The New-York Times.

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A BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO.

A General Advance of Rosecrans' Army on Monday.

The Enemy Pushed Back Seven or Eight Miles.

A Sharp Brush on the Nolinsville Road.

A Rebel Gun and Caisson Captured.

Our Army Sweeping Down all the Roads on Tuesday.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT IMMINENT.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The *Enquirer* has advices from Nashville, stating that ROSECRANS' army had moved on the enemy, driving them before him with considerable heavy skirmishing. The Federals are in high spirits and anxious for a fight. On Monday ROSECRANS' advance was in sight of Murfreesboro, with the enemy in full view, drawn up in line of battle. A battle was expected on Tuesday.

A DISPATCH FROM THE ARMY.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Commercial*:

NEAR MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The Fourteenth Army Corps made a general advance yesterday, and pushed the rebels back seven or eight miles. COLLINS' Brigade, of Gen. McCOOK's Corps, had a sharp brush with the enemy just beyond Nolinsville. Cannonading took place for an hour, the enemy westing considerable ammunition. Our troops reserved their fire, until advancing briskly, by a dexterous flank movement, the One Hundred and First Ohio captured one gun and a caisson. We lost one killed, and three wounded.

A general engagement is imminent. Our army is sweeping down all the roads to Murfreesboro. Heavy artillery firing is now heard on the Nolinsville Road, where Gen. McCOOK is engaging the rebel HARDEE. The weather is damp and the ground very heavy.

A LATER DISPATCH.

CAMP, TEN MILES FROM MCAFFREESORO, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Gen. CRITTENDEN reports the enemy drawn up in line of battle on the east side of Stone River, menacing Gen. ROSECRANS. He is ordered to form in line of battle, two divisions in front, one in reserve and covering his flanks, and Gens. NEGLEY and ROSSEAN to close up.

Gen. McCOOK also reports his command on Wilkinson's Creek, seven miles from Murfreesboro. The enemy is in line of battle on Stone's River, from Murfreesboro to Franklin Pike. A similar disposition of McCOOK's forces is ordered as on Gen. CRITTENDEN's line.

It now appears that a great battle will be fought on Stone's River to-morrow, in front of Murfreesboro.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

All is quiet south of here, as far as headquarters are advised.

FROM CORINTH AND OTHER POINTS.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Information from Corinth to Saturday night states that the garrison at that place were on half-rations. Foraging parties, however, were able to supply the deficiency.

CARL. LAZ, with a large cavalry force, is still in pursuit of VAN DORN.

Trains are running from Corinth to Jackson, and from Jackson to Holly Springs. The road is also repaired from Jackson to a point nine miles north of Trenton. Every station-house and all the bridges between Trenton and Moscow, within twelve miles of Columbus, are burned. All the bridge-timber along the route is also destroyed, and much of the tracks torn up.

A National force, to the number of 3,000, which had left Trenton in the direction of the Tennessee River, on a reconnoissance, had not returned when the information left.

A construction train left Columbus yesterday. It went as far as Union City without meeting any obstacle. Two regiments and a battery left to-day to assist in putting the road in order. The rebels have evidently left the road. It will be repaired in a week.

FROM ALBANY.

Arrival of Gov. Seymour—Preparations for the Inauguration, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Gov. SEYMOUR and Lieut.-Gov. JONES arrived to-day. A large number of prominent citizens of the State are in the City, to witness the ceremonies of the inauguration, to take place in the Assembly chamber at 11 o'clock to-morrow. New-York is [illegible] represented.

The Court of Appeals adjourned to-day. [illegible] Forest divorce case, judgment was affirmed.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Both Houses of the Legislature completed their organization to-day by the election of all the Emancipation candidates.

There seems to be a general desire that Congress should lead off in the Emancipation movement, and there is no doubt that a prompt, liberal tender of compensation would greatly facilitate the Emancipation measure in the Legislature.

There is a strong prospect that the Senatorial question will be disposed of this week. Under the Constitution of this State a simple majority only is required to pass any bill over the Governor's veto.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Important Reconnoissance in Force.

A Portion of the Rebel Army Supposed to Have Moved up the Rappahannock.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

A reconnoissance in force went out yesterday morning, which will probably be heard from in a few days.

It is believed here that a considerable portion of Gen. LEE's army has moved from its late position in our front, and gone up the Rappahannock. Its destination, however, is not known.

It has been ascertained by flag of truce that Capt. SWARRENGEN, of the late Brig.-Gen. JACKSON's Staff, who was reported killed in the battle of the 13th, was only wounded and captured. He is now doing well at a farm-house about four miles in the rear of the enemy's front.

Lieut. EMRY, ordnance officer of Gen. WHIPPLE's Staff, is a prisoner in Richmond. He was unhurt on the battle-field.

LETTER FROM DUMFRIES.

Stuart's Raid at Dumfries—A Failure—He is Forced to Retire—Gallant Conduct of the Union Troops—How the Rebels Escaped—Their Programme—The Killed and Wounded—No Government Property Captured or Destroyed.

DUMFRIES, Va., Monday Evening, Dec. 29, 1862.

I have already sent you a brief account by telegraph, of the attack upon this place, Saturday, by a force of rebel troops under Gen. STUART, and should have forwarded another dispatch last night had not Gen. STUART cut off the telegraph wire between this point and Fairfax Station.

From all that we can learn, STUART, with 6,000 cavalry—embracing FITZHUGH LEE's Brigade, HAMPTON's Legion and STUART's own command—with six pieces of artillery, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, about six miles east of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, some time during Friday night, and marched directly to Stafford Church, which is back several miles from the river road, and some twelve miles southeast of Dumfries. At this point, after a brief rest, he divided his command into three columns, each having two pieces of artillery, and in this order proceeded toward Dumfries, arriving within sight of the place at about 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday. Dumfries is surrounded by high hills, thickly covered with pine—the former affording excellent positions for artillery, and the latter almost complete protection to troops from any fire that can be brought to bear. At this time there were only three regiments of infantry, 400 cavalry and two pieces of artillery in Dumfries of Gen. SLOCUM's Corps, all under the command of Col. CAREY.

As soon as the rebels had taken a position, they commenced shelling the town, and for about five hours, rely upon it, the missiles of war were scattered about in a very reckless manner. The rebel force, greatly outnumbering ours, and having decidedly the advantage of position, the wonder is that our whole force was not either captured or destroyed. The troops under Col. CAREY, however, kept up good spirits, and manifested a degree of enthusiasm scarcely ever equaled before under such adverse circumstances, and lat no opportunity pass to harrass the enemy. The two pieces of artillery were in constant use for about five hours, and whenever the rebels exposed themselves in front of the timber behind which they were most of the time concealed, they were speedily forced under cover again by our infantry. At about 5 o'clock, the enemy retired—doubtless hearing the approach of a force in the rear—without having gained a single advantage. It is surmised that they supposed Gen. SIGEL occupied the town, for the building where he recently made his headquarters seemed to be the special object of their hate, and it was completely riddled with balls. Several other prominent buildings in the place were also made targets of, and badly riddled. Our loss is five men killed, and nine or ten wounded. The rebels left 19 dead behind them, and 15 wounded. They succeeded in capturing about twenty of our cavalry before reaching Dumfries, who were patrolling the country, and we captured thirty of their men after the fight commenced. The Union troops, almost without exception, conducted themselves in the most gallant manner, obeying all orders promptly, and with a spirit evincing that their heart was in the work before them.

It seems that when STUART retired, he marched directly to Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, cut the telegraph wire, and took up the railroad track in several places; captured the telegraph operator at Burke's Station; then crossed the little pike road one mile east of Fairfax Court-house; had a skirmish with a portion of Gen. STOUGHTON's Vermont Brigade; was repulsed; then passed on through Vienna toward Drainesville, and, taking a short turn to the left, passed through Aldie, and, it is supposed, passed through Ashby's Gap, and crossed the Shenandoah at Berry's Ford. STUART had one man wounded and one horse killed near Fairfax, by Gen. STOUGHTON's troops.

One special object of this raid was, no doubt, to capture the Government stores at Fairfax Station, and in this respect it was a most signal failure. He did not succeed in capturing or destroying a dollar's worth of Government property, except what the 20 cavalrymen captured by him had with them, and all he obtained was a few sutlers' teams. These, however, were just from Washington, and were well loaded with all kinds of delicacies. The wagons were burned on the road near Occoquan, and the contents were disposed of by the rebel soldiers on the spot. A man who passed over the little pike road this morning, says he saw a fine assortment of old boots and empty bottles lining the roadside for miles.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The British frigate *Petrel* left Fortress Monroe [illegible] day, and has gone to Charleston, S. C. The [illegible] left for Bermuda.

[illegible] last evening, MILES TAYLOR was stabbed by [illegible], who was immediately arrested.

[illegible] five rebel prisoners arrived here this morning from Fort McHenry. They came upon the Baltimore mail-boat *Georgiana*, and will soon be sent to City Point for exchange.

MISS BATEMAN AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—We have space only to state that Miss BATEMAN's reappearance at the Brooklyn Academy was a complete success. The house was well filled by an intelligent and fashionable audience, whose greeting of the fair actress was most cordial. Messrs. WALLACK, ADAMS and DAVENPORT also appeared, and Miss BATEMAN, who was called before the curtain after each act. To-night, with a capital cast, "The Lady of Lyons."

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Expedition of the Army of the Frontier to Van Buren.

The Rebel Camp Shelled Across the Arkansas.

HINDMAN DECLINES A BATTLE.

A Large Amount of the Enemy's Stores Captured and Destroyed.

Hindman's Army Greatly Demoralized.

The Return of the Expedition to Prairie Grove.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Gen. BLUNT telegraphs to Gen. CURTIS, under date of Van Buren, Ark., Dec. 29, as follows:

"My long range guns are now shelling the rebel camp across the river, five miles below here. If the enemy does not retreat during the night, I shall endeavor to cross my troops in the morning, and offer them battle.

Among the property captured, are four steamers, three of them partly loaded with supplies, a ferry-boat and a large amount of ammunition.

Quite a number of the enemy were killed."

RETURN OF THE EXPEDITION.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Additional particulars of the expedition to Van Buren have been received. Our army was ten miles this side of Van Buren yesterday morning, and would bivouack on the mountain top last night, and expected to reach Prairie Grove again to-day. Gen. SCHOFIELD joined them a few miles beyond the foot of the mountains.

The steamers *Nolet*, *Rose Douglass*, *Frederick Notrebe*, *Erie No. 6*, and *Van Buren*, with their cargoes of grain and provisions for the rebel army, were burned; also, a large amount of army stores. The rebels burned their arsenal and ferry boat at Fort Smith, to prevent their falling into our hands, also a large quantity of provisions on the opposite bank of the river. A general conflagration was in progress when our forces left.

Many deserters came into our lines, who report that two regiments of Missourians stacked arms, a few days ago, crossed the river and went home. Another regiment of Missourians left a short time afterward, taking their arms with them. Two regiments of Texans also stacked arms and started for home. A regiment of cavalry was sent in pursuit, but, instead of arresting, they joined the runaways. Everything goes to show that the rebel army of the Trans-Mississippi is completely disorganized.

The Arkansas River is at a boatable stage, and the country bordering on the river, from a point twenty-five miles below Van Buren to Little Rock, is well provided with forage and food to subsist an army.

Our troops are in splendid spirits, having accomplished the most daring and successful raid, without the loss of a single life.

AFFAIRS ON THE FRONTIER.

The Exploits of the Army Under Gens. Blunt and Herron—The Battle of Prairie Grove—Probable Capture of Fort Smith, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP HENNING, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1862.

The arrival yesterday at this post of a train of 150 wagons, with a large number of rebel prisoners and over 100 contrabands, from Rhea's Mills, Washington County, Ark., is the first direct communication we have had in Kansas with Gen. BLUNT and the Army of the Frontier, except the telegraphic dispatches announcing the battle and its results, since the splendidly-contested field of Prairie Grove added new lustre to our thrice victorious arms on the Southwestern Border. These victories come in rapid succession, and although not

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Actual Condition of British Sentiment.

Further Preparations for the Mexican Campaign.

EXPLOITS OF THE TUSCARORA, &C.

The steamship *Etna*, Capt. BROOKS, from Liverpool on the 17th ult., calling at Queenstown on the 18th, arrived at this port yesterday.

Her news has been anticipated, in all its leading points, by the Cape Race telegram which appeared in the TIMES of Monday.

The commanders of the *Finisterre* and the *Rhin*, two large steam transports at Toulon, had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to sail for Mexico.

The *Moniteur*, of December 17, publishes the following latest intelligence from Mexico:

"The state of health of the troops is generally good. The only sickness prevailing arises from the fever, the gravity of which diminishes every day. Communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba is becoming more easy. Twelve days, however, are still necessary to perform the journey. The want of means of transit has prevented the commencement of operations. This state of things has been modified by the dispatch of 1,110 to 1,200 mules, and 280 carts from New-York to Vera Cruz. On the 14th November last, before entering Jalapa, Gen. BERTHIER'S vanguard defeated a corps of Mexican Lancers, demoralizing 1,000 National Guards, who immediately retreated. The enemy lost 15 killed, 35 wounded; 50 saddle-horses taken, and 10 killed. The road was strewn with arms thrown away by the fugitives. The French troops lost two killed and five wounded."

EVENTS IN PARIS.

Opening of the Boulevard Prince Eugene—Other Amusements—Fear of Assassination was Guarded Against—Incidents—The Emperor's Speech, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

Nothing could be more instructive than the lesson taught by the events attending the inauguration of the Boulevard Prince EUGENE. It was believed, or for several weeks at least it was said, that the Emperor could not pass through the ceremonies of that day without danger to his life. The result was that from the day preceding the 15th of November, when the postponement to the 7th of December was announced, all the large transactions of commerce were arrested. The loss to trade by these three weeks of suspense have been probably as great as any three months of the loss by the American war. I have heard of one instance where even the Minister of Marine arrested all further orders, the work on a large contract of sawing-machines for the use of the Navy Department. Now, notwithstanding these perturbations of commerce, and the general fear, it is probable there was neither complot nor an attempt at a complot. At the first period mentioned for the celebration, it seems to be generally conceded that there was danger of a demonstration of some kind, but the preventive measures for the celebration of Sunday were too well organized to admit of a hope of success, and it is, therefore, safe to say that there was none. But all this shows the rottenness of a system which suspends upon a single man's life the safety of society and the life of commerce.

All the journals of Paris, and especially the liberal journals, were frequently warned through the medium of the private agents of the Ministry of the Interior, not to speak of the reports in circulation in regard to conspiracies against the Emperor's life, and the day before the Inauguration of the new boulevard, they had prescribed to them the following line of conduct: "Say nothing about any hostile demonstrations, *and no matter what may happen*, follow the description of the *Moniteur*, and that only." Fortunately nothing did happen, and the description given of the ceremony in the *Moniteur* is as near true as possible.

But you may desire to know what were the preventive measures of the Government, and how the ceremonies were organized. In the first place, all the garrison of Paris, a part of that of Versailles, and a part of the National Guards, were under arms, and employed in holding, in double files, the edge of the pavement on both sides of the long route of procession. The Place du Trone, where the ceremonies took place, was protected by more than double files of soldiers—there were whole regiments—while all the wine-shops and stores around the Place were closed all day, the Government paying an indemnity for the loss incurred. The Emperor looked heavy and bowed down, which suggested to most people an unusually staunch coat of mail. The hundred thousand employes of the Government at Paris were equally distributed through the crowd to cry "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and to stop the arms of assassins. The secret police were distributed in bands under the guidance of Brigadiers, who each had their places designed beforehand. The vacant lots and the unfinished houses on the line of the new boulevard were specially looked after by these secret agents. (It was in this neighborhood that the infernal machine of FIESCHI was fired at LOUIS PHILIPPE.) Seats for twelve thousand persons were purchased along the route of the new boulevard by the Government, mostly in the *estrades* erected on the vacant lots of the *Compagnie Immobiliere*. These seats were made a present to the poor of the Faubourg St. Antoine, and while the act in itself constituted a graceful present on the part of the Government, it served to give safety and theatrical affect to the day's performances by operating as a check to the acts of evil-disposed persons, and by adding twelve thousand more *vivats* to the general demonstration. If we add to these preventive measures the holding in readiness of all the soldiers within a circumference of forty miles from Paris, we have the enumeration of all the more important precautions adopted.

The result was, that whether these precautions were needed or not, and they probably were not, the inauguration ceremonies went off in fact, as the *Moniteur* and its copyists will tell you, with perfect regularity and great *éclat*. The Emperor was really well received along all that part of the line of procession which was official, and I make this part of reserve because I am told that on the Rue de Rivoli and the Boulevard de Sebastopol he was not received with any marked demonstrations of joy.

In connection with the question of precautions I ought to mention that the Prefect of Police, M. BOITTELLE, and Staff, and Marshal MAGNAN and Staff rode up and down the line of procession separately, and detached from the Emperor's suite, seeing that everything was in order.

As regards the ceremony itself, you will find the description, with his Majesty's speech, in all the journals. It was computed that there were a million of people on the line of procession, while the procession itself was less brilliant than is generally seen at reviews, because of the total absence of the brilliant and striking uniforms of foreign officers. The whole procession, in fact, only embraced the Emperor and his military household, and high officers of the army, say sixty persons, the Empress and her household, and the *Cent-Gardes* and a detachment of the *Guides*.

Most people say that the Emperor's speech is demagogical, and is addressed to a class of people whom he fears. I do not think it will bear so severe a judgment. The new boulevard concerns the poor of the quarter in which it is located, and it was right that on such an occasion he should address himself more particularly to that population and its interests.

To-day the town breathes freer, the funds have gone up immensely, and commercial people—no doubt even the Minister of Marine—have reissued their orders to manufacturers. So that "all is well that ends well."

MALAKOFF.

Mr. Cobden on American Affairs and the Sufferings of Nautrals.

In Mr. CORDEN'S remarkable speech on the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts, delivered at Medhurst on the 16th ult., we find the following reference to the affairs of this country:

"The stoppage of the supply of cotton from America we all know has arisen from the civil war that is going on there. I am not going to enter into that subject as a politician. I deprecate very much anything like intervention in the resources of other countries, and I do not speak of intervention by force of arms, but I think that intervention in the way of advice and criticism does precious little good. (Cheers.) There is an old Spanish proverb which says that 'A fool knows more of what is passing in his own house than a wise man knows of his neighbor.' If we always bore that in mind, and left other people to manage their own affairs, it would be a great deal better than if we interfered in them, besides which we should have so much more time to manage our own. (Cheers.) But of this I may say I am quite certain, that Slavery is at the bottom of this civil war in America. (Hear, hear.) I have traveled twice through that country, at an interval of twenty-four years. I have studied it pretty nearly all my life, and I will not go further than this—that I believe Slavery is at the bottom and the foundation of the civil war, and, except in the case of a few conceited, pragmatical, and not over-modest people in this country who profess to know a great deal better than the people can know in America itself, I do not know of any difference of opinion upon this point.

There is no party in America that does not admit Slavery to be at the bottom of the war. Nobody denies that, whether in the North or the South, whether they be Democrats or Republicans—every one admits that this strife has sprung out of Slavery, and nothing else. It is frequently asked, "Why did England draw this great portion of its supply of cotton from a country where that cotton was grown by slaves?" Well, I think it has been a great misfortune, a great calamity, that the question has been so put. If I am asked whether that could be avoided, I say I think it could not. Many people ask why we do not put a prohibitory duty on American cotton, or a duty, at all events, favorable to the growers of cotton in other countries. Simple and compendious as such a system may seem, how would it have operated? You would have ruined your own manufacturers, for, unless you could have got all the world to agree with you that no slave produce should be bought, you offered a premium to other people to set up a rival manufacture. (Hear.) I have been a great misfortune and a great calamity, and I pray most heartily that, whatever may be the temporary sufferings we have got to go through, we may never return to the time when the vast fabric of this industry shall have for its basis and foundation that odious system of Slavery which exists in America. (Loud cheers.)

The general prediction has been that Slavery would some day fall from under our feet, and that we should be left without a supply of cotton in consequence of a servile insurrection breaking out, or from some cause of that kind. But you must bear in mind that we are not suffering now from this cotton famine in consequence of any insurrection of negroes, or from the slaves having shown any disinclination to follow their labor in cultivating cotton for the market. The present cotton famine has not arisen from those causes which were sometimes predicted by those who discussed the danger of our depending on slave labor for a supply of cotton. It has arisen out of a war between two white communities in America. The negroes have not interfered, but one white belligerent has blockaded the ports of another white belligerent, and they have shut out the cotton and prevented it from reaching its destination, which was Lancashire and the other manufacturing districts. I am not going at length into that subject now, but I will in passing say that I am wholly opposed to that system of warfare which inflicts heavier penalties upon peaceable non-combatants than it does upon the belligerents themselves.

In this case we, as neutrals, are suffering more than the Americans themselves, because the system of warfare carried on is that which aims at the obstruction of commerce, even to the punishment of innocent neutrals, such as we are at the present time. (Hear, hear.) I am not going to enter on a discussion of that subject, but I may tell you that it is we in England who maintain that system of commercial blockade against the tendencies of the public opinion of the world. We see now the application of that principle in our own case, and the effect is such that I hope it will awaken public attention to the desirability of a change and alteration of the system. (Cheers.) As I have said, we are suffering more than they are in America, for, except the actual strife in the battle-field, there are no towns in America which are suffering like Blackburn, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport and other towns in Lancashire. It is contrary to natural justice that two communities should fight in such a way that in the process of fighting they inflict greater injury upon communities at peace than upon each other, and when the peaceable world shall have arrived at that opinion another mode of fighting will be found out.

Exploits of the Tuscarora.

From the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

Funchal Roads, in Madeira, have been the scene of certain questionable proceedings by the Federal cruiser *Tuscarora*. Two steamers, the *Giraffe* and the *Thistle*, laden on Southern account, and one of them, at least, flying British colors, entered Funchal Roads toward the end of last month. The *Giraffe*, after remaining two days, took her coals on board, and got safely away. The *Thistle* does not appear to have been so fortunate. As soon as she got underweigh, the *Tuscarora*, it is said, slipped her cable and gave chase. The *Tuscarora* succeeded in bringing the *Thistle* to and boarding her. Immediately after the latter operation, the *Thistle* got away as fast as her machinery could drive her, and would not bring up even for H. M. S. *Leopard*, which ship had put out for the purpose of ascertaining whether the *Thistle* had unsteined any, and what, injury from the *Tuscarora*. This overhauling occurred, we are told, within gunshot of the Loo Rock Fort, in Funchal Roads. It occurred therefore, in a neutral port, and in direct violation of the laws of neutrality. This is a matter, of course, for the consideration of the Portuguese Government, who will it may be hoped, not permit the matter to pass unnoticed, more particularly as it is understood that the *Tuscarora* will return to Funchal, if she has not already done so, with the intention of overhauling ships at discretion. It seems to us that the commander of Her Majesty's steamer *Leopard* would have used his authority to more purpose in preventing the chase and boarding of the *Thistle* in the waters of Funchal, rather than in running out after that vessel in order to ascertain the extent to which she had suffered from the outrage perpetrated by the *Tuscarora*. The officers of the latter vessel made no secret of the intentions of their commander to capture the *Thistle* if the opportunity offered.

The British Government and the Alabama.

From the London Globe (semi-official.)

The Federal Secretary of the Navy has made formal complaint in his report to Congress of what he appears to consider the complicity of the English Government in the proceedings of the *Alabama*. He tells the world that before that vessel left England the Government were duly informed of her character and purpose, but that they "came too late" to prevent her sailing, and he makes some distant allusion to the possibility of our being morally bound to make indemnification for the injuries inflicted on Federal merchantmen by reason of our connivance or negligence in the matter. Amid the disordered institutions of his own country, the Federal Minister may perhaps be excused for forgetting the character of ours. It may be necessary, therefore, to remind him that we have not martial law in England, and that the proceedings of the Executive in respect of all matters affecting the liberty or property of those residing in the United Kingdom must be regulated strictly in accordance with the law. Whether the interests involved be those of the greatest monarch or the meanest subject, they must be judged alike, and be regulated by the application of what is recognized as law by our judicial tribunals. The law bearing on the position of vessels such as the *Alabama* has since proved herself to be, is comprised in Act of Parliament known as the Foreign Enlistment Act, which provides that where men are enlisted or vessels fitted out for warlike purposes, other than those of the Sovereign of this country, the Commissioners of Customs are authorized to seize the persons so offending and the vessels, and have the former tried for violating the provisions of the act. But in order to justify the Customs authorities in taking a step of this nature, they must have before them such reasonable and probable evidence of the guilt of the parties as would, *primâ facie*, warrant the expectation of a conviction. We apprehend that the kind of evidence that would fairly justify interference must not be less than that upon which a grand jury would find a true bill, or a magistrate commit a prisoner for trial. When the *Alabama* was being fitted out, representations were made by the Federal agents of her character and purpose. The Government was asked to interfere, and the law officers of the Customs had to decide whether the case was one coming under the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. We believe we are right in saying that the evidence proffered by the Federal agents, on which they proposed that the Government should act, fell very far short of what the Foreign Enlistment Act prescribed as a justification for interfering. It was mainly hearsay evidence, which we need scarcely say is not evidence at all in an English Court. The Federal agents were unable to get information in an authentic and legal shape sufficient to sustain a *primâ facie* case against those engaged in fitting out the vessel. In the absence of such a case the Customs' Commissioners had no more right to institute proceedings than to seize one of the Cunard steamships, and the *Alabama* sailed. The manner in which the vessel was fitted out was admirably calculated to evade the law, and as a matter of fact we believe she left England without a single gun or munition of war on board. What Mr. GIDEON WELLES, therefore, would apparently seek to place before the world as a piece of policy on the part of Great Britain, inimical to the North and covertly aiding piracy, *is simply a dry question of legal evidence, and the interpretation of an act of Parliament passed in the last century.* It was purely a matter of detail to be dealt with by a particular branch of the Executive in the ordinary way in obedience to the law, and not on ground of political action. No interference with the *Alabama* took place, because there was no legal authority to justify it, and the Government might as fairly be subjected to political reproaches because of the consequences of a decision of a Court of law utterly beyond their influence or control.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Blending with the Christmas and New-Year chimes, we have the royal rhyme of the "King's Bell," rung by the cunning hand of the poet, STODDARD. The story is that of a Prince, who, on his accession to the throne—

"——commended all the bells to ring
A jubilant peal, and bade his heralds say,
From that time forward every happy day
Should be so honored."

The only fear the Prince had was, that his happy bells, ringing one incessant triple bob-major, would drown all other sounds in his kingdom. He built himself a palace, having a great dome in the centre, and thereon a golden belfry, wherein—

"——hung a bell of wonderous tone,
From which a silken cord ran to his throne,
Nor only there, but o'er his royal bed."

Thus it will be seen that the King's palace—with the exception of speaking-tubes, and, possibly, hot and cold water—had all the modern improvements. But the happy bell did not disturb the quiet of his kingdom so often as the monarch anticipated. In fact, it did not ring at all. Surrounded by mistresses, and whispering soft nothings in their too willing ears, he did not ring the bell—perhaps because he had not time. As with love, so with the chase, and all other amusements—his happiness never lasted long enough for him to get hold of the bell pull. His Ministers, for reasons of State, chose a wife for him whom he had never seen, marrying him to a girl fresh from convent walls, pure as snow and somewhat coldet. Singularly enough he was not happy even then. His wife doled out love to him as a miserly monk might alms, so occupied with her heads and heaven that she quite forgot her husband end humanity. Her only act of wifely duty was to bring him an heir. But Felix did not ring the happy bell when his heir was born, nor yet when his wife died—though the two events were simultaneous. He made wars and won them—as a natural consequence he was worshipped by his people. He reigned on seemingly surrounded by all the elements of happiness, but still the bell, silent as "the harp that once through Tara's halls," &c., never once awoke the tinkling echoes of its golden tower. Old age came upon him and sickness. The Court Physician mixed for him medicaments and potions—

"——potent, rare,
Wrung from the kingdoms of the earth and air,
Strong mineral poisons, such a secret boon,
Witch-herbs, enchanted by the mystic moon."

You may be sure that, amid all these kind attentions, the thought of ringing the happy bell never once entered his head. Now a shadow hung over the throne, the thick curtain of night was about to fall upon royalty. Tremblingly the King:

"——'Did you speak?
Who's shining yonder? Look!' His voice grew weak.
Died to a whisper, while his swimming sight,
Strained through the darkness to a shape of light;
Floating across the chamber to his bed.
'Agnes!'—he clutched the cord, and fell back—dead,
Striking in death the first stroke of his knell.
Thus Felix rang at last the happy bell."

It will be seen that the poet gives us a rhythmical rendering of the old proverb: "No man should write—or ring—himself happy until death." The poem is marked throughout by quiet thoughtfulness and subdued beauty. The conceit on which it is built is an exquisite one, though few could have extended it to almost epic length, as Mr. STODDARD has done, without torturing it out of all beauty and freshness. But the minor details of the king's reign are made to fill up the picture without constant recurrence to the central and leading thought of the poem;—the story of his loves and his wars, and the smooth epochs of peace, are so cunningly told, and in measures so sweet and solemn, that the reader's attention is diverted until he reaches the climax of the concluding lines. These last lines are managed with rare art, leaving the reader in doubt whether the King rang the bell by accident or design. To only a man of genius would this delicate treatment have suggested itself. A slight mistake is committed, we think, in the first lines of the poem, where Felix is made by the surface reading to appear jubilant over his father's death, feeling only that it makes him king; but perhaps the poet means us to infer that it was for this unfeelingness or thoughtlessness that he was so punished by an unhappy reign,—at least this is the conclusion which those good people who are always pointing morals will arrive at.

—The Poems of THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH have been several times published in divers tasteful editions, but we do not remember to have before seen them in blue and gold. In this guise they are now presented by CARLETON, and, like old wine in new bottles—although the brand is one of which the popular taste has already pronounced—they demand in this new phase new mention. It would be impossible to criticise ALDRICH coldly, and perhaps it were dangerous to do so. He is the very humming-bird of poets—flowers are his natural allies, and perfumes would undoubtedly be the chosen messengers of his wrath.

One word to his disparagement in the hearing of his favorite Tiger-lilies, and the presumptuous critic were forever done for; angered, and he would probably pelt us to death with violets, or smother us under clouds of musk and all manner of Oriental perfumes. Even were it perfectly safe to find fault with the author of this blue and gold volume, we do not know that we would choose to. He is so full of charming little conceits, and quaintnesses, and all unconscious egotisms, that criticism is disarmed, and even Fadladeen himself would feel his soul go out in kindness to so dainty a poet. We have never seen ALDRICH, the man, and the medallion profile of his book gives one a very slight idea of his *personale*, but we fancy he is almond-eyed. We imagine that he perches himself on a divan when he writes, with turban on head and slippers on feet, and dreams of seraglios and their hushed divinities; of sloes, myrrh and other spices; of everything, in fact, warm and sensuous and pleasant. He is a lotus-eater, and his poems are lotus-leaves. As to language, he weaves sweet little words into wreaths delicate and dainty enough to crown Queen Mab with. "The Ballad of Bebie Bell" has some lines that have scarcely a parallel in all other poetry—indeed, it might truthfully be said that other of his poems contain lines that have no parallel anywhere, but in this instance we mean only honest praise, and not what the great showman would call "sarkasm." If there be any who doubt that it is proper to speak of a poem as "dainty," we submit the following one, that they may find a more fitting adjective for it, if possible:

BEFORE THE RAIN.

We knew it would rain, for all the morn
A spirit on slender ropes of mist
Was lowering its golden buckets down
Into the vapory amethyst

Of marshes, and swamps, and dismal fens—
Scooping the dew that lay in the flowers,
Dipping the jewels out of the sea,
To sprinkle them over the land in showers.

We knew it would rain, for the poplars showed
The white of their leaves, the amber grain
Shrunk in the wind, and the lightning now
Is tangled in tremulous skeins of rain.

"Deinty," by the way, is a pet word of Mr. ALDRICH'S—and here is the chief demerit his otherwise charming little poetries have—the often recurrence of pet words and phrases. In his earlier writings he used to swear considerably in the course of his verse, and the shock and surprise to the unprepared reader may well be imagined, for one would as soon have expected a bullet from a rosebud. We are glad to see that he has dismissed all profanity from his later works; indeed, we believe he has expurgated the oaths from even late editions of former poems. We miss in this blue and gold volume too, a couplet of his that always struck us as being excessively funny, though we do not remember where or in what connection it occurred—something about "the quaint little snakes in the grass" "lifting their silver heads to the moon"

There is another little poem of which we have lost trace, wherein the wind is requested to blow from spicy isles.

"And strike the roses blind."

No adequate reason was ever assigned, as we could discover, why the roses were to be dealt so fearful a blow in the ayes, and we doubt whether the poet had any—probably it was only a vagary of his. In "Pampinea" of the present volume, there is the promise of better poems than Mr. ALDRICH has yet written, and we shall look for them impatiently.

THE MAGAZINES.

—The *Atlantic* for January has several notable articles—articles so much above the standard which our magazines seem by some mutual agreement to have adopted, as to deserve special and honorable mention. The first paper of the number, "Happiest Days," by the lady whose pen-name is "Gail Hamilton," furnishes subject for a more extended notice than these columns will allow. It is such a complete and lively refutation, and, withal, such an indignant hurling back of that marrowless platitude about "Childhood's Happy Days," which every one feels bound to fire off on the least provocation, that a committee of grateful children should wait upon the authoress and bring her the best and rarest gifts that Santa Claus brings, as an eternal retaining fee. It is so ridiculously absurd that the poor little mannikin, that has to have its nose rubbed up the wrong way in morning face-washings, and pulled down by unnecessary applications of officious handkerchiefs, as though it were the rope of a cathedral bell—that has all its best thoughts and carefully considered opinions nipped in the brain-bud before they can be blossomed forth in speech by the unasked-for information that "little boys should be seen and not heard,"—whose heads have to submit to as much patting as cakes of butter at the hands of unctuous old gentlemen and snuffy old ladies—who are always helped at table to wing-tips and drumsticks and prohibited from pie on account of their health—whose sympathies are worked upon by missionaries of all sexes and uncertain ages, who persuade them to give the quarter they intended to buy a coveted toy with, to further the education of some miraculous little pagan whose name puzzles them in dreams—it *is*, so ridiculously absurd, we say, setting the cruelty of the thing wholly aside, that in addition to all these and ten thousand other afflictions, the young voyager upon the sea of life should be constantly assured that he is seeing his happiest days, and taught to look forward to the future with a dim, undefined dread, that we have no words to express the indignation with which the mere thought of the outrage moves us, and so refer the reader to the sprightly, sparkling and profoundly logical and philosophical essay of "Gail Hamilton" on the subject.

Miss PRESCOTT'S story of "The Strathsays" is so far beyond the common level of magazine stories in style and thought, so different from them in every respect, that we do not see how any editor could summon courage enough to accept it.

The Strathsays are a Scotch family, settled in one of the British provinces, and the angles and peculiarities of intensely Scotch character—deepened and exaggerated by transplantation rather than modified—its singular reserve and retentiveness, the placidity of exterior, while beneath and below in wildly throbbing veins leaps the live lava of passion, all are portrayed so vividly and yet so quietly that, were CHARLOTTE BRONTE living, or were it known that she had left any unpublished manuscript behind her, the article might be referred to her pen. Where Miss PRESCOTT got her accurate conception of Scotch character from we can easily explain by supposing that she herself is Scotch, but where she got hold of the *Nova Scotian* Scotch dialect, unless to the Province born, is more difficult to guess. Have we a Blue Nose among us?—is something which we hope to have explained at a future day.

The essay, "Mr. BUCKLE as a Thinker," by DAVID A. WASSON, is well and carefully, yet boldly written; no concession is made to popular prejudices, but the merits of the man are weighed in a nicely poised balance, held by an honest hand. The article on "Iron-clad Ships and Heavy Ordnance," by ALEXANDER L. HOLLEY, will be read with deep attention by all scientific men, and with interest by the general reader. It is a brief summing up of the results of elaborate experiments, and the subject is one to which Mr. HOLLEY has devoted much time and research since the matters of iron armors for sailing vessels and heavy ordnance were first hruited. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S "Recollections of a Gifted Woman" is another of those pleasant reminiscences of England which this favorite author has contributed to the *Atlantic* from month to month. In its course we have some charming pictures of Stratford-on-Avon. The "gifted women," to whom reference is made, is the Miss BACON who fancied that SHAKESPEARE'S tomb was made the repository of some mighty secret, which it was the mission of her life to discover. "The Promise of the Dawn" is a powerfully written story, having special reference to Christmas time and charity, by the talented authoress of "Life in the Iron Mills."

The poetry of the number, although by LONGFELLOW, LOWELL, WHITTIER and Mrs. HOWE—after all there's a great deal in names—is of a rather common order, if we except the "New Lilliburlero" of Prof. CHILDS, a capital parody of the old college song, and brimfull of point and fun. The other articles are mainly good, so that we cannot resist the temptation of crowning this January *Atlantic* as a *king* number. Not the least of its many merits is, that it contains the last of "Mr. Axtell," to whose ashes we can heartily say "Peace."

—*Harper's* for January contains no articles that call for special mention, though its contents are as usual varied, and excellent, with an exception or two. J. ROSS BROWNE'S illustrated article, "A Californian in Iceland," is pithy in text, and pleasant in picture, as his former articles have been, and the whole series, beyond a doubt, will be. In "Cards and Dice," CHAS. NORDHOFF goes as far back into the history of gaming as he well can without unsealing the tombs of the Pharaohs, furnishing a very pleasant, lively article, which he winds up with a statement that should discourage all young men from attempting to win money under such difficulties as are involved by "fighting the tiger," and all similar amphitheatrical amusements. Here it is:

"The systematic pursuit of gaming as a passion, and not as a profession, in England and France, during the last fifty years, led several men of more than ordinary mathematical abilities to make accurate calculations of the real chances of various games. In doing this it was discovered that, in all cases, the "banks" so arranged their games that there could be no positive fair play. In *rouge et noir*, which was once a very fashionable game in the gambling hells of this country, the certain and inalienable advantage of the banks against the players, made by a peculiar rule of the game, amounts to about 1¼ per cent. on all the moneys staked on one event—or to about 100 per cent. per hour (!) against each single player. And this deadly odds neither skill nor calculation on his part can at the slightest degree divert. In short:

"He who hopes at cards to win,
Must never think that cheating's sin,
To make a trick when'er he can,
No matter *how*, should be his plan.
No case of conscience must he make,
Except how he may save his stake;
The only object of his prayers—
Not to be caught and kicked down stairs."

Mrs. STODDARD'S "Tuharoeea" is a story of delicate plot, written with a twenty-woman power, bearing the impress of genius in every chapter, and yet tempting the reader at odd intervals to suggest improvements to the author—or, at least, what seem to the most readers improvements. The same peculiarity that we have noticed in her other works, both of prose and poetry, is strikingly manifest in this—a sort of subdued savageness—it is as though she wrote with a tiger's blood, or had a tiger's self bottled down in her inkstand, and the apprehension naturally excited is that the tiger will leap out at some sudden paragraph and do mischief. But with all its faults doubled and tripled and quadrupled, and the sum multiplied by ten, the story would still stand out in happy relief to "A Lost Love and its Resurrection," which precedes it. We look forward with eager anticipation to the day when the public will cease to demand the type of stories indicated by this one last mentioned, or indignantly rise up and protest against them. "HOLE-IN-THE-DAY," by one of the President's private Secretaries, Mr. NICOLAY, is quite apropos to the Indian war which has lately swept like a scathing simoon over the fair promise of Minnesota. HOLE-IN-THE-DAY is one of the most prominent chieftains of that whisky-drinking, scalp-beating, sneaking, scalping race that COOPER and an hundred novelists before and since have delighted to magnify, extol and honor. In "The League of States," the historical and statistical researches of BENSON J. LOSSING will be readily recognized. Further, we have an interesting paper on "The Revolving Tower and its Invantor"—doing justice to the man who so seldom gets either renown or reward, the right one—by A. H. GUERNSEY; "Carlyle's Table Talk," compiled from conversations with Mr. MILBURN, the blind preacher, by the same facile writer; and continuations of all the serials that have so long been standing features in this popular magazine. Miss MULOCH'S "Mistress and Maid" is concluded, and, as we have already said in a notice of the book published some weeks since by the HARPERS, it is entitled to take rank with her best efforts.

—Mr. BIDWELL gives us a very good *Eclectic* for January, with unusually good engravings. There is more variety in this number than he has been wont to favor us with—fewer heavy articles, and more that are of interest to the general reader. Mr. BIDWELL'S mistake hitherto has been, we fancy, to select the most ponderous articles that foreign periodicals furnished, forgetting that a dinner consisting wholly of meat would be apt to puzzle ordinary digestion. Reviews of works not republished in this country, and about which not one reader in ten cares, can well be left out to give place to those occasional articles enlivened by gleams of wit and brilliancy which even editorial vigilance cannot exclude from magazines, either at home or abroad. We simply make a suggestion to Mr. BIDWELL—he is good-natured and will take it kindly.

—The Jamaica (L. I.) *Farmer* states that at the Democratic banquet in that city a few evenings since, at which some magnates of that party spoke, one of the guests proposed the health of "Gen. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate army." No notice, either by way of approval or condemnation, was taken of the sentiment.

—Capt. Constable, who fought the gunboat *Naugatuck* in the bombardment of Fort Darling, on the James River, was brutally assaulted and beaten by some disreputable characters in the streets of Troy, on Saturday evening, Dec. 27.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A "Vacancy" of an Office from the "Involuntary Absence" of the Holder of It—New Edition of the Aldermanic Rules of Etiquette Respecting "Advice and Consent" to the Mayor's Nominations.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday.

A communication was received from A. Oakey Hall, the District-Attorney, stating that a vacancy substantially exists in the office of interpreter to the Court of General Sessions, by reason of the involuntary absence of Mr. Kazinsky, under "charges which, even if false, will very materially hamper confidence in a Court interpreter," and asking that his office be declared vacant and a successor appointed.

Mr. TWEED supposed that Mr. Kazinsky was incarcerated in Fort Columbus.

Mr. WOODMAN said Mr. Kazinsky was arrested on charges of defrauding the Government.

Mr. TWEED was indignant that the District-Attorney should attempt to defame a man against whom nothing was yet proven.

Mr. PURDY was disposed to shield the District-Attorney from blame in the matter, believing that he acted from proper motives, and with the desire for the public good.

The communication was referred, for an investigation of the whole subject.

The following message from the Mayor was received and read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act in relation to the Courts in the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1862, requiring me to appoint not to exceed thirty Marshals of the City of New-York, by and with the consent of your Honorable Body, I hereby nominate the following thirty-citizens for such office of Marshal, and respectfully request your advice and consent to their appointment:

Robert E. Bateman, a resident of the First Ward.
Wm. W. Ladd, a resident of the Second Ward.
Chas. F. Watts, a resident of the Fifth Ward.
Ludolph Germar, a resident of the Fifth Ward.
John W. Somerindyke, a resident of the Sixth Ward.
Patrick Collins, a resident of the Fourteenth Ward.
David Coleman, a resident of the Eighth Ward.
John Donahee, a resident of the Ninth Ward.
Lorenzo Da Angelis, a resident of the Ninth Ward.
Jesse Allen, a resident of the Ninth Ward.
Wm. Shibley, a resident of the Tenth Ward.
Stephen Lutz, a resident of the Tenth Ward.
Francis Spicer, a resident of the Fifteenth Ward.
Chas. J. Guntner, a resident of the Seventeenth Ward.
Thomas Connor, a resident of the Seventeenth Ward.
John Edwards, a resident of the Seventh Ward.
Robert Stanwood, a resident of the Seventh Ward.
Thomas J. McManus, a resident of the Seventh Ward.
Lloyd Bryant, a resident of the Eleventh Ward.
Lawrence Oberlie, a resident of the Eleventh Ward.
Hugh Nesbitt, a resident of the Thirteenth Ward.
Richard M. Lush, a resident of the Eighteenth Ward.
John F. Cleary, a resident of the Twenty-first Ward.
Edward A. Moore, a resident of the Twenty-first Ward.
John A. Farrington, a resident of the Twelfth Ward.
John P. Mahoney, a resident of the Nineteenth Ward.
Micajah M. Stanton, a resident of the Twenty-second Ward.
Charles A. Clark, a resident of the Sixteenth Ward.
William Wilson, a resident of the Twentieth Ward.
Erastus Pinnell, a resident of the Twentieth Ward.

Section 14 of the act above cited provides that "every summons, attachment or warrant issued by any of said District Courts must be served by a Marshal of the City of New-York," with the exception of the summons and complaint, which may be served by a competent person, to be designated by the Justice.

The office of Constable ceases to exist with the present year, and the Marshals who succeed them should enter upon their duties on the 1st proximo.

In view of the necessity thus existing for promptly appointing at least one Marshal for each of the eight District Courts in this City, to prevent a stoppage in the operation of those courts, I would respectfully urge upon your Honorable Body that, instead of simply reporting, without any assigned reasons, the nominations made by me for the office of Marshal, and which have been only of citizens whom I believe to be honest and capable, and from both political parties, you will advise with me as to what particular reasons, if any, exist against their confirmation. The law, as I understand it, not only authorizes, but requires the Mayor himself to name these Marshals, and makes them especially accountable to him, with the power of removal by him.

Nominated by the Mayor, that officer is himself responsible for every nomination made. And I respectfully submit that your action, in proving the Marshals under the act is advisory only, and does not include either by the letter or intention of the law, the right of the members of your Honorable Board themselves to name any of the nominees, much less nearly all of them.

I have deemed this entirely respectful suggestion called for by the fact of your having rejected the twenty-one nominations sent to you on the 26th inst. for your advice and consent thereto, without assigning any reason for such rejection, and, in fact, as I understand, because the members of your honorable Board were not accorded by me the naming of nearly the entire number of officers to be appointed.

I trust that no conflict of this character may arise between your honorable Board and the Mayor. The public interests forbid it, and nothing on my part but occasioned or shall occasion it.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Mr. PURDY was surprised that the Mayor should send such a Message to the Board. He was sorry to have to cast a reflection upon the Mayor, but he must say that the position assumed by him in the Message was a false one. It did not look well for the Mayor to be lecturing the Board about their duty and constructions of law. They had their duty, and the Mayor his, and they knew full well how to fulfill their obligations to the people. Every member of the Board had been elected by as great an extent of public expression as the Mayor had received, to elevate him to his present position. In one case, a member had received a larger majority than the Mayor had votes. They were, therefore, as much the representatives of the people, and as much entitled to respect, as the Mayor. New-York being a Democratic City, the Democrats are entitled to the public patronage of the City and County, and as a partisan he had always endeavored to secure as much favor for his party in that respect as possible; but as the law creating the Supervisors divided the Board politically, he had always respected the claims of the opposition and readily granted them a full share of the patronage under the control of the Board. He was willing to do the same in respect to the Marshals. He did not want the Mayor to select Democrats for Democratic Supervisors, because they were fully able to take care of their own affairs, and such Democrats as a Republican would select for office he would rarely be found voting for. The law required their advice and consent to these nominations, and, therefore, in making the appointments they were on an equal footing with the Mayor. The law meant that the nominations should be settled upon by the advice and consent of the members of this Board in private conference with the Mayor, and not that the Mayor should make nominations and they advise and consent to them without participating in the duty of selecting the men.

Mr. DAVIS concurred with Mr. PURDY in his opinion of the bearing of the law on the question.

The nominations were rejected by a unanimous vote.

The Board adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday next, being the same in respect to membership for next year as they stand at present. They can reorganize for 1863 at pleasure. Being equally divided politically, the position of President is alternated yearly. It falls to the Republicans next year.

Criminal Business of the City for 1862.

We are indebted to HENRY VANDERVOORT, Esq., Clerk of the Criminal Courts, for the following statement of convictions, acquittals, &c., had in the Courts of Over and Terminer and General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York in the year 1862:

OYER AND TERMINER.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Manslaughter in the third degree	1	1
Manslaughter in the fourth degree	1	1
Grand larceny, second offence	1	0
GENERAL SESSIONS.		
Murder, first degree	0	1
Manslaughter, various degrees	17	14
Assault with intent to kill	0	0
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	14	4
Assault with intent to commit a rape	1	1
Attempt to procure an abortion	1	0
Kidnapping	1	0
Decoying a child	0	0
Abduction	2	1
Robbery, first degree	2	0
Assault with intent to commit robbery	48	7
Assault and battery	5	0
Bigamy	0	2
Perjury	0	0
Arson, various degrees	25	16
Forgery, various degrees	17	4
Burglary, various degrees	14	0
Attempt to commit burglary, various degrees	1	0
Embezzlement	62	35
Grand larceny	30	8
Attempt to commit grand larceny	25	0
Pet

Violation of election law	1	0
Keeping gambling and disorderly houses	4	3
Engaging in a prize fight	2	0
Violation of laws regulating places of amusement	1	0
Opening sealed letter without authority	1	1
Violation of Pilot Laws	1	0
Malicious mischief	1	0
Libel	0	1
Total	399	97

One hundred males and fourteen females were sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison. The aggregate time amounts to 338 years and 8 months.

Sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, 96 males, 41 females.

Sentenced to imprisonment in the City Prison, 28 males, 21 females.

Sent to House of Refuge, 13 males, 2 females.

Nine hundred and forty-nine indictments were found, and 102 complaints were dismissed by the Grand Jury.

Three thousand four hundred and eight recognizances to appear and answer were filed, and 48 were forfeited during the year.

Fines and costs collected and paid into County Treasury during the year, $714 87.

HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FINAL MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The final meeting of the Common Council for the present year was held yesterday afternoon, the object being to confirm the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds for 1863. The names of 104 were presented, when Alderman STRONG moved that all whose names appeared on the list of last year be re-appointed, which was adopted. The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic members of the new Board of Aldermen met in caucus on Monday night and agreed upon the following nominations:

President of the Board—Dennis O'Keefe, of the Twelfth Ward.

City Clerk—Henry McCloskey, of the Tenth Ward.

Corporation Counselor—John G. Schumaker, of the Eleventh Ward.

Health Officer—Dr. Louis Baner, of the Sixth Ward.

Keeper of the City Hall—John A. Flanagan, of the Fifth Ward.

The caucus adjourned until next Friday night to complete the nominations.

THE BUSHWICK-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.—Judge EMOTT made a decision at the present term of the Supreme Court, declaring the act of the Legislature authorizing the widening and improvement of Bushwick-avenue, in the Eastern District, unconstitutional. He therefore denied the motion for the appointment of Commissioners to estimate the assessments.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The United States Hotel at Far Rockaway, owned by Mr. S. WILLIAMS, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The daughter of the proprietor occupied it at the time, and had some difficulty in escaping with her family. The house was finely furnished throughout. All the contents were consumed.

FIRES.—About noon yesterday a fire broke out in a stable on the corner of Pacific and Willow streets, occupied by Messrs. SMITH & WAKELY, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done....About 11 o'clock the night previous a stable in Columbia-street, near Atlantic, occupied by J. SMITH and PATRICK BOYLE, was destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss about $400; no insurance.

PROCLAMATION MEETING.—The colored people of Brooklyn will hold a meeting at the African M. E. Church, in Bridge-street, on Friday evening, in honor of the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN. Addresses will be made by Mr. WM. WELLS, of Boston, Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of Brooklyn, Rev. R. HATFIELD, of New-York, and others.

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—Mayor KALBFLEISCH will receive his friends to-day, at his office, in the City Hall, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The Police Commissioners have recently appointed Mr. GEORGE R. RADDLE as Captain of the Forty-third Precinct, and Mr. WM. F. SKIDMORE as Sergeant of the Forty-fourth Precinct.

NEW-JERSEY.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX—NEWARK.—The books of Mr. GEO. A. HALSEY, Assessor for the Fifth District of New-Jersey, comprising Essex and Hudson Counties, show the following totals of taxes assessed on manufacturers products—the same being exclusive of the tax for licenses: September, 65,000; October, $74,000; November, $65,000. Of the above, the highest amounts paid are for ale and beer, some manufacturers paying $3,000 per manth. Next soap and candles, then leather, of various kinds, saddlery and harness, clothing, hats, trunks, jewelry, &c. One trunk manufacturer in the Second Ward was assessed $2,500 in the month of September. It would hardly be safe to base a calculation of the revenue which will accrue in the country at large, upon the above figures, as the manufacturing interests of Newark are known to be of extraordinary value and importance.

CENTRE MARKET, NEWARK.—The annual report of the Clerk of Centre Market, Newark, shows the receipts for rent of stalls, &c., for the year, to have been $10,267, a slight increase over 1861. The whole number of loads of hay weighed on the city scales has been 7,213, being an increase of 540 over last year. The Centre Market is to be extended by a recent order of the Common Council, by roofing over a large space now occupied by country wagons. This is a much needed improvement, as it will enable the country people to dispose of their produce comfortably, and not be exposed to the elements, as they now are, the discomfort of which forces them to be in haste to dispose of their loads to middle-men, who, of course, charge the consumer two prices.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—A men, giving his name as RONAY F. CAZEAR, was arrested in Newark, on Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock, for attempting to pass two counterfeit bills, one a five on the Huguenot Bank of New Paltz, N. Y., and the other a ten on the City Bank of New-Haven, Conn., at the store of Mr. BERNARD NORTHEN, grocer, No. 22 Williams-street. CAZEAR professed to be the keeper of a billiard saloon, corner of Third-avenue and Forty-third-street, in this City.

STATE PAY TO VOLUNTEERS.—The State pay to the families of Newark Volunteers, which is paid by the Mayor monthly, will be disbursed at the Office of the Volunteer Aid Committee, corner of Broad and Clinton streets; commencing on Friday of this week and continuing until Thursday of next week.

NEW-YEAR CALLS.—Mayor BIGELOW, of Newark, will receive his friends to-day at the City Hall. Chief Engineer SOHAN, and Chief of Police WAMBOLD, will also be at home to their friends at their respective residences.

GEN. TORBERT SEVERELY ILL.—Gen. TORBERT, the gallant commander of the First New-Jersey Brigade, has been obliged to return to his home in Philadelphia, owing to a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. He left his command on Saturday last, being carried on a mattress.

A PROSPEROUS PARISH.—The congregation of St. John's Church, (P. E.,) Elizabeth, have just raised by voluntary subscription the large amount of $10,000 for the purpose of liquidating the church debt.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1862, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Communication from the Comptroller, with ordinance making additional appropriations for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

(By Board of Councilmen, ordinance adopted.)

Which was carried by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—14.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Ladies' Educational Union, for the benefit of destitute children of deceased or disabled soldiers, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—14.

Petition of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church for a donation, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sidney S. Smith, Treasurer of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, for the sum of four hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest, for taxes on the property in Forty-second-street for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—14.

Alderman Frear moved that the regular order of business be suspended.

Which was carried.

He thereupon offered the resignation of James H. Bartley as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Alfred W. Lowerre be and is hereby appointed Commissioner of Deeds, in the place of James H. Bartley, resigned.

Which was adopted.

And the same were directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Preamble, reciting that an election for Assistant Engineer was held Friday evening, December nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to fill the place of John McCrosker, whose term of office expired, and said election resulting in a choice; with resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of John Hamill, Chairman of said Inspectors, for seventy-five dollars, that being the amount heretofore paid for similar elections.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Froment—3.

Resolution that the resolution adopted by the Common Council November four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in favor of advertising for proposals for building a new second-class engine for Engine Company number Fifteen, be amended by striking out the words "a new second-class engine," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "a new steam fire-engine;" also, striking out the words "Engine Company number Twenty-eight," and inserting the words "Hose Company number Twenty-one" in lieu thereof.

Alderman Farley moved its reference to Committee on Fire Department.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, Walsh, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—10.

Resolution that Joseph T. Webster be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the name of William O'Brien, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed, be altered, so as to read William C. O'Brien, the same having been a clerical error.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the name of J. H. Fonda be inserted in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed, instead of Jesse Fonda, the same being a clerical error.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeb Drew, for the sum of one hundred dollars, for loss of horse, and to take his receipt in full for all damages therefor.

Which was laid over.

Resolution permitting W. K. Payton to keep goods in front of his store.

Which was concurred in.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of disbursements to families of volunteers for the for the fortnight ending December twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and placed on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved to take up the preamble, with resolutions that the salaries of the several Police Justices of the City of New-York be increased to the sum of five thousand dollars each per annum, to be in full for all services rendered in their official capacities as Justices of their respective Courts, and as Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, and for the performance of any other duties as now provided by law; such increase of salaries to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two—(with veto of His Honor the Mayor.)

Which was adopted notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, (two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Froment—2.

Alderman Boole moved to take up resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant for three hundred dollars, in favor of George F. Thompson, for services as Clerk to the Board of Health in the months of October, November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, (with veto of His Honor the Mayor.)

Which was adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, (two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof) by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when this Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet on Friday, the second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Which was carried.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1862—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles G. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Horan, Barney, Hayes, Healy Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of December twenty-ninth and thirtieth were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Friday, January two, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Councilmen Ross moved as an amendment to strike out of the motion "ten o'clock A. M.," and insert in lieu thereof the words "four o'clock P. M."

Councilman Lent moved as an amendment to the amendment to substitute the words "seven o'clock A. M." for the words "four o'clock P. M."

Which was lost.

The amendment, as proposed by Councilman Ross, was then put and lost.

And the original motion, as made by Councilman Brice, was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the names of Joseph Shennon be altered to read Andrew J. Smith, and Joel W. Stevens, to Joel O. Stevens, as Commissioners of Deeds, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently passed by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the list of Commissioners of Deeds, lately passed, be corrected so that where the name Frederick G. Gedney occurs shall be corrected so as to read William H. Gedney, the same being a clerical error.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That the name of John Helmes, among the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed, be changed so as to read John Helms.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the name of Jacob Hatzen, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently adopted, be corrected so as to read Jacob Hatsell.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That the name Edward S. MePherson be substituted for that of Edward McPherson, in the list of Commissioners recently adopted by the Common Council, the same being a clerical error.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That permission be given to John Flock to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number five hundred and sixty-nine Eighth-avenue, this permission to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That Jacob Rnihl be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, concurring to lay cross-walk in Fifty-sixth-street, on the east side of Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring to build a new house for Engine Company number One.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of same committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of our Volunteers, for the purpose of those interested to be applied in aid of their funds; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the sum of three thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

PAPER FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble, with resolution that the salaries of the several Police Justices of the City of New-York be increased to the sum of five thousand dollars each, per annum, to be in full for all services rendered in their official capacities as Justices of their respective Courts, and as Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, or for the performance of any other duties as now provided by law; such increase of salaries to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two—(with veto of His Honor the Mayor.)

(In Board of Aldermen December thirty-one, preamble and resolution adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock—4.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hayes moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of permitting him to call up the ordinance to provide for the issue of "Change Notes," (with veto Message of His Honor the Mayor.)

Which was carried.

And the paper was taken up.

Councilman Hayes moved that the same be adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried (two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof,) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—5.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, that the Comptroller draw his warrant for $300 in favor of George F. Thomson for services as Clerk to the Board of Health in the month of Oct ber, November, December, 1861. (with veto of His Honor the Mayor.)

(In Board of Aldermen, December thirty-first, resolution adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof.)

Concurred in, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor; two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Babcock, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice—4.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Assessments, to refund to Michael Tracy money paid by him in property taken for the Central Park.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDER.

Councilman Stevenson, by unanimous consent, called up General Order seven hundred and nine, being a report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Ellis, for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-six dollars, being amount paid by him for excess of inspection fee, for the work of regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, and charge the amount to account of City contingencies.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Miller, Keech, The President, Snyder—5.

Councilman Hasleton moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Desmond moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Friday, January second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

CLAIM OF OWNER TO BE LOYAL—TRADE WITH THE REBELS.

The United States vs. *The schooner Gen. C. C. Pinckney and her cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Ottawa* on May 6, 1862, about fifty miles from Charleston Bar, having come out of Charleston under the rebel flag. She was laden with cotton and resin. She was registered to Hermann Koppel, a citizen of the Confederate States, on April 16, 1862, as having been conveyed to him on April 7, 1862, in Charleston, by a resident and citizen of that place. These papers, her crew list and the appointment of Koppel as master, were all authenticated by the rebel authorities at Charleston.

Koppel intervened in the suit and claimed as matter of defence that his fealty to the Confederate States was simulated and illusive; that he was never a subject of that Government nor willingly associated with it; that he was a native of Prussia and loyal to the United States, and that the vessel and cargo were purchased by him with the proceeds of his own industry with intent solely to rescue such proceeds from the rebel Government and withdraw himself and family and property from the Confederacy.

Held by the Court—That the Court can deal with the matter solely on the principles of the prize law, applicable to such a state of facts. That on the facts his claim cannot be considered in this tribunal, but if any relief exists for him it must be by application to the United States Government.

That his own written acts, supported by his oath, prove the vessel and cargo to be property of the enemy States. He covertly withdrew it from a blockaded port, where he had been for years a resident. He assumed allegiance to the rebel Government by covering his property with the Confederate flag.

That if he was still a loyal subject of the United States, he could not question the legality of the seizure of his property acquired in the enemy country by trade with the enemy.

Vessel and cargo condemned as forfeited.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton; for claimant, Mr. Davega and Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Judgments of the Policemen Against Fernando Wood—The Motions Open the Defaults.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Leighton vs. *Wood and Three other Cases.*—These were motions to open defaults and set aside inquests taken in the cases brought against Mr. Wood to recover for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of and during the Police riots of 1857. The facts are familiar. On Friday last the matter was adjourned until now that Justice BARNARD should decide whether he would hear the motions, it having been objected that at the time of the riots, or shortly before, he had in some way acted as counsel to Mr. Wood. Justice BARNARD decided to hear the motions, and they were now argued and decision was reserved.

Gilbert Dean and Edwards Pierrepont for motions; D. & D. D. Field opposed.

The Homicide on Board the Ship Francis B. Cutting—The Accused to be Discharged on Bail.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Henry Oliver.—The prisoner is charged with the murder of the second mate of the ship *Francis B. Cutting*, for which he had been committed to the Tombs. He was now brought up on *habeas corpus*, and a motion was made to admit him to bail.

The depositions taken before the Coroner were read on the motion, and it was urged that the prisoner should be discharged on a small amount of bail, as the unfortunate man who met his death threatened to kill the accused, and struck him violently at the time of the shooting.

The Justice expressed his intention to discharge the prisoner on bail, and stated that he would fix the amount on Friday. The prisoner was remended until that time.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy, for the prisoner; District-Attorney, for the People.

About a Business Contract—Charges and Counter-Charges.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Edgerton vs. *Bloomer & Macbeth.*—This was an action to terminate an agreement between the parties in respect to the business of desiccating potatoes, the plaintiff alleging that the defendants represented to him that they could use a certain process, when in fact they had no right to use it. It was also alleged that the defendants had collected moneys which had not been credited on the books, and which they had denied receiving.

The defendants, in answer, alleged that they had the right to use the process claimed by them, but that by common consent another process was used as preferable. The defendants denied that they had denied the receipt of money, and alleged that its not having been entered on the books was occasioned by delay only of an ordinary business character.

The defendants also charged that the plaintiff did not understand the process of manufacturing, and that so soon as he had learned it he was desirous of getting rid of them, (defendants) and use the knowledge so obtained in a business connection with others; and that as soon as he had broken up the business by injunction proceedings in this case, (which injunction was set aside) he formed a new concern at the same place with other persons to carry on the same business.

They also claim that the agreements upon which the action was founded, expressly stipulated that they were not to be considered partners in any respect. The case was briefly stated in the TIMES of the 27th. It is now adjourned to the 29th of January.

Talbot & Averill for plaintiff; Mr. Wyckoff for defendants.

Liability of Indorsers—How Charged as Such.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Albert S Case et al. vs. *John Bradburn.*—This was an appeal from a judgment in favor of the defendant in an action brought to charge him as guarantor of the genuineness of a prior endorsement upon a check negotiated under the following alleged circumstances:

One J. A. Stewart, who was a clerk of one A. Hosg, was, as appeared, indebted to the defendant in the sum of $50. In payment thereof, and as alleged, without any authority from Hosg, he indorsed and delivered to the defendant a check on the Bank of Commerce for $50—payable to the order of Hosg.

The defendant, who was at the time a depositor in the Chamical Bank, placed his name on the back of the check solely, as alleged by him, for the purpose of designating his ownership thereof.

The Chemical Bank declined to receive the check for collection, and the defendant then delivered it to his clerk, directing him to get it cashed at the Bank of Commerce. That bank refused to cash it, as he was not identified, and was unknown to them. The check was then returned to Stewart, who, as claimed, took it, and went with defendant's clerk to the plaintiffs' place of business and requested them to cash it, as he (Stewart) was not known at the Bank of Commerce. Plaintiff cashed the check, the name of the defendant remaining thereon, and Stewart handed the $50 to the clerk, who delivered it to defendant.

The check in course of collection passed through the American Exchange Bank and the Bank of Commerce, and was duly paid, until the makers came to settle with Hoag, who, as alleged, refused to allow the payment, averring that he had never received it.

The check was then returned through the bank to plaintiff, who soon after brought this action.

Judgment was rendered for the defendant on the trial, and plaintiff appealed on the ground that the defendant is liable to them as innocent holders of the check, for value, as guarantor of title and the genuineness of prior indorsements. On the other hand it was contended that these guarantees are incident to a transfer, and not to an indorsement, and that the only course by which the defendant could be made liable was by charging him as an indorser, by demand and notice.

Decision reserved.

J. J. Torrance for appellants; John T. Doyle for respondents.

Superior Court.

Justices—Bosworth, (Chief Justice,) Moncrief, Robertson, White, Barbour, Monell.

Justices' Clerk—Robert D. Livingston.

GENERAL TERM.

Number of Causes Heard and Decided.

	Heard.	Decided.
January Term	14	9
February Term	27	20
March Term	21	19
April Term	41	36
May Term	23	17
June Term	28	24
July Term	5	1
September Term	4	3
October Term	43	25
November Term	26	23
December Term	34	15
Total	266	212

Number of motions heard and decided, 365.

SPECIAL TERM.

The number of arguments heard and decided, including motions at Chambers, were 3,312.

Declarations of intentions by natives of Great Britain	170
Declarations of intentions by natives of Germany and other nations	406
Full papers	836
Total number	1,412

TRIAL TERM.

Number of cases tried	476
Number of inquests	170
Total number	646

Business of the Courts for the Past Year.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Attachments, Injunctions and Arrests issued during the year 1862.

	Attachments.	Injunctions.	Arrests.
Ingraham, P. J	96	17	29
Clerke, J	83	25	41
Leonard, J	92	14	39
Barnard, J	312	81	147
Sutherland, J	—	1	—
Peckham, J	7	4	1
Mullin, J	2	—	—
Mason, J	1	—	—
James, J	—	2	1

Attachments issued against Vessels.

Ingraham, P. J	1	Barnard, J	16
Leonard, J	3	Clerke, J	1
Mullin, J	2		

Litigated Motions heard and Orders made.

Ingraham, P. J	1,024	Clerke, J	1,076
Leonard, J	383	Barnard, J	3,055
Peckham, J	55	Allen, J	10
Gould, J	6	Mason, J	3
Wells, J	2	Hoyt, J	19

Decrees of Foreclosed Sale.

Ingraham, P. J	101	Clerke, J	95
Leonard, J	42	Barnard, J	303
		Peckham, J	8.

Decrees granted by Special Term at Chambers.

Ingraham, P. J	11	Clerke, J	15
Leonard, J	7	Barnard, J	51

Habeas Corpuses Granted.

Ingraham, P. J	40	Clerke, J	20
Leonard, J	30	Barnard, J	175

Cases Settled.

Ingraham, P. J	10	Clerke, J	9
Leonard, J	7	Barnard, J	5

H. W. GENET, Clerk.

RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Deputy Clerk Chambers Supreme Court.

OYER AND TERMINER.

Manslaughter third degree, convicted, one; acquitted, one. Manslaughter fourth degree, convicted, one; acquitted, one. Grand larceny, second offence, one convicted.

COMMON PLEAS.

Judges Daly, Hilton and Brady.

General Term.

Appeals from judgments and orders of Special Term	124
Appeals from judgments of Marine and District Courts	454
Total number called by the Court	578
Total number heard and disposed of	415

Trial Terms.

Causes on jury calender	2,683
Causes called by Court	1,871
Causes disposed of	719
Causes tried by the Court	166
Causes called by Court	166
Causes disposed of	47

Special

Issues of law and enume[illegible] calendar	93
Causes called by Court	99
Causes determined	27
Non-enumerated motions heard and dec[illegible]	
Chambers, including many final judgments	
Proceedings for discharge of insolvent debtors	
Habeas corpus and certiorari granted, and decisions thereon	
Divorces granted	
Change of names	
Inventories of property assigned by insolvents	
and bonds of assignees examined and approved	152
Applications for citizenship heard and granted	1,301
Applications denied	104

The aggregate number of sittings in the Courts, by all the Judges, during the year, was 746 days.

MARINE COURT.

Judges McCarthy, Acker and Hearn.

Number of processes issued, summonses, warrants, attachments, aliases, &c	[illegible]
Number of judgments rendered	[illegible]
Number of cases remaining in Court	[illegible]
Number of Special Term orders filed	[illegible]
The amount of all the judgments [illegible]	[illegible]

General Term.

Cases appealed from Special T[illegible]	105
Cases argued and decided	121
Cases dismissed and discontin[illegible]	69

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Andrews et al. vs. *Ellis.*—Motion denied.

Lees vs. *Danforth and others.*—Judgment ordered.

Before Justice Gould.

Knapp vs. *Scanlan.*—Motion denied without prejudice to any claim the defendant Whitehead may have upon any surplus arising from the sale.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Kaupe et al. vs. *Burdick.*—Motion denied. (See memorandum with Clerk.)

Runyon vs. *Kelly.*—Order granted.

Scott vs. *Byrely.*—Judgment settled and signed. (Papers in Clerk's office.)

Before Justice White.

Manzoin vs. *Howell.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted; no costs allowed. (Papers in Clerk's office.)

Before Justice Bosworth.

Phars et al. vs. *Bailey et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide the event.

Before Justice Monerief.

Hesse vs. *Schawer.*—The motion to strike out denied, with $7 costs to plaintiff to abide the event of the action. (Papers in Clerk's office.)

Taylor vs. *Boardman*; *Hemmis* vs. *Gally*; *Seeley* vs. *Barker*; *Burrall* vs. *Jewett*: *Heer* vs. *Freeman*; *Powell* vs. *Billings, &c.*; *Gray, &c.*, vs. *Cork, Jr.*; *Phillips* vs. *Rukeham.*—Orders granted.

Aspinwall vs. *Lawrence.*—Judgment of foreclosure, &c.

Brown vs. *Garman, &c.*—Motion denied; defendant

The rate for Money on the Street is 6 ₱ cent. on demand loan to the Brokers. Exchange on London is 146@146½ ₱ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury has just telegraphed that the Loan of 1842 will be paid in coin.

The operators and other daily attendants upon the Public Stock Exchange this afternoon presented, as a New-Year's compliment, a Silver Salver of the value of $300, suitably inscribed, together with a Check for $2,115 in money, to Mr. GEORGE HENRIQUES, who has been gratuitously presiding at their meetings and calling the Stock list twice a day. Mr. LANE, who represented the Committee of the Board, in presenting these testimonials said:

"MR. HENRIQUES: On behalf of the many friends and contributors to the voluntarily subscribed, I present you with this beautiful Salver, and also with the balance of the subscription, amounting in cash, to $2,115, as a testimonial of their respect and consideration for the indefatigable energy displayed by you in organizing this Stock Exchange, and the impartial manner in which you have presided as Chairman of their public meetings. Please Sir, accept them. And that you may be blest with health and strength and continue in the duties thus far so ably performed by you, is the wish of your many friends," &c.

This substantial compliment was acknowledged with a grateful feeling and in terms of good taste, equally appropriate to the occasion and creditable to the recipient.

A well-informed correspondent sends us the following figures of the estimated statement upon which the half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. has been made by the New-York Central Company. The resulting cash balance of $1,115,000, is probably below the mark as it will stand on the 1st February after providing for the Dividend:

Cash in hand Sept. 30		$1,316,000
Less September expenses, paid in October		520,000
Cash toward February dividend		$795,000
To which add:		
Earnings in October and November		1,968,000
December and January, estimated		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
To pay:		
Four months' expenses	$2,281,000	
Four months' interest	340,000	
Four months' s'k'g, fund and rent	56,000	[illegible]
Balance to pay dividend		[illegible]
3½ ₱ cent. dividend		[illegible]
Cash balance		[illegible]

We understand that Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co. (both partners) were restored to their seats at the regular Stock Exchange Board this forenoon, on a motion to terminate their recent sixty days' suspension (for violation of the new rule of Commissions) with the old year. The firm, in the meantime, have not been without proper facilities for executing their orders at the Board through their Broker, but it is not less satisfactory and pleasant to all parties, that the partners of the house can now resume their own seats.

Mr. E. MORRISON, Gold and Exchange Broker, Nassau-street, has admitted Mr. ANDREW SOHAN as a member of his house, and after Jan. 1 the firm will be E. MORRISON & Co.

Messrs. R. G. DUER & Co. have prepared the following statistics of the business failures in each of the last two years:

STATES.	FAILURES. 1861. No.	1861. Liabilities.	1862. No.	1862. Liabilities.
New-York—N.Y.City, and Brooklyn	920	$89,067,114	162	$7,491,000
Albany	47	2,344,580	20	300,000
Buffalo	26	300,000	5	55,000
Oswego	13	138,000	4	45,000
Rochester	31	319,000	12	150,000
Syracuse	38	549,000	10	90,000
Troy	33	360,000	8	70,000
Utica	35	259,000	12	50,000
Remainder of State	860	7,100,000	235	2,365,000
Massachusetts—Boston	486	19,317,161	120	2,013,000
Remainder of State	363	6,795,000	111	1,042,900
Penn.—Philadelphia	359	21,294,383	60	1,318,000
Pittsburgh	40	747,397	15	115,000
Remainder of State	232	2,949,500	115	1,250,000
Illinois—Chicago	91	5,117,170	37	2,000,000
Remainder of State	350	4,911,360	115	830,000
Ohio—Cincinnati	163	6,982,071	10	30,000
Cleveland	22	604,000	5	60,000
Remainder of State	397	5,879,500	165	950,000
Rhode Is.—Providence	54	1,023,000	5	25,000
Remainder of State	14	158,000	10	50,000
Michigan—Detroit	60	1,110,200	10	100,000

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Lady of Lyons.

WINTER GARDEN—The Fair Circle—In and out of Place—Barney the Baron.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—The Invisible Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Jewess of Frankfort; or, The Vision of Fate, every hour. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON—Goodwin & Wilder's Polymerama of the War.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Lucretia Borgia.

NEW HALL OF ART (No. 662 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—New Year's Festival.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Tennessee, this morning, are extremely important. Gen. Rosecrans made a general advance with his army on Monday, against the rebel army at Murfreesboro, and at last accounts up to Tuesday, heavy fighting was going on at various points. The rebels were pushed back seven or eight miles on Monday, a portion of Gen. McCook's Corps having a sharp brush with the enemy beyond Nolinaville. The enemy here wasted much ammunition during an hour's cannonading, and finally lost a gun and caisson through a dexterous flank movement made by the One Hundred and First Ohio. Our army, on Tuesday, was sweeping down all the roads leading to Murfreesboro, and heavy artillery firing was heard on the Nolinsville road, where McCook's progress was disputed by the rebel Gen. Hardee. A general engagement was imminent, and has probably been fought before this time.

Gen. Blunt informed Gen. Curtis, on the 28th ult., that his long-range guns were then engaged in shelling the camp of the rebels under Hindman across the Arkansas, five miles below Van Buren. He expressed the determination, if the enemy did not retreat during the night, to cross his troops over in the morning, and offer battle. Among other property captured at Van Buren were four steamers, three of them heavily loaded with supplies; a ferry-boat, and a large amount of ammunition.

A later dispatch, dated Fayetteville, Dec. 31, states that Gen. Blunt's expedition had returned to Prairie Grove—having failed, we presume, to induce Hindman to give battle. All the enemy's stores captured were destroyed. The enemy, also, in their flight, destroyed an immense amount of property on the other side of the Arkansas, including their arsenal and ferry-boat at Fort Smith. Many deserters came into our lines, who reported great demoralization in Hindman's army, several regiments having stacked their arms and left for home.

We learn from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac that a heavy reconnoitering force started out on Tuesday morning, from which intelligence was expected "in a few days." It is believed that a considerable portion of the rebel army has moved up the Rappahannock, and it is probable that this reconnoissance has been projected for the purpose of obtaining information as to the rebel movement.

It was reported yesterday, on the authority of a dispatch from Fredericksburgh, published in the Washington *Chronicle*, that the rebel Stuart, with his cavalry, had again entered Maryland; but according to the Washington *Star* of last evening, the report was a hoax, founded on the fact that a few guerrillas crossed the Potomac to Harrison's Island, at Ball's Bluff, on Monday night, but recrossed again on seeing that their motions were observed from the western shore.

Admiral David D. Porter writes from Cairo, to a friend in Philadelphia, "That he will capture Vicksburgh on or before the 1st proximo, and present it to the nation as a New-Year's gift."

We have an interesting budget of news from Key West this morning, our correspondence being to the 23d inst. The change in the command of the post had been effected, Col. Joseph S. Morgan and the Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, giving place to Col. T. H. Goons and the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. This change, our correspondent intimates, is the result of complaints made by the slaveholders of the vicinity, who have been much dissatisfied with the course Col. Morgan has taken regarding their "chattels." The United States gunboat *Sagamore* had arrived from Indian River, having in tow as a prize the schooner *Alice*, of Nassau, loaded with cotton. The *Sagamore* had captured five prizes during the cruise, and burned a number of small craft. At the date of our correspondent's letter, there were twenty-four prizes in the harbor of Key West, awaiting adjudication. The Banks transport steamers *Albany* and *Cambria* had called to take in coal. The steamer *McClellan* had arrived from New-Orleans, and taken on board the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, who were on board the transport *M. Sandford* when she was wrecked. She brought intelligence of the progress of the Banks Expedition up the Mississippi as far as Key West, and rumors obtained from rebel papers that a fight was going on at Vicksburgh.

It is stated that while Morgan was at Elizabethtown, Ky., he was busily engaged in using the telegraph to Louisville. He sent a dispatch to Gen. Boyle, telling him that he had better appoint another Superintendant for the Louisville and Nashville Road, as the present one had recently erected some very bad bridges, and he should be forced to tear them all down.

On Dec. 28, at Indianapolis, the Cumberland River was reported as still rising. It is now in good condition for small boats.

Two schooners were taken into Baltimore on Monday evening, prizes to the United States revenue steamer *Hercules*. They were captured by armed boats of the *Hercules*, under the command of Lieuts. T. G. Baker and Hall, at the head of one of the Virginia rivers which opens into Chesapeake Bay.

The result of the election for member of Congress from the Norfolk, Va., District, is announced to be in favor of J. C. McLeod.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and concurred in making the appropriations (amounting to $47,197 06, and chiefly for interest on the Family Aid and Union Defence Fund bonds) which the Comptroller recently discovered had been omitted at the time the regular appropriation bill was passed. The Mayor's veto on the resolution increasing the salaries of the Police Justices to $5,000 per annum, was taken up and overruled. The Comptroller reported that, for the fortnight ending on last Saturday, $67,836 had been disbursed from the Relief Fund, to 16,549 families, of whom 16,450 were adults, and 22,237 children. The Board adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 P. M. yesterday, and took up the Fractional Currency bill, which was passed over the Mayor's veto by a vote of 16 to 5. The Board also concurred with the Board of Aldermen in increasing the salaries of the Police Justices. After some other routine business, the Board adjourned to Friday, at 10 A. M.

The steamship *Ella Warley*, Capt. Schenck, from Havana on the 28th ult., sailing at Key West on the 26th, arrived here yesterday. The Havana dates are four days later, but without importance.

During the month ending Dec. 4, 8,000 bales cotton rags were bought in the Liverpool market, and 3,000 bales in London, for shipment to the United States. These purchases consisted chiefly of Egyptians, at 13s. 6d.@14s. 3d. for white, 11s. 6d.@12s. 3d. for blue, and 10s.@11s. for colored, with a considerable quantity of Japan blues at about 13s. Since the bulk of these purchases were made, prices have advanced, and Egyptians have been sold at 15s. for white, and 13s. 6d. for blue. The Liverpool market is now quite bare of stock.

The Money Order bill, in connection with the Post-office Department, will pass soon after reassembling. The limit of a money order will be $30, for the payment of which a fee of fifteen cents will be charged. A payment of $10 will be entitled to a commission of five cents, and of $20 to a commission of ten cents. The system will be found a very convenient and useful one, and when fairly under way, the surprise will be general that it was not long since adopted.

The Albany *Evening Journal* makes the following statement: Gov. Morgan tendered his resignation of Major-General on the 22d, to take effect Jan. 1. He has no knowledge that his successor has been designated. *He has not drawn one cent of the pay he is entitled to as Major-General.*

The Oil City Pennsylvania *Register*, in its review of the oil trade for the last week, says: "The market has been dull, and transactions limited. There has been a persistent effort on the part of buyers, both in Pittsburgh and the Eastern cities, to break down the prices that have ruled for the past few weeks. In a measure this has proved partially successful, and prices have declined. But the European advices by the last steamer being favorable, the market is getting stiffer. A considerable amount of oil has been shipped to Pittsburgh in the last few days. The warehouses are nearly empty, and the stock on hand is lighter than at any time during the present season. From the Creek we learn that prices have declined, the producers lacking storage, and have to sell or see their oil waste. The range of the week is from $3 50 to $5, with but small sales."

Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor of Newfoundland, it seems, will not help those who refuse to help themselves. Great scarcity of food prevails among the fishing population, and he has been petitioned to aid those in want; but, in reply, shows that the shore fishery gave at least a fair return last Summer, that those who have been industrious and economical provided enough for their Winter's support, and that he declines to give Government aid to the idle and extravagant, as any show of *returning* to a system of pauper aid when the means of independence is within the grasp of common energy, is one the Government will not countenance.

The citizens of York, Pennsylvania, intend presenting to Maj.-Gen. William B. Franklin, U. S. A., a splendid sword, for his bravery and gallantry in the battle of Fredericksburgh, Va.

The Stock Market was again very buoyant yesterday, closing the old year with a higher market than we have reported since October. Gold, 133¾; Exchange, 146¾.

Less activity was discernible in Breadstuffs on Wednesday. Flour advanced 5c. ₩ bbl., and Wheat 1c. ₩ bushel. Corn was a shade cheaper. Very moderate transactions were reported in Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Sugars, Molasses, Oils and Whisky. A good inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Bacon and Lard. Rio Coffee was more freely purchased. Cotton was salable and buoyant. No important changes transpired in other branches of business. There were 560 vessels of all classes in port.

Our State Government—Gov. Morgan, Gov. Seymour, Gen. Dix.—Yesterday was the last day of the term of Gov. Morgan as Chief Executive of the State of New-York. To-day he lays down the emblems of office, and Horatio Seymour assumes them. Doubtless, the outgoing Governor will have a lighter heart on the occasion than his successor. The civil war yet rages, and New-York, as first in population and wealth, must still be the leader of the loyal States in the work of suppressing a causeless and bloody rebellion. With Gov. Morgan, the line of duty was followed as a labor of love. He was in sincere sympathy with the General Government, and had no care except to do his utmost in whatever direction the National authorities desired his coöperation. He surrenders his arduous post with no regret, but that which all good patriots share with him, that their efforts in the nation's behalf have not yet had a fuller reward.

Gov. Seymour finds himself in a much more embarrassing position. He represents now the sovereign power of this great State. He knows it is loyal and true to the Union, from its centre to its circumference—in its pocket, pursuits and intellect. It hates treason as it learned to hate it when the angry guns of Charleston harbor first rained their infernal fires upon the National flag, and hurled it in the smoking ruins of Fort Sumter. Gov. Seymour represents New-York's *loyalty* as well as its sovereignty. He knows that loyalty recognizes the Administration at Washington as the embodied sovereignty of the United States, just as *he* embodies the sovereignty of this State. Whatever loyalty, therefore, he expects and has a right to expect to be exhibited toward himself, as the Constitutional Governor of New-York, by all citizens of the State, he is bound to exhibit to the Administration at Washington.

Gov. Morgan was nominated by the President a Major-General of Volunteers, to facilitate the military operations, so vast and important, in this chief State of the Union. The office was held by Gov. Morgan, merely as a State convenience, not for rank or pay. In leaving the Chief Magistracy, Gov. Morgan resigns his military office and functions, and to the vacancy the President has assigned Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix. Gen. Dix is peculiarly fitted by education and public service for the duties of the post. He and Gov. Seymour were life-long political associates, and will prove, we hope, agreeable and effective co-workers in the employment of the entire military and moral power of the State for the suppression of the rebellion.

The New Year and the War.

In our review, yesterday, of our military successes during the year that has closed, it was made very apparent that the rebellion could not survive another twelvemonth of similar experience. It was shown that the reduction of a like amount of territory to the old flag in 1863, as in 1862, would literally wipe the Confederacy from the face of the earth. Considering the present magnitude and splendid condition of our army, and the superb fleet of gunboats just completed—which will not only be able to gain possession of the three remaining Southern ports, but to ascend the Southern rivers far into the interior—it is certainly not unreasonable to believe that the restoration of the National authority can proceed, to say the least, as rapidly hereafter as it has heretofore.

We are too apt to estimate the prospects of the rebellion, not by its actual fortunes, but by the loud tone of its leaders and organs. The rebel Government, and all the newspapers, are protesting with greater vehemence than ever, that submission to "the old concern" is a thing utterly impossible; that the last dollar of property and the last drop of blood shall first be spent. This kind of talk is rather imposing, but, allowing it to be ever so earnest, it really deserves no more heed than the wind. Nothing is more common than for men to protest, even when nearly exhausted, more loudly than ever that they will die sooner than give in. Close upon the heels of their tremendous defeat at Cerro Gordo, the Mexicans created a Dictator with absolute power for everything *except* the conclusion of a peace; and when the American army was not three miles distant from the halls of the Montezumas, the Mexican Government issued a proclamation to the provinces to come to their aid in mass, and by fire or poison, by any weapon, in any manner, to injure and destroy the invader. If it be said that Mexico fails in backbone, can it be so said of Russia? It has gone into history that no nation in the world, when once aroused, is capable of a steadier enthusiasm and more prolonged endurance than Russia. Up to the close of her second campaign in the late war with the allies, and three months after, she exhibited no signs of yielding. All the reverses and discomfitures she had experienced in one almost unbroken line from the commencement of the struggle, in no degree, if appearances were to be trusted, subdued her defiant spirit. To the overthrow of Sebastopol itself, she had nothing to answer but an order for a new levy of 400,000 men; and from the Czar to the lowest serf, there was no feeling manifest but that of sullen, determined resistance to the last extremity. At the commencement of the third year, Richard Cobden, who, before the war, had declared in his seat in Parliament that "Russia might be crumpled up like a sheet of brown paper," published a pamphlet, entitled *What Next, and Next?* maintaining that Russia was unconquerable, and that peace must be made with her on any terms; and yet that same month of January had not ended before the Czar signified his desire that the war should close, and accepted terms which not only conceded all the points originally in dispute, but others of a yet more humiliating character. In every hard contest, the *pride* of the worsted party is always the last quality to yield; and, as a general rule, the tongue grows defiant as the [illegible] the spirit of the South to be not so resolute, yet it is no index whatever of what is to be the length of the war. This is not a question of disposition or of purpose, but a question of resource and of ability. We may rely upon it that the rebel leaders will maintain the conflict just as long as they have it in their power to deal a blow. When the people behind them are once thoroughly penetrated with the conviction that further resistance is absolutely ruining them, and not until then, shall we hear them solicit peace. It takes time to produce the results which are [illegible] this conviction; but the conviction [illegible] it once fairly comes home, will [illegible] in its manifestation and [illegible] in its effects. We shall probably see the rebellion one month all defiance, the next all submission. We are to judge of its duration by the effective causes at work against it, not by its present temper; by the superiority of our armies in numbers and equipment—by the impossibility that the rebels can raise another army, when their present one is destroyed—by the power of injury possessed by the naval expeditions—by the hardships inflicted by the blockade—by the constantly increasing financial straits—and not by any tone however lofty, or any spirit however obstinate.

We may take it for granted that this war, like others, will run to its legitimate termination—the disablement of the weaker party—and will then stop. When that point is once reached, the Southern people, as every other people under like circumstances have done, will acknowledge and act upon the necessities of the case. The final pacification will be the less difficult, because it will involve no humiliating terms, such as the worsted belligerent usually has to accept. Nothing more can be required than a renewed acceptance of the Constitution of our fathers—devotion to which is a glory, not a shame. Yet we don't pretend this resumption of allegiance will be altogether easy. A certain sullenness must continue for months, perhaps for years. We shall never look for such a display of jubilation at the South over the restored Union as that which signalized the return of the Stuarts to the English throne, amid flying flags, sounding bells and music, bonfires innumerable, and streams of wine and ale; or as that which marked the French Restoration, when the Bourbons came back in the person of Louis XVIII., and loyalists, liberals, proprietors, merchants, agriculturists, artisans, clergy, Vendeans, Republicans, Catholics, Protestants, seaport towns, provinces, capital—all France hailed him as their great deliverer. In the one case, thirteen years of army rule over civil power, and in the other case, twenty-five years under the nightmare of the Revolution, and the mocking dreams of the Empire, had prepared men to go wild over almost any change. The trials under secession, severe as they have been, will not have continued long enough to produce any such violent reaction. Let peace come as it may, it will, at best, take time to heal all the old passions.

But it is useless to speculate about these sequels. It is enough to know that the business of the present year is strenuous, unremitting war. There are the strongest reasons for believing that if the Government, the army and the now loyal people are faithful in this, the old flag will wave triumphantly in every State and County in the land before the year closes. But if instead of faith and harmony and tireless energy, we are to have despondency, distraction and delay, there is no depth of discomfiture and shame to which the year may not reduce us.

The Alabama—The Responsibility—The Remedy.

Fifteen months ago we entreated the Government to build a few very fast war vessels, for the distinctly specified purpose of *catching pirates*; and we called attention to the undoubted principles and facts of steamship performance, to prove that such **vessels could be constructed at a moderate cost and without risk of failure. Since that time the rebels have not only procured the "290," but have inflicted with their *one ship*,** in the short period of a few weeks, more damage upon our commerce and disgrace upon our Government, than our whole navy has done to them since the capture of New-Orleans. While high officials have denied not only the feasibility of attaining high speed, but the importance of employing it, the "290" has achieved one of the most brilliant successes on record, solely and exclusively by reason of her *high speed*. And of all the immense and costly navy created by our Government, with the full knowledge of modern steamship improvement, not one of the vessels of the Department's own design will exceed ten knots at sea, and, according to present evidence, not more than one of their purchased vessels will catch the "290."

Appreciating, in some humble degree, the immediate importance of gunboats and light draft and good speed, to occupy the then defenceless rivers and harbors of the South, we communicated, two months before the Department invited the first estimate for the construction of such vessels, with the leading engine and shipbuilders, to ascertain when a small fleet could be got afloat. We learned that a number of better vessels than the Department vessels turned out to be, could have been put into service at a date prior to the appearance of even the Department's specifications; and we urged the Government to avail itself of the plentiful artisans and tools then unemployed. **The Bureau of Steam Engineering had not, indeed, been idle. Any expert will testify that two months was little time enough to complicate that usually simple machine, the steam engine, in the manner which the Bureau did finally specify. Meanwhile various builders and contractors offered to build and guarantee a superior class of vessels for this service; but their offers were declined. Everything had to wait till the Bureau could perfect its plans, and show the world, for once, how to build gunboats. Well, after most of the enemy's rivers and harbors had been fortified, the Department's vessels appeared. It is true that they were slow and deep—it is true that their boilers and engines were above the waterline, and thus exposed to shot—it is true that their machinery was so monstrous that it could not be completed in the short time that would have sufficed for the unofficial style of steam-engine—but, then, everything was on a scale of princely grandeur, entirely regardless of expense, and quite in keeping with the magnitude of the occasion.**

Twenty months ago—long before the Department had commenced, or, as it would appear, contemplated the construction of iron-clad war vessels, and while certain officials high in authority had not only sneered at the idea of such vessels, but had actually declined to communicate on the subject, we urged the Government to undertake the construction of iron-clads, and referred to the European practice and experiments, which had already proved the feasibility of this new method of warfare.

Well, after the rebels had partially completed, among other iron-clads, a ram which was destined to sink two of our frigates, hold our fleet in Hampton Roads at bay for a whole season, cover the fortification of the James River, prevent the coöperation of the navy with the army of the Peninsula, and inflict infinite damage on our cause—*after* this, the Department concluded to build the *Galena*, which was riddled with shot and put *hors du combat* in her first action, and the *Ironsides*, which, like other ironsides of the same construction, can be punched by the *shells* of Whitworth and Blakely, who manufacture artillery and projectiles for the rebels day and night; and, singularly enough, Ericsson, after great labor and perseverance, was allowed to begin the *Monitor*. Meanwhile, Stevens, with the fastest vessel in the world, three-quarters done, was thrown overboard just as often as he applied for aid. And to fitly end this really sublime chapter of naval history, the Department has now invited and received proposals for the construction of ten iron-clads at four millions, two hundred thousand dollars apiece—a million and a half more than they ought to cost—to be plated in a manner which the whole practice of the world has proved utterly inadquate. *End* did we say? No—after the appointment of the Chief of one of the Bureaux concerned had been officially objected to, a higher authority insisted on his having the place. Despite all the failure, and mortification, and loss due to the inefficiency of at least some of the Bureaux of this Department, there is no change. Is there any power that can deliver us from this depth of misfortune? We believe there is. No cost or pains are spared in investigating other disasters—let Congress convene a Board of Engineers and men of science, who are really familiar with the best practice of every country and locality—men who are neither wedded to ancient precedent nor determined to carry out their own notions, right or wrong. Let such men determine, after thorough examination, whether we are necessarily to be beaten by English and rebel engineers and shipbuilders. We are certain that the President and the authorities, who ultimately control these matters, will not hesitate to act when they *know* the facts. The trouble is—and, indeed, it could not be otherwise—that superiors, having *no professional knowledge* whatever, can be humbugged by subordinates, and made to believe that the world at large is all wrong. With the "290" right before their eyes, some reason or other why fast war-vessels are a failure—which, if not plausible enough to unprofessional men, is at least quite unanswerable by them—will be trumped up for the occasion. While every member of society deems himself competent to discuss finance, foreign relations and military strategy, even the head of the Navy Department would no more think of prescribing the engine, boiler and hull that should save him from the "290," were he in her track, than the medicine, instruments or operation that should save him from death were he torn by a rebel shell.

In short, since the Heads of Government are not experts in naval construction, they are simply at the mercy of their subordinates, until these subordinates are either indorsed or condemned by a still better authority—the Board of Experts, which we call upon Congress to establish at once. Let no legislator who has a voice or a vote in this matter underrate its importance. It is a startling fact, that the supremacy or worthlessness—the speed or sluggishness—the power or weakness of the Navy—the right arm of the Government, and its chief reliance in case of foreign war—no less than this, is at the mercy of a small, self-willed, unapproachable clique of men, whose patriotism and good intentions we do not purpose to question, but whose professional works have already covered this nation with disgrace.

We refer our readers to a communication, in another column, for further facts in illustration of the degree of professional wisdom which has thus far presided over this department of the public service.

The Pursuit of the Alabama.—When the rebel Stuart, with two or three thousand cavalrymen, made his raid around our army in Maryland, it was said that nearly twenty thousand of our troops were put in motion to capture him or prevent his escape back into Virginia. The difficulty in that case was, that while Stuart and his men rode horseback, **the greater part of those sent to catch him had nothing to ride on but their own shanks.**

It is somewhat the same in the case of that raider or rover of the high seas, the *Alabama*. There are eighteen steamships (as will be seen from the list in another column) now engaged for the pursuit of her. Sixteen of these are screw propellers and two of them paddle steamers. Thirteen of them have been at sea some weeks, engaged in hunting up the buccaneer, and five of them are under orders to sail, and will start speedily. Those now out are scouring after their prey over almost every sea on the globe, from China to Peru, from the Mediterranean to both poles; and the five now under orders will, we suppose, all be dispatched for duty along our Southern coast, and down to the Caribbean Sea. We refer, in another article, to the defect under which all these vessels labor; but, notwithstanding their deficiency in the great essential of *speed*, we should think that between them they might succeed in cornering the *Alabama*, and putting some iron into her soul. As the land pirate, Stuart, however, has just made his appearance on the borders of Maryland, with the purpose of commencing depredations on loyal soil, may not the equally daring Semmes also unexpectedly turn up closer to loyal waters than even the Caribbean Sea, and would it not be well for one or two of our fast cruisers to keep a bright lookout for him on our North Atlantic coast?

Gov. Morgan.—Some of our neighbors are again assailing Gov. Morgan on the charge of drawing pay as Major-General of Volunteers, in addition to his salary as Governor. This is either very careless or very malicious on their part. In his Message to the Legislature, a year ago, Gov. Morgan stated that he had accepted the appointment "on account of its practical advantages to the service, *although of course not intending to receive any of its emoluments.*" It is scarcely necessary to say that he has not drawn a single dollar of his pay as Major-General during the time he has held the office.

Post-office Arrangements for New Year's Day.—The Post-office and the sub-stations in this City, will be kept open to-day until 12 M. The carriers will make their first delivery at 8 o'clock in the morning, an improvement over the old practice, the delivery on holidays having heretofore been omitted. The lamp-post box collectors will make their first collections at 8 A. M., and their last at 8½ P. M.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Emancipation Proclamation to be Made Public To-Day.

MEDIATION RUMORS.

The President and the West Virginia Bill.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The Emancipation Proclamation will be made public to-morrow, and copies have been sent to-day to the Generals commanding in the field. As we have before stated, it fully sustains the promise of the former one. The Proclamation was the subject of warm discussion to-day in a special Cabinet meeting, which was called at 10 o'clock this morning. All its points were not fully indorsed by *all* the members present, and it is said that it is not very cordially sustained by Postmaster-General Blair or Secretary Stanton.

PROJECTS OF COMPROMISE.

There is mediation in the air. On the eve of New-Year it seems probable that the anniversary may be made an occasion for organized efforts for compromise. This notion is favored by the speech of Mr. Brooks in New-York, the boldness of whose treason vouches for some unseen support at this time, when the rebellion is being surrounded and literally crushed out. All talk of negotiation comes from the rebels, or their allies, either domestic or foreign.

THE FINANCES.

Somebody is to be disappointed. The members of the Committee of Ways and Means met again to-day for consultation, and learned that Secretary Chase had abandoned his late intention of modifying the bill he has submitted. This determination is quite recent, and was communicated to a member of the Committee last evening. His wish is, that the Committee shall report his bill as submitted, but this conflict of views will render impossible. The Committee will, therefore, proceed at their next meeting to prepare a bill embodying the views of the majority, as substantially set forth heretofore in this column, and that bill will be submitted to Congress at a very early day. As it seems nearly impossible that either Committee or House will indorse Secretary Chase's Bank measure, and as he regards its success essential to the financial safety of the nation, it is more than probable that he may again shortly resign the position he has so admirably filled.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Senator Willey and Representatives Brown and Blair, of Virginia, have had a full conference to-night with the President, and left full of confidence in his approval of the bill admitting West Virginia as a State into the Union.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

A dispatch was received here to-day from Gen. McClellan, to the effect that he will be present to testify before the Porter Court-Martial on Friday next. His evidence is expected to embrace an explanation of the famous dispatch to Gen. Porter, after the second battle of Bull Run, which is said to have been sent at the request of the President, who feared that the Army of the Potomac might not fight as well under Pope, without some such exhortation, as they had done under Gen. McClellan.

STUART'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. Burnside to-day received a dispatch from Gen. Slocum, confirming the previous statement that the rebel Stuart, in his late raid, had with him a telegraphic operator, who, when a telegraphic station was seized, commenced conversation with the war office here—thus gaining some useful information. Several important dispatches were also seized, and some sent to different points within our lines, with the intention of misleading us in our operations.

There is no truth in the statements telegraphed last night to New-York, and published here this morning, that Stuart had crossed with a portion of his cavalry into Maryland. Our best intelligence confirms the belief that the saucy freebooter, this time unsuccessful in his enterprise, has hastened to escape Col. Wyndham's pursuit through the passes of the Blue Ridge.

SECRETARY SMITH'S RESIGNATION.

Secretary Smith attended a special Cabinet meeting, to-day, for the last time, and formally gave in his resignation. He left the city at 5 o'clock this afternoon, in order to open the Court assembling in Indianapolis on Monday next.

COMMISSIONER DOLE.

Indian Commissioner Dole returned last evening from a short trip to Baltimore and Philadelphia, whither he went on business connected with his Bureau.

INTERNAL REVENUE INCOME.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue Department are very encouraging. The amount received on Monday and Tuesday was about a quarter of a million of dollars each, and Commissioner Boutwell anticipates a speedy enlargement of this figure. He seems rapidly getting the machinery in successful operation, and will soon have it completely systematised.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The rumor that Mr. Doolittle is a candidate for the Department of the Interior is unfounded, and the belief grows every day stronger that Judge Usher has the inside track.

MILITARY AGENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. J. H. Puleston, who has for the last year and a half been the military agent for the State of Pennsylvania, to-day resigns that office on account of the urgency of private business. His successor is understood to be Col. Quay, and he will achieve a decided success if he shall be able to disburse the difficult and responsible duties of the office with anything like the efficiency which has distinguished the administration of Col. Puleston.

PURVEYING ESTABLISHMENT BROKEN UP.

By order of the Surgeon-General, the Medical Purveying establishment at Columbus, Ky., has been broken up, and the medical supplies removed. Reason, the too close proximity of the rebels.

DESERVED PROMOTION.

Second Lieut. Edwd. M. Knox, of the Fifteenth New-York Light Battery, has been promoted for gallantry to a First Lieutenancy, and appointed Ordnance Quartermaster.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

CLAIMS FOR DRAWBACK.

The following is the evidence to be made to the

Commissioners of Internal Revenue when a claim for drawback has been made: *First*—The certificate of the Collector of Internal Revenue that the internal revenue tax has been paid, which certificate shall, when possible, particularly describe the goods by their marks or otherwise, their quantity, the rate of tax, whether specific or ad valorem, the amount of duty imposed, and the name of the manufacturer or prodocer who paid the same. *Second*—The certificate of the Collector or other competent officer of the customs, to the effect that the goods upon which the drawbacks is claimed have been exported, and the name of the exporter. *Third*—The affidavit of the party making the claim, or other competent person, setting forth that the goods upon which the claim for drawback is made, are the identical goods upon which the internal revenue tax has been paid, as certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue, that the same goods have been exported at the time and in the manner stated by the Collector of the Customs, and also the amount of the drawback claimed, and that the party making the claim is justly entitled thereto. This affidavit must be executed before a Notary Public or Magistrate having a seal; or if executed before a Justice of the Peace, then it must be a certificate from a proper officer that such person is duly authorized to administer oaths.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

It is ascertained that the President's Emancipation Proclamation will not be ready for publication till to-morrow.

COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. PORTER.

Testimony of Brig.-Gen. Griffin, Brig.-Gen. Reynolds, Major Hyland, and Brig.-Gen. Sykes.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.

The examination of Brig.-Gen. *Charles Griffin* was resumed:

To the Judge-Advocate—At the time we halted on the Gainesville road, as I stated in my evidence, a trooper came up and said, "Look out! a man has been taken in front," referring to a cavalryman. I asked what forces we had in front; he said none a few cavalry, referring to our forces.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. REYNOLDS.

Gen. John F. Reynolds, Brigadier-General Commanding Pennsylvania Reserves, was the next witness. He testified that he was attached to Gen. Porter's Corps, and his command was among the first troops of Porter's Corps that joined the Army of the Potomac. After leaving Rappahannock Station, I was temporarily attached to Gen. McDowell's Corps, but remained with Gen. Porter's Corps, not having come up yet. On the night between the 27th and 28th of August, my command was at Buckland Mills, between Warrenton and Gainesville. We were on the march until after dark; did not march during the night; we bivouacked at Buckland Mills, going into camp just about dark. It was a very dark night, as well as the succeeding night; I recollect both nights distinctly; I should consider it too dark a night to march troops through an unfamiliar country off the roads without a guide. I do not think it possible to march troops on such a night without a guide, or on a road, very precarious, if the roads were very bad in places.

Gen. Hunter suggested that it was not necessary to get the General's opinion on all military questions.

Mr. Eames, Gen. Porter's counsel, remarked that he was trying to prove that the roads were not passable on the night in question.

On the morning of the 28th, after passing Gainesville to some distance, my column was directed to the right to intercept Manassas; found the country such that I put my men and artillery in three columns, one brigade in each column, and the artillery in the intervals. The country was so broken, wooded and obstructed that I was obliged to turn into the road leading along the railroad, leading to Manassas Junction. Between New-Market and Groveton the country was very much cut up by ravines, and wooded. I know that from maps I passed over it. From New-Market to the Warrenton pike, near Groveton, I think no command ever passed over that country with all their trains in order in more immediate presence of the enemy. On the afternoon, in the afternoon, I was on the left, of Gen. Sigel's command, engaged with the enemy, who was on the right of the Warrenton pike; Gen. Sigel moving obliquely across the pike. I have no knowledge of Gen. Porter's position; think it was three miles from him, across this broken country, between my left and what I understand was his position, was pretty much so. On the 29th, before 4 P. M., the character of the battle was principally artillery; the infantry firing must have commenced between four and five o'clock. I refer to the part of the field near me. I served with Gen. Porter on the Peninsula up to the time that we left Harrison's Landing. I have had opportunities to judge of Gen. Porter's conduct. I have always considered Gen. Porter a faithful, energetic and devoted officer.

To the Judge-Advocate.—I should suppose it proper to march troops on the night of the 27th, if they had a guide who professed to be, and was acquainted with the road. There was a thing of infantry at 11 A. M., at intervals; do not recollect any very heavy volleys; I meant to say that it was impossible to maneuvre troops between New-Market and Groveton; it would have been very difficult to get up artillery. The circumstances were as disadvantageous to the enemy, except that the enemy had a road, a turnpike leading down directly into the position of which the enemy did make use of, which gave him an advantage; if Gen. Porter's command had engaged the enemy about sunset on the 29th, I am hardly able to give an opinion as to what would have been the result; if he had made a successful attack on the enemy, the result of the contest might have been different; I do not know now what position Gen. Porter's troops occupied at sunset.

Q.—Assuming that Gen. Porter's position was on the Gainesville road, in a position to attack the enemy's right flank at sunset, what would have been the effect of an attack upon the enemy by 10,000 fresh troops at sunset?

Gen. Porter objected that the question assumed that the witness knew where the enemy's right was, and what it was.

Q.—Do you know where the enemy's right was?

A.—I was on the extreme left of the troops facing the enemy, their right toward sunset; it was extended across the pike, and their troops were coming down the Warrenton pike. Up to twelve or one o'clock it was across the pike; I had made an attack on the enemy's right with my division, but was obliged to change front to meet the enemy coming down the Warrenton road; I was forming my troops parallel to the pike when I was obliged to change in consequence of the enemy's reinforcements coming in on the right down the turnpike. The enemy continued to come until they formed, and extended across the pike.

Gen. Porter withdrew his objection to the previous question, which was repeated.

A.—A vigorous attack there ought to have resulted to our success. It have contributed toward it, certainly.

The witness [illegible] on the map the character of the country between his position and that occupied by Gen. Porter.

Testimony of Gen. Reynolds continued—On the night of Aug. 27, I [illegible] my command was about 10 miles from Warrenton Junction. I think the enemy's right on Bull Run right late at night, about [illegible]. My division lost its connection for a time from the remainder of Sykes' Corps, and at sunset we had crossed to the right so that I think the enemy did not think us; [illegible] I think his flank extended beyond the [illegible] that on the 29th the enemy's line occupied a position partially between mine and that which I understand was occupied by Gen. Porter. I had no knowledge at the time where Gen. Porter was. I knew the troops were at Manassas, and I expected to have them brought out on my left, but they were not brought out. I think that force of the enemy was a heavy force. I think the enemy did not pass over much of the country which would have had to be crossed by Gen. Porter to attack the enemy's right. I think the enemy was between that broken country and our position that day, occupying a ridge which crossed the turnpike. The enemy had the advantage of having the Warrenton Pike open to him; his forces passed down that pike, and filed off that pike, I suppose, to occupy this ridge.

To the accused—My statement as to the possible effect of an attack by Gen. Porter on the 29th on the right of the enemy, was made upon the assumption that he could have made that attack unimpeded. The movement of the enemy gathering on that ridge on Saturday was unopposed for the greater part of the morning. Suppose they were unopposed until they made their attack; suppose the attack to have been made from twelve to two o'clock; I suppose the enemy's effort to draw around Gen. Pope's left flank commenced on the afternoon of the 29th.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR HYLAND.

Major Hyland, of the Thirteenth New-York, Second Regiment First Brigade, Gen. Morell's Division, was the next witness sworn: He testified that on the night of the 27th he was with his regiment on the march from Kelly's Ford to Warrenton Junction arrived in camp about dusk; they were very much fatigued, worn out and in need of provisions; had no provisions that day of any account; marched about 2 o'clock the following morning; on the morning of the 29th we were on the march from Bristow to Manassas Junction; from the Junction we went on the Gainesville road to the front; on the afternoon of the 29th our regiment was employed as skirmishers; we were to the front of Morell's Division; were so employed from about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th until daylight of the 30th; the Twenty-second Massachusetts and Berdan's were on our left of the enemy; the enemy was in our front during that time; they commenced forming between 2 and 3 o'clock; they came from the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, and appeared to be two columns along the railroad and filed to our right.

The witness indicated on the map the relative position of his regiment and the enemy.

Testimony of Maj. Hyland continued: The enemy passed to our front and to our right; I could hear them very distinctly; the enemy formed to attack during the day; I could hear the commands plainly, as if forming in line, and the artillery getting into position; the artillery to the right opened upon us; not the artillery directly in our front.

To the Judge-Advocate—The country between me and Morell's Division was open, and there was a deep ravine and stream. In front of us it was heavily timbered. The force of the enemy in front appeared to be a heavy force—probably a larger force than we had. I reported these forces to Col. Marshall, my commanding officer; think the force was sufficient to make a successful resistance to Gen. Porter's entire corps; could not state the thousands, but the force of the enemy was very heavy, indeed.

To the Court—I should think there were probably ten thousand troops in front of us by the columns of troops I saw in front of us in the same direction; I take into consideration the location of the enemy as giving comparative strength to his position.

TESTIMONY OF BRIG.-GEN. SYKES.

Brig.-Gen. Sykes was the next witness sworn, and testified: I commanded a division in Gen. Fitz-John Porter's Fifth Army Corps. I was in Gen. Porter's tent on the evening of the 27th of August, when Capt. Drake DeKay arrived. About 10 P. M. Gen. Porter sent for me. We were then in his tent, with Gens. Morell and Butterfield, and Capt. Drake DeKay. Gen. Porter informed me that he had received an order by the hands of Capt. DeKay, directing his corps to march at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. We talked it over among ourselves, and thought that nothing could be gained by moving at midnight, or 1 A. M., rather than at dawn. I was very positive in my own opinion, and gave Gen. Porter the reasons. They were, first, that a night march is always exceedingly fatiguing and injurious to troops; that my command had already marched twelve to fourteen miles that day; that I thought the darkness would cause confusion; that a constant stream of wagons had passed ahead of us during the day my commander reached Warrenton until dusk; and above all, I thought that as to the hours to elapse between 1 o'clock and daylight, my men could march in much better order and much more rapidly than if they were to march at the hour prescribed. I might add that Gen. Porter made his decision not to move till dawn. I take it that that decision was based upon his own opinion and the opinions of the three general officers in his corps next in rank to himself. I can't say that the hour of movement was fixed at 3 o'clock. Reveille was beaten in my division at 2 or 2½ A. M., and the advance was sounded as soon as I could distinguish the road. I generally allow an hour and a half, or two hours, between reveille and advance. The night was unusually dark. Before I directed the advance to be sounded, I sent an Aid-de-camp to find the road. He returned, and stated that the darkness was so great that he could not distinguish the road. He told me that he was assisted in the search by several soldiers. As I anticipated, we ran upon this train of wagons within two miles of my camp. They encumbered the road for miles. Myself and staff officers were constantly engaged in opening the way for the head of my column. On several occasions I had to take my mounted escort and place them on the road with drawn sabres, to prevent the wagons from closing up any interval that occurred. I do not think I ever had in my military life so much trouble as I had that day. The wagon masters and teamsters were alike insubordinate. About two miles from Bristow Station a stream crosses the road. On the Bristow side of that stream Gen. Porter stationed officers, and directed them to compel all these wagons to park, so that none of them could precede my troops. That order was carried out. I was compelled to halt my command on the Bristow side of that stream, at the head of it, for a full hour, in order that my rear brigades might be united with the brigade in advance. Nothing would have been gained by starting at one o'clock. If there was any military necessity for the march at one o'clock on the 28th it did not appear when we arrived at Bristow. Gen. Pope was there after we arrived. About half-past ten A. M. my command was not in position a little in advance; remained there all that day, encamped that night, and did not leave until an early hour on the 29th. Gen. Pope being there in person, the only inference is that he sanctioned our camping at that place. My men, when we reached there were fresh, and could have gone anywhere, where it was desirable. On the 29th, I was with Gen. Porter throughout the whole day. The order received by Gen. Porter from Gen. Pope was received about sunset, a mile before dusk. During the month of August, I was in continuous intercourse with Gen. Porter. I have never seen any slackness or indisposition to do his duty to his command or his country. Gen. Porter is an officer whose zeal is so well established that I hardly see the necessity of such a question. I would like to add that Gen. Porter evinced a promptness for the wants of his command, and his attention to the wants of his command is so great that I have often thought that he trusted too little to the capacity of his divisions commanders; he seemed to do everything himself. I consider that he pushed his command forward pretty vigorously from Falmouth up to the scenes of the 30th.

To the Judge Advocate—I do not know the officer who bore the order of Gen. Pope on the 29th; I think that some Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Porter were sent out. I think Capt. Monteith was. Gen. Porter did not make known to me the character of the order. I continued with Gen. Porter all night. The order was received. I had no knowledge that Gen. Porter was commanded to attack the enemy on his right flank. I do not think that the urgency of the command being at Bristow Station was made apparent; if that urgency had been made known, we would have moved at the hour prescribed.

Gen. Pope's order to Gen. Porter to move to Bristow Station was here read to the witness, but he could not identify it.

Testimony continued.—Knowing the obstructions we had to encounter, having considered the darkness of the night, I thought we might reach the point we desired to more at daylight as well as if we moved at that hour; those considerations would have influenced me as they did, not to move until dawn. I cannot say that Gen. Porter criticised the military conduct, strategy or generalship of Gen. Pope on the 27th, 28th or 29th of August. We commenced the march to Bristow Station on the 28th of August, as soon as we could distinguish the road. My command was about 4,750 men. I led the column, and continued the march to Bristow, with the exception of the usual halts to enable men to pass to the rear.

Some further questions were asked the witness on cross-examination; the substance of the replies elicited being that if he had been in Gen. Porter's place, he would have done the same thing, and marched for Bristow Station at daylight instead of one A. M., as ordered by Gen. Pope.

The Testimony of Gen Burnside.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862.

The presence of Gen. Burnside in the Porter Court-martial, to-day, attracted a large attendance. Gen. Burnside was warmly greeted by all present who knew him. He testified for Gen. Porter as follows:

I am Major-General Commanding the Army of the Potomac. In August last, while Gen. Porter was on the march to join the army of Virginia, he was under my command, with orders to protect the line of the Rappahannock and its fords. I requested and directed him to send by telegraph and otherwise what information he could gain concerning the military situation in Virginia at that time; I received such information verbally and written; I regarded the sending of such information, and the conclusions of accused thereon, as official acts done by him in the performance of his duty, under my direction; my relations to Gen. Porter as to forwarding the troops were such that I did not consider it necessary to be always formal, or always to give written orders for all that I desired him to do; I was temporarily in command at that point, and the forces were to be forwarded through me; there was not always formality observed, because there was not time for formality; our communications, though informal, were entirely official—that is, a number of them; so informal were they that I might have sent communications that I do not know anything about. I may not have kept any copies of them. There was not time for anything of that kind. From my observation of Gen. Porter's military conduct, and from my knowledge of him as an officer, I have never seen anything which led me to think that he was not a zealous, faithful and loyal officer.

To the Judge-Advocate—I received no impression from Gen. Porter's dispatches that he was not inclined to do his whole duty as a subordinate in command to Gen. Pope—no impression of the kind. I saw in Gen. Porter's dispatches a very great lack of confidence in Gen. Pope's management of the campaign—an opinion which was not confined to Gen. Porter. I saw what I called to the attention of Gen. Porter himself—what might have been indiscreet, but nothing to lead me to suppose for one moment that he would not do his whole duty. So much was I impressed that way that I consulted with an officer of my Staff with reference to forwarding these telegrams, and we both decided that there was nothing more in the dispatches than a lack of confidence. We decided to send them, because they were the only means of communication with Gen. Pope, and the President of the United States came to the telegraph-office every morning, at seven o'clock, and requested of me all the information I had to send him; I did not feel authorized to withhold anything from him in my possession as to what was doing on that line; I sent them to Gens. Halleck and McClellan—copies to each; I consider that Gen. Porter was not removed from my command positively until after he was relieved entirely from all the duty of guarding the fords; he furnished me with all positive information within his knowledge; I had the impression that we were entirely disposed to cooperate with each other; so much was this the case that I had constructed as rapidly as possible a telegraph along the line of the Rappahannock, with a view to communicate with him; I took care to forward his supplies even after he had joined Gen. Pope, because I had heard from him and from others that there was a lack of supplies, and after the last day there I think he must have received a large wagon load from me for the purpose of supplying his command; my communications were kept open particularly with Gen. Porter, and troops that were withdrawn from my command; I felt more of an obligation to keep communication up with them; I cannot indicate the moment when I heard Gen. Porter express verbally a lack of confidence in Gen. Pope; I mean by my answer to convey the idea that I took my impressions from the dispatches to express just about that much; his dispatches must have been from the time he reached Catlett's Station, previous to the army going to the rear; if I mistake not that was the first thing that I locate; if I mistake not, there was nothing very striking in the first dispatch—it was about the others going, to the rear, great confusion, some trouble with troops marching on the roads, and such things as that; I had telegrams sent me, that I forwarded, that I did not even seve copies of, and have not looked at from that date to this; I recognize this dispatch sent from Warrenton Junction to me, dated 9 P. M., Aug. 27; that was the first; I am not prepared to say that he did not express opinions to me at that time, but I cannot locate them; after he was ordered to join Pope he moved his troops off rapidly, marching at night; everything within my limits showed that he was determined to get his troops up as rapidly as possible; I saw nothing to indicate tha reverse; I heard him express as much on the Chickahominy, Harrison's Landing and Aquia Creek; two members of the Court can give evidence as to the occasion I refer to.

Q.—Are you of the opinion that the impressions in the army with regard to Gen. Pope were of such a character as might have a tendency to the embarrassment of his military operations?

A.—I think they were; that is the general impression. My impressions as to Gen. Porter's lack of confidence in Gen. Pope were not all derived from Gen. Porter's dispatches; I felt that he did not have confidence. Still, I cannot locate what I have heard him say—not a word; I am compelled to give that answer, though it may seem contradictory; I do not remember to have heard Gen. Porter say one word against Gen. Pope; these expressions of officers concerning Gen. Pope's inability to conduct the campaign, were relative to Gen. Pope's mode of execution of the plans, rather than to the plans themselves. These expressions were not confined to the army of the Potomac; I never listened to and never heard any objection to the plan that made any impression on me, but there was a strong distrust as to Gen. Pope's ability to carry out that plan, in consequence of the (blank.) I cannot see what bearing this could have upon the case if I answer it; but I will do so if the Court requires it. I think the question is answered sufficiently. (The Court acquiesced.) I cannot tell when Gen. Porter was relieved from the command of the fords. I sent the relief to him as soon as they could be started. I think Porter joined Pope's command before he had been entirely relieved from guarding the fords. After Porter joined Pope, he was in no way under my command, except to make these reports, and to be supplied by me. I understood that, as far as military matters were concerned, he was under Pope's orders. There was probably no greater joy anywhere in the United States than in our camp when Gen. Pope sent his dispatch that he had beaten the enemy. We felt like cooperating; I saw every effort to do that. Gen. Halleck's dispatch to me and my answer will, I think, explain more of the feeling we had in reference to that matter than anything else. The dispatch was that Pope had been successful; I sent back word that we were all jubilant.

Q.—Was not the impression, mentioned by you as existing among the officers, of a want of confidence in Gen. Pope, more an expression as to the men then to his capacity as a commanding General?

A.—I think it was; I do not think it was the impression of the officers generally that Gen. Pope, notwithstanding he was admitted to be a talented officer, was up to the task of conducting so large a campaign; I do not think that opinion was caused by his appointment to the command of the Army of Virginia, or the questions of rank which it involved; I do not think that had the slightest effect upon any of the commanders, I believe, to ranked everybody but me, I have heard that Gen. Fremont resigned in consequence; I do not think Pope ranked McClellan or McDowell; I mean, I think Pope ranked all the officers I conversed with except McClellan.

Q.—Was there not among the officers of the Army of the Potomac an indisposition to withdraw from the Peninsula? Do you not think that this indisposition went far to disincline the officers to cooperate with Gen. Pope?

A.—I do not think that had anything to do with it; two-thirds of the Army of the Potomac I talked with—yes, three-quarters—*were decided that it ought to be done; I think the majority of the general officers thought the withdrawal from the Peninsula ought to be done;* I went down in a steamer from Harrison's Landing, and the officers I met urged and argued with me the necessity of that decision; I should not think it proper for me to give an order to Porter after he joined the command of Pope, but I should not have hesitated to make a request for information; I am quite satisfied that the information given me in Gen. Porter's dispatches, concerning the actual state of the Army of Virginia, was correct; I have that impression from information I received at the time, and from what I have since heard while I was with McClellan; at one of the bridges over the Chickahominy, where I had been sent by order of Gen. Halleck, a message came from Porter to McClellan, stating that he had ordered the wagons arriving at Williamsburgh to pass on, and had started his command, I think, in the direction of Newport's News, with a view of facilitating matters in getting out of the way; McClellan was at the time displeased with reference to the move, and said that it was not his intention for Porter to move until Franklin came up; the army was in process of crossing; I remained there until just as the rear guard passed over, when, if I mistake not, Gen. McClellan expressed to me his gratification that so much of the army was out of the way; I afterwards met Porter at Old Point Comfort, where his troops had concentrated, and were passing aboard the vessels; I said to him I thought it very fortunate that he had moved the portion of the army as he had done—because that would enable me to move the balance sooner; the vessels could come back for more troops; if I mistake not, Porter left for Aquia Creek very late in the evening, with the intention of joining his command that night; I am sure he was sick, either then or before he started; when he was ordered to go he was lying on my bed; I am not certain about the time he left.

Q.—State whether, as far as you know, the opinions of the officers you heard as to Pope's ability to carry on that campaign were founded upon the character of the orders he issued after taking command?

A.—I heard those orders very much ridiculed, but I do not think they had sufficient influence in the formation of the opinions of the officers.

Gen. Butterfield, of Gen. Porter's Corps, was next sworn, and stated that he was present when the order from Gen. Pope arrived, directing Gen. Porter to march at one o'clock A. M., on the 28th of August. Porter, he said, having sent out his aids to explore the road, was convinced by their reports of the impracticability of starting before daybreak, and decided accordingly. He gave an account of the march from Ellis Ford to Bristow, during the latter part of August, and of the fatigue of the soldiers thereon, and believed Gen. Porter had performed his whole duty.

Gen. Buford, Chief of Cavalry to the Second Corps of Porter's army, was called in, and briefly questioned with reference to the report he made to Gen. McDowell on the 29th of August of the presence of a large force, under Gen. Longstreet, near Gainesville. He stated that he thought they had come through Thoroughfare Gap, and that they had approached from the direction of Gainesville about 9 or 10 A. M.

Adjourned.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, three documents, sent by Gen. McCLELLAN, were read. They consisted of letters of instructions to Gen. BANKS and Gen. WADSWORTH, dated March 16, 1862, and a letter to Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, dated on board the *Commodore*, April 1, 1862, stating the position of affairs on the Potomac at that time. From this latter document it appears that on going to the Peninsula Gen. McCLELLAN left the following disposition of troops for the defence of Washington:

At and near Warrenton	7,780
At Manassas	10,850
In the Shenendoah Valley	35,467
On the Lower Potomac	1,350
Making in all	55,447

The Court adjourned until Monday next, to enable the Recorder to bring up his record.

Loyal Creditors vs. Rebel Debtors.

The following important order has been issued by Brig.-Gen. EGBERT L. VIELE, Military Governor of Norfolk:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR AND GENERAL COMMANDING, NORFOLK, Dec. 13, 1862.

It appearing to me that on the 19th day of March, 1860, JOHN N. COCKE & CO., of the City of Portsmouth, Va., made and executed their promissory note, whereby they promised to pay to J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, or order, without offset, $597 59, negotiable and payable at the Bank of Virginia, at Portsmouth, Va., with exchange on New-York.

It further appearing that on the 19th day of March, 1860, the said JOHN N. COCKE & Co. were indebted to the said J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, for merchandise, in the further sum of two dollars and thirty-seven cents; and that on the 19th day of September, 1860, in the further sum of four hundred and five dollars and five cents, which several sums the said JOHN N. COCKE & Co. refuse to pay.

The said JOHN N. COCKE & Co. admit the original liability as above stated, and do not claim payment or offset, but they assign as a reason for not paying that they are citizens of the State of Virginia, and, as such, owe allegiance to the so-called "Confederate States of America," and that they have been released and discharged from the obligations of their contract by a law of the said "Confederate States," whereby all debts and liabilities due and owing by the citizens of Virginia to the loyal citizens of the United States are sequestered to, and for the use of, the said "Confederate States."

I do not deem this excuse a defence or justification for the refusal to pay; but, on the contrary, this *sham* defence is treasonable *per se*; the Government of the United States is supreme within the limits of this command, and if the citizens are not loyal in sentiment, they shall not set up and assert the authority of the usurpers; this would be recognizing an *imperium in imperio*. No vested rights have grown out of the rebellion, and if it should countenance this defance, and hold that the traitors have the power to release a citizen of Virginia from the obligation of his contract, it would subvert the Constitution of the United States.

Not deeming this a defence, or justifiable reason for refusal and delay of payment:

It is therefore ordered that the said JOHN N. COCKE & Co. forthwith pay to the said J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS the following sum of money, in the current funds of the United States—$1,277 52.

And it is further ordered, that in case the said JOHN N. COCKE & Co. shall neglect or refuse to pay, as above directed, then the Provost-Marshal will immediately take possession of the goods and chattels of the said JOHN N. COCKE & Co., so that the said sum of money shall be made out of the sale of the said goods and chattels. EGBERT L. VIELE,

Brig.-Gen and Military Governor of Norfolk.

GOV SEYMOUR'S STAFF.—The Albany *Argus* gives the following items regarding Gov. SEYMOUR'S Staff appointments:

Gen. MILLER, Inspector-General, is a well known Democrat of the State, was Postmaster at Seneca Falls, and Editor of the Democratic Journal there. His selection for this post will be gratifying to a large body of friends.

Gen. VANDERPOEL, Engineer-in-Chief, was Assistant Adjutant-General under the first administration of Gov. SEYMOUR, in 1853, and on the death of Adjutant-General TEMPLE was appointed to his place. He is thoroughly conversant with the military department of the public service.

Mr. WATERBURY, Judge-Advocate General, is the late able District-Attorney of New-York. Mr. TALCOTT, Quartermaster-General, son of the late Gen. TALCOTT, of the United States Army, has resided for the last two years in New-York City, and was formerly a resident of Albany. He is, by education and character, eminently fitted to fill the place of Quartermaster-General. Lieut. KIRK, Military Secretary, is now on duty with his regiment on the Rappahannock, where he has already done gallant service.

The remaining appointments on the Staff, yet uncompleted, are Commissary-General, Surgeon-General, Commissary-General of Subsistence, Paymaster-General, and three Aids. The first named of these is filled on the nomination of the Governor, with the consent of the Senate; the others are personal appointments.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS
GOLD PENCILS,
PEN-HOLDERS, &c.,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.

No. 1 Pen	$1 00	No. 7 Pen	$2 50
No. 2 Pen	1 00	No. 8 Pen	3 00
No. 3 Pen	1 25	No. 9 Pen	3 25
No. 4 Pen	1 50	No. 10 Pen	3 50
No. 5 Pen	2 00	No. 11 Pen	4 00
No. 6 Pen	2 25	No. 12 Pen	5 00

Silver extension-cases to fit the above Pens (with pencil) from 50c. to $2 each. Gold pencils, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, from $1 to $20 each. Any of the above goods will be sent by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount will be made to shippers and dealers. For sale by stationers and jewelers everywhere.
JOHN FOLEY,
Gold Pen and Pencil-Case Manufactuer,
No. 140 Broadway.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

No Holiday Gift compares with the Cyalg Microscope. It magnifies 10,000 times. It is as simple that a child may use it; is an endless source of amusement and instruction to young and old; costs but $2. Twelve beautiful mounted objects, $1 50. Microscope sent postage paid for $2 25; with six objects, $3, by HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st. (third floor) New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Retailed in Broadway by L. Athoff, 633; Fowler & Wells, 308; McFarland, 957, corner 23d-st.; Low, 625.

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, take
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
which is sure to cure them.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Lauren and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

BERDALL—BARNARD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 30, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, ROBERT H. BERDALL to HARRIET, daughter of OBADIAH Barnard, all of this City.

BAYOS—HOWELL.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, by Rev. John Q. Adams, ALEXANDER W. BAYOS to Miss ELIZABETH T. HOWELL, all of this City. No cards.

CRUSSE—HAGGART.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, by Rev. Jalp S. Bakman, ADRIAN T. CROSSE, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to EMMA A. HAGGART, youngest daughter of Duncan Haggart, Esq., of this City. No cards.

GERNERWALL—CUMMINGS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 30, at St. Stephen's Church, 26th-st., by Rev. Dr. J. W. Cummings, Pastor, W. E. GERNERWELL, of the United States Coast Survey, to ANNIE C. CUMMINGS, youngest sister of the officiating clergyman.

Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

HAVILAND—HOOPER.—Dec. 30, 1862, by Rev. C. T. Malory, of Portchester, Rev. JOHN P. HAVILAND to Miss ELISABETH A. HOOPER, all of Rye, N. Y. No cards.

OKIE—MOIR.—On Monday, Dec. 29, 1862, by Rev. Thos. C. Strong, JOHN M. OKIE to Miss HENRIETTE MOIR, all of this City. No cards.

PATERSON—ABLE.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, by Rev. Mr. Harris, JOHN PATERSON, of Albany, N. Y., to Miss CATHARINE A. ABLE, of Hoboken, N. J.

DIED.

BEAK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, after a short illness, of pleurisy, ALBERT L. BEAK, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 34th-st. and 6th-av., on Saturday morning, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

BULKLEY.—At his residence, in Rye, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, JUSTUS R. BULKLEY, President New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in the 50th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from Christ Church, Rye, on Friday, Jan. 2, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. A special train will leave the New-Haven Depôt, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., on Friday, at 12½ P. M.

BYRN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862, OSCAR LAFAYETTE, infant son of Dr. M. L. and Anna Byrn.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from No. 91 Washington-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day. [Jan. 1, without further notice.

☞ Nashville and Murfreesboro', Tenn., papers please copy.

BLASHFIELD.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, Mrs. LUCIA BLASHFIELD, widow of the late Harvey Blashfield, of New-York.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son, William Henry Blashfield, No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CUMMISKY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, WILLIAM E., son of Charles and Margaret Cummisky, aged 9 years and 5 months.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

DENISON.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, MARY AMANDA, wife of Lyman Denison, Jr., daughter of Wm. B. Whiteman, Esq., in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Ann's Church, 15th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock.

FISH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, ELEANOR A., daughter of Arnold Fish, aged 29 years.

Notice of funeral in Friday evening and Saturday morning papers.

FITZPATRICK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 30, at the residence of his father, No. 31 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, L. I., Dr. GEO. A. FITZPATRICK, in the 26th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Church, corner of Kent and Willoughby ave., on Thursday morning, at 2½ o'clock, when a Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

GANET.—On the 30th December, WILLIAM K. GANET, Fifth New-York Volunteers, (Duryea's Zouaves,) second son of Gen. H. J. Genet.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th-st., near Broadway, at 9 o'clock A. M., Friday, Jan. 2.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

GRAY.—On Thursday, 30th inst., after a short but severe illness, ORLANDO GRAY, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 5 Pitt-st.

HAARICK.—On the 30th inst., Mr. EDWIN K. HAARICK, aged 39 years and 29 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 91 West 20th-st., on Thursday morning, at 8½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

HARSEN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, JACOB HARSEN, M. D.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

KIRK.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, ANN ELIZABETH AMOS, wife of Edwin R. Kirk.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 69 Union-place, Hoboken. The remains will be taken to Blanvelt-ville, Rockland County, on Saturday morning, for interment.

LATHROP.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, JANE S., wife of Richard D. Lathrop, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 157 Madison-av., on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock.

LOTT.—At New-Utrecht, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, Mrs. ALETTA LOTT, aged 92 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, near Bath, on Friday, Jan. 2, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862, EUGENE LIVINGSTON, eldest son of Eugene A. Livingston, in the 24th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his father, Tivoli, Dutchess County. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MURDEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 29, REBECCA, widow of Joseph Murdon, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place from No. 4 Cottage-st., Newark, on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

PARKER.—In this City, on Monday, 29th inst., SAMUEL PARKER, of Shrewsbury, N. J., in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, on Friday morning, Jan. 2, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers will please copy.

RAIN.—At Verona, N.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862—6 P. M.

The Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 60 bbls. Ashes; 8,614 bbls. Flour; 1,455 bbls. and 547 bags Corn Meal, 358 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 445 bushels Rye, 1,033 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Malt, 5,173 pkgs. Provisions, and 650 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 25 bbls., at $6 37½@6 50 for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 645 bbls., including 507 bbls. Pots, and 138 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign has been in good demand at steady prices. Nothing new in Anthracite.

COFFEE—Sales 4,000 bags Rio on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, to-day, at 67½c. for Middling, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been pretty freely purchased, to-day, at an advance of 5c. ₩ bbl. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 12,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 90@6 00; poor to choice extra State at $6 10@6 45, chiefly at $6 15@6 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice at $5 75@5 95; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 75@6 85 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 85	@6 00
Extra State	6 20	@ 6 50
Superfine Western	5 80	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois Iowana, Michigan, &c.	6 30	@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 80	@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 95	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 55	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 55	@10 00

Southern Flour is in good demand, at rising prices; sales of 2,100 bbls., at $6 85@$8 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 30@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $6 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good demand, at advancing rates; sales 1,100 bbls. Extra, at $5 30@$8 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3 50@$5 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $3 90@$4 00 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Calorio, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices, which are 1@2c. ₩ bushel higher than yesterday. Sales since our last, of 42,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 55; Amber Western at $1 45@$1 47½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 41@$1 45; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 37@$1 40; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 27; Chicago Spring at $1 22@$1 31 ₩ bush. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last, 38,000 bushels at 78c.@79c. for shipping Mixed Western; 74c.@77c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 65c.@73c. for unsound; 82c. for yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye is salable at 85c.@96c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including Canada at 66c.@70c.; Western at 69c.@71c., and State at 70c.@71c., ₩ bushel. Barley is in active request, at $1 35@$1 45 ₩ bushel. Sales 10,500 bushels.

The following is the total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain from all sources, except teams, at Chicago, from the 1st of January to Dec. 20:

	1862.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1859.
1st	199,550	61,293	156,237	335,329	357,439
2d	176,540	79,291	231,852	469,107	435,762
3d	177,690	72,350	333,095	414,218	338,337
4th	147,623	84,971	321,228	344,615	409,213
5th	98,664	136,778	341,866	363,309	386,283
6th	160,064	133,286	288,130	372,500	423,901
7th	173,988	172,303	293,801	308,791	458,063
8th	232,123	112,056	188,598	313,461	363,067
9th	190,090	101,260	131,998	333,051	397,414
10th	232,142	84,794	230,129	374,076	275,360
11th	127,772	77,726	431,498	478,811	281,371
12th	115,062	132,185	299,576	434,041	159,958
13th	172,443	155,379	261,256	533,191	79,689
14th	330,184	181,914	442,743	298,470	318,579
15th	319,637	129,686	428,918	525,345	444,791
16th	310,751	94,845	329,977	462,712	266,983
17th	678,622	145,433	514,844	613,039	353,231
18th	497,514	213,831	836,283	902,230	757,357
19th	493,012	228,303	677,383	984,538	1,027,894
20th	509,697	322,136	817,163	1,038,219	963,605
21st	397,988	474,887	827,318	1,083,405	1,000,539
22d	397,976	514,634	615,146	1,326,145	1,628,510
23d	542,220	474,352	824,076	1,228,456	2,041,148
24th	983,474	359,296	675,512	1,097,987	2,577,262
25th	1,171,381	274,848	827,271	1,081,889	2,153,520
26th	1,269,056	292,421	960,345	1,124,945	2,088,408
27th	983,877	190,072	686,887	1,038,763	1,933,227
28th	742,874	245,170	996,982	1,538,607	1,914,333
29th	536,938	231,644	646,476	1,490,092	1,736,577
30th	353,018	126,829	669,123	1,610,060	1,387,776
31st	301,967	160,587	913,398	1,278,209	1,653,641
32d	411,977	356,163	1,212,795	1,125,269	1,175,643
33d	909,776	443,133	1,543,110	1,284,445	1,243,599
34th	1,244,958	583,990	1,345,137	2,226,219	1,662,000
35th	975,807	876,421	1,385,597	2,221,572	2,169,905
36th	819,080	824,690	1,306,278	1,935,768	2,398,381
37th	621,940	865,304	1,352,338	1,842,675	1,861,088
38th	685,212	664,526	1,002,577	1,740,830	1,649,932
39th	753,305	969,131	1,143,913	2,107,930	1,968,797
40th	734,743	899,626	1,294,756	1,959,623	1,933,399
41st	448,264	889,940	1,441,417	1,567,134	1,606,331
42d	236,464	746,280	1,218,694	1,288,471	2,078,265
43d	230,948	488,987	1,013,838	1,901,220	1,894,160
44th	156,680	872,289	878,961	1,288,425	1,966,179
45th	226,384	671,075	801,977	1,252,767	1,322,677
46th	164,822	846,266	845,886	1,439,017	872,595
47th	168,971	393,971	419,774	867,038	595,159
48th	58,143	283,571	199,293	697,402	526,136
49th	40,854	178,594	214,210	537,837	492,198
50th	92,606	237,668	200,564	396,312	372,612

HAY—North River continues in lively demend up to 85c. @$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, at uniform quotations, including new, at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ₩ lb.

OILS—Have been held firmly, but have been quiet.

Prices of Oils in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1861.	1862.
Crude Sperm, ₩ gallon	$1 33@$1 35	$1 70@$1 75
Crude Whale, ₩ gallon	46@ 48	83@ 85
Linseed, ₩ gallon	86@ 87½	1 25@ —
Petroleum, Crude, ₩ gal.	—@ —	26@ 28
Petroleum, Refined, ₩ gal.	—@ —	43@ 45

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING DEC. 29.—The market remains quiet, although we notice some little inquiry. The sales, since our last, include 470 bbls. Sperm in parcels at prices not transpired, and 230 bbls. Whale—100 bbls. at 83c. ₩ gallon, and the balance on private terms. Holders of both Sperm and Whale Oil remain firm at previous quotations.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 29, 1862	54,899	99,737	697,105
Same time last year	54,648	131,654	1,038,600

(Whalemen's Shipping List.)

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet at previous prices. Sales 650 bbls. at $14 37½@$14 50 for Mess, and $11 62½@$12 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues in good demand at 7c.@9½c. ₩ lb.; sales 1,400 boxes. Lard is in less request and is heavy; sales 1,400 lcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet at drooping rates; sales since our last, 200 bbls. at $13@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Hams, $20@$22 ₩ tierce; India Mess, $25@$26 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in moderate request at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@25c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 9½c.@13c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales, 173 hhds. Kentucky at 13½c.@24c., and 64 cases Seed Leaf at 15c.@18c. ₩ lb.

WOOL—The movements in the line, during the past month, Messrs. TELLKAMPF, & KIRCHNO, review thus: "During the month of December there was a fair demand for fine and medium Domestic Fleece, and Pulled Wools, at full prices. The coarse qualities have, however, been in less request, and prices are low. The stock of all descriptions of Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wools is remarkably light, and the same we learn is the case with the stock in our other manufacturing cities and in the interior. California Wools have accumulated, and the bulk of them consists of medium and lower qualities. Being held above buyers' views, but little has been done with them. Cape, Mestizo, and other fine Foreign Wools, were more looked after, and some important sales of Cape and Mestizo have lately been made, partly for consumption, but also for investment and on speculation. More would have been done if holders had been less firm. We have to report some considerable shipments to Europe, principally Mestizo—say about 500 bales in all. Foreign medium, and low medium Wools are in demand for Government contracts has ceased. Holders, nevertheless, of an improvement, not to a loss on their stock. Foreign descriptions of Wool, used for purposes, have been in good demand, and the prices well maintained. Considerable sales which to arrive, have been bought manufacturers. The imports during the fall of largely, and will be small next month. How much greater Wool has been the past year, in other ones, may soon be ascertained. The stock now left of domestic Wools. The stock of foreign scarcely cover our wants for a time. The stock of Cape and Mestizo is not large, but as fine Wools will now considered very fortunate to for four months as the prices what sufficient to accidents in consequence of the rents, the advance in the interfere with direct can markets are represented as light in stock. Prices are fully maintained, with the exception of some coarse and faulty medium, the valuations of which have been run into bigs by speculation. The London auction of Colonial wools terminated on the 13th of December. The advance at the commencement of 1½d.@2d. on Australian, and 1d.@1½d. on Cape, being maintained. Of the 74,000 bales offered, but 11 appears to have been withdrawn. The Imports into New-York for the first month of 1862, were 27,153 bales, 16,496,136 lbs. Since July 1, 1862, to Dec. 29, 1862, 31,648 bales, 20,851,377 lbs. Total, 58,801 bales, 37,347,513 lbs."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, JAN. 2, 1863:

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.

	Cts. ₩ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece	63@65
Saxony fleece	56@62
Full blood fleece	56@62
¾ and ⅝ blood fleece	56@60
Native and ½ fleece	56@60
Common fleece	54@60

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	63@65
Saxony fleece	56@62
Full blood fleece	56@65
¾ and ⅝ blood fleece	56@62
Native and ½ fleece	56@60
Common fleece	54@60

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece	57@61
Full blood fleece	54@56
¾ and ⅝ blood fleece	54@56
Native and ½ fleece	52@57
Common fleece	49@57

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleece	54@60
Unwashed	38@40

California.

Washed fleece	50@60
Unwashed fleece, fine	33@45
Unwashed fleece, medium	33@45
Unwashed fleece, coarse	30@36

PULLED WOOL.

New-York City, extra	57@60
New-York City, super	53@56
New-York City, No. 1	47@52
New-York City, No. 2	14@18
Country, extra	62@65
Country, super	58@61
Country, No. 1	47@53
Country, No. 2	18@21
Lambs	52@62
Tub-washed	63@75
Western, limed pulled wool	45@65

FREIGHTS—The engegements were light to-day. For Liverpool—3,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d., by sailing vessel, and 2s. by steamer; 200 pkgs. Provisions at 22s. 6d. per ton; and by steamer *Great Eastern*, 1,000 tcs. Beef, and 1,000 boxes Bacon on private terms. For London—1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d., and 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 3s. ₩ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a Prussian bark to Antwerp at 37c. 6d. ₩ ton; a French bark, 180 tons to Havre, about £75 ₩ ton; a British brig, 204 tons, to Marseilles, 1,500 Petroleum, $2 ₩ bbl.; a foreign vessel to Bristol, Grain, 93d.; a British schooner, 147 tons, to Oporto, Wheat, 13d. In shipper's bags; two ships, 797 tons, and 1,050 to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $16; one, 820 tons, hence from Boston to the same ports, about $18; a British schooner, 85 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2,500, one-half payable there in gold; a British brig, 1,800 bbls., to West Indies and back, $8,350; a British schooner, 119 tons, to St. Kitts, 60c.; a British brig, 135 tons, to Anx Cayes and back, $1,850; a schooner, 146 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,100; a British brig, 170 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 43½c., and Molasses, $3, on deck; a brig, 280 tons, same voyage, 40c; a British brig, 304 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, 80c. and $3 50; a bark, 281 tons, three voyages to Cienfuegos and back, 42½c.; a British brig, 141 tons, to Matamoros and back, $3,050; a brig, 195 tons, to Matanzas, $1,400; a Bremen bark, 684 tons, to Liverpool; a brig, 299 tons, to Marseilles, and a bark, 344 tons to Havana, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Dec. 16	Glasgow	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Dec. 18	Liverpool	Portland.
Persia	Dec. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Dec. 24	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Dec. 25	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Dec. —	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 31	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Jan. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
United Kingdom	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Great Eastern	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Bohemian	Jan. 3	Portland	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 7	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
Etna	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 10	New-York	Southampton
Persia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 8 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT B. WALLACE, COLOR-CORPORAL, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. V., wounded at Bull Run, 30th August, 1862, and missing. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents, at No. 110 Avenue C, New-York City.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS on hand a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 50c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HANCOCK LODGE NO. 49 I. O. OF F.—Brothers, you are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 2, for the purpose of paying the last token of respect to our late brother, J. I. PERRINE.
JAMES GRAY, Secretary. L. LEWINGOOD, N. G.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—THE regular monthly meeting of the DRY-GOODS CLERKS' EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION will be held in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 9½ o'clock.
B. E. OSGOOD, Secretary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A STATED meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor-place, this (THURSDAY) morning, at 10 o'clock.
CALEB T. BOWE, General Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE OF TALLOW.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the storehouse No. 17 Albany-st., near West-st.,

35 BARRELS OF TALLOW—ABOUT 10,000 POUNDS.

Sale positive. Terms cash.
Sale by order COL. A. B. EATON,
A. C. Gen. of Sub.

TO HENRY PARRY, AND ALL WHOM it may concern, notice is hereby given that I will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the old House of Refuge yard, foot of East 24th-st., lot of Caen-stone, to pay storage and charges.
WM. H. SOHERMERHORN, Executor.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A COUPE FOR TWO HORSES, built to order in the best manner, by Lawrence & Co. It is in good condition for immediate use, and requiring no repairs. Apply at the stable, No. 51 West 18th-st., before 10 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

F. CURET,
764 BROADWAY, 766
Continues to serve complete assortments of eatables on the style of Chevet, of Paris, such as Game, Fowl, Pates, Galantines, Water Ices, Sorbets, &c.
Orders for the Holidays will be punctually attended to.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. SETH G. BABCOCK retires from our firm this day, and Mr. HENRY ALMY is admitted as a partner.
ALMY, PATERSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that we, whose names are severally undersigned, intend to form a limited partnership as follows, namely: The name under which such partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES B. BABCOCK. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and dealing in Dry Goods. CHARLES B. BABCOCK, residing in the City of Newark, and State of New-Jersey, is the general partner, and SETH G. BABCOCK, residing in Bergen, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey, is the special partner. The said SETH G. BABCOCK has contributed $20,000 to the common stock of said partnership. Said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1863, and will terminate on the 1st day of January, 1864.
CHARLES B. BABCOCK.
SETH G. BABCOCK, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

REMOVAL.

SHAFER & WHITFORD have this day removed from Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway to Nos. 331 and 333 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

From and after this date, Mr. ALBERT T. HAMILTON has an interest in our firm, which will hereafter be known as SHAFER, WHITFORD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of H. BECKER & GRAEVE, having expired by its limitation, the concern is this day dissolved, and Mr. HENRY BECKER has alone to attend to the liquidation of the business, as per contract.
H. BECKER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. W. GRAEVE.

The undersigned has associated with him Mr. EMIL SIEVERS, of his Port-au-Prince firm, and will continue the commission business under the firm of H. BECKER & CO., at the old office, No. 32 South William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863. H. BECKER.

NEW-YORK, January 1, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of WOODBRIDGE & MORRIS, for the purpose of buying and selling on commission Gold and Silver Coin, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Paper, United States Government and other leading securities, and have taken the office No. 4 Broad-street, formerly occupied by Van Vleck & Tucker, Bankers.
A. WOODBRIDGE.
late of the firm of Lane, Lamson & Co.,
THOS. F. MORRIS,
late uncurrent Money Teller with Metropolitan Bank.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FURNALD & WEED is dissolved by limitation. Either partner will settle the business of the late firm, at the store, No. 257 Pearl-st.
F. P. FURNALD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. W. H. WEED.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The nodersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WEED & FURNALD, and will continue the business of the old firm at No. 257 Pearl-st.
WEED & FURNALD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS this day associated with himself MR. A. SOUER, and the business will be in future conducted under the name and style of
E. MORRISON & CO.
It will, as formerly, embrace the exchange, banking, specie and stock business, in all its branches, at No. 17 Nassau-st.
E. MORRISON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN ME and Mr. HENRY BECKER expiring on the 1st of January, 1863, I beg leave to inform friends that I shall continue in this city under my own name in the same line of business as commission merchant. Most respectfully,
WERNER GRAEVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between WM. P. WORWELL and WM. McNALLY, of the City of New-York, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated Dec. 30, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MY SON, Mr. FRANK ARNOLD, as partner in my business, under the firm of Edward H. Arnold & Son, and will continue the agency of the Chinese Silks, as heretofore, at No. 81 Warren-st.
E. H. ARNOLD.
Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. S. F. MASSETT HAS THIS DAY BECOME a partner in our house.
W. R. TRAVERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. CHARLES F. THOMAS BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.
HALSTED, HAINES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. DANIEL H. LAWRENCE, JR., IS admitted as a partner in our business from this date.
LAWRENCE, GRIGGS & KINGSBURY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. WM. B. BEND IS A MEMBER OF our firm from this date.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
JANUARY 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—FROM THIS DATE MR. JOHN F. TALMAGE becomes a member of our firm.
DANIEL TALMAGE & CO.
JANUARY 1, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE—TO MASTERS, OWNERS AND CONSIGNEES OF VESSELS SAILING TO AND FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—The 3d and 4th sections of an Act defining and regulating the powers, duties and compensations of the Captain of the port and Harbor Masters of the port of New-York, passed May 22d, 1862, read as follows:

§ 3. The said Captain of the port shall set apart, keep, and reserve all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves of the City of New-York, from the east side of Pier Number Two to and including the east side of Pier Number Nine, East River, from the twentieth day of March to the first day of January in each year, for the exclusive use and accommodation of canal-boats and barges engaged in the business of transporting property on the Hudson River or coming to side water from the canals of the State, or arriving in said port from Albany or any place north or west thereof, and he shall assign such other accommodations for said canal-boats and barges in other parts of the port of New-York as may from time to time be necessary to receiving or discharging their cargoes.

§ 4. Any vessel, other than canal-boats, barges, or lighters, receiving or delivering property from or to said canal-boats or barges, shall use or enter into for the purpose of using any part of the Port of New-York set apart for the use of canal-boats and barges, without the written consent of the Captain of the port first had and obtained therefor, and then only between the first day of January and twentieth day of March in any year, for each occasion by canal boats, under a penalty of, one hundred dollars for every day that such vessel shall remain in said part of said port so set apart, after being notified to leave by the Captain of the port or a Harbor Master, and said penalty shall be a lien upon any such vessel, and be enforced by proceedings against, instituted by and in the name of the Captain of said port, according to the provisions of the laws of this State concerning attachments against vessels.
ARCHIBALD HALL, Captain of the Port.
No. 40 Burling Slip.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading, flagging and curb and gutter Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth streets, and paving with trap-blocks Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and also all those situated on both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, from Forty-ninth to Eighty-sixth streets, including south side of said Eighty-sixth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side of and contiguous to said Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Paving Twenty-third-street, from the Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue, with trap-block pavement; for building sewers in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue; west side of Third-avenue; both sides of Lexington, Fourth, Fifth avenues, Broadway, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said Twenty-third-street; on both sides of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and both sides of Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CENTRAL PARK NOTICE.—FROM THIS date the Central Park drive for a length of seven and a half miles is open to the public, being the entire circuit of the Park from 60th-st. to 102d-st.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of JAMES MYERS & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
JAMES MYERS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. F. RAWDON MYERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MYERS & CO., and will continue the business of importing, buying and selling Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, including Silks, Dress Goods, Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Trimmings and Yankee Notions, at Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway, and have received from Mr. James Myers a loan of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for three years, paid in, in cash, this day, by Mr. Myers, and not reclaimable until all the debts contracted by the firm shall have been paid.
F. RAWDON MYERS.
R. B. FAIRMAN.
WILLIAM KNEELY.
JAMES S. MYERS.
JOHN K. MYERS.
DEC. 31, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WILLIAM TAPSCOTT has this day associated in business with him his sons GEORGE LETHBRIDGE TAPSCOTT and WILLIAM WESTERN TAPSCOTT, under the firm of TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., in New-York, and in connection with WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., of Liverpool, England, for the purpose of continuing a general shipping, commission, exchange and passenger business at No. 88 South-st., as carried on for the last twenty-five years.
The firm of TAPSCOTT & CO. will cease from and after this date.
WM. TAPSCOTT,
GEO. L. TAPSCOTT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. WM. W. TAPSCOTT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HESS, KESSEL & CO., has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign in liquidation.
JULIUS HESS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. RUDOLPH KESSEL.

The undersigned will continue the importing and commission business, under the firm of J. HESS & CO., at the present premises No. 12 Park-place.
JULIUS HESS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm of WILLIAM OOTHOUT & BROTHER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY OOTHOUT retiring from business. Either partner will use the name of the firm in liquidation.
WILLIAM OOTHOUT.
HENRY OOTHOUT.
WILLIAM OOTHOUT will continue the iron business from this date.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO. expired this day by its own limitation. Its affairs will be settled up and the business continued by Mr JAS. C. HOLDEN, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. JAMES C. HOLDEN,
CHAUNCEY J. HAWLEY.
PHILIP HEARTT.

MR. A. H. MANSFIELD HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our house.
HAVILAND, LINDSLEY & CO.,
JANUARY 1, 1863. Nos 80 and 82 Chambers-st, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD F. PATCHEN becomes a member of our firm this day.
T. KETCHAM & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE HAVE this day associated with us in business Mr. JOHN E. BYRNE.
CLARK, WILSON & CO.
JAN. 1, 1863.

MR. ALLYN MARIE RETIRES THIS day from our firm.
C. MARIE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS

MEDICAL.

CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Organized on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure. Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, abscess, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years' extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent makes manhood to the most shattered constitution. Mercurial disqualifications, impediments to marriage, &c., speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure in all cases, in from one to three days. Established 1834. N. B.—Those who have used these nostrums can never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read Dr. Ward's circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured in a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while in nocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER FORBES, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them. They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,021 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—30,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of secret infirmity, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, consid- - it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 679 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of 'em. Don't go to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his well-earned reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidently as usual every evening.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Electricity," and "The Medium," &c. Price $1, mailed free. WM. A. TOWNSEND, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in practice enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTAB- LISHED IN 1— — the only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Directed only by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. CALDER, AUTHOR OF THE "PRI- VATE MEDICAL SECRETARY," No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised of the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without confining or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other cures; cures in one week in less than six hours; cures within the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what no case for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some patient who has exhausted the whole skill of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their Lee are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is only sold and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 1 this object, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. BUTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M.

NEW-YORK HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Leaves at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF HOURS.—Passenger Depots at James-slip and foot of Whitehall-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Hempstead, Long Island, Greenport and Hampton.

At 4 P. M. and at 11:30 P. M. for Syosset.

At 8 A. M. for Hempstead.

At 4 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. for Islip.

On Sundays, a train leaves Hunter's Point 134th-st. Ferry at 9:15 A. M. for Greenport and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 4 P. M.

On Tuesday at 4 Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings at 9 A. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL- BANY, TROY, and the NORTH AND WEST.

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
7:30 A. M., Express for Albany and Troy and Albany, with Sleeping Cars attached.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN & DELAWARE BAY RAIL- road.—Quandary Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS C. [illegible] will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., or Long Branch, Manchester and Atlantic, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 8 A. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and Intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Mail; daily, for Port Jervis and Binghamton; 12 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., [illegible] for Port Jervis, Middletown, Goshen, Chester and Intermediate stations.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS LINE.—The most extensive and reliable Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Rouse's Point, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers. Pier No. 25 North River, south-side, New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JER- SEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Nyack at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. Sundays 4:45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE new steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, foot of, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Shepaug Railroads. Also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the above days, and way bills to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, Hodgett, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, [illegible], leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ARABIA, [illegible], leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVER- POOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, Walter Paton Commander,
having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL,
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155
each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$80
Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food.....$55
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....$35
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA, The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Baxton, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans *via* Havana. No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
FREIGHT TAKEN ONLY TO NEW-ORLEANS.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The steamer TRADE WIND will leave for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, Jan. 10. The steamer EAGLE, Capt. Richard Adams, will leave for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ST. GERMAIN.
Capt. Borland, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $67; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued to bring friends from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
ISAAC BELL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class steamship
PARKERSBURGH, Capt. Samuel Hayman,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock noon.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ERIN.....Saturday.....Jan. 3
GLASGOW.....Saturday.....Jan. 10
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 17

And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF ASSAGE

First Cabin.....$100	Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....£6	Steerage to London.....£3
First cabin to Paris.....11	Steerage to Paris.....44
First cabin to Hamburg.....110	Steerage to Hamburg.....46

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can have tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOLE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM- ship NEW-YORK, H. Wenes, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 66 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLAS- GOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN, LONDONDERRY, FOR $40.—The first-class Clyde-built iron steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. Craig, is intended to sail from New-York to Liverpool and Glasgow direct, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st.
This fine steamer is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers. Carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage: First Cabin, $80; intermediate, $50; Steerage, $40—including an abundant supply of provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown). The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will be the first class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. Fish, 200 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.
For freight apply to
JOHN E. BODY,
No. 53 Exchange place.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.—THE steamboat OSSEO will leave the Fulton Market Slip, at 7:30 A. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 3, and the foot of 10th-st., East River, at 10 A. M., to convey passengers and their baggage for Liverpool to the steamer GREAT EASTERN.
None but passengers allowed on board on Saturday.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE SU-perior, fast-sailing, iron steamship MELVILLE, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, for New-Orleans, as above, on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863, at 10 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st., or D. DE GOICOURIA, No. 11 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. De Mesquida, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.
O2law6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 132 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.
JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
1y24-law6m Th

PROPOSALS.

Navy Agent's Office, New-York, Dec. 29, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROPOSALS for Lead Wire," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 30d day of January, next, for 12 o'clock for the following quantity of Lead Pipe, viz.:
[illegible] of Lead Pipe, 1-inch diameter.
[illegible] of Lead Wire, 1-inch diameter.
to be delivered at the Washington Navy-yard, free of all expense to the Government, within ten days after the expiration of the advertisement, and subject to the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.
Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.
L. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.

One 20 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, two flues; one 15 feet long, 30 inches in diameter, one flue—nearly new. To be seen at Paterson, N. J. One 20 feet, 30 inches in diameter, one flue; one 16 feet, 36 inches in diameter, two flues. The two last-named boilers can be bought with grate bars and front; also, one 12 horse engine, located in Newark, N. J. Inquire of GOULD & HOLT, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....J. GRAU
OPENING OF THE SEASON.
Farewell appearance in America of
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that his promised
SECOND SEASON OF ITALIAN OPERA
Will commence on
MONDAY, Jan. —, 1863,
with the first farewell appearance of
MISS KELLOGG,
In Donizetti's Tragic Opera,
IL POLIUTO, (The Martyrs.)
MISS KELLOGG.....as.....Paolina
BRIGNOLI.....Poliutus | AMODIO.....Severus
The remaining characters supported by the full strength of the company, with a grand mise en scene.
CONDUCTOR AND MUSICAL DIRECTOR,
SIGNOR MUZIO
Ticket offices are now open for securing seats.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT.
POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE,
At present, of
MISS BATEMAN,
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
Whose arduous exertions during the past three months render it impossible to comply with the wishes of her friends in Brooklyn, by extending this brief series of representations. By universal request she will appear as
PAULINE,
In Bulwer's beautiful play never before produced in Brooklyn of
THE LADY OF LYONS,
Supported by Mr. Edwin Adams and the excellent company. To conclude with the petite comedy of
MY AUNT.
DICK DASHALL.....Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.
Performance commences at 7½ o'clock.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.
Director.....Carl Anschutz
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 1.
Sixty-second Opera Night.
Weber's Grand Romantic Opera in Four Acts,
DER FREISCHUTZ.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.
Sixty-third Opera Night.
Mozart's Grand Romantic Opera in Three Acts
THE SERAGLIO.
(Die Entführung.)
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 3.
Sixty-fourth Opera Night.
OPERA AND BALLET.
JEAN DE PARIS.

MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT,
AT IRVING HALL,
On TUESDAY, Jan 6, 1863,
On which occasion the first part of the Concert will consist of selections from M. Mollenhauer's new Opera, entitled
THE CORSICAN BRIDE,
By the following distinguished artists:
Madame ROTTER.....Prima Donna.
Mr. LOTTI.....Tenor.
Mr. WEINLICH.....Basso.
Mr HARTMAN.....Baritone.
Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra
The astonishing BRETTO Children will also assist.
Master EMILE, Violinist, aged 13 years.
Master BERNARD, Violinist, aged 11 years.
Master RICARDO, Cornet, aged 7 years.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF HELMSMULLER'S **TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,**
AT IRVING HALL, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863,
Assisted by the following artists:
Mrs. J. E. THOMAS.
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Signor ABELLA and
THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents.
Can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and at Irving Hall. Doors open at 7. Concert commencing at 8.

BANVARD'S WAR PANORAMA AND THE MISSISSIPPI will, on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, be open at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and 7½ in the evening, in the new HALL OF ART, No. 562 Broadway. Admittance, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON the southwest corner of Houston and Greene sts., will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., with about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR- nished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AT HASTINGS, ON the Hudson, a house with nine rooms, well and spring water, every variety of fruit, and within two minutes' walk of landing. Apply to WM. H. PILLOW, No. 68 Wall-st., basement.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILD- ING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN the new white marble building, No. 8 Broad-st., situate about sixty feet from Wall-st.; finished in the best style, being very light, and well ventilated; with all the modern conveniences. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row 32x14 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED FOR housekeeping in a private house, by a family of three grown persons and one servant. They must consist of a nicely furnished parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen and servant's room. Location on the west side, and not above 34th-st.; price not to exceed $50 per month. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Box No. 2,465 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.— Extension parlor floor, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GEN- tlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 60 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, FOR GEN- TLEMEN.—Fine rooms, new French furniture, at No. 8 Broadway, 2d house above the residence of Judge Roosevelt; best of references will be required.

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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suits, wholesale and retail; also, mat rosses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st.

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The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL ux CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
Offers for sale his
LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c.,
at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

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REMOVAL.—GEORGE WRIGHT & CO., OF LIVERpool, shippers of the best varieties of
GAS AND HOUSE CANNEL AND COALS,
would call the attention of Gas Light companies and dealers in Coal to the removal of their office, to New-York, from No. 4 Irving-place (Manhattan Gaslight Company's Building), to No. 37 Pine-st.

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TIMBER FOR SALE.

63,500 cubic feet "State" Oak Timber.
38,000 cubic feet White Pine Timber.
8,500 cubic feet Norway Pine Timber.
400 Norway Pine spars.
Apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 6 Pine-st.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on in my name, at No. 16 Broadway, New-York City, is assigned by sale to Freeman & Co. All powers of attorney to any one to transact business in my name are hereby revoked and annulled. SAMUEL F. BARR.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1862.

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NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. WHEATLEY
HAPPY NEW-YEAR.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
Of the great Romantic Spectacular Drama,
FAUST
AND
MARGUERITE,
MR. J. B. ROBERTS AS MEPHISTOPHILES.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
The scenery, costumes and appointments of "Faust and Marguerite" are unsurpassable; some scenes Mr. Selwyn seems to have painted as if he meant them to be framed for an art gallery, so perfectly has he finished them.—*New-York Herald.*
"Faust and Marguerite" is brilliant to the last degree. It affords several of the most elaborate and striking scenic displays that have ever been presented in New-York. The mounting of the piece is superb, the scenery throughout magnificent, the dresses rich and tasteful and full of variety. The best drama ever written would hardly need to be better put upon the stage.—*New-York Tribune.*
We have no recollection of a production that combined more admirably a spectacle with the positive feeling of a work of art. Mr. J. B. Roberts, an actor of reputation, as Mephistophiles, gave a remarkably strong and sinister interpretation to that potentate's character. He is, beyond all doubt, the best representative of his part we have had here.—*New-York Times.*
Faust.....Mr. L. R. Shewell | Valentine.Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander.....Mr. A. W. Fenno | Siebel.....Mr. E. Lamb
Marguerite.....Miss Mary Wells | Bertha.....Miss Emily Thorne
Martha.....Miss Mary Wells | Bertha.....Mrs. J. R. Scott
THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY
J. H. SELWYN.
NEW DRESSES, BY
MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.
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GEO. W. LETZINGER.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY
RUNYON & DEMILT,
AND A
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,
under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Jan. 2, 1863,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. B. ROBERTS.
Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock.
With the exception of the Press, no free list.

WINTER GARDEN.
GRAND NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT.
THREE MERRY HOLIDAY PIECES,
In all of which those most charming artists,
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS,
appear, with
SONGS,
DANCES,
and innumerable demonstrations.
The performances will commence with the original legendary drama and romantic spectacle of
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
Con O'Carelan.....Mr. Barney Williams
Moushee.....Mrs. Barney Williams
After which the pleasant protean farce of
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
Letty.....Mrs. Barney Williams
Assuming
6
6
DIFFERENT CHARACTERS,
To conclude with the happiest of Irish farces,
BARNEY THE BARON.
Barney the Baron.....Mr. Barney Williams
Thus presenting an entertainment of unrivaled attraction.
The same bill will be repeated on
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.
Remember,
THE LAST NIGHTS
OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

MASTER WILLIE PAPE, PIANIST.
Previous to his departure for Europe, will give a
GRAND CONCERT AT IRVING HALL,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7,
Assisted by a number of distinguished Artists.
Tickets, 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. extra.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA,
Painted from studies made on the Maid of the Mist, now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. [illegible] Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

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MALES.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter; either in or out door, by a man who can write a fair hand; understands marking; is quick and correct at figures. The advertiser is willing and able to work, and can produce good testimonials, if required. Address H. N., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL YOUNG MAN.—A SITUATION wanted by an active young man in any capacity where he can make himself useful; understands horses; knows the City well, and can keep accounts; good reference. Address G. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

H

DEPREDATIONS OF THE ALABAMA.

Mismanagement in Our Navy—What is Needed for Success?

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 29, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is only when some great disaster occurs that the mind of the public and of Congress can be attracted to the defects in the administration of our public affairs which lead to such results; and as soon as the excitement produced by some such disgraceful example of our folly as the present impunity of the *Alabama* affords, has subsided, the authors of our disgrace hold up their heads again and proceed to reprodnce the cause which will indefinitely reproduce disasters. Shall the present excitement bring us no better results? If not, I see no hope for our navy in the future—nothing but miserable inefficiency and conetant national disgrece.

The fact now stands before the world that the rebel Government has a cruiser at sea, carrying a sufficient armament for most purposes, which defies the entire navy of the United States, —which paralyzes commerce, and compels us to trensport our preclous metals from one of our States to another in English ships, and through England itself, although we have some hundreds of war steamers, and ere buildieg as many more of the same kind as can be supplied with machinery by all the machine-shops of the country. [illegible] fect is simple, and M Gellan [illegible] stand to it the difficulty would nothieg be continued.

The whole reason why the *Alabama* can sail up to our coast with impunity, is her *superior speed*. In the war of 1812, the *Constitution* was the pride of onr navy, and the terror of the enemy. Why? Simply becanse she could *outsail* the English ships. The enemy had many vessels of greater battery power—could hunt her with whole fleets of vessels her equals in power; bnt the *Constitution* never went to any fight in which she was luferior to the enemy, end never missed any fight in which she wes saperior. The whole British fleet had her becalmed in their presence off the Jersey shore, and if they could have persaaded her to atay, would have captured her, of conrse; but the breeze aprang up, and she sailed awey, hovering neay the flock of her pursuers, antil she picked up aome of them that had got separated from their fellows, and ahe might heve continued that game for e year with safaty. The lessons the *Constitution* taught felle now apon listless ears, natil it is repeated at our expenae, to oer shame end ridicule, by a foe who have no harbors, and but one man-of-war.

The *Alabama* is said to heve e speed of "*fourteen knots.*" She carries a light armament of heavy guns, and a crew of 130 men. With that speed she aan carry her light ermament end small crew away from or up to any proper war steamer, with two exceptioas, perhaps, (ead they are old ships,) in the aervice of the United States, and the *Vanderbilt* is the only temporary war steamer, outside of the regular navy, which can come up with her. The *San Jacinto* wea lying in the neutral harbor of Martiaique with the *Alabama*. She had a crew of five hundred men, eed a heavy ermament; hut of what use were they? The *Alabama* sailed eway and left her! The Navy Depertaent may feel happy in contemplating the great battery and the noble crew of fightiag men oa board that ahip; but without the power to carry them to the enemy, they are but a uselees expense to the people, and in effect a discredit rether than an honor to onr couetry. What happened to the *San Jacinto* will happen to every other ahip of the navy, with, perhaps, two exceptions, if they ever fall in with the *Alabama*; and if the *Vanderbilt* meets her, and ahe caa go fourteen knots, aa they say, the chancea are, that in a atern chase, ahe will disable the *Vanderbilt's* enginea before she can be overtaken; for it must be remembered that the *Vanderbilt* cannot maintein a speed to exceed fifteen kaots.

The question, of course, comes, why is it that our entire navy wsnta the speed necessary to cope with such a ship as the *Alabama*, or aach a hundred of othera belonging to other nations; and it can only be aaswered by declaring the willful stupidity and ignorance of the two departmenta of the navy which produce our men-of-war —the *Engineering* and *Construction* Bureaux.

Speed in a steamer is simply the measure of the relation between power and weight; and higher speed results only from diminishing weight or increasing power or both. Good model is the result of light weight, in proportion to the length end width of the ship; for within certain limits of length and width it is apparent thet every pound of added weight either sinks the ship deeper in the water, or requires a "fuller model" to sustain it at a fixed draft, and in either case requires more power to drive it.

Before the present Administration came into power, the preceding ones had built only a few steamers, and had, among others, produced the *Iroquois*, a second-class sloop, built on plans furnished by a ship in this city. I mention her name here because she has become somewhat famous for her good qualities and her speed; end I observe in the *Herald*, to-day, her name meationed as the only one of the screw steamers of the navy which could overtake the *Alabama*. The *Iroquois*, however, is not a particularly good steamer, but she is so much better than all the recent ships of the navy, as to make them perfectly ridiculous by comparison. The merit of the *Iroquois* consists not in lightness or model, but in her power; and her superiority in that is produced by working steam expansively, and using the best form of slide-valve "cut-off" now known. In other particulars, she does not differ materially from the ships of her class since built.

When Mr. LINCOLN came into power, he appointed as Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy Mr. ISHERWOOD—a person who had qualified himself by active political service, and was at the time one of the Engineers of the Navy. This person had recently made himself somewhat notorious by publishing a book, in blue and gold binding, announcing the remarkable discovery, made exclusively by him, that there was no advantage in using a "cut-off" on steem-engines, and that all the engineers of the world, from JAMES WATT down, were ignoraat in comparison with the author of that blue book. Of course, every one who ever paid the coal bills for a steam-engine knows how utterly false this is; and I have too much respect for Mr. ISHERWOOD'S knowledge of what is well kaown in every steam mill in the country by the most ignorant, to suppose that he believes it himself. But the book, the only book, by the way, I ever had, in which every material proposition, *without exception*, is demonstrably false), looked sciestific, and Mr. ISHERWOOD was appointed Engineer-in-Chief. The law under which this appointment was made, did not give the President much choice, for this seme Mr. ISHERWOOD claims the merit of having got a provision into a statute requiring the Engineer-in-Chief to be appointed from the engineers of the navy—of whom he was one—whereof the number of eligible candidates was very small. Under this law the best *engineer* in the world cannot become Engineer-in-Chief, unless he will first become an *engine-driver* in the Navy; and if the Committee who passed it, had any theory, it must have been, either that no more knowledge is needed to control the construction of a navy, than is required to qualify an engine-driver for a ship; or else, that the United States had in its service under the humble guise of *engine-drivers*, a body of *engineers* competent to decide the difficult and complex question of construction, each one of whom, if out of the service, could earn much more than his wages as an engine-driver, in the intellectual and agreeable employmeat of studying the laws which control such questions, and in improvising engines for others' uses. Or, perhaps, like the Japanese grandees, who came on board Commodore PERRY'S steamer at Jeddo, and were struck with such awe at the supposed power of the engine-driver—who with a crowbar was working the valves of the engine to allow the steam to drive it—that they offered to purchese each a man for a large sum of money, our legislators had the impression that the engine-drivers, who run our machines, must necessarily know all about the laws of steam end dynamics, and be qualified to construct as well as to drive an engine. But whatever may have been their reasons, they have made it impossible for the Government to have the services of any one as Constructing Engineers for the navy, except some person whose talents, up to the time of his appointment to this very important duty, have been of no more value to himself or to the world, than to be spent upon the very useful, but extremely simple problem, of "standing around" a steam engine so many hours a day, while the firemen kept it moving by feeding the furnaces with coal; and so Mr. LINCOLN had to appoint one of these—and that one was ISHERWOOD.

Having printed it in a book that a cut-off is of no use, (although there is not a steamboat, nor a factory of any size in the United States, driven by steam, which does run or can run successfully without a cut-off,) Mr. ISHERWOOD at once proceeded to put his discovery into practice, and tried his 'prentice hand on the "gunboats." The history of those engines, if it were not so suggestive of serious diagrace, would be langhable. Instead of making, or permitting others to make, engines as good at least as those of the *Iroquois*, he had the plans drawn at Washington, photographed and distributed to the various shops; and they were to go without a cut-off. It was given out that the gnaboats would be very fast, (the blue book said so,) end public expectation was at the highest. When the boats started, however, they were very slow and very expensive of fuel; besides being afflicted with other disorders, which may be better described by the term that the physicians use when the diseases are numerous and incurable—"a complication of disorders." These engines were the first, I believe, which were designed at Washington. Before then the method was to invite proposals, accompanied by drawings, from the whole country, and then a Board of "Engineers" sat to select the plan out of all presented—thus exercising a function of very inferior importance to that of creating the plans—and the engines were built by those who designed them. But Mr. ISHERWOOD knew better than that—he had it all in his book, bound in "blue and gold," and he invited no other man to aid the Government. If he had, the builders would have guaranteed results, and the Government would only have paid for what it got. Now, the only redress is to be found in reading the book, where any one can see that Mr. ISHERWOOD is right, and if she ships won't go, so much the worse for the ships.

There are some circumstances about these gunboats which are very suggestive, and I will mention them here, leaving others to draw the inferences. There is a plan of boilers known as "Martin's boilers," for which Mr. MARTIN got a patent from the Patent-office, when he was Engineer-in-Chief. These boilers, from their construction, must be high, and if used in the gunboats must rise above water, and subject the men to a certain and horrible death by scalding, if the ship should be struck midships by a shot in action. Numerous other forms of boilers could be used as good as these, and yet be below water, but no patent fee could be got for them. Mr. ISHERWOOD required the contractors who made these engines to use these boilers, and to pay Mr. MARTIN his fee for the patent before they could get their money from the Government. The patent, however, does not belong to Mr. MARTIN, but to Mr. MONTGOMERY, to whom the Patent-office issued it over the one granted to Mr. MARTIN, upon proof that he and not Mr. MARTIN was the inventer—and so the record stands this day—yet Mr. ISHERWOOD compelled the builder to pay Mr. MARTIN for a boiler which ought never to have been used at all, and the title to which, if it were to be used, was, by the judicial decision of the Government, acting through the Patent-office, in another man. Mr. MONTGOMERY has demanded his fees for it over again, but as the Government, by its Engineer-in-Chief, has compelled the builders to pay another man for his property, they refuse to pay him, and so he is defranded. What does that mean?

Mr. SEWELL has a patent for a particular way of making tight the ends of the tubes used in a "surface condenser," and upon the strength of that patent is supposed by some to be the inventor of a surface condenser itself. His way of tightening the tubes is not a particularly good way, in my opinion, and certainly not so good as a well-known way of doing it which has been in use for thirty years. Mr. SEWELL, like Mr. MARTIN, is also an Ex-Engineer of the Navy, and Mr. ISHERWOOD'S particular friend. When the placer for the engines were given out, a surface condenser *called* "SEWELL'S," was required, and the contractor compelled to pay him his fees before they got their money. The object of the surface condenser is to make fresh water for the boilers, but when the first of these machines started, it refused to perform that office, and the boilers were as salt as if no such machines were used. That it must have been so, is manifest enough from the drawings, without seeing it tried; that it is so, every one knows who knows the boats. Yet from that time to this, every other gunboat has the same machine in it, although, one after the other, they have all produced the same result. If any one wishes to know the facts in detail, let the builders be examined, or let the engineers of the boats be called and sworn. But while money is thus paid on compulsion for a machine which every builder and every engineer knows to have proved itself worse than useless in all their gunboats, Mr. PIRSSON is the inventor of a *condenser*—not of a way of packing the tubes of one—and there was, and now is, unless destroyed, a certificate on file in the Navy Department at Washington, by Mr. ISHERWOOD himself, that he used that condenser three years on the engines of the *San Jacinto*, when he was driving them, and that the water kept so fresh all that time in the boilers that no salt was ever blown off.

The cost of making these SEWELL'S condensers is so much more than that of making PIRSSON'S, that Mr. PIRSSON has informed me that he would be content to take the difference of cost for his patent fee—thus saving the other fee, and securing a well-known and efficient instrument. And to make the complication complete, these condensers so used under the name of SEWELL'S are a plain infringement of one of Mr. PIRSSON'S patent, and he has demanded compensation for the use of it. What does all this mean?

The great merit claimed for these engines is not having a cut-off, was their simplicity—a merit which, when the engine-drivers on duty wear *gold lace, a sword* and gloves, and eat the firemen to be engine-drivers, I am compelled to allow as necessary to be attained; but when several of these boats were required to go up the river from New-Orleans, they were broken down in their *valve-gear*, the very part where simplicity was so commended. And on the trial trip of one of these boats in New-York, the valve-gear was of such a very *simple* construction that the boat could not be stopped, and it ran over and sank a vessel loaded with shell at the Navy-yard, costing thereby a large sum of money for simplicity.

And then, to complicate still further the diseases of these unfortunate gunboats, the Bureau of Construction lent a hand; and, when the boats were launched, they drew about a foot more water than they were calculated and coppered to draw, thus showing that the constructor could not *guess* within about 200 tons the weight of vessels which ought to have been known to an inch. It was laughable enough to see them, as I saw them, coppering the top foot after the boats were overboard, by floating around them on a raft. Of course, if the Government had called upon the builder who built these boats to construct them so that they would only draw the fixed draft, and yet carry the required weight, it would have been done; but the Bureau of Construction knew better than that, and furnished the models themselves, and we have the gunboats.

The same operations which so signally failed on these gunboats, have been repeated on the sloops, and the general result is that the speed has fallen off below the standard reached before this reign of ignorance and presumption began; and now we see an enemy we are accustomed to despise, flying his flag in the face of our navy with impunity upon a swift steamer which can go to its own fights and stay away from any one's else, as it pleases; and when we ask for speed to pursue him, we must find it either in vessels built years ago, or in private ships temporarily used, whose machinery is liable to be disabled at once by a broadside.

And now, Mr. Editor, is it not time that this system should be stopped? Either go back to the plan of inviting and using the talent of the whole country, and confine the Engineer-in-Chief to the duty of regulating the stations and services of the other engine drivers in the navy, as before Mr. ISHERWOOD'S time. It was; or offer a compensation for the service of some scientific *engineer*, which will command the abilities necessary to deal with these difficult problems, and exclude from the place men who use it rether to promote the personal interest of their particular friends than to increase the power of the country in its struggle for existence as one of the family of nations. Will not Congress look to it that these outrages cease?

Of course, Mr. Editor, I know that in making this exposure I shall incur the enmity of a class interested in maintaining the present order of things. I have no other interest in it then to serve my country, if possible, by pointing out the true path to follow in this particular branch of its service; and knowing, as I do, the miserable results which have flowed from the present system, I could not conscientiously allow this present moment to pass without saying at least as much as I have said. When I see a man who certainly could not get employment in any private concern to decide any question of engineering, raised from the respectable, but humble position of an engine-driver, to the responsible and important duty of fixing the character of our navy, on his own responsibility, and without appeal for the next generation; and when I see that man shutting the door against all the ability of the country, while at the same time he pronounces presumptuously, that all the world's science is at fault in regard to a vital question affecting the speed of the navy, and when I see him spending hundreds of millions of the public money upon the faith of this presumptuous dogma of his own, unsupported by any man of recognized knowledge in the world, and in the face of notorious innumerable facts to the contrary, I should think myself an unworthy citizen if I longer kept silence. Whether in the clash of arms, and in the general decay of public honesty, I shall be heard, of course, I cannot foresee, but at least I have done my duty. VINDEX.

N.B.—Since writing the above, I have ascertained the particulars of the failure of the four sloops-of-war built by Mr. ISHERWOOD, which have just been completed. They are of the class of the *Iroquois*. Their names are the *Ossipi, Juniata, Monongahela* and *Lackawanna*.

The *Ossipi* made a number of trial trips, and was at last pronounced fit for service, and sent to sea. She reached Fortress Monroe in a damaged state—her Sewell condenser broken down, and her valves, made for simplicity, so cut by their own action as to be unfit for use. A Board of Engineers has *condemned* her condenser.

The *Monongahela* was run *at the dock* at Philadelphia, and she has cut her "simple" valves so that she is unfit for use, and a large expense must be incurred before she will be ready to do it again.

The *Juniata* broke down twice on two trial trips, and now has cut her valves so as to be unfit for service.

The *Lackawanna*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has been run at the dock, and has begun to cut her valves. She has not yet made her trial trip, but as she is just like all the others, no doubt she will have the same fate.

The disgraceful fact is that no one of these vessels—built, as they are, at immense cost, and with the best materials and workmanship which our shops can furnish—is fit for service, and that their failure is due simply to the ignorence of the plans on which they are built. And the astounding fact is true that, in the face of these results, other engines from the same drawing are being built, to atill further disgrace our country and squander our money. Will not Congress investigate these facts?

V.

THE ALABAMA.

Eighteen Men-of-War After Her—The Way Secretary Welle Has Slept—The Work of the Navy-Yards.

The feilure of our navel vessels to capture the *Alabama* before this time has caused the most erroneous impressions to prevail relative to the doings of the Navy Department. The public has been so far misled in this matter that it is only right to state the facts of the case. Notwithstanding the still unchecked success of Capt. SEMMS, it is beyond contradiction that the history of the American, English or French Navy furnishes no parallel for the feats accomplished by our naval authorities in connection with the much-dreaded pirate. In times of peace we had six Navy-yards, which were pretty generally kept going, providing for the current wants of the forty men-of-war we used to have in commission. When war came upon us, Norfolk and Pensacola were swept away, leaving only New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., (Washington being an ordnance yard chiefly,) available. And these have had to fit out a series of squadrons, in fifteen months, which could not be armed elsewhere in the same time. *We have now over sixty vessels more in commission than England*, and to keep their wants supplied, to keep them repaired always relieved at the proper time, and to have ships approaching completion as others wear out, is one item of the daily work of the four Navy-yards named. Besides doing it well, time has been found, within the brief space of three months, to equip a fleet for the purpose of overhauling the *Alabama*, which is now represented in every sea. In order to estimate the extraordinary energy required to accomplish this it is only necessary to know that not one vessel in forty at Mr. WELLS'S command would be worth anything for the business. The proper ships had to be first picked out, and as they all need great alterations, and as some of them were at the farthest end of the blockade, time was required to bring them home and put them in proper trim. And now, after twelve weeks' work, the following fleet is on the ocean, every vessel belonging to it a match for the *Alabama, save in speed*, and several well able to overhaul her:

Vessels.	How long out.	Screw or Paddle.
Chippewa	A few weeks	Screw
Dacotah	Four weeks	Screw
Juniata	Bound out	Screw
Kearsage	Three weeks	Screw
Minnesota	Ordered off	Screw
Powhattan	Some weeks	Screw
Rhode Island	Three weeks	Paddle
Vanderbilt	Five weeks	Paddle
San Jacinto	Some months	Screw
Tuscarora †	Three weeks	Screw
Canandaigua	Some weeks	Screw
Wachusett	Some weeks	Screw
Fort steam frigate	Under orders	Screw
Fort steam frigate	Ready Jan. 15	Screw
Fort steam gunboat	Ready Wednesday	Screw
Colorado	A week	Screw
Quinpee	Two weeks	Screw
Sacramento	Under orders	Screw

* Sent first after Sumter. †Called from Europe.

As the armament or tonnage of these ships is not given, it can convey no information to the enemy. Some of the vessels named were not fitted out especially for the duty they are now believed to be engaged in. Besides putting these craft in fighting and chasing condition, the aforesaid four Navy-yards have had to dispatch the following vessels for current blockade service, the neglect of which even the capture of the *Alabama* would not atone for:

Vessels.	Rate.	Work Done.
Alabama,	Purchased paddle,	Overhauled, *in toto.*
A. Houghton,	Store-ship,	Repaired.
America,	Yacht America,	Almost rebuilt.
Colorado,	50-gun frigate,	Repaired, *in toto.*
Canandaigua,	Iron sloop,	Fitted out.
Dale,	Sailing corvette,	Repaired.
De Soto,	Paddle steamer,	Repaired.
Daylight,	Screw steamer,	Repaired.
E. B. Hale,	Screw steamer,	Repaired.
Florida,	Sidewheel steamer,	Repaired.
Housatonic,	Screw sloop,	Fitted out.
Iroquois,	Steam gunboat,	Thoroughly over'd.
Lackawanna,	Steam frigate,	Finished.
Massachusetts,	Troop ship, sram't,	Refitted.
Midnight,	Bark,	Refitted.
Montgomery,	Screw steamer,	Repaired.
Monticello,	Screw steamer,	Repaired.
Marstanza,	Screw steamer,	Repaired.
Pahaska,	Paddle steamer,	Repaired.
Monongahela,	Screw,	Was finished.
Monitor,	Iron-clad,	Overhauled.
Magnolia,	Side-wheel stm'r,	Repaired.
Potomska,	Screw steamer,	Repaired.
Sagamore,	Screw steamer,	Finished.
Shepherd Knapp,	Ship,	Repaired.
Sonoma,	Paddle-wheel,	Finished.
Sacramento,	Steam-frigate,	Now ready.
Troja,	Steam gunboat,	Finished.
Unadilla,	Screw steamer,	Repaired.
Water Witch,	Paddle-wheel,	Repaired.
Wissahickon,	Screw-gunboat,	Repaired.

This is twelve weeks' work, bet it does not include the new men-of-war now in progress, of which twelve or fifteen are building at the four Navy-yards. Nor does it include vessels fitted ap elsewhere, and sent to the yards for "final preparations," which often occupy weeks, storeships were provisioned, transports commissioned and sent away, and other work done which should be performed if troops were to be fed or a blockade maintained.

We challenge any naval power in the world to show such a twelve weeks' work as this. Under the circumstances, the mere manning of anch a fleet as ours, and keeping it supplied with beef, bread, butter, cheese, flour, raisins, apples, &c., is marvellous. France challenged the world to equal her sending off 14,000 men in transports, and about ten men-of-war, in two weeks. We have sent as many in a week, if the everlasting changing of crews, relieving and reshipping were taken into account.

While all these facts are true, it may seem strange that the energy and resources of the country cannot result in ridding the ocean of a pestering pirate. Officers of the highest standing give the following reasons for this:

First. In the *Alabama* everything is sacrificed for speed. It would not do to build men-of-war on that plan before the pirate's peculiarities were known, and since, the most expeditious constructor could not have completed her equal.

Second: The difficulty of finding one small ship on the wide ocean, especially when she can have as bright a lookout as her competitor, and can get out of the way with great alacrity.

Third: There is not in the United States, to be purchased for love or money, a steamer possessing the speed necessary to catch her, and at the same time the strength to catch her.

GRAND EMANCIPATION JUBILEE.

A Night-watch of Freedom at Shiloh Church Great Excitement and Rejoicing Among the Colored People—Prayers, Speeches, Songs, Dirges and Shouts.

In anticipation of the Emancipation Proclamation which the President is expected to issue to-day, the colored people of this City held a grand jubilee last night at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets. By 9 o'clock in the evening the church was filled to overflowing, nearly one-third of the audience being white. Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, pastor of Shiloh Church presided, and among the speakers were Rev. S. C. JOCELYN, C. C. LEIGH, EDWARD GILBERT, JUNIUS C. MORELL, and others.

The ceremonies were opened at 10 o'clock by prayer from Rev. DARL. H. VANDEWOORT, colored. After this came a hymn, and the Chairman then introduced Rev. G. S. JOCELYN, who spoke of the progress of Emancipation throughout the world, instancing England, Turkey, Russia, the District of Columbia, &c. The most loyal people in this country has said were the blacks, and if the President's Emancipation Proclamation had been issued on the firing of the first gun at Fort Sumter the nation would have been saved the deluge of blood that had since flowed throughout the land. [Applause.] The next speaker was Hon. C. C. LEIGH who recounted the meritorious deeds of the black men in past ages, and exhorted his hearers to emulate their example, and show themselves worthy of the position among the races which they aspired to reach. Turning to the institution of Slavery in this country, he spoke in severe terms of the support it had received from a corrupt and hireling clergy. No vile debauchee, he said, had ever lived, no bold blasphemer, no scoffer from the purlieus of vice, up to the polished HUME or the wit VOLTAIRE, had ever inflicted such stabs upon our holy religion as those hireling priests, who made the Word of God speak in favor of that "sum of all villainies," American Slavery. [Great applause.] The speaker closed by expressing the love and veneration he had always entertained for the old flag of his country, which, now that it was about to be unfurled in the cause of universal freedom, was still more dear to his heart than ever before.

Mr. JOHN C. MORRELL was then introduced as a native of North Carolina, and said that, though he was born in the Old North State, he felt no particular pride in it, for he had seen many other places which he would have preferred to be born in. North Carolina, he said, was a very good place to be born in, and a most excellent place to get out of. [Laughter and applause.] The speaker recounted many of the barbarities of Slavery that had come under his observation when a boy, and said that the present rebellion would have broken out long ago had it not been for the much reviled Abolitionists. The black man of the South were long ago maturing plans of a general uprising, which would have deluged the South in blood, but about that time the anti-Slavery societies of the North sprung up, and, through their preaching and promises, the slaves were laduced to keep quiet. He, however, saw the finger of God in this delay. It was His design to chastise the nation for the great sin of Slavery ere the bond of the slave were broken. This was now being done by civil war, when almost every home throughout the land was filled with lamentation and mourning.

At the close of Mr. MORELL'S remarks, the Chairman, Mr. GARNET arose and said that he perceived a person in the audience who, if he should die in the next five minutes, would have done more to destroy this vile institution of Slavery than any man in the country—he referred to HORACE GREELEY. [Loud cheers for HORACE GREELEY, and cries of "GREELEY," "GREELEY."] When the tumult following the announcement of Mr. GREELEY'S name had subsided, Mr. GARNET stated to the audience that he should be obliged to take it all back; he was mistaken in the man; it was not Mr. GREELEY after all. [Great laughter.] He hoped the gentleman would not take it as an offence to be mistaken for Mr. GREELEY, for nobody would be ashamed to look like him.

A Voice—Some of the most eminent writers have called Mr. GREELY handsome. [Great laughter.]

Mr. GARNET here announced that it lacked only 15 minutes of 12 o'clock, and at 5 minutes before 12 the audience would unite in silent prayer. Meantime, Mr. GILBERT would address the audience.

Mr. GILBERT commenced speaking, but had not gone far before he was requested to stop, as the time for prayer had arrived.

A solemn dirge was then played on the organ. At the close of which the whole audience knelt for five minutes in silent prayer.

At the expiration of that time the choir sang the hymn commencing, "Blow, ye trumpets blow, the year of jubilee has come;" in which the audience joined.

The Chairman then read a dispatch from Washington, saying that President LINCOLN would issue the Emancipation Proclamation at 12 o'clock M., to-day.

This announcement was greeted with the most tumultuous cheers, which lasted some minutes, and were followed by three cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, three cheers for freedom, &c., &c. Mr. GILBERT then resumed his speaking, and threw a damper on the enthusiasm of the audience by commencing to grumble and find fault because the Proclamation was to be "issued as a military necessity, and not as an act of justice." His audience did not appear to sympathize with his troubles in that line, and he soon dried up.

Other speakers followed, and the jubilee was kept up to a late hour in the evening, the audience singing "Old John Brown" and other similar songs, shouting, praying and rejoicing.

The Chimes at Trinity.

RINGING THE OLD YEAR OUT AND THE NEW YEAR IN.

Everybody down towa last night who hed nothing to do, and a great many who make a special point of hearing the Chimes toll a requiem to the Old Year, and a welcome to the New, crowded the sidewalks of Broadway and Wall-street to hear Mr. JAS. E. ALLEN ring his accustomed changes on the bells of Trinity. At about a quarter to twelve the programme was commenced with variations on the full complement of eight bells; then followed the favorite tunes of "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "Old Dog Tray," a grand medley, arranged by Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW, "Evening Bells," "Last Rose of Summer," "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean" and "Yankee Doodle;" the listening public being finally played to their several domiciles to the plaintive melody of "Home, Sweet Home." The sky was clear overhead, and the gusts of wind that blew fitfully through the night made the pealing voices of the chimes surge, sow mournfully, now merrily, over the lower part of the City. There ought to be a peal of bells up-town, to keep the chimes of Trinity in countenance.

Stuart's Reported Raid into Maryland a Hoax.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

This afternoon's *Star* says:

"There is no truth in the current story that STEWART'S Cavalry have crossed the Potomac into Maryland, telegraphed here last evening. The rumor grew out of the fact that night before last ten or twelve rebel guerillas crossed from Ball's Bluff over to Harrison's Island, probably designing a brief thieving expedition into Maryland; but seeing that their motions were observed from the North shore, they prudently returned into London County before daybreak. This is the whole truth concerning the "body of 1,500 Confederate cavalry" crossing the river into Maryland, over which secesh here was rubbing its hands last night.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Direct and reliable intelligence from Harper's Ferry and other points along the line of the Upper Potomac, shows that the reported rebel raid into Maryland is entirely untrue. A small body of WHITE'S Cavalry has been seen on the south bank of the Potomac, upon which a variety of wild reports of invasion were based.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The year just closed is admitted by all as the most prosperous in the history of California, as far as mercantile and manufacturing interests are concerned. The agricultural and mining interest has never been in a better condition. The city and State are increasing rapidly in population and wealth.

Exchange on Atlantic cities is the same as on last steamer day. Currency Bills, 20@22 discount; Coin, 5@6 premium; Sterling Exchange has advanced to 47½@48 for bankers; Legal tenders, 82@84.

The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands were confirmed at the so-called Reformed Catholic Church, Nov. 28. Bishop STANLEY and other English missionaries performed the ceremonies.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST CHANCE.—KNOX'S furs and KNOX'S hats and caps are appropriate holiday gifts, and a hat of the former could not fail to prove acceptable to any lady of intelligence, while a KNOX hat would be equally worthy the approval of any of the sterner sex fortunate enough to receive such a gift. When you make a present, see that it combines utility with elegance, and the place to select it is at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GALA TIMES TO-DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Splendid Dramatic performances every hour to accommodate the throngs of visitors. A beautiful drama prepared expressly for the day will be played at each—it is called "The Jawess of Frankfort, or The Vision of Fate. Commodore NUTT, the Albino Family, performing bears, &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the most exquisite little divinity in humae form ever beheld, has permitted us to photograph her, and her thousands of friends will be glad to learn that they can get her *carte de visite* here. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Miss LAVINIA WARREN begs to refer her numerous friends, who are pressing her for her *cartes de visite*, to APPLETON & Co., GURNEY & SON and FREDRICK'S. All of whom have them in various costumes and characters.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A MENTAL PORTRAIT.—A suitable holiday present, for lady or gentleman, would be a written description of character, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 31.—*In steamship Scotia for Liverpool.*—Col and Mrs. G. Farmer, Eng.; Mrs. B. W. Hutton and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Berdell, New-York; S. Lazard, California; John H. Fuller, Canada; Jas. Marshall Upfell, England; Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Hont, New-Bedford; Mrs. Pelhemus, Geo. M. Miller, New-York; F. J. Alvilez, Cuba; B. B. Hughes, Canada; D. Olyphant, F. D. Lanier, Ed. Tarpin, New-York; Viscount de Beaumont, Washington; W. H. Pearce, New-York; Capt. Paynter and servant, H. Brantezam, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. R. Parker, Jr., Boston; Mr and Mrs. E. Ralby, England; Ed. Fuller, C. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dinnock and servant, George Tait, Thomas Drew, J. Sykes, Jr., New-York; Hon. Henry Moock, Thos. R. Wilkinson, Canada; C. Griffiths, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thorne, Miss Thorne, Canada; Capt. Lazzaretti, Trieste, Aust.; W. Selleck, Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. M. Rowland, and two infants, N. C. J.; Charles Weinsheimer, New-York; A. Logan, T. F. R. Julien, California; Henry Wright, New-Britain, Conn.; W. Taylor, Liverpool; A. Gerard, New-York; Mrs. Mason, England; J. Gilchrist, San Francisco; H. W. Tuffry, New-Orleans.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 17.—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool.*—J. J. Willis, W. V. Potter, M. Bradley, L. S. Fernandez, Mrs. Eloise, Miss Gilmanx, Mr. Brown, S. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hayes, J. Smith, T. E. Schmidt, Mr. Owens, D. Paterson, S. E. Petts, W. A. Robinson, Miss Smith, Miss Soriminger, Miss S. D. B. Doremus, Mons. Dieppe Henle and lady, J. Horspool, Mrs. Mulrand, Capt. Mumford, J. Haigh, N. Hanson, B. Rodingney, H. Parman.

In steamship Ella Worley, from Havana and Key West.—Joseph Arrowsmith, Octarr Romillion, Madame A. F. Martinez, A. R. Fernandez, Miss Fanny Peralta, Frank Barstow, Chas. L. Prescott and lady, Dr. J. J. Wilson and son, Master R. Skean. *Key West.*—Dr. L. J. Dyer, U. S. N.; Maj. Yard, U. S. A.; Maj. Clark, U. S. A.; A. W. Merrill, Paymaster U. S. A.

In bark Waltham, from Cadiz.—Capt. H. I. Flagg.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 43 | Moon sets.... 4 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 37 | Gov. Island. 5 26 | Hell Gate.... 6 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.

Cleared.

Steamers Tubal Cain, Bartlett, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Potomac, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Mystic, Newcomb, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Admiral, (Bremen,) Haesloop, Marseilles, Baltzer & De Veers; Villafranca, Anderson, London, E. G. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks Gen Eden, Reed, New-Orleans, J. B. Gager; Barbadoes, (Aust.,) Gtacieh, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Son; Houston, Starr, Hilton Head.

Brigt Ben Carver, Parry, Cardenas, Wash. Carver & Chase; J. B. Kiaz, Cadiz, Cornelius, D. R. De Wolf; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Hamilton, St. John, N. B., P. J. Nevins & Sons; Wince, (Aust.,) Marsaasi, Cork, Holmbee & Belcher; James Stewart, (Br.,) Ross, St. Johns, N. F., Naoler & Welsford; J. W. Congdon, Simmons, St. Kitts, J. W. Hubbard & Co.; Mary Stewart, Dennison, Cadiz, Miller & Houghton; Appolino, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Baltimore, C. B. Swain; Carmelita, (Mex.,) Clark, Laguayra, Pierce & Thebaud.

Schooners L. P. Smith, Osborne, Washington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Mary Parker, Petty, Cherrystone; Elizabeth Ann, Hudson, Chincoteague; Two Brothers, Ward, Annapolis; Wm. Clark; Albert Mason, Douglas, Washington, E. D. Haribut & Co.; E. F. Stockton, Van Cleef, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Dundee, (Br.,) Leonard, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; E. E. De Hart, Cummings, Jacmel, R. Thackery; Orion, (Br.,) Tobias, Oporto, Bentley, Smith & Co.; James Brophy Mullin, St. Pierre, Martinique, Metcalf & Duncan; Rover, (Br.,) Smith, Montego Bay, Tynes & Smith; Gen. John Cropper, Thornton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havan; John Jones, Connor, Wilmington, N. C., McKee; Central America, Leffert, Philadelphia, Dunham & Colby; B. C. Scribner, Hell, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Euphenia, Lee, Miragoane, Brett, Son & Co.; Addie E. Barnes, Sears, St. John, P. E.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, Brooks, Liverpool 17th and Queenstown 18th Dec., with 23 cabin and 182 steerage passengers, U. S. mails and a full cargo. City of Washington arrived at Liverpool on the 16th. Tuesday, Dec. 23, lat. 52 16 N., lon. 35 20 W., 1 P. M., passed R. M. steamship China, bound E.; Friday, 26th, lat. 48 16, lon. 48 10, passed an iceberg; Saturday, Dec. 27, off Cape Race, passed an icebergs.

Steamship Ella Worley, Schenck, Havana Dec. 26, via Key West 26th, with mdse, and passengers to Trujillo & Vining. Experienced heavy weather from Hatteras.

Steamer Star of the South, Woodhull, Hilton Head, to the U. S. Quartermaster. She brings 130 sick and wounded soldiers.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Junior, Schenck, New-Bedford 60 hours.

Ship Johanna, (Prus.,) Domke, London 57 ds., in ballast to Wm. Salem.

Bark Katharine Maddx, (Br., of Pictou, N. S.,) Anderson, Malaga

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3519. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A TERRIBLE BATTLE.

Attack Upon the Rebels at Murfreesboro by Gen. Rosecrans.

Severe Fighting All Day Wednesday.

The Rebel Centre Broken by Gen. Thomas.

Their Intrenchments at Murfreesboro Captured.

Gens. Rousseau, Palmer and Stanley Wounded.

The Rebel Gens. Cheatham and Rains Killed.

NEAR MURFREESBORO, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Our whole line suffered terribly this morning. Four regiments of regulars lost half their men and all their commanding officers.

Gen. ANDERSON'e troops suffered severely.

Majors ROSENGARTEN and WARD are killed.

Generals STANLEY, ROUSSEAU and PALMER are wounded.

Two o'clock P. M.

Gen. THOMAS has just broken the rebel centre, and driven the enemy a mile.

We are advancing our whole line.

Gen. ROSECRANS is personally superintending the movements. One shot killed two of his Staff officers.

The Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment has lost seven Captains.

Gen. NEGLEY'S artillery is still mowing the rebels in the centre.

Gen. CRITTENDEN'S left wing has taken the intrenchments at Murfreesboro.

The rebel Generals CHEATHAM and RAINS are killed.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The Secretary of War to-day received the following advices:

CLEVELAND, Friday, Jan. 2.

The following has just been received by telegraph from Cincinnati, dated Murfreesboro, Jan. 1, 1863:—

A terrible battle was fought yesterday. The latest from the field is up to noon. The rebel centre had been broken, and things looked favorable. The losses are reported to be enormous. STANLY, ROUSSEAU and PALMER are wounded, and the rebels CHEATHAM and RAINS are killed.

Gen. ROSECRANS occupies Murfreesboro.

(Signed,) J. T. BOYLE, Brigadier-General.

LATER PARTICULARS.

The Rebels Driven Out of Murfreesboro—The Losses Very Severe.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Jan. 2.

The Federals encountered the rebels on the 30th ult., near Stewart's Creek. After heavy skirmishing, the rebels were driven back. We captured one hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded a large number of rebels. Our loss was seventy killed and wounded.

At daybreak, on the 31st, the fight was resumed with great fury. McCOOK'S corps was opposed to HARDEE. After desperate fighting, with heavy loss on both sides, McCOOK retreated two miles. He soon rallied, and was driven back. At night he was four miles this side of the ground occupied in the morning. The fight continued until 10 o'clock P. M., at which time we had maintained our position.

The Federal loss is very heavy.

KILLED.

Brig.-Gen. Sill.

Lieut.-Col. Garesche, Chief of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff.

Brig.-Gen. Willick, of Indiana.

Col. Kill, Second Ohio.

Col. Sheffer, Acting Brigadier General

Col. Farmers, Fifteenth Kentucky.

Col. Jones, Twenty-fourth Ohio.

Lieut.-Col. Cotton, Sixth Kentucky.

Lieut.-Col. Jones, Thirty-ninth Indiana.

Maj. Carpenter, Nineteenth Regulars.

Maj. Rozengarten, of Philadelphia.

Capt. Garrett, Nineteenth Illinois.

Col. Carpenter, Eighteenth Wisconsin.

Lieut.-Col. McKee, 15th Wisconsin.

WOUNDED.

Brig.-Gens. E. M. Kirk, of Illinois; Wood, of Indiana; and Van Clive, of Minnesota.

Col. Cassele, of Ohio.

Major-Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky.

Lieut.-Col. Bailey, Fifth Kentucky.

Major Shenamer, Sixteenth Regulars.

Major King, Fifteenth Regulars, and many others.

The Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-fifth Illinois, lost two-thirds, and the Fifteenth and Thirty-eighth Ohio, one half their number. The One hundred and first Ohio lost 125 men, the Thirty-eighth Indiana about the same number.

The total killed and wounded is estimated at 2,500. The rebel loss exceeds ours.

Gen. J. E. RAINES was killed. Gen. CHEATHAM was wounded and taken prisoner.

We have captured 500 prisoners.

RENEWAL OF THE BATTLE ON THE 1ST.

The fight was renewed at 3 A. M., on Jan. 1. The cannonading was heard at Nashville. At 10 A. M. WOOD'S and VAN CLEVE'S Divisions were in Murfreesboro driving the enemy, who were in full retreat.

Three hundred prisoners reached Nashville at 6 P. M., on Jan. 1, including the following commissioned officers:

Maj. J. J. FRANKLIN, Thirtieth Arkansas.
Capt. W. E. JOHNSON, Second Arkansas.
Capt. J. P. EAGLES, Second Arkansas.
Capt. S. C. STONE, First Tennessee Cavalry.

Many buildings have been taken for hospital purposes. Great numbers of wounded are being brought in now.

The river has fallen 18 inches on the shoals.

DEFEAT OF THE GUERRILLA MORGAN.

A Large Number of His Men Killed and Captured.

Our Forces Still in Pursuit.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Friday, Jan. 2.

Col. HOSKINE of the Twelfth Kentucky Regiment, commanding the Federal forces at Lebanon, Kentucky, attacked the Guerrilla MORGAN, south of the Columbia road yesterday, killing and wounding several and capturing sixty of his force, together with their caissons, ammunition wagons and provisions. Col. HALLIDAY, of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment, Lieut.-Col. BOYLE, commanding Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, with the Sixth Kentucky Infantry, are in pursuit of MORGAN. The infantry are under Col. HOSKINS.

MORGAN is retreating very rapidly in the direction of Columbia.

SEYMOUR VS. THE POLICE.

Charges Against the Police Board---Its Members Summoned to the Executive Chamber

THE GOVERNOR TO BE THE JUDGE.

Great Excitement in the City, and Among the Policemen.

THE FIRST STEP BACKWARD.

The Anti-Administration journals of this City have prophecied cunningly since the result of the late election, concerning the probable action of Gov. SEYMOUR in reference to the support of the National Administration, and to other matters more local.

A principal boast has been that the Police power should not long remain in the hands of the present Board; that Superintendent KENNEDY should at once be removed, and, if possible, the members of the Board put out of the way, and their places filled by such persons as PURDY and COZZENS.

How truthfully they prophecied the following documents will show:

Gov. SEYMOUR has caused charges to be preferred against the Commissioners of Police for dereliction of duty, in connection with the decision in the Brinsmade case, and the order to Superintendent KENNEDY in reference to the vote of registered aliens, which will be found fully set forth in the specifications following. It will be seen that a very remarkable haste is manifest in bringing on the proceedings. Notice was served on one of the Commissioners at 10 o'clock on Thursday night.

It will be noticed, also, that the time of trial to-day at 2 P. M., is in the interim between the vacating of the gubernatorial chair by Gov. MORGAN, on New Year's Day, and the meeting of the Legislature on Monday next. It seems that the new Governor had not got warm in his seat before he dispatched an officer in the Albany train to serve notice upon the Commissioners.

While charges are made against one and all of the Commissioners for dereliction of duty, the Governor proposes to have their trial in the County of Albany on the affidavit of an individual, while the law, as held in the famous case of JONES vs. ORSON, is, that the trial must take place in the county where the accused reside, that the District-Attorney may, if necessary, issue attachments to compel the attendance of witnesses.

The following is the law relative to the removal of sheriffs, clerks, &c., on charges, and is applicable to the case of the Commissioners: Vol. 1., section 51 of Part I., chap. 5, title 6, page 414 of Revised Statutes of New York is as follows:

SEC. 51 [Sec. 44.] The Governor may remove the Sheriff, any Coroner, [District Attorney,] or Clerk of the City and County of New-York, any time within the term for which he shall have been elected, giving to such officer a copy of the charge against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence before any removal shall be made.

SEC. 52 [45.] The Governor may direct the District Attorney of the county in which such officer shall be, to conduct an inquiry into the truth of the charges made; who shall give at least eight days' notice to the officer accused, of the time and place when he will proceed to the examination of witnesses before some Judge of the County Courts.

"SEC. 53. [Sec. 46.] The District-Attorney may issue process of subpena in his own name, and with the like effect as in cases of complaints before Grand Juries, to compel the attendance of any witness whom he shall deem material, before the County Judge; and such Judge shall have the same power to enforce obedience to such subpenas by attachment, and to commit any person who shall refuse to be sworn or to answer, as the Court of Common Pleas would have in a civil cause pending therein.

"SEC. 54. [Sec. 47.] On the application of the officer accused to the District-Attorney, or to any Justice of the Peace, he shall be entitled to the like process of subpena, which may be enforced in the same manner by the Judge before whom the same inquiry shall be conducted.

"SEC. 55. [Sec. 48.] At the time and place specified in such notice, the County Judge, before whom the inquiry shall be conducted, shall proceed to take the testimony of the witnesses produced before him by the District Attorney or by the accused officer; the witnesses shall be sworn by such Judge; every answer given by them to any question which either party shall require to be reduced to writing, shall be written; their testimony shall be read to and subscribed by them, and shall be certified by the Judge taking the same, and delivered to the District Attorney, to be by him transmitted to the Governor."

The following are the

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1863.

SIR: Annexed are copies of charges of official misconduct preferred against you, and I do hereby appoint Saturday next, the 3d day of January, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Executive Chamber in the City of Albany as the time and place of hearing the same. I am, very respectfully, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To THOS. C. ACTON, one of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police.

CHARGES OF OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT AGAINST THOS. C. ACTON, ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.

First—That the said THOMAS C. ACTON, being one of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, under the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof,'" passed April 10, 1860, did, on or about the 9th day of August, in the year 1862, permit and suffer JOHN A. KENNEDY, being the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police force, and the Inspectors, Captains, Sergeants and Patrolmen of the said Metropolitan Police, to accept, and from thence until on or about the 2d day of October following, to exercise the functions of the pretended offices of Special Provost-Marshal for the Metropolitan Police District of New-York without authority of law.

2. That said KENNEDY so being such Superintendent, having, while exercising such pretended office, without warrant, process or other authority of law, imprisoned and held in custody and confinement in one of the Police Station-houses of the City of New-York, under the control of said Police Commissioners, Mrs. ISABEL BRINSMADE, from on or about the 21st day of September, in the year 1862, to the 3d day of November next succeeding, without, during that entire period, having caused her to be brought before any magistrate, in violation of the provisions of section 30 of the above-mentioned act, and without having disclosed the fact of such imprisonment to the Police Commissioners of said Metropolitan Police District, and the said Police Commissioners having caused charges to be preferred against said KENNEDY for misconduct in the matter, and a trial of such charges having taken place before them, the said THOMAS C. ACTON, by his decision thereon, bearing date the first day of December, in the year 1862, did find and decide as follows:

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-STREET, CORNER OF ELM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

In the matter of complaint against the Superintendent of Police for improper conduct.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, Mrs. BRINSMADE was arrested in the City of Washington, on the —— day of September, by direction of Provost-Marshal BAKER, a subordinate officer of the Department; that she was then detained in custody by said BAKER, and by his order was brought to New-York by a police officer, with the verbal request of said BAKER to the Superintendent that she should be held in custody, and no person be permitted to hold conversation with her until transportation to New-Orleans was provided for her; that transportation to New-Orleans not having been provided, the Superintendent, on the 15th October, applied to said BAKER for an order for her release, and that BAKER declined to issue such order, and by a letter then written, addressed to the Superintendent, but dated at the War Department, that the Secretary of War considered the arrest of Mrs. BRINSMADE as unwarranted, and that there was no authority by which she could be sent to New-Orleans. That she was further held in custody till the 3d November, when she was released by the Superintendent, in pursuance of SIMEON DRAPER, Provost-Marshal-General, and that during the period of her detention, until the 3d of November, there has been no evidence adduced to show that either the Secretary of War, his assistant Secretaries, or the Judge Advocate-General, had any knowledge of the arrest or detention of Mrs. BRINSMADE, by order of said BAKER.

Resolved, That a citizen cannot lawfully be held in custody longer than to be brought before a magistrate, except on a committal of a judicial officer; or, if for a military or treasonable offence, on a written order of a competent officer of the General Government; and therefore that the detention of Mrs. BRINSMADE, on the verbal request of a subordinate and irresponsible officer, was an unwarrantable assumption of power.

Resolved, That, as personal liberty is the most sacred of political rights, it was the duty of the Superintendent to have applied immediately to the War Department, on Mrs. BRINSMADE being placed in custody, to learn if her detention was authorized by that Department.

Resolved, That it was the duty of the Superintendent to have obtained the previous consent of the Board of Police for the unusual purpose of the detention of a prisoner in one of the Station houses, inasmuch as they are not under his control, and because their care and custody are exclusively with the Board of Police.

Resolved, That the specification of rude and offensive conduct to Dr. PHELPS is not proven.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be and he is hereby censored.

First—For the retention of Mrs. BRINSMADE as a prisoner without warrant or order in writing by competent authority.

Second—For omitting to make application to the War Department for instructions in respect to Mrs. BRINSMADE.

Third—For using the Station-house of the Board of Police for an unusual purpose without the previous consent of the Board.

Resolved, That while it is the duty of this Board to rebuke every assumption of unauthorized power, and every infringement of rules established for the government of the Police force, it is also incumbent on the Board to express, at suitable times, its approval of the general good conduct of its officers, and therefore,

Resolved, That the Superintendent, by his earnest zeal, his fidelity, and by the ability he has shown in the discharge of his arduous duties, is entitled to and has the entire confidence of the Board of Police.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

Thus in effect justifying the unlawful assumption of power by said KENNEDY, in conflict with the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, and placing in peril the personal liberty of every citizen of New-York.

Third—That the Station-houses in said District have been used as prisons for the incarceration and confinement therein, without authority of law and in contempt of the Constitution and laws of the State, of Mrs. ISABEL BRINSMADE and of other persons, during long periods of time, without the knowledge of said Commissioners, he being by his own confession entirely ignorant thereof, showing thereby gross neglect of the plainest duties of his office, and in a matter affecting the most sacred right of the citizen. The undersigned therefore prays that the said [Commissioner's name] may be forthwith removed from his said office as one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police; that in consequence of the arbitrary and unlawful conduct of the said Commissioners, the liberties of our citizens are not secure at this time, and submit that the good name of the State and the rights of the citizens demand that such removal should be immediate. H. K. BLAUVELT.

DATED JAN. 1, 1863.

City and County of Albany.—HENRY K. BLAUVELT, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is acquainted with the facts involved in the foregoing charges, and that the same are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. H. K. BLAUVELT.

Sworn before me this first day of January, 1863.

JOSEPH R. FRIEND, Commissioner of Deeds.

The undersigned also presents as a fourth charge the following order and charges: That the same was calculated and intended to deter citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise, and in violation of law.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 324.—CAPTAIN — PRECINCT—*Sir*: In order that the War Department may be aided in holding to military service for the term of the draft all persons who by false representations may attempt to evade the draft, you will select a competent and trusty man from each election district in your precinct, whose duty it shall be to remain at the poll of the district, on the 4th inst., from the opening to the closing thereof, and there carefully to note each and every person who may offer to vote at such poll, and whose name appears on the exemption book, as having been excused from draft by any Court, on the ground of being an alien or non-resident; and every such exempt who may so offer to vote will be secured and conveyed to the Station-house, there to be detained subject to the orders of the Secretary of War. You will make a special report to this office of all such arrests, at the earliest convenient moment.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

Dated Jan. 1, 1863.

City and County of Albany, ss.: HENRY K. BLAUVELT being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is acquainted with the facts in the foregoing charge, and that the same is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. H. K. BLAUVELT.

Sworn before me, the 1st day of January, 1863.

JOS. R. FRIEND, Commissioner of Deeds.

The facts soon became known at Headquarters and in the City generally. The most intense excitement naturally resulted, and the wildest rumors of physical resistance and contempt of jurisdiction were circulated most freely.

All statements in addition to what we here give are surmises, and unauthorized rumors, to which we decline giving currency.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Shipments of Treasure for England and New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, Jan. 2.

Arrived, steamer *Sierra Nevada* from Oregon, with $90,000 in gold.

The Legislature of Washington Territory, after two weeks spent in an exciting contest over an election for presiding officers and Sergeants of the Council, which latter is composed of nine members, has commenced the transaction of business.

Sailed, steamer *Constitution*, with $1,067,000 in treasure for England, and $393,000 for New-York.

NEWARK NEWSPAPERS.—The Newark *Daily Advertiser* and *Daily Journal* have raised their price to three cents per single copy, and the first to $7 50 and the latter to $5 per year. The *Mercury* makes no change in its price, but reduces its size one column.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the S. R. Spaulding and the George Washington.

Gen. Butler and Staff on Board the Spaulding.

His Farewell Address to the People of New-Orleans.

Another Proclamation by Gen. Banks.

Release of State Prisoners and Re-opening of the Churches.

NO NEWS FROM UP THE RIVER.

The United Statee steam treneport *R. S. Spaulding*, Capt. S. HOWES, arrived at this port Thursday, from New-Orleans, which port she sailed from Dec. 24. She brings as passengers Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and Staff, and a number of officers attached to Gen. BUTLER'S command.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.—Maj.-Gen. Buller, Maj. Geo. C. Strong, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Col. J. N. Shaffen, Chief Quartermaster; Col. J. N. Turner, Chief Commissary; Surgeon Charles McCormick, Medical Director; Capt. Geo. A. Rensel, Chief of Artillery; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Kineman, Aid-de-Camp; Maj. Joseph M. Bill, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. P. Haggerty, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. R. S. Davis, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. A. F. Puffer, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. H. C. Clarke, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. Frederick Harris, Aid-de-Camp.

Also the following officers, and other passengers:

Col. J. W. McMillan, Twenty-first Regiment Ind. Vol.; Lieut. C. M. Wheiden, Thirty-first Regiment Mass. Vol.; Maj. W. H. Clemence, Chief of Police, N. O.; Capt. H. L. Sturgis, Captain of Port, N. O.; Capt. R. Choate, Second Regiment Mass. Vol.; Lieut. B. Pickmen, Assistant Surgeon Mass. Vol.; Lieut. J. Cushing, Thirty first Regiment Mass. Vol.; W. W. Harrall, Mrs. B. F. Bauer, Mrs. Geo. C. Strong, and child; Mrs. W. W. Harrall; W. H. Rossell, W. W. Smith, Wm. Trowbridge, Gilman F. Jones, Quartermaster's Department; W. C. Miller, Edward E. Foster, Eben Kimball, C. F. Whitney, Commissary's Department; F. C. Taylor, James J. Monroe, H. J. Wiuser, P. W. Flynn, Miles O'Reilly, C. C. Malchen, Peter Brubach, Emile H. Brie, H. H. Bennett.

By the *Spaulding* we learn that no general movement up the Mississippi above Baton Rouge had yet been attempted by our forces, nor was there any immediate prospect that one would be undertaken.

The transports attached to the expedition were straggling into port, one after another, but, for reasons which are well appreciated here, they had not all arrived.

The steamer *George Washington* also arrived last evening, with advices to the 25th, one day later.

On Monday, Dec. 22, as the steamer *Empire Parish*, Capt. BOUCHERMAN, from the Marengo Plantation, bringing to Mr. E. TRIBIDAU, four miles below Bayou Sara, right bank of the river, was taking in sugar at the Marengo plantation, a party of guerrillas appeared, about 120 strong, under command of Capt. TALBOT, and commanded the surrender of the boat, which was declined, when they commenced firing with the following result:

Christopher McGill, Assistant Engineer—killed.
W. J. Reid—badly wounded.
Charles Clark—slightly wounded.
John Ginnis—slightly wounded.
Isaac Wilson—(colored)—slightly wounded.
All belonged to the boat, with the exception of Mr. REID, who is her agent.

The same party came down to Mr. LAMBERT'S plantation, and rolled overboard about 80 hogsheads of sugar, which were on the bank ready for shipment.

The rebels also captured three negroes, nine mules and three carts.

While the *Empire Parish* backed out from the Marengo plantation, it is supposed fifty more hogsheads of sugar were rolled into the river.

As the steamer backed out the guerrillas continued their fire on the ladies' cabin of the boat, but fortunately did no damage.

Mr. REID is a New-York merchant. He was very seriously injured.

There was no time to judge of the effect that the address of Gen. BANKS would have; but it was thought the hope of gradual emancipation which it promised would be well received.

The Press, however, were silent on the address, although all of them printed it on the morning of the 24th.

Up to the time of the sailing of the *Spaulding*, not a word had transpired as to the intended movements of Gen. BANKS. It was known, however, that he had marked out a campaign, and that he would make Baton Rouge his base of operations.

Nothing of moment had been heard from Vicksburgh or Port Hudson.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Dull Christmas—The News of the Fredericksburgh Disaster—Gen. Butler's Farewell Address to the People of New-Orleans—Release of Prisoners by Gen. Banks—Reopening the Churches, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 25, 1862.

This is a dull Christmas, truly. The sun shines beautifully overhead; the air is balmy as June: this, moreover, a day that should ever be joyous. Yet the Union people of New-Orleans are dispirited and dull. The papers of the 16th have reached us, and again have our gallant armies received a repulse on the way to Richmond. Comment is useless, complaint is of no avail, to despair would be criminal; we must, therefore, wait—*wait*, while the heart bleeds, and the soul sinks within me. Meantime we learn officially, through the published correspondence between Mr. SEWARD and Count MAJHAN, what we have known practically all the while, that Gen. BUTLER was removed through foreign influence, backed up by semi-secessionists of the REVERDY JOHNSON school. Alas for our country, when no services, however magnificent, can save our public servants from the assaults of natural enemies and treacherous friends. I have no disposition to comment. I can hear the wail going up at the North over our losses and disgraces at Fredericksburgh, and I can feel how they will all be all the louder and terrible because of this sacrifice of Gen. BUTLER to the fear of foreign and domestic foes. Time, however, will vindicate Gen. BUTLER, and more speedily, perhaps, he will vindicate himself. His address to the people is history written in letters of fire, and the facts contained therein will not only justify his course here, and for the present, but will do it for all time. It is the most brilliant record yet written of the war.

GEN. BUTLER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

CITIZENS OF NEW-ORLEANS: It may not be inappropriate, as it is not inopportune in occasion, that there should be addressed to you a few words at parting, by one whose name is to be hereafter indissolubly connected with your city.

I shall speak in no bitterness, because I am not conscious of a single personal animosity. Commanding the Army of the Gulf, I found you captured, but not surrendered; conquered, but not orderly; relieved from the presence of an army, but incapable of taking care of yourselves. So far from it, you had called upon a foreign legion to protect you from yourselves. I restored order, punished crime, opened commerce, brought provisions to your starving people, reformed your currency, and gave you quiet protection, such as you had not enjoyed for many years.

While doing this, my soldiers were subjected to obloquy, reproach and insult.

And now, speaking to you, who know the truth, I here declare that whoever has quietly remained about his business, affording neither aid nor comfort to the enemies of the United States, has never been interfered with by the soldiers of the United States.

The men who had assumed to govern you and to defend your city in arms having fled, some of your women flouted at the presence of those who came to protect them. By a simple order, (No. 28,) I called upon every soldier of this army to treat the women of New-Orleans as gentlemen should deal with the sex, with such effect that I now call upon the just-minded ladies of New-Orleans, to say whether they have ever enjoyed so complete protection and calm quiet for themselves and their families, as since the advent of the United States troops.

The enemies of my country, unrepentant and implacable, I have treated with merited severity. I hold that rebellion is treason, and that treason persisted in is *death*, and any punishment short of that due a traitor gives so much clear gain to him from the clemency of the Government. Upon this thesis have I administered the authority of the United States because of which I am not unconscious of complaint. I do not feel that I have erred in too much harshness, for that harshness has ever been exhibited to disloyal enemies to my country and not to loyal friends. To be sure I might have regaled you with the amenities of British civilization, and yet been within the supposed rules of civilized warfare. You might have been smoked to death in caverns, as were the Covenanters of Scotland by the command of a General of the Royal House of England; or roasted like the inhabitants of Algiere during the French campaign; your wives and daughters might have been given over to the ravisher as were the unfortunate dames of Spain in the Peninsular war; or you might have been scalped and tomahawked as our mothers were at Wyoming by the savage allies of Great Britain in our own Revolution; your property could have been turned over to indiscriminate "loot" like the Palace of the Emperor of China; works of art which adorned your buildings might have been sent away like the paintings of the Vatican; your sons might have been blown from the mouths of cannon like the Sepoys at Delhi; and yet all this would be within the rules of civilized warfare as practiced by the most polished and the most hypocritical nations of Europe. For such acts the records of the doings of some of the inhabitants of your city toward the friends of the Union, before my coming, were a sufficient provocative and justification.

But I have not so conducted. On the contrary, the worst punishment inflicted, except for criminal acts punishable by every law, has been banishment with labor to a barren island, where I encamped my own soldiers before marching here.

It is true I have levied upon the wealthy rebel, and paid out nearly half a million of dollars to feed 40,000 of the starving poor of all nations assembled here, made so by this war.

I saw that this rebellion was a war of the aristocrats against the middling men; of the rich against the poor; a war of the taxdowner against the laborer; that it was a struggle for the retention of power in the hands of the few against the many; and I found no conclusion to it save in the subjugation of the few, and the disenthralment of the many. I therefore felt no hesitation in taking the substance of the wealthy, who had caused the war, to feed the innocent poor, who had suffered by the war. And I shall now leave you with the proud consciousness that I carry with me the blessings of the humble and loyal, under the roof of the cottage, and in the cabin of the slave, and no man, content to hear the moans of the *saint*, or the curses of the rich.

I found you trembling at the terrors of servile insurrection. All danger of this I have prevented by so treating the slave that he had no cause to revolt.

I found the dungeon, the chain and the lash your only means of enforcing obedience in your servants. I leave them peaceful, laborious, controlled by the laws of kindness and justice.

I have demonstrated that the pestilence can be kept from your borders.

I have added a million of dollars to your wealth in the form of new land from the batture of the Mississippi.

I have cleansed and improved your streets, canals and public squares, and opened new avenues to unoccupied land.

I have given you freedom of elections greater than you have ever enjoyed before.

I have caused justice to be administered so impartially that your own advocates have unanimously complimented the Judges of my appointment.

You have seen, therefore, the benefit of the laws and justice of the Government against which you have rebeled.

Why, then, will you not all return to your allegiance to that Government—not with lip-service, but with the heart?

I conjure you, if you desire ever to see renewed prosperity, giving business to your streets and wharves—if you hope to see your city become again the mart of the Western world, led by its rivers for more than three thousand miles, draining the commerce of a country greater than the mind of man hath ever conceived—return to your allegiance.

If you desire to leave to your children the inheritance you received of your fathers—a stable constitutional Government; if you desire that they should in the future be a portion of the greatest empire the sun ever shone upon—return to your allegiance.

There is but one thing that stands in the way.

There is but one thing that at this hour stands between you and the Government—and that is Slavery.

The institution, cursed of God, which has taken its last refuge here, in His providence will be rooted out as the tares from the wheat, although the wheat be torn up with it.

I have given much thought to this subject.

I came among you, by teachings, by habit of mind, by political position, by social affinity, inclined to sustain your domestic laws, if by possibility they might be with safety to the Union.

Months of experience and of observation have forced the conviction that the existence of Slavery is incompatible with the safety either of yourselves or of the Union. As the system has gradually grown to its present huge dimensions, it were best, if it could be gradually removed; but it is better, far better, that it should be taken out at once, than that it should longer vitiate the social, political and family relations of your country. I am speaking with no philanthropic views as regards the slave, but simply of the effect of Slavery on the master. See for yourselves.

Look around you and say whether this saddening, deadening influence has not all but destroyed the very framework of your society.

I am speaking the farewell words of one who has shown his devotion to his country, at the peril of his life and fortune, who in these words can have neither hope nor interest, save the good of those whom he addresses; and let me here repeat, with all the solemnity of an appeal to Heaven to bear me witness, that such are the views forced upon me by experience.

Come, then, to the unconditional support of the Government. Take into your own hands your own institutions; remodel them according to the laws of nations and of God, and thus attain that great prosperity assured to you by geographical position, only a portion of which was heretofore yours.

(Signed) BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1862.

I am satisfied that the expectations of the "secessers" of having a loose rein under Gen. BANKS will be properly disappointed. The General is, I presume, cautious—not quick to arrive to conclusions—but, nevertheless, firm and unflinching. A few days' experience will teach our Commanding General that complaints, as a general thing, are not to be too much regarded, and that the professions of friendship and admiration which he hears are not sincere—in fact, that he is among a subtle and cunning population that invited and demanded just such a Government as was administered by Gen. BUTLER; indeed, I should not be surprised to find that Gen. BANKS practically was more severe than even Gen. BUTLER. That he is desirous of being lenient I have not a doubt. The publication of the release of the following political and criminal prisoners justifies this conclusion:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 115.—Upon consultation with Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, and with his concurrence and advice, the Commanding General directs as follows:

1. The following named persons will be released from arrest immediately upon the receipt of this order at the posts at which they are confined, and upon their giving parole not to commit any act of hostility to the United States, or render any aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, during the existing war.

At Ship Island.—James C. Batchelder, William H. Sheppard, Fred. Lostberg, Aaron H. Dale, Eugene Morris, H. M. Wright, P. E. Wiltz, Jr., E. P. Perry, L. J. Dodge, Joseph Bloom.

Fort St. Philip.—Martin Pallor.

Fort Jackson.—Peter Kovsky, W. L. Delano, G. H. Stewart, Michael Bowen, L. Delpit, J. M. West, Charles Hobdy, John Hickey.

Fort Pike.—Dr. Theodore Clapp.

Fort Pickens.—J. Ducres, E. N. Rossey, Dr. Booth, C. Morse, D. C. Lawber, C. B. Metcalf, R. Crosby, A. N. Baker, J. Green, G. T. Grinnell, R. W. Porter, J. Corbitt, J. H. Hnckins, C. Bacon, W. Kelly, A. Forsyth, S. Banber, W. Cush, E. A. Hamilton, J. D. Kearney.

Parish Prison of New-Orleans.—Hermogne Perry, Leonard Maripe, L. Collis, Girl of Mrs. Cornes, John Louistalle, N. Bonaharte, G. Morgenstine, James Cunningham, Thomas Riley, Andrew, of Reed, John Short, R. S. Derrickson, J. J. Mitchell, M. Condon, Dicni, f. m. c., George, of Williamson, Jim, Capt. Maurin, A. Catching, T. Hargis, John Williams, Williaio Miller, D. Scully, W. Hamilton, A. Bulger, James Garlitaidy, Nelson, (slave,) S. Roberts, Alfar, of Costy, Joseph Rusle, Levy Keyes, A. Lncotte, Robert Phillips, W. Hunter, J. Donahue, C. Horran, R. Allen, Sam. Peters, J. Fromaux, V. Fouin, W. E. Niles, John Newille, Peter Finn, James Haberty, James Doherty, J. Sheriden, J. J. Poley, J. Capdeville, D. Graig, S. Boydet, William Buckley, John Denis, A. Reider, John G. King, W. Fulton, M. Eagan, William Jones, P. Swett, Tim. Haley, John Mooney, Pellse Boyle, C. Wilcox, N. Doyle, J. Herod, Ed. Green, Joseph Levy, Tim. Knight.

2. The following named persons will be released from arrest upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States:

At Ship Island.—James Beggs, Michael Murphy, Frederick A. Taylor, [illegible] E. Wiltz.

At Fort Pickens.—John T. Monroe.

By Command of Maj. Gen. BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col., A. A. G.

We are to have our churches opened, but will we have loyal preachers and Christian prayers? My impression is, that the abuses that originally caused these places of worship to be closed will bring about again the same result.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 116.—Applications for the suspension of the order closing certain churches in the City of New-Orleans have been presented to the Military Governor of the State, and by him referred to the Major-General commanding.

An omission in the church service, assumed to have been made by direction of the Church government, is understood to have been the basis of this order. Where the head of the State is also head of the Church an omission like that referred to would be in contravention of political authority, but the Government does not here assume that power, and the case presented does not seem to require a continued intervention of military authority. The order is, therefore, provisionally rescinded, and the churches will be opened as heretofore on and after Christmas Day. This decision is based upon the negative character of the offence charged.

The Commanding General desires it to be understood, however, that clergymen are subject to the restrictions imposed upon all other men. They well know the extent of their privileges. No appeal to the passions or prejudices of the people, or to excite hostility to the Government, whether in the form of prayer, exhortation, counsel or sermon, nor any offensive demonstration, whether open or covert, can be allowed. As public teachers, ministers should give some guaranty of their purpose to the public.

The Commanding General is indisposed to interfere with the rights of others, or submit to the interference of others with the rights of the Government, which relies upon its justice and power, and not upon the consent of its opponents, for the success of its measures. By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Affairs at New-Orleans and Baton Rouge.

Billy Wilson's Zouaves—Approaching First of January—Negro Demonstrations—Gen. Butler's Farewell—Gala Night at the Varieties—Gen. Banks's Administration—Sugar plantations of Louisiana—Splendid chances for investment—Rebel Despotism—Attack on the Empire Parish Steamer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1862.

Nothing of any especial consequence has occurred at Baton Rouge since I dispatched my last letter by the *Columbia*. The troops have all been busy during the time, organizing themselves into brigades and divisions, throwing up intrenchments, and making every preparation against attack, until they are sufficiently reinforced to undertake the great work before them, which cannot now—judging from what is daily passing before one, be far off. Foremost among these zealous workers are the Forty-First Massachusetts, in whom I cannot help feeling a sort of vested interest, as they were our fellow-voyagers from New-York to Baton Rouge on the *North Star*, and a finer, more orderly and intelligent set of men are not to be found in the army. Their gallant leader, Col. CHICKERING (of piano-forte celebrity,) was a very great favorite on board among all classes, military or civilian. He was much admired, during the voyage, not only for his gentlemanly bearing, but for his unceasing and self-denying watchfulness over those committed to his care. It went beyond the mere routine of a commanding officer's duty, and assumed more the character of a brother's tenderness.

Brig.-Gen. GROVER, who, I am pleased to say, seems to have the entire love and confidence of his troops, has located his headquarters in the Louisiana State Bank; and the soldiers are already in comfortable quarters, the locality being elevated ground and consequently dry and healthy. Our pickets already extend from three to five miles out from camp, and very little more will bring us close up with the enemy's. Scouting parties are of almost daily occurrence, and generally manage to come back with secesh prisoners. Among the captures already made, is one Lieutenant of the Eleventh Louisiana, whose name I forget. He is a very gentlemanly young man, but a rebel dyed in the wool. When politely questioned as to movements of the enemy, he proudly and scornfully replied: "I am a prisoner, sir, not a spy."

The contrabands, however, who keep flocking into our lines—to the tune of sometimes 200 a day—are far more communicative. They tell us that the rebels have determined to make a desperate stand at Port Hudson, all the farm houses and roads for a great distance round being fortified, while the height of the bluff there will present much difficulty to the operation of our gunboats. This arm of our service has nevertheless done such marvelous things before, that

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Gen. McClellan's Provisions for the Defence of Washington Prior to the Peninsular Campaign.

Instructions Left with Gen. Wadsworth

GEN. SIGEL'S TESTIMONY.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.

The cross-exeminetion of Gen. SIGEL wes resumed:

Question—(By Gen. McDowell.)—You speak of Gen. McDowell's troops not having joined yon by the right road, on the 28th of August; that is, the Haymarket road. Do you know that Gen. McDowell's troops did not come in by the Haymarket road on that occasion?

Answer.—I do not know.

Q.—You have stated that you are of the opinion that if the command of Gen. King had been united with that of Gen. Reynolds—that is, if 15,000 men had been put forward against the right wing of the enemy, the latter would have been routed. Do you know that Gen. McDowell was not maneuvering for such a movement on the afternoon of the 29th?

A.—I do not know. It such was the case it was too late in the afternoon. The first knowledge I had of the presence of Geo. King's Division in my neighborhood, was when they came up the railroad, on the afternoon of the 29th. The only knowledge I had of the movements of Gen. McDowell's troops was from a paper I received from the headquarters of Geo. Pope, at Centreville, on the morning of the 29th, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Aug. 29, 1862.
To Gens. Heintzelman, Reno and Sigel:

If yoo find yourselves heavily pressed by superior numbers of the enemy, you will not push matters further. Fitz-John Porter, and King's Division of McDowell's Corps, are moving on Gainesville from Manassas Junction, and will come in on your left. They have about 25,000 men. The command must return to this place to-night, or by morning, on account of subsistence and forage.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

I receive the above order about nine or ten o'clock in the morning, I think, but am not sure of this.

Q.—Did you send to Gen. Reynolds before you commenced the action on the 29th, and request his co-operation.

A.—I think I did not; because I wrote a note to Gen. Pope that morning, asking who was on my left—whether it was Reno. I remember, now, that two officers were in my quarters, speaking with me very hastily; I supposed they were officers belonging to Gen. McDowell's corps; but whether there was any agreement between us about cooperation, I cannot say. I did never see Reynolds by his conversation that I had to give them any directions, or had any command over them. I think I may spoke about their troops, but I do not remember the circumstances. It may have been about Reynolds's division. I had no knowledge about the orders issued to Gen. McDowell on the night of the 28th or on the evening of the 29th, after I received the dispatches to march to Manassas. Neither did I receive any knowledge of any orders given to Gen. McDowell during the day of the 28th. Neither do I know what orders Gen. McDowell had given to his corps. I remember having sent an officer, immediately after the engagement of the 28th, to the place where Gen. King's Division had been in position, to inquire about it, but could not ascertain where it was to be. The officer I sent to see Gen. McDowell was Col. 2810, who reported to me that Gen. McDowell was at a house in Centreville, which I believe, Cant. KOZITO. The officer I sent to look after Gen. King's Division was Capt. DAHLGREN, who did not report having seen Gen. McDowell on that occasion. He could not find him or King. I made my report to Gen. McDowell any information of the evening of the battle of Bull Run. I only saw him at a distance, as I was riding to my left, where my presence was very much needed. I thought that Gen. McDowell could get all necessary information from Gen. Pope, to whose headquarters he seemed to be going at the time. I regarded myself bound to obey all orders that were sent to me by Gen. McDowell, up to the time I was separated from the corps at Fairfax Court-house, on the 31st of August or the 1st of September, and marched to Alexandria. I do not know of having reported either personally, or through an officer, to Gen. McDowell, orders, on the night of the 29th or on the 30th. I was under the impression that Gen. Pope's and Gen. McDowell's Headquarters were near together at Centreville, and that any information sent to Gen. Pope would reach Gen. McDowell. I suppose that Gen. McDowell's Staff, nor of Gen. Pope's. I think I was under the impression that the dispatch heretofore spoken of by me as having been sent to me in Gen. Pope's handwriting, by one of Gen. McDowell's Staff, was brought by one of his staff, as near as I can remember. It was on the day before the 9th of August (on the battle took place) that I reported to Gen. Pope that the enemy was marching, under Jackson, upon Culpepper. I reported the force of Jackson as supposed to be 25,000 or 30,000. This was in the neighborhood of Madison Court-House on one or two occasions, the exact date of which I cannot remember. At this time Col. Clusseret's command, (1st A, was between Madison Court-House and Robertson River, nearest to the Court-House. It may be that I reported to Gen. Pope on the 29th of August, that heavy forces of the enemy were coming through Madison Court-House. I know that the advance of Gen. Buford was stationed at Rixeyville, beyond Madison Court-House, and that this position was to be supported, if necessary, by Col. Clusseret. Whether this was the position of affairs on the 29th of August, I do not know. I suppose that Gen. Pope did report direct to Gen. Pope, about the 29th of August, I do not remember certainly. I do not remember that heavy forces of the enemy moved through Madison Court-House about the 9th of August in the direction of Sperryville.

The cross-examination of the witness was here closed by Gen. McDowell, and the Court stated that they had no questions to ask.

On deliberation, however, they propounded the following:

Whether the witness had any knowledge of information possessed by other parties, in regard to any misconduct on the part of Gen. McDowell, which he had not already referred to, and whether he would give the names of proper witnesses to impart such information to the Court.

Witness replied that this was a grave question which he would take time to consider.

This was so ordered, with instructions to report in writing on the next day to the Recorder of the Court.

The privilege was then given to the witness, at his request, to examine the record of his cross-examination, and make any corrections or explanations that might occur to him, which he stated he would report to the Recorder of the Court to-morrow.

Capt. DAHLGREN was then called, and sworn: Was a staff officer on the staff of Gen. Sigel, in August last; I was sent by Gen. Sigel to Gen. McDowell on the 28th of August, for more definite instructions, in regard to orders Gen. Sigel had received for halting and resting his corps on the railroad, &c.: I found Gen. McDowell about a quarter of a mile and a half to the rear of where I saw him before him, where I delivered Gen. Sigel's message. Gen. McDowell replied that he had not sent any order to Gen. Sigel to halt, and no order since that requiring him to march to Manassas. On asking Gen. McDowell at what point we should form at Manassas, he replied, "Let Gen. Sigel fight his own corps," emphasizing the word fight. His manner in saying this was somewhat irritated, or rather, indifferent—I would hardly call it anger. It seemed to be both. I know what might happen the corps. He sent instructions to Gen. Sigel to keep the nearest route to Manassas, which he pointed out on the map as by the way of Maitwood. We had a skirmish with the enemy on Saturday (the 28th.) Our cavalry were taking prisoners from the time we left Buckland Mills, mostly near Gen. Hooey's farm. What transpired while I was with Gen. McDowell, I do not know. In the course of our march toward Manassas, we did ascertain where the enemy were in force, or thought we did. I think our scouts reported that they had left Manassas, which was confirmed by Gen. Milroy's advance. We were at Gainesville very near where the road we were on intersects the road tarough Newmarket. This was in the afternoon, about two or three o'clock. We learned that the enemy were in force near Groveton, and supposed that this was the force that had left Manassas. I do not know whether this information was reported to Gen. McDowell. I think it was reported to Gen. Pope.

Q.—By Gen. McDowell.—I do not know whether Gen. Sigel formed his line of battle according to orders received from Gen. McDowell or not.

The examination of this witness was here closed, and the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Gen. Milroy has been telegraphed for, and is expected to testify in the case at an early day.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862.

The Recorder read a note from Gen. Sigel, asking an extension of time until Friday morning to report any corrections or explanations he might have to make in the testimony given on his cross-examination; at which time, also, he stated he would report in the matter of any further information that he might be cognizant of, in the possession of other parties who would be proper witnesses.

This request was granted by the Court.

The Recorder then laid before the Court the following papers, sent by Gen. McClellan, at the request of the Court—the Court being cleared before the reading thereof:

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ORDERS TO GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY of the POTOMAC, March 16, 1862.

Major-Gen. N. P. Banks, Commanding Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: You will post your command in the vicinity of Manassas, intrench yourself strongly and throw cavalry pickets well out to the front. Your first care will be the rebuilding of the railway from Washington to Manassas and to Strasburgh, in order to open your communications with the Valley of the Shenandoah. As soon as the Manassas Gap Railway is in running order, intrench a brigade of infantry, say four regiments, with two batteries, at or near the points where that railway crosses the Shenandoah. Something like two regiments of cavalry should be left in that vicinity, to occupy Winchester and thoroughly scour the country south of the railway and up the Shenandoeh Valley, as well as through Chester Gap, which might, perhaps, be advantageously occupied by a detachment of infantry, well intrenched.

Block-houses should be built at all the railway bridges.

Occupy by grand guards Warrenton Junction, ar Warreotoo itself, and also some still more advanced point on the Orange and Alexandria Railway, as soon as the railway bridges are repaired.

Great acuivity should be observed by the cavalry. Besides the two regiments at Manassas, another regiment of cavalry will be at your disposal to scout towards the Occoquan, and probably a fourth towards Leesburgh.

To recapitulate. The most important points which should engage your attention are as follows:

First—A strong force, well intrenched in the vicinity of Manassas—perhaps even Centreville—and another force, (a brigade,) also well intrenched, near Strasburgh.

Second—Block-houses at the railway bridges.

Third—Constant employment of cavalry well to the front.

Fourth—Grand Guards at Warrenton, and in advance, as far as the Rappahannock, if possible.

Fifth—Great care to be exercised to obtain full and early information as to the enemy.

Sixth—The general object is to cover the line of the Potomac and Washington.

The foregoing is communicated by command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
[Official Copy.] ———,
Assistant Adjut.-Gen.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ORDERS TO GEN. WADSWORTH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 16, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. James S. Wadsworth, Military Governor of the District of Columbia:

SIR: The command to which you have been assigned by instructions of the President, as Military Governor of the District of Columbia, embraces the geographical limits of the District, and will also include the City of Alexandria, the defensive works south of the Potomac, from the Occoquan to Difficult Creek, and the Fort of Fort Washington. I inclose a list of the troops and the defences embraced in these limits.

Gen. BANKS will command at Manassas Junction, with the divisions of WILLIAMS and SHIELDS, composing the Fifth Army Corps; but you should, nevertheless, exercise vigilance in your front, carefully guard the approaches in that quarter, and maintain the duties of advanced guards. You will use the same precautions on either flank.

All troops not actually needed for the police of Washington and Georgetown, for the garrisons north of the Potomac, and for other indicated special duties, should be moved to the south side of the river.

In the centre of your front you should post the main body of your troops, and proper proportions at suitable distances toward your right and left flanks.

Careful patrols will be made in order to thoroughly scour the country in front from right to left.

It is specially enjoined upon you to maintain the forts and their armaments in the best possible order, to look carefully after the instruction and discipline of their garrisons, as well as all other troops under your command, and, by frequent and rigid inspection, to insure the attainment of these ends.

The care of the railways, canals, dépôts, bridges and ferries within the above-named limits, will devolve upon you, and you are to insure their security, and provide for their protection, by every means in your power.

You will also thoroughly protect the dépôts of the public stores, and the transit of stores to the troops in active service.

By means of patrols you will thoroughly scour the neighboring country south of the Eastern Branco, and also on your right, and you will use every possible precaution to intercept mails, goods, and persons passing unauthorized to the enemy's lines.

The necessity of maintaining good order within your limits, and especially in the Capital of the Nation cannot be too strongly enforced.—You will forward and facilitate the movement of all troops destined for the active part of the Army of the Potomac, and especially the transit of detachments to their proper regiments and corps.

The charge of all new troops arriving in Washington, and of all troops temporarily there, will devolve upon you. You will form them into provisional brigades, promote their instruction and discipline, and facilitate their equipment, report all arrivals of troops, their strength, composition and equipment, by every opportunity.

Besides the regular reports and returns which you will be required to render to the Adjutant-General of the army, you will make to these headquarters a consolidated morning report of your command every Sunday morning, and a monthly return on the first day of each month.

The foregoing instructions are communicated by command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
———, Asst. Adjutant-General.

Official copy—WM. P. MASON, Jr., Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

NUMBER OF TROOPS COVERING WASHINGTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, STEAMER COMMODORE, April 1, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have to request that you will lay the following communication before the Honorable Secretary of War:

The approximate numbers and positions of the troops left near and in rear of the Potomac, are about as follows:

Gen. DIX has, after guarding the railroads under his charge, sufficient troops to give him five thousand for the defence of Baltimore, and 1,968 available for the Eastern Shore, Annapolis, &c. Fort Delaware is very well garrisoned by about 400 men.

The garrisons of the forts around Washington amount to 10,600 men—other disposable troops now with Gen. WADSWORTH being about 11,400 men. The troops employed in guarding the various railways in Maryland amount to some 3,339 men. These it is designed to relieve, being old regiments, by dismounted cavalry, and to send forward to Manassas.

Gen. ABERCROMBIE occupies Warrenton with a force, which, including Col. GEARY, at White Plains, and the cavalry to be at his disposal, will amount to some 7,780 men, with twelve pieces of artillery. I have the honor to request that all the troops organized for service in Pennsylvania and New-York, and in any of the Eastern States, may be ordered to Washington. I learn from Gov. CURTIN that there are some 3,500 men now ready in Pennsylvania. This force I should be glad to have sent at once to Manassas. Four thousand men from Gen. WADSWORTH I desire to be ordered to Manassas. These troops, with the railroad guards above alluded to, will make up a force, under the command of Gen. ABERCROMBIE, to something like 16,639 men. It is my design to push Gen. BLENKER'S Division from Warrenton upon Strasburgh. He should remain at Strasburgh long enough to allow matters to assume a definite form in that region before proceeding to his ultimate destination.

The troops in the Valley of the Shenandoah will be three, including BLENKER'S Division, 10,026 strong, with 24 pieces of artillery. BANKS' Fifth Corps, which embraces the command of Gen. SHIELDS, 19,667 strong, with 41 guns. Some 2,000 disposable cavalry, and the railroad guards, about 2,100 men, amount to about 23,667 men.

It is designed to relieve Gen. HOOKER by one regiment, say 850 men, [illegible] with some 500 cavalry, 1,350 men on the Lower Potomac.

To recapitulate—

At Warrenton there is to be	7,780
At Manassas, say	10,650
In the Valley of the Shenandoah	23,667
On the Lower Potomac	1,350
In all	43,456

There would thus be left for the garrisons, and the front of Washington, under Gen. WADSWORTH, some 18,000 men, exclusive of the batteries under instructions.

The troops organizing or ready for service in New-York, I learn, will probably number more than four thousand. These should be assembled at Washington subjected to disposition where their services may be most needed. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Official copy, WM. P. MASON, Jr., Capt. and A. D. C.

Major Willard (of Willard's Hotel) called by Gen. McDowell:

Questions by Gen. McDowell.—I was with Major Gen. McDowell on the 27th of August last, at Buckland Mills, on the occasion of his going to see Gen. Sigel; I was Aid-de-Camp to Gen. McDowell at that time, with the rank of Major; I went with Gen. McDowell to the headquarters of Gen. Sigel, and heard Gen. McDowell request Gen. Sigel to go to a certain point with his troops, and he (McD.,) would give him (Sigel) one of his (McD's.) divisions; I think, as near as I can remember, that Gen. McDowell requested Gen. Sigel to go with his corps to Thoroughfare Gap;

I think that Geo. McDowell offered to give Gen. Sigel a Division of his Corps, as above stated; I prepared Order No. 10 for Gen. McDowell, a full copy of which was sent to Gen. SIGEL.

Questions by the Court—

Gen. McDOWELL considered it expedient I think to send SIGEL'S force with a Division of his own Corps to Thoroughfare Gap, he thinking that the enemy were coming through that way: I do not know why he did not send the force that he considered it expedient to send, to Thoroughfare Gap; I do not remember what Gen. SIGEL said in reply to the proposal of Gen. McDOWELL.

At the conclusion of this examination, the Court adjourned until Monday next, at the usual hour, to enable the Recorder to bring up his record, which had fallen behind on account of his not having sufficient clerical force to copy the voluminous correspondence that had been introduced during the inquiry so far.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extensive Conflagration in Fulton and Gold streets.

The Hope Mills and Wilson's Bakery Destroyed.

Ten Buildings Burned Down---More than 300 Persons Thrown out of Employment---Loss Over $250,000.

Scenes and Incidents—A List of the Losses and Insurances, &c.

About 6½ o'clock on Thursday evening, a fire was discovered in the extensive cracker baker establishment of Mr. JOHN T. WILSON, situated at No. 73 Fulton-street, and owing to the combustible nature of the material of which the stock in the building was composed, the flames spread with alarming rapidity, and very soon, not only Mr. WILSON'S building, but others in the immediate vicinity, were found to be on fire.

The firemen and Police were promptly on hand, but all efforts to save the bakery or its contents, (except to a small amount,) were unavailing.

The bakery of Mr. WILSON was one of the largest and most extensive in this country. It has been established at that place for upward of twenty-five years, and has, in a measure, grown up with the City, until finally it became to be almost one of the institutions of the town. More than three hundred persons—men and boys—were regularly employed by Mr. WILSON, all of whom, by the total destruction of this establishment, are suddenly thrown out of employ, and this, too, at a season of the year when it will be found very difficult for them to obtain situations or to subsist themselves and families without the avails of their daily labor. Mr. WILSON, in addition to his regular business, had a large contract with the National Government for the supply to the army and navy, of hard bread and crackers, and, in order to fulfil the terms of his agreement, between one thousand and fifteen hundred barrels of flour were weekly manufactured into bread and crackers at this bakery. To carry out this agreement, and at the same time to supply his regular customers, WILSON kept in constant use twenty-six ovens, and when we take into consideration the fact that the bakery was six stories in height, that it was 125 feet front on Fulton-street, and extended toward Beekman-street the same distance, with another front, known by the number 56 Gold-street, and that more than 300 persons were employed therein, we can form some estimate of the extent of the loss incurred. The building was owned by WILSON, and valued at $10,000.

About the time that the roof and walls of Wilson's bakery fell in, the flames communicated to several of the adjoining buildings, and it was at this time that serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the entire block. The exempt firemen, and several steam fire engines were sent for about this period of the fire, and had it not been for the assistance which was promptly rendered by the latter, the whole block would doubtless have been consumed.

The following is a list of the buildings wholly or in part destroyed, together with the estimated losses, and the amount of insurance thereon, so far as the same could be ascertained.

ON FULTON-STREET.

No. 73, extending through and including No. 56 Gold-street, occupied by JOHN T. WILSON, as a Government cracker bakery—totally destroyed. The loss on stock is about $40,000; it is insured for $39,500. The loss on machinery and fixtures is about $18,000; upon the latter there is an insurance for $16,000. The loss on building—totally destroyed—is estimated at $5,000, and was fully insured.

No. 71 Fulton was also totally destroyed. These premises were formerly the "Hope Mills," but recently they have been principally occupied by Mr. WILSON, as a store-house. The loss on goods stored here will amount to between $2,000 and $3,000. They were insured for $2,000 in the Kings County Insurance Company.

The building was owned by Mr. H. R. WADDINGTON. It was insured for $1,000 in the Brooklyn, $2,000 in the Kings County, and $3,000 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. It was valued at about $10,000, and is a total loss.

No. 69 Fulton, occupied on the first floor by G. H. Hood as a clothing store, was also destroyed. Hood's loss by fire and water will be about $1,000. He is insured in the Beekman and other Insurance Companies for $4,500.

Mr. J. ARNARALDT occupied the upper part of the latter building. He is a thermometer-maker by occupation, and had a large amount of stock and ready-made articles on hand at the time. He estimates his loss at $2,000, and is insured for $1,500 in the Harmony Insurance Company.

Messrs. FARENS & ALBRECHT, chronometer-makers, also occupied a portion of this building. Their loss is about $1,000; insured to about that amount in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

No. 67 Fulton-street was occupied by Messrs. BYRNE & BOYCE as a coffee and spice mill. Their loss is about $1,500. They are insured for $27,000 in eight or ten City Companies. The building is owned by C. GILBERT, and was damaged to the amount of $500. It is insured for $5,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company.

No. 75 Fulton-street, was occupied by Messrs. DAGOSSI & MANARI, importers and dealers in foreign and domestic fruits. Their loss will amount to about $20,000. They are insured on their stock for $15,000, in various City companies, as follows: Brooklyn Insurance Company, $2,000; Union, $4,000; Metropolitan, $4,500; Park, $2,000; Merchants' and Traders', $2,500, &c.

No. 77—J. M. WHITFIELD, plumber. Loss $1,000; insured also. HAFFERTY & McHUGH, dealers in corks. Loss $6,000; insured, $4,000. Building, loss about $5,000; insured.

No. 79—Basement, SMITH ELY, cane and rattan dealer. Loss $10,000; insured for $15,000. First floor, JOHN C. ELY, paper dealer. Loss $10,000; insured for $7,500. Second and third floors, LEONARD SCOTT & Co., publishers. Loss $7,000; insured for $7,000; New-York Equitable, $2,000; Kings County, $3,000; in Northwestern and Central Park, $1,000.

GOLD-STREET.

No. 56 Gold-street was a part of the Wilson bakery, and is a total loss. It is insured for $4,500 in the East River Insurance Company.

Nos. 58 and 60 were occupied by Messrs. KING & McMANN, as a steam pipe fitting establishment. The damage by fire and water is large, but the amount could not be ascertained. These buildings are insured in the National Insurance Company for $3,000 each.

BEEKMAN-STREET.

No. 69—DUBLEY & STAFFORD, druggists; damage, $500. Insured for $28,000. No. 71 is only slightly damaged.

No. 73—First floor, WM. B. RICHARDS, glass dealer; loss, $800. Insured in Niagara Insurance Company.

[illegible] part of dwelling M. C. [illegible] damage about $300. Insured for $500 in the [illegible] Insurance Company. Building damaged about $1,000; insured.

No. 75—[illegible] owned by EDWARD HARMAN. Loss about $4,000; insured for $2,000 in Connecticut Insurance Company. Building owned by A. LIVINGSTON; loss, $1,400; insured for $3,000 in Eagle Insurance Company.

No. 77—G. W. WESTWARD, steam pumps, fittings, &c. Loss, $25,000; insured for $20,000. Building, owned by E. DUNN, totally destroyed. Loss, $8,000; insured.

Six buildings on Fulton-street, two on Gold and one on Beekman-street were totally destroyed. The aggregate loss cannot fall short of $250,000.

Mr. ZABRISKIE, the owner of the buildings Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Fulton-street, estimates his damage on the buildings alone at near $75,000.

No. 75 Beekman-street, which was a private boarding-house, was damaged to the extent of about $2,000.

The Fire-Marshal is engaged in making an investigation as to the origin of the fire, but at the present time it is believed to have been purely accidental.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

Its Observance in the City and Vicinity.

The prophecies of thousands were proved false when, on the morning of the New Year, the sun peeped above the horizon of the East, bright and clear. The atmosphere, the cloudless sky, the well-cleaned pavements, proved together a strong temptation to many who had predetermined that calling was a bore, and that home was the best place, after all.

There were but few public demonstrations of joy. The colored people looked and felt happy; the Abolitionists looked glum, and grumbled with dissatisfaction because the expected Proclamation was only given on account of "military necessity;" but so far as we observed, the great public moved on with equanimity, undisturbed, and with countenances generally fresh and hopeful.

The City officers entertained their friends; the Public Institutions cheered their inmates with good dinners and good advice; and quiet pervaded all parts of this and the adjacent cities.

No accidents of any kind, save the great fire in Fulton-street, occurred, and if the remaining days of the year are as replete with good feelings, social greetings, and general satisfaction as was the first, it will prove, indeed, a Happy New Year.

New-Year's at the City Hall.

New-Year's day at the City Hall passed off pleasantly, and with more than usual quiet. Mayor OPDYKE held the customary *levée* at his office, being in attendance there from 10½ till 12 o'clock in the morning, and was honored to a considerable extent with the calls and congratulations of his fellow-citizens of all parties. Through an inadvertent omission, no notice was given beforehand that the Mayor would receive visitors at his office, and hence he was saved the tiresome task of shaking hands with the great throng of people that otherwise would have been added to the number of visitors. At 12 o'clock the Mayor left his office, and called on the Keeper of the City Hall, Mr. GEORGE W. ROOME. Immediately afterward the Mayor entered his private carriage, which was waiting for him in front of the building, and was driven to his house, where he received calls and congratulations from numberless visitors.

Mr. ROOME'S calls were very numerous, the callers comprising nearly all the officials connected with the City and County Government, besides a host of other friends, for "GEORGE" is a popular man in his way.

The German New-Year's.

New-Year's Eve is a great time among the Germans, who assemble around the domestic fireside, in their public halls, their club houses, their theatres, their concert houses and their *bier-kneipe*, or minor beer cellars, to pass the waning hours of the old year, with music, song, the drama and the farce, good cheer and merriment. On that night, too, all their shops, of every description, are decked out in the most tempting manner with all the oddest and showiest wares, tricked off with flowers, real or artificial, and limitless wealth of evergreen. The *Christ-bauemen*, or Christmas trees, are readorned with all their tapers, bells, glass balls and gilt devices, and dazzlingly illuminated; and there is no passage of life so humole, no branch of commerce so peculiar, that it does not find some method of outwardly expressing the internal influence of the festival. The finest melodies are sung, the best theatricals presented, the choicest viands brought, the handsomest adornments exhibited, and the rarest wines and hottest punches quaffed. Beauty puts on her most charming graces, manhood revels in its strength, old age smiles upon youth and chuckles over the joys of former days. All is happiness on the surface at least, and where there is sorrow it too takes counsel of hope for the coming year. Such is the German idea of the celebration of *Sylvester Abend*, or New Year's Eve and the day that follows. New friendships are formed and cemented, old feuds are reconciled, fresh projects and matrimonial alliances started, and altogether, the back is turned upon the unpleasant things of the past, and a beaming countenance hails the new-born January. As the clocks ring out the hour of midnight, all this festivity pauses for a moment, to listen, and as the last stroke dies into silence, all big and little, old and young, male and female, rush into each other's arms, and hearty kisses go round like rolls of labiat musketry, with the exclamation "*Prost's Neujahr!*" (Hail the New-Year!) Gentlemen and ladies in the bloom of youth heartily approve this custom, and their venerable predecessors likewise seem to relish it, if 'twere only for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne!" Such was the picture in New-York on Wednesday night and Thursday. All the places of amusement were crowded, and in hundreds of private dwellings the mirthful usages of Fatherland were duly celebrated. The custom of shooting the old year out and the new one in, which is so popular in the German rural districts, was not so fully observed as heretofore, in this City, and the discharge of guns, cannon and squibs was not sufficient to attract very great attention. Usually, a Leipsic or Waterloo field day could scarcely surpass it. Innumerable balls given by societies and private parties saw the night out, and invaded the morning. On New-Year's Day, LINDENMULLER'S Odeon was a remarkable and characteristic German scene. The immense space was decorated with every fantastic device in gilt-work, flower-garlands, evergreens, and colored lanterns. Bird cages filled with little warblers hung here and there amid the festoons of drapery. American and German Republican flags; curious creations of pine and moss, represented Alpine scenes, with grotesque cottages, mills and whirring wheels driven by real water from artificial falls; stupendous Christmas trees dangled gifts of all descriptions, and the strangest shapes of tinsel work, from floor to roof, on far-extending branches. Long tables, covered with every species of toys, confectionery and fancy articles, tempted the gaze and purse at every turn, and embowered walks and alleys conducted the visitor through a labyrinth of pleasures. Of course the throng, largely composed of buxom women and babies, was immense, and, apart from beer, hot wine and arrack punches flowed in torrents, their mingled aroma filling the interstices of a tobacco-laden atmosphere. Lunch came off at 10 o'clock; then a grand concert, vocal and instrumental, from 3 until 5; another concert from 7 until 10, and a stupendous ball from 10 until 4 in the morning, followed and closed the *fete*. The giant punch-bowel, several feet in circumference, was emptied more than once, and a thousand voices and pairs of tripping feet made wild accompaniments. Taking the above as a model, the Atlantic Garden, the Colosseum, Busam's Fortuna Halle, the Cousians Brewery, the Deutsche Gaelle, Shakespeare Hotel, and innumerable other places of less note, gave similar entertainments on a smaller scale. Among these the Volk's Theatre, on the Bowery, was resplendent with an illuminated cupola, a fancy ball, a midnight supper, patriotic transparencies, cannon-salutes and fireworks. The leading places of theatrical entertainment were also in gala, and thronged to suffocation.

At the Opera House on Broadway, WEBER'S grand opera, "Der Freischutz," was performed finely to a brilliant and delighted audience. At the New-Yorker Stadt Theatre there were two extra performances, "Das Volk wie es weint und lacht" ("The People—how it weeps and laughs") in the afternoon, and "Gute Nacht, Hannchen," a five-act comedy, in the evening. At the Metropolitan Rooms, Turners' Hall, Milleman's Hall, Nehring's and the National Hall were midnight balls. The leading German restaurants gave their customers and all the world who chose to come free entertainment throughout the day, according to an abundant bill of fare, which embraced some of the quaintest and most substantial dishes of Fatherland from "gaense-brust" to "Schweins knoechel und sauarkraut." Only the wine and beer were paid for, and, of course, the point of honor pierced many a cask and bottle.

Take all-in-all, the Germans had the best of the New-Year's Festival. This one particularly suited them, for it came marching on to the quickstep of "Freiheit und Recht"—of Freedom and of Right.

Five Points Ladies' Mission.

In consideration of the grand Thanksgiving festival, and the Christmas gifts to the children, the day was allowed to pass without any public observance. The teachers improved the time as a holiday, and to them it was a much needed recreation.

The week's vacation has afforded an opportunity to put the pleasant rooms of the institution in something more than their accustomed order, and we were quite charmed with the [illegible] pervading all the apartments. The superintendent seems to be entirely devoted to the good work, and under his auspices the institution must continue to be an important nursery of moral and intellectual improvement.

Soldiers' Relief Association.

A few sick and wounded veterans arrived in ambulances, and were made comfortable by the ever faithful and attentive Col. HOWE, who has a smile and a kind word for every comer. A large number of the defenders of the "old flag" were present in the spacious apartments, enjoying, in a quiet way, the hospitalities which are daily offered to those who have served in our armies, and who may be in a situation to demand the sympathy and aid of the benevolent and patriotic.

The Superintendent informs us that he is now, for the first time, unable to respond to all the calls made upon the Association. Many articles necessary for the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers, while in hospital and during their homeward journeys, have become exhausted by the constantly increasing demands. New sources of supply must be opened, or our brave boys must suffer privations which ought not to be permitted after the hardships they have already endured. Shirts, drawers, socks, and wrappers are much needed, and donations of second-hand clothing would be particularly acceptable.

Old Ladies' Home.

This institution, situated in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, is sustained by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the City. It was organized in 1850, and consequently numbers thirteen years of usefulness. The present building, which has been in use six years, is commodious and comfortable. The plan inside is very simple, the dormitories being easy of access; externally, we could wish the architect had kept the object of the structure more in view when he planned the stoop, which must be inconveniently high for the inmates, as it necessitates some very tall climbing. There are now living there fifty four old ladies, all of whom seem contented and happy: some of them are very aged. The Committee have just coactnded their annual Fair for the benefit of the Institution, which is still somewhat in debt. Yesterday the sisters, as they are called, dined at the usual hour, and in the usual manner, having a good old-fashioned time all to themselves.

The Ladies' Home.

The building corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, formerly for foundlings, is occupied as a Military Hospital, under the above name. There are nearly 500 patients, convalescent and otherwise. It is supported by the United States Government, and is in charge of six physicians, each one having an assistant—Dr. ALEX. B. MOTT being their chief. Opposite are three wooden structures, built expressly for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers. These were erected under Dr. MOTT'S supervision, and are excellently well designed, so as to admit light and air. There are altogether nine wards—one devoted to fevers, one to diseases of the eye and ear, the others to wounded patients generally. Yesterday, with the usual religious exercises, conducted by Rev. Dr. SMITH, Dr. MOTT gave a dinner to those under his care, which might have satisfied the palate even of an epicure. The tables were quite elegantly laid out with an abundance of good things, and the halls and wards handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens.

Five Points' House of Industry.

The day passed quietly at the Industrial School, the energies of the Superintendent and his corps of assistants having been so much taxed for the Thanksgiving and Christmas festivals as to render a New-Year least impracticable. On Thanksgiving Day over one thousand persons were furnished with an excellent dinner at the tables of this institution. Of these, about one hundred were the permanent inmates of the House; some three hundred were children who come in daily for their meals, and the instruction imparted in the school, and the balance were "outsiders" of every conceivable grade and stripe. All who had nowhere else to go for a good Thanksgiving dinner, were made welcome at these tables. The Christmas dinner was prepared only for the inmates and scholars, consisting about four hundred children.

This is a very interesting charity. The most casual survey of its class-rooms is sufficient to convince the visitor of the benign influence it exerts over the unfortunate class for whose benefit it was established. Beginning with the infant class, and going through from the lowest to the highest, in rotation, one is struck with the uniformity as well as the rapidity of improvement that is manifest. Most of the children enter the primary department, the unwashed, untutored, unmitigated offspring of "snbterranean" degradation. After two or three years attendance at the school, we find them neat, intelligent and polite, and fitted for homes in good families, where they may become happy and useful members of society.

The *Monthly Record*, edited by the Superintendent, furnishes a very complete exhibit of the objects and operations of this benevolent enterprise.

Colored Orphan Asylum.

New Year's day here was observed in the usual holiday manner, all lessons being suspended, a good dinner provided, and the children, numbering 225 in all, allowed to amuse themselves as they liked best. The building, which occupies the site on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, is 170 feet long and fifty feet in depth. It cost originally $20,000; improvements and additions have been made to the extent of $8,600, and an hospital erected at an outlay of $10,000 more, making the aggregate expense involved in its completion, $38,000. It was established twenty-six years ago, the present edifice having been used for the purpose through a period of twenty years. In it is a nursery, three large school-rooms, a long dining-hall, several very spacious sleeping apartments, together with numerous smaller offices and rooms. Outside are two large play-grounds, with walks and shade trees. A remarkable fact in the internal economy of the establishment is that, although the inmates are well fed and clothed, the cost is only 7 cents a day per individual. The debts have all been paid, and to the credit of the management be it said, they own twenty-five valuable lots on Fifth-avenue. There are seven laid out as beaches. The children are admitted at the age of three, and remain till they are twelve years old. Among them are many bright, intelligent faces, some almost fair, with brown curly locks and agreeable regular features. They come from all parts of the State, and are taught the branches of a common school education. They were at dinner when we entered, and such a clatter of knives and forks and spoons was seldom heard outside those walls; it was something terrible the way in which the food disappeared. The 1st of January, 1863, will be remembered by them more than as a holiday—it will go down to their posterity as a day of jubilee and rejoicing, the dawning of which brought freedom to their race in free America.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Important Correspondence—Resolutions Relative to Rebel Privateers Fitted Out in British Ports.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, President PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., in the Chair. About twenty members were in attendance.

Mr. LOWE, from the special Committee appointed at the last meeting to raise funds for the relief of the suffering operatives of England, made a verbal report, that a meeting of citizens had been held, at which a Citizens' Committee was appointed for the same purpose, and requested that the Committee of this Chamber be authorized to cooperate with the Citizens' Committee. The report was accepted, and the Committee were authorized so to act.

The following correspondence was read:

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Dec. 4, conveying a copy of the resolutions adopted on that day by the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

Your obedient servant, JOHN HAY.

A. C. RICHARDS, Esq.

FROM SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 11, 1862.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 6th inst., inclosing a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, on the 4th inst., recommending and suggesting that one or more naval steamers be dispatched to cruise about the Equator, etc., for the protection of American commerce, and in reply would respectfully state the Department has already dispatched armed vessels in that direction.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

A. C. RICHARDS, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, New-York.

LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.

SIR: I am directed by the President of this Chamber to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, (erroneously addressed to the Board of Trade in London,) transmitting a series of resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce

accompanied by Col. SHAFFER, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. HASSMANN, Judge Advocate, and Capt. PURDAM, Aids, took the early train for Washington. He will return to this City in a day or two.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.—On New-Year's Eve the United States Revenue Inspectors, headed by the Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Surveyor of the Port, proceeded in a body to the residence of J. L. VAN BOSKERCK, in Vestry-street, and took possession of the premises. Mr. PATTERSON, Chairman of the committee, then introduced the Surveyor, who proceeded to present, in behalf of the Inspectors, a splendid testimonial, consisting of four pieces of silver plate, of BAIL, BLACK & Co.'s manufacture, worth about $300. Mr. ANDREWS was extremely solicitous in his remarks, feelingly alluding to the number of years Mr. V. B. had faithfully discharged the duties of Assistant-Surveyor, under different Administrations, with entire satisfaction to all; that in thirty-two years he had not missed ten days by leave of absence, sickness or any other cause; that he had never been in an omnibus but once, when he visited the grave of his child in Greenwood, and said if he himself had discharged the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the public, it was owing to the fact that Mr. V. B. was his adviser. He closed by presenting the testimonial, asking Mr. V. B. to remember in after years the United States Revenue Inspectors under the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Mr. VAN BOSKERCK, in a few feeling remarks, accepted the gift. Toe Surveyor then, in behalf of the Inspectors, presented Mr. ANDREW R. TROTTER, Boarding Officer, a valuable American gold watch and chain. Mr. TROTTER responded in a very happy style. Mr. VAN BOSKERCK then invited the party to partake of a collation, at which good things were ate, drank and said. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were T. J. Brown, Esq., Deputy-Surveyor; Capt. George C. Byrnes, the Surveyor's Aids, Messrs. Isaacs, Archer and Graham; Robert Johnson, Esq., and others. Speeches in response to complimentary toasts were made by Surveyor Andrews, Deputy-Surveyor Brown, Messrs. Graham, Gardiner, Hall, Grover and Pitman. Great credit is due to the Presentation Committee and its able Chairman, Gen. ROBERT PATTERSON, for the agreeable manner in which the affair was carried out.

HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—On Tuesday evening Mr. JAMES M. THOMSON, one of the Deputy Collectors of City Revenue, appointed by Comptroller HAWS, was the recipient of a magnificent gold chronometer watch and chain, which were manufactured expressly for him by the American Watch Company. Amongst the contributors are mentioned the names of Mayor OPDYKE, Hon. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Esq., Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, U. S. District Attorney, Hon. E. C. COWDIN, Alderman OTTIWELL and WM. T. BLACK. The ceremony took place at the Fulton Hotel, corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue, and the presentation address was made by U. S. District-Attorney SMITH. Mr. THOMSON made a handsome reply, thanking his friends for the splendid gift, and the company then partook of a delicious supper which had been prepared. Speeches were subsequently made by Hons. CHARLES S. SPENCER, ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Alderman OTTIWELL, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, and others. Amongst the gentlemen present were Councilman THOMAS STEVENSON, JOHN J. TOWNSEND, WM. S. OPDYKE, AMOS S. CHAMBERLAIN, Captains SHARPE and BENNETT, of the Twenty-ninth and Seventh Precincts. The occasion passed off pleasantly to all concerned. The following is the inscription on the inner case of the watch: "Presented to JAMES M. THOMSON, by his friends, as a testimonial of their respect and regard for his honesty and integrity." New-York, Dec. 25, 1862."

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION—A MAN BURIED ALIVE.—About 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, a man, whose name is unknown, while intoxicated, accidentally fell into an excavation, about fifteen feet in depth, in front of No. 63 East Broadway. The man was soon discovered, and the Police, aided by some citizens, attempted to get him out; but the victim had by this time become too stupid or too cootrary to follow the advice given him by his would-be rescuers, and the consequence was that, owing to the crowd of persons gathered around the excavation, the earth gave way in a mass, and the man was buried alive. Great efforts were made to rescue him, but without success, and after working until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the Police suspended operations until daylight, owing to the danger attending a further search in the night-time. The body was recovered about 9 A. M. yesterday, and taken to the Seventh Precinct Station-house where it will be retained until to-day, when Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest. The deceased was of medium size, well dressed, and apparently about 28 years of age. Any further information concerning him may be obtained either at the Seventh Precinct Station-house or at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street.

A MAN WITH TWO WIVES.—JAMES H. SHEPPARD, *alias* J. H. Smith, was arrested on Wednesday by Officer CROFUT, upon the complaint of MARY ISABELLA NEALAS, of No. 257 Second-street, who charges SHEPPARD with the crime of bigamy. From the evidence adduced before Justice OSBORNE, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, it appears that the following are the facts of the case: On the 5th day of February, 1856, the accused was married to HARRIET REED, by Rev. Mr. OSBORNE, at his residence in Eighteenth-street. On the 16th of February, 1862, SHEPPARD was again married, by Rev. W. F. COLLINS, to the complainant, MARY J. NEALAS—his former wife at that time being living in this City. At the time the latter ceremony took place SHEPPARD gave his name as JAMES H. SMITH. The Justice committed SHEPPARD in default of $1,000 bail.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—About 7 o'clock this morning a fire originated in the attic of building No. 133 Grand-street, caused by some children setting fire to a bed with a match. The premises are occupied by ROSENA MYERS, (colored;) damage about $250. Insured for $400 in the Gebbardt Insurance Company. The building is damaged about $400. Insured. The grocery store underneath, owned by C. M. LANDWEHR, is damaged by water about $25. Insured for $1,000 in the North River Insurance Company.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—A boy, five years old, son of PATRICK MURRAY, residing at No. 232 Sixth-street, accidentally fell through a hole in the Pier foot of Seventh-street, and was drowned. The body was not recovered. PATRICK REGAN, aged 16 years, fell overboard from a boat at the foot of Jackson-street, and was drowned. The body was not recovered. JOHN LAWRENCE, an Irishman, aged 67 years, and lately residing at No. 143 First-avenue, while walking along the avenue fell down in an apoplectic fit and died in a few minutes. Coroner notified.

ARREST OF A SHIP'S CAPTAIN.—ROBERT OSBORN, captain of a ship lying in the North River, was arrested by officer BRADY, of the First Ward Police, charged with stealing $50 bill from WM. FOWLER, the colored cook and steward of the same vessel. Capt. OSBORN, it is alleged, took the money from FOWLER's pocket and refused to return it. OSBORN was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and held to bail in $500 to answer before the Court of Sessions.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—At about 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a German tailor, named HERAZ KAHNAN, residing at No. 200 West Thirty-second-street, attempted to commit an idiota by stabbing himself with a pair of shears. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. No cause was assigned for the rash act.

FIRE IN CHURCH STREET.—About 10 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the basement of building No. 168 Church-street, occupied by JAMES RAGAN. Loss about $50; no insurance. Cause of fire unknown. The building is damaged about $50.

LAW REPORTS.

The Shepherd Arson Case—The Court of Appeals Order the Prisoner Discharged.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before Full Bench.

The People vs. *James Shepherd.*—The Prisoner, James Shepherd, was tried in the Court of General Sessions for the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1857, for the offence of arson in the first degree, and was found guilty by the jury. The offence alleged in the indictment was charged to have been committed on the 9th day of June, 1857, and the dwelling-house burned was stated to have been the dwelling-house of one Christian Gever.

On the 21st day of December, 1857, judgment of death was pronounced upon the prisoner, and he was ordered to be executed on the 8th day of the ensuing February. His case was carried, by writ of error, to the General Term of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, for review, where the judgment of the Court of General Sessions was affirmed on the 11th day of June, 1859.

The prisoner's counsel contended before the Court of Appeals as follows:

This removal of the cause by writ of error was under the provisions of the third section of the act of April 12, 1855, (Laws of 1855, p. 618.)

First—The defendant cannot have judgment pronounced against him, on the conviction in this case. The offence charged in the indictment was committed in 1857. The Revised Statutes then provided that such should be punished with death; but, by the act of 1860, the punishment for arson, in the first degree, (if punishable at all,) is changed "to imprisonment in one of the State Prisons, and to be kept in confinement at hard labor, for his or her natural life." That said provision of the act of 1860 cannot be applied to the arson in the first degree, alleged to have been committed by Shepherd in 1857, as it changes the nature of the punishment. That said act, as far as relates to the offence found by the verdict of the jury, is *ex post facto*, and unconstitutional.

Second—That the Court cannot give judgment against the prisoner, under the ninth section of the act of April 14, 1860, because said section applied only to crimes committed *after* the passage thereof; and the Court cannot pronounce the judgment therein referred to upon a crime committed in June, 1857, said crime being arson in the first degree.

Third—That there is no punishment whatever prescribed by the act of April 14, 1860, for arson in the first degree, committed in June, 1857.

Fourth.—That the sentence of the prisoner to imprisonment at hard labor during his natural life, from and by the Court of General Sessions in April, 1861, was unauthorized by law,—first, because the ninth section of the act of April 14, 1860, and indeed the entire act, so far as the punishment of arson in the first degree is concerned, is applicable only to crimes committed *after* its passage, and is not retroactive in its language, and the Court cannot so construe it as to permit the punishment therein stated to be pronounced upon a crime committed in June, 1857, nearly three years before its passage, and which crime, at the time it was committed, was punished in a different method; second, because the act of April 14, 1860, so far as it creates a new punishment for the offence of arson in the first degree, different from what existed at the time the alleged offence of Shepherd was committed, and seeks to apply it to his case, is *ex post facto* in its operation, and, for that reason, unconstitutional and void.

Second—Where an act creating an offence, which was in force at the time of the finding of an indictment, is repealed before judgment is pronounced upon the offender, the previous proceedings are all discharged by the repeal, and cannot be proceeded upon afterwards, unless a special clause be inserted in the repealing act, authorizing it to be done.

Third—Where a defendant is indicted and convicted under a statute, for an offence, to which no penalty is annexed by the Legislature, the Court, on motion, will arrest the judgment, and discharge the prisoner from all further proceedings.

Fourth—Where a statute creates an offence, and prescribes a punishment or penalty, and the statute, or the penalty and punishment are subsequently repealed, the offence committed before such repeal and the proceedings thereupon are discharged, and cannot be proceeded on after, unless a special clause in the act of repeal enables the proceedings to be continued against previous offenders.

Fifth—Where an act, from its passage, repeals a former act which inflicts a punishment, and the repealing act imposes a new penalty on the same offence, an offence committed before the passing of the new act, but not tried until after, is not liable to punishment under either of the statutes.

Sixth—The prisoner having been tried and convicted for his alleged offence, in a Court of competent jurisdiction, upon a good indictment, and the Legislature having interposed to prevent the execution of the sentence by a repeal of the law, he cannot be again tried, and put in jeopardy a second time, for the same offence.

Seventh—The Act of the Legislature of April 17, 1861, which seeks to revive and make operative the punishment which the Revised Statutes prescribed for arson in the first degree at the time when James Shepherd is alleged to have committed his offense, is unconstitutional and void, and cannot have the effect the Legislature designed.

Eighth—If the Court should be of opinion that the prisoner is not subject to punishment, either under the revised statute, which existed at the time his alleged offence was committed, nor under the statute of 1860, the Court should arrest the judgment and discharge the prisoner from custody.

The Court now reversed the judgment below, and ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

Judges Selden and Alex. H. Bradley for prisoner; Nelson J. Waterbury for the people.

The James Divorce Case—Decree of Divorce Granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mary A. James vs. *Edwin James.*—The plaintiff brought her action against the defendant, who is a noted English lawyer, now practicing at the New-York Bar, to recover a divorce on the ground of alleged adultery. The case was referred in in the TIMES of Nov. 23 last. Mr. James, although understood to deny the charges in the complaint, did not defend the case, and it was referred, and now resulted in a judgment of divorce *a vinculo*.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Loeschigk et al. vs. *Bridge et al.*—Settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Boeuken vs. *Baeuken.*—Marriage annulled.

Heroy vs. *Gibson.*—Receiver appointed.

Before Justice Bosworth.

The Perrae and Brooks Paper Works vs. *Willett, Sheriff.*—Case and exceptions settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

Johnson vs. *Faster et al.*—Allowance of $275 granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 2, 1863.

$1,000	U.S.6s'81.C ex.Int	98	
32,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes		103⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		96¾
8,000	do		96¾
25,000	do		96⅞
70,000	U. S. D. N's		128⅝
700	do		128
50,000	Mo. Sl. 6s		60
40,000	do		61
20,000	do		62
5,000	do		62⅝
20,000	do		62½
10,000	do	b10	63
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		111
1,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83		110
5,000	Erie 4th M. Bds.		104
20,000	Erie 6th Mt. Bds.		99
4,000	Pac. R. 3d Mtg. in		62⅜
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8s, Old		113½
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M.		96
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.		105⅜
15,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.		67
1,000	La C. & Mill. L. G.		30
6,000	Chi. & N.W. As. Bd		67
35,000	Chi. & N.W. 2d M.		38⅜
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.		101
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.		87
5,000	Cl. & P. 4 M. ex div.		74
16,500	American Gold		123½
26,000	do		123⅝
25,000	do		123⅝
58	Hanover Bk. ex. div.		85
5	B'k of Com.		84⅞
5	Del. & H. Un. Co.		119⅝
45	do		119
120	Penn. Coal Co.		120
10	do		120½
20	do		120⅝
700	Cumb. Coal Pref.		15
150	do		14⅜
40	do		14⅝
75	Pacific Mail S. Co.		126⅛
150	do		126⅝
50	do	s10	126⅝
50	do		126⅞
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		107⅜
250	do		107⅜
40	do		107
50	do	s3	107⅛
1200	Erie Railway		66
400	do		66⅛
900	do		66¼
200	do	015	66⅜
200	do	s10	66⅝
100	do	b15	66⅜
200	Erie R. Pref.	b30	99
200	do		99
1100	Harlem Railroad		29⅜
300	do	b10	29⅝
10	Al. & T. H. 2d Pref.		60⅜
200	do		60⅝
100	do	b30	61
5	Cl. Col. and Cin. R.		117
560	Hnd. Riv. R.		82
50	do	s30	82½
100	do		82⅝
50	do	b30	82⅞
320	do		82⅞
100	do		82¾
300	do	b30	83
300	do		83
1150	do	b30	83⅛
500	Harlem R. Pref.	b30	60
200	do	b60	60
200	do	b30	59½
500	do	b30	59½
100	Reading Railroad		78
100	do		78⅛
100	Michigan Central R.		92
300	do		92
8	do		91⅞
300	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		48
100	do		45⅞
300	do		45⅝
100	do		46⅜
200	M. S. & N. I. Gt'd St.		86¾
150	Illinois C. R. Scrip.		85
600	do		82
100	do	s10	82
1200	Clev. & Pittsb. R.		60
200	do		59⅞
600	do		59
200	do		58⅞
750	do		58
200	do	s60	57⅜
400	do		58
200	do	b30	58⅜
50	Gal. & Chic. R.		83¾
400	do		84
150	do	b15	84
40	do		83½
300	Clev. & Tol. R.		78
200	do	b30	78
200	do		77⅞
200	do	s30	77⅞
200	do		77¾
950	do		77⅝
200	do		77¾
100	do	b30	77⅜
100	do	s60	77
500	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.		84
500	do		84⅜
100	do		84⅛
200	do	b30	84⅜
100	do	b30	84⅝
100	Chicago Bur. & Q. R.		91
200	do		91
100	do	b10	91
100	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.		35
300	do		36

SECOND BOARD.

$35,000	U.S.6s'81. Cou.		98⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.		97½
2,000	U. S. 5s '74. Cou. ex int.		89¾
64,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes		102½
50,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		96⅞
10,000	U. S. D. N's		129⅜
100,000	do		129⅜
1,000	do		130
2,000	do		129⅝
85,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		60
10,000	Mo. State 6s		65
5,000	do		64⅜
5,000	do		64⅛
35,000	do		64
10,000	do		63¾
50,000	do		63
5,000	do	b30	63⅛
20,000	do	b10	63
10,000	do		62⅝
2,000	do		62⅜
10,000	Cal. St. 7s, ex. int		115
10,000	Louisiana St. 6s		66
5,000	Erie 6th Mt. Bds.		99⅝
4,000	Gosh. Branch B.		105
25,000	Mich. So. S. F.		106
5,000	C. & N. W. Ass. bs.		66
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.		87½
5,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.		101
5,000	do		101½
20	Del. & Had. C. Co.		119
127	do		119⅜
5,000	Pac. R. W. & C. 2d M.		71¾
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.		38⅝
15,000	Amer. Gold		123⅝
50,000	do	b30	123⅝
25,000	do		123⅝
50	Pac. M. Steam Co.		126⅜
20	do		126⅝
5	do		127
100	do		126⅞
1000	Cumb. Coal Pref.		15
200	do		15
1100	do	b30	15
100	Canton Company		17
300	N. Y. Cen. R.		108
100	do	s50	108
150	do		108⅛
900	Erie Railway		67⅜
1000	do		67⅜
20	Erie R. Pref.		99
500	do		98⅞
100	Hudson R.	s30	83½
100	do		83⅝
300	do		83¼
200	Harlem R.		29⅞
1000	do		29⅝
200	do		29¼
100	do	b30	29⅝
50	do		29
1200	Harlem R. Pref.		59
100	do		58⅝
200	Reading R.	b30	78
1500	M. S. & N. I. R.		45⅞
400	do		45⅞
200	do	b30	46⅛
600	do		46
300	M. So. & N. I. G. S.		87
100	do		87
100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	s60	57⅜
600	do		58⅜
200	do	s60	58
950	do		59
500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.		83
500	do	s10	83⅝
300	Galena & Chi. R.		84
200	do		84⅜
114	Clev. & Tol. R.		78
100	do		78⅛
200	do	s10	78⅜
400	do		78
200	do		77⅞
50	do		78
50	do		78⅛
50	do		78⅜
100	Chic. & R. I. R.		84⅛
200	do		84⅜
600	do		84
200	Chicago Bur. & Q. R.		91
100	Mil. & P. du C. & Iowa R.		32½
200	Clev. & P. R.		86
100	Cleveland & Pittsburgh R.		86
100	Canton Company		38½
100	do		38
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30	107⅝
100	do		107⅝
100	Harlem R.		29
100	do		29⅛
100	Harlem R. Pref.		59
100	Reading R.		78
100	Mich. Cen. R.		92
100	do	b30	92
100	do	b30	92⅜
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		45⅞
100	do		45⅞
100	do		46
100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.		87
100	do		87
100	do		87⅛
100	Clev. & Pittsburgh R.		58
100	do		58⅛
100	do		58
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.		83
100	do		83⅛
100	Galena & Chi. R.		84
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		78
100	do		78
100	do		78
100	do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Fairy Circle—In and out of Place—Barney the Baron.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondetta; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—A Bachelor of Arts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Lucretia Borgia.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Jewess of Frankfort; or, The Vision of Fate, afternoon and evening; Dsiabago's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 662 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

IRVING HALL—Philharmonic Society.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Code des Femmes—Le Serment d'Horace.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Jean de Paris.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Emancipatiou Proclamation of Presidant Lincoln was givan to tha world on the 1st inst., and has probably been already perused by tha great majority of readers in the loyal States. It declares the treedom of all slaves in those portions of tha country now in armed rebellion against the Government. Those portions comprise the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Flarida, Georgia, Sonth Carolina, North Carolioa snd Virginia, excepting thase parts of Virginia and Louisiana whlch are under Government control. He enjoins upon the persona thus declared free to abstain from ell vinlence, except in necessary self-defence, and further declares that snch peraons, of suitable condition, will ne received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, man ves sels, etc.

The great battle at Murfreesboro, the preliminaries of which were noted in Thursday's Times, commenced in earnest on Wednesday. The fighting appears to have been terrible. At 2 o'clock P. M., Gen. Thomas had broken the rebel centre, and our whole lioe was immediatcly advanced under the personal supervision of Gen. Rosecrans—the artillery, under Geo. Negley, meantime, still playing with fearful effect upon the broken ranks of the enemy. Gen. Cruttenden's laft wing had taken the intrenchmenta at Murfreesboro. On our side Geos. Stanley, Rosseau and Palmer had been wounded, while on the rebel side Gens. Cheatham and Rains had been killed. This was the latest bulletin we had received up to 1 o'clock this morning, though the telegraph line was working to Nashville, and it was understood that the battle was renewed yesterday morning. We hope to obtaiu a knowledge of the result before going to press.

Not the least important of the oewa from the West, this morning, relates to the defeat of John Morgan, the guerrilla. During his last raid into Kentucky he has been met at various points by our forces, and has almost invariably been worsted. The most decisive defeat he has suffered, however, was at the hands of Col. Hoskins, of the Twelfth Kentucky Regiment, commanding the National forces at Lebanon. He attacked Morgan, on Thursday, south of the Columbia road, killed and wounded several of his men, and captured sixty, together with their caissons, ammunition, wagons and provisions. Gen. Boyle telegraphs from headquarters, in Louisville, that Morgan has dearly for all the damage he has done this time.

Gen. Wright, commanding the Department of the Ohio, has notified the War Department of the successful expeditions against the guerrillas—one into Campbell County, Tenn., in which a camp of rebels 350 strong was completely broken up; and the other into the eastern part of Powell County, Ky., in which a large band of guerrillas, with supplies for Humphrey Marshall's army, were surprised and routed.

From the Army of the Potomac we have no news of special importance. The rebel Stuart, it is reported, has succeeded in making his way back across the Rappahannock, somewhere in the vicinity of Warrenton. Several contrabands came into camp yesterday, and were received in accordance with the terms of the President's Proclamation.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived at this port on Thursday, bringing Gen. Butler and Staff, and advices from New-Orleans to the 24th ult. The steamer *George Washington* arrived last evening from the same port, with advices to the 25th—one day later. Our correspondence gives full details of the news, which is of much interest. Gen. Butler, before he left New-Orleans, issued an address to the people of the city, and Gen. Banks had issued another proclamation—both of which documents will he fonnd in our columns this morning. Some symptoms of disorder had appeared in the city after the change in command was effected, but all such tendencies weas promptly checked by ordera from Gen. Banks. An order had been lasned for freeing certain State prisoners confined in the forts and elsewhere, conditioned on their taking the oath of allegiance. Another order directed the reopening of the churches, under certain restrictions. Nothing of moment had been heard from Vicksburgh or Port Hudson, and nothing had transpired as to Gen. Banks' intended movements. It is intimated, howeves, that he has marked out a campaign, making Baton Rouge his base of operations.

Thos. O. Moore, the rebel Govarnor of Louisiana, issued a proclamation calling a special session of tha General Assembly of tha State for December 15 at Opelousas, "to consider and provida for the exigencies of public defenca, and such other matters of special or general interest as may deserve legislation."

Rebel newspapers received in New-Orleans give us some interesting iteme of news. Jeff. Davis was in Jackson, Miss., on Dec. 18. At Chattanooga, bets were freely offered by one or two who claimed to be posted, that the rebels would be in Nashville before New-Yesr's. Gen. Pemberton denies emphatically that he ever delivered snch a speech as that recently attributed to him, in which he declared that if England attempted to interfere in our difficulties, the South would unite with the North in an effort to whip her. Col. L. M. Lamar, of tha Eighth Georgia, and brother of Col. L. L. C. Lamar, is to make a visit to Europe for his health. As late as Nov. 30, very few families had returned to Wilmington, N. C., and the city looked gloomy. Gen. Whiting had declared that he would burn the city if he found that he could not hold it.

A society of free persons of color, desirous of emigrating to Florida, has been organized in New-Orleans, with W. C. Johnson as Presidsnt. Gov. Shepley indorses the objects of tha association as judicious and laudable.

The Memphis *Argus*, of the 27th ult., says that a gentleman who reached that city—only five days out from Little Rock—on the 26th, states that on the day of his departnre from the Arkansas Capital intelligence was received of another severe battle between Gens. Blunt and Hindman, in tha northwestern portion of the State. Gen. Hindman had sent a dispatch to Little Rock, announcing that he had driven the enemy fifty miles back, and that as soon as the Federals had finished burying the dead the battle would be renewed. It was nnderstood that Hindman subsequently admitted that he did fall hack some fifty miles, but the reason allegad is that he was that distance from his supplies. This nnquestionshly has rafcrenca to the terrible dsfeat of tha rebels in the battle of Prairie Grove.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, is said to have urged the Government to mount fifty regiments of infantry, to carry no sabres, and to retain their muskats or rifles and bayonets, using their horses for rapid marching. He insists that in this way only can our communicstions be protected, and such roving bands as Morgan's be driven out of the conntry. Morgan's men carry but few sabres, fight on foot, and have their horses for marching.

Col. Tyler, First Connecticut, has been suddenly ordered to rejoin his regiment. This looks as if Gen. Burnside was about to make a move.

The Washington *Star* of Wednesday has this curious paragraph: "We hear a story alleging that President Lincoln was last night shot at, while riding, and his coachman wounded. There is no truth whatever in either hrsoch of the roorback."

The inauguration nf Gov. Seymour took placa in the Assembly Chamber in Albany, on Thursday, the ceremonies commencing at 11 A. M., in the presence of a large assemblaga. After the oath had been administered to the new Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Ex-Gov. Morgan made a farewell address, in which he gave a synoptical view of the condition of tha State finsnces, which he leaves in the most gratifying condition. Gov. Seymour, in his Inaugural Address, expressed his determioation to support the National and State Constitutions. While knowing that his position gave him little control over National affairs, he yet ventured to trust that before the end of his term of service the country would be again quiet, glorious aod united, as it once was.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Buole presented a resolution to donata $1,500 to the Woman's Prison Association and Isaac T. Hopper Home—a report upon a petition for which had been inadvertently omitted by the Finance Committee, and asked a unanimous adoption of it, stating that he desired that the Common Council would, for the first time do, in this case, what was common in legislative bodies, permit the unanimous adoption of the paper to answar the requirement of the law about laying over two days, the delay being intended only to afford time for consideration in cases where objection to tha immediate passage of a paper was raised. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The ordinances to donate $50,000 to the Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, towsrd the construction of a new asylum building, and to issue change notes, were taken up separately, and passed over the Mayor's vetoes, the former unanimously, and the latter by 13 to 2. The resolutions relating to the Sixth-avenue Railroad, from the other Board, were laid over. The Board adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The resolntion to donate $1,500 to the Woman's Prison Association and Isaac T. Hopper Home, was unanimously adopted after Mr. Buole had repeated to them the explanation of the matter which he had made in the other Board, permission for him to make the explanation being unanimously granted on the motion of Mr. Baaney. The Railway Committee report in favor of having the Corporation Counsel take proceedings against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, to recover license fees for cars that have been run without licenses, and directing the Street Commissioner to take up the tracks which the Company have put down without municipal authority, was taken up and adopted. The resolution to procure a portrait of Gen. McClellan was lost for want of a constitutional vote. The Board adjourned till 10½ o'clock this morning.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, resolutions were adopted affirming the previous action of the Chamber in favor of a coinage department to be attached to the Assay Office in this City. The ravages of the pirate *Alabama* were discussed, and the conduct of the British Government in fitting out such vessels to prey upon our commerce was severely commented upon. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, looking to some action on the part of the Government to put a stop to these unwarrantable acts of the English Government, and a special committee was appointed to consider and report upon the subject at the next meeting.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, a large fire occurred near the corner of Fulton and Gold streets, which destroyed property to the amount of over $250,000. It broke out in the Government cracker bakery of John T. Wilson, and extending to the adjoining buildings, the fire soon consumed all that was combustible of six buildings on Fulton-street, two on Gold, and one on Beakman. Several others were more or less injured.

The colored people of Brooklyn held a grand jubilee at the Bridge-atrect M. E. Church last night. Addresses were made by Rev. J. H. Gloster, of Brooklyn; Wm. Wells Brown, of Boston, (colored;) Theodore Tilton, Esq., and Rev. R. Hatfield, of New-York. The whole affair passed off very satisfactorily, not only to the colored portion of the auditory, but to the whites, large numbers of whom were present.

The funeral of Major George W. Pettigrew, an officer of the Confederate army, who was wounded and captured at the battle of Fredericksburgh, and died in the Patent Office Hospital on Monday night, took place on Tuesday afternoon from Masonic Hall, corner of Ninth and D streets, and was attended by a large number of persons, including many ladies. His remains were deposited in the Congressional Cemetery, in a lot belonging to the Grand Lodge. On the day before his death, when all hope of his recovery had fled, he made a will bequeathing his property to his family, and also divulged the fact that he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He further expressed a desire that his remains should be interred with the customary honors of the Order. His dying requests were humanely and faithfully complied with.

At a meeting of the citizens of Leavenworth, Kansas, on the evening of Dec. 27, resolutions were unanimously adopted urging the President to promote Brig.-Gen. J. G. Blunt to a Major-Generalship.

Gen. Grant has issued an order for all Israelites in his department to leave. Consequently, there has been a general stampede. The order has been enforced in Paducah, causing great indignation among the Hebrew merchants.

The Directors of nearly all the City Banks in Philadelphia, as well as some of the public institutions, gave their clerks a New-Year's present in the shape of a percentage on their salaries.

No money has yet been received by the Collectors of the fishing towns in Massachusetts and Maine from the Secretary of the Treasury, for the settlement of the Cod Fishing Bounties, and it is thought that they will not be paid at present, as Government has now urgent need of all the money it can raise for the payment of its soldiers and other war expenditures.

A meeting of officers from railroad, insurance, bank and manufacturing corporations, was held on Wednesday at the Boston Clearing-house. Andrew T. Hall, President of the Tremont Bank, was chosen Chairman, and Horace Williams, Treasurer of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, Secretary. On motion it was voted, as the opinion of the meeting, that in all transfers of stock, the Excise stamp upon the certificates should be paid for by the purchaser.

The Court of Appeals have reversed the judgment under which James Shepherd was sentenced to State Prison for life, upon a conviction for arson committed on the 9th of June, 1857. The case is one of considerable criminal interest, and a report of it will be found in the law column. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Barnard, Mrs. Mary A. James has obtained a judgment of divorce, *a vinculo*, against her husband, Edwin James, Esq., late of the English Bar.

The Stock Exchange was very much excited yesterday and prices advanced quite generally, including Government Securities. Gold rose to 134¾; Exchange to 147½.

Breadstuffs and Cotton were more active and were dearer yesterday. Provisions were moderately dealt in, at essentially unaltered rates. Hay, Hops, and Whisky were in fair demand, the latter article at advanced prices. The Dry Goods market was decidedly brisker, and firmer for Domestic Cottons, which, during the past week, buyers purchased liberally, partly in speculation. The freight engagements were more extensive. Other branches of business presented no really new feature.

The President's Proclamation.

President Lincoln's proclamation, which we publish this morning, marks an era in the history, not only of this war, but of this country and the world. It is not necessary to assume that it will set free instantly the enslaved blacks of the South, in order to ascribe to it the greatest and most permanent importance. Whatever may be its immediate results, it changes entirely the relations of the National Government to the institution of Slavery. Hitherto Slavery has been under the protection of the Government; henceforth it is under its han. The power of the Army and Navy, hitherto employed in hunting and returning to bondage the fugitive from service, are to be employed in maintaining his freedom whenever and wherever he may choose to assert it. This change of attitude is itself a revolution.

President Lincoln takes care, hy great precision in his language, to define the basis on which this action rests. He issues the Proclamation "as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion." While he sincerely believes it to be an "act of justice warranted by the Constitution," he issues it "upon military necessity." In our judgment it is only upon that ground and for that purpose that he has any right to issue it at all. In his civil capacity as President, he has not the faintest shadow of authority to decree the emancipation of a single slave, either as an "act of justice" or for any other purpose whatever. As Commander-in-Chief of the army he has undoubtedly the right *to deprive the rebels of the aid of their slaves*,—just as he has the right to take their horses, and to arrest all persons who may be giving them aid and comfort,—"as a war measure" and upon grounds of military necessity.

It may seem at first sight a matter of small importance in what capacity the act is done. But its validity may, in the end, depend upon that very point. Sooner or later his action in this matter will come up for reviewal before the Supreme Court; and it is a matter of the utmost importance to the President, to the slaves, and to the country, that it should come in a form to be sustained. It must be a legal and a constitutional act, in form as well as in substance. We wish that for this reason the President had given it the form of a *Military Order*,—addressed to his subordinate Generals, enjoining upon them specific acts in the performance of their military duties,—instead of a Proclamation addressed to the world at large, and embodying declarations and averments instead of commands.

What effect the Proclamation will have remains to be seen. We do not think that it will at once set free any considerable number of slaves beyond the actual and effective jurisdiction of our armies. It will lead to no immediate insurrections, and involve no massacres, except such as the rebels in the blindness of their wrath may themselves set on foot. The slaves have no arms, are without organization, and in dread of the armed and watchful whites. Besides, they evince no disposition to fight for themselves so long as they see that we are fighting for them. They understand, beyond all question, that the tendency of this war is to give them freedom, and that the Union armies, whatever may be their motive, are actually and practically fighting for their liberty. If the war should suddenly end,—if they should see the fighting stop, and the Constitution which protects Slavery restored to full vigor in the Slave States, their disappointment would vent itself in the wrathful explosion of insurrection and violence. But so long as the war continues, we look for nothing of that kind. Whenever our armies reach their immediate vicinity, they will doubtless assert their freedom, and call upon us to "recognize and maintain" it. Until then, they will work for their masters and wait for deliverance.

President Lincoln "recommends" the enfranchised slaves, "in all cases, when allowed, to labor faithfully for reasonable wages." That great question, before the end is reached, will demand other treatment than this. If the President supposes that millions of men, who never made a bargain in their lives, who were never consulted on any subject affecting their own interest, who never made provision for their own support, or had the slightest charge connected with the maintenance of wives or children, and who have worked all their lives under the pressure of force and fear, can pass suddenly to the condition of free men,—recognizing at once all its responsibilities and performing all its duties,—he must believe that the age of miracles is not yet past. If the Proclamation makes the slaves actually free, there will come the further duty of making them work. That the whole negro race is to remain idle if it should *choose* so to do, being free, no one can seriously propose. If the slaves choose to "labor faithfully for reasonable wages"—very well:—they will establish their claim to freedom by the highest of titles, the ability to use and enjoy it. But if they do not, they must be compelled to do it,—not by brute force, nor by being owned like cattle, and denied every human right, but by just and equal *laws*,—such laws as in every community control and forbid vagrancy, mendicancy and all the shapes by which idle vagabondage preys upon industry and thrift.

But all this opens a vast and most difficult subject, with which we do not propose now to deal. In time, however, it will challenge universal attention, and demand for the solution of the problems which it involves the ablest and most patient statesmanship of the land.

Gen. Butler's Farewell.

Gen. Butler's farewell address to the people of New-Orleans will command general attention. It is brief, forcible and patriotic. It breathes the spirit of conscious rectitude of purpose, and of substantial and triumphant success. By reference to results, Gen. Butler vindicates the general tenor of his rule, and no one who has followed carefully and dispassionately the history of his administration will question the truth of his claims.

It is quite natural that Gen. Butler should feel stung by the insults of the British Press. Nothing in the history of public injustice surpasses the reckless and savage ferocity with which he has been steadily assailed by the organs of British opinion. The *Saturday Review*, being the most pretentious and aristocratic of the tribe, has taken the lead in the coarseness and vehemence of its billingsgate, as well as in the ostentatious contempt for truth by which the whole crusade has been characterized. The *Times* has managed, as it always does, to make itself conspicuous in the onset, and the *Post*, *Herald* and lesser lights have been content, as usual, with echoing the howl which raged in the upper air. Gen. Butler's famous "woman order" (No. 28) was the first provocative for all this abuse; and we are free to confess that its language was so far equivocal as to give natural occasion to the misconstructions put upon it. But the British Press persisted in these misrepresentations long after the General's disclaimer had removed all excuse for them,—long after the *practical* working of the order had stamped them with injustice and falsehood. They insisted that the order was intended to hand over every woman who should insult the National uniform, to the brutal license of the soldiers wearing it. And they assert, even to this day, that this has been its effect, in spite of the fact that not a solitary instance of the kind has occurred, and that Gen. Butler proclaimed his determination to punish, with the utmost severity, every instance of insult that might occur. And whatever Gen. Butler has done has been interpreted by the British Press in the light of their false construction of this order. John Bull has behaved, in this whole business, like a bull-dog—coarse, irrational, savage, utterly brutal by instinct, and careless of everything but the indulgence of his own ferocity. It is quite natural that Gen. Butler should feel like kicking him; and he does so very effectually (though perhaps with questionable taste) in the few sentences, contrasting the mildness of his own rule with the savage brutalities in which, at various periods of British history, English Generals and the English people have indulged.

Gen. Butler's administration has, on the whole, been a decided success—the most decided and the most brilliant success of the war. He had to deal with the worst passions of the worst populace that ever cursed a great city. New-Orleans in its best estate has always been a disorderly, hardly-governed and unruly town. It was the metropolis of the gilded barbarism,—the bowie-knife civilization of the South; and in the most peaceful times life was probably less secure and crime less restrained there than in any other city of the world. But when secession had made its reckless and triumphant mob absolutely drunk with license, there seemed to be an end of all restraint; passion, backed by craft and intensified by the bitterest hatred of national rule, asserted its complete ascendancy. It was with this volcano of rage and lust that Gen. Butler had to deal. He dealt with it sternly, but successfully. And the event proves that he has restored order, peace and quiet to the place with not one-tenth of the loss of life, and with ten times the success that would have attended a milder and less resolute rule.

Gen. Butler exhorts the people of New-Orleans to return to their allegiance to the Government of the United States. His words are full of justice and of sound sense. They ought to be heard and heeded. But whether they are or not, Gen. Butler has won for himself a high place among the marked characters of this eventful epoch.

Missouri as a Free State.—The prompt organization of the Missouri Legislature by the election of unconditional emancipationists to all offices, settles the question absolutely as to the early abolition of Slavery in the State. The mode will be rapid, not slow; for it is to be observed that there is no party, and no public men or newspapers in Missouri, that now oppose emancipation. Gov. Gamble, who may be taken as a fair representative of the extreme conservative element, declares in his message that he has long been convinced that the State of Missouri would be benefited by the substitution of free for slave labor. But he suggests a gradual emancipation, on the plan of declaring free all children of slave parents born after a year far in the future.

This slow death of Slavery does not suit the earnest Emancipationists of the State; and in the organization of the Legislature, the Moderates, who incline to Gov. Gamble's views, were beaten by majorities so very decided as to leave no room for doubt how the legislation will go. Gov. Gamble may veto a radical emancipation measure, but a veto, under the Missouri State Constitution, is of little consequence. A bare majority in the two assemblies is sufficient to override it.

Not until Missouri is a Free State will it enter upon its true career of greatness. It owes now a public debt of $27,000,000, which is selling at fifty cents on the dollar, and dear at that. Emancipation will bring the bonds of the State to par at an early day, and make $27,000,000 for the State's creditors, now good as lost. If Missouri shall at the same time get $20,000,000 from the National Government for her slaves, emancipation will be as profitable to her as to her creditors. What Wall-street thinks of emancipation may be inferred from the fact that Missouri State Stocks advanced from ten to fourteen per cent. yesterday.

The State and the Union.

Gov. Seymour was inaugurated yesterday. Aside from the general public interest belonging to the occasion, his political friends gathered in unusual numbers and gave special brilliancy to the ceremony. His inaugural address, as well as the words of welcome addressed to him by Gov. Morgan, will be found in another column.

We deprecated the election of Gov. Seymour, not on account of any distrust of his personal loyalty, and still less of any objection to his personal character, but on account of the relations of the party which nominated him to the General Government. At a time when we were struggling for the nation's life, it seemed to us desirable that the Government should have the hearty and undivided support of all our people. Gov. Seymour was not nominated on such a basis. He was put forward as the special representative of the party of *discontent*. He became the candidate of the men whose predominant sentiment is that of dislike to our own Government,—hatred of the rebellion being a secondary and subordinate passion. They demanded the interposition of *State* authority to correct abuses, check excesses, and retard the energies of the General Government; and on this basis Gov. Seymour became their candidate and was elected.

His inaugural address, and especially his hasty action in regard to the Police Commissioners, indicate a disposition on his part to serve, with over-zealous fidelity, the ultraists of the party which put him in power. He seems to have become a convert to the doctrine of State Rights in its extremest and most ultra form. The emergencies of the nation are of secondary consequence;—his first duty is to assert the paramount sovereignty of the State of New-York.

We speak of these only as indications of his policy—not infallible by any means. We trust they will not be sustained by his subsequent acts. Our people unquestionably desire to preserve and protect the personal rights of all our citizens. But their first desire is to preserve the life of the nation; and if Gov. Seymour believes that they are ready to subordinate this to any other purpose whatever, he will have occasion to correct his estimate of their character and patriotism.

His proceedings against the Police Commissioners are open to the suspicion of being a partisan trick. If a vacancy occurs in that office during the session of the Legislature, he can only fill it by consent of the Senate. If it occurs while the Legislature is not in session, he fills it by his own appointment. It has been alleged that his purpose in commencing these proceedings is to create a vacancy before Tuesday next, when the Legislature meets. We shall not give full credence to these imputations upon Gov. Seymour's character until events compel us to do so. The trick ascribed to him is quite worthy of some of the men who assume to be his special advisers; but we know of nothing in his past history which should render him open to the suspicion of becoming their tool.

The Battle in Tennessee.

The last day of the old year went out in quiet all over the great theatre of military operations excepting in Middle Tennessee. But there, on that day, one of the greatest, and we judge it will prove to be the very greatest battle yet known in the Southwest, was fought. The only other Southwestern battle that equals it in the magnitude of the forces engaged, was the battle of Pittsburgh Landing—and that only on the second day, after the arrival of Buell's column. The army of Gen. Rosecrans comprises the greater part of the magnificent force so long drilled and manœuvred by Gen. Buell in Kentucky and Tennessee, and which was transferred to Gen. Rosecrans after Buell had failed, in Northern Kentucky, to destroy with it the same rebel army which it has now again met near Murfreesboro. The opposing rebel force is, next to the army at Fredericksburgh, the largest rebel army in the South. It was recently reviewed by Jeff. Davis; and in the account of the review published in the Chattanooga *Rebel*, the columns of Polk, Bragg, Hardee, Breckinridge, Cheatham and others were mentioned as being present. The whole, we believe, was under the immediate command of Gen. Bragg, who handled the same army during the campaign in Kentucky. For, although Gen. Joseph Johnston is the Commander of the Department, it was said when he took command that he was only to be a sort of closet strategist or Generalissimo, and not to lead in the field. We judge it would be a fair estimate to put each of the armies at at least eighty thousand men.

It was on Friday of last week that Rosecrans moved out from Nashville to attack the rebel army. By next day, he was in the vicinity of Murfreesboro' and had some sharp skirmishing. He remained quiet on Sunday, but on Monday morning, his army, divided into three bodies, moved by different roads upon the enemy's position. On Tuesday he occupied the city, the rebels retiring some distance South, though not, we judge, as far as Tullahoma, as is asserted in one of the dispatches. He came up with the enemy's main body on Wednesday, and gave it battle.

Concerning the engagement of that day, we have a dispatch from Gen. Boyle, which comes from Murfreesboro on New-Year's Day, asserting that the battle had been a terrible one, and that the losses were reported to be enormous, but that things looked favorable for us at noon. Another dispatch, dated on the afternoon of the battle, said that the enemy had been driven a mile, that his intrenchments were in our hands, and that we were then advancing our whole line. But the reports are as yet extremely meagre and unsatisfactory, and for what we know of the further progress of operations, we shall have to refer our readers to the telegraphic columns, where will be found everything received up to the moment of going to press.

Gov. Kossuth.—Two nephews of the distinguished Hungarian, Gov. Kossuth, who have been serving in the Army of Italy for the last two years, have just arrived in this City—intending to offer their services in any capacity to the Government of the United States in its contest with the rebellion. They are sons of Madame Zulaoski, whose decease a year ago was noticed generally by the Press. A son of Madame Ruttkai, another sister of the Ex-Governor, has also entered our service. We are glad to learn, by the most recent arrivals, that the rumors of Gov. Kossuth's ill health were without foundation. He is in excellent health and spirits.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Inauguration of Gov. Seymour.

Gov. Morgan's Farewell Address and Gov. Seymour's Inaugural.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1863.

The inauguration of Gov. Seymour took place in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol to-day at 11 o'clock, in presence of a large and distinguished assemblage. Many of the Seymour Clubs, and other Democratic organizations from different parts of the State, were represented, and a number of the leading representatives of the party were present. The crowd filled the Chamber and the rotunda of the Capitol, and covered the park in front of the building. Among the delegated bodies in attendance was a committee from the Young Men's Democratic Union Association, of New-York City, consisting of Messrs. William E. Frost, M. L. Harris, William C. Rhodes, Benjamin Rae, Daniel Young, R. B. Bradford, J. D. Hunt, Gideon J. Tucker and John McKeon. So large a gathering has not been witnessed at the inauguration of a Governor of this State for many years.

The oath of office was administered to Gov. Seymour and Lieut.-Gov. Jones by Secretary of State Ballard, and when the requirements of the Constitution had been complied with, Gov. Morgan, who appeared at the Speaker's desk in company with Gov. Seymour, spoke as follows:

GOV. MORGAN'S ADDRESS.

Gov. Seymour—The oath you have just taken fulfills the requirements of the Constitution and laws and again formally invests you with the high office of Governor of the State of New-York. As such I now greet you, and tender to your Administration all the support which a private citizen can give.

Confiding in your ability and patriotism, the people of this, your native State, have called you to the discharge of duties second only in importance to those of the Chief Magistracy of the United States.

A change of Administration here has never taken place at a period so crowded with vital events as now. Fortunately the duties are not new to you, and though of the gravest character and of the most perplexing nature, yet in their conscientious discharge you will have the approbation of all good men. Herein will be your reward.

In closing an administration of four years' duration, in the midst of a civil war, in which I have found it necessary to assume more than ordinary responsibilities, I should have felt a satisfaction in speaking in detail, especially in reference to military affairs, but as usage has not sanctioned this, the chiefs of the several Staff Departments have been directed to make full reports for use. To these I refer for specific information as to the part New-York has borne in the war.

As, however, you will be scrupulously careful in relation to whatever concerns the honor or the interest of the State, I know it will be gratifying for you to be assured that its credit never stood higher; that its funded debt is rapidly diminishing; that its principal and interest have been promptly paid in coin; that the public funds are adequate for every proper demand on them; that the surplus revenues of the canals have increased from $900,000 in 1858, to $4,000,000 in 1862, and that taxation may be largely reduced the present year, and this when scarcely less than a quarter of a million of our people are voluntarily engaged in the military service of the country. Of such a State, and with such a record, we may well be proud. Would that I could speak thus encouragingly of National affairs; but we may not anticipate immediate peace. Millions of people, aroused by imaginary wrongs to fierce passion, cannot at once return to reason. Their resentments must have time to cool, and the delusion under which they act to be dissipated. But the day must surely come when the people of the South will again own the same sovereignty, honor the same laws, and fight under the same flag. At present, we must use the sword; it cannot be sheathed until those in rebellion shall lay down their arms, and the Constitution and the laws have uniform sway.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

Gov. Seymour thanked Gov. Morgan for the kind expression of his good wishes, and congratulated him on the able close of his administration.

Gov. Seymour then said:

"I have solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States with all its grants, restrictions and guarantees, and I shall support it.

I have also sworn to support the Constitution of the State of New-York, with all its powers and rights, and I shall uphold it.

I have sworn to support the duties of the office of Governor of the State, and with your aid they shall be faithfully performed.

These constitutions and laws are meant for the guidance of our official conduct, and for your protection and welfare.

The first law recorded for my observance is that declaring that "it shall be the duty of the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State."

The next strict injunction of the Constitution is, that the Governor shall take care that the laws "are faithfully executed," and so help me God, they shall be.

He would not dwell, on the present occasion, on our National affairs,

Our position as a State has been happily alluded to by my predecessor. My views on the subject will be laid before the Legislature. While knowing that his position gave him but little control over national affairs, he (Seymour) yet ventured to trust that before the end of his term of service the country would be again great, glorious, and united, as it once was.

Amusements.

German Opera.—The charming opera, "John of Paris"—received so favorably on the occasion of its production—will be repeated to-night—the 66th of Mr. Anschutz's season. It is admirably given in all respects, and displays the best capabilities of the company.

Irving Hall.—The splendid military band of the Twenty-second Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Helmsmuller, will give its second concert to-night, assisted by several well-known artists.

Mr. Mason Jones on Garibaldi, To-night.—At the Academy of Music this evening, Mr. Mason Jones delivers an oration on Garibaldi, in which he will detail his reminiscences of four months' sojourn with Garibaldi in Italy. Mr. Jones accompanied the Italian patriot from Sicily, and with him entered Naples. Hence his recital of Garibaldi's many peculiar interest.

EMANCIPATION.

President Lincoln's Proclamation.

The Slaves in Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina Declared to be Free.

Parts of Louisiana and Virginia Excepted.

The Negroes to be Received into the Armed Service of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America—a Proclamation:

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States containing among other things the following, to wit:

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall there be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth, and *forever free*; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authority thereof will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any effort they may make for their actual freedom. That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by Proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by Members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above-mentioned order, and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

ARKANSAS, TEXAS, LOUISIANA—except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plequemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New-Orleans—MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA and VIRGINIA—except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And, by virture of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do aver and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward, shall be FREE, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And, upon this—sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution—upon military necessity—I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seven.

[SEAL.] (Signed) ARRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 2.

This route will be opened for through travel and freight by Tuesday next, the 6th inst. Gens. SCHENCK and KELLY are confident that their forces will be able, without difficulty, to protect the road permanently. The telegraph line is already re-established its entire length from Baltimore to Wheeling and Parkersburgh, and the maintaining of this great thoroughfare undisturbed will be of incalculable advantage to Government and commercial interests.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of General Butler and Staff.

His Views on the Conduct of the War.

The West Virginia Bill Signed by the President.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. BUTLER.

The arrival of Gen. BUTLER this evening, accompanied by Col. SHAFFER and other members of his Staff, caused a very decided sensation, and his rooms at the National Hotel were immediately besieged by numbers of people anxious to see and hear the man who succored Washington, captured Baltimore, and evangelized New-Orleans. He was visible to very few, however, as his duty called him early in the evening to wait on President LINCOLN at the White-House. Gen. BUTLER seems in excellent health, and is apparently all the better for the severe labors of his late command. He is entirely uninformed of the intentions of the Government as regards himself, but says that, on the arrival of Gen. BANKS at New-Orleans as his successor, he was convinced that he was not wanted there, and he thought he would come to Washington. It is needless to say that he is ready and anxious to serve his country, in whatever way his labors can be made most useful.

The intimations which have reached the public occasionally, in regard to the Anti-Slavery convictions of Gen. BUTLER, have done him no injustice. He is satisfied, he says, that in *this* war the whole property of the South is against the Government; that it is a revolt of the upper classes against the people; that so long as these upper classes retain their property, it will be used to aid the rebellion. It is a war of three hundred thousand property holders against the Union, or even less than this number, for they are not all fools. In depriving these class rebels of their property in slaves, they, of course, are weakened. The rich slaveholders must be extinguished as a class. He does not say "exterminated," but "extinguished." Their property must change owners. This done, they may go to Mexico, or to Cuba, or stay here, as they choose, for they will then be harmless. His expressions are equally strong in affirming the sincere loyalty of the poorer classes. Entertaining these opinions, he confesses to some chagrin on reading Gen. BANKS' disclaimer, in his proclamation, of any designs against Slavery; and had almost feared that in giving frank expression to his own views in his farewell address, he had gone counter to the policy of the rulers from whose counsels Gen. BANKS had so lately come.

Gen. BUTLER'S interview with the President was prolonged till a late hour, and took place in the presence of Secretary SEWARD and Senator BROWNING, the former being sent for on the General's arrival.

THE TENNESSEE BATTLE.

The city is filled with rumors in regard to the late battle in Tennessee—some favorable and some adverse. The latest dispatches known to the President, at 8 o'clock, were an indication of the success of ROSECRANS and his gallant army.

WEST VIRGINIA A STATE.

The President signed the West Virginia bill yesterday morning. It has still to be ratified by a Convention of the new State before being out in force. In case it shall be thus ratified, it is not yet known what will be the effect upon the present State Government of Virginia,—whether the State officers and Senators will resign their positions, or whether the Governor and members of the Legislature resident outside the new State, only seven in number, will remove to Alexandria and continue their functions.

THE FINANCE SCHEMES.

The Ways and Means Committee met to-day, and considered the several measures requiring its action. Only a quorum being here, no final action has yet been taken on the schemes of finance.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

All the Naval, Indian and Miscellaneous Appropriation bills will be ready for the House on Monday, together with a bill remedying defects in the Tax law.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Testimony of Gen. McClellan, for the Defence.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

There was a crowded attendance at the Porter Court-Martial, to-day, including privileged invites, all anxious to see McClellan and hear his testimony in favor of Gen. Porter. At the request of Gen. Porter, the Court adjourned temporarily to the sick-room of Col. E. G. Marshall, of the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, who was wounded at Fredericksburgh, and unable to leave his room. Col. Marshall corroborated the evidence already given, that Porter had a large force of the enemy in his front, on August 29, and could not safely leave to obey Pope's order to attack the enemy's right. Col. Marshall also testified that the roads were obstructed or in possession of the enemy, and the direct route to the enemy's right impracticable, so that Porter could not carry out Pope's order. Col. Marshall estimated the enemy in front of Porter as more numerous than Porter's forces. Col. Marshall, though unable to leave his bed, gave his testimony in a straightforward, prompt, decisive manner, very favorable to Porter. The Court then returned to its own room.

Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, sworn, testified for the defence:

I commanded the Army of the Potomac from immediately after Bull Run up to about the end of August, 1862. Have forgotten the exact date. Gen. Porter served in that army, first as commander of a division, and then as commander of a corps, from about the end of April to the beginning of May, 1862. The army reached Aquia Creek in detachments during the latter part of August. Immediately after the commencement of the movement to evacuate Harrison's Bar, Gen. Porter was instructed to move his corps to the vicinity of Williamsburgh, holding the position in front of it, so as to be able to support either wing of the army if attacked. While there he received information from contrabands and intercepted letters, showing that the rebel troops at Richmond were moving rapidly upon Gen. Pope's command. Immediately, without waiting instructions from me, Gen. Porter moved his command with the utmost rapidity to Newport's News, and embarked it, and while at Newport's News used every effort to facilitate the embarkation of his command for Aquia Creek. He knew that the object of that movement on his part was to go as quick as possible to join Gen. Pope. I think he embarked on the 20th of August. I am positive of it from an examination of this paper.

A. Q. M. OFFICE, FT. MONROE, Va., Aug. 20—11 A. M.

Please put off your troops without one moment's delay. The necessity is very pressing—a matter of life and death. Report what progress is made, and when will you be through. See me before you sail.

G. B. McCLELLAN.

To Maj.-Gen. F. J. Porter.

That order was executed by him to my satisfaction entirely. His first movement to Newport's News was departing from the letter of my instructions. I should say in explanation that Porter sent me a dispatch stating that he should go at a certain hour, if I did not object. By some delay of the telegraph, I did not receive this dispatch until after he started, but I fully approved of his course. The effect of that movement was very decidedly to expedite his arrival at Aquia Creek at least one day, if not more. I saw him next at Aquia Creek. I think he was twenty-four to thirty-six hours between there and Falmouth. Did not see him after he left Falmouth. From what I saw of his conduct, and from what I heard from him after he knew he was to go to the assistance of Gen. Pope, I think he did all a zealous, energetic and patriotic officer should have done. At any time after he received notice that he was to go to the assistance of Gen. Pope, I had no reason whatever to suppose that he would fail Pope or his country in the discharge of his duties.

Gen. McClellan identified Porter's dispatches to Burnside, already in evidence.

I did not receive the impression from those telegrams that Gen. Porter would not be true to Gen. Pope.

Gen. McClellan identified a dispatch sent by him to Gen. Porter, requesting Porter to give Pope full support. This dispatch, it will be recollected, is dated Sept. 1, after alleged disobedience of Pope's orders by Porter, already published.

Q.—As you have stated, Gen. McClellan, that you never entertained a doubt that Gen. Porter would be true to Gen. Pope, how came you to send him such a dispatch as that?

A.—I sent that in accordance with the request of the President of the United States, who sent for me that day and told me he had understood that there was an unkind feeling on the part of the Army of the Potomac toward Gen. Pope, and requested me to use my personal influence to correct it, by telegraphing through to Gen. Porter, or to any other of my friends there. I told him that I did not consider it necessary, but was perfectly willing to do it. I had no doubt, then, in my own mind, that the Army of the Potomac and all connected with it would do their duty without any such action on my part.

Q.—I understand you to say you sent that telegram to quiet the apprehensions of the President—not apprehensions of your own?

A.—Entirely so, Sir.

To Judge-Advocate Holt—On the morning that dispatch is dated I was placed in command of the defences of Washington. I was placed in command that morning by a verbal order. The order for Gen. Pope to fall back to the defences of Washington did not emanate from me, but my recollection is, that it was sent at a very early hour of the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 2. I was directed not to assume command over the active troops commanded by Gen. POPE until they reached the immediate vicinity of the defences of Washington. I was expressly excluded from all control over them until that time.

To the Court—I cannot give the exact date when the order came directing Gen. Porter to join Pope's command. The order came direct from Gen. Halleck, and had been received by Gen. Porter when I reached Acquia Creek.

Question by the Court—Are your own feelings toward Gen. Pope of a friendly character?

A.—My acquaintance with Gen. Pope——

This question was objected to by the Court, and withdrawn.

Q.—When the accused was making his efforts to leave the Peninsula, did he know that he was to be placed under the command of Gen. Pope?

A.—No. It was only known that the Army of the Potomac was to move to Aquia, to reinforce and assist the Army of Virginia. The question of command had not been decided, so far as I know.

John Tucker, who was Assistant Secretary of war in Aug. 18th, 1862, testified to the activity and zealousness of Gen. Porter in embarking his command at Old Point Comfort. Witness did not see anything in Porter's conduct, or hear anything in his language, giving any indication that he would fail to do his whole duty in cooperating with and supporting Gen. Pope. Witness did not know whether Porter knew at the time referred to that he was to be placed under command of Pope.

Lieut. Gen. T. Ingham, at Gen. Sykes' Staff, testified that the order brought by Capt. Pope from Gen. Pope to Porter, on Aug. 29, directing Porter to attack the enemy's right, was delivered to Porter by Capt. Pope about sunset. The purpose of this was to show that Porter received the order too late to be obeyed that night.

Mr. Eames, one of Porter's counsel, now moved that the telegrams of Porter to Burnside, published in the TIMES of Dec. 25, and not admitted as evidence, be now admitted, it being proven that they were part of a series of official acts. After discussion, Mr. Holt withdrew his objections, and the Court reversed its former decisions.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

Gen. Sherman's Flotilla up the Yazoo—Engagement with a Rebel Battery—Sherman's Force to March to Vicksburgh, &c.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 2.

A steamer from below reports that the gunboats accompanying Gen. SOSSMAN'S Expedition have gone up the Yazoo River. At Drumingol's Bluff, twenty miles above the mouth, a rebel battery was discovered. A severe cannonade followed, during which the gunboat *Benton* was struck sixteen times, the shots penetrating.

Gen. SHERMAN'S force will debark up the Yazoo, and march to near Vicksburgh.

A train, with supplies, would leave Memphis yesterday for Holly Springs.

When Island No. 10 was evacuated lately, sixty-nine cannon were spiked, and 10,000 rounds of ammunition thrown into the river.

JEFFERSON DAVIS addressed the Mississippi Legislature at Jackson on the 26th ult.

Goods for the Holidays.

Robes de Chambre in great variety of Chints, Rep, Cloth and Cashmere.

Also,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SMOKING JACKETS by DEVLIN & CO., Corner of BROADWAY and GRAND-st., Corner of BROADWAY and WARREN-st.

Devlin & Co.

HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS OF FINE QUALITY AND ELEGANT STYLES, NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, AT OLD PRICES. Corner of Broadway and Grand st., and corner of Broadway and Warren st.

Climatin Adjuvant.

The world's remedy for CONSUMPTION And inflammation of the THROAT, LUNGS AND BRONCHIAL PASSAGES. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Merton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—DR. BIGGS' "Hard-Rubber Multipedal Truss" invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a "Varicose Truss" may be seen at Dr. Biggs' office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Lawrence and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 140 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, take

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is sure to cure them.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

CONVERSE—COLES.—In this City, on the 30th December, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Rev. GEO. S. CONVERSE, Rector of St James' Church, Roxbury, Mass., to ELLA, daughter of the late Isaac U. Coles, Esq., of this City.

FOAN—HOWE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, at Central M. E. Church, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, H. R. Foan, of Danbury, Conn., to Miss EMMA, only daughter of S. D. Howe, Esq., of this City.

HALL—CHANFRAU.—In Hoboken, on New-Year's Day, at Trinity Church, by the Rector, Rev. N. SAYRE HARRIS, THOS. H. HALL to LOUISE, eldest daughter of F. V. Chanfrau, Esq., all of Hoboken.

MACDONALD—GOLD.—In Rochester, on Monday, Dec. 29, by Rev. Mr. Foote, HENRY J. MCDONALD to CAROLINE E. GOLD, both of this City.

MISES—SAMOSL.—On Thursday, Jan. 1, by Rev. Dr. I. Gershon, CHAS. J. MISES to Miss KATE SAMUEL, of Hoboken, N. J. No cards.

MOTT—GILDERSLEEVE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Samuel Knapp, WM. EDGAR MOTT, of Manhasset, L. I., to AMELIA GILDERSLEEVE, of this City.

SMITH—LEVETT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Mr. J. B. SMITH, of Chicago, Ill., to SARA, only daughter of Dr. Levett, of this City.

DIED.

BRAX.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, after a short illness, of pleurisy, ALBERT L. BRAX, of the firm Dent, Leday and Leak, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., on Saturday morning, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

BURDEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 1, MARIETTA BURDEN infant daughter of Henry and Levinia A. Burden, aged 2 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 141 East 21st-st., this Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BOWERS.—At Yonkers, on New-Year's morning, of membranous croup, ELOISE, youngest child of Henry Bowers, aged 2 years 9 months and 27 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, Palisade-av., Yonkers, Saturday morning, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock. Train leaves Chambers-st., at 8. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CHALMERS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 1, JAMES G., youngest child of James G. and Isabel S. Chalmers, aged 1 year 7 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 326 West 22d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS.—At Falmouth, Va., Sunday, Dec. 28, Corp. HOWLAND W. DAVIS, only son of Eliza and the late Rev. Samuel C. Davis, aged 21 years 8 months and 4 days. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FINK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, ELEANOR A., daughter of Ahmest Fink, aged 26 years.

FOLGER.—At Buffalo, Jan. 1, Mrs. B. H. FOLGER, aged 58 years.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Jan. 1, of diphtheria, EUPHEMIA FOX, daughter of Lewis and Mary H. Clark, aged 5 years and 11 days.

Her remains will be taken to Sing Sing.

GERMAN.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862, of inflammation of the lungs, FRANKLIN SAMUEL, son of William and Elizabeth C. German, aged 1 year and 14 days.

GRAY.—In Georgetown, D. C., at the Seminary Hospital, on New-Year's morning, First Lieut. W. C. BRYANT GRAY, Fourth New-York Artillery, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 49 West 37th-st.

HOLDEN.—In Bergen, N. J., on New-Year's night, of scarlet fever, BEULAH MARIA, youngest child of David L. and Ann Maria Holden, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, on Saturday, Jan. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HASBAN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, JACOB HASBEN, M. D.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 72 11th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. The services will be at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner of Great Jones-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

RIGGINS.—At Aquia Creek, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 27, JOHN T. RIGGINS, of Co. B, Thirtieth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, aged 26 years, 11 months and 19 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church, at Elizabeth, N. J.

LAW.—In Washington, Dec. 29, SAMUEL A. LAW.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his brother, S. D. Law, No. 19 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LATHROP.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, JANE S., wife of Richard D. Lathrop, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 157 Madison-av., on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock.

LIVINGSTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862, EUGENE LIVINGSTON, eldest son of Eugene A. Livingston, in the 18th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his father, Tivoli, Dutchess County. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

LITTLE.—In Morrisania, on the morning of Friday, the 2d inst., JONATHAN LITTLE, of this City, aged 58 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church, corner 2d-av. and 8th-st., on Sunday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOLONEY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 1, MARY, beloved wife of THOS. MOLONEY, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons-in-law, Judge Matthew T. Brennan and Charles A. Brown, and her brother-in-law, Patrick G. Maloney, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 North-Moore-st., on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.; from thence to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

PAINE.—In this City, suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 1, THOS. F. PAINE, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, 5th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

PABOR.—At Harlem, Jan. 1, PHILA ANN, the beloved wife of William K. Pabor, and daughter of the late S. B. Waters, of Troy, N. Y., aged 22 years, 6 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Methodist Church, on 125th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

☞ Troy and Newburgh, N. Y., and literary papers please copy.

RICE.—In Worcester, Mass., on Monday morning, Dec. 29, SARAH THURSTON, wife of Geo. T. Rice, Jr., Esq., of Worcester, and daughter of Asa Potter, Esq., of this City.

SOUTHARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 1, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, REBECCA P., widow of the late Samuel L. Southard, of New-Jersey.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SEELEY.—On Tuesday night, Dec. 30, WILLIAM A. SEELY, in the 74th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's Church, at Richmond, Richmond County, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

STEVENSON.—In Sackett's Harbor, on Thursday, Jan. 1, Capt. MATTHEW R. STEVENSON, Seventh Regiment Infantry, U. S. Army, only son of Col. J. D. Stevenson.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Randolph M. Cooley, and cousin, E. D. Bulling, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., on Sunday afternoon, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

TAWNA.—In Chicago, Dec. 27, of scarlet fever, HALEN PANTIAIN, only child of Edward P. and Elisa H. Towne, and grandchild of Rev. A. D. Eady, aged two years and 5 months.

VOORHEES.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 2, after a lingering illness, GEORGE W. VOORHEES, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. James Shaw, No. 36 Vandam-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, on the 12 o'clock (noon) train, for interment.

WILLIAMS.—In Elizabeth, N. J., JOHN H. WILLIAMS, aged 32 years, son of George N. and Mary Williams.

His relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, Mr A. G. Cram, are invited to attend his funeral on Monday next, at 11½ o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, No. 186 West Jersey-st., Elizabeth, N. J., without further notice.

☞ Buffalo *Commercial* will please copy.

WHITTELSEY.—In Fond-du-Lac, Wis., Dec. 19, in the 26th year of her age, CORNELIA F. RANDEL, wife of John C. Whittelsey, formerly of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 1.—Jan. 1, 1863.
59, 51, 67, 9, 19, 2, 28, 42, 48, 78, 76, 37, 12.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 2.—Jan. 1, 1863.
48, 54, 46, 11, 34, 45, 59, 3, 43, 30, 58, 19.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 3.—Jan. 2, 1863.
14, 60, 27, 53, 18, 70, 6, 28, 21, 58, 46, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 4.—Jan. 2, 1863.
44, 49, 69, 67, 25, 5, 61, 41, 12, 40, 78, 37, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is a pleasant remedy for every kind of cough, cold, and irritation of the breathing apparatus. It is a safe remedy; it is a powerful remedy; it is a speedy remedy; it is a remedy that cures.

☞ Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I Butts" on the wrapper.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

from the Federal Capital, the Union armies, and all points of interest, are the

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PHYSIOGNOMY, OR SIGNS OF CHARACTER; PHYSIOLOGY, and the Bodily Functions PHRENOLOGY, or the Brain and Nervous System; PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul; ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man, with Instructions, in the Choice of Pursuits, Personal Improvement, etc., are some of the topics elucidated in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 1863. No. 1 now ready. Only $1 a year. Address FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS totally exclude WIND, RAIN, SNOW AND DUST from the crevices of doors, windows, and sky-lights of every description: are good for years, winter and summer. They are as superior to all wooden affairs for the above purpose, as is the *Monitor* to the old *North Carolina* or a Spanish dollar to a soiled postage-stamp. For circular, with reference to thousands of the best citizens in New-York and vicinity, address

METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Local Agents wanted in every city.

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SCARFS

Ties, Gloves, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, &c. Ladies' white and colored kid gloves, a superior article, at $1. Gents' fine linen 3 and 4-ply Collars, 12 cents; extra fine do., 16 cents!!

This is the cheapest store on Broadway. Don't pass it because it is a small one.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., SHIPPERS OF SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL

COAL

Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH, BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH, DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH AND COALS BY SINGLE CARGO or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices. OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

DR. UNDERHILL'S DEPOT OF PURE WINES MADE AT HIS CROTON POINT VINEYARDS. SOLD AT No. 7 CLINTON HALL ASTOR PLACE COR. 8TH ST.

TADMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE, Cures chapped hands and lips in a few hours, KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT. Ladies give it the preference over every other preparation. Price 75 and 25 cents. TADMAN & CO., Druggists, New-York.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!! We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers of Hardware, No. 27 Park-Row. Illustrated price list furnished on application.

D'EEVETT'S DENTIFRICE AND LOTION For preserving and whitening the teeth, used in his Dental practice for upward of twenty years, is highly recommended. Price, 75 cents; at all druggists, and at No. 12 Waverley-place.

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE. No. 12 Three Crown-square, Boro', London, Eng. RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS, RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS. BANKERS' REFERENCES.

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FOR THE NEW YEAR. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, IN VARIETY, BEAUTY AND CHEAPNESS UNSURPASSED, at the Looking Glass Warehouse of WHITTEMAN BROTHERS, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel

WEDDING CARDS These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y. ☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *Etna*, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of house-work. For sale by the trade generally. GOODYEAR'S I. R. Glove Manufacturing Company, 205 Broadway. Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail. India Rubber generally.

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EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 8th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

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AUCTION SALES.

B. A. Cimron, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE OF TALLOW.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the storehouse No. 17 Albany-st., near West-st.,

35 BARRELS OF TALLOW—ABOUT 10,000 POUNDS.

Sale positive. Terms cash.
Sale by order COL. A. B. EATON, A. C. Gen. of Sub.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st.:

Household furniture—consisting of a general assortment of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rosewood etagere with marble top, carved black-walnut sideboard, mahogany bedstead, mahogany marble-top sideboards, centre tables, mahogany chairs and rockers, covered in haircloth; rosewood arm and easy chairs, covered in morocco; Brussels rugs, stair-carpets, stair-rode, sewing chairs in hair-cloth, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, straw beds, mahogany corner etageres, gilt frames, mirrors, extension dining-tables, gilt-frame oil-paintings, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a large invoice of ivory, wood and metal cased pen-holders, &c., &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a valuable set of furs.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF PILOT BREAD.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, Jan. 5, at 12 o'clock M., at the storehouse of Miller & Conger, corner of Jefferson and South sts., 899 boxes, of about 50 lbs. each, pilot-bread or crackers: also, 51 bbls pilot-bread or crackers, slightly damaged. Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order of Col. A. B. Eaton, A. C. Gen. of Sub.

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MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at private residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; piano-forte, paintings, carpeting, bedding, mirrors, curtains, bronzes, silverware, &c. Sale peremptory.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 414 Canal-st., tables, chairs, bedsteads, wardrobes, sofa-beds, carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, cutlery, plated ware, one grocery wagon, stoves, counters, glass and crockery ware.

PUBLIC SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the Government Depôts, in this City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863, an amount of grain, condemned by a Board of Survey.

The sacks to be sold separate from the grain, at a price to be fixed by the Quartermaster, or retained, if deemed desirable, by him.

Terms cash, in Treasury notes, on delivery.

JAS. BELGER, —
Colonel and Quartermaster.

Quartermaster's Office, Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1863.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class male as pastry cook: understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st, between Bowery and 2d-av. Call for two days.

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AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom, or groom and valet, can be well recommended by his last employer; has no objection to go in the country. Address E. M. at Mr. Cambell's gallery, No. 50 4th-av., or Park & Tillord, corner of 9th-st. and 4th-av.

A'S PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter, either in or out-door, by a man who can write a fair hand; understands marks; is quick and correct at figures. The advertiser is willing and able to work, and can produce good testimonials, if required. Address H. N., Box No. 294 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSman, from 25 to 30 years of age; one having a practical acquaintance with printing, pattern-making or machinery, preferred; also, a young man to make rough sketches in perspective, from front and side elevations. An interview may be had in Boston or New-York.

CHARLES W. FELT, Providence.

TO PIANO-MAKERS.—WANTED, A FLY-finisher. A good workman can have steady work, and plenty of it. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, PERSEVERING young man of good address and capability—one who has canvassed successfully; the right man can obtain a good situation and good pay. Address Q. B. H., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, with full name.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A YOUNG LADY of good education and kind and cheerful disposition, willing to assist in the care of young children, and make herself otherwise useful. Apply, after 10 A. M., at No. 321 6th-av.

WANTED—FOR THE CLOAK AND MANTILLA department, a man who thoroughly understands the business, both as to manufacturing and sales. Address, personally or by letter, A. T. STEWART & CO.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A TIDY WOMAN AS nurse; must be fully competent, and furnish good City reference. Apply at No. 21 East 37th-st., on Saturday.

A YOUTH—WANTED, IN AN OFFICE, A RESpectable youth, from 16 to 18 years of age; must possess a knowledge of the Spanish language; one who lives with his parents, and has had some office experience, preferred. Address Box No. 2,784 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN AS A valet, to go to Cuba with a merchant; salary liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO—Will pay splendidly. Call on or address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, inclosing postage stamp for return answer. Office hours from 1 to 4 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON WHO WITNESSED THE running into a carriage by a stage on Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts., on the 23d of December last, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will confer a favor and aid justice by addressing a line to Box No. 2,538 New-York Post-office, stating where an interview can be had.

ROBERT B. WALLACE, COLOR-CORPORAL, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. V., wounded at Bull Run, 30th August, 1862, and missing. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents, at No. 110 Avenue C, New-York City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE COMMISSION WAREHOUSE AND SALESROOMS—Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.—Storage for carriages of every description.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of new and second-hand stock for sale or storage.

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Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE—A COUPE FOR TWO HORSES, built to order in the best manner, by Lawrence & Co., is in good condition for immediate use, and requiring no repairs. Apply at the stable, No. 51 West 19th-st., before 10 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.

One 20 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, two flues; one 16 feet long, 36 inches in diameter, one flue—nearly new. Can be seen at Paterson, N. J. One 20 feet, 30 inches in diameter, one flue; one 14 feet, 26 inches in diameter, two flues. The two last-named boilers can be bought with grate-bars and set complete, also, one 12 horse engine, located in Newark, N.J. Inquire of GOULD & HOLT, Paterson, N. J.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

[illegible] cubic feet "State" Oak Timber.
35,000 cubic feet White Pine Timber.
8,500 cubic feet Norway Pine Timber.
400 Norway Pine Spars.
To Apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE Machine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my three-cent stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling such shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1863, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.

GORDON McKAY, No. 141 Pearl-st., Boston.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell G. Rathbun, Esq., surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 61 Cranberry-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 3d day of February next. Dated July 3, 1862.

SARAH J. ANDERSON, Administratrix.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the North Factory, No. 349 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles of the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN L. HOPPER.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.

State of Connecticut,
Treasury Office, Hartford, Dec. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE of $1,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 5th day of January, 1863, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners, on their order, and must state the number of Bonds of each denomination desired.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within seven days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, dated January 1, 1863, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's office, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

The sale of the above Bonds is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session in December, and the faith and credit of the State is pledged for their redemption.

GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, land probably in gold, and the principal in 1875. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1862. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

Office Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Coru Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Office of the Jeffersonville Railroad Co.,
Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 1st, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Salota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature—(passed Sept. 25, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a *special tax* has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county. HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsay County.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S. { 1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

State of Illinois, Treasurer's Office,
Springfield, Ill., Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Bank Department, Albany, Dec. 19, 1862.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK (Greenwich) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 1, 1851.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES, issued for First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, can receive therefor the Securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the Bondholders' agreement as altered, modified and amended upon surrender of the certificates to the undersigned. Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

New-York, Dec. 29, 1862.

Agency of St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, New-York, Dec. 23, 1862.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due 1st January, 1863, also the Coupons of such Bonds, due 1st April, 1863, (less three months' interest at six per cent. on the latter,) and the Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds, due on the 1st February, 1863, will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d ult.

For Executive Committee, ROBERT BAYARD.

Office Bergoot Insurance Co., No. 70 Wall-st.,
New-York, Dec. 29, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., Chicago, Dec. 19, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

COUPONS OF THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1863, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BONDS AND Coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the office of

ARCHIBALD M. SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 54 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, From $1,000 to $75,000,
On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.

$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.
Apply to
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

Office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-pl.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1862.

COUPONS OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

U. S. SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, American Gold, Demand Notes, for duties, purchased and always on hand, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York,
Dec. 31, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on THURSDAY, Jan 13, 1863, at the banking-house.

Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan 14, 1863.

The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 15th of January. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Office of the Hombolt Fire Insurance Company,
No. 10 Wall-st.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this Office, on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next. The polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

ALEX. WILEY, Jr., Sec'y.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANcisco.—Coupons $8, $16 and $17, of the City of San Francisco, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the 2d January, in gold coin, by

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY. INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid, after that day, at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Hunter's Point, Dec. 30, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for four Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 9, 1863.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 6 per cent., in sums of $10,000 and upwards, on first class City property.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862, the new issue, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS Bank, Chatham-square, New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on deposits of $50 and under, and of Five per Cent. on larger sums, which have been deposited three or six months prior to this date, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1863.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad,
Treasurer's Office, Watertown, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January, 1863. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st of January next to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their Dividends at the People's Bank, No. 306 Canal-st., in that City.

(Signed,) R. L. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

Office of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 13th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

Wm. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Broadway Bank,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

People's Bank of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order,

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier

New-York, Dec. 22, 1862.

Importers' and Traders' Bank,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—A DIVIdend, at the rate of Six per cent., (free from Government tax,) on deposits of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on amounts over $500, will be paid on or after WEDNESDAY, 21st of January, No. 13d-av.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.
Dec. 31, 1862.

Phœnix Bank, New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½) free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, January 2, 1863. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 165 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1862.

21ST DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

Bank of the Commonwealth,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on MONDAY, the 5th of January, free from Government tax. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

WILLIAM MENZIES, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1862.

Grocers' Bank, New-York, Dec. 27, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock, (free of Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 5.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 6. E. F. Vail, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

Office of the Panama Railroad Company,
Trotter Building, No. 28 Wall-st.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—NO. 108 BROADway, New-York, Dec. 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, 5th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 27 until Jan. 3. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

Office of the Harmony Fire Marine Insurance Company, No. 50 Wall-st.,
New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIdent and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per Dryer.

Mechanics & Traders Bank,
Jersey City, Dec. 22, 1862.

19TH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent., "free of Government tax," will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday the 5th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, Dec. 27, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, on FRIDAY, the 2d January. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to 2d proximo.

JAMES J. DAY, President.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

Dec. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.—Twenty-third Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Seven Per Cent. Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1862.

Manufacturers' Bank, Brooklyn, Dec. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand.

C. T. DISBROW, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, Dec. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Bank of North America, New-York, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 8. JOHN P. WELVERTON, Cashier.

Park Fire Insurance Company,
No. 237 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURance Company will pay the semi-annual *Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent.*, exclusive of Government tax, to their Stockholders, on demand.

F. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

Office of the Jersey City Insurance Co.,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Clinton Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURance Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY F. DROWNE, Secretary.

New-York, January 2, 1863.

Market Bank, New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

Hanover Bank, New-York, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

TIMOTHY L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before the 20th inst. will bear interest from Jan. 1.

EBER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
MALTBY C. LANE, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8, o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN

MEDICAL.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China, they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Abortives, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., S. TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
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Published for the benefit, and as a warning and
A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN
who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,
by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

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SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enables me to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily enabling men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1846. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Disease and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers who complain of loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment misewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only office.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 Chatham-place, where he can be consulted with the most implicit confidence on all diseases affecting the sexual organs, of which he has been in present speciality, the treatment of which, in the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, and make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis in its recurrial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. O. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and graduate, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OF INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Towers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? If so, use Powers' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills in the very worst cases, while innocent of anything nervous, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 14 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at the office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States or Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4,586, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 19 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FELTON & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE—20,000 COPIES of a medical work for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, dimness of sight, resulting from early errors of youth, by following the instructions given in a medical work, contained in his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address S. No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual flux—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trail & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL AND RELIABLE INFORMATION OF EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. WELLS, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Delusions exposed for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WILLIAM, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836—the only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 6 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S GOLD DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find the pills are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander,
having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agents of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from ..... $110 to $155
Each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table $80
Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food $55
Steerage, with superior accommodations $35
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA, MOORE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
ASIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, MANN, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $155
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans *via* Havana. No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
FREIGHT TAKEN ONLY TO NEW-ORLEANS.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The steamer TRADE WIND will leave for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, Jan. 10. The steamer EAGLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, will leave for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ONEIDA,
Capt. BOELAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	Jan. 3
GLASGOW	Saturday	Jan. 10
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	145	Steerage to London	45
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 15 St. Enoch Square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUX, No. 43 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; to Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, C. WENER, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
for
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will be the first class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. FISK, 250 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.
For freight apply to JOHN E. BODY,
No. 53 Exchange place.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.—THE Steamboat OSSEO will leave the Fulton Market Slip, at 7½ A. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 3, and the foot of 10th-st., East River, at 10 A. M., to convey passengers and their baggage for Liverpool to the steamer GREAT EASTERN. None but passengers allowed on board on Saturday.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE SUperior, fast-sailing, iron steamship MELVILLE, will leave Pier No. 19 North River, for New-Orleans, as above, on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863, at 10 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st., or DE GOICOURIA, No. 11 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau $50 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New town and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTFORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station, returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME ON LONG ISLAND.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:07 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atalanta there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 2:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 6 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers. Pier No. 35 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 6.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—KELLOGG.
Director ..... J. Grau
MONDAY, Jan. —, 1863,
OPENING NIGHT—SECOND SEASON.
FIRST FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
before her departure for London, where she is engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre as one of the principal prime donne.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5,
will be given Donizetti's celebrated tragic Opera,
IL PULIUTO, (The Martyrs,)
when Miss KELLOGG will appear for the first time in the celebrated rôle of Paolina.
BELIGNOLI in his original rôle of Poliuto.
AMODIO ..... Severo | BARILI ..... Calistene
Ximenes ..... Nearcho | Locatelli. Felice | Perni ..... Cleo
CONDUCTOR AND MUSICAL DIRECTOR,
SIGNOR MUZIO
The other operas which will be produced this season will be, "Martha," "Vespres Sicilien," "Belisario," "Roberto Il Diavolo," "Dinorah," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "La Sonnambula," and "Un Ballo in Maschera."

GIOVANNA D'ARCO.
This opera will be the great attraction of this Paris and the next London season, and the New-York public will have the priority of representation, as in the case of "Il Trovatore" and "Un Ballo in Maschera."
Miss KELLOGG will appear, except as Martha and in one or two other favorite characters, in an entirely new repertoire, including Paolina, of "Poliuto," Leonora, of "Il Trovatore," Alice, of "Roberto Il Diavolo," and Giovanna, in "Giovanna d'Arco."
On WEDNESDAY, second farewell appearance of
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
In active preparation, "Vespres Sicilien," "Belisario" and "Giovanna d'Arco."
THE FREE LIST, with the exception of the Press and those to whom season tickets have been issued, will be entirely suspended, and no applications for free admissions will be answered.
Ticket Offices, Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that he has concluded to give, during his second Opera Season in New-York, a few opera nights in Brooklyn.
The first opera night will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8,
Box Offices will be open on Monday, Jan. 5.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 495 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.
Director ..... Carl Anschutz
SATURDAY, Jan. 3,
Sixty-fourth Opera Night.
JEAN DE PARIS.
Comic Opera, in three acts, by Boieldieu.
Princess, Mme. Johannsen; Olivier, Mme. Rotter.
Grand Pas de Deux by Mlle. Marzetti and M. Topboff.
SUNDAY, Jan. 4,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE MOST DESIRABLE residences in 14th-st., between 6th-av. and Union-square. The house is 25 by 65, with an extension the whole width of the lot, all in elegant order and beautifully decorated. Possession at an early day; the lot is a leasehold; house can be sold with or without the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest. Price $10,000—$4,500 bond and mortgage at 6 per cent, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON the southwest corner of Houston and Greene sts., will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dix-on, Ill.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO ENTIRE blocks of ground, between 12th and 13th sts., and 8th and 4th avs.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT country seat of about 20 acres near Poughkeepsie, with handsome buildings; grounds well laid out; abundance of choice fruit, &c., &c., would be exchanged for a dwelling in a fashionable location to this City, worth from $2,000 to $3,000, and the difference adjusted in cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON the Hudson, a house with nine rooms, well and spring water, every variety of fruit, and within two minutes walk of landing. Apply to WM. H. PILLOW, No. 68 Wall-st., basement.

FARMS.

TO LONG ISLAND FARMERS.
For sale, a valuable farm in Monmouth Co., New-Jersey, at private sale; will be sold whole, or in part, to suit purchasers, containing nearly 150 acres; is situated within six miles of Middletown Point, and eight of Keyport, being one of the best trucking farms in Monmouth Co. For particulars address or apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Printing Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room

TO LEASE.—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY at the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as 692 Broadway, and 1 and 3 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased; being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 151 feet, the west erly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. PILLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained.
DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL—A LARGE TWO-story attic and basement brick house, in Sparkill, N. Y.; fine river view; 1½ acres of land; an abundance of all kinds of fruit; carriage house, &c.; well calculated for a female seminary, or country residence. Terms reasonable. For particulars, apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN the new white marble building, No. 8 Broad-st., situate about six y feet from Wall-st.; finished in the best style, being very light, and well ventilated with all the modern conveniences. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—JOHN STREET—Stores Nos. 16 and 18, fronting Cliff, Maiden Lane, Store No. 8 near Liberty, South Island—only seven to Southside. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 170 William street.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AVENUE.—TO LET, by McKIBBIN & RAY, with immediate possession, a three-story high stoop, completely furnished house, in the immediate vicinity of their office, at $75 per month. Terms $—in advance.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, in Brooklyn, with 30 rooms, well and spring water, gas, &c., &c., would be exchanged for a dwelling in a fashionable location to this City, worth from $2,000 to $3,000, and the difference adjusted in cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON the Hudson, a house with nine rooms, well and spring water, every variety of fruit, and within two minutes walk of landing. Apply to WM. H. PILLOW, No. 68 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED FOR housekeeping in a private house, by a family of three grown persons and one servant. They must consist of a nicely furnished parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen and servant's room. Location on the west side, and not above 34th-st; price not to exceed $50 per month. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Box No. 2,865 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FIVE MINUTES' walk from Fulton Ferry.—Modern brick house, No. 48 Sands-st.; well warmed; gas, baths, &c.; first-class table; dinner at 6 o'clock; small select family; moderate terms; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FOUR ADULTS, TWO children and servant, with parlor and three bedrooms. Private table preferred. Location between 14th and 38th sts., Lexington and 6th-av. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 4,578 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED WITH A GENTEEL family, (not above 17th-st.,) by a young man. Will require good living—dinner at 6 o'clock. Address W. D., Box No. 1,2 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, FOR GENtlemen.—Fine rooms, new French furniture, at No. 858 Broadway, first house above the residence of Judge Roosevelt; best of references will be required

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
Of the great Romantic Spectacular Drama,
FAUST
AND
MARGUERITE.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS AS MEPHISTOPHILES.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
The scenery, costumes and appointments of "Faust and Marguerite" are unsurpassable; some scenes Mr. Selwyn seems to have painted as if he meant them to be framed for an art gallery, so perfectly has he finished them.—*New-York Herald.*
"Faust and Marguerite" is brilliant to the last degree. It affords several of the most elaborate and striking scenic displays that have ever been presented in New-York. The mounting of the piece is superb, the scenery throughout magnificent, the dresses rich and tasteful and full of variety. The best drama ever written would hardly need to be better put upon the stage.—*New-York Tribune.*
We have no recollection of a production that combined more admirably a spectacle with the positive feeling of a work of art. Mr. J. B. Roberts, an actor of reputation, as Mephistophiles, gave a remarkably strong and sinister interpretation to that potentate's character. He is, beyond all doubt, the best representative of his part we have had here.—*New-York Times.*
Faust ..... Mr. L. R. Shewell | Valentine ..... Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander ..... Mr. A. W. Fenno | Seibel ..... Mr. E. Lamb
Marguerite ..... Miss Emily Thorne
Martha ..... Miss Mary Wells | Berthe ..... Mrs. J. R. Scott
THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY
J. H. SELWYN.
NEW DRESSES, BY
MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.
NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY
GEO. W. LETZINGER.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY
RUNYON & DEMILT,
AND A
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,
under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock.
With the exception of the Press, no free list.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
AT IRVING HALL, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863,
Assisted by the following artists:
Mrs. J. E. THOMAS,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Signor ABELLA and
THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents.
Can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and at Irving Hall. Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863,
Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée
LE CODE DES FEMMES.
LE SERMENT D'HORACE.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE,
STATEN ISLAND.
A boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will be reopened after the Christmas vacation, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, under the care of Rev. DANIEL LANCASTER, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers. Circulars can be obtained of the Principal at No. 88 East 22d-st., until the opening of the school. Southside Institute is a few minutes' walk from Annesdale Railroad Station, and affords every advantage for instruction and recreation.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

"ACADEMIC SCHOOL INST." IS AN OLD and reliable Educational Exchange for all who wish to learn or well-qualified teachers, for teachers who wish engagements, for parents who would learn of good schools for their children, for selling and renting school properties.
Teachers wanted—Lady as first assistant in grammar school, in Brooklyn;—personal interview positively required: lady, as daily teacher for first-class select school for young ladies, in Brooklyn; young French gentleman for select school in N. Y. City; French gentleman for school near City; Episcopalian gentleman for English and classics; lady to conduct select school in Westchester Co., N. Y.; gentleman for classics, in same county; German lady for music, &c.; lady for French and music, near City; lady for piano, singing and draw

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Continued from First Page.

nobody here entertains any doubt whatever as to the ultimate fate of the place whenever we doom it to fall. Anyone listening to the story of these contrabands, witnessing their open joy at the approach of our troops, and their desperate efforts to escape into our lines, finds it very difficult to believe what so many Northern sympathisers tell us—that the slaves are too fond of Dixie to wish to leave it. Two of them, while making their escape from it, a day or two ago, were fired at when within three miles of our lines. One was killed, and the other reached our camp faint, and bleeding from a wound in his shoulder.

The City of Baton Rouge remains in the same wretched and gloomy state described in a former letter, except those ominous and unwelcome signs of life which follow military occupation. Very few families indeed remain, the mass of them having fled to Clinton and Jackson. The citizens are more communicative than they were at first; indeed, it is evident to any close observer of human nature, that they would welcome us with open arms, if they *dared* to do so. The innuendo only half expressed; the cautious whisper and stealthy glance around, while speaking to a loyalist; the oft-repeated hope that they will not *again* be left unprotected—all go to show that however much that hideous Juggernaut—despotism—may have weighed down, it has not yet entirely crushed out the souls of freemen in these regions.

BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves are managing to get up the same sensations here that seem to form a part of them wherever they go. In going up the river, a private, named ANDY AIKENS, being reprimanded by his Captain, struck the latter, upon which the officer shot him dead. The regiment had scarcely arrived at Baton Rouge before a fight took place, in which one man was shot. If is a pity that these pet lambs don't prevent their animal spirits from running so high, for nobody doubts their bravery and loyalty, and I can, personally, speak of some of their officers as among the most gentlemanly in the service. The regiment is at present established at Baton Rouge.

Affairs in New-Orleans just now, upon the mere surface, are going on as smoothly as possible, but there are vast elements known to be at work beneath, which invests everything here with the most intense interest. The near approach of the momentous 1st of January—the doubts and surmises as to the state of mind in which that day will find the colored population—the division of public sentiment as to the removal of Gen. BUTLER—the speculations, *pro* and *contra*, as to whether Gen. BANKS is either able or willing to hold rebellion down as firmly as his predecessor, or whether, like some deadly and explosive material long confined by force, it is not, on the removal of the pressure, about to rend and destroy all barriers opposed to it—are questions which afford food enough for the thoughtful.

As to the first—the questions involved in the President's first of January Proclamation—I confess I see not the remotest idea for entertaining any of those fears—which many intelligent men do—of the colored population exhibiting on that day anything approaching a spirit of enmity or insubordination against the ruling authorities, and for the very simple reason that they have no cause or inducement whatever. I do not believe there is a single colored man in New-Orleans, or within many miles of it, who does not—to all intents and purposes—*look upon himself as a freeman already*; and as there is no intention on anybody's part to go and kidnap them on the 1st of January, any demonstration among them could only be such a jubilee as they are in the habit of enjoying every first of August in the North.

One apparently trifling, but, to my view, exceedingly significant fact, came to my knowledge yesterday. Hearing accidentally that the negroes of New-Orleans were having some allegorical images carved, illustrative of their emancipation on the 1st of January, and to be used, in some way or other, on that day, I immediately sought the opportunity of seeing them. On going to the little workshop of the carver—on Julia-street, quite close to Gen. BANKS' headquarters—and inquiring about the matter, I was shown by the artist (a jolly and rotund old German) into a back room, when he pointed to his handiwork, chuckling merrily as he did so. Before me stood two wooden figures, one male and the other female, and both the size of life. The heads, hands and a portion of the arms were finished in the artist's best style, and painted dark, but the bodies were mere shapeless blocks, presenting nothing but the roughest outline of the human form, as they were intended to be clothed.

"What are they going to do with them?" I asked.

"Vell, you see, ven the 1st of January comes, dey will have one grand room to put dem in. Dar is de yoke to go round de necks"—and, getting a wooden yoke, made expressly for the purpose, he put it to the necks of the figures, uniting them like a pair of oxen. "Den we shall put chains also to de foots," continued the enthusiastic old man. "Vell, dey will have one grand dinner, and ven dey have done de wine and gumbo, and what not, de shairman he will get up and say dey are all free, and knock de chain from de foots and de yoke from de necks like zat"—and suiting the action to the word, he gave the yoke a blow which sent it at the feet of the figures, exclaiming at the time: "And hy ——, I tink dey are right."

Two of Gen. BANKS' Staff officers had come in to see this grand work of art—the fame of which had already got bruited about,—and were just in time to hear the above explanation. On being asked whether the negroes intended to get up any public demonstration, our informant said decidedly, "No;" that it was intended to be quite a private affair, and that no white men were expected to take any part whatever in the proceedings. Whether or not the authorities will think it right to prohibit a meeting of any description—public or private, of which these allegorical figures may form the central interest, I have not yet heard positively, but I think the chances are ten to one that the use of these emblems will be suppressed *in toto*. The right or the wrong of doing so will be for others to argue and determine.

The discussion still continues, without any abatement whatever, as to the merits or demerits of Gen. BUTLER, and the wisdom or folly of removing him at this critical juncture. I hear so much on both sides—and from men whose honesty and intelligence it is impossible for me to doubt—that I am fairly bewildered as to forming any opinion myself. One thing very certain is, that, however his individual character may come out of this fiery ordeal, Gen. BUTLER seems to have a vast amount of friends among the *loyal* population of New-Orleans, and that the *disloyal* are—to a man—opposed to him. He had yesterday, at the City-hall, a grand farewell reception, which lasted for full three hours, and the class of citizens who thronged to shake hands with him and bid him God-speed, was very noticeable; among them a large proportion of ladies. Col. and Acting-Mayor DAMIO received the General and his Staff, introducing them to the members of the city government. All the military officers in the city who were lately under the General came to pay their respects to him, as did also Gen. SHEPLEY and Staff and Gen. HAMILTON and Staff.

In the evening was exhibited another great manifestation of public feeling. It having been noticed in the papers that Gen. BUTLER would be at the Varieties Theatre, and perhaps Gen. BANKS, with their respective Staffs, a crowded house was drawn together to see them, and enjoy the fine acting of Mr. LEWIS BAKER, his accomplished wife, and the charming Mrs. GLADSTANE, in the play of the "Honeymoon." Gen. BANKS did not come, although his Staff did; but we had altogether a grand display of hobilities, in the persons of Maj.-Gen. ARMY, and Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, with their Staff officers; Gov. SHELLEY, Brig.-Gen. EMORY, Gen. WEITZEL, Col. DUMIO, Acting Mayor, and—though last but not least—the renowned Admiral FARRAGUT. *Tout ensemble a mes sloutons*, the moment Gen. BUTLER and family appeared in the private box, the actors paused, and the whole house burst into loud applause, in which many of the ladies present joined. It was impossible to imagine a more vehement reception, to any "dead-head" arrangement, and I give the fact for what it is worth. The General, in all probability, leaves to-morrow for New-York, in the same vessel that will convey this letter.

As to the doubts which seem to be floating about respecting the chances of Gen. BANKS pursuing a too lenient and consequently disastrous course, I have only to say, that so far, the rebels among us who would gladly welcome such a change of policy have little to encourage them. Gen. BANKS had scarcely assumed the reins of power before the outward aspect of affairs began to change. Things that only the day before would have been scarcely whispered, for fear of Fort Jackson, were openly and loudly uttered in every bar-room and at every street corner; the most insulting and ribald verses and caricatures were got up by the Secessionists against Gen. BUTLER, and freely circulated about, and the whole air seemed charged with combustible materials that, if not instantly checked, would require but little fanning to burst into a flame. Gen. BANKS saw this more clearly than anybody else, and out came the following capital order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 114.—Information has been received at these Headquarters that publications injurious to the character of soldiers of the United States, are circulated in the streets, and that anonymous and threatening letters are sent to officers connected with the public service. Such practices are indecent, offensive and criminal, and must be suppressed. The troops of this department are instructed to observe a respectful deportment to all persons, and the same deference will be exacted from all persons in their favor.

Any attempt on the part of any person whatever, by offensive personal conduct, to excite passion, or which tends to personal altercation or controversy, and the disturbance of the public peace, will be punished with the sharpest severity known to the military law.

The Commanding General requests that any violation of this order may be reported to these Headquarters or to the Provost-Marshal-General.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Immediately preceding this order was the following which ought to convince of their fallacy any rebels who may be fancying that they can find a tool in Gen. BANKS:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 113.—Col. JOHN S. CLARK, Aid-de-Camp to the Commanding General, is provisionally appointed Provost-Marshal General of the Department of the Gulf. All applications for permission to trade or travel, within the military lines of the Department, will be made to this officer. No permits will be given at present to travel or trade beyond the lines.

No fees will be charged, received or paid, for the issue of permits either for travel or trade, and no exclusive privileges or monopolies will be recognized or encouraged. It is the desire of the Commanding General to reestablish the privileges of intercourse and commerce within the lines upon the most liberal basis consistent with the interests of the Government.

Such regulations as are necessary to maintain the rights of the Government, and to relieve well disposed and loyal people, will be promulgated in General Orders, and printed upon such passes as shall be issued from the office of the Provost-Marshal General, or his deputies. All such regulations, established for the protection of the Government, will be enforced with relentless military rigor. Any person who seeks and accepts the favor of the Government, and then violates the faith which he has pledged, will be judged guilty of a flagitious crime and punished without appeal or mercy. By command of

Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

There is one question here of great interest to our Northern capitalists, and which I do not remember to have seen publicly brought before them. I mean the splendid opportunities now open to Northern capital and enterprise in the sugar plantations of Louisiana. Those Northern teachers of political economy whose sympathy with a slaveholding aristocracy, or ignorance of the real state of affairs here, induces them to ridicule all idea of employing free labor upon Southern plantations, are only hoodwinking the public with their doctrines. "Look at Jamaica," they say. "See what freedom has done in that island. Once let the slave be free, and he ceases forever to work." The only answer to this assertion is, that whatever may or may not be the result of freedom in the tropics, where a semi-savage can afford to be content with nakedness for his clothing, and where prolific nature drops bread from the very trees, almost without the trouble of plucking, the argument has nothing to do with negroes living in a climate like that of Louisiana. Here a free negro—whether he wishes to or not—*must* work to put food into his mouth and raiment upon his body.

Starting with that fact as an axiom, and adding to it that other fact I have before mentioned—and which will very shortly reduce itself to an axiom also—viz., that the negroes of Louisiana are *already*, to all intents and purposes, as free as they ever can be, it becomes interesting to men of enterprise, both in the North and South, to study how they can turn the present state of things to the best account. That a negro is going to work as well in freedom as he did under the lash in Slavery nobody believes; but it is equally wrong to imagine that his labor is to lose all value if he loses his fetters, and that it is not possible for machinery and other appliances of human ingenuity (even supposing the negro works only half as well) to get out of these splendid lands far more wealth of produce than they ever yielded under the old state of things.

I have taken some trouble to inquire into this matter among those best acquainted with the subject, and never before were such tempting chances open to enterprise and capital. The fact is that seven-tenths of the planters here are insolvent, and many were so through their own extravagance long before the war commenced. The most magnificent estates that, in palmy days, could only be held by the wealthy, are now so ate up by mortgage and neglect as to be within reach of the small capitalist.

A Southern gentleman, well known and respected in this community, has propounded a plan to me which appears to deserve public attention. Seeing, as many other intelligent Southerners do, that Slavery, as an institution, is doomed forever, he has set his wits, to work to see how, out of its shattered fragments, may be collected the materials to graft upon free labor. His plan is to reorganize labor upon something similar to what is known as the COMMUNITY or WHALING system—viz.: to make the producers jointly interested with the capitalists.

To illustrate the probable working of his plan, let us take a plantation of 75 hands, which usually makes, under good management, 750 hogsheads, worth now, with the molasses, $75,000. This estate, with all its mules, carts, implements, machinery, &c.—the interest of which, in former times, at 7 per cent., would have been at least $20,000—can now be rented for $10,000. The cash expenses of the year would be as follows:

75 hands—food and clothing ($1 50 per week each)	$5,850 00
Other cash expenses	4,200 00
Total	$10,050 00

All the other cash expenses of the year are prospective, can be met out of the crop, and will amount to $15,000 or $25,000 in all; deducting which from $75,000, leaves a net profit of $50,000. This profit is proposed to be divided as follows:

To the free laborers, about $214 each	$16,000 00
To the capitalist and managers	34,000 00
Total	$50,000 00

But suppose the negroes only produce half a crop. In that case the expenses would be reduced to $20,000, leaving the capitalist and managers nearly $12,000, or over 100 per cent. on the capital actually used.

I am credibly informed that this free-labor system is already in operation here, and working admirably. On the *Kinmore* plantation, 75 white hands (who says nobody but negroes can work here?) got off 100 hogsheads in twelve days, worth, with molasses, about $11,000. The *Ashton* plantation, with 80 free negroes, got off 140 hogsheads in seven days; and others in the same manner that I could go on enumerating. The subject admits of endless illustration, and I propose to come back to it when I have visited some of the plantations, which I hope to in a day or two, to see the practical working of the system. It is not only a social but commercial revolution of great magnitude, and of which we cannot feel the result till we see Yankee steam-plows and Yankee steam everything at work in the fat delta of the Mississippi.

I send you the full narrative of two Texan refugees who have just arrived here, and whose story will bear perusal. Among the interesting things they told me, and which I do not think has been published in the North, is that one of the last acts of the rebel Congress, before adjournment, was to pass a law (which was published in the Houston *Telegraph*, from the Richmond *Examiner*,) enabling each Congressman to have his salary raised to $3,000 annually—*payable in specie only*. Another law was that all persons owning 20 slaves, or 500 head of stock, or 250 head of horses, were to be exempt from conscription. As might naturally be expected, these infamous measures were causing no little indignation among the people. Of course, by such an arrangement, the rich man's son could be exempt, while the poor man's is doomed to slaughter. Is it in human nature to think that men so ground down by the iron heel of despotism would not welcome *any* deliverer, even if he came in the devil's shape instead of a brother's?

News has just reached us, that while the *Empire Parish* steamer was loading sugar yesterday (Monday) at noon, at Meringo Plantation, on the right bank of the river, four miles below Baton Rouge, a party of 120 guerrillas, under command of Capt. TALBOT, came down and demanded the surrender of the boat. Capt. BOUCHENAU refused, upon which they commenced firing, killing the Assistant Engineer, C. MCGILL, and wounding four, among others, W. J. REID, of New-Orleans, the agent of the boat. The guerrillas then went down to the plantation of Mr. N. LANDRY and rolled down the bank into the river some 80 hogsheads of sugar. They also captured three negroes, nine mules and three carts, and then departed; the *Empire Parish* at the same time backing out and saving herself down the river.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24.

Gen. BANKS has, this morning, issued a most important proclamation, which I inclose to you.

News has reached us this morning of our pickets having been attacked some distance from Baton Rouge, and one man (member of a Battery) was killed. The enemy are said to be prowling about, and feeling their way about us, but nobody expects anything more than scouting from them. They are supposed to have too much to do in looking after themselves at Port Hudson, to be contemplating any aggressive movement towards Baton Rouge.

The Texas part of our movement seems—*pro tem*—to be laid on the shelf. I hear the most extraordinary rumors this morning respecting it, but I have not yet had time to investigate, and indeed must hurry up for the mail.

NEMO.

GEN. BANKS' PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1862.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA: In order to correct public misapprehension and misrepresentation; for the instruction of the troops of this Department, and the information of all parties in interest, official publication is herewith made of the Proclamation by the President of the United States relating to the subject of Emancipation. In the examination of this document it will be observed:

I. That it is the declaration of a purpose only—the full execution of which is contingent upon an official designation by the President, to be made on the first day of January next, of the States and parts of States, if any, which are to be affected by its provisions:

II. That the fact that any State is represented in good faith in the Congress of the United States is conclusive evidence, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, that such State and the people thereof are not in rebellion against the United States:

III. That the State of Louisiana has not yet been designated by the President as in rebellion, nor any part thereof, and that it has complied with all the conditions of the Proclamation respecting representation:

IV. That pecuniary aid to States not in rebellion, which may hereafter provide for immediate or gradual emancipation; the colonization of persons of African descent elsewhere, and the compensation of all citizens who have remained loyal, "for all losses by acts of the United States, including slaves," are among the chief recommendations of this important paper.

It is manifest that the changes suggested therein, and which may hereafter be established, do not take effect within this State on the 1st of January proximo, nor at any precise period which can now be designated, and I call upon all persons, of whatever estate, condition or degree, soldiers, citizens or slaves, to observe this material and important fact, and to govern themselves accordingly. All unusual public demonstrations, of whatever character, will be for the present soa ended. Provost-Marshals, officers and soldiers are enjoined to prevent any disturbance of the public peace. The slaves are advised to remain upon their plantations until their privileges shall have been definitely established. They may rest assured that whatever benefit the Government intends will be secured to them, but no man can be allowed, in the present condition of affairs, to take the law into his own hands. If they seek the protection of the Government, they should wait its pleasure. Officers invested with command will be vigilant in the discharge of their duties. Leave of absence from camp will not be permitted, except in cases of great emergency. Soldiers enrolled in the regiments of Native Guards, will not be allowed, for the present to visit the localities of their enlistment, nor will visitors be received unnecessarily in their camps. These regulations, enforced with all troops of the United States in the localities where they are enlisted, are now imperatively necessary. These troops will be confined to the duty specified in general orders, and will not be charged with special authority in making searches, seizures or arrests. It is my purpose to execute faithfully all the orders of the Government, and I assume the responsibility of these instructions as consistent therewith, and require prompt and faithful execution thereof.

Public attention is called to the Act of Congress cited in the Proclamation, which forbids the return of fugitives by officers of the army. No encouragement will be given to laborers to desert their employers, but no authority exists to compel them to return. It is suggested to planters that some plan be adopted by which an equitable proportion of the proceeds of the crops of the coming year, to be hereafter determined upon the judgment of honorable men justly representing the different interests involved, be set apart and reserved for the support and compensation of labor.

The war is not waged by the Government for the overthrow of Slavery. The President has declared, on the contrary, that it is to restore the "constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States" in which that relation is or may be suspended. The resolutions passed by Congress, before the war, with almost unanimous consent, recognized the rights of the States in this regard. Vermont has recently repealed the statutes supposed to be inconsistent therewith. Massachusetts had done so before. Slavery existed by consent and constitutional guaranty; violence and war will inevitably bring it to an end. It is impossible that any military man, in the event of continued war, should counsel the preservation of slave property in the rebel States. If it is to be preserved, war must cease, and the former constitutional relations be again established.

The first gun at Sumter proclaimed emancipation. The continuance of the contest there commenced will consummate that end, and the history of the age will leave no other permanent trace of the rebellion. Its leaders will have accomplished what other men could not have done. The boldest Abolitionist is a cypher when compared with the leaders of the rebellion. What mystery pervades the works of Providence! We submit to its decrees, but stand confounded at the awful manifestations of its wisdom and power! The great problem of the age, apparently involved with inextricable complications, is likely to be suddenly lifted out of human hands. We may control the incidents of the contest, but we cannot circumvent or defeat the end. It will be left us only to assuage the horrors of internecine conflict, and to procrastinate the processes of transition. Local and national interests are therefore alike dependent upon the suppression of the rebellion.

No pecuniary sacrifice can be too great an equivalent for peace. But it should be permanent peace, and embrace all subjects of discontent. It is written on the blue arch above us; the distant voices of the future, the waves that beat our coast, the skeletons that sit at our tables, and fill the vacant places of desolate and mourning firesides, all cry out that this war must not be repeated hereafter.

Content, in public as in social life, strengthens and consolidates brotherly affection. England, France, Austria, Italy—every land fertile enough to make a history, has had its desolating civil wars. It is a baseless nationality that has not tested its strength against domestic enemies. The success of local interests narrows the destiny of a people, and is followed by secession, poverty and degradation. A divided country and perpetual war make possession a delusion and life a calamity. The triumph of national interests widens the scope of human history, and is attended with peace, prosperity and power. It is out of such contests that great nations are born.

What hallowed memories float around us! New-Orleans is a shrine as sacred as Bunker Hill! On the Aristook and the Oregon the names of WASHINGTON, JACKSON and TAYLOR are breathed with as deep a reverence as on the James or the Mississippi. Let us fulfill the conditions of this last great trial, and become a nation—a grand nation—with sense enough to govern ourselves, and strength enough to stand against the world united!

N. P. BANKS, Major-General Commanding.

Loss of Another Ship of the Banks Expedition.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 2.

The ship before reported ashore near Hog Island, Chesapeake Bay, is the *International*, one of the vessels of the Banks Expedition, with Government stores on board. Assistance has been sent from Old Point, but she will probably prove a total loss.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Escape of Stuart Across the Rappahannock.

CONTRABANDS COMING INTO CAMP.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Jan. 1.

The day has been unmarked by any movement of importance. The officers of the various Corps have exchanged the civilities of the day.

There is nothing of importance from the front.

Intelligence has been received that STUART has succeeded in retiring across the Rappahannock near Warrenton.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Gen. BURNSIDE returned from Washington this forenoon, and has been visited by his Grand Division commanders.

Several contrabands came into camp to-day, and were received in accordance with the Proclamation.

CAPTURE OF GUERRILLAS.

Rebel Cavalry Driven from Warrenton.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The correspondent of the TIMES, with Gen. SIGEL's column, telegraphs as follows from Stafford Court-house, under date of January 1:

A number of guerrillas were captured yesterday at Chapawamsic Creek, by Col. CANAN's forces.

Gen. AVERILL drove one hundred and sixty rebel cavalry from Warrenton yesterday. Part of LEE's Cavalry passed through that place two hours before the arrival of our forces.

IMPORTANT FROM SUFFOLK, VA.

Gen. Corcoran with his Brigade at that Place—Gen. Peck's Command Moving.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 2.

The *American's* correspondent at Suffolk announces the arrival there of Gen. CORCORAN with his entire brigade. He is to take command there.

Gen. PECK's command is moving in another direction.

Skirmishing with the rebels continues to be of daily occurrence, and they have been routed on every occasion.

Steamship Caledonia Ashore.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The British steamship *Caledonia*, from Glasgow, *via* Portland, for New-York, went ashore on the night of the 31st, on Peaked Hill Bar, Cape Cod. She is hard and fast.

(Advertisement.)

THE NEW-YEAR'S HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS CONTINUED.—The same magnificent drama that so charmed a score of thousand persons on New-Year's day, will be played this afternoon and evening, and Commodore NUTT and all the other novelties will be on view at all hours day and evening.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

A MENTAL PORTRAIT.—A suitable holiday present, for lady or gentleman, would be a written description of character, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

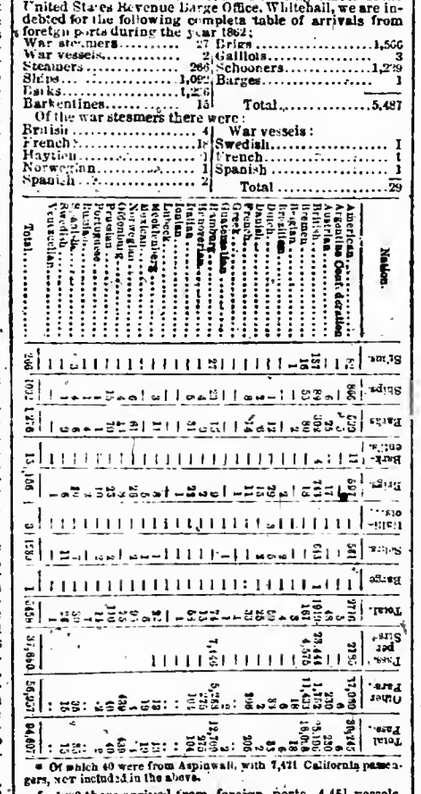
Commerce of the Port of New-York.

To Mr. Andrew W. Trotter, the Boarding-Officer at the United States Revenue Barge Office, Whitehall, we are indebted for the following complete table of arrivals from foreign ports during the year 1862:

War steamers	27	Brigs	1,566
War vessels	2	Galliots	3
Steamers	266	Schooners	1,229
Ships	1,062	Barges	1
Barks	1,256		
Barkentines	15	Total	5,487

Of the war steamers there were:

British	4	War vessels:	
French	18	Swedish	1
Haytien	1	French	1
Norwegian	1	Spanish	1
Spanish	2	Total	29



* Of which 40 were from Aspinwall, with 7,421 California passengers, not included in the above.

In 1860 there arrived from foreign ports, 4,451 vessels, with 120,627 passengers; in 1861, 6,120 vessels, with 80,790 passengers, and in 1862, 5,487 vessels, with 94,607 passengers. There also arrived from domestic ports, 1,776 steamers.

GLASS LETTERS.

New and old firms are reminded that Glass Letters and Numbers are the most attractive, and in the end the cheapest letters for store windows, &c. Also, Brass Letters. Depot 197 Fulton-street. GLASS LETTER CO.

UP-TOWN MEETINGS DURING THE week's week of prayer: MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av. and 30th-st. TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, Madison-avenue Baptist Church, Madison-av. and 31st-st. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, Methodist Episcopal Church, 27th-st. east of 3d-av. THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, Presbyterian Mission Church, 3d-av. above East 30th-st. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av. corner of East 34th-st. All the meetings will commence punctually at 7½ P. M. Rev. Drs. H. E. Weston and Dyer, Rev. Messrs. H. E. Montgomery, W. F. Watkins, C. H. Payson and S. H. Tyng, Jr., will take part in the exercises.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL, under the firm name of H. H. STERLING & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. H. H. STERLING will continue the manufacture of "Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair," at No. 493 Broadway, and is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 6 4th-av. Thorough and practical instruction in Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and all else pertaining to the counting-room. A good handwriting guaranteed to all in ten lessons. Separate rooms for private instruction.

LOST—OPPOSITE THE HERALD OFFICE OR IN the 5th-av. stages, a small quarto ACCOUNT BOOK, containing account with J. E. De Kyn. The finder will be liberally rewarded on delivery of the book at E. BURR'S office, No. 74 Wall-st., or at Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGton-av., corner of East 34th-st. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will officiate.

MR. WASHINGTON MANLEY IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.

TALLMADGE A. MANLEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

A COOK.—WANTED, AT NO. 11 CARROLL-PARK, South Brooklyn, a good cook. Apply immediately.

GIRLS WANTED TO PUT UP STERLING'S Ambrosia for the Hair, at No. 493 Broadway.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
Known as "Helmbold's"
GENUINE PREPARATIONS, VIZ.:
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU."
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION,
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and specific remedy
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR WEAKNESSES,
ARISING FROM EXCESSES, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EARLY INDISCRETION OR ABUSE.
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Flushing of the Body,
Hot Hands,	Eruptions on the Face,
Dryness of the Skin,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES, FEMALES, FEMALES.
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE,
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES
In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience,
AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF
QUACKS,

and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been driven up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

USE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of
THE URINARY ORGANS,
whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter
OF HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of those organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and it is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the Blood, and attacks the Sexual Organs, Linings of the Nose, Ears, Throat, Windpipe and other Mucous Surfaces, making its appearance in the form of Ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood, and removes all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, giving to the Complexion a Clear and Healthy Color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its Blood Purifying Properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection in Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,

from 8 to 20 years' standing, with names known to SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSICK, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU,	$1 00 PER BOTTLE OR SIX FOR $5 00
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,	1 00 PER BOTTLE OR SIX FOR 5 00
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,	50 PER BOTTLE OR SIX FOR 2 50

Or half a dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

☞ Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD,
Alderman, Ninth-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE
FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, OR 6 FOR $5.

It will be delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information in confidence,
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist.

Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS

Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Buchu,
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Sarsaparilla,
Helmbold's Genuine Improved Rose Wash.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

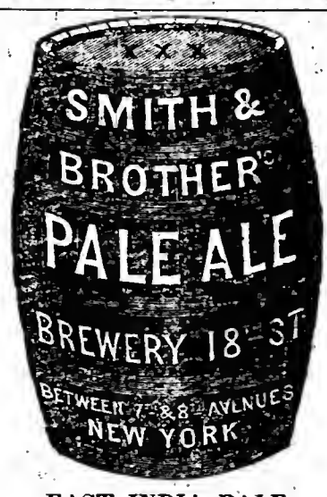
Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children
Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE
198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.



EAST INDIA PALE
AND
BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE,
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII.—NO. 3512. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE MURFREESBORO BATTLE.

Three Days' Fighting and the Contest Not Yet Ended.

Tremendous Efforts of the Rebels to Crush Our Right Wing.

THEIR EFFORTS UNAVAILING.

Fierce Contest at the Centre and on the Left.

MURFREESBORO IN OUR POSSESSION

The Enemy Reported to be Driven Back Two Miles on Friday.

Arrival of Reinforcements for Our Troops.

SOME OF THE LOSSES.

[In consequence of several serious blunders of the telegraph, the circumstantial and graphic account of the great battles before Murfreesboro, published in Saturday's TIMES, was very much confused and impaired. A series of conflicts, destined to have so important a bearing on the conrse of the war, deserves a clearer chronicle, and we republish the letter of our correspondent, with the proper corrections, to-day.—ED. TIMES.]

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1863.

I have just arrived from a terrific battle on Stone's River, in front of Murfreesboro, west side. It has raged with unremitting fury two days, and at last report was not yet decided. It is one of the most furious battles of modern times, sustained by both sides with splendid determination.

Gen. ROSECRANS marched from Nashville last Friday with about 45,000 effective men, and 300 pieces of artillery, and skirmished all the way to the battle-field, the enemy resisting bitterly.

The whole of Tuesday was spent by our forces reconnoitering.

The enemy was found strongly posted with artillery on the bank of Stone's River, west side, his flanks resting on Murfreesboro, west side. The centre-plain had the advantage on high ground, with a dense growth of cedar skirting their opposing. Their position gave them the advantage of a cross fire.

Gen. McCOOK's corps closed in on their left on Wilkinson's Pike; NEGLEY, of THOMAS's corps, worked with great difficulty to the front of the rebel centre, ROUSSEAU's Division being in reserve. CRITTENDEN's corps was posted in comparatively clear ground on our left; PALMER's and VAN CLEVE's Divisions in front; WOOD's in reserve.

A battle was expected all day on Tuesday, but the enemy merely skirmished and threw a few shells, one of which killed Orderly MCDONALD, Fourth United States Cavalry, not ten feet from Gen ROSECRANS. That afternoon the Pennsylvania Cavalry, on McCOOK's flanks, was drawn into an ambuscade, and its two Majors, ROSENBERGER and WARD, were killed. CRITTENDEN's Corps lost four killed and 21 wounded that day, including Adjt. ELLIOTT, of the Fifty-seventh Indiana, severely. McCOOK's loss was about 50.

On the same day the rebel cavalry made a dash in the rear, on Lavergne, burned a few wagons and captured 35 prisoners.

That night dispositions were made to attack the enemy in the morning. After dark the enemy was reported massing near McCOOK, obviously to turn our right wing.

This corresponded with the wishes of Gen. ROSECRANS, who instructed Gen. McCOOK to hold him in check stubbornly, while the left wing should be thrown into Murfreesboro behind the enemy.

At daybreak on the last day of December everything appeared working well. The battle had opened on the right, and our left wing was on hand.

At 7 o'clock ominous sounds indicated that a fire was approaching our left. Aids were dispatched for information, and found the forests full of flying negroes and straggling soldiers, who reported whole regiments falling back.

Meantime one of McCOOK's aids had announced to Gen. ROSECRANS that Gen. JOHNSTON had permitted the three batteries of his division to be captured by a sudden attack of the enemy, and that it had somewhat demoralized our troops was obvious.

The brave Gen. SILL, one of our best officers, was killed; Gen. KIRK wounded, and Gen. WILLICH killed or missing, besides other valuable officers wounded.

Gen. ROSECRANS sent Gen. McCOOK word to hold the front, and he would help him; that it would all work right.

He now galloped to the front of Gen. CRITTENDEN on the left with his Staff, to order the line of battle, when the enemy opened a full battery, and emptied the saddles of the escort.

VAN CLEVE's Division was sent to the right, and Col. WAGNER's Brigade in front.

The fire continued to approach on the right with alarming rapidity, extending to the centre, and it was clear that the right was doubling upon the left. The enemy had compelled us to make a complete change of front on that wing, and were pressing the centre.

Gen. ROSECRANS, with splendid daring, dashed into the furious fire, and sending his staff along the lines, started BRANNY's Brigade forward. Some six batteries opened, and sustaining a magnificent fire, directly a tremendous shout was raised along the whole line, and the enemy began to fall back rapidly.

The General urged the troops forward. The rebels, terribly punished, were driven back fully a mile. The same splendid bravery was displayed in the lines and advance, though the enemy made formidable demonstrations on our left, while they prepared for another onslaught on our right.

Meantime, orders had been issued to move our left upon the enemy, but before they had time to execute them they burst upon our centre with awful fury, and it began to break. ROUSSEAU's Division was hurried into the breach magnificently by their glorious leader.

The enemy again retreated into the dark cedar thickets. Again they essayed our right, and again were driven back. By this time the number of our stragglers was formidable, and the prospect was discouraging; but there was no panic.

The General, confident of success, continued to visit other parts of the field, and with the aid of Gens. THOMAS, McCOOK, CRITTENDEN, ROUSSEAU, NEGLEY and WOOD, the tide of battle was turned early in the day.

About 2 o'clock the battle had shifted again from right to left. The enemy discovering the impossibility of succeeding in their main design, had suddenly massed their forces on the left, crossing the river, or moving under cover of bluffs on the right, and for about two hours the fight raged with unremitting fury, to the advantage of the enemy for a considerable length of time, when they were checked by our murderous fire, of both musketry and artillery.

The scene at this point was magnificently terrible. The whole battle was in full view. The enemy deploying right and left, bringing up their batteries in fine style, our own vomiting smoke and iron missiles upon them with awful fury, and our gallant fellows moving to the front with unflinching courage, and lying flat upon their faces to escape the rebel fire until the moment for action.

Shell and shot fell around like hail. Gen. ROSECRANS was himself incessantly exposed. It is wonderful that he escaped. His Chief of Staff, the noble Lieut.-Col. GARESCHE, had his head taken off by a round shot, and the blood bespattered the General and some of the Staff. Lieut. LYLAN KIRK, just behind him, was lifted clear out of his saddle by a bullet, which shattered his left arm.

Three orderlies and gallant Sergeant RICHMOND, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, were killed, ten feet from him, and five or six horses in the Staff escort were struck.

Between five and six o'clock, the enemy, apparently exhausted by his rapid and incessant assaults, took up a position not assailable without abundant artillery, and the fire on both sides slackened, and finally silenced at dark. The battle having raged eleven hours the loss of life on our side being considerable, and the terrific nature of the field comparatively limited.

Our casualty list that day, excluding captures, did not exceed perhaps 1,500, of whom not more than one-fourth were killed. This is attributable to the care taken to make our men lie down. The enemy's loss must have been more severe. But among our losses we mourn such noble souls as Gen. SILL, Gen. August WILLICH, Col. GARESCHE, Col. Miner MILLIKEN, First Ohio Cavalry; Col. Hawkins, Thirteenth Ohio; Col. McKEE, Third Kentucky; Col. FORMAN, Fifteenth Kentucky; Col. KILL and Second Lieut.-Col. Shepherd, Eighteenth Regulars; Major Carpenter, Tenth Regulars; Capt. Edgerton, First Ohio Battery, and his two Lieutenants, and many more. No other Generals were hurt.

Among our wounded are Gen. KIRK, Gen. VAN CLEVE (so reported); Col. Moody, Seventy-Fourth Ohio, who established a splendid reputation; Col. Laraby, Ninety-Ninth Ohio; King, Fifteenth Regulars; Majors Foot, Rieker, Slammer, Eleventh Regulars; Capts. Bell, Wise, Barry, McDonnell, Power, and York, and Lieut. McAllister, Fifteenth Regulars; Maj. TOWNSEND, Eighteenth Regulars; Capt. Long, Fourth Regulars; Cavalry Lieut. McClellan, Miller, and Foster, Twenty-Seventh Ohio.

When the battle closed, the enemy occupied the ground which was ours in the morning, and the advantage was theirs. Their object in attacking us was to cut us off from Nashville. They played their old game. If McCOOK's force had held more firmly against HARDEE's corps and CHEATHAM's Division, ROSECRANS' plan of battle would have succeeded.

At dark they had a heavy force on our right, leading us to the belief that they intended to possess Murfreesboro, cutting deeply into our centre behind us, and we had not cavalry enough to protect ourselves.

The Fourth Regulars made one splendid dash at them, capturing sixty-seven, and releasing three hundred prisoners they had taken from us, recapturing five hundred prisoners of the enemy.

Gen. ROSECRANS determined to begin the attack this morning, and opened furiously with our left at dawn. The enemy, however, would not retire from our right, and the battle worked that way. At 11 o'clock matters were not flattering on either side.

At 12 our batteries received new supplies of ammunition, were massed, and a terrible fire was opened. The enemy began to give way, Gen. THOMAS pressing on their centre and CRITTENDEN advancing on their right. The battle was more severe at that hour than it had been, and the result was yet doubtful.

Both sides were uneasy, but determined. Gen. ROSECRANS feels its importance fully. If he is defeated he will be defeated badly, because he will fight as long as he has a brigade. If he is victorious the enemy will be destroyed.

The enemy seemed fully as numerous as we. They did not use as much artillery. Gens. JOE JOHNSTON and BRAGG were in command. Prisoners say they lost largely. Gen. McCOOK was brave to a fault, and self-possessed. He narrowly escaped death many times. His horse was killed under him, and he was severely hurt by his horse falling under him.

11:15 A. M.—No later tidings of to-day's battle. The rebels are destroying our wagon train on Murfreesboro' pike. To-night additional casualties have been received, as follows:

Killed.—Col. Stein, One Hundred and First Ohio; Lieut.-Col. McKee, Fifteenth Wisconsin; Col. Almoode, Twenty-first Illinois; Col. Roberts, Forty-second Illinois; Col. Walker, Thirty-first Ohio, Cavalry Brigade; Col. Harrington, Twenty-seventh Illinois; Capt. John Johnson, Fifteenth Wisconsin.

Wounded.—Gen. Rosseau, slightly; Gen. Wood, severely; Lieut.-Colonel 101st Ohio, badly; —— Cartin, 36th Illinois, commanding brigade; Capt. Oscar F. Mark, Acting Inspector-General of Thomas' Staff, severely; Capt. Douglas, 18th Regulars.

PARTICULARS FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

In the absence of later intelligence from Murfreesboro, we subjoin the special dispatches to the Philadelphia *Press*, of yesterday. They furnish some items of interest, although the statements made do not fully coincide with other reports:

BATTLE-FIELD, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The enemy during yesterday harassed our rear with their cavalry, and captured some of our wounded men near Hollinsville. Rebel guerrilla bands attacked and burned our army wagons, ambulances, &c., and acted most outrageously, throwing the sick and wounded into the roads to die. Another supply-train has been captured on the Louisville Railroad by guerrillas. The enemy attacked us in force a second time to-day. The Second Division bore the brunt of the battle. Gen. KIRK was killed during this attack. The enemy worsted us terribly at first. Gen. SILL was killed, and Gen. WILLICH wounded severely.

The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment was captured, and the Sixth badly cut up. Many officers were killed or wounded.

We lost twelve guns from two divisions, and had twelve wagons of hospital stores destroyed. Our army was driven back four miles.

In the morning the whole army went through heavy skirmishing, on the march, with a loss of one hundred men, we taking six hundred prisoners and a battery. A large supply train was captured yesterday by a rebel brigade.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO, Wednesday, Dec. 31—1 P. M.

The great battle of the war in the Southwest is now being fought here. It is raging furiously as I write. The entire line has suffered terribly this morning, and the loss on both sides has been heavy. The rebels held an advantage in position this morning, but are now suffering terribly under the galling fire of our destructive artillery, which was got into good position about noon to-day.

The forlorn hope of this army, comprising four regiments of Regular infantry, (including the Eighteenth Regulars, 2,200 strong,) and two batteries, lost all of their field officers, two-thirds of their line officers, and half of the enlisted men killed and wounded.

The Anderson Troop, (a Philadelphia regiment,) of Col. WYNKOOP's Light Cavalry Brigade, also suffered severely. Maje. ROSENGARTEN, and WARD were both killed during a charge. The cavalry behaved and manœuvred under fire with the steadiness of veteran regular dragoons, and much of our success is due to this.

Gen. ROUSSEAU was wounded at the head of his splendid division, after making two bayonet charges, and fighting for nearly five hours. Gen. STANLEY is seriously wounded in the leg. Gen. PALMER is dangerously wounded.

BATTLE FIELD, Wednesday, Dec. 31—3½ P. M.

I have just returned from the front again, where Gen. ROSECRANS is directing the gigantic field operations of the day in person.

Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON directs the movements of the enemy in person.

About 1 o'clock Gen. THOMAS threw his entire *corps d'armée* against the centre of the enemy's forces, and breaking it, drove it back over a mile in great confusion. Rebels, killed and wounded, lay in heaps upon this ground.

Gen. ROSECRANS then ordered an advance of the entire line of his army in support of Gen. THOMAS, and we soon engaged the enemy at close quarters for the first time in the history of the rebellion. At one time Gen. ROSECRANS observed his troops wavering, when he dashed rapidly to the front, followed by his Staff. This *coup* created a tremendous enthusiasm among the soldiers, who rallied at every point, and drove the enemy for some distance with excellent results. Two of Gen. ROSECRANS' Aids were killed at the time by the explosion of a shell.

Gen. NEGLEY's division, with its excellent artillery, is causing great destruction among the rebels on the left of centre.

Gen. CRITTENDEN, with his corps d'armée, forming the left wing of our army, has gained the enemy's entrenchments, and is driving the rebels through the town, which is now in plain view before us.

The loss on either side has been very heavy. We have taken nearly 3,000 prisoners, and our loss is not near so heavy as that of the rebels. We are following the enemy up, and will drive him into Alabama before we give him any rest.

Gen. CHEATHAM, the greatest blower, and Gen. RAINS, of Arkansas, the handsomest man in the rebel army, are both killed and their bodies are in our possession. We have taken over fifty guns and seven stands of State colors.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO, Jan. 1.

This has been a tremendously bloody battle indeed. The enemy attacked us at daylight yesterday morning, believing us to be terribly crippled. Our right wing was hardly pressed, and fearfully cut up. The Pennsylvania troops all fought splendidly. NEGLEY's and ROUSSEAU's Divisions drove the enemy at every point before them.

The enemy at one time completely flanked our right, which was reinforced and regained its position. We gained no great advantage until yesterday afternoon. The fight lasted until 10 o'clock last night. It was renewed at 3 o'clock this morning, as an amusement for New-Year's Day.

Several batteries were lost and recaptured by our regulars.

A panic reigned at one time, owing to a demonstration made in our rear by the enemy.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO, Friday, Jan. 2—P. M.

Our army bivouacked on the same ground last night as that occupied by our forces on the night of the 31st ult. Our army gained some advantage in the battle of yesterday, but not without terrible carnage.

The loss on both sides can only be described as absolutely tremendous.

Gen. NEGLEY fought his Division all day yesterday splendidly, and lost very heavily in men, but saved his artillery. Gen. ROUSSEAU immortalized himself long before he fell severely wounded. He is set down as one of the great heroes of the battle. The enemy was heavily reinforced from some direction last night.

Maj.-Gen. McCOOK had his horse blown to atoms by a shell yesterday afternoon, and although severely bruised, soon remounted and rode to the front of his gallant division.

Gen. ROSECRANS, everywhere and at all times, exhibited great coolness and moral courage, exposing himself continually at critical periods. He gave orders intelligently, in a firm manner. The fight was renewed this morning with great brevity. Gen. ROSECRANS collected his wandering troops and reorganized their ranks.

To-day we have driven the enemy nearly two miles. The reserve brigade are pushing their line as I write. Reinforcements are hurrying on. Gen. ROSECRANS is determined to destroy the rebels at any cost.

All the houses in Murfreesboro and the neighboring villages are occupied as hospitals. We are sending many wounded men to Nashville by rail. Our arrangements for the care of the wounded are being completed, and every effort is made to make the sufferers as comfortable as possible.

Pennsylvania may well be proud of the Anderson Cavalry. The most gallant officers have received their deserved praise.

The following is a list of the killed in the Anderson Cavalry: Sergeant Kinsler, Alexander Rankin, F. Herring, A. B. Kendrick, A. W. Chase. I will send more names as I obtain them.

THE VERY LATEST.

A Great Victory Won by Gen. Rosecrans.

Terrible Slaughter and Rout of the Rebels.

BRAGG REPORTED KILLED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Jan. 3.

Telegraphic communication is restored between here and Nashville.

It is reported that Gen. BRAGG was killed to-day.

There has been fighting all day, but no particulars are given.

Our forces are advancing, and the rebels are falling back across Stone's River.

The following officers are wounded slightly:

Col. MILLER.

Col. BLACK, of the Fortieth Indiana.

Lieut.-Col. NEFF.

Col. HILL.

Capt. PAYE.

It has been raining heavily all day in the vicinity of the battle-field.

SECOND DISPATCH.

There was heavy cannonading to-day until noon, when the rebels attacked our left wing and were terribly repulsed.

There was very little fighting yesterday.

Our forces do not yet occupy Murfreesboro.

The rebels attacked and destroyed our hospital buildings on Thursday.

The rebels are being strongly reinforced from the rebel army at Richmond.

THIRD DISPATCH.

There was a spirited engagement at Lavergne today between the Mechanics and Engineers under Col. LEWIS, and Gen. WHEELER's rebel Cavalry. The latter were routed with the loss of thirty-three killed.

All "contrabands" captured by the rebels on the Federal wagon trains are immediately shot. Twenty thus killed are lying on the Murfreesboro Pike.

Maj. SLEMMER and Capt. KIRK, who were being conveyed away wounded from the battle-field in an ambulance, were captured by the rebels, taken four miles away and then paroled and thrown out on the road.

Gen. WILLICH is not killed, but is wounded, and a prisoner.

Yesterday, Gen. ROSECRANS personally took command of the Fourth United States Cavalry, and attacked Gen. WHEELER's rebel cavalry, who were cut to pieces and utterly routed.

Captain MACK, Chief of artillery and on Gen. THOMAS' Staff is mortally wounded.

A despatch from Col. ANDERSON to Headquarters here says:

"We have whipped the rebels decidedly, and are at Christiana, nine miles South of Murfreesboro on the railroad."

FOURTH DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 3.

Col. MCKEE is reported killed. Our loss of officers is heartrending.

The fighting to-day has been light. It closed last evening with terrible slaughter of the enemy.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 3—5 P.M.

The first day's fighting was all our own way, but the right wing of our army fought itself into a bad position.

The third day we repulsed the rebels with terrible slaughter, ourselves sustaining but slight loss.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Gen. Blunt Still at Van Buren with his Command.

Retreat of the Rebel Army Toward Arkadelphia.

Defeat of the Rebel Forces at Fort Gibson.

Destruction of the Rebel Fortifications at Fort Davis.

All Hindman's Correspondence Captured.

HIS ARMY IN A PITIABLE CONDITION.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 3.

Gen. BLUNT telegraphs from Van Buren, Ark., on the 30th ult., that the rebels retreated during the night towards Arkadelphia, abandoning about sixty wounded rebels at Fort Smith, whom they left with instructions to take care of themselves.

Gen. BLUNT also reports that Col. PHILLIPS, whom he had sent into the Indian Territory with twelve hundred men, has driven the rebel forces of Cols. COFFEE and STANWART across the Arkansas River, at Fort Gibson, and destroyed the rebel fortifications, barracks and commissary buildings at Fort Davis.

Col. MCINTOSH's command of rebel Creeks and Choctaws, have expressed a desire to lay down their arms and return to the allegiance of our Government.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Thursday, Jan. 1.

Rebel newspapers captured at Van Buren, Ark., admit that the loss of the rebels in killed and wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove was over 4,000.

The entire telegraphic correspondence of Gen. HINDMAN was taken. It contains much valuable information, and will be forwarded to the War Department.

The destitution of the rebel army is most pitiable.

Four thousand of HINDMAN's Infantry are without shoes.

The loss to rebel citizens by the recent rebel raid amounts to over half a million of dollars.

The rebels are dispersing in every direction.

It is reported that the rebels have met with heavy losses at Arkadelphia, fifty-five miles south-west of Little Rock.

Gen. SCOFIELD has assumed command of the army of the Frontier.

THE CAPTURE OF VAN BUREN, ARK.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Blunt.

To Maj.-Gen. Curtis:

GENERAL: The Stars and Stripes now wave in triumph over Van Buren. On learning that HINDMAN had been reinforced, and contemplated making another attempt to force his way to Missouri, I determined to attack him. Leaving my transportation north of the mountains, I marched from Prairie Grove at 8 o'clock yesterday morning upon this place, a distance of fifty miles.

At 10 o'clock this morning, my advance came upon two regiments of rebel cavalry at Diepping Springs, eight miles north of the river. Dashing upon them with three thousand cavalry and four mountain howitzers, a brisk running fight took place, which was kept up into the town, resulting in the capture of all their transportation, forty wagons, with six mule teams, camp and garrison equipage, one hundred prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, four steamboats and a ferryboat. The latter was taken in attempting to cross the river with rebel troops, and was shelled from the howitzer. When in the middle of the stream the boat was disabled and a number of men killed. The remainder jumped overboard and swam to the shore.

Three large steamers, heavily laden with supplies, had got up steam and attempted to escape down the river, but were pursued by cavalry five miles and brought to by the fire of their carbines, and returned back to the levee.

The enemy then brought their artillery to the opposite bank of the river and commenced shelling the town for the purpose of driving out my cavalry, but resulting in no other damage than the destruction of some buildings. My artillery coming up, soon silenced their batteries.

Quite a number of the enemy have been killed. During the day's operations the only casualties on our side are five or six men slightly wounded.

My long range guns are now shelling the rebel camp across the river, five miles below this place. If the enemy does not retire during the night, I shall endeavor to cross my troops over the river in the morning, and offer them battle.

Respectfully, JAMES G. BLUNT, Brigadier-General Commanding.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 2.

The Treasurer at Sacramento commenced paying the interest, both on the city and county bonds, yesterday, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

There was not money enough in the Treasury to pay all the interest due on the city bonds.

The interest on the State and San Francisco bonds is being paid.

Arrived, ship *Sea Serpent*, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 2.

Arrived, ship *Archer*, from Boston.

The reports from the Colorado mines continue to excite the southern counties of this State.

Mills are being erected to develop a silver mine recently discovered, fifty miles above Fort Mohave, only six miles from river navigation.

Eleven mills have been sent to the State Range silver mines, situated 100 miles from Los Angelos.

Many believe that the mines on the southeastern border of the State will rival the Washoe mines.

Arrived, ships *Ocean Express*, from New-York, and *Premier*, from Baltimore.

The ship *Noonday*, from Boston, arrived off this port yesterday, but ran on a sunken rock not known heretofore to navigators, eight miles west of Tarrulons Island, and speedily sunk to the near top mizzen mast. The officers and crew escaped in small boats, merely saving their personal baggage.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Defeat of the Rebel Col. Forrest by Gen. Sullivan.

CAPTURE OF SIX PIECES OF ARTILLERY.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

The Rebel Forces Under Gen. Van Dorn Repulsed at Every Point Except Holly Springs.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

CAIRO, ILL., Jan. 2, 1863.

The telegraph line is working to Holly Springs and Corinth.

Gen. SULLIVAN whipped Col. FORREST at Spring Hill, routing his entire force, and captured his artillery and three hundred stand of arms. The rebel Col. NAFFIA was killed, and Col. DE SHAY taken prisoner.

W. G. TUTTLE, Brigadier-General.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 2, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

Gen. SULLIVAN has succeeded in getting a fight of the rebel, Col. FORREST, and whipped him badly.

Gen. SULLIVAN has captured six pieces of artillery, and a great many horses and prisoners.

Gen. VAN DORN was repulsed at every point, except this, and with heavy loss.

U. S. GRANT, Major-Gen. Com.

Important Movements of Our Cavalry—Destruction of the Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi Central Railroads.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 3.

Special dispatches from Cairo say that the National cavalry, under Col. DICKEY, utterly destroyed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Okalona to Saltillo. Twenty-seven miles of this was done before the rebel raid into Holly Springs.

Gen. GRANT's forces have also destroyed the road from Coffeeville to Oxford.

A DREADFUL DISASTER.

Foundering of the Monitor South of Cape Hatteras.

Two Officers and Thirty-eight Men Lost.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The following has been received at the Navy Department, from Rear-Admiral LEE:

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The *State of Geo* s reports that the *Monitor* foundered on Tuesday night, south of Cape Hatteras, with the loss of two officers and 28 men, (names not known,) belonging to the *Monitor* or to the *Rhode Island*, or to both. Rear-Admiral LEE.

A LATER DISPATCH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3.

The officers missing from the *Monitor* are as follows:

Acting Ensigns—George Frederickson and N. K. Atwater.

Third Assistant Engineers—R. W. Hands and S. A. Lewis.

The following men are missing:

John Stocking,	Wm. Bryen,
James Fennwick,	Robert Williams,
Thomas Joyce,	George Littlefield,
Robert Howard,	Daniel Moore,
Robert Cook,	Jacob Tuckley,
Wm. Allen,	Wm. Egan.

The following officer is missing from the steamer *Rhode Island*: D. S. Brown. The following men are also missing:

C. H. Smith,	M. Wagg,
L. M. Griswold,	L. A. Horton,
G. Moore,	J. Moore,
J. Jones,	H. Logan.

It is more than probable that the missing boat from the steamer *Rhode Island*, with more or less of the *Monitor's* crew, were saved by passing vessels.

S. D. GREENE, Lieut. U. S. Navy.

FROM ALBANY.

Non-Appearance of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The New-York Police Commissioners did not appear at 2 o'clock, and Gov. SEYMOUR postponed the consideration of the matter until 6 o'clock, for the purpose of giving them opportunity to be heard should they so desire.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 3—P. M.

The Police Commissioners failing to appear at 6 o'clock, the Governor stated that he had received a protest against his proceedings from the Commissioners.

Mr. BLAUVELT, on behalf of the complainants, presented several affidavits.

Gov. SEYMOUR received the affidavits, and holds the matter under consideration.

A large number of prominent New-Yorkers were in attendance.

The Message of Gov. SEYMOUR will be sent into the Legislature on Wednesday, if it should be organized on that day.

A considerable struggle is being made for the position of Police Justice, made vacant by the election of Comptroller BARNARD. Capt. DOWLING is the most prominent applicant, but no appointment will be made until official notice is received of the vacancy.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 3, 10 o'clock P. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 19th, and Londonderry of the 20th of December.

THE MISSISSIPPI

A TERRIFIC BATTLE AT VICKSBURGH.

Victory of the National Forces.

Gen. Sherman's Army Landed on the Left Bank of the Yazoo.

ADVANCE IN LINE OF BATTLE.

The Enemy Encamped in Heavy Force.

A Battle of Five Hours' Duration.

THE CONTEST RENEWED NEXT DAY.

The Rebel Position Finally Carried by Storm.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 3.

Dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN, on the battle-field at Vicksburgh, received at Helena, Ark., on Saturday, Dec. 27, give the following intelligence:

Gen. SHERMAN debarked his forces on the left bank of the Yazoo River, ten miles above its mouth, and, forming in line of battle, advanced toward Vicksburgh.

After passing beyond the reach of the fire of the rebel gunboats, Gen. SHERMAN encountered the enemy in force.

A terrific conflict ensued, lasting five hours.

The enemy were driven back beyond two bayons that girt the rear of Vicksburgh, and from their intrenched works on the hill by shells.

On Saturday night the two armies lay on their arms, with the two bayons intervening.

During the night pontoons were constructed, notwithstanding the terrific fire of the rebels.

Under the cover of undergrowth at daylight on Sunday, a concerted advance was made by Gen. SHERMAN's whole force. Gen. STEELE held the left, Gen. MORGAN and Gen. BLAIR the centre, and Gen. A. L. SMITH and Gen. M. L. SMITH the right.

Gen. STEELE turned the enemy's right so as to communicate with Gen. MORGAN'S Division, which had become seperated by swamps running at right angles to the main front.

By sunrise the whole force was engaged, and up to ten o'clock the musketry and artillery firing was very severe.

The rebels in front of Gen. MORGAN'S and Gen SMITH'S Divisions were intrenched on high rising ground.

This position was finally carried by storm.

The gunboats did not cooperate, but the *Benton* engaged the rebel fortifications at Haines' Bluff.

During the action several of the *Benton's* crew were killed, and Capt. GWYNNE, her Commander, was mortally wounded.

In Saturday's fight the Fifty-eighth Ohio, the Eighth Missouri and the Second Kentucky, sustained considerable loss.

Gen. BANKS and Admiral FARRAGUT were expected to cooperate in the movement, but had not arrived at the scene of the conflict.

A REBEL ACCOUNT.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain the following:

VICKSBURGH, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.

On Saturday the enemy made four desperate attempts to force our lines on the Chickasaw Bluffs, with heavy loss. The Seventeenth Louisiana greatly distinguished itself, repulsing, unaided, the assault of three full regiments of Yankees.

On Sunday morning the enemy again advanced on our lines, and were repulsed with heavy loss. All the troops behaved gallantly, but special mention is made of the Twenty-eighth and Seventeenth Louisiana Regiments, the former regiment maintaining the ground all day against superior forces. Our loss on Sunday was one killed and two wounded; Eighth Tennessee, four killed and six wounded, Capt. C. A. GENTRY among the killed; Seventeenth Tennessee, two killed and two wounded; Eighty-first Tennessee, one killed, none wounded. One of Gen. LEE's couriers had his leg shot off. Worrow's Artillery lost one sergeant killed. No particulars of the casualties in other regiments.

On Monday afternoon 8,000 of the enemy advanced upon our regiments on the right wing of the Chickasaw Bayou, to storm the works, but were mowed down in large numbers, and upward of 400 prisoners taken, with five stands of colors. The enemy were driven back to their boats, and afterward sent in a flag of truce for permission to bury their dead, under which some of the prisoners escaped. Fighting still continues, with no important results. The fighting of our troops was splendid. The twenty-eighth Louisiana again immortalized itself for the gallant manner in which it acted during the battle. The Yankee prisoners say that Monday is their General commanding.

Severe fighting is going on now. The enemy have destroyed the Vicksburgh, Shreveport and Texas Railroad as far as Delhi, a distance of thirty-three miles. They are also said to have burned the town of Delhi, which is reported to be totally destroyed.

Our casualties in yesterday's fight were small. This morning firing is heard in the same direction, and it is supposed the enemy are again advancing to storm our works. The soldiers are eager to meet the enemy, and are determined to conquer or die.

THE WAR

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—In taking up *Springs of Action*, lately published by the HARPERS, we have an intuition that the book is in every respect an excellent one, and a single glance over its delicately tinted and clearly printed pages demonstrates that fact beyond all doubt and question. Most we confess that for no other reason than this excellence upon its face we have conceived a prejudice against the work, that would grow by degrees, until it deepened and widened into confirmed and positive dislike, were we compelled to read it thoroughly and carefully through! To redeem our moral nature from the charge of inconsistency, if not of direct depravity, either or both of which would seem involved by the foregoing very candid confession, we must explain that, from the standard headings of the unexceptionable chapters of Mrs. RICHARDS' excellent book, we have a full and weary sense of what is coming. Recollections of innumerable "Letters to Young Ladies," and whole "Words to Young Men," of "Finger Posts to the Kingdom of Knowledge"—and all other kingdoms for that matter—which proved direct guides to the blessed "Republic of Sleep," instead, and of "Helps for the Weary," that left the reader exhausted at the foot of the first chapter—recollections of all these and many other precious peerless volumes project their slanting shadows across our brain, and cause us to treat the action of these springs by snapping them violently together and depositing them in an easy position on as far away a corner of the table as possible, lest another look should betray us into saying something either desperately stupid or desperately wicked. "Health." "Industry," "Cheerfulness," "Generosity," "Justice," "*Transparency*," "Barnestness," "Reverence," "Patience," "Magnanimity"—these are the cheerful springs that are set under the cushions of our mentality in the table of contents. Health—spring the first—is undoubtedly a very good thing in its way, but we are tired of hearing it discussed—bored of all books that refer to it even indirectly. Man in the concrete would have been so much happier and better had he never found out that he possessed a liver or a spine, that it is a great pity any impertinent groper among vertebræ and the interior economy of the human system ever made the discovery. Not to know that one had a stomach would be to enjoy to the full that ignorant bliss which poetry and experience tell us it is folly to make wise. Those Chinese conquerors, who cut out the stomachs of captives and hang them up beyond their reach on trees, are not so inhuman after all—though the owner is, perhaps, slightly inconvenienced when hungry. Of the virtue of all the other Springs, "Industry," &c., we can speak from experience. If we except the singular one of "Transparency." Never within the limits of our brief yet varied experience upon earth can we remember of having been transparent, nor have we any special desire to be—it is an attribute we are not emblitious of sharing in common with ghosts and glass doors. At first reading we thought this "spring" was simply a vehicle for the introduction of some pun about one's being "full of pains;" but no—it is defined by the author in advice to the reader: Appear to be what you really are. This definition is not as deep as well, perhaps, nor as broad as a church door, but still, like Mercutio's wound, 'twill do. The captious critic might urge that to appear to be what we really are might not after all condnce much to the harmony of society, and that it were preferable, so far as moral excellence is concerned, to extend the rule and be really something better than we appear to be. In either event, however, the world would be very apt to misjudge us, as the old proverb warns against trusting to appearances, and LONGFELLOW—who is considerable of a philosopher as well as something of a poet—advises the public that persons "and things are not what they seem."

After all is said, however, justice to the publishers, as well as the author, compels us to say that the book is in every respect, beauty of binding, paper and typography, as well as cheapness and purity of sentiment, admirably adapted for a holiday present. The writer of this gave his copy to a young lady on Christmas day, and the experiment was attended with eminent success, bringing him in return a thousand thanks, an impossible cigar case, and a preposterous pincushion.

—We have always fancied that were it ever our fortune to do any deeds of chivalry, worthy of perpetuation, we would certainly have them chronicled by a woman, and a perusal of *The Story of the Guard*—told by Mrs. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT—leads us to form that determination anew. The clash of arms is more musical to the ear of woman—of course, there are exceptions among the sex—than the buttared thunder of twenty grand piano-fortes. Gallantry in a man they hold next to godliness, and in some cases before it. Naturally enough the brilliant charge of ZAGONYI's little command at Springfield, Mo., on October of the last year, when he and his hundred bold riders drove some twenty-five hundred of the enemy before them, as a belt of prairie fire, however narrow, drives the roaring hison, naturally enough, we say, this exploit should have awakened enough enthusiasm in the soul of a woman like Mrs. FREMONT—daughter of a statesman, wife of a soldier, and native of a State whose bravery is traditional—to induce her to commemorate it in print, the more especially when all a woman's keen sense of injustice (and who so burningly as a woman can feel injustice, or more bitterly and indignantly cry out against it?) was roused by the treatment the brave little guard subsequently received. The fact that it was in great measure because of their attachment to the person of her husband that this injustice was done them, that had they been any other than Gen. FREMONT's Body Guard this exploit would have brought them praise from high quarters and official recognition and reward, this, too, we can well imagine, caused Mrs. FREMONT to resolve that what they did should be placed on record, that at least the world should hear the story of the Guard so far as a woman's lips could make it loud. With the further object of devoting the profits accruing from the work to the aid of the widows and orphans that remained when the deed of that charge were buried away fro m sight we can readily divine how the book came to be published. With the exception of a little narration now and then, and challenging the reader's attention at just those intervals where readers are apt to yawn and look listless in spite of themselves, Mrs. FREMONT allows the story of the Guard to tell itself, by letters from young officers on her husband's staff, official dispatches, and the like of HAZOTTT himself. As the latter speaks it is his rather be-Hungaried unreckoning and unspeakable English, the story has a savor of gunpowderishness, and may be likened to chopped saltpetre. Not one of the least curious things of the book, cutting all mention of the Guard aside, is the light it throws upon the secret history of FREMONT's Western campaign. The worst affect the book can have is possibly to aggravate those Generals in the field who have not wives at home to whose [illegible] for [illegible] plies [illegible] English [illegible] with their martial positions,—this result is much fear. It is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston.

—A neat little volume of essays, by the late HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE, is published by the APPLETONS. It is accompanied by a biographical sketch of the author and a photographic portrait of him. If the custom of giving photographs of authors, instead of engravings of them, as prefaces of their works, here initiated, were made universal, the cause of truth would be better served and readers much better satisfied. There is a certain desire on the reader's part to know precisely how his author looks, and this is a desire which engravings fail to gratify. To praise is human, to be praised divine, and all artists have a fellow-feeling for authors. But the engraver is impartial, and is satisfied with making its portraits very like. Mr. BUCKLE, in the photograph before us, looks like a man who touched life at a great many points. In face and figure he is full, with a deal of energy looking out of every feature and joint. There is an unmistakable air of dogmatism about the mouth and brow. He has the look of a man who once having expressed an opinion would stand by it to the last, in spite of all the artillery of argument that could be brought to bear against him, and be only confirmed in his opinions and speculations by the opposition they might meet from others. His photograph, in short, would answer for a portrait of the representative Englishman—that individual who is found in every part of the world, and who is no sooner found than recognized, whether it be among the Pyramids of Egypt or the icebergs of the far North. The essays of the volume are "Mill on Liberty," and "The Influence of Woman on the Progress of Knowledge."

—When it first seemed likely that the demand for printed books would scarcely warrant the printing of more, several leading houses of the trade took to publishing those blank books of general interest known as photographic albums. Of these the APPLETONS issued a great variety, but it is only now that they have succeeded in bringing these works properly within the domain of literature and art. Their illuminated albums, gotten up in the style of ancient Romish missals, are not in color and general affect unlike the master-pieces of the old masters. The colors of the illuminations surrounding the apertures for the reception of photographs, are blended with as much beauty and harmony as the old altar-pieces, making the heads of young ladies dressed in the fashion of the day look like those of madonnas, and giving mustachioed youths the air of saints and apostles. At first sight it would seem that the effect of this illumination would be had, giving the whole book an air of cheap gaudiness, and showing the pictures in unpleasant contrast; on the contrary, however, the effect is excellent, and the photographs at once become apples of the sun set in pictures or frames of silver and gold.

Another desirable feature introduced by the APPLETONS into their establishment is a stationery department. Paper, pens, envelopes, cards, and everything else of the kind, properly belong to the realm of literature, and it is eminently convenient to be enabled to supply all literary wants at one dépôt. At the store of the APPLETONS now it is possible to buy paper and envelopes as well as books, and have either or all stamped with any initials, colored or plain, crests, coats-of-arms, or other heraldic devices that may be desired.

The Cruise of the United States Ship St. Louis in Search of the Alabama.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS,
LISBON, Portugal, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to present you a sketch of our cruisings to date, notwithstanding the same are somewhat antiquated. The depredations committed by the rebel steamer *Alabama* in the neighborhood of the Azores caused quite a sensation when the intelligence reached us, and we immediately made preparations for sea, and sailed in search of the pirate. Telegrams informing the commanders of all our vessels of war in these waters and in the adjacent ports were dispatched without delay, when we took a hasty departure for the scene of action on the 1st of October. At 10 P. M. of Tuesday, the 7th, (during my watch,) being becalmed under the Island of Terceira, a steamer's lights were discovered on our port-quarter, apparently bearing down upon us. We immediately beat to quarters, cleared ship for action, and made all necessary preparations to receive the stranger, should he prove to be the one which we, above all others, desired to meet. We were kept in suspense, however, as to his character or identity that night, the stranger keeping on his course to ward the Island of Fayal, and was soon lost to view in the darkness ahead.

On the following morning a strange sail was reported from aloft, and apparently the one seen the evening before. Soon another—a steamer—was reported in the same direction, as if in chase of the first, and both passed near enough for us to get a good view of them with the aid of glasses. The calm weather prevented us in participating in the chase, and our helpless and hopeless condition proved the total inefficiency of sailing vessels for war purposes. Both vessels were soon lost to our view below the eastern horizon, and we were left to conjecture their character. A light breeze sprung up in the course of the day, which carried us to the anchorage off Fayal on the following day, where meeting the United States gunboat *Tuscarora*, we learned that the steamer appearing as if in chase was without a doubt the United States gunboat *Kearsarge*, which had sailed about that time from Fayal. We remained in port but a few hours, and again sailed in search of the "290." By the way, at Fayal we learned the names of all the vessels, as well as the circumstances attending their capture and destruction by the pirate, and that the United States Consul had furnished a conveyance of the released crews of the burnt vessels to the United States. Too much praise cannot be awarded Consul DABNEY for his whole-souled and generous efforts in behalf of the distressed mariners thrown upon his hands.

Had we possessed that all-essential auxiliary to modern navigation—steam—escape, if our acquaintance had chanced to be the *Alabama*, would have been impossible under the circumstances under which we met, and only proved the more conclusively how little this ship is adapted to subserve the interests of our commercial marine in these waters. Our awkward and useless position in this instance will afford a striking illustration to the Navy Department of the value of vessels such as ours, in such cases, and our merchants should by all means impress upon the Department the necessity of substituting steamers for sailing vessels.

We returned to Fayal after a fruitless search of nearly three weeks, during which we experienced a succession of heavy gales and extremely bad weather, without discovering any traces of our friend SEMMES of *Sumter* notoriety. During our absence the inhabitants of these islands experienced several severe shocks of earthquake, causing much consternation among all classes, the weather having tents erected sufficiently removed from the danger of falling buildings, should these convulsions again occur. The Consul has a commodious pavilion on his lawn, giving to his demesne quite a patriarchal appearance.

From here we sailed on the 26th, and came to anchor in the Bay of Cadiz on the 9th of November. We here found the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, Commander C. W. PICKERING, his vessel being represented in a leaky condition, and would have to be docked. In consequence of this, it was thought by our Captain, M. C. MARIN, to be proper for us to proceed to this place and offer our services to Minister HARVEY.

Before we sailed from this place in October, active preparations were being everywhere made for celebrating the approaching nuptials of Don LUIS I., of Portugal, and Princess PIA, second daughter of King VICTOR EMANUEL, of Italy. During our absence the [illegible] took place, [illegible] to its previous [illegible] of activity, [illegible] presence. A [illegible] ness exists [illegible] rebellion of our Southern neighbors. It is questionable whether ordinary trade will assume its usual channels before our difficulties are adjusted. Two huge abortions, in the shape of ironclads—the *Warrior* and *Black Prince*, of which so much was expected and such insignificant results realized—were lying in the Tagus on our arrival. They are two splendid specimens of naval architecture, so far as a distant view is concerned, and two as complete failures in so far as they answer the purposes for which they were constructed, as can be possibly conceived. Better and finer *looking* ships I never saw, but when I saw them get under way the other day, I fully realized the unwieldiness of the iron monsters when I saw them requiring the whole breadth of the Tagus, which is here one and a half miles wide, in getting head to sea. Of their capacity and adaptedness for fighting, I am unable to speak, not having been on board, but I fancy I can see a little "Monitor" that would be worth a score of them in carrying on practical operations in maritime warfare.

The barkentine *Columbia*, of Sag Harbor, was lately condemned by survey by a Board of officers convened from this ship. P. W. F.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

British Feeling and Policy Toward America.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 12, 1862.

I do not think that reflecting Englishmen are surprised at the feeling expressed by American papers, since the postponement of the French proposal for joint intervention. Well-informed Englishmen understand the motives of the Government, and they give Americans credit for some degree of "cuteness." It has never been concealed that the disruption of the Union sent a thrill of joy through the governing classes of English society.

It is not alone that America, in population, power, manufactures and commerce, was becoming the rival of Great Britain. It was because America was acquiring such an influence on English ground as threatened to revolutionize her institutions. It was America that gave England the Reform Bill. It was American influence and example that was leading on to the emancipation of the masses of the British population.

No sooner, therefore, did a civil war break out in America, than there went up a shout of exultation from the Conservatives of Great Britain. I do not mean the political party so-called, for I believe that PALMERSTON and RUSSELL are as Tory in their hearts as DERBY and DISRAELI. Perhaps they are more so. I mean the whole aristocracy—the governing class in Great Britain. As soon as the American war broke out they threw reserve to the winds, boldly broke every promise that had been made, and laughed to scorn every effort to Americanize British institutions.

It was only in this way that the Whigs, or so-called Liberals, kept power for a day. It was by being more conservative than the Tories had dared to be. The disruption of the American Union gives a new lease of power to the governing classes in Europe.

Why, then, you may ask, does England decline to interfere in favor of the South, or why postpone such interference? It is because peace is the last thing they want. They believe that the South cannot be conquered. They hope that the North will become utterly exhausted, and that it may be split up into factions and divisions. They wish the West to divide from the East, and to unite Oregon, which they once claimed as their own, and California to British Columbia, either as a British colony or an independent nation. They would rather feed Lancashire for years to come, than have the Union restored, to be a great military and naval Power, and the advance guard of popular freedom.

The real reason why England will not hasten to interfere, or take any measures to end the war, is that she wishes the North to be exhausted, beaten, humbled and broken into fragments, as she believes it will be, if the war goes on. Her *Alabamas* will frighten your commerce from the seas; her contraband traders will supply the South with military stores; her Press and emissaries will do everything that can be done to sow disaffection in the loyal States; and while her manufacturers are fattening on your commerce, and her starving millions are feeding upon your harvests, she carries on the war by proxy, with small cost and smaller risk, against her always scorned and now more than ever hated rival.

Furthermore, it is the belief that before many months there will not only be division, and perhaps civil war, in the North, but that the Government will be overwhelmed by one of the most terrible financial explosions ever seen in a civilized country. English political economists look for a monetary crisis that will paralyze the Government, if it do not utterly destroy it. They believe that America is on the brink of a terrific precipice, or over the crater of a volcano which may at any moment burst into an eruption.

Why, then, should England interfere? It would be to hinder the very disasters that are a cause of rejoicing. Whatever may be the feelings or the motives of France or Russia, there can be no doubt of those of England. The Government, which is simply the organ of the aristocratic power, looks upon America as the rival and the foe of England, and still more upon American principles as dangerous to British institutions.

But their manufactures—their great cotton interest is in terrible suffering and may be destroyed. What then? Do you think the aristocracy of England are particularly fond of the cotton Lords? Are they in love with COBDEN and BRIGHT? Remember, what friends the North and the Union have in England are to be found among the Corn-law and Reform-bill agitators. You must look for them at Manchester and Rochdale. The great Lords—the hereditary aristocracy of England—are not at all sorry to see the wings of these Americanizing gentlemen clipped. They are able to feed Lancashire. Look at Lord DERBY, the other day, heading a subscription with $20,000, and then giving another $20,000. When one man can give forty or fifty thousand dollars out of his yearly income, and not feel the loss, and there are hundreds of such, you need not be troubled to send your gifts to Lancashire. If America be destroyed and American principles shorn of, their prestige in Europe, the powerful classes in England are content to feed the operatives as long as the war continues.

I do not know how far all this may be understood in America, but it is evident enough here. England, whatever canting pretensions were made, was glad when the war broke out. She has rejoiced over every disaster to the Northern arms. Her Press has turned Northern victories into defeats, and Southern defeats into victories. A small, despised and hated minority has sympathized with the gigantic effort of the North to restore the Union, but the feeling of the great and powerful majority has been as I have always represented it. The voice of England speaks through the *Times*, *Post*, *Herald*, *Telegraph*, *Punch*, and the quarterlies, and monthlies, and weeklies. I need not say what that voice is. True, the Press is largely for intervention, but this is because even this Anti-Union, this Pro-Southern Press has less hatred to America than the aristocracy and Government. To stop the war now—to secure the independence of the South—would still leave the North intact, and more formidable, as a militi[illegible] that England [illegible] and [illegible] want. Here is the [illegible] pollen. This is no new feeling. It dates from Lexington and Bunker Hill, from Saratoga and Yorktown, Erie, Champlain and New-Orleans. It is a bitterness which has grown with the growth of America, and strengthened with her strength. It has been kept alive by nearly every traveler who has visited America and written a book about her, and by the reviews and the Press generally. It is an altogether different feeling from any that England entertains towards her old European rivals. It is a deeper hate, a more bitter jealousy, a more contemptuous rivalry. Now the great Power looming grandly in the West, and threatening first to revolutionize England, and then absorb her colonies, and then deprive her of her boasted position in the van of civilization, seems broken. Is it strange that England should rejoice in the prospect of its humiliation or dissolution?

I do not see how it will end. The progress of the National navy is alarming. So is the energy with which armies are raised and renewed. Peace may come of humility. Abandon the effort to conquer the South, and you may have peace with England. Persist in the effort, and give signs of approaching success, and there will be intervention and war. Whatever else may happen, and whatever it may cost, England does not mean to see a restoration of the Union. She will run no risk that can be avoided—she will take no part in the contest until there is need. She will give all the moral and material support to the South that she can give with safety; but she will also be ready to intervene when intervention becomes necessary. But as for ending the war, in its present aspect, England is in no hurry. She will bear all the hurt that comes to her with great cheerfulness, so long as the North and South are engaged in destroying each other.

I have, perhaps, said all this before; but it seems to me important enough to repeat, and to dwell upon with a little emphasis; and well enough also, for American politicians to consider. The Emperor has not spoken. He has waited to hear from Washington. I have no doubt that he has made up his mind, and that you will hear from him.

Rear Admiral WILKES is becoming very tiresome to the authorities of Nassau. It is insufferable that British ports should be blockaded, and it is greatly feared that this impetuous Admiral will do something to bring on a war. But there is some comfort that France must interfere to enforce treaty stipulations in respect to the French citizens of Louisiana, whose property Gen. BUTLER, one of England's pet horrors, is sequestrating. The *Times* of this morning rejoices over the military dead lock in Virginia, the delayed pontoon train of Gen. BURNSIDE, the deep mud of the roads, and the reported desertion of 200,000 patriotic National soldiers, who have pocketed the bounties, some of them several times over, and the sudden opening of the Northern bastiles, with suits for false imprisonment, and impeachments for official misconduct in the future. The *Times* reviews the war and its Generals with great gusto, from SCOTT, who never took the field, to BURNSIDE, who, at last advices, had not taken it to any purpose, and who had not found the road on to Richmond any pleasanter than MCDOWELL, POPE, and MCCLELLAN. It has, however, its own plan, which is for Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS and Mr. BEECHER STOW—whoever he may be—to take the field, like PETER the Hermit, preach a new crusade, gather the hosts of their followers, and then march right on to Richmond, without stopping for pontoon trains, or boats, or strategy. If they would only do this, throwing military science to the winds, and overwhelm the South after the fashion of ATTILLA or GHENGIS KHAN, something might come of it. It is in this fashion that English sympathy is expressed toward America. Happily, there is no love lost between them. Happily also, there is, so far, no *casus fœderis* for a war which would benefit neither, and be a great damage to both.

There is nothing in Europe but a possible difficulty in Greece, and 450,000 paupers in Lancashire. MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Legislature in Session—Gov. Harding's Message—The Question of Admitting the Territory into the Union as a State—Polygamy Condemned.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862.

On Monday, the 8th instant, the Utah Legislature convened in the Great Salt Lake County Court House, and, after organization, took the oath of allegiance, as in such case provided. The following are the presiding officers elected: DANIEL H. WELLS, President of the Council, and ORSON PRATT, Speaker of the House. Mr. WELLS being sick, Mr. ORSON HYDE was elected President *pro tem.* Both Houses then adjourned, to meet in the Council House, yesterday, when the Standing Committees were appointed.

According to previous arrangement, Gov. HARDING appeared in the Assembly at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, and delivered his message, one thousand copies of which were ordered to be printed. It was lengthy, comprehensive, and, by those to whom it was specially addressed, is probably considered rather pungent. His Excellency eulogised the industry and perseverance of the inhabitants of the Territory, and rejoiced in the abundance of the earth's products the past season. Then he reviewed the National struggle, of which he considered Slavery the chief, but not the sole cause, and during which he said that it was the duty of every American citizen to sustain the Government. The rebellion, he believed, had culminated; the extremest efforts of JEFF. DAVIS' conscription had proved futile in staying the progress of the Union armies, while millions of Union men were yet ready, though uncalled upon, to finish up the war. The administration of the affairs of the nation could not reasonably be complained of, for the war had been prosecuted not to destroy Slavery, but to preserve the Union. If that institution should be annihilated, it would be an unavoidable accident, and not the main purpose of the war. The question of emancipation was forced upon the President, and he had exhibited wisdom in his manner of grappling with it. But no matter, Slavery was doomed.

He adverted to the application of Utah for admission into the Union. He understood that the failure hitherto in obtaining admission had been construed unfavorably. Indeed, he was sorry that he had heard so very little in the Territory, in public or in private, which sympathized with the Government in its present unhappy struggle with the rebels. He would be glad if they would pass a resolution that would extort from him a public acknowledgment of his error, if in error he was as to their sentiments. The distrust of the friendly intentions of the Government was unjust, and was the result of misconception. As to a Territory being admitted to the dignity of a State, such a thing might be demanded by a loyal people, with a Republican Constitution, adopted in good faith, in a Territory where the population was sufficiently large to inflict no injustice, as to ratio of representation, on old and populous States. All precedents of admission with small population, he considered based on unsound principles. He recommended the passage of an act to take a correct census, and if such census should prove satisfactory, he would throw in his influence in favor of admission into the Union.

His Excellency then pitched into polygamy in a [illegible] manner. [illegible] the evil [illegible] Territory, though [illegible] such customs of a dark [illegible] turn back the tide of civilization. An anomalous institution, if good, must prevail speedily; if bad, must as speedily be annihilated by the pressure of public opinion and National advancement. In any event, the institution should be restrained within due bounds. He was astonished that there was no statute law in the Territory regulating marriage, and he recommended the passage of one.

He adverted to the polygamy law passed by Congress. The opinion had been freely expressed that it was unconstitutional. Private opinion could not interfere here. There was a proper tribunal to deal with the question of unconstitutionality. If individuals or a community disregarded and defied the law, he would shut his eyes to the consequences. He uttered warning against such disloyal views, for an overt act of resistance founded thereon would be at least high misdemeanor in an individual, and insurrection in a community. As to religious liberty and the rights of conscience, they must be decided on upon the same rules as were the freedom of speech and the Press.

After referring to the rights of the Governor as to the appointment of certain officers, and advising legislation thereon, if considered necessary, he strongly recommended a revision and codification of the laws of the Territory. There were on the statute books many objectionable laws, and some which were unjust. He specified several, and advised the expungement of some and the amendment of others. He referred to the discrepancy of the Assessor's estimates for 1861 and 1862, and recommended a provision for the freightage of certain public documents from the Missouri River.

There was no appropriation for common schools, but there had been considerable for the militia, and he recommended these institutions to change places in this respect. He knew nothing of the militia, though Commander-in-Chief, for the report sent from the Lieutenant-General he had not received. He understood that certain persons in the Territory had traded with the Indians, who were concerned in emigrant massacres and robbery, and he advised legislation for the punishment of such persons. He was glad to say that arrangements were under way for treating with all the tribes of Indians who had been so troublesome, and he anticipated an early removal of them, and the extinguishment of the Indian title, so that the lands could come into market. He rejoiced in the beneficial provisions of the Homestead bill, which would soon come into effect. In conclusion, he thought that the citizens deserved much from the National Government for their persevering and successful labors in this desert Territory, and he would do his best for them.

The first concert by the Deseret Musical Association came off last night in the Tabernacle with success. The house was well filled, and the performance executed with tolerable credit for scholars and amateurs.

Our long spell of extraordinary fine weather closed last night with a snow-storm, the first of the season, and a gentle one too, but barely covering the ground for a few hours.

Major MCGARRY, with about one hundred cavalry, passed up toward the Bear River last Thursday night, from Camp Douglas, on a trip after Indians, and to endeavor to recover emigrant property from them. It is understood that a fight occurred near the Upper Ford, on Bear River, but with what results has not been told. Four Indians, however, were captured previous to the battle, who were held to exchange for the emigrant property, otherwise subject to be shot.

COURT-MARTIAL OF MAJ.-GEN. FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

Evidence for the Defence.

TESTIMONY OF BRIG.-GEN. GRIFFIN.

MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1862.

At the session of the Court for the trial of Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter to-day, there was an unusually large attendance of spectators, in consequence of a general expectation that Gen. McClellan would be called to testify on behalf of Gen. Porter. There was some disappointment at the non-appearance of Gen. McClellan at the opening of the Court.

Brig.-Gen. Morell, upon the reading of the record, took occasion to correct his testimony of the last session, by saying, that upon reflection, he was of the opinion that the order to attack on the 29th was not countermanded. He construed this order to be virtually countermanded.

Col. Ruggles made an explanation in regard to his testimony at the last session, saying that the order assigning him to Gen. Pope's Staff was issued at the request of Gen. Pope, and he did not send to him for his consent. As to the trouble between Gen. Pope and certain members of his staff, Gen. Pope had subsequently apologized to him for the treatment referred to at Fairfax Court-house. Gen. Pope had apologized for his treatment during the campaign.

Question.—Was or was not the artillery firing indicative of a severe engagement between large bodies of men?

Answer.—I did not hear any musketry firing, at least after I got upon the ground.

Q.—When did this conversation between yourself and Gen. Pope, to which you have referred, occur?

A.—It was after the army had been withdrawn.

Q.—Endeavor to remember whether Gen. Pope, in reply to your reference to that conversation, stated that since his return to Washington he had information indicated to him which induced him to believe that the explanations which had been made were not in good faith?

A.—I do not remember to have heard him say anything of the kind. The only thing I remember upon the subject was that he said he thought that when they got his report at Washington it would "make a big stir," or some other commonplace expression of that kind.

Q.—By Gen. Porter—State what are your feelings toward Gen. Porter, friendly or unfriendly?

A.—There is, on my part, no particularly friendly or unfriendly feeling toward Gen. Porter. I am not on intimate terms with him. He was as instructor when I was at West Point, and at the time I graduated was a member of a Court-martial before which I was tried. I thought Gen. Porter was prejudiced against me, and I desired to challenge him on that account, but did not, as I was told that it would not be best. I have never served under him but ten days in 1861. I have scarcely met him. From the impressions conveyed to me in the remarks I heard during the campaign, from the persons around me at Gen. Pope's headquarters, I was rather prejudiced against Gen. Porter.

Q.—By Gen. Porter—What was the opinion entertained by Gen. Pope and members of his staff relative to Gen. Porter, preceding the time when Gen. Porter joined that command?

Gen. Porter said that his object in this question was relative to the statement of a witness that he heard nothing but what was good of Gen. Porter preceding Gen. Porter's joining the command of Gen. Pope. He wished to see whether the witness sustained that expression of opinion. The answer would bear upon the subject of Gen. Pope having exonerated Gen. Porter.

After some discussion as to the propriety of the question, the witness said he could not answer. He, however, testified that, on the morning of the 29th, near Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters, or between that and the telegraph office, Gen. Pope told him that his impression was that he would not receive much support from the command that was coming up from the Army of the Potomac—conveying to witness' mind the idea that Gen. Pope was not very favorably impressed toward Gen. Porter.

Q.—Did you receive any unfavorable impression in regard to Gen. Porter from Gen. Pope's headquarters previous to the 27th of August?

A.—I was rather prejudiced against Gen. Porter, in consequence of what I heard at headquarters.

Q.—By the Judge-Advocate—Will you state what these conversations were? What was said? By whom?

A.—I cannot state specifically. They were to the effect that Gen. Porter was not, in the opinion of Gen. Pope and his Staff officers, giving hearty support to Gen. Pope. I heard that from Gen. Pope and some of his staff officers. I think Col. Smith was one of the officers; I cannot remember.

Q.—Have you held any conversations with the accused with reference to this trial since the last meeting of this Court?

A.—Yes, Sir, on Saturday evening.

The Judge Advocate said it might be desirable to know what was said at that conversation.

Gen. Porter said he was willing to ask, and the witness was asked to state what took place at that conversation?

A.—As I was going up-town on Saturday evening I stopped at Gen. Porter's quarters, and told him that instead of going off on the evening of Sunday, I should be detained until Monday, as the Judge Advocate proposed to ask me a few questions. I then told him I was afraid the Court might think that I was biased in his favor, and that I desired to say to him that I was not particularly biased in his favor. I think that was about the amount of the conversation. I went on to make statements to him relative to my trial by court-martial at West Point, and that if necessary I would state that I was not biased in his favor.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. GRIFFIN.

Brig.-Gen. Charles Griffin was the next witness called, and testified that he belonged to the Fifth Army Corps, Morell's Division, which corps was commanded by Gen. Fitz John Porter; on the 27th of August I arrived at Warrenton Junction with my brigade about sundown; I had marched from Bernett's Ford, on the Rappahannock; got there about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th; we estimated the distance from seventeen to nineteen miles; my troops were very much broken down—very weary; we had a great many straggliers that day; the day was very warm; I do not recollect as to the dust.

Q.—Proceed to state what you know relative to the march of Gen. Porter's command in the course of [illegible] [illegible] or rather the next morning, toward Bristow Station.

The Court objected to the question as too general.

Mr. BOARMAN, Gen. Porter's counsel, modified the question as follows:

Q.—State where Gen. Porter's Corps was during the greater part of the night preceding the 29th of August?

A.—The night of the 27th and the morning of the 28th were very dark. It rained a little about ten o'clock. As to the position of the troops between Warrenton and Bristow Station I do not know what it was that night or the next morning the 28th. I received an order about twelve o'clock on the 27th to move my brigade at three o'clock on the morning; I moved at that time toward Bristow Station; I marched about six miles and halted where I remained until about two hours after daylight. I knew that the artillery—or the artillery carriages got stuck in a creek, and had trouble in getting out. I also knew that at three o'clock it was very dark. I used candles with my leading regiment to get through a piece of woods that we had to pass. I also know that there is a bad place at Catlett's Station—a very steep hill; on the road from Bristow Station there are several little places which are very bad to pass over on a dark night, might be passed over in the day time. I halted because I found when I got to the point where I did halt, that in the darkness I had been separated from a portion of my brigade. The artillery was what detained us until we started again I suppose. Gen. Morell was in command of the division; reveille was about half past one; we generally take two hours for a command to get ready; took an hour and a half in this instance; we ought to have had reveille at half past three; I would not have been expected to start at one o'clock for Bristow Station; if we had started at daylight we could have made use of that two hours of daylight we were lying in the road; I mean that if we had started at daylight we would have left camp properly and should not have had the stoppages that we did; on the morning of the 28th we marched from Bristow Station to Manassas, my brigade leading and following Sykes; we halted at Manassas half an hour, when I received an order to proceed in the direction of Gainesville; moved in the direction pointed out to me; had marched about two miles, passing King's Division, when a cavalryman said a trooper had been taken in the vicinity. I halted my brigade and ordered four companies of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania to the front with directions to move in the advance about half a mile, throwing out skirmishers to the front and flankers to the side. We left Manassas about 9 o'clock. I then moved on until we came to a cleared place where our skirmishers commenced firing with the enemy's pickets, probably about five miles from Manassas Junction. At this point Gen. Porter rode up, and we halted for a time, and I ordered eight companies of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania to the front to support the four companies of the same regiment already there. Gen. Porter then called Gens. Morell, Butterfield and myself, and all got off their horses. He said, I have a communication to read to you. He had the communication; I do not know by whom it was signed: I understood it to be a communication from Gen. Pope. We then went back to the rear on the hill three hundred yards, and there one of the batteries was placed in position. Gens. McDowell and Porter went off to the right and near the side, and held some conversation, probably an hour. I was not present at the conversation. I think there was a map taken out. After the conversation, Gen. McDowell rode to the right. I received an order to recall my pickets almost directly after Gen. McDowell left. The order moved my command to the right. I attempted to go to the right, about 600 yards across the railroad, which is said to run to Gainesville. We met obstructions which we could not get through, as was reported to me. I then faced about and moved back to the hill where the battery of artillery was placed, sent up this hill and the enemy's batteries opened on us. Our troops were placed in position—my command was two brigades—to the rear of the battery on the right, and remained there during the considerable artillery firing. I do not know how long. The position was one to certainly repel any attack; it was a good position for that purpose.

The communication from Gen. Pope, as I recollect, was to this effect, that the troops were going to try to make a junction at Gainesville, but that we might get to Gainesville, it might be necessary for us before morning or that night to fall back to Centreville.

The communication was addressed from Gen. Porter to Gen. Pope.

Q.—From about five to seven in the evening what was the position of the enemy in relation to the position of Gen. Porter's corps?

A.—That is a hard question to answer; I do not know much about the enemy; I only know that during the day large quantities of troops were coming toward our front, from the left—the point said to be Thoroughfare Gap; there were clouds of dust all that afternoon, which came from the point pointed out to us as Thoroughfare Gap; this point was about three or four miles to the left of us; the batteries opened upon us about one o'clock; the troops were within twelve or fifteen hundred yards of us; we saw no force at all; they were scattering troops; I do not believe we saw at any one time over forty at one point in front of us; the woods came within six hundred yards, and just back of the battery it seemed as if the country rae off into a valley; there were directly in front of us woods; there was a cleared spot to our right seeming to run up to the top of this hill.

Q.—At that period of the day was it practicable for Gen. Porter, by a movement on his left, to outflank the enemy on the right flank of the enemy?

A.—The enemy seemed to be coming from Thoroughfare Gap—this refers to the 29th. The answer would be decidedly "no," as Gen. Porter would have had to get in the rear of Thoroughfare Gap to turn the flank of the enemy. That is my opinion. I have never been over all the ground. I know that Gen. Morell received an order near sundown—a little before sundown. We were all faced there and started toward Manassas Junction when this order came down the road. The order was carried by an orderly who was stopped in the road by Col. Warren. We faced the command about and started back to the point. We were probably a mile and a half or two miles from the position referred to as occupied by the battery. After I had faced my brigade about I rode ahead to Gen. Morell and asked him, "General, are you going to attack?" He replied in substance, "No, it is too late, and this order has been given under a wrong impression." The substance of the order was, "The enemy is retiring; attack and pursue him vigorously." Gen. Morell stated to me that Col. Marshall, commanding the pickets in front, reported the enemy as receiving reinforcements.

A member of the Court here objected to the line of testimony as irrelevant. Gen. Hunter, the President, remarked that nine-tenths of the witness' testimony should not go upon the record.

After some discussion by Hon. Reverdy Johnston and Mr. Busch, counsel for Gen. Porter, by Gen. Porter himself, and by the Court, the room was cleared, to enable the Court to deliberate.

After deliberation, the Court requested Gen. Porter to confine his testimony as much as possible to the points at issue.

Q.—At that time, were the enemy, in point of fact, retiring, at the period of this conversation about the order?

A.—I feel very positive that the enemy was not retiring just at dark. My command spent the night at the place they then occupied. We commenced to move the next morning, just as day was beginning to break; understood that the division was to follow Gen. Sykes. We went back the same road we came down to Manassas Junction to near Centreville, by direction of my commanding officer, Gen. Morell, who accompanied me. I supposed we would find the entire corps at Centreville when we arrived there. Near Manassas Junction we passed Sturgis, who said he was directed to follow Sykes, and wanted to know which way he went. Gen. Sturgis had Piard's Brigade. I took the road, believing that we would all meet at Centreville. I have reason to believe that Sykes took another road; I think Sykes took a different route because, as we were coming up the road, a man who was standing there with his coat off said the regulars, Martindale's and Butterfield's Brigade, took this road. After I halted, Gen. Morell directed me to stay until I got further orders.

To the Judge-Advocate—I do not know whether Gen. Porter knew of the obstacles in the road. Gen. Porter did not make known to me the urgent reasons assigned by Gen. Pope for our being at Bristow Station on the morning of the 28th. We did not make a reconnoissance of our front after the artillery opened on the 29th. Before that we had a whole regiment acting as skirmishers. I believe that during the day we had a large portion of Lee's army in our front. They formed a line obliquely to our front. There were heavy bodies of troops passing from Thoroughfare Gap toward our front all day. Some may have been five miles, some three, and some two thousand yards. On the 29th heard no firing, except artillery at a long distance. Toward evening there were heavy volleys of musketry. The enemy were driving our troops. That musketry was to our

whether it commenced from Gen. Porter or not, I started on the 27th ahead, but after I started [illegible] accompanied, I think, the centre of Gen. Morell's Division. [illegible] I remained half an hour, I think. On the march of the 28th to Gainesville, I was [illegible] in command on the afternoon of the 28th, before the order to attack the enemy, they [illegible] had moved a mile and a half or two miles. It was certainly not practicable to move a large body of troops on the night of the 27th, or the morning of the 28th, over a road of which we had no knowledge. If we had started at one o'clock, the 28th Brigade would have got through, if the road had been clear, but the first battery would have blocked the road so that the rest would have remained until daylight before they could move. It is probable we could have got to Bristow Station with one brigade of Morell's Division. Most certainly a commander should not move without his artillery, unless specially ordered. On the 30th we moved from Centreville to the battle-field, about five P. M. Tee road was blocked up by wagons and stragglers coming from Centreville, and the bridge at Cub Run was broken through. I got to the bridge with the head of my brigade. As to where the enemy was forming on our front on the 29th, I suppose that would have been reported to Gen. Morell. I don't know that I supposed we were retreating on the evening of the 30th. I supposed that we were going to shift to some other position, where, I did not know. I saw Gen. Porter several times after his joining the command of Gen. Pope. From what I saw and heard I supposed, and have ever supposed, that Gen. Porter exhibited his usual zeal and energy to get ahead; one thing that made me think so was our long march from Barnett's Ford to Warrenton Jonction, which nearly broke the whole command down. I do call to mind as little conversation at Bristow Station. From what he said I thought, and we thought, we were going down to be in at the taking of Jackson.

To the Judge-Advocate.—I have yet to learn an instance of our leaving our division artillery when moving by land. On the 29th I merely obeyed orders and was at the head of my brigade. What efforts Gen. Porter made I am not aware of.

At this point, Mr. Lord, the efficient stenographer employed by the Judge-Advocate, said he had as much testimony as could be written out before the next session of the Court, and the Court thereupon adjourned to to-morrow.

[The proceedings of the two succeeding days have already been given in the TIMES.]

Early History of the Rebellion in Missouri.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY OF MAJ.-GEN. FREMONT ON THE M'KINSTRY COURT-MARTIAL.

On Monday, Dec. 29, Maj.-Gen. FREMONT appeared as a witness in the McKINSTRY Court-martial now drawing to a close in St. Louis. The following was his testimony:

Maj.-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, witness for defence, duly sworn:

Question.—What command did you hold in the Summer and Fall of 1861?

Answer.—That of the Western Department.

Q.—At what time did you assume command of the Western Department, and about what time were you relieved from it?

A.—I assumed command on or about the 25th of July, 1861, and was relieved on the 2d day of November following.

Q.—What was the extent of the department under your command, during the Summer of 1861?

A.—The department comprehended the country west of the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, including New-Mexico, together with Illinois, on the east side of the river.

Q.—What officer was in command of this department next preceding yourself?

A.—Maj.-Gen. McClellan.

Q.—What officer next preceded Gen. McClellan in the command of this department?

A.—Brig.-Gen. Lyon.

Q.—When you assumed command of the department, was or was not the State of Arkansas and a large part of the State of Missouri in open rebellion against the authority of the United States?

A.—They were both in open rebellion.

Q.—Describe briefly, if you please, the portions of country and points within your command that were threatened, or in danger from the rebel forces, at the time you arrived at St. Louis.

A.—The department, generally, was threatened. Of that part which we held in possession, the portion most immediately threatened was the State of Missouri itself, by the rebel partisan troops, and the southeastern and southwestern frontier, by an organized Confederate force of about 60,000.

Q.—Was there any period of time during your command of the Department of the West when there were no raids or threatened or actual invasions into Missouri by the rebel forces?

A.—There was no such period.

Q.—Was or was not the exigency of the army service in the department very great while you were in command of it?

A.—It was undoubtedly very great.

Q.—At the time of your arrival in St. Louis in 1861, what was the actual or estimated strength of the organized military forces within your command?

A.—The organized available force amounted to [illegible] you have just mentioned, [illegible] Northern Missouri, [illegible] Illinois.

Q.—Were the organized forces then with your command adequate to the public emergencies?

A.—They were very inadequate and dispersed; it was seventeen thousand men against a rebellious State with a population of about one million, and an organized outside force of about fifty thousand.

Q.—If you adopted and carried into execution any measures to meet existing emergencies, and with a view to resist and conquer the public enemy, and maintain the supremacy of the United States Government, please state and explain, as briefly and in as condensed a form as practicable, what those measures were.

A.—The means which I had adopted and carried into effect, were the raising and equipping a force sufficient, in my judgment, at that time to open the Mississippi River to New-Orleans, and to reduce the Department into obedience to the laws of the United States; that, together with such subordinate measures as would tranquilize the country, was what I endeavored to carry into effect.

Q.—Did or did not a large number of the troops that were called into the service from the Northwest assemble rapidly at St. Louis during the months of July, August and September, 1861?

A.—They did. The force of 17,000 men, which I found here, was increased by the 2d of November to ninety-two regiments, of about 62,000 men, including the force originally at Cairo, together with Gen. McClernand's Brigade.

Q.—How were those troops supplied and equipped when they first arrived at St. Louis?

A.—They were very inadequately supplied; in greater part either equipped or supplied.

Q.—Were or were not the exigencies such as to render it necessary to the public safety that the troops should be equipped and supplied, and sent to the field rapidly, and in large numbers?

A.—These exigencies were such that immediate dispatch was currently required in sending them to the field.

Q.—During the whole time of your command in this Department, was or was not the accused one of your staff officers and Chief Quartermaster of the Department?

A.—He was up to about the 20th of September, at which time he assumed command of his brigade in the field.

Q.—Please state whether or not your plans looked to extensive military operations, and whether or not the accused was informed and kept advised of all your plans of projected military operations?

A.—The objects comprehended in the intended campaign, comprehended unusually extensive military operations, and Gen. McKinstry, being Chief Quartermaster, was kept by me thoroughly and well informed of the nature and extent of my proposed operations; the greater or less success of our movements in the field depended mainly upon the efficiency and skill with which he administered his department, and to enable him to do so, full information was necessary in advance.

Q.—When you assumed command of the department, do you know whether or not there were any clothing, equipments, and other army supplies for the troops at St. Louis?

A.—There was so little in the way of supplies of any kind, that it is safe to answer there were none at all.

Q.—Had you any means of knowing, or did you know how the troops that came into camp at St. Louis were equipped, or what their wants were before their arrival here?

A.—Except in rare cases, I was not informed as to the condition in which the troops would arrive, in respect to supplies and equipments.

Q.—What was the means of communication between your headquarters and the office of the accused?

A.—Telegraphic and by orderlies, and personally, when occasion required more extended communication.

Q.—How frequently did Gen. McKinstry visit or report to you for orders, at your headquarters?

A.—Frequently, at any hour of the day or night, as occasion required.

Q.—State whether or not you gave orders to the accused to furnish supplies, and whether or not those orders were frequent, urgent and imperative.

A.—I did give such orders to Gen. McKinstry. They were frequent, urgent and peremptory.

Q.—State whether or not the quality of supplies that was required for the army, and which the accused, as Quartermaster, furnished, was large.

A.—Naturally they were—involving supplies, (before the termination of his duties,) for 80,000 or 90,000 men, almost wholly unprovided.

Q.—Was, or was not the accused very inadequately supplied with funds?

A.—He was; so inadequately that the term supplied is scarcely applicable.

Q.—If you made any effort to obtain from the authorities at Washington the requisite funds, for the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, please so state.

A.—I did make such efforts, frequently and urgently.

Q.—Examine the letter now shown you, and state who wrote it, and whether or not you received it, and when.

A.—It was written by Mr. Montgomery Blair; this I believe to be his handwriting, and it was received by me, I suppose in regular course of mail, after its date.

Letter was read.

Q.—If the Secretary of War gave you any verbal order or direction as to the manner supplies were to be procured for the army that was expected to be formed in this Department, please so state, and also state the substance of those two orders or directions.

A.—The orders or instructions of the Secretary of War were comprehended in making me acquainted with the objects which it was proposed I should accomplish. As to the manner and means of doing so, it was left absolutely and entirely to my own judgment.

Q.—State whether or not Quartermaster-General Meigs made an official visit to this Department in the Summer and Fall of 1861.

A.—He made a visit held to be official, in the first days of September, '61, I think.

Q.—Do you think whether or not Quartermaster-General Meigs, at the time he visited this Department as you have stated, was informed or knew how the accused had made his purchases of supplies, and how he was then making such purchases.

A.—I believe he was fully so informed. Naturally in the performance of his own duties he would be so.

Q.—State whether or not Quartermaster-General Meigs, while in St. Louis, expressed any approbation or disapprobation of the manner in which the accused had conducted his official transactions.

Q.—I remember to have seen Gen. Meigs on that occasion, when he called upon me with Gen. McKinstry, in the evening—I think preceding his return to Washington—his manner and conversation left upon my mind the impression that he was abundantly satisfied with the official conduct of Gen. McKinstry.

Q.—If you made, or directed any inquiries to be made in respect to the kind and quality of army supplies that could be obtained in St. Louis, please state how you found the St. Louis market supplied with army material during the time you were in command here.

A.—I did cause such inquiries to be frequently made, and found the market then very imperfectly furnished with such supplies.

Q.—If you know, state whether or not the accused encountered serious obstacles and difficulties in procuring army supplies; if so, what were some of those obstacles and difficulties?

A.—He did necessarily encounter such obstacles; the whole state and condition of affairs was extraordinary and new. The sudden war had found this part of the country very insufficiently provided with war materials, and Gen. McKinstry was obliged to discover and create sources of supplies; this condition of affairs made the chief obstacle. There were lesser obstacles, such as the prohibition to trade with persons not known to be loyal; and many others, which I do not now bear in mind.

Q.—State, if you please, whether or not you ordered the accused to purchase horses of a particular kind or quality for an artillery corps; if so, please state what kind or quality of horses you ordered the accused to purchase?

A.—I ordered Gen. McKinstry to purchase horses for a battery or batteries of horse artillery, which should be of a class superior to those we had been purchasing, and for which I authorized him to pay as much as $150 each. It was about the time of the completion of Benton Barracks, and the occasion on which the order was given, was a visit to that place. I was at that time organizing my artillery, and, among other corps, that of Col. Blair's, which regiment was being changed into an artillery regiment. Col. Blair urged that the horses, which I was so directing to be purchased, should be allowed to go to his battery. I assented, and the order was given accordingly.

Q.—State whether or not you directed or ordered Leonidas Haskell to furnish mules for this department. If so, please state whether the accused had anything to do with the purchase of those mules, otherwise than to provide for the payment of them?

A.—I did not so direct or order L. Haskell. I knew that he was so furnishing; I think I suggested that he should furnish such animals; I knew that he was a good judge of mules or horses, and believed he would furnish good ones, and I gave this order to Gen. McKinstry, "to receive and inspect any such mules as he (Haskell) might offer." We were at that time in pressing need of mules for the Southwest Expedition. A large number was required to be furnished in thirty days. Gen. McKinstry had nothing to do with the purchase of those mules, other than the payments for them.

Q. From your knowledge of the manner in which Gen. McKinstry performed his Quartermaster duties, please state whether or not he was diligent, attentive and energetic in the discharge of his duties?

A. He was so diligent, energetic and attentive, and performed his duties in such a way as to command my unqualified respect and approbation.

Q. What portion of the twenty-four hours did Major McKinstry devote to his Provost-Marshal duties?

A. The night generally.

Q. State whether or not you assigned Gen. McKinstry to act as Provost-Marshal without solicitation on his part?

A. I did so assign him without solicitation—I believe without any knowledge on his part of my intention to so assign him. He at first declined the appointment when it was offered him, but consented to act at my special request.

Cross-examined.—Q. From the time you assumed command of the Western Department, were not troops arriving almost daily during the months of August and September?

A. Almost daily, at the average of about [illegible] per day, I think.

Q. [illegible] Gen. Sherman, the witness in the case of [illegible] Department, [illegible] troops arriving [illegible]?

Gen. McKinstry objects to the question, and said:

"The question is objectionable because it assumes that the accused violated the army regulations, which has not been proven, and cannot be proven. It is competent for the prosecution to ask what orders the witness gave to the accused, and when the orders are shown in evidence, it will be for the Court to decide whether they are in violation of the army regulations. It is not for this prosecution to assume that any orders given by this witness were in violation of the regulations. The question put does this very thing."

(The objection was sustained.)

Q.—What circumstance led you to believe that Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs was informed, or knew how the accused had made and was then making his purchases of supplies?

A.—It is difficult to say what circumstance. I got the impression on my mind from circumstances at the time—letters, probably, and the knowledge that the Department was informed of the mode in which we were doing business here. I take it for granted that Gen. Meigs knew what the officer who represented the Department here was doing, and such letters as I have seen from Gen. Meigs and Mr. Montgomery Blair, together with my conversation with Gen. Meigs when he was here, were of that description sufficient to justify me in the belief that he knew generally what was being done and how it was done, so far as it concerned him.

Q.—How many horses were included in the order you gave Gen. McKinstry authorizing him to pay $150 each for them?

A.—The purchase first to be made was, I think, for one battery of horse artillery, with the intention of buying others as might afterwards be determined, at least to the extent of two batteries, was about the number proposed to be purchased. The first order covered one battery. I do not entirely bear in mind to what extent it was proposed to go on furnishing horses of that class to Col. Blair's Regiment, beyond one battery.

Q.—Can you state the date of the completion of Benton Barracks?

A.—No; September, I presume.

Q.—Is it a matter within your knowledge that Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs was informed of the details of the mode in which Gen. McKinstry was doing business here?

A.—It is within my belief.

Q.—Was or was not the number of batteries twelve that Col. Blair proposed to fit out?

A.—There were to be twelve batteries.

Q.—Was or was not Benton Barracks in the course of erection instead of being completed when you ordered Gen. McKinstry to purchase the horses of which you have spoken?

A.—Possibly; I supposed it to be about the time of their completion; it was my first visit to the barracks. The barracks were only a short time in erection.

Q.—Who was to fix the price for all such horses or mules as Mr. Haskell should deliver to Gen. McKinstry?

A.—Gen. McKinstry, I presume.

Major-Gen. Fremont then retired.

Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* furnishes the following sketch of RAPHAEL SEMMES, the commander of the pirate *Alabama*:

"RAPHAEL SEMMES is a native of Maryland, and entered the United States Navy 1st of April, 1826. He passed in April, 1832, number three in a class of thirty-seven, and was made a Lieutenant in February, 1837. In this interval, he read law in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and subsequently married a daughter of Mr. SPENCER, of that city, by whom he had two daughters, yet single. As a Lieutenant, he did very little duty, always avoiding it. He served about two years in the West India and Gulf Station, under Commodore DALLAS, in 1838 and 1839. Within this time, he had two temporary commands, the first a river steamer, which he lost very stupidly on the oyster banks at the entrance of the Withlacoochee, in Florida.

"His second command was the unfortunate brig *Somers*, in which the Slidell-Mackenzie tragedy was enacted. This brig was cast-on shore near Vera Cruz, in a norther, while under a cloud of canvas. Many of the wretched crew perished in sight of the Mexicans, on the mole of Vera Cruz. Subsequent to this, for years, SEMMES was a resident of Mobile, eking out a precarious existence by sharp practices, so familiar to the seamps now in general termed 'Tombs lawyers.' For a long time he remained unemployed, the Navy Department refusing to place him on duty. During BUCHANAN'S Administration, through the influence of the arch-traitor, Senator SLIDELL, SEMMES was appointed Light-house Inspector at Mobile, and when the head of that Department was sent to command the Paraguay expedition, SEMMES was suddenly transferred to Washington as Secretary of the Lighthouse Board. Associated in all the vile plitterings concocted by JOHN SLIDELL, and an equally dishonorable comrade employed in the Department, the three succeeded in abstracting large sums from the United States Treasury. Secretary DIX discovered the thefts, and dismissed SEMMES and his clerical confrere, and both left Washington, forget-

[illegible] United States Navy, was regarded as a high-minded officer, whose fastidious [illegible] appear in habiliments not over cleanly or respectable. His wife and daughter still pass most of their time in Cincinnati."

EXECUTION OF THE INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

Their Confessions of Guilt—Descriptions of the Parting Scenes—The Execution.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* of Saturday last brings us details of the execution of the thirty-nine Indians whose death sentence was sanctioned by President LINCOLN.

On the afternoon of Dec. 22 Col. MILLER informed them that the time of their execution was nearly at hand—making the communication through the interpreter, Rev. Mr. RIGGS.

The prisoners received their sentence very coolly. At the close of the first paragraph they gave the usual grunt of approval; but as the second was being interpreted to them, they evidently discovered the drift of the matter, and their approval was less general and with but little unction. Several Indians smoked their pipes composedly during the reading; and we observed one in particular who, when the time of execution was designated, quietly knocked the ashes from his pipe and filled it afresh with his favorite *kinnikinnick*; while another was slowly rubbing a pipeful of the same article in his hand, preparatory to a good smoke.

The following are the names and crimes of the respective Indians who were condemned to death, as given in the report of the Military Commission which was appointed to investigate the charges against them:

SIR: Having, by your directions, examined the records of the convictions of Sioux Indians by the Military Commission ordered by Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY, we submit the following list of those who were convicted of rape and murder, viz.:

No. 1. O-ta-kis, *alias* Godfrey, a negro.—Engaged extensively in the massacres, and, though sentenced to be hung, recommended to have his punishment commuted to imprisonment for ten years, because of the valuable testimony and information he furnished the Commission.

No. 2. Te-he-hdo-ne-cha.—Engaged in the massacres; took a white woman prisoner, and ravished her.

No. 4. Tazoo, *alias* Plan-doo-ta.—Convicted of participating in the murder of Mr. PATVILLE, and of ravishing a young girl.

No. 5. Wy-a-tah to-wah.—Confesses to have participated in the murder of Mr. FRANCIS PATVILLE, and to have been engaged in three battles.

No. 6. Hin-han-shoos-ko-yag-ma-ne.—Convicted of the murder of ALEXANDER HUNTER, and of having taken and had Mrs. HUNTER a prisoner until she was rescued from him by another Indian.

No. 10. Hay-za-bom-a-du.—Convicted of the murder of an old man and two children.

No. 11. Wah-pa-de-ta.—Confesses that he was engaged in the massacres, and that he shot a white man.

No. 12. Wen-be-hud.—Convicted of participating in the battles, and of murder.

No. 14. Sus-ma-ei.—Convicted of the murder of two persons.

No. 15. Ta-te-mi-ma.—Convicted of murder, and of the capture of women and children.

No. 19. Rda-in-yan-kus.—Took a prominent part in all the battles, including an attack on New-Ulm, leading and urging the Indians forward, and opposing the giving up of the captives when it was proposed by others.

No. 22. Do-wan-sa.—Convicted of the murder of a white woman, and of the design to ravish her daughter, who was wounded by him and killed by another Indian before he had carried his design into execution.

No. 24. Ha-pan.—Confessed that he was in all the battles and at the murder of Mr. PATVILLE, and that he aided in taking a white woman (Miss WILLIAMS) prisoner.

No. 35. Shose-ka-aka (White Dog.)—Was the leader of the party that attacked Capt. MARSH'S company, and was the man who detained Capt. MARSH in conversation until the Indians crossed the river and surrounded the command, and then gave them the signal to fire.

No. 67. Toou-kan-cheh-tay-mane.—Said in presence of witness that he shot a man in an ox-wagon, and was in several battles.

No. 68. E-say-hoo-tay.—Told witness that he killed DIVOLL and seven white persons across the river; that toe seconed day after crossing the river he killed a man and a woman.

No. 69. Om-da-cha.—Took witness, DAVID FARIBAULT, prisoner, who says he shot two persons at his house.

No. 70. Hay-pee-don, or Wasne-omne-he-tu.—Cut Mrs. THIELEN with a hatchet, after she had been shot by another Indian, and fired many shots at the fort.

No. 96. Mahpe-o-ke-na-ji.—Convicted of the murder of ANTOINE YOUNG, and of participating in the murder of another man, four women and eleven children.

No. 115. HENRY MILFORD, a half-breed.—Convicted of participating in the murder of a white man and woman.—(See cases 138 and 175.)

No. 121. Chaskay-don, or Chaskay-stay.—Convicted of shooting and cutting open a woman who was with child.

No. 138. Baptiste Campbell, a half-breed.—Confessed that he was one of the party who murdered a man and woman, and that he shot first.—(See cases 115 and 175.)

No. 155. Tay-ta-ka-gay.—Convicted of murdering or of participating in the murder of AMOS W. HIGGINS.

No. 170. Ha-pink-pa.—Convicted of the murder of GARVIN.

No. 175. Hypolite Auge, a half-breed.—Confesses that he was one of the party that murdered a white man, and that he fired at him.—(See cases Nos. 115 and 138.)

No. 178.—Na-pa-shee.—Convicted of participating in a massacre, and boasted that he had killed nineteen persons.

No. 210. Wa-kan-tan-ka.—Convicted of the murder of a white man not named.

No. 225. Toge-kan-ka yrg-e-ca-jin.—Convicted of participating in the murder of a white man at the Big Woods.

No. 254. Ma-kat-e-ca-jin.—Convicted of participating in the massacres near New-Ulm, and of encouraging the young men to do so.

No. 264. Pa-ze-koo-tay-me-ne.—Convicted of participating in the murder of a party of eight white men.

No. 279. Ta-tay-kde-doe.—Convicted of participating in the massacre at Beaver Creek, and of taking captive a white woman.

No. 318. Wa-she-choon, or Toon-kan-shkan-meuehay.—Convicted of participating in the murder of La Butt's sons.

No. 327. A-e-cha-ga.—Convicted of participating in the murder of an old man and two girls.

No. 333. Ha-tan-in-koo.—Convicted of participating in the murder of a man at Green Lake; admits that he struck him with an axe after he had been shot by others of the party.

No. 342. Chey-tou-hoon-ka.—Proved to have been one of a party that committed the massacres at Beaver Creek.

No. 359. Chas-ka-hda.—Is proven to have been of the party, and present when Patville was killed, and to have saved Mary Anderson (who had been wounded) from being killed, and to have taken her prisoner.

No. 373. Hda-hin-hday.—Convicted of the murder of Mrs. Adams' child and others. Was one of the party that brought Mrs. Adams in.

No. 377. O-ya-ta-a-koo.—Convicted of participating in the murder of Patville.

No. 382. Ma-hoo-way-wa.—Convicted of participating in the massacre at "Travelers' Home," and of murdering a man on the road near there.

No. 383. Wa-kin-yan-na.—Convicted of participating in the murder, near the "Travelers' Home," of an old man, two young girls and two boys.

To facilitate your reference to these particular cases we have withdrawn the papers from the records of the Commission and submit them herewith.

With great respect, your obedient servants,

GEORGE C. WHITING,
FRANCIS H. RUGGLES.

The following is the order of the President concerning certain Indians:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1862.

Ordered, That of the Indians and half-breeds sentenced to be hanged by the Military Commission composed of Col. CROOKS, Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL, Capt. GRANT, Capt. BAILEY and Lieut. OLIN, and lately sitting in Minnesota, you cause to be executed, on Friday, the 19th day of December instant, the following named, to wit:

[Here follows all the names of the above, with the exception of the first named:]

The other condemned prisoners you will hold, subject to further orders, taking care that they neither escape nor are subjected to unlawful violence.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

Brig.-Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, St. Paul, Minnesota.

On Wednesday, each of the sentenced Indians was permitted to send for two or three of his relatives or friends confined in the same prison, for the purpose of bidding them a final adieu, and to carry such messages to absent relatives as each one might be disposed to send.

On Thursday the women who were employed as cooks for the prisoners, all of whom had relations among the condemned, were admitted to the prison. This interview was less sad, but still interesting. Locks of hair, blankets, coats, and almost every article in possession of the prisoners were given in trust for some relative or friend who had been forgotten or overlooked during the interview of the previous day. The messages were principally advice to their friends to bear themselves with fortitude and refrain from great mourning.

Late on Thursday night, in company with Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL, the report of the *Press* proceeds, we

[illegible] They were all ordered to be fed, four by four, by eight, two by two. Some time after the [illegible] evening, while others were reclothing, covered with blankets had apparently asleep. Three half-breeds and one or two others only, were dressed in citizens' clothes. The rest all wore the breech-cloth, leggins and blankets, and not a few were adorned with paint. The majority of them are young men, though several are quite old and gray-headed, ranging perhaps towards seventy. One is quite a youth, not over sixteen. They all appeared cheerful and contented, and scarcely to reflect on the certain doom which awaited them.

Father RAVOUX spent the whole night among the doomed ones, talking with them concerning their fate, and endeavoring to impress upon them a serious view of the subject. He met with some success, and during the night several were baptized, and received the communion of the church.

At daylight on Friday, Father RAVOUX was still with them, also Rev. Dr. WILLIAMSON. They shook hands with the officers who came in among them, bidding them good-by, as if they were going on a long and pleasant journey. They had added some fresh streaks of vermillion and ultramarine to their countenances, as their fancy suggested, evidently intending to fix themselves off as gayly as possible for the coming exhibition. They commenced singing their death-song, TA-HOO leading, and nearly all joining.

At 7¼ o'clock all persons were excluded from the room, except those necessary to help prepare the prisoners for their doom. Under the superintendence of Maj. BROWN and Capt. REDFIELD, their irons were knocked off, and one by one were tied by cords, their elbows being pinioned behind and the wrists in front, but about six inches apart. This operation occupied till about 9 o'clock. In the meantime the scene was much enlivened by their songs and conversation, keeping up the most cheerful appearance. As they were being pinioned, they went round the room, shaking hands with the soldiers and reporters, bidding them "Good-bye," &c. WAPPA DOO requested not to be tied, and said that he could keep his hands down; but of course his request could not be complied with. He said that LITTLE CROW, YOUNG SIX, and BIG EAGLE'S brother got them into this war, and now he and others are to die for it. After all were properly fastened, they stood up in a row around the room, and another exciting death song was sung. They then sat down very quietly, and commenced smoking again. Father RAVOUX came in, and, after addressing them a few moments, knelt in prayer, reading from a prayer-book in the Dakota language, which a portion of the condemned repeated after him. During this ceremony nearly all paid the most strict attention, and several were affected even to tears. He then addressed them again, first in Dakota, then in French, which was interpreted by BAPTISTE CAMPBELL, one of the condemned half-breeds.

The caps were then put on their heads. These were made of white muslin taken from the Indians when their camps were captured, and which had formed part of the spoils they had taken from the murdered traders. They were made long and looked like a meal sack, but being rolled up only came down to the forehead, and allowed their painted faces yet to be seen.

They received these evidences of their deep reproach to death with evident dislike. When it had been adjusted on one or two, they looked around on the others who had not yet received it, with an appearance of shame. There was no more singing, and but little conversation and smoking now. All sat around the room; most of them in a crouched position awaiting their doom, in silence, or listening to the remarks of Father RAVOUX, who still addressed them. Once in a while they brought their small looking-glasses before their faces, to see that their countenances yet preserved the proper modicum of paint. The three half-breeds were the most of all affected, and their dejection of countenance was truly pitiful to behold.

At precisely 10 o'clock the condemned were marshaled in a procession, and headed by Capt. REDFIELD, marched out into the street, and directly across through files of soldiers to the scaffold, which had been erected in front, and were delivered to the Officer of the Day, Capt. BOST. They went eagerly and cheerfully, even crowding and jostling each other to be ahead, just like a lot of hungry boarders rushing to dinner in a hotel. The soldiers who were on guard in their quarters stacked arms and followed them, and they in turn were followed by the clergy, reporters, &c.

As they commenced the ascent of the scaffold, the death-song was again started, and when they had all got up, the noise they made was truly hideous. It seemed as if pandemonium had broken loose. It had a wonderful effect in keeping up their courage. One young fellow, who had been given a cigar by one of the reporters, just before marching from their quarters, was smoking it on the stand, puffing away very coolly during the intervals of the hideous "Hi-yi-yi," "Hi-yi-yi," and even after the cap was drawn over his face, he managed to get it up over his mouth and smoke. Another was smoking his pipe. The noose having been promptly adjusted over the necks of each, by Capt. LIEBY, all was ready for the fatal signal.

The scene at this juncture was one of awful interest. A painful and breathless suspense held the vast crowd which had assembled from all quarters to witness the execution.

Three slow, measured and distinct beats on the drum by Major BROWN, who had been announced as signal officer, and the rope was cut by Mr. DULY, the scaffold fell, and thirty-seven lifeless bodies were left dangling between heaven and earth. One of the ropes was broken, and the body of RATTLING RUNNER fell to the ground. The neck had probably been broken, as but little signs of life were observed, but he was immediately hung up again. While the signal beat was being given, numbers were seen to clasp the hands of their neighbors, which in several instances continued to be clasped till the bodies were cut down.

As the platform fell there was one, not loud, but prolonged cheer from the soldiery and citizens who were spectators, and then all were quiet and earnest witnesses of the scene. For so many there was but little suffering; the necks of all, or nearly all, were evidently dislocated by the fall, and the after struggle was slight. The scaffold fell at 10½ o'clock, and in twenty minutes the bodies had all been examined by Surgeons La Bouttillier, Sheardowe, Fiech, Clark and others, and life pronounced extinct.

The bodies were then cut down, placed in four army wagons, and attended by Company K, as a burial party, and under the command of Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL, were taken to the grave prepared for them, among the willows on the sand bar nearly in front of the town. They were all deposited in one grave, thirty feet in length by twelve in width, and four feet deep, being laid on the bottom in two rows, with their feet together and their heads to the outside. They were simply covered with their blankets and the earth thrown over them.

The other condemned Indians were kept close in their quarters, where they were chained and not permitted to witness the executions. During the awful moments, when they heard the death song of their late companions in guilt, they cronched themselves down, with their blankets over their heads and remained in perfect silence. They were much dejected all day. Some few squaws witnessed the scene.

The Rebel Invasion of Maryland.

GEN. LEE'S ORDERS FOR THE MOVEMENT.

The following orders, issued by Gen. LEE before the invasion of Maryland, have just been brought to light:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Sept. 9, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 191.—III. The army will resume its march to-morrow, taking the Hagerstown road. Gen. JACKSON'S command will form the advance, and, after passing Middletown with such portion as he may select, take the route toward Sharpsburgh, cross the Potomac at the most convenient point, and by Friday morning take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, capture such of the enemy as may be at Martinsburgh, and interrupt such as may attempt to escape from Harper's Ferry.

IV. Gen. LONGSTREET'S command will pursue the main road as far as Boonsboro, where it will halt, with the reserve, supply and baggage trains of the army.

V. Gen. MCLAWS, with his own division and that of Gen. R. H. ANDERSON, will follow Gen. LONGSTREET; on reaching Middletown will take the route to Harper's Ferry, and by Friday morning possess himself of the Maryland Heights, and endeavor to capture the enemy at Harper's Ferry and vicinity.

VI. Gen. WALKER, with his division, after accomplishing the object in which he is now engaged, will cross the Potomac at Cheek's Ford, ascend its right bank to Lovettsville, take possession of Loudon Heights, if practicable, by Friday morning. Keyes' Ford or his left, and the road between the end of the mountain and the Potomac on his right. He will, as far as practicable, cooperate with Gen. MCLAWS and Gen. JACKSON in intercepting the retreat of the enemy.

VII. Gen. D. H. HILL'S Division will form the rear guard of the army, pursuing the road taken by the main body. The reserve artillery, advance and supply trains will precede Gen. HILL.

VIII. Gen. STUART will detach a squadron of cavalry to accompany the commands of Gens. LONGSTREET, JACKSON and MCLAWS, and with the main body of the cavalry will cover the route of the army, and bring up all stragglers that may have been left behind.

IX. The commands of Gens. JACKSON, MCLAWS, and WALKER, after accomplishing the objects for which they have been detached, will join the main body of the army at Boonsboro or Hagerstown.

X. Each regimental on the march will habitually carry its axes in the regimental ordnance wagons, for use of the men at their encampments to procure wood, &c.

By command of Gen. R. E. LEE.
(Signed) R. H. CHILTON, A. A. General.
For Major-Gen. D. H. HILL, Com'dg Division.

The Occupation of Winchester.

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 27.

We have some interesting intelligence from a gentleman who arrived here yesterday morning from Winchester, which is once more under the flag of the Union.

About the 15th instant, the rebel forces under Gen. JONES, numbering about 2,500 men, infantry and cavalry, took their departure from Winchester, leaving only a cavalry picket in the town. They moved up the valley toward Woodstock, where they were at the last accounts encamped. Among this force was the Maryland rebel brigade, and we learn that they left a terrible bad character in Winchester, having broken open and robbed the stores before they left. Their extreme destitute condition was, however, [illegible] some citizens for their depredations. The people became pleased at the [illegible] departure of [illegible]

On Tuesday morning last the rebel pickets, which had been left behind, suddenly disappeared, having got wind of the approach of some Union troops. They, however, did not let the people know the cause of their departure. The next morning, Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, a force of 800 cavalry, under command of Col. KEYES, being part of Gen. KELLEY'S command, arrived at Winchester, from Romney, and took possession of the city, to the great joy of the Unionists, as well as the gratification of the rebel sympathizers, who were ready to welcome any one who would bring with them the necessaries of life. Sugar was selling at 75 cents per pound; salt, $1 per pound; butter, $1 to $1 50; pepper, $5 per pound; molasses, $6 per gallon; unbleached cotton, $1 per yard; and cotton cloth, $1 50, only used for lining coffins. Sutlers were arriving with stocks of the necessaries, and prices were rapidly falling when our informant left. Poor Winchester, it presents a sorry aspect, under the various changes it has experienced, and its future is by no means established yet.

The Railroad from Charlestown to Winchester was entirely destroyed by the rebels, who burnt the bridges, destroyed all the ties, and carried off the railroad iron towards Stanton. The construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was progressing rapidly towards Harper's Ferry, and a large force is engaged. A good portion of the railroad iron has been straightened by an ingenious machine, and restored to its former condition.

The cavalry force at Winchester is understood to intend the permanent holding of the place, being sustained by a large force approaching from Middletown. This secures our possession of the whole Upper Potomac region, and the early resumption of travel to the West.

Gen. KELLEY is in command at Harper's Ferry, and it is understood that Gen. KELLEY'S headquarters are at Martinsburgh.

The suffering of the people in the Valley is described to us as most terrible, almost threatening a famine, all their stocks having been swept off by the contending armies.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Among the passengers hither by the *Scotia* the other day, was Mr. THOMAS SILOAM, a noted English engineer and inventor. Mr. SILOAM purposes to establish a line of large "Transatlantic Express Steamers," to ply between New-York and Bristol, Eng. The steamers are designed to carry from 1,500 to 2,000 passengers, at from $25 to $75 a-piece, and are to be constructed upon the principle of the Long Island Sound steamers, with modifications to suit Ocean navigation. Much has already been done toward the accomplishment of this scheme, such as obtaining charters and the completing of plans for a system of railways from the River Severn to Bristol, with the exception of a small engineering difficulty at Clifton, which has yet to be overcome, and which only hangs upon the question of choice of locality.

—The double attraction, says *Galignani*, of Mlle. PATTI, and the return of MARIO to his old home, the Italian Opera, after the scene at the Grand Opera on the preceding Monday, literally crammed the theatre to the ceiling. The first notes of Mlle. PATTI behind the scenes are hailed—contrary to Parisian custom—with a hearty round of applause. Mlle. PATTI remains with us till January next, and is engaged to return the ensuing season; the interval being filled up by engagements in Vienna, London and Naples, where she is to appear in a new opera by VERDI.

—Mr. JOHN M'ADAM, of Glasgow, has received a brief letter from GARIBALDI, dated Pisa, 3d inst., in which the General says: "You may be sure that had I accepted to draw my sword for the cause of the United States, it would have been for the abolition of Slavery, full, unconditional. I am most thankful to your gallant countrymen for the numerous proofs of sympathy they have given me. I know that no people better than the Scotch sympathises for those whose struggle is for civil or religious liberty."

—VICTOR HUGO is in the habit of receiving a number of children belonging to the poorest classes of society, to whom he administers bodily comforts in the shape of a good dinner, and mental alimentation to the form of useful knowledge. Once a week these destitute children are found in the bosom of his family, himself, his wife and children assisting in teaching them the elements of reading and writing. A life of VICTOR HUGO, written, it is said, by his wife, is shortly to be published in Paris.

—A Liverpool Circular, dated Dec. 4, says:

"During the past month 8,000 bales cotton-rags have been bought in this market, and 3,000 bales in London for shipment to the United States. These purchases have consisted chiefly of Egyptians, at 13d. 6d. to 14s. 3d. for white, 11s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. for blue, and 10s. to 11s. for colored, with a considerable quantity of Japan blues at about 13s. Since the bulk of these purchases were made prices have advanced, and Egyptians have been sold at 15s. for white and 12s. 6d. for blue. Our market is quite bare of stock."

—The Prussian Envoy at Brazil has been charged with a proposal of marriage between the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and ISABELLA DE BRAGANZA, daughter of Emperor PEDRO, a lady whose hand was aspired to by the Comte de Chambres, but the match was broken on his taking service against the Southern States, an act held hostile to Brazilian institutions.

—A Berlin journal states that there are now in the Prussian Capital seven butchers' shops for the sale of horse flesh, and that 750 horses have been killed in the present year for their supply. No animal can be slaughtered for those establishments without a certificate from the veterinary surgeon of the police.

—The King of Hanover has just celebrated the twenty-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents—except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at THIS Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

At the time of going to press this morning, our latest advices from the Murfreesboro battle-field are to the afternoon of Friday—the third day of the tremendous struggle. Our troops were then apparently in possession of Murfreesboro. Gen. ROSECRANS had reorganized his forces during the previous night, and on Friday he had driven the enemy nearly two miles. Reinforcements were arriving, and the prospect, on the whole, looked favorable.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday last contain a dispatch, dated Vicksburgh, Dec. 30, giving an account of an attack upon the rebel works there by a National force, under Gen. MORGAN. The dispatch alleges that attempts were made to carry the works on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, but that the National forces were repulsed each time. Severe fighting, however, was going on at the date of the dispatch, and the Nationals had destroyed the Vicksburgh, Shreveport and TEXAS Railroad, as far as Delhi, a distance of thirty-three miles. We shall have to wait for our own dispatches before we can determine how much reliance to place on the rebel accounts.

Since the above was written, we have received Gen. SHERMAN'S account of his operations at Vicksburgh, which, it will be seen, differs materially from the rebel account. Our forces were debarked on the left bank of the Yazoo [illegible] above its mouth, and marched in line of battle upon Vicksburgh, where the enemy were [illegible] in force. A terrific conflict ensued, lasting five hours, when the enemy were driven back and out of his fortifications in the rear of the city. During night the two armies lay on their arms, with [illegible] bayous between them. Pontoons were constructed, and in the morning Gen. SHERMAN crossed and renewed the battle. The rebel position, which was a very strong one, was carried by storm. Gen. BANKS and Admiral FARRAGUT were expected to cooperate in the attack, but did not arrive in time.

Gen. GRANT has informed the War Department that the rebel force under command of Col. FORREST has been badly whipped by Gen. SULLIVAN, who captured six pieces of artillery and three hundred stand of arms, with many prisoners and horses. The fight took place at Spring Hill. Gen. GRANT adds that VAN DORN has been repulsed with heavy loss at every point excepting Holly Springs.

It will be seen from our dispatches from Arkansas this morning, that the announcement that Gen. BLUNT, after occupying Van Buren, was on his return to Prairie Grove, was a mistake. Gen. BLUNT, himself telegraphs to Gen. CURTIS from Van Buren, under date of the 30th ult., that HINDMAN'S rebels retreated during the previous night toward Arkadelphia, abandoning about sixty of his wounded at Fort Smith, which is now in our possession. He also reports that Col. PHILLIPS, with twelve hundred men, had penetrated the Indian Territory, and driven the rebel forces under Cols. COFFAX and STANWART, across the Arkansas at Fort Gibson, and destroyed the rebel fortifications, barracks and commissary buildings at Fort Davis. Col. MCINTOSH'S command of rebel Creeks and Choctaws have expressed a desire to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. Gen. HINDMAN'S entire telegraphic correspondence was captured at Van Buren, and will be forwarded to the War Department. The destitution of his army is represented to be most pitiable.

We have this morning the distressing intelligence that the iron-clad *Monitor* foundered at sea on Tuesday night, south of Cape Hatteras, with the loss of two officers and thirty-eight men. This intelligence is confirmed in a dispatch from Rear Admiral LEE to Secretary WELLES.

A letter from the army of Gen. BURNSIDE, received in Boston, announces that a considerable body of troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for a movement on Monday last, in light marching order, and with three days' rations. This probably has reference to the reconnoissance in force, spoken of in our dispatches.

The St. Louis *Republican* states that there is great disaffection among the Kentucky volunteers, in consequence of the adoption of the emancipation policy by Mr. LINCOLN. It states that the disaffection is genuine, and that it is sufficiently wide-spread to produce serious demoralization among the troops of that State. The more recent resignations include the names of Col. BRAMLETTE, Col. WOOLFORD, Lieut.-Col. SCOTT, Lieut.-Col. HANSON, Major BUCKNER, and nearly forty other commissioned officers—the latter representing only three regiments, chiefly the Second and Third Cavalry. Gen. ROSECRANS and also the State authority have discouraged this prevalent disposition of officers to resign; but most of these, the *Republican* says, have been tendered peremptorily, and are to take effect on the 1st of January. It is hardly necessary to add, that the statements made by the *Republican* are, to a greater or less extent, prejudiced.

The Louisville *Journal*, of January 1, has this paragraph: "It is well known that serious obstructions had been placed in the channel of the Cumberland River by the rebels, which are effectual barriers to the navigation of that stream. We stated some time ago that Col. FOSTER had been supplied with an effective force, and that he was vigorously engaged in the work of removing these obstructions, and the river is now open to navigation. Recent intelligence reports four feet of water on the bars at Harpeth Shoals. Col. FOSTER has not only been successful in the removal of these obstructions to the navigation of the Cumberland, but we learn by telegrams from Evansville that he has in the meantime captured about thirty guerrillas in the vicinity of the Cumberland."

A dispatch dated at Cincinnati, Jan. 1, states that the Cumberland River is swelling briskly, and transport-steamers are *en route* for Nashville, with supplies, accompanied by a convoy of gunboats.

One of the South Carolina papers states that many of the women of Charleston positively refuse to leave the city under any circumstances, declaring that they can carry powder, water, &c., to the troops, and are determined to remain during a bombardment. One venerable lady of 60 said she would prefer that BEAUREGARD should send her a musket instead of an order to leave, as she could use it, and would then not be non-combatant.

The San Antonio *Herald*, of November 22d, has this paragraph, which indicates that Texas is likely to be vexed by an attack from another quarter: "Intelligence has been received at headquarters of the organization of a force in Mexico of from five hundred to one thousand men under CORTINA, or more probably under Judge DAVIS and other renegade Americans, for the purpose of invading Texas. The Mexican authorities give their assurance that it shall be prevented; but they are inefficient, treacherous, not very friendly to us, and somewhat in the confidence of the Federals. We have little confidence in their promises. Should such an attempt be made, the invaders should be pursued across the Rio Grande, and exterminated upon the same neutral territory where they have been permitted to organize their unlawful expedition.

The rebels say they took 1,626 prisoners at Fredericksburgh, of whom 276 were paroled on the battle-field.

Gen. WOOL will leave Troy, in a few days, to establish his headquarters in this City. He will act as Gov. MORGAN'S military successor.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall on the 24th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing upward of a million in treasure. She also brings later intelligence from the South and Central American States. The American claims against Peru, for the confiscation of the ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, have been finally submitted to the King of the Belgians for arbitration. Bolivia is quiet, but fears are entertained of another revolution. Diplomatic intercourse has been suspended between the Republics of Salvador and Guatemala, and a war is said to be imminent, in which Honduras and Nicaragua are expected to take part. From the Isthmus of Panama there is no news of importance.

The Board of Aldermen met at 10½ o'clock, yesterday morning. The first paper of importance acted upon was the resolutions to purchase the Fort Gansevoort property, which was concurred in, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto. Business of general interest, but nothing of special importance continued to engage them till 12 o'clock, when a recess was taken till 1½ o'clock, when all the papers before the Board were severally taken up and disposed of. An adjournment *sine die* was then proposed, but it was deferred till 3 o'clock, to await the presentation of papers from [illegible] Board, who were busy in clearing off [illegible] calendar. To kill time, the Central Park matters were discussed and ended, finally, by referring [illegible] Finance Committee the resolutions proposing to transfer the control of the Park to the Street Commissioner. A number of papers from the Councilmen were then acted upon. The most important was the resolution to procure portraits of Gen. MCCLELLAN, Ex-Govs. MYRON H. CLARK and EDWIN D. MORGAN, and THOMAS JEFFERSON, which was concurred in. Resolutions of thanks to the President, the Clerk and his assistants, and the reporters, were then severally presented and passed; the President delivered a brief but feeling farewell address, and the Board adjourned, *sine die*. Immediately afterward, Mr. OTTIWELL, on behalf of the members of the Board, presented a magnificent diamond ring to their late President, JOHN J. HENRY, Esq.

The Board of Councilmen met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and immediately proceeded to dispose of all the papers awaiting their action. The resolution to donate $50,000 to the Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, toward the construction of a new asylum building, and which had been passed over the Mayor's veto by the Aldermen, was lost for want of three votes—sixteen votes being required to adopt. The resolutions to purchase the Fort Gansevoort property were adopted over the Mayor's veto. A protest against the passage, by Mr. LENT, was ruled out of order. At 12 o'clock a recess was taken till 1½ o'clock. On reassembling, a number of papers were passed upon, the most noticeable being a resolution to procure portraits of Gen. MCCLELLAN, Ex-Governors CLARK and MORGAN and THOMAS JEFFERSON, which was adopted. The customary resolutions of thanks to the President, clerks and reporters were adopted. President PINCKNEY delivered a brief and impressive valedictory address, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

MORGAN, the guerrilla, performed a characteristic trick at Gen. BOYLE'S expense, during his recent raid. Having reached the railroad north of Munfordsville, his operator, a man named AUD, who lately left the Louisville office, immediately attached his instrument, and sent a dispatch to Gen. BOYLE, as if from Gen. GRANGER. This stated that MORGAN was in the vicinity of Bowling-Green, intending making an attack, and asking for aid. Gen. BOYLE made answer that he could not give him any. Gen. GRANGER (MORGAN) then asked if there were no troops in Louisville, which could be sent to his aid. Gen. BOYLE sent word that there were no troops in Louisville at all. Gen. GRANGER asked BOYLE what disposition had been made of the troops. Gen. BOYLE told him the force and position of his troops, spoke of their efficiency, &c., and gave all the information in regard to them that MORGAN wanted. MORGAN then sent in his own name, a polite message to BOYLE, calling him a "bright youth and smart boy," ending with characteristic vulgarity. The operator then sent a love-letter to his sweetheart in Lexington, and a note to the operator at Louisville, to forward, and closed the office he had established.

To prevent the frauds which have been practiced upon drafted men so extensively, in procuring substitutes, the Governor of Wisconsin has appointed special agents to attend to this business, of the two camps in that State. They are to receive the names of all who may offer to become substitutes, and secure them an interview with the drafted men who wish to escape the service.

The Adjutant-General of Missouri gives the following summary of the force furnished by that State, for the prosecution of the war:

Organization.	Arm.	Aggregate.	Total.
Missouri Volunteers	Infantry	17,072	
Missouri Volunteers	Cavalry	7,587	
Missouri Volunteers	Artillery	1,994	
Missouri Volunteers	Engineers	848	27,491
Missouri State Militia	Infantry	715	
Missouri State Militia	Cavalry	9,576	
Missouri State Militia	Artillery	199	10,540
Enrolled Militia	Infantry	52,056	52,056
Grand total			90,087

The Halleck Guards, which left St. Louis several days since to suppress an anticipated negro insurrection in the neighborhood of Gray Summit, Missouri, have returned, without having been called upon to do any active service.

The St. Louis papers publish in full Maj. MCKINSTRY'S defence, which was submitted to the Court-Martial now in progress in that city. It covers no less than eight solid columns of the *Republican*, and opens with the startling statement that the Court has been engaged in the hearing of testimony for *ninety* days.

Flour was more active and a shade higher on Saturday. Wheat and Corn were in fair request at an advance of 1 cent ₩ bushel. Cotton was salable, and buoyant. Pork was depressed. Beef, Lard and Bacon were more freely purchased, as were also Tallow, Coffee, Wool, Whisky and Manilla Hemp. A very moderate business was reported in Candles, Fish, Fruit, Lime, Molasses, Sugars, Metels, Oils and Tobacco, at unchanged figures. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. There were 536 vessels of all classes in port.

The Condition of the Rebels.

Jefferson DAVIS' proclamation will last abroad, as it is leading at home, to more earnest discussion than ever, of the manner of treatment by our armies of those portions of the rebel territory which they have occupied. Europe has been ringing for the last year with the charges of violence, outrage, plunder, &c., brought against our troops by the Confederates and their sympathizers; and all accounts that we receive from our correspondents in Virginia and elsewhere, testify that the inhabitants of the scene of operations, east and west, either believe, or appear to believe, them. We hear every day of men at the South once Unionists, who declare that whatever might have been the chances of a reconstruction at one time, the conduct of our armies has been such that all hope of it has passed away. We know that wherever our troops have been, houses are wrecked, fowls and pigs killed, horses carried off, fences burned, and the country, in fact, laid waste, and the people made bitterly hostile. Putting these two things together, we can hardly avoid the conclusion that for this state of affairs our officers and Government are responsible; that, in short, there is some stronger reason for the demonstrations of detestation with which our troops are constantly greeted than mere political alienation. Moreover, it is a well-known fact, that the march of our army from Washington to Maryland, prior to the battle of Antietam, was marked by almost unrestrained plunder; that bands of stragglers from the column cleared the farm-yards of their live stock on both sides of the road for miles, and this, too, we are pained to say, in districts through which the Confederates had marched without doing injury. In other words, our own forces made themselves more terrible than the invaders to our own people.

These facts are notorious—so notorious that they will help to give currency to JEFFERSON DAVIS' denunciations of us all over the world. There is no use either in shutting our eyes to all this, or in professing not to care for it. The public opinion of the civilized world touching not only the objects for which we fight but the manner in which we fight for them, is of the highest importance.

For the excesses of which we speak our Government is not directly responsible. They have not organized plunder and pillage, nor have the soldiers been directed to supply their wants in this way, except for a brief period by Gen. POPE. But it is indirectly and morally responsible for every act of theft or violence that has been committed in Virginia or elsewhere. In an army in the field, whatever is not prohibited may be said to be ordered, and nothing can be said to be prohibited to the commission of which no penalty is attached. Now, we have yet to learn of a single case in which any man or officer, in the Army of the Potomac at least, has been properly punished for plunder, though many counties in Northern Virginia have been laid waste through the depredations of our troops. This would be a scandalous and shameful thing to record if we were invading the territory of a foreign enemy, which it was our deliberate purpose to make suffer, and which it was not our intention to hold, because such things are fatal to the discipline and efficiency of our own troops. But considering that it is the territory which we claim as our own, and which is inhabited by men whom we call our countrymen, and are determined on retaining as our fellow-citizens, it is hardly possible to conceive of anything more outrageously impolitic than the impunity which has been accorded to the bands of marauders who detach themselves from our army in every direction. It not only deprives us of supplies by rapidly exhausting the resources of the country, not only converts every man, woman and child into a partisan and spy of the enemy, but associates our rule and our presence with ideas of suffering, and outrage, and loss, and thus does more to protract the war than a dozen defeats in the field.

Our Government ought long ago to have noted the fact that in the eyes of the mass of the Southern population, our object in going to war was to subjugate and plunder them. This delusion has been carefully nursed by the leaders, as the best mode of uniting and animating the people against us. It would have been dissipated long ago, we do not hesitate to say, but for the disgraceful neglect of discipline which has from the outset marked our military organization. As it is, hardly one of our regiments has ever marched a mile without furnishing a hundred proofs of the correctness of the theory of our aims put forward by the Toombses and Davises and Stephenses, and we find, after two years' fighting, that we are contending against the most tremendous of all foes—an enraged and desperate people, sustained and stimulated by a large and disciplined force. What such a conflict as this means, we will describe in the words of the greatest military writer of our time:

"You have only an army; your adversaries have an army and an entire people, levied *en masse*, or is great part; a people converting everything into a weapon, and of which each individual conspires for your destruction, takes an interest in your overthrow, and favors it by every means in his power. You occupy nothing but the spot on which you are encamped; outside everybody is hostile and multiplies by a thousand devices the difficulties which you meet at every step. These difficulties increase beyond measure when the country is rough or wooded; each inhabitant knows the smallest paths and their outlets; on all sides he finds a relative or brother or friend who seconds him. The chiefs, knowing the country themselves, also learn on the instant your smallest movements, and are able to take the most efficacious means of disconcerting your best laid projects."

What are the means which he recommends for making head against these difficulties? First of all, of course, a large army, well disciplined and well led; but then you are, if you mean to succeed, "to calm popular passions by every means in your power; wear them out by time, and display a mixture of policy, gentleness and severity, but, above all, of inflexible justice."

The Great Battle in Tennessee.

There was, up to a late hour last evening, a painful suspense in regard to the result of the great battle at Murfreesboro. Commencing with heavy skirmishing on the 30th ult., the conflict assumed the proportions of a gigantic and bloody battle that raged for eleven hours on the 31st. It was resumed at 8 A. M. on the 1st day of January, and protracted with unrelenting obstinacy and fury all that day—each army practically holding at night the same ground it held in the morning. On the 2d there was a renewal of the sanguinary work, the fight raging down to the latest moments of the afternoon, of which we received any report. In all the history of the war, save only the seven days' battles before Richmond, there has been no such stubbornly contested fighting.

It is difficult to obtain a clear view of the contest or the results during these four days. There is manifestly an important advance by our troops, for all accounts represent that Gen T. L. CRITTENDEN'S *corps d'armée* has driven the rebels through and beyond Murfreesboro, and occupied the latter place, which is in the rear of the rebel line of battle, as first formed. But this is our only advantage in the entire contest, so far as it is reported. To offset this, there seems to be no question that on the 31st ult.—the first day of real hard fighting—Gen. ROSECRANS' army got the worst of the battle. Gen. MCCOOK'S *corps d'armée*, composed of the divisions of Gens. JOHNSON, SHERIDAN and JEFF. C. DAVIS, forming the right of our line, was driven from two to four miles, with great carnage of officers and men, and put in such peril as to compel ROSECRANS to change front, partially, and abandon his original plan of battle. The disaster to Gen. MCCOOK'S corps on the right reached to the centre of our line, and involved Gen. THOMAS' *corps d'armée*, composed of NEGLEY'S and ROUSSEAU'S Divisions. Gen. NEGLEY'S Division suffered greatly, holding the advance of our centre, and was only saved by the heroic efforts of Gen. ROUSSEAU, whose Division formed the reserve.

Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN'S *corps d'armée*, composed of the Divisions of Gens. WOOD, VAN CLEVE, and PALMER, formed the left of ROSECRANS' line of attack, and it was ROSECRANS' purpose to throw CRITTENDEN'S corps into Murfreesboro, while MCCOOK'S corps was at work on the extreme right. But the rapidity and fury of the enemy's attack on MCCOOK, and the damage and falling back that followed, compelled ROSECRANS to order one Division (VAN CLEVE'S) of CRITTENDEN'S corps from our left to the right, to support MCCOOK. This movement (and the danger to NEGLEY'S Division in the centre of our line) weakened CRITTENDEN, and prevented him from doing his assigned work in the attack. The enemy soon availed himself of the pause in that part of our line, and by a flank movement turned our left, as he had in the beginning of the fight tried to turn our right, and for the latter half of the day (Wednesday) gained some advantages in that quarter. While the enemy appeared able thus to drive M. COOK'S *corps d'armée* from its position, to put the centre of our army in danger, and, in the evening, flank the left, he appeared at the same time to have cavalry to spare to harrass the rear of ROSECRANS; and some losses thus occurred in our ammunition trains between Murfreesboro and Nashville, and the enemy penetrated and cut the lines of communication.

Such was the results and the general aspect of the fight, on the night of the 31st. The fighting of January 1st was not apparently so general as on the previous day. Gen. THOMAS' *corps d'armée* (NEGLEY'S and ROUSSEAU'S Divisions,) seem to have done the most of it. The most favorable account on our side only says "the army gained, on the 1st, some advantage, but not without terrible carnage," and that "NEGLEY fought his Division splendidly, and lost very heavily in men, but saved his guns."

The record of Friday, the 2d, was not, up to last evening, complete, but it gave assurance of the possession of Murfreesboro by Gen. CRITTENDEN, (on our left,) and an advance of two miles on part of our line. But as we had lost about as much on the right, on the 31st, and did not regain it on the 1st, it is left at the present writing in doubt whether our occupation of Murfreesboro, on our extreme left, is a final and definite success. The rebel plan from the opening of the battle, has been obviously to turn the right of ROSECRANS' line, and get between him and Nashville. He has failed to pay much attention to Gen. CRITTENDEN on our left, and if he has permitted the latter to come into Murfreesboro, with the idea of deceiving ROSECRANS into the belief that he is retreating, and precipitating a general pursuit in that direction, he may at last turn up with the bulk of his force on our right, and trusting to gain by strategy what he fought McCOOK so furiously for on the 31st. There is enough in the case as it stands, with the vague and in some particulars, the conflicting accounts we have, to lead us to watch with intense interest for the complete and final details from the scene of action.

THE YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

The returns of immigration to this country from Europe for the year just closed, show much higher figures than might have been anticipated. The gross number of immigrants reached seventy-six thousand, or some fifteen hundred more than during 1861. They came the past year, too, with a full knowledge of the war raging in the land, while the Spring current of immigration in the year preceding last had begun to flow from Europe before it was believed there that there would be any war here. Considering the stories that the British and Continental Press have published about the state of affairs in this country, it is odd, if people there believed them, that a single European should have dared to set foot on the soil of the North. They were not only coming to the dominion of that ferocious tyrant LINCOLN, where they would be deprived of every human right, but the moment they landed here, LINCOLN would seize them, force them into his armies, and compel them to spend the remainder of their natural or unnatural lives in fighting for him without even the remuneration of a shilling a day. Besides, who could tell but that BUTLER might at any time break loose, and come roaring and tearing from New-Orleans, and, after the fashion of Bluebeard, devour all these unfortunate foreigners before they landed? The explanation of the circumstance may, perhaps, be that, after all, there are a good many folks in Europe who do not believe the grotesque falsehoods of the English Press. At all events, during the last two years of war, something like a hundred and fifty thousand persons have come over here from Europe to see for themselves; and, when once here, very few of them ever go back to where they came from.

The immigration of the year has been of a very good kind—mostly from Germany and the British Isles, as usual. Germany furnishes the largest proportion for the year, and there has been a smaller ratio than ordinary from Ireland. It is not likely that, in any event, we shall ever see such human streams from Ireland as were seen in the decade from 1847 to 1857. But there are innumerable thousands yet to swarm forth from the Teutonic hives, and it requires only the sunshine of peace to draw them here. There has been quite a considerable emigration from England itself, and the famished operatives of Lancashire only need a little knowledge and encouragement to come over in tens of thousands.

Most of the year's immigration has, as usual, gone to the Northwest, where the muscle and skill of the immigrant is now in as large demand as ever.

The Dilemma of the Democracy.

If there be one class of unfortunates who have stronger claims on our compassion at this crisis than another, it is the Democrats of this City. Their anguish just now is indescribable, and there is apparently no means of relieving it. If they simply wanted the war carried on more vigorously, or simply wanted peace, it would be easy to advise them what treatment they had better adopt. But as they want both war and peace at once, and the same time, nobody is prepared with a remedy. Moreover, they desire to have the Union restored with the consent of the South, and yet want secession put down by force; and as nobody has yet appeared capable of performing tricks of this sort, their lamentations still continue, and bid fair to be perennial.

We are all dissatisfied with the existing state of things, but some of us not only know but frankly declare what we want. The difficulty we find in mingling our complaints with those of our democratic malcontents is their total inability or reluctance to say what ails them. These invectives against the President and the Cabinet only want one thing to make them very effective, and that is a clearly expressed reason. It cannot be that they want the war prosecuted more vigorously, or in fact any war at all; for we find in the *World* a rebuke addressed to Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, on the ground that he is "a perfect type of the persistent and shameless demagogues who, having first hounded on the dogs of internecine war to their horrible work, would now gladly madden them to the utter annihilation of all that made our Union possible, our present prosperous, and our future glorious with hope."

If the contest in which we are engaged be "horrible work," set on foot by "persistent and shameless demagogues," it is clear that every good patriot must wish to see it stopped short at once. But the *World* cannot be of this opinion, as it in the adjoining column advises Mr. LINCOLN to fight for the possession of Missouri—Union or no Union—"as long as he has a soldier or an ounce of powder."

In short, if these men are as confused in their way of thinking as they are, in their way of talking, we would solemnly advise Mr. LINCOLN not to put himself in their hands, as any attempt to carry out their policy would certainly result in injury to his brain. If they mean to make any serious impression on the country, or to serve it, they will do well to get rid of the hopeless muddle in which all their counsels are presented. There is much to be said in favor of peace; much to be said in favor of war, and more still in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war; but we venture to predict that no amount of advocacy of a mixture of peace and war in equal proportions will ever find favor with any large portion of the public.

If they want peace, let them say so. But there is no use in saying so, unless they are able to tell us what terms the South will accept or offer; where the boundary line is to be; what is to be done with the territories and the public debt, and though last, not least, what effect the recognition of Southern independence will have on the rest of the Union. All talk of peace, in which there is no mention of these things, is about as sensible, and as likely to be effective as a dissertation upon the loveliness of virtue. If, on the other hand, they want war, there is an inconsequence about their incessant denunciation of it, and their incessant attempts to throw obstacles in the way of carrying it on, which may possibly injure the country somewhat, but is certain not to serve the authors. A good many democratic leaders appear to be of opinion that the people of the North are fast lapsing into idiocy, but we are convinced that they will discover long before their career is closed that this is an error.

The nearest approach to a revelation of their real griefs is to be found in the same article from which we have quoted above, in which Mr. OWEN LOVEJOY is taken to task for having said,

"And is this the gentleman from Kentucky has the effrontery to appeal to the justice of the Republicans. What justice is there in holding any one as a slave? They all have the right to run away. There is just as much justice in delivering slaveholders into the hands of the slaves as in delivering slaves into the hands of the slaveholders. The former might be done with

THE LOSS OF THE MONITOR.

The public will receive with great grief the news which we publish this morning of the foundering at sea of ERICSSON'S famous iron-clad vessel, the *Monitor*. It seems that she was on her way somewhere South, when this unfortunate casualty befell her beyond Cape Hatteras; and it would seem, also, that the greater part of her officers and crew went to the bottom with her.

It is not only the loss of the little "cheese-box," so famous in the history of the war, that is matter of grief, but the fact that she has foundered when she was about to be put to test for the solution of so many important naval problems. Her sea-going capacities, her coast of mail, her power, her armament, her novel mode of working artillery, and a score of questions connected with each of these matters, were to be brought to a criterion which they had not yet undergone; and she was to be the pioneer in this work. We do not suppose that any one of those things—not even the sea-going capacity of this style of vessel—is settled by her premature loss; but upon this latter point we shall know better when we get the incidents of the casualty.

The *Monitor* went down not without having done the State some service. Her great contest with the *Merrimac*—which also sleeps beneath the wave—has given her an immortal place in our history; but had she survived, to add Fort Sumter and Charleston to the brief yet glorious roll of her achievements, her fame would have been without parallel.

The one point with which we can comfort ourselves is that the *Monitor* is not now our only ouirassed child. She was the eldest of the family, it is true, and was hence regarded with uncommon affection; but we have more of the same progeny left, and we trust that each of them will yet surpass the glorious deeds of the one that now we mourn.

THE ARMY IN ARKANSAS.—It would seem that the dispatch we got from the Southwest the other day, that the gallant army of BLUNT and HERRON, operating in Arkansas, had retreated from the scene of their success at Van Buren across the Boston Mountain to Fayetteville, was incorrect. We could not comprehend the backward movement, if we allowed a single item of truth in the previous dispatches from these officers. They had routed the enemy, seized four steamboats and an abundance of supplies, and had found plenty of forage. Why, under such circumstances, the army should move back to the Northern line of the State, when the path of victory was down the Arkansas river or else through the Indian Territory and on to Texas, was an inexplicable mystery.

It is all cleared up by the fact that they did *not* retreat, but at latest advices were still on the Arkansas, and holding Van Buren, while the rebel forces, discomfited and broken up, had fled as far as Arkadelphia, nearly a hundred miles away, where we fear even BLUNT'S "long-range cannon," which he was about to bring to bear on them at the close of his last official dispatch, will not be able to reach them. The game now is in BLUNT'S hands. Let him push onward to Little Rock, and from the steps of the State Capitol, proclaim the President's edict of emancipation to all the slaves in Arkansas. From what our Fort Scott correspondent said of the man the other day, we judge that he will exhibit no unwillingness in this latter work.

A SOUTH CAROLINA PROPHET.—One of the ablest public men in South Carolina is Mr. BOYCE, who so long represented the Central District of the State in Congress. He was a leading spirit in the Secession movement, as he was also in urging Secession in 1856, in case of the election of FREMONT. But in the projected South Carolina rebellion of 1851—at the era of the "Compromise" measures—he was of a different mind, and delivered an able speech at the State Capital, showing why Secession should not be resorted to, as a means of settling the Slavery question. In the course of his speech he used the following language, which he can now peruse in the light of the Emancipation Proclamation, and in the shade of the fast approaching doom of the whole system of Southern Slavery:

"I object," said he, "in as strong terms as I can, to

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Compliments to Gen. Butler—The General Makes a Short Speech.

The Emancipation Proclamation and Officers of the Army.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. BUTLER.

It being generally believed that Gen. B. F. BUTLER would be serenaded to-night, there was a large crowd in and around the National Hotel. There were also several thousand persons in the vicinity) waiting over two hours. Gen. BUTLER dined with Secretary SEWARD, and returned to his hotel at 10½ o'clock. In obedience to the vociferous calls of the crowd, Gen. BUTLER appeared on the balcony of the ladies' parlor, and spoke as follows:

"MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is no time for making speeches. I have to thank you for this most kind greeting. There is no reward for a public servant like the commendation of those who have a right to his services, and for this flattering manifestation of your regard I beg you to accept my most heartfelt thanks."

The speech was received with cheers for BUTLER. At the close, the General was presented to many ladies. Mrs. CASEY, of Portsmouth, N. H., on being introduced, said: "General, I am happy to take by the hand the only man who could conquer the Secessionists of New-Orleans; and now, General, I want you to go to Charleston." Many ladies made similar complimentary remarks.

All rumors in regard to a command for Gen. BUTLER are premature, as nothing is yet determined. His friends feel that he has earned the right of choice, to some extent, in his new field of labor, and the Government by acknowledging the complete success of his administration in the South, and yet superseding him without consultation or notice, has incapacitated itself for a very rigid exercise of its prerogative.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The President has affirmed his resolution to insist on a strict observance of the conditions of his Proclamation by officers of the army, and the penalty for disobedience will be immediate dismissal from the service.

A FINANCE BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means expect to be able to report a Finance bill to the House next week.

THE NEW SOLICITOR OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of a Solicitor for the War Department is one which is likely to be productive of good results. The legal affairs connected with that portion of the Government, are understood to have been in very loose condition; and the labors of a competent Solicitor will go very far toward removing many of the [illegible] complained heretofore existing. Although [illegible] investigation has taken place; and it is [illegible] that an inspection of the Department to-day, would result much more favorably than it would have done a week since.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF EMIGRATION.

A Report on Colonization and Emigration has recently been made to the Secretary of the Interior by Rev. JAMES MITCHELL, Government Agent of Emigration. In this Report, submitted Dec. 4, and just printed in pamphlet form, Mr. MITCHELL has condensed a large amount of very interesting and valuable matter, directly bearing upon the question of negro colonization, and made up in great part of official documents received from the accredited agents of foreign Powers. It contains the laws relating to emigration, the President's address to men of color, the propositions of the Governments of Denmark, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Hayti; the proposition of Mr. ARMAND W. THOMPSON in relation to Chiriqui, and the contract made with him by the Government; and information of value in regard to Liberia and Ecuador. A copy of the circular of Mr. SEWARD to our Ministers abroad, is also given; and the whole are connected and explained in a few modest and sensible remarks by the agent. The whole forms a pamphlet of great value in the present condition of the negro question, and one worthy of general perusal.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan 2.

LOAN PAYABLE IN COIN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to pay in coin the loan of 1842, amounting to $2,809,000, due yesterday. All bonds to be redeemed must be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, indorsed by the legal holder to the United States, on the reception of which at the Department they will be referred to the First Auditor, and promptly settled. Drafts for the principal and interest upon the Assistant Treasurer nearest the residence of the owner will be transmitted to the legal holder in the usual manner.

THE STAFFORD PROJECTILE.

To-day another trial of STAFFORD's projectile was made at the Navy-yard, in this city, with barrified sub-calibre shot. The most astonishing results were attained, even surpassing the former experiments. Three sizes or weights were used for the purpose of ascertaining the one best adapted to the largest penetration with the same gun. A target constructed of eight one-inch plates and 21 inches of oak, (seven plates in front and one in the rear) was pierced and demolished, the timbers all splintered and the bolts all broken. A penetration of six inches of iron was made with a shot of 32 pounds weight, with 10 pounds of powder, from a 50-pounder Dahlgren rifled gun. WHITWORTH and ARMSTRONG are distanced with one-sixth of the charge which they use. It has never yet been equaled. With these results Capt. DAHLGREN is prepared to bid the rebel iron-clads a "Happy New-Year" if they come within hailing distance.

THE COSTON SIGNALS.

The "Coston Night Signals," adopted by our Government in the naval and military service, have been approved by the English and French Admiralties, and Mrs. COSTON, widow of the inventor, goes out as a passenger in the Great Eastern to close contracts with these Governments.

REMEWED DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that naptha and benzine are subject to a duty of 3 per centum, as manufactures not otherwise provided for.

PENSIONS.

H. G. FAVY has been appointed United States Agent for paying pensions for the District of Columbia.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

In the Porter Court-martial to-day, Second-Lieut. JAMES STEVENSON, of the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, was examined respecting the state of affairs on the 30th of August last, during that day's battle.

Lieut. STEVENSON testified that he had been a carrier of the mail between the army of Gen. POPE and the corps of Gen. PORTER, and had passed over the same roads which Gen. PORTER must have taken in order to bear down on Stonewall JACKSON's right. These roads, he said, were thronged with the enemy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

The day's business at the office of the As-

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

$1,277,785 IN TREASURE.

News from South and Central America, and from the Isthmus of Panama.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall Dec. 24, with merchandise, passengers, mails, &c., to D. B. ALLEN, arrived yesterday morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

S. McMurray	$1,000	H. C. Cohen & Co.	$7,509
Panama R. Co.	22,000	Curley & Peabody	20,771
Wm. Mayers & Co.	10,000	J. Straus, Bros. &	
A. S. Rosenbaum	16,500	Co.	354
W. H. Taylor	5,000	Jas. Patrick & Co.	40,000
T. G. Parker & Son	30,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	277,520
De Witt, Kittell & Co.	26,000	Hodge & Wood	5,000
		Total	$737,680
James, Bond & Co.	4,000	Left by the Ariel	533,117
Wm. Whitlock, jr.	13,000	Total	$1,270,800
J. F. Newton & Co.	41,017	FROM ASPINWALL.	
G. M. Barnard	1,200	Wells, Fargo & Co.	5,000
Am. Ex. Bank	50,000	J. D. Punseraco	306
Order	17,000	Cartwright & Harrison	1,300
Allan McClean	30,000	Order	600
Jas. Hunter & Co.	7,100		
Curtis & Peabody	4,000		
Frank Baker	30,000	Grand total	$1,277,786
Jennings & Brewster	26,000		

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Movements of Mosquera—Gold Shipments—Arrival of Hon. T. B. Clay, United States Minister to Nicaragua.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1862.

We have no local news of special importance. The Legislature of the State having insisted upon its vote to raise $34,000 by a forced loan, Gov. DIAS resigned his office. Subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and the Governor withdrew his resignation, and was regularly installed as Chief of the State.

The State Delegates to the National Convention, at the head of which is Don JUSTO AROSEMENA, left Aspinwall yesterday, on the British steamer for Cartagena, in the expectation that Gen. MOSQUERA will finally conclude to have the meeting in that city. He is anxious to hold the Convention there for several reasons, the main being that he wishes to watch his Lieutenant, Gov. NUNEZ. These two are not on very good terms, and the latter is anxious to be President. His State, Bolivar, has lately voted not to admit Federal troops to occupy any portion of its territory—a vote that will not be respected by the Provisional President. If the Convention is held in Cartagena, Gen. MOSQUERA will undoubtedly take a body of troops there with him.

The Legislature instructed, in the form of a law, its delegates to insist strongly upon the adoption of the Guardia-Marille Convention made in September, 1861, at Aspinwall, which gives the rights of the Nation in the railroad to the State of Panama. Gen. MOSQUERA is opposed to this article of the treaty, but it is possible he may be overruled in the Convention, though not probable. This State has but little resources for its support, except the position as the highway of nations; and the benefits resulting from this have been appropriated by the National Government without giving us anything in return. Formerly Panama was allowed to tax tobacco and liquors, from which it derived a considerable revenue. This was also taken away when her ports were made free, and nothing substituted. So you see we are as poor as possible, and if the railroad is not given us, we must go into liquidation soon, with but a small chance of good returns to the creditor.

Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, of the *Ocean Queen*, takes his specie forward to-day, and will also take the $525,000 left behind by Capt. JONES, of the *Ariel*, ten days since.

Merchants on the Isthmus now ship gold to London to meet their liabilities in New-York, and draw upon it. It will be the cheapest and safest way to remit until the sea is safer to American trade.

The opposition steamer *America* arrived at Greytown in nine days and a half from New-York. After landing her machinery for one of the river boats she left for Aspinwall with her 350 passengers, and arrived there on the 23d. Her passengers are still on board, awaiting the arrival of the *Moses Taylor* at Panama, which may be expected this evening or to-morrow. Hon. J. B. CLAY, United States Minister Resident for Nicaragua, landed at Greytown. Mr. DICKINSON, whom he succeeds, may be expected in Panama on the 4th of next month by the Railroad Company's steamer.

The American ship *Mont Blanc* arrived at Aspinwall on the 22d, from New-York, with coals to Pacific Mail Steamship Company; also the Panama Railroad Company's bark *Magdalena*. Their brig *Costa Rica* will sail to-day or to-morrow for New-York. The Company's new ketch, the *Bogota*, from New-York for Aspinwall, was, on the 19th instant, at Kingston, Jamaica, putting in a new foremast in place of one lost at sea. At that date, three days after Capt. JONES sent on shore a letter at Morant Bay, to inform the Consul of the attack of SURMA upon him, nothing appears to be known of the matter in Kingston. No United States ships-of-war at Kingston.

In Panama we have the United States war-ships *Lancaster*, *St. Mary's* and *Cyane*. The British have the *Tartar*, frigate. No United States war-ship in Aspinwall, the *Bainbridge* being without a battery.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

United States Minister Hausoreck at Ecuador—American Claims Against Peru Referred for Arbitration to the King of Belgium—Affairs in Bolivia and Chili—A War Imminent Between Salvador and Guatemala.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1862.

The British steamship *Peru*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 22d. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 2d of December, from Bolivia to the latter part of November, Callao and Lima to Dec. 14, and from Ecuador to Dec. 16.

ECUADOR.

Mr. HAUSEREK, United States Minister Resident, had returned to Quito from Guayaquil, in which latter city he has been for the past two months. President GARCIA MORENO had also gone to Quito from Guayaquil, and Gen. FLORES was to have left on the 19th. President MOSQUERA, of New-Granada, had demanded explanations from Ecuador, for the aid one rendered ARBOLEDA in Pasto, and a report was current that MOSQUERA had declared war against Ecuador, but this is not probable.

Ecuador had increased her army, she being still threatened by Peru, on account of the report that she had asked a French Protectorate.

PERU.

The *Comercio* announces that the American claims for the capture and confiscation of the ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* have been finally submitted to the King of the Belgians for arbitration. The claims of American citizens, Eustace SANTOS, Dr. CHAS. HAVEY, and the owners of the whaleship *William Lee*, as also the claim of the Peruvian citizen, Capt. MONTANO, against the Government of the United States, will be submitted to a mixed commission from each country, who will choose an arbiter in case of disagreement, to be assisted by two lawyers, who advise only. Peru has appointed as her Commissioners, Don SANTIAGO TAVARRA and Dr. FELIPE BARRIGA ALVARES, and as Secretary, Dr. DOMINGO RADA.

The *Comercio* also says that Peru has called for explanations from Ecuador, for the aid she rendered [illegible] in Pasto, and a report was current that Mosquera

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

They are Encountered at the New England Rotunda—Speech of James F. Brady, Esq.

One Hundred picked men from California, all of whom are peculiarly qualified for cavalry service, arrived in this city yesterday forenoon per steamer *Ocean Queen*, having left San Francisco on the 11th ultimo, on their way to Boston, where they are to be incorporated into the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Col. C. R. LOWELL, now forming there. The "California Hundred," as this company is termed, is composed of representatives from every Northern State, who have been residents of California, as also Kentuckians, Virginians, Tennesseeans and Missourians, and presents the finest appearance of any detachment that has ever passed through our City. Recruiting for the "Hundred" was commenced on the 29th of October last, and the required number was recruited, of picked men, before the end of the month. Having obtained governmental permission to join the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, the expense of coming here (about $30,000,) was borne by the company.

The following are the officers of the "Hundred:"

Captain—J. SEWALL REID.
First Lieutenant—ARCH. MCKENDRY.
Second Lieutenant—JOHN W. SIMS.

On their arrival, they were escorted to the rooms of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, where an excellent dinner had been prepared for them, to which the fullest justice was done.

Dinner being over, JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., was introduced to the assemblage, and addressed them a few words of welcome. He said in substance: It seemed appropriate that this welcome to the Soldiers' Home should be brief, as the dinner had been gotten up *impromptu*. He was glad to see so fine a body of men from California eager to join with Massachusetts in an endeavor to sustain the Government. Many of those present were Yankees, and the events of this war had made him (the speaker) as good a Yankee as any of them. He was glad to learn there was but one married man among the "Hundred"—that fact was gratifying to his batchelor heart and habits; ont if single they could, like RICHELIEU of France, call the nation their "wedded wife;" meantime he would say God bless and sustain that sole married man, whose duty it would be to look after the morals of this "Hundred." [Great laughter.] Mr. BRADY again extended a welcome to the soldiers, and paid a glowing compliment to the New-England Relief Association, after which he closed his remarks, his peroration being a strain of patriotic sentiment, delivered with great emphasis and beauty of diction. When the war closed, and the power of the Union was reëstablished, he hoped to welcome them all again to this Metropolis as soldiers who had done a noble duty, and won immortal honor.

The "boys" evidently appreciated Mr. BRADY's patriotic sentiments, and when he had closed gave him uproarious applause.

Addresses were also made by CHARLES GOULD, Esq., Vice-President of the New-England Association, Capt. REID, of the "Hundred," Col. BARTLETT, of the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, and Gen. WETMORE, after which the battalion marched to the Park, where they were reviewed by His Honor the Mayor, and thence escorted to the Stonington steamer, on their way to Boston, by the Fifty-third Massachusetts Regiment, now stopping at the Park Barracks.

Recognition of Mercantile Ability.

On the eve of the New-Yeer, e ceremony of a most interesting character took place at the residence of DAVID WATTS, Esq., in Thirty-fourth-street. The occasion illustrated one of the phases of these war times, wherein the characteristic energy of our people, in a commercial sense, rises superior to what would seem almost insnperable barriers to success. In this respect the occesion is worthy of being put on record. The following brief but explicit addresses fully indicate a career quite illustrative of those qualities of prompt enterprise and business foresight for which the American character has got credit all over the world. Snffice, by way of preface, to say that the occasion was the presentation of a magnificent service of plate to Mr. WATTS, from his business partners in Padncah, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., and New-Orleans, La. In presence of a large circle of fair ladies and "merchant princes," the presentation was made on the part of the donors, by JOHN BRYAN, Esq., in an address distinguished by eloqnence and point. Mr. WATTS replied as follows:

I return you my most sincere thanks for the happy sentiments with which you have accompanied the presentation of this splendid service of plate. I feel prond that the acts of my past life have been such as to have inspired this expression of confidence, and I may trustfully promise that nothing will be wanting in the future, on my part, to merit its continuance. The recipient of this noble testimonial, end in the City of New-York, it will not be inappropriate if I relate how and why I came among you. Connected with houses in the three leading emporiums of the South and West, Padncah, St. Louis, and New-Orleans, I was temporarily on business in the latter city when the troubles which distract the country broke out. The Mississippi was closed; blockaded el Cairo on the one hand, and el the mouths of the delta on the other. In brief, gentlemen, ruin hovered over business. There did not seem to be any escape from ruin, but in this dilemma t determined to come to New-York, commence life anew, and extricate myself from these nnforseen, but disastrous complications. To recommence life el my age did not look encouraging, but beholding exirication alone in the resources of this great city, I determined, and at once, to follow out these views. I came to New-York, and most of you know the result. The success of our house is mainly dne to my partners and friends in the West, who have entrusted ns with their business. Nor am I less beholden to those kind friends who have arisen on all sides in New-York. I shall never forget them. Having such friends as I deemed nematched before I came here, the kindness and courtesy of New-York is rendered the more indelible.

In conclusion, Mr. WATTS said it would be an act of injustice to omit to thank the young men connected with the New-York firm for their energy, unremitting attention, and devotion to its interests.

Mr. WATTS' remarks elicited warm congratulations. A benquet, with appropriate sentiments, followed, while the charms of music and dancing detighted the gayer portions of the company to e late hour.

Inaugural Meeting of the Tammany General Committee for 1863.

In consequence of the violent opposition made in some of the Wards, against the manner in which the new General Committee was formed for the ensuing year, there was e great deal of dissatisfaction manifested last evening at Tammany Hell.

As early as 6 o'clock, Capt. BRYANT, of the Fourth Ward, with a platoon of 25 men, stationed themselves in different parts of the building. At 7½ o'clock the meeting was called to order, and WM. M. TWEED selected as Chairman *pro tem.*, with JOHN HARDY and A. B. ROLLINS as Secretaries. In the meantime, the "Lobby" was full, and swarms of contestants appeared upon the threshold. Among them was Judge MCCUNN, of the Sixteenth Ward. While waiting for his turn, an enthusiastic sportsman approached, and said, "Judge! I can get a bet of $50 that you and your party will not be received. Can I take that bet with your sanction?"

Judge MCCUNN—"No. I think I will be beat, and don't you bet."

The supporter of MCCUNN subsided; and the bitterness and invective peculiar to Tammany braves after a defeat was indulged to such an extent that to print it would not seem quite right "to ears polite."

The contesting wards were the Fifth, with JOHN Y. SAVAGE vs. JOHN MCCARTHY, the Fourteenth Ward; the Twenty-first, by ex-Sheriff JOHN KELLY ex. JAMES MURPHY, etc., etc.

In the matter of the Sixteenth Ward, JAS. T. BRADY, EMANUEL B. HART and LEWIS R. RYERS were admitted, while the balance of the delegation were referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. P. B. SWEENEY, MORGAN JONES, TERENCE FARLEY and CHAS. CONNELL.

After electing the temporary officers permanently for the year, the Committee adjourned, with some evidences of a possible row at a future meeting.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held on Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M., Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, President of the Society, in the Chair, assisted by BENJAMIN L. SWAN and FRANCIS HALL, Esqs., Vice-Presidents.

The Rev. Bishop JAMES read the eleventh chapter of Isaiah, and offered prayer.

Communications were presented from agents and others in regard to the work in various parts of the country, especially in Kentucky, Kansas and Missouri, and in reference to the supply of the army and navy; from Rev. JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE, of the United States ship *Lancaster*, returning thanks for books for his ship, and giving an interesting account of the improved moral and religious condition of the sailors and marines; from Mr. FREDERICK HICKS, of Panama, in regard to the openings for the distribution of the Scriptures in several of the States in Central America; from Rev. L. G. BLISS, of Constantinople, in regard to printing Arabic pocket Bible at Beirut, and printing the Armeno-Turkish Bible already printed by authority of the Board.

Grants of books were made to the American and Foreign Christian Union, in Spanish and English; to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hebrew Testaments; to the American Tract Society of New-York and Boston, Bibles and Testaments for United States Hospitals for sick and wounded soldiers; 10,000 Testaments to the Christian Commission, for distribution in the operations through St. Louis; and 500 books in various languages, for vessels sailing to foreign ports. In funds, $1,000 were appropriated for Bibles to be printed in Detroit and Constantinople, by request of Mr. BURR.

An Agent was appointed for Iowa, and one for Panama and Central America.

An Alleged Outrage by a Policeman.

A CITIZEN SHOT—AN ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION HELD BY CORONER RANNEY.

Coroner RANNEY was called upon yesterday to hold an *ante-mortem* examination in the case of GEORGE HAMMOND, who, it is alleged, was brutally beaten, and afterwards shot by a Detective Policeman named JAMES IRVING, on the morning of the first inst., at or near Turners' Hall, in Thirty-fifth street.

The following is the substance of the testimony taken by the Coroner yesterday at the residence of the wounded man No. 264 West Thirty-fifth-street.

George Hammond, being sworn, said—I reside at No. 264 Thirty-fifth-street; I believe I am in a dying state, and shall not recover; about three o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., I was at Turners' Hall, in Thirty-sixth-street, with several friends; a man, who was a stranger to me, came in in citizen's dress I have since learned that his name is JAMES IRVING, and that he is a member of the Detective Police Force; he said he had come in to see what the trouble was there; we told him we did eot want him, as everything was then all quiet; we then told him to leave, but he would not do it; we therefore put him out; I got to the door, and then some one (whom I have since learned lives in the same house with the Detective officer) took me out on the street; Irving then came to me and pushed me, and knocked me down; the next thing I knew I was shot; I begged of the officer not to hurt me after he shot me; then I halloed for help, when the officer struck me again; after this he raised me up, and took me to the Station-house; on the way there he gave me four or five more blows, and I begged of him not to hurt me, as I was disabled; Officer Irving then said, "I am sorry I did not kill you, you Dutch son of a —;" when I arrived at the Station-house they put me down stairs in a cell; I told the Sergeant there, that I was shot, and wanted to see a doctor; but they said not a word, and put me down stairs in a cell.

In answer to a question by Coroner Ranney, witness said: There had been no fighting at Turners' Hall during the previous evening, although there was considerable noise; after I got to the street, I do not know that Officer Irving spoke to me before he shot me; he pushed me down on the walk, when he first came up to me; I was not at all intoxicated el this time; I was lying on the walk (not having risen after he pushed me down) when he shot me; I did not see the pistol, but I saw the fire coming ont of his hand; Irving struck me in the face when he knocked me down in the street; on the way to the Station-house the officer struck me with his fist in my face.

Wm. Cleary testified that he was a Sergeant attached to the Twentieth Precinct; thet on the first day of January, inst., in the early part of the morning, about three o'clock, Officer Irving came into the Station-house with three prisoners, named Geo. Hammond, Wm. Trowell, and George Warner. Officer Irving was at the time bleeding from the mouth, nose, and hand. Officer Irving then explained to me that when he was engeged in trying to quell a disturbance in Turners' Hall in Thirty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avennes, the people inside closed the doors and refused him admittance. When the door was at last forced open, the parties inside beat and bruised him very severely.

John Raymond, doorman at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, testified that he was in attendance there during the latter part of the night of the first of January; he was present when Officer Irving brought to the station-house e wounded man named George Hammond; witness took him down stairs and put him into e cell; his face was bruised, and both eyes were much blackened; after getting into his cell, he put his hand to his head and remarked, "I ought to have a doctor;" no doctor was furnished him until the next morning.

The wounded man is believed to be so badly injured that he cannot recover.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the jury rendered the following verdict: "That George Hammond came to his injuries by e pistol-shot and blows by the hand of James Irving, on the first day of January, 1863."

Colored Jubilee in Brooklyn.

The colored people of Brooklyn held a grand jubilee on Friday evening in the Bridge-street African Methodist Church, in honor of the President's Proclamation of freedom. A platform was erected in front of the pnipit for the use of the officers of the meeting, over which was extended e banner bearing the inscriptions: "Wilberforce," "Our Country and the Day we Celebrate," "Clarkson," "Emancipation in 1827, New-York State," "Emancipation in 1834, British West Indies." This banner also represented three slaves with broken fetters under the folds of the British flag. Immediately opposite the platform, at the other extremity of the church were hung pendant from the choir gallery, the inscriptions: "Inasmuch as ye do it unto the least of these little ones, ye do it nnto me;" "The Glory of e United People." At 8 o'clock the church was very comfortably filled, not a few of the audience being whites, among whom were unmerous ladies. The meeting was called to order by the uomination of Rev. J. H. GLOUCRA (colored) as President, and e number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Rev. Mr. KING (colored) opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the audience joined in singing "Blow ye the trumpet, blow."

The President then addressed the meeting. We lived, he said, in the midst of great events. We now saw thirty millions of professedly free and eminently civilized people engaged in a most desolating war, out of which had grown the principle of liberty for all mankind. He then went on to show that Slavery was the bane of any nation thet incorporated that institution in its governmental system, instancing Egyptin the time of Pharoah, Rome under the Cæsars, and following the course of history down to our own times. Rome sacrificed liberty in the millions of her slaves and this caused her ruin. This would be the destiny of all Governments thet followed her exemple. From the position of mistress of the world, Rome sank to nothingness, because of Slavery. In our country God had sanctified holy liberty—it was a spirit inborn in the first settlers in America, for the old Puritans combined the principles of liberty and religion in their earliest acts. He then alluded to the proclamation—rejoiced at it as a precious boon of freedom, but regretted that it did uot extend to all who are held in Southern bondage. The only hope of rescue from the perils that environed us was by conforming to the moral of the proclamation. Providence was working in that proclamation for the benefit of the black man. The establishment of freedom throughout all our broad domain was, he thought, only a work of time. It commenced with the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. True, it was forced out, not primarily, but secondarily, by the sword of rebellion; but the sword of the Eternal was behind the throne and forced from the throne the edict of liberty. LAFAYETTE said to RIDLEY, when they were about to be burnt at the stake as martyrs to the principle of religious freedom, "Brother, be of good cheer, for this day we shall kindle such a torch of religious liberty as shall light up all England;" so the hanging of JOHN BROWN, the great martyr of universal emancipation, had opened the ball that would free every slave, and the time was not far distant when religion, liberty and Union, one and inseparable, would embrace all within our nation, and be the priceless heritage of all.

The "New John Brown Song" was then sung by the choir, after which the President introduced WM. WELLS BROWN, (colored) of Boston.

Mr. BROWN commenced by describing the jubilant scene which occurred in Tremont Temple (Boston) on Thursday night, when the President's proclamation was announced there. He then congratulated the colored people on the issuance of the edict of liberty, and went on to show that the blacks of the South only desired to have personal liberty in order to prove themselves worthy the respect of mankind. He gave statistics of the amount of property owned and taxes paid by the free blacks of the South, and eluded to the acknowledgment that had been forced from Southern slaveholders themselves, that these free or quasi-free men were among the best and most orderly citizens of the South. They pay into the City Treasury of Charleston over $4,000 in the shape of taxes. In New-Orleans, where they number 15,000, they pay on an average $1,000 each in taxes; and in the District of Columbia no free black had ever become a pauper or been convicted of a capital crime. One of his relatives, Hon. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky—(great laughter)—had said that if Slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, the laboring whites who were dependent on them would starve. He thought the black man had gained much by this war. They were now acknowledged as citizens of the United States. Hayti and Liberia had been recognised by our Government, and the day was approaching when freedom in America would be universal. He then went on to show how the slaves would get a knowledge of the proclamation, interspersing his remarks with numerous anecdotes, that caused most uproarious laughter. One cheering feature in the proclamation was that the slaves would be allowed to bear arms in defence of themselves and the United States. When this was done he defied any attempt of the rebels to reenslave them. If one year ago this had been done we would now have 100,000 able hands and strong hearts aiding our cause. He deprecated the colonization system, as both unfair to the black man and unwise on the part of the nation. He hoped the prejudice against the black man would soon die out in the North, when our people shall learn how worthy that heretofore despised race are of the freedom they commenced this day to enjoy. Mr. BROWN, after a few humorous remarks, introduced Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, (colored) of Troy, who delivered a speech which was rapturously applauded.

After a patriotic valedictory address from Rev. Mr. KING, and the singing of the Doxology, the meeting adjourned.

United States District Attorney's Office.

We have already published the chief proceedings in the various Courts in this City. Below we give a statement of the business which has been transacted in the United States District Attorney's Office since the present incumbent, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., came into office. A glance at the large list of cases prosecuted, and otherwise coming under the attention of this officer is the best eulogy he could receive. His assistants and clerks, who are appointed by the District Attorney, are ETHAN ALLEN, First Assistant; George P. Andrews, Second Assistant; Henry H. Rice, Third Assistant; Thomas B. Clarkson and James H. Fay, Clerks; James Bell, Engrossing Clerk; Ernest P. Brook, Clerk and Messenger; Henry Doune, Copyist.

Offices in United States Court Buildings, Chambers-street, (Burton's old theatre.)

BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

Prize cases	120
Tried	115
Condemned	99
Revenue Collector's Cases	207
Defended and tried (old and new cases)	409
Seizures and forfeitures	82
Tried	75
Law and Equity Cases	22
Tried (old and new cases)	35
Criminal Cases	102
Tried, (old and new cases)	209

There have been, during the present United States District Attorney's term, seven capital convictions. Two have been executed, and the punishment of the remainder commuted to various terms in the State Prison.

At the close of last year, our County prisons contained 250 witnesses, and 55 prisoners awaiting trial in United States cases. Mr. DELAFIELD SMITH has changed all this. There are now but three witnesses and one prisoner confined.

Among the celebrated cases of the year, have been the execution of Capt. GORDON, of the slave ship *Erie*; the remarkable conviction of the merchant ALBERT HOAN, for fitting out a slaver; and the imprisonment of RUDOLPH BLUMENBURG for perjury in his oath as surety for the noted slave bark *Orion*.

These prosecutions, with the seizures of the Merchant, and the new treaty, have broken up the Slave-trade at the port of New-York. Other convictions have greatly lessened the number of cruelties to seamen and violent assaults upon officers in American vessels.

Soon after the first Bull Run battle, applications were very numerous at this office for certificates of identity from wives of soldiers, for transmission to the Paymaster-General's Office in Washington, to enable them to draw their husbands' pay during their imprisonment by the rebels. They were granted in all cases upon proper proof being produced. The matter was intrusted to Mr. ERNEST P. BROOK, one of the clerks of the office. Acting nnder the District-Attorney's direction, he was especially careful to guard against fraud, in all cases directing and forwarding the claims in proper order for settlement. The United States District-Attorney has thus been the means of placing about $5,000 in small amounts, generally being in sums of from two to three months pay, in the hands of destitute wives of our soldiers during the last Winter and Spring. No charge has been made to any soldier for these services. The applications have almost entirely ceased at present, the admirable arrangements made by the Government now insuring the prompt exchange of prisoners of war.

A Destructive Fire in Duane-street.

ONE MAN INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Abont 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the Petroleum or Kerosene Oil Manufactory of JOHN REED, Jr., No. 100 Duane-street. The alarm was promptly given, and the firemen were immediately on heed, but owing to the combustible nature of the stock in the building, the entire premises were soon destroyed. At about the time that the flames were seen bursting out through the roof, a loud and, to those in the immediate neighborhood, an alarming explosion took place, which forced out the front windows of the store. In a few minutes thereafter the entire building was a sheet of flame, and it shortly after was a mass of ruins.

Several large streams of water from hand and steam-engines were put in play upon it in the early part of the fire, but all to no purpose; the oil only served to feed the flames, and the more water thrown upon it the greater, apparently, was the heat and extent of the conflagration. It is worthy of remark that this fire was confined to the building in which it originated, when we consider the nature of the stock upon which it fed.

Mr. JACOB MENGES, an employe of Mr. REED, was engaged at the time of the explosion in the basement of the building. He was injured quite seriously about the head and face, and was immediately taken to his residence, No. 3 Worth-street.

REED's loss on stock will amount to $7,000. He is insured for $3,000 in the Commonwealth Insurance Company. The loss on the building is about $1,200; insured for $1,000.

No. 98 Duane-street, occupied by F. W. STEUBEN as a liquor-store, was considerably damaged, principally on stock, to the amonnt of $1,000. Mr. STEUBEN is not insured.

Nos. 98 and 100 belong to WM. B. ASTEN, and are fully insured in City Companies.

The fire is believed to have originated from an explosion of petroleum oil. Marshal BAKER is investigating the case, and will report the result on Monday.

The Police Commissioners.

Although yesterday was the day, which in end by the citation of Gov. SEYMOUR, as published in the TIMES, the Police Commissioners were to appear in Albany to answer to the charges preferred against them, and to show cause why they should not be removed, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, they did not see fit to appear before the Albany tribunal at the time specified. At an early hour yesterday morning, Mr. SETH C. HAWLEY, the amiable and gentlemanly Clerk of the Board of Commissioners was sent to the State Capital, in behalf of the delinquent officials, with instructions to obtain e postponement of the trial until some day in the ensuing week.

The excitement in the Police Department of this City and Brooklyn continues unabated. Many of the members of the force expect, and are prepared for a general and thorough cleaning out of the present incumbents, and an upsetting of the whole system el one sudden and heavy blow. Around the different precincts end among the immediate friends of the present police, gossip end rumor were all day yesterday busy in speculating upon the probable action of the Governor in relation to the matter in hand.

It is reported by those who ought to know, that the names of the men who are to occnpy the position of Commissioners in the place of those to be ousted, heve already been sent to Albany, and that the Governor has indorsed them. This report, however, must be taken with some allowance. We are credibly informed that the old Board will not vacate their positions until a fair trial has been had upon the charges preferred against them.

The Courts for January.

The January term of the Courts commences tomorrow. Although the Courts are scattered and separated, the facilities for transacting business are much superior to those of a year ago. The annual Court statistics show that the legal business is constantly increasing, notwithstanding the war. The Supreme Court Circuit commences with a calendar of over five thousand cases, and the Special Term has about five hundred. The General Term, which will not be in session till February, will also have a large calendar. The calendar of the Common Pleas and Superior Courts have likewise increased. In the Federal Courts, the usual routine of business, including prize cases, will be taken up this term.

Judge SUTHERLAND, who took his turn as a Judge of the Court of Appeals last year, will sit in the Supreme Court of this District this year.

The County Clerk has appointed Mr. DAVID J. CRAWFIELD and Mr. HAWKINS as Clerks of the Supreme Court. Mr. HERRICK, of the Special Term, redirea. Mr. CRAWFIELD was Clerk of the General Term two or three years ago.

Sabbath Evening Instruction.

A course of important doctrinal sermons is to be delivered at the South Baptist Church (Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, Pastor) in Twenty-fifth-street, commencing to-night, and continuing through the successive Sabbath evenings of the Winter. The object of these sermons is to meet the aggressions of latitudinarianism, which have of late grown so powerful, by the clear and cogent presentation of evangelical doctrine. The course will be sustained by the leading preachers of the different denominations in this City, the opening discourse to be delivered next Sunday evening, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, and the remainder on the secceeding Sabbeths, by Rev. Drs. RICE, Presbyterian; WILLIAMS, Baptist; HITCHCOCK, Presbyterian; STORRS, Congregationalist; STEVENS, Methodist; WESTON, Baptist; TYNG, Episcopalian; GURLEY, Dutch Reformed; SHEDD, Presbyterian; THOMPSON, Congregationalist; VINTON, Episcopalian, and DE WITT, Dutch Reformed. The sermons are to relate to those great doctrinal subjects upon which all evangelical Christians agree, and from the character of the men from whom they are to come we anticipate one of

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—At a late hour on Friday night a man named M. SIMMONS, residing in Jackson-st., entered the lager-bier saloon of CHAS. SCHULTZ, at No. 109 Greenwich-street, and had two drinks, which he paid for. Subsequently he had a third, and having no money to pay for this, a dispute arose between him and SCHULTZ, who was behind the bar. SIMMONS finally offered his watch as security, but Mr. SCHULTZ not being satisfied with this, came round from behind his bar and attacked SIMMONS. He got him down on his floor and, as is alleged, commenced stabbing him in the eyes with an ice-pick, and succeeded in destroying the left one altogether and probably the right one also. Some citizens who were passing at the time, came in and interposed, and SCHULTZ was arrested by Officer HEIT, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Dr. STAGER, of No. 27 Whitehall-street, was sent for by the Police to attend the wounded man, but refused to come. Dr. WELTER was then called and rendered all the assistance in his power. The injured man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he was pronounced to be in a dangerous condition. He will no doubt be totally blind for life. The ice-pick has blood on it for 1½ inches of its length. The assault seems all the more brutal, as SIMMONS was quite drunk and gave no provocation. SCHULTZ was taken before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs yesterday morning, and committed to await the result of the injuries.

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT—PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION.—Mr. OLCOTT, the Commissioner appointed by the Government to investigate frands connected with the raising of volunteers in this City, is continuing his investigation at the office of the Commissioner, No. 42 Lispenard-street. He has recently taken up the case of a well-known Brigadier-General of high standing, and the evidence of his complicity in wholesale frauds upon the Government is of the most startling character. The rascality of a certain New-York Colonel in defrauding the Government is also under investigation, and from present appearances bids fair to exceed that of any of his colaborers. Prominent citizens are daily calling at the office of the Commissioner to furnish evidence of frauds upon the Government which have come under their notice.

A PRESENTATION.—Mr. CURTIS JUDSON, the well known proprietor of the Gramercy-park Hotel, was presented with a superb silver service, by the guests in the hotel, on New-Year's Evening. Hon. J. M. HURTADO, Commissioner from New-Granada, made a few appropriate remarks, requesting Mr. JUDSON to accept the gift as e token of their high appreciation of his untiring efforts in supplying all their wants, and also for his uniform courtesy and kindness. Dr. SMITH entertained the company with some very spicy remarks, highly complimentary to Mr. JUDSON and his guests. The ladies of the hotel presented Mrs. BUSTER, the assistant of Mr. JUDSON, with a beautiful and chaste set of diamond sleeve-buttons, as a testimonial of their regard for his kind attentions.

MEETING TO-NIGHT.—Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Rev. W. B. TISDAL and STEPHEN PAXSON, Esq., Missionaries of the American Sunday-school Union, will address a public meeting in behalf of "Mission Sunday Schools at the West," on Sabbath evening, the 4th inst., in Rev. Dr. RICE's Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. Mr. PAXSON, we understand, has a most eventful history in connection with the Sabbath-school work, having organized alone over *one thousand* new schools, into which he has gathered over *fifty thousand* children. Mr. CHIDLAW is well knowu in our city, and will speak of his work in the hospitals of the West during the past year. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY VANQUISHED.—In our description of the little lady et the St. Nicholas, we stated that, charmed by her beauty, Mr. BARNUM had offered her e tempting sum of money if she would forego her intention of visiting Europe, and exhibit her beauties to the citizens of Gotham and vicinity. In his attempt Mr. BARNUM was bluffed, but it seems that he has since been more successful, and has at last, after plying her parents with golden arguments, carried his point and secured the young lady, who, with TAUBE and NUTT, will soon appear at the Museum.

SUNDAY-NIGHT SERVICES.—Two of the chapels of Trinity Church, viz.: St. Paul's, Broadway, foot of the Park, and Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth-street, near Broadway, are open for Divine Service every Sunday night at 7½ o'clock. All the seats at these night services are free. The Clergy of the Parish officiate in turn. The services are largely musical, as the Psalter is chanted. Rev. Dr. WESTON is expected to preach at St. Paul's to-night.

THE RANDALL'S ISLAND NURSERY.—The official report of the Clerk of that institution states that since 1849, 4,816 inmates of that institution have been indentured and provided for, while the whole number discharged in that period aggregates 17,368.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—Comptroller BERNARD has not yet announced his appointments. It is stated, however, that the present Depnty, WM. E. WARREN, and the Depnty Receiver of Taxes, JOHN P. HOWE, will be retained.

DEPUTY STREET COMMISSIONER.—Street Commissioner CORNELL has selected as his Deputy HON. WM. M. TWEED. Mr. TWEED has accepted the appointment, and will, during the absence of Mr. CORNELL el Albany to discharge his Senatorial duties, be the acting Street Commissioner.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT THE TOMBS.—Yesterday afternoon, Justice DODGE, in the Court-room of the First District Police Court, united IGNACE BUISSEN and JOSEPHINE LUYKENAAR in the bonds of holy matrimony. The youthful couple, who are entirely respectable, went from the Court-room rejoicing in the best wishes of all the witnesses.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following appointments and resignations have been made during the past week in the Police Department:

Appointments—Abraham H. Garrett, to the Twenty-seventh Precinct; James D. Harrington, 20th; Henry S. Terry, Forty-second; and Thomas H. Carbonier to the Forty-fifth.

Resignations—Philip O'Brien, of the Second Precinct; Charles Bierfield, of the Seventh; Jeremiah F. Gilleu, Tenth; Duncan S. Campbell, Twenty-ninth, and Wm. Cresend, of the Forty-second.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL—Weekly report to Jan. 2, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Dec. 26	119	241	360
Admitted to Jan. 2	34	22	56
Discharged, cured or relieved	27	38	65
Died	3	2	5
Remaining at date	123	223	346

Males, 329; females, 17.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1, 6½, 17, 37, 73, 113, 123, 125, 143, 205, 213, 237, 249, 251, 261, 265, 277, 279, 307, 315. *Part II.*—Nos. 14, 30, 66, 70, 82, 113, 156, 196, 214, 224, 232, 244, 256, 260, 266, 274, 282, 286, 298, 300. *Part III.*—Nos. A, 423, 793, 161, 209, 416, 420, 444, 471, 473, 480, 662, 625, 634, 673, 577, 586, (new numbers).

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers only.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3123, 2566, 3183, 2401, 3147, 2305, 643, 3257, 2981, 3291, 3203, 2341, 315, 3325, 3091½. *Part II.*—Nos. 1880, 2315, 2274, 2486, 3100, 3120, 3000, 3056, 3056, 3070, 3076, 3086, 3082, 3094.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1686, 902, 1787, 849, 1744, 833, 1250, 600½, 1666, 915, 1697, 816, 1771, 844, 1738, 829, 77, 56, 1687, 810, 1662, 812, 1548, 764, 1402, 720, 734, 548½, 2295, 827. *Part II.*—Nos. 1419, 737, 444, 360½, 1279, 675½, 1573, 877, 1674, 878, 1677, 660, 1678, 887, 1879, 662, 1660, 883, 1683, 864, 1863, 865, 1884, 866, 1885, 887, 1886, 888, 1887, 889.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roy.

Barton Roylance vs. *Georgiana G. Roylance.*—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff, for the relief demanded by the complainant, except as to the custody of the child born in 1856, and without prejudice to any application by either party on the footing of this judgment or otherwise; as to such custody as they may be advised.

Cook vs. *The Board of Police.*—Judgment of conviction and dismissal; and all proceedings subsequent to the filing in the office of the Chief Clerk of the charges and the notice issued by him thereon reversed, without prejudice to the respondents' right to proceed on such charges as they may be advised.

Before Justice Barnard.

Rubenzah Baillie vs. *Jno. L. Baillie.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Hadden et al. vs. *Hadden et al.*—*McGuire* vs. *Wells et al.*—Judgments ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Murphy vs. *Fernandery.*—Motion denied. (Papers in Clerk's office.)

—Mrs. John C. Breckinridge passed through Cincinnati, on Dec. 24, on her way to Kentucky.

—Mrs. Gen. Buell and daughter arrived in Louisville, from Nashville, on Dec. 27.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	98	60 Del. & H. Can. Co.	126
$60 U. S. 6s '81. Coup	99	600 N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 107⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s '67. Reg.	97⅜	700 do	107⅜
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	102⅜	100 Hudson R.	b30 83
4,000 do	102⅜	100 do	82⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s. 1 yr. C.	96⅜	500 Harlem R.	28
17,000 U. S. D. Nts	129⅜	200 do	s60 27⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	65	100 do	b30 28
10,000 do	s10 67	200 do	27⅜
30,000 Mo. State 6s	62	200 Harlem R. Pref.	57¼
10,000 do	61⅜	200 Reading R.	73
10,000 do	s30 61⅜	150 Alt. & T. Haute Prf	50
20,000 do	61⅜	100 do	b30 50⅜
5,000 do	s60 61	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s60 81
10,000 do	s10 61⅜	250 do	91⅜
5,000 do	b30 62	50 do	91⅜
1,000 Ill. War Loan	106	200 do	91⅜
5,000 Cal. St. 7s. ex. int.	115¼	10 M. S. & N. I. R.	44⅜
3,000 N. C. St. 6s	69⅞	450 do	45⅜
10,000 do	70	100 do	s30 45⅜
10,000 Louisiana St. 6s	66	50 do	b10 45⅞
7,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M	88⅜	500 do	45⅞
10,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.	102	100 do	b30 46
10,000 C. & N. W. Asst. bs.	65	100 do	45⅝
5,000 do	65⅜	1800 M. So. & N. I. G. S	87
2,000 Mich. Sou. 2d Mg.	96	100 do	s60 86⅜
5,000 Clev. & P. Mgs.	74⅜	100 do	b30 87
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Eds.	112⅜	50 Panama Railroad	171
11,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	94⅜	600 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	83
2,500 Amer. Gold	134⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	s60 67
100,000 do	134⅜	500 do	67⅛
5,000 do	134⅝	100 do	s60 66⅜
20,000 do	b30 134⅜	600 do	67⅜
100 Pacific M. S. Co	s30 136	600 do	s30 67
50 do	137	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	78⅛
50 do	136⅜	100 do	78⅝
250 Cumb. Coal Pref.	17	100 Ch. & R. I. R.	opg 83
300 do	16⅜	50 do	p5c. 82⅜
200 Cantou Company	18	150 do	p5c. 82⅜
100 do	18⅜	200 Chicago, Bur. & Q. R.	92⅜
850 Erie Railway	s60 88	100 P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	s60 88
1500 do	66⅜	50 do	89⅜
100 do	s15 66⅝	50 do	89⅝
100 do	66⅝	200 do	s60 89⅝
100 do	b10 66⅜	200 do	b30 89¾
300 Erie R. Pref.	97⅜	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	35
100 do	b15 97⅜	100 do	36⅛
200 do	97⅜	250 do	36⅜
100 do	b30 97⅜	100 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch.	2d Pr. b60 86½
250 do	97⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$14,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE KANAWHA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 20 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. FOR THE CURRENT HALF YEAR, PAYABLE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 15, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED FROM THE 24TH INSTANT UNTIL THE 15TH PROXIMO.

JAMES BOELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. FOR THE CURRENT HALF YEAR, PAYABLE ON AND AFTER THE 15TH PROXIMO.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED FROM THE 24TH INSTANT UNTIL THE 15TH PROXIMO.

JAMES BOELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK & ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 241 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. FOR THE CURRENT HALF YEAR, PAYABLE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 15, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED FROM THE 24TH INSTANT UNTIL THE 15TH PROXIMO.

JOHN T. WILSON, Jr.
Asst. Treas. and Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 61 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. FOR THE CURRENT HALF YEAR, PAYABLE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 15, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED FROM THE 24TH INSTANT UNTIL THE 15TH PROXIMO.

JOHN T. WILSON, Jr.
Asst. Treas. and Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE OFFICE AND REGISTRY DEPARTMENT of WILSON'S RAILROAD REPORTER is removed to No. 5 BROADWAY, Room No. 31 and 32, Second floor. Telegraph, Express and Post offices in the building. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the office of publication, No. 5 BROADWAY, Room No. 31 and 32, Second floor.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco 7 per cent. Coupons bought and sold at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY, 5D INST., in walking from 8th-st. to 14th-st., or Broadway, a GOLD LEVER watch. Whoever will restore the same to the owner by leaving it at No. 178 East 14th-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY, 5D INST., between 8th-st. and

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Suspicious Movements of the Rebel Pickets.

DISPOSITIONS TO MEET AN ATTACK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, Va., Saturday, Jan. 3, 1863.

Last night it was ascertained that the enemy had strongly increased their river pickets, for some distance above Falmouth, and our pickets feared that this might cover some projected attempt to cross the river. Our nearest forces were immediately disposed so as to give the rebels a warm reception, but no attempt to cross was made by them.

FROM GEN. SICKLES' DIVISION.

Some Incidents of the Withdrawal from the South Side of the Rappahannock.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

To the efforts of Col. WILLIAM BLAISDELL, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, is more than probably due the entirely peaceable withdrawal of our forces from the south bank of the Rappahannock. During the afternoon and evening of the 12th, the division of Gen. SICKLES moved down the river and joined the corps of Gen. STONEMAN, a mile and a half below Fredericksburgh, where the Eleventh was immediately placed as guard over the pontoon bridges, and to assist in moving forward the troops, ammunition trains and artillery, where it remained until 2 o'clock, A. M., when it was relieved, and moved forward with the brigade under Gen. CAKE, to perform picket duty at the extreme front and centre.

About 9 o'clock on the following morning, the enemy opened on this brigade with six pieces of artillery, throwing canister and shell. The New-Jersey Battery, Capt. CLARK, promptly replied, and in five minutes silenced the enemy's guns. The picket firing, meanwhile, was incessant, the enemy having greatly the advantage, being behind trees and the railroad embankment, while our men were posted on a smooth open plain, descending toward the enemy, with no protection whatever to shield them from the shots of their concealed and completely covered foe, who were shooting us down in proportion of ten to one. In the afternoon, as if from a spontaneous feeling of human sympathy, this firing abated, and finally died out altogether in our front, and men and officers mingled together in the most friendly manner, indulging freely in conversation, exchanging little commodities of which each party stood in need, while others seated themselves in groups, playing cards, and otherwise enjoying themselves.

While this short, informal amnesty was being indulged in, Col. BLAISDELL rode to the front of our line, and inspected the nature of the grounds occupied by both parties, and saw at once the disadvantage our troops labored under. Knowing full well that this military pic-nic was liable to terminate at any moment in the resumption of hostilities, in which event our men would again be exposed to the murderous fire of the enemy, he immediately applied and obtained permission from Gens. SICKLES and CAKE to dig rifle pits to cover our men, which was accomplished after dark, within one hundred yards of the enemy's pickets.

On Monday, a portion of his regiment went on picket duty, under command of Capt. GORDON. After the men had been properly posted, Col. BLAISDELL ordered Lieut.-Col. TAIPP to proceed to the picket line and communicate, if possible, with the rebel commander, and arrange for a cessation of picket firing between the forces. Col. TAIPP happily succeeded in obtaining the desired interview with the rebel General Officer of Picket, which resulted in an agreement that there should be no picket shooting unless there was a general advance of either party, and which measure was doubtless immediately adopted along the entire lines, as no picket firing was indulged in afterwards. This arrangement made by Col. TAIPP was highly satisfactory to us, we being armed with short-ranged, smooth-bore muskets, while the enemy had rifles; and, as it turned out, proved of the utmost importance to the entire centre of the army. The pickets thus lulled into a sense of perfect personal security, naturally relaxed their customary vigilance, thus enabling us to withdraw from the field without the loss of a man. It fell to the lot of Company F, Capt. GORDON, to be the last to leave the picket line, which was more than two miles from the bridges, which he did without loss or the least inconvenience or firing from either side, at 4 o'clock in the morning, at which time the entire corps had recrossed the river and were far beyond the reach of the enemy's guns.

The experience of Capt. GORDON, during the night, was not uninteresting, and clearly developed the fact that the enemy were preparing to give our forces no little trouble next day. The distance between the two lines of pickets was not more than half musket-shot. All night the sounds of busy preparation were going on just inside the enemy's line. Felling of trees, rattling of wheels, throwing up of earth, and words of command combined, went to prove that batteries were being planted to sweep the plain to the river. Already had he been thirteen months a wounded prisoner, at Richmond and other Southern places, occupying quarters with Col. CORCORAN, (now General,) and with him had suffered from the rigorous rules and privations of the rebel prisons, and when on being informed during the night that *the picket would not be relieved*, one may readily suppose that his mind was not free from anxiety. Still he stood firmly at his post, watching through the night with all the vigilance which his position could inspire, waiting his orders to fall back.

Hour after hour passed and no orders came, and, at length, to add to his discomfiture, the moon came swinging up, revealing the enemy's pickets within speaking distance, while upon the plain around him were revealed the shadowy forms of our own sentinels from other regiments, stealing cautiously away toward the river. The regiment which had been left as reserve, and upon which he was to fall back in case of an attack, had already left the field, leaving him with his little band alone before the enemy. At length the order came to fall back, and with it, to cheer his prospects, a cloud; and as it swept across the moon, he noiselessly drew together his little force and quietly and successfully withdrew from the reach of his unsuspecting foe. ARGUS.

GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

The Weather and Marching Orders—The Probable Direction—A Visit from Senator Hale—Activity.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.

The pleasant weather which we have been favored with for so many days, has at length been superseded by rain. This change in the weather will doubtless be accompanied by a change in the position of the troops, it having been frequently observed that marching orders usually follow a rain storm.

There are visible indications that the army will soon be on the move. The nature of the movement has not yet transpired. The opinion, however, seems to gain ground, that the present line of defence will be abandoned, and one nearer Aquia Creek and Washington taken. It has been reported by officers who are supposed to be somewhat acquainted with the matter, that it is intended to withdraw the forces on the left in the vicinity of Aquia Creek, and those on the right to Fairfax and Centreville, the troops in the centre becoming a position about Dumfries. Of course it is not positively asserted that the above is the programme to be followed. Possibly there may be an advance movement upon some portion of the enemy's line.

Gen. AVERELL, with a force of cavalry, artillery and infantry, the latter under the immediate command of Col. BARNES, went out on a reconnoissance this afternoon. The force took the direction of Hartwood and Kelly's Ford, doubtless with a view of intercepting a considerable force of rebel cavalry and infantry which is reported to be in the neighborhood of Catlett's Station and Warrenton. The result of the expedition will be looked for to-morrow.

The events intimated in this correspondence will probably have transpired before it assumes a printed form, in which case the cause will not suffer injury in consequence of the information being made public.

Senator JOHN P. HALE visited the army to-day. He was noticed at two or three of the prominent headquarters, and attracted considerable attention among Staff and other officers. He will return to Washington to-morrow.

The innumerable applications for leave of absence which have been forwarded to the commanding Generals for the past two weeks have received a counter-check, in the shape of an order issued yesterday, to the effect that such papers will not be favorably considered for the present, in consequence of anticipated army operations.

A vast quantity of forage and Commissary stores has lately arrived. Forty car-loads of grain came up to one station yesterday. The railroad from Aquia Creek is in constant use. Artificers and laborers are employed at Aquia Creek, night and day, in erecting buildings and performing other Government work.

The preparations for enjoying New-Year's Day are not so extensive as those which preceded Christmas. No fears need be entertained, however, that the day will be disregarded or allowed to pass in silence.

WHIT.

FROM KEY WEST.

A Prize—A Visit from the Augusta—Return of Judge Marvin—Marshal's Sales, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Friday, Dec. 26, 1862.

Our mail, prepared for the 23d, is very unexpectedly detained, and I would like this to be considered as an addenda to my letter of that date.

The steamer *Huntsville*, Capt. ROGERS, came in late on the 23d, with a small schooner in tow, captured off Tortugas. This vessel was sold here at Marshal's sale, as a prize of war, and about 26 days since, was cleared at the custom-house for Havana, where she was again sold, and loaded up with a cargo, mostly salt, and cleared for Matamoras, *via* Nassau, N. P. Capt. ROGERS had been cruising down as far as Yucatan, and along the English Isles and Cuba, but made no other prizes. Officers and crew all well, except the Chief Engineer, Mr. PARRY, who had been very ill, but is recovering. Probably some lingering remnants of the yellow fever still exist in the ship, where so many cases were fatal.

We were visited for the first time, yesterday, by the fine war-steamer *Augusta*, Capt. PARROTT, which came here from Havana, bringing us our mail to the 17th, with the depressing account of BURNSIDE's retreat across the Rappahannock. This intelligence has had a very marked effect, like a two-edged sword, cutting both ways. Loyal men feel disappointed in such a result, when they had indulged the hope that the immense number of new levies have swelled the army to an amount that we had fondly hoped would prove irresistible, and by a short and sharp campaign defeat the rebels in their strongholds, and secure an early termination of the war. Secesh elevates his glance, and assumes an additional tone of confidence that the cohorts of rebellion and treason have thus made a successful stand against those who are fighting the battle of liberty and freedom.

The transport steamer *Cosmopolitan* has just returned from Fort Jefferson with four companies of the Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, under command of Lieut.-Col. TREELL, which have been stationed at that place. She is now coaling, and will take on board the other companies of the regiment, which have been stationed here under Col. MORGAN, and leave this evening, the 24th, for Hilton Head. This regiment has occupied this post for the last twelve months, and Fort Jefferson about half of that time, and most of the officers have left here many warmly attached friends, by whom they will not be soon forgotten, and who would hail their return here with great pleasure; nor do I overlook or forget the very exemplary and worthy men who are the rank and file, some of whom are fitted by education and manner to grace any walk in life. The Ninetieth will leave here a vivid recollection of the high and intellectual enjoyment the citizens have derived from their regimental church meetings, their Literary Society, their new paper, and their other social gatherings, that will be lasting.

The fine war steamer *Augusta*, Capt. PARROTT, has been busily engaged all night in coaling and receiving stores and other preparations for a cruise after the *Alabama*, "290," and other convey and protection to the returning California steamer. She is now leaving the wharf, (8 o'clock A. M., 25th,) having been in port but 30 hours. The Naval Agent was so much engrossed with attention to her wants that he lost the best part of the wedding of his friend. It is pleasant to record such evidence of energy and celerity of movements, and if the "290" is fallen in with by Capt. PARROTT he must fight, if he does not run, whatever may be his superiority over the *Augusta*, or we much mistake the metal of Capt. P.

In consequence of a large number of small prize vessels, that have been sold here, having found their way to Havana and Nassau, and into the hands of Secesh, to again try their fortunes with the blockade, Admiral BAILEY has ordered that no more such shall be sold here, but that such as are not wanted for Government purposes, shall be stripped and laid up or the materials sold.

Admiral BAILEY is keeping a very close eye to all the wants and interests of his new command, seeking information from all quarters, and giving such patient attention to all visitors, and manifest interest in such information as they may communicate, as proved a decided encouragement and stimulant to all who are disposed to render to our cause this friendly service. The Admiral is now having fitted up a very fine little schooner, the *Ariel*, captured as a prize, to be used in response to information furnished by one of our citizens, that numerous small vessels are continually passing through the Keys above here and seeking the main land. The Admiral will have this little cruiser on the ground in a few days, under an efficient command, with an experienced guide familiar with that region and the habits and characteristics of the contraband trade carried on through there.

The late prize steamer *Circassian*, now naval transport, under command of Capt. EDES, arrived on the 24th, about 12 M., and bids fair promise of proving a more successful speculation in *leaving* the blockade squadrons than she did in *eluding* their vigilance. Among the passengers by her we are more than pleased to meet Judge MARVIN and his family, returning to their home after a quite lengthy sojourn among their friends at New-York. The Judge appears thoroughly reinvigorated from the pleasant incidents of his trip, and finds an amount of work already prepared that would stagger a less resolute man. There are now before the Court twenty-four prize cases, besides some wrecks, and prizes are accumulating at the rate of about six per week.

The steamer *Minnie Sanford* was sold at auction on the 24th, as she lies on the Florida Reef; for $628.

At a Marshal's sale, on the 20th inst., the prize steamer *Swan*, formerly of Mobile, was sold to Mr. WILLIAM CURRY for $16,666 67, being just two-thirds of the sum at which she had been appraised. She is a very substantial side-wheel boat of light draught, with powerful engines.

Names of officers attached to the United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, now stationed here as a harbor defence, viz.: J. O. Barclay, Acting Master Commanding; R. Frank Cook, Acting Master and Ex. Officer; Robert B. Rodney, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Jas. McRae, Acting Assistant Surgeon; F. B. Lawson, Acting Assistant Surgeon; Joseph A. Denman, Acting Ensign; John T. Mandall, Acting Ensign; Wm. Mowbrey, Gunner; David C. Kiersted, Acting Master's Mate; Marcellus Jackson, Acting Master's Mate; Wm. Morris, Acting Master's Mate; James W. Locke, Paymaster's Clerk.

The United States schooner *Wanderer*, Capt. TUTTLE, arrived on the 24th from St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., bringing some refugees and four men contrabands. They all repeat the oft-told story of want and destitution in that region. F.

THE BLANCHE AND THE MONTGOMERY.

Notes of the October Cruise of the Latter by One of Her Officers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Thursday, Dec. 25, 1862.

The following is copied from a communication which I have received from an officer of the steamer *Montgomery*, who was present at the chasing of the steamer *Gen. Rusk* or *Blanche*, and, I think will be read with interest, and may be considered conclusive as to the extent and character of that chase, which has been so variously represented and is now such a bugaboo with the *Spanish Government*. Mr. WALKER is a native of Massachusetts, and his family reside near Boston. F.

KEY WEST, Dec. 20, 1862.

Left New-York harbor Sept. 30, bound for Pensacola, and, on our way, boarded several vessels and found them all on legitimate missions. Arriving off the harbor of Havana, on the 7th of October, our Captain and several other officers went in in one of the ship's boats and while there saw three rebel steamers that had run the blockade at Mobile. At 1 o'clock our boat returned and we proceeded on our way to Pensacola. At 2 o'clock saw a steamer running for Havana and steered for her. At 2½ o'clock fired a shot across her bow to make her heave to, that we might learn if she was on a legal voyage. Instead of doing so she was headed for the land, about 5 miles southeast of Havana Light, and showed the English ensign. We ran for her and fired the second shot across her bow but she still kept on her course for the land. We being then about 5 miles off from land ceased firing but followed after her until she ran ashore about three miles from the land. We then fitted out two armed boats, under command of CHARLES ARMES, Acting Master, and before they had arrived alongside the steamer she hoisted the Spanish flag under the English. Upon boarding they the officer politely asked the Captain for his papers, which request he declined to comply with; but through the assistance of some one he obtained them, and at once

TIMBY'S CORDON OF REVOLVING IRON TOWERS, FOR HARBOR DEFENSE.

In all the history of the past, few revolutions have occurred so sudden and complete as that which was effected in the methods of maritime warfare by the contest between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, and its accompanying incidents, in Hampton Roads. In an hour, as it were, the great navies of the world, that have figured so much in human history, were blotted out of existence. Since that event, the maritime nations, by common consent, have ceased to construct merely wooden vessels-of-war. Iron-clad vessels have already become the recognized feature of future conflicts upon the ocean. The revolution, however effected by the memorable encounter, did not stop at this point. From the completely impregnable character of the *Monitor*, it was seen at a glance, that the ordinary means of harbor defence were altogether of no avail against assaults from vessels of this class. The various maritime nations of the world at once took the alarm; the erection and construction of ordinary forts was abandoned, and for a time the tide of public opinion set strongly in favor of armor-clad vessels of war as the chief reliance, even with regard to the protection of harbors. Time has, however, somewhat modified this opinion, and it seems now to be generally conceded that armor-clad vessels alone are unable to afford complete protection. A completely impregnable vessel, such as are now being constructed by our Government, could probably pass with entire safety any fortress in the world; and if two such vessels should meet in hostility, they could not seriously damage one another—they might as well pass one another without firing, as to waste their ammunition by ineffective shots. Under these circumstances, it is clear that some other and more effective methods of harbor defence must be devised, or all our maritime cities are wholly at the mercy of the monsters of the deep. With this object in view, we take pleasure in presenting to the consideration of the readers of the TIMES the plans of Mr. THEODOR R. TIMBY, and invite special attention to them, believing that they present the strongest possible claims to favorable consideration at the hands of the Government and people. The plans of Mr. TIMBY have been drawn up and developed with unusual care, and evince a thorough appreciation on his part of the end to be gained, the difficulties to be overcome in securing it, and the best methods of accomplishing the general result. They are, moreover, indorsed by some of the best business talent in the country. The sketch at the head of this article will give a general idea of the plans proposed.

The system, as a whole, contemplates the use of absolutely effective means of opening and closing harbors at will. The positive exclusion of any and all hostile vessels is aimed at, and at the same time the arrangement is such as that, as soon as danger has passed by, the harbor may in a few hours be again opened to commerce. The means relied on to accomplish this result may be considered under three different heads:

First—The towers as seen in the engraving.

Second—The series of chains extending from one to the other; and

Third—A line of submarine batteries, which cannot be shown in the engraving.

THE TOWERS.

The towers in the above plan are to be placed across the mouth of the harbor upon the most substantial and permanent foundations, to be rendered impregnable to shot and shell by an iron covering on the outside—the tower itself to be made of iron, and of any thickness necessary to render it absolutely impenetrable, and to revolve upon its centre in two to three minutes, a speed not exceeding 1½ miles per hour. Ordinarily, these towers will need to be about one hundred feet in diameter, and to contain not less than two tiers of guns of thirty each—sixty in all; all the guns being trained to the centre of the tower, and under the complete control of a single individual, placed for this purpose in the small turret on the top of the tower, and discharged in a single line of five, by means of electricity, with unerring precision. All the guns being discharged at every revolution of the tower, it is manifest that such a battery as this would of itself be altogether without a parallel in naval history. We have not the space to go into great detail in this part of the arrangement, but we can assure our readers that the results described can be successfully accomplished by Mr. TIMBY's plans, which are singularly perfect and complete. It may be stated, in passing, that the tower is revolved by means of steam-power, out of reach of danger, and removed somewhat from the immediate vicinity of the tower, to avoid the possibility of injury from explosion.

THE CHAINS.

Across the mouth of the harbor, and extending from fort to fort, will be placed a series of massive copper chains attached to windlasses and moved by the steam engines underneath the forts. During a time of peace these chains will lie quietly upon the bottom, and being composed of a comparatively indestructible material, will resist the action of salt water upon them. When danger however threatens, they may be drawn up to any necessary deflection to prevent the passage of vessels. The weight of the chains and the power necessary to draw them up to a proper point is in great part relieved by air tight metalic buoys placed at intervals along the chains and attached firmly to them. It is believed that these chains would interpose an effectual barrier to the passage of any armed vessels whatsoever, while, at the same time, in approaching them, they would be exposed to the concentrated fire of all the forts, and in attempting to force the chains to that of two of them at point blank range, as the two forts would contain at least one hundred and twenty guns of the heaviest metal, and would be discharged in two to three minutes, it may fairly be questioned whether any vessel, however strongly built, could successfully endure such a bombardment as this. In order to render the passage of the forts and chains utterly out of the question, there is disposed a series of

SUB-MARINE BATTERIES,

of the most destructive kind, on the outer side of the chains, and sufficiently far from them to come near the centre of an attacking vessel. These batteries are stretched across the channel entirely, and are so arranged that they can be drawn from one fort to another, and placed in position at any moment, or their position changed, as may be necessary. The immediate destruction of the most thoroughly constructed vessel known to naval science, would be insured by the discharge of these batteries, the discharge being effected by electric conductors, running to the towers themselves, and thus out of the way of injury or observation. Brief and imperfect as is our description of Mr. TIMBY's plans, we have yet said enough, we doubt not, to attract to them that attention which they undoubtedly merit. An effective system of harbor defence is now a subject of overwhelming importance, and we believe that Mr. TIMBY has gone a long way toward solving the difficult problem. The harbor of New-York, defended by a cordon of these forts, would be rendered safe against the attacks of the combined navies of the world, and we commend them to the attention of the Chamber of Commerce and all others interested in the defences of our city.

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the steamer was found to be an Austrian, and the vessel was released by the Spanish authorities. We then did our best to make ourselves comfortable, and [illegible] Mobile, where we arrived on the 15th. We found there a large fleet of vessels, principally steamers, and a number of large ships, which we learned were waiting for cotton. We found there a large amount of cotton ready and a number of vessels to receive it, and it was the intention of the Captain of the *Montgomery* to run out of Mobile harbor, if possible, on the night of the 16th, but having been informed that the Confederate ram *Mississippi* was lying in the river, and that she would be ready to go out in a few days, he concluded to wait for her, and if possible run out in company with her. On the 19th, the Confederate ram *Mississippi* passed us, going down the river, and we learned that the Captain of the *Montgomery* was right in his conjecture, for the *Mississippi* was ordered to Mobile, to protect the steamer *Gen. Rusk*, or *Blanche*, which was then loading with cotton. She was a large vessel of upwards of two thousand tons burden, and it was decided to spoil the market for her, if possible, before she would be taken by any Yankee man-of-war, and that he did nearly his utmost to make connection by setting fire to the steamer whilst our crew were getting over the rail. It is my opinion that Mr. CLEMENS was an English agent, acting as supercargo. On the 10th of October we arrived at Pensacola, and Mr. CLEMENS was taken before Admiral FARRAGUT and there on oath he stated that the Captain and crew burned their own vessel.

(Then follows an account of the capture of the steamer *Caroline* or *Arizona* off the coast from Mobile, on the 20th October. He says, "On this steamer we found two men who had been of the crew of the *General Rusk* when she was burned, who in every particular fully confirmed the statements of Mr. CLEMENS." The writer proceeds:)

During the cruise I have seen refugees and prisoners from nearly all of the disloyal States, and find the Union sentiment to be very slender in all, excepting Texas. In the Western part of that State a large majority of the people are for the Union, but the guerrilla bands are so numerous and so lawless that they dare not express their views. I have learned from good authority that fifteen of those loyal people were hung on the 1st of October, for no other reason than uttering Union sentiments. The same parties also informed me that Gen. SAM HOUSTON is still vigorous and living on his farm; that he is a strong Union man, but being old, he is permitted by the rebels to live unmolested.

On the 25th of November, six rebel soldiers deserted from Fort Morgan, near Mobile, in the night, and in a small boat pulled for the blockading squadron; but the wind was blowing so heavy they were driven out to sea, and were picked up by the steamer *Montgomery* 45 miles from the land. They informed me there were 800 men in the fort, and that a good part of them would desert the first opportunity.

Yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES H. WALKER,
Master's Mate U. S. steamer *Montgomery*.

The Bohemian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 3.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

(Advertisement.)

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—MUSHROOM IMITATIONS.—Success is the "prevalent cradle" of innumerable humbugs. No sooner had Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made their mark in the world than up sprang a host of imitations, and as the fame of the great restorative grew and spread, the pestiferous crop of poisonous mockeries thickened. But the medicine has lived them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they continue to come and go. Meanwhile Hostetter's Bitters, the great protective and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each succeeding year. Their success as a means of preventing and curing the diseases resulting from malaria, unwholesome water and all unhealthy climatic influences, has been boundless; and as a remedy for dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, general weakness and debility, and all complaints arising from indigestion, they are now admitted to be superior to any other preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, to which a few years ago they were confined, their sale has been extended into every State of this Union, over the whole of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Home and foreign testimony continue to show that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the most remarkable tonic and invigorant now before the world.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 3—*In steamship Great Eastern, for Europe.*—Miss A. B. Spencer, Brooklyn; Madame Becker, Russia; Miss Maria Forbes, United States; Charles Gray, John Gray, New-York; Thomas H. Phillips and lady; Miss Kinton, Prevost; George Sayers and lady, James Ostrell, Thomas Hodge, T. Manara, New-York; T. B. Davis, wife and three children, Liverpool; Bernard Height, New-York; James Caldick, Williamsburgh; R. Seddon, Miss Margaret Davis, New-York; Horace Sexton, Newark; Thomas S. Davis, wife and two children, Johnston, Penn.; L. D. Strutton, Norwalk, O.; George Gee, Rochester; H. H. Hipworth, Buffalo; George Cox, Toronto; Richard Cross and wife, Bristol, Eng.; C. W. Milson and wife, Nashville; Martin Kelia, Detroit; Mrs. Martha J. Cotton, Philadelphia; H. H. Perry, Editor of the New-Orleans *Picayune*; George Barker, St. Catherines; Jas. Stansbury, Toronto; Mr. Gasgraski, Boston; George Browning, wife and two children, Thomas Browning, Williamsburgh; A. A. Kirkham, Miss Mary Jane Brown, Robert Barclay, W. M. Payn, W. W. Payn, William Perry, S. T. Davis, New-York; Joseph Shepherd, United States; George Granville, wife and three children, Brooklyn; Walter Hobson, H. Hirschfield, M. Hirschfield, New-York; Joseph A. Converse, Boston; John Smith, New-York; James Platt, New-Haven; James James, wife and child, Chicago; Mark Herman, New-York; John Hill, Providence; Thomas Leveldige, Philadelphia; Robert Barthewick, Alexander Ferguson, Toronto; John Greengrass, Barry, C. W.; Mr. Van Stopper, Havana; Camille Figard, New-Orleans; J. W. Barnes, England; Alexander Mahon, New-York; Miss Martha Oakes, Catherine R. H. Greaves, Manchester; Owen Jones, Wales; Maurice Moran, John Roberts, England; Christopher Howe, Wales; Peter Dorrell, John Schaller, H. Guidager, California; Richard C. Partridge, New-York; E. Storer, Philadelphia; M. Clay, H. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, New-York; E. Golding, J. Ladie, J. Wamer, Ti Roberts, N. Brew, F. F. Roberts, California; T. Webb, Cincinnati, and others in the steerage.

JAN. 3—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Tucker, wife, child and servant, Mrs. Rose, Mr. Wood, Robt. Creighton; Jr., Charles A. French, Mrs. B. Dearlass and child, Heyman Ketter, Mr. and Mrs. Dierps, James G. Murray, Rev. F. Layet, J. B. Guion, John A. Bagley, Jules Jacquet and wife, Jacob Mussina, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—A. Seligman, C. P. Huntington, R. A. Swain, F. A. Gibbs, Mrs. E. M. Barnum, H. Leonard, G. M. Hanson and wife, H. Logan, Dr. W. B. Mitchell, J. R. Mason, George Washburn, wife and son, H. A. Thomas, J. F. Fiske, John Allison, Rev. W. B. Jackson and wife, G. H. Munroe, Samuel Buchanan, Charles Millard, Capt. C. C. Osgood, J. Cook, D. Bennett, G. C. Sloss, Mrs. E. Dixon, Mrs. J. Porter, J. W. Parmelee, Mrs. A. Martin and 3 children, S. Martin, Mrs. S. R. Deardorff, Mrs. M. Wood, Mrs. C. A. McDougall, P. B. Horton, Mrs. H. Newcomb and child, W. S. Godfrey, Capt. J. L. Fisk, Lieut. E. H. Burritt, S. R. Bond, Dr. W. Dibb, S. John and wife, W. Francis, Mrs. L. F. Chadbeck and three children, J. Davies, J. H. Tedman, Mrs. M. Cohen and three children, Geo. Pearson, R. N. Williams, Wm. Pridham, J. Conley, Geo. W. Morley, J. Smith, G. M. Teller, C. Fader, wife and child, B. Hayden, J. Dunn, T. Walker, R. B. Lee, P. J. Shattuck, T. W. Faat, Mrs. C. Johnson, Mrs. C. Wampner, Mrs. M. White, J. P. Schafer, T. E. Atkinson, James H. Tregood, F. Harrison, L. Peace, Mrs. J. A. Deardorff, J. F. Bond, S. J. Black, Mrs. Harsenrack, M. Farley, M. Farnance, W. Whittan, Mr. Carey, Mr. Medenseck and three children, Capt. J. S. Reed and wife, Lieut. A. McKinley, H. Sim, and the California Hundred.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 46 | Moon rises.... 5 52
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 57 | Gov. Island. 7 46 | Hell Gate.... 9 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Great Eastern, Paton, Liverpool; Rhoeland & Aspinwall; Pacific, (Br.) Stevens, H. E. Brown & Co.; Ship Majestic, Newcomb, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Tangier, (Br.,) Hall, Aigua Bay, Brookmeyer & Baker; Jessie Collin, (Br.,) Collin, Inverness; Thomas James; E. H. Pettenga, Johnson, Washington, Montgomery & Bro.; Ranger, Hennessy, Key West, H. Bonner; Wilhelm, (Prussian,) Schroeder, Cadiz, Koger Bros.; Young America, Mitchell, New-Orleans, Arthur Leary; Brookline Geddins, Lehmar; Cadiz, E. P. Sherman.

Brigs Caroline, Halford, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; Handy Weeks, Hamilton, Bermuda, Tucker & Lighthouse; Ocean Wave, Norton, Sagua la Grand, Wales, Carver & Olmsted; Mystic, Williams, Cadiz; Andrew Peters, Ward, Cienfuegos, C. & E. J. Peters; Vanguard, Stanford, St. Helena; William Mason, Haleh, Trinidad de Cuba, Millard & Bingham; Schiller (Port.) D. A. Cazalis, Oporto; Aimee, Redfern, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Dunscomb; Sarah Makinkall, Giles; Mountain Eagle, Pray, Santa Cruz, Cuba, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners James Satterwaite, Long, Baltimore; Van Brunt & Slaght; Emily, (Br.,) Monroe, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Village Queen, Hawkins, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Minerva, Weeks, Boston; Daniel Simmons, Collins, Gloucester; J. M. Parker, Long, Boston, H. S. Sawtelle; Flying Fish, Gloucester; Marion, Jordan, Millville, N. J.; W. McKee; E. T. Smith, Buck, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Amelia, Carter, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Olive Avery, Roberts, Belfast, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. P. Johnson, Chase, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; H. B. Squires, Squires, New-Haven, D. Trowbridge; Henry F. Wood, Potter, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Cozy, Lord, New-London; G. Stedman, Stedman, Great Egg Harbor; Angelia, Hall, Machias, Me., F. Talbot & Co.; Southern Belle, Martin, Mayport, F. E.; E. L. Dean, Cook, Philadelphia, F. Kenny, Delaware, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Sloop Painter, Nichols, Providence, F. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamships Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Dec. 26, with passengers, mails, &c., to D. B. Allen & U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Charlemagne, (of Thomaston,) Brown, Liverpool 62 ds., in ballast, to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Beaver, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Chipman, Londonderry Oct. 5, and Ratchesy May, Nov. 12, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Has had a continuation of heavy westerly gales the entire passage; lost maintopsail yard and jibboom.

Schr. J. H. Deputy, Butler, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Mary Emma, Hooper, Great Egg Harbor 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Daniel York, (Br.,) Bill, Hawes, N. S., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Ida D. Rogers—Brigantine, from California for Liverpool, lat. 39 36, S., lon. 113 W., Nov. 15.

Monday—ship, of Boston for California, lat. 37 S., lon. 77 W., Nov. 2.

Foreign Ports.
[PER OCEAN QUEEN.]

At Panama Dec. 26, ship Helvetia, 32d, ship Equal Rights, for Callao.

At Aspinwall, arr. Dec. 16, brig Costa Rica, from New-York. T. W. Pell; 20th, steamer Ocean Queen, from New-York. E. L. Tinklepaugh; 21st, ship Mont Blanc, from New-York, S. T. Donnell; 22d, bark Magdalena, New-York, H. Day; steamer Amerika, New-York, Jas. Henry, Cld. Dec. 20, schr. Joseph W. Webster, for Cienfuegos, Cuba; 24th, steamer Ocean Queen, and brig Costa Rica, for New-York.

At Callao, arr. Nov. 29, ship Charles D. Harris, from Queenstown; Windsor Forest, Liverpool; Pantet, Anglo, Panama; Dec. 6, Col. Adams, Chinchas; 9th, Bark Australia, San Francisco; 7th, ships Star of the Union, and Ellen Foster, San Francisco; Edward O'Brien, Belgium; Augusta, Harwood, Melbourne; Rockliffe, Chinchas; 11th, Mary Hammond, Chinchas; 12th, Grace Sargent, Chinchas; Elvira Owens, Melbourne. 23d, Nov. 20, ships Castine, England; Dec. 2, Kate Dyer, Chinchas; Anis, do.; Wellseed, do.; 8th, bark, Corilla, New-York; 6th, ships Forest Eagle, Chinchas; 9th, Charles D. Marwin, do.; 11th, Col Adams, Hamburg.

At Valparaiso, arr. Nov. 18, Fr. ship Lucie, Calliopin; 20th, Am. ship Prospero, Boston; 25th, ships Longfellow, Baltimore; 30th, Neamen, from United States. 31st, 2d, ship Crusader, Chanaval.

At Acajutla, Salvador, Dec. 17, Am. ship Sunny South.

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair has changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being gray to its natural and beautiful color."

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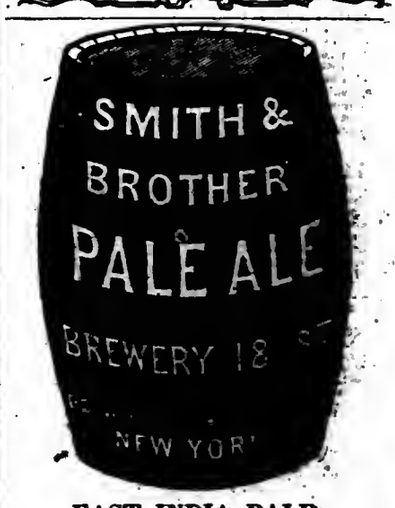

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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 63, drew	$25,000
17, 30, 21, drew	10,000
8, 78, 54, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,450
21, 86, 68, drew	5,000
1, 33, 56, drew	1,000
15, 30, 34, drew	500

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 90 to 0 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $425,917.

For information or circulars address
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The New-York Times.

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MURFREESBORO

Continued Accounts of the Terrific Struggle on Stone River.

ADVICES TO SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The Rebel Army Reported to be Decidedly Whipped.

Our Forces at Christiana, Ten Miles Below Murfreesboro.

Details of the Fighting of Thursday and Friday.

Pertinacious Attempts of the Rebels to Turn Our Right.

Every Attempt Gallantly Repulsed.

A Great Advantage Gained by Us on Friday.

Our Losses Since Wednesday About 4,000.

BATTLE-FIELD, IN FRONT OF MURFREESBORO, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863—P. M.

The battle on Stone River is not yet decided, although it has continued for three days, with intermissions yesterday and to-day. After the severe struggle of Wednesday, the enemy persisted in massing upon our right, to cut us off from Nashville. To foil this attempt, our right was thrown out to Stewart's Creek, and the enemy finding us too strong on that portion of our line, suddenly fell upon our centre on Thursday morning, but *were severely repulsed* by the left of THOMAS' and the right of CRITTENDEN'S Grand Divisions.

Later in the day they fiercely assailed the right of our centre and *were again repulsed*. Both sides spent the remainder of the day in sharp skirmishing and manœuvreing for position.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY, JAN. 2.

During Thursday night the enemy appeared again to be concentrating upon our right. Their commands were distinctly heard in our camps, but suspecting a *ruse*, Gen. ROSECRANS threw BEATTY'S Brigade of VAN CLEVE'S Division across Stone River on our left, with supports, where they rested at about 10 o'clock this morning. Between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon the enemy made another formidable demonstration against our centre, *but were handsomely repulsed*. At the same time an immense mass of infantry was precipitated upon BEATTY'S Brigade, and drove it, after a gallant resistance, clear back across the river.

NAGLEY'S fine Division, which took so distinguished a part in the preceding actions, and that of JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, successively came to its support, when a most desperate struggle ensued. Both sides seemed determined to win victory, and both brought all their available artillery to play, until nearly all the batteries in the two armies were at work. The uproar of musketry and artillery was of the most furious description, and the whole field was soon shrouded by clouds of smoke. Our men suffered severely by the enemy's fire, but they advanced with unflinching determination. NAGLEY at last ordered his division to charge. *It pushed forward without faltering, when the enemy suddenly gave way.* The gallant Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania charged home on the Twenty-sixth Tennessee, and captured its colors. Another regiment rushed upon a battery, drove away the gunners and seized the guns. A great shout of victory rose along the whole line, and was carried in magnificent volumes from left to right and back again.

Perceiving this success, Gen. ROSECRANS now ordered an advance of the whole line just before dark. The line swept forward with loud enthusiasm, but darkness soon made it impossible to press our advantage to a conclusion. *Nevertheless, the left was fairly established on the east bank of the river. The centre advanced to a position heretofore held by the enemy, and the right again occupied that portion of our original line from which it had been driven on Wednesday. Thus, it will be perceived, the decided advantage is with us.*

To-morrow morning, however, the battle will be renewed. *We now feel confident of ultimate victory.*

THE LOSSES.

Our losses since Wednesday morning amount to about 4,000 killed and wounded, of which 600 are killed. Our loss of prisoners is several thousand. The enemy on the first day captured about twenty-six guns and disabled six. We captured four from them on Wednesday. The rebel loss, estimated by themselves, was between 4,000 and 5,000 killed and wounded, including Brig.-Gen. RAINS killed. Altogether, we have captured about 1,000 prisoners, from all the Southern States. Gen. CHEATHAM, Adjutant-General, and sundry field officers, were captured.

Among the casualties on our side, additional to those already forwarded, are Col. Schaeffer, commanding Missouri Brigade in Sheridan's Division; Lieut.-Col. Cotton of Louisville; Lieut.-Col. Tanner, Twenty-second Indiana; Major Russell, Sixth Ohio—all killed. Wounded—Col. P. T. Swaine, Ninety-ninth Ohio, through right arm; Col. Scott, Nineteenth Illinois, badly; Col. Anderson, Sixth Ohio, in thigh; Col. Blake, Fortieth Indiana, and the Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment wounded and captured while being moved to Nashville, they were paroled and proceeded; Capt. R. H. Nelson, Twenty-second, and Lieut. Burke, First Ohio Artillery; Capts. Penny and Carpenter, Fifth and Eighth Wisconsin Batteries, killed. Col. Wolke, of Ohio, and Col. Carlin, of Illinois, commanding brigades, and Lieut.-Col. Shepherd, Eighteenth Regulars, reported killed, were not hurt.

Gen. WILLICH was captured uninjured. Among hundreds who have conspicuously distinguished themselves are Gen. NAGLEY, Gen. STANLEY, Col. WALLERS, of the Eighty-eighth Illinois, Capt. THRESTON and FISHER, of McCook's Staff, Capts. Otis, of the Fortieth Regular Cavalry, and Col. VON SCHADEN. The daring valor and self-possession of Gen. ROSECRANS, under the most trying circumstances, excites the most enthusiastic admiration of the army. The field hospitals are admirably conducted by Medical-Director SWIFT and Staff.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Jan. 3.

Telegraphic communication is restored between here and Nashville.

It is reported that Gen. BRAGG was killed to-day.

There has been fighting all day, but no particulars are given.

Our forces are advancing, and the rebels are falling back across Stone's River.

The following officers are wounded slightly:

Col. MILLER.

Col. BLACK, of the Fortieth Indiana.

Lieut.-Col. NEFF.

Col. HULL.

Capt. PAYE.

It has been raining heavily all day in the vicinity of the battle-field.

SECOND DISPATCH.

There was heavy cannonading to-day until noon, when the rebels attacked our left wing and were terribly repulsed.

There was very little fighting yesterday.

Our forces do not yet occupy Murfreesboro.

The rebels attacked and destroyed our hospital buildings on Thursday.

The rebels are being strongly reinforced from the rebel army at Richmond.

THIRD DISPATCH.

There was a spirited engagement at Lavergne to-day between the Mechanics and Engineers under Col. INNIS, and Gen. WHEATON'S rebel Cavalry. The latter were routed with the loss of thirty-three killed.

All "contrabands" captured by the rebels on the Federal wagon trains are immediately shot. Twenty thus killed are lying on the Murfreesboro pike.

Maj. SLEMMER and Capt. KING, who were being conveyed away wounded from the battle-field in an ambulance, were captured by the rebels, taken four miles away and then paroled and thrown out on the road.

Gen. WILLICH is not killed, but is wounded, and a prisoner.

Yesterday, Gen. ROSECRANS personally took command of the Fourth United States Cavalry, and attacked Gen. WHEELER'S rebel cavalry, who were cut to pieces and utterly routed.

Captain MACK, Chief of artillery and on Gen. THOMAS' Staff, is mortally wounded.

A dispatch from Col. ANDERSON to Headquarters here says:

"We have whipped the rebels decidedly, and are at Christiana, nine miles south of Murfreesboro, on the railroad."

DISPATCHES FROM NASHVILLE DIRECT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 3.

Col. MCKEE is reported killed. Our loss of officers is heartrending.

The fighting to-day has been light. It closed last evening with terrible slaughter of the enemy.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 3—5 P.M.

The first day's fighting was all our own way, but the right wing of our army fought itself into a bad position.

The third day we repulsed the rebels with terrible slaughter, ourselves sustaining but slight loss.

THE WESTERN TELEGRAH LINES DOWN.

BUFFALO, Sunday Evening.

The telegraph lines West are all down, but it is expected they will be repaired by to-morrow morning. PHILADELPHIA, Sunday Evening.

The wires of the telegraph lines to the West are disarranged, probably by storm, consequently we have nothing further from Murfreesboro.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Reports Received by Way of Fredericksburgh.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Jan. 4.

Everything is quiet and unchanged. Richmond papers of the 3d inst., contain dispatches from Murfreesboro of the 1st. BRAGG says the expedition under Gen. FORREST fully accomplished its object. The railroads are broken in several places. A large amount of stores have been destroyed, many arms captured and 1,200 prisoners paroled. Gen. MORGAN has done his work, but the full effect is not known. The enemy in Tennessee and Mississippi are without railroad or telegraph communication with the rear.

BRAGG's second dispatch, of the same date, says:

"The enemy has yielded his strong point, and is falling back. We occupy the whole field, and shall follow. Gen. WHEELER made a complete circuit of their army on the 30th and 31st, with his cavalry. He destroyed 300 wagons loaded with baggage and commissary stores, and paroled 700 prisoners. He is again behind them, and has captured an ordnance train. To-day he secured several thousand stand of small arms. God has granted us a Happy New-Year."

MURFREESBORO, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The bloodiest day of the war has closed. McCOWN'S Division attacked the enemy's right, driving them back with great slaughter. By 3 P.M. the enemy had been driven back six miles from our left and centre. Our loss is heavy.

Gen. RAINS, Col. MCNAIR, and Col. ARMSTRONG, of the Twenty-seventh Mississippi; Lieut. TERRY, First Louisiana, killed. Col. BLACK, Fifth Georgia; Col. FIKE, Twenty-fifth Louisiana, mortally wounded. WHITNEY'S Cavalry captured 200 prisoners, a large supply of wagons and 400 beeves.

THE RAILROAD CUT IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Lynchburgh papers of the 1st contain the particulars of a serious breach in the East Tennessee Railroad, made by a body of Yankee troops, who penetrated Tennessee 90 miles, through Pound Gap, burning the bridge at Zollicoffer, near Bristol, and that at Watuga, nine miles beyond the bridge at Zollicoffer. It will require a considerable time to repair them.

The *Enquirer* learns that MILROY is leaving Moorefield and Williamsport for Romney.

A lady in Baltimore has presented Maj.-Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH with a beautiful silk battle flag.

RICHARD YEADON, of Charleston, offers $10,000 for the capture of Gen. BUTLER.

Over 1,000 Union prisoners are now in the Libby Prison, awaiting exchange.

The rebel Congress meets on the 12th.

GREAT NAVAL DISASTER.

LOSS OF THE FAMOUS MONITOR.

She Foundered in Tow of a Man-of-War.

HER HISTORY.

Sketch of her Officers---Description of the Rhode Island---Difference Between the Old and New Monitors.

Late on Saturday evening, New-York was startled with the announcement that the iron-clad battery *Monitor*—the precursor of the great fleets now building in America and Europe—was lost; that she had foundered at sea. The most extravagant stories were at first circulated; all hands were said to be lost, and part of the *Rhode Island's* crew also, which vessel was towing her. In naval circles the excitement was marked, and many did not credit the rumor.

The following telegrams were received:

DISPATCH FROM REAR-ADMIRAL LEE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The following has been received at the Navy Department, from Rear-Admiral LEE:

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 2, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The *State of Georgia* reports that the *Monitor* foundered on Tuesday night, south of Cape Hatteras, with the loss of two officers and 26 men, (names not known,) belonging to the *Monitor* or to the *Rhode Island*, or to both. Rear-Admiral LEE.

DISPATCH FROM LIEUT. GREENE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3.

The officers missing from the *Monitor* are as follows:

Acting Ensigns—George Frederickson and N. K. Atwater.

Third Assistant Engineers—R. W. Hands and S. A. Lewis.

The following men are missing:

John Stocking,	Wm. Bryen,
James Fenawick,	Robert Williams,
Thomas Joyce,	George Littlefield,
Robert Howard,	Daniel Moore,
Robert Cook,	Jacob Tuckley,
Wm. Allen,	Wm. Egan.

The following officer is missing from the steamer *Rhode Island*: D. R. Brown. The following men are also missing:

C. H. Smith,	M. Wagg,
L. M. Griswold,	L. A. Horton,
G. Moore,	J. Moore,
J. Jones,	H. Logan.

It is more than probable that the missing boat from the steamer *Rhode Island*, with more or less of the *Monitor's* crew, were saved by passing vessels.

S. D. GREENE, Lieut. U. S. Navy.

DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF THE SHIP.

The first month of the New Year, 1862, saw the advent of the iron-clad steam-battery *Monitor*, and in the same month, a year later, we are called upon to chronicle her destruction. Like the *Merrimac*, *Arkansas* and *Cairo*, she made herself famous in a terrific battle, and was not destined to be destroyed by an enemy's guns. The *Monitor* was built under very peculiar circumstances. Washington was blockaded, a rebel fleet threatened it, and a rebel iron-clad was almost ready to ruin our wooden men-of-war, toward the close of 1861. In November, especially, things looked darkest. Something must be done—an iron-clad built. The *Monitor* was conceived, and laid upon the stocks. There was only one indispensable attribute that must belong to her—she must be strong and formidable enough to meet our iron-clad enemy. The Potomac was a quiet river, and a raft could move on it better than a frigate. "A raft, with a new-fashioned vessel upon it," as a naval writer describes her, was built, and the result of her first encounter with Commodore TATNALL'S famous vessel, showed her builders knew what they were about.

Technical descriptions of the *Monitor* have been written so often, that a lengthy repetition of any of them would be monotonous. Almost everyone knows that she was 170 feet long, 40 feet wide and 5 feet deep; that she had one turret with 2 eleven-inch guns in it; that there were about 472 inches of iron armor on her sides. When in action she was so low in the water as to afford no target for the enemy, and everything and everybody were below the water-line, with the exception of the persons who worked the guns in the turret. The hull was constructed of plate iron, half an inch thick, outside of which was attached solid white oak, 26 inches thick, and again outside of the wood was rolled iron armor 5 inches thick. The bomb-proof deck was supported by heavily braced oak beams, upon which was laid planking 7 inches thick, covered with rolled iron 1 inch thick.

The turret was constructed of a rolled iron-plate skeleton, one inch thick, to which were riveted two thicknesses of one inch each rolled plates. Outside of this again there were six plates of rolled iron, all firmly bolted together with rivets inside, so that if a plate should become loose, it could be tightened again. The top was covered with a bomb-proof roof, perforated with air holes. The gun-carriages were of wrought iron. The ports through the side of the turret were only large enough to permit the muzzle of the gun to be run through. Inside were wrought iron pendulums, which closed them against the enemy as soon as the gun recoiled. The turret revolved by means of auxiliary engines.

The lower vessel was of iron, one-half inch thick, and made in the usual manner. She carried her machinery, coal, &c., aft, and the officers' quarters, stores and ammunition were placed forward. The two partitions of the vessel were separated by wrought-iron bulkheads. The officers' rooms were large and quite comfortable, the light being obtained by means of dead-lights in the deck.

The ventilation was produced by a powerful current of air from the blowers, carried under the berth deck, with registers opening into each room, through which the cool, fresh air drawn from the atmosphere entered.

Her machinery consisted of two horizontal tubular boilers, containing three thousand square feet of fire surface, and two horizontal condensing engines, with cylinders of forty inches diameter, and twenty-two inches stroke of piston. The propeller was four-bladed, with nine feet diameter and sixteen feet pitch. She was launched on the 30th of January, 1862, at Greenpoint, started from New-York on the 27th of February, in the same year, arrived at Hampton Roads on March 8, engaged the *Merrimac* on the 9th, returned for repairs after a few months, left Fortress Monroe a few days since, and was lost on New-Year's Day, in two of the gunboat *Rhode Island*. That is a brief synopsis of her history.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MONITOR AND HER SUCCESSORS.

But there were some very important matters connected with her construction which are not, by any means, so well understood. In the first place, she was not exactly like the nine vessels that have been built upon the same general theory, as many persons suppose, from the fact of these latter ships having been so frequently described as in every particular the copy of—*each other*. Not being needed for any such pressing business as their "progenitor," there was no necessity for making sea-going requirements secondary to mere fighting efficiency. The great point of their similarity, besides belligerent attributes, is this: that, notwithstanding the disaster to the *Monitor*, both the old and the new vessels are perfect life-boats at sea, which cannot possibly founder, *unless some accident occurs which has no more to do with the principle of their construction than the foundering of the Persia, with the plan of her model.* What this accident has been remains to be learned. The chief points of difference between the *Monitor* and her successors, are:

First—The *Monitor* had a dead flat bottom, with sides sloping at an angle of eighty degrees to the vertical line. The new "Monitors" have an ordinary midship section, and an ordinary rise of bow, and a round bilge. They possess what shipbuilders term "a very easy midship body."

Second—The turrets in the new "Monitors" are supported on four bulkheads, two transverse and two longitudinal ones, very heavily braced with what are called "angle bars." The turret, therefore, of the new "Monitors" is much more firmly supported than in the original, where it is kept up by only a single bulkhead, running across the vessel.

Third—The overhang at the stern of the old *Monitor* was also much greater than in the new vessels. The latter, therefore, are subject to far less strain in a sea-way than their famous predecessor.

Fourth—The distinguishing point of difference between the two classes of vessels, however, is the impregnable chimney of the new ones, which can neither be affected by a sea or shot, which the original one did not have.

Fifth—The fresh air for supplying the boilers, and for ventilating purposes, is taken in through the top of the turrets in the new ships, instead of being drawn through air-trunks, as in the derelict *Monitor*, which are extremely liable to be carried away in a sea-way.

These changes were introduced by Capt. ERICSSON in consequence of the difficulty experienced during the first trip of the *Monitor*; and but for these difficulties the improvements would not have been made.

OFFICERS OF THE MONITOR.

COMMANDER BANKHEAD.

Considerable curiosity has been manifested at the fact that no mention has been made in any of the dispatches relative to the movements of Capt. BANKHEAD. It is supposed that he was one of the first officers to leave the vessel on discovering the state of affairs, for when water once begins to flow into a craft almost on a level with the water it is out of the question to save her. And thus, it is feared, that those who had not the good fortune to be on deck speedily enough after the disaster, were drowned before they could get up through the hatchway. JOHN B. BANKHEAD is a full commander in the United States Navy. He is a native of South Carolina, and entered the navy in the month of August 1838, J. W. A. NICHOLSON, SAMUEL MARCY, C. M. FAUNTLEROY, and others, graduated with him. He was attached at various times to nearly all the ships of the old navy, and cruised on the Mediterranean, the Coast of Africa and Brazil. In 1861 he was temporarily attached to the Coast Survey, and rendered good service to the Government while acting in such capacity. He is credited with over twenty years of actual sea service. The bravery and chivalrous conduct displayed by him while commanding the steam gunboat *Pembina*, marked him out as the man to succeed WORDEN in command of the renowned *Monitor*. Although a native of South Carolina, Capt. BANKHEAD was appointed from Virginia. He is personally very popular. There are not many men in the navy superior to him in geographical knowledge, a fact that would seem to indicate his reliability in navigation, especially on a coast so familiar to him as that surrounding Hatteras. It must, therefore, be some other cause than bad steering which caused his craft to founder.

LIEUT. GREEN.

This young officer, who sends the dispatch quoted, is a native of Maryland, and acts as Executive on the *Monitor*, was appointed from the State of Rhode Island in September, 1855. He has, nevertheless, performed important duty since that time, and has no less than six years active service to his credit. He was attached to the *Hartford*, Commodore FARRAGUT'S flag-ship; but is chiefly known in the navy, and to the public generally, for his gallant service in connection with the *Monitor*. He was only a Midshipman in 1861, and were it not for the time-honored rules which regulate promotions in the naval service, he would be a Captain by this time.

The other officers of the *Monitor* were:

Acting Masters—L. M. Stodder, J. W. Webber.

Acting Assistant Paymaster—Wm. F. Keeler.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—T. W. Meckley.

Engineers—First Assistant, Isaac Newton; Second Assistant, Albert S. Campbell; Third Assistants, R. W. Sands, M. T. Sunstrom.

Acting Master's Mate—George Frederickson.

THE RHODE ISLAND.

It will be observed that the dispatches record the loss of some of the *Rhode Island's* officers and men. This vessel was ordered a few days since to proceed to Fortress Monroe and convoy the *Monitor* on her important mission. She did so; took the iron-clad in tow, and, of course, was hitched to her by a hawser when the unfortunate disaster occurred. It was, doubtless, in attempting to release the fatal connection that the boat's crew and officers of the convoy were lost.

The *Rhode Island* was recently converted into a gunboat. She was formerly the side-wheel steamer *Eagle*, is 1,517 tons burden, 236 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 18 feet deep. She was purchased in New-York on the 16th July, 1861, and cost $185,000. The first business to which she was put by the Navy Department was that of supply-steamer and transport, in which capacity she performed efficient service. As she was known to be fast, and reported as such to Secretary WELLES, when he was looking for fleet ships to overtake the *Alabama*, she was converted into a man-of-war, and now carries a very heavy battery.

The following is a complete list of her officers: Commander, Stephen D. Trenchard; Acting Masters, William Williams, T. N. Meyer; Acting Ensigns, Samuel H. Field, Albert Taylor; Paymaster, Richard Hall Douglass; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel G. Webb; Acting First Assistant Engineer, John F. McClatcher; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, George H. Rutter, Joseph C. Lavis, Grenville Lavis, Anthony French, Isaac S. March; Acting Masters' Mates, E. W. Watson, Lemuel Pope, William H. H. Stevens, Daniel R. Brown, William Rogers; Captain's Clerk, F. C. T. Beck; Paymaster's Clerk, Frank H. Deal.

THE LATEST DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

HAMPTON ROADS, Jan. 3—9 P. M.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary Navy:

The *Monitor*, in tow of the *Rhode Island*, passed Hatteras Shoals Tuesday afternoon. The weather was fine and promising. About 9 P. M., squally weather commenced, and about 10 it blew hard. At 1:30 A. M., on Wednesday, 31st, the *Monitor*, having sprung aleak, went down. Commander BANKHEAD, and the officers and crew of the *Monitor*, behaved nobly, and made every effort to save the vessel. Commander TRENCHARD, the officers and crew of the *Rhode Island*, did everything in their power to rescue the officers and crew of the *Monitor*.

The following is a list of the missing on the *Monitor*:

Norman Atwater, Ensign.
George Frederickson, Acting Ensign.
R. W. Hands, Third Assistant Engineer.
George M. Lewis, Third Assistant Engineer.
John Stocking, Boatswain's Mate.
James Fenwick, Quarter Gunner.
William Bryan, Yeoman.
Daniel Moore, Officers' Steward.
Robert Howard, Officers' Cook.
William Allen, landsman.
William Egan, landsman.
Jacob Wickles, ordinary seaman.
Thomas Force, first-class fireman.
Of the *Rhode Island*:
George Littlefield, coalheaver.
Charles H. Smith, Coxswain.
Manrice Wag, coxswain.
Hugh Logan Captain of the Guard.
Lewis A. Horton, seaman.
John Jones, landsman.
Luke M. Griswold, ordinary seamen.
George Moore, seaman.

The *Rhode Island* has just arrived. She passed the *Montauk* at 3½ o'clock this morning, fifteen to twenty miles to the northward of Hatteras, doing well. Weather fine.

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear-Admiral.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Gen. Blunt Still at Van Buren with his Command.

Retreat of the Rebel Army Toward Arkadelphia.

All Hindman's Correspondence Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 3.

Gen. BLUNT telegraphs from Van Buren, Ark., on the 30th ult., that the rebels retreated during the night towards Arkadelphia, abandoning about sixty wounded rebels at Fort Smith, whom they left with instructions to take care of themselves.

Gen. BLUNT also reports that Col. PHILLIPS, whom he had sent into the Indian Territory with twelve hundred men, has driven the rebel forces of Cols. COFFEE and STANWART across the Arkansas River, at Fort Gibson, and destroyed the rebel fortifications, barracks and commissary buildings at Fort Davis.

Col. MCINTOSH'S command of rebel Creeks and Choctaws, have expressed a desire to lay down their arms and return to the allegiance of our Government.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Thursday, Jan. 1.

Rebel newspapers captured at Van Buren, Ark., admit that the loss of the rebels in killed and wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove was over 4,000.

The entire telegraphic correspondence of Gen. HINDMAN was taken. It contains much valuable information, and will be forwarded to the War Department.

The destitution of the rebel army is most pitiable.

Four thousand of HINDMAN'S Infantry are without shoes.

The loss to rebel citizens by the recent rebel raid amounts to over half a million of dollars.

The rebels are dispersing in every direction.

It is reported that the rebels have met with heavy losses at Arkadelphia, fifty-five miles south-west of Little Rock.

Gen. SCOFIELD has assumed command of the army of the Frontier.

IMPORTANT FROM SUFFOLK.

Stirring News Expected from that Locality Soon.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The Suffolk correspondent of the *American*, under date of the 3d, announces the return of Major-Gen. PECK, and the review of Gen. CORCORAN'S Brigade. The enemy have shown themselves strong in front lately, and it is thought their apparent anxiety to get into a fight will soon be gratified. The correspondent expresses the hope of being able in a day or two to give stirring news from that quarter.

A Fortress Monroe letter announces the disaster to the *Monitor*, and says the steamer *Georgia* has returned, which announced the safe arrival of the *Passaic* at Beaufort, which sailed in company with the *Monitor*.

HAWKINS' ZOUAVES—SECOND BATTALION.—Yesterday morning the Second Battalion of the Hawkins' Zouaves were marched by Major CONWAY from their headquarters to the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, where the pastor, Rev. Mr. MERKELS, preached to them an eloquent and impressive sermon from Second Chron., xx, 4: "And Judah gathered themselves together to ask help of the Lord." There was a large and deeply interested congregation.

VICKSBURGH.

The Rebel Works Attacked by Gen. Sherman in the Rear.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING FOR TWO DAYS

The Advantages in Favor of the National Forces.

A Strong Rebel Position Carried by Storm.

The Gunboat Benton Engaged at Haines' Bluff.

Gen. Banks and Admiral Farragut not Arrived.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 3.

Dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN, on the battle-field at Vicksburgh, received at Helena, Ark., on Saturday, Dec. 27, give the following intelligence.

Gen. SHERMAN debarked his forces on the left bank of the Yazoo River, ten miles above its mouth, and, forming in line of battle, advanced toward Vicksburgh.

After passing beyond the reach of the fire of the rebel gunboats, Gen. SHERMAN oncountered the enemy in force.

A terrible conflict ensued, lasting five hours.

The enemy were driven back beyond two bayous that girt the rear of Vicksburgh, and from their intrenched works on the hills by shells.

On Saturday night the two armies lay on their arms, with the two bayous intervening.

During the night pontoons were constructed, notwithstanding the terrific fire of the rebels.

Under the cover of undergrowth at daylight on Sunday, a concerted advance was made by Gen. SHERMAN'S whole force. Gen. STEELE held the left, Gen. MORGAN and Gen. BLAIR the centre, and Gen. A. L. SMITH and Gen. M. L. SMITH the right.

Gen. STEELE turned the enemy's right so as to communicate with Gen. MORGAN'S Division, which had become separated by swamps running at right angles to the main front.

By sunrise the whole force was engaged, and up to 10 o'clock the musketry and artillery firing was very severe.

The rebels in front of Gen. MORGAN'S and Gen. SMITH'S Divisions were intrenched on high, rising ground.

The position was finally carried by storm.

The gunboats did not cooperate, but the *Benton* engaged the rebel fortifications at Haines' Bluff.

During the action several of the *Benton's* crew were killed, and Capt. GWYNNE, her Commander, was mortally wounded.

In Saturday's fight the Fifty-eighth Ohio, the Eighth Missouri and the Second Kentucky, sustained considerable loss.

Gen. BANKS and Admiral FARRAGUT were expected to cooperate in the movement, but had not arrived at the scene of the conflict.

A REBEL ACCOUNT.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain the following:

VICKSBURGH, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.

On Saturday the enemy made four desperate attempts to force our lines on the Chickasaw Bluffs, with heavy loss. The Seventeenth Louisiana greatly distinguished itself, repulsing, unaided, the assault of three full regiments of Yankees.

On Sunday morning the enemy again advanced on our lines, and were repulsed with heavy loss. All the troops behaved gallantly, but special mention is made of the Twenty-eighth and Seventeenth Louisiana Regiments, the former regiment maintaining the ground all day against superior forces. Our loss on Sunday was one killed and two wounded; Eighth Tennessee, four killed and six wounded, Capt. C. A. GENTRY among the killed; Seventeenth Tennessee, two killed and two wounded; Eighty-first Tennessee, one killed, none wounded. One of Gen. LEE'S couriers had his leg shot off. WOOD'S Artillery lost one sergeant killed. No particulars of the casualties in other regiments.

On Monday afternoon 8,000 of the enemy advanced upon our regiments on the right wing of the Chickasaw Bayou, to storm the works, but were mowed down in large numbers, and upward of 400 prisoners taken, with five stands of colors. The enemy were driven back to their boats, and afterward sent in a flag of truce for permission to bury their dead, under which some of the prisoners escaped. Fighting still continues, with no important results. The fighting of our troops was splendid. The twenty-eighth Louisiana again immortalized itself for the gallant manner in which it acted during the battle. The Yankee prisoners say that MORGAN is their General commanding.

Severe fighting is going on now. The enemy have destroyed the Vicksburgh, Shreveport and Texas Railroad as far an Delhi, a distance of thirty-three miles. They are also said to have burned the town of Delhi, which is reported to be totally destroyed.

Our casualties in yesterday's fight were small. This morning firing is heard in the same direction, and it is supposed the enemy are again advancing to storm our works. The soldiers are eager to meet the enemy, and are determined to conquer or die.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL REBEL RAID.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 4.

On Friday, a large detachment of STUART'S Cavalry, commanded by Maj. HEARING, made a dash into Dumfries, and captured some public stores and ten sutlers' wagons, for the greater part belonging to Maine and New-York regiments.

Two drivers only escaped by cutting traces, and riding off on their horses.

The movement on the part of the rebels was accomplished with extraordinary expedition.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

RESOLUTION.

Alderman Boole presented the following resolution, and asked its unanimous adoption at this time, viz:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Women's Prison Association and Isaac T. Hopper Home for the sum of [illegible] one thousand five hundred dollars, and charge the amount to the account of "Donations."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—12.

And, on motion of Alderman Boole, the same was directed to be immediately sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that the name of Joseph Shannon be altered to read Andrew J. Smith, and Joel W. Stevens to Joel O. Stevins, as Commissioners of Deeds, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently passed by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the list of Commissioners of Deeds lately passed be corrected, so that where the name Frederick G. Gedney occurs, shall be corrected so as to read William H. Gedney, the same being a clerical error.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the name of John Holmes, among the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed, be changed so as to read John Helms.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the name of Jacob Hatzen, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently adopted, be corrected so as to read Jacob Hatsett.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the name of Edward S. McPherson be substituted for that of Edward McPherson, in the list of Commissioners recently adopted by the Common Council, the same being a clerical error.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that Jacob Ruchi be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

An ordinance to provide for the issue of "Change Notes," (with veto message of His Honor the Mayor.)

(In Board of Councilmen, December thirty-one, adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Froment—2.

Resolution to change the name of W. A. Fabor to W. R. Fabor, as Commissioner of Deeds, the same being a clerical error.

Which was concurred in.

Majority and minority reports of Committee on Railroads, in favor of directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take legal measures against any Stage or Railway Company or other persons who have run cars or stages without a license.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Job Drew, for the sum of one hundred dollars, for loss of horse, and take his receipt in full for all damages therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Allen, Ottiwell—9.

Negative—Alderman Frear—1.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

On motion, the Board here took a recess for ten minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

Alderman Smith moved to take up a veto message from his Honor, the Mayor, of report and resolution in favor of donating the managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum the sum of fifty thousand dollars toward the erection of a new Orphan Asylum.

Which was carried.

While the same was being read,

Alderman Boole moved that the further reading thereof be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

Alderman Smith then moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

And on motion, the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen immediately for concurrence.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to discharge Committee on Lands and Places from further consideration of a report from Board of Councilmen, in favor of paying John Jennings for damage done his premises by firemen in the discharge of their duties in extinguishing a fire.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that the paper be laid over until to-morrow.

Which was carried.

Alderman Allen moved to discharge Committee on Salaries and Offices from further consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen, to appoint B. B. Chappell Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet again to-morrow, third instant, at ten and a half o'clock A. M.

As an amendment, Alderman Walsh moved to fix the time at one P. M.

But he subsequently withdrew the amendment.

Alderman Brady moved to reconsider the vote fixing the next meeting of the Board at ten and a half A. M. to-morrow.

Alderman Smith moved to lay the motion on the table.

Thereupon Alderman Brady withdrew his motion to reconsider.

And on motion the Board adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863, 1 o'clock, P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair; and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet.

The minutes of December thirty and thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and January two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, were approved.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman Genet—

Resolved, That the name of Joel W. Stevens, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds, recently appointed, be changed to read Joel O. Stevens, the same being a clerical error.

Which was laid on the table.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That the name of Jacob Cohen, in the recent list of Commissioners of Deeds, be altered so as to read Jacob H. Cohen.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of Committee on Belgian pavement, in favor of paving Forty-eighth street, between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Alderman Farley moved to refer the same to Committee on Roads.

Alderman Walsh moved as an amendment, to refer the paper to the Committee on Roads, with instructions that the Committee report forthwith.

Alderman Frear moved as an amendment to the amendment, that the same be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Frear, Ottiwell—3.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley, Genet—10.

The question then recurring upon the motion of Alderman Walsh, the same was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Ottiwell—6.

Negative—Aldermen Chipp, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley, Genet—7.

The question then being on the original motion of Alderman Farley, to refer the paper to the Committee on Roads,

Alderman Walsh moved that the paper be laid over for the present.

Alderman Boole moved, as an amendment, to lay the whole subject on the table.

Which was carried.

Resolution permitting Carpen Jacobs to keep a stand in front of his store.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to pay Committee on National Affairs for expenses incurred by them in their visit to Washington in relation to the bounty.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Aldermen Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Streets, to lay crosswalks at the intersection of Broadway, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of remitting assessment on the Episcopal Free Church of the Good Shepherd.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation transmitting the annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in document form.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, to pave Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavements, to pave Second-avenue, between Twenty-third and Thirtieth streets, with Belgian pavement,

Which was laid over.

Subsequently reconsidered and concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Alderman Frear was here called to the Chair.

Veto message from His Honor the Mayor, of resolution in favor of purchasing the grounds on the North River, known as the Ganservoort property, for market purposes.

(Passed by Board of Councilmen January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.)

Alderman Boole moved a concurrence with the action of the Board of Councilmen.

Alderman Hall objected to action being taken on the paper at this time, being the same day on which the veto was passed by the Board of Councilmen.

The Chairman *pro tem.* ruled the objection out of order.

The question on the motion of Alderman Boole to concur was then put and carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, and Froment—3.

Alderman Boole moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken above.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—15.

Alderman Hall withdrew his objections to its passage to-day.

Whereupon the question was again taken on the motion to concur with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Brady, Read, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah and Froment—3.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places of Board of Councilmen, in favor of paying John Jennings for damage done to his premises by firemen, in the discharge of their duties in extinguishing a fire.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah—1.

Report of majority of Committee on Railroads, with resolution, first, that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to proceed against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, in order to recover from them the amount due the city for running cars on said road, for which they have paid no license, and also the penalty therefor, and second, that the Street Commissioner be directed to remove the tracks and switches on the line of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, which are not authorized by the charter or grant.

Also, report of minority of Committee on Railroads, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to ascertain whether any Railroad Company or Stage Company, or Stage Line, have within the last three years run cars or stages without payment of the license fee required by law, or City ordinances, and, if so, to commence suits against the Company or Companies, person or persons, so violating the law or City ordinances, for the penalty therein prescribed.

(In Board of Councilmen, January second, majority report adopted, and minority report laid on the table.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Allen, Farley—2.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved to take from the table a resolution authorizing a compilation to be made of the debates in the Common Council during the past year.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—14.

Negative—Aldermen Froment, Genet—2.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Preamble and resolution relative to the death of Adjutant Charles Latz, of the Fifty-second Regiment, who was killed at the recent battle of Fredericksburgh.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, the President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Genet—12.

The Chair appointed Alderman Farley, Boole and Frear a Committee of three on the part of this Board.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Walsh moved to take from the table a resolution, directing the Clerk of the Common Council to furnish the official figures of the November and December elections, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was carried.

Alderman Froment moved that the consideration of the paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

On motion of Alderman Boole, the Board here took a recess until half-past one o'clock this P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Judd S. Babcock to regulate grade, set curb and gutter stones and flag the sidewalk in front of his premises in Fifty-eighth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, the work to be done under the proper direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, with Belgian pavement—adopted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Councilmen December twenty six. Amended by Board of Aldermen January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell—8.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Board of Councilmen and inform them that the Board was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was carried, and the Chairman appointed Aldermen Boole, Frear and Hall as such Committee.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor and inform him that this Board having transacted all its business, was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was carried, and the President appointed Aldermen Jeremiah, Ottiwell and Chipp as such Committee.

The Special Committee appointed to wait upon the Board of Councilmen, appeared and reported that the said Board had some papers of importance yet to act on which required the concurrence of the Board, and requested that the Board of Aldermen remain in session until concurrent action could be had by this Board.

The report was, on motion of Alderman Froment, accepted, and the request of the Board of Councilmen granted.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That William Mackellar be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York.

Adopted, and directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen immediately for concurrence.

REPORT.

The Committee appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor here appeared, and having reported verbally that they had performed the duty assigned them, were discharged.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution changing the name of Thomas Levey to Thomas Livey, recently appointed a Commissioner of Deeds,

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved to take up a preamble and resolutions relating to the proposed transfer of the control of the Central Park from the Central Park Commissioners to the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

He then moved a reference of the paper to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution to procure portraits of General McClellan, Ex-Governors Myron H. Clark and E. D. Morgan, amended by said Board.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

RESOLUTION RESUMED.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are justly due, and are hereby cordially tendered to the reporters of the Press for the impartial and faithful manner in which they have reported the proceedings of this Board for the past year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

The President, Alderman Henry, here addressed the Board as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

The official relationship existing between us is about to terminate; with the expiration of the present official year ends my occupancy of the exalted position to which your kind preference once elevated me at its commencement, and before our separation, permit me to return you my thanks for the many acts of courtesy and kindness extended toward me and the aid and encouragement I have, during all circumstances, received from you, in my efforts to discharge, without prejudice or partiality, the delicate and responsible duties incident to the position of presiding officer of the highest branch of the Legislative Department of the Government of this municipality. The unanimity that characterized your action in the passage of a resolution so very flattering and complimentary to myself leads me to hope that I have satisfactorily performed those duties. Be assured, gentlemen, that such was my intention, and if I have erred, I beg of you to regard such errors in the most charitable light—rather as the result of inexperience, than as a desire or intention to commit a wrong. In retiring from the position as President of the Board of Aldermen, permit me to convey to you individually and collectively, in my own feeble way, but in all sincerity, my most fervent wishes for the future prosperity and happiness of the members of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was carried.

Alderman Hall moved that a Committee be appointed, to await upon the Board of Councilmen, that this Board was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was carried.

Before the appointment of the Committee, Alderman Jeremiah moved that when the Board adjourn, it do adjourn sine die at three o'clock this P. M.

Which was carried.

The Committee to wait upon the Board of Councilmen was here appointed, consisting of Aldermen Hall, Boole and Smith, and were instructed to report to the Board of Councilmen that this Board would adjourn sine die at three o'clock this P. M.

The minutes were here read.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Board arrived, announced that the Board of Councilmen were also ready to adjourn sine die.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and the Committee discharged, and on motion the Board adjourned sine die.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863—10 o'clock A. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that permission be given to John Finck to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number five hundred and sixty-nine Eighth-avenue, this permission to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid on the table by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Desmond, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Healy, Gedney, Snyder—4.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Eliza Tittle, First Directress of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of "the Managers of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen of the City of New-York, and its vicinity," for the sum of two thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Geo. W. Abbe, for the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifteen cents, to be applied by said Geo. W. Abbe in payment of assessment on the property of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, for the work of paving Madison-avenue, from Twenty-third-street to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to account of donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Prison Association of New-York for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Miller moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Saturday, the third instant, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Councilman Stevenson moved as a substitute, that when this Board adjourn it do adjourn *sine die*.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Lent, Ross, Stevenson—4.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, The President, Trotter—12.

The question recurring on the original motion,

Councilmen Stevenson moved that the motion be amended by striking out the words "ten o'clock A. M.," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two o'clock P. M."

Which was lost.

And the original motion was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That the name of William A. Fabor, lately appointed Commissioner of Deeds, be changed to William R. Faber, the same being a clerical error.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to memorialize the State Legislature to increase the salary of the incoming Common Council to the sum of five thousand dollars.

Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Miller, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Snyder—9.

Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Councilman Stevenson moved to amend such motion by striking out the words "Salaries and Offices," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Donations and Charities."

Which was carried.

And the motion as amended was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of Jos. McDermett, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District of Twenty-first Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Charles Kiernan, for fitting up poll of Fifth Election District, Twenty-first Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Charles Brown, for fitting up poll of Seventh Election District, Twenty-first Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Petition of Bloomingdale Baptist Church for a donation, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sidney S. Smith, Treasurer of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, for the sum of four hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest, for taxes on the property in Forty-second-street, for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Resignation of Joseph H. Hartley, as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Alfred W. Lowerre be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Joseph H. Hartley, resigned.

(By Board of Aldermen, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Preamble reciting that an election for Assistant Engineers was held Friday evening, December Nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to fill the place of John McCuskey, whose term of office expired, and said election resulting in a choice; with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Hamaffit, Chairman of said Inspectors, for seventy-five dollars, that being the amount heretofore paid for similar elections.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lawrence N. Goulding, for extra services rendered by him in the City Inspector's Department, in compiling and preparing "Abstract of Sanitary Surveys of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two;" also, in favor of Mr. Carroll, for the same amount.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the New-York Ladies' International Union, for the benefit of destitute children of deceased or disabled soldiers, by Julian Reed Davis, the President, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the "Women's Prison Association and Isaac T. Hopper Home," for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, and charge the amount to the account of donations.

Councilman Barney moved that unanimous consent be given that Alderman Boole be permitted the privilege of the floor to explain the merits of this resolution.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole thereupon briefly addressed the Board upon the subject.

When the resolution was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—16.

Negative—None.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved that a Committee be appointed to await upon the Board of Councilmen and inform them that the Board was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was carried, and the Chairman appointed Aldermen Boole, Frear and Hall as such Committee.

Alderman Jeremiah moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor and inform him that this Board having transacted all its business, was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was carried, and the President appointed Aldermen Jeremiah, Ottiwell and Chipp as such Committee.

The Special Committee appointed to wait upon the Board of Councilmen, appeared and reported that the said Board had some papers of importance yet to act on which required the concurrence of the Board, and requested that the Board of Aldermen remain in session until concurrent action could be had by this Board.

The report was, on motion of Alderman Froment, accepted, and the request of the Board of Councilmen granted.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That William Mackellar be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York.

Adopted, and directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen immediately for concurrence.

REPORT.

The Committee appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor here appeared, and having reported verbally that they had performed the duty assigned them, were discharged.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution changing the name of Thomas Levey to Thomas Livey, recently appointed a Commissioner of Deeds,

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved to take up a preamble and resolutions relating to the proposed transfer of the control of the Central Park from the Central Park Commissioners to the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

He then moved a reference of the paper to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution to procure portraits of General McClellan, Ex-Governors Myron H. Clark and E. D. Morgan, amended by said Board.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

RESOLUTION RESUMED.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are justly due, and are hereby cordially tendered to the reporters of the Press for the impartial and faithful manner in which they have reported the proceedings of this Board for the past year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

The President, Alderman Henry, here addressed the Board as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

The official relationship existing between us is about to terminate; with the expiration of the present official year ends my occupancy of the exalted position to which your kind preference once elevated me at its commencement, and before our separation, permit me to return you my thanks for the many acts of courtesy and kindness extended toward me and the aid and encouragement I have, during all circumstances, received from you, in my efforts to discharge, without prejudice or partiality, the delicate and responsible duties incident to the position of presiding officer of the highest branch of the Legislative Department of the Government of this municipality. The unanimity that characterized your action in the passage of a resolution so very flattering and complimentary to myself leads me to hope that I have satisfactorily performed those duties. Be assured, gentlemen, that such was my intention, and if I have erred, I beg of you to regard such errors in the most charitable light—rather as the result of inexperience, than as a desire or intention to commit a wrong. In retiring from the position as President of the Board of Aldermen, permit me to convey to you individually and collectively, in my own feeble way, but in all sincerity, my most fervent wishes for the future prosperity and happiness of the members of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was carried.

Alderman Hall moved that a Committee be appointed, to await upon the Board of Councilmen, that this Board was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was carried.

Before the appointment of the Committee, Alderman Jeremiah moved that when the Board adjourn, it do adjourn sine die at three o'clock this P. M.

Which was carried.

The Committee to wait upon the Board of Councilmen was here appointed, consisting of Aldermen Hall, Boole and Smith, and were instructed to report to the Board of Councilmen that this Board would adjourn sine die at three o'clock this P. M.

The minutes were here read.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Board arrived, announced that the Board of Councilmen were also ready to adjourn sine die.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and the Committee discharged, and on motion the Board adjourned sine die.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863—10 o'clock A. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that permission be given to John Finck to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number five hundred and sixty-nine Eighth-avenue, this permission to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid on the table by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Desmond, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Healy, Gedney, Snyder—4.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Eliza Tittle, First Directress of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of "the Managers of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen of the City of New-York, and its vicinity," for the sum of two thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Geo. W. Abbe, for the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifteen cents, to be applied by said Geo. W. Abbe in payment of assessment on the property of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, for the work of paving Madison-avenue, from Twenty-third-street to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to account of donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Prison Association of New-York for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Miller moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Saturday, the third instant, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Councilman Stevenson moved as a substitute, that when this Board adjourn it do adjourn *sine die*.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Lent, Ross, Stevenson—4.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, The President, Trotter—12.

The question recurring on the original motion,

Councilman Stevenson moved that the motion be amended by striking out the words "ten o'clock A. M.," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two o'clock P. M."

Which was lost.

And the original motion was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That the name of William A. Fabor, lately appointed Commissioner of Deeds, be changed to William R. Faber, the same being a clerical error.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to memorialize the State Legislature to increase the salary of the incoming Common Council to the sum of five thousand dollars.

Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Miller, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Snyder—9.

Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Councilman Stevenson moved to amend such motion by striking out the words "Salaries and Offices," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Donations and Charities."

Which was carried.

And the motion as amended was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of Jos. McDermett, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District of Twenty-first Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Charles Kiernan, for fitting up poll of Fifth Election District, Twenty-first Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Charles Brown, for fitting up poll of Seventh Election District, Twenty-first Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Petition of Bloomingdale Baptist Church for a donation, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sidney S. Smith, Treasurer of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, for the sum of four hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest, for taxes on the property in Forty-second-street, for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Resignation of Joseph H. Hartley, as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Alfred W. Lowerre be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Joseph H. Hartley, resigned.

(By Board of Aldermen, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Preamble reciting that an election for Assistant Engineers was held Friday evening, December Nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to fill the place of John McCuskey, whose term of office expired, and said election resulting in a choice; with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Hamaffit, Chairman of said Inspectors, for seventy-five dollars, that being the amount heretofore paid for similar elections.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lawrence N. Goulding, for extra services rendered by him in the City Inspector's Department, in compiling and preparing "Abstract of Sanitary Surveys of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two;" also, in favor of Mr. Carroll, for the same amount.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the New-York Ladies' International Union, for the benefit of destitute children of deceased or disabled soldiers, by Julian Reed Davis, the President, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the "Women's Prison Association and Isaac T. Hopper Home," for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, and charge the amount to the account of donations.

Councilman Barney moved that unanimous consent be given that Alderman Boole be permitted the privilege of the floor to explain the merits of this resolution.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole thereupon briefly addressed the Board upon the subject.

When the resolution was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—16.

Negative—None.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that permission be given to John Finck to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number five hundred and sixty-nine Eighth-avenue, this permission to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was car

Which was carried in the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hennessy, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—18.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolution that the thanks of this Board be and the same is hereby tendered to the Reporters of the Press, who have reported our proceedings for the year, for the impartial manner in which they have uniformly chronicled our sayings and doings in the Board.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Babcock—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby requested to cause a copy of the preamble and resolution passed by the Board commending the uniform kindness and gentlemanly qualities of Mr. James M. Sweeny and the other Clerks of the Board to be engrossed, framed and presented to James M. Sweeney, Esq.

Which was adopted.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President then addressed the Board as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen for the year 1862:

At the commencement of the official relation we bear to each other, and which will in a few moments terminate, I pledged myself, as your presiding officer, to a course of the strictest impartiality; it was for me a promise of great magnitude. Differing, as I doubted not I should, with a majority of this Board, on many measures affecting the interests of this City, I much feared that my feelings and wishes as a legislator, would too frequently bias my judgment as an officer, and I need not assure you how earnestly I have endeavored to avoid this constantly apprehended danger.

That my decisions on all the various questions presented would be correctly given, was not to be expected. I am deeply sensible that some of them were not so; but, through the entire year, I have felt not only that you gave me the credit of sincerity of purpose, to fulfill my pledge, but that you were nobly and generously sustaining me.

The resolution which you have just passed with so much unanimity, affords assurances of your approval, while the kindly remarks of members during its discussion, are indelibly engraven on my heart.

Gentlemen, permit me to return you my grateful thanks for this complimentary resolution, and these expressions of approval.

I shall treasure it and them as additions to those tokens of courtesy and respect with which you have strewn my pathway during the official year now closing—a year to me filled with pleasing recollections; a year, during which, however differing in opinion on questions of legislation, the most friendly feeling and kind regard for each other have been constantly shown; and, may I not add, a year in which the public interests have been unobserved.

Gentlemen, our legislative acts are now matters of history, and whatever may be the public sentiment in relation to them, or either of them, it will be to me a source of gratification that during my incumbency, the taxes of this city were materially reduced by the spirit of economy manifested by the Board over which I had the honor to preside.

The minutes of the meeting held January two and of today were here read and approved.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn *sine die*.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned without day.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 3, 1863.

$4,500	U. S. 5s '81..Con.	98⅜	
500	do	98	
1,000	do	98¾	
10,000	U.S. 6s '81....Reg.	98	
31,000	U. S. 5s. '74, Cou.	98⅜	
2,000	do	98½	
2,500	U. S. 6s. '81 Oregon W. L. ⅜ y'ly.	97	
500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	102⅜	
35,000	do	102⅜	
44,000	U. S. 5s. 1 yr. C.	96⅜	
5,000	U. S. D. N's	129	
25,000	do	128⅜	
1,100	do	128¼	
2,200	Ill. War Loan	105⅜	
1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78	101	
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	60	
45,000	do	59	
2000	Virginia St. 6s	62	
39,000	Mo. St. 6s	61	
35,000	do	60⅜	
10,000	do	b10 60⅜	
25,000	do	60¾	
5,000	do	61	
8,000	N. C. St. 6s	69⅜	
2,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	96	
1,000	Erie R. 2d M.	83 1/2	
3,000	Erie 4th M.	104	
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F.	113	
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	105⅜	
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cp. 1st M. S. F.	118	
2,000	Mich. S. 2d m.	96⅜	
2,000	Hud. R. Con. R.	89	
1,000	Pacific R. 1st M.	100	
3,000	Mich. So. S. F.	103⅜	
6,000	do	103⅜	
2,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M.	103	
7,000	Ill. C. R. 2d Mtg.	90⅜	
4,000	Al. & T. H. In Bd.	74	
2,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	106	
2,000	Chi. & N. W. As. Bd	66	
5,000	do	65⅜	
5,000	do	65	
40,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	38½	
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	86	
3,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d. ex. div	94	
14,000	do	94⅜	
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d.	77⅜	
2,000	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	78	
2,000	Bank of New-York	104	
29	Bank of New-York	104	
150	Merchants Bank	98	
40	Union Bank	107	
50	do	106¾	
15	Bank of America	111	
5	Bk. of the St. N. Y.	98⅜	
5	E'k of Com	94	
5	Metropolitan Bank	101⅜	
10	do	102	
50,000	American Gold	134	
30,000	do	133⅞	
200,000	do	133¾	
80,000	do	b30 134	
5,000	do	b30 133⅞	
10,000	do	s10 133⅜	
25,000	do	133⅝	
50	Nic. Trans. Co	5	
260	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	118	
1800	Cnm. Coal Pref.	18	
100	do	b30 18	
100	do	17¾	
100	do	b30 17¾	
550	do	17¾	
40	do	17	
50	Pacific M. S. Co	137	
300	do	137¾	
100	do	s10 137¾	
50	do	137⅜	
200	Harlem R. Pref.	b10 57	
200	do	57⅛	
219	N. Y. Cen. R.	108	
300	do	107⅞	
450	do	107⅝	
50	do	b5 107⅜	
500	Erie Railway	66⅜	
500	do	66¾	
200	do	s5 66¾	
100	do	s10 66¾	
100	do	s30 66¾	
100	do	b10 66⅜	
450	do	66½	
600	do	66⅜	
600	Erie Railway Pref.	97⅜	
200	do	s30 97	
200	do	b30 97⅜	
100	do	97¾	
50	Hudson Riv. R.	82¾	
200	do	82¾	
450	do	s30 82¾	
100	do	82¾	
950	Harlem Railroad	28	
100	Reading Railroad	77⅜	
300	Mich. Cen. R.	92	
100	do	91¾	
600	do	b30 91¾	
200	do	s30 91¾	
50	do	s30 91¾	
30	Ner. & Wor. R.	74	
300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	58	
950	do	58⅜	
100	do	b30 58⅜	
100	do	s60 27⅜	
400	do	b30 92¼	
50	do	s30 91⅜	
50	do	s7 91⅞	
100	do	s60 91⅜	
150	Alt. & T. Haute Pref	50	
100	do	b30 50⅜	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s60 91	
250	do	91⅜	
100	do	91⅜	
100	do	91⅜	
100	do	91⅜	
25	Panama R. ex div	M1	
2000	M. S. & N. I. R.	46	
100	do	46⅜	
100	do	46¾	
100	do	45¾	
100	do	b30 46	
100	do	b10 46	
600	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	86⅜	
100	do	86⅜	
500	do	s30 87	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	78⅝	
100	Ch. & R. I. R.	opg 83	
50	do	83⅜	
150	do	pkc. 83⅜	
200	do	s10 83⅜	
300	do	opg 83⅜	
170	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	92	
80	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	37⅜	
643	do	38	
100	do	38¼	
41	Del., Lac. & W. R.	30	
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	b30 51⅜	
100	do	s10 51⅜	
200	do	50⅞	
200	do	50⅝	
250	do	b30 51	
100	do	50⅜	
100	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch.	52	
100	Pr.	b30 86⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	98	
500	U. S. 6s '81. Con	99	
2,000	U. S. 6s '87. Reg.	97⅜	
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	102⅜	
4,000	do	102⅜	
20,000	U. S. 5s, 1 yr. C.	96⅜	
17,000	U. S. D. Mts	129⅜	
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	85	
10,000	do	s10 87	
30,000	Mo. State 6s	62	
10,000	do	61¾	
10,000	do	s30 61¾	
20,000	do	61¾	
5,000	do	61¾	
100	Cumb. Coal Pref	16¾	
300	do	17	
300	Pac. Mail S. Co.	136¾	
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 107¾	
650	Erie Railway	66	
250	do	66⅞	
100	Hud. Riv. R.	b30 83	
150	do	82¾	
50	do	b10 83	
100	do	s10 82¾	
100	Reading R.	77⅜	
200	Michigan Cen. R.	s30 81	
50	Del. & H. Can. Co.	120	
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	b3. 107¾	
700	do	107⅜	
100	Hudson R.	b30 82¾	
100	do	82¾	
500	Harlem R.	s60 27⅜	
100	do	b30 28	
200	do	27¾	
200	Harlem R. Pref	87¼	
200	Reading R.	77¾	
150	Alt. & T. Haute Pref	50	
100	do	b30 50¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s60 91	
250	do	91¾	
100	do	91¾	
100	do	91¾	
10	M. S. & N. I. R.	45¾	
300	do	45¾	
100	do	45¾	
100	do	b10 45¾	
500	do	45¾	
100	do	b30 46	
100	do	45¾	
1000	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	87	
100	do	s30 86⅜	
500	do	b30 87	
50	Panama Railroad	171	
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s60 57	
1500	do	78¼	
800	do	b30 78⅜	
500	do	78⅜	
500	do	78¾	
600	Ch. & R. Isl. R.	opg 83¾	
100	do	b60 84	
50	do	opg 83¾	
300	do	opg 83¾	
200	do	s5 83¾	
300	do	opg 83¾	
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	b30 51⅜	
200	do	51⅜	
100	do	51⅜	
200	do	50⅝	
200	do	50⅜	
250	do	b30 51	
100	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch.	52	
100	Pr.	b30 86⅜	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$7,000	U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102⅜	
28,000	Debt Certificates	96⅜	
55,000	Amer. Gold	134⅜	
44,000	do	134⅛	
10,000	U. S. Demand Notes	129⅞	
5,000	N. O. St. 6s	79	
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	61⅝	
5,000	do	61¾	
100	Cumb. Coal Pref	16¾	
300	do	17	
300	Pac. Mail S. Co.	136¾	
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60. 107¾	
650	Erie Railway	66	
250	do	66⅞	
100	Hud. Riv. R.	b30 83	
150	do	82¾	
50	do	b10 83	
100	do	s10 82¾	
100	Reading R.	77⅜	
200	Michigan Cen. R.	s30 81	
50	Erie Railway Pref'd	97	
200	do	97¾	
100	M. Southern R.	45¾	
400	do	45⅝	
550	do	82¾	
200	Michi. So. Guar.	86¾	
600	Ill. Central R.	82¾	
100	do	82¾	
200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	57	
700	do	58¾	
400	do	58¾	
200	Reading R.	77¾	
150	Alt. & T. Haute Pref	50	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s60 91	
250	do	91¾	
100	do	91¾	
10	M. S. & N. I. R.	45¾	
300	do	45¾	
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s60 57¾	
100	do	s60 56¾	
600	do	57¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	78¾	
100	Ch. & R. I. R.	opg 83	
50	do	pkc. 83¾	
200	Chicago, Bur. & Q. R.	93¾	
100	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	s60 60	
50	do	60¾	
50	do	60¾	
50	do	s60 60¾	
200	do	b30 61	
100	do	60¾	
25	Al. & T. H. R.	20	
50	Al. & T. Ht. Pref.	50	
10	Chic., St. L. & Alt. Pf.	85	

MONDAY, Jan. 5—A. M.

There was much activity in the Stock and Money Markets through the past week. The rise in the former is equal to 1@2 ₱ cent. in Gold Coin, Custom-house Notes and United States Stocks, and from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. on the Railway shares. A much larger advance was made in the 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of the State of Missouri, say from 53⅜ to 61½ ₱ cent., with intermediate sales as high as 64½ ₱ cent. Money is fairly employed at 6 ₱ cent. Bills on London 147½. The Foreign Trade of the week exhibits a decided improvement over the New-Year's week of last year, in both the Import entries and Export clearances. The City shopping trade also continued active to New-Year's Day, incident to the holiday and gift season. Altogether, the business of the New Year opens encouragingly, and but for the profound anxiety felt in regard to the great battles in the Southwest, there would be abundant cause for general congratulations. The latest news from Vicksburgh leaves little doubt as to the ultimate success of the combined attack upon that stronghold of the enemy, and the reopening of the navigation of the Mississippi in its extreme length. The side triumph of our arms on the Arkansas is also important in this connection, as cutting off the rebel supplies from the West side of the Mississippi. The advices from Murfreesboro are painfully interesting, made so, in part, by the recent ill success of the National Army in nearer quarters. By the time that this paper goes to press, the news may be of a more definite nature than it was felt to be at the close of business on Saturday. The temporary suspense in regard to our Gold receipts from California was happily relieved on Saturday morning by the arrival of the *Ocean Queen* from Aspinwall with the shipment left at that point by the *Ariel*, together with her own complement of Bullion. By telegraph from San Francisco we are already advised of the change of direction in a large portion of the Gold shipments hitherto sent to New-York. Two-thirds or more of the shipment of Jan. 1 goes to England from the Isthmus of Panama, though drawn against upon New-York. This alternation makes no practical difference to the supply of Bullion to this market, as heretofore explained. It will diminish, to a corresponding amount, the Exports of Specie from New-York direct to England and France, by supplying Bills on London instead.

The statistical bnrean in the Custom House will not be able to complete the Foreign Trade returns for the calendar year just closed, for a week or ten days to come. Assuming the unofficial returns by weeks through the month of December to be substantially correct, the comparison with the previous year stands nbout as follows:

	1862.	vs.	1861.
Import of Dry Goods	$56,121,000		$43,637,000
Gan. Foreign Goods	117,800,000		87,598,000
Total at New-York	$173,921,000		$131,235,000
Foraign Specie	1,313,000		37,068,000
Togelher	$175,234,000		$168,313,000
Export of Produce	$151,372,000		$131,235,000
Reëxport Foraign Goods	7,894,000		7,309,000
Total from New-York	$159,266,000		$138,544,000
American and Foreign Gold and Silver	61,123,000		4,236,000
Together	$220,389,000		$142,780,000

From these figures it would appear that the Trade balances, including the receipts and shipments of Specie from and to Europe were:

In 1862, in favor of New-York	$45,155,000
In 1861, against New-York	25,533,000
Resulting difference	$19,622,000

Without taking into the account the very considerable sums believed to have been remitted since our Civil War troubles commenced, for American Stocks purchased for New-York account in London, or sent out for resale in this market. Meanwhile, the *net* accumulation of Gold in the Atlantic States is equal to about *thirty-two million of dollars*, through the port of New-York alone, viz:

Racalpts from Europe in 1861	$37,066,000
Receipts from Europe in 1862	1,913,000
From California in 1861	33,495,000
From California in 1862	26,010,000
Total	$96,906,000
Export to Europe, 1861	$4,236,000
Export to Europe, 1862	61,123,000
Nat accumulation	$31,793,000

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,365,097 against $1,146,259 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,951,636, against $2,019,092 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $643,000.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	132¾@134⅜
U. S. Notes for Customs	127@129¾
U. S. 6 ₱ cents. 1881	98 000 ex d.
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₱ cts	101¾@102¾
New-York Central	104@108¾@107¾
New-York and Erie	63¾@67⅞@65⅞
Erie Preferred Shares	96¾@98¾@97⅜
Rock Island	79⅝@84@82 ex d.
Michigan Guaranteed	83¾@87⅜@86⅜
Michigan Southern	42⅝@46¾@45¾
Michigan Central	61⅜@62¾@60⅝
Toledo	74⅜@79¾@77⅛
Galena	80¾@83
Illinois Central	79⅝@83¾@82¾
Panama	167@171
Pacific Mail	136⅜@138⅜
Missouris	53⅝@64¾@61¾
Tennessees	53¾@58
Hudson River	76@83⅜@82¾
Harlem Preferred	54@56¾@56¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	50¾@56¾@54½
Harlem Common	23@29¾@26

The speculative Stock dealings of the week were, perhaps, larger in the aggregate amount, although embracing only five business days, than for any single week through the year 1862. The transactions at the new Public Board contribute materially both to the magnitude of the daily sales and to the number of active operators on the Street, who, in becoming members of the Public Room on William-street, are not only enabled to make their own purchases and sales, but thereby save a large amount in commissions. In turn, there is a compensating advantage to the Old Board in the general increase of orders, produced, in a measure, by this very competition. The highest prices of the week were made on Friday, the day after New-Year. The excitement partially subsided on Saturday, owing to some heavy realizations by the *Bull* interest the day before, and in part, perhaps, to adverse rumors from the Army of the Southwest. The General Market in the afternoon left off dull on most of the speculative descriptions.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	104	American Exchange	95
Manhattan	130	Bank of N. America	100
Marchants'	88	Metropolitan	101½
Union	106¾	Grocers'	92
State of New-York	96	Continental	86
Commerce	94		

The Railway Mortgagee show increased strength in demand and prices. The following were the bids on Saturday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111¾	M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. ₱ ₱ c.	106
Mich. Cen. 8s, Sub	100	Ill. Cen. R. ₱ ₱ c. '35	112¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	117	St. L. Alt. & T. H. 1sts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	P. F. W. & A. 2ds (Pref	86¾
Erie firsts, '59	115	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
Erie seconds, '59	106	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	91
Erie thirds, '60	101	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Asg.	65
Erie fourths, '80	104	Chi. & N. W. seconds	38½
Erie fifths, '85	98¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	60
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1s, '77	96	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	116
Hudson firsts, '60	115	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	110
Hudson seconds s. f., '86	112	Tol. & Wab. firsts	101
Hudson thirds, '75	105¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86½
Hudson convert., '67	99	Gal. & C. 1sts ext	115
Harlem firsts, '69-73	109½	P., F. W. & C. 1sts	107
Harlem thirds, '68	93½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	94
Mich. Cen. 8s, '62-72	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	75¾
Chi. Bnr. & Q. 8's, '82	115	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	102
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	95¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	74½
N. Ind. Goshen line, '68	106		

Among the New Year changes in Wall-street we notice that Mr. WASHINGTON MANLEY has been admitted a member of the Stock Exchange firm of TALLMADGE & MANLEY; and that Mr. A. E. LAING, of the Public Board, has established an office for the sale and purchase of Stocks on commission at No. 39 William-street.

January half-yearly Dividends are announced by the Hope Fire Insurance Company of 4 ₱ cent., and the Merchants' Company 10 ₱ cent.

Attention is directed to the card of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS in reference to the steady supply of all descriptions of Internal Revenue Stamps and the discount allowed on orders therefor.

The *Asia*, from England, Dec. 21, brings the following from Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American Stocks in London:

"We have had an inactive market in London for American Securities pending the arrival of the President's Message. Since its receipt the market has assumed a stronger tone, with an active inquiry for United States Five ₱ Cent. Bonds (1874,) also for Erie Common and Preferred Shares, and for Illinois Central Shares. Railroad Bonds would command ready sale, but few are offering. The recent demand for Virginia Six ₱ Cent. Bonds continues; the price includes all overdue coupons. Since our last the Stock Exchange Committee have authorized the recent issue of Atlantic and Great Western First Mortgage Bonds, (Pennsylvania section,) to be quoted in the daily list, and numerous transactions have taken place from 70⅜ to 71.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 17th of December gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,097,523	Increase	£3,099
Public Deposits	8,567,144	Increase	16,625
Other Deposits	14,033,944	Increase	454,505
Gov't Securities	11,084,517	No change	
Other Securites	19,357,846	Increase	87,891
Notes unemployed	9,524,050	Increase	285,475

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,185,780, being a decrease of £165,100, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,031,658, showing a decrease of £203,595, when compared with the preceding return.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 26 bbls. Ashes, 7,975 bbls. Flour, 470 bbls. and 495 bags Corn Meal, 325 bushels Corn, 3,400 bushels Barley, 16,030 bushels Oats, 3,518 bushels Malt, 5,791 pkgs. Provisions, and 805 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₱ 200 lbs.

Amount of Ashes imported from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

	Pot.	Pearl.	Total.
1858, bbls	18,258	4,445	22,703
1859, bbls	19,741	4,960	24,701
1860, bbls	18,327	5,240	23,576
1861, bbls	15,626	4,195	19,822
1862, bbls	13,188	2,946	16,134

BARK—Has been scarce and quiet in Philadelphia during the past week. The following is a statement of the amount of Quercitron Bark imported in Philadelphia each month during the past four years:

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
January, casks	511	114	53	118
February, casks	199	176	89	178
March, casks	374	201	174	256
April, casks	330	309	212	239
May, casks	372	248	316	285
June, casks	307	362	368	281
July, casks	210	195	278	323
August, casks	422	279	495	365
September, casks	316	180	367	349
October, casks	228	293	293	377
November, casks	403	153	320	402
December, casks	245	261	308	346
Total	3,506	2,891	3,173	3,421

COCOA—Is dull at unaltered quotations. Stock, 640 bags, against 3,450 bags same time last year.

COFFEE—The demand has been fair to-day; prices have not varied. Sales 50 mats Java at 34c.; 1,400 bags Rio at 28¾c.@29c.; and 425 bags St. Domingo, on private terms, ₱ lb.

Imports of Coffee into New-York in each of the last two years:

	1861.	1862.
Grand total, pkgs	774,604	539,554

Imports of Coffee into Philadelphia in each of the last three years:

	1860. Bags.	1861. Bags.	1862. Bags.
Laguayra	35,826	35,887	27,235
Rio da Janairo	60,030	57,706	17,203
Porto Rico	77	—	38
Maracaibo	1,040	3,688	1,032
Jamaica	37	58	132
Port au P. and Cape Hay'n	6,473	4,275	160
Havana	—	—	2
Coastwise	10,000	30,000	58,000
Total bags	112,283	131,614	101,802
Total hhds	3	—	2
Total tierces	10	15	7
Total bbls	37	22	24

COTTON—Has been in fair request and very firm. Sales 1,000 bales, including Middlings at 68c.@68¾c. ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Have been very quiet, at unchanged prices. Stock, 1,469 tons, including 745 tons Logwood, 710 tons Lima wood, and 14 tons Sapan wood.

FISH—All kinds have been inactive, at former figures.

Stocks of Fish in New-York, Jan. 1.

	1862.	1863.
Dry Cod, qtls	5,500	11,500
Herring, Pickled, bbls	6,000	2,300
Herring, Smoked, boxes	57,000	12,300
Hake and Pollock, qtls	—	2,500
Mackerel, bbls	12,400	9,450
Salmon, Pickled, bbls. and tcs.	550	200

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in tively request to-day, at a further slight rise in prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 21,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 95@$6 10; poor to choice extra State at $6 30@$6 60, chiefly at $6 35@$6 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 90@$6 10; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 85@$7 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 95	@$6 10
Extra State	6 30	@ 6 30
Superfine Western	5 90	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 40	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 85	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 65	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 65	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 70	@10 00

Southern Flour continues active and buoyant; sales of 1,850 bbls., at $6 90@$7 35 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 40@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $10@$10 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more demand, at advancing rates; sales 1,450 bbls. Extra, at $6 40@$6 10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $3 90@$4 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales, since our last, of 92,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 53@$1 56, Amber Western at $1 48@$1 50; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 47; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 39@$1 41; Milwaukee Club at $1 32@$1 38; Chicago Spring at $1 23@$1 33, ₱ bush. Corn is advancing. Sales since our last, 69,000 bushels at 79c.@81c. for shipping Mixed Western; 75c.@79c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 65c.@74c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at 85c.@95c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in good demand, including Canada at 58c.@70c.; Western at 69c.@71c.; State at 70c.@71c., and Jersey at 67c.@69c., ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate request, at $1 40@$1 50, ₱ bushel. Sales 7,000 bushels. 2,100 bushels State Barley Malt were sold at $1 60 ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, Jan. 1, to Dec. 27:

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	501,161	509,302
Wheat, bush	14,230,517	14,365,758
Oats, bush	287,975	125,302
Corn, bush	283,979	140,669
Rye, bush	159,294	73,367
Barley, bush	140,194	61,240

Shipments of Flour and Wheat from Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Dec. 27, 1862:

Flour, bbls	704,165
Wheat, bush	14,875,193

The *Sentinel* of Dec. 29, 1862, says, "According to our previous estimates the stock of Wheat in the warehouses of this city on Saturday was 1,401,329 bushels. These figures are not given as strictly accurate, but we are very certain that they don't vary much from the actual amount, which is probably a few thousand bushels less."

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago, at the close of

	1859.	1861.	1860.	1862.
Flour, bbls	50,750	26,966	21,745	16,356
Wheat, bush	933,961	1,189,962	871,537	233,595
Corn, bush	1,086,979	1,548,695	178,104	20,663

Receipts of Breadstuffs in Philadelphia during 1862.

Flour, bbls	970,654
Rye Flour, bbls	11,102
Corn Meal, bbls	51,815
Wheat, bushels	3,050,515
Corn, bushels	1,720,121
Oats, bushels	1,408,450

HAY—North River continues in good request at 90c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in active demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has been freely purchased here and in Boston, at prices ranging from 6¾@9½c., closing at 9¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been quiet. Stock, 950 bales American and 44,183 bales foreign, against 575 bales American and 45,792 bales foreign same time last year. No Hemp Yarns on hand.

LEAD—Is inactive at unaltered quotations. Stock of all kinds, 5,200 tons; same time last year, 1,500 tons.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been moderate and the sales light; prices have not varied materially. The receipts have been 26,649; sales, 6,600, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 1,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 28c., cash, usual selection; 3,300 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 27c. cash, usual selection; 1,700 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 26¾c.@27c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,200 City and Country Slaughters, 65@85 lbs., 8¾c.@9c. cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 248,800, (same time last year 271,100—year before, 243,000,) and 173 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. The stock includes 113,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 48,000 Dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips;) 44,600 Dry Orinoco; 8,500 Dry California; 6,300 Dry Central America, &c.; 2,100 Dry West Indies, Para, &c.; 10,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 1,700 Dry Maracaibo; 1,200 Dry Vera Cruz; 800 Dry Tampico; 2,500 Dry Salted Bahia; 3,700 Dry Salted Chili; 6,000 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 1,000 Wet Salted Western; 173 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

Imports of Hides into New-York:

Description.	1859.	1861.	1860.
FOREIGN.			
Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., Dry	421,456	262,052	336,496
Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., Salted	—	3,871	6,971
Rio Grande, Dry	209,319	36,849	122,827
Rio Grande, Salted	8,130	6,849	10,132
Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Horse	1,874	2,860	6,933
Orinoco	171,202	151,741	119,184
Porto Cabello, Laguayra, &

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto (The Martyrs.)

WINTER GARDEN—The Irish Ambassador.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Invincibles.

WALLACK'S—Pauline.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, afternoon and evening; Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 659 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

IRVING HALL—Philharmonic Society.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Mason and Locksmith.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have definite intelligence from the Battle-field of Murfreesboro up to the evening of Friday, and telegrams from Nashville as late as Saturday at 5 o'clock P. M., at which time everything looked favorable for the National cause. In fact, a telegram received at headquarters, in Louisville, from Col. Anderson, announced positively that the rebels had been decidedly whipped, and that our forces were at Christiana, which is ten miles below Murfreesboro, on the railroad. After the severe struggle of Wednesday, the enemy persisted in massing upon our right, with a view of cutting off our communications with Nashville, but failing in this, they made a sudden attempt upon our centre on Thursday morning, but were severely repulsed. Late in the day they made another attempt upon the centre, but were again repulsed. On Friday afternoon a third attempt upon the centre was similarly repulsed, a fierce demonstration at the same time being made against our left, which, after a terrific struggle, resulted in the discomfiture of the rebels—the contest here being decided by a charge of Negley's Division. Gen. Rosecrans, quick to take advantage of these successes, immediately issued a general order, which was executed in fine style, and the left was fairly established on the east bank of the river. The centre advanced to a position previously held by the rebels, and the right again occupied the ground from which it had been driven on Wednesday—thus insuring decided advantage for us, when the day's work was closed by darkness. Of the fighting on Saturday we have no details, though, from the tenor of our dispatches, we cannot doubt that it resulted in the defeat of the rebel forces. It will be seen by the dispatches received from rebel sources that a body of our troops has penetrated ninety miles into East Tennessee, through Pound Gap, and made a serious break in the East Tennessee Railroad, which it will take some time to repair, thus cutting off all reinforcements for Bragg's army from Virginia.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday last contain a dispatch, dated Vicksburgh, Dec. 30, giving an account of an attack upon the rebel works there by a National force, under Gen. Morgan. The dispatch alleges that attempts were made to carry the works on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, but that the National forces were repulsed each time. Severe fighting, however, was going on at the date of the dispatch, and the Nationals had destroyed the Vicksburgh, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, as far as Delhi, a distance of thirty-three miles. Since receiving the above report, we have also received Gen. Sherman's account of his operations at Vicksburgh, up to Sunday, which, it will be seen, differs materially from the rebel account. Our forces were debarked on the left bank of the Yazoo, ten miles above its mouth, and marched in line of battle to Vicksburgh, where the enemy were encountered in force. A terrific conflict ensued, lasting five hours, when the enemy were driven back and out of his fortifications in the rear of the city. At night the two armies lay on their arms, with two bayous between them. Pontoons were constructed, and in the morning Gen. Sherman crossed and renewed the battle, and a strong rebel position was carried by storm. General Banks and Admiral Farragut were expected to cooperate in the attack, but did not arrive in time.

Gen. Grant has informed the War Department that the rebel force under command of Col. Forrest has been badly whipped by Gen. Sullivan, who captured six pieces of artillery and three hundred stand of arms, with many prisoners and horses. The fight took place at Spring Hill. Gen. Grant adds that Van Dorn has been repulsed with heavy loss at every point excepting Holly Springs.

Special dispatches from Cairo say that the National cavalry, under Col. Dickey, have utterly destroyed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Okalona to Saltillo. Twenty-seven miles of this was done before the rebel raid into Holly Springs. Gen. Grant's forces have also destroyed the Mississippi Central Road from Coffeeville to Oxford.

It will be seen from our dispatches from Arkansas this morning, that the announcement that Gen. Blunt, after occupying Van Buren, was on his return to Prairie Grove, was a mistake. Gen. Blunt himself telegraphs to Gen. Curtis from Van Buren, under date of the 30th ult., that Hindman's rebels retreated during the previous night toward Arkadelphia, abandoning about sixty of their wounded at Fort Smith, which is now in our possession. He also reports that Col. Phillips, with twelve hundred men, had penetrated the Indian Territory, and driven the rebel forces under Cols. Coffee and Stanwart, across the Arkansas at Fort Gibson, and destroyed the rebel fortifications, barracks and commissary buildings at Fort Davis. Col. McIntosh's command of rebel Creeks and Choctaws have expressed a desire to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. Gen. Hindman's entire telegraphic correspondence was captured at Van Buren, and will be forwarded to the War Department. The destitution of his army is represented to be most pitiable.

We announced in yesterday's Times the loss of the iron-clad Ericsson battery No. 1. This morning we give much fuller particulars of the distressing affair. It appears that she sprang a leak in a gale, while proceeding down the coast below Cape Hatteras, in tow of the steamer *Rhode Island*, and that she foundered, in spite of the heroic exertions of her commander and crew to save her, aided as much as possible by the officers and crew of her convoy. There are twenty-three officers and men missing—some from the *Monitor* and some from the *Rhode Island*—but hopes are entertained that a portion of these have escaped in a boat belonging to the latter vessel.

The rebels have made another successful raid into Dumfries, in the rear of Gen. Burnside's army, and captured some public stores and ten sutlers' wagons.

We learn that the British schooner *Emma Tuttle*, which was captured while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington, by the United States steamer *Cambridge*, has put in Rum Cay, (Bahamas,) in distress, and has been detained by the authorities at Rum Cay, who refuse to release her without an order from the Government at Nassau.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at this port yesterday, with advices from Europe to the 21st ult.—three days later than by the *Etna*. The news is not important. The report of the burning of the ship *Harriet Spaulding* by the *Alabama* proves to have been unfounded, she having arrived in safety at Havre. The impression that the British steamer *Thistle* had been captured by the *Tuscarora* after leaving Madera had been corrected by the statement, posted in Liverpool, that she had been allowed to proceed, her papers having been found all correct. The British steamer *Connubia* had also been stopped by the *Tuscarora* in a similar manner. The comments of the British Press on American affairs present nothing of sufficient importance to call for repetition. There was a report that another note by M. Drouyn na L'Huys, on the necessity of peaceful intervention, would soon be dispatched to the English and Russian Governments, but we have reason to believe that the report is at least premature. Messrs. Scholefield and Bright, members of Parliament for Birmingham, had been addressing their constituents, and the American question was discussed. Mr. Scholefield took the part of the South, and contended that the North was not sincere in its efforts against Slavery. He was forced to bring his speech to a premature close, owing to the uproar made against him. Mr. Bright then responded, and argued the cause of the North in his usually effective manner. A loan was spoken of to relieve the distress in the manufacturing districts of France. It is reported that the Italian Government has respectfully declined further negotiations with France at present, respecting the Roman question. Gen. Concha has resigned his position as Spanish Ambassador to France. The Liverpool Cotton Market was steady at a slight advance. Breadstuffs and Provisions are unchanged.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall on the 24th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday, bringing upward of a million in treasure. She also brings later intelligence from the South and Central American States. The American claims against Peru, for the confiscation of the ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgina*, have been finally submitted to the King of the Belgians for arbitration. Bolivia is quiet, but fears are entertained of another revolution. Diplomatic intercourse has been suspended between the Republics of Salvador and Guatemala, and a war is said to be imminent, in which Honduras and Nicaragua are expected to take part. From the Isthmus of Panama there is no news of importance.

We learn from Albany that the Metropolitan Police Commissioners failed to appear at the Executive Chamber on Saturday afternoon, in accordance with Gov. Seymour's summons. The Governor stated that he had received a protest against the proceedings from the Commissioners. Mr. Blauvelt, on behalf of the complainants, presented several affidavits. Gov. Seymour received the affidavits and holds the matter under consideration. A large number of prominent New-Yorkers were in attendance.

The Board of Aldermen met at 10½ o'clock, Saturday morning. The first paper of importance acted upon was the resolutions to purchase the Fort Gansevoort property, which was concurred in, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto. Business of general interest, but nothing of special importance continued to engage them till 12 o'clock, when a recess was taken till 1½ o'clock, when all the papers before the Board were severally taken up and disposed of. An adjournment *sine die* was then proposed, but it was deferred till 3 o'clock, to await the presentation of papers from the other Board, who were busy in clearing off the calendar. To kill time, the Central Park matter was discussed and ended, finally, by referring to the Finance Committee the resolutions proposing to transfer the control of the Park to the Street Commissioner. A number of papers from the Councilmen were then acted upon. The most important was the resolution to procure portraits of Gen. McClellan, Ex-Govs. Myron H. Clark and Edwin D. Morgan, and Thomas Jefferson, which was concurred in. Resolutions of thanks to the President, the Clerk and his assistants, and the reporters, were then severally presented and passed; the President delivered a brief but feeling farewell address, and the Board adjourned, *sine die*. Immediately afterward, Mr. Ottiwell, on behalf of the members of the Board, presented a magnificent diamond ring to their late President, John J. Henry, Esq.

The Board of Councilmen met at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and immediately proceeded to dispose of all the papers awaiting their action. The resolution to donate $50,000 to the Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, toward the construction of a new asylum building, and which had been passed over the Mayor's veto by the Aldermen, was lost for want of three votes—sixteen votes being required to adopt. The resolutions to purchase the Fort Gansevoort property were adopted over the Mayor's veto. A protest against the passage, by Mr. Lent, was ruled out of order. At 12 o'clock a recess was taken till 1½ o'clock. On reassembling, a number of papers were passed upon, the most noticeable being a resolution to procure portraits of Gen. McClellan, Ex-Governors Clark and Morgan and Thomas Jefferson, which was adopted. The customary resolutions of thanks to the President, clerks and reporters were adopted. President Pinckney delivered a brief and impressive valedictory address, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a most impressive sermon on the Proclamation and the duty of Christians in regard to it, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening. The building was crowded to suffocation, and many went away unable to obtain admittance. A large number of officers and soldiers were among the auditory.

Rev. Dr. Cheever spoke to a large audience at the Church of the Puritans, last evening, upon the Emancipation Proclamation, which he regarded as the act of the Almighty forced upon a people whom he was determined to save even against their will. As a nation we had forever debarred ourselves from claiming any credit for the act, and to God alone the praise was due.

Last evening Rev. Dr. Adams, preached the first of a series of discourses on "The Great Evangelical Themes of the New Testament," in the South Baptist Church, (Mr. Burlingham's,) in Twenty-fifth-street. He took his text from Ephesians iv., 15th verse.

There was an active market for Stocks on Saturday, with a partial abatement in prices at the close of the day. Gold 134½; Exchange on London 147½ ₩ cent.

Flour was more active and a shade higher on Saturday. Wheat and Corn were in fair request at an advance of 1 cent ₩ bushel. Cotton was salable and buoyant. Pork was depressed. Beef, Lard and Bacon were more freely purchased, as were also Tallow, Coffee, Wool, Whisky and Manilla Hemp. A very moderate business was reported in Candles, Fish, Fruit, Lime, Molasses, Sugars, Metals, Oils and Tobacco, at unchanged figures. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. There were 536 vessels of all classes in port.

Rebel Murder of Blacks.—The accounts from the battle-field near Murfreesboro reveal a new phase of rebel atrocity in the treatment of their late slaves. Every black teamster, or black follower of the Union camp, captured by the rebels, is immediately shot. No less than twenty were found thus murdered, and lying along the Murfreesboro 'pike, after the recent rebel raid upon Rosecrans' wagon-trains.

This is, undoubtedly, the inauguration of the mode of warfare indicated by the late Proclamation of Jeff. Davis. It is not literally within the terms of that document, but is in accordance with its temper, and no very nice discrimination will be observed by the rebels in executing the spirit of the sanguinary orders of their Chief. At Murfreesboro only the negroes found in the National service were butchered. Next we shall hear that whites and blacks, when found together, will be indiscriminately shot, and then will ensue complications which all Christian people will shudder to contemplate.

It is hard to account for the ruthless spirit that thus butchers a mild and inoffensive race of people, on any other ground than the irredeemable moral callousness produced by the institution of Slavery. The negroes of the present day have served their Southern masters faithfully for years. Their ancestors served the families of the whites faithfully in the generations that are past; and by their labors the blacks of the past and present have built up a great name, wealth and power for the South. Surely, the race is entitled to some gratitude, if not reward, on the score of the past.

But the cruel rebel masters do not see it thus. Their poor slaves desired liberty—nothing more; and when caught in the act of enjoying it, however innocently, the penalty is instant death by a ball through the brain. Surely, God will not prosper a cause so fiendishly cruel.

Gov. Seymour and the Police.

What Gov. Seymour will finally do in regard to our City Police, we have no means of knowing. If what he has done already, and the spirit in which he has done it, indicate with accuracy what we may expect at his hands hereafter, we are on the brink of calamities more terrible, because more strictly domestic, than any which have hitherto marked the war against the rebellion.

It has been for years the cherished purpose of Fernando Wood and his political associates to regain control of the City Police. In his famous dispatch to the Governor of Georgia, Mayor Wood virtually pledged himself to use the power which that control would give him, so as to cripple the General Government in its contest with the rebellion. Gov. Seymour seems to have gone into office with the fixed determination, at all hazards and by any means, to give him that control. His very first official act was to summon the Police Commissioners before him ostensibly for trial. The charges against them involved no dereliction of duty in the immediate concerns of their office. They related exclusively to the aid they have afforded the National Government in its attempt to extirpate treason and preserve the Nation's life. It is charged as a crime against them that they did "permit and suffer" John A. Kennedy to "exercise the functions of the pretended office of Special Provost-Marshal" under the General Government;—that they justified this, his "unlawful assumption of power," although they censured his exercise of it in a specific case, that of Mrs. Brinsmads;—that they have permitted the station-houses under their control to be used as prisons by the General Government;—and that they suffered the said Superintendent to issue an order for the arrest, and detention for military duty, of every person who had been exempted from draft on the ground of being an *alien*, and who might, in spite of that plea, attempt to vote.

These are the charges on which the Commissioners are summoned for trial. The gist of them is, that they have *used their power as State officers, to aid the General Government in suppressing the rebellion*. This is the head and front of their offence. This is the *crime* for which they are to be arraigned. Is not the drift of this perfectly apparent? Does it not indicate a purpose on the part of Gov. Seymour to withdraw this State, so far as his authority can avail to do so, from the support of the General Government? Or if not quite this, does it not betray a determination to hand over the Police of this City, at whatever cost, to the men who avow their sympathy with secession, and who have openly proclaimed their purpose to resist by force any further attempts to repress treason and strengthen the General Government in this City?

If the mere fact of Gov. Seymour's action left any doubt on this subject, its time and manner would go far to remove it. He became Governor on Thursday at noon. Before the sun went down he had summoned the Commissioners for trial. Instead of giving them reasonable time to make defence, he required them to present themselves on Saturday at 2 o'clock. Why this haste? It had a motive: what was it? Not the release of political prisoners, for they have been released already. Not the fear of any instant peril to personal liberty from the exercise by Mr. Kennedy of his functions as Provost-Marshal—for those functions have been suspended. Why did not Gov. Seymour pursue the course marked out in the statute,—"direct the District-Attorney of the county in which such officers may be to conduct an inquiry into the truth of the charges made"—giving them, as required, "at least eight days' notice of the time and place when he will proceed to the examination of witnesses before some Judge of the County Courts?" Why was not this done? Was there any emergency in public affairs—any crisis in the condition of the country, rendering it impossible, and calling for the instant, headlong action which he chose to take? Nothing of the kind. The emergency was political—partisan, purely and exclusively. If he had taken that course, and had chosen, after the inquiry, to remove the Commissioners, their offices would have become vacant during the session of the Legislature, and could only have been filled by him with the advice and consent of the Senate. By removing them *to-day*, he creates a vacancy during the *recess* of the Legislature, which meets to-morrow,—and can fill it by appointment. Then, if the Senate afterward reject his nominees, *they* will hold over, having already obtained possession under his appointment. And thus, by his mere act, the complete control of the Police Department is to pass into the hands of Fernando Wood and the select class of politicians who acknowledge him as their leader and representative.

Whether Gov. Seymour will consummate the profligate action he has thus commenced, will soon be seen. We have no doubt what-

ever. He might have refused to enter upon it without incurring any worse charge than that of preferring his personal integrity to party fealty; but having entered, he cannot stop without the imputation of political cowardice. He will probably remove the present Commissioners, and appoint others in their places. His mandate being illegal will not be obeyed. No man who values public order and principle would tolerate such a vast transfer of executive power to new hands, upon a demand utterly null in itself, prompted by motives so factious and unpatriotic, and aiming at results so hostile to the honor of the State, and so injurious to the National Government. The Commissioners will not surrender their posts on such a summons. Whether any Judge can be found to issue a *mandamus*, and whether, in advance of a final decision, the Governor will employ *force* to carry it into effect, are questions which we do not care just now to discuss.

We would not judge Gov. Seymour unjustly, nor condemn him on the strength of a single act, and that as yet unfinished. But we confess his action on this subject inspires us with the most serious misgivings. It looks like a determined attempt to clutch at power in violation of law, in disregard of the public welfare, in blind obedience to the behests of reckless and unprincipled men, and in supreme contempt of the public peace. If this purpose is to be followed out and pushed to its consummation, we may look for the last and sharpest calamities of civil war. We would fain hope even yet that Gov. Seymour will not push us over the precipice on which we seem to be standing.

The Attempt upon Vicksburgh.

The day has come apparently for subduing this obstinate stronghold of the rebels on the Mississippi River. It is assailed by Gen. Sherman in the rear, and if its capture from this quarter be delayed ever so briefly, it will be assailed by Commodore Farragut from the river; and between the fires of two such forces as these officers command, it is impossible for the rebels long to resist.

It must be admitted that the defence of Vicksburgh by the rebels has been conducted with the most steady and stubborn determination. The position has been extremely favorable for such defence. The town is built on the Walnut Hills—a range of bluffs abutting upon the river and forming one of the most commanding eminences between Cairo and the Gulf. Their average height above the river is 200 feet, and the face toward the river is so precipitous that it is as impregnable as Gibraltar against attack by the artillery of gunboats. Shells may be thrown upon the summit and now and then kill an incautious straggler; but such means for the reduction of the place proved last Summer utterly futile. It was claimed by the rebels that notwithstanding the then protracted siege, they lost not a single life from the innumerable missiles thrown by our fleet into the town. Our movement by the river failed, and we had to leave the Mississippi River at that point, for the time, in rebel possession.

Since that siege the rebels have been industriously preparing for its renewal, for they knew our Government would never give over the conquest of Vicksburgh. Of course they have kept their new defensive measures as close as possible. But we have had now and then deserters from their lines who have described the extent of their works. According to all reports from such sources, the rebels have thrown around Vicksburgh a circle of fortifications extending back into the country some miles and forming a defensive line of very great power. One informant has stated that they had as many as 70 guns in position, some of them very heavy.

But all this will not avail against the military and naval force now investing the place. General Sherman must be moving in the rear of Vicksburgh with 40,000 men at least. And he is sustained by gunboats, even if Farragut's fleet does not come up. Gen. Sherman proceeded up the Yazoo River ten miles before he landed his force. The Yazoo empties into the Mississippi about twelve miles above Vicksburgh; and its general course and that of the Mississippi below the junction is such, that the point gained ten miles up the Yazoo puts Sherman pretty well in the rear of Vicksburgh, and not over ten miles, if so far, from it.

The fighting commenced on Saturday, 27th ult., two days after Christmas. The conflict on that day is described as very severe, and lasting five hours—our forces driving the rebels beyond two bayous that skirt the rear of Vicksburgh. On Sunday morning these bayous were crossed by Sherman, and a portion of the rebel intrenchments on high ground carried by storm. At this point the information from our side by way of Helena and Cairo ceases. The rebels have an account telegraphed to Richmond, two days later, in which they mention no attempt to storm their works on Sunday, but say that an attempt of the kind on Monday was repulsed by them with grand success. They allege that Sherman's forces were driven back to the gunboats, and sent in a flag of truce to ask permission to bury their dead. But this rebel dispatch admits that on Tuesday, even as it was being transmitted, Sherman's army was again advancing to storm their works, but they were prepared for the shock, and would "conquer or die,"—an avowal of intended immolation that almost always immediately precedes a rebel surrender.

There is but one danger, it occurs to us, that can threaten this enterprise of Gen. Sherman. Pemberton's army, that lately retreated before Grant, was, when last heard from, in the vicinity of Jackson, Miss., only about sixty miles east of Vicksburgh, and connected with it by railroad. If Sherman is held at bay too long, in the rear of Vicksburgh, Pemberton and Sterling Price may come down *in his rear* and make a

not think Sherman's picked and powerful army will afford an opportunity for any such "fire in the rear."

From Murfreesboro.—The news from Tennessee is highly encouraging. We have advices up to Saturday afternoon, but, owing to the fact that the telegraph lines were last night down by a storm, we know nothing of yesterday's operations. The advantage on Saturday remained decidedly on our side. The enemy had been repulsed and driven back in their two formidable demonstrations on our centre on Friday; and, but for the coming on of darkness, our advantage would that night have been pressed to a conclusion. The fighting on Saturday seems to have been light; but as the rebels were driven on that day to a point some nine or ten miles south of Murfreesboro, it would appear that Rosecrans is following up his success.

This extraordinary contest is being waged with a remarkable obstinacy and fury. Every inch of ground has been battled for with desperation; and the troops on both sides seem to have been manœuvred with the rapidity and skill which characterize masters in the bloody art of war. Gen. Rosecrans appears to the highest advantage, both in his strategy and in his personal valor. We trust that even after the terrible work of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, his heroic troops were in condition to pursue the retreating enemy into the last ditch.

Gen. Banks at New-Orleans.—It is natural that there should be some feeling in New-Orleans, especially among those who have been most closely associated with Gen. Butler, at his supersession. But we regret exceedingly to see it taking the direction in some quarters of disparagement of Gen. Banks and of censure of the Government. This is unjust to both, and cannot fail to be injurious to the public service.

Correspondents from New-Orleans state, as conclusive against the change, that the Secessionists exult over it. Very likely. It is perfectly natural that they should. But the policy of the Government is not to be shaped by their hatreds any more than by their wishes. Gen. Butler may feel complimented by their resentment as Gen. Banks must feel humiliated by their preference. But all this proves nothing as to the wisdom or good policy of the change. That rests on other and higher considerations. Gen. Butler was just the man to tame the wild beasts who controlled New-Orleans at the time of its capture. He did it thoroughly and effectually. But no one ever supposed that the policy required for such a process was to be permanently maintained; and justice to all concerned required that a new policy should be inaugurated by new men. Gen. Butler prepared the way for Gen. Banks; and Gen. Banks will complete the work which his predecessor began.

Those who permit themselves to fear any remissness or laxity in the administration of Gen. Banks do not know the man. Whatever vigor and resolution the emergency may require, he will be found to possess. It is quite evident that, in his judgment, Gen. Butler's rule has been so successful as to render some relaxation safe and wise. He no longer fears anything from the refusal of the clergy to pray for Mr. Lincoln; so he allows their churches to be reopened. He no longer apprehends danger from the Secessionists whom Gen. Butler imprisoned; so he has set them free. But if any one supposes, from these indications, that he will give any larger liberty to active secession, or any greater impunity to movements calculated to aid the rebellion, he will find himself greatly mistaken. There is no man in the country in whose firmness and determination of purpose, as well as sagacity and sound judgment, the country reposes a more absolute or a greater confidence, than Gen. Banks.

Bright Words of Cheer.—Our friends in England are as fast in their friendship as our foes there are persistent in their enmity. The speech of Mr. Bright at Birmingham, which we publish this morning, gives vigorous expression to ideas which some people in this country are beginning to forget, and to noble hopes which some men here are beginning to lose. Though a peace man, he justifies this war, and though he is thoroughly informed on our military adversities, he sees no ground whatever for discouragement. On the contrary, he predicates for us an assured and glorious success—the preservation of a restored Union, a regenerated nation, and an unparalleled expansion of our boundaries and power. "I behold," says he, in a vein of American eloquence, "a far brighter vision than that civilization, in its journey with the sun, will sink into endless night to gratify the leaders of this revolt. I see one vast confederation stretching from the frozen North in one unbroken line to the glowing South, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic to the calmer waters of the Pacific main, and I see one people and one law, and one language and one faith, and over all that wide continent the home of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every race."

Mr. Bright, in this speech, confirms by repeated statements what we have frequently asserted as to the friendship for our cause and the cause of freedom entertained by what in England are called the lower classes, and particularly by the suffering workmen of Lancashire.

"The unenfranchised but not hopeless millions of this country," says he, "will never sympathize with a revolt which is intended to destroy the liberty of a Continent, and to build on its ruins a mighty fabric of human bondage. We have had every effort made that money and malice could devise, to stimulate in Lancashire, among the suffering population, an opinion in favor of the Slave States. They have not

from this city of ours, and I hope that sympathy for our Government, here expressed, would be echoed in the minds of the people of the United States [illegible] of loathing and abhorrence which [illegible] by men who would murder every human right to secure the party with which they are associated. [illegible] who work for your living! Remember that there will be one wild shriek of freedom to startle all mankind if that Republic is overthrown."

We in this country *have* appreciated the friendship shown in Lancashire; and the ship which in a few days will leave this port laden to her decks with supplies for those famished workmen, will be to them an evidence, though slight, of our fraternal feeling.

In speaking of the hostility of the snob and flunkey classes of England, Mr. Bright attributes it to jealousy of our power and greatness; and he says that one of the most eminent English statesmen told him that he had no idea how much influence the example of the Republic was having upon European opinion until he discovered the universal congratulations on the prospect of our Republic breaking up.

Mr. Bright's speech throughout is cheering and encouraging, and in itself will atone for miles of the ignorant and malignant bosh which is written about us by the unprincipled scribes of the Cockney Press.

Congress in its Last Days.—Congress resumes its sessions, to-day, under circumstances of a most stirring and exciting character. At Murfreesboro and at Vicksburgh, operations are in progress that will go far to terminate the war. If they result in Union victories, which there is so much reason to hope, the next sixty days will see this rebellion substantially ended. The rebel Confederacy, dismembered by our possession of the Mississippi River, and the rebel armies in Tennessee and Mississippi driven before the victorious columns of Rosecrans, Grant and Sherman, the President's Proclamation would do the rest in all the vast area that would at once come under our arms. We should have all west of the Mississippi, and all between Tennessee and the Gulf; and the rebellion would be suffocated in the States of Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia.

It would prove a happy coincidence to the present Congress, if the frightful war which burst upon the nation at the beginning of its term, threatening to overthrow the Government and engulf American civilization, should subside by the 4th of March next, when the Congress expires, leaving the Union triumphant and settled on a more enduring basis than ever. Is it within reasonable hope that so furious and extensive a war should begin, rage and end within the brief term of two years? Recent experience in Europe is favorable to the theory of short wars. The Crimean campaign was the chief part and end of the greatest conflict of the present generation. The brief campaign in Lombardy, culminating at Solferino, concluded a strife between the two most military Powers of Europe. The American war has grown as old as either of its immediate European predecessors; has cost more lives and treasure than either; might it not now be pushed to a termination?

We cannot expect much more legislation from the present Congress, unless the war should assume some new and most unexpected phase. A few measures already in hand will absorb most of the time ahead. The financial measures of the Government *must* be put through if all else fails. The army *must* be paid, and that speedily. The tax law must be modified in many important particulars. The navy must be resuscitated and established on sound, progressive principles, or it will become, with all its prodigious show of bottoms, a jest and by-word in the world. The Bankrupt act ought to receive the favorable action of Congress. Missouri asks and expects aid for her Emancipation movement. Congress can hardly conclude the work that seems imperatively necessary. It has no time to lose in buncombe speeches.

The National Campaign.—When Burnside was repulsed at Fredericksburgh there were many persons who thought all was lost—and some were inclined to abandon at once all thought of suppressing the rebellion. Under the excited state of public expectation which then prevailed, this feeling was natural. But we trust that the public have since seen reason to correct it.

It is now apparent to all that the attack at Fredericksburgh was only one of a series of movements, and that in many respects it was the least important of them all. Gen. Banks' movement up the Mississippi—Gen. Sherman's movement upon Vicksburgh—the Expedition to Texas—Gen. Rosecrans' attack upon the rebels in Tennessee, were separate parts of the general plan of the campaign, and not one of them was in the least affected by the temporary check of Burnside on the Rappahannock. But their success will tell severely upon the capacity of the rebels for protracted resistance.

The Court of Claims.—The Washington *Republican* calls for the abolition of the Court of Claims, and states facts in relation to what is accomplished by the Court, and the expense of it, which make it clear that some change should be made. But in our opinion the remedy should be found not in doing away with the Court, but in enlarging its powers and making its decisions binding upon the Government. It could hardly be a matter of surprise that the Court was not crowded with business, when the business must be without result, because if a suitor gets a decree from the Court in his favor, he still has to apply to Congress to get his money—and even the most litigious man is not fond enough of litigation to carry it on where he knows that he can derive no fruit from it whatever—and, therefore, men who have claims against the Government prefer to avoid the useless trouble and delay of going through the Court of Claims, and carry them directly to the Department or to Congress.

Now if Congress should change this so as to make the decisions of the Court final upon [illegible]

by the Court to be paid out of the Treasnry, without the form of an approval by Congress, and then refuse to hear and wrangle over such claims any more, a great deal of time would be saved to Congress which is sadly needed for general legislation, and the Court of Claims, as long as it was so constituted as to have the confidence of the people as to honesty and intelligence, wonid have no cause to complain of lack of business, and the people would have no cause to complain that the money spent upon it was spent npon a "useless machine."

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

The French Government Pledged against Intervention—What the Emperor's Promises are Worth—Attacks upon Gen. Butler—How the Monitaur is Candnered—Reception of the President's Message, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 19, 1862.

At the date of my last letter there were indications that the French Government was going to renew alone its offer of mediation between the belligerents in the United States. Since then, however, this question has been scarcely mentioned, and thare is nothing new to show any auch design on the part of the Government. On the other hand, there is reason to believe that the French Government has given to the Government of the United States assurances that it has no intention for the present of renewing that offer, that the offer itself was made in an entirely friendly spirit and without *arrière pensée*, and that it has no disposition to lend its official aid directly or indirectly to the disruption of the Union. The French Government stands thus, in word, as mnch pledged to-day to the doctrine of non-intervention as it has done at any time since the commencement of the war; bnt the promise of non-iuterveution does not preclude friendly suggestions or the offer of a mediation based on friendly motives.

We know that most people have no confidence in the sincerity of the Emperor's promises, and that it is nsual to say of His Majesty that at the moment he intends to strike a blow, he ie loudest in his protestations of friendship. So universal, indeed, is this opiuion, that one of the successes of the season is the following exclamation, said to have been lately nttered hy one ot the most distinguished members of the foreign diplomatic corps at Paris: "*Quoi! Get homme qui ne parle pas, et qui ment toujours!*" ("What! That man who says nothing, snd yet always lies!") But this judgment is too severe, and, I need hardly tell yon, is of British origin. Moreover, His Majeety's tacitnrnity to his own Miuisters and official people, lends itself with singular facility to these damaging appreciations. To his own Ministers he is an enigma, and while the Cabinet may give out indicatione of a certain line of policy being adopted by the Government, tha Emperor may abruptly change that policy, and thus give rise to a belief in the perfidy of his Government.

But a reserve it seeme must be made to a certain extent in the case of the new Minister of Foreign Affairs. On all questions of a secondary order, we are told, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS insists upon having his own way, and when he meets with opposition from His Majesty, he simply adopts the very old but always useful plan of tendering his resignation, and thus gains his point. For it so happens that His Majesty finds himself just now in a tight place as regards a Foreign Secretary, since M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS is the only fit man for the place who holds middle and non-committal gronnd on the Roman qnestion—who, in fine, stands npon the same doctrine as His Majesty on this greatest of the political questions of the day. Last year, when the country was alarmed about the finances of the Empire, M. FOULD hetd for a while the same power over His Majesty, on secondary qnestions, that M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS does to-day, because then it was thought no other man could fill the place of Finance Minister, the same as to-day there is no one else for the Foreign Department.

Since writing the above I have seen in the *Moniteur* an attack on Gen. BUTLER, which requires here a word of commentary. The attack occupies a prominent place in the paper, and purports to be a letter from New-Orleans, although it is probably written here from detaile in the Foreign Office. This letter attacks the General for his confiscation proceedings in the Lafonrche District; it cites in full his order of the day in regard to that district, and condemns his conduct as wanting in civilization and hnmanity.

Last week I gave yon ample proof that the French Government, or at least the Governmental Press, was trying to make out a case against Gen. BUTLER, bnt for what pnrpose it was difficult to divine. And that you may be able to appreciate properly the qnestion, I ought to give a word of detail on the manner in which the *Moniteur* is printed, in order to show to what extent the Government is responsible for what appears in that paper. Every evening when the peper is ready to go to press, copies are struck off for the Cabinet of the Emperor, and for each of the Ministers. But whether seen by the Emperor and all the Ministers, or by only part of these, the paper *must* pass through the hands of two of the Ministers, the Minister of State, M. WALEWSKI, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS. So that not one word appears in that paper which has not the sanction of two at least, and generally of all the Ministers, as well as of the Emperor. The surveillance thus exercised over the paper is enough of itself to give to all its contents a character of officiality, and to place upon the shoulders of the Government the responsibility of what appears in its columns. It is this Governmental watchfulness over the contents of this paper which makes the European diplomatic corps so sensitive as to what appears in it, and which gives rise to so many reclamations on their part. It has not been the custom of Ministers representing countries where the Press is free, and especially of the Minister of the United States, to protest against offensive or calumnious statements in the *Moniteur*; as they or he have the right to do; hut the course of the paper often serves as an indication of the designs, or at least the desires of the Government; and it is exactly in this sense that it is important not to ovarlook its course on affairs in Louisiana. As before said, he Government is evidently trying to make out a case against Gen. BUTLER, and the *Patrie*, in copying this last demonstration of the *Moniteur*, declares that it is a case for the intervention of the French Government.

Now, however friendly may be the intentions of the French Government toward the United States on the general question at issue, it is certain that this Government has some secret design in regard to Louisiana which it is the duty of our Government and people to keep an eye upon.

The President's Message, which has jnst arrived, has not prodnced mnch sensation nor mnch remark in the columns of the Press. The secession journals, however, glide over the President's emancipation scheme in a way to show that it is for them a hitter pill. Thus, while saying as little as possible on this snbject, they all seize with joy opon the idea that the President shows himself less sanguine sbout conquering the Sonth in this Message than in his previous one, showing that principla has nothiug to do with their defence of the rebellion.

The head of the honse in the Rue Laffitte in this city, whose money was seized by Gen. BUTLER in the hands of one of the Consuls at New-Orleans, and refunded on the recommendation of REVERDY JOHNSON, deciares to any one who wishes to hear him, that *this money was for clothing furnished the Southern army*.

Gen. LORENCEZ and M. JECKER arrived yesterday in Paris from Vera Crux. The Jecker correspondence pnblished in your paper, and the speech of Gen. PRIM in the Spanish Cortes, are going to give work this Winter to M. BILLAULT, and the other defenders of the French Government in the Legislature. MALAKOFF.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

What is Thought of Affairs at Murfreesboro.

NO FEARS OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Secretary Chase and the Government Finances.

GEN. BUTLER COMING NORTH.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 4.

MURFREESBORO AND VICKSBURGH.

As late as 9 o'clock this evening, not a word, additional to the dispatches published here this morning, had been received by the Government from Murfreesboro or Vicksburgh. The canse of this silence is believed to be a suspension of telegraphic communicatiou between Loolsville and Nashville, resulting from the storm which all day has prevailed along the lines. The feeling of the Presideat is cheerful in regard to the situation of Gen. ROSECRANS, though he is not entirely free from anxiety. It is certain that ROSECRANS cannot be reinforced by any troops outside his own department, and it is the opinion of Gen. HALLECK that no forces from Richmond have beeu added to the command of Jos JOHNSON. It is hardly a physical possibility that troops can have been sent from Virginia to Tennessee since it has been apparent that they were needed.

All tnformatiou received here in regard to Gen. SHERMAN'S attack on Vicksburgh is also indecisive.

NO FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

There is nothing in recent advices from our Ministers in Europe indicating a change in the policy of uon-intervention. The intimations thrown out as coming from diplomatic circles here, of a determination on the part of NAPOLEON to attempt mediation alone, are without foundation.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Additional advices have jnst been received from Mexico. Great preparations were being made by the Mexicans to resist the French, and JUAREZ writes hopefully of their ability to defeat the progress of the invadors toward the Capital.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Secratary CHASE, on Friday, sent to the Committee of Ways and Means a letter asking them at ouce to report a bill to meet the immediate wants of the Government, authorising the issue of fifty millions in legal tender Treasury notes, fifty millions in six per cent. ten-year bonds, and fifty millions in currency—the legal tender bonds bearing three sixty-five per cent. interest. The Committee is not believed to look favorably on the suggestion. The Secretary has also requested the Committee not to separate his bank and loan measures, but to report both together, if at all.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.

There is no longer any necessity for concealing the fact that the iron-clads which mysteriously disappeared some time since, were dispatched to Wilmington, North Carolina, with the object of cutting the important line of railroad which connects Charleston and Richmond. This done, it can do the rebels no good to learn that Charleston will soon be made the recipient of that tardy justice which has so long been her due; and thus will be developed another of those voluminous coöperative movements the success or failure of which is likely to determine the result of the war.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER, on Saturday, had another protouged interview with the President at the White House, at which Secretary STANTON was present, as were also, for a portion of the time, Secretaries SEWARD and CHASE.

Parties whose opportunities for knowing entitle their statements to credit, assert that Gen. BUTLER'S visit to the North was voluntary, and not commanded by the Government. It is very certain that he feels, to some extent, that injustice was done him by his supersedure without notice; and in this feeling he seems to have the entire sympathy of all the thoroughly loyal.

It is proper, however, to state that the President expresses every confidence in Gen. BUTLER, and entire satisfaction with his course at New-Orleans.

Gen. BUTLER, at his urgent request, has obtained permission to visit his home in Lowell, Mass.

The important command talked of in the papers for Gen. BUTLER—that of the Department of the South—it is not improper now to say was offered him by Secretary STANTON, and declined, before it came to the knowledge of the President. The latter could not have consented to the arrangement, however, as that Department is considered as belonging to Gen. HUNTER, who will unquestionably again assume command as soon as he is relieved from his responsible labors in this city.

THE LOSS OF THE MONITOR.

No detailed information has yet been received at the Navy Department in regard to the loss of the *Monitor*. It is known, from advices received to-day, that she sprang a leak and foundered, carrying down some twenty-eight officers and men, beside a portion of the crew of the *Rhode Island*. In the opinion of the best judges here, the *Monitor* has not been regarded safe for a sea voyage, and Lieut. WORDEN and other officers on board considered her trip from New-York to Hampton Roads as involving great peril.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

We have not beeu able to ascertain what appointment as Secretary of the Interior the President will send to the Senate, but we have the opinion of a member of the Cabinet that it will be Judge HOLT.

GEN. POPE.

Gen. POPE is here. Gen. POPE'S avidence will tomorrow be given to the Porter Court-martial, and is expected to rehnt that of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

KENTUCKY AND THE PRESIDENT.

The President has received no intimation of the rumored action hostila to the Government, except what appears in the papers, on the authority of a correspondent of the Chicago *Times*. Tha statement is probahly a *canard*.

GENERALS IN WASHINGTON.

There are twenty-one Major-Geuerals in the city, besides a large assortment of Brigadiers.

EMIGRATION TREATY WITH BOLIVIA.

Hon. D. K. CARTER, U. S. Minister to Bolivia, returned in the *Ariel*, and is now in Washington. He has partially negotiated a treaty with that country, by which many valuable privilsges of colouization will be afforded to such inhabitants of the United States as may ohoose to use them, in case the measure shall be consummated.

By the terms ot this proposed treaty, the Bolivian Government gives to amigrants from the United States possession of a fine tract of couutry, lying in the Valley of the Upper Amazon, and equal in extent to two or three of our Western States. Not only will the colonists receive the fee of the soil, but also the privilege of municipal and local government, soch as are enjoyed by the several States of our Union, subject only to the supreme power of the realm.

The country is spoken of in terms of the highest praise, both as regards soil, climate and facilities for commerce. It is penetrated by the Madeira and other Amazonian tributaries, and easily accessible from the Atlantic coast. The project has not reference alone to the negroes whom we may desire to deport, but is also worthy consideration from the white citizens of this country.

As after the war, a large number of rebels, too guilty to stay here, hut not sufficiently criminal for the gallows, will need some promised land, it is suggested that our Government might at the same time execute justica and show mercy by providing them such a home as this.

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

The President has closed the contract proposed some time ago by M. BERNARD KOCK, for the voluntary colonization of negroes on the Hatien Island, A'Vache. M. KOCK has a lease of the island for the term of twenty years. The contract is for the colonization of 5,000 persons at a cost of $50 each.

GEN. GRANT AND THE JEWS.

The action of Gen. GRANT, in ordering all Israelites out of his Department, was to-day reversed by Gen. HALLECK, at the instance of the President. The "Jewish persuasion" throughout the West, according to telegrams received, were greatly excited and exasperated at the order, and were organizing large delegations to visit Washington, for the purpose of having it rescinded. In view of this threatened visitation, the President's action has undoubtedly relieved him from a serious affliction.

AMUSEMENTS.

The opening of the opera season at the Academy of Music to-night is, of course, the principal event of the present week. It is rendered more than ordinarily interesting from the circumstance that Miss KELLOGG makes her *rentrée* on the occasion in a new *rôle*, and during the season makes her farewell appearances under Mr. GRAU'S management. It is a shame that London should snatch our best *prima donna* from us, at a time when we can ill afford to spare so good an artist. Miss KELLOGG'S farewell performances—commencing with "Il Poliuto" to-night—will undonhtedly be ovations of the most gratifying kind to the lady and the public.

Mr. GRAU'S scheme for the campaign is more than usually spirited. We are not to be limited to the oldest operas of his *repertoire*, but are promised a succession of works that still retain some musical vitality, and, for the first time, VERDI'S "Giovanna d'Arco," now in simultaneous preparation in London and Paris. To-night, "Il Poliuto;" on Wednesday, the "Vespres Siciliienne;" on Thursday, (in Brooklyn,) "Il Poliuto;" on Friday, "La Traviata," (with Mlle. CORDIER as *Violetta*,) and on Saturday a Matinée.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S season of German opera—one of the most lengthy and prosperous on record—is rapidly drawing to a close. Early in the coming week the entire troupe will be transferred to Philadelphia, where it is intended to give ten representations. On its return, Mr. ANSCHUTZ will produce several popular German works that have never before been heard in this country. To-night, the "Mason and Locksmith" will be repeated for the third time.

At the next representation of the Theatre Française, (to-morrow night,) will be played, "Margot, ou les Bienfaits de l'Education," "L'Amoureux de Pontoise," and "Le Piano de Berthe."

The announcements at the various places of amusement for to-night are as follows: At WALLACK'S, "Pauline;" at the Winter Garden, (Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,) "The Irish Ambassador," "The Lakes of Killarney," and the "Mischievous Valet;" at LAURA KEENE'S, (Mrs. JOHN WOOD,) "The Invincibles" and "Jenny Lind;" at Niblo's Garden, "Faust and Marguerite;" and at Barnum's Museum, the "Colleen Bawn." The enterprising manager of the last-named establishment, having succeeded in entrapping the little lady, of whom, as the Queen of Beanty, we have before written, has brought her to this City, and together with the traveled THUMB and the miniature NUTT, proposes to exhibit her at the Museom. Miss WARREN is probably the shortest living woman of her age. She is really very pretty, most engaging in her manner, and perfectly developed in mind and person. It has been suggested that a matrimonial imbroglio, in which the two masculine Lilliputians are at sword's points, may have had much to do with Miss WARREN'S engagement at the Museum, and possibly with her engagement for life.

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MARRIED.

CLARK—BOGALEY.—In Pittsburgh, Dec. 25, by Rev. W. H. Preston, assisted by Rev. E. M. Van Dusen, Mr. JOHN S. CLARK, of this City, to Miss LIZZIE, eldest daughter of Wm. Bogaley, Esq., of the former place.

HOWARD—ANDREWS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 3, 1863, by Rev. H. W. Beecher, JOSEPH P. HOWARD to HATTIE F., daughter of W. M. ANDREWS, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BELL.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 3, JOSEPH W. BELL, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 362 4th-st., on Monday afternoon, 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further or special invitation.

FOLGER.—At Buffalo, Jan. 1, Mrs. B. H. FOLGER, aged 56 years.

BONNETT.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 3, WILLIAM HENRY, only son of Wm. H. and Margaret A. Bonnett, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 108 East 34th-st., without further notice.

BUDD.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 3, BERN WESSELS BUDD, M. D., in the 70th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Bern L. and Dr. Charles A. Budd, and those of his son-in-law, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock, from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 6th-av., without further invitation. His remains will be deposited in St. Mark's Church-yard.

CANEY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, GRACIE E. CANEY, aged 3 years, 11 month and 10 days, only daughter of Martha and the late Charles Caney.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her uncle, E. Bennett, No. 300 West 36th-st.

DURROW.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 3, JOHN B. DURROW, son of the late William and Hester H. Durhrow, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., without further invitation.

☞ Western papers please copy.

DAVIS.—The relatives and friends of Corp. HOWLAND W. DAVIS are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 115 East 32d-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

FELIX.—In Berlin, Conn., Dec. 29, CARLOS DE WOLF, youngest son of Henry Felix, late of San Andres, Cuba, aged 19 years and 7 months.

FAULKNER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 3, LETTY FAULKNER, wife of Moses Faulkner, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 80 Clermont-av., Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

JONALEMON.—In this City, on the 2d inst., of diphtheria, SETH A. R., the only son of Jared N. and Mary E. A. Jonalemon, aged 2 years and two days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 252 West 24th-st., on Monday, Jan. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MAUVERSTOCK.—Fell mortally wounded, on Saturday, Dec. 13, at the battle of Fredericksburgh, Va., and died of his wounds Sunday, Dec. 14, 1862, Private JAMES EDWARD MAUVERSTOCK, Co D., One Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, third and youngest son of William and Emeline Mauverstock, aged 18 years, 8 months and 25 days.

His remains were interred in the City of Fredericksburgh, Va.

"No useless coffin confines his breast,
He lies like a warrior taking his rest.
With his martial cloak around him."

☞ Sangerties, Elmira and Rochester, N. Y., and Michigan papers please copy.

MCMANUS.—In this City, soddenly, Sunday evening, Jan. 4, Mrs. FRANCES L. MCMANUS, in the 53d year of her age.

Due notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MOULTON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 3, ANNE ELIZA MOULTON, only daughter of James and Elizabeth Moulton, aged 4 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 134 Columbia-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

O'CONNOR.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 2, JOANNA O'CONNOR.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 29 Waverley-place, on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and from thence to St Ann's Church, 8th-st., where requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

OSGOOD.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, Dec. 29, at the Lincoln Hospital, from a wound received at Fredericksburgh, Sergt. HENRY OSGOOD, of Co. D, Ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, aged 20 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of the regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 5 West 24th-st.

ROMAN.—In Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 30, JAS. BALDWIN ROMER, infant son of Wm. F. and Jane R. Romer, aged 2 years, 10 months and 4 days.

WELLS.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 4, CHARLES BAYLES WELLS, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, with those of his father, Judge Wells, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, John J. Sigler, No. 163 West 25th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The members of Mosaic Temple of Honor No. 1, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late brother, THOMAS F. PEARS, on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, at the Calvary Baptist Church, in 23d-st., between 6th and 6th avs. By order of L. S. WILLIAMS, W. C. T.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1863.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CXCVIII. FOR JANUARY, 1863.
CONTENTS:
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AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER FROM CAPT. SEMMES, OF THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.
The passengers on board the unfortunate *Ariel* onite in testifying to the great politeness, chivalry and urbanity of Capt. Semmes while his prisoners of war; but the following letter which he dispatched to this City is the most remarkable evidence of his versatility, humor and politeness yet published:
CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA, Dec. 8, 1862.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., New-York:
GENTLEMEN: I regret to inform you that the twelve cases of Plantation Bitters found on board the Ariel, consigned to H. Cordova & Son, Panama, will not be likely to reach their destination, having been transferred to my vessel. Having procured one case while at the port of Martinique, its beneficial effects in my hospital in curing the scurvy, was such as to render it too an acquisition to pass, particularly as it was evident ly intended for the South from the name Plantation. Rest assured, Sirs, I trust you will not fail to freight each vessel likely to cross my path, with the Plantation Bitters, and I will guarantee to place a case in the hands of President Davis before the 4th of March.
I have the honor to remain, respectfully, yours,
RAPHAEL SEMMES.
The undersigned are exceedingly obliged to the gallant Captain for such a capital advertisement, and will assure him that, should he happen to visit Fort Lafayette, we will endeavor to reciprocate his politeness with a case of S. T.—1860—X., warranted to cure the *cranni*.
The above is but a sample of the miscellaneous and widespread fame of the Plantation Bitters. No article before ever performed so many cures, or gave such perfect satisfaction. They are just the thing for the weak, debilitated and careworn of all ages and conditions of life, acting as a gentle stimulant and thorough tonic.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and [illegible] the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
Sold by all dealers everywhere.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

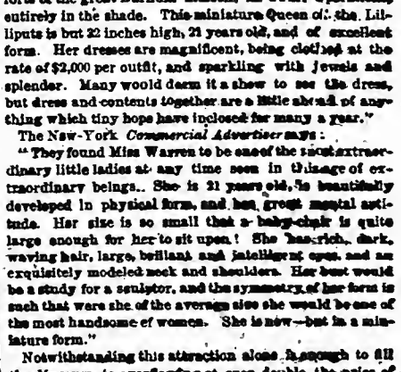
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
We are now prepared to fill orders of United States Revenue Stamps, of all kinds, at the following rates:
$100 and over, 4 per cent. discount.
$50 to $100, 2 per cent. discount.
Under $50, par.
Discount in stamps.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 2 Wall-st.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY may well be called a "wonder of medical science." It cures coughs and colds instanter; it soothes the irritated parts; it heals the inflammation; and even Consumption itself yields to its magic influence.
☞ Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I Butts" on the wrapper.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS.
Dr. E. G. GOULD'S Pin Worm Syrup. This celebrated worm remedy, which has gained such high reputation in New-England, is warranted to expel the accursed foe Pin Worms entirely from the human system. It affords relief in 24 hours. This syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and a most valuable cathartic, where physic is required, especially for children, and always safe.
C. HERVEY, Sole Proprietor. Address HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York, General Agents. At retail by Druggists everywhere.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Every day and evening, commencing MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1863.
GRAND TRIUMPH OF ENERGY AND PERSEVERANCE.
The Manager is happy to announce that notwithstanding
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,

THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY.
Refused this offer of
$1,000 PER WEEK,
$1,000 PER WEEK,
$1,000 PER WEEK,
$1,000 PER WEEK,
He has been enabled to make such advantageous offers as to induce her to
APPEAR AT THE MUSEUM FOR A FEW WEEKS.
Accordingly she will be
ON EXHIBITION EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. She will be seen
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum at intervals, and
ON THE STAGE IN THE LECTURE-ROOM
during each dramatic performance.
MISS WARREN is undoubtedly the
SMALLEST WOMAN ALIVE,
SMALLEST WOMAN ALIVE,
SMALLEST WOMAN ALIVE,
SMALLEST WOMAN ALIVE,
The smallest ever known, who had
ARRIVED AT MATURE AGE.
She is 21 years old, yet
ONLY 32 IN. HIGH, AND WEIGHS [illegible] LBS.
HER FORM IS PERFECTION,
HER FORM IS PERFECTION,
HER FORM IS PERFECTION,
HER FORM IS PERFECTION,
A perfect model of a woman, with as
SWEET A FACE AS EVER SMILED
Upon a sighing swain.
She will be exhibited in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $38,000 NUTT,
Who is also the smallest man ever known, making
THE SMALLEST PAIR



THE SMALLEST PAIR
THE SMALLEST PAIR
Of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe—in fact, realising in living subjects the wildest visions of
DEAN SWIFT'S LILLIPUTIANS.

The opinions of the Press of Miss Warren but express the sentiments of all who have seen her. The New-York *Tribune* of Dec. 23 says of her:

"Yesterday we saw a very pretty and intelligent little lady at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this City. She is 21 years of age, weighs 29 pounds, and measures 32 inches in height. She enjoys excellent health, has a symmetrical form, a perfect physical development, and her fine black eyes fairly sparkle when she becomes interested in conversation. She moves about the drawing-room with the grace and dignity of a queen, and yet she is entirely devoid of affectation, is modest and lady-like to her department. Her voice is soft and sweet, and she sings excellently well. This charming little woman was born in Middleboro, Plymouth County, Mass. Her parents are of ordinary size and stature. Miss Warren dresses richly and with exquisite taste. She is receiving in her private parlor visits from some of the more prominent families in this City."

The New-York *Sun* of same date also says:

"There is a little lady at the St. Nicholas Hotel who bids fair to throw the career of Tom Thumb, and the efforts of the great Barnum himself, in dwarf operations, entirely in the shade. This miniature Queen of the Lilliputs is but 32 inches high, 21 years old, and of excellent form. Her dresses are magnificent, being clothed at the rate of $2,000 per outfit, and sparkling with jewels and splendor. Many would deem it a show to see the dress, but dress and contents together are a little ahead of anything which tiny hops have inclosed for many a year."

The New-York

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. SETH G. BABCOCK retires from our firm this day, and Mr. HENRY ALMY is admitted as a partner.
ALMY, PATERSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that we, whose names are severally underaigned, intend to form a limited partnership as follows, namely: The name under which such partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES S. BABCOCK. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and dealing in Dry Goods. CHARLES B. BABCOCK, residing in the City of Newark, and State of New-Jersey, is the general partner, and SETH G. BABCOCK, residing in Bergen, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey, is the special partner. The said SETH G. BABCOCK has contributed $30,000 to the common stock of said partnership. Said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1863, and will terminate on the 1st day of January, 1864.
CHARLES B. BABCOCK.
SETH G. BABCOCK, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862

REMOVAL.

SHAFER & WHITFORD have this day removed from Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway to Nos. 331 and 333 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

From and after this date, Mr. ALBERT T. HAMILTON has an interest in our firm, which will hereafter be known as SHAFER, WHITFORD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of JAMES MYERS & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
JAMES MYERS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. F. RAWDON MYERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MYERS & CO., and will continue the business of importing, buying and selling Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, including Silks, Dress Goods, Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Trimmings and Yankee Notions, at Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway, and have received from Mr. James Myers a loan of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for three years, paid in, in cash, this day, by Mr. Myers, and not reclaimable until all the debts contracted by the firm shall have been paid.
F. RAWDON MYERS.
R. B. FAIRMAN.
WILLIAM KNISELY.
JAMES S. MYERS.
JOHN K. MYERS, 2d.
DEC. 31, 1862.

THE FIRM OF BALDWIN, STUDWELL & FISHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by H. M. BALDWIN & NATH'L FISHER, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
H. M. BALDWIN.
JOSEPH STUDWELL, Jr.,
NATH'L FISHER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the style of BALDWIN, FISHER & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Baldwin, Studwell & Fisher, at No. 25 Park-row.
H. M. BALDWIN.
NATH'L FISHER,
HENRY DIX.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WILLIAM TAPSCOTT has this day associated in business with him his sons GEORGE LETHBRIDGE TAPSCOTT and WILLIAM WESTERN TAPSCOTT, under the firm of TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., in New-York, and in connection with WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., of Liverpool, England, for the purpose of continuing a general shipping, commission, exchange and passenger business at No. 86 South-st., as carried on for the last twenty-five years.
The firm of TAPSCOTT & CO. will cease from and after this date.
WM. TAPSCOTT.
GEO. L. TAPSCOTT.
WM. W. TAPSCOTT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of TIBBALS & TRAVIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. OSCAR TIBBALS is alone authorized to sign the name and settle the business of the late firm.
OSCAR TIBBALS.
WM. H. TIBBALS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. BERNARD TRAVIS.

The business of the late firm of TIBBALS & TRAVIS will be continued by the undersigned, under the style of B. TRAVIS & CO., at the old stand, No. 76 Chambers-st.
BERNARD TRAVIS.
New-York, Jan 1, 1863. JOHN TRAVIS.

MR. LEWIS B. BROWN RETIRES FROM our firm this day.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.
P. M. MYERS & CO.

Referring to the above announcement, the undersigned will continue the business as usual, under the same name and style as above.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.
PETER M. MYERS.
BENJ G. LENNOX.
LAWRENCE MYERS, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of H. BECKER & GRAEVE, having expired by its limitation, the concern is this day dissolved, and Mr. HENRY BECKER has alone to attend to the liquidation of the business, as per contract.
H. BECKER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. W. GRAEVE.

The undersigned has associated with him Mr. EMIL STEVERS, of his Port-au-Prince firm, and will continue the commission business under the firm of H. BECKER & CO., at the old office, No. 34 South William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863. H. BECKER.

NEW-YORK, January 1, 1863.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of WOODHULL & MORRIS, for the purpose of buying and selling on commission Gold and Silver Coin, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Paper, United States Government and other leading securities, and have taken the office, No. 4 Broad-street, formerly occupied by Van Vleck & Tucker, Bankers.
A. WOODBRIDGE,
late of the firm of Lane, Lanson & Co.,
THOS. F. MORRIS,
late uncurrent Money Teller with Metropolitan Bank.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FURNALD & WEED is dissolved by limitation. Either partner will settle the business of the late firm, at the store, No. 257 Pearl-st.
F. P. FURNALD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. W. H. WEED.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WEED & FURNALD, and will continue the business of the old firm at No. 257 Pearl-st.
W. H WEED.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863. F. P FURNALD, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HESS, KESSEL & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign in liquidation.
JULIUS HESS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. RUDOLPH KESSEL.

The undersigned will continue the importing and commission business, under the firm of J. HESS & CO., at the present premises No. 12 Park-place.
JULIUS HESS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WILLIAM OOTHOUT & BROTHER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY OOTHOUT retiring from business. Either partner will use the name of the firm in liquidation.
WILLIAM OOTHOUT.
HENRY OOTHOUT.
WILLIAM OOTHOUT will continue the iron business from this date.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL, under the firm name of H. H. STERLING & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. H. H. STERLING will continue the manufacture of "Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair," at No. 493 Broadway, and is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO. expired this day by its own limitation. Its affairs will be settled up and the business continued by Mr. JAS. C. HOLDEN, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
JAMES C. HOLDEN,
CHAUNCEY J. HAWLEY,
PHILIP HEARTT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN ME and Mr. HENRY BECKER expiring on the 1st of January, 1863, I beg leave to inform friends that I shall continue in this city under my own name in the same line of business as commission merchant. Most respectfully,
WERNER GRAEVE.

SAMUEL H. SEAMAN IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

MR. A. H. MANSFIELD HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our house.
HAVILAND, LINDSLEY & CO.,
JANUARY 1, 1863. Nos. 60 and 62 Chambers-st., N. Y.

I HAVE THIS DAY WITHDRAWN FROM the firm of HOFFMAN & CO.
U. W. IRELAND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD C. PATCHEN becomes a member of our firm this day.
T. KETCHAM & CO.
NEW-YORK, JAN., 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE HAVE this day associated with us in business Mr. JOHN F. BYRNE.
CLARK, WILSON & CO.
JAN. 1, 1863.

MR. S. F. MASSETT HAS THIS DAY BECOME a partner in our house.
W. R. TRAVERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. CHARLES F. THOMAS BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.
HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MR. DANIEL H. LAWRENCE, JR., IS admitted as a partner in our business from this date.
LAWRENCE, GRIGGS & KINGSBURY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. WASHINGTON MANLEY IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
TALLMADGE & MANLEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. WM. B. BEND IS A MEMBER OF our firm from this date.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
JANUARY 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—FROM THIS DATE MR. JOHN F. TALMAGE becomes a member of our firm.
DANIEL TALMAGE & CO.
JANUARY 1, 1863.

MR. ALBYN MARIE RETIRES THIS day from our firm.
C. MARIE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Philip G. Weaver, William Richardson, John A. Shields and William M. Woodhull, under the name of WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. According to the articles of copartnership Philip G Weaver and William Richardson are to have the entire settlement of the business of said firm, and to remain in possession of the stock.
NEW-YORK, December 31, 1862.
PHILIP G. WEAVER,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
WM. M. WOODHULL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO., for the transaction of a general business in Cloths and Goods for Men's Wear. The business for the present will be carried on at Nos. 68 and 69 Reade-st.
Dated NEW-YORK, January 1, 1863.
PHILIP G. WEAVER,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
WM. M. WOODHULL,
REUBEN S. VAN TASSEL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HAYT & KARR, expires this day by its own limitation. E. A. Hayt will attend to the settlement of the business, and is duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
EZRA A. HAYT,
NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. DANIEL KARR.

E. A. HAYT will continue the cloak and mantilla business at No. 361 Broadway. James Wilson and F. D. Karr are interested from this date, under the firm of E. A. Hayt & Co.
New-York, Jan 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is this day dissolved by the retirement of FREDERICK TYLER. The subscribers will liquidate the business of the late firm and continue the sale and shipment of coal in Philadelphia and New-York, under the same name and style as heretofore.
GEORGE P. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH.
WM. E. STONE.
No. 328 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Jan. 1, 1863.

WILLIAM CROMWELL, HAVING ASSOCIATED his son, JAMES W. CROMWELL, and WILLIAM H. WETSLE, in business with him, the Wholesale Dry Goods and Carpet business will be transacted by them, under the firm of
WILLIAM CROMWELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, 1st month, 5th, 1863.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM CROMWELL & CO. will remove their place of business from No. 118 Chambers-st. to No. 85 Franklin-st. on the 10th inst.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS this day associated with himself Mr. A. SOHER, and the business will be in future conducted under the name and style of
E. MORRISON & CO.
It will, as formerly, embrace the exchange, banking, specie and stock business, in all its branches, at No. 17 Nassau-st.
E. MORRISON.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF PILOT BREAD.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, Jan. 5, at 12 o'clock M., at the storehouse of Miller & Conger, corner of Jefferson and South sts., 869 boxes of about 50 lbs. each, pilot-bread or crackers; also, 51 bbls pilot-bread or crackers, slightly damaged. Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order of Col. A. B. Eaton, A. C. Gen. of Sub.

PUBLIC SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the Government Depôts, in this City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863, an amount of grain, condemned by the Board of Survey.
The sacks to be sold separate from the grain, at a price to be fixed by the Quartermaster, or retained, if deemed desirable, by him.
Terms cash, in Treasury notes, on delivery.
JAS. BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1863.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK Fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSAL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE—TO MASTERS, OWNERS AND CONSIGNEES OF VESSELS SAILING TO AND FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—The 3d and 4th sections of an Act defining and regulating the powers, duties and compensations of the Captain of the port and Harbor Masters of the port of New-York, passed May 22d, 1862, read as follows:
§ 3. The said Captain of the port shall set apart, keep, and reserve all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves of the City of New-York, from the east side of Pier Number Two to and including the east side of Pier Number Nine, East River, from the twentieth day of March to the first day of January in each year, for the exclusive use and accommodation of canal-boats and barges, engaged in the business of transporting property on the Hudson River or coming to side water from the canals of the State, or arriving at said port from Albany or any place north or west thereof, and he shall assign such other accommodations for said canal-boats and barges in other parts of the port of New-York as may from time to time be necessary in receiving or discharging their cargoes.
§ 4. No vessel, other than canal-boats, barges, or lighters, receiving or delivering property from or to said canal-boats or barges, shall moor or enter into for the purpose of using any part of the Port of New-York set apart for the use of canal-boats and barges, without the written consent of the Captain of the port first had and obtained therefor, and then only between the first day of January and twentieth day of March in each year, and when not occupied by canal-boats, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every day that such vessel shall remain in said part of said port so set apart, after being notified to leave by the Captain of the port or a Harbor Master, and said penalty shall be a lien upon any such vessel, and be enforced by proceedings against, instituted by and in the name of the Captain of said port, according to the provisions of the laws of this State concerning attachments against vessels.
ARCHIBALD HALL, Captain of the Port,
No. 40 Barting Slip.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For regulating, grading, flagging and curb and gutter Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth streets, and paving with trap-blocks Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, from Forty-ninth to Eighty-sixth streets, including south side of said Eighty-sixth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side of and contiguous to said Fifth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Dec. 30, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CENTRAL PARK NOTICE.—FROM THIS date the Central Park drive for a length of seven and a half miles is open to the public, being the entire circuit of the Park from 59th-st. to 106th-st.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE Machine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.
GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.
All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Gammes, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Lantern-st., and at the factory generally.
JERMAIN, KAYE.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind,
SOLD AT NO. 300 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 26, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE of $1,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 5th day of January, 1863, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.
Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners, on their order, and must state the number of Bonds of each denomination desired.
It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within seven days after notice of acceptance.
The Bonds are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, dated January 1, 1863, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's office, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.
The sale of the above Bonds is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session in December, and the faith and credit of the State is pledged for their redemption.
GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.
We offer for sale $25,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $28,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold) and the principal in 1867. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $21,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.
San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1859. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketcham vs. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketcham, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.
And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, on the days between and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.
Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.
These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature—(passed Sept. 26, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a *special tax* has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.
The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.
Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county.
HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsay County.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE
U. S. { 1881 6 per cent. Bonds. / 1871 5 per cent. Bonds. / 1874 5 per cent Bonds. / 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds. / 7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes. / 1 year 6 per cent. Certificates, / Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of March, be ready to redeem the American Exchange Bank, of New-York, and pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 29, 1862.
THE WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK (Greenwich) having this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Merchants' and Mechanics Bank of Troy, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES, issued for First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, can receive thereof the Securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the Bondholders' agreement as altered, modified and amended upon surrender of the certificates to the undersigned, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

OFFICE BERKOOMT INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-pl.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.
COUPONS OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

U. S. SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, American Gold, Demand Notes, for duties, purchased and always on hand, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 31, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1863, at the banking-house.
Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. B. VERMILYE, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan 14, 1863.
The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 15th of January.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this Office, on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next. The polls will be open between the hours of 1 P M and 3 P. M.
ALEX. WILEY, Jr., Sec'y.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.
COUPONS OF THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1863, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BONDS AND Coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the office of
KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 140 Front and 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, From $1,000 to $75,000.
On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.
$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.
Apply to
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 13, 1862.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the EIGHTH AVENUE BANK having expired, notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 251 of the Laws of 1851, that a final Dividend of One (1) Per Cent. has been declared upon the original amount of notes deposited (as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent, in redemption of the notes of the said Bank,) payable on presentation of the said certificates, properly indorsed, at the Department, within six months from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
d22-law6wM H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 64 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 30 Exchange-place.

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Coupons $5, $15 and $17, of the City of San Francisco, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the 2d January, in gold coin, by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid, after that day, at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Dec. 30, 1862.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking House on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—MORTGAGES ON first-class City property. Also money to loan on first-class country property in the State of New-York, not very remote from this City.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 6 per cent., in sums of $10,000 and upwards, on first class City property.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862, the new issue, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 44 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 62 Broadway.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (4) Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
THOMAS GREENLEAF.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.
THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY AND FIRE MACHINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIdent and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL D. BARNUM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Dec. 27, 1862.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, on FRIDAY, the 2d January. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to 2d proximo.
JAMES J. DAY, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—A DIVIdend, at the rate of Six per cent., (free from Government tax,) on deposits of $500 and under, and Five

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA, Mc——, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Symons, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Muir, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$185
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA,
The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Baker, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans via Havana. No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
FREIGHT TAKEN ONLY TO NEW-ORLEANS.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The steamer TRADE WIND will leave for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, Jan. 10. The steamer EAGLE, Capt. Richard Adams, will leave for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ONEMAN,
Capt. Boulant, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $70, and $67; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
ISAAC BELL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. Gager,
will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 12 o'clock noon.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply to
H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S
PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.
For drafts on England, Ireland, &c., or Passage to and from Liverpool and London, at the lowest rate, apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 88 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	Saturday	Jan. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	108	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $120, $135. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $45. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For farther information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, Wawra, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
for
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $46.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will be the first class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. Friss, 260 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.
For freight apply to
JOHN E. BODY,
No. 53 Exchange place.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. La Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 6, 8.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1; 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New town and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-tables.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st. E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:45 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 6 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:23 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atalon, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Mail, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 6 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line between New-York and Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers. Pier No. 26 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 8:15 A. M and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.; on Mondays 4:45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL G. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.
Dated October 4, 1862.
os-law6mM JOHN GODEN SMITH, Executor

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable steady Protestant young women; one as good cook and will assist with the washing; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, &c; the other as chambermaid and waitress or chamber-maid and laundress; both will be found willing and obliging; have good reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for three days, at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Situation wanted, in city or country, by a highly respectable and well recommended young woman, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; no objections to do general housework. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business, in every style, and is capable of giving perfect satisfaction; no objection to a private boarding-house; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 13th-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—TWO MOST respectable Protestant girls would like situations in the above capacities in a respectable private family; have lived together for the past three years, and have the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 93 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats and poultry. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Prefers to go in a boarding-house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in that capacity, and has lived in this City, for the last sixteen years, with the most respectable families; best of reference given. Will be seen, until engaged, at No. 123 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 372 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted for a thoroughly competent, reliable servant, as cook; has excellent testimonials from her last place; will be found perfectly neat and obliging, and a most excellent washer and ironer, and trustworthy in every respect. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIenced woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American styles of cooking, and all kinds of game and fancy dishes; wages $10; city or country. Call at or address No. 182 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class colored cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objections to the country; best of references given. Apply for one week at No. 341 Broome-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as a first-class cook in a private family; has the highest testimonials as to character and capability; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Apply, for three days, at No. 115 West 26th-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family, by one who understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references given; no one need call that needs washing. Call, for two days, at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a very experienced and highly recommended girl, to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family in Brooklyn; is a neat, careful and economical servant; has lived in first-class families, to whom she refers; wages expected, $7. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO THOroughly understands her business, wishes a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City references given. Apply at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av. Call for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress only, or would go as nurse; she understands her business in either capacity; is of cleanly, active habits, and has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 5 Hall's-place, between 6th and 7th sts., at the rear of Tompkin's Market, third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at West 19th-st., between 5th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and plain sewing, by a person who has lived five years in her last place. Apply at her present employer's, No. 35 East 14th-st., second door from University-place, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, where she can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND THOROUGH WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a very highly recommended girl as thorough up-stairs servant, or will go as nurse and seamstress; has lived in distinguished families, to whom she refers, and will be found a neat, accomplished and obliging servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; satisfactory City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant woman as chambermaid or laundress; the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 72 Bedford-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—WANTED, BY AN American widow lady, a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; would be willing to do the work of a small family; understands fitting and making children's clothing. References exchanged. Address, F. H. D., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by an American lady of experience in every department of housekeeping and the education of children; no objection to the country. Address M. R. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WANTS a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last sixteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is handy and obliging in sickness; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference. Apply at No. 119 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS AND TO TAKE CHARGE OF CHILDREN.—A situation wanted by a Danish woman that speaks German and English; best of references given. Apply at No. 55 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; has six years of the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, OF much experience, who understands the care and management of a baby from its birth, and can bring it up by hand, if required or would go out by the day or week to do family sewing, would like to find a first-class family, where she would have a comfortable home. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse; understands plain sewing or fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; a good home more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Call at, or address No. 214 East 21st-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced nurse; is accustomed to taking care of a an infant from its birth; is a fine sewer; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 413 6th-av., one door above 25th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RELIable, trustworthy person wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; has had many years' experience in the management of children; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; best City reference from her last employers. Call at No. 162 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has had the care of young children for many years; lived 4 years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 254 West 35th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young Englishwoman, a situation as waitress; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 Fourth-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 129 GRAND-st., all private families, hotels, boarding-houses furnished with male and female help of all nations. Professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, tidy girls for housework, nurses, laundresses, &c. Wanted, a number of experienced servants for all the different branches of work.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SEVERAL families, by a respectable widow woman, by the week or month. Call at No. 228 West 10th-st.
Mrs S. GRIFFIN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUation wanted for a steady reliable man as coachman; thoroughly understands the management and care of horses and gardening; a careful driver, and a man willing to make himself useful and attend to his employer's interests; has excellent testimonials. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, (Swiss,) with good references, who speaks English, German and French, and understands his business thoroughly, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors East of Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who has had long experience in this City; can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 365 4th-av., at Wright's saddlery, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; is a good and careful driver, and can be highly recommended by several gentlemen at present in town. Address H. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses and would keep them in good style; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young, single man as porter in a hotel or dry goods store; the advertiser is a good penman and quick accountant. Address B., Box No. 194 *Times* office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; is willing and obliging, also neat and clean in his habits. Apply for two days at No. 713½ East 14th-st., in the cabinet-store; has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST, intelligent and capable man, in any respectable business whereby he can earn a livelihood. The best of City refereoces given. Call on or address E. K., care of F. C. Brownell, No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—WANTED, IN domestic goods commission house, a middle-aged man who is a good accountant and penman. No communication will be answered unless references are given, and which must be of the first class. Address Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

A WAITER MAN—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant waiter man for a private family, English or German preferred; also, a Protestant nurse and seamstress. None but competent servants, with City reference, need apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

A COOK—LADIES'-MAID—WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a first-class cook, ladies'-maid, waitress and chambermaid, suitable for a gentleman's family; all must be well recommended. Apply this day, at The Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., where the employer can be seen.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE TO GO TO Staten Island, a Protestant, accustomed to the care of an infant, and willing to make herself generally useful; the best references required. The lady will be at Bedell's office, 4th-av., on Tuesday, from 11 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS OR nurse, to take care of two young children. None need apply but those that have had experience in this capacity. Call at No. 14 West 25th-st., from 11 to 4 o'clock.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT waitress: must have first-rate testimonials. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock to day at No. 45 West 17th st.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN AS A valet, to go to Cuba with a merchant; salary liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD Cones, at No. 50 Greene-st

A COOK.—WANTED, AT NO. 11 CARROL-PARK, South Brooklyn, a good cook Apply immediately.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE MOST DESIRABLE residences in 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square. The house is 25 by 65, with an extension the whole width of the lot, all in elegant order and beautifully decorated. Possession at an early day; the lot is a lease-hold; house can be sold with or without the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A THREE-story and basement modern-built house in West 33d-st., near 8th-av., will be sold with or without the carpets, mirrors, &c. Price low and terms easy.
D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest. Price $10,000—$4,500 bond and mortgage at 6 per cent, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dix-on, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

THE VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON the southwest corner of Houston and Greene sts., will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

TO LONG ISLAND FARMERS.

For sale, a valuable farm in Monmouth Co., New-Jersey, at private sale; will be sold whole, or in part, to suit purchasers, containing nearly 150 acres. It is situated within six miles of Middletown Point, and eight of Keyport, being one of the best trucking farms in Monmouth Co. For particulars address or apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as Nos. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 150 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN the new white marble building, No. 8 Broad-st., situate about sixty feet from Wall-st.; finished in the best style, being very light, and well ventilated, with all the modern conveniences. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL—A LARGE TWO-story attic and basement brick house, in Tarrytown, N. Y.; fine river view; 1½ acres of land; an abundance of all kinds of fruit; carriage-house, &c.; well calculated for a female seminary, or country residence. Terms reasonable. For particulars, apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN WHOLE OR IN separate parts, the marble-front store, No. 447 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st., 25 by 200 feet; rent moderate; possession can be given immediately. Inquire of W. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x10 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE FROM 1ST OF APRIL OR May next, an entire building, suitable for store and manufactory, 60x100, or larger, situated between Fulton and Walker sts. Address, for two days, Box No. 2,982 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentlemen and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM AND bedroom to let, to one or two single gentlemen, without board, at No. 13 Catharine-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

COAL, &c.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of prepared red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. K. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; 234 Canal, and No. 69 East 14th-st., Union-square.

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

FOR TUTO.
.....J. Gann
Rehearsing will please enter on 14th-st.
BOXES.—Seats can be secured for to-night's POLIUTO and Wednesday's VESPERS SICILLIENNE at the office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 71 Broadway, and at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Jan. 5, 1863,
OPENING NIGHT—SECOND SEASON.
FIRST FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF
MISS OSARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
when will be produced Donizetti's celebrated tragic Opera,
POLIUTO. (The Martyrs,)
Miss KELLOGG will appear for the first time in the celebrated rôle of Paulina.
BRIGNOLI in his original rôle of Poliuto.
AMODIO.....Severo | BARILI.....Calistano
Ximenes....Nearcho | Leostelli...Felice | Perni.....Clea
Miss Kellog will sing during the first act the brilliant cabaletta composed by Sig. Mu sio for Mme. Cortesi.
Conductor and Musical Director.....SIGNOR MUZIO
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7,
will be presented Verdi's Grand Opera of
LES VESPERS SICILIENNE.
The other operas which will be produced this season will be, "Martha," "Bellisario," "Roberto il Diavolo," "Dinorah," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "La Sonnambula," and "Un Ballo in Maschera."
GIOVANNA D'ARCO.
This opera will be the great attraction of this Paris and the next London season, and the New-York public will have the priority of representation, as in the case of "Il Trovatore" and "Un Ballo in Maschera."
THE FREE LIST, with the exception of the Press and those to whom complimentary tickets have been issued last season, will be entirely suspended, and no application for free admissions will be answered.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FERRERO'S
Fourth Annual Private Ballet Demonade,
On THURSDAY, January 8.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
KELLOGG.
ITALIAN OPERA.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, OPENING NIGHT,
On which occasion will be produced, for the first time,
IL POLIUTO, (THE MARTYRS,)
The Opera selected for the opening night and rentrée of
MISS KELLOGG,
At the New York Academy of Music, together with
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.
The Opera will be produced with the same superb *mise en scène* as at the New York Academy.
Ticket offices will be open on Tuesday morning at the Academy, and at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.
Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6,
MASON AND DOCKSMITH.
Comic Opera, in three acts, by Auber.
Mesdames Johannsen and Rotter, and Messrs. Quint, Latti, Graff and Weinlich, in the principal rôtes.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7,
A NIGHT IN GRENADA.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1863,
Grand benefit, complimentary to
MME. BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
FIDELIO.
Admission, parquette and first tier, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; second tier, 25 cents.

MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT,
AT IRVING HALL,
On TUESDAY, Jan 6, 1863,
On which occasion the first part of the Concert will consist of selections from Balfe's Gipsy Queen's new Opera, entitled
THE CORSICAN BRIDE,
By the following distinguished artists:
Madame ROTTER, Prima Donna.
Mr. LOTTI, Tenor; Mr. WEINLICH, Basso; Mr. HARTMAN, Baritone. Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.
The astonishing BRETTO Children will also appear.
Master EMILE, Violinist, aged 13 years.
Master BERNARD, Violinist, aged 11 years.
Master RICARDO, Cornet, aged 7 years.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be procured at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

IRVING HALL.
MASTER WILLIE PAPE, PIANIST,
Previous to his departure for Europe, will give a
GRAND CONCERT,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7,
Assisted by the following Artists:
Miss CORNELIA DINGLEY,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Signor ABELLA, and others.
Tickets, 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
Under the management of J. G. COLLINS,
Remove to
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY,
Opposite Bond-street.
MONDAY, Jan. 5,
And every evening until further notice.
Tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE
AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
Broadway, below Houston-st. L. B. LENT.....Manager
This elegant and attractive school of Natural History is now open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most splendid collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
Upon the continent, including four elephants, lions, tigers, bears, hyenas, &c., &c. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
The animals will be fed at 3 o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN ARENA.
Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.
THE WINTER SEASON COMMENCES ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, with a REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.
25 cts. to the Dress Circle; 15 cts. Gallery; children 15 cts.
BARNEY W. CARROLL, the great two-horse rider, and a new Clown to the Ring are engaged. OMAR KINGSLEY in a fresh LOT OF HORSEMANSHIP.
The DELEVANTA BROTHERS, the Acrobats and the Aerial Gymnasts.
Afternoon performances given on Saturday at 2½ o'clock.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
"THE BALL IS UP,"
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 6.
The public is hereby informed that the number of tickets for this most humorous and successful entertainment has been limited, and no more will be sold than the Hall will comfortably hold.

LECTURES.

MR. MASON JONES
WILL DELIVER ORATIONS IN

Albany, TO-NIGHT	Jan. 5.
Troy	Jan. 6.
Hudson	Jan. 7.
Auburn	Jan. 8.
Syracuse	Jan. 9.

And will deliver his first Oration in Tremont Temple, BOSTON, on MONDAY, Jan. 12.
Applications for engagements for Mr. Mason

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Gunboat Tuscarora Overhauling the Nassau Steamers.

Rumors of Another French Offer of Mediation.

Another Speech by Mr. Bright in Defence of the North.

France, Italy, and the Roman Question.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, which took the place of the *Persia*, and left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 21st of December, arrived here yesterday.

The *Africa* arrived at Queenstown at 5:45 on the evening of the 19th.

The reported burning of the ship *Harriet Spaulding*, from New-York for Hnvre, by the steamer *Alabama*, turns out to be unfounded, the ship having arrived in safety at Havre.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field returns home in the *Asia*. On the day before the *Asia* sailed, a meeting of the Liverpool Shareholders in the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held for the purpose of hearing an explanation from Mr. Field, of the greatly improved position and prospects of the enterprise. The meeting was very numerously attended, and was presided over by Mr. William Brown, of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. Mr. Field explained what had recently been done in London and elsewhere to promote the realization of the grand scheme of an Atlantic Telegraph, and drew the most encouraging deductions therefrom. Speeches, hopeful in tone, were also made by Mr. Wm. Brown, Mr. Bushell and other gentlemen, and resolutions were adopted expressing faith in the ultimate success of the undertaking, and pledging the meeting, (individually and collectively), to do all in its power to bring about that success.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Tuscarora and the Nassau Steamers.

The following letter had been posted in the Liverpool Underwriters' Rooms:

Sir: As an impression prevails in some quarters that the steamer *Thistle* was captured by the *Tuscarora* after leaving Madeira, we deem it right to acquaint you that the Captain of Her Majesty's ship *Leopard* was informed by the commanding officer of the *Tuscarora* that the *Thistle's* papers having been found all in order she was allowed to proceed immediately. We make this statement on the authority of a letter from the Admiralty, received this morning.

Yours, very truly,
(Signed) ANDREW E. BYRNE & CO.

The steamer *Crusader*, which arrived at Liverpool on the 17th, brought dates from Bermuda to the 4th inst. The steamer *Justitia*, from London, arrived on the 3d. The British steamer *Connubia*, from Cork and Fayal, had also arrived, and reported that shortly after leaving Fayal she was stopped by the United States steamer *Tuscarora*, Capt. Craven. After examining the papers the vessel underwent a thorough search, even the cargo (coals) being thrown on one side to ascertain that nothing was stowed under them. Being satisfied that she contained no contraband of war she was allowed to proceed. The officer in charge of the searching party stated they were on the "lookout" for a small steamer called the *Pearl* from the Clyde, which left Queenstown on the 29th November for Nassau.

The Prospects of Peace.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the prospects of peace in America, under a spirit of compromise which it attributes to the Democratic Party, says that Mr. Lincoln seems ready to adopt the Democratic platform, and to coax back the South by his emancipation scheme.

"How far," says the *Times*, "these blandishments will have any success with the Confederates we can not tell. We do not believe they will prevail; we do not believe it will ever be possible to restore the Union; but whether the two incensed communities compact their differences, or separate peaceably, the result will be gratifying to England, which has interfered in the quarrel in no way, except to urge on the North the impolicy and wickedness of a war of subjugation. In spite, then, of the menaces they direct against us, we can assure the Northern people that we wish them all success in any plan of conciliation. It is certainly strange, that while querulously complaining of the want of sympathy for their cause which exists in England, their conversation, their speeches, and their political writing are full of a rancor against us which would make a more susceptible nation than our own ready to take the first opportunity of revenge. But we are so little affected by this never-failing stream of detraction and menace, that we can afford to congratulate them on the better spirit which they seem to be now displaying toward their alienated brethren; and from the liberality which a part of the American public has shown in its subscriptions for the relief of Lancashire distress, we are willing to believe that a clearer perception of the honorable part which England has played during the war now prevails."

Rumor of Another French Offer of Mediation.

It is reported that another note by M. Drouyn d'L'Huys, on the necessity of a peaceable intervention, will be soon dispatched to the English and Russian Governments. The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says there is very little doubt that the distressed condition of the manufacturing districts in France inclines the Emperor to listen more attentively to Mr. Slidell, the Southern Commissioner, than he otherwise would.

Mr. Bright on American Affairs.

Messrs. Scholefield and Bright, members of Parliament for Birmingham, had been addressing their constituents, and the American question was of course their leading theme. Mr. Scholefield considered the secession of the Southern States an act of folly, but argued that the Southerners had a moral, if not a legal right, to judge for themselves in the matter. Amid much uproar and confusion he contended that the North was not sincere in its efforts against Slavery, and would sacrifice Slavery in order to maintain the Union, which was a slave Power. He said the duty of England was for the Government to recognize the Southern States. Intervention meant war—mediation meant failure. He was for neither; but for recognition, as a question of policy and prudence, on the ground that the South had shown ability to maintain its independence, and that the North could not subdue it. The North could not be more hostile in feeling toward England than it was now. Mr. Scholefield was brought to a premature conclusion, owing to the uproar with which his American sentiments were received.

Mr. Bright, who was received with partial applause, spoke of the Lancashire distress, attributing the good order of the operatives to the instrumentality of an untaxed Press. In India there had been more insurrections and secessions than in the dreadful Republic of America. From Clive to Dalhousie there had been a sort of piratical joint-stock, which made Indian trade a vast monopoly; but he hoped this was all over, and he quoted statistics and reports to show that the growth of cotton had been injured, strangled and destroyed by our whole Indian policy. Had it not been for his (Mr. Bright's) Committee, and another to inquire into the growth of cotton in India, he was told there would be no Indian cotton now to be worked up in Lancashire. He had foretold the scarcity of cotton, and much pertinent evidence was taken. He afterward moved for a commission to go to India to inquire into the subject; but it was not granted, because it was opposed by Government officials and some Manchester men. He detailed what had been done by himself and colleagues to overthrow the East India Company, which was ultimately upsaid, and his schemes for dividing India into several presidencies responsible to the Home Government. He did not doubt that if his suggestion should have been carried out there would have been plenty of cotton in Lancashire, so that he at least was guiltless of this great calamity. [Loud cheers.] The honorable gentleman then proceeded as follows: I should like to state in this hall that which I once stated to a very eminent American gentleman who asked me to give him some idea of the course of public opinion in this country from the first moment we heard of the secession of the cotton-producing States. I endeavored to trace it in this way. I told him that, so far as I could see, *nobody thought the South had any just cause for breaking up the integrity of a great nation.* Now, I appeal to you whether that was not the case, and whether persons of different political views in this country were not ready to admit that the South was ruled by a Government mild and in no degree oppressive. It was a Government, it is true, which some among us loved, and some disliked. It was not a costly monarchy; it was not an aristocracy creating and living on patronage; it did not support a very burdensome foreign policy; it had no great army, no great navy, no suffering millions to be discontented and overthrown—charges, all of which have been brought against Governments in this country and throughout Europe a hundred times over. [Loud cheers.] Therefore, it was said very generally here when the intelligence of the secession of the South reached us, why should these men revolt? At the moment at which that revolt took place the Government at Washington appeared to be paralyzed; it had no army, it had no navy, and it was by many thought that the North would, under the circumstances, acquiesce in the rending of the Republic asunder; it was told, indeed, by certain public writers in this country that the contest was entirely hopeless, and a similar view of it was lately taken by no less a personage than the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I am, however, happy to say that, although the Chancellors of the Exchequer can often decide to a penny what shall be the rate of taxation in England, they cannot determine what is to be the fate of a whole continent. [Cheers.] It was at the outside, as I before observed, that contest was hopeless, and it was asked only under these circumstances, should it be continued by the North at the cost of so much blood and treasure, and to the disturbance of the commerce of the whole world. Well, in answer to that question, I would say if we are to constitute ourselves the judges of the conduct of foreign nations, we ought to apply to it the principles by which we ourselves think it right to be governed. My honorable friend referred to the case of the *Trent*, and I read in the papers that you had a meeting in this hall last year, in which the conduct of our Government in making a great manifestation of force against America in that case was duly applauded, and that at least one minister of religion upon that occasion took that view. Now I am not in the least complaining that it should be so, but if you thought the act of an American Captain who, not under instructions from his Government, took two men from an English merchant vessel, justified you in going to war with the United States, then *I say you ought not to scon too narrowly the course which the North pursued under circumstances much more difficult than those in which you were then placed.* [Cheers.] Take, again, the case of the Rock of Gibraltar; some of you have, I dare say, been there. I at all events have, and the things which most interested me were the monkeys on the top of it—[laughter]—except, perhaps, those whom I found there, and they were n good many, living on the English taxes. [A laugh.] Well, the Rock of Gibraltar was acquired by this country when she was not actually at war with Spain, and kept in defience of every principle of honor and morality. [A voice, "No, no."] I have no doubt the gentleman who cries "No, no," is better acquainted with the history of the transaction than I am; but I would suggest that we have, perhaps, read two different histories of it. [Laughter.] Well, suppose Spain was to equip an expedition for the purpose of retaking that fortress, which is not of the slightest advantage to any Englishman living, except those who hold appointments in it, would it, our Government, not, I should think, everything in its power to resist such an attempt? Yon know that it would, notwithstanding that the possession of the fortress only tends, as I heard distinguished officers of the Government say, to embitter relations between the two countries, and notwithstanding that if such a man as my friend Mr. Cobden, for instance, were commissioned to cede it to Spain, we might hope for the establishment with that country of a commercial treaty admitting English produce to her ports, at a duty of not more than 10 per cent. But, be that as it may, I cannot help thinking that *if our Government would resist, as you know they would, an expedition fitted out by Spain against Gibraltar, the course taken by the Northern States can scarcely be viewed by you with surprise.* After the Southern leaders met at Montgomery, on the 6th of March, and authorized the raising of 100,000 men, and subsequently attacked Fort Sumter, which was not, mind, a fort of Carolina, but a fort of the Union—was not, I would ask, Mr. Lincoln, under those circumstances, justified, in accordance with those principles on which Englishmen and the English Government all over the world act, in calling out 75,000, which was the first call made for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of that Union which was the main object he had taken an oath to effect at his election? [Cheers.] But I will not enter into a long argument on this question, and for this reason, that I believe it is not in the hands of my honorable friend, nor of Lord Palmerston, nor President Lincoln, but in the hands of *that Supreme Ruler who is bringing about one of those great events in history which men will not often regard when passing before them, but which they look on with astonishment after they have taken place.* [Hear, hear.] Neither will I discuss the question whether this war is prosecuted in defence of the Constitution or for the abolition of Slavery; if, however, we came to the point of sympathy with the South, or recognition of her, or mediation, or intervention, we should consider what is her aim. The United States Government is on terms of amity with our own. It is represented in London by a Minister—a man whose name, as you know, is highly honored in America, his father and grandfather having held the office of President of the Republic. Our Minister has only just returned to Washington, and that being so, are you, let me ask, because you may cavil at certain things at home being done in the United States, to throw the influence of your opinion into the scale in favor of a movement the object of which is to dismember that great Republic beyond the Atlantic? Is there a man here who doubts for a moment that the aim of the South in this contest is to maintain and perpetuate the bondage of four millions of human beings? [Cheers.] Yes, her object is to *secure that a handful of white men on that continent shall lord it over millions of men made black by the very hand that made us white.* [Cheers.] Her object is to retain the power to breed negroes, to lash negroes, to chain them, to buy and sell negroes, to deny them the enjoyment of the commonest family ties, to break their hearts by rending them at their pleasure, to close their mental eye against a glimpse of that knowledge which separates us from the brute creation, for in accordance with their laws it is a penal act to learn a negro to read. [Hear, hear.] I wish to know, then, whether this is to be made the foundation as is promised of a new slave empire, whether it is intended that on this unnatural and infernal basis a new alliance for England is to be built up. [Cheers.] It has been said that Greece was recognized by this country, but not until she had fought Turkey for six years, nor did France recognize the United States of America until five or six years after the War of Independence; and I want to know who they are who speak in favor of England becoming so eagerly the ally of this great conspiracy against human nature. [Hear.] I should have no objection to recognize a country simply because it was one that held slaves. It would be absurd to refuse to hold political relations with a State simply because within it such an institution as Slavery happens to exist; but in the case of the South we have a new State, which purposes *to set itself upon the sole basis of Slavery, and of which Slavery is said to be the chief corner stone.* I have heard, indeed, that there are Ministers of State who are in favor of the South; that there are members of the aristocracy who are terrified at the shadow of the great Republic at the other side of the Atlantic; that there are rich man whose views of this question are based altogether upon their selfish interest; and that there are conductors of the public press who would barter the rights of millions of their fellow creatures that they might bask in the smiles of the great. But I know that there are Ministers of State who do not wish that this insurrection should break up the American Union; that there are members of our aristocracy who are not afraid of the shadow of a republic; that there are many rich men who are not depraved by their riches; and that there are public writers of eminence and honor who will not barter human rights for the patronage of the great; but most of all, and before all, I am sure that in Lancashire, where the working men have seen themselves going down from prosperity to ruin, from independence to subsistance upon charity, *the unenfranchised but not hopeless millions of this country, will never sympathize with a revolt which is intended to destroy the liberty of a Continent, and to build on its ruins a mighty fabric of human bondage.* I hear it said the Republic is too powerful, and that it is better for us, or rather for the governing classes and governing policy of England, that it should be broken up. But suppose we were in New-York or Washington, discussing the case of England, instead of that of America, and some one were to say that our empire is growing too big—surely an American might say that he has not covered the ocean with his fleets, or left the bones of his citizens to bleach upon abundant European battle-fields. He could say a thousand times more truly than we can say of his country, that England is large and powerful, and it is thought perilous for the nations that she should be so great. But all this language, whether from an Englishman on the one side, or from an American on the other, is to be condemned as neither patriotic, rational nor moral. The man who wished the Republic to be sneered at on that ground is only doing what tends to keep alive jealousies which, as far as he is concerned, will never die. But it is said the Northerners do not like us all. It is not at all necessary they should like us. [A laugh.] Does anybody believe that the South likes us? We all know that when the South was in power, as it has been for many years, in the United States, hostility to this country was cherished and stimulated to the utmost degree by some of the very leaders in the present insurrection. With regard to the *Alabama*, in America they say, I know not how truly, that she is a ship of war which was built by a member of the British Parliament, furnished with guns and ammunition of English manufacture, manned and sailed almost entirely by Englishmen; that the facts were represented to the Collector of Customs in Liverpool, who pooh-hooh'd them; that he was requested to send on the facts to the Customs in London, whose solicitor was not a very wise man, and was probably in favor of breaking up the Republic; that afterward Mr. Collier, counsel for the Admiralty, investigated the matter, and distinctly stated his opinion that what was done at Liverpool was a direct infringement of the Foreign Enlistment act, and that the Customs' authorities at that port would be responsible for the consequence. When this opinion was taken to the Foreign-office they were rather astonished; but their law officer's opinion coincided with Mr. Collier's, and then, after those delays which always take place when there is anything to be done by a Government office, a telegraphic message was sent to Liverpool to stop the vessel, but the message arrived too late. She has never been in a Confederate port. She hoists the English flag when she wants to come alongside any ship, sets the ship on fire by night, and when any other vessel comes down to help it she seizes it also, and afterwards robs and burns it. *Well, if we were citizens of New-York, it would require a little more calmness than is shown in this country on foreign questions to look upon that as a matter with which we have no concern.* But there are Ministers in our Cabinet as resolved against any treason to freedom on this question as I am, and there are numbers of the English aristocracy of the very highest rank who held the same opinion as I do; but we have had every effort made that money and malice could devise, to stimulate in Lancashire, among the suffering population, an opinion in favor of the Slave States. *They have not been able to get it*, and I honor that population for their fidelity to their principles and to freedom, and I say the conduct they have pursued ought to atone in the minds of the people of the United States for miles of leading articles written by the London Press—by men who would barter every human right to serve the party with which they are associated. How, I ask, comes it, that on the Continent of Europe, there is not a liberal newspaper nor a liberal politician, that dare say, or ever thought of saying, one word in favor of that portentous and momentous shape which now asks to be received into the family of nations? The late Count Cavour had no difficulty in deciding on this point. Ask Garibaldi (cheers)—ask Kossuth, whether Sinvery has nothing to do with this strife. Ask Victor Hugo, the poet of freedom and exponent of the yearnings of all mankind for the better time—ask any man in Europe who opens his lips or indites a sentence for freedom, on which side your sympathies should lie. (Hear.) Why, in all parts of the world except this island, famed for its freedom, *you do not find one man speaking in favor of the South*; and why is not that done here? I'll tell you the reason. Our London Press is mainly in the hands of certain ruling West-end classes. It acts in favor of those classes. One of the most eminent statesmen in this country, although not an official statesman, said to me: "I had not an idea how much influence the example of the Republic was having upon opinion here until I discovered the universal congratulations on the prospect of that Republic breaking up:" but I maintain, after all, that the people do not err. Free States are the home of the working man. In fifteen years 2,500,000 of our countrymen and country women have left us for the United States, every one of whom, speaking generally, is in a much better position in point of comfort than if they had remained here, as if, as one of America's own poets had said:

"For her free latchstring never was drawn in
Against the poorest child of Adam's kin."

In America there are no six millions of grown men excluded by the Constitution from political rights; there is a free church, a free school, a free land, a free vote, a free career for the child of the humblest. No! countrymen who work for your living, remember that *there will be one wild shriek of freedom to startle all mankind if that Republic is overthrown.* Slavery has been the huge foul blot upon its fame; it is a hideous outrage against human right and divine law; the pride and passion of man will not permit its peaceable extinction; the slaveowners of our colonies, if they had been strong enough, would have revolted too. I believe there was no mode short of a miracle more stupendous than any recorded in Holy Writ which would in our time, or in a century, have brought the abolition of Slavery in America *but the suicide which the South has committed and the war they are now waging.* It is a measureless calamity. I said the Russian war was a measureless calamity. Did not many of your leaders tell you that that was a just war to maintain the integrity of Turkey, some thousands of miles away? Why, surely, the integrity of your own country, at your own doors, must be worth as much as the integrity of Turkey. Is not this war the penalty which an inexorable justice exacts from America, North and South, for the enormous guilt of cherishing this frightful iniquity for the last 60 years? I do not blame any man who takes the restoration of the Union to be hopeless; you have the authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on that point; he is as a speaker unsurpassed by any man in England; but, unfortunately, he made use of expressions in the North of England nearly three months ago, and seems ever since then to have been engaged in trying to make people understand what he meant. [A laugh.] He is, however, quite welcome to think the struggle hopeless for the North. *I don't hold that opinion.* The leaders of this revolt oppose by their Constitution this simple thing—that over a territory some forty times as large as England the blight and bondage of Slavery shall be forever perpetuated. I cannot myself believe in such a fate befalling that fair land, stricken though it now be by the ravages of war; I cannot believe that civilization in its journey with the sun will sink into endless night to gratify the ambition of the leaders of this revolt, who seek "to wade through slaughter to a throne, and shut the gates of mercy on mankind." [Cheers.] I have another and far brighter vision before my gaze. It may be but a vision, but I will still cherish it. *I see one vast confederation stretching from the frozen North in one unbroken line to the glowing South, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic to the calmer waters of the Pacific main, and I see one people and one law and one language and one faith, and over all that wide continent the home of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every race.* [Loud cheers.]

A resolution thanking Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Bright for their addresses, and expressing continued confidence in their political conduct, was then adopted, and the proceedings terminated.

Lord Palmerston had been speaking at Romsey, but he made no political allusions.

With the exception of the *Star*, all the London papers find fault with Mr. Bright's speech.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Morning Post* says that a Court of Inquiry into the recent turf scandals, after a minute inquiry, in which every charge and insinuation was thoroughly searched into, had given it as their opinion that Col. Barnaby and Capt. Annesley had thoroughly vindicated their honor.

Advices from Lisbon state that the four iron-plated British frigates *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, *Resistance* and *Defence* had, during the recent heavy weather, all proved themselves to be in possession of weatherly qualities beyond expectation.

The new mausoleum erected by Queen Victoria at Frogmore having been solemnly consecrated, the remains of the late Prince Albert were, on the 18th, removed from St. George's Chapel to the tomb prepared for them in the mausoleum. The Queen had taken an active part in the proceedings, and the *Court Circular* adds that Her Majesty, though much overwhelmed with grief, had borne the touching event without any additional injury to her health.

The notorious Yelverton Marriage case has been brought to a conclusion in Edinburgh—the decision being in favor of Mrs. Yelverton. Lords Churchill and Deas were of opinion that the marriage was established according to the law of Scotland. The Lord President delivered an opinion opposed to the other Judges.

Heavy gales were prevailing around the English coast, but at the departure of the *Asia* from Liverpool no marine disasters of moment had been reported.

FRANCE.

A loan was spoken of to relieve the distress in the weaving districts.

The *Monitenr* announces that the Emperor will receive the Diplomatic Corps, the great bodies of the State, &c., on New-Year's Day.

The Bourse on the 19th was heavy; Rentes closed at 69.65.

ITALY.

A Turin telegram of the 18th says:

"The Italian Government respectfully declines further negotiations with France respecting the Roman question, at present. The Government entertains uneasiness about the emancipation societies. They remain dissolved till a right of association is established by law. The Muratist Party has been utterly unsuccessful at Naples. Information from the southern provinces is reassuring. The Government is preparing energetic measures against brigandage."

The *Opinione* of Turin, asserts that M. de Sartorbs, in an interview with the President of the Council, touched upon the Roman question. The Minister is said to have replied that the present policy of France renders it little probable that the fresh negotiations would bring about a satisfactory solution. It is also asserted that the Chevalier Nigra, Italian Ambassador at Paris, has made a singular statement to M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

AUSTRIA.

The session of the Council of the Empire was closed. In his speech from the throne, the Emperor expressed satisfaction that the confidence he had placed in the nation, by granting the Constitutions of Oct. 20 and Feb. 26, had been justified. His Majesty hoped that the blessings of peace would continue to exercise a beneficial influence, he said, "Our resolute progress in the path of peace has powerfully increased confidance in Austria's strength, and has gained her the sympathy of other nations. The Reichrath has proceeded firmly upon the solution of its task, and has already passed important measures. Basing the regulation of the budget upon the principle that the resources of this country itself must supply its necessities, I am convinced that such a result will be brought about by an equal division of burdens. Commerce has already shown increased animation, in consequence of the abolition of transit dues. The bill regulating the control of the Reichrath's over the national debt secures the cooperation of the Legislature in supervising the expenditure. The retrenchment of the expenditure has exercised a favorable influence upon the state of public affairs." His Majesty requested the members, upon their return home, to promulgate among their constituencies principles with a view to their better accomplishment. The Emperor, in conclusion, took leave of the Deputies, thanking them for their labors, and hoping to meet them in the coming year.

PORTUGAL.

A frightful accident had occurred on the Eastern Railway. A bridge gave way, while a train with about two hundred workmen was crossing it. About one hundred of the men were killed, and many others wounded.

SPAIN.

Gen. Concha had sent in his resignation as Spanish Ambassador to France.

Mexican affairs and the course of Gen. Prim continued to be debated in the Senate.

Gen. Concha said he would prove, by diplomatic documents, that Spain had never deviated from the policy set forth in the treaty of London.

GREECE.

The voting of the Liverpool Greeks for the election of their future King was completed, and the result was the unanimous vote of every Greek in the town for Prince Alfred, of England. The voting of the Greeks in London was understood to have had a similar result.

The Paris *Patrie* retracts its assertion that the surrender of the Ionian Islands was not to include Corfu, and says the only object under discussion is whether some of the fortifications are not to be destroyed.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Michael had been appointed Lieutenant of the Emperor in the Caucasus.

The absence of snow in some parts of Russia was causing considerable inconvenience, and some apprehension was felt for the recently sown wheat crops.

The state of siege had been suspended in Warsaw.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 19th were firmer, and Consols closed at 93¼@¾.

Money continued abundant and easy, at 2¾@3 ₱ cent. in the open market.

The weekly Bank statement shows an increase in the Bullion of £193,595 during the week.

Baring Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars, 5s. 2¼d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

Messrs. Ede & Co., merchants in the Levant trade, who suspended in 1861 for £162,000 sterling, had settled everything in full, with 5 ₱ cent. interest.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 20—A. M.

Cotton.—The Broker's Circular says: "The improvement in the general demand noticed last week, was further stimulated on Monday by the tenor of the *Persia's* advices with the President's Message, and on Tuesday by the advance in prices of goods and yarns in Manchester; many mills being reopened have given woolens increased confidence. Prices of American have advanced 1d. ₱ lb. Egyptian and Brazil is 1d. to 1¾d. ₱ lb dearer. Surat has been in extraordinary demand at 1¾d. ₱ lb advance, although since Tuesday, ¼d. ₱ lb decline is quoted. The week's sales foot up 75,340 bales, of which 37,020 were taken on speculation, and 6,570 for export. The business yesterday, Friday, was computed at 4,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation—the market closing quiet, but tolerably steady."

The following are the official quotations:

Fair Orleans	27d.	Middling Orleans	24½d.
Fair Mobile	26d.	Middling Mobile	23½d.
Fair Uplands	25d.	Middling Uplands	23½d.
Mid. Surats	14½d.	@16d.	

The stock on hand is estimated at 231,460 bales, including 22,160 American. At sea from India 169,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The market yesterday was quiet but generally firm. The tone, however, was slightly affected by the subsidence of the recent excitement in the Liverpool Market.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and Gordon, Bance & Co., report: Flour steady but not very active; Extra State 24s.@24s. 6d. Wheat in good demand and 1d.@2d. ₱ cental dearer for Red; White is steady; Red Western 8s. 10d.@9s. 6d.; Southern, 9s. 8d.@9s. 10d.; White Western 10s.@11s.; Southern 11s.@12s., ₱ 100 lbs. Corn steady; Mixed 28s.@28s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs.; White slow at 31s.@32s. 6d.

Provisions—Beef and Pork dull at former prices. Bacon in limited demand and again easier. Butter very dull, except for finest. Lard dull at 38s.@39s. Tallow irregular. Butchers' Association 44s.@45s.

PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokars' Circular reports Ashes steady; 33s. @33s. 6d. for Pots and 32s. for Pearls. Rosin steady Common American 26s. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 115s. Sugar unchanged. Rice also unaltered. Coffee dull in the absence of supplies. Linseed opened dull and lower, but closing with a recovery and an advancing tendency. Linseed Cakes £9 @£9 12s. Jute active and 20s.@30s. dearer. Fish Oils unchanged. Petroleum irregular—Refined has declined at 2s. 5d. Crude neglected. Pennsylvania £20@£21.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. report: Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Iron firm; Bars and Rails, £5 15s. @£6; Scotch Pig, 54s. 3d.@54s. 6d. Sugar quiet, at previous prices. Tea unchanged; Common Congou, 1s. ¼d.@1s. 1d. Coffee quiet but steady. Rice inactive. Spirits of Turpentine nominal, at 110s. Resin dull, at 27s. for Common. Tallow opened firmer, but closed dull—Y. C., 45s. 6d.

Petroleum offered freely and a trifle lower. Crude Pennsylvanian, £21 10s.@£22; Refined, 2s. 9d. Linseed Oil advanced 20s. ₱ ton; selling at 39s. 3d. Sperm Oil a shade lower. Cod lower, £47 10s. Linseed Cakes in fair demand—best New-York, in bags, £10 10s., and for barrels £11. Jute advanced 10s.@20s. ₱ ton.

American Securities.—Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. quote United States fives at 64@66; United States 6s of '68, 70@72; Maryland 5s, 70@72; Massachusetts 5s, 89@91; Pennsylvania 5s. 66@68; Pennsylvania Bonds, 66@70; Virginia 6s, 44@45; Sterling 5s, 40@44; Illinois Central 7s, 76@77; Illinois Central 6s, 75@78; New-York Central bonds, 70@75; Erie first mortgage, 83@85; 3d mortgage, 72@74; Pennsylvania Central 6s, 75@80.

LATEST NEWS BY THE ASIA.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening, Dec. 20.

Sales of Cotton to-day, 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Market flat, and quotations barely maintained.

Breadstuffs firm, but quiet.

Provisions dull, but steady, at previous rates.

London, Saturday Evening, Dec. 20.

Consols for money 92⅛@92½. Erie Shares, 42⅜; Illinois Central, 42@41 discount.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening, Dec. 20.

The *Africa's* news, particularly the diplomatic correspondence, was the theme to-day of universal discussion, but produced no apparent effect.

The *Times* has a disparaging article on Hallock's official report, and disputes its veracity.

The *Daily News* dilates with great satisfaction on the proceedings of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in regard to the Lancashire sufferers. It says the movement is proof not only of deep, genuine sympathy for their suffering kinsmen, but a good feeling toward the Queen and the country at large, and believes the sympathy to be a new bond of union.

The *Hammonia*, from Southampton to-day, takes 40,000 stand of arms for New-York.

It is rumored in Paris that as soon as the French obtain any decided success in Mexico, the Emperor will order home the troops.

The gale still prevails around the English coast, with loss of life, but nothing serious has happened to American shipping. The *John Clark*, for Baltimore; *Richard Alsop*, for Baltimore, and *Grace Darling*, for San Francisco, all from Liverpool, put back on the 20th.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Paris, Sunday, Dec. 21.

The *Monitenr* says some journals exaggerate the tendency of the course of France, when offering mediation in America, and entirely misunderstand its character. The *Monitenr* adds that the New-York *Courrier des Etats Unis* of the 29th of November demonstrates that the overtures of France are disinterested and opportune, and careful of the rights and susceptibilities of the belligerents.

Madrid, Saturday, Dec. 20.

In the Senate, Don Calderon Collantes proved from official documents that the Allies ought not to interfere in the ulterior affairs of Mexico, because when making overtures to the United States to participate in the Expedition, no such intention was expressed. He approved of the reembarkation of Gen. Prim as the best solution of the difficulty wherein he was placed.

Liverpool, Sunday, Dec. 21.

No Havre circular has been received.

The Paris Bourse was firm at 70f.

The following private telegrams were received at Queenstown by Mr. Cyrus W. Field:

Alexandria, Saturday, Dec. 20—9 P. M.

The Pacha has almost recovered from his late illness. Sir Henry Bulwer is on the point of making an excursion to the Isthmus of Suez. Canal works still continue to be energetically carried on. The election for the King of Greece is going on among the Greek settlers in Alexandria. About half the votes have been recorded, and all, without a single exception, are for Prince Alfred.

Malta, Saturday, Dec. 20—9:15 P. M.

Blowing a heavy westerly gale. Several steamers put back. *Valletta*, with Marseilles mail, left last night, and put in again this morning through stress of weather; still detained with Marseilles mail.

[Received accompanying from Gibbs, Alexandria, at 9:10 P. M.:]

Omsk, Siberia, Sunday, Dec. 21—8 A. M.

A portion of the materials for the construction of the telegraph to Lake Baikal has arrived this (Sunday) morning.

[This dispatch was received at Queenstown, a distance of over 5,000 miles, at 9:30 A. M., Dec. 21.]

London, Sunday, Dec. 21—3 P. M.

Latest particulars from Amsterdam say, great ravages have been caused by inundations in Holland. A dyke has given away in the vicinity of Amsterdam, and has caused a great deal of mischief. Hundreds of individuals have been suddenly bereft of all their possessions. The storm has much abated now, so as to give hopes of its speedy disappearance.

CHAIRMAN

Of the Electric and International Telegraph Co.

Political Position of Fernando Wood.

From the Leader, (Tammany Organ.)

Having done so much for the country at large and for the State, we now ask that the political claims of the City of New-York and this section of State so long held in abeyance shall at last be recognized in the matter of United States Senator. *Our friends in the State have impressed upon us the fact that Mr. Wood is "a representative man" of this City*—while at the same time they have not spoken in the same terms of laudation of the leading men in Tammany Hall. *Mr. Wood will be presented as the candidate of the United Democracy for the office of United States Senator.* Every member of Assembly from this City will cordially sustain him, as will the two organizations of Tammany and Mozart Hall.

We are gratified to learn that the leading men of the State are certain for Mr. Wood the same cordial sentiments that they so freely expressed when he was the leader of the opposition in our City. He will undoubtedly receive the support of the Democracy from every part of the State for this high position. In regard to his qualifications, there is no dispute. He is incefatigable as a political leader, experienced as a public man—a ready and comprehensive speaker, and a sharp debater. We are glad to receive the congratulations of our friends throughout the State on the happy union of the Democracy of our City, *not the least substantial result from which is the cordial and hearty union which has been effected on Mr. Wood for United States Senator.*

Mr. Mason Jones on Garibaldi.—The larges audience that Mr. Jones has yet addressed in Brooklyn, crowded every part of the Academy of Music, from the ceiling to the floor, on Saturday night, to hear his oration on "Garibaldi," the great Italian hero and patriot. Complete master of his subject; fully conversant with all the facts of his case; intimately acquainted with men and things in Italy, and inspired by a passionate admiration of her deliverer, Mr. Jones speaks to his hearers with authority, and from personal experience on the great European question of the day. He gives his audiences the result, not of reading, but of observation; not of hearsay, but of his own knowledge. Hence the interest felt in his accounts of the state of parties in Italy; his opinions of Mazzini, Ratazzi and Cavour; his descriptions of battles, dungeons and hospital scenes; his delineations of the Italian people; his scathing denunciations of the Neapolitans; and above all, his comprehensive and exhaustive estimate of the moral character and military genius of the central figure in the drama—Garibaldi himself. That his eulogium on his hero was not dictated by a blind admiration, was proved by the candid exposure of Garibaldi's deficiency in all talent for organization and discipline, and which rather startled the audience. The orator also severely blamed him for annexing the Two Sicilies before he had completed his programme of expelling the Austrians from Venice, and the French from Rome, which he described as worse than a crime—a blunder. To the Republicans, or party of action, Mr. Jones awarded the merit of having begun and carried out all the movements which have aided to make Italy an united nation. To that party, under the guidance and direction of Garibaldi, he looks for her final salvation and deliverance. In the course of his two hours' address the orator catered for every variety of taste: to the statist he gave figures; to the logician he gave arguments; to the imaginative he gave metaphors; to the humorous he gave anecdotes, and to the merry he gave wit. His stories of the Neapolitans convulsed the audience with laughter, and his picture of the dying boy drew tears from many an eye unused to the melting mood. The vast audience listened with profound attention to this most eloquent and instructive speech—for lecture it was not—and at the conclusion of his glowing peroration, the orator retired from the stage amid the loudest acclamations.

Arrivals in the City.

His Excellency, Ex-Gov. Morgan, and family, arrived in this City from the scenes of his late gubernatorial labors, on Saturday morning, and proceeded to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where a suite of rooms had been engaged.

Gen. McClellan will be detained in Washington City until about the middle of this week, when he will again return to this City.

Trueman G. Avery, from Buffalo, and William B. Kempton, from Philadelphia, are also stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

C. D. Chase, from Illinois, and Wm. D. Shipman, from Hartford, are guests at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. Ruggles, U. S. Army; Augustus Bohn, Hnvre, and V. Dumas, Virginia, are among the arrivals at the New-York Hotel.

Mr. Van Voorhis, Rochester, and Dr. McCormick, U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. C. H. Millar, commanding officer at Fort Schuyler; Dr. W. C. Dnane, of the United States Patent Office; Capt. J. A. Reed and lady, and John Conly, of San Francisco, and R. N. Williams, of Oakland, Cal., are at the Astor House.

Capt. James L. Fisk, B. F. Morgan and E. G. Scott, U. S. A.; Lieut. A. A. Wightman, of Port Royal; A. C. Hartwell, of Providence, and Geo. L. Coon, of Cleveland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sailing of the Nahant.

Boston, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The iron-clad *Nahant* sailed last night, in tow, for New-York.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1, 6¾, 17, 27, 73, 119, 133, 135, 143, 205, 212, 237, 249, 251, 261, 265, 277, 279, 307, 315. *Part II.*—Nos. 14, 30, 66, 70, 82, 112, 156, 198, 214, 224, 232, 244, 250, 260, 266, 274, 282, 286, 288, 300. *Part III.*—Nos. A, 433, 793, 101, 200, 416, 420, 444, 471, 473, 485, 502, 525, 536, 573, 577, 586, (new numbers).

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Demurrers only.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2123, 2569, 2188, 2401, 2147, 2305, 942, 3287, 2921, 2291, 3293, 2341, 315, 3215, 3091½. *Part II.*—Nos. 1880, 2316, 2374, 2406, 2100, 2120, 3000, 3056, 3066, 3070, 3076, 2688, 3062, 3084.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1065,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3521. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

MURFREESBORO

VICTORY!

The Official Dispatches of Gen. Rosecrans.

The Enemy in Full and Disorderly Retreat Toward Tullahoma.

THEIR DEFEAT A COMPLETE ONE.

Reported Capture of Their Wagon Trains.

Our Losses 1,000 Killed and 5,500 Wounded.

THE REBEL LOSSES MUCH HEAVIER.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, IN FRONT OF MURFREESBORO, Jan. 3, VIA NASHVILLE, Jan. 4.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville, in three columns, Gen. McCook by Nolinsville Pike, Gen. THOMAS from his encampment on Franklin's Pike, *via* Wilson Pike, and Gen. CRITTENDEN on the main Murfreesboro Pike.

Our left and centre met with e strong resistence, such as the nature of the country permits, the rolling or hilly routes, skirted by cedar thickets and farms, and intersected by small streams, with rocky bluff banks, forming serious obstacles.

Gen. McCook drove Gen. HARDEE's corps e mile and a half from Nolinsville, and occupied the place.

Gen. CRITTENDEN reached within e mile and e half of Lavergna.

Gen. THOMAS reached the Wilson Pika, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 27th, Gen. McCook drove Gen. HARDEE from Nolinsville, and pushed a reconnoitering division within six miles of Shelbyville, who found that Gen. HARDEE had retreated toward Murfreesboro.

Gen. CRITTENDEN fought and drove the enemy before him, occupying the line of Stewart's Creek and capturing some prisoners, with slight loss.

Gen. THOMAS occupied the vicinity of Nolinsville, when he was partially surprised, thrown into confusion, and driven back. Gen. SHERIDAN'S Division bed repulsed the enemy four times and protected the flank of the centre, which not only held its own but advanced until this untoward event, which compelled me to retain the left wing to support the right, until it should be rallied and assume e new position.

On the 31st inst., the rebels opened by an attack on us and were again repulsed.

On the 2d inst., there was skirmishing along the line, with threats of an attack until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy advanced, throwing a small division across Stone River to occupy the commanding ground there.

While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force emerging from the woods, and advanced in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost 70 or 80 killed and 375 wounded, but they were finally repulsed by Gen. NEGLEY'S Division, and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. MORTON'S Pioneer Brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their intrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty. They lost heavily. We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The 3d was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition. It has been raining all day. The ground is very heavy.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, Jan. 4, 1863.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Following my dispatch of last evening, I have to announce the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night.

The rain having raised the river and the bridge across it, between the left wing and the centre, being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night. This occupied my time until 4 o'clock and fatigued the troops.

The announcement of the retreat was known to me at 7 o'clock this A. M.

Our ammunition train arrived during the night.

To-day was occupied in distributing ammunition, burying the dead and collecting arms from the field of battle.

The pursuit was commenced by the centre; the two leading brigades arriving at the west side of Stone River this evening. (See diagram.) The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not known.

We shall occupy the town and push the pursuit to-morraw.

Our Medical Director estimates the wounded in hospital at 5,500, and our dead at 1,000.

We have to deplore the loss of Lieut.-Col. GARESCHE, whose capacity and gentlemanly deportment had already endeared him to all the officers of this command, and whose gallantry on the field of battle excited their admiration. W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General Commanding.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Jan. 5.

From persons arriving from the battle-field, I learn that on Saturday night, during the storm, the rebels attacked our men in their rifle-pits along the whole line. Their first charge [illegible] We drove the enemy across Stone River. The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania first carried the point.

On Sunday morning STANLEY'S Brigade entered Murfreesboro. The town is much injured by shells. Gen. SILL'S body was at the Court-house.

The rebels buried their own dead and our officers. There has been great loss of Confederate life.

We lose about 9,000 killed and wounded, and 5,000 prisoners.

The enemy retreated to Tullahoma.

Our forces are terribly scattered. Out of 136 Colonels engaged, we lost 19 killed.

PREVIOUS DISPATCH FROM GEN. MITCHELL.

HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 4—1 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Skirmishing commenced on the evening of the 29th, our forces following the enemy closely, and driving them to the evening of the 30th. On the morning of the 31st, the enemy attacked our forces at daylight. Ever since that time the fight has been progressing. This is the fifth day in the same locality. If the whole Richmond army does not get here our success is certain. The fighting has been terrible. Our army has the advantage, and will hold it, God willing. I cannot give particulars. Our officers have suffered terribly. I have heard nothing of importance since 10 o'clock last evening. At that hour everything was favorable for us.

(Signed,) ROBERT R. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE NATIONAL VICTORY COMPLETE.

The Enemy in Full Retreat.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 5.

Murfreesboro advices represent the National victory as complete. The entire rebel army is fleeing toward Tullahoma in great disorder.

THE PARTICULARS.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 4.

There are three feet of water on the Cumberland Shoals, and the river is rising.

Everything is going on well in front.

Gen. ROSECRANS is in Murfreesboro. *He has captured the rebel troops and is driving the enemy.* Gen. ROSECRANS is unhurt. His Assistant, and Adjut.-Gen. McDOWELL is wounded in the arm.

The *Journal's* dispatches say that a fourth bloody fight occurred last night during the storm. The rebels charged us and were repulsed. Our troops hold Murfreesboro. Our advantages are decided. Gen. BUCKINGHAM'S Division was cut to pieces, and routed Saturday. Our skirmishers decoyed a large number of rebels among our batteries. We routed them with great slaughter.

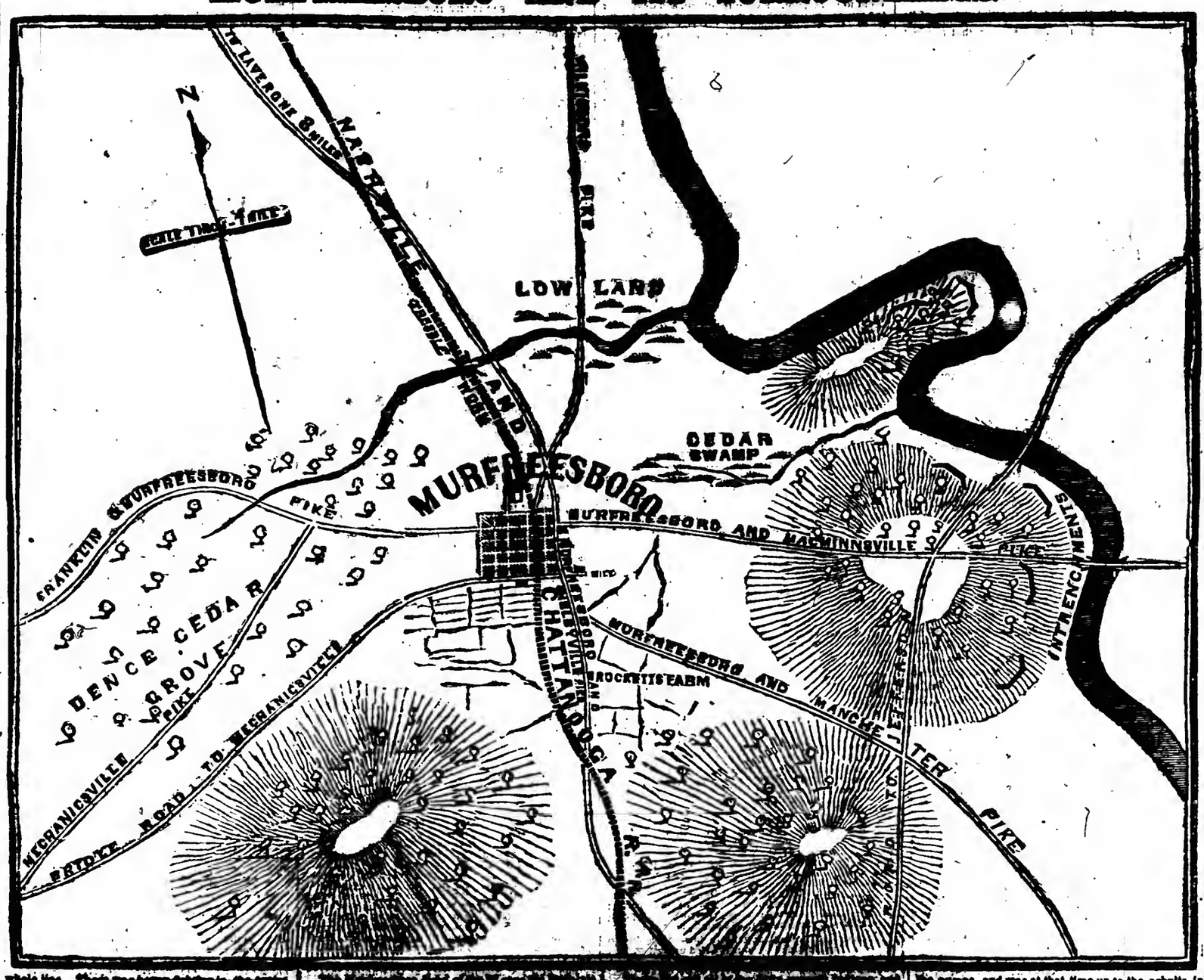
Capt. MCCULLOCK, of the Second Kaniucky Cavalry, (Union,) says the rebel General, WITHERS, was driven almost to madness by the slaughter of his men. Eye-witnesses say that the slaughter exceeds that of Shiloh. Gen. ROSECRANS and his soldiers are in the highest spirits.

On Saturday Col. McDOWALL McCOOK engaged WHEELER'S Cavalry six miles from Nasbville, routing him completely. All is highly cheering.

Prisoners say that Gen. KIRBY SMITH is in the fight.

Rebel canteens were filled with whisky and gunpowder.

MURFREESBORO AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.



VICKSBURGH.

VICTORY!

Continuous Fighting for Five Days.

Three Lines of the Rebel Works Captured by Gen. Sherman.

Probable Surrender of the Fourth and Last One.

The Fall of the City Admitted by the Rebels.

The Railroad Communication Cut Off.

The National Army Forty Thousand Strong.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, just received, says the steamer *Rattler* has arrived direct from the fleet at Vicksburgh, which place she left on Monday evening.

Fighting had been going on for five days, commencing on Wednesday. Up to Monday morning Gen. SHERMAN had captured three lines of the enemy's works. The firing on the fourth and last line of defences, on the Jackson and Vicksburg Road, had ceased, and *the indications were that it had surrendered.* This line was just two miles from Vicksburgh. *There was nothing between Gen. Sherman and Vicksburgh but a trestle work of the railroad.*

Before taking the fortifications, Gen. SHERMAN sent a brigade to cut off communication with the city by the Shreveport Railroad, a work which was successfully accomplished.

Gen. SHERMAN was reinforced Sunday night by 9,000 men from Gen. GRANT'S army, by way of the river. The whole Federal force at Vicksburgh is now 40,000 men.

At the latest accounts, we had captured ten guns and 700 prisoners.

Nothing has yet been heard from the forces below.

The steamer *Judge Torrance* was twice fired on while passing Millikenville. In retaliation, the *Rattler* burned the town.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Sunday, Jan. 4.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

Dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN and the Naval Commander were received at Helena on the 31st. The gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries. SHERMAN was inland, three miles from Vicksburgh, hotly engaged. From rebel sources I learn that the Grenada *Appeal* of the 31st says the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburgh.

Since the late raids this Department, except the troops on the river, have subsisted off the country. There will be but little in Northern Mississippi to support guerrillas in a few weeks more.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General Commanding.

A REBEL REPORT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 28th of December, says that 26,000 Federal troops landed below Vicksburgh on the 21st, and made a land attack simultaneously with an attack of the gunboats on Vicksburgh. Several gunboats are said to be disabled, and and many prisoners taken.

THE VICTORY OVER FORREST.

A Severe Engagement Lasting All Day.

The Rebel Losses 1,400 Killed and Wounded, 400 Taken Prisoners, and 6 Guns, 1,000 Stand of Arms, and 350 Horses Captured.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 5.

Gen. SULLIVAN, with a force of 6,000 men, attacked Gen. FORREST on Thursday morning at Hunt's Cross Roads, twelve miles from Lexington, Tenn. It was a severe engagement, lasting all day. A gunboat patrolled the river, which prevented the rebels from crossing. They fought desperately, but were finally routed and scattered, with a loss of 1,400 killed and wounded, and 400 captured. We also took 300 horses, nearly 1,000 stand of arms, and a battery of six guns. Union loss, 600 killed and wounded. These losses may be exaggerated. It is certain, however, that they were very heavy.

Post-Office Notice.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In consequence of the numerous cases of breakage which have occurred, and the injury resulting thereby to letters and packages, it is considered necessary to prohibit the forwarding of bottled containing medicines or liquids of any description through the mails.

In future, therefore, all such articles found in the letter boxes will be detained at the General Office in Nassau-street, instead of being sent, as heretofore, to their destination.

By order of the Postmaster-General.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

The Monitor Nahant.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Monitor *Nahant*, which left here Saturday evening, passed Cape Cod at 8 A. M. to-day; all well; sea smooth.

Col. J. W. Tyler, Ninety-fourth Ohio, severely, but not dangerously.
Maj. MOORE, Sixty-ninth Ohio.
Capt. MCDONNELL, Adjutant-General of ROSECRANS' Staff.
Lieut. JAMES MCCONNELL, Eighteenth Regulars.
Capt. C. W. BURKETT, slightly.
Lieut. S. T. SMITH, slightly.
Lieut. J. B. FRANKLIN, Sixty-fourth Ohio, severely.
Lieut. JAMES C. HOWLAND, Sixteenth Regulars.
Adjt. MASSEY, Fifty-fifth Ohio, severely.
Col. Alex. Cassell, 65th Ohio—not dangerously.
Lieut. Grinsted, 3d Kentucky.
Lieut. McClana, 18th Ohio—seriously.
Capt. Brook and Lieut. Peter, 74th Ohio.
Maj. Marvine, 1st Wisconsin.

The Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Indiana was saved by a breast-plate. A shot struck his breast and knocked him out of his saddle.

Lieut. WM. PORTER, of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, riding directly behind the General, received a piece of shell between his pants and haversack, cutting his breeches.

Since the above was written the skirmish developed into a bitter fight. Gen. ROSECRANS, worried by some rebels behind breastworks, sent Col. BEATTY, of the Third Ohio, with his regiment and the Eighty-eighth Indiana, and they carried the works at the point of the bayonet, capturing many prisoners and holding the works. All is quiet now, but the enemy is reported evacuating.

BATTLE-FIELD STONE RIVER, Monday, Jan. 5.

On Saturday it rained, and all was quiet until night, when the Third Ohio and Eighty-eighth Indiana charged and carried e rebel breastwork, capturing 50 prisoners and killing many rebels, with slight loss.

During the night the enemy evacuated, and are supposed to be retreating to Fayetteville.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about 6,000. The enemy claim that they captured 4,000 prisoners. Their loss is fully as great. Our loss of field-officers—valuable ones—is distressing. The rivers are all rising rapidly. Gen. WILLICH is a prisoner.

THE LOSS OF THE MONITOR.

Thrilling Particulars of the Disaster

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 5.

The *American's* special Fortress Monroe letter, dated Jan. 4, says:

"In conversation with several of the officers and crew of the *Monitor*, I gather the following narrative of the facts attending the loss of that noble little vessel and so many of her crew:

We left Fortress Monroe on Monday, the 29th of December, in tow of the steamer *Rhode Island*, with the *Passaic* in tow of the steamer *State of Georgia*. We passed Cape Henry Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, with a smooth sea and light wind. The *Passaic* was a little way ahead. The weather continued fine until 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, when it commenced to blow from the southwest, with a heavy sea running and making a clean sweep over all.

At 9½ Cape Hatteras bore N. N. W., distant 20 miles. The gale still increased. The vessel labored very heavily, the upper hull coming down upon every sea with fearful violence. Up to this time the Worthington pumps and bilge injectors were entirely competent to keep the vessel free.

At 10 o'clock several heavy seas struck the vessel in succession, when word was sent from the engine-rooms that the water was gaining on the pumps. Orders were then given to start ADAMS' centrifugal pump, capable of throwing three thousand gallons of water per minute. For a while the water appeared to be kept under.

In a short time, however, word was passed from the engine room that the water was again gaining on the pumps, and was at that time up to the ashpits, in a great measure stopping the draft. The water at this time was standing two feet deep on the forward-room floor.

All hands were then set to work with every bucket at hand to bail. Water, however, kept gaining upon the pumps until within a foot of the fires in the furnaces.

A "Coston" signal was then flashed to call the attention of the *Rhode Island* to our condition. After much delay consequent upon the heavy sea running, a boat was lowered from the *Rhode Island* and sent to our assistance. After several trials she succeeded in getting alongside of us.

The *Rhode Island* at the same time, in going astern, caught her launch between her own side and our vessel, crushing the boat badly and bringing her own counter down upon our side. For a time she could not move her engine, getting on a centre. She finally started ahead, and the launch, smashed as she was, succeeded in conveying to the steamer thirty of the crew of the *Monitor*.

After the departure of the launch, those remaining on board worked at the buckets with a will. The gale at this time was raging furiously, the seas making a clean sweep over the top of the turret. The water at this juncture had succeeded in rising up to the grate-bars of the furnaces, and was gradually extinguishing the fires. The steam in the boilers consequently ran down and the pumps could not be worked for want of sufficient steam.

At this time three boats were discovered coming toward the vessel. Word was passed that boats were at hand sufficient to take all from the vessel. The *Monitor* was now sinking. Every pump was stopped and her deck was under water. Several in coming off the turret were swept by the waves to the leeward, and must have perished, as no assistance could be rendered them.

The boats then shoved off from the sinking vessel. Although ordered to come down and get into the boats, several remained standing upon the turret afraid of being swept from the deck, stupefied with fear. The boats succeeded in reaching the *Rhode Island* in safety, and all in them got on board.

A picked crew with the gallant officer of the *Rhode Island*, Mr. BROWN, then shoved off in the launch to return to the *Monitor*. The moon, which up to this time had been throwing some light upon the waves, was shut in by dense masses of black clouds.

At 1½ in the morning the *Monitor's* light disappeared beneath the waves. The *Rhode Island* then started for the spot where the *Monitor* was seen to go down. Coston signals were constantly kept burning. A strict lookout was kept up on all parts of the vessel to catch a glimpse, if possible, of the missing boat.

At daylight nothing was seen on the waves, and with heavy hearts we ran around the spot, as nearly as could be judged, where the *Monitor* had disappeared until late in the afternoon. Several steamers and other vessels were spoken, to learn, if possible, the fate of the missing boat, but nothing could be heard.

The survivors reached Fortress Monroe last evening in the *Rhode Island*. Nothing whatever was saved except the apparel the officers and crew stood in. The conduct of both the officers and men of the *Monitor* on that night was beyond reproach. No sign of panic was visible. Each stood to his post, confident in his commander, and it was hard to prevail upon the men to get into the boats, each wishing to remain by until the last.

The names of those officers who were saved are as follows: J. P. BANKHEAD, Commander; S. D. GREEN, Lieutenant; LOUIS N. STODDARD, Sailing Master; WM. F. KEELER, Acting Assistant-Paymaster; G. M. WEBER, Acting Assistant-Surgeon; JAMES WALLENS, First Engineer; MARK SUNDERN, Third Assistant-Engineer.

The names of the missing officers are as follows: NORMAN K. ATWATER, Acting Ensign, of New-Haven, Conn.; GEORGE FREDERICKSON, Acting Ensign, of Philadelphia; S. A. LEWIS, Third Assistant Engineer, of Baltimore; REMINGTON W. HAINE, Third Assistant Engineer, of Baltimore.

The first cutter of the *Rhode Island*, the boat referred to above, contained WILLIAM BROWN, master's mate, and seven of the crew, whose names I have not been able to ascertain. They have not been heard of up to this time. There is a possibility that they may have succeeded in reaching the *Monitor*, and taking off some more of the crew, and been afterward picked up by some coasting vessel, numbers of which were passing by the next morning.

Testimonial to Gen. Butler.

A meeting was held last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, for the purpose of deciding upon some proper testimonial to be made to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER. Capt. MARSHALL was called to the Chair, and Mr. CHARLES GOULD appointed Secretary.

On motion of Gen. WETMORE, it was

Resolved, That, as the sense of the meeting, the loyal patriotism, indomitable energy and great administrative ability shown by Major-Gen. BUTLER in the various commands held by him in the service of the country, and especially in his military and civil adjustment of the duties pertaining to his command of the Department of the Gulf, unanimously entitle him to an expression of approbation on the part of the citizens of New-York. It was also

Resolved, That the hospitalities of the City be presented him in a public reception at the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and that a public dinner be also tendered him in behalf of the citizens of this City.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet this day, at 2½ o'clock, in the Chamber of Commerce.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1863.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

Under the amended charter, which passed the Legislature of the State April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the following Aldermen, representing their respective districts, appeared at roll-call and answered to their names, having previously taken the oath of office prescribed by law: the Aldermen representing the districts having an even numerical designation, and elected December three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, continuing in office until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; and those having an odd numerical designation, elected December two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, continuing to represent such districts until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, as appears from the following certificate from David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 City Hall,
NEW-YORK, December 19, 1862.

I, David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, do hereby certify that, at an election held in said City, on Tuesday, December second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, pursuant to the provision of an act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the following named persons were duly elected Aldermen in the Aldermanic Districts having an odd numerical designation, viz:

John Fox, First Aldermanic District,
John S. Henry, Third Aldermanic District,
John McCool, Fifth Aldermanic District,
Charles J. Chipp, Seventh Aldermanic District,
Lewis R. Rogers, Ninth Aldermanic District,
John Hardy, Eleventh Aldermanic District,
Peter Masterson, Thirteenth Aldermanic District,
Andre Froment, Fifteenth Aldermanic District,
Jacob M. Loug, Seventeenth Aldermanic District,

For a period of two years from the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that

William Walsh, Second Aldermanic District,
Charles H. Hall, Fourth Aldermanic District,
James Reed, Sixth Aldermanic District,
Peter Mitchell, Eighth Aldermanic District,
George A. Jeremiah, Tenth Aldermanic District,
Francis I. A. Boole, Twelfth Aldermanic District,
John D. Ottiwell, Fourteenth Aldermanic District,
Terence Farley, Sixteenth Aldermanic District,

at the charter election in December, 1861, are entitled to represent their respective Aldermanic Districts in the Board of Aldermen, being from the Aldermanic Districts having an even numerical designation, until the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.

At 12 M., precisely, the Board was called to order by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the roll of members having been called, the following answered to their names:

Alderman John Fox, First District.
Alderman William Walsh, Second District.
Alderman John T. Henry, Third District.
Alderman Charles H. Hall, Fourth District.
Alderman John McCool, Fifth District.
Alderman James Reed, Sixth District.
Alderman Charles J. Chipp, Seventh District.
Alderman Peter Mitchell, Eighth District.
Alderman Lewis R. Ryers, Ninth District.
Alderman George A. Jeremiah, Tenth District.
Alderman John Hardy, Eleventh District.
Alderman F. I. A. Boole, Twelfth District.
Alderman Peter Masterson, Thirteenth District.
Alderman John D. Ottiwell, Fourteenth District,
Alderman Andre Froment, Fifteenth District.
Alderman Terence Farley, Sixteenth District.
Alderman Jacob M. Loug, Seventeenth District.

Alderman Masterson, for the purpose of organization, moved that Alderman Boole be appointed temporary Chairman,

Which was carried.

And the Chairman pro tem. took the Chair.

Alderman Masterson moved that the Board do now proceed to ballot for a permanent President for the ensuing year.

Alderman Ottiwell, as an amendment, moved that Alderman William Walsh be unanimously chosen for President of the Board,

Which was accepted by Alderman Masterson, and the question being put on the motion of Alderman Masterson, as amended by Alderman Ottiwell,

Was unanimously carried.

And the Chairman pro tem. appointed Aldermen Henry and Reed, as a committee of two, to conduct the President elect to the Chair.

The President elect having assumed the Chair, addressed the Board as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

For the signal honor you have conferred upon me, of selecting me to preside over your deliberations for the ensuing year, I am assured I feel duly grateful; and while I am not unmindful of the cares and responsibilities incident to the position, and may well question the wisdom which has prompted you to so striking a manner your generosity and reference in making the selection, where so many more experienced and better qualified might have been chosen, I trust I shall be enabled, by a strictly impartial discharge of the duties, powers and prerogatives of the Chair, to merit and receive a continuance of your favorable confidence.

The office of Alderman of the City of New-York is the elective position, second in importance to any other than, in the country, if we except the Senators and Representatives of the different States in Congress assembled, in which are to be found the highest legislative branch of the Government that exists anywhere populous than many of the States of the Union—far above them in respect to their commercial and manufacturing interests, and being the great financial centre from which radiates in unbroken continuity to the confines of this hemisphere, means and facilities that make tributary to us all portions of the country, even the most remote—should impress us with a deep sense of the responsibilities devolving upon us individually and collectively, and should admonish us that a proper understanding of and an intense devotion to the immense interests intrusted to our charge, is expected from us by our constituents, and should be an incentive to every member of this Board to guard with the most jealous watchfulness every act having a tendency to affect adversely, or otherwise, any of the varied and important interests confided to us, from any knowledge of the character and qualifications of the gentlemen composing the present Board of Aldermen, I have the brightest anticipations of good government for the City and an entire devotion to its interests.

Gentlemen—, or the first time in many years, the popular branch of the Legislature, as well as the Chief Magistrate of this State, is in entire consonance and harmony with the Common Council of this City. Let us hail this fact as the harbinger of a new era in the affairs of our City Government, and as an earnest that ere the lapse of another year the great City of New-York, at once the pride and the envy of the provincial cormorants, who have for a series of years, through the instrumentality of a venal and corrupt State Legislature, quartered their hordes upon our citizens—will again have restored to her many rights and privileges which have been so ruthlessly torn from her.

For a number of years this City Government has been compelled *en by de to enactment* to realize by taxation imposed upon our citizens, nearly, if not quite five millions of dollars annually, which has been disbursed by officials either appointed by the authorities of the State, or by some other authority entirely foreign to the municipal authorities of the City—officials who have no direct responsibility to any earthly power for the disbursement of the immense moneys wrung from our citizens, and for which the City Government has been wrongfully held accountable: their duty being simply to raise the money, while its expenditure has been placed in the hands of other and totally irresponsible parties by former State Legislatures; a proceeding in direct violation of the fundamental principle of a republican form of government—a principle against which the founders of the nation staked their "lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," viz: "taxation without representation."

For the present we must content ourselves with the knowledge of the fact that the State Government is powerless to do us further harm, and with the cheering anticipation that the next one may restore to us our ancient, time-honored and revered chartered rights, privileges and immunities.

Gentlemen, the present deplorable condition of our beloved country is a source of infinite regret, mortification and deep humiliation. Torn and distracted by a civil war, of a magnitude unparalled in the history of nations, and prosecuted with all the appliances and inventions of modern science by both the rebellious States and the General Government, an immense sacrifice of human life has been the consequence, and this City has suffered in this respect more, probably, than any other section of the loyal States. Let us mingle our tears with those of our citizens, who have sacrificed husbands, fathers, sons and brothers in the battle for the integrity of the Union, and while we regret the occurrence of the fratricidal strife, in which brother has imbued his hands in the blood of brother, and feel mortified and humiliated at the ill-success that has thus far marked the efforts of the Administration to suppress the unholy rebellion of the Southern States against the most benign Government on the face of the globe, notwithstanding the immense resources in men and money placed at its disposal, of which this City furnished far more than a proportionate share, let us fervently hope and pray, that through wiser counsels, and more determined, vigorous and united action on the part of those charged with the prosecution of the war to a successful termination, ere the lapse of another year, the country will again have peace restored within its borders, and that we may again become a peaceful, happy, united and prosperous people.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us, in our public and private intercourse with one another, ever maintain that dignified, courteous, and affable demeanor which engenders friendships that last through life. I shall endeavor so to regulate my conduct as presiding officer as to give the most entire satisfaction to every member of the Board; and although composed of members of one political party to an extent never before witnessed in the annals of the government of the City, I shall scrupulously respect the rights of the minority members of the Board, and accord them the consideration to which they are entitled.

Again, gentlemen, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. The Board is now ready to proceed to business.

Alderman Fox presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That David T. Valentine be appointed Clerk of the Board for the ensuing year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That Terence P. Smith be appointed Sergeant-at-arms of this Board for the ensuing year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

A Committee from the Board of Councilmen here appeared, and informed the Board that the Board of Councilmen was duly organized and prepared for the transaction of public business.

The President congratulated the Committee on the organization of the Board, and informed them that this Board would communicate with the Board of Councilmen by Committee.

Alderman Ryers moved that a Committee of Three be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor, and inform him that the Board of Aldermen was duly organized and prepared for the transaction of business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Aldermen Ryers, Jeremiah and Hall as such Committee, who having performed the duty assigned them, subsequently appeared, and reported that his Honor the Mayor would communicate with the Board.

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

Alderman Long moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Board of Councilmen and inform them that this Board was duly organized, and prepared for the transaction of public business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Aldermen Long, Farley and Ottiwell such Committee.

The Committee having performed the duties assigned them, subsequently appeared and were discharged.

Alderman Froment presented the following resolution—

Resolved, That the rules and orders of the late Board of Aldermen be adopted as the rules and orders of this until otherwise ordered.

Which was adopted.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The Private Secretary of his Honor the Mayor here appeared, and presented the following communication from His Honor the Mayor, being his annual report to the Common Council:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: In presenting to you the annual communication required by the charter, I am happy in being able to congratulate you on the improved condition of the City, and the partial return of its wonted prosperity. During the year that has just closed the City has enjoyed, under a favoring Providence, an unusual degree of exemption from disease and crime. Business, in all its departments, has sensibly recovered from the extreme depression which the rebellion at first produced. Industry has found profitable employment; trade has been active and remunerative; our foreign commerce has largely increased both in exports and imports; most of the buildings that were vacant at the beginning of the year have found occupants, and real estate meets with ready sale at enhanced prices.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

This satisfactory condition of our immediate local interests is, however, more than neutralized by the evils incident to the war which the nation is waging in vindication of its sovereign rights. The war has now assumed vast proportions, it involves issues so momentous, and requires such immense contributions of men and means, that it overshadows every other question of public policy or local interest. It has already continued for more than twenty months, and from its commencement has steadily enlarged its proportions, until it now embraces a larger force, and covers a greater area, than any other war of modern times. Like all other wars, its prosecution has been attended with varying fortunes; but the general results have been decidedly favorable to the national arms. During the last year they have driven the rebels from the States of Kentucky and Missouri, and from parts of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia and Florida; they have repelled an invasion of Maryland, and threatened invasions of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and they have captured all the seaports in the rebellious States, except Charleston, Mobile, Savannah, Wilmington, and a few others of little importance.

Indeed, it may be said with truth, that no other nation, suddenly called from a condition of profound peace to war on the most gigantic scale, has accomplished so much in so short a period. Witness the disasters which befell the French in the early stages of their revolutionary struggle, and the still worse fortune of the English and their allies during the first two years of the Peninsular war. Doubtless, grave errors have been committed by the United States Government, and by the Generals it has placed in command of its armies. It has also suffered greatly from its want of experience in war, as well as from the absence of perfect military organization and rigorous discipline. Yet the exuberant patriotism of the people, which has kept the ranks of the army constantly filled with volunteers of manly fortitude and heroic courage, has more than compensated for all these errors and defects.

Meanwhile, there are good grounds for anticipating, at an early day, more decided successes than we have yet achieved. Experience will enable us in the future to avoid the errors of the past. The army and navy are growing in strength and efficiency—the latter now consisting of four hundred and twenty-seven vessels, carrying three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight guns, and the former of nearly eight hundred thousand men. With this increased force vigorously employed against an enemy weakened by the policy of emancipation just adopted by our Government—a policy so seasonable with justice and the usages of war, and so urgently demanded as a military necessity, to meet the exigencies of the present struggle—we have reason to hope that the year on which we have now entered will witness the virtual suppression of the rebellion. This hope would be strengthened by more vigor in the conduct of the war and by more harmony of feeling and sentiment among the people. It is surely not the part of wisdom or patriotism to marshal ourselves into adverse political organizations on this or that subordinate question connected with the war, while we are engaged in a contest which involves the existence of the Government itself. On the great, the vital question at issue, we are of one mind and one purpose. We are all resolved that, come what may, the Government shall be preserved, the Union maintained, the rebellion suppressed.

Let us, then, strive to forget, or, at least, postpone, all party asperities and difference of opinion on minor questions, until that sacred purpose is accomplished.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CITY TO THE WAR.

To meet the military wants of the Government, this City has contributed liberally both of men and material resources. The whole number of volunteers from the City, from the commencement of the war to the present time, so nearly as can be ascertained from the defective records that have been kept, is about 80,000; and it is estimated that the people of this City have contributed to the support of the war, in taxes, gratuities and loans to the Government, not less than three hundred millions of dollars. This heavy drain on the resources of the City has produced no apparent inconvenience or diminution of the capital employed in trade and commerce. The same remark will apply to the country at large. Bountiful crops and stimulated industry have enabled the people of the United States to supply the immense wants of the army and navy out of their surplus productions, without impairing the sources of production by trenching on their predxisting wealth, and without compelling the Government to resort to foreign markets for the sale of its securities.

In fact, since the commencement of the war, the people of the United States, besides supplying the Government with money and property to the amount of $700,000,000, for which they hold its obligations, have, during the same time, paid off some $50,000,000 of public and private foreign indebtedness; and they have done this apparently out of their net earnings or profits, for they still hold, in addition to these Government securities, nearly as much actual wealth as they possessed before the rebellion began.

These are most encouraging facts. They exhibit an exuberance of resources without a parallel in history, and are well calculated to stimulate both Government and people to perseverance in their efforts to subdue the rebellion, and to inspire the strongest confidence of ultimate success. I hold it to be the duty of the Government of this City to stand firmly by that of the United States, and to contribute cheerfully whatever more may be needed to reëstablish the National authority over every foot of its territory.

In this opinion, I have no doubt, your honorable bodies fully concur; nor do I doubt that you stand ready now, as your predecessors have stood in the past, to give effect to that opinion whenever the occasion may demand it. It is only then that the imperial destiny which properly belongs to this Metropolis of the Union can be speedily reached.

FINANCES.

As the fiscal year of the Corporation expires with the calendar year, there has not been sufficient time to ascertain with precision the condition of the finances at the close of the year just ended. I am able, however, through the courtesy of the Finance Department to present the following tables:

Appropriations and Expenditures on City Account.

The aggregate balances of appropriations of 1861 and previous years, remaining unexpended Dec. 31, 1861, amounted to	$1,434,134 66
The amount of appropriations made in 1862, was	6,248,184 34—$7,682,309 00
The amount of expenditures during the year, on City account, for which warrants have been drawn on the Chamberlain, was	6,906,925 93
Less amount refunded	629 67— 6,906,066 26
Balance of appropriations unexpended Dec. 31, 1862	$776,203 54

Comparison of Expenditures on City Account.

The following statement exhibits the yearly expenditures, for the purposes mentioned, during the last four years:

For what purposes.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
For support of City Government	$6,660,361 96	$6,509,935 94	$5,992,499 07	$6,547,709 39
For interest on city debt	973,971 55	749,892 93	729,344 94	878,990 00
For instalments on City debt	69,529 44	71,857 36	74,051 36	71,857 36
For extraordinary purposes (including $600,000 borrowed in 1861 in aid of soldier's families)	.....	.....	.....	609,709 82
Total	$6,951,863 94	$6,413,486 23	$6,795,870 48	$8,906,066 57

Excluding the $609,709 82 expended in 1862 in aid of soldier's families and for other extraordinary purposes, it will be seen from the above table that the amount of money expended in support of the City Government during the last year has been less than in either of the three preceding years.

The following comparative statement shows the aggregate indebtedness of the Corporation on the 31st day of December, 1861, and on the 31st day of December, 1862.

	Dec. 31, '61.	Dec. 31, '62.	Increase.
Total funded debt of the Corporation	$21,783,344	$22,509,372	$726,028
Total of temporary loans	3,815,909	4,952,270	1,136,372
Aggregate indebtedness	$25,999,244	$27,491,642	$1,892,393

The sinking fund pledged to the payment of the funded debt amounted, on the

31st of December, 1861, to	$6,261,952 23
31st of December, 1862, to	7,233,708 45
Increase for the year	$971,656 22

In estimating the aggregate debt of the Corporation, it is not customary to include the temporary loans, for the reason that the City holds assets in the form of assessment liens, unpaid taxes and cash sufficient to meet them. Excluding these, and deducting the amount of the sinking fund from the funded debt, we find that the net amount of the Corporation debt, on the 31st day of December, 1862, was $15,305,663 55, as against $15,521,291 77 on the 31st of December, 1861.

But for the unusual expenditures connected with the war, there would have been, under the accumulations of the sinking fund, a considerable diminution, instead of a slight increase in the City debt. During the year there has been paid out of the public treasury about $500,000 in bounties to volunteers, and over $1,200,000 for the relief of soldiers' families. Heavy as this drain has been upon our resources, the purpose is so commendable that all have acquiesced in its propriety. All that the public have desired is its faithful application to the patriotic purposes intended, and the exercise of proper vigilance in its distribution.

The present indebtedness of the Corporation, although large in itself, is small in comparison with its resources. If its current expenses shall continue to be met by taxation and the revenue received from property owned by the City, thus preventing any increase of indebtedness, the sinking fund and its accumulations will suffice to liquidate the entire amount in less than twenty years from the present time. No public securities issued in this country, or any other, present stronger guarantees of certain and prompt payment; for, in addition to the large sinking fund pledged to their redemption, the Corporation owns productive property, the market value of which, at a moderate estimate, exceeds its entire indebtedness. Besides this, the whole private property of the citizen is subject to whatever taxation may be necessary to make good all deficiency in the other corporate resources.

The aggregate value of taxable property in the City was:

For the year 1861, of Real Estate	$406,881,790
For the year 1861, of Personal	174,624,306
Total	$581,506,096
For the year 1862, of Real Estate	$399,551,314
For the year 1862, of Personal	172,416,031
Total	$571,967,345

The favorable exhibit which the financial condition and resources of the City Government thus fairly present, should not prevent our best efforts to diminish its expenditures. Vast as is the wealth of the City, its taxation for local purposes alone is over one and a half per cent. on its entire property. Add to this the taxes for State and National purposes, the latter being rendered both onerous and permanent by the enormous cost of the war, and we have an aggregate which points to the urgent necessity of retrenchment. In all efforts you may make in this direction, you may rely with certainty on my cheerful and earnest cooperation. One practical step in this direction was pointed out in my annual message of last year—namely, the sale of the markets, wharves, piers and ferry franchises belonging to the City; or, if that be deemed unadvisable at present, then a thorough revision and reformation in their management. Under their present management, they yield the City a net revenue of less than two per cent. on their market value, which is no more than it would receive from them in the form of taxes, if they belonged to private owners. The subject is a most important one in its relations to the City finances, and I again commend it to the early and careful attention of the Common Council.

I must also renew the recommendation that proper steps be taken to obtain from the General Government payment for the advances made by the City at the commencement of the war through the Union Defence Committee, for the equipment and transportation of volunteers. The amount is a little short of $800,000.

I have differed with your predecessors on the question of salaries to the City officials. In a few cases, they have recently increased them, while in my judgment, the burdens of the war, which all should share in proportion to their means, point to the propriety of a diminution rather than an increase. And I would especially recommend a careful revision of the list of employes in each Department of the City Government, with the view of diminishing the number in all cases where it may be found practicable without detriment to the public service.

Much of the present activity in business is due to the stimulus afforded by our inflated currency, and by the large expenditures of Government. These cannot be relied on as elements of permanent and substantial prosperity. They merely serve to produce a temporary activity, which is certain to be followed by a corresponding depression. In view of this, and all other contingencies of the future, let us enter upon our official duties for the current year with a determination to avoid all unnecessary expenditures, and to strive in all other respects to meet the just expectations of our constituents.

HARBOR DEFENCES.

In my first annual message, and in several subsequent communications, I have directed the attention of your predecessors to the insufficient defences of our harbor, and have urged the adoption of measures for increasing their strength. The subject has lost none of its interest or importance. The defences, although materially strengthened during the year, are still too imperfect to be relied on as an unfailing safeguard against the approach of hostile ships-of-war clad in iron. Nothing short of this should satisfy us in time of peace, much less in the presence of war and public danger; nothing less should be regarded by the Federal Government, whose duty it is to provide these defences, as commensurate with the importance to the nation at large of the safety of this City, in which is concentrated its chief financial resources.

During the past year I have repeatedly urged upon the proper authorities at Washington, and also upon the Executive of this State, the necessity of increasing the armament and garrison of the forts in this harbor, and of having them in all respects prepared for immediate action. I have also urged the importance of having steamships of war ready for service stationed at this port, to act in concert with the forts in the event of a hostile demonstration from the ocean. The War and Navy Departments have not failed to appreciate the importance of these suggestions, nor have they omitted proper efforts to carry them out. The work on the unfinished fortifications has made encouraging progress; those already completed have had their armament increased by the addition of improved guns of heavy calibre, and their garrisons have been strengthened.

The Navy Department gave authority, some time since, to Admiral Paulding, the distinguished Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to keep at this port one or more armed steamers in readiness for action. It is understood that the department also intends detailing for like service the formidable ironclad steamer *Roanoke*, now nearly ready to be put into commission.

While these facts are encouraging, as showing progress in the right direction, it is not to be disguised that much remains to be done if we would have, as we certainly should have, our harbor defences in a condition of strength and efficiency that would insure the destruction of any hostile fleet that should dare to approach them. They have never been brought to that degree of reliable strength, even as against wooden ships of war, which the immense interests involved so clearly demand. And now, when the use of steam and iron hulls has changed the nature of naval warfare, by increasing at once its power of attack and its immunity from injury, their deficiency is greater than ever before. Since these new dangers have become apparent, the United States Government has shown every disposition to do its duty in providing against them. Indeed, it is but just to say that it is doing for us all that its more urgent duties connected with the war will permit. It cannot be expected, however, that it can do all that we need, while its chief energies and resources are necessarily employed in other and more urgent service. So far as fortifications may be essential to the defence of our harbor, the Government may be relied on to do all that is necessary. But we certainly require auxiliary floating defences. We need iron-clads to meet iron-clads, and floating batteries and rams to aid in their destruction. These, if we would have them at an early day, and always at our command, we must provide for ourselves, under the sanction or cooperation of the General Government. The expense would be as nothing compared with the possible injury and disgrace of having our City laid under contribution to an enemy.

For the reasons thus briefly stated, I renew the recommendation that one million of dollars be appropriated, and the money borrowed under legislative sanction, to be expended, under the direction of a Commission of high character and capacity, in the construction of proper auxiliary defences of the harbor. This Commission should be selected from among our most eminent citizens, and with a due regard to their qualifications for the important duty confided to them. It should also embrace, it seems to me, at least two members representing the United States Government to be selected by the War Department, the other by the Navy Department.

In conjunction with the defences of the harbor, we should have at all times available a military force of not less than ten thousand of the State National Guard, thoroughly drilled in infantry and artillery practice, so that they would be in readiness to either aid in manning the forts to repel naval attacks, or to act as infantry in case the enemy should attempt to land a military force to march on the City. This number of drilled and experienced citizen soldiers would form the nucleus around which our entire population capable of bearing arms might quickly rally, constituting an aggregate force sufficient to repel any invasion or threatened attack, however formidable.

THE ALABAMA.

A kindred subject, of grave importance to the commerce of this City, demands such action as it may be within our proper sphere to take. The British Government, in violation of its plighted neutrality and of international law, is permitting, if not aiding, in the fitting out in her ports of armed steamers, under the Confederate flag, to prey upon our commerce. One of these, called the *Alabama*, or "290," has already captured and destroyed a large number of our merchant vessels, and, pirate-like, has burned some of them of night for the infamous purpose of ensnaring all that might be attracted by the light, on an errand of humanity.

This vessel, and others like her, which are probably already afloat, are well armed, and of such great speed that they will be difficult to capture. The Navy Department, it is understood, has sent a number of vessels in quest of these piratical cruisers, but it is believed the chances of success would be greatly increased if private citizens should be permitted, under governmental authority, to join in the efforts to capture or destroy them. Every available means should be employed to rid the ocean of these unscrupulous outlaws. In furtherance of this end, I would suggest the propriety of memorializing Congress in favor of the passage of a law authorizing the issue of letters of marque, or the granting of such other authority to private citizens as it may deem appropriate.

SANITARY INTERESTS.

The sanitary interests of the City are, under the laws of the State, confided to the Board of Health, consisting of the Mayor and Common Council, and to a Board of Commissioners of Health, consisting of the Mayor, the City Inspector, the Presidents of both Boards of the Common Council, the Health Officer, the Resident Physician, and Health Commissioner. This Board, it will be seen, embraces three members of the medical profession, while the members of the Board of Health may be all laymen. For this and other reasons, the last-named Board has not been convened since September, 1860, and as a consequence, the supervision of the sanitary interests of the City has devolved on the Board of Commissioners of Health and the City Inspector's Department. It affords me pleasure to say that during the past year both have performed the important duties thus confided to them with fidelity and success. The Commissioners held frequent meetings during the year, at all of which every complaint brought to their notice, and every question connected with the preservation of the public health, received careful consideration and appropriate action through the proper Executive Department.

In March last the Board memorialized the Legislature for the passage of a law providing for compulsory vaccination to extirpate the small-pox, having become satisfied from the investigations made by the able Resident Physician, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, that the course thus pursued would effect the desired result. Although the Legislature, from its preoccupation with other matters, or from other causes, did not act upon that memorial, the document was nevertheless of much good. About thirteen thousand five hundred copies were distributed among the medical profession and medical institutions, and to public officials and public bodies, not only in this City, but in this and other States, and it is known that a considerable diminution of the disease has already resulted from the increased vaccination induced by the conclusive facts and reasoning contained in the memorial. The Board of Commissioners of Health have still in their possession six thousand five hundred copies of this valuable document for further use, as opportunity may be afforded to employ them efficiently.

During the last Summer the yellow fever prevailed epidemically on our own coast at Key West and Wilmington, N. C., in the West Indies at Havana, Matanzas, Nassau and St. Domingo City, and at Vera Cruz in Mexico; and it appeared sporadically in other parts of the West Indies and in South America. Notwithstanding our diminished commercial intercourse with these places, two hundred and fifty-one vessels arriving thence during the last season were quarantined, being a larger number of infected vessels or vessels from infected ports than the aggregate for the three preceding years. In all these cases the excellent and efficient Health Officer, Dr. GUNN, in conurrence with the views and wishes of the Commissioners of Health, faithfully enforced the Quarantine regulations, and it is not improbable that the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn are indebted to this vigilance and fidelity for their exemption from yellow fever during the last season.

The number of cases of yellow fever which occurred on vessels arriving at this port, either in their ports of departure or on the passage, was 916. On these vessels there were 445 deaths, eighteen of which occurred on or subsequent to arrival at this port. Forty-four cases were admitted into the hospital for yellow fever patients at Quarantine, and of these eighteen died. No cases of yellow have occurred among the employes on the hospital ship, or at the Quarantine establishment during the last four years.

It is a remarkable fact that yellow fever has not prevailed during the past two years at any of the Southern ports in our own country, where it has heretofore appeared annually and committed great ravages. This, I am satisfied, is to be attributed in some cases to non-intercourse with the West Indies, consequent upon the war, and in other cases to the rigid quarantine that has been enforced,—thus affording strong evidence that, by the exercise of proper and judicious quarantine, yellow fever can be entirely excluded from all our commercial ports. The only ports in which it has prevailed are those where these precautions were probably neglected, viz.: Key West and Wilmington, N. C.

The absence of storehouses at Quarantine for the cargoes of infected vessels has occasioned much loss and inconvenience to those engaged in commerce, besides greatly increasing the danger to the health of the City. These storehouses should be provided by the State, and I know of no location for them combining more of safety and convenience than Sandy Hook.

Much improvement might be made in our system of Quarantine, and I would respectfully recommend that the Corporation memorialize the State Legislature relative to the imperfect character of the Quarantine laws, which in their present state render it difficult to prevent during the Summer the introduction of pestilential diseases from tropical ports. The evils to be apprehended from the development of any of these diseases in our city would be so incalculably great that we cannot be too earnest in our efforts to avoid them.

The report of the City Inspector shows that the hygienic condition of the City is much improved, and that there has been a large diminution of mortality, the aggregate for the past year being 21,244, while that of the year preceding, which was also regarded as healthy and free from epidemics, was 22,117. This improvement will appear more remarkable and encouraging when it is considered that the bills of mortality for the last year embrace large numbers of volunteers who died from wounds received in battle or from disease contracted in the army.

While the sanitary interests of the City have been thus faithfully and successfully attended to by those in whose charge they are now placed, there can be no doubt that the Health Department is susceptible of improvement by proper reconstruction. If any effort shall be made to secure a general revision of the charter during the present session of the Legislature, competent medical gentlemen and others who have studied the hygiene of cities, should be consulted as to the needed changes in this department. The Metropolitan Health bill, which was strongly pressed upon the favorable consideration of the last Legislature, seemed to me to embrace some highly objectionable provisions. It proposed to take the whole matter, including the sweeping of the streets, out of the hands of the people of this City and their immediate representatives, and to place it in charge of a State Commission, appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This appears to me to have been an improper interference with our municipal rights, and rendered the bill sufficiently obnoxious on that ground alone, but it was in many other respects so imperfect that I regard its failure to become a law as most fortunate for the City.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of arrivals of alien immigrants at this port, during the past year, was 75,982; which, although an increase of 10,453 over the previous year, is, with the exception of that year, the lowest ebb to which the tide of immigration has fallen since 1847. I understand, however, that information has been received which authorizes the expectation of an early increase from all parts of Europe.

SEWERAGE.

The importance of a proper system of sewerage cannot be over-estimated, as upon it depends, in a large degree, the health and comfort of the inhabitants of large cities.

Perhaps no city in the world is more favorably located than our own for a well devised system of drainage. The natural formation of the soil, and the close proximity of the rivers surrounding the island, greatly facilitate the construction of sewers. To these natural advantages may, in a great degree, be attributed the absence of a regular system, which characterizes the sewerage of the lower and more compact parts of the City, and which have enabled even badly designed sewers in these localities to do their work with tolerable efficiency.

The evils arising from this want of system are, however, very apparent and constantly increasing. With few exceptions, the existing sewers have been constructed in detached pieces, as applications for them have been made to the Common Council, their length and direction being controlled by the petitioners themselves, with little or no regard to ultimate consequences. It thus frequently happens that the drainage of adjacent though distinct basins are united, and a sewer originally of sufficient dimensions for the proper drainage of one of these areas, becomes taxed beyond its capacity—the adjacent cellars are overflowed, and claims against the City for damages ensue.

Applications to the Common Council for the reconstruction of overburdened and defective sewers are frequent.

Two cases of this kind only need be cited, in which the relief demanded has been granted, at an expense to the City Treasury of upward of $38,000. In consequence of the incapacity of the sewer in Madison-avenue north of Twenty-sixth-street, the basement of the buildings on its line were flooded during periods of heavy rain. To remedy the difficulty, a new lateral outlet was necessary, and was constructed by the City at an expense of about $12,000.

The sewer in Eighth-avenue, north of Thirty-fifth-street, required a new outlet for precisely similar reasons, and this has been recently completed at an expense to the City of upward of $21,000.

The neglect of a proper system has forced the rebuilding of many of the London sewers, at an enormous cost to the city. Similar difficulties have been found in the sewerage of other large cities, and have been and still are remedied in a similarly expensive manner. We should take advantage of information thus acquired, of experience so dearly bought by others, as well as ourselves, by adopting at once such measures as may be practical for devising and perfecting a system of sewerage for those portions of this island as yet unprovided with sewers, which, but sparsely built up now, will, in a few years, rival in population the older and more densely inhabited parts of the city.

A proper system of sewerage follows, with little deviation, the laws governing the motion of fluids—the area to be drained determines the dimensions of the main outlet and its branches. Sewers thus constructed are more efficient in their work, cheaper in first cost, and less expensive in repairs and cleaning.

Our sister City of Brooklyn, and the more distant City of Chicago, afford examples in this respect which we, with great propriety, may follow. They have each matured and carried into effect a general system of sewerage which cannot but promote in the future of the interests, convenience and health of their inhabitants. That we may also reap similar benefits, authority should be given to the Croton Aqueduct Board, with its present able and experienced Chief Engineer, to undertake and complete, at the earliest possible day, the necessary surveys, and to prepare in duplicate form such drawings and plans as in their judgment are required.

These maps or plans would show in detail the respective drainage basins, the dimensions and flow of all sewers required in the future, and the lines or grades on which they should be built. They will serve as a guide to property owners in framing their applications to the Common Council, and will also enable the Committees to which such applications may be referred, to determine with accuracy the propriety of granting or refusing the same.

The expense of these preliminary works is but trifling compared with the outlay incurred in remedying the defects in the two sewers before referred to, while it may save the City from much greater expense hereafter. An appropriation of $5,000 will, it is believed, be sufficient for the work recommended.

CROTON AQUEDUCT.

The crowning feature of the Croton Aqueduct, the large reservoir in the Central Park, was completed and the water let in on the 19th day of August last, and it is now filled to about two-thirds of its capacity. Its completion adds greatly to the value of that beneficent work, and furnishes a new safeguard against conflagrations and a deficient supply of water. Its immense capacity will be best illustrated by a comparison with the old reservoir:

Old Receiving Reservoir.	*New Reservoir.*
Area in embanked walls, 37 5-100 acres.	100 75-100 acres
Area of water surface, 31 acres.	96 acres.
Capacity when full, 150,000,000 gals.	1,029,880,145 gals.

Elevation of water surface above sea level 114 10-100 feet.

These figures show that the new reservoir has about seven times the capacity of the old one.

This magnificent fountain of health has as yet received no appropriate name by which it may hereafter be designated. The Croton Board at an early day recommended the adoption of the "Lake of Manhata," and more recently the New-York Historical Society suggested the name of "Lake Manhattan." While either of these names would be appropriate, I should prefer the adoption of the former, because I hope the latter will yet be used to designate this imperial City under boundaries so enlarged as to embrace Brooklyn and our other suburban population.

The following statement furnished me by the Croton Aqueduct Board shows a satisfactory increase of the revenue of that department.

The receipts for water rents and penalties for the year 1862 were	$783,824 00
Do. for 1861	766,964 38
Increase	$17,260 26
Receipts in the largest previous year (1860)	767,189 62
Receipts in 1862	783,254 00
Excess in 1862 over 1860	$16,064 38

STREET PAVING.

The subject of street-paving will frequently require your attention. The trap-block or Belgian pavement has, with great propriety, I think, been adopted in all the later ordinances of the Common Council. Its durability, evenness, cleanliness, and safety for both horses and vehicles, give it great superiority over any other pavement that has been used in the streets of this City.

Well-paved streets are so essential to the comfort of every citizen that, instead of spending money in repairing the old cobble-stone pavements, we should, it appears to me, renew them with the trap-block as rapidly as just regard to economy will permit. During the year, contracts have been made by the Croton Aqueduct Department for 122,814 square yards of this favorite pavement. I am clearly of the opinion, also, that we should adhere strictly to the rule of charging the whole expense of original pavements to the owners of the adjacent property, and in all cases of repavements divide the expense equally between the property holders and the City. Any departure from this rule, whatever may be the pretext, must in the end lead to favoritism and consequent injustice.

CURBING AND GUTTERING OF STREETS.

The amended charter of 1857, in abolishing two of the Executive departments created by the charter of 1849, and dividing the work under their charge between those that remained, by some strange oversight assigned the paving of streets to the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the setting of curb and gutter to the Street Department. This separation of work so intimately connected is clearly improper, and has necessarily led to practical difficulties.

In the construction of street pavements the curb and gutter stones are essential features. They form the abutments to the arch of the pavement, and thus secure its stability.

It is, therefore, important that the curb and gutter should not only be of suitable dimensions and quality, and well and firmly laid, but that in grade they should conform strictly to that on which the street pavement is to be laid. The ordinances for these two kinds of improvements are, under the present arrangement, necessarily adopted independently. In consequence of this, it frequently happens that the curb and gutter stones are ordered and set several years in advance of the pavement, during which time they are constantly subject to displacement. In other cases ordinances for paving are passed without provision for curb and gutter. In these cases the paving is necessarily postponed; in the others referred to, it must be imperfect when done. No authority is vested in the Croton Board to supply deficiencies in the curb and gutter, or to restore them to the proper grade when necessary.

...annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received, and directed to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting the fourth quarterly report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received, and ordered to be printed in document form.

The Chair here appointed as the Finance Committee for the ensuing year, Aldermen Boole, Farley and Ottiwell.

Alderman Hardy presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the papers now in the hands of the Clerk be committed to the appropriate Committees for the ensuing year, when appointed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the Committee which was named by the Board of Aldermen, for the Comptroller, on December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in relation to lands in the City of New-York claimed on part of the State, be taken from the files, and referred to a Special Committee of Three.

Which was adopted.

And the President announced as such Committee, Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy and Mitchell.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet again on Monday next, the twelfth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from consideration of preamble and resolution in relation to the transfer of the control of the Central Park.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the paper be laid over and made the special order of business for the next meeting of the Board.

Which was carried.

And on motion the Board adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

JANUARY 5, 1863.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

The gentlemen elected Councilmen under the charter of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, met this day, pursuant to the provisions of said act, and were called to order at twelve M. by the Clerk of the Board of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, James M. Sweeney, who read the following certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council, designating the election of members:

OFFICE OF COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1862.

I, David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, do hereby certify:

That, at an election held in said City, on Tuesday, December second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the following named persons were duly elected Councilmen in the several Senatorial Districts of this City:

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

James Hayes,	Patrick H. Keenan,
Morgan Jones,	John Healy,
Charles Riley,	James Sandford.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Samuel T. Webster,	Thomas Brady,
Joseph McVay,	John McDonnell,
Michael O. Gross.	Frederick Repper.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

J. M. Houghtaling,	George McGrath,
John G. Haviland,	James Murray,
John P. Gaw,	Richard O'Brien.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Valentine Cook.	Patrick Russell,
Alexander Brandon,	David Fitzgerald,
John Brice,	William Joice.

For a period of one year each, from the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.

The Clerk then called the roll, when the following members answered to their names:

Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Healy, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice—21.

Councilman Hayes moved that Councilman McConnell take the chair as temporary President.

Which was carried.

Councilman Gross moved that a Committee of Two be appointed to conduct the temporary President to the Chair.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the Clerk appointed Councilmen Gross and Houghtaling such Committee.

Councilmen Gross and Houghtaling then conducted the temporary President to the Chair.

The temporary President, on taking the Chair, briefly thanked the Board for their confidence in selecting him to temporarily preside over their proceedings, and announced that he was ready to entertain any motion that might be made.

Councilman Hays offered the first resolution, viz:

Resolved, That we, the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York, hereby appoint and choose as officers for the ensuing year the following persons, to wit:

MORGAN JONES, as President.
JAMES M. SWEENY, as Clerk.
GEORGE LEITERMAN, as Sergeant-at-Arms.
THOMAS J. CARLETON, as Door Keeper.

And the above-named persons are hereby declared duly elected to the several offices above-mentioned.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Healy, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice—21.

Councilman Hayes moved that a Committee of Two be appointed to conduct the permanent President to the Chair.

Which was carried.

And the temporary President appointed Councilmen Hayes and Repper such Committee.

Councilmen Hayes and Repper thereupon proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them.

Councilman Jones, on taking the Chair as President, proceeded to address the Board as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen:

I need not say to you how sensibly I feel this distinguished mark of your appreciation in my election as presiding officer of your body. It is an honor of which I may well feel proud, and I shall endeavor to merit the distinction by acting impartially in all the onerous duties involved in the exalted position. Great responsibilities rest upon us all, and it is our duty so to discharge the trusts confided to our care, as to deserve the approbation and indorsement of the entire community. For the first time in many years—in fact, I may say the only time since the organization of the City Government—we find the people of this City represented in both branches of the Common Council almost unanimously by Democrats. In this body the Democratic party has the entire representation. The reason for this choice of the people is very obvious. Under Democratic rule, our national, State and City administrations have been marked with a wise economy, which has ever been grateful to our people, and hence in the hour of extravagance and corruption in our National Administration, the people of this State and City have intrusted to Democratic hands the administration of the Government. Our duty, under these circumstances, is plain and simple. The people of the City of New-York expect from a Democratic Administration that economy and frugality in the management and exercise of the trusts confided to their care, which has ever characterized Democratic rule. The vast expenditures annually raised by tax to support the City Government deserve to be reduced—if compatible with the public interest to do so—and it will be our province to accomplish that result. There is a vast field before us, and it remains with you, gentlemen, to demonstrate that the confidence of our citizens has not been misplaced, and that the old Democratic maxim of "Economy in public expenditure" will be practically put in force in our legislation. I desire to impress strongly upon your minds the necessity for a vigilant scrutiny into the merits of every question for your consideration and especially those appertaining to the disbursement of the public money. It will be a source of just pride and congratulation to us all, if, at the close of the year we find that, by judicious legislation we have reduced the taxes of our City, and it will be gratifying far us to know that owing to our individual exertions this great result has been achieved. Thanking you again, gentlemen, for your kindness to me, I commend the business of the City to your careful, feeling, confident that it will receive that attention which its important character deserves.

Councilman Brice moved that a Committee of Three be appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen and inform them that the Board of Councilmen is duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Councilmen Brice, Brady and Sandford such Committee.

And the Committee retired.

Councilman Hayes moved that a Committee of Three be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor, and inform him that the Board of Councilmen was duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Councilmen Hayes, Webster and Murray such Committee.

And the Committee retired.

Subsequently the Committee to wait on His Honor the Mayor returned, and Councilman Hayes, in their behalf, reported that they had discharged the duties assigned them, and that the Mayor would communicate with the Board in a few moments.

Which report was received and the Committee discharged.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Board of Aldermen also returned, and Councilman Brice, on behalf of said Committee, reported that they had discharged the duty assigned them, and that the Board of Aldermen would communicate with this Board in a few moments by Committee.

Which report was received, and the Committee discharged.

Councilman Ross offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of the Board of Councilmen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, be the rules of this Board until otherwise ordered.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Brandon moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on Monday evening next, the twelfth instant, at five o'clock, P. M.

Which was carried.

A Committee from the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen Long, Ottiwell and Farley, here appeared, and Alderman Long on their behalf announced that they had been appointed a Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen to inform the Board of Councilmen that the Board of Aldermen were duly organized and ready to proceed with business.

The President thanked the Committee, and through them the Board of Aldermen, for their courtesy, and the Committee then retired.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was then announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented a communication, being the usual message of the Mayor to the Common Council.

While the above was being read,

Councilman Gross moved that the further reading be suspended, and that the same be received, printed in the minutes, and in the papers employed by the Corporation, and five thousand copies in document form.

Councilman Webster moved as a substitute for such motion that the further reading be suspended, and the same referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising when appointed.

Which was carried.

And the substitute was agreed to.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, twelfth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE PARTY.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, JOHN V. GARDLEY, Esq., residing at No. 63 West Thirty-first-street, and a prominent Republican of the Twentieth Ward, was very suddenly but agreeably surprised. During his absence a large party entered the house, and by the consent of Mrs. GARDLEY, took possession of the parlors. A full and massive silver tea set was soon displayed on the table, and at that moment Mr. GARDLEY, quite unaware of what was going on, rang the door bell, and was ushered in amongst his friends. After partially recovering from his surprise, the service of silver was presented to him by Mr. JOHN MCKECHNIE, on behalf of the recipient's numerous friends of the the Twentieth Ward. Mr. GARDLEY, in responding, made a few appropriate remarks, thanking his friends for the kind manifestation of their regards for him. Speeches were made by Hons. CHARLES S. SPENCER and TUCKER, Judge BOLL, Ex-Alderman REED, Supervisor STAWART and others, and after partaking of a bountiful repast, the company dispersed. The surprise passed pleasantly to all concerned.

A "BUMMER" ON BOMBSHELLS.—On Sunday morning ELISABETH HART, an habitual drunkard and a first-class "bummer," who was serving out a few days' sentence in the Tombs for intoxication, while at work in the Court-room, slipped out unobserved, and made her escape before the woman having her in charge had been made aware of the fact. The fugitive forthwith proceeded to Pier No. 18, North River, and shouldering a box which met her view, made for the Staten Island steamboat *Flora*, whither she was pursued by Wm. KINNEY, a private watchman, and the goods recovered. It proved to be a box of loaded bombshells belonging to the General Government which had just been landed from the Stonington steamer. The woman was arrested by Officer SPIES, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and returned to the Tombs, where Justice CONNOLLY locked her up for trial.

CHARLES RANSOM, keeper of a gambling-place at No. 14 Ann-street, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday, at the Tombs, upon the complaint of JOHN PRICE, of No. 261 West Sixteenth-street, who alleges that, since the first day of October last, he has lost the sum of $723 75, at the above place, in the game of Faro. RANSOM also keeps a gambling-house at No. 92 Prince-street, where it is alleged that he and JOHN WALLACE, his dealer, have, for a long time past, been in the habit of swindling the countrymen who called at that place. The principal and his dealer were held in the sum of $500 each to answer. A large quantity of gambling implements were seized by the Police officers at No. 14 Ann-street.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.—The old Fifty-fifth New-York Regiment (Gardes Lafayette) has ceased to exist. It was consolidated a few days ago with the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, late HINBART WAAN'S Regiment, who now commands the brigade. The consolidated regiment will henceforth be designated as the Thirty-eighth, under command of Col. DE TROBRIAND. When the fact of consolidation was announced in the camp of the Fifty-fifth, there was considerable feeling on the subject, the greater part of the command not relishing the idea of being incorporated in a new regiment. Most of the officers of the old Fifty-fifth have since resigned and returned home.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The presentation of colors to this regiment will take place at the residence of Alderman TERANCE FARLEY, corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue, this evening, at 8 o'clock P. M. Capt. O'BRIENA, of the Thirty-seventh, will receive the colors on behalf of the regiment.

A CONTRABAND IN TROUBLE.—A colored man, hailing from Beaufort, S. C., and who gave his name as WM. BROWN, was arrested and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, on Sunday, charged with the larceny of $100. It appears that BROWN was employed as steward on the steamboat *P. Donaldson*, and that one of the passengers on said steamer left $100 under his pillow. Brown made up the bed and upon the gentleman looking for his money it could not be found. Justice CONNOLLY committed the prisoner in default of $500.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.—The resolution appropriating $1,000 for the procuring of a full-length portrait of MCCLELLAN, has passed the Common Council. We understand that the friends of Gens. MCDOWELL, PORTER, SICKLES and others are preparing to push through a similar resolution in behalf of their favorites. The portrait will be placed in the City Hall. It is to be hoped the artist will be more faithful to nature than was he who made the statuette now on exhibition at BALL & BLACK'S, in which the legs are at least one-fifth longer (proportionately) than they are in the great original.

RUN OVER BY A BUTCHER CART.—A woman named BRIDGET CALLAHAN, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 176 East Thirty-first-street, was run over on Saturday evening, by a butcher cart, while crossing near Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue. She was taken to her residence, but was injured so badly as to survive only an hour. Deceased was 45 years of age. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest in the case.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—SAMUEL BROWN residing at No. 331 Hudson-street, while at work in store No. 177 Washington-street, accidentally fell through the hatchway, injuring himself so severely as to cause death shortly afterwards. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body. Deceased was 30 years of age.

NEW EXCHANGE.—At the request of numerous parties interested in naval stores, oils, petroleum, paints, drugs, varnishes, &c., a meeting will be held at the new Merchant's Exchange and News Rooms, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine, near William-street, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing a daily Exchange for dealers and brokers in the above articles.

SUICIDE BY ARSENIC.—MARY C. KLING, a native of Germany, committed suicide by taking arsenic, on Sunday, at the residence of her father, No. 286 East Fifty-fifth-street. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY.—This being the day of the Feast of the Epiphany, there will be full morning service and the holy communion in Trinity Chapel at 9 o'clock, and in Trinity Church at 11.

EARLY CLOSING OF STORES.—On the upper part of the Fourth-avenue (business part) an effort is being now made for an early closing of the stores. There is a beginning of the work to-night—all about Eighth-street, Astor-place, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 5, 1863.

$18,000	U.S. 6s '81..Reg.	97¾	12	Erie Railway	66⅛
50,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	98⅜	500	do	66¼
15,000	do	98⅜	500	do	67
20,000	do	98¼	700	do	66⅞
33,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	102⅛	100	do	b30 67
			700	do	b30 67
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅞	15	Erie Railway Pref.	98
30,000	do	96⅛	300	do	99⅛
30,000	do	c 96⅝	1150	do	98¼
15,000	do	129⅛	100	do	h10 98⅛
35,000	do	129⅜	200	Hudson Riv. R.	84⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58	50	do	s10 84⅜
1,000	do	58¼	600	do	85
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	62	50	do	s60 84½
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	b30 62¼	100	do	85¼
60,000	do	62	100	do	b60 85⅝
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	115⅜	70	do	86⅛
500	fnd. Gen. 6s, P. B	10	31	Harlem Railroad	27⅜
1,000	Erie R. 2d M. S. '83, 11		200	do	28⅛
30,000	Erie 4th M. Bds	104	1000	do	28
4,000	Erie 5th Mt. Bds.	99⅛	500	do	27⅝
3,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. 8s	118	200	do	b30 28
			250	Reading Railroad	78
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	105⅜	500	Mich. Cen. R.	91¼
1,000	do	105¼	200	do	b30 91¼
10,000	do	105	50	do	81⅜
10,000	C. & T. H. 1st M.	102¼	600	M. S. & N. Is. R.	46
3,000	C. B. & Q. ₱ c.	113	200	do	b30 46
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mtg.	87	500	do	45¾
8,000	do	88⅛	10	Chic. St. L. & Alt. Pf.	85
1,000	C. & N. W. Fu. B.	91	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	67⅛
5,000	Han. & St. Jo. Bd	61	200	do	b30 67¼
2,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F.	104⅛	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	h15 83¼
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	109	450	do	83¾
2,000	do	110	100	do	s30 86⅛
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	95	50	do	b30 83¾
2,000	do	94⅜	100	do	83⅜
3,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d	77⅛	1200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	74
10,000	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	74⅜	70	Cl., Col. and Cin. R.	150
142	Bank of Commerce.	94⅛	10	Gal. & Chi. R.	83¼
5	do	94	100	Cl. & Toledo R.	73¼
30	Park Bank	114	50	do	b30 73⅝
150,000	American Gold	135	50	do	b30 78
24,000	do	b30 135⅛	200	do	s60 77⅛
65,000	do	135	600	do	78
875	do	134⅛	200	Ch. & R. Isl. R.	83
200	Canton Company	18¼	100	do	83½
300	do	18⅛	550	do	83⅜
7	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	120	100	do	83⅝
70	Cum. Coal Pref.	16¾	50	do	83¾
400	do	16¼	445	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	91
200	do	b30 17	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	38¾
400	do	17	200	do	39
100	Nic. Trans. Co.	5¾	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. 2d Pref.	68½
150	Harlem R. Pref.	s30 65¾	25	Tol., Wab. & West. R.	40
130	Nor. & Wor. R.	74	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	61
145	Pacific M. S. Co.	136¾	200	do	60
150	do	136⅞	50	Att. & T. H. R.	30
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	107⅜	250	Al. & T. Ht. Pref.	50
850	do	107⅞	100	do	b60 50¼

BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	98	
30,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	98⅛	
15,000	do	97⅝	
5,000	U. S. 5s '74, Cog.	89	
22,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅜	
20,000	do	96⅛	
60,000	U. S. D. Mts	129⅞	
15,000	do	129⅝	
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	102¼	
1,500	do	small	102⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	s10	58½
5,000	do	b60	59
5,000	do		58
5,000	do	b60	56
10,000	Mo. State 6s		62½
8,000	do		62⅜
5,000	do		62
25,000	do		s3 62⅜
5,000	Louisiana St. 6s		60
5,000	N. C. St. 6s		60¼
5,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.		96
14,000	Erie 6th Mt. Bds.		100
5,000	P., Ft W. & C. 1st M.		110½
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d		94⅝
2,000	do		94½
3,000	Had. R. 3d M.		105½
1,000	La. C. & Mill. L. G.		93
4,000	Mich. So. S. F.		105⅛
1,000	do		105⅜
150,000	Amer. Gold		135⅛
20,000	do	b30	135⅛
25,000	do	b15	135¼
25,000	do	s15	135
10,000	do		135
10,000	do	h10	135
10,000	do		134⅞
100	Canton Company		18¾
30	Union Bank		107
62	Mer. Ex. Bank		90
15	Cumb. Coal Pref.		16½
220	do		17
100	do	b30	17¼
100	do		17
250	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.		60
100	do		60¼
200	do	b60	60½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅜	
1,000	do	96⅝	
75,000	U. S. D. N's	129½	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	62	
110,000	Amer. Gold	135¼	
20,000	do	135⅜	
30	Penn. Coal Co.	120¾	
1000	Nic. Tran. Co.	4	
98	Pac. Mail S. Co.	137	
50	do	s30	136¾
100	do	s10	136½
100	do	h10	137
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10	108⅛
600	do		108½
300	Erie Railway		67⅛
1800	do		67¾
100	do	s5	67⅜
250	do		67⅞
350	Erie R. Pref.		88¾
500	do		88⅞
500	do		89
100	Hudson R. R.		85
1,000	do		85⅛
2200	Harlem Railroad		28
100	Mich. Cen. R.		91½
300	M. So. & N. I. R.		45⅜
50	do		46
100	do		46¼
700	Mich. So. & Nor. Ind. Gt'd. Stock		87½
100	do		87⅝
100	Ill. C. R. Scrip		83⅜
100	do		83⅝
100	Clev. & Pitt. R.		67⅝
300	M. & P. Du C.		38¾
39	do		39
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		78½
100	do		78⅜
100	do		78¾
100	do		78⅝
100	do		83⅜
100	do		83⅝
100	Chic. & R. Is. R.		83¾
100	do		83¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$70,000	Amer. Gold		134⅞
45,000	U. S. Demand Nts.		129⅜
10,000	do		129⅝
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s		58
1,000	do		58⅜
15,000	Mo. St. 6s		62¼
100	Pacific M. S. Co.		136¾
1850	Erie Railway		67⅛
600	do		67⅜
100	Erie Railway Pref'd.		98⅞
300	Hud. Riv. R.		86⅛
600	Harlem R. Pref.		28¼
600	Harlem R. Pref.		28⅜
50	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.		39
50	Alton & T. H. R.		29¾
100	Reading R.		79
200	do		78¾
200	do		78⅝
100	M. Southern R.		46¼
200	do		46
100	Mich. So. Guar.		87½
200	Ill. Central R.		84⅛
100	do		84⅛
100	do		84
100	do	b30	84⅜
500	Clev. & Pitt. R.		57¼
50	do	s30	57⅜
100	Chic. & R. I. R.		83⅛
150	Gal. & Chic. R.		83¾

MONDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 3, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 27:

Increase in Loans	$165,349
Increase in Specie	173,743
Decrease in Circulation	104,014
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	3,970,017

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 4, 1862.	Jan. 5, 1863.	Dec. 27, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	154,321,653	173,810,009	173,644,660
Specie	23,983,878	35,954,550	35,780,807
Circulation	8,586,186	9,754,355	9,858,369
Gross Deposits	131,917,717	196,535,598	189,415,587
Exchanged	20,128,484	37,372,352	33,222,358
Undrawn	111,789,233	159,163,246	155,193,229
In Sub-Treasury	6,383,108	10,285,935	8,132,133

The line of Individual Deposits and Country Bank Balances, on the present Bank return, shows a large accumulation of Money in this market at the beginning of the New Year. And, thus far, this increase appears to be without additional employment in Loans and Discounts. The latter vary but slightly from the previous weekly return. The Specie average is also about the same, but on a rising scale from the disbursements of the Treasury and the receipts from California.

The Stock Exchange opened with a firm demand this morning. The prices bid for the speculative Shares showing a decided recovery from the partial dullness at the very close of last week. At the early session of the regular Board the advance was quite general on American Gold Coin, and the entire list of Railway Stocks, from ¼@1 ₱ cent. all round, and soon after the adjournment a further rise was paid on Eries, New-York Central and most of the Western Roads. At the 1 o'clock meeting of the Public Board the buoyancy of demand was equal to some of the best days of last week, and large parcels of Erie, of both classes, New-York Central, Michigan Southern, Harlem, Toledo, &c., were taken up at the advance. The sudden change from the feeling on Saturday afternoon was seriously accounted for on the Street, though the prevailing impression is that the vast expenditures of the War, now going on and likely to continue for some time to come, will inevitably add to the ease in the Money market, by accumulation in this and the other Atlantic Cities, in the shape of Deposits, and in the interior, through increased issues of Government paper. Adverse to this influence to-day were renewed rumors, of a very discouraging nature, as to the result of the fight at Murfreesboro, but these, while creating much anxiety, were not generally believed.

Late in the afternoon the general market continued firm, though under less excitement on some of the Railways than earlier in the day. There was an increased demand for Illinois Central Shares, partly on the news from Vicksburgh, and also a strong demand for Michigan Southern old Stock. The following prices were made at 4 o'clock, as compared with the closing bids on Saturday. The additional rise in Hudson River Shares is one of the features of to-day's market:

	Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	98⅛	98⅜
Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts.	102⅝	102⅞
U.S. Notes O. H.	129¾	129⅞
Gold Coin	136¾	134⅝
N. Y. Central	107⅞	108⅝
Erie	65⅞	67¾
Erie Preferred	87⅞	88⅝
Hudson	82⅝	85⅜
Pacific Mail	136⅝	136¾
Panama	171	171
Tennessee	58	58⅛
Missouris	61⅛	62⅛

	Sat.	Mon.
Harlem	26¾	28⅛
Harlem Pref	86⅛	91⅜
Mich. Central	90⅝	94⅜
Mich. Southern	45¼	46⅛
Mich. Guarant'd.	86⅜	87⅝
Illinois Central	82½	84
Pittsburgh	56⅝	57
Galena	83	83¾
Toledo	77⅞	78⅛
Rock Island	82	83½
Reading	77¼	77⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	98⅜	Hanover	84
Union	106	Metropolitan	101
Phœnix	106	Peoples'	90
National	97	Market	92
Commerce	94	Corn Exchange	102
Ocean	86½	St. Nicholas	92¼
American Exchange	95½	Importers' & Traders'	99
Bank of N. America	100¾	Park	112

The Railway Mortgages are nearly all up again to-day, and the demand strong:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111¼	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	91¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	118	Chi. & N. W. seconds	38
Erie firsts, '63	116¾	Hen. & St. Jo. firsts	60
Erie seconds, '79	116	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	115
Erie thirds, '83	112¾	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	110
Erie fourths, '80	104	Tol. & Wab. firsts	102
Erie fifths, '88	99⅛	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86⅛
Hudson thirds, '75	105	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	86
Harlem firsts, '69-73	110	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	108
Harlem seconds, '64	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	112
Harlem thirds, '68	93⅜	Clev. & Toledo B. F.	104⅜
Chi. Bur. & Q. s ₱ c. 1sts	116	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	112
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	96	N. Jersey Cen. seconds	110
Mich. S. & N. I. s 7 ₱ c.	105⅜	P., F. W. & C. 1sts	109⅜
Pac. R. guar. by Mo.	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	94⅜
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	112⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 3ds	73⅜
St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts	102¼	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	103
T. H. & A. 2ds. Pref.	86⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	102⅜
Chi. & N. W. eppl. ext.	89	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	74⅜

The price of Gold having advanced to 135 @135¼ ₱ cent., the ratea for Exchange on London, this afternoon, are quoted 158½@160¼ ₱ cent. The market was unsettled through the day, and the business for the Boston mail ranged all the way from 148 to 149¼ ₱ cent. for first-class Bankers.

The rate for Money to the Brokers is 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The offering, to-day, is liberal at this price, owing to the increasing Deposit balances at Bank, and some of the leading Stock and Money firms are favored as low as 5 ₱ cent. on first-class security.

January half-yearly Dividends are announced by the Nassau Fire, 7 ₱ cent.; Ætna, of Hartford, 10 ₱ cent.; Park Fire, 5 ₱ cent.; and Empire City Fire, 7 ₱ cent.

Mr. LE ROY NICHOLS, with Messrs. WORTH & WHITE, has been admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange Board.

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for December were:

1862	$403,571 40
1861	246,282 98
Increase	$157,288 42

We understand that $1,000,000 of the Connecticut War Loan, 6 ₱ cent., was awarded at Hartford to-day, at rates ranging from 109 to 112 ₱ cent. The Connecticut people were the principal takers. They are abundantly able to hold it, as an investment, besides being ready to appreciate the high credit to which the State is entitled from her moneyed wealth and material resources. The present award leaves $1,000,000 for War purposes to be disposed of hereafter, should the public service require it.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 ₱ cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $721,516 60, (including for Customs, $140,000;) payments, $2,021,825 53; balance, $8,935,626 86.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 3.	LOANS. Dec. 27.	SPECIE. Jan. 3.	SPECIE. Dec 27.
Bk. of New-York	5,230,328	6,078,642	1,755,639	1,785,422
Manhattan Co.	6,327,561	6,172,356	2,519,187	2,352,017
Merchants' Bank	6,991,528	7,126,530	1,952,536	1,997,861
Mechanics' Bank	4,786,676	4,757,742	779,102	783,169
Union Bank	4,235,587	3,986,549	2,192,078	2,268,792
Bank of America	10,065,186	10,087,848	2,610,317	2,340,406
Phenix Bank	4,437,830	4,472,557	781,474	822,796
City Bank	3,992,136	3,860,242	2,397,904	2,330,583
Tradesmen's Bank	2,528,971	2,505,808	159,386	156,771
Fulton Bank	1,921,803	1,915,041	310,120	310,120
Chemical Bank	3,511,671	3,423,080	2,064,501	2,037,917
Merch. Exch. Bk.	13,627,753	13,855,373	1,445,518	1,342,588
Broadway Bank	5,709,865	5,896,249	635,841	710,906
Ocean Bank	2,362,176	2,306,118	243,218	232,040
Mercantile Bank	3,151,770	3,164,065	546,233	548,952
Pacific Bank	1,489,536	1,549,201	166,397	157,745
Bank of Republic	4,737,439	4,719,250	1,248,078	1,256,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto (The Martyrs.)

WINTER GARDEN—The Irish Ambassador—The Lakes of Killarney—The Mischievous Valet.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Invincibles.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Heiress.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Cam. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

IRVING HALL—Mollenhauer's Grand Operatic Concert.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Da Cordova's Lecture, "The Ball is up."

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Margot ou les Bienfaits de l'Education—L'Amoureux de Portaire—La Piano de Beatrix.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Official dispatches from Gen. Rosecrans, published this morning, put at rest all doubts of the fact that the rebels have suffered a defeat at Murfreesboro. At last accounts they were in full and disorderly retreat toward Tullahoma, thirty-nine miles below, and our forces were in pursuit. From Gen. Rosecrans' dispatches it appears that the heavy fighting of Friday, in which the rebels were so terribly worsted, was sufficient to satisfy them that they had no hope of success. A heavy storm prevailed during Saturday, making it difficult to manœuvre large bodies of troops, and nothing more than skirmishing took place. On Sunday morning early it was discovered that the rebels had retreated during the night, and soon afterward a brigade of our forces, under Gen. Stanley, entered Murfreesboro. No general pursuit, however, was commenced until Sunday evening, the day being spent in preparations for the movement, in bringing in the dead and in distributing ammunition and subsistence. The Centre Grand Division was the first to start, and was followed with due promptness by the two others. The losses on our side, considering the length of time and the persistency with which the fighting continued before Murfreesboro, are much lighter than might be expected. Gen. Rosecrans' Medical Director estimates the number of wounded in hospital at about 5,500, and the killed at 1,000. These figures are considerably less than those of Antietam or Fredericksburgh.

The news from Vicksburgh is also everything we could desire. It is to Monday evening of last week, at which time Gen. Sherman, after fighting nine days, commencing on the previous Wednesday, had carried three lines of the enemy's works, and the firing on the fourth and last line had ceased, indicating that it also had been captured. This was on the Jackson and Vicksburgh Railroad, two miles from the city, and all that lay between Gen. Sherman and the city was the rifle-work of the road. He had been reinforced on Sunday night by 9,000 men from Gen. Grant's army, and had a force of forty thousand men. At last accounts we had captured ten guns and seven hundred prisoners. Nothing has been heard from the forces below, but it is sufficiently evident that their cooperation would not be needed in reducing the rebel stronghold.

The defeat of the rebel Gen. Forrest, already spoken of in Gen. Grant's dispatches to the War Department, appears to have been a very severe one. The fight took place on the west side of the Tennessee River, at Hunt's Cross Roads, twelve miles from Lexington, Tenn. The rebels are said to have lost 1,400 men, killed and wounded, and 400 taken prisoners, besides a battery of six guns and nearly a thousand stand of arms.

There seems to have been great destruction of Government property at Island No. 10, causelessly and uselessly. The facts, as we have them, are these: Gen. Davies, understanding it to be a part of rebel policy to take Island No. 10, and thus cut off river transportation, and fearing they might be successful, sent an order to the commanding officer to spike his guns, destroy his ammunition and evacuate the place. This order was not executed. Davies then sent another order to his Adjutant to see that it was executed, and seventy-nine guns were spiked last Monday, and about 10,000 rounds of ammunition rolled into the river. The 150 men on the Island protested, but the order was executed.

Late advices from New-Orleans represent that the preparations for the movement up the river were making with the greatest energy, and it was expected that the advance would commence about Jan. 5. Baton Rouge, the new base of operations, was swarming with troops, and is fully protected from any possible attack by the rebel forces.

A letter from Newbern, N. C., states that two of the cannon captured by Gen. Foster, during his late expedition, were taken by the rebels at the first battle of Bull Run.

CONGRESS.

Congress was again in session yesterday, the holiday recess being over. In the Senate, a joint resolution of the Legislature of Connecticut was presented, requesting a modification of the Internal Revenue law, so as to prevent the accumulation of taxes on the same article in different processes of manufacture. The Secretary of War sent in a communication, stating that no citizen, to his knowledge, or by his authority, had been required to take any oath or obligation not to bring any suit or action against those who arrested him. Bills were introduced to promote the efficiency of the army and navy. A bill taxing bank-bills and all fractional currency was introduced by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. A resolution condemning Gen. Grant's order expelling the Jews from his Department was introduced by Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, and laid over. A resolution was adopted, making inquiry of the Secretary of War as to the number of deserters from the army, and the steps taken to punish them. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so consolidating the regiments now in the field that their maximum number shall be at least 1,020 men. The Finance Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying or abolishing the duties on foreign paper. Two messages were received from the President—one regarding the appointment of officers to fill vacancies in the Departments, and the other calling attention to that part of the report of the Secretary of State relating to Consular pupils. The Bankrupt Bill was considered, after which the Senate went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned.

In the House, the bill to annul and abrogate all and to relieve the sufferers by the late depredations, was passed. A bill defining the duties of the Clerk of the House, regarding new members, etc., was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President to take possession of any State or district in rebellion, and establish a temporary Government for it. Objection was made by Mr. Vallandigham, and it went over. A bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the defence of Tennessee, was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, approving, ratifying and affirming the Emancipation Proclamation, but it was objected to. A bill providing a State Government for Colorado, was referred to the Committee on Territories. A bill making appropriations for the support of the Government, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A resolution was adopted making inquiry as to our relations with New-Granada. An inquiry was ordered regarding the loss of the *Monitor*. The Select Committee on the proposed ship canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario was revived. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to report a bill providing for the protection of loyal citizens in insurrectionary States. A resolution, offered by Mr. Blake, of Ohio, pledging the House anew to the support of the Executive, in putting down the rebellion, went over for debate. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, introduced a resolution making inquiry as to the payment of the loan of 1842. After some debate, the matter was postponed until Wednesday, and the House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn from Albany that the Republican Caucus met in the Assembly Chamber, yesterday, and nominated Henry Sherwood, of Steuben, as candidate for Speakership, and Joseph B. Cushman, of Oneida, for Clerk. The Democratic Caucus nominated Hon. Gilbert Dean, of New-York, for Speaker. A Clerk was not nominated.

By the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *City of Washington*, on Sunday morning, we have advices from Europe two days later than were brought by the *Asia*. The political news by the arrival is not important. The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* again harps on the intervention string, but with very poor success. The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* states that the British Government has issued orders that the *Alabama* be warned away from all British ports, and gives notice that if any more British property is destroyed steps will be taken to destroy her. The *Shipping Gazette*, however, contradicts this statement. The tenor of Secretary Seward's diplomatic correspondence is strongly condemned by the English Press. The Greek Assembly was in session, and it was thought it would confirm Prince Alfred as King. Cotton had further advanced in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs and provisions were quiet. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92¾.

The Albany *Argus*, of yesterday, says: "We understand the Democratic members will hold the usual caucus, preliminary to the organization of the Assembly, at the Senate Chamber, at 7 o'clock this evening. Courtesy has always given the Assembly Chamber to the majority, on such an occasion, but there being now a tie, on casting lots, the Republicans won the Assembly Chamber.

The new Board of Aldermen met at 12 o'clock yesterday and organized, pursuant to the Charter. Wm. Walsh, of the Second District, who is one of the old members, and who was formerly a member of Assembly, was elected President by acclamation, on motion of Mr. Ottiwell. The President's address on taking the chair, and also the Mayor's Annual Message, which was presented during the session and laid over for publication, will be found entire in the official proceedings of the Board, in another part of to-day's paper. The venerable clerk, David T. Valentine, Esq., was reelected by acclamation, and in the same manner the messenger, M. T. P. Smith, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Boole presented a resolution, which was adopted, asking for the immediate appointment of the Committee on Finance, in order that they might give immediate attention to the various important subjects left over from last year. Messrs. Boole, Farley and Ottiwell were appointed the Committee. Then the Committee were discharged from consideration of the subject of transferring the control of the Central Park to the Street Commissioner, and it was laid over and made the special order for the next meeting. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. of Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen, for 1863, met and organized at 12 o'clock yesterday, Mr. Morgan Jones, who has twice before been President of the Board, was unanimously chosen President. The Clerk, Mr. James M. Sweeney, was unanimously reelected. The Mayor's Annual Message was received and laid over for publication. The Board adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M. of Monday next.

Mr. Matthew T. Brennan, the new Comptroller, took his seat in the Finance Department at noon yesterday. The outgoing Comptroller, Mr. Robert T. Haws, welcomed his successor, introduced to him the several heads of Bureaus, turned over to him the seals and keys of the office, expressed his willingness to afford any future aid that might be desired of him by Mr. Brennan, and then retired. Mr. Brennan soon after made the following removals and appointments: Deputy Comptroller, William E. Warren, reappointed; Comptroller's Clerk, Chas. W. Lawrence *vice* William Allen; Collector of City Revenue, Chas. A. Loew *vice* Geo. H. Franklin; Superintendent of Market Rents and Fees, Matthias Gooderson *vice* Lewis J. Kirk; Auditor of Accounts, Wm. A. Herring *vice* E. V. Price, M. D.; Messenger, Roger Adams *vice* Michael McGowan.

The report of operations at the United States Mint in Philadelphia for the month of December shows that there were deposited of gold $315,302, and of silver $21,309—making an aggregate of $336,617. The coinage during the same time was $212,608 of gold, nearly all of which was in double eagles; $21,134 of silver, all in half and quarter dollars, and $54,350 of cents, making an aggregate coinage of $288,092. The whole number of pieces coined was 5,497,464.

The Chicago Board of Trade has passed resolutions excluding the *Times* of that city from its reading-room, and ordering that its commercial reporter shall be deprived of all privileges. The ground of this action is the disloyal tone of the editorial columns of the paper in question.

The new Monitor *Patapsco* was towed from the Philadelphia Navy-yard to Fort Mifflin, on Saturday, to take her powder on board. Several of the officers of the yard went as far as the fort in the *Patapsco*. It is supposed that she will remain in the Delaware, between Philadelphia and the Capes, until her convoy, the *Pawnee*, joins her. The latter has her crew on board, and was expected to leave yesterday.

There was renewed buoyancy in the Stock market yesterday, and prices advanced 1@1½ ₩ cent. on the speculative shares. Gold, 134¼; Exchange, 148½ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were in good request yesterday, at firmer prices. Cotton and Coffee were brisker and dearer. Provisions were less freely purchased; Pork tended downward. Whisky was heavy and drooping. Sugars, Green Teas and Tallow attracted more attention. Hay and Hops were actively sought after. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

The Forty-fourth-street cattle market opened yesterday with about 3,000 fresh, and 200 stale cattle held over from last week. Trade was brisk at an advance of ½c. ₩ lb. over the prices quoted one week ago, ranging from 5½c.@6¼c. for poor stock to 6¾c. for fair to good, and 10c. for a few prime fat steers. There were no premium bullocks on sale, and the small number of well-fed cattle in the yards caused an advance of ½c. on the best grades. Several additional droves are expected in for the sales of to-day, but no marked variation from yesterday's rates are anticipated.

Gov. Seymour and the Police.—We have done injustice to Gov. Seymour, and we hasten to correct it. We assumed that in summoning the Police Commissioners to appear before him on Saturday at 2 o'clock, to answer charges preferred against them, he intended to fix that time for hearing and deciding them. In this, it seems, we were mistaken. In the following letter the object of the hearing was to receive the answer of the Commissioners, and to decide *when and where* the charges should be investigated." They did not respond to his summons,—and he has decided that the hearing shall take place in the City of New-York "at an early day."

This is a very just and judicious decision. We regret that circumstances should have led us to suppose that he could give any other. But we must plead, in excuse, that we were not alone in supposing that he would remove the Commissioners summarily, in order to have their offices vacated during the recess of the Legislature. The *World* gave us to understand that the "change" desired "might be effected before Tuesday next," and the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, published under the official nose of His Excellency, indulged the same expectations which we expressed yesterday morning. That journal says:

"The Governor issued an order for an appearance before him, with which the inculpated parties refused to comply! They were conscious of their guilt, and of their defencelessness; but there were other reasons for the contumacy. *The refusal must be taken as a confession by default; and we see no course left for the Governor, except to remove them forthwith.* * * *

We give below the statement of the case, and the action of the Governor upon it. *He will, we presume, regard the recusancy of the Commissioners as a sufficient ground for vacating their offices, and will forthwith supply their places.*"

In common with the *Atlas and Argus* we have been disappointed. We trust our cotemporary will bear its disappointment as philosophically as we do ours.

The President's Proclamation.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 3d inst., has an able article commenting upon the President's proclamation of Emancipation. The following extract embodies the views of that journal in regard to this document:

"We do not deny that the President, as Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, may, in time of armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and while conducting war on slaveholding territory, *rightfully liberate slaves, so far as may be necessary to the success of his military operations.* And the measure of his power in this direction may be admitted to be commensurate with the military necessity under which he acts, and with the extent to which he can practically employ in services auxiliary to his operations, the slaves whom he actually liberates.

But it is denied by many (and we are of their number) that the Executive Department of the Government has *the right* to 'order and declare' that slaves now held to service *by virtue of certain State laws* shall on a day fixed be 'then, thenceforward, and forever free.' For this style of language proceeds on the assumption that the Executive branch of the Government is, because of the enlarged powers conferred upon it in the name of 'military necessity,' endowed with legitimate authority *to repeal or suspend the laws of certain States as respects Slavery.* It implies that the President has a paramount *de jure control over the law of Slavery*, insomuch that he could retain that law in its validity and in its obligation on the slave from the 22d of last September to the 1st of January, 1863, and unbind its sanctions after the latter date.

As we understand the matter, there is a great difference between the assumption of this prerogative right, *which is legislative in its nature*, and the emancipation of slaves as the necessary incident of actual military operations, or as the consequence of legal conviction for treason. It is, as we have already said, to enact a political solecism for the 'Executive Government' to *declare* slaves legally free where the President has and can have no legal jurisdiction over the law of Slavery. It is to carry into one department the style and language belonging exclusively to another sphere of political ideas.

A single citation from the recent annual message of the President, will serve to show the incongruity as well as inefficacy of this 'war measure.' In that message, arguing in favor of his project for emancipation with compensation to owners, Mr. Lincoln said:

'The liberation of the slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property.'

It will hardly be pretended that any mere words of the President, however solemnly uttered, can avail to do that which it is not in the power of words to do—'to *destroy property*.' As in the case of 'other property,' so in that of 'slave property;' if it be 'destroyed,' it must be *by the actual application of force, and not by the promulgation of a decree. And the force is as vigorous without the decree as with it.*

Where the President has no control over the law of any relation, his sole authority over that relation must result from actual force applied under stress of military necessity. *And this actual force may be legitimately applied wherever or whenever it is necessary to enforce the laws.* If, then, the President, instead of assuming to *declare* slaves free, had announced his purpose, in conducting the war within certain districts, *to hold and treat* all slaves as free, so far as they should come under the Federal sway, he would have avoided the objection which justly lies against a mere edict of emancipation. Those who love the Union better than Slavery may be prepared to see Slavery overthrown wherever it stands in the way of National authority, but they are not prepared to admit that the President can, by the breath of his mouth, make or unmake the law of freedom and bondage. For to *declare* slaves free does not lie within the province of the Executive Department of the National Government on any theory of the President's duty, whether as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy or as a civil ruler, nor can he consistently exercise this *legislative* function any more in a time of war than of peace. *But to make slaves free may not only rightfully, but must almost necessarily be the incident of his Executive duties in conducting large military operations on slaveholding territory.*"

It is useless to deny that there is very great force in these suggestions. They confirm fully the opinions we have more than once expressed as to the *form* which should have been given to this decree. If it had been issued as a *military order*, addressed to Generals in actual command, prescribing their conduct in certain specified emergencies, and directing the application of force to the enfranchisement of slaves under certain circumstances, it would have avoided all these objections, without in the slightest degree impairing or lessening its practical effect.

As we remarked in our comments on the Proclamation the day after it was issued, the *form* given to it may become absolutely essential to its validity. Suppose at some future time a negro should claim his freedom under that Proclamation,—or a master should reclaim his slave in spite of it: the Supreme Court would, in the end, have to decide the question of its constitutionality. Certainly it is a matter of the utmost importance, that whatever action is taken on this momentous subject, should be such as will stand the severest tests to which it can be subjected. Yet we doubt very much whether the Proclamation will stand this test. We think every dispassionate person must feel some doubt whether the Supreme Court will decide that the President *had the power, as a military measure, to order the subject of Slavery*, or to continue those laws in force, according to his judgment of the military necessities of the moment. Practically, it may prove to be very difficult to return to bondage three millions of negroes declared to be free by Executive proclamation. But this is not enough. It should be *legally*, as well as physically, impossible. The President's action should have been so shaped into conformity with his actual powers under the Constitution as to leave no shadow of doubt concerning its validity.

Nor is it too late to cure this defect, if it exists. The Proclamation has been issued and may or may not prove to be valid. *But why should not the President follow it with a military order on the same subject and aiming at the same result?* Why should he not, in explicit terms, command every General of the army, when he enters upon Slaveholding territory, to deprive the rebels of the aid and support of their slaves, by setting them free and maintaining them in their freedom? This would be strictly within the scope of his rightful powers as they are defined by the *National Intelligencer*. It would be in the clear and unmistakable exercise of his powers as Commander-in-Chief of the army. It would not be a legislative act in any sense, nor would it involve any interference with, or assumed sovereignty over, the laws of any State on the subject of Slavery. It would be the direct "application of military force" under military necessity, and as such would be entirely free from the objections which may be urged against the promulgation of a sweeping decree of emancipation.

Practically, the effect of such a Military Order would be just as complete as that of a Proclamation. In terms the latter covers all the rebellious States:—but every one understands, and no one better than the President, that its actual force will be restricted to the territory in possession of our armies.

We beg leave to commend this matter to those Democratic presses which have been greatly distressed lest the Proclamation should prove to be *brutum fulmen*,—a mere "Pope's bull against the Comet." We sympathize with them somewhat, because to some extent we share their apprehensions. We should be quite as sorry as they could be to see it thus fail of its intended effect. Let us, then, have it put beyond all peradventure. The Proclamation has been issued, and has met the demands of that numerous and clamorous class of our fellow-citizens who love high-sounding words,—who think that it is the rolling thunder instead of the lightning flash that does execution. Now let us have something which will stand fire, even if the Proclamation fails. Let us have a Military Order, commanding the enfranchisement, by military force, of every slave who may be aiding, directly or indirectly, the rebel cause.

A State Asked to Abet Treason.

Interpose—that is the word. The State of New-Jersey is called upon by a piebald squad of Know-Nothings and Democrats to "interpose to arrest the existing civil war." In this there is nothing surprising. It has long been known that the breed of New-York politicians which furnished two Major-Generals to the rebel army, is not extinct. They live, and so far as has been observable, retain every traitorous affinity. Nor is it very strange that individuals of similar instincts should be found in the New-Jersey Legislature. Probably there never yet was a legislative body altogether free from faithless men. But the story told to us that there is some chance that a majority of the Legislature in question will seriously undertake what is asked of them, is utterly incredible. It cannot be that any party majority dare so dishonor their State—least of all a State so justly proud of its revolutionary history.

Interposition from any quarter is a crime against the nation. If foreign, it is war; if domestic, it is treason. There can be no such thing as an innocent attempt to come between this Government and the rebels who have defied its authority and are attacking its existence. A Government may sacrifice much to circumstances, but one thing it cannot sacrifice without self-destruction—its own supremacy. The living principle of every Government is the right to govern. It cannot voluntarily put that right in abeyance for an instant; and whoever would force it to do so involuntarily must be its enemy. Were the Union simply a league between State sovereignties, to be dissolved at pleasure, as was held by Mr. Calhoun, there might consistently be mediation. But that is the very idea which all loyal men have repelled from the beginning. This is a nation, not a pact. "We the people" established it—as the first line of the Constitution declares—not we the States. This Constitution is fundamental *law*, not simply a convenient arrangement. The administrators and legislators at Washington are a government, not simply a managing committee. To this government allegiance is due, not simply good will; and resistance to it is rebellion, not simply a change of policy. We say therefore that, if the Government itself is to continue, its authority must be maintained. No procedure is to be tolerated that involves any suspension of that authority. To bargain with the seceders, is to accredit the rebellion. Whatever the form of settlement, the buying of a peace must necessarily carry with it an abdication of all legitimate power.

They ask that New-Jersey should pave for a National Convention. To what end? Is it so to change the Constitution that the rebels may be constitutionally remitted to their independence? Or is it to subsidize them into a continued connection with it by incorporating new privileges and immunities for Slavery and future Secession? It is impossible that a National Convention, at the present time, should have any other than one of those two ends. But the one is disunion, pure and simple. The mere mode of consummating and securing it don't in the least palliate the essence. The other—even if it were practicable, which it is not—would be rewarding rebellion, and establishing a premium upon menaces and hostile acts for all coming time. Secession itself would not only be amnestied, but would be exalted into a sacred right. The Government might better die at once than purchase its life by parting with its highest attribute. Without authority, it could maintain only a perpetually harassed and precarious existence—a disgrace to the republican name, and a byeword among the nations.

With the Convention, it is proposed there should be an armistice. We spurned the idea when suggested by France. Even Englishmen derided it. How can New-Jersey make it any the more worthy? We might as well give the rebels peace forever as to give them an armistice. It would serve them as a breathing spell for recruiting their waning strength. It would open the doors of their ports for the replenishment of every needed supply, and for letting out millions of bales of cotton which would secure them their highest necessity—a credit abroad. Short of a positive acknowledgment of their independence, the rebels could not possibly ask a greater boon than a temporary cessation of hostilities. If we find it difficult to put them down now, it would be tenfold more difficult thereafter. This would be so palpable that it is certain that the war once suspended would never be renewed. The North would be discouraged. Jeff. Davis would be master of the situation, and would command a treaty of peace on his own terms.

It is impossible to believe that New-Jersey, or any other really loyal State, can lend itself to interposition, so fatal to the authority of the Government in theory, and so directly calculated to give aid and comfort to the rebel enemy, in practical application. She cannot do it without bringing upon her clear escutcheon a stain that time will never efface. Every loyal State is now forming a record for honor or dishonor that will live forever. The great Rebellion will ever remain the most memorable and conspicuous passage in the annals of the Republic. Future generations will study it, and learn every portion of it by heart, just as we have done in respect to the revolution that severed us from England. The struggle to uphold the Government is a stern ordeal, testing, as nothing else could, the stuff each State is made of. If at the height of that struggle, when the Government had summoned its best strength to give a deathblow to treason, any State should undertake to stay its arm, so as to give the parricidal enemy a better chance, or should beg the Government to propitiate its enemy by new favors, the name of that State would be the synonyme of false-heartedness through all coming time. But this is impossible. No serious attempt of the kind will be made. It would be ridiculously impotent, as well as wickedly faithless. Whatever factious politicians may plot, the determination of the people to maintain the authority of their Government is fixed, and it will be sublimely accomplished. The rebellion will not be bought off; it will be crushed out. And the glorious record which every Free State has made up hitherto will be consistently carried out to the last syllable of the chapter.

Tennessee and the Southwest.

The fighting at Murfreesboro closed with the close of the last week. The serious work extended only over Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, though there was heavy skirmishing for several days preceding the general actions, as well as on the Saturday following them. The result of the engagements was an undisputed victory to our army. Though the rebels gained certain important advantages on the first two days during which the battle raged, and though on the afternoon of the third day they advanced in great force, and opened the attack, yet before nightfall they were driven from the ground with such serious loss that their whole army was compelled to fall back, and after a show of fight on Saturday, they fled southward, in the direction, it is said, of Tullahoma. On Sunday, Rosecrans, with his victorious army, marched up to Murfreesboro, and yesterday, occupied it. Rosecrans, in his official report, says that part of his force had commenced a pursuit of the enemy, but of any results of this we as yet do not know. The losses are, happily, not as heavy as might have been inferred from the first accounts we had of the engagements. Gen. Rosecrans states that his medical director estimates the wounded at fifty-five hundred and the killed at a thousand. The rebels admit a loss nearly as great during the first two days fighting.

Thus, triumphantly for our arms, has ended one of the most obstinately fought battles in the Southwest. Rosecrans completely achieved the purpose he had set out from Nashville to effect. He defeated and routed the enemy, captured their stronghold and seems to be making good the pursuit. If the pursuit is followed up with even moderate vigor, it will be impossible for the rebels to make a stand short of Stephenson, Alabama, or perhaps they will put the Tennessee River between themselves and our army, and retreat to their fortified position at Chattanooga.

The rebels have now no force of any strength in East Tennessee. They brought every available regiment in the Southwest to Murfreesboro, and had not Gen. Curtis cut the railroad at Knoxville, which connects with Virginia, they would probably have taken advantage of the quiet in the East to send reinforcements from there. We only fear that Rosecrans will not be able to detach a force to march into East Tennessee and take advantage of this condition of affairs.

In this engagement our ever victorious Army of the Southwest has again covered itself with glory. For endurance, for valor, for prompt obedience to orders, reckless of consequences, for every soldierly quality, it could not be surpassed. It is bringing about great results for the Government for the future, and it receives the gratitude and applause of the whole country.

Beside this good news from Murfreesboro, we have also intelligence this morning of quite a neat and important victory gained in Western Tennessee, on the west bank of the Tennessee River. On New-Year's day, Gen. Sullivan set out with a body of some six thousand men to attack the rebel force under Forrest, who for many weeks has been ravaging West Tennessee, and destroying Grant's line of communication. Sullivan defeated the great marauder completely, with a loss to the latter of fourteen hundred in killed and wounded, beside prisoners and cannon. This is a very valuable success, as it will enable Gen. Grant to prosecute his Mississippi campaign without the danger of a fire in the rear.

The news from Vicksburgh also is cheering. Gen. Grant transmits a statement from a rebel newspaper that the place was actually in possession of our troops, and our own dispatches, which announce further successful fighting to that of which we had previously heard, render the statement highly probable.

The campaign of 1863 has opened auspiciously all over the Southwest. From the upper waters of the Arkansas, across to the Mississippi and the Tennessee and thence to Middle Tennessee and the hills in the Eastern part of the State, we hear everywhere the shouts of victory. The work in the Southwest now is not very heavy, and there is no doubt that it will all be finished up before Spring.

Gold from Colorado.—Probably half the people of New-York are yet unaware that there is a political territorial organism in the United States called *Colorado*, which is rapidly rising to the proportions of a State, and is even now contributing largely to the National wealth. Many of those who have heard of the Territory, have simply a cloudy and undefined idea that it is situated somewhere beyond the great plains and in the region of the Rocky Mountains.

For its geographical bearing, we refer the uninformed to any very recent map or atlas. For the history of its gold discoveries, we refer them to the American Cyclopedia, under the head of "Pike's Peak. But from a gentleman officially connected with the territory, we learn a fact or two concerning its gold product and prospects which will surprise some people.

The actual amount of gold taken from the soil of Colorado during the year just gone by, reaches the value of about *six millions of dollars*; and an agent of the Government who has just returned from an inspection of the mining operations, states that the mines now being worked will produce during the present year over *twelve million dollars* worth of gold. The mining is mostly quartz mining, and the gold is taken out by heavy machinery. There are about thirty thousand inhabitants in the Territory, and the extraordinary prosperity it is enjoying is attracting both capital and emigration. The effects of the war are little felt out there, and such questions as rich leads, big strikes, and contested claims cause more excitement than the great battles of which they hear from the States. The Territory raised a regiment of men for the Government, which has done and is still doing most excellent service in New-Mexico.

From the silver mining Territory of Nevada, still nearer to the setting sun than Colorado, we hear most wonderful accounts of mining prosperity; and the dozen great bars of silver which the generous people of the Territory have sent as a contribution to the Army Sanitary Commission, indicate both their wealth and patriotism.

The amount of gold which we received from California during last year, was nearly ten millions less than in 1861, and, if we do not capture or sink the *Alabama*, it will probably be very far short this year. But our supplies from Colorado, which will come overland, will probably make up the deficit. There will undoubtedly be a very large emigration to the Territory from the Western States in the coming Spring.

The Tribune and the Telegraph.

The *Tribune* and the Times are members of the Press Association. One of the rules of that body prescribes that whatever news may be received by telegraph, except from certain designated points, shall be shared in common—each paper paying its proportion of the expense. On Saturday morning, under this rule, we received from the *Tribune* certain dispatches from Nashville, in time to publish them in a small part of our edition of that morning. Early in the succeeding day we received a bill for the same—which was promptly paid as the following document will show:

Office of the Tribune, New-York, Jan. 3, 1863.
The Times: To the Tribune Association, Dr.
Jan. 3.—To dispatches from Nashville..... $250 00
One-fourth..... 62 50
Received payment.
F. J. Otterson, for Tribune Association.

Having occasion to reprint these dispatches the next day, we apologized for some confusion in their arrangement, and spoke of them as "from our correspondent." Whereupon we are treated to a long paragraph from the *Tribune*, of which the following is a specimen

"'We republish,' it says, 'the *letter of our correspondent*, with the proper corrections.' On this statement of the Times we have two remarks to make: first, that whatever 'circumstantial and graphic account' that paper may have published in a 'very much confused and impaired' condition on Saturday, it certainly was not that one which it thus apologizes for reproducing on Sunday: and secondly, that that which it thus introduces on Sunday as the republished letter of its own correspondent is not a letter from any correspondent of its own whatever, but is, paragraph for paragraph, line for line, letter for letter, the special dispatch of the special correspondent of the *Tribune*, now with Gen. Rosecrans' army, *received by us, and by us alone*, and published by us in a second edition of this journal at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. In other words, the writer of the paragraph in the Times *is guilty of about as many falsehoods, implied and direct, as he wrote lines*, and *this from two motives*: first, that it might gain for itself credit for energy in procuring and publishing early and important intelligence which, in this case, at least, does not belong to it; and, secondly, that it *might deprive a cotemporary, to whom it belongs, of that credit*," &c., &c.

We have very little to say to the *Tribune* in reply to all this. Having paid for our share of this correspondence we supposed we were entitled to speak of it as "ours." The *Herald* and the *World* each paid its quarter of the cost, and the *Tribune* paid no more. It belonged to us all in common, and the *Tribune*'s claim of exclusive ownership is utterly without foundation.

As for the *Tribune*'s swagger about superior

"energy" and "enterprise," it may pass for what it is worth. If it does our neighbor any good, we are glad of it—though we regret the necessity which compels a resort to it. We have not the slightest fear of its doing us any hurt. But if the *Tribune* assumes the exclusive ownership of such dispatches, is it unreasonable to request it hereafter not to ask us to pay its bills?

It may not be amiss to add that the dispatch, which the *Tribune* says was from its "Special Correspondent," was published *verbatim* in the Chicago [illegible] and the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday last.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.—We need not call attention to the very able message of Mayor OPDYKE, which we publish this morning. He touches upon national as well as local affairs, and with a few brief yet vigorous paragraphs upon the aspect of the war, gives credit to New-York for its liberal contributions of men and material resources to the Government. The City finances, its sanitary condition, its harbor defences, the Central Park, the Board of Education, the Department of Public Charities and Correction, the Fire Department and all other local interests are lucidly and effectively discussed: the defects of our Charter are pointed out, and many highly important suggestions made. No abler document has ever issued from the chief functionary of this metropolis.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS IN SESSION AGAIN.

The Falsity of Foreign Intervention Rumors.

The Financial Affairs of the Government.

Proposed Consolidation of Regiments in the Field.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

THE RUMORS OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The rumors that are in circulation concerning renewed menaces or offers of intervention, I have reason to believe, are without foundation. Not a syllable has been heard here by either the French or the English Minister, indicating any purpose on the part of England and Russia to revise their decision declining to join France in an offer of mediation or on the part of France to make that offer alone.

On the contrary, I have very good authority for saying that the remarks of your Paris correspondent in this morning's TIMES give the exact state of the case. Mr. DAYTON, I think it will be found, did not wait for instructions before replying to the letter of the French Secretary. He wrote him a very long and able letter, going over the whole ground, and answering him point by point. M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS replied to this *from Compiegne*, where he was then staying with the Emperor,—writing, doubtless, with his full knowledge and concurrence. In this reply he says that the offer of mediation is not to be renewed for the present,—that it was a purely friendly act, and that the French Government *is not hostile to the Government of the United States, nor opposed to the perpetuity of the Union.*

This is the latest authentic intelligence on the subject, and ought to silence the current rumors of an opposite character.

SUSTAINING THE PRESIDENT.

A joint resolution is expected to be reported to-morrow, from the House Judiciary Committee, fully sustaining the President's emancipation policy, and providing for the immediate emancipation of the slaves under his proclamation, together with compensation to loyal owners.

THE NEWS FROM THE WEST.

Thinly disguised traitors here had become very bold and insolent under the joint influences of a supposed rebal success in Tennessee and the Democratic audacity in New-York. The last news from the West, however, has completetely changed the whole tone of current comment.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

As systematic efforts seem to have been made in the columns of certain journals, and in other quarters, to create the impression that the Government intends to abandon the policy of collecting its duties and paying its interest in gold, we wish to advise the public that there is not the least foundation for such belief. The Secretary of the Treasury is confidently calculating that a speedy absorption of the old Demand notes in the payment of duties will soon place the Government in receipt of sufficient gold, through the same channel, to pay all specie debts heretofore contracted.

A prominent member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and representing the views of a large majority of that Committee, to-day declared that whatever else might happen, it was certain that both the duties on imports and the interest on the Public Debt would continue to be paid in gold. One or two members are supposed to favor the payment in legal tender notes of the interest on debts hereafter contracted, but even this proposition meets with no favor from the Committee as a whole, or the Department of the Treasury.

Secretary CHASE having learned, this evening, that Mr. COX, of the House, is very anxious in regard to a resolution passed before the adjournment, calling for a statement on a number of topics of financial interest, and which statement the Secretary has been unable to make, owing to the recess of Congress, intends to relieve this painful suspense to-morrow by giving the information so much desired.

The Committee of Ways and Means had a full meeting to-day, the absent members having all returned. Among the measures under consideration was Secretary CHASE'S original bill, his project submitted on Saturday for temporary relief, and various bills of individual members. No conclusions were formally reached, and the Committee adjourned till to-morrow, when they expect to be able to complete a bill for presentation on Wednesday.

CONSOLIDATION.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, to-day introduced the following very important resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to consider the expediency of consolidating the regiments in the field, so that the maximum number in each shall be at least 1,020 effective men.

THE PAPER DUTIES.

Senator MCDOUGALL to-day introduced the following very important resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying or abolishing the import duties on foreign paper.

The Ways and Means Committee have also this subject under consideration, and it is understood they will report a bill in harmony with the above resolution.

THE WOUNDED IN THE WEST.

The Surgeon-General will leave here on Wednesday for the battle-field in the West, personally to superintend the care of the wounded. The rebels, before leaving Holly Springs, destroyed our hospitals there, containing twenty-five hundred beds.

WOUNDED SENT NORTH.

Five hundred wounded, from the hospitals here, were sent to Philadelphia to-day. More will be sent to the same destination to-morrow.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, additional documentary evidence was read, comprising over seventy-five official dispatches relative to the Shenandoah campaign of June, 1862. Gen. STOEL is expected to submit a statement to the Court in a few days, in answer to the last question asked him.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

In the Porter Court-Martial, Lieut.-Col. BRINTON of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, confirmed the statements of previous witnesses as to the darkness and impassable condition of the roads on the night of Aug. 27. An orderly-sergeant, who accompanied Capt. POPE, when he delivered the order from Gen. POPE to Gen. PORTER, Aug. 29, testified that they left "POPE'S quarters" at 4:30 P. M.; that the road was bad, and they proceeded slowly. Gen. ROBERTS, of POPE'S Staff, testified that he thought that on Aug 29 the enemy had but a cavalry force of observation and a small force in front of PORTER, but he was not within a mile and a half of PORTER'S front.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Judge OTTO, of Indiana, a prominent lawyer of that State, will [illegible] be offered the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. DURYEE.

Gen. DURYEE, after waiting patiently for eight weeks to be assigned to his old command, and it having become apparent to him that there is a settled determination on the part of a portion of the officers of the Regular army to ignore his just rights, as well those of every other volunteer officer in the army, has sent the following letter to the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: This is to respectfully represent that I now hold the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and that in consequence of various causes, among which is a deprivation of my rank, by the assigning of an officer of much inferior grade to the command of the division to which I am entitled by virtue of *seniority*, seniority, and military law, am believing that I have won upon the battle-field, that which a soldier holds most dear, "promotion," I cannot consistently with a proper sense of dignity and self-respect submit to these wrongs, and serve the Government with the zeal and enthusiasm which is so essential to success. Consequently, and in the most respectful manner, I tender this my resignation.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

BRIG.-GEN. A. DURYEE.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5.

THE NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Secretary STANTON this afternoon replied to Representatives COLFAX and DENNY'S request for information, as follows:

"We have a telegram from REARDAN to HALLECK, in which he details the operations as successful on our side down to Saturday. Another from Gen. MITCHELL, at Nashville to-day, which speaks of things as entirely favorable on our side, and with confident predictions of our entire success and the destruction of the enemy. Another from the operator at Nashville this morning, in which he says the news from headquarters this morning is decidedly cheering. A telegram from GRANT says that the rebel newspapers at Grenada say the Yankees are in Vicksburgh. This ought to satisfy a reasonable appetite."

WAYS AND MEANS.

The bill introduced by Representative SPAULDING to-day, to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, and which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, proposes the issue of five hundred millions of dollars, of twenty-year six per cent. bonds, interest payable semi-annually in coin, to be disposed of at the best price that can be obtained for them in lawful money or certificates of indebtedness, or for interest-bearing Treasury Notes. It also provides for the issue of three hundred millions dollars six per cent. Treasury Notes, or Bonds redeemable at the close of the war, in one, two, and three years. Interest payable semi-annually in coin, to be paid to the creditors of the Government, and convertible, at the will of the holder, with the accrued interest, into legal tender notes receivable for all dues to the Government except Customs, and may be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury, at not less than par, to any one desiring to purchase them. It also provides for the issue of three hundred million dollars legal tender notes, if the exigencies of the public service shall require it, convertible at any time into twenty-year six per cent. bonds, at par, and for the issuing of notes of fractional parts of a dollar, in lieu of postal currency, to be engraved and printed in the Treasury buildings. Penalties are provided for counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations of the notes and bonds issued under this act, and $600,000 are appropriated to carry the act into effect.

THE GERMANS AND THE PROCLAMATION.

A numerous delegation of Germans, representing nine States of the Union, with JOHN BRITMANN, of Washington, as their Chairman, to-day waited on the President at the Executive Mansion with a loyal and highly patriotic address, congratulating the President upon the issue of his Proclamation of the 1st instant, referring with laudable pride to the loyalty and patriotism of the German citizens during this rebellion, and pleading the same fealty in all the future, whatever fortune it may unfold, and especially commending the attention of the President, Mr. EBI THAYER and his scheme for the loyal colonization of Florida, stating that thousands of German citizens were ready and anxious to share the fortunes of the enterprise. The President received the delegation with much cordiality, heartily acknowledging the indebtedness of the country to the stable and steadfast loyalty of the German people, referring, with manly sympathy, to their numbers and sacrifices in the field; and he assured the delegation that Mr. THAYER'S plan for Florida colonization had received the earnest and cordial attention of himself and Cabinet, and that while recent military events had forced the postponement of this enterprise for the time, by demanding the entire attention and powers of the Government elsewhere, yet he trusted the delay was for but a few days. The Germans retired greatly pleased with the interview.

THE DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate, charged with the responsibility of discharges of persons imprisoned for alleged disloyalty, says, in his official report, there were four persons imprisoned in the Old Capitol Prison, but not by order of the WAR Department,—Messrs. P. A. MALLONEY, JOHN B. MULKEY, D. SEWARD, and ANDREW D. DUFF, who made oath, Nov. 11, 1862, before their discharge, at their own request, among other things, that they would not, at any future time, commence an action against the officers of any State, or of the United States, for ceasing their arrest. This was after they had refused to take an unconditional oath of allegiance, and after certain civil officers of Illinois had been annoyed by vexatious suits for certain arrests, and was voluntarily proposed by the prisoners as an inducement toward their release.

TAKING BANK-NOTES, ETC.

The bill introduced by Senator SHERMAN to-day, proposes a tax of two per centum on the largest amount of notes any Bank may have outstanding at any time during the year, to be levied on the 1st of July each year, and ten per centum on the largest amount of fractional notes similarly outstanding.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The President, to-day, nominated to the Senate Judge USHER, now Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to be Secretary of the Interior, to supply the existing vacancy.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The Navy Department has ordered Commander, BANKHEAD, Lieut. GREENE and Acting Master's Mate WILLIAMS, late of the *Monitor*, to the steamer *Florida* at New-York. Lieut.-Commander MEAD has been ordered to ordnance duty at Washington.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

E. C. Benfield, of Massachusetts, Consul to Algiers.
Henry M. Canfield, of Connecticut, Consul to Athens.
James A. Kennedy to be Consul at Guayaquil, *vice* James Ledegraw, resigned.
John H. Freeman, Surveyor of Customs at Madison, Ind., *vice* Robart P. Jones, realgned.
Capt. Thomas Turnar to be a Commodore, *vice* Wm. M. Glendy, whose nomination is withdrawn, and transferred to the list of Captains on the retired list.
Commander Charles Steedman to be Captain.
Lieut. Commander Abney Rand to be Commander.
Lieut. George H. Perkins to be Lieutenant-Commander.
Lieuts. Moeller, Bowers, Lynch, Whiting and Woolsey to be Commanders in the navy on the reserved list.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Connecticut, requesting their Senators to procure such modification of the law providing for an internal revenue, as to prevent the accumulation of taxes on the same article in the different processes of manufacture. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from the owners of the steamer *Thames*, of the Banks Expedition.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) objected to the reading of the letter, and it was referred to a Select Committee.

The Vice-President also presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the Annual Report of Professor A. D. BACHE, of the Coast Survey; also a communication from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, stating that no citizen, to his knowledge, or by his authority, had been required to take any oath or obligation not to bring any suit or action against those who arrested them, and transmitting the report of Major TURNER, Advocate-General.

The Vice-President also presented several communications from the Secretary of the Navy; all of which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of P. SAUNDERS & Co., colored persons, merchant tailors, in Hartford, Conn., protesting against being taxed under the United States law, they not being citizens, and not being taxed by the State laws.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition, asking for the modification of the Internal Revenue law as regards ale and beer.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the artillery arm of the service. Referred.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice of a bill to prevent correspondence with rebels.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the army. Referred.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts, the object of the amendment being to reserve certain military sites from sale. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill taxing bank bills and all fractional currency.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, reciting the order of Gen. U. S. GRANT expelling the Jews from his Department, and stating that many citizens of Paducah, Ky., had been driven from their homes by military authority, without any specific charges, therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate that said order of Major-Gen. GRANT is condemned as tyrannical, usurping and unjust, and the President is requested to countermand the same.

Laid over.

Mr. NESMITH offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of officers and privates who have deserted from the army since July 1, 1861; and what steps have been taken to punish these men for crime of desertion. Adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the expediency of providing for the repayment of interest to the States of Massachusetts and Maine in consequence of an advance to the United States in 1812 and 1851. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of so consolidating the regiments now in the field, so that their maximum number shall be at least 1,020 men. Adopted.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of modifying or abolishing import duties on foreign paper. Adopted.

A message was received from the President, submitting to Congress the expediency of extending to the other Departments of the Government the authority conferred on the President by the act of May, 1792, to appoint, temporarily, persons to discharge the duties of Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War, in case of death, absence or sickness.

A message was also received from the President, desiring the consideration of Congress on that part of the report of the Secretary of State which refers to the subject of emsuita pupils.

Both messages were ordered to be printed, and referred.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) the bill from the House to raise volunteers for the defence of the State of Kentucky was taken up. Mr. DAVIS, at some length, urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was opposed to the policy of establishing a special force for the defence of special localities.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, was willing to vote for the bill if amended so as to reduce the number from 20,000 to 10,000, and so as to exclude them from the bounty to soldiers enlisted for the war. He would have but a small portion of them mounted troops, as the raising of mounted troops had been attended with great expense and many abuses. We had raised in this war 80,000 cavalry, and they had been of very little service, comparatively.

After further discussion, on motion of Mr. CLARK the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Bankrupt bill was then taken up, the question pending on the amendment of Mr. DOOLITTLE, to exempt homesteads from execution, in accordance with the laws of the different States.

Mr. MCDOUGALL addressed the Senate in favor of the passage of a uniform Bankrupt act, referring to the necessity and good policy of a sound Bankrupt bill, and he also spoke in favor of the pending amendment.

The Senate went into Executive session, at the conclusion of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Speaker has appointed Messrs. TRAIN, BINGHAM, VERREAD, CAMPBELL and LEARY, as a Select Committee, to inquire whether any Government officer or employe, directly or indirectly, has interest in any banking-house or moneyed institution having contracts with the Government.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to annul and abrogate all treaties with certain Sioux Indians of Minnesota, and to relieve the sufferers by the late depredations. It appropriates $1,800,000 out of, and thus extinguishes, the Trust Funds of those Indians. For the purpose of ascertaining the amounts to persons entitled to indemnity, three Commissioners are to be appointed to entertain and hear complaints, &c. A reserve of 160 acres is to be set apart for each of those Indians who exerted themselves to stay the massacres. They are also to receive fifty dollars each, their lands are to be selected, and they are to be provided with agricultural implements.

Upon taking the vote upon the passage of the bill, no quorum voted. The vote stood 64 against 12.

After a call of the House, the bill was passed by a vote of 79 against 17.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) on leave introduced a bill defining the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in certain cases, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It provides that the Clerk shall not enter on the rolls the name of any person claiming to be elected by virtue of the proclamation of any Military Governor or commander of any State or district which has been declared in insurrection against the lawful authority of the United States. He shall enter the names only of those who present certificates of election duly authenticated by the Governors of the loyal States. From and after the passage of this act a quorum of each House shall consist of a majority of those elected from the loyal States. In counting the electoral vote the same rule is to be observed, and no State shall be counted excepting those represented in Congress at the time of the Presidential election.

Mr. ASHLEY asked leave to report a bill authorizing the President to take military possession of any State or district now or hereafter in insurrection or rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States, and establish temporary governments, to be protected by the military and naval forces; governments thus established to be maintained until such time as the loyal citizens shall cooperate in reorganizing the State Governments and return to the authority of the United States. In addition to a Governor and other officers, there shall be a Provisional Council with legislative powers, and a Supreme Court of three judges, to continue until otherwise directed by law. No law shall be passed by the Council establishing or recognizing the existence of Slavery, or declaring the right of one man to property in another; no act to be valid which shall be disapproved by Congress; ports of entry or delivery to be established, &c., until the State Governments be re-established. It shall not be lawful for any person acting under military authority in any disloyal district or State to authorize an election of electors for President or Vice-President.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) objected to a second reading of the bill.

The Speaker decided that, as no notice has been given of an intention to introduce the bill, the objection was well taken.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Tennessee, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the defence of Tennessee.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a joint resolution approving, ratifying and affirming the Emancipation Proclamation of the 1st of January.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, objected to its introduction, as no notice had been given.

Mr. LOW, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill supplemental to the act establishing a mint at San Francisco, and also a bill providing for the survey of the swamp and overflowed lands of California. Referred.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, setting apart land for the construction of a railroad in Washington Territory.

Mr. BARNET, of Colorado, [illegible] introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Territories, providing a State Government for Colorado; also a bill providing for the government for Colorado; also a bill providing for the entry of lands on the site whereon Denver City is located.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, [illegible] the old Hall of Representatives for a statuary hall. [illegible] statuary for the purpose of that place, which, consisting now of rubbish, would be an ornament instead of a disadvantage for any other purpose.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) asked the gentleman whether, should Mississippi send the statue of JEFF. DAVIS, it would be placed there. He (COLFAX) would not commit himself in advance of any such act.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President, through the Secretary of State, to inform the House why the American Minister to New-Grenada has not presented his credentials to the Government of that country, and why Señor MURILLO has not been recognized as Minister to this country; and what negotiations, if any, have taken place between this Government and GEN. HERRON, as the representative of the Ospinas Government, since the latter went out of existence.

On motion of Mr. SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN, a resolution was adopted looking to an examination into our Indian relations generally, in order to secure peace and Indian rights.

On motion of Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into the loss of the *Monitor*, with the view of ascertaining the cause thereof, and whether such vessels cannot be made safe and seaworthy.

On motion of Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, (Rep.,) the House revived the Select Committee to whom was referred the papers relating to a ship canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, which passed, providing that the Government shall furnish transportation to sick and wounded soldiers who have been furloughed or discharged, as well as to the remains of those who have died or been killed in the service.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the Judiciary Committee was instructed to report a bill providing for the protection of loyal citizens in their persons and property in insurrectionary States.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the House earnestly desire the most speedy and effectual measures to put down the rebellion. Any proposition for peace or the cessation of hostilities or any other action than the unconditional submission of the rebels would be pusillanimous and traitorous. And the members of the House give the most earnest assurances to the people of the United States that they will cheerfully cooperate with the President as Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy in any measures deemed proper, compatible with the Constitution and in accordance with the laws of civilized warfare, to protect our brave soldiers and sailors. And further, the only alternative our Government can and ought to offer at this time to the rebels, is to submit or to be conquered.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question on the passage of the resolution, and it went over under the rule, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM saying he wished to debate it.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to this House his reasons, if any, for neglecting to answer the resolution, passed by this House on the 16th of December last, inquiring into the names of the owners of United States stock of 1842, and as to the medium of payment of the same; and further, that he also now communicate to the House the names of such owners, and whether he has paid the said stock; and, if so, whether in coin, or otherwise.

Mr. COX said he understood that one million of dollars had been realized by speculators. He wished it to be understood that he did not impeach the integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury. Yet, as remarks had elsewhere been made in connection with the official conduct of that gentleman, it was due that an opportunity should be afforded for his giving the reason for failing to answer the request of the House. He repeated that nearly a million dollars had been made by somebody on this very stock.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) inquired what would have been the result if the Secretary shall be intended to pay the sum in coin.

Mr. COX repeated that he made no charges. He spoke in behalf of the people, and knew no set of men connected with these financial matters.

Mr. WASHBURNE asked if the Secretary had said he intended to pay in coin, would it not have enabled speculators to profit in the manner suggested.

Mr. COX replied that the Secretary was too honorable to require any vindication. He was his constituent, and hence he had a right to speak for his character at home.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I presume the Secretary requires no vindication.

Mr. COX—None at all.

Mr. STEVENS, in explaining why the Committee of Ways and Means did not report a bill requiring the bonds to be paid in coin, as directed, said such a measure would have been absurd, as the Secretary had already directed payment to be so made. Whether anybody made money out of it, he knew not. The high price of gold rose from Congress requiring the interest to be paid in coin, while other obligations are satisfied by legal-tender notes. He had been told that hundreds of thousands had been made by speculators and brokers by reason of this very opportunity. This disgraceful speculation would exist so long as the inequality of payment continued.

Mr. COX, resuming, complained of the discrimination against creditors, one class being paid in gold, the other in paper. He wanted to know to whom the money had been paid. The resolution would do no harm, and might effect good.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved to lay the resolution on the table. No quorum voted. The vote was 40 against 53.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WASHBURNE understood that the Secretary of the Treasury had prepared a reply to Mr. COX'S former resolution, calling for information, but was prevented from sending it to the House owing to the recess.

Mr. COX again expressly denied that he intended any censure of the Secretary.

At the suggestion of Mr. STEVENS, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Wednesday.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill of appropriations for Consular and Diplomatic expenses for the year ending June, 1864.

The House considered, in Committee of the Whole, the bill of appropriations for legislative, judicial and executive expenses for the year ending with June, 1864.

No conclusion was reached when the House adjourned.

No Holliday Gift Compares with the Craig Microscope. It magnifies 10,000 times; it is so simple that a child may use it; is an endless source of amusement and instruction to young and old; costs but $3. Twelve beautiful mounted objects, $1 50; Microscope and postage paid for $3 25; with six objects, $2. by HENRY CRAIG, No. 289 Centre-st., (third floor,) New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Retailed in Broadway, by L. Althof, No. 638; Fowler & Wells, No. 308; McFarland, No. 367, corner of 23d-st.; Low, No. 622.

Tarrant's Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Dr. RIGGS' "Hard Rubber Mechanical Truss" invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a "Varicocele Truss" may be seen at Dr. RIGGS' office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Surpasses all other remedies in the
RAPID AND RADICAL
Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—Common sense tells us that unless the stomach is kept in good working order, the system, to which it supplies the elements of the blood, cannot be vigorous and healthy. Nothing has yet been discovered or invented that so effectually and invariably cures and prevents imperfect digestion as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Dyspepsia, flatulence, oppression after eating, and the feeling so often described by the sick as an "all-gone" sensation, are removed in a few days by the use of this most healthful of all stimulants. No one, however feeble, need fear it, for it contains no fiery ingredient. It excites neither the circulation nor the brain. On the contrary, its affect is genial and soothing. It promotes sleep as well as restores the energy of the digestive powers, and may be taken not only without danger but with a certainty of the most desirable results by the feeblest lady invalid.

No. 247 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

Great Book of Commercial Reports.—We have this day issued the largest, most complete and correct book of Commercial Reports ever published in any country.

It contains reports of bankers, manufactorers, merchants, &c., in over 7,000 of the cities, towns and villages in the United States and British Provinces.

Bankers, merchants and manufacturers are invited to call at our office and examine the same.

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Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Merton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

AYDON—KUTEMEYER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 5, 1863, by Rev. Mr. August H. M. Held, Mr. JULIUS AYDON to Miss MINETTE KUTEMEYER.

BIDDELL—BONNELL.—In Brooklyn, Dec 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. H. Stokes, of New-Brunswick, N. J., Mr. GEORGE E. BIDDELL to Miss SARAH A. BONNELL, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Bonnell, Quincy-st., Brooklyn.

Dorrwille, Cal., papers please copy.

CURRAN—DAVIDSON.—On Monday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Samuel T. Carter, of Yonkers, Hiram McC. CURRAN to ISABEL, eldest daughter of John Davidson, Esq., both of this City. No cards.

ROCKWELL—KERR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 4, at the Centenary M. E. Church, by Rev. Chas. E. Glover, D. D., CHARLES ROCKWELL, of Newark, N. J., to ELIZA J., third daughter of Wm. S. Kerr, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards issued.

DIED.

BLAKESLEE.—In Portchester, N. Y., Jan. 2, suddenly, JAMES AUGUSTUS, son of E. G. and Mary A. Blakeslee, aged 6 years, 8 months and 22 days.

St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

BONNETT.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 3, HERBERT MERRY, only son of Wm. H. and Sarah Bonnett, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 108 East 34th-st., without further notice.

BUDD.—On this City, on Saturday, Jan. 3, BERZER BUDD, M. D., in the 70th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Dr. Reynold Budd, Dr. Berzer L. and Mr. Charles A. Budd, and those of his son-in-law, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock, from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., without further invitation. His remains will be deposited in St. Mark's Church-yard.

CRUMBIE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 5, Miss ANN D., second daughter of the late Robert and Phebe Crumbie.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her brother James, No. 252 7th-st. The remains will be taken to Peekskill on Thursday morning, by the 8:36 train, arriving at 10:40, proceeding directly from the depot to the burial place.

CANEY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, GRACE E. CANEY, aged 3 years, 11 month and 10 days, only daughter of Martha and the late Charles Caney.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her uncle, E. Bennett, No. 209 West 25th-st.

DUBROW.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 3, JOHN B. DUBROW, son of the late William and Hester H. Dubrow, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth-sts., without further invitation.

Western papers please copy.

HAVEN.—Fell at the battle of Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1862, THOMAS J. HAVEN, of the Tenth New-York State Volunteers, only brother of the wife of Mr. Waters W. McChesney, of this City.

HARRINGTON.—In Newburgh, at his residence, yesterday morning, D. WARD HARRINGTON, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

HAVILAND.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, THERESA BROWN, beloved wife of John Howard Haviland, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from her late residence, No. 268½ West 32d-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HERRON.—In this City, after a short illness, JOSEPH B. HERRON, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, from his late residence, No. 17 Warren-place, Charles-st.

KENNEDY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 5, Rev. EDWARD KENNEDY, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel M. Meeks, No. 11 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, without further notice.

MCMANNUS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 4, Mrs. FRANCES C. MCMANNUS, wife of John McManus, and daughter of the late John Hendrickson, of Albany, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 181 Forsyth-st.

Albany papers please copy.

MENZIES.—In this City, departed this life, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, Mrs. ROSA MENZIES, widow of Thomas Menzies, late of H. B. M. Royal Navy.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 107 East 20th-st.

San Francisco and Canada papers please copy.

NELSON.—In this City, Dec. 30, C. MANDEVILLE NELSON, eldest son of Samuel C. and Eliza J. Nelson, in the 19th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 179 East 14th-st., at 2 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning. His remains will be taken to Phillipstown, N. Y., for interment.

STUCKEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, after a short illness of scarlet fever, JULIA, daughter of F. W. and Julia Stuckle, aged 4 years and 11 months, and on Monday, Jan. 5, JULIA, wife of F. W. Stuckle, aged 34 years.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in Hamilton-st., first door south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

SACKET—In Washington, D. C., on Friday, Jan. 2, MAYNARD, the only son of Col. D. B. Sacket, U. S. Army, in the 5th year of his age.

SPRING.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 5, 1863, GARDINER SPRING, only son of Mary and Gardiner Spring, Jr., aged 7 years and 8 months.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

VAN BRUNT.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 3, of apoplexy, ADRIANEZ VAN BRUNT, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner 4th-av. and 9th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WALDRON.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Jan 4, MARIA WALDRON, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1½ Allen-st., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 7.—Jan. 5, 1863.
77, 71, 1, 9, 22, 29, 48, 73, 46, 2, 49, 12, 20.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 8.—Jan. 5, 1863.
33, 49, 53, 69, 45, 42, 47, 3, 26, 16, 61, 28.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Banker, No. 77 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

STATE RIGHTS AND NORTHERN SECESSION.
STATE RIGHTS AND NORTHERN SECESSION.
LOOK TO YOUR ARMS, LOOK TO YOUR ARMS.
LOOK TO YOUR ARMS, LOOK TO YOUR ARMS.
GEO. M. PATCHEN and GEN. BUTLER MAT

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

GEN. ROSECRAN'S ARMY.

THE FIGHTING ON SATURDAY.

THE REBELS GONE TO TULLAHOMA.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Jan. 5.

The following is from the Associated Press correspondent:

The rebels attacked our forces on Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., posted strongly in rifle pits, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The fight continued two hours.

At 1 o'clock Sunday morning, the rebels commenced to retreat. At noon, STANLEY's Cavalry entered Murfreesboro, and captured prisoners, guns and stores. The Nationals, on Sunday, in force, occupied Murfreesboro. The enemy has gone to Tullahoma.

The mail from Louisville arrived to-night.

About 5,400 of our wounded are in Murfreesboro.

No rebels or guerrillas are on the road.

CHEATHAM was reported killed by a shell in a house at Murfreesboro. The enemy is whipped, and gone.

Gen. McCOWN (rebel) is certainly killed.

The Cumberland RIVER has risen four and a half feet since last night.

Other sources say the Nationals are driving the rebels toward Tullahoma.

A letter from Barboursville, Ky., says that Gen. CARTER did not attack or capture Knoxville, but going eastward, cut the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, lessening the chances of the rebels augmenting their Western forces from Richmond, which, it is supposed, they are attempting to do.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The Southern line is now working, but has been interrupted all the forenoon.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

All the Railroad Bridges in East Tennessee Burned.

RECAPTURE OF CLARKSVILLE.

Large Quantities of Supplies Taken and Sent to Nashville.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The *Press*, of this city, has a Nashville dispatch which says that all the bridges in East Tennessee have been burned; that Col. BRUCE has recaptured Clarksville, Tenn., and taken a number of prisoners and 5,000 barrels of flour, which he sends here, and that the river is rapidly rising.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Transport McClellan.

Rowdyism Rampant on Christmas Day.

AN ENGLISH LIEUTENANT ARRESTED.

Gen. Banks to Establish his Headquarters at Baton Rouge.

The steamer *McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, arrived here this forenoon, with dates from New-Orleans to Saturday, Dec. 27.

No event of moment had transpired since the departure of the steamer *Spaulding*.

Other vessels of Gen. BANKS' expedition had arrived, and there were already in camp at Baton Rouge some 10,000 of the newly arrived troops.

Gen. BANKS, it was understood, had proposed making Baton Rouge his headquarters.

Gen. BANKS had issued a peremptory order, that the sentence imposed on PEARY, for challenging an officer, should take effect.

RIZER, a German, one of the prisoners released on Christmas Day, killed his wife with a chisel. He was again placed in custody.

Christmas Day was marked by unusual scenes of rowdyism. Eight persons were arrested for cheering for JEFF. DAVIS.

Among those arrested is an English Lieutenant of Her Brittanic Majesty's ship *Victoria*. His name is RALPH HAUTASE. He was very violent and assaulted the policeman. Some Yankee sailors happened to be near, went to the assistance of the policeman, secured him and helped to convey him to the lock-up, where he was put in the stocks, and on the following day was fined $50.

The *Delta* says that the Mississippi River is rising.

Major FINEGAS, of the Second Louisiana Native Guards, knocked a citizen down in the St. Charles Hotel for shouting: "To h—l with Gen. BUTLER! Three cheers for JEFFERSON DAVIS!"

The steamer *J. M. Bivers* was attacked by guerrillas on the morning of the 23d, while ascending the Bayou Bonfouca, after a load of bricks and wood. The bushwhackers are said to have been commanded by a Capt. EVANS.

One negro was killed and another wounded. Private HOYT, of the Fourth Massachusetts Battery, was also wounded. A detachment of soldiers belonging to Company F, Thirty-first Massachusetts, who were on board, opened on the guerrillas and put them to flight. After getting on her load, and while the steamer was on her way, she was attacked again, the guerrillas having been reinforced.

After a brisk interchange of shots between the boat and the shore, the conflict was ended by the boat passing out of reach of gunshot. Capt. DARLING, in command of the expedition, was the only one injured. He was wounded slightly in the knee. The conduct of the officers and men on board is spoken of in high terms.

The prize schooners *Tom Brigdett*, *Reindeer*, *Rabbit* and *Montebello* arrived in port yesterday, in charge of officers of the United States Navy, and anchored in the river, opposite the city.

JESSE J. ADAMS, second mate of the schooner *Alliance*, which arrived at New-Orleans on Dec. 30, from New-York, fell overboard at the Southwest Pass, on Sunday, 21st inst., and was drowned. ADAMS was about 22 years of age, and we believe was a native of New-Jersey.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The steamer *Rhode Island* arrived at Fortress Monroe last evening. The surviving officers and crew of the *Monitor* came on the *Rhode Island*. The following are the names of the officers arrived here:

Sailing Master, STODDER; Commander, J. P. Bankhead; Lieutenant, S. D. Greer; Assistant Paymaster, William F. Keeler; Assistant Surgeon, G. M. Weeks; Assistant Engineer, G. H. Waters; Third Assistant Engineer, Mark Lunstrow, and 40 men.

There were lost on the *Monitor* four officers and twelve men, also one officer and seven men belonging to the *Rhode Island*, lost in attempting to save the men of the *Monitor*. One boat, which left the *Rhode Island* to save the *Monitor*'s men, has not been heard from.

The *Monitor* sunk off Cape Hatteras, in forty-five fathoms of water. The cause of her being lost was leakage. She gained two feet of water in one hour, with all her pumps working. The following are the names of the men lost, as far as can be ascertained:

Robert W. Hands, Third Asst. Engineer.	James Fenrick, seaman.
Samuel A. Lewis, Third Asst. Engineer.	Wm. Allen, seaman.
Geo. Frederickson, Ensign	Jacob Nickels, seaman.
— Atwater, Ensign.	Wm. Brien, seaman.
Thos. Joyce, fireman.	Wm. Eagan, seamen.
Geo. Littlefield, coal passer	Daniel Moen, (colored.)
Robt. Cook, wardroom boy	R. H. Howard, (colored.)
John Stocking, seaman.	Robert Cooek, (colored.)
	Robert Williams, fireman

Sailing-Master STODDER was the last man to leave the *Monitor*. Those who were lost refused to come down from the turret as the sea was constantly breaking over them, and they were afraid of being washed away.

The flag of truce boat *Metamora* left here this morning for City Point, in charge of Capt. JOHN E. MULFORD, of the Third New-York, expecting to return immediately with Union prisoners.

Col. LUDLOW, of Gen. DIX's Staff, also left to-day for City Point on business, to return at some later date.

THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Stanley Hung in Effigy.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Friday, Dec. 26.

Gov. STANLEY was hung in effigy last night in front of the Market House in Beaufort.

Considerable excitement had been occasioned by political speeches made during the day, in view of the pending Congressional election.

It is needless to say that the scandalous outrage is almost universally condemned.

Military matters are quiet in this Department.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Monday, Jan. 5.

The following resolution, offered by the House to-day, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, by the House, the Senate concurring, that the Proclamation, issued by President LINCOLN on the 22d of September, and the supplementary Proclamation of the 1st of January, will inaugurate the most important epoch in American history; and meeting our full indorsement, we earnestly and respectfully urge its rapid enforcement, and will use our best endeavors to sustain it.

In the Senate a joint resolution to memorialize Congress to carry out the original assessment order against Secessionists was introduced.

A Protest from the Jews.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Jews concentrated here and at Cairo have appointed delegates to proceed to Washington, to remonstrate against Gen. GRANT's order expelling them from the territory occupied by the National forces.

The Connecticut State Loan.

HARTFORD, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Connecticut State loan of $2,000,000 was awarded to-day at a premium of 9 to 11 per cent. The amount of the bid was over eight millions.

The Princess Royal at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, Nov. 5.

The steamer *Princess Royal*, from Liverpool, for Newfoundland, has arrived here. She is said to have put in for New-York.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in Elizabeth City, N. J.

Last evening the above-named gentleman delivered a lecture to a large and crowded house of the citizens of Elizabeth City, N. J. The audience was highly respectable, and the extensive new Library Hall was filled to its utmost with a most attentive auditory. The subject was, "American Citizenship when adorned by Education;" and on this subject the lecturer dilated for an hour and a half, commencing at 7½ o'clock and concluding at 9 o'clock. He eloquently and ably discussed the subject, and was loudly and repeatedly applauded, when delivering some of his happy hursts fer which he is so distinguished.

The whole proceedings were conducted with the best of good order and decorum; and although it was rumored that a portion of the low Democratic Party would insult him, yet nothing of the kind occurred, beyond some yelling when he left the hall. To prevent anything of the kind, Hon. Mayor GREEN had ample preparations made to preserve the public peace, as well as to permit no outrages to be perpetrated on Mr. BEECHER. At the conclusion of his lecture he was warmly applauded, and was soon afterward surrounded by numerous friends, who conducted him to the 9:15 o'clock train, which conveyed him safely to Jersey City, and from thence to New-York.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—Capt. THEODORE B. HAMILTON, of the Thirty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-second, for marked gallantry in the field. This promotion is well deserved. Lieut.-Col. HAMILTON has been in the field from the beginning of the war. He was taken prisoner during the seven days' fight before Richmond, but not until he had shot with his revolver three men who attempted to capture him, and even then he refused to surrender his sword to a private. He is a son of Frank H. HAMILTON, the distinguished surgeon, who is now in charge of the United States Hospital on Central Park.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.

Trial Trip of the Weehawken—Experiment on the Patapsco—The Nahant to Arrive Here To-day.

Yesterday morning the Ericsson iron-clad battery *Weehawken* made a trial trip up the river, preparatory to her departure for the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where she is to be turned over to the Navy Department. At 6½ o'clock steam was up, and the vessel hauled out from COLWELL's yard, in Jersey City, where she has been constructed. A very slight pressure of steam was applied to the engines, just sufficient to move the craft through the water, the principal object being to try how things worked generally, and to test the power of the helm. Senator RYAN, of California, Mr. GEO. BIRDSEYE, Jr., Mr. BECOR, contractor for the *Weehawken*, and others, were present. The first half-mile steamed over satisfied to prove the efficiency of the engines, &c., and, when opposite Mr. STEVENS, of Hoboken, it was determined to turn around abruptly, for the purpose of learning within what space such a movement could be conveniently effected. There was no more time, nor a larger "field" necessary, than a Western steamer would need to perform a similar evolution. The *Weehawken* came around as nimbly as the *Virginia Seymour*, the tug which convoyed. It is as well to state that forma trial trips with Monitors of Class No. 2 are over. Each will probably make a short trip to test the working of things, but the only business to be done by them, which will in future involve any new naval principle, is the battles which they are about to fight.

The *Weehawken* arrived off the Navy-yard about 11 o'clock. She is not quite ready for acceptance, but will be in a day or two. Commodore GREGORY was waiting all Saturday afternoon for her arrival, and did not, as has been stated, prevent her coming over. What delayed her is best known to her builders. Annexed is a list of her officers:

Commanding, JOHN ROCKES; Lieutenant Commanding and Executive Officer, L. H. Newman; Master, B. W. Loring; Paymaster, — Pynchon; Ensigns, S. Bowles and John C. Cox; Acting Chief Engineer, J. H. Bailey; Assistants, — Hardy, H. J. Marion, and — Mitchell.

The Iron-clad battery *Patapsco* made her experimental trip outside Philadelphia harbor on Saturday. The singular effect of firing with 36 pounds of powder, causing no concussion inside the turret, and a terrific one outside, which has been illustrated in the case of the *Passaic* and *Montauk*, was also perceptible. The *Patapsco* sailed to join the fleet. We have already printed a list of her officers:

The Ericsson battery *Nahant*, will be up at the Navy-yard this morning at 9 o'clock. Her trip down the Sound will exercise her engines admirably. She left Boston early yesterday morning, and when steaming past Cape Cod was working in fine style. The *Nahant* and *Weehawken* will leave here together in a few days to reinforce those vessels gone before them.

Death of Jacob Harsen, M. D.

A special meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Saturday, Jan. 3, 1863, to take action in reference to the death of JACOB HARSEN, M. D.; Dr. JAS. ANDERSON, President, officiating. The President appointed Drs. J. G. ADAMS, GURDON BUCK and BENJ. OGDEN a Committee to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion. Whereupon the following resolutions were presented and duly adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Dispeser of human events in his inscrutable Providence to remove from us by de th our late fellow, JACOB HARSEN, M. D., in the prime of life end in the full tide of useful labor; therefore,

Resolved, That in the decease of Dr. HARSEN this Academy mourns the loss of an honored fellow, and this community of a great public benefactor. Blessed by a kind Providence with large wealth inherited from his ancestars, he dispensed it with a liberal hand in the promotion of the great interests of science and humanity. To raise the fallen, to succor the wounded and distressed, to minister to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, to remember the forgotten, was the peaceful and pleasant mission of his daily life. His native City will long cherish the memory of one of her most worthy sons, while the remembrance of his distinguished philanthropy, his wholesouled benevolence, his unostentatious charity, will enshrine him in the hearts of the profession of which he was an honored member.

Resolved, That this Academy most sincerely sympathises with his afflicted relatives and large circle of devoted friends in this great bereavement.

Resolved, That, as mourners, we will in a body attend his funeral.

Resolved, That our Secretary be requested to transmit to the relatives of the deceased a copy of the resolutions.

(Signed,) J. G. ADAMS, M. D.,
GURDON BUCK, M. D.,
BENJ. OGDEN, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

On motion of Dr. J. GREEN, the foregoing preamble and resolutions were ordered to be published in the New-York *Medical Times* and the daily papers.

JOHN H. HINTON, M. D., Secretary.

The Academy attended the remains of their lamented Fellow to St. Bartholomew's Church, where the order for the burial of the dead was said and chanted, after which his remains were carried for final interment to Trinity Cemetery.

Relief for Lancashire.

The ship *George Griswold*, which carries the cargo of supplies to England, will be dispatched from this port, probably, within three or four days. There is now on board of the ship 11,301 bbls. flour, 50 bbls. beef, 50 bbls. pork, 402 boxes bacon, 187 bags corn, 8 tierces and 2 bags rice, and 100 bbls. bread, with 400 bbls. more to come. Flour and other materials continue to come down in small quantities from individual contributers. The ship will take about 2,500 barrels more, all of which is ready to go on board. The necessity of breaking out the cargo amidships in order to put ballast in the hold to stiffen the ship for the Winter voyage across the ocean, has caused some little delay in the time of sailing. Had there been a larger quantity of heavy provisions, this would not have been necessary. Besides what the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have purchased, the Committee of the Corn Exchange have put on board between eleven and twelve hundred barrels.

Capt. GEORGE LUNT, of Newburyport, is going out in command of the ship, and his first officer is Mr. DANIEL M. FARLAND, formerly of the clipper ship *Nightingale*.

Mr. A. A. LOW, the Treasurer of the International Relief Fund, states that the whole amount thus far subscribed has been about $105,000.

There will still be opportunity for the benevolent to send down their contributions, but it should be done at once, in order to insure their shipment by this vessel.

Emancipation Soiree.

A large assemblage of colored people of both sexes, residing in this City and vicinity, had a *soiree* at the old Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, last night, in honor of the recent proclamation. A Committee of our most wealthy colored residents acted as managers, and those who attended appeared to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent. A fine brass and cotillion band furnished music on the occasion, an excellent supper was partaken of, and terpsichorean exercises were indulged in until an early hour this morning.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The January Term of this Court opened yesterday morning, Hon. WM. H. LEONARD, Justice, presiding.

A Grand Jury was impanneled, consisting of the following named gentlemen:

ROBERT T. WOODWARD, Foreman.

John E. Andrew.	Edward Cooper.
Thos. Dennistoun.	John Endicott.
Saml. Frost.	Augustus J. Gillat.
Henry C. Hepburn.	James Hunter.
W. C. Heath.	Wm. E. Howell.
Abrm. S. Hardenburgh.	Edward S. Hopkins.
James Kelly.	Chas. C. Leigh.
Theodore Martine.	Wm. B. Northrup.
John M. Tilford.	Jacob Vanderpool.
Salem H. Wales.	John D. Welch.
Martin H. Waters.	Benjamin C. Wandell.

The Judge charged the Jury upon the usual topics required by statute, and no case being ready for trial, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Court of General Sessions.

The January Term of this Court opened yesterday, before Hon. JOHN H. MCCUNN, City Judge.

The District-Attorney announced to the Court the resignation of Assistant District-Attorney CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, and the appointment in his place of SAML. B. GARVIN, Esq., formerly Assistant under District-Attorney WATERBURY. The reasons of Mr. WHITEHEAD's resignation were stated to be a press of outside professional business. Mr. WHITEHEAD thanked the Court for the uniform courtesy extended to him during his brief term of office, and received in return a complimentary acknowledgment from the Judge of the ability and gentlemanly manner in which he had performed his duties.

The gentlemen who had been summoned as grand jurors were discharged for two weeks, during which time the Grand Jury impanneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer will be in session.

Two or three cases were called for trial, but the parties not being ready, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE AS RECRUITING OFFICERS.—It will be remembered that in July last Police Commissioner BOWEN offered a premium of $100, to be divided into shares of $50, $30 and $20 each, to be given respectively to three members of the force who should obtain the largest number of recruits for the regiments which were then in process of organization for the Metropolitan Brigade, from July 16 to Dec. 16, 1862. An accurate account has been kept of all the recruits so accepted, and Superintendent KENNEDY has just made his report to the Board of Commissioners. From this report, it appears that 2,580 men have been recruited and enlisted by the Police. The following are the awards of premiums: Officer TRENDE, Twenty-sixth Precinct, obtained 170 recruits—$50; Capt. WOOLOM, Forty-fifth Precinct, (Brooklyn,) 122 recruits—$30; Officer HERKINS, Sixth Precinct, 80 recruits—$20. The awards, as above, have accordingly been made. On the 29th of July last Commissioner BOWEN also offered a gold Police Captain's shield, to be presented to the Captain whose precinct would obtain the highest number of recruits from July 16 to Sept. 17. The Sixth Precinct having obtained 394 recruits, the highest number obtained by any one precinct, Capt. JOSEPH DOWLING has been awarded the gold shield.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that 320 persons died in New-York last week—66 men, 77 women, 104 boys and 73 girls—a decrease of 48 from the mortality of the previous week, and of 62 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1862. Of the deceased, 152 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption 45, croup 25, infantile convulsions 22, scarlet fever 21, diphtheria 15, dropsy in the head 11, typhoid fever 7; deaths from external causes 30, among which are reported nine deaths from old age, one drowned, and six killed by accidents. There were 17 deaths in the Institutions.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—There are at present in the City Hospital 346 inmates, of whom 17 are females and 329 males. During the past week 27 were discharged as cured or relieved; 31 fresh patients were admitted, and three of the inmates died.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship McClellan, from New-Orleans.—Capt. J. H. Spotts, U. S. A.: Wm. Hall, wife and child, Lieut. W. H. Atwood, Edward Hempstead, Phillip Dater, D. A. White.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

Arrived this Forenoon.

U. S. steamship McClellan, Gray, from the mouth of the Mississippi River morning of the 28th; arrived at Key West evening of the 30th, and left evening of the 31st. Dec. 29, lat. 28 25, lon. 84 30, spoke U. S. steamship Kensington, from Pensacola for New-York. Dec. 30, lat. 28 25, lon. 84 30, spoke U. S. steamship Kensington, from Pensacola for New-York. Dec. 31, lat. 28 25, lon. 84 30, passed ship Constellation, steering to the southward, with troops on board. Left the following vessels waiting at Key West: steamships Ericsson, Commercial, Empire City, Brig Dec. Dubre and City of Bath, bound to New-York soon.

Ship S. R. Mallory, Lester, Bristol, Eng., Nov. 29, with grain-bags and ballast to H. Benner.

Brig C. C. Billings, (of Bangor,) Sherman, (late Wesson,) Point Petre, Guadeloupe, Dec. 6, with fruit to J. H. Sanford. Left no American vessels. Dec. 27, off Port Royal, spoke schr. A. C. Marvin, for New-York, who kindly supplied us with medicines, and one man to assist in getting the vessel to New-York. Dec. 18, when off Hatteras, Capt. Wasson, late master, died. Dec. 21, in lat. 30, lon. 78, John Rearden, of New-York, died, aged 19 years. There are two men yet sick on board with yellow fever.

Brig W. A. Dresser, (of Bangor,) Durgin, Havana Dec. 12, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Maria C. E., (Br. of St. John, N. B.,) Webber, Cardenas Dec. 6, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Dec. 30, lat. 39, lon. 68, passed a large number of boxes, vessel's bulwarks and other wrecked stuff.

WIND—This morning, very light from S. E., and very foggy.

THIRD EDITION.

TUESDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 6, 1863.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Ore-gon W.L	88½	100	Erie Railway	67
	½ y'rly.	97	150	do	67¼
2,000	U. S. 5s '74...Cou.	89¾	600	do	62¾
5,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	92¾	100	do	830 67⅛
3,000	Treas. 7 3.10 % ct. Notes	small. 103¼	200	do	67⅛
8,500	do	102½	100	do	b60 67⅛
4,500	do	102¾	400	do	b30 67¾
4,000	do	indorsed. 100	100	do	b30 67¾
17,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96¾	250	do	67¾
11,000	U. S. D. N's	129⅝	650	Erie Railway Pref.	99
10,000	Tenn St. 6s, '90, b90	59¾	50	do	b30 90
5,000	do	59½	500	do	98¾
14,000	do	59¾	200	do	830 98⅝
15,000	do	59½	100	do	b10 98⅝
28,000	do	b10 60	200	Hudson Riv. R.	85½
2,000	Virginia 6s,	62¾	400	do	87¼
29,000	N. C. St. 6s	70	200	do	b10 87¼
40,000	Mo. St. 6s	62	50	do	830 87¼
5,000	do	62¼	400	do	87¼
50,000	do	62½	100	Harlem Railroad	28½
16,000	do	s60 62	200	do	28¾
10,000	do	62¾	550	do	28¾
35,000	do	63	10	Harlem R. Pref.	68
2,000	Erie R. 2d M. B.	115	300	do	68¾
1,000	Erie 6th Mt. Bds.	100	200	Reading Railroad	79½
8,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	106¾	100	do	18
6,000	Harlem R. 2d M.	95	8	Mich. Cen. R.	91¾
2,000	C., B. & Q. S. & C. B.	120	100	do	91¾
6,500	Mich. S. 2d m.	96	350	Gal. & Ch. R.	84
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn.		400	do	84¾
	1st M. S. F. Bs.	119	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	46¾
1,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	102¾	150	do	46¾
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	66	200	do	46¾
1,000	C. & N. W. Asst. bs.	66	50	do	46¾
4,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	28	1000	do	47
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	103¾	125	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	88
6,000	M. & P. D. C. 1st M.	109	100	do	b30 88
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	95	200	do	b10 88
5,000	do	95¾	32	do	88
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d.	77	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	b30 85¾
11,000	do	77¾	600	do	85¾
8,000	Cle. & Pitts. 6th M.	71¾	100	do	b30 86
1,000	Tol. M. & T. 1st m.	101	3600	do	86
15,000	American Gold.	134	125	Clev. & Pitts. R.	58
110,000	do	134¼	200	do	b30 58
300,000	do	s30 134	200	do	58¼
105,000	do	b20. 134⅝	20	do	57¾
20,000	do	s30. 134¾	100	Cl. & Toledo R.	s30 79
35,000	do	s60. 134¾	100	do	b30 79¼
5,000	do	b15 134¾	200	do	79
55,000	do	134⅞	150	do	78¾
50,000	do	b30. 134	150	do	s30 78¼
	Am. Ex. Bank	95	50	do	s30 78¼
20	Ocean Bank	87	600	Ch. & R. Isl. R.	86
30	Imp. & Trad. Bank	98	200	do	83¾
100	Canton Company	18	300	do	83¼
30	Pcl. & Hud. Can. Co.	121	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	96¾
15	Penn. Coal Co.	120	70	do	97
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	17¾	50	do	97¾
150	Alt. & T. H. R.	30	125	do	97¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	s60. 136	50	do	b10 98
100	do	s30 137	50	do	97¾
100	do	137	300	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	36¾
100	do	b60 137¼	100	do	s30 39¾
5	N. Y. Cen. R.	108¾	180	do	40
825	do	109	200	do	b30 40
50	do	b4. 108	25	Del., Lack. & W. R.	139
350	Pits., Ft. W. & C. R.	99¾			

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

SUCCESSES GAINED BY THE FRENCH.

The Mexicans Under Gen. Ortega Defeated Near Pueblo.

TAMPICO OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH.

By way of New-Orleans we have the announcement that important successes have been achieved by the French forces in Mexico, as the following dispatch from the Vicksburgh (Miss.) *Whig* of Dec. 19 indicates:

SAN ANTONIO, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

By express from Monterey we are in receipt of the following interesting items or news:

A French force of about 5,000 men, part of the advance guard, met and engaged a Mexican Division of about 25,000, commanded by Gen. ORTEGA, near the town of Puebie, and after a sharp fight the Mexicans gave way, and fled in all directions.

The victors took possession of Pueblo, where they still await the arrival of reinforcements, and then advance on the City of Mexico, distance ninety miles.

A French force (6,000) landed and took possession of Tampico. It is supposed that port will be open to the commerce of the world, but trade will not be permitted to extend beyond the limits held by the invaders.

A French frigate, with colors dying, was recently seen by some Mexicans, passing through the Federal fleet off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and supposing that all of the vessels belonged to the same nationality they made preparations to Mat dorus with the alarming intelligence that a French fleet had arrived to blockade and probably attack the town.

The news created quite a panic in Matamoras, and it was not until the facts of the case were ascertained and made public that confidence was restored. The foregoing explains the cause of the rumors in circulation.

Cotton has fallen twenty-six cents in Matamoras.

THE BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE CONFLICT.

THE REBEL ARMY DISORGANIZED.

Estimates Our Own and the Rebel Loss.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

MURFREESBORO, Monday, Jan. 5—Noon.

There was a terrific rain-storm here yesterday. Almost every brook was flooded, but owing to a strong wind prevailing after the storm our operations have not been materially impeded.

Heavy cannonading was heard on the left of our line during last night for some hours.

The rebels attacked us in great force yesterday morning along our entire line, advancing under our terrible fire in the most desperate manner. Our men were in the rifle-pits, and resisted the different onsets of the enemy in fine style, creating great havoc among the rebels.

Observing the advantage gained, Gen. ROSECRANS ordered a charge of the whole army, and drove the rebels across the Stone River in great confusion, and with terrible slaughter.

The gallant Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, from Lancaster County, under command of their fearless and skilful leader, Col. HAMBRIGHT, were the first to cross Stone River, and engage the enemy on the other side. Their steadiness under fire was remarked by all. They went at the rebels with a yell that made the woods ring again. Their watchery was, "The Keystone must conquer!"

Having crossed the river, our troops advanced at once toward Murfreesboro, shelled that village before advancing. The rebels again fell back, and our troops entered the city in triumph this morning.

Most of the rebels ran off last night toward Tullahoma, a disorganized, mobbish army. They buried their dead partially, before leaving, and also buried the bodies of some of our officers.

The body of brave Gen. SILL was recovered near the spot where he fell on New-Year's Day, at Spencer's Mill, to the left of the town.

Wounded rebels were found in hundreds in the houses of Murfreesboro, unattended and screaming for fire and attention. Many houses in the town were demolished by our shells when our forces were advancing upon it for the second time.

The rebels have retreated rapidly, but Gen. ROSECRANS has dispatched Gen. STANLEY, with his gallant light division, after them. His cavalry are now engaged with the rear guard of the enemy.

Spies who have just arrived confirm the reports of deserters that the main army of the rebels is at Tullahoma, in a terrible condition.

Gen. ROSECRANS says that much of our success is due to the destruction of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad by the Knoxville and Pound Gap expeditions.

We have sent more than two thousand prisoners to Nashville, and have many here with us. Our cavalry are bringing them in rapidly, and desertions are numerous.

Col. STORM's Regiment is now guarding a thousand of the rebel ragamuffins here.

The rebel loss is far exceeds ours, and is tremendous. I think our loss will reach 8,000 killed, wounded, and missing, and perhaps more. It is thought that we have lost about 4,000 prisoners.

Many of our noble regiments were very much shattered and weakened during the engagements, but they are in the very best of spirits, and are exulting over the victory. They say they have a General now that knows how to corner BRAGG.

About fifteen hundred of our wounded were sent to Nashville to-day.

The battle proper lasted for four days.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Reception of the President's Proclamation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 3.

Trade is exceedingly quiet.

The ship *Gleaner* has cleared for Boston, carrying 13,000 hides, 14,600 sacks of copper ore, 630 bales of wood, and 60 pipes of California wine.

President LINCOLN's proclamation to liberate the slaves was published here in the evening papers today, and although it was fully expected, it produces a most profound sensation.

One hundred guns are being fired, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 5.

Arrived, steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama.

The Steamship Caledonia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The steamship *Caledonia* has broken in two. Three hundred tons of her cargo will be saved from her in a damaged condition.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Portland.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool Dec. 18, *via* Londonderry Dec. 19, arrived here this morning. News anticipated.

Weather Report, Jan. 6.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 30°; wind southwest—foggy.

MONTREAL, C. E.—At 7 A. M., thermometer, 34°; barometer, 29° 46'; wind southwest—cloudy. Thaw still continues.

QUEBEC, C. E.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 36°; barometer, 29° 34'; wind very light, from east—foggy and appearance of rain.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 39°; barometer, 29° 02'; wind northwest—rainy, with prospect of clearing up.

TORONTO, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 38°; barometer, 28° 09'—very mild and hazy.

SARNIA, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 31°—clear.

CHICAGO, Ill.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 39°; barometer, 29° 10—cloudy.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 42°; wind west—cloudy.

HALIFAX, N. S.—8 A. M., thermometer, 40°; wind south—hazy.

PORTLAND, Me.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 36°; wind south—pleasant.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 41°; wind south—cloudy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 42°; wind southeast—cloudy.

NEW-YORK—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 42°; wind southeast—cloudy.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—At 8 A. M. thermometer, 39°; wind south—foggy.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 32°; wind west—clear.

CLEVELAND, O.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 37°; barometer, 28° 65', wind northwest—raining.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863—2 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 64 bbls. Ashes, 13,059 bbls. Flour, 148 bbls. and 839 bags Corn Meal, 90 bushels Rye, 2,525 bushels Barley, 10,383 bushels Oats, 3,600 bushels Malt, 6,408 pkgs. Provisions, and 941 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $5 37½ @$5 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Middlings are held firmly to-day, at 70c. ₱ lb. The demand is moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day, and prices have favored buyers slightly. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 14,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $6@$6 20; poor to choice extra State at $6 40@$6 70, chiefly at $6 40@$6 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6@$6 15; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 95@$7 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 00	@$6 20
Extra State	6 40	@ 6 70
Superfine Western	6 00	@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 95	@ 7 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 10	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 75	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 75	@10 00

Southern Flour continues in request at full prices; sales of 2,100 bbls., at $6 95@$7 40 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 40@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, at advancing rates; sales 650 bbls. Extra, at $6 45@$8 10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $5 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $3 85@$4 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Calorie, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, and prime parcels have been very firm. Sales, since our last, of 90,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 55@$1 60

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the

INFALLIBLE

for uniformly good results! It is a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured. It is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,

J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult. Dr. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young men! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease arising from secret habits? Dr POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while in nocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICHAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 50th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4231, New-York City. For sale by H. GOHARRISON, No. 5 Vesey-st., Astor House; and by No. 18 Ann-st. FERGUSON & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF CHARITY!—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a retired physician, lately engaged in the extensive practice of diseases and disorders of sight, resulting from early errors. Following the instructions given in a medical work, called as it is an act of gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. Which, therefore, requires to be addressed on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work containing every information on required. Address B A No. 53 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Remedy, or Golden Regulating Pills. Immediate relief in recruiting and restoring all obstructions, from whatever cause, desired for purely female purposes. Warranted to bring on the monthly flow—and they will never do injury in any condition. Price, No. 1, $5; No. 2, $3. Each case, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confident of a day's cure or no pay.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY SO MORE MONEY to oliver lisle & sacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trial & Judgment DAGUERREOTYPE OF THE HUMAN ORGANS, which contains 12 life-like views for the instruction of every kind of sexual disease or weakness. $5. Sold in New-York city by O. S. FELT, No. 3 Walker-st., and also by S. Schaffer Powers and Henry Baxter, and all enterprising booksellers.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Ovision-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of a set of evil-disposed people who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

HARMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, PRIMARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HARMOND, M.D., Member of the Society of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, and author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WOOLNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without eating or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of other remedies; cures in a few cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. His views in this respect has become so well known, that especial department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their fingers are too easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is 1 vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. LEARNARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HARRINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of E. W. Stoughton, No. 12 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next—dated Nov. 10, 1862. JUBAL HARRINGTON,

n11-law6mTu* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MELREKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemmel, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1862.

MARY VAN MERRBEKE, Administratrix

s23-law6mTu*.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.

One 20 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, two flues; one 16 feet long, 36 inches in diameter, one flue—nearly new. To be seen at Paterson, N. J. One 20 feet, 30 inches in diameter, one fine; one 18 feet, 36 inches in diameter, two flues. The two last-named boilers can be bought with grate bars and front; also, one 12 horse engine, located in Newark, N. J. Inquire of GOULD & HOLT, Paterson, N. J.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 6, 1863.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A NEW OR SECond-hand steam-engine, with boiler, suitable for hoisting goods from the wharf to vessels alongside. Inquire at No. 6 State-st.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE. —Forty horse-power, sixing upright, boiler only eight months old. Apply at No. 33 North Pier, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, where they can be seen in operation.

THE VALUABLE STOCK OF PATTERNS and drawings of the Newark Machine Company, comprising an extensive assortment of steam-engine, gear, wheel and iron pulley patterns, and of almost every variety of new and useful machinery, including patterns for gun machinery, will be sold at public auction on the premises corner of High and Orange sts., Newark, N. J., on FRIDAY, Jan. 9, 1863; also, Howe's patent hanger patterns and drawings, together with the patent right. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Catalogues ready.

T. P. SANDS, Receiver.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Muir, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Baxter, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans *via* Havana. No bills of lading signed ex the day of sailing.
FREIGHT TAKEN ONLY TO NEW-ORLEANS.
For freight or pas-age apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The steamer TRADE WIND will leave for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, Jan. 10. The steamer EAGLE, Capt. Richard Adams, will leave for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. Borland, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 4.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $70 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
Richard Adams, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. Gaoaa,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 12 o'clock noon.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S

PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.

For drafts on England, Ireland, &c., or Passage to and from the river pool and London, at the lowest rate, apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAM KEPT TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....Saturday.....Jan. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....44
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to LEVEN & HAGEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DEGUIE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEWBERN, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.—The Adams Express Company's steamship AUGUSTA DINSMORE, Capt. A. M. Smith, will leave Pier No. 5, North River, on SATURDAY, 10 inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for Newbern and Port Royal, landing passengers and freight destined for Newbern, at Beaufort, N. C. Invoices of goods to be forwarded by this ship must be sworn to at the Custom house, and permits obtained in conformity to the requirements of the Circulars of the Secretary of the Treasury. Bills of lading may be had at the Company's office, No. 59 Broadway. None others will be signed. For freight or passage, apply as above, to
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

P. S.—The steamship MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA O'NSMORE, and leave New-York about the 20th inst.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. Wenka, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $125; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 66 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship QUEEN, Capt. La Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry, Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-town and Kashion Course Depot.
Freight received at Dunesship Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 5 o'clock.
J. S. BOTFORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 25th st. station.
For Albany—4:30 P. M. Express Train, from 25th st. station.
For all local trains see time-table.
JOHN BUROHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 8:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 29, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers, Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—

The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 477 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LORINI.

Director.....J. GRAU

ITALIAN OPERA—SECOND SEASON.

Box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock, will be produced Verdi's celebrated Opera of
I VESPRI SICILIANI.
(THE SICILIAN VESPERS,)
with its gorgeous mise en scene, superb cast, splendid scenery and characteristic costumes.
SIGNORA LORINI,
for the first time in her celebrated character of Elena.
Sig. BRIGNOLI in his original role of Arrago.
Amodio....Monfort | Susini...Precilla | Barili, Vendemont
Conductor and Musical Director.....SIGNOR MUZIO
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock P. M., a Grand Matinée.
Extensive preparations are being made for the production of
GIOVANNA D'ARCO.
This opera will be the great attraction of this Paris aed the next London season, and the New-York public will have the priority of representation, as in the case of "Il Trovatore" and "Un Ballo in Maschera."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FERRERO'S

FOURTH ANNUAL PRIVATE SOIREE DANSANTE,

ON THURSDAY, JAN. 8.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG.

ITALIAN OPERA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, (EVENING NIGHT,
When will be produced, for the first time in Brooklyn,
IL POLIUTO, (THE MARTYRS.)
The Opera selected for the opening night and rentrée of
MISS KELLOGG,
At the New York Academy of Music, together with
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.
The Opera will be produced with the same superb *mise en scene* as at the New York Academy.
Ticket offices will be open on Tuesday morning at the Academy, and at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE
OF
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
THIRD CONCERT
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1863.

The Directors take great pleasure in announcing the engagement of
MISS KELLOGG,
Who will, on this occasion, make her last appearance in Brooklyn previous to her departure for London.
Second rehearsal.
WEDNESDAY, Jan 7, 3 P. M.

MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT,

AT IRVING HALL,

On TUESDAY, Jan 6, 1863,

On which occasion the first part of the Concert will consist of selections from M. Mollenhauer's new Opera, entitled
THE CORSICAN BRIDE,
By the following distinguished artists:
Madame ROTTER, Prima Donna,
ON
Mr. LOTTI, Tenor; Mr. WEINLICH, Basso; Mr HARTMAN, Baritone. Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.
The astonishing BRETTO Children will also appear.
Master EMILE, Violinist, aged 13 years.
Master BERNARD, Violinist, aged 11 years.
Master RICARDO, Cornet, aged 7 years.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be procured at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schaefenberg & Luis, No. 789 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

BARNARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—The grand Panoramas of THE WAR AND THE MISSISSIPPI, every EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL.—A NEW FIRST-class four-story brown stone front house, rosewood doors, black walnut dining-room and stairs; house 25x65, to replete order. Inquire on the premises, No. 23 East 38th-st., of D. ROBINS.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A THREE-story and basement modern-built house in West 13th-st., near 8th-av., will be sold with or without the carpets, mirrors, &c. Price low and terms easy.
D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—IN EVERY LOCATION by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, a list of which can be had on application as above.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

VILLA PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine etc. worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Boston, Ill.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

THE VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON the south-west corner of Houston and Greene sts., will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO ENTIRE Blocks of ground, between 120th and 130th-sts., and 8th and 9th avs.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR sale, upon very reasonable terms, and 5 acres of ground, with grove and plenty of fruit; house 20 rooms; water, furnace, and gas throughout; coachman's house, carriage house and barn, ice house, &c.; convenient to cars and boats; yet very retired. Address J. J. L., Box No. 116 *Times* office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT country seat of about 20 acres, near Poughkeepsie, with first-class buildings; grounds well laid out; abundance of fruit; would be exchanged for a dwelling in a fashionable location in this City, worth from $25,000 to $30,000, and the difference adjusted in cash. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low. of HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—FROM 3 TO 5 acres, with good house, either in Orange, New-Jersey, or on the Hudson River, within one hour and a half of New-York; price not over $12,000; cash will be paid. Address Post-office Box No. 3,290, with price and full particulars

FARMS.

TO LONG ISLAND FARMERS.

For sale, a valuable farm in Moemauth Co., New-Jersey, at private sale; will be sold whole or in part, to suit purchasers, containing nearly 190 acres. It is situated within six miles of Middletown Point, and eight of Keyport, being one of the best working farms in Monmouth Co. For particulars address or apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—THE Farm is ely owned and occupied by Jacob Frost, deceased, situate on Long Island, about 1¾ miles northeast from Mineola Railroad Station, 20 miles from New-York, and half a mile from the main turnpike, containing about two hundred acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and nearly all newly fenced with locust posts. The improvements consist of a large and commodious dwelling house, with all the modern improvements—on elevated ground, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. The outbuildings consist of four large barns for hay and grain, cow-houses, carriage-houses, tool-house, farm-house, granary, &c. All the buildings on the premises, except a small one, are nearly new, conveniently arranged and built in the most substantial manner. An abundant supply of water for stock within a few rods of the barn. An extensive and valuable variety of young fruit trees, some of which are in full bearing. If desirable, a portion of household furniture and utensils, and also farm stock and implements, will be sold with the farm

---

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 330 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE.—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 830 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 93 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—JOHN STREET—Stores Nos. 101 and 103, fronting Cliff, Maiden Lane, Store No. 78, near Liberty. Staten Island—Forty acres on South-side. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 170 William street.

TO BUTCHERS AND GROCERS.—ONE OF the best stands in the City. To let the whole, or store partonly of the building, corner of Living ton-st and Elm-place, Brooklyn. Apply to W. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or No. 192 Broadway, room No. 9, N. Y

WANTED TO LET BY THE YEAR, OR for the term of six years, a commodious church edifice, in good repair, in 30th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., No. 42 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7—commence at 7½ o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

Second night of the engagement of the highly talented and popular comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
THE QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
who will appear in
TWO FAVORITE CHARACTERS,
VICTOIRE and JENNY LIND,
VICTOIRE and JENNY LIND,
VICTOIRE and JENNY LIND.
BRILLIANT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NUMEROUS CORPS DE BALLET,
MILITARY MANŒUVRES, ENCHANTING MUSIC,
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, &c., &c.
The amusing operatic burletta of
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs, alias Jenny Lind,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
in which character she will give her celebrated imitations of Brignoli, Amodio, Grisi, and Patti.
The musical piece entitled the
INVINCIBLES.
Victoire, (first time in New-York),..Mrs. JOHN WOOD
With the songs, "I all Not in Love," "I'll Speak My Mind," and "When First I Heard the Tambour Rattle."
THE NEW REGIMENT,
THE INVINCIBLES,
By the ladies of the Company,
will execute
MILITARY MARCHES and MANUAL EXERCISES,
After the most approved tactics.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.
SEVERAL NEW PIECES IN REHEARSAL,
in which Mrs. JOHN WOOD will appear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY

THIRD WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
Of the great Romantic Spectacular Drama,
FAUST
AND
MARGUERITE.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS AS MEPHISTOPHILES.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Faust.....Mr. L. R. Shewell | Valentine.Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander...Mr. A. W. Fenno | Seibel.....Mr. E. Lamb
Marguerite.....Miss Emily Thorne
Siebla.....Miss Mary Wells | Helene.....Mrs. Mark Smith
THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY
J. H. SELWYN.
NEW DRESSES, BY
MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.
NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY
CEO. W. LETZINGER.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY
RUMYON & DEMILT,
AND A
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,
under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock.
With the exception of the Press, no free list.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL WEEK.
THE LAST NIGHTS
Of those charming New-York favorites
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Who bring, this week, to a close, in the zenith of its triumph, the most brilliant engagement ever played in New-York.
On THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Jan 6, being
THEIR LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR.
Will be performed, for the second and only time,
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.
In which
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Will appear as
SIR PATRICK O'PLENIPO,
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS...as.....ISABELLA
After which, for
THE LAST TIME,
Mr. Williams' beautiful legendary drama of
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
To conclude with the roaring farce of
THE MISCHIEVOUS VALET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLOS' CONCERT SALOON.

TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1863.

MARGOT OU LES BIENFAITS DE L'EDUCATION.
L'AMOUREUX DE PONTAINE.
LE PIANO DE BERTHE.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Offices for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. Dardonville, No. 623 Broadway.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 4-5 Broadway, corner Broome-st
THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1863,
Grand Benefit, compliamentary to
MME. BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
Admission, parquette and first tier, 50 cents; reserved seats, 51; second tier, 25 cents.

NEW PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASIUM FOR LADIES.—A select class for ladies and gentlemen in concert, with music and new apparatus, will commence at BIRAM'S GYMNASIUM, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (3 doors from Broadway), THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1863, under the direction and Professor for the past year Instructor at Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston.
ABNER S.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington off Cape Race.

The British Government and the Alabama.

Rumors of a Threatening Notice Against the Pirate.

THE MEDIATION CANARD.

Secretary Seward's Diplomatic Correspondence Condemned.

Another Advance in Cotton—Consols 92 5-8 a 92 3-4.

CAPE RACE, Sunday, Jan. 4, via PORT HOOD, Jan 5.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool 20th, via Queenstown 25th ult., for New-York, was boarded off Cape Race at 7 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

The *Hibernian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 23d.

The *City of Washington* has 25 cabin and 93 steerage passengers, and the United States mails. She experienced heavy westerly gales.

On the 3d, at noon, lat. 49°, lon. 43°, passed the *Bavaria*, steering east.

The political news is unimportant.

Quite a number of shipwrecks have occurred on the coast.

The ship *Erromanga*, from Greenock for New-York, has put back.

The ship *R. T. Parsons*, from Liverpool for New-York, was totally lost on Innishada Island, off Donegal. The first and third officers and five men were drowned.

The ship *Rialto*, from Cork for Glasgow, was driven on some rocks near Glasgow, and broken up. She was being towed at the time.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* again harps on the rumor of another attempt by the great Powers to terminate the American strife.

It is semi-officially denied that DROUYN DE L'HUYS, at an official reception, had spoken to the foreign Ministers as to the advisability of mediation.

The *Patrie* asserts that Mr. LINCOLN, on the demand of Spain, cashiered the Captain of the *Montgomery*, and promised the necessary indemnity to Spain.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* says that the Government has issued orders that the *Alabama* be warned from all British ports, and notice given that if any more British property be destroyed, the Government will at once take steps to destroy the *Alabama*.

The *Shipping Gazette* contradicts this. It is sure the Government will not consider itself justified in stopping the cruise of the *Alabama*.

The *Times* again editorially ridicules the idea of the British Government being held responsible for the acts of the *Alabama*.

The *Times* publishes a strong Secessionist letter from Commander MAURY. He is very bitter against "LINCOLN'S Government," and repudiates the idea of reunion. He says the South is well supplied with arms, and is as determined as ever. He asserts that the Customs receipts at Charleston in July were greater than those of the corresponding month for ten years.

Numerous journals attack the recent diplomatic correspondence laid before Coogress, and denounce its tenor. The *Times* says anch correspondence can scarcely be required to maintain and perpetuate amicable relations. It takes pleasure in believing that the tone of the Government has not been faithful to the feelings of the American people.

The Mexican question has been debated in the Spanish Senate. CORCUA opposed the policy of Gen. PRIM, and avowed himself in favor of a monarchy, but not a Spanish Prince for the throne. The remarks of Señor COLLANTAS gave offence to the French Government. An explanation was demended, and a satisfactory response made.

The French Legislature assembled on the 12th of January.

The Paris Bourse was firm. Rentes, 69f. 80c.

The Greek Assembly had opened. It is said the Assembly will confirm PRINCE ALFRED as King. The Count of HUNDENS had been spoken of for the throne.

GARIBALDI had embarked for Caprera, but returned to Leghorn, owing to the storm.

The Italian Parliament had been prorogued.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—Sales for two days 28,000 bales, including 15,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, and prices ¼d. higher.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market is firm, and prices still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS—WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., GOADON, BRUCE & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report flour quiet, but steady. Wheat steady; Red Western, 8s. 10d.@9s. 8d.; Red Southern, 9s. 10d.; White Western, 10s.@11s.; White Southern, 11s.@12s. Corn tending upward. Mixed, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d., White dull, at 31s.@32s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon has a declining tendency. Lard quiet but steady. Tallow flat.

PRODUCE—Sugar firmer. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice steady. Ashes steady; Pots 34s., Pearls 33s. Resin steady; Common 25s.@26s. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Linseed Oil firm, at 40s.@41s.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Consols for money closed at 92¼@92¾.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 25.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of four days at 35,000 bales, including 18,500 bales to speculators and 3,000 to exporters. The market opened at a decline of ⅛d.@¼d., but recovered, and closed with an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. for Surats, and a quiet but steady market for American. The sales of Wednesday were 20,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant, with a trifling advance on all descriptions. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	27 ½d.	Middling Orleans	24 ½d.
Fair Mobile	26 ½d.	Middling Mobile	23 ½d.
Fair Uplands	25 ½d.	Middling Uplands	23 ½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 216,500 bales, of which 21,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is firm and still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Consols closed for money at 92¼@92¾.

Erie shares, 42¾@43¾; Illinois Centrals, 42@41 discount.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 25.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, has arrived.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton to-day.

To-day being Christmas no market report is received.

The political news is unimportant.

The Inauguration of Mayor Lincoln, of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 5.

The inauguration of Mayor LINCOLN and the new City Government took place to-day. The address of the new Mayor gives an encouraging view of the material prosperity of Boston.

The new City Governments were also inaugurated in Cambridge, Lynn, Roxbury, Charlestown, Lowell and other cities in Massachusetts.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Preparations for the Meeting of the Legislature.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAUCUSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 5.

The caucuses, to-night, disproved the figures and confirmed the apprehensions of both parties, for neither the Republicans nor Democrats could count the requisite number of votes to organize the Assembly.

In both caucuses sixty-three names answered, or were accounted for. Mr. CUTLER, of Albany, was called in both, but responded in neither. Mr. QUACKENBUSH, of Rensselaer, was unexpectedly absent from the Republican caucus. He is expected to vote for the Republican nominees, nevertheless, and Mr. CUTLER is claimed for the Democratic candidates ultimately. This will give sixty-four to each side, and at present there are no indications of the way the tie is to be untied.

The prospect now is that there will be a protracted contest for the organization.

Except the explosion in the Democratic caucus over the Clerk, which precipitated the adjournment after nominating a Speaker, there was far less interest than usual at these annual meetings, although the organization is supposed to involve, to a considerable extent, the Senatorial question.

To-night there are rumors of a new base of operations on both sides, but none have yet assumed shape.

The Republican Assembly Caucus—Henry Sherwood, of Steuben, Candidate for Speaker.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Republican Assembly Caucus met in the Assembly Chamber to-day, having won the choice of rooms on drawing lots. Hon. WM. DEWEY, of Jefferson, presided, and Messrs. ALLEN, of Cattaraugus, and PRINGLE, of Chenango, appointed Secretaries. Sixty-three members were present.

Mr. QUACKENBUSH, of Rensselaer County, being absent, HENRY SHERWOOD, of Stuben, was elected candidate for Speaker of the Assembly; Joseph R. Cushman, of Oneida, Clerk; Levi M. Gaus, Sergeant-at-Arms; Charles E. Young, Door Keeper; A. Frier, First Assistant; Willard L. Cook, Second Assistant, and C. A. Church, C. Depew, P. E. Havens and N. W. Davis a Committee to call future caucuses. Adjourned.

The Democratic Caucus—Nomination of Gilbert Dean, of New-York, for Speaker.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Democratic members of the Assembly met in the Senate Chamber at 7 o'clock this evening. Sixty-one members answered to their names. Judge DEAN and Mr. TREMMER, of Rochester, and JOHN CUTLER, of Albany, were absent, but in the city.

Hon. SAXTON, SMITH, of Putnam County, presided. Messrs. PAULDING, of Kings County, and MORRAY, of Erie County, Secretaries.

On the first vote Hon. GILBERT DEAN, of New-York was chosen candidate for Speaker of the Assembly. An informal ballot was taken for Clerk: JOHN S. NAPEW received 30 votes; H. J. SICKLES, 12, the balance being scattering. A motion being made to proceed to a formal vote, a long discussion sprang up, when further proceedings were postponed till 9 A. M., to-morrow.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

All Action Suspended Until April.

The Force Quiet, the Commissioners Content, Outsiders Rampant.

The ill effects of Gov. SEYMOUR'S first move against the Police Commissioners are already painfully manifest. Insubordination on the part of some of the men, and irreverence for the Police authority on the part of the liquor dealers being the more immediate and most observable consequences.

The history of the affair is brief.

The Governor, upon assuming his Executive chair, cited the Commissioners to appear before him at Albany.

The Commissioners respectfully declined to obay the summons; an action in which the entire loyal Press of the City and State sustained them.

The Governor, for some reason unknown to us, gracefully retreated from his hastily chosen post of command, and issued the following order

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1863.

In the matter of the charges of official misconduct against THOMAS C. ACTON, one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, the charges in this case were filed on the 1st inst., and a citation issued calling upon the Commissioners to answer the same on the 3d. In answer to the citation the Commissioners claim that the charges should be sent to the District-Attorney of New-York, who should examine witnesses before the Court of Common Pleas, and then certify the evidence there taken to the Governor. This claim is not well founded. The Governor has the right to call the accused parties before him and to investigate the truth of the complaints which have been made and may be filed. The object of the hearing on the 3d inst. was to receive the answer of the Commissioners, and to decide when and where the charges should be investigated. The Commissioners claim the right of process by which witnesses in their behalf may be procured. It is proper they should have an opportunity to produce their testimony, and of being heard in their defence. For this they should be allowed ample time. No charge involving the right of person or property should be acted upon without a full and fair trial. The public interest calls for a thorough investigation of the conduct of the Commissioners in the performance of their duties. I shall therefore direct an early examination into the truth of the complaints filed in this office. The convenience of parties and witnesses requires that this should be made in the City of New-York. I shall name an early day for that purpose.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Naturally enough this has excited the irate wonder of his eggers-on, and they howled with rage all day yesterday, vowing, however, that the Governor's timidity should be but temporary, and that like the celebrated Giant, Fe-Fo-Fum, they had smelt blood and would have some.

At the headquarters blandly we were informed that no action was to be had until the coming April—the 1st of April will be an auspicious day for it—and that so far as the Police force is concerned, all matters are working harmoniously, and trouble is entirely beyond reasonable expectation.

What next?

THE EDICT OF EMANCIPATION.

The Cooper Institute Crammed with a Jubilant Crowd.

Never in hot political campaigns, not upon any other occasion capable of attracting an immense crowd, were so many people bent upon forming a single congregation as those who last night strove to form the auditory in the spacious hall of the Cooper Institute, where joyous notes of jubilee echoed to the edict of negro emancipation. A living stream of people set swiftly toward the doors long before the hour appointed for commencing the exercises, and filling the body of the house with a rush, eddied into the lobbies, percolated into the aisles, dashed its spray upon the pinform, and overflowed into the street, where, after surging and vexing itself in vain endeavors to find an outlet, it finally rippled into murmurs of dissatisfaction and meandered away in a counter-current of disappointment.

Colored people probably composed three-fifths of the assembly, and the remainder were sympathising whites. The sexes, too, seemed to be about equally represented, and a larger number of intelligent, respectable, joyous faces never stamped an audience as being above mediocrity. There was enthusiasm beyond measure, but no disorderly demonstration, the feeling of joy which animated the congregation seeming to be subdued by its very intensity rather than made exuberant by its earnestness. Words at best are poor exponents of such deep sensations. The swelling harmony of the vocal and instrumental music seemed best to interpret the spirit of the assembly as the vast audience united in singing the "New John Brown Song," an "Emancipation Hymn," and other lyrics. But the speaking was excellent. Rev. J. T. GARNETT presided, and made an introductory speech, which carried the sympathies of his hearers by its eloquence, its pathos and its historic incidents. He was followed by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, who was sarcastic, graceful and just by turns, giving his points an irresistible force with well-told anecdotes. The venerable LEWIS TAPPAN was afterward introduced and spoke touchingly from a full heart. Professor WILLIAM J. WILSON of Brooklyn, and other speakers, also addressed the meeting, which was not dismissed until a very late hour. Perhaps the qualntest and most emphatic prayer ever uttered was that delivered by Rev. JOHN T. RAYMOND at the opening of the exercises, and its sentiments of gratitude to God and invocation of blessing upon the President met a hearty response from the audience. The demonstration was a fitting expression of the triumph of the American Union over African Slavery.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the President's Proclamation and the Present Crisis.

Plymouth Church was, Sunday evening, filled to overflowing by an audience of the most intelligent and select character, who expected to hear Rev. Mr. BEECHER'S views on the President's Proclamation and the present condition of our national affairs.

After singing and prayer, the reverend speaker announced as the text of his discourse the first eight verses of the 18th chapter of Revelations, descriptive of Babylon, and said:

The Book of Revelations is not to be studied as we do a star in astronomy, with exact and mathematical calculation, but rather as we do a light or beacon, to teach us the general direction in which to lay our course. It is an illumination to fill us with courage and hope. The term "Babylon," though it was once a real city, is yet employed figuratively by the sacred penman. It may be said to be the kingdom of despotism, the kingdom of oppression on earth. It is more specific than the term Kingdom of Darkness. It seems to refer to a specialty, viz., the violation of the eternal principles of justice to the injury of men. But even this is not a full description. It is the violation of human rights by the despotic selfishness of commerce. Though there is no specific statement, it refers to any great community made rich by the lives of the poor and needy—any such community is a Babylon. The spirit of modern times is eminently commercial, and this commerce has a tendency even as a Christian agency; and yet many of those who conduct it are oppressors in the world. It is mainly conducted by the strong against the weak; and the fertility of that thought and feeling which has been bred in us, although it makes us keen and crafty, does not make us pay due regard to the well-being of those with whom we conduct commerce. Babylon is in no one place, no one age, but everywhere where the energies of a people are aroused to ply commerce, regardless of the welfare of mankind. Wherever there may be justice, there is the kingdom of God; that of Darkness is where such justice does not exist. Commerce, considered in the above sense, is the bane of our day. Formerly, war, pestilence and famine were the active agents for man's destruction; now they are destroyed by coal mines, by factories, by overtaxed and overtasked labor in cities, and on plantations—by firms and not by governments. Against this whole spirit and tendency, Christianity utters its solemn protest. Man is sacred—not fabrics, or even dynasties. The reverend gentleman then took up, seriatim, the present condition and future prospects of Africa, Asia, Southern and Middle Europe, and showed how the spirit of oppression was being strengthened in some, and weakened in others of these sections. Speaking of England, he said that for 150 years she had fed and fattened on the commerce of Asia, in China and India, and now she has not Christianity enough to roll an opium pill into the ocean, or to break a cotton thread. "Ou!" said he, "of all the nations that have ever ground down the common people, and eaten them up, England stands foremost." He should say no more about her, as he had no desire to deepen and strengthen the ill-feeling that now exists toward her. He paid a glowing compliment to the Czar of Russia for his efforts in the cause of emancipation, and then turned to Canada. Unmentioned in our inventory of American States, shining with peculiar brightness in the present, with a prospect of a most glorious future, is Canada. God bless Canada! The umbilical cord which connects this young nation with its unnourishing mother ought to be cut! Again, and from his heart, he said, God bless her; and when she holds aloft, in the future, her own proud flag, she can say it has never yet waved over a single slave. South America was like an hour-glass—she had just so many sands to run; but when the sands of her periodical revolutions would be run out he could not say.

The reverend gentleman then turned his attention to our own nation. In the United States the external appearance is sad. If we look at that appearance merely, we shall mourn; but if we pierce the surface and look within, the appearance is noble. Just now there is a tremendous conflict going on between despotism and liberty—between the oppression of the common people and their enfranchisement. It is a conflict of two opposing forces for the government of the continent—the spirit of Christian liberty and democracy, and the spirit of aristocratic oppression. One spirit is aiding the poor, the weak and helpless, the other is trying to crush them, as the vintner crushes the clusters of grapes. One is the cause of God; the other that of the devil. At last the Government of the United States stands straight again. As the young tree in the forest, when relieved of the pressure of some giant oak, again becomes erect, so now that Slavery, which has heretofore held down the tree of liberty, has rolled off, the governmental oak has assumed its original perpendicular. The President of the United States can be accused of no rashness—no not haste in bringing himself to the stand-point where we now behold him. After months of anxious thought, desiring that some other way might be left him to strike a lasting blow at this rebellion, he has decreed freedom to 3,000,000 of slaves. The speaker was not among those who have believed that the rebels would be alarmed by this proclamation. JEFF. DAVIS will, doubtless, put forth a counter-proclamation, and we may expect the conflict to be more serious than ever. The proclamation may not immediately free a single slave, but it gives liberty a moral recognition. A proclamation is but an arrow; the army which is to enforce it is the bow, and, as to that, let us remember that the great God of love is also the Lord of Hosts. Let us await the result with hope and confidence. One great feature in the proclamation is that which allows the slaves thus freed to bear arms in defence of the Union. This, while it adds to our strength, will give the slaves an opportunity to earn their freedom. Mr. BEECHER then went on to show how the enthusiasm which burst out all over the North was wasted, in consequence of the Government not pursuing the policy it has now adopted—that diplomacy was now engaged in unsaying what it said a year ago. But now the die had been cast. It was proclamation against proclamation, people against people, injustice and oppression against liberty and Christian love; there could now be no compromise; one party or the other must be subjugated, and for the sake of mankind, and in the name of God, he said, let the conflict go on until the Divine will shall be made manifest in the result. We never could do the work at a less sacrifice of blood and treasure than now, when we have our armies in the field and the line distinctly drawn. What then was our duty, as Christians, in the premises? We must rise to a level with the platform on which God stands, and look into the future. We are the modern Egypt; and like the Egypt of old, we refused to hear the voice of God saying, "Let my people go," until now, like that same Egypt, the first-born has fallen in almost every family in the North. The reverend gentleman then paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism and heroic fidelity of those who have fallen in this contest, and said that their immortal spirits, enshrouded in glory, were looking down from Heaven chiding those of their friends and kindred here, who, without faith, grieved at their loss. Another question of importance in connection with the edict of freedom was the responsibility we incur in caring for those poor creatures who had so long been the victims of oppression. It would now be a serious thing to be a philanthropist, as we would be asked to be something more than mere speaking admirers of the principles of liberty and humanity. He called upon all young men and maidens to stand up, in season and out of season, for these principles, and to be prepared even to suffer for them, if necessary. This was Christian duty. He admired the pluck which the rebels had shown, even in their bad cause—he admired the enthusiastic spirit which even their wives and children had manifested; and if that was so noble in their case, in God's name, he asked, why should not we be enthusiastic when we have right, country, justice, humanity on our side? Let us then show courage and hurl defiance at our enemies as they do at us. Let us rebuke those animalcnli among us, who stand in the midst of liberty only to be ashamed of liberty. Let us rise to the dignity that Christianity requires of us in this crisis, and never be found lukewarm in aiding forward the glorious work of humanity. He would not be prophetical, and point to what the future had in store for us; as the contest stands, he was willing to abide the decree of Providence, which, in God's own good time would be made known to us; but he would rather read what God says of the spirit of oppression, and the fate meted out to it as described in Revelations.

Mr. BEECHER then read the balance of the 18th chapter of Revelations, descriptive of the fall of Babylon, and closed by saying, "So may Slavery perish, and all who uphold it."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL—ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD AND APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS—THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.—The Brooklyn Common Council organized last evening, for the year 1863.

The Chair was occupied by Mayor KALBFLEISCH, who called the Board to order, after which the roll was called, all the members answering to their names, as follows:

Wards.		Wards.	
First	*Whitney.	Eleventh	Kimball.
Second	*McLaughlin.	Twelfth	O'Keefe.
Third	Wallace.	Thirteenth	Strong.
Fourth	*Newman.	Fourteenth	E. Murphy.
Fifth	*Ennis.	Fifteenth	Taylor.
Sixth	*M. Murphy.	Sixteenth	*Saal.
Seventh	Belknap.	Seventeenth	Perry.
Eighth	*Talmage.	Eighteenth	*Kalbfleisch.
Ninth	Ternan.	Nineteenth	Fisher.
Tenth	*Nodyne.		

Those marked thus * are new members. The others hold over.

The Board immediately proceeded to the election of a President, which resulted in the selection of DENNIS O'KEEFE, of the Twelfth Ward, by 14 votes out of 19.

The President being conducted to the Chair by Aldermen STRONG and KALBFLEISCH, returned his thanks in a few brief and pertinent remarks.

The Mayor then read his Annual Message, the leading points of which are as follows: He congratulates the citizens that, notwithstanding the present unhappy state of our National affairs, Brooklyn is in a comparatively prosperous condition. The increase in buildings and other material improvements for the past year had not been so great as heretofore, but had been of a healthy and permanent character. The rapidity which had hitherto marked the growth of the population of our city had met with a check, and prevented a diminished ratio as compared with previous years. Many of her noble sons had been lost in the war, and a great number were yet absent from their homes, engaged in an endeavor to restore their country to its former unity and greatness and preserve its free institutions intact. He hoped the day might soon arrive when this desirable object should have been accomplished, peace again prevail, those now absent return to their former avocations, and Brooklyn once more resume her onward march. Our public and charitable institutions continue prosperous. The general healthfulness of the city has been remarkably good. Several miles of railroad have during the past year been added to our already extended internal communication. The action of the parties who hold these railroad franchises, in throwing upon the traveling public not only the tax on their receipts, which they should pay themselves, but an amount much greater, is severely condemned, and the Mayor expresses the opinion that their action should neither be countenanced or endured. He recommends an appeal to the Legislature for a remedy. The ferries are, in the main, conducted with due regard to public convenience, safety and comfort. In regard to the South Seventh street Ferry, the Mayor complains that there is not sufficient accommodation, and suggests action in regard to the matter by the Board. He also suggests a reduction of fare on some of the ferries. An investigation of the claims of the Union Ferry Company to the dock at the foot of Fulton-street is recommended; and it is suggested that the dock at the foot of Clinton-avenue be improved for commercial purposes. The commerce of our port is represented as steadily increasing, but there is still a great lack of wharf accommodation. The finances of the city are in a healthy condition. The credit the city enjoys, and the high rate of premium paid for her bonds, are evidences of the public confidence reposed in the management of her financial affairs. The prospects are that the taxes will be further reduced next year, unless augmented by demands for State and County expenses. A revision of the mode of assessing property is recommended, and it is suggested that a larger number of assessors be appointed than is provided for by the amended charter. A paid Fire Department is recommended, to take the place of the present volunteer system. The necessity of erecting an armory in the Eastern District is dwelt upon; and, in conclusion, economy in city expenditures is recommended, in view of the calls which will be made upon us hereafter for war expenses.

The usual number of copies of the message were ordered to be printed.

The following appointments were then made—the Board being strongly Democratic, all the officers are of that party:

City Clerk—Henry McCloskey.
Counselor of Board—John G. Schumaker.
Health Officer—Dr. Louis Bauer.
Keeper of City Hall—John A. Flanagan.
Engrosser of City Hall—Timothy Ward.
Messenger of the Board—Francis Keenan.
Inspector of Pavements, Western District—Christopher Dowdell. *Of the Eastern District*—John Timmes.
Clerk of the Market—John Harron.
Sealers of Weights and Measures, Western District—Michael Mullady, Michael Flenagan. *Of the Eastern District*—Thomas Haven, Horatio Balderson.
Assistant Keeper of City Hall—Thomas Maguire.
Keeper of Closets—William King.
Keeper of City Park—John Campbell.
Keeper of Hamilton-avenue Bridge—John Anglem.
Keeper of Ninth-street Bridge—James Seaman.
Pound Master Eleventh Ward—Peter Trimble.
Pound-Master of the Eighth Ward—John Fox.
Pound-Master of the Eastern District—James Boerhand.
Keeper of Washington Park—Owen Foley.

A resolution of thanks to WM. G. BISHOP, Esq., the late Clerk, for the faithful performance of his duties was unanimously adopted, and the Board soon after adjourned.

BURNED TO DEATH.—MRS. JANE JENKS, a widow, residing in Atlantic-avenue, died on Sunday from the effects of burns caused by the accidental ignition of her clothing from a lighted candle. An inquest was held by Coroner NOAKIS, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Tuesday, Jan. 6.—Nos. 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 11, 42, 43, 14, 45.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—If Mr. GRAU were not proverbially fortunate, we might feel disposed to sympathize with him on the inauspicious opening of his season last night. Not that the weather was boisterous, or the attendance indifferent. Both were thoroughly satisfactory, but—and here is the cause of his discomfiture—Signor BRIGNOLI was sick. When we add to this calamity the fact that Signor MACCAFERRI was, at the last moment, thrust into the favorite tenor's *rôle*, it will be seen that the disasters of the evening were of no ordinary kind. In "Il Trovatore" and "Un Ballo in Maschera," Signor MACCAFERRI was fortunate enough last season to make a marked success. At a critical moment he was found to be ready in both operas, and the surprise of the public was only equaled by its satisfaction. DONIZETTI'S "Poliuto" is a work not so well remembered, even by experienced artists, and hence Signor MACCAFERRI was not so well prepared for the responsibilities that were so unexpectedly put upon him. Beyond mentioning this as a matter of fact, we have no desire to say more. Kindliness is well bestowed upon an artist who at the last moment volunteers to save the public from absolute disappointment.

The immediate results of Signor BALOCCHI'S indisposition were a very indifferent performance of the opera generally, and a most embarrassing *rentrée* for Miss KELLOGG, who appeared as *Paulina*. The lady has, we think, gained in strength of voice, and seemed to be capable of making a success in the part, if there had been only a respectable *entourage*. As it was, she took off all the honors of the evening, and in the isolated *morceaux* gave abundant satisfaction to her friends. The neat performance of the opera will, we are sure, give us a more favorable opportunity of speaking of this acquisition to Miss KELLOGG'S *repertoire*; but, before that event takes place, we hope some little regard will be paid to the advantages of rehearsal. Everything has to be excused on the ground of Signor BALOCCHI'S indisposition and the confusion it occasioned; but had he been well we should, we fear, still have had occasion to complain of the orchestra and the chorus.

On Wednesday evening, VERDI'S "I Vespri Siciliani" will be given, with Mme. LAGRUA as the heroine.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—To a gentleman circumstanced like Mr. LESTER WALLACK, it must be a matter of concern to find a new method of winning and wooing Mrs. HOEY. The usual resources of polite society pale their ineffectual fires before the mighty triumphs of so successful a suitor. You win and marry in common life; circumvent the hostility of parents; ridicule the prudery of friends, and boldly brush through all minor economical obstacles until the matrimonial scratch is reached. Mr. LESTER WALLACK does this nightly, and in the minds of all right-minded persons he is a gay deceiver. Yet the fashion of his love-making being of one cut, it must be rather tedious to him; hence he seeks diversion in a more vicious atmosphere, and produces "Pauline." One of the most polished gentlemen of the century once remarked that he was sometimes glad when the ladies left the table, because then he might indulge in the luxury of being a blackguard.

In the course of time it must become tedious to fling slaves into your fish-pond; and if the highly popular fool who fired the Ephesian Temple had had many occasions of repeating his experiment, he would undoubtedly have become reasonable in the end and joined an engine company. All well-balanced minds yearn for a new way of doing things; and so Mr. LESTER WALLACK, who is usually gay, airy and a spendthrift, experiences, at intervals, the necessity of becoming bilious, mysterious, and murderously mercenary. He has ample scope in the work under consideration. In the first act he is married; in the second he commits a murder, and in the third, he wants to begin again, but is happily dispatched in a dust—thus losing not only his bride, but his life, instead of being crowned with roses, as in the more domestic school of the English dramatists. As a contrast to the usual mode of arranging the destinies at Wallack's theatre a piece like "Pauline," is not without its uses, but as an illustration of what men do after they are married, it is anything but cheering. On the whole we think that Mr. WALLACK can afford to eschew pieces of the kind. They belong to a lower grade of entertainment than that which we are led to expect and generally enjoy at his establishment; and, even admitting that there is a surreptitious pleasure in seeing a blood-and-thunder drama handsomely mounted and superbly played, there is, we fancy, an after pang of regret that so much care should be bestowed on a work that really exercises no other influence than that of disturbing one's peace of mind for a couple of hours.

We have left ourselves but little to say. Mr. LESTER WALLACK was excellent as *Horace*, and was supported with incomparable ability by Mrs. HOEY. In the second act, where the situations are trying and the business that leads up to them unusually diffuse and embarrassing, the lady was particularly good; and not a word less can be said of Mr. LESTER WALLACK in the famous duel scene of the third act. The small and not very important part of *Gabrielle* was intrusted to Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, who by her graceful presence, pleasing voice, and unaffected earnestness, gave it a degree of interest which, in the absence of these youthful endowments, it would hardly possess. The remaining characters were well distributed, and the performance, although a little slow, was highly successful. We must not neglect to add that the incidental music, by ROBERT STOEPEL, gives great intensity to the tragic scenes of the work.

LAURA KEENE'S.—The most brilliant, dashing, versatile of comic actresses—Mrs. JOHN WOOD—made her first appearance at LAURA KEENE'S theatre last evening, after an absence of two seasons from the stage. She played to the old, but always amusing burletta of "The Invincibles," and in the farce of "Jenny Lind," and met with as cordial and enthusiastic a reception as she could possibly have desired. Mrs. WOOD has lost none of that thorough sense of humor and vigorous ease of action which formerly distinguished her, and she sings and dances as well as if she had not been out of practice a single night. She is admirably sustained by Miss IONA BURKE, Mr. RAYMOND and the other members of Miss KEENE'S Company; and, in "The Invincibles," has the ever-attractive aid of a large and singularly well-appointed *corps de ballet*.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S Concert will be given here this evening. On this occasion he will introduce for the first time selections from a manuscript opera, entitled the "Corsican Bride," being assisted in the principal parts by Mme. ROTTAU and Messrs. LOTTI, WAINLICH, and HARTMANN. The programme in other respects is artistic and interesting.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, the popular humorist, will deliver his famous lecture entitled the "Ball is Up," at this establishment to-night.

Correction—The Repulse of Stuart's Cavalry, from Fairfax Court-House.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Va., Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accounts, both by telegraph and letter, of the skirmish and repulse of STUART'S Cavalry near this place, on Sunday night last, given by your special correspondent at this young, erroneously give the chief credit of the affair to the Fifteenth Vermont Regiment. The facts are, that the companies sent down the turnpike as skirmishers, and by whose fire the course of the rebel cavalry in this direction was checked, were two companies (B and G) of the Twelfth Vermont, Col. BLUNT. The prisoners, some 15 in number, captured from STUART'S force by the Vermont cavalry and infantry, state that the troops repulsed was the advance of the rebel column, led by Gen. STUART in person; that their intention was to make a dash on Fairfax Court-House, and that the results of the volley, which so astonished them, were the wounding of fourteen of the rebel cavalrymen, and the killing of three of their horses, which, with their accoutrements and the arms (revolver and carbine) of two of their riders, were found upon the spot.

No portion of the Fifteenth Vermont was within ten miles of the scene of the skirmish, it being on picket duty beyond Centreville at the time.

Yours truly, G.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 321, 337, 347, 353, 355, 357, 363, 383, 407, 437, 439, 461, 465, 469, 473, 485, 489, 509, 511, 517, 523, 525, 547, 553, 573, 577, 605, 617, 619. *Part II.*—Nos. 260, 314, 316, 324, 330, 342, 344, 346, 360, 382, 408, 410, 422, 432, 446, 448, 462, 466, 504, 508. *Part III.*—Nos. 433, 610, 624, 627, 675, 644, 227, 115, 131, 716, 311, 654, 721, 689, 620, 222, 508, 578.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 368.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3305, 3323, 3271, 2827, 1965, 987, 3273, 2849, 3011, 3111, 3165, 3171, 3067, 3169, 3177. *Part II.*—Nos. 2374, 3100, 3076, 2688, 3088, 3040, 3090, 3106, 3112, 3114, 2646, 3124, 3126, 3142, 3144.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1548, 766, 1889, 890, 1890, 891, 1892, 893, 1893, 893, 1894, 894, 1897, 896 1898, 897, 1900, 898, 1904, 900, 1905, 901, 1911, 903, 1909, 904, 1913, 906, 1917, 907. *Part II.*—Nos. 1312, 676, 1918, 908, 1919, 909, 1920, 910, 1921, 911, 1925, 912, 1926½, 913, 1927, 914, 1928, 915, 1930, 916, 1931, 917, 1932, 918, 1933, 919, 1934, 920, 1935, 921.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 47 | Moon rises... 6 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 20 | Gov. Island. 9 09 | Hell Gate....10 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 5.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Connecticut, Powers, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer W. F. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Endeavor, (of Boston,) Deane, Foo Chow Sept. 27, with teas, &c., to Francis Hathaway. Passed Straits of Sunda Oct. 22, Cape Good Hope Nov. 19, Nov. 17, signalized a ship from Canton for London, showing Marryat's signals No. 2,041, third disg. pendant. Jan. 1, lat. 37 N., lon. 73 W., saw a large ship bound S., showing a white signal (swallow-tail) with the letters K P in it.

Ship George Hurlbut, Mason, London, and 36 ds. from the Downs, with coal to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Dec. 21, lat. 49 30, lon. 45 30, saw two icebergs; 24 inst., at 6 A. M., spoke Nantucket light-ship; wished to be reported all well.

Ship Massilan, (Br., of Newport, Eng.,) Holliday, St. Thomas 20 ds., in ballast to master. Been 9 days N. of Hatteras, with strong E. N. E. winds.

Ship Progress, Woodward, Liverpool Nov. 25, with salt and coal to Nesmith & Son. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage, split sails, &c.

Ship Minnesota, (Br., of Liverpool,) Flynn, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Trieste, Sewall, Amoy Sept 12, via Angier Oct. 23, with teas to W. A. Sale. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 21. Had 7 days westerly gales off the Cape; crossed the Equator Dec. 15, in lon. 43 W.; lost the N. E. trades Dec. 27, in lat. 28 N., lon. 72, since which time have had almost contiuual gales from the west to north; was 66 days from Sunda till passing Cape Hatteras; off that point, in a gale, was chased five hours by a schooner.

Bark New-Orleans, (Prus.,) Saunders, Bremen 47 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Bugee Bros. Had heavy westerly gales on the passage.

Bark Alice Provost, Dissoway, Madras Sept. 19, with mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Berk Lucien, (Hanov.,) Von Harding, Bremen 50 ds., in ballast to Charles Luling.

Bark Nammerhier, (Prus.,) Brendt, Newport, Eng., 46 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Abbyla, (of Yarmouth, Ma.,) Chandler, Havana

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII.—NO. 3522. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Transports McClellan and Arago.

Continued Arrival of Gen. Banks' Troops.

Ten Thousand of them Encamped at Baton Rouge.

General Banks to Establish his Headquarters There.

Rowdyism Rampant on Christmas Day.

AN ENGLISH LIEUTENANT ARRESTED.

The steamer *McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, arrived here yesterday forenoon, with dates from New-Orleans to Saturday, Dec. 27.

The steamer *Arago*, Capt. GARDNER, also arrived at this port, yesterday, from New-Orleans on the evening of the 29th.

The transport *Albany*, of the Banks Expedition, arrived oot on the day the *Arago* left—of course, in a partially disabled condition.

No event of moment had transpired since the departure of the steamer *Spaulding*.

Other vessels of Gen. BANKS' expedition had arrived, and there were already in camp at Baton Rouge some 10,000 of the newly arrived troops.

Gen. BANKS, it was understood, had proposed making Baton Rouge his headquarters.

Gen. BANKS had issued a peremptory order, that the sentence imposed on PERRUX, for challenging an officer, should take effect.

RIETZE, a German, one of the prisoners released on Christmas Day, killed his wife with a chisel. He was again placed in custody.

Christmas Day was marked by unusual scenes of rowdyism. Eight persons were arrested for cheering for JEFF. DAVIS.

Among those arrested is an English Lieutenant of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*. His name is RALPH HAUTREE. He was very violent and assaulted the policemen. Some Yankee sailors happened to be near, went to the assistance of the policeman, secured him and helped to convey him to the lock-up, where he was put in the stocks, and on the following day was fined $50.

The *Delta* says that the Mississippt River is rising.

Major FINEGAS, of the Second Louisiana Native Guards, knocked a citizen down in the St. Charles Hotel for shouting: "To h—l with Gen. BUTLER! Three cheers for JEFFERSON DAVIS!"

The steamer *J. M. Brown* was attacked by guerrillas on the morning of the 23d, while ascending the Bayou Bonfonca, after a load of bricks and wood. The bushwhackers are said to have been commanded by a Capt. EVANS.

One negro was killed and another wounded. Private HOYT, of the Fourth Massachusetts Battery, was also wounded. A detachment of soldiers belonging to Company F, Thirty-first Massachusetts, who were on board, opened on the guerrillas and put them to flight. After getting on her load, and while the steamer was on her way, she was attacked again, the guerrillas having been reinforced.

After a brisk interchange of shots between the boat and the shore, the conflict was ended by the boat passing out of reach of gunshot. Capt. DARLING, in command of the expedition, was the only one injured. He was wounded slightly in the knee. The conduct of the officers and men on board is spoken of in high terms.

The prize schooners *Troy*, *Reindeer*, *Rambler* and *Montebello* arrived in port Dec. 26, in charge of officers of the United States Navy, and anchored in the river, opposite the city.

JESSE J. ADAMS, second mate of the schooner *Alliance*, which arrived at New-Orleans on Dec. 2, from New-York, fell overboard at the Southwest Pass, on Sunday, 21st inst., and was drowned. ADAMS was about 22 years of age, and we believe was a native of New-Jersey.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Operations at Baton Rouge—The Change of Administration in New-Orleans—Gens. Banks and Butler—The Slave Question—Interesting Interviews with Planters—Arrival of New-York Papers—The Christmas Season—Great National Union Drama—Judge Peabody's Labors—A Refractary Britisher, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Dec. 28, 1862.

Nothing new has, up to this date, reached us respecting operations up the river, the main body of the expedition being still here, massing, silently but surely, the forces that will soon fall like a thunderbolt upon the enemy, and clear the Mississippi in its entire length.

In the meantime, there is much to interest here in the local condition of the city, and in watching the working of the change from the severe *régime* of Gen. BUTLER to the milder and more indulgent rule of Gen. BANKS. Certain it is, that no two modes of government could be more diametrically opposed to each other than the old and the new one. Scarcely a day passes but some new order is issued by our Commanding General reversing the state of things that existed under his predecessor.

The very first thing which foreshadowed an entire change of policy was the advertisements which appeared in all the local papers, in which the Quartermaster called for suitable habitations and offering *to pay* for them. Soon after came an order, saying that "the Chief Quartermaster will cause all seized or confiscated houses not assigned by his authority, to be vacated without delay." This was followed by another order reopening the churches that had been closed by Gen. BUTLER, for alleged contumacious refusal of their pastors to pray for the Government of the United States, and finally another order releasing upon parole over 100 people, at present confined in the prisons of Fort Jackson, Fort St. Philip, Ship Island, Fort Pickens, &c.

As might naturally have been expected, these proceedings have given rise to no end of discussions, one party as vehemently applauding as the other is condemning. The Secessionists are, as a matter of course, jubilant over the change, fancying, no doubt, that they see their way clearly to a restoration of their influence here. No wonder, therefore, if we find them—to a man—extolling Gen. BANKS to the skies, and sending the memory of Gen. BUTLER down to—the other place.

Of course we need not be over-fastidious as to what disloyal men like or dislike, but the opinions existing among Union men here do concern us very deeply, and it is among these that a division of sentiment exists which there is no attempting to deny. Those who look only at the black side of things,—who remembered only the chaos and anarchy from which Gen. BUTLER redeemed the city,—and who, having not yet fully tested Gen. BANKS' administrative ability, and unable to put implicit faith in it, say with a lugubrious shake of the head: "It is all a gross mistake—you may as well attempt to cajole and flatter so many laughing hyenas into kindness and docility; wait till the prisons here vomited their present contents upon the city, and you will see New-Orleans rush back to the state of disorder from which only a BUTLER could have plucked her. Treason will roam unfettered through her streets, and not a Unionist here will be free from the arm of the assassin."

Those who know Gen. BANKS best,—who have watched his antecedents narrowly, and remember that this is not the first time he has been called upon to follow the firm pioneering foot of Gen. BUTLER, to smoothly macadamize, as it were, the pathway of social progress after his forerunner had laid down the first bugh rough blocks,—believe implicitly that Gen. BANKS will be found quite equal to the herculean task before him: and I gladly confess that I feel myself among this number. They know the enormous difficulties attending the handling of such a community,—how prone a rebellious spirit will be to take an ell for every inch that is generously granted,—how surrounded every new administration must necessarily be by wolves in sheep's clothing,—but they have read what Gen. BANKS has already uttered against any who may hereafter abuse the leniency of the Government,—they know him to be a firm and loyal man,—that he not only has the will but the power to crush the very first attempt at rebellious reaction,—and consequently they entertain no fears whatever of government in this quarter.

The most difficult part to manage, however, not only here but wherever the Union armies have made a sure footing, is the redoubtable question of the 1st of January proclamation. In his address to the people of Louisiana, dated *Dec. 24*, Gen. BANKS calls attention to the fact, "that the State of Louisiana has not yet been designated by the President as in rebellion, nor any part thereof, and that it has complied with all the conditions of the proclamation respecting representation."

If we are to conclude from this that Slavery is, therefore, to continue in Louisiana after the 1st of January, the simple question is, whether there is not one deeply-interested party who may put in *their* veto to such an arrangement. I mean the *slaves themselves*. Now, if, on the 2d of January, Sambo is called to work and says flatly he won't go, until some understanding is come to as to what wages he is to get for his labor? who is to compel him, and how? Surely not our soldiers with fixed bayonets; for, apart from the reluctance that our Northern soldiers would feel to being converted into mere negro-catchers and overseers, the President's Proclamation distinctly says: "No encouragement will be given to laborers to desert their employers; but *no authority exists to compel them to return*." The masters would not dare—even if they had the power—to attempt coercion in the present state of feeling among the colored population, for that would be to kindle, with their own hands, the hellish flames of insurrection. Who then is to do it? Clearly, nobody.

I told you before, and here repeat it, that Slavery is, at this moment, dead and past all resurrection in the State of Louisiana, the death-wound having been inflicted by that patriot who came all the way from the banks of the James River to have the honor of firing the first gun against the flag of his country at Fort Sumter. It is true that the defunct limbs of the creature may be galvanized for a while into the semblance of life in the northern cotton regions of the State, where we have not yet fully penetrated; but it will be only a semblance. All the importunities of the Border State Senators, all the counter-proclamations of the President, (if he could even be induced to issue them,) can never now undo what the unholy authors of this war have long since themselves made *un fait accompli*. They have themselves unwittingly afforded the slaves of Southern Louisiana an opportunity they might for ages have been denied—of tasting of the fruit of liberty. The scales have, for weal or woe, already fallen from their eyes, and no mortal power can now, I sincerely believe, ever bring them back again to their original state of—what we were told to believe—blissful and contented ignorance.

Nobody understands this better than the planters themselves, for I have conversed with several upon the subject. On the very morning that Gen. BANKS' proclamation was issued I had the pleasure of being introduced to one of the wealthiest and most influential landed proprietors in this region, a venerable, kind-hearted and fascinating old gentleman. I was gradually drawn into a conversation with him and another, upon this most difficult and delicate of subjects, and was as much charmed as astonished at the calm, reasonable and dispassionate manner in which they entered into and discussed, with me, the very marrow of the question.

This old gentleman and his companion both very frankly confessed to me that they look upon the slaves of Louisiana as now virtually free, and that the only course now open is to boldly and immediately inaugurate some system of free labor among the negroes, before these magnificent plantations go to utter ruin. "Look at this proclamation"—said the old man—"of what use is it to us? We are told, in one breath, that Louisiana is still a Slave State, and that our slaves are to stick to us if they wish;—but the boys *don't wish*;—and Gen. BANKS admits that the Government won't *compel them*."

I confessed that it seemed a very awkward position to be placed in.

"For my own part,"—he continued,—"it is not the *paying* the servants that I care about, for, by the experiments that I have seen made, I believe it possible to work with free labor, and turn it to as good account as we did under the old mode of payment, viz.: making ourselves responsible for the individual care and protection of our servants. But then we need some protection; we should have some guarantee, from the civil or military arm, that those we employ will fulfill their contracts, and not leave capital to suffer exclusively."

I timidly ventured the suggestion that although the United States Government might not choose to interpose between master and slave, I should think some means could be devised,—under a free system of labor—of compelling men to fulfill their just obligations; that inasmuch as we have laws among ourselves for coercing vagrants and vagabonds, and inasmuch as the white soldier and sailor are compelled to obey the laws which govern them, so it might be not only possible but right to establish rules for forcibly regulating free colored labor.

The old gentleman then went off into a general and very interesting disquisition upon Slavery, to which I listened most attentively.

He enlarged upon the former happy state of the slave; described to me his own humane mode of treating those under him, and how contented they were with their position before the war broke out; all of which he assured me was the rule and not the exception among the sugar plantations.—A statement which I sincerely believed. He then touched upon the lamentable ignorance that had existed in the North respecting the whole institutions of the South; deprecated, in an earnest gentlemanly manner, the bad results which he attributed entirely to that ignorance,—and wound up by giving me such a picture of the utter disorganization of Southern society, that I really—for the moment—lost sight of all other issues, in sheer sympathy for the speaker and the many other good and liberal masters that I am sure he represents.

Touched by his recital and emboldened by his communicative manner, I said, very respectfully:

"But, my dear Sir, with such a picture of social disorganization before you, confessing, as you do, that you have neither the power to coerce your servants to labor, or win them back, by affectionate treatment, to their former state,—why not lead this movement *yourselves*, and, like the bulrush in the fable, bend safely to the passing storm, instead of standing defiantly, like the proud oak, only to be torn up by the roots? Why not free the slaves yourselves, and take refuge in the Union, that is awaiting you with open arms?"

"Impossible!" he exclaimed; "that could never be."

"But why? Are there not many who, like you, are able to take a calm and philosophic view of the present state of events, and willing to adapt themselves to what they can no longer control?"

"Very—very few, I know men, of princely estates, who have already shut them up and left them; preferring to abandon them to weeds and desolation, rather than even rent or sell them, or yield the point from which they started."

"But that is downright ruin," I said.

"So it is," he replied, with a meaning shrug of the shoulder; and all of us instinctively feeling that we had pushed the conversation as far as it could go, let it drop.

I came away more impressed than ever with the hopeless condition of Slavery upon this continent, but without one idea more as to how this fearful struggle is to end. I felt as if I had, during the last hour, been gazing upon one of those vast prairies on fire, where the whole horizon is wrapped in lurid flame, and which nothing can stop until it has fairly *burnt itself out*.

Great excitement was created here on Christmas Eve by the arrival of the *Creole* with New-York papers to the 16th, containing accounts of the bloody battle at Fredericksburgh. It is the opinion of very many down here that, much as we were needed in this latitude, there was still more pressing necessity south of Richmond, as the TIMES has advocated from the very first. But the news that came in last night—up to the 20th—conveying intelligence of the capture of Kinston, N. C., by FOSTER, leads us to hope that there is some active cooperation going on there, even if not upon the scale that circumstances would justify. We are awaiting news from you with as much intense interest as you are from us.

The comments of the New-York papers upon the Banks Expedition were the cause of much merriment when they reached here. That long *statistical* account—in the Philadelphia *Press*—of Gen. BANKS having moved upon Winton, N. C., with 26,000 men, was read to a large crowd in the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, amid roars of laughter. The only paper that came anywhere near the mark was the NEW-YORK TIMES—your Washington correspondent, in his dispatch of the 14th, having proved himself either a remarkably shrewd guesser or one who "knows the ropes." Even the rebels, strange to say, have for once been put off their guard as to our movements. A Richmond paper of Dec. 19 says: "BANKS' Expedition passed Hilton Head on the 10th;" whereas, on the 10th we were on our way from New-Orleans to Baton Rouge, and on the 17th occupied the latter place.

The Christmas season passed off here very quietly, considering it is the chief festival of New-Orleans; indeed many old residents told me it was really funereal, in comparison with the life and gayety of former years. The Roman Catholic Churches had, of course, their usual ceremonies, and here and there little children, white and black, were firing off a cracker or two; but, altogether, things wore a flat and lifeless appearance. The martial air of everything spoke too forcibly of our having other matters to think of than festivities; men roam about the streets with their thoughts evidently preoccupied, and as nearly every hearth, in those silent, half-closed houses, are, doubtless, disconsolate mourners instead of merry-makers.

The only things that keep up a little show of vitality are the theatres. One of them—the "Varieties," under the management of Mr. Lewis BAKER—having a company really above the ordinary standard of excellence. Some excitement was created on Christmas night by the announcement that a "great National Union Drama," written by a gentleman of this city, and entitled, "Our Maryland, or the Battle of Antietam," would be produced at the St. Charles Theatre. I was not there the first night, when a great crowd is said to have been collected from curiosity; but I did go the next, and never laughed more in my life, although I don't suppose that was exactly the object of the piece. Although good in intention, a more extraordinary jumble of mortal and immortal beings, saying and doing all sorts of incomprehensible things in the most incomprehensible manner, amid any quantity of red and blue lights, was never before, I should imagine, presented to an audience. As a test of the Union sentiment, I was extremely sorry when I looked around upon the ghastly emptiness of the house; but there was really so little in the performance to tempt any one to go and see it, that I scarcely know whether the cold reception given to the play was a political demonstration or merely a matter of taste among play-goers.

The attempt was, however, a bold one, and, poor as it was, gladdened every Unionist to know that the feeling existed. Fancy a play in New-Orleans opening with a scene in the Assembly Hall at Charleston, S. C.—the rebel Senate sitting in Convention, and the devil (the Demon of Secession) gloating over their proceedings, and directing their work. YANCEY is there, and makes his famous speech: "Secede—wait not for a cause—but secede, with or without a cause;" upon which the devil points to his minions, BENJAMIN, STEPHENS, and all others present, and they all rush to sign the declaration. The American Eagle, which has been watching all this from somewhere up in the ceiling, can stand it no longer, and commences to pounce slowly upon the demon, to whom he is attached by a string. A trap-door has opened under the demon, and down he goes, pulling the eagle after him, of course, and vanishing in a glare of red light. Upon this the slips are drawn, and, at the end of the stage, appears the spirit of the immortal WASHINGTON, (the author himself,) with JEFFERSON and FRANKLIN on each side—(more blue and red lights)—WASHINGTON denouncing the traitors, and uttering a prophecy on the future glory of America. With such combustible material at work inside the theatre, it was somewhat assuring to read at the bottom of the play-bills: "A sufficient police force will be in attendance to preserve order."

Judge PEABODY, the Provost-Judge, has entered fairly upon his duties, and if ever such labor as he has to perform was excelled, it was only by *Hercules* cleansing the Augean stables. From 8 o'clock in the morning until a late hour in the afternoon, the Judge is at his post dispensing justice by the *chunk*—for there is literally no time for weighing every petty case to the nicety of a feather, when the scales are kept in such constant operation. In such a case we are forced to trust to the literality of a wholesale dealer, and I don't know but—judging from his character—each applicant gets an equal, if not better measure of the commodity.

Among the first to taste Judge PEABODY's justice, was one RALPH HAUSEL, a sub-Lieutenant of the British ship *Vesuvius*, who took it into his head to manifest his "neutral" proclivities on Christmas night, by singing the "Bonnie Blue Flag" on Canal-street, and making other noisy and rebellious demonstrations against the authority of the United States. A police officer, attempting to quiet him, was grossly insulted, and on proceeding to arrest him was knocked down by the Britisher, who said he would have "no slave of BANKS" to arrest him. The gentleman was arrested, however, and put in the calaboose, where a fellow-prisoner—a son of the Green Isle—gave the "spalpeen" a ducking of cold water for mixing derogatory and aristocratic allusions to the lack of respectability in the crowd among whom he was placed. The next morning he was brought up before Judge PEABODY and had to pay $50 for the lesson taught him over night, that even British Lieutenants can't come here to put the authorities at defiance.

The weather here continues most lovely. Only think—ye who are muffled up to the throats and threading your way through muddy snow, knee-deep—of our being here, regaled upon green vegetables and indigenous tropical fruits, and perfumed by newly culled violets! If New-Orleans were always like this, it would, as far as climate is concerned, approach as near the character of Paradise as anything ever conceived by poet.

The Mississippi is rising, and every one with a loyal heart in him is glad to see it. The great "Father of Waters" may come just in time to do for us, at Vicksburgh, what all our gunboats may find difficult to perform. What if he should take it into his head to try that new canal that we dug some time ago for his especial reception, and thus leave the Sebastopol of the Mississippi alone in its glory, some four miles from any water communication?

That gorgeous letter from your correspondent, W. S., describing the dreadful battle of Fredericksburgh, is the theme of universal quotation and comment here. NEMO.

THE CASE OF P. O. PEYROUX.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 119.—P. O. PEYROUX, convicted and sentenced before the Provost Court for having challenged an officer of the Army of the United States, having applied to the Commanding General for a remission of his sentence, it is ordered that the sentence be confirmed and executed without delay, and that in the event of the non-payment of the fine imposed, the offender be imprisoned until payment is made.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GETTING BOLD.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Dec. 27.

The rebels in New-Orleans are getting as bold as lions within the last few days. We can't imagine what has occurred to change their lamb-like natures. They perhaps think the cat is away, and now they have a good chance to play their secession pranks, sing secession-songs, talk secession talk, publish all sorts of secession trash, and cheer as much as they please for their traitorous leaders, and insult and browbeat Union men with impunity. If their boldness increases, it will soon be very unsafe for a Union man to express Union sentiments in New-Orleans. Some high things were openly done and said on Christmas Day, we understand, and the rejoicing and hilarity among the rebels are quite equal to their boldness and impudence. Don't let us offend any of them.

FROM GALVESTON.

From the True Delta, Dec. 28.

The bark *Island City* arrived yesterday, from Galveston, and anchored below the city, bringing seventy-five passengers from Texas, among whom are many families—all in a destitute condition. They were brought up to the city last evening from the bark by the steamer *Iberville*. We learn that all was quiet at Galveston when the *Island City* sailed.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Nothing of Importance Going On.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

All is quiet, as usual, in camp. Gen. STONEMAN's Third Army Corps was reviewed yesterday, and Gen. WILCOX's Ninth Army Corps to-day. The appearance and condition of the troops were excellent. Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff were present on both occasions.

Flags of truce cross the Rappahannock almost every day. The principal business transacted is the exchange of such refugees as are authorized by the military authorities on both sides.

The contract for the hides, horses and tallow of cattle slaughtered for the Army of the Potomac, recently entered into with JOHN WELSH, of Philadelphia, has been annulled. It is estimated that the receipts from this source should cover the expense of herding and slaughtering for this army, and that responsible parties can be found to contract for these articles with profit to themselves and a saving to the Government.

An agent of the Ordnance Department at Washington, is here for the purpose of inspecting the ammunition for cannon, in response to repeated complaints of artillery officers. It has been ascertained that most of the premature explosions during the recent battle here and previous thereto, have been caused by the unworkmanlike manner in which the fuses have been fixed to the shells, and some batteries have already replaced their stock on hand by that of a more reliable character.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S COMMAND.

Rebel Prisoners Captured on the Right—The Enemy Meditating a Raid.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, Saturday, Jan 3, 1863.

Quite a number of rebel prisoners have been recently taken at the right of our lines. This fact shows that the enemy is not altogether idle in that quarter. Yesterday, two cavalrymen were captured, and today one other cavalryman was brought into camp. Our pickets in that direction have been greatly strengthened, and any unusual demonstrations on the part of the enemy will be met with a vigorous resistance. The prisoners do not reveal any important information in regard to the position or movements of the enemy.

The fog has been so dense during the past two days that it has been impossible to observe what the rebels are about on the opposite side of the river. It is generally believed, however, that they are assiduously engaged in constructing additional earthworks on their left, in order to have a permanent base to fall back upon whenever they may attempt a raid on our right and rear. That the rebels have some such project in design seems not improbable, and unless a vigilant watch is kept, we may possibly wake up some fine morning, in a nervous state of surprise.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER left for Washington this morning. In his absence, the Centre Grand Division is commanded by Maj.-Gen. MEADE, of the Fifth Army Corps.

A large supply of subsistence stores and forage is constantly arriving to the army. WHIT.

Gen. Butler's Movements.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Gen. BUTLER leaves here to-morrow for Philadelphia, and will arrive at New-York on Thursday morning.

THE VICTORY AT MURFREESBORO.

A Conclusive Dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans.

The Enemy Beaten After a Three Days' Fight.

Their Retreat Precipitate and Mobbish.

THEIR LOSSES VERY HEAVY.

Generals Rains and Hanson Killed, and Cladson, Adams and Breckinridge Wounded.

STANLEY'S LIGHT DIVISION IN PURSUIT.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Jan. 5, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

We have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious.

Our entire success on the 31st ult. was preceded by a surprise of the right flank, *but we have, nevertheless, beaten the enemy after a three days' fight.*

They fled with great precipitation on Saturday night.

The last of their columns of cavalry left this morning.

Their loss has been very heavy.

Gens. RAINS and HANSON are killed.

Gens. CLADSON, ADAMS and BRECKINRIDGE are wounded. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General Commanding.

LATEST REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Jan. 5.

The following is from the Associated Press correspondent:

The rebels attacked our forces on Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., posted strongly in rifle pits, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The fight continued two hours.

At 1 o'clock Sunday morning, the rebels commenced to retreat. At noon, STANLEY's Cavalry entered Murfreesboro, and captured prisoners, guns and stores. The Nationals, on Sunday, in force, occupied Murfreesboro. The enemy has gone to Tullahoma.

The mail from Louisville arrived to-night.

Large numbers of our wounded are in Murfreesboro.

No rebels or guerrillas are on the road.

CHEATHAM was reported killed by a shell in a house at Murfreesboro. The enemy is whipped, but gone.

Gen. MCCOWN (rebel) is certainly killed.

The Cumberland River has risen four and a half feet since last night.

Other sources say the Nationals are driving the rebels toward Tullahoma.

A letter from Barbourville, Ky., says that Col. CARTER did not attack or capture Knoxville, but going eastward, cut the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, lessening the chances of the rebels augmenting their Western forces from Richmond, which, it is supposed, they are attempting to do.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MURFREESBORO.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

MURFREESBORO, Monday, Jan. 5—Noon.

There was a terrific rain-storm here yesterday. Almost every brook was flooded, but owing to a strong wind prevailing after the storm our operations have not been materially impeded.

Heavy cannonading was heard on the left of our line during last night for some hours.

The rebels attacked us in great force yesterday morning along our entire line, advancing under our terrible fire in the most desperate manner. Our men were in rifle-pits, and resisted the different onsets of the enemy in fine style, creating great havoc among the rebels.

Observing the advantage gained, Gen. ROSECRANS ordered a charge of the whole army, and drove the rebels across the Stone River in great confusion, and with terrible slaughter.

The gallant Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, from Lancaster County, under command of their fearless and skillful leader, Col. HAMBRIGHT, was the first to cross Stone River, and engage the enemy on the other side. Their steadiness under fire was remarked by all. They went at the rebels with a yell that made the woods ring again. Their watchery was, "The Keystone must conquer!"

Having crossed the river, our troops advanced at once toward Murfreesboro, shelling that village before advancing. The rebels again fell back, and our troops entered the city in triumph this morning.

Most of the rebels ran off last night toward Tullahoma, a disorganized, mobbish army. They buried their dead partially, before leaving, and also buried the bodies of some of our officers.

The body of brave Gen. SILL was recovered near the spot where he fell on New-Year's Day, at Spencer's Mill, to the left of the town.

Wounded rebels were found in hundreds in the houses of Murfreesboro, unattended and screaming for aid and attention. Many houses in the town were demolished by our shells when our forces were advancing upon it for the second time.

The rebels have retreated rapidly, but Gen. ROSECRANS has dispatched Gen. STANLEY, with his gallant light division, after them. His cavalry are now engaged with the rear guard of the enemy.

Spies who have just arrived confirm the reports of deserters that the main army of the rebels is at Tullahoma, in a terrible condition.

Gen. ROSECRANS says that much of our success is due to the destruction of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad by the Knoxville and Pound Gap expeditions.

We have sent more than two thousand prisoners to Nashville, and have many here with us. Our cavalry are bringing them in rapidly, and deserters are numerous.

Col. STOPE's Regiment is now guarding a thousand of the rebel ragamuffins here.

The rebel loss far exceeds ours, and is tremendous.

I think our loss will reach 6,000 killed, wounded, and missing, and perhaps more. It is thought that we have lost about 4,000 prisoners.

Many of our noble regiments were very much shattered and weakened during the engagements, but they are in the very best of spirits, and are exulting over the victory. They say they have a General now that knows how to corner BRAGG.

About fifteen hundred of our wounded were sent to Nashville to-day.

The battle proper lasted for four days.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

Our Forces in Pursuit—Possible Stand of the Rebels at Tullahoma.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Over 600 rebel prisoners and 19 commissioned officers were brought in this evening.

Unofficial reports state that cannonading was heard ten miles from Murfreesboro. Our forces are pursuing the rebels. BRAGG may make a stand at Tullahoma.

Our wounded is about 1,000. Our whole loss in killed, wounded and missing, will not reach 10,000. The rebel loss was double ours. The wounds of our soldiers are mostly slight. The best buildings in Nashville are taken for hospitals. The wounded will be cared for.

News from the front is meagre and unimportant.

There are four feet of water on the Shoals, and the river is still rising. The weather is clear and cold.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Headquarters are advised that previous to the Murfreesboro fight, a large portion of the Anderson Troop mutinied at Nashville and refused to advance. The remainder, about 300, went into the fight under ROSSNOAKEN and WARD, and behaved gallantly. Notices have been sent along the line for the arrest of a large number, reported to have deserted, and their return to Nashville in irons.

Col. BRACE captured at Clarksville a very large amount of valuable army stores from the rebels.

A Nashville dispatch says that some rebel prisoners, captured on Thursday and paroled, had been in Murfreesboro four hours. They were direct from Richmond, Va.

SOME OF THE LOSSES.

BOWLING GREEN, Monday, Jan. 5.

The following are some additional names of losses at Murfreesboro:

REGULAR TROOPS.

Killed.

Capt. Pell, Co. D, 15th United States Infantry.
Capt. Knears, Co. C, 18th United States Infantry.
Lieut. Hitchcock, Co. B, 18th U. S. Infantry.

Wounded.

Capt. Wise, Co. C, 15th United States Infantry severely.
Capt. Yorke, Co. G, 15th United States Infantry—severely.
Lieut. Eccleston, Co. H, 15th United States Infantry severely.
Adjt. Power, 16th United States Infantry—severely.
Capt. Barry, Co. F, U. S. Infantry—slightly.
Capt. King, Co. D, 16th U. S. Infantry—slightly.
Lieut. Bartholomew, Co. B, 16th U. S. Infantry—severely.
Lieut. Hull, Co. D, 16th U. S. Infantry—severely.
Capt. Douglas, Co. A, 18th U. S. Infantry.
Capt. Hull, Co. D, 18th U. S. Infantry.
Capt. Adair, Co. G, 18th U. S. Infantry.
Capt. Thompson, Co. E, 18th U. S. Infantry.
Lieut. Simons, Co. F, 16th U. S. Infantry.
Capt. Dennison, Co. B, 18th United States Infantry.
Lieut. Oates, Co. D, 18th United States Infantry.
Capt. Seymour, Co. E, 16th United States Infantry.
Lieut. McConnell, Co. D, 18th United States Infantry.

The loss in the brigade of regulars will reach nearly one thousand. Nearly one-half of the brigade are Eastern regiments.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed.

Lieut.-Col. Honsem.

Loss in regiment about one hundred and twenty.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded.

Capt. Jack, Co. H.
Lieut. Maize, Co. G.
Lieut. Andrews, Co. E.

Loss one hundred and thirty.

THE ANDERSON TROOP.

All but three hundred of the Anderson Cavalry, of Pennsylvania, refused to fight. Those engaged had a hand to hand combat with the Tenth South Carolina and two Georgia regiments, and succeeded in routing them.

Killed.

Maj. Rosengarten, six shots in body.
Maj. Ward.
Sergeants Hennieg and Chase.

Loss, eleven killed and fifty wounded.

OTHER OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The *Press*, of this city, has a Nashville dispatch which says that all the bridges in East Tennessee have been burned; that Col. BAUER has recaptured Clarksville, Tenn., and taken a number of prisoners and 8,000 barrels of flour, which he sends here, and that the river is rapidly rising.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN RICHMOND.

WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO.

MURFREESBORO, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The battle began at 7 o'clock this morning and raged with great fury all day. We drove the enemy from all their positions except on the extreme left, where he successfully resisted us. With the exception of that point, we occupy the entire field. We have captured four thousand prisoners, including Brig.-Gen. WILLICH and Fay, thirty-one pieces of artillery, and about two hundred wagons and teams.

Our loss is very heavy, but we have reason to believe that the enemy's is greater. We have captured most of the enemy's hospital stores and many ambulances.

Gen. RAINS, on our side has been killed, and Gen. CHALMERS wounded. Col. A. W. FAY, of Mississippi, has been killed. The Colonel of the First Louisiana was wounded.

The Federal Generals THOMAS, SILL, SHEARON and GRESHON were killed, and Major-Gen. MCCOOK is reported killed. The Yankee loss is immense.

It is impossible to obtain a list of the casualities or further particulars to-night.

We destroyed two million dollars' worth of Yankee property in the rear of the Federal Army last night, including five days' rations.

THE RAID INTO EAST TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The Yankee force which destroyed the bridge on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad consisted of one Ohio and one Indiana regiment. They captured Col. LOVE, of the Thirty-second North Carolina regiment. It is supposed that they destroyed Senator HAYNES' plantation. It is said that Gen. KIRBY SMITH ordered three regiments of cavalry from Murfreesboro toward Pound Gap, to watch the country north of the Cumberland Mountain, but the order was countermanded by Gen. BRAGG.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Reception of the President's Proclamation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 3.

Trade is exceedingly quiet.

The ship *Gleaner* has cleared for Boston, carrying 13,000 hides, 14,000 sacks of copper ore, 630 bales of wool, and 60 pipes of California wine.

President LINCOLN's proclamation to liberate the slaves was published here in the evening papers today, and although it was fully expected, it produces a most profound sensation.

One hundred guns are being fired, etc.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR UNION-CLAD NAVY.

Special Corrospondence of the Advertiser.

Washington, Monday morning.

Secretary Wentworth made a trial trip up the river, previous to her departure for the Navy Yard, where she is to be turned over to the Navy Department. At 8½ o'clock steam was up, and the vessel backed out from Coxeter's yard, in Jersey City, where she has been constructed. A very slight pressure of steam was applied to the engines, just sufficient to move the craft through the water, the principal object being to try how things worked generally, and to test the power to be had. Senator Ryan, of California, Mr. Geo. Bissmore, Jr., Mr. Sloan, contractor for the Wyandotte, and others, were present. The first half-mile seemed over-loaded to prove the efficacy of the engines, &c., and, when opposite Mr. Stevens, of Hoboken, it was determined to turn around shortly, for the purpose of securing more speed another time. Accordingly this was done, and the Secretary returned to the city, reaching the Navy Yard at 12 o'clock. Commodore Gansevoort was waiting at the wharf, and conducted Secretary Wentworth and party to the house of the Commandant, where a lunch was served. Secretary Wentworth was highly pleased with the trial trip, and expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the vessel. She is a beauty, and will be a credit to the Navy. Commodore Gansevoort was waiting at Saturday afternoon to be on hand, but did not, as has been stated, present her coming. What delayed her is best known to her builders. Commander Joseph Skerrett, Lieutenant Commanding Alexander Mercer, Engineer-in-Chief Benjamin Isherwood, and Paymaster Edward Maynadier, who ran against Col. John McQuade, Road-master, who ran against Col. Long, the newly elected Alderman of the Twelfth ward, and Capt. Dykman, of the Nineteenth, brother of the Alderman; Geo. W. Wentworth, brother of the Secretary, of the Navy, Tariff Commissioner, and Chas. Dykman, of the Nineteenth. The subordinate changes will be made in a few days.

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Jan. 5, 1865:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	28
Complaints for which no cause existed	0
Notices for abatement served	38
Abatements of nuisance under notice	49
Nuisances abated without notice	0
From natural causes, &c	40—368
From chronic diseases	116
From acute diseases	209
Week ending Jan. 6, 1863—	
From acute diseases	189
From chronic diseases	101
From natural causes, &c	30—320
Decrease this week	48

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following inspection in the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, and Superintendent of Roads, vice Edward McConnell: Superintendent of Roads, John Butler, vice John McQuade, resigned; Clerk, Theodore Bonrr, reappointed.

FERROTO'S BOXER DANSAKER.—This annual entertainment is to take place on the 6th inst., at the Academy of Music, and promises to be as usual one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. The Academy continues to be the favorite place for entertainments of the kind, and the Messrs. Ferroto have spared no pains to make the present occasion look brilliant. From this report, it appears that the receipts of the Academy for the year 1864 amounted to $217,000. The expenses and disbursements, including rent, amounted to $193,000, leaving a balance of $24,000. The Academy has been rented for 100 nights during the year, and the Board of Commissioners from this report, it appears, have $17,650 in property belonging to the Academy in their hands. The Academy is a fine building, and is a credit to the city.

TWO ALDERMEN POISONED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—JOHN M. GRIFFIN and THOS. LEE, first ward, clerk, respectively.

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Decrease this week	48

Death of Jacob Harsen, M. D.

A special meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Saturday, Jan. 3, 1863, to take action in reference to the death of Jacob Harsen, M. D.: Dr. Jas. Anderson, President, officiating. The President appointed Drs. J. G. Adams, Gurdon Buck and Henry Anderson a Committee to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion. Whereupon the following resolutions were presented and duly adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Great Disposer to remove from the midst of his fellows, Jacob Harsen, M. D., in the prime of life and in the full tide of useful labor; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Harsen this community of a great public benefactor. Blessed by a kind Providence with large wealth inherited from his ancestors, he dispensed it with a liberal hand in the promotion of the great interests of science and humanity. To take the lead, to succor the wounded and distressed, to minister to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, to remember the forgotten, was the peculiar and pleasant mission of his daily life. His native City long remembers the munificence of one of her most worthy sons, while to the applied benevolence, the unostentatious charity, will ever adhere him in the hearts of the profession of which he was an honored member.

Resolved, That this Academy most sincerely sympathizes with his afflicted relatives and large circle of devoted friends in this great bereavement.

Resolved, That our Secretary be requested to transmit his records, and

Resolved, That we mourners, we will in a body attend his funeral.

On motion of Dr. J. Gibbons the foregoing preamble and resolutions were ordered to be published in the New-York *Medical Times* and the daily papers.

JOHN H. HINTON, M. D., Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1863.

B. OGDEN, M. D.	
G. BUCK, M. D.,	
J. G. ADAMS, M. D.,	

Committee.

Attested, A. GILMAN, M. D., Secretary.

The Academy attended the remains of their late-mented Fellow to St. Bartholomew's Church, where the order of the burial of the dead was said and chanted, after which his remains were carried for final interment to Trinity Cemetery.

Bellefer Lamentable.

The ship *George Griswold*, which carries the cargo of supplies to England, will be dispatched from this port, probably, within three or four days. There is room on board of the ship 11,301 bbls. flour, 50 bbls. of beef, 50 bbls. pork, 402 boxes bacon, 187 bags corn, 9 tierces and 2 bags rice, and 100 bbls. bread, with 400 bbls. more to come. Four and other materials constitute a come down in small quantities from individual contributors. The ship will take about 2,500 tons.

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The whale proceeded were conducted with the best of order and decorum; and although it was rumored that a portion of the Democratic Party would insult him, for nothing in the hall. Dykman, of the Nineteenth, brother of the Alderman; Geo. W. Wentworth, brother of the Secretary, of the Navy, Tariff Commissioner, and Chas. Dykman, of the Nineteenth. The subordinate changes will be made in a few days.

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Obituary.

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The following, published in a part of our yesterday's edition, is the truth:

Last (Monday) evening Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture to the citizens of Elizabeth City, N. J. The audience was highly respectable, and the executive new Library Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The subject was, 'American Chizzenship controlled by Education;' and on this the lecturer spoke for a hour and a half, commencing at 7½ o'clock, and concluding at 9 o'clock. He was loudly and repeatedly applauded.

Yesterday morning by squads of those who go out to forraging expeditions, robbing them of their poultry and such articles as they may fancy, as well as, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Newman, Master, Mr. Tarbell, Paymaster, —— Fryebon; Engineer, B. W. Tarbell, Paymaster, —— Hardy, N. J. Morton, and —— Mcdonell.

Capt. Charles Lane, of Newburyport, Mass., who is in command of the ship, and his first officer in Mr. Dennis Sullivan, formerly of the clipper ship *Neptune*.

Mr. A. A. Low, the Treasurer of the International Relief Fund, states that the whole amount thus far subscribed has been about $10,000.

There will still be opportunity for the benevolent to send down their contributions, but it should be done at once, in order to insure their shipment by the vessel.

Additional subscriptions received by the Providence Sanitary Commission in aid of Lancaster operations:

John A. McGaw	$100
J. O. Baker & Co	50
Brotherhood & Jenkins, Lafayette, Ind	50
Benjamin L. Roberts & Co	50
Isherwood and Dimock, to cart 300 bbls. flour	10
Value of articles	$210
Previously reported	25,465
Total	$25,675

E. K. ALBERTIS, Treasurer.

Outrages Committed by Soldiers—The Circumstances Rendered Lenient for Prosecution—A Soldier's Share.

For some months past a battalion of about four hundred of the First New-York Sharpshooters have been encamped near Gutenberg, on the Gound-formerly occupied by Berdan's Sharpshooters. It is stated that as yet they have become accustomed to the locality, have by no means conducted themselves as they should, but, for self-preservation, have found it necessary to commit depredations on the property of the farmers in the vicinity, which, in many instances, amounting to a large quantity of hay, provisions, &c., which would have been rendered unnecessary had they been properly treated. Besides being the Committee of the Corn Exchange have been in the habit of visiting the encampment, and, in consequence of complaints having been made to them, have visited the camp, and, in some instances, entering and plundering dwellings. On one occasion, a German, in attempting to prevent them from stealing his poultry, had his house fired at him, and for safety had to take refuge in the loft. The Police on reporting the matter to the Mayor, he at once proceeded to the camp, and, after remonstrating with the men, ordered the Police to arrest the offenders, which was accordingly done, and they were brought to the Tombs, where they remained for a short time, when they were released, on the men promising to behave themselves in future. It appears that the men have been in the habit of visiting the camp, and, by representing themselves as soldiers, have succeeded in obtaining provisions, &c., without paying for them. Yesterday morning, however, the Police arrested a man who had been in the habit of visiting the camp, and, on searching him, found in his possession a number of articles which had been stolen from the farmers in the vicinity. He was taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, and committed to prison in default of $1,000 bail to answer the charge before the Court of Sessions.

SALE OF CHURCH.—The church situated on the southwest corner of Greene and Houston streets was sold yesterday by auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, Brooklyn, by means of false and fraudulent representations, 887 gallons of Santa Cruz rum, valued at $625 25. The accused, who denies the charge, was taken before Justice Connolly, and held to bail in $1,000 to answer the charge before the Court of Sessions.

DEATH BY CHLOROFORM.—The Coroner was called to see Mary Ann Hall, aged 24 years, who died suddenly at No. 19 West Forty-second-street, because of chloroform administered by Dr. Harry Barnes, of No. 12 West Forty-second-street.

A NEW AND DARKNESS OBSTRUCTIVE.—On Monday evening a bold and vigorous attempt was made in this City and Brooklyn to defraud the proprietor of numerous shops and saloons, by means of counterfeit tickets. The instrument was a ticket of admission to the Cincinnati Opera House, which was issued by the Manager, and was sold at the door for 50 cents. The counterfeit ticket was printed on a thin paper, and was a very poor imitation of the genuine article. The fraud was discovered by the Manager, who, on the evening in question, found that the receipts were very small, and that the number of persons who had entered the house was very large. He then ordered the doors to be closed, and the money in the box to be counted, when it was found that a large number of the tickets had been sold. The Manager then ordered the doors to be opened, and the persons who had entered the house were allowed to depart. The Manager

United States District Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

CONTRACT FOR CARRYING IRON—LOSS OF CARGO.

The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company vs. The Lighter Susanna and John Reed, Master.—This was an action brought to recover the value of some railroad iron, alleged to have been shipped on the lighter, at Brooklyn, to be carried to Hackensack, N. J., and lost on the passage. The respondents set up as a defence that one Lemmon, the agent of the libelants, hired the lighter of her owner for the purpose of themselves carrying the iron, and they alone were responsible for the loss.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence of the contract on which the libel is founded, was one which bound the respondents to carry the iron safely, limited only by the absence of any responsibility for any difficulty that might arise in navigating the Hackensack River.

That the libelants' agent was not the sailing-master of the lighter, and took no responsibility about her sailing. Reed, her master, employed and paid a tug for towing a lighter up the stream. The boat turned over from having too much weight on deck, and this leading the libelants had nothing to do with; and she was overset not in the Hackensack, nor in consequence of any difficulty arising out of bad pilotage, but in New-York harbor, and solely from the improper way in which she was laden.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to compute the damages. For libelants, Mr. Morton; for respondents, Mr. Sanxay.

LOSS OF CARGO—PERILS OF THE SEA—BURDEN OF PROOF.

George J. Muller et al. vs. The ship Iginia, her tackle, &c.—This was a libel filed to recover the value of two casks of wine, shipped, with others, on board the vessel at Antwerp, consigned to the libelants at New-York. These two casks, on the arrival of the vessel, were found to be empty. The bill of lading was in the usual form, having the usual exception of losses by perils of the sea. These casks were stowed in the ground tier. The evidence was, that the casks themselves were sound, and that they did not shift on the passage over. The respondents proved that the vessel experienced heavy weather, which lasted most of the time for forty days, and that during this time, the water brought up by the pumps had a smell of wine. The Port-Warden here certified that the leakage was "apparently caused by working, or pressure of the cargo."

Held by the Court—That the burden of proof that the loss was occasioned by the perils of the sea is upon the carriers. (The *Martha*, 1 Olcott, 140; Sprague's Decisions, p. 331 and 527.)

That if the loss of the wine can be fairly attributable to the force of the gale, which the master of the vessel took every precaution to provide against, but failed from no fault of his own, then it falls within the exception of the bill of lading.

That on the evidence the proximate cause of the damage was the too heavy pressure to which the casks were subjected by the weight of the cargo upon them.

That this was a danger which could and should have been provided against, and the consequences of which must be charged to the ship and not to the sea.

Decree for libelants for $170 25, the value of the wine, with interest from date of filing the libel.

For libelants, Messrs. Kaufmao, Frank & Wilcoxson; for respondents, Messrs. Dukes & Sullivan.

John Ericsson and His Profession—May an Engineer be Classed as a "Laborer" or an "Operative."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Peckham.

John Ericsson vs. *James Brown et al.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff, the noted engineer who constructed the lost *Monitor*, to recover of the defendants, as stockholders of "the New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company," for services as Consulting Engineer, claimed to have been rendered that Company at different times, upon some twenty different days, between the 9th of April and the 10th of October, 1857, and for which services he charged $500.

The case was referred, and upon the trial it was shown that in the act incorporating the Company, passed April 11, 1849, section 10 provided as follows: "The stockholders of the said Company shall be jointly and severally individually liable for all the debts that may be due and owing to all their laborers and operatives for services performed for said Corporation."

The referee found the plaintiff's services to be of the value charged, but reported in favor of the defendants, on the ground that the plaintiff was not a "laborer or operative," within the meaning of the act. The plaintiff appealed from that judgment to this branch of the Court, and the only question to be determined was whether the refusal had honestly interpreted the statute.

The Court, per PECKHAM, J., say, first: Was the plaintiff within the language of the act? If we should attempt to define the plaintiff in reference to the services he rendered we should scarcely describe him as a "laborer" or an "operative." We should not regard such language as apt or appropriate. Such words we should ordinarily apply to an entirely different class of men; to a class who obtain their living by coarse, manual labor, as distinguished from professional men—men who work with their hands rather than their heads. Operatives, though of very nearly the same signification, is some what more comprehensive than laborers. The Legislature enacted that ten hours should be a day's work for mechanics and laborers on all the public works. (3 R. S., 5th Ed., sec. 164, p. 623.) Could it be contended that the plaintiff would be included in such an enactment under the word "laborers?" I think not. He would no more be included than a lawyer who rendered professional services. The services of the plaintiff were very like those rendered by the lawyer. Each may involve some manual labor, but that is the incident rather than the principal of the service.

The plaintiff, in my opinion, correctly described his services as "professional," as contradistinguished from those of a "laborer" or "operative."

Second.—Is the plaintiff within the policy or reason of the law? The purpose of the Legislature was to protect a class of men not well qualified to protect themselves; men who usually labor for small compensation, and who are regarded to a certain extent as in the power of their employers; men who usually take no security for their services—who would generally be dismissed for requiring it, and, therefore, never make the attempt. Though the plaintiff in this instance has failed to take security, he obviously does not belong to the class just referred to. I believe the Legislature has not considered professional men as requiring the aid of such laws. Clearly the law did not intend to make the stockholders liable for all the debts of this Company. It does not protect the merchant, though his demand be just as worthy and as honest; it does not protect the lawyer; as a general thing they take care to protect themselves.

The plaintiff, therefore, in my judgment, is neither within the language or the reason of the law. The decision in Conant *vs.* Van Schaick, (24 Barb., 87,) does not touch this case.

The finding of facts by the Referee covers the whole ground. If the plaintiff should desire to review the decision of this Court, facts may be settled here. The judgment is therefore affirmed with costs.

E. Spreat for appellant; Clarkson N. Potter for the respondent.

A Quarrel about a Soda-Water Establishment.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Henry H. Muller vs. *William Boyan.*—This was an action to recover the possession of certain goods (or the value thereof) consisting of the contents of a soda-water manufacturing and bottling establishment at No. 423 Fourth-avenue, and which the plaintiff alleged the defendant had, in his (plaintiff's) absence from the place, wrongfully seized and carried away. The plaintiff claimed $1,500 damages.

The defence was that the defendant was the real owner of the business and the principal in conducting it, furnishing the capital, &c., and the plaintiff was the agent of the defendant, and had no interest whatever in the articles taken away. That as such agent the plaintiff, at the request of the defendant, had leased the premises for the defendant for one year, and that he occupied such premises only as the defendant's agent and assistant in the business. Case still on.

S. Hirsch for plaintiff; James J. Dean & Mr. Garniss for defendant.

Practice—Statute does not Authorize Imprisonment for not Delivering Property to Receiver, Ordered on Final Judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

The People ex rel. Hermann Rothchilds vs. *James Lynch, Sheriff.*—The relator was imprisoned for contempt of Court, in refusing to comply with its order to pay to James V. Kearney, Receiver, $496 59, and deliver to him certain accounts. The relator, in October last, moved for his discharge. The case was then fully stated in the Times.

The precept by virtue of which Rothchilds was arrested, directed him to be held in custody, until he should pay to James V. Kearney, the Receiver, $496 59, and deliver to him certain accounts, amounting in the aggregate to $1,000, which he had in his possession as Receiver of the property of Rothchilds, and which he refused to pay over and deliver to the Receiver, as directed by the order appointing him Receiver.

The question was raised on the argument of a final motion for a discharge, that the precept was void, because it directed the imprisonment of the relator until he should pay over the money and deliver the accounts, amounting in the aggregate to $1,000, which he had in his possession as Receiver of the property of Rothchilds, and which he refused to pay over and deliver to the Receiver, as directed by the order appointing him Receiver.

This direction cannot be treated, as to the receiver, as an order, merely because he is not a party to the action. The fact remains that it is part of a final judgment, and it is to be enforced as such, as prescribed by section 285, of the Code. It is not a judgment for the payment of money within the meaning of that section. Such a judgment is one for the recovery of money only. Nor is it a judgment for the delivery of real or personal property. Those judgments within the meaning of that section are such as are rendered in actions of ejectment and replevin. It must be enforced, therefore, as directed by the concluding part of section 2 B. of the Code. (See Parker *vs.* Browning, 8 Paige, 390; Livingston *vs.* Fagerstrom, 2 Barb., 366; Wesley *vs.* Bennett, 6 Abb., Pr.)

But, if I am mistaken in the opinion that this direction is part of a *final judgment*, and is not a mere *order (so far as the receiver may have right by force of it,)* still, there is no warrant in the statute for committing by precept for not delivering *properly* which the judgment orders to be delivered to the receiver.

In issuing a precept, directing Rothchilds to be committed to jail, and there detained until he assigns the account, the Court exceeded its jurisdiction as to matter—3 R. S., (5 Edm.,) p. 867, § 66. Sub. 1. Even in this view, assuming that the direction to pay the receiver is as to him an order, the prisoner must be discharged.

I think, however, that the precept issued in e case not authorized by law; that it appears on its face, and that the prisoner is entitled to his discharge as that ground.

He must, therefore, be discharged.

H. D. Lapaugh for the motion.

Motion to Vacate Order of Arrest.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Barbour.

Michael Murphy vs. Antonio R. Fernandez.—This was a motion made on the part of the defendant to vacate an order of arrest.

The action was to recover some $3,000, being the value of certain machinery which it was claimed the defendant had procured by representing himself to be a person of means and owner of a plantation and mine in Cuba. When the machinery was delivered the defendant gave his own notes for the amount, which were not paid, and which, after they were protested, he exchanged them for drafts drawn by him on Fernandez & Co., of Cuba, which were also protested. The plaintiff therupon procured the defendant to be arrested upon the ground that his representations were fraudulent, inasmuch as he was a person of no pecuniary responsibility—was not the owner of the mine for which the machinery was made and so authority to draw the drafts.

The defendant contradicted these allegations and claimed to be a wealthy man engaged in business in this City, as one of the firm of Fernandez & Co., of No. 45 Beaver-street.

The Court, after hearing the affidavits on both sides, declined to grant the application, held the order of arrest and dismissed the defendant's motion.

For defendant, Mr. Dykers. For plaintiffs, Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Poppenhausen vs. *Seely, &c.*—Settled.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Stowevel vs. *Van Rensselaer.*—Motion denied if the defendant will consent to a reference, otherwise granted.

Terbell et al. vs. *Mack et al.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party, with leave to renew unless the defendants consent to a reference.

Garrard vs. *Garrard.*—Reference ordered to ascertain and report what sum, if any, should be allowed.

Jane Vincent vs. *Honeywell Vincent.*—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Cagswell vs. *Kline.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of suit against the Sheriff, and $10 costs of opposing motion.

Before Justice Garard.

Lorillard vs. *Lorillard.*—Upon examination of the papers I find that there are infants concerned. The fact that their, who is appointed general guardian, has, by his attorney, consented to the entry of this order, makes no difference. Reference ordered.

Dobbins vs. *Long.*—Reargement ordered.

Denby vs. *Denby.*—The proof is corroborrtion of plaintiff's testimony as to the representations made to her is most sufficiently strong. I also think that in this class of cases there should be affirmative proof corroborating plaintiff's testimony as to concohabitation. Retsired back for further proof as to these points.

Caragan vs. *Caragan.*—Judgment ordered.

In the Matter of the Bailing of Thomas Hutchinson.—Defendant released on giving bail in the sum of $2,000.

Roome vs. *Roome.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Valentine vs. *Conner et al.*—Motion for a Receivar granted. Wm. M. Tweed appointed Receiver.

Coles vs. *Coles.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

North vs. *Bucki.*—Motion denied.

Booth vs. *Jones et al.*—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Tesbeli vs. *Tapp.*—No order requiring the payment of money can be made on the testimony submitted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Schwerin vs. *Apoland & Lalinger; Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company* vs. *Bleecker; Larne* vs. *Tantezen; Dudley* vs. *Lee, &c.; Candee* vs. *Lamt; Wood, Jr.*, vs. *Sterling, &c.; Denning, &c.* vs. *Levinson; Porter* vs. *Metcalf; Reily* vs. *Singer, &c., and four other cases; Baldwin* vs. *Oatman; Uhler* vs. *The Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company, &c., and three other cases; Burns, by her Guardian, &c.* vs. *Erben et al.; Doelger* vs. *Schaefer.*—Orders granted.

Burlingame vs. *Burlingame.*—Order of reference to Hon. Murray Hoffman to take proof, &c., and report.

Doelger vs. *Schaefner.*—Motion granted.

Baldwin vs. *Oatman.*—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Fitch vs. *Leland et al.*, (13 cases;) *Bostwick* vs. *Beiser et al.; Bowen* vs. *Kelly; McIlhenny* vs. *Wasson; Bauduin* vs. *Hart; Keenan* vs. *McCona; Reynolds* vs. *Kelly; Rowe* vs. *Thompson; Bogert* vs. *Deon; Trow* vs. *The Glen Cove Starch Company.*—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Cassin vs. *Delony.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, unless plaintiff consent to reduce recovery to $250.

Russell vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for defendant.

Evans vs. *Wood; Sturtevant* vs. *The Mayor; Peck* vs. *Brady; Merill* vs. *Thompson.*—Judgments reversed.

Place vs. *McIlvane.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Mills vs. *Bromley; Farrish* vs. *Cortiss; Schieffin* vs. *Hawkins; Earl* vs. *Newton.*—Orders at Special Term affirmed with $10 costs.

The Mayor, &c. vs. *Lyons.*—Order of Special Term modified, &c.

Malone vs. *Stillwell.*—Order appealed from affirmed in part, and reversed as to residue.

James Reer vs. *Robinson, &c.*—Order at Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs to abide event.

Bennett vs. *Braisted.*—Judgment reversed as to defendant, Bralsted. Written opinion in each case with the Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Carsten vs. *Cramer.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurres by default.

O'Roberts vs. *Opdyke.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

Paddon vs. *Williams et al.*—Motion for new trial denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

Adams vs. *McMahon et al.*—Order as per opinion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 6, 1863.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Oregon W.L. ⅜ p'rip.	97	100	Erie Railway	67
2,000	U. S. 6s '74...Cou.	88⅛	150	do	67⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s '61..Cou.	98⅛	100	do	67⅜
6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes...small.	102⅝	100	do	67⅜
6,500	do	102⅝	400	do	67⅜
4,500	do	102⅞	100	do	67⅜
4,500	do...indorsed.	100	250	do	67⅜
17,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98⅜	550	Erie Railway Pref.	99
11,000	U. S. D. N's	129⅜	50	do	99
10,000	Treas. St. 6s, '90, 3-10	59⅛	500	do	98⅜
5,000	do	59⅜	200	do	98⅜
15,000	do	59⅝	100	do	98⅜
15,000	do	59⅞	200	Hudson Riv. R.	86⅜
20,000	do	60	900	do	87
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	62⅛	200	do	87⅛
29,000	N. C. St. 6s	70	200	do	87⅞
40,000	Mo. St. 6s	63	50	do	87
5,000	do	62⅞	400	do	87⅜
50,000	do	62⅛	400	Harlem Railroad	28⅜
15,000	do	62	200	do	28⅛
10,000	do	62⅛	550	do	28⅝
28,000	do	63	10	Harlem R. Pref.	58
2,000	Erie R. 3d M. B.	83⅛	300	do	58⅜
1,000	Erie 6th Mt. Bds.	100	200	Reading Railroad	79⅛
6,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	100⅝	100	do	79⅜
6,000	Harlem R. 3d M.	96	8	Mich. Cen. R.	91⅜
2,000	C., B. & Q. ₩ c.	120	100	do	91⅜
6,500	Mich. S. 2d m.	96	350	Gal. & Chi. R.	84
2,800	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	119	400	do	84⅛
1,000	A. & T. H. 1st. M.	102⅜	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	46⅛
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	86	150	do	46⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. Assr. bs.	66	60	do	46⅜
4,000	Chi. & N.W. 2d M.	93	1000	do	47
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	103⅛	125	M. S. & N. I. G. S	88
6,500	Ill. & P. D. C. 1st M.	109	100	do	88
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	95	200	do	88
5,000	do	85⅜	32	do	88⅛
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d..	77	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	85⅜
11,000	do	77⅜	100	do	85⅜
3,000	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	74⅜	100	do	86
1,000	Det. M. & T. 1st m.	101	3000	do	86

100	do	67⅜	100	do	85⅝
100	do	67⅜	100	do	85⅝
100	do	67⅜	100	do	85⅝

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—I Vespri Siciliani, (The Sicilian Vespers.)

WINTER GARDEN—The Irish Ambassador—The Lakes of Killarney—The Mischievous Valet.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jenny Lind—The Invincibles.

WALLACK'S—Paulins.

IRVING HALL—Grand Concert.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Poacher.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 663 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

If there were any lingering doubts of our success at Murfreesboro, they will be dispelled by the dispatch of Gen. Rosecrans, published this morning. He informs Gen. Halleck that we have been victorious in one of the greatest battles of the war. "Our entire success on the 31st ult.," he says, "was prevented by a surprise of the right flank, but we have, nevertheless, beaten the enemy after a three days' fight." The flight of the rebels on Saturday night was very precipitate, their condition being described by one correspondent as "mobbish." Wounded rebels were found by hundreds in the houses of Murfreesboro, unattended. Their losses are very heavy in men. Among their Generals, Rains and Hanson are killed, and Cladson, Adams and Breckinridge are wounded. It is also reported that McCown is killed. Our success in this great battle is doubtless due, in a great measure, to the cutting of the railroad in East Tennessee by the expedition under Gen. Carter, which prevented the reinforcement of the rebel army from Richmond.

Our Western dispatches were delayed last night by a storm, and we had received nothing later from Vicksburgh up to 2 o'clock this morning.

The mails for Nashville were dispatched from Louisville by boat on Jan. 2.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 29th ult., by the arrival at this port of the transport steamers *McClellan* and *Arago*. The news is not important. The vessels of the Banks Expedition continued to arrive, and some ten thousand of the newly-arrived troops were already in camp at Baton Rouge, which place Gen. Banks would probably make his headquarters and base of operations. There was considerable rowdyism in New-Orleans on Christmas day, and Secesh was unusually bold and insulting. A number of persons were arrested for cheering for Jeff. Davis—among them an English naval Lieutenant, who was very obstreperous, and got put in the stocks and fined fifty dollars for his pains.

Gen. Brown telegraphs from Springfield to headquarters in St. Louis: "Our forces in Newton and Dade Counties have broken up five small camps of the enemy, killing eleven, wounding seventeen, capturing thirty-two rebels, forty-one horses and equipments, two wagons, one tent, marked 'Sixth Kansas,' and other camp and garrison equipage."

A dispatch dated Vicksburgh, Dec. 30, gives the following as the rebel version of the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas: "Further particulars have been received here of the late battle in Arkansas. It was fought at Prairie Grove, near Cane Hill. Our loss is 250 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners. Twenty wagons of clothing and four stand of colors were captured by our forces. All accounts represent its having been a decisive victory. Gen. Steene and Col. Clarke, of Missouri, reported killed."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to suspend temporarily the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts for the Government, was reported from the Military Committee, and Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved to put it upon its passage. After considerable debate, the subject was postponed. Mr. Wilson reported from the Military Committee the House joint resolution for the payment of our soldiers and sailors, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $50,000,000 additional demand Treasury Notes. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee. The bill concerning the discharge of State Prisoners was taken up, and Mr. Wright, of Indiana, addressed the Senate. He advocated the most vigorous policy in the prosecution of the war, and opposed any attempt to hamper the President in the full exercise of his prerogative as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The bill was postponed until to-day. A bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers was introduced and referred. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill to aid Missouri in securing the abolishment of Slavery was reported from the Select Committee on Emancipation, by Mr. Nash, of Missouri. Mr. Vallandigham objected to the consideration of the bill, but his objections were overruled. After considerable debate, and several ineffectual motions to table it, to adjourn, etc., the bill was passed, 73 to 46. It provides for the issue of $10,000,000 thirty-year bonds, payable to loyal owners—the Government pledging itself to the deportation and colonization of the freedmen. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of issuing treasury notes bearing interest, bonds, etc., under certain regulations. The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the Legislature met at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. In the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor Jones, on assuming his duties as President, made a brief address, after which he announced his appointments of Sub-Officers. Committees were then appointed to notify the Governor and the Assembly that the Senate was ready to proceed to business. The daily sessions were fixed at 11 o'clock A. M., and the Senate soon afterward adjourned.

In the Assembly, every member being present, after the usual preliminary business, a *viva voce* vote for Speaker was taken, which resulted in a tie—63 for Mr. Dean and 63 for Mr. Sherwood—the two candidates declining to vote. A second vote resulted in a similar manner, and the Assembly then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have the important news from Mexico, by way of Matta, that the advance of the French troops against Puebla and the Capital had begun. This intelligence is brought by French vessels of war, from Vera Cruz on the 20th ult. It is stated that the main body of the army is to be pushed on immediately to the Capital, only sufficient troops being left at Puebla to guard the avenues leading from the city, to prevent the reception by the garrison of reinforcements or munitions of war. The whole story, as coming from the French, must be received with due allowance.

The Board of Supervisors for 1863 (which is the same in membership as last year's Board,) met and organized at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, electing Mr. Thomas Little (Republican,) President, and reelecting Joseph B. Young Clerk, and R. E. Selmes, and E. A. Woodward Assistant Clerks. A Committee sent to apprise the Mayor of the organization of the Board, reported that his Honor promised to send in a message at a future meeting, pressing duties having prevented him from preparing one for presentation at this meeting. A message, vetoing the resolution to pay George Purser bills assigned to him by the New Court-house workmen, amounting to $619, was read and laid over. The Mayor says the Board, in the passage of this resolution, attempted to exercise an authority not belonging to them—the Corporation Counsel's opinion showing that only the New City Hall Commissioners are entitled to audit and pay the bills. A report to permit the Police Commissioners to use $20,000 from the surplusage of their appropriations, to fit up the new Police Headquarters, was adopted. The first veto on the Harlem Bridge bills was taken up and overruled by 9 to 3. The Board adjourned till Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The prize steamer *Carolina* was sold in Philadelphia on Monday for $34,500.

On the 27th of November the rebel Gen. French addressed to Gen. Foster a note complaining of outrages having been committed by Federal troops during their march up the valley of the Roanoke. Gen. Foster replied that if any outrages were committed, they were not done so by his authority or consent. Gen. French replied, expressing himself satisfied with the reply of Gen. Foster, and stating that he was desirous of alleviating as much as possible the horrors of war. Gen. Foster, in reply, called the attention of Gen. French to the fact that at the rebel attack on Plymouth several buildings were fired, and Mrs. Phelps was shot dead by a Confederate soldier. He requested, in conclusion, that Gen. French should endeavor in the future to guard against such acts of vandalism by his own troops.

It is reliably stated that certain parties in Washington have been dealing extensively in Confederate notes, with the Southern families that left for the South on Wednesday last.

The Chicago *Tribune* reports the discovery, in that city, of a systematic plan of forging Government vouchers. It appears that this matter had been known to the Government, but it had been kept quiet, that the parties might be traced out. Finally, two young men, named George Surphen and J. B. Ward, were arrested and held to bail in $2,500. They deny that the vouchers are forgeries, or, if they are, allege that they are innocent holders, having purchased them of a soldier. The manner of operation was similar to that discovered lately in this City. The operators would draw bills for the subsistence and lodging of recruits, &c., and then sell them or have them cashed. Further and more important developments are expected.

The Secretary of War has authorized the loans of forage to Missouri State troops in actual service.

The Stock Market was again very firm yesterday, with a large speculative demand. Gold 134½; Exchange, 148½ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs attracted less attention yesterday; Flour was rather cheaper; Wheat and Corn were essentially unchanged. Cotton was active and a trifle higher. A good inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee, Hay, Hops, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Sugars and New-Orleans Molasses. Pork was heavy and lower; Beef, in fair demand and steady. Teas were salable and firm, as also were Wool, Whisky and Clover Seed. Moderate ocean freight engagements were effected. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The live stock markets show unusual variations in both supply and prices this week. The total of all kinds reported one week ago was 71,443; it is now only 48,758. The principal falling off is in beef cattle and hogs. Beeves count 3,542 fresh, and 200 stale bullocks, but as Government buyers took 250, only 3,500 were left for butchers. They were nearly all sold by Tuesday noon, prices ranging from 5½c.@7c., estimated dressed weight for poor to medium animals; 7½c.@8½c. for fair to good, and 9c.@10c. for prime and first-class bullocks. The wants of buyers soon used up all the good cattle, and many butchers had to put up with inferior grades, paying ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb. above last week's rates. Owners have made money this week, and speculators drove a thriving business. Sheep are scarce and in great demand, butchers failing to get more than half they want. Prices have advanced 50c. ₩ head. Good fat sheep can be weighed out at 6½c. and 6¾c. ₩ lb.; one lot of 100 extra fat sheep brought 6¾c., or $8 ₩ head. Live hogs are not as plenty. Dealers have been able to clear the yards, and prices have advanced ½c. ₩ lb. They are selling well at 4¾c.@4¾c. for the heavy, fat, corn-fed hogs, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for still-fed.

The Cotton Swindle.—When we read, a few days ago, of the capture of Holly Springs, Miss., by the rebels, and the burning of 4,000 bales of cotton found there, we thought it a bad thing for the cotton speculators. The cotton was worth at least $600,000, perhaps more. But inasmuch as many millions of dollars had been made, according to most reliable accounts, by the enterprising camp-followers who deal in the staple, it did not seem that this Holly Springs loss was altogether a ruinous disaster. We were sorry for the buyers, but hoped they would survive their misfortune.

In cherishing even a momentary regret over a supposed personal calamity, little did we understand the sharpness of western practice. We have a new revelation, in a St. Louis paper, in regard to the matter. It appears that the Cotton accumulated at Holly Springs did not belong to "individuals" at all. It had been "seized by the Government as the property of the Confederate States"! It is extremely singular that we never heard of this seizure in the name of the Government *until after the Cotton was burned*. Unquestionably the Cotton speculators bought this Cotton and paid for it. The Southwestern camps have been swarming with adventurous dealers with well filled purses, who have on every occasion pushed their trade with the hard-pressed planters of the captured cotton districts. But all the time, it seems, their energies and money were spent in vain, for as soon as the inestimable bales of "golden fleece" were gathered in at the towns and depôts garrisoned by our troops, it was coolly taken possession of by the military in the name of the Government. How is it that the speculators have never raised an outcry against this injustice? The public, by the light of the Holly Springs bonfire, can see it. If the cotton had escaped from Dixie and reached a Union port, it were an easy thing to prove it the private property of loyal citizens, and have the Government seizure set aside. If the cotton should happen to be destroyed, as that at Holly Springs was, the proof of its loyal ownership entitles the speculators to restoration or indemnity from the United States Government, that had unjustly seized and held the property. A safer arrangement for the speculators could not possibly have been devised if they and the military officers had put their heads together to [illegible] a plan for upsetting the trade [illegible]. The United States Government, through a constructive seizure of the cotton on suspicion as to its ownership, becomes the insurer of the article until it is beyond the danger of rebel capture. It is thus under the cloak of the Government, but for private benefit, that millions of dollars of property are changing hands in the Southwest. Congress will do well to provide at once by law against these bogus cotton claims.

The New Victory—Rosecrans and his Style of Fighting.

If the general accounts of the battle of Murfreeshoro, in the absence of special details, are to be relied upon, we should have had no victory but for the admirable leadership of Gen. Rosecrans. He was the master-spirit of the occasion—discovering every exigency with eagle glance, and doing on the instant the right thing to meet it. Now rallying the wing broken by the overwhelming masses of the foe, and forthwith forming a new and firmer front—now bringing up supports whenever his lines wavered—now seizing the opportune moment to put himself in person at the head of his columns and charge home upon the enemy—ever knowing just what to do, and ever flying to his mark, he was not only a chief, but he was everywhere an inspiration. Not only his mind directed, but his spirit fired. Probably not since this war began has a victory been wrested from the enemy by such plenitude of resource, and such unrelenting determination, on the part of the Commanding General, as was this. The rebels have seldom fought with such fury; never with such tenacity. They were handled by their Generals—Johnson and Bragg—with consummate skill. They gave battle in their own chosen position, and with numbers certainly equaling, and probably much exceeding, our own forces. But nothing availed to save them from disastrous defeat.

Whatever his future may be, it cannot be denied that at the present moment Gen. Rosecrans, if success be the standard, stands at the very head of the Union Generals. The discretion of the Government, in placing him in command of the second most important military department, is more than justified. Rosecrans was in reality the real hero of the successes of Western Virginia, which did so much for McClellan in the early stages of the war. It was he alone who won the decisive battle of Rich Mountain on Laurel Hill,—taking the intrenchments in the rear by cutting a new road of nine miles through the mountain forest, and precipitating himself upon the dismayed enemy, to their utter overthrow, before McClellan, in execution of his part of the plan, had got in front at all. The same success attended him, as Commander of the Department, after McClellan left. He cleared the country entirely of the enemy; though, with its ravines, and jungles, and by-roads, and blind paths, and mountain passes, there probably is not a district in the whole country presenting more difficulties for such operations. His driving back the greatly superior forces of Wise and Floyd, ending with the complete rout of the latter from his stronghold at Carnifex Ferry—which was done by Rosecrans on the same day that he had marched seventeen miles over the roughest roads—will ever stand among the brilliant exploits of the war. In the Valley of the Mississippi—saying nothing of his twenty miles march and overthrow of Price at Iuka, all in a single day—it was reserved for Rosecrans to achieve the most decided and glorious land victory of the year, at Corinth, in spite of tremendous odds; and the splendid manner in which he followed that victory up with instantaneous pursuit and a second rout of the enemy at the Hatchie River, is fresh in the memory of all.

Why has Gen. Rosecrans been so peculiarly successful? We are not yet prepared to attribute it to any superiority in natural genius, or in acquired science, or in personal energy over other commanders. As for genius, in the proper sense, we have yet to be satisfied that the gift exists at all among the chiefs either of our army or that of the rebels. In book science, Rosecrans is doubtless exceeded both by McClellan and by Buell. In energy, he is perhaps equaled by Burnside and by Grant. What, then, is his advantage? We believe it lies in his invariable practice of being personally present on the field of battle, where he sees for himself every movement, gives the appropriate command without delay, and, if necessary, takes an active part personally in the struggle. Grant is the only other one of the chiefs in command who ever did this, and he only occasionally and imperfectly. Buell never was within the sound of cannon, save at Shiloh. McClellan was at no time within two miles of the hot strife of a battle field, either in Western Virginia, or on the Peninsula; or in Maryland, save at Antietam, and there the deep creek flowed between him and the scene of action. So with Burnside at Fredericksburgh. He not only kept himself on this side of the Rappahannock through the whole of that terrible day, but would not even permit Gen. Sumner, his second in command, to cross over and put himself at the head of his corps.

Now, we are no West-Pointers, but we make bold to say that this is not the highest style of generalship. It sacrifices two most important concerns—promptitude and personal inspiration. Every reader of military history knows that the fate of a battle often turns upon some *immediate* manœuvering of the different grand divisions, consequent upon some unlooked-for event. None but the Chief is competent to issue the commands necessary for such movements. If he is not at hand to do it at once, the battle may be lost without remedy. Bonaparte is believed to have had some experience in these matters; and he said that he had "observed that it was always the quarters of an hour that decide the fate of a battle." How then can it be right for any Commanding General before a battle to fix himself where at least one-quarter of an hour, and perhaps two or three, must be consumed in obtaining from him any new order? Again, in respect to personal *prestige*: if a General is what he should be, he has the confidence of his soldiers more than any other man in his army, and his presence is always encouraging and inspiring. Said Bonaparte on another occasion: "*In all battles* a moment occurs when the bravest troops, after having made the greatest efforts, feel inclined to run. That terror proceeds from a want of confidence in their own courage; and it only requires a slight opportunity, a pretence, to restore confidence to them. You see that two armies are two bodies which meet, and endeavor to frighten each other; a moment of panic occurs, and that moment must be turned to advantage. When a man has been present in many actions, he distinguishes that moment without difficulty; it is as easy as casting up addition." And yet, easy and indispensable as Bonaparte said it was, our chiefs have usually kept so far away that its performance is out of the question. In these critical instants, they have no chance whatever of exercising a personal influence upon their soldiers.

Perhaps these Commanding Generals and their friends may say that their presence on the battle-field, or in close proximity to it, would involve great personal exposure, and that their fall might derange the whole plan of the battle. We will concur in that view just so soon as it shall be proved that we have any General whose transcendant abilities render him more important to his army than Napoleon, and Wellington, and Frederick the Great, and Eugene, and Charles the Twelfth, were to theirs. We will cheerfully make a special exception of any such Commander, when he shall be found, and not ask that he should do as they did. But, as to others, we believe the cause will benefit rather than suffer by their keeping as near as practicable to the work they have in hand, even at a good deal of personal peril. Rosecrans has now again shown the value of it, and there is not one of them who is not as brave as he.

Fredericksburgh and Bautzen—Burnside and Napoleon.

"Napoleon never, in all his bloody career, fought a hostile army intrenched in front of a fortified city, as McClellan did at Richmond; or strongly fortified along a range of hills, with a non-fordable river a mile or so in front, like the position lately assailed by Burnside at Fredericksburgh. He always found means to turn such defences, and compel their evacuation, as our Generals doubtless will in time."

So says an exchange. It is all wrong. Napoleon never hesitated to attack an army wherever intrenched, and to try direct storm, if strategy were not available. In fact, the great battle of Bautzen was in most respects the exact counterpart of Fredericksburgh. The allies, some 125,000 strong, had intrenched themselves on the heights behind the town of Bantzen, with the Spree in front. If the Spree was somewhat narrower than the Rappahannock, the hills beyond were higher and more difficult than the Fredericksburgh Heights. The Emperor—with a force, like Burnside's, somewhat exceeding that of the enemy—resolved to carry the position. He ordered Ney to cross below, as Burnside ordered Franklin, and to outflank and get in the rear of the extreme right of the Allies; while he himself, with Soult and Oudinot, crossed in front and on the left, and charged again and again straight upon the works. For four hours these onsets were repeated with the most dreadful slaughter. Ney at length, having succeeded in getting into their rear, the Allies, no longer able to endure the terrible torrent, abandoned their intrenchments and fled—leaving Napoleon complete master of the position. He succeeded, while Burnside failed—but his operations did not vary materially from those of the latter, save in one particular. We mean the *tremendous sacrifice of life*. Napoleon lost 5,000 killed and 20,000 wounded; Burnside, 1,200 killed and about 7,000 wounded. It is known that Burnside was anxious to return to the attack, but yielded to the remonstrances of other Generals. He considers, as he stated in his letter, that even as it was, he nearly carried the Heights. A new general assault, he believed, would have been successful. There cannot be much doubt of this, if his soldiers in this second attempt should have fought with the same desperation and recklessness of life exhibited by the young conscripts of France, fighting under the eye of their Emperor.

It is absurd to pretend that Fredericksburgh was fought contrary to the Napoleonic method. Of all the battles of the war, it was the very one which, on our part, came nearest up to the imperial style, the chief characteristic of which was overpowering violence in attack. "The battle of Napoleon," says Napier, "was the swell and dash of a mighty wave, before which the barriers yielded, and the roaring flood poured onward, covering all." It is the true system of winning victories. Though fearfully expensive in blood, it is yet the most humane plan in the end; for if it makes the battle more sanguinary, it makes the war shorter. It involves risks, of course. All high attempts in war are of a perilous nature. But all history testifies that the greatest Generals have been the most daring. They are often unfortunate. Napoleon himself made many failures. But, in the long run, success is almost sure to attend such generalship. Burnside failed at Fredericksburgh; but we are more certain than ever that the spirit and general style of that attack are what alone can wrest Virginia from the dominion of the rebels. The spirit, however, needs to be yet more intensified, and the style to be made still more emphatic.

Behind Time.—The *World* published on Monday what it called the "suppressed" dispatches in the Porter Court-martial now being held in Washington, and censured those whom it held guilty of the injustice to Gen. Porter involved in the suppression. It happens, however, that the dispatches and let[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

The New-York Times: Wednesday, January 7, 1863.

been decided of Mr. CHASE's measure, can afterward fill his bank project at leisure.

In their meeting this morning, the Committee on Ways and Means discussed Secretary CHASE's request that the finance measures might be united in the same bill with his proposition for providing a national currency through the bank. A vote was finally reached, which resulted in a unanimous rejection the Secretary's suggestion. A Sub-Committee of four members,—Messrs. SPAULDING, CORNING, HOOKER and MARSHALL—was then appointed to prepare a Ways and Means bill for the Committee. It is hoped that this bill may be in readiness to be reported to the House to-morrow, though this is by no means certain.

We have abstained from giving any special publicity to the crude schemes already proposed, but we think we can now safely say that the additional issue of not less than two hundred and fifty millions of legal tender Treasury notes will be authorized, and that five hundred millions of six per cent. twenty-year bonds will probably be offered as a basis for loans. The balance of the Ways and Means, to the extent of ten or twelve millions in all, may be shaped from the ideas of Mr. SPAULDING, as expressed in his bill, or provided for otherwise, although it is not improbable that the deficiency may be met in part at least, by the use of currency bonds on short time, and at low rates of interest.

CONSULAR PUPILS.

The President sent to a communication from the Secretary of State, in which the latter strongly urges the immediate return to the consular pupil system, which was repealed a few years ago. He shows conclusively that to make the consular system efficient, Congress should reinact the pupil plan for the education of consular agents abroad. The Committee on Foreign Affairs have the subject before them.

THE CHEROKEES.

WM. P. ROSS, of the Cherokee Nation, arrived here last evening on business with the Indian Department.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan 6.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has replied to the resolution of the House, calling for information relative to the payment of the loan of 1842. From this response it appears that the name of two hundred and thirty-six persons are registered as owners of the bonds. The Department possesses no other information as to the actual ownership of the loan. The Secretary says:

"My judgment was determined in favor of the payment in coin, not more by the weighty consideration growing out of its influence on the public credit, but by the circumstance that I found myself able to obtain the needed specie at a cost so small that payment in coin was, in fact, a less inconvenience to the Treasury and less interference with payments to and for the army and navy than payment in notes would have been. The whole amount of coin required was advanced by moneyed institutions, most of which, it is believed, had no interest in the loan, nor any interest in the transaction, except what rose from the general support of the public credit, and the advance was made without premium and at an interest of four per cent., and is not to be called for until it can be reimbursed from receipts from customs, dedicated by the act of Congress to the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt."

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Banks, states that the returns are incomplete, owing to the non-reception of returns from the seceded States, and from Maryland, Delaware and Illinois, in which States no laws exist compelling the publication of such returns. The aggregate bank circulation of the loyal States was, in January, 1862, nearly $24,000,000 less than in January, 1861, while the specie reserve was increased in the sum of $14,500,000, and the deposits in the banks had increased $39,000,000 mainly in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. The number of banks, in 1862, was 1,496, of which 511 were in New-England, 502 in the Middle States, including Maryland, 147 in the five Southern Atlantic States, 142 in the five Southwestern States, and 194 in the Western States. In 1861, there were 1,601 and in 1860, 1,562 banks, the preceding years being less than the returns for 1862. The combined capital, as reported, is $419,761,812; circulation, $183,939,000; deposits, $297,127,000; loans, $647,686,000; stocks, $99,090,000; specie, $102,207,000. The amount of specie is greater than in any preceding year within ten years, excepting in 1859, when it was $104,538,000.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated to the Senate JAMES MONROE, of Ohio, as Consul to Rio Janeiro; FRANKLIN KNIGHT, Consul to Shan Tung, China; SETH C. HAWLEY, of New-York, Consul to Nassau, N. P.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision:

Official instruments, documents and papers issued and used by the officers of any State Government are exempt from stamp duty.

Whenever an instrument is executed by several parties acting jointly, one stamp only is required, which may be affixed and canceled by either of the parties.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander CASS has been ordered to the command of the steam sloop-of-war *Iroquois*. Commander HARRY ROLAND has been detached from the *Iroquois*, and ordered to the command of the *Seminole*. Acting Assistant Paymaster FRANK MCINTIRE has been ordered to the steamer *De Soto*.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of a uniform Bankrupt law.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to suspend temporarily the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts for the Government, and moved that the bill be put upon its passage.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) hoped the bill would not pass. There was some very curious history about this bill. It was passed at the extra session, and then suspended, because some of the heads of the Bureaus were opposed to it. He moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said there had been great complaints of frauds, and this bill was passed. But on representation of heads of departments it was suspended. If Congress could not pass a bill to punish fraud without its being constantly suspended in this way, he thought it better be repealed at once.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) contended that the bill was in effect to establish a Bureau of Returns and to provide a punishment for false returns. He did not think the bill could be carried into effect in time of war.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) suggested that the operation of the bill be suspended until the 3d of March, thus giving time to amend it and make it practical.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) hoped not, and argued that, from the immense number of contracts, it would be almost impossible to carry out the bill, except at vast expense. There was already a good law making contractors liable to military law, by which they could be punished.

After further discussion the subject was postponed.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Rep.,) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with a copy of the report of Capt. CRAWFORD, who commanded the regiment sent to Oregon.

Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House joint resolution for the payment of the soldiers of the army and the seamen and marines of the navy, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $50,000,000 of demand Treasury Notes in addition to the amount authorized by the Act of July, 1862.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said he had no objection to such reference, but thought it was high time that our soldiers should be paid. Many of them had been waiting for months, and some had gone home into the poor house, and their families were paupers, because they had not been paid as promptly as they should have been. Many men have deserted from solicitude for their families. He thought that the Government ought to be furnished with the means to pay these men immediately.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said nothing had been more discouraging than the failure to pay the volunteers their money when due, and he hoped this stigma would soon be done away with.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented the petition of Rev. J. B. CHEAVER and others, a Committee of ministers and members of certain churches of New-York and Brooklyn, deprecating indecision, and asking for a more vigorous policy in the suppression of the rebellion and the emancipation of the slaves.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) the bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate at length. He said he should not vote for the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. DAVIS,) to strike out the section authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. It was, at times, necessary to make arrests; and he was not willing to give the Republicans the credit of this bold, but necessary measure. It was a principal of the old and true Democracy. JACKSON and JEFFERSON both asserted the truth of this principle. He quoted from letters of JEFFERSON, also from speeches of DOUGLAS, in support of this assertion. He was sorry to see men discuss these questions in such a way as to embarrass the Government, notwithstanding their own boasted loyalty. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. POWELL) and others loudly declared that they were loyal to the Constitution. It was only a few months ago that a few Democrats issued a call for a party organization, and from this had arisen many of the troubles which now perplex the country. In times like these, every good and true man should ask how he could best serve his country, and not stop to inquire what some Abolitionists has done. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. POWELL) had rejoiced over the result of the recent elections. But those elections had been brought about by means not calculated to produce much. It was by discouraging enlistments, especially of those who could stay at home and vote, by making charges against the Government, by opposing the confiscation acts, by opposing taxation for the expenses of the war, by impressing the Northwest with the great importance of the Valley of the Mississippi; and all these men vaunted long and loud their loyalty to the Government. But none of them, like the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. POWELL), said he was opposed to coercion. He argued in favor of an iron will and nerve, and a determined policy on the part of the Executive, to crush out the rebellion by every possible means; and he would take the property of the rebels everywhere. He wanted to see the Mississippi River opened by the brave Western boys and the supplies of rebeldom cut off. He wanted to see a hundred thousand slaveholders running one way, and a million of niggers the other way. [Applause in the galleries]. He wanted to strike at the heart of the disease, and then we should see daylight. There was nothing to despond about. He thanked God we had an army, a navy and a country; and he thanked God for another thing—that we had a General in the field who was not fishing for the Presidency; who, with his Staff, was to be found in the thickest of the fight—and his name was ROSECRANS. [Applause in the galleries.] He would never yield to any foreign intervention. Americans must settle their own difficulties; and it was only in the event of a guerrilla warfare that he feared foreign intervention. He would labor signally for the good of the country, and for no party.

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals, and to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department. The bill provides that the rations of the soldiers in hospitals be commuted at the rate of thirty cents a day, which shall be reckoned by the Commissary Department as a credit to the hospitals, to be expended in the same way as the hospital fund is under the present regulations.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reimbursing the State of Minnesota the sums advanced by said State for the suppression of the Indian hostilities in 1862. Adopted.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union,) from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported back a bill to aid Missouri in securing the abolishment of Slavery therein.

It provides for the issue of ten million thirty years' bonds, payable to loyal owners, the Government pledging itself to the deportation and colonization of the freedmen.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) objected to the consideration of the bill, for reasons stated. But the Speaker overruled the objection, on the ground that the bill did not, as the gentleman had urged, make appropriation of money, and that it did not bring a tax upon the people unless the money should be appropriated. He made his decision in accordance with that heretofore applied to the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. CLEMENTS, of Tennessee, (Union,) was not aware that this bill would be reported, and as a member of the Special Committee on Emancipation he objected to it. Last session it was proposed to appropriate one hundred and eighty millions to aid in the abolishment of Slavery in Kentucky, Western Virginia, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware. This was on a National basis, whereas this bill was of a sectional character, referring as it did to only one State.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) had seen it stated in public prints, that some time after the issue of the proclamation, information had been received by the President, from intelligent, whole-souled Union men, which satisfied him that a great and powerful change had taken place in Kentucky, in favor of this miserable Abolition scheme. He felt it to be his duty and privilege to state, on this floor, in the face of heaven, in the presence of Congress and in the hearing of this nation, that there was not one man in three hundred in Kentucky who was in favor of the proclamation—he said this again and again—whether it be by fraud, purchase or otherwise.

Mr. CLEMENTS remarked that he was not in favor of abolishment as a scheme of abolition, but on the principle of nationality.

Mr. NOELL said that the people of Missouri had said that they would abolish Slavery. In reply to Mr. CLEMENTS he remarked that the people of Tennessee had no regular State Government, and hence could not act upon and accept such a proposition. It was expecting too much to hang all the other Border Slave States upon this bill. As to this being a "miserable scheme of abolition," as expressed by the gentleman from Kentucky, he did not regard it in that light; and was glad that he could perceive good motives in the President for its recommendation. He appealed to Mr. CLEMENTS to waive his opposition. Commence the work with Missouri, and when the proper time should arrive, the benefits might be extended to other States.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. Disagreed to—42 against 73.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved an amendment excluding from the benefits of the act all those who may willfully refuse to take oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, when required to do so by any military or civil officer thus authorized, or by the said State of Missouri. Adopted—75 against 26.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to table the bill. Negatived—44 against 72.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn. Negatived—19 against 82.

The bill then passed, by a vote of 73 against 46.

On motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of issuing Treasury notes bearing 3.65 interest, the amount issued to be equal to the amount of legal tender notes in circulation, and such other sums as the demands of the public service for the current year shall require; that there be issued an equal amount of United States 6 per cent. 20-year bonds, which bonds with the interest shall constitute a fund for the redemption of the 3.65 Treasury notes, the bonds to be of equal date of the Treasury notes, the interest to be paid in specie. The holders of the tender notes shall have the right to surrender them whenever the amount of $100 is presented, and received at the par value for the same. The holders of the 3.65 Treasury notes shall have the right to invest the same in 20-year 6 per cent. bonds when an amount equal to $500 is presented.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Post-office, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to add to the list of mailable articles, and explained that it was intended to allow articles not now mailable to be sent to the soldiers in the army by their friends at home, on book postage rates one cent per ounce. Passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Without coming to any conclusion, the House adjourned.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Testimony of Gen. McDowell—Statement of Gen. Pike—The Evidence All In.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The testimony in the Porter Court-martial was all concluded to-day. Gen. MCDOWELL was examined at length in reference to his interview and communication with PORTER, on Aug. 29. He did not recollect having sent PORTER a message to remain where he was; did not remember seeing Gen. KING that day, or receiving a communication from PORTER's Chief of Staff in presence of Gen. KING. Gen. MCDOWELL was examined minutely on all these points, but did not vary from these opinions. He said, in reply to a question whether PORTER's Corps had a large force in front on the north side of the Manassas Railroad on Aug. 29, that he had no positive knowledge on that point, but never believed PORTER had such a force of the enemy in front. He presumed that the force of the enemy south of the Manassas Railroad on Aug. 29 constituted the enemy's right.

Major-Gen. POPE, recalled, explaining his dispatch describing the battle of Aug. 29, testified that during the morning and evening the force we were fighting with he believed to be JACKSON's, EWELL's and HILL's, but at the close of the 29th, and about the time that KING's Division pushed to the front, LONGSTREET's army had gotten on the field. Although he had previously reported to the War Department that we had interposed between LONGSTREET and JACKSON, those forces were subsequently combined. He did not remember having received a message from Gen. PORTER on that day, or of sending a verbal message by PORTER's officer.

Question—Will you state whether at that period of the events to which you have referred, you had any reason to believe that the officers of the Army of the Potomac were unfriendly to you, so as to prevent their zealous services under you orders?

Answer—I did so believe, because of my opinions in relation to the operations of the Army of the Potomac, and especially of its long and unaccountable delay last Winter in front of Washington—unaccountable, I mean, to those who like myself never had any explanation of it; my opinions were known to be adverse, and were so known to my officers of that army. I believe that their feeling was not friendly toward me, because I had been brought here from a distance and placed in relations to the officers and troops of the Army of the Potomac, which must have been offensive to them, as they were embarrassing to me. I believe it also, because of an address which I made to the Army of Virginia at the time I assumed command, which address, I was afterward informed, was interpreted by the officers of the Army of the Potomac as leveled at that army, and, of course, viewed in that light must have created unfriendly feeling toward me. I desire to state that the impression that I had any reference whatever to the Army of the Potomac in that address, or designed to make any attack upon it, was entirely false and groundless. For these reasons I have believed that the feelings of the Army of the Potomac officers were not friendly toward me, and that in case of a cooperating movement between that army and my command, those feelings would seriously embarrass my movements. I was so deeply impressed with that belief that I communicated my fears to the President and Cabinet, and expressed a wish to be permitted to return West, and when the present General-in-Chief took command of the army, I thought it my duty, before taking the field in Virginia, to express to him my fears, and I several times expressed to him earnestly my wish to be relieved of this command and permitted to return West. It was not thought best, and I therefore went to Virginia, with very serious forebodings of the result.

The above answer was objected to by Gen. PORTER, and, by order of the Court, was erased from the record.

Lieut.-Col. LOCKE, Gen. PORTER's Chief-of-Staff, reaffirmed with minute details, his previous testimony, that he did deliver orders to Gen. KING on the afternoon of Aug. 29, in presence of Gen. MCDOWELL, on which occasion Gen. MCDOWELL told him to tell Gen. PORTER that he had better remain where he was. It will be remembered that neither Gen. MCDOWELL nor Gen. KING could recollect this interview with Col. LOCKE.

Lieut. WALLS, of Gen. PORTER's Staff, testified with equal positiveness to having delivered a message from PORTER to POPE, Aug. 29, and gave minute details of the circumstances attending the delivery of the message late in the afternoon. It will be recollected that POPE did not recollect having received it. The purport of the message was that MORELL would be soon engaged with the enemy.

This closed the evidence on both sides, and the Court decided to give PORTER till Saturday morning to prepare a written summing up for the defence.

A decision will certainly not be reached until next week.

[Advertisement.]

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HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS OF FINE QUALITY AND ELEGANT STYLES, NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, AT OLD PRICES. Corner of Broadway and Grand st., and corner of Broadway and Warren st.

No Holiday Gift Compares with the Craig Microscope. It magnifies 10,000 times; it is so simple that a child may use it; is an endless source of amusement and instruction to young and old; costs but $2. Twelve beautiful mounted objects, $1 50; Microscope sent postage paid for $2 25; with six objects, $3, by HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st., (third floor,) New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Retailed in Broadway, by L. Althoff, 633; Fowler & Wells, 308; McFarland 957, corner of 23d-st.; Low, 823.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' "Hard-Rubber Multipedal Truss" invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a "Varicocele Truss" may be seen at Dr. RIGGS' office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Merton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

AVERY.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. AMELIA AVERY, widow of the late Joun S. Avery, formerly of this City.

A funeral service will be held at Bridgeport, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph N. Ireland, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, which the friends of her son, Walter T. Avery, and of the family in general, are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Haven Depot, corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., on the arrival of the train at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

MODERN WAR:
ITS THEORY AND PRACTICE.
ILLUSTRATED FROM CELEBRATED CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLES,
WITH MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.
By EMEREY SCHABAD, Captain U. S. A.
12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

In this work the author lays down the great principles on which modern warfare is conducted; describes the composition of an army, its raising, organization, maintenance and mode of handling; explains the nature and object of military movements, whether in general campaign or in actual battle; illustrating the whole by descriptions of and commentaries upon the great campaigns and battles of modern times, especially those of Frederick, Napoleon and Wellington. Accurate military maps are given of the countries covered by Napoleon's leading campaigns, and diagrams of his chief battles.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

THE STUDENT'S FRANCE. A History of France, from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Second Empire in 1852. Illustrated by Engravings on Wood. Large 12mo, 734 pages. Cloth, $1 25.

SPRINGS OF ACTION. By Mrs. C. H. B. RICHARDS. 12mo, printed on Tinted Paper, Cloth, $1; Cloth, Gilt Edges, $1 25.

MEMOIRS OF MRS. JOANNA BETHUNE. By her Son, Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D. With an Appendix, containing Extracts from the Writings of Mrs. Bethune. 12mo., Cloth, $1.

LINES LEFT OUT. By the Author of "Line upon Line," "Streaks of Light," "More About Jesus," "Reading Without Tears." With 28 Illustrations. 16mo, Cloth, gilt, 75 cents.

BUTTERFIELD'S OUTPOST DUTY. Camp and Outpost Duty for Infantry. With Standing orders, Extracts from the Revised Regulations for the Army, Rules for Health, Maxims for Soldiers, and Duties of Officers. By DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Brig.-Gen. Vols., U. S. A. 18mo, Flexible Cloth, 63 cents.

A FIRST BOOK IN CHEMISTRY. For the use of Schools and Families. By WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in Yale College: Author of "The Child's Book of Nature," "Natural History," &c. Illustrated by Engravings. Square 16mo, Cloth, 63 cents.

MISTRESS AND MAID. A HOUSEHOLD STORY. By DINAH MARIA MULOCH, Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," "Olive," "The Ogilvies," "The Head of the Family," "Agatha's Husband," "A Life for a Life," &c., &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

ORLEY FARM. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "North America," "Doctor Thorne," "Framley Parsonage," "The Bertrams," "Castle Richmond," "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," "The Three Clerks," &c., &c. Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS. 8vo, Paper, $1 25; Cloth, $1 56.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

COCHIN'S
RESULTS
OF
EMANCIPATION.
SECOND EDITION.
Translated from the French by MARY L. BOOTH.
Translator of Count de Gasparin's Works on America.
A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE BOOK. A book of
FACTS AND FIGURES,
based entirely upon
OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS
Of EVERY GOVERNMENT of EUROPE and AMERICA.
Pronounced by the highest authorities a book which "NO STATESMAN, LAWYER, CLERGYMAN, or THOUGHTFUL PATRIOTIC CITIZEN in the States
CAN AFFORD
to be without."
The first edition disappeared immediately. The interest felt in it by
PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
and all public men at
WASHINGTON,
as well as by Jeff. Davis, as proved by his late Retaliatory Proclamation, is evidence of the
IMMENSE IMPORTANCE
of the book.
It has been ordered for the use of the
STATE DEPARTMENT
AND THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS,
at Washington.
The VOICE OF THE PRESS is
STRONGLY COMMENDATORY,
abounding in such expressions as these:
"His (M. Cochin's) book is as sound, morally, as it is TRUTHFUL, HISTORICALLY."
"It is as VIGOROUSLY WRITTEN as it is FULL OF MATTER OF FACT."
"COMPLETE, CAREFUL, THOROUGH."
Again:
"It is, at once, CAUTIOUS and ELOQUENT, CANDID and ENTHUSIASTIC; as sagacious as De Tocqueville's work on America, and as ardent as Victor Hugo's Legend of the Ages. It is SCIENTIFIC in its arrangement, ACCURATE in its display of facts, LOGICAL in its reasoning, and CLEAR in its conclusions."
"The Work is completely exhaustive, and forms a TEXT BOOK indispensable to every STATESMAN or PUBLIC SPEAKER, designing to discuss the great question upon which hangs the thread of our national life, in the CABINET, in CONGRESS, in our SEATE LEGISLATURES, before LITERARY SOCIETIES, in the PULPIT, before the GENERAL PUBLIC and in the NEWSPAPERS. NO PUBLIC, PROFESSIONAL, COMMON SCHOOL or PRIVATE LIBRARY will be considered at all complete hereafter, that does not contain *Cochin's Results of Emancipation and Results of Slavery.*"
"It should be in the hands of every practical legislator, and indeed of every man whose influence is to be felt in the shaping of our country's legislation in THE CRISIS WHICH IS NOW UPON US."
Above all, it is
MOST TIMELY.
It contains JUST THE INFORMATION WANTED, and wanted NOW, by every earnest citizen.
This work received the highest prize, 3,000 francs, from the French Academy, and an order of knighthood was conferred on the author by Pope Pius IX., in acknowledgment of its ability.
Sold by all booksellers, or sent free by mail on receipt of the price—$1 50.
WALKER, WISE & CO., Publishers,
NO. 245 WASHINGTON-ST., BOSTON.
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THE RESULTS OF SLAVERY:
COCHIN ON THE UNITED STATES.
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THE LEGENDS OF
CHARLEMAGNE;
By the Author of the "Age of Fable."
Richly illustrated in cream-laid paper.
THE FINEST BOOK OF THE SEASON,
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ONE OF LASTING VALUE.
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Price, English Vellum.....$2 50
Half Calf.....$3 50
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THE AGE OF FABLE.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers.

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MERCHANTS' BLANK BOOKS
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EVERY VARIETY OF PAPER
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FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
HINTS TO COMPANY OFFICERS
ON THEIR MILITARY DUTIES.
By C. ANDREWS, U. S. A.
No. red cloth, 50c.
D. NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.
Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CXCVIII. FOR JANUARY, 1863.
CONTENTS:
ARTICLE I.—Cavour. II.—Count Camillo di Cavour. III.—Phases of Scholarship. IV.—Popular Fallacies. V.—Recent Works on Egyptology. VI.—Recent French Literature. VII.—The Origin and Uses of Power. VIII.—Herd's Law of Freedom and Bondage. IX.—Rafas Chouto. X.—Professor Wilson. XI.—French Histories of France. XII.—Critical Notices. XIII.—New Publications.
At the commencement of a new year of the REVIEW, the publishers would commend the work to the favor of the American public. To those acquainted with the literature of our country for the last forty years, this REVIEW is too well known to need any word of praise.
For nearly fifty years it has been the vehicle through which the best minds in America have given their productions to the public; and, under its present Editor, it has well sustained its position as the leading work in the periodical literature of the country.
The patronage of all interested in the highest class of periodical publications is requested to the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
The REVIEW is published quarterly, at $5 a year.
CROSBY & NICHOLS, Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—THE GAYEST literary feast that ever regaled human taste. New and beautiful edition, with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, for $1 25, by the publisher,
C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW HOW THE human water-pipes are abused, read "Medical Common Sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free at the principal newspaper depôts, at E. Warner's No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FALSEHOOD NAILED!
MUNCHAUSEN ECLIPSED!
A startling piece of intelligence has been made public during the last week, in which we have been led to suppose that the piratical Commander of the rebel ship No. 290, over come with remorse and reckless of results, has seized two cases of bitters and had resolved to end his days in their consumption. Facts that investigation have brought to light, prove that the published letter of the pirate Raphael Semmes is a *forgery*; that the house who pretends to have received it had none of their Bitters on board of the *Ariel* when she was seized; that it is a fair supposition that there is no such firm in existence in Panama, as that of M. Cordova & Son, to whom it is asserted these Bitters were shipped, and that the whole remarkable literary production is full of exaggerations, falsehoods and unbiased assumptions. Read the following correspondence, and be convinced:

INFORMATION BOUGHT.
Mr. James M. Cross.
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
DEAR SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to an advertisement published in the New-York *Herald* of to-day, relative to a seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board of the steamship *Ariel*, by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*. I am desirous of knowing whether or not there was such a shipment on board of your vessel, and whether it was really seized as represented. As I am a regular shipper of large quantities of goods by your line, I am deeply interested in knowing whether my goods will run such risks. I have now on hand several packages to ship, and I await your answer to guide me in my future action.
Respectfully yours,
D. S. MARVIN,
No. 26 Cedar-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

INFORMATION FOUND.
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC S. S. LINE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
Mr. D. S. Marvin, No. 20 Cedar-st.:
DEAR SIR: Yours of to-day's date is received, calling my attention to an advertisement in the New-York *Herald* relative to the seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board the steamship *Ariel*, by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*.
I presume your address me on the subject instead of the Agent of the Line, Mr. D. B. Allen, from the fact that, as Purveyor of the Line, I have made several purchases from you of "Hostetter's Bitters" for bar stores of the steamer.
There were no goods of any kind on board the *Ariel*, Dec. 6, consigned to M. Cordova & Son, Panama.
There were in the bar of the steamer several bottles of Hostetter's Bitters, and judging from the quantity sold, they are a favorite beverage among those who travel through tropical climates. The *Ariel's* cargo was not disturbed by the Confederates, with the exception of one or two cases of boots and shoes, which were mines only a few pairs. From these facts, you and the public can judge whether the advertisement referred to is a fabrication or not. Very respectfully,
JAMES M. CROSS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER FROM CAPT. SEMMES, OF THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.
The passengers on board the unfortunate *Ariel* unite in testifying to the great politeness, chivalry and urbanity of Capt. Semmes while his prisoners of war; but the following letter which he dispatched to this City is the most remarkable evidence of his versatility, humor and politeness yet published:
CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA, Dec. 8, 1862.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., New-York:
GENTLEMEN: I regret to inform you that the twelve cases of Plantation Bitters found on board the Ariel, consigned to H. Cordava & Son, Panama, will not be likely to reach their destination, having been transferred to my vessel. Having procured one case while at the Island of Martinique, its beneficial effects in my hospital in curing the scurvy, was such as to render it too an acquisition to pass, particularly as it was evidently intended for the South from the name Plantation. Rest assured, Sirs, I trust you will not fail to freight each vessel likely to cross my path, with the Plantation Bitters, and I will guarantee to place a case in the hands of President Davis before the 4th of March.
I have the honor to remain, respectfully, yours,
RAPHAEL SEMMES.
The undersigned are exceedingly obliged to the gallant Captain for such a capital advertisement, and will assure him that, should he happen to visit Fort Lafayette, we will endeavor to reciprocate his politeness with a case of S. T.—1860—X., warranted to cure the *ennui*.
The above is but a sample of the miscellaneous and widespread fame of the Plantation Bitters. No article before ever performed so many cures, or gave such perfect satisfaction. They are just the thing for the weak, debilitated and careworn of all ages and conditions of life, acting as a gentle stimulant and thorough tonic.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
Sold by all dealers everywhere.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES REVEN

SECOND EDITION.

WEDNESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Close of Testimony for Prosecution—Rebutting Evidence—Testimony of Gen. King and Gen. Roberts.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Brinton, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, was sworn for defence, and testified to the condition of the road from Warrenton Junction to Bristow Station on the night of August 27. He received an order from Gen. Porter at 12 o'clock at night to clear the road of wagons. He found the wagons in the road, horses unhitched and tied to the wagons, and the wagoners not to be found, in many instances. The night was excessively dark. The bridge over Cedar Run was broken and impassable for troops. He should think it would have been very difficult to move a body of infantry or cavalry along that road at night in masses. They might have been marched by file, following each other. Artillery could not have been moved without moving the wagons.

The defence here announced that the examination of witnesses on their part was concluded.

The Court, after deliberation, again decided to admit as evidence, the telegrams of Gen. Pope to Burnside, heretofore alluded to, and published in the TIMES.

The orderly that accompanied Capt. POPE, on the occasion of his bearing the marching order of Gen. POPE to Gen. PORTER, on the evening of the 27th of August, was examined on the subject of that trip, as well as on the general topography of the country, and the relative position of the forces that they passed, without eliciting anything of public interest.

Gen. *Rufus King*, one of the members of the Court, was next examined.

Questions by the Judge Advocate—I do not recollect having received any order or message from Gen. Porter on the afternoon of the 29th of August, in the presence of Gen. McDowell, as has been testified to on this trial. I do not recollect having been in company with Gen. McDowell on the afternoon of that day; think I did not see him after 10 o'clock in the morning, when I parted with him near Manassas. I should surely have remembered so important an occurrence as having been in company with Gen. McDowell on that afternoon, and having received, in his presence, such a message (an order to stay where he was) as has been testified to.

Questions by Defendant's Counsel.—I am sure that I received no such message as stated through Col. Locke, or any other officer. I am sure that I did not hear Gen. McDowell say to Gen. Porter's messenger, on the afternoon of the 29th of August, or of any other time, that he (McDowell) was going to take my command with him; was not with Gen. McDowell in the afternoon, and heard no such message sent to Gen. Porter at any time; was not well on that day, which was the reason that I was not with my command much of the time.

Gen. B. F. Roberts, Chief of Gen. Pope's Staff, called:

Questions by the Judge-Advocate—He stated that the hour at which Gen. Pope and Gen. McDowell met, on the 29th of August, was about 6 to 6½ o'clock P. M.; it was out on special duty that day, which was to take observations along the whole line, with a topographic furnished me by Gen. Pope for that purpose. Expecting an attack to be made by the forces of Gen. Porter, in the afternoon, my attention was particularly directed toward his position; I do not think that there was a heavy force of the enemy in front of Gen. Porter on that occasion.

Questions by Defence.—The entire force that Gen. Pope fought on the 29th of August, toward evening—the main battle of the day—was about 35,000 to 40,000; I think that Gen. Longstreet's command was a part of the enemy's force engaged after two o'clock; the enemy's forces supposed to be engaged in the morning were Jackson's, Ewell's and D. H. Hill's commands; I grant that an officer of intelligence engaged in the fight ought to have a better idea of the force opposing him than a person at a distance and out of sight, "reasoning" on the matter; I was where I could clearly see Gen. Porter's position several times during the day.

Arrival from Europe.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton Dec. 24, arrived here this morning.

Her advices have been anticipated.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Portland.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool Dec. 18, via Londonderry Dec. 19, arrived here this morning. News anticipated.

The *Anglo-Saxon* left Liverpool on the 16th of December, and, owing to a terrible storm, did not reach Londonderry until the 21st, (Sunday.) Dec. 28, in lat. 52°, long. 36°, fell in with the steamship *John Bell*, from Glasgow, for Portland and New-York, which had lost her rudder and screw. Laid by her thirty hours, then took her passengers off and proceeded. The *John Bell* was sound, and having rigged a temporary rudder, returned to Glasgow.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Wheat has declined 10c.@15c. from the highest price of last month.

Ground will be broken on the Pacific Railroad with due ceremonies at Sacramento on the 8th.

The Legislature was organized to-day. Mr. MACHIN was elected Speaker of the Assembly.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate endorsing the President's Emancipation Proclamation created a discussion which promises to last several days, though a large majority favor it.

The candidates for the United States Senate are Messrs. PARK and CONNESS, with friends representing Messrs. PHELPS and SARGEANT. It is difficult to say which candidate is strongest. The contest promises to prove unusually exciting, and without speedy termination.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The resolution offered in the House yesterday, to memorialize Congress to pass an act excluding the slaves of loyal masters from the military lines of this State, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The joint session then convened to elect two United States Senators. JOHN B. HENDRICKSON was elected on the first ballot by 87 majority over ROBERT WILSON, for the term ending March 4. B. Gratz Brown, John S. Phelps, Samuel L. Glover and Sam'l M. Breckinridge were then nominated for the four years' term. The first ballot resulted as follows: Brown, 81; Phelps, 51; Glover, 34; Breckinridge, 11; Neel, 5.

Large Fire at Lowell, Mass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

A fire broke out in Lowell this morning, which partially destroyed the boiler and coal-house of the Suffolk Corporation. Neither the boiler or engine were seriously damaged. A large amount of machinery, stored in the upper part of the building, was nearly ruined.

The loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000, which is partially insured in the Corporation Mutual Insurance Company.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The members of the Legislature to-day nominated JONATHAN E. FIELD, of Berkshire, for President of the Senate, and S. N. GIFFORD, Clerk. A. H. BULLOCK will be Speaker of the House, and W. S. ROBINSON Clerk. No caucus was held.

The Iron-Clad Nahant.

NEW-YORK, R. I., Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The United States Iron-clad *Nahant*, built on the plan of the *Monitor*, put to sea, this afternoon, on account of the fog.

Everything on board the *Nahant* worked well, and she will leave for her destination as soon as the weather permits.

The Ill-fated Steamer.

[illegible]

to Quartermaster D. D. Tompkins, has abandoned the Quarantine on account of the storm.

Railroad Accident.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Tuesday, Jan. 6.

An Eastward bound train on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad was thrown off the track by a cow, to-day. Three passenger cars were smashed up, and several persons injured,—one a daughter of H. PARKER, of Janesville, seriously.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

FLOUR dull and depressed. WHEAT steady. CORN steady, but Yellow declined 2c. PROVISIONS inactive.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

FLOUR firm; sales 3,000 bbls. WHEAT advanced 2c.; sales 6,000 bushels Red, $1 47@$1 50; White, $1 70@$1 80. CORN firm; sales 4,000 bushels, at 75c.@81c. COFFEE—Rio, 26c.@36c. WHISKY firm.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97½; Reading Railroad, 39½; Morris Canal, 98½; Long Island Railroad, 24½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 60; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Pew-Renting at Plymouth Church.

AN ANIMATED TIME AND SPIRITED BIDDING.

The members of Mr. BEECHER'S Church always make a marked occasion of their annual pew-renting. They assemble to have a pleasant, sociable time, and generally succeed. Their cheery pastor is sure to be present, seizing the opportunity to pay pastoral visits, and blending his bon *mots* with the business of the hour; while a general air of cordiality, good-feeling and liveliness pervades, which delights everybody. So it was last evening when, for the fifteenth time in the history of the Church, the pews made their annual change of owners. For pew-renting in Plymouth Church is peculiar. Unlike the practice in most other organizations, a pew-holder here cannot settle himself for life upon a particular cushion, nor claim fee simple right to any seat, no matter how promptly he may meet the Sexton's demands. Once a year the Church casts all her members, with inexorable hand, and every seat reverts to the Society. An auction is then held, and the price of each pew being fixed, the chance of selection is sold to the highest bidder, and the premium thus obtained is added to the fixed sum. This democratic mode of disposing of the sittings has been found to work admirably, exciting a spirit of friendly emulation, which tells well on the aggregate amount of revenue. The peculiarity of the practice is, that no matter how cherished a seat may become from association, should its former occupant fail to secure it he must not complain, unless wishing to make himself amenable to the charge of ill manners. Before the sale commenced last evening, Mr. BEECHER made a few remarks congratulating his hearers upon the prosperous state of the finances of the society. The revenue required for the expenditure of the Church is all from pew rents, and last year, of $18,000 due, only $81 remained unpaid. The loss since the organization of the Church, by delinquent creditors, did not exceed 1 per cent., which was no exhibit unparalleled by any similar organization. He laughingly begged those of the members who had good seats last year, to make an effort to retain them, and urged those who had inferior places to strive to better themselves. In this way, by bidding against each other, the premiums would be increased. Mr. BEECHER then introduced Mr. N. O. PILLSBURY, the auctioneer, who commenced the sale at once.

The premiums realized for the choicest seats were as follows, with the names of the bidders:

Charles Gould (for another)	$155	Dr. Benedict	$115
Moses S. Beach	110	B. Clark	120
Charles Dennis	120	H. W. Sage	120
R. R. Graves	110	Charles Gould	115
S. J. Eastman	105	Mr. Dyke	115
Husted & Carli	110	Mr. Fitzgerald	110
E. T. D. Gibson	110	W. H. Wheeler	112
R. S. Benedict	115	J. T. Howard	111
H. B. Claflin	110	Charles Blake	112
J. Chase	110	Wm. H. Otis	115
Charles Farrer	110	E. Graves	112
Mr. Arnold	110	Rodman & White	110
Thomas Tilton & friend	110	Aug. Storrs	110

It will be seen from the above that the competition was very brisk. Last year no premium higher than $100 was offered, while on this occasion, in spite of the disturbed state of the country and the alleged hardness of the times, twenty-six seats brought premiums over that figure. The aisle chairs, also, which heretofore have brought no premiums, suddenly arose in value, and bidding for their selection was scarcely less spirited than for the pews. The total revenue this year will not be less than $25,500, and the result of the sale was both satisfactory and surprising. It shows that Mr. BEECHER'S popularity is not on the wane, and that the doctrines which he teaches suit his hearers.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met at the County Jail yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. CROOKE. The Board is now composed of the following members, all of whom were present. The City Supervisors were elected in November last—the members from the County towns in April:

City Members—Mayor Kalbfleisch, Messrs. Ford, Shearon, Studwell, Booth, Burns, Osborn, Bloom, McGrath, Herman, Hazzard, Kirby, Driscol, Cheshire, Dolan, Talbot, Hewson, Pelpenberg, Carravello, Gridley.

County Members—Messrs. Crooke, Schanck, Stillwell, Ryder, Cropsey.

A communication was received from GEO. SOEHLLEIN, asking for compensation for damages done to his property at East New-York on the 7th of December last during a riot among the military, when his house and its contents were destroyed. The damage he assesses at $5,500. Referred to the same Committee.

A communication from Mr. J. G. BERGEN, one of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, was received, stating that five full regiments of volunteers had been recruited for the war through the efforts of the Police Department of the Metropolitan District, and that the sum of from $70,000 to $80,000 had been collected for the support of the families of those that volunteered; that the number of families entitled to share in this fund is about 2,500, which, if divided equally, would be less than $31 for each family; that some of these families, residing in Kings County, have already exhausted their *pro rata* share, and can receive no more aid from this source. That while relief is afforded by the public authorities of New-York to reach the destitute cases of all classes of volunteers, the Relief Commissioners of Kings County refuse to assist these families after having exhausted their share of the funds in the hands of the Police Commissioners. The fund raised by the police for the support of the families of members of the force has no connection with the other fund. With the view of correcting all misapprehension, these facts are placed before the Supervisors, with the suggestion that some action be taken. The subject was laid over until the appointment of the new Committees.

Supervisor BLOOM moved that the annual meeting of the Board be held on the second Tuesday in January, 1863, which, after some opposition, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday, the 13th inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society will hold its annual meeting at Trenton on the 20th instant.

NEW-JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This Society will hold its annual meeting at Trenton on the 15th instant.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

Arrived this Forenoon.

U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia, M. B. Woolsey, Port Royal, S. C., 7 ds. Jan. 2, and 3, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from the N.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Wanke, Bremen Dec. 21, and Southampton 24th at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 190 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arr. off Sandy Hook at 3 A. M.: had strong westerly gales first part of passage, and on the 29th and 31st December a severe hurricane; latter part variable winds and fog. Dec. 24, off the Needles, passed Hamburg steamship Saxonia, bound to; Jan. 6, off Nantucket, passed steamships Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool, and off Fire Island, Bremen ship Wieland, Windhorst, from Bremerhaven Oct. 30, for New-York.

Bark [illegible], (Br. of Demarara,) Mix, Antwerp Oct. 19, with coal to [illegible]. Has lost spars, sails, &c., having experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage, and lost [illegible] rather to the eastward of the Grand Bank; saw several spars, the remains of a wreck, also casks, bunker, &c.

[illegible] Amsterdam, (Fr.) De La Barrier, Martinique [illegible] Cutting & Guilliot.

[illegible] Hawes, (Br., of P. E. I.,) McCloud, St. [illegible] Grand Turk 25th, in ballast to Tynes [illegible]

[illegible] Barker, Br., of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Knowles. [illegible] Fr. H. G. Schmidt & Co.

[illegible] Smith, of Camden,) Shepherd, Cardenas [illegible] Cutting & Guilliot.

[illegible] with molasses to Mollett & Duncan.

[illegible] Spaulding, Columbus.

[illegible] this morning, from W. N. W., and fresh.

Foreign Ports.

[illegible] Dec. 24, brig Addy Swift, hence waiting [illegible]

At Grand Turk, Dec. 26, Br. schr. S. J. Frith, hence, just arrived.

EXTRA.

WEDNESDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE.

What the State has Done for the War.

Promotions to be Made for Meritorious Conduct.

THE CAUSES OF THE WAR.

State Rights to be Preserved Inviolate.

Arbitrary Arrests and the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Denounced.

To the Senate and Assembly:

We meet under circumstances of unusual solemnity to legislate for the honor, for the interest and for the protection of the people of the State of New-York. The oath which we have taken, to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, bind to perform our duties with fidelity, has at this time especial significance. It teaches us to look upon each of these constitutions as equally sacred, that each is to be upheld in its respective jurisdictions. At this time the power of one is openly defied by armed rebellion, while the other is endangered by the confusion and discord growing out of civil war. This "oath, declaration or test," is not a mere ceremonial; it is a part of the tenure of the offices we hold. Until we have thus solemnly submitted ourselves to the command of these instruments, giving up our personal views and opinions, and pledging ourselves to obey their requirements, we are not permitted to perform one official act.

To uphold the General Government of New-York has sent since the outbreak of this war 220,000 soldiers into the field. To organize this vast army, my predecessor, and those acting under his direction in his military staff have used unwearied labor and shown high capacity. The duties growing out of this service have been greater than those falling upon the officials of other States, and in their performance commare favorably with the conduct of the war on the part of the General Government. While our soldiers are periling their lives to uphold the Constitution and restore the Union, we owe it to them, who have shown an endurance and patriotism unsurpassed in the history of the world, that we emulate their devotion in our field of duty. We are to take care when they come back that their home rights are not impaired, that they shall not find when they return to the duties of civil life that the securities of their persons, the sanctity of their homes or the protection of their property have been lost by us, while they were battling for their national interest in a distant field of duty.

I shall deem it my duty to fill all vacancies in official stations in the army by promotion for meritorious services or gallant conduct in the field; this is a measure of justice, as it will give to them the rewards where they have been fairly earned, and will stimulate both officers and men, by a laudable emulation, to excel in patriotic services in an honorable pursuit.

OUR STATE AFFAIRS.

While so many parts of our country are laid waste by war, their towns and cities desolated, their houses destroyed, their citizens slaughtered, and all that makes social happiness crushed out beneath the tread of armies, we have cause for gratitude that in this State the circle of its munificent public charities is in full and beneficent operation; all forms of infirmities, suffering and want have been relieved. Our schools, academies and colleges are in successful operation. Institutions designed to rescue the young and helpless from careers of vice, are still engaged in the prevention of misery and crime. Our prisons, under a liberal system, designed to reform as well as punish, still protect our community against convicted criminals. Our Courts are open for the security and protection of persons and property. Mechanical and agricultural pursuits are in the main successfully conducted. Our vast internal and foreign commerce have assumed proportions far beyond that of any former period. But for the overshadowing, gloomy cloud of war, and its heavy drafts upon the blood and treasure of our citizens, there could not be found four millions of people in the enjoyment of greater happiness and prosperity.

The continued ample support extended to the great charities of the State, even in the midst of a war which would tax to the utmost the energies of any nation, past or present, is a striking evidence at once of the enlightened benevolence of our people, and the greatness of our resources. It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the importance of those truly noble institutions, the New-York State Lunatic Asylum, the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and for the Blind, the State Asylum for Idiots, and the State Inebriate Asylum. They are eminently entitled to the proper patronage of the State. The Orphan Asylums and hospitals of the State should be fostered at a period when each battle deprives many households of their natural protectors, and increases the number of those who may properly claim the support of charity, or the care of institutions for the sick and wounded.

I recommend the enactment of a law authorizing the appointment of a member of the medical profession as a Commissioner of Lunacy, whose duty it shall be to examine into the condition of the insane now confined in the alms-houses, poor-houses, jails and private lunatic asylums. The subject has been strongly urged upon the attention of previous Legislatures by the medical profession, and I am sure the humanity and propriety of the proposition is too manifest to receive any other than your favorable action.

The Annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shows that 829,999 pupils attended school in 1862, being a larger attendance than for any previous year. It will also appear that a greater number of teachers were employed than heretofore, the increase being drawn from the female portion of the community, that a larger sum was paid for teachers' wages, and that the schools were in session for a longer period, in the aggregate, than during any preceding year.

The Annual Report of the Regents of the University will show that the Colleges and Academies of the State, notwithstanding the drain of the war on their numbers, have continued in active and vigorous operation. The number of students in attendance has been 25,748, a little more than 1,000 less than for the previous year. The means of higher education are more ample, and its character more thorough and elevated than they have ever been.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, and the House of Refuge of Western New-York, will submit to you their Annual Reports. I commend these important institutions to your favorable consideration.

It appears from the Report of the Inspectors of State Prisons, that the number of convicts in the prisons on the 30th of September last, was 2,410, the receipts into the treasury for prison earnings during the fiscal year were $191,043 97, and the payments therefrom on account of the prisons, were $311,744 84.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, shows that the total amount of outstanding circulation issued by that officer to banks, banking associations and individuals on the 30th of September last, was.....$42,239,836

This circulation is secured as follows:

By Bonds and Mortgages	$4,912,494 47	
New-York State Stock	19,022,890 10	
Stock of other States	436,466 67	
United States Stock	21,589,450 00	
Held for Incorporated Banks under special laws	45,289 14	
Cash on Deposit	103,720 60	$46,442,316 98
Aggregate held Sept. 30, 1861		39,279,851 96
Increase of Securities in 1862		$6,062,459 02
Increase of Circulation in 1862		5,633,696 00
Increase of U. S. Stock in 1862		6,610,150 00
Decrease in Bonds and Mortgages in 1862		474,308 00
Decrease in N. Y. State Stock in 1862		100,815 82
Decrease in Illinois State Stock in 1862		35,783 33
Number of Banks doing business		305
Number of Banks closing and insolvent		53—358

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department will exhibit in his annual report many facts connected with the important duties administered by him, of interest to the public.

The Commissioners of Emigration report that during the year 1862, 75,962 alien emigrants arrived at the port of New-York, being an increase of 10,453 over the previous year. The Commissioners believe that a large immigration, much in excess of the past four years, will shortly commence from all parts of Europe. I recommend to your attention the suggestion contained in their annual report, and especially that with reference to quarantine. The City of New-York and the country at large are too much interested [illegible]

[illegible] of the military condition of [illegible] of our predecessor:

"A change is obviously necessary in the laws relative to excise so as to insure their enforcement especially in regard to licenses. At present, those who pay for licenses, practically receive neither privilege or protection therefor."

The maturing principal and the interest on the State debt has been paid in coin. During the past fiscal year the debt of the State was reduced two millions one hundred thousand dollars, by the redemption of that amount of the canal debt.

THE FUNDED DEBT.

The Funded Debt on the 30th of September last stood as follows:

Of Canal Debt	$23,941,610 25
Of General Fund Debt	6,565,654 37
Total State Debt	$30,507,264 63

By obtaining from further borrowing, and depositing the usual annual contributions to the credit of the Sinking Funds, the Comptroller estimates that the above debt will be substantially extinguished within twelve years.

Balance in the Treasury, including Canal Fund, Oct. 1, 1861	$3,074,941 85
Receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending with Sept. 30, 1862	20,848,913 27
Total	$23,915,855 08
Payments during same period	18,168,133 98
Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1862	$5,756,621 10

CANAL FUND.

Balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Canal Fund Sept. 30, 1861		$2,604,621 35
Received during the fiscal year from Canal tolls, rents of surplus waters and interest on revenues	$4,864,999 67	
From proceeds of taxes	2,769,623 00	
From other sources	148,881 61	$7,793,494 27
Total		$10,398,115 62
Payments during the same period for redemption of Stocks	$2,128,800 00	
For interest on Stocks	1,429,950 36	
To Canal Commissioners, Repair Contractors, Superintendents, Collectors and Weighmasters	1,758,421 33	
Miscellaneous objects	500,331 10	$5,817,511 79
Leaving a balance to the credit of the Canal Fund Sept. 30, 1862, of		$4,580,603 83

The gross receipts from tolls, for the past season of navigation, was about $5,180,000. But this sum represents only the amounts paid into the Public Treasury for the use of the canals. Our citizens who are the carriers between the lakes and the City of New-York, as well as those engaged in transportation upon our inland waters, and upon the ocean, derive still greater advantage from our commerce with the West. The vast extent of our internal carrying trade can be stated only approximately, but may be safely put down at the following figures, for the past year:

Estimated tonnage of Canals for 1862	4,900,000 tons
Ascertained tonnage of Railroads to Sept. 30	6,500,000 tons
For a single year	11,400,000 tons
Estimated value of property carried on the Canals for 1862	$151,000,000
On the Railroads in 1862	150,000,000
For a single year	$300,000,000

It may be added that seventy per cent. of the values of railroad and eighty per cent. of canal freights, are moved from west to east. These facts should induce us to give every possible facility to the vast and growing commerce of the Western States, mainly dependent upon them as we are for the immense through traffic which constitutes so large a share of our carrying trade, and forms a most important source of our commercial greatness, affording at the same time one of the many reasons for cultivating the most enduring relationships with that section.

The obstructions in the channel of the Hudson River severely impair the usefulness of our canals. Their increased capacity has led to the building of boats of greater draft than formerly. These are towed through to New-York without change of freight; and after the Spring freshets it is not unusual for them to get aground in the river after passing through the canals without difficulty. Suitable measures should at once be taken for the removal of these obstacles.

The aggregate valuations of real and personal property of the State, for 1862, is $1,449,303,948. This exceeds the previous year by $7,536,515, although the valuations in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, were reduced about $50,000,000.

The State tax of last year was at the rate of four mills and three-fourths on each dollar of the taxable property. According to the estimates of the Comptroller, less than one-half of that rate will be sufficient for the present year, unless some extraordinary appropriations shall be made by the Legislature.

In July last the President called for three hundred thousand volunteers, and subsequently ordered a draft for an equal additional number. The quota of the State, under both calls was, about one hundred and twenty thousand men. The exigencies of the service demanded that these troops should be raised with the greatest dispatch. It was the season of harvest, when labor commanded high prices. The State had so promptly responded to former requisitions of the Government by voluntary offers, that a strong aversion existed in the people mind toward compulsory measures. It was believed that if ample bounties were offered, a conscription could be avoided. But no payment could be made by them from the State Treasury without legislative authority. To obtain this an extra session, involving both delay and expense, was necessary. The Commercial Bank of Albany offered to advance the requisite sum for bounties, and to assume the risk of reimbursement by the Legislature at its annual session. Their offer was accepted, and a suitable arrangement at once made. My predecessor immediately issued his proclamation offering a State bounty of $50 to each private soldier who should thereafter volunteer into the service of the United States. The moneys thus advanced were disbursed by the Paymaster-General of the State. The annual report of the Comptroller will present the details. As the State tax levied under the authority of Chapter 456 of the laws of 1862, for the payment to the United States of the direct tax levied by the act of Congress of the preceding August, will not be required, the proceeds will remain in the Treasury and may be appropriately applied to the repayment of the moneys thus advanced. I therefore recommend that a law making the requisite appropriation, and ratifying the action of the Governor in this respect, be passed, and I cheerfully record my approval of the course pursued in respect to this matter. In addition to the bounty offered by the State, in various localities large sums were voted as additional premiums to volunteers, and I recommend the passage of suitable laws providing for the collection of these self-imposed obligations.

The population of this State in 1860 was 3,880,728. The number of men returned by the enrolling officers, as liable to military duty, is 764,603. The number between the ages of 18 and 45 returned as exempt from various causes, is 139,198. Since the beginning of the present war the State of New-York has sent to the field 222,636. The number from this State, now in the field, is estimated at 125,000, showing a total waste since the beginning of the war of 97,636; being an annual waste of about 33 per centum of the whole number, equal to 42,000 per year. To fill the quota of this State under the calls 30,798 more volunteers are required, unless the General Government will give the State credit for the proportional excess sent to the field before July 2, 1862.

I urge your immediate attention to the inequality and injustice of the laws under which it is proposed to draft soldiers for the service of the General Government. During a long period of peace, but little attention has been paid to our military system. For the purposes of a conscription it is entirely defective; it contains none of the provisions which in the European systems mitigate the evils of compulsory military service; it pays no just regard on one hand to the evils which it may inflict, while on the other it makes numerous exemptions which are inconsistent with fairness, and with the spirit of our Constitution. That contemplates that all of suitable ages alike shall perform military duty or pay some equivalent. This purpose is fully expressed by the first Constitution of our State.

"It is of the utmost importance to the safety of every State that it should always be in a condition of defence; and it is the duty of every man who enjoys the protection of society to be prepared and willing to defend it."

The present Constitution has a provision to the same effect. Not only the organic law of our State, but justice demands that every man who enjoys the protection of society should be prepared to defend it. Recent legislation on this subject has departed widely from this principle; on conditions have been prescribed upon which those who have scruples of conscience should be excused from bearing arms. Exemptions have been multiplied until large classes are not only relieved from military duty but also from giving any equivalent for such relief. They include numerous officials and other classes who have no claims to exemption beyond those which belong to every citizen engaged in useful pursuits.

The favored classes are usually in a better condition to give an equivalent than the mass of those upon whom these liabilities now fall. There should be no such unjust distinctions; all male citizens of suitable years should be equally liable; if those who are unfit to perform duty are drawn, they should pay such sum as shall be deemed just by suitable tribunals. If they are unable to pay, the amount can be remitted, or like firemen, they might render an equivalent in an equally honorable branch of the public service. If the lot falls on officials, they can procure substitutes, or pay such commutations as may be prescribed by law. It is glaringly unjust to allow those enjoying the honors and profits of official station to go free of all liabilities, while the only son of the widow, or the sole support of a family may be forced upon a distant and dangerous service. I also commend to your attention such other provisions as exist in European countries to mitigate the evils which a forced conscription involves, and which have been suggested by experience in their long and frequent wars.

The military system adopted at the last session of the Legislature cannot be perfected in time to meet the probable calls made by the General Government; an attempt to make a draft upon the present enrollment, has been found to involve difficulties and dangers of the most serious character, and as such draft has therefore been necessarily postponed, this subject demands your immediate attention.

The amounts due to the soldiers of the war of 1812 from the Government of the United States, have been ascertained by the proper Commissioners appointed by the State, to be $877,628. I recommend that some measures be taken to secure the immediate payment of the amounts due to the several claimants.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Constitution makes it my duty to communicate to you the condition of the State. I cannot do this without speaking of our Union and of the war which affects our country, and which has [illegible] ed commerce of New York; taxes all its pursuits; has taken more than 200,000 men from our workshops and fields; and has carried mourning into the homes of our citizens. The genius of our Government, and the interests of our people demand that the aspects of this war should be discussed with entire freedom. Not only is the National life at stake, but every personal, every family, every sacred interest is involved. We must grapple with the great questions of the day; we must confront the dangers of our position. The truths of our financial and military situation must not be kept back. There must be no attempt to put down the full expression of public opinion. It must be known and heeded, to enable Government to manage public affairs with success. There is a yearning desire among our people to learn their actual condition. They demand free discussion. This should be conducted in an earnest, thoughtful, patriotic spirit. The solemnity of the occasion and the sufferings of the war should revive the virtue, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the American people. The decay of these have brought our calamities upon us. There are now no causes for discord that have not always existed to our country, and which were not felt by our fathers in forming the Union. They had the greatness, the magnanimity and virtue to compromise and adjust them. The vision of the Union they then formed has proved to be greater than they hoped. Yet we became indifferent to it when we were in the full enjoyment of its blessings. We became ignorant of the character and resources of our own country, even, while we had the full benefit of an unrestricted commerce with all sections of our land. It was when the world was astonished with the power and wealth growing out of our National Union, that sectional prejudices and passions were active in destroying fraternal affections and generous love of our country. While we boasted most of our intelligence, there were those persistently and tirelessly engaged, through the Press, and in legislative halls, in teaching the people of the North and the South to undervalue and despise each other. Hostile legislation and the division of our churches impaired religious and social intercourse. If the North and the South had understood the power and purposes of each other, our contentions would have been adjusted. This misapprehension, so bloody and terrible in its effects, was systematically and laboriously inculcated.

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

Affrighted at the ruin they have wrought, the authors of our calamities at the North and South insist that this war was caused by an unavoidable contest about Slavery. This has been the subject, not the cause of controversy. We are to look for the causes of this war in a pervading disregard of the obligations of laws and Constitutions; in disrespect for constituted authorities; and, above all, in local prejudices which have grown up in two portions of the Atlantic States, the two extremes of our country, whose remote positions have made them less well informed, and whose interests have made them less considerate, with regard to the condition and character of our whole people, than those living in the great central and western sections of our Union. There is no honest statement of our difficulties which does not teach that our people must reform themselves, as well as the conduct of the Government and the policy of our rulers. There is not a calamity we are suffering which was not clearly foretold by our fathers as the result of the passions and local prejudices, which have grown up during the past fifteen years.

It is not too late to save our country. If we will enter upon the sacred duty in the right spirit and in the right way. When we do so, the effect will be seen and felt throughout our land and by the civilized world. We shall then strengthen our Government; we shall weaken the rebellion; we shall unite our people; and the world will recognize our capacity for self-government when we show that we are capable of self-reform.

RESPECT FOR LAWS AND RULERS.

In the first place, we must emulate the conduct of our Fathers, and show obedience to constituted authorities, and respect for legal and constitutional obligations. "The very idea of the power and right to establish Government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government." Yet a spirit of disobedience has sapped the foundations of Municipal, State and National authority in every part of our land. It is not only the underlying and pervading cause of the war; it is also the immediate occasion of our calamities.

When the leaders of the insurrection at the extreme South say that Free and Slave States cannot exist together in the Union, and when this is echoed from the extreme North by the enemies of our Constitution, both parties simply say they cannot, because they will not, respect the laws and the Constitution. This spirit of disloyalty must be put down. It is inconsistent with all social order and social security—with safety of persons and property.

In order to uphold our Government, it is also necessary that we should show respect to the authority of our rulers. While acting within the limits of their jurisdictions, and representing the interests, the honor, and the dignity of our people, they are entitled to deference. Where it is their right to decide upon measures and policy, it is our duty to obey and to give a ready support to their decisions. This is a vital maxim of liberty. Without this loyalty no Government can conduct public affairs with success—no people can be safe in the enjoyment of their rights. This duty is peculiarly strong under our system, which gives the people the right at their elections to sit in judgment upon their rulers, to commend or condemn them, or expel them from official stations.

This war should have been averted; but when its flood-gates were opened, the Administration could not grasp its dimensions nor control its sweep. Government was borne along by the current, and struggled as it best could with the resistless tide. Few seemed able to comprehend its military or financial problems. Hence we are not to sit in harsh judgment upon errors in conduct or policy.

But while we concede all these excuses for mistakes, we are not to adopt errors nor sanction violations of principle. The same causes which extenuate their faults in judgment, must make us more vigilant to guard against their influences. Unusual dangers demand unusual vigilance.

ECONOMY AND INTEGRITY.

Economy and integrity in the administration of affairs are essential at all times; they are vital to periods of war. If the power of the people to sustain the expenses of war is broken down, it is vain that we have sent our citizens into the field, and that they have shed their blood in unsupported efforts to save our country.

The opportunities which a state of war gives to unprincipled men to prey upon the public treasury, and the difficulty of checking their schemes, must be borne in mind, when we judge the integrity of our rulers. But while these difficulties should shield them from harsh judgment, they are additional reasons for vigilance and caution. It is in the nature of war to create powerful financial and ambitious interests, eager to prolong its duration. It is one of its chief dangers that it builds up an active class who gain power and wealth by the taxation imposed upon the labor and property of the mass of citizens. This organized class use the National Treasury to support schemes of plunder or ambition, and the taxes wrung from the people are thus made to prolong the state of war and military government. The power of our rulers to avert these influences must be aided and strengthened by the most ample exposition of financial affairs.

Extravagance and corruption are violations of the faith pledged to the public creditors. The money loaned to the National Treasury was not brought forward at a time of peace and confidence, but in a time of doubt and danger. These claims are held by the rich and poor. The amounts owned by corporations represent the interest of women and children, the aged and infirm. The right of our soldiers to demand economy and integrity is of the most sacred character. Never in the history of the world have armies of such numbers been made up of those who voluntarily left prosperous purposes and happy homes to suffer the dangers and privations of war. When defeat or destruction of life by violence or disease thinned the ranks of our armies, they promptly and freely stepped forward to the rescue of the country's flag. A fearful crime will be done by those who shall suffer National bankruptcy to turn into dust and ashes the pensions and bounties thus gained at the cost of blood and health and exposure. These pensions will, in many cases, be the sole reliance of those thus made incapable of self-support.

If it is worse that a Government should be overturned by corruption than by violence. A virtuous people will regain their rights if torn from them, but there is no hope for those who suffer corruption to sap and rot away the fabric of their freedom.

LIMITATION OF POWER.

There are not only obligations resting upon our people toward our authorities, but under our political system, there are limitations between the departments of the Government, and between the State and National Governments, which must be observed to secure the public safety. At this time the warning words of WASHINGTON have peculiar significance:

"It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those interested with its Administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres; avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon the other. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position."

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments are coördinate. It is equally treasonable to resist the rightful authority of either. To overthrow the power of either Department is revolution. Legislative right, Executive power, and Judicial independence are alike sacred. Disregard for the limits of State and National jurisdictions, and the interference of one Department with the duties of another

the Constitution by terms almost identical. It is thus evident that the people who held these views, and who were jealous of their liberties, and who thus reluctantly clothed State authorities under their immediate control, would give to the Commander of the Army of the United States this despotic power; a power which the Crown of Great Britain has not been permitted to exercise for nearly two centuries.

The measure of power to be exercised under our Government is fixed by the Constitution. To make the maxims of other Governments or the usages of other nations the rule here, would give sanction to every outrage, tyranny and wrong. It would undo what was done by our fathers who formed our Government; it makes the practices of despotism or the principles of monarchy higher authorities than the written Constitution of our Republic. The unlimited, uncontrolled despotic power claimed under martial law is of itself a reason why it cannot be admitted. The fact that it is inconsistent with the purposes, spirit and genius of our institutions, is conclusive against the claim set up for its control over an extent of country and a diversity of interests which never existed in the despotisms or monarchial Governments from which the precedents are drawn to justify it.

New-York and other States consented to make up the General Government only upon the assurance that the original Constitution should be so amended as to secure more perfectly the rights of States and citizens. These articles were added by the unanimous vote of the States:

ARTICLE 4.—"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. And no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized."

ARTICLE 5.—"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; * * * nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

The want of these restraints in the original instrument endangered its adoption. They were inserted to satisfy the public demand. We are now told that they are of no avail in any part of our country, when the Executive shall see fit to declare there is war or insurrection in any section of this land.

Such pretensions are in contradiction to the plain language of these clauses—and to their settled legal effect. If any differences of opinion be possible, our Constitution provides for their determination. These questions will be carried before the proper judicial tribunals. If the theory of martial law is upheld by them, we will submit, and have the Constitution amended. If it is held to be unfounded, it must be given up.

So sacred did our fathers hold constitutional rights, that they placed them beyond the reach even of the majority of our people. Written constitutions are made, not only to carry out the wishes, but also to restrain the power of majorities, and to uphold and protect the rights of minorities. They give the humblest citizen the right of religious freedom against the whole power of our people. No matter how large a majority may be, it must not interfere with rights of persons, of property, or of conscience.

The President himself holds his place not by the will of the majority, but by virtue of the provisions of the Constitution, which placed him in his office by the votes of about 1,800,000, against the votes of about 2,000,000 who did not agree among themselves as to opposing candidates. He continues rightfully to hold his office, although the popular majorities, even in the State which placed him there, have in the recent elections declared themselves politically opposed to his administration. The majority are still bound to respect his constitutional rights, to uphold his powers, and to sustain his acts done within the limits of rightful authority.

The rights of States were reserved, and the powers of the General Government were limited, to protect the people in their persons, property and consciences in times of danger and civil commotion. There is little to fear in periods of peace and prosperity. If we are not protected when there are popular excitements and convulsions, our Government is a failure. If Presidential proclamations are above the decisons of the Courts and the restraints of the Constitution, then that Constitution is a mockery. If it has not the authority to keep the Executive within its restraints, then it cannot retain States within the Union. Those who hold that there is no sanction in the Constitution, must equally hold that there is no guilt in the rebellion.

We cannot be silent and allow these practices to become precedents. They are as much in violation of our Constitution as the rebellion itself, and more dangerous to our liberties. They hold out to the Executive every temptation of ambition to make and prolong war. They offer despotic power as a price for preventing peace. They are inducements to each ambitious man to produce discord and incite armed resistance to law, by declaring that the conditions of war removes all constitutional restraints. They call about the National Capital hordes of unprincipled men, unused to the work of their country but the opportunity to gratify avarice or ambition, or personal or political resentments. This theory makes the passions or ambition of an Administration antagonistic to the interest and happiness of the people. It makes the preservation of peace the adjunct of more than regal authority in the hands of those to whom is confided the Government of our country.

Of the same nature is the recent Proclamation of Emancipation. The President has already signed an act of Congress which asserts that the slaves of those in rebellion are confiscate. The sole effect of this proclamation, therefore, is to declare the emancipation of slaves of those who are not in rebellion, and who are, therefore, loyal citizens. It is an extraordinary decree from the alleged war power, that the forfeiture of the right of loyal citizens, and bring upon them the same punishment imposed upon insurgents, is calculated to advance the success of the war, to uphold the Constitution and restore the Union. The class of loyal citizens who, above all others, are entitled to the protection of the Government, are those who have remained true to the flag of our country. And yet the sole force of this proclamation is directed against them. May not this measure, so clearly unpolitic, unjust and unconstitutional, and which is calculated to create so many barriers to the restoration of the Union, be misconstrued by the world as an abandonment of the hope or the purpose of restoring it—a result to which the State of New-York is unalterably opposed, and which will be effectually resisted.

We must not only support the Constitution of the United States and maintain the rights of the States, but we must restore our Union as it was before the outbreak of the war. The assertion that this war was the nonvolcable result of Slavery is not only erroneous, but it has led to a disastrous policy in its prosecution. The opinion that Slavery must be abolished to restore our Union, creates an antagonism between the Free and Slave States which ought not to exist. If it is true that Slavery must be abolished by the force of the Federal Government; that the South must be held in military subjection; that four millions of negroes must, for many years, be under the direct management of authorities at Washington at the public expense—then, indeed, we must endure the waste of our armies in the field, farther drains upon our population, and still greater burdens of debt. We must convert our government into a military despotism. The mischievous opinion that in this contest the North must subjugate and destroy the South to save our Union, has weakened the hopes of our citizens at home and destroyed confidence in our success abroad.

THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

It is a suggestive fact, affording instruction and hope for the future, that the theories which have exercised an evil influence on our National politics, did not originate in what may be called the heart of the Union, among the the intimate and well-acquainted populations of the Central and Western States, where the States permitting and forbidding Slavery are in actual contact, not in the portions traversed by the great East and West lines of commerce and intercourse. They have been developed almost entirely in two sections comparatively isolated by position, traditions, and peculiar habits of thought, at least connected with the more homogeneous mass of our people. There have been extreme Northern views and extreme Southern views; but also the broader and more tolerant views of the the more populous Central and Western States. These extend on both sides of that indefinite boundary between "Slave" and "Free" States, which is not a line of opposing opinions, but of intermingling interests. Their plains are interlocked by confluent rivers, and not divided by mountain ranges. These States are a region of harmonizing views and sympathies. They are not only bound together by peculiar interests, but also by strong reasons for resisting division on that boundary, which would make them frontier States, which would replace their cordial intercourse by hostile relationships, and throw upon them all the greatest and sharpest evils of the separation. Thus, while they do not share the passions and prejudices of those extreme States which strove to enlist them in the contest, they have motives of the highest interest to restore the old order of things, and of the gravest apprehension from a separation. This war blights and destroys the hopes and the happiness of this region, while the sections whose passions and interests kindled it are mainly remote from the terrible suffering it has caused.

The Western and Central States enlisted warmly in a war for the Union and Constitution. The northern tier of "Slave States," (except Eastern Virginia,) earnestly supported the Government in its policy while it was consistent with this purpose, which was known as the "Border State policy." Both the Administration and Congress then declared their sole purpose to be to restore the Union and maintain the Constitution. When the Administration abandoned this policy, and took up the views of extreme Northern States, it lost, at the late election, nearly all the political support which the Central and Western States afforded in the elections of 1860 and 1861.

While the North cannot hold the Southern States in subjection without destroying the principles of our Government, the great Central and Western States can control the two extremes. They will not accept the views of either as safe guides in the conduct of public affairs. This is shown by the political history of our country during the past four years. When it was believed that the late Administration was controlled by the views of the Gulf States, it lost its power in the Central and Western region. The opposing party, to gain public support, were obliged, by assurances and resolutions, to repel the charge that they would interfere with Slavery in the States, and they denounced, as unjust that they held the views of the Abolitionists of the extreme Northern section. Without these pledges they could not have gained political power.

When the Gulf States seceded, the Central Slave States, by large majorities, refused to act with them. They sought to avoid war and division by the Peace Conference held in Washington. Unfortunately, the dominant leaders of the party which had succeeded at the election of 1860, overlooking the fact that this was done by the vote of 1,500,000 against a divided opposition of 2,800,000, rejected all terms of compromise and conciliation as inconsistent with the results of the election, and attempted to govern and control an agitated and convulsed country strictly by the opinions and sentiments of a minority.

The outbreak of war involved our whole country in its excitements. The States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and the Western part of Virginia, adhered to the Union. The purpose then avowed by the Administration and asserted by Congress, as to the objects of the war, gave to the Administration overwhelming majorities at the election of 1861, in all the loyal States. All engaged hopefully and unitedly in the work of upholding our Constitution and of restoring our Union to its former condition. When this policy was changed, and it adopted the sentiments of the extreme Northern States, and discarded those of the Central and Western States, a remarkable political revolution was the result.

EXTREMES WILL NOT PREVAIL.

It has been assumed that this war will end in the ascendancy of the views of one of the extremes of our country. Neither will prevail; for neither can command the support of the majority of the American people. The great Central and Western States, which have the largest share of the population and resources of our country, will not accept of either class of purposes. This is the significance of the late elections. Their determination is to defend the rights of States, and the rights of individuals, and to restore our Union as it was. It will be restored by the Central and Western States, both free and slave, who are exempt from the violent passions which bear control at the extremes. It is a fact full of hope that the prejudices between Northern and Southern States are not held on the lines of contact, but in the sections most remote from each other, and separated by the great controlling regions and resources of the country. Those of the Central Slave States which rejected the ordinance of secession, which sought to remain in the Union, and which were driven off by a contemptuous, uncompromising policy, must be brought back. The restoration of the whole Union will then be only the work of time, with such exertion of power as can be put forth without needlessly sacrificing the life and treasure of the North in a bloody and calamitous contest. We must not wear out the lives of our soldiers, nor exhaust the earnings of labor, by a war for uncertain ends, or to carry out vague theories. The policy of subjugation and extermination means, not only the destruction of the lives and property of the South, but also the waste of the blood and treasure of the North. The exertion of armed power must be accompanied by a firm and conciliatory policy, to restore our Union with the least possible injury to both sections.

To make this Union, New-York gave up a vast and rightful political power in the Senate. It has proved a greater blessing than the most hopeful expected. To save it we have made great sacrifices in blood and treasure. Is it not also worth a sacrifice of passion? Shall we let it be torn to fragments without one conciliatory effort to preserve it?

ADJUSTMENTS OF INTERESTS, &c.

Those at the North and the South who have been laboring to break down our National Constitution and Union, and to make two Confederacies, overlook the fact that in each of these it would be more difficult to adjust conflicting interests, and State representation, than in our existing Union. The vast extent of our country, and its varied professions and pursuits, have relieved antagonism between commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests. They give to each great fields for prosperous pursuits. If the producing States of the West are cut off from the markets of the South, they will demand a free trade policy which will open to them the markets of the world; and even these will not make good the loss. They will not give up their peculiar advantages of raising grain and cattle for other pursuits, and the markets of the Eastern States and Europe are not equal to Western productions. The past two years has shown this. With an unusual European call for breadstuffs and provisions, with a vast consumption of these articles by our American armies, there is a great section of the West where the prices do not pay for their production. There is bankruptcy and financial distress in the midst of abundant harvests; and a waste of ungathered grain, at a time of the largest exportation of agricultural products known in the history of our country. Reducing the cost of carrying these products will not cure this trouble. Opening the Mississippi, as a way to the markets of the world, will not overcome this evil. The cotton raised on the Mississippi is the joint product of the provisions of the North and the labor of the South. The people of the West must have the markets of the Southwestern States to bring back their prosperity. They must be reunited, politically, socially and commercially, to the valley of the Lower Mississippi. Their grain and provisions must be converted to cotton, and in this form carried profitably to the Eastern and European ports. When they have thus gained the returns for their labor, they will once more become the supporters of our commerce. To restore this great region to its former prosperity, and to regain for ourselves its enriching trade, the lower valley of the Mississippi must be brought back into the Union; it must be brought back, too, with all its elements of production and wealth unimpaired, with all the advantages of local self-government; not a devastated and ruined territory, under a blighting, debasing military control.

So closely are the Upper and the Lower Valleys of the Mississippi bound together by interest, that when cotton is burned in Louisiana, Indian corn is used as fuel in Illinois. The ruin of the Southern consumer brings bankruptcy upon the Northern producer. When the capacity of the one to buy is annihilated, the ability of the other to produce is weakened or destroyed. This single instance, from many equally strong, shows that neither in a Northern or Southern Union can the conflicting interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures be adjusted.

POLITICAL INTERESTS, ETC.

The division of our Union into two or more Confederacies, would reopen in each those questions of distribution of power and relationship between States, which were settled by our National Constitution. Even now, the centralization of power and patronage at the National Capitol causes uneasiness in those States which now are, or will soon become, the most populous. The Senate can prevent the passage or repeal of laws by the House, which represents the popular will, and at the same time can control the power of the Executive by rejecting treaties formed or nominations made by the President. At this time, it assumes to dictate the organization of the Executive Department. This body also has the advantage of longer tenure of office, while it is further removed from popular control. It is in this powerful branch of Government that States have an equal representation, without regard to population.

Even under our present Union, it is for the interest of the small States to centralize power in the National Government, as they enjoy a disproportionate control in the most influential branch of that Government. All now acquiesce in that compromise of the Constitution. It is the best adjustment which can be made between the larger and smaller States.

So long as all the States of our present Union were represented in Congress, this tendency was checked by the existence of States with small populations distributed in different sections of our country, and somewhat equally among the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing regions. Hitherto, no injurious or irritating results have been caused. A division of the Union, or the disfranchisement of the Southern States by putting them back into the condition of mere territories, or a representation dictated by the military power of the Government, would make inevitable a readjustment of political power. If the Southern States are cut off or disfranchised, every map of our country will constantly suggest this to the public mind. In the Northern Union the group of six small New-England States, with New-Jersey and Delaware, lying on the Atlantic coast, far removed from the Central and Western sections of our country, with united populations only about equal to that of this State, would balance, in the controlling branch of the National Legislature, the great producing States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. In a few years each of these States will have populations greater than that of all New-England. This disparity of political power would be increased by the fact that the population and pursuits of New-England, confined within very limited boundaries, have the uniformity of one community, while the larger States have diversified and distinctive pursuits to prevent them from acting so readily in concert.

The danger of controversy would be increased by our vast National debt. This mainly held by a few Atlantic States, divides our country into the perilous sectional relations of debtor and creditor regions. The ownership of this debt cannot be diffused over our country so that the same communities which pay taxes will receive incomes. The incidental advantages of protective tariffs growing out of this debt, would be largely gained by the creditor States, which also enjoy this proportionate share of political power. The great producing States would be compelled to pay a heavy taxation to other communities at a time when the division of our Union would deprive them of their most profitable markets; and heavy duties would tend to diminish the demands of foreign countries for their productions. No one can look forward to such agitations and discussions without the deepest concern.

The smaller States, grouped upon the shores of the Atlantic, were all original parties to the Constitution. They are gloriously associated with the history of the Revolutionary struggle. Their own names that are honored, and have memories that are cherished in every part of the land. They must not, through the folly of blind and bigoted leaders, lose the great special political powers which are given to them by the compromises of the Constitution. They must not suffer that instrument, which secures to them peculiar advantages, to be weakened or destroyed.

THE UNION MUST BE RESTORED.

There is but one way to save us from demoralization, discord and repudiation. Our Union must be restored, complete in all its parts. No section must be disorganized beyond the unavoidable necessities of war. All must be made to feel that the mighty efforts we are making to save our Union are stimulated by a purpose to restore peace, prosperity and happiness to every section.

The vigor of war will be increased when the public mind and energies are concentrated upon the patriotic, generous purpose to restore our Union for the common good of all sections. It cannot be so united upon any bloody, any barbarous, any revolutionary, or any unconstitutional scheme, looking merely in the gratification of hatred, or purposes of party ambition, or sectional advantage. Every exertion of power, every influence of persuasion, every measure of reconciliation, must be used to restore this Union to its former condition. Let no one demand that the blood of his neighbor shall be shed; that the fruits of the labor of our citizens shall be eaten up by taxation, to gain this end, and then refuse to give up his own passions, or to modify his own opinions, to save our country, and to stop the fearful waste we are now making of treasure and of life. Let no one think that the people who have refused to yield this Union to rebellion at the South will permit its restoration to be prevented by fanaticism at the North.

CONCLUSION.

The prevailing sentiment of the great controlling sections of our country will not only save our Union, but it will do so in a way harmonizing with the genius of our Institutions, the usages of our People, and the letter and spirit of our Constitution. It will manifest itself in the customary manner by discussion and political action. The framers of our Constitution, foreseeing that events would render it necessary for the people of the several States, not only thus to address our Government, but also to produce a concert of purpose and action between different communities, provided in the Constitution, that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the Press, or the right of the People peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Our present alarming condition naturally calls for such expressions of public opinion with respect to the objects of this war, and the spirit in which it should be conducted, and the end for which it should be waged; when the public will is clearly expressed, it must be recognized and respected by Government. It will also make itself effective in our frequently recurring elections which peacefully but rapidly form a body of Government in harmony with its purpose. It will influence Congressional action, or it may lead to a convention of the States.

The condition of our country is not hopeless, unless it is made so by passions and prejudices which are inconsistent with the Government of a great country. This war, with all its evils, has taught us great truths, which if accepted by our people will place the future relations of the various sections of our Union on the firmest basis. It has made us know the value of the Union itself not only in our internal but in our foreign relations. It has given us a wisdom and knowledge of each other, which had we possessed earlier, would have averted our present calamities.

If the interest of different sections of our country are conflicting in some respects, they are so balanced and adjusted by nature, that there is an irrepressible tendency to intercourse, harmony and Union. This tendency must in the end overcome mutual misapprehension. We have also learned the great mutual strength of the North and of the South, and amid all the bitterness of feeling engendered by the war, each section has been taught to respect the power, resources and courage of the other.

We must accept the condition of affairs as they stand. At this moment the fortunes of our country are influenced by the results of battles. Our armies in the field must be supported; all constitutional demands of our General Government must be promptly responded to.

But war alone will not save the Union. The rule of action which is used to put down an ordinary insurrection is not applicable to a wide-spread armed resistance of great communities. It is weakness and folly to shut our eyes to this truth.

Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor; we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country; but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States, or the destruction of the Constitution.

Humbly acknowledging our dependence upon Almighty God, and repenting our pride, ingratitude and disobedience, let us pray that our minds may be instilled with the wisdom, the magnanimity, the faith and charity which will enable us to save our country.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1863.

FROM ALBENY.

Three More Ballots for Speaker in the Assembly.

Gov. Seymour's Message Delivered to the Senate.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Hon. WM. CLARK, elected from the Fifteenth District in place of Hon. JOHN WILLARD, deceased, appeared, was sworn, and took his seat.

Mr. CORNELL gave notice of a bill authorizing a railroad in Brooklyn and the Jamaica Plank-road.

Mr. MURPHY gave notice of a bill to improve Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn.

Numerous notices of bills were given to reimburse various localities for monies advanced to volunteers.

Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message was presented by Mr. LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, private Secretary *pro. tem.*, and was read.

A resolution to print 20,000 copies of the Message was referred under the rule.

Mr. LOW moved to refer so much of the Message as relates to National affairs to a Special Committee of Five. He desired to take this out of the regular course because he (Low) thought there were some subjects contained in it that would astonish the country.

Mr. HUTCHINSON objected to the motion, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill to authorize the New-York Warehouse Company to build piers in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to provide for the election of two additional Justices of the Supreme Court in the First District. Also, relative to forfeited recognizances in New-York.

On motion of Mr. TAUMAN a Committee of three was appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the passage or engrossing of the Militia bill last year.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY the papers in reference to the Susquehannah Railroad were referred a special Committee.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863.

The Assembly met at 11½ o'clock this morning. Four ballots were taken for Speaker, making seven in all, with exactly the same result. The vote stood as follows:

Gilbert Dean	61
Henry Sherwood	63

Adjourned.

Explosions in Percussion Cap Manufactories.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

This morning, about 7 o'clock, an explosion took place in the percussion cap manufactory of Mr. GOFF, Sixty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, instantly killing one of the employes named WHIPPLE, and slightly injuring another of the workmen named ASTOR. The building, (a frame one,) was totally destroyed, the timbers being thrown in every direction and to great distances. The house adjoining the factory was also much shattered, leaving not a pane of glass unbroken. Owing to the early hour in which the explosion occurred, but few of those employed there had arrived, otherwise the loss of life must have been fearful.

The property is owned by Dr. MILHAU, and his loss will amount to nearly $2,500.

The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest over the remains of WHIPPLE.

On Tuesday afternoon Roundsman PINCKNEY, of the Thirty-first Precinct, reported to the Station-house that an explosion had taken place in the percussion cap manufactory of Messrs. ROBERTS & Co., Seventy-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, but fortunately no one was injured. JOHN SHUTTE, the only man then in the premises, made his escape into the street, receiving not a single scratch. The explosion took place while mixing materials for making percussion caps. The loss to building and stock is about $75.

From Port Royal.

ARRIVAL OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR VANDALIA.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, M. B. WOOLSEY commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., 7 days, arrived this morning. On the 2d and 3d inst., off Cape Hatteras, experienced a very heavy gale from the north.

The following is a list of her officers:

M. B. WOOLSEY, Commander; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Edward M. King; Acting Masters, Chas. Folsom, A. Washburn; Paymaster, Rufus Parks; Surgeon, Albert C. Gergas; Lieutenant Marines, C. H. Nye; Acting Ensign, Francis H. Bacon; Acting Master's Mate, Richard Burke; Paymaster's Clerk, Henry Gleason; Boatswain, P. J. Miller; Gunner, Wm. Cheney; Sailmaker, Wm. Rogers.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The States to be Credited with the Number of Men Enlisted in the Navy.

Gen. Grant's Attempt to Expel the Jews from his Department.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

On motion of Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) the Committee on Military Affairs were discharged from the further consideration of certain petitions asking for the introduction of the Homeopathic system of medicine in the army.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution that the Secretary of War be directed to give credit to the several States estimating in the number of soldiers enrolled therein, for all who are enlisted in the naval service and who otherwise might be liable to military service. Passed.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to further increase the efficiency of the Marine Corps. Referred.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to make transfers of balances in certain cases. Referred.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) introduced a preamble reciting Gen. GRANT'S order of the 17th of December, excluding the Jews as a class from the army lines, and saying in pursuance thereof Gen. GRANT hath caused many peaceable citizens and residents in his Department to be expelled within twenty-four hours without allegation of misconduct and with no other proof than that they were members of a certain religious denomination; and whereas such sweeping order made no distinction beween the innocent and the guilty, and is illegal, unjust and tyranical; therefore, resolved, that the said order deserves the sternest condemnation of the House, and of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, it was tabled—56 against 53.

Messrs. HOLMAN, WASHBURNE, STARLE, of New-Jersey, and FENTON were permitted by unanimous consent to record their votes in favor of the Army Appropriation Bill.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOV. CURTIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The message of Gov. CURTIN is almost exclusively devoted to State affairs. The finances are in a favorable condition. He gives a history of the rebel raid into Pennsylvania, and recommends compensation to those who suffered by it. Including the three months' volunteers, Pennsylvania has furnished to the General Government more than 200,000 men since the breaking out of the rebellion, besides some 50,000 who were in the service or actually ready for it as volunteer militia under the call of the 11th September last, making in the aggregate more than 250,000 men. Pennsylvania has sent to the service 200,000 men who are disfranchised. This seems to be a hard measure, that men who testify their devotion to the country by going to the field should thereby lose the most inestimable right of a citizen. Necessary steps should be forthwith commenced to amend the Constitution so as to give the right of suffrage to citizens who are thus excluded. I cannot close this message without speaking of the unbroken loyalty and spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania. They feel that on the preservation of the Union, and suppression of the most causeless and wicked rebellion that history records, depends the honor, interests and future welfare of the Commonwealth. They will never tolerate schemes for destroying the Government of the United States, or for forming separate Confederacies, or any other schemes for creating confusion and ruin, and arming and comforting traitors who are in arms against their country. The State of Pennsylvania has furnished more men for the defence of our institutions, and has lost more by the casualties of war, than any other State. She has given her blood and treasure freely, and is ready to give as much more of both as may be needful. Her people intend, by the blessing of God, this rebellion shall be suppressed, and will not be turned from their settled purpose by the wiles of masked enemies or the vascillations of feeble minds. On the contrary, they will, as is their right, insist that competent integrity, intellect, earnestness and vigor shall be employed, in the public service, to preserve the Government and to maintain the unity of the country.

The Ohio Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOV. TODD.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Message of Gov. TODD was delivered to the adjourned session of the Ohio Legislature yesterday. In referring to the yet "unchained rebellion" he urges the fulfilment of the duty which the crisis forces upon us. No cause was sufficient to justify a State in taking up arms against the General Government. Even had the authorities of the General Government interfered with the domestic institutions of Ohio or South Carolina, to the extent of introducing Slavery in the former or excluding it from the latter, it would have been no cause to take up arms. This would not give the slightest pretext for armed resistance. But no such attempt was made or thought of as the authors and leaders of the rebellion well known. To bring these men to the punishment they deserve, and to restore law and order, the people of Ohio are willing to bear any burdens which may be put upon them. Ohio has 115,200 volunteers, 60,000 of whom are in the field. Twelve thousand men have been drafted into the service, but part of these enlisted afterwards for three years. The balance have been diminished by various causes, until only about 2,400 have been drafted into the service. The Governor recommends the organization of the militia and the establishment of a system of military instruction. The Governor legislates the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and vetoes the passage of a law punishing treasonable and seditious publications by soldiers to vote. The vote on the veto stood 56 to 50. The balance of the Message relates to State affairs.

Major-Gen. McClellan in Philadelphia.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Gen. McCLELLAN held a levee this evening at his brother's house, which was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen.

Mayor HENRY and the heads of the City Councils waited upon him this morning and presented him with the testimonial authorized by the Councils some time since.

Counterfeits.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

PETERSON'S *Counterfeit Detector* says the following counterfeits are being "shoved:"

Bank of Worcester, Massachusetts, $10s altered; vignette, three female figures in the upper right; in the upper centre a small flying figure, bearing a tablet, an X on each side, and Ten across the left end. This is well done.

Charter Oak Bank of Hartford, Conn., $5s.

The Loss of the Caledonia—Her Cargo.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Half of the cargo of the steamship *Caledonia* is saved in a damaged state, and if the weather remains favorable for another week the remainder will be saved.

The Europa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The steamship *Europa* sailed this forenoon with 17 passengers for Halifax and 45 for Liverpool. She takes out a little over $160,000 in specie.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 7, 1863.

$12,000	U. S. 6s '81. Con.	98½	140	N. Y. Cen. R.	108½
4,000	U. S. 6s '81...Reg.	97½	300	do	108½
9,000	U. S. 6s '74...Cou.	89	150	do	108½
1,000	U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p.		850	Erie Railway	67½
	c. Notes	102½	100	do	67½
500	do	102½	200	do	67½
19,500	do	102½	100	do	67½
17,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96½	20	do	67½
29,000	do	96½	300	Erie Railway Pref.	98½
15,000	U. S. D. N's	103½	100	do	98½
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74	110	10	do	98½
1,000	Ill. Can. R. Bds	103½	400	do	98½
8,000	Tenn St. 6s, '90	60	100	do	98½
5,100	do	60	400	Hudson Riv. R.	87
4,000	do	60½	250	do	87
12,000	do	60¾	18	do	87¼
5,000	do	60¾	500	do	86¾
60,000	Mo. St. 6s	64	100	do	86¾
6,000	do	64¾	100	do	86¾
61,000	do	64¾	600	do	86½
5,000	do	64¾	100	do	86¾
20,000	do	64¾	100	do	86¾
2,000	Ill. War Loan	101½	200	Harlem Railroad	24¾
10,000	Cal. St. 7s	116	100	Reading R.	61
14,000	Mich. S. 2d m	96¾	200	do	60¾
3,000	do	96¾	400	do	60¾
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.	106	200	do	60¾
5,000	do	106¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	91½
5,000	do	107	270	do	91¾
4,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	102¾	50	do	91¾
8,000	La. C. & Mill. L. G.	30	50	do	93¼
5,000	Al & T. H. 2d Mpf.	85¾	50	do	92
10,000	C. & N. W. Ass't. bs.	66	10	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	46¾
15,000	do	66¾	1350	do	46¾
10,000	Chi & NW. 2d M	28¾	25	do	46¾
8,000	Tol & Wab. 2d M.	87¾	100	do	46¾
22,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	104¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	87¾
5,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F.	105¾	100	do	87¾
15,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	96	100	do	87½
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d.	78	200	do	87¾
500	Cl. & Pitts. 3d m.	90	14	Panama Railroad	175
3,000	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	74¾	600	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	86¼
60	Bank of Commerce	94	10	do	86¼
35	Ocean Bank	87	200	do	86¾
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	101	50	do	86½
15	Merchants' Bank	100	500	do	86¾
40	Mechanics' Bank	104	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	58
40,000	American Gold	134¾	1600	do	58¾
35,000	do	134¾	200	do	58
67,000	do	134¾	200	Gal. & Chicago R.	84
16,000	do	134	50	do	84
65,000	do	134¾	50	do	83¾
10,000	do	134¾	50	du	83¾
10,000	do	134¾	50	do	83¾
10,000	do	134¾	200	Clev. & Toledo R.	73½
450	Canton Company	18¾	500	do	74¾
21	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	121	300	do	73½
80	Penn. Coal Co	120	100	Chic. & Rock I. R.	83½
118	do	120¾	100	do	83¾
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	17	100	do	83¾
50	do	16¾	50	do	83¾
50	Nic. Trans. Co.	5¾	400	do	83¾
100	do	5¾	470	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	41
276	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	98	500	do	45
150	do	99	100	do	45
510	Pacific M. S. Co.	137¾	400	do	45½
100	do	136¾	2000	do	46
20	do	136¾		5 Mil. & Pr. Du C. 2d Pf.	86¾
50	do	136¾		13 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	59½
50	do	137¾	100	do	59
100	do	136¾	150	do	58¾
100	Tol., Wab. & W. R.	40	200	Alt. & T. Haute R.	30¾
200	do	39¾			

Weather Report, Jan. 6.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 35°; wind northwest—fresh, clear.

MONTREAL, C. E.—At 7 A. M., thermometer, 21°; barometer, 29° 47'; wind northeast by east—slight fall of snow.

QUEBEC, C. E.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 18°; barometer, 29° 34'; wind north—cloudy.

RIMOUSKI, C. E.—At 8 A. M., Thermometer 20°; barometer, 29° 32'; wind strong northwest—cloudy.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 21°; barometer, 29° 30'; wind northwest—cold and cloudy.

TORONTO, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 17°; barometer, 29° 04'—cold and snowing.

SARNIA, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 20°—cold.

CLEVELAND, O.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 24°; barometer, 29° 37' and rising; wind west—cloudy.

CHICAGO, Ill.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 10°; barometer, 29° 65'; wind west—clear.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 21°; wind west—clear.

FORT MONROE, Va.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 35°; barometer, 30° 12; wind southwest—fine.

HALIFAX, N. S.—9 A. M., thermometer, 45°; wind southwest—thick.

PORTLAND, Me.—At 9 A. M., thermometer 31°; wind north—cloudy.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 34°; wind northwest—clear.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 32°; wind west—clear.

Passengers Arrived.

Per Str. *Manhattan*, New-York, from Boston, &c.—C. A. C. Muller and family, Theodore Mattfield, W. Von Sadler and family, Eberhard Fake, Capt. Alexander Fiske, Juan Juan Martinez, Pablo A. Wagstaff, James Semple, Ernst Ewest and lady, Caroline A. Spencer, S. Lyon, H. Beck, S. Frichboro and lady, A. Krauch and children, Board of Directors, Jacob Pfister, Bertus Seekel, Frederick Eberle, Charles Bockh, lady and children, N. De Bruine, Lieut. Von Heleben, A. Schneider, Christ Kaiser and child ren, Gustav A. Watter, H. Schaefer, Cecilia Schaefer, Theodore Straefer, H. Hook, Mr. Pinard, J. Leuran, Catherine Safari, Maria Marchio.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A Dead Lock in the Assembly on the Speakership.

Governor Seymour and the Police Commissioners.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863.

The private caucussing which succeeded the public caucusses last night, did not develope even so much as a fore-gleam of the way in which the Assembly is to be relieved of the dead-lock resulting from an equal division of parties. The Democrats having settled their difficulties on Clark by throwing overboard JOHN NAVEN, who received a majority in the caucus, and taking up Mr. SICKLES, of Orleans, the members came together with a plan, or a prospect. The House, however, went manfully to the work of voting, when Mr. CUTLER having taken his place with the Democrats and Mr. QUACKENBUSH with the Republicans, the result was sixty-three votes for SHERWOOD, and an equal number for his Democratic opponent, Mr. DEAN. Neither Mr. SHERWOOD nor Mr. DEAN voted.

Three ballots were taken, which did not vary this, when the Assembly, weary of the sport, or whatever else it might be called, adjourned till the usual hour to-morrow.

There are rumors afloat that when the unsuccessful balloting for Speaker has proceeded for some time, there will be found enough willing to slough from one or the other side to decide the question. But these I can trace to no reliable source, and I presume they are premature, and predicated only on a bare possibility. A more consistent suggestion is that when the inability of the House to organize shall have been demonstrated beyond all doubt, it will be attempted by resolution; which, however, it would seem, would be but another attitude of the same difficulty. Without a change on the part of some one of the members it would not be even so much as an approach to a solution of the problem.

The course which Mr. CUTLER, the member from the Second District of Albany County, has thought proper to pursue, has given rise to much animadversion, especially by Republicans, who had reasons for expecting his cooperation in organizing the House. He was nominated by the Republicans and afterward by the Democrats. To the former he gave a letter which, it is said, justified the expectation; at all events it secured him the support of the Republicans generally, who could have elected a representative of undoubted faith. Mr. CUTLER is in the employ of the Central Railway Company, and though he has had no experience in legislation, is universally respected for his popular qualities.

The decision of Gov. SEYMOUR on the Police Commissioner question, by which a very dainty bit has been snatched from the watering mouths of FERNANDO WOOD & Co., has created great dissatisfaction with the followers of that gentleman. They who came here to bear away the dead bodies of the defunct Commissioners, have retired with unpleasant sensations, not only toward the new Executive, but on matters and things in general.

The arbitrary naming of Wood as the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, has already occasioned opposition to manifest itself from the country districts, where that gentleman is held in much less esteem than in the more refined and purer circles whence he derives his principal strength and is most admired. Though caucus may nominate Mr. WOOD, it would be extremely difficult to overcome this repugnence and elect him, even though his party had a majority on joint ballot, which, unfortunately for that gentleman's pretensions, it has not.

Of course, it is premature to speculate concerning the Senator question. Nevertheless, it is not difficult to see, even at this early stage, that it is to be the great question of the session—of the solution whereof there are yet few or no positive indications.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning.

Lieut.-Gov. JONES addressed the members as follows:

SENATORS: Called by the will of the people to the office of Lieutenant Governor of this State, I am here, in obedience to the mandate of the Constitution, to act as President of the Senate.

In this responsible position I shall endeavor so to discharge its duties as to merit and receive your approbation, and that of those in whose name, and by whose authority, I assume to act as the presiding officer of this intelligent branch of the Legislature.

I trust to convince you, before our official connection shall have been severed, that I have brought to this station some what delicate and embarrassing position none of the asperities or the prejudices of the mere politician.

I pledge you a sincere and honest effort to act on all occasions impartially, courteously and firmly. At the end of the session, I shall be compelled to invoke not merely your better experience and support in session, but also your kind, liberal and charitable construction of my motives and actions.

We have high and solemn duties to perform to this State and to the General Government. Let us be true and faithful to the one—devoted and loyal to the other.

Let all the ends we aim at "Be our Country's, God's and Truth's."

May it be our exalted privilege to help restore, repair and strengthen "the shattered columns of the Republic," and with the blessing of the Almighty upon our labors we shall be able—all of us—to leave this scene of our official duty with no stain upon our reputation and with consciences void of offence, and may hope to have contributed something to the stability, prosperity and glory of our country.

The President announced the following appointments:

Assistant Postmasters—Stephen McConnell and Henry T Smith.

Janitor—Meyer Stark.

Keeper of the Chamber—N. Goodwin.

Senators MURPHY and BELL were appointed a Committee to inform the Governor the Senate had organized.

Senators CONNOLLY and MONROE were appointed a Committee to wait on the House and inform them the Senate was ready for the transaction of business.

The daily sessions were fixed at 11 A. M.

Mr. BRADLEY gave notice of a bill to regulate the sale of hay in New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. LOW gave notice of a bill to allow the vote of the soldiers in the taken in camp. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, Clerk of the last House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the last Assembly was appointed to act as Sergeant-at-Arms *pro tem.*

The proceedings opened with a prayer from Rev. Dr. WICKOFF.

The members appeared at the bar as their names were called, and took the oath of office, which was administered by Secretary of State BALLARD.

Every member was present.

The Assembly then proceeded to vote *viva voce* for a Speaker, with the following result:

Mr. DEAN.....	63
Mr. SHERWOOD.....	63

The two candidates declined to vote.

When the name of JOHN CUTLER was called he voted for Mr. DEAN, when a few hisses were heard, which were immediately drowned with loud applause.

The House then proceeded to vote a second time with a similar result—63 votes being cast for Mr. DEAN and 63 for Mr. SHERWOOD.

After the second ballot for Speaker the Assembly adjourned.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Assembly met at 4 o'clock for the purpose of drawing seats. No other business was transacted.

The Democratic Caucus Nominations.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The Democratic caucus met at 9 o'clock this morning, and completed their nominations as follows:

Clerk of the Assembly—Henry J. Sickles, of Orleans County.

Sergeant-at-Arms—S. D. Spaulding, of Ulster County.

Doorkeeper—A. V. Dodge, of Albany.

Assistant Doorkeepers—Messrs. Browe, of Schoharie, and D. S. Drumming, of Westchester.

Committee to call future Caucusses—Messrs. T. C. Fields, Trammer, Murphy, Paulding and Van Buren. Adjourned.

THE FINANCES OF THE STATE.

Abstract of the Annual Report of the State Comptroller.

The Annual Report of the Comptroller of the State, Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, has been received. It reviews briefly the financial policy of the State during the last four years; the enforced transition from prodigality to thrift in the management of the State works; the improvement of the toll rates; the parsimony of appropriations, and the resort to necessary taxation. Of these ameliorations the Government enjoys the benefit in the form of a higher credit; the payment of all just claims; the enlargement of the Canals, and the reduction of the funded debt by the sum of $2,100,000. The Comptroller offers a variety of reasons for persevering in the policy of retrenchment and prudence.

ACCOUNTS WITH THE UNITED STATES, JULY 31, 1862.

Amount charged to the United States.....	$2,948,963 66	
Deduct amount returned in December, 1861..	1,113,000 00	
Balance due to the State.....		$1,835,963 66
Proportion of direct tax due from the State..	$2,603,918 87	
Deduct 15 per cent.....	$390,587 80	
Deduct above balance.....	1,835,963 66	
		2,226,551 46
Balance due to the United States.....		$377,367 21

On the 24th day of June last, there was paid to the United States, in cash, the sum of $400,000, for the purpose of discharging the balance due upon the tax. This leaves $2,632 79 in favor of the State, to cover any items which may be rejected upon the final settlement of the accounts. If more than that amount should be rejected, there will be a balance due to the United States; if less, there will remain a balance due to the State.

Further expenditures have been made since July last which are chargeable to the United States, but which are not applicable to the payment of the tax. They will remain for future adjustment.

PUBLIC DEFENCE.

Under the Act of April 17, 1861, there were purchased for the State, 10,000 Enfield Rifles, at a cost of $191,288 46. These were subsequently transferred to the United States. In December 1861, timber was bought to obstruct the entrance to the New-York Harbor, in the event of a war with England. The danger passed, the timber was ordered to be sold.

THE BOUNTIES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Comptroller recites the circumstances in which the Governor yielded to the popular voice in providing for the payment of bounties to the volunteers raised under the President's call for 60,000. The arrangement with the Commercial Bank of Albany, in accordance with which that institution undertook to advance the necessary sum on the faith of Canal deposits placed with it, is recited, and it is shown that the Bank actually did advance $3,500,000. The Legislature is looked to to confirm the action of the Governor, and reimburse the Bank.

COMPLETION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.

The enlargement of the Canals, which was commenced in 1835 and was then estimated as likely to cost $12,000,000 and twelve years of labor. It has cost $40,000,000 and is now completed at the end of twenty-seven years.

CANAL REVENUES.

The following is a statement of the receipts and payments on account of the canal revenues:

Receipts during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1862:		
From tolls collected on all the canals.....		$4,790,518 09
Rent of surplus waters.....		6,765 00
For rent on current canal revenues.....		59,263 49
Miscellaneous receipts.....		18,343 09
Total.....		$4,854,989 67
Payments during the year:		
To Canal Commissioners, for repairs.....	$236,316 16	
To contractors, for repairs.....	298,168 98	
To superintendents for repairs.....	131,918 64	
To collectors, for salaries, clerk hire, pay of inspectors and expenses of collectors' offices	58,923 35	
To weigh-masters.....	8,430 55	
For salaries chargeable to annual revenues, refunding tolls, printing and other miscellaneous payments.....	42,537 34	
		773,396 32
"Surplus revenues".....		$4,081,591 35
Payment to Sinking Fund, under sec. 1, art. 7.....	$1,700,000 00	
Payment to Sinking Fund, under sec. 2, art. 7.....	350,000 00	
Transferred to the Sinking Fund, for the redemption of the canal debt under sec. 3, art. 7.....	1,146,242 66	
Transferred to the "fund" for support of Government.....	200,000 00	
The "remainder" under sec. 3, art. 7.....	665,348 69—	$4,061,591 35

THE STATE DEBT.

The entire debt is now as follows:

Canal Debt.....	$24,011,770 25
General Fund Debt.....	6,506,654 37
Total State Debt.....	$30,517,424 62

AN ANALYSIS OF THE DEBT.

Principal of Debt and Sections of Article 7 of the Constitution.		Annual Interest of the Debt.
Section 1—58..	$1,200,000 00	$84,000 00
68..	2,135,024 76	128,341 48
5a..	5,500,000 60	275,000 00—$487,341 48
Section 3—58..	11,000,000 00	660,000 00
58..	1,000,000 00	50,000 00— 710,000 00
Section 10—68..	250,000 00	15,000 00
58..	392,585 49	19,629 28— 34,629 28
Section 12—68..	2,500,000 00	150,000 00
Total..	$23,981,610 25	$1,381,970 76

GENERAL FUND—REVENUE.

Balance in the Treasury 30th September, 1861.....	$53,750 51	
Amount of receipts into the Treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1862..	7,936,648 79	
Amount transferred from the School Fund, for bonds for lands.....	1,170 00	
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1861.....	625 89	$7,992,195 18
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury on account of the General Fund, during the year ending 30th September, 1862.....	$7,146,869 26	
Amount transferred to the following funds for interest on money in the Treasury, during the year, belonging to said funds, viz.:		
School Fund.....	$20,204 44	
Literature Fund.....	3,042 55	
U. S. Deposit Fund...	1,521 30	
Tonawanda R. R. Co. Sinking Fund.....	333 62	
Long Island Sin. F'd.	21 31	
Tioga Coal, &c., Sinking Fund.....	34 90—	$23,158 12
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury remaining unpaid on Sept. 30, 1861.....		458 69—$7,170,486 07
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1862.....		$821,612 11

THE STATE PRISON ACCOUNTS

Contrast favorably with the results of the preceding year, and show a gratifying improvement. The total receipts for the year ending 30th September, 1861, were $92,039 11, and the total expenditures, (including $40,500 for building,) were $387,143 65. For the year ending 30th September, 1862, the receipts were $191,043 97, and the expenditures $211,744 81.

It will be seen by the statements referred to, that the receipts at the Auburn Prison during the past year were $110,684 44, whilst the expenditures, exclusive of the Asylum for Insane Convicts, were $88,001 19. The expenses of the Asylum were $11,471 09, making a total of $100,372 28, and leaving a clear surplus of $10,312 16. This is very emphatic evidence of good administration.

The expenses at Sing Sing always largely exceed the receipts. The results, however, under the judicious management of the present able and faithful agent, who was appointed in April last, show a decided improvement, and promise a much better state of things for the future. The receipts of the Clinton Prison also are more than double the amount of the previous year.

It is worthy of notice that the number of convicts in all the prisons is rapidly diminishing. Since the war broke out convictions have been very few. The monstrous crime of attempting to destroy the life of the Republic seems to have absorbed, in a large degree, the lesser offences against society.

DEFALCATION IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Treasurer of Westchester County, following the practice of others, instead of paying over the public money, as the law requires, made some other use of it, and is a defaulter to nearly the whole amount of the tax received by him during the past year. An action was brought against him in the Supreme Court, and a judgment recovered for $127,585 50. An execution was issued and has been returned unsatisfied. In pursuance of the statute, I have directed the Supervisors of the County to prosecute his official bond.

CITY TAXATION.

About one-third of the whole amount of the State tax is paid in the City of New-York. Considerable embarrassment is caused by the fact that the taxes in the City are collected nearly a year later than in the other counties of the State. This delay would have produced serious annoyance during the past year, had not Mr. Comptroller HAWS very obligingly paid a large portion of the tax in advance of its actual collection.

There is an abuse connected with the receipt and payment of the taxes in that City which ought to be promptly corrected. The Chamberlain, who has nothing to do with the collection of the tax, but simply has it deposited in a bank to his credit, and draws a check for the payment of it to the State, claims and exercises the right to retain for his own private compensation one per cent, upon the whole sum. This amounted, during the last year, to $22,129 36. In the present year it will be $26,107 15. These enormous amounts are paid for services which would be amply compensated by an annual salary of $500. If such large deductions must be made from the State taxes, the City, and not a favored individual, should receive the benefit of them.

THE SALT SPRINGS.

The income for the year was $81,189 43; the expenses $40,278 76—leaving a surplus revenue of $40,910 67, which is much better than usual. It will be seen that the manufacture for the next year is estimated at 10,000,000 bushels. It is respectfully suggested that the duty be raised to three cents per bushel. Taking the Superintendent's estimate, this would yield a revenue of $300,000. If $50,000 be allowed for expenses, it will leave a clear surplus of $250,000, which is not more than the State ought to receive from this valuable property.

PRINTING EXPENSES.

The cost of printing for the State has increased rapidly, and it is believed unreasonably. In 1844 it was but $34,848 18. It continued to increase until 1860, when it amounted to $181,706 76. In 1861 it was reduced to $132,496 25, and in 1862 to $162,498 85.

The last two years show a gratifying diminution in the cost, but it is still too large.

STATE OF THE CURRENCY.

At the close of the year 1861 the banks suspended specie payments. They were induced to do this, not by reason of any material loss of specie from their vaults, nor any pressing demand for exportation, but from motives of caution, in view of the probable exigencies to arise from a continuance of the war and the financial measures of the Federal Government. One of those measures, then foreshadowed, and subsequently adopted, was the issue of Treasury notes, not redeemable in coin, and made a legal tender in payment of all demands, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. It would be out of place to discuss the propriety of that measure in this report. Indeed, the plea of inexorable necessity, upon which alone it attempts to be justified, admits of no discussion, provided that such necessity really existed. The effect produced upon the financial affairs of the State, by the events referred to, is the only matter which requires to be presented here.

In obedience to an inflexible law, gold and silver disappeared as rapidly as the cheaper currency came into use, and the same alleged necessity which led to the issue of ten and five dollar notes in place of eagles and half-eagles, soon led the Government to issue ten and five cent substitutes for dimes and half-dimes. So long as one cent postage-stamps were permitted to circulate as money, even the nickel cents went out of sight, because they were of more intrinsic value than the paper stamps. The discontinuance of one cent stamps, as currency, has brought back the cents; but the three cent pieces, the dimes, the twenty-five and fifty cent coins still refuse to appear, although probably none of them have gone from the country. A cheaper currency has taken their place, and they remain in their hiding places.

The tendency of a cheap currency is always toward inflation. Hence, when the Government commenced issuing irredeemable notes, the suspended banks, with a very few exceptions, began to compete with it in the same direction, and largely increased their circulation. Cities, villages and business firms, under the pressure for small change, also commenced the manufacture of money, and issued promises to pay. To what extent the currency has been inflated by these means, beyond the legitimate wants of commerce, it is impossible to know. So far as the new paper issues merely take the place of the specie and convertible bank-notes, which were previously in circulation, there is no material redundancy; but so far as they go beyond that point there is redundancy, and the extent to which they go beyond it measures substantially the extent of the inflation.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his recent annual report, shows a clear comprehension of the rapid downward tendency of this state of things, and proposes to arrest it by stopping the further issue of Treasury notes. Upon the success of this effort depends the financial fate of the country. If it fails, the history of "continental money" and of "French *assignats*" reveals the future which lies before us. Far better, more safe and more economical would it be to levy a direct tax sufficient to raise forthwith one-half the annual expenses of the war, then resort to a further issue of irredeemable legal tender paper. There is no tax which is ultimately so heavy as such a currency, which always demands further and still further expansion, and the volume of which swells with every new issue until at last it collapses in utter worthlessness and ruin. Nothing can be more certain than that this will be, as it always has been, the end of all such experiments. The precious metals are the representatives of value, and constitute the basis of a sound circulating medium throughout the commercial world. Depart from that standard as far as we may, the laws of trade, more potent than all statutes, will ultimately drive us back to it; and the further we depart from it, the more severe will be the suffering through which we shall be compelled to return.

SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE STATE.

The great depreciation of the currency, produced by excessive issues of irredeemable paper, and by the spirit of speculation, always engendered thereby, involves the finances of the State in difficulties of a very serious character. Ever since the State first pledged its faith for the payment of money loaned to it upon stocks, it has held itself bound in honor to pay both principal and interest of its funded debt, in specie, or its equivalent. Through all the commercial revulsions that have occurred, it has adhered firmly to this principle; but never has it been called upon to maintain its honor by such heavy pecuniary sacrifices as at present.

Since the suspension of specie payments by the banks, there has been paid by the State $2,100,000, principal of the Canal debt, and $800,000, principal of the General Fund debt, besides the quarterly interest on the whole debt, making altogether about $4,600,000, all of which has been paid in coin, or its equivalent. The two amounts of principal and all the interest prior to July last, were paid without any expense to the State. Of the Canal debt, the sum of $1,200,000, due in January last, was paid by the Bank of the Manhattan Company, from the specie and specie funds which had been deposited with it before the suspension. For the quarterly interest due in April, and for the $900,000 of principal due in June, the banks which held the deposits were invited to pay in coin to the extent of thirty per cent. of the amounts which they had in hand at the time of the suspension. To this invitation all the deposit banks, over fifty in number, responded favorably, with three unimportant exceptions. Nearly all the coin required for those payments was thus furnished, and the deficiency was generously made up by the Manhattan Company.

For the payment of the $800,000 of General Fund debt, due in July, it became necessary to make a deficiency loan. This was advertised for and required to be paid in coin, and so high was the credit of the State, that it was promptly taken, subject to that condition, at a premium averaging over 10 per cent. Thus the $800,000 of principal was paid, and the premium, being also paid in coin, was more than sufficient to pay the July interest on the General Fund debt.

For the interest on the Canal debt, due in July, the Manhattan Company, under the advice of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, purchased the coin, at the rate of 9¼ per cent. In October it purchased it in the same manner for both debts, at 23¼ per cent., and for the interest due the first of January, inst., it has been obliged to pay 33¼ per cent.

These are high rates, and show either a rapid depreciation of the currency, or a wild speculation in coin. They also force upon the Legislature the consideration of the question, what shall be done in this respect hereafter?

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the Comptroller, especially, have felt keenly the responsibility cast upon them in regard to these payments; but in view of the past history of the State, of its high credit as a specie paying State, both at home and abroad, of the pecuniary advantages which it has received therefrom, of the fact that the Federal Government, and also the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, were paying the interest upon their stocks in coin, they could not and did not hesitate to direct the Manhattan Company to make the payments for this State in the same way. Unless we are to be entirely overwhelmed with irredeemable legal tender notes, it is most respectfully suggested that the same considerations should influence the Legislature to provide for a continuance of the policy which has hitherto been pursued. It will doubtless require heavy pecuniary sacrifices, but these will be the test of the true honor of the State, which, like that of an individual, is of little worth if maintained only when it costs nothing.

It is, however, annoying, not to say degrading, for the State to be compelled to go into the market every quarter and buy coin. The fact that it is to be purchaser, is used by speculators to influence prices. To avoid this evil, when the banks suspended in 1837, the State, instead of buying specie, paid what was deemed a fair equivalent, the amount of which was fixed by a Committee of the leading bankers in New-York. The proceedings which took place on that occasion will be found fully stated in the report made by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to the Legislature, in January, 1838. See Assembly Doc. of 1838, No. 5, vol. 1. The same course might be adopted with advantage by the Legislature now. Indeed, it is difficult to see how any other permanent policy can well be adopted. In no other way can the Legislature be enabled to make definite and certain appropriations for this object. The equivalent should be fixed as nearly as possible at the real difference between specie and the paper currency. It is very certain that the market price does not indicate that difference, for it rises and falls from day to day, under the influences of speculation, of which there is much, and of which, unfortunately, this State speculates by having the gold in deposit for those who are trading in it, and paying them interest upon it. It certainly comports with the dignity of the State to be subject to the eccentric movements of the market, or to allow itself to be made a foot-ball for brokers and speculators.

It is also worthy of consideration whether the banks should not be compelled in some manner to contribute to an expense so largely for their benefit. They have taken the liberty of relieving themselves from specie payments. They hold nearly two-thirds in amount of the State stocks. They issue their irredeemable notes, which are paid to the State for taxes and tolls, and with the same notes at an enormous discount they expect the State to buy specie and pay back to them for interest on the stocks which they hold. A special tax to compel them to contribute to this object, so long as they enjoy the privileges of suspension, would seem to be appropriate. The whole subject, with all its difficulties is, however, submitted to the superior wisdom of the Legislature.

TAXATION.

The largest portion of the heavy taxation during several years past has been for town, county, and school purposes. The taxes for these purposes have increased enormously. Twenty years ago, in 1812, they amounted, in the aggregate, to only $3,626,793 97. They now amount to $16,000,000, without including incorporated cities and villages. The following table shows the increase from year to year:

YEAR.	Aggregate Valuations.	State Taxes.	Town, County and School Taxes.
1842.....	$620,876,348	$619,693 91	$3,626,793 97
1843.....	696,262,444	892,006 57	3,373,171 57
1844.....	686,991,923	856,067 50	3,588,434 33
1845.....	685,646,846	361,309 62	2,866,218 35
1846.....	816,824,985	370,557 44	4,276,404 44
1847.....	832,699,983	392,519 27	4,541,046 35
1848.....	851,819,586	328,638 72	4,566,819 01
1849.....	865,850,737	334,555 98	8,214,425 32
1850.....	727,494,583	364,093 75	8,948,783 68
1851.....	1,077,831,630	578,646 88	6,187,851 38
1852.....	1,186,335,237	292,541 25	6,715,686 39
1853.....	1,286,646,190	1,286,124 83	8,060,697 03
1854.....	1,264,154,625	1,220,936 41	8,815,164 36
1855.....	1,402,149,304	1,751,717 75	9,924,454 83
1856.....	1,430,334,696	1,430,000 00	11,372,945 04
1857.....	1,433,369,713	3,221,775 41	11,941,782 91
1858.....	1,404,907,679	2,457,533 88	12,969,004 78
1859.....	1,404,913,679	2,486,599 10	12,894,487 46
1860.....	1,419,297,590	4,374,187 30	14,579,857 18
1861.....	1,441,767,430	4,505,523 17	15,978,753 00
1862.....	1,449,303,948	5,797,215 75	*16,000,000 00

*Estimated.

The valuations since 1859 are given as they were ascertained and fixed by the State Board of Equalization. Some efforts have been made to repeal the law of 1859, and dispense with the office of State Assessors. But the experience of every year shows that this cannot be done without subjecting the counties to the same injustice and inequalities in valuations which made that law necessary. It may, however, be practicable to establish the present valuations for a period of three or five years, and dispense with the services of the Assessors in the mean time.

Considerable discussion has taken place in regard to a general revision of the tax and assessment laws. There are, doubtless, defects in those laws, some of which may be remedied by judicious amendments. But in view of the heavy taxation by the General Government, and under a system entirely new in this country, it would, perhaps, be the wisest course to wait until that system is rendered more perfect by a more thorough examination of the principles of taxation, and endeavor in revising our laws to have them in harmony, as far as may be, with those of the Union. It is desirable that some plan should be adopted, if possible, to avoid having conflicting tax laws and two different classes of tax-gatherers in the State.

Some serious questions have already grown out of the Federal legislation upon this subject. An act of Congress exempts the stocks of the United States from taxation. The banks in the City of New-York have purchased those stocks to about the amount of their capital, some $70,000,000, and thereupon claim that their capital is exempt from taxation. If this claim can be sustained, the whole banking capital of the State, amounting to over $100,000,000, will soon become exempt, and that will have to be stricken from the aggregate valuation. This question is now pending in the courts; a majority of the judges in the New-York General Term of the Supreme Court having decided in favor of this exemption. It is not believed, however, that this decision can be sustained. The States, it would seem, must have the right to tax the capital of the banks chartered by themselves, without regard to the nature of the securities in which such banks may choose to deal.

Another important question which has arisen is whether the Federal Government has the right to tax the State Treasury. Having learned that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue held that the Stamp tax was applicable to the transactions of the State Government, I addressed to him a letter upon that subject, a copy of which will be found hereto annexed, marked O. The Commissioner, as I am informed, referred this letter to the Solicitor of the Treasury for an opinion, but up to the time of this report going to press, no answer has been received. In the meantime the House of Representatives has passed an act amending the tax law, so as expressly to exempt State Governments from its operation, but the Senate has rejected such amendment. This would seem to indicate that the latter body is of opinion that the Federal Government has the right to take away from the States, by taxation, the money which they have collected to pay their own expenses. If this is so, it of course puts the funds and the existence of every State Government at the mercy of the Federal Government. If the Legislature is disposed to adopt this view of the question, it will, of course, make the requisite appropriation, as no stamps can be paid for from the treasury until an appropriation for that purpose shall be made.

TAXES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The valuations of real and personal estate, and the amount of taxes in the several counties for the year 1862, will be found in the tables hereto annexed, marked M and N. The valuations in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn were reduced about $50,000,000, but the amount was more than made up by increased valuations in the interior counties. The aggregate for 1862 is $1,449,303,948, which exceeds the aggregate for the previous year by the sum of $7,536,515.

The State taxes for the year 1862 were as follows:

For the General Fund, 1 mill.....	$1,449,303 95
For the United States, 2 mills.....	2,898,607 89
For the Canals, 1 mill.....	1,449,308 95
For the School Fund, ¾ mill.....	1,086,977 96
Total..... 4¾ mills.....	$6,884,193 75

The taxes for the ensuing year need not and ought not to be more than one-half of the above amount. The direct tax of the United States, having been suspended by act of Congress, will not be levied. Nothing will be required by the canals, except the one-fourth mill tax for interest and Sinking Fund of the $2,500,000 borrowed to pay the floating canal debt in 1859. This is a part of the canal debt and should be paid from the surplus revenues of the canals; but the Constitution is imperative in requiring money borrowed in that way to be paid by a direct tax. Consequently, the tax must be levied until the debt shall be paid, however large the surplus revenues may be. But it will be entirely proper to appropriate an equal amount from the surplus to the General Fund, and thus reduce the tax required for that Fund. If this should be done, only three-fourths of a mill will be required for the General Fund. There will, also, be required a one-half mill tax to cover the estimated deficiency at the close of the current fiscal year. The whole amount of taxes required to be levied will then be as follows:

For the General Fund, ¾ of a mill.....	$1,086,977 96
For the School Fund, ¾ of a mill.....	1,086,977 96
For estimated deficiency, ½ of a mill.....	724,651 97
For interest and sinking fund on $2,500,000 of Canal Debt..... ¼ of a mill.....	362,326 98
Total..... 2¼ mills.....	$3,260,933 87

With reasonable economy, the taxes for the ensuing year need not exceed the above amount, being less than one-half the amount for the preceding year. If any new works are undertaken, or any extraordinary appropriations are made, it will be necessary to increase the taxes sufficiently to cover them.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S opera of "I Vespri Siciliani" will be given here to-night, with Madame LORINI as *Elena*—the lady's first appearance this season. We are glad to hear that Signor BRIGNOLI has sufficiently recovered to be able to resume his place in the company. The other characters will be sustained by Signors SUSINI, AMODIO, &c.

Mme. CORDIER, we are glad to hear, will shortly appear in "La Traviata,"—an opera in which she is said to be unusually good.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Directors of the Montague-street establishment having made their peace with Mr. GRAU, the first performance of the season will take place to-morrow night, when "Il Poliuto" will be given for the first time, with Sig. BRIGNOLI and Miss KELLOGG in the principal rôles.

Death of Major Thomas Hawkworth.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

A private telegram from Washington announces the death of Major THOMAS HAWKWORTH, of the Scott Legion Regiment, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania, who lost a leg in the battle of Fredericksburgh.

Major HAWKWORTH has been for many years connected with the press of this city, and his death has created deep gloom among his numerous friends. He was an experienced officer, having served through the Mexican, as well as the present war, and an honorable man.

The Steamship Caledonia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The steamship *Caledonia* has broken in two. Three hundred tons of her cargo will be saved from her in a damaged condition.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Reported Advance of the French Army to Puebla.

The Main Body on the March to Mexico City.

From our Havana Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

From Mexico all that we know is through French sources—the only information received being that brought by French ships-of-war and transports, four of which—the *Normandie*, an iron-plated steamer, the *Fontenoy*, the *Massena*, and the *Jura*—are now anchored in our port. The first-named, the *Normandie*, arrived on the 24th ult., having made the passage from Vera Cruz to Havana in four days, bringing the following account of the progress of the French army in the neighboring Republic.

The grand movement of the French expeditionary army against Puebla had at last begun, but it was not intended to attack it with artillery, only to surround it so that no munitions of war nor provisions could be received, nor any communication held with those outside.

In Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Cordova and Orizaba there had been left only a force sufficient for the duties of the garrison, the remainder of the troops being sent forward with the main army.

The forces that were sent from Vera Cruz to Tampico to occupy the last-named place, were likewise to join the forces at Puebla, leaving only three companies of marines to serve as a garrison for Tampico.

At Soledad a bridge had been built by the French, and trains of provisions and munitions of war passed unmolested between Vera Cruz and Orizaba. The guerrillas had left off annoying them, and it was an uncommon thing to meet with a party of them along the roads since the occupation of Jalapa.

About 1,500 mules had arrived at Vera Cruz, part from Santiago de Cuba and the rest from New-York, beside 250 wagons. The greater part of these means of conveyance had left Vera Cruz when the *Normandie* sailed for Orizaba with the division under the orders of Gen. BAZAINE.

Since the arrival of the *Normandie* the above news has been confirmed by the arrival of another French steamer, the *Jura*, which, in addition to the above information, brings the news that the main body of the French army had not stopped at Puebla, but proceeded on its march against Mexico City. The French appeared confident of taking the latter, estimating the force inside the walls at 7,000 or 8,000 men, even if COMONFORT and DOBLADO should enter the city with their forces, which was considered by the French as doubtful.

Of the above-named French ships now anchored here, one of them, the *Fontenoy*, had been lately used as a transport, but it is said that she will remain here to be refitted as a ship-of-war, and that the cannon for this purpose is now on the way from England. The *Normandie*, an iron-plated screw steamer, is anchored in the middle of the harbor, but her proper place would have been at the Quarantine Station at Mariel, for she is a complete pest-house. I understand that there is the typhus fever on board, and that when it first broke out, the men died at the rate of thirty per day for the first few days. How many have since died I have not heard. The Captain, an officer of distinction, named RUSSI, a *décoré* of the Legion of Honor, died of the *pomito* at Vera Cruz. Both he and his son were attacked at the same time; the son escaped, but the father fell a victim to this fatal scourge of the tropics. The presence of this ship in the middle of the harbor of Havana at this period of the year, when it is thronged with vessels from all parts of Europe and America, seeking cargoes of sugar, is very dangerous. When the *Normandie* first arrived, it was stated in the Havana newspapers that she would only stay for a few days, but would go and wait for orders from the French Minister of Marine at some naval station between the West India Islands of Martinique and Guadalupe. This was a week ago, but she is still here, and apparently will not leave until the sanitary condition of those on board improves.

As usual at this period of the year, Havana has been dull on account of the Christmas holidays, when everybody leaves the city to spend a few days or weeks in the country. The neighboring City of Cardenas has, however, been a focus of animation from the crowds drawn thither to witness the inauguration of a new statue in honor of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. The festivities lasted for several days. The ceremony of uncovering the statue was performed with great *éclat* on the 27th, the persons who did this ceremony being the Bishop of Havana, the Admiral of the West Indies Squadron, the Lieutenant-Governor of Cardenas, and an officer of the navy. At the same moment as the coverings were withdrawn, the artillery of the town and the cannon of the ships-of-war in the harbor both fired a salute of fifteen guns. The following is the inscription at the base of the statue, translated into English:

"In the town of Cardenas there has been placed this statue of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, during the reign of ISABELLA II., in the year 1862, at the expense of the people of the neighborhood, who in their enthusiasm wished to dedicate this monument to the memory of the illustrious Genoese, who being a great honor to his country and ornament to Spain, and who, as is patent to all the world, having imagined the existence of the Western regions, and dared it by his deeds, was in other times qualified as a madman, and now is prised by all through their great admiration."

We have had very disagreeable weather here lately; eternally raining, so that the streets were transformed into lagoons of liquid mud, and we are now only slowly recovering from this almost deluge.

LARA.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 2.

From Mexico we learn that the French army has commenced to march upon Puebla. A division of 12,000 men had proceeded twelve leagues from Orizaba. The rendezvous is to be at Amozoc. Gen. DOUAY, who left Vera Cruz with his force, was reported to have already reached Amozoc. Gen. BERTHIER had advanced from Jalapa to Perote, which place, it was supposed, would easily fall into his hands, as the fort has been partially destroyed and the guns removed to Puebla. The French troops that were sent to Tampico and returned, have gone to Jalapa. About 1,000 mules and 250 carts had arrived from New-York. The Mexican Consul here told me that his Government feel deeply our refusal to aid a Republic struggling against an armed monarchial invasion, and, still more so, that we should thus aid Europe to subvert our policy heretofore.

The officers of the French steamer-of-war *Chapteal* passed through Santiago de Cuba on the 27th, in the steamer *Tampico, en route* for France.

The French men-of-war are to have their armaments brought here, and will not return to France.

Steamers *Marion* and *Relief*, of New-York, have not been signalled.

Rumored Success of the French at Puebla.

THE OCCUPATION OF TAMPICO.

By way of New-Orleans we have

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3523. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Desperate Fighting on Monday, December 29.

Concentration of the Rebel Forces 65,000 Strong.

Struggle at the Last Line of Fortifications.

The Whole Rebel Army Hurled Against General Sherman.

Our Forces Pushed Back to the First Line.

Our Losses Estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000.

RUMORED DEATH OF GEN. MORGAN.

General Sherman Confident of Ultimate Success.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 7.

We have one day's later intelligence from Vicksburgh, which is highly interesting and exciting.

The rebels have concentrated all their forces from Jackson and Grenada and along the line of the road, amounting to 65,000 men, at Vicksburgh.

This overwhelming force attacked Gen. SHERMAN on Monday, and caused him to fall back to his first line of defiance.

The rebel intrenchments and fortifications extend back from the city a distance of six miles.

Gen. SHERMAN'S force had fought to within two miles of the city, when he was attacked by the superior force of the rebels.

The fighting on Sunday is represented as desperate in the extreme.

Batteries and fortifications were taken and retaken.

Whole regiments, and even brigades, fought hand to hand over guns, and for possession of the defences.

The Fourth Iowa Regiment lost 600 men, killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. HOVEY, with 1,500 men, was sent out to execute a special order, but since then has not been heard from. Fears are entertained for his safety.

Nothing has yet been heard from the National forces below, nor can we learn that our gunboats have taken any part in the action.

It is reported that rebel steamers are crossing from the Louisiana shore to Vicksburgh, and it is supposed they are carrying reinforcements to the rebels.

The last accounts stated that the rebel General HOLMES was marching in the direction of Vicksburgh, and it is not improbable that he has arrived there.

Gen. M. L. SMITH is wounded in the breast.

There was some fighting on Tuesday morning, after Gen. SHERMAN had fallen back, but it was thought that he could maintain his position.

The report that Gen. SHERMAN was reinforced by Gen. GRANT is incorrect.

It is reported that Gen. GORMAN is evacuating Helena, Ark., with the intention of occupying Napoleon.

Gen. SHERMAN'S loss is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000 men.

Gen. GRANT'S army is yet at Holly Springs.

Trains are running on the Memphis Railroad to Lagrange.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON commands the rebel forces at Vicksburgh.

A DISPATCH FROM HELENA, ARK.

HELENA, Ark., Friday, Jan. 2, } Via CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 7. }

The battle is still raging at Vicksburgh, with no decisive results. Our forces took the main battery and the rifle-pits of the enemy on Monday, but were afterward repulsed and lost their ground.

Five cannon were taken, spiked, and lost again.

Gen. MORGAN and Col. J. B. WYMAN are killed. Col. MORGAN L. SMITH and Capt. GWIN are wounded, but not mortally.

Both armies rested on Monday night, after a hard-fought day. Our troops are still confident of victory. PRICE and VAN DORN command the rebels.

It was rumored that Gen. SHERMAN was being largely reinforced by the arrival of Gen. GRANT'S Cavalry. The gunboats not doing much.

Our army is well posted, and protected in flank and rear, and will not yield the contest till Vicksburgh is in their possession.

Our loss in killed and wounded, so far, is estimated at 3,000.

The Defences of Vicksburgh.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who went down to Vicksburgh recently with a flag of truce, gives the following description of the defences of that place:

"The appearance of the Confederate defences in the range of vision from the point of location of the *Lexington*, while lying off Vicksburgh, was not so formidable as we had anticipated from considerable of the long time which they had for construction. We had been informed that there were large bodies of men constantly employed there, when the *Lexington* made her last previous trip under a flag of truce. They had accomplished the erection of several new works during the interval between the two trips.

We could plainly see that there was a considerable number of earthworks upon the Peninsula opposite the city, and off which the *Lexington* was lying. From the deck of the *Lexington*, DeSoto Landing was nearly opposite, and the United States Marine Hospital immediately in front of us. The range of hills in the rear of the city was covered with batteries for several miles above us, below the city, and two forts an some half dozen magazines were plainly visible. The water batteries could not be seen, but they are said to be formidable. Every effort has evidently been made to improve the long opportunity given them, and the Confederates express confidence in their ability to withstand attack.

There seemed to be little probability of severe service upon either troops in landing or upon the gunboats lying at or near the position which the *Lexington* occupied; and, indeed, the only very formidable resistance is to be expected against the vessels which will probably be called upon to round the peninsula and advance upon the city."

The Vicksburgh *Whig* of the 19th contains the annexed:

"The Iberia Salt Works (on the Yazoo) seems to be now pretty secure. Obstructions have been placed in Bayou Teche, at Cerney's bridge, twelve miles below Franklin, to prevent the gunboats from going above. Strong fortifications have also been erected, and long-range guns placed in position. The gunboat *Cotton* is also in the neighborhood, and will render good service wherever the enemy come again. The works are situated eight miles from New-Iberia, on Petite Aure Island. Salt is selling there at 4½ cents ₩ lb."

As evidence of the alertness of the Confederates in this region respecting the prospective plans of our purposes, we quote the following from the Memphis *Appeal*, now published at Jackson, Miss.:

"The plan of attack by the enemy this Winter will, in all probability, result in a decisive movement on Jackson by the Yazoo River. As soon as the rains set in, it will become utterly impossible for large armies to advance by land through the State. The same rains, however, will raise the river so that the enemy, having control of the waters, can avail himself of them for offensive purposes. GRANT'S army will hardly dare to proceed much further south with the precarious line of a single railroad for the conveyance of supplies. His purpose, evidently, is to occupy the attention of our army, while they are preparing the formidable land and water expedition, which, under MCCLERNAND and PORTER, will sweep down with the first flood, to get in rear of our troops and strike at the heart of the State, before they can be successfully opposed.

Descending the Mississippi River, there is no point in wet weather between Friar's Point and the Yazoo River, where they can land and establish a base of operations. Entering the mouth of the Yazoo, however, we find that twelve miles up, the hills come nearly to the left bank of the river, and here, beyond a question, their grand attempt will be made. They avoid Vicksburgh by stopping short of it, and while the iron-clads engage the batteries of that city, their army will attempt to establish them."

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Return of Jeff. Davis to Richmond.

He Makes a Bitter Speech Against the Government.

NO MOVEMENT OF IMPORTANCE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

News from the rebel side relative to the fight at Murfreesboro is, in effect, that they have taken 4,000 prisoners and 26 guns.

JEFF. DAVIS has returned to Richmond, where he delivered a bitter and violent speech against the National Government and its officers, denouncing us as guilty of the most enormous crimes.

Although the rebel force on our front has been greatly reduced, and the army at Port Royal entirely withdrawn from view, it is not believed that any have been sent to reinforce BRAGG from this point; but that they have merely fallen back upon the line of railroad for greater facility in procuring supplies.

The atmosphere is much colder to-day, indicating the approach of severe weather.

No movement of importance has taken place for several days.

All is quiet to-night.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S COMMAND.

Return of the Reconnoitering Force—A Visit to Richards' and Ellis' Fords—Attempt to Capture Rebel Pickets, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

The force of cavalry, artillery and infantry under the command of Gen. AVERILL, which went on a reconnoissance toward the right of the National line last Tuesday, returned to camp yesterday. The object of the expedition was to surround and capture rebel pickets in the vicinity of Richards' and Ellis' Fords; also, to seize some rebel guns which were said to be planted on the southern side of the river. Upon reaching the points mentioned, information was obtained that the enemy had removed the pieces from Richards' Ford three days previous, and from Ellis' Ford about three weeks previous. Two guns were reported to be at the former, and two or three at the latter Ford. One brigade of cavalry, and two batteries of flying artillery, with Gen. AVERILL at the head of the column, left camp early on the morning of the day specified. On the afternoon of the same day the First Division of infantry, of Gen. MEAGR'S Corps, Col. JAMES BARNES, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts regiment, in command, followed in the direction taken by the cavalry. At eight, the entire force bivouacked in the immediate vicinity of Hartwood. Early on the following morning, the Second Brigade, Col. J. B. SWEITZER, was dispatched to Morristown, a place situated a few miles north of Hartwood, where they had orders to remain. The First Brigade, Col. C. A. JOHNSON, was ordered to proceed to Richards' Ford on the Rappahannock, cross it, march up on the south side to Ellis' Ford, at which point they had orders to rendezvous. The Third Brigade remained at Hartwood.

As will be readily observed, the important part to be performed was intrusted to the First Brigade, although the disposition of the two other brigades was necessary. At 11 A. M., the First Brigade reached the designated ford and crossed in safety to the opposite shore. A number of rebel vedettes were discovered, who rapidly fled upon the advance of our troops. It was ascertained that the space between the two fords—a distance of seven miles—was strongly picketed, but as the pickets were all mounted, it was impossible to surround them. The rebels retired into the woods, from which they could observe all the movements of our men without being perceived themselves. The Brigade marched up on the bank of the river, without meeting with any opposition, until they came to within a short distance of Ellis' Ford, when they turned off to the left into a piece of wood, with the view of advancing suddenly out and capturing whatever rebels might be at the Ford. That the plan might be more successfully carried out, it was arranged to have a squadron of cavalry on the north bank of the Ford, who were to divert the attention of the rebels. On account of some slight misunderstanding a serious accident came very near happening. On the approach of the cavalry which accompanied the First Brigade, they were mistaken, by the cavalry on the north bank for rebels, which impression was strengthened upon seeing the infantry emerge from the same wood shortly afterward. The cavalry on the north bank immediately fled, with the belief that they were about to be pursued by a heavy force of the enemy's cavalry and infantry. A messenger, in breathless haste, galloped up to Col. BARNES, and reported what he had seen. The Colonel was a little puzzled at first, but after interrogating the messenger with reference to the number, character of position of the force on the south bank, made up his mind that it was the First Brigade which had come up from Richards' Ford, according to instructions. Half an hour later another messenger appeared, bringing the intelligence that the First Brigade had recrossed safely at Ellis' Ford, and were bivouacked on our side of the river. Of course all fear of a rebel pursuit was dispelled on the arrival of the last messenger. When advancing toward Ellis' Ford, a company of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, acting as skirmishers, was fired upon by a party of rebel pickets, from a house in front. A volley was given in reply, which had the effect to disperse the rebels, but accidentally a woman within the house was wounded. The rebels were taking dinner at the time the affair occurred. Our party observed large numbers of cattle and several herds of sheep. Two prisoners were taken, who gave their names as A. P. COX and F. D. ALEXANDER, and said they belonged to the First South Carolina Cavalry. They wore our uniform overcoats, which they said were left by our men on John's Island last Summer.

Yesterday morning the expedition again took up the line of march, and reached camp late in the afternoon. No casualties occurred on our side.

New-Year's Day was generally observed throughout the camp. Both officers and men indulged freely in amusement and entertainment.

Gen. BIRNEY'S Division was reviewed by Major-Gen. HOOKER to-day.

Review of the Third Army Corps by Gen. Burnside—Speculations as to the Future of the Army, &c.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

The Third Army Corps, commanded by Gen. STONEMAN, was reviewed to-day by Gen. BURNSIDE. The ceremony took place on an extended plateau near the camping ground of the troops, and was witnessed by a large number of officers from other corps. The men presented a fine appearance and gave evidence of a high state of discipline.

Nothing has lately occurred within the lines to excite either a comment or paragraph of importance. Since the enjoyment of holiday festivities the men have settled down into the dull routine of military duty, and look forward with much impatience to the time when the present unsatisfactory quiet shall be succeeded by active operations against the enemy.

A multiplicity of rumors are in circulation in reference to the future disposition of the army. One day it is positively announced that another attempt is to be made to occupy the crest in the rear of Fredericksburgh, which information will be succeeded on the following day by a report to the effect that a portion of the grand army will retire to the defences about Washington and Alexandria, while the remaining portion will be sent off on some Southern expedition. It is credited in authoritative circles that no decisive plan has yet been arranged for the prospective movements of the army. The recent visit of Gen. BURNSIDE and other Commanders of high rank to Washington has led many to suppose that a gigantic military scheme is about to be inaugurated. It is strange with what tenacity some people adhere to an opinion formed upon absurd and unreliable rumors.

Since Gen. AVERILL'S reconnoissance to Richards' and Ellis' Fords, the rebels have remained on their own side of the river. At Falmouth and Fredericksburgh the pickets of the contending parties continue to pace either bank without offering to molest each other. WHIT.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA

A Rebel Attack on Col. Washburn at Moorefield.

The Rebels Repulsed and Driven Four Miles.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday, says:

"Senator CARSKADON, who has arrived from New Creek, reports that the rebels attacked our forces under Col. WASHBURN, at Moorefield, on Saturday morning, and that fighting was going on during Saturday and Sunday.

During the whole of Saturday cannonading was distinctly heard at New Creek. We had a small force stationed at Petersburgh, north of Moorefield. This force was sent to the latter place, and the baggage train came by way of a mountain road, and reached New Creek on Sunday.

On Saturday night Col. MULLIGAN, at the head of his Brigade, left New Creek for Moorefield, reaching that place on Sunday evening.

It was reported that the Union forces had driven the rebels four miles and were still pursuing them.

The rebels are commanded by Colonels IMBODEN and JENKINS.

Gen. MILROY was at Winchester.

There was considerable excitement at New Creek on Sunday night. The soldiers there slept on their arms and skirmishers were out.

This precaution was taken in consequence of a report brought by those in charge of the wagon train that they had been pursued from Petersburgh by a large body of rebel cavalry.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Safety of the Boat of the Rhode Island—Nothing Further Heard of the Rest of the Monitor's Crew.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 6, *via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The *Minnesota* arrived here last evening at 6 o'clock.

The wrecking vessel *Relief*, Capt. ROCKWELL, arrived here this forenoon. Capt. ROCKWELL reports that the boat sent out by the *Rhode Island* to rescue the rest of the crew of the *Monitor*, was picked up on the 3d inst. on Hatteras Shoals, by a coasting schooner bound to Fernandina.

The schooner got aground while picking up the boat, and seven men belonging to the *Rhode Island* were taken off by a Government tugboat and carried into Hatteras Inlet all safe.

Capt. ROCKWELL reports that the *Montauk* passed Hatteras Shoals on the morning of the 3d inst., when the weather was fine and calm, but with some sea running.

Nothing has been heard from the rest of the *Monitor's* crew.

Counterfeits.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

PETERSON'S *Counterfeit Detector* says the following counterfeits are being "shoved:"

Bank of Worcester, Massachusetts, $10s altered; vignette, three female figures in the upper right; in the upper centre a small flying figure, bearing a tablet, as X on each side, and Ten across the left end. This is well done.

Charter Oak Bank of Hartford, Conn., $5s.

Explosion in an Arsenal.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

An explosion occurred to-day in the fuse-room attached to the Bridesburgh Arsenal, at Frankford, caused by carelessness. Forty pounds of powder exploded, blowing the building, a wooden structure, to pieces. Eleven persons were wounded.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

The Rebel Army Very Much Demoralized.

Their Losses Estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000.

BRECKINRIDGE WOUNDED IN THE EAR.

Their Rear Guard Attacked by Gen. Stanley's Cavalry.

BRAGG GOING TO CHATTANOOGA

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Murfreesboro, gives additional confirmation of the demoralization of the rebel army. BRECKINRIDGE'S division was terribly punished on Friday. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was wounded in the ear, and his Adjutant-General killed. Wounded rebel officers estimate their loss at from 12,000 to 15,000, with a great slaughter of leading officers.

Col. MULLIGAN, of Tennessee, mortally wounded, is in the hospital here. The body of Gen. HANSON was sent South to-day. Gen. RAINS' body was sent to Nashville.

The enemy's rear guard was encountered at 10 o'clock Sunday night by Gen. STANLEY'S Cavalry. The rebels retreated with a loss of 36.

A negro from Gen. BRAGG'S headquarters, who left the rebel army within five miles of Manchester, heard Gen. BRAGG say he would go to Chattanooga.

NASHVILLE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

Our whole loss at Murfreesboro in killed, wounded and missing was not over 7,000. The rebel loss was from 12,000 to 15,000.

Our army is pursuing the rebels.

Our rear yesterday, eight miles beyond Murfreesboro, reported a rebel wagon team captured 18 miles beyond Murfreesboro yesterday.

The rebel Gen. RAINS was buried to-day. No demonstration was allowed.

The bodies of Gen. HANSON, Capt. POPE, of the Sixth Kentucky, Capt. FERGUSSON, of the Louisville Legion, were brought in to-day.

Considerable quantities of contraband goods were captured by our pickets.

Weather cold. The river is on a stand.

GEN. ROSECRANS' DISPATCH AMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The following is a corrected report of the message in Tuesday's paper, from Gen. ROSECRANS, of the 4th:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, IN FRONT OF MURFREESBORO, Jan. 3, VIA NASHVILLE, Jan. 4.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville, in three columns. Gen. McCOOK by Nolinsville Pike; Gen. THOMAS from his encampment on Franklin's Pike, *via* Wilson Pike, and Gen. CRITTENDEN on the main Murfreesboro Pike.

Our left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country permits, the rolling or hilly routes, skirted by cedar thickets and farms, and intersected by small streams, with rocky bluff banks, forming serious obstacles.

Gen. McCOOK drove Gen. HARDEE'S corps a mile and a half from Nolinsville, and occupied the place.

Gen. CRITTENDEN reached within a mile and a half of Lavergne.

Gen. THOMAS reached the Wilson Pike, meeting with no severe opposition.

On the 27th, Gen. McCOOK drove Gen. HARDEE from Nolinsville, and pushed a reconnoitering division within six miles of Shelbyville, who found that Gen. HARDEE had retreated toward Murfreesboro.

Gen. CRITTENDEN fought and drove the enemy before him, occupying the line of Stewart's Creek and capturing some prisoners, with slight loss.

Gen. THOMAS occupied the vicinity of Nolinsville.

On the 28th, McCOOK completed his reconnoissance on HARDEE'S movements. CRITTENDEN remained awaiting the result, and bringing up trains. THOMAS moved into Stewart's Creek. On the 29th, McCOOK moved into Wilkinson's Cross Roads, seven miles from Murfreesboro, on the end of a short rough pike road, through a rolling country, skirted by bluffs, covered with dense cedar thickets and open timber. CRITTENDEN pushed the enemy rapidly, saved the bridges, and reached a point within three miles of Murfreesboro, his advance driving in the outposts to within sight of the town. THOMAS' two divisions close up CRITTENDEN, and took position on his right. On the 30th, McCOOK advanced on Wilkinson's Pike, having to make his way through dense woods, meeting with a determined resistance. He got into position three miles from Murfreesboro, occupying the extreme right of our line. The left stood fast; the centre advanced slightly, and were engaged in cutting through an almost impenetrable growth of cedar which separated them from our right, rendering communication with them exceedingly difficult. The combat and the roughness of the country had brought forward McCOOK'S right division so as to face strongly to the southeast, instead of being refaced to face the south, with the several divisions between the centre and right, and sufficiently far in the rear to support, and, if necessary, to extend it, the grave consequences of which were developed the next day.

The 31st found our left crossing the Murfreesboro Pike and Railroad—one division in front, one forming a crotchet on Stone River, and one in reserve in the centre; NEGLEY between the left and right, and ROUSSEAU in reserve. The plan of the battle was to open on the right, engage the enemy sufficiently to hold him firmly; to cross the river with our left, consisting of three divisions, (to oppose which they had but two divisions,) the country being favorable to an attack from that side of the town; but the enemy attacked the whole front of our right flank, which was partially surprised and thrown into confusion, and driven back.

Gen. SHERIDAN'S Division had repulsed the enemy four times and protected the flank of the centre, which not only held its own but advanced until this untoward event, which compelled me to retake the left wing to support the right, until it should be rallied and assume a new position.

On the 1st inst., the rebels opened by an attack on us and were again repulsed.

On the 2d inst., there was skirmishing along the line, with threats of an attack until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy advanced, throwing a small division across Stone River to occupy the commanding ground there.

While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force emerging from the woods, and advanced in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost 70 or 80 killed and 375 wounded, but they were finally repulsed by Gen. NEGLEY'S Division, and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. MORTON'S Pioneer Brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their intrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty. They lost heavily. We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The 3d was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition. It has been raining all day. The ground is very heavy.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General, Commanding.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Thrilling Details of the Tremendous Struggle of Wednesday.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Monday and Tuesday were spent, as you have been advised, in getting the army into line and securing positions. The great contest commenced on Wednesday morning, and the account of that day I send in full.

A great deal of misapprehension prevails with regard to the nature of the battle-field at Murfreesboro, especially of that portion which was the scene of the bloody struggle of Wednesday.

Even the maps furnished to officers by the indefatigable Corps of Topographical Engineers, failed to exhibit correctly the features of the vicinity. The error seemed to be the confounding together of two distinct and separate streams—Stone River, which rises in the northern part of Rutherford County, and flows past Stewart's Ferry, almost directly north of the Cumberland; and Stone River, which takes its rise in the southern extremity of Rutherford and the eastern part of Campbell, and after traversing both of these and a portion of Davidson, enters the Cumberland about ten miles below the latter.

It is the western branch of the latter which flows past Murfreesboro, and constitutes the river of which such frequent mention must be made in all accounts of this battle.

No map I have ever yet seen represents correctly the position of this stream, and, of course, I had not myself time to trace it out, but when our line of battle was formed in front of the town on Wednesday morning, our left wing rested upon the river, and the men of VAN CLEVE'S Division filled their canteens with water from the same.

At this place the river flows almost in a northern direction. Its course when passing the town being nearly due west. I noted accurately the position of the various brigades on Wednesday morning; but as there were so many complicated movements during the day, scarcely any brigade actually fighting in the same order in which it was first posted, I deem it unnecessary to mention the place of each.

Gen. McCOOK'S command, which is the right wing of the army, consists of three divisions, JOHNSON'S, DAVIS' and SHERIDAN'S, posted from right to left, in the order in which I have named them, JOHNSON'S and DAVIS' being thrown forward and to the right, so as to form a line which made a considerable angle with that of the remainder of the army.

Gen. SHERIDAN'S Division was withdrawn somewhat on the left, and acted as a reserve for the right of the centre, commanded by Gen. THOMAS; but two divisions were present, NEGLEY'S and ROUSSEAU'S, stationed from right to left in the order named—ROUSSEAU'S being somewhat withdrawn, and constituting the reserve on the centre. The left wing of the army, under the command of Gen. CRITTENDEN, was posted in the following order: PALMER on the right, Wood in the centre, and VAN CLEVE on the left—a part of PALMER'S, and also VAN CLEVE'S being thrown slightly forward.

The enemy's line stretched transversely across Stone River, from the Lebanon pike on the right to the Franklin road on their left. At the beginning of the battle it was considerably overlapped by our own right, when McCOOK had got finally into position. HARDEE commanded the rebel left, consisting of CHEATHAM'S, McCOWN'S and WITHER'S Divisions, McCOWN being on the extreme left of the wing and CHEATHAM in the centre. The wing was reinforced on Tuesday night by the addition of CLAIBORNE'S, formerly BUCKNER'S, Division.

Bishop POLK led the rebel right, consisting of PRESTON SMITH'S and BRECKINRIDGE'S Divisions, and Lieut.-Gen. KIRBY SMITH led the divisions in the rebel centre. The Division of BRECKINRIDGE was on the extreme rebel right. Besides these, there were several independent detachments; but it is probable that with these, and the reinforcements afterwards received, the rebel army did not outnumber, even if it equalled, our own.

The field of battle in the centre was mostly a plain, going toward Murfreesboro. There was a slight elevation of cleared ground on both sides of the turnpike, and some patches of woodland, sufficient to conceal the greater portion of our troops until they should be ready to advance.

Behind the woods concealing our foremost lines, and to the left of those which lie on the left of the turnpike, on open and slightly elevated ground, extending to the river. This formed the key to our entire position, and it was here that the greater portion of the wagons were parked for safety.

On the left, some corn-fields extended to the river, and on the other side of the stream rose a low, wooded hill.

The ground upon the right was a succession of dense cedar thickets, and spaces where the rocks came to the surface and nothing could grow, belts of tolerable timber, and small irregular-shaped fields. The pike and railroad ran near each other.

In the elevated open space which formed the key to our position from a point where our line of battle crossed both, a distance-post on the railroad indicates that it is just twenty-nine miles to Nashville. A number of houses were situated in different parts of the field, but none of them except the brick building of which the inside was burned out the day before played any important part.

The sun had not yet risen on Wednesday morning when the firing commenced upon the right. The First Missouri Battery, Capt. ESSOCK and the First Illinois, Capt. HOUGHTAIN, shelled the rebels out of a point of woods in front of SHERIDAN'S Division, which now slightly advanced. The enemy threw himself upon SHERIDAN with terrible energy, but was thrice repulsed.

Again he advanced with larger numbers and greater desperation than before, and SHERIDAN'S men were compelled for a moment to give ground. It was only a moment, however. The brave and noble SILL, assisted by other daring officers, soon rallied the retiring troops. The flashing banner of the stars once more advanced, and although SILL purchased the victory with his life, the rebels were repulsed and driven from this quarter of the field.

It was a few minutes after 8 when this occurred, and at the same time the sun broke forth through some cold-looking clouds and flashed a clear, bright light over the field. There had not elapsed even time to remove the body of the dead General SILL, when all attention was directed to the extreme right.

Three divisions of the enemy, McCOWN'S, CLAIBORN'S and CHEATHAM'S, had advanced in massive columns and charged impetuously upon JOHNSON and DAVIS. A portion of the infantry in JOHNSON'S division immediately broke, almost, indeed, before they had taken their arms from the stack, and one of the batteries, Edgerton, was taken before it fired the third round.

Poor EDGARTON! It was not his fault. A truer, better, braver young man is seldom found than he. It was his greatest ambition to take part in a battle; and I remember well how often and how earnestly he deplored that separation from the old Third Division which prevented him from taking part in the battle of Perryville.

His hour came at last. It found him ready; but those upon whom he had a right to rely to give him timely notice of the enemy's arrival failed to do so, and ere his guns could be loaded and discharged three times, the rebel bayonets had swept away his men, and he himself fell wounded and bleeding into the hands of the foe.

The gallant and earnest Capt. SIMONSON fought like a hero as he is, and brought off all but two of his guns. Capt. GOODSPEED strenuously endeavored, after firing several rounds, to save his cannon but could only succeed in getting away with two of them. Gen. KIRK, of Illinois, commanding one of the brigades in JOHNSON'S Division, was severely wounded while endeavoring to rally his regiment.

The enemy succeeded in getting the right flank completely hemmed in. A large number of officers of every grade were shot down while standing almost at the muzzles of the rebel muskets. The brigades and regiments rushed upon one another in disgraceful disorder, and the route of the division became irretrievable.

I suppose I shall raise a storm about my head for saying so, but I can't, from all that I have heard, come to any other conclusion than that the right wing of our army was completely surprised, and that, too, under circumstances which should have rendered it particularly careful and vigilant.

Whether Gen. McCOOK or Gen. JOHNSON is to blame for this impartial investigation will hereafter determine. At present the sentiment of the entire army is extremely hostile to both, and I imagine it will not be many days before there are important changes in leadership of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

Brigade after brigade, battery after battery, from PALMER'S, NEGLEY'S and ROSECRANS' Divisions, were sent into the midst of the thickets to check the progress of the foe and rally the fugitives, but all in turn were either crushed by the flying crowds, broken by the impetuosity of the foe, and put to confused flight, or compelled to retire and extricate themselves in the best manner that seemed to offer.

The history of the combat in those dark cedar thickets will never be known. No man could see even the whole of his regiment, and no one will ever be able to tell who they were that fought bravest, and they who proved recreant to their trust.

I know there was some cowardice displayed, but I know, too, that there was shown by many officers and regiments as lofty heroism as that which distinguished and immortalized the followers of Godfrey or the Cid; but, in spite of heroism and devotion, in spite of desperate struggles which marked every fresh advance of the foe, in spite of awful sacrifice of life on the part of the officers and soldiers of the Union army, the rebels steadily pushed forward and came nearer to the turnpike!

Nearly two miles and half the right wing of our army had been driven, and faintness of heart came over me as the destruction of our whole army seemed to stare us in the face; but the word went forth from ROSECRANS, the flower of the left wing and centre the right.

The right of DAVIS' Division, assailed at the same time as JOHNSON'S, gave way simultaneously, and the route of the remainder seemed to follow as a matter of course. This left to Gen. SHERIDAN the task of repelling the hitherto successful onset of the foe. Never did man labor more faithfully than he to perform his task, and never was a leader seconded by more gallant soldiers.

His division formed a kind of pivot upon which the broken right wing turned in its flight, and its perilous condition can easily be imagined when the flight of DAVIS' Division left it without any protection from the triumphant enemy who now swarmed upon its front and right flank; but it fought until a fourth of its number lay bleeding and dying upon the field, and till both remaining Brigade Commanders, Col. ROBERTS and Col. SCHAEFFER, had met with the same fate as Gen. SILL; then it gave way, and as in almost every instance of the kind, retreat was changed to rout only less complete than that of the troops of JOHNSON and DAVIS.

All these divisions were now hurried back together into the immense cedar thickets which skirt the turnpike, and were hurried over toward the right and massed rank behind rank in an array of imposing grandeur along the turnpike and facing to the woods through which the rebels were advancing. The scene at this time was grand and awful as anything that I ever expect to witness until the day of judgment.

I stood in the midst and upon the highest point of the somewhat elevated space, being between the turnpike and the railroad, and forming the key to our entire position. Let the rebels once obtain possession of it, and the immense train of wagons parked along the turnpike, and the Union army was irretrievably ruined. Even its line of retreat would be cut off, and nothing could save it from utter rout, slaughter and capture—and yet each minute it became more plainly evident that all the reinforcements which had been hurried into the woods to sustain and rally the broken right wing, and check the progress of the enemy in that direction, had proved inadequate to the task, and had in turn been overthrown by the great mass which was struggling in inextricable disorder through the woods.

Such sounds as proceeded from that gloomy forest of pines and cedars were enough to appal with terror the stoutest hearts. The roar of cannon, the crashing of shot through the trees, the whizzing and bursting of the shells, the uninterrupted rattle of thirty thousand muskets, all mingled in one prolonged and tremendous volume of sound, as though all the thunders of heaven had been rolled together, and each individual burst of celestial artillery had been rendered perpetual. Above it all could be heard the wild cheers of the traitorous host, as body after body of our troops gave way and were pushed toward the turnpike.

Everything now depended upon the regiments and batteries which the genius of ROSECRANS had massed along the turnpike to receive the enemy when he should emerge from the woods in pursuit of our broken and flying battalions. Suddenly the route became visible, and a crowd of 10,000 fugitives, presenting every possible phase of wild and uncontrollable disorder, burst from the cedar thickets, and rushed into the open space between them and the turnpike. Among them all, perhaps, no half dozen members of the same regiment could have been found together.

Nearer and nearer came the storm, louder and louder resounded the tumult of battle. The immense train of wagons parked along the road, suddenly seemed instinct with struggling life, and every species of army vehicle preceded by frightened mules and horses rolled and rattled away pell-mell in an opposite direction, pressing onward. The shouts and

Continued on Eighth Page.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE.

What the State has Done for the War.

Promotions to be Made for Meritorious Conduct.

THE CAUSES OF THE WAR.

State Rights to be Preserved Inviolate.

Arbitrary Arrests and the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Denounced.

To the Senate and Assembly:

We meet under circumstances of unusual solemnity to legislate for the honor, for the interest and for the protection of the people of the State of New-York. The oath which we have taken, to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and to perform our duties with fidelity, has at this time especial significance. It teaches us to look upon each of these Constitutions as equally sacred, that each is to be upheld in its respective jurisdictions. At this time the power of the one is openly defied by armed rebellion, while the other is endangered by the confusion and discord growing out of civil war. This "oath, declaration or test," is not a mere ceremonial; it is a part of the tenure of the offices we hold. Until we have thus solemnly submitted ourselves to the command of these instruments, giving up our personal views and opinions, and pledging ourselves to obey their requirements, we are not permitted to perform one official act.

To uphold the General Government New-York has sent since the outbreak of this war 220,000 soldiers into the field. To organize this vast army, my predecessor, and those acting under his direction in his military staff have used unwearied labor and shown high capacity. The duties growing out of this service have been greater than those falling upon the officials of other States, and in their performance compare favorably with the conduct of the war on the part of the General Government. While our soldiers are perilling their lives to uphold the Constitution and restore the Union, we owe it to them, who have shown an endurance and patriotism unsurpassed in the history of the world, that we emulate their devotion in our field of duty. We are to take care when they come back that their home rights are not impaired, that they shall not find when they return to the duties of civil life that the securities of their persons, the sanctity of their homes or the protection of their property have been lost by us, while they were battling for their national interest in a distant field of duty.

I shall deem it my duty to fill all vacancies in official stations in the army by promotion for meritorious services or gallant conduct in the field; this is a measure of justice, as it will give to them the rewards where they have been fairly earned, and will stimulate both officers and men, by a laudable ambition, to excel in patriotic services in an honorable pursuit.

OUR STATE AFFAIRS.

While so many parts of our country are laid waste by war, their towns and cities desolated, their homes destroyed, their citizens slaughtered, and all that makes social happiness crushed out beneath the tread of armies, we have cause for gratitude that in this state the curse of its munificent public charities is in active and efficient operation; all forms of infirmities, suffering and want have been relieved. Our schools, academies and colleges are in successful operation. Institutions designed to rescue the young and helpless from careers of vice, are still engaged in the prevention of misery and crime. Our prisons, under a liberal system, designed to reform as well as punish, still protect our community against convicted criminals. Our Courts are open for the security and protection of persons and property. Mechanical and agricultural pursuits are in the main successfully conducted. Our vast internal and foreign commerce have assumed proportions far beyond that of any former period. But for the overshadowing, gloomy cloud of war, and its heavy drafts upon the blood and treasure of our citizens, there could not be found four millions of people in the enjoyment of greater happiness and prosperity.

The continued ample support extended to the great charities of the State, even in the midst of a war which would tax to the utmost the energies of any nation, past or present, is a striking evidence at once of the enlightened benevolence of our people, and the greatness of our resources. It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the importance of those truly noble institutions, the New-York State Lunatic Asylum, the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and for the Blind, the State Asylum for Idiots, and the State Inebriate Asylum. They are eminently entitled to the proper patronage of the State. The Orphan Asylums and hospitals of the State should be fostered at a period when each battle deprives many households of their natural protectors, and increases the number of those who may properly claim the support of charity, or the care of institutions for the sick and wounded.

I recommend the enactment of a law authorizing the appointment of a member of the medical profession as a Commissioner of Lunacy, whose duty it shall be to examine into the condition of the insane now confined in the alms-houses, poor-houses, jails and private lunatic asylums. The subject has been strongly urged upon the attention of previous Legislatures by the medical profession, and I am sure the humanity and propriety of the proposition is too manifest to receive any other than your favorable action.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shows that 629,989 pupils attended school in 1862, being a larger attendance than for any previous year. It will also appear that a greater number of teachers were employed than heretofore, the increase being drawn from the female portion of the community; that a larger sum was paid for teachers' wages, and that the schools were in session for a longer period, in the aggregate, than during any preceding year.

The Annual Report of the Regents of the University will show that the Colleges and Academies of the State, notwithstanding the drain of the war on their numbers, have continued in active and vigorous operation. The number of students in attendance has been 35,745, a little more than 1,000 less than for the previous year. The means of higher education are more ample, and its character more thorough and elevated than they have ever been.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, and the House of Refuge of Western New-York, will submit to you their Annual Reports. I commend these important institutions to your favorable consideration.

It appears from the Report of the Inspectors of State Prisons, that the number of convicts in the prisons on the 30th of September last was 2,410, the receipts into the treasury for prison earnings during the fiscal year were $191,043 97, and the payments therefrom, on account of the prisons, were $311,744 81.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department shows that the total amount of outstanding circulation issued by that officer to banks, banking associations and individuals on the 30th of September last was $42,239,836

This circulation is secured as follows:

By Bonds and Mortgages	$4,912,494 47	
New-York State Stock	19,022,800 19	
Stock of other States	438,466 67	
United States Stock	11,890,450 00	
Held by Incorporated Banks under special laws	65,280 14	
Cash on Deposit	103,730 00—$36,442,319 99	
Aggregate held Sept. 30, 1861	30,379,851 96	
Increase of Securities in 1862	$6,062,468 03	
Increase of Circulation in 1862	5,433,695 00	
Increase of U. S. Stock in 1862	6,810,150 00	
Decrease in Bonds and Mortgages in 1862	474,588 00	
Decrease in N. Y. State Stock in 1862	100,815 62	
Decrease in Illinois State Stock in 1862	36,783 33	
Number of Banks doing business	305	
Number of Banks closing and insolvent	00—305	

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department will exhibit in his annual report many facts connected with the important duties administered by him, of interest to the public.

The Commissioners of Emigration report that during the year 1862, 75,962 alien emigrants arrived at the port of New-York, being an increase of 18,453 over the previous year. The Commissioners believe that a large immigration, much in excess of the past four years, will shortly commence from all parts of Europe. I recommend to your attention the suggestions contained in their annual report, and especially that with reference to quarantine. The City of New-York and the country at large are too much interested in the improvement of the sanitary condition of the emigrants, and the protection of that port from contagious and infectious diseases, to omit any measures which shall tend to protect it.

I renew the following recommendation of my predecessor:

"A change is obviously necessary in the laws relative to excise, so as to insure their enforcement, especially in regard to licenses. At present, those who pay for licenses practically receive neither privilege or protection therefor."

The [illegible] principal and the interest on the State [illegible] fiscal [illegible] by the redemption of that [illegible] of the canal debt.

THE FUNDED DEBT.

The Funded Debt on the 30th of September last stood as follows:

Of Canal Debt	$23,981,610 26
Of General Fund Debt	6,506,854 37
Total State Debt	$30,487,364 63

By abstaining from further borrowing, and depositing the usual annual contributions to the credit of the Sinking Funds, the Comptroller estimates that the above debt will be substantially extinguished within twelve years.

Balance in the Treasury, including Canal Fund, Oct. 1, 1861	$3,074,941 85
Receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending with Sept. 30, 1862	20,840,913 20
Total	$23,915,855 05
Payments during same period	18,165,233 86
Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1862	$5,750,621 19

CANAL FUND.

Balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Canal Fund Sept. 30, 1861		$3,604,621 26
Received during the fiscal year from Canal tolls, rents of surplus waters and interest on revenues	$4,864,989 67	
From proceeds of taxes	2,769,623 09	
From other sources	168,881 61—$7,793,494 37	
Total		$10,398,115 63
Payments during the same periods for redemption of Stocks	$2,120,000 00	
For interest on Stocks	1,429,859 36	
To Canal Commissioners, Repair Contractors, Superintendents, Collectors and Weighmasters	$1,758,621 33	
Miscellaneous objects	509,331 10—$5,808,811 79	
Leaving a balance to the credit of the Canal Fund Sept. 30, 1862, of		$4,589,303 83

The gross receipts from tolls, for the past season of navigation, was about $5,180,000. But this sum represents only the amounts paid into the Public Treasury for the use of the canals. Our citizens who are the carriers between the lakes and the City of New-York, as well as those engaged in transportation upon our inland waters, and upon the ocean, derive a still greater advantage from our commerce with the West. The vast extent of our internal carrying trade can be stated only approximately, but may be safely put down at the following figures, for the past year:

Estimated tonnage of Canals for 1862	4,900,000 tons
Ascertained tonnage of Railroads to Sept. 30	6,600,000 tons
For a single year	11,500,000 tons
Estimated value of property carried on the Canals for 1862	$141,000,000
On the Railroads in 1862	159,000,000
For a single year	$300,000,000

It may be added that seventy per cent. of the values of railroad and eighty per cent. of canal freights, are moved from west to east. These facts should induce us to give every possible facility to the vast and growing commerce of the Western States, mainly dependent upon them as we are for the immense through traffic which constitutes so large a share of our carrying trade, and forms a most important source of our commercial greatness, affording at the same time one of the many reasons for cultivating the most enduring relationships with that section.

The obstructions in the channel of the Hudson River severely impair the usefulness of our canals. Their increased capacity has led to the building of boats of greater draft than formerly. These are towed through to New-York without change of freight; and after the Spring freshets it is not unusual for them to get aground in the river after passing through the canals without difficulty. Suitable measures should at once be taken for the removal of these obstacles.

The aggregate valuations of real and personal property of the State, for 1862, is $1,449,303 948. This exceeds the previous year by $7,536, 515, although the valuations in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, were reduced about $50,000,000.

The State tax of last year was at the rate of four mills and three-fourths on each dollar of the taxable property. According to the estimates of the Comptroller, less than one-half of that rate will be sufficient for the present year, unless some extraordinary appropriations shall be made by the Legislature.

In July last the President called for three hundred thousand volunteers, and subsequently ordered a draft for an equal additional number. The quota of the State, under both calls was, about one hundred and twenty thousand men. The exigencies of the service demanded that these troops should be raised with the greatest dispatch. It was the season of harvest, when labor commanded high prices. The State had so promptly responded to former requisitions of the Government by voluntary offers, that a strong aversion existed in the public mind toward compulsory measures. It was believed that if simple bounties were offered, a conscription could be avoided. But no payment could be made by them from the State Treasury without legislative authority. To obtain this an extra session, involving both delay and expense, was necessary. The Commercial Bank of Albany offered to advance the requisite sum for bounties, and to assume the risk of reimbursement by the Legislature at its annual session. Their offer was accepted, and a suitable arrangement at once made. My predecessor immediately issued his proclamation offering a State bounty of $50 to each private soldier who should thereafter volunteer into the service of the United States. The moneys thus advanced were disbursed by the Paymaster-General of the State. The annual report of the Comptroller will present the details. As the State law levied under the authority of Chapter 450 of the laws of 1862, for the payment to the United States of the direct tax levied by the act of Congress of the preceding August, will not be required, the proceeds will remain in the Treasury and may be appropriately applied to the repayment of the moneys thus advanced. I therefore recommend that a law making the requisite appropriation, and ratifying the action of the Governor in this respect, be passed, and I cheerfully record my approval of the course pursued in respect to this matter. In addition to the bounty offered by the State, in various localities large sums were voted as additional premiums to volunteers, and I recommend the passage of suitable laws providing for the collection of these self-imposed obligations.

The population of this State in 1860 was 3,880,728. The number of men returned by the enrolling officers, as liable to military duty, is 764,603. The number between the ages of 18 and 45 returned as exempt from various causes, is 139,198. Since the beginning of the present war the State of New-York has sent to the field 222,836. The number from this State, now in the field, is estimated at 125,000, showing a total waste since the beginning of the war of 97,836, being an annual waste of about 33 per centum of the whole number, equal to 42,000 per year. To fill the quota of this State under the calls 30,798 more volunteers are required, unless the General Government will give the State credit for the proportional excess sent to the field before July 2, 1862.

I urge your immediate attention to the inequality and injustice of the laws under which it is proposed to draft soldiers for the service of the General Government. During a long period of peace, but little attention has been paid to our military system. For the purposes of a conscription it is entirely defective; it contains none of the provisions which in the European systems mitigate the evils of compulsory military service; it pays no just regard on one hand to the evils which it may inflict, while on the other it makes numerous exemptions which are inconsistent with fairness, and with the spirit of our Constitution. That contemplates that all of suitable ages alike shall perform military duty or pay some equivalent. This purpose is fully expressed by the first Constitution of our State.

"It is of the utmost importance to the safety of every State that it should always be in a condition of defence; and it is the duty of every man who enjoys the protection of society to be prepared and willing to defend it."

The present Constitution has a provision to the same effect. Not only the organic law of our State, but justice demands that every man who enjoys the protection of society should be prepared to defend it. Recent legislation on this subject has departed widely from this principle; no conditions have been prescribed upon which those who have scruples of conscience should be excused from bearing arms. Exemptions have been multiplied until large classes are not only relieved from military duty but also from giving any equivalent for such relief. They include numerous officials and other classes who have no claims to exemption beyond those which belong to every citizen engaged in useful pursuits.

The favored classes are usually in a better condition to give an equivalent than the mass of those upon whom these liabilities now fall. There should be no such unjust distinctions; all male citizens of suitable years should be equally liable; if those who are unable to perform duty are drawn, they should pay such sum as shall be deemed just by suitable tribunals. If they are unable to pay, the amount can be remitted, or five firemen, they might render an equivalent in an equally honorable branch of the public service. If the lot falls on officials, they can procure substitutes, or pay such commutations as may be prescribed by law. It is glaringly unjust to allow those enjoying the honors and profits of official station to go free of all liabilities, while the only son of the widow, on the sole support of a family may be forced upon a distant and dangerous service. I also commend to your attention such other provisions as exist in European countries to mitigate the evils which a forced conscription involves, and which have been suggested by experience in their long and frequent wars.

The military system adopted at the last session of the Legislature cannot be perfected in time to meet the probable calls made by the General Government; an attempt to make a draft upon the present system, has been found to involve difficulties and dangers of the most serious character, and as such draft has therefore been necessarily postponed, this subject demands your immediate attention.

The amounts due to the soldiers of the war of 1812 from the Government of the United States, have been ascertained by the proper Commissioners appointed by the State, to be $877,028. I recommend that such measures be taken to secure the immediate payment of the amounts due to the several claimants.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Constitution makes it my duty to communicate to you the condition of the State. I cannot do this without speaking of our Union and of the war which afflicts our country, and which also affects the extended commerce of New-York; taxes all its pursuits; has taken more than 220,000 men from our workshops and fields; and has carried mourning into the homes of our citizens. The people of our Government, and the interests of our people demand that the causes of [illegible] should be [illegible] with [illegible] in the National [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] every family, [illegible] interest is involved. We must grapple with the great questions of the day; we must confront the dangers of our position. The truths of our financial and military situation must not be kept back. There must be no attempt to put down the full expression of public opinion. It must be known and heeded, to enable Government to manage public affairs with success. There is a yearning desire among our people to learn their actual condition. They demand free discussion. This should be conducted in an earnest, thoughtful, patriotic spirit. The solemnity of the occasion and the sufferings of the war should revive the virtue, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the American people. The decay of these have brought our calamities upon us. There are now no causes for discord that have not always existed in our country, and which were not felt by our fathers in forming the Union. They had the greatness, the magnanimity and virtue to compromise and adjust them. The value of the Union they then formed has proved to be greater than they hoped. Yet we became indifferent to it when we were in the full enjoyment of its blessings. We became ignorant of the character and resources of our own countrymen, while we had the full benefit of an untrammeled commerce with all sections of our land. It was when the world was astonished with the power and wealth growing out of our National Union, that sectional prejudices and passions were active in destroying fraternal affections and generous love of our country. While we boasted most of our intelligence, there were those persistently and laboriously engaged, through the Press, and in legislative halls, in teaching the people of the North and the South to undervalue and despise each other. Hostile legislation and the division of our churches impaired religious and social intercourse. If the North and the South had understood the power and purposes of each other, our contentions would have been adjusted. This misapprehension, so bloody and terrible in its effects, was systematically and laboriously inculcated.

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

Affrighted at the ruin they have wrought, the authors of our calamities at the North and South insist that this war was caused by an unavoidable contest about Slavery. This has been the subject, not the cause of controversy. We are to look for the issues of this war in a pervading disregard of the obligations of laws and Constitutions; in disrespect for constituted authorities; and, above all, in the local prejudices which have grown up in two portions of the Atlantic States, the two extremes of our country, whose remote positions have made them less well informed, and whose interests have made them less considerate, with regard to the condition and character of our whole people, than those living in the great central and western sections of our Union. There is no honest statement of our difficulties which does not teach that our people must reform themselves, as well as the conduct of the Government and the policy of our rulers. There is not a calamity we are suffering which was not clearly foretold by our fathers as the result of the passions and local prejudices which have grown up during the past fifteen years.

It is not too late to save our country, if we will enter upon the sacred duty in the right spirit and in the right way. When we do so, the effect will be seen and felt throughout our land and by the civilized world. We shall then strengthen our Government; we shall weaken the rebellion; we shall unite our people; and the world will recognize our capacity for self-government when we show that we are capable of self-reform.

RESPECT FOR LAWS AND RULES.

In the first place, we must emulate the conduct of our Fathers, and show obedience to constituted authorities, and respect for legal and constitutional obligations. "The very idea of the power and right to establish Government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government." Yet a spirit of disobedience has sapped the foundations of Municipal, State and National authority in every part of our land. It is not only the underlying and pervading cause of the war; it is also the immediate occasion of our calamities.

When the leaders of the insurrection at the extreme South say that Free and Slave States cannot exist together in the Union, and when this is echoed from the extreme North by the enemies of our Constitution, both parties simply say they cannot, because they will not, respect the laws and the Constitution. This spirit of disloyalty must be put down. It is inconsistent with all social order and social security—with safety of persons and property.

In order to uphold our Government, it is also necessary that we should show respect to the authority of our rulers. While acting within the limits of their jurisdictions, and representing the interests, the honor, and the dignity of our people, they are entitled to deference. While it is their right to decide upon measures and policy, it is our duty to obey and to give a ready support to their decisions. This is a vital maxim of liberty. Without this loyalty no Government can conduct public affairs with success—no people can be safe in the enjoyment of their rights. This duty is peculiarly strong under our system, which gives the people the right of their elections to sit in judgment upon their rulers, to commend or condemn them, or expel them from official stations.

This war should have been averted; but when its flood-gates were opened, the Administration could not grasp its dimensions nor control its sweep. Government was borne along by the current, and struggled as it best could with the resistless tide. Few seemed able to comprehend its military or financial problems. Hence we are not to sit in harsh judgment upon errors in conduct or policy.

But while we concede all these excuses for mistakes, we are not to adopt errors nor sanction violations of principle. The same causes which extenuate their faults in judgment, must make us more vigilant to guard against their influences. Unusual dangers demand unusual vigilance.

ECONOMY AND INTEGRITY.

Economy and integrity in the administration of affairs are essential at all times; they are vital in periods of war. If the power of the people to sustain the expenses of war is broken down, it is vain that we have sent our citizens into the field, and that they have shed their blood in unsupported efforts to save our country.

The opportunities which a state of war gives to unprincipled men to prey upon the public treasury, and the difficulty of checking their schemes, must be borne in mind, when we judge the integrity of our rulers. But while these difficulties should shield them from harsh judgment, they are additional reasons for vigilance and caution. It is in the nature of war to create powerful financial and ambitious interests, eager to prolong its duration. It is one of its chief dangers that it builds up an active class who gain power and wealth by the taxation imposed upon the labor and property of the mass of citizens. This organized class are the National Treasury to support schemes of plunder or ambition, and the taxes wrung from the people are thus made to prolong the state of war and military government. The power of our rulers to avert these influences must be aided and strengthened by the most ample exposition of financial affairs.

Extravagance and corruption are violations of the faith pledged to the public creditors. The money loaned to the National Treasury was not brought forward at a time of peace and confidence, but in a time of doubt and danger. These claims are held by the rich and poor. The amounts owned by corporations represent the interest of women and children, the aged and infirm. The right of our soldiers to demand economy and integrity is of the most sacred character. Never in the history of the world have armies of such numbers been made up of those who voluntarily left prosperous purposes and happy homes to suffer the dangers and privations of war. When defeat or destruction of life by violence or disease thinned the ranks of our armies, they promptly and freely stepped forward to the rescue of the country's flag. A fearful crime will be done by those who shall suffer National bankruptcy to turn into dust and ashes the pensions and bounties thus gained at the cost of blood and health and exposure. These pensions will, in many cases, be the sole reliance of those thus made incapable of self-support.

It is worse that a Government should be overturned by corruption than by violence. A virtuous people will regain their rights if torn from them, but there is no hope for those who suffer corruption to sap and rot away the fabric of their freedom.

LIMITATIONS OF POWER.

There are not only obligations resting upon our people toward our authorities, but under our political system, there are limitations between the departments of the Government, and between the State and National Governments, which must be observed to secure the public safety. At this time the warning words of WASHINGTON have peculiar significance:

"It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its Administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres; avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon the other. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position."

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments are coördinate. It is equally treasonable to resist the rightful authority of either. To overthrow the power of either Department is revolution. Legislative right, Executive power, and Judicial Independence are alike sacred. Disregard for the limits of State and National jurisdictions, and the interference of one Department with the duties of another, are not only opposed to the genius and organization of our civil Government, but they have caused disasters in the conduct of the war.

While the War Department set aside the authority of the Judiciary, and overrides the laws of States, the Governors of States meet to shape the policy of the General Government, the National Legislature appoints committees to interfere with the military conduct of the war, and Senators combine to dictate the Executive choice of constitutional advisers. The natural results of meddling and intrigue have followed. While our armies have gained victories in fields remote from the Capital, within its influence the heroic valor of our soldiers and the skill of our Generals are thwarted and paralyzed.

STATE RIGHTS.

No] only must the National Constitution be held inviolate, but the rights of States must be respected as not less sacred. There are differences of opinion as to the dividing line between State and National jurisdictions, but there can be none as to the existence of such separate jurisdictions, each operating supreme in [illegible] Government [illegible]. To make the maxims [illegible] Government [illegible] the usages of other nations the rule here, would give sanction to every outrage, tyranny and wrong. It would undo what was done by our fathers who formed our Government; it makes the practices of despotism or the principles of monarchy higher authorities than the written Constitution of our Republic. The unlimited, uncontrolled despotic power claimed under martial law is of itself a reason why it cannot be admitted. The fact that it is inconsistent with the purposes, spirit and genius of our institutions, is conclusive against the claim set up for its control over an extent of country and a diversity of interests which never existed in the despotisms or monarchial Governments from which the precedents are drawn to justify it.

New-York and other States consented to make up the General Government only upon the assurance that the original Constitution should be so amended as to secure more perfectly the rights of States and citizens. These articles were added by the unanimous vote of the States:

ARTICLE 4.—"*The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. And no warrant shall issue but upon probable causes, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.*"

ARTICLE 5.—"*No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; * * * * * nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.*"

The want of these restraints in the original instrument endangered its adoption. They were inserted to satisfy the public demand. We are now told that they are of no avail, in any part of our country, when the Executive shall see fit to declare there is war or insurrection in any section of this land.

Such pretensions are in contradiction to the plain language of these clauses—and to their settled legal effect. If any differences of opinion be possible, our Constitution provides for their determination. These questions will be carried before the proper judicial tribunals. If the theory of martial law is upheld by them, we will submit, and have the Constitution amended. If it is held to be unfounded, it must be given up.

So sacred did our fathers hold constitutional rights, that they placed them beyond the reach even of the majority of our people. Written constitutions are made, not only to carry out the wishes, but also to restrain the power of majorities, and to uphold and protect the rights of minorities. They give the humblest citizen the right of religious freedom against the whole power of our people. No matter how large a majority may be, it must not interfere with rights of persons, of property, or of conscience.

The President himself holds his place not by the will of the majority, but by virtue of the provisions of the Constitution, which placed him in his office by the votes of about 1,800,000, against the votes of about 2,800,000 who did not agree among themselves as to opposing candidates. He continues rightfully to hold his office, although the popular majorities, even in the State which placed him there, have in the recent elections declared themselves politically opposed to his administration. The majority are still bound to respect his constitutional rights, to uphold his powers, and to sustain his acts done within the limits of rightful authority.

The rights of States were reserved, and the powers of the General Government were limited, to protect the people in their persons, property and conscience in times of danger and civil commotion. There is little to fear in periods of peace and prosperity. If we are not protected when there are popular excitements and convulsions, our Government is a failure. If Presidential proclamations are above the decisions of the Courts and the restraints of the Constitution, then that Constitution is a mockery. If it has not the authority to keep the Executive within its restraints, then it cannot retain States within the Union. Those who hold that there is no sanctity in the Constitution, must equally hold that there is no guilt in the rebellion.

We cannot be silent and allow these practices to become precedents. They are as much in violation of our Constitution as the rebellion itself, and more dangerous to our liberties. They hold out to the Executive every temptation of ambition to make and prolong war. They offer despotic power as a price for preventing peace. They are inducements to each administration to produce discord and incite armed resistance to law, by declaring that the condition of war removes all constitutional restraints. They call about the National Capital hordes of unprincipled men, who find in the wreck of their country the opportunity to gratify avarice or ambition, or personal or political resentments. This theory makes the passion and ambition of an Administration antagonistic to the interest and happiness of the people. It makes the restoration of peace the abdication of more than regal authority in the hands of those to whom is confided the Government of our country.

Of the same nature is the recent Proclamation of Emancipation. The President has already signed an act of Congress which asserts that the slaves of those in rebellion are confiscate. The sole effect of this proclamation, therefore, is to declare the emancipation of slaves of those who are not in rebellion, and who are, therefore, loyal citizens. It is an extraordinary deduction from the alleged war power, that the forfeiture of the right of loyal citizens, and bringing upon them the same punishment imposed upon insurgents, is calculated to advance the success of the war, to uphold the Constitution and restore the Union. The class of loyal citizens who, above all others, are entitled to the protection of the Government, are those who have remained true to the flag of our country. And yet the sole force of this proclamation is directed against them. May not this measure, so clearly impolitic, unjust and unconstitutional, and which is calculated to create so many barriers to the restoration of the Union, be misconstrued by the world as an abandonment of the hope or the purpose of restoring it—a result to which the State of New-York is unalterably opposed, and which will be effectually resisted.

We must not only support the Constitution of the United States and maintain the rights of the States, but we must restore our Union as it was before the outbreak of the war. The assertion that this war was the unavoidable result of Slavery is not only erroneous, but it has led to a disastrous policy in its prosecution. The opinion that Slavery must be abolished to restore our Union, creates an antagonism between the Free and Slave States which ought not to exist. If it is true that Slavery must be abolished by the force of the Federal Government; that the South must be held in military subjection; that four millions of negroes must, for many years, be under the direct management of authorities at Washington at the public expense—then, indeed, we must endure the waste of our armies in the field, further drains upon our population, and still greater burdens of debt. We must convert our government into a military despotism. The mischievous opinion that in this contest the North must subjugate and destroy the South to save our Union, has weakened the hopes of our citizens at home and destroyed confidence in our success abroad.

THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

It is a suggestive fact, affording instruction and hope for the future, that the theories which have exercised an evil influence on our National politics, did not originate in what may be called the heart of the Union, among the the intimate and well-acquainted populations of the Central and Western States, where the States permitting and forbidding Slavery are in actual contact, nor in the portions traversed by the great East and West lines of commerce and intercourse. They have been developed almost entirely in two sections comparatively isolated by position, traditions, and peculiar habits of thought, and least connected with the more homogeneous mass of our people. There have been extreme Northern views and extreme Southern views; but also the broader and more tolerant views of the the more populous Central and Western States. These extend on both sides of that indentuned boundary between "Slave" and "Free" States, which is not a line of opposing opinions, but of intermingling interests. Their plains are interlocked by confluent rivers, and not divided by mountain ranges. These States are a region of harmonizing views and sympathies. They are not only bound together by peculiar interests, but also by strong reasons for resisting a division on that boundary, which would make them frontier States, which would replace their cordial intercourse by hostile relationships, and throw upon them all the greatest and sharpest evils of the separation. Thus, while they do not share the passions and prejudices of those extreme States which strove to enlist them in the contest, they have motives of the highest interest to restore the old order of things, and of the gravest apprehension from a separation. This war blights and destroys the homes and the happiness of this region, while the sections whose passions and interests kindled it are mainly remote from the terrible suffering it has caused.

The Western and Central States enlisted warmly in a war for the Union and Constitution. The northern tier of "Slave States," (except Eastern Virginia,) earnestly supported the Government in its policy while it was consistent with this purpose, which was known as the "Border State policy." Both the Administration and Congress theo declared their sole purpose to be to restore the Union and maintain the Constitution. When the Administration abandoned this policy, and took up the views of extreme Northern States, it lost, at the late election, nearly all the political support which the Central and Western States afforded in the elections of 1860 and 1861.

While the North cannot hold the Southern States in subjection without destroying the principles of our Government, the great Central and Western States can control the two extremes. They will not accept the views of either as safe guides in the conduct of public affairs. This is shown by the political history of our country during the past four years. When it was believed that the late Administration was controlled by the views of the Gulf States, it lost its power in the Central and Western region. The opposing party, to gain public support, were obliged, by assurances and resolutions, to repel the charge that they would interfere with Slavery in the States, and they denounced, as unjust that they held the views of the Abolitionists of the extreme Northern section. Without these pledges they could not have gained political power.

When the Gulf States seceded, the Central Slave States, by large majorities, refused to act with them. They sought to avoid war and division by the Peace Conference held in Washington. Unfortunately, the dominant leaders of the party which had succeeded at the election of 1860, overlooking the fact that this was done by the vote of 1,800,000 against a divided opposition of 2,800,000, rejected all terms of compromise and conciliation as inconsistent with the results of the election, and attempted to govern and control an agitated and convulsed country strictly by the opinions and sentiments of a minority.

The outbreak of war involved our whole country in its excitements. The States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and the Western part of Virginia, adhered to the Union. The purpose then avowed by the Administration and asserted by Congress, as to the objects of the war, gave to the Administration overwhelming majorities at the election of 1861, in all the loyal States. All engaged hopefully and unitedly in the work of upholding our Constitution and of restoring our Union to its former condition. When this policy was changed, and it adopted the sentiments of the extreme Northern States, and discarded those of the Central and Western States, a remarkable political revolution was the result.

EXTREMES WILL NOT PREVAIL.

It has been assumed that this war will end in the ascendancy of the views of one of the extremes of our country. Neither will prevail; for neither can command the support of the majority of the American people. The great Central and Western States, which have the largest share of the population and resources of our country, will not accept of either class of purposes. This is the significance of the late elections. Their determination is to defend the rights of States, and the rights of individuals, and to restore our Union as it was. It will be restored by the Central and Western States, both free and slave, who are exempt from the violent passions which bear control at the extremes. It is a fact full of hope that the prejudices between Northern and Southern States are not held on the lines of coast, but in the sections most remote from each other, and separated by the great controlling regions and resources of the country. Those of the Central Slave States which rejected the ordinance of secession, which sought to remain in the Union, and which were driven off by a contemptuous, uncompromising policy, must be brought back. The restoration of the whole Union will then be only the work of time, with such exertion of power as can be put forth without needlessly sacrificing the life and treasure of the North in a bloody and calamitous contest. We must not wear out the lives of our soldiers, nor exhaust the earnings of labor, by a war for uncertain ends, or to carry out vague theories. The policy of subjugation, and extermination means, not only the destruction of the lives and property of the South, but also the waste of the blood and treasure of the North. The exertion of armed power must be accompanied by a firm and conciliatory policy, to restore our Union with the least possible injury to both sections.

To make this Union, New-York gave up a vast and rightful political power in the Senate. It has proved a greater blessing than the most hopeful expected. To save it we have made great sacrifices in blood and treasure. Is it not also worth a sacrifice of of passion? Shall we let it be torn to fragments without one conciliatory effort to preserve it?

ADJUSTMENTS OF INTERESTS, ETC.

Those at the North and the South who have been laboring to break down our National Constitution and Union, and to make two Confederacies, overlook the fact that in each of these it would be more difficult to adjust conflicting interests, and State representation, than in our existing Union. The vast extent of our country, and its varied professions and pursuits, have relieved antagonism between commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests. They give to each great fields for prosperous pursuits. If the producing States of the West are cut off from the markets of the South, they will demand a free trade policy which will open to them the markets of the world; and even these will not make good the loss. They will not give up their peculiar advantages of raising grain and cattle for other pursuits, and the markets of the Eastern States and Europe are not equal to Western productions. The past two years have shown this. With an unusual European call for breadstuffs and provisions, with a vast consumption of these articles by our American armies, there is a great section of the West where the prices do not pay for their production. There is bankruptcy and financial distress in the midst of abundant harvests; and a waste of ungathered grain, at a time of the largest exportation of agricultural products known in the history of our country. Reducing the cost of carrying these products will not cure this trouble. Opening the Mississippi, as a way to the markets of the world, will not overcome this evil. The cotton raised on the Mississippi is the joint product of the provisions of the North and the labor of the South. The people of the West must have the markets of the Southwestern States to bring back their prosperity. They must be reunited, politically, socially and commercially, to the valley of the Lower Mississippi. Their grain and provisions must be converted into cotton, and in this form carried profitably to the Eastern and European ports. When they have thus gained the returns for their labor, they will once more become the supporters of our commerce. To restore this great region to its former prosperity, and to regain for ourselves its enriching trade, the lower valley of the Mississippi must be brought back into the Union; it must be brought back, too, with all its elements of production and wealth unimpaired, with all the advantages of local self-government; not a devastated and ruined territory, under a blighting, debasing military control.

So closely are the Upper and the Lower Valleys of the Mississippi bound together by interest, that when cotton is hurled in Louisiana, Indian corn is used as fuel in Illinois. The ruin of the Southern consumer brings bankruptcy upon the Northern producer. When the capacity of this one to buy is annihilated, the ability of the other to produce is weakened or destroyed. This single instance, from many equally strong, shows that neither in a Northern or Southern Union can the conflicting interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures be adjusted.

POLITICAL INTERESTS, ETC.

The division of our Union into two or more Confederacies would reopen in each those questions of distribution of power and relationship between States which were settled by our National Constitution. Even now, the centralization of power and patronage at the National Capital causes uneasiness in those States which now are, or will soon become, the most populous. The Senate can prevent the passage or repeal of laws by the House, which represents the popular will, and at the same time can control the power of the Executive by rejecting treaties formed or nominations made by the President. At this time, it assumes to dictate the organization of the Executive Department. This body also has the advantage of longer tenure of office, while it is further removed from popular control. It is in this powerful branch of Government that States have an equal representation, without regard to population.

Even under our present Union, it is for the interest of the small States to centralize power in the National Government, as they enjoy a disproportionate control in the most influential branch of that Government. All now acquiesce in that compromise in the Constitution. It is the best adjustment which can be made between the larger and smaller States.

So long as all the States of our present Union were represented in Congress, this tendency was checked by the existence of States with small populations distributed in different sections of our country, and somewhat equally among the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing regions. Hitherto, no injurious or irritating results have been caused. A division of the Union, or the disfranchisement of the Southern States by putting them back into the condition of mere territories, or a representation dictated by the military power of the Government, would make inevitable a readjustment of political power. If the Southern States are cut off or disfranchised, every map of our country will constantly suggest this to the public mind. In the Northern Union the group of six small New-England States, with New-Jersey and Delaware, lying on the Atlantic coast, far removed from the Central and Western sections of our country, with united populations only about equal to that of this State, would balance, in the controlling branch of the National Legislature, the great producing States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. In a few years each of these States will have populations greater than that of all New-England. This disparity of political power would be increased by the fact that the population and pursuits of New-England, confined within very limited boundaries, have the uniformity of one community, while the larger States have diversified and distinctive pursuits to prevent them from acting so readily in concert.

The danger of controversy would be increased by our vast National debt. This mainly held by a few Atlantic States, divides our country into the perilous sectional relations of debtor and creditor regions. The ownership of this debt cannot be diffused over our country so that the same communities which pay taxes will receive incomes. The incidental advantages of protective tariffs growing out of this debt would be largely gained by the creditor States, which also enjoy this disproportionate share of political

that the fruits of the labor of our children will be eaten up by taxation, in quite this case, and those refuse to give up his own opinions, or to modify his own opinions, to save our country, and to stop the fearful waste we are now making of treasure and of life. Let no one think that the people who have refused to yield this Union to rebellion at the South will permit its restoration to be prevented by fanaticism at the North.

CONCLUSION.

The pervading sentiment of the great controlling sections of our country will not only save our Union, but it will do so in a way harmonizing with the genius of our Institutions, the usages of our People, and the letter and spirit of our Constitution. It will manifest itself in the customary manner by discussion and political action. The framers of our Constitution, foreseeing that events would render it necessary for the people of the several States, not only thus to address our Government, but also to produce a concert of purpose and action between different communities, provided in the Constitution, that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the Press, or the right of the People peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Our present alarming condition naturally calls for such expressions of public opinion with respect to the objects of this war, and the spirit in which it should be conducted, and the end for which it should be waged; when the public will is clearly expressed, it must be recognized and respected by Government. It will also make itself effective in our frequently recurring elections which peacefully but rapidly form a body of Government in harmony with its purpose. It will influence Congressional action, or it may lead to a convention of the States.

The condition of our country is not hopeless. Unless it is made so by passions and prejudices which are inconsistent with the Government of a great country. This war, with all its evils, has taught us great truths, which if accepted by our people will place the future relations of the various sections of our Union on the firmest basis. It has made us know the value of the Union itself not only in our internal but in our foreign relations. It has given us a wisdom and knowledge of each other, which had we possessed earlier, would have averted our present calamities.

If the interest of different sections of our country are conflicting in some respects, they are so balanced and adjusted by nature, that there is an irrepressible tendency to interconnse, harmony and Union. This tendancy must in the end overcome mutual misapprehension. We have also learned the great mutual strength of the North and of the South, and amid all the bitterness of feeling engendered by the war, each section has been taught to respect the power, resources and courage of the other.

We must accept the condition of affairs as they stand. At this moment the fortunes of our country are indiceated by the results of battles. Our armies in the field must be supported; all constitutional demands of our General Government must be promptly responded to.

But war alone will not save the Union. The rule of action which is used to put down an ordinary insurrection is not applicable to a wide-spread armed resistance of great communities. It is weakness and folly to shut our eyes to this truth.

Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor; we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard, which must prevail in a common country; but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States, or the destruction of the Constitution.

Humbly acknowledging our dependence upon Almighty God, and repenting our pride, ingratitude and disobedience, let us pray that our minds may be inspired with the wisdom, the magnanimity, the faith and charity which will enable us to save our country.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1863.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Heads of Departments of the City Government.

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE—ADDITIONAL CHANGES MADE BY THE NEW STREET COMMISSIONER.

There is a great deal of interest felt now by Democratic politicians in relation to the probable changes which it is supposed will be made in some of the Departments of the City Government. In the Mayor's Office there is not any changes talked of yet, because there has not been a change by election of the Chief Magistrate of the City. In relation to what may occur in the matter of the subordinate clerks, &c., of the Board of Aldermen and of the Common Council, there has been some talk, but there has not yet been any changes determined on. Mr. VALENTINE, the venerable Chief in that Department, moves about or occupies his special desk with his usual kindness to all who have inquiries to make. Mr. TWOMEY, his efficient and appreciated Deputy, does not show the slightest token of alarm for his well earned reputation. Mr. WOODRUFF is busy as usual; Mr. MYERS' moustache is as handsome as ever, and the courteous manner in which he receives all who have either business or other occasion to call upon him, would seem to indicate that he is not at all alarmed as to his future. Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. PARKER, and the others engaged in the Aldermanic Department, are all serene. In the matter of the officers connected with the Board of Councilmen, there is considerable talk in the passage-ways of the City Hall, but final conclusions in relation to changes (if any are yet to be made) have not yet been arrived at.

The changes which it is assumed will be made in the Comptroller's Office are occupying many hours of the precious time of the Democratic politicians, but, as the new Comptroller is now in Albany, they are somewhat troubled about particulars. In the office of the Street Commissioner Mr. TWEED sits as urbane as when a Supervisor, and gives his directions, for the purpose of becoming familiar with his Department, as easily as if he had been there for years. Since the changes made in the Street Commissioner's Department, which we published yesterday, the following have been made:

JOHN BUTLER, Superintendent of Roads, in place of JOHN MCQUADE, resigned.

RUSSELL M. BOOTH, Superintendent of Wharves, Piers and Slips, in place of GEORGE WEITA, removed.

WM. WALSH, First Clerk to Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, in place of M. F. RODMAN, removed.

JAMES D. FLYNN, Inspector of Incumberances on Wharves, in place of JAMES IRVING, removed.

MICHAEL CUMMINGS, Inspector Street Department, in place of TIMMINS, removed.

JOHN JACOB RUSSE, Messengar, in place of J. COOLEY, removed.

It is thought that important changes will be made in the Comptroller's Department soon after he returns.

New-York Historical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening, the President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, in the Chair. The annual reports were presented and read. The librarian reported that 1,749 books and pamphlets had been added to the library during the past year; also 127 volumes of newspapers. Photographs of distinguished personages are being gathered. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., on behalf of the Executive Committee, reported that the Society had now paid all indebtedness, and had a handsoma balance in the treasury. The aggregate of members since the organization of the Society was 5,400, and the present number of paying members was 950.

In consequence of the business before the Society, the reading of the paper on the "Recollections of the Period of the Declaration of Independence," was postponed until the next meeting of the Society. A volume of manuscript poems written in Dutch and Latin two hundred years ago by Rev. Dr. SELYNE, of this City, was exhibited. Remarks respecting the death of Dr. HASSAN were made by Mr. GERARD, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, and the President of the Society. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the Society for the present year.

For President, LUTHER BRADISH; for First Vice-President, Thomas De Witt, D. D.; for Second Vice-President, Frederick De Peyster; for Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Edward Robinson, D. D.; for Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Samual Osgood, D. D.; for Recording Secretary, Andrew Warner; for Treasurer, Benjamin H. Field; for Librarian, George Henry Moore.

Explosions in Percussion Cap Manufactories.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, an explosion took place in the percussion cap manufactory of Mr. GOFF, Sixty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avennes, instantly killing one of the employes named WAIPPLE, and slightly injuring another of the workmen named ASTOR. The building, (a frame one,) was totally destroyed, the timbers being thrown in every direction and to great distances. The house adjoining the factory was also much shattered, leaving not a pane of glass unbroken. Owing to the early hour in which the explosion occurred, but few of those employed there had arrived, otherwise the loss of life must have been fearful.

The property is owned by Dr. MILANO, and his loss will amount to nearly $2,500.

The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest over the remains of WHIPPLE.

On Tuesday afternoon Roundsman PINCKNEY, of the Thirty-first Precinct, reported to the Station-house that an explosion had taken place in the percussion cap manufactory of Messrs. ROSSANS & Co., Seventy-Sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avennes, but fortunately no one was injured. JOHN SHUTTE, the only man then in the premises, made his escape into the street, receiving not a single scratch. The explosion took place while mixing materials for making caps, &c. The loss in building and stock is about $75.

The Mysterious Murder at Hunter's Point.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—THE VICTIM IDENTIFIED BY HIS BROTHER.

Coroner COLLIN yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of the German who was found on Monday night by Dr. MORRELL, at Hunter's Point, in a dying state, a full account of which we published in the TIMES of yesterday. A man named FRANCIS KIELBACK appeared before the Coroner yesterday and testified that the deceased was his own brother, and that his (deceased's) name was MARTIN KIELBACK, a carver by occupation, doing a good business in one of the Broadway saloons. He resided in Clinton-street, in this City, and had been missed by his friends since Monday morning last.

☞Upon all of the testimony in the case, the jury, after a brief and able charge from Coroner COLLIN, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from injuries about the head and face, produced by some person to them unknown.

The whole transaction is as remarkable as it is sad. The brother testifies that deceased was very temperate and industrious in his habits, and had been so for a long time past; that he was not known to have an enemy in the world, and was always regular in returning home after the business of the day was concluded. Notwithstanding these facts, we find that he has been brutally and cruelly murdered by being kicked and struck on the head and face in such a manner that when found his face was nothing but a mass of jelly, and his tongue was entirely severed from the roots,—according to the testimony of Dr. ROBINSON, Deputy Coroner, who made the *post-mortem* examination. It is the decided judgment of the latter that death was the result of violent kicks upon the head and face, inflicted by some one who had on very heavy, thick-soled boots. The Coroner and the Police of the Precinct where he died, have exerted themselves to the utmost to ascertain the person or persons who have been guilty of the outrage, but thus far without success.

A Year's Business in the Court of Special Sessions.

CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1861.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Discharged, no witnesses appearing &c.
Petit larceny	1,397	256	354
Assault and battery	1,475	259	1,330
Disorderly house	28	27	31
Malicious mischief	24	10	10
Indecent exposure of person	15	2	3
Illegal voting	6	7	—
Violating Corp'n ordinances	90	7	22
Violating Lottery laws, gambling, &c.	4	4	9
Assault with intent to steal	4	4	1
Embezzlement	1	3	2
Other misdemeanors	13	2	12
Disorderly conduct	—	—	603
Total	3,057	582	2,355
—Making			6,024
Sent to General Sessions			71
Total cases disposed of			6,095
Sent to Penitentiary—Males		617	
Females		494	—1,111
Sent to City Prison—Males		431	
Females		178	— 609
Sent to House of Refuge—Boys		98	
Girls		13	— 111
Fined—Males		829	
Females		212	—1,041

Amount received for fines, $5,248 44.

R. H. JOHNSTON, Clerk.

Annual Meeting of the New-York Prison Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held, yesterday afternoon, at the office of the *Scientific American*, R. N. HAVENS, Esq., in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. JOHN A. BRYAN, an amendment to the Constitution, increasing the number of Vice-Presidents, was adopted.

The Treasurer's report was presented, showing the total receipts during the year to be $3,223 73, while the disbursements amounted to $2,856 87. The balance on hand is $378 71.

The election of officers was then gone into, with the following result:

President—JOHN DAVID WOLFE.

Vice-Presidents—Jonas H. Titus, George Hall, R. N. Havens, Israel Russell, J. Stanton Gould, Wm. C. Gilman.

Corresponding Secretary—E. C. Wines.

Treasurer—Wm. E. Gilman, Jr.

Recording Secretary—Frank W. Bellard.

Executive Committee—Solomon Jenner, Stephen Cutter, Abrahnm Denike, Salem H. Wales, R. P. Marshall, Ed. Richardson, John H. Keyser, Adam T. Sackett, Joseph T. Joy, H. K. Bull, Geo. E. Baker, H. A. Oakley, G. P. Disosway, A. Beal, Jahn H. Griscom, John A. Bryan, Francis Lieber, A. B. Conger, S. F. B. Morse, Edward Cooper, A. S. Van Duzer, James C. Holden, John T. Hoffman, Jan H. Anthon, Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., John A. Pullen, Rev. J. J. Owen, D. D., Wm. T. Booth, L. P. Brockett.

The meeting then adjourned.

Naval Stores Exchange Room.

Yesterday morning a meeting of merchents in naval stores, comprising oils, petroleum, paints, drugs, varnishes, &c., was held at the New Merchants' Exchange and News Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street. Mr. SYLVANUS MACY presided, and C. G. THANER acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to decide upon an Exchange Room, in which to meet and transact business. After much discussion, it was agreed that the traders in naval stores should meet daily in the rooms designated above, from 11½ to 12 o'clock M. A Committee of Arbitration will be appointed, to whom all disputes relative to the sale of goods will be referred. Messrs. T. G. Williams, A. C. Ferris, M. A. Finch, Samuel Engle and Sylvanus Macy were named to nominate the Committee.

Interesting to the Jews.

Mr. ISAACS, the Secretary of the Board of American Delegates of American Israelites, has addressed to the Press of this City the following note:

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, BOARD OF DELEGATES OF AMERICAN ISRAELITES,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: Will you be kind enough to give publicity to the fact that Gen. GRANT'S order (published in the *Express* of Monday,) excluding "all Jews" from his Department, has been rescinded by the General-in-Chief.

Immediately on observing the tenor of the unjust and outrageous "order," this Committee communicated with the authorities at Washington, and have just learned from Gen. HALLECK that he promptly revoked the order on receiving it at headquarters.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
MYER S. ISAACS, Secretary.

The Reception of Maj.-Gen. Butler.

The Committee from the Chamber of Commerce, appointed for the purpose of arranging for the reception of Gen. BUTLER in this City, met yesterday in Room No. 10, Insurance Buildings. There was very little progress made, beyond a general talk about the manner of the reception. The Committee had telegraphed to Gen. BUTLER in order to ascertain where they could have an interview with him, and while they were in session yesterday, a dispatch was received from the General stating that he would be at the Fifth-avenue Hotel this evening. When he arrives the Committee's letter of invitation will be presented to him, and, of course, his reply will guide their action in the matter.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE REDEMPTION OF SOILED POSTAGE STAMPS.—The redemption of soiled postage stamps is continued regularly at the Post-office, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon. The regulation of the Postmaster-General, which allows thirty days for the presentation of the stamps, has been applied so as to exclude Sundays and holidays; and in the 19 working days which have so far passed, more than $200,000 worth of antiquated and outlawed "gumbacks" have been offered for redemption, and the crowd of applicants has not decreased. It is observed, however, that the average amount of the packages is less than at first. Quite an much labor is involved, however, and it has been found necessary by Postmaster WAKEMAN, and by the Cashier, Mr. H. W. WHITING, in whose department the work of redemption is conducted, to increase the force which was employed in assorting and counting the stamps, and in paying the checks that were issued to persons presenting the same. The amount of money which has been given in exchange for the stamps is now about $40,000. Only eleven days yet remain of the thirty days originally allowed, and as the Postmaster-General has decided that all the stamps must be presented during that time, those of our fellow-citizens who have soiled stamps in their possession and desire to receive the money for them, ought to place themselves (or their stamps) in line at the Post-office, lest the crowd should become finally so great that their opportunities will be lost. No period of grace, it should be remembered, is promised.

A CONTUMACIOUS COACHMAN.—On Tuesday afternoon Officer SHARWOOD, of the Broadway Squad, observing a carriage standing on the crosswalk in Fourth-street, ordered the driver to move on. The driver appeared to be perfectly astonished at receiving such an order, informing the officer that he was in the employ of Mr. WM. B. ASTOR. The officer informed him that the fact of his being in Mr. ASTOR'S employ made no difference, and that if he did not move on he would arrest him. He refused to do so, and Officer SHARWOOD accordingly took hold of him and dragged him from his seat on the box, the prisoner's gilt buttoned coat being somewhat damaged in the struggle. He was taken before Alderman HALL, who fined him $2, and on his refusal to pay, ordered him to be locked up for two days.

GOOD SKATING TO-DAY.—We learn from Mr. CAPMAN that there is good skating on the Fifth-avenue Pond to-day, and there is every probability that the Washington Pond will be equally provided with the slippery carpet.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 735, 739, 743, 745, 749, 757, 769, 771, 775, 777, 781, 787, 787½, 295, 809, 817, 835, 855, 861, 863, 867, 879, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911. *Part II.*—Nos. 646, 670, 674, 676, 680, 686, 688, 692, 694, 809½, 700, 703, 704, 706, 712, 714, 704½, 710¾, 716½, 722. *Part III.*—Nos. 775, 561, 850, 718, 801, 811, 813, 832, 839, 857, 859, 843, 829, 831, 841, 845, 850, 519.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 184, 185, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 194, 196, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3305, 3223, 3062, 1363, 3091½, 3079, 3133, 3241, 987, 3011, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285. *Part II.*—Nos. 3126, 3142, 2700, 2878, 2982, 2894, 1856, 1854, 2934, 2994, 3082, 2668.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 952, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968. *Part II.*—Nos. 727, 918, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981.

Practice—Improperly Uniting Several Causes of Action.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Frederick W. Zundell vs. *Adolph Hintz.*—This was a motion to strike out a part of the complaint. Plaintiff alleges in his complaint that defendant is indebted to him in the sum, &c., for the work, labor and services performed for defendant at his request, *and for goods, wares, &c., furnished to defendant by plaintiff.* Defendant now moves to have the latter count stricken out.

BARNARD, J.—It is possible that the plaintiff's claim in these actions may arise out of the plaintiff having furnished materials and performed work and labor on them in manufacturing some article for defendant. In such case, if they alleged that they had manufactured for defendant, at his request, a certain article, furnishing the materials and performing the work necessary for such manufacture, and had delivered the article as manufactured to the defendant, and that the same so manufactured was reasonably worth a certain sum, there would be but one cause of action alleged.

The complaints, however, are not thus framed; as they now stand, plaintiff's complaints may be for work and labor as clerks of defendant to one year, and for goods sold and delivered to defendant in a subsequent year.

Motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to the plaintiff, on payment of said $10, to amend his complaint within ten days from the date of the service of this order on his attorneys, by separating the cause of action, or by making such allegations as will show that the two claims constitute in fact but one cause of action as suggested above.

David Hetz for motion; Mott, Murray & Harris opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Kehoe vs. *Walton, &c.; Milspaugh, &c.*, vs. *Putnam et als.*—Settled.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Ackland vs. *Smith et als.*—The amount of the judgment, for $311 09, to be paid to Chamberlain, subject to order of Court.

Mott et al. vs. *Dutton et al.*—Motion granted.

Borst vs. *Geltman.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Carsten vs. *Cramer*; *The Pennsylvania Coal Company* vs. *Ellsworth, Administrator*; *The Same* vs. *The Same*, *Boyd* vs. *Hendge*; *Purchase* vs. *Mattison, &c.*; *Jones* vs. *Topletty.*—Orders granted.

Korringh vs. *Sullivan, &c.*—Judgment of foreclosure, and sale under the direction of the Sheriff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.

JAN. 7, 1863.

$12,000	U. S. 6s '81 Con.	98½	
4,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	97¾	
9,000	U. S. 5s '74 Con.	89	
1,000	U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102⅜	
500	do	102⅜	
19,500	do	102⅜	
17,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96¾	
29,000	do	96¾	
15,000	U. S. D. N's	130¾	
8,000	N. Y. St. 6s '74	110	
1,000	Ill. Can. R. Bds.	103⅜	
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	60	
5,000	do	b10 60	
4,000	do	b10 60⅛	
12,000	do	60⅜	
8,000	do	b30 60⅜	
60,000	Mo. St. 6s	60	
6,000	do	64⅛	
61,000	do	64⅜	
5,000	do	b10 64⅛	
20,000	do	b3 64⅜	
2,000	Int. War Loan	102⅛	
10,000	Cal. St. 7s	116	
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m	96⅜	
5,000	do	96¼	
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.	106	
5,000	do	106⅜	
5,000	do	107	
6,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	102¾	
8,000	La C. & Mill. L. G.	39	
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	85¾	
10,000	C. & N. W. Asst. bs.	65	
15,000	do	66⅜	
10,000	Chi. & NW. 2d M	83½	
8,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	87¾	
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	104¾	
5,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F.	105½	
15,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	96	
4,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	74	
500	Cl. & Pitts. 3d m.	80	
3,000	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	74½	
60	Bank of Commerce	91	
16	Ocean Bank	87	
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	
15	Merchants' Bank	100	
40	Mechanics' Bank	104	
40,000	American Gold	134⅜	
35,000	do	b30 134⅜	
65,000	do	131¾	
15,000	do	s30 134	
65,000	do	s30 134⅛	
10,000	do	s10 134¼	
10,000	do	s6 134⅜	
25,000	do	b3 134⅝	
450	Canton Company	18¾	
21	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	121	
80	Penn. Coal Co.	120	
118	do	120¾	
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	17	
50	do	16⅞	
50	Nic. Trans. Co.	5⅞	
100	do	5¾	
276	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	98	
150	do	99	
410	Pacific M. S. Co.	137¾	
100	do	s30 136⅜	
20	do	137⅜	
50	do	b30 137½	
50	do	137⅜	
100	do	s60 136⅜	
100	Tol., Wab. & W. R.	b10 40	
200	do	39⅞	
140	N. Y. Cen. R.	103⅜	
300	do	103⅛	
150	do	103⅜	
850	Erie Railway	67⅜	
100	do	s10 68⅛	
10	do	68⅜	
400	do	b60 67⅞	
100	do	67⅜	
300	Erie Railway Pref.	93⅜	
100	do	s10 93⅝	
100	do	93⅞	
400	do	b60 93⅝	
100	do	93⅝	
300	Hudson Riv. R.	87	
200	do	b30 87	
200	Harlem R.	57⅛	
600	Reading R.	s10 61	
200	do	opg 60⅜	
400	do	opg 60⅜	
200	do	60¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	91⅛	
270	do	91⅜	
50	do	91⅞	
50	do	b30 92⅛	
50	do	b30 92⅜	
10	Mil. S. & N. Ia. R.	46⅞	
1350	do	46⅜	
25	do	b90 46⅜	
100	do	b30 46⅝	
100	Mil. S. & N. I. G. S.	87⅜	
100	do	87⅝	
100	Alt. & T. Haute R.	87⅜	
200	do	b30 87¾	
14	Panama Railroad	176	
800	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	86¼	
10	do	86⅝	
200	do	s30 86	
50	do	s10 86⅝	
50	do	b30 86⅝	
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	58	
1600	do	58⅜	
200	do	s30 58	
200	Gal. & Chicago R.	84	
50	do	b30 84	
50	do	83⅞	
50	do	s60 83⅞	
50	do	s60 83⅞	
200	Clev. & Toledo R.	78¼	
500	do	78¼	
300	do	b3 78⅝	
100	Chic. & Rock I. R.	83⅜	
100	do	s30 83⅜	
150	do	83¾	
50	do	83⅝	
400	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	44	
100	do	45	
100	do	s60 44	
400	do	45⅜	
2000	do	46	
5	Mil. & Pr. Du C. 2d Pf.	86⅜	
13	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	59⅜	
100	do	59	
150	do	58⅞	
200	Alt. & T. Haute R.	30⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	98	
10,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	98	
2,000	U. S. 5s '71 Reg.	90	
4,000	U. S. 5s '74 Con.	89½	
70,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97¾	
8,000	U. S. D. Nts.	130½	
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	61¾	
50,000	Mo. State 6s	65	
500	Cal. St. 7s	116¾	
13,000	Erie 5th Mt. Bds.	101¾	
8,000	Chi. & NW. As. Bd	67	
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	83¼	
1,000	P., Ft W. & C. 1st M.	110	
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	66	
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	107¼	
7,000	Buf. N. Y. & E. 1 M.	109	
6,000	Han. & St. Jo. Bd	65	
10,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	105	
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	87½	
10,000	A. & T. H. 2dm. prf.	86	
11,000	do	86½	
5,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F.	106½	
40,000	Amer. Gold	134½	
6,000	do	b30 135	
25,000	do	b3 135	
200	Quamb. Coal Pref.	18¾	
400	do	17	
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	b60 137½	
100	do	137¼	
50	do	s30 136¾	
150	do	137½	
50	do	s10 137	
10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	103⅝	
500	do	103⅞	
850	Erie Railway	67	
900	do	67	
300	Erie R. Pref.	b30 93¾	
100	do	93⅞	
200	do	s30 93	
300	Hudson River R.	s30 86¾	
200	do	86¾	
50	do	s10 86¾	
50	do	s10 87	
10	do	87¾	
50	do	87½	
50	do	87¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81 Con.	101¼	
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97	
120,000	U. S. D. N.	132½	
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	61½	
25,000	do	64⅜	
30,000	Amer. Gold	134⅜	
40,000	do	134⅞	
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	17	
50	do	16⅞	
200	Pac. Mail S. Co.	137½	
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	103½	
250	do	103¾	
150	Erie Railway	67⅜	
200	do	b30 67⅝	
600	do	67¼	
400	Erie R. Pref.	93⅝	
200	do	93¾	
100	Hudson R. R.	s30 88¼	
200	Mich. Cen. R.	91⅛	
500	M. So. & N. I. R.	46⅜	
100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	86½	
100	do	86	
100	do	85⅞	
100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	58⅜	
2200	do	58⅞	
2000	do	s30 58⅝	
100	do	59	
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	83¾	
550	M. & P. Du C.	46	
100	do	46¼	
500	Cl. & Toledo R.	78¾	
200	Chic. & R. Is. R.	83¾	
750	do	83¾	
100	Harlem R.	28¾	
600	do	28¾	
100	do	28¾	
300	do	s10 28¾	
100	Michigan Cen. R.	92¾	
1158	M. Southern R.	47	
1800	do	b10 47	
600	do	46¾	
1100	do	47	
100	Mich. So. Guar.	87¾	
200	do	88	
150	Ill. Central R.	87	
1060	do	86¾	
1000	Clev. & Pitt. R.	85	
500	do	85	
900	do	84¾	
1400	do	s30 84¾	
1200	do	84¾	
1000	do	84¾	
100	Gal. & Ch. R.	84¾	
300	do	84¾	
100	do	84¾	
700	Clev. & Tol. R.	79¾	
500	do	79¾	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	s30 85¾	
200	do	85	
100	do	84¾	

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The Stock Market continues generally firm in prices and active in the speculative demand. The exceptions to this temper of the Street are few in number compared to the wide range which the movement in speculation is now taking. Yesterday the extreme demand was on Hudson River and Illinois Central. To-day, Hudson was lower in the forenoon, while special attention is directed to Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, with a sudden rise of 7½ ₩ cent., end to Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which seems to have taken a fresh upward start, and advanced rapidly to 61½ ₩ cent. There is also a large demand for Chicago and Rock Island, and Philadelphia and Reading, at higher rates than on Tuesday, while Erie Common Shares were partially neglected until late in the day. The orders in Teenessee and Missouri 6 ₩ cents inside the Board, and the disposition on the Street to buy them for the further rise, created an active business in both Stocks, and a similar activity was manifested in American Gold Coin and United States Customs' Notes, the latter approaching within 3 ₩ cent. of Gold. The Shares of the New-York Central were also firm, and sold up to 108¾ ₩ cent.

Late in the afternoon the excitement in the general market was greatly increased, and the bidding at the 4 o'clock meeting of the Public Board was altogether the most buoyant that we have reported since the New Year. The sales were immense on some of the Railways, and also in American Gold Coin and Custom-House Notes. The two or three Railways dull or neglected in the morning, like Erie and Hudson, were in renewed demand and participated in the additional general rise. The following figures were made ee compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	98	98¼
Treas. 7.30 ₩ cts.	102¾	102⅞
U.S. Notes C. H.	130¾	131¾
Gold Coin	134¾	135¼
N. Y. Central	108¾	109¾
Erie	67¾	68
Erie Preferred	93¾	93⅞
Hudson	87¾	88
Pacific Mail	136¾	137¾
Panama	172	175
Tennessees	60	62
Missouris	63¾	66
Harlem	28¾	29¾
Harlem Pref.	58	59¾
Mich. Central	91¾	92¾
Mich. Southern	46¾	47¾
Mich. Guarant'd.	87¾	88
Illinois Central	86¾	86¾
Pittsburgh	58	58¾
Galena	84	84¾
Toledo	78¾	79¾
Rock Island	84	85
Reading	79	82

There is not much said in Foreign Exchange since the close of the Boston steamer mail. The rate on London is 148½ ₩ cent. The price of Money is without alteration, the quotation to the Brokers, on demand Loan, being 6 ₩ cent., as the rule of the Street, with exceptions as low as 5 and as high as 7 ₩ cent, according to the nature of the collateral Securities.

The following are the bids made this morning for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	104	Bank of N. America	100
Merchants'	99	Hanover	86
Ocean	87	Irving	78
American Exchange	96	Metropolitan	102½
Bank of the Republic	102	Corn Exchange	87

The Railway Mortgages continue to advance under a strong demand, both for investment and on speculation:

Erie seconds, '70	117	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	63
Erie thirds, '83	115	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	118½
Erie fourths, '96	106	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	116
Erie fifths, '58	101	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104¾
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	99	Tol. & Wab. seconds	87
Hudson firsts, '69	116	Tol. & Wab. 1st, 2ds	85
Hudson seconds a f., '85	113¾	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	109
Hudson thirds, '75	105½	Gal. & Chi. 1sts, ex	114
Hudson Conv. '67	101	Chi. & R. I. firsts	113
Harlem seconds, '64	105	Clev. & Toledo S. F.	105¾
Harlem thirds, '68	94¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	96
Mich. C. s ₩ c., '69–'72	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	79
Mich. C. n. ₩ c. '82	119	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	103½
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	1sts 118	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	103¾
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	96½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	91
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	105	Clev.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ferrero's Fourth Annual Private Soiree Dansante.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto, (The Martyrs.)

WINTER GARDEN—The Irish Ambassador—The Lakes of Killarney—The Mischievous Valet.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jenny Lind—The Invincibles.

WALLACK'S—A Bold Stroke for a Husband.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Fidelio.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Baws afternoon and evening.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 663 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have intelligence from Vicksburgh one day later than previously published, which brings the fighting up to Tuesday, Dec. 30. The information corresponds very nearly with that contained in a rebel dispatch from Vicksburgh, published in the Richmond papers, and reprinted in the Times day before yesterday. The fighting on Sunday, the 28th, it will be recollected, was apparently much in our favor, Gen. Sherman having fought his way to within two miles of the city. The struggle over the last line of rebel fortifications on Monday, it now appears, was of the most desperate character, and resulted in the temporary repulse of our forces with considerable loss. The rebels are said to have concentrated all their forces from Jackson and Grenada, and along the line of the railroad, numbering about 65,000 men, and this overwhelming force was thrown against Gen. Sherman, with the effect of pushing him back to his first line. There was some fighting also on Tuesday morning, but our forces were in a position to resist any attack, and were confident of ultimate victory. One account of our losses estimates them at three thousand, while another puts them at from four to five thousand. The fighting on Sunday is represented to have been of the most desperate character, much of it being hand to hand, over fortifications and batteries. Gen. Hovey had been dispatched with 1,500 men on a special mission—probably to destroy railroad communication—but had not been heard from, and fears were entertained for his safety. Nothing had been heard of the forces below, under Banks and Farragut.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Memphis, Dec. 31, says: "The fortifications in the rear of Vicksburgh do not extend as far as reported. Instead of eight miles, they go no further than three. As late as Monday week they had no guns mounted on works in the rear of the town. This line is exposed, as the rabels had no idea but that Grant and Pemberton would have to fight it out before they reached Vicksburgh. People in Vicksburgh admit they can be starved out, but hoot at the idea of being compelled to give up in any other way. Their impression is, a few troops can hold the place securely against all comers. Consequently, there are not many troops in sight, though it is understood there are thousands in easy supporting distance."

We have reports from Murfreesboro to the 6th inst. The reports of the demoralization of the retreating rebel army are confirmed. Wounded rebel officers estimate their losses at from 12,000 to 15,000—a great proportion being leading officers. The enemy's rear guard was encountered on Sunday night by Gen. Stanley's Cavalry, and suffered a loss of thirty men. Rumor says that Bragg intends taking the remnants of his army to Chattanooga.

The Nashville *Union* of Dec. 25 has advices from Murfreesboro previous to the recent battle, through a fugitive negro and from other sources, which represent that Bragg's army was fed with the greatest difficulty, as it was obliged to depend almost wholly upon supplies forwarded by rail from Chattanooga. These were consumed nearly as fast as they were received, and it was found utterly impossible in consequence for Bragg to attempt a forward movement. This state of affairs doubtless had much to do with Bragg's precipitate retreat after his terrible repulse on Friday.

A letter from a member of the Anderson troop, which refused to go into action at Murfreesboro, attempts to justify the action of the corps. The only grounds alleged are that it had no confidence in its officers, and that it had been disappointed in not being assigned to duty as Gen. Rosecrans' body guard.

Gen. Carter, in his recent raid into East Tennessee, had but 1,000 cavalry with him. The results are the destruction of two important bridges and a long line of the East Tennessee Railroad, the killing, wounding and capturing of 550 rebels, the taking of 700 stand of arms and a large amount of salt, flour and other rebel stores, besides the destruction of a locomotive and two cars. Gen. Carter lost but ten men during the expedition, which returned to Manchester, Kentucky, on Tuesday. The rebels are in great tribulation about this affair, as their most direct line of communication with the Southwest is now severed in such a manner that it will take several weeks to repair damages.

A considerable body of rebels, under Cols. Imboden and Jenkins, attacked the National forces under Col. Washburn, at Moorefields, Western Virginia, on Saturday, and fighting continued through Saturday and Sunday. At last accounts Col. Washburn, having been reinforced by the brigade under Col. Mulligan, from New-Creek, had succeeded in driving the rebels four miles, and was still in pursuit of them. Gen. Milroy is said to be at Winchester.

Gen. Grant has issued an order bearing upon the recent disgraceful surprise at Holly Springs, Miss. It is dated at that place, Dec. 24, and reads thus: It is with pain and mortification that the General Commanding reflects upon the disgraceful surrender of this place, with all the valuable stores it contained, on the 20th inst., and that without any resistance except by a few men, who form an honorable exception; and this, too, after warning had been given of the advance of the enemy northward the evening previous. With all the cotton, public stores and substantial buildings about the dépôt, it would have been perfectly practicable to have made, in a few hours, defences sufficient to resist, with a small garrison all the cavalry force brought against them until their reinforcements, which the commanding officer reported were marching to his relief, could have reached them."

We learn from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac that Jeff. Davis has returned to Richmond, where he had delivered a very bitter speech against the National Government. Some change has taken place in the position of the rebel forces over the Rappahannock, but they are believed to be in the vicinity in full strength. No movement of importance has taken place on our side for several days.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after some business of minor importance, the petition of certain citizens of Maryland, asking for the repeal of the act abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with the recommendation that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted. A joint resolution distributing Gen. Twiggs' swords was reported from the Military Committee. One goes to Gen. Butler, one to West Point, and one to the Patent-office. The bill in relation to the bounties of volunteers in certain cases was passed. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Minnesota all the costs of suppressing the Indian hostilities was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels was introduced by Mr. Sumner, and referred. Mr. Hale introduced a bill to repeal so much of the act establishing the grade of line officers in the navy as authorizes the appointment of Rear-Admirals and Commodores on the Retired List. The Postmaster-General was called upon for information regarding the mail arrangements between Washington and New-York. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing a suitable location for a Soldier's Home for destitute and disabled soldiers honorably discharged. The bill relating to the discharge of State prisoners was considered, but no conclusion reached upon it. The bill authorizing the President to issue letters-of-marque in certain cases was referred to the Naval Committee. The bill forfeiting the pay of officers absent from the army was passed. After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a joint resolution was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to give credit to the several States, in estimating the number of soldiers enrolled therein, for all who are enlisted in the naval service. A preamble and resolution, condemning Gen. Grant's order excluding Jews from his Department, introduced by Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, was laid on the table. A resolution of thanks to Gen. Butler, for his administration of the Department of the Gulf, was objected to, and it went over for debate. The Bankrupt bill was taken up, and Mr. Roscoe Conkling addressed the House in favor of its passage. After debate, a motion to lay the bill on the table was disagreed to, 66 to 59. It was finally postponed until Thursday week, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notices were given of a number of bills, among them several to reimburse localities for moneys advanced to volunteers. The Governor's Message was received and read. It will be found in full in this morning's Times. A resolution to print 20,000 copies was referred, under the rule. A Committee of Three was appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the passage or engrossing of the Militia bill last year. The Senate soon afterward adjourned.

In the Assembly, four additional ballots were taken for Speaker, with the same result as on Tuesday. Adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The gunboat *Pawnee* left Philadelphia, on Tuesday, as convoy to the iron-clad *Patapsco*, bound to Fortress Monroe. The *Hendrik Hudson*, six guns, the *Rover*, seven guns, and the *Lodona*, converted from a prize, left the same port on the same day for the South.

The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser*, of Saturday, says: "We understand that a seizure of some $16,000 worth of leaf-tobacco, consigned to Messrs. Clement, Read & Co., of this city, was made at Rouse's Point, on Saturday last, by the United States authorities, for the alleged reason that it was the property of a firm, one of the partners in which is supposed to come here from the Confederate States, and is associated in business with a British subject. The member of the firm referred to is Mr. Read, who, although a native of Virginia, has not been within the limits of the Confederate States since the commencement of the war, having been, during the last two years, engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in the City of New-York. No charge of disloyalty was ever brought against him while a citizen of New-York, and the seizure of his property, for no other reason than that he is a Southerner by birth, is certainly an extraordinary proceeding. The necessary protests, we are informed, have been entered to recover the tobacco."

The Stock Exchange was greatly excited, yesterday afternoon, and closed, on the speculative list, at rapidly advancing prices. Gold, 135¼; Exchange, 148¼@149.

Breadstuffs were less active, and prices were depressed yesterday. Cotton was in fair demand, at steady rates. A very moderate business was transacted in Sugars, Teas, Rice, Molasses, Whisky, Pork, Beef, Butter, and Cheese; while Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Hay, Coffee, Raisins, Manilla Hemp, Wool, and Tobacco, were in good request. Fish, Metals, Oils, and Naval Stores, were quiet. The Freight market was rather inactive, though shippers had any existing advantages. There were 568 vessels, of all classes, in port.

Vicksburgh.—Our news from the scene of operations on the Mississippi River does not come very rapidly. The latest is up to Monday, the 29th of December—ten days ago. At that time there had been nothing decisive, though the losses suffered give abundant indication of the great severity of the fighting during the eight days that operations had then been going on. What may have occurred since the date of our news it is impossible to say. It may be that the statement officially transmitted by Gen. Grant, that he had learned from rebel sources that Vicksburgh was in possession of our troops before the close of the year, is correct. It may be that the large force which the rebels were enabled to concentrate with such rapidity at Vicksburgh has been able to hold our army at bay. But if, as is stated, the rebels have gathered there all their troops from Grenada, from Jackson, and from the whole line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, as well as some from the other side of the Mississippi River, we do not see why almost the whole of Gen. Grant's troops, both those under his immediate command at Holly Springs and those stationed at Memphis, might not hasten down to cooperate in front and rear with our battling army at Vicksburgh—that is to say, if the place be not yet captured, and if there is such a vast disparity between the forces of Van Dorn and those of Gen. Sherman. Gen. Grant can have no enemy now either in his front or rear—those in his front having all gone down to Vicksburgh, and those in West Tennessee having just been utterly overthrown by Gen. Gurley. The dispatches are very contradictory as to whether Grant has or has not reinforced Sherman at all.

We think it is very unfortunate that Farragut's fleet, on the Lower Mississippi, has not been able to cooperate in the grand assault on Vicksburgh. The fleet, it is true, failed, when alone, to reduce the place last Summer; but there is highly important work it might now do in connection with our land attack. And if, as we were given to understand was the case, a land force from New-Orleans was sent up the river by Gen. Banks, to act also as a cooperative body, we do not see why it should not have been heard from after operations had been going on for eight days.

Gov. Seymour's Message.

Gov. Seymour's Message has made its appearance. There is nothing in it to revolutionize and very little to startle the country. For a document concerning which such extravagant expectations have been excited in advance, it is remarkably innocent and commonplace. There is a great deal of very sound, though not very novel, political wisdom in it:—it plays with Secession and State Rights, as a prudent child might play with edge-tools, carefully and with well-timed caution:—it panders some what ostentatiously to the partisan paselons and prejudices to which Gov. Seymour owes his election;—and it deals very largely, but very innocently in the empty declamation about "conciliation" and "concession," which long ago lost all meaning, and has come to be simply the staple of talk with those who have nothing else to say.

But when it comes to *business*, the Message is substantially practical and sensible after all. Here is the sum and substance of that whole matter:

"We must accept the condition of affairs as they stand. *At this moment the fortunes of our country are influenced by the results of battles. Our armies in the field must be supported; all constitutional demands of our General Government must be promptly responded to.*

But war alone will not save the Union. The rule of action which is used to put down an ordinary insurrection is not applicable to a wide-spread armed resistance of great communities. It is weakness and folly to shut our eyes to this truth.

Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every assertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor; we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country; but *we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States, or the destruction of the Constitution.*"

This is orthodox. It does not look as if Gov. Seymour intended to "stop the draft"—or resist the attempt of the General Government to crush the rebellion—or solicit the mediation of New-Jersey—or recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

A very large portion of the Message consists of disquisitions on certain political topics which have been brought into prominence by the events of the war. Gov. Seymour discusses the *causes* of the rebellion, and discovers them, not in Slavery, (which was "the *subject*, not the *cause* of the controversy,") but in "local prejudices, which have grown up in the two extremes of our country," which strikes us as merely a roundabout phrase, meaning the same thing. He thinks that laws and rulers ought to be respected—that economy and integrity ought to be maintained—that the limitations of power in the several departments of our Government ought to be observed—that *real* State Rights ought to be respected—that arbitrary arrests ought not to be made—that martial law ought not to prevail where war does not exist,—and that we must not allow the arbitrary arrests that have been made to "become precedents." We have no quarrel with Gov. Seymour on any of these points. Substantially, we agree with him upon them all. We presume that upon the abstract questions which he thus raises there is very little difference of opinion or of sentiment among the people. The main difference lies in this,—that the great body of the people recognize the fact that our Government has been acting in the presence and under the pressure of the most appalling peril that can overhang any Government or any nation; and that under such circumstances it must act with the energy and prompt resolution which the case requires—even to the sacrifice, for the moment, of some of the safeguards and immunities which the Constitution has thrown around the rights and liberties of the individual citizen;—while, on the other hand, Gov. Seymour either does not recognize the imminence of the impending peril, or else he is not willing to make the temporary sacrifices required to avert it. His alarm about the permanent danger to personal rights assumed to be involved in these proceedings is not shared by the community, and is absurd and ridiculous in itself. If genuine, it is the offspring of weak nerves and a morbid fancy, far more likely to be terrified by shadows than to recognize real danger. By thousands who pretend to share it, it is merely a cloak for actual sympathy with those who are in rebellion against the Government.

Gov. Seymour denounces the Proclamation of Emancipation precisely as he did before it was issued. He says now, as he said then, but without the same excuse, that "the sole effect of the Proclamation is to declare the emancipation of slaves of those who are not in rebellion, and who are, therefore, loyal citizens." It is to be presumed that Gov. Seymour has read the document which he thus denounces; he must know, therefore, that it excepts those States and parts of States which are not in rebellion against the National Government. The Governor says that "the opinion that Slavery must be abolished to restore our Union, creates *an antagonism between the Free and Slave States which ought not to exist.*" It is unfortunate, undoubtedly, that any such "antagonism" should exist; the country would feel greatly obliged to Gov. Seymour for information as to how it may be removed.

By far the worst part of the Governor's Message is that in which he incites, in harsh and with great zeal, to create *a feeling of sectional, and of interest, against the loyal States*, with the motive scarcely concealed of fomenting the *spirit and purpose of secession here at home*. He seeks to array the Central and Western States against New-England,—to show that the West must and will join the Southwest;—that the Central States will overrule and override New-England, and that New-York is unjustly treated by having her vote in the Senate offset by that of each of the smaller States. We shall take occasion to refer to this portion of the Message hereafter. At present, we can merely direct attention to it as embodying a disguised but manifest endeavor to overthrow in the public judgment, an essential and fundamental principle of the Federal Constitution, without which our Union never could have been formed, and upon which alone *any* Union, of few States or of many, is possible hereafter,—we mean the principle of *State Equality*. The messages of the Governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania, both of which are noticed in our columns this morning, show how absurd is Gov. Seymour's assumption that upon this point his sentiments are shared by those two great Central States. We presume they will receive quite as little approbation from the people of his own State, on whose behalf he pretends to speak.

Foreign Mediation.

The Washington correspondence of the *Tribune* announces that "Mr. Vallandigham will, in a few days, address the House in *favor of foreign mediation* as a means of settling the present National troubles." We are glad to hear it. The matter will be in good hands, and if we may do so without impertinence, we beg the *Tribune* to leave it there. That journal has recently advocated the mediation of some disinterested foreign power, preferring Switzerland, between our Government and the Confederacy of rebel States. We hope it will not persist in urging, or in any way favoring this mode of "settling the present National troubles." Let Mr. Vallandigham and his associates take the entire credit and responsibility of it.

At the very outset of the rebellion Mr. Seward took the ground that whatever else might happen, we should never tolerate the interference of any foreign Power in this controversy. It was the right ground then, and it is the right ground now. There has never been a time, and we do not believe the time will ever come, when it would be consistent with our national honor, or our national safety, or when it would promote the real interests or meet the public sentiment of either section of the country, to permit any foreign Government to dictate or decide the terms on which this contest shall be adjusted. It is purely and exclusively a domestic quarrel. Its origin and its results,—the motives out of which it grew, the principles which it involves, and the consequences which will follow it, are thoroughly American. No foreign Power can so appreciate or understand them as to become a competent arbiter, and any settlement which any such Power might dictate or bring about would, of necessity, ignore so much that is absolutely essential to a right decision, as to be utterly lacking in moral weight and permanent stability.

The whole controversy is narrowed down to a question of force. It makes just now not the slightest odds what the South may demand, nor what the North may be willing to give—because neither will be governed by that consideration. Both have appealed to *force*. In its present shape it is a *trial of strength*, of military power:—and until that issue has been decided, distinctly and to the satisfaction of both, neither will admit any other. *What both sides want is military success.* Both hope for it, and both will strive for it. That is the only point on which they agree. And it is utterly idle to talk about Mediation, or Conventions, or Concessions of any kind, until *that* has been decided. Mediation—foreign or domestic—of England, France, Switzerland or New-Jersey, is utterly out of the question. Concessions and all talk of concessions are idle and ridiculous, and the only Conventions we can hold are on the field of battle,—where artillery and infantry are the representatives,—where cannon and the bayonet carry on the debate, and where the only question to be decided is, which is the strongest. When that has been satisfactorily solved, other questions will come up, to be decided by other means. But until then let us give our exclusive and undivided attention to the subject in hand.

Gen. Butler's New Command.—When Gen. Butler was withdrawn from the command at New-Orleans, the Administration was prompt to avow that no censure of that officer was intended, and that he would speedily be assigned to some other and important duty. Speculation has, on this assurance, been busy with Gen. Butler's name. Some have suggested that he would be made Secretary of War; others that he would be placed in command of the Army of the Potomac; and others still, that he would be transferred to the Department of the South, and intrusted with the task of capturing and subduing Charleston, as he had captured and subdued the Crescent City.

We confess to having experienced a sensation of decided pleasure when this last conjecture was put forth. Charleston, of all rebel cities, most deserves chastisement and humiliation. Gen. Butler, of all men in the nation, seems best calculated to administer the needed discipline. He has experience in just such work. He appreciates, as few of our officers can, the exact frame of mind of a captured rebel city, and the various ingenious modes of escaping the just inflictions of penalty for treason. No veteran pedagogue ever understood the tricks of truant schoolboys better.

It is with decided regret, therefore, that we find it now given out from Washington that Gen. Butler is not going to South Carolina, because "the President considers the Department of the South as belonging to Gen. Hunter." In what way Gen. Hunter obtained a title to this Southern Department does not appear. The practice of the Government has not been to recognize any man's *claim* to property in a public position. If an officer could earn a title to a Department, and hold it by that title regardless of all other considerations, Gen. Butler would have fairly earned the right to remain in command at New-Orleans till the close of the war. But the President did not look at the matter in this light, and without consultation with Gen. Butler gave his Department to another.

The people will not be content to see Gen. Butler withdrawn from the public service, for which he has developed an aptitude the most remarkable. And we know of no field upon which he could labor with more acceptance than in the neighborhood of Charleston, South Carolina.

Carter's Raid and its Results.—Gen. Rosecrans is reported to credit his success against the rebels, in his well-fought battles around Murfreesboro, in a great degree to the timely cooperation of Gen. Carter, who conducted a successful raid against the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and cut off reinforcements from Virginia to Bragg's army. The signal triumph of Gen. Rosecrans will go far to redeem Tennessee from the presence of rebel authority, and it will be a happy coincidence if the daring enterprise, valor and skill of a distinguished Tennessean have contributed materially to the result. And it will still further enhance the interest of the event, if the blood of murdered Unionists in East Tennessee, swung from ignominious gibbets in sight of the bridges once before destroyed by them in behalf of free Government, has now been avenged by a loyal East Tennessean, who has helped to crush a rebel army in the superabundance of his vengeance.

Gen. Carter has returned from his successful cavalry raid upon the enemy's lines of communication into East Tennessee, which, in brilliancy and practical results, far surpasses anything ever achieved by the rebel Stuart. It appears that Gen. Carter, with a thousand cavalrymen, (Pennsylvanians and Ohioans,) left London, or rather Richmond, Ky., on the 21st of December; that he marched through Southeastern Kentucky and through the southwest corner of Virginia into East Tennessee, and fell upon the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad where it crosses the Holsten River, a few miles within the State of Tennessee, and burned the important railroad bridge there, and also that over the Watauga River; that he fought two brisk skirmishes, and killed, wounded and captured over 500 rebels, beside capturing 700 stand of arms and a large amount of rebel stores; and that, after thus doing his work, and chastising the rebels, he returned to Kentucky with a loss of but ten men.

The distance traversed by these bold riders, from the point of starting in Kentucky to the point of action in Tennessee, was over two hundred miles, through a mountainous country, affording few passable roads and only the most scanty supplies. The destruction of rebel bridges, property, &c., must have been a vast damage to the rebel cause in Tennessee; but all advantages to us sink into insignificance when we think of the grand effect upon the battle raging at Murfreesboro, breaking the hearts of the rebel hordes and giving a glorious victory to the Union cause.

We are inclined to think this expedition of Gen. Carter will prove the most extensive, well ordered and successful achievment of the kind that the war has produced. Even the Richmond *Examiner* says that "the raid is certainly a most daring one, and argues an audacity in the enemy (the Unionists) which they were not supposed to possess."

Shall not our armies all profit by the example set them by Gen. Carter? Do we not have soldiers brave enough, riders skillful enough, horses fleet enough and Generals daring enough, to accomplish as much as the rebels have ever done in bold reconnoissances and raids? All that any of our Generals commanding need do is to designate the work and call for volunteers and a leader to do it. It will be done quickly enough.

An Imperious Necessity.—There are thousands and tens of thousands of families throughout the country whose husbands and fathers have been killed in the war, or have perished from disease, and who are now suffering for want of the *back pay* which was due them at the time of their death. They find it utterly impossible to get any attention to their claims from the authorities at Washington. We know instances in this City of precisely this kind. Widows, whose husbands have fallen on the field of battle, and who have nothing whatever for themselves and their children to live upon, would be made comfortable if they could only get the pay which was due their husbands when they fell. Yet all their applications have been utterly fruitless. They cannot even get answers to the inquiries which are made on their behalf.

This is a gross wrong—one which demands an immediate remedy. We understand perfectly the immense amount of business which presses upon the attention of the War Department. But the machinery of that Department should be made equal to the necessities of the case. If there are not clerks enough to attend to its business, let there be more. But it is a shame and a reproach to have such claims as these unsatisfied, and even unnoticed. If the Secretary of War needs more clerks, let him apply to Congress for authority to employ them.

The Cruise for the Alabama.—The following extract of a letter from Washington conveys information of some importance concerning the efforts of the Navy Department to capture the rebel privateer *Alabama*:

"It is understood that the Navy Department has fourteen vessels in search of the *Alabama*. Com. Wilkes, last year, was especially charged with watching the coasts of the California steamers, and ought to have been off the east end of Cuba long ago. The freshest notices you see of vessels being chased by privateers are our armed sailing vessels, many of which are now cruising in the track of merchantmen. The *Ariel* must have had a poor lookout to let that vessel get within half a mile before discovering her."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

CHANGES INDICATED IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It is positively asserted that an important change will be made in the War Department by the 20th inst. Some believe that Mr. Stanton himself contemplates retirement; others state that Assistant Secretary Watson is going; while still others insist that both the chief and the subordinate will vacate together. In case of a change in the head of the Department, public sentiment, among the unconditionally loyal, demands the appointment of Gen. Butler to the position.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Committee of Ways and Means held a laborious session, to-day, of nearly six hours, adjourning at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to meet again at 10 o'clock to-morrow. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were generally approved, and fully justify the statements made in our dispatch of yesterday. It is likely that the amount of legal-tender notes agreed on may be increased to three hundred millions, and that the same amount of currency bonds may be authorized, having three years to run, and bearing interest of 5.45 per cent., which will be about 1½ cents per day upon each bond of a hundred dollars. Whether these bonds will be made convertible at the pleasure of the holder, into legal-tender notes, is a point upon which the Committee is not yet agreed, there being considerable difference of opinion in regard to the expediency of this provision. The chances now seem to be in favor of its adoption. The Committee feel confident that they can complete their bill in season to report it to the House to-morrow.

THE GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

The receipts from duties under the excise and internal revenue law, up to to-day, have been eight million four hundred seventy thousand one hundred sixteen dollars and ten cents, ($8,470,116 10.) The receipts to-day were over a quarter of a million. On Monday last the receipts were three hundred eighty-eight thousand ($388,000) dollars, the highest figure yet reached in one day.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Not only is the President greatly impressed, as is everybody, with Gen. Burnside's thorough honesty and frankness, and his freedom from all selfish and personal aims, but he is also satisfied of the reliability of his military judgment. He now expresses the belief that Burnside would have carried the enemy's works on Sunday, had he been able to attack *with the hearty cooperation of his Commanders of divisions and corps.* It is unquestionable, he thinks, as we stated some time ago, that the ordnance stores of the enemy were exhausted; and this accounts for the primitive character of the missiles used on Saturday, as well as their failure to shell our troops after the battle.

BUTLER'S BRAINS.

A prominent Senator told the President, a few days since, that Gen. Butler had shown more brains in the service than all the rest of the three hundred Generals he had made.

ROSECRANS FIGHTS FIRST AND EXPLAINS AFTERWARD.

The silence of Gen. Rosecrans during the fight at Murfreesboro, and which occasioned so much anxiety here, seems to have resulted from his consciousness that the Government could give him no aid in his extremity, and that it was not worth his while to trouble himself about dispatches till the fight was over. Not dependant on Washington for orders, and having no hope of reinforcements, the hero of Rich Mountain gave his whole energies and thoughts to the work of whipping the enemy; and this concentration of ideas and efforts has been rewarded by the most important victory of the war.

THE FLORIDA EMIGRATION SCHEME.

Hon. Eli Thayer, who is waiting on the unfulfilled pledges of Secretary Stanton for his appointment, so long promised, as Military Governor of Florida, is strongly urged by prominent citizens of New-York to visit that City and hold a meeting at Cooper Institute, for the full explanation of his plan for the colonization of Florida with white free-labor emigrants from the North. Mr. Thayer is a speaker of great power, and his reputation and the importance of his views would invest such an exposition with great interest.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEMORIAL.

A voluminous document was presented to the Senate on Tuesday, in shape of a memorial from Gen. B. Cheever and other ministers and members of Christian Churches of New-York and Brooklyn, convened at the Church of the Puritans, deprecating the indecisive manner in which the war has been conducted in regard to Slavery, and recommending that a more energetic policy be pursued for the entire, unconditional and immediate emancipation of the slaves of persons, whether loyal or disloyal, and for the speedy termination of the rebellion.

SLAVES ASSERTING THEIR FREEDOM.

Large numbers of the slaves in the lower counties of Maryland, since the Christmas Holidays, have refused to go to work for their masters unless they are paid wages for their labor, alleging that they became free on the 1st of January by the Proclamation of Emancipation. The masters are afraid to employ force, lest thereby they incur the vengeance of the "chattels," and drive them into acts of violence, for which, it is said, the negroes are fully prepared. Some of the slaveholders, in order to settle the matter amicably, and "preserve peace" in the family, have agreed to pay their slaves wages; others, however, have refused, and their negroes are escaping in quantities.

Two years ago the ringleaders in a movement of this kind would have been seized and hung without process of law. Now, the slaves are ready to meet the responsibility of their acts, and to defend themselves.

THE MARINE CORPS.

Mr. Hickman's bill, introduced into the house to-day, to promote the efficiency of the marine corps, looks to a complete reorganization of this branch of the service.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS SENT NORTH.

Three hundred wounded soldiers from the hospitals were sent North to-day. A number belonging to Vermont regiments were sent to their homes in that State.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL GONE WEST.

Surgeon-Gen. Hammond left to-day for the late battle fields in the west.

ACTING REAR ADMIRALS.

The Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, asking him to inform that body whether he has appointed, since the adjournment of Congress, any Acting Rear-Admirals; if so, how many, and by virtue of what law, states that since the last adjournment of Congress four officers appointed to the command of squadrons, and thus entitled to the privileges of "flag officers," have received, temporarily, the designation of Acting Rear Admirals, but this

the service; and therefore no appointment or promotion to any new grade has been made in these cases.

JERSEY CITY BILLS.

Small notes of the United States Stock Bank of Jersey City are being circulated in Washington, with the evident intention of stealing the credit of the Treasury Note circulation. The Jersey notes are printed in green and black, with green backs, and were executed by the same engravers who engraved the United States notes. The words "United States" in the Jersey bill are made quite prominent, and the similitude of the notes to the United States issues is evidently intentional.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD OPEN.

It will be a source of profound satisfaction throughout the whole country, and especially the West, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is again repaired and in running order along its entire length. The first train went over Monday, leaving Baltimore at 9 o'clock A. M., and running to both Parkersburgh and Wheeling, and this will be repeated every day during the Winter. A special train will also be run to Harper's Ferry.

Not only is this result highly important in a military sense, but it again gives the public access to the Cumberland coal region, whose products, accumulated in great quantity, are so greatly needed at the present time.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Representative HOOPER, to-day, introduced in the House a bill to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of the United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof. It designs to establish in the Treasury Department a separate bureau, with a Comptroller of the Currency, and to regulate associations or companies, which may be formed in connection with this business. The bill is in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury; is approved by him, and is similar in its leading features to that introduced at the former session of Congress.

THE SWORDS OF MAJ.-GEN. TWIGGS.

The Military Committee of the Senate propose to dispose of the swords belonging to the late Maj.-Gen. TWIGGS, recovered by Gen. BUTLER, as follows:

The one voted by Congress to Gen. Twiggs to be given to Gen. BUTLER.

The one presented by the State of Georgia to Gen. Twiggs to be given to the West Point Academy.

The one presented by the City of Augusta, Ga., to Gen. TWIGGS, to be given to the Patent Office.

GONE SOUTH.

The steamer *New-York* left here this afternoon with about 450 women and children for Richmond and other parts of the South. They are taken down by permission, and at the expense of the Government. Nearly six hundred applications had been made and allowed, but only the above numbers availed themselves of the privilege to-day. Eight officers were engaged last night in examining baggage. In many of the trunks were found dress goods of various kinds and textures, pins, needles, shoes, thread, &c. Where it was evident the goods were intended for speculation, they were pronounced contraband. A number of sympathizing friends were at the wharf to bid them farewell.

GOING WEST.

Maj. WM. MCMICHAEL, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been relieved from service on the Staff of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, and ordered to report himself far duty to Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

NURSES FOR THE ARMY.

The Surgeon-General has approved, and the Senate Military Committee have before them a measure designed to promote greater efficiency among, and a more careful selection of female nurses in the army; also to encourage ladies to enter upon such duty as an honorable profession.

CONSUL CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nomination of JAMES MONROE, of Ohio, to be Consul at Rio Janeiro, in the place of RICHARD C. PARSONS, resigned.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated Commodore PAGE to be Captain in the Navy on the reserved list.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the correspondence and reports concerning the accident to the steam battery *Passaic*.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition, protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the petition of certain citizens of Maryland, asking for the immediate repeal of the act abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, with the recommendation that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

Mr. TRUMBULL also reported back a bill in relation to the District Courts of Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, to whom was referred the message of the President concerning the three swords of Gen. Twiggs, transmitted by Gen. BUTLER, reported a joint resolution distributing the swords, as follows:

The sword voted by Congress, March 2, 1847, to Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, as a reward for his distinguished military service during the present rebellion. The sword presented by the State of Georgia, to be deposited in the Library of the Military Academy at West Point. The sword given to Gen. Twiggs by Augusta, his native city, to be preserved in the Patent Office as a trophy of the rebellion.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the same Committee, also reported back a bill in relation to the bounties of volunteers in certain cases, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Government of Minnesota, all the costs, charges, and expenses, incurred in suppressing the Indian hostilities of 1862. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the act respecting the Judiciary system of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York in respect to the enlargement of the New-York and Illinois Canals.;

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) presented the petition of W. C. JEWETT, stating that, it being conceded here and in Europe that the war is for independence on the part of the South, and for the freedom of the slaves on the part of the North, that the points of difference be submitted to the arbitration of Switzerland and others, as favored by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, in accordance with the friendly mediation of NAPOLEON, and for the establishment of an international Court of Appeals.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to prevent correspondance with the rebels. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill to regulate the appointment of midshipmen in the Naval Academy.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide for the better protection of overland emigrants to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to repeal so much of the act establishing the grade of line officers in the navy as authorizes the appointment of Rear-Admirals and Commodores on the retired list. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution directing the Postmaster-General to furnish to the Senate any information in his possession, explaining the derangement of the mails between Washington and New-York, and showing what can be done for the removal of the evil. Adopted.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing a suitable location for and establishing a Soldiers' Home for destitute and disabled soldiers honorably discharged from the service of the United States. Adopted.

The bill relative to the discharge of State prisoners was then taken up, and Mr. FOOT proceeded to address the Senate in favor of the bill. He said that the power of suspending the writ of habeas corpus was a power vested in the Government by the Constitution. But if the President has not the power under the Constitution, then Congress has no power to delegate to him any such power. The language used is descriptive of the very power claimed by the kings of England in suspending this right. No instance can be shown where the English Parliament ever attempted to suspend the writ until after it had been suspended by the Crown, and then all they did was to sanction the acts of the Crown. Therefore, he claimed, if there was any argument to be derived from analogy it showed that this power was vested in the executive and not in the legislative power. He further contended that the clause in our Constitution, as originally proposed by Mr. PINCKNEY, proposed distinctly that this power should be exercised by the Legislature upon urgent and pressing occasions; but the Convention refused to adopt that. But subsequently, Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS offered the clause as it now stands, confining the exercise of the power to cases of rebellion and invasion, but omitting all reference to the legislative body; showing by inference that they meant to confer the power upon the Executive. Besides, this is a power which, if exercised at all, must often be exercised with rapidity, and perhaps at distant places, in order to save the nation; and the men who formed this Constitution must have intended this power should be used by the Executive, and not to await the slower action of the legislative power. If the President of the United States, when this treason first broke out, had exercised this power, which he (FIELD) believed he possessed, and half a dozen men had been arrested, in all probability this storm might have blown over. It is objected that this is a dangerous power to confer upon the President; but he thought that there was more danger in the liberties of the country from Congress than from the President; and those who were willing to confer full martial-power on the President were giving him much greater power, and liable to much greater abuse, than this. There had been a great deal of clamor about the arrests that had been made, and he was afraid the friends of the Government had given too much importance to this clamor. Those who opposed the Administration would have clamored about something at any rate; and every power which the Administration had put forth to suppress this rebellion had met with indignant and determined opposition. Though there might have been some arrests wrongfully made; yet if there was any complaint it was that there had not been arrests enough. He then referred to the resolutions of the recent Democratic Convention in the State of New-Jersey, and claimed that they did not represent truly the opinions of that State. New-Jersey has always been an Anti-Slavery State, yet a thoroughly conservative State, standing by all the compromises of the Constitution; and there was no Abolitionist in the State. The Abolitionist made the destruction of Slavery an end. The true Republican made it a means to an end. They went forth to save the Union, and if the destruction of Slavery was a means of saving the Union, let it be destroyed; but if the destruction of Slavery is to destroy the Union, he would preserve Slavery. Looking upon Slavery as a great moral and social evil, yet he did not think it was the only evil in the world; and if the destruction of Slavery was to imperil the safety of the Union, he would be the last man to interfere with it. He had no doubt of the ultimate success of the Government in the struggle. If he could doubt it, it would almost make him doubt the existence of a Supreme Being. This nation and Constitution will not be destroyed, but shall emerge from the contest purer, nobler, freer, and a more united and happy people than ever before. He rejoiced that this conflict had come, as it must have come sooner or later, and never could have come at a better time. No nation has ever been suffered thus to go down in its early youth. In the beautiful imagery of the Bible, our sun will not be suffered to go down while it is yet day. We shall continue to be a beacon-light to illumine all the nations of the world, to beacon them on in the path to freedom.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill to authorize the President to issue letters-of-marque.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of Naval Affairs.

Mr. GRIMES wished the bill to be passed, so that the President would have power after adjournment of Congress to issue letters-of-marque, if necessary to defend the country from vessels of any other nation.

Mr. SUMNER said that would be giving the President the power to declare war.

Mr. GRIMES explained that the bill only gave the power in case war had been declared against any other nation.

The bill was then referred.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) called up the joint resolution, granting a portion of Judiciary-square for a free reading-room and library for soldiers, which was adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill forfeiting the pay of absent officers of the army. The bill forfeits the pay of officers absent over thirty days, unless from wounds or sickness; and if absent without leave, their names are to be stricken from the rolls.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, allowing persons sick to send a certificate to that effect.

Mr. WILSON said there were now 7,000 officers absent, with or without leave, and 411 who had deserted from the front. It was time steps were taken to remedy this evil.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked if the Military Committee had taken any steps to consolidate the regiments, as the proportion of officers greatly exceeds that of the men.

Mr. WILSON said the Committee had not yet considered that, but would. There were 1,200 regiments, and he thought they might be consolidated into 500 or 600, and save the country forty or fifty millions.

Mr. CLARK'S amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

An Executive Session then followed, at the conclusion of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

On motion of Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) the Committee on Military Affairs were discharged from the further consideration of certain petitions asking for the introduction of the Homeopathic system of medicine in the army.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution that the Secretary of War be directed to give credit to the several States in estimating the number of soldiers enrolled therein, for all who are enlisted in the naval service and who otherwise might be liable to military service. Passed.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to further increase the efficiency of the Marine Corps. Referred.

Mr. SHERFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to make transfers of balances in certain cases. Referred.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) introduced a preamble reciting Gen. GRANT'S order of the 17th of December, excluding the Jews as a class from the army lines, and saying in pursuance thereof Gen. GRANT hath caused many peaceful citizens and residents in his Department to be expelled within twenty-four hours without allegation of misconduct and with no other proof than that they were members of a certain religious denomination; and whereas such sweeping order made no distinction between the innocent and the guilty, and is illegal, unjust and tyrannical; therefore, resolved, that the said order deserves the sternest condemnation of this House, and of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, it was tabled—56 against 53.

Messrs. HOLMAN, WASHBURN, STEELE, of New-Jersey, and FENTON were permitted by unanimous consent to record their votes in favor of the Army Appropriation bill. These gentlemen were absent from the city as the Committee on Government Contracts, at the time the bill was passed.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the thanks of the House are due, and are hereby tendered to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER for his energetic, able and humane Administration during his command of the Department of the Gulf.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay it on the table. Disagreed to—97 against 77.

Debate arising upon the resolution, it goes over.

The House took up the Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New York, (Rep.) gave a brief history of the measure and of the pains which the Select Committee had taken to gather all possible information upon the subject. The Parliament of Great Britain passed a bill in October, 1861, which was based on a report made by five English lawyers on which they had bestowed three years of labor. This report and bill were imported by the Committee, who also undertook a correspondence somewhat extensive with various judges, lawyers and business men who were supposed to be intelligent relative to this subject. By the light thus afforded the Committee had prepared the bill with a good deal of care, and introduced into the House 5000 copies which were printed for distribution, and comments, criticisms and suggestions were invited. The Committee availing themselves of all these means had prepared the bill which had just been read at the desk. This bill was based on petitions of 200,000 men, including a very great majority of the heavy creditor interest of the country. This subject was eminently philosophical and complete.

The merits of a Bankrupt bill did not depend on the arguments for or against, but its applicability to the existing condition of affairs. It might not be amiss to say that those who have given the greatest study to the subject, believe that a permanent system of bankruptcy is essential to every commercial system. We are the only State in Christendom without a Bankrupt law. He thought it was also true that no commercial people, excepting our own, have ever made experiment of a bankrupt law and rejected it. The act passed by Congress in 1841 continued in operation but a short time. It was allowed to do considerable harm, and was repealed with considerable unanimity before the good was permitted to commence. The bill was not an insolvent law, to discharge everybody; but was well guarded so as to be active. In conclusion, he said they could secure by this measure that general relief could not be accomplished in any other way. It was for the House to say when they would be prepared to vote on the bill.

Mr. THOMAS, of Mass., (Union,) did not know whether he could vote for the bill or not. It should be made as perfect as possible. The British Bankrupt law was the most perfect system ever seen, and was passed in a time of peace and extraordinary quiet. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the country the subject should receive the most mature deliberation.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) as a member of the Select Committee, said the honor and credit of preparing this bill belonged to the Chairman, (Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING). He believed that the bill embraced substantially all the ideas and features which such a measure should contain. The question of peace and war had no relation to the passage of the Bankrupt bill. If care was bestowed upon it in war, it was likely to be as good as if prepared in time of peace.

Mr. KELLEY of Virginia, (Rep.,) briefly argued in favor of the bill, not so much for its effect upon the present as upon the future, and to take care of the wreck which might result from the circumstances now surrounding us, and the superabundance of paper money.

Mr. WALKER said the observation of his life had convinced him of the great want of a uniform system of bankruptcy. Every country should have such a system. None felt the necessity more than our own, especially from the peculiar character of our currency.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was not agreed to by a vote of 59 Yeas to 66 Nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Ancona, Babbett, Bailey, Bingham, Blair, of Pennsylvania, Blake, Brown, Buffinton, Burnham, Chamberlain, F. A. Conkling, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Dunlap, Edgerton, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Hickman, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg of Illinois, Knapp, Low, Lazear, Loomis, McPherson, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morris, Noble, Norton, Potter, Perry, Porter, Price, Rollins, of New-Hampshire, Rollins of Missouri, Shanks, Sherman, Shiel, Smith, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Vibbard, Wall, Wallace, Wickliffe, Wilson, Woodruff, Worcester, Yeaman—59.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Colvert, Campbell, Clark, Clements, Colfax, Roscoe Conkling, Crisfield, Davis, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, S. C. Fessenden, T. A. D. Fessenden, Fisher, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Haight, Hale, Hutchins, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellinger, Lehman, Lovejoy, Law, McKean, McKnight, Morehead, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Odell, Olin, Phelps of California, Pike, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Segar, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Spaulding, Stevens, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Valkenburg, Verree, Walker, Ward, Webster, Wheeler, Windom, Wood—66.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until Thursday week. Adjourned.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Close of Testimony for Prosecution—Rebutting Evidence—Testimony of Gen. King and Gen. Roberts.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Brinton, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, was sworn for defence, and testified to the condition of the road from Warrenton Junction to Bristow Station on the night of August 27. He received an order from Gen. Porter at 12 o'clock at night to clear the road of wagons. He found the wagons in the road, horses unhitched and tied to the wagons, and the wagoners not to be found, in many instances. The night was excessively dark. The bridge over Cedar Run was broken and impassable for troops. He should think it would have been very difficult to move a body of infantry or cavalry along that road at night in masses. They might have been marched by file, following each other. Artillery could not have been moved without moving the wagons.

The defence here announced that the examination of witnesses on their part was concluded.

The Court, after deliberation, again decided to admit as evidence, the telegrams of Gen. POPE to BUCHANAN, heretofore alluded to, and published in the TIMES.

The orderly that accompanied Capt. POPE, on the occasion of his bearing the marching order of Gen. POPE to Gen. POARER, on the evening of the 27th of August, was examined on the subject of that trip, as well as on the general topography of the country, and the relative position of the forces that they passed, without eliciting anything of public interest.

Gen. Rufus King, one of the members of the Court, was next examined.

Questions by the Judge Advocate—I do not recollect having received any order or message from Gen. Porter on the afternoon of the 29th of August, in the presence of Gen. McDowell, as has been testified to on this trial. I do not recollect having been in company with Gen. McDowell on the afternoon of that day; think I did not see him after 10 o'clock in the morning, when I parted with him near Manassas. I should surely have remembered so important an occurrence as having been in company with Gen. McDowell on that afternoon, and having received, in his presence, such a message (an order to stay where he was) as has been testified to.

Questions by Defendant's Counsel.—I am sure that I received no such message as stated through Col. Locke, or any other officer. I am sure that I did not hear Gen. McDowell say to Gen. Porter's messenger, on the afternoon of the 29th of August, or at any other time, that he (McDowell) was going to take my command with him; was not with Gen. McDowell in the afternoon, and heard no such message sent to Gen. Porter at any time; was not well on that day, which was the reason that I was not with my command much of the time.

Gen. E. F. Roberts, Chief of Gen. Pope's Staff, called:

Questions by the Judge-Advocate—He stated that the hour at which Gen. Pope and Gen. McDowell met, on the 29th of August, was about 6 to 6½ o'clock P. M.; I was out on special duty that day, which was to take observations along the whole line, with a longnette furnished me by Gen. Pope for that purpose. Expecting an attack to be made by the forces of Gen. Porter, in the afternoon, my attention was particularly directed toward his position; I do not think that there was a heavy force of the enemy in front of Gen. Porter on that occasion.

Questions by Defence.—The entire force that Gen. Pope fought on the 29th of August, toward evening—the main battle of the day—was about 35,000 to 40,000; I think that Gen. Longstreet's command was a part of the enemy's force engaged after two o'clock; the enemy's forces supposed to be engaged in the morning were Jackson's, Ewell's and D. H. Hill's commands; I grant that an officer of intelligence engaged in the fight ought to have a better idea of the force opposing him than a person at a distance and out of sight, "reasoning" on the matter; I was where I could clearly see Gen. Porter's position several times during the day.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863.

The final conclusion of the evidence in the Porter Court-martial gives general satisfaction. The tremendous expense of withdrawing seven Brigadier-Generals and three Major-Generals from the service, besides the cost of the salaries and transportation of a hundred witnesses, and the incidental outlay for the paraphernalia of the Court, will make the trial a dear one for the Government. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON will sum up for the defence on Saturday, and is expected to make a strong plea for Gen. PORTER. It is said, however, by those who profess to know, that some members of the Court are disposed to deal as harshly with Gen. PORTER as the evidence will permit. Mr. HOLT has intimated that possibly he will not reply to the defence. It is believed, however, that he will reconsider his determination.

The testimony has, certainly, been quite conflicting; every witness, from the Major-Generals down to the orderlies, being either contradicted or met by some point of evidence which he does not remember.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Porter Court-Martial met at the usual hour, when the journals of its proceedings yesterday were read and rectified. It then adjourned over till Saturday next, to afford time to the counsel of the accused to prepare their written defence, it having been decided yesterday afternoon that it should be in writing.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY

Thirty-Sixth Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863.

The examination of Capt. LESKI, of Gen. McDOWELL'S Staff, was resumed:

Questions by the Court—The distance through Thoroughfare Gap is said to be about four miles; there are probably two Gaps; one near the eastern portion of the Mountain, and the other across the Western portion; between the two there is rather an open space, having high banks; the eastern part of the Gap is rather narrow, and has a very steep embankment; the land, on both sides, is wooded. On the eastern side the Gap opens toward the east sufficiently to put batteries in for their defence, which was done by Gen. RICKETTS when ordered to defend the Gap. This was done about a half a mile within the entrance of the Gap. As near as I recollect the passage or land on both sides of the Gap is too steep or too "accidental" for troops to pass. I could not state positively the force of Gen. RICKETTS at the Gap—probably eight thousand men, besides batteries. I could not judge well how far his troops were stationed inside of the Gap, but I know that they were fighting inside of the defile. I was not with the advance. Gen. RICKETTS was not driven back before he continued to retire from his position. The description of rebel troops that approached him from the Gap to-ward Bristow all shows, and is likely, some regiments of infantry, and a battery of artillery, and a large force of the enemy were debouching through the Gap. I, myself, was left on the field by myself that Gen. RICKETTS had retired to Hay Market, believing himself to be surrounded by the enemy. I think that Gen. RICKETTS, also, sent Gen. MCDOWELL a similar report. I cannot say whether any report was sent to Gen. MCDOWELL on the subject before these reports of Gen. RICKETTS and myself, or not. I do not know of any aid being sent by Gen. MCDOWELL to defend the Gap, except RICKETTS' Division and two brigades of cavalry. These were to defend the whole line in that locality, as well as the Gap.

Questions by Gen. McDowell.—The time that the reports were sent to Gen. McDOWELL that the enemy's forces were coming through Hopewell Gap, was about 6 o'clock P. M., may be a little later. From the nature of the defile of Thoroughfare Gap, I should judge, from the hasty survey I made of the ground, that, having plenty of artillery, it was far better to prevent the debouching of the enemy from the Gap by concentrating artillery at its mouth, than by placing it up in a narrow defile.

The examination of this witness was here closed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day the Court admitted as evidence several official dispatches and orders presented by Gen. SIGEL, as referred to in his testimony. Gen. SIGEL sent in a communication, not received in evidence, but kept by the Court for future reference, though not made public. Gen. SIGEL was examined at length in reference to the accuracy of the maps submitted by him in connection with his testimony. Nothing of public interest transpired.

GEN. BUTLER IN PHILADELPHIA.

His Reception and Speech—A Serenade.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Gen. BUTLER arrived here this evening *en route* for New-York and Boston, whither he departs in the morning. During the evening he addressed a party of 250 gentleman, assembled in the reception room of the Continental, to pay their respects. After his introductions by Judge LAWIS, Gen. BUTLER made a speech of some length and great interest.

After replying in feeling terms to the eulogy with which he had been introduced, he referred to the very different circumstances under which he had previously passed through Philadelphia, on the 19th of April, 1861, when communication was cut off with the Capital, and paid a high compliment to the President of the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and the authorities of Philadelphia, for their efforts in enabling him to proceed to Annapolis. He said, you have been pleased to allude to an act of high executive responsibility, which, in the performance of duty, became a painful necessity—an act which had caused more complaints and praises than any other—the execution of WILLIAM B. MUMFORD. [Applause.] Owing to the uncourteous terms in which the so-called Confederate Government demanded an explanation, no report even could be made. By offensive language that Government shut up all possible communication on our part. Then it was assumed that some wrong was done, and the Proclamation, which you have all doubtless seen, was issued in consequence.

It may not be indelicate here to speak of that act for a moment more.

After referring to the incidents of the day, he said: "The flag of the United States was raised upon the United States mint, and, after floating there a short time, was dragged down by a drunken gambler, in the presence of the fleet in broad daylight. The symbol of our nationality, which we all revere, was torn in shreds, and every one that could bore off a piece as a trophy. That act, in its consequences, might have been most calamitous. The Commender of the National fleet had a right to suppose that the Mayor of the city had come to the conclusion to renew the contest, and the symbol of that renewal was the tearing down of the flag. It might, as a military proposition, have brought upon the city instant bombardment—[applause]—but through the very proper caution of Commodore FARRAGUT. A shot or two was fired, and no response made. Mark you! it was not the fault of MUMFORD that New-Orleans was not laid in ashes, and men, women and children crushed beneath the shells of the National fleet. It was in mercy for the town that we should take hereafter, that I felt it necessary to punish MUMFORD according to the just laws of war, after the confession of guilt. Whether rightly or wrongly, the act still commends itself to my judgment. [Applause.] Feeling the utter worthlessness of the man, that treason had attempted to exalt into a patriot, I was inclined to spare him. But that was not permitted. The thugs, rowdies and gamblers assembled before the execution, and resolved that he should not be hung. It became a question whether they ruled New-Orleans or the Commanding General of the United States, and from that day there was never any question upon that subject." [Applause.]

I have been betrayed into saying more than I anticipated. [Cries of "Go on;" "go on."] I look upon the campaign in the Southwest as substantially ended. The rebel campaign was to concentrate all their force on ROSECRANS, and after defeating him, to concentrate against GRANT and relieve Vicksburgh, and afterwards to regain New-Orleans. We have not yet quite appreciated that noble and brave soldier—Gen. ROSECRANS and his great victory at Murfreesboro. [Applause.] If there is anything a soldier desires more than anything else, it is that his fame, nobly won in the battle-field, even if he lead his troops to the charge himself, shall be cherished by his fellow countrymen.

Subsequently Gen. BUTLER was serenaded, and at the solicitations of the crowd gathered outside, made a few remarks in reply to the compliment.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Legislature of Massachusetts organized to-day.

JONATHAN E. FIELD, of Berkshire, was chosen President of the Senate by 34 votes to 4 cast for PITER HARVAT, of Suffolk. S. M. GIFFORD was unanimously elected Clerk.

The House chose A. H. BULLOCK Speaker, giving him 172 votes against 3 for Hon. CALEB COSHING WM. S. ROBINSON was reelected Clerk.

The Message of Gov. ANDREWS will be sent in on Friday.

Major-Gen. McClellan in Philadelphia.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Gen. MCCLELLAN held a levée last evening, at his brother's house, which was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen.

Mayor HENRY and the heads of the City Councils waited upon him this morning and presented him with the testimonial authorized by the Councils some time since.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Through freight and passenger transit was regularly resumed this morning on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The 7:30 and 11:30 P. M. trains from New-York make connections with the 8:40 A. M. passenger trains from here, going west.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Although "La Traviata" was played here last evening as a hasty substitute for the "Sicilian Vespers"—the change of programme being necessitated by the continued indisposition of Signor BRIGNOLI—it was, we think, one of the best performances ever given under Mr. GRAU'S direction. We were not prepared to expect from Mlle. CORDIER'S previous efforts in "Dinorah" and "I Puritani," a degree of dramatic and musical intensity so perfect as she obtained in the *rôle* of *Violetta*. Thrust into the part at the last moment, it would have been proper, had she failed, to have extended to her all the friendly consideration that the critic could call to his aid, and even in view of her success, it is right to remember that she labored under the most adverse circumstances; but the lady's success was so perfect and deserved that we have nothing but the heartiest recognition to record of it. From the *Brindisi* of the first act to the *Gran Dio* of the last, she was all that could be desired; equaling, if not excelling, in execution, all her predecessors and giving to the dramatic bearings of the part a sufficient earnestness of emotion to carry the sympathies of the audience with her to the end. It is undoubtedly the best part in which Mlle. CORDIER has been heard.

The opera, in all respects, was so admirably rendered that we cannot help expressing our regret that Mr. GRAU deems it necessary to suspend the season until Signor BRIGNOLI recovers his health. The loss of New-York's favorite tenor is almost irreparable, but when Signor MARCACCERI sings as well as he did last night there is hardly a regret to be heard that he is alone in his glory.

It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere that Mr. GRAU'S season ends on Saturday next. There will be but two remaining performances, on Friday and on Saturday, (a matinée).

FERRERO'S BALL.—The most interesting social and Terpsichorean reunion of the season takes place to-night at the Academy of Music—*i. e.* the *Soirée Dansante* of Col. FERRERO. The *beneficiare* is away fighting the cause of the good, but his pupils and the friends of his pupils, old and young, will muster to the well-known call, and the Academy of Music will, undoubtedly, be gay and festive as of yore. FERRERO'S ball is one of the most select of the season, and we hope to see it well attended.

GERMAN OPERA.—Mme. JOHANNSEN, an artiste who cannot be held in too high esteem, takes her benefit here to-night, when BEETHOVEN'S opera of "Fidelio" will be played. The occasion is one that calls for the recognition of the friends of German opera. All the auxiliary force of the establishment have volunteered to render the performance of the opera thoroughly acceptable.

LECTURE ON JAPAN.—To-night, at Cooper Institute, Dr. MACGOWAN, the celebrated writer and speaker upon Chinese and Japanese affairs, will deliver a lecture on Japan.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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For Coughs, Colds and Irritated Throats, are offered, with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.*

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Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleansing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

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Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling as the inventor.

Ladies' Anklets.—Every lady to be in full dress for skating, should have a pair. For sale at MILLER'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Anklets and Balmoral Boots—For ladies, misses and children, at W. H. JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

COLSON—LEAVITT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. F. A. Farley, A. ELLICOTT COLSON to Miss ANNIE E., daughter of Charles F. Leavitt, Esq. No cards.

MOSES—CUMMINGS.—At Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, SAMUEL W. MOSES and CORA S., daughter of Thomas S. Cummings, all of this City.

MALTBIE—MALTBIE.—At Syracuse, on Thursday, Jan. 1, by Rev. J. Elmendorf, ARMSTRONG MALTBIE, of this City, to ANNIE C., daughter of the late Rev. E. D. Maltbie.

MANSON—GUTTAS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863, at the Clinton-ave. Congregational Church, by Rev. Dr. Budington, CHARLES F. MANSON, of Boston, to LIZZIE T., daughter of Wm. T. and F. M. Cutler, of Brooklyn. N. Y.

DIED.

AVERY.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. AMELIA AVERY, widow of the late Joan S. Avery, formerly of this City.

A funeral service will be held at Bridgeport, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph N. Ireland, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, which the friends of her son, Walter T. Avery, and of the family in general, are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Haven Depot, corner 6th-av. and 27th-st., on the arrival of the train at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, to convey those who prefer to assemble there, to Green wood, where her remains will be interred.

CAMPBELL.—In Washington City, on Saturday, Jan. 3, after a short illness, FRANCES E. CAMPBELL, daughter of Archibald and Mary H. Campbell, in the 19th year of her age.

CHAPMAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 7, ELIZA TITUS, daughter of Robert W. and Christiana E. Chapman, aged 1 year, 9 months and 21 days.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

EBNER.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, JULIA C., daughter of William J. and Julia C. Ebner, in the 7th year of her age.

HOYT.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, after a lingering illness, MARY, wife of Enos Hoyt, deceased.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 47

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable, steady girls, one as good cook—will assist in the washing—in a first-class private family; under stands her business perfectly—baking, &c. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing. Both understand their business perfectly, and have the best of City reference from their last places; will go together or separate. Country preferred. Apply, for two days, at No. 83 East 16th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., 1st floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very experienced and trustworthy girl as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; is a thorough cook; refers to her last place, where she lived two years, and will be found in neatness, character and competency, a valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 1 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—COUNTRY SITUATION WANTED, by an English Protestant woman, as cook, who understands all branches of cooking; soups, game, jellies, ices, creams and desserts of all kinds, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

A SCOOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation as first class cook; can cook all kinds of fowl and pastry; has good City reference from her last place; also a girl as laundress; can wash and iron, and is a good hand to do up ladies' finery; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; would prefer a situation together. Call at No. 146 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted for a steady, reliable and competent servaot, who has served for seven years in her last situation in a gentleman's family in Brooklyn, to whom she refers, and will be found in every respect a most desirable and trustworthy servant. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

A SCOOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 21st-st., near 7th-avenue.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIenced woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American styles of cooking, and all kinds of game and fancy dishes; wages $10; City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as cook, is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 466 2d-av., 2d floor, front room, near 29th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable women, one as first class cook, understands meats, soups and poultry; also is a good pastry cook and biscuit baker; the other as chambermaid and plain sewing or nurse. Call for two days at No. 37 West 12th-st.

AS COOK.—AN ACTIVE, ECONOMISING WOman wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, besides pastry and baking; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; would be willing to assist with the washing, if required; has excellent City reference. Call, until engaged, at No. 215 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged woman, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, understands her business perfectly; is a good baker; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 East 32d-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; is sober and honest; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; one who understands soups, fish, meats, game and pastry of all kinds; also, a good baker of bread and breakfast biscuit; understauds all kinds of made dishes; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; is fully competent; understands all kinds of genteel family cooking; is willing to assist in the washing if required; City reference; left her last place on account of the family giving up housekeeping. Call at No. 151 West 31st-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; good City reference given. Call at No. 248 East 8th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing in a private family, good City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery, in the rear.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—SITUATION wanted, in a private family, by a first-class cook and waitress, who have four years' reference from their last employer. Can be seen until suited at their present situation, No. 30 West 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good City references from their last place. Call at No. 79 10th-av., near 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker, and has good City reference. Call at No. 251 7th-av., corner of 28th-st., over the bakery.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wishes a situation as cook; has good experience for the last four years in a first-class family in this City; would like the above in a respectable private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 241 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; has no objection to do the plain washing; has lived three years and six months in her last place; she is an excellent cook. Call at 550 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a neat and very efficient girl, in either of the above capacities; will be found very fond of children, capable and obliging disposition, and a good waitress; wages moderate; has excellent references. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress (will assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; eight years City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 24 1st-av., one door from 4th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; or to do chamberwork and waiting; can produce good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 66 East 32d-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 241 7th-av., near 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A thoroughly competent young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress, in a respectable family; will be found quiet and obliging. Call for two days at No. 62 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, who understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker, and has good City reference. Call at No. 251 7th-av., corner of 28th-st., over the bakery.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wishes a situation as cook; has good experience for the last four years in a first-class family in this City; would like the above in a respectable private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 241 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; has no objection to do the plain washing; has lived three years and six months in her last place; she is an excellent cook. Call at 550 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a neat and very efficient girl, in either of the above capacities; will be found very fond of children, capable and obliging disposition, and a good waitress; wages moderate; has excellent references. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress (will assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; eight years City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 24 1st-av., one door from 4th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; or to do chamberwork and waiting; can produce good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 66 East 32d-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 241 7th-av., near 21st-st.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at 149 Grand-st.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker, and has good City reference. Call at No. 251 7th-av., corner of 28th-st., over the bakery.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wishes a situation as cook; has good experience for the last four years in a first-class family in this City; would like the above in a respectable private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 241 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; has no objection to do the plain washing; has lived three years and six months in her last place; she is an excellent cook. Call at 550 Grand-st.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 241 7th-av., near 21st-st.

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AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as child's nurse; can take charge of the nursery, and is willing to make herself useful, if required; first-class City reference can be given; lived three years and six months in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 232, corner of 15th-st. and 6th-av. Ring the private door bell.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker, and has good City reference. Call at No. 251 7th-av., corner of 28th-st., over the bakery.

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AS NURSE.—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has had the charge of young children for many years; lived four years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 264 West 35th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG woman wants a place as nurse and lady's maid; understands hair dressing perfectly, and can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; would travel with a family; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University-Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant wishes a situation as nurse; is fully experienced, and competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; best of City references as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to children; is willing and obliging; wages no object; reference given. Can be seen, call suited, at No. 470 3d-av., corner 34th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for a mulatto woman as nurse and plain sewer. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, Thursday and Friday, at 45 East 37th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A MOST COMPETENT person wishes a situation as child's nurse; is a fine sewer; has had charge of infants from one month to four years old; has lived in the first families in the City; would go a short distance in the country with a first-class family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a person who can cut and make shirts and ladies' under-clothes; can work on ladies' dresses; is a good family sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can furnish one, if required. Can be seen until suited, at No. 21 Orchard-st., between 19th and 20th sts. Satisfactory City reference can be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a most respectable young woman as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in the care of children, or in chamberwork, if required; the very best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 175 6th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid or thorough seamstress; makes children's clothes, shirts, and all styles of family sewing; wages $6 per month; $3 per week. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes to go out in families by the day, or week or month; can cut and fit well and has had long experience. Can be seen at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—AN American lady, without incumbrance, wishes a situation as housekeeper or as nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman, or assistant in a hotel; would like to go to California; is competent for either situation with best of City references. Apply at No. 219 West 18th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a respectable American woman. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, for two days, at No. 496 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATion wanted by a young English Protestant girl as general housemaid; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 76 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor, front room, where she can be seen until engaged.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 45 Hester-st.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT OR AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A well-recommended, willing and obliging young woman desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as waitress and seamstress; is of a willing and obliging disposition, and can make herself useful in any work, if required; can refer to her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 11 James-st., third floor, front room.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, a young married man, possessing thorough business qualifications, energetic and competent for any department, desires employment; would like an agency for some established manufacturing concern, or a situation as bookkeeper, or in any other capacity. Best of references given. Address AGENT, Box No. 4,160 New-York Post-office.

AS PENMAN AND ACCOUNTANT.—A young man, 20 years of age, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a merchant's office; is a good penman and accountant, and can furnish the best of references. Resides with his parents, and would accept of a small salary. Address YOUTH, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted by a young man as above, having over six years' experience in the trade; has good references. Address B. L., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, an intelligent, careful and reliable man, as farmer and gardener, on a small country-place of 10 acres, near New York. Must be well acquainted with vegetable raising, management of horse, cow, &c. Address, with particulars, wages expected, &c., A. B., Box No. 1,334, Post-office, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man, without children; is a first-class grape grower; also the general management of a gentleman's private residence. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A COLORED BOY, about 20 years of age, with the best of references, wishes a situation as coachman, or to look after a horse; he writes a good hand and could fill the situation of a porter in a store. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young sober man; six years' reference given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 13 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as waitress and seamstress; is of a willing and obliging disposition, and can make herself useful in any work, if required; can refer to her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 11 James-st., third floor, front room.

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AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man of long experience as such; has lived in the best of families, and can produce the best of references. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed S. M., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A NEW-ENGland man, a situation as coachman, where he can attend church and Sabbath-school. Has first-class reference. Address GEORGE, No. 12 Clinton-place, New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man; understands his business; has a good character. Address J. R., No. 57 West 33d-st., a few doors from Broadway, in the harness maker's establishment.

AS BAR-TENDER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young man in the above capacity, who has had long experience in the wholesale and retail liquor business; can give satisfactory reference as to capability and character; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address M. J. F., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as waiter in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country. Address, for two days, C. K., No. 4 Horatio-st., near 8th-av., or Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER, MESSENGER, &c.—WANTed, by a steady, industrious man, a situation as light porter, messenger or collector, or in any similar capacity; a moderate salary; undeniable reference. Address E. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as useful man by a very respectable young man, with two years' references, as ostler and gardener, for City or country; is willing to give his time to the interest of his employer. Call or address W. B., No. 962 Broadway, near 23d-st.

EMPLOYMENT.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a young man, 21 years of age, able and willing to work at anything, is a good penman, and smart at figures; would like a situation in a grocery or grocery and liquor store; no objection to town or country; would work on a farm; is a competent coachman, and can produce references as such; would like employment as porter; is a Protestant Irishman, and only three years in the country. Address for three days, T. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family as laundress, by one who thoroughly understands her business and can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands the care and doing up of all kinds of fine washing; does fluting, and can be highly recommended; particular attention paid to gentlemen's clothes; family washing accepted. Call at No. 111 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, family or gentlemen's washing—done up in the best style. Call or address, for three days, at No. 486 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, room No. 2.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, LAUNDRESS AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, an English, Scotch or Welsh woman as first-class cook and laundress; also, a young English girl as waitress in a small family and modern house, 8 miles from New-York; the best of references required. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 4,088 General Post-office.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO girls wanted, in a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer, and one to do chamberwork, plain sewing and take care of children. Apply at No. 45 East 28th-st., near 4th-av., with references.

LAD WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE; one who is active and intelligent, and whose parents reside in the City. Compensation small. Address Box No. 2,317 Post-office. In applicant's own handwriting.

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, A FINISHer. A good workman can have steady employment. Apply at FISCHER'S, No. 245 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—A SPEcial meeting of the Retail Dry Goods Clerks' Early-Closing Association will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 9½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested. The merchants are also respectfully invited to attend and join the Association. Special Committees are hereby notified to report at said meeting.
Per order. B. E. OSGOOD, Secretary.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the

Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

THE VALUABLE STOCK OF PATTERNS and drawings of the Nowark Machine Company, comprising an extensive assortment of steam-engine, gear, wheel and iron pulley patterns, and of almost every variety of new and useful machinery, including patterns for gun machinery, will be sold at public auction on the premises corner of High and Orange sts., Newark, N. J., on FRIDAY, Jan. 9, 1863; also, Howe's patent hanger patterns and drawings, together with the patent right. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Catalogues ready.
T. P. RANNY, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr SETH G. BABCOCK retires from our firm this day, and Mr. HENRY ALMY is admitted as a partner.
ALMY, PATTERSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that we, whose names are severally undersigned, intend to form a limited partnership as follows, namely: The name under which such partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES B. BABCOCK. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and dealing in Dry Goods. CHARLES B. BABCOCK, residing in the City of Newark, and State of New-Jersey, is the general partner, and SETH G. BABCOCK, residing in Bergen, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey, is the special partner. The said SETH G. BABCOCK has contributed $200,000 to the common stock of said partnership. Said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1863, and will terminate on the 1st day of January, 1864.
CHARLES B. BABCOCK.
SETH G. BABCOCK, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

REMOVAL.

SHAFER & WHITFORD have this day removed from Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway to Nos. 331 and 333 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

From and after this date, Mr. ALBERT T. HAMILTON has an interest in our firm, which will hereafter be known as SHAFER, WHITFORD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of JAMES MYERS & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. JAMES MYERS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. F. RAWDON MYERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MYERS & CO., and will continue the business of importing, buying and selling Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, including Silks, Dress Goods, Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Trimmings and Yankee Notions, at Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway, and have received from Mr. James Myers a loan of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for three years, paid in, in cash, this day, by Mr. Myers, and not reclaimable until all the debts contracted by the firm shall have been paid.
F. RAWDON MYERS.
H. B. FAIRMAN.
WILLIAM KNISELY.
JAMES S. MYERS.
Dec. 31, 1862. JOHN K. MYERS, 2d.

THE FIRM OF BALDWIN, STUDWELL & FISHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by H. M. BALDWIN & NATH'L FISHER, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
H. M. BALDWIN.
JOSEPH STUDWELL, Jr.,
NATH'L FISHER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the style of BALDWIN, FISHER & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Baldwin, Studwell & Fisher, at No. 25 Park-row.
H. M. BALDWIN.
NATH'L FISHER.
HENRY DIX.
New YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is this day dissolved by the retirement of FREDERICK TYLER. The subscribers will liquidate the business of the late firm and continue the sale and shipment of coal in Philadelphia and New-York, under the same name and style as heretofore.
GEORGE F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH.
WM. E. STONE.
No. 328 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Jan. 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of WOOD, WORTHINGTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm to be used only in liquidation.
A. J. WOOD.
S. WORTHINGTON.
PALMER TOWNSEND.

The oil and lard refining business carried on by the late firm, will be continued by the subscribers at No. 313 Washington-st.
WOOD & WORTHINGTON.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., having expired by its limitation, the concern is this day dissolved, Mr. ORVILLE STRONG retiring therefrom.
GURDON BURCHARD,
GEORGE WHITNEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. ORVILLE STRONG.

The undersigned have associated with them Mr. MANLY B. BOARDMAN, and will continue the Fancy Goods and Yankee Notion business as heretofore, under the firm of BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., at the old stand, No. 38 Cortlandt-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863. GURDON BURCHARD,
GEORGE WHITNEY.

MR. LEWIS B. BROWN RETIRES FROM our firm this day.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.
P. M. MYERS & CO.

Referring to the above announcement, the undersigned will continue the business as usual, under the same name and style as above.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.
PETER M. MYERS,
BENJ G. LENNOX,
LAWRENCE MYERS, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of H. BECKER & GRAEVE, having expired by its limitation, the concern is this day dissolved, and Mr. HENRY BECKER has alone to attend to the liquidation of the business, as per contract.
H. BECKER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. W. GRAEVE.

The undersigned has associated with him Mr. EMIL SIEVERS, of his Port-au-Prince firm, and will continue the commission business under the firm of H. BECKER & CO., at the old office, No. 32 South William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863. H. BECKER.

NEW-YORK, January 1, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of WOODBRIDGE & MORRIS, for the purpose of buying and selling on commission Gold and Silver Coin, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Paper, United States Government and other leading securities, and have taken the office, No. 4 Broad-street, formerly occupied by Van Vleck & Tucker, Bankers.
A. WOODBRIDGE,
late of the firm of Lane, Lamson & Co.,
THOS. F. MORRIS,
late uncurrent Money Teller with Metropolitan Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS this day associated with himself Mr. A. SOHER, and the business will be, in future conducted under the name and style of
E. MORRISON & CO.
It will, as formerly, embrace the exchange, banking, specie and stock business, in all its branches, at No. 17 Nassau-st.
E. MORRISON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TALLMADGE & MANLEY is dissolved by the death of Benjamin H. Tallmadge. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the style of GEO. MANLEY & CO.
GEORGE MANLEY.
WASHINGTON MANLEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Analytical and Technical Chemists, desire to make arrangement with a party or parties willing to invest from $25,000 to $50,000 in the manufacture of chemicals now much in demand. Address FLEURY & RUSCHHAUPT, No. 1 1st-st., Troy, N. Y.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of J. H. & J. N. TAYLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES H. TAYLOR,
JAMES N. TAYLOR.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

SAMUEL H. SEAMAN IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

MR. A. H. MANSFIELD HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our house.
HAVILAND, LINDSLEY & CO.,
JANUARY 1, 1863. Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., N. Y.

MR. CHARLES F. THOMAS BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.
HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MR. DANIEL H. LAWRENCE, JR., IS admitted as a partner in our business from this date.
LAWRENCE, GRIGGS & KINGSBURY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. WM. B. BEND IS A MEMBER OF our firm from this date.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
JANUARY 1, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway

AT A MEETING OF THE CLASS OF 1860 of the NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY, held on the 6th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with deep regret of the death of our esteemed friend and classmate, William Cullen Bryant Gray, First Lieutenant Fourth New-York Artillery, at the Georgetown Seminary Hospital, on the 1st day of January, 1863, while nobly defending his country's life.

Resolved, That, remembering his literary abilities and their promise of growing excellence, his devotion to his country's cause, his many endearments of character, and his Christian charity, we deeply mourn our classmate's early end, and cherish his memory as a tried and trusting friend;

*Resol

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the

INFALLIBLE

for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariably produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States.

J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while in process of anything deleterious, and are rendered a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MALRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,292, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; PEIRCE, ALLEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of healthand disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable effects upon the body and mind and how, with the author's infallible remedies, a perfect and successful model of cure is shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful guide to the married and those contemplating marriage, in certain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of $1 in stamps or postage-stamps. Address Dr. L. S. CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedy, or Golden Regulating Pills. Invaluable in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely female complaints—to restore the menstrual flow, which they will never fail to do. Ladies, married or single, who are afflicted, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY for Quack Nostrums, but go and consult a respectable physician and be cured at once. Dr. J. DARKSON'S PATHOLOGY OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM, which contains a full description of the various stages of every kind of sexual disease or weakness, $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 26 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No 3 Division-st. Established in 1831.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1; mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1836—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIvate Treatise," &c., No. 58 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class of men which he treats, of no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, a terribly valuable and powerful property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to ask, re-ask it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their fees are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 32 pages, illustrated with engravings. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN MARKS, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MARKS, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated September 30, 1862.

021aw6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 122 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.

JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.

1924-law6m Th

COAL, &C.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE WRIGHT & CO., OF LIVerpool, shippers of the best varieties of CANNEL AND GAS HOUSE COALS, would call the attention of Gaslight companies and dealers in Coal to the removal of their office, in New-York, from No. 1 Irving-place (Manhattan Gaslight Company's Building) to No. 37 Pine-st.

Orders for Coals filled with care and shipped at lowest possible rates of freight. Also, Coals for sale to arrive.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Van Wart, Son & Co., Birmingham.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Schiefelin, Bros. & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Booth & Tuttle, New-York.
Messrs. E. Corning & Co., Albany.
Messrs. Martin & Smith, Philadelphia.
Manhattan Gaslight Company, New-York, and to other Gaslight companies throughout the United States and Canada. H. L. PARMELE,

Agent for Geo. Wright & Co., No. 37 Pine-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.

One 20 feet long, 30 inches in diameter, two flues; one 16 feet long, 28 inches in diameter, one flue—nearly new. To be seen at Paterson, N. J. One 20 feet, 30 inches in diameter, one flue; one 18 feet, 28 inches in diameter, two flues. The two last-named boilers can be bought with grate bars and front; also one 12 horse engine, located in Newark, N. J. Inquire of GOULD & HOLT, Paterson, N. J.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

CHEMIAN,

Capt. Borland, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $10, and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

BABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE,

Richard Adams, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. Gager,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 12 o'clock noon.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S

PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.

For drafts on England, Ireland, &c., or Passage to and from Liverpool and London, at the lowest rate, apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,

touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....Saturday.....Jan. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....48
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers: are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUX, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEWBERN, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.—The Adams Express Company's steamship AUGUSTA DINSMORE, Capt. A. M. Smith, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for Newbern and Port Royal, landing passengers and freight at or near Newbern, at Beaufort, N. C. Invoices of goods to be forwarded by this ship must be sworn to at the Custom House, and permits obtained in conformity to the requirements of the Circulars of the Secretary of the Treasury. Bills of lading may be had at the Company's office, No. 59 Broadway. None others will be signed. For freight or passage, apply as above, to ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

P. S.—The steamship MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and leave New-York about the 20th inst.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. Wenke, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., For BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New town and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. BUTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 25th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point 134th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4.15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays include 1.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.30 P. M.	10.37 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Alston, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 1 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Mail, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers. Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M.; or remain on board over night without charge.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and bellasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IL TROVATORE.

Director.....J. GRAU

ITALIAN OPERA—SECOND SEASON.

Box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Bibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

To the Public.—It is with extreme regret that Mr. Grau is compelled to announce a

TEMPORARY DISCONTINUANCE OF THE SEASON,

owing to the continued and severe indisposition of Signor Brignoli. The throat disease under which this gentleman is laboring renders it absolutely necessary that he should abstain from singing for several days; and as the interval will have to be employed in repeating old operas without sufficient rehearsal, Mr. Grau believes that it will be preferable to suspend operations until Signor Brignoli is restored to health. When the season was undertaken it was with the distinct intention of producing certain works, and of depending as little as possible upon the old repertoire of the Academy. To alter this plan now would be to deceive the public and to thrust upon the manager an experiment which he never had the idea of making. Compelled from the opening night to make a change in his programme, and foreseeing that so long as Signor Brignoli's health was in uncertainty, other changes would constantly have to be made, and that in this way he would lose the credit of keeping his word with the public, and the merit of bringing out his operas with all the care that could be bestowed on them, Mr. Grau has determined, at great pecuniary sacrifice, to announce the

CLOSE OF THE SEASON ON FRIDAY NEXT, AND SATURDAY A MATINEE.

The interruption, however, being of a peculiarly temporary character, he will, at the earliest possible moment, resume the enterprise. A week or ten days of absolute repose will, it is believed, restore Signor Brignoli to his usual reliable condition, and the manager will then recommence his disjointed season by playing such operas as the "Sicilian Vespers," "Martha," "Giovanna d'Arco" and "Roberto il Diavolo."

FRIDAY, JAN. 9—LAST NIGHT FOR THE PRESENT, When will be presented Verdi's favorite opera of

IL TROVATORE.

SIGNORA LORINI

will appear for the first time as Leonora.

SIGNOR MACCAFERRI, whose success last season in the rôle of Manrico was of so enthusiastic a character, and whose extraordinary ut de poitrine in the grand aria, "Di quella Pira," fairly electrified the audience, will resume that part on this occasion.

Signorina MORENSI.....as.....Azucena
AMODIO.....Count di Luna | BARILI.....Ferrando
Conductor and Musical Director.....SIGNOR MUZIO

On SATURDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

GRAND GALA AND COMBINATION MATINEE.

THE LAST FOR THE PRESENT.

The entire Opera of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, with KELLOGG, and first act of TRAVIATA, with CORDIER.

Extensive preparations are being made for the production of

GIOVANNA D'ARCO.

This opera will be the great attraction of this Paris and the next London season, and the New-York public will have the priority of representation, as in the case of "Il Trovatore" and "Un Ballo in Maschera."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE.

On SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock,

GRAND GALA AND COMBINATION MATINEE.

THE LAST FOR THE PRESENT.

Mr. Grau, having determined to make the Matinées more attractive than usual, announces the following extraordinary performance:—The entire Opera of

IL POLIUTO, (THE MARTYRS,) with

KELLOGG, MACCAFERRI,
AMODIO, BARILI,

and the first act of

LA TRAVIATA,

MLLE. CORDIER.....as.....VIOLETTA,

a rôle in which she has achieved great success in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

SIGNOR MACCAFERRI.....as.....ALFREDO.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can now be obtained of the usual ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FERRERO'S

FOURTH ANNUAL PRIVATE SOIREE DANSANTE, ON THURSDAY, JAN. 8.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG.
ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....J. GRAU.

THIS THURSDAY, JAN. 8, OPENING NIGHT, When will be produced, for the first time in Brooklyn, IL POLIUTO, (THE MARTYRS,)

The Opera selected for the opening night and rentrée of MISS KELLOGG,

At the New York Academy of Music, together with

BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.

The Opera will be produced with the same superb mise en scène as at the New York Academy.

Ticket offices will be open this morning at the Academy, and at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

LAST PERFORMANCE BUT ONE.

Grand complimentary

BENEFIT

TO

MME. BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
MME. BERTHA JOHANNSEN

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1863,

Beethoven's grand soul-unique Opera,

FIDELIO,

With the kind assistance of the Arion Society.

Admission, parquette and first tier, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; second tier, 25 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1863.

First repetition of

LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS, (Camille.)

Mlle. De Bouhelier, as Camille; M. Ernest Gravier, as Armand.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 625 Broadway.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Prof. HURLBERT has the honor to announce that he has opened an institution designed for the promotion of health, the cure of stammering and defective articulation, for instruction in vocal culture, elocution and the Parlor Gymnastics for ladies and gentlemen, misses and boys, at No. 25 East 22th-st. The Vocal Gymnasium has been in successful operation during the past year, with the most gratifying results. No system of physical training is complete without the gymnastics of the pulmonary organs. Persons in delicate health, with weak vocal and respiratory organs, rapidly restored. The system highly approved by the first masters in Europe.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—The grand Panoramas of THE WAR AND THE MISSISSIPPI, every EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHEMIST OF STANDING HAS INVENTed entirely new and cheap methods of preparing green timber for ships, oil barrels, and many other purposes, which rapidly and effectually season it, fireproof it, preserve it from rot and the destructive action of the air and of iron, render it permanently flexible, tough, and less penetrable by projectiles and impenetrable by petroleum and other oils, the materials used having themselves a preservative action on iron. These highly important inventions are secured, and competent parties are wanted to introduce them here and abroad. None but *bona fide* capitalists, desirous to invest when satisfied, need apply. Address B. W., Locked Box No. 36, Washington, D. C.

$6,000 AND ELEGANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL property, worth nearly double the amount, located in Goshen, N. Y., distant from the City two and a half hours by New-York and Erie Railroad. Three fine pianos and school furniture for a hundred pupils, with household furniture, will be sold if desired. Reliable boarding and day patronage sufficient to fill the school in the immediate vicinity. For full particulars address, for two weeks, D. L. TOWLE, Goshen, N. Y.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River. Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

A GENTLEMAN, FAMILIAR WITH COTTON planting at the South, desires to communicate with capitalists in regard to growing cotton in Central and South America, and, if desired, will personally conduct an enterprise of that kind. Address PLANTER, care of Herrick & Willet, No. 3.3 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

WANTED NO HIRE OR PURCHASE—A building lot, with steam engine and boiler attached, now ready for use. Written communications addressed to A. B., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, will meet with immediate attention.

TO AMBROTYPISTS.—A HANDSOME ROOM where the business has been carried on for several years, in a large town near New-York, to rent low; custom first class. A fine opening for a skilful workman. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY wish to receive three or four young gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, to board. The house is pleasantly situated and convenient to cars and stages. The best references given and required. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 384 West 15th-st., near 8th-av., or to WILLIAM A. GUEST, No. 31 Wall-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—An Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—THE OFFICE AND RETAIL DEPARTment of Wilson's Ship, Bread and Cracker Bakery, is removed to the new buildings, Nos. 37 and 39 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl, opposite to the Fulton Bank. The wholesale department will not be interrupted by the burning of the Fulton-st. bakery on Jan. 1. Orders for ship bread and crackers will now be received at the corner of Fulton and Pearl sts., and executed with my usual promptness and dispatch. JOHN T. WILSON.

JAN. 3, 1863.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, JANUARY 6, IN GOing from 18th-st. and 8th-av. to 21st-st. and 9th-av., a POCKET BOOK containing some money and a diamond ring. Whoever will return the same to MRS. KEYSER, No. 238 West 21st-st., will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

THE LAST NIGHTS

Of those charming New-York favorites

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

On THURSDAY, the 8th of January, being the

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO

of the most brilliant theatrical engagement ever performed in New-York.

MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

in consequence of the enthusiasm and delight with which his personation of

SIR PATRICK O'PLENIPO

was received, has consented to repeat the performance, and will appear, for the last time, this evening in that character in

THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.

Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.....as.....ISABELLA

After which, for the last time, also, Mr. Williams' romantic drama,

THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

To conclude with

THE MISCHIEVOUS VALET.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 9,

FAREWELL BENEFIT

OF

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

On MONDAY, the 12th inst., the Monagement has pleasure in announcing an engagement with the

BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,

who will appear in the celebrated spectacular play,

THE FRENCH SPY,

and also with the distinguished character actor,

MR. C. W. COULDOCK,

who will appear on the same evening in his successful domestic play of

THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

WINTER GARDEN.

JOINT FAREWELL BENEFIT

OF

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

On which occasion a bill of unprecedented attraction will be presented, viz.:

FOUR EXCELLENT PIECES,

PHELIM O'DONNELL,
BASHFUL IRISHMAN,
CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP,

and the

IRISH LION.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

in all the pieces.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. WHEATLEY

POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

of the

SUPERBLY SCENIC

and Romantic Spectacular Drama,

FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

MR. J. B. ROBERTS AS MEPHISTOPHILES

Faust.....Mr. L. R. Shewell | Valsnline.Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander.....Mr. A. W. Fenno | Seibel.....Mr. Lamb
Marguerite.....Miss Emily Thorne
Martha.....Miss Mary Wells | Helene.....Mrs. Mark Smith

THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY

J. H. SELWYN.

NEW DRESSES, BY

MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.

NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY

GEO. W. LETZINGER.

NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY

RUNYON & DEMILT,

AND A

FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,

under the direction of

HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock. With the exception of the Press, no free list.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the management of J. G. COLLINS,

Remove to

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,

No. 659 BROADWAY,

Opposite Bond-street.

MONDAY, Jan. 5.

And every evening until further notice.

Tickets 25 cents.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE property known as the "Keyport Pavilion," at Keyport, Monmouth County, N. J. It is one of the best hotels in the State for doing a regular yearly business in addition to the Summer boarding. It is beautifully located on elevated ground at the steamboat landing, and commands a view of the entire lower bay, Staten Island, &c. A lawn fronts the bay, with sea beach for bathing. The house contains—rooms, including parlor, dining-rooms, ball-room, bar-room and billiard-room. There are on the premises ten-pin alleys, with servants' rooms above; large stables and sheds; garden, and every convenience for a hotel as hotel. Terms of payment will be easy, it being sold to close an estate. D. WARNER,

No. 315 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL.—A NEW FIRST class brownstone front house, from house, rosewood doors, black walnut dining-room and stairs, house 20x65, in entire order. Inquire on the premises, No. 24 East 38th-st., of D. ROGERS.

FOR SALE VERY LOW TWO NEW THREEstory brick dwellings, with modern improvements, north side of Carlton-av., between Cumberland-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Location very desirable. Terms easy. H. A. SCAMAN, No. 15 Wall-st., New York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY FOR ESTATE.—The three four story stores Nos. 101, 103 and 105 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Peck-slips, fronting a front of 75 feet by 85 deep. Apply to WM. B. KAYE, No. 105 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 41 Pine-st.

HOMES FOR SALE.—NEW-JERSEY LANDS, in large or small tracts; also, garden or fruit farms, and cranberry lands—1 to 20 acres each, payable $1 a week. Also, village lots, $5 a week. Call for a circular of H. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 2 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 120 NINTH-st., second house east of Broadway, and opposite the establishment of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. For particulars, inquire at No. 288 Greenwich-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Hixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY ON CLINTON-av., Brooklyn, new house, stable and

GEN. ROSECRAN'S ARMY.

Continued from First Page.

cries of the terrified teamsters, urging their teams to the top of their speed, were now mingled with the billows of sound which swayed and surged over the field.

Thick and fast the bullets of the enemy fell among them, and scores were shot down; but still the number constantly increased by reason of the fresh crowd which burst every moment from the thickets. It was with the greatest difficulty that some of the regiments which had been massed together, as a sort of forlorn hope to withstand and, if possible, drive back the victorious cohorts of treason, could prevent their ranks from being crushed or broken by the mass of fugitives.

From my position upon the elevated ground between the railroad and turnpike, I could view the whole scene, and with an intensity of interest and tumultuous emotion, which I can find no language to express. I watched the result when the desperate soldiers of the rebellion should enter the open space, a tempest of iron was whistling all around my head, but for the first time since I began to participate in the transactions of this fearful war, they whistled and burst unheeded.

I make no pretensions to extraordinary physical courage. He who says that amid the horrors of a battle he experiences no feeling of awe, and sometimes a shrinking awe, is a falsifier, an idiot, or a madman. But at this time I could not have retired, even if I had been inclined; my feet were rooted to the spot; my gaze was fascinated and fixed in the quarter where I expected the enemy to appear, and had an earthquake rent the earth before me, I could not have moved from the spot until I knew from the testimony of my own eyesight whether or to the troops upon which rested the last hope of the Union army were like the rest to be beaten and overthrown. It was not in consequence of superior physical courage that I remained there, but from the mental impossibility of doing otherwise.

The flower of our troops were ranged in order here, and I had no fears for the result unless one of those unaccountable panics, which sometimes reign, even in an army of veterans, should seize upon our yet unbroken battalions. Yet there were men not liable to panic, men whose lofty courage and devotion to their country's cause, overcame and extinguished fear.

Col. Loomis was there with his immortal First Michigan Battery, and there was STOKES with the guns and equipments furnished by the Chicago Board of Trade, and MENDENHALL and GUNTHER with their regular artillery, and the troops led by Gen. Wood, comprising some of the finest in the service, and like these famous brigades belonging to the old Third Division.

The 9th, the 17th, and the Regulars, which the daring valor of ROSECRANS, assisted by the unflinching courage of Col. SCRIBNER of the 38th Indiana, commanding the Ninth Brigade, and by the splendid abilities of Col. JOHN BEATTY of the 3d Ohio, commanding the 17th, had extricated from the woods, into which they had been sent to check the progress of the enemy, in a comparatively unbroken and undemoralized condition, a result which to one who knows something of the nature of that fearful combat in the woods, seems little short of miraculous.

Other illustrious corps were there also, whose patriotism and courage I should be glad, even at this early day, to celebrate, if one individual could have known and observed them all. Their zeal and sacrifices will yet be known and appreciated by a grateful nation.

With cool, calm courage Gen. CRITTENDEN awaited the coming storm, and conspicuous among all the rest was the well-built form of the Commanding General, his countenance unmoved by the tumult around him, and his thoughtful and animated features expressing a high and patriotic hope, which acted like an inspiration upon every one that beheld him as he cast his eye over the grand array which he had mustered to repel the foe. He already felt himself master of the situation.

At last the long lines of the enemy emerged from the woods, rank behind rank, and, with a demoniac yell, intended to strike terror into the "Yankees," who stood before them, charged with fearful energy almost to the very muzzles of the cannon, whose dark mouths yawned upon them. A dazzling sheet of flame burst from the ranks of the Union forces, an awful roar shook the earth, a crash rent the air, the foremost lines of the rebel host were literally swept from the field, and seemed to melt away like snow-flakes before the flame; and then both armies were enveloped in a cloud of smoke which hid everything from the eye.

In the still visible ground between the pike and the railroad the tumult redoubled. Not knowing what would be the result of the strife which was raging under the great canopy of smoke that concealed the combatants, the flight of those in charge of wagons and ambulances became still more rapid and disordered. Thousands of fugitives from the right wing mingled with the teams, and frequently a mass of men, horses and wagons would be crushed and ground together. Every conceivable form of deadly missile whizzed and whirled end burst amid the crowd, and terror and dismay ruled uncontrollably.

The whole disordered mass rushed down as fast as possible toward the river, into which it plunged, pushing and struggling to the other side. The combat under that great cloud of smoke was somewhat similar to that in the woods. No one knew exactly what command there was. A shout, a charge, a rush of fire, a recoil, and then all for a time disappeared.

For ten minutes the thunder of battle burst forth from the cloud. When our battalions advanced they found no rebels between the woods and turnpike except the dead, the dying and the disabled. There were hundreds of these, and their blood soaked and reddened the ground.

Since the annihilation of the Old Guard in their charge at Waterloo, there has probably not been an instance of so great a slaughter in so short a time as during the repulse of the rebels left at Murfreesboro, and it will hereafter be celebrated in history as much as is the fierce combat which crushed forever the power and prospects of NAPOLEON.

The rebel left was now thoroughly repulsed, and our troops, emboldened by their success, pushed after them into the woods, driving them back in turn over a considerable portion of the ground which we at first occupied. The roar of our artillery sounded further and further off, as the different batteries moved on slowly after the retreating foe, and hostile cannon-balls no longer plowed up the earth around me.

[At this point, the telegraph ceased working.]

THE EAST TENNESSEE RAID.

Destruction of the East Tennessee Railroad with Two Important Bridges.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Gen. CARTER'S expedition reached Manchester, Ky., yesterday, on its return from East Tennessee. It left Landon, Ky., on the 21st ult. It comprised 1,000 cavalry. The results of the expedition are the destruction of two important bridges; the killing, wounding and capturing of 550 rebels; the taking of 700 stand of arms, and a large amount of flour, salt and other rebel stores. A locomotive and two cars, were also destroyed. A brisk skirmish took place at the Watauga Bridge, and another at Jonesville. This raid was one of the most hazardous of the war, and attended with great hardships and privations. We lost but ten men.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY OF IT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 2.

DESTRUCTION OF IMPORTANT BRIDGES ON THE EAST TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD BY UNION CAVALRY—A DARING RAID.

A body of Yankee cavalry, numbering, it is reported, some 4,000 men, made a raid on Monday upon the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and destroyed two important bridges—one across the Holston and the other across the Watauga River. The bridge across the Holston, at Bloomingsville, was guarded by 200 of our cavalry, who were completely surprised and made prisoners without any resistance. An account of the raid, which we find in yesterday's Lynchburgh *Republican*, says:

The enemy advanced within six miles of Bristol, the terminus of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, but retired without coming to the place. They afterward advanced toward Jonesboro' and burned the bridge across the Watauga. At this place a small scouting party of citizens, hastily gotten together, came up with them, and a brisk skirmish occurred, in which one of the enemy was killed and two captured, who were brought into Bristol on Tuesday. They belong to a Pennsylvania regiment, and, we learn, reported their forces at 5,000.

The enemy first entered Virginia between Cumberland Gap and Pound Gap, and passing through Estillville, in Scott County, to Blountville, fulfilled their mission of bridge-burning, and made a demonstration as if it was their intention to visit Bristol. This, as before stated, they failed to do, fearing, doubtless, to venture so far. They continued in the direction of Jonesboro, but it is stated by our scouts, who came into Bristol on Tuesday night, that they were retreating over nearly the same route they had advanced.

The distance from the point at which they entered the State line to Jonesboro' is *between ninety and one hundred miles*, and the raid is certainly a most daring one, and argues an audacity in the enemy which they were not supposed to possess. They are reported to have been piloted by a prissy Colonel of Washington County, Tennessee, by the name of WARD, who left his home on Friday, and met them in the mountains.

The damage to the railroad is serious, as, beside burning the bridges named, the track is torn up in many places, and the sills and iron burned. The distance between the Watauga and Holston Rivers is nine miles, and the burning of the bridges across these streams involves a loss of that distance in our railroad communications. *It will take several weeks to repair the damages, and they come at a time when the road is taxed to its utmost capacity.*

But few of the citizens along their march were molested by the Yankees, nor have we heard of that destruction of private property usual in their raids.

The citizens of Bristol, we learn, behaved nobly on this trying occasion. Old and young prepared with alacrity to meet the invaders of their homes, and to protect their firesides from pollution by their hireling foe.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship New-York.

MAURY ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The steamship *New-York*, from Bremen, calling at Southampton on the 24th December, reached here yesterday morning.

Her news has been anticipated in its leading points.

The question of mediation still attracts the attention of the Continental Press. The *Moniteur* says in its bulletin:

"Some journals exaggerate the tendency of the course taken by France at the time when she offered to mediate between the North and the South, and certainly misunderstand its character. The article published by the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of the 29th of November, reestablishes the truth of the facts, and peremptorily demonstrates that the overtures of France are disinterested, opportune, and careful of the rights and susceptibilities of the belligerents."

A new volume of the Correspondence of NAPOLEON I. has just appeared. The following to M. TALLEYRAND, dated "Camp of Boulogne, Aug. 10, 1805," is not out of place at the present moment:

"The dispatch from Washington has fixed my attention. I desire you will send a note to the American Minister accredited to me, with a copy of the judgment appended. You will tell him that it is time all this should end; that it is scandalous that the Americans should be supplying provisions to the brigands, and following a trade so disgraceful that I shall declare good prize all that enters or leaves the port of St. Domingo: and that *I can no longer see with indifference the armaments, evidently directed against France, which the American Government allow to be prepared in their ports.*"

Maury, the Meteorological, on the Issues of War and Peace.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: We read of people in the olden time whose judgment God had taken away, but the annals of modern history may, I believe, be searched in vain for such an instance of judicial blindness as that under which the Northern people have been laboring. Upon no other theory can the conduct of the Lincoln Government, in the rupture between the Northern and Southern States of America, be accounted for.

From the very beginning of these troubles, Mr. LINCOLN and his counselors have been floundering in their own devices, stultifying themselves by their acts of to-day in their conduct of yesterday. Not longer ago than the last month, Mr. LINCOLN'S Secretary of State wrote to his Minister in London that "intervention would only afford an additional motive for America to sustain her resolution to remain united."

To reunite her is, if we are to believe professions, the first wish of Mr. LINCOLN'S heart, and his friends have intimated, time and again, with a peculiar significance, that in a war with England the South would be sure to unite with the North. Then, why dread intervention? If such are to be its effects it should be courted by Mr. LINCOLN, one would suppose.

Evidently this threat through his Minister—for it bears a menacing air—was intended to intimidate the British people, to suppress their avowal of sympathy with the South, and to influence Her Majesty's Government; for a few days after this menace was received in London, he practically revokes his Emancipation Proclamation, which had been uttered with so much personality a few weeks before, and instead of abolishing Slavery next week, he offers to give us the rest of the century to do it in, and to pay us for it, too, if we will only do it ourselves and come back to him.

This is certainly a bid for the South to come back, and it looks very like a practical admission on his part that the cause of subjugation and reunion is becoming desperate. He can't lay his taxes to support the war.

To one whose case becomes desperate, delay is always of moment. Everything must be done to gain time. The idea of foreign intervention must be staved off, and a new plea put in for another respite of "60" or "90" days. This plea is sought to be enforced on a rumor which I am informed is now current in Yankee circles, to the effect that Southern traders are making overtures for a return to political union with the Yankees. This rumor is, it is said, derived from private letters received in this city from the North. It is only a "Yankee trick." If it could but gain credence here, even for a while, it would relieve for a time the Federal Administration from the fear of its great bugbear—foreign intervention—and might do the Republican Party "a heap of good."

Not only has no such overture been made, but there is no probability that such a one will ever come. Our cause has been consecrated by the best blood in the land, for it great sacrifices have been made, its champions feel that they are clad in the triple armor of right. For these reasons it has become dear to the hearts of a whole people. Our men, women and children glory in it; and, after the proofs that the world has had of Southern manhood, is it likely that such men should be so base as to think of returning to Yankee domination? Simply, *a petition from the South to be received again as British plantations would be more possible.*

I am fresh from the South, having quite recently run the blockade of Charleston. I know the sentiments and feelings of my fellow-countrymen; and so far from losing faith in our cause, or entertaining any doubts as to success, we were never more decided, nor in better heart.

Besides our own self-reliance, the faith we have in our cause and leaders, we derive encouragement from the enemy. He begins to show signs of giving in. Mr. LINCOLN, for the first time, recognises the possibility of permanent disunion, for he can find "no line, straight or crooked," which will suit him for a boundary, as yet, notwithstanding no country so abounds in well-established lines of this sort, for each State has its own. Moreover, financial ruin is staring his people in the face. The signs of its speedy coming among them is unmistakable. He dares not enforce a draft upon his militia, nor the Tax bill upon his people. They will neither give him his full contingent in men or in money. The dawn of returning reason is visible in his recent elections; his Administration is vacillating; it is trying so to shape a new policy as to satisfy each of two opposing factions. His people are beginning to tire of him and his war, and to confess that nothing but grief can come of it to them. On the other hand, we have but to stand firm, think of our dead, and be true to ourselves, and all will be well with us.

As soon as the Northern Press is unmuzzled, and the tongues of the friends of free Government there are loosed, then we shall begin to see the beginning of the end. In the meantime, we are fighting, not against a Constitutional Government, for that has been overturned, but against a mob, with Mr. LINCOLN at the head of it.

As I have heard since leaving the South a great deal said about our want of arms, about the half-starved and worse clad soldiers of the South. There is no lack of food among us. As for arms, we have taken enough from the enemy to equip all the forces that we require; and then as to clothing, it is enough for me to say that *the Custom-house receipts at Charleston for the month of July, 1862, were greater than they have been for the corresponding month of any year of the last ten*; and this revenue was derived chiefly from duties on clothing and munitions of war, notwithstanding the famous blockade. What the receipts have been for the months of August, September, October and November, I cannot say, for I have not seen the returns.

A considerable amount of importations has also entered Wilmington, Mobile and the ports of Texas. *Besides this, large quantities of clothing have been brought across the Potomac and the Chesapeake into the numerous rivers and creeks of Virginia, also from Ohio and other producing States of the West.*

Events now transpiring in America show that we are quite as able to keep the field as is the enemy, and far more united. Respectfully, &c.,

M. F. MAURY.

No. 1 ALBEMARLE-STREET, Piccadilly, Dec. 22.

BURTON DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The Thirteenth Annual Ball of this favorite Association will take place on Monday evening, Jan. 12, at Irving Hall. Fancy, civic or military costumes will be in order.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Four More Ballots for Speaker, and No Result.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863.

It was curious to note this morning how sanguine certain parties who, since the adjournment yesterday, had been hard at work in "fixing things" were that it has now "all right." Some were entirely confident that Mr. DEAN would be chosen Speaker before the voting had proceeded much further, while others were equally confident that Mr. SHERWOOD would be the lucky man. Others still rejected the pretentions of these gentlemen, and mysteriously asserted that everybody's nose would soon be out of joint, while in a manner charmingly confidential they confided to you the fact that there was going to be a new deal, which would produce a winning card, to the astonishment of all parties. But by far the largest number declared that they "could not see it," or anything else that looked like a solution of the question on which the Assembly is tied, and were content to float along with the current in the state of bliss incident to their confessed ignorance concerning the future.

And so it turned out. The House, after voting four times, with the same result as yesterday—63 for SHERWOOD and 63 for DEAN—adjourned till to-morrow, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, (Republican,) of Tioga. Of course, the wise ones are now wiser than ever, and claim to see great significance in the result of the day, though no two agree.

Whether party usage has come to be less respected than formerly, and men are more disposed to independent action, or whether they are inclined to allow full force to the demonstrated fact that if the Assembly is organized at all, it must be in some other way than by voting day after day 63 to 63, there certainly is ground for the belief that this style of contest will not be long continued. It may be, consequently, that favorite plans will be frustrated, and expectations disappointed, by action prompted by considerations purely of a public nature, and in defiance of usage which, on account of its ancient character, has come to be regarded as nearly related to sacred right. Indeed, there is nothing more probable.

Every member, every outsider, not only perceives from the situation of things, but he knows from experience, that a contest such as has been commenced is not only futile, but in its tendency is demoralizing, inasmuch as it invokes the spirit of bargain and sale, and must be ended sooner or later. How it shall be ended should be a question for the members themselves to answer—not the lobby, or any "third house," however constituted. If men are to be deflected by good sense, and a patriotic desire to serve the public, from the straight line designated by caucus, it were better it should be at the earliest moment, since it has been demonstrated that the pursuit of that line will lead only to naught.

In former years, at the end of similar contests, we have heard charges of buying and selling, and other imputations, as little creditable to legislators as would be open trafficking in votes. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this contest, neither in its progress nor conclusion, will be marked by anything of the sort, or give rise to the slightest suspicion that all the members were not actuated by a pure desire to serve not only their party, but the State, which claims their services, and demands, consequently, an early organization.

Whether the voting goes on for a day, a week or a month longer, it is clear that in the end somebody must give way; and I am prepared to believe that the inevitable contingency will not be postponed to this extreme period, but that members, realizing the impossibilities of the contest, and their own responsibilities, will put an end to it by action as independent as honorable.

Among the visitors at the Capital at the present time is GEORGE LAW, FERNANDO WOOD, HORACE GREELEY, and a large number of prominent lawyers from different quarters of the State. The members of the Bar are generally in attendance on the Court of Appeals. The other gentlemen are understood to have been attracted hither by an interest felt in the organization. Mr. WOOD holds frequent interviews with the New-York delegation, and is understood to regard the organization as particularly worthy of his attention, on account of the bearing it is conceived to have on the Senatorial question, and his own immediate prospects as the successor of Senator KING. Mr. WOOD makes no disguise of his purpose, and, it is said, does not hesitate to make free mention of the alliances he has formed, and on which he predicates his hopes of success. In so doing it is not doubted that he has a motive in exceeding the possible truth, for if credence were to be given to all that he is understood as claiming, that extremely unambitious and patriotic gentleman is fortunate in already having the active support of the most prominent men of all parties.

Whatever may be the support Mr. WOOD is authorized to expect outside of his party, it is entirely certain that he is by no means sure of receiving the support of all inside of it. The fact is, the claims and virtues of FERNANDO WOOD have not yet penetrated to the distant and unsophisticated rural districts, where live several gentlemen whose friends have conceived that they have at least equal claim to a seat in the United States Senate, whenever the Democratic party has it at its disposal. It is something that Mr. WOOD will have to bear some time yet, that in many parts of the State he is not appreciated, but is distrusted, as many good men before him have been; while in other parts the idea positively prevails that he has not the proper allowance of the qualities generally looked for in a man of high-toned principle and virtue. Moreover, he is suspected of entertaining a feeling for Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS of more regard than, under the circumstances, would be either delicate or patriotic.

Therefore, however the Senatorial question may be affected by combinations yet to take place, or by none at all, I do not believe that any state of things is to exist that will elevate FERNANDO WOOD to a Senatorial seat. In fact, I do not think that Democrats generally have very high expectations of securing the successor to Mr. KING. The most that they can hope to do is to prevent a choice, and that contingency is confessedly very remote. The temper of neither the Democratic Party nor the people at large is favorable to such revolutionary proceedings, and I do not understand that provided they had the power the idea meets with much favor with Democrats generally.

To the Republican Union Party and its representatives in the Legislature, who will beyond hardly a doubt be called upon to make a choice, the Senatorial question is naturally and properly one of lively interest, for the State of the nation demands that New-York shall have not only her full representation in Congress, but that her voice shall be heard always against the rebellion and in favor of wise and patriotic measures looking to the perpetuity of the Union and the observance of every constitutional obligation. Fortunately it will not be difficult to have New-York thus represented, and the representatives on whom will devolve the selection are abundantly able to discharge the high duty.

The expression of preferences, though in some instances already freely made, as well as the question in its broader aspects, is properly reserved until the session is fairly launched.

It is conceded on all hands that Gov. SEYMOUR has done a sensible thing by sending into the Senate his Message, without waiting for the House to organize. Of the document itself his political friends are loud in its praise, and claim that it is the most statesmanlike document that has appeared within an indefinite number of years. Twenty thousand copies were moved in the Senate. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Hon. WM. CLARK, elected from the Fifteenth District in place of Hon. JOHN WILLARD, deceased, appeared, was sworn, and took his seat.

Mr. CORNELL gave notice of a bill authorizing a railroad in Brooklyn and the Jamaica Plank-road.

Mr. MURPHY gave notice of a bill to improve Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn.

Numerous notices of bills were given to reimburse various localities for moneys advanced to volunteers.

Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message was presented by Mr. Lockwood L. Doty, private Secretary pro. tem., and was read.

A resolution to print 20,000 extra copies of the Message was laid over under the rules.

Mr. LOW moved to refer so much of the Message as relates to National affairs to a Special Committee of Five. He desired to take this out of the regular course because he (Low) thought there were some subjects contained in it that would astonish the country.

Mr. HUTCHINSON objected to the motion, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill to authorize the New-York Warehouse Company to build piers in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to provide for the election of two additional Justices of the Supreme Court in the First District. Also, relative to forfeited recognizances in New-York.

On motion of Mr. TAHMAN a Committee of three was appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the passage or engrossing of the Militia bill last year.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the papers in reference to the Susquehannah Railroad were referred a special Committee.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock this morning. Four ballots were taken for Speaker, making seven in all, with exactly the same result. The vote stood as follows:

Gilbert Dean	63
Henry Sherwood	63

Adjourned.

A Letter from George Sanders.

HE SENDS GREETING "TO THE REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF THE TRIUMPHANT REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN NEW-YORK."

The Memphis *Bulletin* publishes the following curious letter:

ON THE WING, Dec. 24, 1862.

Horatio Seymour, Dean Richmond, John Van Buren, Chas. O'Conner, Washington Hunt, Fernando Wood, and James Brooks, Representative Men of the Triumphant Revolutionary Party of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I congratulate you upon the glorious success of November, 1862. The world has already accepted it as the evidence that there still exists in the North an appreciation of State and individual rights, and a genuine respect for progressive civilization, so horribly outraged during the conduct of this war by abolition officers, both civil and military. I trust that you will reflect, by resolute and decisive action, the indication signaled by the people at the ballot in this massive and successful effort, this outpouring of righteous scorn, against the mulatto usurpers who have kept you in lash for two years agone; the hucksters of your national reputation; the reveilers in your national wealth and reputation—the fruits of long years of Democratic and Southern statesmanship, fidelity and forecast.

Civic law bleeds and humanity stands aghast at the atrocities of your inhumanitarians. State lines obliterated; rights of every kind—popular, religious and commercial—all swept into one common ruin; homes violated, rifled and burnt; private papers—sacred mementoes, national rewards for honorable conduct—remorselessly destroyed or thievingly appropriated. Even the abodes of dead patriots, whose memory should be as dear to you as to us, desecrated and pillaged. Venerable citizens—matrons, maidens and infants—driven out to seek protection of charity. Mothers and daughters imperiously domineered over and insulted in the absence of their natural protectors. Even the negroes, that children-people who have never reached their majority in any age or country, and who owe whatever they possess of goodness, civilization, modesty and religion to the Southern matron who has been their friend, nurse and guide, in benefits to them which generations of faithful service on their part cannot repay, and whose fidelity under all the coaxing temptations and trying delusions to which they have been exposed is truly creditable to them, enticed or dragged away in ropes, the men cruelly worked down, the women, shrieking for help, brutally outraged in the presence of their husbands, children and mistresses—men, women and children left at last to suffer and starve and die on the roadsides. This is a slight synopsis of the memories of the abolition armies of your baboon President.

Can you longer stand still while these things are being enacted before you? A programme of peace and settlement is what the people expect of you. All eyes are resting upon you for action.

You should at once proclaim to the world that not a dollar of the bonds—Federal, State or municipal—issued by the Federal usurpers for the prosecution of this unholy war, shall ever be paid. Few strangers have taken shares in the despotic loans, and this just blow will fall almost exclusively upon the usurpers. There is need that history should be marked by the utter annihilation of the debt created by the conspirators against the rights and liberties of American citizens and States. The licentious dollar should now receive such a retributive lesson, that a bar should be raised for all time against its being had on this continent for the usurpation of the rights and liberties of sovereign citizens and States.

Not only do you owe it to yourselves to *repudiate every dollar* of this unconstitutional debt, but you owe it equally to your posterity to pay *the half, if not all, the debt the people of the South have had to incur* to maintain the rights of citizens and of States, in the establishment of free trade.

Do these things generously, heroically, and New-York City, as if by magic, will reassume the envious position she held before the black 6th of November, 1860. Her magnificent streets will continue their march upon Manhattan Island, and her Central Park will progress in multiplied mazes of beauty, in statuary, and fountains, and foliage. True, your political relations with the South will probably never be restored, and it is now useless to discuss. But you will, nevertheless, gain much by the revolution. You will be rid of infidel Puritanism, which has been nearly as oppressive and intolerable in New-York as in the South. You will have free navigation and free trade with the South, and direct trade than ever) with the world.

Let heart and brain into the revolution; accelerate and direct the movement; get rid of the Baboon (or What Is It?) ABRAHAM LINCOLN, pacifically if you can, but by the blood of his followers if necessary. Withdraw your support, material and moral, from the invading armies, and the South will make quick work with the Abolitionists that remain on her soil. Suffer no degenerate son of the South, upon however plausible a pretext, to idly embarrass your action, by throwing into your way *rotten planks of reconstruction, Unity is no longer possible.* The very word Union, once so dear, has been made a cover for so many atrocious acts that the mere mention of it is *odious in the ears of Southern people.* The State Legislatures will be called upon to obliterate the hated name from counties and towns.

Commercial relations are attainable, and every hour of alienation from the South is your loss. The recent elections show that New-York City is the centre of a circle of 100 miles radius, with a compact, active, organized majority of 50,000 against your abolitionized government. It has but to will, to do. Military measures, always unsuitable to revolutionary necessities, will not avail you. Immediate, wholesale repudiation is your only safety-valve.

Against the Abolition invasion the whole nation of the Southern Confederacy is now resolved into an army, the most numerous, intelligent and spirited the world ever saw—in good health and high discipline, ready to fall upon the enemy with that momentum which belongs only to the patient soldier, fired with indignation against the invader. While Abolition Generals have been successively withdrawn in disgrace from the field, our Generals and subordinate officers, brave and efficient from the first, have steadily increased in character and number. Never has an army been officered by such a body of accomplished, high-toned and gallant men as the Confederate army boasts to-day. And while her General give the grandest proof of their skill and science in the management of the war in whole, the country shows itself, through the cheerful sacrifices and noble aid of its woman, and the daring strategy of its partisan chiefs and their intrepid followers, alive at every extremity.

On a recent visit to Europe, I found that of all Americans, past or present, none stand so high in public estimation, or exalted patriotism and statesmanship, as the President of the Southern Confederacy. Our Governors, orators and statesmen furnish you with models for emulation. Our women have excelled the virtuous daughters of the Colonial Revolution. Our clergy have nobly endured exile and imprisonment without falter.

Men of the revolution in New-York! a redeeming career lies open to you, in which you can protect yourselves and all that is so dear to you as citizens and Americans. I trust you will walk in it at whatever personal cost. Release your Press from censorship, your citizens from bastiles, your trade from shackles, your name from ignominious reproach.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Markets very dull. Sales 1,600 boxes of Candles, at 18½c. The stock of Coal Oil approximates to 300,000 gallons.

The Washington Territorial Legislature has memorialized Congress in relation to fortifying the Columbia River and Puget Sound; asking for the establishment of a branch Mail route from Salt Lake to Walla Walla; urging an ocean Mail from San Francisco to China; and asking a change of the port of entry from Port Angels to Port Townsend.

LAUNCH.—A small propeller, the second of three being built for FANCHER & Co., of this City, will be launched by E. S. WHITLOCK, Greenpoint, on Friday, at noon. Mr. WHITLOCK is also building a three-hundred feet steamer for Maj. T. CORNELL, of Roadout. She will be ready for service in the Spring.

GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION.—To-night, at Christ Church, (Bedford-avenue,) Brooklyn, there will be an organ exhibition of more than average interest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Thursday, Jan. 8—*Nos. 10, 12, 50, 77, 78.*

SUICIDE BY STRANGULATION.—Coroner WOMRATH held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mr. JOHN BEHLEY, residing at No. 188 Fulton-avenue, who committed suicide about 12 o'clock the night previous by shooting himself with a pistol. He had been in a desponding state of mind for some time past, owing to reverses in business, and from the fact that one of his sons had recently been wounded in battle. He came home between 8 and 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and appeared as usual, but refused to go to bed. About midnight he retired to the parlor, and the report of a pistol was heard soon afterward. His wife and son OSMOR discovered him lying on the floor, dead. Deceased was an Englishman, 58 years of age. The jury returned the verdict that he "came to his death from a pistol shot wound in the head, the same being his own act."

Vermont Wounded Soldiers.

Three hundred and twenty-five sick and wounded soldiers, of Vermont regiments, will arrive here this (Thursday) morning, in charge of the Special Agent for Vermont, FRANK H. HOLBROOK, Esq. These soldiers have been collected from the various hospitals in and around Washington by Mr. HOLBROOK, by permission of the Secretary of War and the sanction of Surgeon-General HAMMOND, on the request of Gov. HOLBROOK, and they are to be forwarded to hospital in Brattleboro, Vt. Quartermaster JOHNSON has the steamer *Thomas P. Way* fitted up with every convenience for their reception, well warmed, and has a sufficient corps of assistants under Capt. ELLSWORTH, together with medical attendants furnished by Medical Inspector MACDOUGALL, to dress their wounds and otherwise minister to their wants. They will be furnished with an excellent hot breakfast on their arrival, and will proceed by an afternoon train to their destination, in charge of Mr. HOLBROOK.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The announcement is made that this road will in a few days be reopened. It has already, since the war began, been opened and reopened again and again with magical energy, at the cannon's mouth, and it is hoped that now the Government will fully protect it, and not merely so guard it by small squads of men as to tempt attack. It is highly important to the Government that this thoroughfare should be kept open; the mighty West demands it, and the public at large has felt its loss. And as it is presumable that no selfish interests prevail in high places disposed to slight this road, we may reasonably expect that it will be kept open from this time forth, and it will well repay any curious traveler to pass over the road from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland and view the destruction which has been repaired with a celerity and permanency unparelleled in the history of railroading. Z.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

Senator Doolittle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is no doubt true, as stated in the TIMES this day, that Senator DOOLITTLE is not a candidate for the place of Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and which we are glad to know, as we think that his voice in the Senate as a patriotic, useful and industrious Senator, could not be easily made good.

Senator DOOLITTLE, although the representative of an extreme Northwestern State, has always, in his votes, shown that he represented the nationality of the whole country; North, South, East and West have been alike to him; he acts, in his public capacity, as if the harbor of New-York was Lake Michigan, although, coming from that location, it would only be natural where the preference should be placed.

We speak knowing him well, and having watched his public career, think we speak with knowledge and impartiality. A NEW-YORKER.

The Connecticut Nineteenth.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR, ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 31, 1862.

To the Officers and Men of the Nineteenth Connecticut Volunteers:

The General Commanding desires to express his regret that a military necessity requires that the pleasant association between your regiment and himself, which has existed for three months, should be severed.

You will carry with you to your new field of labor his best wishes for your success, individually and collectively.

In your excellent conduct and exemplary discipline whilst under his command, receive his congratulations and thanks.

By command of Brig.-Gen. SLOUGH,
Military Governor, Alexandria.
ROLLIN C. GALE, Captain and A. A. G.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The resolution offered in the House yesterday, to memorialize Congress to pass an act excluding the slaves of loyal masters from the military lines of this State, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The joint session then convened to elect two United States Senators. JOHN B. HENDERSON was elected on the first ballot by 57 majority over ROBERT WILSON, for the term ending March 4. B. Gratz Brown, John S. Phelps, Samuel L. Glover and Sam'l M. Breckinridge were then nominated for the four years' term. The first ballot resulted as follows: Brown, 51; Phelps, 51; Glover, 34; Breckinridge, 11; Noel, 5.

SUPPLIES OF POSTAL CURRENCY.—We are requested to state that the Adams Express Company are to receive, next week, a further supply of two hundred thousand dollars in postal currency, for gratuitous distribution to Eastern railroads.

[Advertisement.]

LAWYERS, JUDGES and STATESMEN will find Phrenology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, jurymen and legislators. Examinations given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 24—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen, &c.*—C. A. C. Muller and family, Theodore Mattfield, W. Von Sadas and family, Eberhard Foke, Capt. Alexander Rubie, Don Juan Martinez, Pablo A. Wagstaff, James Scatschend, Franc Event and lady, Caroline A. Strazel, S. Meyer, H. Bark, S. Erichborn and lady, A. Krausch and children, David Hirschorn, Jacob Frihner, Bertha Hecker, Friederich Eberle, Charles Bockh, lady and children, M. Du Biraque, Lieut. Von Holleben, A. Schneider, Chas. Katsch and 3 children, Gustav A. Watter, H. Sebaefer, Bertha Schaefer, Helene Schaefer, H. Hook, Mr. Finard, J. Beauran, Catharina Salari, Maria Marchio.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 49 | Moon rises... 8 3
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 32 | Gov. Island. 10 21 | Hell Gate... 11 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, N. C., J. S. Whitney.

Ships St. George, Cowen, New-Bedford, George Savery & Co; Mary Ogden, Hathaway, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Comet, Morrison, Philadelphia, J. W. Elwell & Co; Damon, Bartlett, Philadelphia, Southard, Wright & Hussey; Aatioch, Gardiner, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Gen. Warren, Harris, Philadelphia, Southard, Wright & Hussey; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbadoes, T. T. Dwight; Frank, (Br.,) Stanwood, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Thomas Owen, Pettengill, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Triumph, Besford, St. Johns, N. F., M. E. Green & Curry; C. H. Kennedy, Bala, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Parsia, (Br.,) Baker, Aux Cayes, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Johanna Ward, Sweeney, Beaufort, D. C. Murray; John Holmes, Applegate, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Neptune, Bridge, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Isaiel Townsend, Townsend, Baltimore, M. T. Runyan & Co.; J. H. Allen, Adams, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co.; John Williams, (Br.,) Knowles, Nassau, N. P.; Western Star, Bearse, Havana, N. H. Brigham; Henry Brown, Seaman, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; R. G. Whidden, Neal, Philadelphia, James Hand; Susan, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Emily Fowler, Willard, Norwich, Bentley, Smith & Co; Selah B. Strong, Tyler, Washington, J. Smith & Co; Mary Tice, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Robert Boyd, (Br.,) Kernan, Rio Grande del Sud, D. R. De Wolf.

Sloop W. D. Meagum, Thresher, Taunton.

Arrived.

U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia, M. B. Woolsey, Port Royal, S. C., 7 ds. Jan. 2, and 3, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from the N.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Weake, Bremen Dec. 21, and Southampton 24th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 190 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arr. off Sandy Hook at 3 A. M; had strong westerly gales first part of passage, and on the 30th and 31st December a severe hurricane; latter part variable win

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship New-York.

Our London Correspondence.

MAURY ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The steamship *New-York*, from Bremen, calling at Southampton on the 24th December, reached here yesterday morning.

Her news has been anticipsted in its leading points.

The question of mediation still attracts the attention of the Continental Press. The *Moniteur* says in its bulletin:

"Some journals exaggerate the tendency of the course taken by France at the time when she offered to mediate between the North and the South, and certainly misunderstand its character. The article published by the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of the 29th of November, reestablishes the truth of the facts, and peremptorily demonstrates that the overtures of France are disinterested, opportune, and cereful of the rights and susceptibilities of the belligerents."

A new volume of the Correspondence of NAPOLEON I. has just appeared. The following to M. TALLEYRAND, deted "Camp of Boulogne, Aug. 10, 1805," is not ont of plece at the present moment:

"The dispatch from Washington has fixed my attention. I desire you will send a note to the American Mialeter accredited to me, with a copy of the judgment appended. You will tell him that it is time all this shonld end; thet it is scandelous that the Americans should be supplying provisions to the brigands, and following a trade so disgraceful that I shall declare good prize all that enters or leaves the port of St. Domingo; and that *I can no longer see with indifference the armaments, evidently directed against France, which the American Goserament allow to be prepared in their ports.*"

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Mesange in England—Difficulties and Compromises and Conventions—English Feeling Illustrated—European Politics—Holidays and Theatrtenis—Troubles af English Tourists.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 19, 1862.

The President's Message was waited for with scarcely less anxiety in England than in America, and read with scercely less interest. I cannot report that it hee giveu much satisfection to any party. Every one was disnppointed thet it eaid eo little ebout the war, thongh whet there wes to be said, beyood what everybody knows, it might be hard to tell. The President tells ns, in the words of our school-day declmetion:

"My thoughts, I must confess, are tnrned on peace." Almost st the end of the eecond yenr of war, he recommende e Convention of all the States, and amenioments of the Constitution. Nothing could be more pesceful—nothing could show more nmiable intentions thnn this recommendalion.

But then—as our English friends are not slow to inform us—it tekes two to make e bargain. Who can essure us that the Southern Statee nre ready, at the end of a two years' wer, to go into Convention? First, there must be the armistice, proposed by the Emperor. All armies, ell force must be withdrewn. To sct in Convention, the Stetes must eet freely. They must be as free to reject as to nccept nny proposition which may be offered ibem. Tbere is no hsll-way between the lew of freedom and the law of force. I do not see how a Convention can be osseinhled, except upon the bnsis of freedom. What is the use of such n formality, if it is but another means of exercising force? Bullets and beynnets are more simple, more honest and straighiforword. People may be coerced into nationsflties. Stetes mey be held in the Union by force. Every Stete in Europe believes in that. England holds Ireland by force, Indin by force, and would hold Cnnede and Australia, I doubt not, if they were to attempt to withdraw from the Union of the Britisb Empire. But I do not think tbst even England would try to dragoon these portions of her Empire into s Convention, nnd compel them to decide how they conld best be kept together.

Here, it strikes me, is the lnconsistency of Mr. LINCOLN. He, as President, has raised vast armies to restore the Union. The South hes raised armies, not so lerge, but sufficient, np to this time, to resist his efforts. The Nortb may be ready to atop fighting and begin arguing. But the South may not be ready. If the two sections cennot agree, will they take up arms end go to fighting again? No: there are only two principles by which to settle this matter. You have citber to conquer aod subjugate the South, witb whatever amount of exterminstion may be found necessary: or every State must be left to the free choice of its citizens. The North mnst beet, and hold, and govern the South, or it muet withdrew its prctensions, and allow the South to govern itself.

Here, it seems to me, is the weakness of the Message. The srmies are confronting esch other There has been no decisive victory. Where is the possibility of e revision of the Constitution, or of legislatingabout wbat shall be done with the negroes in the yeer 1900? What has posterity done for us, that we should take so much trouble about posterity? Mr. LINCOLN'S present business, I beg to suggest, is to beet JEFF. DAVIS. When tbet is done we can do something for our posterity, white an i black.

It is for these reasons thet the English, wbo ere the most interested of all the spectators of this struggle, consider the Message as of very slight consequence. The only valne they give to it, is its presumed penceful character. Mr. LINCOLN, they say, is a simple-hearted, honest man, of very small nbility, but he reflects public opinion, and the recent elections have had their influence upon him. He is tired of the war, and proposes a compromise, which, however, comes too inte, and will not be accepted.

The state of English feeling was curiously shown yesterday at a political meeting et Birmingham. This city is interested in the war, which makes a market for its goods. The two members of Parliament made speeches. The first declined himself in favor of the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. The second, Mr. BRIGHT, took exactly opposite grounds; justified the North in its attempt to conquer the South, predicted its success, and stated his belief that Slavery would be brought to an end, and that the American Federetion would extend over the whole continent. The end was, that the meeting passed a vote of thanks and of undiminished confidence in both their representatives, whose views are exactly the opposite of each other.

What can you expect of a country where politics are conducted in such a fashion—where the people really have no opinions et all, and where, if they had any, they are of no possible consequence in influencing any result? It is said, now, that England has proposed to abandon the protectorate of the Ionian Islands—ceding them to Greece, and giving up Corfu. The Tory papers denounce the measure, but it is not unlikely to ME. GLADSTONE has long favored it. What next? it is asked. If we give up Corfu, why not Malte and Gibraltar? The latter is not unlikely. Spain is growing in power, and Gibraltar is a constant irritation. Steam, also, has done eway with the necessity of these great fortresses.

The Greeks seem determined to have little ALFRED, the English sailor Prince, for their King. They have voted for him, and elected him, by a large majority. But the time has not come when the Greeks can have any King they choose to elect. The Great Powers have a word to say. France and Russia, now the best of friends, may have some other preference. In fact, they propose a Prince of Portugal, who is unexceptionable, only that he happens to be a Catholic. But if Belgium, nine-tenths Catholic, could accept of a Protestant King, why may not Greece put up with a Catholic one, who is at any rate nearer the Greek Church then the English Prince they seem bent on having.

If you but had some Great Powers to settle affairs for you in America! Be patient and it may come. Mexico onght to be conquered by New-Yeer's. It is said that two thousand mules have been sent from New-York to aid the French advance. Call you this backing your friends? When mules are used for transports, how far are they from being contraband of war? And suppose, after you have helped the Emperor to the possession of Mexico, he sends a few steamers to New-Orleans to look after Gen. BUTLER, whose recall, it was rnmored, he had demanded of the National Government.

England is preparing to keep Christmas. It is the hardest and saddest for many a year. Think of Christmas in Lancashire. It is bad enough in London. There are as many on the verge of starvation here as there. I think one n day dies here of sheer destitution. The wealth is immense, but the poverty is overwhelming.

Lord Dundrenry, who has played more than three hundred nights, takes a rest dnring the holidays. He needs it; the monotony of saying the same thing so often has so worn upon him, that he feels like going mad. He takes long walks, and gets as much variety as he can, but it is a terrible bore to the actor, though the crowd is undiminished. Mr. BOUCICAULT comes out with a model theatre, late ASTLEY'S. He has made a large fortune, and lives like a prince. He proposes to bnild a few new theatres for London, if bis present model meets with dne appreciation. But it is doubtful whether a light, airy, spacious and elegant theatre would suit the English as well as the little, cramped, dingy, stuffy ones. As Mr. TROLLOPE found nothing in America to suit him—hotels railroad cars and steamboats being alike uncomfortable, I doubt if there is any demand here for Mr. BOUCICAULT'S American or Parisian improvements. If you wish to suit English tourists, make your streets narrow, crooked and dingy. Pull down your great marble or brown stone hotels, nud build little taverns of sooty bricks. Then get some old coach-boxes and set them on trucks for railway carriages. Finally, let every man they meet touch his hat to them, and hold out his hand for a shilling. Mr. TROLLOPE would feel at 'eme, and be delighted. Mr. RUSSELL'S Diary, *North and South*, will be out in a few days. As he wrote more then the *Times* printed, nnd hes had leisure to make additions, you will know what to expect from him.

It may seem a mockery to wish you a merry Christmas, but we will hope for a happy New-Year. MONADNOCK.

Manry, the Meteorelogical, on the Issues of War and Peace.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: We read of people in the olden time whose judgment God had taken away, but the annals of modern history may, I believe, be searched in vain for such an instance of judicial blindness as that under which the Northern people have been laboring. Upon no other theory can the conduct of the Lincoln Government, in the rupture between the Northern and Southern States of America, be accounted for.

From the very beginning of these troubles, Mr. LINCOLN and his counselors have been floundering in their own devices, stultifying themselves by their acts of to-day in their conduct of yesterday. Not longer ago than the last month, Mr. LINCOLN'S Secretary of State wrote to his Minister in London that "intervention would only afford an additional motive for America to sustain her resolution to remain united."

To reunite her is, if we are to believe professions, the first wish of Mr. LINCOLN'S heart, and his friends have intimated, time and again, with a peculiar significance, that in a war with England the South would be sure to unite with the North. Then, why dread intervention? If such are to be its effects it should be courted by Mr. LINCOLN, one would appose.

Evidently this threat through his Minister—for it bears a menacing air—was intended to intimioste the British people, to suppress their avowal of sympathy with the South, and to influence Her Majesty's Government; for a few days after this menace was received in London, he practically revokes his Emancipation Proclamation, which bed been uttered with so much personality a few weeks before, and instead of abolishing Slevery next week, he offers to give us the rest of the century to do it in, and to pay us for it, too, if we will only do it ourselves and come back to him.

This is certainly a bid for the South to come back, and it looks very like a practical admission on his part that the cause of subjugation and reunion is becoming desperate. He can't lay his taxes to support the war.

To one whose case becomes desperate, delay is always of moment. Everything must be done to gain time. The idea of foreign intervention must be staved off, and a new plea put in for another respite of "60" or "90" days. This plea is sought to be enforced on a rnmor which I am informed is now current in Yankee circles, to the effect that Southern traders are making overtures for a return to political union with the Yankees. This rumor is, it is said, derived from private letters received in this city from the North. It is only a "Yankee trick." If it could but gain credence here, even for a while, it would relieve for a time the Federal Administration from the fear of its great bugbear—foreign intervention—and might do the Republican Party "a heap of good."

Not only has no such overture been made, but there is no probability that such a one will ever come. Our cause has been consecrated by the best blood in the land, for it great sacrifices have been made, its champions feel that they are clad in the triple armor of right. For these reasons it has become dear to the hearts of a whole people. Our men, women and children glory in it; and, after the proofs that the world has had of Southern manhood, is it likely that such men should be so base as to think of returning to Yankee domination? Simply, a *petition from the South to be received again as British plantations would be more possible.*

I am fresh from the South, having quite recently run the blockade of Charleston. I know the sentiments and feelings of my fellow-countrymen; and so far from losing faith in our cause, or entertaining any doubts as to success, we were never more decided, nor in better heart.

Besides our own self-reliance, the faith we have in our cause and leaders, we derive encouragement from the enemy. He begins to show signs of giving in. Mr. LINCOLN, for the first time, recognizes the possibility of permanent disunion, for he can find "no line, straight or crooked," which will suit him for a boundary, as yet, notwithstanding no country so abounds in well-established lines of this sort, for each State has its own. Moreover, financial ruin is staring his people in the face. The sinns of its speedy coming among them is unmistakable. He dares not enforce a draft upon his militia, nor the Tax bill upon his people. They will neither give him his full contingent in men or in money. The dawn of returning reason is visible in his recent elections; his Administration is vacillating; it is trying so to shape a new policy as to satisfy each of two opposing factions. His people are beginning to tire of him and his war, and to confess that, nothing but grief can come of it to them. On the other hand, we have but to stand firm, think of our dead, and be true to ourselves, and all will be well with us.

As soon as the Northern Press is nnmuzzled, and the tongues of the friends of free Government there are loosed, then we shall begin to see the beginning of the end. In the meantime, we are fighting, not against a Constitutional Government, for that has been overturned, but against a mob, with Mr. LINCOLN at the head of it.

I have heard since leaving the South a great deal said about our want of arms, about the half-starved and worse clad soldiers of the South. There is no lack of food among us. As for arms, we have taken enough from the enemy to equip all the forces that we require; and then as to clothing, it is enough for me to say that the *Commissioner receipts at Charleston for the month of July, 1862, were greater than they have been for the corresponding month of any year of the last ten;* and this revenue was derived chiefly from duties on clothing and munitions of war, notwithstanding the famous blockade. What the receipts have been for the months of August, September, October and November, I cannot say, for I have not seen the returns.

A considerable amount of importations has also entered Wilmington, Mobile and the ports of Texas. *Besides this, large quantities of clothing have been brought across the Potomac and the Chesapeake into the numerous rivers and creeks of Virginia, also from Ohio and other producing States of the West.*

Events now transpiring in America show that we are quite as able to keep the field as the enemy, and far more united. Respectfully, &c.,

M. F. MAURY.

No. 1 ALBEMARLE-STREET, Piccadilly, Dec. 22.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Four More Ballots for Speaker, and No Result.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863.

It was curious to note this morning how sanguine certain parties who, since the adjournment yesterday, had been hard at work in "fixing things" were that it has now "all right." Some were entirely confident that Mr. DEAN would be chosen Speaker before the voting had proceeded much further, while others were equally confident that Mr. SANFORD would be the lucky man. Others still rejected the pretentions of these gentlemen, and mysteriously asserted that everybody's nose would soon be ont of joint, while in a manner charmingly confidential they confided to von the fact that there was going to be a new deal, which would produce a winning card, to the astonishment of all parties. Bnt by far the largest number declared that they "could not see it," or anything else that looked like a solution of the question on which the Assembly is tied, and were content to float along with the current in the state of bliss incident to their confessed ignorance concerning the future.

And so it turned out. The House, after voting four times, with the same result as yesterday—63 for SANFORD and 63 for DEAN—adjourned till to-morrow, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, (Republican,) of Tioga. Of course, the wise ones are now wiser than ever, and claim to see great significance in the result of the day, though no two agree.

Whether party nsage has come to be less respected than formerly, and men are more disposed to independent action, or whether they are inclined to allow full force to the demonstrated fact that if the Assembly is organized at all, it must be in some other way than by voting day after day 63 to 63, there certainly is ground for the belief that this style of contest will not be long continued. It may be, consequently, that favorite plans will be frustrated, and expectations disappointed, by action prompted by considerations purely of a public nature, and in defiance of usage which, on account of its ancient character, has come to be regarded as nearly related to sacred right. Indeed, there is nothing more probable.

Every member, every outsider, not only perceives from the situation of things, but he knows from experience, that a contest such as has been commenced is not only futile, but in its tendency is demoralizing, inasmuch as it invokes the spirit of bargain and sale, and must be ended sooner or later. How it shall be ended should be a question for the members themselves to answer—not the lobby, or any "third house," however constituted. If men are to be deflected by good sense, and a patriotic desire to serve the public, from the straight line designated by caucus, it were better it should be at the earliest moment, after it has been demonstrated that the pursuit of that line will lead only to naught.

In former years, at the end of similar contests, we have heard charges of buying and selling, and other imputations, as little creditable to legislators as would be open trafficking in votes. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this contest, neither in its progress nor conclusion, will be marked by anything of the sort, or give rise to the slightest suspicion that all the members were not actuated by a pure desire to serve not only their party, bnt the State, which claims their services, and demands, consequently, an early organization.

Whether the voting goes on for n day, a week or a month longer, it is clear that in the end somebody must give wey; and I am prenered to believe that the inevitable contingency will not be postponed to this extreme period, but that members, realizing the impossibilities of the contest, and their own responsibilities, will put an end to it by action as independent as honorable.

Among the visitors at the Capital at the present time is GEORGE LAW, FERNANDO WOOD, HORACE GREELEY, and a large number of prominent lawyers from different quarters of the State. The members of the Bar are generally in attendance on the Court of Appeals. The other gentlemen are understood to have been attracted hither by an interest felt in the organization. Mr. WOOD holds frequent interviews with the New-York delegation, and is understood to regard the organization as particularly worthy of his attention, on account of the bearing it is conceived to have on the Senatorial question, and his own immediate prospects as the successor of Senator KING. Mr. WOOD makes no disguise of his purpose, and, it is said, does not hesitate to make free mention of the alliances he has formed, and on which he predicates his hopes of success. In so doing it is not doubted that he has a motive in exceeding the possible truth, for if credence were to be given to all that he is understood as claiming, that extremely unambitious and patriotic gentleman is fortunate in already having the active support of the most prominent men of all parties.

Whatever may be the support Mr. WOOD is authorized to expect outside of his party, it is entirely certain that he is by no means sure of receiving the support of all inside of it. The fact is, the claims and virtues of FERNANDO WOOD have not yet penetrated to the distant and unsonbisticated rnral districts, where live several gentlemen whose friends have conceived that they have at least equal claim to a seat in the United States Senate, whenever the Democratic party has it at its disposal. It is something that Mr. WOOD will have to hear some time yet, that in many parts of the State he is not appreciated, but is distrusted, as many good men before him have been; while in other parts the idea positively prevails that he has not the proper allowance of the qualities generally looked for in a man of high-toned principle and virtue. Moreover, he is suspected of entertaining a feeling for Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS of more regard than, nnder the circumstances, would be either delicate or patrintic.

Therefore, however the Senatorial question may be affected by combinations yet to take place, or by none at all, I do not believa that any state of things is to exist that will elevate FERNANDO WOOD to a Senatorial seat. In fact, I do not think that Democrats generally have very high expectations of securing the successor to Mr. KING. The most that they can hope to do is to prevent a choice, and that contingency is confessedly very remote. The temper of neither the Democratic Party nor the people at large is favorable to such revolntionary proceedings, and I do not nnderstand that provided they had the power the idea meets with much favor with Democrats generally.

To the Republican Union Party and its representatives in the Legislature, who will beyond nardly a doubt be called upon to make a choice, the Senatorial question is naturally and properly one of lively interest, for the State of the nation demands that New-York shall have not only her full representation in Congress, but that her voice shall be heard always against the rebellion and in favor of wise and patriotic measures looking to the perpetnity of the Union and the observance of every constitutional ooligation. Fortunately it will not be difficult to have New-York thus represented, and the representatives on whom will devolve the selection are abundantly able to discharge the high duty.

The expression of preferences, though in some lostances already freely made, as well as the question in its broader aspects, is properly reserved until the session is fairly launched.

It is conceded on all hands that GOV. SEYMOUR has done a sensible thing by sending into the Senate his Messsge, without waiting for the House to organize. Of the document itself his political friends are loud in its praise, and claim that it is the most statesmanlike document that has appeared within an indefinite number of years. Twenty thousand copies were moved in the Senate. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Hon. WM. CLARK, elected from the Fifteenth District in place of Hon. JOHN WILLARD, deceased, appeared, was sworn, and took his seat.

Mr. CORNELL gave notice of a bill authorizing a railroad in Brooklyn and the Jamaica Plank-road.

Mr. MURPHY gave notice of a bill to improve Clinton-avenne, Brooklyn.

Numerous notices of bills were given to reimburse various localities for moneys advanced to volnnteers.

Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message was presented by Mr. LOCKWOOD L. DORR, private Secretary *pro. tem.*, and was read.

A resolution to print 20,000 extra copies of the Message was referred nnder the rule.

Mr. LOW moved to refer so much of the Message as relates to National affairs to a Special Committee of Five. He desired to take this ont of the regular course because he (Low) thought there were some subjects contained in it that would astonish the country.

Mr. HUTCHINSON objected to the motion, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. SMITH introdneed a bill to authorize the New-York Warehouse Company to build piers in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn.

Mr. CONNOLLY introdneed a bill to provide for the election of two additional Justices of the Supreme Court in the First District. Also, relative to forfeited recognisances in New-YORK.

On motion of Mr. TAUMAN a Committee of three was appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the passage or engrossing of the Militia bill last year.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the papers in reference to the Susquehannah Railroad were referred a special Committee.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock this morning. Four ballots were taken for Speaker, making seven in all, with exactly the same result. The vote stood as follows:

Gilbert Dean	63
Henry Sherwood	63

Adjourned.

A Letter from George Sanders.

HE SENDS GREETING "TO THE REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF THE TRIUMPHANT REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN NEW-YORK."

The Memphis *Bulletin* publishes the following curious letter:

ON THE WING, Dec. 24, 1862.

Horatio Seymour, Dean Richmond, John Van Buren, Chas. O'Connor, Washington Hunt, Fernando Wood, and James Brooks, Representative Men of the Triumphant Revolutionary Party of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I congratulate you upon the glorious success of November, 1862. The world has already accepted it as the evidence that there still exists in the North an appreciation of State and individual rights, and a genuine respect for progressive civilization, so horribly outraged during the conduct of this war by abolition officers, both civil and military. I trust that you will reflect, by resolute and decisive action, the todication signaled by the people at the ballot in this massive and successful effort, this outpouring of righteous scorn, against the mnlatto usurpers who have kept you in bsnb for two yeers agone; the hucksters of your national reputation; the revelers in your national wealth and reputation—the fruits of long years of Democratic and Southern statesmanship, fidelity and forecast.

Civic law bleeds and bumanity stands agbast at the atrocities of your bumanitarians. State lines obliterated; rights of every kind—popular, religious and commercial—all swept into one common ruin; homes violated, rifled and burnt; private papers—sacred mementoes, national rewards for honorable conduct—remorselessly destroyed or thievingly appropriated. Even the abodes of dead patriots, whose memory should be as dear to you as to us, desecrated and pillaged. Venerable citizens—matrons, maidens and infants—driven out to seek protection of charity. Mothers and danghters imperiously domineered over and insulted in the absence of their natural protectors. Even the negroes, that children-people who have never reached their majority in any age or country, and who owe whatever they possess of goodness, civilization, modesty and religion to the Southern matron who has been their friend, nurse and guide, in benefits to them which generations of faithful service on their part cannot repay, and whose fidelity under all the cheating temptations and trying delusions to which they have been exposed is truly creditable to them, enticed or dragged away in ropes, the men cruelly worked down, the women, shrieking for help, brutally outraged in the presence of their husbands, children and mistresses—men, women and children left at last to suffer and starve and die on the roadsides. This is a slight synopsis of the memories of the abolition armies of your baboon President.

Can you longer stand still while these things are being enacted before you? A programme of peace and settlement is what the people expect of you. All eyes are resting upon you for action.

You should at once proclaim to the world that not a dollar of the bonds—Federal, State or municipal—issued by the Federal usurpers for the prosecution of this unholy war, shall ever be paid. Few strangers have taken shares in the despotic loans, and this just blow will fall almost exclusively upon the usurpers. There is need that history should be marked by the utter annihilation of the debt created by the conspirators against the rights and liberties of American citizens and States. The licentious dollar should now receive such a retributive lesson, that a bar should be raised for all time against its being had on this continent for the nsurpation of the rights and liberties of sovereign citizens and States.

Not only do you owe it to yourselves to *repudiate every dollar* of this unconstitutional debt, but you owe it equally to your posterity *to pay the half, if not all, the debt the people of the South have had to incur* to maintain the rights of citizens and of States, in the establishment of free trade.

Do these things generously, heroically, and New-York City, as if by magic, will reassume the enviable position she held before the block 6th of November, 1860. Her magnificent streets will continne their march upon Manhattan Island, and her Central Park will progress in multiplied mazes of beauty, in statuary, and fountains, and foliage. True, your political relations with the South will probably never be restored, and it is now useless to discuss. But you will, nevertheless, gain much by the revolution. You will be rid of infidel Puritan rule, which has been nearly as oppressive and intolerable in New-York as in the South. You will have free navigation and free trade with the South, and (freer trade than ever) with the world.

Let heart and brain into the revolution; accelerate and direct the movement; get rid of the Beboon (or What is It?) ABRAHAM LINCOLN, pacifically if you can, but by the blood of his followers if necessary. Withdrew your support, material and moiel, from the invading armies, and the South will make quick work with the Abolitionists that remain on her soil. Suffer no degenerate son of the South, upon however plausible pretext, to idly embarrass your action, by throwing into your way *rotten planks of reconstruction. Unity is no longer possible.* The very word Union, once so dear, has been made a cover for so many atrocious acts that the mere mention of it is *odious in the sere of Southern people.* The State Legislatures will be called upon to obliterate tha hated name from counties and towns.

Commercial relations are attainable, and every hour of alienation from the South is your loss. The recent elections show that New-York City is the centre of a circle of 100 miles radius, with a compact, active, organized majority of 50,000 against your abolitionized goverament. It has but to will, to do. Halfway measures, always unsuitable to revolutinnary necessities, will not avail you. Immediate, wholesale repudiation is your only safety-valve.

Against the Abolition invasion the whole nation of the Southern Confederacy is now resolved into an army, the most numerous, intelligent and spirited the world ever saw—in good health and high discipline, ready to fall upon the enemy with that momentum which belongs only to the patient soldier, fired with indignation against the invader. While Abolition Generals have been successively withdrawn in disgrace from the field, our Generals and subordinate officers, brave and efficient from the first, have steadily increased in character and nnmber. Never has an army been officered by such a body of accomplished, high-toned and gallant men as the Confederate army boasts to-day. And while har Generals give the grandest proof of their skill and science in the management of the war in whole, the country shows itself, through the cheerful sacrifices and noble aid of its women, and the daring strategy of its partisan chiefs and their intrepid followers, alive at every extremity.

On a recent visit to Europe, I found that of all Americans, past or present, none stand so high in public estimation, or exalted patriotism and statesmanship, as the President of the Southern Confederacy. Our Governors, orators and statesman furnish you with models for emulation. Our women have excelled the virtuous daughters of the Colonial Revolution. Our clergy have nobly endnred exile and imprisonment without falter.

Men of the revolution in New-York! a redeemieg career lies open to you, in which you can protect yourselves and all that is so dear to you, as citizens and Americans. I trust you will walk in it at whatever personal cost. Release your Press from censorship, your citizens from bastiles, your trade from shackles, your name from ignominious reproach.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION.—To-night, at Christ Church, (Bedford-avenue,) Brooklyn, there will be an organ exhibition of more than average interest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Thnrsday, Jan. 8—Nos. 10, 13, 59, 77, 78.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mr. JOHN SHIELEY, residing at No. 188 Fulton-avenue, who committed suicide about 12 o'clock the night previous by shooting himself with a pistol. He had been in a desponding state of mind for some time past, owing to reverses in business, and from the fact that one of his sons had recently been wounded in battle. He came home between 8 and 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and appeared as usual, but refused to go to bed. About midnight he retired to the parlor, and the report of a pistol was heard soon afterward. His wife and son ORMOR discovered him lying on the floor, dead. Deceased was an Englishman, 58 years of age. The jury returned the verdict that he came to his death from a pistol shot wound in the head, the same being his own act."

Vermont Wounded Soldiers.

Three hundred and twenty-five sick and wonded soldiers, of Vermont regiments, will arrive here this (Thursday) morning, in charge of the Special Agent for Vermont, FRANK H. HOLBROOK, Esq. These soldiers have been collected from the various hospitals in and around Washington by Mr. HOLBROOK, by permission of the Secretary of War and the sanction of Surgeon-General HARMONA, on the request of Gov. HOLBROOK, and they are to be forwarded to hospital in Brattleboro, Vt. Quartermaster JOHNSON has the steamer *Thomas P. Way* fitted up with every convenience for their reception, well warmed, and has a sufficient corps of assistants under Capt. ELLSWORTH, together with medical attendents furnished by Medical Inspector MACDONOUGALL, to dress their wounds and otherwise minister to their wants. They will be furnished with an excellent hot breakfast on their arrival, and will proceed by an afternoon train to their destination, in charge of Mr. HOLBROOK.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The announcement is made thet this road will in a few days be reopened. It has already, since the war begun, been opened and reopened again and again with magical energy, at the cannon's mouth, and it is hoped that now the Government will fully protect it, and not merely so guard it by small squads of men as to tempt attack. It is highly important to the Government that this thoroughfare should be kept open; the mighty West demands it, and the public at large has felt its loss. And as it is presumable that no selfish interests prevail in high places disposed to slight this road, we may reasonably expect that it will be kept open from this time forth, and it will well repay any curious traveler to pass over the road from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland and view the destruction which has been repaired with a celerity and permanency unparalleled in the history of railroading. Z.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

Senator Doolittle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is no donbt true, as stated in the TIMES this day, that Senator DOOLITTLE is not a candidate for the place of Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and which we are glad to know, as we think that bis place in the Senate as a patriotic, useful and industrious Senator, could not be easily made good.

Senator DOOLITTLE, although the representative of an extreme Northwestern State, has always, in his votes, shown that he represented the nationality of the whole country; North, South, East and West have been alike to him; be acts, in his public capacity, as if the harbor of New-York was Lake Michigan, although, coming from that location, it would only be natural where the preference should be placed.

We speak knowing him well, and having watched his public career, think we speak with knowledge and impartiality. A NEW-YORKER.

The Connecticut Nineteenth.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR, ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 31, 1862.

To the Officers and Men of the Nineteenth Connecticut Volunteers:

The General Commanding desires to express his regret that a military necessity requires that the pleasant association between your regiment and himself, which has existed for three months, should be severed.

You will carry with you to your new field of labor his best wishes for your success, individually and collectively.

In your excellent conduct and exemplary discipline whilst under his command, receive his congratulations and thanks.

By command of Brig.-Gen. SLOUGH,
Military Governor, Alexandria.
ROLLIN C. GALE, Captain and A. A. G.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The resolution offered in the House yesterday, to memorialize Congress to pass an act excinding the slaves of loyal masters from the military lines of this State, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The joint session then convened to elect two United States Senators. JOHN B. HENDERSON was elected on the first ballot by 87 majority over ROBERT WILSON, for the term ending March 4. B. Gratz Brown, John S. Phelps, Samuel L. Glover and Sam'l M. Breckinridge were then nominated for the four years' term. The first ballot resulted as follows: Brown, 51; Phelps, 51; Glover, 34; Breckinridge, 11; Noel, 5.

SUPPLIES OF POSTAL CURRENCY.—We are requested to state that the Adams Express Company are to receive, next week, a further supply of two hundred thousand dollars in postal currency, for gratuitous distribution to Eastern railroads.

(Advertisement.)

LAWYERS, JUDGES and STATESMEN will find Phrenology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, jurymen and legislators. Examinations given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 24—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen, &c.*—C. A. C. Millar and family, Theodore Mattfeld, W. Von Sadas and family, Eberhard Foke, Capt. Alexander Rnhie, Don Juan Martinez, Palo A. Wagstaff, James Scutschend, Franc Evsat and lady, Caroline A. Stenzel, S. Meyer, H. Bark, S. Erichhorn and lady, A. Kraresch and children, David Hirschorn, Jacob Frihner, Bartha Becker, Friederich Eberle, Charles Bookh, lady and children, M. De Biraque, Lieut. Von Holleben, A. Schneider, Chas. Katash and 3 children, Gustav A. Watter, H. Schaefer, Bertha Schaefer, Helene Schaefer, H. Hook, Mr. Finard, J. Besaran, Catharine Salari, Maria Marchio.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 49 | Moon rises.... 8 3

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 33 | Gov. Island. 10 21 | Hell Gate.... 11 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, N. C., J. S. Whitney.

Ships St. George, Cowen, New-Bedford, George Savery & Co.; Mary Ogden, Hathaway, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Comet, Marrison, Philadelphia, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Dames, Bartlett, Philadelphia, Southard, Wright & Hussey; Antioch, Gardiner, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Gen. Warren, Harts, Philadelphia, Southard, Wright & Hussey; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbadoes, T. T. Dwight; Frank, (Br.,) Stanwood, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Thomas Owen, Pettengill, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Triumph, Berford, St. Johns, N. F., M. E. Green & Curry; C. H. Kennedy, Bain, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Persia, (Br.,) Baker, Anx Cayes, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Johanna Ward, Sweeney, Beaufort, D. C. Murray; John Holmes, Applegate, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Neptune, Bridge, Philadelphia; Van Brunt & Slaght; Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Baltimore, M. T. Runyan & Co.; J. H. Allen, Adams, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co.; John Williams, (Br.,) Knowles, Nassau, N. P.; Western Star, Bearse, Havana, N. H. Brigham; Henry Brown, Seaman, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; R. G. Whidden, Neal, Philadelphia, James Hand; Susan, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Emily Fowler, Willard, Norwich, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Selah B. Strong, Tyler, Washington, J. Smith & Co.; Mary, Tice, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Robert Boyd, (Br.,) Kernan, Rio Grande del Snd. D. R. De Wolf.

Sloop W. D. Mangum, Tbresher, Tannton.

Arrived.

U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia, M. B. Woolsey, Port Royal, S. C., 7 ds. Jan. 2, and 3, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from the N.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Dec. 24, and Southampton 24th at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 190 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arr. off Sandy Hook at 3 A. M.: had strong westerly gales first part of passage, and on the 20th and 31st December a severe hurricane; latter part variable winds and fog. Dec. 24, off the Needles, passed Hamburg steamship Saxonia, bound in; Jan. 6, off Nantucket, passed steamship Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool, and off Fire Island, Bremen ship Wieland, Windhorst, from Bremerhaven Oct. 28, for New-York.

U. S. steam transport City of Bath, (of Boston,) Snow, New-Orleans Dec. 26, and Key West Jan. 2, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Diamond State, Nickle, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Daizell.

Bark Lucknow, (Br. of Demarara,) Mix, Antwerp Oct. 29, with load to master. Has lost spars, sails, &c., having experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage, and boisterous weather to the eastward of the Grand Bank; saw several spars, the remains of a wreck, also casks, lumber, &c.

Bark James Welsh, (Br., of and from Belize, Hond.,) Bates, Dec. 11, with mdse. to F. Alexander & Son

Bark Mount Vernon, (Br., of Cardiff,) Marseilles 68 ds., with mdse. to E. Caylus De Rapter & Co.

Brig George Auguste, (Fr.,) De La Barrier, Martinique 29 ds., in ballast to King & Gedtlict.

Brig Black Hawk, (Br., of P. E. I.,) McCloud, St. Thomas Dec. 24, and Grand Turk 26th, in ballast to Tynes & Smith.

Brig John Butler, (Br., of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Knowles, Gonaives, logwood to C. F. & H. G. Schmidt & Co.

Brig Anrale, (of Providence,) Clark, Baltimore 8 ds., with mdse. to B. F. Small. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Snow Equall, (of Camden,) Shepherd, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Mary Farrow, Congdon, Belfast, with hay for Fort

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII--NO. 3524. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE FIGHT AT VICKSBURGH.

The Latest News Through Rebel Sources.

Reported Withdrawal of Our Forces to the Transports.

NO NEWS RECEIVED VIA MEMPHIS.

Communication Prevented by Rebel Batteries at Cypress Bend.

The Strength of Gen. Sherman's Expedition.

REBEL PORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 6.

The following particulars of the fight at Vicksburgh have been received:

VICKSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

To the Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

The enemy, finding all his efforts unavailing to make any inroad upon our position here, has re-embarked, leaving a considerable quantity of intrenching tools and other property, and apparently has relinquished his designs upon Vicksburgh.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

NO LATER NEWS RECEIVED.

CAIRO, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The steamer from Memphis has arrived. There is nothing later from Vicksburgh. The reason assigned by the passengers for the non-arrival of the steamer from Vicksburgh is, that the rebels have planted batteries at Cypress Bend, and thus prevented intercourse for the present. These will be easily cleared by our gunboats when communication becomes necessary.

By way of Grenada, a report had reached Memphis that there had been no fighting since the 29th ult.

GEN. MORGAN.

Gen. GEO. W. MORGAN, who is reported to have been killed in the unsuccessful assault at Vicksburgh, was an educated soldier, having studied at West Point from 1841 to 1843. He was Colonel of the Second Ohio Regiment during the Mexican War, and gained the brevet rank of Brigadier-General for gallantry displayed at Contreras and Churubusco. A brilliant exploit which he performed, in conducting three hundred men from Ceralvo to Monterey, repulsing repeated attacks from a large cavalry force under Gen. UREA, greatly enhanced his reputation. President PIERCE appointed him United States Minister to Portugal, at which post he served for six years. Upon the appointment of his successor, by President LINCOLN, he returned to this country, and soon afterward received a Brigadier-General's commission. His services at Cumberland Gap, and the masterly retreat which he effected from that point, when he was nearly surrounded by the rebel forces, gave promise of a brilliant future, and will enhance the sorrow of the public at his untimely fall.

A LETTER FROM THE EXPEDITION.

We extract the following from a private letter to us, dated Friar's Point, Mississippi, Dec. 29:

"Last Sunday morning, Gen. SHERMAN, coming down the river, made a short stop at Helena. During the afternoon boats commenced dropping down the river, conveying ten or fifteen thousand men. The entire expedition, whose destination you understand is Vicksburgh, must have numbered some seventy-five thousand men, besides some twenty gunboats and rams. By this time, doubtless, the ball has opened with all hands round. The infantry and cavalry are to march upon the city in the rear, while the gunboats shell it in front. It is a big job, but our boys, you may rely, will do it up if there be any virtue in lead and iron. Our own regiment has become tired of protecting cotton speculators, for this has been the order of the day for the last few months. Many and many a poor soldier now lies buried on the banks of the Mississippi, who has lost his life while on picket duty, in order to give some miserable Jew or Gentile a chance to make his fortune. These fellows manage to get hundreds of barrels of salt to the rebels, and still many of our Generals say that they "can't see it." I suspect their vision is obstructed by greenbacks. You ought to hear our boys talk about this damnable work. They went to know if this is what they left home for, and not to fight the rebellion. Some men in high places will have a long account to settle ere long.

"On Wednesday last our regiment embarked on two steamboats for Friar's Point, Mississippi. This is only 15 miles south of Helena. It is a county-seat, has a population of four or five hundred, and is pleasantly located. We were under the command of Ex-Governor, now Gen. GORMAN, of Minnesota. We passed just below the town, and as our boat rounded to land, we discovered a party of rebels on horseback watching us. We gave them some five hundred rounds from our muskets, and two compliments from our field-piece. If rebels ever made good time it was then. We landed without molestation, and took possession of the town. We found, for a wonder, that Friar's Point contained a good many male inhabitants—the women not being all widows. I cannot find a man here that pretends to be a Union man. They talk and advocate their doctrine without fear. One of our party asked a boy, some ten years old, where his father was. "In JEFF. DAVIS' army, where every man, that is a man, should be," was the prompt reply. I am stopping at the hotel, and find no reason to complain. The people from the country come into town and go out with all the freedom they can ask. Last night, about midnight, there was an alarm of our pickets. The long roll beat, and in five minutes our men were drawn up behind the levee in line of battle. Just at this time a large fire on the opposite side of the river broke out, showing that guerrillas were about. These rascals burn all the gin-houses and cotton they can find. We are in constant expectation of a fight. Part of our regiment, with our battery, have gone out into the country expecting a brush. We shall probably leave here for below within 24 hours.

The Iron-Clad Nahant.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The iron-clad *Nahant* left here this morning, at 9 o'clock, for New-York. Wind southwest; weather calm.

THE BLOCKADE OF MOBILE.

Ten Vessels on the Station—A Daring Boat Reconnoissance of the Harbor—Deserters from the Rebels—The Defences of Mobile—An Enterprising Contraband, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. GUNBOAT PENSACOLA, WEST GULF SQUADRON, OFF MOBILE, Sunday, Dec. 14, 1862.

There are ten vessels blockading this port now, the steam sloops *Brooklyn*, Commodore BELL, the *Oneida*, Capt. JENKINS, the gunboat *Pembina*, Capt. W. G. TEMPLE, *Kenosha*, *Arcostook*, *Pinola*, *Kennebeck*, *Pocahontas*, and the purchased steamers *R. R. Cuyler* and *Montgomery*. They are eschored in a semicircle, about three miles distant from Fort Morgan, with steam up constantly, and springs on their cables, ready to slip at a moment's notice. Every night this ship runs close in to Sand Island, and anchors in the main channel within a mile of the fort, so as to be sure nothing slips out. A few evenings since Lieut. A. N. MITCHELL, of the *Brooklyn*, and Lieut. R. PARENTIS, of the *Pembina*, took a twelve-oared cutter, towed in with us at night, and after dark started on a reconnoissance. The crew were armed with cutlasses and revolvers. With muffled oars they pulled quietly in past the forts to a line of piles the rebels have been driving across the flats between Forts Gaines and Morgan. It was a calm still night, and very dark. They reached the piles, scooled along them as far as they were driven toward Fort Gaines, then back toward Fort Morgan, finding from seven to ten feet of water. They are pine logs, driven from three to ten feet apart. They pulled close up to Fort Morgan, so near they could see the sentries distinctly, without being discovered. The moon rising at this time, full and clear, they hastened back into the shadow of the piles, and taking their bearings from them, pulled boldly out into the channel. They were then seen from the fort, as signals were made to the steamers up above, and they came down immediately, but not quick enough, as the boat reached our ship before they got to the fort. The expedition was well planned and boldly executed; its success does not speak very well for the vigilance of the rebels. We can see the steamers down on the flats, driving the piles every day; there are sometimes five of them, large Mississippi-built side-wheelers, and it is very aggravating for us to be obliged to remain quietly at anchor and see them puffing around, sending out huge clouds of thick black smoke, and flying the rebel flag in our very faces, without being allowed to attack them. There are many queries as to their object in driving these piles. We suppose they intended to prevent the gunboats running over the flats, and thus compel them to keep the channel and run close under the guns of Fort Morgan; but we all draw so much water that it would not be possible for us to go over the flats anyhow, so their trouble is quite unnecessary.

We have any number of deserters from the rebel forces. Last night one of the crew of the rebel gunboat *Morgan*, escaped and gave himself up; he corroborates the story of all the others, that this boat, one ram completed and two more in course of construction; the *Ozrie* is anchored just below Dog River bar, ready and awaiting a chance to run out. The *Morgan*, he says, is a very effective vessel, mounting ten rifled guns, having a crew of 150 men, composed of stevedores, boatman, &c., from Mobile; they form excellent material for a fighting crew, but are dissatisfied, poorly fed and clothed.

We understand that they do not expect to prevent our running past the forts, as Gaines can be easily silenced and Morgan mounts only fourteen casemate guns; but they intend giving us a warm reception inside. The shore is lined with batteries all the way up to the city, and at Dog River Bar they are particularly formidable, as this will be the point where they intend making their grand defence. There are very few, if any, of our fleet that can get over the bar—there being rarely more than eight or nine feet of water on it. Nevertheless, the fleet are very anxious to commence operations, and feel confident of taking the forts and maintaining their position inside, as it is very uncomfortable blockading outside, at this season, particularly for the gunboats, which were intended for river service, and roll so in a seaway, that their batteries cannot be fought to advantage; in fact, 'tis dangerous to cast their eleven-inch guns loose sometimes, and, of course, under such circumstances anything like accuracy of aim is impossible, besides making it very uncomfortable for officers and men. Day before yesterday morning we discovered three steamers in the offing, and as Fort Morgan had been showing a light all the night before, we began to entertain ideas of British iron steamers and prize money; but on overhauling them, they proved to be the *Atlantic* and *Baltic* steamers, laden with troops for Ship Island, convoyed by United States steamer *Augusta*, who reported four more transports coming. The day before the steamer *Che Kiang*, loaded with troops, passed through the fleet, and last night one of the transports ran in among the fleet, and all thought we had a prize steamer; for a few minutes there was universal slipping of cables, hoisting of red lights, and clearing for action, before we found out what she was.

These troops, a part of the celebrated Banks Expedition, we suppose, instead of going to Galveston, are bound to Ship Island, so we all hope that the attack on Mobile is near at hand. With about 2,000 troops it would be a very easy matter to capture Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, and hold them permanently, by running the fleet in at night, and taking up a position inside, beyond the range of Morgan's guns, near Gaines, land the troops on the west end of Dauphin Island, march them up through the woods in the rear of the work, while the fleet shelled the garrison out. After disposing of Fort Gaines thus, quietly serve Fort Morgan the same way. It could be done with very little loss on our part; but to take and hold the City of Mobile will require a large land force, as the fleet can render very little service, there not being water enough to admit of their coming within range.

This morning, at daylight, an enterprising contraband, in a large sail-boat, ran out from the bay, past the forts, from which several guns were fired at him without effect. When he got out to us he was very much frightened, and when hailed by us he yelled out "Hoo hoo" in a peculiarly Ethiopian and comical manner, seeming afraid we would fire on him too. We hove him a line and took him in tow. It was quite a daring exploit on his part, as there was a very heavy sea on.

The United States storeship *Supply*, Commander COLVOCORESSIS, arrived here yesterday, and very cleverly ran into the *Oneida* before coming to an anchor, striking her on the port bow, just forward of the fore-chains, fortunately doing her no serious damage. The *Supply* carried away her jib-boom, and some other head gear.

The mail facilities in this fleet are very poor. We have not seen a supply steamer for nearly two months. The *Circassian* has been expected here for the last week or so, but there are no signs of her yet.

We occasionally get a mail via New-Orleans steamers, brought from there to us by the *Sykes*, a little army Quartermaster's tug, running to Pensacola. But she has discontinued her trips now, and we shall have to resort to some other source for letters and news from the North.

Admiral FARRAGUT has been at New-Orleans for the last two months, and has now gone up the river, but for what object, of course, is unknown here. Commodore BELL is very impatient, and anxious to capture the forts here; and does not relish the idea of the prize being kept for the Iron-clads to come down and take, monopolizing all the glory of it themselves.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Financial Measures Submitted to Congress.

A Resolution of Thanks to Gen. Rosecrans and His Army.

Gen. Butler's Administration at New-Orleans Indorsed by the House.

THE FLORIDA COLONIZATION SCHEME.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1863.

A FINANCE BILL FOR THE SENATE.

Secretary CHASE has prepared a finance bill for the Senate Finance Committee, to whom was referred the House joint resolution in regard to the immediate payment of the troops. The bill is designed to afford temporary relief to the Treasury, and provides for the issue of treasury notes and bonds to the amount of two hundred millions dollars.

FLOYD'S ACCEPTANCES.

The House Judiciary Committee, at their meeting to-day, heard arguments in the case of PEARCE and BACON, who sold about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of FLOYD'S acceptances. About eight hundred thousand dollars of these acceptances remain unpaid, and the Committee will determine the liability of the Government in the matter.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

It is reported that the minority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives intend to make a report condemnatory of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, as being unconstitutional and inoperative.

THE COLONIZATION OF FLORIDA.

The House Military Committee to-day authorized their Chairman to report favorably on Mr. THAYER'S suggestion of enlisting twenty thousand nine months' volunteers to go as armed emigrants to Florida. The bill, which is drawn in accordance with the views of the President and Gen. HUNTER, who is to continue in command of that Department, will probably be reported to-morrow.

THANKS TO GEN. ROSECRANS.

Senator WILSON, to-day, introduced a resolution of thanks to Gen. ROSECRANS and his gallant army, for [illegible]. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THANKS TO GEN. BUTLER.

Mr. HUTCHINS' resolution of thanks to Gen. BUTLER passed the House to-day by a vote of eighty-three Yeas to twenty-eight Nays,—those opposing being notoriously unsound in the National faith.

A LIVELY SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

A very lively personal altercation took place to-day in the House, between THADDEUS STEVENS on the one hand, and Messrs. WICKLIFFE and KERRIGAN on the other. Both the latter persons gave Mr. STEVENS the lie direct, at which he responded to KERRIGAN, that he was willing to concede to the gentleman from New-York the largest possible liberty, in compensation for the late restraint to which he had been subjected. Mr. LOVEJOY, at the same time, took occasion to repudiate for himself and the Government, Mr. STEVENS' peculiar views in regard to these rebellious States.

ARMORY OF WEEHAWKEN.

The Committee also authorized the Chairman to report bill establishing a United States armory, arsenal and ordnance dépôt at Weehawken, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of War and Gen. TATTEN. The bill appropriates about eight hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of the site and the erection of suitable buildings.

SUICIDE OF CAPT. ELLWOOD.

The Committee on the conduct of the war met to-day for the purpose of investigating, in accordance with a resolution of the House, the cases of the death of Capt. ELWOOD, who committed suicide in the old Capitol Prison some weeks ago. It is alleged that there are facts in regard to this matter which ought to be brought to the notice of the Government.

MILITARY HOSPITAL.

The largest Military Hospital in the world, containing two thousand beds, is to be opened and dedicated on Saturday at Philadelphia, with appropriate ceremonies, including a dinner and speeches. Senator POMEROY and other distinguished personages, will participate.

THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

The bill of Mr. WASHBURNE, introduced to-day in the House, to promote efficiency in the Commissary Department, is a much needed measure. A thorough reorganization of this branch of the service is greatly needed.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Col. SCHRIVER and Maj. BARSTOW, of McDOWELL'S Staff, and Capt. HAVEN, testified as to how SIGEL'S Corps blocked the road on Aug. 28, preventing the advance of McDOWELL'S Corps.

Brig.-Gen. ROBERTS gave important testimony relative to the battle of Cedar Mountain. He had reported to Gen. POPE that JACKSON would probably reinforce EWELL at Cedar Mountain by Aug. 9. POPE'S intention was to hold the enemy in check, and not attack until other troops could be brought up to aid Gen. BANKS. Early on the morning of the 9th, the enemy opened with artillery on CRAWFORD'S artillery. Gen. ROBERTS expressed the opinion to Gen. BANKS that JACKSON had arrived. BANKS said he thought he could take the batteries.

ROBERTS told BANKS the enemy was reinforced, and that the enemy's batteries were supported by heavy forces of infantry on Cedar and Slaugeter Mountains. Gen. BANKS said his men were in good fighting condition, he thought he could carry the field, and that he would undertake it. ROBERTS immediately informed POPE that a general engagement would come on, and advised that McDOWELL'S forces, within five miles, consisting of RICKETT'S Division, should be sent to the battle-field.

Gen. ROBERTS' testimony was not concluded. He will prove that McDOWELL, without knowing of the [illegible] from battle, started to Banks' aid as soon as he heard the firing. Then it will be shown that McDowell did his whole duty, and all he could to help BANKS.

THE CURRENCY AND THE BANK NOTE COMPANIES.

It is estimated that a million one dollar Treasury notes would weigh over a ton, and make a pile as high as the Washington Monument. This will give some idea of the labor of preparing our Treasury note issues. The New-York contractors are so slow in furnishing the notes that the cutting and stamping machines here are frequently idle. Secretary CHASE is making active preparations to have the engraving and printing done in the Treasury building. The bill introduced by Mr. SPAULDING yesterday provides that the engraving and printing done under the proposed new issue, shall be entirely executed in the Treasury Building. It is said that the New-York contractors have endeavored to thwart this by hiring all the available engravers. Should this prove to be true, it may be a question whether the Government is not bound to protect its own interests in operating such establishments. It is understood that Mr. CHASE is highly displeased with the barefaced proceeding of the New-York contractors, who engraved notes for the United States Stock Bank of Jersey City, which were, to all intents and purposes, "green backs," evidently designed to pass on Uncle Sam's credit.

THE MAILS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.

Senator SUMNER yesterday introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be requested to furnish to the Senate any information in his possession explaining the derangement of the mails between Washington and New-York, and showing what can be done for the removal of this evil.

The Senate Post-Office Committee are also considering the propriety of establishing an air-line railroad between the two cities, which will remedy the evil complained of. Congress is fully determined to take action in this matter this session.

A HOSPITAL FOR DISABLED VETERANS.

The following resolution, introduced into the Senate on Wednesday by Mr. POMEROY, looks to the establishment, soon to be so much needed, of an institution similar to those which other nations provide for the care of those veterans disabled in the service of their country. The measure is urged by Surgeon-General HAMMOND, and prominent citizens of New-York are exceedingly desirous that the hospital should be located upon Staten Island.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs consider the expediency of providing a suitable location and establishing a Soldiers' Home for destitute and disabled soldiers who may have been honorably discharged from military service of the United States.

Two millions of dollars were appropriated at last session for objects like this, and it is time that some action be taken before the want presses too strongly upon us.

THE THIRD INDIAN REGIMENT.

The Third Indian Regiment, Col. PHILIPS, commanding, which now holds possession of Fort Smith, in the Indian Territory, is composed largely of Indians who fought against us in the battle of Pea Ridge under the command of ALBERT PIKE. The Indians deserted from the rebels in a body, bringing along with them arms, &c. Our forces now have possession of the greater portion of the Indian Territory.

SECRETARY SMITH'S CHANGES.

The [illegible] changes in the Interior Department were all made by Secretary SMITH, previous to his resignation. Judge USHER has not made a single change.

RESTORED TO THE SERVICE.

Col. J. H. BELL, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, who was wrongfully dismissed from the service, through mistake, has been fully reinstated by order of the President, that portion of the General order under which it was made having been revoked.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized REBEL LAHAW, as Vice-Consul of Portugal for the District of Baltimore.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The following is a synopsis of the bill reported to-day from the Committee of Ways and Means, to provide ways and means for the support of the Government:

Section first provides for the issue of nine hundred millions of dollars in twenty years six per cent. bonds, interest payable half-yearly, in coin; may be sold for lawful money. certificates of indebtedness or interest bearing Treasury notes; provided that the whole Amount of bonds and notes issued under this act shall exceed nine hundred million dollars except that the one hundred and forty million dollars of seven and three-tenths Treasury Notes may be funded in twenty years bonds, and a further issue for that purpose may be made.

Section second provides for three hundred millions of dollars in three years Treasury Notes, bearing interest at 5,47⅓ per cent per annum,—being 1⅓ per cent per day—on each one hundred dollars, payable semi-annually in coin, payable to the creditors of the Government, and receivable for all dues to the Government except customs.

Section third provides for the issue of three hundred millions of dollars on legal tender notes in the usual form.

Section fourth provides for fractional notes in place of postal currency, to be engraved and printed in the Treasury Building, not to exceed $50,000,000.

Section fifth provides for deposits of coin in the Sub-Treasury, receipts to be given, which may be used to pay custom duties.

Section sixth prescribes the form of the bonds and notes, to have the seal of the Treasury Department.

Section seventh taxes bank circulation 1 per cent. on a graduated scale, according to capital stock.

Section eighth modifies the Sub-Treasury acts so as to allow money obtained from loans or internal revenue to be deposited in banks on their giving United States bonds as security.

Section ninth provides against counterfeiting, and appropriates $600,000 to carry the act into effect.

The substitute of Mr. STEVENS provides for the issue of registered or coupons to the amount of not exceeding nine hundred million of dollars, payable in coin, twenty years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centem. payable semi-annually to be issued in such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury; also, for the issuing of three hundred millions of legal tender notes. The bill repeals the gold bearing clause of former acts, excepting on bonds already issued, and repeals the act authorizing the reception of legal tender rates on deposit.

DEATH OF ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY, First Comptroller of the Treasury, died last night about 10 o'clock. He had been unwell for some time, but was getting better. He was at the Department yesterday, and was in his eightieth year.

ANOTHER DEATH.

RICHARD ELA, an old and efficient Clerk of the Treasury Department for the past thirty years, died this morning about 1 o'clock. He was at the Department on Saturday. His disease was pneumonia.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Assistant Secretary USHER to be Secretary of the Interior.

MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

The following list of new Medical Inspectors, provided for by the recent act of Congress, was nominated by the President to the Senate to-day; Joseph K. Barnes, John K. Sumner, Frank H. Hamilton, Peter Pinco, George W. Shiff, A. C. Hamlin, N. S. Townsend, George K. Johnson.

[For Congressional Proceedings see Fourth Page.]

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Movements of National Forces in North Carolina.

A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST WILMINGTON.

National Officers Held in Richmond for Retaliation.

MESSAGE OF GOV. LETCHER.

Richmond papers of the 6th inst. contain the following interesting items of news:

The Raleigh, N. C., papers state that the Federals have been largely reinforced at Newbern, and that a movement has been commenced. The movement is thought to be against Wilmington. The Yankee reinforcements marched from Norfolk through Gates county, and thence down the Chowan river to Newbern.

An "intelligent contraband," who has escaped from Newbern, says that "BUTLER" is in command of the Yankee forces there.

The Yankee force at Newbern is estimated at 40,000 men.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 8th inst., says:

"GOV. LETCHER has selected from among the prisoners recently sent to Richmond from Gen. FLOYD'S command, the following Federal officers, who will be held in strict solitary confinement as hostages for Col. ZARVONA and others, similarly held by the Abolition Government: Capt. Wm. Graum, Lieut. Isaac A. Wade, Capt. Thomas Dameron, Lieut. Wilson Dameron, Jno. W. Howe, Isaac Goble, David V. Anmer, Samuel Puak, and Wm. L. Dills. They have been duly consigned to the state Prison, and confined in appropriate cells."

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 6th, says:

"The whole number of prisoners in Richmond yesterday was 1,686, distributed as follows: At the Libby, 1,200; Castle Thunder, 250; Castle Lightning, 106; Negro Hospital Prison, 147, among whom are 113 deserters from the Yankee army. Twenty prisoners of war were received yesterday at Richmond, from Blackwater. Every prisoner admitted into Castle Thunder undergoes innoculation first.

Twenty odd conscripts arrived from Petersburgh yesterday, in charge of Lieut. BRANCH, and marched to Camp Lee, to be instructed in the military art."

The *Enquirer* says:

"A rebel accepts service in the *Emily St. Pierre* affair has taken place. The schooner *Emma Tuttle*, supposed bound for a Confederate port, was taken by a Yankee cruiser, and put in charge of a prize crew. The original officers and crew being left on board as prisoners, adroitly recaptured the schooner, and carried the vessel back to Nassau, with the prize crew as prisoners."

REPORTS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, THURSDAY, Jan. 8.

The usual quiet prevails throughout the camp.

The Fifth Army Corps, Gen. MEADE, was reviewed to-day by Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff, who passed encomiums on the troops.

Richmond papers of this morning contain a Mobile despatch of yesterday, saying a special from Grenada on the 6th, states that an aid-de-camp of Gen. FORREST, who arrived here this evening, reports the capture of Trentoe, Union City and Humboldt, with over 2,000 prisoners, two cannon and a large amount of commissary stores. The attack on Jackson, Tenn., was a feint to cover the rebel operations. The railroad from Jackson to Columbus has been destroyed.

LETCHER'S annual message to the Virginia Legislature was read yesterday. It was seven columns long. In relation to the division of the State by Congress. He says Western Virginia must necessarily be Free territory. I cannot suppose, in any treaty of peace that may be agreed upon, Virginia will ever recognize the division of her territory, or ever consent to a treaty that will strip her of any portion of her domain. It is better that this war should continue for an indefinite period, than that Virginia shall be partially dismembered. He accuses the North of vandalism without parallel in the history of warfare, and reiterates a long list of indignities, outrages and wanton destructions. He estimated the balance in Treasury Oct. 1, at $434,000. The total paid for the war is $7,377,000. He advises that all free negroes, now resident in the portions of the State overrun by the enemy, be removed, and put at work on the fortifications, as they have it in their power to hamper with the slaves, and give valuable information to the enemy.

One hundred and eighteen men captured by the Virginia State line at Petersburgh and Pikeville, in Kentucky, are confined at Richmond, and the Governor has announced to the President the terms upon which such exchanges can alone be made. He has placed at hard labor in the Penitentiary Capt. GRAHAM and Lieut. WADE, as hostages for Capt. DUKEY and Lieut. VANNER, now confined in the District of Columbia Penitentiary.

He also holds in military confinement Thomas Dameron, Lieut. W. Dameron, and privates Jno. W. Howe, Isaac Goble, David Vauxler, Samuel Peck and Wm. S. Dill, as hostages for Zarvoni.

Much of the message is occupied with unimportant matter.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

A Rebel Force of Six Thousand Men Attacking Springfield.

A VIGOROUS RESISTANCE TO BE OFFERED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 8.

Advices from Springfield state that a rebel force, reported to be 6,000 strong, under BURBRIDGE and MARMADUKE, with six pieces of artillery, were within two and a half miles of that place, and opened on the town without giving notice to remove the women and children. One thousand rebel cavalry, in line of battle, were visible from the town. Gen. BROWN has loop-holed houses for musketry, and will make a vigorous resistance.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The flag of truce boat *Metamora* arrived from City Point this forenoon and brings down 300 Union prisoners, mostly Cavalry taken at Dunfries.

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

Thrilling Details of the Great Struggle of Wednesday.

A Graphic Picture of the Ebb and Flow of Battle.

How the Repulse of the Rebels Was Effected.

Magnificent Movements on the Bloody Chess-Board.

SPLENDID GENERALSHIP OF GEN. ROSECRANS

[The following graphic and thrilling narrative of the great struggle of Wednesday, before Murfreesboro, was telegraphed to us so late on Wednesday night that it could appear in but a small portion of our morning edition of yesterday.—ED. TIMES.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Monday and Tuesday were spent, as you have been advised, in getting the army into line and securing positions. The great contest commenced on Wednesday morning, and the account of that day I send in full.

A great deal of misapprehension prevails with regard to the nature of the battle-field at Murfreesboro, especially of that portion which was the scene of the bloody struggle of Wednesday.

Even the maps furnished to officers by the indefatigable Corps of Topographical Engineers, failed to exhibit correctly the features of the vicinity. The error seemed to be the confounding together of two distinct and separate streams—Stone River, which rises in the northern part of Rutherford County, and flows past Steward's Ferry, almost directly north of the Cumberland; and Stone River, which takes its rise in the southern extremity of Rutherford and the eastern part of Campbell, and after traversing both of these and a portion of Davidson, enters the Cumberland about ten miles below the latter.

It is the western branch of the latter which flows past Murfreesboro, and constitutes the river of which such frequent mention must be made in all accounts of this battle.

No map I have ever yet seen represents correctly the position of this stream, and, of course, I had not myself time to trace it out, but when our line of battle was formed in front of the town on Wednesday morning, our left wing rested upon the river, and the men of VAN CLEVE'S Division filled their canteens with water from the same.

At this place the river flows almost in a northern direction. Its course when passing the town being nearly due west. I noted accurately the position of the various brigades on Wednesday morning; but as there were so many complicated movements during the day, scarcely any brigade actually fighting in the same order in which it was first posted, I deem it unnecessary to mention the place of each.

Gen. McCOOK'S command, which is the right wing of the army, consists of three divisions, JOHNSON'S, DAVIS' and SHERIDAN'S, posted from right to left, in the order in which I have named them, JOHNSON'S and DAVIS' being thrown forward and to the right, so as to form a line which made a considerable angle with that of the remainder of the army.

Gen. SHERIDAN'S Division was withdrawn somewhat on the left, and acted as a reserve for the right of the centre, commanded by Gen. THOMAS; but two divisions were present, NEGLEY'S and ROUSSEAU'S, stationed from right to left in the order named—ROUSSEAU'S being somewhat withdrawn, and constituting the reserve on the centre. The left wing of the army, under the command of Gen. CRITTENDEN, was posted in the following order: PALMER on the right, Wood in the centre, and VAN CLEVE on the left—a part of PALMER'S, and also VAN CLEVE'S being throwe slightly forward.

The enemy's line stretched transversely across Stone River, from the Lebanon pike on the right to the Franklin road on their left. At the beginning of the battle it was considerably overlapped by our own right, when McCOOK had got finally into position. HARDEE commanded the rebel left, consisting of CHEATHAM'S, McCOWN'S and WITHER'S Divisions, McCOWN being on the extreme left of the wing and CHEATHAM in the centre. The wing was reinforced on Tuesday night by the addition of CLAIBORNE'S, formerly BUCKNER'S, Division.

Bishop POLK led the rebel right, consisting of PRESTON SMITH'S and BRECKINRIDGE'S Divisions, and Lieut.-Gen. KIRBY SMITH led the divisions in the rebel centre. The Division of BRECKINRIDGE was on the extreme rebel right. Besides these, there were several independent detachments; but it is probable that with these, and the reinforcements afterwards received, the rebel army did not outnumber, even if it equalled, our own.

The field of battle in the centre, was mostly a plain, going toward Murfreesboro. There was a slight elevation of cleared ground on both sides of the turnpike, and some patches of woodland, sufficient to conceal the greater portion of our troops until they should be ready to advance.

Behind the woods concealing our foremost lines, and to the left of those which lie on the left of the turnpike, an open and slightly elevated ground, extending to the river. This formed the key to our entire position, and it was here that the greater portion of the wagons were packed for safety.

On the left, some corn-fields extended to the river, and on the other side of the stream rose a low, wooded hill.

The ground upon the right was a succession of dense cedar thickets, and spaces where the rocks came to the surface and nothing could grow, belts of tolerable timber, and small irregular-shaped fields. The pike and railroad ran near each other.

In the elevated open space which formed the key to our position from a point where our line of battle crossed both, a distance-post on the railroad indicates that it is just twenty-nine miles to Nashville. A number of houses were situated in different parts of the field, but none of them except the brick building of which the inside was burned out the day before played any important part.

The sun had not yet risen on Wednesday morning when the firing commenced upon the right. The First Missouri Battery, Capt. ESSTOCK and the First Illinois, Capt. HOUGHTAIN, shelled the rebels out of a point of woods in front of SHERIDAN'S Division, which now slightly advanced. The enemy threw himself upon SHERIDAN with terrible energy, but was thrice repulsed.

Again he advanced with larger numbers and greater desperation than before, and SHERIDAN'S men were compelled for a moment to give ground. It was only a moment, however. The brave and noble SILL, assisted by other darine officers, soon rallied the retiring troops. The flashing banner of the stars once more advanced, and although SILL purchased the vic-

tory with his life, the rebels were repulsed and driven from this quarter of the field.

It was a few minutes after 8 when this occurred, and at the same time the sne broke forth through some cold-looking clouds and flashed a clear, bright light over the field. There had not elapsed even time to remove the body of the dead General Sill, when all attention was directed to the extreme right.

Three divisions of the enemy, McCown's, Cleburn's and Cheatham's, had advanced in massive columns and charged impetuously upon Johnson and Davis. A portion of the infantry in Johnson's division immediately broke, almost, indeed, before they had taken their arms from the stack, and one of the batteries, Edgarton's, was taken before it fired the third round.

Poor Edgarton! It was not his fault. A truer, better, braver young men is seldom found than he. It was his greatest ambition to take part in a battle; and I remember well how often and how earnestly he deplored that separation from the old Third Division which prevented him from taking part in the battle of Perrysville.

His hour came at last. It found him ready; but those upon whom he had a right to rely to give him timely notice of the enemy's arrival failed to do so, and ere his guns could be loaded and discharged three times, the rebel bayonets had swept away his men, and he himself fell wounded and bleeding into the hands of the foe.

The gallant and earnest Capt. Simonson fought like a hero as he is, and brought off all but two of his guns. Capt. Goodspeed strennously endeavored, after firing several rounds, to save his cannon but could only succeed in getting away with two of them. Gen. Kirk, of Illinois, commanding one of the brigades in Johnson's Division, was severely wounded while endeavoring to rally his regiment.

The enemy succeeded in getting the right flank completely hemmed in. A large number of officers of every grade were shot down while standing almost at the muzzles of the rebel muskets. The brigades and regiments rushed upon one another in disgraceful disorder, and the rout of the division became irretrievable.

I suppose I shall raise a storm about my head for saying so, but I can't, from all that I have heard, come to any other conclusion than that the right wing of our army was completely surprised, and that, too, under circumstances which should have rendered it particularly careful and vigilant.

Whether Gen. McCook or Gen. Johnson is to blame for this, impartial investigation will hereafter determine. At present the sentiment of the entire army is extremely hostile to both, and I imagine it will not be many days before there are important changes in the leadership of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

Brigade after brigade, battery after battery, from Palmer's, Nagley's and Rosecrans' Divisions, were sent into the midst of the thickets to check the progress of the foe and rally the fugitives, but all in turn were either crushed by the flying crowds, broken by the impetuosity of the foe, and put to confused flight, or compelled to retire and extricate themselves in the best manner that seemed to offer.

The history of the combat in those dark cedar thickets will never be known. No man could see even the whole of his regiment, and no one will ever be able to tell who they were that fought bravest, and they who proved recreant to their trust.

I know there was some cowardice displayed, but I know, too, that there was shown by many officers and regiments as lofty a heroism as that which distinguished and immortalized the followers of Godfrey or the Cid; but, in spite of heroism and devotion, in spite of desperate struggles which marked every fresh advance of the foe, in spite of awful sacrifice of life on the part of the officers and soldiers of the Union army, the rebels steadily pushed forward and came nearer to the turnpike!

Nearly two miles and half the right wing of our army had been driven, and faintness of heart came over me as the destruction of our whole army seemed to stare us in the face; but the word went forth from Rosecrans, the flower of the left wing and centre the right.

The right of Davis' Division, assailed at the same time as Johnson's, gave way simultaneously, and the route of the remainder seemed to follow as a matter of course. This left to Gen. Sheridan the task of repelling the hitherto successful onset of the foe. Never did man labor more faithfully then he to perform his task, and never was a leader seconded by more gallant soldiers.

His division formed a kind of pivot upon which the broken right wing turned in its flight, and its perilous condition can easily be imagined when the flight of Davis' Division left it without any protection from the triumphant enemy who now swarmed upon its front and right flank; but it fought until a fourth of its number lay bleeding and dying upon the field, and till both remaining Brigade Commanders, Col. Roberts and Col. Schaeffer, had met with the same fate as Gen. Sill; then it gave way, and as in almost every instance of the kind, retreat was changed to rout only less complete than that of the troops of Johnson and Davis.

All these divisions were now hurled back together into the immense cedar thickets which skirt the turnpike, and were hurried over toward the right and massed rank behind rank in an array of imposing grandeur along the turnpike and facing to the woods through which the rebels were advancing. The scene at this time was grand and awful as anything that I ever expect to witness until the day of judgment.

I stood in the midst and upon the highest point of the somewhat elevated space, being between the turnpike and the railroad, and forming the key to our entire position. Let the rebels once obtain possession of it, and the immense train of wagons parked along the turnpike, and the Union army was irretrievably ruined. Even its line of retreat would be cut off, and nothing could save it from utter rout, slaughter and capture—and yet each minute it became more plainly evident that all the reinforcements which had been hurried into the woods to sustain and rally the broken right wing, and check the progress of the enemy in that direction, had proved inadequate to the task, and had in turn been overthrown by the great mass which was straggling in inextricable disorder through the woods.

Such sounds as proceeded from that gloomy forest of pines and cedars were enough to appal with terror the stoutest hearts. The roar of cannon, the crashing of shot through the trees, the whizzing and bursting of the shells, the uninterrupted rattle of thirty thousand muskets, all mingled in one prolonged and tremendous volume of sound, as though all the thunders of heaven had been rolled together, and each individual burst of celestial artillery had been rendered perpetual. Above it all could be heard the wild cheers of the traitorous host, as body after body of our troops gave way and were pushed toward the turnpike.

Everything now depended upon the regiments and batteries which the genius of Rosecrans had massed along the turnpike to receive the enemy when he should emerge from the woods in pursuit of our broken and flying battalions. Suddenly the route became visible, and a crowd of 10,000 fugitives, presenting every possible phase of wild and uncontrolable disorder, burst from the cedar thickets, and rushed into the open space between them and the turnpike. Among them all, perhaps, no half dozen members of the same regiment could have been found together.

Nearer and nearer came the storm, louder and louder resounded the tumult of battle. The immense train of wagons parked along the road, suddenly seemed instinct with struggling life, and every species of army vehicle preceded by frightened mules and horses rolled and rattled away pell-mell in no opposite direction, pressing onward. The shouts and cries of the terrified teamsters, urging their teams to the top of their speed, were now mingled with the billows of sound which swayed and surged over the field.

Thick and fast the bullets of the enemy fell among them, and scores were shot down; but still the number constantly increased by reason of the fresh crowd which burst every moment from the thickets. It was with the greatest difficulty that some of the regiments which had been massed together, as a sort of forlorn hope to withstand and, if possible, drive back the victorious cohorts of treason, could prevent their ranks from being crushed or broken by the mass of fugitives.

From my position upon the elevated ground between the railroad and turnpike, I could view the whole scene, and with an intensity of interest and tumultuous emotion, which [illegible] express. I watched the rebel hordes as the [illegible] soldiers of the rebellion should enter the open space, a tempest of iron was whistling all around my head, but for the first time since I began to participate in the transactions of this fearful war, they whistled and burst unheeded.

I make no pretensions to extraordinary physical courage. He who says that amid the horrors of a battle he experiences no feeling of awe, and sometimes a shrinking awe, is a falsifier, an idiot, or a madman. But at this time I could not have retired, even if I had been inclined; my feet were rooted to the spot; my gaze was fascinated and fixed in the quarter where I expected the enemy to appear, and had an earthquake rent the earth before me, I could not have moved from the spot until I knew from the testimony of my own eyesight whether or no the troops upon which rested the last hope of the Union army were like the rest to be beaten and overthrown. It was not in consequence of superior physical courage that I remained there, but from the mental impossibility of doing otherwise.

The flower of our troops were ranged in order here, and I had no fears for the result unless one of those unaccountable panics, which sometimes reign, even in an army of veterans, should seize upon our yet unbroken battalions. Yet there were men not liable to panic, men whose lofty courage and devotion to their country's cause, overcame and extinguished fear.

Col. Loomis was there with his immortal First Michigan Battery, and there was Stokes with the guns and equipments furnished by the Chicago Board of Trade, and Mendenhall and Guenther with their regular artillery, and the troops led by Geo. Wood, comprising some of the finest in the service, and the three famous brigades belonging to the old Third Division.

The 9th, the 17th, and the Regulars, which the daring valor of Rosecrans, assisted by the unflinching courage of Col. Schiarar of the 38th Indiana, commanding the Ninth Brigade, and by the splendid abilities of Col. John Beatty of the 3d Ohio, commanding the 17th, had extricated from the woods, into which they had been sent to check the progress of the enemy, in a comparatively unbroken and undemoralized condition, a result which to one who knows something of the nature of that fearful combat in the woods, seems little short of miraculous.

Other illustrious corps were there also, whose patriotism and courage I should be glad, even at this early day, to celebrate, if one individual could have known and observed them all. Their zeal and sacrifices will yet be known and appreciated by a grateful nation.

With cool, calm courage Gen. Crittenden awaited the coming storm, and conspicuous among all the rest was the well-built form of the Commanding General, his countenance unmoved by the tumult around him, and his thoughtful and animated features expressing a high and patriotic hope, which acted like an inspiration upon every one that beheld him as he cast his eye over the grand array which he had mustered to repel the foe. He already felt himself master of the situation.

At last the long lines of the enemy emerged from the woods, rank behind rank, and, with a demoniac yell, intended to strike terror into the "Yankees," who stood before them, charged with fearful energy almost to the very muzzles of the cannon, whose dark mouths yawned upon them. A dazzling sheet of flame burst from the ranks of the Union forces, an awful roar shook the earth, a crash rent the air, the foremost lines of the rebel host were literally swept from the field, and seemed to melt away like snow-flakes before the flame; and then both armies were enveloped in a cloud of smoke which hid everything from the eye.

In the still visible ground between the pike and the railroad the tumult redoubled. Not knowing what would be the result of the strife which was raging under the great canopy of smoke that concealed the combatants, the flight of those in charge of wagons and ambulances became still more rapid and disordered. Thousands of fugitives from the right wing mingled with the teams, and frequently a mass of men, horses and wagons would be crushed and ground together. Every conceivable form of deadly missile whizzed and whirled and burst amid the crowd, and terror and dismay ruled uncontrollably.

The whole disordered mass rushed down as fast as possible toward the river, into which it plunged, pushing and struggling to the other side. The combat under that great cloud of smoke was somewhat similar to that in the woods. No one knew exactly what command there was. A shout, a charge, a rush of fire, a recoil, and then all for a time disappeared.

For ten minutes the thunder of battle burst forth from the cloud. When our battalions advanced they found no rebels between the woods and turnpike except the dead, the dying and the disabled. There were hundreds of these, and their blood soaked and reddened the ground.

Since the annihilation of the Old Guard in their charge at Waterloo, there has probably not been an instance of so great a slaughter in so short a time as during the repulse of the rebel left at Murfreesboro, and it will hereafter be celebrated in history as much as is the fierce combat which crushed forever the power and prospects of Napoleon.

The rebel left was now thoroughly repulsed, and our troops, emboldened by their success, pushed after them into the woods, driving them back in turn over a considerable portion of the ground which we at first occupied. The roar of our artillery sounded further and further off, as the different batteries moved on slowly after the retreating foe, and hostile cannon-balls no longer plowed up the earth around me.

But while the enemy was thus retiring from this portion of the field his cavalry made a most impudent dash upon another part of our lines. It will be recollected that when the great struggle was going on the wagon and ammunition trains had been hurried over the railroad toward Stone's River.

A part of them were collected in a low piece of ground upon our side of the stream, but a large number were driven across and placed together upon the higher ground beyond.

This presented an opportunity which the vigilant rebels could by no means neglect. The wagons on the other side were within range of the rifles of a whole brigade which was guarding those on the hither side, and point blank range of a dozen pieces of artillery which were near the river.

But, nothing daunted by this display of force, about 300 rebel horsemen came galloping around the bend of the river from the direction of the Lebanon Pike, cheered lustily as they approached, and made a bold strike for our wagons. The panic upon the other side was, if possible, worse than any that preceded it:

The teamsters who had so frantically driven across the river when the rebels were assailing our right, found that they had escaped Scylla only to fall into Charybdis. They no longer made even a pretence to save their teams, but jumped from their horses and ran for life. A considerable number were captured, but were afterward retaken.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when Hardee was repulsed, and immediate danger in that quarter was over. We had succeeded in defending our right wing, but no had not gained our rear. Neither did he obtain the baggage and ammunition trains which he so much coveted.

One of his divisions had been less successful still. While the battle was raging on the right, a half-dozen or more pieces of artillery belonging to Palmer's Division kept up a continual fire upon the rebel lines in the direction of Murfreesboro, in order to prevent an advance from that quarter.

The division of the rebel Gen. Withers happened to be just in range of these cannon, which had been stationed here by Hardee in readiness to charge upon Palmer's Division, when that part of our line should be sufficiently weakened by the withdrawal of reinforcements for McCook. The position was a most uncomfortable one, and at every discharge of our artillery some of Withers' men bit the dust.

Goaded almost to madness by this slaughter of his helpless men, the rebel leader ordered a charge. His men advanced with great impetuosity, but their recklessness was of no avail against the few proud regiments that stood in their way. The sea might sooner hope by hurling its angry billows against them to break in pieces the solid rocks which confine it. The desperate assailants withdrew at last. Their loss must have been fearful, as they call it the bloodiest struggle of the day.

There was now a lull in the storm, and scarcely a volley of musketry or boom of cannon was heard for three-quarters of an hour. Some hoped that these bloody scenes were ended for the day, but the rebel leaders, disappointed by their failure to penetrate to our camp by way of the right wing, were preparing for a bold blow at the centre. All the reserves were attached to the centre of their army under Polk, and Bragg in person placed himself at the head of columns, and now was presented an imposing spectacle. The nature of the ground in their part of the field was such that every movement of either army could be distinctly seen.

The open fields toward Murfreesboro were smooth enough for a holiday parade ground. A fierce cannonade up the turnpike announced the onset, and the very woods out of which it had seen the rebel cavalry issue on Monday evening the first line of battle sallies forth. It came on in magnificent order and stretching away diagonally across a great sloping field of which I have so frequently spoken; its length seemed interminable. At a sufficient interval other lines deployed into the open ground parellel with the first, and ere the forward battalions were engaged a third line of battle came forth from the same wood. It seemed that our feeble lines in that direction must be crushed by the weight of those immense masses of living and moving men, but the watchful eye of Rosecrans had detected the rebel design, even before their first line of battle emerged from among the trees.

The Union army was like a set of chessmen in his hands, and its different brigades and divisions were moved about with as much facility as are pawns and pieces in the royal game. The least exhausted troops of the left and centre were hurried forward on the double-quick, to combat this new effort of the enemy, and even from the extreme left, where Van Cleve was posted, a brigade was brought over to take part in the defence. The same formidable array of batteries and battalions again confronted the foe as that upon which the violence of horse and corps had spent itself, and severe results followed.

Almost simultaneously a spot of fire leaped forth from the midst of [illegible] opposite lines. After a few minutes [illegible] like walls of [illegible] rushed into each other's embrace. The General spurred [illegible] with a cavalcade of [illegible] to charge. We [illegible] down in their faces [illegible] when [illegible] Sahara are [illegible] by the blast of the simoom, if their madness [illegible] bringing the [illegible], were those rebels broke. It was not by the feeblest motive to do as much mischief as possible before they died, they rushed up to the very muzzles of our cannon and buried their muskets at the heads of our artillery men; they also mounted dismantedly when their hearts were pierced by bullets, and tumbled to the earth while endeavoring to take another step in advance.

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His vitality and powers of endurance were a constant theme of wondar to his staff. Scarce a day elapsed that some one did not admonish him that exhaustion must speedily follow such prodigious labor and privation of rest. But remonstrance had no more effect upon him than labor and care. He seemed ever fresh, vigorous and buoyant. His vitality appeared superior to every requisition he could make upon it; besides, his eye was upon everything. He generalized as carefully as he watched details. Nothing escaped his vigilance; and, as he said, he "never forgot anything, and would not have an officer about him who did."

Toward the termination of that period, however, his exertions seemed to meet with promising results. His army, in all its branches, was thoroughly recuperated, and was worked into a mobility not excelled by the magnificent Army of the Mississippi, confessedly the best in the nation; and stores for twenty-five days had been accumulated by the slow process of a single railway transportation. His troops were concentrated in front of Nashville, ready for defence or assault at any moment; an excellent army detective police was organized and in operation, so that the movements of the enemy were known to him within twelve to twenty-four hours after they had taken place.

His scouts and spies were so wisely selected by his Chief of Police, that they gathered true information from the foe, and disseminated that which was false, so that they were lulled into false security, believing it the design of Gen. Rosecrans to go into Winter quarters where he was encamped. And thus, while deluded with this belief, they detached a large force and sent it to Mississippi to assist Pemberton in resisting or attacking Gen. Grant.

It had been ascertained that Bragg's force did not at any time exceed 43,000 effectives of all arms. On the 24th of December, it had been depleted by the detachment of a portion of Forrest's Cavalry, sent to cut Grant's communication; of Morgan's Cavalry, pushed out to cut our own communication; and of one division, say 5,000 men, of Kirby Smith's Corps, which were ordered to reinforce the rebel army of Mississippi. Altogether, say 10,000 men. It now seemed the opportunity to strike. It was unfortunate that the Cumberland River was almost hopelessly unnavigable, so that it was of no possible advantage to us.

It was most desirable that it should become navigable for gunboats and supply steamers, that victory might be swiftly and continuously followed. But such a combination of advantages was not within the fair range of probability and movement was determined. The order was issued Christmas eve. The columns were to push out at dawn on Christmas morning. The order, however, obtained such wide publicity that it was countermanded before midnight, but it was renewed Christmas Day, and the movement begun on the morning of the 26th.

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Little sleep that night, I ween. Excitement banished drowsiness. The tumult and confusion of preparation made slumber next to impossible.

At dawn of the 26th, our gallant troops broke up camp with wild shouts and streamed along the highways in magnificent panoply. It needed only sunshine to burnish their polished steel. A strong and steady rain poured down upon them, but not furious enough to quench their ardor. It was not long before they pressed upon the enemy. First, a sombre horseman was disturbed; then groups of fleet steeds, scurrying swiftly through the evergreen copse, over the hills and far away. Now and then a fierce bullet whistled through the leafless branches of the forest, but still the torrent swept onward—"up South," as "Bully" McCook says of this rugged region. It was high noon before the sullen boom of cannon thumped the heavy atmosphere.

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It had been ascertained that Bragg's force did not at any time exceed 43,000 effectives of all arms. On the 24th of December, it had been depleted by the detachment of a portion of Forrest's Cavalry, sent to cut Grant's communication; of Morgan's Cavalry, pushed out to cut our own communication; and of one division, say 5,000 men, of Kirby Smith's Corps, which were ordered to reinforce the rebel army of Mississippi. Altogether, say 10,000 men. It now seemed the opportunity to strike. It was unfortunate that the Cumberland River was almost hopelessly unnavigable, so that it was of no possible advantage to us.

It was most desirable that it should become navigable for gunboats and supply steamers, that victory might be swiftly and continuously followed. But such a combination of advantages was not within the fair range of probability and movement was determined. The order was issued Christmas eve. The columns were to push out at dawn on Christmas morning. The order, however, obtained such wide publicity that it was countermanded before midnight, but it was renewed Christmas Day, and the movement begun on the morning of the 26th.

The situation then stood as follows: We occupied a line of some ten or twelve miles' extent on the southeasterly front of Nashville, facing Murfreesboro—the right resting on the right of the Franklin Pike, the centre swelling out to Breetwood, on the Nolinsville Pike; the left covered by Mill Creek, some six or eight miles from Nashville. Our outposts described an irregular semicircle, perhaps an average of nine miles from the city. The enemy faced us with an angle of cavalry videttes reaching from the front of Triune to Nolinsville, thence across to Baird's Mills, on the Lebanon and Murfreesboro Pike, midway between those two points. Kirby Smith's corps, with part of John H. Morgan's cavalry in front, held their right; Polk's corps, with Wheeler's cavalry brigade in front of Lavergne, was posted in their centre; and Hardee's corps, at Triune and Nolinsville, Wharton's cavalry in front of Nolinsville, constituted their left. Our respective outposts were separated by a space of about two miles.

Christmas night there was a brief "council of war" at the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans. It was assumed that there would be sharp skirmishing on the first day of the movement, but no heavy fighting. It was designed, however, to press the enemy so sharply that he would be compelled to resist in force, or fall back rapidly. The Commander urged upon his Generals, vehemently, to "press them hard; strike fast and sharply; give them no rest. Fight them; *fight them*—right, I say!" "Father" Thomas looked grimly in his benevolent way, for awhile, but finally relaxed into merriment. "Bully" McCook's blue eyes twinkled until he relieved himself by the facetious suggestion that "he would be under the painful necessity of whipping my friend, Hardee."

Crittenden, proud and stately, said but little, but was emphatic enough in the conviction that there would be —— hard fighting if the enemy stood at all. Negley, full of martial ardor, expressed himself in complete readiness to move with all vigor; and quiet Sheridan, in his conclusive, undemonstrative way, silently considered the subject under discussion, apparently acquiescing in the settled plan, thinking it not worth while, doubtless, to occupy time with expressions of any particular opinions. The main business in hand, however, had been concluded in a serious and somewhat eager way between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Thomas, before the introduction of any promiscuous colloquy, so that the technical term, "

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROPOSED INDICTMENT OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Marshal Murray Testifies Before the Grand Jury, and the Bill is Dismissed.

There has been a good deal of talk in certain quarters about the Grand Jury of this County finding an indictment against Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, in connection with the alleged "arbitrary arrests," of which so much has been heard, and upon which Gov. Seymour amplifies so largely in his Message. The Grand Jury of last month had the subject under consideration, and examined several witnesses in relation thereto, but failed to find an indictment. The Grand Jury impanneled in the Oyer and Terminer last week took up the investigation anew, and, among other witnesses, summoned United States Marshal Murray. Mr. Murray appeared before the jury yesterday, and gave a full and detailed account of the action of the Government in connection with these arrests, the mode of procedure, and the causes of complaint. At the conclusion of Mr. Murray's examination, the Grand Jury immediately dismissed the bill in the case under consideration, and several of the jurors expressed their regret that they had not the power to indict the complainants themselves. This will probably end the farce.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

What Constitutes Larceny.—A case was tried in this Court yesterday morning, involving a nice point of law as to what constitutes larceny. John Brennay was placed on trial under an indictment for stealing $100 from Owen Muller. It appeared from the testimony of the complainant, that he was owing the prisoner $15, and in making payment gave him a $100 bill in mistake for a $10 bill. Muller did not discover his mistake until several hours afterward, when he returned to have it corrected, and Brennay denied that any mistake had been made.

There was no positive proof of the mistake beyond the testimony of the complainant, and Mr. Spencer, for the defence, argued and requested the Court to rule that, even if the mistake were proved, and Brennay actually received the $100, it could not be larceny, for the reason that Brennay had a lien on the bill to the amount of $10, and no man could be indicted for stealing that of which he was part owner. He also claimed, as a legal defence against any other than a civil suit, that even if the prisoner had no lien on the bill, he could not be charged with stealing what was voluntarily tendered to him, unless it were proved that he discovered the mistake immediately on receiving the money, and then and there formed the resolution to appropriate it to his own use.

The Judge declined to rule the case out of Court, and allowed it to go to the jury, who returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

Maura Mostyman was then placed at the bar, on a charge of shoplifting, and after impanneling a jury the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

International Relief Committee.

The International Relief Committee will meet to-day at 11 o'clock, on board of the ship *Geo. Griswold*, at Pier No. 9, East River, when appropriate remarks will be made by prominent gentlemen invited for the occasion. The vessel sails to-morrow.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following additional donations:

Cash, through W. C. Bryant	$5 00
W. J. McKnight, Danville, Ky	5 00
Samuel Sloan	100 00
Martin Bates, Jr., & Co	250 00
English workingmen, Mansfield, Ohio, through H. B. Claflin	50 00
Total	$410 00
Previously reported	107,974 07
Total	108,384 07

A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fatal Affray in Thirty-sixth-street—Ante-Mortem Examination of the Victim.—Coroner Wilbey was yesterday called to the house No. 272 Mott-street, to take the *ante-mortem* examination of John Connolly, who was dangerously beaten on the night of the 1st instant, while in a drinking-place in Thirty-sixth-street, near First-avenue. On reaching the house, the injured man was found to be in a delirious state, and therefore his statement of the occurrence could not be obtained. Fortunately, however, for the ends of justice, the attendance of several persons who were with Connolly at the time he received his injuries was secured, and their evidence taken. Peter Kiernan, of No. 195 Allen-street, testified that, on New-Year's night his brother, the injured man and two others, stepped into a porter-house in Thirty-sixth-street, and there met Edward Jones, a cartman, with a party of friends. A conversation was opened between the two parties, when Jones remarked, "I can lick any d—d man there is in the room," and directly afterward he struck the witness in the face with his fist, knocking him down. Jones then left, but returned in a few minutes, accompanied by about fifteen men, and, the quarrel being renewed, Connolly was struck on the head with an iron wrench or hinge, about eighteen inches long, in the hands of Jones, felling him to the floor. Jones was then seized, and the weapon wrested from him before he could use it again. He and his party soon decamped, and Connolly was taken home, where he has since been gradually growing worse. Dr. Gaines B. Bouton examined the victim, and found a scalp wound over the anterior portion of the left parietal bone one and a half inches in length, and about an inch to the right. Dr. Bouton also found Connolly suffering with brain symptoms, and, in his opinion, he is dangerously wounded. The jury found a verdict against Jones, who was subsequently arrested by Officer Johnson, of the Twenty-first Precinct, on Coroner Wilbey's warrant, and committed to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries. The prisoner is 22 years of age, and resides at No. 159 East Thirty-seventh-street.

Immigration at this Port in 1862.—From the annual statements now in course of preparation by Mr. B. Casserly, the General Agent and Secretary of the Commissioners of Emigration, the following figures have been compiled: The total number of passengers arrived at this port from foreign ports during the year 1862, amounts to 105,265, against 68,311 in 1861, 108,682 in 1860, 85,602 in 1859, and 84,226 in 1858. Of these passengers there were aliens, in 1862, 76,306, against 63,791 to 1861, 105,162 in 1860, 79,322 in 1859, and 78,589 in 1858. Since the organization of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration in 1847, there arrived at this port until Dec. 31, 1862, 2,811,916 alien passengers, for whom commutation money has been paid. The nationalities of these emigrants in 1862 were as follows: Ireland 32,217, England 7,975, Scotland 692, Wales 1,062, Germany 27,740, Denmark 1,689, Switzerland 1,284, France 1,187, Sweden 663, Italy 467, Holland 456, Belgium 195, West Indies 156, Spain 124, South America 92, Nova Scotia 67, Poland 50, Russia 44, Sardinia 39, Canada 32, Norway 22, China 15, Portugal 13, Mexico 12, Sicily 9, Greece 6, Turkey 3, East Indies 1. The entire emigration from Great Britain and Ireland in the last fifteen years amounts to 1,566,188 souls, including 1,165,625 from Ireland, and from Germany 1,034,454. Hon. Gullian C. Verplanck, the President of the Commission, is the only Commissioner now in office who has held that position since 1847.

Colored vs. Filthy.—The Sixth-avenue Railway Company has in its employ many conductors, whose duty, among others, it is to thrust from the cars of that line all colored persons of whatever age, sex or condition. At the same time, (as has happened twice within a week nader our own observation,) that they put off from their cars well-dressed and modest colored women, they permit creatures whose heads are filthy, whose breath is poisonous with putrid rum, whose clothing is ragged and offensively soiled, to ride unmolested, by the side of our wives, our daughters, and our citizens generally. Its an outrage upon decency, upon public comfort and public health, and we call upon the conductors of that road in general, and conductor No. 49 in particular, to see to it that as decent old women who are several shades blacker than he, are treated rudely by him from his car, he shall henceforth permit no more half-drunken loafers, such as yesterday applauded his rudeness to a colored woman old enough to be his mother, to annoy his passengers and render a trip in his car one of mental uneasiness and physical discomfort.

The Mercantile Library.—The Mercantile Library Association have issued their annual bulletin for 1862, containing a list of the principal additions to the library during the past year. The new books include a choice variety in all departments of writing, and the list itself is a catalogue of the American literature of 1862. Among the principal works may be mentioned Boyd's *Country Parson's* writings, Barrett's *Old Merchants*, Mrs. Browning's *Last Poems*, Burton's *City of the Saints*, Cooper's *Rupert*, Dr. Cheever's *Lectures*, Cooper's political works, Gurowski's *Diary*, Irving's *Life and Letters*, Frank Moore's *Rebellion Record*, Thornbury's *Life of Turner* and White's National Hymns, besides all the popular new novels of Mrs. Wood, Thackeray, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Gaskell, Victor Hugo, Ruffini, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Stoddard, Lever, Trollope, Sala, Shirley Brooks, Kimball and Miss Ypsge. The surplus copies of the most popular works in the library are offered for sale at low prices. Nearly four hundred dollars' worth of such volumes were disposed of last year. The prices affixed to the new list are hardly a quarter of the regular selling rates.

Skating.—The cold snap of Wednesday night, aided by the thermometer's steady downward tendency all yesterday, has made a considerable quantity of ice on all the ponds and puddles in and about the City. The ice having been produced steadily, and without the active agency of blustering nor'easters, is of fair average quality—what there is of it—smooth and solid enough for skimming over pleasantly, and sufficiently hard to inflict severe anguish on all who sit down upon it without judicious care and preperation. There had not, up to yesterday afternoon, been a long enough continuance of freezing to congeal the lakes in the Central Park to the proper state of safety for sustaining such a crowd as gathers there at every opportunity; therefore the Ball was not elevated. It is most probable, though, indeed, almost certain,—that the glassy surface of those splendid sheets of water will to-day be fit to bear the burden of as many thousands as choose to seek for healthy pastime there. All the skating hitherto attempted has been on the promiscuous ponds that abound in vacant lots, whereon boys venture in large and reckless numbers, and are kept in countenance by a few impatient "children of a larger growth."

Monthly Report of the New-York Dispensaries.—During the month of December, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 8,836 persons by five dispensaries of New-York. Of these, there were visited and treated at their dwellings, 2,094; at the dispensaries, 6,742; and 349 were vaccinated; 16,803 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at the several offices, being an average of more than two to each patient. The principal causes of death were phthisis and marasmus. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory and circulatory system. Among the most important were phthisis, pneumonia, measles and scarlet fever.

Army and Navy Express.—The enterprising firm of Adams Express Company have established a line of new screw-steamers for carrying the United States mails and express goods for the army and navy, between this port and Newbern, N. C., and Port Royal, S. C. The first ship, *Augusta Dinsmore*, will leave on Saturday, from Pier No. 4 North River, in command of Capt. A. M. Smith. She is 175 length of keel, 32 feet beam, 15½ feet depth of hold, 650 toes burden, and was built in Mystic, Conn, expressly for the business. She has a double acting propeller, with a 22-inch cylinder. She will sail on the 10th inst., and be followed on the 20th by the *Mary Sandford*. There will be three ships in the line.

Death from Coal Gas.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man known by the name of Michael, who was a cook on board of the bark *Theresa*, now lying at Pier No. 21 North River. The deceased had kindled a coal fire in a stove in the forecastle, then shut the room up close, and went to sleep. The result was that he died soon afterward from "Asphyxia, produced by inhalation of poisonous gas from burning coal." Deceased was 43 years of age, and was a native of the Island of Cyprus.

Removal and Appointment in the Finance Department.—Comptroller Brennan was in town and at his office yesterday, having returned from Albany the night previous. During the day he was waited upon by numerous friends of applicants for positions, but only one change was made—the removal of Asa Butman, Deputy Collector, of City Revenue, and the appointment of Joseph Murphy, of the Fourteenth Ward, in his place. It is supposed that several changes will be made to-day.

The Relief Ship.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, a formal reception will be held on board of the vessel. The International Relief and Province Exchange Committees have been invited, and a number of well-known gentlemen are expected to make addresses. Among the numerous invited guests are Rev. Drs. Adams and Storrs, and from them and from others speeches may be expected. Suitable resolutions will be presented. The ship will be handsomely decorated with flags, and the occasion promises to be one of signal interest.

Death from Hydrophobia.—Wm. Leaky, 45 years of age, residing at No. 10 Mulberry-street, was bitten by a rabid dog about two months ago, at No. 61 East Broadway. The wound soon became inflamed, and the victim was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died of hydrophobia on Wednesday night, in great agony. Coroner Collin held an inquest upon the body yesterday.

Suicide by Shooting.—Michael Dinglemeyer, 38 years of age, while in a fit of *delirium tremens*, shot himself yesterday through the head, with a gun, and died immediately. He has left a wife and three small children, who reside at No. 131 West Twenty-ninth-street.

Vessels Sold.—Messrs. Burdett, Jones & Co. sold by auction yesterday the following vessels: Ship *J. H. Talbot*, 503 tons, built in 1854, for $20,000; bark *Mountain Eagle*, 378 tons, built in 1856, for $10,650; and the schooner *San Juan*, 109 tons, built in 1860, for $2,975.

Rev. Dr. Dix.—Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, has been elected a Trustee of Columbia College. Before he formally took his seat, the Board of Trustees, at their stated meeting on Monday, conferred on him the degree of D. D.

Fatal Fall Down a Hatchway.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Collin upon the body of Joan P. Hunt, Assistant Engineer on the steamer *Ericsson*, who died in consequence of falling down the hatchway on the steamer above named.

Reception of Gen. Butler.—An adjourned meeting of the Committee on the Reception of Gen. Butler will be held this day, at 1 o'clock, in the Directors' room of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company, No. 61 William-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Robberies.—The house of Mr. John Carpenter, in Lafayette, near Franklin-avenue, was feloniously entered yesterday morning and robbed of silver-ware amounting to $60 in value. Some clothing was also taken. The evening previous some thieves, with a wagon, drove up to the dry-goods store of Charles Ronnan, No. 752 Pacific-street, and took six pieces of flannel and six pieces of woolen plaid goods from the sidewalk, where they were exposed for sale, and, after placing them in their vehicle, drove off. They were out of sight before the proprietor discovered the theft. The property is valued at $120.

A New Fire District.—A resolution, passed by the Common Council, on the evening of Dec. 26, forming a new fire district, went into effect yesterday. The resolution provides that all that part of Brooklyn, lying south of Church-street, and east of Court-street, and now included in the Third District, be made into a separate district, to be called the Eighth Fire District, of the City of Brooklyn, Western District.

A Recommendation.—The Kings County Democratic Union General Committee, at a meeting held on Wednesday night, passed a resolution recommending the appointment of Mr. Hugh McLaughlin, the unsuccessful candidate for Aldarman of the Second Ward last Fall, for the position of Police Commissioner, in place of Mr. John G. Bergen, the present incumbent.

Brooklyn City Court—Friday, Jan. 9.—Nos. 76 and 57.

NEW-JERSEY.

Elopement, Conspiracy and Robbery.—A short time since a young man, named William Howard, a paroled naval prisoner, was paid off at Washington the sum due him, amounting to about $700. From thence he proceeded to Baltimore, and took lodgings at a sailor's boarding-house, kept by a good-looking young woman named Bridget Brown, and her husband. Bridget took a fancy to Howard, or perhaps to his roll of green-backs, and the result was an elopement, the runaway pair coming to Jersey City, where they took board at No. 100 Bergen-street, as man and wife. After getting comfortably settled, Mrs. Brown concluded to send her little daughter back to Baltimore, and Howard was prevailed upon to accompany the child there. Upon returning he discovered that his fair love had departed, taking with her the sum of $575 in green-backs, and his clothing, valued at about $40. Howard's love-dream was at once dispelled, and he cared not a fig where the false one might go, but he coveted the greenbacks for which he had fought and bled. Suspicion rightly brought him to a close in the town of Bergen, N. J., where he found that Mrs. Brown had taken a dwelling and a partner, named Patrick Phalan, for the purpose of keeping a sailor's boarding house. Howard told the woman that he cared nothing for her, but he did for his money and clothing, and that if she would give them up he would depart in peace and happiness. Mrs. Brown replied that she cared not for him, as she had a better mae, and the sooner he left the better; and as to his money and clothing, she denied all knowledge of them. Howard straightway went and asburdened his sorrows to the kindhearted Mr. Martindale, who sits in the halls of justice as Recorder, in Jersey City. A warrant was placed in the hands of Detective Kilcauley, who proceeded to New-York early yesterday morning, and arrested Mrs. Brown as the principal in the robbery, and Patrick Phalan as an accomplice. The prisoners were brought to Jersey City and placed in the lockup to await further developments. Officer Kilcauley subsequently visited the apartments of the accused parties in New-York, but was unable to obtain any trace of the money or clothing. They had had sufficient time after Howard discovered their mode, to take good care of it. It is alleged that Phalan resided with Mrs. Brown, in Baltimore, and it is probable that they concocted the plan for robbing Howard, and the child was brought on for the purpose of carrying out their designs.

Payment of New-Jersey Troops.—It is stated that the paymasters expect to start in a few days to commence the payment [of the New-Jersey troops near Fredericksburgh.

Corporation Currency.—The City of Trenton has issued small notes of the denominations of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, and in appearance resembla the Newark city notes. They are in sheets of two dollars each.

Another Bank.—It is reported that another Bank is to be started in Hudson County, to be called the Highland Bank of Hudson City.

Death of a Noble Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, at Plainfield, N. J., died Rev. Sylvester Armstrong, one of the persons indicted and tried recently, at the Union County Oyer and Terminer, for the "New-Providence Riot" last Summer, of which mention was made in your paper lately, which resulted not only in his triumphant acquittal, but in vindicating his moral integrity from every vestige of reproach. His death was no doubt hastened by this prosecution. Mr. Armstrong was a clergyman of decided ability, incorruptible integrity, strong affections, possessed of an iron will, and a moral courage in the declaration of his convictions rarely equaled. He lived to see the fond desire of his heart gratified—in the proclamation of freedom to them that were bound. His death-bed exhibited a splendid triumph of the power of Christianity. He was a sworn and formidable foe to every species of tyranny over the mind or body of man. His numerous friends will regret his early death at the age of 37. R.

An Unjust Dismissal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am pained to learn by the papers that Surgeon Ferris Jacobs, of this City, has been charged with accepting money for procuring a discharge for a soldier, and on the strength of the charge has been dismissed the service. This is grossly unjust to an old, honorable, experienced and highly distinguished Surgeon. Dr. Jacobs never was nor could be guilty of the act—his character is too high and too precious to make it possible. The source, motive and object of the charge is well known, and I am sorry that Secretary Stanton should have listened to them. You will remember that some months ago he disgraced and dismissed another distinguished Surgeon owing to a false charge, which when examined into was found to be without foundation, and the Surgeon was requested to resume his position. I know that a similar investigation in this case will produce a similar result, and I earnestly trust it will be given. Good Surgeons in our army are too rare to be at the mercy of political demagogues seeh as Dr. Jacobs' accusers.

MEDICUS.

The Stamp on Policies of Insurance—The Companies Responsible.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: As the Insurance Offices of this City are charging their customers with the stamps they put on their receipts when a renewal of insurance is made, the following letter will be interesting to all who are insured.

Yours, T. C. H.

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, Jan. 3, 1863.

Sir: Your letter of the 29th ult., making inquiry in regard is affixing stamps to insurance policies, has been received.

In reply thereto, I would state that the stamp required by law upon each policy of insurance, must be affixed by the Company issuing the same.

Respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

To S. C. Hills, Esq., No. 12 Platt-st., New-York City.

—The rebel General James E. Raina, who was killed last week at Murfreesboro, was graduated at Yale College, in 1854. He was quite promiaent in his class, both as a writer and speaker.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1853, 1863, 1947, 2179, 2185, 2189, 8341, "A," "B," "C," "D." *Part II.* Nos. 910, 1208, 1696, 1868, 1968, 2060, 2166, 2178, 2180, 7666, 8014½, 2092. *Part III.*—Nos. 561, 650, 839, 857, 859, 843, 829, 519, 852, 856, 862, 866, 869, 871, 885, 886, 887, 889.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 221, 223, 224, 226, 228, 229, 230, 231, 235, 236.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3223, 3091½, 3079, 3133, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1191, 1195, 1199, 1201, 1207. *Part II.*—Nos. 2688, 1192, 1194, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1228, 1232.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 962, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 995, 995, 997, 998. *Part II.*—Nos. 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1007, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016.

An Offer to Compromise Without a Promise to Pay—Does it take a Case out of the Statute of Limitation?

Superior Court—General Term.

Before Full Bench.

Creuse vs. *Defiganiere, Exr. &c.*—In this case the statute of limitations was pleaded by the defendant, and the plaintiff claimed that the case had been taken out of the statute of limitations by the defendant's own act, he having authorized an agent to tender a compromise to the plaintiff. It was contended on the part of the defendant that although he did authorize an agent to make such a tender, still it the agent by instruction, expressly informed the plaintiff that if it was not accepted, nothing would be paid, it would not operate as claimed. It was contended that this was no promise, and that therefore the case was not taken out of the statute of limitations.

The Court, upon appeal, now say, per Monell, J., that neither are authority to an agent to offer to compromise a debt barred by the statute of limitations, accompanied by the expression of a determination not to pay anything if it was refused, nor the offer of such agent to make such compromise, took the original debt out of the operation of the statute.

To take a case out of the statute there must be the admission of a subsisting indebtedness, or a promise to pay, express or implied. The presumptive evidence of a provision to pay arising out of an admission of an existing indebtedness, is repelled by the accompaniment of such admission by any statement showing an intention not to pay.

The admission of an indebtedness for the purpose of offering a compromise, does not imply an intent or promise to pay, especially when accompained by the assertion of an intent not to go beyond the offer.

Prize Decision.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Belle and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the steamer *Uncas* on April 25, 1862, near the coast of South Carolina, off Cape Romaine. The British Acting Consul intervened in the cause, and on the hearing the counsel for the claimants made a formal protest against the jurisdiction of the Court, and the liability of the vessel and cargo, to proceedings in prize, they being neutral property belonging to British subjects.

The vessel had on board a certificate of Registry to George D. Harris, of Nassau, dated April 15, 1862, which stated she was built at Charleston, S. C., in 1845; also, a shipping agreement dated at Nassau, April, 1862, for a voyage "from Nassau to —— and back to Nassau;" also a clearance from Nassau to Philadelphia with a cargo of salt, pepper and soap; bills of lading for the salt and soap shipped by Henry Addersley & Co., of Nassau, for Philadelphia, to order, and a letter of advices from them addressed to W. S. Stockman, Philadelphia. The bills of lading referred to a charter party, but no such document was produced from the vessel, nor any log, invoice, or manifest.

The master was an Englishman by birth, but had resided in Charleston for several years. He joined the vessel at Nassau, April 17. The mate, from a printed constitution of an artillery company at Georgetown, found on board, appeared to be a member of the company, and as such necessarily a resident of South Carolina.

The master testified to having heard at Nassau that the vessel on the voyage preceding her capture had come from Charleston with a cargo of cotton. He understood that Mr. Harris, the registered owner, was connected in some way with Addersley & Co. The vessel was captured west of the Gulf stream, making toward the shore, and within steamings.

Held by the Court—That the circumstances in evidence raise suspicions strongly inculpating the motives and movements in the voyage.

That there is no proof of the lawful transfer of the vessel from an enemy ownership, or indeed of any actual sale and delivery of her on a *bona fide* purchase.

That there are no written evidences in the ship's papers that she was put upon or attempted to pursue a voyage to Philadelphia.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

Decisions.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Doage vs. *Swaine.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event of action.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. *Gardiner.*—Motion for judgment denied.

Willoughby vs. *Clark et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Aspinwall vs. *Ramsey*; *Bartlett* vs. *Ramsay et al.* Motions granted,

Smith vs. *Lippincott et al.*—Reference ordered to Henry Nicoll, Cyrus Curtis and Philip W. Engs.

In the matter of the Assignment of William Phillips to Charles Ruston; Vok vs. *Beckstein.*—Motions denied.

Superior Court—General Term.

Before Justices Mencrief and Monell.

Niles vs. *Price.*—Motion denied, with costs.

Special Term.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Gillespie et al. vs. *Carpentier.*—Case settled, and left in Clerk's office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 8, 1863.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, 67, Con.	98	200 Erie Railway Pref.	99⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	98	100 do	99⅜
5,000 U.S. 6s '81, Con.	98¼	700 do	99¼
10,000 do	98⅜	100 do	b10 99⅜
18,000 do	98⅜	200 do	b60 99⅜
60,000 do	98¼	1200 do	99⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s '74...Con.	89⅞	300 Hudson Riv. R.	88
1,500 U. S. 6s, '81 Ore.	98	25 do	b30 88
con W. L. ¼ y'rly.	97	500 do	87⅜
31,000 U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	103	100 do	h10 88
1,000 do ...indorsed	102	1500 do	87
1,000 do ...indorsed	101⅞	200 do	88⅜
14,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97¼	500 do	86⅞
25,000 do	97⅜	1200 Harlem Railroad	30
10,000 U. S. D. N's	134	1900 do	30⅜
10,000 do	134½	200 do	b30 30⅝
45,000 do	b30 135	200 do	b30 30⅝
5,000 do	b10 135	900 do	30¾
100,000 do	134⅝	2900 do	30½
9,000 Brook. City W. L.	119	2800 do	s30 30
67,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	64	61 Harlem R. Pref.	59
2,000 do	s60 63½	300 do	59⅜
2,000 do	63¾	100 do	b30 60
3,000 Virginia St. 6s	63	400 do	60
2,000 N. C. St. 6s	70¾	200 do	s30 59¾
100,000 Mo. St. 6s	68	1000 Reading R.	85
15,000 do	b10 68¾	200 do	85⅜
10,000 do	b30 68¾	200 do	b30 86
3,800 do	67⅜	200 do	86¾
55,000 do	67½	100 do	87
5,000 do	s30 67	106 Mich. Cen. R.	93
5,000 do	h10 67½	525 do	93¼
38,000 do	67	100 do	93⅜
4,000 H. & St. J. Bds.	82	250 do	93¾
2,000 Erie 6th M. Bds.	108	100 do	b30 93¾
5,000 Erie 5th Mt. Bds	102¾	1050 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	48
13,200 B., N. Y. & E.	1st M. 100	400 do	48¼
8,000 Hud. R. Con. B.	102	150 do	s30 48
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	120	100 do	s10 48⅜
1,000 do	120¾	100 do	h10 48¾
21,000 Mich. S. 2d m.	98⅜	850 do	48¼
8,000 Mich. So. S. F.	98	50 do	b30 48¾
10,000 do	109	50 do	b10 49⅜
25,000 do	103¾	700 do	48¾
1,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.	104	100 do	b3 48⅝
5,800 C. & N. W. Asst. bs.	67⅜	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	89
20,000 do	68	400 do	89¾
30,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	87	600 do	90
15,000 Al. & T. H. In Bd.	75	50 do	90¾
1,500 do	75⅜	200 do	b30 90
10,000 do	h10 75	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	88
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	114	50 do	87⅞
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d Mt.	39	400 do	87
10,800 do	39⅜	100 do	b30 87
40,000 do	40	450 do	86⅝
6,800 D. L. & W. 1st bd.	117⅜	200 do	86⅝
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	105	2000 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	65
1,000 Tol. & W. In. B.	56	4000 do	64
1,000 M. & F. D. C. 1st M.	110	200 do	s30 64
3,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	110	2000 do	64⅜
9,000 do	110⅜	400 do	s20 64⅜
1,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d.	97⅜	100 do	s30 64⅜
4,000 do	98	1200 do	64⅝
25,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	79	900 Gal. & Chicago R.	85
30,000 Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	77	100 do	85⅛
2,000 do	76	700 do	85¼
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	89¾	100 do	85⅝
150 Marchuis Bank	100	1500 do	85⅝
10 Bank of Commerce	96	50 do	b60 86¼
19 do	94⅝	150 do	b60 86
18 Am. Ex. Bank	96⅜	100 do	b30 86
15 Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	100 do	b30 86¼
5 Continental Bank	88	100 do	86
10 Metropolitan Bank	103	100 do	b60 86⅜
50,000 American Gold	136	200 Clev. & Toledo R.	80
125,000 do	136¼	600 do	s10 80¼
80,000 do	136⅜	850 do	80⅜
2,000 do	b60 137	300 do	80⅜
30,000 do	b30 136⅝	50 do	80⅜
100,000 do	136¾	200 do	b30 81
25,000 do	s15 136¾	100 do	81
5,000 do	b30 136⅝	300 do	81¼
350 Canton Company	19½	660 Chic. & Rock I. R.	86⅜
735 Cum. Coal Pref.	18	200 do	b4 86¼
100 do	s60 18	600 do	86⅜
508 do	b30 10½	100 do	86¾
100 do	18¾	550 do	87
186 Pacific M. S. Co.	141	200 do	87¼
150 do	s10 140½	140 Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	99⅜
150 do	b30 142	250 do	99⅝
100 do	142	1000 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	48
107 Mil. & Pr. Du C. 2d Prf.	87	500 do	47¾
12 Oel., Lack. & W. R.	130	100 do	s30 47
250 N. Y. Cen. R.	110	600 do	47
200 do	110¼	200 do	47⅜
100 do	110⅜	50 Tol., Wab. & W. R.	60
400 do	110⅝	50 do	58
10 do	111	1500 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	64
100 do	b30 110⅞	150 do	63
700 Erie Railway	69¼	81 do	62⅜
600 do	69	460 Alt. & T. Haute R.	38½
250 do	b30 69¾	200 do	25
100 do	h10 69⅞	200 Alt. & T. Tr. 2d Prf.	68
1000 do	69⅝	100 do	b30 58¼
40 Nor. & Wor. R.	74		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s '67. Con.	98¼	100 Hnd. Riv. R.	b30 88
6,000 U. S. 5s '74. Con.	89⅝	100 do	87½
3,000 U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	98	200 do	b30 87⅜
70,000 Treas. 7 3.10 p. c. Notes	103	100 do	b10 87¾
64,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97	100 do	s30 87
10,000 U. S. D. N's	b60 134	25 Harlem Railroad	30
85,000 do	133¾	100 do	29¾
15,000 do	133½	600 do	29⅝
16,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	63	200 do	b30 29¾
10,000 do	63½	200 Harlem R. Pref.	59¾
25,000 Mo. St. 6s	66¾	50 do	60
60,000 Mo. St. 6s	67¼	100 do	s30 59¾
100 Cumb. Coal	20¾	2000 Clev. & Pitt. R.	65
100 do	20¾	1500 do	65⅞
400 Pacific M. S. Co.	142	200 do	s30 55
300 do	142¾	400 Michigan Cen. R.	94
150 do	142⅝	100 do	s30 94
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	112¾	25 do	94¾
100 Erie Railway	69	300 do	95
550 do	69¾	400 do	95⅛
1200 do	s10 69¾	250 Gal. & Chic. R.	86⅝
4450 do	69¾	1650 Cl. & Toledo R.	83
300 do	69⅝	600 do	83¼
100 Erie R. Pref.	100	100 Chic. & R. Is. R.	87
1630 do	99⅛	500 do	h10 87
250 Hudson R. R.	87¼	150 do	86⅞
50 do	s30 87½	550 M. & P. Du C.	48
50 do	s30 87½	500 do	48¾
400 Harlem R.	30	200 do	48¾
100 Harlem R. Pref.	59¾	100 do	b10 48¾
100 do	59⅝	200 do	b30 48¾
200 do	59¾	50 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	64
		25 Alt. & T. H. Prf.	57
		50 do	57¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000 Amer. Gold	136⅝	400 Erie R. Pref.	99
10,000 do	135¾	400 Mich. So. Guar.	90
15,000 U. S. D. N's	133½	200 do	90¼
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s	64	500 Ill. Central R.	86⅛
5,000 do	63¾	200 do	88⅜
100 Cumb. Coal	18⅝	150 Gal. & Ch. R.	85⅜
100 Erie Railway	68⅜	150 do	85½
600 do	68⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	80⅜
200 Alt. & T. H. R.	45	100 Rock Island R.	88¼
50 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	44¾	200 do	86⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$20,000 Debt Certific.	97¼	25 Mich. Cen. R.	96
140,000 Amer. Gold	136¼	50 do	95¾
85,000 do	136¾	200 do	95⅝
105,000 do	136⅜	50 do	95¾
115,000 U. S. D. N.	134	2100 M. Southern R.	49
10,000 do	133¾	750 do	s30 48¾
50,000 do	h10 134	200 M. So. Guar.	93
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s	63½	100 do	93⅜
60,000 Mo. St. 6s	67¼	850 Ill. Cen. R.	87
100 Cumb. Coal	20¾	100 do	86⅞
100 do	20¾	400 do	87
400 Pacific M. S. Co.	142	500 Clev. & Pitt. R.	66
300 do	142¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

WINTER GARDEN—Bashful Irishman—Connecticut Courtship—Perlim O'Donnell—Irish Lion.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jenny Lind—The Invincibles.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Heiress.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway,) Buckley's Serenaders.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—A Night in Granada.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Gen. Pemberton, commanding the rebel forces at Vicksburgh, to the rebel War Department, announces that the National forces, finding all efforts unavailing to make any inroad upon the rebel position, had reembarked on the 2d inst., leaving a considerable quantity of intrenching tools and other property behind, and apparently relinquishing the design upon Vicksburgh. We shall, of course, have to wait for our own reports before we can tell how much reliance to place on this one. It may be true that Gen. Sherman has been temporarily repulsed, but the supposition that the job of capturing Vicksburgh is given over, is simply absurd. The rebel General does not take into account the force under Gen. Banks and Admiral Farragut, which has probably before this time arrived in the vicinity. The rise in the Mississippi had commenced at the date of our latest advices from New-Orleans, and Farragut's hull-dogs may even now be barking at Pemberton's heels.

The rebel papers are beginning to apprehend that Bragg has not won a victory at Murfreesboro. A dispatch from Gen. Ewell, dated at Chattanooga, announces that "we (the rebels) have retired from Murfreesboro in perfect order." He further says that four thousand National prisoners, five thousand stand of arms and twenty-four pieces of cannon, captured from Gen. Rosecrans, had arrived there. Bragg is announced to have fallen back to Shelbyville, thirty miles from Murfreesboro, and the Richmond *Dispatch* says that, in consequence, he "has thrown East Tennessee entirely open to the Yankees."

Springfield, Mo., is again suffering from its periodical attack of rebels. A force, numbering 6,000, is reported in the vicinity, with artillery, having already thrown several shells into the place. Gen. Brown, in command of our forces there, had loop-holed houses for musketry, and was preparing for a vigorous resistance.

The Military Court appointed to investigate the circumstances of the surrender of Murfreesboro, Tenn., on July 12, 1861, has just published its finding, exonerating Gen. T. T. Crittenden from all blame.

The railroad from Nashville to Murfreesboro will be in full operation in a few days. It is now repaired to Lavergne, a distance of fourteen miles.

We learn, through the Richmond papers of the 6th inst., that our forces have been recently heavily reinforced at Newbern, N. C., and that a movement has commenced, supposed to be directed against Wilmington. Our force is estimated by the rebels at 40,000 men. The reinforcements are said to have marched overland from Norfolk, and down the Chowan River.

Letters from on board the gunboat *Miami*, dated at Newbern Dec. 28, state that that vessel was under orders to sail the next day to join some of the iron-clads, which were to strike a blow at some point on the Southern coast, probably Wilmington, N. C.

A flag of truce to Savannah, recently sent from Fort Pulaski, ascertained that the rams *Georgia* and *Fingal* were both regarded as failures, and available only as floating batteries. The rebels are busily strengthening every position in the vicinity of the city.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after some business of minor importance, the bill to raise volunteers for the defence of Kentucky was reported back from the Military Committee, with a substitute as an amendment. A joint resolution, giving the thanks of Congress to Gen. Rosecrans and his army, was referred to the Military Committee. The bill to tax bank bills and fractional currency was called up by Mr. Sherman, who proceeded to address the Senate in favor of its passage. The bill for the discharge of State prisoners was considered, and Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, made a long speech, denunciatory of the Administration. He was followed by Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, when the subject was postponed, and, after an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department of the Army was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A bill, providing ways and means for the support of the Government, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and made the special order for Monday next, in Committee of the Whole. A synopsis of its provisions will be found in our dispatches. Mr. Hooper's Treasury Bank bill was reported back, with a negative recommendation. The resolution introduced by Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, tendering the thanks of the House to Gen. Butler, for his administration of the Department of the Gulf was passed, 83 to 28. All the resolutions declaratory of the policy of the Government regarding the rebellion were postponed until the 14th inst. A resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, calling upon the Secretaries of War and the Treasury for information regarding the negroes in the Department of the South, was laid on the table. The Military Committee was directed to consider the propriety of reporting a bill to increase the efficiency of the pay department of the Army. A special committee of five was ordered, whose duty it is to prepare a bill providing for a Commission to report upon claims for damages inflicted by our armies—all such claims, when admitted by the Commission, to be referred to the Court of Claims. The Attorney-General was requested to inform the House whether the law for the confiscation of rebel property has been enforced in the District of Columbia. A resolution was passed asking the Secretary of the Treasury why he has not provided means for paying the soldiers, and why the bonds authorized to be sold, if necessary to make such payments, have not been sold. The credentials of John B. McLeod, as representative elect from the Second District of Virginia, were referred to the Committee on Elections. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, and a long debate, involving National questions, took place between Messrs. Stevens, Dunlop, Thomas of Massachusetts, Olin, Lovejoy, and others. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the President announced a Special Committee of three to investigate the alleged frauds in engrossing the Militia bill last year. Wednesdays were fixed upon for holding Executive Sessions. The Standing Committee on Cities and Villages was increased from five to seven. A bill to confirm the official acts of Gov. Morgan in relation to the payment of bounties to volunteers, was introduced. The Senate then adjourned. In the Assembly, the 26th ballot for Speaker was reached, with no variation of the votes, 63 being cast for Mr. Dean, and 63 for Mr. Sherwood, each time. The Assembly then concluded to adjourn.

GENERAL NEWS.

The screw-steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. Mierhouse, which left Liverpool at noon on the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th of December, arrived here last night. Her news has already been received by telegraph from Cape Race, and her mails are no later than those by the *New-York*, from Bremen and Southampton, which arrived here on Wednesday.

The iron-clad *Passaic*, it seems, had a narrow escape from shipwreck on the same night that the *Monitor* was lost. A letter from an Assistant Engineer on board the *State of Georgia*, dated Fortress Monroe, Jan. 2, says: "We have arrived back again, after a stormy passage to Beaufort, N. C., having towed out the iron-clad *Passaic*. When off Cape Hatteras we experienced two severe gales, in one of which we came near losing our charge. During Tuesday night the *Passaic* made signals that she was sinking and that the sea was breaking clear over her. We returned to her, but it fortunately calmed down, and we went on all right, and put into Beaufort. That night all hands on our boat were called, and the life-boat was got ready to receive the man of the *Passaic*, but I doubt whether a boat could have lived in such a sea."

Joseph Lemay, Esq., Collector of the District of Minnesota, arrived in St. Paul on Thursday evening, Jan. 1, from Pembina. He confirms the news recently received of the assembling of a large body of Sioux at Devil's Lake, said to number ten thousand, who declare their intention to make war on the settlements early in the Spring. Mr. Lemay thinks that St. Joseph, in Dakota, and Pembina will be destroyed. He was obliged to move his family down to the Selkirk Settlement for protection.

Mr. Burleigh, of the Yancton Sioux Agency, has discovered through Indian spies, that there are five camps of hostile Sioux on the Upper Missouri, who are planning another raid on the North-western frontier. Some of the conspirators have recently visited the British possessions for arms, where they attended a council held by a white man, who told them that his people were at war with the United States, and encouraged them to exterminate the whites, stating that he had himself pleaded an expedition.

Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has published a proclamation urging immediate compliance with the act passed by the last General Assembly, providing for the more complete organization of the active militia. He insists upon the immediate organization of the number of companies designated in the law, and says: "After a requisition for troops shall be made by the President, it will be highly improper and unjust to accept volunteers into the active militia, and make that body a refuge for those who, up to that time, shall have stood aloof from all military service. The rebellion against the Government has already demonstrated the necessity of such an organization. Let the perils which still surround us, the necessity of defending our rights, and the importance of a power by which the will of the people, lawfully expressed, shall be executed, stimulate every true patriot to give his service and influence to restore the militia of the State to its former condition of dignity, honor and efficiency."

At no time, for a year past, have there been so few vessels at the Philadelphia Navy yard as there are now. The side-wheel steamer *De Soto* and the schooner *Sam. Rotan* are the only vessels under repair: and the new ones are the *Monongahela Shenandoah*, and *Juniata*. Both the *De Soto* and the *Rotan* are nearly ready for sea, and when they go, there will only remain the *Cimerone*, of the vessels which have seen service, the repairs to which have not yet been commenced. The small number of vessels under repair now, will admit of the employment of a large force on the iron-clad.

The Albany *Statesman* has been merged into the *Standard*.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A petition for an appointment as Marshal, from an individual who had failed in an effort to induce the Mayor to nominate him for the office, and who, therefore, believed His Honor had been "derelict in duty," occasioned considerable amusement, and also gave rise to a slight discussion on the propriety of receiving it. Mr. Davis holding that it was indecorous. It was at last tabled, with leave to the signer to withdraw it. The bills for the Coroners' fees for the last quarter of 1862, amounting to $4,997 81, and the bills of the County Clerk for official services during the same period, amounting to $3,589 75, were ordered to be paid. The second veto of the Mayor on a resolution to pay Harlem Bridge bills, and the veto on the resolutions transferring the work of constructing the New Court-house from the New City Hall Commission to a Special Committee of the Board, were taken up separately and overruled. President Little announced the Special Committees for the year: Messrs. Briggs, Stewart, Tweed and Shook, on the New Court-house, and Messrs. Stewart, Conner, Davis and Roche on Harlem Bridge, and the Board adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday next.

About 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in a large four-story dry-goods house, No. 29 Barclay-street, which resulted in the destruction of almost the whole stock of goods in the building, valued at over $50,000. The goods in Nos. 27 and 31 were also much damaged by water.

The largest business ever done, in any single day, on the New-York Stock Exchange, was accomplished yesterday, speculation being much excited, and prices, for nearly all descriptions of Stocks, on the advance. Gold, 136¼; Exchange, 150@150½ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs opened briskly yesterday, at advanced prices, but closed less buoyantly. The principal inquiry for Provisions was for Bacon and Lard, partly for export and on speculation, at full rates. Cotton was in moderate request at uniform quotations. A fair demand prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Whisky, Petroleum, Linseed Oil, Gunny Bags and Begging, Wool, Raisins, Clover Seed, and the principal kinds of Groceries. The freight engagements were limited. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Count No Account.—The French Minister, at Washington, has given the most acceptable evidence of the just intentions and friendly sentiments of his Government toward the United States, in the dismissal of Count Mejan, the French Consul at New-Orleans. This Count Mejan, from the commencement of the secession movement, distinguished himself as an enemy of the United States Government. He led the entire foreign element at New-Orleans, fomented treason wherever he had influence, induced the representatives of other foreign Governments to back him up in all sorts of offensive and iniquitous proceedings calculated to promote the Confederate rebellion, and finally, after the capture of New-Orleans by our forces, failing to find any just cause of complaint against Gen. Butler on his own account, or on account of the French citizens of New-Orleans, he indicted a long list of infamous charges against him, on behalf of Germans, Spaniards and Greeks "Jews, Turks and Infidels"—and sent it directly to his Government at Paris. This paper did more, perhaps, than all else to blacken the name of Gen. Butler in the eyes of Europe. But justice overtook the Mejan at last. His scandalous extra-official conduct was shown up to his masters, the falsehood and malice of his charges made evident, and he gets his deserts in dismissal from a service he had disgraced.

The Factious Character of Governor Seymour's Message.

It is curious, that of the six columns of Governor Seymour's Message, four should be devoted to a single purpose—*alienation*. By dilating with emphasis upon State rights—by denouncing arbitrary arrests—by elaborately arguing against the rightful possibility of martial law outside of the military lines—and by stigmatizing the Emancipation Proclamation of the President as "impolitic, unjust, and unconstitutional," he has done his best to diminish confidence in the General Government. And, on the other hand, he has sought to stir up jealousy and bitterness between the larger States and the smaller ones by dwelling upon their inequality of population and equality of representation in the Senate; and between the lower and the upper Free States, by asserting again and again, in different forms, that it was "the passions and the interests" of the latter that, in conjunction with the secession spirit of the extreme South, occasioned the war.

Gov. Seymour has done this gratuitously, and he has done it untruly.

He has done it *gratuitously*, because his complaints have no earthly application to the present situation. Martial law is not exercised in the loyal States; arbitrary arrests have ceased; State rights are in no respect invaded; the Emancipation Proclamation has already been issued, and is irrevocable; the large and the small States are on the same Constitutional basis they always have been; and whether the war was due to the "extreme" or the "central" States, is a question that relates not to the present, but solely to the past. Every true patriot feels that there is quite enough in the living duties of the present to occupy the public care. Gov. Seymour, himself, is obliged to admit it, as he closes; for his language is: "We must accept the condition of affairs *as they stand. At this moment* the fortunes of our country are influenced by the results of battles." Why, then, did he so persistently, column after column, seek to conjure up the dead past before the public mind? Why could he not have left the old bones of contention at rest?

He has done it *untruly*, because he has but partially presented or wholly misrepresented the truth. In the matter of arbitrary arrests, he says not a word about the clause of the Constitution which authorizes the suspension of the *habeas corpus*; or about the fact that—whether the President has original authority in the premises or not, Congress—in which that authority must rest, if not in him,—has sanctioned and ratified his exercise of that authority. In the matter of the Emancipation Proclamation, he has represented that "the sole force of this Proclamation is directed against those who have remained true to the flag of the country"—when the Proclamation itself makes an express exception of all parts of the country not now in actual rebellion, and declares that such States and districts shall be "left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued."

In respect to the inequality of political power between the larger and the smaller States, he has represented that there was a great concession of the latter to the former, when if he had consulted any history of the formation of the Constitution, he would have found that the concessions were mutual. While the larger States opposed equal representation in the Senate, the smaller with equal earnestness opposed proportionate representation in the House. They claimed that with such representation in the popular branch, one great State might completely overslaugh half-a-dozen small ones, and insisted on an equality of votes in both branches, or at least the adoption of a ratio that would exclude some portion of the population of the great States. Some of the smaller States were so strenuous on this point, that they declared their purpose to form a Union on no other basis. After a long struggle, the matter was finally adjusted through Dr. Franklin, by basing one branch on the equal, the other on the proportionate principle. It was a compromise on *both sides*, and so understood. We commend to Gov. Seymour's perusal the second and seventh chapters of the second volume of that standard work, Curtis' *History of the Constitution*. We also submit to him whether there is not an absurd inconsistency between his making himself, in one part of his Message, the special champion of State rights, and his boasting in another part that the single State of New-York has a larger representation in the popular branch—which, under the Constitution, wholly determines all questions of appropriations and taxes—than all the New-England States combined. If State rights are so very precious, it is Rhode Island and Vermont that have to complain, and not the *Empire* State at all.

Misrepresentation is also indulged in respecting the different agency of the "extreme" and the "central" States in bringing on this war. This is a wholesale misrepresentation, for there was no such agency whatever on the part of either. This war had no cause but attempted secession. Without this the war would not have been, and could not have been. No Northern State, either "central" or "extreme," has attempted to secede. Therefore, no Northern State whatever is responsible for the war. But it is held out that it was the extreme views of the more remote States that indirectly brought on the war, and arrested all efforts for peace. Nothing could be more incorrect. The great Border Free States, East and West, gave as large majorities for Lincoln as the States far away from the border. The Personal Liberty bills of New-York and Ohio were as strong as those of Massachusetts or Wisconsin. The Senators from Connecticut and Maine, from Minnesota and California, were no more radical than those from Pennsylvania or Illinois, or Iowa or Kansas. Vermont and Rhode Island sent as many delegates to the Peace Convention, in proportion to their population, as New-York or Indiana. In the interests of peace, the Congressmen of all alike united in dropping the interdiction of Slavery from the territorial bills of Colorado, Nevada and Dakota; in adopting the resolution submitting to the States an unchangeable amendment of the Constitution, which should expressly, and for all time, inhibit Congress "to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof;" and, finally, in sustaining the Crittenden resolutions, which declared that the object of the war was solely and exclusively the preservation of the Union and Constitution.

But Gov. Seymour tries to find in the recent elections some ground for his invidious distinction. He talks of the "political revolution" in New-York and the Border Free States. Gov. Seymour is the last man in the world to talk of a political revolution. He was elected by a majority of only 10,657, out of 603,581 votes. *One hundred and sixty thousand* voters, four-fifths of whom are his political opponents, are out of the State, fighting the battles of the country, and excluded altogether from the franchise. *Seventy-one thousand* of the votes he actually did receive, were thrown by that number of the members of the Liquor Dealers Association, whose candidate he had been made in regular convention, and who are bound, in the most stringent manner, by their articles of agreement, to support such nominees implicitly. If we add to these the number of hibacious hangers-on each member can control—at least two or three to each—more than a third of Gov. Seymour's votes are proved to have had no national reference whatever.

The pretended "revolution" in the other great States finds its best commentary in the fact that Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Tod, of Ohio, in the annual messages which they have just submitted, most earnestly recommend a change that shall enable citizen soldiers out of the State to vote, while Gov. Seymour, very discreetly, for himself and his party, keeps entire silence on the subject. Iowa, the only border free State which allowed the soldiers out of its limits to vote, sustained the Administration by an immense majority, and so did Missouri, the great border slave State, for the same reason. Every other State which voted against the Administration did so simply because tens of thousands of its best patriots—the men who are testifying their devotion on the blood-red field—were virtually disfranchised. Governor Seymour might better flee to the cleft of the rocks for very shame than plume himself on a "revolution" thus effected.

Notwithstanding all its fine phrases and smooth generalities, nearly the entire message is surcharged with a factious spirit. To break down the moral power of the Government, and to embitter loyal States against loyal States, is the whole drift of the document—the whole pith and substance of its interior meaning. Its author made his object as plain as he dared to—plain enough, as he believes, to work its effect on the popular mind, and yet not so plain as to evoke an instinctive outburst of abhorrence. So Satan tempted Eve.

The Attack upon Vicksburgh.—The question has been very generally asked why Gen. Banks, with his army, and Com. Farragut, with his gunboats, are not at Vicksburgh, to cooperate with Gen. Sherman in his attack upon that formidable position.

In the first place, the forces on the Lower Mississippi, before they can go up the river, must capture Port Hudson, a strongly-fortified position, about sixteen miles above Baton Rouge, and three hundred below Vicksburgh—the works of which are constructed with great skill, and certainly are as formidable as those at Vicksburgh. These batteries are located on a bluff, at an elbow of the river, and command a range of three miles above and below, compelling any vessel which may attempt the passage, at the present low stage of water in the Mississippi, to run the gauntlet of a plunging fire, from which the chances of destruction would be very great. We had a a dispatch from rebel sources a short time ago, that Port Hudson had been captured by our fleet; but we think that this statement, like that of the taking of Vicksburgh on the last day of the year, was the foreshadowing of rebel fears rather than the realization of Union hopes.

The river is now so low that no objects on the shore can be seen across the levee from the decks of vessels going from New-Orleans to Baton Rouge, and until the water has risen to the full height of the usual Winter freshet, there is no probability of Admiral Farragut risking his fleet in an attack where, under any circumstances, they will operate at a disadvantage. The last accounts from New-Orleans apprise us that the river has commenced to rise, but several weeks must elapse before it will be in a condition favorable to the advance of the gunboats. Meanwhile, Gen. Banks will remain at Baton Rouge with the main body of his troops, buoying himself in organizing them upon a mobile basis, and preparing them by necessary drill, for the meeting which may take place with the force of rebels now garrisoning Port Hudson.

Should Vicksburgh fall, however, and there is every reason to hope that Gen. Sherman alone will bring about such a result, the enemy must necessarily evacuate Port Hudson. Then the three hundred miles of the Mississippi, now held by the Confederates, will come into our possession, and the river being open in its entire length, Gen. Banks' force will be used in occupying the rich Red River country, whence the largest part of the supplies for the armies of Jeff. Davis are drawn. No severer blow than the opening of the Mississippi could be struck at the life of the rebellion in the Southwest.

The Employment of Enfranchised Negroes as Soldiers.

President Lincoln, in his Proclamation, declares that emancipated slaves "of suitable condition will be employed in the armed service of the United States." This declaration, made by the highest military authority, and announcing a policy which the Government has decided to adopt, renders it desirable that the public should look at the matter a little more attentively than it has yet done. In the first place, let us say that there are insuperable objections to raising a negro army for the mere purpose of proving that negroes can fight, and if such be the object of the supporters of the project, they should think twice before they push it any further.

We admit that the task of vindicating the military reputation of a whole race, and proving them to be possessed of those martial qualities which, whether rightly or wrongly, all nations in all ages have agreed to consider the greatest, if not the only claim, to respect, is a noble and inspiring one. We admit that if we could prove within the next year, by actual experiment, that the African race can defend themselves in arms we should have solved, in the eyes of the world, the great problem of their use and their destiny; and we admit also, that the duty of solving this problem devolves in a great measure on us, because we have had a great share in raising the doubt and mystery which at present surround it. But it must not be forgotten that the time is past when we could afford to carry on this war for the purpose of elucidating a theory, or loosening an ethnological knot. We might have undertaken such a task two years ago, when we had no debts, when our resources in men and in material were still untouched, and when the subjugation of the South promised nothing more exciting than a sort of military promenade. But the disasters and losses which have since occurred have thrown so much doubt on the issue, that whatever our desires may be, we are forced by the necessity of the case to concentrate our attention upon the winning of victories in the field. Though we were ever so well disposed to do other things, the only thing we dare now attempt to do, is to overcome the armed resistance of the enemy. Upon our doing this successfully depends, so far as we can see, not only the safety and welfare of our own country, but the cause of popular government all over the world. In other words, we fight simply to conquer. Of the remote consequences of our triumphs, the stern and inexorable necessities of the crisis forbid us now to think.

The sole question to be considered, therefore, in employing negroes as soldiers, is what its immediate effects will be on the fortunes of the war. If, after mature consideration, it should appear that their services will not be as valuable as those of the same number of white men, and if we can raise the same number of white men, they ought not to be embodied, because it would be a waste of arms, and officers, and transports, and ammunition, and money. But if we cannot raise as many white men as we need or can use, then the negroes ought, if they make even tolerable soldiers, to be enlisted and employed, unless their use will produce a stronger spirit of resistance in the South and of discontent in the North, than their aid will counterbalance. In other words, we are bound, in embodying them, to consider whether their appearance in the field will add more strength to Southern resistance than to our power of attack. If it should appear that such would be the case, it would be our duty, as well as our interest, to discard them. But if, on the contrary, we should be satisfied that they would furnish assistance sufficient, or more than sufficient, to overcome the additional *animus* which their presence would infuse into the contest on the side of the enemy, there is no consideration worthy of the least attention which is not in favor of using them. In all wars of invasion, the feelings of the people are worthy of the closest study, in a military point of view, as they materially affect the success and duration of the operations. There was a time when it might have seemed advisable to consult Southern prejudices for other and more sentimental reasons. But no one but a fool or a visionary, will deny that that time is now past. The state of Southern feeling or opinion is for us, at this supreme crisis, simply a question of strategy. If we try to look at it any longer in any other way, we shall simply seal our own fate. Nobody will pity us.

The reasons in favor of employing the negroes are numerous and weighty. They are robust, hardy and acclimated. They are more familiar with the country in the South than the whites themselves. They are discontented with their condition, and will serve for less pay and with fewer comforts than white men. They are, moreover, submissive and very amenable to discipline. Negro troops have already been used for many years by the British in garrisoning their West India Islands, and no doubt is entertained by the British military authorities of their trustworthiness in active service. They have, in fact, been tried successfully in operations on the coast of Africa. The last and crowning reason is, that there has as yet been no race discovered, however effeminate or weak or pusillanimous or degraded, that will not make at least tolerably good soldiers under officers whom they fear or respect. The Russian serfs, bred under the lash, bought and sold like horses, furnished the famous battalions who died at Eylau and Borodino and Sebastopol, unconquered and unconquerable. The timid, debased Bengalee has been converted by the British into a soldier who has proved himself, under English officers, more than a match, on many a hard-fought field, for the most warlike races of Upper India—even those who had been his tyrants and spoilers for five hundred years; and we have seen, within the last year, even the Chinese converted by one of our own countrymen, Gen. Ward, into soldiers at whose head he marched as fearlessly against battery and intrenchment as if they belonged to the flower of martial races. Discipline and good leading will in short make, not the best soldiers, but good soldiers of any men. To make the best kind of soldiers we need religious and patriotic fervor in a degree but rarely seen. It is not every age or generation which has the glory of sending men to stand fast with Reding at Morgarten, or charge behind Cromwell at Naseby.

Political Parties and the War.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* closes an article on the position of the Republican party thus:

"There is but one test of Republicanism which we admit, and that is loyalty. By this loyalty, we mean a strict adherence both to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and a reverence for it which shall overshadow all mere partisan action, and stay the exercise of every act of doubtful loyalty. *By this test, alone, we will be judged*, and we most firmly believe that the great body of the Republican party, and of the loyal people of the North, not only desire but will insist upon its application."

We attach very little importance just now to mere party distinctions. But it is evident from the elections which have recently taken place, as well as from the current discussions of Congress and the Press, and the language of State officials, that party divisions are not yet wiped out. They still exist, and affect, to a very considerable extent, the course of public affairs. We agree with the Buffalo *Commercial* that the Republican Party is *loyal*, as that term is defined in the paragraph quoted above. But is it *thereby* distinguished, fully and perfectly, from the Democratic Party? If it is, so much the worse for the latter. If the *Commercial's* definition is sufficient to meet the case, then we must either infer that the Democratic Party is *disloyal*, or else that the distinction sought to be drawn between the two parties has no existence.

We do not assent to either inference. We have no doubt that there are disloyal men in both parties,—as we are quite certain that the great body of both are thoroughly loyal. But as a whole, the Republicans support the Government in its prosecution of the war,—waiving all minor points of difference,—while the Democrats do not. The latter take issue with the Administration and make war upon it, on various questions,—the suspension of *habeas corpus*, the confiscation of rebel property, the proclamation of emancipation, the removal of Gen. McClellan, &c., &c. The Republicans do not. They recognize the necessity of standing by the Administration, even where their individual judgments may not fully approve its action, because it is only thus that the Government can be sustained. The Democrats, moreover, still cling to measures of concession and conciliation, still tender to the rebels assurances of their distinguished consideration, and of their willingness to "do the fair thing" in regard to Slavery,—and rely upon these proffers and protestations for a restoration of the Union,—while as a general thing the Republicans believe that the time for all this has passed, and that the only way to end the war is to *fight* it out.

These differences between the political parties may not be as yet embodied in formal platforms, but they exist none the less, and will shape to a greater or less extent the political action of the day.

The Murfreesboro Battles.—A certain class of Northern journals—we need not name them—cannot be comforted on the result of the Murfreesboro battles. If the telegraph tells us Bragg has been beaten and forced to retreat, "Ah!" those journals respond, "it was a terrible repulse we got in Wednesday's fighting." If Rosecrans reports the enemy's flight precipitate, and his pursuit of the flying foe active and destructive to their rear guards, we are met with mournful allusions to the few wagons the rebels destroyed in Rosecrans' rear. If the Murfreesboro *Rebel* admits a loss of 5,000 Confederates in Wednesday's and Thursday's fights, we are reminded that 4,000 Nationals were reported to be prisoners in rebel hands, and all the guns captured from Rosecrans safely withdrawn to no one knows where—where the rebels will make a stand.

In fact, not to put too fine a point on it, the rebel sympathizers hereabouts broadly hint in public, and loudly insist on it in private, that Gen. Rosecrans has met a tragical and disastrous whipping, and that Bragg remains master of the situation in Tennessee. It may be so; but it is an odd way the contending armies have of showing their relations to each other—the victorious party running away for dear life—the beaten party holding the rebel fortifications and the contested field, and pursuing him with ardor and success. The Richmond *Dispatch*, which is the especial champion of the Davis Administration, for once fails to agree with its sympathizing friends among us. The *Dispatch* says "if" Gen. Bragg has "retreated thirty miles from his *victory*," he has "thrown East Tennessee entirely open to the Yankees," and 200,000 men cannot dislodge them. But Bragg has thus retreated from his victory, and the *Dispatch* foretells rightly the fruits.

Mutiny on the Eve of Battle.—A troop of Pennsylvania cavalry, known as the "Anderson Troop," refused to go into action at Murfreesboro; and they now attempt to justify this treason and mutiny by informing the public that "they had no confidence in their officers, and were disappointed in not having been selected for Gen. Rosecrans' body-guard." Their notions of discipline and subordination are exactly the same as those of the officers who resigned on the Potomac in consequence of Gen. McClellan's removal, and of those orators and writers who have ever since been reviling the Government for the liberty it took in depriving him of his command. Between holding that the President has no right to exercise his own judgment in the choice of a Commander-in-Chief, and holding that every private has a right to decide on the day

of battle whether he shall fight or not, or if he does, who shall command him, there is no logical stopping-place. So, if Gen. McClellan be a martyr, by all means let us have a military mass meeting before every engagement, in order to give the down-trodden privates and Corporals an opportunity of telling the General how they feel about his strategy and his tactics, and of discussing what they had better do under the circumstances. We beg to inform the "Anderson Troop," however, that if their lot had been cast a little further South, and they had but to transact business with Gen. Forey, a very large portion of them would long ere this be relieved, both from obnoxious officers and disagreeable duty, by being shot to death for cowardice and misconduct; and it is a pity and a shame that Gen. Rosecrans cannot afford them the same consolation.

GENERAL BUTLER.

HIS RETURN FROM WASHINGTON.

He Declines for the Present to Accept a Public Dinner.

The Chamber of Commerce Send Him a Complimentary Letter.

His Views on the Peculiar Institution, &c., &c.

Maj.-Gen. Butler, the hero of New-Orleans, whom the people are delighted to honor, arrived in this City, from Philadelphia, yesterday noon, and took quarters at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Butler is on his way to his home at Lowell, Mass., and accompanying him are his estimable wife and many members of the personal Staff. It is understood that the sagacity, firmness, and other eminent qualifications which have historically marked the career of Gen. Butler in his late command, will not long be permitted to remain inactive, but are to be brought again into the service of the country in a more exalted and important sphere of duty, which will call for the General's return to Washington in about two weeks.

It was not long yesterday after his arrival in the City before a constant presentation of the cards of distinguished men evidenced the wide-spread interest in which he is held, and his visitors were not backward in expressing their high appreciation of both his private and public excellencies, particularly directing their encomiums to his successful administration of the perplexing affairs of the City of New-Orleans. Among other honored gentlemen who paid their respects to Gen. Butler, was the venerable Winfield Scott, Lieutenant-General of the United States Army, and the stream of callers poured in until 5½ o'clock, when Gen. Butler took dinner in the public dining-room, with Mrs. Butler and his Staff officers, the occasion being seized upon by the guests to "get a good look" at the lion of the day, and the ladies especially seemed anxious to gratify their curiosity to obtain a sight of the man whose famous order respecting the "female sisters" of the Crescent City, has, more than all things else, made his name a household word, which is mentioned with praise in one hemisphere, and in the other with reproach.

In the evening, Gen. Butler was waited upon by a Committee from the Chamber of Commerce, by whom the following letter was presented, after a few introductory words had been spoken by Charles Marshall, Esq., Chairman of the organization.

New-York, Jan. 6, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, United States Army:

Dear Sir: At a meeting of citizens of this City held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of the 5th inst., for the purpose of expressing the sense of this community in reference to the public services rendered by you to the country, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the loyal patriotism, indomitable energy and great administrative ability shown by Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in the various commands held by him in the service of the country, and especially in his civil and military administration of the duties pertaining to his command of the Department of the Gulf, eminently entitle him to an expression of approbation on the part of the citizens of New-York.

In furtherance of the views thus expressed, it was also resolved that, in addition to such action as may be taken by our municipal authorities, in extending to you the hospitalities of this City, a public dinner be tendered to you by the citizens, and the undersigned were appointed a Committee to communicate with you upon the subject.

We have now the honor to apprise you of the action thus taken, and to ask that you will meet with our citizens at a public dinner at such time, to be appointed by you, as may be consistent with your official duties and your personal convenience.

In conveying to you this invitation, intended as a tribute of personal respect and esteem, we are well assured that it will not be the less acceptable to you as marked by a still higher significance. The citizens of New-York, watching the events of the war with a degree of vigilance and anxiety proportioned to the vast interests and influences which converge toward and radiate from this great commercial centre, have recognized in the course pursued by you, in the service and support of the Government, the principles which they deem most essential and indispensable to its triumph. They share with you in the conviction that there is no middle or neutral ground between loyalty and treason; that traitors against the Government forfeit all rights of protection and of property; that those who persist in armed rebellion, or aid it less openly, but not less effectively, must be put down and kept down by the strong hand of power and by the use of all rightful means, and that so far as may be, the sufferings of the poor and the misguided, caused by the rebellion, should be visited upon the authors of their calamities. We have seen with approbation that in applying these principles amidst the peculiar difficulties and embarrassments incident to your administration in your recent command, you have had the sagacity to devise, the will to execute and the courage to enforce the measures they demanded, and we rejoice at the success which has vindicated the wisdom and the justice of your official course. In thus congratulating you upon these results, we believe that we express the feeling of all those who most earnestly desire the speedy restoration of the Union to its full integrity and power, and we trust that you will be able to afford us the opportunity of interchanging with you, in the manner proposed, the patriotic sympathies and hopes which belong to this sacred cause.

We are, General, with high respect, your friends and obedient servants,

E. E. Morgan,	Charles King,
Richard Grant White,	R. H. McCurdy,
Chas. Gould,	Hiram Barney,
G. W. Blunt,	Seth B. Hunt,
Wm. Allen Butler,	E. Nye,
John Bunt, of Brooklyn,	John Wadsworth,
Francis Geo. Shaw,	Charles Butler,
R. J. Thorne,	Edward Minturn,
Peter Cooper,	Russell Sturgis,
C. H. Marshall,	Hamilton Blake.

Gen. Butler expressed himself as greatly flattered by the terms in which the merchants of the City of New-York had chosen to speak of him, and thanked the Committee very heartily for the compliment which they offered. He was unable, however, to accept for the present the high honor which they sought to confer. Business required his early presence at his home in Massachusetts, and an additional reason for his departure from the City to-day was the fact that Mrs. Butler had just received a telegram announcing the death of a nephew, whose funeral she desired to attend. Before he left the City, however, he should endeavor to find proper words with which to answer the letter that had been presented. He expected to return from Lowell in about ten days, when he would put himself directly in their hands, to do with him precisely as they pleased. If they should allow him to be colloquial he would speak of a few things respecting his course in New-Orleans, which had been carped at and severely criticised by those who had been accustomed to act with him politically in times past—not for the purpose of injuring him, but the cause of his country. With reference to the Slavery question, his views had undergone a radical change during his residence at New-Orleans, and while entertaining no prejudices against his old political associates, who found fault with him on that score, he would only say to them, that if they had gone there with the same sentiments that he felt, they would have come away with the same sentiments that he felt. [Laughter.] He thought he might say that the principal members of his staff, and the prominent officers of his regiments, without any exception, went out to New-Orleans Hunker Democrats of the hunkerest sort, for it was but natural that he should draw around him those whose views were similar to his own, and every individual of the number had come to precisely the same belief on the question of Slavery, as he had put forth in his farewell address to the people of New-Orleans. This change came about from seeing what all of them saw, day by day. In this war the entire property of the South was against us, because almost the entire property of the South was bound up in that institution. This was a well-known fact, probably, but he did not become fully aware of it until he had spent some time at New-Orleans. The South had $163,000,000 of taxable property in slaves, and $163,000,000 in all other kinds of property. And this was the cause why the merchants of New-Orleans had not remained loyal. They found themselves ruined—all their property being loaned upon planters' notes and mortgages upon plantations and slaves, all of which property is now reasonably worthless. Again, he had learned what he did not know before, that this was not a rebellion against us, but simply a rebellion to perpetuate power in the hands of a few slaveholders. At first he had not believed that Slavery was the cause of the rebellion, but attributed it to Davis, Slidell and others, who had brought it about to make political triumphs by which to regain their former ascendency.

The rebellion was against the humble and poorer classes, and there were in the South large numbers of secret societies, dealing in cabalistic signs, organized for the purpose of perpetuating the power of the rich over the poor. It was feared that those common people would come into power, and that three or four hundred thousand men could not hold against eight millions.

The first movement of these men was to make land the basis of political power; and that was not enough, for land could not be owned by many persons. Then they annexed land to slaves and divided the property into movable and immovable.

He was not generally accused of being a humanitarian—at least not by his Southern friends. [Laughter.] When he saw the utter demoralization of the people, resulting from Slavery, it struck him that it was an institution which should be thrust out of the Union. He had on reading Mrs. Stowe's book—*Uncle Tom's Cabin*—believed it to be an overdrawn, highly-wrought picture of Southern life, but he had seen with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears, many things which go beyond her book as much as her book does beyond an ordinary school-girl's novel. He related an instance of the shocking demoralization of society at New-Orleans. There came into his office a woman 27 years of age, perfectly white, who asked him in proper language if he would put her in one of her father's houses. Her history was this: Her father had educated her in the city of New York until she was between 17 and 18 years of age, and taken her to one of the metropolitan hotels, where he kept her as his mistress. Not relishing the connection, and desiring to get away from him, she went to New Orleans—he followed her, but she refused to live with him, at which he whipped her in the public street and made her marry a slave. She afterward resumed the unnatural relation, going to Cincinnati, but was brought back by her husband or father with a child belonging to somebody. Her father fled from the city at the time of its occupation by the United States forces leaving her in a state of destitution. She wanted to live in one of her father's houses, but her story was not credible, and he determined to investigate it. To his surprise, it was found to be well known, and testimony of its truth was obtained from A, B and C, without difficulty. Notwithstanding this fact, widely known as it was, this man could be elected in Louisiana, in the City of New-Orleans, a Judge of one of the Courts.

On one occasion one of his aids brought before him a young woman, almost white, who had been brutally whipped and turned out of the house of her father. For this outrage the man had been made to pay a fine of $1,000 and give the woman a deed of emancipation. [Applause.] These were the kind of charges which had been brought against him. [Cheers, and cries of "Good!"] Yes, no right-minded man could be sent to New-Orleans without returning an unconditional Anti-Slavery man, even though the roofs of the houses were not taken off and the full extent of the corruption exposed.

All the lower class of the people of New-Orleans were loyal. During the first fourteen days after the Union forces entered the city, fourteen thousand took the oath of allegiance; and when he went on board the steamer, on his return to the North, at least one thousand laboring men came down upon the levee, and uttered no words except those of good will to him as the representative of the Government.

Gen. Butler continued by saying that the war could only be successfully prosecuted by the destruction of slavery, which was made the cornerstone of the Confederacy. This was the second time in the history of the world that a rebellion of property-holders against the lower classes and against the Government was ever carried on. The Hungarian rebellion was one of that kind, and that failed, as most every rebellion of men of property against Government and against the rights of the many. One of the greatest arguments which he could find against Slavery was the demoralizing influences it exerted upon the lower white classes, who were brought into secession by the hundred because they ignorantly supposed that great wrong was to be done them by the Lincoln Government, as they termed it, if the North succeeded. Therefore, if you meet an old Hunker Democrat, and send him for sixty days to New-Orleans, and he comes back a Hunker still, he is merely incorrigible. [Laughter.]

There was one thing about the President's edict of emancipation to which he would call attention. In Louisiana he had excepted from freedom about 87,000 slaves. These comprise all the negroes held in the Lafourche District who have been emancipated already for some time, under the law which frees slaves taken in rebellious territory by our armies. Others of these negroes had been freed by the proclamation of September, which declared all slaves to be free whose owners should be in arms on the 1st of January. The slaves of Frenchmen were free because the *code civil* expressly prohibits a Frenchman holding slaves, and, by the 7th and 8th Victoria, every Englishman holding slaves submitted himself to a penalty of $500 for each. Now, take the negroes of Secessionists, Frenchmen and Englishmen out of the 87,000, and the number is reduced to an infinitesimal portion of those excepted. This fact had come to his knowledge from having required every inhabitant of the city to register his nationality. After all the names had been fairly registered, he exploited these laws to the English and French Consuls, and had thus replied to demands which had been made by English and French residents of Louisiana upon the Government for slaves alleged to have been seized. [Applause.]

Gen. Butler then adverted to the fight at Vicksburgh, and explained how utterly impossible it was for Banks and Farragut to pass the strongly-fortified rebel position 300 miles below, at Port Hudson, in time, at the present low stage of water in the river, to cooperate with Gen. Sherman. A pleasant conversation of various topics followed, and the Committee left, evidently pleased at the manner in which the evening had passed.

The guests at the hotel afterward pressed into the room to shake Gen. Butler by the hand, and the ladies especially appeared to be delighted with the opportunity of offering their compliments.

The Indiana Legislature.

Indianapolis, Ind., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Indiana Legislature convened this morning.

Parts C. Dunning was elected President of the Senate, and Samuel H. Buskirk Speaker of the House.

There is a Democratic majority in both Houses.

The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow.

REBEL REPORTS FROM TENNESSEE

If Bragg has Won a Victory, the Richmond Papers "Don't See It."

Baltimore, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 6th inst., is received, containing the latest advices from Murfreesboro:

Chattanooga, Jan. 5, 1863.

Gen. S. Cooper:

Sir: We have retired from Murfreesboro in perfect order.

All our stores are saved.

About four thousand Federal prisoners, five thousand stand of arms, and twenty-four pieces of cannon, captured by our forces, have already arrived here. B. S. EWELL.

Gen. Bragg has fallen back to Shelbyville, which is twelve miles this side of Murfreesboro.

The Federals, after their reverses, were strongly reinforced, and turned upon the Confederate army and drove them away.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 6th instant says:

"Gen. Bragg has certainly retreated to Shelbyville, thirty miles from his victory at Murfreesboro; but if he has 'retired'—that is the fashionable phrase on our side, as 'change of base' is on the other—to Shelbyville, *he has thrown East Tennessee entirely open to the Yankees.* If Gen. Rosecrans once gets possession of it, 200,000 men cannot dislodge him."

BRAGG ANNOUNCES HIS RETREAT.

Tullahoma, Monday, Jan. 5.

Unable to dislodge the enemy from his intrenchments, and, hearing of reinforcements to him, I withdrew from his front night before last. He has not followed. My cavalry are close on his front.

(Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG.

The Richmond *Dispatch* characterizes the Murfreesboro fight as a mysterious affair, and cannot reconcile Bragg's first with his last dispatch.

The *Examiner* says it was a disappointment, but not a disaster; and finds consolation in the fact that the Union army was horribly crippled.

Inauguration of Gov. Coburn, of Maine.

Augusta, Me., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Maine Legislature assembled in joint Convention to-day, when Gov. Coburn was inaugurated and delivered his message. He pays a merited tribute to the patriotism of Maine, which has furnished for the war over 40,000 men, without resorting to a draft. Alluding to the State finances, the Governor says the expenditures have been increased in various ways by the existence of the war, but not in such a manner as to embarrass the Treasury, oppress the people, or affect our credit. Indeed, at no previous period have our State bonds commanded so high a premium in the market as they have during the past year. The attention of the Legislature is called to the expediency of renewing the act permitting the suspension of specie payments by the banks, which expires by limitation on the 10th of this month. The banks were rarely, if ever, in a sounder condition than to-day. The establishment of a naval and military station at Portland by the General Government is recommended. The Governor concludes with extended remarks on National affairs, approving the President's proclamation of freedom, in reference to which he says:

"It will be clearly within the dispensation of God's justice that a system of oppression which violates the natural rights of man, which has always stirred up strife and contention, and which was the direct cause of our present struggles, should wither and perish in the wrathful storm, which, in its rage, it dared to provoke." The Governor urges unity of sentiment in the loyal States, saying: "Thus far we have, with patriotic unanimity, sustained the President in his efforts to subdue the rebellion. The people of the loyal States have poured out their treasure, and their blood, in unabated measure, and in their devotion to the country, men have forgotten the prejudices of party. Upon a continuance of this cordial cooperation of all loyal men hangs the fate of the nation; and hence, with all earnestness, I exhort the people of this State to maintain a patriotic unity in the support of the President."

The Michigan Legislature.

Detroit, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Michigan Legislature assembled at Lansing yesterday. The Governor's Message was delivered to-day. Financial affairs are represented to be in a most satisfactory condition. Adequate Sinking Fund has been provided for the gradual extinguishment of the present State debt, and a system of taxation, not burdensome, inaugurated, which will prevent a further increase of the debt. The State has furnished altogether 45,500 soldiers, of which 24,200 were sent to the field previous to July last. Two thousand are yet to be raised to fill the quota under the last call. Alluding to the Proclamation of Emancipation, which is heartily indorsed, he says: "We are about to shake hands with the entire loyal population of the South, whether white or black. We shall no longer respect the claim of a white traitor to compel a black loyalist to aid him in destroying the Government."

More California Troops for Massachusetts Regiments.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Gov. Andrew has received the proffer of a full cavalry battalion from California, to consist of four companies. The question of their acceptance is now pending before the War Department. If accepted, it is understood that Col. Thompson, of California, formerly of Gen. Halleck's Staff, will accompany them East as their commander.

The Boston and White Mountain Section of the American Telegraph Company.

Littleton, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Boston and White Mountain section of the American Telegraph Company is completed to this town, and the office here is opened for public business.

Offices will soon be opened in nearly all the villages on the line of the railroad, between Littleton and Plymouth, on the new portion of the telegraph.

Mr. J. W. Robinson is Superintendent of the new line.

The First "Hop" of the Season at the Metropolitan Hotel.

While we are all supposed to be more or less in a state of anxiety in relation to the cause of the Union at the present time, there may possibly be some confidence derived from the fact that on the occasion of the first "hop" of the season given by the Lalanns of the Metropolitan, there was a larger and more richly dressed assemblage than on any former occasion. There were not, certainly, less than seven hundred persons present and participating, not only in the dance, but in all the other festivities of the evening. Among them, many officers of the army and of the navy, Judges in our Courts, and other prominent men. The dresses of the ladies were the admiration of all—the most superb (said Warren) of any he had ever seen in his house before. The dancing commenced soon after 9 o'clock, and with the exception of the intermission for supper, at midnight, was continued until 2 o'clock this morning. It was certainly, in all respects naturally pertaining to such an occasion, one of the most *récherché* and enjoyable that has been held in the Metropolitan Hotel. While observing the glee and general enthusiasm for the dance, it was very difficult to realize that we are progressing in a terrible civil war. There was nothing in the music to remind us of the call to arms, (in the military acceptation of the term;) neither was there anything in the movements of those "who occupied the floor" to remind us of the tramp of armed men.

Fire in a Barclay-Street Dry Goods House.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE OVER $50,000.

At about 7 o'clock last night flames were discovered issuing from the windows on the second floor of No. 29 Barclay Street. The alarm was promptly given, and steam and hand engines were speedily on hand. The stock in the building where the fire originated was, however, almost wholly destroyed by fire and water. The first floor was occupied by Hazar A. Swift, domestic dry goods merchant. The second floor by Messrs. Barnes, Dana & Co., manufacturers of silk trimmings, and the upper stories by several other parties. The aggregate loss on stock in this building will amount to over $50,000. That stock at No. 31, occupied by D. & J. Sarlis, as a bookstore, was seriously damaged by water. The Messrs. Sarlis are fully insured in City Companies. The stock in No. 27 Barclay-street, occupied on the first floor by James Robinson, dealer in domestic dry goods, and on the second floor by Messrs. Cliff & Agnew, dealers in hosiery, was also largely damaged by water. Their loss is estimated at over $5,000.

The damage to the building No. 29, where the fire originated, will be about $5,000. It is fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown, the Fire Marshal is, however, engaged in investigating it, and will make known the result, if possible, to-day. Sergeants Lattins and Robinson, of the Third Precinct, with a squad of men, and also sections of Policemen from the First, Fifth, Eighth and Twenty-seventh Precincts, were promptly on hand, and rendered valuable aid to the firemen and Insurance Patrol in saving a large amount of property.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Signora Lorini will appear to-night as *Leonora*, in Verdi's opera of "Il Trovatore." Being the last night of the season and the first appearance of a favorite *artiste*, there will undoubtedly be a fashionable and, we hope, a crowded house.

Winter Garden—Farewell Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.—This evening those delightful artists take their farewell benefit, being the last night but one of an engagement of even for them extraordinary duration and success. They present no less than four pieces, "The Bashful Irishman," "Connecticut Courtship," "Phelim O'Dunnell" and "The Irish Lion," in all of which they appear.

"Il Poliuto" at the Brooklyn Academy.—Last night Mr. Grau presented, at the Brooklyn Academy, Donizetti's Opera, "Il Poliuto," with the same cast as that which opened the season at the New-York Academy. Miss Kellogg, who is Brooklyn's operatic favorite, was, of course, the star of the evening. Her acting was most commendable from beginning to end. She was very successful in singing the bravura "Cabaletta," in the first act, composed originally for Mme. Cosazzi by Signor Muzio. It is a test piece as well as a show piece, and requires a nicety of expression possible only to an artist of very high merit. In it, and also in the duo in the last act, she was rapturously applauded.

Maccabeani never tries to do well in Brooklyn, and amuses rather than delights his audience.

As a whole the performance was a success, and we are glad that Mr. Grau, and the belligerent directors concluded to be peaceable and to furnish us such an operatic treat.

To-night, for the last time, "Trovatore" will be given at the Academy, and on Saturday, with a grand matinée, Mr. Grau closes his season. Brignoli's continued indisposition necessitates an interregnum in operatic affairs, which will, however, be brief, if the promises of his physician may be relied upon.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

No Holiday Gift Compares with the Craig Microscope. It magnifies 10,000 times; it is so simple that a child may use it; is an endless source of amusement and instruction to young and old; costs but $3. Twelve beautiful mounted objects, $1 50; Microscope sent postage paid for $3 25; with six objects, $3, by HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Retailed by Broadway, by L. Althoff, 633; Fowler & Wells, 308; McFarland 957, corner of 23d-st.; Low, 823.

Cure Your Rupture.—There is nothing that compares with WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS for curing this disease. Now in principle and action, light, clean and easy. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged JOINTS—and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' "Hard-Rubber Multipedal Truss" invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a "Varicocele Truss" may be seen at Dr. RIGGS' office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

50,000 Pairs Ladies' and Gents' Skates.—Skate straps with Fogg's Lever Buckle. Also, the American parlor or floor skate. At wholesale. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st., and No. 66 Kilby-st., Boston.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ladies' Ankiets.—Every lady to be in full dress for skating, should have a pair. For sale at MILLER'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Ankiets and Balmoral Boots—For ladies, misses and children, at W. H. JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Brodie—Robinson.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863, by Rev. Samuel Bayliss, Lieut. Paul Brodie, U. S. Army, to Miss Mary J. Robinson, all of Brooklyn. No cards

DIED.

Banks.—at his City, on Thursday, Jan. 8, Carrie, infant daughter of George and Caroline C. Banks, aged 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 48 Pike-st.

Craig.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, Martha Jane, wife of John O. Craig, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 266 West 44th-st.

Chapman.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, of croup, Eliza Tirrs, daughter of Robert W. and Christiana E. Chapman, aged 1 year, 9 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Oriental Lodge, No. 88, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 285 Elizabeth-st., on Friday, at 12 M. Her remains will be taken to Fort Washington for interment.

Chester.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 8, Hannah M., wife of W. W. Chester, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the Mercer-st. Church, on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock.

Hunt.—On Monday, Jan. 5, from injuries received on board the steamship *Ericsson*, John P. Hunt, Engineer, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Excelsior Lodge, No. 165, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 25 Columbia, near Broome-st.

Jarvis.—In Westport, Conn., Thursday morning, Jan. 8, Nelson Jarvis, of this City, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Westport, at 2 o'clock, Saturday. Passengers leaving this City by the New-Haven Railroad, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will find carriages at Norwalk to convey them to the Church.

Kerlino.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, William Kerlino, in the 5th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of his sons in-law, George Smith and John McKeever, and his brothers-in-law, John S. and Daniel W. Norris, are invited to attend the funeral service, at the house of Daniel W. Norris, this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rockland County.

Lounsbury.—In Manhattanville, on Thursday, Jan. 8, suddenly, Amos D. Lounsbury, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from St Mary's Church, Manhattanville.

☞ Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

McCorkle.—At the battle of Sharpsburgh, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Joseph H. McCorkle, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the Second New-York State Militia, or Eighty-second Regiment Volunteers, now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 212 Court, corner of Baltic-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Tallmadge.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, Benjamin H. Tallmadge.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew G. Norwood, No. 166 West 14th-st., on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Funeral services will be held in the Church of Rev. Dr. Rice, corner 6th-av. and 19th-st., at 1½ o'clock, to which his friends and the members of the various associations to which he belonged, are respectfully invited.

Venslage.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 8, 1863, of consumption, Mr. William Venslage, aged 23 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Vandsandelf.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, of croup, Edwin P., youngest son of Peter P. and Louisa Vandsandelf, aged 2 years 4 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Jan. 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, in 124th-st., near 4th-av., Harlem.

Young.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, Charles Place, second son of John L. and Mary B. Young, aged 3 years and 11½ months.

Funeral services from the residence of his parents, No. 68 Irving-place, Friday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and of his grandparents, James D. Sperkman and Isaac Young, are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 13.—Jan. 8, 1863.
75, 13, 58, 45, 8, 1, 22, 53, 2, 52, 64, 5.

Kentucky, Class 14.—Jan. 9, 1863.
10, 45, 17, 28, 68, 71, 36, 26, 72, 13, 5, 8, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FALSEHOOD NAILED!

MUNCHAUSEN ECLIPSED!

A startling piece of intelligence has been made public during the last week, in which we have been led to suppose that the piratical Commander of the rebel ship No. 290, overcome with remorse and reckless of results, has seized twelve cases of bitters and had received to-day his davits in their consumption. Facts that investigation have brought to light, prove that the published letter of the pirate Raphael Semmes is a *forgery*; that the house who pretends to have received it had none of their Bitters on board of the *Ariel* when she was seized; that it is a fair supposition that there is no such firm in existance in Panama, as that of M. Cordova & Son, to whom it is asserted these Bitters were shipped, and that the whole remarkable literary production is full of exaggerations falsehoods and unbiased assumptions. Read the following correspondence, and be convinced:

INFORMATION SOUGHT.
No. 5 Bowling-Green, Office of the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Line.

Mr. James M. Cross:

Dear Sir: I beg leave to call your attention to an advertisement published in the New-York *Herald* of to day, relative to a seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board of the steamship *Ariel*, by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*. I am desirous of knowing whether or not there was such a shipment on board of your vessel, and whether it was really seized as represented. As I am a regular shipper of large quantities of goods by your line, I am deeply interested to knowing whether my goods will run such risks. I have now on hand several packages to ship, and I await your answer to guide me in my future action.

Respectfully yours,
D. S. MARVIN,
No. 20 Cedar-st.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1863.

INFORMATION FOUND.
No. 5 Bowling-Green,
Office of the Atlantic and Pacific S. S. Line,
New-York, Jan. 3, 1863.

Mr. D. S. Marvin, No. 20 Cedar-st.:

Dear Sir: Yours of to-day's date is received, calling my attention to an advertisement in the New-York *Herald* relative to the seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board the steamship *Ariel*, by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*.

I presume you address me on the subject instead of the Agent of the Line, Mr. D. B. Allen, from the fact that, as Purveyor of the Line, I have made several purchases from you of "Hostetter's Bitters" for bar stores of the steamer.

There were no goods of any kind on board the *Ariel*, Dec. 8, consigned to M. Cordova & Son, Panama.

There were in the bar of the steamer several bottles of Hostetter's Bitters, and judging from the quantity sold, they are a favorite beverage among those who travel through tropical climates. The *Ariel's* cargo was not disturbed by the Confederates, with the exception of one or two cases of boots and shoes, which were minus only a few pairs. From these facts, you and the public can judge whether the advertisement referred to is a fabrication or not. Very respectfully,
JAMES M. CROSS.

CHEERING FACTS FOR THE BILIOUS.—Every day demonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is not proof against the pertinacious, remedial and restorative operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That genial corrective compels the organ to its duty. It must secrete regularly and healthfully under the influence of the Bitters. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is costiveness, it disappears; if there is side-ache or back-ache, it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the eyes are tinged with superfluous bile, they recover their natural hue; if the appetite is gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored; in brief, whatever the symptoms of the complaint may be, and whatever the phase it has assumed, a cure is certain. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where bilious disease has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to to liver complaint, it may be prevented throughout life by the regular use, in small quantities, of this palatable antidote. These are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered—or, rather, they should be promptly acted upon—by all persons of bilious habit.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER FROM CAPT. SEMMES, OF THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.

The passengers on board the unfortunate *Ariel* unite in testifying to the great politeness, chivalry and urbanity of Capt. Semmes while his prisoners of war; but the following letter which he dispatched to this City is the most remarkable evidence of his versatility, humor and politeness yet published:

Confederate Steamer Alabama, Dec. 8, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., New-York:

Gentlemen: I regret to inform you that the twelve cases of Plantation Bitters found on board the Ariel, consigned to H. Cordova & Son, Panama, will not be likely to reach their destination, having been transferedr to my vessel. Having procured one case while at the Island of Martinique, its beneficial effects in my hospital room, and in curing the scurvy, was such as to render it too desirable an acquisition to pass, particularly as it was evidently intended for the South from the name Plantation. Rest assured, Sirs, I trust you will not fail to freight each vessel likely to cross my path, with the Plantation Bitters, and I will guarantee to place a case in the hands of President Davis before the 4th of March.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, yours,
RAPHAEL SEMMES.

The undersigned are exceedingly obliged to the gallant Captain for such a capital advertisement, and will assure him that, should he happen to visit Fort Lafayette, we will endeavor to reciprocate his politeness with a case of S. T.—1860—X., warranted to cure the enemy.

The above is not a sample of the miscellaneous and widespread fame of the Plantation Bitters. No article before ever performed so many cures. It gave such perfect satisfaction. They are just the thing for the weak, debilitated and careworn of all ages and conditions of life, acting as a gentle stimulant and thorough tonic.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
Sold by all dealers everywhere.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

TO JOBBERS.
The only house in America dealing in
TIES
exclusively, was established by P. F. Smith in 1848.

In announcing a change in our firm, (the withdrawal of T. A. BROUWER,) we desire to call particular attention to the largest and most attractive assortment of NECK-TIES, STOCKS, SCARFS, etc., ever offered to the trade, *at prices which will positively meet all and every kind of competition, either foreign or domestic!!*
P. F. SMITH & FOWLER.
Old Stand, No. 36 Warren-st.

LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN PSYCHOLOGY.—Messrs. S. B. BRITTAN and T. FISKE are to give a series of Lectures and Experiments upon this subject, next week, at Clinton Hall. Prof. BRITTAN will lecture EVERY EVENING during the week, and the experiments will be of the most startling and amusing character.

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF PRIME Boots or Shoes, of any description, at reduced prices, should call at No. 277 Bowery, next to 6th-st., or No. 290 3d-av., near 20th-st. WM. T. ALLEN, Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS!
NEWSPAPERS! MAGAZINES!

The ANNUAL BULLETIN OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION for 1863 is now ready, and may be had GRATIS by members and others at the Library and down-down office. It contains the principal additions for the past year, and a list of papers and magazines regularly received in the Reading-room.

Terms—To Clerks, $1 initiation, and $1 50 semi-annual dues; to ladies, professional men, and others, $5 a year. Open day and evening.

CLINTON HALL, Astor-place, and
No. 69 Liberty-st.

*** In the Duplicate Department will be found surplus copies of popular books at low rates.

HUGO'S LES MISERABLES.

A NEW LIBRARY EDITION.

In five elegant duodecimo volumes, clearly printed with large type, on fine white paper, beautifully bound in cloth, price $1 per volume.
PART I.—FANTINE.
Published this day. The four remaining volumes to follow immediately.

Every reader and admirer of
"LES MISERABLES"
(and who has not read and admired this thrilling work of fiction ever penned) will be charmed with this
NEW EDITION,
so convenient to hold, so pleasant to read, and so ornamental to the library.

*** Copies sent by mail free on receipt of price, $1 by
CARLETON,
Publisher,
No. 413 Broadway, cor

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a steady, respectable Protestant Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; has good reference, and will be found willing and obliging. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days, at No. 83 East 18th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A thoroughly competent young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English woman wishes a situation as chambermaio and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN from the North of Ireland, wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of good plain cooking; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing, or if the family is small will do it all; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 92 West 19th-st., near the 6th-av., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIenced woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; nnderstands the French and American styles of cooking, and all kinds of game and fancy dishes; wages $18; City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for twn days at No. 466 2d-av., 2d floor, front room, near 29th-st.

AS COOK.—AN ACTIVE, ECONOMISING WOman wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, besides pastry and baking; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; would be willing to assist with the washing, if required; has excellent City reference. Call, until engaged, at No. 215 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker: has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young, respectable woman, as a first-class cook, who understands all kinds of cooking and baking, soups and meats, creams and desserts of all kinds. Can give the best of City references. Her last place was at Mrs. Alpant's, West 36th-st. Apply at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook in a private family; understands French, English and German cooking. No objection to a hotel. Good city references. Call for two days at No. 68 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS PROfessed cook by a young Englishwoman who is a thorough cook; has lived from 3 to 5 years with some of the best families of this city, to whom she refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference Call for two days at No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery, in the rear.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the bess of City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 21st-st., near 7th-avenue.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged woman, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; nnderstands her business perfectly; is a good baker; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 East 32d-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable women, one as first class cook, nndesstands meats, soups and poultry; also is a good bread and biscuit maker; the other as chambermaid and plain sewing or nurse. Call for two days at No. 37 West 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; good City reference given. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer—in a private family; good City reference from their last places; would like to go together. Call for two days at No. 191 7th-av., near 23d-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good City reference from their last place. Call at No. 79 10th-av., near 15th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; nnderstands meats, pontry, baking and pastry; a thorough servant; does up linen in style; will do the washing; wages $8 a month; City or country. Call for two days, No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—SITUATION wanted, in a private family, by a first-class cook and waitress, who have four years' reference from their last employer. Can be seen until suited at their present situations, No. 30 West 9th-st.

AS GOOD COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEwork SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an obliging, trusty servant, an excellens washer and ironer, and good plain cook, economical, respectful and neat. City or country. Best of references given. Apply at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a respectable American woman. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, for two days, at No. 496 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 45 Hester-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 19th-st., between 5th and 6th ava.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as child's nurse: can take charge of the nursery, and is willing to make herself useful, if required; first-class City reference can be given; lived three years and six months in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 232, corner of 15th-st. and 6th-av. Ring the private door bell.

AS NURSE.—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; to take the entire charge of baby from its birth; has had the charge of young children for many years; lived four years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 254 West 35th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a young French girl; will not have more than two children. Address by letter or in person during three days, before 12 M., Mrs. LEE, Grammercy Park House.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for a muisto woman as nurse and plain sewer. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, Thursday and Friday, at 45 East 37th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a most respectable young woman as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in the care of children, or in chamberwork, if required; the very best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 175 6th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT PERson wishes a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses and children's clothes; would wait on ladies or take care of grown children; no objection to the country; best reference given. Please call for two days at No. 162 West 35th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to take care of children; can do plain sewing or fine, washing or ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; some more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., near 1st-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a woman as first-class seamstress; cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, under clothing, and shirts. Has the best of city references. Wages not an object; wants a home for the winter. Address No. 146 6th-st., near 4th av., at the present employer's.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WAITress desires a situation in a first-class private family; understands her work in every respect; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman, as an experienced waitress. Satisfactory recommendations will be given by her present employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 West 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as waitress and seamstress; is of a willing and obliging disposition, and can make herself useful in any work, if required; can refer to her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 11 James-st., third floor, front room.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT OR AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A well-recommended, willing and obliging young woman desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, laundress, who understands the care and doing up of all kinds of fine washing; does fluting, and can be highly recommended; particular attention paid to gentlemen's clothes; family washing accepted. Call at No. 111 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted by a young man as above, having over six years' experience in the trade; has good references. Address B. L., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a reliable and competent Englishman, one who thoroughly understands his business; has City references Address COACHMAN, care of Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin, corner 10th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman; no objections to any part of the country; has six years' reference from his last place. Address, or call on J. T., No. 96 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a young man, a native of England, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, and would be willing to make himself useful and go to the country. Has the best of reference from his late employer. Can be seen for three days, in the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed to SHAW will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable young man not afraid to work; best of City reference given. Address S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a single man who well understands the care of garden and green-house plants. Apply at No. 54 Fulton-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

AS SWISS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A middle-aged man, who is an experienced coachman, wishes a situation as above; is a good groom and understands gardening; has good references; speaks English, German and French. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton-hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, an intelligent, careful and reliable man, as farmer and gardener, on a small country-place of 10 acres, near New York. Must be well acquainted with vegetable raising, management of horse, cow, &c. Address, with particulars, wages expected, &c., A. B., Box No. 1,334, Post-office, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man of sober and industrious habits, who thoroughly understands his business, vegetable gardening, seeds, flowers, fruit trees and the cultivating and the forcing of early grapevines, &c., and the art of cultivating and arranging green-house and exotic plants, so as to obtain from them the greatest amount of produce and of beauty; none need apply except those that have glass. Call on or address M. D., for three days, at A. Smith's, seedsman and florist, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York City.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a married man, without children; is a first-class grape grower; also the general management of a gentleman's private residence. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS BAR-TENDER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young man in the above capacity, who has had long experience in the wholesale and retail liquor business; can give satisfactory reference as to capability and character; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address M. J. F., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as waiter in a private family, who thoroughly nnderstands his business; has no objection to the country. Address, for two days, C. K., No. 4 Horatio-st., near 8th-av., or Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man in some business; he is a good hand at horses, well acquainted in the City, and willing to work. A note addressed to R., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, will be attended to for two days.

A USEFUL MAN.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man desires a situation in the country; is a first-rate band over horses, a practical farmer, and a first-rate driver; would be willing to turn his hands to anything he is told to do; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as useful man by a very respectable young man, with two years' references, as ostler and gardener, for City or country; is willing to give his time to the interest of his employer. Call or address W. B., No. 962 Broadway, near 23d-st.

HELP WANTED.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A woman, as chambermaid and to assist in ironing, and to have some knowledge of hair dressing; must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

A LAD.—AN AMERICAN LAD, 15 OR 16 YEARS of age, is wanted as page to a gentleman traveling in Europe. He must write a good hand, and possess a knowledge of figures. To one perfectly competent a good salary will be given. Address, for two days, G. G., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

LAD WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE; one who is active and intelligent, and whose parents reside in the City. Compensation small. Address Box No. 3,311 Post-office, in applicant's own handwriting.

A LAD WANTED.—A SMART ACTIVE LAD, about 16 years old, at E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.

BOY WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE LAD, 16 to 18 years of age, of good education, to learn the commission dry goods business. Apply at No. 21 Park-place, between 9 and 10 A. M.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress. She must be experienced and have good City reference. Apply at No. 108 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, A FINISHer. A good workman can have steady employment. Apply at FISCHER'S, No. 245 West 28th st., near 9th-av.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS Protestant and Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 69 East 17th-st., between 2d and 3d P. M., Friday.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, AT MRS. GREEN'S Agency for Employment, No. 960 Broadway, east side, near 22d-st., good helps, cook, and cook and wash, waitresses, nurses, and to do general work; no charge until engaged. Public patronage respectfully solicited by Mrs. C. GREEN.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
NEW SEASONABLE GOODS, in all of the desirable fabrics, Imported and manufactured expressly for this season's Broadway trade,
Now selling off in order to close the business.
PRICES LESS THAN THE COST.
Please examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH
OF
J. HOMES,
All the STOCK OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS will be sold at a reduction of 30 PER CENT. from former prices, so as to make a TOTAL CLEARANCE of the stock at
NO. 477 BROADWAY,
E. HOMES,
LATE HOMES & LE BATARD.
N. B.—The LARGE STOCK OF VELVET CLOAKS on hand will be sold regardless to cost
NO. 477 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY,
Is selling off his entire stock of
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, ROSIER KID GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C.
WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 16th-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button) flagtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $275. One black horse, (Bill) 15 hands high, flagtail; carries himself speadidly; clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $425. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $900.
Address Box No. 3,139, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high; sound and kind in all harness; would make a good coupé or doctor's horse. Will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for him. Apply at the stable No. 113 East 18th-st., in the marble yard.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.
All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the factories generally. JENNES & KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing-machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF BALDWIN, STUDWELL & FISHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by H. M. BALDWIN & NATH'L FISHER, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
H. M. BALDWIN,
JOSEPH STUDWELL, Jr.,
NATH'L FISHER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the style of BALDWIN, FISHER & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Baldwin, Studwell & Fisher, at No. 25 Park-row.
H. M. BALDWIN,
NATH'L FISHER,
HENRY DIX.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is this day dissolved by the retirement of FREDERICK TYLER. The subscribers will liquidate the business of the late firm and continue the sale and shipment of coal in Philadelphia and New-York, under the same name and style as heretofore.
GEORGE F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH,
WM. E. STONE.
No. 226 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Jan. 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of WOOD, WORTHINGTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm to be used only in liquidation.
A. J. WOOD.
S. WORTHINGTON,
PALMER TOWNSEND.

The oil and lard refining business carried on by the late firm, will be continued by the subscribers at No. 313 Washington-st.
WOOD & WORTHINGTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., having expired by its limitation, the concern is this day dissolved, Mr. ORVILLE STRONG retiring therefrom.
GURDON BURCHARD,
GEORGE WHITNEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. ORVILLE STRONG.

The undersigned have associated with them Mr. MANLY B. BOARDMAN, and will continue the Fancy Goods and Yankee Notion business as heretofore, under the firm of BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., at the old stand, No. 38 Cortlandt-st.
GURDON BURCHARD,
GEORGE WHITNEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. LEWIS B. BROWN RETIRES FROM our firm this day.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.
P. M. MYERS & CO.

Referring to the above announcement, the undersigned will continue the business as usual, under the same name and style as above.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.
PETER M. MYERS,
BENJ. G. LENNOX,
LAWRENCE MYERS, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of H. BECKER & GRAEVE, having expired by its limitation, the concern is this day dissolved, and Mr. HENRY BECKER has alone to attend to the liquidation of the business, as per contract.
H. BECKER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. W. GRAEVE.

The undersigned has associated with him Mr. EMIL SIEVERS, of his Port-au-Prince firm, and will continue the commission business under the firm of H. BECKER & CO., at the old office, No. 32 South William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863. H. BECKER.

WILLIAM CROMWELL, HAVING ASSOciated his son, JAMES W. CROMWELL, and WILLIAM H. WILTSIE, in business with him, the Wholesale Dry Goods and Carpet business will be transacted by them, under the firm of
WILLIAM CROMWELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, 1st month, 6th, 1863.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM CROMWELL & CO. will remove their place of business from No. 118 Chambers-st. to No. 55 Franklin-st. on the 10th inst.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, by the firm name of CROOK & DUFF, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated Jan. 1, 1863. JOHN A. DUFF.
JOHN H. CROOK.
The business heretofore conducted by CROOK & DUFF at No. 40 Park-row, will be continued by
JOHN H. CROOK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TALLMADGE & MANLEY is dissolved by the death of Benjamin H. Tallmadge. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the style of GEO. MANLEY & CO.
GEORGE MANLEY.
WASHINGTON MANLEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; flagging and fencing vacant lots on Sixth-avenue, West side, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets; receiving-basin southeasterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets and laying cross-walk at Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues from a point half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to a point half-way between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets; both sides of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixtieth streets, and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets; west side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half way to Ninth-avenue; west side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the Central Park.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 7, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh streets; also laying crosswalks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, First and Second avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avenues, from and to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 8, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading, flagging and curb and gutter Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth streets, and paving with trap-blocks Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, from Forty-ninth to Eighty-sixth streets, including south side of said Eighty-sixth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side of and contiguous to said Fifth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1862.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE Machine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.
GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $50,000 7-per-cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $50,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 1875. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.
San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,508,000 taxable property in 1862. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.
Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds.
San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in coin.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Jan. 5, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketcham *vs.* The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketcham, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the last day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.
And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.
Dated this 8th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.
These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature,—(passed Sept. 28, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a *special tax* has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.
The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.
Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county.
HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsay County.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
U. 1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 6 per cent. Bonds.
S. 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon, on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.,
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM ST., Jan. 5, 1863.
TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1856, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES, issued for First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, can receive therefor the Securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the Bondholders' agreement as altered, modified and amended upon surrender of the certificates to the undersigned, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1863.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan 14, 1863.
The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 15th of January.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
RICHABD VOSE, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! SARLATANS UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the

INFALLIBLE

for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 24th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,

J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY **KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**

Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horney & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN

who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,

by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Waao, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable me to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speed ily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1849. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expose less than any one in the world, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call; I will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance to No. 9 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being medically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? If so, POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. SICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 200 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to receive, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find the pills are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBE HARBOR.

ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Stona, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

HIBERNIAN,
Capt. Boreland, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEABLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE,
Richard Adams, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship
MARION,
Capt. J. Johnson,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. Gager,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 12 o'clock noon.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S
PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.

For drafts on England, Ireland, &c., or Passage to and from Liverpool and London, at the lowest rate, apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....Saturday.....Jan. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....45
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. O. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEWBERN, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.—The Adams Express Company's steamship AUGUSTA DINSMORE, Capt. A. M. Smith, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for Newbern and Port Royal, landing passengers and freight destined for Newbern, at Beaufort, N. C. Invoices of goods to be forwarded by this ship must be sworn to at the Custom house, and permits obtained in conformity to the requirements of the Circulars of the Secretary of the Treasury. Bills of lading may be had at the Company's office, No. 59 Broadway. None others will be signed. For freight or passage, apply as above, to
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

P. S.—The steamship MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and leave New-York about the 20th inst.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. Wenka, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Massenier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHEMIST OF STANDING HAS INVENted entirely new and cheap methods of preparing green timber for ships, oil barrels, and many other purposes, which rapidly and effectually season it, fireproof it, preserve it from rot and the destructive action of the air and of iron, render it permanently flexible, tough, and less penetrable by projectiles and impenetrable by petroleum and other oils, the materials used having themselves a preservative action on iron. These highly important inventions are secured, and competent parties are wanted to introduce them here and abroad. None but *bona fide* capitalists, desirous to invest when satisfied, need apply. Address B. W., Locked Box No 36, Washington, D. C.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

TO BUTCHERS AND GROCERS—ONE OF the best stands in the City. To let the whole or store part, only, of the building corner of Livingston-st. and Elm-place, Brooklyn. Apply to W. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av. Brooklyn, or No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PARTNER IN AN established business, with a capital of $5,000, for the purpose of adding facilities that will largely increase the present business. Direct answers to CAPITAL, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PRIZE MEDALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, LONDON, 1851 AND 1862.

EVANS & STEVENS,

Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments to the English Army and the Honorable Council of India, patentees of the Rotary Trephine and Propelling Vaccinator, and sole makers of Evans' celebrated London-made Crown Lancets,

No. 12 OLD FISH-STREET,
ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

Surgical Equipments, containing every requisite for field service, prepared under the personal supervision of a member of the firm, who, from his own experience with the English army during the whole of the Crimean campaign, can guarantee their completeness.

A large assortment of Surgical Instruments and appliances always in stock, and can be supplied at the lowest prices compatible with excellence of material and workmanship, in which particulars they cannot be surpassed.

COAL, &c.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 15 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; 134 Canal, and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IL TROVATORE.
Director.....J. GRAU
ITALIAN OPERA—SECOND SEASON.

Box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

To the Public.—It is with extreme regret that Mr. Grau is compelled to announce a

TEMPORARY DISCONTINUANCE OF THE SEASON,

owing to the continued and severe indisposition of Signor Brignoli. The throat disease under which this gentleman is laboring renders it absolutely necessary that he should abstain from singing for several days; and as the interval will have to be employed in repeating old operas without sufficient rehearsal, Mr. Grau believes that it will be preferable to suspend operations until Signor Brignoli is restored to health. When the season was undertaken it was with the distinct intention of producing certain works, and of depending as little as possible upon the old repertoire of the Academy. To alter this plan now would be to deceive the public and to thrust upon the manager an experiment which he never had the idea of making. Compelled from the opening night to make a change in his programme, and foreseeing that so long as Signor Brignoli's health was in uncertainty, other changes would constantly have to be made, and that in this way he would lose the credit of keeping his word with the public, and the merit of bringing out his operas with all the care that could be bestowed on them, Mr. Grau has determined, at great pecuniary sacrifice, to announce the

CLOSE OF THE SEASON ON FRIDAY NEXT, AND SATURDAY A MATINEE.

The interruption, however, being of a peculiarly temporary character, he will, at the earliest possible moment, resume the enterprise. A week or ten days of absolute repose will, it is believed, restore Signor Brignoli to his usual reliable condition, and the manager will then recommence his disjointed season by playing such operas as the "Sicilian Vespers," "Martha," "Giovanna d'Arco" and "Roberto il Diavolo."

FRIDAY, JAN. 9—LAST NIGHT FOR THE PRESENT; When will be presented Verdi's favorite opera of

IL TROVATORE,
SIGNORA LORINI

will appear for the first time as Leonora.
SIGNOR MACCAFERRI, whose success last season in the role of Maurice was of so enthusiastic a character, and whose extraordinary vocal powers in the grand aria, "Di quella Pira," fairly electrified the audience, will resume that part on this occasion.
Signorina MORENSI.....as.....Azucena
AMODIO.....Count di Luna | BARILI.....Ferrando
Conductor and Musical Director.....SIGNOR MUZIO
On SATURDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
GRAND GALA AND COMBINATION MATINEE.
THE LAST FOR THE PRESENT.

The entire Opera of POLIUTO with KELLOGG, and first act of TRAVIATA, with COROIER.

Extensive preparations are being made for the production of

GIOVANNA D'ARCO.

This opera will be the great attraction of this Paris and the next London season, and the New-York public will have the priority of representation, as in the case of "Il Trovatore" and "Un Ballo in Maschera."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA AND COMBINATION MATINEE.
THE LAST FOR THE PRESENT.

Mr. Grau, having determined to make the Matinées more attractive than usual, announces the following extraordinary performance:—The entire Opera of

IL POLIUTO, (THE MARTYR,) with
KELLOGG, MACCAFERRI, AMODIO, BARILI,
and the first act of
LA TRAVIATA,
MLLE. CORDIER.....as.....VIOLETTA,
a rôle in which she has achieved great success in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
SIGNOR MACCAFERRI.....as.....ALFREDO.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS, ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets can now be obtained at the usual ticket offices.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
SIXTY-EIGHTH OPERA NIGHT.
A NIGHT IN GRENADA.

Romantic Opera in three acts, by Conradin Kreutzer.
Mad. Rotter, and Messrs. Hartmann, Lotti, Quint and Weinlich, in the principal parts.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the management of J. G. COLLINS,
Remove to
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY,
Opposite Bond-street.
MONDAY, Jan. 5.

And every evening until further notice.
Tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New town and Fashion Course Depot.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M
For all local trains, see time-tables.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.

FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 6:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS SELVEY will leave, New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays 4:45 P. M.
THOS. W. OEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Retail Dry Goods Clerks' Early-Closing Association will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 514 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested. The merchants are also respectfully invited to attend and join the Association. Special Committees are hereby notified to report at said meeting.
By order.
E. E. OSGOOD, Secretary.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—AN ADjourned meeting will be held at the Mercer House THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 9, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance relative to the clothes claims. Let every Veteran attend residing in this and the adjacent counties.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
A. M. DALLY, Colonel.
Isaac M. Pettit, Adjutant.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION will be held at the Hospital, No. 83 Madison-av., on SATURDAY next, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock. By order of the Board.
O. R. PELL, Secretary.

WEEK OF PRAYER—PRAYERS AND SHORT addresses THIS EVENING, 9th inst., in the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av. near 14th-st. Come one, come all.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY,
No. 2 Leroy-place, (corner of Bleecker and Mercer sts.)
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROCESS
Of producing Surface Printing Plates (wood cuts) by the aid of Photography.

Publishers will find it to their interest to examine the work and the prices of this Company.
Photographs of superior quality taken.
Prints and Photographic copies of good engravings sold and made to order.
Letters to be addressed to the American Phototype Company.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7½. Begin at 8. Over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
SECOND TIME THIS SEASON.
Bourcicault's elegant and highly attractive Comedy.
THE IRISH HEIRESS,
With New Scenery,
by Isherwood.
NEW AND ELEGANT STAGE FURNITURE,
AND A CHOICE DISTRIBUTION.

Percy Ardent.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Lord William Daventry.....Mr. John Gilbert
Major Bellemy Fuss.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir William Stanmore.....Mr. Reynolds
Supple.....Mr. Norton
Lenoir.....Mr. Floyd
Easton.....Mr. Parkes
Norah Morrison.....Mrs. Hoey
Lady Daventry.....Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Beltoo Comfort.....Mrs. John Sefton

SATURDAY—(third time here,) PAULINE.
MONDAY—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
TUESDAY—LOVE AND MONEY.
WEDNESDAY—Fourth night of PAULINE.
THURSDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 until 4 o'clock.
In preparation—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING, and the ROVOKEH HUSBAND.
To be repeated—"Central Park," "Money," "Bosom Friends," "The School for Scandal," and "A Bold Stroke for a Husband."
Mrs. JOHN WOOD as
MANTON.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT
Of those charming Actresses and Favorites
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
And
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
BUT ONE.

On THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, the 9th,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
With a grateful sense of that generous kindness which has carried their engagement to so brilliant a close, and crowned it with a success unparalleled in New-York, will bid farewell to their friends and the public in
FOUR FAVORITE PIECES.
FOUR FAVORITE PIECES.
In all of which they will appear.

1.—BASHFUL IRISHMAN.
2.—CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP.
3.—PRELIM'NARY CONNELL.
(For the first time this engagement.)
4.—IRISH LION.
(For the first time this engagement.)

On MONDAY, the 12th, the
BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
and also the popular and distinguished character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
will appear. The latter in the domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
The former in the popular military spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 659 Broadway, near Bond-st.—The grand Panoramas of THE WAR AND THE MISSISSIPPI, every EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE property known as the "Keyport Pavilion," at Keyport, Monmouth County, N. J. It is one of the best hotels in the State for doing a regular yearly business in addition to the Summer boarding. It is beautifully located on elevated ground at the steamboat landing, and commands a view of the entire lower bay, Staten Island, &c. A lawn fronts the bay, with sea beach for bathing. The house contains 54 rooms, including parlor, dining-rooms, ball-room, bar-room and billiard-room. There are on the premises ten-pin alleys, with servants' rooms above, large stables and stable yards, and every convenience for a first class hotel. Terms of payment will be easy, it being sold to close an estate.
O. WARNER,
No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—LAND VS. GREENBACKS.—THE safest deposit for greenbacks is in an earth bank. Very desirable property for sale. A fine large residence, with a variety of land, in quantities of from 1 to 20 acres, located conveniently for those doing business in New-York, and very desirable. Portions of the above may be exchanged for City property. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE IN 107TH-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs., with two adjoining lots, Croton water and gas in the house; everything in good order; it commands a fine view of the City and extended view of central parks and surrounding country. Apply to JOHN CALLAGHAN, 123d-st. and 3d-av. Also, lots on 73d-st. for sale and lots on 73d-st for sale. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 46 East 19th-st., fronting on Columbia College lawn; parlors, stairs and basement all finished in black walnut; house 20x51; very superior in every respect. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN-built and pleasantly located three-story house No. 54 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; will be sold low, and a good portion allowed on mortgage. Immediate possession. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 313 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—TWO NEW THREE-story brick dwellings, with modern improvements, north side of Lefferts-st., being one short block from Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. Location very desirable. Terms easy. H. A. SPAFARO, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOMES FOR SALE.—NEW-JERSEY LANDS, in large or small tracts; also, garden or fruit farms, and cranberry lands—1 to 20 acres each; payable, $1 a week. Also, village lots, $10. Send stamp for a circular to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest. Price $20,000—$4,500 bond and mortgage at 6 per cent, if wanted. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 11th-av. and 76th-st., four very fine lots. One-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of JOHN C. SARES, No. 60 East

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Nineteen Additional Ballots for Speaker and No Election.

How Long the Dead-Lock is Likely to Continue.

SOME POINTS IN THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1863.

After caucusing to a late hour last night, the members of the House came together this morning, actually no nearer, so far as the voting indicated anything, to an organization than before. There were, however, rumors afloat that the caucusing had resulted in an arrangement which would be developed before the adjournment, while others rather knowingly said, "Not yet."

And so it turned out again, for after voting nineteen times, with the same result as before, the House adjourned for the day.

I pretend to know nothing that would justify a prediction further than that there will be an organization before many days, though the week may go by before the present order of things is ended.

Though there are certain madcaps, in the interest of FERNANDO WOOD, who profess they would be glad to see the present state of affairs continue to the end of the hundred days, in order to prevent the election of United States Senator, I do not understand that the revolutionary idea has many supporters.

There is far less excitement incident to the deadlock than might be expected, and very much less than in 1858, when a similar state of things continued twenty-one days.

The question of Health Officer at Quarantine has already become one of considerable interest, which is likely to be increased. By the statute the incumbent holds the office till his successor has been appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Senate being largely Republican, the question is, will it confirm the nomination of a Democrat in the place of DR. GUNN, (Republican,) the incumbent. There are numerous Democrats who have signified something more than a willingness to fill the office, and it is said that several have already entered on a vigorous canvass with the Governor.

In connection with this subject, it is said that there is a certain physician who, though a Republican, has manifested an obliging spirit; that he is the family physician of a certain member who was supported and claimed by both parties; that consequently the said physician exerts a good deal of influence on the said member, which influence has, it is said, been exerted in favor of the Democrats—of all events, the said member has sided with the Democrats, and defeated the expectations of the Republicans, relative to the organization. Now, it is said—with what justice I am, of course, unable to say—that the aforenamed physician has some reason for expecting that his name will be sent to the Senate for the office of Health Officer, and that the Senate will confirm him. Of course, GOV. SEYMOUR is not a party to this arrangement, if it really exists. Should he conclude to nominate the physician in question, he will do it because he thinks he is the best man—which probably he is. It is said the Governor will send in some name for the office the first Executive-session day—Wednesday next.

There is manifest disappointment among the more advanced sympathizers with the rebellion who supported MR. SEYMOUR with the tenor of his message on national affairs. It is creditable to the Executive that he chose to disappoint rather than gratify the expectations of this class, by distinctly declaring that he is for putting down the rebellion and preserving the Union entire, though it is true that he makes references to other means than war for accomplishing that object. What those means are His Excellency does not go so far as to inform the country. On this point, however, there is considerable said in regard to the Democratic idea which Gov. SEYMOUR is supposed to represent, which is to lop off New-England as the price of the return of the rebellious South to the Union. This would certainly be a novel way of preserving the Union. It is alleged that the systematic efforts that have for some time been going on to prejudice the country against New-England, and the assaults that have been of late so frequently made on what certain speakers and journals have denominated the Puritanical doctrines of that section of the Union, have a direct reference to this new Democratic idea and novel plan for preserving the Union. Absurd as this may strike the public ear, the scheme is not imputed without good reasons, and it may be well for those who are ardent disposed to regret the suggestion as little if any less treasonable than was the rebellion originally, to await the development of the scheme.

In speaking of the causes of the war, it will be noted that GOV. SEYMOUR enumerates among them and "above all others," "the local prejudices which have grown up *in two portions of the Atlantic States*," while he exempts "the great central and western sections of our Union" from the indictment. Again: "The great central and Western States....will not accept of either class of purposes," says the Governor. And seemingly to indicate some idea of the mode by which he would restore the Union, he significantly remarks, "Those of the central slave States which rejected the ordinance of secession, which sought to remain in the Union, and which were driven off by a contemptuous, uncompromising policy, must be brought back. *The restoration of the whole Union will then be only the work of time*, which such exertion of power as can be put forth without needlessly sacrificing the life and treasure of the North in a bloody and calamitous contest." How are the "Central Slave States" to be "brought back?" By lopping off New-England—by leaving her and South Carolina the "two portions of the Atlantic States" of which His Excellency speaks? But what if the Central Slave States refuse to listen—and the Davis-inspired Richmond journals assert not only they but all the South will refuse—what then? If no part of the Union is to be given up, what would Governor SEYMOUR do? What is meant by "the exertion of power?" Since the Governor has plainly declared against submitting to a division of the country under any circumstances, it is to be supposed that after his scheme has been tried and failed, he may safely be counted on to give his support to the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and the employment of "all means to crush it." Whoever knows anything of the temper of the rebels, knows well enough that to this complexion, even with Gov. SEYMOUR, it must come at last, or an agreement to divide the Union.

The bill introduced into the Senate to-day by Senator COOK embracing the appropriations required for the maintenance of the public works and to provide for the State debt, is the usual financial budget under the Constitution. Its provisions were reflected by the very able report of Auditor BENTON, who stands the incorruptible guardian of the vital interests of the State. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The President announced Messrs. FOLGER, MURPHY and ANGEL as a Special Committee to investigate the alleged frauds of engrossing the Militia bill of last year.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CORNELL—To amend the charter of the United States Trust Company.

By Mr. COOK—To appropriate the canal revenues; also, making an appropriation from the Sinking Fund to purchase specie for the payment of the interest on canal stock debt of the State; also, the annual canal appropriation bills.

A resolution was adopted fixing the Executive sessions on Wednesdays.

On motion of Mr. BRADLEY the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages was increased from 5 to 7.

The President appointed Senator PRUYN on the Judiciary Committee, in place of Senator WILLARD, deceased.

Mr. BELL introduced a bill to confirm the official acts of Gov. MORGAN in relation to the payment of bounties to volunteers. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Assembly has been balloting all day for a Speaker.

The twenty-first ballot was reached, with the following result:

Gilbert Dean	63
Henry Sherwood	63

Mr. FLETCHER moved the strict enforcement of the rule excluding outsiders from the floor.

Mr. FAGAN, of Richmond, moved, in order to save trouble, that the Clerk record 63 Democratic votes for Mr. DEAN each time, and only call the other members until a choice was effected.

Motion laid over.

At two o'clock the twenty-sixth ballot was reached with the same result, 63 votes being given for Mr. DEAN and 63 for Mr. SHERWOOD.

The Assembly then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

WORK BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Senator LITTLE'S bill, amendatory of the Act for punishment of crimes, provides that any person convicted of offences punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, who is over 16 and under 25 years of age, may, in the discretion of the Court, be sent to the Penitentiary, without charge being made against such county for board. It empowers the Governor to appoint an Inspector of Penitentiaries, who shall receive no salary.

Mr. COOK'S bill, prepared by Auditor BENTON, making appropriation for the Canal debt and maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1, 1863, appropriates as follows:

For expense of collection of tolls, superintendence and ordinary repairs, salaries of Canal Commissioners, State Engineer, Auditor, Clerk hire, and incidental expenses, and of Canal Appraisers..... (But no more than $70,000 shall be paid for salaries of Collectors and their Clerks, and Weighmasters and their Assistants, including their incidental expenses. And no more than $16,000 shall be paid for salaries and compensation of Engineers employed under the law of 1862.)	$800,000
To pay interest and reimburse the principal of the Canal debt, as it existed June 1, 1846.....	1,700,000
For payment toward the Sinking Fund for extinguishment of General Fund debt...	350,000
For interest on loans made under the Constitution, for enlargement and completion of canals.....	710,000
To constitute a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the principal of the loan... (But no investment in such fund shall be made except from surplus revenues received during the year, after paying the interest on the debt contracted under Dec. 3, Act 7, of the Constitution.)	406,243
For General Fund, to defray necessary expenses of the Government.....	200,000
Out of the proceeds of the State tax, to pay the interest and reduce the principal of the two million loan.....	500,000
To provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State.	
To pay interest on the said loan for the fiscal year.....	150,000
To provide for a Sinking Fund to pay the principal of said loan.....	138,888

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the increase of compensation to Paymasters' Clerks.

Mr. FIELD presented a petition for a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Committee on Post-offices and Roads, reported back the bill to allow additional mailable matter, with the recommendation that it ought not to pass. (The bill proposed to allow bundles, parcels, &c., to be sent through the mails.)

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to raise volunteers for the defence of Kentucky, with an amendment as a substitute.

Mr. WILSON also offered a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, and the officers and men under him, for their gallantry and good conduct at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said, so far as information had reached us, the exploit of ROSECRANS was unexampled in the military annals of the country. He did not think there were three commanders on earth who could have performed such a gallant exploit. But the official report was not yet before us; and he thought a resolution of this kind ought not to be passed without more consideration, or we would have large numbers of resolutions offered for every battle fought. He chose to make the point in this case. He moved to refer the resolution to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he was perfectly willing to have it referred. He agreed with what the Senator said about ROSECRANS.

The resolution was referred.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill to tax bank bills and fractional currency was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate in favor of such taxation.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate at length. He declared that partisan revenge had governed the actions of this Administration, and the infamy of its acts would drag it with disgrace down to future generations. This might be deemed harsh language, but he claimed the right to express his honest belief. In his opinion, this revolution ought to fail unless the Government should make that rightful which in the beginning was wrong; not that it was without cause, but the cause was not a sufficient justification. The raid of JOHN BROWN, the Liberty bills, or the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, were not the causes of this war, but the assertion of the right to abolish Slavery, and the evidence of such a purpose. The President had treated the subject with jocular and criminal indifference, and when he came disguised to the Capital, he whispered no word of hope to the men struggling to make some peaceable arrangement. And after he was inaugurated, he proceeded to place his friends in office, and manifested no further care about the country except to endeavor to force the rebels to strike the first blow. The Constitution and Union might have been preserved by the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise. But the President refused to listen, and war exists, not by act of Congress, but by the acts of BEAUREGARD and ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The army was enlarged, and all persons daring to express any dissatisfaction were imprisoned in forts and bastiles. The system of espionage of NAPOLEON was not to be compared to the tyrannical acts of this Administration. He contended at length that the President never had the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, that it never had been so held or supposed by any one up to the time of this war. Quoting the acts of the English Parliament, and the proceedings of the Convention which formed the Constitution, and the laws of the various States, in support of his opinion, he claimed that the power of suspension was vested alone in Congress. He believed that if the framers of the Constitution had supposed that within eighty years a man would sit in this Presidential chair who would suspend this writ, and play the tyrant by seizing innocent citizens in loyal States, they never would have formed the Union. "And yet the President has had the audacity before men, and the temerity before Heaven, to presume to suspend this writ throughout the whole United States, and seize peaceful citizens, and bastile them in distant parts of the country. And hear it, O ye heavens! and give ear, O earth! The patient and long-suffering people of this country have tamely submitted to this exercise of despotic power. Since the institution of the Government there never was such an assumption of power, or such an unwarrantable use of it. And, so "help me God, though forts and bastiles were to be my reward, I would, in the name of his country, and in behalf of civil liberty, protest against it." And any one, who for this, said he was disloyal to his country, lied before men and in the presence of high Heaven. He used this language because every miserable Press in the land charged every man with disloyalty who dared to express his sentiments. He had some occasion to speak with feeling on this subject. But while he stood in the Senate he would discharge his duty to his State though the Heavens fell. Innocent men in his State had been arrested, and he had made appeals for them without effect. He would make no more appeals, but would say to them now that they must defend and protect themselves against wrongful arrest. For the President told the niggers even that they had this right of defence, and such defence would be in accordance with the laws of the land, and meet the approval of a righteous God. If they fell in such a defence of their rights, they would leave to their friends a legacy of imperishable renown, and a name transmitted to future generations in the glorious catalogue of those who bravely died in the defense of liberty. Then he referred to the President's proclamation as a mere *brutum fulmen*, and the President might just as well have issued a proclamation that the rebels should all be blind or lame. This proclamation commits the Government to fight for the extinction of Slavery and prevents the Southern State from coming back into the Union as it was. The words of that proclamation would light their author to dishonor through all future generations; and though the memory of JOHN BROWN might die, the memory of the present Executive never would. He (SAULSBURY) would say, let hostilities cease and an armistice be declared, and let the people meet in convention and agree upon a basis of Union for all time.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said that in the few remarks he proposed to make he should not follow the Honorable Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. POWELL) in an eulogium of that party which had commenced with AARON BURR and ended with JAMES BUCHANAN, and whose initial was an attempt to break down the Administration of WASHINGTON, and whose final act was to tamely surrender the liberties of the country. The rebellion we were now fighting was the logical sequence of the doctrines of that party. The chiefs of that party at the South were fighting against the Government—those at the North were voting against it; and the former did not conceal their joy at the victories of the latter. He would not disturb the repose of any Senator who felicitated himself on the triumph of that party, and the return of such men as Davis, Toombs, Wigfall, Pryor, Barksdale and Hiedman. He claimed that the man arrested could be released on taking the oath of allegiance, and he knew nothing better to repeat than the Lord's Prayer.

Mr. POWELL denied that they could be released.

The subject was postponed until Monday; and after an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) remarking that this was the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, moved to adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. STEVENS stated that he had prepared a bill for a similar purpose, which he intended to offer.

Mr. STEVENS reported back the Treasury Bank bill introduced by Mr. HOOPER yesterday, with a negative recommendation.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. HUTCHINS' resolution tendering the thanks of the House to Gen. BUTLER for his able, energetic and humane administration of the Department of the South, which passed by a vote of 83 against 28.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Browne of Rhode Island, Buffington, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Clements, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, R. Conkling, Davis, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Kitz. Fenton, S. C. Fessenden, T. A. D. Fessenden, Fisher, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Harrison, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Killinger, Lansing, Lehman, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low of California, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorehead, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Pheips of California, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Price of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Verree, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, Wheeler, White, Wilson, Windom, Worcester—88.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Biddle, Brown of Virginia, Calvert, Conway, Corning, Cox, Dnalop, Harding, Johnson, Knapp, Lansing, Lazear, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Pendleton, Perry, Rollins of Missouri, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Thomas of Missouri, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Wadsworth, Webster, Wickliffe, Wood—32.

Mr. BLAKE'S declaratory resolution that the only alternative to the rebels is to submit or be conquered, and Mr. HOLMAN'S proposition, that no proposition tending to destroy the Union can be entertained by the representatives of the people of any of the Departments, &c., were postponed until the 14th, when other declaratory resolutions, those of Mr. STEVENS included, will be considered.

On motion of Mr. YEAMAN, it was resolved, that a Special Committee of Five be appointed, with directions to report a bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners, whose power and duty shall be to attend in the districts of the country passed over by the armies of the United States during the existence of the present rebellion, and hear and take proof of the losses sustained by citizens, and caused by the presence or conduct of the said armies; and also proof of the loyalty or disloyalty of persons presenting such claims, to distinguish the kind of property taken, for what purpose taken, and the value of that necessarily consumed, and of that wantonly; in no case taking into the estimate the consequential damages, but only the actual value; and make and return reports, with the evidence and their opinion upon each claim, to the Court of Claims, in Washington; and providing that no such claim shall be paid until approved by said Court of Claims.

On motion of Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) it was resolved, that the Attorney-General be requested to inform the House whether the law for the confiscation of rebel property has been enforced in the District of Columbia; and, if not, the reasons for delaying the execution of the same.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a substitute for Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution, asking the Secretary of the Treasury why he had not provided the means for paying the soldiers of the army, and why the bonds heretofore authorized to be sold, if necessary, to make such payments, have not been sold. Agreed to, 132 against 3.

Mr. SEGAR, of Virginia, (Unionist,) presented the credentials of JOHN B. MCLEOD, as Representative elect from the Second District of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the adverse report on Mr. HOOPER'S bill, providing that the National currency be secured by pledging United States stock, and providing for the redemption of the same, was postponed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The clause under consideration appropriates $112,000 for the collection of taxes in the seceded States.

Mr. DUNLOP, of Kentucky, (Unionist,) replied to Mr. STEVENS' remarks on a former day, saying that he stood here to defend Kentucky. She was as loyal and true as any State in the Union. She had 135,000 men subject to military duty. He confessed that about one-third of them were disloyal, and some of them were actually in the field, while others were silent Southern sympathizers. But he was glad to say that thousands were engaged in the battles of the Union. He was for this Government, first, last and forever. He had no sympathy for the rebellion, nor with those who would plunge the country in ruin, and exclude Kentucky upon the suspicion of sympathizing with the rebellion, because justice demanded it.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he had heard that three-fourths of the people of Kentucky were disloyal.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, said that was a lie.

Mr. STEVENS replied to Mr. DUNLOP. He said that Kentucky on the breaking out of the rebellion refused to take part in favor of the Union, although the people said they would not organise against it.

Mr. DUNLOP said the President indorsed the position of Kentucky at that time.

Mr. STEVENS said no hope, then, that the people of that State would indorse the President's acts hereafter. He knew that there were many loyal men there, but regretted that Kentucky was not able to defend herself, and save Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, and other States, from the calamity of sending troops there to be butchered on Kentucky soil.

There was one thing which the gentlemen from Kentucky (Mr. DUNLOP) was not able to deny, unless he denied the records of this House. Whenever any vote was taken to adopt measures which the Administration demanded as necessary to put down the rebellion, there were two classes here acting with great unanimity. One was the Democratic Party, naturally opposed to the Administration. It was the instinct of the party which led them to oppose it. The other, with perhaps one exception, were found voting with the Democratic Party against the side of the House which supported the Administration. The inference he left to the House and the country at large. He asked what such professions of loyalty were worth, when the votes of such gentlemen went to embarrass the Administration and balk the measures to carry on the war. Such loyalty was worth little more than this cursed secession and treason.

Mr. KERRIGAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) rising on the other side of the hall, excitedly charged the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and his party, as being the rankest Secessionists in the country.

He was called to order, and amid the confusion was heard saying something about treason.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.)—I call you to order.

Mr. KERRIGAN—I call you to order, Sir. When you come—

The remainder of the sentence was lost in calls of order, the gentleman in the meantime, gesticulating.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union.)—Mr. Chairman, call up the Sergeant-at-arms to enforce order.

Some one suggested that the Committee rise.

Mr. STEVENS—I think the gentleman from New-York is perfectly in order. (Laughter.)

Mr. KERRIGAN—I am very glad to hear you say so.

Renewed cries of "order, order."

Mr. STEVENS remarked that the gentleman only recently had an opportunity to speak here. Anything he could say would hardly be out of order.

The Chairman requested the gentlemen to confine themselves to the subject.

The disorder having abated, Mr. YEAMAN was understood to inquire what the gentleman would say as to the vast multitude of people who had recently declared themselves in the elections.

Mr. STEVENS would say that they were about as loyal as the present Governor of New-York, and they would do no more with the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion than the Governor of New-York would. He did not regard the gentlemen on the other side as engaged in its suppression, judging by their votes. In reply to Mr. DUNLOP, he repeated that he did say, when the bill for the admission of Western Virginia was under consideration, he found no warrant for it under the Constitution.

Mr. DUNLOP—I voted against the bill because I believed it to be an unconstitutional act.

Mr. STEVENS—And I voted for it because it did not come under the Constitution, which did not embrace a State in arms. This was his deliberate conviction. (SAULSBURY) would say, let hostilities cease and an armistice be declared, and let the people meet in convention and agree upon a basis of Union for all time.

Mr. STEVENS—My opinion is that they are not.

Mr. DUNLOP—Did the ordinances of Secession take them out of the Union?

Mr. STEVENS—The ordinances of Secession, backed by armed Power, did take them out of the Union.

Mr. DUNLOP—My opinion is that they are still members of the Union.

Mr. STEVENS—They are not.

Mr. DUNLOP—If those States are not in the Union, how do you propose to pay officers for collecting revenue in States not in the Union?

Mr. STEVENS—I propose to levy and collect taxes as a war measure, just as all nations levy and collect them in all territory they conquer. I would not only do this as a war measure, but, if necessary, take every inch of territory of every disloyal man—his real and personal estates—and sell them for the benefit of this nation carrying on the war. We are to treat them as provinces until we conquer them. It is absurd to say a man in arms is entitled to the same constitutional provisions as a loyal man, when he does not obey the laws and repudiates their kindred obligations.

Mr. YEAMAN expressed himself astonished at the doctrine just advanced, and asked whether the gentleman held the South Carolina ordinance of secession as legal under the Constitution.

Mr. MALLORY of Kentucky, (Rep.,) asked with what propriety the gentleman could speak of armed resistance as rebels or disloyal men, when we had distinctly stated that he thought the duty of obedience and of protection were reciprocal, and that, where protection is not offered, the citizen is not bound by obedience. Hence had as a right to punish them by the confiscation of their property.

Mr. STEVENS replied that all these crimes were committed before they became belligerents and acquired the status of an independent nation.

Mr. STEVENS—I hold it was an act of treason and rebellion.

Mr. YEAMAN—So do I. Did military force give this ordinance any validity?

Mr. STEVENS—As long as it remains in force as a belligerent power, it is, in fact, an existing operation, I will say legal. So far as passing a law for prevention, it, we have not the power.

Mr. YEAMAN further asked whether those people were a foreign and independent nation; if so, whence was obtained the power of collecting the taxes, of which we are in favor.

Mr. STEVENS said, in the first place, that the Constitution, operating at the time of secession of the people in the Southern States, by armed rebellion, collected treason. Becoming belligerents they are not to be dealt with according to the laws of nations.

Mr. MALLORY would further ask whether the Confiscation act did not apply in those crimes committed since armed rebellion commenced, and not to crimes committed before.

Mr. STEVENS supposed that the gentleman referred to the continuation of what before commenced, and that we had a right to treat them the same as any other province we might conquer.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) inquired whether this gentleman held to the theory of the American people as one people, or simply a compact between seven several independent and sovereign peoples. If the gentleman held to the latter, he could well understand why he should hold responsible every individual citizen for acts committed by State authority. The gentleman's remarks would go out to the country as those of the party in power, and will be repeated as coming from a representative man.

Mr. STEVENS replied that he spoke only for himself.

Mr. MAYNARD was glad to hear this, for the reason that otherwise it would not be so understood. Had his own State (Tennessee) lost its rights under the Constitution, by reason of rebellion on the part of some of her citizens?

Mr. STEVENS replied that he had seen no act proposed to take away any rights of loyal men in the rebel States. On the contrary, they had been carefully protected from the consequences of the measure. Great care was taken to separate them from the original sin.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Dem.,) controverted the position of Mr. STEVENS. He argued that the ordinance of secession relieves no citizens from the allegiance to the Federal Government. If there was only one loyal man in the rebellious States, he has all the rights and immunities of citizens of any other State, and the Government is justified in waging war to protect such citizens in the engagement of their rights.

Mr. MALLORY made an explanation, to show that there are not more than six thousand men from Kentucky in the rebel army.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) maintained the power of the Government to collect taxes in the disloyal States. Its authority over them was as valid now as when the acts of secession were passed. Every act of secession was null and void, and a null and void act could not acquire force because armed rebellion prevented it. The authority of the Government is paramount over every inch of territory. We must, therefore, see to the collection of taxes as if ordinances of secession had not been passed; and when we pass an act against the Constitution, we, ourselves, are in revolution. At whatever cost, we are to cling to the Constitution as the national bond of Union. There are no truer friends of the Union than the men from the Border States. [Applause.] The heart of this country goes out to meet and bless them. The war is scarcely felt in New-York or Pennsylvania, except when the first born is brought home; but these men have withstood the effect of fire and sword where desolation was on their path and death stared them in the face. He did not believe in the policy or wisdom of undertaking to alienate these men. As a practical question, this war must be fought in the Border States. The question is, can you hold the Border States with allegiance? If you cannot, separation is inevitable. He had to say, if gentlemen could not agree with them they should respect their motives. We should hear no more mere party discussions. God knows we need a united people to carry on the contest. Let us combine our strength, energies, everything, for the purpose of saving the national integrity. As to not supporting the Administration, to which allusion was made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, it was difficult, with the closest scrutiny, to find out what its policy was. [Laughter.] He ventured to say no man could say what it was. If the Administration does not clearly indicate its policy, others should not be blamed for the omission.

Mr. STEVENS desired to say, that the country might know it, that he did not undertake to speak the sentiments of his side of the House, or of his party. For the last fifteen years he had always been a step ahead of the party with which he acted. But they would overtake and go with him before this bloody rebellion was crushed. As the Constitution could not be executed in the seceded States, the war must be carried as against an independent nation. The people would admit the measures he had advocated from the outset. To arm negro slaves was the only way on earth to exterminate the rebellion, they would find. We must treat those States as now outside of the Union, as conquered provinces, settle them as fair men, and drive the rebels as exiles from the continent. They had the pluck and endurance which were not at first realised on this side of the House. They had determination and endurance, and nothing but exile, extermination or starvation could make them submit.

Mr. STEVENS here caused an article to be read, a special dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, to the effect that Gov. ROBINSON, of Kentucky, had issued a circular letter to the members of the Legislature, asking for their views on the President's Proclamation, and that fully two-thirds were in favor of taking the State out of the Union if the Proclamation is enforced, that the State militia would go with the South, and that HUMPHREY MARSHALL had stationed himself at Mount Sterling to receive them.

Mr. MALLORY wished to know what part of this *omnium gatherum* the gentleman wished to direct their attention.

Mr. STEVENS—That two-thirds of the Legislature are in favor of taking the State out of the Union.

Mr. MALLORY denounced this newspaper statement as utterly false. That Gov. ROBINSON will do anything like advising Kentucky to engage in the rebellion, or arm against the Government, is equally false. There was no ground for such an assertion.

Mr. STEVENS—I am happy to hear it, as the statement came from a Democratic newspaper, and I doubted its truth very much. (Laughter.)

Mr. WADSWORTH noticed another branch of the article, namely, about HUMPHREY MARSHALL being at Mount Sterling. The last he heard of HUMPHREY was, he was 170 miles off. He was drunk and cursing Kentucky, because she would not rise like "My Maryland." The muskets in Kentucky are in the hands of the militia, employed in the defence of the Union. The malignant correspondent of the Chicago *Times* had not the slightest foundation for saying that the guns would ever be turned against the Union.

In reply to a question by Mr. STEVENS, whether the proclamation would take Kentucky out of the Union, he said Kentucky cannot be taken out of the Union either by secessionists or by abolitionists or both combined. [Applause and cries of "good."] As for the emancipation proclamation, we despise and laugh at it. The latest mustering of Gen. BRAGG shows only 2,300 Kentuckians in his army, and some 1,200 Kentuckians had deserted from HUMPHREY MARSHALL. His opinion was there are not five thousand persons who were once citizens of Kentucky, who are in the rebel army, but the course pursued by the Radicals, like the gentleman from Pennsylvania, has worked more mischief to the Union than all the rebels have done since July, 1861. France and England might join the United States, but if the negroes are set free under the Proclamation, the Secessionists never can be conquered. The Proclamation cannot be enforced in Kentucky—not one man in ten thousand is in favor of it.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) quoted some remark of Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, the uncle of the traitor, to sustain an Association concerning Kentucky loyalty, which Mr. WICKLIFFE pronounced bad authority.

Mr. LOVEJOY repudiated, for himself, that the Republican party are the Administration. The idea advanced by Mr. STEVENS, that if it should be necessary, as he believed with him, to annihilate the rebels, to exterminate them, and repeople the territory with a loyal population, it would be unconstitutional. Now he (LOVEJOY) claimed this was precisely, if necessary, just what the Constitution required of them. It imposed a sacred duty of destroying the rebels in order to restore, as a matter of fact, the constitutional authority of the Government. He repudiated the theory that if he held a vessel, the mere fact that a pirate took possession of it, destroyed his validity to the property.

Mr. STEVENS replied: He advanced no such idea. There was a difference between an individual and a nation in arms. When a nation comes to fight against a nation there is no other arbitrament than the law of war.

Mr. LOVEJOY—Then, whether I have a title to my vessel depends on the number of pirates who have robbed me of it. We do not want to annihilate the State, but the rebels,—not the vessel, but the pirates. I'll tell you what Solomon said—

Mr. STEVENS—Oh! we have all heard what Solomon said. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY—I'll say it, nevertheless. [A voice—"Let's have it."] "Bray a fool in a mortar, and his foolishness will not depart from him."

Mr. STEVENS said he certainly did not intend to speak for his party—certainly not for his friend from Illinois. He believed that a majority of his friends did not go to the extent he did. But they were coming up behind. He did not intend to take one step backwards. He was glad the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. (WADSWORTH,) was more loyal than he was a year ago. At that time he declared if we attempted emancipation, and armed the slaves, we would have all the Slave States against us. He thought the gentleman had changed his views somewhat. But in winding up to-day, the gentleman repeated the same doctrine. He made no insinuation, but he was not satisfied with that kind of loyalty. The quantity was sufficient, but the quality is bad. (Laughter.)

Without further proceedings on the pending proposition, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

A Difficulty Between the English and American Ministers—Gen. Webb's Conduct Vindicated—His Popularity—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Monday, Nov. 24, 1862.

Quite a breeze has been stirred up in this capital by a recent difficulty between the English and American Ministers at this Court. The affair in question dates from a diplomatic reception at the house of the Russian Envoy, where it would seem that the English Representative, Mr. CHRISTIE, so far forgot the proprieties of this occasion, as to make use of language derogatory to the honor of our country. His was promptly and sharply rebuked by Gen. WEBB, who, in reply to inquiry, declared himself ready to accept a challenge, and to give Mr. CHRISTIE a meeting at sunrise. He further stated that he would not make the slightest concession before receiving an apology for the language complained of. A shuffling apology was then made, which Gen. WEBB accepted, and a supposed reconciliation took place. But it soon appeared that, notwithstanding the reconciliation, Mr. CHRISTIE was acting with bad faith toward Gen. WEBB, and had ordered the attachés of the British Legation to break off their friendly relations with the American Minister. Upon this a correspondence ensued, but was quickly broken off by Mr. CHRISTIE, who after a sharp letter from Gen. WEBB, declined to answer it, or to take any measures upon the subject.

Gen. WEBB now sent copies of the correspondence to all the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and procured a full indorsement of his own statements from the Russian and Prussian Ministers. The revelations thus made are very damaging to the official and personal character of the English diplomatist, and his conduct is generally condemned even by the British residents in this city. On the other hand Gen. WEBB is very popular here with all classes. On his arrival here last year there were seventy-two American vessels in port, a large part of them from Southern ports. The masters of these were in the habit of displaying the secession flag, and claimed a right to do so. Four days after his arrival, Gen. WEBB issued his celebrated circular to Consuls, which, whether legal or not, did its work most effectually, and has since been approved and sanctioned by the Government. In that circular he prescribed an oath of allegiance to the United States, to be taken by every master of a vessel before being permitted to receive his clearance papers at the Consulate, and he further ordered the dismission from his post of every master of an American vessel who should display the secession flag at any Brazilian port from the Amazon to the Rio de la Plata. From that day to this no secession flags have been seen, except upon the occasion of the *Sumter's* visit to Maranham, and the prestige of our Government in this part of the world has been restored.

Among the items of Brazilian news, the first place is due to the recent arrival at Para, near the mouth of the Amazon, of two Peruvian war steamers, just built in England. They were destined to ascend the Amazon to Pern, and there being a quantity of Peruvian merchandise stored at Para, they took it on board and started off without waiting for clearances on the ground that as vessels of war they did not require them. A great excitement ensued among the authorities and citizens of Para, and vessels were dispatched to stop the audacious war-steamers and bring them back to that port. One of them was intercepted; the other succeeded in keeping ahead and kept on its voyage to Pere. Thus this matter rests at present.

The General Assembly in its last session passed a measure establishing the decimal system, in respect to weights and measures, as it is already employed in respect to currency. The Republic of Uruguay has within a few weeks adopted a similar system, and there can be little doubt that if it has not already done so, the Argentine Republic will follow the example. When will the United States and England put an end to their obsolete and inconvenient weights and measures, and adopt that which it is evident they must some time introduce?

Urugay and Persguay have both, within a few weeks, experienced a fresh change of Ministry—no uncommon thing in Spanish American Republics. The Paraguayan Congress has ratified all the acts of the late President Lopez, including conventions with England and Brazil, and treaties of commerce and navigation signed in 1859 and 1860 with Prussia and the United States.

The Government of the Argentine Republic is rapidly progressing in its task of restoring order and prosperity to its provinces. A contract for opening communication with Bolivia by the River Bermejo has been signed, and similar measures are being taken in regard to the important River Colorado, in the south of the Republic, which is supposed to afford the means of communication with Mendoza and the region of the Andes. That city, which two years since was ruined by an earthquake, has again been partially destroyed by a flood, and certainly needs all the assistance it can receive from the Government.

Business in general has been void of all activity and interest since the departure of last mail steamer. The near approach of close of year has much to do with the dullness of trade in general.

Exchange has become firmer, and it is still likely to advance should coffee dealers give way.

Vessels in port under repairs: American ship *Golden Cross*, from Callao to Antwerp, with guano; American ship *White Falcon*, from New-York to San Juan del Sur, general cargo; American ship *Screamer*, for Callao, put back to repair foremast.

(Advertisement.)

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3525. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

Reception of the News of the Fredericksburgh Disaster.

An Early Peace Considered Improbable.

DISORDERS IN GREECE.

A Further Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Firm.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, *via* Queenstown, on the 28th of December, arrived here at 8½ o'clock this morning. She did not call off Cape Race. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The *Africa* has forty-one passengers for Boston.

The *Africa* sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday evening.

The *Africa* reports: Spoke, on the 27th of December, the ship *Adelaide*, entering the port of Liverpool; and on the 6th inst., lat. 45° 9′, lon. 58° 38′, steamship *Great Eastern*.

The steamship *China*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 27th of December.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the night of the 25th of December.

The holidays had completely suspended business.

The political news is also a blank.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Daily News* editorially denounces the miserable spite which is constantly being shown between Americans and Englishmen, which creates and sustains a risk of war. It looks on the contributions to relieve the Lancashire distress as an honest and true manifestation of the abiding American feeling toward England, and sets them against the many belligerent threats, having nothing in them but the passion of the moment. It concludes as follows:

"On the whole we rest in the conviction that there will be no war between the two countries, but whether there is war or not, the responsibility for it already rests with those of our country who, out of the repose of peace at home speak and write whatever is most irritating to a people subject to the irritations of revolution and war."

The steamship *City of Manchester* took out, *via* Cape Race, an account of the battle before Fredericksburgh on the 13th of December.

The London *Times* thinks that it is plain that Gen. Burnside suffered a damaging repulse, and that if he retrieves by force or strategy what he has lost, he will prove himself a great General. Renewed attacks upon an enemy after a day's interval do not often succeed, but he may possibly carry the works of the enemy or turn them. If, however, he should fail once more, he will put himself in the most disastrous position known to a General, and an enterprising enemy, according to the rules of warfare, ought to destroy him horse and foot.

The London *Times* again adverts to and dissects the recent American diplomatic correspondence, and says had Secretary Seward consulted his own reputation he would not have published many of these letters, which are essentially private ones.

Writing before the battle of Fredericksburgh, the New-York correspondent of the London *Times* eulogizes the passage of the Rappahannock River by the Federal forces as one of the noblest episodes of the war.

In a subsequent telegram, per the *China*, the same correspondent pronounces the battle of Fredericksburgh as one of the fiercest and decidedly the most calamitous of the war to the Federal army. He says: "The Federal troops fought with the most determined courage, but the position of Gen. Lee was impregnable."

FRANCE.

The Pope of Rome had sent 10,000 francs to France for the relief of the distressed workingmen in the Department of the Lower Seine, as a mark of sympathy and gratitude for tokens of devotion received from France.

Rumors had been current of a proposed new treaty between France and Spain relative to Mexico, but they are said to be without foundation.

Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris, was seriously ill, and had received the "extreme unction."

The Paris Bourse was fist, but closed firmer, the Rentes being quoted at 69f. 90c.

ITALY.

Garibaldi arrived at Caprera on the 22d of December.

The Pope did not officiate at the Vatican on Christmas Day, owing to a slight indisposition. He, however, received the Diplomatic Corps.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The mails from Calcutta to Nov. 22, Hong Kong to Nov. 15, and Sydney to the 21st of October, had reached England, and were forwarded per the *Africa*.

The news is anticipated.

A Bombay telegram, of Dec. 12, reports Shirtings dull. Cotton inactive. Exchange, 2s. 0⅝d.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope mails to the 21st of November had been received in England. The news was unimportant.

The civil war in Transvaal had terminated.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

It is asserted that two of the great Powers are not in favor of the Ionian Islands being ceded to Greece, on the ground that if the present protectorate ceases, they would become a permanent focus of insurrection.

The uncertainty as to the future King was giving rise to disorder in various parts of Greece.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Dec. 27.

There is no political news of importance.

The *China's* news, giving the particulars of the defeat of the Federal forces before Fredicksburgh, has been the universal topic of conversation to-day.

The friends of the North are greatly disappointed at the result of the battle.

The general deduction drawn in Liverpool from the result was unfavorable for an early peace.

The London *Times* again adverts to the animosity of the Federals against England. It assumes that lack of sympathy in England for the war is the only cause of offence, and justifies that cause.

The London *Daily News* replies to a letter from Mr. Bexton, Member of Parliament, in which that gentleman questions the effect of Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation scheme, and says it prefers to believe that the salvation, both of the negro and white race, will spring out of the war, rather than to accept Mr. Buxton's sinister predictions.

Commercial News Per Africa.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Cotton—Sales of the week, 9,000 bales. Market firm and steady. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 341 francs; do. *bas*, 306 francs. Stock in port, 51,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 27.

Messrs. Barings' Circular reports business suspended in consequence of the holidays. Breadstuffs firm. Iron dull. Sugar firm.

American Securities are not mentioned in the Circular, there having been nothing done therein.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £161,000.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 27—Evening.

Business is still suspended by the holidays, but there is talk of quiet transactions in Corron at a further advance.

Breadstuffs are quiet, but firmer.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 27—Evening.

The Stock Exchange resumed business to-day.

Consols are quoted at the close at 92⅝@92¾ for money.

Erie Shares, 42@43.

Illinois Central Sheres, 42@41 discount.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 27.

The Bourse is firm at 69f. 90c. for the Rentes.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Gov. Robinson's Message to the Legislature.

He Recommends the State to Reject the Emancipation Proclamation.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The State Legislature met to-day.

The Message of Gov. Robinson recommends that Kentucay reject President Lincoln's Proclamation to liberate the slaves, and protests against any interference with her State policy as unwarranted by the Constitution.

He thinks that the Proclamation giving freedom to the slaves in the rebellious States inflicts upon Kentucky a fatal and indiscreet blow.

He says that the saddest fact of the Proclamation will be to fire the whole South into one burning mass of inexhaustible hate.

The Proclamation will destroy all hope of restoring the Union, which is only possible by adhering to the Constitution as it was.

Further than that, the most alarming aspect of the Proclamation is the usurpation of powers of government by the President under the specious plea of military necessity.

Gov. Robinson concludes his message by advising the Legislature to place on record their plea against the Proclamation.

IMPORTANT FROM SUFFOLK.

A Fight Imminent between the Forces under Gens. Corcoran and Pryor.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 9.

A correspondent of the *American*, at Suffolk, says that Gen. Corcoran yesterday advanced on the rebels on the Blackwater in force, and will give Gen. Pryor an opportunity for a fight, if he desires it.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Iron-Clads, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 9.

The *American* learns that Capt. Case, late of the steamer *Minnesota*, who has just received orders to take command of the *Iroquois*, just completed at New-York, came up by the Old Point to-day.

The new iron-clad *Patapsco*, built at Wilmington, Del., had arrived at Hampton Roads, after an excellent trip. Notwithstanding a rough sea, the boat was easily managed.

The steam frigate *Colorado* went to sea from Hampton Roads yesterday, under sealed orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The iron-clad *Patapsco* arrived in Hampton Roads last evening; also the steamship *S. R. Spaulding*.

The flag of truce steamboat *New-York*, from Washington, D. C., arrived from Fortress Monroe this forenoon, and left this afternoon for City Point, having on board about 550 women and children.

The steamboat *Metamora*, with flag of truce, left for City Point this afternoon, with about 125 women and children from Norfolk, and in charge of Capt. J. A. Judson.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

GOV. ANDREW'S MESSAGE.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

Gov. Andrew's Message was delivered to-day. It is a very lengthy and comprehensive document.

The public debt of the State is $5,257,000; the designated provision to meet which is $5,096,000. The disbursements of the past year amounted to $1,683,301. The collections of revenue have been promptly made, and the treasury presents a spectacle of prosperity and strength usual only in peace.

The aggregate number of troops raised by the State is 60,000.

The banking institutions are reported to be in a sound condition. The Governor reiterates his former suggestion that radical changes in the financial system should be adopted with great caution.

Much space is devoted to educational subjects and the establishment of a college for instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts and military tactics.

All the material interests of the State are represented as prosperous.

In conclusion, the Governor alluded to the patriotism of the Massachusetts soldiers, and says: "Unionists, in no double sense, we have held from the beginning that the Government, greater than any class of men or of interests, has an original right to the devoted and hearty service of every subject and power. We deny the rightfulness of the rebellion, and we are in arms against it, and we have equally denied that the rebel States could be rightfully allowed to impose their treasonable will upon any human being, whose interest or desires would make him loyal. While our wives surrender their husbands and our fathers their sons to all the perils of dreadful war waged by the rebellion, we have never discovered a reason why the rebels should retain their slaves and compel them to be rebels too. Supporting always the Government without conditions as to its policy, we rejoice with unutterable joy that its policy is that of human nature, and not that of human sophistry; and we hail the returning day of the civic virtues which our national departure from the practice of justice and the principles of our fathers had discouraged in the North and overthrown in the South.

In a few brief years, we shall have paid the national debt incurred during the present war by the enlarged value which freedom will have given to the property of the rebel States, the increased productive ability of freed men over slaves, and their multiplied power to buy and consume the products of our manufactories and arts. The people of America will have saved the Union, saved democratic republican liberty, both menaced by the same dangers, will have perpetuated the Government, magnified the Constitution and made it honorable, and will have crowned a great career of glory with an act of expedient justice unequaled in its grandeur in all the history of mankind."

The Michigan United States Senatorship.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Jan. 9.

The Legislature yesterday reelected Mr. Chandler United States Senator for six years.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Schemes of Government Finance.

SECRETARY CHASE IN NEW-YORK.

The Proposed Ship Canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan.

Passage of Appropriation Bills in the House.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Hon. Robert J. Walker, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has come to the aid of Mr. Chase's financial policy, in a very able article, prepared for the *Continental Monthly*, and which is published here to-day, in advance. The writer clearly perceives the present danger to the country from inflation of the currency, and fully sustains Secretary Chase's conservative financial measures. It is believed that his facts and arguments, which are presented with remarkable ability, will have a healthy influence on the sentiment of Congress and the country.

Mr. Fessenden, to-day, reported from the Senate Finance Committee the bill, drawn by Secretary Chase, to which we alluded in yesterday's dispatch. The bill is intended to furnish temporary relief to the Treasury, and authorizes the Secretary to borrow, on the credit of the Government, two hundred millions dollars, to pay arrearages due to the army and navy. For one hundred millions, he may issue conpon or registered six per cent. bonds, payable at the pleasure of Government after ten years; for fifty millions, he may issue Treasury Notes, payable in two years, and drawing four per cent. interest, and receivable for all public dues except customs; and for the remaining fifty millions, he may issue legal tender notes without interest.

The Secretary also addressed a letter to the Committee of Ways and Means late last evening, asking provisions for the temporary relief of the Treasury, in case the Committee intend to report his bank and finance measures together, and inquiring their decision upon that question. Mr. Stevens immediately replied in a note informing the Secretary that the Committee had voted unanimously to separate the two measures.

Secretary Chase left for New-York on the 11 o'clock train this morning.

EMANCIPATION.

The Committee of the House, to whom are referred the questions of Emancipation, have instructed their Chairman to report a bill appropriating ten millions dollars to aid the State of Maryland in emancipating her slaves.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA LANDS.

Mr. Sumner to-day introduced into the Senate a bill suspending the sale for taxes of the sea islands along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina. It is alleged that to allow the sales to be made now, will materially interfere with the present industrial operations there, by the freedmen now in occupation.

THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.

Mr. Wilson's bill, introduced into the Senate to-day, for constructing a ship canal connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River, and for enlarging the locks of the Erie and Oswago Canals of New-York, is an important measure, designed to provide for the easy defence of the Northwestern Lakes. It appropriates $13,000,000 for the ship canal, and $3,000,000 for the Erie enlargement—all to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and the work to be in charge of three Commissioners—one to be appointed by the President, one by the State of Illinois, and one to be detailed from the Topographical Bureau.

Mr. Olin to-day presented to the House an amendment to the bill for the enlargement of the Erie Canal as a military measure, and which is intended as a substitute for the original bill. It provides for the issue of Government bonds, to be paid by future appropriation.

THE BUTCHERS AND THE REVENUE LAW.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day heard the complaints of a delegation of butchers, desirous of procuring one-half reduction of the taxes on slaughtered animals.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee will report the Post-office appropriation bill on Monday. It provides for twenty millions dollars.

THE TAX BILL.

The Committee will also soon be prepared to report the tax bill, as it has been amended.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, the testimony of Gen. Roberts was continued. He stated that Jackson could not attack Banks' Army at Cedar Mountain, because Banks was well posted for defence; that Banks attacked Jackson and fought the battle of Cedar Mountain on his own responsibility, against the expectations of Pope; that Banks was misinformed, and believed the enemy weaker and himself stronger than they actually were; that Pope's intention was to concentrate Banks', McDowell's and Sigel's corps and attack Jackson with a superior number on the 10th of August; that if Pope's plan had been carried out, Jackson would doubtless have been captured; that Sigel did not follow Banks to the battle-field, as ordered, but that McDowell went to Banks' aid without orders.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR IN VIRGINIA.

An election is soon to be held by the Virginia Legislature, convened at Wheeling, of a member of the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Willey, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next.

The loyal citizens of West Virginia will urge their claims upon the Legislature, and present as a candidate Hon. Joseph Segar, present member of the House of Representatives from the Accomac District. Mr. Segar is one of the ablest men in the State, and his unswerving fidelity to the Government, and the personal sacrifices it has cost him, are the best possible tests of his trustworthiness for the position.

THE CASE OF GEN. BUTLER.

President Lincoln, with that frankness which is one of the best features of his character, does not deny to his friends that the recall of Gen. Butler was an error. Not only is there no charge on file against him which could be made the basis of any such action, but each day develops more clearly the fact that his administration of affairs in the Department of the Gulf has been preëminently a success in every respect.

The interviews of Gen. Butler with the President after his return were curious. That Gen. Butler had been treated unfairly, was undeniable by the President; but to repair the wrong was a problem difficult of solution. The General, without any departure from courtesy, spoke his sentiments with great frankness, and asked, as an act of justice, to be reassigned to his old command. The final answer to this request *has not yet been given*; and it is not at all unlikely that it may be granted, Gen. Banks in this case being provided for in Texas.

The history of the change is also curious. It originated in the wish of Gen. Banks himself to head an expedition to Texas; and his request to this effect was willingly granted by the President, who desired to consult his wishes. How this expedition of some ten thousand men grew into one of forty thousand, and carried with it the command of the entire Department of the Gulf, is not known in detail; but it is believed in official circles here, to have been due to the skillful prestidigitation of a prominent member of the Cabinet, who had the whole matter arranged before its consequences became apparent to the Presidential mind. The *animus* of the affair it is not best to expose.

It is certain that the President fully appreciates the great capacity of Gen. Butler, and desires to do what will make his services most useful to the country, and at the same time to repair the wrong done him.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Government demand for coal has made the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad a national benefit on this account, as well as from its necessity as a military thoroughfare. Large accumulations of coal, long excluded from the market, are now coming forward, and the resources of this road are now taxed to their utmost capacity to deliver the amount of this freight seeking transportation.

There seems now to be no doubt that the road will be efficiently protected throughout its entire length. An ample force has been detailed by the Government for that purpose; and it is scarcely possible that the rebels can ever again succeed in cutting this great artery of travel and freight, so necessary to the prosperity of the Southwest, as well as to the comfort and economy of the East.

A SWINDLING ADVERTISEMENT.

We are requested by the Surgeon-General to call attention to the following paragraph, which he pronounces entirely unauthorized:

"To the Rescue of our Wounded.—Five gentlemen, of good standing, wanted for officers of the First Regiment Ambulance and Sanitary Corps, organizing under direction of the Surgeon-General. Apply at Headquarters, No. 114 Broadway, New-York."

The conclusion of the Medical Department is that the advertisement is a swindle.

REVOKED.

By Special Order No. 408, Extract No. 7, so much of Special Order No. 399, as relieved from the attendance of Surgeon C. L. Hubbell, of the Twelfth New-York Volunteers, is revoked, as he was discharged the service by resignation previous to his being reported by the Surgeon-General for absence without leave—the offence for which he was dismissed.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

AFFAIRS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Information from the Army of the Potomac shows that our pickets extend from Falmouth to King George Court-House, about 22 miles distant from the former point.

Contrabands agree in stating that rebel incursions are nightly made below the Court-House, for a long distance, and negroes are carried away and sent South.

The greater portion, however, of the slaves on the long neck of land between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers, have already made their escape to our lines, bringing with them their masters' teams and other property. They avail themselves of the night for their exodus.

FINANCES.

Senator Fessenden's finance measure, in amendmen, of the House scheme, authorizes the borrowing of $200,000,000—$100,000,000 in coupon bonds, at an interest not exceeding six per centum; $50,000,000 to be issued in Treasury notes, payable in two years, and bearing interest at four per centum, and $50,000,000 in legal tender notes, without interest. This bill also authorizes the issue of fractional bills less than one dollar, in addition to postal currency, exchangable in sums of three dollars for notes or stamps, or other public dues.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that grave-stones and monuments made to order from the rough material, from plans or designs, are not manufactures under the Excise law, and, as such, are exempt from taxation, provided that no monument or grave-stone shall be considered as made to order which is wrought further than the block or slab before the order for it is given.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Alexander W. Randall, of Wisconsin, to be First Assistant Paymaster-General; Seth C. Hawley, of New-York, as Consul to Nassau, N. P.; William C. Moorehead, Postmaster at Zanesville, Ohio; Capts. Farragut, Goldsborough, Dupont and Foote, to be Rear Admirals in the Navy, from the 16th of July, 1862, on the active list, and Capt. Charles Stewart to be a Rear Admiral from the same date, on the retired list.

NOMINATION.

Robert W. Taylor has been nominated for First Comptroller of the Treasury, *vice* Whittlesey, deceased.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

ROWDYISM IN CONGRESS—THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE ON THURSDAY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

To-day there was an attempt at reviving that pre-Abrahamite feature of Congress—rowdyism in the House. That is to say, the feeblest and least noteworthy of the impotent junta of members who seize every occasion to dampen loyal ardor, made an exhibition of the manners of the District which he represents.

Perhaps the last sentence does injustice to your Sixth Ward. The "roughs" of New-York and other cities, however addicted to argument harder than words, have the reputation of honoring their country's flag and despising traitors. And Mr. Kerrigan only succeeds in imitating their vices. He is a New-York b'hoy, with the patriotism left out.

Since the rebel exodus of 1861, both House and Senate have made up in order what they lacked in ability. No more roystering night sessions; no staggering up and down bronze stairways leading to bad oysters and worse rum; no speech-making with pistol in pocket and brandy-sling on desk; no multitudinous confluence of angry men toward the open central space, fronting the Speaker's desk, where so often a word or a sign would have been the cue to deathful conflict. The Capital has taken a hint from the Capitol. Military occupation, prolonged through two years, has made it a kind of pandamonium; but we have had more reveling and trickery than quarrelsome fiends. Despite the ceaseless influx of large and smell jobbers, place-hunters, gamblers, showmen, harlots, thieves and what not; despite the sloughing and surprisage of the army, the hordes of deserters, and the hungry unpaid soldiers who throng the streets by day and night, there has been less ruffianism, there have been fewer hand-to-hand encounters in Washington since the war commenced, than for any similar period during the previous decade. Thus lamenteth has been the decline of chivalry. There are not wanting those who sigh over it; who think that

"Now indeed the true old times are dead,
When every morning brought a noble chance,
And every chance brought out a noble fight."

But these mourners are only to be found among those parties whose lukewarm measures clog loyal legislation; whose regard for constitutional Southern rights prompts them to spasmodic revivals of the banished Southern customs of debate.

To the general audience, then, Mr. Kerrigan appeared this afternoon, while shaking his fists at Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and uttering incoherent abuse, as a dissipated, rather intoxicated, very angry, and altogether weak and vicious young man—like anything but a legislator and peer of the legislators who heard him. The sturdy old leader of the House reminded those who sprang to preserve order, that the gentleman from New-York had been so recently discharged from duress that his sense of liberty was not strange. Members laughed; Messrs. Kerrigan and Wood found themselves ridiculous, and retired in confusion upon their supports from Kentucky and Ohio.

It is strange that men who are broken from Colonelcies, for good cause, should be eligible to the Bench in New-York and to the Halls of Congress in Washington.

For a few weeks past the Compromise faction in the House have been very quiet and undemonstrative, apparently satiated with the opposition triumphs in the State elections—perhaps awaiting a signal-gun from Albany. But the victory at Murfreesboro has fairly riled their spirits, and *hinc illæ lachrymæ* today.

The veteran Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, stalwart patriot as he is, has, however, given some recent solicitude to more thoughtful supporters of the Government, by his crotchets relative to the *status* of the disloyal States. It will be remembered that, when the bill for the admission of West Virginia was under debate, he intimated an intent to support it, whether it were Constitutional or not. One of the President's advisers, strongly adverse to the bill on Constitutional grounds, has said that the above declaration, from such a man, caused him more sorrow than did either battle of Bull Run; that the rupture of our most vital legal obligations would be a beginning like "the letting out of water."

Mr. Stevens holds that States which have rebelled have no Constitutional rights. In one sense, true; but deeper thinkers hold that a rebel State must not be allowed to discard its Constitutional *rights* any more than its obligations; that a State cannot be allowed to take its own life. We should call the Doctor and put down the stomach pump—not add to the dose of poison.

The difference, however, between the Wood-Kerrigan heresy and that on the strength of which Kerrigan calls Mr. Stevens a "traitor" is, that the latter arises from excess of patriotic zeal, while the former is supposed to be dictated by quite an opposite sentiment. The public is at no loss to judge between the two.

See Eighth Page for Congressional Proceedings.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

FIGHTING AT SPRINGFIELD.

Gen. Brown Severely Wounded.

OUR TROOPS BEING REINFORCED.

The Rebels After Army Stores, Arms and Ammunition.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 8.

Gen. Curtis has received the following dispatch from Gen. Brown:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 8—3 P. M.

The enemy are crowding the fighting, but my men are behaving well. I am holding all the strong positions. The enemy must fight as I want him to, whether he likes it or not. Gen. BROWN.

Dr. Melcher has just sent the following dispatch, dated this afternoon:

"Gen. Brown is badly wounded. There has been no severe fighting since noon. The enemy are in large force. The rebels took one of our guns, were repulsed at dark. Militia reinforcements are coming in. Prisoners say that Gen. Marmaduke is in command of the rebels, and will be reinforced to-night."

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 9.

Telegraphic communication with Springfield ceased at 3 o'clock this morning.

The enemy entered our stockade yesterday afternoon. Our force was reported to be 2,000 strong, with two pieces of artillery. Springfield contains a very large amount of army stores, arms and ammunition.

Fifteen four-horse teams and thirty men belonging to the Telegraphic Corps, were supposed to be captured a few miles south of Springfield.

Gen. Brown's left shoulder is badly shattered. He would have to submit to amputation to save his life.

PROBABLE CAPTURE OF SPRINGFIELD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Jan. 9.

Communication with Springfield is still broken.

A party sent from Lebanon to repair the line had not been heard from, and apprehensions are felt that they have been captured.

The opinion strongly prevails that Springfield has been taken.

REBEL REPORTS FROM VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 9.

There is nothing from Vicksburgh, to-day.

The Jackson *Appeal*, of the 3d, characterizes the fight at that place as a trivial affair, as far as the rebels are concerned. It says their loss was small, and places the Federal loss at 2,000. It regards the falling back as a trap, auguring no good for the rebel cause.

The telegraph is in working order from here to Memphis.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

General Rosecrans Following up the Rebels.

His Army Ten Miles Beyond Murfreesboro.

Arrival of Large Quantities of Supplies at Nashville.

Gen. Rosecrans Complimented by the President and Gen. Halleck.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Murfreesboro is entirely deserted.

Our army and Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters have advanced ten miles beyond that place.

The rebel army is reported to be at Tullahoma.

The Federal gunboat *W. H. Stidell*, T. W. Van Dorn commanding, has arrived here with 164 (?) transports from Clarksville, bringing 3,000 bbls. flour, 10,000 pounds bacon, 900 sacks oats, and 2,000 bushels shelled corn.

The gunboat captured two Confederate Captains with horses and mules.

The river is 3½ feet deep on the shoals.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Jan. 9.

One thousand rebel prisoners were sent North by rail to-day. Two hundred arrived from Murfreesboro. Gen. Rosecrans orders all captured rebel officers confined, until Davis' order is revoked; the rebel prisoners to subsist on army rations; the food contributed by friends to be confiscated to hospital use; and the repetition of such contribution to constitute a jail offence.

There is a heavy rain to-night. The river is stationary. There are seventeen steamers at the foot of Herpeth Shoals.

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. ROSECRANS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

To Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans:

Your dispatch announcing the retreat of the enemy has just reached here. God bless you and all with you. Please tender to all, and accept for yourself, the nation's gratitude for your and their skill, endurance and dauntless courage.

A. LINCOLN.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: Rebel accounts fully confirm your telegrams from the battle-field.

The victory was well earned, and is one of the most brilliant of the war.

You and your brave army have won the gratitude of your country, and the admiration of the world.

The field of Murfreesboro is made historical, and future generations will point out the places where so many heroes fell gloriously, in defence of the Constitution and the Union.

All honor to the Army of the Cumberland.

Thanks to the living, and tears for the lamented dead.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

THE EAST TENNESSEE RAID.

Official Report of General Carter's Daring Operations.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Holleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

SIR: I have just received a dispatch from Major-Gen. G. Granger, that the cavalry force of about one thousand men, which he sent to East Tennessee on the 21st ult., under the command of Brig. Gen. H. Carter, to destroy the East Tennessee Railroad bridges, etc., has been heard from.

Gen. Granger has just received a dispatch from Gen. Carter, at Winchester, Ky., who is on his return, stating that on the 30th ult., he entirely destroyed the Union and Watauga Bridges, with ten miles of railroad. Five hundred and fifty rebels were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Seven hundred stand of arms, and a large amount of flour, salt and other rebel stores; and, also, a locomotive and two cars were destroyed.

A brisk skirmish took place at the Watauga Bridge, and another at Jonesville. We lost but ten men.

This expedition, as characterized by Gen. Granger, has been one of the most hazardous and daring of the war.

It was attended with great hardships and privations, owing to the almost impracticable nature of the country, the length of the route, of nearly two hundred miles each way, and the inclement season.

The important results of this expedition can hardly be overrated, severing as it has the main rebel army communication between Virginia and the Southwest.

Gen. Carter and his officers and men deserve the thanks of the country.

Great credit is also due to Major-Gen. Granger, under whose immediate supervision the expedition was fitted out, and whose long cavalry experience was a guarantee that nothing tending to its success would be neglected or forgotten.

H. G. WRIGHT, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GEN. HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Wright, Cincinnati:

The daring operations and brilliant achievements of Gen. Carter and his command are without a parallel in the history of the war, and deserve the thanks of the country. This expedition has proved the capacity of our cavalry for bold and dashing movements, which I doubt not will be imitated by others. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

ADVICES FROM MOBILE.

"General Hardship" in the City—The Pirate Oreto Still in the Harbor, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

Private letters from the blockading fleet off Mobile, dated Dec. 23, says that many deserters to the United States from the rebel forts and neighborhood, state that "General Hardship" commands in Mobile. Beef once a week—oysters at all other times—no sugar, no tea, no coffee.

The pirate *Oreto* is still in harbor. Our fleet expect her to stay there. Nothing has been entering or leaving the harbor since Capt. Preble's departure, save one sloop with cotton, which, getting out, was captured by our cruizers, and a cotton-laden schooner, which, getting out under cover of a stormy night, "found her heart failing her," and endeavored to run back again, lost her footing and went on to the breakers too nearly under the guns of Fort Morgan to enable our squadron to indulge in any sequestration; but by way of making everything sure, she set herself on fire, and was utterly consumed.

Everything is dead and dismal in Mobile, the place having become hardly worth taking.

THE BANKS OF NEW-YORK.

Abstract of the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, Submitted to the Legislature Jan. 8, 1863.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department has submitted for the consideration of the Legislature the following as his Annual Report:

The number of banks, banking associations and individual bankers doing business within the State at the close of the fiscal year, was three hundred and five. There were, at the same period, in addition to the number stated, fifty-three closing end insolvent banks, whose notes are in process of redemption, either at their counters, or under the direction of this Department.

Ten banking associations, with an aggregate capital of $1,560, 6[illegible], and six individual bankers, have deposited the requisite securities and commenced the business of banking during the last fiscal year.

The amount of securities held in trust in this Department on Sept. 30, 1862, was as follows:

For Banking Associations and individual bankers	$36,377,021 84
For Incorporated Banks (under special laws)	65,289 14
For Trust Companies	200,000 00
Total	$36,642,310 98

The amount of circulating notes issued and outstanding on the books of this Department at the same period, was:

To Banking Associations and individual bankers	$34,262,449 00
To Incorporated Banks	7,977,387 00
Total	$42,239,836 00

Of this sum there was in the vaults of the banks on the 27th of September, 1862, as appears by the quarterly reports of that date,) $4,682,463, leaving in actual circulation $37,557,373.

The actual circulation reported Sept. 27, 1861, was $28,015,748; showing an increase of $9,541,625 during the year.

The total amount of New-York stock held Dec. 1, 1862, was $19,812,225 10, and of United States stock, at the same date, $12,729,450. With the exception of $414,466 67 Illinois and Michigan stock, all the stock held in trust by this Department has been issued under the authority of this State and of the United States.

The amount of securities transferred by the Department, and countersigned in the State treasury for the year, was:

Stocks	$5,488,021
Bonds and mortgages	579,869
Total	$6,067,890

The Brockport Exchange Bank is the only one that has failed during the fiscal year. The securities were sold by the Superintendent and the notes redeemed at par.

REDEMPTION OF NOTES OF INSOLVENT BANKS.

It will be observed, from the statements herewith submitted, that there is now on deposit, in various banks, to the credit of the Superintendent of this Department, the sum of $103,720 60. This money is held in trust for the redemption of the outstanding notes of banks which have failed, or which are closing business voluntarily, and by expiration of charter. A considerable share of the amount thus held, results from the sale of securities belonging to Banks which failed a number of years ago. An act which shall provide for closing these long standing accounts, and alter due notice for the presentation of claims, depositing the balance of funds in the State Treasury, would seem just to the public, as it would be lessening to the responsibilities of this Department.

EXPIRED INCORPORATED BANKS.

The charters of the following incorporated Banks, viz.: Cayuga County Bank, Chemung Canal Bank, Herkimer County Bank, Seneca County Bank, Seventh Ward Bank, Troy City Bank, and Westchester County Bank, expire on the 1st of January, 1863. They have severally (with the exception of the Seneca County Bank) filed articles of association under the provisions of the General Banking law, and will continue business at the same location. It is satisfactory to add that no loss to the community has resulted from a single failure, as yet, on the part of those Banks whose charters have expired, to make ample provision for the ultimate redemption of all their circulating notes.

DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES BY NEW BANKS.

It is the practice of new institutions to withdraw the deposit of $50,000 or $50,000 required with the certificate of incorporation after the certificate is obtained. It is recommended that $10,000 of the sum shall be left permanently with the Superintendent.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BANKS.

The most important event in the financial history of the last fiscal year is the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this and other States. This occurrence dates from Dec. 28, 1861, at which time the annual report from this Department had already passed through the press, thus precluding allusion to the subject.

To whatever causes such suspension may be attributable, the event is one of serious moment to the whole community. Conversion of a paper currency into gold and silver, at the will of the holder, is the elementary attribute through which alone its existence can be tolerated. The evils resulting from an irredeemable paper currency are so generally understood and conceded as to need no special elucidation. The laws of this State bearing upon the subject are of such unmitigated severity, that while the demand for payment in coin is persistently enforced, the banks have no alternative but compulsory relinquishment of banking privileges. In view of the immunity granted to the banks by the Legislature under the suspension of specie payments in 1837, the framers of the present Constitution embodied in it the following inhibitory clause: "The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law, sanctioning in any manner, directly, or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments, by any person, association or corporation issuing bank notes of any description." It is obvious, therefore, that under the unrestricted operation of the laws of this State, an irredeemable paper currency cannot be maintained. It is true, the community might waive for a short period the payment of coin, if there was no extrinsic demand for the precious metals. Such was the case during the partial suspension of 1857, which, being the result of a mere monetary spasm, lasted only three or four months, and therefore serves to invalidate the position that there could be no continued suspension of specie payments by the banks of this State, without the intervention of some saving power not contemplated by the laws and Constitution of New-York.

It is not to be credited that, with this penalty of being forced into immediate liquidation hanging over them, any banks of sound and judiciously managed banks would voluntarily incur the hazards resulting from a refusal to redeem their obligations in coin. And yet the resolution to suspend specie payments was primarily adopted by the banks in the City of New-York—by institutions conceded to rank among the highest in the country for their monetary resources and the intelligence with which those resources are directed. To what causes, then, are we to attribute this action, at once violative of financial law, and at variance with the plainest dictates of prudence?

It is evident upon a reference to the returns made by the Banks to this Department, that they were not forced into suspension through the inability of the commercial and business classes to respond to the liabilities due from them. On the contrary, the general prostration of business consequent upon the civil war, had greatly reduced bank credits; whilst a timely forecast had enabled the community so to contract their business operations, as to guard against the disastrous results incident to the unparalleled condition in which the country was placed. The importations were of limited amount—the exchanges were in favor of this country—the harvests were plentiful, and the prices of the great agricultural staples remunerative. There was at the same time an absence of any financial panic—a fruitful cause of disaster in monetary affairs, as in its military operations.

In 1857, the temporary suspension of the banks was the result of a commercial revulsion of this character. The banks suspended specie payments in October of that year. During the three months antecedent to the suspension, there was a contraction in the loans and discounts of $20,900,000; a withdrawal of circulation of $5,273,000; a diminution of deposits equal to $20,811,000; a decrease in stocks of $2,244,000; whilst the issues of the banks, immediately prior to suspension, amounted to $27,122,904 of circulation, against $14,321,599 of specie.

In 1861, the banks suspended on the 28th of December. During the previous quarter there had been an increase in loans and discounts (chiefly on Government securities) of $14,068,000; an increase in circulation of $2,547,000; an increase in deposits of $13,283,000; an increase in stocks of $16,000,000; whilst the banks held, at the time of suspension, $39,102,715 in specie, against $30,553,020 of circulation. It is evident, therefore, that the suspension at this time was not the result of a want of confidence in the community in the financial stability of the banks; nor did it follow from any inability on the part of those institutions to meet the obligations growing out of their relations to the business public.

It is not to be disguised, however, that the available resources of the banks were not as great at the close of 1861, as they were six months antecedent. Thus, in June, 1861, the aggregate of loans and discounts was $168,477,371; of circulation, $25,617,151; of specie, $41,624,079; of deposits, $106,315,092; of stocks, $34,292,755. The banks had seen their specie decrease from $41,624,079, in June, to $30,089,727, in September; and $29,102,715, in December. They had seen their loans and discounts increase from $168,477,371, in June, to $176 055,848, in September, and $191,083,141, in December. So also their liabilities to depositors on demand had increased from $106,315,092, in June, to $111,595,026, in September, and $125,178,934, in December; and for notes in circulation, from $25,617,151, in June, to $28,015,748, in September, and $30,553,020, in December.

The cause of this fluctuation in resources and liabilities arose from the exigency into which the financial affairs of the Government had fallen, by reason of the vast expenditures incident to the suppression of the existing rebellion, and the action of the banks consequent thereupon. Congress, at its extra session in July, 1861, authorized a loan of $250,000,000, under various forms of securities. Measures were immediately taken to place the loan before the country. But, in the meantime, the necessities of the Government, in clothing, arming and feeding troops—in providing munitions of war, and building a navy—became so imperious as to admit of no delay. The gigantic proportions of the national expenditures, on the one hand, and the dilatory and vacillating action of Congress in providing adequate revenues to sustain the credit of the Government, on the other, had well nigh paralyzed the public credit, and the fate of the nation seemed trembling in the balance. In this exigency the banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, with a patriotism worthy of the highest praise, placed a large portion of their means at the disposal of the Government. Their action not only served to bridge over the existing chasm in the national treasury, but it also inspired confidence on the part of the public in the pecuniary resources of the Government. In this manner $150,000,000 was negotiated with the banks of the cities named; of which sum $105,000,000 was appropriated to the associated banks of the City of New-York alone. By far the greater part of this sum was paid in gold coin, and the balance in the currency of the Government. The loan thus indicated was negotiated at the following periods, and for the following securities:

1861, Aug. 19—$35,000,000 of 7 3-10 treasury notes.
1861, Oct. 1—$35,000,000 of 7 3-10 treasury notes.
1861, Nov. 15—$17,500,000 of 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
1861, Nov. 16—$17,500,000 of 6 per cent registered stock.

Equal to $105,000,000 at par.

The $70,000,000 of 7 3-10 notes were taken at par. The $35,000,000 of coupon bonds and registered stock cost the banks $32,056,534 54, including the interest accrued from July 1 to Nov. 15, 1861. Of the first loan of $35,000,000 the Government reimbursed the banks, at various times, between the 3d of September, 1861, and the 13th of January, 1862, to the extent of $31,497,403, from sales made to outside parties. The whole amount of the loans thus taken was paid into the Treasury by the associated banks, between the 19th of August, 1861, and the 3d of February, 1862; and yet none of the securities to be issued by the Government were received by the banks until the 14th of January, 1862, when the balance of the loan of Aug. 19, unsold by the Government, was turned over to them in 7 3-10 notes. Thus, while the banks were continually supplying the National Treasury from their vaults, the only return they received was in certificates acknowledging the amount of the respective contributions, and not available except as a medium for the settlement of balances between themselves.

Nor was this all. Congress, in view of existing difficulties, by the act approved Aug. 5, 1861, had suspended the "Independent Treasury" law, "so far as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to *deposit* any of the moneys obtained on any of the loans now authorized by law, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in *such solvent specie paying banks as he may select*; and the said moneys so deposited may be withdrawn from such deposit, for deposit with the regular authorized depositaries, *or for the payment of public dues*, or paid in redemption of the notes authorized to be issued under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, payable on demand, as may seem expedient to, or be directed by, the Secretary of the Treasury."

The use of this discretionary power, whereby the local banks contributing to the Government loans could have been used for the time being as disbursing agents in the payment of public dues, was not compatible with the views of duty entertained by the Secretary of the Treasury. The call upon the banks for payment into the Government depository of the remaining installments of the loan, either in coin or Treasury notes, was persistently urged. The specie reserve of the banks had diminished from $41,824,079, in June, to $29,102,715, in December; whilst no corresponding return had been made in Government securities, through the sale of which those institutions might have strengthened themselves to meet their remaining engagements to the Government. Thus, with an imperative demand on the one hand, and with diminished resources on the other, it became a question whether depletion should be allowed to proceed to its utmost limit, or whether the connection between the Banks and the Treasury should be broken in season to secure to the former, for ultimate use, so much of specie as still remained in their vaults.

It was under these circumstances that the Banks in New-York resolved, on the 28th of December, 1861, to suspend specie payments; and the example was followed by the banks throughout the country. A few institutions have continued to redeem their notes in coin; but their obligations to depositors, and balances between themselves and other institutions have, I believe, followed in the general train of settlement in paper.

The suspension of specie payments, therefore, is to be traced primarily to the patriotic efforts of the banks in the great cities to sustain the Government. Aside from the obligations thus incurred, the banks of our own State were seldom, if ever, in a better condition to sustain inviolable the duty imposed upon them by law for the redemption of their liabilities in the constitutional currency of the country. In this respect they have at all times stood in a safer relation to their engagements, than has the Government to its obligations of a similar character. With the large emission of demand notes rendered necessary by war expenditures, it would have been practicable for the banks to have brought the Government to protest, quite as readily as the latter could have forced such a result on well-managed institutions of the former class. But it is needless to speculate on consequences which might have resulted had the banks stood aloof, regardless of all considerations save their own safety. The Government and banks are alike the agents of the people, designed to minister to their prosperity, happiness and independence. Each have their appropriate functions, and in a time of great public exigency, each is under obligations to a common constituency to contribute, as far as practicable, to the "general welfare and common defence." Nothing valuable can be gained by arraying them in antagonism. On the contrary, the harmonious and cordial action of moneyed corporations of every character, as well as of individuals, is absolutely essential to the maintenance of the public credit; through which alone can the Government be enabled to thwart the parricidal efforts put forth to destroy the Republican institutions under which we live.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks and Government has come to be regarded by many as an indispensable concomitant to a state of war; especially where the contest is upon a scale demanding vast expenditures. Such expenditures necessarily involve the creation of large credits, and these are thrown out in such profusion as to forbid their ready conversion into the measure of value recognized by all nations. In time of peace, the balances of trade, however large in amount, are readily adjusted by a mutual interchange of credits and commodities. But a state of war deranges the ordinary operations of trade and commerce, destroys or greatly impairs financial confidence, unduly stimulates some branches of production whilst it ruins others, and unhinges those systematic laws of demand and supply, upon which credit relies for its permanency. Hence in convulsions of this nature, it seems quite impossible, amid the conflicting interests that are aroused, and the unforeseen exigencies that arise, to carry forward the operations of war and business upon an undisturbed basis of specie payments. At any rate, our experience thus far, in three wars, favors the doctrine that a suspension of specie payments is inseparable from a contest which involves the energies, and affects all the business relations of a nation.

But, whatever might have been the ultimate effect of the pecuniary derangements incident to a condition of war, it is quite certain that up to the period of the alliance between the banks and the General Government, the former were never more fully prepared to meet their subsisting obligations to the community. Under the system of secured circulation which prevails in this State, joined to the individual liability of stockholders, those institutions enjoyed the public confidence to the fullest extent. Strong in this respect, and strong in pecuniary resources, they would have been justly chargeable with unwarrantable selfishness had they failed to respond to the demands of patriotism at a great crisis in the affairs of the country. To their credit be it spoken, they met the exigency with a patriotism and liberality that excited surprise at home and abroad. Had they been met with a corresponding spirit on the part of those in authority; had the burdens assumed been mitigated by prompt action on the part of the Government in the delivery of its securities; had the rigors of the Sub-Treasury system been mitigated by the use of the banks as depositories for loans, to be disbursed in the usual manner through the use of checks, notes and the usual credits, as the demands of the Government might have required, there is every reason for believing the banks would not have been driven to the exigency of breaking faith with the public in respect to the redemption of their notes in specie. Even as it was, they scrupulously fulfilled their engagements with the Government, and on the 4th of February, 1862, made their final payment on the $35,000,000 loan of Nov. 16, 1861, although at the date of such last payment but $7,000,000 of the securities to be furnished had yet been received. Nor was such payment made, as has been alleged on the floor of Congress, in the depreciated notes of the banks, but in coin and government notes, many of the latter being of the class receivable for customs.

In thus drawing the attention of the Legislature and the public to the facts connected with the present anomalous condition of our moneyed institutions, I am not actuated either by a querulous spirit toward the Government, or an undue partiality for the banks. Had the latter brought themselves into their present condition by inordinate expansion, or through excesses stimulated by their own cupidity, they would be entitled to little sympathy. But, inasmuch as the difficulties they have encountered arise primarily from the necessities of the Government incident to extraordinary war expenditures—since the banks have crippled themselves by patriotic endeavors to strengthen the public credit—they are at least entitled to fair consideration, and to be shielded from such adverse legislation as would tend to cripple them by new exactions.

How soon the banks will be in a condition to resume the payment of their obligations in specie, it is impossible to determine. Certainly not until the "legal tender" notes shall be withdrawn from circulation, and the Government return to the redemption of its issues in coin. Under the present aspects of the Treasury Department, with a prospective engraving and printing establishment in operation in the attic, a paper depository in the basement, and an officer intermediate who deals out *innocuous* promises to pay at the rate or a million and a half dollars per day, a sad commentary will be presented on the constitutional prerogative to "coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin." Let us hope that the present unnatural rebellion being subdued, peace will once more visit our distracted country, and that with its dawn we shall again return to the use of the true measure of value, both in corporate and governmental payments.

THE BANK-NOTE CIRCULATION.

One of the prominent causes contributing to the present disparity in value between bank-notes and specie, is held to be the redundancy of bank note circulation. That paper money, issued by the Government and the banks, is plentiful, whilst the precious metals are scarce, is sufficiently obvious; but that there is an unnecessary expansion of paper issues, as compared with the business of the country, admits of serious doubt. Conceding for the moment the redundancy of paper circulation, to what cause is it attributable? The Secretary of the Treasury, in his recent report to Congress, states the increase of corporate notes during the year ending Nov. 1, 1862, at $37,000,000. The circulation of United States Notes on Nov. 1, 1861, was, in round numbers, $15,000,000, while on Nov. 1, 1862, it was $210,000,000; showing an increase within the year of $195,000,000. Yet the Secretary expresses a decided opinion that if there be an actual excess of circulation, it is *not* due to the issues of United States notes, but rather to the increase of deposits in the banks; such increase during the year being stated at $80,000,000. If then we add the *whole* increase of deposits to the increased circulation of the banks, we have a total of $117,000,000 by the banks, against $195,000,000 by the Secretary; and yet the Government notes are said to be innocent of having caused any excess or depreciation in the paper circulation of the country! What are the peculiar characteristics pertaining to the Government notes which distinguish them in their effects from Bank issues, when they have entered into the general circulation, the Secretary has not been pleased to elucidate; nor why, since the Government notes are equally inconvertible into specie, the depreciation of the currency should alone result from corporate action, is a question still to be solved to the minds of the uninitiated. The inquiry also arises quite naturally, how much did the addition of $195,000,000 to the currency by the Government become a component of the $80,000,000 increase in the bank deposits? If, as may rationally be inferred, it formed an essential constituent, then the further inquiry may be indulged, whether the deposits increased from this source are equally innocent of having added to the increase of bank circulation, which the Secretary states "always accompanies an augmentation of deposits?"

It is a source of satisfaction that in this State, through the agency of a registered currency, and by means of the quarterly reports of the banks, we have the means of tracing causes and results with more accuracy than in many of our sister States. It is interesting to compare the condition of our bank note circulation in 1857, when there was a temporary suspension of specie payments, (and when the penalties were in full force,) with the operations of the past year. In June, 1857, the actual circulation of all the banks and bankers in the State was $32,395,892. On Sept. 26, being seventeen days before the suspension, it had fallen to $27,122,904, being a reduction in one quarter, of $5,273,988. During the three months succeeding, there was a further reduction of $3,222,940. At this period there had been a resumption of specie payments by all the leading banks, yet the reduction of circulation continued, so that in March, 1858, it had diminished to $22,710,158, being a diminution in the volume of actual currency during nine months, of $9,685,734. From this period up to 1861, the Banking capital and circulation gradually increased, so that in June, 1861, the actual circulation had risen to $25,617,151: in September, to $28,015,748; and in December, (the period of suspension of specie payments,) to $30,553,020. During the quarter succeeding the suspension, there was a reduction in the actual circulation of the Banks amounting to $2,222,047; the aggregate being, on March 15, 1862, $28,330,973.

It was at this time that a new element was thrown into the financial crucible. On the 20th of March there was received at the Department certain notes issued by the United States, bearing on one side the impress of a highly intellectual countenance, on the other the authoritative declaration: "This note is a *legal tender* for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt." The reception of these notes released from embargo in this Department nearly $30,000 of the notes of banks, under protest for non-redemption in specie. Is it strange that, thus released from all sumptuary laws, and with an increasing demand for currency, the banks should have availed themselves of the immunity afforded? Hence we find that from March 15, 1862, (the time at which the legal tender notes were issued,) to Sept. 27, 1862, a period of six months, the actual circulation of the banks was increased $9,226,400. Yet the Secretary of the Treasury assures Congress that the issue of United States notes has had no agency in producing a redundancy or depreciation of the currency!

In thus speaking, I am only alluding to the effects resulting from the issue of the "legal tender" notes, without stopping to question the wisdom of the measure. Without the relief thus afforded, many of the banks in this State must have succumbed to the financial pressure which would have ensued from the entire withdrawal of their circulation. It is also difficult to appreciate in what manner the means could have been obtained for moving the vast agricultural productions of the teeming West, and carrying on the active business operations which have marked the past season. It is not my purpose to decry the issue of currency either by the United States or well conducted banks here and elsewhere. On the contrary, I am firmly of the conviction that, in this State, there has been no issue of bank circulation exceeding the requirements of active business. This is shown by the redemptions of bank notes in Boston and New-York. All New-England redeems its bank notes at the Suffolk Bank and the Bank of Mutual Redemption, in Boston, precisely the same as those notes were redeemed when the banks were paying specie. Most of the banks of this State redeem their circulating notes at the Metropolitan bank, in New-York, just as they did before the suspension. These facts speak volumes in favor of a system of daily redemption of bank notes, without the use of specie. If bank note currency were redundant, there would be a larger amount redeemed daily than there was when the whole volume of circulation was less. The fact is, however, that the daily redemptions of New-England bank bills, and those of the banks of this State, have been less, as I am assured by competent authority, throughout the past season, than when the circulation of New-England and New-York was, at least, one-third below its present amount. So, also, the records of this Department show the following results:

Free banks, circulation returned to this Department from July 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862	$3,395,820 00	
Incorporated banks, same time	842,138 00	$4,237,958 00
Free banks, circulation returned from June 15, 1861, to Dec. 15, 1862	$1,932,011 00	
Incorporated banks, same time	415,937 00	2,347,948 00
Less over 1862		$1,889,990 00

It will thus be seen that the returned circulation for six months in 1861, was nearly two millions in excess of that for a like period in 1862, although the aggregate circulation of 1862 was many millions in excess of what it was in 1861. No better barometer whereby to measure the state of the currency can be found than the returns made to this Department; and these indicate most clearly that as yet no redundancy of the currency exists. Indeed, the capability of this Department to meet the demand for notes, was never more severely tested than it has been during the last nine months. Nor was it the result of a factitious demand. The banks found themselves embarrassed in the transaction of their business by the want of currency to meet the daily requisitions. Every soiled and mutilated note, capable of service, was brought into use, and the banks of the East were literally besieged for currency wherewith to move the crops of the West. Engagements were made weeks in advance by those wanting currency, in order to secure a supply; and numerous facts might be adduced to prove that, with all the issues of the Government and the banks, the volume of currency was not in excess of the wants of the country. Adequate grounds for this unusual demand may be found in the withdrawal of all the specie from circulation; in the abolition of the entire bank-note circulation of several of the Western States, consequent upon the failure of local institutions; in the vast sums required for the payment of bounties and wages to volunteers; in the immense purchases of agricultural products by the Government; in the enhanced prices of those products, calling for vast sums both in payment and for their transportation, and by the fact that nearly the entire business of the community has, during the past year, been transacted upon a cash basis.

CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION IN REFERENCE TO BANKS.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in his recent report, urges upon Congress the incorporation of banking institutions within the several States, with certain requisitions, immunities and privileges. The ostensible objects to be secured are two-fold—a market for United States stocks, and the creation of a uniform, secured currency. The subject was discussed at some length in the last annual report from this Department, and I beg leave to invite your attention to the views therein presented.

The question is one to which the State of New-York has a paramount interest, and it demands the serious consideration of her immediate representatives in the Legislature. After many years of corrective legislation, guided by an enlightened experience, she has perfected a system of banking which, with great freedom as to privilege, secures her citizens against loss from fraud, cupidity and recklessness in the matter of furnishing a circulating medium, and transacting the other important functions pertaining to the business of banking. Her inherent right to prescribe the terms upon which these functions shall be exercised by her citizens it is now proposed to take away, and to transfer to Congress and the National Capital the control which the Legislature has, since the foundation of the Government, exercised over the institutions of its creation. With a wise forecast for the interests of the State, the Legislature has provided that the stocks of New-York shall be received as a security for the prompt redemption of the circulating notes issued by banks and bankers, and with great liberality has permitted the stocks of the United States to be deposited for the same purpose to an equal extent with her own. Under this provision over $19,000,000 of New-York stocks, and over $12,000,000 of those of the United States, are now on deposit in this Department. If the amount is not equal, the cause is to be found only in the preference given by those depositing to the securities of New-York as an investment. It is now seriously proposed to deprive our citizens engaged in the business of banking of this privilege, and by compulsory measures in the way of taxation, to force them to invest in the securities of the United States, to the total displacement of the stocks of our own State. It is not urged—it cannot be shown—that this innovation is required to make our currency more secure than it is under the present system. But because other States have failed to furnish a secured circulation, and because there is a strong desire, growing out of the present exigencies of the country, to find a market for United States stocks, it is proposed to set aside the wise provisions of our State laws, and compel the banks to receive their notes at the hands of the General Government, secured by a deposit, at Washington, of National stocks alone. Nor is this all. It is also proposed to create by Congressional legislation, and plant within this State, independent of control by its Legislature, so many banking institutions as shall find it expedient to organize under the privileges extended to them by the National authority.

The changes thus proposed strike wide and deep. The power of taxation, if carried to a prohibitory extent, will force the banks of this and other States to withdraw their present circulation. The commanding credit of New-York, garnered up through long years by the unfaltering payment of her obligations, under any sacrifice required, has placed her stocks at such premium in the market, that they must ever remain the most desirable security that can be employed as a basis for bank circulation. Under the requirements of law they have been purchased at prices so high as to afford to the holders a very moderate interest. The profits upon the circulation received is consequently small; and a tax upon that circulation, in addition to that already imposed upon the earnings of banks, could not fail to prove onerous, and must have the desired effect to cause its withdrawal. This cannot be done, in the existing condition of affairs, without serious detriment to the business interests of the community. The rank injustice of oppressive legislation, from such a quarter, becomes more apparent when the fact is considered that there is scarcely an institution of any magnitude in the State which is not already loaded down with the securities of the General Government, in the shape of stocks, Treasury notes and indebtedness certificates. I may be allowed to instance a single bank in a neighboring village, which, with a capital of $150,000, and a circulation of $160,000, (chiefly obtained for the payment of bounties to United States volunteers,) now holds $330,000 in securities of the General Government. Facts of this character are patent all over the State; yet these are the institutions which are to be subjected to harrassing provisions and numberless inconveniences, in order to compel them to transfer their allegiance from the State by which they were created, to the legislative and bureaucratic authorities at Washington.

It is not my purpose or province to canvass the details of the proposed system of Government Banking, nor to dwell upon the crudities through which it is sought to secure the acquiescence of Congress. The idea that a bank note can be made equal to gold and silver, all over the country, regardless of distance from the place of its redemption; that a bank becomes a safe depository for the public funds, merely because its circulating notes are secured by a deposit of Government stocks; that every dollar invested in United States securities would represent real capital; and that a system of the character proposed could be brought into requisition so as to relieve the present exigencies of the Government, are positions which I have no inclination to discuss. A far more important consideration is found in the utter lack of *constitutional power on the part of Congress to create corporations within the States, without the assent of the State Legislatures.* A more practical question for the Legislature of New-York to decide is, how far it will suffer the abnegation of the stocks of New-York as a basis for banking; and to what extent it will allow the institutions of its creation to adjure their allegiance to State authority, and accept that of the Federal Congress.

And a consideration of no small magnitude for the guidance of our Representatives in the National Legislature may be found in the answer to the inquiries—whether the present is a favorable time for unsettling the monetary affairs of the States—for forcing upon the public new and untried schemes, which must seriously affect the business relations of the community—whether the banks of the State have not entitled themselves to some consideration by their efforts to sustain the public credit at the hazard of their own existence—and, above all, whether it is desirable at this juncture to invite a collision of authority between loyal States and the General Government, through the assumption of doubtful Constitutional powers?

Whatever may be the action of Congress in the premises, I have full faith that the Legislature of New-York will protect its honor, and the interests of a common constituency, with dignity and firmness. Under the existing laws no association or person can issue, within this State, notes to circulate as money, without depositing the required securities in this Department. Without legislative instruction to the contrary, it will be my duty, during my continuance in office, to enforce this provision against all associations or individuals claiming authority from any other source. If occasion require, I shall not hesitate to bring the question to the test of judicial decision, that we may learn authoritatively what powers over local institutions are still left to the States.

Respectfully submitted,
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Loves of the Lilliputians.

Gen. Tom Thumb, like Gen. McCLELLAN, is at present off duty. His name is on the retired list, and he has his time at his command. Not having a new house to look after, or Courts-martial to attend, Thumb has been idling, like many other young men of fortune, about the theatres and museums of the Metropolis.

At the latter place he saw the Queen of Beauty little LAVINIA WARREN, who is the littlest woman of her age, and the prettiest of her size, in the world.

Simultaneously they were smitten. Cupid discharged an arrow from his bow which pierced their hitherto untouched hearts, and made them very ill.

The little General is beside himself when not beside LAVINIA, and seems out of his senses, when out of her presence.

After a few days billing and a few days coolag, he has won her, and they have resolved to trot through life together.

Papa's consent, however, must be obtained, and to gain this, the General has written the following letter:

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 6, 1863.

MR. AND MRS. WARREN: Ever since I first met your daughter, LAVINIA, I have felt that kind Heaven designed her for my partner for life. I loved her the first moment I saw her, and I love her more and more every day. Indeed, I feel unhappy if she is out of my sight. I am delighted to think that she also loves me. I have offered her my hand in marriage and she very properly refers me to you for your consent. I assure you that if she becomes my wife, I shall always do all in my power to make her happy. I have sent Mr. WELLS with this letter to obtain your consent to our marriage, and LAVINIA and I both feel that we shall be very happy if Mr. WELLS is permitted to bring back your approval of our desires.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES S. STRATTON.

In the meantime the little folks are as happy as mortals can well be, ticked as Punch, sed jolly in anticipation of years of wedded bliss. Poor little NUTT feels the loss of the young lady keenly, for though he is much younger than she, he had fondly hoped by devotion to overcome that objection.

Interested as we have long been in Gen. Tom Thumb's career, we congratulate him upon this auspicious alliance and trust that the connection will eventuate as genuine a success as the many more material speculations in which he has been so fortunate.

Irving Hall—The First Masked Ball of the Season.

Masked balls in New-York are not quite as common as in Venice and Paris—perhaps for the reason that Yankee inquisitiveness always insists on knowing who its neighbor is, and does not like to be baffled by disguises. But the success which attended Mr. HARRISON'S entertainment at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, was so eminently marked and decided, that we fancy for the future Masked Balls will be the rule rather than the exception. The Hall was well filled, but not uncomfortably crowded, and the dresses, though not notably gorgeous and expensive, were in the main well chosen, and quite in keeping with this postal currency period.

A Spaniard, in cotton-velvet, with a rattling tin sword at his heels and a paste buckle in his hat, looks as well by gaslight as one would robed in Genoese velvet, with a regular Damascus blade to trip him up. The costumes on Thursday evening were so many and so varied that we shall attempt to write out no catalogue of them, and where so many beauties sparkled in constellations on the floor, to particularize any individual stars would be highly invidious. There were shepherdesses, with ringlets and ribbons, and shepherds, with crooks and books; queens, in robes of State, and dukes and grand-dukes, viscounts and marquises, in the most flowing of manties and the best of trousers; clowns and harlequins, Chinamen, fishwomen, Yankee girls, Pani Prys and Jonathans were as plenty as berries and bugs in June. Bipeds with donkies were to be seen perambulating the room, and it was a matter of general remark how well the heads fitted the wearers' shoulders, and how naturally they played the part. But the most perfect disguise the writer of this witnessed was that of an individual who went dressed and smelling like a gentleman—so perfect was the disguise that none knew him. The music provided by the enterprising Mr. HARRISON was excellent, and as the music, so was the supper. The vigilance of the proprietor and his eagle-eyed assistants, and the stringent rules and regulations made and provided, excluded all of questionable position and standing in the world, so that those present were enabled to stand up in immaculate unreproach, the very pillars of society. No quarreling occurred, as to who should pay bills or dance with the Queen regnant of the room, nor any other disturbance whatever. In short, to use a new and original phrase, the whole affair went off with credit to all concerned, and proved an eminent success throughout; and we are confident that in hoping that this will prove merely the first of a pleasant series of entertainments, and that Mr. HARRISON will follow up his success with more masked balls, we merely echo and express the wish of all who were present at Irving Hall on Thursday night.

Naval Affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE IRON-CLAD BATTERY NAHANT.

The United States iron-clad battery *Nahant*, arrived at this port very early yesterday morning, from Boston *via* Newport, where she put in on account of the fog. The steamtug *Ann L. Lyman* was sent from this City to escort her, and towed her over to the Navy-yard. She was hauled alongside the wharf to await sailing orders. The *Nahant* is in commission, and flies the coach-whip of Capt. DOWNES, of the Navy. On leaving Boston, steam was applied to her engines at various pressures, from twenty-five pounds upward, and a speed of between seven and eight miles an hour was got out of her easily. Her officers think she can make time without trouble. She passed Cape Cod at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, and was proceeding on her voyage most successfully, when a dense fog fell upon the sea, rendering it extremely difficult to navigate so peculiar a vessel with safety. After deliberation, the officers concluded it would be best to put into Newport, which they did. She left Newport at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, and reached her destination, coming through the Sound in a most satisfactory manner. The weather and the sea were pleasant.

Having recently given an extended description of this vessel, and a full account of her trial trip, nothing new can be said about her. She is "Monitor No. 6," and is exactly like the other nine; was built by LOREING, of the Atlantic Works, Boston. Her officers are:

Commander—JOHN DOWNES.
Acting Master—Wm. Carter.
Acting Ensigns—Charles C. Rutter and Charles N. Clark.
Assistant Surgeon—Charles E. Stedman.
Assistant Paymaster—Edward Putnam.
Second and Third Assistant Engineers—T. H. Bordley and Abram Michenar.

THE COMMANDER OF THE MONITOR IN NEW-YORK.

Capt. BANKHEAD, of the *Monitor*, arrived in this City yesterday, and proceeded to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where he reported to Admiral PAULDING for command of the United Steamer *Florida*. His account of the loss of the famous iron-clad does not differ from the official report made to the Navy Department. The *Florida*, to the command of which he has been ordered, is a wooden steamer, purchased since the outbreak of the rebellion. She cannot be ready for sea for some time. The visit of Capt. BANKHEAD to the Yard caused a considerable stir among the citizens, who crowded about the Lyceum to "have a look at him" as he passed.

RUMORED REMOVAL OF COMMODORE WILKES.

It was yesterday currently rumored in naval circles in this City that Commodore WILKES had been removed from command of the Flying Squadron, for having failed to obey orders relative to intercepting the *Alabama*.

Although talked about in well-informed quarters, no definite authority was given for the statement.

Movements of Gen. Butler.

Major-Gen. BUTLER remained at the Fifth-avenue hotel all day yesterday, and will leave the City by the first train this morning for his home in Lowell. He was called upon at his hotel yesterday by a large number of our most prominent citizens, who expressed their approval of his thoroughly loyal and energetic administration of affairs at New-Orleans, and congratulated him upon the entire success of his policy. One old gentleman, on being introduced to the General, said, he wished to shake the hand of the man who had acquired the deadly enmity of all the enemies of his country. A man who could inspire such hatred and abuse from the rebels and their sympathizers in Europe, was, in his opinion, just the man for the people, and ought to be made their next President. The ladies who paid their respects to the General were even more numerous than the gentlemen, and were equally enthusiastic in their praises of the "rebel tamer." Gen. BUTLER has been so busy in receiving and entertaining his fellow-citizens, who called upon him, that he has had no time to reply to the address of the Committee who waited upon him on Thursday, but will take the earliest opportunity to do so after reaching home.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

In this Court, yesterday, the case of Laura Mortimer, indicted for shoplifting from the store of Wm. J. Lewis, in Broadway, was commenced and occupied the entire day. The defendant is a very attractive woman, and was attended in Court by a beautiful daughter of the age of 3 or 4 years.

After taking the testimony of the complainant, the prisoner's counsel, Messrs. Howe and Speecer, moved to quash the indictment on the ground of variance between the allegations and the proof, the ownership of the stolen property having been laid in Lewis, whereas he swore that he was not the owner. It was finally agreed to let the case go to the jury, and after examining several witnesses the trial was put over to Monday next, to which time the Court adjourned.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges having received the following subscriptions this day, Jan. 9:

Charles B. Collins	$100
R. & W. Martin, Providence	100
Benj. H. Field, second subscription	500
Total	$700
Before reported	108,384 07
Grand total	$109,084 07

A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN ACT OF HEROISM PERFORMED BY A BLIND BOY.—On Thursday afternoon three blind boys, belonging to the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, went out to skate upon a pond in the vicinity. They had not been long enjoying the sport before the ice gave way, and one of the lads, named JOHN OSBORN, was precipitated into the water. His companions heard the creek and plunge of the victim, and both ran to his assistance. In their efforts to get out their friend, one of them, named JOSEPH HAAS, also fell into the water

LAW REPORTS.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

LOSS OF CARGO SHIPPED ON DECK—USAGE OF TRADE.

John H. Chubb et al. vs. *About 7,800 bushels of Oats.*—This was a libel filed to recover freight on these oats, which were carried on the libelant's boat *Mary Eva* from St. Antoine, Canada East, to New-York, and demurrage for the detention of the boat, in New-York. The evidence showed that a larger quantity of oats were shipped on board, a portion of them being shipped in bins on deck. While the boat was passing through Lake Champlain in tow of a steamer, the usual mode of going through the lake, a gale arose, and as the boat turned Cumberland Head, to go into Plattsburgh, to avoid the violence of the gale, the boats were dashed against each other, and one of the bins gave way and a portion of the oats were lost overboard. The bill of lading was a clean bill of lading, with the usual exemption from perils of the seas. The claimant sought to set off against the libelous demand the value of the oats so lost overboard. The libelant proposed to meet this by proving that it was the usage of that particular trade to carry oats thus, in bins on deck. To this evidence the claimants objected, as being contrary to the terms of the bill of lading.

Held by the Court—That it is well settled that the general usage and custom in the transportation of goods by water, annexes to such a contract the condition, as the general rule, that they shall be carried under deck. If they are carried on deck it is deemed a violation of the contract, and the loss occasioned thereby, although immediately produced by the perils of the sea, falls upon the carrier. (The Waldo, Davies' Rep., 166. The Peytona, 2 Curtis, C. C. R., 21. The Paragon, Ware, 322.)

That the carrier can, of course, exempt himself from this liability by obtaining the express consent of the shipper. None such has been proved in this case.

That the obligation of the master to stow the cargo under deck, does not rest upon any express provision in the bill of lading; nor is it founded upon any legal construction of the terms of the instrument. It is an implication of law, drawn from a well-known and general commercial usage or custom.

That a rule of law which is established by custom may be restrained or repealed by custom. (The Paragon.)

That evidence of usage or custom is never deemed within the rule forbidding the varying of written agreement by parol evidence. (9 Wheat, 581; 1 Smith's Lead. Cas., 5 Am. Ed. 682; 1 Greenlf. Ev., § 292.)

That proof of usage or custom, with reference to which parties are presumed to have entered into their contracts, is clearly admissible upon all matters which are not expressed in terms—and especially where the law attaches conditions to a contract founded not on the terms of the agreement, but on general custom, proof of a different custom of a particular trade may be given, to show that the general custom does not apply to that trade. Such proof merely shows that, so far as that particular trade is concerned, the general custom does not exist, and therefore no presumption of law can be founded upon it.

That the evidence establishes the existence of the usage or custom claimed by the libelants. The route over which this trade passes, after leaving the St. Lawrence River, is by the Chambly River and the Chambly Canal to Lake Champlain, through that to Whitehall, through the Champlain Canal to the Hudson River, and thence to Albany and New-York. Owing to the shallow water of the canals, it is always necessary where a full load is taken, to lighten the boats in passing through them—this is done by removing the deck load, which is put in bins for that purpose, and replacing it when the deeper water is reached.

That the claimant has long been engaged in shipping grain over this route, and is chargeable with knowledge of this uniform usage.

That this usage being shown, it follows that the general custom of the maritime world, by which common bills of lading are understood to import that the goods are to be carried under deck, has no application to this particular trade, and such bills of lading therein are relieved from its operation.

That the loss must be attributed to the perils of navigation, and is therefore within the exception of the bill of lading.

That the burden of proof on this point, as well as in reference to the custom claimed, is on the libelants.

That the libelants are, therefore, entitled to freight on the oats delivered.

That on the proofs they are also entitled to recover demorrage for fourteen days at $20 a day.

Decree for libelants for $624 freight, and $280 demurrage.

For libelants, Mr. Van Santvoord; for claimant, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley.

Marine Insurance—Construction of a Fire Policy(valued)on Freight.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Franklin H. Delano vs. *The American Insurance Company of Boston.*—Plaintiff brings his action on a policy of insurance made by defendant Oct. 25, 1859, insuring $6,000 upon the freight of the ship *Westcliff*, at and from San Francisco, to one port from Sept. 9, lost or not lost, freight valued at $30,000. Plaintiff attempted to prove that when the policy was applied for, he represented to the Company that the ship had sailed from San Francisco to Hong Kong, having on board a small cargo and a considerable number of passengers. It was admitted that she sailed on that voyage in September, and when four or five days out took fire and was totally destroyed with her cargo. It was also in evidence that her whole freight list did not exceed $1,900—that the cargo carried did not occupy more than two-thirds of the lower hold, but that she had on board 180 passengers, and that the whole vessel between decks, being one-half of the complete carrying capacity of the ship, commonly used for the carrying of freight, was appropriated to the carriage of the passengers. The Captain laid on his ship at San Francisco for both freight and passengers, and having got all he could of both, set sail. The premium paid by the plaintiff was 7½ per cent. on the sum insured, and it was conceded that the ordinary freight premium for the voyage could not have exceeded 2 per cent. The counsel for the defendants contended that, by the true construction of the policy, it was equivalent to a distinct insurance upon the freight of the ship for each successive trip that she should make during the year, at the valuation of $30,000. That an insurance upon freight does not cover passage money. That the subject insured for each voyage was the complete carrying capacity of the ship for the purpose of earning freight; that in this case, inasmuch as it appeared that the insured had intentionally devoted one-half of the ship, usually employed for earning freight, to the carriage of passengers—a use foreign to the policy, and not contemplated or covered by it—and had only employed one-third of the ship in the legitimate business of earning freight, they would be fully indemnified by recovering from the insurers that proportion of the valuation which the portion of the vessel used for earning freight bore to the whole carrying capacity of the ship, and that they could not, in any event, recover from the insurers that proportion of the valuation which the portion of the vessel actually and necessarily used for the carriage of passengers bore to her whole carrying capacity. That the whole subject insured was not at risk, and had not been lost by the perils of the seas; that as to one-half of the ship at least, the owners had been prevented from earning freight, not by the occurrence of any such perils, but by their own act, in devoting so much of the vessel to a purpose inconsistent with the earning of freight and not covered by the insurance. But the Court held, and instructed the jury that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the full sum insured, and that the valuation which the defendants themselves had put upon the freight was conclusive, so that the actual value of the freight at risk could not be inquired into; and a verdict was found accordingly.

De Forest for the plaintiff; Messrs. Evarts & Choate for defendants.

Charges of Fraud Against "Nevada Water Company"—$100,000 Damages Claimed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Gardner vs. *Pollard, Eddy et al.*—This case came before the Court on demurrer to plaintiff's complaint. The plaintiff alleges that he was a stockholder in the "Nevada Water Company," of which defendants were the trustees, to the amount of $60,000. The complaint charges defendants with "fraudulently conspiring" to misappropriate the funds of the Company, and to depreciate the value of the plaintiff's stock, and to deprive him of dividends. The case on the demurrer was argued at length, and the Judge reserved his decision.

Edwin James and Gardner & Roberts for plaintiff; Burrell & Benedict for defendants.

Verdicts.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Henry H. Muller vs. *William Boyan.*—This was an action to recover the possession of certain goods consisting of the contents of a soda-water manufactoring and bottling establishment, which the plaintiff alleged the defendant had wrongfully carried away.

The case was stated in the TIMES of the 7th, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at the sum of $40.

Declalons.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the Matter of the Petition of Chas. W. Gray and Others vs. *Infants, &c., to Sell Real Estate.*—Motion granted.

Sherman vs. *Postley.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

In the Matter of Hugh O'Connor, vs. *Orson A. Houstan, Attorney-at-Law.*—Reference ordered to Wesley S. Yard, Esq., to examine Margaret O'Connor and ascertain and report the circumstances under which her written affidavit, on the 24th December, was made, &c.; also, a reasonable charge for receiving and paying over the $50.

Sherman vs. *Postley.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

Jerrard vs. *Taylor.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event of action.

Colgate vs. *Bridge and Others.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mcnell.

Loeschigk vs. *Baldwin, 4c.*—Extra allowance of $150 to defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Fieldman vs. *Kiernan, 4c.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Findings of fact to be settled on notice.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Sion E. Howard, of Burlington, Vt., has complete files of New-York papers, running back from the present time to the year 1822, the date of his commencing business. His files include the New-York *Spectator*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Express*, successively. He has also files of the Burlington *Free Press* and *Sentinel* back to the same date, and of the Burlington *Times* from the date of its first publication, 1851. The gross bulk of the newspapers thus saved amounts now to about *two cords*.

—Mr. J. G. C. LEE, of Cincinnati, late Chief Clerk of the Quartermaster's Department of the Eleventh Army Corps, (Maj.-Gen. SIGEL,) has been appointed Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. A more deserving preferment has not been tendered during the rebellion. Capt. LEE's appointment was earnestly recommended by Maj.-Gens. ROSECRANS, SIGEL, Cox and a large number of prominent military men and civilians, who had practically become cognizant of his marked ability and sterling integrity.

—Mrs. Lawton, of Savannah, Ga., wife of an Assistant Adjutant-General on Lee's Staff, who was wounded and taken prisoner in one of the battles in Virginia, visited her husband, who is now in hospital in Alexandria. In the course of conversation, she did not hesitate to express herself in the strongest manner regarding the suffering which the rebel army endures in consequence of the strict blockade of the Southern ports.

—Capt. Jeffers, who commanded the *Monitor*, after Capt Worden was injured, is said to have warned the War Department weeks ago against sending that iron-clad to sea, as he was sure that she would founder, if overtaken by a storm.

—The Syracuse *Courier* states that a well-known liquor merchant of that city has absconded, leaving behind him forged paper to the extent of several thousand dollars.

— Gen. Curtis received a New-Year's call at his headquarters in St. Louis, from the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, and acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech.

—Hon. Portue Baxter, of Vermont, is recovering from his illness, and his friends expect him soon to be able to resume his seat in Congress.

—Col. Tyler, of the First Connecticut Artillery, is at Hartford, on a visit to his friends.

—Gen. McClellan is expected to visit his friends in Hartford, Conn., next week.

—Hon. Jesse D. Bright has been spending some days at Indianapolis.

—Mrs. S. A. Douglass is visiting her friends in Carrollton, Ill.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 9, 1863.

$13,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	98	100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	145
14,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	98	100	do	830 146
15,000	do	98¼	200	do	147
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Con	97	100	do	s10 147
11,000	U. S. 5s '74. Coo.	90	50	do	148
30,000	U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	103	50	do	149
			150	do	149⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97	1300	N. Y. Cen. R.	116
20,000	do	97⅜	300	do	b30 116¼
3,000	do	97⅛	175	do	116⅜
40,000	U. S. D. N's	135¼	500	do	116⅝
6,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	113	1450	do	115
24,000	Ill. Can B, '69	99	100	do	115⅝
10,000	Ill. War Loan	103	3500	Erie Railway	71
35,000	Teuo. St. 6s, '90	64	2000	do	71⅝
5,000	do	b30 64	50	do	b30 71
2,000	N. C. St. 6s	73	200	do	b30 71⅝
5,000	do	75	200	do	71⅝
50,000	Mo. St. 6s	67	800	Erie Railway Pref.	101
45,000	do	67½	700	do	100⅝
5,000	do	67⅝	539	do	100
10,000	do	b30 67⅞	50	do	b1u 100⅝
10,000	do	67⅝	1000	do	100⅝
10,000	do	67	150	Hudson Riv. R.	90
2,000	H. & St. J. Bds	84	2500	do	89
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s	70	400	do	b10 89
15,000	R. N. Y. & L. 1st M.	101	100	do	a15 89
1,000	Ind. R. Con. B	102⅜	150	do	s10 89
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cu. 1st M. S. F. Bs	121	200	do	b30 89⅝
1,000	C., B. & Q. 8s Cu. B.	120⅜	600	do	32⅝
2,000	do	120	2300	Harlem Railroad	32
2,500	Mich. S. 2d m.	99	100	Harlem R. Pref.	61⅜
4,000	do	99⅜	450	do	61
20,000	do	100	150	do	b15 61⅛
5,000	do	100⅝	1500	Reading R.	86
10,000	Mich. So. N. F.	100⅜	800	do	86⅞
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	115	50	do	b30 86
2,000	do	114⅜	1100	do	85⅜
2,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pref.	87⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	b30 85¼
12,000	do	88	850	do	86
10,000	Al. & T. H. in Ed.	75⅜	50	do	b30 95¼
5,000	do	75⅛	100	do	b10 95¼
1,000	C. & N. W. In. B.	96	500	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	s10 48⅞
10,000	C. & N. W. Asst. bs.	69	1000	do	48⅜
21,000	do	69⅜	50	do	48⅞
20,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	43	400	do	48⅞
1,000	Lack. & W. Bs.	112	900	do	49
5,000	D. L. & W. 2d Bd.	115	200	do	b30 49½
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	105	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	93½
25,000	Tol. & W.	90	50	do	93⅜
1,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F.	107	50	do	93
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d.	94	200	do	92⅜
4,000	do	97	200	Harlem R. Pref.	62
3,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	79	300	do	62¼
10,000	do	80	50	do	s30 62⅛
5,000	do	b30 80⅛	100	do	62⅜
2,500	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	80	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	87
25,000	do	79	100	do	87⅛
18	Bank of Commerce	90	300	do	87⅛
19	Metropolitan Bank	103	2500	Clave. & Pitts. R.	67
70	Merchants Bank	100	900	do	opg 66⅜
250,000	American Gold	138	500	do	opg 66
30,000	do	138⅝	500	do	opg 65⅜
10,000	do	138⅜	150	Gal. & Chicago R.	87
20,000	do	138¾	300	do	86⅝
90,000	do	b30 139	100	do	86⅜
25,000	do	h15 138⅞	200	do	c 86
20,000	do	b30 138⅝	300	do	86¼
50	Canton Company	20	1800	Clev. & Toledo R	34
300	do	21	2200	do	84⅜
200	do	21⅜	200	do	84⅝
100	do	21⅞	700	do	84⅜
50	do	22	200	do	b30 84⅜
500	do	22⅛	2000	do	s60 83⅝
5	Del. & Hod. Can. Co.	123	400	Chic. & Rock I. R.	87⅜
87	Penn. Coal Co.	124	600	do	87⅜
300	Nor. & Wor. R.	75	300	do	86⅜
500	Cum. Coal Pref.	24	100	do	b30 87⅛
300	do	24⅜	100	do	b30 87⅛
1500	do	25	100	do	b30 87
200	do	b30 25⅜	200	do	b30 86⅞
100	do	b30 25	150	do	86⅞
700	do	24⅜	60	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	99⅜
300	do	24⅞	100	Ill. & Pr. Du C.	45
50	Alt. & T. Haute R.	34⅜	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	64
700	do	35	800	do	63
80	do	34⅞	150	do	63¼

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	98¼	110	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	114
5,000	do	98	500	do	113¾
10,000	U. S. 5s. '74. Cou.	90	100	do	s10 113⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s '67. Reg.	98	100	Erie Railway	70
13,000	Treas. 7 3.10 p. c. Notes	103	350	do	69⅞
			300	do	h10 70
15,800	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97	100	do	b30 70
5,000	U. S. D. Nts	135¾	400	do	s5 69⅜
35,000	do	135⅜	200	do	b20 69⅞
1,100	do	135⅝	50	Erie R. Pref.	99½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	62⅜	425	do	99⅝
50,000	Mo. St. 6s.	66⅜	300	do	b30 99⅞
10,000	do	66¾	50	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	b30 62⅜
25,000	do	66⅜	19	do	62
80,000	do	b60 67	50	Tol., Wab. & West. P.	88
1,000	A. & T. H. 1st. M.	104	300	Hnd. Riv. R.	88⅜
25,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	87⅜	100	do	b30 88⅜
3,000	do	88	300	do	88⅝
15,000	Chi. & N. W. As. Bd	69	200	do	b60 88
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97⅛	400	do	b10 88⅛
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	105	700	Harlem Railroad	31⅜
10,000	A. & T. H. Inc. Bds.	76	100	do	b60 31⅜
4,000	do	75⅛	200	Harlem R. Pref.	62
5,000	Mich. Sou. 2d Mg.	100⅜	300	do	62⅛
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	100	200	do	62⅜
25,000	Amer. Gold	137⅝	100	do	s10 62⅜
5,000	do	137⅜	300	do	s30 62⅝
5,000	do	137⅞	600	Reading R.	86
40,000	do	s30 137⅜	200	do	86⅛
50,000	do	138	100	Michigan Cen. R.	94⅝
40,000	do	b30 138¼	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	b30 48¼
20,000	do	b60 138⅜	600	do	48
250	Chicago Bur. & Q. R.	99	100	do	b10 48
360	Canada Coal Pref.	22	300	M. S. & N. I. G.	92
100	do	b30 22	300	do	b60 92
500	do	21	200	do	b60 92
200	do	20½	100	do	9 13⅛
50	do	20¾	300	do	91⅜
200	do	20	250	do	91
1000	Canton Company	24	500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	86
250	do	23¾	1000	Clev. & Pitt. R.	64⅜
90	Pacific M. S. Co.	148	500	do	64¼
100	do	148⅛	300	do	64
50	do	s30 148	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	86
50	do	s30 147⅞	1000	Clev. & Tol. R.	82
100	do	b3 148	100	Cb. & R. I. R.	86
100	Al. & T. Ilt. Pref.	57	100	do	85⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Debt Certific.	97¼	50	Erie R. Pref.	89½
40,000	Amer. Gold	137⅜	100	Harlem R.	30¾
20,000	U. S. D. N.	135⅝	150	M. S. & N. I.	48
5,000	do	135¼	200	M. So. & N. I. G.	92
20	Cumb. Coal	24	100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	65¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	148⅝	200	do	65¾
200	do	148⅜	200	do	65
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	114	50	Galena	85
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	88	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	63
400	Erie Railway	69¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. Conpon 6s.	98	159	Alt. & T. H. Prf.	57
45,000	Amer. Gold	137⅜	100	do	58
20,000	do	137⅞	200	Reading R.	86
30,000	U. S. D. N's	135	400	do	86
20,000	do	135⅛	50	Mich. Cen. R.	94
5,000	do	135¼	100	do	93¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	66⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	47
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	147⅜	200	do	47⅞
250	N. Y. Cen. R.	112⅜	550	M. S. & N. I. G.	81⅜
550	Erie Railway	69	500	Ill. Cen. R.	86

FRIDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

The following is the text of the very important Treasury bill reported to the House of Representatives yesterday by the Committee of Ways and Means. The vote of the Committee in favor of reporting the bill in its present shape is said to have been 7 to 1, the negative voice being Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvenia, who has peculiar views of his own in reference to the payment of the interest on the Public Debt and the receipts from Customs in legal tender United States Notes, instead of gold coin, which latter medium is the inflexible policy of the present Administration and the true judgment, we believe, of the whole country:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding $900,000,000, and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years, and of such denomination, not less than $50, as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, in coin; and he may in his discretion dispose of such bonds at any time, upon the best terms he can obtain, not less than par for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the certificates of indebtedness that may at any time be unpaid, or for any of the interest-bearing Treasury notes hereinafter issued, or which may be issued, under the provisions of this act; and all the bonds and interest-bearing Treasury notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority; provided that there shall be issued and outstanding of bonds, interest-bearing notes and United States notes, at any time, under the provisions of this act, no greater amount altogether than the sum of $900,000,000, except an additional amount equal to any amount of the 7 3-10 bonds so called, heretofore issued, which may be redeemed and funded in such bonds as are authorized under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is ordered to issue, on the credit of the United States, $300,000,000 of United States notes, bearing interest, payable semi-annually in coin, at the rate of one cent and a half per day on each $100, being $5 47½ per centum per annum, payable to the bearer, and redeemable, at the pleasure of the Government, after three years, at the Treasury, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than $10 each; and such notes shall be receivable for internal duties, and all debts and demands due to the United States, except for duties on imports; and any holder of said United States notes depositing any sum, whether before or after maturity, not less than $50, or some multiple of $50, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, or either of the depositaries which shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for such purpose, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit for the amount of principal and any accumulated interest thereon, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereon issue to the holder an equal amount in bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years, and such United States notes may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury at their par value in the payment of the lawful creditors of the United States who may be willing to receive the same, and shall be received at their par value in payment for any bonds that may hereafter be negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall also allow in any such negotiations and pay in coin any interest which may have accumulated thereon; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, as the exigencies of the public service may require, reissue any amount of United States interest-bearing notes herein authorized equal to the amount redeemed. There shall be printed on the back of the United States interest-bearing notes which may be issued under the provisions of this act the amount of interest which will have accumulated at the end of each six months from the date thereof, and the following words: "The within note is a legal tender in payment for internal duties, and all debts and demands due the United States, except duties on imports, and is exchangeable for bonds of the United States bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in coin semi-annually."

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised, if required by the exigencies of the public service for the payment of the army and navy, and other creditors of the Government, to issue, on the credit of the United States, the sum of three hundred millions dollars of United States Notes, in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable to bearer on demand, and of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as he may prescribe, which notes shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt; and any holder of said United States, or of United States Notes heretofore issued, depositing any sum, not less than $50, with the Treasurer, Assistant-Treasurers or depositaries of the United States, shall receive duplicate certificates, one of which shall entitle the holder to an equal amount of the six per cent. bonds, coupon or registered; and any of the said notes, when returned to the Treasury, may be reissued, from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of postage and revenue stamps for fractional currency, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue fractional notes of like amounts, in such form as he may deem expedient, and may use for the engraving and preparation thereof in the Treasury Department building; and all such notes issued shall be received in payment of postage and revenue stamps, and of any dues to the United States less than $5, except customs, and shall be exchangeable at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or any Assistant Treasurer or depositary for United States notes, of an equivalent amount; provided that the whole amount of fraction currency issued, including postage and revenue stamps, issued as currency, shall not exceed fifty millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of coin and bullion with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer or designated depositary, in sums not less than twenty dollars each, and corresponding with the denominations of the Government notes not bearing interest. The coin deposited for receipts shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of said receipts on demand, and for no other purpose whatever, and such receipts representing coin held in the Treasury for payment of interest on the public debt may be issued in payment of such interest, and such receipts shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports as coin.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States notes, and the coupon or registered bonds authorized by this act, shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear the written or engraved signature of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made under the direction of the Secretary, after the said notes or bonds shall be received from the engravers, and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer, by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register, by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specially appoint for that purpose; and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved on the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and reënacted.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all banks, associations, corporations, or individuals issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, shall be subject to, and pay, a duty of one per centum semi-annually, from and after April 1, 1863, upon any circulation of notes or bills as currency issued beyond the amount hereinafter named, that is to say, banks, associations, corporations, or individuals having a capital of not over $100,000, 90 per centum thereof; over $100,000, and not over $200,000, 80 per centum thereof; over $200,000, and not over $300,000, 70 per centum thereof; over $300,000, and not over $500,000, 60 per centum thereof; over $500,000, and not over $1,000,000, 50 per centum thereof; over $1,000,000, and not over $1,500,000, 40 per centum thereof; over $1,500,000, and not over $2,000,000, 30 per centum thereof; over $2,000,000, 25 per centum thereof, and a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the time fixed, as aforesaid, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the amount of duties accrued, or which should accrue from time to time, as aforesaid; during the time when such duties remain unaccounted for; and there shall be annexed to every such list or return a declaration under oath or affirmation, to be made in form and manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the President or some other proper officer of said bank, association, corporation or individual, respectively, that the same contains a true and faithful account of the duties which have accrued, or which should accrue and are not accounted for. And for any default in the delivery of such list or return, with such declaration annexed, the bank, association, corporation, or individual making such default shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of $500; and such bank, association, corporation, or individual shall, upon rendering the list or returns as aforesaid, pay to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the amount of the duties due on such list or return, and in default thereof shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of $500, and in case of neglect or refusal to make such list or return as aforesaid, or to pay the duties as aforesaid, for the space of 30 days after the time when such list should have been made or rendered, or when said duties shall have become due and payable, the assessment and collection shall be made according to the general provisions prescribed in an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to supply the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenues," approved Aug. 6, 1846, be, and the same is hereby so far modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to allow any money obtained from loans or internal revenue to be deposited in solvent Banks to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States upon depositing, by said Banks, with the Treasurer an amount of United States bonds or interest-bearing Treasury notes equal to such deposits respectively, as security for the payment thereof; and, from time to time, the Secretary of the Treasury may use such deposits by draft or check to pay any of the creditors of the Government, or for transfer to the Treasury or authorized depositories.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to prevent and punish counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations of the bonds, notes and fractional currency authorized to be issued by this act, all the provisions of the sixth and seventh sections of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the bonds, notes and fractional currency hereby authorized to be issued, in like manner as if the said sixth and seventh sections were hereby adopted as additional sections of this act, and the sum of $600,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange continues unabated, though the business to-day was not quite equal to the enormous sales of yesterday, nor prices so generally buoyant at the close this afternoon. The market opened with an additional advance, and on the first call of the list at the early Board, the prices were from 2 to 5 ₱ cent. higher on several descriptions, such as Pacific Mail, Cumberland Coal, Toledo, Erie, Central, Hudson River, &c.; but after the first orders were supplied under this extra excitement, the bidding was not so eager, and later in the day the disposition was to a reaction on nearly all the Railways, and also on Gold Coin, United States Customs Notes and Exchange on London. The report that the Secretary of the Treasury is to be in town on Saturday for consultation with our Bank officers and other Bankers, on the financial wants of the Government, and that a private meeting for this object had been invited at the residence of the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. CISCO, induced the suspicion that a temporary Loan is about to be applied for which may influence adversely the Money Market. In the feverish condition of the Stock Exchange, and after the intense speculation of the past day or two, this report was not without its influence, and caused a very decided reaction from extreme prices, without, however, placing the leading speculatives lower than they stood early in the week. At the 4 o'clock Session of the Public Board the following figures were made as compared with Thursday night. The demand for Stocks at the very close improved at the prices, and the Market left off comparatively steady.

	Thur.	Frid.		Thur.	Frid.
U. S. 6s. 1881	98¼	98	Harlem	29⅞	30¾
Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts.	103	102⅝	Harlem Pref.	59⅛	62
U.S. Notes C. H.	134	135⅛	Mich. Central	85⅝	86¾
Gold Coin	136⅛	137⅛	Mich. Southern	43	47⅜
N. Y. Central	112½	112⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	93⅜	91⅜
Erie	68⅛	69½	Illinois Central	87	86
Erie Preferred	98⅜	99¼	Pittsburgh	66⅛	65¼
Hudson	87⅛	88¼	Galena	86⅜	86⅝
Pacific Mail	142	147⅜	Toledo	83¼	83
Tennessees	63½	60⅜	Rock Island	87	85¾
Missouris	67¾	66	Reading	86	86

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	104	American Exchange	96⅜
Merchants'	99½	Bank of the Republic	100
Union	106	Hanover	87
America	111	Irving	79
Merchants' Exchange	90	Metropolitan	102¼
Commerce	94	Continental	85
Commerce, scrip stock	90	Park	115½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, for which the demand is unebated:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111	T. H & A. 2ds. Pref.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Chi. & N.W. sinking fund.	107½
Erie thirds, '83	115	Cbl. & N. W. G. B. Ex.	89
Erie fourths, '80	104	Chi. & N. W. app. do.	90
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	101	Chi. & N. W. 1st. Bds.	96
Hudson firsts, '69	116	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	85
Hudson seconds '72	116	Hudson seconds	89¼
Hudson thirds, '73	106	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	89¼
Harlem firsts, '56-'73.	110	Chi. & N. W. seconds.	43
Harlem seconds, '64	106	Tol. & Wab. seconds.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto, (The Martyrs.)

WINTER GARDEN—Bashful Irishman—Connecticut Courtship—Pleblm O'Donnell—Irish Lion.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jenny Lind—The Invisibles.

WALLACK'S—Pauline.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Fidlio.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerita.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Gen. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Dame aux Camelias, (Camille.)

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are without any later news from Vicksburgh this morning, either Union or rebel. There is no doubt, however, of our final success there. We receive authoritative assurances from Washington that Gen. Sherman will be reinforced (if it is not already accomplished) by Gen. Grant.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes: "At last advices six mortar-boats had joined the fleet of Geo. Banks, at New-Orleans, and if a vigorous and determined onslaught can carry the enemy's positions, they will soon give way. I am inclined to believe, however, that, up to the period when our troops under Sherman fell back, the rebel works at Port Hudson, Point Coupée and St. Francisville had not then been assaulted by our forces. Gen. Sherman has probably commenced the fight prematurely, and this, most probably, is the main cause of the reverse we have sustained."

One latest reports from Tennessee are to the effect that Murfreesboro is now entirely deserted, excepting, of course, by the wounded, and that Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters had been advanced ten miles below that place. The rebel army was reported at Tullahoma.

The Louisville *Journal* is officially informed that the Army of the Cumberland is at present supplied with subsistence in sufficient quantity to meet its wants until the 25th inst., even should it be cut off immediately from its source of supply. The Cumberland River is now open to navigation, however, and there need be no fear indulged that our victorious army at Murfreesboro will suffer from a lack of subsistence.

Four complete batteries were shipped from Indianapolis on Jan. 6, to supply the place of those lost in action at Murfreesboro, and large supplies of arms and ammunition were forwarded on the same day from Columbus, Ohio.

Telegraphic communication between St. Louis and Springfield is interrupted, and we have no advices from the latter point later than the evening of Thursday. Fighting had been going on all day, and our troops were holding their positions, and expecting reinforcements. Gen. Brown, in command of the National forces, had been wounded. Gen. Marmaduke was in command of the rebels. The object of the attack is to capture a large amount of army stores, arms and ammunition.

An additional dispatch from Gen. Herron, of the Army of the Frontier, to Maj.-Gen. Curtis, among other things states that, after the occupation of Van Buren by our troops, Gen. Hindman ordered the town to be shelled, without giving the women and children of the place the slightest opportunity of escaping in safety. The usual amenities of civilized warfare in such cases were wholly disregarded.

A New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* states that "a new expedition is on hand from this port. Secrecy and dispatch are now the watchwords. Boston and Maine steamboat men are here, and are as active and busy as bees before swarming time. Capt. Lopez, who is the quiet but efficient executive in all naval matters, who fitted out Burnside's fleet, and moved McClellan's army on the Potomac, has his hands full. But he says nothing."

The Washington *Republican* of Thursday says: "We are satisfied that Gen. Hooker is not only *not* to relieve Gen. Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac, but that Gen. Hooker is decidedly in favor of having Gen. Burnside remain in the position he now occupies. Gen. Hooker is perfectly satisfied with his present command, and thinks that frequent changes in the command of so large an army will prove injurious to the army and the cause of the Union."

A private letter from Robert Rhodes, Executive Officer of the U. S. steamer *Clifton*, stationed off Galveston, states that about the 6th of December a messenger came down from Sabine Pass, saying that it was expected that four or five gunboats, and some artillery on the shore, would attack our two schooners, which were guarding the Pass. Capt. Renshaw sent Capt. Law to see what to do, and he ordered the vessels to be towed outside the bar. On the 8th ult. the rebels ordered the women and children to leave Galveston within two days, as they intended to attack our fleet. Up to the 11th no attack had been made. On the 12th Capt. Renshaw sent to New-Orleans, by the bark *Island City*, a number of the Union people of Galveston, some of whom were in danger of starving if they remained. These people, it will be remembered, have arrived at New-Orleans.

The Memphis Grenada-Jackson *Appeal* is published at the moderate price of thirty dollars *per annum*. When at Grenada it was willing to accept no peace which did not embrace the unconditional recognition of the Confederate States; now it would put up with any which may be "decent and honorable."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the construction of a ship canal between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, and to enlarge the locks of certain canals in New-York, to allow the passage of gunboats. It was ordered to be printed. Notice was given of a bill to aid Western Virginia in emancipating her slaves. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, called up his resolution censuring Grant's order expelling the Jews from his Department, when it transpired that the order has already been revoked, and the resolution was laid on the table. The bill for the punishment of persons convicted of crime in the District of Columbia was passed. A bill was introduced by Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, to regulate judicial proceedings in certain cases. It relates to the so-called arbitrary arrests, and the cases arising out of them. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill for the relief of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Tadenskiold* was passed. The joint resolution for the prompt payment of our soldiers, sailors and marines, was reported back from the Finance Committee, with an amendment as a substitute. A bill to suspend the sale of land on the islands on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, was referred to the Military Committee. The credentials of Mr. James A. Bayard, re-elected Senator from Delaware, were presented. The bill providing for the raising of volunteers for the defence of Kentucky was debated at considerable length, but was not disposed of when the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, a majority and minority report on the bill to raise troops for the defence of Tennessee were presented from the Military Committee. A bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A resolution to procure the removal of John Plant, one of the Capitol Police, for inhuman treatment of a soldier, was passed. The Post-office Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and made the special order for Wednesday next. Consideration of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole, and it was finally passed; after which the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered and passed. The rest of the session was spent in Committee of the Whole, in general debate. Both houses adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill to provide for the incorporation of Roman Catholic Churches, was introduced. A motion to appoint three "clerks at large," to work among the Committees, whenever their services may be needed, was referred to the Committee on Employes. The death of the late Senator Willard was then announced, and the Senate soon afterward adjourned.

In the Assembly, several additional ballots for Speaker were taken without result.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship *Africa*, we have advices from Europe to the 28th ult.,—three days later. The political news is unimportant, and the commercial advices are meagre. The steamship *China*, from this port, arrived out on the 27th. The news received by her of the National defeat at Fredericksburgh, was the universal topic on Saturday. The friends of the North were greatly disappointed. The general deduction drawn in Liverpool was unfavorable to an early peace. Business was suspended by the holidays, but there was talk of quiet transactions in cotton at a further advance. Breadstuffs were quiet, but firmer. The Stock Exchange resumed business on Saturday, when Consols were quoted at 92¼@92¾ for money. Erie shares 42@43. Illinois Central shares 42@41 discount.

The ship *George Griswold*, freighted with breadstuffs and other necessaries for the relief of the destitute poor of Lancashire and other manufacturing districts in England, will sail to-day. There was a meeting held on board yesterday of the friends of the undertaking, at which toasts to John Bright and Richard Cobden were drank, and speeches were made by Dr. Adams, Dr. Vinton, Dr. Cox, Mr. Green, Mr. Lowe, and others.

The Missouri Legislature has elected Hon. J. B. Henderson United States Senator for the short term, ending March 4, 1863. The first ballot for the long term resulted thus: J. S. Phelps, 51; B. Grantz Brown, 51; S. H. Glover, 34; S. Breckinridge, 11, and J. B. Noell 5.

The Louisville *Journal* of Wednesday says: "A large force has been employed, and the timbers prepared, for the purpose of rebuilding the trestle-work destroyed by Morgan's cavalry, in the vicinity of Muldrow's Hill. Trains with the material for the work will be sent down the road to-day, and Superintendent Mashel feels confident that the reconstruction will be perfect by the 1st of February, and that trains will then pass over the entire length of the road. The work of reconstructing the two bridges, water-tanks, &c., on the line of the Lebanon Branch, will be completed to-morrow or Monday, and a train will in all probability leave this city for Lebanon on Monday. The only bridges known to have been destroyed on the Lebanon Branch were the one over Wilson's Creek, and that at Boston."

The corps of Gen. Slocum was about a month since attached to Gen. Sigel's command, so the latter officer now ranks as commander of a grand division. Gen. Sigel's old corps is now commanded by Gen. Stahl.

The Washington *Republican* denies officially and emphatically, that Gen. J. E. B. Stuart ever telegraphed to Quartermaster-General Meigs, complaining of the inferior quality of the mules which he captured during his recent raid. Whether this denial is prompted by a feeling of indignation at the imputation thrown upon our mules by Stuart, or of vexation at the rebel marauder's audacity in sending such a message, does not appear.

The Corporation of Newark is issuing five-cent shinplasters.

There was another day of excitement on the Stock Exchange yesterday. In the forenoon prices were higher than on Thursday, both for Stocks and Gold, but later in the day the bidding was not so eager and the additional rise was lost. Gold, 137¾; Exchange, 152.

Cotton was salable and steady yesterday. A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs at decidedly firmer prices. Provisions attracted more attention. Mess Pork was dearer. An active inquiry prevailed for refined Petroleum, which advanced materially, as also for Spices, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tallow, Whisky, East India Rice, Metals, domestic Cotton Goods, Fancy Cassimeres and staple Woollen Goods, which were generally held higher. Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Hay, Wool, Cotton, Tobacco and Adamantine Candles were in good request. Heavier Freight engagements were reported, at buoyant rates.

A Question of Enterprise.—The *Tribune*, in reply to our statement concerning the Nashville dispatches, says:

"In our 4 o'clock edition on Saturday morning, we published a long special dispatch from our special correspondent with Gen. Rosecrans. If the Times published this dispatch at all on Saturday—it may possibly have done so in a few numbers of an evening edition—it copied it from our columns, or *slips sent from this office*. But on Sunday morning it published the dispatch in full, calling it 'a letter from [its] own correspondent.' [We said, and we still think, that acts of this sort are *a reproach to the profession of journalism*. Others will think and say of it what they deem fit."

The *Tribune* professes to doubt whether the Times published that dispatch at all on Saturday morning. *Then why did the Tribune send us the bill for it before noon on Saturday?* True, it was in but a small part of our Saturday morning edition; but that was because the *Tribune* had put it in type for its own use before sending it to us; but it required us to *pay* just as much for it as the *Tribune* itself paid.

We care very little for the *Tribune's* denunciations on this or any other subject. Whether the tone of the Times, in its discussions either of general topics or of this particular matter, is a "reproach to journalism" or not, we are quite willing the public should judge. One thing is very clear, the *Tribune* is seeking to establish a reputation for extensive enterprise in getting news, and at the same time attempting to make other journals pay for it. That may be a creditable style of journalism, or it may not. The *Tribune*, in either case, is welcome to all the honors and the profits which it yields.

The Question of Mediation.

We regret to perceive that the *Tribune* persists in its advocacy of foreign mediation, as a just and proper mode of ending the war which the Government of the United States is compelled to wage for the preservation of its own existence. We are glad, however, to find that the *Tribune* modifies somewhat the position which it originally took on this subject.

On Saturday, Dec. 27, in seconding the diplomatic endeavors of Wm. Cornell Jewett to bring about the intervention of some foreign Power in our affairs, the *Tribune* held this language:

"If a Government notoriously free from partiality or from sinister impulses—that of Switzerland, for example—were *to tender to ours its good offices to bring about a reconciliation between us and the rebels, we should urge that the proposition be met frankly and cordially*. Whatever its result, we should regard the proffer itself as an act of genuine kindness. Give us an intelligent, capable, upright tribunal, and *we would urge that our Government should accept it*, and appear before it, prepared to prove that the Union of all our States is a geographical and political necessity—that the North cannot possibly be fighting to subjugate the South, seeing that the Government she fights for is that which has generally secured the sway of the South—and that Slavery, nothing but Slavery, seeks the dissolution and overthrow of the American Republic. Only secure a capable and candid tribunal, and *we should be willing to submit, without fear, to its arbitration*."

If any disinterested foreign Government were to tender its offices as arbiter between our Government and the Rebels, the *Tribune* would "urge that our Government should accept it," and would "*submit* without fear to its arbitration."

The *Tribune* now inserts the further condition that the proposed intervention should first be "acceded to by the Rebels." We do not see that this changes in any important respect its essential character. Indeed their assent to such a proposal would carry with it a very strong presumption *against* its acceptance by us. They would scarcely accede to it unless they had something to gain by it,—unless they were either morally certain of a favorable judgment, or in such a desperate condition as to render any chance of escape acceptable. And either of these reasons would be conclusive against our assent.

The *Tribune* puts its view of the case thus:

"Having thus given place to the gist of the Times' article, we proceed to consider it, and will thank our neighbor to render like hospitality to *our* view of the matter:

I. The rebel agents who swarm in Europe present our great struggle in this phase: 'The North is strong, rich, grasping, rapacious, and largely enriched at our expense by means of high tariffs and a monopoly of our coasting trade. We are tired of this, and want to row our own boat. We don't want to fight—we want peace—but the North compels us to fight or submit to its unchecked supremacy in all things. We want to buy *your* fabrics, and pay for them in our staples; but the North, by its tariffs in peace and its blockades in war, forbids. We implore intervention to stay the deluge of bloodshed and misery; but the North repels all interposition—will abide no arbitration—but insists on the ordeal of the sword alone. People of Europe! we are relatively few and poor, but we are ready to die for our independence—for liberty to trade freely with and enrich you—and we have a right to your active sympathies.' And we happen to know that these representations have great weight even with men who, if the question were one of European politics, would be too well informed to be duped by them.

II. Now, then, we say to Europe, 'These representations of the rebel slaveholders are unfair and unjust. We do, indeed, repel *such* intervention as has been proffered or threatened—that, namely, of France and Great Britain—*because those Powers have plainly evinced a partiality for the side of our enemies*. The various outgivings of Lords Palmerston and Russell, Mr. Gladstone, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and of the Press of either country in sympathy with its Government and governing classes, betray an unmistakable desire that the slaveholders' rebellion should become a revolution, rending our country into two or more jealous if not hostile confederacies, bearing the seeds of indefinite division and disintegration. We cannot, therefore, accept the mediation of Governments radically hostile to our institutions, and which have prejudged and condemned us; but should any impartial and mutually friendly Power interpose its good offices for a termination of our quarrel, and its intervention be acceded to by the rebels, we shall be disposed to receive it in the spirit which dictated the proffer, either heartily accepting and abiding the arbitration of the mediating Power, or suggesting some alternative equally acceptable and effective.' *Such an attitude we hold that our Government might safely and wisely take*, to the immense improvement of our position in the eyes of the civilized world."

We think not. We do not believe it would be either safe or wise to take any such attitude. On the contrary, we should lower our position infinitely "in the eyes of the civilized world," and in the eyes of our own people, by inviting or tolerating any such intervention of foreign Powers in our affairs. The idea of asking Switzerland or Russia, or any other Power, friendly or adverse to our institutions, to decide whether the North is "rich, grasping and rapacious" or not,—whether the tariff does or does not work injustice to the South—whether the longing of the South to buy foreign fabrics, without paying duties upon them, is or is not reasonable and just, and whether any of the other moving pleas of the rebels, so strongly set forth by the *Tribune*, are valid as against the prosecution of the war, strikes us as simply preposterous. These are not questions for foreign Governments at all. They have nothing whatever to do with them,—and are utterly incapable, from the very nature of the case, of deciding them upon just and proper grounds. They are questions of internal policy, affecting our own rights and interests, and involving absolutely the *right* of the Government to make laws upon these or any other subjects.

But the *Tribune* thinks we ought to answer the arguments of the rebel agents, and show to Europe that their representations are "unfair and unjust." That is precisely what we are doing every day. That is the special business of the State Department, and of the diplomatic and other agents whom we have sent abroad. Whatever "arguments" these rebel agents bring to the notice of foreign Governments, are met in that way. Those which they address to the public through the Press must be answered through the same channel. We see not the slightest necessity for accepting offers of mediation or intervention, in order to answer arguments or expose falsehoods of the rebel agents.

The *Tribune* seems to think that mediation would be simply the organization of a debating society. Even if it were nothing more we should deem it utterly useless. But it is a good deal more. Mediation by any foreign Government involves not only the hearing of arguments, but the *decision of the point at issue*; and the acceptance of such mediation carries with it at least the strongly implied engagement of the two parties to abide by that decision. The *Tribune's* intimation that we would "*either heartily accept and abide* the arbitration of the mediating Power, or suggest *some alternative equally acceptable and effective*," is absurd. "Equally acceptable" to whom—"and effective" for what? The question at issue is—Shall the Republic of the United States live or perish:—shall it put forth all its power, and test to the full the willing loyalty of our people in the effort to perpetuate its existence,—or shall it consent to its own destruction? Foreign mediation must answer *yes* or *no*:—and if we don't quite like the answer, on the *Tribune's* plan, we pledge ourselves to "suggest some alternative *equally acceptable and effective!*" Pray what could it possibly be?

As we said the other day, the controversy in its present shape is simply one of *force*. The result turns on military power. The *Tribune* assents to this, but adds:

"But this attitude can at best (or worst) be but temporary. 'Shall the sword devour for ever?' Were the military strength of the rebellion utterly prostrated, *there would still remain grave and delicate questions to be considered and settled, which would tax the profoundest wisdom, the purest patriotism*. We do not affirm that foreign interposition could promote their satisfactory adjustment; but we would by no means reject it before it is tendered."

All this is very true. But it does not touch the point at issue. The *Tribune* advocates mediation as a means of stopping the war;—not of settling the grave questions that will remain for action after the war is over. We agree perfectly with the *Tribune* as to the gravity and importance of those questions. They will tax to the utmost the statesmanship of the nation. What shall be done with the enfranchised slave? What shall be the relation of the conquered South to the Union? By what practical measures shall we reconcile the right of the Southern people to self-government under the Constitution, with the possible necessity of compelling their continued allegiance to it? Upon what basis shall the finances, the commerce, the general industry of the country be placed, when the war is over? All these great and momentous topics will remain open for discussion and action after the military strength of the rebellion has been prostrated. But certainly the *Tribune* does not propose to leave *them* to the decision of foreign Powers, or to invoke their aid in disposing of them. They are purely and exclusively domestic questions. They are to be adjusted by ourselves, for our own interest, and according to our own judgment as to what that interest is. There is not a respectable minority of the people of this country, North or South, who would consent that any foreign Power should have any voice in the settlement of these great questions.

But at present we have nothing to do with them. We can deal with them when the time comes. We appreciate quite as profoundly as the *Tribune* can, the magnitude of these problems and the difficulties which will embarrass their solution. But we believe the wisdom, the prudence, the statesmanship of the country will be equal to the emergency. We shall not need *foreign* aid then, any more than we do now. *Our present condition is war.* We must meet the issues which grew out of it. Unless we are ready to concede the independence of the Southern States, we must throw our whole soul and strength into the war against the rebellion they have raised. We can listen to no pleas, propose no terms, and least of all can we tolerate any interference of foreign Powers in the issue which the South has raised.

Kentucky and the Proclamation.—The Legislature of Kentucky met on Thursday, and Gov. Robinson yesterday sent in his Message to the body. It will be seen by the telegraphic mention of it, that the Governor utters his emphatic displeasure with the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, and calls on the Legislature also to put on record its protest against the Proclamation. It was not expected that the people of the Border Slave States would yield the same cordial support to the Emancipation edict that the rest of the loyal States have done. The force of law, education and habit retards the development of a war policy based on the emancipation of slaves in States where Slavery has been an institution for generations. The Border Slave States have held on remarkably well to their loyalty, considering the pressure internal and external that has been applied to them by the rebels. They have conquered their prejudices in many particulars, and may yet conquer their present repugnance to the Proclamation. The truly loyal men of the Border States have long since reached and proclaimed the doctrine that if the Union and Slavery became incompatible they would surrender Slavery rather than the Union. They do not believe that the necessity for one or the other to be overthrown yet exists. But the President does, and so do the vast majority of the loyal people of the country. The question with the Kentuckians now is, will they yield to a result which they have repeatedly avowed they are ready for in a certain contingency,—the overthrow of Slavery to preserve the Union—or will they, by rebelling, destroy the Union because they do not think with the great majority, that the crisis demanding the choice between the two is at hand? We confess we have strong hope that the reasonableness and loyalty of the State of Henry Clay will gloriously be sustained in this last and hardest test of its patriotism.

The Confederacy Cleft in Twain.

Like all other great events in time, the battle of Murfreesboro grows in importance as we study its details and pursue the results that flow immediately and prospectively from it. At first, our interest was wholly absorbed in the severity and doubtfulness of the conflict. When the popular apprehension of disaster was relieved, the admiration of the country was fastened upon the valor and endurance of the soldiers, and the omnipresent inspiration and heroism of Gen. Rosecrans, who snatched a victory from the very dust of defeat. And after the suspense and uncertainty as to the result, and the admiration for the skill and courage that redeemed the once lost fortunes of the day, came the proud joy of a great National victory for our arms, and the salvation of the capital of a great, State, if not the redemption of the entire State, from the presence and power of the rebel despotism.

But now our congratulations take even a wider range. We find that the terrible crisis which Gen. Rosecrans met and mastered in the cedar glades of Stones River on the ever memorable afternoon of Wednesday's dreadful battle, bears upon the life of the rebellion itself, and may speedily involve its annihilation. There can be little doubt that the defeat of the rebels at Murfreesboro is a turning point in the fortunes of the war, and ends in the extinction of some of the fondest hopes of the Confederate Government. That Bragg's army was to triumph over Gen. Rosecrans, and recover the State of Tennessee to Confederate sway, was boastfully proclaimed by the over-confident rebel organs at Richmond. That it has failed to do so—that it has been driven back from its purpose—that in being driven back it exposes the entire Confederacy to the extremest peril, is admitted by the rebel organs, and proves the confusion and disorder of Bragg's retreat. The Richmond *Dispatch* in a sour and dissatisfied comment on the result at Murfreesboro, says:

"Gen. Bragg has certainly retreated to Shelbyville, thirty miles from his victory at Murfreesboro, as he did last Fall from his victory at Perryville. On this occasion he has saved his prisoners, captured guns, stores, &c. But if he has retired (that is the fashionable phrase on our side, as a "change of base" is on the other) to Shelbyville with his whole army, he has thrown East Tennessee entirely open to the Yankees. There is a very strong position beginning with Shelbyville on the left, extending across the railroad running from Nashville to Chattanooga, at or near its junction with the Shelbyville road, with its centre at a place called Decker's, and its right terminating in the Cumberland Mountains—the whole distance being twenty-five miles from left to right, which, we understand, military men thought last Summer, ought to be the place to defend East Tennessee. It may be that Bragg has fallen back to this position. If he has, all is right. But if he has merely gotten out of the way, with the design to go to reinforce the army facing Grant, which is three hundred miles off, then East Tennessee is in great danger, if Rosecrans wishes to take it. If he should once get possession of it, two hundred thousand men cannot dislodge him. And East Tennessee is precisely the very portion of the Confederacy which it is most inconvenient for us to lose, since it cuts it completely in two."

The rebel organ perceives what has so long been obvious to everybody, that the railroad through East Tennessee, connecting Virginia with the States of the Southwest, is of the highest importance to the success of the rebel arms. In the beginning of the rebellion, it was indispensable to them. It was the direct line by which Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, the greater part of Alabama, and even Kentucky, were reached and controlled from Richmond. By this line the first year's subsistence of their army in Virginia was in great part obtained, and over it hastened the lens of thousands of enthusiastic soldiers that campaigned in Northern Virginia, blockaded the Potomac, and threatened Washington the first Summer of the war.

It would have been almost fatal to the rebellion if East Tennessee had been wrested from the rebels in the very beginning of our military movements. It was easy to have been done. The region itself was overwhelmingly loyal. It begged and prayed for National protection and deliverance. It even made some effort to be free and to give its highway to the Union cause, but unaided by the Government was quickly crushed and tied on almost without hope to the rebel Confederacy. If we had possessed East Tennessee at the start every rebel soldier from the Southwest, and every pound of subsistence needed in Virginia would have been driven to the long and devious route eastward through Alabama and Georgia and northward through the Carolinas, near the Atlantic coast, to reach their destination. This one weak line would have been crushed under the accumulated demands upon it and the dangers besetting it from our coast invasions, and Virginia left almost alone to cope, the first year, with the entire power of the Government.

Our military authorities neglected the golden opportunity to dissever the warlike power of the Confederacy by seizing and holding East Tennessee. The misfortune has been great, but perhaps not irremediable. The opportunity was delayed, but not wholly lost. If Gen. Rosecrans' victory gives the long needed blow, and destroys the rebel passway by railroad through East Tennessee, it is hard to see how the rebels can ever again conduct harmonious Eastern and Western campaigns, or how, indeed, they can again concentrate large armies rapidly, east or west, to resist the immense columns that we are prepared to move upon them. The rebels at Richmond see their danger, and are dismayed. Let us hope our Government is prepared by prompt action to make good the rebel fears, and redeem one of the hitherto most manifest defects in the conduct of the war, by the full occupation of East Tennessee. It will "cut the Confederacy in two."

Honors to Our Army.—We publish this morning two orders issued by Gen. Halleck yesterday—one of them announcing "the gratitude of the country and the admiration of the world" to Gen. Rosecrans, and the other propounding "the thanks of the country" to Gen. Carter. The first public bulletin of thanks and praise to our troops during the war was issued by Secretary Seamon to the heroes of Mill Spring; and the last one preceding the present two of Halleck was to Burnside's army from the President. Congress also has this matter of gratitude and applause in its hands. There is a resolution of thanks to Gen. Rosecrans now before the Committee of the Senate, and another of thanks to Gen. Butler hangs fire in the House. Thus, the Commander-in-Chief, the General-in-Chief, the Secretary of War and Congress have all tried their hands in the matter—some of them only with moderate success, as regards rhetoric and so forth.

We do not think it is possible to express too deep or general a gratitude to our noble army and its commanders for their successive exploits; but, so far as public thanks to officers in the field are concerned, we fancy that they would come with far more distinction and value if they were always put forth from the proper and the highest mediums—from the President as the head of the army, or from Congress as the more immediate representative of the people. As it is, it seems to be to a great extent a matter of whim. The President, if he feels in the mood, holds up one General to public admiration; some one of his Secretaries, being in a happy frame of mind, holds up another; the General-in-Chief also has *his* favorites; and the Senate and House have theirs. Of course a great part of the glory given is supposed to be reflected back upon the utterer of the thanks. But the work should be left altogether in the hands of the President and Congress.

The Sailing of the Ship.—Yesterday afternoon the new and splendid ship *George Griswold*, laden with gifts of food for the famished operatives of Lancashire, was towed down the Bay of New-York, and this morning she will spread her sails, and start on her voyage across the wide ocean, for the shores of England. As she moved down the Bay yesterday, she was saluted by several British vessels in the harbor; and the crowd of sailors and citizens on her deck, as well as on the steamer which towed her out, and on the other vessels in the vicinity, exhibited their generous enthusiasm by the most vociferous shouts and cheers. A nobler spectacle was never seen in our beautiful Bay. In a few weeks she will arrive in Liverpool, and, perhaps before the close of the month, her stores will have been distributed to the hungry, and the blessings of those who are ready to perish will have been called down upon America.

The movement in this City for the relief of English distress, has been a magnificent success. It was on the 8th of November—just two months ago—that it was first proposed in the Press in these columns; and beside the ship-load of provisions now sent out, there are yet thirty thousand dollars left in the hands of the Chamber of Commerce Committee alone—not to speak of the large sums in the hands of the other two relief organizations in the City. With the ship go the good wishes of America to those to whom it is sent, and who, during our hour of trial, have never missed an opportunity of exhibiting their friendly feelings.

The Nuisance of Shinplasters.—The "postal currency," as it is called, issued by the General Government, is very abundant, and makes *change* more abundant than it has been for a long time. If anyone has doubts on this subject, we shall be glad to supply him with such fractional currency as he may require. There is not the slightest necessity or excuse for shinplasters, either of corporations or individuals. And yet they are becoming more and more abundant every day.

Every person ought to *refuse* peremptorily to take these shinplasters; no matter by whom they may be issued. They are utterly illegal, and if our District Attorney would do their duty, they would be at once suppressed. The law of Congress explicitly forbids the issue of such notes either by individuals or corporations. We have for a long time refused to receive them at the Times Office, and advise everybody else to imitate the example.

The Hungarian Rebellion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. Butler, who is not without ability and patriotism as an American soldier and citizen, appears thoroughly unacquainted with Hungarian history. In his remarks yesterday at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, as given in your issue to-day, the following passage occurs: "The Hungarian rebellion failed, as must every rebellion of men of property against Government and against the rights of the many."

This statement is essentially incorrect, and first, because the war in Hungary of 1848–9, (to which, I suppose, the General adverts,) was not a rebellion, but a war of Hungarian *National* Independence; and secondly, because, though led and sustained in that war by the nobility, it was *with* and *for* the rights of the many, and against Austrian injustice and perfidy. A Hungarian.

The Pacific Railroad.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

Sacramento, Cal., Thursday, Jan. 8.

At noon to-day the California section of the Pacific Railroad was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies.

Both branches of the Legislature adjourned in honor of the occasion.

Distinguished representatives from nearly every portion of the State participated in the proceedings, which were witnessed by a vast concourse of people.

Gov. Stanford presided.

At precisely 12½ o'clock P. M. he struck in the spade for the railroad embankment in front of the city.

Appropriate and eloquent speeches were delivered by Gov. Stanford, Judge Crane, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and various other members of the State Legislature.

All allusions to the great work as a bond of union, as well as a national highway of trade, were received with enthusiastic cheers.

Charles Crocker, of the firm of Charles Crocker & Co., contractors for the first eighteen miles of the road, announced that all the arrangements had been completed, and that the work of grading the route and building the bridge over American River would proceed without delay.

Sacramento wears a holiday aspect in honor of the inauguration of the enterprise that is to bind California to the Union in a closer embrace.

HO! FOR ENGLAND.

A Seaside Visit of Cotton for Our Brethren.

Food and Comfort Sent to Lancashire by the Merchants of New-York.

The "George Griswold," Her Freight, Her Mission, and Her Farewell Reception.

The wailings from Lancashire, which, a few weeks ago sounded so piteously in our ears, blending with the mockery from Liverpool and the scoffing from St. James, touched a deep chord in the hearts of our people, and awoke a sympathy as potent as it was generous.

The proceedings of our citizens have been duly chronicled in the TIMES, from the $20,000 donation of the noble GRISWOLDS to the fifty-cent shinplaster of the little girl in Connecticut, until it remains for us but to announce the completion of the cargo, the reception of yestarday, and the starting of the good ship upon her errand of mercy.

So peculiar an event as the sending of a ship laden with food from our shores, to the land where dwell our bitterest enemies and our most malignant traducers, is too significant and too thoroughly an exponent of our National habit to be permitted, without the customary reception. Accordingly, the good ship was gaily decked in her brightest holiday garb. From the bow floated the Union Jack, while the Stars and Stripes waved from the gaff. At the foremast head was the British ensign, and the flags of MARRYAT'S Code of Signal reached down to the deck. The mainmast had at its head the private signal of the Messrs. GRISWOLD, under which was set a large Masonic flag, indicative of the rank of Past Master; and, in fact, from every available point waved to the breeze an emblem of nationality and an insignia of power.

As this vessel will deservedly be an historical one in the noble merchant marine of the United States, we append a brief description of her. She was built at Quincy, Mass., near the house of the sage and patriot, JOHN Q. ADAMS, by "Deacon THOMAS," a well-known shipbuilder of that town, who, it is said, never constructed an inferior ship. She is "all oak," at least her frame is, with top-timbers and stanchions of locust, and is copper bolted throughout. She is 200 feet long, 36 feet breadth of beam, and 24 feet depth of hold, with two decks. Her tonnage, by carpenter measurement, is 1,280 tons, but being constructed for great buoyancy, she will carry probably 1,500 tons. She has a long, flat floor, with sharp ends, and will doubtless be a fast sailer. Having already received about 7,000 barrels of flour, she has gone down only from 11 to 14 feet of draft. Capt. NYE, who, with Capts. CHARLES H. MARSHALL and THOMAS TILESTON, is purchasing and superintending the loading of the ship, says he has never met with a more buoyant vessel. Her spars were put in at East Boston, by FRANCIS LOW, rigger. She is provided with double topsail yards, all handsomely proportioned. Her sails are of Scotch hemp canvas, an article which, in the scarcity and high price of cotton, has taken the place of the heavy duck made of that material. It is much softer and more durable, but does not hold the wind so well. She has a tank amidships, reaching from keelson to upper deck, which will contain 5,000 gallons of water. With this exception, the ship has a clear hold and between-decks from stem to stern. Her ample cabin and other houses are upon the upper deck. Taken for all in all, the *George Griswold* is one of the staunchest and best ships which has ever made her appearance in our waters.

Upon her deck was gathered a company of New-York merchants and philanthropists, with many of the fairer sex, who, though not of the formar class, are honorary and working members of the latter.

But more especially we noticed Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. S. H. COX, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Smith, J. C. Green, A. T. Stewart, W. A. Dodge, A. A. Low, S. B. Chittenden, G. Griswold, David Dowes, H. W. T. Mali, Jonathan Sturges, B. H. Field, J. T. Johnston, S. Sloan, and many members of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Corn and Produce Exchange.

Underneath the deck was, however, that which, for the purpose of the desired result, is of much more consequence than these respected members of society. We refer, of course, to her

CARGO,

which consists of

13,236 bbls. of flour.	50 hhds. of beef.
315 boxes of bread.	102 boxes of bacon.
50 bbls. of pork.	3 tierces of rice.
167 bags of corn.	2 bags of rice.
125 bbls. of bread.	

From the Produce Exchange—1,500 bbls. of flour, 500 bbls. of corn, 50 bbls. of pork.

After the reception of the guests by Capt. LUNT, the ship was towed into the stream opposite Governor's Island, and Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, the presiding officer of the Committee, called the assemblage to order, and requested Rev. Dr. ADAMS to invoke the blessing of God upon the work so auspiciously begun.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS next came forward, and at this moment the cabin presented a solemn scene. All uncovered and rose, and the deepest stillness prevailed. In the midst of which the reverend gentleman besought Him, who ruled in the paths of the great waters as on the dry land, to prosper the undertaking which would deliver to a kindred land one of the practical blessings of their own. He besought the Almighty that it might be His will that the gift to be sent across the ocean would be received in the kind spirit in which it was sent; and that the people of the Isle of their ancestors would be brought to the knowledge that the American nation was struggling for its constitutional, its historical rights. He closed by praying that a spirit of magnanimity and Christian sympathy might prevail throughout the universe.

Mr. GREEN gave an account of the proceedings of the Executive Committee, remarking that great events of vast importance had occurred, which limited the subscriptions which might otherwise have been donated. It had been said that the condition of the people of our own country demanded similar labors and sympathy, to the exclusion of all others. But it was answered by the fact that their own people were also the objects of their practical sympathy. They had not been in any way neglected by means of the aid furnished to the operatives of England, but rather the reverse. It was distinctly asserted that that had no object in the work in which they were engaged other than to come to the rescue of suffering humanity. Every question but that was excluded from the proceedings.

Mr. ABIEL A. LOW, the Treasurer, reported the amount contributed to be over $108,000. There were two other organizations not reported. There were on board of that ship 11,236 barrels of flour, 200 boxes of bacon, 50 barrels of pork, 500 bushels corn, 500 barrels and boxes bread, 200 boxes bacon, 1,500 barrels flour, and 50 barrels pork, by the Produce Corn Exchange. There remained yet in hand $20,900 in cash, a sum sufficient to inaugurate another movement similar to this. More sums were being sent in. On Thursday he received a donation of $100.

Mr. DOWS, of the Corn Exchange Committee, said the sums received by that body amounted to $20,000, all but $2,000 of which were invested.

Mr. WM. E. DODGE, in some brief remarks, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee are due to the following persons for their gratuitous services: To EDWARD BELL, Esq., for the purchase of flour, thus saving to the fund a large amount in commissions; to Capt. GEO LUNT for his offer to command the ship to Liverpool; to Mr. AUGUSTUS MURPHY, pilot, of New-York, for taking the ship to sea; to the Association of Stevedores for loading the ship; to the Ballast Masters for their services in ballasting the ship.

Resolved, That thanks are due to the Press for their liberal and efficient support so promptly given to this important movement.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Rev. Dr. A. T. SMITH said he was greatly obliged to the gentlemen of the Committee for giving an opportunity to the Clergy to speak on that occasion. It was rather late in the enterprise to speak upon it. But he was ready to say with the boy "I'm glad I'm in the Union Army." If not the army of the field, the grand army of Philanthropy and Charity, which the merchants of this City represented. He had seen recently an Iron-clad; but at that time he was on a vessel, not iron-clad, but clad with a freight of money for the poor operatives of England. They owed it to that land, from which they received so many blessings, it was fitting that they should do so. Charity would perform a good work, and the time he believed would come when all nations would be united in bonds of peace. The Doctor then referred to the electric link which was about to be reëstablished between England and America, and also to the fact that the donations to the poor of Lancashire, would stimulate their exertions in behalf of their soldiers, and all who were poor in their own land. He closed by invoking the blessing of God on their work, that it might be the means of administering relief to the poor of a kindred nation.

Mr. GREEN announced that a letter had been received from a member of the British Parliament, and said that Mr. Low would read and make comments on it.

Mr. LOW, having remarked that he would read out not make comments on the epistle, read it as follows:

"MY DEAR SIR: I am obliged by your kindness in [illegible] of a Christian duty [illegible] ship. It is quite true that these suffering operatives have, as a body with hardly an exception, resisted the attempts to entice them on the side of intervention. They have in all their sufferings refused to take a part with the South.

"You are, of course, aware that from the first our influential ruling classes have sympathized with disunion. They have been naturally delighted to see your great Republic ending in what they are pleased to call a bloody disruption and failure. They have not sympathized so much with the South (though the dominant classes of the two classes have naturally a sympathy for each other,) as with the party that should weaken and divide you as a people. A large part of the upper middle class follow the fashionable lead of the aristocracy in this country. Hence, you have seen the prevailing tone of our press hostile to the North.

"But the mass of the population have had no sympathy with the South in any part of the kingdom. While the *Times* has been writing up the Confederates with a talent and a zeal worthy of a better cause, it has never been possible to hold an open, unpacked public-meeting in London or elsewhere to express sympathy for the South. The working class of England have had a vague notion that the cause of the North is their cause. They have not had a very clear comprehension of the character of the quarrel, but they know on the one side there is Slavery, and on the other Free labor, and that has decided them in their support of the North. Still it must be admitted that the working class in this country have not a great political influence, apart from the middle class, inasmuch as they have no votes; and I have, I confess, been always afraid that our Government, urged on by its sympathies, and by its fears of the effects on the revenue of the country, and the employment of the mass of the people, to be produced by the blockade, would join in some act of intervention, with a view to obtain the much needed cotton. Latterly, my apprehension on this point has been much allayed by a new element which has developed itself in the public opinion of the country.

"The old Anti-Slavery feeling was awakened by the President's Proclamation. It has been still further aroused by his message to Congress just received. The religious bodies are beginning to move, and you know that when the religious sentiments of the middle classes and the sympathies of the millions are in harmony in this country, all opposition to these predominant feelings goes down before them like grass before the whirlwind. The more your contest assumes the character of freedom *versus* Slavery, the more certain you are to enlist the sympathies, not only of the religious class of this country, but of every politician who looks for the support of the Liberal party.

"On every ground, therefore, of freedom, justice, peace and humanity, I hail the direction in which public opinion seems evidently moving in the Free States. Once let it be evident that the great majority of the North are resolved that they will never reconstruct the Union on the basis of a compromise with Slavery, and you have secured the sympathy of England—I mean of that part of its people which can control the rest and prevent any measures being taken in a spirit of hostility to the Federal Government."

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[illegible] ship *Ericsson*, JOHN P. HUNT, Engineer; aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 25 Columbia, near Broome-st.

MULLIGAN.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 9, ROSAAR JAMES MULLIGAN, son of the late Rev. John Mulligan, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 42 West 19th-st., on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

MCCORKLE.—At the battle of Sharpsburgh, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, JOSEPH H. MCCORKLE, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the Second New-York State Militia, or Eighty-second Regiment Volunteers, now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 212 Court, corner of Baltic-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

[illegible] were classified by Chamberlain & Co. as follows: Private bankers in gold 1/2 discount; State and Philadelphia, private in coin, are unchanged since last steamer. Legal tender 81 @ 82.

The caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator will probably be called next Tuesday.

The ship *T. M. Bailey*, of Portland, sailed yesterday for Puget Sound. When outside the harbor she drifted on a shoal and went to pieces. The captain and fifteen of the crew were drowned. Five were saved.

The Maine Legislature.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 7.

A special to the *Daily Press* from Augusta, this evening, states that the Legislature organized to-day by the choice of NATHAN FARWELL, President of the Senate, and NELSON DINGLEY, Jr., Speaker of the House.

The Republican caucus to-night nominated JOSEPH R. HALL for Secretary of State; JOHN L. HONSDON, Adjutant-General; JONAH H. DRUMMOND, Attorney-General—all present incumbents.

The Governor will be inaugurated to-morrow.

Convention of Iron-molders at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The fourth annual Convention of the Iron-moldars' Union was organized in this city yesterday, by the election of WM. H. SYLVIS, of Philadelphia, President; C. W. TALMADGE, of Louisville, Vice-President; F. SIMPSON, of Albany, Recording Secretary; O. HUDSON, of Cincinnati, Corresponding Secretary; JAMES GARRITY, of St. Louis, Financial Secretary; WM. HORAN, of Louisville, Treasurer; GEORGE W. BARR, of Cincinnati, Doorkeeper.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The indisposition of Mme. LORINI, last evening, necessitated a change of opera. "La Traviata" was played instead of "Il Trovatore." The performance being essentially the same as on Wednesday evening, we have nothing to say, except that Mme. CORDIA's performance fully justifies the applause it has obtained.

The season will close to-day with a matinée, when "Il Poliuto" and the second act of "La Traviata" will be played.

Valuable for the Soldier.

Brown's Bronchial Troches will be found invaluable to the soldier in camp, exposed to sudden changes—affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, &c. For officers and those who overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving irritated throats, and will render articulation easy. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

The
SKATING COAT,
A
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
GARMENT, BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

Devlin & Co.
HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS
OF FINE QUALITY AND ELEGANT STYLES,
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, AT OLD PRICES,
Corner of Broadway and Grand st., and corner of Broadway and Warren st.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
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Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Cilantia Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 573 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S, ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Cure Your Rupture.—There is nothing that compares with
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
for curing this disease. New in principle and action, light, clean and easy. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN or inconvenience, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Skating Balmorals, India-Rubbers and all the various styles of ladies', misses', boys' and infants' boots and shoes, in great variety, at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office No. 3 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

50,000 Pairs Ladies' and Gents' Skates.—Skate straps with Fogg's Lever Buckle. Also, the American parlor or floor skate. At wholesale. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st., and No. 68 Kilby-st., Boston.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 40 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

BLACK—PLESLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. P. Newman, JAMES BLACK to EMMA C. PLESLIN, all of this City.

LUDWICK—JONES.—In Brooklyn, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Lawrence Mills, JULIUS LODOVICI to EMILIE JONES, daughter of the late William F. Jones, Esq., formerly of Rio de Jadeiro.

SWEAZY—DEWEY,—In Milwaukee, Wis., on Monday evening, Dec. 29, by Rev. C. D. Helmer, SAMUEL C. SWEZEY, of this City, to LOUISE, daughter of Wm. Dewey, of Philadelphia. Newards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 9, of diphtheria, HELEN L., daughter of Benjamin F. and Jane Allan, aged 4 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family, also the members of the 30th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 142 33d-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

And many dear children are gathering there,
For of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

CHESTER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 8, HANNAH M., wife of W. W. Chester, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the Mercer-st. Church, on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock.

FROST.—In the City of Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Jan. 8, ABIGAIL, wife of Solomon V. Frost, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on 7th day, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 288 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie.

HUNT.—On Monday, Jan. 5, from injuries received on board the steamship *Ericsson*, JOHN P. HUNT, Engineer; aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 25 Columbia, near Broome-st.

MULLIGAN.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 9, ROSAAR JAMES MULLIGAN, son of the late Rev. John Mulligan, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 42 West 19th-st., on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

MCCORKLE.—At the battle of Sharpsburgh, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, JOSEPH H. MCCORKLE, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the Second New-York State Militia, or Eighty-second Regiment Volunteers, now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 212 Court, corner of Baltic-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

TALLMADGE.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, BENJAMIN H. TALLMADGE.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew G. Nones, No. 166 [West 14th-st., on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Funeral services will be held in the Church of Rev. Dr. Rice, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st., at 1½ o'clock, to which his friends and the members of the various associations to which he belonged, are respectfully invited.

TIBBITS.—Drowned, on Friday, Dec. 26, at White Plains, while skating, MANWEL HAZAR, youngest son of H. W. and M. A. Tibbits, in the 15th year of his age.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDER.—The President announces the death of BENJAMIN H. TALLMADGE, who succeeded his father, Henry F. Tallmadge, as a member of this Society, in representation of Benjamin Tallmadge, a distinguished officer of the Connecticut line.

Although but recently enrolled as a member of this Society, he had exhibited an earnest interest in its behalf, while his virtues and gentleness of character had secured the affectionate regard of his fellow members.

His funeral will take place on Sunday next, at 1½ o'clock, at the Church of Rev. Dr. Rice, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., where the members are invited to attend, wearing the usual badge of mourning. By order of
HAMILTON FFISH, President.
MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 15.—Jan. 9, 1863.
55, 27, 69, 15, 1, 9, 18, 28, 29, 22, 38, 52, 50, 20.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 16.—Jan. 9, 1863.
63, 73, 32, 65, 44, 54, 64, 27, 67, 62, 10, 12.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

MR. MASON JONES
Will deliver his Oration on
"GARIBALDI,"
AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av.,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

We are now prepared to fill orders of United States Revenue Stamps, of all kinds, at the following rates:
$100 and over, 4 per cent. discount.
$50 to $100, 3 per cent. discount
Under $50, par.
Discount in stamps.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 3 Wall-st.

HON. JAMES BROOKS' SPEECH
On the right of the Executive to ordain Proclamation Law, the Law of Nations, and United States Principles and Precedents thereon, with the resolutions suggested for action in New-Jersey, will be published in the EVENING EXPRESS to-day, Saturday.

FROM HON. JUDGE SPRAKER.
Who would refuse to give his valuable and important testimony unless satisfied that this remedy possesses all the merits claimed for it:
CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1860.
Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that myself and family have used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of Asthma, Phthisic, or affections of the Throat, I have never met with anything equal to it.
Very respectfully, DAVID SPRAKER.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
A COURSE OF LECTURES
WILL BE DELIVERED BY
REV. WM. H. MILBURN,
ON THE
FATHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
AT
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
(Rev. Dr. Gillette's,)
23d-st., NEAR 3d-AV.,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12

SECOND EDITION.

SATURDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

The Rebels Report Gen. Summer's Division on the Move.

Its Departure from Acquia Creek for the South.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 8th inst., says:

"A rumor was current yesterday that Gen. Sumner had his division had left Aquia Creek on transports for the South."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Wilmington, N. C., to be Burned Before Surrender—Running the Blockade.

Richmond papers of a late date have been received from Fortress Monroe. The following extracts are from the *Enquirer*:

"Arrest of Suspicious Characters.—A man, giving his name as J. F. Smith, was arrested near Gordonsville a day or two ago, and lodged in the Military Prison. He is supposed to be a spy. A man named Benefit Burley, also arrested near Gordonsville for attempting to pass our lines northward, was received yesterday at the same institution.

The Secretary of War has dropped five officers, belonging to the Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, for prolonged and unnecessary absence from duty, and they are ordered to report as conscripts.

An order was recently received to burn Wilmington, before being allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 30.—The large iron steamar *Giraffe*, with a valuable cargo of Government stores, and a special messenger from Europe, arrived at a Confederate port this morning."

The *Dispatch* of the 3d says:

"Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, has sailed from a Confederate port for Europe, to procure Bibles. The Virginia Bible Society has authorized him to procure 35,000 Bibles and Testaments."

The Indiana Legislature.

Indianapolis, Friday, Jan. 9.

The election of United States Senator did not take place to-day. The Democratic caucus nominees are J. A. Hendricks and David Turpe.

No business was transacted in the Senate for want of a quorum, the Republicans bolting. The House refused to hear the Governor's Message without a joint Convention of both Houses. It refers principally to State affairs; indorses the Emancipation Proclamation as a necessary war measure, and says the people of the North must not be deluded with the idea that compromise is possible, or abandon its efforts to suppress the rebellion. The State has furnished over one hundred and two thousand volunteers during the war.

The Maine Legislature.

Portland, Friday, Jan. 9.

A special to the Press from Augusta, states that the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Adjutant-General and seven Executive Councilors, nominated by the Republicans, were elected to-day.

Tuesday next is assigned for the election of United States Senator. It is announced that Mr. Morrill will be reelected.

A bill was passed by both Houses legalizing the suspension of *specie* payment until Jan. 15, 1864.

The Missouri Legislature.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 9.

The balloting in the Legislature for United States Senator, presents no new feature.

A letter from Mr. Glover, received in the House to-day, takes strong grounds in favor of the President's proclamation.

Mr. Strachans' bill disfranchising the rebels, was warmly discussed, but no action was taken.

The City Government of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Friday, Jan. 9.

The Select and Common Councils for the present year met and organized to-day. They passed an ordinance, making a levy and appropriation of $72,000 to pay the interest for the year 1863 on the whole of the Compromise Railroad Bonds of 1862. Many of the bondholders have accepted the compromise, and it is expected that the whole amount will be arranged during the year. In view of this fact the Councils have provided for the payment of the interest upon the whole amount of Compromise Bonds.

Rebel Attack on a Construction Train.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, Jan. 9.

Dick McCoun attacked a construction train at Antioch, nine miles from Chattanooga, on the railroad. He destroyed a locomotive, two cars and the Mill Creek bridge, and captured the bridge builders and paroled them. No resistance was offered.

Marine Disasters.

Halifax, Friday, Jan. 9.

The ship *Annie Laurie*, from New-York for Liverpool, has put in here leaky, and will undergo repairs.

The crew of the schooner *Friendship*, from Boston for Maine, have been rescued off the wreck, and have arrived at Barrington, N. S.

The Delaware United States Senatorship.

Dover, Del., Friday, Jan. 9.

Mr. Bayard was reelected United States Senator from this State to-day. The vote stood as follows: for Mr. Bayard, 19; for Mr. Bradford, 10.

The Reported Death of Ex-Gov. Packer.

Easton, Penn., Friday, Jan. 9.

There is no foundation in the reported death of Ex-Gov. Packer. He has been quite ill, but is now fully recovered.

Weather Report, Jan. 10.

Boston, Mass.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 30°; wind light, southeast—clear.

Montreal, C. E.—At 7 A. M., thermometer, 23°; barometer, 30° 17'; wind southwest—cloudy, with prospect of snow.

Halifax, N. S.—At 9 A. M., not received.

Portland, Me.—At 9 A. M., thermometer 28°; wind north—cloudy.

Boston, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 30°, wind southeast—cloudy.

Springfield, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 30°; wind northwest—cloudy.

New-York—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 40°; wind east—cloudy.

Philadelphia, Penn.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 39°; wind east—cloudy.

Washington, D. C.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 36°; wind northwest—cloudy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, Jan 10.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamship Marion, Johnson, New-Orleans Jan. 2, with mdse and passengers to Slidell, Flusser & Co., and E. A. Lee & Co. On the bar, passed steamship Illinois, hence bound in, 8th, lat. 34 25, passed steamship Columbus, outward bound.

Steamer Nimble, (U. S. N. gunboat), Lieut. Commander [illegible], Bermuda 7 ds. Has a crew of seamen and marines on board.

Ship National, (of Bath,) [illegible] from Gibraltar, in ballast to [illegible].

Bark Belle of the [illegible] Dec. 2, with salt to master.

Brig Belle of the [illegible] leans 25 ds., [illegible].

Schr. Edward [illegible].

Sloop [illegible].

Schr [illegible].

9 ds., with [illegible].

WANTED—[illegible] ten commercial cautions would speak to the [illegible] box No. [illegible] Times Office, will meet with immediate attention.

THIRD EDITION.

SATURDAY, THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 10, 1863.

$2,500 U. S. 6s '67...Reg	97	150 do	68⅝
21,500 U. S. 6s '81...Reg.	97½	50 do	68⅝
2,000 U.S. 6s 'ist. Cou...	97⅝	200 do	69
7,000 do	97⅜	50 do	68⅝
500 U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, small	103	450 Erie Railway Pref..	99
2,000 do	102⅝	100 do	99
5,000 do	102⅜	200 do	99⅛
39,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98⅜	100 do	99⅛
10,000 do	98⅜	200 Hudson Riv. R.	87⅛
5,000 Ill. War Loan	106	650 do	88
10,000 Tenn Sixs, '90	80¼	100 do	88
1,000 do	80	200 do	88
5,000 Georgia St. 6's	80	100 do	88⅜
25,000 Mo. St. 6s	64	250 do	88⅜
10,000 do	63⅜	50 do	88⅜
10,000 do	b30 64⅝	200 do	88⅜
5,000 do	b10 63⅜	100 Harlem R	b10 30
5,000 do	b10 63⅜	1200 do	30
40,000 do	63⅜	400 do	30
5,000 do	b10 63⅜	200 do	30⅛
4,000 N. C. St. 6s	72	75 do	30⅜
1,000 Erie 5th Mt. Bds.	102	500 Harlem R. Pref.	61⅜
5,000 Hud. R. 1st M.	108	50 do	s15 91⅛
5,000 Hud. R. Con. B.	103	1000 do	62
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. B. F. Bs	121	1200 Reading Railroad	86
4,500 Mich. S. 2d m.	100	100 Nor. & Wor. R.	78
16,000 A. & T. H. 2dm. pref.	88	800 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	48
10,000 do	88⅜	400 do	47⅝
15,000 Al. & T. H. In Bd.	75	350 do	47⅜
600 C. & N. W. In. B.	95	200 do	b10 47⅜
13,000 C. & N. W. Asst. bs.	89	200 do	47⅜
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d Mt	41⅜	50 do	s30 47⅜
25,000 do	41⅜	200 do	s30 47⅜
2,000 H. & St. J. Bds	65	15 Panama Railroad	130
20,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	105	50 M. C. Railroad	52
5,000 do	104⅜	250 do	91⅝
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	87	550 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	91⅜
10,000 Mil. & P. du C. 1m.	110	40 do	91⅜
2,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F.	106⅛	250 Ill. C. R. Scrip	96
10,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	87⅜	10 do	86⅝
2,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st	109	200 do	86⅝
5,000 Cin. & Pitts. 6th M.	86¾	200 do	86⅝
30 Merchants' Bank	100	300 Gal. & Ch. R.	85
100 Mechanics' Bank	104	400 do	85⅛
25 Bank of Commerce	94⅜	100 do	s10 85⅜
97 do	94⅜	250 do	s30 85⅜
60 Am. Ex. Bank	97	700 Clev. & Tol. R.	82
17 do	97⅜	800 do	s30 81⅜
19 Hanover Bank	87	1000 do	81⅜
110 Merchants Bank	103	700 do	s30 80⅝
35 Bboe & Leather Bk.	100	300 do	s30 80⅜
10 Park Bank	115	276 do	81
165,000 American Gold	127	500 do	b10 81⅛
30,000 dn	b30 137⅜	300 do	80⅜
3,300 do	136⅜	1500 do	80⅜
100 Nic. Tran. Co.	5½	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 84⅜
150 Canton Company	20⅜	500 do	84⅜
150 do	20	10 do	84⅜
200 do	19	400 do	b30 85
200 do	19⅜	8 Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	98
16 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	123⅛	400 do	96⅞
23 do	124	8 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	42
50 Penn. Coal Co.	123	33 do	42⅜
170 Cum. Coal Pref	19	100 do	s30 43
200 do	19⅛	200 do	43⅜
1200 do	20	50 do	43⅜
440 do	19⅛	100 Del., Lac. & W. R.	131⅛
200 do	b30 20	100 do	131
1000 Cleve. & Pitts. R	65	400 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	88
200 do	s30 65	200 do	s30 62
25 Pac. Mail S. Co.	s15 145	200 do	62⅛
200 do	145⅜	100 do	63
250 do	145⅜	450 do	62⅜
125 do	146	50 do	s30 61⅛
100 do	s60 145	100 Alt. & T. H. R.	34
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	112	150 do	33
25 do	111⅛	250 do	62⅜
50 do	s15 111⅛	150 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	57
250 Erie Railway	68⅛	5) do	67⅜
500 do	s10 68⅜	50 do	58
100 do	s15 68⅜		

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Successful Exploit by Gen. Keyes.

A Raid Upon West Point and White House.

A Steamer, Sloops Boats and Stores Destroyed.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The following was received at headquarters, to-day:

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Jan. 9.

To Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

A party of cavalry and infantry was sent out from Yorktown by Maj.-Gen. Keyes, and landed at West Point night before last. They returned this morning with a large number of animals and eight hundred wagons. They destroyed the depôt and rolling stock at the White House, burned a steamer, and several sloops, boats and barges laden with grain, and sustained no loss whatever. (Signed,)

JOHN A. DIX, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION.

The Capitol at Baton Rouge Destroyed by Fire.

Galveston Bombarded by Our Fleet.

The steamer *Marion*, Capt. Johnson, from New-Orleans on Jan. 2, arrived at this port this morning. She brings very little news. The capitol at Baton Rouge was burned on the night of Dec. 30. Fire was discovered early in the evening. It was apparently subdued about 9 o'clock, and it was supposed that the danger was past, but the flames soon after broke out with renewed violence, and the whole structure was consumed. No loss of life is mentioned. The Baton Rouge *Comet*, of Dec. 31, says:

"The building was occupied by Confederate prisoners, but the cause of the catastrophe is enveloped in mystery. Some negroes were cooking in the eastern portion of the building, above the Senate Chamber, and it is supposed the flues were foul, and hence fire was communicated to inflammable materials, and the second outbreak of the fire is attributed to the presence of gas by the bursting of the pipes.

Gen. Grover was early at the scene of destruction, and issued his commands, and every exertion was made by the soldiers to extinguish the flames. The Provost-Marshal, Capt. Seamons, was indefatigable in his exertions.

The loss is very heavy. Many thousands of rare and valuable books, papers and the furniture of the building were entirely destroyed. The outer walls stand in majestic defiance of the fiery ordeal they have passed through. Seventy thousand dollars will not replace the building and contents.

The Houston Texas, *Telegraph* publishes the following special dispatch which is unquestionably exaggerated as private letters dated as late as Dec. 11, written by officers of the fleet make no mention of the occurrence here alluded to:

Galveston, 9 A. M., *via* Eagle Grove, Dec. 2.

A terrible bombardment took place last night at 8 o'clock, caused by a man going near Kuhn's wharf and firing a shot at those on the wharf. A brisk fire from musketry and cannon opened at once. Shells, balls, grape and canister were thrown into the city without mercy. None of the citizens were hurt, as far as I have been able to learn.

One man on the wharf reported killed. Many narrow escapes of citizens. Women and children ran screaming through the streets. Bombardment lasted half an hour. A number of houses were struck, but not damaged seriously. The Italian fruit store on Market street, has three shots through it. Lemmerman's Union House was struck.

Dennis Neil's house had two shots in it. A house on the corner of Post-office and Twenty-fourth streets was struck, and the occupants had a narrow escape. One shot through Tremont House, Thackery's House on Mechanic-street, Journay's shop on Church-street and Osterman's building on Strand-street. One woman had her clothes torn off, but escaped njured.

The fleet had been expecting an attack from our forces since Saturday, and they were hasty in being [illegible]. Albert Bail's store, on the strand, was riddled with grape and canister. Coopsa's old stable was struck with five shots; also the courthouse.

Dr. Lennett was slightly wounded by a splinter. He [illegible] himself in a well. Further particulars when I obtain reliable information.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Official Report of Balloting.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Saturday, Jan. 10.

A large number of "pairs" were announced until Tuesday and Wednesday next, the House bal-

[illegible] all day without coming to any result, the vote standing as follows:

Gilbert Dean.....41
Henry Sherwood.....41

Several motions to adjourn over were lost.

After the forty-eighth ballot the House voted to adjourn until 11 o'clock on Monday.

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

PARTICULARS OF OUR LOSSES.

The Town of Lavergne Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

Murfreesboro, Saturday, Jan. 9.

From official returns it has been ascertained that the total loss in Gen. Negley's Division, comprising killed, wounded, and missing, is one thousand three hundred and fifty-six (1,356.)

The total loss in Col. Hambleton's Seventy-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers is three hundred killed, wounded, and missing; over half of the regiment are lost. Gen. Rosecrans has taken occasion to compliment the Colonel and his men personally for their conspicuous and unflagging courage under fire.

The Seventy-eighth Regiment loses 22 killed, 140 wounded, and 26 missing.

The Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers were placed in the Reserve Corps, and only lost 4 killed and 11 wounded, not having been engaged during the hardest fighting.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, lost 14 altogether, killed, wounded, and missing. The Pennsylvania troops all behaved splendidly.

The loss of the rebels increases every day. The thousand wounded Confederates were sent to Lavergne, from here, yesterday. Many more are left here, but they cannot be moved, as their wounds are frightful, and most of them will die.

Just as I telegraph, I learn that the town of Lavergne has been accidentally burned down, so the rebel wounded will have to be sent to Nashville, and thence to Louisville, for treatment.

Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters were to-day removed to the house of Hon. James Ready, near this place, where John Hamilton Morgan, the noted guerrilla, was married some days since.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Defective Ammunition, etc.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Friday, Jan. 10.

Everything is quiet.

A thorough inspection of the light twelve-pounder ammunition, excepting the solid shot, shows that the greater portion of it is worthless.

From the hasty and unworkmanlike manner in which the fuses were fitted and set, several casualties occurred to our own men during the recent battle.

Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery for Gen. Burnside, caused all this ammunition to be turned in, and that of a more perfect character substituted for it.

The defect was partially ascertained last July, and the defective construction has been remedied in all put up since that time.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Inquiry into the Qualification of Medical Officers—The Medical Department to be thoroughly Sifted—Incompetents to be Discharged.

Headquarters Department of Virginia, Seventh Army Corps, Fortress Monroe, Dec. 6, 1862.

Special Order, No. 182.—Pursuant to paragraph I., of General Orders, No. 35, of the War Department, and at the request of the Medical Director of this Department, a Board of Medical Officers is hereby appointed, to examine into the professional qualifications, physical ability, and moral character of such medical officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, in this Department as the Medical Director may designate to appear before it.

Detail for the Board.—Surgeons J. B. Blaney, A. E. Stocker, and Assistant-Surgeon D. L. Huntington.

The Board will assemble at such times and places as the Medical Director may deem advisable.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.

Wm. Barrow, Captain and A. D. C.

Dr. Gillmor, Medical Director.

Medical Director's Office, Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 26, 1862.

Sir: Special Order, No. 182, from Headquarters Department Virginia, constitutes Surgeon J. V. Z. Blaney, U. S. V.; Surgeon A. S. Sessums, U. S. V.; Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington, U. S. A., a Board to examine into the professional qualifications, physical ability and moral character of such medical officers as the Medical Director may designate to appear before it.

While many are discharging their responsible duties in a creditable manner, a few have obtained positions in the army without the proper qualifications. The well-merited reputation of the efficient ought not to be compromised by the incompetent. The welfare of the sick and wounded and the best interests of the service demand that all such should promptly be removed. The Board will shortly be convened, and you are directed to forward to this office, without delay, the names not only of such medical officers in your division as are incompetent, but those concerning whose abilities there exists a reasonable doubt.

R. H. GILBERT, Surgeon and Medical Director.

To Surgeon D. W. Hand, Medical Director, Pear'e Division, Suffolk, Va.

Singular Case of Suicide.—On Tuesday last, a respectable and intelligent-appearing man applied at No. 9 Bayard-street for lodgings. He gave his name, but stated he wished to engage a room for a short time only. Being satisfied with the room shown him, the stranger brought his luggage at once and took possession. He had very little to say to any one, and passed in and out of the house noiselessly, and in a manner disturbed no one. Yesterday it was observed that he did not go out, and in the afternoon the lady of the house sent her little daughter up to clean the room. She came running back, saying the room had a strange appearance, and that there were balls and powder scattered about on the table. The mother immediately went up, and found the unknown lying on his face across the bed. Upon examination he was found to be dead, life appearing to have been extinct some hours. A bullet wound in the head, and a discharged pistol lying near his hand told the story of his death. The mother then recollected hearing the report of a pistol about 8 o'clock the evening previous, and thinks the man must have shot himself about that time. The Coroner has been notified, and will investigate the case to-day. Deceased has left some luggage and a large number of papers behind him, some of which will undoubtedly disclose his history. At present, nothing is known concerning him.

Weather Reports—Jan. 10.

Quebec, C. E.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 14°; barometer, 30° 30'; wind northeast—cloudy.

Rimouski, C. E.—At 9 A. M., thermometer 14°; 33° 39'—wind light, southeast—clear.

Buffalo, N. Y.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 38°; barometer, 29° 30'—wind, south; cloudy.

Cleveland, O.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 40°; barometer, 29° 55' and falling; wind south—cloudy.

Toronto, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 35°; barometer, 29° 05'—dull and mild.

Sarnia, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 36°—raining.

Fort Monroe, Va.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 36°; barometer 30° 25'—wind, west; fair.

Cincinnati, O.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 47°—wind west—raining.

Markets.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 10.

Flour active, at $6@$6 25 for superfine. Wheat firm, at $1 60@$1 60 for White, and $1 45@$1 50 for Red. Corn dull, at 70c. @74c. for Yellow. Oats active; sales, 10,000 bushels, at 38c.@43c. Whisky steady, at 43c.@44c.

Baltimore, Saturday, Jan. 10.

Flour advanced 10@15; market buoyant. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm, and in good demand. Whiskey steady, and advanced ½c. Sugar firm, and advanced ⅜c. Provisions dull. Coffee scarce, and prices tending upward.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 10.

Stocks irregular. Pennsylvania Fives, 98; Reading Railroad, 42⅜; Morris Canal, 56; Long Island Railroad, 25; Pennsylvania Railroad, 60⅝. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Saturday, Jan. 10—2 P. M.

The depression in Gold has had an unfavorable effect on the market for Breadstuffs, prices of which are generally a shade easier, with less activity. Provisions are in less request, at former rates. Nothing really in Cotton. Whisky, or Freights.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from New-Orleans—Mrs. D. N. Pottorff, Miss M. Menard, A. M. Agelasto, D. S. Botassi, P. C. Cooks, Jr., Joseph Colby, Solomon Cohe, John Davis, I. D. Davis, Eugene Dufournet, D. W. C. Farrington, M. Garvin, J. D. Hutchinson, D. Jamieson, E. Kelly, B. W. Livermore, F. H. Marshall, S. McIntyre, William Mitchell, W. J. McKeon, Geo. Scott, Chas. Schifferstein,

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 10.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Ship Geo. Griswold, Lunt, London, International Relief Committee.

Bark Maria Hays, (Prus.,) Peters, Lisbon, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Freiosd, (Norw.,) Larsen, Queenstown, Hoffmboe & Belchen.

Brigs J. C. Cook, Linden, Philadelphia, Merrill & Abbott.

Schooners G. D. King, McGregor, Calais, J. Bownton's Sons; Robert H. Dexter, (Br.,) Dexter, Yarmouth, D. R. De Wolf; Adriatic, Steward, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Matamoras, Russell, Matamoras, O. K. King; Charles H. Rogers, Langdon, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Eymer.

Bark Rothsay, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Turpan 41 ds., and 2s ds. from Gibraltar, with salt to Greene & Currie.

Bark Jasper, Bennett, Alexandria, Va., 8 ds, in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Francadene, (Norw.,) Eberhard, Liverpool 52 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Brig Clyde, (Br.,) Clare, Halifax 9 ds., with fish.

Schr. Venus, (Br.,) Crane, Parsboro, N. S., 19 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Louisa, Rich, Boston 3 ds., for Beaufort, N. C., with settlers' stores.

Schr. Idaho, (Br.,) McDonald, Havana 7 ds., with potatoes and oats to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Convoy, Merrill, Portland 7 ds., with heading.

Sailed.

Steamships Glasgow, for Queenstown and Liverpool; Hammonia, for Hamburg; Augusta Dinsmore, for Port Royal, &c.; Roanoke, George Washington, Trade Wind, all for New-Orleans; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C.; Chesapeake, for Portland, Me. Bark Gen. Warren, Millikan, for Cadiz. Brig Peasia, (Br.,) Schrs. Mary Porter, E. R. Bennett.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; flagging and fencing vacant lots on Sixth-avenue, west side, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-fifth streets; receiving-basin southeasterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets and laying cross-walk at Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues from a point half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to a point half-way between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets; both sides of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixtieth streets, and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets; west side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half way to Ninth-avenue; west side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the Central Park.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-House, Jan. 7, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also laying crosswalks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A. First and Second avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avenues, from same to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-House, Jan. 8, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; receiving-basin at southeasterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets and laying cross-walk at Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues from a point half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to a point half-way between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets; both sides of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixtieth streets, and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets; west side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half way to Ninth-avenue; west side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the Central Park.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-House, Jan. 10, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing by the name and firm of SCHAFER & BENECKE, in the City of New-York and San Francisco, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having any claims against said firm, will please present them for immediate payment at our office, No. 61 Murray-st. C. A. BENECKE is authorized to sign for the firm in liquidation in the City of New-York, and SCHAFER BROS. will sign for said firm in San Francisco. J. F. SCHAFER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863. C. A. BENECKE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of SCHAFER & BROTHER, who will continue the business of the old firm at No. 61 Murray-st., New-York, and No. 513 Sacramento-st., San Francisco. J. F. SCHAFER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863. H. H. SCHAFER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is this day dissolved by the retirement of FREDERICK TYLER. The subscribers will liquidate the business of the late firm and continue the sale and shipment of coal in Philadelphia and New-York, under the same name and style as heretofore.

GEORGE F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH,
WM. E. STONE.

No. 228 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Jan. 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of WOOD, WORTHINGTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm to be used only in liquidation.

A. J. WOOD,
S. WORTHINGTON,
PALMER TOWNSEND.

The oil and lard refining business carried on by the late firm, will be continued by the subscribers at No. 363 Washington-st.

WOOD & WORTHINGTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., having expired by its limitation, the concern is this day dissolved, Mr. ORVILLE STRONG retiring therefrom.

GURDON BURCHARD,
GEORGE WHITNEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. ORVILLE STRONG.

The undersigned have associated with them Mr. MANLY B. BOARDMAN, and will continue the Fancy Goods and Yankee Notion business as heretofore, under the firm of BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., at the old stand, No. 38 Cortlandt-st. GURDON BURCHARD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863. GEORGE WHITNEY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SINGRIST.
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TALLMADGE & MANLEY is dissolved by the death of Benjamin H. Tallmadge. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the style of GEO. MANLEY & CO.

GEORGE MANLEY.
WASHINGTON MANLEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, inclusive. By order,

H. WARREN, Secretary.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of New-York, Jan. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order

GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

Office of the Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Co., No 163 Bowery, Corner of Broome-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York building. A semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared; payable on and after 10th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1863.

Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New-York, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 16th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

Office of the Hope Fire Insurance Company, No. 92 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of [illegible] per cent., free of Government tax, payable at this office on demand.

THOMAS GREENLEAF.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th day

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the

INFALLIBLE

for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 60 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,

J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Waan, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerians, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Advice and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in from one to three days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills for Physical Regeneration. Are you a Young man? Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly are the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACKIEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States or Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,922, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 5 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 14 Ann-st.; FRIEDEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs. In a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 2 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Humbugs, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard article. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual difficulty or weakness. $3. Sold in Newark, N. J., by O. PELTZ, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st., and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Prince Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will not disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of them, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. Take no other office but No 3 Division-st Established in

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HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and successful treatment. By C. D. Hammond, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Institution for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in extensive practice enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1853. The only genuine baths in the United States, at Scroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laureus, for rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given only by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when requiring treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without nursing or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole list of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. His popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Biliousness or Sour Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Fever Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Bliud or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31	" Painful Periods, Tenesmus or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five Vials, morocco case, and Book, complete	$6 00
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DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed's, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $165
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Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORMAN,

Capt. Borland, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Jan. 10.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $60 and $65; Steerage found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all parts of the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE,

Richard Adams, U. S. Navy, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship MARION,

Capt. J. Johnson,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Capt. E. V. Gager,

will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 12 o'clock noon

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

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For drafts on England, Ireland, &c., or Passage to and from Liverpool and London, at the lowest rate, apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,

touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK Harbor.) The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF ASSAGE:

First Cabin ..... $140 | Steerage $40
First cabin to London ..... 145 | Steerage to London 43
First cabin to Paris ..... 115 | Steerage to Paris 44
First cabin to Hamburg, 110 | Steerage to Hamburg 45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and are fitted with Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECHENE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEWBERN, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.—The Adams Express Company's steamship AUGUSTA DINSMORE, Capt. A. M. Smith, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for Newbern and Port Royal, landing passengers and freight destined for Newbern, at Beaufort, N. C. Invoices of goods to be forwarded by this ship must be sworn to at the Custom house, and permits obtained in conformity to the requirements of the Circulars of the Secretary of the Treasury. Bills of lading may be had at the Company's office, No. 59 Broadway. None others will be signed. For freight or passage, apply as above, to

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

P. S.—The steamship MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and leave New-York about the 20th inst.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, Wiese Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, JAN. , AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $90; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau $50 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

KENT'S

EAST INDIA COFFEE.

GENERAL DEPOT REMOVED TO

NO. 154 READE-STREET,

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WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR LONG ISLAND.

BOWDEN & CO.,

NO 100 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.

GROCERS AND DEALERS SUPPLIED

ON

LIBERAL TERMS.

REV. THOS. MARSDEN.—TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.—Rochester av. Mission Church, Brooklyn.—On Tuesday evening, Jan 6, after a pleasant tea-meeting, at which every delicacy was bountifully provided by the ladies, Rear. King, Esq., took the Chair, and, in a feeling speech, stated the occasion of their coming together. He then called upon J. H. Wanstall, Esq., who, after a neat speech, read the following address:

Brooklyn, Jan. 6, 1863.

To Rev. Thos. Marsden, late Pastor of the Rochester-avenue Mission Church:

Dear Brother: Remembering with sincere gratitude, the privileges we have enjoyed during the past year, through your ministry, and the seal which you have manifested in promoting the cause of Christianity and the spread of the Gospel in this neighborhood, we unite in tendering to you this humble gift, as an expression of the high esteem and affection we bear toward you—assuring you that we only appreciate that manly manliness of character, consistent deportment and firmness of principle, which has been so worthily exemplified in your conduct during your ministerial labors in this place. Your retiring from this field of labor produces in all of us feelings of regret. We trust, however, that the Great Disposer of all events will guide you in your future career of usefulness, and that you may ever be enabled to promulgate those truths, which you have so earnestly, faithfully, and with so much ability endeavored to inculcate on us. Accept, then, this small tribute of our gratitude, with our warmest thanks and best wishes for your temporal and spiritual good, feeling assured that He who acknowledgeth a cup of cold water offered in His name, will recompense you for the sacrifices you have made, and labors performed in this portion of His vineyard. Signed in behalf of the Congregation of the Rochester-av. Mission Church: John H. Wanstall, Robert King, Allen Moore, Thomas Ennis, John Smith, Geo. Evans. Mr. Wanstall then presented the address and a copy of "Barnes' Notes," beautifully bound in calf. Rev. Thos. Marsden, in affectionate language, returned thanks. After which Allen Moore, Esq., on behalf of the ladies, in an appropriate speech, presented to Miss Jane Eliza Marsden, a copy of "The Poets of the Nineteenth Century," elegantly bound in morocco, for her musical services. Mr. Marsden returned thanks for his daughter, and, after singing and prayer, bid them an affectionate farewell.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN E. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE.

Director ..... J. GRAU

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock.

GRAND GALA AND COMBINATION MATINEE.

THE LAST FOR THE PRESENT.

Mr. Grau, having determined to make the Matinées more attractive than usual, announces the following extraordinary performance:—The entire Opera of

IL POLIUTO, (THE MARTYR,)

when Miss KELLOGG will appear for the second time in the celebrated rôle of Pauline.

MACCAFERRI in the rôle of Pollutus.

AMODIO ..... Severi | BARILI ..... Calisteno
Ximenes ... Nearchi, Locatelli ... Felice | Perni ... Cleo

Miss Kellogg will sing during the first act, the brilliant cabaletta composed by Sig. Musio for Mme. Cortesi.

And the first act of

LA TRAVIATA,

MLLE. CORDIER ..... as ..... VIOLETTA,

a rôle in which she has achieved such extraordinary success

SIGNOR MACCAFERRI ... as ..... ALFREDO.

Conductor and Musical Director ..... SIGNOR MUZIO

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can now be obtained at the usual ticket offices.

Doors open at 12—to commence at 1 o'clock.

GERMAN OPERA—NO. 485 BROADWAY.

Director ..... Carl Anschutz.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

FIDELIO.

Grand Opera in 3 acts by Beethoven. The Arion has kindly consented to assist in the grand choruses.

Admission ..... Secured seats, 75 cents; Parquet and First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ARENA.

Lessee and Manager ..... S. O. STOKES

Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

CHILDREN'S DAY!

TWO MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Acrobatic Posés; Athletic Feats; Aerial Sports; L'Echelle Perilleuse; Superb Horsemanship.

BY ALL THE GREAT RIDERS AND VAULTERS.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies ..$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman 5 00
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Minors under 15 years of age 3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 19th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Connecting at Albany at 10:50 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point 134th-st. Ferry at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Eirom foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Dobbsville.
12:15 P. M. Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cincinnati and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Piermont.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:37 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILroad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Pierce-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atlantic, connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 8 A. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays 4:45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bills to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHEMIST OF STANDING HAS INVENted entirely new and cheap methods of preparing green timber for ships, oil barrels, and many other purposes, which rapidly and effectually season it, thereby preserving it from rot and the destructive action of the air and of hour, renders it permanently flexible, tough, and less penetrable by properties and impenetrable by petroleum and other oils, the materials used having themselves a preservative action on iron. These highly important inventions are secured, and competent parties are wanted to introduce them here and abroad. None but *bona fide* capitalists, desirous to invest when satisfied, need apply. Address B. W., Locked Box No 35, Washington, D. C.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 120th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence R. I.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SMART, ENERgetic man, with some capital, to take an interest in an established produce commission house, one to take charge of office and books. Must furnish first-class reference as to character, business qualities, &c. Address, appointing interview, S. W. S., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

COAL, &C.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE WRIGHT & CO., OF LIVerpool, shippers of the best varieties of GAS AND HOUSE CANNEL AND COALS, would call the attention of Gaslight companies and dealers in Coal to the removal of their office, in New-York, from No. 4 Irving-place (Manhattan Gaslight Company's Building) to No. 37 Pine-st.

Orders for Coals filled with care and shipped at lowest possible rates of freight. Also, Coals for sale to arrive.

REFERENCES:

Messrs Van Wart, Son & Co., Birmingham
Messrs Moses Taylor & Co., New-York
Messrs. Schiedelin, Bros. & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Booth & Tuttle, New-York.
Messrs. E. Corning & Co., Albany.
Messrs. Morris & Smith, Philadelphia.
Manhattan Gaslight Company, New-York, and to other Gaslight companies throughout the United States and Canada.

H. L. PALMELE.
Agent for Geo. Wright & Co., No. 37 Pine-st.

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FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button) flagtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $375. One black horse, (Bill) 16 hands high, flagtail; carries himself speedily; clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $225. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise, sound and gentle. Price, $185. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $600.

Address Box No. 3,329, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SIX-SEATED SLEIGH, AS GOOD as new, with robes and bells, built to order in the best manner, running light, and stylish; price moderate Apply at TILTON'S carriage warerooms, No. 412 Broadway, near Canal-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO. WILL PAY SPLENDIDLY. Call on or address, inclosing postage stamp, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway. Office hours, from 1 to 3 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7½. Begins uniformly at 8. Over before 11.

TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,)

The very exciting dramatic drama,

PAULINE,

With new scenery by Isherwood.

Horace de Beauvai, his original character ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Henri ..... Mr. Browne
Max ..... Mr. Floyd
Lucien de Nerval ..... Mr. Reynolds
Leon de Beauchamp ..... Mr. Norton
Matthias ..... Mr. Parkes
Zucara ..... Mr. Young
Cyril ..... Mr. Parlow
Notary ..... Mr. Pope
Guilleume ..... Mr. Turner
Pauline ..... Mrs. Hoey
Mme. de Nerval ..... Mrs. John Sefton
Gabrielle ..... Miss Madelina Henriques
Harriet ..... Miss Mary Barrett
Hostess ..... Mrs. Reeves
Babette ..... Miss Green

The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.

MONDAY—Sixth time, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

TUESDAY—Fifth time this season, LOVE AND MONEY.

WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., and FRIDAY, 16th inst., in consequence of its great success, the sensation drama of PAULINE.

THURSDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

SATURDAY, 17th—First time for thirty years in this City, the fine Comedy of

THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.

Box book open for any of the above evenings.

In preparation—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

To be repeated—"Central Park," "Mouey," "Bosom Friends," "The School for Scandal," "Road to Ruin," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," and "The Irish Heiress."

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL, FAREWELL,

AND POSITIVELY

LAST NIGHT

Of those charming New-York favorites

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

On THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, the 10th,

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

With a grateful sense of that generous kindness which has carried their engagement to so brilliant a close, and crowned it with a success unparalleled in New-York, will bid farewell to their friends and the public in

FOUR FAVORITE PIECES.
FOUR FAVORITE PIECES.
FOUR FAVORITE PIECES.

In all of which they will appear.

1.—BASHFUL IRISHMAN.
2.—CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP.
3.—PHELIM O'DONNELL.

(For the first time this engagement.)

4.—IRISH LION.

(For the first time this engagement.)

On MONDAY, the 12th, the BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS, and also the popular and distinguished character actor,

MR. W. COULDOCK,

will appear. The letter in the domestic drama of THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

The former in the popular military spectacle of THE FRENCH SPY.

BANVARD'S GREAT PANORAMA OF THE WAR AND THE MISSISSIPPI will be exhibited THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVENING at ¾ in the NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway. Tickets 25 cents, children 15 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—LAND VS. GREENBACKS.—THE safest deposit for greenbacks is in an earth bank. Very desirable property for an elegant fluc large residence, with a variety of land, in quantities of from 1 to 20 acres, located conveniently for those doing business in New-York, and very desirable. Portions of the above may be exchanged for City property. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four story stores Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Hey-sts., comprising a front of 54 feet by 80 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 106 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 36th-st., in fine order; lot 44x90. Also, vacant lot on 37th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 80 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Fine-st.

A FINE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR SALE very low—Elevated location, near a ferry, in Brooklyn; good neighborhood; modern improvements; in good order, and terms easy. A bargain will be given. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—A NEW FIRST class four-story brown stone front house, rosewood doors, black walnut dining-room and stairs; house 25x65, in replete order. Inquire on the premises, No. 23 East 36th-st., of D. ROBINS.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 60 East 9th-st., fronting on Columbia College lawn; parlors, stairs and basement all finished in black walnut; house 20x53; very superior in every respect. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN-built and pleasantly located three-story house No. 54 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; will be sold low, and a good portion allowed on mortgage. Immediate possession. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 333 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—TWO NEW THREE-story brick dwelling houses, with modern improvements, north side of Lefferts-st., being one short block from Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. Location very desirable. Terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Continuation of the Dead-Lock in the Assembly.

Gov. Seymour and His Message Once More.

From Our Own Correspondant.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

The story of the three preceding days need not be repeated, varied, as they were, only by the passing off of Mr. PEINDLE and Mr. MCLAEN, (the latter having heard of the death of a brother, and the former being quite ill,) and for the two or three ballots of Mr. MORPHY and Mr. CHURCH, thus reducing the vote by so many, but continuing the dead-lock.

After an hour's voting, Mr. LOTT, of Queens, wanted to adjourn over till Tuesday, and so, in reality, did enough more to carry the resolution, but it was voted down largely under the rule of discipline. It was encouraging that so many thought their sense of duty would not permit them to do anything that looked in the least like squandering a moment's time. It was difficult to perceive, however, how much better would be the continued voting for three days as before, without the slightest prospect of effecting an organization, than a recess for that time, which would afford an opportunity for members to consult their constituents. In fact, it is more than suspected that this opportunity constituted motive enough with the many Democrats for not adjourning.

That no expectation was entertained of arriving at any other result than that which had marked the voting thus far, or that there was in fact very great anxiety to spend the time in earnest efforts to effect an organization, was shown by the disposition toward trivial motions, by which much time was consumed. However, these episodes are pleasant enough, and the time might be worse spent. When afterward some half-dozen more members asked leave of absence, it came out that pairing off had been extensively going on, with and without leave. And furthermore, it came out that, after all, the feeling in favor of adjourning for a few days prevailed more extensively than was shown by the previous vote on the question.

It is among the best authenticated rumors that Mr. FERNANDO WOOD has at least once prevented an organization, much to the disappointment and exasperation of certain of his party, who had been to no inconsiderable pains to pilot the House to the promising point.

Mr. CONNOLLY, in the Senate, introduced the following bill:

AN ACT *to Incorporate Roman Catholic Churches.*

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for any Roman Catholic Church or congregation, now or hereafter existing in this State, to be incorporated according to the provisions of this act. The Roman Catholic Archbishop or Bishop of the Diocese in which such church may be erected or intended to be, the Vicar-General of such Diocese and the pastor of such church for the time being respectively, or a majority of them, may appoint two laymen, members of said church, and may, together with such laymen, sign a certificate, in duplicate, showing the name or title by which they and their successors shall be known and distinguished as a body corporate by virtue of this act, which certificate shall be duly acknowledged or proved in the same manner as conveyances of real estate; and one of such certificates shall be filed in the office of Secretary of State, and the other in the office of the Clerk of the County in which such church may be erected or intended to be; and, thereupon, such church or congregation shall be a body corporate by the name or title expressed in such certificate, and the said persons so signing the same shall be the trustees thereof; the successors of any such Archbishop, Bishop, Vicar-General or Pastor respectively, for the time being, of all by virtue of his office be the trustee of such church in place of his predecessor; and such laymen shall hold their offices respectively one year, and whenever the office of any such laymen shall become vacant by death, removal or resignation, or otherwise, his successor shall be appointed in the same manner as herein provided for his original selection.

SEC. 2. The Trustees of any such church or congregation, and their successors, shall have all the power and authority granted to the Trustees of any such church, congregation or society, by the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Religious Societies," passed April 5, 1813, and shall also have power to fix or ascertain the salary to be paid to any pastor or assistant pastor of such church, and to purchase, gage, convey, and otherwise dispose of such property, real or personal of such church, for the use and benefit thereof; but the whole real and personal estate of any such church edifice, parsonage and school-house, together with the land on which the same may be erected, shall not exceed the amount, value or income of $100,000.

SEC. 3. The trustees of any church incorporated under this act may be required, by the Supreme Court to exhibit to said Court, once in three years, an inventory of all the estate, real and personal, belonging to such church, and the annual income thereof; provided that, whenever such an inventory shall have been once exhibited as aforesaid, it shall not be required of such trustees again to exhibit the same unless they shall have acquired subsequently thereto any other lands within the State.

SEC. 4. Whenever any church incorporated under this act, shall be dissolved by means of any non-use or neglect to exercise any of the powers necessary for its preservation or otherwise, the same may be reincorporated in the mode prescribed in this act, and thereupon all the property, real and personal, belonging to such dissolved Corporation at the time of the dissolution, shall rest in such new Corporation.

SEC. 5. All conveyances to any such church incorporated under this act of any real estate heretofore appropriated to the use of such church, or the congregation thereof, or intended to be, are hereby confirmed and declared valid and effectual.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

The House continued to vote till the usual hour and adjourned.

The report of the Canal Appraisers has been sent in, from which it appears that from Jan. 1, 1851, to Sept. 30, 1862, the number of claims filed was 4,215, amounting to $7,332,734 69, on which was allowed. The unheard claims amount to 717, on which is claimed about $1,000,000. Claims heard and allowed to 1862 were 337; amount claimed, $363,098; amount allowed, $202,436 81. The whole amount allowed by the Appraisers from 1817 to 1862 is $3,810,341 83—of which $2,497,010 was for the Erie Enlargement, and $1,313,331 28 for all others.

A law to legalize local assessments of bounty monies, and the action of town and county authorities in regard thereto, will claim the early attention of the Legislature. Every member feels a direct interest, the only difference of opinion being as to minor details.

The anti-New-England spirit which runs through Gov. SEYMOUR's Message, and the aid which he covertly renders to the scheme for setting the Western and Middle States against that section of the Union, form the subject of much comment among thoughtful men withdrawn from active politics, and occupying positions favorable for impartial observation. The session of the Court of Appeals has drawn to the capital many of the first men of the State, some of whom at least, through whose veins courses the best blood of Democracy, have not hesitated to express freely the opinion that the Governor has made a grand mistake in permitting himself to be made the madium for reechoing the sentiments of sympathizers with rebellion in New-York City and elsewhere, some of them recreant sons of the glorious mother that bore them, and who is sending out her arms now to preserve the Union which she contributed so much to establish. Mr. SEYMOUR is himself a direct descendant from New-England, and there is a species of disloyalty in the attitude which he has assumed toward her that is in spirit nearly allied to the rebellion. While the Governor exhorts all men to conquer and give up their prejudices towards the South, he stimulates the very worst kind of prejudices toward the oldest and one of the finest sections of the Union; and while preaching harmony, he seeks to stir up discord where nought but the most perfect harmony should exist, and where, if it does not exist, it is on account of the efforts which Democratic leaders, sympathizing with the rebellion, have put forth to destroy that happy state of feeling. Probably no Executive of our State entered on his administration with higher expectations of a larger share of the confidence of his fellow-citizens than Gov. SEYMOUR. Thousands of men all over the State, and all over the North, not identified with the party of which he was the candidate, were waiting for him to speak, ready to cooperate in any plan that to them should seem practicable for harmonizing the country. But if this is his plan: if the seceded States are to be propitiated by setting the Middle and Western States against New-England, then they will suffer a disappointment as great as he, in any expectation he may have had of winning the support of the country. If it is true that Gov. SEYMOUR is to be the Democratic Presidential candidate, as seems to be taken for granted almost everywhere, he has been unfortunate in laying down his platform, for the blood of New-England circulates in too many veins to secure for the plan indicated in his Message, openly advocated by his recognized champions in New-York and followed up by the Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other Democratic organs at prominent points, the least prospect of success. If Gov. SEYMOUR has been misunderstood, thousands will be glad to be informed of it, as doubtless they will be, if such is really the fact.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 9.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of Roman Catholic Churches.

Mr. PRUYN resigned his position on the Committees of Engrossed Bills and Medical Societies.

Mr. BRADLEY resigned from the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FARNUM moved that the Committee on Cities and Villages be authorized to appoint a clerk.

Mr. PRUYN said a large number of clerks were paid last year, who did little or no work. This was an unnecessary expense. He moved as an amendment that the President appoint three persons as clerks at large, to work wherever their services are needed.

The subject was referred to the Committee relative to employes of the Senate.

The Clerk announced the death of the late Senator WILLARD in appropriate remarks.

After some further remarks from Messrs. FOLGER, MURPHY, PRUYN and COOK, eulogistic of the virtues of the deceased, the Senate adjourned over until Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 9.

The Canal Appraiser's report was presented. The number of claims filed from Jan. 1, 1851, to Sept. 30, 1862, was 4,215, and the amount claimed, $7,332,000. The unheard of claims amount to 717, on which there is claimed the sum of $1,000,000. The claims decided in 1862 were 337, and the amount allowed on them $202,436. The total amount awarded by the Appraisers is $3,810,840.

Mr. DUAYEA moved that the mileage per diem and stationery allowance to members be paid in specie. Laid over.

Mr. LOTT moved that the Assembly adjourn over until Tuesday next.

Motion lost.

The House then resumed voting for a Speaker, each vote resulting as follows:

Gilbert Dean	62
Henry Sherwood	62

Mr. MCLEAN, Democrat, and Mr. PRINDLE, Republican, in consequence of the death of a brother of the former and the sickness of the latter, were not present.

Mr. FERAN, of Richmond, moved to continue the balloting without interruption until an organization was effected.

Motion lost.

The House then refused to grant leave of absence for any "pairs" except in cases of sickness.

Mr. HARRIS, Democrat, in consequence of sickness, paired off with P. B. FIELD, Republican, until Tuesday.

The thirty-seventh ballot was reached, with the following result:

Gilbert Dean	60
Henry Sherwood	60

Several attempts to adjourn over were opposed by Mr. T. C. FIELDS, and the motions to do so were lost.

Finally the House concluded to adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition for a National Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the President to negotiate treaties with certain tribes of Indians.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to construct a ship canal for the passage of naval and armed vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and to enlarge the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals, of New-York, to adapt them to the defence of the Northern Lakes. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) gave notice of a bill to aid the State of Western Virginia in the speedy and final abolishment of Slavery therein.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the present condition of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad to Harper's Ferry, whether it will shorten communication with the Western Railroad, and what will be the probable cost of the repairs to said road. Laid over.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) called up the resolution censuring Gen. GRANT's order expelling Jews.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said the order had already been revoked.

Mr. POWELL was glad of that, and commended the President for so doing. But he wished to have the resolution passed, to show the opinion of the Senate on such an order against a class of citizens.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought the order was wrong; but he was not willing to censure Gen. GRANT, now fighting in the field, unheard. He moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said Gen. GRANT had issued an order which no one thought right, and which had been promptly revoked; and there, he thought, the matter ought to rest.

Mr. HALE moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to—Yeas, 30; Nays, 7.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Capt. CRAWFORD, commanding the emigrant escort to Oregon and Washington Territory in 1862. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill for the punishment of persons convicted of crime in the District of Columbia.

The bill provides for the confinement of such persons in the prisons of convenient States, legalizes the sending of such persons to the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., and provides for the payment of $10 to such persons on their release to convey them home.

The bill was passed.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to regulate judicial proceedings in certain cases. He said there had been a great deal of fault found to arrests which had been made, and bills had been prepared to obviate the difficulty. He never saw any reason for complaints against Gen. JACKSON for saying that he must execute the Constitution as he understood it. The Executive was just as much called upon to construe the Constitution as any other department of the Government, and his construction is just as binding. The different departments of the Government were coordinate, and no one was superior to the others. The Judiciary, when the question comes before them, decide the Constitution as to the question in suit, and it is binding so far, and no further. The Executive, during the recess of Congress, was called upon to decide upon the construction of that clause of the Constitution relating to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. No one will say that he made any mistake intentionally in that construction. But allowing that any mistake had been made, and unconstitutional acts had been committed, we cannot smother up and strangle unconstitutional acts by passing unconstitutional laws. If the President has suspended the *habeas corpus* wrongfully, we shall hardly cure the matter by suspending all other laws. The power of suspending the writ was to enable the President, in cases of emergency for the safety of the country, to arrest persons to prevent them committing treason against the nation, and further, to hold persons who have committed crime, and prevent their being tried; for State reasons sometimes make it necessary that persons should not be tried immediately. He would not another to judicial proceedings. But by his bill he authorized every person to bring a suit, if they had been wrongfully used. As regards the oath to indemnify the President, he said that the only indemnification that could be had was a pecuniary one to the person claiming to have been damaged. His bill also provided for the transfer of all these suits so brought against persons who made any of these arrests, to the Circuit Court of the United States. In many of these acts good faith and probable cause would be a good defence; or, if damages should be awarded, they could only be for real damage done to individuals, and nothing could be awarded in the way of smart money, or punitive damages. He would have the whole question tried fairly.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill for the relief of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Tordenskiold* was taken up and passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the joint resolution for the prompt payment of our soldiers, sailors and marines, with an amendment as a substitute.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to suspend the sale of land on the Islands on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, in and about Port Royal, &c. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of Hon. JAS. A. BAYARD, reelected United States Senator from the State of Delaware for six years from the 4th of March next.

Read and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) the bill providing for raising volunteers for the defence of Kentucky was taken up, the question pending on the substitute proposed by the Military Committee, which provides for raising 20,000 men, and gives the President power to send them out of the State at any time necessary.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was opposed to this objectionable species of legislation for raising 20,000 men, not in Kentucky alone, but in any State, for the defence of public property in Kentucky. If more men were needed, raise them in the ordinary way, and not by this special legislation for a particular State.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend the substitute of the Committee so as to allow the President to raise not exceeding 20,000 troops in any one State, to be used in any other State when necessary.

After some discussion, the question still pending, the Senate went into Executive Session, at the termination of which they adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

Mr. BUFFINGTON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented from the Committee on Military Affairs a majority and minority report on the bill authorizing the raising of 20,000 volunteers for Tennessee.

Mr. SARGEANT, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill to establish a Branch Mint in Nevada. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) asked, but did not receive leave, to introduce a bill to facilitate the transportation of troops, stores and mails, between the City of Washington, Point of Rocks, and Pittsburgh.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to take immediate measures for the removal of JOHN PLANT, one of the Capitol Police, for the inhuman treatment of a soldier on the Capitol grounds this morning.

Mr. BLAKE said this policeman attacked a soldier and broke a cane over his head, for asking a gentleman to give him money, which the latter did. The soldiers had no money to pay for newspapers, &c. He, in company with the Vice-President, witnessed the cruel assault. He therefore wanted that policeman to be removed.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) doubted the power of the House to take action in the premises.

Mr. BLAKE merely wished to make the Committee the medium for the policeman's removal.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said the Committee had nothing to do with the subject. The Vice-President and Speaker had authority over it, and appropriation should be made to them.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) remarked that the House should not act on an *ex parte* statement. Both policemen and soldiers sometimes committed outrages. The policeman should be handed over to the proper tribunal for trial.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill amendatory of the act relative to the construction of bridges over the Ohio River. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a Post-office Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill.

Several amendments were made, including a proviso to the clause making appropriation for the compensation and mileage of members, that until further legislation no part of this appropriation shall be paid for the mileage of Senators and Representatives, beyond the sum of ten cents per mile each way, and the distance shall be computed according to existing laws.

The bill then passed.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was next considered.

Mr. STEVENS explained that this bill created no new offices, but was to carry out existing laws for the payment of salaries.

After unimportant proceedings, the bill passed.

Mr. ORELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented the petitions of the principal shipowners for the reduction of the onerous tax upon vessels by the Internal Revenue act. It is now ten cents per ton for each entry.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of general debate.

Mr. NORTON, of Missouri, (Dem.,) during his speech, said if the Republican Party had not been organized on a sectional basis, we should to-day be a happy and united people. Before peace could return, the reign of reason, justice, mercy and right must be reestablished, superseding prejudice, passion, vindictiveness and hate. He would disband both armies, and ask for a National Convention to arrange the present troubles and restore the Union as it was.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) characterized Mr. NORTON's speech as a lame, impotent apology for the most wicked and infamous rebellion ever witnessed among the children of men. The gentleman had argued in a carefully-written speech, that if in large portion of the American people had not exercised their rights under the Constitution this land would not have been drenched in blood.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said the warning against the evil and danger of a sectional party did not originate with the gentleman from Missouri, but with higher authority, namely, WASHINGTON, who warned us against what we now experienced.

Mr. BINGHAM referred the gentleman to the very first act of WASHINGTON, approved under the Constitution, by which the fundamental law was established that the vast territories of the United States should never turn pale under the manacled foot of the bondsman.

Mr. COX wanted to know what—according to the gentleman—WASHINGTON meant by sectional party.

Mr. BINGHAM replied: A party which undertakes to establish, by means of party organization, the meanest, aristocratic and most contemptible despotism on the face of the earth.

Mr. COX said GEORGE WASHINGTON had the gentleman in his eye, when he spoke of sectional organization.

Mr. BINGHAM was obliged to his colleague for the information. The gentleman from Missouri had remarked that he would disband both armies, and call a National Convention. Now, he (Mr. BINGHAM) thought he saw in this a side-door arrangement, by which to get up a National Convention. He wanted to know how this was to be done.

Mr. NORTON replied, through the State Legislatures.

Mr. BINGHAM earnestly spoke of the inconsistencies of those who clamored for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, and in this connection he alluded to the scheme of VALLANDIGHAM, to divide the country into four parts.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked whether any Democrat indorsed that scheme.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that he had not so charged, and proceeded at length to speak of the unhallowed schemes of the Secessionists and traitors.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned until Monday.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Congressional Election in the Second District—The Free-Labor Movement—The Maine Artillery.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Jan. 5, *Via* FORT MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The returns of the Congressional election, held on the 1st inst., in four of the eleven counties of the Second District come in quite slowly. Later returns are more favorable to Mr. FOSTER, the free-labor candidate, who received the solid vote of all the North Carolina Union soldiers, who are qualified electors. Inasmuch, however, as the oath of allegiance was not exacted of the voters, Gov. STANLY's candidate, Mr. PIGGOTT, has doubtless received a considerable majority in the district.

STEPHEN F. WILLIS, an old and respected citizen of Beaufort, and a Conservative Union man, received a flattering vote in Carteret County. Hundreds of Unionists refrained from voting, and the entire vote polled will not reach 800. The impression prevails here that Congress will refuse to recognize the validity of the election, in consequence of the reception of many disloyal votes, which were received in accordance with the express instructions of the Military Governor.

The Union and Free-Labor men of Eastern North Carolina are to hold an indignation meeting, to protest against the recognition, and to appoint an attorney to go to Washington City to expose and dispute it. The immediate removal of Gov. STANLY will also be demanded.

Nearly 300 men of the Marine Artillery are confined in various jails and forts in this Department on bread and water for insubordination and vagrancy. The remainder of this regiment are wandering about the streets in a condition of entire destitution, having no rations and not allowed to go North. They assert that they have never received any pay, and they understand now that the service no longer claims them, and that they had never belonged to either the army or navy.

Meeting of the Minnesota Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Monday, Jan. 9.

The Legislature convened on Tuesday.

The Governor's Message is mostly confined to State affairs and especially to the Indian outbreak.

Minnesota has furnished 300 men over her quota, besides crushing out the greatest Indian uprising ever known in this country.

The Governor demands that the Indians shall be removed from the border of the State.

The contest for the United States Senatorship commences next Tuesday.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Jeff. Davis to the Mississippi Legislature.

JEFF. DAVIS addressed the Mississippi Legislature, at Jackson, on the 26th ult. The galleries were filled with ladies, and when the President appeared the whole hall rang with applause. The address was quite a long one. We give the chief points:

The President spoke of his love for the old Union. He alluded to it, however, as a matter of regret, that the best affections of his heart should have been bestowed upon an object so unworthy—that he should have loved so long a Government which was rotten to the very core. He had predicted from the beginning a fierce war, though it had assumed more gigantic proportions than he had calculated upon. He had predicted war, not because our right to seceda was not an undoubted one, and clearly defined in the spirit of that Declaration which rests the right to govern upon the consent of the governed, but the wickedness of the North would entail war upon the country. The present war, waged against the rights of a free people, was unjust, and the fruit of the evil passions of the North. In the progress of the war those evil passions have been brought out and developed; and so far from reuniting with such a people—a people whose descendants CROMWELL had gathered from the bogs and fens of Ireland and Scotland—a people whose intolerance produced discord and trouble wherever they went—who persecuted Catholics, Episcopalians, and every other sect that did not subscribe to their bigoted and contracted notions—who hung witches, and did a thousand other things calculated to make them forever infamous. The President was emphatic in his declaration that under no circumstances would he consent to reunion. He drew a glowing picture of the horrors of war, and the ravages of the enemy; and while his tears flowed for those who suffered, yet all these would be endured, cheerfully, before our manhood and our liberties would be surrendered.

He allud d briefly to his desire to transfer the war upon Northern soil, but the failure to do this proceeded not from a want of inclination, but of power. We were not an old established nation, with armies and navies at our command. These had to be improvised from the scanty materials to be found within the limits of our own Confederacy. We were blockaded and cut off from other nations, and everybody knows that we had been an agricultural people, and that our facilities for manufacturing materials of war were extremely limited. Notwithstanding this fact, patent to the most casual observer, we had now an army larger than ever before—our arms and munitions of war were increased in number, and improved in quality, and we are in a better condition to-day than we were twelve months ago.

He alluded to the conscription and exemption laws of Congress, explaining the necessity of the one, and the intention of the other. Was sorry to perceive that there had been a false construction put upon the first of these laws. There was no dishonor in being conscripted. The Government had as much right to make laws requiring the services of its citizens in the army, as to compel them to work public roads or to pay taxes. The object of that portion of the exemption law which exempted the owner, agent or overseer of twenty negroes, was not intended to draw any distinction whatever between classes. No benefit was intended to the rich from it. It was simply to provide a police force, which Congress thought necessary, and to facilitate the agricultural productions of the country, to supply the wants of both the poor people and the army.

Any law intended to bear unfairly upon the poor, even to a feather's weight, would never have received his signature. "The poor have fought our battles," says the President, "and so have the rich." The poor in all revolutions are the main stay and props of the country. But while the poor have nobly done their duty, we have no cause to complain of the rich. All have done well, and many of the wealthiest and most distinguished families in the South have sons in the ranks. He instanced Hon. ISRAEL WELSH and others, who had fought as privates in the bloodiest engagements of the war. He thought there might be very properly a revision of the exemption law, and trusted there would be no conflict between Confederate and State laws upon the subject of the military; that there should be no war with States, and if any State chose to inflict a blow upon the common cause by enacting conflicting military laws, he hoped that Mississippi would be the last to adopt such a suicidal policy.

The President expressed his gratification at the message of Gov. PETTUS, and cordially indorsed his views in reference to making provisions for indigent families, and the enrollment of conscripts who could be ready, upon an emergency, to go forth and occupy the trenches while the disciplined troops and active soldiery could take the field. The calls for such service could be for thirty, sixty or ninety days, and when the emergency had passed they could return to their pursuits. Raw soldiers, the President contended, could do efficient service in the trenches, and the adoption of such a policy would strengthen our means of defence quite materially.

In his allusion to the vast numbers of the North, the President said that upon any fair field, we were willing to fight them two to one; we have often whipped them three to one; at Antietam we whipped them four to one; but this might not be the case always. As the enemy progressed in discipline, they approached nearer to our own troops in efficiency. Hence the necessity of providing something like a corresponding force to that which the enemy are bringing against us.

The President denounced in terms of scathing but dignified rebuke the habit of straggling from the army. He invoked public opinion to frown it down, and called upon the women to drive the stragglers back to duty.

He urged the necessity of filling up the thinned ranks of our regiments. Those veterans who had gone through many hard fought battles looked for their kindred at home to supply the places which had been made vacant by the death of their comrades. A brigade which mustered only 1,200 men, would have to bleed as much as it if had its full quota of 4,000. Their ranks must be filled, humanity demanded it. It was a time for patriots to throw off the shackles of private interest, fly to the rescue of those heroes whom the ravages of war had yet spared, and consecrate themselves to the most sacred cause on earth.

The President remarked that when he arrived here he thought the enemy were pouring down upon us from the northern borders of our State, but when he went to Grenada he there learned that nothing could be seen of them but their backs. They were going back, perhaps, with the intention of reinforcing the heavy columns that was now being thrown down the Mississippi River, for the real points of attack were at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson; and to all who desired to lend a helping hand to the country in her present exigency he would say: "Go to Port Hudson and Vicksburgh without delay!"

He spoke of the salutary effects of harmonious action between the several States and the Government at Richmond, and urged upon legislators, both State and Confederate, the necessity of establishing a permanent military system; for, even after the war was ended, we might expect trouble from our enemies, unless our military establishment was of such a character as to give them a wholesome fear of precipitating a war upon us. The true theory was to adopt a military system which would be permanent, and operative in time of peace.

The issue involved in this war was no ordinary one. The question is, will you be free, or will you be the slaves of the most depraved and intolerant and tyrannical and hated people upon earth? This was the real question to be decided. Everything else was as dust in the balance. A people who had demonstrated their utter incapacity for self-government, who have destroyed their own liberties in the vain effort to deprive us of ours, seek to be our masters, and inflict upon us such galling chains as have no parallel in the annals of tyranny. Mississippi is the object of their peculiar hatred; upon her is to be visited their refined vengeance. But our cause is just and vengeance belongs to the Lord. We will resist the power of the enemy. Discard all other considerations but the public defence, and victory will again be ours.

The President alluded very briefly to the falsehoods which had been circulated relative to the Administration, which he could not disprove, because the disproval would give the enemy a knowledge of things which the good of the cause required to be concealed from him. That he had committed some errors he did not doubt, though they were never the result of improper motives. For a vindication of himself from the aspersions of some of his fellow-citizens, he confidently awaited the time when the cause would not suffer from such vindication. He, however, explained the great necessity of public confidence in the officers of the Government, and pointed to that great and good man, Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON, as a shining example of the ill effects of withholding that deserved confidence which the public welfare requires.

Though the war had somewhat exceeded his expectations, yet he never doubted our final success, and he considered it now as absolutely certain. The duration of the war was a question of time. He thought, however, it was not possible for a war waged upon such a tremendous scale to be long protracted. Be it long or short, however, we could not be the first to cry "hold, enough."

To the question of recognition and intervention, the President devoted only a few words. We had a right to expect recognition long since, but it had not come, and his advice was, "Put not your faith in princes, nor your hopes upon foreign nations." It seemed that England still refused to take any steps toward either recognition or mediation. France had made a move that looked friendly to us, and when she extended the hand of friendship we would be ready to grasp it.

The President took a brief retrospective view of the movement of our armies since the fall of New-Orleans—and showed that we had not retrograded, but had gathered largely in strength. Armies are not made up in numbers only. We have now an army that we can safely rely on. We have stripped gunboats of their terrors. We have improved in all those things which make us invincible. Our prospects are much better than they were twelve months ago.

There are two grand objects of the enemy; 1st, to get possession of the river, and thus cut our Confederacy in two; and 2d, to seize the Confederate capital and hold it up to foreign nations as an evidence that the Confederacy does not exist. The President dwelt at some length upon the vast importance of thwarting the enemy's designs upon this valley; he considered its defence a necessity not only to the people here, but to the Confederacy itself. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson were points that must be defended, and every effort must be strained for this purpose. Vicksburgh, he said, would stand, and Port Hudson would stand, if the people were true to themselves. This done, the Northwest would grow restive, and cease to support a war ruinous to them, and beneficial only to New-England contractors. From the Northwest he looks for the first gleams of peace.

The President expressed his gratification that Gen. PEMBERTON, whom he had sent here believing him eminently suited to this command, had sustained the high character he had given him. He also spoke of Brig.-Gen. LEE, to whom he had intrusted the defences of Vicksburgh, in terms of hearty commendation.

On the other side of the river our prospects are brighter than ever before, and ere long he hoped that we would be enabled to proclaim Missouri free. Kentucky, too, was an object of solicitude to him, and he spoke of her gallant people in the kindest and most commendable terms.

The President laid particular stress upon the encouraging fact that we had improved in every respect since the war began. Our armies were superior in number, and improved in quality and appointments. Our manufactories had made rapid progress. Mississippi alone had clothed and subsisted the whole army upon her soil. Our people had learned to economise. They wore homespun. He felt like taking off his hat to a woman dressed in homespun. He had an unfaltering belief in the justice of our cause, and a profound reverence for the decree of Heaven. He noticed with evident satisfaction the superior morality of our army to that of the invaders. In God and the valor of our troops he trusted.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON was vociferously called for. The scar-worn hero looked a little nervous, while the house rang with loud, swelling and prolonged applause. He arose and said:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: My only regret is that I have done so little to merit such a greeting. I promise you, however, that hereafter I shall be watchful, energetic and indefatigable in your defence."

This speech was greeted with tremendous, uproarious and prolonged plaudits.

Jeff. Davis in Richmond.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 6.

Last night the Armory Rand, at the instance of a number of citizens, serenaded the President at the Presidential mansion. About 200 persons were gathered by the music. After the performance of several airs, the President appeared in the doorway, and was introduced to the crowd, inadvertantly of course, as the "President of the United States." The throng hissed, and the gentleman introducing the President corrected his phraseology by substituting the "Confederate States."

Mr. DAVIS commenced by thanking his audience for the evidence of their regard. He was happy to meet them on his return to the capital of the Confederate States, to the seat of a Government established, he believed, to perpetuate the principles that animated our fathers of the first revolution. The Commonwealth of Virginia, too, has been the theatre now, as then, of the great battles of the contest. The blood of every State has been poured out on the soil of Virginia, and cries from the ground for revenge. Our long suffering and privations have been common heritage to us all, and will be in the future our common glory. Thus banded, we assist and strengthen each other. The war, too, has developed resources in the South that peace would have left dormant, and if the war continues, we will go on increasing in our power and might. Mark our power one year ago, and mark now our relative increase in proportion to the North. We are fighting against hirelings of all the earth. Our foes come as savages to murder, rob and desecrate, and we must treat them as such. Recently, our cause has had the brightest sunshine to fall upon it. In the last month the gallant LEE has hurled the enemy for the third time from his feet in his march upon Richmond. A few of them came upon your Capital, but they came, as we hope many more will come upon the heel of every battle, as captives, not conquerors. In the West, a brilliant victory has crowned our arms at Murfreesboro—a victory that will yield its important fruits.

Mr. DAVIS spoke for about fifteen minutes, in the most vigorous and forcible style, and paid an honorable tribute to the women of Virginia, and their heroic devotion and care of the sick and wounded of our cause. In concluding, Mr. DAVIS said that, borne down by the cares of office and an anxiety for the cause in which every man, woman and child was engaged, he regretted that he had not more opportunity for social intercourse with the people by whom he was surrounded; but he hoped that in the halcyon days of peace to come they would see and know more of each other. In conclusion, Mr. DAVIS said: "I thank you my friends; may God bless you and prosper our cause. Good night."

Gen. Lee's Address to the Rebel Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 138.—I, the General commanding, takes this occasion to express to the officers and soldiers of the army, his high appreciation of the fortitude, valor and devotion displayed by them, which, under the blessing of Almighty God, have added the victory of Fredericksburgh to the long list of their triumphs.

An arduous march, performed with celerity, under many disadvantages, exhibited the discipline and spirit of the troops, and their eagerness to confront the foe.

The immense army of the enemy completed its preparations for the attack without interruption, and gave battle in its own time, and on ground of its own selection.

It was encountered by less than twenty thousand of this brave army, and its columns, crushed and broken, buried back at every point with such fearful slaughter that escape from entire destruction became the boast of those who had advanced in full confidence of victory.

That this great result was achieved with a loss small in point of numbers, only augments the admiration with which the Commanding General regards the prowess of the troops, and increases his gratitude to Him who hath given us the victory.

The war is not yet ended. The enemy is still numerous and strong, and the country demands of the army a renewal of its heroic efforts in her behalf. Nobly has it responded to her call in the past, and she will never appeal in vain to its courage and patriotism.

The signal manifestations of Divine mercy that have distinguished the eventful and glorious campaign of the year just closing, give assurance of hope that, under the guidance of the same Almighty hand, the coming year will be no less fruitful of events that will insure the safety, peace, and happiness of our beloved country, and add new lustre to the already imperishable name of the Army of Northern Virginia.

R. E. LEE, General.

DR. J. WALTER SCOTT, the discoverer of the new system of medicine, and Chief Resident Physician to the New-York Medical Institute of Electricity and Hygiene, No. 8 Union-square, is a young man not yet thirty years of age, who, by unwearied energy and scientific research, has become one of the most successful practitioners in America.—*Journal of Commerce.*

[Advertisement.]

GALA TIMES TO-DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The little queen of beauty will be in her blandest mood to see the thousands of ladies and children who embrace the opportunity of the family holiday to see her, and witness the performance of the magnificent Irish drama, "Colleen Bawn," which is played at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

LAWYERS, JUDGES and STATESMEN will find Phronology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, jurymen and legislators. Examinations given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam transport Key West from Key West.—Mrs. Louisa Callo, Mr. J. Curran and 8 seamen from ship Thos. Jefferson.

In ship J. Montgomery, from Lisbon.—Capt. L. Bates, late of bark Columbia, condemned at Lisbon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 51 | Moon rises....10 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 54 | Gov. Island.11 43 | Hell Gate.... 1 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 9.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Key West Jan. 6, at 9 A. M. 10 miles east of Key West, passed steamship Rio Rio, bound westward; the steamer J. R. Green, sailed from Key West for New York Jan. 4.

Steamer W. F. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalz

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3525. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Marion.

The Capitol at Baton Rouge Burned Down.

A Rebel Report of the Bombardment of Galveston.

Probable Strength of the Rebel Army in Mississippi.

ABOUT 22,000 MEN AT PORT HUDSON.

FLIGHT OF THE NEGROES.

The steamer *Marion*, Capt. JOHNSON, from New-Orleans on Jan. 2, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings very little news. The capitol at Baton Rouge was burned on the night of Dec. 30. Fire was discovered early in the evening. It was apparently subdued about nine o'clock, and it was supposed that the danger was past, but the flames soon after broke out with renewed violence, and the whole structure was consumed. No loss of life is mentioned. The Baton Rouge *Comet*, of Dec. 31, says:

"The building was occupied by Confederate prisoners, but the cause of the catastrophe is enveloped in mystery. Some negroes were cooking in the eastern portion of the building, above the Senate Chamber, and it is supposed the flues were foul, and hence fire was communicated to inflammable materials, and the second outbreak of the fire is attributed to the presence of gas by the bursting of the pipes.

Gen. GROVER was early at the scene of destruction, and issued his commands, and every exertion was made by the soldiers to extinguish the flames. The Provost-Marshal, Capt. SEAMONS, was indefatigable in his exertions.

The loss is very heavy. Many thousands of rare and valuable books, papers and the furniture of the building were entirely destroyed. The outer walls stand in majestic defiance of the fiery ordeal they have passed through. Seventy thousand dollars will not replace the building and contents."

The Houston, Texas, *Telegraph* publishes the following special dispatch, which is unquestionably exaggerated, as private letters, dated as late as Dec. 11, written by officers of the fleet, make no mention of the occurrence here alluded to:

GALVESTON, 9 A. M., *via* EAGLE GROVE, Dec. 2.

A terrible bombardment took place last night at 8 o'clock, caused by a man going near Kuhn's wharf and firing a shot at those on the wharf. A brisk fire from musketry and cannon opened at once. Shells, balls, grape and canister were thrown into the city without mercy. None of the citizens were hurt, as far as I have been able to learn.

One man on the wharf reported killed. Many narrow escapes of citizens. Women and children ran screaming through the streets. Bombardment lasted half an hour. A number of houses were struck, but not damaged seriously. The Italian fruit store on Market-street has three shots through it. Lammerman's Union House was struck.

DENNIS NEIL's house had two shots in it. A house on the corner of Post-office and Twenty-fourth streets was struck, and the occupants had a narrow escape. One shot through Tremont House, Thackery's House on Mechanic-street, JOURNEY's shop on Church-street and OSTERMAN's building on Strand-street. One woman had her clothes torn off, but escaped injury.

The fleet had been expecting an attack from our forces since Saturday, and they were busy in being alarmed. ALBERT BALL's store, on the strand, was riddled with grape and canister. COOPAL's old stable was struck with five shots; also the Court-house.

Dr. BENNETT was slightly wounded by a splinter. He then easemated himself in a well. Further particulars when I obtain reliable information.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

New-Year's Scenes and Festivities—The Allegorical Figures of Slavery—Fivat of January Among the Negroes—Important Items of Southern News—State of the Enemy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

The eventful first of January has come and gone, and a lovelier day never shone upon mortals than that which the new year burst upon us in New-Orleans, with its balmy and delicious air, and an atmosphere so clear and cloudless as to surpass anything that Italy can boast of. People were out in swarms, in gay holiday costume, making their calls upon friends, precisely as is the custom in the North on that day; and, for once, the whole city, touched by the genial hand of hospitality, seemed to cast aside its grief and despondency, to enjoy at least *one* day of merriment and good fellowship.

I told you in one of my former letters of two allegorical figures that the colored population had got carved, in order to use on the 1st of January, as a demonstration of their sudden access to liberty. Just as imagined, the figures were not permitted to be used; Gen. BANKS, no doubt, thinking that any such demonstration, even if privately conducted, might lead to a breach of the public peace, if any of the most violent Secessionists here should get to a knowledge of the proceedings. I went yesterday to see the figures, which are now dressed up, and presented quite a unique representation of a male and female African. They have been taken from the carver's, but the old man cheerfully conveyed us to where they are at present located, in the private residence of a colored dame. On arriving there the sable hostess made no difficulty of giving admission to myself and the two or three other visitors who accompanied me, and chairs were drawn out for us to sit down and examine the works of art, with the yokes round their necks, the artist himself complacently putting on the shoulder one of his own productions, and saying: "I bet dat ist as fine a negro woman as you shall see anywhere." They seem to entertain no feeling of disappointment at the ceremony not having taken place on the 1st; being apparently certain that it will be permitted to come off on the 15th, by which time they doubtless expect to know the full purport of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

There were many who expected that the advent of the 1st of January would have created some little stir among the colored population, and I have reason to know that, in anticipation of any possible disturbance, our soldiers were so disposed of as to check it immediately. Up to the present time, however, not the remotest symptoms of any disorderly intent, on the part of the negroes, has made its appearance in this city or neighborhood. The colored population move about in their ordinary dull, quiet, listless manner—and if any rebellious spirit is at work among them, they have the art of concealing it most thoroughly from the most vigilant eyes. It is true that, on one plantation—now worked by free labor, and which I shall visit to-day or to-morrow—an overseer was murdered some time ago; and that on another plantation—some 10 miles from the city—still worked by slavee, a few restless spirits had to be punished end put in the stocks; bnt nothing at all approaching a concerted resistance. Still the calmest and most unsuspecting looker-on cannot help feeling that the material on these plantations is, at present, of the most dangerous and inflammatory character; and I dread to think of what *might* be the result if the planters attempt to carry ont—what many say they will—coercion by main force. It is only fair to state that those who ought best to know the character of the slave, seem to be the only ones who entertain no fear whatevar about his actions. I hope they are right.

I have just received intelligence of a very important character. It matters not how I got it, beyond assuring you that it came in such a shape as to leave no room for doubt. News came, during night before last, that the rebel army in the West is in a most pitiable condition. They have only some 64,000 men scattered through Mississippi—composed of men ranging from 17 to 69 years of age, halt, lame and crippled, and in a state of destitution and rags that outbeggars Falstaff's army. They are armed with anything they can lay hold of; many with nothing but pikes. They have about 22,000 at Port Hudson and neighborhood, some 12,000 of them scattered among the plantations, and at least 8,000 disabled in the hospitals.

The forces of GRANT and the others united I am not at liberty to state, beyond the fact that our army in the State of Mississippi and surrounding regions is most formidable in numbers and efficiency. They have entire possession of the Yazoo River, and have recently captured from the rebels 25,000 overcoats, (which circumstances compelled us to burn,) 52,000 pairs of pants, and 12,000 pairs of shoes, all at a time when the enemy needs them most. The loss to the enemy may be computed from the fact that the party giving the information had on a pair of pants, worth about $4 in New-York, for which he paid, in Mobile, $58; a $6 50 coat, which cost him $92; and a vest for which he gave $18, that in New-York would be dear at as many sbillings!

The negroes throughout Mississippi are flying away in every direction; those that remain have flatly refused to work, and they are only kept from open demonstration by a promise, on the part of their masters, to pay them for their labor. No confidence whatever is felt in Confederate currency, the grinding conscription laws have fairly demoralized the army, and indeed they look upon their whole cause in the Southwest as completely lost. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson the leaders are, however, represented as determined to hold to the very last; and their army in Virginia is confessed to be in most excellent condition. There, it would appear, they have concentrated all their remaining energies and resources for one last, desperate struggle.

I leave this, in a day or two, for Baton Rouge, where there may be more of interest to record than has occurred in the last fortnight.

NEMO.

THE PROVISIONAL COURT.

A PROCLAMATION BY GEN. SHEPLEY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 29, 1862.

By an Executive order, dated on the twentieth day of October, A. D., 1862, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, has constituted an "United States Provisional Court for the State of Louisiana," and appointed Hon. CHARLES A. PEABODY to be a Provisional Judge to hold said Court.

By the terms of this order he is invested "with authority to hear, try and determine all causes, civil and criminal, including causes in law, equity, revenue and admiralty, and particularly to exercise all such powers and jurisdiction as belong to the District and Circuit Courts, conforming his proceedings, as far as possible, to the course of proceedings and practice which has been customary in the Courts of the United States and Louisiana. His judgments to be final and conclusive. The Judge is further authorized and empowered to make and establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the exercise of his jurisdiction, and to appoint a prosecuting Attorney, Marshal and Clerk of the said Court.

In the exercise of the authority conferred by this order, the said Judge has appointed GEORGE D. LEAMONT Prosecuting Attorney; AUGUSTUS D. B. HUGHES, Clerk of said Court, and ISAAC EDWARDS CLARK, Marshal.

Official notice is hereby given of the organization of said Court, and of the appointment of the said CHARLES A. PEABODY as Judge, and of the officers of the Court by him appointed.

All judgments, decisions and decrees of said Court, and all acts of said officers by them done under the authority of said order, are to be respected and obeyed accordingly.

GEORGE F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.

UNITED STATES PROVISIONAL COURT FOR LOUISIANA.

The Provisional Court for Louisiana will be opened at the Custom-House, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. By order of

Hon. CHARLES A. PEABODY, Judge.

AUGUSTUS D. B. HUGHES, Clerk.

OPENING OF THE COURT.

From the Delta, Dec. 30.

Judge CHARLES A. PEABODY, yesterday morning, took his seat and opened the Provisional Court of the United States in the former Court-room of the First District Court. The order from President LINCOLN establishing the tribunal and appointing Judge PEABODY to preside over it was read by the Clerk. The order of the President invests Judge PEABODY with authority to hear, try and determine all causes, civil and criminal, including causes in law, equity, revenue and admiralty, and particularly to exercise all such powers and jurisdiction as belong to the District and Circuit Courts, conforming his proceedings, as far as possible, to the course of proceedings and practice which has been customary in the Courts of the United States and Louisiana. His judgments to be final and conclusive. The Judge is further authorized and empowered to make and establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the exercise of his jurisdiction, and to appoint a prosecuting attorney, marshal and clerk of the said Court.

In the exercise of the authority conferred by this order, the Judge appointed GEORGE L. LEAMONT, Prosecuting-Attorney; AUGUSTUS D. B. HUGHES, Clerk of said Court, and ISAAC EDWARDS CLARK, Marshal.

The Court will cease to exist the moment the military occupation of the State by troops of the United States shall have terminated.

Mr. DECOURSEY was appointed Deputy-Marshal *pro tem.*, of the new Court, and opened and closed it in due and ancient form.

The members of the bar then took the customary oath to permit them to practice at the bar of the Provisional Court.

Some question was raised as to the power of the Coort to take up unfinished business of the late Military Commission; but, at the request of the District Attorney, the whole subject was postponed till after the holidays, it having been decided by the Judge that the Court would adjourn over till the 12th of January, at the request of the members of the Bar, who are desirous of passing all the holidays by enjoying their *otium cum dignitate*.

SEDITIOUS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Dec. 31.

There was considerable seditious talk on Gravier-street, last night, and several parties were arrested for expressing too lively a sympathy with the rebellion. Among those arrested we notice the names of CHARLES COLTON and W. C. COBBERTSON, who rank among the respectable people of New-Orleans. To talk treason, and use seditious language, are becoming more common every day now, and few persons take any pains to conceal their opinions.

The War Debt Bonds of Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Jan. 10.

The entire amount, $150,000, of the war debt bonds of the town of Hartford, sold to-day at premiums ranging from 10 to 12 per cent. The whole amount bid for was between one and two millions.

THE BATTLE AT VICKSBURGH.

Incidents and Results of Three Days' Fighting.

THE POINTS GAINED AND LOST.

The Gunboats Useless from Lack of Fuel.

The Necessity for Strong Reinforcements

Our Losses Estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000.

Dispatches to the Missouri Democrat.

HELENA, Friday, Jan. 2, VIA CAIRO, Jan. 6.

The *Minnehaha* arrived here last evening, having dispatches from the scene of strife and carnage before Vicksburgh. The boat left on Monday evening, and reports that the battle had raged without intermission during Sunday and Monday, with the following results:

Gen. SHERMAN on Sunday drove the rebels before him, who, through the day, manœuvred as if they were too weak to dispute their advance, and especially to assume the offensive. *They fought fiercely*, but as if unable to cope with our massed columns, and everywhere gave ground. On Sunday we drove the rebels one mile and a half, took possession of their outer works, capturing nine spiked guns. Early on Mondsy Gen. SHARMAN attacked their central line of defence with great impetuosity. The enemy, as usual, gave ground, and three regiments, including the Fourth Iowa, succeeded in getting within the works, drove the rebels from their rifle-pits, and *stormed their main battery.* But our troops had hardly gained possession here before the enemy, strongly reinforced with massed columns, at least ten regiments strong, charged headlong upon them. Our boys manfully maintained their position for some time, anxiously awaiting reinforcement from HOVEY's Command, which had been ordered by Gen. STEELE to their aid. But it appears that Gen. HOVEY could not get there, and our handful of brave soldiers were literally crushed beneath the massed columns of the rebels, and driven from the ground they had so bravely won, *with fearful slaughter.* This information I received from the son of the late Col. WYMAN, of the Thirteenth Illinois, who came from the battle-field bearing his father's corpse.

Colonel WYMAN was shot early in the battle on Sunday afternoon, while leading his men to an attack on the enemy's works. He was shot by a skirmisher, who carried an English rifle that shouts a round ball with great accuracy and tremendous momentum. I examined the ball. It is round, weighing about a half ounce. The ball passed through Col. W.'s body, near to his heart. The Colonel lived nearly two hours. After he received his death wound the 13th Illinois seemed to be thrown into confusion, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, GOOAS, seemed for a moment paralyzed. At this juncture Col. WYMAN raised himself erect, and in clarion tones shouted, "*For God's sake, Col. Georgas, go forward.*" It acted like magic upon the lieutenant-colonel, officers and men. Col. GORGAS, with fiery energy, rushed to the head of his regiment, gave the word "forward," and with a shout the brave column rushed into the cloud where death and carnage were holding their grand carnival.

The laying of the pontoon bridge across the bayou in the face of the enemy's fire, and the determined and unconquerable spirit evinced by our men in crossing in the face of so many and so formidable obstacles, give them a place beside the heroes whose chivalrous deeds will live forever.

Gen. MORGAN is reported mortally wounded while engaged in an onset upon a rebel battery. I have not been able to get the particulars. The brave and gallant Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH, who moved unscathed amid the rain of bullets and of fiery missiles at Donaldson and Shiloh, in command of the Eighth Missouri, was slightly wounded while in the advance cheering on his tainting columns.

Major PARTRIDGE, of the Thirteenth Illinois, lost his right arm.

It is said that on Sunday Gen. SHERMAN had several narrow escapes from death. The General had taken his stand upon a favorable point of observation, and stubbornly maintained it, though it proved to be within range of a rebel battery. Several times a 64-pounder ploughed the ground fearfully near, covering his person with earth, but doing him no damage.

It is difficult, from the imperfect information that I have received, to judge certainly of the ultimate result of this attempt of Gen. SHERMAN, alone, and unaided by BANKS or GRANT, to storm this rebel stronghold, which they have been fortifying for a year. Our men are hopeful, even sanguine of success, yet it may prove a failure. It appears that Gen. SHERMAN *failed to get possession of the railroad leading to Jackson*, and there does not seem to be anything in the way of the enemy throwing in reinforcements to an indefinite extent. The grand failure of GRANT's expedition, and his consequent falling back upon Holly Springs, diminishes, if it does not annihilate, all hope of aid from that quarter. Nothing reliable has been heard from BANKS. As yet there has been but little cooperation on the part of our gunboat fleet, owing, in part, to the blunder which threw the barges of coal sent down by the *Blue Wing* for the use of the fleet into the hands of the rebels.

It is reported at headquarters that Gen. GRANT has succeeded in getting a large force of cavalry through the country to the aid of Gen. SHERMAN. I am disposed to think this news *too good* to be true. Moreover, it is not probable. On the whole, I am forced to the unwilling conclusion that inasmuch as SHERMAN failed to get within the enemy's works on Sunday, and had not gained much, even as late as Monday evening, the probabilities are against this final success.

The regiments that made the brave charge, consisting of the Fourth Iowa, &c., which resulted in the defeat of the rebels, and in their being driven out of their stronghold, but which they afterwards regained by the force of superior and overwhelming numbers, were a part of the command of Gen. STEELE. Gen. STEELE's conduct on the field of battle is mentioned by some in a very flattering manner.

The Thirty-sixth Iowa arrived here a few days since. In addition to the Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth and Twenty-ninth Iowa, the Tenth Missouri cavalry, the Twenty-first Missouri infantry, and a part of the Sixth are on their way hither.

All is quiet at Helena, yet there are rumors of movements. Gen. GORMAN seems to be earnestly and actively engaged night and day. Earnestness is what we most need, I think, at this juncture.

This afternoon the *Bracelet*, a rebel steamer from Arkansas Post, under command of Capt. MILLER, of the rebel army, arrived under a flag of truce, bringing the officers and crew of the ill-fated *Blue Wing*, whose capture at the month of the Arkansas I noticed in a former letter. The notable CHARLEY NOYES, formerly secret agent of police at Chicago, now, I believe, serving, or pretending to serve, the United States Government as mail agent, was among the lot of exchanged prisoners. He was captured, but he represents that he succeeded in destroying all the official mail and nearly all of the ordinary mail before the rebels got possession of the boat. He represents, further, that the captain and pilot of the *Blue Wing* behaved with courage and true loyalty, but that cannon and musketry opened upon the boat, and some of the balls so damaged her steam pipe that the steam escaping, the boat drifted helplessly upon a sand bar and was compelled to surrender. It is remarkable that this boat was immediately run up the Arkansas river by the rebels, who mended the pipe, and got up steam in "*double quick*" time. It is also remarkable that other boats run this blockade without seeing any cannon.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4, *via* CAIRO, Jan. 7.

The news from Vicksburgh is extremely meager. It seems Gen. SHERMAN was met on Sunday, while advancing, by an overwhelming force. He had captured the first battery of nine guns. On Monday afternoon at two o'clock he took the second line of batteries, on Walnut Hill, at the point of the bayonet. He held it but forty minutes, when PRICE's entire army charged upon and recaptured it.

The fighting at this juncture is reported to have been terrible. The Fourth Iowa Regiment went into the fight with 750 men; they came out of it with 120. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH was wounded in the thigh and left arm. His brother was killed.

Col. WYMAN was also killed, and his body is on the *Minnehaha*, *en route* for Chicago in charge of his son.

Gen. C. E. HOVEY, of Illinois, who, with 1,500 men, was to have supported the charging column, was lost, and has not yet been found.

Our loss is estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000.

Since this Gen. SHERMAN has been compelled to fall back to the first line of works, where he must await reinforcements. Unless he has them, Vicksburgh has gone up.

Gen. GORMAN is evacuating Helena, and goes to Napoleon, where he will fortify, and eventually goes upon the Arkansas River.

BANKS and FARRAGUT had not been heard from.

JEFF. DAVIS and JOE JOHNSTON were at Vicksburgh last week. DAVIS left previous to Sunday last. JOE JOHNSON remained.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is in running order to this place. The first train came in yesterday.

A portion of GRANT's army will undoubtedly be sent to Vicksburgh.

STILL ANOTHER DISPATCH.

HELENA, Thursday, Jan. 1—11 o'clock, P. M., *Via* CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The flag of truce boat *Minnehaha*, Capt. DAVID WHITE, arrived from Vicksburgh this evening. She reports that the battle commenced at Vicksburgh on Saturday afternoon, and continued all day Sunday and Monday, and ceased in the evening, to be renewed on Tuesday.

The first battery of nine guns was taken on Sunday by the Fourth Iowa, who got into the main fort, but not being supported, they had to retire. They were badly cut to pieces.

The Thirteenth Illinois and Eighth Missouri also showed great bravery, and their loss was considerable.

On Sunday the mortarboats were planted to shell the fort on Haines' Bluff, but had not succeeded in effecting much.

All the transports were up the Yazoo River when the *Minnehaha* left, and all the gunboats except the *Carondelet*, ram *Switzerland* and storeship *Sovereign*.

Capt. WHITE also reports the fleet short of fuel. They were busily engaged in hauling rails, cutting wood and chopping up a large raft which floated down from some point above.

It was reported, when the *Minnehaha* left, that Gen. BANKS, with a large force, was below the town, but as transports were seen arriving and departing constantly, Capt. WHITE thinks that it could not be the case.

ADVICES RECEIVED IN CHICAGO.

From the Evening Journal, Jan. 8.

A gentleman who arrived here this morning, direct from the gunboat fleet, in the Yazoo River, Miss., which he left on the 31st ult., says there were ninety-seven transports, eight gunboats, and three rams on that river, and three gunboats and two rams at its mouth, in the Mississippi, when he left there. Coming up he saw forty-seven transports at Helena. The *Minnehaha*, on which boat our informant was a passenger up the river, passed two gunboats and a number of transports below Cairo, going down.

The new Monitor gunboat *Lafayette*, from St. Louis, and the *Chillicothe*, from Cincinnati, another of the new Monitors, arrived at Cairo yesterday morning. Another, the *Indianola*, was also expected down from Jeffersonville, Ind.

Our informant corroborates the general report relative to SHERMAN's operations at Vicksburgh. He thinks that, unless SHERMAN is soon and strongly reinforced, he will not succeed in capturing the place. It is believed that HOLMES, with his 40,000 rebels, crossed some time ago from Arkansas, and the enemy is, therefore, in very strong force, and their artillery is believed to be heiter than ours. He thinks our loss at Vicksburgh is from 8,000 to 10,000. The loss of the enemy, being behind strong breastworks, is, of course, less than ours.

In regard to the reported gunboat engagement on the Yazoo, our informant says the *Benton*, *Cincinnati* and *Louisville* opened fire upon a rebel battery at Haines' Bluff, on the south bank, on the 29th ult., the object being to get the range of the enemy's guns. The battery, which was a heavy one, replied at once. The *Benton* was struck eighteen times, several shots going in through the port-holes. One man was killed, and thirteen wounded, among whom, as has been already stated, is Capt. GWIN, who had his arm amputated, and has serious injuries in his breast. The *Cincinnati* was struck only once, and the ball did not penetrate her. The upper works of the *Benton* were damaged, but the boat is in as good fighting trim as ever.

Gen. McClernand Superseded Gen. Sherman at Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 10.

A dispatch from Memphis this morning, says that Gen. MCCLERNAND has arrived at Vicksburgh and superseded Gen. SHERMAN in the command there.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Defective Ammunition, etc.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Jan. 10.

Everything is quiet.

A thorough inspection of the light twelve-pounder ammunition, excepting the solid shot, shows that the greater portion of it is worthless.

From the hasty and unworkmanlike manner in which the fuses were fitted and set, several casualties occurred to our own men during the recent battle.

Gen. HUNT, Chief of Artillery for Gen. BURNSIDE, caused all this ammunition to be turned in, and that of a more perfect character substituted for it.

The defect was partially ascertained last July, and the defective construction has been remedied in all put up since that time.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S COMMAND.

Review of the Fifth Corps d'Armee by Gen. Burnside—Rebel Prisoners—Probabilities of a Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1863.

The Fifth *Corps d'Armée*, commanded by Major-Gen. MEADE, was reviewed by Gen. BURNSIDE, to-day. Among the spectators present were Gen. HOOKER, Gen. FRANKLIN and numerous Brigadier-Generals and their Staffs. The affair passed off in the most pleasant and satisfactory manner. At the conclusion of the ceremony the various officers were invited to partake of a sumptuous repast prepared for them at the corps headquarters.

Two rebel prisoners were brought into camp, today. They state that the rebels are leaving the height at the rear of Fredericksburgh and retiring toward Richmond. Little dependence is placed upon the information.

There is nothing in the army which looks like a forward movement. The men have been busily engaged in building log huts and stockading their tents; but every indication points to the belief that the army will soon change its present location for one nearer Washington. A great many civilians in quest of wounded friends have lately visited the army. Some of them have been fortunate enough to obtain furloughs for their disabled friends, while others have been sent away without the least sign of encouragement in regard to the getting of the proper passes. It is understood that leaves of absence are granted to embrace three days' time from date. An application for a longer length of time must be necessarily refused.

WHIT.

A REBEL RUMOR.

Departure of Sumner's Division from Aquia Creek for the South.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 8th inst., says: "A rumor was current yesterday that Gen. SUMNER and his division had left Aquia Creek on transports for the South."

NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Jan. 10.

There is no truth in the report in Richmond of SUMNER's embarkation. He still occupies his position in front of Fredericksburgh. None know this better than the rebel military authorities, as daily flags of truce go over under his provision.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

Sympathy of the Workingmen of Manchester with the North.

A Congratulatory Address to President Lincoln.

Increase of £2,392,000 in the British Revenue.

"COTTON NOT KING."

Additional French Troops Wanted in Mexico.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool Jan. 1, *via* Londonderry 2d, passed Cape Race at noon to-day, (Saturday,) *en route* for Portland, and was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press.

The news by the *Jura* is unimportant.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry Dec. 30.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton Dec. 31.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown Jnn. 1.

The workingmen of Manchaster had held a meeting to express their sympathy with the North, at which a congratulatory address to President LINCOLN, on his course, was adopted.

The English revenue accounts show an increase during the year of £2,392,000. The *Times* thinks this shows "Cotton is not King," and that *it would be far better for England to keep all her cotton operatives on public pensions till they were absorbed in other trades, than to vary one point in her National policy.*

Additional French troops are declared to be indispensable in Mexico—say to the extent of 10,000 men.

Commercial News.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened with an advance of ⅛d.@1d., but closed on Wednesday with a downward tendency and nominal prices, owing to the stock being largely in excess of the estimates. Buyers offered to purchase at ⅛d.@1d. decline, but the offers were generally refused. The sales of the three days were 54,000 bales. On Friday 5,000 bales were reported sold at ⅛d.@⅛d. decline.

On Friday the Corn Exchange was closed, owing to the holidays. At Tuesday's market prices were steady and unchanged.

Provisions very dull.

Consols were quoted on Tuesday at 92¼@92⅝ for Money.

Erie shares, 43; Illinois Central, 42@41 discount.

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

PARTICULARS OF OUR LOSSES.

The Town of Lavergne Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

MURFREESBORO, Friday, Jan. 9.

From official returns it has been ascertained that the total loss in Gen. NEGLEY's Division, comprising killed, wounded, and missing, is one thousand three hundred and fifty-six (1,356.)

The total loss in Col. HAMBRIGHT's Seventy-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers is three hundred killed, wounded, and missing; over half of the regiment are lost. Gen. ROSECRANS has taken occasion to compliment the Colonel and his men personally for their conspicuous and unflagging courage under fire.

The Seventy-eighth Regiment loses 22 killed, 110 wounded, and 26 missing.

The Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers were placed in the Reserve Corps, and only lost 4 killed and 11 wounded, not having been engaged during the hardest fighting.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, lost 14 altogether, killed, wounded, and missing. The Pennsylvania troops all behaved splendidly.

The loss of the rebels increases every day. Two thousand wounded Confederates were sent to Lavergne, from here, yesterday. Many more are left here, but they cannot be moved, as their wounds are frightful, and most of them will die.

Just as I telegraph, I learn that the town of Lavergne has been accidentally burned down, so the rebel wounded will have to be sent to Nashville, and thence to Louisville, for treatment.

Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters were to-day removed to the house of Hon. JAMES READY, near this place, where JOHN HAMILTON MORGAN, the noted guerrilla, was married some days since.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

A General View of the Fighting at Murfreesboro—The Composition of the Two Armies—The Losses, &c.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

The Army of the Cumberland advanced southward on Friday, Dec. 26, and had proceeded, up to the 30th, within eight miles of Murfreesboro, the rebel stronghold. The army is divided into three *corps d'armée*, of which Gen. MCCOOK commands the right, Gen. THOMAS the centre, and Gen. CRITTENDEN the left wing. Marching from the city by the Lebanon, Murfreesboro, Nolinsville and Franklin pikes, the three corps united at Stewart's Creek. Upon the opposite bank, strongly posted in the woods, lay the left of the rebel army, commanded by Gen. W. T. HARDEE. Up to this day there had been light skirmishing all along the line, with no important results. On the evening of the 30th, the right opened fire upon the rebels, who were driven some distance; they, however, received reinforcements, and McCOOK's men were driven back two miles. Soon rallying, they again advanced, and were again driven back—occupying at night ground four miles this side of that held in the morning. Our forces slept on the field that night.

Wednesday morning at daybreak, the enemy made a furious attack upon our advance, and captured CARPENTER's Eighth Wisconsin Battery and two hundred prisoners.

The battle became general at about 10 A. M., and our men rallying, recaptured the battery, and took several hundred prisoners. The divisions of Gens. DAVIS and JOHNSON suffered severely. Opposed to them was the division of the rebel Gen. CHEATHAM, whose loss was immense, CHEATHAM himself being reported wounded, and a prisoner.

The shelling continued with unexampled fury all that Wednesday and until late at night. The dead lay in heaps upon the field, and in all the vicinity of the battle-ground every place affording shelter was used for hospital purposes. This battle far exceeds any ever fought in the West during the war. Our loss is immense, but the enemy's is thought to be much greater. The rebels have lost many Colonels, Majors and inferior officers, while we have lost some of our best Generals and also many officers of lesser grade.

On Thursday at 2 o'clock A. M., the rebels renewed the attack, and another hotly contested battle took place. At about 10 o'clock A. M., two divisions of our army were reported as being in Murfreesboro—WOOD's and VAN CLEVE's—and driving the enemy who were in full retreat. During this day's fight, Gen. MCCOOK's horse was blown to pieces by a shell which exploded directly under him; fortunately, McCOOK escaped unhurt.

The following is a partial list of casualties on the National side:

Killed.

Brig.-Gen. J. W. Sill, Ohio.
Col. J. P. Garesche, chief of Rosecrans' Staff.
Brig.-Gen. Willich, Indiana.
Major Carpenter, 19th Regulars.
Major Rosecarten, Phila.
Col. Kell, 2d Ohio.
Col. Shoffer, Acting Brig.-Gen.
Col. Farmer, 15th Kentucky.
Lieut.-Col. Tanner, 22d Ind.
Col. Jones, 24th Ohio.
Lt.-Col. Jones, 39th Indiana.
Major Trainer, 5th Ky.
Col. Drake, 49th Ohio.
Col. Williams, 26th Illinois.
Capt. Carpenter, 8th Wisconsin Battery.
Lieut.-Col. Gilmer, 38th Ill.
Lt.-Col. McKee, 15th Wis.
Lieut.-Col. Cotten, 6th Ky.

Wounded.

Brig.-Gen. E. N. Kirk, of Illinois.
Brig.-Gen. Wood, Indiana.
Brig.-Gen. Van Cleve, Min.
Col. Cassale, Ohio.
Col. Carlan, Kansas.
Maj.-Gen. Rosseau, Ky.
Lieut.-Col. Berry, 5th Ky.
Maj. Slemmer, 16th Reg.
Maj. King, 15th Regulars.
Capt. McDowell, Chief Rosecran's Staff.
Capt. Haslett, 2d Ohio.
Capt. Van Tassel, Illinois.
Capt. Austin, A. A. Gen., 32d Brigade.
Capt. Harry Rouse, Gen. Davis' Staff.

The rebels have lost Gen. JAMES E. RAINS, formerly of this city. He commanded a brigade of Tennessee troops, and was killed on Wednesday. Gen. CHEATHAM is also reported severely wounded. The list of inferior officers killed and wounded far exceeds our own. The prisoners captured by Gen. DAVIS' Division, three hundred in number, arrived at this city last night, (Jan. 1,) and among them were the following commissioned officers:

Maj. J. J. Franklin, 30th Arkansas.
Capt. W. E. Johnson, 2d Arkansas Rifles.
Capt. J. P. Eagle, 2d Arkansas Rifles.
Capt. S. G. Stone, 1st Tennessee Cavalry.
Capt. John B. Carty, 9th Texas Infantry.
Lieut. H. M. Kinney, 17th Tennessee Infantry.
Lieut. A. W. W. Brooks, 4th Tennessee Cavalry.
Lieut. C. C. Brown, 1st Confederate Cavalry.
Lieut. H. P. Dickey, 1st Tennessee Cavalry.
Lieut. J. W. Collier, 11th Texas.
Lieut. S. J. Walker, 10th Texas.
Lieut. Wm. Williams, 2d Arkansas Rifles.
Lieut. John Y. Gill, 44th Tennessee.
Lieut. J. C. Franklin, 44th Tennessee.
Lieut. E. F. Ritchie, 30th Arkansas.
Lieut. J. G. Disman, 4th Tennessee.
Lieut. M. P. Marlbray, 17th Tennessee.
Lieut. Peter Marchant, 47th Tennessee.

Col. GARESCHE, of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, was killed by a cannon ball, which took off the top of his head; the same ball, in its onward course, killed two others standing near.

Very few of the wounded have, as yet, been brought to the city, although extensive preparations have been made to receive them. The large warehouses of STRATTON & SEYMOUR, and EDWARDS, GILKESON & Co., have been fitted up for that purpose. Several houses of disloyal citizens are also to be used for their accommodation. Gens. KIRK, WOOD, VAN CLEVE and Maj. KING, are slightly wounded, and are at the St. Cloud Hotel.

The excitement in this city for the past three days has been intense. The secession sympathizers are to be seen in knots on the street corners, evidently in high spirits at the hoped for defeat of our army. All day and until late at night these rebels are to be found speculating upon the results of the battle. Hotels are crowded and on the door-steps of many wealthy rebels houses were crowds of females, who loudly, by word and action, expressed their joy to see ambulances pass filled with wounded. During the day the applications for passes were numberless, to visit the battle-fields to look for dead relations and to administer consolation to the captives now in custody at the city prisons. Only a small part of the captured rebels have, as yet, reached here; they are constantly coming in, and it will give the authorities some trouble to find quarters for them, as nearly all places of confinement are already crowded. The estimated number of prisoners taken by our forces is 1,300.

The rebel cavalry has proved very troublesome to our wagon trains, frequently getting in our rear, capturing them, taking the guards prisoners and burning the wagons. We have lost thus far over three hundred wagons in this manner. On Wednesday the baggage train of Col. WOONSOFF's Brigade was captured near Lavergne, by three regiments of rebel cavalry, under Gen. WHEELER. Col. WOONSOFF, in a short time, attacked the rebels, retook the wagons and captured many prisoners. A supply train was attacked on the same day, under protection of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, a new regiment recently mustered into service. When the enemy came in sight the men dismounted, and when within range they opened fire with their Colt's revolving rifles with terrible effect. The rebels fell from their horses all along the line, and those unhurt speedily retreated. The regiments which suffered most in Wednesday's fight were the Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth Illinois, who lost fully two-thirds of their number. The Fifteenth and Thirty-eighth Wisconsin lost about one-half; One Hundred and First Ohio lost 125 men; Thirty-ninth Indiana about the same number. Our total loss in killed and wounded up to this day, as reported, is about 7,000.

We have news from the front up to 8 P. M. last night (1st inst.), and at that time all was quiet. Residents in the surrounding country report heavy cannonading since daybreak this morning. The fight is undoubtedly still progressing. The numbers of Confederate troops in the vicinity of Murfreesboro are believed to be about forty-five thousand men. Thirty five thousand, being infantry, eight thousand cavalry, and ten thousand artillery. A spy recently from that place counted sixty-nine pieces of artillery—all kinds and calibre. The army with whom our troops have contested the bloody three days' fight is known as the Army of the Mississippi, and is commanded by Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, who is the ranking officer. The right wing is commanded by Lieut.-Gen. LEONIDAS POLK. First Division, Major-Gen. SIMON B. BUCKNER; Brig.-Gen. CHALMER's Brigade, and two others. Second Division, Major-Gen. FRANK CHEATHAM; Brig.-Gen. GEORGE W. MAN

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Prince de Joinville's History of the Army of the Potomac.

III.

In our last notice of this work, we followed the author to the battle in front of Williamsburgh, where the retreating rebels made a stand mainly for the purpose of delaying pursuit. This object they accomplished completely. The main body of the Confederate army had passed through the town on Friday and Saturday, the 2d and 3d of May. On Sunday, the evacuation of Yorktown was discovered by Gen. McCLELLAN, who thereupon, in a tone of exultation, proclaimed his purpose to "push the enemy to the wall." On Monday, the rebel rear guard engaged our advance in front of Williamsburgh with so much success, though finally forced to yield, that Gen. McCLELLAN moderated his expectations considerably, and confined himself to saying that his forces were "inferior to those of the enemy," but that he should "*venture to hold him in check.*" His purpose of a rapid pursuit seems to have been at once abandoned. Gen. FRANKLIN left Yorktown for West Point on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, attempting to land to attack the retreating column of the rebels in flank, was repulsed—the main body of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army failing to support him by attacking the enemy on the rear. Indeed, instead of pushing forward in rapid pursuit and to the aid of Gen. FRANKLIN, Gen. McCLELLAN, with his whole army, remained at Williamsburgh *three days*, "looking up the wounded who were scattered through the woods, and burying the dead."

The battle of Williamsburgh, fought by a strong rear-guard of the Confederates, thus gave their main army five days' time for the prosecution of their retreat. Our troops behaved with the most conspicuous gallantry; men never fought better anywhere, and we gained the ground which was contested. Yet the result was disastrous for us, because the enemy gained all he fought for—*time* for his retreat. Our men fought at a terrible disadvantage. The narrow roads were crowded with troops; enormous wagon trains encumbered their march;—the successive divisions reached the ground without any knowledge of each other's movements;—and the engagement was fought to the very end without any plan and without the supervision of any commanding officer.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE throws the whole responsibility for this upon the defective organization of the American army:—

"In the United States," he says, "*there is no such thing as a corps of the General Staff.* The American system of 'every man for himself,' individually applied by the officers and soldiers of each corps to one another, is also applied by the corps themselves to their reciprocal relations. *There is no special branch of the service whose duty it is to regulate, centralize and direct the movements of the army.* In such a case as this of which we are speaking, we should have seen the General Staff Officers of a French army taking care that nothing should impede the advance of the troops, stopping a file of wagons here and ordering it out of the road to clear the way, sending on a detail of men there to repair the roadway or to draw a cannon out of the mire, in order to communicate to every corps commander the orders of the General-in-Chief.

Here nothing of the sort is done. The functions of the Adjutant-General are limited to the transmission of the orders of the General. *He has nothing to do with seeing that they are executed.* The General has no one to hear his orders but Aides-de-Camp, who have the best intentions in the world, and are excellent at repeating mechanically a verbal order, but *to whom nobody pays much attention if they undertake to exercise any initiative whatever.*

The want of a general Staff was not less severely felt in obtaining and transmitting the information necessary at the moment of an impending action. No one knew the country: the maps were so defective that they were useless. Little was known about the fortified battle-field on which the army was about to be engaged. Yet this battle-field had been seen and reconnoitred the day before by the troops which had taken part in STONEMAN'S skirmish. Enough was surely known of it for us to combine a plan of attack, and assign to every commander his own part in the work. No, this was not so. *Every one kept his observations to himself, not from ill will, but because it was nobody's special duty to do this general work.* It was a defect in the organization, and with the best elements in the world, an army which is not organized cannot expect great success. It is fortunate if it escape great disaster.

Thanks to this constitutional defect of the Federal armies, HOOKER'S Division, which led the column on the left-hand road, and had received, the day before, a general order to march upon Williamsburgh, came out on the morning of the 5th upon the scene of STONEMAN'S cavalry fight *without the least knowledge of what it was to meet there.*"

We are not prepared to say that our army is not defective in this particular. But we certainly think the Prince has greatly exaggerated its deficiencies, and that even if they did exist they ought to have been remedied. Gen. McCLELLAN had been at the head of the army for nearly a year. His special task had been to perfect its organization—to prepare it for the requirements and contingencies of the field. He could scarcely have overlooked so capital a point as this. Familiar as he was with the organization of the armies of Europe, and foreseeing, as he must have done, the necessity of vigorous and effective coöperation among the several corps, he could not have neglected to provide for it so completely as the Prince represents him to have done. He had organized the largest Staff ever known in the American Army. He had taken care to place upon it some of the most skillful and accomplished soldiers in the service. He had a large body of able Topographical Engineers, whose special duty it was to prepare maps of the country. All this apparatus was certainly sufficient to perform the duties and supply the defects of which the Prince so warmly speaks. Gen. McCLELLAN must have relied upon it, else he would have made some other provision. And although the Prince seeks to cast upon the great body of our officers and men the reproach of "paying very little attention" to orders from the General's aids, and of acting each man for himself, and each corps for itself, in the general movements of the army, we venture to say that in no army in the world is this reproach so little deserved as in ours. We do not believe the Prince can cite, or ever knew, a solitary instance in which orders were thus slighted, or in which any officer failed to communicate to another, where he could possibly do so, information of the field in which he was to be engaged. Some of the most important orders during the seven days' fight before Richmond were given by Gen. McCLELLAN'S Chief of Staff, and were implicitly obeyed. Nor is the French service so perfect in this respect as the Prince represents. On the morning of Solferino, the advance movement of the French cavalry was arrested for two hours in the narrow streets of Castiglione by a pontoon train, which had found its way there without orders; and the extraordinary panic among a portion of the French troops on the day after the battle was due mainly to the fact that no one officer deemed it his duty to give information or advice to another.

The great defect at Williamsburgh was the lack of a commander. Gen. McCLELLAN had contented himself with issuing a general order the day before to "march on Williamsburgh." He neither went to the front himself to supervise the movement, nor did he send thither the officers of his Staff to do so. He remained in his tent two miles in rear of Yorktown,—leaving the army to advance and to fight as best it could. Gen. STONEMAN, in his advance upon Williamsburgh, had met the enemy on Sunday evening and, with some loss to himself, had thoroughly reconnoitered the ground on which he was intrenched. "Enough," as the Prince remarks, "was surely known of it for us to combine a plan of attack and assign to every commander his own part in the work."—"No," he adds,—"this was not so."—Why not? Whose fault was it that this knowledge was not used and a combined plan of attack formed for the next day? Whose business was it to form one? Was it not clearly that of the Commanding General? Yet nothing whatever seems to have been done in that direction. Gen. HOOKER came out upon that strongly guarded field, and fought for hours against overwhelming odds without support though 30,000 men were within five miles of him:—KEARNY, HEINTZELMAN, PECK and the other officers finally came up, and gave him their aid;—"during all this time," as the Prince remarks, "the part of the army massed on the road to the right remained passive" for lack of orders and a commander,—and it was not till 3 o'clock that "the Generals resolved to act." After they had acted and had driven the rebels from the field Gen. McCLELLAN arrived.

This was the 5th of May. The enemy had made good his retreat, and Gen. McCLELLAN, discouraged by the battle of Williamsburgh and the repulse of FRANKLIN at West Point, had abandoned the pursuit. It soon became clear that the evacuation of Yorktown had been part of a general movement of the enemy for the concentration of his forces in the immediate vicinity of Richmond. The main body of his army had recrossed the Chickahominy. Norfolk was evacuated immediately after Yorktown, and Gen. HUGER, with the 18,000 men who had held it, had joined the main force in front of Richmond. The corps opposing BURNSIDE in North Carolina had also been withdrawn, and the rebel President had ordered a levy *en masse* of all men able to bear arms. An immense effort was thus in progress to concentrate and strengthen the Confederate forces for the defence of Richmond;—and *time* was all that was needed for its success. If Gen. McCLELLAN had advanced rapidly with the splendid army of over 125,000 men which he commanded, he might have prevented the junction of the rebel forces and could certainly have rendered impossible that "disciplino of the enemy's raw levies in camps of instruction," of which the Prince DE JOINVILLE speaks. Or if he had then "changed his base" of operations and marched upon Richmond by the James River, where, as the *Merrimac* had been destroyed, he could have had the coöperation of our gunboats, there is but little doubt he could have speedily reduced Fort Darling and entered Richmond long before the Confederate army could have prepared for his reception. Mr. HUALBERT, who was in Richmond at this time, in one of his notes to the Prince DE JOINVILLE'S pamphlet, thus states the condition of the city and its defences:

"A couple of war steamers sent up the James when the army of McDOWALL advanced from Washington, might have neutralized the Southern victory at Bull Run; and I have the authority of a Southern naval officer for saying that *the Banks of the James were never adequately protected against the passage of even a single powerful gunboat until the works at Drewry's Bluff were extemporized in May*, 1862. These works were thrown up so hastily, and so little was known or believed at Richmond of their capacity to resist a serious attack, that the excitement which reigned throughout the city during the dull gray morning of the day in which the heavy guns of the attack and defence were heard sullenly booming down the river, *more nearly approached a panic than anything else which I witnessed during the whole time of my detention there.*

The preparations of the Government, State and Confederate, for evacuating the city had been hurried forward with great earnestness from the time when the sacrifice of Norfolk and the *Merrimac* became a probable military necessity; but there was such a conflict of councils in both Governments that the successful passage of Drewry's Bluff would unquestionably have brought on a tremendous general catastrophe."

The Prince himself does not hesitate to express the opinion that it would have been "the wiser course" for McCLELLAN to have "abandoned the plan of campaign which he had begun to execute," using the York River as his base, and to have "fought the James River by a rapid oblique march, in order to combine his operations with those of the navy upon that river." Whatever risks the movement might have involved, he says, would have been "better than the dismal position in which the army really found itself for a month in the marshes of the Chickahominy."

But Gen. McCLELLAN did not change his plan. He continued his advance along the York and Pamunkey Rivers. On the 16th of May he reached the White House, which is the head of navigation, and where the railroad to Richmond crosses the Pamunkey. This point he made his dépôt of supplies, and speedily encamped his army upon the Chickahominy. "He had thus succeeded," says the Prince, "in pitching his camp without accident in front of the capital of the seceded States, and of their main army. The Confederates could fall back no further without losing all their prestige in the eyes of their partisans and of the whole world. They were thus driven to accept a decisive battle upon this point." "*I know*," he adds, "*that a battle ought to have been won at this point, and that it was not won.*"

The responsibility for the failure to win it, is among the vexed questions of the war. When Gen. McCLELLAN, in October of the previous year, formed his plan of advancing upon Richmond by this route, he based its success on the rapidity of his movements. Yet it was not until the close of May that he found himself in front of Richmond. And instead of attempting to *prevent* the concentration of the scattered forces of the rebels by a rapid advance upon them, his first attempt was to *offset* it by securing reinforcements himself. "Evidently," says the Prince, "we needed reinforcements. Could we obtain them? Could the Federals meet with a powerful concentration of troops, that concentration which the enemy had effected?" But it is quite clear that the enemy had not yet effected that concentration. JACKSON, with 40,000 troops, was in the Valley of the Shenandoah, menacing Washington, and could not possibly have reached Richmond in time to aid in meeting a prompt and vigorous attack upon the army defending it. But Gen. McCLELLAN applied for reinforcements, and his first attempt, according to the Prince DE JOINVILLE, was to secure a junction with McDOWELL, who was at Fredericksburgh, 60 miles north of Richmond, with 40,000 men,—being held there to aid in covering Washington. Of this attempt the Prince DE JOINVILLE says:

"Accordingly, McCLELLAN had no sooner arrived before Richmond, than he undertook to discover what he had to hope for from this quarter. *No official advices*, either from Washington or from Fredericksburgh, *had informed him of McDowell's presence at that point*, only sixty miles distant, but rumor and probability agreed so well in placing him there that the General-in-Chief resolved to make an attempt to establish communication with him. On the night of the 26th, he sent forward Gen. PORTER'S Division with a few squadrons of cavalry, in a furious storm, to Hanover Court-house, a village about twenty miles north of Richmond, where the railway to Fredericksburgh crosses the Pamunkey. The troops of PORTER moved rapidly, and about midday on the 27th came upon the hostile division of BRANCH, at Hanover Court-house. This they assailed with vigor, dispersed it, and took one of its guns. Assailed in their turn by Confederate troops who had suffered them to pass by the woods in which they lay hidden, the Federals turned on their new enemies and scattered them also. This brilliant affair cost the Federals 400 men, and left Gen. PORTER in possession of a cannon, of 500 prisoners, and of two bridges, one on the Fredericksburgh and one on the Virginia Central road. The advanced guard of McDOWELL was then at Bowling Green, fifteen miles from that of PORTER. *It needed only an effort of the will: the two armies were united, and the possession of Richmond certain! Alas this effort was not made.* * * * Not only did not the two armies unite, but the order came from Washington to burn the bridges which had been seized. This was the clearest way of saying to the Army of the Potomac, and to its chiefs, that in *no case could they count on the support of the armies of Upper Virginia.*"

Nothing could be more unjust or more incorrect than this statement. The Prince states that on the 26th of May Gen. McCLELLAN, having no "official advices" of any kind of the intentions of Gen. McDOWELL, or even of his presence at Fredericksburgh, sent PORTER to Hanover Court-house "to discover what he had to hope for from this quarter." All this is utterly without foundation, as a reference to official records will show.

On the 17th of May—nine days before the time specified by the Prince—the Secretary of War sent a dispatch to Gen. McCLELLAN in reply to his application for reinforcements. And in that dispatch Gen. McCLELLAN is informed that, "in order to increase the strength of the attack upon Richmond at the earliest possible moment, *Gen. McDowell has been ordered to march upon that city by the shortest route.*" He adds that Gen. McCLELLAN was to extend his right wing to the north of Richmond, so as to unite with McDOWELL'S left; and that he was further to instruct his Staff officers to be prepared to furnish Gen. McDOWELL'S forces with supplies from West Point. On the 20th of May Gen. McDOWELL also informed Gen. McCLELLAN of his intended movement, telling him that he had a rebel force of 15,000 men in his front, which he should engage at once, and which he hoped to cut off by a flank movement from reinforcements, and adding:

"I beg to ask to what extent I can rely on coöperation from you in my present movement, in the way of your cutting off the retreat of the enemy upon Richmond, where they would add 12,000 to the forces against you, and in saving the bridges across the Pamunkey; and to what point on the Pamunkey can you extend your right to join me, and *to what point can you cause supplies to be placed* for my command, and by what date can I count on finding them ready for me? I shall require subsistence for 38,000 men and forage for 11,000 animals."

It is perfectly certain, therefore, that Gen. McCLELLAN had "official" information, both from Washington and Fredericksburgh, of Gen. McDOWELL'S presence at the latter place, when he sent PORTER to Hanover Court-house, on the 26th of May. Besides his advices from the Secretary of War, he had others from Gen. McDOWELL, making very important inquiries, especially as to supplies, upon the answer to which his movements must depend. It does not appear as yet that Gen. McCLELLAN answered these inquiries at all. Nor have we any official information from him or any one else as to the object of burning the bridges which connected the two armies, and of which Gen. PORTER held possession.

There is one point, however, made clear by the official correspondence to which little attention has been given. The Prince DE JOINVILLE represents Gen. McCLELLAN as being very impatient that McDOWELL should join him from Fredericksburgh, and as doing all in his power to have him march for that purpose. None of Gen. McCLELLAN'S dispatches to the Government, on this or any other subject, have as yet been permitted to see the light. But the opening paragraph of the reply of the Secretary of War, dated May 17, to his request for reinforcements: indicates the specific character of that request. It is as follows:

MAY 17, 1862.

Your dispatch to the President, asking for reinforcements, has been received and carefully considered. The President is not willing to uncover the Capital entirely, and it is believed that even if this were prudent *it would require more time to effect a junction between your army and that of the Rappahannock, by the way of the Potomac and York Rivers*, than by a land march.

In order, therefore, to increase the strength of the attack upon Richmond at the earliest possible moment, Gen. McDOWELL has been ordered to march upon that city *by the shortest route.* He is ordered—keeping himself always in position to cover the Capital from all possible attack—so to operate as to put his left wing in communication with your right, and you are instructed to coöperate so as to establish this communication as soon as possible.

It is evident from this language that Gen. McCLELLAN had applied to have Gen. McDOWELL sent to him *by water*, so that he might reach him at the White House instead of Hanover Court-house, and *guard his rear*, instead of joining in the march upon Richmond. Indeed, Gen. McCLELLAN believed himself strong enough to take Richmond—so far as his column of advance was concerned. He did not want McDOWELL in front, where he thought he had troops enough; he wanted him in his rear, to guard his line of communications; and we think that when the complete correspondence on this subject sees the light, it will be found that he *remonstrated* against sending McDOWELL to him by way of Hanover Court-house, and urged that he should come, if he were to come at all, by the way of the York and Pamunkey Rivers. Whether his failure to answer McDOWELL'S inquiries—to inform him *where* he would find supplies and *when*—and to what extent he could count on his aid in cutting off the retreat of the rebel Gen. ANDERSON'S force to Richmond, and the burning of the railroad bridges in Gen. PORTER'S possession, had anything to do with the specific *route* which he wished Gen. McDOWELL to take, we shall not know until the whole correspondence on this subject sees the light—and possibly not even then.

It is true that these orders to Gen. McDOWELL were countermanded on the 24th of May, and he was directed to go to the relief of BANKS in the Valley of the Shenandoah. The reasons for this sudden change of destination may or may not have been sufficient; but it is clearly incorrect to represent Gen. McCLELLAN as having been abandoned by the Government, or left in ignorance of its purpose to send Gen. McDOWELL to his aid just so soon as the safety of the National Capital would permit.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The republication of Mr. BOYD'S Essays in this country was not very happily heralded in the beginning. The first volume was put forth as *The Recreations of a Country Parson.* Naturally enough, the idea occurred to all apprehensive minds that what was recreation for a country parson would be anything but fun for his audience. At least it was with some such impression that we turned over the pages of that first book. This wore away, however, as successive chapters unfolded themselves, until finally the author revealed himself to our surprised senses as one of the most pleasing essayists of the age. It is urged against him that he never rises above a certain level; but it must be borne in mind that that level is in itself considerably above that of the common sea of literature, and also that he very seldom falls below it. He tells a great many simple truths—truths that are generally recognized by the popular mind without dispute; but he tells them in an unostentatious, conversational way, and not with the important air of one who fancies he has discovered new continents in the wake of other explorers. There is a certain sameness about his writings; but to find fault with an author for this would be about as reasonable as to find fault with a cherry tree for bringing forth each successive season nothing but cherries. If the cherries are good, we should be content, and willing to look for peaches and pears on other trees. Each human mind is to be regarded as a piece of machinery specially adapted to the performance of some particular work, and not to the turning out with equal excellence of things as different and varied from each other in mould and nature as horn buttons and silver spoons. The *Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson* are published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. In this volume the Parson puts on his gown, and speaks to his parish of readers in something of an *ex cathedra* style. In no respect does this collection of essays differ from his preceding ones, save that formerly he spoke of trifles, and now he discourses of eternal interests. He preaches a cheerful religion, adapted to human needs and human capacity. With the chapter on "Christian Self-Denial" we are especially pleased. The Parson takes a sensible, manly stand against the too-prevalent idea that self-torment is one of the surest and most acceptable means of praising and pleasing God.

It is a too common error to regard the inflictions we bring upon ourselves through violation of natural laws and hygienic dictates, as the chastenings which God sends to those whom he loves—as the cross he expects us to bear cheerfully and proudly. Undoubtedly the reader can call to mind some one who packs around dyspepsia and exhibits it as his "cross," when in reality it is only a consequence of his own indolence and gluttony; a cross which he is expected to shuffle off at the earliest opportunity by abstinence and exercise. As the reader very well knows, there are those who would rather delight in a boil behind the ear or a felon on the finger, and nurse it carefully to the most painful proportions imaginable, glorying in the thought that their suffering makes them more Heaven-worthy, and that it would be eminently sinful to use any means to alleviate their pain. These people fancy that whatever is directly opposed to the promptings of human nature is the most exactly in accordance with the divine. They would deem it meritorious beyond measure to wash the diseased feet of a beggar simply because it were a proceeding against which every instinct of their nature revolted. We fancy, on the contrary, that Heaven will be quite satisfied, so far as cleanliness is concerned, with the man that keeps his own face and person clean, even though he declines to perform any disgusting offices in his neighbor's behalf. We fancy there is not so wide a gulf after all between humanity and divinity as the popular belief would argue, that man is born much nearer Heaven than the current dogma supposes, and that for the creature to go through life in constant warfare against the appetites and decent and gentlemanly instincts the Creator implanted, is not the surest and most obvious way of serving and gratifying the Creator.

—One would think the press of TICKNOR & FIELDS had a patent for the issue of religious books, by the number that issue from it. In *A Present Heaven* we have another work from the author of *The Patience of Hope*, an excellent, eloquent work, which lately had notice in these columns. If it be the author's purpose in the present volume, as we infer from a hasty glance over its pages, to advocate the possibility and desirability of making earth a cheerful place to stay in, a present Heaven, in fact, brought as near to the prospective place of happiness as possible, it is a most commendable one.

—Some very amusing anecdotes of book-mad men are told in the *The Book Hunter* of J. HILL BURTON. With all phases of this curious insanity our author seems to be familiar, and he is withal a pleasant writer. We have few bibliomaniacs in this country, and it is, of course, of those of other continents that the volume treats; but the American reader knows that such animals have an actual and recognized existence on earth, and so it is pleasant to read about them. *The Book Hunter* is published by SHELDON & Co., from an English edition, to which "additional notes" are added, by RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

—Also, by SHELDON & Co., is published *Holy Land, with Glimpses of Europe and Egypt*, by S. DRYDEN PHELPS, D. D. Mr. PHELPS, during his tour, seems to have taken careful notes of all objects of interest that he saw, and his book is, consequently, a catalogue of the Old World Museum. But even the wonders of the Pyramids seem to have inspired him with little of poetry, evoking still less of deep thought and correspondingly powerful language, and the book is little more than a bald record of things seen. Perhaps the author thought it scarcely worth while to again tread over a ground where so many feet have been, and of which so many busy brains and fingers have given us glowing word-pictures, and his own circle of friends, for whose delight we imagine the book is published, will be content to know where he went and what he saw. The ruling passion is curiously manifested in the progress of Mr. PHELPS' narrative, as it is in the story of all travelers before him. He preaches from out among the ruins of old time temples, his story becomes a sermon, precisely as the experiences of an editor going over the same ground would be, written with an unmistakable editorial cut, and those of a lawyer, elaborated like the preparation of a case.

—CHARLES LAMB, in his *Index Expurgatorius*—a catalogue of books which are not books—reckons "court calendars, directories, pocket-books, draught-boards, bound and lettered on the back; scientific treatises, almanacs, statutes at large; the works of HUME, GIBBON, ROBERTSON, BEATTIE, SOAME JENYNS, and generally all those volumes which 'no gentleman's library should be without;' the histories of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, (that learned Jew,) and PALEY'S *Moral Philosophy.* With these exceptions," he says, "I can read almost anything." "Blue books" he did not include in the catalogue, perhaps for the reason of their great usefulness, though we fancy that their place among literary works can be conceded on no other basis. We are moved to these remarks by seeing before us a *Blue Book*, "or register of officers and agents—civil, military and naval—in the service of the United States, corrected to Nov., 1862, showing the rank and name of each person elected or appointed to office, the State or country in which he was born, and the compensation and emoluments allowed, giving also the regular and volunteer force of the United States, and the names, force and condition of all ships and vessels belonging to the navy, taken from official authorities; together with the census of 1860, by States and Territories." Valuable as this *Blue Book*, compiled by J. DISTURNELL, and published by J. H. COLTON, may be, it can scarcely be more valuable than this notice wherein the title page is copied in full. If the title page be truthful, the book is one which is preëminently useful to very many persons, though it is not one that "no gentleman's library can be without."

—*Broadcast* is the title of a neat little volume fresh from the press of TICKNOR & FIELDS. The name of NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D., appears as author. A very good idea of the contents of the book may be gathered from the admirably curt preface, in which Dr. ADAMS informs us that he has been in the habit of putting down, in the briefest form, such of his own reflections as might serve him for hints in preaching. Having answered this purpose, the thought occurred of making selections from them, and turning them into their present shape and use. The plan strikes us as a very good one. The fragments of the roast joint of one day's dinner are tolerably certain to turn up on the next morning's breakfast-table in the mosaic form of hash, and no one will complain of Dr. ADAMS for making a similar disposition of the *débris* of his pulpit. In using the word "*débris*" we, perhaps, do the book injustice, for it contains the germs of discourses rather than the wreck. Sermons are so apt to grow under the hands of their authors like a grain of mustard-seed, that we are not sure it is not the best plan for the preacher to plant these little mustard-seeds in the human soul, and let them grow there from their own vitality, rather than attempt to set out the full-grown vine.

—A collection of poems, entitled *May Dreams*, by HENRY L. ABBEY, is published by ABBEY & ABBOT. It is a very neat little volume indeed, printed on a most excellent quality of paper and in type of the cleanest and clearest. These May dreams are evidently the visions of a young writer who has time at command and considerable talent for verse-making. The metres in which he writes are well chosen and smooth, and he does not say as many foolish things as young verse-writers generally do. Of course, he is a wholesale dealer in asphodels, and anemones, and amethysts and other rare flowers and precious stones, and has a large stock on hand, which he disposes of at every convenient opportunity and allowable rhyme. But he dispenses with crushed hopes and does not attempt to do the broken-heart business at all, and this kindly and sensible abandonment of the old fictions of verse writers is of itself sufficient to turn the scale of criticism in his favor. On the whole, Mr. ABBEY has given us a pretty little posy of poesy, though not the royal rose of the Parnassian garden, with its aroma of flame and heart of fire.

The *American Theological Review* of this City, and the *Presbyterian Review* of Philadelphia, have coalesced, and as the issue of the union we have a quarterly with the cumbrous title of the *American Presbyterian and Theological Review*, under the editorship of Revs. J. M. SHERWOOD and H. B. SMITH, with a corps of associates, among whom are Rev. Drs. BARNES, BRAINERD, HITCHCOCK and CONNIT. The January number of the *Review* opens with an able metaphysical article by Dr. TAYLER LEWIS, styled *Hard Matter.* It discusses, at great length, the question, "Is there an External World?" A translation by Prof. SMITH of DORNER on the "Sinless Perfection of Jesus" follows, and then we have a specimen of Bulgarian popular songs, Anglicized by Rev. Dr. ELIAS RIGGS, Missionary of the American Board at Constantinople. The resemblance between these compositions and LONGFELLOW'S *Hiawatha*, in style and measure, is most remarkable. A review of LABOULAYE on the United States, of CAIRNES on the Slave Power, and articles by Rev. H. D. GANSE on "Baptism for the Dead," and by J. D. VAN HEUVEL on the "Belief of the Indians in Inferior Spirits," with Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Thanksgiving Sermon on "Politics and the Pulpit," make up the body of the *Review.* The digest of Theological and Literary Intelligence, which is appended, is remarkably complete—much more so than is elsewhere accessible; and the literary and critical notices of books are very thorough. Among the latter is a brief but scorching *critique* by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of Bishop COLENSO'S famous work, which is succinctly styled, "A Zulu book by an English Bishop." In point of ability the *Review* is entitled to rank with any of its class published in this country, and in the present number the demands of the reading community in general are carefully consulted. It is published in this City, at No. 5 Beekman-street.

—Mr. HENRY ANDREWS has done students of Virgil a service by editing the *Eclogues* and *Georgics*, with notes, a large part of which were prepared by his lamented father, the late Prof. E. A. ANDREWS. The text has been carefully revised and compared with that given by the standard authorities, and the notes are judiciously copious—not so full as to lead the student to place undue reliance upon them, but yet sufficiently extended to lay bare the spirit and meaning of the author. Messrs. CROCKER & BREWSTER, of Boston, publish the work in the style which is so painfully familiar to all students of Latin who have conned ANDREWS' Grammar and other kindred books.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Winter in Earnest—The Governor's Message—The Legislature—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

At last the Winter is upon us. On Thursday night and all day on Friday, again on Sunday and Sunday night, and a little on Monday morning, the snow-flakes descended, thicker or thinner, as might be, until the whole face of nature, mountain and valley, was changed from the "sere and yellow," or rather brown monotony, to the universal white. But thirty or forty hours' thaw succeeding, the white mantle has worn considerably thinner—in fact, most of it has disappeared. Threadbare, ragged, and battered, is the remnant, the countless elbows of mother earth exposing themselves to view. To-day, a bright sky prevails, and the whiteness continues to disappear rapidly. The ground in many places is extremely dry, to the depth of two feet or more, as well it might be after a three month's drouth in this arid climate, and that drouth in the Fall, preceded by a Summer all but as dry. If the days continue mild, the present snow, and more, too, will inevitably be absorbed by the warm and thirsty soil. Meantime, another week brings Christmas, and then another ushers in the new year—one doubtless big with as great events as have occurred in the political history of the world; for all the nations look almost with awe upon the vast and momentous struggle impending on this continent, and how that struggle will terminate few dare conjecture, though all lovers of humanity hope for the best good of the greatest number.

Hence eastward the days have dragged heavily, and thousands have been called to suffer or to mourn their stricken friends. Here the time has passed pleasantly, owing to our remoteness from the seat and many of the dire effects of this unhappy war, and again to the exceedingly lengthened spell of delightful weather, and the splendid long work-time with which this Territory has been favored. The Winter promises, so far, to wear away almost unfelt. But the weather gods are oftimes fickle deities. It may be well, therefore, for one's prophetic soul to "take due notice and govern itself accordingly."

The newspaper of this City and Territory appears minus the Governor's Message, nor has that document come to the surface in print elsewhere. What is the matter? Evidently the Utah Legislators are on the checker board with His Excellency. He lectures them about their polygamy, and they apparently let him severely alone. What is the next move? PAUL MORPHY might tell us. There is but one press running in Utah. If that press should not work off the Message, it will never do for the document to be buried in the oblivion of an isolated Territorial Secretary's office. That is not the way to the Presidential Chair. His Excellency will, doubtless, seek the public through newspapers of other Territories or States, provided more important news will allow. In default of this, a Message-pamphlet must issue from Nevada, California, or elsewhere, if the masses of Utah are to receive official information of the sentiments of the Governor. There is something ludicrous in this "fix." Here is a "difficulty," that's certain. It seems as if it would hardly lead to words. The country cannot afford just now to inaugurate anything that may lead to another series of blows. Artillery duels are fashionable. Let us have, then, a mental artillery duel, wherein the victor shall win by showing the most "masterly inactivity."

Like most legislative bodies, except when under the pressure of mighty events, the Utah assembled wisdom can scarcely get the machine in motion, or at least in any kind of running order, till the holidays are over. Christmas and New-Year, the feast, the dance, the theatre, all put in their claims for attention, and till satisfied somewhat, drive soberer thoughts away, to await the convenient to-morrow or next week. Consequently, the presentation of a memorial, an Estray Pound bill, or a Justice of the Peace bill, or a Penitentiary report, or similar small matters, fill up the report of legislative work done.

As to amusements, the theatre is nearly ready for use, and as its cost has been heavy, it will doubtless be opened to the patronizing public in a very short time, that the capital invested may begin to produce some interest. There is no doubt but that it will pay, for all the Salt Lakers are as exemplary attendants at the dance or the play as at the praying or the preaching; as earnest at the ball-room or the theatre as at the Tabernacle—evidently aiming "to make the best of both worlds."

Balls do not fail to come off once or twice a week in the Social Hall, or the Assembly Rooms. Dr. MATTHEWS continues his illustrated lectures on astronomy, enlivened with magic lantern views and a few tricks in the sleight of hand department. Mr. E. W. TULLIDGE, on Tuesday evening, expatiated in the Seventies' Hall, on "The Art of Composition." On Friday the second concert of the Deseret Musical Association was given in the Tabernacle to a full house, and it is reported a decided success; even beyond that, on the Tuesday previous, notwithstanding most unpropitious weather, there were a couple of recitations each night, and, to my thinking, the assembly did not appreciate them. Mr. D. C. CALDER, previous to the music, explained his system of teaching, and dilated briefly upon the general principles of the art. As I understood the signs and tokens, the people wished him to understand that they came to hear music and not a lecture. It appeared to me that Mr. CALDER made a mistake in detaining his audience, whose hearts were set upon songs, choruses and accompaniments.

Maj. MCGARRY, with his detachment of cavalry, returned last week from his expedition to Bear River, to endeavor to regain from the Indians, stock and other property belonging to emigrants. In this matter, it appears, the expedition failed. Four captive Indians, however, were shot, according to notice given, if the other Indians would not bring their booty into the cavalry camp, which they failed to do. Two men, STEVENS and PERSELL, have been fined the usual $100 each, for selling liquor in the city without license. Mr. DAN. HARDING, who drove his stage-coach so fantastically in the streets last week, found it necessary to pay $50 for the frolic. Three or four persons of belligerent propensities, have each paid $10 for too free indulgence therein.

The diggers on Grasshopper Creek, northward, have established a semi-monthly express between the gold fields and the settlements of this Territory. Cache Valley, quite a granary, is very handy for them, containing the most northerly settlements.

THE INDIAN EXECUTIONS.

An Interesting Account, from our Special Correspondent.

MANKATO, BLUE EARTH COUNTY, Minn., Friday, Dec. 26, 1862.

To-day has been an eventful one for this hitherto quiet little town; and a scene has been here enacted the like of which, those of us who witnessed it, desire to see again nevermore. I allude to the execution of thirty-eight of the condemned Indians, ordered by President LINCOLN to be executed for participation in the late massacree in this State.

Soon after noon on the 22d instant, Col. MILLER, of the Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, together with his Staff, some clergymen, and a few citizens of this place, visited the condemned in their cells, and informed them of their fate. Rev. Mr. RIGGS (well known to the Indians in his missionary capacity) interpreted Col. MILLER'S remarks, and told the miserable men that their Great Father at Washington had ratified the action of the Military Court, and sentenced them to be hung on the following Friday, Dec. 26. They were informed that spiritual advisers, both Protestant and Catholic, were present, and would do all in their power to minister to their comfort during the few days of life still remaining for them. The letter of the President, ordering their execution, was then read in English by Adjt. ARNOLD, and repeated in the Sioux or Dacotah tenguage by Rev. Mr. RIGGS. These communications were received with a grunt of approval, and most of the party to whom they were addressed manifested little or no interest in the matter; the half breeds gave some indication of emotion, but so slight as scarcely to be noticed. With few exceptions the whole party continued their smoking, or rubbed their killikinick between their palms, as a preparatory exercise to inserting it into their little red clay pipes. It is presumed by many that the condemned had been previously informed of the fate awaiting them, and this may, in a measure, account for their unconcern at the official announcement.

INTERVIEWS BETWEEN THE CONDEMNED AND THEIR RELATIVES.

Wednesday, the 24th, was set apart for the last meeting between the condemned and those of their relatives who were confined in the adjoining and main prison. These belonged to the original 304, found guilty, upon trial by the Military Court, and were of the number from which the President had selected thirty-nine to be executed. These letter had been selected out, and kept in separate and more secure quarters from the time when the order came for their execution. I was not present at this interview, but am informed that it was very affecting. Each Indian sent some parting word or blessing to his friends or family, and bequeathed to each some little memento, as his pipe, a little tobacco, or a lock of hair; generally much feeling was exhibited in these leave-takings, although one or two seemed perfectly hardened and indifferent. On Christmas Day another scene was enacted, similar to the one just related. The cooks and others employed to provide for the prisoners during their confinement, came to say their last "good-by" to them. Here again parting words were said, and blankets and trinkets were once more sent to relatives, overlooked in the hurry and excitement of the day before. In the evening the sacrament of baptism was solemnized by Rev. Father RAVOUX, and the other priests in charge. Many of the Indians availed themselves of the opportunity to receive this Christian rite.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CONDEMNED.

On Friday morning we were permitted to visit the condemned. They were lying around the floor chained together in pairs, and as some suspicions had been aroused in the minds of the keepers, by reason of certain singular movements on Thursday night, each pair had been firmly chained to the floor. Consequently there was no moving about, their locomotion being entirely obstructed. It was a sad, a sickening sight, to see that group of miserable dirty savages, chained to the floor, and awaiting with apparent unconcern the terrible fate toward which they were then so rapidly approaching. As the hour appointed for the execution drew near, the clergymen in attendance addressed the prisoners in feeling and eloquent terms. They bade them nerve themselves for the terrible ordeal through which in a few brief hours they were to pass, and looking to the Great Spirit for aid to make a firm resolve to be brave and die nobly, like men.

In the midst of the remark of Father RAVOUX, old PTAN-HOO-TAH broke out in a most lamentable and unearthly wail; one by one took up the lay, and ere long the walls resounded with the mournful "death-song." The song seemed to quiet and soothe them, and, resuming their pipes, they all sat in sullen silence awhile, until Rev. Mr. WILLIAMSON began his address, upon which came another outburst of passionate feeling, vented in a style it has not been my lot to hear before, and to which it is impossible to do justice on paper. Soon after the addresses were concluded, the irons were removed from the limbs of the prisoners, and their arms tied behind them—previous to which they expressed a wish (which we all gratified) to shake hands with the clergy and reporters present. The white caps were then placed upon their heads and pulled down over their faces, after which they were rolled up again so as to leave the face exposed, and now the culprits stand nervously awaiting the moment of their removal to the scaffold.

THE SCAFFOLD.

The instrument upon which the extreme sentence of the law was to be performed, was constructed in a very simple yet most ingenious manner. It was erected upon the main street, directly opposite the jail, and between it and the river. The shape of this structure was a perfect square, and not, as has been stated, a diamond. The cause of this latter error being made was because the sides of the structure was not parallel with the front line of the jail; but being built on an oblique across the roadway presented a point or angle to both the river and jail. The base of the gallows consisted of a square formed by four rough logs, one foot each in diameter, and twenty feet long. From each corner of this square rose a heavy round pole, running up to a height of twenty feet, while from the centre came another but heavier timber, rising to about the same height. At an elevation of six feet from the ground was a platform, so constructed as to slide easily up and down the corner pillars, and with a large opening in the centre around the middle mast or post. From each corner of this platform a rope or cable was fastened to a movable iron ring that slid up and down the middle mast by means of a rope fastened to one of its sides. This rope was taken to the top of the mast, run through a pulley, and returned to a point between the ground and the second frame or platform, and made fast. The mechanism of the whole thing consisted in raising the platform by means of the pulley, and then making the rope fast, when by a blow from an ax by a man standing in the centre of the square, the platform falls; the large opening in its centre protects the executioner from being crushed by the fall. About eight feet above the platform, when in its raised position, was another frame similar to the ground square, mortised into the corner pillars. Into these timbers were cut notches, ten on each side of the frame, at equal distances, and a short piece of rope was passed around the beam of each notch, and tied securely. Depending from this again was the fatal noose. And now having described the scaffold as it appeared when ready for its victims, we pass to

THE EXECUTION.

At the appointed time for the execution, there were more people congregated at Mankato than ever were there before at one time. Every convenient place from which to view the tragic scene, was soon appropriated. The street was full, the house tops were literally crowded, and every available place was occupied. There were from three to five thousand persons present. The reports of a probable attempt by a mob to take possession of the remaining prisoners and inflict summary punishment upon them, induced the authorities to provide a large military force for protection. Accordingly the Sixth Minnesota, Col. AVERILL, the Seventh, Col. MILLER, and Ninth, Col. WILKIN, in all about 1,500 men, were detailed for special duty at the execution. Maj. BUELL, with a company of cavalry, did efficient service in keeping the crowd back from too close proximity to the awful scene. The infantry formed three sides of a hollow square, starting from each side of the jail, and inclosing the scaffold, the front of the jail thus forming the fourth side of the square. From the door at the extreme northern entrance to the place where the culprits were confined—to the steps at the foot of the gallows, two companies were drawn up, one on either side, forming a gradual path through which the prisoners must pass to the scaffold. Precisely at the time announced—10 A. M.—a company, without arms, entered the prisoners' quarters, to escort them to their doom. Instead of any shrinking or resistance, all were ready, and even seemed eager to meet their fate. Rudely they jostled against each other, as they rushed from the doorway, ran the gauntlet of the troops, and clambered up the steps to the treacherous drop. As they came up and reached the platform, they filed right and left, and each one took his position as though they had rehearsed the programme. Standing round the platform, they formed a square, and each one was directly under the fatal noose. Their caps were now drawn over their eyes, and the halter placed about their necks. Several of them feeling uncomfortable, made severe efforts to loosen the rope, and some, after the most dreadful contortions, partially succeeded. The signal to cut the rope was three taps of the drum. All things being ready, the first tap was given, when the poor wretches made such frantic efforts to grasp each other's hands, that it was agony to behold them. Each one shouted out his name, that his comrades might know he was there. The second tap resounded on the air. The vast multitude were breathless with the awful surroundings of this solemn occasion. Again the doleful tap breaks on the stillness of the scene. Click! goes the sharp ax, and the descending platform leaves the bodies of thirty-eight human beings dangling in the air. The greater part died instantly; some few struggled violently, and one of the ropes broke, and sent its burden with a heavy, dull crash, to the platform beneath. A new rope was procured, and the body again swung up to its place. It was an awful sight to behold. Thirty-eight human beings suspended in the air, on the bank of the beautiful Minnesota; above, the smiling, clear, blue sky; beneath and around, the silent thousands, hushed to a deathly silence by the chilling scene before them, while the bayonets bristling in the sunlight added to the importance of the occasion.

AFTER THE SHOCK.

At first every one seemed stupified by the sight before them, but only a moment elapsed before a low murmur ran through the crowd, and culminated in a few cheers, in which many participated whose cheeks were blanched, and eyes strained with terror; but it was the cheer of victory with them, for the murderers of their fathers, and mothers and children had received their merited punishment. One little Hungarian boy, by the gallows, had lost his father and mother at the hands of the savages, and he shouted aloud "Hurrah, hurrah!" for he saw the murderer among the prisoners, and rejoiced in his fate.

I neglected to say that nearly all these Indians were painted up in war style, and were hung in their blankets. The half-breeds wore citizens' dress. As they marched from the prison to the scaffold all joined in wailing and singing, and hopped along on one foot. Those professing to be Christianized sang:

"I'm on the iron road to the spirit land,"

while the "bucks" sang a war song.

THE BURIAL.

The physicians having announced life extinct, the bodies were roughly cut down, and all buried in one large hole in a sand-bar in the river.

REPRIEVE.

The order of the President condemned thirty-nine Indians to suffer the death penalty. Just previous to the execution, however, Gen. SIBLEY reprieved, or rather respited the sentence of TA-TAY-ME-MA, for the following reasons: He was very old, and was convicted on the evidence of two German boys, one of whom said the Indian shot his mother, and the other that he killed a German at Beaver Creek while he was on his knees in the act of prayer. It has since been proven to the General's satisfaction that the man who committed these acts has not been captured, but is now with LITTLE CROW at Devil's Lake.

NAMES OF THE EXECUTED INDIANS.

1. Ta-he-do-ne-cha, (One who forbids his house.)
2. Plan-doo-ta, (Red Otter.)
3. Wy-a-tah-ta-wa, (His People.)
4. Hin-hau-shoon-ko-yag-ma-ne, (One who walks clothed in an Owl's Tail.)
5. Ma-ze-bom-doo, (Iron Blower.)
6. Wak-pa-doo-ta, (Red Leaf.)
7. Wa-he-hus, ——.
8. Sus-ma-ne, (Tinkling Walker.)
9. Ta-tay-me-ma, (Round Wind)—respited.
10. Rda-in-yan-ka, (Rattling Runner.)
11. Doo-wau-sa, (The Singer.)
12. Ha-pau, (Second child of a son.)
13. Shoon-ka-ska, (White Dog.)
14. Toon-kau-e-cha-tag-ma-ne, (One who walks by his Grandfather.)
15. E-tay-doo-tay, (Red Face.)
16. Am-da-che, (Broken to Pieces.)
17. Hay-pe-pau, (Third child of a son.)
18. Mah-pe-o-ke-na-jui, (Who stands on the Clouds.)
19. Harry Milord, (Half Breed.)
20. Chas-kay-dan, (First born of a son.)
21. Baptiste Campbell, ——.
22. Ta-ta-ka-gay, (Wind Maker.)
23. Hay-pin-kpa, (The Tips of the Horn.)
24. Hypolite Auge, (Half-breed.)
25. Na-pay-shue, (One who does not Flee.)
26. Wa-kau-tau-ka, (Great Spirit.)
27. Toou-kau-ko-yag-e-na-jui, (One who stands clothed with his Grandfather.)
28. Wa-ka-ta-e-na-jui, (One who stands on the earth.)
29. Pa-za-kou-tay-ma-ne, (One who walks prepared to shoot.)
30. Ta-tay-hde-dau, (Wind comes home.)
31. Wa-she-choon, (Frenchman.)
32. A-e-cha-ga, (To grow upon.)
33. Ho-tan-lo-koo, (Voice that appears coming.)
34. Khay-tan-hoon-ka, (The Parent Hawk.)
35. Chau-ka-hda, (Near the Wood.)
36. Hda-hin-hday, (To make a rattling voice.)
37. O-ya-tay-a-kee, (The Coming People.)
38. Ma-hoo-way-ma, (He comes for me.)
39. Wa-kin-yan-wa, (Little Thunder.)

GEN. BUTLER'S RECALL.

The Return of Gen. Butler to the North—A Review of His Administration of the Department of the Gulf.

STEAMSHIP S. R. SPAULDING, ON THE WAY FROM NEW-ORLEANS TO NEW-YORK, Dec. 24 to 31, 1862.

The steamship *Ericsson*, of Gen. BANKS' Expedition, putting into Port Royal on her way to the Gulf of Mexico, I availed myself of the opportunity thus afforded to join the movement. The troops on board were the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, under Col. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, formerly Speaker of the State Assembly, and now member of Congress elect.

Arriving at Ship Island there were found other vessels of the Expedition which had come from New-York, and here the first intimation of the ultimate expedition of Gen. BANKS' force was given. The troops were ordered up the Mississippi. As the *Baltic*, *Atlantic* and *Ericsson* were of too heavy draft to go to New-Orleans, their troops were transshipped to vessels of lighter draft, and the remaining transports, as soon as they came straggling to the rendezvous, were dispatched up the river.

Why there should have been so much secrecy respecting the destination of this expedition is something of which most people are profoundly ignorant, and I am of the number. The secret was certainly better preserved than any similar one where secrecy would have been more advantageous. Unquestionably, there would have been a vast saving of money, a great immunity from hardship on the part of the troops, if the transports had been dispatched singly, as in that case proper arrangements could have been made for the reception of the force. But on the best authority I am informed that *Gen. BANKS himself was not aware until the last ultimo, two days before his departure from New-York, of the work which the War Department had assigned him to accomplish.* The first knowledge which Gen. BUTLER had of the coming of the expedition to his department, was on Sunday, the 14th of December, when Gen. BANKS arrived in the Mississippi with the advance vessels of his fleet, and his removal from command of the Department of the Gulf took him entirely by surprise. This surprise may not be thought altogether inexcusable, when a few facts are taken into consideration. In the first place, Gen. BUTLER had, from the beginning, been allowed to administer the affairs of his Department without interference from Washington, and had been led to understand that his course at New-Orleans met the entire approbation of the Government, as it certainly gave hearty satisfaction to the loyal people of the country. The few official communications which were received from the War Department, with one single exception of an unimportant character, expressed an indorsement and commendation of all his official acts.

The order for Gen. BUTLER'S recall was dated as early as the 7th of November, the same day on which the fiat for Gen. MCCLELLAN'S removal went forth, and on the 1st of December this order was put into the hands of Gen. BANKS. This also was the very day on which Mr. Secretary STANTON presented his report to Congress, setting forth the operations in the various military departments, and particularizing the Department of the Gulf as one in which affairs were conducted with "extraordinary vigor and ability;" and on the day before the presentation of this report, Mr. STANTON, in reply to repeatedly-urged requests for reinforcements to Gen. BUTLER, assured a distinguished member of the Senate that a large number of troops were then on their way to New-Orleans for that purpose. At the time these words were uttered, Gen. BUTLER, as far as the order of removal was concerned, had already been relieved of his command twenty-two days.

You have already been informed of the manner in which the official announcement of Gen. BUTLER'S removal was received by the people of New-Orleans. Without referring to the matter in detail, I will simply add my indorsement, made after personal observation, that the Secessionists of the City were exultant at the prospect of a relaxation of that iron grasp which for months had held their malignant natures in abeyance. They exhibited their gladness by openly uttering treason at the street corners and in places of public resort, in issuing obscene and offensive posters reflecting upon Gen. BUTLER and his Staff, and in making the most appalling charges of corruption against Gen. BUTLER personally. The audacity of the traitors was finally rebuked by a threat of punishment on the part of Gen. BANKS.

On the other hand, the poor people of the City, the vast majority of the inhabitants—persons who had been succored by Gen. BUTLER'S wise and energetic measures, in furnishing them with work and supplying them with food, from the miserable condition in which they had been left by the Confederate authorities at the surrender of the city—regretted his recall as the loss of a benefactor and friend. This was touchingly shown at the time of his embarkation on the *Spaulding*, when several hundred working-men assembled on the levee to bid him God-speed and waft their grateful benisons.

And here it may not be inappropriate to pass in review some of the prominent features of his operations from the time of the organization of his expedition.

His force was originally intended for Texas, the proposition being to readezvous at Ship Island, as that place offered the best location for such purpose to be had in the Gulf. Here fifteen thousand men could be encamped, threatening at the same time Mobile, New Orleans, Pensacola, and all other ports important or unimportant, upon the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

After the expedition was planned, and one portion of it was already on its way to the rendezvous, while another portion was on board the steamship *Constitution* on the eve of departure, the complication with England arose respecting the Mason and Slidell affair, and it was thought best by Gen. MCCLELLAN not to allow the expedition to proceed until that matter should be decided, as, in case of collision with England, it would be necessary to remove and bring back from Ship Island the troops which were already there. In the meantime the Navy Department had planned an attack upon the forts on the Mississippi River below New-Orleans, expecting the cooperation of a strong land force. But Gen. MCCLELLAN *reported adversely to the expedition, on the ground that it would take fifty thousand men, who could not be spared from the Army of the Potomac.* Mr. Secretary STANTON, however, had just then come into the Cabinet, and in view of the fact that the navy had made all their preparations for the attack, it was decided by him that Gen. BUTLER should go forward with fifteen thousand men. This decision was finally made on the 21st of February, and on the 24th, three days afterward, Gen. BUTLER left Fortress Monroe on the steamer *Mississippi*.

By the misfortune of going on shore off Cape Fear, he did not reach Ship Island until the 22d of March, and was prevented from landing by storm until the 24th. His force consisted of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Maine Regiments, the Eighth New-Hampshire, the Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Connecticut, the Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Massachusetts, and the Seventh and Eighth Vermont, with five batteries of field artillery, viz.: the Fourth and Sixth Maesechusetts, the First and Second Vermont, and the First Maine, and three companies of Massachusetts cavalry, unattached. These were all new troops, more than half of them having been raised by Gen. BUTLER within the prior three months; and the remainder of the force, composed of the Fourth Wisconsin, Sixth Michigan and Twenty-first Indiana Regiments, and NIMS' Massachusetts Battery, was drawn from the Department of Maryland—Maj.-Gen. DIX'S command. It will be seen, therefore, that not a single soldier of this expedition, whose grand aggregate was less than 14,000 men, was drawn from the Army of the Potomac, and during the whole time that Gen. BUTLER was in the command of the Department of the Gulf, he received but 60 additional men from the North.

On the 4th of April all this force had landed at Ship Island; but, in consequence of the delay of Gen. BUTLER in meeting his command, Brig.-Gen. PHELPS sent away from the rendezvous the steamers *Constitution* and *Fulton*, the two vessels upon which Gen. BUTLER mainly relied for transportation, leaving him only the *Mississippi*, the *Matanzas*, (which was loaned him by Gen. SHERMAN at Port Royal,) and the small propeller *Saxon*, which could only accommodate one-third of the force, while the remainder had to be conveyed on sailing ships.

On the 5th of April, Gen. BUTLER was notified by Flag-Officer FARRAGUT, that the navy were almost in readiness to commence the attack, when he at once embarked on three sailing ships and three steamers, eight thousand of his troops, to cooperate with the naval forces. Owing, however, to the delay in getting the frigates *Mississippi* and *Pensacola* over the bar at the Southwest Pass, it became necessary to disembark the soldiers, and they waited at Ship Island until the 17th of April, when they reimbarked for the Mississippi, going up to the head of the Passes, where they lay during the bombardment of the forts, which commenced on the morning of the 18th.

The plan of attack agreed upon was this: The mortar fleet to commence the bombardment and attempt the reduction of Fort Jackson, for which a week's time was given. At the expiration of that period, in case of failure, Flag-Officer FARRAGUT'S squadron was to attempt the passage, and, having reduced the forts, the naval vessels were to take the army transports in tow and proceed directly up the river to New-Orleans. If, however, the fleet should pass the forts without reducing them, and yet succeed in destroying the enemy's gunboats above, a sufficient force of the army was to proceed to the rear of Fort St. Philip, on the Gulf side, and landing, press through the marshes to the river, a portion of the troops intending to cross, and thus both forts were to be invested, and an attempt was to be made to reduce Fort St. Philip by assault. For that purpose, scaling ladders were prepared and other dispositions made, and surf and other boats, to the number of sixty, got in readiness, with a light draft steamer, which had been captured from the enemy and repaired at Ship Island, so tow them, it being necessary to carry the troops in small boats a distance of seven miles from the nearest approach by any transport to the point of debarkation, at the Quarantine Grounds.

On the morning after the fleet ran by, Commodore FARRAGUT having, in pursuance of the arrangement, left two ships to protect the proposed landing, a portion of three regiments—the Fourth Wisconsin, the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, and the Twenty-first Indiana—were disembarked, the men being obliged to wade for nearly a mile, sometimes up to their waists in the water, and the forts were immediately invested. This was accomplished on the 26th, and on the night of the 27th the garrison of Fort Jackson, finding themselves cut off from all succor, mutinied, and turned their guns upon their officers, after which the majority of them came to Gen. BUTLER, and begged to surrender themselves prisoners of war. The next day the rebel officers, finding themselves without men, surrendered to Commodore PORTER, first destroying every vessel lying at the forts, including the formidable iron-clad *Louisiana*.

On the 28th, Gen. BUTLER ordered his transports around into the river from the rear of the forts, and on the afternoon of the 29th he landed with less than 3,000 men at New-Orleans among a malignant and turbulent population of over 130,000.

His first act was to issue a proclamation indicative of his vigorous and firm policy, then he made terms with the arrogant City Government, caused the foreign legion to be disbanded, fed the starving poor from the provisions of the Confederate army which he had captured, took measures to open trade which soon brought sugar and cotton from the plantations, found that more than one half of the specie of the banks which was supposed to have been carried away was hidden within reach, and caused four millions of it to be brought back, besides discovering and seizing in the hands of the Netherlands and French Consuls two millions more belonging to the same corporations.

Meantime the levee at Jefferson above the city has broken away, overflowing a large portion of the City of Jefferson, making a crevasse 70 feet wide and 16 feet deep. This was repaired. Quarantine was established, the shinplaster nuisance was abated, the circulation of Confederate notes was prohibited, and all deposits ordered to be paid in bank-notes. The city officials refusing to take the oath of allegiance were displaced, and a new City Government organized; a force of 1,000 men was set to work at cleaning the streets; more than ten miles of above-ground drains were cleansed and purified; thoroughfares were put in order; the levees and wharves which had been burned when FARRAGUT'S fleet appeared off the city, were repaired sufficiently for commerce, and the batture and mud of the Mississippi which had been thrown up at high water, converted into new land on the river front worth, by estimation, $999,000.

An average number of 34,000 white men and women were fed daily; 2,600 men were recruited into the various Northern regiments; two new regiments of white men were raised, besides three companies of cavalry and three regiments of free colored men. A system of free labor on the part of negroes on the plantations was organized, and is now working admirably.

A quarter of a million of dollars belonging to the Confederate Government was seized and sent to Washington; taxes and confiscations were levied to the amount of more than half a million, which was expended in feeding the poor and employing laborers; 10,000 destitute blacks were fed and clothed; $150,000 was put into the hands of the Commissariat Department, and half a million of dollars worth of property was turned over to the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments.

On the 20th of May an expedition started, and Baton Rouge was occupied. The expedition was sent to Vicksburgh to cooperate with the navy there, and unite with Gen. GRANT in reducing the place; but receiving no aid, and Vicksburgh being heavily reinforced by the addition of BEAUREGARD'S army, which had left Corinth, no land attack was possible, and the expedition returned to Baton Rouge.

On the 5th of August an attack was made upon Baton Rouge by BRECKINRIDGE'S Division of the rebel army, numbering 8,000 men, and was resisted successfully by 2,500 under WILLIAMS.

On the 11th of September, a surprise of New-Orleans was admirably planned by the rebels, but prompt measures were taken to strengthen the defences of the city, and Forts Pike, Jackson and St. Philip were reinforced, so that the attack was abandoned. The people of New-Orleans were disarmed, and more than 7,000 of all kinds of arms were taken from them. About 5,600 people were arrested and paroled upon testimony that they belonged to a secret society which aimed to cause an insurrection in the city.

In October, an expedition to the Lafourche country was organized under Gen. WEITZEL, and the battle of Lafourche was fought. Brashear City was occupied. Four thousand negroes were captured as they were being driven into Texas, and 700 horses, 2,000 mules, and three millions of dollars worth of sugar, molasses and corn, came into the possession of the United States, besides one-third of the wealth and population of Louisiana.

During all that time Gen. BUTLER never received an order from Washington as to the movement of troops, or a letter of instruction as to the administration of his government of that territory, nor a word of complaint of any act that he performed, save a request that he would cultivate friendly relations with the French Consul, whom, before he had received the letter, he had detected in being a banker for the rebel Government.

Gen. BUTLER caused the execution of MUMFORD, who was tried by a military commission, for pulling down the United States flag, at the head of a mob, trampling it in the street, and tearing it up to distribute among his confederates—the flag being hoisted above the Mint Building, placed there by the navy, after the Mayor of New-Orleans had acknowledged the city to be in possession of our forces, there being no Confederate forces to possess the place and to hoist their own flag. With even-handed justice he also had hanged three discharged soldiers and a seaman, who had organized themselves into a secret society for the purpose of plunder, claiming to be United States soldiers. These miscreants had robbed nine dwelling houses, in the night-time, and their guilt was confessed.

Such is a meagre synopsis of what Gen. BUTLER has accomplished. The entire expense of his department has been defrayed from its internal resources. The wagers of the war have been made to pay for its support. The record proves Gen. BUTLER to be a man of intensity in everything, of boundless mental and physical activity; of unusual capacity for labor; of large ideas, great liberality, of remarkable perceptive powers, wonderful quickness of judgment, and sound executive ability. These traits of character, added to his wide professional experience and great business tact, have led him brilliantly to the successful administration of a department which has proved prolific of novel difficulties that would have perplexed any ordinary mind.

H. J. W.

OPERATIONS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Report of Dr. Douglas on the Operations of the Inspectors and Relief Agents of the Sanitary Commission after the Battle of Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1862.

F. L. OLMSTED, Esq.—*Sir:* The report of the "Battle of Fredericksburgh," Dec. 13, was brought to us by telegraph the night of the battle. The next morning a propeller was chartered, laden with stores, and with a special relief party, consisting of Dr. H. G. CLARK, Dr. S. C. FOSTER, Dr. SWALM, Dr. HOMISTON, Mr. ELLIOTT, Mr. ANSOTT and Mr. WALTER, all connected with the Commission, and, with Rev. Mr. CHANNING, Mr. PAGE, Mr. HALL and Mr. WEBSTER, volunteers, I started at evening for the front.

We reached Aquia, landing with our extra supplies at daybreak on Monday, and all of the party, with the exception of Mr. ANSOTT, Mr. MURRAY and myself, were immediately sent forward. They arrived in Fredericksburgh to assist in the removal of the wounded to the field hospitals, where they were all placed in tents, and, under the circumstances, were well cared for. Our camp has been located near the Phillips House, by Dr. ANDREW, as being the most central position, and it was here that I found all of our corps, both those who had come forward the day before, and these who had preceded us.

The scene at our field station was a busy one. Could the contributors to the stores and the treasury of the Commission have heard the fervent expressions of grateful relief; could they have seen the comfort which their bounty afforded our brave wounded; could they realize by actual intercourse with the wounded, for instance, the suffering from cold alleviated by the abundant supply of blankets which their bounty had provided; could they have observed the change produced when the soiled and bloody garments were replaced by clean and warm clothing which they had sent, they would be eager to replenish our storehouses and keep our hands filled with the means to accomplish these purposes.

Early Tuesday morning the rain subsided, the sun appeared, and the weather became clear and cold. The wounded were for the most part placed in hospital tents, upon a plentiful supply of hay. Blankets had to repair the absence of stoves, which by some singular mistake had arrived in a condition not to be used, the necessary stove-pipe not being included in the shipment. The supply in the hands of the Purveyor soon became exhausted from the unusual demands made upon him on account of the severity of the weather. Fortunately we were enabled to supplement his stores, and to answer his calls upon us from the reserve of 1,800 blankets and over 900 quilts, which we had sent forward. Many of these were employed in covering the wounded during the period of their transportation by car and steamboat from the field hospitals to the general hospitals at Washington.

The comfort of the wounded and the result of the treatment of their wounds were materially affected by the change of clothing provided by us. We had been able to get up to our field station 5,642 woolen shirts, 4,439 pairs woolen drawers, 4,269 pairs socks, and over 2,500 towels, among other articles. These were liberally distributed wherever the surgeons of hospitals indicated that there was a need. Certain articles of hospital furniture, of which there was a comparatively greater want than of anything else, were freely obtained by all surgeons at our station. Stimulants, I am happy to say, were in great abundance among the purveyors' stores, so that the calls upon us were few. The same was generally true of food, and positively so of all kinds of medicinal articles, which at other battles have been furnished by us. Nothing of the kind was asked for. In the article of food alone, we issued in one week solely to hospitals sixteen barrels of dried fruit, ten boxes of soda biscuit, six barrels of crackers, nearly one thousand pounds of concentrated milk. The beef stock we had brought up was, I am again happy to say, not needed, there being a bountiful provision among the hospital stores, and fresh beef at command at all times, and in any quantity.

As rapidly as the wounded were attended to and put in a condition for safe transportation, they were removed from the field hospitals to the general hospitals in Washington and Point Lookout. The removal was effected by ambulance or stretcher to the cars, by cars to the landing at Aquia Creek, and thence to Washington by steamboat. The principal battle occurred on the 13th December, and on the 25th the last of the wounded were removed. The floors of both cars and boats were well covered with fresh hay, and in addition to this, the severely wounded had mattresses or bed sacks.

In order to meet whatever demands might arise for the proper sustenance of the wounded while on this trying journey, Mr. KNAPP, our special relief agent, was dispatched from Washington to Aquia Creek to provide suitable accommodations for furnishing food or shelter at that point. A kitchen was improvised upon the landing, and the first night meals were provided for 600 wounded brought down by the cars. Mr. KNAPP was cordially assisted in this humane work by several members of the Christian Commission who were present at that place. Through the cordial cooperation of the Quartermaster of the Port, Mr. KNAPP had a building erected adjoining our portable storehouse, which affords shelter and a good bed to nearly 100 every night.

Our field operations have gradually diminished with the removal of the wounded. The details of the number of articles received and issued, the hospitals to which they were issued, with the quantity in each case, and the acknowledgment of the surgeon, together with the account of the stock on hand on the 24th inst., I beg leave to present in the accompanying schedule. Our supplies were brought up from Aquia Creek in every case in charge of a special messenger. By the schedule it will be seen that all the division hospitals were visited and supplies furnished to them on requisition. Beside this, supplies were also issued to a number of brigade hospitals, and to over fifty regimental hospitals previous to my leaving on the 24th December. The issue to regimental and brigade hospitals, was continued by Dr. ANDREW after my departure, an account of which will be hereafter furnished.

I cannot close my report without referring you to the organization of the Medical Corps of the army during and subsequent to the last battle. The plan proposed by the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, in his circular of Oct. 30, was first successfully carried into operation at this time. I respectfully refer you to that circular.

Respectfully, J. H. DOUGLAS,
Assoc. Sec. Sanitary Commission.

Obituary.

JACOB HARSEN, M. D.

Dr. JACOB HARSEN died at his late residence, in Ninth-street, in this City, in the closing day of the old year. The deceased was widely known in all circles of New-York as a highly cultivated, liberal, and philanthropic gentleman. His age was 54 years, death coming to him while comparatively in the prime of life.

Dr. HARSEN was of an old Knickerbocker family, inheriting from his father and his grandfather a property of the value of a million or more, which, during his life, he so far increased by judicious management, as to make him among the wealthiest men in the city. After passing through College, he commenced the study of medicine, entering the office of the now venerable Dr. ALEXANDER STEVENS, the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at which institution Dr. HARSEN took his medical degree. Though he had perfected himself in the study of medicine, he never undertook its practice, though always interested in all that related to the progress of the science. He established in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he was an alumnus, the Harsen prize for the best hospital reports, which is yearly competed for in that institution. His large property brought him extensively into association with our large financial institutions. He was one of the directors of the Greenwich Savings Bank, of the United States Trust Company, of the Firemen's Insurance Company, and of other similar corporations.

Dr. HARSEN was also deeply interested in all educational and benevolent enterprises. He was one of the Trustees of Columbia College, and also of the Medical College in Twenty-third-street. All charitable and philanthropic societies always found in him a ready and cheerful helper. When the war broke out he threw himself heart and soul into the struggle and gave freely of his means to aid the cause of the Union. His contributions were more liberal and constant than those of many whose gifts and names were more widely heralded. As one of the Union Defence Committee of the City, he gave the country the benefit of his clear head, his business energy and his Christian integrity. Dr. HARSEN was also prominent in the Sanitary Commission, in every movement which looked to the accomplishment of philanthropic and patriotic purposes. He was a liberal patron of art, and leaves behind him a fine collection of paintings by foreign and native artists. He had traveled extensively, and obtained a wide acquaintance with literary and scientific men, and was in every respect a courtly, high-toned, cultured Christian gentleman.

Dr. HARSEN never married, and his large property goes principally to his nephews and nieces and other relatives, though, it is understood, he left large bequests to various institutions. His funeral took place on Saturday, Jan. 3, at St. Bartholomew's Church, in Lafayette-place.

English Insincerity on the Slavery Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is very true, as you say in your last Sunday's issue, that the former anti-Slavery sentiment of England was not the mere cloak of hypocritical design to break up the Union. But it is equally true that a man not better conversant with the course of European politics for the last fourteen years than our masses are, or could be expected to be, may *most naturally* suspect it to have been something of the sort. It is also clear that the English, in charging us with insincerity on the Slavery question, *are guilty of the grossest insincerity themselves.*

In proof of the first assertion, let us look at the superficial facts of the case. For years and years the English writers attack us on account of Slavery. And be it remembered, it was not merely the professed anti-Slavery papers which did this. The Tory Press, which had been pro-Slavery during the discussion about West-Indian emancipation, was just as loud in its lovecries; nay, paradoxically enough, the very journals which attacked American Abolitionists inveighed fiercely against American Slavery. Thus, the London *Times* was never carried away by the Uncle Tom mania; it never petted Mrs. STOWE, or any other American anti-Slavery man or woman; yet at times, and in its own way, it abused us for tolerating Slavery as roundly as any organ of any party.

When at length the North begins to emancipate itself from Southern control, the English Press, without exception, cheer and encourage it in its efforts. LINCOLN'S election is hailed with applause. The first open efforts of the Secessionists are derided.

The die is cast. Secession becomes a fixed fact. The *Times*, and all the semi-official papers, veer directly round. The slaveholders, formerly stigmatized as barbarous ruffians, are now the trans-Atlantic representatives of the English race, gallant aristocrats defending their freedom against a mob. The North, formerly praised as the seat of intelligence and civilization, is transformed into the scum of Europe fighting for conquest. The negro, once such an object of sympathy, is quietly shelved. After hacking and filling for some six months, the Tory Press follows the Ministerial; so do the other weeklies, the monthlies and quarterlies, and a majority of the leading public men. Even politicians of the strongest anti-Slavery antecedents, like Mr. CHARLES BUXTON, take that English substitute for the stump, the dinner table, against us.

Now, when we look for the cause of this, any man who has made European politics his study at home, or, being abroad, has known merely so much of them as one cannot help knowing, from daily perusal of the French and English papers, sees fast enough that since 1849 (to go no further back) England has had quite enough to do in Europe and Asia, without going out of her way to meddle with America. It was a physical and moral impossibility that she could be carrying on a gigantic conspiracy against us. But our masses, having only a rough general knowledge of foreign affairs, and not unnaturally somewhat exaggerating the space which we occupy in the world's eye, do not appreciate the complications which rendered such a conspiracy impossible. They only look at the sudden right-about-face movement of the English Press and public, which is most readily accounted for on the conspiracy theory.

In searching for the real cause of this "interesting phenumenon" and "political mystery," as you very justly call it, we shall see the correctness of my second assertion, that the English are insincere when they accuse us of insincerity.

The Anti-Slavery feelings of Englishmen were not hypocritical, but it is now manifest that they were *less deep* than the outside world, or they themselves supposed. The cost of freeing the West Indian slaves was really but a flea-bite to such a nation, and considered as *the purchase money of a character for principle and philanthropy*, it was probably the best investment that a nation ever made. Apart from this, Slavery was not a practical matter. (Where it might have been, as in the case of Slave-grown Cotton, it was prudently let alone.) Declamations against it was the cheapest kind of philanthropy, and gave that pleasure which it always gives men to inveigh against such vices of their neighbors as are not also their own. Virtually I do not see that there was any more merit in it than in what you or I might say against BRIGHAM YOUNG'S polygamy, or the licentiousness of M. FEYDEAU'S novels, or the Neapolitan superstition about St. Januarius. Our indignation is moved by these things, and it costs us nothing to revile them.

But when our war broke out, England was caught in that sort of moral trap which frequently catches individuals, as when a man who declares he would scorn to make anything out of his country, is suddenly tempted by a fat contract; or a citizen, who, in quiet times avowed himself ready to die for his party, or his religion, finds himself, through unforeseen events, threatened with something considerably short of death but still sufficiently disagreeable. The Anti-Slavery principles of the English were unexpectedly put to a stern test. They were called upon *for the first time* to suffer for them. When their philanthropy came home to them in this shape, they found it an immense bore, and were too anxious to get rid of it. But how to get rid of it? Could they eat their own words, and lay themselves down at the feet of the slaveholding conspirators, *as these had insolently prophesied they would do?* In this perplexity, the wily rebel agents suggested that the war was not about Slavery, at all—that the North was fighting for a tariff and for dominion. John Bull eagerly swallow

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 11, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

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NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We know nothing further of affairs at Vicksburgh at this time of going to press this morning. In the absence of anything latter, we give elsewhere, from the Western papers, such information regarding the conflict there as has not already been given in our brief dispatches. It appears that Gen. SHERMAN was met by an overwhelming force on Sunday. He captured the first battery or outwork of nine guns. On Monday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, he took the second battery on Walnut Hill, at the point of the bayonet. He held it forty minutes, when PRICE'S whole army charged upon and retook it. The fighting was terrible. The Fourth Iowa went into action with 752 men, and came out with 120. It was believed, at last accounts, that the enemy was evacuating Port Hudson, as boats from below could be seen busily engaged in front of Vicksburgh.

Late dispatches from Murfreesboro report that immediately after receiving his wound in the battle at Murfreesboro' Gen. BRECKINRIDGE left for the South, in company with his wife. Wounded rebel officers in our custody estimate their own loss in the several engagements at 12,000 to 15,000 men, with great slaughter of leading officers.

The recent Morgan raid into Kentucky seems to have been but a ruse to cover other important advances of the rebels, and to conceal the real weakness of their force left in the vicinity of East Tennessee—a ruse which was quickly discovered, and has now resulted in a great advantage to the Union arms. Not a guerrilla is left in the State. The pursuit of MORGAN has been spirited, although no battle has been fought since he left the vicinity of Springfield. MORGAN has been compelled in the rapidity of his flight to abandon his wagons, caissons, and some of his prisoners. The fifty-six guerrillas who were captured in the vicinity of Danville, were members of MORGAN'S band and are now in prison at Louisville. We have full confirmation of the announcement that our forces are again in possession of Cumberland Gap, that important key to East Tennessee, and that the Kentucky Cavalry is still pursuing the rebel MORGAN.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that another expedition is already in East Tennessee. We have reason to believe, that with the retreat of BRAGG to Chattanooga, the entire State will be free from rebel dominion.

The statement that Gen. GRANT lost $5,000,000 worth of supplies at Holly Springs is manifestly a gross exaggeration. If his army numbered 50,000 men, 1,500,000 rations, a supply of thirty days, at 15 cents per ration (a liberal estimate) would cost but $225,000 or $250,000 including transportation. Five million dollars' worth would be ten months supply. Rations for forty days in all he could have been likely to accumulate, and a large proportion of these were probably at other points so that he could not have lost more than $330,000 worth. It is not possible that sufficient cotton was destroyed to make up the amount to $5,000,000.

The rebels had a report in Richmond, on the 8th inst, that Gen. SUMNER'S Grand Division had left Aquia Creek on transports for the South, but a dispatch from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac states that there is no truth in the report.

By the steamship *Marion*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 2d inst., inclusive. The news is of no special importance. The Capitol at Baton Rouge was burned on the night of the 30th ult., the cause of the fire being unknown. Seventy thousand dollars damage was done. A rebel report has reached New-Orleans that the National forces there have bombarded the city—the provocation being a shot fired by some one at some of our forces on shore. Not much damage appears to have been done, however. Our correspondent at New-Orleans has obtained information that the rebel army in the Southwest is in the most pitiable condition. They have only some 64,000 men scattered through Mississippi, ranging from 17 to 60 years of age. They are armed in the most miscellaneous manner—some with nothing but pikes. They have about 22,000 men at Port Hudson and in the neighborhood, some 12,000 of them scattered among the plantations, and at least eight thousand disabled in the hospitals. It is likely that, in the absence of any demonstration from below, some of the Port Hudson force has been sent up to Vicksburgh, and joined PEMBERTON in time to assist in the repulse of Gen. SHERMAN.

We have a rumor by way of Charlotte, N. C., that HINDMAN, the rebel General commanding in Arkansas, has executed ten National officers in retaliation for the execution of ten guerrillas by Gen. MCNEIL, of Missouri. We regard the story as improbable.

Gen. DIX has informed the War Department that on Wednesday night a party of National cavalry and infantry, sent out by Gen. KEYES from Yorktown, landed at West Point, proceeded to White House, destroyed the depôt and rolling stock of the railroad there, burned a steamer and several sloops, boats and barges, loaded with grain, secured a large number of animals and eight hundred wagons, and returned on Friday morning, having sustained no loss whatever.

Col. LUDLOW, of Gen. DIX'S Staff, we learn from Fortress Monroe, has succeeded in effecting exchanges with the rebels which will restore about twenty thousand of our paroled officers and men to the service.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

In the Assembly, the forty-eighth ballot for Speaker was reached without result.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Jura* passed Cape Race yesterday, with advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 1st inst., and Londonderry on the 2d. The workingmen of Manchester had held a meeting to express their sympathy with the North, at which an address to President LINCOLN, congratulating him on his course, was adopted. It is announced that the English revenue accounts show an increase during the year of £2,392,000. The London *Times* argues from this increase that Cotton is *not* King, and that it would be far better for England to keep all her cotton operatives on public pensions until they are absorbed in other trades, than to vary one point in her National policy. Additional French troops are imperatively called for in Mexico, to the extent of ten thousand men. Cotton had a downward tendency in the Liverpool market, owing to the stock being largely in excess of the estimates. Breadstuffs were steady and unchanged. Provisions were very dull. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92⅝ for money.

The New-Jersey Legislature is to meet at Trenton on Tuesday noon, and as both Houses are largely Democratic an organization will doubtless be effected promptly. Gov. PARKER will not be inaugurated until Jan. 20.

There were coined at the mint, in Philadelphia, during December, five million four hundred and thirty thousand cents, and yet the cry is for more. A year ago there was quite an outcry against the Government because it issued the nickels so plentifully; now people cannot get enough of them, although it is well understood that they are not by any means worth their nominal value.

Breadstuff, were depressed and lower on Saturday. Cotton was quiet, as were also Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Seeds, Spices, Laths, Coal and Naval Stores. Rio Coffee was actively sought after. A good demand prevailed for Hay, Hides, Manila Hemp, Tallow, Whisky, Pork, Lard, and Bacon. Petroleum was heavy and lower. The freight market was less active with 553 vessels of all classes in port.

Confessions of Jeff. Davis—Failure of his Plans.

The rebels have a chastened spirit at last, and freely acknowledge that some things are impossible to their arms. It is a good sign. The greatest enemy of wisdom is conceit. And the greatest enemy of loyalty has been conceit—conceit on the part of the Southrons of their military prowess, which they deemed invincible. They believed that the rest of the nation stood in awe of Southern chivalry. They did not think the largest "Yankee army" that could ever be drawn together, would stand five minutes in battle-front before a division of rampant Southern Hotspurs, all of whom were of the "half-horse, half-alligator" type. They never expected to fight a battle on Southern soil, but confidently predicted to us and to all the world that they would wage their war in Northern States, forage on Northern farms, and sack Northern cities.

The war came and they have not fulfilled their boasts. Why? Let JEFF. DAVIS himself answer. The Confederate leader made a speech to the Mississippi Legislature on the 26th ult., which we published yesterday, and on the foregoing subject he is thus quoted:

"He alluded briefly to his desire to transfer the war upon Northern soil, but the failure to do this proceeded not from a want of inclination, but of power."

That is explicit and honest. It is crushingly truthful. Whatever other matters are dull to the vision of DAVIS, his perception of the hard facts of war is keen and clear. The rebels have tried often, and tried hard, to gain a foothold in the Free States; but have everywhere and always signally failed. Failing to gain any part of Pennsylvania, Ohio or Indiana, as on successive occasions they attempted, they have aimed to hold the Border Slave States at least in their grasp. PRICE tried with some success in Missouri; but finally failed, and was driven out. POLK and BUCKNER made the attempt in Kentucky; but fled without a battle. FLOYD and WISE repeated the experiment in West Virginia; but left no sign of rebel power there. LEE used the mightiest force he could command to take and hold Maryland; but was allowed to tabernacle little over a fortnight on her loyal soil. VAN DORN repeated PRICE'S experiment in Missouri, with not as good results. BRAGG put forth a stupendous effort in Kentucky; but tarried not so long as POLK and BUCKNER. LOVELL repeated the Wise and Floyd programme in West Virginia, with no better result. No one has been found in the East mad enough to repeat LEE'S attempt on Maryland.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is for once truthful. But the man is not politic. He has confessed more than he intended. The failure to invade the North, he says, "proceeds not from want of inclination, but of power." Historic exactness will add to the record, not from want of *effort*, but of power! But the world has a right to demand of Mr. DAVIS, if he does not "transfer the war to Northern soil," why he allows the North to "transfer the war to Southern soil?" Why does he not expel BANKS from New-Orleans, GRANT from Mississippi, ROSECRANS from Tennessee, HERRON from Arkansas, SAXTON from South Carolina, FOSTER from North Carolina, and BURNSIDE from Virginia? The Union armies conquer and crush the South, and trample its institutions out of existence. They deprive "Confederate citizens" of their liberty and property. It is the duty of the rebel Government to protect the people who have given it allegiance. If it cannot do so, it is not a government at all, in the estimation of public law. If it tries and fails, it loses the essential character of government to its own people. It is not a government, but a sham, and should resign its pretensions, and allow the people to seek protection where it may be had.

If Mr. DAVIS had the will but not the power to bring the war to Northern soil, the world will know that he has far greater need to keep it from his own soil, to protect and preserve the territory, the wealth and the population that he claims as his own. That he does not do so, is confession of a lack of power, and is evidence of the worthlessness of his claim to head a government deserving the support of its own people, or the consideration of other nations. It is not a government that can be "recognized."

AN UNLUCKY REBEL GENERAL.—The braggart BRAGG has been one of the most unlucky Generals in the rebel service. His first station was in Western Florida, at Pensacola, where he made several efforts to take Fort Pickens, but all his operations and efforts there ended in our capturing Pensacola and the fortifications he had erected with such vast labor. From Florida he moved his army Northward, and for the last year he has been campaigning in the Southwest, with almost invariably bad success. On the Cumberland he was driven back, at Shiloh he was badly beaten, and in East Tennessee he did nothing. When, three or four months ago, he marched at the head of a great army into Northern Kentucky, and from the Capital of the State issued his high-sounding Proclamation to the People of the Northwest, it was only that he might fight a useless fight at Perryville, wheel round again with his force to the South, and travel back with a disorganized army into Tennessee. From the Eastern part of the latter State he moved to its centre, and took up a position at Murfreesboro, from whence he announced his purpose first to capture Nashville, and then follow up his assured victory by planting his flag on the banks of the Ohio. He remained stationary at Murfreesboro for over two months, when ROSECRANS, weary of waiting for his assault, marched out and gave him battle in his chosen position, with results now known to all the world. It is a wonder, after such a record of disaster, that JEFF. DAVIS don't break BRAGG. Bragg is *not* a good dog.

Stopping the Slavery Agitation.

Gov. SEYMOUR'S grand remedy for sectionalism is, that the North and South should not only respect each other, but speak respectfully of each other. He acknowledges at the same time that "the subject of the controversy" in which the hard words which have led to all our present woe were spoken, was Slavery; and that out of this controversy arose all that mutual contempt, and that disregard for the constituted authorities, which he alleges to have been the direct cause of the civil war. And it is clear, from the general tenor of his Message, that his idea of a perfect, indissoluble Union is one in which nothing shall be said at the North which shall hurt the feelings of people at the South, and *vice versa*. In this he but expresses the sentiments of the greater portion of the Democratic Party. With them no picture of national happiness and prosperity is complete in which there is any writing, or preaching, or talking against Slavery, or in which Slavery is ever mentioned except in praise. The South, they say, is on this subject extremely sensitive. Its people are excitable, and will not submit to these attacks on their social organization. So if we wish to preserve the Union, there must be an end to them.

Now, it may or may not be expedient, or wise, or Christian, for people at the North to denounce Slavery at the South; but unless those who prescribe silence on this subject as an essential condition of Union and harmony, are able to point out in what constitutional way silence can be imposed on the Anti-Slavery orators and writers here, all that they say on this subject is so much empty declamation. If Slavery had always remained a strictly State institution, the denunciations of it here would have been considered as harmless at the South as our denunciations of oligarchy in England, or of despotism in France. What gave them all their point and offensiveness was the fact that, by somebody or other—we will not say whom—Slavery was made a National institution, and had National support and protection claimed for it. This made it at once a proper subject for the citizens of *all* the States to discuss, and, moreover, it gave weight to what they said, because it made it possible for their votes to damage it or help it. If this had not been the case; if Slavery had been content to remain within those limits in which no one doubted or disputed its constitutionality, though many persons at the North would have preached against it, their lucubrations would have produced as little effect as lucubrations upon any other abstract question. No political party could ever have been formed by them, and no political agitation about Slavery could ever have been inaugurated. As soon as it was made a matter of National concern, the people of Maine had as good a right, though not so strong a motive, to say their say about it, as the people of Mississippi; and we know the result.

This is not a time to indulge in pleasant delusions. "We must," as Gov. SEYMOUR says, "grapple with the great questions of the day; we must confront the dangers of our position." So it is but right that those who talk to us of a restored Union, in which the South shall have its peculiar Institution nurtured, spread in unoccupied territory, and protected there by the National Government, (for this is "the Union as it was,") should tell us by what means they propose to prevent Anti-Slavery people at the North from saying things about it, which shall be disagreeable and even irritating to Southerners. The nature, the effects, and the history of Slavery are necessarily points for consideration, in all debates upon the propriety of fostering or extending the system, so that if in our restored Union, Southern rights are to be interpreted in the sense in which the Democratic Party at the North has always interpreted them, how are we to prevent the Greeleys and Beechers and Garrisons and Phillipses from shaking their red rage before the Southern bull once more, and from rousing the North into another fit of philanthropic indignation? We cannot tell them to be silent because the matter does not concern them. It does concern them. Whatever the National Congress legislates upon, or the National Courts give judgment upon, concerns and ought to concern every voter from Maine to California. We cannot disperse their meetings by force, or suppress their newspapers, or establish a censorship, with authority to strike out all Anti-Slavery articles, or shut up Anti-Slavery agitators in Fort Lafayette. All this would be unconstitutional, or, in short, "martial law." We all know what Gov. SEYMOUR and his friends think of anything of that sort.

The fact is, and it is a fact to which it is useless as well as criminal to shut our eyes—if it be true that Northern denunciations of Slavery have had a large share in bringing about Southern secession, all plans for the restoration of the Union which do not propose to settle the relations of the National Government to Slavery, in a manner satisfactory to the Northern conscience as well as to Northern common sense, are like houses built of cards. There is no instance on record of a whole people's consenting to stop talking upon a subject on which they felt strongly and thought much, in obedience to mere political expediency; and those who look for any such exercise of self-restraint on the part of the Yankees, and actually make its probability an element in serious political calculations, may be patriots, but they are not statesmen.

Effect of the War on the South.

We have been reminded lately of the description which RUSSELL sent to the London *Times* of his visit to the trenches and encampments of the South Carolinians before Fort Sumter. We recollect it as presenting a very rose-colored view of not only the pomp and circumstance, but of the comfort and even the luxury of "glorious war." The picture of those high-mettled scions of Southern chivalry, whose main occupation appeared to be popping champagne corks and manufacturing claret punch, was enough to set even the dull imagination of John Bull on fire. But how terribly changed all that has been in two years. Now any account of the condition of the rebel soldiers is only a statement of raggedness and filth, and brings up only visions of things "both common and uncleen"—and instead of the foaming beakers of champagne and the cool draughts of claret, which were then apparently the "steady drink" of the rebel private soldiers, we have from the Richmond papers the melancholy statement that apple brandy, at $20 a gallon, is now the best and cheapest liquor in that market, while "the vilest whisky, which, before the war, a gentleman would not give to his negroes, is now eagerly sought after and bought at from $25 to $30 a gallon." What a terrible state of destitution these statements exhibit. It is enough to excite the sympathy of all the liquor-dealers in the world.

How little those Charleston youths, who went forth to fire upon their country's flag as lightly as they would have gone to lynch some unprotected stranger, charged with being an "Abolitionist," thought of what they were doing. How little they knew of the abyss of want and woe, of terror and suffering which they were entering on, and into which they were dragging those around them. How little did even those Southern leaders, who plumed themselves upon their political sagacity and statesmanship, and who yet laughed that dreadful laugh at the news of the President's call to arms, appreciate what was before them. How must their hearts now sink within them sometimes, when they look back over the bloody months of the past two years and see that, in spite of all their efforts, and all their self-glorification, those whom they have so hated and despised are still pressing them closer and closer, as the Italian captive was closed upon by the Iron Tomb.

The war, says JEFF. DAVIS, in his recent speech at Jackson, Miss., "has assumed more gigantic proportions than I had calculated upon;" and again he says the length of it "had somewhat exceeded his expectations." What wonder, then, if the rebel chief is driven to make such admissions, as he sees the gathering hosts of Union defenders pouring victorously down upon him, and gives vent to his bitterness by denouncing us as "the offscouring of the earth," and that the lesser lights in the rebel pandemonium vie with each other in cursing and foul words directed against us, as if they were Billingsgate fishwomen.

But our purpose is not to be in the least affected by foul words nor by ferocious threats. The authority of the Government must be established, and the foul fiend of secession driven out of this land forever, even though the troubles yet to come should utterly drive from memory those that are past; even though apple brandy should sell in Richmond for $40 a gallon instead of $20. Not that we rejoice over the woes of the rebellious States, or desire to see them suffer; but for the sake of our country and our posterity, this thing must be fought through now. Let any other end be arrived at than the utter overthrow of the rebellion, and we enter upon long years, and may be ages, of war and disturbance and heavy burdens, of immense standing armies and powerful navies. The rebels understand this. DAVIS, in the same speech, urges his people to establish a permanent military power, because, after the present war should be ended, they must keep up "a military establishment of such a character as to give them (us) a wholesome fear of precipitating a war." And he is blind who does not know that if the country is divided, for every soldier kept by one section there must be a soldier maintained by the other. The burdens of this war are heavy, but there is some prospect of their coming to an end if we are successful. If we give up, we take upon ourselves a task as unending as to roll the stone of Sisyphus.

EAST AND WEST.—We think that the men and the newspapers who are trying to stir up a spirit of animosity between the West and the East, had better cease their labors. Those journals in the Western cities, and in this City, who are beginning to make attacks upon New-England, and threatening to expel it from the Union, and those journals in New-England who are replying feelingly to these assaults, would do well to mutually ground arms, lest these stray shots lead to skirmishes, and end in close quarters and a general hullaballoo. There is and can be no geographical quarrel in this country. The present war is not a struggle between two points of the compass, North and South, but, as we are often enough told, between the principles of aristocracy and slavery on the one hand, and democracy and freedom on the other. There is and can be no such contest of fundamental political principles between the Free States of the East and those of the West. Nevertheless much bad blood may be stirred up between any two sections or any two or more States by bad and designing men playing upon popular prejudices; and the peace, happiness and permanent unity of the country may thus be constantly threatened. There are no two sections, nor two States, nor two villages, nor hardly two men in the land, but could make up plausible grounds of dissatisfaction or quarrel, or battle, with each other. But the beauty of our political system is that it furnishes means of removing all just causes of dissatisfaction, and adjusting peacefully all quarrels. The charges in the present case seem to be, on the one hand, in general, that New-England is fanatical; and, on the other, that the assailants of New-England are something worse even than that. Both charges may be perfectly true, and yet so long as the constitutional rights of each section and every State are respected, we do not see why they should not live together forever on terms of amity and in political fraternity. So let the bickerings be stopped, we would like to say, before they are begun.

Cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece —English Politics in the East.

The Ionian Islanders have at last apparently carried their point, as England has offered to turn them over to Greece, with the consent of the other great Powers. For many years past they have been in a condition of discontent, not far removed from rebellion; and during Sir HENRY WARD'S Administration, twelve years ago, there was an actual outbreak, which was repressed with great severity. Since then they have confined themselves to paper hostilities. At the opening of every session of the Legislature, an address was presented to the Governor, informing him of the desire of the people to be annexed to Greece, and he as regularly replied that their prayer would not be granted; and they then, refusing to do any further business, were regularly prorogued or dissolved. Mr. GLADSTONE was sent out as a Commissioner or pacificator, soon after the publication of his pamphlet on the Neapolitan prisons, and it was supposed that his well-known philhellenism would give weight to his counsels. It did nothing of the kind. He was met by the stereotyped request for emancipation from British control, and as he had no authority to negotiate on this basis, he came home a sadder and wiser man, having accomplished nothing. Since then Ionian politics have been marked by a monotony for which there is no parallel in the annals of discontent. The islands suffered greatly from the want of all legislation. Everything which depended on parliamentary action fell into decay very soon, and there appeared to be no help for it, as the Parliament would not legislate unless notice were taken of its petitions, and the Executive invariably sent them back unnoticed.

What made the contest the more singular was that the malcontents had no material grievance to complain of. They had a Constitution, a yearly elected Legislature; they voted their own taxes, enjoyed trial by jury, managed their own municipal affairs, and, in fact, possessed all the privileges of British subjects, while totally exempt from a large number of their burdens. But they were not a nation. Their protectors were foreigners in race and language and religion. The army and navy which protected them was a foreign force, and the flag under which they traded was a foreign flag, and these things have in our days become intolerable grievances, though fifty years ago no statesman in Europe would have considered them worthy of a minute's attention. The Kingdom of Greece, weak, poor, distracted and badly governed, without roads or police, army or navy, without a flag that commanded respect in any part of the world, was at their doors, and, powerless and contemptible as it was, all the Ionians sought was to share its fate by becoming part of it. Its people were their countrymen, and this was enough. And it must be confessed that the mere fact that it has thus helped to keep alive the feeling of brotherhood among the scattered members of the Greek family in the Archipelago, as well as on the main land, would alone suffice to justify its creation. There is no people in the Levant possessed of the same vitality, energy and animated by the same hopes as they are. And the decrepid little monarchy on the Morea, if it did not illustrate the Greek name, at least furnished a centre or rallying point to Greek feeling.

There is little doubt, however, that the Ionians would not have obtained so speedy a realization of their hopes, if the changes which have taken place in European politics had not rendered England's persistence in retaining them a piece of outrageous inconsistence. In the first place, the complete abrogation of the treaties of 1815, as far as regarded Switzerland, wrought by the Swiss themselves in 1830 and in 1847, and as regarded Italy, wrought by the French Emperor, deprived what remained of them of all pretensions to sanctity. It would be absurd to maintain that they had any greater force in Corfu than at Florence and Berne. In the second place, the strong ground taken by the English Cabinet on the Italian question, and the lofty morality which they brought to bear upon the French occupation of Rome, lost nearly all its effect, while Europe was ringing with the lamentations of the Ionians. The griefs of the Romans were painfully like them. They both wanted national unity, and would be content with nothing less, and what was all fudge at Corfu could hardly be legitimate aspiration in Turin. To all this must be added the fact that there has sprung up, within the last few years, a school of politicians of whom Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, of Oxford, and JOHN MILL, may be said to be the chiefs, who are preaching, with great success, the propriety of giving up all colonies and dependencies, as sources of expense and danger, and concentrating all the issues of the nation in the British Islands. This is a theory which is offensive to national pride, but which is supported with so much vigor and ability, that it is daily gaining ground, and has exercised considerable influence on this Ionian question.

OUR WAR EXPENDITURES AND NATIONAL INCOME.—The value of the taxable property in New-York is officially stated at $571,967,345. This magnificent accumulation of wealth, which constitutes the glory of the third City in the world, is said to be about equal in value to one year's net profits of the loyal States, after paying the cost of the war. This estimate is approximately correct. There is no fear that our people, when possessed of such prodigious resources, will be unable to raise among themselves, without foreign aid, all the funds necessary for the suppression of the rebellion. The ordinary amount of capital continually produced and continually seeking employment, will more than suffice for the supply of the National wants. The census returns show that the real and personal property of the loyal States, which in 1850 was five thousand millions of dollars, had in 1860 accumulated to twelve thousand millions. At this ratio of yearly growth, the loyal States would be gaining one thousand and fifty millions of dollars a year, after paying for the subsistence of the people, and deducting the loss of productive laborers for the army. The rest of our exuberant productive forces—our steam engines, our multiplying machinery, our labor-saving inventions, our fertile land—are as busily employed as ever in the work of enriching the nation. The aggregate products this year will probably be not less, but greater, than in 1860.

Now, the whole loss entailed by the war is measured by what we have to pay to carry it on. This outlay is at present one million and a quarter a day, or four hundred and sixty millions a year. Hence, as our yearly profits are one thousand and fifty millions, and our expenses four hundred and sixty millions, we are accumulating, notwithstanding our National troubles, no less than five hundred and ninety millions of dollars per annum. We repeat, then, that if this view of the case be correct—if we are adding every year to our National wealth a prodigious mass of capital equal to that of the whole City of New-York—there is no room for any doubt as to the stability of our National credit. For the credit of a people, like that of an individual, virtually depends on ability to pay.

Were the expenditure of this country, like that of the rebel States at present, or that of France toward the close of the last century—greatly in excess of its net income—the burden might possibly for a time be borne, though with reluctance and difficulty. But since, as has been shown, our total expenses fail to eat up one-half of our income, and since so vast a surplus is annually poured into the swelling tide of our national wealth, it is very evident that the energetic prosecution of the war will not encroach on our capital, check the prosperity of the country, or seriously derange the operations of its commerce and trade.

To support the National credit and secure a continuance of our internal prosperity, Congress will no doubt have the wisdom and firmness to develop, with an enlightened and circumspect regard to the public good, that fiscal policy to which our industrial interests have been so much indebted during the past year. The inauguration of this policy has conferred on the country the benefit of a uniform, reliable and highly popular National currency. It has relieved the pressure of the public burdens, and diffused so wholesome a stimulus through every department of our great internal industry, that after paying the whole outlay incident to the war, our available stores of national wealth are not only unimpaired, but are augmenting by a larger annual per centage, than has been averaged in any European country, except Great Britain, during the past half century.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The first attempt to establish telegraphic communication between Europe and America was not entirely a failure. If, owing to the defective construction of the cable, and other causes, the undertaking could not be carried out, its feasibility and importance were nevertheless demonstrated. More than three hundred messages had been transmitted over the wires, during the brief period of their operation; and by some of these, interesting political intelligence was communicated, large sums of money were saved, the fears of merchants and ship-owners, touching the fate of vessels and cargoes, were set at rest, and the anxiety of individuals and families for friends at sea allayed.

These results have emboldened the Ocean Telegraph Company to make another effort, under happier auspices, to accomplish the enterprise; and a meeting of the shareholders has been recently held in London, at which it was determined to raise for the purpose £600,000 additional capital, by the issue of £5 preferential shares, bearing interest at eight per cent. As soon as this sum has been subscribed, a Committee of eminent scientific gentlemen will decide on the nature of the cable to be used, and which is to be manufactured by the experienced firm of GLASE & ELLIOT, who, to evince how confident they are of success, have offered to advance £25,000 of the new capital, to superintend themselves the laying of the cable, and to surrender it in working order to the Company.

The second attempt to carry out this magnificent project will probably be made ere the close of the present year, and from the advantages attending it, will probably prove successful. One of the principal causes of the first failure was the rocky bed on which the cable was laid in the vicinity of Ireland and Newfoundland. But this source of disaster has been obviated. At the request of the Directors, a fresh survey has been undertaken, by British vessels of war, of the ocean off the coasts of these islands, and, in both cases, submarine highways have been unexpectedly discovered, where the new cable may repose on a soft and cozy bottom, free from disturbance. With a perfect cable,

thon, and a secure oceanic bed to rest it on, what danger of failure can there be? And when once the cable is laid, and in successful operation, the speculation is sure to turn out not less profitable than glorious. There are 150,000 miles of telegraph in the Eastern Hemisphere, and 40,000 miles of it in our Western World, which can only intercommunicate through the Transatlantic line, and hence that line will have a virtual monopoly of business intercourse between America and Europe and Asia. But this is far from being the sole advantage which the Atlantic Telegraph Company will enjoy. By virtue of the agency of our enterprising countryman, Mr. FIELD, a bonus of 40 per cent. is to be allowed it by the New-York and Newfoundland Company, for all matter transmitted from Europe which shall be sent over their line; while the United States Government is still willing to sustain it to the same extent as will that of Great Britain; and, as it is not very likely that the British Government will suffer itself to be outdone in liberality by the American, the Atlantic Telegraph Company is pretty sure to have the support and patronage of both. Every circumstance, in fact, will tend to promote the success and prosperity of this second experiment, for the consummation of which the nations of two hemispheres are anxiously awaiting,

The great objection in this matter is, that both ends of the telegraph cable will be on British territory, which would be a vast advantage to that Power in case of war with our country. No treaties that can now be made would be sufficient to bind the British Government to deny themselves its exclusive use in event of hostilities.

THE ARMY IN THE CITY.—On walking up Broadway one of these Winter afternoons, one would imagine there were enough United States soldiers in the City to overthrow and overrun the whole rebel Confederacy. Officers and soldiers swarm on every square, and in every shop. It is very easy to believe the statement made in the Senate on Wednesday last, by WILSON, of Massachusetts, that there are now *seven thousand eight hundred officers absent* from the army, with or without leave, and 411 have deserted from the front. Those in the City are of course mostly from the Army of the Potomac; and we do not wonder that they prefer the City to the camp—the saloons, theatres and family firesides to the tents and huts along Aquia Creek and the Rappahannock. The Metropolis is a very nice place to loaf in; and when the army is doing nothing, the men doubtless can't see but what they might as well enjoy themselves. They seem all to have got their pay, too, along with their leave of absence.

We suppose the presence of this fine army in our City indicates the absence of immediate operations in Virginia, and perhaps that BURNSIDE'S Army has at last gone into winter quarters. It will be the Western campaign that will be most actively pushed during the Winter months. If BLUNT and his army of giants hew their way down to Little Rock—if BANKS moves on to Galveston and clears the Red River country—if SHERMAN and FARRAGUT open the Mississippi—if GRANT pushes down to Jackson—if ROSECRANS marches to Chattanooga and CARTER to KNOXVILLE—our glorious Western army will be enabled to take a rest during the Spring months, while our Eastern army will give the *coup de grace* to JEFF. DAVIS and his hordes now huddled around Fredericksburgh. Our Potomac army has done immense work during the last six months, and if it has been decided that they are simply to hold the rebel army at Fredericksburgh during the Winter, and keep themselves in readiness to take advantage of any auspicious opening, it cannot be said that they will not be performing a highly useful function, and doing a great deal toward breaking down the so-called Confederate Government.

PILLOW'S CASE AGAIN.—It has been announced in the Southern news that JEFF. DAVIS, on his late Western tour, gave the immortal Gen. PILLOW a military command, and that he is now again in the field under Gen. BRAGG. This military peacock has been in disgrace ever since the night of his shameful and sneaking flight from Fort Donelson, for which he was severely censured by JEFF. DAVIS, and reduced to a private station. Since then he has been, like Cain, a fugitive and a vagabond. His plantation in Tennessee is within our lines, and all his niggers have run away. His other property at Helena, Ark., is in a still worse condition, for his cotton there has been confiscated, and his negroes were put to excellent Union service in throwing up earthworks for the defence of their old home against his assaults. All that he can now claim as his own are the fuss and feathers which have so long furnished a subject of laughter to all who ever saw him display them.

It is hard to say whether PILLOW deserves most distinction for his operations in Mexico or Memphis. In the former country he constructed breastworks with the ditch on the wrong side, while at Memphis his cotton-bale street-fortifications made the locomotion of the citizens impossible, and his earthworks on the esplanade will long furnish a subject of wonder to the curious traveler. The only sharp and sensible thing he ever did was in saving his skin at Donelson; but in saving his skin he lost his sword and his command; so that it is difficult to say whether it was a lucky thing for him, after all. If JEFF. DAVIS would now put PILLOW to the best possible use, we would advise the great rebel to set him to work digging the "last ditch." It will soon be needed in the Southwest.

The City Government of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Friday, Jan. 9.

The Select and Common Councils for the present year met and organized to-day. They passed an ordinance, making a levy and appropriation of $72,000 to pay the interest for the year 1863 on the whole of the Compromise Railroad Bonds of 1862. Many of the bondholders have accepted the compromise, and it is expected that the whole amount will be arranged during the year. In view of this fact the Councils have provided for the payment of the interest upon the whole amount of Compromise Bonds.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Further Exchange of Prisoners Effected.

Twenty Thousand of Our Paroled Men Returned to Duty.

A Successful Expedition from Yorktown.

A Raid Upon West Point and White House.

A Large Amount of Rebel Property Captured and Destroyed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 9.

Col. LUDLOW, of Gen. DIX'e Staff, has just returned from City Point, having accomplished the following exchanges. The number of prisoners exchanged on each side is about equal.

These exchanges will restore to immediate service about 20,000 of our peroled men.

First—All the officers and men who were delivered at City Point from the 11th November, 1862, to January 1, 1863.

Second—All officers and men captured at Harper's Ferry.

Third—All the officers and men paroled at Winchester, Nov. 15 and 26, 1862, and Dec. 1, 1862.

Fourth—All officers and men paroled by Col. IMBODEN, C. S. A., Nov. 9, 1862.

Fifth—All officers and men paroled at Goldsboro, N. C., May 22, 1862, and delivered at Washington, N. C.

Sixth—All captures in Missouri, Arkansas, New-Mexico, Texas, Arizona and Louisiana, up to Jan. 1, 1863, are duly exchanged.

Seventh—All captures in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida, up to Dec. 10, 1862, are duly exchanged.

Eighth—All captures on the sea and Gulf coasts and waters flowing into the same, up to Dec. 10, 1862, are duly exchanged.

Col. LUDLOW says, it is highly probable that the Confederate Government will reseind their order retaining United States officers, and also that citizen prisoners will soon be released.

The expedition which went out from Yorktown last Wednesday has returned, having been highly successful. The expedition was in charge of Major HALL, and consisted of Companies B, D, E, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and H and F, Sixth New-York Cavalry, and several Companies of Infantry.

They were taken from Yorktown on the *Thomas A. Morgan*, and landed at West Point; from thence they marched to the White House, where they captured a rebel baggage-train, and also took a large quantity of contraband goods, (some $50,000 worth,) found in possession of one JIM BROWN, of Baltimore, who is now a prisoner on board the United States gunboat *Mohasko*. BROWN stated that he had taken these goods from Baltimore, through Wilmington, Del., Seaford, through Accomac, across the Bay and up the Rappahannock.

THOMAS FITCHETT, lighthouse keeper at Smith Island, was arrested yesterday, he being detected in chartering a vessel (as is alleged) for the purpose of running the blockade.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The following was received at headquarters, to-day:

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 9.

To Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

A party of cavalry and infantry was sent out from Yorktown by Maj.-Gen. KEYES, and landed at West Point night before last. They returned this morning with a large number of animals and eight hundred wagons. They destroyed the dépôt and rolling stock at the White House, burned a steamer, and several sloops, boats and barges laden with grain, and sustained no loss whatever. (Signed,)

JOHN A. DIX, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

REBEL RETALIATION.

Rumored Execution of Ten National Officers by Hindman.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 9.

The *Daily Bulletin* of Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 5, says:

"The papers of this morning publish a report that Gen. HINDMAN has executed ten Yankee officers, in retaliation for the McNeil butchery."

A Card from Hon. Ben. Wood.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will permit me to call your attention to the following sentence in your Washington correspondence of this day's TIMES:

"Messrs. KEASBEAN and WOOD found themselves ridiculous, and retired in confusion upon their supports from Kentucky and Ohio."

I will not allude to the general intemperate tenor of the letter, but will simply state that at the time and upon the occasion represented, I was *absent* from the House, *absent* from Washington, and, suffering from severe illness, on my way to New-York City.

I cannot give you better evidence that your correspondent has been guilty of willful and malicious misrepresentation in regard to me. It is not his *first* error in that respect, and, as I cannot believe that you encourage him in calumny, I am in hopes that you will see that it be the *last*.

Yours, respectfully,

B. WOOD.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 10.

Sailed steamship *St. Louis* with eighty passengers and $580,000 in treasure for England and $300,000 for New-York.

Also, sailed ship *Franklin* for Manila.

The merchandise in excess here and to arrive, consists of pork, beef, candles, lard, nails, olive-oil, coal-oil, rice, ale, porter, liquors, cordials, cordage, metals, tobacco, yeast-powders, crockery, cheese, gunpowder, hops, matches, sheet-irons, boots, shoes, case goods, dried-apples, and currants.

The treasure receipts in San Francisco the past year were: From the Washoe, $6,000,000; from Oregon and Washington, $3,000,400; from British Columbia, $1,500,000; from other foreign countries, $1,000,000, and from California, $36,000,000; making a total of $40,000,000.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 9.

The balloting in the Legislature for United States Senator presents no new feature.

A letter from Mr. GLOVER, received in the House today, takes strong grounds in favor of the President's Proclamation.

Mr. STEACHAN'S bill, disfranchising the rebels, was warmly discussed, but no action was taken.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.

PROPOSED REFORM IN THE ARMY.

It is known that the President has prepared a list of appointments of Major and Brigadier-Generals, which he will send to the Senate as soon as his powers to do so are guaranteed by legal amendments. Senator WILSON, on the other hand, proposed to *consolidate* the regiments in the service, weeding out the worthless officers and giving coherency and compactness to the whole. This latter proceeding—wise and desirable in every respect—will rid the service of a large number of worthless General officers, as well as those of lower rank, and will render entirely unnecessary any enlargement of the number now authorized by law. Should this be done it will only be necessary for the President to fill the vacancies thus created.

It is to be hoped that this Congress will see the importance of promoting to the utmost the efficiency of the army, and at the least cost, and, by some such action before its demise, add another to the many wise measures which adorn its history.

THE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

The report of the United States Military Academy gives a favorable view of its condition. Its officers are: Col. A. H. BOWMAN and 41 others—37 on the Academic Staff and 4 on the Military. Of these officers, 27 were appointed from the Academy; 13 were born in New-York and 6 in Pennsylvania. The number of cadets appointed in 1861 was 200; of these, 21 were sons of farmers or planters, 13 sons of mechanics, 25 sons of lawyers or judges, 22 sons of merchants, 5 sons of hotel-keepers, 10 sons of physicians, 24 from the army and navy, 7 sons of clergymen, 7 sons of civil or State officers; miscellaneous, 42, and 18 whose parents have no occupations. The appointments of 1862 were 218, divided among farmers or planters, 33; mechanics, 8; judges or lawyers, 35; merchants, 24; hotel-keepers, 4; physicians, 13; army and navy, 25; clergymen, 8; civil officers, 11; miscellaneous, 39; of no profession, 18. There were, in 1861, 182 appointees in moderate circumstances and 31 orphans. In 1862, 123 in moderate and 77 in unknown circumstances, and 34 orphans.

SUSPICIOUS INDIFFERENCE.

Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, while riding in a street-car the other day, was asked by a fellow passenger whether the Senate had yet adjourned for the day. He replied, "I do not know; I take very little interest in the proceedings of the Senate since it has became so completely abolitionized."

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Commissioner DOLE has received a letter from Mr. WILLIAM A. BURLEIGH, agent for the Yancton Indians, in which the following paragraph occurs:

"I have to inform you that the eight captives of whom I wrote on a former occasion, are now at my house. One of the females is confined to her bed from the terrible abuses she was compelled to submit to while in the hands of the Indians; while two of the little girls, one of whom is seven and the other nine years old, can scarcely walk from the brutal treatment inflicted upon them by the Indians, who violated their persons so long as their frail natures could endure it; and this, too, while suffering from the effects of gun-shot wounds received at the time of their capture."

The agent also states that through spies and scouts, it has been ascertained that not less than 6,000 hostile Indian warriors are congregated along the Missouri above Fort Pierre, and that they are preparing for a grand onslaught on the frontier settlements in the Spring. The Indians still retain a number of prisoners, captured in Minnesota during the late massacres there.

An expedition, under command of Gen. COOK, was being organized against the Indians on the Upper Missouri, at the date of the letter, (29th December,) and by this time has probably started.

Several murders have recently been perpetrated upon white settlers along the frontiers.

A WORKING BRIGADIER.

Gen. CASEY is making an effort to purge his division of the incapable and unworthy officers, of which it contains its share. Military examinations are continually being made into the fitness of those against whom complaint is made, and several, including one Colonel, have already been recommended for dismissal. Could this *weeding* process be successfully carried out, one great cause of the recognized demoralization of the army would at once cease to exist.

NEGROES ON POLICE DUTY.

A number of contrabands have been detailed for police duty in several of the hospitals here, and are found to discharge the duties devolved in a very acceptable manner.

THE STAFFORD PROJECTILE.

Capt. DAHLGREN speaks very cautiously in regard to the ability of the Stafford Projectile in destroying iron-clad ships. While the projectile undoubtedly penetrates a formidable casing at short range, Capt. DAHLGREN believes that the most efficacious shot will be that which shatters and tears off the iron plates by breaking their bolts.

SORGHUM WINE.

The Agricultural Department has received specimens of wine manufactured out of the sorghum sugar-cane. The specimens, which were made two years ago, in smell and flavor closely resemble pure Madeira wine. The wine was manufactured by Rev. A. MYERS, of Springfield, Ohio, who, during the past year, has made three hundred barrels. It is manufactured from the drippings of boiled juice, ladled out with the skimmings, which is otherwise lost, and its actual cost is less than that of Western whisky when corn is cheap.

EFFECTS OF THE REBELLION IN LOWER MARYLAND.

Since the commencement of the war over one-fourth of the slaves in the lower counties of Maryland have escaped from their masters to Pennsylvania and the adjoining States. The remaining three-fourths have so deteriorated in value that the total loss to Maryland in this species of "property" alone will equal nearly three-fourths its value before the rebellion commenced.

COL. M'MILLAN.

The friends of Col. MCMILLAN, of the Twenty-first Indiana Volunteers, are urging his appointment as a brigadier. He is highly recommended by Gen. BURNSIDE for the position, and it is more than probable that he will be appointed by the President. By his gallantry, he has fairly earned the star, which is more than a great many have done who wear it.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

The number of patients in the different general hospitals in the United States is about 61,000. In the hospitals here there are about 14,000.

PLANTS FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Agricultural Department has received a large box of plants and cuttings from the Royal Agricultural Society of Australia, for propagation or distribution.

COMMANDERS OF OUR IRON-CLADS.

In selecting officers to command our iron-clad vessels, the Navy Department has been careful in picking out the best material in the navy. The following famous names figure in the list:

Officer.	Native of	Vessel.
John L. Worden	New-York	Montauk.
Percival Drayton	South Carolina	Passaic.
John Rodgers	Maryland	Weehawken.
A. G. Rhind	New-York	Keokuk.
Stephen C. Rowan	Ireland	Roanoke.
John Downes	Massachusetts	Nahant.
Thomas Turner	Virginia	New Ironsides.
D. Ammen	Ohio	Patapsco.
Geo. W. Rodgers	New-York	Catskill.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS CONCERNING BOOKS AND BUNDLES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1863.

Many Postmasters persist in sending through the mails packages of clothing, books, &c., charging thereon only one cent an ounce for postage. This is a palpable violation of the law and regulations with which every Postmaster should be familiar. The packages are held for the legal postage at the distributing offices or office of delivery, accumulating to such an extent as to be greatly annoying to those officers, and, in a large majority of cases, never reach the parties addressed, thus causing a loss to the parties sending.

The law and regulations clearly define what is mailable matter, and prescribe what amount of postage is to be charged thereon, and further provides that all other matter, or thing, if sent by mail, is subject to letter postage. To prevent further loss to parties interested, and the improper interruption of business at the large offices, all Postmasters are required to make themselves fully acquainted with the laws and regulations relating to the postal service; and the mailing of packages hereafter of the character referred to, by any Postmaster, without the proper postage being prepaid by postage stamps, will be considered good cause for removal.

(Signed,) ALEX. W. RANDALL, First Ass't. P. M. Gen.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, Col. SERRIVER was again examined principally in reference to the movements and orders of Gen. MCDOWELL on the 27th, 28th and 29th of August, tracing up and explaining all his conduct on those days.

ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—1. By direction of the President, Assistant Surgeon G. E. PATTEE, U. S. Volunteers, is dropped from the rolls of the army, for absence without leave, to take effect Oct. 14, 1862.

2. By direction of the President, Additional Paymaster ISRAEL TOWNSEND is hereby discharged the service on account of incapacity and misconduct; and being illiterate, inefficient, and unfit for active duty in the field.

3. By direction of the President, Surgeon THOMAS SIM, United States Volunteers, is dismissed the service for disobedience of orders.

4. So much of "General Orders" No. 195, of Nov. 24, 1862, as dismisses Col. JOSEPH W. BELL, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, is, by direction of the President, hereby revoked.

5. So much of "General Orders" No. 195, of Nov. 24, 1862, as dismisses Capt. DAVID F. FOLEY, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the report of Lieut. Col. E. HALL, the Regimental Commander, is, by direction of the President, hereby revoked, the said Capt. FOLEY having been previously honorably discharged on tender of his resignation.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjut.-Gen.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

An Address by General Porter in His Own Defence.

Interesting Review of His Services in the Army

Strong Indorsements From Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.

On the assembling of the PORTER Court-Martial this morning Mr. EAMES, one of General PORTER'S counsel, read an elaborate review of the evidence on both sides, drawing conclusions in favor of the accused. He was followed on the same side by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON.

The following is Gen. PORTER'S personal defence:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—My defence is now concluded: Before, however, I deliver it into your hands I hope to be indulged in some remarks more exclusively personal. To speak of one's self in terms of commendation is always unpleasant and is generally against the laws of good taste—but there are occasions when it becomes unavoidable.

The sensibility which it then wounds must bear the infliction, because a higher sensibility demands the sacrifice.

When a soldier's honor is impeached, when his loyalty is assailed, when cowardice is even insinuated against him, and when the safety of his country is said to have been purposely and causelessly hazarded by him, in the indulgence of some low, pretty, contemptible motive, it cannot be expected that he is to be restrained by the delicacy which belongs to the ordinary intercourse between gentlemen.

If his past life gives the lie to the charge; if it at all exhibits conduct totally inconsistent with its truth; if it speaks a nature that would revolt even at the thought of the crime; if it evinces a long and perilous course of duty, and an ardent and ever occurring love of country—a constant zeal for the honor of its flag and an unerring devotion to its service; if in the present crisis of its history, from the first moment that unhallowed ambition started on its career of treason, he has given himself with sleepless vigilance, and amidst countless hazards, to do what he could to put down this foul rebellion and reinstate the authority of the Government; if until the unfortunate Virginia campaign, of last Summer, his services were approved by the public, by his brothers in arms, and signally acknowledged by the President; if these facts are true of myself, then I may be well excused for proudly invoking them as an answer to the false and groundless imputations upon my duty and my honor as a citizen and a soldier.

What has been my history? First I served—then being a mere youth—in the Mexican war, throughout the resplendent campaign of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, and was actively engaged in the several battles of Vera Cruz, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the City of Mexico. I entered on that service as brevet Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, and was breveted Captain for distinguished services in the battle of Molino del Rey, and as Major for like service in the battle at the City of Mexico.

Second—In February, 1861, I was ordered by the then Secretary of War, Mr. HOLT, your Judge-Advocate, to proceed to Texas for the purpose of withdrawing as many of the troops of the United States as I could from that State, and thereby counteracting as far as possible the effect of the then recent, unexampled and base treachery of Gen. TWIGGS. Amidst great difficulties and much personal peril, I succeeded in rescuing seven companies, in all five hundred men, and in posting two of them at Tortugas, two at Key West, and taking three to New-York. The whole duty was performed to the perfect satisfaction of the Department.

Third—In May, 1861, I was commissioned as Colonel in the regular army, and in August a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and afterward served through out the Peninsular campaigns under Maj.-Gen. McClellan; at the siege of Yorktown he constituted the director of the siege; in the battle of Hanover Court-House I commanded a corps, now the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, including all the regulars. In the battle of Gaines' Mill, my command being about 27,000, I lost, in killed, wounded and missing, nine thousand men, a fact which tells the severity of the conflict. In the battle of Malvern Hill, a site selected by myself the day before the fearful and last struggle, with my own corps, which was joined by the commands of Sumner, Heintzelman and Couch, each of whom engaged in the fight, or enemically rendered me every assistance in their power, amounting in the aggregate to some nineteen thousand men. Through the skill and gallantry of my officers and the indomitable bravery of my troops, I succeeded in repulsing, and with slaughter unexampled in any modern battle, long-continued, desperate and most gallant assaults of from thirty to forty thousand of the enemy—evidently as brave soldiers as ever trod the battle-field.

For my services at Hanover Court-House I received the recommendations of my chief for Brevet of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, and the like recommendation for services at Gaines' Mills, the brevet of Major-General in the Regular Army; this recommendation is dated the 9th of July, 1862, and is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR, July 9, 1862.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The energy, ability and good conduct displayed throughout the eventful period of this campaign, though which we have passed, by Brig.-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, deserves the marked notice of the Executive and the nation. From the very commencement, his unwearied assiduity in his various duties, the intelligent and efficacious assistance which he has rendered me under all circumstances, his skillful management of his command, on the march, in the siege, or on the field of battle, and his chivalric and soldierly bearing under fire, have combined to render him conspicuous among the many faithful and gallant spirits of this army. I respectfully, therefore, recommend that Brig.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter receive the brevet of Brigadier-General in the regular army for the battle of Hanover Court-house, May 27, and the brevet of Major-General in the regular army for the battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

Postcript.—If there was another grade to add, I would ask it for the battle of Malvern Hill. The latter eclipses in its result any other engagement in the campaign, and too much credit cannot be given to Gen. Porter for his skill and gallantry on that occasion. If there be any vacancy among the General Officers in the Regular Army I ask one for him. I saw myself the disposition he made of his men, and the gallantry he displayed. I do not speak from hearsay, but from personal observation. Would that the country had more General Officers like him.

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN, A True Copy. Major-General Commanding.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Jan. 9, 1862.

Prior to the receipt by the Honorable Secretary of War of this letter, I had, unsolicited, been promoted by the President a Major General of Volunteers and a Brevet Brigadier-General in the Regular army.

May I not confidently refer to this testimonial as of itself a confutation of the calumnies with which reckless ignorance or interested malice have for months endeavored to fill the public ear.

Traitor to my country! When did treason so endeavor to maintain the authority of the Government?

Traitor to my country! Indifferent to the honor of its flag! Gratifying a supposed personal dislike, regardless of the safety and reputation of the men intrusted to my command, and who had followed me, and apparently with even increased confidence, through a terrific ordeal—through the fire of battles unparalleled in fierceness, fury and mortality.

Life—what is it to the soldier who is false to his flag and country? Life—what will be its value to the soldier with a flag dishonored, a country lost? May God avert such a calamity.

Who would wish to survive to witness the flag of his country trailed in the dust, its reputation and its power broken, the people separated into fragments, their fraternal affections converted into bitter hate, and the cause of constitutional freedom itself for ages if not forever extinguished?

If the charge had not assumed the solemn form that has been given to it, it would be received everywhere where my whole conduct is known, as ludicrous, false, or the creation of a morbid or distempered brain.

Without assuming to myself a purer patriotism than animates the soldiers of the Union, I say fearlessly that none, in, not one, loves our Union with a stronger, holier love than I do.

There is nothing in the future, as there has been nothing in the past, that I could not and would not gladly do to achieve the victory over its enemies, and to bind up all the wounds under which it now bleeds.

As far as one arm, and the aspirations of one heart may be exerted to avert so dire a calamity, mine will ha used to the last moment of my life.

I live now, amid whatever discouragements surround us and through the gloom which they cause, cheered only by the anticipation that all will yet be well; that the Union will emerge from its present danger even stronger than ever, for the trials through which it is passing; that it will be ours once more to be proud that we are a strong and united people, and to glory in the thought that our country shall again serve to light the world by the effulgence of its example. Our country must become what it was but recently—a monument of past renown and a pledge of future glory—and so continue until Time's last echo shall have ceased to sound.

Judge-Advocate HALL, at the conclusion of Gen. Porter's speech, which was listened to with the deepest attention, said that he would not present any written reply to the arguments of the defence, for the reason that he did not wish longer to detain the Generals composing the Court from their duties to the field. He, therefore, hoped that the Court would arrive at a speedy conclusion on the case as it had been presented.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Inquiry into the Qualification of Medical Officers—The Medical Department to be thoroughly Sifted—Incompetents to be Discharged.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 182.—Pursuant to paragraph I., of General Orders, No. 35, of the War Department, and at the request of the Medical Director of this Department, a Board of Medical Officers is hereby appointed, to examine into the professional qualifications, physical ability, and moral character of such medical officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, in this Department as the Medical Director may designate to appear before it.

Detail for the Board.—Surgeons J. B. BLAKE, A. E. STOCKER, and Assistant-Surgeon D. L. HUNTINGTON.

The Board will assemble at such times and places as the Medical Director may deem advisable.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.

WM. BARSTOW, Captain and A. D. C.

Dr. GILBERT, Medical Director.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, FORT MONROE, Va., Dec. 28, 1862.

SIR: Special Order, No. 182, from Headquarters Department Virginia, constitutes Surgeon J. V. Z. BLAKE, U. S. V.; Surgeon A. S. STOCKER, U. S. V., and Assistant Surgeon D. L. HUNTINGTON, U. S. A., a Board to examine into the professional qualifications, physical ability and moral character of such medical officers as the Medical Director may designate to appear before it.

While many are discharging their responsible duties in a creditable manner, a few have obtained positions in the army without the proper qualifications. The well-merited reputation of the efficient ought not to be compromised by the incompetent. The welfare of the sick and wounded and the best interests of the service demand that all such should promptly be removed. The Board will shortly be convened, and you are directed to forward to this office, without delay, the names not only of such medical officers in your division as are incompetent, but those concerning whose abilities there exists a reasonable doubt.

R. H. GILBERT, Surgeon and Medical Director.

To Surgeon D. W. HAND, Medical Director, Peck's Division, Suffolk, Va.

The Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 9.

The election of United States Senators did not take place to-day. The Democratic caucus nominees are J. A. HENDRICKS and DAVID TOAPE.

No business was transacted in the Senate for want of a quorum, the Republicans bolting. The House refused to hear the Governor's Message without a joint Convention of both Houses. It refers principally to State affairs; indorses the Emancipation Proclamation as a necessary war measure, and says the people of the North must not be deluded with the idea that compromise is possible, or abandon its efforts to suppress the rebellion. The State has furnished over one hundred and two thousand volunteers during the war.

Arrival of the Steamship Nova Scotian at Portland.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool and Londonderry, arrived here at 1½ o'clock this afternoon. News anticipated.

Porter NAWLANDS reports: Passed, Dec. 29, in lat. 54° 32', lon. 19° 10', steamship *North American*, bound east.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The newspaper bag for the Associated Press per the *Nova Scotian*, will be forwarded by Adams Express messenger, this evening, and reach New-York to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

The Maine Legislature.

PORTLAND, Friday, Jan. 9.

A special to the Press from Augusta, states that the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Adjutant-General and seven Executive Councilors, nominated by the Republicans, were elected to-day.

Tuesday next is assigned for the election of United States Senator. It is supposed that Mr. MORRILL will be reelected.

A bill was passed by both Houses legalizing the suspension of specie payment until Jan. 15, 1864.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed for Liverpool at 6½ this evening, having been detained for the mails from Canada.

The *Anglo-Saxon* takes out fifty-three passengers, and $26,000 in specie.

Rebel Attack on a Construction Train.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Jan. 9.

DICK MCCOUN attacked a construction train at Antioch, nine miles from Chattanooga, on the railroad. He destroyed a locomotive, two cars and the Mill Creek bridge, and captured the bridge builders and paroled them. No resistance was offered.

Marine Disasters.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 9.

The ship *Annie Laurie*, from New-York for Liverpool, has put in here leaky, and will undergo repairs.

The crew of the schooner *Friendship*, from Boston for Maine, have been rescued off the wreck, and have arrived at Barrington, N. S.

The Delaware United States Senatorship.

DOVER, Del., Friday, Jan. 9.

Mr. BAYARD was reelected United States Senator from this State to-day. The vote stood as follows: for Mr. BAYARD, 19; for Mr BRADFORD, 10.

Arrival of the Africa at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The steamship *Africa*, from Halifax, is signaled, and will arrive up to port about 1 o'clock.

The Illinois United States Senatorship.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 10.

At the Democratic Legislative caucus at Springfield, last night, Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON was nominated for United States Senator.

Weather Reports—JAN. 10.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 30°; wind light, southeast—clear.

MONTREAL, C. E.—At 7 A. M., thermometer, 23°; barometer, 30.17; wind southwest—cloudy, with prospect of snow.

TRUSSES.—DR. RIGGS' "Hard-Rubber Multipedal Truss" invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a "Varicocele Truss" may be seen at Dr. RIGGS' office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

No Holiday Gift Compares with the Craig Microscope. It magnifies 10,000 times: it is so simple that a child may use it; is an endless source of amusement and instruction to young and old; costs but $2. Twelve beautiful mounted objects, $1 50; Microscope sent postage paid for $2 25; with six objects, $3, by HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st. (third floor,) New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Retailed in Broadway, by L. Althof, 633; Fowler & Wells, 308; McFarland 957, corner of 23d-st.; Low, 822.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And Inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 573 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

50,000 Pairs Ladies' and Gents' Skates.—Skate straps with Fogg's Lever Buckle. Also, the American parlor or floor skate. At wholesale. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 216 Pearl-st., and No. 68 Kilby-st., Boston.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Psychological Lectures and Experiments.—Messrs. BRITTAN & FISKE will commence their lectures and wonderful Experiments, at Clinton Hall, TO-MORROW EVENING.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

SMITH—MESMER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Father FRANCOLI, assisted by Rev. Father CASSELLO, JOAN HENRIQUEZ SMITH, of Cuba, to ULTIMA A. MESMER, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BALMER.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, at his residence, No. 111 West 15th-st., of inflammation of the lungs, THOMAS BALMER, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

NIEBUHR.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 10, HELEN C. NIEBUHR, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Fraley C. Niebuhr, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Gates-av., near Classon, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 17.—Jan. 10, 1863.
21, 45, 30, 41, 28, 33, 42, 12, 40, 57, 56, 48.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 18.—Jan. 10, 1863.
NOT RECEIVED.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT on eighth page.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

We are now prepared to fill orders of United States Revenue Stamps, of all kinds, at the following rates:
$100 and over, 4 per cent. discount.
$50 to $100, 3 per cent. discount.
Under $50, par.
Discount in stamps.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 2 Wall-st

BE WISE TO-DAY!—'TIS MADNESS TO neglect a cough or cold. Consumption may follow, and though Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY cures the latter disease, yet the former disappears at once under its influence.

☞ Buy none on'ess it has the written signature of "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., (formerly No. 11 W. 13th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHYSIOGNOMY, SORSIGNS OF CHARACTER; PHYSIOLOGY, and the Bodily Functions; PHRENOLOGY, or the Brain and Nervous System; PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul; ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man, with Instructions, in the Choice of Pursuits, Personal Improvement, etc., are some of the topics elucidated in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 1863. No. 1 now

MESSAGES OF THE GOVERNORS.

ILLINOIS.

The Message of Gov. YATES, of Illinois, is very long, and discusses many measures of general interest. The total real and personal wealth of the State is estimated at $1,000,000,000—the census of 1860 having placed it at $871,860,282. In population, Illinois has increased from the rank of seventh State in 1850, to a fourth in 1860, being then 1,711,951. In railroads, it is really the first, though nominally the second State in the Union, having now 3,000 miles, against 95 miles ten years since. The cost of these roads was $104,944 561. They delivered in 1862 at Chicago 70,000,000 bushels of grain, more than 900,000 hogs and over 170,000 head of beef cattle.

The Governor urges the transcendent importance of reopening the Mississippi, advises the completion of the geological survey of the State, and the immediate adoption of measures to accomplish the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, as a military measure. The relations between the State and the Illinois Central Railroad are sketched, and it is stated that a suit is now pending to recover the State installments of the 7 per cent proceeds, due December, 1861, and June, 1862.

The bank note circulation of the State at the outbreak of the rebellion was over $12,000,000, on a basis of securities which have since fallen greatly in value. The Auditor has promptly required the banks to make up all deficiencies by depreciation, and on failure to do so has placed the bank in liquidation and sold its assets. The circulation of existing banks is believed to be well secured, but further legislation is recommended in regard to the custody of bonds, and great care in future for the regulation and security of the circulation.

The total debt of the State is $12,337,381 37. The revenue for two years ending Nov. 30, 1862, was $1,775,239 87. Ordinary and contingent expenses in same period, $864,007 04. Special appropriations, $531,271 83. Total, including $5,263 81 for redemption of warrants, $1,400,542 68, leaving in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1862, $374,697 19. Dec. 1, 1860, the Treasury was empty. The interest fund received during the two years covered by the reports of the Auditor and Treasurer is $1,153,419 36. Add $259,424 90 on hand Dec. 1, and $286,292 15 transferred from the Revenue fund for payment of interest on the public debt, and the aggregate is $1,699,-134 41. The interest accruing on the funded debt of the State has been paid, and amounts to $1,338,-153 41, and $360,963 remains in the Treasury. Of this, $334,911 97 will be wanted for interest due Jan. 1, 1863, and a further sum of $410,164 92 will be required for interest due July 1, 1863. Receipts, at present rates of taxation, will fall short of the required amount, and since prompt payment by the Illinois Central cannot be depended on, the Governor recommends a higher rate of taxation, and is of the opinion that not less than three mills on the dollar of valuation will be sufficient. Taxes should be made payable in the National currency, payment in coin being at present impossible.

The Legislature at its special session appropriated $3 550,000 as a war fund. Bonds to the amount of $2,0-0,000 have been issued, and sold for $1,767,395. The total receipts, including $1,841,129 08 reimbursed by the United States on war account, have been.....$8,610,795 59
Auditor's warrants on this fund..... 3.595,695 26

Leaving now in the Treasury..... $15,101 33

Amount of warrants yet outstanding $313,616 52, to meet which $779,993 are due from the United States. Although the Legislature undoubtedly intended to increase the State debt to the amount of its war appropriation, yet from the bonds sold a State debt to the United States of $1,146,551 has been liquidated, and the whole cost of the war to the State, outside of the general tax, up to this time is less than half a million dollars.

The Governor states that during the year 1861, fifty regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry and one of artillery were mustered into service. The whole number of three-years' infantry regiments is 118, besides six under first call and six under three-months' call of May, 1862. Fourteen cavalry regiments and two artillery make the Illinois total 146. The State quota under the draft, amounting to 52,296, was all raised for three years, and without extension of time. Two more regiments of cavalry are organizing, four more batteries have been sent, and three more are preparing. The grand total of men from Illinois is 135,000. The Governor highly compliments their efficiency and valor.

No less than three columns are occupied by the Governor in a discussion of the rebellion. His faith in its ultimate suppression is, the Governor says, as strong as it ever was, for now he believes that the true policy has been adopted in the Emancipation Proclamation. The idea of a separation between the West and the East is most vigorously combatted. In conclusion, Gov. YATES says

"I can think of no peace worth having, short of crushing out the rebellion and the complete restoration of the authority of the Government. The only way to honorable and permanent peace is through war—desolating, exterminating war. We must move on the enemy's works. We must move forward with tremendous energy, with accumulated thousands of men, and the most terrible engines of war. This will be the shortest road to peace, and be accompanied by the least cost of life and treasure in the end.

If our brave boys shall fall in the field, we must bury the dead, take care of and bring home the sick and wounded, and send fresh battalions to fill up the broken ranks and deal out death, destruction and desolation to the rebels. We might talk of compromise if it affected us alone, but it would affect our children and our children's children in all the years of the future. The interests to be effected are far reaching and universal as humanity, and lasting as the generations of mankind. I have never had my faith in the perpetual Union of these States to falter. I believe this infernal rebellion can be, ought to be, and will be subdued. The land may be left a howling waste, desolated by the bloody footsteps of war, from Delaware Bay to the Gulf, but our territory shall remain unmutilated—the country shall be one, and it shall be free in all its broad boundaries, from Maine to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean.

In any event, may we be able to act a worthy part in the trying scenes through which we are passing; and should the star of our destiny sink to rise no more, may we feel for ourselves and may history preserve our record before heaven and earth, and hand down the testimony to our children, that we have done all, periled and endured all, to perpetuate the priceless heritage of liberty and Union, unimpaired to our posterity."

OHIO.

The message of Gov. TOD, of Ohio, is commendably brief. The military statistics of the document have already been given by telegraph. Gov. TOD recommends that in anticipation of another draft, some measures should be taken by the Legislature to prevent interference by evil-disposed persons. He says:

"It is not necessary to discuss the question presented by this rebellion with the people of Ohio; they have, with great unanimity, determined that, cost what it may in time, treasure or life, the Union of the States, as handed down to us by our fathers, shall be preserved unimpaired, and this handed down to our children. They will not for one moment concede that there can be any cause sufficient to justify a State or any number of States, in withdrawing from the Union. Admit, if you please, that the authorities of the Federal Government, for the time being, were to attempt to interfere with the domestic institutions of either Ohio or South Carolina, to the extent, even, of the enforcing Slavery into the former or excluding it from the latter; this would not give it the slightest pretext for the one thus attempted to be interfered with, to take up arms against the Government. The Federal Constitution itself expressly protects the State thus interfered with, from injury. Long before any such attempt could be executed, the people, in whose hands all power is placed, would, through the peaceable, quiet mode pointed out by the Constitution, hurl the authors of such attempt from power, and thus rescue the injured State. But no such attempt has been made, or thought of, by the National troops now in power; and this the authors and leaders of the rebellion well know. President LINCOLN has, again and again, in the most solemn manner, assured the people that it was his determination, so far as lay in his power, to preserve, inviolate, all the rights of the several States. The Federal Congress, the several State Legislatures of the loyal States, and the people of said States, in their political assemblies, have all, again and again, made the same pledges to the people of the South. It was not, therefore, either the fear or the belief that their State rights were about to be interfered with, that induced them to take up arms against the Government. Mad ambition, and disappointment in not obtaining place and power, on the part of a few wicked men, was the sole cause, and all other causes alleged by these leaders are simply to deceive their blind followers.

To bring these wicked men to the punishment they deserve, and thereby restore harmony, law and order throughout our common country, the people of Ohio desire to do their full share of duty, and, to that end, will bear any burden that may be imposed upon them.

DELAWARE.

Gov. BURTON'S Message opens with the discussion of National affairs. He thinks that the results of the enforcement of the Emancipation policy would be serious to Delaware. Colonization, he asserts, is a scheme as wild and visionary as Abolitionism itself—and as impracticable as it is old." He adds:

"To purchase all the slaves in the country, amounting to nearly four millions, according to the census of 1860, with the natural increase, no doubt, much exceeding that number now, at the very low average of three hundred dollars each, the sum fixed by the [illegible] of the District of Columbia, and [illegible] their average value, would amount to [illegible] of twelve hundred millions of dollars, to which may be added at least five hundred millions for the expense of colonization, thus [illegible] the country a debt and tax to the amount of at least seventeen hundred millions of dollars to free the negro, in addition to the already enormous and rapidly increasing debt fixed upon [illegible] of the war, under which the [illegible] now reeling from utter inability to [illegible] existing and rapidly accumulating [illegible] Government can bear without [illegible] and improvident increase thereof [illegible] by the emancipation of the [illegible] fairly stated is to deprive the country of about twelve hundred millions of dollars of laboring property, and to substitute therefor a debt of seventeen hundred millions, bearing interest.

Besides the objections which I have already mentioned, such a policy would produce a radical change and indeed break up our social system; and, independent of every other consideration, the utter want of constitutional power in the Government, either to proclaim the emancipation of the slaves in any form or by any means whatever, or to appropriate the public money for the purchase of them, constitutes an insurmountable barrier to the whole scheme, if the Constitution is longer to be regarded and upheld.

The Governor then calls attention to the arbitrary arrests which have been made by authority of the War Department, and to "the unlawful and unprecedented interference on the part of the General Government with our peaceful and law-abiding citizens in the constitutional and rightful exercise of their elective franchise by the introduction into the State of a large number of United States troops on the day immediately preceding the day of the late general election, amounting, as nearly as can be ascertained, to about 3,000, consisting of artillery, infantry and cavalry, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, and by him distributed and stationed on the day of election at all the polls in Kent and Sussex Counties, except two, and at some of the polls in Newcastle County," &c. Regarding this the Governor says:

"To say that these troops were sent here to keep the peace and preserve order, is no sufficient justification or excuse for their introduction in our midst, for they had no right to be here for such a purpose. The laws of the State of Delaware have ever proved amply sufficient for the preservation of the peace and protection of our citizens against any aggressions in the exercise of their elective franchise, and there were no reasons to apprehend any breach of the peace or disturbances of any sort at the late election, more than might have been entertained at any previous ones, nor could any such apprehensions or fears have existed in the minds of any intelligent person. The citizens of Delaware are a peaceful, orderly and law-abiding people, and the laws of the State are quite sufficiently stringent for all the purposes of their protection not only from assault and other breaches of the peace, but for ample protection in the exercise and full enjoyment of their elective franchise. It was not therefore only an infringement upon the rights of our citizens to thrust in their midst on the day of the election and at the polls a portion of the United States army, but it was a slander upon the character of the State and our citizens to say that any necessity existed for their introduction among us."

These grievances he says are of no trifling character, and he recommends the passage of a law to prevent such interferences hereafter. The Governor calls attention to the Home Guards organization in a condemnatory manner, and closes with the discussion of local topics.

PERSONAL.

—The New-Orleans *Picayune* commences an editorial on the change of military administration in that city as follows:

"The course of Maj.-Gen. Banks and his subordinates is eliciting the approbation of our citizens. It is conceded to be honorable and liberal. People begin to breathe more freely. A marked contrast is felt. The houses and other property of many of our citizens have been restored to them. The military authorities, when they require premises for any purpose, hire them, instead of taking them by force under the plea of military necessity—the tyrant's plea—while some scores of our citizens, in durance vile, are to be released upon giving their parole of honor to do nothing against the Government of the United States. The order re-establishing the freedom of the Episcopal Churches in the city gives much satisfaction, not only to the members and friends of that denomination, but to the community in general."

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American News Rooms, No. 19 Craven-street Strand, Loudon, England, for the week ending 20th Dec., 1862:

C. A. Miner, Philadelphia; J. G. Winter, Georgia; M. Ellis, Boston; R. Forsyth, Albany; J. M. Ray, Indianapolis; F. Sturgis, New-York; S. S. Tilbury, New-York; B. Hobart, San Francisco; Judge J. W. Borden, Indiana; F. L. Hanks, New-York; J. H. Calderott, Salem; A. S. Peabody, Boston; W. W. Corcoran, Washington; W. F. Gray, Virginia; D. Smith, Maine; A. C. Graham, New-York.

—Rhode Island must be a bad State to die in. In the City of Providence, during the last year, ninety-two persons, aged 70 years or upward died, two of whom were 98 years old; and nine of whom were 90 or upward. In Newport, thirty-nine persons over 70 years of age died during the last year, the oldest of whom was 102 years old. In Portsmouth, four persons died who had attained the ages respectively of 97, 90, 87 and 79; while in Tiverton, where only sixteen deaths occurred in the year, nine were persons over 75 years of age.

—Col. Dutton, of the Twenty-first Connecticut Regiment, has resorted to the novel expedient of sending to the Norwich *Bulletin* a list of "sneaks" in that corps. Under this designation he classifies those who voluntarily absented themselves from their respective companies on Dec. 12, to avoid crossing the Rappahannock to take part in the battle of Fredericksburgh.

—Col. J. H. Puelston, of Pennsylvania, formerly State Agent at Washington, and the minister of great good to the soldiers of the Keystone State, is visiting in this City. His resignation of the State Agency has been reluctantly accepted by Gov. Curtin.

—A daughter of Mr. Harris C. Woodruff, of Westfield, Conn., aged 16 years, was drowned while skating on Jan. 3. Three other young ladies who were with her, got into the water in their efforts to save her, and two of them when rescued were with difficulty resuscitated.

—Lieut.-Col. Garesche, who was killed in the battle of Murfreesboro, gave the difference between a month's pay received after and that received before his promotion from a Majority, for the benefit of the soldiers in hospital in Washington.

—Ex-Gov. Dutton, of Connecticut, who took strong ground against the constitutionality of the Emancipation Proclamation, has declared in favor of sustaining it to the fullest extent, now that it has been issued by President Lincoln.

Gen. BANKS has written a letter to the Rumford Literary Institute at Waltham, Mass., of which he was a member, acknowledging its obligations to it, and making its library a present of 162 valuable books.

—Mr. P. T. Barnum is delivering with great popular success his lecture on "How to Make Money," through the western part of the State. The lecture is instructive and replete with wit and humor.

—Several of the seamstresses engaged in the Finlay Hospital, Washington, have been arrested for purloining clothing from the beds of the suffering soldiers.

—D. A. Mahony, who was an inmate of Fort Lafeyette for several weeks, has resumed editorial charge of his paper, the Dubuque, Iowa, *Herald*.

—Major George C. Strong, Gen. Butler's Chief of Staff, has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Arkansians Returning to their Allegiance.

The following curious communication appears in the St. Louis *Republican*:

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Dec. 23, 1862.

COLONEL: We, the undersigned, (late officers in VAN DORN'S corps of the so-called Confederate army,) having become convinced of the wickedness and folly of this rebellion, and being actuated by pure and honest motives, and an ardent desire to see a speedy restoration of our once glorious and happy Union, have come at length, after a long journey, to present ourselves at the nearest headquarters, on our route, of some General Commanding United States forces on the frontier, respectfully requesting alike the privilege of peacefully returning to our *allegiance* and to our homes; hoping that permission will be granted us of conveying our *families North*, unmolested in person and property.

It is hoped, if not inconvenient or incompatible with your duties, that you will be graciously pleased to represent this matter to the proper officials, that it may be attended with as little delay as possible.

We were captured on the 17th September, near Iuka, Miss., and turned over for exchange at Vicksburgh on the 1st November last. During that period we became acquainted with Col. MEITZNER, commanding cavalry brigade, and Col. DUBOIS, at Corinth; Maj. BEARIL, Provost-Marshal at Cairo; also, Col. Cox and Lieut.-Col. LOGAN, of the One Hundred and First Illinois Infantry, stationed at that time in Cairo; and after conversing with these and other Federal officers, we were convinced that our position in relation to the Federal Government was erroneous and conscientiously untenable, and we deeply deplore and regret the fact that we were ever led to assume a hostile attitude against it. Then faithfully to keep sacred, in letter and spirit, the oath of allegiance when administered, is the solemn intention of

Your obedient servants, P. GRAHAM,
Major, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry.
E. T. DORTON,
First Lieutenant, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry.
To Col. D. WICKERSHAM, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Fayetteville, Ark.

THE BLOCKADE OF MOBILE.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, on board one of the blockading fleet off Mobile, writes under date of Dec. 25:

"About three weeks ago, the river-boat *Natchez* came down the bay and commenced driving piles across the bay in a line from the westerly side of the channel, toward Fort Gaines. These piles, about one hundred and fifty in number, are placed at intervals of from 10 to 15 feet, and in water varying from 10 to 13 feet. Many of them are very strongly driven; some not at all so, and, only a day since, one of them came floating out by the fleet, having been detached by the norther of the previous night. It was at first thought that the object of these piles was to permanently obstruct the ship channel; but it now appears that there are no piles in the channel, and their purpose is, evidently to prevent the light-draft gunboats from passing up to Fort Gaines without coming in range of the guns of Fort Morgan. There seems to be no doubt that a large portion of the river, from the forts up to the city, is obstructed in the same manner, and a prisoner taken a fortnight since, trying to run the blockade, says that we shall be no nearer taking Mobile after the capture of the forts than before.

Desertions either from the forts or the gunboats have been of late of frequent occurrence, and there are at present in the fleet eight or ten men from one or the other place. The last lot came in on Friday morning last, and consisted of four men, all petty officers from the gunboat *Morgan*. They report that they were allowed liberty on shore the day before, and improved the occasion to take an open boat, with which they made the best of their way to Sand Island. There they concealed themselves until the next afternoon, and after attracting the attention of the vessels by signals, they put off in their boat for the fleet, and were met by a boat, which conducted them to the *Aroostook*. They say that the *Morgan* has lost twenty men by desertion in the last week, and that her crew is wholly composed of English, Irish and Scotch. The *Morgan* and the *Oneto* (now called the *Florida*) each mount ten heavy guns, and there are two other vessels, each carrying four guns, within the bay. They say that the intention of sending any part of their fleet to sea has been abandoned, and that they will all stay to assist in the defence of the city. It is quite possible that they know as much, and no more; of the rebel plans of defence as men in our fleet of their rank do of our plans of attack.

A week ago a schooner loaded with cotton attempted to run the blockade early in the night, but being driven back by one of our gunboats she got ashore on the shoal outside of the fort, where she was set on fire by her crew, and abandoned. She continued to burn through the day, and at night some of the burning cotton floated out of the harbor, before the northerly wind, and was picked up by the boats of the fleet. In my next, I hope to give you the details of the capture of the forts."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrest of an Alleged Money Swindler for Passing Canceled New-Orleans Bank Bills.

AN INGENIOUS METHOD OF ALTERATION.

City Judges Chambers. Before Hon. John H. McCunn.

A most ingenious fraud in regard to New-Orleans Bank Notes, has been perpetrated by a money broker upon one of the most respectable banking firms in Wall-street, under the following peculiar circumstances. It is a shrewd swindle, and has created much talk among those who have heard of it. GEORGE D. AARAGE & Co., of No. 34 Wall-street, are the victims. It appears by the affidavit of GEORGE H. LA HURAY, one of the firm, upon which Judge MCCUNN issued his warrant, and the party was arrested by Officer RICHARD DOUGHERTY, that on the 14th of last November, a person named JOSEPH A. LEVY, doing business in Nassau-street as a money broker, hastily went into GEORGE D. ARTHUR & Co's., and inquired what they would give for the notes of the Bank of New-Orleans. Mr. LA HURAY said they would give 90 per cent for them. LEVY thereupon produced two $100 bills of the Bank of New-Orleans, and said he would take 90 cents. Mr. LA HURAY took them, and after giving them a careful examination, said he did not feel quite satisfied that they were all right. LEVY said there could be no doubt about the bills; that he knew the source they came from, and that they were good. Mr. LA HURAY, not knowing anything positively against the bills, and believing the representations of LEVY to be true, thereupon paid LEVY $450 cash for them. ARTHUR & Co. then sold them to Mr. H. F. MILLER, with the firm of P. C. & WM. B. BAKER, of this City, who are in the New-Orleans trade, and as Mr. MILLER was about to proceed to New-Orleans, Aarance & Co. received 95 cents on the dollar for the bills. Upon MILLER'S arrival in New-Orleans, he discovered that the bills were entirely worthless, being the old notes of the Bank of New-Orleans, which had long since been canceled, and deposited with the State Auditor at Baton Rouge. The Bank having its securities filed with the Auditor, upon which their circulation depends, is compelled, in taking these securities up, to cancel their bills, which is done by cross-cutting them on each of their corners and across their faces, by what is called a cancelling hammer, used by banks for this purpose. They are thus effectually destroyed for the purpose of circulation, and become then the vouchers of the State Auditor for the protection of his department and the bank that its securities have been canceled. The notes thus being in the Auditor's office, were stolen from it when our army took possession of Baton Rouge, and the manner the bills were afterward prepared and patched up by those who got possession of them, for circulation, is most curious and skillfully ingenious. Pieces of the most delicate imaginable tissue paper had been pasted over the backs of them, and the edges of the cross cut carefully brought together and so admirably united that the keenest eye, unless probably that of an expert, could not detect the crosscuts upon the faces of the bills, and most any one would be deceived by them, until by constant circulation and handling, the tissue paper becomes worn out and breaks over the cuts, permitting the edges to turn up. Even then a person used only to ordinarily handling money would take them without suspicion. It is not known what amount of these notes were taken from the Auditor's office, but it is supposed to be a very large quantity, and sent North, as speculators going to New-Orleans would readily buy them, if such a firm as AARTHUR & Co. could be deceived by them. As soon as ARTHUR & Co. were informed of the fraud, they immediately redeemed the notes here, and caused the arrest of LEVY, who was brought before Judge MCCUNN, where the matter is still pending. It is to be hoped that not many of these bills have yet been offered here as they are a most dangerous fraud. It appears that the Bank of New-Orleans some time since cautioned the public against them, but it is quite probable that but few have seen the notice, especially brokers and Southern dealers. The following is the notice published in the New-Orleans *Bee*:

NOTICE.

BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 3, 1862.

The public is hereby cautioned against receiving some of the old notes of this Bank, registered and countersigned by the Auditor, canceled by this Bank, and returned in January last to Baton Rouge, as one of the said notes has been presented at the counter of this Bank, and payment refused. The notes can be easily recognized; they are cross-cut with a hammer used in canceling the checks.

MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.

Suicide of an Officer of the United States Navy.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner WILDAY, upon the body of JOHN A. MORRIS, late Quartermaster in the United States Navy. We gave an account of the manner of his death, and such further facts as could then be learned about the deceased, in the evening edition of the TIMES yesterday. The inquest, however developed some further facts in regard to the unfortunate victim. It appears that on Tuesday last, MORRIS applied at a boarding-house, No. 9 Bayard-street, for lodgings. He gave his name as JOHN A. MORRIS, and stated that he wished to engage a room there for a few days. A room was shown him, with which he expressed himself satisfied, and his baggage was accordingly taken to the apartment. He had little to say to any one in the house, and passed in and out very noiselessly; indeed he behaved himself in such a manner that during the short time he was there all in the establishment were induced to regard him as a sober and respectable gentleman. On Thursday it was observed that he did not go out, as he had previously been in the habit of doing, and the landlady sent her daughter, toward evening, to see if the gentleman wanted anything. The girl shortly returned with the report that his room had a very strange appearance, and that there were balls and powder scattered on the table and floor. The mother then went up, and found Morris lying on his face across the bed, entirely lifeless—his cold and stiffened limbs indicating that he had been dead some hours.

Dr. BOUTON, Deputy Coroner, who made the *post-mortem* examination, testified that death was the result of a pistol shot wound in the head, and an empty pistol, which was firmly clutched in his right hand when his body was discovered, showed most conclusively that death was produced by his own act. The testimony of persons in the house was, that at about 8 o'clock the previous evening the report of a pistol was heard, and the rigidity of the muscles, and the condition of the remains, when they were found, all went to convince the jury that deceased had lain there dead on his bed for about twenty hours.

The case is a very remarkable one, and there was very little found among his effects which is calculated to clear up the mystery, and nothing which explains the cause of his taking his life into his own hands. He was a man about fifty-five years of age, well dressed, and respectable in his appearance, gentlemanly in his deportment, and as we have said, was formerly an officer in the Navy; beyond this very little is known of his antecedents. Among his effects there was found a bank book, which showed about $1,000 to his credit in one of the Savings Banks of this city. The Jury rendered a verdict of suicide by shooting.

Presentation of Colors to the Thirty-Seventh Regiment, N. Y. V.

The following is the address of Judge MCCUNN, made at the house of Alderman FARLEY, on the occasion of a presentation of a stand of colors to the Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers:

Officers and soldiers of the gallant Thirty-seventh Regiment, it is with much pleasure I state that I feel sensibly the honor which has been conferred on me in being selected by the honorable Board of Councilmen of this great City to present to you the noble gifts of which you are now to be the recipients. [Applause.] Although Col. HEXMAN and Lieut.-Col. O'REARDAN are both absent, the principal commandants of your fine corps, yet I know they will fully appreciate the proceedings of this night. [Hear, hear.] The members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment present know how to appreciate these valuable gifts. I think I can reflect with pleasurable satisfaction at the part I first took in organizing this fine body of men, when they and myself left our homes to fight in defence of the Government of the United States; and when I think of those times, they are still dear to my heart. [Great applause.] I recollect well when they all united and volunteered to go forward to the battle-field, and to risk their lives in defence of the liberty of this great country, and to assist the principles of freedom in defending those noble banners in every part of the United States wherever they were unfurled. [Applause.] They have, up to the present, performed those duties well and nobly; they have carried their first banners triumphantly through every battle, and stood by them until they were riddled with bullets, and themselves almost decimated. [Much applause.] Ladies, officers and soldiers, there was one act of the South, which, more than all others, tended to crush out for a time all party distinctions in the North, and unite us as one man, and it was then we rallied in support of the Union and the Government. That act was the spurning and renouncing the "Stars and Stripes"—the old flag of the glorious Union. [Deafening plaudits.] That flag never floated upon the breeze except above the heads of freemen and for freemen's good. It is the people's flag; its bright stars will never grow dim to their eyes, or its broad stripes ever fade from their hearts. [Applause.] This was the most miserable of all follies to offer it an insult by trailing it in the dust, and then to raise another in its stead; and I am convinced from every mail that crosses the Atlantic and brings us the heartrending tidings of the suffering working millions of Europe, who, although death is knocking at their doors through starvation, and the aristocracy unfiling against them and us, they are yet offering up their prayers for the institutions of the North. This convinces me more than anything else, that our country must yet be one from Maine to Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Applause.] Soldiers of the Thirty-seventh, let me congratulate you again upon having nobly done your duty. Your ranks have been thinned, and fathers have been taken away, leaving widows and orphans to mourn their untimely fate; but the war must be soon brought to an end. At Fort Sumter the parties were determined; they there broke up their differences, and resolved to stand by the old flag to the last. [Applause.] Then I say, in conclusion, let the "Stars and Stripes" never be sullied; but, under all circumstances, maintain the glorious honors of the gallant Thirty-seventh. Allow me, then, to present these flags to Capt. O'BYRNE, your officer, and may you return with them as triumphant as you now receive them at my hands. [Continued applause.]

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MOVEMENTS IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following changes were made in the Police Department during the past week:

Appointments.—John McKnight to the First Precinct; James McGowan, Second; Martin Walsh, Third; Charles Murphy, Fourth; Christopher Kingsley, Sixth; Thomas M. Burke, Eighth; George Bates, Tenth; John Smith, Seventeenth, and Abraham Van Winkle, Forty-fifth.

Resignations.—Henry Brent, of the Eighth Precinct; William E. Arnold, of the Eleventh; John Egan, of the Twelfth, and Frank Latinville, of the Forty-fifth.

Deceased.—Henry A. Rowland, Telegraph Operator at Police Headquarters.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—Very dangerous counterfeits of the five dollar bills on the Bank of America of this city have made their appearance recently. They are printed in the same colors and very much resemble the genuine bills. The last batch issued can be detected by the signatures of the parties to whom the note is made payable and the date being engraved, while in the genuine they are written. There are but about seventeen thousand dollars genuine notes of this last issue out, and the officers of the bank request that they may be presented immediately for redemption.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 81 Avenue A, upon the body of JOAN ZWIERLEIN, 42 years of age, who came to his death from inflammation of the brain, caused by a pistol-shot in the right eye. The deceased and one VICTOR BONAEN, a particular friend of his, were out on New-Year's eve having a good time in partaking of lager, and celebrating the New-Year by firing off a pistol at random. While they were at the saloon No. 109 Ridge-street, BONAEN fired a heavy charge through the door, and one of the balls lodged in the deceased's right eye. The Jury in their verdict exonerated BONAEN from all blame.

OUT OF PLACE.—There are men, in responsible situations under Government, utterly unfit, both by organization and natural disposition, to fill the offices. They are wanting in integrity, in capability, and in adaptation, to the places. Better men are at hand, and by the application of physiological principles, might at once be selected. Let candidates be critically examined by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and we should hope to find "THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."

THE FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.—Among the papers now lying before the Comptroller, is the resolution passed by the Common Council authorizing the purchase of the Gansevoort property for the sum of $533,430 50. Under the recent act of the Legislature, it is in the power of the Comptroller to refuse to comply with this resolution. What the ultimate decision of Comptroller BARNUM will be is, of course, not known, but it is understood that he will take no action in the matter until the same is demanded by the parties interested.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The officers and men of the regiments at the Park Barracks have been specially invited by the Rector of Trinity, Mr. DIX, to attend the Sunday afternoon services at Trinity Church, and the night services at St. Paul's, where they will find seats provided for them. The Rector of Trinity Church has appointed the Rev. M'WALTER B. NOYES deacon, to perform the duties of the Diaconate in the parish, and especially at St. Paul's. Mr. NOYES has entered upon his work.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.—The Comptroller yesterday made the following appointments and removals: ROBERT J. BROWN, appointed Collector of Fees and Rents at Washington Market, to fill a vacancy recently occasioned by resignation; WM. H. DUGGAN, Assistant Messenger in the Tax Receiver's office, *vice* JAMES O'RILEY; and CORNELIUS J. FARLEY and J. WASLEY HENY, appointed Manure Inspectors.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—During the past week a series of conference and prayer meetings have been held both in this City and in Brooklyn, in most all of the churches. In some portions of the city several congregations have united, and meetings have been held in concert. Especial reference has been had to the progress of missionary efforts throughout the world, while incidental allusion was frequently made to the distracted and unhappy condition of our land.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Jan. 9, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 9	123	223	346
Admitted to Jan. 9	44	33	77
Discharged, cured or relieved	30	27	57
Died	5	3	8
Remaining at date	132	226	358

Males, 342; females, 16.

LAUGHING GAS.—Dr. COLTON, whose exhibitions of the laughing gas last winter attracted much attention, advertises his annual exhibition at the Cooper Institute for next Wednesday evening. Dr. C., by managing his entertainments with care and discretion, renders them unobjectionable in every respect.

SHINPLASTERS.—The last days of these monstrosities, whether corporate or private, are upon them. All public places refuse them, and all individuals who have a due regard for the integrity of their pocket-books will do the same.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Academy of Music was held last evening. R. H. LOWRIE, Esq., occupied the Chair. The financial statement shows that the entire income was $21,530 67, less $328 13 cash on hand. Of this the actual income for rent last year was $13,-430 50. The expenses were $9,722 20, leaving a surplus of $3,708 30. The cost of making improvements, altering the seats, &c., was $5,422 96, paid by extra assessment. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Edward Whitehouse, Alexander McCue, Edward Lambert, Gordon L. Ford, Ethelbert S. Mills.

ORGAN EXHIBITION AT CHRIST CHURCH, IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—On Thursday evening, the new organ in the large and splendid edifice on Bedford-avenue was exhibited to a fashionable and appreciative audience, G. W. MORGAN, Esq., of Grace Church, New-York, being the principal performer. The overture from William Tell was particularly fine. Mrs. A. ROGERS, Miss JULIA STARR and Miss C. CHARTRES, did admirably. The organ, a magnificent instrument, is the largest in Brooklyn, built by GEO. JARDINE & SONS, of this city. It contains three banks of keys, 41 stops, and 1,791 pipes, besides many new and beautiful combinations. The case to the organ is a splendid work of art, and was designed by JAMES H. GILES, Esq., the architect who designed, and under whose supervision this noble edifice was erected. This church edifice is the largest building in the Eastern District, and the finest example of pure decorated Gothic in Brooklyn; it is built of Bellevilie, N. J., freestone. The elegant proportions, both of the exterior and interior, together with the perfect harmony existing throughout every part this of building, reflects the highest credit upon the artist who designed it. The acoustic properties of this building deserve particular mention; the architect, having based his design upon an original theory of the doctrine of sounds, has been eminently successful.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ELECTIONS.—The annual elections for officers of the companies in the Newark Fire Department takes place to-morrow evening. The Chief Engineer holds his office by appointment of Common Council, and, during their pleasure, the Department being a paid one. The companies, however, have the privilege of electing their own officers, subject to the ratification of the Common Council. There has been during the past year a considerable division of feeling in the Department upon the question of the election of Chief Engineer; one party favoring a change in the present mode, so as to give the companies the right to elect, and the other holding to the present plan. It is probable a majority of the Department are in favor of a change. An application to the Legislature was warmly urged at the last session for a law to effect such change, but the project was defeated, being strongly opposed by the City Government. We do not learn that it is proposed to renew the application this Winter, although the feeling runs as high as ever.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—The weekly report of the United States General Hospital, Newark, shows: admitted, 5; discharged, 12; deserted, 10; died, 3; returned to duty, 0; total remaining, 684; ratio of deaths to 1,000, 3.318. Deaths Jan 7, JEREMIAH F. TYLER, Company F, Twenty-fifth New-Jersey, congestion of lungs; WALTER A. DOWN, Company E, Seventh Michigan, erysipelas. The funeral of DOWN was attended by a large number of the soldiers, with a drum corps, &c., he having been a great favorite with his comrades. The interment took place on Friday, in the beautiful plot of ground donated by the Fairmount Cemetery Company for a soldier's burial ground, and where a large number of soldiers from various parts of the Union are sleeping their last sleep.

REDEMPTION OF CITY CURRENCY.—The Common Council of Newark have authorized the City Treasurer to redeem the small city certificates, in current funds, when presented in sums of $25 and upward. The city has now in circulation from 5 cents to 50 cents. Many persons in Newark now refuse to receive any shinplasters but those of the city.

SKATING AT NEWARK.—The skating at Branch Brook has been most excellent for two or three days past, and the pond has been thronged with devotees of the fascinating art. Buildings for the accommodation of skaters and sale of refreshments, have been erected, and were opened on Friday for the first time.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN NEWARK.—The total amount of losses by fire in Newark the past year, was $152,-733; insured for $87,477. Of the above losses, a large proportion was occasioned by the taking fire of japanned knapsacks from spontaneous combustion, of which, probably 150,000 have been consumed, worth about $60,000.

LAW REPORTS.

How a Female Seminary was Disturbed by the Cold—A Question of Warranty.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Adrian Janes and others vs. *Danl. C. Van Norman and Chas. C. North.*—This was an action on a promissory note made by Van Norman and indorsed by North, for $665, dated Jan. 3, 1861. The answer alleged that the note was given in pursuance of a contract by which the plaintiffs agreed to furnish materials, and make and construct three hot water furnaces in the house Nos. 3 and 5 West Thirty-eighth-street, known as the "Van Norman Institute," a seminary for young ladies, and to construct said furnaces so that the same would well and sufficiently warm said two houses, and require no more fuel than hot-air furnaces; and so that the same should and would give satisfaction to the defendant Van Norman, for the price of $2,287 55, and alleging breaches of said agreement in the three respects, and alleging also that in consequence of the defective construction of the furnace, the same did not warm the house, although a greater amount of fuel was used than was required by hot-air furnaces; and total in consequence thereof the school was broken up for a considerable period of time, and the same could not be used, and the defendant Van Norman demends judgment in his favor for damages.

The Court instructed the jury as to what constituted a warranty, and left the question whether or not there was any warranty, and also the amount of damages, to the jury, who, after deliberation, returned their verdict for the defendant North; also for the defendant Van Norman, and assessed damages in favor of Van Norman for $884 96, in addition to extinguishing the note.

Messrs. Hughson & Webber for plaintiffs; Messrs. Shaffer & Huff and J. Dimmock for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. George Caldwell vs. *Kelly, &c.*—Motion denied.

Jordon et al. vs. *Sherman.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event of action.

Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company vs. *Lovejoy et al.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Barnard.

Lowenstein vs. *Leohy.*—Bail reduced to $50.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SERMON ON THE SUPERIORITY OF the Universalist Doctrine of Regeneration as a practical power—the sixth of the series—will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3, o'clock. Inquirers invited, especially those who think Universalists do not believe in "the New Birth." Rev. B. PETERS will preach at 10½.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY Jan. 11, at 10½ A. M., on *His Personal Religious History and Experience*. And at 7½ P. M., on *The Perils of a City Life to Young Married Persons*. Children's Meeting at 2½ P. M., SUNDAYS. Mr. WATERS will conduct the Singing with his Sunday School Vocalists, assisted by a chorus choir.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH—BEDFORD-st.—Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, and each evening in the coming week, except Saturday. The Pastor, Dr. DOWLING, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, and will postpone his twelfth annual sermon to the young till the evening of the following Sabbath. All are invited to this series of meetings.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, in the Church, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be given by Rev. Dr. HUTTON, pastor of the Washington-square Dutch Reformed Church, and Mr. W. H. GULICK, formerly of the Sandwich Islands.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—THE SECOND Anniversary of this Alliance will occur on SUNDAY EVENING, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 445 Broadway. Rev. Dr. TYNG will preside. Rev. Drs. GILLETTE and THOMPSON, Rev. R. W. HENDEY and Rev. GEORGE C. ROBINSON will participate in the exercises. Report by the Secretary. Music under the direction of Father READ.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES will be held on SUNDAY EVENING in that Church. A sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. VINTON, and addresses are expected from the Bishop of the Diocese and other clergymen. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

A SHORT LECTURE, PRAYER AND Conference meeting of the Church or Congregation and Commonwealth of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock, at Hall No. 537 Bowery. Jews, Christians, Spiritualists, and the public generally are invited to attend. Admittance free.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. *The First Chapter of Genesis—the Creation of Man*, will be the subject of the lecture by Rev. ADIEL SILVER, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. MISSION—UNION Hall, corner of Av. C and 4th-st. Rev. STANLEY DIXON will preach in the above-named place on SUNDAY EVENING. Services commencing at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Resurrection*. Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited.

NOTICE.—REV R. C. SHIMEALL WILL REPEAT his sixth discourse on the Angelic Orders, (D. V.,) next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the large hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st. Subject—*Prophetico-Historic Agency and Final Destiny of the Apostate Angels*.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The third of a course of sermons before this Association will be preached by Rev. NATHAN L. RICE, D. D., in the Presbyterian Church corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 11. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division-st.—Rev. ALEXANDER COOKMAN, Pastor of the Central M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN PRICE, Jr., Pastor, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Sermon for the evening—*Paul at Athens*. Seats free.

A SERIES OF EVENING MEETINGS will be held in the Berean Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Downing sts. Dr. DOWLING, Pastor, will preach in the morning, and Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT will preach in the evening, and every evening during the week.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 88 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth, and especially the subject of life only through Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE SECOND in the series of discourses by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on *The Inspiration or Divine Infallible Authority of the Bible as the Word of God*, in answer to the work of Bishop COLENSO, will be delivered in the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

DR. CREEVER AND BISHOP COLENSO.—The Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Bond-Place and Clark st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—REV. EDWARD PAYSON HARMON, who has been laboring with great success in revivals of religion in Scotland and America, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. HARTSHORN'S), corner Henry and Sixth-sts.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 47th-av. and 22d-st., west side.—Preaching in this church on SUNDAY next, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER; and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL DELIVER the sixth of the course of Lectures to Young Men, in the Stone Church, 2-th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

CHRIST IS COMING!—AND HIS PRECURsor will preach the word of the kingdom in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 561 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. All those who are interested in the great salvation are earnestly and affectionately invited. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22ND-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. A. M. FELLY will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 53d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. SABBATH SCHOOL at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School Prayer Meeting at 2½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. SMITH, Rector of Ascension Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½, and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NO. 20 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. W. H. SWARTS, the young preacher from Pennsylvania, will speak on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are invited to listen to the pure Gospel of primitive times. Seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-AV. AND 28TH-ST.—Right Rev. BISHOP STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, will preach at the Church of the Incarnation on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, MATTERNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening, at 7 P. M. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Communion. The public invited. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Communion Service SUNDAY MORNING. In the evening, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will give the second discourse on *Human Depravity—Evidences of its Extinction*.

AT THE EIGHT-ST. CHURCH—CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach, SABBATH MORNING, upon *The Irrevocable Decree of the Sovereign Law Maker*, and in the evening, upon *Virtue—The Source of Popular Amusements*.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 8th-av., Rev. Dr. JAMES GOODHUE, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The afternoon being for Bible Classes. Rev. C. D. EGAN will preach in the evening. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the new Calvary Baptist Church, 34th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. CHARLES H. GARDNER will preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JOHN Q. ADAMS WILL PREACH in Rutgers-st. Free Communion Baptist Church, 2-th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 11. Services at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

REV. MR. HUTTON, SON OF REV. DR. HUTTON, will preach in the Mount Pleasant R. D. Church, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. EDWARD STRONG, OF NEWBURYPORT, Conn., will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, in the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts.

ADDRESS ON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. JAS. EMMET WILSON, of Ohio, and every evening next week.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Broadway, east of Broadway. Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will preach as usual in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½.

REV. CORNELIUS B. SMITH—ASSISTANT Minister at the Ascension, will preach in the Free Church on the Holy Innocents, Forsyth-st., near New Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

MISSIONARY SERMON.—REV. A. BUSHNELL, of the Gaboon Mission, Western Africa, will preach at Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH at St. John-st M. E. Church on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 255th-st., few doors east of 8th-av. The Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector, will preach morning and evening divine service. MORNING, 10½ A. M.; EVENING, 7½ P. M.

A BAND OF PRAYING BRETHREN WILL attend at the Sing-st. Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. W. T. SPROLE, D. D., WILL PREACH in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY, Jan 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. G. B. FOOTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Eckhett Hall, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, subject: *Does God Love to Pray*.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. Services SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE. Subject: *Communion*.

SPRING-STREET CHURCH.—REV. S. HARRIS CO., D. D., will preach in Spring-st Church, [illegible] SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. ADAMS will preach a sermon to young men, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited.

JAS. L. HASTIE, Recording Secretary.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU SAINTE ESPRIT.—The new Church, West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th ave., will be consecrated by the Bishop of New-York on TUESDAY NEXT, the 13th inst. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. The congregation and their friends are respectfully invited to be present on the occasion. The sale of the pews will take place a few days after the consecration, due notice of which will be given.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Rev. L. J. FLEROHAR will preach in the Chapel of the Society, No. 274 Cumberland-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. SOPHRONIA ELLIS in the EVENING, at the usual hours. The public are invited to attend.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 1867. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1859. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in coin.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,

Jan. 5, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *in bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S. { 1881 6 per cent. Bonds. 1871 5 per cent. Bonds. 1874 5 per cent Bonds. 5-20's 6 per cent. Bonds. 7-30 5 per cent. Treasury Notes. 1 year 6 per cent Certificates, Demand Notes for duties,

AND

AMERICAN GOLD,

BY

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS.

No. 31 Wall st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 46 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1856, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 105 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, Interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE MATALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 64 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 19. Poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

OFFICE BARTOORT INSURANCE CO., NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ROLIFF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, will be paid—less Government tax of Three Per Cent.—upon presentation of same at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JAN. 6, 1863. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on THURSDAY Jan 15, 1863, at the banking-house. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.

No. 53 Exchange-place.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

R. BAYLES, Cashier

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent. and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. C. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for four Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 9, 1863.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. HURRAY,

No. 39 Nassau st., corner Liberty-st.

SHINPLASTERS.—CORPORATION NOTES OF the cities of Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Rondout bought by MATSON & ROBINSON, brokers, No. 163 Fulton-st., (opposite St. Paul's Church). The highest rates paid for specie.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

HELP WANTED.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a single man who well understands the care of garden and green-house plants. Apply at No. 54 Fulton-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

A SERVANT.—WANTED, IN AN ENGLISH family, a thoroughly competent man servant to wait, &c. Apply to WARD CAMPBELL & CO., No. 66 Wall-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT CO., OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MONTAGUE-ST. BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1862.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, inclusive. By order,

H. WARREN, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order

GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 163 Bowery, Corner of Broome-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BOWERY AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1862.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIdent and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half (3½) per cent. will be paid in the Stockholders of this Company, on and after MONDAY, the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed the 12th inst., By order.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½) free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, January 2, 1863. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCKholders on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.

HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., Jan. 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have dec ared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on MONDAY, the 5th o January, free from Government tax. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 116 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863. —Twenty-third Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual SEMI-PER CENT. Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jan., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., No. 470 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., JANUARY 3, 1863.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend 5 per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. By order,

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery, in this city, of seven hundred Army Transportation wagons, and two hundred Ambulances, "Wheeling pattern." One-half of the wagons to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February, and the balance on or before the 15th of February next. All of the Ambulances to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February. The Wagons and Ambulances to be made according to specifications for the same to be seen at this office, and subject to inspection. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—One of the best located and desirable residences in the city; double house, nearly new, in perfect order, containing 17 rooms, with modern improvements, about five acres of ground, well improved with a great variety of shrubbery and fruit trees, an excellent garden, &c. Located within 10 or 15 minutes' walk from railroad depot. For particulars, inquire of E. T. FARR, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York. Room No. 10.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE village of Hackensack, N. J., within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The lot is 100x150, house two-story frame, 25x26 feet, with an extension, also two story, 15x16 feet, and kitchen 10x12 feet. For terms, apply to E. LEABLE, Hackensack, N. J., or to H. S. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa lots to rent and for sale low. by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FIRST LOFT, OR PART of a loft, suitable for sale room for Yankee notions, between Park-place and Canal-st., not more than one block from Broadway. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bills to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip pier, 15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.

SIGMOND GOGE,

Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.

Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLAEBER'S Marble-yard, No. 108 East 19th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. COLTON

Has the pleasure to announce his

GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

Twenty gentlemen have volunteered to inhale the gas on this occasion.

A strong railing will be erected around the stage, to prevent those under the influence of the gas from coming in contact with the audience.

The effect of the gas is to develop the most prominent traits of character.

Fun, humor, wit, song, dancing, &c., are brought out by the gas.

Dr. C. will exercise the same discretion as formerly in the selection of subjects, and he hopes to deserve the patronage of the same class of ladies and gentlemen who attended his exhibition last Winter—justifying the commendation expressed in the letters from clergymen published in his programme.

Tickets 15 cents; two tickets 25 cents.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS FOR ladies and children, with music and new apparatus. Private and select classes at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1½ o'clock.

ABNER L. BRADY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; flagging and fencing vacant lots on Sixth-avenue, west side, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets; receiving-basin southeasterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets and laying cross-walk at Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues from a point half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to a point half-way between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets; both sides of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixtieth streets, and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets; both side of Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half way to Ninth-avenue; west side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the Central Park.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 7, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been confirmed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also laying crosswalks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, First and Second avennes. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avennes, from and to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed in the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 8, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Another Speech by Jeff. Davis in Richmond.

HE CLAIMS A VICTORY AT MURFREESBORO.

Denunciations of the Northern Soldiery.

Governor Letcher on Northern Vandalism.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY JEFF DAVIS.

From the Richmond Enquirer Jon. 7.

On Monday night last, the President was serenaded, at his residence, by Capt. J. B. Smith's Silver Band, the affair having been gotten up as a compliment to the President on the occasion of his return from the West. In consequence of no public announcement of the fact having been made, the attendance was not so large as it would otherwise have been; nevertheless, a respectable audience assembled to listen to the music and the speech it was expected to call forth.

After the band had performed some beautiful airs, commencing with the "Mocking Bird," the President, accompanied by Major Wood, came out on the portico. After the applause that greeted the President subsided, Major Wood introduced him to the audience, saying: "Fellow-citizens, let me introduce to you the President of the United States—the Confederate States—I ask pardon." [Laughter.]

President Davis said: Friends and fellow-citizens: Of the title as corrected, I am proud—the other I would scorn to hold. [Applause.]

I am happy to be welcomed on my return to the Capital of our Confederacy, the last hope, as I believe, for the perpetuation of that system of Government which our fathers founded, the asylum of the oppressed, and the home of true representative liberty.

Here, in the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia, the great principles of Human Government were proclaimed by your ancestors; here great battles for Freedom have been fought, when the grand system they contended was attempted to be overturned ov those who got possession of a Government which they could not comprehend, and which, in six months, they see themselves wholly unable to administer.

Anticipating the overthrow of that Government which you had inherited, you assumed to yourselves the right, as your fathers had done before you, to declare yourselves independent, and nobly have you advocated the assertion which you have made. Here, upon your soil, some of the fiercest battles of the Revolution were fought, and upon your soil it closed by the surrender of Cornwallis. Here again are men of every State; here they have congregated, linked in the defence of a most sacred cause. They have battled, they have bled upon your soil, and it is now consecrated by blood which cries for vengeance against the insensate foe of religion as well as of humanity, of the altar as well as of the hearthstone.

You have shown yourselves in no respect to be degenerate sons of your fathers. You have fought mighty battles, and your deeds of valor will live among the richest spoils of Time's ample page. It is true, you have a cause which binds you together more firmly than you fathers were. They fought to be free from the usurpations of the British Crown, but they fought against a many foe. You fight against the offscourings of the earth. [Applause.]

Men who were bound to you by the compact which the r fathers and themselves had entered into to secure to you the rights and privile. es not only guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence, but rights which Virginia wisely and plainly reserved in her recognition of the Government in which she took a part, how came to you with their hands steeped in blo , rubbing the widow, destroying the babes, seizing the gray-haired father, and incarcerating him in prison, because he will not be a traitor to the principles of his fathers, and the land that gave him birth.

Recently, my friends, our cause has had the brightest sunshine to fall u; on it, as well in the West as in the East. Our glorious Lee, the valued son, emulating the virtues of the heroic Light-Horse Harry, his father, has achieved a victory at Fredericksburgh, and driven the enemy back from his last and greatest effort to get "on to Richmund." But a few, however, did get on to Richmond. [Laughter.] A few, I trust, may come from every battle-field to fulfil the pledge they made, that they would come to Richmond—but they will come as captives, not as conquerors. [Applause.]

In the West, too, at Murfreesboro you have gained a victory over hosts vastly superior to our own in number. You have achieved a result there as important, as brilliant as that which occurred on the soil of Virginia and contemporaneously at Vicksburgh, where they were struggling to get possession of the great artery, the control of the Mississippi River, to answer the demands of the Northwest. In every combat there they have been beaten, and I trust they will be beaten in future. Out of this victory is to come that satisfaction in the Northwest, which will rive the power of that section; and thus we see in the future the dawn—first separation of the Northwest from the Eastern States, the discord among them which will paralyze the power of both; then for us future peace and prosperity.

Every crime which could characterize the conduct of demons has marked the course of the invader. The northern portion of Virginia has been ruthlessly desolated—the people not only deprived of the means of subsistence, but their household property destroyed and every insanity which the base imagination of a merciless foe could suggest inflicted without regard to age, sex or condition. In like manner their step has been marked in every portion of the Confederacy they have invaded. They have murdered prisoners of war; they have destroyed the means of subsistence of families; they have plundered the defenceless, and exerted their most malignant ingenuity to bring to the accursed institution those whose only offence is that their fathers and sons are fighting for their homes and their liberties.

In one instance, in the northern part of Mississippi, I have heard of their pinioning the hands of a poor widow, taking her only cow, and then driving her the entire distance across the lines, thus compelling her would in mercy to her infants drink from the Stream to which the Confederacy, she refused it, and when I last heard of her, which was before the enemy were driven from their home, she was living upon parched corn. May God bless her! She is worthy to be a matron of the Southern Confederacy. [Applause.] Every crime conceivable, from the burning of defenceless towns to the stealing of silver forks and spoons, has marked their career.

In New-Orleans Butler has exerted himself to earn the execration of the civilized world, and now returns with his fingers thick upon him to receive the plaudits of the only people on earth who do not blush to rank the wearer in human form. He has stolen millions of dollars in New-Orleans from private citizens, although the usages of war exempt private property from taxation by the enemy. It is in keeping, however, with the character of the people who seek dominion over you, claiming to be your masters, to try to reduce you to subjection—give up to e brutal soldiery your towns to sack, your homes to pillage, and incite servile insurrection. But in the latter point they have failed save in this—they have heaped, if possible, a deeper disgrace upon themselves.

They have come to disturb your social organizations on the plea that it is a military necessity. For what are they waging war? They say to preserve the Union. Can they preserve the Union by destroying the social existence of a portion of the South? Do they hope to reconstruct the Union by striking at everything which is dear to men? By showing themselves so utterly disgraced that if the question was proposed to you whether you would combine with hyenas or Yankees, I trust that every Virginian would say, "Give me the hyenas." [Cries of "Good! good!" and applause.]

My friends, constant labor in the duties of office, borne down by care, and with an anxiety which has left me scarcely a moment for repose, I have had but little opportunity for social intercourse among you. I thank you for this greeting, and hope the time may come soon when you and I alike, relieved of the anxieties of the hour, may have more of social intercourse than has heretofore existed, and that I may come to participate in those quiet enjoyments that one cannot experience when his mind is constantly dwelling upon the struggles of his country.

While a man's sympathy is attracted by the sufferings of fellow-creatures—while every pulse of his heart beats in response to the trials, and every thought is directed to the dangers of his country, there is little time for the cultivation of the social enjoyments that pertain to a time of peace. I can only give this as my excuse for my seldom appearance among you. I can also say, with entire sincerity, that I have nothing to regret, coupled with all the sacrifices which the struggle for the independence of our Confederacy has brought to me. I have borne my full share in the sacrifices of the people of whom I am a part, but I now feel if they had been greater they would have served only to render me more devoted to you. [Applause.]

War is an evil in every form in which it can be presented, but it has its palliating circumstances. This is a new Government, formed of independent States, each jealous of its own sovereignty. It is necessary that it should be tried in the severe crucible in which we are being tested, in order to cement us in unison. The enjoyments and comforts we have been compelled to renounce, the long months of deep anxiety each has felt, the unceasing labors that have tasked our united energies, the sacrifices we have learned to regard to in common, and the glory which encircles our brow, has made us a band of brothers, and, I trust, we will be united forever. [Applause.]

On your soil has the blood of every State been shed; from your soil has gone home the maimed soldier, and the soldier disabled by disease, and to every State of the Confederacy has been borne the story of the hospitality of Virginians—now the kind women have nursed his wasted form and bathed his fevered brow. When, in years to come, arises the recollection of these kind attentions, his eyes will fill with tears of gratitude, and in his heart he will bless the good women of Virginia.

By the firm friendship soldiers from different States have formed and cemented by mutual hardships and dangers; by the glory in which all alike participate; by the congeniality of thought and sentiment, which united us all first in a common destiny, and the thousand events and associations which have since tended to render us more united—by all those causes the existence of jealousies and rivalries will be prevented; and when peace and prosperity shall come to us, we will go on assisting each other to develop the great political ideas upon which our Government is based, and the immense resources which nature has lavished upon us.

Of the former we are awakening to an appreciation of their deep significance. In the latter direction we are displaying the cramped energy. Our mines have been made to yield up neglected wealth, and manufactories start up as if by magic. We are becoming independent in several ways. If the war continues we shall only grow stronger and stronger as each year rolls on.

Compare our condition to-day with that which existed one year ago. See the increasing power of the enemy, but mark that our own has been proportionably greater; until we see in the future nothing to distract the prospect of the independence for which we are struggling. One year ago many were depressed, and some despondent. Now deep resolve is seen in every eye, an unconquerable spirit nerves every arm. And gentle woman, too, who can estimate the value of her services in this struggle? [Applause.]

The mother who has given her son, the wife who has given her husband, the girl who has given her sweetheart—are not all their fingers busy making clothing for the troops in the field, and their words of encouragement a most animating impulse to the soldier? While their prayers go up for the safety of a friend or relative in the field, always coupled with them is the earnest aspiration for the independence of our country. With such noble women at home, and such heroic soldiers in the field, we are invincible. [Applause.]

I thank you, my friends, for the kind salutation tonight; it is an indication that at some future time we shall be better acquainted. I trust we shall all live to enjoy some of the fruits of the great struggle in which we are engaged. My prayers are for your individual and collective welfare. May God prosper our cause, and may we live to give to our children unTarnished the rich inheritance which our fathers gave to us. Good night.

LETCHER ON NORTHERN VANDALISM.

The following is an extract from Gov. LETCHER'S message to the Virginia Legislature:

"The vandalism of the Northern armies is without parallel in the history of warfare. No regard has been paid to the rights of persons or property. They have violated the one, and trampled upon the other. They have arrested and imprisoned private citizens, and subjected them to every indignity and outrage; they have destroyed property that could be of no value to them, and that in all previous wars had been respected. Wardrobes have been broken open, and the wearing apparel of the ladies and their children either destroyed, or appropriated by officers high in rank, and sent to their homes in the North. Pianos and valuable furniture of all kinds have been boxed up and removed in many instances, and in others broken up, and the pieces scattered about the premises. The most wanton destruction has marked the progress of the Northern army, and the cities and towns they have occupied exhibit the 'abomination of desolation.' Even the lodges of the venerable order of Masons were broken open and robbed of their emblems, jewels and regalia; the churches were shamefully desecrated; the Bibles torn to pieces and scattered through the streets. Our cities, towns and counties indicate that they have been cursed by the presence of a heaven-defying, and a hell-deserving rabble.

It is not marvelous, in view of all these things, that we could so long have remained in association with such a people. This war has exhibited them in their true characters—as murderers and robbers. They have disregarded all the rules of civilized warfare. Their prisoners we take are entitled to no consideration, and if they receive their deserts, they would be regularly indicted and tried for violating our State laws, and suffer the penalties which those laws annex to their crimes. The alliance between us is dissolved, never, I trust, to be renewed at any time, or under any conceivable state of circumstances. Let us achieve our independence, as it is certain we will, establish our government upon a firm and enduring basis, develop our material resources, valuable beyond all calculation, and move forward in the highway of greatness and power and influence. When the war ends, a bright and glorious future awaits us. The agriculturist, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the miner, will return to their accustomed employments; life, activity, and prosperity will exhibit themselves in all branches of business; our cotton, our rice, and tobacco, our iron, our coal, our salt, will enable us to carry on trade with all parts of the world, and will give to us, amongst the nations, a respectability and character inferior to no one of them.

Another important and eventful year in the annals of the Commonwealth and the Southern Confederacy has passed. * * * An all-wise Providence has guided and guarded, has watched over and protected, and has stimulated and encouraged us in the effort we are making to achieve our independence. Our loved ones at home, and our armies in the field, have been blessed with general health. The earth has yielded in bountiful profusion everything necessary to supply our wants and promote our comfort. Our arms and our efforts have been crowned with most brilliant success. Our people have been cheered and exhilarated by our victories on the Chickahominy; at Cedar Run; at Manasses plains, twice baptized in blood; at the surrender of Harper's Ferry; at the battle of Sharpsburgh; at the signal triumph of our arms at Fredericksburgh; and, finally, at Murfreeshoro and at Vicksburgh. The names of LEE and JOHNSTON, and of BEAUREGARD, of JACKSON, of LONGSTREET and of PRICE, of EWELL, of the two HILLS, of J. E. B. STUART, of FORREST, and of MORGAN and others, will never be forgotten. The valorous deeds, the unsurpassed courage of the officers and soldiers of the Southern Confederacy, the sacrifices they have made, and the sufferings they have so silently endured in the holy cause of independance, will be remembered while freedom has a votary and justice and right an advocate.

In everything that constituted soldiers, our army has never been excelled in ancient or modern times. They have shown themselves ready to submit cheerfully to every sacrifice for the success of the cause. They have endured privations not less severe than those sustained to by our revolutionary ancestors, in a struggle not less important, or sacred than that in which we are now engaged. Nothing but a pure patriotism, a noble and elevated spirit of patriotism, a generous ardor in behalf of our country's independence, a determined purpose to dissolve an alliance with a people who entertain respect neither for the Constitution nor laws, a people who repudiate all the glorious reminiscences of the past, could have induced officers and men, women and children to make the unparalleled sacrifices which have characterized this unnatural war, brought upon us by our whom accident elevated to the Presidency of the United States in the memorable year of 1860. ABRAHAM LINCOLN stands this day, in the estimation of the people who constituted a part of the United States, and before the world, as the justly detested author of the ruin of the country; and is answerable for the blood that has been shed, and the lives that have been lost upon the fields of battle. He and those who elevated him to power, inaugurated this revolution, and upon him and them will rest the curse of the present and of coming generations. As he has sown, so let him reap. On his retirement from the Presidency, a doom, more fearful than that of DAMIENS, awaits him."

THE PROCLAMATION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 8.

In Louisiana LINCOLN has surrounded the *unmanumitted* slaves with a vast territory of freedom over which he has no power whatever. But if the fury of the Proclamation in this particular is striking, its effects upon the stipulation of existing treaties may in the end prove how the best laid schemes of of "mice oft gang awry."

The treaties of the United Sieles with France for the cession of Louisiana, stipulates, in Art. 3, that the inhabitants of the ceded territory "shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess." The First Consul, in approving the treaty, uses these words:

"Let the Louisianians know that we separate from them with regrets; that we *stipulate* in their favor everything that they can desire," &c.

The guarantees of the treaty with Spain, for the cession of Florida, were "for the free exercise of their religion," and,

Art. 6. The inhabitants of the Territories which his Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States by this treaty shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution and admitted to the enjoyment of all the *privileges, rights and immunities* of the citizens of the United States.

The property of these "inhabitants" was in part slaves, and by the provisions of both treaties they were to be protected in the enjoyment of their slave-property. What, now, will France and Spain have to say, when the United States openly proclaims its violation of its treaty stipulations? Are not France and Spain bound to see that the stipulations of the treaties are observed?

Is NAPOLEON III. the sovereign to stand quietly by and see the faith of treaties violated, and their most sacred stipulations wantonly destroyed? There are matters for our Minister at Paris to bring to the Emperor's attention; and as LOUIS NAPOLEON has already manifested a disposition to advance peace, this act of spoliation upon a people, for whose protection a former sovereign had provided by treaty, may determine him to act. LINCOLN, in utter ignorance of the past history of his country, has now assailed the pledged faith of the United States with France and Spain, and the Proclamation may yet be an instrument in the hands of Providence to compell peace.

The *Examiner* says:

"A conversation between two negroes on the street, yesterday, was overheard by a gentleman, to this effect:

'Well, John, we are all free now.'

'Ah! Bill, that 'pends more on Gen. Lee than Mr. Lincoln.'

Sensible negro, that."

THE ALABAMA CORN LAW.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Dec. 13.

The recent act of the Legislature regulating the trade in corn, and prohibiting its exportation beyond the limits of the State, unless with the permission of the Commissioners' Court of the county from which the corn is exported, will materially interfere with the plans of the speculators. It will be seen, on reference to the bill, that no person except the producer and the miller—who is allowed to sell his to is—can legally sell corn anywhere in this State, unless he has first taken out a license from the Judge of Probate of the county in which the corn is to be sold; and the law then provides that, excluding the expenses of license and fees, no corn shall not be sold at a profit exceeding twenty per cent. on the price paid the producer. Millers are allowed to sell only such corn as they produce, or may receive as tolls, without a license, at a rate not higher than the usual market price in the town or neighborhood in which the mill is located.

The penalty for selling corn without a license, after the act alluded to takes effect, is a fine of not less than $500, and imprisonment for not less than six months. Those who take out license in a county, and are afterward convicted of selling at a greater profit than twenty per cent., or of selling out of the county, are subject to the same penalties as if they had committed wilful perjury. The penalty of exporting corn without permission, or aiding or assisting in such exportation, is a fine of not less than $500, and imprisonment in the common jail not less than six months. This prohibition on exports does not apply to any corn owned by the Confederate Government or by any of the Confederate States.

The object of this law is to prevent the accumulation of large stores of corn in the hands of speculators who would hold it for enormous prices. It is designed to give the consumer an opportunity to procure it at first hand from the producer, and thus avoid the enhanced prices consequent on the addition of the profits and charges of the middle-men. As the law prohibits its exportation, and will not allow it to be sold at home at a profit exceeding twenty per cent., there is no inducement for speculators to purchase and hold, for no matter how long they may hold it, they will still be compelled to sell, if they sell at all, at a rate not exceeding the twenty per cent. allowed by law on the original cost. The law is to go into effect on the 8th of January, 1863, and will so remain, unless sooner repealed, until twelve months after the ratification of peace between the Confederate States and the United States. How it will operate practically remains to be seen.

The speculators may entertain an idea that for thirty days they have a license to make all the money they can by trading in corn, but by reference to a law styled an act to prevent extortion, they will find that the Government steps in at the present moment and calls for all profits over 15 per cent. So, if they have bought corn and sold it again at 25, 30 or 50 per cent. profit, they are informed by the terms of this law that the State of Alabama requires for its own use all over 15 per cent. This law goes into effect immediately. Under the provisions of the two laws, therefore, if corn is sold at 20 per cent. profit the seller will hold 15 and turn over five to the State.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM CHARLESTON.

Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser,

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 4. 1863.

The days and weeks of the fateful Winter are fast gliding by, but the long-threatened demonstration against Charleston is still deferred. Meantime every hour adds new strength and completeness to the fortifications which girdle our good old city. Gen. BEAUREGARD has concentrated all his energies on the work of preparation for the task which is before him—to hold the city at every hazard and to the last extremity; and the good effects of his skillful management and unflagging zeal are already apparent. The people and the troops are animated with new confidence, and Richmond does not rest more tranquil behind the bayonets of the matchless army of LEE, than does Charleston within her belt of massive outworks and bristling cannon. I may say, without divulging any military secret, that the state of our defenses at the present time is such as to preclude all possibility of the city being reduced by any means now at the disposal of the Yankee nation. The cannoniers of Forts Sumter and Moultrie would desire no better sport than that the enemy's navy, as at present constituted, should be hurled against them. As for the new iron-clads, we have reliable information that they can not be ready before the middle of January, at the earliest; their fitness for the "job" for which they were built will even then be doubtful; and their seaworthiness worse than doubtful. Long before they can be brought here, some very material improvements in our defences, intended specially for their reception, will have been finished; and, if they do not find our home made iron-clads a pair of ugly customers, then the judgment of our best and bravest naval officers is very much at fault. Every thing considered, we, of Charleston, consider our worst danger as past, and devoutly hope that Mobile is equally fortunate.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, a few days ago received a letter from the commandar of a French steamer, at New-Orleans, offering in the kindest manner tha prolection of his vessel for the General's family, who, it will be remembered, still reside in New Orleans. The letter of the French Commander was forwarded by Brute BUTLER, but it is not probable that he was aware of its contents. I have not heard what reply, if any, was returned by Gen. BEAUREGARD.

Auction sales of stocks of every imaginable kind, but especially of the cargoes brought hither through the blockade, have become all the rage here. Yesterday, the cargo of the steamer *Aries*, (which, by the way, made the run direct from Sunderland, England, to this port,) and to-day the damaged cargo of the steamer *Kate*, now sunk below Wilmington, were sold under the hammer. An immense concourse of dealers and speculators, from every portion of the South, attended the sales, and the prices that ruled were the most excruciating ever known here since the blockade began. During the auction yesterday, a Government agent bid $14 50 per gallon for linseed oil. Other bidders were ready to go higher, *but the Confederate agent announced that the Government needed the oil, and would, in any event, seize it at the rate which he had bid.* This produced a "scene." The owner of the goods grew indignant, and the auctioneer defied the agent to make the threatened seizure. So matters stood for awhile, when one of the Aids of Gen. BEAUREGARD entered the room, and announced in the name of the General, that if the Government failed to obtain any article of the cargo which it needed, not a bale of cotton would be allowed to leave the port of Charleston in the *Aries*. This threat had the desired effect, and the parties interested in the steamer at once arranged matters so that the Government could obtain everything it desired.

The business of running the blockade, as conducted here, in swift steamers, is a wonderful quick way of making a fortune. If $10,000 worth of cotton be sent out, it will bring about £25,000 in sterling. This, judiciously spent, will purchase a return cargo that will yield hundreds of thousands on its arrival here. But to succeed in multiplying one's investment in this fashion, capital, a fast steamer, a good pilot, a captain with plenty of nerve, and cordial and intelligent cooperation on the other side of the water, are indispensably requisite.

THE CONFEDERACY ABROAD.

From the Mobile Register, Dec. 6.

A private letter from London furnishes us with some little items of interest not likely to find their way into the Northern papers. The writer says:

"Though recognition is deferred, public opinion unanimously looks upon our submission into the family of nations as a foregone conclusion.

I met Mr. GLADSTONE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at a dinner-party some time since, and found him not only most friendly, but in a discussion which ensued after the ladies had retired, he came to my aid on the subject of Slavery. I found afterward that his father was a great West India proprietor, and had been ruined by English emancipation. Is not this a sign?"

The *Index*, we are glad to learn, has proved a great success, and produces a political effect far beyond the most sanguine hopes of its friends. It has already taken its stand as a first-class weekly. A gentleman, formerly of Mobile, and whose liberality in aid of Confederate soldiers and the general cause has been so often noted in these columns, is the munificent supporter of the *Index*.

The editorial sanctum of the *Index* has become the focus and rendezvous of Southerners in London. It is a seminary of Southern intelligence, and a school of Southern writers, not for its own columns, but for the other London papers. The cause of the South now engages some of the ablest pens in London. A few months ago these men knew nothing about us, and cared less. Among the contributors and leader-writers for the *Index* are J. B. HOPKINS and PERCY GREGG, Esqs. Both of them are Englishmen. The former has read a capital statistical paper before the Social Science Congress, on "The Productiveness of the South," which has attracted much attention, and made Lord BROUGHAM very angry. The same gentleman has lately written an introduction to the *South Vindicated*, by Gen. WILLIAMS, a book just published in London, in magnificent style, and well received. The work, as some of our readers will remember, was first published under the title of *Letters During the Presidential Canvass of 1860*, in *Nashville*, by JAMES WILLIAMS, late Minister to Constantinople, and was the first book copyrighted under the Confederate States.

Mr. PERCY GREGG is one of the principal leader-writers of the *Saturday Review*, the leading London weekly, and writes admirable Southern articles. He is an editorial contributor to the *Morning Herald* and *Standard*, both of which papers are in effect daily Southern organs.

The financial writer for the *Index* is Mr. GEORGE MCHENRY, an ardent Southerner, though born in Philadelphia. This gentleman also does yeoman's service to the Southern cause in the *Times*.

Of the *Times* our correspondent writes: "The *Times*, friendly to us because it is fashionable to be so, has become a contemptible sheet, and is rapidly failing. A few weeks ago it had a long leader on Prussia joining the Zollverein, when in fact Prussia is the head and author of that famous Customs Union, and Austria was the country about to join. Only a few days ago it informed its readers that the South had a larger population to recruit from than the North, because to the *eight* millions it originally possessed the *nine* millions of the Border States were added. This will give you an idea how the 'Great Thunderer' is now edited. Secretly it is our enemy, because it panders to Exeter Hall, and believes that the utter ruin of the South will be the making of India."

There is no estimating the value of the labors of these Southern advocates upon the Southern mind. It is to them largely that we owe the remarkable change of an equal public opinion in that country since the revolution began. British sympathies were, at the beginning, almost wholly with the North, and all American intelligence went out through Northern sources and with Northern colorings; it is not perceived how that revolution in sentiment could have been produced except by an able representation of the truth and justice of our cause through the agencies to which we have alluded. It was one of the wisest measures of the Confederate Government to accredit Mr. HENRY HOTZE as a Commissioner, or kind of envoy, to the court of the English Press. No man was better fitted to the task by his energy, his extensive political and historical reading, and his zeal as a missionary of the Confederate cause. It would have been money well expended had the Government devoted a fund to sustain the sterling organ which that gentleman has established at the centre of English intelligence. In the absence of this, it is fortunate for our cause that a Mobilian gentleman has been found both able and willing to furnish the most of the capital that supports it.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Wilmington, N. C., to be Burned Before Surrender—Running the Blockade.

Richmond papers of a late date have been received from Fortress Monroe. The following extracts are from the *Enquirer*:

"ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—A man, giving his name as J. F. SMITH, was arrested near Gordonsville a day or two ago, and lodged in the Military Prison. He is supposed to be a spy. A man named BENNETT BURLEY, also arrested near Gordonsville for attempting to pass our lines northward, was received yesterday at the same institution.

The Secretary of War has drooped five officers, belonging to the Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, for prolonged and unnecessary absence from duty, and they are ordered to report as conscripts.

An order was recently received to burn Wilmington, before being allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30.—The large iron steamer *Giraffe*, with a valuable cargo of Government stores, and a special messenger from Europe, arrived at a Confederate port this morning."

The *Dispatch* of the 3d says:

"Rev. Dr. MOSES D. HOGE, of Richmond, has sailed from a Confederate port for Europe, to procure Bibles. The Virginia Bible Society has authorized him to procure 35,000 Bibles and Testaments."

THE CANALS OF THE STATE.

Abstract of the Annual Financial Statement of the Auditor.

The Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, Hon. N. S. BENTON, gives a volume of statistics and figures, glossed with the suggestions of the writer in regard to the condition and prospects of the Public Works. The accounts for the year are epitomized as follows:

Receipts during the year:	
From tolls collected on all the canals	$4,780,518 09
Rent of surplus waters	6,765 00
Interest on current canal revenues	39,363 49
Miscellaneous receipts	18,313 09
Total	$4,864,989 67
Payments during the year:	
To Canal Commissioners, for repairs	$236,318 16
To contractors, for repairs	296,168 98
To superintendents, for repairs	131,969 64
To collectors, for salaries, clerk hire, pay of inspectors, and expenses of collectors' offices	58,023 35
To weigh-masters	8,430 85
For salaries chargeable to annual revenues, refunding tolls, printing and other miscellaneous payments	42,537 34— $773,398 32
"Surplus revenues"	$4,091,591 35
Payments to Sinking Fund, Under § 1, art. 7	$1,700,000 00
Payments to Sinking Fund, Under § 2, art. 7	350,000 00
Payments to Sinking Fund, Under § 3, art	1,146,242 66
Payments to the Treasury, Under § 4, art. 7, to defray the expenses of Government	200,000 00—$3,396,212 66
Remainder to be appropriated, &c	$695,348 69

THE CANAL STOCK DEBT.

Recapitulation of the Canal Stock Debt, paying interest Sept. 30, 1862:

	Principal.	An. Interest.
Under art. 7, sec. 1 of the Constitution	$8,839,624 76	$487,341 48
Under art. 7, sec. 3 of the Constitution	12,000,000 00	710,000 00
Under art. 7, sec. 10 of the Constitution	642,586 49	34,629 28
Under art. 7, sec. 12 of the Constitution	2,500,000 00	150,000 00
Total	$23,981,610 25	$1,381,970 76

THE CANAL DEBT SINKING FUND.

Under art. 7, sec. 1 of the Constitution, balance on hand on Sept. 30, 1862	$1,533,374 99
Under art. 7, sec. 3 of the Constitution, balance on hand Sept. 30, 1862	964,833 57
Under art. 7, sec. 12 of the Constitution, balance on hand Sept. 30, 1862	426,754 76

THE REPAIR TRUST FUND.

On the 30th September, 1862, the principal of this fund invested was $93,501 22.

WHERE ARE THE STOCKS HELD.

Of this debt, paying interest, on the 30th day of September, 1862, there was held

On United States account	$22,528,782 89
On foreign account	1,452,827 36
Total	$23,981,610 25

A statement has been prepared and is now presented, which shows the amount of canal stocks held on the 1st day of July, 1862, by the banks, savings banks, and insurance companies in this State.

The amount of these stocks now held on foreign and domestic account, by persons, parties and corporations other than those named in the statement, may be set down at $3,919,081 12, but it is probable some of it has been transferred to the Banking Department since July last.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Auditor devotes a large share of attention to the embarrassments resulting from the substitution of a paper currency for specie, and the continuance of the State to pay interest in the latter form. He observes:

Let us see the affect of continuing the payment of the interest on the State debt in coin. The banks of issue, the savings banks and insurance corporations, as may be seen by a reference to the foregoing table, will be the recipients of $1,165,360 in gold every year, while the expense to the Treasury will not be less than $346,608 annually, at 30 per cent., and may largely exceed that sum. The State cannot demand and enforce payment of its deposits held by the banks, in gold and silver coin, so long as Treasury Notes, by a law of Congress, are a legal tender in payment of debts. In what respect then is any obligation of duty violated or a proper regard for our State credit overlooked, if we say to these banks, you must take your quarterly interest in your own currency dealt out to the community, and which is paid into the State Treasury for the dues of the State? If this suspension had arisen from a temporary commercial revulsion, or from any overt act of our State banks, or from any other cause that might be remedied or corrected by State legislation, the Auditor would not be found suggesting excuses even for a temporary and exceptional departure from a rule of conduct that has placed the credit of the State equal, if not above, that of any other in the Union. He deems it his duty to say he cannot see the justice, expediency or propriety of imposing burthens on the whole people, where all the benefits to result from those impositions, or nearly all of them, will be exclusively enjoyed by the stockholders of corporations, who have no right to make these exactions, nor any claim upon the State to be peculiarly favored.

LOANS CONTRACTED UNDER ARTICLE VII, SECTION 10, OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The aggregate of these loans, the interest of which is paid out of the General Fund, is $642,585 49. That the interest should continue to be paid from this fund, and from the canal tolls, rather than obtained by direct taxation, the Auditor argues at length.

THE RATES OF TOLL.

The impolicy of indiscriminate reductions upon whole classes of articles is insisted upon. The present toll-sheet meets with the auditor's approval; but he anticipates a state of things which may require radical changes.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

It has been asserted that the Canal Board, in restoring the rates of toll on the canals to those of 1857, had been governed to some extent, if not entirely, by the fact that the free navigation of the Mississippi River and other Southern lines of transportation had been obstructed, which would compel a resort to the Eastern and Northern lines of transportation, to reach the Atlantic seaboard from the Western and Northwestern States. These considerations could not have had any weight in 1860 and 1861, when the toll sheets for those seasons were adopted, for there was not then any interruption to the navigation of the Mississippi, and none was contemplated; nor had there then been any rebel raids upon the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CANAL REPAIRS—ORDINARY.

Total amount paid to the repair contractors on their contracts by the Canal Commissioners	$244,637 90
Total amount paid to the repair contractors for extra work done under the contracts	43,903 00
Total miscellaneous payments made by the Commissioners to repair contractors	7,867 40
Total	$296,188 98

UNPAID CLAIMS.

The awards made by the Canal Appraisers in 1861, amount in the aggregate to $259,549 27. There are no funds provided and appropriated to pay them, nor to pay the awards of the Appraisers of the Canal Board already made, and which may be made in 1862. The Auditor has no means of estimating a sum that will cover these latter awards. It will require at least $290,000 to pay the principal and interest of the awards of 1861, if liquidated early in 1863; but if payment be postponed, the accruing interest will call for a larger appropriation. The Auditor cannot form any opinion when this fountain of indebtedness will cease to flow at a rate of a quarter of million of dollars a year, nor when this expense will cease. We have already paid for land damages more than twice the sum estimated by the engineers as an item of cost for the enlargement and completion of the public works. The Auditor submits that some measures be adopted to pay the awards of 1861 at an early day.

CANAL DEPOSITS.

Amount deposited in banks available	$4,070,273 59
Amount deposited in banks unavailable	305,512 46
Total	$4,375,786 05

ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

The tonnage movements on the canals in 1860 and 1861 were unprecedented ir large. Apparently there has not been any falling off the present season. For reasons not now necessary to state, the Auditor is of opinion that the receipts for the season of 1863 will not be so large as those of 1862.

Receipts from tolls from Sept. 1, 1862, to the close of navigation on	$2,314,613 00	
Receipts from tolls from the opening of navigation in the Spring of 1863 to Sept. 1 of the same year	2,200,000 00—$4,514,613 00	
Estimated proceeds of the tax required to be annually collected under the act, chap. 271, laws of 1859		$288,889 00
Total estimated gross receipts		$4,803,502 00
Deduct appropriations for collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs		800,000 01
Total estimated net revenue		$4,003,502 00

This sum is charged, under the Constitution, with the following annual payments:

Under section 1, article 7	$1,700,000 00
Under section 2, article 7	350,000 00
Under section 3, article 7	710,000 00
Under section 3, article 7	405,242 65
Under same section and article	200,000 00
Under the act, chapter 271, laws of 1859, section 12, article 7	288,889 00—3,655,131 65
Remainder over	$348,370 35

CONCLUSION.

The Auditor will not indulge in any extended reflections in closing this seventh consecutive annual report of the fiscal transactions of the Department under his charge. He entertains what he believes well founded expectations, that the future of our canals is more hopeful and encouraging than we could have anticipated previous to 1860; and still we have no right to expect, nor can we reasonably hope, for the like eminent success in the coming three years that we have had during the three past. Our public works, in many material respects, are imperfect and need improvements; but we should lay aside all thought, design or expectation of calling for aid outside of their revenues. We should, and therefore ought to, be content with them. Full and bountiful harvests are often followed by dearths and famine, when a plethoric treasury will give place to empty money-boxes and small deposit balances.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

More Ineffectual Balloting.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 10.

A large number of "pairs" were announced until Tuesday and Wednesday next, the House to ballot all day without coming to any result, the vote standing as follows:

Gilbert Dean	41
Henry Sherwood	41

Several motions to adjourn over were lost.

After the forty-eighth ballot the House voted to adjourn until 11 o'clock on Monday.

[Advertisement.]

LAWYERS, JUDGES and STATESMEN will find Phrenology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, jurymen and legislators. Examinations given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from New-Orleans—Mrs. D. N. Bottassi, Miss M. Menard, A. M. Agelesto, D. N. Bolassi, P. C. Brooks, Jr., Joseph Colby, Solomon Cohe, John Davis, P. D. Davis, Eugene Dufoumet, D. W. C. Farrington, M. Garvin, J. D. Hutchinson, D. Jamieson, E. Kelly, B. W. Livermore, F. H. Marshall, S. McIntyre, William Mitchell, W. J. McKeon, Geo. Scott, Chas. Schifferstein, W. W. Thompson, E. P. Tileston, Rev. Mr. Vennissat, E. Vuillermoy, B. F. Wells.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 52 | Moon rises...11 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 38 | Gov. Island 12 27 | Hell Gate.... 1 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; George Washington, Gage, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Geo. Griswold, Lunt, London, International Relief Committee; Constitution, (Br.,) Cutler,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3526. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CREOLE.

Galveston Recaptured by the Rebels under Magruder.

The Attack Made by Land and Water.

The Harriet Lane Carried by Boarding.

Nearly All Her Officers and Men Killed.

THE FLAG-SHIP WESTFIELD BLOWN UP.

DEATH OF COMMODORE RENSHAW.

Admiral Farragut Preparing to Attack Port Hudson.

The United States mail steamship *Creole*, Geo. W. Couch, Commandnr, from New-Orleans Jan. 3, at 6:30 P. M.; Southwest Pass, Jan. 4, at 7:40 A. M., with mails, merchnndise and passengers, consigned to Ludlam, Heinzken & Co., arrived here last evening.

She brings the important intelligence of the recepture of Galveston by thn rebels. Thn particulnrs of the affair are given in the following statement by the Purser of the *Creole*:

New-York, Sunday, Jan. 11.

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

By the arrival of the United States gunboat *Cliftan* at Southwest Pass, on the evening of Jan. 3, I learn thet enrly on the morning of Jan 1, the rebels made an attack on the Federal forces at Galveston.

Our gunboats were attacked by fivn rebel steamers, protected by double rows of bales of cotton, and loaded with troops armed with rifles, muskets, shot-guns, &c.

The *Harriet Lane* was captnred by boarding after about all of her officers, inaluding Capt. Wainwright and Linut. Lea, and a crew of 130, all told, had been killed by musketry from the rebel steamnr. My informant states that but one or two of the officers, and but twelve or fifteen of the crew escaped death. The gunboats *Clifton* and *Owasco* were engaged and escaped; the formnr losing no men, and but one woundad. The *Owasco* lost one killed and thirteen wonnded. Two barks loaded with coal fell into the hands of the enemy.

Thn *Westfield*, (flag-ship,) Commodore Renshaw, was not engaged, being ashore in another channel. Her crew were transferred to transports, and Commodore Renshaw, fearing she would fall into the hands of the rebels, *blew her up*. By some mismanagement or accident, the explosion took place before a boat containing Commodore Renshaw, First Lieut. Zimmermann and the boat's crew got away, and they were consequnatly blown up with the ship.

The crew of the *Westfield* arrived at New-Orleans in transports, and thn remaining troops are on their wny back. They did not arrive till the place had been evacuated. All thn fleet arn on their way to New-Orleans.

The rebel torce was estimeted at 5,000 under the command of Gen. Magruder. Our land force, under thn command of Col. Burrill, of Massachusetts, probably did not exceed 300, thn residne not having arrived or not having disembarked at tha timn of the fight.

Our loss was estimated at from 150 to 160 killed and 200 taknn prisoners. Tho navy suffered the most. It is thought the rebel loss must have benn much more, as our guns were firing grape and canister continually in their midst.

The rebels had anveral batteries on shore.

The Federal troops were on one of the long wharves, and it is said they repulsed two charges of the rebals before they surrendered.

These particulars were told me at Southwest Pass on the morning of the 4th by Executive Officer Sumnatns, of the U. S. ship *Pampero*, and are doubtless in the main correct. S. D. COOK, Jr.,

Purser of the U. S. M. steamship *Creole*, No. 115 Broadway.

The *Creole* was detained at New-Orleans, by order of Gen Banks, to bring important dispatches to Gen. Halleck.

During the night of the 3d, the *Creole* passed several gunboats in the river, bound up. On the morning of the 4th, at Southwest Pass, passed United States transport *Merrimac*, with troops, and United States gunboat *Kensington*, bound in. At 1 o'clock P. M., passed the ship *Ticonderoga*, of New-York, steering southeast.

The *Creole* experienced strong head winds most of the passage.

Died on the passage, Malcolm G. Kinman, of West Rochester, Vt., a private in the Second Vermont Battery.

On the morning of the 11th, off Absecom, signaled the steamship *Roanoke*. Signal not answered.

On the afternoon of the 2d Jacob Barker published an extra of his paper, containing reports from rebel papers of rebel victories at Memphis and Vicksburgh, and also the address delivered on the 26th ult., by Jefferson Davis to the Mississippi Legislature. All this sensation matter created a ferment, and the rebels, who crowded Royal and Camp streets all day and evening, were hilarious and sancy. On thn morning of the 3d Gen. Banks seat a corporal's guard to Barker's office, and the *Advocate* was for the third time suspended. This step gives great satisfaction to the Union men.

Capt. Clark, Post-Commissary, had tendered his resignation, and would probably go North in the conrse of a month.

The three negro regiments (Native Guards) were to be put in Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Pike and other forts in the Department of the Gulf, to do garrison duty, and the white troops nre to be pnt into the field.

Farragut was nbout to attack Port Hudson. He was probably waiting for Gen. Banks to make a land attack, in connection with him.

One of the stories current in New-Orinans was to the effect that Jeff. Davis was preparing an expedition to retake the Crescent City.

ORDER RELATING TO PASSES.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Jan. 1, 1863.

General Orders No. 1.—In obedience to instructions from the Government of the United States, the Commanding General gives notice that, from and after this date, no person, not in the civil, military or naval service of a foreign Government, will be permitted to depart from the City of New-Orleans, on board of any foreign ship of war, without the written permission of the commander of the military forces in New-Orleans; and that no foreign vessel of war will receive on board or carry from this city any such person, who shall not have received written permission to depart on board of such vessel from the commander of the military forces in this city.

By commend of Maj.-Gen. Banks.

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adj't.-Geo.

THE GALVESTON NEWS CONFIRMED.

News from Rebel Sources

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Jan. M.

Richmond papers of the 10th inst., contain a telegram from Gen. Magruder, stating that five Rnbel gunboats had captnred the United States Steamer *Harriet Lane* off Galvnston.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th has the following:

Mobile, Thursday, Jan. 8.

A special dispatch from Jackson to-day says the New Orleans *Delta* of the 6th, received at Penchatoula, contains the following:

About 2 o'clock on New-Year's morning four rebel gunboats came down Buffalo Bayou to Galveston Bay, and ran alongside the *Harriet Lane*, one on each side. The Texan sharpshooters then commenced an assault on her, and soon succeeded in killing all the gunners and Capt. Wainwright, her commander. Thn assailants thnn boarded her, and after a desperate struggle captured the vessel. The rebel gunboats were lined and fortified with cotton bales, after thn mannnr of the boats in New-Orleans, known as the Montgomery fleet.

The *Westfield*, under Commander Renshaw, determined not to be takeo, and after a consultation by the officers and men, in whicb they all agreed, they blew her up, with all on board, including her commandnr. Only night escaped.

The hstance of the National fleet and one transport escaped. Two canal-boats at the wharf, with two companies of the Forty-second Massachnsetts Volunteers wern captured. A National vessel was placed to reconnoiire the berbor, to watch the *Harriet Lane*, and prevnet the Confederates from sending her to sea.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"Gen. Magruder, in his official despatch concerning the capture of the *Harriet Lane*, says: 'I have taken 600 prisoners, and a large quantity of valuable stores, arms, &c. The *Harriet Lane* is hnt little injured.'"

LETTER FROM GALVESTON.

Galveston, Wednesday, Dec. 7—5 P. M.

The gunboat *Clifton* has gone to Sabine Pass to assist a vessel aground there.

Commodore Renshaw has been put under arrnst by the Secretary of War for allowing Col. Cook and his troops to escape from Galveston, and not preventing the citizens from leaving the town after its capture. The steamer *Harriet Lane* is now the flagship. All the wharf rats who have taken the oath of allegiance are ordered to Pelican Spit. A largn bark came from the West on Friday afternoon, and sailed next morning for New-Orleans. The largn steamer *Rhode Island* brought the mail and two months' supply of provisions, also some artillary for Pnlican Spit. The commander of the fleet has ordered nnder arrest the officer by whose orders the city was fired npon on the 2d inst. The Federals tell the wharf rats that eight steamers and a number of transports are expected daily with troops, and that they will clean out the State of rebellion.

A flag of truce, borne by Maj. Watkins, of Magnoder's Staff, Van Hasten and Kellogg, had communication with the fleet to-day at 9 o'clock.

The *Harriet Lane* raised a large truce flag from her mizzen-mast. Our officers proceeded to the central wharf, and waved and planted their flag on the wharf. A boat then put out from the *Harriet Lane* with a flag of truce flying from her bow, and proceeded to the wharf. Our Major assisted the Federal officers upon the wharf.

Capt. Hamilton Lee and ——, of the Federal ship were the officers representing the United States. When they had all got out of the boats, they shook hands heartily, and few words passed. Our officers desired to see the commander of the fleet, and they descended into the launch and pulled for the flagship. As they passed the steamer *Owasco*, the sailors on her decks saluted them.

I felt proud to notice the gallant bearing of our officers, and our army was well represented by these gallant men.

No danger need be apprehended of a battle for a number of days. The Federals fear the Texians, and I have not seen one of them on shore for three weeks.

AFFAIRS BEFORE WASHINGTON.

Return of Paroled Prisoners—Another Picket Captured—Stuart's Late Raid.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chantilly, Friday, Jan. 8, 1863.

Thirteen men of Gen. Wyndham's Cavalry, who were captured by White's guerillas, on Monday night last, while on picket duty, returned to their camp to-day, having been paroled at Middleburgh. Six of these men were taken at Cnb Run, and seven at Frying Pan. The latter party when attacked by a superior force, took refuge in an unoccupied house, where they kept their assailants at bay for some twenty minutes, and only surrendered when the rebels set the house on fire, Indian fashion, by setting fire to a wagon load of straw and hacking it up against the building. Thn prisoners were taken to Aldie and Middlehurgh, where they were paroled. They express entire satisfaction at their treatment, having received every possible attention, and were even permitted to bring back all their clothing, their captors alleging that all they wanted was horses.

From the inhabitants, these paroled prisoners learned that when Stuart, after his late raid upon Dumfries and Fairfax, arrived at Aldie, his men and horses were completely exhausted, neither having had but little to eat for four days. A portion of the command halted here, and the balance proceeded to Middleburgh. In both places the inhabitants turned out *en masse* and contributed all in their power to the relief of the half-famished horses and men. Had the cavalry force kept within the fortifications about Washington, where they are of no earthly use whatever, been to the front, Stuart's whole command would have been captured. Gen. Wyndham pursued Stuart with all his available force, and came close upon him at one time; but his men and animals were so jadad that he could not obtain a suitable advantage so as to attack a superior force, and he was forced to the humiliating spectacle of seeing the enemy slip from his grasp, without any fault of his own. Gen. Wyndham is one of the most efficient, as he is one of the most experienced, cavalry officers in the service; and were it proper to state at this time the number of cavalry placed at his disposal to protect the front and guard the outposts for 15 or 20 miles, the surprise would be that he has been able to discharge the duty imposed upon him so efficiently, and not that he did not cut off Stuart. It is sufficient to say, and it is not improper to say, that the line he has to guard is so extended that *one-half of his whole command is on duty all the time*. And this state of affairs is permitted when there are thousands of unemployed cavalry in the vicinity of Washington—a number sufficient, in point of fact, if placed under Gen. Wyndham, to enable him to capture all rebel forces that may attempt to enter his lines.

A picket of six men, from the First Vermont Cavalry, was captured a few nights ago at Herndan's Station, on the Loudon Railroad. This would never have occurred but for the fact that the men at the front are so constantly on duty that they cannot obtain sufficient sleep.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Curlew and the Atlantic.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BANKS TRANSPORTS.

MORE PRIZES CAPTURED.

The Admiralty Court Again in Session.

The U. S. steam transport *Curlew*, H. N. Parish, master, from New-Orleans 27th December, arrived yesterday morning—having touched at Key West on the way, and sailed thence on the 3d inst.

The steamship *North Star*, Le Favas, was in New-Orleans—supposed destination, Ship Island. When coming down the Mississippi, was in company with steam transport *Prometheus*, outward bound, with troops on board.

Passed at anchor, off Pass a l'Outre bar, U. S. transport *Quinnebaug* bound in.

In Key West the 3d inst., the U. S. steam transports *Georges Creek*, *Mott* and *James L. M. Green*, Mexican, were coaling for New-York.

The United States steam transport *Shetucket* arrived in Key West night of 2d inst., outward bound.

The berkentine *Andrew Manderson*, of Philadelphia, and brig *New Era*, of Provideoce, were in port.

The United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, frigate *St. Lawrence*, steam gunboats *Huntsville* and *Santiago de Cuba*, were also in port.

The steam gunboat *Sagamore* steamed out from Key West harbor on thn 2d inst., on a cruise.

Jan. 6, in lat. 33° 30', lon. 76° 20', the *Curlew* experienced strong gales from southwest to northwest for twenty-four hours, accompanied with very heavy sea.

The transport *Atlantic*, Capt. John Eldridge, arrived yesterday morning from Key West, bringing dates to the 6th inst.

The steam-transport *Thorn* was to leave for New-York on the 6th inst.

The *Atlantic* brings as passengers Capt. C. M. Sandrod and officers of the steam-transport *M. Sandford*, recently lost on Florida Keys.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Key West, Fla, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863.

The movements of the fleet of vessels transporting or cooperating with the Banks' Expedition, have been the subject of main interest with us for the last two weeks. In common with the whole country, we have been led to expect important results to follow so great an outlay of money and material as has been lavished on this expedition, and we await patiently further developments.

A report reached here on the third, by the steamer *Baltic*, that the entire Cabinet of President Lincoln had resigned, and that the immediate cause has some connection with this expedition. Without any other particulars connected with this change we have noted its effect upon the minds of different individuals, as representing the different sentiments that now agitate the country. Secessionists are buoyant and hopeful in the probable anticipation that thn loyal States are so divided that the further prosecution of the war must cease. Loyal men who cheered thn success of Sumnna and Wood in New-York, are dominant in the belief that the President will be influenced to retract his Proclamation of Emancipation, and that a new Cabinet will be formed who will deal so gnatly and carefully with the pet lamb of Slavery that it shall be saved from further harm. They appear to have already forgotten that the rebellina was commenced in its interest and is supported by its power.

Our harbor is constantly occupied with a large number of steamers betonging to tha Banks Expedition, that stop here for coals both going and returning, and quite a number of them have been compelled to repair here. We judge, from the appearance of some of those old propellers, that the Government is straightened for transports for such large bodies of men. Some of these old vessels would have come to a full stop bnre, but for the aid of our new Naval Machine-shop, which is giving constant proof of its great usefulness and necessity.

The Naval Coal Depot, which has been so long undnr construction, and a short time since was placed under the meoagement of Mr. Murphy, as Master Mechanic, (who drove on the work with great energy until the yellow fever cnused him to hreak off during its prevalnce,) is now again progressing, with a new set of mechanics and laborers.

Since my last letter, several prize vessels hava been captured and brought in here, viz.: schooner *Mont Blanc*, hy the steamer *Octorara*, on Bahama Bnnks; cargo, salt and sundries. This vessel was previously a prize, and was sold from here, about six weeks since. British brig *Comet*, hy steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, off Hole-in-the-Wall; cargo, salt and coffea; cleared for Baltimorn from Havnna. Schooner *Caremata* and sloop *Flying Fish*, assorted cargo, captured by the steamer *Magnolia*, Capt. Porter. These were both taken near Tortugas, tha first and second days of the cruise; the former having been a prize before, and sold here. They are the first prizes the *Magnolia* has made for four months, and unfortunately Capt. Sporrs is on leave of absence, to improve his health. Schooner *Kate*, captured by the bark *Restuck*, off St. Mark's, Florida, assorted cargo, from Havana, bound for Matamoras. This vessel was sold from here, about two months since, having formerly been a wrecker.

The Admiralty Court is now in session, Judge Marvin having returned a few days since, and judging from the large number of Prize cases on the dooket, there will, probably, be a large amount of property sold by the Marshal during the coming weeks.

The stores, materials and machinery of the steamer *Monemon Sandford* were sold on the 2d and 3d for the aggregate sum of $12,000. The hull on the reef sold for $620.

The brig *Open Sea*, Capt. Rogers, arrived here on the 4th, from Turtle Harbor, Fla., with coal for the West India Squadron. This brig has been laying there the last forty days on demurrage, and was very wisely ordered here by Capt. Cavendy, of the bark *Gemsbeck*. Why will the department continue to order these vessels with coal to that open roadstead, where in rough weather they are unable to transfer tha coal, and most wait or come down here for a supply. It would be better to send the coal here, where it can be landed or supplied in all weather, and vessels dispatched without enormous demurrage.

Our new Commander, Col. F. H. Goode, and garrison force of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, have quietly settled down into their places, and everything moves on in the accustomed grooves. There is no jarring, no want of harmony in any quarter, except among those who were so unfortunate as to have a life-interest in the bone and muscle of some of their fellow-men, and to prize that *institution* as something of more consequence than the oneness of the country. They have tried many expedients to secure the aid of the Provost-Marshal's Guard to hunt up and return their fugitives, or to be allowed to do this themselves—all with no further success than the discharge of all negroes from Government employment, and full permission to hire or persuade them to take their places. Many loyal men here suffer no obliquity of vision in this matter, but frankly give their countenance and coöperation to the policy of the Government in its efforts to crush the rebellion, even though the cause may be crippled with it.

The following war vessels are now in the harbor of Key West, viz.: United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, Capt. Schenck, flagship of Admiral Bailey; U. S. sloop-of-war *Dale*; harbor defence and ordnance ships, U. S. steamer *Santiago*, awaiting orders; U. S. steamer *Huntsville*, awaiting orders; U. S. steamer *Magnolia*, boilers defective; U. S. steamer *Penguin*, just arrived from tha blockade of Charlotte Harbor; U. S. schooner *Wanderer*, on the ways repairing.

Tha weather is now of the most inviting kind for all sufferers in colder latitudes. The days are clear, dry and balmy; the nights of just that temperatnre that gives to sleep its highest enjoyment. Business is brisk, and our wharves are continually crowded to an extent showing the necessity for greater facilities of that kind. But unfortunately the entire deep water front of the city is in the hands of a set of monopolists, who manage it entirely for their own interest, and not for that of the public. Ton thermometar ranges from 70 to 80 degrees. Flowers and vegetation in all their accustomed profusion and vigor. F.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

REBEL REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Bragg and His Army at Tullahoma.

An Extensive Rebel Programme for Gen. Foster.

Charleston, Wilmington, Weldon and Goldsboro to be Attacked Simultaneously.

A National Force 80,000 Strong on the Coast of North Carolina.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The flag-of-truce steamboat *New-York* arrived to-day from City Point, in charge of Maj. L. C. Turner. She brings down 500 Union prisoners, and 98 women and children.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th has the following:

Tullahoma—Bragg's Position.—Gen. Bragg has fallen back to Tullahoma, in Coffee County, Tenn., situated on Rock Creek, 71 miles from Nashville and 22 from Murfreesbora, and on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, where it intersects the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad, as the base of operations and position of defence. We understand that that place offers great advantages.

A special dispatch to the Charleston papers says Gen. Bragg addressed the citizens of Detard and Winchester, Tenn., on Monday, asserting them that he would not leave them to the enemy, but would make a stand between Allianca and Tullahoma. *He had fallen back to give his men repose after a battle which had exhausted their enemy.*

The Yankees have advanced six miles from Murfreesboro.

Movements in North Carolina.

Charleston, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The following is from Kingston, N. C., of to-day's date:

"The enemy are making unusual preparations for an advance. Reinforcements are daily arriving from Suffolk. The Yankees at Morehead City and Newbern are 50,000 strong, under command of Gen. Foster. *They will probably attack Charleston, Wilmington, Weldon and Goldsborough simultaneously.* It is reported that they are now cooking their marching rations."

ADDITIONAL FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th, contains the following:

Raleigh, N. C., Friday, Jan. 9.

The *State Journal* has reliable information from Newbern, that the enemy, not less than 60,000 strong, are on the coast, and that a most formidable fleet is at Beaufort. It is supposed that an attack is meditated on Wilmington and Goldsboro.

ADDITIONAL FROM BRAGG'S REBEL ARMY.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 10th, contains the following rebel dispatches:

Chattanooga, Friday, Jan. 9.

It is now ascertained that the enemy returned from his position on Saturday night and Sunday morning several miles beyond Stewart's Creek. His cavalry returned after hearing of the withdrawal of our forces. Gen. Morgan has returned safe, after destroying the Nashville Railroad within four miles of Louisville. He also destroyed the Lexington and Covington Railroad. Hnn paroled a large number of prisoners."

Mobile, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Advertiser and Register has the following private dispatch:

"Being outnumbered more than two to one by the enemy, and our troops utterly exhausted by the cold and rain, and four days' incessant fighting, with heavy loss in killed and wounded, Gen. Bragg determined to fall back to Duck River. The enemy showed he was receiving large reinforcements from Kentucky. By a brilliant night march, covered by the admirable cavalry of Wheeler and Wharton, the whole number, with its supplies and captured arms, is now concentrating on its new lines, and ready for the enemy whenever he shall advance. Since this army crossed the Tennessee River, we have captured 9,500 prisoners, small arms, and lots of wagons."

Chattanooga, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The enemy has advanced his lines seven miles this side of Murfreesboro. He has been guilty of the most outrageous enormities, stealing private property, robbing peaceable citizens, and running off negroes.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Rebel Gen. Forrest at Franklin.

Nashville, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The rebel Gen. Forrest's advance was at Franklin last night, and his pickets exteod three miles this side of that place. He is engaged in collecting horses, provisions and conscripts.

Four boats with army stores arrived to-day.

The river is stationary.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Repulse of Gen. Sherman Complete.

Return of our Forces to Their Transports under Direction of Gen. McClernand.

The Fighting and Losses Much Exaggerated.

Cairo, Sunday, Jan. 11.

An arrival to-night from the mouth of the Yazoo brings authentic accounts from Vicksburgh. Gen. Sherman's repulse was complete. The entire force, under the direction of Gen. McClernand, reembarked Saturday on transports, closely pressed by the rebel advance, which, coming in range of the gunboats, were driven back with severe loss. At the last accounts the entire fleet of transports with troops, had arrived at Island No. 82, on the wey to Napoleon.

There is nothing definite from Banks or Farragut, though rumors of their advance are in circulation. The engagement was less general than heretofore reported. Thn principal fighting was done by the centre, onder command of Gens. Smith and Blair. The conduct of the latter is highly spoken of. Our loss, as near as could he ascertained, was 600 killed, 1,500 wounded and 1,000 missing.

Capt. Gwinn, of the gunboat *Benton*, died of wounds received in the recent attack at Haines' Bluff.

Thn steamnr *Musselman* was burned by guerrillas at Bradley's Landing, ten miles above Memphis, on the 6th.

Cept. Moses, with aboot 100 men, attacked a camp of 300 rebels at Huntooo's Mills, 35 miles east of Fort Pillow, on the morning of the 8th. The rebels were completely surprised. Sixteen rebels were killed, and forty-six taken prisoners. Fifty horses and a lot of small arms were captured. Two Nationals were wounded. The expedition was absent from Fort Ely about twenty-seven hours.

REBEL BARBARITY.

Outrageous Treatment of Our Wounded and Sick Men at Holly Springs.

Statement of the Medical Director of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The following has been forwarded to the Headquarters of the Army here:

Medical Director's Office, Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. 30, 1862.

Sir: I have the hooor to report that I remained behind the advance of the army for the purpose of establishing a large General Hospital at Holly Springs. I took a building that had been built for an Armory by the Confederates, consisting of six large rooms, each 250 feet long and numerous outhouses, and after three weeks of incessant labor, in which I was greatly assisted by Surgeon Powers, of the Seventh Missouri Infantry, I had everything prepared for 2,000.

The acting Medical Purveyor of the Southern portion of tha Department had been ordered to bring all his supplies to this hospital, which he did, and on the morning of the 20th of December one of the most completely finished and extensive hospitals in the army was ready to receive its sick.

On that morning the town of Holly Springs was taken by the Confederate forces nnder Gen. Van Dorn.

As soon as I discovered the enemy were in possession of the place, I repaired to the headquarters of the rebel General near the town, and made a formal request that the Armory Hospital should oot be burnt, entering my solemn protest oo the subject, as the Confederates had already set fire to the railroad depot and a commissary store-house, and had declared their intentions to destroy all houses occupied by our troops.

I received the assurance by Gen. Van'Dorn's Adjntant that the Armory Hospital should not be burnt, but that it would be protected by a guard. Satisfied with this, I returned to my quarters, but had not been there an hour when I was informed that the building was in flames; and thus this fine structure, with two thousand bunks, an immense lot of drugs and surgical appliances, thousands of blankets, sheets and bedsacks, was soon in ashes.

This proceeding, in violation of an express promise, and of all rules of civilized warfare, is an avidence of the barbarity and want of principle in the Confederate officers. But this was not all. An attempt was made to destroy the General Hospital, located on the main square, and which at the time contained over 500 sick.

A quantity of ordnance stores had been deposited in a building on the next block to the hospital, and by the order of Gen. Van Dorn, as stated by the officer who had charge of the matter, the barrels of powder and boxes containing shell and cartridges, were taken out and piled up nearly in front of the hospital and set fire to.

Two medical officers protested against this wanton act, but their requests were treated with contempt, and before there was time to remove the sick the walls and windows of the hospital were riddled with flying balls and shell, and finally a terrific explosion took place which shook the entire building, destroying almost every window and door in the establishment, wounding about twenty men, and creating a scene of the wildest confusion.

A large number of buildings on the public square took fire from the explosion, and it was only by the utmost efforts that the hospital was preserved as a shelter for the men in the night air.

Together with the medical officers who assisted me in caring for the sick and wounded on that trying day, I thought that the rebels had now done us all the harm in their power, but to injury insult was to be added in a manner I hope never to witness again. A rebel cavalry officer named Brewster, who stated he had been detailed by Gen. Van Dorn to "march off every sick man that had not been paroled," collected together, pistol in hand, about 150 sick soldiers, forced them to rise from their beds and fall in line, threatening to shoot the medical officer who expostulated with him, and actually made the poor fellows, suffering from typhoid fever, pnuemonia and diarrhea, start with him on the road. The men fell down in the street and had to rise again for fear of being shot, when they were so weak that the slightest motion was agony. On being importuned if there was anything in the name of humanity that could be done to stop his brutal proceedings, he finally consented to let them alone on receiving a paper, signed by all the Surgeons present, stating that tha men were too sick to walk, and their removal was an impossibility.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Dr. E. M. Powers, of the Seventh Missouri Infantry, after the captura of Holly Springs. The efforts of this able and accomplished officer for the care of the sick were untiring, and from morning till night he was engaged in doing everything in his power to preserve hospital property, and make the helpless beings, who were driven from their beds and shelter, as comfortable as circumstances would allow. Dr. Reilly, Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, also rendered great assistance, by his well-directed and efficient endeavors.

(Signed) H. R. WIRTZ, Surgeon, U. S. A.,
Medical Director Thirteenth Army Corps.
Lieut.-Col. Jno. A. Rowlins, A. A. Genaral, Gen. Grant's Headquarters.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

Sympathy of the Workingmen of Manchester with the North.

A Congratulatory Address to President Lincoln.

His EMANCIPATION POLICY APPROVED.

Increase of £2,392,000 in the British Revenue.

Additional French Troops Wanted in Mexico.

Cape Race, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool Jan. 1, *via* Londonderry 2d, passed Cape Race at noon to-day, (Saturday,) *en route for* Portland, and was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press.

The news by the *Jura* is unimportant.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry Dec. 30.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton Dec. 31.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown Jan. 1.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A meeting of the workingmen of Manchester was held at "Free-Trade" Hall, on the 31st December, for the purpose of passing resolutions in support of the National cause, and agreeing on an address to President Lincoln. The Mayor presided, explaining that he did not do so as Mayor, but simply as "Belle Haywood amongst Quakers." Mr. Harely, member of Parliament, and the negro Jackson, Jeff. Davis' escaped coachman, were present. A letter was read from John Stuart Mill, warmly approving the demonstration as a just rebuke to the mean feeling of the great portion of the people, and as a source of unqualified happiness to those whose hopes and fears in the interests of humanity are bound up in the prospect of the working classes. Resolutions were then passed expressing sympathy with the attempt of President Lincoln and his colleagues to coerce the South, and high satisfaction at the Proclamation of Emancipation and other measures tending at once to give freedom to the slave and restore peace to the American nation. The address to Mr. Lincoln congratulates him on his humann and righteous policy of nmancipation, and beseeches him, while yet his enthusiasm is aflame and the tide of events runs high, to finish the work effectually. The Mayor was requested and undertook simply in his individual character to transmit the resolutions and address to President Lincoln with the hearty salntation of the meeting, and with thn expression of its earnest wish that England and America may ever remain knit together in thn most intimate and fraternal bonds.

The revenue accounts to the end of the year show an increase in total receipts of two millions three hundred and ninety-two thousand pounds sterling. The increase during the last three months was over a million and a quarter. The total revenue for the year was nearly seventy-one millions sterling. The *Times* remarks on these figures that thn cotton distress, as a cause of injury to the vital prosperity of England, is as nothing. The Confederates and Americans will see that *cotton is not King*, and that it would be far better worth England's while even *to keep all her cotton operatives on public pensions till they were absorbed in other trades, than to vary one point in her national policy.* The Federal North will find in these figures the secret of the calm and silent content with which England pursues her steady course.

The annual stock-taking of cotton in Liverpool developed an excess of 100,000 bales over the estimated quantity. This attracted much attention, and depressed prices nominally to the extent of half a penny, but as the market was closed on the 1st, the effect was not finally tested.

FRANCE.

A Paris correspondent says, additional reinforcements, amounting to ten thousand men, are declared to be indispensable to success in Mexico. The French will assuredly enter the capital, sooner or later, but oot without a sacrifice greater than will ever be made known.

Paris, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The Bourse closes dull and lower; Rentes, 69f. 90c.

GREECE.

A great popular demonstration occurred at Athens on the 30th, the crowds shouting for Prince Alfred, and asking for the English special envoy, who refused the throne on the part of Alfred, at the same time promising the Greeks the sympathy and good will of England.

Commercial News by the Jura.

Liverpool, Thursday, Jan. 1.

Cotton—The sales of the three days, (Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,) foot up 54,000 bales, of which 31,500 were taken by speculators. The market opened with an advance of ⅛d.@⅛d., but closed with a downward tendency, at nominal prices, owing to the stock largely exceeding the estimates. Buyers offered to purchase at a reduction of ⅛d.@⅛d., but the offers were generally declined.

State of Trade.—The Manchester market is quiet, but prices are still advancing.

Breadstuffs are quiet but steady. Wakefield, Nash & Co.; and Bigland, Aspya & Co., report Flour quiet and firm. Wheat quiet but steady; White Western and Southern, 10s.@12s. Corn steady; Mixed, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.

Provisions very dull. The above authorities report: Beef, no sales. Pork nominal. Bacon still declining. Lard inactive. Tallow dull.

Produce—The produce market has been inactive, owing to the holidays.

London, Dec. 31.

Breadstuffs firm but quiet. Produce, no sales, owing to the holidays. Tallow dull at 44s. Linseed Oil steady at 40s.

Illinois Central Shares 42@41 discount; Erie 42⅛@43⅛.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.

Cotton—The sales to-day we reported at 5,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛d.@⅛d. for all qualities. Of the sales 2,000 are to speculators.

Tha Corn Exchange is closed, on account of holiday. All other business is merely of a holiday character.

London money market—31st.

The Foods are firmer and tend upward. Money in active demand, both at the discount and open market. Rates were unchanged.

Sattarthwaite's Circular reports a moderate business in American Securities at steady prices; there was an active inquiry for Virginia Sixes, which touched 47.

London money market—2d.

Coosols closed at 92¾@92¾ for money.

The hnlloo in thn Bank of England has increased £86,000.

American Stocks.—The latest sales are Erie 42, Illinois Central, 42@41 dis.

Political news is unimportant.

THE END—WHEN AND WHY?

Reply to "When?"—Why the War is Prolonged—The Failure of the Military Mind—Defect of Domocratic Institutions—Their Strength, their Success—Parallel with the War of 1812-15.

THE BELCHES. Dec., 1862.

A note to me, through the TIMES Office, incloses a persgraph from one of my letters, written nearly e year since, (as I suppose, not heving the date,) in which I said thst "pscificstion" would be easy, in a certain manner. My correspondent simply appends to this psragroph the word "*When?*" I greatly admire his hrevity, end comprehend the full scope of his interrogatory. It is a question full of meaning, and I shall endeavor to reply fairly and fully.

In the first place, let ma remind my friend, thet the Jewish Prophets were none the less accnrate in their statement of the event and its circumstancee, because they never said "when." The future passed before them in e euecession of pictures, whose snccession was reel and inevitable, hut of the period of time neeessery to that succession they had no knowledge. This could not have been otherwise. For the time could be made shorter or longer hy the condnct of the Jewish people and their rulers. God had made them free to shorten or prolong, by their own conduct, the edvent of the Messiah. We mey see very clearly the results of humen condnet, hnt we cannot see the time required to eccomplish those resnlts. Fortunetely for my accuracy, I neither made the statement with time, nor without conditions.

I pretend to no prophetic art, yet I think the conclusion from my premises will be certain. The *conditions* were the important elements of the statement, and I edhere to them now, in the words in which they were written. The *pacification* of the South would be easy: 1. When the principal points of the South were held by *military occupation*; 2. When the property *of the open rebels* was confiscated; 3. When *rebels* were disfranchised. When these things were done, the State Government would be reorganized by *loyal citizens*. Now, my correspondent will remember that when I wrote these things the Government and people had not acknowledged any one of them. People said the war is *not* a war of conquest. Congress had *not* passed the Confiscation Act. The President had *not* issued his Proclamation; and lastly, members of Congress are elected at New-Orleans and elsewhere, without disfranchising rebels, so far as I see. If my friend will examine my earlier letters, he will find that I looked npon the war as a war of destruction—destruction to Slevery and to the power of thn South ever to get up another rebellion. If we do not *that* we do nothing, and every drop of blood has been shed in vain.

But, the nnd is coming more rapidly than the query implies. I em writing et the close of 1862. Go back one yeer end look at nur positions. Then, one-third of Kentncky, all of Tennessee, nearly all of Virginia, end a large part of Missouri were in possession of the rebels, who held Norfolk, New-Orleans, Beanfort, Newbern, Pensacola, Galveston and meny other places now in onr possession. No one enn deny thet we have made immense progress in military occupetion. But our real progress is far greeter then is represented hy this possession. The rebels are atreitened almost to death for the want of the necesseries of life. Onr navy, which was small, begins to compare well with thst of England. Our Western rivers will soon be full of iron gunboats, which will sweep rebels and Slavery from every mile of the six thousand miles of Western nevigetion. If that be done, the Southern Confederscy will be practically reduced to four States. It will be cut off from the entire Southwest, and es well of Texas, Arkenesas, and Missouri. Thst will be en attack on Richmond, more effectuel than any other. Another thing: a year since we were on the eve of a war with England about the *Trent* effair. Now we are in far less danger of intervention than wn were then. In fsct, intervention practically has alwaye been e mere hugaboo. No man can find a reason why a stateeman in Europe shonld make a war with the United Stetes, which mnst inevitably destroy Europeen commerce, and probably introduce revolutions, of which no man can see the end. It would be the last act of political insanity.

And now I return to "*when?*" No prophet can foretell time. The war has continued longer than I thought, or do think necessary, if we had the statesmanship and military mind which I assumed to exist. Why? There are several reasons why. In the first place, the military mind of the country—either in the Union or rebel armies—is by no means as greet end efficient as we supposed. There have been several popnlar delusions on thie aubject. Everybody took it for granted that West Point could furnish all the military mind. But thern is one thing West Point cannot furnish—that is, military genine. There is another thing it cannot furniah. It cannot furnish thet wide, comprehensive mind which grasps the elements and resonrces of the country. It is said that when Gen. LEE was at Frederick he was hunting and inquiring for a map of Maryland! Now, LEE is e Virginien, and before he entered Maryland he should have known every road, creek and hill in the State. Take another example. I am told that Gen. MCCLELLAN did not want another regiment of cavalry! Why, such a men knowe nothing of his country and its elements. Cavalry is the very thing we need most. Who surprised and captured a brigade of our men at Huntsville? A column of five thousand cavalry, who rushed by all the pickets and then dismounted. The only counterpart to these things, in thet region, is KENNETT'S Cavalry—which, tha rebels say, is the only cevalry they have seen in our army. KENNETT is a soldier and e gentleman, whom I commend to the notice of the country.

Another of our military mistakes is to imagine that every man who served in Mexico is fit to be a General! There is no sort of analogy between service in the Mexican wer and service in this rebellion. There is not a man among those Mexican officers who will fight as HERRON and BLUNT did the other dey in Arkansas. By the way, that battle of Prairie Grove will do to pnt in history. Those Iowa and Wisconsin regiments which charged HINMAN'S batteries should have e wreath of glory. There is a military mind somewhere in the country, end if we fight long enough it will be brought ont.

Thnre is another mistake. We all think that because democratic Institutions work admirably for the common weltare of the people, therefore they are best for everything. Perhaps in the end they may he. But in war they ere found to heve some very serious defects. In the condnct of war an aristocracy is stronger in the beginning than a democracy. The reason is very obvious. An aristocracy lays all its plens end collects all its means with promptness, prudence and secrecy. In a democracy it is just the contrary. The people take a good while to get any other ideas than those of trade. A great meny people must he moved before a decision is made, and when it is made, the measures of preparation are slow. Everybody must be consulted. Everybody must criticise the President. Everybody must know more than the General. Everybody must denounce the Cabinet, and everybody is perfectly sure that if his plan had been carried ont, nothing ever would have heppened, and most probebly nothing good ever would. Nobody makes allowance for the accidents of war, which are numerous and greet, end nohody but some pione women in her closet, seems to think that God, in His Providence, has something to do with these affairs. Thus, while we nre shouting hellelujehs to democracy, this seme democracy is making an unmistekable fool of itself.

But there is enother side to the picture. Wherever n dsmocracy hss continued et war for more then a short time, it has elways been triumphant. It ie vigorous in action, quick to perceive, end learns discipline (the want of which is one of our grand defects) by experience, end it is willing to give full scope to genius, when it le found. Democracy is willing to impose restraints upon itself, when they ere found necessary for illustration, both of the defect and the excellence I mention, take for the first the late *faux pas* about the Cabinet. Hear newspeper correspondents throwing the blood of the army on the Cabinet; calling Fraderickshnrgh a mighty crisis of the wer: looking to Europeen intervention, nnd making themselves ridiculous generelly. And thie to be followed by the resignetion of the Cabinet. All this is moonshine; hut, unfortunately, many sensible people treat it as if it reelly was sense and petriotism. Fredericksburgh is quite an unimportant event in the war, except the lose of life. It hes no significance whatever, except as e repnlse et one point. It is not of half the importance of the rebels' last defeat at Corinth. So of the Cabinet. If you dismiss the Cabinet, *who* heve yon to pnt in their places? Who will be en ahler Secretary of the Treasury then Mr. CHASE? Who will be a better Attorney-General than Mr. BATES? It is true enough thet there are two, if not three men in the Cabinet, who, I think, the country might get along without. But the first question is, have we fitter men to pnt in their places? Now, on the other side, the excellence of democratic institutions is well illnstrated by the immense efforts pnt forth by the people. The million of volunteers, the restraints put npon themselves hy tha people, and the sacrifices they cheerfully make—all this is admirable and wonderful.

And, nuw, we want bnt one thing more. Be *patient*, and the end will soon come. All events are conspiring to give full effect to the immense preparations we have mada. It will soon be known what God intends to bring out of this vest array of elements. Our Revolntianery wer was seven years; onr war with England three years; our wer with Mexico two yenrs. Our war now hes only been a year and a half; and, *mark*, we are now *just bringing out our strength*. We ere just beginning to underetand war. There is a parallel between this and thn war of 1812-'15, which is qnite instructive. Mr. MADISON wes es amiable es Mr. LINCOLN, and could not look upon blood with composure. In fact, he wea opposed to the wer, and compelled to accept it es the work of his party. At the very first election subsequently, the Federelists carried severel Stetes, one of which wes New-York, and MADISON narrowly escaped heing defeated. The war came on, with only one in the Cnbinet who fled any inate for it—JAMES MONROE. The Secretary of War wes Dr. EUSTIS, a revolutionsry doctor. The Secretary of the Nevy wes PAUL HAMILTON, who knew nothing ehout it; end PINCKNEY, the Attorney-General, wea opposed to the war. HULL disgracefully snrrendered, and EUSTIS was put out, for JOHN ARMSTRONG, author of the "Newbury Letters," and in 1814 Washington surrendered, nnd the capital waa hurned. ARMSTRONG resigned, end MONROE succeeded him. Russia proposed a mediation. It was two years efter the declaration before the war was prosecuted with vigor. Thnn JACOB BROWN, and ANDREW JACKSON, end yonng SCOTT, with hie double regiment, nppeered upon the field. Chippewa, Niagara end New-Orleans followed, and the war closed in glory. The navy signalized itself egainat the bnlwarks of old England, and if it gets a chance will do it egain. Snch is democracy in wer; weak in thn beginning, strong in the nnd. Be patient, then, nnd every cloud, which lowers upon our house, will disappear before the coming sun, unless God has decreed our downfall.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Ravagne of tha Chalera—Murder af Mr. Richardson.

[Extracts from a Private Letter.]

KANAGAWA, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1862.

The cholera has been making greet raveges throughout tha nountry. In Yedo it is estimated that between it and the measles at least 100,000 people have died this season, and some place the deaths at twice thet number. The amount seems incredible, but from the uniform testimony of the Japanese, it is generally believed. Our town (Yokohama) has also suffered severely, but the mortality has been chiefly confined to the natives, only one or two foreigeers (seefaring men) heving died, although quite a number have been sick. The British Consul, Capt. VYSE, had a violent attack.

Since my arrival here there has been the greatest excitement, produced hy the murdar of an English gentleman, and the wounding of two others, while they were taking a ride oan Sunday afternoon, with a lady visitor from Shanghai, on the Tokaido, a greet road through the country. The gentleman who was killed was also on a visit from China, end about returning home. They met on the road a train of the great Prince of Satsuna, and drew up to the side of the road to let it pass. After the head of the train had passed, they heerd an order given by the Chief, one af the principal retainers of the Prince, but not comprehending what it meent, paid no attention to it. Soon after one of the party in the train approached them and made motioes for them to turn back, which they had no sooner done than they were attacked hy some nf the crowd with their two-handed swords, which they wield with powerful effect. The lady dodged the blow aimed at her, which, however, came near enough to cut the rim of her hat and part of her hair, and with the gentlemen dashed through the crowd for dear life. Mr. RICHARDSON, one of the gentlemen, soon fell from his horse in a dying condition, and, as it afterward appeared, anceeeded in dragging himself to a grassy spot on the roadside. The two gentlemen rode to the American Consular residence, but the lady's horse was unmanageable, and brought her nver to Yokohama on the other side of the bay from Kanagawa, some three miles further. The news soon spread, and tha foreign residents were up in arms immediately, and on their way to where the murder was committed. Tha train had passed by the time we reached Kanegawa, or a collision wonld have been inevitable.

The body of Mr. R. was found lying where he was killed, and it presented e frightful eppeareace, as he had received, in all, ten ghastly wounds, several of them mortal. It appeered that the ruffians had attacked him e second time, and mutilated him in the most dreadful manner.

As a matter nf course, the whole thing will be brought before the different Governments represented here, and it depends upon them what steps will be teken to enforce treaty-rights end insure security of life from the murderous attacks of feudal princes opposed to foreigners.

The affair and its probable consequences have caused some commotion among the rulers of the country, and rumors of various changes in the Government have been plentiful ever since. Everything here is managed so secretly among themselves that it is almost impossible to get at the truth; but sufficient has become known, within a few days, to warrant the belief thet radical chaeges have taken place; but whether they are favorable or unfevorable to foreigners is uncertain.

The possibility of assassination at any time when you go abroad from the settlement makes life here rather spicy, and your loaded pistol is your bosom friend. The country people, merchants and laborers, are harmless enough, and do nothing worse than cheat, steal, or beg if they can; and neither do we fear the two-sworded officers of the Government, or vas-a-nins, as they are called; but the retainers of the Princes and Dai-mios, unfriendly to foreigners, are not to be trusted—and when so many armed men go about, the necessity of defending yourself in an emergency impresses itself forcibly upon you; so you can imagine how pleasant are the conditions of living where the law of blood for blood is the order of tha day.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

What our Navy Needs—Letter from Hon. C. M. Clay.

WHITE HALL POST-OFFICE, MADISON CO., KY., Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with attention your late editorial upon the large 7,100-ton ships proposed to be built by the United States; and also en article by DONALD MCKAY upon the Navy of the French Empire. As the subject of e war nevy has been one of perveding interest to me since the wer hegen, end as I have reed everything published upon thet eubject in England end France, as well as in our own country, I trust I shell not be judged presumptuous in giving you some of the results of my reflections for the general good. A standing ermy hes, in all countries, hsen regarded as dangerous to the liberties of the people. It would neither be desirable to have, nor would the people allow, a very large increase of our ermy. At the same time, I do not join in the very general distrust of our West Pointers. The many cases of disloyalty in that corps result, not from their being regularly educated soldiers, bnt from the fact thet they are the eppointees of the Pro-Slavery Democratic Party; and of course the natural tendency of their sympathies would be with their old associates, the most of whom were the makers of the Slavery rebellion. Still tha system of scientific military educetion is essential to success, and the greatest economy in the expenditure of life and money in war. My plan would be to have always an excess of educated military officers, at the head nf skeleton regiments, &c., amongst which the volunteers should be distributed in time of war; and no volnnteers should ever he enlisted for a shorter time than during the war. Bnt after all, onr nevy must form our principal erm of defence and offence for permanent protection at home and ehroad. It is to the nevy, thee, thet we propose to devote our remarks at present. The commerce of this country, inland and ocean included, is equel to thnt of any netion, and increasing in a more rapid ratio then any other. This fact will continue, whether we shall be united again into one people, or whether, taking possession of the Mississippi and its west bank to the Gulf of Mexico, we shall for a time allow the Cotton States east of it a seeming independence. Our wer navy, then, should be constructed on a scale adequate to the protection of our large end increasing commerce, and commensurate with our destiny as the greetest of modern nations. The aupremacy of the seas must belong, not to the possessors of the greatest navy, but to the best seemen. In my opinion the very qnelities which make Frenchmen the best soldiers in Europe disqualify them for the most successful seamenship. What a sesman requires is not only courage, but calm self-control, and thst quality the Dutch and English possess in e higher degree than the French, and the Americens in a higher degree then the English. The truth is, the American, or the "Yankee," if you pleese, has all the calm conrage of the English, and the vivacity and *élan* of the French. I do not fear, then, the French nevy—they may build the ships, and we will *take them*.

England is and will remein then our real rival. England fears our naval powers more thsn thet of France. For ten yenrs she and France heve been face to face in nevel preparations; but it wea only when a war with us wes imminent, at the time of the *Trent* affair, that the whole English people cried out for additional defences, at once, for her principal sea-port towns. The system of dnfence by iron-clad sides entirely changes the statns of hettle. While the sides of all wooden vessels were penetrable hy cannon shot, the object was to concentrate a large sum of weight of metal in the quickest time upon your adversary. Hence the *number* of gnns as well as the *weight* of each hell was of great moment; for every shot, large end small, would tell. But now the whole theory of navnl wer reats upon *two* hases, *invulnerability*, end *penetrating force of metal*. A large ship, with a thousand guns, is of less account then a small ship and one gnn, if thet gun cen enter through the sides of the lergar one; whilet the ship is itself invulnerable. Hence the *Monitor*, of e few hundred tons, may be an overmatch for one of the 7,100 ton ships to hn built; whilst the loss of one is only a few thousand dollars, end the loss of the other as many millions.

Without more ergument, then, I lay down the following dete as of most worth:

1. Invulnerebility.
2. Penetrable force of metal.
3. Speed
4. Durability.

Invulnerability dependa upon thn thickness of the shell or skin, end the material, and the *angle of incidence* of the cannon ball: that is to say, the angle which the hall makes with the surface of the vessel struck. Thus, if a four-inch ball passes through an iron side five inches thick, at each an inclination thet the hall passes four feet before it emerges from the iron armor on the opposite side, then that iron armor for the time is equivalent to an armor of four feet thickness atrnck at right angles. Hence e very small coating, by making the "angles of incidence" very acute, is sufficient to make e vessel invulnernble. So that, practically, you may have a comparatively small vessel invulnerable, while your 7,100-ton vessel may he by a single shot sent to the bottom. Again, six small vessels may be each doing the work of one large one—six times as valuable in action—while the loss of one is only one-sixth part of the loss of the other.

Penetrable Force of Metal.—One large gun which penetrates the sides of your enmmy is of more worth than a thousand which assail him in vain. The penetrating force of the hall depends upon thn size, form end material of the ball, as well as upon the quality and quantity of the powder. Experiment and reasoning are continuelly advancing this science. *Speed* depends upon the lines, the size of the ship and the power of the enginee. The larger the ship, other things heing equel, the less the displacement of water in proportion to resisting surface. In other words, thn larger the ship, the greater the speed. The large ship will also bear the larger gun, and more coal, end more steam-power. Speed is especially desirable in war—for attack and escape from a superior foe.

Durability is e great economy. How far the efficiency of iron bottoms is lost by the attachment of animalcule, can only be tested by experience. If the health of the seaman is endangered by vessels of entire iron, as alleged by Mr. MCKAY, it is certainly a strong item against their use. I am strongly in favor at present, however, of vessels of *entire iron*. Let it be laid on in not over-large strata, held by bnlkheads of *tension*, end not of *resistance*. Then the strength of the resistance may be increased by new layers, as the projectiles are increased also in power.

The French system of developing the best models is a good one. Proposals for models and structnre should not only be extended to all classes of public employes, hut to private persons also. Thus will all the mind in a nation be useful for its naval proficiency.

Let ne, then, have e navy, permenent, large, and glorious as the destiny of "the Great Republic."

Your obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Capt. Frank Haven, Col. Edward Schriver, Major S. F. Barstow and Brig.-Gen. Roberts.

Speotal Report for tha New-York Timas.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1863.

In the McDowell Court of Iequiry this morning the examination of Gen. Sigel was declared concluded.

Capt. Franklin Haven, A. D. C., was sworn and testified: I was with Gen. McDowell on Aug. 28. Gen. McDowell explained to me how Gen. Sigel was to cross the railroad at Gainesville, then turn to the right and march close by the railroad to Manassas, and told me to go forward and see if Gen. Sigel was so doing. I found Gen. Sigel at Gainesville near where the four roads met. He said to me he would go on a little from Manassas, a few hundred yards beyond the railroad, because the road made an angle with the railroad, and would then turn off to tha right. I made known to Gen. Sigel the message on which I was sent. Gen. Sigel seemed to understand that after having crossed the railroad from tha south to tha north side, he was to march by tha side of the railroad to Manassas. I was with Gen. McDowell on the 28th, when he was sitting under a tree examining a map, and when one of Gen. Sigel's aids came to him. Two aids came that morning. The first, said he was going to Gen. Sigel, and wanted to know if Gen. McDowell had any order to send. Gen. McDowell said, "*No; Gen. Sigel is to march with his right on the railroad.*" Knew neither of the aids, bnt the first did not speak English well. Shortly after the first aid left, a second aid came and asked, "Did Gen. McDowell send an order to Gen. Sigel to go to the right of the railroad?" Gen. McDowell answered "No; he is to go *with his right on the railroad.*" The aid then asked some other questions, and one about minnte details, at which Gen. McDowell said, "Let Gen. Sigel fight his own corps," in e manner indicative of surprise at the question. In going forward the four miles to Gen. Sigel, I found many of his regiments standing in the road, some of his men cooking under the trees at the side, and some regiments were in the fields on each side of the road, resting, lying down, &c. The head of the colnmn was just moving. There were a great many baggage wagoes turned off the road by order of Gen. McDowell, as they passed the place where he stood, so that the Third Corps (Gen. Sigel's) might follow right after the troops on the advance. I carried an order to Gen. Sigel on the morning of Aug. 26, and found him within four miles of Warrenton, retreating toward Warrenton—that is about half-way between Warrenton and Waterloo Bridge.

Col. Ed. Schriver, Chief of Staff to Gen. McDowell, was recalled, and testified: On the occasion of the march of Gen. McDowell's troops at Buckland Mills, Gen. Reynolds sent back word that Gen. Sigel's corps was stopping at Gainesville. He was making no preparations to advance, or to organize, or form his corps, and that his men were stopping, building fires to cook their breakfast, so that his division could not get forward. Maj. Barstow was sent forward on that occasion by Gen. McDowell. A large number of baggage wagons, understood to be Gen. Sigel's, were on the road, embarrassing and, indeed, stopping the march of troops.

Maj. S. F. Barstow, A. A. G., U. S. A., of Gen. McDowell's Staff, was next sworo, and testified: I was sent with an order to Gen. Sigel on the morning of Aug. 28. We moved out from Buckland Mills on the 28th before day, (Gen. McDowell and Staff,) and halted by the side of the road. We found a great many of a train which ought not to have been there. The question was asked if they were ammunition wagons, and the answer was, "No, they were not." All wagons were ordered to turn out except ammunition wagons. While we were engaged in that duty, Gen. McDowell called me to him, and said I must ride on, find Gen. Sigel, and order him to move on and clear the road, I rode on, and found Gen. Sigel about a mile beyond Gainesville, at a quarter past eight. I rodo up to him, and told him that Gen. McDowell's orders were that he should move at once on Manassas Junction. He asked where was Gen. McDowell. I said we were in close colnmn behind him, and that when Gen. Sigel halted, he halted the column four miles back. He then said, "Gentlemen, forward, move," or words to that effect, to the gentlemen around him. The men along the line had pretty generally fallen out. Some of Reynolds' were in column. The road was so blocked up that I could not keep the road, but rode in the woods on either side, when I saw the men lying down, halting and resting.

To the Court.—I was with Gen. McDowell during the 28th, 29th and 30th of August. I do not know how nearly on the 28th Gen. McDowell's corps reached Gainesville. When I returned I found Gen. McDowell making a reconnoissance toward Centreville; shortly after we were being badly shelled. This was about 8½ o'clock in the morning. I had no means of judging of the force of the enemy in the direction from which the shells were thrown. Gen. McDowell remained as near as I can remember within two miles East of Warrenton Pike until 12 o'clock. While I was with him he was dismounted, sitting under a tree, receiving and sending dispatches, he then moved off in the direction of Manassas Station, where we joined Gen. King, between Gainesville and Manassas Station. I think we joined Gen. King early in the afternoon of the 28th, and about two hours after Gen. McDowell started for Manassas Junction. I presume Gen. King's division was with him. After reaching Manassas, next saw Gen. McDowell at Weir House, north of the station. Gen. McDowell left there about 10 o'clock in the morning. I was with him but for a portion of the time on the 29th. Do not recollect seeing Gen. McDowell during the battle of 29th. Saw him after the battle when I was lying on the grass in company with Gen. Pope, just after dark, near the Hospital. Gen. McDowell remained there all night. In the battle of the 28th I can't say what troops of Gen. McDowell were engaged.

Q.—Can you give any information of the reason why the troops of Gen. McDowell marched away from the direction of the Centerville road, when it was ascertained by the shells throwo at you that the enemy was in that direction?

A.—Only that they moved to take up e better position; never heard that Gen. Sigel, after commencing his march, had discovered a long line of the enemy's pickets.

Brig.-Gen. Roberts was the next witness sworn. He testified that in the late campaign in Virginia he was Chief of Cevalry of the Army of Virginia, and afterward Inspector-General.

Q.—What do you know of the orders of Gen. Pope to Gen. Banks relative to tha battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9?

A.—Early on the morning of the 9th of August I was sent by Gen. Pope from the army with directions when Gen. Banks should reach a position where the night before I had posted Gen. Crawford's Brigade, that I should show to Gen. Banks positions for him to take, to hold the enemy in check if he attempted to pass. Two days previous, the 7th and 8th, I had been to the front, knew the country, and had reported to Gen. Pope my opinion that a large force of Gen. Jackson would be at Cedar Mountain, or near that, on thn 9th; Gen. Pope authorized me, before going to the front, to give any orders in his name to the officers who might be nn the field senior to me. I underatood his object was to hold the enemy in check there that day, and not to attack until the other troops of his command should arrive and join Gen. Banks.

Q.—Was the battle of the 9th of August, at Cedar Mountain, brought on by the enemy nr by Gen Banks?

A.—In the early part nf the day the battle was brought on (artillery battle) by the enemy's batteries opening from new positions on Gen. Crawford's artillery. I had been directed by Gen. Pope to send information to him hourly of what was going on; and as I had expressed to Gen. Banks my opinion about three o'clock in the afternoon that Jackson had arrived—the forces very large—Gen. Banks expressed a different opinion, saying that he thought he should attack the batteries. That night I stated to Gen. Banks then my reasons—reasons which he did not know—that an attack would be dangerous; that I was convinced that the batteries both on Cedar Mountain and Slaughter Mountain were supported by heavy forces of infantry massed in the woods. He expressed a different opinion, and told me that he *believed that he would carry the field*—that his men were in the best fighting condition, and that he should undertake it. I immediately sent a dispatch to Gen. Pope—I think the dispatch was dated half-past four—telling him that a general battle would be fought before night, and that it was of the utmost importance in my opinion that Gen. McDowell's Corps, or that portion of it between Culpepper and thn battle-field should be at once sent to the field. Gen. McDowell's Corps was at that time lying in the neighbourhood—a road marked on the map where the road running from Stevensburgh intersects the road from Culpepper. I think it was about seven miles from the battle-field to Culpepper, and about five miles to McDowell's Corps, from the battle-field—that is to Rickett's Division of Gen. McDowell's Corps, which was in the immediate vicinity of the crossing of the roads. Soon after I had sent off this dispatch Gen. Banks—

The Court here adjourned to to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY OF GEN. ROBERTS CONCERNING THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN—CURIOUS REVELATIONS—THE REASONS WHY BANKS WAS DEFEATED—GEN. M'DOWELL DOING HIS BEST TO HELP BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

To-day was the thirty-ninth of the sessions of the McDowell Court of Inquiry. The testimony of Brigt-Gen. Roberts, of Gen. Pope's Staff, was continued.

Gen. Roberts explained his testimony of yesterday by stating that the power given to him by Gen. Pope, Aug. 8, to give orders in Pope's name to his (Roberts') superiors in rank, was for the purpose only of carrying out the views that had been expressed to Roberts by Pope as to holding the enemy in check until reinforcements came up—which was expected within twenty-four hours.

Maj. Barstow corrected his testimony of yesterday, stating that the shelling from the direction of Centreville, spoken of by him, might have commenced later than 8½ A. M.

Testimony of Gen. Roberts continued.—Q.—If Gen. Banks had not attacked Jackson in force on the 9th of August, do you think Jackson would have attacked Banks?

A.—I do not think Jackson would have attsched Banks in the position where Banks was first posted on coming on the field. The position was exceedingly strong, and one which the small forces of Gen. Banks could have held against a much larger force; Jackson's troops had made a long march that day, and I do not think were in a condition to attack Banks in such e stroeg position.

Q.—Is the witness to be understood that Gen. Banks fought that battle on his own responsibility, and against witness's advice and against the known expectations of Gen. Pope?

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Q.—Do you know why Gen. Banks advanced to make e decisive movement upon the enemy on the 9th of August, without the aid of Gen. McDowell's troops? If so, state the reason.

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Q.—Did you know the character of the dispatch Gen. Banks sent to Gen. Pope, prior to his engaging the enemy decisively on the 9th of August?

A.—I did not.

Q.—What knowledge have you of Gan. Pope's intentions to engage Jackson so soon as Sigel's forces should arrive, and in condition to move to the front?

A.—I know that Gen. Pope intended to attack Jackson the moment he concentrated the forces. He was so confident of attacking him successfully that he conversed with me on the manner of holding Gordonsville, when he supposed he would drive him. It was his intention to have pushed all his forces on, on the 10th, with the expectation of fighting that day.

Q.—What, in your judgment, would heve been the result if the battle had been delayed until the 10th, and had been fought with all the forces which Gen. Pope would have been able to move up at that time?

A.—I have no doubt that with the forces Gen. Pope could have brought on the field on the 10th, that *he would have defeated and captured the great part of Jackson's army.* With the small force that Banks had to fight Jackson's entire army, Jackson was so much damaged that he was unable to renew the battle on the 10th, and I take it that about 20,000 more troops added to the force Banks had would have utterly destroyed Jackson's army. His retreat would have been difficult on account of the Rapidan immediately behind him, where he could have been captured.

Q.—How long after you sent word back to Gen. Pope of Banks' intention to engage the enemy decisively was it before you saw Gen. McDowell's troops coming on the field?

A.—About two hours and a half, as near as I can judge. Gen. Banks had moved his forces toward the field before my note was received. Tha order had to go seven miles to Gen. Pope.

Q.—What was the position and condition of Gen. Banks' corps when Gen. McDowell's troops arrived on the field?

A.—At sundown I left Gen. Banks, to ride to the rear to bring Gen. McDowell on to the field myself, regarding it as of the utmost importance that Gen. Banks should hold his position on the field. I met Gen. Pope and Gen. McDowell, with Ricketts' Division, coming on to the field. The division was halted. I was questioned particularly by Gen. Pope and Gen. McDowell about the state of things, and the position of Gen. Banks with a view to posting Gen. McDowell's troops to support him. I represented the position of Gen. Banks' forces when I left. Gen. McDowell and Gen. Pope were proceeding to make dispositions of their forces on this representation. At this time Gen. Banks came up himself, and he was also questioned, and, so far as I understood, gave to Gen. Pope and Gen. McDowell about the same information that I had already given him. They were proceeding to post the troops on this information, in the belief that Gen. Banks' forces still had the field, but it proved that they had fallen back from the field, and Gen. McDowell and Gen. Pope were attacked in the night, greatly embarrassed by the credit they had given my representations and the representations of Gen. Banks, that his troops were still in the front, and holding the enemy in check.

Q.—In what way, and to what extent, did the nature of the ground assist in this misapprehension as to the position of Banks' corps?

A.—There was a wood of very considerable extent immediately between Gen. Banks' position and the place where Gen. McDowell halted his forces; it was then getting dusk, so that nothing of the position of the field or the troops on it could be seen by Gen. McDowell or Gen. Pope.

To the Court.—(Gen. Martindale questioning)—The troops with which Gen. Pope proposed to attack Jackson on the 10th was the whole of McDowell's corps, and the corps of Sigel and Banks. [The witness here indicated on the map the positions of the several corps.] Gen. Pope proposed to attack thn moment he could concentrate his forces—early on the 10th.

Q.—In sending Banks forward to Cedar Mountain, did Gen. Pope give directions to any of the corps to operate in supporting distance of Banks?

A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Can you give any explanation why Gen. Banks was placed in a position, without troops in supporting distance, when he was liable to be attacked by, and did encounter a largely superior force of the enemy?

A.—I have no idea that Gen. Banks would have been attacked by the enemy on the 9th if he had not made such demonstrations in front of him as to bring on the battle. I had been in the front for three days, and had seen, and knew, and reported to Gen. Pope what the forces were; that there was no danger of an attack; that the reports of many of the scouts were greatly exaggerated. It was only the advance of Ewell that reached Cedar Mountain on the 8th, that I considered the brigade of Crawford a sufficient force to hold him in check there that day. I had also information that the most of Jackson's force was behind and crossing the Rapidan on the morning of the 9th, so that I did not believe that Gen. Banks' position could be reached by them so as to fight him, or make the attack on the 9th. I do not think he was liable to be attacked by the enemy, but for his own demonstrations against the enemy, and his belief that there was but a small force of the enemy. I will add that Gen. McDowell's position, five miles off, was within supporting distance, and that it was important that he should remain there to protect the road in the direction of Stevensburgh, and the way to the Rapidan. The force of the enemy at the battle of Cedar Mountain was the entire corps of Jackson's and Ewell's Divisions—about 35,000 men.

Q.—In the event of any danger to Gen. Banks at field to Culpepper, and about five miles to McDowell's Corps, from the battle-field—that is to Rickett's Division of Gen. McDowell's Corps, which was in the immediate vicinity of the crossing of the roads. Soon after I had sent off this dispatch Gen. Banks—

The Court here adjourned to to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY OF GEN. ROBERTS CONCERNING THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN—CURIOUS REVELATIONS—THE REASONS WHY BANKS WAS DEFEATED—GEN. M'DOWELL DOING HIS BEST TO HELP BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

To-day was the thirty-ninth of the sessions of the McDowell Court of Inquiry. The testimony of Brigt-Gen. Roberts, of Gen. Pope's Staff, was continued.

Gen. Roberts explained his testimony of yesterday by stating that the power given to him by Gen. Pope, Aug. 8, to give orders in Pope's name to his (Roberts') superiors in rank, was for the purpose only of carrying out the views that had been expressed to Roberts by Pope as to holding the enemy in check until reinforcements came up—which was expected within twenty-four hours.

Maj. Barstow corrected his testimony of yesterday, stating that the shelling from the direction of Centreville, spoken of by him, might have commenced later than 8½ A. M.

Testimony of Gen. Roberts continued.—Q.—If Gen. Banks had not attacked Jackson in force on the 9th of August, do you think Jackson would have attacked Banks?

A.—I do not think Jackson would have attsched Banks in the position where Banks was first posted on coming on the field. The position was exceedingly strong, and one which the small forces of Gen. Banks could have held against a much larger force; Jackson's troops had made a long march that day, and I do not think were in a condition to attack Banks in such e stroeg position.

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died. So severe were the burns and scalds, that the skin had pealed off from his face, body, and limbs, and yet the poor fellow seamed to be unconscious that there was anything very serious the matter with him, and begged of the bystanners to "take him out of the water and then he would be all right." In about five minutes after he expired.

Coroner NAUMANN is determined to give the affair a thorough investigation, to the end that the blame or negligence, if such there be, may fall upon those who are guilty.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

The following statement is given by our Ship-News reporter:

"The U. S. transport *Tillie*, H. A. BOURNE, master, left the coal-yard dock at Jersey City at 4 P. M. January 10, and proceeded as far as Gravesend Bay, where at 5:30 P. M. she anchored—an easterly storm prevailing. At 2:30 A. M. Sunday got under way, and at 3:30 *the arch of one of the furnaces gave way*—the steam killing the Second Engineer, WM. PARSONS, Third Engineer, GEORGE FLOYD; THOS. WELSH, a fireman, and a coal passer, who had just shipped, and had not signed the ship's articles—name not known. She returned and anchored off the battery.

Shinplasters.

SENSIBLE PEOPLE WONT TAKE THEM.

Very few persons are aware of the extent to which shinplasters, corporate and individual, are circulating in our midst. Of the fact also, that the great

MAJORITY ARE COUNTERFEIT

they are likewise unaware, although of its truth there is not the slightest doubt. We have seen a pile of corporation tokens nominally valued at $450, of which $235 were counterfeit; we have seen a pile of private shinplasters, whose facial value was $125, whose absolute worth was *nihil;* we have seen an individual who, on behalf of himself and associates, presented a pile of corporation shinplasters to the Treasurer of a city not 200 miles from here, who informed the presentor that out of his $300 demand upon the City Treasury but $150 were of any value, and we have now before us the shinplaster of an individual in this City, whose debts are unpaid, whose reputation as a man of honor is not above reproach, and whose cash-box is an exceedingly small one.

There are, too, counterfeits upon the National Postal Currency, but they are easily detected, though there are but few who give themselves the least trouble as to the genuineness of anything which has U. S. on it. There are scoffers who do their best to depreciate the Postal Currency; who insist upon it that these greeo-backed issues of ABRAHAM are like the Jews, who know not that their Redeemer liveth, and who try to excite the prejudice of the community against it; but such attempts are, of course, futile.

There is but one

SAFE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY,

and that is the National Postal Currency. All others should be swept from the channels of trade.

Already shinplasters

ARE REFUSED BY

The several Ferry Companies,
Sundry railway corporations,
The TIMES,
The *Herald*,
The *Tribune*,
The *World*,
The *Evening Post*,
The *Express*,
The *Commercial Advertiser*,
All the large retail stores,
The principal restaurants,

And by every one who has the integrity of his pocket-book at heart. We trust that, with these facts glaring our readers full in the eyes, they will refuse absolutely to touch or handle any more this unclean thing.

Secretary Chase in New-York.

Mr. CISCO, the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, received at his house, on Saturday evening, Mr. CHASE, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the leading Bank Presidents and Bankers of New-York. A very interesting interchange of views on financial topics took place, and the party was altogether a most delightful and satisfactory one.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A FIRE IN LIBERTY-STREET.—Near 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, flames were discovered issuing from the windows of the fourth story of the brick building known as No. 18 Liberty-street. Owing to the prompt action of the firemen, the fire was confined to the premises where it originated. Mr. GEORGE ECLL, manufacturer of imitation coral beads, occupied the fourth floor. His loss to stock and fixtures is estimated at over $1,000, he is fully insured. The first floor, which is congected with No. 20 Liberty-street, is occupied by Messrs. WM. DEMUTH & Co., importers and dealers in tobacco and cigars. Their loss is estimated at about $500—damage mostly by water. This firm are insured on their stock as follows. In the Irving Insurance Company, $2,000; Continental, $2,000; Home, $2,000, Central Park, $1,000. Etna of New-York, $1,000; Relief, $1,000; Excelsior, $1,000, and Exchange, $1,000. The fifth floor was occupied by Messrs. BARNES & MARTIN, printers. Their stock was damaged by water to the amount of $200—said to be insured. The fourth floor over No. 20, occupied by C. F. DURANT, book-ruler, was slightly damaged by water. The third floor was occupied by A. B. BARNETT, book-binder. His loss on stock will be about $200—fully insured. On the same floor were two furniture offices, occupied by S. MCBEAN and C. A. LEVERIDGE. Their stock was considerably damaged by water. Mr. LOUIS BEEER occupied the basement as a restaurant; his stock was much damaged by water. Mr. B. is fully insured in City companies. The building is owned by HALLECK & Co. It is damaged to the amount of about $500, and is fully insured. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. It is the intention of Fire Marshal BAKER to investigate the matter to-day.

CONSECRATION OF A FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The newly-erected French Episcopal Church (Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector) in Twenty-second street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, is to be consecrated to-morrow (Tuesday) morning—services to commence at 10½ o'clock. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, assisted by several of our most eminent Episcopalian clergymen, will officiate on the occasion. The Vestry of the church have extended invitations to a number of distinguished divines of other denominations. Invitations have also been sent to a large number of prominent citizens—many of them descendants of those French Huguenots whose names figure in the archives of this Church, and who were among the earliest settlers of this country. The church is most conveniently located; and as the French language is now one of the necessities of even an ordinary education, we have no doubt that it will soon claim a full and fashionable congregation. For the present, it is understood, a French service will be performed by the rector, every Lord's day morning, though arrangements are being made to have an English service in the evening. Several of the most popular preachers of the Episcopal Church, have, we believe, offered to officiate in turn, on these occasions. The sale of the pews is advertised to take place on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—A meeting was held on Saturday evening last, at No. 37 Naw Bowary, for the formation of the American Temperance League. Hon. C. C. LEIGH was called to the Chair. The following officers were elected unanimously:—President—Hon. C. C. LEIGH. Vice-Presidents—Hon. George Hall, Revs. Charles J. Jones, Amzi Camp, Levi Wells Hart, Mr. P. T. Barnum and other well known friends of temperance. Treasurer—Charles A. Gulneand. Secretery—Henry Donne. Considerable business was done end the meeting finally adjourned to Saturday the 17th inst., at same place.

DEPARTURES TO-DAY.—In the steamship *Ocean Queen*, which to-day takes away a long list of passengers for the Golden State, Mr. J. W. RAYMOND, for many years prominently identified with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Mr. JOHN T. HOWARD, one of the pioneers of American steam navigation, sail *en route* for California. Mr. RAYMOND's family go with him.

AID FOR THE FREMONT BODY GUARD.—The publishers of Mrs. FREMONT's *Story of the Guard* have already sent over $500 to the widows and orphans of the fallen heroes of the famous "Body Guard." Such is the success of the book that the publishers are hardly able to fulfill their advanced orders.

LECTURES ON JAPAN.—Dr. MACGOWAN will deliver the second of his course of lectures on Japan, at the Cooper Institute, this evening. The third will be delivered on the 19th inst.

AN UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—Officer EGAN, of the First Precinct, found the body of an unknown man in the water at Pier No. 15 East River. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body yesterday. The deceased had been in the water but a short time. No information, however, could be obtained as to his name or residence. He was about 40 years of age, was dressed in a soldier's uniform, with Connecticut State buttons upon his gray overcoat. He was 5 feet 7 inches in hight, and had sandy-colored hair and whiskers.

TAMMANY.—The Young Men's General Committee of Tammany Hall, organized by the reelection of HARAT HOWARD as Chairman, FREDSAICK J. BYRNE and EDWARD WALSH, Secretaries, and ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer. The Committee intend to actively cooperate with the Democracy during the year.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 913, 917, 927, 931, 933, 935, 937, 943, 945, 947, 949, 953, 955, 963, 965, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977. *Part II.*—Nos. 403, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 744, 766, 768, 876, 796, 798, 808, 838, 842, 860, 864, 872. *Part III.*—Nos. 833, 857, 859, 843, 829, 519, 862, 689, 644, 416, 537, 893, 898, 926, 919, 921, 922, 924.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. Demurrer 11. Issues of law and fact.—180, 212, 214, 221, 227, 238, 242, 243, 244, 248, 249, 250, 251, 152, 253, 254, 256, 257, 258.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3091½, 3070, 3132, 1363, 1277, 1267, 853, 1965, 2849, 1269, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1229. *Part II.*—Nos. 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1228, 1232, 864, 3070, 2994, 3082, 1242, 1214, 1246, 1252.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 810, 812, 607. *Part II.*—Nos. 999, 1003, 1005, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 733, 935, 1010, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1033.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 10, 1863.

$2,500	U. S. 6s '67. Reg	97	250	Erie Railway	64⅝
21,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg	97⅞	50	do	a10 65⅜
2,000	U.S. 6s '81. Coup	97⅞	100	do	s15 68⅜
7,000	do	97⅜	1500	Do	68⅝
500	U. S. Tr 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, small	103	50	do	s10 68⅝
2,000	do	102⅝	200	do	b 0 69
5,000	do	102⅞	50	do	b15 68⅞
30,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅜	130	Erie Railway Pref.	99
1,000	do	96⅜	100	do	s10 99
5,000	Ill. War Loan	106	200	do	s10 99⅛
10,000	Tenn 5s, 90	69⅜	100	do	99⅛
1,000	do	60	200	Hudson Riv. R.	s60 87⅛
5,000	Georgia St. 5s	80	850	do	88
25,000	Mo. St. 6s	64	100	do	s15 88
18,000	do	63½	200	do	s30 88
10,000	do	b30 64⅛	100	do	88⅜
5,000	do	b10 63⅜	50	do	b10 88⅜
40,000	do	63⅜	300	do	b10 88⅜
5,000	do	b10 63⅜	100	Harlem R	b10 30
4,000	N. C. 6s	72	1300	do	30
1,000	Erie 5th Mt. Bds	102	400	do	30⅜
6,000	Bud. R. 1st M	118	200	do	30⅝
5,000	Hud. R. Con. B	103	75	do	30⅞
2,000	Mich. Cen. Sg Un. 1st M. S. F. Bs	121	500	Harlem R. Pref	60⅜
4,500	Mich. S. 2d m	100	50	do	s15 61⅜
19,000	A. & T. H. 2dm. prf.	88	1000	do	62
10,000	do	88⅛	200	do	s30 62
18,000	Al. & T. H. In Bd.	75	680	M. S. & N. Ia. R	48
800	Cb. & N. W. S. F. B.	100	400	do	47⅛
600	C. & N. W. In. B.	95	350	do	47⅜
13,000	C. & N. W. Asst. bs.	68	200	do	b10 47⅜
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	41⅜	50	do	a30 47⅜
25,000	do	41⅞	200	do	s30 47⅜
2,000	H. & St. J. Bds	65	15	Panama Railroad	130
20,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	105	50	M. C. Railroad	93
5,000	do	104⅜	250	do	93⅜
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d m	87	550	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	91⅞
10,000	Mil. & P. du C. Im.	110	40	do	91⅜
2,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F.	108⅝	250	Ill. C. R. Scrip	86
10,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	97⅛	10	do	85⅛
2,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st	109	250	do	85⅜
5,000	Cla. & Pitts. 4th M.	78⅜	300	do	85⅞
30	Merchants Bank	100	300	Gal. & Ch. R.	85
100	Mechanics' Bank	104	400	do	85⅛
25	Bank of Commerce	94⅜	100	do	s10 85⅜
37	do	94⅛	250	do	b30 85⅜
66	Am. Ex. Bank	97	700	Clev. & Tol. R	82
17	do	97⅛	800	do	s30 81⅜
110	Hanover Bank	87	1000	do	81⅜
110	Metropolitan Bank	103	200	do	s30 80⅜
35	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	300	do	s30 80⅜
10	Park Bank	115	215	do	81
165,000	American Gold	137	500	do	b10 81⅜
30,000	do	b30 137⅜	300	do	80⅞
3,300	do	136⅞	1500	do	80⅜
100	Nic. Tran. Co	5⅜	50	Chic. & R. I. R	b10 84⅜
100	Canton Company	20⅜	300	do	84⅜
100	do	20	10	do	84⅛
200	do	19	400	do	b30 85
200	do	19⅜	8	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	98
16	Del. & Rnd. Can. Co.	123⅜	400	do	96⅞
23	do	124	6	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	42
50	Penn. Coal Co	123	33	do	42⅜
170	Cum. Coal Pref	19	100	do	s30 43
200	do	19⅛	200	do	43⅛
1200	do	20	50	do	43⅜
1440	do	19⅜	100	Del., Lac. & W. R	131⅜
200	do	b30 20	100	do	131
1000	Cleve. & Pitts. R	65	400	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	62
200	do	s30 65	200	do	s30 62
25	Par. Mail S. Co.	s15 145	200	do	62⅜
200	do	145⅜	100	do	63
250	do	145⅞	450	do	62⅜
125	do	146	60	do	s30 62⅜
100	do	s60 145	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	34

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	97⅜	1400	Erie Railway	70⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	97⅜	500	do	70⅜
20,000	do	97	400	Erie R. Pref	100⅛
1,000	Treas. 7 3.10 p. c. Notes	102⅞	3500	do	s3 100⅜
10,000	Debt Certif	97	100	do	s10 100⅜
90,000	Amer. Gold	138⅞	200	Harlem R	32⅜
70,000	do	139	1200	do	32
10,000	do	s10 138⅜	25	do	32
15,000	do	s10 138⅛	300	Harlem R. Pref	65
50,000	U. S. D. N's	136⅛	100	Readiog R	66⅛
60,000	do	136⅞	450	Mich. Cen. &	95
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s	62⅜	100	do	94⅞
13,000	Mo. St. 6s	65	200	do	94⅜
10,000	do	b30 65⅜	100	M. S. & N. I	45
15,000	do	65⅛	100	do	43⅞
10,000	do	65⅛	100	do	43⅝
25,000	do	65⅜	1,000	do	43⅜
10,000	do	65⅞	200	M. S. & N. I. G.	93
100	Cantoo Co	23	100	do	92⅞
150	do	23⅛	400	Ill. Cen. R	87
100	do	23⅜	1200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	66⅛
200	do	23⅜	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	65
140	Cumb. Coal	22⅜	300	Gal. & Chic. R	87⅜
100	do	22⅜	100	do	87⅝
50	do	22⅜	150	do	87
1000	do	22⅜	400	Cl. & Toledo R	81⅜
200	Del., Lack. & W. R.	132	300	do	83⅛
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	149	1500	do	83⅜
100	do	148⅜	500	do	83⅜
120	do	146⅜	300	do	83⅝
100	do	147	200	do	b30 83
25	do	s5 147	50	do	s60 82⅝
100	do	147⅜	100	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	98⅜
200	do	148	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	b30 34
2700	N. Y. Cen. R.	114⅝	25	do	34
100	do	s10 114⅝	11	Pt. Ft. W. & Ch R	63
200	do	114⅛	500	do	64
50	do	114⅜	25	do	63⅛
1200	do	115	400	do	b60 64⅞
300	do	s10 114⅜	50	Canton Company	22⅝
500	do	b3 115⅜	400	do	22⅞
700	do	b30 115⅛	50	do	b30 22⅞
100	Del. & Hud. Cn. Co.	124			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. D. N	135⅛	50	N. Y. Cen. R.	113
120,000	do	135⅜	100	Erie R. Pref	99⅛
5,000	Mo. State 6s	64	600	Hud. R. R.	89
15,000	Amer. Gold	137⅜	600	Harlem R Pref	62⅜
5,000	do	137⅞	200	do	62⅝
120,000	do	137⅞	200	M. S. & N. I	46
245	Pacific M. S. Co	145⅜	360	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	91⅛
50	do	146	900	Clev. & Toledo R.	81
50	Erie Railway	69⅛	100	Ch. & R. I. R.	85⅞
100	do	69⅜	50	do	85⅜
50	do	b30 69⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$15,000	Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes	102⅜	500	Erie R. Pref	100⅜
10,000	do	102⅞	300	do	100⅞
10,000	Debt Certif	97	150	Hudson R. R.	90⅜
90,000	Amer. Gold	138⅞	100	do	s10 90⅜
70,000	do	139	200	Harlem R.	32⅛
10,000	do	s10 138⅜	1200	do	32
15,000	do	s10 138⅛	25	do	32
50,000	U. S. D. N's	136⅛	300	Harlem R. Pref	65
60,000	do	136⅞	100	Readiog R	66⅛
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s	62⅜	450	Mich. Cen. &	95
13,000	Mo. St. 6s	65	100	do	94⅞
15,000	do	65⅛	200	do	94⅜
10,000	do	65⅛	100	M. S. & N. I	45
25,000	do	65⅜	1,000	do	43⅞
10,000	do	65⅞	200	M. S. & N. I. G.	43⅜
100	Cantoo Co	23	100	do	93
150	do	23⅛	400	Ill. Cen. R	92⅞
100	do	23⅜	1200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	87
200	do	23⅜	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	66⅜
140	Cumb. Coal	22⅜	300	Gal. & Chic. R	65
100	do	22⅜	100	do	87⅛
50	do	22⅜	150	do	87⅜
1000	do	22⅜	400	Cl. & Toledo R	87
200	Del., Lack. & W. R.	132	300	do	81⅜
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	149	1500	do	83⅛
100	do	148⅜	500	do	83⅜
700	N. Y. Cen. R.	115	600	do	83⅜
850	Erie Railway	70⅜	250	Chic. & R. Ia. R.	87
150	do	70⅜	200	do	86⅞
180	do	b10 70⅜	150	do	86⅜
100	do	70⅜	100	do	86⅛
1100	do	70⅜	50	do	86⅜
500	M. & P. Du C.	45			

MONDAY, Jan. 12—A. M.

The excitement through the last week is without precedent in the magnitude of the speculation, and with few parallels in the history of the past ten or twelve years in the rapid advance in prices. A similar feeling is being renewed in trade circles in many of the staple articles of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, after a comparative lull of one or two months. The market for Money favors the upward movement, not so much in the cheap rates as in the freedom of supply since the New Year. American Gold Coin participates in the speculation, and having gone up 4 ₱ cent. since the close of the previous week, Exchange on London is advanced in the same proportion, and closed on Saturday at about 152 ₱ cent. for first-class Bankers.

The speculation in Stocks reached its highest point on Friday morning, when Erie Shares sold as high as 71½ ₱ cent., and most of the other Railways in like proportion. Later in the day, it was known that the Secretary of the Treasury was about to visit the City, and under the impression that his object was a temporary loan of considereble magnitude from the Associated Banks, which would temporarily disturb the Money market, a reaction, which lasted until about noon on Saturday, took place, the lowest point being indicated by sales of Erie at 68½ ₱ cent. Soon after it was announced on sufficient authority that, while our Bankers had been invited to meet Mr. CHASE socially, at the up-town residence of the Assistant Treasurer, in the evening, the purpose of his visit was *not* to raise a Loan. The subsequent dealings on the Stock Exchange were of the same excited nature as on Friday, and the closing prices nearly as high, as noted in the outside figures of the following table:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	134⅛@138⅜@136⅛@138⅞
U. S. Notes for Customs	129⅛@136⅜
U. S 6 ₱ cents. 1881	99@97
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₱ cts	102⅛@103@102⅜
New-York Central	107⅜@116@114⅜
New-York and Erie	65⅜@71⅛@68⅛@70⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	97⅜@101@99⅛@100⅜
Rock Island	82@87⅛@86⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	86⅛@93⅛@92⅞
Michigan Southern	45⅛@49@48⅜
Michigan Central	90⅞@96@94⅞
Toledo	77⅞@84⅜@83⅜
Galena	83@87⅝@85⅞
Illinois Central	82⅜@87⅞@86⅜
Panama	171@175
Pacific Mail	136⅝@149⅛@144⅜
Missouris	61⅜@67⅛@65⅛
Tennessees	58@64@62⅜
Hudson River	82⅜@90⅛
Harlem Preferred	56⅛@65
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	56⅛@68⅜
Harlem Common	26@32

From what has since occurred between the Secretary and our principal Bankers and private Capitalists, we are led to suppose that one of his objects in visiting New-York, at the present moment—following the unanimous but respectful decision of the Committee of Ways and Means, that they could not report his Free Banking Scheme as part or parcel of the main Treasury Bill of the Session—was to attempt to enlist a further sentiment in its favor through the Banking influence of this City, as an alternative to the more direct issue of United States Notes of lawful tender by the Government. What success may eventually attend this endeavor, it would, perhaps, be premature to say. Thus far we are inclined to think he has met but little encouragement. As we shall have occasion to recur to this matter soon, we postpone for the present any further remarks upon it.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,909,758 against $1,889,567 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,250,152, against $2,246,010 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $302,000.

We hope to be able, in a few days, to receive from the Custom House the official Trade returns for December, which will complete the tables for the calendar year 1862, and enable us to resume our weekly comparative summary as from the beginning of the current Fiscal Year, July 1, 1862.

The following are the last bidding prices on Saturday of the Railway mortgages, which continue in free demand at rising figures:

N. Y. Cen. 7s '75	117	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	114
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	120	St. L., Alt. & T. H. 1st s	102
Erie 7s, '56	120	T. H. & A. 2ds. Pref	88
Erie seconds, '59	116	I. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	90
Erie thirds, '83	112	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106⅜
Erie fourths, '60	105	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Fx	86
Erie fifths, '75	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st. Bds.	90
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st	77 100	Chi. & N. W. 1st. 2d s.	80
Hudson firsts, '60	117	Chi. & N. W. 1st Ass.	85
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	112⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	41⅜
Hudson thirds, '75	108	Clan. & St. Jos 1sts	65
Hudson convert. '67	103	Lack. & W. 1sts	115
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	110	Tol. & Wab. firsts	80⅜
Harlem seconds, '64	106	Tol. & Wab. seconds	57
Harlem thirds, '68	95	Mil. & P. in Chien 1sts	110
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69, '72	114	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	114
Mich. C. R. & E. 1st	121	Clev. & Toledo S. F.	106⅜
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	119	N. Jer. Cen. 2ds	110
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 1sts	109
Mich S. & N. I. 1st 7 ₱ c	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 2ds.	97⅛

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH ROAD, DEC. 1.

Construction account	$7,771,062
Personal property	48,118
Telegraph	16,913
Balance of personal accounts	26,360
Assets in hands of Receiver	389,191
Total	$8,251,646
Dr.	
Capital stock	$3,632,712
Firs' Morigage Bond	800,000
Second Mortgage Bond	1,189,000
Third Mortgage Bond	1,166,000
Funded debt Mortgage Bonds	1,059,028
River Line Bonds	20,000
Dividend Bonds	75,077
Income Bonds	16,500
Bills payable	94,329
Total	$8,251,646
Passenger Receipts for year	$425,527
Freight	930,410
Mails, Express, Rents, &c.	70,379
	$1,436,317
Expenses of operations	662,064
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Lease	85,000
Interest on first Mortgage Bonds	55,720
Interest on second Mortgage Bonds	86,065
Interest on third Mortgage Bonds	81,497
Interest on Funded Debt Mortgage Bonds	26,235
General Interest and Exchange	32,651
New Enginas and Cars	30,219
New Bridges, Station-houses, &c.	43,581
Leaving Surplus Earninga	327,281
Total	$1,436,317

It affords us much pleasure to announce that the Hudson River Railroad has resumed its dividends ta the Shareholders, at the rete of 6 ₱ cent. per annum. The January Dividend was declered by the Directors on Saturday, payeble in cesh on 11th February.

We underetand that Mr. WATTS SHERMAN sails for California to-day, to be absent a month or two, for the purpose, in part, of extending the relations and business of the Banking-House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. with that rich and prosperous young State, and the Pecific Coest generally.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 47 bbls. Ashes, 18,092 bbls. Flour, 1,602 bbls. and 534 bags Corn Meal, 313 bushels Wheat, 17,472 bushels Corn, 460 bushels Rye, 2,548 bushels Barley, 28,811 bushels Oats, 3,245 bushels Malt, 4,900 pkgs. Provisions, and 483 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. at $5 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning: 662 bbls., including 481 bbls. Pots, and 181 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 75 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $35@$36 ₱ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade exhibits very little animation at present, though there are some country buyers in market. Stocks are moderate, and prices very firm. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "A few Western buyers have made their appearance in the market, but stocks of seasonable Boots and Shoes are at present so limited that there is no considerable movement to note. Prices are nominally unchanged, but there is a general feeling of great firmness, and as higher rates are considered inevitable, holders are very indifferent to sales. Manufacturers seem quite discouraged, and are turning out but little work except to order, as the cost of stock is increasing, and journeyman in some places are 'on a strike,' necessitating a suspension of operations."

COFFEE—Rio has been in active demand, and 5,500 bags have been sold, part at 28¾c.@29¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been less freely dealt in to-day, at 69c.@69¾c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed and prices have been tending downward to-day. The receipts have been quite limited. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 11,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $6 10@$6 35; poor to choice extra State at $6 50@$6 90, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 10@$6 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 95@$7 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 10	@$6 35
Extra State	6 50	@ 6 90
Superfine Western	6 10	@ 6 80
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 60	@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 95	@ 7 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 10	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 85	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 90	@10 00

Southern Flour is less buoyant to-day; sales of 1,400 bbls., at $7@$7 50 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 55@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $6 50@$6 10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 90@$4 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 15 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less inquired for, and prices have declined about 1c. ₱ bushel, closing irregularly. Sales, since our last, of 86,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 57@$1 66; Amber Western at $1 51@$1 53½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 46@$1 50; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 41@$1 43¾; Milwaukee Club at $1 38@$1 42; Chicago Spring at $1 25@$1 34 ₱ bushel. Corn is dull and lower. Sales since our last, 48,000 bush. at 81c.@82c. for shlooing Mixed Western; 78c.@80½c. for Eastern Mixed; 67c.@77c. for unsound, 85c. for Yellow Western, and 83c.@86c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 88c.@$1, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in good demand, including Prince Edward's Island, at 74c.; Canada at 71½c.@73c.; Western at 71c.@73c.; State at 73c.@74c., and Jersey at 67c.@70c., ₱ bushel. Barley is in request, at $1 35@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Sales 1,300 bushels. Of Barley Malt, 800 bushels changed hands at $1 65 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in active request, and is now up to 95c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in more demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ lb.

HEMP—Manilla is now up to 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.; sales, 1,560 bales. The movements in Manilla Hemp the past year, showing the imports, consumption and stocks in the United States for the year 1862, we copy from the Boston Circular of Messrs. AARON D. WILD & SON:

Stock in United States, Jan. 1, 1862.

	Bales.	
In importers' and speculators' hands		90,871
Manufacturers'		27,150
Total stock, Jan. 1, 1862		118,021
	Bales.	
Imported from Manilla	102,666	
Imported from Europe	15,566	
Less exported to Europe	19,642	98,612
Total supply in 1862		216,633

Stock, Jan. 1, 1863.

	Bales.	
Importers and speculators in Boston	27,922	
Importers & speculators in New-York	43,210	
Manufacturers in New-York, Philadelphia, &c.	10,671	
Manufacturers in Boston	13,952	
Total stock, Jan. 1, 1863		95,755
Consumption in 1862		120,878
On the way from Manila, Jan. 1, 1863		10,441

The imports, stock and consumption for a number of years has been as follows:

	Imported. Bales	Stock, Dec. 31. Bales	Consumed. Bales
1862	118,254	95,755	120,878
1861	137,806	118,021	105,922
1860	145,026	85,537	143,618
1859	132,309	84,129	129,321
1858	127,815	81,149	110,682
1857	120,928	64,008	119,156
1856	160,937	82,140	114,203
1855	109,306	35,406

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 12, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Tha Chimney Corner—Tha French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Pride of the Market.

WALLACK'S—The Invisible Husband.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Dr. Macoowan on Japan.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning editlou, it will be $10.

Tha price of tha Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of tha Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advanca.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have at last authentic advices from Vicksburgh, a dispatch-boat having arrived at Cairo from the mouth of the Yazoo. It appears that the repulse of Gen. Sherman was complete, and tha entire force under ths direction of Gen. McClernand, reembarked on transports, closely pressed by the enemy—who, however, coming too near the gunboats, were driven back with heavy loss. At last accounts, the expedition had arrived at Island No. 82, on the way to Napoleon. The fighting at Vicksburgh has evidently been much exaggerated, as our losses are now stated at only 600 killed, 1,500 wounded, and 1,000 missing.

The steamship *Creole* arrived at this port last evening, from New-Orleans on ths avening of the 3d inst., bringing ths highly important intelligence that Galveston has been recaptured by tha rebels, under command of Gen. Magruder. The news was obtained by the Purser of the *Creole* from the gunboat *Clifton*, which passed in over the Bar at Southwest Pass as the *Creole* came out, on the evening of the 3d. It appears that the place was attacked by land and water on the morning of the 1st inst. Col. Burrill and his men, who were on shore, were all killed or taken prisoners. Five rebel steamers, barricaded with cotton bales, made an attack on the *Harriet Lane*, and carried her by boarding. Capt. Wainwright, Lieut. Lee and all the men were killed or captured. Capt. Wilson, of the *Owasco*, was killed. Commodora Renshaw blew up the flagship *Westfield* to prevent her falling into the rebel's hands, and by a premature explosion he and his First Lieutenant, Zimmermann, were killed. Two barges loaded with coal, also fell into the hands of the rebels, who were believed to be about 5,000 strong, while our force on shore did not number more than 300, the residue of our men not having arrived at the time of the attack. All the transports having troops on board had returned to New-Orleans in consequencs of this disaster, which will no doubt speedily be retrieved. It is understood that important dispatches from Gen. Banks have been brought on by the *Creole*. Admiral Farragut was about to make an attack on Port Hudson, but was waiting for the cooperation of the land forces under Gen. Banks. The three negro regiments already raised in the Department had been ordered to garrison Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Pike, etc. The *National Advocate*, Jacob Barker's paper, had been stopped by order of Gen. Banks for the dissemination of incandiary news. This is the third time the publication of the paper has been suspended.

By the steamship *Marion*, which arrived at this port on Saturday morning, we had advices from New-Orleans to the 2d inst., inclusive. The Capitol at Baton Rouge was burned on the night of the 30th ult., the cause of the fire being unknown. Seventy thousand dollars damage was done. A rebel report has reached New-Orleans, from Galveston, that the National forces there have bombarded the city—the provocation being a shot fired by some one at some of our forces on shore. Not much damage appears to have been done, however. Our correspondent at New-Orleans has obtained information that the rebel army in the Southwest is in the most pitiable condition. They have only some 64,000 men scattered through Mississippi, ranging from 17 to 60 years of age. They are armed in the most miscellaneous manner—some with nothing but pikes. They have about 22,000 men at Port Hudson and in the neighborhood, some 12,000 of them scattered among the plantations, and at least eight thousand disabled in the hospitals. It is likely that, in the absence of any demonstration from below, some of the Port Hudson force has been sent up to Vicksburgh, and joined Pemberton in time to assist in the repulse of Gen. Sherman.

The rebels have laid out an extensive programme for Gen. Foster in North Carolina. According to a dispatch from Kingston, dated the 8th inst., published in the Charleston papers, immense preparations are being made for an advance, reinforcements having swelled our army at Newbern and Morehead City to 50,000 strong, and the intention being to attack simultaneously Charleston, Wilmington, Weldon and Goldsboro.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th inst. announces that Bragg has fallen back to Tullahoma—a fact with which we were before acquainted—and intimates that he will remain there, it being a good position for defence.

Late dispatches from Murfreesboro report that immediately after receiving his wound in the battle at Murfreesboro' Gen. Breckinridge left for the South, in company with his wife. Wounded rebel officers in our custody estimate their own loss in the several engagements at 12,000 to 15,000 men, with great slaughter of leading officers.

The recent Morgan raid into Kentucky seems to have been but a ruse to cover other important advances of the rebels, and to conceal the real weakness of their force left in the vicinity of East Tennessee—a ruse which was quickly discovered, and has now resulted in a great advantage to the Union arms. Not a guerrilla is left in the State. The pursuit of Morgan has been spirited, although no battle has been fought since he left the vicinity of Springfield. Morgan has been compelled in the rapidity of his flight to abandon his wagons, caissons, and some of his prisoners. The fifty-six guerrillas who were captured in the vicinity of Danville, were members of Morgan's band and are now in prison at Louisville. We have full confirmation of the announcement that our forces are again in possession of Cumberland Gap, that important key to East Tennessee, and that the Kentucky Cavalry is still pursuing the rebel Morgan.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that another expedition is already in East Tennessee. We have reason to believe, that with the retreat of Bragg to Chattanooga, the entire State will be free from rebel dominion.

The statement that Gen. Grant lost $5,000,000 worth of supplies at Holly Springs is manifestly a gross exaggeration. If his army numbered 50,000 men, 1,500,000 rations, a supply of thirty days, at 15 cents per ration (a liberal estimate) would cost but $225,000 or $250,000 including transportation. Five million dollars' worth would be ten months supply. Rations for forty days is all he could have been likely to accumulate, and a large proportion of these were probably at other points so that he could not have lost more than $330,000 worth. It is not possible that sufficient cotton was destroyed to make up the amount to $5,000,000.

The rebels had a report in Richmond, on the 6th inst, that Gen. Sumner's Grand Division had left Aquia Creek on transports for the South, but a dispatch from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac states that there is no truth in the report.

We have a rumor by way of Charlotte, N. C., that Hindman, the rebel General commanding in Arkansas, has executed ten National officers in retaliation for the execution of ten guerrillas by Gen. McNeil, of Missouri. We regard the story as improbable.

Gen. Dix has informed the War Department that on Wednesday night a party of National cavalry and infantry, sent out by Gen. Keyes from Yorktown, landed at West Point, proceeded to White House, destroyed the depôt and rolling stock of the railroad there, burned a steamer and several sloops, boats and barges, loaded with grain, secured a large number of animals and eight hundred wagons, and returned on Friday morning, having sustained no loss whatever.

We have advices to the 6th inst. from Key West, brought to this port yesterday by the steam transports *Curlew* and *Atlantic*. The news is not specially important. A large number of steamers belonging to the Banks Expedition had entered the harbor, either going or coming—all of them to coal, and some of them for repairs. Five additional prizes had been brought in by our blockading vessels. The Admiralty Court was again in session for the adjudication of prize cases, and it was expected that a large amount of condemned property would soon be sold by the United States Marshal. Local affairs were progressing satisfactorily under the administration of the new commandant, Col. Goods.

Col. Ludlow, of Gen. Dix's Staff, we learn from Fortress Monroe, has succeeded in effecting exchanges with the rebels which will restore about twenty thousand of our paroled officers and men to the service.

First—All the officers and men who were delivered at City Point from the 11th November, 1862, to January 1, 1863.

Second—All officers and men captured at Harper's Ferry.

Third—All the officers and men paroled at Winchester, Nov. 15 and 26, 1862, and Dec. 1, 1862.

Fourth—All officers and men paroled by Col. Imboden, C. S. A., Nov. 9, 1862.

Fifth—All officers and men paroled at Goldsboro, N. C., May 22, 1862, and delivered at Washington, N. C.

Sixth—All captures in Missouri, Arkansas, New-Mexico, Texas, Arizona and Louisiana, up to Jan. 1, 1863, are duly exchanged.

Seventh—All captures in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida, up to Dec. 10, 1862, are duly exchanged.

Eighth—All captures on the sea and Gulf coasts and waters flowing into the same, up to Dec. 10, 1862, are duly exchanged.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

In the Assembly, the forty-eighth ballot for Speaker was reached without result.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Jura* passed Cape Race on Saturday, with advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 1st inst., and Londonderry on the 2d. The workingmen of Manchester had held a meeting to express their sympathy with the North, at which an address to President Lincoln, congratulating him on his course, was adopted. It is announced that the English revenue accounts show an increase during the year of £2,392,000. The London *Times* argues from this increase that Cotton is *not* King, and that it would be far better for England to keep all her cotton operatives on public pensions until they are absorbed in other trades, than to vary one point in her National policy. Additional French troops are imperatively called for in Mexico, to the extent of ten thousand men. Cotton had a downward tendency in the Liverpool market, owing to the stock being largely in excess of the estimates. Breadstuffs were steady and unchanged. Provisions were very dull. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92¾ for money.

The New-Jersey Legislature is to meet at Trenton to-morrow noon, and as both Houses are largely Democratic an organization will doubtless be effected promptly. Gov. Parker will not be inaugurated until Jan. 20.

There were coined at the mint, in Philadelphia, during December, five million four hundred and thirty thousand cents, and yet the cry is for more. A year ago there was quite an outcry against the Government because it issued the nickels so plentifully; now people cannot get enough of them, although it is well understood that they are not by any means worth their nominal value.

About 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, the boiler of a new Government steam transport, named the *Tillie*, exploded when near Sandy Hook, and two engineers, a fireman and a coalpasser were killed. The steamar is owned in South-street, and had been chartered by the Government to convey army stores, &c., to Beaufort, S. C. She was on her way there when the accident occurred. Coronar Naumann will investigate tha case to-day.

The Stock Market on Saturday afternoon recovered its temporary depression, and closed buoyant on the Railway list and for American Gold Coin. Gold, 138¾. Exchange, 152.

Breadstuff, were depressed and lower on Saturday. Cotton was quiet, as were also Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Seeds, Spices, Laths, Coal and Naval Stores. Rio Coffee was actively sought after. A good demand prevailed for Hay, Hides, Manilla Hemp, Tallow, Whisky, Pork, Lard, and Bacon. Petroleum was heavy and lower. The freight market was less active with 558 vessels of all classes in port.

The Proposed Enlargement of the Erie and Illinois Canals.

It is a crowning test of the greatness of a people that the very extremity of their struggle for existence is the moment in which they are the most intent in projecting and prosecuting, with all the unconcern and steadiness characteristic of a period of profound quiet, works on a colossal scale, not for defence or aggression alone, but for the promotion of the general welfare. It is nothing less than a prescience of their triumph in their great struggle, and that what they now in storm shall be gathered and enjoyed in peace. Such a confidence belongs only to a people in the vigor of youth, to whom the vicissitudes that befall do not cloud the future, but are the accidents, not the rule, or law, of their being.

No nation can lay claim to this test more fully than our own. Never were a people more alive to great enterprises which require a continent for their theatre, but in which the old world has as deep a stake as our own. Since the breaking out of the rebellion, ample provision has been made for spanning the continent by a railroad from ocean to ocean, the work upon which is speedily to be commenced. One other work only is wanting to the completeness of our grand system, and to give the highest value and effect to our resources, which is a *great water-line*, capable of receiving large-class vessels, and extending from the mouth of the Mississippi to the harbor of New-York. For this line nature has made every provision short of its actual execution. The vast inland seas of the continent are so nicely poised on the crest of the great central plateau, that they have an almost equal choice whether they will discharge their waters into the Gulf of Mexico, and under the sun of the tropics, or into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the climate of the frigid zone. At one time they undoubtedly flowed in the former direction. But neither outlet was suited to the commercial wants of the vast territory they drained. One was closed for one half of the year by a rigorous Winter; the other, for a nearly equal period, was rendered almost uninhabitable by its pestilential climate.

The great task set before our people, consequently, was the correction of this oversight of nature, so that by a new water line the vast currents of commerce could discharge themselves upon the densely populated shores of the Atlantic, midway between the extremes of heat and cold, and where every provision but one had been made for his welfare that man could ask—easy access to the great seats of agriculture of the Continent. The enterprise of the people of New-York first opened an outlet on the east, by the construction of the Erie Canal, a work which instantly crowned their great City the Metropolis of the Continent. On the West a similar attempt was made to form a great water-line from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, by reopening the channel that once existed in that direction, but which was closed at some distant epoch by a slight upheaval of the western bank of the lake. But this work at the time was found to be too arduous for the limited means and experience which then existed. The idea of cutting down the summit to a level with the lake had to be abandoned, and a canal of limited capacity and cost substituted in place of the one first proposed. To feed the summit, the waters of the lake are raised by machinery eight feet to the summit, whence they fall off with the inclination of the country toward the Gulf of Mexico.

An interior water-line was thus formed, extending from the harbor of New-York to the mouth of the Mississippi, having a length of nearly 3,000 miles. The effect of its construction was most magical. Previous to the opening of the Erie Canal, the cost of transporting a ton of merchandise from Buffalo to the City of New-York was $100—a sum twice as great as the value of wheat, and four times greater than the value of Indian corn when landed upon our docks. Such an expense of transportation, far exceeding the value of the leading products of the interior, left them without a commercial value, if grown a hundred miles distant from navigable water lines. The opening of the Erie Canal, consequently, was the event that rendered the West habitable for a population not content to confine their production to what they could directly consume. It changed the whole aspect of the Continent, and with the aid of works subsequently constructed with a similar object, has made us as a nation what we are—a marvel of progress in numbers, wealth and power.

The Erie Canal, when first opened, was forty feet wide and four feet deep. Its locks, 90 by 15 feet, were capable of passing boats of about 60 tons burden. Its capacity for twenty years was fully up to the volume of the internal commerce of the country, when the enlargement of the canal, with its locks, were commenced. This enlargement, which trebled the capacity of the original work, was completed, fortunately the very year that the great rebellion broke out. There is no doubt whatever that this enlargement saved us from national bankruptcy, as it was the only channel through which we received or could have obtained the products necessary for the maintenance of our foreign commerce. Of the $100,000,000 of breadstuffs sent abroad in 1861, and which took the place of cotton in our exports, an equal value came through the canal, the amount transported by the railroads to tidewater barely sufficing to feed our own population.

But while the enlargement of the canal did so much for the country, the Western farmer received the smallest share of the advantage. During the past year the capacity of this great work was so crowded that charges for transportation exceeded largely those of former years. The increase in the productiveness of the interior, with its increased means for transportation, was in far greater ratio than that of the canal. The tonnage of Western produce reaching tidewater through the Erie canal in 1836 was 64,210 tons; in 1850, 778,858 tons; in 1861 it reached 2,156,425 tons. For 1862 the amount must have reached very nearly 3,000,000 tons. The two great railroads of the State tha past year have transported, in tha aggregate, very nearly 1,500,000 each. This vast and unexampled increase has been almost entirely due to the progress of railroads in that section of the country tributary to the basin of the Great Lakes. Since 1850, 11,000 miles of railway have been constructed in the Northwestern States alone. The number of tons of merchandise annually transported over them will equal fully 1,000 tons to the mile, or a total of 11,000,000 tons, having an average value of $100 to the ton, or an aggregate value of $1,100,000,000. Such is the vast commerce seeking an outlet to Eastern markets, and explains not only the great earnings, but the excessive charges for transportation the past year over the public works of our State, and is only one of the evidences of the immense development of the internal commerce of the country, for which all the provision yet made for transporting its products to the market is entirely inadequate.

This vast commerce consequently must come to a stand till we again increase the capacity of the Erie Canal. Enlargement of the locks is proposed as a war measure, to allow the passage of gunboats for the protection of our northern frontier, now left defenceless by treaty stipulations with Great Britain. That Power, by means of the public works of Canada, can place at the briefest notice, a fleet of gunboats, which she as well as the United States are restricted from building, on any of the lakes. The cost of the enlargement proposed, which will not exceed $3,500,000, will treble the capacity of a work which already has cost the State over $50,000,000, and which will transport the present year 5,000,000 tons. With its capacity raised to 15,000,000 tons annually, the nation can go on for years with the marvelous progress of the past, in numbers, productiveness and wealth.

The Illinois Canal, undertaken and prosecuted as a war measure, is to allow the passage into Lake Michigan of ths largest class boats navigating the Mississippi. It is to have a depth of seven feet, a width, on the bottom, 160 feet, and locks 350 by 75 feet. The two works together will form tha most magnificent and navigable water line upon the globe. Their completion would double the value of many of the products of the West, by the reduction it would affect in the cost of transportation. Where the Western farmer gets ten cents a bushel for his corn, he would get thirty. His means of consumption would be increased in an equal degree, so that the manufacturer and merchant in the East would be equally benefited with the producer of food. Every section of the country would share equally in the advantage; and as this internal commerce of this country is a creation rather than a growth, we have only to supply the means to rival and eclipse all the marvels of the past.

Bragg at Tullahoma—The Grand Bearings of Rosecrans' Victory.

Gen. Bragg's army, when it occupied Murfreesboro, was exactly in the geographical centre of the State of Tennessee. It was a capital position for offence or defence. From there he guarded East Tennessee, the most important strategic region in the Southern Confederacy; he menaced Rosecrans at Nashville; he threatened Grant's army in the rear, and could reinforce Vicksburgh, as is proved by the fact that, just before the late battle, he sent ten thousand men there; he guarded the States of Alabama and Georgia on the north; and in case he defeated Rosecrans, he would gain control of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and probably of the whole State of Tennessee; and he would also be in an admirable position to march up to the northern line of Kentucky, from which he retreated before Gen. Buell, three months ago. Murfreesboro itself had been chosen by Bragg, for its natural and artificial advantages, and had been well fortified during the two months he occupied it. It had railroad connections with the Charleston and Memphis road, and the lines connected therewith, running south and east as far as Richmond. It was in the centre of a region which abounded with provisions and forage—if any part of the South may be said to do so. In all military aspects, Murfreesboro was a good position. It was a point from which the rebel commander would never have retreated if it had been at all possible for him to hold it.

The Richmond papers announce that Bragg "has fallen back to Tullahoma, 32 miles south of Murfreesboro, and 71 from Nashville, as a base of operations and position of defence." In both the latter respects, however, Tullahoma is very far inferior to the position from which Bragg retreated on the 3d of January; and it is so much inferior in offensive and defensive value to other positions further south, that we doubt very much whether he will remain there any length of time, even if he be not at once driven from it by the victorious and now reinforced army of Gen. Rosecrans. If, for instance, he fall back upon Chattanooga, while it will be a virtual giving up of offensive operations, and an uncovering of Alabama, it will enable him to make the Tennessee River his defensive line, and will put him in immediate communication with Knoxville. But whether he remain for a time at Tullahoma, or move away at once to some other camping ground, he can obtain no such advantages as Murfreesboro gave him. He may turn his face northward, but it will be a vain outlook. He will see close to his lines the largest army planted in the strongest position we have ever held in Tennessee, with its lines of communication with Nashville and the North open, and no point at which it can be penetrated or circumvented. He may gaze westward; but he will perceive that the Tennessee river is now high enough to be plowed by our gunboats up to Florence, and he will notice that Rosecrans already outflanks him in any movement he might think of attempting in that direction. He may cast his eyes to Vicksburgh; but how dare he weaken his army by another move when it has already proved itself too feeble to cope with the enemy still pressing upon it. He may look toward the hills of East Tennessee; but it will only be to behold the great railroad broken up, and, if the news be true that Gen. Granger has seized Cumberland Gap, it will be evident to him that, as things now stand, all that region may be said to be included within our military lines. The best thing he can do at Tullahoma or Chattanooga is to defend the northern line of Georgia, and hold fast to his position until he is driven away.

From this rapid glance will be seen the vast importance of the position and the ground gained by Gen. Rosecrans from his glorious victory at Murfreesboro. We believe it will be evident before many months that it gave us not only the continued possession of Nashville, and insured the safety of Kentucky, but that it has given us the virtual control of all Tennessee, of Northern Alabama and Northern Mississippi, and has carried the war down to the border of Upper Georgia. If it give us East Tennessee alone, it will be of more value than all the victories we have gained during the two years in which the war has raged.

We could hope, and we do most earnestly hope, that Gen. Rosecrans will push on his success to the consummation indicated in the preceding sentence. It is said, we trust truly, that he has been reinforced by thirty thousand troops from Kentucky, who have been set free from garrison and other duty by the victory of Murfreesboro. If so, we do not see why he cannot spare the whole of this force for the work indicated. His present army has proved itself the master of Bragg, even to driving him from his fortifications. If but twenty of the thirty thousand reinforcements were marched from Nashville by way of Sparta to Knoxville, and cooperated with the column at Cumberland Gap, it would yet leave Rosecrans with an army vastly superior to Bragg, and it would insure us East Tennessee. After that Bragg might stay at Tullahoma or go to Chattanooga, and it would not alter the fact that the Southwestern campaign, in its larger aspects, was triumphantly ended.

The Operations Against Vicksburgh.

With the best disposition in the world to be satisfied with Western war movements, in view of their general gratifying success, we confess we find it impossible to regard the result of our operations against Vicksburgh without strong disfavor. The country has been grievously disappointed in that quarter. We were promised a speedy success, and had a right to expect it. The strongest combination of the war was to be brought to bear against Vicksburgh. Sherman, with a powerful armada and army on transports, was to move down upon it from the north, and Grant, with his formidable army, was to threaten it from the rear. Betwixt these heavy forces, amounting to near 100,000 men, to say nothing of the fleet of gunboats, it seemed that Vicksburgh would speedily be captured.

The programme was grand; but the performance has been lamentably puny. Grant let the lines behind him be cut, he retreated, changed his base, and remains stuck in the mud of Northern Mississippi, his army for weeks of no use to him or to anybody else. Sherman, left alone to do the work marked out for others led his gallant troops against the intrenched enemy. Three days his brave men fought fiercely in the unequal struggle, exhibiting the usual heroism of Western troops—the dash of eager volunteers and the determined valor of veterans. But all in vain. Sherman is repulsed with heavy loss. He waits at Napoleon, Arkansas, for reinforcements, and unless he has them, say the latest dispatches, the movement against Vicksburgh must be given up.

In explanation in part, of the failure of Gen. Sherman's attack, it is said "the gunboats could give him but little assistance, *being out of fuel*." It were quite as reasonable for us to be told that a third of the army could not participate in the attack, being without muskets. Why were the gunboats there unless prepared for service? Why was an attack made if the Government was not ready for it? We doubt not it is a solid excuse, this lack of fuel for the gunboats. A correspondent who describes the entrance of Sherman's fleet into the Yazoo River, mentioned a collision and the sinking of a coal barge, in tow of the iron-clad gunboat *De Kalb*, that carried 8,000 bushels of coal. He added that the loss was almost irreparable, as the fleet was left with "only one barge, containing about 7,000 bushels." On the previous day a portion of Gen. Sherman's troops had destroyed Gaines' Landing, a few miles above on the Mississippi, and "wantonly burned 1,000 cords of seasoned wood, piled on the bank." This was alluded to by the correspondent as perilling the mobility of the fleet, inasmuch as fuel on the river bank is now very scarce, and the fleet consists altogether of about seventy vessels, mostly steamers. Gen. Sherman, it was added, "denounced the outrage without stint," but that did not, it seems, replace the fuel, or give the aid of the gunboats in the attack on Vicksburgh.

We do not put the blame of the repulse at Vicksburgh on Gen. Sherman. He is not responsible for the failure of Grant's part in the campaign; nor for the non-appearance of a cooperating force in the river below; nor for trusting the efficiency of a fleet of seventy vessels, including gunboats that were to join in the attack, to two barges of coal, at a distance of 650 miles below the mouth of the Ohio! This last and amazing mistake looks too much like the improvidence and incalculation of a Washington bureau, to be charged hastily to so good a soldier as Sherman.

To add to the muddle of this Vicksburgh affair, the telegraph announces that Gen. McClernand has arrived at Vicksburgh and "superseded Gen. Sherman." This is a most unusual and surprising transaction. Gen. Sherman is not superseded for failing to take Vicksburgh, for we know that McClernand was sent forward to assume the command before any fighting was known to have taken place. If Sherman had been successful, and captured Vicksburgh, the result would have been the same. We should have had the extraordinary spectacle of an educated soldier, and a gallant and victorious one, superseded by a man taken but recently from civil life and the political arena, in the very hour of the proudest achievement of his life, for which the country would undoubtedly have held him in lasting honor. We cannot understand the policy which runs the risk of working out such marvelous incongruities.

In behalf of our Western armies, that win so many and such substantial victories for the Union, we protest against the miscalculations and confusion of authority that threaten to embarrass and delay the capture of the great rebel stronghold on the Mississippi River.

The Porter and McDowell Trials.—The Court-martial in the case of Gen. Fitz-John Porter has got through the evidence offered on both sides—heard the defence of the accused, which is published in the Times to-day—and their decision is all that is needed to finally dispose of the case. The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. McDowell has, also, about completed its labors, and may be expected to close its session this week.

We have published the testimony taken from day to day in these two cases, so fully, that the public are already familiar with the developments, and have formed conclusions of their own as to the proper verdicts to be awarded. So far as Gen. McDowell is concerned, we think we risk nothing in saying the universal judgment is, that nothing has been elicited to his dishonor. All the scandalous imputations against him, recently so current, are thoroughly refuted and shown to be groundless.

Gen. Porter was prosecuted on a formal and formidable array of severe charges, involving the gravest offences that a military man can commit. We have presented both accusation and defence, but shall so soon receive the analysis of the evidence by the Court itself, and the verdict, that we do not deem it necessary to recapitulate the one or anticipate the other.

On the whole, however, the country has reason to congratulate itself that these two interesting and protracted trials are over. They have detained a large number of valuable officers quite a long time from the field, who can now be returned to duty. And they have resulted in throwing a relieving light on many transactions that were dark to the public. It is very certain that the trials, although the impeachments of each officer were so grave, have not resulted in establishing any startling and terrible crimes, to shock the country and disgrace the service.

"Admiral Farragut has sent a special messenger to Washington. We are glad to hear from him in any shape. Can it be that he has been prevented by 'red tape' from joining Sherman at Vicksburgh?"—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

"Red tape" has so many sins to answer for that it is only fair to vindicate it from charges which are not well founded. We have already stated the *real* obstacles which prevent Admiral Farragut and Gen. Banks from joining Sherman. They have to take *Port Hudson*, which is a very strong point 300 miles below Vicksburgh, very strongly fortified and held by a large rebel force and likely to be contested quite as strongly as Vicksburgh itself. Gen. Banks and the Admiral, at the latest advices, were at Baton Rouge, preparing to attack Port Hudson. When that is taken, they can think about the other place.

National Raid on the Pamunkey.—The movements of our troops on the Peninsula augur no quiet to Richmond. From his headquarters at Yorktown Gen. Keyes, a few days since, sent a body of troops to West Point, who landed there and proceeded to White House, the famous base of McClellan while his army rested on the Chickahominy. At White House the expedition played havoc with a large amount of Confederate property, burning the depôt and several vessels loaded with grain, disabling rolling stock of the railroad, and, the dispatch of Maj.-Gen. Dix, from Fortress Monroe, adds, capturing "a large number of animals and eight hundred wagons," which were brought safely to Yorktown—and all this with no loss whatever.

If there be no mistake in this latter statement, it was a most astonishingly successful raid, and proves either unwonted skill and dispatch on the part of the National forces, or the most inexplicable carelessness on the part of the rebels. Eight hundred wagons form a valuable and material part of the transportation of any army, and, if the rebels in Virginia have lost so many, they are seriously crippled in this branch of their service.

This demonstration of Gen. Keyes on the Pamunkey, at the unattained point of Stuart in his first and celebrated raid in McClellan's rear, must prove particularly disheartening to Gen. Lee, for it suggests that Hanover Court-house, in the rear of Fredericksburgh, may be reached from the same direction. It will also bring back painful memories to the people of Richmond, who felt the approach of the Army of the Potomac, from the White House, as a horrible nightmare, last Spring. A peninsular campaign by Gen. Keyes would upset many calculations of Gen. Lee.

Death of a New-York Officer.—We observe among the officers killed in the recent battle at Murfreesboro, the name of Silas F. Herbert, son of our well-known citizen, Silas C. Herbert, and previous to his entering the army, engaged in business in Philadelphia. He was a Sergeant in the Anderson Cavalry, which has acquired an unenviable notoriety by a revolt and mutiny on the eve of battle, based on frivolous complaints, evidently designed only to cover the cowardice and disloyalty of the men engaged in it. Sergeant Herbert was one of the few officers who did everything in their power to arrest the progress of this shameful revolt, and who succeeded in rescuing about 300 of the whole body from the infamy that rests upon the residue. He belonged to Company L, and was the first to announce that he should obey orders, and go into the fight, if he went *alone*. With his associate officers he induced his entire company to follow his example. It was the only *whole* company of that regiment in the fight. He was the only one of the company killed. He was 20 years old, and had already rendered faithful and effective service in this war for the salvation of the country.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Twenty Thousand of Our Men Exchanged.

The Supersedure of Gen. Sherman by Gen. McClernand.

Stringent Measures to be Taken Against Deserters.

Gen. Wool to Have Charge of the Matter.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 11.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Col. LUDLOW has just returned from City Point on a dispatch boat, and reports that a conference with Mr. OLDS, Confederate Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has resulted in an important arrangement by which about twenty thousand Union officers and men, previously paroled, are restored to active service. Col. LUDLOW also states that he has every reason to believe that the rebel Government will violate the previous agreement, and, acting on the proclamation of JEFF. DAVIS, formally refuse, during the coming week, to make future exchanges of our commissioned officers. He returns to-morrow on a dispatch boat, and will visit City Point again on Tuesday.

GEN. SHERMAN SUPERSEDED.

The supersedure of Gen. SHERMAN by Gen. MCCLERNAND, in the command of the expedition against Vicksburgh, has been privately known here for several days, though first made public by rebel authority. Gen. MCCLERNAND was originally promised this command, as we stated at the time of his visit here, but political reasons have interfered with an earlier consummation of the arrangement. He passed through Memphis on the 27th of December, on his way to assume command. He arrived at Gen. SHERMAN'S quarters during the battle, and the latter immediately transferred the command. The retirement of our forces must have been done under the orders of Gen. MCCLERNAND.

THE PENNSYLVANIA UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Excitement is represented as being very great in Pennsylvania in regard to the election of a United States Senator in place of Mr WILMOT. The election is expected to take place on Tuesday, and so *apprehensive* are the Democrats of the strategy of Gen. CAMERON, that thousands are expected to be in attendance to exert a proper influence over doubtful members of the Legislature. The Democrats have but one majority, and great fear is entertained lest more than that number may desert to the Republicans.

DESERTIONS.

Desertions of late have become so numerous that the Secretary of War has determined to adopt most stringent measures to secure the return of delinquents. He has become convinced that the system adopted some time ago is entirely inadequate, and has decided to remove Mr. DRAPER, and to place the business in the hands of Gen. WOOL, with full power for its execution.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A very great uncertainty seems to prevail in regard to the programme marked out for the Army of the Potomac. A feeling of fatalism has, to a greater or less extent, obtained in the public mind concerning the destiny of this army, causing a presentiment that it is not fated to achieve success; and hence, official recommendations have not been wanting that a portion shall be retained for the defence of Washington, and the remainder transferred to fresh fields, where, consolidated with victorious troops, and serving under new commanders, they may be enabled to secure the substantial results which the hardships they have endured, and their gallantry in the field, so eminently entitle them to enjoy.

Still, it seems to be agreed that the rebel army behind Fredericksburgh has been materially diminished in numbers; and it is not certain that some vigorous and unexpected movement may not yet place Richmond speedily in the possession of the veterans who have so long made it the Mecca of their toilsome and perilous pilgrimage.

ENFORCING THE PROCLAMATION.

It is a gratifying evidence of the sincere determination of the President to carry out the policy of freedom, that the President has determined to dismiss Gen. STEELE from the service, for having violated the regulations and the law in returning fugitive slaves.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 9th inst., says:

"We learn that the premium for specie in this city has declined to $2 for gold and $1 50 for silver. Gold has previously been held at $2 25, while silver brought $2."

The same paper quotes approvingly from the New-York *World*, and encourages that journal in its good work.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 11.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

By direction of the President, the following-named officers, absent without leave from their station, Camp Parole, Annapolis, Maryland, are dismissed the service of the United States: Capt. D. A. GILLAN, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. JOHN BROWN, Thirtieth Ohio; First Lieut. G. W. CHAMPLAIN, Forty-second Pennsylvania; Second Lieut. W. THOMPSON, Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers. All other officers now absent from said station without authority are hereby directed to return without delay, under penalty of dismissal from the service.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The following is an extract from a private letter, received in this city by the last steamer, from an American gentleman in Paris:

PARIS, Dec. 23, 1862.

The impression among the French here, is that the reaction represented by DROUYN DE L'HUYS and his policy cannot last, and that a change of Ministry is not unlikely to occur before February.

Mr. ——— tells me, that at the last council at the Tuileries, the President's Message was laid upon the table and the Ministry pronounced it wise and all the South could ask. Upon the same authority, he said that the Emperor had abandoned his *penchant* to ward the South. Mr. ——— thought his authority pretty good.

The *Moniteur* has been thrown upon the defensive, which is a good sign, by the universal disapprobation which the proposal of an armistice has encountered everywhere. It even went so far as to publish an article (extracted) which stated that the Government never expected that the blockade was to be suspended during the armistice. That being untrue, renders its appearance in the *Moniteur* the more significant. The message has produced an excellent effect here. It has not been successfully assailed in any quarter, while the President's earnestness, moderation and forbearance have captivated all who were in a position to look at the case fairly.

I augur the very happiest results from the President's proposal, though I suppose no serious expectation of the adoption of the amendments is entertained.

OBITUARY.

Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D.

On Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, LYMAN BEECHER, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, died at his residence in Brooklyn.

The currents of the last few years have swept from the sight of the present generation this venerable minister of God, who for years battled in the name of his Master for the cause of truth and justice; but the announcement of his death will revive in the hearts of thousands livaly gratitude for his extended career of usefulness, and in the memories of many, occurrences long since forgotten, but which nevertheless, are indissolubly connected with their dearest interests for time and eternity.

Practically Dr. BEECHER has been removed from the active duties of life for several years, and in writing we think of him as of one long gone. He was born at New-Haven Oct. 12, 1775, graduated at Yale College in 1797, and studied theology under the direction of President DWIGHT.

In December, 1798, he was ordained pastor of a church at East Hampton, L. I., upon a salary of $300 per annum. In 1810 he removed to the care of the first church, at Litchfield, Conn. Here he remained about 16 years, during which time his remarkable qualities as a preacher and as a zealous and active minister, brought him a great reputation and a remarkable influence throughout New England. He was much consulted, and was forward in most of the religious undertakings of the time, such as the Connecticut Missionary Society, the Connecticut Education Society, the American Bible Society and the like. In 1826 great defections had taken place in the churches in Boston and the neighboring parts of New-England into Unitarianism, following the lead of Dr. CHANNING and others in sympathy with him, and Dr. BEECHER was chosen, out of all the clergy of New-England, to uphold the standard of the ancient Puritan faith against their desertion. He was installed over the newly-established Hanover-street Church, Boston, and, during his residence there, devoted himself with both zeal and ability to the urgent work committed to his guidance. His ministry necessarily partook largely of a controversial character. He flung himself into the thickest of the battle, and was sustained by the confidence and fervent admiration of the religious body to which he belonged. The sincerity and spirituality of his preaching was generally acknowledged, and it was attended by decisive results, in a revival of the spirit and increase in the numbers of evangelical Christians, so as still to preserve to them the numerical superiority in that part of the country, at one time thought to be seriously in danger. In this work Dr. BEECHER was looked up to as the most efficient champion and defender of the faith. But he was not of a mind to rest while anything remained to be done. The vital importance of communicating sound religious influences to the population of the great Mississippi valley became the paramount interest in the minds of many reflecting as well as philanthropic people, for the highest social and political as well as religious considerations were concerned. Among many similar institutions founded for this purpose, the Lane Theological Seminary was established at Cincinnati, and Dr. BEECHER was invited to take the direction in 1832. He carried the same strength and ardor into his new connections, and electrified a considerable part of the country by the publication, soon after his arrival, of a tract sounding the alarm of Roman Catholic supremacy at the West. The transplanting of a mind of such vigor into that impressible society could not be of slight effect. His great character, uniform principles and fixed adherence to truth and his convictions, together with his boldness and fervent eloquence, worthily filled a large sphere of duty and produced a serviceable impression upon Western society. He remained in Cincinnati about 10 years, having, in addition to the care of the Seminary, the pastoral charge of the Second Presbyterian Church. Since leaving there he resided mostly in Boston, without fixed employment, but with undiminished intelligence and vigor, even at a very advanced age. During the more active portion of his life, few or none of his profession were better known to the people of the United States, and it is probable that the labors of no other have produced a more immediate and apparent effect. His fame as an orator was naturally the most prominent, and as such he possessed remarkable powers. His style was that of a man thoroughly in earnest, whose life was devoted to the inculcation of great truths, and whose convictions were of a heat to melt all obstacles. Original turns of thought and expression, and flashes of pictorial illustration, were frequent in his oratory, and gave him an electrical influence over his audience. His position as a theologian will be judged with that of the body for which it may properly be said he combated, but it was sustained by sterling qualities which were universally recognized. In almost all the conspicuous moral enterprises of his time he bore a prominent part, and in particular his connection may be mentioned with the temperance movement, which for 30 years has elicited and absorbed so much of the moral life of this country. Early in its course he printed a famous series of sermons on intemperance, which attracted much attention to the cause. His numerous publications have been mostly occasional and miscellaneous, and hardly of a kind to perpetuate his influence.

From the fact of his being so constantly engaged in controversial warfare, Dr. BEECHER found no time to elaborate and prepare sermons for reprint, and as the reportorial profession was in his days unknown we are without sketches even of many of his most important efforts.

Of Dr. BEECHER'S thirteen children not a few have attained to eminence as writers and ministers. Miss Catherine Beecher, Dr. Edward Beecher, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Revs. George, Charles, Thomas, William and James Beecher are all known in certain spheres of public usefulness, and each in his specialty has done service in his day and generation.

Of his son HENRY, Dr. BEECHER was peculiarly fond and proud, and during the last ten years of his life has been more or less with him. About five years since he became a permanent resident of Brooklyn, living within a stone's throw of his son's house and church. At the latter place he was for some time an honored landmark of a former generation, and an object of universal esteem and affection. Latterly, however, during the past three years, his body, originally so erect and sinewy, has rapidly failed, and his mind has dimmed gradually in its case, until at length he became literally a child, a weak and impotent old man.

We have not space, nor is this the proper place for reference to the glories of his spiritual vision at intervals of pristine vigor and brilliancy of imagination. They will be ably noted elsewhere, and we will but state that at such periods he felt the rock upon which he stood firm beneath his feet—he saw the glory for which he waited bright before his vision—he grasped with unmistakable certainty the title to his everlasting inheritance, and gave to all about him abundant evidence of undiminished faith and confidence in the Redeemer, whose servant for three-score years he had faithfully been.

A few days before Christmas he had a slight fall, which somewhat weakened him, and gradually he slept into lethargy, from which he never absolutely awoke, until the hour when released from the confinement of infirmity and weakness, he stood before the throne of his Father and Redeemer, to be welcomed by the sweet legend, "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

The funeral services will be held on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Plymouth Church, when it is expected Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, will deliver a sermon upon the life and services of the deceased.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF REV. DR. LYMAN BEECHER, BY HIS SON, REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

At the close of the morning sermon, Mr. BEECHER paused a moment, and then, in a voice tremulous with deep emotion, which sent a thrill throughout the vast congregation, he proceeded to say, in substance:

Last night, at 5 o'clock, at the ripe age of eighty-seven, my venerated father went to his eternal rest. His life was singularly blameless—simple, constant, full of the noblest Christian heroism, faithfulness, and devotion to the cause to which he early consecrated his powers. For about a year and a half his mental condition has been exceedingly feeble and child-like. He has been like a traveler who had packed his trunk, in anticipation of a journey, and, expecting every moment to start, could not unpack it. But now the long-expected journey has been made. He has reached the place where, all his mental powers unlocked, not as here on earth, but with every faculty brightened, and every sense glorified, he can employ them as never before in the service of his divine Master. He had long been ready to depart. Almost the last sentient act of his life occurred about two years ago, when, on his recovery from a severe sickness, he called for *"that passage."* After reading a multitude of passages, for he was unable to designate the particular one he desired, the reader opened, by the good providence of God, to these verses: "For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give unto me at that day; and not to me only"——

They were proceeding to read further, but my father cried "Stop! that is not for me! *This is my* testimony; write it down as mine." And I think he could use those words as fully and as justly as the man that wrote them.

One of the most touching characteristics of his later years was his affectionate remembrance of his early associates in the Christian warfare. His heart clung with peculiar tenderness to the memory of TAYLOR, EVARTS, CORNELIUS and WISNER. He loved them all, but especially TAYLOR. And in his last years, and in his dying hours, his heart turned not to Boston, the scene of his brightest triumphs; not to Brooklyn, where for so many years he has lived so near our beautiful Greenwood, from where shall rise so many on the Last Day, when the trumpet shall sound which only they who are called shall hear; not even to Litchfield, where lies buried the wife of his youth, for whom he cherished all the tender affection which his loving nature could lavish upon an object; but his last request was, "Lay me by the side of brother TAYLOR." And there, in the old graveyard at New-Haven, shall repose side by side the bodies of these two Christian soldiers and heroes, until the day when they shall rise glorified and incorruptible, to dwell forever before the face of God in Heaven.

Mr. BEECHER'S voice, which trembled with emotion all through his brief but very touching remarks, gave way entirely at this point, and after a moment's pause, he closed by giving notice that the funeral services would be held in the church on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HORRIBLE CASE OF ABORTION.

A Woman, the Mother of Five Children, Dying from the Effects of Malpractice.

STATEMENT OF THE VICTIM.

The Doctor Arrested—Verdict of the Jury.

Within the past few months, cases of malpractice, from which death has ensued, have become alarmingly frequent.

It is high time that the attention of the public be directed to the scoundrels who, under pretence of giving relief, entail direst misery upon thoughtless women, and at times hurry rash mortals into an undesirable eternity.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the attention of Coroner RANNEY was called to the case of Mrs. ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON, residing on Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-six and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, the mother of five children, and a person of respectability hitherto unquestioned.

The Coroner attempted to relieve her, but his efforts were unavailing, and her pangs grew more and more fierce, until it seemed as if human strength could endure no more.

The Coroner, convinced that the woman would soon die, took possession of the premises, and impannelled the following Jury: Messrs. E. W. Ranney, J. L. Olden, W. G. Nott, Jr., J. E. Church, John R. Farrington.

Before this Jury, Mrs. HARRINGTON made the following

DEPOSITION.

ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live in this house—Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street. On Sunday before New-Year's I was treated by Dr. MCGONAGAL; I was about two months gone in pregnancy; he operated on me the Monday before New-Year's with an instrument; I did not see the instrument, but I felt it; he operated on me in the evening of the 29th of December, 1862, at about half-past seven o'clock; he told me he would procure an abortion on me for eight dollars; I paid him three at the time; there was no one in the room at the time he operated on me; he continued to attend me until Dr. FARRINGTON was called; he told me a day or two before that he had got his instrument all ready to operate upon me; I was induced to go there because I had learned from several others that he did such things. I have stated these things, believing that I am in a dying state, and shall not recover. I was treated in his house.

her
ELIZABETH X HUNTINGTON.
mark.

This much secured, Coroner RANNEY dispatched an officer to the church on Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, of which Dr. MCGONAGAL is a member, and went with another to the doctor's house. Shortly after their arrival the doctor came in and was at once arrested. He declined to make any statement, give any denial or affirmation of the charge, and conducted himself with the most perfect composure. He was sent to the Station-house to await the result of the operation.

In the meanwhile Mr. RANNEY, in searching the premises, found an instrument, with which he thinks the operation was performed. It is a horrible home-made affair, made of steel, long, sharp and pointed.

With this a puncture was doubtless made, which, touching carelessly a vital part, has brought misery and perhaps death upon the woman, and exposure at least upon him.

THE VERDICT

of the Jury was in accordance with the above facts, and the Doctor remains in custody.

AMUSEMENTS.

The season at the Academy of Music came to an end on Saturday, owing to the continued and severe indisposition of Signor BRIGNOLI. There was a successful *matinée* on that day, and the reverses of the week were, we hope, recovered. That the mere continuance of an opera season should depend on the health of a single artist is, we must admit, a rather unfortunate condition of affairs; but, with no resource save Signor MACCAFERRI, every one will confess that Mr. GRAU was judicious in postponing his fortunes to a more opportune moment. Under the most auspicious circumstances, the risks of management are sufficiently onerous—the margin for possible profit being remarkably small. With the certainty of constant disappointments, there could hardly be a reasonable expectation of a favorable issue to the experiment, and Mr. GRAU wisely resolved to wait until Signor BRIGNOLI was in a condition to resume his position in the company. It is expected that on Monday next the season will be recommenced. In the meantime the artists will employ their time in making the necessary rehearsals of "Giovanni d'Arco"—a work in which Miss KELLOGG and Signor BRIGNOLI will both assume new *rôles*.

The announcements at the various places of amusement to-night are unusually varied and interesting: At Mr. WALLACK'S charming establishment the comic drama of the "Invisible Husband;" at Niblo's Garden, (for the last night but one,) "Faust and Marguerite;" at the Winter Garden, the fascinating CUBAS in the "French Spy," and Mr. C. W. COULDOCK in a new domestic drama called the "Chimney Corner;" at LAURA KEENE'S Theatre, Mrs. JOHN WOOD in the "Pride of the Market;" at Barnum's Museum, the wonderful little Queen of Beauty, Miss LAVINIA WARREN, and in the Lecture-room the "Colleen Bawn."

Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S season of German opera—extending over a period of seventy nights, and being, both in duration and activity, without a parallel—came to an end on Saturday evening. The troupe will appear immediately at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and will return to New-York early in the coming month.

The second grand subscription-concert of the Liederkranz Society will take place at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening. The full chorus of the Society, a grand orchestra of forty players, and several prominent soloists will assist on the occasion. The programme is one of the most interesting ever offered to our public.

One of the most interesting exhibitions in New-York, at the present moment, is the Broadway Menagerie. The collection of animals, although not large, is remarkable for possessing several rare specimens, not usually found in the best European Gardens. A visit to the Broadway Menagerie will amply reward the sightseer.

The programme at the Theatre Française, for to-morrow night, is as follows: "Valerie, ou la Jeune Aveugle;" "Le Serpent de la Paroisse;" and "Pas de Fumée sans Feu."

THE BURLESQUE OPERA.—The far-famed Buckley's Serenaders, after having made a most successful tour through Great Britain and Ireland, have returned to this City, and are now giving their unique entertainments at Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway. The crowds of pleasure-seekers that are present every evening prove conclusively that the Buckleys are as great favorites as ever. Their programme is a most attractive one, combining negro minstrelsy proper with incidental "varieties," and concluding with a burlesque opera, the music of which is most artistically rendered, while the *libretto* is so comicalized that enchantation is forced from the audience during the entire rendition. "Lucretia Borgia" had a most successful "run" last week. Another opera will be placed on the boards this week. Miss JULIA GOULD is still the *prima donna* of the troupe.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—MINTURN.—In Boston, at St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, SETH ADAMS, 3d, of Providence, R. I., to MARY MINTURN, of Stamford, N. Y.

LEAVITT—ALLISONS.—In Pemberton, N. J., at Grace Church, by Rev. Wellington Fergus, on Thursday, Jan. 8, CHARLES W. LEAVITT, of Philadelphia, to SARAH, daughter of Thomas Allihone, Esq., of same place. No cards.

NORVELL—THOMPSON.—In New-Brighton, on Saturday, Jan. 10, by Rev. Mr. Punnett, DUNCAN R. NORVELL and MARY, daughter of Mr. John C. Thompson, of Staten Island.

DIED.

BURR.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 10, Mrs. ANN BURR, aged 95 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Jan. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 167 Hudson-st.

BESSOMER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 10, at 5 o'clock, at his residence, LYMAN BEECHER, aged 87 years and 3 months.

Funeral services will be held at Plymouth Church, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 11, at the residence of her uncle, John S. Pierce, No. 124 West 44th-st., MARY EMMA, youngest child of Anson H. and Annie E. Brown, aged 3 years, 2 months and 20 days.

Further particulars in to-morrow morning's papers.

DEMAREST.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 11, 1863, suddenly, Mrs. SOPHIA DEMAREST, wife of James Demarest, Sr., aged 49 years, 7 months and 16 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Wm. H. Demarest, No. 16 Grove-st.

FLEMING.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 9, at the residence of J. Vanliewenschaer, Esq., MARIA LUDLOW, relict of James Fleming, late of Hudson, N. Y., in the 73d year of her age.

GOODLIFF.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 11, Mrs. JANE, widow of John Goodliff, aged 58 years.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 42 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

HAXTEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 11, 1863, MILTON LA ROY, infant son of Milton and Annie Haxten.

The funeral will take place from their residence, No. 20 East 32d-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MACDONALD.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, MARGARET, daughter of Margaret and the late T. R. Macdonald, aged 2 years, 5 months and 28 days.

MILLER.—In this City, on Saturday night, Jan. 10, 1863, at 11½ o'clock, of consumption, Mrs. FRANCES L. MILLER, aged 28 years, 8 months and 14 days.

Her remains will be taken to Peekskill, where the funeral ceremonies will take place, on Monday, Jan. 12, 1863.

NICHOLS.—In Harlem, suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 10, AMELIA ANN, daughter of Lemuel and the late Julia M. Nichols, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 2 125th-st., Harlem, on Monday, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

NIEBUHR.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 10, HARM C. NIEBUHR, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Fraley C. Niebuhr, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Gedney-av., near Classon, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PETERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 4, 1863, WM. PETERSON, in the 69th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

PLUMSTEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 10, LYDIA PLUMSTEAD, aged 75 years.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 191 Adams-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, suddenly, ELIZA BRADISH, wife of Charles Stewart Smith, and daughter of the late Wheaton Bradish, Esq., in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Mark's Church, corner 9d-av. and 10th-st.

STEVENS.—In Lambertville, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 11, Mr. SAMUEL STEVENS, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, in Lambertville. His numerous friends and relatives in this City are requested to attend the obsequies, without further invitation.

WARREN.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, Mrs. MARY G. WARREN, relict of the late Edmund Warren, of this City.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, Owen G. Warren, are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at her late residence, No. 262 9th-av., on Monday, Jan. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Electro-Psychology.—Messrs. BRITTAN and FISKE will give their first Lecture and Experiments this EVENING at Clinton Hall. Admission 25 cents.

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KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 17.—Jan. 10, 1863.
21, 45, 30, 41, 28, 33, 42, 12, 40, 57, 56, 48.
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61, 74, 47, 37, 51, 75, 66, 24, 57, 36, 62, 25, 60, 7.
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All enlisted men of this corps get first-rate arms, clothing and rations, and as much bounty beside pay as any soldier.
Apply at No. 17 Bowery, or No. 90 Chatham-st.
The corps is commanded by Col. E. W. Serrell.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT.—THE SALE of the pews of this newly-erected French Episcopal Church in 2d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will take place in the church, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Plans of the pews may be obtained, and terms of the sale made known, at the time of sale. The church will be opened for inspection on Wednesday and Thursday next.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO.,
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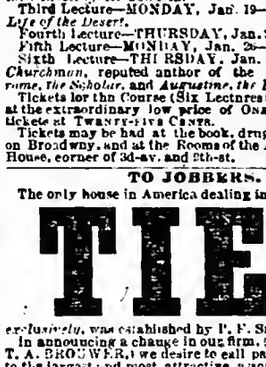

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First Lecture—MONDAY, Jan. 12—*The Age of the Martyrs.*
Second Lecture—THURSDAY, Jan. 15—*Origen and the Schools of Alexandria.*
Third Lecture—MONDAY, Jan. 19—*Anthony and the Life of the Desert.*
Fourth Lecture—THURSDAY, Jan. 22—*Athanasius.*
Fifth Lecture—MONDAY, Jan. 26—*John of Antioch.*
Sixth Lecture—THURSDAY, Jan. 29—*Ambrose, the Churchman*, reputed author of the "Te Deum;" *Jerome, the Scholar*, and *Augustine, the Divine.*
Tickets for the Course (Six Lectures) have been placed at the extraordinary low price of ONE DOLLAR. Single tickets at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Tickets may be had at the book, drug and music stores on Broadway, and at the Rooms of the Association, Bible House, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.

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TADMAN'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE,
Cures Chapped Hands and Lips in a few hours,
Keeps the Skin Soft.
Ladies give it the preference over every other preparation.
Price 25 or 25 cents.
TADMAN & CO., Druggists, New-York.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—MUSHROOM IMITATIONS.—Success is the "prevalent cruile" of mushroomlike humbugs. No sooner had HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made their mark in the world, than up sprung a host of imitations, and as the fume of the great restorative grew and spread, the pestiferous crop of poisonous mockeries thickened. But the medicine has lived them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they continue to come and go. Meanwhile, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the great protective and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each succeeding year. Their success as a means of preventing and curing the diseases resulting from malaria, unwholesome water, and all unhealthy climatic influences, has been boundless; and as a remedy for dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, general weakness and debility, and all complaints arising from indigestion, they are now admitted to be superior to any other preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, to which a few years ago they were confined, their sale has been extended into every State of this Union, over the whole of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Home and foreign testimony continues to show that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the most remarkable tonic and invigorant now before the world.

BURNSIDE'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others connected with the Burnside Army, at Aquia Creek, Falmouth and Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.
Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of the soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of Liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.
Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The company, regiment and division should be written in full on each package.
Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington and other points at 4½ P. M.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway,
No. 442 Broadway,
27th-st. Depot.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH ASSESSMENT DISTRICT, composed of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards, of the City of New-York, that the assessment rolls will, in accordance with the provisions of Section 16, of the Act to Provide Internal Revenue, &c., be open for examination at this office, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for fifteen days from the date hereof, Sundays excepted, and that for the five days next ensuing, appeals will be received and determined by me, at this office, daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation. All appeals must be in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor, 4th District.
Dated at No. 63 Franklin-st., this 8th day of January, 1863.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF PRIME Boots or Shoes, of any description, at reduced prices, should call at No. 377 Bowery, next to 6th-st., or No. 289 3d-av., near 26th-st. WM. T. ALLEN, Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ELEGANT BOOK.
Now Ready,
THE LEGENDS OF
CHARLEMAGNE;
By the Author of the "Age of Fable."
Richly illustrated in cream-laid paper.
THE FINEST BOOK OF THE SEASON,
AND
ONE OF LASTING VALUE.
Suitable for a Gift, and desirable for every Library, public and private.
Price, English Vellum.....$

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted for a thoroughly competent, neat and economical Protestant woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, or do the washing and ironing and cooking; is an excellent laundress, and has the highest testimonials from her former places. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very experienced and trustworthy girl as cook, and laundress in a gentleman's family; is a thorough cook; refers to her last place, where she lived fourteen months, and will be found in neatness, character and competency, a valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with experience, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American styles of cooking; would be willing to do the coarse washing; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10 in the City, or $12 in the country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—AN ACTIVE, ECONOMIZING WOman wants a place as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, besides pastry and baking; has best City references. Call for two days at No. 23 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; she understands her business perfectly; will be found sober, neat and industrious; can be highly recommended from her present situation, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 30 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; the best of City references, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 16th-st. No one need apply but private families.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman, a situation as a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good baker, and also the dairy; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable Protestant girls, situations in one house; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 195 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is very neat and tidy, and has excellent references from her last employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires a situation as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent, and has unexceptionable references from her last employer. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 36 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking. Call at No. 79 West 28th st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman. Good references given. Apply at No. 230 Mott-st., first floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and game; also fish and desserts; is a good pastry cook; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 116 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer; would make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Gloucester, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and sewer, or fine washer; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general housemaid; washes and irons well; is willing to make herself useful; will do chamberwork and washing; is not afraid of work; wages $8. City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or as plain cook. Can be seen at present address, No. 9 West 24th-st., on Monday and Tuesday.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse; would take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has had the entire charge of two children for many years, lived ten years in her last two places. Apply for two days at No. 358 West 35th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a very neat and thoroughly respectable girl as above; has had extensive experience in the care of children; is of very kind and pleasant disposition, and an excellent sewer; will furnish the highest references; no objection to the country. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and willing to assist with any other domestic duty. If required; has five years' City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has had the care of children for many years, lived ten years in her last two places. Apply for two days at No. 358 West 35th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a very neat and thoroughly respectable girl as above; has had extensive experience in the care of children; is of very kind and pleasant disposition, and an excellent sewer; will furnish the highest references; no objection to the country. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and willing to assist with any other domestic duty. If required; has five years' City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has had the care of children for many years, lived ten years in her last two places. Apply for two days at No. 358 West 35th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would do plain sewing if required; has had long experience in the care of children; first-class reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted for a thorough waitress and upstairs servant; will be found to be a most efficient, neat and respectful girl; understands the care of silver plate, &c., in a gentleman's family, and has the very highest testimonials. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as first-class waitress; has no objection to do chamberwork; has the best City reference; can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 114 4th-av., second floor, back room.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED, by a number of smart Protestant, American, English, Scotch German and other, in situations in City and country, as cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses and seamstresses, laundresses and first-class general housework, can be found at the Select Female Employment Office, No. 11 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. A lady in attendance. Girls will be found willing and obliging. Good situations more of an object than high wages, for the Winter. On hand, two first-class cooks. Employers will please favor us with a call.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELS, boarding-houses furnished with male and female help of all nations. A number of excellent cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids and waitresses; tidy girls for housework, laundresses, &c. All respectable servants out of situations will please call at the old Servants' Institute, No. 148 Grand-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House,) for German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 15 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young man as gardener and groom; is a good hand with horses, and experienced in the different branches of gardening. Has good references. Address J. C., No. 194 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable man, as coachman, who perfectly understands the business in all its branches; is an excellent driver, and a good groom; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at, or address a note to M. C., care of C. Waters, No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 96 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY an Englishman, as coachman, who understands his business thoroughly. Apply to his present employer at No. 72 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; an excellent and careful driver; knows how to take charge of his carriage and harnesses in good style, and has excellent testimonials. Apply to Mr. MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A WAITER AND TO BE GENERALLY USEFUL.—A situation wanted by a highly respectable young man, lately arrived from the old country as valet or waiter; has served in the best families in Europe; is a first-class servant for a gentleman's family; wages would be no object. Call at or address ADAM, No. 76 6th-av., first floor.

A WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation of waiter in a private family, with the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address J. M., No. 39 West 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED, A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GENtleman, [illegible] moderate salary would be expected. The very best of reference can be given as to character and qualifications. Address W. H. J., Box No. 1,528 Times Office.

A MEDICAL STUDENT WANTS A SITUA[illegible], just arrived from England. Address G. H., [illegible] Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE MAN, American, a passage to San Francisco as valet or agent: will give six months' services for his passage; references in New-York and San Francisco as regards respectability and honesty. Address M. G., Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM, BY A young American, who understands general farming. Address, for two days, YOUNG FARMER, Station C, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

SURGEONS WANTED FOR THE ARMY IN TENNESSEE.—Contract surgeons are wanted to serve at the United States Hospitals in the Department of the Cumberland. The pay is $100 per month. Application for examination is to be made immediately to Surgeon R. S. SATTERLEE, U. S. A. Medical Purveyor, No. 466 Broome-st., New-York, or Surgeon W. S. KING, U. S. Army, No. 1,103 Gerard-st., Philadelphia. Those who are passed by the Medical Board will be employed immediately.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a nurse and seamstress, to go a short distance in the country; must understand cutting and fitting children's clothes. Also a first-class waitress for the City; several cooks and girls for housework, for City and country. None but Protestants with City reference need apply, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED a married man fully competent to take charge of a farm, vegetable and fruit garden, horses, cows, &c.; the wife to take care of dairy and poultry. Apply to THOS. LE ROUTILLIER, No. 423 Broadway.

WANTED.—CAPABLE MEN, TO OBTAIN SUBscribers for valuable works published by the London Printing and Publishing Company, in New-York City only; the highest rates of commission will be paid. None but respectable men need apply, to THOS. D. WALLACE, No. 445 Broome-st., corner of Broadway, 2d floor.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, about 16 years of age, in a stationery store down town: one that writes a good hand, resides with his parents, and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 4,852 Post-office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a single man who well understands the care of garden and green-house plants. Apply at No. 54 Fulton-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

A SERVANT.—WANTED, IN AN ENGLISH family, a thoroughly competent man servant to wait, &c. Apply to WARD CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
NO. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the United States Marshal, under the superintendence of the United States Prize Commissioners, on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the United States Marshal, No. 39 Chambers-st.:

The balance of the cargoes of the sloop *Lizzie* and schooner *British Empire*, consisting of enamelled cloth, blankets, tin, arrow-root, coffee, glue, whisky, a suite of sails, &c.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

W. YELLOTT Auctioneer.

VESSEL AT AUCTION.

BY J. P. ATKINSON & CO.—TUESDAY, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 119 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square,) by order of Gen. Van Vliet, United States Quartermaster, the schooner *Volcano*, formerly the rebel schooner *J. Harris*, as she now lies at the Marine Railway Dock, Hunter's Point, L. I., where she can be seen.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ITALIAN STATUARY, FIGURES AND BUSTS OF CARARA MARBLE, LARGE CEMETERY MONUMENT, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 14 and 15, at the store No. 500 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, at 12 o'clock each day, a large invoice of statuary, of the importation of Messrs. Giovannoi & Zanoni, just arrived from Italy, comprising Venus of Canova, Psyche, Group of Cupids, Fisherman, Fisher Girl, Fidelity, Amore and Psyche, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Beatrice of Canova, and other works of equal merit. Also, alabaster groups and figures. Three Graces, Venus in the Shell, Greek Slave, Canova's Dancing Girl, Apollo, Belvidere, and many others; richly carved vases, embracing Grecian, Etruscan, Roman and other celebrated designs, comprising some of extraordinary beauty and of most elaborate workmanship; pedestals for figures and busts, taxzas, card receivers, fountains, groups and works of art for the decorations of parlors, by the best Italian artists.

Also, a large cemetery monument of spiral form, richly carved, to which the attention of the marble trade is especially called, as an elaborate work of superior finish. Catalogues may be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 2 Pine-st., and also at No. 500 Broadway, Jan. 12. The whole will be open to public inspection on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 12 and 13, and will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, IN LOTS TO SUIT CITY and country trade, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 83 Maiden-lane, a well-assorted stock of CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Suitable for the retail trade. Sale positive for cash, to close consignments. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

PUBLIC SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the Government Depôts, in this City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863, an amount of grain, condemned by a Board of Survey.

The sacks to be sold separate from the grain, at a price to be fixed by the Quartermaster, or retained, if deemed desirable, by him.

Terms cash, in Treasury notes, on delivery.

JAS. BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1863.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

	Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1. Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2. " Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3. " Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4. " Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5. " Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6. " Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7. " Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8. " Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9. " Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10. " Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11. " Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12. " Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13. " Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14. " Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15. " Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16. " Fever and Ague, Chill Agues	50
17. " Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18. " Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19. " Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20. " Whooping Cough	50
21. " Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22. " Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23. " Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24. " General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25. " Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26. " Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27. " Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28. " Seminal Emissions; Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29. " Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30. " Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31. " Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32. " Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33. " Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitt	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete $6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and dépôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE CORNER OF Broadway and Grand-st., on Saturday evening, a WALLET, containing one note of $4,500, one of $1,100, one of $500, and three of $400 each, with other papers of no value to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked, by J. F. HALE, No. 478 Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—IF THE PERSON WHO RECeived through mistake a light drab Chinchilla beaver overboat from the cloak-room of the 5th-av. skating pond, on the 9th inst., will return it, he will receive the above reward, and no further trouble.

LOST—A SAVINGS BANK BOOK, NO. 234,355; on the Bleecker-st. Savings Bank. The owner will feel obliged by leaving the same at Bank, or to PETER WALLER, the owner, No. 16 Baxter-st., New-York.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.

SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.

Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

WRITING MACHINES.

THE BARBER'S PATENT CALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE, For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 1875. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1859. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st

MORTGAGES WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, From $1,000 to $75,000,

On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.

$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.

Apply to
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in coin.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Jan. 5, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of December, 1862:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$3,024,435 85
2. Overdrafts		95 20
3. Due from Banks		129 716 28
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	23,500	
5. Due from Brokers	104,000	
6. Real Estate		200,000 00
7. Specie		431,013 68
8. Cash Items, viz: Checks and Drafts on other Banks, taken on deposit the day previous		671,248 88
9. Stocks—United States and New-York State		696,800
10. Bonds and Mortgages		4,218 37
11. Bills of solvent Banks		21,128 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		—
13. Loss and Expense Account		76,115 26
Total		$5,194,772 52

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,500,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$217,500	
Circulation not Registered	—	
Total	$217,500	
Less Notes on hand		217,500
3. Profits		278,114 64
4. Due to Banks		451,211 00
5. Due Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		—
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		—
7. Due Depositors on demand		2,744,395 38
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz., Dividends Unpaid		2,551 50
Total		$5,194,772 52

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

F. A. PALMER, Pres't dent.
L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of January, 1863. MATTHIAS BANTA,
Com. of Deeds, City and County of New-York.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term. A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S. { 1881 6 per cent. Bonds. / 1871 5 per cent. Bonds. / 1874 5 per cent. Bonds. / 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds. / 7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes. / 1 year 6 per cent. Certificates, Demand Notes for duties,

AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNION STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, corner of WILLIAM-st., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1862.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the EIGHTH AVENUE BANK having expired, notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 331 of the Laws of 1850, that a final Dividend of One (1) Per Cent. has been declared upon the original amount of notes deposited (as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent, in redemption of the notes of the said Bank,) payable on presentation of the said certificates, properly indorsed, at the Department, within six months from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

d22-1w6wM H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST., New-York, Dec. 29, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, TREASURER OFFICE, MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 9th January, 1863.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST REMAINING Unclaimed on New-York State Stock prior to 31st December, 1861, published under resolutions of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, of 2d January, 1863.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

Year.	Quar.	Name of Holder.	Residence.	Amount of Stock.	Interest.
1817	July	Jos. Blackwell, Robt. & Jas. Bogas, Ex'rs of R. Morris	Unknown	600 00	$10 50
	Oct.	Elizabeth Mulligan	"	2,000 00	35 00
1818	Jon.	Same	"	100 00	1 50
	April	Benj. Huntington	"	100 00	1 50
		Elizabeth Mulligan	"	100 00	1 50
1819	July	Jas. Fairlie, Clerk Supreme Court, New-York	"	700 00	10 82
		Abraham O. Stansbury	Unknown	2,400 00	36 00
1820	April	William Harrison	"	79 80	1 20
1823	Jan.	Wm. Thompson, jr.	"	50,000 00	471 46
	April	Jas. Milnor	"	1,000 00	15 00
		Wm. G. Bucknor	"	100 00	1 25
		Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	50,000 00	625 00
	July	Same	"	50,000 00	625 00
1824	Jan.	Thos. S. Baley	"	400 00	5 00
		Same	"	406 98	5 09
		Same	"	340 00	3 75
1825	Jan.	Ira Moody	"	700 00	8 75
	April	Elisha Skinner	"	2,700 00	40 50
	Oct.	Phebe Ann Willis	"	1,500 00	22 50
1826	Jan.	Abraham O. Stansbury	"	3,696 02	55 44
	April	Wm. G. Bucknor	"	774 81	9 69
1827	Oct.	Adam Corris	"	7,000 00	87 50
1829	April	J. L. & S. Joseph & Co.	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct.	Virginié La Tour	"	452 72	5 66
1830	April	Samuel Miller	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Henry Pope	"	200 00	3 00
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	500 00	6 25
	Oct.	John Salmon	"	400 00	6 00
1832	Jan.	Frances I. Supton	"	1,000 00	15 00
1833	Jan	L. L. Hamersley, President	"	1,204 24	18 05
	Oct.	Fred. C. Havemeyer, Trustee	"	200 00	3 00
1835	April	Henry Pope	"	500 00	6 25
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	200 00	3 00
	July	Same	"	500 00	6 25
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	200 00	3 00
	Oct.	Francisco Aloyde Hernandez, Adm'r	"	49,493 02	618 66
		Same	"	10,000 00	125 00
		Sums	"	506 98	6 33
		Garrett Williamson	"	700 00	10 50
1837	April	John Warren	"	206 91	2 58
		Sally St. John	"	300 00	4 50
	Oct.	Thomas Waller	"	2,500 00	17 71
		Henry Swell	"	380 00	2 69
		Nicolas José Gutierez	"	415 79	2 94
1838	Jan.	Henry Swell	"	380 00	4 75
	April	James Cunningham	"	7,500 00	93 75
		Rev. Henry Venn. Thomas Tompkinson	"	2,995 00	37 44
1839	Jan.	John J. Blauvelt	"	2,000 00	25 00
1840	July	Nelson D. Phillips	"	1,223 65	18 35
1841	Oct.	Newbar Angus	"	750 00	9 75
1843	April	Thomas Harrison, in trust	"	1,000 00	15 00
		Alfred Smith	"	700 00	12 25
		Mrs. Ursula VanRader	"	10,000 00	175 00
	July	Thomas Gilbert	"	500 00	6 25
	Oct.	Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
1844	Jan.	Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
1845	April	Henry Barclay, Trustee	"	8,209 00	143 66
		Same	"	8,500 00	106 25
		Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct.	James P. Miller	"	700 00	12 25
1846	Jan.	John Wells	"	200 00	2 50
	April	Julia Ann Forest	"	800 00	10 50
		J. W. Hughes, Exr	"	1,000 00	17 50
		Catharine Smart	"	1,000 00	12 50
		John Wells	"	200 00	2 50
1848	Jan.	Sylvanus Bedell	"	600 00	7 50
	July	Phebe Davis	"	500 00	8 75
	Oct.	James McCabe	"	1,000 00	12 50
		Peter Hanley	"	1,000 00	12 50
1849	Jan.	George Dubois	"	350 00	4 38
		Antoine Eymar	"	1,000 00	12 50
	April	E. B. Haines, Henry Ouderdonk, Jr	"	2,500 00	31 25
	July	Same	"	200 00	2 50
	Oct.	D. W. Tomlinson, Pres't Ins. from 23d Sept. 1849	"	200 00	2 50
1851	July	Charles J. Primavesi, Jr	"	10,000 00	13 16
	Oct.	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
1852	Jan	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
	April	J. S. de Beaulieu, Charles J. Primavesi, Jr	"	4,200 00	63 00
		Same	"	5,000 00	52 50
	July	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
	Oct.	Charles N. Graham	"	500 00	6 25
1853	April	C. A. Smith, widow	"	3,000 00	37 50
		J. R. Suydam	"	5,000 00	75 00
	July	F. M Butler, in trust	"	200 00	2 50
1854	April	Servaot Guillaume and August Devimine	"	8,000 00	120 00
		F. M. Butler, in trust	"	200 00	2 50
	Oct.	Same	"	200 00	2 50
1855	Jan.	Peter C. Butler	"	700 00	8 75
	Oct.	J. H. Cameron and W. S. Masters, in trust	"	490 00	6 12
		S. A. Hewison	"	1,164 00	14 55
		Same	"	3,346 00	41 83
		Sarah G. Hewison	"	480 00	6 00
		D. R. Tucker, in trust	"		
		E. A. Forde	"	433 00	5 04
1856	April	James Potter, in trust	"	4,000 00	60 00
	Oct.	James Potter, R. S. Field and others, in trust	"	4,000 00	60 00
1857	April	William Sheepshanks	"	2,305 00	28 81
		Betsey Wooley	"	950 00	11 88
	July	Same	"	950 00	11 88
	Oct.	Supt Bldg Dept St. N. Y., in trust for Ontario County Bank	"	1,000 00	12 50
		Same	"	30,000 00	375 00
		Rebecca Hewlett	"	1,000 00	12 50
1858	Jan.	Mary Lowndes	"	700 00	10 50
		A. G. Milne and D. Milne, in trust	"	100 00	1 25
	April	George

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (78th edition. 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the

INFALLIBLE

for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States.

J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., applying, at the same time,

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,

by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where other physicians have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guaranteeing a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1849. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Lusne-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," str ctly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4,232, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18, Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A treatise for the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LACROIX, No. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N.Y.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the TREATING CASE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWAIN'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Invaluable in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual flow—and they never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day and evening.

DR. TOBIAS'S VENITIAN LINIMENT.—A certain cure for chronic rheumatism, toothache, headache, sore throat, croup, and pains and aches in any part of the body. It never fails, if used as directed, and has given universal satisfaction during the fifteen years it has been before the public. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of them, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his well-earned reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not supplied by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole catalogue of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their Pes are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work ont.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city of seven hundred Army Transport four wagons, and two hundred Ambulances, "Wheeling pattern." One-half of the wagons to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February, and the balance on or before the 15th of February next. All of the Ambulances to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February. The Wagons and Ambulances to be made according to specifications for the same, to be seen at this office, and subject to inspection. The right is reserved to reject all bid deemed too high. (Signed) C. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
OMINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed's'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage..... 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage..... 80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

WA,

Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 17.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $10, and $8; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship
MARION,
Capt. J. JOHNSON,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday.....Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday.....Jan. 24
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....Jan. 31

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....48
First cabin to Hamburg..110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WERNER, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $125; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE BESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 156 SOUTH ST.—The magnificent clipper ship ALBION, for Liverpool, will sail January 15, and the ADRIATIC, for London, January 20. For passage to or from LONDON or LIVERPOOL, or LETTERS OF CREDIT, and DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO. No. 86 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New town and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M, Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station, returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st. E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cascadaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
10 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express.	7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	10:30 P. M.	10:37 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSER.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays 4:45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FOR VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button, flagtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $315. One black horse, (Bill) 16 hands high, flagtail; carries himself speedily; clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $425. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $900.
Address Box No. 3,329, Post-office, New-York.

HORSE FOR SALE.—HANDSOME BAY, long tail, 16 hands high, 7 years old, sound, perfectly kind, well broke, not afraid of cars or music, fine style, reliable and gentle in every respect, and suitable for family use, where a safe, stylish animal is required. Has been used for a coupé, for City driving. Apply to BROWN, at stable, No. 17 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.
The celebrated
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
On MARCH 2.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.
No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street,
THE CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
Under the management of J. G. COLLINS,
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
First Night of the Musical Farce in 2 Acts, entitled the
TWO POMPEYS.
MISS JULIA GOULD AS SALLY WHITE.
The following songs will be introduced in this piece: Bridal Song (Puritani) My Pretty Jane, Share My Cottage, Give Me Freedom Ever; Trio (Bohemian Girl) Could I Steal A Heart Away, &c., &c.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMS (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LOTS ON 14TH, 15TH, 17TH AND 18TH STS., NEAR 6TH-AV., FOR SALE.—400 feet in one plot on 17th-st., and running through to 18th-st., and commencing 150 feet west from 6th-av.
100 feet on 14th-st., running through to 15th-st., and commencing 300 feet west from 6th-av. Nearly all may remain on mortgage. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, Executor, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE IN 70TH-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs., with two adjoining lots. Croton water and gas in the house; everything in good order; it commands a fine view of the City and extended view of central parts and surrounding country. Apply to JOHN CALLAGHAN, 72d-st. and 3d-av. Also, lots on 72d-st. for sale and lots on 73d-st for sale. Apply as above.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHESTWOOD, Burlington County, N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia. Village lots for $10. Farms adjoining, to 20 acres each, for gardening, trucking, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Send stamp for circular.
B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest. Price $10,000—$4,500 bond and mortgage at 6 per cent, if wanted. Apply to ROMER MORGAN No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—IN NINETEETH ST., BETWEEN 4th-av., and Irving-place, a vacant lot 22.9x½ the block, a fine location for building—neighborhood, one of the finest in the City.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 60 East 49th-st., fronting on Columbia College lawn; parlors, stairs and basement all finished in black walnut; house 20x63; very superior in every respect. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN-built and pleasantly located three-story house No. 54 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; will be sold low, and a good portion allowed on mortgage. Inordinate consideration. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—TWO NEW THREE-story brick dwellings, with modern improvements, north side of Lefferts-st., being one short block from Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. Location very desirable. Terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 14th-av and 75th-st., four very fine lots. One-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of JOHN C. SARES, No. 60 East 49th-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon. Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—One of the best located and desirable residences in the city; double house, nearly new, in perfect order, containing 17 rooms, with modern improvements, about five acres of ground, well improved with a great variety of shrubbery and fruit trees, an excellent gardeo, &c. Located within 1 or 2 minutes' walk from railroad depot. For particulars, inquire of E. T. FARR, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York, Room No. 10.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE village of Hackensack, N. J., within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The lot is 60x140, house two-story basic, 36 feet, with kitchen extension, also two story, 15x15 feet, and kitchen 10x12 feet. For terms, apply to E. LEARLE, Hackensack, N. J.; or O. S. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL—A LARGE TWO-story attic and basement brick house, in Tarrytown, N. Y.; fine river view; 1½ acres of land; an abundance of all kinds of fruit; carriage-house, &c.; well calculated for a female seminary, or country residence. Terms reasonable. For particulars, apply to ALDEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, tastefully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 134 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET—THE EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND STAble, located on the northwest corner of Union-square and 16th-st., known as No. 31 Union-square. The is one of the best houses and finest locations on the square—in the upper part of the City. To be used as it is or altered for business, as may be agreed. Size 32.6x150. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN WHOLE OR IN separate parts, the marble-front store, No. 447 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st., 25 by 200 feet; rent moderate, possession can be given immediately. Inquire of W. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

WANTED TO LET BY THE YEAR, OR for the term of six years, a commodious church edifice, in good repair, in 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., No. 42 8th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOFTS OF store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FIRST LOFT, OR PART of a loft, suitable for sale room for Yankee notions, between Park-place and Canal-st., not more than one block from Broadway. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GENtleman in a first-class house, between 14th and 42d-sts. and 4th and 6th avs., a well furnished room with fire and gas; $8 to $10 a week would be paid. Address, with full particulars, GEORGE, Box No. 4,573 General Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let at No. 16 Clinton-st. Very desirable for two single gentleman or a gentleman and wife.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED BY A gentleman and his wife, in a respectable private German or American family, living not too far up town, and where the comforts of a home might be enjoyed. The very best references will be given and required. Address O. K., Box No. 2,407 Post-office. Boarding-house keepers will please not reply.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEman and wife, in a private family, an elegant suite of rooms; entire second floor preferred; location above 14th-st.; table must be fine; those having the above accommodations will be liberally paid. Address M., Box No. 1,295 Post-office, Nassau-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

D. M. SEAMAN, (FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS with Adrian H. Muller, Esq.,) would inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 33 Wall-st. He will attend to sales at auction and private sales of real estate, Insurance and Bank stocks, &c., on favorable terms. Also, to the renting of houses and stores, collection of rents, &c., negotiation of loans on mortgage. Securities also bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Wm. V. Brady, Hon. Clarkson Collins,
Adrian H. Muller, Esq., David Seaman, Esq.,
Messrs. Wm. C. Gilman & Son, Messrs. Wm. & J. O'Brien.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with A. H. Muller,) No. 32 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Open at 7, commence at 7½ o'clock.
COMEDY TRIUMPHANT.
SECOND WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT
Of the dashing Comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
whose splendid performances have justly earned for her the flattering title of
THE QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
She will appear, for the first time in New-York, in her great character of
MARTON,
THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET,
supported by an
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC SCENERY,
ELEGANT WARDROBE,
AND BEAUTIFUL STAGE APPOINTMENTS,
for which Miss Keene's Theatre is renowned.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12,
will be produced Planche's three act Comic Drama, Entitled the
PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
MARTON, (the Pride of the Market,) Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Marquis De Volange.....Mr. H. F. Daly
Chevalier De Belleroive.....Mr. Marlowe
Isidoro Farina, (a Baker).....Mr. J. T. Raymond
Baron Troptard.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Jervatto, (Marton's foster-sister).....Miss Ione Burke
Mlle. Louise de Volange.....Miss Emma Taylor
Market Women, Peasants, Noblemen, Servants.
&c., &c.
ACT I.
MARKET PLACE IN PARIS.
ACT II.
SALOON IN THE CHATEAU OF THE MARQUIS.
ACT III.
GARDENS OF THE CHATEAU.
To commence with the Comedietta of
BETSEY BAKER,
in which Mrs Sedley Brown, Mr. Robson, Mr. Levick, and Miss Nickinson will appear.
SEVERAL NEW PIECES ARE IN REHEARSAL, in which Mrs. JOHN WOOD will appear.

WALLACK'S.
OPEN AT 7½. BEGIN AT 8. OVER BEFORE 11.
MONDAY,
Sixth night of the attractive Comic Drama of the
INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
Don Philip the King Consort, (as originally acted by him).....Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Manuel de Pontivedra.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Don Japhet, Grand Chamberlain.....Mr. Mark Smith
Gil Peres, the Miller.....Mr. George Holland
Captain of the Guard.....Mr. Parkes
Page.....Miss Turner
Giralda, a Peasant Girl, (as originally acted by her).....Miss Mary Gannon
Isabella, Queen of Spain.....Miss Fanny Morant
TUESDAY (fifth time) Bourcicault's popular Comedy of
LOVE AND MONEY.
In consequence of the very great success of the romantic Drama, PAULINE, it will be repeated WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, and FRIDAY, Jan. 16.
THURSDAY—BACHELOR OF ARTS.
On SATURDAY, Jan. 17, will be acted (first time in this City for thirty years) the fine Comedy of
THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.
Box book open for any of the above evenings.
In preparation—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
To be repeated—"Central Park," "Money," "Bosom Friends," "The School for Scandal," "Road to Ruin," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," and "The Irish Hairess."

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,
Broadway, below Houston-st.
L. B. LENT.....Manager.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.,
WITH
THE MOST SPLENDID COLLECTION
OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
In America.
NEW AND RARE ANIMALS
Received almost daily.
Just added, a pair of
JAPANESE SWINE,
monsters of ugliness, and a
CUXIO, or BEARDED SAKI,
the latter an unapproachable caricature of an "Intelligent Contraband."
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BARNARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway.—The grand Panoramas of
THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR,
every EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE ceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. | John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn. | O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Isaac Ferris, Chaplain of the Free Academy, New-York. | Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn. | George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn. | G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn. | E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn. | C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., ap

THE MURFREESBORO BATTLES.

The Events of Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The Final Defeat and Retreat of the Rebels.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

FIELD BEFORE MURFREESBORO, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

In my last letter I left the contending hosts reposing on their arms after the great struggle of Wednesday, Dec. 31. There was but little alarm after the battle, and comparatively little uneasiness; each army thinking, doubtless, that its opponent was too much exhausted to care about renewing the strife.

There were places that night, indeed, where sleep came not to steep the senses in gentle forgetfulness The poor soldier, whom the bullets of the enemy had not reached, could gather a few leaves, or sticks, or cornstalks for a bed, clasp his faithful rifle in his arms, and with his blanket around him, if he were so fortunate as to possess one, could sleep soundly, notwithstanding the bitter cold. He could build no fires, for that would reveal our position to the enemy; but so fatigued was he, that he could still slumber, although his frame shivered involuntarily in the wintry night atmosphere.

But the mangled hero lying on the field or in the hospital knew no repose. Agony repelled oblivion; and to those who felt themselves maimed, crippled for life, the keen mental anguish must have been even more intolerable than physical pain. And there were the faithful surgeons, too, who knew no rest from their dreadful labors, and toiled on all through the long weary night.

On Thursday morning the sun rose in a sky without clouds; but along the eastern horizon was a broad zone of mist and fog, seen through which the great luminary looked red and bloody, as if in sympathy with the horrors of the battle-field.

It was just 8 o'clock when the roar of cannon recommenced with a terrible significance unknown a few days before. A skirmish had begun between the pickets in front of PALMER'S lines and those of the enemy. Our batteries immediately commenced shelling the woods from which the rebel fire proceeded. Two dozen pieces of the enemy's artillery opened in reply, and, having by this time, accurately obtained the range of the elevated ground between the pike and railroad, upon which so many of our troops were massed, their guns were worked with greater effect than ever before.

Every form of shell, schrapnel, round shot, spherical case and oblong shot, were hurled in most unpleasant profusion over the field. Our infantry, unable to take any part in this terrible duel, lay close upon the ground, the fiery missiles continually whizzing and bursting over their heads, and tearing up the earth amongst them and around them. It was wonderful that so few were injured by this iron tempest; yet there was scarcely a regiment all along the left and centre that did not have one, at least, of its members killed or wounded. The Eighth Indiana Battery, Lieut. ESTEPP commanding, was moved nearest the rebel lines, and did great service in finally silencing the enemy's guns. When the brisg ceased, however, several of its brave men were wounded, one-third of the horses were disabled, and some of the pieces were drawn off to the rear by hand. In all, we lost about a hundred men; but we had the satisfaction of hearing from rebel prisoners, who were taken the next day, a statement that the fire from our batteries was exceedingly effective, and an acknowledgment that their artillery was decidedly inferior to our own. But, after all this success of ours, it is useless to deny that a general gloom and despondency was beginning to spread in the army, among both officers and men.

The defeat of McCOOK had changed our line of battle upon the right. The scattered battalions of JOHNSON and DAVIS, as well as the somewhat less fatally broken regiments of SHERIDAN, were re-collected as well as possible, and ranged in line of battle, no longer at right angles with the turnpike, and sweeping round toward the town; but almost parallel with the pike, and thrown back away in the direction of Stewart's Creek. Our centre and left had also been somewhat withdrawn, to accord with this new arrangement of the right, and it seemed to many that we had everywhere been pushed back. The army was weakened by its long list of casualties, by over 4,000 captured, and by more than that many stragglers, who had shamefully deserted their comrades in the hour of their necessity, and skulked away from the field. The men tried to flatter themselves with tales of the arrival of reinforcements; but alas! the better informed all knew that the last available division was even now on the field, and that all the fresh men who could possibly be brought up would, as far as numbers are concerned, amount to a mere handful. In point of fact, the reinforcements received during the day consisted of only two brigades, WALKER'S, of FAY'S Division, and STARKWEATHER'S, of ROUSSEAU'S. I knew that the latter, at least, could be depended on as against twice their number—but what, after all, was that? The renewed efforts of the enemy early in the morning, to annoy the right wing, the impudent cavalry charge away around to our left the evening before, the heavy cannonade on the centre at 8 o'clock, the continual reports that were brought in of rebel raids between Murfreesboro and Nashville, and the capture of our wagon trains in that direction, the occasional booming of cannon away off to the rear, the whizzing of bullets over the field from almost every point of the compass—all these things tended to produce a sinking [illegible] among the soldiers, consequent upon the general impression that we were surrounded on all sides, by an enemy vastly superior in numbers, that our supplies, even now grown very scanty, would soon cease altogether, and that starvation, rout, ruin and retreat were assuredly staring us in the face.

When this fierce cannonade took place in the morning, it is useless to deny that a feeling of consternation and dismay took possession of many who are unused to fear; and the opinion had begun to gain ground that Gen. ROSECRANS had given up the contest, and was drawing in his lines preparatory to falling back on Nashville.

What a New-Year's morn was that! Yet there were undaunted souls there who maintained a steadfast cheerfulness even amidst the general gloom, who smile'd whenever they met a well-known comrade, and shouted "Happy New-Year!" even amid the appalling thunders of the cannonade.

At the time the first guns were fired in the morning I was myself in the rear, where I had gone to visit one of the hospitals. It was about two miles back: and yet as the first echo of the cannon reached their ears, there were a number of pusillanimous rascals who turned their faces in an opposite direction from that whence the sound proceeded, and began to move away through the woods. I was astonished at the audaciousness with which they bore into sight. From behind rocks, trees, stumps, whom I had not before suspected the presence of any one, they jumped up as the thunder of the artillery reached them, some with and some without guns, and walked off, deliberately abandoning their comrades who they knew were about to commence a deadly struggle with the foes of the nation and of mankind. O, it was a shameful sight! and for such recreant wretches no punishment can be too severe.

The artillery battle over, there was hardly a circumstance which, after the previous days' tremendous scenes, would be noted by any one, and this day passed like Tuesday, in a series of interminable skirmishes, with a constant, prolonged and most exhausting expectation of the instant renewal of the battle. Only once did the repeated and dropping discharges of musketry swell into a roar, and that was between one and two o'clock, when the enemy's pickets advanced upon the right, and opened up a brisk fire upon JOHNSON'S and DAVIS' men. The latter, however, [illegible] for an opportunity to retrieve the [illegible] the day before, returned with interest the [illegible] the rebels, and sent them back into their cedar thickets, minus a score or two of their number.

Late in the afternoon a body of rebel cavalry appeared on the summit of the slope, in the neighborhood of the brick house which was burned on Monday, but they were dispersed.

The events of the day were now over, and the army (except the wounded) passed as uncomfortable and cheerless a night as that which preceded it.

MURFREESBORO' Sunday, Jan. 4.

At precisely the same hour on Friday morning as on the day before, the thunder of artillery called all the troops to arms. This time it was the rebel batteries that commenced the fight; but our artillerists were not slow in replying to them, and for about twenty minutes the country for miles around resounded with a continual roar. Then the firing ceased, as if by mutual consent, and both parties busied [illegible] to repair damages; although during the course of the affair a rebel gun was dismounted, and the battery to which it belonged silenced.

The army felt in somewhat better spirits this morning, as it was evident, from the events of the last twenty-four hours, that the rebel leaders were exceedingly diffident about renewing the battle, even with the advantage of the twenty-six guns which they captured from us on Wednesday. The news had also spread through the camp of VAN CLEVE'S Division, having been sent across the river the evening before, and this convinced the men that they were not so completely surrounded as they had imagined.

Reawakened confidence beget fresh courage, and I felt sure that any engagement with the foe that day would result in a signal triumph for our arms.

Hour after hour the enemy kept feeling around our lines, as if he were trying to discover a weak and unsupported place, upon which he might fall and break through. Much apprehension was felt lest he should again assail the right, and gain, what had so long seemed to be one of his objects, possession of Murfreesboro' Road in our rear. Those, however, who knew the situation of VAN CLEVE'S division upon the other side of the river, felt certain that when the rebel assault *did* come, it would fall upon the extreme left.

It was about four o'clock, when a fierce cannonade which had been going on for some time upon the left, was succeeded by a desfening crash of musketry; and the whole army at once comprehended that the battle was renewed in earnest.

The ground on the west side of the river is much more irregular than that upon the east. Toward the rear a moderately high bluff rises from the river. The level ground above was the scene of the rebel cavalry charge on Wednesday. Going toward the town, you ascend a wooded hill, and find upon the other side a patch of low cleared ground. You cross this and come to a part of the stream where the bank is eight or ten feet high. A narrow strip of ground upon which there are trees, but no underbrush, intervenes between the river and a rail fence. Upon the other side of the latter is a woods in its natural state, and for the distance of half a mile going from the river, you seem to be gently ascending a low wooded hill. A deep ravine runs down the side of it, in a direction nearly parallel with the course of the river. When the summit of the rise is reached, there a couple of level cornfields, and then another strip of dense woods, immediately behind which lies Murfreesboro. It was in the cornfields last named, and in the woods behind them, that VAN CLEVE'S Division, now commanded by Col. BEATTY, of the Nineteenth Ohio, was posted on Thursday evening—two of the brigades mostly in the open space, while the third was in a more covered position, and was protected by some slight fortifications of dirt and logs.

The enemy, pursuing his usual tactics, massed three of his divisions—RAINS', ANDERSON'S and BRECKINRIDGE'S, the whole under command of the latter—and hurled them against VAN CLEVE. He evidently intended to crush the letter at a blow, but probably had no further design, at this time, than the destruction of this division and the occupation of the ground on which it had been stationed. It does not seem probable that the rebels intended to begin a general battle at that late hour.

Van Cleve's men did not yield at once to the rebel onset. They struggled for a time with great bravery against tremendous odds, but at length, being literally overwhelmed by superior numbers, two of the brigades were broken to pieces. The other continued for some minutes longer to maintain its ground, until the prospect of being completely surrounded threw it into a panic. Then it broke, mingled with the others, and the whole were pushed back in great disorder and with startling rapidity, on, into and across the river.

The rebels, rendered audacious by their success, were preparing to cross the stream and continue the pursuit, when the gallant NEGLEY, who had been hurried over from the centre of our lines to sustain the Sixth Division, suddenly appeared with his compact lines of battle on the other side. WOOD, (HASCALL today,) DAVIS, and the Pioneer battalion, also prepared to support him, and open with all their batteries upon the rebel crowds. Fourteen cannons, planted by the enemy just where the woods on the summit of the long, low hill I have mentioned give place to the level cornfields, thunder upon us from that commanding position, and cover the whole attack upon our left. A dozen more behind the woods, still nearer the town, rain down an iron hail all over that portion of the field. No matter; our batteries can take care of these. Advance!

The enemy had already recoiled before the intolerable fire poured into them by NEGLEY'S men, and the latter, determining to finish their portion of the business then and there, stepped boldly into the water, waded across, all the time continuing their fire, and then climbed up the bank, to secure a foothold upon the narrow strip of timber destitute of underbrush, which lies between the fence and the stream.

At the fence the rebels rally; and as our men ascend the bank they are greeted by a storm of bullets, before which even veterans might give way. They hesitate an instant; but brave old STANLEY is there, and urges them on. Col. STORRSTON, of the Eleventh Michigan, is there, and will not retreat. Col. J. F. MILLER calls aloud to his men to stand firm. Col. SCOTT, of the Nineteenth Illinois, reminds his regiment of their well-earned honors. The division forms rapidly upon the bank—raises a loud shout as of coming victory—and, redoubling its fire, charges toward the rebel lines. The latter sway and sway for a moment, and then crumble to pieces. On! on! the rebels are retreating in confusion up the hill: the men of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania follow closely, and the flag of the 20th Tennessee falls into their hands. The progress of NEGLEY is steady as the march of fate, and DAVIS and HASCALL follow closely behind him. In vain the enemy seize upon every clump of bushes or cluster of trees, as a point of defence. They are still rolled backward until the batteries are reached situated at the edge of the rebel cornfields. A charge is made upon these, and the fearless boys of the 19th Illinois capture three of the guns. Col. MILLER'S command pushes forward and takes another. Away goes the rebels over the cornfields, followed by such a deadly tempest of balls that if all who fell were allowed to lie there, they would enrich the ground with their carcasses. Our troops advance half way across the fields; but it is already night, and NEGLEY deems it incpedient to enter, at that time, the dense forest beyond.

Our batteries, from every portion of the field, had been all the time thundering away upon the enemy, and the angry leaping of flame from the mouths of cannon continued until it was quite dark. Before the troops of NEGLEY had charged upon the fourteen rebel guns at the edge of the cornfield, Capt. BEACH, with the Sixth Ohio Battery, had materially injured them by an enfilading fire from the centre of our lines.

I rode over the field that night, and again the next morning. From the bank of the river to the last woods in front of Murfreeshoro, a distance of more than a mile, the evidences of terrible carnage were everywhere visible. On both sides of the fence, along the slopes of the low hill, on the sides and bottom of the ravine, and especially in the level cornfield, scores of rebels lay.

This brilliant affair was the hinge upon which the course of affairs about Murfreesboro turned. The *morale* of the Union army was entirely restored from that hour, and when one of Gen. ROUSSEAU'S aids galloped over the field to announce the victory to the other divisions, followed by a member of Gen. NEGLEY'S Staff with a captured rebel banner, there was a burst of such tremendous cheering as had not been heard since the army left Nashville—cheering which must have sent a thrill of terror through the rebel legions around Murfreesboro.

The loss of the enemy was more than 2,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners, while our own did not exceed 500. The rebel General MAXEY was killed and RAINS mortally wounded.

MURFREESBORO', Monday, Jan. 5.

It commenced raining on Friday night about 12 o'clock, and the poor, unsheltered soldiers had a hard time of it. When morning came, the rain was still pouring down in torrents; and before the men could prepare a hurried breakfast from rations furnished them the night before, they were called to arms by the rear of artillery along the centre.

This reception of even these miserable rations was, however, a comfort to the men in one way. It proved that communication with Nashville was not entirely cut off, and that the danger of starvation was over. That danger seemed at one time imminent enough; and on Friday, it is a startling fact, that the soldiers of the Union made their meals of parched corn and broiled horse-flesh.

The morning of Saturday was signalized by a fierce onset of the enemy upon the Forty-second Indiana, Lieut.-Col. SHANKLIN commanding, which was out on picket duty. The men behaved well but suffered considerably.

All day the rain continued to pour down. I rode along our lines from one extremity to the other, and the arrangements for defence in every quarter, excited in my mind the loftiest admiration for the genius of the Commanding General. Every point was guarded with the most scrupulous care; the works, though slight, would protect men a long time from the effects of musketry discharges; a score of battalions could be massed at any moment at a threatened point; and I felt fully convinced that the position could not be taken by a hundred thousand men.

The rain continued, and we began to advance slowly toward the enemy by means of a series of rifle-pits. His sharpshooters occasionally annoyed us from behind the walls of the brick house which was burned on Monday. ROUSSEAU soon removed that annoyance by having these walls battered down.

In a field near this house, the rebels had constructed some rifle pits, and from these they kept up a vexatious firing at our front lines and pickets. It was determined at all hazards to drive them out, and take possession of the works; and Col. JOHN BEATTY, whose conduct all through this trying crisis had attracted the attention of the army, was selected to lead the storming party. Taking with him his own regiment, the Third Ohio, and the Eighty-Eight Indiana, Col. HUMPHREYS, he advanced with the utmost intrepidity, drove out the rebels at the point of the bayonet, and triumphantly held the works. Thus was another laurel added to those already acquired by a soldier who will make his mark in history.

The men slept peacefully enough on Saturday night, and awoke to find themselves and the ground covered with snow. This soon disappeared, and the day remained cloudy and cold. The mud on the field had become well nigh unendurable; and it was a glad moment for the army when the announcement was made that the rebels had hastily retreated from Murfreesboro, and that the Union columns would march forward into the town. Sunday, the 4th of January, when ROSECRANS entered Murfreesboro, will be a conspicuous day in our country's annals.

To-day the main body of the army is resting from its labors, while the cavalry is harassing the rear guard of the enemy, who are rapidly retreating in the direction of Tullahoma.

Enlargement of the Erie Canal Locks.

Extract of a private letter, dated

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863.

A report has been presented to the House of Representatives, by Mr. F. A. CONKLING, from the Naval Committee, vehemently assailing the proposition now before the House for enlarging the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals, and enlarging the Illinois Canal, for the defence of the lakes.

In this report, Mr. CONKLING ventures, in the face of the official evidence to the contrary, to assume that the cost of the works in question will be *fifty millions* of dollars! and, further, that the lakes are in no danger of assault by British gunboats, the menaces of the London *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding. He further contends that the defence of the lakes should be secured by building and launching on their waters vessels of large class.

He denies the sufficiency of the gunboats proposed by Capt. ERICSSON, and denounces the project as "a mask for commercial objects." The great value of the work in increasing the National commerce and cementing the National Union between the East and West, he does not deem it necessary to discuss.

How far Mr. CONKLING, on this occasion, truly and wisely represents the interests of his city and State, the public in due time will be called to judge.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

The Summing Up of Mr. Eames for the Defence.

Address of General Porter to the Court.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863.

The Court met this morning at 10 o'clock. Present, Major-Gen. Hunter, President; Major-Gen. Hitchcock, Brig.-Gens. Prentiss, Casey, Buford, King, Ricketts, Garfield and Slough, members of the Court-Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate; Gen. Fitz-John Porter, the accused, and his counsel, Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and Eames. There were a number of ladies present.

Mr. Eames, one of Gen. Porter's counsel, then commenced the reading of the defence of Gen. Porter. The opening set forth that up to the date of the first charge Gen. Porter undoubtedly stood of fair name and fame; that his services had been acknowledged by his superior officers with generous regard and reward; and that eminent and honorable men had appeared and testified fully in his behalf—testimony, which he trusted, was sufficient to convince the Court of his entire innocence of the calumnious charges brought against him.

Proceeding to the consideration of the first specification of the first charge, his failure to obey the order of Aug. 27, to move from Warrenton Junction to Bristow Station, Mr. Eames reviewed the various evidence on that point. He showed that from the darkness of the night, the obstructed state of the roads, and the fatigue of the troops, it was impossible to obey that order, although extraordinary exertions were used to obey the order—even to the lighting of candles to enable the troops to see the way. He quoted the evidence of Gens. Morrell, Butterfield, Sykes and Griffin to substantiate these points, showing that Gen. Porter could not by any possibility have moved his artillery; that it would have been exceedingly hazardous to move without artillery; that the night was unusually dark; that Gen. Pope's Aid promised to have the road cleared; that the road was not cleared, so that Gen. Sykes had to use his mounted escort to keep the roads clear of wagons; that, in short, all these difficulties intervened to prevent the march, even after it was commenced. Gens. Morell, Butterfield, Sykes and Griffin all agreed that Gen. Porter manifested the utmost anxiety to obey the order promptly, and was sustained by them all in his final determination to start at a later hour than the one named in the order. Gen. Griffin even testified that by starting at three o'clock A. M., instead of one A. M., as ordered, Gen. Porter's Corps actually reached Bristow Station sooner than they could have done had they started earlier, because the troops would have escaped the long and tedious delay which the state of the roads made inevitable at the hour they moved. The testimony of Gen. Heintzleman as to the bad state of the road was cited, showing that there was a large train of wagons and considerable obstruction in front of the accused, between Warrenton Junction and Bristow Station, showing that Gen. Porter had no practicable route for his troops to obey the order of Gen. Pope. On this point, Mr. Eames concluded by citing the testimony of Lieut.-Col. Brinton, which was definite and conclusive on the point of the impasability of the road for artillery and for rapid marches of infantry. In connection with the testimony as to the impossibility of moving artillery, Mr. Eames quoted the strong language of Gen. Pope's order, which imperatively forbade Gen. Porter to move without his artillery. The testimony of Capt. DeKay, Col. Brinton, and of even Gen. Pope himself, was cited to show that after commencing the march to Bristow, Gen. Porter did all he could to push his corps forward. The first specification of the first charge was thus sifted down to the accusation that Gen. Porter did not march to Bristow at the time mentioned in the order of Gen. Pope. On this point Mr. Eames rested Gen. Porter's defence on his acknowledged duty as well as indisputable right to exercise his discretion as to the best mode of carrying the real purpose of the order into effect—especially when his superior, who gave the order, was ten miles off, knowing nothing of the difficulties to be surmounted, and since no exigency was made known to Gen. Porter which could have made the exercise of his discretion improper. In short, Gen. Porter claimed that if he had obeyed literally the order of Gen. Pope, he would have been guilty of cruelty to his command, and have perpetrated a gross and inexcusable military blunder.

The next act of disobedience was the alleged disregard of the joint order of August 29, addressed to Gen. McDowell and Gen. Porter. The substance of this order was that Gen. Porter's corps should proceed with General McDowell's corps toward Gainesville on the road running from Manassas Junction to that place where they should form a junction with other specified corps, which the order supposed to be not far from Gainesville; then to halt. The order then proceeds to give express direction to Gen. Porter, enjoining upon him not to proceed so far in that direction as to preclude his falling back behind Bull Run on the night of the 29th, or the next morning. Mr. Eames said he failed to discover any evidence that he had disobeyed that order, even in the evidence of Gen. Pope himself. As to his holding his position that day, Gen. Porter depended for his justification upon the positive evidence of Col. Locke, that he had delivered an order to Gen. Porter, from Gen. McDowell, indicating that McDowell would take King's division under his charge, and that Gen. Porter should remain where he was. True, Gen. McDowell and Gen. King did not remember the delivery of this order to Col. Locke, but Col. Locke stood absolutely uncontradicted as to the fact that he, who was Gen. Porter's Chief of Staff, did deliver such an order of Gen. McDowell to Gen. Porter, so that it was a fact proven that Gen. Porter did all he could to carry out the joint order, because he did hold his position as directed by Gen. McDowell, until ordered away by Gen. Pope.

The third specification of the first charge was the alleged disobedience of the order of Gen. Pope dated Aug. 29, 4:30 P. M., in effect as follows: "Your line of march brings you on the enemy's right flank; I desire you to push forward, and to go at once on the enemy's flank, and, if possible, his rear, keeping your right in communication with Reynolds. The enemy is massed in the woods in front of us, but can be shelled out. As soon as you engage, keep heavy reserves; use your batteries, keeping well closed to your right. If you are obliged to fall back, do so to your right and rear, so as to keep you in close communication with the right wing."

Gen. Porter claims that the literal obedience of this order was absolutely impossible; that if it had been possible, it would have been inexpedient, injudicious and [illegible] even if possible of execution at the time it was received, 6½ P. M., on Aug. 29, when the sun had nearly set; that he has fully proven to the Court his compliance, as far as possible, with the manifest spirit of the order—the evident purpose and meaning; that measures were taken by him by all available means under the circumstances; that to have executed the order literally would have exposed Gen. Porter's flank and rear to a disastrous attack; that the order was issued under a misapprehension of the position of the enemy, and that what Gen. Porter did do was in compliance with the spirit, if not the letter of the order. In order to show that Gen. Porter had a large force of the enemy in his front, which he could not leave without exposing his corps to destruction, Mr. Eames quoted the entire testimony of Col. Marshall, of the New-York 13th, which regiment was detailed as skirmishers in front of Gen. Porter on that day. The circumstances under which Col. Marshall's testimony was given—he lying wounded upon his bed, were cited to show that he was specially entitled to credence. This testimony was positive to the fact that the enemy was massed in force in front of Gen. Porter—in such force that if Gen. Porter had undertaken to leave them to attack the enemy's right he would have exposed his corps to a disastrous attack; that by keeping the enemy in his front occupied, Gen. Porter was doing his utmost to aid Gen. Pope, and that if Porter had made a movement to the enemy's right, the enemy in his front might either have attacked Porter as he left, or have made a junction with the enemy in front of Pope. In support of Col. Marshall's testimony, Mr. Eames read extracts from the testimony of Major Highland, of the same regiment, who was of the opinion that the force of the enemy in front of Porter was at least 10,000, and enough to overmatch Porter's corps. The testimony of Lieut. James Stevenson of the same regiment was quoted in support of Major Highland and Col. Marshall, and who also testified that he passed on the afternoon of August 29 from Pope's army to Porter's position, and that there was no practicable route for Porter's corps to reach the enemy's right flank in time to do any execution. The testimony of Gen. Griffin and Gen. Morell was further cited in corroboration of the above, Gen. Morell having testified positively that the only attack that could be made by Gen. Porter at the time he received the order to attack the enemy's right, was an attack on the enemy in his front, and that it would have been impossible for Gen. Porter to have carried his artillery to the enemy's right even in the daylight, much less at nightfall, when Gen. Porter received the order. Mr. Eames reviewed the testimony of Gen. Roberts for the prosecution, claiming that Gen. Roberts had no means of observing either Gen. Porter or the enemy in his front on the afternoon of the 29th of August, and that Gen. Roberts' opinion that Gen. Porter had no enemy in his front on that day was the merest speculation, and unworthy to be received in evidence in opposition to the positive testimony of those who were actually on the ground, and who saw and fought the enemy. Gen. Porter claimed that he had obeyed the positive order of Gen. McDowell to maintain the strong position which he held, to keep the enemy in check, and to prevent the enemy in his front joining Jackson, and blooming Pope's entire army to an overwhelming and signal defeat. When Gen. Porter was informed that the enemy was retreating, he immediately gave orders to Gen. Morell to attack the enemy, and that order was only countermanded when it was found that the enemy was not rallying. The order to attack the enemy's right contemplated that Porter was at liberty to leave, and that he had a practicable route to get to the enemy's right. But it also commanded Porter to move in one direction to attack the enemy's right, and also directed him to move in an exactly opposite direction to keep up his communication with Bull Run. The order also contemplated an attack by daylight, while the order was received about sunset.

Mr. Eames said that in view of the testimony already cited, he deemed it unnecessary to further comment on the first three specifications of the second charge, the fourth specification having been withdrawn by the Judge Advocate. As to the charge that on the 29th of August he retreated shamefully from before the enemy, he denied that there was the first shadow of proof that he had done so; while, on the contrary, he had not retreated at all, either shamefully or otherwise, and had not left his position until ordered to leave by Gen. Pope. As to his behavior before the enemy, he regretted exceedingly that the Court had refused him the right to show his conduct before the enemy on the 30th, because that would enable him to show how fully he did his duty to Gen. Pope, his commanding officer, and to his country.

The next specification considered was that alleging that Gen. Porter had disobeyed the order of 6:50 A. M. of Aug. 29, directing him to march his command to the field of battle, and report in person to Gen. Pope, and that he had permitted Griffin's and Piatt's Brigades to march to Centreville, thus delaying them in their arrival on the battle-field on Aug. 30. On this point the testimony of Gens. Morell and Griffin was cited, showing that Griffin was kept back to protect the rear in the falling back from the field of the 29th, and that Griffin lost his way, but went to the battle-field from Centreville about 5 o'clock. The movement of Gen. Griffin's to Centreville was therefore an accidental disobedience of Gen. Porter's orders, because Gen. Porter ordered Morell's entire division to the battle-field. Piatt's Brigade was also directed to follow Sykes, and it is therefore indisputable that Gen. Porter was not guilty, as charged in the specifications, but did obey with the utmost promptness and celerity, and order the whole of his corps to the battle-field.

Having thus reviewed the charges and specifications, and briefly alluded to the mass of testimony controverting and disproving the alleged acts of disobedience, Mr. Eames proceeded to review the origin and circumstances of this prosecution. He quoted the testimony of Col. Ruggles, Chief of Staff to Gen. Pope, who had a conversation with Gen. Pope on the 2d of September, in which Gen. Pope told Col. Ruggles, after speaking of the series of occurrences embraced in these charges and specifications, that he Pope declared in substance that he was entirely satisfied with Gen. Porter's explanations, except as to Gen. Griffin, and that he, Pope, intended to take further proceedings against Gen. Porter, though he might against Gen. Griffin, and that on the 5th or 6th of September Col. Ruggles reminded Gen. Pope of this exculpation of Gen. Porter.

Mr. Eames spoke of the positive testimony of Col. Ruggles on this point, and of the fact that Col. Ruggles was first summoned as a witness for the Government, and was only not produced when it was found that he could not substantiate the charges against Gen. Porter, but could on the contrary have testified to his exculpation of Gen. Porter by Gen. Pope. Even Gen. Pope himself confirms the substance of this testimony by Col. Ruggles, by admitting that the result of the conversation was that he should take no further proceedings against Gen. Porter. It should be recollected that this exculpation of Gen. Porter by Gen. Pope, occurred only six days after the commission of the first alleged acts of disobedience, and only four days after the alleged commission of the last offense. What had changed the mind of Gen. Pope, so that on the 5th or 6th of September, when he came to Washington, as he says, "his eyes were opened to things which he had not rightly judged." What opened his eyes so soon? Why should the Commander of the Army of Virginia come to Washington to have his eyes opened to facts which took place under his own observation? Was if Gen. Porter's telegrams to Gen. Burnside that opened Gen. Pope's eyes? Gen. Porter himself had put on record in his own defence the whole of that correspondence, and even given it to the newspapers for publication.

It was not with the design of failing to do his duty to the Army of Virginia that Gen. Porter consulted with McClellan, and Burnside, and Morell, and Butterfield, and Sykes, and Griffin; that he used all his energies to push forward his forces to Bristow Station; that he faced the enemy on that terrible ridge, during the second battle of Bull Run; that he prevented the force of the enemy in his front from joining the enemy in front of Pope, and of overwhelming and disastrously defeating the entire army of Virginia.

But, does not the fact that Gen Pope stood by, and saw Gen. Porter invested with high and honorable command subsequent to the commission of these alleged offences, prove that he did not do what was his duty, if he believed that Gen. Porter was guilty. Was it not Pope's duty, believing, as he now says he does, that Porter was false to his Commander and his country, to have made those charges sooner?

With reference to the presumption that Gen. Pope received from the President the impression that Porter's dispatches to Burnside developed an animus against Gen. Pope, Mr. Eames claimed that it was a false and calumnious assumption, because the President could not have been so impressed. In support of this, Gen. Porter refers to the fact that on the 5th of September he was intrusted with the command under the direction of the President of the United States, and had a corps of 1,800 men; that he was engaged in the sanguinary conflicts of Antietam and South Mountain, where he was intrusted with the command of his old corps, and subsequently augmented by another division.

After glancing at and exposing the insufficiency and futility of the testimony of Lieut.-Col. Smith, as to Gen. Porter's appearance on August 28, Mr. Eames passed to the consideration of Gen. McDowell. He claimed that it was proven beyond a doubt that on the 29th of August, not far from midday, Gen. McDowell rode up to Gen. Porter, and after saluting him said, "Porter, this is no place to fight a battle; you are too far out already."

It was also proven that on that same afternoon Col. Locke, of Gen. Porter's Staff, heard Gen. McDowell direct that Gen. Porter should remain where he was, which message was delivered to Gen. Porter by Col. Locke. These facts were not contradicted by Gen. McDowell, though he could not recollect the circumstances referred to. It was fully shown that Gen. McDowell's recollection was uncertain and confused, and that the order which Gen. McDowell testified was given to Gen. Porter could not have been given.

At the conclusion of Mr. Eames' masterly address, which was delivered with dramatic effect, Hon. Reverdy Johnson proceeded to read the thrilling account of Gen. Porter's personal services to his country as an officer during the Mexican war, and since the outbreak of the rebellion. The peroration was patriotic and eloquent, and for thrilling pathos is unsurpassed in the annals of Courts-martial. The scene was impressive, and the addresses made a visible effect upon the Court.

The following is Gen. PORTER'S personal defence:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—My defence is now concluded: Before, however, I deliver it into your hands I hope to be indulged in some remarks more exclusively personal. To speak of one's self in terms of commendation is always unpleasant and is generally against the laws of good taste—but there are occasions when it becomes unavoidable.

The sensibility which it then wounds must bear the infliction, because a higher sensibility demands the sacrifice.

When a soldier's honor is impeached, when his loyalty is assailed, when cowardice is even insinuated against him, and when the safety of the country is said to have been purposely and causelessly hazarded by him, in the indulgence of some low, pretty, contemptible motive, it cannot be expected that he is to be restrained by the delicacy which belongs to the ordinary intercourse between gentlemen.

If his past life gives the lie to the charge; if it at all exhibits conduct totally inconsistent with its truth; if it speaks a nature that would revolt even at the thought of the crime; if it evinces a long and perilous course of duty, and an ardent and ever enduring love of country—a constant zeal for the honor of its flag and an undying devotion to its service; if in the present crisis of its history, from the first moment that unhallowed ambition started on its career of treason, he has given himself with sleepless vigilance, and amidst countless hazards, to do what he could to put down this foul rebellion and reinstate the authority of the Government; if until the unfortunate Virginia campaign, of last Summer, his services were approved by the public, by his brothers in arms, and signally acknowledged by the President; if these facts are true of myself, then I may be well excused for proudly invoking them as an answer to the false and groundless imputations upon my duty and my honor as a citizen and a soldier.

What has been my history? First I served—then being a mere youth—in the Mexican war, throughout the resplendent campaign of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, and was actively engaged in the several battles of Vera Cruz, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the City of Mexico. I entered on that service as brevet Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, and was breveted Captain for distinguished services in the battle of Molino del Rey, and as Major far like service in the battle at the City of Mexico.

Second—In February, 1861, I was ordered by the then Secretary of War, Mr. Holt, your Judge-Advocate, to proceed to Texas for the purpose of withdrawing as many of the troops of the United States as I could from that State, and thereby counteracting as far as possible the effect of the then recent, unexampled and base treachery of Gen. Twiggs. Amidst great difficulties and much personal peril, I succeeded in rescuing seven companies, in all five hundred men, and in posting two of them at Tortugas, two at Key West, and taking three to New-York. The whole duty was performed to the perfect satisfaction of the Department.

Third—In May, 1861, I was commissioned as Colonel in the regular army, and in August a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and afterward served through out the Peninsular campaigns under Maj.-Gen. McClellan; at the siege of Yorktown he constituted me director of the siege; in the battle of Hanover Court-House I commanded a corps, now the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, including all the regulars. In the battle of Gaines Mill, my command being about 27,000, I lost, in killed, wounded and missing, nine thousand men, a fact which tells the severity of the conflict. In the battle of Malvern Hill, a site selected by myself the day before the fearful and last struggle, with my own corps, which was joined by the commands of Sumner, Hamilton and Couch, each of which engaged in the fight, or cheerfully rendered any duty demanded in their power, amounting in the aggregate to some eighteen thousand men. Through the skill and gallantry of my officers and the indomitable bravery of my troops, I succeeded in repulsing, and with slaughter unexampled in any modern battle, long-continued, desperate and most gallant assaults of from thirty to forty thousand of the enemy—evidently as brave soldiers as ever trod the battle-field.

For my services at Hanover Court-House I received the recommendations of my chief for Brevet of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, and the like recommendation for services at Gaines' Mills, the brevet of Major-General in the Regular Army; this recommendation is dated the 9th of July, 1862, and is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR, July 9, 1862.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The energy, ability and good conduct displayed throughout the eventful period of this campaign, through which we have passed, by Brig.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, deserves the marked notice of the Executive and the nation. From the very commencement, his unwearied assiduity in his various duties, the intelligent and efficacious assistance which he has rendered me under all circumstances, his skillful management of his command, on the march, in the siege, or on the field of battle, and his chivalric and soldierly bearing under fire, have combined to render him conspicuous among the many faithful and gallant spirits of this army. I respectfully, therefore, recommend that Brig.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter receive the brevet of Brigadier-General in the regular army for the battle of Hanover Court-house, May 27, and the brevet of Major-General in the regular army for the battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Postcript.—If there was another grade to add, I would ask it for the battle of Malvern Hill. The latter eclipses in its result any other engagement in the campaign, and too much credit cannot be given to Gen. Porter for his skill and gallantry on that occasion. If there be any vacancy among the General Officers in the Regular Army I ask one for him. I saw myself the disposition he made of his men, and the gallantry he displayed. I do not speak from hearsay, but from personal observation. Would that the country had more General Officers like him.

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

A True Copy.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General's Office. Washington, Jan. 9, 1862.

Prior to the receipt by the Honorable Secretary of War of this letter, I had, unsolicited, been promoted by the President a Major General of Volunteers and a Brevet Brigadier-General in the Regular army.

May I not confidently refer to this testimonial as of itself a confutation of the calumnies with which reckless ignorance or interested malice have for months endeavored to fill the public ear.

Traitor to my country! When did treason so endeavor to maintain the authority of the Government?

Traitor to my country! When did treason so labor and peril life to rescue it from destruction?

Traitor to my country! Indifferent to the honor of its flag! Gratifying a supposed personal dislike, regardless of the safety and reputation of the men intrusted to my command, and who had followed me, and apparently with even increased confidence, through a terrific ordeal—through the fire of battles unparalleled in fierceness, fury and mortality.

Life—what is it to the soldier who is false to his flag and country? Life—what will he its value to the soldier with a flag dishonored, a country lost? May God avert such a calamity.

Who would wish to survive to witness the flag of his country trailed in the dust, its reputation and its power broken, the people separated into fragments, their fraternal affections converted into bitter hate, and the cause of constitutional freedom itself for ages if not forever extinguished?

If the charge had not assumed the solemn form that has been given to it, it would be received everywhere where my whole conduct is known, as ludicrous, false, or the creation of a morbid or distempered brain.

Without assuming to myself a purer patriotism than animates the soldiers of the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3527. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

The Attempt Against Vicksburgh Abandoned for the Present.

A COUNCIL OF WAR HELD.

Another Point of Attack Decided Upon.

ARRIVAL OF COAL FOR THE GUNBOATS.

Further Details of the Fighting at Vicksburgh.

OFF THE MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, Jan. 3, via CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The expedition against Vicksburgh was withdrawn from the Yazoo River yesterday, safely.

A single attack by the enemy was repulsed by our gunboats.

The Yazoo is abandoned as a base of operations, the enemy being impregnable on the front facing that stream.

There has been no fighting of moment since last Monday.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. BANKS or Admiral FARRAGUT.

Gen. MCCLERNAND arrived here on Thursday night.

The army are now in transports at Milliken's Bend.

No further developments have been made of the movements of Gens. PEMBERTON and PRICE in Vicksburgh.

The enemy were reinforced to the number of sixty thousand men.

They had one hundred and sixty guns in their batteries, besides their field artillery.

Our losses in the Yazoo will amount to 2,500 or 3,000.

The loss of the enemy is unknown.

Capt. GWIN, of the gunboat *Benton*, died this evening of the wounds he received in the action on the 27th of December. His remains will be sent to Cairo on a gunboat, and thence to his friends East.

It has been raining here incessantly for the last thirty-six hours, causing a heavy rise in the Mississippi River.

A council of war was held on board the *Tigress*, Gen. MCCLERNAND's headquarters, on Sunday. Commodore PORTER, Gens. SHERMAN and MCCLERNAND, and other officers were present.

It was determined that it would be folly to make any further attack on Vicksburgh with the present force, that the enemy received their reinforcements too rapidly, and that there were no prospects of our side receiving reinforcements—therefore it was deemed expedient to abandon the attack on Vicksburgh, *and operate against some other place. A point of attack was decided on, but its publicity is forbidden.*

The following day both fleets got under way.

There was no coal for the gunboats, and they were unable to raise steam. There was a flood in the river at the time.

With wood fuel the transports took the gunboats in tow and moved slowly along.

The advance arrived here last evening and met coal going down the river.

There was considerable excitement at the mouth of the Arkansas River. The ram *Pontchartrain* is down the river. The gunboats and rams are waiting for her.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHTING.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 11.

A special correspondent arrived here to-day, having left the battle-field on Yazoo River on the 4th, coming up the river with a fleet of transports *en route* for the scene of operations.

A bombardment of Paine's Bluff took place on the 27th, and a severe skirmish on the 28th, in which the enemy was driven into his works. On Monday, the 29th, preparations were made by Gen. SHERMAN for a general assault. The brigades of Gens. BLAIR, DENNEY, THAYER and ——, were selected to storm the enemy's works. On Monday a most furious cannonading was opened on both sides, lasting until afternoon, doing fearful execution on both sides. At 3 o'clock the charge was made amidst a storm of shells and bullets from all sides.

The rebel defences consisted of sloughs, abatis, earthworks and rifle-pits, covering the road through which our troops were compelled to advance. The brigade of Gen. BLAIR took the lead and advanced, with a most furious charge, to the highest tier of intrenchments, where he was met by an overwhelming force of rebels, and after a hand-to-hand conflict of nearly two hours, in which the loss of life was most disastrous, was compelled to fall back for want of proper and timely support from the right and reserve. The carnage was fearful; each foot of ground was contested inch by inch, and held with determined resistance.

Gen. BLAIR was conspicuous, braving danger and urging his men on and cheering them to hold out until they should be relieved. But their bravery was of no avail. The enemy far outnumbered the assaulting force, and could meet our troops under cover of earthworks and their well-planted and well-aimed batteries of shell and canister. The total loss of the engagement was fifteen hundred killed and wounded, including three hundred prisoners. No general officers were killed. Had the supports been promptly sent forward, the storming party would have maintained their position easily, and captured the entire fortifications. At nightfall our forces retired without molestation to the position previously occupied.

Jan. 1, Gen. SHERMAN sent to a flag of truce, asking leave to bury our dead, which was granted. The scene on the field was ghastly to behold. The bodies had been entirely stripped and robbed of every article of clothing, boots and shoes.

During the continuation of the flag of truce, the rebels stated that Port Hudson had been attacked by Gen. BANKS' expedition, and that the rebels had driven them off. The rebels also declared that all officers falling into their hands would be shot, and that the soldiers taken would be compelled to labor on their fortifications, in retaliation for the Proclamation of President LINCOLN.

Jan. 2, STEELE's Division was to have attacked Haines' Bluff, but the purpose was frustrated by a dense fog which hung over the river all day. On the 3d the position was abandoned, and our troops reembarked on the boats, the rebels firing upon us while departing, but the gunboats opened upon them, and they scattered precipitately. The retrograde movement was decided upon on account of receiving no information of BANKS' cooperation, and in fear of danger from above. There is great indignation felt at SHERMAN's evident mismanagement, and he has been superceded by MCCLERNAND, who is assuming command of the force. Capt. GWIN died of his wounds on Tuesday last, while on his way up.

The siege of Vicksburgh has been by no means abandoned—the city will yet be taken. But the present force of the rebels, known to be at least 40,000 strong behind their fortifications, will render a new combination necessary. From the nature of the works it is evident that the rebels have made every preparation for preserving this main artery of circulation with the West.

OUR IRON-CLADS AT SEA.

REPORTS OF THE EXPERIMENT.

False Rebel Dispatch—The Passaic in a Gale—The Montauk at Beaufort—Good News.

Yesterday was another exciting day in naval circles here. A dispatch from the Richmond papers announcing the arrival at Beaufort, in a disabled condition, of the iron-clad battery *Passaic*—which appeared in a morning journal, was circulated among naval people, and arriving so quickly after the *Monitor* disaster, caused the most dismal feelings. The fact of a New-Bedford paper having previously published a correspondent's letter giving a thrilling account of the dangerous condition of the iron-clad in the gale off Hatteras, lent an air of probability to the story, which almost neutralized the absurdity of the canard about the turret being lost. The public having a great interest in the matter, inquiries were made, by telegraph, of a well-informed person in Washington, known to be in the confidence of the Navy Department. His reply is subjoined, as are two subsequent telegrams.

FIRST DISPATCH

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12, 1863.

The Navy Department has been advised of the safe arrival at Beaufort of the *Passaic*. The rebel story is a hoax.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday—2 P. M.

The *Passaic* and *Montauk* are at Beaufort, all well. The former was not disabled. She went safely through one of the most terrific gales recently experienced off Hatteras. An officer of the vessel, writing to a friend here says that the apprehensions of the sailors, and of some of the officers was one of the greatest difficulties to be overcome. Several of them gave up all for lost at every dash of the sea, and the deck being almost constantly immersed, the appearance of things, in a measure, justified their fears. Professional men, however, are highly pleased with the sea-going qualities of the new *Monitors*, and see nothing to be improved upon save a further strengthening of the sections.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12—4½ P. M.

Capt. WORDEN, of the *Montauk*, has reported his arrival at his destination to the Navy Department. The *Passaic* was in part, all well, and nobly braved a terrific storm off Cape Hatteras, the same which wrecked the *Monitor*. Capt. DRAYTON, of the *Passaic*, has written to New-York for the only things needed in his vessel, a velvet cushion and some glass articles.

OFFICIAL TRIAL TRIP OF THE WEEHAWKEN.

The iron clad battery *Weehawken*, Capt. RODGERS, left the Navy-yard on Saturday to make her official trial trip, under the auspices of the Government. She steamed up the river as far as the Palisades, making over seven knots on the way. When she arrived at the berth from which the ordnance experiments of the *Passaic* and *Montauk* were made, the engines were stopped and the guns loaded. Nine shots were fired, which demonstrated the entire success of the entire arrangements—a success which is said to be more gratifying than any yet experienced. A new addition has been made to the gun apparatus, which enables the men to work it with still greater facility. Through the negligence of a subordinate, in not oiling an iron clasp of some kind, belonging to the machinery of the ship, a few pipes or rods broke, which compelled Capt. RODGERS to remain below until Sunday forenoon, when he brought his vessel again to the Navy-yard. She will sail this evening or to-morrow morning in company with the *Natchez* and convoys, to join the other portion of the fleet.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

She has Probably Left American Waters.

An officer of the navy informs us that, from certain information in his possession, he is enabled to state, somewhat reliably, that the pirate *Alabama* has gone, or will soon go, to the eastern hemisphere. SEMMES' orders, according to the officer referred to, were "to do as he pleased;" but the bold privateer recently determined, it is said, to *leave the Western Hemisphere when all our fastest cruisers would be concentrated there to chase him*, and go to the North Atlantic or Indian Ocean. It was a great object of his to draw the *Tuscarora* and *Kearsage* from Europe, for the double purpose of diminishing the sentinels watching blockade runners, and other privateers fitting out in British ports. SEMMES is *known* to have contemplated a cruise on the coasts of Africa and Southern Asia, and a certain person suspected of being in his confidence recently stated that "if the waters bounding America were covered with Yankee men-of-war on the 1st of February, Capt. SEMMES might defy them all." Another fact in the same direction is the circumstance that coals for the *Alabama* were engaged in advance, in the neighborhood of Madagascar.

The Treatment of Workmen in the Boston Navy-yard.

The Monument Bank, in Charlestown, has come to the rescue of the suffering laborers of the Boston Navy-yard, and have cashed due bills for 3½ per cent. The pay-roll for the month of December was completed to-day and given over to the paymaster. It is the largest one ever made out in the yard, the number of men employed during that month being 3,926, and the amount of money that will be required is $176,306 90. The footing of the November pay-roll was $158,000, which, added to that of December, makes about $322,307 now due the workmen. The Navy Department is preparing to pay off these men, and will do so in a few days.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

The Rebel Merrimac No. 2 Reported Below Fort Darling.

The Gathering of the National Forces in North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The steamer *Metamora*, Capt. VAN VALKENBURGH, under flag of truce, arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day from City Point, and brings down 320 paroled Union prisoners, and six women and children.

It is reported in Richmond that the rebel gunboat *Merrimac No. 2* is now lying under the guns of Fort Darling, having gone below the blockade obstructions, and cannot return, on account of the low water in the James River.

The Richmond papers contain the following:

"At Newbern, on Wednesday last, were 55 Yankee transports. The forces there include the commands of three Major-Generals, which gives a force of 50,000 at least. There is a formidable fleet at Beaufort. It is supposed that an attack is meditated on Wilmington and Goldsboro.

Seventy-three Yankee officers are in Atlanta, Ga."

Sick and Wounded Officers and Soldiers in the Libby Prison, Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The following are the names of officers and soldiers, Union prisoners, now in the Libby Prison at Richmond, unable to be removed in consequence of their wounds or from sickness:

Capt. John Ayer, 16th Maine—leg.	Lieut. Lewis A. Johnsoe, 11th Penn—foot off.
Capt. S. S. Marchand, 5th Penn—knee.	Lieut. J. P. Lucas, 11th Pennsylvania—leg off.
Capt. Wm. Brian, 3d Penn—foot.	Lieut. J. K. Byers, 121st Pennsylvania—arm off.
Capt. A. J. Bolar, 12th Penn—both legs.	Lieut. Theobold Buck, 8th New-York—leg off.
Adjt. T. McMartore, 12th Pennsylvania—leg off.	A. Garong, 24th Michigan—fever.
William A. Vannetter, 12tst Pennsylvania—leg off.	D. O. Tyrrell, 121st Penn.—hip wound.
John Morgan, 122d Penn.—leg off.	Sergt. S. P. Jones, Jr., 125th Pennsylvania—leg.
James Clark, 69th N. Y.—fever.	A. Carson, 1st Pennsylvania—leg off.
A. Wright, 12th Penn—leg off.	H. Young, 4th Maine Rifles—leg off.
M. Ilers, 7th Penn.—leg off.	A. R. Mitchell, 11th Penn.—leg.
E. Slade, 3d Penn.—leg.	Charles Turner, 38th N. Y.—leg off.
J. Conway, 63d Penn.—sick.	W. W. Miller, 40th N. Y.—foot off.
R. Gwin, 12tst Pennsylvania—both legs.	C. O. Bee, 1st Penn.—chest.
J. H. Sutton, 11th Penosylvania—leg.	James Bishop, 12tst Pennsylvania—left leg.
L. B. Veney, 4th Me.—sick.	James Allabouse, 11th Pennsylvania—knee.
Thos. A. Smith, 11th Pennsylvania—abdomen.	Martillio Porter, 10th Pennsylvaeia—thigh.
W. H. Morgan, 1st Pennsylvania—back.	William Chamberlain, 11th Pennsylvania—head.
Seymour Smith, 10th New-York—hip.	E. Hillard, 11th Pa.—hip.
John H. Sommerville, 11th Pennsylvania—leg off.	Peter Mcline, 6th Pa.—hip.
Sam. Holebaugh, 5th Pennsylvania—left arm off.	F. Conrad, 136th Pa.—knee.
Chas. Hill, 12st Penn—leg.	S. A. Fitzer, 112th Penn.—thigh.
W. W Evans, 11th Pennsylvania—leg.	Levi Renner, 142d Pennsylvania—left foot off.
John Miller, 12tst Pennsylvania—leg.	C. Comfort, 1st Pa.—arm.
R. Gordon, 11th Pa.—thigh.	

These names were obtained by THOMAS H. BELL, who obtained them by visiting each one of the prisoners personally. Mr. BELL is a returned prisoner.

EXTRACTS FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

Rebel News by Way of Fredericksburgh.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 12.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of to-day contains the following:

TCASAOOCA, Jan. 8.

To Hon. J. A. Seldon:—From the latest information I am satisfied the enemy's transports have gone up the river. There are only seven gunboats between the mouth of the Yazoo and Milliken's Bend. Vicksburgh is daily growing stronger. We intent to hold it.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieut.-Gen. Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 9.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* publishes the following from an official source, dated Winchester, Tenn.:

Gen. MORGAN's report of his expedition shows 2,000 prisoners were paroled, and several hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and an immense copy of arms and property destroyed.

FORREST's report shows 1,500 prisoners taken, 1,000 of the enemy killed and wounded, an immense quantity of arms, ammunition and stores destroyed, and his whole command splendidly equipped from their captures.

Our operations at Murfreesboro, including the capture of 5,000 prisoners, and the captura of 2,000 at Hartsville and around Nashville, sum up 10,000 prisoners in less than a month.

We have also captured and sent to the rear thirty cannon, 60,000 small arms, with 2,000 more in the hands of our troops; 1,500 wagons destroyed, and the mules and harnesses secured. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 20,000, including seven Generals.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 11.

Late advices from San Antonio, Texas, state that the express from Brownsville had brought information that four thousand French troops had landed at Metamoras, and taken possession of the city.

The railroad bridge over the Neuse River, on the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, has been rebuilt.

The Virginia soldiers in the hospitals are suffering for clothing and blankets, while those from other States are supplied by their State Agents. The Richmond *Enquirer* calls on the men and women of Virginia to furnish the necessary articles.

Gen. FITZHUGH LEE's Cavalry Brigade has subscribed and forwarded $5,400 for the relief of the citizens of Fredericksburgh.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 4.

The following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared: all officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, up to Dec. 10th 1862; all officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas and Louisiana up to Jan. 1st 1863.

The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men in the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States. Whatever may have been the character of the military organizations to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the parolea given by them, if any are in Federal prisons they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburgh up to Jan. 6, 1863; all Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburgh up to Dec. 23, 1862, and including said date; all paroled Confederate officers and men receipted for at Vicksburgh up to Dec. 23, 1862, and including said date; all Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Fredericksburgh, Va., in December, 1862; all Confederate officers and men captured and marched at Goldsboro, N. C., in December, 1862. There are other miscellaneous exchanges, of which the appropriate officers will be duly informed.

ROBERT OULD.

—On Jan. 6, Gen. Curtis was confined to his bed by sickness, which it was hoped would prove but temporary.

THE FREDERICKSBURGH AFFAIR.

The Change of Base to Fredericksburgh—Gens. Halleck, Burnside and the President—An Exact History of the Case.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

The persistent attempts made by certain Presses and parties to use the disaster of Fredericksburgh as a lever for the overthrow of the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, if not of the Government, cannot have failed to attract the attention of thoughtful minds. Many of these attacks are obviously and avowedly made in the interest of the late Commander of the Army of the Potomac; while all of them have, more or less, the effect of disheartening the loyal North, and giving encouragement to the rebellion. The magnanimity of Gen. BURNSIDE's letter, and even the weight which should attach to his sworn testimony before the recent Congressional Committee, have proved unable to silence, or in the least check, these deliberate and malicious misrepresentations. The interests engaged in the onslaught are not so much from want of knowledge, as from design; but in order to leave them no further excuse for their misstatements, or at least to supply the public with the antidote to their bane, it may be as well to give in this letter an exact, though brief, account of the precise manner in which the change of base of the Army of the Potomac from Warrenton to Fredericksburgh was effected.

Immediately on the appointment of Gen. BURNSIDE as Gen. MCCLELLAN's successor, the army being then at Warrenton, Gen. HALLECK, accompanied by the Quartermaster-General, visited the army for the purpose of ascertaining its actual condition and requirements, and conferring with Gen. BURNSIDE as to its future movements.

Gen. BURNSIDE there announced that it was his intention, instead of moving south directly upon Richmond—as had been Gen. HALLECK's plan, in which Gen. MCCLELLAN fully agreed—to move laterally upon Falmouth, there cross his troops over the Rappahannock, and thence move upon Richmond, making Fredericksburgh (in railroad communication with Aquia Creek) his base of operations and supplies.

Against this change Gen. HALLECK urged many and serious objections, calling attention to the fact, that the higher up we crossed the river the shallower would be its waters and the more numerous its fords, as also to the fact that the country along this direct line was of a more level character, and presented fewer natural obstacles. His chief argument, however, was, that we were then moving on interior lines between Richmond and the rebel army, if Gen. LEE's forces moving on the arc of a circle of which we held the chord." We were, therefore, many marches nearer the rebel capital than was the rebel army, and with proper dispatch it would, therefore, be impossible for Gen. LEE to overtake us before our arrival in Richmond.

To these reasons Gen. BURNSIDE offered no serious opposition—urging, however, the advantages of having water transportation to Aquia Creek, and the importance of exposing a line of communications as short as possible to the attacks of the enemy. He further stated that the transfer of base to Fredericksburgh was advised and urged by three-fourths of his brigade commanders, and by all his division and corps commanders, without exception.

Gen. HALLECK hereupon admitted that if the movement against Richmond were to be commenced *de novo*, from Washington, he would of course prefer the Fredericksburgh route, as the shortest in itself, and also as affording water transportation nearly half the way. But situated as our army then was at Warrenton, and looking at the importance of still covering our own Capital while advancing against the enemy's, he could not approve the proposed change, but must remain entirely in favor of the direct line of march, *viâ* Culpepper, Orange Court-house, Hanover Court-house, or such other variations of this general line as the developments of the march or the movements of the enemy might seem to call for. Nevertheless, in view of Gen. BURNSIDE's opinion, and the all but unanimous concurrence therein of the brigade, division and corps commanders charged with the immediate responsibility, he (Gen. HALLECK) could not take it upon himself to decide in the matter, for the reason that, were he to order the execution of his own plan, the officers intrusted with its details could not possibly feel (however earnest in their obedience) that confidence which is one of the first essentials of military success. Finding himself unable, therefore, to order the movement which seemed best and safest to his own judgment—while so radically disagreeing with the change proposed by the commanding and subordinate Generals, that he could not take the responsibility of giving it his sanction—he would therefore refer the whole matter to the President, as Commander-in-Chief, tayleg before him both plans impartially, with a full statement of the arguments on either side, the President's decision to be final.

This promise was faithfully executed, and the result was a decision in favor of the movement *viâ* Fredericksburgh, the President not failing to attach due weight to the objections urged against it by Gen. HALLECK, but deeming it—and who shall say improperly—a thing of paramount importance that the commanding and subordinate Generals of the Army of the Potomac should feel themselves engaged in a movement which was of their own selection, and in which they had confidence. This is the whole statement of the case, and perhaps—though entertaining due respect for the scruples which have thus far kept its details from the public—an earlier publication of the facts would have been of substantial service to the National cause.

Gen. BURNSIDE, it will be seen, acted upon the almost unanimous advice of those in his command best qualified to judge; nor can the President be blamed for having hesitated, as did Gen. HALLECK, to overrule a decision thus deliberately put forth.

The attack on LEE's position in rear of Fredericksburgh was one—despite all the cavils of non-military critics—which had nine chances in favor of its success against the fatal tenth, which made it a disaster, and there can be little doubt that had Gen. FRANKLIN taken every cartridge from his men, and sent them forward with the bayonet only against the insignificant works on the enemy's left, the fortunes of the day would have worn a different complexion, and the battle of Fredericksburgh would hereafter have lived in military annals as one of the best-planned and most daringly executed achievements of modern war.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTER, Monday, Jan. 12.

Col. H. F. CLARK, Chief of Commissary Stores, has ordered that all the hides and tallow of beeves slaughtered for the Army of the Potomac shall hereafter be delivered at the post commissary at Alexandria, and there sold at public auction to the highest bidder. The number slaughtered varies from 150 to 200 per day.

Another Blockade Runner.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Jan. 12.

The steamer *Princess Royal*, reported for New-York, has sailed for Nassau.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Rebels Defeated at Springfield.

They Retire Leaving their Wounded in Our Hands.

A Large Force in Pursuit.

The Rebels Encountered at Hartsville.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 12.

Late last night Gen. CURTIS received dispatches from Col. CRABB, commanding at Springfield, Mo., that the rebels were repulsed at every advance on that place, and that our forces held the town.

Our loss is seventeen killed. The number of wounded is not yet ascertained.

We buried thirty-five rebels, and many more were taken off the field. They left a large number of wounded in our hands.

But little of the town of Springfield was destroyed, and this was done by our own troops.

The rebels have almost wholly destroyed the telegraph between Springfield and Sand Sprieg.

Gen. CURTIS has three columns of troops marching after the enemy.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. CURTIS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

The following dispatch has been received at headquarters here:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

I have good news from Springfield. Our troops have repulsed the rebels and we hold the place.

The rebels were retreating.

I have three columes going toward them.

Gen. BROWN loses an arm.

Col. CRABB, of the Nineteenth Iowa Regiment, succeede him in command.

The troops, including the enrolled militia, behaved nobly. S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

MORE FIGHTING IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Jan. 12.

Gen. CURTIS has received a dispatch from Major COLLINS, commanding the post of Lebanon, Mo., stating that at 3 o'clock Saturday morning 700 Federals at Hartsville attacked 4,000 rebels, with five cannon, under MARMADUKE and PORTER, and drove them five miles South. The rebels then took a circuit and returned to Hartsville, when the fighting recommenced and continued till sundown. Our loss was 25 killed and wounded. The rebel loss was 150.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Letter by the Arago—Affairs at Baton Rouge—Burning of the State House—Secession Becoming Rampant in New-Orleans—The Sixve Question—Approaching 1st of January, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.

I sent you a very long and full account yesterday (per *Arago*) of all that had occurred up to that date; but there is so much mystery here respecting the departure of mail communications with New-York, that we not unfrequently find ourselves "in the wrong boat." Thus it turns out now that although the captain of the *Arago* believed, and told me, that he was on his way direct to New-York, I find this morning, only half an hour before the *Matanzas* leaves, that he was bound to Hilton Head! Of course it will make my letter of somewhat stale date, and leave me but a few minutes to enter into any details in this. Fortunately my last was on such general, though important topics, as to be worthy of consideration, even if a few days' later in arrival.

News has just reached us, from parties who have just arrived from Baton Rouge, that night before last (Sunday) a fire was discovered in the State House building. It was occupied at the time by United States soldiers below, and Confederate prisoners in the upper part. Some think it was the work of rebel incendiaries, but the investigation carried through by Gen. GROVER led to the conclusion that the cause was from badly-constructed flues, and entirely the result of accident. The building was almost completely consumed.

Nothing new is given respecting the movements of our troops, of any consequence. Reinforcements are constantly arriving, and an occasional skirmish takes place with the pickets, but beyond that, all is in *statu quo*. Preparations here are still going on on a grand scale, and it is reported that the great work will now very soon begin.

I am sorry to say that evidences daily increase of a desire on the part of the Secessionists to break through the wholesome restraint under which they were kept by the strong arm of Gen. BUTLER. The following audacious paragraph made its appearance this morning in the columns of the *National Advocate*—the rebel organ here:

"On a former occasion we expressed the opinion, that it would be wise to make the best of our position. It had come upon us, and we could not help ourselves—that what could not be cured must be endured—that we could not expect a change, unless the brave men of the army, who had fought as men had never before fought, should win by further progress an acknowledgment of a separate Confederacy. Their deeds of valor having continued to prosper, now is the time for the victors to propose an armistice. The others cannot be expected to do this. Let an armistice be agreed upon for the purpose of negotiating a peace, and there will not be any more fighting. Humanity requires such a course. Let all parties triumph over their false pride and put an end to this unfortunate war, without further bloodshed and without inquiring who has been to blame."

Of course this has created no little excitement among every loyal citizen and soldier in the place, and the question is simply, "Will Gen. BANKS permit such incendiarism and defiance of his authority?" That it has been brought to his especial notice, I have reason to know, and it will be curious to watch his treatment of it. Nobody who knows Gen. BANKS supposes, for a moment, that lenient and affable as he is to all who merit his kindness, he is prepared, any more than his predecessor, to allow rebel sympathisers thus to flaunt at and defy his government with impunity.

To-morrow is the last day of this year, and the next sunrise after that will usher in the momentous first of January, to which so many anxious thoughts are turning—some with equanimity, others with fear and apprehension. I have so fully discussed the whole bearing of this question in my last letter,—relating important interviews I have had with leading planters here, and their opinion upon this grave subject,—that I do not propose to enter fully into it at present. I shall have full opportunities of watching the arrival of the day, and noticing all the social changes—if any—that may accompany its advent, and will send you full particulars.

The Texas movement remains, to all appearances, just where it was. Gov. HAMILTON is still here, the charm of a large circle of sympathetic and admiring friends, who are anxious to follow his fortunes anywhere, and to see him have a chance of restoring his distracted country to her former prosperity. But, like everything else we undertake, there seems to be a screw loose somewhere. For any good that Gov. HAMILTON can be doing to Texas, from his headquarters in New-Orleans, he might just be as well in Timbuctoo. The fact is that everybody is puzzling his head to imagine what any of us are doing here, while our armies are melting like snow before Fredericksburgh. NAPOLEON'S plan—and very closely followed by the rebels—was to come down upon the weak points of the enemy with overwhelming force. We seem to prefer the reverse plan of dividing up our forces into little fragments, for the sake of being cut up in detail. It does not seem, so far, to be any improvement upon NAPOLEON'S idea; but I presume the Government knows what it is doing. The NEW-YORK TIMES is largely quoted here, and the opinions it has advocated on this subject, from the very first, fully indorsed by every sensible man with whom I converse.

The *National Advocate*, the rebel organ in New-Orleans, has been suppressed to-day, and a military guard is now in possession of the premises. The proceedings of the *Advocate* had, for the last few days, been of a character to incense every loyal citizen in the place, and bid fair, unless peremptorily stopped, to lead to a breach of the peace. Every insinuation that could be thrown out—every quotation that could be culled from the rebel papers, calculated to foster rebellion and throw discredit upon our arms and Government—found a place in its columns, and were most impudently paraded, sometimes with comments, in which the rebels were openly treated as our "victors," with recommendations for us to succumb.

The *Advocate* seems to have gone too far, however, in counting upon the leniency of Gen. BANKS as an opportunity for its disloyal manifestations. It has yet to learn that whatever kindliness of treatment Gen. BANKS may intend to exercise toward those who are at present under his military government, a toleration of open treason and anarchical proceedings will form no part of it.

NEMO.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

EXCITEMENT RELATIVE TO THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Jan. 12.

A resolution was presented in the Senate this afternoon by M. B. LOWRY, setting forth that in consequence of numerous inflammatory newspaper articles having lately appeared, and that danger of violence was to be apprehended in the election of a United States Senator, the Senate adjourn till Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The resolution passed the first reading by a strict party vote, and was then laid over till to-morrow morning. Should it pass previous to 12 o'clock, an election cannot take place, and the position remains vacant for one year.

The city is filled with thousands of strangers. Great excitement prevails.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Jan 12—10 P. M.

The Republican caucus has just adjourned, without making a nomination for the Senatorship. They sat with closed doors. Intimations are thrown out that Mr. WILMOT will be nominated to-morrow morning.

Mr. LOWRY's resolution, offered this afternoon, will probably not be pressed to a final vote.

On the first ballot in the Democratic caucus, BUCKALEW received 19 votes, Campbell 16, Hughes 11, Foster 10, Black 5, Gov. Porter 1, the balance scattering. The second ballot resulted: Buckalew 29, Campbell 18, Foster 8, Hughes 12, and the balance scattering. The sixth ballot resulted: Buckalew 40, Campbell 19, Hughes 8. This nominated BUCKALEW as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 12.

Arrived ship *Kirby*, from New-York. Also, arrived steamer *Pacific*, with $90,000 in treasure, from Oregon and British Colombia.

Sailed steamer *Scotland*, for Hong Kong, with $90,000 in treasure, and other California produce, valued at $60,000.

The *Scotland* is one of four steamers of a thousand tons each, owned by a British Company, who design establishing a line between San Francisco, Japan and China, if they should receive such encouragement as to warrant it.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 12.

Sailed, ship *Washington* for Hong Kong, carrying Californie produce and $26,000 in treasure.

Sailed, ship *Merrimac* for Liverpool, with 30,000 sacks of wheat.

Resolutions indorsing the Emancipation Proclamation, after no extended debate, passed both Houses of the Legislature, eight Senators and eleven Assemblymen opposing them.

The coinage of the Branch Mint of San Francisco, for the past year, amounted to eighteen millions.

Gen. Butler.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

Gen. BUTLER will visit this city, to-morrow, and will have a public reception, and probably address our citizens in Faneuil Hall. A meeting was held in the Exchange Reading-room, to-day, for the purpose of taking measures to manifest the public appreciation of the services of Gen. BUTLER to his country.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 12.

To-morrow (Tuesday) is motion day.

DAY CALENDAR.—Nos. 22, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 862 as 36½.

These are the first ten causes on the Calendar next to the one on argument, and others may be added at the close of the day.

Illinois Senatorial Election.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Jan. 12.

W. A. RICHARDSON was elected Senator this afternoon. The vote stood for RICHARDSON, 66; for Gov. YATES, 37.

Gen. Hunter's Departure for the South.

It is expected that Gen. HUNTER and Staff will sail to-morrow (Wednesday) in the Government transport steamship *Ariel*. The chief officers of Gen. HUNTER's Staff are as follows: Lieut.-Col. M. R. Morgan, Maj. Edw. W. Smith, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Elwell, Maj. Edw. Wright, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wilson, Maj. Gideon Scull, Capt. S. W. Stockton, Col. Fessenden, Capt. A. M. Kinzie, Capt. R. W. Thompson, Lieut. Hay, and Lieut.-Col. C. G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILITARY COLONIZATION OF FLORIDA.

Interesting Majority and Minority Reports of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives.

The following are the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the joint resolutions of Senator BINGHAM, of Ohio, proposing a military colonization of Florida:

MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution authorizing the President to accept the services of 20,000 volunteers, for service in the State of Florida, for the term of nine months, to be mustered out of service in that State, beg leave to submit the following report:

Recognizing the importance of whatever measure may tend to the defeat of the unprovoked and iniquitous rebellion against the Government, your Committee have given to this resolution and the enterprise it contemplates careful consideration. To lay the foundations of a free and Christian State is, at all times, a work of honor, in which the statesman may take a patriotic pride, but to firmly plant such foundations upon the ruins of a malignant rebellion, and thus organize order out of chaos, and transform treason into loyalty, in a time like this, to an American Congress, becomes no less than an imperious duty.

Florida, in territory, is one of the largest States of the Union, containing 38,000,000 acres of land, of which broad domain, 21,000,000 acres are still unsold Government lands, subject to entry under the liberal provisions of the Homestead law. Much of the other 17,000,000 acres is in the present possession of undisguised and active rebels, and may at once be put upon the market under the righteous requirements of the Confiscation and Tax laws.

Her peninsular position, and the Gulf stream running down her entire eastern coast, commands for Florida an equability of climate that makes residence within her borders desirable, and secures advantages to the agriculturist not to be met with elsewhere through all the extent of our territory.

For the growth and exportation of naval stores, and the leading articles of commerce, she offers unexcelled facilities. Indeed, with her longer season, and sure exemption from frost, she has a decided advantage over Louisiana, even in the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and has probably a larger district than any other Stats fitted for the growth of long steple cotton, and is, indeed, the only State where may be successfully grown the Cuba tobacco.

While all the great staples of the Southern temperate zone flourish throughout Florida, in her southern and eastern sections may be cultivated in their luxuriance the fruits and plants of the tropics.

Large tracts of live oak and pine of almost priceless value to our navy abound in Florida, and whose possession for such use would be warranted at almost any cost.

By position, Florida commands the Gulf. To economize time, and save to the rich and growing commerce of Mobile and New Orleans, Texas and our Pacific coast the perils of the voyage around her sunken keys, the National Government, previous to the rebellion, by generous donations of public lands, secured the building of a railroad across her territory from the Atlantic to the Gulf.

Considerations growing out of each and all of these facts, thus briefly alluded to in the investigation which the subject has prompted, have pressed themselves upon your Committee, and, we doubt not, will suggest themselves as of weighty importance to every member of the House.

But your Committee would beg leave to suggest other considerations connected with the proposition of even more present importance. Through the fear and threatenings of a reign of terror, Florida has been driven into open rebellion against the Government and Union, scores of her loyal citizens brutally murdered, and hundreds driven into exile, or, at the point of the bayonet, forced into the rebel ranks. Her loyal citizens in exile are importuning the Government for protection, that they may return to their desolated possessions, and rebuild their once beautiful homes and throw the old flag again to the breeze. Twenty thousand resolute, loyal men placed upon the soil with guns in their hands, will be sufficient protection for these loyal men and themselves, and Florida will at once return to her old allegiance and to the prompt and honorable discharge of all the duties of a loyal State. To erect the pillars of a free and loyal commonwealth upon such ruins is, certainly, a work that must command the homages of every patriotic heart. But more than this, even as promised by this enterprise, it offers a refuge for the thousands of freemen pressing our lines a place at once ready, cheaply reached, and where they may find, with equitable remuneration, abundance of employment in labors with which they are familiar, and in a climate admirably adapted to their wants; and under the fostering care of friendly legislation and friendly institutions, rapid progress into a higher and more useful individual and social position.

And while so much of good is to be secured, and adapting its usefulness so happily to the needs of this very time, your Committee are glad to be able to remind the House that the enterprise has also an economical phase. The loyal armed occupation of Florida relieves the Navy of 1300 miles of blockade, at an expense of $12,000 per day. Not only relieves the National Treasury of this large daily expenditure, but what is by no means of less importance, gives these numerous vessels liberty for service elsewhere.

Thus your committee have briefly alluded to some of the more important points suggested by the consideration of this resolution and they feel themselves compelled by these motives of economy, by the practical force of these suggestions, of philanthropy and considerations of commercial advantages, and national powers, and by the patriotic desire to strike the rebellion a telling blow, and to give assurances to all traitors that while they may cast away their rights of citizenship and protection, not an acre of the National domain may be taken out from under the protection of the old flag and the occupancy of its loyal defenders, to recommend the passage of the joint resolutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES BUFFINTON,
For a majority of the Committee.

MINORITY REPORT

The undersigned has been unable to concur with the majority of the Committee on Military Affairs in their report recommending the adoption of the resolution of Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, to authorize the raising of 20,000 volunteers to serve for nine months in the State of Florida, and then to be discharged there.

Not that he is unwilling to see all, ill need be, of the military power of the Government put forth for the suppression of the rebellion.

But that he has been unable to discern the wisdom of selecting Florida to the exclusion of other States, as the theatre of the services of this corps, whoo other volunteers are required to go wherever their services are needed, or why nine months should be fixed as their term of service, when three years or during the war is the usual term required of others.

It would be a peculiar misfortune if our arms should meet with signal failure or disaster in the adjoining States of Georgia or Alabama for want of the cooperation of this corps, who might refuse to cross the line of Florida, because they were enlisted only to serve in that State.

If the territory of the oppressed loyal people of East Tennessee or Western Texas, or the mountains of Kentucky; or the lines of communication between the Ohio river and our armies in middle Tennessee, or simtiar lines between our armies in the State of Mississippi, and the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers and, as now, been selected as the theatre of the service of 20,000 nine months volunteers, there would have been some reason for such a movement.

If in one case a devotion to the Government, which has been truer just as oppression and wrongs have been greater, would have met with some of that much needed protection they have so gallantly merited, and they would have found cause for hope, if not for gratitude, in that recognition of their virtue, and of their fidelity to their Government, for which they have suffered so much. In the other case our Government might have been preserved from those annoying interruptions to which they have so often been subjected, and would have enabled the soldiers of longer terms and better discipline who have been detailed at times for that branch of the service, to participate in those victories which might thus have rendered complete and fruitful, instead of being, as some of them have, little better than drawn battles; and might also have prevented some very disastrous and mortifying surrenders.

With all due deference to the arguments and opinions that have influenced others, the undersigned has been unable to discover that this is altogether a military movement, or even a movement demanded by a military necessity—the more so, since it does not seem to be disguised by the friends of the measure that the scheme is favored, if indeed it is not to be controlled, by the distinguished and energetic philanthropist, KIT CARSON, who is confessedly influenced by a zeal, if not by an ambition, to become the founder of a new and great colony, under peculiar circumstances.

If there are fertile and neecultivated lands in the State of Florida, that would repay the courage and enterprise of emigrants who desire to plant a colony here, those lands are owned by Government or by individuals. If by the former, they are, no doubt, *for sale*, and if by the latter they have the right to own and occupy them. The rigid enforcement of the Coercation acts of last Session might interrupt that right; but, in that event, it might be gratifying to serious emigrants to know that those lands would be, probably, sell very cheap.

The undersigned is not unmindful of the great advantages derived to a government by the development of its agricultural, nor of the fostering care it should be extended to this, the great foundation of all other interests. But he ventures to suggest that a direction of emigration may be safely left to the wise and interests of intelligent citizens, and that whatever assistance is due from Government to assist settlers in developing a given territory of country, could be more opportunely rendered after our unpaid soldiers of three years term have been paid their dues, and thus enabled to send home a much longed for and sadly needed support to their sorrowing wives and suffering children.

He would further suggest that whenever it is proper to encourage or assist emigration to a given region within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, it ought to be done without reference to the political opinions of the emigrants, and hopes it will not be seriously urged, as within the power of the Constitution, to spend the substance of the Government in demonstrating any given political creed. In any event, no pains should be taken to risk the inauguration of a local conflict by sending settlers into a State whose institutions, and the feeling of whose people are so opposed to the connections and feelings of the new-comers.

It was much hoped that the experience of the whole country in the results realized by sending and exciting emigrants from different sections of the country, and of violently opposed political opinions and feelings, and for the attainment of political ends, into the same commnnity in Kansas, would have proved a lesson not so soon to be forgotten.

The undersigned will venture to hope that if, after these 20,000 volunteers are discharged, the fortunes of war should vary, and the region of their settlement which they aspire to reclaim from the morass and the wilderness, and to make it blossom as the rose, should fall under the control of any Government other than the United States, an event which he hopes is as improbable as it is contrary to his wishes, that they will then find means to maintain themselves in their new position, either as friends or enemies of such Government, without imposing upon this Government any further outlay in the premises.

The undersigned regrets being constrained to think that the prosecution of the scheme will prove a prostitution of the powers of the Government, and an unhappy deviation from the avowed objects of the war, on the part of the Government, as declared by Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. H. HEAMAN.

Our Paris Correspondent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your admirable correspondent in Paris, "Malekoff," in his last letter, mentions what should be particularly noted—confirmation there of the justice of Gen. BUTLER'S confiscation of money intended for payment of purchase of clothing for the rebel army, through a house in New-Orleans, but which was so learnedly pronounced all wrong by Reverdy Johnson, and the amount restored.

"The head of the house in the Rue La Fitte," I presume is the "*Baron* D'HILLIER," or SHILLIER. I happen to know something of the house's operations in uniforms and arms for the rebels, last Winter, and if they only realized the one-half what was charged for their adventures they made a good thing of it.

"The Baron," is one of the characters developed under the Emperor. During the Crimean war, he made immense sums by engaging the products of the Lancashire, (England) Mills, and selling the cloths to the French Government. One of our diplomats, who knows all about such matters, told me the Baron had made sixty millions of francs on his various contracts.

I beg to commend the letters of "Msiakoff" to your readers as from one of the most intelligent, discreet and reliable gentlemen abroad.

He is, every way—in his qualifications and points of character—the right man in the right place.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7. G. P. S.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President.

Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of William Gallagher, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up the polls of the Fifth District, Nineteenth Ward, for the charter election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish the members of the Common Council with the usual books, maps and stationery, including badges of office.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the annual message of His Honor the Mayor be taken from the table and referred to the following Committees:

So much as relates to the war, and the contribution of the City to the war, be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

So much as relates to the finances, charities and corrections, and Central Park, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

So much as relates to Harbor Defences, and the armed steamer *Alabama*, be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

So much as relates to the sanitary interests of the City and sewerage, be referred to the Committee on Public Health.

So much as relates to the Croton Aqueduct, be referred to the Committe on Croton Aqueduct Department.

So much as relates to the street paving, curb and guttering of streets, be referred to the Committee on Streets.

So much as relates to the Fire Department, and Department for Inspection of Public Buildings, be referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

So much as relates to the defects of the Charter, be referred to a special committee of three.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, it is apparent to the most superficial observer that ere the lapse of many years some general plan must be devised looking to the paving of the streets of this City exclusively with trap-block pavement in streets that have never been paved, as well as substituting that description of pavement in all streets now paved with cobble-stones; and

Whereas, The advantages of trap-block pavement over the ordinary cobble-stones are so obvious as to commend themselves to every reflecting mind at all conversant with the subject, and upon investigation are sure to convince the most skeptical; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets be and is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and present to this Board a plan, having in view the paving and repaving of all the streets of this City with trap-block pavement, the work to be done within a given period, say ten years, by contract and to the lowest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of the Charter; the said plan to include the proportion of the expense to be borne by the property owners, the City, the Railroad Campanies, &c., and such other regulations and conditions as may commend themselves to the Committee.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen for the present year be and they are hereby authorized and directed to continue the examination of the accounts and monetary transactions of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, as provided in a preamble and resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to report to the Board, at his earliest convenience, the condition of the Battery enlargement, with reference to the execution of the contract therefor, and all such information as may be in his possession, or which he may be able to obtain, together with such suggestions as he may deem proper to make, relative to the completion of the contemplated enlargement of the Battery.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be and they are hereby authorized and directed to make or cause to be made an examination of the wharves, Piers and slips belonging, in whole or in part, to the City, and that they report to this Board at an early day the present condition with respect to needed repairs, the removal of illegal incumbrances on wharves, piers and obstructions to slips, together with such recommendations and suggestions on the subject as may present themselves to the Committee.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sum of forty dollars be and hereby is appropriated to procure badges for the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, in addition to the sum of one hundred dollars, heretofore appropriated, the original resolution contemplating the manufacture of only five badges, while seven have been ordered by the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That copies of the compilation of the laws of this State relating particularly to the City, recently completed under the direction and supervision of David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, be furnished to the members of the Common Council, the heads of the several Departments of the City Government, and the Judges of the several Courts; and be it also

Resolved, That a sufficient number of copies of the said compilation be placed on sale to supply the public demand therefor; the cost or price per copy to be six dollars, the number so to be placed on sale to be left discretionary with the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall report the number to the Comptroller, the proceeds thereof to be paid into the City Treasury.

Which was adopted.

Subsequently, Alderman Jeremiah moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the necessary repairs, alterations and additions to be made to the portion of the Hall of Records in use as the office of the Comptroller.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the sunken lots between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, East River, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, By ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, West Washington Market has been designated as one of the public markets of the City of New-York, therefore,

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION ONE. There shall be a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, a Clerk and Deputy Clerk of West Washington Market, who shall be appointed in the same manner as the Deputy Collectors and Clerks of the other public markets of the City are now appointed.

SECTION TWO. The Deputy Collector of City Revenue to be appointed in pursuance of this ordinance shall receive as compensation the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum; the Clerk shall receive a compensation of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the Deputy Clerk shall receive a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum.

SECTION THREE. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

By Aldermen Hardy—

Resolved, That Orson D. Munn be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That John Fstiretch be and is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted—

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway to the southeasterly corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Broadway, between Fiftieth and Fifty-ninth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from the First-avenue to the Harlem River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid at the intersections of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Second-avenue immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Nineteenth-street, between Broadway and First-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the property-owners and one-half at the expense of the City; the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the resolution passed by the late Board of Aldermen, complimentary to its President, John T. Henry, Esq., be engrossed and framed, at an expense not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, which amount is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay the amount upon the presentation of the proper vouchers.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to inform the Board at his earliest convenience what steps have been taken to carry out the provisions of the resolution adopted December ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, relative to the discontinuing of the leases now in force on lands declared open for market purposes between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Avenue C and the East River.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the City Inspector be requested to inform this Board what measures have been taken for the necessary accommodation of farmers, gardeners &c., in the transaction of their business in the land owned by the City and declared open for market purposes between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets Avenue C. and the East River.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be requested to inform this Board what measures have been taken to place land in a proper condition owned by the City and declared open for Market purposes lying between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets Avenue C. and the East River.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resignation of Peter B. Sweensy as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Charles W. Lawrence be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of Peter B. Sweeney, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Froment—

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of New-York have appointed a greater number of Commissioners of Deeds than authorized by law; and

Whereas, It is highly important that the action of the Common Council should be legalized in this matter; therefore be it

Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby directed to memorialize the Legislature of the State of New-York on behalf of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York for the passage of a bill legalizing the acts of the Common Council in reference to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, In consequence of various changes which have been made in the laws concerning the administration of municipal affairs in this City since the last revision of the ordinance relating to the Department of Finance, some portions of the said ordinance have become inoperative, and the number of officers and clerks to said Department having been occasionally increased by the gradual increase of the public business, the positions, duties and compensation of whom have not been fully and properly defined; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances be and they are hereby directed to confer with the Comptroller and other financial officers of the Corporation, and to report an amendatory ordinance, which shall define the position, duty and compensation of each employe of the Corporation in the various offices and bureaux of said Department, and embrace such other regulations as in the judgment of said Committee may be necessary for the guidance of said officers and clerks in the proper discharge of their official duties.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fit up and furnish the room heretofore used as a committee room, adjoining the room used as the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, as a private room for the exclusive use of the members of the Board of Aldermen, the work to be done, and the necessary fixtures, furniture, &c., to be finished under the direction of a Special Committee of three members of the Board, at an expense not to exceed the sum of —— dollars.

Which, by unanimous consent, was adopted.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That Henry A. Taller be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the President of this Board be and he is hereby duly requested to fill the vacancies of the Select Committee appointed to proceed to Washington for the body of the late Adjutant Latting.

Which was adopted.

And the President appointed Alderman Hardy to fill such vacancy.

By the same—

Resolved, That the name of Aman Anderson, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds, recently appointed, be corrected, so as to read Armour C. Auderson.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the name of Vincent M. Clark, lately appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be altered so as to read Vincent Clark.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That Giles C. Coggeshall be and hereby is appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which wee adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the name of William Glonart, recently appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be altered so as to read William Gronert, the same being a clerical error.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole,

Whereas, under authority of the Common Council, duly approved by the Mayor on December twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one (vide Proceedings of the Common Council, page 338) David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, has prepared a new and revised compilation of the laws of the State, relating particularly to this City, up to, and including the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which work is of particularly great value and importance to officers of the City Government, and will be eagerly sought for by all those interested in municipal affairs; therefore, be it

Resolved, That five thousand (5,000) copies of the work be printed and bound for, and at the expense of, the Corporation under the direction and supervision of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

REPORT

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the annexed report of a like Committee of the Board of Councilmen, of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in favor of authorizing "the Comptroller to issue, from time to time, as shall be required, the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six," &c., respectfully

REPORT:

That it was the intention of the Committee, previous to recommending the appropriation of an additional dollar of the money of the people of the City, to enter upon and complete their examination of the affairs of the Commissioners of the Park, in respect to the expenditure of the vast sums of money heretofore appropriated by the Common Council; the legality of the act of the Legislature organizing and appointing the said Commission; their exercise of despotic and irresponsible powers in the control of property as much belonging to the Corporation of this City, as does its City Hall, together with many other subjects of great importance and unusual interest to the taxpayers of this City—but representations have been made to your Committee that poor laboring men and mechanics, who have been in the employ of the Commissioners, are actually suffering for the want of the absolute necessaries of life, at this inclement season of the year, owing to the inability of the Commissioners to pay them their hard-earned wages, which is, and has been at best but a miserable pittance, doled out to the employes on the Park so sparingly as almost to convey the impression that the Park Commission is but a vast eleemosnary institution, maintained and supported by private benevolence or public charity; while to capitalists, persons employed in furnishing supplies needed in the construction of the Park, sub-contractors and others of a like character, the most liberal remuneration, it is asserted, is given. Of the former position assumed by your Committee in regard to the mechanics and laborers, there is no question as to the correctness of the statement contained in the report, while the truth of the latter is yet to be definitely ascertained, the result of which inquiry will be reported to the Board in due time.

For the present your Committee have concluded to forego their expressed determination in reference to making further appropriations, and are in favor of authorizing an additional issue of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund, sufficient to meet the indebtedness of the Commission to the class of persons employed as mechanics and laborers, and also a sum sufficient to pay for the services employed in the care and preservation of the grounds and its embellishments pending the investigation which your Committee are determined to prosecute, and terminate at as early a day as possible.

The Commissioners, in a communication addressed to the Common Council, and dated December twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, state that their present outstanding obligations amount to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. This may be, and no doubt is, the fact, and but tends to confirm the opinion now almost universally prevalent that Commissions appointed by the State to administer local municipal trusts, particularly when forced upon a people in direct opposition to their wishes, is wrong in principle, opposed to the best interests of all municipal corporations, and, your Committee believe, in direct violation not only of your chartered rights, but of the Constitution itself. If this Commission can without authority, involve the City in debt to the amount of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, what is to prevent it increasing the amount to an unlimited extent. And the same question is pertinent to every Commission, now in existence in the City, that owes its origin to the baneful effects of State Legislative interposition, in the Municipal Government of the City, so prolific of commissions for the past seven years.

Your Committee do not feel inclined at this time to give their opinions or views in full, on this subject, but will await some other, and more fitting opportunity to do so more at length. The pressing necessities of the workmen engaged on the Park, have appealed so irresistibly to their feelings, that they have been constrained to forego their previous determination, and recommend that the sum of fifty thousand dollars additional of the Stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund, be immediately issued. The following resolution, conferring upon the Comptroller the requisite authority, is therefore recommended for your adoption.

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City of New-York, be, and he is hereby authorized to issue, a further sum of fifty thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1873, created by an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved April 25, 1860, in pursuance of chapter 86, of the Laws of 1860.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Finance.

Alderman Boole moved that the report be printed at length in all the Corporation papers and in the Herald, and that the same be laid over, and made the special order for the next meeting.

A division of the question being demanded,

The question was taken on the first part of the motion, viz: that the report be printed at length in all the Corporation papers and in the Herald.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Myers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, and Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool and Masterson—4.

The question was then taken on the second part of the motion, viz: that the same be laid over and made the special order of business for the next meeting.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, transmitting his Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received, laid on the table, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in document form.

Subsequently, such action was reconsidered.

Alderman Boole moved that five thousand copies be printed in document form.

Which was carried.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, nominating Health Wardens and Assistants.

Which was received, and the nominations confirmed by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Ryers, Masterson, Froment, Farley—7.

A communication was received from the Public Administrator, transmitting his annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting the fourth quarterly report of the Auditor for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Alderman Henry moved that the same be received, laid on the table, and three thousand copies printed in document form.

Alderman Masterson moved to amend such motion by striking therefrom "three thousand" and inserting in lieu thereof "one thousand."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Masterson, Froment—5.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

And the original motion of Alderman Henry was carried.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, December thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, January ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, relative to change of grade in Sixty-fifth street, also in Eleventh-avenue, with recommendation therein.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in regard to resolution passed, for construction of a bridge at the junction of Fourth-avenue and Seventy-first-street.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning, without his approval, resolutions appointing sundry Commissioners of Deeds:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK,
January 12, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, unapproved, the resolutions which originated in your honorable Board, appointing Samuel C. Reed, and seven others, Commissioners of Deeds.

My objection to these appointments is the same as that expressed in my Message of 15th December last, addressed to the Honorable the Board of Councilmen, on returning to them, without my approval, the appointments of one hundred and sixty-two Commissioners of Deeds, viz: that they are in excess of the number allowed by law.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published at length in the papers employed by the Corporation.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Naid Hose Company number Fifty-three, to attend their First Annual Ball, to be held at Irving Hall, Monday evening, January nineteen.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received to attend the Annual Reunion of the M. T. Brenoan Coterie, to take place at the Irving Rooms, Thursday evening, January twenty-second.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Aldermao Boole moved that the City Inspector's Report, previously presented, be published in the Herald, and in all the Corporation papers.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday next, nineteenth instant, at one o'clock.

Which was carried.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES FOR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE.

The President here announced the following as the Standing Committees for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three:

Alms-house Department.

Aldermen Froment, Masterson and Hall.

Arts and Sciences.

Aldermen Mitchell, McCool and Long.

Assessments.

Aldermen Froment, Masterson and Hall.

Cleaning Streets.

Aldermen Long, McCool and Chipp.

Croton Aqueduct Department.

Aldermen Henry, Hardy and Reed.

Ferries.

Aldermen Henry, Mitchell and Jeremiah.

Fire Department.

Aldermen McCool, Mitchell and Ryers.

Lamps and Gas.

Aldermen Long, Froment and Reed.

Lands and Places.

Aldermen Reed, Boole and Hardy.

Law Department.

Aldermen Hardy, Fox and Jeremiah.

Markets.

Aldermen Reed, Long and Ottiwell.

National Affairs.

Aldermen Farley, Mitchell, Henry, Boole and Ottiwell.

Ordinances.

Aldermen Hardy, Boole and Mitchell.

Police.

Aldermen Masterson, Jeremiah and Hall.

Printing and Advertising.

Aldermen Boole, Farley, Reed, Hardy and Ottiwell.

Public Health.

Aldermen Farley, Long and Ottiwell.

Public Buildings on Blackwell's Island, Randall's Island and Bellevue Establishment.

Aldermen Masterson, Fox and Ryers.

Repairs and Supplies.

Aldermen McCool, Henry and Reed.

Roads.

Aldermen Farley, Long and Masterson.

Railroads.

Aldermen Boole, Chipp, Mitchell, Long and Ottiwell.

Salaries and Offices.

Aldermen Hardy, Boole and Froment.

Sewers.

Aldermen Jeremiah, Farley and Hall.

Streets.

Aldermen Chipp, Boole and Hardy.

Taxes.

Aldermen Fox, Ryers and Masterson.

Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Aldermen Mitchell, Boole and Ottiwell.

Joint Committee on Accounts.

Aldermen Hardy, Boole, Mitchell, McCool and Ottiwell.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY,
January 12, 1863—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

PRESENT—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Healy, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Joice—

Resolved, That chapter two, article three, section forty-six, of the ordinance reorganizing the Legislative Department, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section forty-six. There shall be two assistant clerks in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, who shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to them by the Clerk and under his direction, who shall receive for their services an annual salary of one thousand dollars each.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joice—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, Francis Kavanagh, of the Sixty-third Regiment, Irish Brigade, while nobly fighting for his adopted country, was mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam, and from the effects of which he died on the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, leaving his wife and family in destitute circumstances; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the wife of deceased, Mrs. Mary Kavanagh, in the sum of ninety-six dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the burial.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities, when appointed.

By the President—

Whereas, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher has, by his able generalship and by his distinguished courage upon the battle-field, won the esteem and gratitude of the citizens of his adopted country; and

Whereas, It is eminently proper that the Common Council of the City of New-York should show in some substantial manner its appreciation of his valuable services since the commencement of the rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, (If the Board of Aldermen concur,) That a Committee of five from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash, and belt, to be presented to Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to procure for the members of the Common Council a suitable badge, the customary hooks, batons, &c.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor, May twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the construction of a first-class engine for the use of Engine Company number Twenty, be altered so as to read "a steam fire engine."

By Councilmen Joyce—

Resolved, That Sixty-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By the same—

Resolved, That Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Councilman ——

Resolved, That all papers in possession of the Clerk of this Board referred to Committees in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, be referred to the appropriate Committees when appointed.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor March thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, granting to A. J. Buckley the use of dumping grounds, premises, &c., be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, By ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, July second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, West Washington market has been designated as one of the public markets of the City of New-York; therefore,

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. There shall be a clerk and deputy clerk of West Washington market, who shall be severally appointed in the same manner as the clerks of the other public markets of the City of New-York are now appointed.

Section 2. The clerk to be appointed in pursuance of this ordinance shall receive a compensation of one thousand one hundred dollars per annum, and the deputy clerk shall receive a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

By Councilman Sandford—

Resolved, That the New-Yorker Journal be and the same is hereby designated as a Corporation paper, in lieu of the New-Yorker Democrat.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising, when appointed.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the New-Yorker Journal be and the same is hereby designated as one of the Corporation papers, and is authorized to publish the proceedings of the Common Council, and all other advertisements of the several Departments.

Councilman Hayes moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising, when appointed.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Healy, Riley, Sand

ly started, is not to be limited by these localities, but will travel into other districts and expand their ravages far beyond the boundaries of their original production. The mere statement of this condition of things induces the inquiry whether there is no power for their abatement; and if such power exists, why it is not exercised?

It is my duty to make such representations as may induce such actions by the proper authorities as the exigency of the case demands, and beyond that no discretion is vested in this Department, either to abate these nuisances or to remova their causes. That power rests with other authorities, and until it is exercised, the causes which above all others, tend to the introduction and dissemination of disease, will still remain.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

There is some gratification in being enabled to state, that an improvement has, within a short period, taken place in the erection and accommodations of tenement houses, and there is a consolation in the reflection that a commencement for the better has taken place. But the improvement has made but slow progress compared with the demand for it, and as regards the lower class of lodging places, matters continue in the same unfortunate condition as when in previous reports the undersigned first called your attention to these abodes of wretchedness and nurseries of disease.

In guarding the health of the City, there should be no postponement to a more distant day of that which can be done at once; and the present is a time as opportune as any future day can be, to take such action in regard to the localities I have referred to, as will guard against the introduction of disease through their agency.

PROHIBITION OF CELLARS FOR DWELLINGS IN LONDON.

By recent acts of the British Parliament, authority was given to the Commissioners of London and other cities, to prohibit the use of cellars for dwellings unless so constructed as to provide protection against the evils therein complained of. The Commissioners are once prohibited the use of cellars for dwellings, unless they were of certain dimensions, and provided with a fire-place, and a window of a sufficient size to be made to open. It was also provided that there should be a space in front of each cellar, and that the foundation should be properly drained. A similar plan might be adopted by the Common Council, and it might be provided that no cellar or underground room should be let or occupied as a dwelling, unless it possessed all the sanitary advantages recommended by the London Commissioners.

NEGLECTED CONDITION OF STREETS IN CERTAIN LOCALITIES.

There are still other external causes connected with the tenement and underground dwellings which are additional incentives to unhealthiness, and to the discomfort of the inmates. It is in these localities, more than any others, that the cleaning of the streets is apt to be neglected either wholly or indifferently attended to. To the ordinary accumulation of street dirt deposited in these localities, is added the impure and decaying matter which they receive from the tenement houses. As a general thing, the streets are narrow, and the buildings high, seldom admitting the rays of the sun for more than a few hours during the day. As a consequence of this state of things, the streets are for the most part either wet or damp, thus producing a vitiated and poisonous atmosphere, which, of itself, is of the worst consequences to the health of the neighborhood.

In no part of the City is it more necessary that the streets should be kept in a cleanly condition, and in no part are they so much neglected; but the parties occupying such premises are not only the last who would place themselves forward to complain of this neglect, but they are probably the last whose complaints would be listened to by those whose duty it is to keep the streets in a cleanly condition. The cupidity of contractors, whose interest it is to obtain the highest compensation for the smallest discharge of duty, would turn a deaf ear to any remonstrance from such quarters. As these localities thus neglected are out of the line of the great thoroughfares where such neglect is most observable, the contractor may in this instance practice such neglect with comparative impunity from complaint on the part of our citizens; and in this connection I am once more brought to the consideration of

THE HACKLEY CONTRACT.

In my last annual report your honorable body was informed of the workings of this contract, and the embarrassments under which this Department was placed in consequence of its imperfections and incongruities, all of which resulted in a benefit to the contractor and a loss to the City. Among these incongruities, it was shown that the advantage of the former seemed to be the only points carefully guarded, while the interest of the City seemed to have been considered as secondary importance. It was also shown, as an example of this representation, that by the working of that instrument the contractor was enabled to secure to himself the sum of two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars, for only six months' work during the year, and that the power to prevent or resist this imposition did not rest with the undersigned, as the contract was so worded as to render any successful interference on his part, an impossibility.

Whatever might have been the intention of the framers of that instrument, it has been so drawn as to deprive the City Inspector of compulsory powers necessary to protect the interest of the City on the occurrence of the very exigency which demands the exercise of such powers, and even the occasional advice of the Corporation Counsel has proved inefficient to render such assistance when it was at all imperatively required.

During the two years for which the contractor has received his pay, he has not done more than one year's actual work in cleaning the City, as the returns in this Department aboundantly prove. For the month of May, 1861, the work was so wholly neglected that I refused to give the usual warrant for payment, having to this instance—the only opportunity that has offered—the advantage of the contract on my side. I am justified in the assertion that from the date of the contract down to this moment, it has been the studied, as it has been the successful, object of the contractor, to do no more work than would enable him to claim and receive his full pay. If it be said that no more than such an amount of work was to be expected, the remark would have been just and pertinent had the labor contracted for been performed in all its parts. But no atonement for temporary neglect has been made by extraordinary vigilance on other occasions. Evasion, neglect, and non-compliance with the spirit of the contract, have sought refuge under that portion of its letter to which I have frequently called your attention.

There is another portion of the contract which has brought forth its fruits of mischief, the right held by the contractor to dispose of his interest in the contract whenever it may suit his convenience, has been exercised by him in disposing at various times and to various persons, mostly strangers in the City, certain interest in the contract, until at last it is understood that he has nothing further to do with it beyond the legal responsibility which attaches to him as the party in contract with the City. However pretentious may be the hold which the sub-contractors may have upon the contract, the mockery as security for their purchase-money and other investments, it is matter with which neither the City nor this Department has anything to do. By the contract, there is nothing to prevent the contractor from pursuing this course. It is usual, in other contracts with the City, to guard against any such transfer of responsibilities. Its omission in the Hackley contract is but another proof of the carelessness with which it was drawn, or of an intention to give every advantage to the contractor, without the slightest reference to the interests of the City.

I will thus be seen that beyond the mere name which attaches to Hackley as contractor, the present concern is, in its quality of personal representation, of a very vague and uncertain character, and so far as Hackley himself is concerned in the matter, he is without responsibility, except from the liabilities of his own bad faith. His system of complication does not rest here. Under the present sub-contractors the cleaning of many of the wards of the City is again sub-contracted, and in some instances the latter sub-contractors sell or sub-contract to other parties, who so arrange matters as not to lose by the operation. In all this bargaining and sub-contracting the City is the only sufferer, while the constant shifting of responsibility renders the application of remedies against existing evils still more difficult.

INJUSTICE TO LABORERS BY SUB-CONTRACTING.

As one of the deplorable results of this condition of things, it should be stated that the laborers employed in the work of cleaning streets, are made sufferers in consequence of the inadequacy or thu uncertainty of their pay. A large majority of these men have followed the business as a regular means of support for years, and have no other means of employment to fall back upon for a livelihood, should they be deprived of this occupation. It was not sufficient with the contractor last winter that he reduced the pay of these men to one dollar a day, but in many instances those who had grown gray in the business, and who were by far the most efficient that could be employed upon the work, were dismissed in the dead of winter, and turned destitute upon the City. The harshness and severity of the contractor and his numerous sub-contractors, has been so severely felt by those hitherto quiet and orderly men, as to compel them upon sundry occasions to make resistance and to form associations for their mutual protection. As one of the consequences of this state of things, "strikes" have taken place among the laborers, and they have refused to work unless they should receive their regular pay at the time when payments were received by the contractor from the City, and as the willingness they are unable, to be kept out of it until the contractor becomes largely in their debt. It is but just that it should be understood that the highest wages paid to these men are inferior to the wages received by laboring men employed in other business; but this inconvenience, while it is readily if not willingly submitted to, does not guard these men from other and greater grievances which they have to suffer under the mismanagement of the contractor. It is with regret that I state that there are indications of a general uprising and refusal on the part of these men to engage longer in work under the present system; and should these apprehensions be realized, the work of cleaning the streets must of necessity again revert to the City. It has been the constant object of the undersigned, when called upon by these men for redress, to use every persuasion in his power to satisfy them with their present condition, hoping that the oft-repeated promises of the contractor would, in a measure at least, be made real. This course has been so assiduously pursued for the last two years that it has made him almost censurable in the minds of many as leaning too much to the side of the contractor at the expense of the laboring man. But in none the less been pursued from a determination that there should be no failure on his part to secure that which the public has a right to demand, a thoroughly cleanly condition of the City.

That this limited powers have partly failed in inducing so desirable a result is, as has been oft-repeated, owing to the embarrassments which this strange contract has thrown around him. Nor can he hold out any reasonable expectation of improvement so long as the present system is to last. Apart from the defects of this system, it may be stated, that the experiment of cleaning the streets by contract, whenever made, has in every instance proved a most signal failure, while the present experiment has proved the greatest failure of all.

USE OF PUBLIC PIERS BY THE CONTRACTOR.

There is another branch of this subject to which I would ask your particular attention. As an additional inducement—to give every advantage to the present contractor the Common Council, at the early stage of the contract, gave to the contractor the gratuitous use of certain piers of the City for the accommodation of cows, which were at all times to be in readiness to receive the dirt in the City when it arrived. This was, in effect, an additional grant of thousands to the two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars already granted, and this immense gift, instead of being used for the purpose designed, has been most grossly abused by the recipient. These piers, intended for the accommodation of immediate removal of street dirt, have been used as permanent depots for the accumulation of street manure, to be removed as the interest or pleasure of those concerned may dictate. The nuisance resulting from this condition of things has been so obvious and so aggravating, that it has called for the interposition of the Commissioners of Health for its abatement, and that body has been forced to take action in the matter for its removal, as the atmosphere of the neighborhood was poisoned with the effluvia emitted by these reeking and pestiferous mounds of nuisance.

PUBLIC PLACES USED AS DUMPING GROUNDS.

In addition to these accumulations of unhealthiness, the contractor has had the use of some of our public parks for dumping purposes, and it is estimated that on the Battery alone thirty thousand loads were deposited. On the northern edge of the Battery, by the water side, there are now thousands of loads of manure of this character, which have been placed there for convenience or sale. Whatever doubts may be entertained by the Common Council as to its powers to annul the existing contract, there can be no question as to its rights to rescind the resolution granting the free use of these piers. The boon which they freely and without any equivalent consideration granted to the contractor, has been so misused and diverted to purposes never intended by the grantors, that it should be taken from the parties who have thus misapplied it. For further and minute details upon this subject, I refer the Common Council to my annual report of last year, and to subsequent communications which have been called for by resolution by your honorable body. The relative powers and obligations between the City and the contractor must soon be made the subject of investigation by the newly chosen Counsel to the Corporation. He may find something in the contract which his predecessor failed to discover, enabling the undersigned so to enforce that instrument as to carry into effect its proposed objects, and thereby secure a cleanly condition of the City. But, should such effort be—as is apprehended—a fruitless one, there will be no other remedy at hand than to promptly put an end to the contract, the provisions of which have been so often misconstrued, perverted, or violated, to the detriment of the City.

SALE OF STREET MANURE.

In connection with the subject of street cleaning there is another important item of profit and utility, which has hitherto been passed over with trifling attention. I refer to the manure or street dirt, for the mere possession of which, in some of the large cities of Europe, not only the streets are swept, but a bounty is paid to the Government. Why this fertilizing and desirable agent should not be regarded as of equal value to this City, is a question frequently asked, but never satisfactorily answered. The manure, or street dirt, of our principal avenues commands a high price amongst our neighboring farmers, and is always in demand. Even the street dirt of the side streets, which is not so valuable, owing to a mixture, more or less, with coal ashes, commands a ready sale at twenty-five cents a load, while that of the avenues brings double the amount. And yet the community will learn with surprise that this article, so valuable to our market gardeners and agriculturists, was sold, for the last seven years, at an average rate of less than nine thousand dollars a year. Here is a double loss, first to the City, and again to the farmers, whose profits and the value of whose lands depend greatly upon the application of these agents of fertility. It is no exaggeration to say that our street manure may be set down as so much cash capital, always on hand, to aid in defraying our City expenses. Long persistent neglect in a profitable disposition of this article has driven from the minds of our people all ideas of its actual value, and even to allude to it as a source of wealth is more apt to provoke a smile than to induce sober calculations as to its importance as an item of City revenue. Intelligent foreigners, especially those who have been residents of European cities, look with amazement upon our neglect or wastefulness in not turning this source of revenue to a profitable account. The ordinance now in force prohibiting the throwing of ashes into the streets, has but little weight with a large major part of the population in certain parts of the City. The fine—one dollar—which it enjoins for every violation, has rendered the enforcement of the act almost a nullity, from the impossibility to collect the same, the parties who are delinquent, almost in every instance, being too poor to pay the fine. In rendering the penalty to twenty-five, or even to ten cents, this difficulty would be overcome. The exaction of this small penalty in every case, or a temporary personal detention for its non-payment, would, in a short period, protect the city from a nuisance which is daily on the increase. By preventing this disposal of ashes, now so common, the vains of the street sweepings, as manure, would be increased, and the article would command a higher price among farmers and gardeners. At present these sweepings are the property of the contractor for cleaning the streets, which he receives in addition to his pay of two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars, while the added gratuity of the free use of certain piers, valued at many thousands of dollars more—thus heaping benefits upon him, for which he gives the return indicated in the condition of our streets. Whether the cleaning of the streets be continued by contract or otherwise, the sweepings should at all times remain the property of the City, to be disposed of for its benefit. Suggestions have been made of the establishment of permanent dumping grounds in or near the City, and convenient to the localities from which the dirt arises. If such grounds are to be selected within the City, they should be protected by high walls, and at the water's edge, to secure, as far as possible, the neighborhood from the effluvia incident to the accumulation of such masses of decaying matter. But I am by no means in favor of this plan. The health of the City requires that no nuisance or disease, or imperfection of the atmosphere should be allowed a starting point on this island. The City should provide ample means in the construction of scows or boats, built expressly for the purpose, and conveniently stationed to receive and remove the dirt as fast as it is collected and dumped. Or a plan may be suggested still more feasible, namely, that of advertising for proposals for the delivery of the street dirt at certain parts of the City, at so much per load, without binding itself as to any specific number of loads to be delivered beyond the amount collected. An estimate of that amount during certain seasons of the year might be made without any great inaccuracy, the parties thus contracting for the month or time specified, being obligated to have the vessel or vessels in readiness to receive the manure from the carts on its arrival. It is scarcely necessary to say that, under such a system, there would be no want of bidders for the article, while the manure would be sold at its market value, and the City be free from the dirt after it has been collected by the cart. In this estimate I have put the value of the street sweepers at from fifty thousand dollars to seventy thousand dollars annually. This is certainly a low estimate, and it will be found to increase in value with the increase of our population and the building up of the City.

I have dwelt somewhat at length on this branch of my report, for the reason that its importance is in the opinion of the undersigned, it has been too long neglected by the City Government, as a matter unworthy that attention given to it in other cities. It is proper, in this connection to state that, for some years before the present street cleaning went into operation, and when the sale of the manure was in the hands of the Comptroller, the amount received for it was placed to account in the sinking fund, and for which this Department was not credited in the cost of cleaning the streets. The advantage of this policy has not been shown by the transfer, and, should the work again revert to the City, it is to be hoped that, unless such arrangement as I have suggested shall be adopted, the Common Council will again give to this Department its authority over the sale of the manure as properly belonging to it.

It is hardly necessary that I should, at this time, again go into the details connected with the subject of sanitary reform to which I have heretofore called your attention. I have previously dwelt upon those details, at the risk of being tediously circumstantial, and I beg to refer to my former reports for more particular illustrations of the necessity of your action in the cases referred to. At present I shall briefly recapitulate what I consider the most pressing of the evils of our City, and the principal obstacles to sanitary progress. Over all these cases the Common Council have the sole ultimate control, and I earnestly invoke their action, as demanded by every consideration of justice to our citizens, who look to them as their protectors in guarding the public health.

SEWERAGE; LAND AND HOUSE DRAINAGE.

A more complete and efficient sewerage of the City, and the drainage of lands and houses, are of such vital necessity that any suggestion of sanitary improvement that can be regarded then as the result of deliberation, must be worthy consideration. Our City authorities, have neglectful for a long period of this primary necessity, have of late years done much for the stonement of neglects, and the best results have already flowed their yet imperfect action. As a proof of its partial ess, it is only necessary to compare the mortality of the present day with the mortality of the period when our population was almost a third less than it now is. To the liberal and still sadly deficient improvements in sewerage may in a great measure be attributed this improvement in our sanitary affairs. However other experiments may have failed in producing the results foretold by their projectors, there has never been with ourselves, nor in any other district where the attempt has been made, any failure in the experiment of sewerage in promoting the health of the localities where it has been adopted. In confirmation of the advantage from this improvement, it will adduce one instance out of many that have come under my observation. In a township of Manchester, England, the mortality of the undrained streets was at one time four per cent., while in the drained districts it was two per cent. Another instance is given where the mortality before sewerage was one in thirty-two; after sewerage, it fell to one in fifty. Similar results have in all instances followed the introduction of sewerage and drainage. But this of sewerage should always, if practicable, be in advance of buildings, and where new streets are opened the work of sewerage should be done at once. By the adoption of this plan immediately to the streets now in the process of opening in the upper part of the city where there is much sickness from fever arising from marshy and unfilled lots, the health of these localities would be greatly improved, and the new residents be spared from visitations to which they will be liable while should the work of sewerage be delayed until a later day. In all cases where sewers are laid, it should be made compulsory by ordinance, on the owers of tenement houses especially, to have the drainage and water closets of such buildings connected with the sewer, principally as a sanitary measure, but at the same time as an act of necessity to those occupying these houses.

But while these improvements are suggested, it is equally urged that they must be made in the most durable manner possible. Otherwise, says a foreign writer, "an ultimate limit is set by the hand of man himself, to dynasties, to peoples and to nations.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

These great and constantly-increasing nuisances continue to be objects to which the attention of the conservators of the City's health should be imperatively called. No matter how great may be the attention to the cleanliness of these places, of those engaged in this calling, it is nevertheless a nuisance which should not be suffered to exist in a community so densely populated as this City. Mitigate the evil as we may, it is still an evil, and only to be borne when it is absolutely unavoidable. That it is not unavoidable is proved by the experience of other cities, which have established other localities for the perpetuance of this kind of business, and have invariably found the public health promoted by the change. The only objection to the system of abattoirs, such as are employed in Paris, and which have been recommended as a substitute for the slaughter-house in this city, appears to be made by those who are personally interested in the continuance of the system now in use. None except those engaged in the business desire its continuance in the present form. On the contrary, the voice of public opinion has so often been raised against the continuance of these establishments, that their removal at some day has been looked on as a matter of certainty.

The plea of personal convenience, which is the only plausible one on which the argument for their continuance is based, is one that should not be permitted a moment's consideration, when the public health is endangered. But even this plea will be found to be without foundation whenever the system of abattoirs should have been put into practical operation; as it has been well proved that the accommodation of all parties has been best promoted by their establishment in Paris and other continental cities. To this or some other similar plan we must come at last, and the sooner the attempt is made the better for the interest of all parties concerned.

LIVERY STABLES.

An equal necessity exists for the passage of an ordinance designating the location of livery stables, which should no longer be allowed in the heart of the City. Granting that these stables are among the necessaries of a large city, there is no reason why the laws which require cleanliness in the streets should not be made to apply with double force to these necessary receptacles of matter offensive to the senses, and deleterious to health. The occupation of streets and frequently part of the sidewalk, in the manner now in washing processes, is a most serious evil to the community, and one which, if not a positive nuisance to the neighborhood, interferes accommodations connected with stables should be for the performance of these acts, and the streets, which are for the common convenience of all, ceased to be occupied for the private benefit of a few. The manure from the stables, also, is thrown into open cellar passages, or into the yards adjoining, exposed to the effects of the sun and rain.

REMOVAL OF MANURE AND MANURE DUMPING GROUNDS.

It should be made incumbent upon the keepers of livery stables to remove the manure of their establishments at least three times a week. At present, this removal is made only when it suits the interest and the convenience of those accumulating it. Not only should this custom be corrected, but the removal should be made at such hours as will make it the least offensive to our citizens—after sundown and before sunrise. But a still more efficient plan might be adopted in making rules for the removal of manure from stables, similar in some degree to the regulations in relation to the removal of night-soil. Our streets would then be free from the hourly exhibitions of the manure-cart, and the offensive stench which they emit. The present license given to stable-keepers, as regards the accumulation and deposition of manure, seems to argue an indifference on the part of the authorities to the comfort of the citizens that is little creditable to our good name as a City. In London, the laws applying to the removal of stable manure are similar to the laws in regard to the removal of night-soil, and they are found to work to the satisfaction of the community. There is no apparent reason why the plan which has proved successful in London should not prove equally satisfactory in New-York.

Our sanitary system can never be expected to reach entire efficiency so long as we permit among us the existence of causes which create disease. All manure taken from the City stables should be delivered on board of vessels for its transportation to the country, or to some place of deposit out of the City limits, and should not be permitted, as is the case at present, to be dumped in open lots until thousands of loads are accumulated, to the benefit alone of speculators who profit by the operation. The stench emitted from these mountains of filth, when undergoing the process of rotting, is perceptible at a great distance, and is not only injurious to the health but to property in the neighborhood where they are located.

FAT-BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Frequent attempts have been made by the Common Council to drive from the Island these nuisance-mongering establishments, but without success. There are several of these establishments in full operation in the upper part of the City, and their effects upon the health of the neighborhood is shown in its increased mortality. Experiments of every kind which were suggested as practical in lessening the evil effects and annoyances of these establishments, have been made, but thus far without success. It was supposed at one period that by the erection of lofty chimneys there would be an escape from the noxious fumes sent forth from these receptacles, but experience has demonstrated the experiment to be a failure. It would seem from complaints frequently made to this Department, from persons living at a distance from these establishments, that these lofty chimneys have only the effect of extending the nuisance far and wide. It is needless to add that this Department is wholly without power to apply any remedy to meet the case, and indeed the suggestion of any power to be given it in the premises seems to be almost unnecessary. It is believed that all suggested remedies will prove a failure, and that establishments within the vicinity of even any moderately populated district are nuisances which should be thoroughly abated by their removal from the island. The offal boiling establishments were thus summarily interdicted, and by the same absolute prohibition these sources of sickness would be driven away from among us as wholly incompatible with the health of the City.

I have thus given my preference to the most important of those subjects which call for action on the part of the Common Council. There are others requiring attention, and to which as I have heretofore solicited your notice, a repetition of my views seems hardly necessary at this time. Among these are, the imperfect construction of water closets, cess-pools, the overcrowding and bad ventilation of railroad cars, the dredging slips and the repairing and repaving most of our streets in the lower part of the City, which, in their present condition, are unfit for the vast business demands made up on them.

And I would here impress upon the Common Council the necessity for the total abolition of the cobble stone for paving purposes, and the introduction of the Belgian pave as a substitute, both on account of durability and economy. Streets paved with cobble stones are almost constantly out of repair, besides being difficult to clean. I would further recommend that all of the localities of the City south of Canal-street be paved with the Belgian pavement, in accordance with the increasing wants and necessities of the City.

It may be my duty to offer communications to call your attention more in detail to some of the subjects here enumerated, should any information thereupon in my possession be desired at your hands.

CONCLUSION.

The reports of the several Bureaus herewith annexed will be found of much interest upon subjects coming under their immediate supervision, and to them I respectfully refer you for the details of facts of which it is their province to take cognizance. I can only in this connection bear testimony to the fidelity with which their respective labors have been performed. While in former reports I have dwelt more at length upon many topics of interest, which continue in the same condition as when made those reports, I have not deemed it my duty again to enlarge at any length upon those topics, as it would only involve the repetition of views and arguments heretofore advanced. The repetition, however, may be justified, that if all the expectations of the public have not been realized in the immediate correction of abuses, it has not been from want of unceasing efforts on the part of this Department, but from a deficiency of sufficiently acute powers both to guard against and promptly correct such abuses. With a more enlarged discretion, and ample powers to act upon such emergencies as are more likely to apply to the business of this Department than that of any other under the City Government, while the discharge of its duties will be greatly facilitated, the interest of the City will be equally promoted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 12, 1863.

$500	U. S. 6s '57. Reg.	96¾	100	Erie Railway	73
3,500	do	96¾	300	do	74⅛
15,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	96¾	500	do	73⅝
12,000	U.S. 6s '81 Coup.	96¾	1400	do	74
6,000	do	96	1600	do	b 74
10,000	U. S. 6s '74, Coup.	89½	200	do	b30 74⅛
11,000	do	89½	100	do	b30 74⅜
1,000	U. S. Treas. Bills	100	200	do	b30 74½
1,500	do	100⅛	1300	Erie Railway Pref.	104
5,000	do	104½	400	do	104
65,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅜	200	do	b10 104⅜
4,000	U. S. D. Notes	103⅞	1500	do	104⅝
25,000	do	103⅞	100	do	b10 104⅞
2,000	do	103⅞	800	Hudson Riv. R.	93
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	71½	600	do	93½
20,000	do	111⅜	300	do	93⅝
3,500	Ill. War Loan	107	300	do	94⅜
13,000	Tenn St. 6s, '90	62⅜	100	do	94
3,000	do	b30 52½	350	do	95
3,000	do	c 62	2000	Harlem R	35
8,000	Va. St. 6s	61	200	do	b30 35
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	b10 68⅜	100	do	b30 36
45,000	do	69⅜	200	do	b30 35⅞
10,000	Cal. St. 7s	90	200	do	b10 35⅞
17,000	Erie 5th Mt. Bds	103	200	do	b30 36
51,000	Erie 4th Mt. Bds	109	500	Harlem R. Pref.	69
3,000	Harlem R. 3d M	100	50	do	69⅜
15,000	Mich. S. 2d m	101	100	do	69⅝
16,000	do	100⅜	100	do	b10 70
4,500	do	100⅜	750	do	70
41,000	A. & T. H 2dm. prf.	49	100	do	b30 70⅜
20,000	do	49½	125	Nor. & Wor. R.	90
15,000	Al. & T. H. In Bd.	58	25	do	79
1,000	A. & T. H. 1st. M.	101	250	do	80
1,000	C. & N. W. In. B.	96	100	Reading Railroad	89¾
40,000	C. & N. W. 2d Mt	44	100	do	89
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d m	90	500	do	89⅜
10,000	C. & N. W. Assl. bs.	74	100	do	90
15,000	do	70	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	85
25,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st.	111	500	do	87⅜
8,000	do	110	200	do	b30 88¼
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	99	400	Cb., Bur. & Q. R.	100
100	Mechanics' Bank	104	50	do	101
10	Mer. Ex. Bank	91	100	do	100⅜
38	do	90	100	Micb. C. R.	b30 97⅜
10	Bank of Commerce	94½	700	do	97
10	Am. Ex. Bank	97⅜	100	do	96⅜
15	do	97¼	200	do	96⅝
50	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	600	do	96
200,000	American Gold	140⅛	2500	M. S. & N'rn. R.	51
45,000	do	140⅝	700	do	51¾
405,000	do	141	200	do	b10 51⅝
100,000	do	b30 141⅝	1700	do	51⅜
30,000	do	b30 141⅜	200	do	b10 51⅜
5,000	do	b10 141	400	do	b30 51⅜
35,000	do	b10 141¼	1900	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	97
15,000	do	b10 140⅜	150	do	97⅝
200	Canton Company	27	100	do	b30 97⅜
705	do	28	600	do	b60 98
100	do	25⅜	100	do	b30 98
100	do	25⅜	200	Ill. C. R. Scrip	87
200	do	b30 26⅛	150	do	87⅜
236	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	128	50	do	87⅝
10	Penn. Coal Co	126	450	do	88
100	do	127	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	68
100	Nic. Tan. Co	6½	1500	do	68⅜
850	Cumb. Coal Pref	25	800	do	b30 68⅜
500	do	24¾	500	do	68¾
100	do	b30 25	1000	do	69
200	do	b10 24½	200	do	b30 68¾
400	do	24¾	100	do	69
458	do	24	200	Gal. & Ch. R.	90
100	do	b30 24¾	100	do	90¾
25	Pac. Mail S. Co.	a10 153⅜	600	do	90⅝
150	do	154	100	do	90⅝
150	do	154⅜	100	do	b30 91
100	do	155	1200	Clev. & Tol. R.	87
200	do	156	500	do	b30 87
25	do	156⅛	2500	do	86⅞
300	Alt. & T. H. R.	35	500	do	86⅞
75	do	34⅜	300	do	b10 87
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	118	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	48
20	do	117⅜	100	do	47
300	do	117⅜	50	do	46⅜
100	do	stw. 117⅜	100	Alt. & T. Ht. Prf.	61
100	do	b45 118⅜	100	do	61⅜
700	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	68	100	do	62
500	do	67	100	do	62⅜
700	do	67⅜	200	do	b30 62⅜
400	do	68			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	96⅜	100	Erie Railway	73⅜
55,000	U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	97	2200	do	73¾
75,000	do	96⅜	2500	do	74
2,000	Treas. 7 3.10 ₱ c. Notes	102⅛	400	do	b30 74⅜
15,000	do	102⅛	800	Erie R. Pref	104
10,000	do. indorsed	101	400	do	104⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅜	200	do	104⅜
20,000	U. S. D. Nts	103⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R.	94
17,000	do	103⅜	1250	do	93
4,000	do	b30 103⅜	500	do	b30 93⅝
20,000	do	103⅛	1000	do	92¾
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	65	300	do	93
5,000	do	67⅜	200	do	b30 93⅜
3,000	do	69 65	15	do	93⅜
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	49½	50	Nor. & Wor. R.	91
10,000	do	49⅝	200	do	91
20,000	A. & T. H. Inc Bds.	18	270	do	91
10,000	Chi. & N. W. As. Bd	70	1500	Harlem Railroad	73⅛
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	45	200	Harlem R. Pref.	69⅜
9,000	do	44¾	100	do	69¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	115⅜	100	do	69⅝
44,000	Miss. & Mo. R.	64	200	Reading R.	89
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	88⅞	200	do	89⅜
1,000	Eut. N. Y. & E. 2d.	86	500	Michigan Cen. R.	96
45,000	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	80	300	do	96⅜
2,000	Amer. Gold	141	1000	M. S. & N. I. R.	51
1,000	do	141¼	1400	M. S. & N. I. G.	97
150,000	do	141⅝	50	Panama Railroad	132½
30,000	do	141¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	87⅛
10,000	do	b30. 142⅛	300	do	88

5,000	do	s10. 141⅜	50	Clev. & Pitt. R.	b15 69
20,000	do	s10. 141⅜	1500	do	68⅜
75,000	do	s3. 141⅜	400	do	68⅝
5,000	do	142	50	do	67⅜
1,000	Cumb. Coal Pref.	24	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	90⅛
200	do	24	150	do	90⅝
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	157	50	do	s30 90
20	do	156	200	do	b30 90⅜
200	do	156⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	86⅛
500	Canton Company	24⅜	200	do	86⅝
100	do	b30 25	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	88⅜
41	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	117	100	do	88⅜
200	do	117⅜	50	do	88⅜
100	do	117⅜	250	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	101
750	do	117⅝	100	do	b30 101⅜
1250	do	118	100	do	b30 101⅜
100	Del. & H. Can. Co.	s10. 127⅜	50	Alt. & T. H. Prf.	63
300	Alt. & T. H. R.	35⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Amer. Gold	140⅜	500	Eris Railway	73
60,000	do	140⅜	1500	do	73⅛
127,000	do	140⅞	150	do	73⅜
2,000	do	141	150	Mich. Cen. R.	94⅜
238,000	U. S. D. Nts	103⅜	500	M. S. & N. I.	50⅛
5,000	Mo. & Miss. 7 ₱c. As. Bds	64	100	do	50
17,000	Tenn. 6s	64	100	Mo. So. & N. I. G. S.	96
5,000	Mo. State 6s	66	100	Galena & Chi	90
280	Canton Co	26	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	85⅝
100	Comb. Coal	24	100	Ch. & R. I. R.	87⅜
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	156⅜	100	do	87⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$1,600	Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes	102⅜	100	Hudson R. R.	93⅜
75,000	do	102⅜	100	do	93⅜
10,000	Debt Certif.	96⅜	150	do	93⅜
100,000	Cumb. Coal Pref.	24	450	do	93
25,000	do	141⅞	400	Harlem R.	34⅜
50,000	do	142	500	do	34⅝
40,000	U. S. D. N's	138⅜	400	do	34⅞
10,000	do	138⅜	200	do	35
10,000	do	138⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	96⅜
15,000	do	138⅜	200	do	96⅝
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s	63	1900	M. S. & N. I.	51⅛
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	65	200	do	51⅜
5,000	do	65⅜	200	do	51⅝
10,000	do	65⅜	200	do	b10 51⅞
25,000	Mo. & Miss. 7 ₱c. As. Bonds	64⅜	700	M. S. & N. I. G.	97⅜
700	Can

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 13. 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN — THE CHIMNEY CORNER — THE FRENCH SPY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

WALLACK'S—LOVE AND MONEY.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) CAUSICH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

THEATRE FRANCAISE—VALERIE OU LA JEUNE AVEUGLE—LA SERPENT DE LA PAROISSE—PAS DE FUMER SANS FEU.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Com. NUTT, &c., at all hours—COLLEEN BAWN afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—CLASSIC AND MODERN GYMNASTICS.

CLINTON HALL—ELECTRO PSYCHOLOGY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have a dispach, dated off the moutb of the Yazoo River, 3d inst., which stetes that the Expedition was withdrawn from the river, on the day previous, in safety—a single attack from the enemy being repulsed hy the gunboats. It is announced that the Yazoo is abandoned as a base of operations—the enemy's position being impregnable, on the front facing that river, to e force no stronger than the one which mede the sttempt to carry it—the enemy having been reinforced to the number of 60,000 men. Our losses are between 2,500 and 3,000. After leaving the Yazoo a council of war was held, at which it was determined to abandon the attempt against Vicksburgh at present, and to operate against some other place—a point of attack being decided upon, which the rebels will, no doubt, soon inform us of.

The rebels under MARMADUKE have utterly failed in their attempt to capture Springfield, Mo., and the large quantity of valuable army stores deposited there. Col. CRAIG, who succeeded Gen. BROWN in command after the latter was wounded, has notified Gen. CURTIS that the rebels were repulsed at every advance, and finally retreated, leaving their dead and wounded behind. Their losses were heavy. The number of our killed is seventeen—wounded not ascertained. Gen. CURTIS has three columns of troops marching in pursuit of the enemy.

It is stated that a few days since there were only two pieces of artillery in Springfield, Mo., to defend the town from the attack just made by MARMADUKE, the fortifications there having never been mounted. The forces there consisted of the Third and Fourth Michigan Cavalry, numbering together about 750 efficient men, the Eighteenth Iowa, 600 strong, and 2,000 sick and convalescent soldiers, about 600 of whom were probably able to assist in the defence. Fears were felt for the safety of the place, as there are a million of dollars worth of stores there. The ordnance and ammunition are stored in Fort Lyon. Only the sick and wounded of the army of the frontier have reached Springfield. Gen. BLUNT was at Huntsville when last heard of, and Gens. HERRON and SCHOFIELD at Fayetteville. Any relief for Springfield from Arkansas, is therefore out of the question. There were 1,500 cavalry at the outposts, within fifty miles of Springfield, but they seem to have been unavailable.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Jan. 8, states that ROSECRANS had been largely reinforced, and that his advance was fifteen miles beyond Murfreesboro. It also asserts that we have taken more prisoners during this brief pursuit than we did during the battles. A rebel Tennessee regiment, two hundred strong, threw down their arms and gave themselves up in a body.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that Brig.-Gen. EWING'S Brigade from Western Virginia, left Louisville on Saturday, Jan. 3, for Nashville, by way of the Cumberland River, on a fleet of seven steamers. The Twenty-fourth Ohio, Col. PAYNE, and the Twentieth Ohio Battery, Capt. SMITHKNIGHT, left Cincinnati by boats on the same night, under orders to report at Louisville. They will probably proceed at once to Nashville by way of the Cumberland River.

A letter dated at Newbern, Jan. 1, announces the arrival at that point of Gen. SPINOLA'S Empire Brigade. Still another Brigade, the name of the commander not stated, was reported to be at Morehead City *en route* for Newbern. When the force under Gen. FOSTER is completed it is to be called the Eighteenth *Corps d'Armée*.

Nine gentlemen, residents of Whitfield County, Northern Georgia, arrived in Louisville a few days since, having made their escape by crossing the Tennessee River near the mouth of the Hiswassee. They give a fearful account of the reign of terror in the South. They state that pork is selling in Northern Georgia at 30 cents per pound, salt at $1 75 per pound, corn at $2 to $3 per bushel, wheat at $6 per bushel, sugar at 75 cents per pound, shoes $10 per pair, and boots at $75, eggs at $1 per dozen, chickens $1 each, and other articles in proportion. The scarcity of salt is so great that many persons make use of the dirt in their smoke-houses, which has been saturated with salt, extracting the saline matter from it, wherewith to cure their meats. There is also great suffering in the rebel army, and the Augusta *Chronicle* asserted recently that a body of two thousand six hundred troops marched into Richmond without shoes. Commissions have been appointed in some districts to take an account of the amount of corn and other produce in the possession of the residents, who are not permitted in any case to hold more than is necessary for their subsistence until the next crop shall have matured, and if a family should be found to be tinctured with loyalty to the Federal Government, all their means of subsistence are seized and confiscated. These refugees in their flight from rebel oppression traveled in the by-ways night and day, sometimes paying guides as much as thirty dollars for their services a single night.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Jan. 6, in a long editorial, urges that as the South remains unconquered, after a war of eighteen months, the further continuation of the contest can accomplish only the exhaustion of both parties. It can effect the conquest of neither, but it can only be stopped by the United States. In the eyes of God and man they are responsible for its longer continuance. If the world will exert all its energies to stopping the war, it will soon relieve the future of all its gloom, restore peace to the country and prosperity to both nations.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced to aid Western Virginia in the more speedy and final abolishment of Slavery in that State. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The President was requested to inform the Senate what measures have been adopted to enforce the provisions of the Confiscation act, &c. The Committee on the Conduct of the War had a similar inquiry directed to them, especially regarding the District of Columbia. Notice was given of a bill to consolidate regiments in the field, and to facilitate the return of absent soldiers to the army. The bill to provide for the further issue of bonds and United States Notes was passed. The House joint resolution for the prompt payment of soldiers was then postponed—the bill just passed making ample provision for them. The bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, made a speech, principally in reply to the speech made by Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, last week. A personal colloquy followed, in which Mr. SAULSBURY was declared out of order. The bill was postponed until to-day. The bill to raise volunteers for the defence of Kentucky was passed, 23 to 13. After some further business of no special importance, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of company and regimental officers from the date of their commissions. Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, made an effort to take the matter of the reduction of duty on paper from the Ways and Means Committee, and obtain its consideration immediately by the House, but it failed. The Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the House as to the amount expended in the employment and sustenance of contrebands. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on paper rags. The President was called upon for full statistics of the trade and commerce of the great Lakes, the Western rivers and the St. Lawrence. The Naval Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy-yard at some point between the mouth of the Ohio and North St. Louis. Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a joint resolution, approving and ratifying the President's Emancipation Proclamation. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Committee on Military was instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of granting bounty lands to soldiers, to be located on any confiscated rebel plantations at the close of the war. The President was called upon for information regarding the election of representatives in those districts reclaimed from the rebellion. A Select Committee of five was ordered, to inquire into the necessity and expediency of establishing a military and postal road from New-York to Washington. A resolution was adopted making inquiry of the Secretary of War relative to property belonging to the rebel Secretary of War seized in the City of Washington. The Naval Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying a telegraph cable from Fortress Monroe to New-Orleans. It was resolved that no more money should be paid to any civil officer of the Government until all arrearages of the soldiers have been settled. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing for the raising of 150,000 troops of African descent. Its consideration was postponed until Wednesday week. Mr. MAY, of Maryland, offered resolutions relative to the return of fugitive slaves in Maryland, but they were rejected. The Select Committee on Emancipation was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid Maryland in emancipating her slaves. The bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government was then considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment. No definite action was taken.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate did not meet yesterday until seven o'clock, P. M. Notice was given of a bill to regulate the affairs of Surrogates' Courts, and at 7½ o'clock an adjournment took place.

In the Assembly, the fifty-third ballot for Speaker was reached without a choice.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Resolutions were adopted directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature to legalize all the Commissioners of Deeds appointed by the Common Council; to refer the various portions of the Mayor's Message to the appropriate committees; to have the Street Commissioner report to the Board the present state of the Battery enlargement difficulty, with the view of taking steps to complete the improvement; to have the Corporation Manual compiled for 1863; and to have an inspection of the piers and wharves made, and their condition reported upon by the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips. A report from the Finance Committee, in favor of issuing $50,000 worth of Central Park stock, was laid over under the rule. The report, together with the annual report of the City Inspector, which was received and ordered to be printed, will be found entire in the official proceedings. Other annual reports of heads of departments were received, and ordered to be printed. The Comptroller reported $2,047,484 40 to have been the balance in the City Treasury on last Saturday. The Board adjourned till Monday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A resolution by President JONES, to give Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER a sword, sash and belt, at a cost of $800, was laid over. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned till 5 P. M. of Monday next.

There were in the City and County of New-York, last week, 433 deaths, of which 82 were men, 100 women, 127 boys, 124 girls, 182 adults, 251 children, 209 males, 224 females, and 4 colored persons. Consumption carried off 61 victims; infantile convulsions, 40; croup, 26; diphtheria, 25; scarlet fever, 18; dropsy in the head, 14; inflammation of lungs, 42; and old age, 5. There were during the week 35 deaths in the public institutions, and 32 interments in Potter's Field.

The annual meeting of the Marine Society of New-York was held last evening at the United States Hotel, Fulton-street. The funds of the Society amount to $61,744 64, which is invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate in this City and Brooklyn, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum. All the officers were reelected, and the meeting adjourned until the second Monday in April.

The gunboat *Lafayette* has made her appearance at Cairo, and is soon to go into active service under the command of Capt. PHELPS, late of the *Benton*. She mounts nine heavy guns, is of great length, is slender and sharp at the bow, can be used as a ram, has side wheels of great purchase, and all of her hull above water is plated with iron. On her way to Cairo, up the river, she ran one hundred miles in eight hours.

A letter received in New-Bedford, Mass., from Acting Master HENRY J. COOP, on board the United States gunboat *San Jacinto*, reports her at St. Thomas on Dec. 20. She was to leave at once in pursuit of two rebel vessels which had sailed from that port.

The Trustees of one of the New-Haven Churches have given directions to have all the cotton-stuffed cushions in the seats of the building overhauled, that they may be refilled with some article not so valuable, but quite as serviceable.

The price of Gold Coin yesterday rapidly advanced to 141@142 ℙ cent., which carried up Stocks in proportion, under great speculative excitement. Exchange on London unsettled—quoted 155@156 ℙ cent. Money easy at 6 ℙ cent.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand, and were decidedly dearer, yesterday. Cotton was more sought after, and was somewhat firmer. Provisions and Grocaries were likewise in better request, at rising prices. Hay, Hops, Tallow, Spices and Whisky were freely purchased, at buoyant rates. Heavier freight engegements were reported.

The great New-York cattle market opened on Monday morning with about 3,500 bullocks, which were increased to 4,000 before night. Everything was bought up clean last week, and that without satisfying the wants of butchers. This created a brisk demand now, and butchers and Government buyers—who took 300 head—drove a sharp trade during the forenoon. Prices ranged a shade higher than last week, for most kinds, and as there were a good many well fed cattle, the general selling prices were from 8c.@9c., with some fat bullocks at 10c.@11c. ℙ ℔ net, or dressed weight. A few more droves are anticipated for to-day, but not enough to cheapen the prices, and all will find ready purchasrs.

The Army of the Potomac.

The Army of the Potomac has received a larger share of the attention of Government, and a much larger share of the attention of the public Press, than any other army that the nation has put in the field. There have been good reasons for this, unquestionably. In the first place, the Army of the Potomac has, at different times since its organization, outnumbered our other armies, by great odds. In the second place, it has been charged with graver duties than any other—at least, with duties absorbing more of the interest and exciting more of the sensibilities of the people, to wit: 1. The defence of the National Capital, when menaced at different times by the rebels. 2. The capture of Richmond, and the dispersion of the rebellious Government holding its defiant councils there. It might be added, perhaps, that the Army of the Potomac is the first created great army of the country—that its organization was attended with extraordinary commotions and some serious dangers, such as the deep excitement that continued so long after the first battle of Bull Run, and the intense passion, bordering on popular phrensy, at the North, following the murder of Massachusetts troops by the mob in Baltimore. The Army has, from these causes, drawn around itself much of the interest that, by a law of nature, always attends the "first-born;" and the dangers that attended its birth, and cling to its career, have given it a hold on the popular sympathy, and kept alive an interest in its fate that no other army of the Republic can boast of.

We do not justify any favoritism, however, and mention the facts in the history of this army to show why it is that it has absorbed so much of the public attention, and so profoundly affected alternately our hopes and fears for the preservation of the Union. For the rest, it must stand as all our other armies do—upon its own merits as an army, measured by its deeds, and skill and valor in the field. Tried by this test, we cannot admit that the Army of the Potomac has fallen short of its duty. Fortunately, it has made a record of patient endurance and steady courage that cannot be surpassed in any military history. The battles of Malvern Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburgh are ample to prove that the Army of the Potomac has stomach for as deadly fighting as modern war has exhibited. We cannot impugn the loyalty of the army. It has endured patiently the oppression of idle life in camp, exposure in sickly swamps, the fatigue of long and hard marches, the decimation of battles—and all without abatement of love for the country and its cause. Each one who drops from his place in the ranks which he feels he is never to fill again, utters a cheer to his comrades who go on, and counts his life well spent if it aids to restore to the Constitution its lost authority.

But yet the present position of the Army of the Potomac is not cheering. It does not gratify its friends, it does not animate the country, it does not fully sustain and honor the cause which, to so large an extent, rests on its arms for vindication. We know the fault is not with the private soldiers or subordinate officers, who make up the Army of the Potomac. We know that they feel, to-day, more keenly even than we who consider them at a distance, the humiliation of their ineffectual career. The fault is not with them. Their hearts are burning, and their hands are ready for battle. They ask to be led against the enemy. They demand to meet him anywhere, at any time, in any way—so only they meet him on equal terms. They will trust the issue to a righteous cause, with unfaltering faith in the God of Battles.

When we think of the Army of the Potomac, its hard work, its brave deeds, its once high hopes, its frequent and bitter disappointments, and the lingering incertitude that surrounds its future, we cannot help being moved with anxiety. This is not the proper fate for the greatest army of the Republic. We shall not attempt here to account for the virtual failure of all its campaigns. There has been and there is a fault somewhere. That is enough for the present. That fault has impaired the efficiency of our greatest army, which now rests inactive almost in sight of the place it defended a year ago. Under such circumstances the spirit of any army would be checked and discouraged. An army idle, disintegrates by disease, desertion, resignation and death. It can only be stimulated and made equal to great deeds by constant action and emprise. Unless the Army of the Potomac be aroused thus—unless its conscious power be excited and its patriotism inflamed anew, the country must feel the loss severely some day. Where will we get another such army?

We write these words for excitation of the Government, to stir it up to an obvious and imperative duty. It must use the armies it has, and use them quickly and constantly. The armies themselves beg and pray for it. Inaction demoralizes more than campaigning, though the fight brings now and then adverse results. The programme which the soldiers will most zealously sustain and work up to, is that which promises them quick and constant work, a chance of triumph over the rebellion, and an early return to peaceful pursuits. The soldiers of the Army of the Potomac deserve prompt leading to "military success," and the country needs and demands it as much as they desire and deserve it. The chief army of the nation is able to achieve its chief victories, and if gallantly and skillfully led, will certainly do so

Kentucky and Emancipation.

What means this terrible eruption of wrath from the Kentucky Governor against the President's Proclamation? What are we to make of the constant fulminations of the Kentucky Senators and Representatives at Washington against the Executive policy? How happens it that of the three slaveholding Border States, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, the last alone should be kindled into rage? Missouri, five years ago, was as extreme in its devotion to Slavery as South Carolina itself, and even more furious. Its slave population, in the decade between 1850 and 1860, increased thirty-one and a half per cent., while that of Kentucky increased less than seven per cent. And yet we find Missouri promptly and cordially endorsing the emancipation propositions of the President, by a large majority of its popular vote. We see, too, the leading men of Maryland, and the ablest portion of its Press, taking the same bold stand; and there is no longer a question that the State will, not long hence, concur formally in the plan of compensated emancipation. If Gov. GAMBLE and Gov. BRADFORD can yield so pleasantly to the new necessities of the day, why should Gov. ROBINSON storm so fearfully? If the present Congressman from Missouri and Maryland, opposed to emancipation as most of them personally are, can submit with such quiet grace to the new policy, why should the neighbors and followers of HENRY CLAY—the great Kentuckian, who always declared Slavery to be a great misfortune to Kentucky—why, we ask, should Mr. WICKLIFFE and his colleagues blaze with such indignation because the Government has at last opened a way by which their State may be cleared of Slavery? What peculiar principle or interest has Kentucky in the matter, that Missouri and Maryland have not?

We know that it is often said, and sometimes even upon the floor of Congress, that the peculiar conduct of Kentucky is owing to feeble loyalty. We do not believe it. Kentucky is every whit as loyal as either of the other two States. It has had more men in active military service for the Union than either of them—no less than forty-one regiments; and no National troops have fought with greater gallantry, as Shiloh and Donelson and Murfreesboro can well testify. The Kentucky Generals, Anderson, Rousseau, Crittenden, Nelson, Boyle and others have done deeds for the old flag that will ever live in history. We have not a doubt that the Kentucky Representative who declared, last Friday, on the floor of the House that Kentucky was "as loyal and true as any State in the Union," spoke the exact truth, if by the State he meant the *majority* of its people. They are unquestionably—as he said he was—"for this Government first, last and forever." That thing was tested over and over again at the polls, and afterward by MORGAN'S appeals on his raids, and BRANO'S proclamations during his great invasion, in a manner that has made fair doubt no longer possible. It will not do to attribute to disloyalty this peculiar hostility of Kentucky to the Emancipation policy.

The real reason probably may be found in two causes. First, Kentucky has more slaves than both the other States combined—her figure, by the last census, being 225,488, while that of Missouri was 114,931, that of Maryland 87,189. Having more property bound up in the system, it is natural that she should be more sensitive about it. But a more important cause for this difference of conduct on the part of Kentucky has been the fact that, while Missouri has had such public leaders as Senator HENDERSON and GRATZ BROWN, and Maryland such public journals as the Baltimore *American* and the Cambridge *Intelligencer*, to advocate the emancipation policy with ability and unflagging zeal, there has been in Kentucky no public man or public journal bold enough to start the discussion on the Anti-Slavery side. There is not a politician or a political organ in Kentucky that is not as timid as a hare on any question bearing against Slavery. The old habit of tabooing all discussion on the subject still prevails. A single high-souled, independent, earnest man of ability might easily break this up. The discussion once fairly opened, there can be no doubt it would lead to the same results as in the other two States.

If Kentucky has more slaves than they, she would obtain a proportionately larger share of compensation from the National Government. This compensation would, in fact, be just so much gained. The politicians of Kentucky seem to na to err in taking it for granted that the question still is whether Slavery shall be perpetuated in the State on its old basis, and in its old character. That thing, whether they accept the President's plan or not, is impossible. Gen. ROSECRANS was perfectly right in declaring as he did, at the public banquet given in his honor at Louisville, last Summer, that if the war went on, Slavery must come to an end. Proclamation or no Proclamation, it is an institution that cannot stand the shock of civil war. All accounts agree that everywhere within our army lines effective slave labor is rapidly coming to an end. This is an inevitable result of the disordered condition of society. The slaves are becoming practically free by the mere force of circumstances. When this point is once reached, they never can be put back into their old condition with any profit to their masters. They will be so "demoralized," as the expression is, that as slaves they will be forever worthless. Even apart from this inevitable operation of the war, how could Kentucky expect to retain Slavery when surrounded by Free States on every side but the South, as she would be when the system is at an end in Missouri and Western Virginia? It would cost her intolerable trouble.

The extinction of Slavery in Kentucky is simply a question of manner and time. Could the discussion once be fairly started among the people of the State, we are confident that the decision would be, as in Missouri and Maryland, that the compensating scheme of the President is the right manner, and now the appropriate time. But if the State chooses to shirk the subject, until her slaves become a profitless burden, without marketable value, she certainly should be allowed the privilege, without molestation. Of course if she resists until then, she will not expect help from the Government. That which has merely a nominal value can never be paid for in National money. Spurning the Government offer now, she must not complain when circumstances finally compel her to part from her cherished institution without a dollar from the Government treasury to lighten the sacrifice. There is a clear privilege on both sides; and there should be passion on neither.

CITY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.—We publish this morning the annual report of the City Inspector. It is taken up with the usual subjects, discussed in pretty much the old way. The only conclusion that one can come to, in reading the reports of this Department from year to year, is that things are all wrong. The City is in bad condition: its streets, with the exception of Broadway, are filthy; it has a bad system of sewerage and drainage; thousands of its people live in cellars whose atmosphere is death; slaughter-houses, livery stables and fat-boiling establishments are scattered all over it; barrels of abomination and heaps of ashes line its sidewalks and block up its gutters; some of its piers are used as permanent depôts for the accumulation of street manure, and the air is "poisoned with the stench emitted by these reeking and pestiferous mounds of uncleanliness." And yet, notwithstanding the fact that these nuisances, and a hundred others, are patent to every eye, and recognized by every sense, the officers whose duty it is to attend to the sanitary condition of the City can take no cognizance of them, nor adopt any measures to remove them. According to the City Inspector, they have no power to do so. The streets and all their dirt are in the hands of Contractor HACKLEY, who neglects his work, assigns his duties to sub-contractors, and only secures for himself enormous profits; and Mr. DELAVAN can only hope that the newly chosen Counsel to the Corporation may find something in the contract making it possible to carry into effect its proposed objects, and thereby secure a cleanly condition of the City. "But," says he, "should such effort be, as is apprehended, a fruitless one, there will be no other remedy at hand than to promptly put an end to the contract, the provisions of which have been so often misconstrued, perverted or violated, to the detriment of the City." About the other innumerable public offences in the City, the City Inspector's Department can say nothing; or, rather, it can do nothing *but* annually say a little about them. It is evident that the functionary should either have more authority—with greater responsibility—in certain matters, or his costly department should be altogether abolished, and the sanitary condition of the City put in charge of men who have both capacity, knowledge and power. We hope the new Common Council will take speedy action upon this question, whose bearings upon the greatness and well-doing of New-York are more important than any other.

Notwithstanding the bad sanitary condition of the City, the City Inspector states that the proportionate mortality was smaller last year than the preceding. The deaths in 1862 were 21,244, and in the year preceding, 22,117, and this includes a large number of soldiers brought to this City from our army for treatment of wounds received or disease contracted in the field or camp. The year just closed was, in fact, a year of extraordinary healthfulness all over the land; and here, as elsewhere, the efforts of nature held in abeyance the ravages of disease induced by the pestiferous nuisances of the City, which Mr. DELAVAN had no authority to prevent or allay.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—The scare into which the country was thrown by the exciting news from Springfield, Mo., has happily passed away. We were led to fear the capture of the place by the rebel band of 5,000 under MARMADUKE, who attacked it so fiercely on Thursday and Friday last. Gen. BROWN, the commandant, was badly wounded, and disabled from conducting the defence. The rebels had got possession of and destroyed part of the town, and at a late hour on Friday afternoon, when pressing their assault most vigorously, they cut the telegraph wire to St. Louis, and Gen. CURTIS and the country were left in the dark as to the end of the struggle.

There was good reason for anxiety over the result. Springfield is the most important military depôt we have in the Far West. It is the gateway by which the rebels of Western Arkansas and the Indian territory have again and again essayed to enter Missouri. It is the base from which the important campaigns of CURTIS, resulting in victory at Pea Ridge, and of BLUNT and HERRON, resulting in victory at Prairie Grove and Van Buren, were conducted. The military authorities had thrown up extensive fortifications at Springfield, built a strong fort, called Fort Lyon—a sort of citadel—and stored a vast amount of food and munitions of war in the place. After it had been recaptured the last time from the rebels, it was determined to hold it, and these were the preparations made for the purpose. But however formidable the earthworks in themselves, they lacked, when they were attacked, the usual accompaniment of guns in position. The place was merely defensible, not defended, by artillery. Gen. BROWN held possession of the entrenchments, with two regiments that numbered about 700 men, and two guns—nothing more.

It is a wonder the place was not taken by the rebels. But it seems Gen. BROWN had a skillful and brave successor in the person of Col. CRAFT, who made the best of the perilous situation. He managed to repulse the overpowering odds against him, and Gen. CURTIS announces that Springfield is safe, with less bloodshed on our side than we had reason to fear. It is a narrow risk that has been run at Springfield. The place is far too important to have been exposed to such hazard. It is not creditable to some one that it should have been left in as defenceless a state, with such a wealth of stores in it. Its capture might have inflicted terrible suffering on the army of Gens. BLUNT and HERRON, compelling their speedy and disastrous retreat to Missouri.

JUDGE MCCUNN ON ILLEGAL ARRESTS.—The Grand Jury which sat in this City in December, had the subject of "arbitrary arrests" by the Administration before it, but failed to find any indictment. The Grand Jury impanneled in the Oyer and Terminer, which sat in the first week of this year, took up the subject anew, but immediately dismissed the bill in the case under consideration. For a third time these arrests were brought before a Grand Jury yesterday in the charge of Judge MCCUNN. Judge MCCUNN took very independent and logical ground on the subject. He is opposed to bringing it up in this manner and in "these times of trouble and of heated political passions." He reminded the Grand Jurors that they could only indict public officers for offences which are alleged to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of that court; and if the offense was not committed here, no indictment could be found at all. He, moreover, advocated giving such cases the widest latitude of a preliminary examination before a proper magistrate, so that the accused might have the benefit of confronting the witnesses against him, and the privilege of cross-examining them, before being compelled to meet them at the bar of a criminal court.

There has been more than a show of faction in the recent stirring up of this subject by certain parties. Not a word was said about these alleged illegal arrests by those now so forward in the matter, during the whole year in which they were made; but now, when, in order not to give even a shadow of offence to the loyal public, the Administration has ceased to make them, demagogue judges and lawyers attempt to pervert the people from the support of the Government by agitating the question—a question which is now purely an abstract one, and has no immediate practical bearings whatever.

We are glad to say a good word for Judge MCCUNN. His charge neither wearied the Jurors, distracted the public, annoyed the Government, nor comforted the rebels. It has probably put a stop to what might be an exciting and disturbing agitation, until the arrival of those halcyon days of peace when the public and the Grand Juries can discuss coolly and at their leisure, all the abstract and concrete questions of right and wrong involved in the putting down of this terrible rebellion.

A POINT TO BE REMEMBERED.—The journals of the country are dwelling with a good deal of indignation on the announcement that very strenuous and formidable efforts are in progress, on the part of merchants and manufacturers in England, to break our blockade of the Southern coast. It is stated that over *forty* vessels are now on their way across the Atlantic for this purpose; and in some quarters our Government is called upon to demand from the English authorities that a stop be put to this contraband trade.

However annoying all this may be to us, it is not worth while to indulge in any extravagant and unfounded expectations on the subject. *We must enforce our own blockade.* We cannot call upon foreign nations to help us do it. All we can ask of them is to respect it—that is, not to interpose for the protection of our vessels which may be captured in the attempt to evade it. We pronounced the forfeiture of every vessel that may be caught in the endeavor; every merchant who is willing to take this risk has a right to do so;—and his Government must not interfere to save him, in case of capture, from the penalty incurred. This we have a right to demand, and nothing more.

If our blockade is as rigid as it ought to be, the more vessels that attempt to break it the better, for the greater will be the number of our captures and the larger the amount of prize-money to be distributed among the gallant officers and seamen of the navy. If there were to be no attempts to break the blockade, there would be very little encouragement for the blockaders. All that is needful to render these attempts, however numerous, not only innocent but profitable to us, is that the blockade should be so vigorous as to insure their defeat. Let us look to this, and the more vessels that undertake the job the better.

THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.—Having concluded his labors as presiding officer of the Military Commission occupied with examining the charges preferred against Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER by Maj.-Gen. POPE—Gen. HUNTER is now in New-York on his way to assume command of the Department in which his course has already attracted such widespread and diversified comment. That Gen. HUNTER is a brave and able officer, even those who differ from him most widely in questions of political opinion are ready to admit; and we hope that, on the occasion of his second assumption of command in the Southern Department he will be supplied with all the troops necessary to carry out that comprehensive plan of campaign upon the mainland which he is known to have elaborated during his previous *régime*. It must be evident that Government should either withdraw all troops from the Southern coast, or send enough there to make the enemy feel the terror of our arms. That this is the intention of the authorities at Washington, we have reason to believe, and in their selection of a commanding officer, they certainly have shown that it is not their expectation any longer to have a rosewater administration of the affairs of this Department.

Murder at East Sandwich, Mass.

SANDWICH, Sunday, Jan. 11.

ISAIAH T. WRIGHT, of East Sandwich, was shot by some unknown person last evening, a few rods from his own house, while returning from his brother's. Money was not probably the object, as his gold watch and money were undisturbed.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A Bill for the Temporary Relief of the Treasury Passed in the Senate.

The Proposed Consolidation of Regiments in the Field.

The Bill for Raising 150,000 Negro Soldiers.

Soldiers' Arrears to be Paid at Once.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

It is quite clear, from Secretary CHASE's known views and known firmness, that he does not yield to the determination of the Committee of Ways and Means in regard to his measures, but will make an effort to secure their adoption by Congress in full or in a modified form.

TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE TREASURY.

The Senate to-day passed Secretary CHASE's bill for temporary relief to the Treasury, in place of the joint resolution of the House, intended to provide for the prompt payment of troops in the field.

PAYING THE SOLDIERS.

The following resolution, adopted in the House to-day, on motion of Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, indicates that there is in that body a returning consciousness of the immense wrong being perpetrated on the gallant soldiers of the Union:

Whereas, No creditor of the Government is more meritorious than the Union soldier; therefore,

Resolved, That no more money shall be paid to any civil officer or officers of the Government until all arrears due to soldiers in the field are paid.

CONFISCATED LANDS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The House to-day adopted the resolution introduced by Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire in the expediency of bestowing on each soldier one hundred and sixty acres of confiscated land.

CONSOLIDATING THE REGIMENTS.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, will introduce to-morrow an important bill, to which we alluded on Saturday, to consolidate the regiments now in the field. It provides that regiments which have been reduced by the casualties of war shall be filled up to the maximum number from others similarly reduced, and that supernumerary officers shall be mustered out of service.

THE PROPOSED ENLISTMENT OF NEGRO TROOPS.

Mr. STEVENS' bill, introduced in the House to-day, providing for the enlistment of negro troops, authorizes the raising of one hundred and fifty thousand, without reference to locality, to be commanded by white officers, and to receive ten dollars per month. The bill is made the special order for Thursday next, when an exciting time may be expected.

THE EMANCIPATION POLICY.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, to-day offered in the House a resolution approving and ratifying the President's recent Proclamation of Emancipation. Mr. COX immediately made a motion to lay it on the table, which was lost by a vote of eighty-five to fifty, after which the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Some startling developments will shortly be made public in relation to transactions in the Medical Department of the army. In this connection the name of Inspector-Gen. PARLEY, who went recently to Philadelphia to investigate charges against Dr. COOPER, appears in an unenviable light.

NEW RAILROAD TO NEW-YORK.

The determination of the House to provide a new railway line, between New-York and Washington, is made more manifest, to-day, by the adoption of Mr. FENTON's resolution for a Select Committee of five to consider the expediency of establishing a "military post route" between these cities, in order to facilitate the transportation of troops, military supplies, &c.

SENATOR SAULSBURY.

Senator WILKINSON, to-day, in his speech administered to Mr. SAULSBURY one of the most tremendous flagellations of the session, on account of the latter's constant and malignant opposition to the Government, culminating in his speech a few days ago, in sympathy with the rebellion.

THE PAPER QUESTION.

The paper manufacturers would seem to have the best of it in the House against the publishers, judging from the fact that Mr. COLFAX was unable to secure the discharge of the Committee of Ways and Means from the consideration of the bill reducing the tax on imported paper from twenty-five to ten per cent. His motion was tabled. Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, too, secured the passage of a resolution instructing the same Committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duties on foreign rags used in the manufacture of American paper.

GEN. HUNTER.

Gen. HUNTER left to-day for New-York, *en route* for the Department of the South, of which he will at once take command.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration for this District will make a report to-morrow.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Maj.-Gen. MEADE was examined. He stated that he had command of a brigade in REYNOLDS' Division, and that on the morning of the 29th of August, he, as senior officer of the division in the absence of Gen. REYNOLDS, reported the whole division to Gen. SIGEL at his headquarters at the Robinson House; that there were no indications of the enemy being in large force in the direction of Groveton at the time Gen. McDOWALL marched with his main force upon Manassas. At the conclusion of the examination of this witness, the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when it is expected that Gen. POPE will be the first witness called.

CONTRACTS FOR ENVELOPES.

The Postmaster-General, to-day, awarded contracts for envelopes as follows: One million and a half at $2 25 per thousand, to GEORGE F. NESBITT, New-York; one hundred thousand, at $4 per thousand, to E. N. MOORE, Boston.

AN ORDNANCE DEPOT IN BALTIMORE.

The Secretary of War, on the recommendation of Gen. TOTTEN, is negotiating with the Canton Company at Baltimore for a site on which to erect an ordnance depôt, and for other purposes. The Military Committees must approve the purchase.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

The bill introduced by Representative BURNHAM to-day, to aid Maryland in the abolishment of Slavery, appropriates $10,000,000, and Senator WILLEY's bill appropriates $2,000,000 for a similar purpose in West Virginia. The latter provides $200,000 for the deportation and settlement of slaves.

RETURNED.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER has returned to the City.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) presented a petition from the Secretary of the Colonization Society of New-York, on the subject of emancipation.

Messrs. SHERMAN, COWAN and RICE presented a large number of petitions in favor of a Bankrupt act.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Emancipation League of Boston, for the organization of a Bureau of Emancipation.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill to aid Western Virginia "in the more speedy and final abolishment of Slavery in said State." Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what further legislation is necessary to carry out the treaty with Great Britain, of August 9, 1842.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate what measures have been adopted to enforce the provisions of the act to suppress the insurrection, and confiscate the property of rebels, and if any additional legislation is necessary for the enforcement of said act.

Adopted.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire and report what are the objections and the causes of the delay in the execution of the act to confiscate the property of rebels, especially in the District of Columbia, and whether any legislation is necessary to secure the more prompt execution of the act. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) gave notice of a bill to consolidate the regiments in the field; also to facilitate the return of absent soldiers to the army.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) called up the bill to provide for a further issue of Bonds and United States Notes. [This bill is already published.]

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was read in favor of this measure, and explaining that the resolution from the House would not meet the wants of the Government.

The bill was then passed.

The joint resolution from the House for the prompt payment of the soldiers was then postponed.

Mr. FESSENDEN explained that the bill just passed made ample provision for them.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) hoped not. He was opposed to any legislation not looking to the salvation of the country. He had no heart for anything else. He thought it time for the Senate to look at the state of the country; and if they would appreciate it, they would occupy their time with something else rather than the Court of Claims.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he sympathized perfectly with the Senator from New-Hampshire; but perhaps he had more faith. He believed the country was to be saved, and chose to legislate on the basis that we were to have a country. If this bill was in the way of any measure to aid our armies in the field, he would not press it.

Mr. HALE said this Court was created simply as a retreat for lame-duck politicians. But hitherto they had only been taken from one side. This bill proposes to enlarge the bill so as to take lame ducks from the other side.

The bill was taken was up and considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when on motion of Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate. He said he proposed to notice the remarks of some men who seemed not to be very anxious to maintain the Government. It seemed to him that the speech of the Senator from Delaware (SAULSBURY) was made for the sole purpose of aiding those men who were determined to gain possession of the Government, or else to destroy it. It would seem there was an arranged plan of attack on the President at Indianapolis, St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., Albany and New-York. Considering the time and the circumstances, he considered the speech of the Senator from Delaware to be the most outrageous ever uttered in the Senate of the United States, or any other deliberative body. When the Senator from Delaware first came to the Senate, he acted with the majority—with DAVIS, TOOMBS and WIGFALL. Every department of this Government was under their control, and that Senator seemed to be happy in surrendering himself to their control; and he believed the records of the Senate would show his unflinching devotion to DAVIS & Co. The attack of the Senator upon the President was as wanton and unjust as it was unpatriotic. No right-minded man would have made such a speech, and no true patriot would have uttered it. It is the judgment of this country that the President is a pure and high-minded man, and the Senator from Delaware knows it; and yet he seeks to destroy his influence, not from any ill-will to the President, out from ill-will to the cause of Freedom in this country. The Senator in the progress of his attack grows bold, and becomes utterly regardless of truth, in a statement he makes. He states that the President, after his inauguration, manifested no further interest in the country except to procure offices for his greedy followers, and to try and make the the seceders strike the first blow. Was ever a more monstrous falsehood uttered? When that Senator expressed himself thus, he uttered and sent to the country what was untrue, and what, if he had taken a moment's reflection, he must have known was untrue. The rebels had been preparing for war for two months before the inauguration of the President, and the Senator knew it. Then the Senator comes to the subject of Slavery, and he charges that the object of the war was to abolish Slavery, and the proclamation of the President has pledged the country to a war for the negro. He (WILKINSON) was perfectly willing to see Slavery abolished, and he believed if the policy of Gen. BUTLER had been adopted, we should not have heard the Senator from Delaware talking about our armies being defeated. Then the Senator finally says: "We ought to declare an armistice." This he believes, to be the main object of the speech. The late Democratic victories had probably induced this. He thought there was a plan originating with the Democrats of the North to break up the Government. The Democrats, when the rebellion broke out, gathered about the President, claiming to be in favor of putting down the rebellion, and asked an equal share in the offices. The President was deceived by these men, and placed them in high positions, and cast away many of his old and true friends. No man can ever succeed in this way. There are enemies in every department of the Government, and these men must be removed. Who, of all the loyal people of the North, would have trusted the Quartermaster's Department to such a man as Gen. MEIGS, with his antecedents? Who wondered that the pontoons were late e Falmouth? or who would have permitted Gen. THOMAS to have remained at the head of the Adjutant-General's office? The friends of the President must hand together to save the Government in this, its olaekest hour, and do their whole duty, or the Government would fall, and they would fall with it.

Mr. SAULSBURY—This, Sir, is in the Senate of the United States, and it is not my province here to reply to the low blackguardism and scurrility of the felon.

Mr. HALE—I call the Senator to order.

Mr. SAULSBURY—I was saying—

Mr. HALE—Order, order, order.

The CHAIR—(Mr. SHERMAN in the Chair)—The Senator from Delaware will reaume his seat. He is out of order.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (again rising)—It may be in order for the Senator from New-Hampshire to listen (I mean no disrespect to the Chair) to what he has listened for the last hour, and it may not be in order to hear it characterized as it should be. I did not intend to pursue any extended remarks. I was assigning the reasons why I should not. I made a speech expressing my honest sentiments, and it did not occur to me that I should go for instructions to some adventurer who had sought the wilds of Minnesota perhaps for—

Mr. HALE—I call the Senator to order.

The CHAIR, (Mr. SHERMAN)—The duty of the Chair is to preserve the rules of the Senate, and he hopes no interction of its order will be made.

Mr. SAULSBURY—I will simply say, as my remarks seem distasteful to the Senator from New-Hampshire, what I hope will be in order. When I made a few remarks on Friday last, I said that if any one questioned my loyalty to the Constitution and the Government of the United States, not to this Administration or the Republican Party, but to the Constitution and the Government of the United States, he lied before men and in the presence of high Heaven. As the Senator from Minnesota has brought himself within that clause, thus I leave him.

The Chair—The Senator from Delaware is clearly out of order.

Mr. HALE—I wish to say, Sir, in vindication of myself, that I did not have the pleasure of hearing the Senator from Minnesota or the Senator from Delaware; and my call to order was entirely irrespective of what had been said before.

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) the bill to raise volunteers for the defence of Kentucky was taken up, and the pending amendment, offered by Mr. HARLAN, to allow the President to raise 20,000 in any one State, was rejected.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said from some indications he had lately seen in Kentucky he thought the bill better be postponed. He moved to postpone it for one week.

Mr. DAVIS said the bill would have to go to the House, and then to the President. There was no danger of the troops being used to drag the State into rebellion, and it was desirable to retain the State in the Union.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was perfectly willing to trust the troops raised in Kentucky. We must have less suspicion and more trust of the men who offer to fight for the Government.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said there were 50,000 men whose time was nearly out, and there might be a necessity for men in other places than Kentucky, or we might have Gen. LEE inviting us to leave Washington.

The motion to postpone was rejected. Yeas, 13; nays, 24.

The bill was then passed. Yeas, 23; nays, 13.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill to establish an arsenal and ordnance depôt in the tida waters of New-York Harbor was taken up. The bill appropriates $886,500.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill was postponed.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) called up the bill to reimburse the State of Minnesota for expenses incurred in suppressing the late Indian hostilities.

After a discussion of some length, it was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of company and regimental officers from the date of their commissions. Agreed to.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be discharged from the farther consideration of the House bill, reducing the rate of duty on imported paper from 35 to 10 per centum, and that the same be considered in the House now.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the House, so far as in his power, what amount has been expended since the rebellion in the employment and sustenance of slaves in the disloyal States, and to what extent such expenses have been compensated by the services of said slaves.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the Committee on Agriculture was instructed to inquire into the expediency of additional legislation in relation to the Department of Agriculture.

On motion of Mr. KALLOCH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on imported rags of which paper is made.

On motion of Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the President communicate full statistics of the trade and commerce on the great lakes, the Western rivers and the St. Lawreoce.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy-yard at some suitable point between the mouth of the Ohio and North St. Louis, and report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced the following joint resolution, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas, The President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, did, on the first of January, A. D. 1863, issue his Proclamation in the words following, to wit: (Here follows the Emancipation Proclamation.) Therefore,

Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the said Proclamation of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, be and the same is hereby ratified, approved and confirmed.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to—50 against 85.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of granting bounty lands of one hundred and sixty acres to each soldier now serving, or who may hereafter enlist, in any old regiment, the said land to be located on any confiscated rebel plantations, as soon as the rebellion is crushed, and report by bill or otherwise.

Passed—66 against 59.

On motion of Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to settle the disputed question of the rights to land at the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House what authority or instructions have been given to Gen. DIX in Virginia, Gen. SHEPLEY in Louisiana, and Gov. STANLY in North Carolina, or any of them, concerning the election of Representatives to this House to their States respectively.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) suggested that the inquiry include Gov. PHELPS, of Arkansas, and Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Mr. DAWES had no objection, further then that no election cases from the two latter States had come before the Committee on Elections.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) raised the objection that no notice had been given of intention to introduce the bill, which objection the Speaker sustained.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) it was resolved that a Select Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the necessity and expediency of establishing a military and postal road from the City of New-York to the City of Washington, in order to facilitate the transportation of mails, arms, troops and munitions of war.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING offered a resolution, which was adopted, setting forth that, as it has been stated that certain property has been seized in this District by the Military Governor as the property of the rebel JOHN A. CAMPBELL, the present Secretary of War of the so-called Confederate Government; and as it is stated that the Marshal of this District is about to take said property on a writ of replevin; therefore, resolved, that the Secretary of War inform this House whether the rebels in the South are able to retain attorneys in the National Capital.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of laying a telegraph cable from Fortress Monroe and intermediate points to New-Orleans.

On motion of Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) it was resolved, as the sense of this House, that no creditors of the Government are so meritorious as the soldiers of the Union, and that no more money should be paid to any civil officer of the Government until every arrearage due to any regiment in the service has been fully paid.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill setting forth that as the terms of the enlistment of soldiers will soon expire, and as it is expedient to have soldiers whose constitutions peculiarly fit them for Southern campaigns; therefore, be it enacted that the President is authorized and required to raise, equip and organize 150,000 persons of color, of African descent, to serve five years as artillery, infantry and cavalry, to receive $13 per month, the non-commissioned officers $16 dollars, together with rations, etc., one half to be set aside for the use of their families; in case of no families, the money to be retained for them until the expiration of their term of service; commissioned officers to have the same pay as those in the regular army; company officers may be either white or black, and recruiting stations may be established either in the North or South.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was lost by a vote of yeas, 53; nays, 83.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Wednesday week.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Maryland has been proclaimed as a loyal State; And *whereas*, slaves escaping therefrom into the District of Columbia, after been remanded to jail to await the reclamation of their owners, have been taken from the custody of the Marshal by the military authorities in destruction of their rights of property and in violation of this solemnly guaranteed rights of the people of Maryland and of the Constitution: therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to ascertain the facts and the law concerning the same, and report the result of their investigation at an early day, and such measures of legislation as will put an end to these unlawful and unconstitutional proceedings.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted to the President, in order that he may see that the Constitution and the laws are executed in this District, which is under his personal observation and authority.

Mr. SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN moved to lay the preamble and resolutions on the table.

Motion carried by Ayes 88; Nays 44.

Mr. MAY then offered a resolution, which was objected to, setting forth that Col. SWAIN and his officers had enticed certain negroes from Charles County, Maryland, in violation of the Constitution and laws of Maryland and of these United States, and requesting the President to cause the same to be investigated in order that the said abducted slaves may be restored to their owners, &c., and that the Committee on the Judiciary report what legislation is necessary in the premises.

On motion of Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, (Union,) the Select Committee on Emancipation was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid Maryland in a system of emancipation and colonization of persons of color now in that State.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, of Virginia, (Union,) the same Committee was similarly instructed with reference to the bill to aid the State of West Virginia in the emancipation of her slaves.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the Committee on the Conduct of the War was instructed to inquire as to the rules or restrictions on trade in portions of the country now in our military occupancy; whether our officers are engaged in trade, or speculation, &c.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered his substitute for bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, as heretofore published.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) said in the course of his speech that the Government now required a hundred millions of dollars before the bill could be passed into a law, and the notes which it authorized engraved. Fifty millions additional would be required within the next twenty days. The whole amount of gold and silver in all the banks of the loyal States, did not on Jan. 1, exceed eighty-seven millions. Even if the Secretary of the Treasury could procure every dollar of this, it would not be enough to pay fifty cents on a dollar of the liabilities of the Government. It was, therefore, perfectly plain that even this comparatively small sum of one hundred and fifty millions cannot be paid in coin. It was no fault of either the Secretary or Congress. The coin cannot be obtained. It was simply an impossibility. There was no place to get it. According to the old maxim, if we cannot do as we would, we should do as we can. The Secretary has paid out two hundred and fifty millions in legal-tender notes. Although the Secretary has authority to sell five hundred millions of six per cent. bonds, he has only sold twenty-five millions, leaving the remainder to be disposed of at the market price. The reason why the bonds had not been sold was because there was no redundancy of currency. Our soldiers in the field should be paid. They cannot be expected to perform their duty cheerfully while they know their families are almost starving for the means of living. Imperative necessity requires that payment to them should be no longer delayed. If the Secretary cannot raise money on the bonds, other authority should be given him to meet the liabilities. Our perils are twofold compared with those of last year. He then examined into the financial condition, showing that eleven hundred and seventeen millions were required for the current service. He argued to show that the money required could not be obtained by loan, and hence the necessity of passing the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, now under consideration. The only hope of ultimate success in any financial scheme was in military success, as from the Southern declaration, the war must go on. The rebels must be whipped before they would compromise or surrender. The war would continue for many years unless more determination was exhibited on the part of the people of the Northern States. We had not been more successful because we needed more determination, discipline and unity of action. We must first of all crush the rebel forces before we can hope for peace. If we cannot achieve victories over the rebel armies, all is lost; because the Southern Confederacy depends on force to sustain it. No compromise can be made.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) inquired whether the gentleman believed that that the policy pursued by this House, whether successful or unsuccessful, by which the inhabitants of the seceded States are deprived of every right under the Constitution, is expected to succeed.

Mr. SPAULDING believed that the majority of this House understood what their duty was and would cheerfully perform it.

Mr. THOMAS had no doubt of that; and he further inquired whether he thought the policy pursued here would succeed.

Mr. SPAULDING would turn the gentleman over to his friend, alluding to Mr. BINGHAM.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked Mr. THOMAS whether men with arms in their hands, and arrayed against the Government, had any rights under the Constitution they repudiated.

Mr. THOMAS said the confiscation law affected not only men in arms, but other inhabitants. That act had only the form, and not the substance of law.

A colloquy took place between these two gentlemen, during which Mr. BINGHAM said it was the duty of the Government not only to strip the rebels of their property, but to take their lives.

Mr. THOMAS said that was not his point.

Mr. BINGHAM said it was his own though, and he held it to be the duty of the Government thus to deal with traitors and their abettors, both North and South. [Applause.]

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

More Ineffectual Ballots for Speaker in the Assembly.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 12.

The Senate convened at 7 o'clock.

Mr. BAIN gave notice of a bill in relation to Surrogates' Courts. It abolishes all the fees of Surrogates, and authorizes the employment of recording clerks to record all orders required to be recorded by law, to make copies therefrom when required, who are allowed to charge the same fees as County Clerks for similar services.

At 7:10 the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 12.

The Assembly met at 11 A. M.

Eighty-six members were present.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. FLETCHER, DEPAW, and TRIMMER, were appointed to confer with the Adjutant-General relative to the restoration of the Assembly Library chamber, now used by him.

Several "pairs" were announced.

Balloting was resumed for a Speaker, with the following result:

Judge DEAN	41
Henry SHERWOOD	41

After the fifty-third ballot, the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Amusements.

Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER gave a very egreeable concert, at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, at which several morceaux, from his opera, the "Corsican Bride," were performed. They were rendered, in German, by Mrs. ROTTER, HERR LOTTI, HAAS WAINLICH, and other members of the German Opera Company. The opera is written in the modern German style, being heavily instrumented, and requiring action to make it intelligible. We cannot judge of such a work from a concert-room rehearsal of it, but there is no doubt that such an important addition to our limited repertoire of local music deserves the heartiest recognition at the hands of managers.

On Thursday evening next, Mr. BANDMANN, a German artist of acknowledged ability, will make his *début*, at NIBLO's Garden, as *Shylock*, in the "Merchant of Venice," playing the part, for the first time, in English. The event is looked forward to with much interest by the dramatic world.

Miss BATEMAN commences an engegement at NIBLO's next Monday evening. Since her last visit to the City she has gathered fresh personal compliments and professional laurels wherever she has been. In Boston, Providence and Brooklyn she has invariably been welcomed by the largest and most enthusiastic audiences, and has received the warmest encomiums of the Press. Miss BATEMAN will celebrate her reappearance by the production of a new five-act play, called "Leah, the Forsaken," which is said to be one of the most powerfully written and thrillingly affective pieces ever adapted for the stage.

LIGHT ON JAPAN.—It will be seen that Dr. MACGOWAN announces in the TIMES this morning two courses of lectures, one to be delivered on afternoons in this City, in Dodworth's Hall, the other in Brooklyn in the Athenæum.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains full reports of the Gen. PORTER COURT-MARTIAL, from our Special Correspondent, with COPIES OF DOCUMENTS that give interesting glances into the OFFICIAL HISTORY of the WAR. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

"A slight Cold," Coughs.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. Military officers and soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket, and taken as occasion requires.

The SKATING COAT, A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GARMENT, BY DEVLIN & CO., Corner of Broadway and Grand-st., Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

Female Complaints Should be cured, As they surely can be, By a few doses of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES, ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. These Machines have taken the First Premium at the State Fairs last held in

NEW-YORK,	ILLINOIS,	KENTUCKY,
NEW-JERSEY,	MICHIGAN,	TENNESSEE,
OHIO,	IOWA,	VIRGINIA,
INDIANA,	MISSOURI,	ALABAMA,

NORTH CAROLINA and CALIFORNIA, including every State Fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children. ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS, ANKLETS.— No. 673 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at HILLER'S, ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

50,000 Pairs Ladies' and Gents' Skates.—Skate straps with Fogg's Lever Buckle. Also, the American parlor or floor skate. At wholesale. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st., and No. 68 Kilby-st., Boston.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or incovenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Electro-Psychology.—Messrs. BRITTAN and FISKE will give a Lecture and Experiments THIS EVENING at Clinton Hall. Admission 25 cents.

MARRIED.

SIEDLER—VAN SCHAICK.—In Augusta, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 31, by Rev. Mr. Doyo, CHARLES SIEDLER, of New-York, to MARY, youngest daughter of Mr. B. Van Schaick, of Augusta.

DIED.

BEECHER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 10, at his residence, LYMAN BEECHER, D. D., aged 87 years and 3 months. The body will be interred at New-Haven on Thursday, Jan. 15.

All friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Clergymen of this and the neighboring cities, who wish to attend, are invited to meet in the lecture-room in the rear of the church, at 1½ o'clock. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven, is expected to preach a commemorative discourse.

BROWN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 11, at the residence of her uncle, John S. Pierce, No. 124 West 44th-st., MARY EMMA, youngest child of Anson H. and Annie E. Brown, aged 3 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, No. 124 West 44th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CROCKER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 12, VIRGINIA ELIZA, daughter of Thomas and Adelia J. Crocker, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 231 West 34th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CHILD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 12, Mrs. P. CHILD, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Joseph Child, and her son-in-law, William S. Alexander, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 80 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

LUMASSET.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 11, 1863, suddenly, Mrs. SOPHIA DEMAREST, wife of James Demarest, Sr., aged 69 years, 7 months and 16 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Wm. H. Demarest, No. 14 Grove-st.

DE SILVSA.—In Nice, France, on Friday, Dec. 19, ROBERT P. DA SILVAS, of Philadelphia, in the 64th year of his age.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 12, of heart disease, DANIEL GARDNER, aged 63 years.

HARTUN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 11, 1863, MILTON T. A ROY, infant son of Milton and Anale Hartua.

The funeral will take place from their residence, No. 20 East 32d-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M.

HEATSON.—In Carmansville, on Monday morning, Jan. 12, Sarah Healy, MARY K. HARRISON, beloved wife of Samuel Harrison, aged 75 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 156th-st., North River, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Chambers-st., at 8, and 30th-st. at 8:22 A. M.

KELSEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 12, JOSEPHINE FRANCES, wife of Wm. H. Kelsey.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 469 Greenwich-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

LANE.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Friday, Jan. 2, after a long and tedious illness, Hon. JOHN A. LANE, formerly of this City, aged 41 years.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

MEARS.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, suddenly, under mental derangement, HANIBAL H. MEARS, M. D.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elisabeth sts., this (Tuesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

OLNEY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 11, AUGUSTA LOUISA, only child of Charles F. and S. Louise Olney, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 50 West Washington-place, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PEACOCK.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday evening, Jan. 11, after a brief illness, THOMAS PEACOCK, in the 87th year of his age.

"And Enoch walked with God, And he was not, for God took him."

Funeral on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 1½ o'clock, at the house, and at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Baptist Church. Trains leave New-York, foot of Cartlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., by way of Morris and Essex Railroad, changing cars at Newark. Return from Bloomfield at 4½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, suddenly, ELIZA BRADISH, wife of Charles Stewart Smith, and daughter of the late Wheaton Bradish, Esq., in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Mark's Church, corner 2d-av. and 10th-st.

STAVERS.—In Lambertville, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 11, Mr. SAMUEL D. STAVERS.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, in Lambertville. His numerous friends and relatives in this City, are requested to attend the obsequies, without further invitation.

S

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer; would make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, and assist with children; is kind and obliging, and willing to make herself useful; has never lived out but a very short time; can refer to her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 62 West Washington-place, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and sewer, or fine washer; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to do the fine washing and ironing; is willing to take care of children; good reference if required. Call at the corner of 25th-st. and 2d-av., No. 110.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; will be found quiet and obliging. Call for two days at No. 62 West Twenty-first-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN EXPERIenced person desires to obtain a situation as chambermaid, to take care of children, and do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 39 West 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework; has the best of reference. Call at No. 125 West 28th-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable American Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good City reference. Until, for two days, at No. 115 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a neat young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; she has good City reference from her last employers, with whom she lived four years. Can be seen at No. 3 6th-av., near 42d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable young woman as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, and also soups, fish, meats, game and pastry, creams and desserts of all kinds; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 15 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with experience, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American styles of cooking; would be willing to do the coarse washing; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10 in the City, or $8 in the country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A steady and most respectable American woman, as first-class cook, either in a hotel or restaurant, or as housekeeper. will be found to be a most experienced woman, and thoroughly competent to fill either situation. Address or apply to Mr. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to assist in the coarse washing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—AN ACTIVE, ECONOMIZING WOman wants a place as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, besides pastry and baking; has best City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as a first class meat and pastry cook that thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. The best City reference can be given; no objection to go to the country. A first-class boarding house. Call No. 39 8th-st., private door, can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; she understands her business perfectly, will be found sober, neat and honest. Unexceptionable reference can be highly recommended from her present situation, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 305 7th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman, a situation as a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good baker, and also the dairy; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as cook in a small private family; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good City references. Can be seen till engaged. Call at No. 39 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is very neat and tidy, and has excellent references from her last employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable, competent person, in a first-class private family. Best of City references given. Any commands addressed at No. 87 West 17th-st., shall be punctually attended to.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires a situation as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent, and has unexceptionable references from her last employer. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 30 4th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of made dishes; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 215 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation in a private family as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 272 West 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Can be seen at No. 199 East 14th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with experience, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American styles of cooking; would be willing to do the coarse washing; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10 in the City, or $8 in the country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A steady and most respectable American woman, as first-class cook, either in a hotel or restaurant, or as housekeeper. will be found to be a most experienced woman, and thoroughly competent to fill either situation. Address or apply to Mr. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

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AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, is

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the

INFALLIBLE

for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhœa" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariably produce "strictures," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 6th and 25th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States.

J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereiens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies!—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. BIL HARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; PEDERSEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is worth every dollar it's owning."—N. P. WILLIS, Esq., Editor of the *Home Journal*.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. Information had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 20th-st.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall's JACKSON'S PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the EASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1836.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SELENIC AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences of mercury, (a specific, especially valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient of theirs, exhausted by the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of WOOD, WORTHINGTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm to be used only in liquidation.

A. J. WOOD.
B. WORTHINGTON.
PALMER TOWNSEND.

The oil and lard refining business carried on by the late firm, will be continued by the subscribers at No. 313 Washington-st.

WOOD & WORTHINGTON.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE FIRM OF WORTH & WHITE IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. W. WORTH retiring from the business. F. W. WORTH,
New-York, Jan. 12, 1863. LOOMIS L. WHITE.

The business of the late firm of WORTH & WHITE will be carried on by LOOMIS L. WHITE.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

New-York, Jan 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TALLMADGE & MANLEY is dissolved by the death of Benjamin H. Tallmadge. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the style of GEO. MANLEY & CO.

GEORGE MANLEY.
WASHINGTON MANLEY.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF SHEARMAN & RICH is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

THOS. SHEARMAN,
New-York, Jan. 12, 1863. HARVEY J. RICH.

COAL, &c.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE WRIGHT & CO., OF LIVERpool, shippers of the best varieties of GAS AND HOUSE CANNEL AND COALS, would call the attention of Gaslight companies and dealers in Coal to the removal of their office, in New-York, from No. 4 Irving-place (Manhattan Gaslight Company's Building) to No. 37 Pine-st.

Orders for Coals filled with care and shipped at lowest possible rates of freight. Also, Coals for sale to arrive.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Van Wart, Sou & Co., Birmingham.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Schieffelin, Bros. & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Booth & Tattle, New-York.
Messrs. E. Corning & Co., Albany.
Messrs. Martin & Smith, Philadelphia.
Manhattan Gaslight Company, New-York, and to other Gaslight companies throughout the United States and Canada.

H. L. PARMELE.
Agent for Geo. Wright & Co., No. 37 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

[illegible],

Capt. Ait[illegible], carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Jan. 17.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $10 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, &c., Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE,

RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship
MARION,
Capt. J. JOHNSON,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday.....Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday.....Jan. 24
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....Jan. 31

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....48
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. Wanna, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $125; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Massonaie, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st.—The magnificent clipper ship ALBION, for Liverpool, will sail January 15, and the ADRIATIC, for London, January 20. For passage to or from LONDON or LIVERPOOL, or LETTERS OF CREDIT, and DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO. No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Third-Fourth-st. Ferry, as 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:50 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yephank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.

12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer leaves Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until THURSDAY, the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery, in this city, of seven hundred Army Transportation wagons, and two hundred Ambulances, "Wheeliog pattern." One-half of the wagons to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February, and the balance on or before the 15th of February next. All of the Ambulances to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February. The Wagons and Ambulances to be made according to specifications for the same, to be seen at this office, and subject to inspection. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in casks of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE ASTONISHING BRETTO CHILDREN.

BERNARD, 11 years of age, Violinist.
RICHARD, 7 years of age, Cornet-à-Piston,

In conjunction with the wonderful Violinist,

EMIL GRAMM, 13 years of age,

Will take place on THURSDAY, Jan. 15., at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. They will be assisted by the best talents of the City.

Tickets 50 cents. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

From the Courier of last Saturday.

The second part of Mr. Mollenhauer's concert on Tuesday, Jan 6, consisted of several efforts, mostly by juvenile performers, one of which, Master Ricardo, a seven-year old pupil of Schreiber, the cornet-à-piston player, really astonished the audience by his proficiency on so difficult an instrument. Certainly no one could have been prepared, on seeing the little fellow enter with an instrument almost as large as himself, for the astonishing purity of bie lones, as well as the accuracy of his chromatical intervels. One wondered where the breath came from which could produce sounds so sonorous and sustained. And when he came to the variations which concluded his performance, the audience were positively amazed. Really, it won't be long before Schrieber will have to look well to his laurels.

I must not forget, in my admiration for little Ricardo, the claims of Masters Bernard and Emile, the violinists. To say that they played like one boy instead of two, would not be saying enough; for, besides the astonishing simultaneousness of all their movements—even to bowing and other minor technical details—they really displayed a good deal of taste and delicacy in their rendition of the music, and produced tones of a sympathetic quality that would drive many an older performer to despair. We regard these youths as lads of no ordinary promise.

See *Sunday Dispatch, Sunday Atlas, Evening Post*, &c., &c., of last week.

WINTER GARDEN.

Second night of the engagement of the
BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
who, as a
PANTOMIMIC ACTRESS
AND
DANSEUSE,

has acquired a fame equal to that of Celeste, whose memory she has everywhere revived, and also of the distinguished character actor,

MR. C. W. COULDOCK,

whose beautiful personation of Peter Probity, in the domestic drama of THE CHIMNEY CORNER, has excited a thrilling sensation in every portion of the country.

MISS COULDOCK,

who has made a charming impression in the character of Gilca, will make her second appearance.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, Jan. 13,

will be presented for the second time in New-York, the domestic drama of

THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

To be followed by Celeste's grand military spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY;
OR,
THE STORMING OF ALGIERS.

Henri St. Elme.....
Hamet, a wild Arab boy } .....CUBAS
Matilde de Merle.....
Introducing her grand
BALLET DANCES,

assisted by the numerous corps de ballet.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

AN EVENING WITH IRELAND'S SHAKESPEARE.—At the invitation of several families and friends,

Mrs. EMMA ROBERTSON,
(late Mrs. Brougham,)

will read at Dodworth's Hall, from Sheridan Knowles' play of "THE HUNCHBACK" and "LOVE CHASE," On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Price's bookstore, No. 884 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 869 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 134 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

COTTAGES TO RENT.—TO LET, THREE cottages on 110th-st., near Bloomingdale-road. Two stories with from 7 to 9 rooms, at $7 to $8 a month, in complete order, having just been painted and papered. Gas and gas fixtures. Inquire at 104th-st. and Broadway, or of J. D. TRACY, 110th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms to the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 84th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—JOHN STREET—Stores Nos. 104 and 106, fronting Cliff. Maiden Lane; Store No. 75, near Liberty. Staten Island—Forty acres on south side. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 170 William street.

BOARDING HOUSE TO RENT.—HOUSES Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., suitable for a first-class boarding-house. Lease given. Apply to
RO SEWELL & SON, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOFTS OF store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED COTTAGE, with a few acres of ground and stable, within an hour of New-York, and private of lease; rent will be paid quarterly, in advance. Address Madame DE CESNOLA, No. 165 West 23d-st.

WANTED TO LET.—BY THE YEAR, OR FOR the term of 6 years, a commodious and well furnished church in good repair, in 30th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, corner 42d-st. and 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN have board in a strictly private family, on reasonable terms; best of reference given and required. Address M. K., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD.—PARLOR, TWO BEDrooms and private table wanted in a private house, near Broadway, below 14th-st., for one or two months from February 1st, by a gentleman, wife, two small children, and nurse. Address W. H. F., Box No. 167 *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WOMAN WOULD like to take a child to board; has no children of her own; will furnish excellent references. Call at No. 256 Johnst., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 16 Clinton-street. Very desirable for two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. References required.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED BY A gentleman and his wife, in a respectable private German or American family, living not too far up town, and where the comforts of a home might be enjoyed. The very best references will be given and required. Address O. K., Box No. 2,407 Post-office. Boarding-house keepers will please not reply.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEman and wife, in a private family, an elegant suite of rooms; entire second floor preferred: location above 14th-st.; rabia must be fine; those having the above accommodations will be liberally paid. Address M., Box No. 1,2[illegible] Post-office, Nassau-st.

BOARD WANTED.—GOOD PLAIN BOARD wanted by a young gentleman in a pious family. Wants a pleasant room with home comforts; is social and fond of music; location near Union-square. Address, with full particulars and terms, HAYWARD, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY FROM Staten Island, consisting of a gentleman, his wife and four children, for about two months. In a private family, west of Broadway and not above 23d-st. Address Box No 1,243 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—An Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU SAINTE ESPRIT.—The new Church, West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be consecrated by the Bishop of New-York on TUESDAY NEXT, the 13th inst. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. The congregation and their friends are respectfully invited to be present on the occasion. The sale of the pews will take place a few days after the consecration, due notice of which will be given.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE "SONS OF CONNECTICUT" WILL hold their annual meeting at the 5th-av. Hotel an WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 6 o'clock.

Citizens of the State are invited to attend.

R. H. McCURDY, Chairman.
CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

OPEN AT 7½. BEGINS UNIFORMLY AT 8. OVER BEFORE 11.

TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY.)

Bouroicault's highly attractive Comedy,
LOVE AND MONEY.

Lord Fipley.....Mr. Lester Wallack
(originally acted by him
The MacDunum of Dunum.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Claude Plantagenet.....Mr. Mark Smith
Sykes.....Mr. Norton
Craven Acton.....Mr. Reynolds
Withers.....Mr. Young
Williams.....Mr. Turner
Helen Plantagenet.....Mrs. Hoey
Rose Lawless.....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Fox French.....Mrs. Vernon
Baroness.....Mrs. Reeves
Matilda.....Miss Green
Sally Slugicheart, a lodging-house keeper.....Mrs John Sefton
Mrs. Warren.....Miss Cerman

In consequence of the very great success of PAULINE, it will be repeated WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, and FRIDAY, Jan. 16.

THURSDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

On SATURDAY, Jan. 17, will be acted (first time in this City for thirty years) the Comedy of

THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.

Box book open for any of the above evenings.

In preparation—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

To be repeated—"Central Park," "Mooey," "Bosom Friends," "The School for Scandal," "Road to Ruin," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," and "The Invisible Husband."

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ OF NEW-YORK.

Second Grand Subscription Concert at Irving Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1863, with the kind assistance of Miss Adelina Wollenhaupt, Soprano; Mrs. Matilda Paulitsch, Soprano; Mr. Fred. Steins, Baritone; Mr. Fr. Bergner, Violoncello; and a grand Orchestra of forty artists. Conductor, A. Panr. The following pieces will be performed, viz.: "Comala," cantanta for solo, full chorus and orchestra, by Neils Gaile; an eight part chorus, by Palestrina; a chorus from the opera "Cosi fan Tutti," by Mozart; preludo for piano, organ and violoncello, by Seb. Bache; aria, from the opera of "Sappho," by Paccini; solo for violoncello, by Bergner; and the overture to Shakespeare "Julius Cæsar," by Robert Schuman. Subscription tickets, four for $2, which can be used for any of the remaining three Concerts, are to be had at Scharfenberg & Lnis', No. 769 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; T. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 9s Spring-st., and Steinway & Son's, No. 82 Walker-st. Single tickets at the door 75 cents each.

GEO. NEMBACH, Secretary.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,
Broadway, below Houston-st.

L. B. Lent.....Manager.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.,
WITH
THE MOST SPLENDID COLLECTION
OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
in America.
NEW AND RARE ANIMALS
Received almost daily.

Just added, a pair of
JAPANESE SWINE,
monsters of ugliness, and a
CUXIO, or BEARDED SAKI,
the latter an unapproachable caricature of an "Intelligent Contraband."

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, at
MASONIC INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street,
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Musical Burletta, in two acts,
TWO POMPEYS.

MISS JULIA GOULD AS SALLY WHITE.

R. Bishop Buckley.....Pompey No. 1
G. Swaine Buckley.....Pompey No. 2

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½

BROOKLYN ARENA.

Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.
Lessee and Manager.....S. Q. Stokes.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,
NEW FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
AND A GENERAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
By the Finest Equestrian Troupe in America,
Including Omer Kingsley, Miss Carroll, Delavante Bros.
Dress Circle 25 cts. Children 15 cts. Gallery 15 cts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, Burlington County, N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia. Village lots for $10. Farms adjoining, 1 to 20 acres each, for gardening, trucking, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Send stamp for circular.

B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four-story stores, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 56 feet by 83 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st., in fine order; lot 24x80. Also, vacant lot on 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 80 feet. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A CITY dwelling, a brick house, with two rooms, and six lots, on Bloomingdale road, at Washington Heights; variety of fruit and shrubbery, &c. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY [illegible], No. 240 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A large, elevated situation; near a ferry to Brooklyn; good neighborhood, modern improvements and will be sold at the cheapest rate, on easy terms.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—A NEW FIRST class four-story brown-stone front house, rosewood doors, black walnut dining-room and stairs; house 25x65, in replete order. Inquire on the premises, No. 23 East 37th-st., of D. ROBINS.

FOR SALE.—IN NINETEETH ST., BETWEEN 6th-av., and Irving-place, a vacant lot 32.6x75 the block, a fine location for building—neighborhood, one of the finest in the City.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—TWO NEW THREE-story brick dwellings, with modern improvements, north side of Lefferts-st., being one short block from Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. Location very desirable. Terms easy. H. SHAPARD, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BROWN stone house No. 48 East 29th-st., 3 stories high and modern improvements. Lot 22x124. Apply to H. H. RICE, U. S. District Attorney's Office, 41 Chambers-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $16,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Mails by the Africa.

OUR LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE

The Divided Sentiment of the French Cabinet.

THE STATE OF PARTIES.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The Groundwork of British Sentiment.

The mails brought by the steamship *Africa* to Boston, from Liverpool, Dec. 26, were received here early yesterday morning.

The advices have been anticipated.

Some conversation took place upon American sympathy with Lancashire at the meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board on the 24th ult., during which it was recommended that the vessels which are freighted with provisions for the relief of the distressed operatives should be exempted from dock and town dues. A very general feeling was expressed in favor of such exemption, though the ultimate decision of the Board upon the subject was reserved until the following week.

AMERICAN MATTERS IN LONDON.

England keeps Christmas and Waits to Hear that Burnside is Beaten—Northern Papers in England—Diplomatic Correspondence—British Conceit—Tired of Writing—Cheap Paper in England—Cotton Famine—The Manufacturers Suspended—Prosperity of Liverpool—News of the Battle of Fredericksburgh.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

While all England was keeping Christmas, as it is kept nowhere else in the world, came the news of the crossing of the Rappahannock, and the commencement of battles that can scarcely have failed to be, one way or another, of a decisive character. It was the almost universal hope and belief in England that Gen. BURNSIDE would be beaten, and it is the belief, as I write, that he has been. England waits to hear the welcome news that the Army of the Potomac has been beaten, destroyed, or compelled to surrender.

There are, however, two daily papers in London, refreshing for a Union man to read—the *News* and the *Star*. The National Government has nowhere more unfaltering, unflinching adherents. They speak the sentiments of COBDEN and BRIGHT, and the small, but earnest and heroic party, who have fought the battles of America on British ground. The party is small enough among the powerful and influential classes. It is larger—it is difficult to say how large—among the powerless. These papers are a testimony; as to influence, I suspect their effect is to determine more thoroughly the feeling and action of the great anti-National party; just as a demonstration of opposition in a theatre or public assembly of any kind, only calls out more energetic action.

The Anti-American papers have been engaged in reviewing the American diplomatic correspondence. They are amused with the prophecies of Mr. SEWARD, but more delighted with the recommendations of Mr. CLAY. American diplomacy is not understood, and, of course, not appreciated, in Europe. All the bundles of nice red tape are rudely cut across with a bowie-knife. Our Ministers write with all the freedom of English editors, and a diplomatic dispatch, which ought to be the most formal, slow and unmeaning document, has the point, the directness, the force and audacity of a leading article. So when Mr. CLAY, Minister to Russia, recommends to his Government to annex Canada, and raise revolutions in Ireland and India, London editors are struck so utterly aghast with astonishment that they cannot find words to express it. They are like the man, fluent of bad language on ordinary occasions, who was found dumb in a great emergency, and, when asked why he did not swear, as usual, said he was not equal to the occasion. Our editors are not equal to it.

There is "wrath treasuring up against the day of wrath" on your side of the Atlantic; but I do not see that it is so here. You must live with the English at home to know the sublimity of their self-complacency and self-conceit. Talk of the "hub of the universe!" it is a totally inadequate expression. England is not only the greatest country in the world—it is really the only one worth thinking of. The rest are but outside barbarians. When Mr. BRIGHT talks glowingly and hopefully about America, he is amusingly demented. To the mind of a Briton, there are only two divisions to this planet—England and out of England. England is the seat of power, empire, wealth, comfort and respectability, and these are not to be found anywhere else. No other country has a decent Government, or constitution, or institutions of any kind. There is no Church anywhere else. There is no Press or literature. Mr. TROLLOPE, the latest British tourist in America, assures us that there is no such thing as a decently written or printed paper in that benighted and unfortunate country; not one that he can call readable. A free Press does not exist on the Continent of Europe, so, of course, the only place where there is a Press, free and intelligent, is England—"don't you see?"

It is just the same about everything. There is no language to describe the supercilious, good-natured contempt with which even educated and traveled Englishmen look at everything foreign to England. In the map of the universe England is a bright spot in the centre; England's dependencies lie around at respectful distances, basking in the rays of her respectability, and the rest are outside in the cold.

England, therefore, is not in the least sensitive as to what you feel, think or say about her. Her Government has not too much regard for public opinion at home, and her people have none at all for public opinion abroad. Nothing you say will be laid up against you. If war ever comes between the two countries, it will not arise from any sensitiveness on the part of England.

There is an ominous growl from the Tory Press for intervention. It is directed at EARL RUSSELL. He has been quite too friendly to Mr. ADAMS, our Minister here. The dissatisfaction is wide and deep, but it can take no form until the meeting of Parliament. It was confidently denied yesterday, that the Emperor had decided against further intervention with respect to mediation. But the Emperor, as a man of sense, sees that there must be a campaign in Virginia, and that Gen. BURNSIDE must beat or be beaten, before there can be any chance for interference. On the result of this campaign, also, must depend the movement for recognition which will be made at the opening of Parliament. I mean, which will be made, and probably with success, if not hindered by some decisive victories on the part of the Union. England and France have waited, I will not say patiently, for nearly two years. You will not expect them to wait more than one year longer. In this fast age, no war should last longer than three years. It is time enough to beat or be beaten. It is time enough to find out which are the better men, LINCOLN or DAVIS, BURNSIDE or LEE, ROSECRANS or STONEWALL JACKSON. You know who are the favorites on this side of the water—but we are tired of waiting to have this great fight for the championship decided. But I will not speculate longer on events which the approaching steamer may bring us.

If you are in want of paper, why not send here for it? I can buy good white paper cheaper here than I ever saw it in New-York. It is made of straw, of a beautiful color, though not very strong. Our penny papers are considerably larger than yours, and I hear no complaint of cost. In Austria excellent paper is made from the husks of Indian corn, which is probably one of the best materials, next to flax and hemp fibres. Furthermore, there is an immense stock of cotton in America, which could be brought out with a little trouble. It is stowed away in mattresses, cushions and comfortables. People forget these things, but would bring them out if inquired for, and an inducement offered. And even the Surat cotton, which Manchester turns up her nose at, would do to make paper of.

The *Times* hopes the country is coming to the turning point of the distress. The increase has been regular up to this mid-winter period, but there are some indications that it will not be much larger. But Mr. COBDEN and Mr. BRIGHT see no such hope. The *News* advocates wholesale emigration as the best means of relief. Of course, the nation cannot go on feeding half a million of idle people above its usual pauperism. The drain is too heavy. It is borne now in the belief that the war will in some way be ended before six months, and that, with the end of the war, will come a great open market and a large stock of cotton. What is the basis of this belief? It exists in Lancashire, and the proof is that the cotton men are now engaged in building new mills and putting up new machinery. I believe that they have an understanding with the capitalists of New-York, and that they have also some secret assurance from the Government here. That Liverpool and Manchester are in regular communication with Richmond, there is no doubt. They have furnished the South with steamers, powder, artillery of the most approved construction, clothing and medicines. They have done everything they can to assure the triumph of the South, not merely as merchants, selling to both parties, but as partisans of the South, with an interest in its success.

True, they have sold you powder and guns, and made you pay gold for them, at no matter what premium; but the same men have given arms to the South, or sold for Confederate bonds or cotton on the plantations. They mean that the South shall beat. They expect to have cotton, and what they cannot do by their present methods they will compel the Government to help them do, when it becomes necessary.

Liverpool, which at first suffered severely, is now reaping the advantage of the achievements of the *Alabama*. There was never a better commercial speculation for British merchants than the fitting out of this vessel. She has more interest in English eyes than the whole National Navy. The English are *neutral*—very. They sell the North all it can pay for; they help the South in every way they can. Mr. RUSSELL, who is *Times* correspondent, has published his diary in America, in which he takes his revenge for not being allowed to follow the army to Richmond.

MONADNOCK.

P. S.—The news for which England waited has come. The telegraph tells us that BURNSIDE has been beaten and driven back across the Rappahannock. It was expected that he would be defeated, but not that he would escape. The joy is, therefore, damped, and the battle, as usual, indecisive.

Has not the time now come for peace, or war in earnest? If it requires three or four to one to beat the Southern armies, why not concentrate troops in that proportion? But nobody can act without a head, and there is no sign of military genius at Washington. It may be a hard thing to say, but it must be evident enough to everyone that if three or four men at Washington and Richmond could change places, matters would have a very different appearance. The patience and forbearance of the Northern people are past all conception. They allow their armies to be led into traps which we can see wide open all across the Atlantic. They fritter away their strength in useless expeditions aimed at the extremities of the Confederacy, when they might strike at the heart to have any blow effectual. A seaport blockaded is as good as a seaport taken. Take every town in the South, and so many garrisons are relieved to swell the main army. Where falls the responsibility of useless slaughter?

M.

AMERICAN TOPICS AT PARIS.

Divergences Between the Members of the French Cabinet—A Possible Explanation—Mexico, America and the Legislative Body—Mediation and the Armistice—Beneficial Effect of the President's Emancipation Message.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 26, 1862.

It must be evident to every one that there is a divergence of opinion in the French Cabinet on the American question. Thus while M. DE PERSIGNY and M. WALEWSKI use the columns of the *Moniteur* and the ministerial Press to make out a case against Gen. BUTLER, and against the North generally, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS is trying to show in the same *Moniteur* and ministerial Press that he and the Emperor are friendly to the Union, and desire its maintenance. It may be that in this apparent opposition there is concert of action; but there is another, and, I think, better explanation of the situation. The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of State have favored the rebellion from the start, and being able to control the ministerial Press, have thrown all the influence of that Press in favor of Slavery; but the *Moniteur* being also under the control of the Foreign Secretary, has been held as much as possible on middle ground. When, therefore, too much is said in the *Moniteur* on one side, something is at once added on the other, in order to preserve an equilibrium. But at the opening of the Legislative bodies, a fortnight hence, the Government is going to be attacked with great vigor on its Mexican and American policy, and needs all the defensive arms possible. It was therefore necessary that it should be able to show, among other things, that, beside the war in Mexico, it was not also seeking to get into a war with the United States, and to this end the French Government has not only assured the Government of the United States of its friendly sentiments, but is taking pains at the moment to show in the columns of the *Moniteur* that its offer of armistice was intended to operate in the interest of a reconstruction of the Union rather than otherwise. To effect this the official journal has just copied from the *Courrier des Etats Unis* two long articles written in that sense, and which the journalists here think were furnished to M. MASSERAS by the Foreign Office at Paris. Thus the defenders of the Government hope to be able to show in the Legislature, that in Mexico they are still pursuing a mission of justice and civilization, and that the relations with the United States are not only as amicable as ever, but that they promise to remain the same. It remains to be seen whether the Chamber will be satisfied with these assurances.

There is one point, however, upon which neither the French Government nor its organs has ever explained itself. The offer of armistice left the Southern ports open, a provision of the document which rendered its acceptance impossible, absurd even. Now I happen to know that the author of that document, when interrogated on the subject by his friends, admitted that he meant that the ports should remain open during the armistice. And this point the Government organs carefully avoid the discussion of, thus leaving the public quite in the dark on this important feature of the affair. The articles of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, which have now gained great importance by the prominence given them in the official and semi-official journals, assumed that the opening of the ports was to become a subject of negotiation after the principle of an armistice had been agreed upon between the belligerents. But M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS intended, on the contrary, that the opening of the blockaded ports should be a condition of the acceptance of the armistice—which constitutes for us so important a difference that it has become in fact the only feature in the whole affair worth discussion.

The returned officers of the Mexican Expedition tell terrible stories of the losses by yellow fever, and other causes, and predict that the expedition will cost double in men and money the first estimates. Several transport ships have just left with reinforcements, numbering, according to the estimates of some journals, ten thousand men. As the Government is growing taciturn on its movements in relation to this Quixotic and ruinous enterprise, we find it difficult to get at the exact truth in regard to the number of men who are dying, or of the number of reinforcements sent out. But the Government, while suppressing in the post-office all the disagreeable details which arrive for the journals, kindly informs the families of the death of their parents—an unusual condescension, I believe, on the part of the French War Office.

The President's Emancipation scheme, as developed in the Message, has given an immense advantage to the liberal writers in this country against the backers of the rebellion, an advantage of which they are making good use. Joined to the speeches of Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT, our side have now decidedly the advance, and it would not be surprising to see several pens which had been wielded in the interest of Slavery, forsake that cause. It is true, as Mr. COBDEN says, and as every one on this side has remarked, that not one liberal pen—and he might have added, not one pen that was worth having—has been wielded in favor of the rebellion.

MALAKOFF.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SECRETARY CHASE IN NEW-YORK.

What He has not Done—What He has Done—What He Proposes to Do.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, has been in this City since last Friday, and will remain until to-morrow. His presence here has given rise to many speculations as to the object of his visit, and the Anti-Administration journals generally have busied themselves to circulate most incorrect and even calumnious reports relative to his views, operations, and intentions. His private and social meeting with the financial men of New-York, which took place at the residence of Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, United States Treasurer of this district, on Saturday evening, has been referred to by the aforesaid journals in statements full of misrepresentations and inaccuracies. The gathering alluded to was, it is true, partly of a business character. But it was not, nor was it intended to be formal. Neither was it expected that immediate practical results would flow from it. It was designed to bring together the Secretary and the moneyed men of our city in order to secure a full and free interchange of opinions—which could not be obtained so advantageously in a formal public meeting. It was much the same species of gathering which took place a year and a-half since between the same gentlemen, at the same place, and which it will be recollected resulted in the prompt taking of the hundred and fifty million loan, and the issue of the 7-30s. On that occasion, as on this, the preliminary meeting was of a partially social character, resulting in the call of a subsequent formal meeting, at which the practical results desired were attained. It is not at all improbable that the meeting of Saturday will partake of much the same nature. Mr. CHASE took occasion to converse with all present, including Mayor OPDYKE, Mr. A. A. LOW, and the managing officers of our leading Banks. It was evident from his remarks, that the Secretary fully appreciated the support which the moneyed men of New-York have given to the Government in its hour of need; that he comprehended the critical condition of the nation's finances; that he was keenly alive to the necessity for promptly discharging the Government indebtedness to the army, and the many other just claims awaiting settlement. He took occasion to reiterate his confidence in the banking scheme already proposed by him.

While it cannot be denied that this conclusion was somewhat unfavorably received by many of those present, it is utterly untrue that any unpleasant remarks were made, as stated in a City journal. On the contrary, it is true that Mr. CHASE'S scheme has met with more favor here than ever, since his personal presence to advocate it. A meeting of Mr. CHASE and the moneyed men of New-York, will doubtless take place to-day, at which some definite action will be taken. There is no authority for the statement that Mr. CHASE has determined to resign unless his bank scheme is adopted.

Yesterday, Mr. CHASE, in company with Mr. BARNEY, Collector of the Port, paid a visit of inspection to the revenue cutters of this station, and in an informal way, discussed the question of the finances with several of our prominent bankers who were with him during the day. Mr. CHASE'S friends are sanguine of some satisfactory settlement of the financial problem at an early day.

The Alleged Frauds in New-Orleans Bank Bills.

Mr. JOSEPH A. LEVY, Broker, No. 31 Nassau-street, has called upon us in reference to a refutation of an article in our issue of Sunday, the 11th instant, headed, "*Arrest of an alleged money swindler for passing canceled New-Orleans Bank Bills*," and we cheerfully give the narration of the matter as we learn them from the gentleman himself. On the 14th of November last, a gentleman, known to Mr. LEVY, came to the office of the latter with five one-hundred dollar bills of the Bank of New-Orleans, and offered them for sale to Mr. LEVY at his office, that party having received the bills from his sister-in-law, a lady recently from the South *en route* for Europe. Mr. LEVY having been in business only a few months, repaired to the office of GEORGE D. ARTHUR & Co., of No. 34 Wall-street, exhibited the bills to one of the firm, a broker of old standing, who asked if he knew the party who had the bills for sale. On being informed he did, Mr. LEVY was informed the house would buy them at 90 cents on the dollar. On returning to his own office, the bills were purchased at 87 cents on the dollar, and directly sold to these parties in Wall-street for 90 cents, the latter price being as per agreement at the time of presentation. These bills subsequently appearing to have been returned from the South, for the reason that they had been canceled, as is alleged by the cutting-hammer of the Bank, a lawyer waited upon the vendor to the Wall-street firm, and demanded repayment. Mr. LEVY being advised the bills being genuine originally, it was a question if the Bank was not liable, and that if he paid the amount he might relinquish his claim against his vendor. While these reasons were the subject of doubt as to the course to be pursued, he was called upon to respond before Judge MCCUNN, when the party from whom he purchased the bills, gave evidence of his having received them from his sister-in-law, and of his having sold them to Mr. LEVY, receiving 0435, being at the rate of 87 cents on the dollar.

It is with pleasure we make this amended statement; as the original story was well calculated to injure the reputation of a young man whose character, we are assured, is beyond the breath of suspicion.

Charge of Judge McCunn to the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

At the opening of this Court, yesterday, a Grand Jury was empanelled, consisting of the following gentlemen:

EBEN H. CROCKER, Foreman; Francis H. Amidon, Peter V. W. Bishop, Joseph Fisher, John R. Harris, James Kelly, Jr., Richard Martin, Wm. H. Major, Wm. Remsen, John Romer, Richard L. Suydam, Peter Asten, Albert L. Eastman, Chas. W. Foster, Gibbons L. Kelty, Charles J. Livingston, Charles P. Marks, Robert W. Rodman, Archibald Russell, Walter Sceley, John Townsend.

The jury having been sworn, Judge MCCUNN addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The year that has just closed upon us has been crowded with events of the most vital importance to us as a people—a year that shall live in history for centuries to come. And I hope we have all, either as private citizens or as public officers, faithfully striven to perform our allotted duties. As one of the presiding officers of this Court, I have endeavored to do my part by keeping crime in check in our City by as wholesome, impartial, and intelligent an administration of the laws, as the wisest counsels have dictated. And it is a great satisfaction for us to know that in such a large City, which has frequently, during the past year, been filled with returning soldiers, and those who have been thrown out of employment, that crime has not been on the increase in our community. I have had but one soldier brought before me charged with a serious offence. This speaks well for the integrity and morality of the brave men we have sent to the war. By each one of us faithfully, fearlessly, and constitutionally performing his duty, whatever it may be, we shall strengthen our institutions, make our laws respected and our country loved. And to you, gentlemen, falls a large share of this important duty. Your body is yet regarded as the most sacred under our laws, and by still preserving it so, the rights of all are amply and equally guaranteed. All unjust feelings; no personal motives or animosities; no private interests, political or otherwise, should be permitted to enter into your considerations; and your doors should be sacredly closed against every undue influence, of whatever name, nature or character it may be called.

And although it is your privilege to indict in the first instance, I would charge you to be most careful in the consideration of any matter that may come before you that has not been preliminarily examined before some magistrate; especially if it be against any public officer. Never mind how high or how low his position. In these times of trouble, and of heated political passions you should be cautious and thoroughly impartial in your investigations touching any acts of public men. And I would remind you, that you can only indict public officers for offences which are alleged to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Court. If the offence has not been committed here, then no indictment can be found. It is a most serious affair to indict any man, but particularly one who has been prominently known to us either as a respectable citizen or as a public officer, and to place him upon his trial before a petty jury. I have always advocated giving such cases the widest latitude of a preliminary examination before a proper magistrate, where it is practicable, so that he may have the benefit of confronting the witnesses against him, and the privilege of cross-examining them before he is compelled to meet them at the bar of a criminal Court; and I therefore trust, if the occasion presents itself, that you will give this matter your most serious consideration. And if it seems to you compatible with the public safety and interest, I would suggest to you the propriety of sending papers that have been presented to you for investigation, in the first instance, to some magistrate, for a more thorough examination than you could give them.

I would also call your attention to the statute in regard to the law relating to usury; to the statute making it a misdemeanor on the part of public officers for receiving greater fees than such as are allowed by law; to the Election Law to prevent bribery and corruption at elections; to an act to prevent fraud in the sale of tickets upon steamships and other vessels. Not more than twenty-three nor less than sixteen persons can be sworn upon the Grand Jury, and no indictment can be found without the concurrence of at least twelve of your number.

Gentlemen, you will now please retire to your room for business.

The case of LAURA MORTIMER, indicted for petit larceny, was continued from Friday, and resulted in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

Gallant Little Delaware.

No State in the Union has been more conspicuous for its gallantry and loyalty, during the present struggle, than the little Border State of Delaware. When every other Slave State either wavered or broke out into open rebellion, she stood firm—"faithful among the faithless." When, after the attack upon Fort Sumter, a call was made for troops, she promptly sent a regiment of militia to Washington to guard the National Capital, and with equal alacrity responded to the demand of the President for volunteers to put down the rebellion.

The regiment designated upon the *Army Register* as the "Second Delaware," but more familiarly known among the veterans of the Potomac as "*The Crazy Delawares*," was the first regiment raised in the State for three years or during the war. It has been prominent in every general engagement of the Grand Army of the Potomac. It is commanded by Col. W. P. BAILY, formerly an officer in the Third Company of the National Guard, a cool, brave and experienced officer, who possesses the confidence and affection of his men, and will never disappoint the hopes of his country.

At the battles of Gaines' Hill, White Oak Swamp, Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, Antietam and Fredericksburgh, this gallant regiment, now reduced to about 250 effective men, fought with a valor and self-sacrificing devotion that won the applause of the whole army. It was the last to leave the field at the bloody fight of Gaines' Hill and at Fredericksburgh; led the charge of Zook's Brigade, and laid its dead nearer the rebel works than any other regiment. In this charge, Col. BAILY was wounded by a fragment of shell, which struck him in the breast, fracturing the collar-bone; but we are happy to learn that he is rapidly recovering, and that he will soon rejoin the "Crazy Delawares," which he has so often led to glorious deeds on the field of battle.

Arrival of Paymaster Cash, of the Marines.

The new paymaster of the Marine Corps, Capt. CASH, arrived in this City yesterday, to pay off the troops at the New-York Naval Station. He will proceed to the Flushing-avenue barracks to-day to dispense the regular wages to the men at that place. Maj. CASH is the regularly appointed successor of the late Maj. RUSSELL.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the St. George's Society of New-York, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Saturday evening, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

President—HENRY EYRE; Vice Presidents—Edward Walker, Philip Pritchard; Treasurer—Robert Bage; Secretaries—Thomas M. Braine, John Cook; Stewards—Daniel Godwin, Orville Oddie, John M. Webb, Charles Vinten; Chaplains—Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Rev. Alexander S. Leonard, D. D.; Physicians—John C. Beales, M. D., Charles W. Cooper, M. D., for New-York. Otto Rotton, M. D., Inglis Lough, M. D., for Brooklyn; Charitable Committee—Robert Waller, Thomas Field Frank, Edward Canning, John R. Griffith, for New-York. John T. Walker, Edward Hill, Charles Paulson, for Brooklyn; Committee of Accounts—Charles Clifton, Charles B. Elliman, Arthur Kendall; Delegates to the Board of Deputies of Benevolent and Emigrant Societies—Robert Waller, Philip Pritchard.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 927, 933, 947, 979, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 1063, 1009, 1013, 1015, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 691. *Part II.*—Nos. 978, 900, 904, 906, 914, 916, 928, 930, 938, 940, 942, 948, 950, 952, 960, 966, 972, 974, 976, 978. *Part III.*—Nos. 32, 672, 932, 934, 944, 946, 701½, 709½, 714½, 715½, 712½, 717½, 729, 737, 740, 165.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 260, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 268, 269, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 282, 283, 284, 285, 287.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3079, 3133, 1303, 1277, 853, 1065, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247. *Part II.*—Nos. 1214, 1218, 864, 3052, 1244, 562, 1254, 1258, 1260, 1264, 1266, 1270, 1272, 1276, 1278.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 607, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 839, 829, 723, 744. *Part II.*—Nos. 1005, 733, 1010, 1033, 726, 927, 929, 932, 603, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1041.

LECTURE.—Rev. JOHN N. AUGHEY will deliver a discourse to-night at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the subject being his persecutions and sufferings in the Union cause.

THE NORTHWEST.

Gathering of the Sioux in Dacotah—An Indian Superstition—The Threatened Struggle—Its Magnitude.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST PAUL, Minn., Sunday, Jan. 4, 1863.

Events are transpiring every day in different sections of this extreme Northwestern Territory, which, although in themselves of little or no significance when taken separately, yet present material for the most profound reflection when viewed together or in the relation they sustain to each other. I am led to make this remark by reason of some information I have just received, through a private source, confirming my previous statement that the Sioux Indians, under the leadership of LITTLE CROW, are congregated at Devil's Lake, in Dacotah, and gathering strength for another raid upon the whites. I have just had a long interview with JOSEPH LAMAY, Esq., Collector of Customs for the District of Minnesota. His place of abode is at Pembina, which is located on the Red River of the North, on the line between Dacotah and the British Possessions, and about 120 miles from the Mini Wakan, or Devil's Lake. Pembina is 500 miles from St. Paul, and for the greater part of the distance the only means of travel is by dog-trains; and yet of so great importance is it considered that some movement should be made to anticipate the raid of the Sioux, that the Collector has abandoned his place at the receipt of customs and has come to St. Paul, principally to ask for assistance for the inhabitants of Pembina and St. Joseph. The two places will number, perhaps, 1,800 inhabitants, and are at the mercy of any band of depredators that may choose to molest them. A strange sort of a superstition prevails among the Dacotahs in regard to their *friends* the English. They assert was promised them, for services rendered England by their opposition to the United States in their struggle with that nation, that they should have a little brass cannon given them with some mystical words engraved upon it, and this was to be England's pledge of friendship forever; and if at any time the help of that Power was needed to advance the interests of the Indians, it was to be vouchsafed upon the return of the pledge. Unfortunately for the verification of this queer story, the cannon cannot now be produced; but the Sioux persist in saying the little pieces was made ready, but never delivered, and is now at Fort Garry. In accordance with this theory, LITTLE CROW proposes to send a delegation of two hundred warriors to the Red River settlement, to inform Her Majesty's Government that the time has arrived to fulfill their promise. They go with the ostensible purpose of treding, but their real purpose is to procure arms and ammunition for their Spring campaign. Gov. DALLAS, of Rupert's Land, having heard of this project, has notified LITTLE CROW to send but five or six at furthest, as so many warriors would not be well received. It remains to be seen what course the red chief will take, but it is certain the Sioux will be terribly disappointed in their expectations of Gov. DALLAS; and if a large party should go, as at first intended, there can be no doubt but they will be so exasperated on their return as to wreak vengeance on some of the white or half-breed settlements in their way. It is of this that the inhabitants of Pembina and St. Joseph stand in fear, and some have sent their wives and families to Fort Garry for protection. There is, as you are aware, a hereditary feud existing between the Sioux and Chippeways, and many of the residents of the two towns above named are Chippeway half-breeds, and the Dacotahs would require but small provocation to induce an attack. I inclose a letter from the Bishop of St. Boniface to Mr. LEMAY, in regard to the necessity of the Government taking action in this case; but at the same time, I would venture the remark that it is altogether impracticable to send a force of troops to Devil's Lake at this season of the year, as it would be impossible to find transportation for the quantity of provisions and fodder required for such an expedition, and no hay can be obtained on the route; added to this, the rigor of a Northwestern Winter is too much to be endured for so long a time as would be required for such a journey. It is not, therefore, probable that Gen. SIBLEY will forward any troops this winter to the frontier, but early in the Spring two or three expeditions are to start, with the determination to "drive out" the red skins. I give you the information regarding Pembina and the other Northern settlement, that you may not be startled if you hear from me shortly that they have been severely visited by the Indians.

The Legislature of this State convene on Tuesday next, the 6th inst., and a stirring time is expected, as among other business of importance an election is to be had for a United States Senator in place of Mr. RICE, whose term soon expires. The country members are nearly all in, and the greater part of them are at this house. When we consider the importance of the position of United States Senator in times like these, the election becomes a matter of great moment, but there is little regard paid here to ability or qualifications. "How much will you give?" seems to be the ruling motive. The office is sought after for its supposed emoluments, and the electors seem fully inclined to secure their share of the "cribbage." It is quite hard to predict at so early a day who will be the successful candidate. The Republicans have five candidates in nomination: ALEX. RAMSAY, present Governor; CYRUS ALDRICH, Representative; JAMES M. SMITH, a prominent lawyer of this city; Hon. Judge COOPER; and DANIEL S. NORTON, formerly State Senator. The Democrats renominate RICE. The Legislature consists of sixty-three members; of these, there are at present fifteen votes each for Gov. RAMSAY and ALDRICH, while an equal number is divided among the other three Republicans, leaving two eighteen votes. But the contest is reduced between RICE, RAMSAY and SMITH. The Aldrich men are moving Heaven and Earth, but it will be in vain. He lacks the popularity so essential to success. He has established an organ here, *The Union*, to favor his election; but its Editor, like himself, lacks strength. Gov. RAMSAY will, probably, be the next United States Senator from Minnesota. The fifteen scattering Republican votes will, if they can elect, be thrown for SMITH, first; or for RAMSEY, rather than ALDRICH should be elected. A caucus is reported for to-morrow evening: If this is held, RAMSEY'S election may be considered sure. Of this, more anon.

A list is now being prepared, and in a short time it is expected that some more of the condemned Indians will be hanged. The number to be executed has not yet been fixed. The bodies of those buried at Mankato have nearly all been dug up and taken to the dissecting room: among them, "Cut-Nose," who is being "cut up" at Saint Peter.

F. S. I.

[Advertisement.]

LAWYERS, JUDGES and STATESMEN will find Phrenology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, jurymen and legislators. Examinations given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

YOUNG MEN, before engaging in a life pursuit, would do well to have a phrenological examination, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Wild Pidgeon, from Nassau, N. P.—Capt. J. Brown. Capt. Curfywood, Mr. Curfywood.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 54 | Moon sets... 12 39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 22 | Gov. Island. 2 11 | Hell Gate.... 3 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 12.

Arrived:

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Keller, Washington, D. C., via Fortress Monroe, 3½ hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. Assistant Quartermaster Theobald, L. E. Sturges, Montebello, George Peabody and Constellation, were at Fortress Monroe awaiting orders.

U. S. transport Jersey Blue, Tuckaway, Port Royal 5 days, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer Planet, Wilson, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship New-Hampshire, (of Portsmouth, N. H.) Kent, Leghorn Nov. 1, passed Gibraltar, with mdse. to O. Fabricotti.

Bark Fenelon, (U. S. transport, of Boston,) Rich, New-Orleans 30 ds., with 150 discharged soldiers from the Department of the Gulf. Dec. 26, off Key West, was boarded by the U. S. gunboat Huntsville, on a cruise, all well. The F. had 18 deaths on the passage.

Bark Hamilton, Sprague, Barbadoes Nov. 27 and St. Thomas Dec. 22, in ballast to T. A. R. Webster & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Bark Wild Horse, (of St. John, N. B.,) Davison, Whitesor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Scotia, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Bursell, Trapani Dec. 1, passed Gibraltar 12th, with salt to Greene & Currie.

Brig John H. Jones, Brewster, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar, molasses and staves to Dennis & Wyckoff.

Brig Wild Pidgeon, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Johnson, Nassau, N. P., Jan. 2, with fruit and cotton to J. Knapp.

Brig A. P. I., (Br., of Arichat,) Landry, Manzanilla Dec. 15, with mahogany, cedar, etc., to B. F. Small & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. May, Wooster, New-Orleans 22 ds., with sugar to D. C. Murray.

Schr. D. B. Steelman, Smith, Philadelphia 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Viola, (of Machias,) Haskell, Campeachy Dec. 7, and Sisal Dec. 15, with cotton and hemp to T. M. Maybew. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Gillen, Baltimore 8 ds., with grain and flour to master.

Schr. Albert Dexter, Sparrow, Geyara, Cuba, 15 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Lewis, Taylor, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. A. S. Salter, Fish, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Charles Moore, Cooper, Bridgeport, with stone.

Schr. Only Son, Eastman, Little Egg Harbor.

Schr. S. E. Jones, Jones, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. W. D. Pitts, Porter, Berlin, Md., 3 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Nonpareil, (Br.,) Angler, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Onward, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Cornwallis 10 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Edward Kidder, Harksen, New-Orleans 12 ds., with sugar to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Adelaide, Chatfield, West Point, with ordnance to U. S. Government.

WIND—Sunset, W. very light

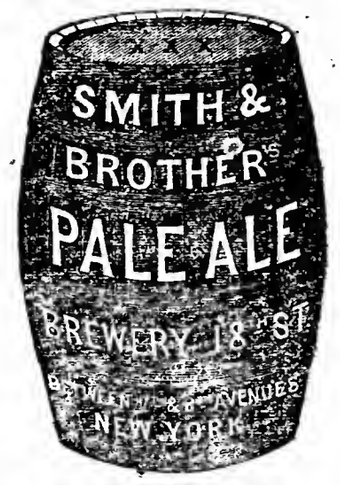
Below.

Ships Patrick Henry, Moore, from London; Victoria, Stinson, London Nov. 19.

Bark Ino Arendt, (Prus.,) Rosenhury, Cardiff Nov. 13. Also 1 bark and brig unknown.

Foreign Ports.

At Cassan, N. P., Jan. 2, ship Thomas Perkins, hence for New-Orleans, repairing, having been ashore on Orange Keys; brig A. M. Tinker, hence for Matanzas, repairing, had been ashore on the reef.



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BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE,
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IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

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WORLD'S
hair restorer.
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ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS
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It is not a Dye,
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405 BROADWAY BETWEEN WALKER & CANAL STS

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No 12 Jan. 7, 1863

3, 4, 10.....	Drew	$20,000
17, 66, 68

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3528. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Two Rebel Divisions at Shelbyville, Above Tullahoma.

Longstreet's Corps, Numbering 30,000, Expected from Virginia.

Demonstration of the Rebels Against Our Transports on the Cumberland.

One Boat Laden with Stores Destroyed.

MORGAN AGAIN IN KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

CHEATHAM'S and McCOUN'S rebel Divisions are at Shelbyville, *expecting to be reinforced by Longstreet's corps*, 30,000 *men, from Virginia.*

FORREST, WHEELER and STEARNS, with 4,000 men, snd two full batteries, are merching toward Charlotte, forty miles west, their object being to destroy onr, transports with provisions for Gen. RISECRANS' army.

One boat was destroyed last night, 16 miles dowe the river, laden with Commissary and Quartermaster's stores. Twenty men were captured and paroled. The boat end freight were burnt.

Eight regiments—four cavalry and foer infantry—have been sent after FORREST, Gen. STANLEY commanning.

MORGAN, with 3,000 men, is again in Kentncky, and ferther damsge to the railroad ie apprehended.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

NASHVILLE, Teesday, Jan. 13.

The rebels destroyed the steamer *Charter*, 16 miles down the river, loaded with Commissary and Quartermasters' otores and captured 16 men. Five hendred of WHEELAR'S rebel cevalry are encamped on the Hardin pike, 12 miles from Nashville. Gen. MITCHELL' hss ordered STANLEY to pursue them.

There has been skirmishing all day. The enemy are retreating to Harpeth Shoals.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

Porter and McClernand Going Up the White River.

CAIRO, Tnesday, Jan. 13.

Psssengers from Memphis report that PORTER'S squadron bad arrived at the mouth of the White River. Part of it sad commeced to asceed the river, accompanied by a heavy land force, under Gen. McCLERNAND.

Gen. GRANT and staff had arrived at Memphis. Holly Springs was reported almost consumed. The railroad there was torn up and the ralls hroeght to Memphis.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Why the Soldiers have not been Paid.

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY CHASE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Secretary CHASE, in answering a resolution from the Hoose, savo that the soldiers have not heen paid because he is not authorized to raise the loan by practicable methods, under existing laws, and that the five-twenty bonds have not heen sold because they could not he, under the restrictions imposed by Congress.

He says the arrears of army pay amount to trehle the sum he can raise by the existing act, exclusive of that providing for the five-twenties.

The original act providing for their issue provided also for coeversions into them of any multiples of fifty dollars United Stateo notes, at the pleasure of the holders, and permitted sales only at the market rete, ascertained from the delly qeotations of the New-York sales.

Had the Sopplemental act pessed, omitting the conversion and market rate clauses, the difficulty would have heen avoided.

As it is, acting in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law, he (CHASE) has made no sales, excepting to the amount of twenty-four and a half millions, in that mode.

Had the expeeditnres heen leso, or the military success greater, more might have been sold.

There has been obtained since Jnly 1, from all sources, $287,304,618, exclusive of receipts from Customs, etc., making the total $325,000,000 in round numbers.

There has been paid:

To the troops	$70,825,583 67
To the Quarlermsster's Department	110,482,486 27
To the Commissary Depsrtmeet	30,617,492 83
Miscellaneous	31,836,209 22
Total	$243,761,771 99

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Important Movements About to be Made.

NEWBERN, N. C., Fridsy, Jan. 9, via FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 12.

Troops are rapidly pouring in, and important movements are pending.

It is proposed to establish an independent Naval Department, embracing the inland watsrs of North Carolina, for Capt. ALEXANDER MURRAY, senior officer, commanding the naval feroes in the sounds of North Carolina.

Capt. MURRAY'S command is at present attached to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. The proposed change is strongly recommended by Maj.-Gen. FOSTER. It will relieve Rear Admiral LEE of much responsibility, and tend to greater activity in naval operations in this Department. Capt. MURRAY is an experienced naval officer, whose administration here has been exceedingly efficient and successful.

Hon. C. H. FOSTER is about to receive a beautiful testimonial from the First Native North Carolina Regiment for the valnable services contributed by him in raising this command. He will soon proceed North to procure fends to assist him in raising a second regiment of North Carolina troops.

A meeting was held in the Court-house at Beaufort, on the 6th inst., which adopted resolutions against the recognition by Congress of the recent election here. A protest to the same effect is now being signed by the members of the First North Carolina Union Regiment.

GENERAL BUTLER IN BOSTON.

A Grand and Enthusiastic Reception.

The General's Speech in Faneuil Hall.

BOSTON, Teesday, Jan. 13.

Gen. BUTLER hsd a grand and enthusiastic reception to-day.

Immense crowds gathered areund the Lowell Dépot, awaiting his arrival, and the route of procession was lined with multitudes of people. Faneuil Hall was overflowing. The spaces aroesd it coetained thoesands of spectators. The galleries of the Hall were packed with ladies. The General and his escort reached it about 1 o'clock. It was gorgeously arranged with flags and emblems for the occasion—the panels of the galleries bearieg the names of cities and of battles which he has made famous by his deeds.

When the Geeeral entered the hall the affect was very grand, the handkerchiefs of nearly twe thonsand ladies waving him a brilliant welceme home. Mayor LINCOLN introdnced Gen. BUTLER to the assembled citizens, and spoke of his series of deeds, which ware known to the world, and alleded, as a proof of those services, to the fact that the rebels had offered $50,000 for his head. Tremendoes applaese followed this introduction.

GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Gen. BUTLER, le response, spoke with great feelieg. His emotioe, he said, so impressed the heart as to almost choke the words he wonld utter, and he alinded to the heroic men left hehind, who would never again receive a welcome in this world. He aenounced his readieess to go wherever duty calls. When the Government says the word, he was ready to go eorth, soeth, east or west. He said confidently that there was more doubt at heme concerning the issue of the struggle than there was among the soldiers, for the soldiers saw and knew our strength, and the weakness of the eeemy, aed were deeply impressed with the justice of our cause. Ie his judgment we had exhausted conciliation, and there should he no peace, nor coeld there be, uetil the rebels were conteet to receive it as a part of the Ueioe. His plan of paying the war debt was the introductioe of free labor at the Sonth, whereby labor would become honorable, and by which more shnndant crops of cottoa could be raised with profit at less cost thae by slave labor. Cottoe could be raised with profit at less than ten cents per pound. We ware eow paying from 50 to 60 cents per pouad for it. But a tax of ten cents per pound upon cotton, thus bringing the market price at 20 cents, and we have an internal revenue from that source alone enough to pay the interest on a war debt twice as large as that we now have. Besides, by doing this, Eegland and Franca, which have done so much to prolong the war, would thus he obliged to pay a large proportion of the debt.

After some frrther remarks, in which he alluded to the calumnies thet had been cast upon him, Gen. BUTLER concinded by presenting to the Mayor an elegant Confederate flag, taken from the City Hall, New-Orleans. He geve it to Boston, not as a trophy, hut as a memento of the evils of secession. Gen. BUTLER resumed his seat amid the most enthusiastic cheering.

Amoeg the decorations on the route of the procession was a large eed elegant flag suspended from the residence of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

A pnblic dineer was tendered to Gen. BUTLER, bnt he declined it.

A serenade was given him at the Revere House in the evening. The square was crowded with a deese multitude.

The General retorned to Lowell in a speciel train.

A SAD SKATING ACCIDENT.

Twenty-seven Persons Drowned ent of a Pleasure Party of Thirty-seven.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Teesday, Jan. 13.

A very mournful catastrophe occurred at Harpersville, Broome County, yesterday. A pleasure party of thirty-seven ladies and gentlemen were okating on a pond in that vicinity, when the ice gave way, and twenty-seven of them were drowned.

Meeting of the New-Jersey Legislature.

INTRODUCTION OF PEACE RESOLUTIONS.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jae. 13.

Both Honses organized without difficulty this afternoon. A committee wse appointed to wait on the Governor, and reported that his Message will be delivered to-morrow.

The Message is a plain State paper, giving a very full acconnt of the State affairs.

In the Seeate, Mr. HOLSMAN, of Bergen, offered a series of peace resolutions, after the spirit of those effered by Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, at a Democratic meeting in New-York. They propose en armistice of six months at once. On the secona Monday in the third month, after the commencement of the armistice, the people of each Congressional District are to elect on edelegate to a National Convention, to meet in Lexington, Ky., on the second Monday of the ensuing month to arrange terms of amicable adjnstment of alt difficulties.

Mr. HOLSMAN moved that these resolutions be made a special order of the dsy, on the 22d of Jannary at 11 A. M. He sald he had not shown them to members because he wanted to assume the respoesibility himself.

The resolutions, which are lengthy, and enter into a discussion of the oubject, were disposed of according to Mr. HOLSMAN'S motion.

Adjutant-Gen. STOCKTON gave Gen. McCLELLAN a levee this evening, on which occasion members of both Houses of the Legislature paid their respecte to Gen. McCLELLAN.

THE SENATORSHIP OF NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Democratic caucus has just nominated Col. JAMES W. WALL, of Burlington, for United States Senator, for the short term, hy a vote of 36 to 19.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR, JAN. 14.—Nos. 25, 49, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 74, 41, 46.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

An Expose of Confederate Finances.

TAXATION A NECESSITY.

A TRUCE CALLED FOR.

Bitter Denunciation of "Native Traitors."

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 9.

The Confederate States have revived the French *assignat* system as the financial scheme for conducting war, and its results will prove as disastrous in this country as in France. *Taxation is the only means of supporting war.* The soonar Congress realizes this fact the sooner shall we see the beginning of the end of the evils that now embarrass the Government as well as people.

In the present state of affairs a direct tax is the only mode by which taxation can be made available, and never in the history of the country were its affairs in better condition to bear the burdaes of taxation. While there is no commerca to bear its proportionate share of the hurdee, yet agriculture, and manufacteres, and trade were never so prosperons as at preseet. Every article of domestic prodection now hrings prices that will well bear the elippiegs of taxatioe. *Wheat, corn, pork, beef, oats, hay, wool, fodder and straw are selling at prices never before paid in this country. Cotton when sold brings treble its usual price, and when not sold is daily advancing in value.* Manufactures of every kind, under the impetus of the war, have increased in amount and enhanced in value. *Trade has experienced a like impetus from the abundant currency, until it has degenerated in shameless speculation and inordinate extortion.*

Taxation can be made the means of compelling speculatiee and extortion to contribnte to the support of the war, as well as to tha relief of the country.

It is the duty of the Congress now about to assemble to immediately set itself to *work*, not to talk, and perfect a tax bill that will afford one hnedred to oee huedrad and fifty millions a year to the Treasnry. The principle and datails of the bill should hava in view, not the protection of any particular branch of agriculture, manufacture or trada, hut only the best and surest mode of raising revenue. After the war is over, legislation can be legitimately terned to the fostering ef particular brancbes of trade; bnt while the fate of all is uecertain and undecided, the eeds and objects of legislation should be the defence of all.

In additioe to taxation, the Congress will be expected to devise means *of compelling the immense Confederate notes now in circulation to retire from the channels of trade and find investment in the bonds of the Government. That this will be a matter of great difficulty is not attempted to be disguised.* While legislation gave eo feature of currency to the aotes, it is its dnty to prevent this currency festure from producing evils that threaten the safety of the Government itself.

No plan that can be devised for compelling the fundieg of Treasury notes will be entirely devoid of some hardships and appsreet injustice. And while the Government shouin, as far as possible, avoid even the appearance of injustice, yet the effects ef oee evil may be so great as to demand its suppression even at the cost of injnstice. The evil of a superabundant Treasnry issue mnst be suppressed. How shall this be done? Not by substituting a pink note for a white oee, nor a Duncan note for a Hoyar & Leewig: but by some measure of legislation that will nrevent the necessity of conttenually issuieg Treasury notes to meet Governmeet liabilities.

The Treasury notes promise to pay a certain snm to bearer six months after the ratification of peace, and le the meantime these notes are "receivable in payment of public dues, red fuedshie in 8 per cent. otocks and boeds." These Treasury "promises to pay" have beee made by public aeetiment a legal tender for privale as well ao pnblic dues, and men have been arrested and imprisoned for refusing to receive these eotes. *The brand of traitor has been most properly fixed on any man who, by declaring to receive these notes, has cast suspicion on the solvency of the Government.* No legislation that human ingennity conld devise, cae give the terrible sanction to the currency of these notes that pnblic sentiment has affixed to them. This very feature, stamped more legibly upon them than the faces, which seldem adorn; and often mar these notes, should cause Congress so to legislate that there never shonld be out ef the Treasury at any one time more than a given amouet—to be reguiated hy the trade demand of the country. This sum we understann to be $150,000,000.

The pnblic sentiment of the country has mada these Treasury notes a legal teeder, and as we can see no obstacle either of constitutional or finaecial policy that forbids it, Coegress might authorize the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of eotes, which shonld be exchanged at the Treasury for the notes now out, at the rate of two dollars in honds and one collar in notes, for three dullars of tha issue now out. If, in addition to this, Congress should adopt such legislation as would deprive the notes, now out, of the currency feature, the one hundred and fifty millions of new notes would retire nearly the whole amount of the Treasury notes now in circulation—and leave a currency of one hundred and fifty millions—which, with the issees of banks and State Treasury notes, would be more than the country needs.

The proposition adopted hy Alabama and South Carolina, and approved by Virginie, for guaranteeing Confederate bonds, will enable the Government to dispose of its bonds, and increase its finances up to the amount that may be needed over and above what taxation may produce.

Taxation is required to give valne to the bonds; there must be some visible source of revenne to pay the interest with, before capitalists or people can be expected to part with their money for any bonds. The policy of taxation oece adopted, and State guarantees added, foreign capitalists will put their faith in the bonds, which stability of governmeet always confers, and which cannot he expected from our new and unried Confederacy, still in the throes of delivery from the old Goverement. Without taxation State guarantee will avail nothing.

A TRUCE PROPOSED.

The Richmond *Enquirer* makes an extract from an article in the New-York *World*, its teat, and urges a truce for six months. It says:

Since war bas failed after its most persistent effort to restore the Union, common sense would suggest an armistice to see if agencies other than war would have any effect upon the "rebellion and recalcitrant people." *Let six months of truce try its powers of adjustment, its arguments and persuasions, and if these fail, if neither by arms or persuasion, by conflict nor argument, by cannon nor compromise, the Union can be restored, the folly of longer delaying the recognition of Confederate nationality will be so great that permanent peace will result long before the six months of truce shall have expired.*

For eighteen months the people of the Confederate States have stood the fiery ordeal of unparalleled battle; they have never wavered nor shrunk from the conflict; and the *first* of January, 1863, finds their army larger in nnmbers, more efficient in equipment, more coefident of snceess, great in their resources, and, though opeely avowing great anxiety for peace, yet perfectly willing to continne tha conflict. Will not our defeated, disheartened and disappointed enemies never learn the folly of restoring the Union by force of arms—of conquering our consent to their tyrannical Government?

War has failed to restore the Union. SCOTT, McDOWELL, McCLELLAN, POPE, and BURNSIDE in the East HALLECK, GRANT, BUELL and ROSECRANS, in the West; BUTLER and BANKS in New-Orleans; HUNTER in South Carolina, and FOSTER in North Carolina, have all failed. War is "a played out" restorative. It is a sad confession for the United States, but it is true. The sooner the fact is recognized, admitted and acted npon, the happier will be their people. *Separation is inevitable, war has failed to prevent it, peace cannot stop it. An armistice with proposition for reconstruction by constitutional amendments, of conventions of States, would very soon reveal the fact that separation was final, and, as far as one generation can speak for its successors, it is eternal.*

Then why not step the conflict, and set about, like sensible people, to adjust the terms npon which the two nations can live npon the same continent in peace end barmoey? To this end the contest has got to come. Enough blood has been shed to test the valor and aprrove the manhood of both nations, as well as to teach each the blessings of peace in the future, and make each obary of giving offence. *The continent is large enough for both; its capabilities of production can employ the energies of two nations. War can accomplish only the exhaustion of both; it can effect the conquest of neither, but it can only be stopped by the United States.* In the eyeo of God and man they are responsible for its longer continuance. If the *World* will elevate all its energies to stopping the war, it will soon relieve the future of all its gloom, restore peace to the country, and prosperity to both nations.

THE "TYRANNY" IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 9.

A letter to a gentleman of this city, from Mr. J. D. PARSONS, of Tucker County, who has been an especial object of the persecutions of the Yankee Gen. MILROY, states that the Yankee General is assessing heavily the citizens of that section who are friendly to the South, after he has stripped them of all means of paying the assessment. "W. E. PARSONS is assessed at $767; N. & G. M. PARSONS, $480; ABRAHAM PARSONS, $240; JAMES R. PARSONS, $170; and others in accordance with their principles. They robbed W. S. PARSONS of all his property previous to the assessment, and had him in prison at the time." Since the time when Pharoah required the Israelites to make bricks without straw, we have never heard the parallel of the tyranny which deprives them of their property and then *levies* heavy assessment upon them.

But preeminent above all other tyrants since the days of the Egyptian despot, as Milroy has shown himself by these acts, neither he nor his foreign supremdoms are so despicable and villainous as the native traitors, who play the part of pilot fish to the Yankee sharks, guide him to his prey, and instigate him to fresh acts of persecution and ferocity. And this is not only true of Western Virginia, but of every part of the South where the Yankees have penetrated. *Whilst happily the number of disloyal persons in the South is small, they make up in vindictiveness what they lack in strength, and whenever an opportunity offers surpass the Yankees in cruelty to the loyal people.* It matters not that they themselves have received toleration and indulgence from the Southern Government, and from Southern citizens; that they have not been arrested and thrown for years into prison, as Lincoln treats men and women suspected of disloyalty in the North; that, instead of this, they have in many cases made large fortunes ent of the war and the Government. The very moment a Yankee army gets possession of their town or section, they turn npon the loyal portion of the community with the malignity of fiends, and if the Yankees relax for a day their habitual ferocity, complain of them at Washington as negligent of the duty they owe to "the Union." Of all the despicable dogs in human shape whom this war has developed, none are so bloody end base as those Southern traitors, whem toleration and clemency only make more treeelent and outrageous. *The blackest Yankee of New-England, in comparison with these irredeemable knaves, is as white as the driven snow.* The Yankee, bad as he is, is not a traitor to his ewn home, and does not seek the destruction of his owe section, the ruin of its interests, and the hnmiliation of its honor. But these wretches, knowing that they are a miserable minority ef the Southern commnnity, and in the face of the horrid crneities and abomitations practiced and threatened hy Yankee despotism against the people of the South, turn their poisoned, viperoes fangs against their persecuted country, and housed on the Yankees to greater crimes against their own kith and kin than evee Yankee diabolism had ever conceived.

THE LATEST REBEL NEWS.

By Way of Fredericksburgh.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Richmond *Whig* and *Enquirer*, of this date are received. They contain the following:

AFFAIRS ON THE BLACKWATER.

PETERSBURGH, Moeday, Jan. 12.

Gen. PAYNE eaconntered DODGE'S Monsted Riflemen five miles from Seffolk, with two companies of cavalry, and routed them, inflicting considerable loss. Gee. PAYNE remained in line of battle until Sueday morning, bet the enemy wonld eot leave their stroeghelds. Learnieg tbet 8,500 Yankees were at Carsville, Gen. PAYNE pushed across to intercept them. They fled on our approach, escaping through Gates County. The prisoners captured say that Gen. COSCORAN commands at Suffolk.

THE MURFREESBORO BATTLES.

The *Enquirer* still eostends that the battles of Murfreesboro were victories for the South. It oays this victory is hy far the most complete oee by our arms le the Southwest. We do not regard the falling back hy BRAGG as detractieg in the least from the glory of our arms or the importance of onr victory. All the boastful dispatches that ROSECRANS may write, can never recapture the prisoners, arms and artillery carried off hy BRAGG, nor rehuild the wagons burned hy MORGAN and WHEELER.

THE VIRGINIA MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Gov. LETCHER, in response to a requisition of President DAVIS, has, hy proclamation, called oet all the militia in the coueties bordering on the North Carolina line, to aid in repelling any invasion by the enemy in that directioe. They are to rendezvous at Petersburgh. The following are the counties named: Greenville, Dinwiddie, Petersburgh, Brunswick, Lunesburgh, Mecklenburgh, Halifax, Charlotte, Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Franklin, Nottaway, Prince Edward, Campbell and Lyecburgh. A camp of inotruction is to be established at Petersburgh.

NEGROES WANTED.

The Tredegar Iron Works advertise for 500 negroes for the ensuing year, to be employed at the blast furnaces in Bottetourt County and at the coal mines on the James River.

THE MURFREESBORO PRISONERS.

The *Whig* says the Murfreesboro prisoners are to be sent to Richmond; the Yankee Governmeet having refused to receive them unless their officers are also paroled. The latter, some 200 in number, will be held in coefieement, in accordance with the President's Proclamation, until Gen. BUTLER shall have been delivered np for pnnishment and the men retained until the Abolition magnates consent to take them on our terms.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

Molasses was quoted at $1 per gallon by the barrel. Gold selling at $2@$2 10. Sterling Exchange, $2 05 @$2 12½.

Funeral of Dr. Beecher.

THE PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The fnneral services of the late LYMAN BEECHER will be held to-day, at 2 o'clock, in the Plymouth Church, all the family of the deceased, with the exception of Dr. EDWARD BEECHER, Col. and Rev. JAMES BEECHER, of the One Hnndred and Forty-first Regiment N. Y. V., Chaplain THOS. K. BEECHER, Lieut. H. B. BEECHER, United States Army, Lieet. FRED. B. STOWE, and the sons of WILLIAM and CHARLES, who, with the aforementioned, are with the army, are in the City, at the house of the Rev. H. W. BEECHER.

The ceremonies connected with the funeral are as follows:

THE PALL-BEARERS,

Rev. Thos. H. Skinner, D. D.,
Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.,
Rev. Wm. A. Halleck, D. D.,
Rev. Milton Badger, D. D.,
Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D.,
Rev. Joshua Leavitt, D. D.,
Rev. John Marsh, D. D.,
Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.,
Rev. Mr. Spear, D. D.,
Rev. Mr. Beddington, D. D.,
Rev. Mr. Bidwell, D. D.,

will meet at the late residence of the deceased in Willow-street, (Brooklyn,) and proceed thence, with the family and the body, to the church.

Sech clergymen of this and the adjoining cities as are desirous of testifying their respect for the deceased, and their sympathy for his family, will meet in the lecture-room at 1½ o'clock, and, after snch action as may be deemed proper, will proceed in a body to the church.

A COMMEMORATIVE SERMON

will he preached by Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON, of New-Haven, which will, to a certain extent, be historical as well as biographical. No mae living is better fitted by natere, culture and opportunities than he for such a duty, and his performance of that duty will be discharged *con amore*.

After the services at the church the remains will he taken to New-Haven, in compliance with the expressed desire of Dr. BEECHER, who esked that his resting place might be "by the side of Brother TAYLOR."

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

GEN. WOOL IN COMMAND.

His Arrival in this City, Establishment of Headquarters and Issuing of General Orders.

Deserters to be Looked After, and the Ranks of the Army to be Filled Up with the Cowards now Skulking in this City.

From the following documents will be seen that Gen. WOOL has been ordered to the command of the Department of the East, which Department embraces THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES AND THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The headquarters of the Department are located in this City, and the Commending General, with his Staff, has arrived and taken possession.

The documents relating to the Department are as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—The following orders from the Adjutant-General of the Army were received on the 11th instant:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—The Military Department of the East is hereby created, to consist of the New-England States and the State of New-York. Headquarters, New-York City.

Mejar-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, United States Army, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

In obedience to the above orders, Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL hereby assumes command of the Department of the East.

The following named officers of the personal Staff of the Commanding General are announced, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Col. T. J. CRAM, Aide-de-Camp and Topographical Engineer.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN B. FROTHINGHAM, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN and Capt. SAPPINGS CARNCROSS, Aides-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutants-General.

Capt. DE WITT CLINTON, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Judge-Advocate.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NUMBER TWO.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—1. Commanding Officers of all forts, harracks, and camps, within the limits of this Department, will, without delay, forward to these Headquarters, for the information of the Commanding General, a return of all the troops serving under their immediate command.

II. All officers belonging to the various staff corps of the army, and all officers of the line on detached service, serving in this Department, will promptly report in writing to these Headquarters, their location, the nature of the duty they are performing, and the authority assigning them to such duty.

In like maneer all officers, whether of the regular or volunteer service, eow on leave of absence within this departmeet, will immediately report their resinence, and the authority ueder which they are absent from their respective regiments or corps, from what date their leave of absence took effect, and for how long a period. Enlisted men on furloegh will report to the nearest commissioned officer, to whom they will give satisfactory evidence that they are absent hy proper authority. The officer to whom they report, will in turn report to these headqearters a list of all such men known by him to be on furlough, specifying the authority granting the same and tee leegth of time. By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and A. D. C., Acting Assistant Adj.-General.

NUMBER THREE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—1. As it is a well-known fact that there are large nnmbers of deserters scattered throughout the Department of the East, embracing New-York and all the New-England States, it is hereby made the dnty of all officers within the same whether on duty or on leave of absence, to use the utmost vigilance to arrest and turn over to the proper authorities, for transportation to Washington, D. C., all deserters and enlisted men who may be absent from their regiments without proper authority; the officer reporting to these Headquarters the number and names of those so arrested.

All officers known to be improperly absent from their respective regiments or corps should be promptly reported to these Headquarters, for such action as the best intereots of the service may require.

II. The Commanding General appeals to the patriotism of the citizens of this Department, and earnestly solicits that they will use their utmost endeavors to appreheed and hand over to the nearest authorities all soldiers who are deserters from their regiments or corps.

In these times of danger to our common country no one is exempt from rendering every eid in his power to check the demoralizing influence csused by the great nnmber of men who are cowerdly shirking the duties which they have sworn to perform, while those who remain faithfully at their posts are thus compelled to perform double dety.

Every citizen who does not exert himself in remedying this moestrous evil, which so oeriously impairs the efficiency and discipline of the army, sanctions, more or less, the perpetration of a crime, which is liehle to be punished hy death, no matter whet time may have elepsed since the desertion, and it should he remembered, "that every person who shall procure, or entice a soldier, in the service of the United States to dasert, or who shall coeceal such soldier, knowing him to have deserted, or who shall purchase from such soldier his arms, or his uniform clothing, or any part thereof, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court, in any snm not exceeding $300, or be imprisoned for any term not exceeding oee year."

The sooner, therefore, a deserter snrrenders himself to the proper authorities, the more likely will he be to escape severe punishment; while, on the other hand, the longer he remains absent, the greater will be the certainty of the extreme penalty of the law being inflicted upon him. By command of

Major-Gen. WOOL.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and A. D. C. Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The General Commanding is a resident of this State—a political and personal friend of our Governor—an honest, upright and consistent Union man, of undoubted energy and integrity, and brings, doubtless, to the discharge of his new duty the very qualities which are most requisite. His arrival is timely, and the field, full of work, is ready for his hand.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

Capture of a Rebel Boat with a Major and European Dispatches.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The *Bulletin* of this city publishes a letter from the blockading squadron off Charleston, dated the 4th inst., announcing the capture of a rebel boat, with a Major and important diseatches for Enrope.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

ELECTION OF HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, UNITED STATES SENATOR.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature met at 10 o'clock this morning, and adjourned without annoeecing their action.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the Senate and House met in joint session, and, upon the first ballot, Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW was elected United States Senator in place of Hon. DAVID WILMOT, by two majority.

Mr. LAPORTE voted for Hon. W. D. KELLY. With this exception, the other Republicans voted for Hon. SIMON CAMERON.

THE JURA AT PORTLAND.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

JAPAN IN A STATE OF REVOLUTION.

Summary of Intelligence by the City of Baltimore.

Further Comments of the English Press on the Fredericksburgh Repulse.

INTERESTING CONTINENTAL NEWS.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The steamer *Jura*, Capt. ACTON, from Liverpool 1st, *vid* Londonderry 2d, *vid* Cape Race 10th, arrived at 6 o'clock this evening, with 101 passengers.

Perser TAYLOR reports, 10th, at 6 P. M., 80 mile west of Cape Race, passed a steamer, supposed to be the *Europa*, bound east; 12th, at 2 P. M., lat. 43°, lon. 63° 4', passed a steamer, supposed to be the *Anglo Saxon*, bound east.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE JURA.

Among the speakers at the Manchester meeting was the negro JACKSON, known as JEFF DAVIS'S escaped coachman.

The English journals were largely occepied in political and financial reviews of the past year and speculations on the futnre. The financial editor of the *Times* predicts coetinued active trade with America. It says, when the war broke out America held large stocks of foreign prodnce. These are now mostly exhausted. She must consequently return, not only to the old, hut to a greatly increased scale of importatioe. The same result may be expected whether the war continues or not.

SPAIN.

Rumors had been current thst CALDERON COLLANTES had resigned the foreign ministry, but the latest dispatches contradict them.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial ukase extends the privilege of drawleg bills of exchaege to persons not following commercial pnrsuits.

JAPAN.

Late advices show Japan in a regular state of revolution. Important reforms were beieg inangurated, and changes which will affect the interests of foreign countries. It is reported that the Regent had been murdered.

NEWS BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The following is a synopsis of the news by the *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool Dec. 31 for New-York:

The *Sumter* has been sold at auction, at Gibraltar, for $19,500. She will henceforth be engaged in the Liverpool and Mediterranean trade.

The battle of Fredericksburgh was the theme of universel commeet in the English journals. Some regard it as most disastrous for the North, and others speak in a more qualified toee. All admit the gallantry of the Northern troops. The *Daily News* says they fonght with bravery rarely equaled and never surpassed, and although failing signally in their object, they remained at the end of the fight a great and powerful host. It casts the blame on the incapacity of the Federal leaders.

The *Times* thinks it a tremendous disaster for the North, and confirmatory of the almost universal belief that the Confederates are fully able to maintain their independence, and it ought to lead those who have influence on American opinion to admit that the time has arrived for counseling the abandonment of a hopeless enterprise. It says that no one can doubt that the Federals fonght well, for that they have done at all times; but more than usual ill-fortune has awaited them. The *Times* awaits with interest for the development of its effects in the North.

The *Star* admits it was a repulse, bnt says it was no decided victory. It looks for no material change in tha contest. Other journals suggest that it may be made the key-nota for mediation and compromise. The *Herald* asks whether it is not the conjecture of events that shaped themselves in Earl RUSSELL'S mind as those that would render mediatioe warrantable.

La France says after the battle of the 13th, Mr. LINCOLN had a long conference with the Minister of Fraece, aed the peace party consider this step taken as a desire for conciliatioe.

Mr. SPENCE, the Liverpool correspondent of the *Times*, again urges in that journal the recognition of the Sonth as the first step toward mediation.

The *Times* devotes another editorial to the denunciation of Gee. BUTLER. It says his continued insnits cannot be tolerated, and loudly calls for his removal.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in a speech on the Lancashire distress, expressed the hope that the crisis had been passed, and that by March a decided improvement in trade wonld be experienced.

M. FOULD made a financial statement that the French Government deficit for the year was 35,000,000 francs. The Mexican expenses were 83,000,000 francs. The estimated surplus for 1863 was 110,000,000 francs.

O'DONNELL had spoken in the Spanish Senate, on the Mexican question. He justified Gen. PRIM'S course. The claims of France were excessive. The real cause of the rupture was ALMONTE, who deceived France. He appealed for a union of parties. The speech caused a sensation. The address to the throne was then adopted—95 to 23.

It was rumored that Prussia sent a dispatch to Austria, threatening to withdraw from the Confederation if the Prussian proposals were rejected.

A plot for a rising in Poland, doring Jannary, had been discovered.

Advices from Mexico stated that Gen. FOREY would commence operations in the middle of Janesry.

It was reported that the conference of the representatives of the protecting Powers of Greece will shortly be held in London to settle the question of the cession of the Ioeian Islands.

The Russian diplomatic circular shows a coincidence of views of GORTSCHAKOFF and Earl RUSSELL on the Danish questioe.

ITALY.

A circular had been issoed by the Minister of the Interior, desiring the Prefects of the Southern Provinces to report the municipalities not giving sufficient assistance for suppressing brigandage, that they may be dissolved. The Minister states that he reckons upon the coöperation of the National Guards, and wishes the Prefects to complete their organizatioe.

Gen. DUNN, and another officer, who served under GARIBALDI in winning Sicily, have been arrested at Nice hy order of the French Government.

The appointment of Gen. WILLEEN Ambassador of Ressia at Turin, was a very offeesiva, as before the Radetzky campaign, he obtained permission to inspect the Piedmont fortresses, and was found acting on RADETZKY'S Staff when the catastrophe at Novara occurred.

The Ministerial journals positively deny that Monsieur DA SARTIORS had requested the Italian Government to restore the private property of the King of Naples, seized by GARIBALDI.

RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Coffee 6$600@6$700 for good fushs. Stock, 65,000 bags.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

How to Raise Money for the Support of the Government.

Speech of Hon. Mr. Spaulding in the House of Representatives, Jan. 12, 1863.

WANTS OF THE TREASURY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The immediate requirements of the Treasury are not less than $100,000,000. Before you can pass this bill through both Houses, have it approved by the President, and get bonds and notes engraved, printed and issued, at least $50,000,000 more will be required. The pressing demands upon the Treasury, between this and the 1st of next month, for the pay of soldiers and other creditors may be put down at $150,000,000. The gold and silver in the banks in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, on the 1st of this month, probably did not exceed $50,000,000; to which you may edd the gold end silver in all other banks in all the loyel States, es will appeer in official reports to the 1st of Jenuary, 1863, end the whole sum will not exceed $86,000,000. All this coin is necessary for the banks to take care of their own liabilities; but even if the Secretary of the Treasury could, on the credit of the Government, by a sale of bonds at any sacrifice, or by the aid of the military power, visit every bank in the country, and by force compel all this coin to be paid into the Treasury, it would not pay fifty cents on the dollar of the demands due from the Government, and which ought to be paid in the next twenty deys. It is, therefore, perfectly plain, that even the *smoll* snm of $150,000,000, now due, cannot be paid in gnld. It would be a great gratification to me, and, I doubt not, to every other loyal citizen, if it were otherwise. It is no fault of the Secretary or of Congress, that gold cannot now be paid to the soldiers and other creditors. It is simply an impossibility, by any plan, to get enough for that nurpose. There never was a more pertinent application of the old mexim than when applied to our present condition, "when we cannot do as we would, we must do as we can."

SPECIE PAYMENTS IMPOSSIBLE.

I have had a strong desire to provide money upon a specie hasis, for the support of the Army and Navy, during the pending struggle to preserve the Constitution and the National Union. I would much prefar to pay gold and silver to all the creditors of the Government. During the first six months of the war, I was in bopes that our expenditures might be kept within limits that would edmit of snch a financial policy. I believe that this was the earnest wish of the Secretary of the Treasury and nf every member of the Committee of Ways and Means. But with an army in the field nf from seven hundred thousand to one million of men, to be fed, clothed, and paid, and all the material of war provided to make them efficient for ecrive duty, it was very soon ascertained that the coin in the country, amonnting only to abont $250,000,000, if every dollar held by the banks and the people could have been availed of, was far too small to meet these large expenditures. We could not shut our eyes to the vastness of the vnlume nf debt that was open before us. It was very soon made apparent that our national debt would, at en early day, reach $2,000,000,000, equal to half the debt of Great Britain; and that it would be utterly impossible to make loans on a specie besis fast enough to meet such anormous expenditures.

BONNS AND NOTES.

At the tast session, and alter there had been a general suspension of snecie payments hy tha banks and the Goverument, Congress authorized the issue of $150,000,000 of legal tender notes; and hy another law, passed a few months later in the session, an additional issue of $150.000,000 was also authorized, but the Secretary was requireo to hold in reserve $50,000,000 to meet any calls that might be made for temporary deposits in the Sub-Treasury. We all hoped that this would he all the legal tender notes that would be necessary. Congress also authorized the Secretary to borrow $500,000,000, payable in twenty years, and redeemable at the pleasura of the Government after five years, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in coin, and gave him authority to sell them at any time "at the market price," to raise money to carry on the war; and further authorized the holder of any legal tender notes to convert them at any time, at par, into these six per cent. bonds.

The Secretary has paid out nearly $250,000,000 legal tender notes, being all that ne was authorized to issue; and, notwithstanding he has had authority for the last ten months to sell $500,000,000 of five-twenty six per cent. bonds, at the market price, he has only disposed of about $25,000,000, and has still authority to sell $475,000,000 at the market price, and take his pay for them in legal tender notes.

One of the reasons why more of these boeds have not been disposed of is, that there has been no redundancy of currency, and it has been difficult for the Secretary to get legal tender notes on a sale of the bonds and seven three-tenths notes that he has already negotiated.

The War and Navy Departments have almost unlimited power to contract debts for the supply of the army and navy. The volume of seppiies and supply trains for your army are enormously large; and extending over such a widely extended field of military operations as that in which our several army corps are engaged, no one can fail to see that it is next to impossible to estineate accurately the amount to be appropriated for a year in advance. But it is painfully certain, that with the present army in the field, there is no way of limiting the amouet of expenditures when they are actively operating to put down so gigantic and desperate a rebellion.

We know that the liquidated and funded debt is already large, and that there is a large accrued indebtedness, which ought to be paid at an aarly day, but without any adequate means in the Treasury to pay it. There is a large amount due to the soldiers that must be paid at the earliest moment possible. The soldiers now on the field of battle or encamped in front of the enemy, enduring all the perils and hardships of war, many of whom have not received their pay for months, ought not to be put off any longer. They can hardly be expected to perform their duties with alacrity unless they are promptly paid, especially when they know, as many of them do, that their families at home are suffering for the want of the means of life. It is an imperative necessity that the means for paying the army and navy should not be delayed any longer. If the Secretary cannot raise the money to pay the creditors of the Government by a loan on five-twenty six per cent. bonds at the market price, *other authority must be given him to raise the money*, and Congress ought to confer that authority upon him as soon as possible.

The time has arrived when our finances must engage the earnest and united attention of all loyal Representatives. We were in great peril last year, but our dangers are now twofold what they were thee. It was very difficult last year to provide the money to meet the large appropriations made for the support of the army and navy. It will be still more difficult to meet the enlarged requiremeets of the current and next fiscal year. The Army bill alone appropriates over $731,660,000, which added to the estimates of all the other expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, amount to the enormous sum of $1,095,431,163 56, to which must be added the amount still required for appropriations and deficiency of the year ending June 30, 1863, and which, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, amounted on the 1st of December last to the sum of $551,221,131 59, making the whole aggregate required to meet appropriations during the next eighteen months $1,646,652,315 15.

DEMANDS OF THE COMING YEAR.

The following statement will exhibit with some degree of accuracy the amount of the expenditures and the probable resources for the current and next fiscal year, and the probable amount of appropriations that will not be drawn at the close of the year:

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, estimates the aggregate of appropriations required for all purposes to carry on the Government for one year, namely, from July 1, 1862, to July 1, 1863, to be	$903,558,777 62
He estimates that there will remain undrawn of those appropriations on the 30th June, 1863, the sum of	200,000,000 00
Leaving an aggregate of money required for the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1863	$788,558,777 62

This is a large amount of money required to meet the expenses of the current year. The Secretary informs us that he has already realized a part of this large sum, and has applied it to pay urgent demands that have been made upon him. How was it obtained?

1. He had a balance on hand in the Treasury July 1, 1862, of $13,643,546 81
2. There was received for the first quarter of the year, viz.: from July 1, 1862, to Oct. 1, 1862, from customs, direct taxes, internal duties, sale of public lands, and all other sources, the sum of 24,164,982 21
3. He realized from loans in various forms during the same time 114,458,221 01
4. He realized from loans in October and November last ..... 85,670,895 99—237,337,646 03

   Balance of money required, and which must be realized in some form, to carry on the Government, from December 1, 1862, to July 1, 1863 ..... 551,221,131 59
5. To pay this large sum between the 1st of December, 1862, and the 1st of July, 1863, the Secretary informs us that of the $850,000,000 legal tender notes he was authorized to issue, there remained to be issued, at the date of his report, and which were being issued as fast as they could be printed, the sum of $27,667,869 99
6. He estimates that $10,000,000 of postal currency, of less denomination than one dollar, will be required by the people. He had issued already, to the date of his report, $3,894,300, leaving still to be issued, and which he thinks may be made available during the year, the sum of 30,115,200 00
7. The Secretary also estimates that there will be realized for the second, third and fourth quarters, namely, from Oct. 1, 1862, to July 1, 1863, from customs $85,000,000, direct tax $14,697,035 22, internal duties $85,000,000, sale of public lands $66,543 12, miscellaneous sources $1,583,237 24; making 183,286,816 58

   206,489,906 58

Leaving amount to be borrowed, in some form, from Dec. 1, 1862, to July 1, 1863 ..... $344,751,226 01

The Secretary anticipates that he can borrow during the current year, under existing laws, the following sums, namely: The amount received on deposit at the different Sub-Treasuries at four and five per cent., at the date of his report, was $79,798,650; and he estimates that he may receive on deposit (borrow in this form) during the current year the additional sum of $20,201,350.

Certificates of indebtedness at one year, bearing interest at six per cent., have already been issued to the amount of $87,363,241 65; and the Secretary estimates that he can carry a debt in this form of at least $100,000,000, and that he may be able to issue additional certificates to the amount of $12,636,758 35.

The Secretary had only borrowed, at the date of his report, under the act authorizing the issue of $500,000,000 five-twenty six per cent. bonds, the sum of $23,750,000, and estimates that, if the law remains as it is, he can borrow during the current year the additional sum of $35,000,000.

These last three items not being yet realized, and depending upon the contingency of borrowing, cannot be now counted as positive resources.

In addition to the above estimates for the current year, the Secretary has sent us estimates for the year ending June 30, 1864. It is customery for Congress to make eppropriations one year in advance, and also provide the means to meet such additional appropriations.

The aggregate of appropriations made or asked for by the Secretary during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, amount to the sum of	$1,095,413,183 56
From which deduct the probable amount of appropriations which will remain undrawn July 1, 1864, estimated by the Secretary at $50,000,000, but which, with the large and pressing demands that will be made upon him, are not likely to exceed	100,000,000 00
Probable amount of expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864	995,413,183 56
The Secretary estimates resources during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1864, as follows:	
Receipts from Custom duties .. $70,000,000	
Receipts from Internal revenue 150,000,000	
Receipts from the sale of lands 25,000	
Receipts from miscellaneous sources 3,000,000	
	223,025,000 00
Leaving this sum to be borrowed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864	772,388,183 56
Add the amount to be borrowed for the fiscal year 1863	344,751,226 01
Whole amount (over and above revenues) to be provided for at this session to carry on the Government to July 1, 1864 ...	$1,117,139,409 57

This estimate exceeds that of the Secretary of the Treasury by more than $200,000,000. He asks for only $900,000,000; but I estimate that, if the creditors are paid up promptly, not leaving more than $100,000,000 of undrawn appropriations at the end of the next fiscal year, not less than $1,117,000,000 will be required, over and above taxes and customs, to carry on the Government to the 1st of July, 1864, provided the war is prosecuted on the same scale that it is now carried on up to that time.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Particulars of the Public Debt outstanding Jan. 2, 1863.	
Loan of 1842 in course of payment	$2,883,364 11
Loan of 1847	3,415,250 00
Loan of 1848	3,908,341 80
Loan of 1858	20,000,000 00
Loan of 1860	7,022,000 00
Loan of 1861, act of Feb. 8, 1860	18,415,000 00
Loan of 1861, act of July 18, 1861	50,002,000 00
Loan of 1862, five-twenty six per cent	25,050,850 00
Texas indemnity	3,461,000 00
Oregon war debt	1,026,600 00
Texas debt	112,072 59
Old funded and unfunded debt	114,115 48
Treasury notes under acts prior to 1857	109,561 64
Treasury notes under acts subsequent	2,750,350 00
Treasury notes, seven-thirty per cent. interest	139,998,000 00
Tamporary deposits at four per cent	3,468,008 50
Temporary deposits at five per cent	41,777,624 16
United States notes, legal tender and receivable for customs	14,913,315 26
United States notes, legal tender	2,3,100,000 00
Postal currency less than one dollar	6,914,432 00
Certificates of indebtedness, six per cent	110,321,241 65
Requisitions on the Treasury for soldiers' pay and other creditors, due but not paid	59,117,597 46
Total funded and unfunded debt to Jan. 2, 1863, according to the books in the Treasury Department	783,804,252 84
To which may be added the estimates of appropriations made and asked for to July 1, 1864, including $100,000,000 that may be undrawn at the end of the year, and which will be due though not paid,) amounting to, say	1,216,196,747 36
Public debt estimated to July 1, 1864, if the war continues on the same scale to that time	$2,000,000,000 00

On looking carefully at the above figures, it will be seen that of the large sum, $788,558,777 62, required to pay the current expenses of the fiscal year ending July 1, 1863, only $237,337,646 03, had been realized for the first five months, up to Dec. 1, 1862; and that during the ensuing seven months from that time, the large sum of $551,221,131 59 was still to be provided for, being more than $78,000,000 per month, and more than $2,500,000 per day. The immediate available resources with which to pay these daily expenses were $27,067,889 legal tender notes, not then issued, the then daily receipts from customs and internal taxes, and whatever sum might be realized from the daily issue of postal currency of less denomination than one dollar. More than 344,000,000 must be borrowed in some form between the 1st day of December, 1862, and the 1st day of July next, to which must be added the sums to be borrowed from July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864, $772,388,183 56; making altogether a sum to be borrowed in eighteen months over and above customs and taxes, of more than $1,117,000,000.

HOW MONEY IS TO BE RAISED.

How is this large sum to be obtained? The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, indicates two modes of obtaining it, as follows:

1. A national bank bill.
2. By loans in some of the forms heretofore authorized.

I propose to examine these modes of obtaining the money, in the order above stated.

A NATIONAL BANK LAW.

1. It is proposed by this bill to authorize the formation of banking corporations in all parts of the country, with the usual powers of State banks. They are to have the power to issue bank-notes, to circulate as money, and to be secured by United States stocks, deposited in the Treasury Department, as security for the redemption of the currency thus issued. This bill in all its essential features is like the free banking law of the State of New-York. It proposes to nationalize all the bank currency of the country by the adoption of such a coercive policy toward existing banks as will compel them to throw up their present State charters, and organize anew under this bill. A tax of two per cent. per annum is proposed on all State bank circulation, in addition to the State, county and city taxes which State banks are compelled to pay under State laws, and in addition to the internal revenue tax of three per cent. on their profits, making an aggregate tax upon State banks of about five per cent. By this hostile policy toward existing banks, it is proposed to compel them to surrender their present chartered rights, to make a market for United States stocks, to be deposited in the Treasury Department as a basis for National bank circulation under this new system, to the amount of $250,000,000. It is anticipated that in the course of a few years, and certainly as soon as the system goes fully into operation, United States bonds will be deposited to this amount. There is no provision requiring new banks, organized under this bill, to redeem their circulating notes in coin. They are to remain under suspension of specie payments, the same as existing banks, until there is a general resumption on the part of the Government and the banks, long after the close of the war. The central idea of the measure, as stated in the Secretary's report, "is the establishment of one sound uniform currency, of equal value throughout the country, upon the foundation of national credit, combined with private capital," and the making this the settled financial policy of the country. This is the scheme proposed. The first question presented is, will this materially aid the Government in the present exigency? I think it will not, and the Secretary frankly admits that "little direct aid is to be expected from this plan during the present, and not very much, perhaps, during the next year." We have already issued, and put in circulation, legal tender notes direct from the Treasury, and without the machinery or expense of a national bank, to about the sum of $250,000,000. These Treasury notes are based, for their security and ultimate redemption, upon the good faith of the people and all their property. For what currency we need in the pending struggle for national existence, will it be wise to attack the State banks? Will it be wise to raise up powerful enemies in the States to oppose any of the measures of the Government? The State bank system is older than the Constitution. It has become deeply rooted. Immense interests are involved in the banks organized all over the country under the protection and guarantee of State Sovereignty. Individuals have, in good faith, paid in their money to establish these banks. Vast interests are involved in various ways. They are intimately interwoven with the commerce and business of the country. In the State of New-York alone over $19,000,000 of stocks and bonds, many of which have been purchased from the State at a large premium, constitute the security for the redemption of their circulating notes. The State of New-York has now the best banking system in the world. These banks are under much more careful supervision, of a superintendent residing in their midst, than they would be under an officer residing as far off as Washington. The State banks have been liberal in making loans to the Government in the hour of the nation's greatest need, and their stockholders, directors and managers are mostly loyal and patriotic. Still further aid will be solicited and expected from the existing banks. Will it be wise to make demands upon them that are not made upon all other property? Any invidious discrimination against them, in the way of taxation, it seems to me would be unjust.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that Congress cannot interfere directly, and prohibit the circulation of State banks. It is proposed to interfere indirectly, and impose upon them such heavy taxes that they will be obliged to retire their circulation of bank-notes authorized by State laws. The avowed object of this onerous tax is to do indirectly what the Court decide cannot be done directly. Will this be right in principle? A sovereign State authorizes its citizens to organize banks, and, under proper restrictions, to issue bank-notes to circulate as money. It would be wrong in principle, and certainly contravene the State sovereignty, for Congress to attempt to decide that such bank-notes shall not circulate as money. State banks are largely taxed under State authority. The most of them pay two per cent., and all of them at least one and a half per cent. per annum, on their entire capitals, for State, county and city purposes. They are already taxed under the Internal Revenue law three per cent. on their profits, like all other corporations. Any greater tax would be an invidious discrimination against them, and a manifest attempt to do indirectly what cannot be done directly, and a manifest infringement of the rights granted to them by State authority. States claim the right to tax chartered banks under State laws upon the full amount of their capital stock. This is a valuable resource to the States, counties, and cities where they are located. In so far as banks are taxed within the States and places where they are located, it lessens the taxes on other property to the same amount. Any course of policy which should deprive the States of power of taxation would operate unjustly. If the United States Government has the right to coerce State banks to surrender their present chartered rights, and to organize anew under United States law, and thereby become corporations, holding their corporate powers from the General Government, would they be subject to taxation under State laws? This raises a question which may bring on a conflict between State and United States laws, which should be avoided, if possible.

I am not opposed to a national bank, nor am I disposed to interfere with the State banks. Both systems of banking may be legitimate within their sphere of action. I am willing that the country should have both. I am willing they should go on *pari passu* and in competition with each other; but I am unwilling to make war at this time on the State banks, because I do not believe that the benefits to be derived from such a course will sufficiently compensate for the evils that will follow any attempt to destroy the present State bank system.

Having shown that the proposed national bank bill is not only unjust in some of its provisions, but that it will not yield any considerable amount of money to meet the appropriations for the current and next fiscal year, the other question to be considered is:

RAISING MONEY BY LOANS.

2. Can the money be obtained by loans? It will be recollected that the amount to be provided for, over and above the sums to be realized from duties on imports and internal revenue, exceeds the sum of $1,100,000,000. This is a large sum to be borrowed in the ensuing eighteen months. As I have before stated, over $2,500,000 will be required every day, Sundays included, between this and the first day of July next. The receipts from postal currency, customs, and taxes during that time will not probably exceed the sum of $600,000 per day, leaving $1,900,000 to be obtained daily in some form by loan. Congress, by its legislation at the last session, has to a considerable extent, changed the standard of value for all business operations within the United States.

The *standard of value* fixed by Congress is legal tender Treasury notes, convertible at any time into United States specie-paying bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in coin, based upon adequate taxation upon the entire property of the country. Legal tender notes constitute the national currency now established by law. All exchanges of property, all contracts, and all loans, are based upon the value of legal tender notes and United States 6 per cent bonds. The law of Congress declares that these notes shall be *lawful money*, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

The Secretary states in his annual report that previous to the 1st of November, 1862,

"The coin had been practically demonetized and withdrawn from use as currency, or as a basis for currency." * * * Thet on the suspension of specie payments, and the substitution for coin of United States notes, convertible into six per cent specie-paying bonds, as the legal standard of value, gold became an article of merchandise, subject to the ordinary fluctuations of supply and demand, and to the extraordinary fluctuations of mere speculation."

Gold does not circulate at all as currency, and there is no probability that it will circulate as money for several years to come—certainly not during the progress of this gigantic war to put down the rebellion. This is to be regretted, but it cannot be avoided. The war itself is greatly to be deplored, but it cannot be avoided. We have the monster rebellion by the ears, like the backwoodsman who held the ferocious wolf—if we let go, he will destroy us; we must therefore hold on till we subdue him. No compromise can be made. The rebels will not negotiate on any basis except that of separation and an acknowledgment of their independence. The war, therefore, must go on. While the war lasts the magnitude of the expenses will be so great that there is not coin enough in the country to carry it on with gold and silver. It cannot be obtained. We must try to mitigate, as far as we can, the evils growing out of the necessity of making legal tender notes the standard of value.

You cannot dispose of your twenty year six per cent. bonds for gold without submitting to a loss of over thirty cents on every dollar; in other words for every dollar of bonds issued you can only get seventy cents in gold. Even if you should be willing to submit to this sacrifice, it is not at all probable that you could negotiate $25,000,000 of bonds for gold before you would be obliged to submit to a sacrifice of fifty cents on every dollar sold. Not because your bonds are not good dollar for dollar as gold, but because the whole amount of gold in the country that could be had for circulation does not probably exceed $250,000,000. Not a sufficient sum to carry on the immense operations of the people and the Government at this time, even if it could all be brought out and put into circulation—a thing wholly impracticable at this time. No one at all acquainted with monetary affairs believes that we can make sale of any considerable amount of our six per cent. bonds at over fifty cents on the dollar for gold—a sacrifice too great for this House to seriously consider, if any other mode can be devised which is practicable. It is believed to be practically impossible to negotiate your bonds for gold without too great a sacrifice. If you cannot negotiate loans for gold, will it be wise to change the independent Treasury law so as to allow loans to be negotiated for notes of suspended banks? There was a general suspension of specie payments by the banks and the Government on the 31st of December, 1861. In February following, Congress passed the law for the issue of legal tender notes, and authorized the Secretary to make loans, and receive these notes in payment; but the Government has not deemed it best to take suspended bank notes in payment for loans or any other dues to the Government. I do not think it wise to adopt that policy at this time. The question then arises, can you sell bonds enough every day and get your pay for them in legal tender notes already issued? It is perfectly apparent to all who are acquainted with the money market that this cannot be done. Currency has been scarce all the time for the last eight months, and is now very difficult to be obtained in sufficient quantity to meet the business wants of the country. In many places through the interior of the States, bankers and business men have been obliged to pay as high as one-quarter and one-half per cent. premium to get currency (bank bills and greenbacks) to carry on ordinary business operations.

It is well known that all the New-England and New-York country banks redeem their bills now at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, and the Metropolitan Bank, New-York, precisely as they did before the suspension of specie payments. This system checks any tendency to over issue, and is a touchstone by which to test daily the demand for bank bills. If they are not needed for legitimate business, they flow in rapidly to the redeeming banks, but if they are wanted they stay out. This test is unerring. The daily redemptions, for months past, have not been half what they were when the volume of bank circulation was less by a third than it is at this time. What causes this scarcity of currency? In the first place, as before stated, gold and silver no longer circulate as currency within the United States. Gold is only required to settle foreign balances, pay Custom duties and interest on the public debt. It is bought and sold for these purposes as a commodity, but it does not circulate as money in ordinary business operations. Its place is supplied by bank bills and legal tender notes. In the next place, the large increase of business suddenly created by such a gigantic war as we are now prosecuting has largely increased the demand for a larger volume of currency than was ever required before.

There has been a large demand for currency in the Western States, to purchase and bring forward the immense crops that have been produced during the last two years. The winding up of a large number of badly-organized and badly-managed banks in those States left a large vacuum to be filled by bills of solvent banks and legal tender notes. The Government has been buying largely, in all parts of the country, food, clothing and all munitions of war, beside the large sums required for pay and bounty money of the volunteer soldiers that have gone forth from all the States. No doubt considerable amounts of this money still remain in the hands of the soldiers themselves and their families, practically withdrawn from circulation for the time being. Fifty, one hundred, and as high even as two hundred dollars, were paid for volunteers to fill up the two last calls made by the President. Fifty dollars paid to each soldier, to the number of 600,000, would require $30,000,000, to say nothing of the amounts required for the army previously sent into the field. It is perfectly plain where the currency has gone during the past six months. The operations of the army and navy alone have required, in all forms, not less than $200,000,000 in bank bills and legal tender notes. It is no wonder that currency has been scarce in all the ordinary channels of trade and business. It is still very scarce and difficult to be obtained for ordinary business purposes in New-York and all the Western States. I am assured by bankers and the best financiers in New-York, that if the Secretary should put on the market a proposal for a loan of $50,000,000 it could not be taken. For the reason that the legal tender notes could not be obtained in sufficient quantity to pay for a loan of that amount. It is doubtful whether a loan of $15,000,000 could be taken at this time for the want of currency to pay for it.

NECESSITY AND POLICY OF ISSUING MORE LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

It is also very difficult for the collectors of revenue to make collections, on account of the scarcity of legal tender notes. Legal tender notes are not plenty among the people, who are required to pay your taxes; they are continually asking for more. *Why, then, should we be alarmed at a further issue of legal tender notes?* So long as they are granted by the business of the country, demanded by the soldier for their pay, begged for by all the needy creditors of the Government, surely Congress ought not to hesitate in an exigency like the present.

It is no time now to depress business operations, or hold back the pay due to honest creditors of the Government. It is much better to stimulate, make money plenty, make it easy for people to pay their taxes, and easy for Government to make loans. This is the only way in which we can go on in the present imperiled condition of the country.

During the last war with Great Britain, JEFFERSON, in letters written during that period, repeatedly urged upon the Government the propriety of issuing Treasury notes of convenient denominations to circulate as money. In his letters to JOHN W. EPPES, Chairman of the finance Committee, under dates of June 24 and Sept. 11, 1813, he urged upon Congress the importance of issuing Treasury notes whenever loans could not be made upon satisfactory terms. In one of his letters, bearing date Oct. 15, 1814, he says:

"I never did believe you could have gone beyond a first or second loan—not from want of confidence in the public faith, which is perfectly sound, but from a want of disposable funds in individuals. The circulating fund is the only one we can command with certainty. It is sufficient for all our wants; and the impossibility of defending the country without its aid as a borrowing fund renders it indispensable that the nation should take and keep it in their own hands."

He admitted that the issue of Treasury notes would banish gold and silver from circulation, and in another letter adds:

"In such a nation there is one and only one resource for loans, sufficient to carry them through the expenses of a war; and that will always be sufficient, and, in the power of an honest Government, punctual in the preservation of its faith. The fund I mean is the *mass of circulating coin*. Every one knows that, although not literally, it is nearly true that every paper dollar emitted banishes a silver one from circulation.

"A nation, therefore, making its purchases and payments with bills fitted for circulation, thrusts an equal sum of coin out of circulation. This is equivalent to borrowing that sum; and yet the vender receiving payment in a medium as effectual as coin for his purchases, or payments, has no claim to interest. And so the nation may continue to issue its bills as far as its wants require, and the limits of the circulation will admit."

So it will be seen that JEFFERSON, so far from regarding it as an evil that coin should be banished from circulation during war, regarded it as a great advantage, because the Government would then be able to circulate its own notes, without interest, in place of the coin of individuals. Treasury notes issued by the Government, he regarded as a loan from the people, without interest, and the only available resource in time of war.

He urged ample taxation as a basis for Government paper issues, and adds:

"That in the interval between war and war, all the outstanding paper should be called in, coin be permitted to flow in again, and hold the field of circulation until another war should require its yielding place again to the National medium."

An essential feature of the financial plan adopted last year was the passage of the tariff and internal revenue laws. It was of great consequence that our public debt should rest upon a solid foundation. The property of the country, liable to taxation, amounted in 1860 to over $16,000,000,000, and Congress having ample power to tax it to the full amount necessary to pay all Government debts, it was agreed by all parties that it was necessary to impose taxes upon this property, and the profits of business based thereon, in various forms, for an amount sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government on a peace footing, and all the interest on the extraordinary war debt. The ordinary expenses of the Government in time of peace do not exceed $75,000,000, and the interest on the war debt will not probably exceed during the next year the sum of $45,000,000, while it is believed that the revenues derived from the tariff and internal revenue will not be less than $200,000,000, leaving $80,000,000 as a sinking fund to keep down the war debt. It is believed that the revenue realized on the present tariff and tax law will pay ordinary current expenses of the Government, and interest on the war debt when it reaches $2,000,000,000, which is only half the present debt of Great Britain.

Congress must so shape its legislation as to incidentally aid all branches of productive industry, render the people prosperous, and enable them to pay taxes imposed for the ordinary expenses of the Government and interest on the extraordinary war debt incurred from day to day in support of the army and navy. Notwithstanding the magnitude and exhausting nature of the war, the financial measures adopted last year have operated very beneficially upon the business of the country. The people have had a uniform currency, and have most abundantly prospered in all their business affairs. The taxes being imposed mostly on the current business of the people, they pay them from time to time without feeling that it is a burden, and leaving them with large profits at the end of the year. The people in the loyal States have been so prosperous in all things, and the taxes so easily paid from their profits, they hardly realize in their pecuniary affairs that we are engaged in such a mighty struggle to preserve the National Government and the National unity.

Upon a full examination of the whole subject, and with a deep solicitude for the success of the measures that may be finally adopted by Congress, I *see no way in which the ways and means can be obtained to carry on the Government for the next eighteen months, except by a continuance of the measures adopted at the last session, and which have so successfully carried us through the perils of the last year, with such additions and modifications as experience has shown to be necessary.*

An additional section has been proposed to the financial plan adopted last year. There is a large amount of available means in the country, which, if it can be drawn into the National Treasury, will be of most essential service at this time. It has been the subject of much consideration as to the best form in which it could be offered to the people to induce them to let the Government have the money for which they have no present use, and be allowed a fair compensation for its use during the time it is borrowed by the Government. *Interest-bearing Treasury notes are believed to be the best form in which it can be offered to the public.*

INTEREST-BEARING TREASURY NOTES.

Under the operation of this new section, these interest-bearing Treasury notes and the legal tender notes would be convertible and reconvertible into each other at the will of the holder; and as both can be paid out to the creditors of the Government, they will soon find their way into all the channels of business in all parts of the country. The interest-bearing notes will be laid aside, out of circulation, better than gold as an investment, because yielding a fair rate of interest; while the legal tender notes will continue to circulate as money. The object of this section is to reach the money invested in temporary loans, in all the cities, villages and towns throughout the country, and apply it to sustain the Government at this time. A large amount of money is now held by individuals and corporations, bearing a small rate of interest, or no interest at all, which is on deposit in banks or in private safes and drawers, waiting a good opportunity for permanent investment in the purchase of stocks, mortgages or other property. Forehanded farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants, and even retired capitalists, would like some convenient mode of investing their surplus means at fair rates of interest, and with a certainty that when a good opportunity is presented to make some business transaction they can have legal tender notes returned to them to use as money. Notes issued at six per cent. interest, and in denominations of $20, $50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000, $2,000, and $5,000, would be in a convenient form for all classes; and at this rate of interest there is no doubt that large amounts would be drawn into the Treasury. Savings banks, trust companies, and other places of deposit, now overburdened with money, would, no doubt, have drawn from them considerable amounts for investment in these interest-bearing notes. Guardians, executors and trustees would largely invest their money in these Government securities. Insurance companies might invest in them, at six per cent. interest, and be sure, in cases of loss, to get legal tender notes with which to pay their outstanding policies. Even savings' banks and trust companies might invest a part of their funds in these notes, and be able to respond when their depositors should call for their money. The operations under this section would be like deposits in banks, and it is very probable that $300,000,000 might be reached in a reasonable time. It would be, in fact, a National Savings' Bank, so arranged that its benefits can be extended to all, while, at the same time, the Government would be able to realize a large amount of money, to aid in the prosecution of the war. Some would draw out their funds from time to time, as occasions should arise for business operations, while others again would invest in new notes, issued under the authority to reissue them; and the average amount in the Treasury would be about the same from week to week. The average deposits in the banks in the City of New-York are about the same. Their weekly published statements show that there is no very great variation in the amount for weeks and months.

My argument thus far, in regard to interest-bearing Treasury notes has been based upon their character as the section was originally introduced by me. The section has undergone some changes since that time. Instead of six per cent. interest the rate has been changed, in Committee, so that the notes are to bear only 5.47½ per cent. interest per annum, being at the rate of one and one half cent. a day on each one hundred dollars, but are not convertible into legal-tender notes at the will of the holder as I devised. I have not deemed this change as any improvement to the section, and have only acquiesced in it, for the sake of unity of action in regard to other important sections of the bill. The section as it now stands, and as I at first introduced it, authorizes the Secretary *to pay these notes to all creditors of the Government who are willing to receive them in payment of debts, and they are made a legal tender for internal taxes, and all dues to the Government, except customs*, and may at any time, with the accrued interest, be exchanged for twenty years six per cent. bonds. I do not object to the rate of interest now agreed upon, but the clause having been struck out which I regarded as giving these notes most vitality, namely, their convertibility at any time into legal tender notes, has rendered them less desirable. They may possibly fall below par if $300,000,000 are paid out in their present shape, and it is not probable that so large an amount can be kept out as if that clause had been retained in the bill. I was in favor of giving to them the highest legal sanction, and the most desirable character possible, by the power of the Government, not above the par of gold, but as near to it as to prevent their depreciation. It would have cost so little to have given them the most desirable character of immediate convertibility, that I strongly urged its adoption, but a majority of my colleagues in the Committee of Ways and Means opposed it. The more desirable the interest-bearing notes could be made, the more would stay out, and the fewer would be thrown upon the market. I trust, however, that in the shape they will be they will be sought after, and will be a valuable aid to the people in the payment of internal revenue, and materially assist the Secretary in the arduous duties of furnishing the means for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

In nearly all the plans that have been submitted to the Committee for providing means to carry on the Government for the next eighteen months, it has been proposed to issue more legal tender notes, if the exigencies of the service shall render a further issue necessary. The Secretary of the Treasury, in submitting the bill proposed by him for a loan of $900,000,000, says: "The Committee will observe that the provision in respect to loans is very general. Under it the Secretary will have the power to borrow money in any of the ordinary forms, or, if exigencies require, to make additional issues of United States notes." I have an aversion to any considerable further issue of legal tender notes, and can only consent to it as an imperative necessity. I think too large an issue will tend to inflate prices; *but I do not see how it can be avoided.* I do not see how the soldiers are to be paid, or how the Government can be carried on, in any other way. I shall, therefore, vote for this provision, in connection with the other provisions of the bill, as a necessary measure to enable the Government to prosecute the war.

HOW THE WAR CAN BE ENDED.

Sir, since the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, my conviction has been deep and abiding that this was to be a long, expensive, bloody and desperate civil war, and that it would be very difficult to determine in advance what results would flow from such a deadly encounter.

I never for a moment doubted that the leading conspirators meant to establish and maintain a separate Government, and a total seperation from the Free States. This has been their deliberate purpose from the beginning. Nearly two years of concerted action, embittered by the most deadly conflict with the armed power of this Government, has consolidated their strength. They have organized a form of civil government, under a Constitution, with JEFFERSON DAVIS as President for six years, who is aided by a Cabinet, Congress, Judiciary, and all other officers necessary to keep it in full operation. This rebel Government has organized and maintained a powerful army, which has been able thus far to repulse every attempt that has been made on our part to take their capital, distant only 125 miles from where we are now sitting.

Sir, I never have believed, and do not now believe, that the cabal at Richmond, the only responsible power to which any overtures of peace can be made, will listen to any offers of compromise, however liberal, which will induce them to throw up their present *de facto* Government, come back into the Union, and submit to the constitutional Government presided over by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or any other President that can be elected by the loyal people of the United States. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and all the high officers about him, are men of high political aspirations. Inordinate ambition and a desire to rule were the chief motives that prompted them to rebel against the Constitution and Government they had sworn to support. Those who suppose that Mr. DAVIS and his co-conspirators will voluntarily negotiate to surrender the power they now hold, have but little appreciation of the motives that stimulate them to so desperate and determined action. These desperate men are in *earnest*, and will fight to the death. They are fighting for power, for empire, and will neither compromise or surrender, unless they are compelled to do so at the point of the bayonet, pressed on by overwhelming and crushing force. They must be whipped, badly whipped, before they compromise or surrender. Any expectation to the contrary is not only fallacious, but mischievous in its consequences, because it divides and weakens the people in the loyal States, and prolongs the war.

I have no expectation that this rebellion will be crushed, *unless there is a more united and a more determined effort on the part of the people in the Northern States.* The great fact to be ascertained by all doubting men is, will JEFFERSON DAVIS compromise on any terms short of a separation? Will he voluntarily surrender the power he now holds? Will he receive any proposals for peace except on the terms of dividing the old Union, and a recognition of his Government over the Southern half? This ought to be known at once to all men that desire to compromise. If no compromise can be made with the rebel Government short of dissolving the Union, it should be known at the earliest moment possible, so that all doubters and cavilers may decide immediately what they will do. The daily expenses of the war are enormous. The public debt is running up at a fearful rate. This war ought not to be procrastinated by divisions at home. This state of things cannot be continued for any considerable length of time without entailing a public debt that will burden present and future generations. The best blood of the nation flows freely. Large numbers are killed in battle, but more die from exposure and disease than in any other way. All this blood and treasure has been freely given to crush the rebellion and maintain the Union. Why have we not been more successful? *It is because we

entitled extended work on that subject published in the United States; and his *Outlines of Geology* (N.Y. 1853,) preceded by several years any other school treatise on that subject. He published, also, text books on chemistry and philosophy for the use of schools.

As a man, as well as a scholer, he was highly esteemed by the whole community, in the midst of which, for many years, he has been a diligent, efficient and useful worker.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 5th day of Jan. to the 12th day of Jan. 1863: Men, 82; Women, 100: Boys, 127; Girls, 124....Total, 433. Adults, 182; Children, 251. Males, 209; Females, 224. Colored Persons, 4.

DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	4	Premature birth	5
Bones, joints, &c.	0	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	56
Brain and nerves	90	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	26
Generative organs	8	Unknown	1
Heart, and blood vessels	15	Urinary organs	7
Lungs, throat, &c.	181	Violence, accidents, &c.	11
Old age	5		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	2		
Total			433

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Jan. 13, 1863....370—Inc. 63
Week ending Jan. 5, 1863—
From acute diseases....189
From chronic diseases....101
From external causes, &c....30—320
Week ending Jan. 12, 1863—
From acute diseases....259
From chronic diseases....146
From external causes, &c....28—433
Increase this week....113

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schednle of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Jan. 10, 1863:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	42
Complaints for which no cause existed	9
Notices for abatement served	69
Abatements of nuisances under notice	60
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	86
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	491
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	84
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	5
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	1
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	361
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	214
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,700

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the New-York Marine Society was held on Monday evening, at the United States Hotel, Fulton-street, Capt. MARSHALL, the President of the Society, in the chair. After the reading of the minutes for the year 1862, the Secretary, Capt. JOSEPH TINKHAM, read his report for the past year, in which it was shown that the funds of the Society amounted to $61,744 64, which is invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate in this City and Brooklyn, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The widows now receiving pensions from the funds of the Society number 56, viz.: 23 on the highest grade, 13 on the second grade, and 19 on the lowest grade, receiving respectively $90, $80 and $70 per annum—making a grand total of $4,240, payable semi-annually in advance. By the Treasurer's report it was shown that the receipts during the year amounted to $6,365 25, and the disbursements for pensions and donations $5,802 44. A ballot for the election of officers for the current year was then taken, which resulted as follows: President, C. H. Marshall; First Vice-President, J. M. Ferrier; Second Vice-President, Thomas Dunham; Secretary, Joseph Tinkham; Treasurer, James Copeland; Attorney and Counselor, Daniel Lord. After a few remarks from Capt. MARSHALL, congratulating the members of the Society upon its prosperity, and thanking them for the honor done him by his reelection, the various officers for the ensuing year were sworn into power, some business of a routine nature was transacted, and the meeting adjourned till the second Monday in April.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.—Comptroller BRENNAN on Monday made the following changes of officers: William McKinney and Thomas Maloney, appointed Manure Inspectors; Simon W. Manwaring, appointed fifth Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, *vice* C. D. Bridge; Augustus Purdy, late Deputy Street Commissioner, appointed Clerk of Arrears, *vice* P. H. Kingsland. Mr. Purdy formerly held the position under Mr. Flagg; the salary is $2,000. James F. Meany, appointed temporary Clerk in the office of the Receiver of Taxes, *vice* J. M. Pbyfe; Frederick T. Goggin, appointed to same duty, *vice* Stephen A. Clark; Frederick Miller, same, *vice* Henry L. Lounsberry; Oliver F. Grey, same, *vice* David Rittenbonse; Thos. J. Hinch, appointed third Clerk in Bureau of Arrears, *vice* Cornelius H. Whittaker; John M. Fox, appointed fifth Clerk to Receiver of Taxes, *vice* John S. Vredenburgh; S. B. Williams, appointed book-keeper, *vice* D. P. Smith; Jobe Mullally, appointed Messenger in the Bureau of Arrears, *vice* D. B. Hill; Bartholomew Ward, appointed General Clerk in the Auditing Bureau, *vice* Allan Cooper; Edward D. McCabe, appointed General Clerk in the Bureau of City Revenue, *vice* M. Friedman; William Donney, appointed Clerk to the Assistant Treasurer of the Relief Fund in the Fourth Senatorial District, *vice* C. H. Smith; James G. Van Orden, same in the Sixth District, *vice* —— Trotter; John Ludlow, appointed Assistant Treasurer in the Fifth District, *vice* William Truslow; Thomas Conner, appointed Deputy Collector of City Revenue, *vice* M. C. Fordham.

SUICIDE OF A PHYSICIAN BY POISON.—Coroner WILDEY was, on Monday, called to hold an inquest upon the body of Dr. HAMILTON H. MEARS, of No. 113 Forsyth-street, who was found to have come to his death by poison administered by his own hand. From the evidence adduced upon the inquest, it appears that sometime during the day of Friday last, the chambermaid went to the Doctor's room, and finding the door ajar, and seeing his clothes hanging across a chair, concluded that the occupant was asleep. She said nothing to the landlady upon the subject, however, until the next day, when a peculiar odor was observed issuing from the room in question. A gentleman was called upon to go to the room, and ascertain the cause, when it was found that the Doctor was deed upon his bed, and the body had already begun to decompose. Dr. BOUTON, of the Coroner's office, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and gave it as his opinion that death was produced by narcotic poison, probably morphine. The deceased was recently connected with the Soldiers' Hospital at the Central Park. He was a member of a Baptist Church in this City, and, so far as is known, he was in good and regular standing among his brethren. No cause whatever is assigned for the commission of the deed. He was about 30 years of age.

THE NEW MURDER LAW.—The case of JAMES SHEPARD, released last week from the City Prison, presents one of the most curious cases of the law's uncertainty hitherto recorded in the criminal annals of New-York City. SHEPARD was arrested five years and four months ago, charged with arson in the first degree, in setting fire to his shanty in Fifty-ninth-street and burning his wife to death. He was placed on trial, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. His counsel took the case up on appeal, and the Court of last resort granted the prisoner a new trial. On the second trial, the Jury, after being out two days, disagreed. A third trial was then had, and the prisoner was again convicted of arson in the first degree. In the meantime the law had been changed, and what was before the death penalty, was now commuted to imprisonment for life. The prisoner's counsel took the case on appeal, and on similar grounds to that expressed in the case of Mrs. HARTUNG, the prisoner was unconditionally released. So that the death penalty is not only abolished for future murderers, but even in the case of a man twice convicted, the new law serves as effectually as a verdict of acquittal.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON AND FREDERICKSBURGH.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to recover the body of Adjt. LATT, of the Fifty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, and of which Alderman BOOLE is the Chairmen, left the City on their mission at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were accompanied by the Joint Committee (of which President WALSH, of the Board of Aldermen, is Chairman) appointed to present to Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN the magnificent sword procured for him by the City. Adjt. LATT's body is buried on the opposite bank of the Rappahannock, under a large oak tree. The spot was selected for the purpose by the officers of the regiment to which the deceased was attached. He was much endeared to the corps, and they honored his burial with a full turnout of their numbers. The body probably will have to be recovered under a flag of truce.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT REPORT.—The annual report of this Board for the past year, which has been delayed by the illness of the engineers, has at last been sent to the Common Council. It shows that the receipts from water rents and penalties amount to $783,221 60; for permits for taps and water pipes $2,365 25; from permits for connections with sewers, $13,193; permits to construct vaults, $6,816 01. There are now laid in the city altogether two hundred and eighty-five miles of pipe, and $95,366 63 were expended for the purchase and laying of pipes, and for repairs during the year 1862. The report gives minute information regarding the expenses and receipts in the various phases of the department.

EXPRESS ENTERPRISE.—We noticed standing on the track in Jersey City, a few evenings ago, a long train of cars, all painted in large letters "Adams Express Company." On making inquiry as to the object, we were informed that arrangements had been perfected with the New-Jersey Railroad Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company to run the Adams Express Company cars over their road, landing them at the Washington-street wharf in Philadelphia, and running the same cars through to Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh, without breaking bulk in Philadelphia, as heretofore. This is a capital arrangement, and one that will give great satisfaction to the merchants in those cities, as it gets rid of the heading and reshipment of freight in Philadelphia. In addition to their usual facilties, the Express Company have placed on the route between New-York, Newbern and Port Royal a couple of new steamships for the transportation of soldiers' packages and Government freights to those places.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—JOHN YATES, a middled-aged man, formerly in the employ of Messrs. ENGLE & Co., doing business at No. 170 Front-street, was arrested by Officer MARKS, of the Tombs Police Court, on a warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY, charging him with embezzlement. The accused was discharged from the service of the complainants on the 22d day of October last, since which, they claim to have learned that during the months of June, July, August, September and October, YATES collected of their moneys $2,189 66, and feloniously appropriated the same to his own use. It is further alleged, that the prisoner has confessed to embezzling $1,500 belonging to the firm, $400 of which he remitted to a friend in England. YATES was committed by Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.—It was asserted in several of the journals, some days ago, that the Government had forbidden the Express Companies to forward packages of clothing, &c., to soldiers in the field, from their friends, and in pursuance of this order Adams Express Company declined to receive any packages for some days. We are informed, on inquiry, that the Adams and Harnden Express Companies have received permission to resume operations, and that they are receiving and forwarding, daily, packages for the army to all points. The Adams Express Company advertise that they will send a special express out to Gen. BURNSIDE's army at once.

THE NEW SUB-TREASURY.—The alterations of the old Custom-house for the occupancy of the Sub-Treasury are being rapidly completed. The two ponderous safes, which are to be one of the principal feetnres, will surpass anything of the kind heretofore known, and will, it is hoped, be fully capable of holding safely the average of $25,000,000 of money, and $100,000,000 of securities, which they will be required to hold. Some portions of the new building may be used soon, but it will be at least until April next before all the improvements can be effected.

THE ALLEGED POISONERS COMMITTED.—JOHN M. GRIFFIN, First Mate, and THOMAS LEES, Steward, of the bark *Betsy Williams*, who are charged with poisoning two successive Captains of that vessel while she lay at Remedios, Cuba, had a preliminary examination before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. WM. F. HOWE, Esq., appeared as counsel for GRIFFIN, and JAMES H. FAY, Assistant United States District Attorney, for the people. Several of the sailors of the *Betsy Williams* were examined in reference to the circumstances attending the death of Capts. HOOE and BUNCE, and at the close of the examination the prisoners were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of this Association, held on Monday evening, the following officers were chosen for the year 1863:

President—Thomas Outwater.

Vice Presidents—First Election District, William H. Gilson; 2d, Henry Lounsberry; 3d, William Flack; 4th, Frederick M. Patrick; 5th, Michael Hynard; 6th, J. E. Wood; 7th, Thomas H. Sease; 8th, William Berrigan.

Recording Secretary—William A. Symes.
Corresponding Secretary—Andrew J. Moore.
Treasurer—James M. Tulhill.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—Quite an interesting company of friends and homeless boys and girls left the office of the Children's Aid Society on Tuesday, under the parental care of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN, the agent of the Society. The children were all comfortably clothed, and rejoicing in the change that awaited them. Mr. FRIEDGEN is quite confident of finding good and Christian homes for this company, as he has done for so many hundreds of these poor and friendless ones before.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—The American Telegraph Company have established a branch office in the Third-avenue Railroad Depôt, corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Harlem, for the accommodation of the citizens of this rapidly growing section of our City. The wires connect with all the intermediate offices in the City, and terminate at No. 145 Broadway.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—An election will be held this evening for Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment National Guard, of the State of New-York, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. MARTIN, who commanded the regiment during its two three months' terms in the United States service. The regiment was in the first battle of Bull Run, and was one of the organizations which retired from the field with credit.

LAUGHTER MADE EASY.—Dr. COLTON will give his annual exhibition of laughing-gas, at the Cooper Institute, this evening.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 991, 993, 995, 997, 1003, 1009, 1015, 1019, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047. *Part II.*—Nos. 960, 962, 984, 986, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030. *Part III.*—Nos. 692, 311, 551, 754, 756, 758, 763, 774, 748, 791, 788, 797, 753, 782, 784, 789, 776.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos.—Demurrer 17. Issues of Law and Fact—221, 288, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 295½, 296, 298, 299, 300, 301, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3079, 3133, 1363, 1277, 1207, 853, 1965, 1247, 1827, 3241, 987, 3011, 1275. *Part II.*—Nos. 1218, 864, 3082, 1244, 562, 1252, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 607, 1044, 1045, 1051, 1054, 723, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 964, 720, 541½, 949. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Napoleon.*—This vessel was captured by the naval forces acting in cooperation with the land forces at the capture of Newbern. The schooner was totally abandoned when taken possession of by the United States vessels. The evidence is from reports prevalent at the time and place, that rebel troops had been stationed on her until driven out by the United States forces, leaving her without any crew, papers or equipment, but with several pieces of artillary on board. The vessel was leeded with cepiured stores and sent to this port and libeled. D. C. Murray, a citizen and resident of this State intervened and answered, setting up that he was always opposed to the rebellion, and gave no consent to the employment of the vessel by the rebels.

Held by the Court—That there having been a hostile seizure of this vessel in enemy waters by United States vessels, she must be deemed lawful prize unless some fact constituting her legal exemption from seizure be established. If she was bona fide the properly of the claimant and he was opposed to her being held or employed by the enemy, that would not relieve her from condemnation as prize unless she was taken out of his possession and held by an enemy in duress or at least in fraud of his rights.

That whether a vessel is chartered, loaned or otherwise, allowed to be employed by the subjects of a nation at war, Prize Courts will treat her as enemy property equally as if full ownership had vested in the enemy. The external symbol of being employed by the enemy for purposes connected with operations of war, conclude the real owner from denying their hostile character. (4 Ch. Rob., 312; 6 do., 45; 3 Phil. Int. Law, 272; Hulseck, 7vol., 501.)

That the remedy of the claimant must be by application to the Government for relief.

Vessel condemned and forfeited.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Scotia and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured Oct. 24, 1862, by the ——, about twenty miles from Cherleston, and some two miles inside of the capturing vessel. She was a British vessel, registered at Liverpool. She had on board shipping articles dated Oct. 17, 1862, for a voyage from Nassau to St. Johns, N. B., and back. There were also found on board two letters dated at Nassau, from members of the crew to the Captain, stating that they understood the vessel was bound to a blockaded port, and protested against being taken there. Six witnesses were examined, and all agreed that the destination of the vessel was Charleston.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Anglia and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the same United States vessel, and almost simultaneous with the *Scotia*. The testimony was very similar. The voyage set forth on the papers was different, and the whole representation of the adventure upon the ship's papers was more formal and mercantile than in the case of the *Scotia*. But all the witnesses concurred in stating that the voyage was really to Charleston, and that the vessel was captured in attempting to enter that port.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Rambler and Cargo.*—This vessel left Sabine Pass Sept. 6, 1862, with a cargo of cotton for Havana. She had previously entered the Pass, and both going in and coming out, had violated the blockade. She was laden by residents of Sabine Pass. The master did not know who was the owner. No one intervened for vessel or cargo. Vessel and cargo condemned.

Action Against a Pawnbroker to Recover Thirty-five Gold Watches.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Barnard.

Hiram Young vs. *Joseph E. Isaacs.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the possession or value of thirty-five gold watches which he claims to have purchased by bill of sale from Alfred St. Lanreet, in March, 1860, and which said St. Laurent stated at the time had been pawned or pledged by his clerk or servant, and without his authority, to the defendant, who is a pawnbroker. The plaintiff demanded the possession of the property, and offered to pay and discharge the defendant's claim or lien, for advances made on the watches; but the defendent said he had not the watches in his possession, and knew nothing about any such watches. The plaintiff then caused the defendant's iron safe to be opened by the sheriff and there found and took possession of the watches.

Defendant then moved for non-suit, which was granted.

Wm. Fullerton and H. D. Gardener, for the plaintiff; John Graham and G. Morrison, for defendant.

The Statute of Limitations—Constructive Promise to Pay—What is a Sufficient Signing of a Contract in Writing.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Rowe vs. *Thompson.*—The plaintiff held three notes of the defendant, dated respectively March 8, April 1 and May 5, 1852, and each payable six months after date, upon which this action was brought. The defence was that the action was barred by the statute of limitations. Upon the trial it appeared that defendant had requested one Hodges to aid him in obtaining an agreement from his creditors that they would not molest him for two years, so that he could go into business; and that Hodges called upon the plaintiff in respect to it, and he consented. Before the two years expired, the plaintiff's right of action was cut off by the statute of limitations unless the contract made with the defendant should defeat the operation of that statute.

The Court upon the trial directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff, holding that the defendant had no right to induce the plaintiff to suspend any proceeding against him for two years, and then endeavor to make his own breach of faith, or fraud, advantageous to himself to the injury of the plaintiff.

Appeal was taken to this branch of the Court where the judgment of the Court below was affirmed, the Court, per BRADY, J., holding that both in conscience and in law the defendant could not be allowed to avail himself of such an agreement to the prejudice and injury of the plaintiff, as was attempted in this case. The Court also took the view that the instrument signed by the plaintiff by which he agreed not to molest the defendant for two years, was a new promise on the part of the defendant by which the case was taken out of the operation of the Statute of Limitations. The debt was by that agreement to remain unimpaired, and the defendant was to pay it at the end of two years. Such, the Court thought, was the legal effect of the agreement, if it was not a promise to pay in absolute terms. The name of the party charged (the defendant) offered in the agreement, and this was held to be a sufficient signing, in accordance with a number of cases cited.

HILTON, J., concurring, said that there was a legal distinction between the word "signed" and the word "subscribed." The former may mean merely the appearance of the name in the body of the contract or writing, and the latter was the subscribing the name at the foot of a written instrument. The former was a sufficient signing to charge the defendant.

DALY, F. J., dissenting, held that the agreement by the plaintiff not to molest or sue the defendant for two years, which was entered into by him, and was in writing, could not be regarded as an acknowledgment or promise on the part of the defendant to the nature of a new or continuing contract, which would take the case out of the operation of the statute, as it was not, in his opinion, signed by the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Sutherland.

Cheesman vs. *Franklin: Jones* vs. *Westbrook; Muller* vs. *Stein.*—Motions denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

Tompkins, &c., vs. *Murray, &c.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Gustavus Hirschberg vs. *Johanna Hirschberg; Emily L. Holmes* vs. *Oliver S. Holmes.*—Reports confirmed and judgments of divorce granted.

Bank of Montreal vs. *Carr.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Moncrief.

Loeffler, &c., vs. *Vuargu and Others; Fowler* vs. *Raphael; Winn* vs. *Wooley; Warren* vs. *Owen; Zoellner* vs. *Walker.*—Orders granted.

Martin Geil.—Application granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Brady.

Baldwin vs. *Oatman; Rugg* vs. *Carpenter.*—Motions granted.

Squire vs. *Allardice; Gelis* vs. *Driggs et al.*—Motions granted (conditionally.)

Before Judge Hilton.

Chatham Bank vs. *Dunham, &c.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Micklen et al. vs. *Armorer.*—Motion granted on payment of trial fee and disbursements.

Emerson vs. *Morris.*—Motion granted on payment of $10, motion fee and the disbursements.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 13, 1863.

$17,000 U.S. 6s '81..Reg.	95¾	100 Brunsw'k C'y L.Co.	8¾
50,000 do.	96	200 Pac. Mail S. Co.	157
10,000 U.S. 6s '81. Cou.	96¾	100 do.	156¾
20,000 do.	96	25 do.	s10 156¾
44,000 U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102¾	100 do.	s60 156
1,000 do.	102⅞	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	117¾
75,000 U. S. 6s. 1 yr. C.	96⅞	300 do.	117¾
4,000 do.	96⅞	45 do.	117
10,000 U. S. D. N's	138¾	100 do.	s60 116¾
27,000 do.	138⅜	100 do.	117
2,500 Ohio St. 6s. '81	112	700 Erie Railway	74¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. '62	101	400 do.	74⅝
10,000 Ill. War Loan	107	600 do.	74¾
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	82	12 Erie Railway Pref.	103¾
3,000 Va. St. 6s	64	500 do.	104
40,000 Mo. St. 6s	65	800 do.	104¾
25,000 do.	b30 65⅜	250 do.	104¾
5,000 do.	b10 65	400 Hndson Riv. R.	93¾
12,000 Cal. St. 7s	125	200 do.	93⅝
500 do.	124	100 do.	s30 93⅝
1,000 Erie 3d M. Bs. '83	119	100 do.	s60 93¾
9,000 Erie 4th Mt. Bds.	109	100 do.	s30 93⅝
10,000 Erie 5th Mt. Bds.	105½	50 Harlem R.	36⅛
2,000 do.	106	200 do.	35¾
1,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	102	300 do.	b30 35¾
2,000 Hud. R. 3d M.	107¾	500 do.	b10 35¾
1,000 Hnd. R. Con. B.	105	400 do.	b30 35⅞
1,000 Har. R. 1st M.	113¾	500 Harlem R. Pref.	70⅜
500 Harlem R. 3d M.	100	100 do.	b10 70⅜
1,000 Mich. Can. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	122¾	50 Nor. & Wor. R.	81
40,000 Mich. So. S. F.	109	50 do.	82
1,580 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	116¾	50 Reading Railroad.	90
5,000 A. & T. H. 2d Mge.	90	50 do.	s10 90
1,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Mge.	90	100 Mich. C. R.	b30 96¾
10,000 Al. & T. Ht. Inc'm.	79	650 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	51¾
1,000 do.	78¾	300 do.	52
20,000 La O. & Mill. L. O.	33	100 do.	52⅜
1,000 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	110	200 do.	52¾
1,000 C. & N. W. G. B. Ex.	95	1000 do.	52⅜
15,000 Ch. & N. W. A. Bs.	69¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 97
4,000 do.	70	700 do.	96⅜
12,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	44	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	88¾
10,000 Clev. & Tol. R. Bds.	124	700 do.	88¾
4,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	106	200 do.	89
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	90	200 do.	89⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. In. F.	96	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	97
1,000 Chi. & Tol. S. F.	108	400 do.	96¾
4,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	110	100 do.	96¾
1,500 P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	100	100 do.	96
10,000 do.	100¾	100 do.	s60 97¼
2,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	80¾	600 Gal. & Chi. R.	90¾
10,000 do.	81	50 do.	90¾
6,000 Mich. & No. I. G. S.	65	100 do.	s30 90¾
160 Mechanics' Bank	104	200 do.	b30 90
60 Union Bank	108	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	87
38 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	90	100 do.	s30 87
5 Bank of Commerce	94	100 do.	87¾
15 do.	93¾	1200 do.	87⅝
10 B'k of State of N. Y.	98¾	11 Panama R.	183¾
10 American Exch. Bk.	98	550 Chic. & R. I. R.	91
30 Park Bank	114	50 do.	90¾
500 Canton Company	b30	600 Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	101
200 do.	26	50 do.	101¾
50 do.	b10 26¼	50 do.	101¾
275 do.	26¼	200 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	42¾
210,000 American Gold	142	100 do.	b30 69¾
40,000 do.	s30 142	100 Pitts, Ft. W. & C.	b30 70
20,000 do.	142¼	500 do.	69
30,000 do.	142¾	400 do.	68¾
70,000 do.	142¾	400 do.	b30 69
30,000 do.	b60 143	50 do.	68¾
10,000 do.	b30 143⅛	100 do.	b10 69¼
29 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	127¾	500 do.	68
70 do.	128	50 Alt. & T. H. R.	35½
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	24¾	50 do.	b3 35½
300 do.	24	100 Alt. & T. Ht. Prf.	57½

SECOND BOARD.

$75,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	95¾	200 Hud. Riv. R.	93¾
13,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	95⅜	500 do.	93
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102	120 Harlem Railroad	35
20,000 do.	101¾	400 do.	35¾
115,000 U. S. D. Nts.	139	200 do.	35¾
25,000 do.	139¾	200 do.	b30 35⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅞	50 Harlem R. Pref.	70
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	64¾	150 do.	b30 70¾
10,000 do.	64⅜	500 do.	70¾
8,000 do.	64¾	100 Reading R.	91
50,000 Tl. War Loan	107	12 Alt. & T. H. R.	34
50 do.	92	100 Michigan Cen. R.	96
100 do.	b30 96¾	100 do.	96⅜
200 do.	b15 96¾	100 do.	95¾
200 do.	96¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	51⅜
200 do.	b3 51¾	550 do.	51¾
100 do.	51¾	100 do.	51¾
100 do.	51	650 M. S. & N. I. G.	97¼
75 Ill. Cen. R.	89¾	200 do.	89¾
200 do.	89¾	50 do.	89¾
200 Clev. & Pitt. R.	87¾	350 Gal. & Chic. R.	89¾
100 do.	89¾	100 Cle. & Toledo R.	87¾
100 do.	87	600 Chic. & R. Is. R.	89¾
150 Chic. B. & Q. R.	103¾	66 do.	102¾
50 Mil. & P. du C. R.	42		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$35,000 U.S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	96¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.	96¾
25,000 U. S. D. Nts.	139¾	100 do.	96
5,000 do.	139¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	52⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	65⅜	200 do.	52⅜
10,000 Amer. Gold	142⅜	300 do.	52⅜
10,000 do.	142⅜	250 do.	52¾
40,000 do.	143	100 Clev. & Pitt. R.	96⅜
280 Canton Co.	26	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	68⅜
100 Nic. Trans. Co.	5⅜	50 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	90¾
250 Pacific M. S. Co.	157	150 Galena & Chi.	90¾
13 do.	157⅛	200 do.	87⅝
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅜	50 Ch. & R. I. R.	90¾
1400 Erie Railway	75	100 do.	90¾
150 Erie R. Pref.	104⅜	400 do.	90
400 do.	104⅜	400 do.	90¾
1200 Harlem Railroad	35⅝	200 do.	90¾
200 Clev. & Toledo R.	87½	100 Ill. Central R. S.	89¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$11,000 Debt Certif.	96	700 Reading R.	92
323,000 Amer. Gold	144	100 Mich. Cen. R.	95¾
135,000 do.	143¾	100 do.	96⅛
140,000 do.	144	200 do.	95¾
31,000 U. S. D. Nts.	139¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	51¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s.	61¾	200 do.	b3 51¾
3,000 Cal. State 7s	125	550 do.	51¾
21,000 Mo. & Miss. 7 p. c. As. Bonds	64	100 do.	51¾
50 Canton Co.	25	100 do.	51
100 Bruns. Land Co.	7	650 M. S. & N. I. G.	97¼
41 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	128¾	75 Ill. Cen. R.	89¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	118¾	200 do.	89¾
2400 Erie Railway	74¾	200 Clev. & Pitt. R.	87¾
1550 do.	74¼	350 Gal. & Chic. R.	89¾
200 Erie R. Pref.	103¾	100 do.	89¾
550 do.	103	100 Cle. & Toledo R.	87¾
100 do.	103¾	100 do.	87
100 do.	103¾	600 Chic. & R. Is. R.	89¾
200 Hudson R. R.	92	150 Chic. B. & Q. R.	103¾
750 Harlem R.	35¾	66 do.	102¾
150 do.	35¾	50 Mil. & P. du C. R.	42
600 Harlem R. Pref.	70		

TUESDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The activity in speculation on the Stock Exchange is unabated. The feeling to-day, near the close of the afternoon, was a little more feverish than on Monday. The confidence of buyers at the Second Board was a little weaker, causing prices to recede ½@1 ₱ cent. When the 4 o'clock Public Board met, the demand for the Railways at this reduction was quite animated again, and the list of Railways left off comparatively steady, and Gold Coin very firm, about as follows, compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	142	143⅞	Harlem	35	35¾
U.S. C. H. Notes	138⅞	139⅞	Harlem Pref.	70	70
Tennessees	65¾	61	Mich. Central	96½	96¾
Missouris	65¾	64	Mich. Southern	51¾	51
N. Y. Central	117¾	118¾	Mich. Guaranty'd	93¾	97¼
Erie	74	74	Illinois Central	89¼	89¾
Erie Preferred	104	103¾	Pittsburgh	67¾	67¾
Hudson	93	92	Galena	90	90
Toledo	86¾	86¾	Rock Island	90	90

The Government Securities, with the exception of Custom-House Notes, which sympathize with Gold, were 1 ₱ cent. lower than yesterday under some vague impression that the Treasury will be in the market for a loan, though on what description of paper is scarcely yet suggested. The Senate's Bill of yesterday, authorizing $100,000,000 in 10-year 6 per cent. Stock, in addition to $50,000,000 United States Notes of legal tender, had not been noticed in the House to-day up to the latest telegraphic advices. In the absence of this authority we doubt whether the Secretary of the Treasury, who leaves town to-morrow, will attempt a negotiation on 6 ₱ cent. Stock under the act of Feb. 25, 1862. His authority on 7.30 ₱ cent. is exhausted, according to the construction which he places on the act of July 17, 1861, and it is not probable that a further security bearing so high a rate of interest will be authorized at the present session. There were various rumors on the Street as to the interviews of the Secretary with our New-York Bank people, but the latest intelligence which we were able to obtain is to the effect that no levee for Washington early on Wednesday, without any formal attempt to negotiate a loan.

The additional rise in Gold Coin places Exchange on London at 158 ₱ cent. But the quotation varies as rapidly from hour to hour as the up and down on the Stock arene for Gold Coin.

The market for Money is well employed at 6 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers, owing to the rapidly accumulating volume of Stocks and Bonds taken on speculation. The most liberal margins are made by borrowers, in order to obtain accommodations. This is not difficult to do, as most of the old operators on the Street and their Brokers have of late made a considerable am

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN — The Chimney Corner — The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Pride of the Market.

WALLACK'S—Pauline.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Cnm. Nutt, &c., at all hours—College Bawn afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

CLINTON HALL—Electro Psycaology.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Readings from Sheridan Knowles, by Mrs. Emma Robertson.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our telegraphic correspondent at Nashville sends us information of an extremely important character. The rebel Generals Cheatham and McCown are said to be at Shelbyville with their divisions, and expecting to be reinforced by Longstreet and his corps from the Richmond army, numbering thirty thousand men. It will be remembered that we have had several reports from Fedsricksburgh that the rebel army, or a portion of it, was apparently leaving the line of the Rappahannock and going in the direction of Richmond, and it is possibla that this transfer of Longstreet's Corps to strengthen Bragg's Army has been mada, as the line of railroad communication through North and South Carolina and Alabama is still open. It would appear, in this casa, that another daaperate effort to defeat the National army under Gen. Rosecrans is to be made, avan at the risk of weakening the rebel army under Lee, which disputes Gen. Burnside's way to Richmond. Our correspondent states, also, that four thousand rabels, with two full batterias of artillery, under Forrest, Wheeler and Starnes, have marched toward Charlotte, forty miles west of Nashville, with the view of destroying the transports in the Cumberland Rivar with supplies for Gen. Rosecrans' army. Eight regiments of our troops—four cavalry and four infantry—bave, howsver, been sent in pursuit. Ona of our transports, loaded with Commissary and Quartermasters' stores, has already been captured and destroyed. It is reported, also, that the guerrilla Morgan is again in Kentucky, meditating damage to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. With the Cumberland properly patroled by gunboats, however, Gen. Rosecrans cannot suffer for supplies.

We learn from Newbern that troops are now pouring into Gen. Foster's Department at a very rapid rate, and that important movements are pending. This verifies the reports which have lately reached us from the rebels.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated at Fortress Monroe, Jan. 12, states that the rebels suffered greatly in consequence of the destruction of the bridges about Goldsboro by Gen. Foster, and that the repairs were effected by a large force of negroes working nnder the protection of Gen. Evans. Gens French's Division, formerly at Petersburgh, has moved to Raleigh. A portion of Lee's army has been withdrawn from the Rappahannock to Richmond, and is said to ba ready to march to different points in Nortb Carolina for its defence. Gen. Foster has been very heavily reinforced doring the past two weeks, and is moving to tbe interior agsin. He is determined to keep the railroad communication between Richmond and ths Gulf States sevared. Tbe large fleet now in rendszvous at Fortress Monroe, it is ganarally conceded, is designed to cooperate with an expedition for the captnre of Wilmington, the terminus of tbree important railroads. It is rumored at Newbern that an attack is to ba mada on Charleston soon. Gen. Naolee's entire Division, with many other troops, have arrived safely at Nawbern, and are ready for action. Reinforcements are constantly landing at Newbern and Beaufort.

On learning of the loss of artillary in Gen. Rosecrans' army during the late battle, Gov. Morton, of Indiana, immediately dispatched two batteries of three-inch guns, flying artillery, to Gen. Rosecrans, to be used in pursuit of Bragg. They arrived at Nashville on Mondsy night.

Secretary Chase has informed tbe House, in answer to s resolution of inquiry, that ths soldiers have not been paid because he is not authorized to raise the proposed loan by practicable means under existing laws; and that the 5.20 bonds have not been sold, because they could not be sold under the restrictions imposed by Congress. The arrears of army pay now amounts to treble the sum he can raise under existing laws. He gives tbe Goverament receipts from all sources, including customs, since the 1st of July, as $325,000,000, wbicb to the different departments of the army alone in that time has been paid the sum of $243,761,771 99.

Gen. Butler visited Boston yesterday, made a speech in Faneuil Hall, and returned to Lowell last nigbt in a special train. Hie reception hy the Bostonians was very enthusiastic.

Tbe New-Jersey Legislature met and organized yesterday, and tbs Governor's Measage will be delivered to-day. A series of peace resolntions wers offered in the Senate, similar to those recently introduced by Mr. Brooks, in a Democratic meeting in this City. They propose an armistice of six months, at once, whetber the rebels want it or not, of coorse, and a National Convention to arrange all difficulties. Tbe resolutions wers made the special order for the 22d inst.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition from the chiefs of the Wyandotte Indians, asking for reimbursement for losses inflicted upon them by the rebels, was presented. The petition of William Cornell Jewett, for mediation by Switzerland, was reported back from tha Committee on Foreign Affairs, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, which was agreed to. Mr. Wilson, of Massschusetts, introduced his bill for the consolidation of regiments in the field. The President was called upon for the correspondence between the State Department and tha British Government relative to the capture of British vessels sailing from one port to an other, having on board articles contraband of war, intended for tbe use of the rebels. The President was also called upon for the correspondence with the Mexican Minister at Washington, relative to the exportation of contraband articles for the use of the French army in Mexico. The death of Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, was then announced, and, after tha customary proceedings, the Senate adjourned.

In tha House, tha Special Committee on the proposed new post and military road betwsen New-York and Washington was announced hy the Speakar. Tbe bill to provide ways and means for the support of ths Government was then considered in Committee of tha Whola until the announcemant lof the death of Senator Pearce, of Maryland, when tha Housa adjourned, after the deceasad had been eulogized by a number of gentlsmen.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of a bill to divida Steuben County into three counties; also, of a bill to prevent the use of public moneys, by pnblic officers, and by a bill to amend the criminal laws hy providing that criminals can earn a commutation of their sentence, and tbat a certain amount shall be paid tbem on their discharge.

In ths Assembly, ths sixty-sixth ballot was raached without the slaction of a Spsakar, when an adjournment was carriad.

GENERAL NEWS.

Tbs steamship *Jura* arrived at Portland yesterday, and aoms additional nawa is telegraphed, including a summary of tha intalligenca put on boerd the staamship *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool on the 31st ult., and which has not yat arrived. Lata advicas from Japan show that that country is in a stata of revolntion, and that important reforms are being inaugurated wbich will be of much advantage to foreignera. The steamer *Sumter*, formerly the rebel pirate, had been sold at auction at Gibraltar for $19,500, and is to be engaged in the Liverpool and Mediterranean trade. The English papers indulged in extended comments on the Fredarickshurgh disaster. Tha French Financial Minister had mada a statemant showing that the Government daficit for tha year was 35,000,000 francs—tha Mexican expenses being stated at 83,000,000 francs. O'Donnell had mads a speech on Mexican affairs in the Spanish Senate, which had created consideranbla excitemant. He characterized the claims of France as excessive, and said the real cause of ruptnre between France and Spain was Almonte, who deceived France. A plot for a rising in Poland in January had been discovered.

Last avaning Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, delivered an address at tbe Democratic Union Associatien, No. 932 Broadway, on "Puritanism in Politics." The whole was a violent attack upon tha people and policy of Naw-England.

Tha Board of Supervisors, yasterday increaaed tha salary of tha District-Attornay of tha County from $5,000 to $7,000 per annum, and of his two assistants from $2,500 to $3,500 per annum, besides allowing him an extra clark, at a salary of $1,200. Tha last quarterly report of Comptroller Haws was submitted, showing the appropriations of the quartar to have been $5,089,358 92, and the expenditores $4,938,267 92.

Tbe cargo of the prize steamer *Caroline* was sold at Philadelphia on Monday. Tha cargo was of an assorted character, consisting of drugs, gunpowder, muskets, dry goods, calf-skins, stationery, &c. Thera waa a very large attendanca, and tha bidding was quite animated. Among the articles sold were the following: 600 dozen spool cotton, 300 yards, at $3 90; 4 cases French calf-skins, $6 10 to $6 90; 44 cases muskets, each 20, $1 50 to $2 50 each; 8,000 cigars, 75c. per 1,000; 300 dozen quinine, $2 50; 11 cavalry officers' swords, $40 each; 1,503 reams straw paper, $27 per ream. One case, containing 11 boxes shot, 1,200 pounds; 8 boxes canister powder, 4 pounds; and 2,000 percussion caps, $99.

From the large number of carpenters engaged in preparing timber for the new iron-clad frigate at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, it is expected that the frame will be raised within tha next two weeks. A large quantity of fine timber is being received in the yard now, bnt all of it is green and has to be used in that state. The double-bowed steamar *Tacony* will be launched in a couple of weeks. A large number of 15-inch shells have been received in the yard within the past week or two.

A latter written on board the *Nahant*, (iron-clad,) after her arrival at this port from Boston, states that she is too heavy for a sea boat, but tbat no inconvenience was experienced during her voyage, because no rough weather was encountered.

Tbe Baltimore *Sun* says it is understood that Gen. Schenck has requested the Secretary of War to transfer Gen. Duryea to that Department, and that tha request has been granted. Gen. Duryea will have command of all the troops stationed in Baltimore, always being under orders of Gen. Schenck.

The McKinstry Court-Martial adjourned on Friday. Tbs dafendant made a rejoinder to the Judge-Advocate's summing up of tha preceding day, after which the Court was closed for daliberation and decision in the matter, the evidence, pleas and papers being all in on both sides. The long protracted trial is tharafore at an and.

Several of the gamblars wbo were taken before an Ohio Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, were taken to Cincinnati, on Tbursday, by a military guard, President Lincoln telegraphing to pay no attention to the writ of *habeas corpus*. Tbey next day paid over the amount of money won by them from Cook. The probabilities are now that the Government will get back all the $230,000.

The One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Regiment mutinied at Holly Springs a few days ago, and the officer commanding tha brigade was compelled to deprive the officers and men of their swords and guns, and place them under arrest.

Tbe Stock Market was again largely speculative yesterday, with a more feverish confidence late in the day. Gold Coin 143¾; Exchange 158 per cent.

An active demand prevailed, yesterday, for Flour and Wheat, at advanced prices. Corn was rather dearer, but less freely dealt in. Groceries exhibited less animation. Provisions were in lively request, and Mess Pork was higher. Cotton, Hay, Lead, Spelter, Ingot Copper, Tallow, Clover Seed, Linseed, Chemicals, Petroleum, Wool and Whisky were more sought after, at firmer rates. Spices ware unusually active. The Freight engagements wers fair. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The live stock trade has been brisk during the past week. Receipts of all kinds, with the single exception of calves, are larger than for the previous week, but prices have generally advanced. The short supply of the last week left a good demand, and all kinds have been well sold ont. Beeves numbered 4,653, all of which found a ready market, at slightly improved rates, though the sales closed with less animation than they commenced. Some good droves of fat Kentucky and Illinois cattle averaged 9c. ℔ lb., net weight. A few extra fat steers brought 10c.@10¼c., but most of the sales were at 7¾c.@8¼c. The stock was of a better quality than for some time past, a large proportion being good enough for retail beef.... Sheep and lambs are in moderate supply, though much plentier than one week ago. A decline of 25c. ℔ head is quoted, good lots averaging 100 lbs., live weight, bringing 6¼c. ℔ lb.... Live hogs are selling as fast as they reach the City, at an advance of ¼c. ℔ lb. Heavy, fat, corn-fed hogs, are worth 4¾c.@5¾c. ℔ lb. live weight; light hogs, 4¾c., and still-fed, 3¾c.@4c.

The Senatorial Contest in Pennsylvania.—The very excited contest for the Pennsylvania Senatorship, closed yesterday at Harrisburgh, as the contest at Springfield (Ill.) had closed the day previous, hy the election of a Democratic Senator *vice* the sitting Republican member. Mr. Buckalew, the new Pennsylvania Senator, succeeds to the seat of Hon. David Wilmot, and his opponent in the contest was Hon. Simon Cameron. The Democracy claimed a majority of one in the Legislature on joint ballot, but their candidate was finally elected hy a majority of two. Mr. Larkin, a Republican member, [illegible] ring his vote to an irregular [illegible]

There has been considerable [illegible] probably some danger, of a mob interference at this election. Thousands of roughs had assembled at Harrisburgh from all parts of the State. The train from Philadelphia, on the day preceding the election, brought in nearly two thousand members of the different Democratic clubs in that city; and so high was the excitement, that the House, with but one dissenting voice, passed a resolution requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to employ a sufficient force to preserve order in the hall during the balloting. The Democrats asserted that this popular demonstration was for the purpose of preventing any of their weak-kneed representatives voting for Mr. Cameron.

The favorite Senatorial candidate of the extremists or semi-secessionists was Francis W. Hughes, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee during the late canvas in that State, who distinguished himself in his famous letter to Secretary Seward, to which the latter gentleman replied in such unequivocally patriotic terms. He was discreetly set aside for Mr. Buckalew. The member elect is a more moderate man, though during Buchanan's administration he made himself notable as a Lecomptonist in the Pennsylvania State Senate.

The Finances of the Country—The Bills Before Congress.

We publish this morning Mr. Spaulding's speech on the public finances—the necessities of the Treasury, and the best mode of meeting them. No more important topic can engage public attention. The Government and the country are in a condition of extreme financial peril. An immense amount of money is wanted at once; and Congress must decide promptly how it shall be raised. It is of the utmost importance, also, that the decision should be wise as well as prompt.

There are only three ways in which the wants of the country, in this respect, can be supplied. Money, for the payment of the armies, the purchase of supplies, and the support of the Government in all departments, must be raised in one of these ways:

1. By *loan*—selling the bonds of the United States for what they will bring in the market:—

2. By *issuing paper*, which is simply the promise of the Government to pay at some future time:—or,

3. By creating *Banks* and authorizing them to issue notes on the basis of Government bonds as security for their redemption.

These three propositions are before Congress and the country. The Secretary of the Treasury prefers the last;—Mr. Spaulding and the Committee of Ways and Means in the House prefer the second. No one advocates the first, simply, because in the present condition of affairs it is impracticable. If bonds are to be sold, they must be paid for in currency of some kind. They cannot be paid for in specie, nor is there Government currency enough accessible in the country to pay for what is needed. Payment must be made in the notes of State banks, which rest on no adequate security, and which could not possibly be made the medium of Government transactions. The choice is really between the issue of *legal tender notes* and the *national banking* scheme of Secretary Chase.

One point should be understood at the outset in this matter: no scheme can possibly be adopted or devised which shall be free from very serious objections. We are restricted to a choice of evils. Raising money on credit in any way is always open to very grave objections. Congress and the public should, therefore, dismiss from their minds all thought of devising any financial scheme against which a very strong argument cannot be made. All that can be done is to select that scheme which promises the greatest advantages in exchange for the fewest and the smallest injuries. It is perfectly natural that the advocates of any one project should conceal its bad features and exaggerate those of its rivals. Mr. Spaulding sets forth, at length and with force, the objections to the Bank project of Mr. Chase, but does not dwell upon the reasons which recommend it; nor does he bring into any considerable prominence the undoubted evils of relying solely on the issue of legal-tender notes.

We do not propose at present to enter upon any comparison of their merits. We desire simply to protest against the spirit in which the discussion is sometimes conducted, and to warn all concerned of the absolute necessity of waiving all personal feeling, all individual interests, all local pretentions, and all State pride and ambition, and of canvassing this subject with sole reference to the general good. Secretary Chase has proposed his plan, not because it is faultless or free from objection, but because he deems it essential to the salvation of the country. He regards the further issue of Treasury notes to an extent sufficient to meet the emergency, as certain to involve a depreciation absolutely ruinous to our credit, to render impossible the collection of customs in gold and silver, and to plunge the Government into a bottomless abyss of expenditure, the only alternative to which is repudiation. He looks upon such a Bank as he proposes as furnishing a means of funding the Government debt, as supplying a currency of equal credit and value throughout the country, as providing money to meet the wants of the Government, and though last, not least, as *creating a bond of attachment to the central Government among the loyal States*, which may become absolutely essential to their continued union. His plan is national in its scope and in its spirit. It aims not only to aid the Government in crushing the rebellion, but to foster the *spirit* of union among the people. It is entitled, certainly, to the most candid and charitable consideration of every loyal man, and unless there are insuperable objections to it on national grounds, it ought to be adopted.

But how has it been met? The Democratic Party assail it with bitter vehemence, [illegible] ly on account of [illegible] pay [illegible] tion, and partly on [illegible] to the Administration. A very large and powerful class oppose it because they have special interests to be affected by the inflation of the currency. And then the banking interests of the several States oppose it, because they fear they will lose something by its adoption. All these motives are natural, and within proper limits, may safely be indulged. But when they combine to override the interest of the whole country, and make the public credit and the salvation of the Union utterly subordinate to their personal or local aims, they furnish a sad and very discouraging proof of the lamentable lack of that public spirit which alone can rescue the country from the perils that surround it.

The Annual Report of our State Bank Superintendent, Mr. Van Dyck, furnishes a very striking illustration of the temper to which we have referred. It breathes the very spirit of ultra State rights and secession. The idea which pervades it throughout is that the Banking Interest of New-York must be protected, whatever becomes of the General Government or of the Union. Everything that has been done by the Treasury Department and by Congress to meet the extraordinary financial demands of the crisis, is treated with a flippant ridicule, as unbecoming as it is unjust. Not a particle of sympathy with the General Government is evinced,—not the slightest disposition shown to aid its struggle for existence,—not a hint given as to the absolute necessity, at whatever sacrifice, of carrying the nation through this gigantic contest. On the contrary, the *right* of the State to exclude national corporations from its jurisdiction, is urged quite as strongly as Gov. Seymour urges that the State should refuse to the General Government permission to make arrests within its borders. And the Superintendent closes with this very distinct and peremptory threat, which would have been much better suited to the latitude of South Carolina, or to the longitude of Gov. Seymour's message, than to the document in which it appears:

"*Whatever may be the action of Congress in the premises, I have full faith that the Legislature of New-York will protect its honor, and the interests of a common constituency, with dignity and firmness.* Under the existing laws no association or person can issue, within this State, notes to circulate as money, without depositing the required securities in this Department. Without legislative instruction to the contrary, it will be my duty, during my continuance in office, *to enforce this provision against all associations or individuals claiming authority from any other source.* If occasion require, I shall not hesitate to bring the question to the test of judicial decision, that we may learn authoritatively what powers over local institutions are still left to the States."

It is possible that Secretary Chase's plan may not be the best that can be devised. But we are quite certain that such a spirit as that to which we have referred, if permitted to control public sentiment and public action, will paralyze every effort of the Government to preserve its own existence, and to prevent the whole civil structure of the country from falling into utter and hopeless anarchy.

The Enlargement of the Erie Canal a National Necessity.

The commerce of the United States is a creation rather than a growth. It could not have had existence but for the provision made for it by the construction of artificial highways. The extent of such highways consequently exactly measure its volume, although the ratio of its increase is much greater than that of our public works. The railroads of New-York transport say 2,000 tons of merchandise to each mile of road; those of Massachusetts a still larger quantity. The tonnage of all the railroads in the country, or rather of those of the loyal States, is fully 1,250 tons to the mile. The aggregate mileage being 23,000 miles, the total tonnage will be 27,600, exempting, of course, such articles as coal. The value of merchandise at $100 the ton is fully $2,760,000.

But the condition of the existence of this vast commerce is of course our great waterlines. The relative cost of transporting merchandise on ordinary roads, railways and the ocean, is represented by the figures 100, 10 and 1. It costs $20 a ton for one hundred miles on an ordinary road; $2 on a railroad, and 20 cents on the ocean, for the same distance. The cost on the great Lakes exceeds that on the ocean, and in the Erie Canal that on the Lakes; but there is no doubt that on the average, freight can be brought from Chicago to New-York, for example, for less than one-half of what it can be transported between the same points by railroad. As a rule, consequently, the Lakes and Canal have a monopoly of the carriage of breadstuffs from the distant interior to tide-water. Indian corn is never brought to market on railroads; nor is wheat all the way from the districts of its production. These products are first collected by railroads, on the shores of the Lakes, and transported thence hy water to New-York, or to the eastern shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, from which point the limited distance to be traversed allows the railroads to come into competition with the canal, but then only for the highest-priced and easily-handled kinds of freight.

The capacity of the great water lines, particularly that of the Erie Canal, consequently measures the volume of the internal commerce of the country. The one is the gauge of the other. It is the cheapness of transportation over the canal that gives a commercial value to the products of the interior. If it were closed the amount of its present business would measure, necessarily, the reduction in the volume of our commerce, both domestic and foreign. The railroads forming similar connections are already overburdened with their present traffic. If the amount offering were increased, charges would necessarily increase in the same ratio, until a point was reached which would preclude altogether the forwarding to market of the more bulky and low-priced products of the interior. Upon the canal, the cost of transportation between Buffalo and Albany does not exceed one cent per ton per mile; on a railroad it is fully two [illegible] ; and for the average of merchandise [illegible] nsported, three cents. The cost of transportation upon [illegible] only one-fifth that on the railroad running parallel with it. But this is not all. A vast saving is effected on the lakes and canal over railways, in the manner in which freight is received and discharged. The boat is loaded in a few hours from the warehouses, and serves itself as a warehouse for its cargo, till this is discharged hy machinery, for which, as in loading, a few hours only are required. Were it necessary to put on docks or in storehouses all the freight moved, the cost of transportation would be so vastly increased as to reduce the quantity to probably one-quarter the present amount.

The Canal and railroads are consequently complements of a vast system. Each is indispensable to the other. The railroads collect the products of our wide domain upon the shores of the great Lakes, whence they are borne hy water to the consumer. For this system to work with entire harmony, the capacity of the canal should always exceed that of the works that purvey for it. But this capacity, in the experience of the past two years, has been so crowded as to produce the very state of things that we have described—in which cost of transportation is greater than the value of many articles after reaching tide-water. This is not a singular but a necessary result. The work of enlargement was only vigorously commenced in 1847. Its completion trebled the capacity of the canal. But within that period the commerce of the West has been created. In 1847 hardly a mile of railway existed in the Northwestern States. Now, there are nearly 12,000 miles, whose aggregate tonnage exceeds 12,000,000 tons—a tonnage exceeding three and one-half times the enlarged capacity of the canal. But the merchandise coming from the West in addition to that created hy railroad, is ten-fold greater than it was in 1847. In other words, the productions of the interior, seeking market through this outlet, have increased in vastly greater ratio than all the provisions made for their transportation over it. With this enlargement, consequently, which has rendered the canal the grandest work of the kind in the world, we find ourselves in just the same predicament we were in when it was proposed; or, rather, in a still more embarrassing one, as the quantity of freight now offering in excess of its capacity is vastly greater than it was in 1847, while the means of increased production in the interior are five-fold greater than they were at the period named.

A new enlargement is thus imperatively called for at the very instant of the completion of the old. If we would increase our commerce, we must enlarge the means through which we receive it. The methods of creation for the future must be precisely those of the past. We can go on creating to almost any conceivable extent. We can estimate the value of such creations by that which has been already achieved. It is simply a question in the exact sciences. But we have this in our favor—that as we had to expend $50,000,000 to create what we already possess, we have now only to expend one-sixteenth this amount to add three-fold to the previous result.

The enlargement of the works will cost, say $3,500,000. It will treble the capacity of the work, and with it every benefit that has already flown from it. With such a proposition before the country—for the advantages conferred hy this work are independent of all political lines—we do not think it will long hesitate to act, when the outlay is so trifling, and the gain so vast.

Gen. Wool's New Department—Deserters to be Secured.—By General Order from the War Department, dated Jan. 3, the Military Department of the East was created, consisting of the New-England States and the State of New-York. The Headquarters are in this City. Gen. Wool has been assigned to the command of this Department. He has arrived and entered upon his duties, as will be seen from a series of orders published in another column of the Times of to-day.

From an examination of these orders it will be found that the Government has determined to adopt the most thorough and energetic means for recovering and consolidating its military strength hy remanding all officers and soldiers, absent with or without leave, back to the army for duty. Every officer in the New-England States and New-York, absent on leave, is ordered to report to Gen. Wool, at once, by what authority he is absent from the army, and for how long a period. Every volunteer or enlisted man is ordered to report to the nearest commissioned officer the reason and authority of his absence.

This first order will be effectual for all officers and soldiers who are honestly absent from their posts. But a second order bears upon a class who are inflicting wrong and disgrace upon the nation, and a cruelty upon their faithful comrades in the field—the "deserters," who, in large numbers, as Gen. Wool asserts, and as the country knows, are scattered throughout New-York and the New-England States. Gen. Wool calls upon all officers and exhorts all good citizens to aid in returning "deserters" to their commands, by making known to these Headquarters the whereabouts of such deserters. These cowardly skulkers from camp and the field combine the character of swindler with deserter. They have obtained liberal bounties, been furnished with good clothes and arms—they have sworn to perform their military duty; and yet they have basely betrayed their country hy deserting. They have left their more honest comrades to do double duty, and suffer double risks in the field, while they have sneaked away to squander the money and the property they have literally robbed from the Government. Gen. Wool promises a most thorough scouring of the entire Department for the thousands of laggards and deserters scattered through it; and he warns citizens of the danger of secreting or conniving at the hiding or escaping of men guilty of a crime whose penalty is "death."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Financial Prospects of the Government.

The Rumors of Changes in the War Department.

General Hunter and the Department of the South.

The Case of the Louisiana Congressmen.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

ENLARGING THE CANALS—THE FINANCES.

The bill for the enlargement of the Erie Canal locks gave way in the House to-day to the Finance bill, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. After an elaborate speech from Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, in favor of the bill, an effort was made by Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee, to put it on its passage. The House, however, followed the example of the Senate, and wasted the balance of the day by adjourning as an evidence of respect for the memory of the late Senator Pearce, of Maryland.

It is evident that the financial dangers of the country are exciting much reflection and caution, and there is being developed a strong aversion to the expansive policy of Treasury-note issues to the extent deemed necessary to covar the present and prospective disbursements of the Government. Some of the best informed members of the House are entirely unable to determine whether the bill of the Committee will pass, while the prompt adoption by the Senate of Secretary Chase's bill for temporary aid, and the known views of its Finance Committee, have excited the belief that that body will sustain the Secretary in his views, as opposed to those of the House Committee. Should the Senate bill pass the House at once, its provisions will satisfy the most urgent demands on the Treasury, and give time for more careful discussion of the various measures proposed. Committee of Ways and Means, however, to-day had the Senate bill informally under consideration, and decided it to have originated in violation of the Constitution.

It is understood that Mr. Stevens intends to-morrow to make a strong effort to pass the bill of the Ways and Means Committee, with what success will be seen.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The facts in regard to the rumored changes in the War Department seem to be these: Secretary Stanton, soon after his appointment, asked for two additional assistants, to serve for one year, within which time he expected to be able to put down the rebellion. The names of Messrs. Watson and Tucker were accordingly sent in, and these gentlemen were appointed. Their term of office will expire about the 20th inst., and it is understood that Mr. Watson is not a candidate for reappointment. There is strong reason for believing that Charles A. Dana, late of the New-York *Tribune*, will be nominated to the position.

COL. MONTGOMERY GOING TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

Accompanying Gen. Hunter, who who goes ont to South Carolina at once, is Col. Montgomery, of Kansas renown, having a commission from the War Department for raising a brigade of soldiers in that State. It is understood that the veteran Hunter goes this time untrameled by restrictions regarding color or race.

CONSOLIDATION.

Senator Wilson's measure of consolidating the old regiments of the army is meeting with unexpected approval. There is no doubt that the plan, if carried out properly, would greatly promote the efficiency and diminish the expense of our military force in the field.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

Speaker Grow to-day appointed Messrs. Fenton, of New-York, Wadsworth, of Kentucky, Kellogg, of Illinois, Sargeant, of California, and English, of Connecticut, the Special Committee on the proposed military and post route between New-York and Washington. The majority of the Committee is, of course, favorable to the proposition, and a report will shortly be made.

THE LOUISIANA CONGRESSMAN.

The House Committee on Elections met this morning to consider the cases of Messrs. Flanders and Hahn, claiming seats for Districts in Louisiana, under the recent election in New-Orleans. The claimants appeared in person, and impressed the Committee very favorably by answering that they had no arguments to present in the matter, but simply submitted the facts, and would cordially acquiesce in their decision. The Committee hold that there is but one question to be decided, and that is whether a Military Governor has the lawful right to order elections for Delegates to Congress in military districts. The decision in this matter will establish a precedent for all other similar cases, and the Committee have asked the Delegates to appear before them to-morrow to argue this point.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Coort of Inquiry to-day, Gen. Pope was called by Gen. McDowell, and his direct examination gone through with by that officer.

Gen. Pope stated, in answer to a question by Gen. McDowell, that the way Gen. Banks came to sustain alone the engagement at Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of August, was, that he had continually reported to Gen. Pope, at Culpepper, during the day, up to 5 o'clock, that he did not apprehend an attack in force. Besides, Gen. Pope was led to believe, by a recent consolidated report of Gen. Banks, that his command was something over 12,000 strong, infantry and artillery. On the evening of the 9th of August, Gen. Pope said, the artillery firing in the direction of the position of Gen. Banks became so rapid and continuous, that he feared a general engagement was going on, or might be brought on at any moment. He consequently ordered forward Ricketts's Division of McDowell's Corps, accompanying it himself, and ordered Gen. Sigel, who was at Culpepper Court-house with his corps, to follow as soon as possible to the field. He stated that Gen. McDowell was in no wise responsible for anything connected with these movements, but in all respects carried out his (Pope's) instructions faithfully and zealously. Gen. McDowell, he said, was under his immediate observation, near the conclusion of the battle of Cedar Mountain, at the time he put his troops into action on the right of Banks, and his conduct was gallant and efficient throughout. Gen. Pope stated that the reason Gen. McDowell's Corps was not ordered to the support of Gen. Sigel, at Waterloo Bridge, on the 24th of August, as had been stated to Sigel would be the case if necessary, was because it was ascertained by a strong reconnoissance by Gen. Buford's Cavalry on the

Both, that there was no enemy on the north side of the river, so was understood to be the case when Sumner was pushed toward Waterloo Bridge, and that consequently the sending of McDowell in that direction was unnecessary—the object of a movement in force on the Rappahannock at that time being to bag a large force of the enemy that was reported had been cut off on the north side of the Rappahannock by a sudden rise in the river.

At the conclusion of his direct examination, Gen. Pope said: "Having by the order of the President been placed in command of an army, the commanders of the corps of which were my seniors in rank, my position was embarrassing and likely to lead to unkind feelings between myself and the commanders of the army corps. I am gratified to be able to here bear testimony to the zeal, the energy, the ability, and the cordial sympathy of Gen. McDowell, from the first to the last day of the campaign in Virginia. In my judgment he has merited, and should receive, the gratitude of his country, and the applause of his countrymen."

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when the examination of Gen. Pope will be resumed by the Court.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The Commissioners under the act for the Abolishment of Slavery in the District of Columbia, having concluded their labors, will make their report to the Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow. The number of applicants for the benefit of the act, was about one thousand, for nearly three thousand slaves, who were duly examined and valued by a slave-dealer of Baltimore. The law appropriates $1,000,000, but only $900,000 of this sum will be paid, the authorized average for each slave being $300. Some of these were judged to be worth nothing, such as infants, the aged and infirm, so the amounts withheld for them have been added to those esteemed of higher value than $300.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.

A number of prominent gentlemen have been discussing the propriety of urging the authorization of letters-of-marque and reprisal, in view of the belief that arrangements have been made, especially in British quarters, to run the blockade and to prey upon United States commerce. They express the opinion that some action of this kind is absolutely necessary to prevent the destruction of our marine interests from those sources.

See Eighth Page for Congressional Proceedings.

PURITANISM IN POLITICS.

Address of Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio.

At the Headquertera of the Democratic Union Association, No. 932 Broadway, Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, delivered an address on "Puritanism in Politics." Mr. Luke P. Cossans introduced the speaker, who said:

That we were surrounded by the Constitution as by a mound; that a reptile had been boring that mound, and the deluging ocean of war had swept in to destroy. Puritanism is that reptile. It must be crushed, and the moued rebuilt. But it will not be done by the present Administration. We must patiently wait and work for two years and for a better policy. Meanwhile, new schemes of division may distract us. Strife may come between the people of the North, because the reptile brood still flourishes. It is not confined to New-England. I fear new alliances among the States and fresh conflict among the people. I speak as a Western man, ever opposing all schemes of division—still opposing them; but I speak to warn. The erection of the Mississippi States into a Republic, standing on its resources—be ought by South and East, choosing for itself its own cheapest, best outlets to the ocean and market of the world, is no dream. Gov. Seymour means much and well, when he says the Western and Central States desire to stand in the Union, protected by all the muniments of the Constitution. They will in time restore that Union—let New-England do as she please. They do not intend to desert the ship; but they do not intend to be controlled by the Constitution-breaking, negro-loving Pharisaism of New-England. Unless that section reform itself speedily, new alliances may unhappily be made without her. The West is aware that New-England is getting the benefit, and itself the burdens of the war. Fortunes are made in New-England, wages are high and contracts plenty, while the West is charged with extortionate rates in transportation and in the price of their purchases. They are robbed by tariff on what they buy, robbed on what they sell. Mr. Beecher boasts that the Yankee has an intelligence which turns to gold all it touches. Do you wonder that public meetings West are resolving no longer to be tributary to New-England cupidity, and that men cry out so wildly, "New-England fanaticism and peculation have made disunion. New-England stands in the way of reunion. Perish New-England, to let the Union live!" There is a legend of St. Lawrence lying on a red-hot gridiron, and begging that, as he was sufficiently done on one side, to be turned over on the other. I fear the West will never be canonized, if it requires such double sacrifices.

Puritanism—This is bred in the bone. It is the same now as it was hundreds of years ago. Like begets like. Generation succeeds generation, with the same stamp of Puritan character, taking success for justice, egotism for greatness, cunning for wisdom, cupidity for enterprise, sedition for liberty and cant for piety. Puritanism would reform men's morals by statute and make Paradises by politics. I do not impeach a whole people for the errors of a part. In Colonial times, an Antichrist was believed by a Winthrop; as in later times, Waseesa stands like a granite rock repelling the wave of Puritanism. I would not confound the Parkers and Phillipses and the lesser spawn of transcendentalism with the Choats and Curtisses who have cultivated the graces of civil order. I speak of that ruling element in New-England called Puritanism, which, in Lincolnshire, in Holland, at Plymouth, or at Boston, ever presents the same selfish, pharisaical, egotistic and intolerant type of character. We find it in our politics to-day, as the Tudors found it, hundred years ago, ever meddling, and only willing to concede when it can't help itself. Even in the time of Elizabeth, it compromised with its persecutors to save the Presbyterian, but provided a punishment for the Separatists. You cannot rely on the varnished account the Puritans give of themselves. It is false. If they write the history of this war the truth will never appear. Their keynote is that Slavery is its cause, and must be extirpated. The truth is that Slavery was meddled with, and returned in violence when we were given in wrath and malice. But it does not thence follow that Slavery was the cause of the violence. The doctrine of the French Socialist that property is robbery, and therefore should be abolished, is a sample of the same fallacy. Abolition is, in the moral sense, the cause of the war. It is the offspring of Puritanism.

It might seem anomalous that New England which prided itself upon its local self-government, should meddle with the distant concerns of other people. But each is the contradiction of this Puritan character, that whenever it enjoyed a a blessing, it did not went it to be extended. They would always propagate their creeds offensively. King James said of them that they were pests in church and commonwealth. When the *Mayflower* and *Spredwell* were on the sea, with the Pilgrim wheat thrice sifted from the three kingdoms—their historian says it wanted sifting once or twice more—one of their leaders said "their voyage was as full of crosses as themselves of crookedness." In Holland, as soon as they learned the language, they began to wrangle. No wonder the Dutch bribed the Captain of the *Mayflower* not to land them near the Hudson, but further north. It is not too late for New-York yet to give thanks for that pious fraud!

The law officer of the War-office now, Mr. Whiting, upholds the right of the Government to interfere in Slavery, Mormonism, or *any other institution, condition or social status.* Under this doctrine, proclamations are justified. Rather than yield this moral censorship, New-England welcomed war. It is not the first time she has convulsed the Republic by her dogmas. She did it in 1798. The mural balence between Church and State was thus destroyed. Every Sabbath you have a sermon from Dr. Chezevar, demonstrating that our failures in battle are owing to the displeasure of God, because of the sin of Slavery. He forgets that when we are beaten, the slaveholders succeed, and that God, by his Puritan logic, must be Pro-Slavery! Gov. Andrew boasts that New-England has done much for the nation, for the West. What has she done? She has sent out such men as Douglas, Seymour, McClellan—liberal minds, because they repudiated Puritanism. She gave Samuel Adams for the Revolution; Greene and Stark in its war—men who had no sympathy with Puritan ideas. She gave us, however, Arnold, Gen. Hull and Gen. Butler. She voted at first against Jefferson, and reviled him, as she reviled Douglas. She voted against Jackson at first and reviled him, as she has McClellan. She voted against Louisiana acquisition. She opposed the late war. The Governor of Massachusetts, Strong, refused to comply with President Madison's requisition for troops against England. She fostered secession in her Hartford Convention, and disunion when Texas was admitted. Emerson holds that he (Emerson) is God; God is everything; therefore, he Emerson, is everything. He copies the Hindoo who says: "Rich is that universal self, which thou worshipest as the soul." This ideology finds its prototype in the Vedas, where there is given the best description of what a Puritan thinks himself: "I am generation—dissolution—reason—mind—death—immortality—entity and non-entity." Among mountains, I am Himalay; among floods, the ocean; among elephants, the everlasting Big Elephant." Where is the relief from this propagandism? War? War has been called a wholesale grave-digger, who works for wages. What wages have we not already paid? A quarter of a million of Northern, not to count Southern men, perished; a thousand millions of public debt, fortunes tottering, speculation rioting, and the fiend of Abolition standing behind it all, gibbering its insane proclamations! It is the general belief that this ruling element of our Government does not intend to restore the Union, and is determined to give the Democracy no chance to restore it. But by the God of our fathers! though these States may be for a time, torn asunder by the extremists, the Democracy, if it takes a lustrum to do it, will never cease to labor till the old Government is ours again. The nation echoes Saymour's words, that the Middle and Western States will do it. They will drive this dissonant din which has made this fratricidal violence and hate to its New-England home to prey upon itself, as of old, and will ponr into the lacerated bosom of the nation the hallowed and healing spirit of mutual confidence and conciliation. Thus will the nation reform itself.

The speaker was greeted by an enthusiastic audience of about 1,200 people, who cheered vociferously at the right places, and agreed with him that "Puritanism must be crushed."

AMUSEMENTS.

Winter Garden.—There are theatres in London where the virtues thrive, and nothing more carnal than tripe and onions is ever permitted to be mentioned on the stage. Mr. Rerson—a famous eccentric comedian—occupies one of these chaste temples. Month after month and year after year he plays a little round of characters depicting, with a good deal of minuteness and, we may add, an equal degree of prolixity, the trials, tribulations and triumphs of the lower grades of society. An experienced *habitué* of the theatre can say at such and such a time Mr. Rerson will wipe his poor bald old head with a red cotton pocket "handkercher," and at such a time he will sit down radiantly to an occult feast of stewed cowheel contained in a basin, and in the manner of his eating convey to the attentive mind the healthful lesson that contentment and a religious frame of thought can be obtained by pursuing that diet as a steady service of life. These things are as sure to happen as Mr. Rerson is sure to light a long pipe at a later period of the evening, and after pulling frantically at it, and finally putting the bowl in his mouth, to collapse and choke from the intensity of his emotions, occasioned by the tobacco or his feelings.

We have had a few pieces of the Rehson school in New-York, but for the lack of an artist capable of interpreting the phases of life reflected in them they have seldom been very popular. This want has been supplied by the manager of the Winter Garden, who, in introducing the piece called the "Chimney Corner," and Mr. Coulcock as the *Solomon Priddy* therein, has certainly succeeded in bringing before our audience the peculiarities, excellencies and best characteristics of actiug of one of the most esteemed London establishments. Of the piece, it is sufficient to say that it deals exclusively with the egitations of a parent (in the chandlery line) who is compelled to suppose by a strange concatenation of events, that his son has departed from the paths of rectitude and honor, but who in the end is overwhelmed with a sense of the injustice he has thus done to the favorite of his heart. The interest, although broadly human, is tuned to a low pitch, and the best ability of an artist is required to make the audience acknowledge their sympathy with a range of feeling below the ordinary standard of dramatic expression. Mr. Coulcock effected this in a way that was heartily and deservedly appreciated. With a style that is somewhat large for so humble a part, and a declamatory habit of repeating with verbose inflexions a simple phrase, not at all in keeping with it, he succeeded in the best scenes in infusing so much honest, hearty and natural pathos into his acting, that we are glad to hail the performance as one of the best of the season, and worthy in all respects of being regarded as a new sensation in the dramatic world. The applause at the end of the piece was enthusiastic, and its success complete.

The play in other respects was well rendered, and it was placed on the stage with a degree of care and regard for details that we seldom see equaled. Mr. Davidge, as the genile father of the hero, and the cause of all the botheration, was thoroughly artistic and admirable. He was justly recalled at the end of the second act, and in other respects fairly shared the approbation of the audience. Mr. A. H. Davenport, in a small part, was also excellent, and Miss Coulcock gave to the part of *Grace* a sufficient degree of innocent interest to make it agreeable and necessary to the enjoyment of the entertainment.

The performances concluded with the "French Spy," in which the charming and graceful Conas gave a vigorous and highly successful interpretation of the "Arab Girl."

Laura Keene's.—Mrs. John Wood appeared last evening, for the first time in New-York, in the comic drama of "The Pride of the Market." The piece is one of Mr. Planche's neatest and most amusing adaptations from the French, and the principal character affords Mrs. Wood the best of opportunities for the display of her varied abilities. In parts like that of *Marion*, Mrs. Wood proves her ability to personate with artistic delicacy and finish a higher order of dramatic character than that in which she has mainly achieved her unquestionable popularity. She is very brilliant and dashing in burlesque, and more intimately funny than it is generally supposed possible for a pretty woman to be in broad, extravagant farce; but her sensible admirers will all agree she is never so charming as when her humor is relieved, as in "The Pride of the Market," by a shade of serious sentiment, and an occasional touch of sentiment and grace. She is very capably sustained by Messrs. Raymond, Daly and Stoddart, Miss Emma Taylor and Miss Ione Burke; Mr. Raymond and Miss Iona Burke being especially good in their respective parts. New and extremely beautiful scenery has been painted for the piece by Mr. Minaeo Lawis and the characters are all well and appropriately costumed.

Dodworth's Hall.—Mrs. Emma Robertson will give a reading from Sheridan Knowles and other writers at this establishment to-night. The lady has been very successful in this species of entertainment.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that this great project has been revived, under circumstances which render its construction probable. Subscriptions to its stock are to be received in small sums. The basis and amount of anticipated profits are fully set forth in the advertisement referred to.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 573 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Lumber,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
SMITH & WILLSON,
1st-av., corner 39th-st.

Second-hand Safes
FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

50,000 Pairs Ladies' and Gents' Skates.—Skate straps with Fogg's Lever Buckle. Also, the American parlor air floor skate. At wholesale. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st., and No. 68 Kilby-st., Boston.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Electro-Psychology.—Messrs. BRITTAN and FISKE will give a Lecture and Experiments THIS EVENING at Clinton Hall, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MARRIED.

Bird—Canfield.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 12, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, by Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., Mr. John H. Bird to Miss Sarah, only daughter of Albert W. Canfield, Esq., all of this City.

Ford—Pascall.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, Mr. Warwick Ford to Miss Martha P. Pascall, both of England.

Tomlinson—Russell.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at the residence of the bride's brother, (Wm. S. S. Russell,) by Rev. Robert Russell Booth, Wm. A. Tomlinson, of Kalamazoo, Mich., to Elisabeth Tomlinson, daughter of the late Robert M. Russell, of this City.

DIED.

Benadict.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, Mrs. Sarah S. Benedict, wife of Martin Benedict, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the M. E. Church, corner of 2d-av. and 119th-st., on Friday, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Barse.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, Mr. Elijah Barse, in the 83d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 809 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Bagshaw.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 10, at his residence, Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged 87 years and 3 months. The body will be interred at New-Haven on Thursday, Jan. 15.

All friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Clergymen of this and the neighboring cities, who wish to attend, are invited to meet in the lecture-room in the rear of the church, at 1½ o'clock. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven, is expected to preach a commemorative discourse.

Crocker.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 12, Virginia Eliza, daughter of Thomas and Adelia J. Crocker, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 231 West 34th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Child.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 12, Mrs. P. Child, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Joseph Child, and her son-in-law, William S. Alexander, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 80 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Drake.—In Friendship, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 5, Mrs. Mary Huntley Love, widow of Joshua Drake, aged 83 years.

Eckel.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, Samuel Eckel, of East Tennessee, in the 36th year of his age.

He was interred at Greenwood.

Floyd.—In the lower bay, on Sunday, Jan. 11, on board the propeller *Tuffe*, by the giving way of one of the main arches of her boiler, George P. Floyd, youngest son of William A. and Mary Floyd, aged 19 years, 1 month and 2 days.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William H. Taylor, in Mesereole-st., between 3d and 4th, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Lyons (Wayne County) papers please copy.

Foster.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 12, of croup, Vena L. Foster, only remaining child of Daniel and A. M. Foster, aged 4 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 667 2d-av., at 1½ o'clock.

Gallagly.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, Mr. John Gallagly, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 Bulleet-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hagstson.—In Jermanville, on Monday morning, Jan. 12, suddenly, Mary K. Hagstson, beloved wife of Samuel Harrison, aged 75 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 15th-st., North River, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Chermside-st., at 8, and 36th-st. at 8:22 A. M.

Ireland.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock, Margaret Ann Ireland, wife of the late John Ireland, in the 53d year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Jardine.—In Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, Thomas Jardine, aged 65 years. The deceased was born in Lochmaber, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Sept. 24, 1798.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Pelham Neck, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Dumfriesshire (Scotland) papers please copy.

Moore.—In Brooklyn, on Monday night, Jan. 12, Emily, wife of George C. Moore, of Canada West, and daughter of Charles Troward, Minister of the Gospel.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 333 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

Miller.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., of diphtheria, James H., son of Thomas and Carlos D. Miller, aged 2 years and 9 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at 1 o'clock P. M., to-day.

Milnes.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, John Milnes, M. D., in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, on Thursday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

Messiac.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, Catharina, relict of the late Peter A. Mesier, in the 91st year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Olney.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 11, Augusta Louisa, only child of Charles F. and S. Louise Olney, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 50 West Washington-place, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Peacock.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday evening, Jan. 11, after a brief illness, Thomas Peacock, in the 67th year of his age.

"And he was not, for God took him."

Funeral on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 1½ o'clock, at the house, and at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Baptist Church. Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., by way of Morris and Essex Railroad, changing cars at Newark. Return from Bloomfield at 4½ o'clock P. M.

Renwick.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 12, James Renwick, L. L. D., in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral service, at Grace Church, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M., and to accompany the remains afterward to the family vault, at the First Presbyterian Church, in 5th-av.

Smith.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 12, suddenly, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of the late Gerardus Smith, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 Harrison-st., in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 21.—Jan. 13, 1863.
51, 2, 16, 35, 21, 58, 49, 73, 71, 43, 3, 13, 9.
Kentucky, Class 22.—Jan. 13, 1863
26, 9, 69, 3, 29, 50, 56, 47, 70, 13, 48, 35
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
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Lotteries.—See J. A. Morris & Co.'s Advertisement on eighth page.

HARNDEN EXPRESS
SEND BY THEIR
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DAILY, AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M., FREIGHT AND PACKAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
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Cartes de Visite.—$1 50 per dozen Unequaled by any other pictures made in this City. Beautifully colored pictures at reduced prices at JOHNSTON BROTHERS, No. 867 Broadway, near 16th-st., New-York. N. B.—Pictures made in cloudy weather.

Eglise du Saint-Esprit.—The sale of the pews of this newly-erected French Episcopal Church in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will take place in the church, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Plans of the pews may be obtained, and terms of the sale made known, at the time of sale. The church will be opened for inspection on Wednesday and Thursday next.

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel, and Operative and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

India Rubber Gloves cure Chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO., No. 205 Broadway. Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail, ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

Confederate (Rebel) Money.—Facsimile Confederate Treasury Notes, so exactly like the genuine that where one will pass correct the other will pass equally as well. Five hundred dollars in Confederate Notes of all denominations, sent free by mail, on the receipt of $5, by W. E. HILTON, 11 Spruce-st., N. Y.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company,
[Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1857, whereby each Shareholder's liability is specially limited to the amount of his subscription.]
GUARANTEED 8 PER CENT. BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT,
UPON COMPLETION AND WORKING OF THE CABLE.
£600,000 IN 120,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH,
DEPOSIT ON ALLOTMENT, ONE POUND PER SHARE.

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The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company believe that this important work committed to their charge is at length fully ripe for execution.

They have the fullest confidence in the sufficiency of the scientific and practical facilities which now exist for testing, submerging and working long deep sea cables. This confidence and these facilities have increased and been matured during five years of careful consideration, inquiry and experience; and being brought forward on the present occasion in conjunction with advantageous and well-digested business arrangements, the Directors have now entire faith in the establishment of permanent and efficient telegraphic communication between Europe and America by way of Ireland and Newfoundland.

An enterprise so important, and so nearly become comparatively easy to accomplish, appeals not only to the great commercial interests of Europe and America, but to the sympathies of all classes in both countries, its benefits to peace and civilization it is impossible to estimate.

Four hundred messages were sent through the Cable in 1858. Of these two messages alone to General Commanding Officer in Canada and Nova Scotia, countermanding a previous order for the embarkation of troops to India saved the British Government £50,000, another message assured anxious friends in England, in the collision of the *Europa* and *Arabia*, off Newfoundland, of the safety of the lives of the passengers and the vessel.

These facts have determined the Directors to place this important undertaking within the reach and interest of all classes of the community by issuing the preference stock in shares of £5 each, £1 per share payable on allotment. A considerable portion of these shares has already been taken up by themselves and by the original Shareholders, and the Board now confidently invite the public to subscribe the remainder.

The total amount of the present issue is £600,000, and this is guaranteed a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum by the British Government on the completion and during the working of the Cable.

The surplus profits of the Company remaining after the above 8 per cent. has been paid on the new capital, and 4 per cent. on the old capital, will be divided *pro rata* between them both, after providing for a reserve fund.

Subscribers to the present capital are thus effectually secured their first 8 per cent., irrespective of competition or any other contingency, except a total loss of the Cable; and will, in addition, participate equally in the large surplus of profit that may legitimately be expected to accrue from the traffic on a line so peculiarly situated as that of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, connecting as it does, by its sole medium, the two vast networks of Aerial and Submarine Telegraphic communication of Europe and America.

Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co. have laid 4,000 miles in 30 lines, all of which are in working order, except that in shallow water between Liverpool and Holyhead, which was dragged and broken by the anchor of the *Royal Charter*, in 1859, and has since been taken up altogether. They undertake to subscribe and pay up in cash to the present new capital the sum of £25,000; and if selected to manufacture the cable, they will allow this Company to pay weekly for the materials used and the labor employed about one making and laying of it, charging no profit thereon, and vouching for the use of their works and machinery, nor for their personal services during the progress of the manufacture, nor until the cable is completely successful. Where, however, the cable has been properly laid and efficiently worked during one month, the first instalment of profit is to be paid. This profit is to consist of Atlantic Telegraph Shares, credited as fully paid up, to the value altogether of 20 per cent. upon the actual cost of materials and labor disbursed by this Company in the above weekly payments—the shares being divided into twelve equal instalments, and deliverable to the contractors by one instalment per month.

The payment of profits is thus spread over 12 months; and in case of failure the contractors stand to lose not only their profit, but their investment of £5,000 in the Company's stock. That they do not look forward with any apprehension of such a result is apparent, both from their offer and from the fact that all the cables laid by them, including those in the deepest waters, have been perfectly successful.

Careful surveys on behalf of this Company have been made by the British Government the past year off Ireland and Newfoundland—that off Ireland by Master Illery, R. N., and that off Newfoundland by Capt. Orlebar, R. N. The supposed precipitous cliff about 300 miles from Ireland, which has been urged in depreciation of that route, is found by Mr. Hosken to be a descent equable throughout, and of no greater pitch than would allow of the working of a locomotive up and down it, while the bottom is everything that can be desired, the soft mud of which it is composed being of a nature constantly to increase in depth, and certain in a few years to so cover the cable as to protect it from all external influences.

On the Newfoundland side, Capt. Orlebar has shown that a deep channel exists from the approach to Trinity Bay to a place called New-Pelican, where there is every facility for landing, and by adapting which as a terminus, upward of 30 miles of cable will be saved.

This Company possesses the exclusive right of landing telegraphic cables on the entire Atlantic coast of Labrador, and on the coasts of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and the State of Maine. It also possesses agreements with the entire Telegraphic System of America, undertaking for the latter to connect with this Company, and covenanting in some instances to return each week in cash, as a discount for the encouragement of the Atlantic Company, 40 per cent. of the charges received by them for messages over their Cable, or from the Cable, a revenue of £50,000 a year is expected from this source alone, and, together with the £14,000 a year subsidy agreed to be paid by the British Government, and the same by that of the United States, must be added to the ordinary traffic returns of the Company. Respecting the amount of these returns, the Directors desire every one to judge for themselves. They merely append a calculation showing what would be the result if the traffic be sufficient to keep the Cable at work at a very moderate rate for a period in each year equal to an average of 175 whole days, rather less than half of the year. They would additionally remark that, owing to the difference in longitude between Europe and America, the Cable must necessarily be open day and night.

As regards the speed of working that may be expected, scientific men agree, one and all, in stating that twelve words per minute, as a *minimum*, can be telegraphed through a proper cable between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Now, even *reducing* this *minimum* basis by nearly 2-3 per cent., taking the new capital at £600,000, and the old capital at £462,800; allowing, moreover, only 16 hours per day for each day's work, and 300 of such working days per annum, the revenue at 2s. 6d. per word, (the tariff authorized by Government,) after paying 18 per cent. per annum on the new capital, and 14 per cent. on the old capital, will leave upward of £240,000 per annum balance for formation of a reserved fund, being practically sufficient money to pay for an additional line of cable *out of profits* every two or three years.

No deposit will be demanded, nor will any Calls be made upon the Subscribers to the new capital until at least £300,000 have been applied for. Nor will any liability be incurred by the new Subscribers on account of preliminary or any other expenses, unless that amount be reached.

Applications for Shares may be made to Mr. George Saward, the Secretary, at the Company's Office, 22 Old Broad street, London; or to CYRUS W. FIELD, 57 Beekman street, New-York.

Annual Commercial Results of working a Telegraphic Cable, at a *charge of two shillings and six pence per word*, and at the average *speed of ten words per minute, during sixteen hours per day*, throughout a year of 300 working days; the New Capital being as now decided upon (£600,000), and the Total Capital—old and new—being as below stated.

Ten words per minute, (being a rate of speed lower by 20 per cent. than has been shown by Varley and others to be practicable,) for sixteen hours per day at 2s. 6d. per word, the tariff authorized by Government, are equal to.....	£1,200 per day.
£1,200 per day for 300 days are equal to	£360,000 per year.
Add Government Subsidies.....	28,000 per year.
Add Discounts agreed to be returned to the Atlantic Company by other Telegraph Companies, estimated to produce at least.....	50,000 per year.
Gross Income.....	£438,000 per year.
Less working expenses in Ireland, Newfoundland and London.....	25,000 per year.
Net profit.....	£413,000 per year.

Note.—The above calculation is based on the assumption that 240 messages per day may be sent from each side of the Atlantic. The Company has ascertained from actual returns kindly furnished by the two Companies who possess the Continental Cables, that the average communication between Great Britain and the Continent alone exceeds, at the present moment, 1,500 messages per day, and is ever increasing.

CAPITAL.

The New Capital, £600,000, bearing the first Preference Dividend of 8 per cent per annum requires.....	£48,000 per year.
The Old Capital, £362,860, bearing the next Preference of 4 per cent., requires per year.....	14,514 per year.
Upon the Total Capital, Old and New, £1,062,860 pay a further Dividend of 10 per cent.....	106,286 per year.
Out of Profits there are thus, available for Dividends.....	£172,800 per year.
Balance for Reserve Fund yearly.....	240,200 per year.
Net Profit, as above.....	£113,100 per year.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—New and reliable treatment—In reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MILITARY BOOKS.

ANDREW'S HINTS TO COMPANY OFFICERS, on their Military Duties. 18mo., cloth..... 50
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D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

Physiognomy, or Signs of Character; Physiology, and the Bodily Functions; Phrenology, or the Brain and Nervous System; Psychology, the Science of the Soul; Ethnology, or the Natural History of Man, with Instructions, in the Choice of Pursuits, Personal Improvement, etc., are some of the topics elucidated in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 1863. No. 1 ready. 10 cents. Only $1 a year. Address FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

If you want to know what prostitution is doing toward the destruction of the human race, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free as the principal newspaper depôts, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broad

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; is a good hand at children's dresses; is an American; the best of references given, to first-class families in the City. Call on or address Miss D. T., No. 718 East 13th-st., near the 3d-av., southeast corner.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, the work of one or two or more families, by the day, month or week; or would cut at the house. The advertiser is a Protestant, and has the best of City reference. Call at 129 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY of experience in the direction of servants, and the education of children, would like a situation in the family of a widower; would take entire charge if desired. Address C. C. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper in a small family, or to sew out by the week or month; good City reference. Address M. G., Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework and washing and ironing; must have good references. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

AS HOUSEMAID,—A SITUATION WANTED by an English Protestant girl as general housemaid; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 75 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 190 West 41st.-st., near 9th-av., second floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to do housework in a small family, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl; is a first-class laundress; understands all kinds of family washing and French fluting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., first floor, for two days, between 21st and 22d sts., if not engaged.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—SITUAtion wanted in a private family by a competent and respectable young woman; best of references given. Call at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant young woman, who has had the charge of children for several years past; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; would do plain sewing or chamberwork, and take care of a child in a small family; can be highly recommended for either situations; can give most excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 281 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A thoroughly competent young woman, fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; understands all kinds of family sewing, or would do light chamberwork, and willing to go in the country; best of reference. Call for two days, at No. 252 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant person wishes a situation as nurse, having had long experience, she is fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL IS TO 20 years old, English or Irish, as nurse not to do plain sewing. Apply, from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 35 West 23d-st.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; can embroider. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 160 East 25th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an experienced nurse; is accustomed to taking care of an infant from its birth; would assist in sewing; the highest City reference given. Call for two days at No. 413 6th-av., one door above 26th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; has no objection to travel; six years' best of City reference. Call at No. 129 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROtestant girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family in the City; has good City reference. Can be seen at 149 East 28th-st., Room No. 7.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED young girl wishes a situation in a private family as seamstress; is capable to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all family sewing; no objection to wait on a young lady if required; best City references; has no objection to go to the country; can be seen till employed at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., Room No. 2, third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE AMERican girl wishes a situation as seamstress in a genteel family; can do all kinds of family sewing, and cut and fit children's clothes; would be willing to assist with the chamberwork; can give good reference. Call at No. 142 East 32d-st.; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, would travel with a lady to California. Call at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts, for two days, top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit young ladies' dresses, and dress their hair; no objection to wait on a single lady. Best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 217 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes to obtain a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses and children's clothes; would go by the week or month; best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 143 West 31st-st., Ring the basement bell.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as seamstress and nurse; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing, and understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to take care of an infant or two grown up children and teach them their lessons; is fully competent to take full charge of the nursery; City references given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., for two days—second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WAITress, who is a Protestant, is desirous of a situation in a first-class private family; understands her work in every respect; can give unexceptionable City reference for respectability and capability. Call or address No. 45 Fulton-place.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant girl as waitress; perfectly familiar with her duties, and has first-class references. Can be seen for two days at No. 432 West 35th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—AN active young woman wants a situation as first-class waitress, or would take chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT, OR AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation waoted by a neat, disposed, willing and obliging young woman in the city or country; is a good cook and baker and a first-rate washer and ironer, will do her best to please her employer, no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House,) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. E. WELIT, Proprietor.

MALES.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by a man and his wife—the man as coachman and groom and to make himself useful; his wife as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing, no objection to City or country, or to go separate. Address W. K., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days. City reference.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses in England and the United States, is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference and no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at Mr. Brewster's Coach Repository, No. 788 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or address T. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man, who perfectly understands the care, treatment and raising of all kinds of young stock round a gentleman's place; knows the City well; has driven in it for many years; best of references from last place, where he has lived for two years. Call for two days at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, or to take charge of horses; is careful and of temperate habits, and thoroughly understands the management and treatment of horses; has good City references. Can be seen at Baxter's harness store, No. 71 3d-av., for three days.

AS COACHMAN—AND TO TAKE CARE OF horses and to make himself generally useful. A young Protestant man is desirous of obtaining a situation in the country; he can give good references; wages $14 per month. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 507 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant man, in a private family, knows the care of horses, and can drive; no objections to the country. Call on or address No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., basement door.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman, a first class coachman and groom, has lived with some of the best families in the city. The best of references given. Call or address D. T., 118 East 13th-st., near the 3d av., southeast corner.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man (colored) wishes a situation as above; he is quick, active and willing, best of reference given. Address COACHMAN, No. 962 Broadway, near 23d-st., or can be seen same number.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young man, as coachman, groom and gardener; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; is willing to take most any kind of work; willing to make himself generally useful; good City reference; will go to the country or city. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style, good reference given. Address J. L., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

SWISS COACHMAN.—A SOBER, STEADY man, who understands the management of horses and plain gardening, wishes a situation; is willing to make himself generally useful about a place. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a married man, (German,) who has a thorough practical knowledge of his business. None but a first-class place accepted. Adress Dr. A. HUHNE, Roundout, Ulster County.

AS GARDENER, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED German young man, understanding the theory and practical part of gardening, wishes a situation. Can be highly recommended. Can be seen or address GARDENER, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUAnation wanted by a Protestant man as gardener and coachman; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or to Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 193 East 26th-st.

AS GROOM—AS CHAMBERMAID.—BY A man and wife (Protestant,) wanted, situations in City or country; the man as groom and coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a careful driver, perfectly honest, temperate and willing; the wife as chambermaid and waitress; she is honest, industrious and very obliging, and is a good seamstress; both will be well recommended from their last place for nearly two years. Can be seen at the office of Mr. Sandford, their last employer, 92 Broadway, after 10 o'clock.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; is willing and obliging, also neat and clean in his habits. Apply for two days at No. 71½ East 14th-st., in the cabinet-store; has the best of City reference.

WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, a situation; has had several years' experience in the care and management of horses; is a good driver; will make himself generally useful and obliging to his employer; any gentleman wanting such a person will please call or address C. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GENtleman, a college graduate, in some bank or wholesale store. Has some knowledge of book-keeping. A moderate salary would be expected. The very best of reference can be given as to character and qualifications. Address W. H. J., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, in a shipping or commission house, as general assistant or book clerk; writes a good hand, and can furnish best of City references. Address A. B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 18 YEARS OF age, living with his parents in the upper part of the City; one who writes a good hand, is quick and correct at figures, and can furnish satisfactory reference. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 555 New-York Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE young English, Scotch or German woman, as cook; she must understand her business thoroughly and come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 161 West 14th-st., between 8 and 12 o'clock, for two days. Also, an English or Scotch laundress, with good recommendations.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A WELLrecommended French or Swiss Protestant as seamstress, and to take care of two children about 8 years old; she must speak English. Apply, between 1 and 4 o'clock, at No. 9 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-place.

A GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—A PROtestant servant, thoroughly competent, can find a good situation a short distance in the country. Three persons in family—one a child. Apply at No. 552 Broadway; good references required.

SURGEONS WANTED FOR THE ARMY IN TENNESSEE.—Contract surgeons are wanted to serve at the United States Hospitals in the Department of the Cumberland. The pay is $100 per month. Application for examination is to be made immediately to Surgeon R. S. SATTERLEE, U. S. A. Medical Purveyor, No. 46 Broome-st., New-York, or Surgeon W. S. KING, U. S. Army, No. 1,003 Gerard-st., Philadelphia. Those who are passed by the Medical Board will be employed immediately.

LANDSMEN WANTED FOR THE NAVY.—Also, seamen, ordinary seamen, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards for steamships and sailing vessels, for one, two and three years. Apply at the office, No. 67 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs; opposite Pier No. 12, North River.

NEW INVENTION—SELLS RAPIDLY. Experienced agents for country retail trade may apply at No. 9 Spruce-st., Room No. 4. Agents wanted in every town. Address O. BECKLEY as above, inclosing red stamp for return postage.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 15 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE
U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned, U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., at WARD & GOVE'S UNION WAREHOUSE, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.

THE PRIZE STEAMER "SCOTIA,"

built at Blackwall, England, in 1847; gross tonnage, 434 73-100; register tonnage, 292 77-100. Also,

THE STEAMER "ANGLIA,"

built at West Cam, Essex, in 1847; gross tonnage, 456 67-100; registered tonnage, 291 22-100.

THE BRIG "ROBERT BRUCE,"

built at Prince Edwards Island, in 1854; about 185 tons burden.

THE SCHR. "REVERE,"

built in Nova Scotia, in 1852; about 91 tons burden.

THE SCHR. "WATER-WITCH,"

built by the U. S. Government, date unknown; about 91 tons burden.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By D. W. IVES & CO., THIS DAY, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock, and TO-MORROW, Jan. 15, each day, at No. 625 Broadway. The entire stock of elegant custom-made furniture, manufactured expressly for City retail trade, in the best manner.

ROSEWOOD and WALNUT CHAMBER FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD and WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE,
OAK and WALNUT DINING-ROOM SUITES,
OAK and WALNUT LIBRARY SUITES,
HALL FITTINGS, &c.

Purchasers are requested to examine this, one of the best assorted stocks in the City. On exhibition and catalogues ready.

ON EXHIBITION THIS EVENING,
UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
STEAM ENGINE MACHINERY,
PLANING MACHINES, &c.

GEORGE COOK will sell for account of whom it may concern, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock, at the planing mill on 13th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., one 40-horse steam engine, 14-inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, with boilers, &c.; three planing machines, lot tools, shafting, pulleys, &c. Terms cash, and sale without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ITALIAN STATUARY, FIGURES AND BUSTS OF CARARA MARBLE, LARGE CEMETERY MONUMENT, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 14 and 15, at the store No. 600 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, at 12 o'clock each day, a large invoice of statuary, of the importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just arrived from Italy, comprising Venus of Canova, Psyche, Group of Cupids, Fishsrman, Fisher Girl, Fidelity, Amore and Psyche, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Beatrice of Canova, and other works of equal merit. Also, alabaster groups and figures, Three Graces, Venus in the Shell, Greek Slave, Canova's Dancing Girl, Apollo, Belvidere, and many others; richly carved vases, amhrscing Grecian, Etruscan, Roman and other celebrated designs, comprising some of extraordinary large size and of most elaborate workmanship; pedestals for figures and busts, taxtas, card receivers, fountains, gronps and works of art for the decorations of parlors, by the best Italian artists.

Also, a large cemetery monument of spiral form, richly carved, to which the attention of the marbis trade is especially called, as an alaborate work of superior finish. Catalogues may be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and also at No. 600 Broadway, Jan. 12. Tha whole are open to public inspection, and will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

PUBLIC SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the Government Depôts, in this City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863, an amount of grain, condemned hy a Board of Survey.

The sacks to be sold separate from the grain, at a price to be fixed by the Quartermaster, or retained, if deemed desirable, by him.

Terms cash, in Treasury notes, on delivery.

JAS. BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1863.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button) flegtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $375. One black horse, (Bill) 16 hands high, flagtail, carries himself speedidly; clean, handsome traveller; would make an euvlahle coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $425. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; ha is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $480.

Address Box No. 3,220, Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

D. M. SHAMAN, (FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS with Adrian H. Muller, Esq.,) would inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 33 Wall-st. He will attend to sales at auction and private sales of real estate, Insurance and Bank stocks, &c., on favorable terms. Also, to the renting of houses and stores, collection of rents, and negotiation of loans on mortgage. Securities also bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Wm. V. Brady, Hon. Clarkson Crolius,
Adrian H. Muller, Esq., David Seaman, Esq.,
Messrs. Wm. C. Gilman & Son, Messrs. Wm. & J. O'Brien.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
(Late with A. H. Muller,) No. 33 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in gold.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Jan. 5, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1863, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company: Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1863, the payment of the principal of so many of the above named bonds as shall be presented at this office between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon and the half-yearly Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S. { 1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 8 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,

AMERICAN GOLD,
AT
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 36 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.,
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 49 WALL corner of WILLIAM ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.

No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 19. Poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

R. BARLES, Cashier.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

SHINPLASTERS.—CORPORATION NOTES OF the cities of Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Roudout bought by MATSON & ROBINSON, brokers. No. 163 Fulton-st., (opposite St. Paul's Church). The highest rates paid for specie.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

WANTED—COMMERCE INSURANCE COMPANY'S STOCK. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING PROTESTED CHECKS upon Government, issued by defaulting Paymasters previous to the secession movement, would do well to address at once, J. R. W., Box No. 200 Post-office.

WANTED—SAN FRANCISCO CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; 234 Canal, and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, English house Connal, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland of the best qualities, all at lowest market prices.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and on sums of over Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, upon sums entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7 P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYA, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Monday next, Jan. 19.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.

C. F. BUDGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT CO., OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MONTAGUE-ST.,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1862.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, inclusive. By order,

H. WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 27, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, on FRIDAY, the 2d January. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 2d proximo.

JAMES J. DAY, President.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order

GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

BOTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERKIN, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF N. J.,
No. 69 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1st, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF two-and-a-half per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at this office. The transfer book will be closed until the 16th inst.

SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

PHŒNIX BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½) free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, January 2, 1863. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCK HOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.

HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 59 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIdent and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1863.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Friday, 16th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.—Twenty-third Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Seven Per Cent. Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

ANDREW A. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Clinton Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-ann

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED! BEWARE! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations.) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, etc. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the

INFALLIBLE

for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhœa" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in one for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,

J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN

who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,

by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints unable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest time possible, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to manly vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBLE, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs: thirty years in his present specialty, during which time he has been at the principal hospitals of this Continent, is enabled to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra immediately relieved, and permanently cured. Nervous weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. LOOPER, 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. L. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, the eminent Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," expressly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,292, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FREDRICHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a Stanhope Press and Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL INSTRUCTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by the AUTHOR, FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING NEW FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills—unrivaled in correction, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—will always prove disappointing anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where DR. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, daily and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of them, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. Cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what became of it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole list of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of WOOD, WORTHINGTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm to be used only in liquidation.

A. J. WOOD,
S. WORTHINGTON,
PALMER TOWNSEND.

The oil and lard refining business carried on by the late firm, will be routinued by the subscribers at No. 313 Washington-st.

WOOD & WORTHINGTON.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

New-York, Jan 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF SHEARMAN & RICH is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

THOS. SHEARMAN,
HARVEY J. RICH.

New-York, Jan. 12, 1863.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

ANNA,

Capt. AITKEN, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Jan. 17.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87: Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship
MARION,
Capt. J. JOHNSON,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 24
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Jan. 31

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....125 | Steerage to Paris.....45
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 96 SOUTH ST.—The magnificent clipper ship ALISON, for Liverpool, will sail January 19, and the ADMIRATION, for London, January 20. For passage or from LONDON or LIVERPOOL, or LETTERS OF CREDIT, and DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO. No. 86 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Way stations—Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New town and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-tables.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mlix. daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays forluded.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:37 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSER.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 5.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber—the executor—at his place of business, No. 4 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 16, 1862.
d17-law6mW JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of he City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE,
JAMES HEALEY, } Executors.
au27-law6mW*

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent; MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. WHEATLEY
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1863.
BENEFIT OF MISS EMILY THORNE,
Positively last night of the
GRAND ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS.....as.....MEPHISTOPHILES.
The evening's entertainment to commence with Planche's musical vaudville of the
LOAN OF A LOVER.
Gertrude, (with songs.) first time...Miss Emily Thorne,
The management respectfully announce an engagement for
THREE NIGHTS ONLY
with
Mr. DANIEL E. BANDMANN,
the celebrated German Tragedian, who will have the honor of making his first appearance
(IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE)
in the character of
SHYLOCK,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

Mr. Wheatley congratulates himself upon the fact that he is able to announce an engagement for a SHORT SEASON (commencing MONDAY, Jan. 19,) with
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
Miss BATEMAN,
who will, on that occasion, produce a new play, of singular construction, entitled
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
This remarkable drama is, in the original, the great standard play of the German stage, and also belongs to the repertoire of Ristori. It will be produced with strict faithfulness, in its Appointments, Costumes, Stage Effects, &c., to the historical period of the story. The casts will be singularly strong, and the MUSICAL EFFECTS of remarkable power and novelty.

THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE ASTONISHING
BRETTO CHILDREN.
BERNARD, 11 years of age, Violinist.
RICHARD, 7 years of age, Cornet-à-Piston,
In conjunction with the wonderful Violinist.
EMIL GRAMM, 13 years of age,
Will take place on THURSDAY, Jan. 15., at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. They will be assisted by the best talents of the City.
Tickets 50 cents. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

From the Courier of last Saturday.

The second part of Mr. Mollenhauer's concert on Tuesday, Jan. 6, consisted of several efforts, mostly by juvenile performers, one of which, Master Ricardo, a seven-year old pupil of Schreiber, the cornet-à-piston player, really astonished the audience by his proficiency on so difficult an instrument. Certainly no one could have been prepared, on seeing the little fellow enter with an instrument almost as large as himself, for the astonishing purity of his tones, as well as the accuracy of his chromatical intervals. One wondered where the breath came from which could produce sounds so sonorous and sustained. And when he came to the variations which constituted his performance, the audience were positively amazed. Really, it won't be long before Schrieber will have to look well to his laurels.

I must not forget, in my admiration for little Ricardo, the claims of Masters Bernard and Emile, the violinists. To say that they played like one boy instead of two, would not be saying enough; for, besides the astonishing simultaneousness of all their movements—even to bowing and other minor technical details—they really displayed a good deal of taste and delicacy in their rendition of the music, and produced tones of a sympathetic quality that would drive many an older performer to despair. We regard these youths as lads of no ordinary promise.

See *Sunday Dispatch, Sunday Atlas, Evening Post, &c., &c.*, of last week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.
The celebrated
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
ON MARCH 2.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at A. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 806 Broadway and No. 28 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of the late Joseph Parish, deceased, being 40 feet on Broadway, 85 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

COTTAGES TO RENT.—TO LET, THREE cottages on 110th-st., near Bloomingdale-road. Two stories with from 7 to 9 rooms, at $7 to $9 a month, in complete order, having just been painted and papered. Gas and an excellent well. Inquire at 110th-st. and Broadway, or of J. D. TRACY, 110th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house: the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house. The house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET—THE EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND STable, located on the northwest corner of Union-square and 16th-st., known as No. 1 Union-square. This is one of the best houses and finest locations on the square—in the upper part of the City. To be used as it is or altered for business, as may be agreed. Size 32.6x150. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN WHOLE OR IN separate parts, the marble-front store, No. 417 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st., 25 by 200 feet; rent moderate; possession can be given immediately. Inquire of W. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO RENT.—HOUSES Nos. 1 and 3 East 20th-st., suitable for a first-class boarding-house. Lease given. Apply to ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOFTS OF store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS a small bed room, with sitting room connecting, without board, in a very respectable private house; location in the neighborhood of 16th-st. and 5th-av. Address G. Box No. 4,965 Post-office.

WANTED TO LET.—BY THE YEAR, OR FOR the term of 6 years, a commodious and well furnished church in good repair, in 5th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, corner 42d-st. and 8th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SIZE DRY ROOM OR LOFT, for storing furniture. Address C. B., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—THIS AMOUNT OF CAPITAL will give an active or special partner one-half interest in an established City manufacturing business. An important improvement in machinery already in operation requires this additional capital to work to the best advantage. Stock worked and ready for market in 48 hours after receipt at factory. A profit of 20 per cent on the capital guaranteed, and monthly statements made. No applications will be entertained unless the parties have the capital, and first-class references, which will be exchanged. Address, appointing interview, E. OLMSTED, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $20,000 or more, to join the advertiser in the commission and foreign agency business in Manchester, Belfast, Scotch and West of England goods; doing a safe and profitable trade; represents several first-class manufacturers.
Address with real name to Box No. 5,051, Post-office, which will be considered confidential.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DONNING.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK OF A FANCY DRY-goods store up town. A lease can be given of one of the best fitted up stores, and in the best location (without exception) for a first-class trade, by a competent person. Has been conducted successfully by the present owner for eight years. Address RIVINGTON, Box No 128 *Times* Office.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.—THE ADVERtiser wishes to enter into partnership with some A No. 1 house in the above business; he furnishing no capital only services. Is at present a partner in one of the most respectable firms in the City doing the above business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—A CASH-PAYING business for sale, or a partner taken. Ill-health and business in another city, cause. It is safe, pleasant, respectable and increasing. Pays $60 to $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, southwest corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SMART, ENERgetic man, with some capital, to take an interest in an established produce commission house, one to take charge of office and books. Must furnish first-class reference as to character, business qualities, &c. Address, appointing interview, S. W. S., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED MUFFIN and crumpet bakery, doing a good business. Satisfactory reason given. Inquire at No. 25 Barrow-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Third night of the engagement of the
BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
who, as a
PANTOMIMIC ACTRESS
has acquired a fame equal to that of Celeste, whose memory she has everywhere revived, and also of the distinguished character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
whose beautiful personation of Peter Probity, in the domestic drama of THE CHIMNEY CORNER, has excited a thrilling sensation.
MISS COULDOCK,
who has made a charming impression in the character of Grace, will make her third appearance.
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14,
will be presented for the third time in New-York, the domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
To be followed by Celeste's grand military spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY.

Henri St. Elme.....
Hamet, a wild Arab boy } .....CUBAS
Mathilde de Merle.....
Introduring her grand
BALLET DANCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MR. DANIEL E. BANDMANN.

Mr. Whestley desires to announce that the début of Mr. DANIEL E. BANDMANN on the American stage will take place
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15,
when this eminent artist will perform the part of SHYLOCK, in the MERCHANT OF VENICE, for the first time in the English language. The reputation of Mr. Bandmann in his own country, and the acknowledged eminence of his German personations, justify Mr. Wheatley in calling especial attention to the event of his first endeavor to illustrate a great Shakspearean character, in the form of its original conception.

THE
LIFE, TIMES,
WRITINGS AND PHILOSOPHY
OF
LORD BACON.

A Syllabus of a LECTURE *to be delivered upon this subject, by* HENRY C. KINNEY, *at the Historical Library, on* WEDNESDAY, *Jan.* 14, at 8 P. M.

The dates of Bacon's Birth and Death—The Events which took place in that interval, and the Great Writers who then lived—Bacon's Parents—The Three Anecdotes of Bacon's Childhood, with some remarks upon them—A Glimpse of Court in the Reign of Elizabeth—Bacon at Cambridge—Bacon's Opinion of University Instruction—His Visit to Europe—Why he Returned—Why his Petition was Refused—Bacon a Law Student—Elizabeth Burleigh and Essex—Bacon as Member of Parliament—Coke and Bacon Compared—Bacon's Essays—Bacon in Love and Bacon Refused—A State Trial in 1601—Was Bacon Right in Prosecuting Essex?—Bacon Married and Knighted—Bacon's Industry—Criticisms upon "The Advancement of Learning," "The Wisdom of the Ancients," and his Novum Organum—The great Unfinished Work which Bacon left, with a Quotation from Allibone—What Bacon was Doing while he was Writing these Works—Tortars of Peachem—Royal Proclamations—Monopolies—Forced Bonevolences—Bacon's Unfairness and Injustice—The Excuses which Montagu urges Considered—Bacon's Wealth—His 60th Birthday—Suddenness of his Fall—His Disgrace—How he Spent his Time—His Death—An Estimate of his Character—The Philosophy of Bacon—The two Great Schools—Bacon's Teachers—Aristotle and Bacon—Science and Philosophy during the Middle Ages—Reason for their Decline—Philosophy after Revival of Letters—Leonardo da Vinci, Gilbert Galileo and Kapler—Why Bacon is the real Father of Inductive Science—A Reply to Macauley's sneers—What we owe to Baconian Philosophy.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, at
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY, near Bond-street,
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Musical Burletta, in two acts,
TWO POMPEYS.
MISS JULIA GOULD AS SALLY WHITE.
R. Bishop Buckley.....Pompey No. 1
G. Swaine Buckley.....Pompey No. 2
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—GRAND PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI and THE WAR, with the historic landscape of SEA OF GALILEE. EVERY EVENING at 7½; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS FOR ladies and children, with music and new apparatus. Private and select classes at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (6th-st.,) on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1½ o'clock.
ABNER S BRADY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$8,500 CASH.—FOR SALE, TWO BRICK houses, in first-class neighborhoods, on Adelphi-st., adjoining the corner of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, 24x60 feet. As an investment, it pays 15 per cent on $7,500; is situated between the Fulton Ferry and Atlantic ferry, a very desirable property. $5,000 can remain as long as desired. WM. ROBERTSON, No. 4 Doyer-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE IN 70TH-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs., with two adjoining lots, Croton water and gas in the house, everything in good order; it commands a fine view of the City and extended view of country, and surrounding country. Apply to JOHN CALLAGHAN, 72d-st. and 3d-av. Also, lots on 72d-st. for sale and lots on 73d-st. for sale. Apply as above.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement brick house, 25x45, No. 41 East Broadway, to complete order; all modern improvements; will be sold at a bargain. Terms to suit. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., or W. G. MACKEY, No. 4 East 22d-st.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia; village lots $100; farms, 1 to 20 acres, for gardening, trucking, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Also, several lots of 500 acres each. Send stamp for circular.
B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-story-brown-stone house, No. 60 East 19th-st., fronting on Columbia College lawn; parlors, stairs and basement all finished in black walnut; house 20x53; very superior in every respect. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR HOUSE AND lot in East Broadway, near Grand-st. Also, one in West 35th-st., near 8th-av. They are both elegantly finished, and have every modern improvement; will be sold low and on easy terms. D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE WAR.

His Speech Before the Mississippi Legislature.

The War Longer Than He Anticipated.

Energy and Resources of the North.

The Rebels Always Victorious.

Vicksburgh and Port Hudson to be Defended at all Hazards.

Johnston to Drive Our Army from Mississippi—Bragg on the Way to the Ohio River.

We have already published a sketch of the speech delivered before the Mississippi Legislature at Jackson, on Dec. 26, but its significance warrants our giving it in full:

RETROSPECTIVE.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives and Senate of the State of Mississippi:

After an absence of nearly two years I again find myself among those who, from the days of my childhood, have ever been the trusted objects of my affections, those for whose good I have ever striven, and whose interests I have sometimes hoped I may have contributed to subserve. Whatever fortunes I may have achieved in life have been gained as a representative of Mississippi, and before all, I have labored for the advancement of her glory and honor. I now, for the first time in my career, find myself the reorsentative of a wider circle of interest; but a circle in which the interests of Mississippi are still embraced. Two years ago, nearly, I left you to assume the duties which had devolved on me as the representative of the new Confederacy. The responsibilities of this position have occupied all my time, and have left me no opportunity for mingling with my friends in Mississippi, or for sharing in the dangers which have menaced them. But, wherever duty may have called me, my heart has been with you, and the success of the cause in which we are all engaged has been first in my thoughts and prayers. I thought, when I left Mississippi, that the service to which I was called would prove to be but temporary. The last time I had the honor of addressing you from this stand, I was influenced by that idea. I then imagined that it might be my fortune again to lead Mississippians in the field, and to be with them where danger was to be braved and glory won. I thought to find that place which I believed to be suited to my capacity—that of an officer in service of the State of Mississippi. For, although in the discharge of my duties as President of the Confederate States, I had determined to make no distinction between the various parts of the country—to know no separate State—yet my heart has always beat more warmly for Mississippi, and I have looked on Mississippi soldiers with a pride and emotion such as no others inspired. But it was decided differently. I was called to another sphere of action. How, in that sphere I have discharged the duties and obligations imposed on me, it does not become me to constitute myself the judge. It is for others to decide that question. But, speaking to you with that frankness, and that confidence with which I have always spoken to you, and which partakes of the nature of thinking aloud, I can say with my hand upon my heart, that whatever I have done, has been done with the sincere purpose of promoting the noble cause in which we are engaged. The period which elapsed since I left you is short; for the time, which may appear long in the life of man, is short in the history of a nation. And in that short period remarkable changes have been wrought in all the circumstances by which we are surrounded. At the time of which I speak, the question presented to our people as "will there be war?" This was the subject of universal speculation. We had chosen to exercise an indisputable right—the right to separate from those with whom we conceived association to be no longer possible, and to establish a Government of our own.

THE WAR MORE GIGANTIC THAN WAS ANTICIPATED.

I was among those who, from the beginning, predicted war as the consequences of secession, *although I must admit that the contest has assumed proportions more gigantic than I had anticipated.* I predicted war, not because our right to secede and to form a Government of our own was not indisputable and clearly defined in the spirit of that declaration which rests the right to govern on the consent of the governed, but saw that the wickedness of the North would precipitate a war upon us. *Those who supposed that the exercise of this right of separation could not produce war, have had cause to be convinced that they had created their recent associates of the North with a moderation, a sagacity, a morality they did not possess. You have been involved in a war waged for the gratification of the lust of power and aggrandizement, for your conquest and your subjugation, with a malignant ferocity and with a disregard and a contempt of the usages of civilization entirely unequaled in history.* Such, I have ever warned you, were the characteristics of the Northern people—of those with whom our ancestors entered into a Union of consent, and with whom they formed a constitutional compact. And yet, such was the attachment of our people for that Union, such their devotion to it, that those who desired preparation to be made for the inevitable conflict, were denounced as men who wished to destroy the Union. *After what has happened during the last two years, my only wonder is that we consented to live for so long a time in association with such miscreants, and have longed so much a Government rotten to the core. Were it ever to be proposed again to enter into a Union with such a people, I could no more consent to do it than to trust myself in a den of thieves.*

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

You in Mississippi have but little experienced as yet the horrors of the war. You have seen but little of the savage manner in which it is waged by your barbarous enemies. It has been my fortune to witness it in all its terrors: in a part of the country where old men have been torn from their homes, carried into captivity and immured in distant dungeons, and where delicate women have been insulted by a brutal soldiery and forced even to cook for the dirty Federal invaders; where property has been wantonly destroyed, the country ravaged, and every outrage committed. And it is with these people that our fathers formed a union and a solemn contract. There is indeed a difference between the two peoples. *Let no man hug the delusion that there can be renewed association between them. Our enemies are a traditionless and nameless race; from the time of Cromwell to the present moment they have been disturbers of the peace of the world. Gathered together by Cromwell from the bogs and fens of the North of Ireland and of England, they commenced by disturbing the peace of their own country; they disturbed Holland, to which they fled, and they disturbed England on their return. They persecuted Catholics in England, and they hung Quakers and witches in America.*

HOW THE CONTEST HAS BEEN PROSECUTED.

Having been hurried into a war with a people so devoid of every mark of civilization you, have no doubt wondered that I have not carried out the policy which I had intended should be our policy, of fighting our battles on the fields of the enemy instead of suffering him to fight them on ours. This was not the result of my will, but of the power of the enemy. They had at their command all the accumulated wealth of seventy years—the military stores which had been laid up during that time. They had grown rich from the taxes wrung from you for the establishing and supporting their manufacturing institutions. We have entered upon a conflict with a nation contiguous to us in territory, and vastly superior to us in numbers. *In the face of these facts the wonder is not that we have done little, but that we have done so much. In the first years of the war our forces were sent into the field poorly armed, and were far inferior in number to the enemy. We were compelled even to arm ourselves by the capture of weapons taken from the foe on the battle-field. Thus in every battle we exchanged our arms for those of the invaders.* At the end of twelve months of the war, it was still necessary for us to adopt some expedient to enable us to maintain our ground. The only expedient remaining to us was to call on those brave men who had entered the service of the country at the beginning of the war, supposing that the conflict was to last but a short time, and that they would not be long absent from their homes. The only expedient, I say, was to call on these gallant men; to ask them to maintain their position in front of the enemy, and to surrender for a time their hopes of soon returning to their families and friends. And nobly did they respond to the call. They answered that they were willing to stay; that they were willing to maintain their position and to breast the tide of invasion. But it was not just that they should stand alone. They asked that the men who had stayed at home—who had thus far been stragglers in the cause—should be forced, likewise, to meet the enemy.

CONSCRIPTION.

From this resulted the law of Congress which is known as the conscription act, which declared all men, from the age of eighteen to the age of thirty-five, to be liable to enrollment in the Confederate service. I regret that there has been some prejudice excited against the act, and that it has been subjected to harsher criticism than it deserves. And here I may say that an erroneous impression appears to prevail in regard to this act. It is no disgrace to be brought into the army by conscription. There is no more reason to expect from the citizen voluntary service in the army than to expect voluntary labor on the public roads or the voluntary payment of taxes. But these things we do not expect. We assess the property of the citizen—we appoint tax-gatherers; why should we not likewise distribute equally the labor, and enforce equally the obligation of defending the country from its enemies? I repeat that it is no disgrace to any one to be conscripted, but it is a glory for those who do not wait for the conscription. Thus resulted the conscription act; and thence arose the necessity for the conscription act. The necessity was met; but when it was found that under these acts enough men were not drawn into the ranks of the army to fulfill the purpose intended, it become necessary to pass another conscription act, and another conscription act. It is only of this latter that I desire to speak. Its policy was to leave at home those men needed to conduct the Administration, and those who might be required to support and maintain the industry of the country—in other words, to exempt from military service those whose labor, employed in other avocations, might be more profitable to the country and to the Government, than in the ranks of the army.

UNFOUNDED DISCONTENT.

I am told that this act has excited some discontent, and that it has provoked censure, far more severe, I believe, than it deserved. It has been said that it exempts the rich from military service, and forces the poor to fight the battles of the country. The poor do, indeed, fight the battles of the country. It is the poor who save nations and make revolutions. But is it true that in this war the men of property have shrunk from the ordeal of the battle-field? Look through the army; cast your eyes upon the maimed heroes of the war whom you meet in your streets and in the hospitals; remember the martyrs of the conflict; and I am sure you will find among them more than a fair proportion drawn from the ranks of men of property. The object of that portion of the act which exempts those having charge of twenty or more negroes was not to draw any distinction of classes, but simply to provide a force, in the nature of a police force, sufficient to keep our negroes in control. This was the sole object of the clause. Had it been otherwise, it would never have received my signature. As I have already said, we have no cause to complain of the rich. All our people have done well, and, while the poor have nobly discharged their duties, most of the wealthiest and most distinguished families of the South have representatives in the ranks. I take, as an example, the case of one of your own Representatives in Congress, who was nominated for Congress and elected; but still did a sentinel's duty until Congress met. Nor is this a solitary instance, for men of the largest fortune in Mississippi are now serving in the ranks.

PROVISION FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES—THE RESERVE.

Permit me now to say that I have seen with peculiar pleasure the recommendation of your Governor in his Message, to make some provision for the families of the absent soldiers of Mississippi. Let this provision be made for the objects of his affection and his solicitude, and the soldier engaged in fighting the battles of his country will no longer be disturbed in his slumber by dreams of an unprotected and neglected family at home. Let him know that his mother Mississippi has spread her protecting mantle over those he loves, and he will be ready to fight your battles, to protect your honor, and in your cause to die. There is another one of the Governor's propositions to which I wish to allude. I mean the proposition to call upon those citizens who are not subject to the Confederate Conscription law, and to form them into a reserve corps for the purpose of aiding in the defence of the State. Men who are exempted by law from the performance of any duty, do not generally feel the obligation to perform that duty unless called upon by the law. But I am confident that the men of Mississippi have only to know that their soil is invaded, their cities menaced, to rush to meet the enemy, even if they serve only for thirty days. I see no reason why the State may not, in an exigency like that which now presses on her, call on her reserved forces, and organize them for service. Such troops could be of material benefit, by serving in intrenchments, and thus relieving the veteran and disciplined soldiers for the duties of the field, where discipline is so much needed. At the end of a short term of service they could return to their homes and to their ordinary avocations, resuming those duties necessary to the public prosperity.

THE EXEMPTION ACT.

The Exemption act, passed by the last Congress, will probably be made the subject of revision and amendment. It seems to me that some provision might be made by which those who are exempt from enrollment now might, on becoming subject to conscription, be turned over by the State to the Confederate authorities. *But never let it be said that there is a conflict between the States and the Confederate Government, by which a blow may be inflicted on the common cause.* If such a page is to be written on the history of any State, I hope that you, my friends, will say that that State shall not be Mississippi. Let me repeat that there is much that the reserved corps can do. They can build bridges, construct fortifications, act as a sort of police to preserve order and promote the industrial interests of the State and to keep the negroes under control. Being of the people among whom they would act, those misunderstandings would thus be avoided which are apt to arise when strangers are employed in such a service. In this manner the capacity of the army for active operations against the enemy would be materially increased. I hope I shall not be considered intrusive for having entered into these details. The measures I have recommended are placed before you only in the form of suggestions, and, by you, I know I shall not be misinterpreted.

THE REBELS ALWAYS VICTORIOUS.

In considering the manner in which the war has been conducted by the enemy, nothing arrests the attention more *than the magnitude of the preparations made for our subjugation.* Immense navies have been constructed, vast armies have been accumulated, for the purpose of crushing out the rebellion. It has been impossible to meet them in equal numbers; nor have we required it. *We have often whipped them three to one, and in the eventful battle of Antietam Lee whipped them four to one.* But do not understand me as saying that this will always be the case. When the troops of the enemy become disciplined, and accustomed to the obedience of the camp, they will necessarily approach more nearly to an equality with our own men. *We have always whipped them, in spite of disparity of numbers; and on any fair field, fighting gos man to man, and relying only on those natural qualities with which men are endowed, we should not fear to meet them in the proportion of one to two.* But troops must be disciplined in order to develop their efficiency, and in order to keep them at their posts. Above all, to assure this result, we need the support of public opinion. *We want public opinion to frown down those who come from the army with sad tales of disaster and prophecies of evil, and who skulk from the duties they owe their country. We rely on the women of the land to turn back these deserters from the ranks.* I thank the Governor for asking the Legislature to make the people of the State tributary to this service.

THE NECESSITY OF FILLING UP OLD REGIMENTS.

In addition to this, it is necessary to fill up those regiments which have for so long a time been serving in the field. They have stood before the foe on many hard fought fields, and have proven their courage and devotion on all. They have won the admiration of the army and of the country. And here I to-day repeat a compliment I have heard which, although it seems to partake of levity, appears an illustration of the esteem in which Mississippians are held. It happened that several persons were conversing of a certain battle, and one of them remarked that the Mississippians did not run. "Oh, no!" said another, "Mississippians never run." But those who have passed through thirteen pitched battles are not unscathed. Their ranks are thinned, and they look back to Mississippi for aid to augment their diminished numbers. They look back expecting their brothers to fly to their rescue; but it sometimes seems as if the long anticipated relief would never come. A brigade which may consist of only 1,200 is expected to do the work of 4,000. Humanity demands that these depleted regiments be filled up. A mere skeleton cannot reasonably be expected to perform the labor of a body with all its flesh and muscle on it. You may have many who might assist in revivifying your reduced regiments—enough to fill up the ranks if they would only consent to throw off the shackles of private interest, and devote themselves to the noblest cause in which a man can be engaged. You have now in the field old men and gentle boys who have braved all the terrors and the dangers of war. I remember an instance of one of these, a brave and gallant youth, who, I was told, was but sixteen years of age. In one of those bloody battles by which the soil of Virginia has been consecrated to liberty, he was twice wounded, and each time bound up the wound with his own hands, while refusing to leave the field. A third time he was struck, and the life-blood flowed in a crimson stream from his breast. His brother came to him to minister to his wants, but the noble boy said: "Brother, you cannot do me any good now; go where you can do the Federals most harm." Even then, while lying on the ground, his young life last ebbing away, he cocked his rifle, and aimed it to take one last shot at the enemy. And so he died, a hero and a martyr. This was one of the boys whose name sheds glory on Mississippi, and who, looking back from their distant camps, where they stand prepared to fight your battles, and to turn back the tide of Federal invasion, ask you now to send them aid in the struggle—to send them men to stand by them in the day of trial, on the right hand and on the left.

VICKSBURGH AND PORT HUDSON TO BE DEFENDED.

When I came to Mississippi I was uncertain in which direction the enemy intended to come, or what point they intended to attack. It had been stated, indeed, in their public prints that they would move down upon Mississippi from the North, with the object of taking Vicksburgh in the rear, while their navy would attack that place in front. Such was the programme which had been proclaimed for the invasion and subjugation of your State. But when I went to Grenada I found that the enemy had retired from our front, and that nothing was to be seen of them but their backs. It is probable that they have abandoned that line, with the intention of reinforcing the heavy columns now descending the river. *Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are the real points of attack. Every effort will be made to capture those places with the object of forcing the navigation of the Mississippi, of cutting off our communications with the trans-Mississippi department and of severing the Western from the Eastern portion of the Confederacy. Let them all who have at heart the safety of the country, go without delay to Vicksburgh and Port Hudson; let them go for such length of time as they can spare—for thirty, or sixty, or for ninety days. Let them assist in preserving the Mississippi River, that great artery of the country, and thus conduce more than in any other way to the perpetuation of the Confederacy and the success of the cause.*

CONSCRIPTION.

I may say here that I did not expect the Confederate enrolling officers to carry on the work of conscription. I relied for this upon the aid of the State authorities. I supposed that State officers would enroll the conscripts within the limits of their respective States, and that Confederate officers would then receive them in camps of instruction. This I believed to be the policy of your Governor's arguments. *We cannot too strongly enforce the necessity of harmony between the Confederate Government and the State Governments. They must act together, if our cause is to be brought to a successful issue.* Of this you may rest assured, whatever the Confederate Government can do for the defence of Mississippi will be done. I feel equal confidance that whatever Mississippi can do will likewise be done. It undoubtedly requires legislation to cause men to perform those duties which are purely legal. Men are not apt to feel an obligation to discharge duties from which they may have been exempted. Ours is a representative government, and it is only through the operation of the law that the obligation toward it can be equally distributed. When the last Congress proclaimed that a certain number of men were required to fill up the ranks of the army, that class of men who were already in the field and who were retained in service, would not have been satisfied had there been no conscription of those who had remained at home. I may state also, that I believe this to be the theory for the military defence of the Confederacy. Cast your eyes forward to that time at the end of the war, when peace shall nominally be proclaimed—*for peace between us and our hated enemy will be liable to be broken at short intervals for many years to come*—cast your eyes forward to that time, and you will see the necessity for continued preparation and unceasing watchfulness. We have but few men in our country who will be willing to enlist in the army for a soldier's pay. But every young man shall have served for two or three years in the army, he will be prepared when war comes to go into camp and take his place in the ranks an educated and disciplined soldier. Serving among his equals, his friends and his neighbors, he will find in the army no distinction of class. To such a system I am sure there can be no objection.

"WILL YOU BE SLAVES, OR WILL YOU BE INDEPENDENT?"

The issue before us is one of no ordinary character. We are not engaged in a conflict for conquest, or for aggrandisement, or for the settlement of a point of international law. The question for you to decide is, *"Will you be slaves or will you be independent?" Will you transmit to your children the freedom and equality which your fathers transmitted to you, or will you bow down in adoration before an idol baser than ever was worshipped by Eastern idolators?* Nothing more is necessary than the mere statement of this issue. Whatever may be the personal sacrifices involved, I am surprised that you will not shrink from them whenever the question comes before you. Those men who now assail us, who have been associated with us in a common Union, who have inherited a Government which they claim to be the best the world ever saw—these men, when left to themselves, have shown that they are incapable of preserving their own personal liberty. They have destroyed the freedom of the Press; they have seized upon and imprisoned members of State Legislatures and of municipal councils, who were suspected of sympathy with the South; men have been carried off into captivity in distant States without indictment, without a knowledge of the accusations brought against them, in utter defiance of all rights guaranteed by the institutions under which they live. *These people, when separated from the South and left entirely to themselves, have, in six months, demonstrated their utter incapacity for self-government. And yet, these are the people who claim to be your masters.* These are the people who have determined to divide out the South among their Federal troops. Mississippi they have devoted to the direst vengeance of all. "But vengeance is the Lord's," and beneath His banner you will meet and hurl back these worse than vandal hordes.

THE STRUGGLE MUST BE SUCCESSFUL.

The great end and aim of the Government is to make our struggle successful. *The men who stand highest in this contest would fall the first sacrifice to the vengeance of the enemy in case we should be unsuccessful.* You may rest assured, then, for that reason, if for no other, that whatever capacity they possess will be devoted to securing the independence of the country. Our Government is not like the monarchies of the Old World, resting for support upon armies and navies. It springs from the people, and the confidence of the people is necessary for its success. *When misrepresentation of the Government have been circulated, when accusations have been brought against it of weakness and inefficiency, often have I felt in my heart the struggle between the desire for justice and the duty not to give information to the enemy—because at such time the correction of error would have been injurious to the safety of the cause.* Thus, that great and good man, Gen. A. S. Johnston, was contented to rest beneath contumely and to be pointed at by the finger of scorn, because he did not advance from Bowling Green with the little army under his command. But month after month he maintained his post, keeping the enemy ignorant of the paucity of his numbers, and thus holding the invaders in check. I take this case as one instance; *it is not the only one by far.*

AN APPEAL TO MISSISSIPPIANS.

The issue then being: will you be slaves; will you consent to be robbed of your property; will you renounce the exercise of those rights with which you were born and which were transmitted to you by your fathers? I feel that in addressing Mississippians the answer will be that their interests, even life itself, should be willingly laid down upon the altar of their country.

By the memories of the past, by the glories of the field of Chalmette, where the Mississippians, in a General Order of the day, were addressed as the bravest of the brave; by the glorious dead of Mexico, by the still more glorious dead of the battle-fields of the Confederacy, by the desolate widows and orphans whom the martyrs of the war have left behind them, by your maimed and wounded heroes—I invoke you not to delay a moment, but to rush forward and place yourself at the disposal of the State. I have been one of those who, from the beginning, looked forward to a long and bloody war; but I must frankly confess that its magnitude has exceeded my expectations. *The enemy have displayed more power, and energy, and resources than I had attributed to them. Their finances have held out far better than I imagined would be the case.* But I am also one of those who felt that our final success was certain, and that our people had only to be true to themselves to behold the Confederate flag among the recognized nations of the earth. *The question is only that of time. It may be remote, but it may be nearer than many people suppose. It is not possible that a war of the dimensions that this one has assumed, of proportions so gigantic, can be very long protracted. The combatants must be soon exhausted. But it is impossible, with a cause like ours, we can be the first to cry, "Hold, enough."*

THE ATTACK ON VICKSBURGH.

The sacrifices which have already been made have perhaps fallen heavily upon a portion of the people, especially upon the noble little City of Vicksburgh. After Memphis and New-Orleans had fallen, two points which were considered to be admirably defended, two points which we had no reason to believe would fall, Vicksburgh became the object of attack. A few earthworks were thrown up, a few guns were mounted, and Vicksburgh received the shock of both fleets; the one which, under Commodore Foote, had descended the river, and the one which, under Farragut, had achieved the capture of New-Orleans. Nobly did the little city receive the assault, and even the women said: "Rather that surrender, let us give them the soil, but with the ashes of our dwellings upon it."

This was the heroic devotion of a people who deserve to be free. Your Governor left his chair, and went himself to the scene of danger. Nothing more profoundly touched me and my duties in a distant land, than to hear that the chief magistrate of my own State was defending the town which the enemy had made the object of his attack, and that the defence was successful. Now we are far better prepared in that quarter. The works, then weak, have been greatly strengthened; the troops assigned for their defence are better disciplined and better instructed, and that gallant soldier who came with me has been pouring in his forces to assist in its protection. Himself the son of a Revolutionary hero, he has emulated his father's glorious example upon other fields, and comes to Mississippi to defend, and, I believe, to protect you.

INTERVENTION.

In the course of this war our eyes have been often turned abroad. *We have expected sometimes recognition and sometimes intervention at the hands of foreign nations, and we had a right to expect it.* Never before in the history of the world had a people so long a time maintained their ground, and showed themselves capable of maintaining their national existence, without securing the recognition of commercial nations. *I know not why this has been so, but this I say, "Put not your trust in princes," and rest not your hopes on foreign nations.* This war is ours; we must fight it out ourselves; and I feel some pride in knowing that so far we have done it without the good-will of anybody. *It is true that there are now symptoms of a change in public opinion abroad. They give us their admiration—they sometimes even say to us God speed*—and in the remarkable book written by Mr. Spence, the question of secession has been discussed with more of ability than it ever has been even in this country. *Yet England still holds back, but France, the ally of other days, seems disposed to hold out to us the hand of fellowship. And when France holds out to us her hand, right willingly will we grasp it.*

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

During the last year, the war has been characterized by varied fortunes. New-Orleans fell—a sad blow it was to the Valley of the Mississippi, and as unexpected to me as to anyone. Memphis also fell; and besides these we have lost various points on the Atlantic coast. The invading armies have pressed upon us at some points; at others they have been driven back; but take a view of our condition now, and compare it with what it was a year ago—look at the enemy's position as it then was and as it now is; consider their immense power, vast numbers, and great resources; look at all these things, and you will be convinced *that our condition now will compare favorably with what it was then.* Armies are not composed of numbers alone. Officers and men are both to be disciplined and instructed. When the war first began the teacher and the taught were in the condition of the blind leading the blind; now all this is changed for the better. Our troops have become disciplined and instructed. The have stripped the gunboats of its terrors; they have beaten superior numbers in the field; they have discovered that with their short range weapons they can close upon the long range of the enemy and capture them. *Thus in all respects, moral as well as physical, we are better prepared than we were a year ago.*

THE OBJECTS OF THE ENEMY.

There are now two prominent objects in the programmes of the enemy. One is to get possession of the Mississippi River and to open it to navigation, in order to appease the clamors of the West, and to utilize the capture of New-Orleans, which has thus far rendered them no service. The other is to seize upon the Capital of the Confederacy, and hold this but as a proof that the Confederacy has no existence. We have recently repulsed them at Fredericksburgh, and I believe that under God and by the valor of our troops the Capital of the Confederacy will stand safe behind its wall of living breasts. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson have been strengthened, and now we can concentrate at either of them a force sufficient for their protection. I have confidence that Vicksburgh will stand as before, and I hope that Johnston will find Generals to support him if the enemy dare to land. *Port Hudson is now strong. Vicksburgh will stand, and Port Hudson will stand; but let every man that can be spared from other vocations, hasten to defend them, and thus hold the Mississippi River, that great artery of the Confederacy, preserve our communications with the trans-Mississippi Department, and thwart the enemy's scheme of forcing navigation through to New-Orleans. By holding that section of the river between Port Hudson and Vicksburgh, we shall cut off these products, and the people of the West cut off from New-Orleans, will be driven to the East to seek a market for their products, and will be compelled to pay so much in the way of freights, that those products will be rendered almost valueless. Thus, I should not be surprised if the first daybreak of peace were to dawn upon us from that quarter.*

THE GENERAL IN COMMAND AT VICKSBURGH.

Some time since, for reasons not necessary to recapitulate, I sent to this State a General unknown to most of you, and, perhaps, even by name, known but to few among you. This was the land of my affections. Here were situated the little of worldly goods I possessed. I selected a General who, in my view, was capable of defending my State and discharging the duties of this important service. I am happy to state, after an attentive examination, that I have not been mistaken in the General of my choice. I find that, during his administration here everything had been done that could be accomplished with the means at his command. I recommend him to your confidence as you may have confidence in me, who selected him. For the defence of Vicksburgh, I selected one from the Army of the Potomac, of whom it is but faint praise to say he has no superior. He was sent to Virginia at the beginning of the war, with a little battery of three guns. With these he fought the Yankee gunboats, drove them off, and stripped them of their terrors. He was promoted for distinguished services on various fields. He was finally made a Colonel of cavalry, and I have reason to believe that, at the last great conflict on the field of Manassas, he served to turn the tide of battle and consummate the victory. On succeeding fields he has won equal distinction. Though yet young he has fought more battles than many officers who have lived to an advanced age and died in their beds. I have therefore sent Lee to take charge of the defences of Vicksburgh. I have every confidence in the skill and energy of the officers in command. But when I received dispatches, and heard rumors of alarm and trepidation and despondency among the people of Mississippi; when I heard even that people were fleeing to Texas in order to save themselves from the enemy; when I saw it stated by the enemy that they had handled other States with gloves, but Mississippi was to be handled without gloves, every impulse of my heart dragged me hither, in spite of duties which might have claimed my attention elsewhere. When I heard of the sufferings of my own people, of the danger of their subjugation by a ruthless foe, I felt that if Mississippi were destined for such a fate, I would wish to sleep in her soil. On my way here I stopped at the headquarters of Gen. Johnston. I knew his capicity and his resolution. I imparted to him my own thoughts, and asked him to come with me. I found that his ideas were directed in the same channel. He came in the shortest time for preparation, but whatever man can do will be done by him. *I have perfect confidence that, with your assistance and support, he will drive the enemy from the soil of Mississippi.*

NEITHER THE ARMY OR PEOPLE DESPONDENT.

After having visited the army—after having mingled among the people of the State—I shall go away from among you with a lighter heart. I do not think the people or Mississippi are despondent or depressed; those who are so are those on whom the iron tread of the invader has fallen, or those who, skulking from their duty, go home with fearful tales to justify their desertion. Nor is the army despondent; on the contrary, it is confident of victory. At Grenada I found the only regret to be that the enemy had not come on. At Vicksburgh, even without reinforcements, the troops did not dream of defeat. I go, therefore, anxious, but hopeful. My attachment to Mississippi, and my esteem for her people, have risen since the war began. I have been proud of her soldiers, and I have endeavored to conceal my pride, for I wished to make no distinction between the States of the Confederacy; but I cannot deny that my heart has warmed with a livelier emotion when I have seen those letters upon the boys' caps that have marked him for a Mississippian. Man's affections are not subject to his will; mine are fixed upon Mississippi. And when I return to where I shall find Mississippians fighting for you in a distant State, when I shall tell them that you are safe here, that you can be defended without calling upon them, and that they are necessary to guard the capital and to prevent the inroads of the enemy in Georgia and Alabama, I shall be proud to say to them for you that they are welcome to stay.

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI.

As to the States on the other side of the Mississippi I can say that their future is bright. The Army is organized and disciplined, and it is to hoped that at no distant day it may be able also to advance into that land which has been trodden under the foot of despotism, where old men have been torn from their homes and immured in dungeons, where even the women have been subjected to the insults of the brutal Federal soldiery—*that under the flag of the Confederacy Missouri will again be free.*

Kentucky, too, that gallant State whose cause is our cause, the gallantry of whose sons has never been questioned, is still the object of the ardent wishes of Gen. Bragg. *I heard him say, in an address to his troops, that he hoped again to lead them into Kentucky and to the banks of the Ohio River.*

EXORDIUM.

I can, then, say with confidence that our condition is in every respect greatly improved over what it was last year. Our armies have been augmented, our troops have been instructed and disciplined. *The articles necessary for the support of our troops and our people, and from which the enemy's blockade has cut us off, are being produced in the Confederacy.* Our manufactories have made rapid progress; so much is this case that I learn with equal surprise and pleasure, from the General commanding this Department, that *Mississippi alone can supply the army which is upon her soil.*

Our people have learned to economize, and are satisfied to wear homespun. I never see a woman dressed in homespun that I do not feel like taking off my hat to her; and although our women never lose their good looks, I cannot help thinking that they are improved by this garb. I never meet a man dressed in homespun but I feel like saluting him. I cannot avoid remarking with how much pleasure I have noticed the superior morality of our troops, and the contrast which in this respect they present to the invader. *I can truly say that an army more pious and more moral than that defending our liberties I do not believe to exist.* On their valor and the assistance of God I confidently rely.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Senate, and it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, (Dem.,) presented the memorial of 1,200 citizens of Delaware asking for a modification of the Revenue law.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the Chiefs of the Wyandotte Indians for reimbursement of their losses by the rebels.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the petition of Mr. Jewett for mediation by Switzerland, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. Agreed to.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said there was a law passed the last session for the purchase of some land near the Kittery Navy-yard, which law had not been executed. He had addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy on the subject, and had received a letter written by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, containing what he (Mr. Hale) thought a charge against Congress of legislating from personal motives. He offered the following:

Whereas, The Secretary of the Navy, on the 12th of January, addressed a letter to John P. Hale, a member of this body, inclosing a communication from Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in reference to neglect to execute a law of this Congress, to purchase land near the Kittery Navy-yard, of which the following is an extract: "If so, and Congress thought proper to make a purchase, unsolicited by the Department, with personal instead of public considerations, the object could only be maintained by making the phraseology of the law so explicit as to leave the Department without any responsibility or judgment;" and,

Whereas, The foregoing statement contains a charge of corruption against Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the truth of the same, as to what personal considerations affected Congress, and who were interested therein.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) objected to the consideration of the resolution, and said, unless he was very much mistaken, what was written by Mr. Smith, when taken in connection with the whole letter, would not fairly admit of any such construction as the resolution implied.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to consolidate the regiments and companies now in the field. Referred.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all communications between the State Department and the representatives of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, in relation to the capture of British vessels sailing from one port to another, having on board articles contraband of war, intended for the use of the so-called Confederate States. Adopted.

Mr. McDougall, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any correspondence in his possession or in the State Department, between this Government and the Mexican Minister at Washington relating to exportation from ports of the United States articles contraband of war, for the use of the French army in Mexico; also, a reported order to prevent the Mexican Government to avail itself of the same privilege.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, with amendments.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, (Union,) then announced, in feeling terms, the death of his late colleague, Hon. James Alfred Pearce, who died on the 21st of December, aged 58 years. He was born at Alexandria, at the house of his grandfather, but his parents lived in Maryland. He was admitted to Princeton College at the early age of 17 years, and graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was admitted to the bar in 1824. He was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1831, to the House of Representatives in 1835, and to the Senate of the United States in 1841.

Mr. Kennedy paid a high, eloquent and touching tribute to the great moral worth, exalted character and true patriotism of the deceased Senator, and offered the customary resolutions of respect to his memory, which were adopted.

Messrs. Bayard, of Delaware, and Fessenden, of Maine, also delivered eulogies, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Fenton, of New-York; Kellogg, of Illinois; Wadsworth, of Kentucky, and English, of Connecticut, as a Special Committee to inquire into the expediency and necessity of establishing a military and post road from the City of New-York to the City of Washington, in order to facilitate the transportation of the mails, arms, troops and munitions of war.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that the extraordinary figures in this bill were transcended only by the object intended to be accomplished. Nine hundred millions of dollars in paper are called for by this measure. If the war should be prolonged until July, 1864, the entire amount will be needed; but great as are these figures, the price is not too much "for liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." He (Morrill) was constrained to vote for this bill because he knew of no other mode to relieve the immediate necessities of the Treasury. He, (Morrill,) however, did not abate one jot from his former declared opposition to making gilt-edged paper a measure or solvent for gold and silver. But the patient had been so long accustomed to "opiates," that the dose cannot be withheld without peril. He incidentally remarked that our best financiers were our Generals and soldiers in the field. Upon their success depended that of our best devised financial schemes. Europe had no disposition to loan us money, nor was she thus inclined to aid us in preserving the Union. We must therefore rely upon ourselves, as we had more resources than all Europe combined.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator Pearce, of Maryland.

Mr. Stevens said he would ask for the vote on his bill to-morrow, and on his motion the Committee rose.

Mr. Calefield, of Maryland, passed a eulogy on the private character of the late Senator Pearce.

Mr. Crittenden paid a tribute to his friend, with whom he had long served in the Senate.

Messrs. McPherson, of Pennsylvania; May, of Maryland; Riddle, of Ohio, and Morrell, of Vermont, also delivered remarks.

The usual resolutions of respect were adopted, and the House adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

The Way to Wealth.—Buy only what you have use for, and be sure that you get the worth of your money—above all things, avoid *cheap articles.* Some persons will buy a sixpenny bar of soap, because it is cheap, when ten cents will buy a bar of Pyle's O. K. Soap, which will do more and better work than three of the sixpenny bars. Ask your grocer for Pyle's O. K. Soap, and you will get that which is useful for the laundry, the toilet, or bath-room. Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar are also the best in use.

[Advertisement.]

That Little Queen of Beauty, Miss Lavinia Warren, the most beautiful, fascinating, elegant and accomplished mite of humanity, is attracting thousands to Barnum's Museum daily. Every one is delighted with her. Indeed, they can't help being so, she is so perfect in form and accomplishments. She will be visible to-day at all hours, and will hold an ocean with Commodore Nutt, the smallest man living. This great dramn, "Colleen Bawn," will be played afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers Attention!—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions and exposures, which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, 25 cents per box. 209

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Flory's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Something to Do.—*All* wish to be pleasantly and profitably occupied, and Phrenology and Physiology will aid in deciding what each can do best. Call on Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship New-York, from Vera Cruz.—Don Rathern, C. M. G.

In ship Victoria, from London.—H. Cook, G. Cook.

MISCELLANEOUS—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 56 | Moon rises... 1 57
High Water—This Day.
Sandy Hook. 2 27 | Gov. Island. 2 16 | Hell Gate.... 4 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 13.

Cleared.

Ship Ladoya, Holmes, London, Wm. Ropes & Co.

Barks Daphne, (Norw.,) Laiseo, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wandt; Pride of the Sea, Gilchrist, Zara, Del Valle & Co.

Brigs Onesosphorus, Card, London, Edmiston Bros.; Hannah, Allen, Aspinw

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3529. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

VERY LATE ADVICES FROM RICHMOND.

The Theatre of War to be Transferred to North Carolina.

Gen. G. W. Smith's Report of Gen. Foster's Operations.

MEETING OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

A Very Long Message from Jeff. Davis.

WHAT HE SAID AT RALEIGH.

Strong Tobacco for the Pipes of Peace Democrats:

We have received from our attentive correspondents various Southern papers of late dates, from which we make extracts of interest. The following paragraphs are from the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 12th:

"We believe the theatre of wer on a large scale is about to be transferred to North Carolina. Stirring scenes are imminent on our soil.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH and Staff arrived in Richmond an Setnrday morning from the West.

To-day, at noon, both Houses of Congress will convene, and proceed to business, should e quorum be present. The President has his message ready to send in, and it is said to be the longest he has yet prepared, covering sixty pages of foolscap paper.

On Saturday, ahont 150 Yankee deserters took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, and ware dischargeo from prison on their parole of honor. Among them ere many artisans and workmen of varions craits, who will be useful in Government employ.

Four thousand Yankee prisouers are on their way to Richmond from Chattanooga, taken by BRAGG at Murfreesboro, and will reach hera to-day and to-morrow. This is the only Yankee army that will ever reach Richmond."

GEN. FOSTER'S OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJ.-GEN. G. W. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS, GOLDSBORO, N. C., Dec. 29, 1862.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copies of the reports of Brig.-Gens. EVANS, ROBERTSON and CLINGMAN, giving an acconnt of the various affairs with the enemy in this vicinity, in their recent bridge-burning and plnnging expedition from Newbern.

Brig.-Gen. EVANS, with 2,000 men, held them in check at Southwest Creek, beyond Kinston, on the 13th, and, on the 14th, delayed their advance for some time, and succeeded in withdrawing his force, with small loss, to the left bank of the Neuse River, at Kinston. He held them at bay nntil the 6th, when they advanced on the opposite side of the river and made an attack at Whitehall Bridge, about 18 miles below Goldsboro, in which they were driven back by Gen. ROBERTSON with severe loss.

Small reinforcements arrived from Petersburgh and Wilmington on the 15th, one regiment of which was placed in position to cover the railroad bridge over the Nense, near this place. A battalion of artillery which had made a successful retreat from the works of the obstructions below Kinston, after the enemy occupied the Inter point in force, was stationed on this side of the river, at the railroad bridge, and about e half a mile above, at the conuty bridge. On the 16th a regiment arrived from Wilmington, and one from Petersburgh, both of which were sent to the river, and nnder Geo. CLINGMAN'a command, to protect the two bridges.

On the morniog of the 17th, having no cavalry, and being unable to obtain Informntion by other means, I directed Lieut.-Col. STEVENS, of the Engineers, with two brigades and five pieces of artillery, to make a seceanoissance, for the purpose of ascertaining the positton and nnmbers of the enemy. Gen. EVANS' Brigade had then reached Goldsboro, by rail, and, remaining on bonrd, only awaiting the cleoring of the track and wetering of the engines, to move hy rail to the position already occupied hy Gen. CLINGMAN with his three regiments, abont one mile and a half beyond the railroad bridge. The capacity of the water tanks being inadequnte for the emount of transportation accnmulated bere at that time, the cars were delayed until after 12 o'clock, for want of water; pending which, the enemy appeared in force before Gen. CLINGMAN'S three regiments, and he withdrew across the county bridge to this side af the river. The artillery of the enemy was playing npon the railroa bridge; and EVANS' Brigade had at last to move forward by the county road, and cross, if at all, the bridga a half mile above the railroad.

Abont 3 o'clock in the afternoon, one bold and daring incendiary succeeded in reaching the bridge, and, covered by the wing wall of the abutment, lighted a flame, which soon destroyed the superstructure, leaving the mnsonry abntments and pier intact. At that time, reinforcements which I had ordered from Richmond were hourly expected.

It was very important for ns now to save the county bridge, the only means remaining of crossing the river in this vicinity. EVANS' and CLINGMAN'S brigades were ordered to cross, snpported by PETTIGREW'S Brigade, and the Mississippi brigade, just coming in, was ordered to move forward at once.

The enemy were driven back from their position on the line of the railroad; hnt un accouut of the lateness af the hour, the nature of the ground, and the fact that our artillery, cavalry, and a large portion of the reinforcements had not yet arrived, it was not advisable to attack their strong second position that evening.

During the night the enemy made a hurried retreat to their fortifications and gunboats, moving with such celerity that it was useless to attempt pursuit with any other arm than cavalry, of which at that time, unfortunately, we had none.

I passed over the railroad from the Neuse bridge to Wilmington on the 24th, and returned last night. The bridge is fast being repaired. At present we are subjected to the temporary inconvenience of transhipment across the county bridges, but in a few days this will be remedied, and everything restored to the former condition.

I regret that this grand army of invasion did not remain in the interior long enough for us to get at them. As it is, they burned the superstructure of two bridges, which cost originally less than ten thousand dollars; and can be replaced at nace, and have utterly failed in attempt to take advantage of the temporary and partial interruption of our railroad line for the purpose of striking a decisive blow at any important point before we could thoroughly reestablish our communication with it.

I beg leave to call your attention to the reports of Lieut.-Col. STEVENS, Confederate States Engineers, and to Lieut.-Col. POOLE, as well as to those nf the three Brigadier-Generals previously named.

Our loss is reported at 71 killed and 268 wounded, and about 400 missing. Most of the latter were takeu prisoners at Kinston Bridge, and have since been returned paroled.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. W. SMITH, Major-Gen. Com.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

JEFF. DAVIS arrived at Raleigh on Jan. 3, accompanied by Hon. W. L. YANCEY. The "President" was introduced by Hon. D. M. BARRINGER, and said, in substance, as follows:

He acknowledged the hearty reception he had met with, and he expressed the gratification he felt in meeting with the people of Raleigh, bonnd as they were to him by ties of the dearest character. When his wife and children came here as a place of refnge, they met with such kindness and affection as he never could forget. Raleigh had become a household word to him, uttered daily in his family, and lisped in the infant accents of his children.

And he was gratified to meet the people of Raleigh as North Carolinians. True to her Revolutionary history, North Carolina had given to the cause in which we are engaged a support not snrpassed hy that uf any other State in the Confederacy. Her sons uven surpassed the glory of their ancestors, and had met the enemy in the shock af battle like heroes.

He alinded to the fact that the election of our Governor had been heralded et the North as a triumph by our foes; hnt tha advent of his administration brought him promptly to the support of the Conscript law, and North Carolina now stands first among the States in furnishing conscripts. Slow at first to take part in this struggle, once she had resolved upon the step, North Carolina rushed to the rescue of her sisters, and from that day to this no one dares to distrust her.

The President then alinded to his visit to the West. He went there to find dissatisfaction and confnsion, but he found, on the contrary, as et other places, our gallant boys ready to meet five times their numbers, and to whip them, as they have done at Murfreesboro.

The New Year, he said, comes in auspiciously for us. It finds us victorious at every point, and it finds our enemies beginning to feal what we have borne patiently, and, like true dunghills, we hear them squall at the first touch of the gaff.

Alluding to himself, he had been chosen to a position he did not desire, as he preferred another one; hut he could lay his hand npon his heart and say that he had rewarded no man because he was his friend, or withheld appointment from any man because uf personal dislike.

This cause, he said, is above all personal or political considerations, and the man who, at a time like this, cannot sink such considerations, is unworthy of power. In conclusion, he said our prospects are bright. Fill up yuur regiments, and let us all lock shields and stand together, and in the end you will enjoy an nmount of prosperity you never could attain connected with the Yankee nation of extortioners. He again thanked the audience and withdrew amidst deafening cheers.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY was then loudly called for, and after awhile acknowledged the compliment in e brief address. He counseled harmony amongst the people; said the Government, civil and military, was well officered, and was entitled to the full confidence of the people. At all events, he said, this was no time to change servants. Let the struggle in which we are engaged be first anded, and then if anything is wrong it can be put to rights.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

The Richmoud *Dispatch* of Jen. 10 discusses Mr. JAMES BROOKS' peace propositions. It says:

"Mr. BROOKS appears to be in earnest in these extravagant propositions, strange as it may appear to any man who has possession of his senses; for, upon the occesion of presenting them, he made e long speech, and expressed himself confident of their success. Are the Northern people all natural-born fools, or are they only stricken with that jndicial madness which we are told the gods always inflict npon the victims of their wrath preparatory to their rnin? Can they suppose that the Sonth is as gatless and as lily-livered as themselves, and that they are willing, for mere considerations of interest, to forget the nnheard-of outrages under which they have suffered during this war? Can they believe them capable of so soon burying in obtivion all that they have done, and all that they have suffered?

If the whole Yankee race should fall down in the dust to-morrow and pray us to be their masters, we would spurn them even as slaves. Our only wish is to be separated from them finally and forever—never to see the face of one of them again—never to hear the voice of another Yankee on the south side of the Potomac or the north—to have no traffic and no interconrse of any description whatever with them. *We are fighting, for separation, and we will have it, if it cost the life of every man in the Confederate States.*

We ere aware that many persons believe that the party of which BROOKS and VAN BUREN ere representatives, desire and design to restore peace, and that at present they dare not speak eut their real sentiments, which are in favor of separation. We do not believe they are in favor of any such thing. *They would likt peace on condition of our return to the Union, and they are fools enough to believe that a majority of the people in the Confederacy are in favor of reunion.* They would like peace on these terms, because it would restore the commercial supremacy of the North, and especially of the City of New-York, which is gone forever if the Union be not restored. But they are as bitterly opposed to separation as LINCOLN himself, or any of the thieves and murderers who lead his armies. In the event of a refnsal to return to the Union, they wonld, to a man, unite in konnding on the assassins who ere desorating our country and murdering our people as fiercely as they have ever been honnded on by BENEDICT and HALE. *They look only to their pockets when they preach of reconciliation and rretoration.* If the same object could be effected by enlirely destroying the people of the Southern States, and they thonght it as easy to do, they would recommend it as the best of all possible policy. Let them be satisfied, however. *President Davis expressed the sentiment of the entire Confederacy, in his speech the other night, when he said the people would sooner unite with a nation of hyenas than with the detestable and detested Yankee nation. Anything but that. English colonization, French vassalage, Russian serfdom, all, all are preferable to any association with the Yankees."*

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* treats of the same topic as follows:

"We must recollect that there is yet no peace party at the North based npon the only terms upon which we can make a peace. The so-called peace party, or Democrats, or conservatives, or whatever they call themselves, have apparently no dissatisfaction of the war *per se*—they are only dissatisfied with the manner in which it is carried on. Snch is their profession now—they may grow in grace until they advocate peace on our own terms; but, it requires time for snch a growth, and at present they are powerless. They are so much the more to be depended on, perhaps, because they are not in power, for the *outs* are always more virtnous than the *ins*, but it is to be feared that when they become ins their virtue will give way before the temptation offered by the public plunder. The Republicans have reaped rich harvests while in, and it is more than can be expected from human nature, or rather from the nature of professional politicians, that the outs when in will content themselves with the scanty gleanings. If they can find any other way to fill their pockets, possibly they may propose peace upon fair terms: if not, the war will go on until the new set of bloodsuckers are satisfied. The question of war or peace with the Northern politicians, is a question of money and stealings entirely."

THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says:

"It is, in our opinion, to our interest to hold the Mississippi River at any and all hazards. President DAVIS has promised that it shall be done; and the news from that qnarter indicates that the officers and soldiers intrusted with the defense of the Mississippi will see that the promise of the President is fulfilled. Some have argued that if we would throw open the Mississippi to the free and uninterrupted navigation of the Western States, those States would cease to war upon us, and would become, if not our allies, at least neutrals in the present contest. We can see no reason for this policy. The West has furnished its full quota to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and have warred upon us with as much ferocity and venoon as their vile Yankee brethren of the East. Why should we then expect any friendship from that quarter more than from any other? Why expect the return of reason there sooner than in the East? They have all, alike, submitted to the galling yoke of Black Republicanism; they have all shown the same willingness to submit to despotism; and they have all devastated our fields and butchered our people with the same spirit and determination. It is folly, therefore, to expect that kindness or concessions would be of any more beneficial affect in the West than in the East. They would be thrown away, unappreciated and without any good result to us. Hence, we prefer that the President's promise should be strictly fulfilled; that Vicksburgh should never be surrendered; and that the obstructions to the navigation of the Mississippi River should never be removed until the independence of the South is achieved by us and acknowledged by our enemies."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Karnak from Port Royal—Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *Karnak*, Capt. BRAGDON, from Port Royal 10th inst., bound to New-York, put into Fortress Monroe to-day for coals. Capt. BRAGDON reports yesterday noon spoke the steamer *Hess*. Her boilers were leaking badly. At 2 P. M. yesterday she seemed on her ronte. There was nothing new at Port Royal. The troops were very healthy. Gen. HUNTER was daily expected.

The steamer *Express*, Capt. CLARK, nnder flag of trnce, returned from City Point, to-day, in charge of Capt. JOHN E. MULFORD, Third New-York Regiment, having brought down 215 Union prisoners, all privates, and captured at Fredericksburgh and Dumfries.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

In the Court of Appeals, to-day, Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 are on argument.

Day Calendar for Jan. 15—No. 45 and eight other cnuses, and Nos. 54, 54½, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 962 as 60½.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Steamer Grampus Captured and Burnt by the Rebels.

THE EVACUATION OF HOLLY SPRINGS.

The Mississippi Expedition Gone to Little Rock, Arkansas.

CAIRO, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The steamer *Grampus*, lying at the mouth of Wolf River, was snrprised and captured by thirteen rebels Snnday night. She was taken five miles above Memphis and stripped and burned.

The evacuation of Holly Springs is confirmed.

It was reported in Memphis that 6,000 rebels had arrived at Lumpkin's Mills, six miles below Holly Springs, repairing the road.

The *Bulletin* thinks the expedition up the White River has already reached Little Rock, having left the month of the river on the 5th.

STEAMBOATS BURNED BY REBELS.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Jen. 14.

WHEELER'S rebel cavalry, with a battery, attacked three uf our boats at Haspeth Shoals, yesterday.

The boat *Trio*, with 200 sick end wounded was fired into, and the men captnred end paroled. The other boats with commissary store aboard were burned.

Our gunboat *Sidell* engaged the rebels, bnt surrendered. Her guns were thrown overboard, end the boat burned. Lieut. VAN DORN was taken prisoner.

It is raining, end the river is rising rapidly.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Enemy Zealously at Work Strengthening Their Defences.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

No Southern papers have been received to-day.

Returns et the Medical Directors office show a remarkable exemption from sicaness among the troops for this season of the year.

The following changes have been made in the Engineer Brigade: Col. J. MCLEOD MURPHY resigned to take eommand of e gunboat; Lieut.-Col. CLINTON C. CILGATE Colonel from Dec. 12; Mnj. J. A. MACCUNEA Lieutenant-Colonel from Dec. 12. All of the Fifteenth New-York.

The enemy ere zealously et work to-day strengthening and extending their defences.

TROUBLEHN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Stanly's Course Denounced by the Untanists at Beaufort.

The following resolutions were adopted by a meeting at the Court-house in Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 6, 1863:

Resolved, That the Union men of Eastern North Carolina regard with unqualified indignation the admission of traitors and rebels to an equality at the ballot-box with loyal men; and that we will not submit to be trampled down under the cloven hoot of treason, shown in the recent sham election for a Representative to Congress from this District.

Resolved, That the oath of allegiance is an indispensable test of loyelty, and that loyalty is a necessary qualification of an elector; we, therfore, protest against the recognition of such votes as were cast by persons who had not complied with this condition, and against the admission to a seat of any man thereby elected.

Resolved, That the instructions of Governor STANLY to his Inspectors of Election, that the oath of allegiance should not be exacted of citizens of North Caroline desiring to vote, but that the ballots of all such should be received, are in direct coetravention of the terms of his proclamation ordering the election, which expressly limits the rights of suffrage to "loyal citizens."

Resolved, That the active interference of the Military Governor in favor of a particular candidate, and the improper influeneas brenght to bear npon the voters by him and his agents to control the election, demand our severest raprobation, and deserve the censure of all good men.

Resolved, That in the name of the country end of justice, we respectfully request of Congress that a commission be appointed, and sent hither to investigate the grave charges currently meda against Gov. STANLY, with a view to his immediate removal if they be substantiated.

Resolved, That we indignantly repel the insult offered to loynt native North Carolinians by EDWARD STANLY, in stigmetising the Free Labor Association as an "Abolition concern." We adhere to the wise plan of compensated emancipation as declared by the President of the United States; and we denonnce Gov. STANLY'S industrious discouragement of this movement as treacherous to the Administration which gives him office, and as virtually treasonable to the Republic.

Resolved, That the bestowal of office upon disloyal men, the granting of safeguards to enemies of the Government, and sending protections to rebels outside of the lines; giving permits to them to carry salt and other merchandize; feeding secession families at the expense of the Government and of Union citizens; refusing the same assistance to the latter, and tyrannizing over them, and preferring the foes of the country to its friends—all of which flagrant offences having been committed by the Military Governor, make him a far more fit representative of the rebel Confederacy than of the National Govarnment.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

GOV. OLDEN'S MESSAGE.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Gov. OLDEN'S Message was read in both Houses this morning. It gives a detailed account of the equipping uf volunteers for the war and the condition of the finances of the State.

It says that the Government owes the State $400,000.

He urges the prosecution of the war for the Constitution.

He thinks the patriotism and loyalty of the people ought not to flag in consequence of errors or differances in regard to the policy of the Government.

Both Houses agreed to go into joint session this afternoon, for the election of a United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. JOHN R. THOMPSON.

ELECTION OF COL. JAMES W. WALL AS UNITED STATES SENATOR.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in joint session, to elect a United States Senator.

Col. JAMES W. WALL, of Burlington, was elected on the first ballot.

The vote stood as follows:

James W. Wall	53	William Cook	2
Richard S. Field	22	William A. Newell	1

Election of Senators in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Legislature in joint convention to-day elected S. A. HENDRICKS and TURPIE United States Senators—the latter for the short term.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Measure for the Relief of the Army and Navy.

One Hundred Million of United States Notes to be Issued.

The Proposed Consolidation of Regiments in the Field.

A Telegraph from Fort Monroe to New-Orleans.

A SPEECH BY VALLANDIGHAM.

Replies by Messrs. Bingham, of Ohio, and Wright, of Pennsylvania.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The doubt expressed in our dispatch of last night, in regard to the passage through the House to-day of the Finance bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, is justified by the result. Instead, however, of passing the Senate bill for temporary relief, the Committee improvised another, enthorizing the issue of one hnndred millions of legal-tender Treasury Notes, which was introduced and passed during the morning hour without discnssion. By this means, as we anticipated, a larger license will be given to the discnssion of the principal bill in the House, and several members are understood to have speeches prepared both for and against the measure. Mr. GURLEY, who has the floor engaged for to-morrow, will take occasion to make e strong speech against the financial policy of Secretary CHASE. Mr. STEVENS hopes to bring the House to a vote on Friday. The House bill passed to-day, went at once to the Senate, and several members of that body desired its immediate passage, in order to expedite the payment, so long delayed, of the arrearages due the army and navy. Mr. FESSENDEN, however, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, desired further time for its examination, and it was laid over.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, to-day reported his bill to consolidate regiments and companies now in the field. The Committee have also authorized him to report an important bill reorganizing the Subsistence Department of the army, by adding one Brigadier-General, who shall be Commissary General; one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and two Majors—the Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels to be Assistant Commissary Generals of Subsistence, and all to be filled by regular promotion in said Department.

THE COASTWISE TELEGRAPH.

CYRUS W. FIELD to-day appeared before the joint meeting of the House Military and Naval Committee, held for the purpose of hearing a proposition, which he has brought from England, for laying e telegraph line coastwise from Washington to New-Orleans. The comoany offer to lay a cable et £200 sterling per mile the entire distance, touching at such places as the Government may desire between the two points. The Committee heard the proposition, but took no action in the matter.

SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

Senator WILSON will, to-morrow, report from the Military Committee a bill to promote the health and comfort of soldiers in the hospitals, and to increase the medical force in the regular and volnnteer service. It provides for a commutation of the rations of invalid soldiers et 30 cents instead of 18, the present rate, thereby greatly increasing their likelihood to secure the delicacies indispensable to their convalescence.

THE SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S speech to-day was a strange compound of geography and treason, not specially marked by logic, because while professing to be strongly Union, it threatened New-England with expulsion, and abounded in insidnous incendiarism intended to produce local jealousies between the East and the West. Parts of it read like a geographical lecture, but the whole sounded like a stage tragedy. It was fully answered by Messrs. BINGHAM and WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania—the sturdy and honest Democracy uf the latter contrasting refreshingly with the sham article he exposed. It was significant that the soldiers in the galleries—a large proportion of the audience—listened in displeased silence to VALLANDINGHAM, but rapturously applauded the speeches of Messrs. BINGHAM and WRIGHT.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

An important bill was to-day introduced into the Senate from the Military Committee, providing for material additions to the organization of the Quartermaster's Department of the army.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of Senator FOSTER as Judge af the United States District Court for New-Jersey, in place of Jude DICKERSON, deceased.

Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, the President has as yet sent to the Senate no nominations for Major or Brigadier-Generals, Quartermasters, Commissaries or Paymasters. He is expected soon to do so.

RUMORS OF FIGHTING.

Rumors of fighting in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh have been current to-day in the street, but were pronounced by Gen. HALLECK to be unfounded.

THE NEW-YORK COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

The joint Committee of the Common Council arrived this morning, and have had interviews with the President and Secretary of War to-dev. relative to obtaining permission to go to Fredericksburgh, and the use of a flag of truce, to recover the body of Adjutant LATT. They have been put off till 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow for an answer to their request, till Gen. BURNSIDE answers a question as to the practicability of nsing a truce flag now.

GEN. CANBY.

Gen. CANBY, of New-Mexico, is in this City, having arrived this morning. It is said that he will be assigned to a command in the Southwest.

TRANSPORTATION OF DISLOYAL PERSONS.

In the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. HARLAN, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire whether vessels and other means of transportation nnder the control of the War Department have been used to convey disloyal women, and other disloyal persons from places under the control of the rebels to places within the Union lines, and from places within the loyal States and districts to places within the rebel lines; and, if so, what vessels and other means of transportation have been thus used, under whose immediate supervision, and at what cost to the Government; and particularly whether the steamers *New-York* and *Matamora*, or either of them, have been those used, and, if so, what law or public necessity required it, what number of such persons were thus transported, the cost of each trip, nnder whose immediate command and supervision, what amount of property, money—whether gold, stiver or paper—and effects were transported on the persons and as the property of said disloyal person, and whether persons of African descent, either as slaves or free, were thus transported to and within the rebel lines at the request of said disloyal women, and, if so, what number were thus conveyed, and nnder what order, pretence, claim, or authority of law such persons of African descent were thus conveyed to places within the rebel lines; also, whether any legislation is necessary to correct such practices; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported back the Missouri Emancipation Aid bill, recommending amendments to make the remnneration twenty instead of ten millions, the bonds to bear bnt five per cent. interest; the maximum allowance, for each slave, $300, and the limit for the entire extinction of Slavery, July 4, 1876, with a proviso that the act of emancipation shall be passed by the Legislature, and the exclusion of Slavery forever thereafter from said State.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of JOHN ROW as Postmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio; RICHARD S. FIELD, of New-Jersey, Judge of the District Court of the United States for New-Jersey, *vice* PHILEMON DICKERSON, deceased; ROBERT W. TAYLOR, of Ohio, First Comptroller of the Treasury, *vice* ELISHA WHITTLESEY, deceased.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The report of the Commission, DAVID R. GOODLOE, HORATIO KING and JOHN M. BRONBEAK, appointed in pursuance of the act of Emancipation in the District of Columbia, made their report to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day. They have reported favorably upon nine hnndred and ninety-nine petitions; rejected entirely thirty-six petitions, and in part twenty-one petitions. The whole number of servants for whom compensation has been awarded is 2,989, and the entire number of servents from whom compensation has been withheld is 111, making e total of 3,100. Included in the 960 petitions, as regards the question of loyelty, there are but few instances in which the evidence was of a nature to warrant the Commissioners in withholding compensation. The three cases of this kind, in which the evidence of unpatriotic or disloyal sympathies is most manifest, are those of ladies advanced in years. They were required like other petitioners to take the oath of allegiance, and to produce two witnesses to attest their loyalty. They received their proportionate allowance of compensation. Several claims have been put in for slaves who had absconded prior to April 16, 1862. In these cases both the claimant and the slaves were interested in favor of a construction of the act, which would entitle the owner to compensation. In some instances the fugitives came back in order to avail themselves of the benefit of the act, but in others this was not the case. The Commissioners, after a careful investigation, have decided that where the owner of the fugitive could give evidence he had used ordinary diligence to recover his slave, and where the lapse of time has raised no presumption of death or abandonment, compensation may be allowed. The Commissioners say: "There are few persons, especially in a community like Washington, where Slavery has been for many years an interest of comparatively trifling importance, who possess the knowledge and discrimination as to the value of slaves, which is necessary to a just apportionment of compensation under the law. None of the Commissioners could lay claim to this species of information, and to supply it, they determined to summon to their aid an experienced dealer in slaves from Baltimora, Mr. B. M. CAMPBELL, who was at the same time ignorant in almost every instance of the individuals upon whose claims he was called to pass judgment. His testimony, accorded with that of others whose information in the premises was entitled to weight, that, in the disturbed state of the country since the commencement of the war, it would be difficult to assign values to slaves. The sales have been few, and generally nnder circumstances of pecuniary pressure, which left no discretion with the seller. Slaves, in fact, cannot be said to have had a current salable value since the commencement of the war, while their intrinsic value on the 16th of April, as determined by the undiminished value of the product of the soil, and the undiminished wages of labor, was not less than formerly. Indeed, in both these respects it was greater, since there has been a constant rise of prices both of labor and of products. The minutes of evidence taken by the Commission furnish sufficient data to establish an actual value of slaves in many cases as far greater than the compensation made by the law

THE PROPOSED COAST TELEGRAPH.

The Committee on Naval Affairs have, accordiag to the resolution passed unanimously on Monday, commenced an inquiry into the practicability of connecting all our naval and military stations between Fortress Monroe and New-Orleans by submarine telegraph cables.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., of New-York, now here, has presented to the Government an offer from the celebrated firm of Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co., of London, to manufacture and submerge cables connecting all the points between Washington and New-Orleans.

They are to be paid only on the successful completion and delivery to the Government of the lines in good working order. In other words, they take the entire risk of manufacture, shipping across the Atlantic, laying down and working the lines, &c.

The importance of such arrangements for telegraphing is admitted by all parties, both as a matter of economy and an actual military necessity. Hence, there seems to be no doubt that Congress will, without unnecessary delay, make an appropriation for that purpose.

The firm of GLASS, ELLIOT & Co. last year laid a cable for the English Government fifteen hundred and thirty-five miles long, which has been in perfect working order ever since, while other lines laid by them have been in uninterrupted operation from nine to eleven years.

THE PROPOSED NEW RAILROAD.

The military and postal railway from this city, by an air line to New-York, as proposed by the bill of Representative FENTON, makes the capital stock ten million dollars, five millions of which are to be raised by thirty-year bonds of $1,000 each, the first million to be paid to the Corporation when it shall be shown that two million dollars have been expended in good faith; the loan to be repaid; one million in ten years, and the other four at intervals of five years each; the guage to be uniform, the track double; the highest rate for first-class passengers 2½ cents per mile, and the maximum rate for freight five cents per ton per mile.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The President has submitted to Congress a message with an accompanying note of H. SCHLEIDEN, Minister from the Hanseatic Republic, relative to the International Agricultural Exhibition, to be held with the cooperation of the German Agricultural Society, at Hamburg, commencing on the 14th of July next. The Minister is anxious that the triumph of American agricultural genius and art, so signal in the case of the reaper and mower in London, may be repeated at the first National Exhibition of Germany. He says that the European Governments have agreed to remit duties on articles exhibited at the Hamburgh Fair to be reimported; and suggests that similar aid is more requisite still for American exhibitors. A grand show of American products is assumed to be necessary to show the continental nations an ability to compete with them, in agricultural as well as industrial implements.

A LETTER FROM THE HARRIET LANE.

The following, received at the Navy Department, is an extract of a private letter received from Commander WAINWRIGHT, late of the steamer *Harriet Lane*, which was captured on the 18th inst.:

U. S. STEAMER HARRIET LANE, GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 11, 1862.

We are occupying a very disagreeable position, lying off the town holding the harbor, but without sufficient force to occupy the city. The Confederates who hold Virginia Point, on the mainland, about five miles off, and have free access to the town over the railway bridge which connects Galveston Island with the main. They also hold a battery guarding this end of the bridge, the water being so shallow that we cannot get within gunshot of either. They are in and out all the time, which renders it unsafe for us to go in shore, as we should be liable to be gobbled up at any moment. So we have to stick to our vessels, and feel the want of exercise on *terra firma* sadly. We have constant reports that we are to be attacked, both from the water and shore, which keeps us constantly on the alert. We have so many rumors that we are getting tired of hearing them, and would rather prefer some demonstration on the part of the enemy to the never-ending suspense and anxiety on the subject.

We should not care a sixpence for the whole party if we had room enough to move about in, but we are anchored in a sort of natural canal where there is not sufficient space to turn around. You have to be pointed face before you can go either way. If they come at us with their light draft boats, which are able to go anywhere in the bay, you can see what an advantage they have over us. However, I think we will give a good account of them, if they come. We understand that JOHN MAGRUDER says if our troops do not arrive pretty soon and beat him off, he will drive us ont of the bay. John will have to get up early in the morning. Still, we shall be very glad when the troops make their appearance, so that we can sleep in peace.

REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO REVENUE STAMPS.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, JAN. 12, 1863.

Revenue stamps may be ordered from this office in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders should cover remittances of Treasury notes or an original certificate of a United States Treasurer or designated depository of e deposit made for the purchase of stamps.

The following commission, payable in stamps, will be allowed:

One purchase of $50 or more, 2 per centum.
One purchase of $100 or more, 3 per centum.
One purchase of $500 or more, 4 per centum.
One purchase of $1,000 or more, 5 per centum.

As each stamp expresses upon its face its kind, as well as its denomination, it is desirable that every order shall refer to kinds as well as denominations. By the third section of the act passed Dec. 25, 1862, every instrument is valid, provided a legal stamp or stamps, denoting n duty of the amount required, shall have been duly affixed and used thereon. Proprietory stamps, however, cannot be used for any instruments specified in schednle B.

Stamps of every kind and denomination can be furnished in sufficient quantities for use in the District of Columbia and the States west of the Rocky Mountains.

Collectors are hereby required and directed to commence proceedings nnder the law against all persons within said District and States who shall willfully neglect to use stamps as required.

Special attention is called to the 95th section of the Excise law.

Be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall make, sign or issue, or caused to be made, signed or issued, any instrument, document or paper, of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty thereby imposed thereon, or without having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and such instalment, document, or paper aforesaid, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

Every correspondent is requested to give the State as well as town and county, of his residence.

If not otherwise ordered, stamps will be transmitted by mail. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of $50,000—$20,000 to be applied to the support of the Utah Indians; also, asking for the appointment of additional Indian agents. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of Hon. THOMAS H. HICKS, appointed United States Senator from the State of Maryland to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE.

Mr. HICKS appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the House bill to grant aid to the State of Missouri in emancipating her slaves, with an amendment.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to consolidate the regiments now in the field; also, from the same Committee, a bill to appoint three Auditors and Solicitors in the Quartermaster's Department, and provide for an increase of clerical force in the Quartermaster-General's office.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War, to inquire whether vessels or other means of transportation under the control of the War Department have been used to convey disloyal women or other disloyal persons from places under the control of the rebels to places within the Union lines, or from places in loyal States and districts to places within the rebel lines, and if so, what vessels were thus used, under whose command and immediate supervision, and by what authority; and particularly whether the steamers *New-York* and *Metamora*, or either of them, have been thus used, and if so, what law or public necessity required it; what nnmber of persons were thus transported, the occasion of each trip, and under whose command; the amount of property and money, whether gold, or silver, or paper, and effects, were transported by each person as the property of said disloyal persons; and whether persons of African descent, either as slaves or free, were thus transported to within the rebel lines at the request of said disloyal women, and if so, by what order or pretence of law such persons of African descent were thus conveyed within the rebel lines; and whether any legislation is necessary to correct such practices. Adopted.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) called up the

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The British Press on American Matters.

The Sumter, the Tuscarora and the Thistle.

Popular Emancipation Meetings in England.

The Imperial Reception on New-Year's Day.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal mail steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 A. M. on the 3d, and from Queanstown on the evening of the 4th inst., arrivad here yeeterday morning.

The *Kangaroo* reachad Liverpool on the night of the 1st inst.

The *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool on the 3d.

The advices brought by the *China* are two daye later.

Mr. SLIDELL has had aaother audience with the Emperor of the French, and has communicated to him eoma very impotant dispatches which he had recently received from Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* statee that the *Nashville*, which has been for some time caged in the Ogeechee River, has been sold for $120,000 to a private compsny of merchants. She has been cut dowa and ermed with oae 100-pounder gun forward, aad a emaller gun aft, and she ie intended to fight her way, laden with cotton, through the blockading fleet.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* of the 26th nlt. says:

"Some littie stir was occasioned ia the town the day hefore yesterday, and peopla were running with their glasses to the line wall, in consequence of a report that aa exciting race was to come off between the late Confederate steamer *Sumter* and the Federal gunboat *Chippewa*, stationed at Algesiras. The *Sumter* was last week sold by auction, and her new owners have been busy in obliterating, by means of changa of name and nationality, of paint and oew bunting, the tracea of her former character. The Fedaral authorities, who protested against tha sale, still persist in seeing only the wicked little *Sumter*, under every *alias* aad disguise. The United States cruiser at Algesiras watches her every movement with the utmost vigilance, and appears bent on accompanying her should ehe put to sea. On Wednesday the *Sumter* (or, as she is now called, the *Gibraltar*) made a trial trip up the bay to test her machinery. The first turn of her screw met with a responsive turn in the screw of the *Chippewa*. The two steamers directed their course to Europa Point, the *Sumter* keeping pretty close to the batteries of the rock, and the *Chippewa* further out. After going a little beyond the light-house, the *Sumter* turned on her heel, and quickly steamed back to anchorage; her friend rcturned to the roadstead at Algesiras, aod the loungers from the line wall dropped away, ooe by one, without having experienced any vary exciting sensation."

It was reported that tha Confederate Government had appointed an agent in England to obtain a loan.

Tha London *Timer*, adverting to the rumors of Mr. SEWARD'S retiremeot, says:

"Whether true or not, the very fact that Washington and New-York believe the Lincoln Governmeot to he in a state of dissolution, shows the depth of the despoodency caused by the late defeat, and it also shows the increased strength of opiolos adverse to the men who have taken the lead in the war."

The *Times* argues that events have proved the impregnability of Virginia, and says:

"The hopelessness of the task in which they have eagaged seems now to be presenting itself to the Federals, bnt national pride is maiotaining ao obstinata though a despairing struggle with reasoo, in the minds of all but a few."

Mr. CARDWELL, Member of Parliament for Oxford, had been addressing his eoostituente. He expreeeed an ardent hope that the war in America wonld soon cease. He asserted that the British people, in ragard to their own conduct, had been guided by the pnreit motives and tha most righteoos resolntions. Thay desired nothiag but implicit obedienca to international law, even when it told most severaly against their own interests, and they have desired eteadfastly to adhere to the principle of inflexible neutrality. He extolled the patient endurance of the distress in Lancashire, and, alluding to the cootributions from America, said:

"I cannot help expressing the hope that these contributioos are an evidence that there is in that country a disposition to appreciate ue, and that there are those who see the spirit by which England has been guided, and who will be as desirous as we have been here to maintain a growing and coostant affection and good-will between both eoootries."

Tha *Times* has an editorial on the projected emigration of tha negroes from America—and notwithetanding the politieal objection to their presant reception into the British Wast Iodies, as explained by Earl RUSSELL to MR. ADAMS, it hopes the schema has not suffered from any objections kept in reserve, bnt may be ultimately realized.

As the Princess LOUISE, of Hesse, (Princess ALICE,) was riding in a wagonette near Osborne, the postillion attempted to pass between two othar vahicles, and tha wagonette waa overtnrned. Tha Princess and har companion were thrown out with considerable violeace, and both were conaiderably shaken, hut ao serious injury waa done.

The annual returas of the emigration from the port of Liverpool, for 1862, ehow an increase in steeraga passengers of nearly ten thousand ovar tha year 1861.

The Committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fuod had finally resolved that £20,000, the unappropriated eurplus of that Fund, shouid be applied for the relief of the distress in Lancashire.

It is rnmored in Paris that the Emperor will not make a epeech at the opening of the Chambers, in which case there can be no dehate on the addraaa.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, fixing the nnmber of deputies to be elected in future at 283.

The *Moniteur* also announces some nominations to the Legioa of Honor:

The *Patrie* aays that daring the reception on New-Year's day the Emperor expreased to Señor MURO his regret at the abaence of Gen. CONCHA, and said be hoped that the relations hetween France and Spain wonld be reestablished on the beat footing. The *Patrie* believes the resignation of Gen. CONCHA is definitive, and that he will not return to Paris.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the ceremonial of the Imperial Court is becoming more and more imposing, and the strictest regulations are enforced.

The Bourse on the 2d was qniet. Rentes closed at 69.85@79.20 for the new account.

King VICTOR EMANUEL held a grand Court *levée* on the 1st of January. In a speech he entreated Perliement to put trust in him, and said that when the pacificetion of the Southern Provincee was achieved the natioaal cause would be fully trinmphent. The spirit of the army was excelleat aod wholly Italian.

The summary of a dispatch from Count RECHBERG to the diplomatic agents of Anstria is published. In it the Count states that the Greek qaestioa is intimataly coanected with the Eastern questioa, and he proteste egainst the elevatioa of an Italian Prince to the throne of Greece.

The Prussian Minlstry having asked the Conncilmen of the metropolis to commnnicate to them the draft of their congratulatory New-Year's addreaa to the King, they refused to eomply, and at oace seot in the address to be forwarded to His Majesty. Amongst other things, tha address says:

"We feel confideat that your Majesty will succeed in dispelling tha grave apprehensions of the country. As the deplorable condnct between the Government and the Chambers—which endangere the hasis of the Constitution, confuses the pnhlic, and lowers the foreign estimate of Pruesia—remains unsettled in tha new year, may the King entar on a conrse laading to peace and coalition."

The Crown Prince and Princess hed met with a carriaga accident at Berlin, but tha consequances werc not serions.

It is stated that great agitation prevails in Servia, and that apprehensions were entertained of fresh demonstrations against the Porte and the Servian Government.

A Shanghai telegram of 23d November, received *viâ* Jubal, saya alarming reports were enrrent of the rebels being in the neighborhood of thet city. An engagement had taken place at Poakong, in which the rebels had 2,000 killed. The Russians had offered their essistance for the capture of Nankia.

AMERICA IN ENGLAND.

A Warm Winter—British Glorification of the South and Depreciation of tha North—American Correspondents—Letters from the South—Stolen Plantations and Imorisoned Heroes—Sympathy for the Poor Negro—Tha Logic of Facts—What Europe Waits to See—A Change Expected—Peace or War, and if War, What, Then?—The Man?—The Spirit of tha North—Lukewarmness and Worse.

From Onr Own Corrsspondsnt.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1863.

We are past New-Year's, with weather like April. There has not been a frost to stiffen the mud, and overcoats are a burden. Sharks upon the coast indicate a warm Winter, as if the Gulf-stream had changed its coursa a little, and was giving tha British Islands an unusual supply of its tepid waters.

The British Press and public are delighted with the details of the battle of Fredericksburgh, but not satisfied that LEE should have allowed BURNSIDE to recross the Rappahannock. They consider the invincibility of the Southern troops sufficiently demonstratad, and that four attempts to conquer Richmond, each a failure, show that it is a desperate uodertaking. The papers and magazines are now filled with correspondence from the South, in which everything is painted *'coleur de rose.* Never was there such a commander as LEE, never a statesman like JEFF. DAVIS, never a hero like "Stonewall" JACKSON. A writer in *Blackwood* makes LEE the WELLINGTON, while JACKSON is the NAPOLEON of the Confederate Army—putting the two great European Generals on the eame side.

With all this elaborate glorification of the South, the ability of her statesmen, the genius of her Generals, and the devotion of her army and people, everything in the North is systematically depreciated and blackened. The statesmen of the Union are denied the least sense or sagacity; their Generals, with one or two exceptions, are blockheads; their troops mercenaries, ready to desert upon the first occasion, and fightiog only for pay and plunder, while corrupt officials are robbing a disunited, disaffected people.

And it is not British writers alone who are giving the English people such ideas of the American Government, and its civil and military officials. The most outrageone abuse of hoth come from the American correspondents of the British Press. As loog as Fort Lafayette had terrors for them, they preteoded to Union sentiment, aod refrained from gross abuse of the Government; but the moment tha Democratic victory in New-York promised a restoration of *habeas corpus*, they began to nse the liberty of the Prees with a vengaaoce, and are now pouring out their vituperations, as if to maka up for past restraints.

The Presideot is denounced as incompetent, the Cabinat is charged with the ruin of the Union cause, and Generals and army are held up to tha ridicule of Europe. It must be said, also, that extracts from New-York papers which give signs of returning to their early oppoeition to tha war for the Union, go far to sustain the allegatioas of these correspondents.

Another influeace is working very etroogly against the Union in England and France. Letters are publiehed here, purporting to come from Naw-Orleaos, giving such acconcts of Federal tyranny and rapacity as eannot fail to beget a etrong sympathy for the South. Long lists of names of reapectable men are publiahed, many of whom are known in Europe, and aome of whom I have known peraonally, who have heea consigned by Gen. BUTLER to imprisonment at Ship Island, the forts at the month of the Mississippi, and Fort Pickens. Geo. BUTLER and his aseoclates are said to be acoumulating millions out of the plunder of the people of New-Orleans, and lond complaints are heard from French and British residents, as well as Americans.

Of courée in all this there must be much exaggeratioa; but if a tenth part ie true, it gives a color of jnstice to British sympathy. There is not a woman in England who will not be outraged when told that the piano-fortes and fnrniture of the ladies of New-Orleana are sent home to Massachusetts by Northern officers. It may be true or false, hut the Press here is ready to publish and the people to believe it; and those who rejoiced at every Northern repulse, and every slanghter of Northern troops, from Bull Run to Fredericksburgh, weep over the woes of Southern heroiaea, deprived of their beloved piano-fortes hy the ruthless Northern invaders.

We have atill another object for British sympathy—the everlasting negro. We have the most doleful picturee of his unhappy eituation, deprived of his Southern home and its comforts, and turned out to freeze and starve. Rejected from aome of tha free States, and scorned in all, what is the poor negro to do? It is a fact, that the leading Abolitionists in England are reproaching the National Government for bringing upon the negroes the calamity of a sudden and unprovided freedom. It is costing millions—tasking the resources of a great nation, to feed the idle operatives in Lancashire. How then, they say, can you provide for four millions of slaves who become free by the Proclamation of President LINCOLN on the 1st of January? The great mass of the Abolitionists of Eogiand wonld rather trust the negroes to their masters, than have them risk the chancee—or, rather, meet whet they coosider the certain miseries—of a forced and immediate emancipation. The Abolition policy of the Government has nttterly failed, so far as I have been able to learn, of finding aay sympathy on this side of the Atlantic.

The Emperor has allowed New-Year'e to pass, and said no word on the affairs of America. He epoke hopefully of peace in Europe. The Pope also received New-Year'a calls, and was hopefully prophetic to his visitors. He believes that Piedmont will be just to Rome. VICTOR EMANUEL is equally hopeful. We have not had any New-Year'a addrees from GARIBALDI, hnt he is getting well of his wound. We must wait now for the meeting of Parliament.

It is evideat enough, however, that the pressnre for recogoitioa inereases daily. Were Parliament in sassion it would be pressed at once. "Why should we recognize a revolution in Greece, and not in America?" is asked. "We allow two or three millions of Greeks to send off one King and get another if they can; why should not eight millioas of Americans have as good a right to change their Government?" But, as I have written yon loag since and oftea, *success* is that which carries the strongest weight. Sympathy with suffering is all very well; bnt it is sympathy with power which does the work. A victory like that at Fredericksbnrgh is worth more to the Soath than a thonsand logical argumeats. The facts which Governmeats care for are accomplished facts. Taka Richmond, annihilate the Southern armies, drive DAVIS, LEE, JOHNSTON and JACKSON ioto axile, or taka them prisoners, occupy the Southern territory, and open the Southarn ports to commerce, and you may make the Sonth a Polend, a Hungery, aa Irelead, or a Botany Bey, if it please you, aad no Power in Europe will interfere with you or protest against the operation.

And now, as I write, Europe waits to see if yon etill propose to do this in tha next eixty or ninety daye, or in whatever time yon may think aecessary. England waits to learn what the great State of New-York, by the mouth of her new Governor and Legislature, will say to Mr. LINCOLN aod his constitutional advieers—waits to aee what all the great States of the North will say of tha waste, slaughter and destruction of their hundreds of thousands of men, and the wasta and plundar of their thousands of millions of dollars, yet to come from the hard sinews of labor. It is hoped that aome change must come—a change in the Goveroment, in policy, in something.

Once more, it seems to the distant spectator of this great and terrible drama, the Northern people are called upon to decida the question of their fate. Disguise it as you may, the real question now, at the end of two years, is—*peace or war?* The North must aoon say ona or the other. It must either be peace on such terms as tha South will accept, in Conventioa or otharwise, or it must be war, and war in earnest, to the last dollar and the last man.

If war, than there must be a Government that can maka war. There must be National leaders, the equals, at least, of those who gnide the destinies of the South. Divided councils, merceoary soldiering, plundering contractore and cormorant financiers, must all be done away with. Martial law, ao impartial and inexorable conscription in every State, able Geoerals, thorough discipline, a Commander-in-Chief with pleasry powers aod the genius of a MARLBOROUGH or a NAPOLEON; these mnst be had if you decide for war. Short of these will be failure, disgrace, destruction. The demands of the South will rise with every victory, while the National power must lessen with every defeat. If the enormous power of twenty millions of the Free States, commanding the military resources of the world, is to be frittered away on stupid or fruitless expeditians, wasted on barren victories, or engulfed in disasters, there is nothing but ruin and humillation in the future.

But what are we—what is Europe to think of the men who cling to power while they are ruining their cauntry by their incompetency? It is said that Gen. BURNSIDE tendered his reeignation. He probably obeyed ordera; but one wonld think that the whole Govarnment, civil and military, would tender its resignation also. When a maa cannot do what is required of him, the next best thing for him to do is to step aside and allow a better man to take his place.

Bnt where is the man? SCOTT and WOOL failed from age aod infirmity. MCDOWELL, MCCLELLAN, HALLECK, POPE and BURNSIDE have failed. FREMONT has failed whoever he has been tried. HEINTZELMAN, ROSECRANS and SIGEL may be good soldiers, hnt want the grasp of great commanders. The man who is to end this war if it is to be carried to the termination on which the North resolved two years ago, has yet to be found, and may now be sitting at an editor's desk, pleading cases at the bar, or, more probably, serving his time and learning his trade as a sub-altern officer. He may be loafing about New-York, like NAPOLEON in Paris hefore the siege of Toulon, or serving in the ranks, like some of NAPOLEON'S Marshals.

But before such a leader can he found, the whole spirit of the North must change. It is not in earnest, and it nevar haa been. A people in earneat never requlrad such pay or such bounties aa were neceesary to call ont Northern troops. The public opinion of the Sonth drove every man who respected or feared it into the army. Gen. LEE'S youngest son, a mere hoy, served as a private soldier at the battle of Antietam, and rode a horse of the only remaining cannon of a battery which his father ordered into the thickest of the fight. How do you think twenty or thirty thonsand desertera wonld fare in Charleston or Mobile? I shall have little faith in the Union until I see evidence of a different spirit in its defeadera.

And there is worse than mere lukewarmness. Unless the correspondents of English papers, and others writing from New-York, lie desperately, thara is a growing feeling in the Democratic Party of a desire to restore tha Union by joining the Sonth, and acceptiag JEFF. DAVIS for President, *vice* ABRAHAM LINCOLN, laid on the shelf. We heard of such a proposal for New-York City before the attack on Fort Sumter. It is alleged that the reason why Pennsylvania has not been pillaged waa that it was known that there waa a larga party in that State favorable to Sonthern annexation. It is said here that prominent politicians in New-York are in constant intercourse with Richmond, and are ready, at the earliest opportunity, to engiaeer a peace and reunion. Western men swear that, oae way or the other, the whole Mississippi Valley mnst gó together.

We wait for the new programms, because there must ha a new oaa. The old one is played out, and we wonder what will be the new; so we wait, ears, eyes and months open, like a sixpenny London gallery at a Christmas pantomime, waiting for the transformations they may come at any moment. There must be peace or victory. There must be, at all cost, some earnestness somewhere and some power to do. The great National suicide has gone far enough. Europe says America is mad. She will say idiotic as well as mad if this goes on much longer.

MONADNOCK.

EMANCIPATION MEETINGS IN ENGLAND.

THE WORKINGMEN OF MANCHESTER.

A large and enthusiastic meeting wes held in tha Free Trada Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, which had been called by a Committee of workingmea, to enable the working classes of Manchester and Salford to express their sympathy with the cause of union in America, and to pass resolutions in support of the amancipation policy of President LINCOLN. The proceedings commaaced shortly after 7 o'clock, and lasted till near 11, the enthusiasm being very marked throughout, and the sentiments of the differsot speakers were loudly cheered.

Letters were received from several persoos, apologizing for absence. Among the rest, Mr. J. STUART MILL wrote to the Secretary as follows:

BLACKHEATH PARK, Dec. 24, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I thank you very sincerely for yoor two letters, and for the important and most gratifying information which they contain. Hardly anything could do more good at present than such a demonstration from the suffering operatives of Lancashire, while there is in the fact itself, and in the state of mind which prompts it, a moral greatnese which is at once a just rebuke to tha mean feeling of so great a portion of the public, and a sonrce of unqualified happiness to those whose hopes and faars for the great interests of homanity are, as mine are, inseparably bouad up in the moral and inielleotual prospects of the working classes.

Mr. HUGH MASON, of Ashton, wrote:

"I hava no doubt whatever that tha rebellion was planned, and has to this moment been promoted, for the sola object of perpetnating Slavery, and my prayar is that it will fail of its disbolical purpose. I hope your meating will be the first of many similar ones throughout our free country."

The speakers were, with the exception of Mr. BAGLEY, M. P., President of the Cotton Supply Association, and ANDERSON, the fugitive negro, entirely from the class of mill hands, and spoke with earnestness and warm sympathy of tha cause of the Union. The resolntions and addrass were voted with perfect nanimity.

The address, as adopted, closed as follows:

Heartily do we congratulate you and your country on this humane and righteous course. Wa assume that you cannot now stop short of a complete uprooting of Slavery. It would not becoma us to dictate any details, but there are broad principles of humanity which must guide you. If complete amancipation in some States be deferred, though only to a predetermined day, still, in the interval, human beings should not be counted chattels. Woman must have rights of chastity and of maternity; men the rights of husbands; masters the liberty of manumission. Justice demands for the black, no less than for the white, the protection of law, that his voice be heard in your courts. Nor must any such abomination be tolerated as slave-breeding States and a slave market, if yoo are to earn the high reward of all your sacrifices in the approval of the universal brotherhood and of the Divine Father. It is for your free country to decida whether anything but immediate and total emancipation can secure the most indispensable rights of humanity against the inveterate wickedaess of local laws and local executives. We implora yoo, for your own honor and welfare, not to faint in yonr Providential mission. While yonr enthusiasm is aflame and tha tide of events runs high let tha work be finished effectually. Leava no root of bitterness to spring up and work fresh misery to your children. It is a mighty task, indeed, to reorganize tha indastry not only of four millions of the colored raca but of five millions of whites. Neverthaless, the vast progress yon have made in the short space of twenty months fills us with hope that every stain on your freedom will shortly be removed, and that the erasure of that foul blot upon civilization and Christianity—chattle Slavery—darling your Presidency, will cause the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to be honored and revered by posterity. Wa ara certain that such a glorious consummation will cemeat Great Britain to the United States in close and endaring regards. Our interests, moreover, are identified with yonrs. We are truly one people, though locally separate. And if you have any ill-wishers here, be assured tney are chiefly those who oppose liberty at home, and that they will be powerless to stir up quarrels betwaen us from the very day in which your country becomes, uadeniably and without exception, the home of the free. Accept our high admiration of your firmness in upholding the proclamation of freedom.

POPULAR MEETING IN LONDON ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. 31.

A public meeting was held at the Cowper-street Institute, City-road, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with tha emancipation of the slaves in America. Mr. R. MOORE in the Chair. Tha room was quite crowded.

The Chairman, in opening tha proceedings, said they were met on the eve of the proclamation coming into effect for the emancipation of the slavea in America—[cheers]—and tha object for which they had assembled was to express their sympathy, as workingmen, with this great avent—[hear]—for, whatever might be said to mislead the public mind and distort tha questioo, the fearful contest now taking place in America was produced by Slavery. [Hear.] That Slavery was likely to produce this contest had been long foreseen by American statesmen, and more particularly by JEFFERSON. That contest had now come, and the question to be decided was whether four millions of black men should be obliged to work for their masters without their consent. Nor was this all; for if the Southern States establish themselves as an independent power their first care would be to extend Slavery and to increase their property to their fellow men. All their policy while members of tha American Union was directed to the angmentation of slave territory, and it is not likely they would, when left to themselves, abandon that policy. [Hear, hear.] But he hoped that from to-morrow that policy was doomed, and that it would be an honor and a relief to them that they were at least sympathizers in the great canse of negro emancipation. [Cheers.]

The orator of the evening was Rev. NEWMAN HALL, whose earnest advocacy of the American cause aa-tities him to tha regard of all our coustrymea. At the close of his address, the following resolutioo aad address were voted without opposition:

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That this great meeting of English workingmen, assembled on the last night of the year 1862, declares its hearty admiration of the noble efforts made by the Government and people of the United States, not only to free themselves from the guilt of complicity with Slavery, but also to promote the liberation of the enslaved; and hails the dawn of the new year as the beginning of an epoch of universal freedom upon the Western Continent, and of closer friendship between the people of England and of America.

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: Wa who offer to you this address are Englishmaa and workingmeo. We prize as our dearest inheritance, bought for us by the blood of our fathers, the liberty we anjoy—tha liberty of free labor upon a free soil. We have, therefore, been accustomed to regard with veneration and gratitude the founders of the great Republic in which the liberties of the Anglo-Saxon race have been widened beyond all tha precedents of the Old World, and in which there was nothing to condemn or to lament but the slavery and degradation of men guilty only of a colored skio or an African parentage. We have looked with admiration and sympathy upon tha brave, generous and untiring efforts of a large party in the Northern States to deliver the Union from this curse and shame. We rejoiced, Sir, in your election to the Presidancy, as a splendid proof that the principles of universal freedom and equality were rising to the ascendant. We regarded with abhorreaca the conspiracy and rebellion by which it was sought at once to overthrow the supremacy of a Government based upon the most popular suffrage in the world, and to perpetuata the hateful inequalities of race. We hava ever heard with indignation the slander that ascribes to England sympathy with a rebellion of slaveholders, and all proposals to recognize in friendship a Confederacy that boasts of Slavery as its corner-stone. Wa have watched, with the warmest interest, the steady advanca of your policy along the path of emancipation; and on this eve of the day on which your proclamatioa of freedom takes effect, wa pray God to strengthan your hands, to confirm your noble purpose, and to hasten the restoration of that lawful authority which engages, in peace or war, by compensatioa or by force of arms, to realize the glorious principia on which your Constitution is founded—the brotherhood freedom, and equality of all mea.

The Tuscarora and Thistle.

Correspondence of the Edinburgh Scotsman.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., December, 1862.

As an account of the stoppage and search of a British merchant steamer in tha Atlantic, by an American man-of-war, may not be without interest to your readers, I subjoin tha particulars of such an avent, which happened to the vessal in which I am a passeager, on Saturday, the 29th of November last:

The *Thistle* is a screw steamer of 206 tons register. Sha waa built on the Clyde three years ago for the Glasgow and Londoaderry Steampacket Company, in whose service she has acquired the reputation of being the fastest screw steamar hailing from the Clyde. She was bought by her present owners in October last, and, after undergoing a thorough overhaul, left the Bramley Moor Dock, Liverpool, Thursday, tha 20th nlt., for Nassau, Naw-Providenca. She left England with a vary valuable cargo, 190 tons in weight, and she also carried upward of 200 tons of coal. She was commanded by an able and experianced Captain, (G. M. MAXTED,) and was manned by a numerous and efficient crew (in all about thirty.) Notwithstanding sha experienced some very bad weather, she speedily accomplished tha first stage of her journey, and came to an anchor in Funchal Roads, Madeira, about noon on Wednesday, Nov. 26. As the *Thistle* neared la toward the island she sighted a large screw steamer, apparently a man-of-war, whose rig corresponded to the description of the United States steamer *Tuscarora*. This vessel was distant from the land about six miles, and on seeing the *Thistle* anchor she went about and again put to sea. On shore, conjecturea were rife as to whether tha stranger might not be the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, expected at Madeira.

Immediately after her arrival the *Thistle* commenced taking in tha coal for which she had stopped at the Island, and the day passed without further intelligence of the snspicious-looking stranger. About 9 P. M. Her Britannic Majesty's paddle steamer *Leopard*, seran days from Plymouth, aad bound to China, eama into tha roads, also for coal, and anchared outside of the *Thistle*. The coaling of both vessels proceeded steadily all the succeeding day (Thursday,) and about dusk the strange steamer was again off the bay, but, as before, she again bore away to sea. By nooo next day (Friday) the *Thistle*, having taken on board 260 tons of coal, was ready to resome her voyage, and her departure was fixed for the following morning. About 4 o'clock in the afternooo the Portugese signal-station on the Loo Fort (an isolated fortified rock in tha bay) signaled that ao American man-of-war was standing in, and soon after the wonder of the two preceding days steamed majestically into the roads, the Stars and Stripes floating from her mizen peak. She was a large three-masted wooden screw steamer, with a square-rigged foremast, and her main and mizen masts schooner rigged. She apparently carried a broadside of six or seven heavy guns, with several large pivot guns on deck. Sha was supposed by avery one to be the *Tuscarora*, but it was only conjecture, as no name was to be seen on her stern or elsewhere. She did not pay the customary salute to either the Portugaese or British flags, but steamed silently to an anchorage, a little ahead of the *Thistle* and astern of the *Leopard*. Immediately after her arrival she was boarded by the American Consul, and soon after commenced to coal, her captain giving orders that the coaling should be finished by midnight. Considering tha *Thistle's* destination, it was not unnatural that she should keap a sharp lookout on her formidable neighbor, and several times during the night one of the Federal vessel's boats, commanded by an officer, after having quietly pulled alongside, was detected attempting to engage the *Thistle's* lookout in conversation.

With sunrise on Saturday morning the *Thistle* got up her steam and her anchor, and, passing between the two war ships, dipped her ensign in saints as she passed each. The American took no notice of the compliment. The Englishman did, and dipped his aosign in return. The *Thistle* had not steamed more than a mila from her anchorage, every ona on board latently watching tha American (who had kept steam up all night), when suddenly his chain cable was seen to rnsh through his hawse-hole, and he headed in chase of the *Thistle*. He had ripped his cable, attaching thereto a buoy, that he might save the time necessary to weigh anchor. The *Thistle* held on her coorse, and, going at full speed, gained rapidly on her pursuar, gatting almost beyoad range. The *Thistle* would now be distant about five miles from Funchal, tha American about three miles, though in tha fine clear atmosphere the distance did not seem nearly so great. The American, now seeing that he was much inferior to the English steamer in speed, fired a bow-gun as a signal for the latter to stop, and Capt. MAXTED, (of the *Thistle*,) wishing to he overhauled while he could still claim the protection of the *Leopard*, obeyed the sommons, and hove to. The Yankee bore down at full speed, his ports open, and guns run ont, while his ports and hammock nettings were one mass of faces, as his crew crowded to look at their chase, and possibly to gloat over their prospective prize. When a very short distance from the *Thistle* the American stopped, and a boat containing an armed boarding party of two officers and eleven men shored off. As they neared the *Thistle* tha word "Tuscarora" was discernible on their cap bands, aod doubt became a certainty when the First Lieuteaant of the American boarded tha *Thistle*, and announced that Capt. CRAVEN, commanding the United States steam sloop-of-war *Tuscarora*, had desired him to board and search the *Thistle*, having learnt that she had carried ammunition and other articles contraband of war for the use of the rebels in the Southern States. The English red easign now flaw, as it had all the morning flown, from the *Thistle's* flagstaff; and Capt. MAXTED having told the Lieutenant that his information was erroneous, pointed to the easign, and said that, as sha was a British vessel, and had a British clearance from one British port to another, he would, if necessary, claim the protection of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Leopard*. The Lieutenant, (whn was apparently a Garman,) with more emphasis than courtesy, expressed his contempt for the flag and protection so invoked, and demanded a sight of tha ship's papers, pointing to his crew, and threatening to employ force if necessary; and he declared, if he found there was anything contraband of war on board, he would seize the vessel as a United States prize. A set of bills of lading being handed him, he stepped into the cabin to inspect them, though he seemed to understand nothing about such documents, and he very speedily got quite confused among the invoices of coffee, tea, braody, &c., with which he was so accommodatingly plied. Giving up the perusal in despair, he said he would have a look at tha cargo, when he was reminded that upward of 200 tons of coal would first have to be removed. He professed not to care for this labor, and was proceeding to order the search, when he was advised to be quick, as the *Leopard* was approaching. Signals were now rapidly exchanged between the Lieutenant on the *Thistle* and the officers on the *Tuscarora's* poop, and the Liautenaot's oote-book was sent back to the *Tuscarora* by the boat of the latter vessel.

Daring the Lieutenant's inspection of the *Thistle's* papers the American boat's crew had commenced to chaff the crew of the *Thistle*, who, nothing loth, kept up the wordy war. One of the *Thistle's* mates, the late boatswain of the Confederate steamer "290," asked if tha *Tuscarora's* crew had made much prize money this Fall. A Yankee in the boat "reckoned they hadn't turned a cant." "Oh," responded tha mate, "You'ra not half chaps. The *Alabama's* men have each made a little fortooe off tha New-York blockade." "Oh," said the officer in the boat, "wa should like to fall in with that pirate SEMMES. Do you think he is near this?" "No chance of his being in these latitudes," replied the mate, "or the *Tuscarora* daren't have ventured down." "Some of the Britishers expressed their wish to be "In the land of cotton," and their intention of living and dying "in Dixie:" while an Irishman in the boat suggested that they "maybe hadn't to get thare first," and so on. All this time the Federal steamar had been moving slowly round and round the *Thistle*, which had remained stationary. In a few minotes after the boat had been sent back to the *Tuscarora*, it returned with instructions to the Lieutenant to repair on board his own vessel, and, as no orders to tha contrary had been given, tha *Thistle* resumed her journey. No countenances evar displayed disappointed rage more strongly than did those of the ill-looking and motley crew (apparently of avary nation) of the *Tuscarora's* boat, as they pulled back to their own ship, amid cheers for "Old England," hurrahs for the *Leopard*, and so on.

The *Leopard* had now approached to within a short distance from the *Tuscarora*, which latter vessel steamed slowly back towards Funchal; the *Leopard* as slowly following in her wake. As the *Tuscarora* neared the town she lay to and fired a gon, the *Thistle* continuing her coorse for St. Thomas. Towards afternoon, and when land could no longer be seeo, the lookout at the *Thistle* masthead reported the *Tuscarora* as again in chase. Glasses were at once leveled astern, and sura enough there she came, her lofty spars crowded with canvas, and rapidly gaining on the *Thistle*, which could not carry a tithe of the sail spread by her pursuar. Captain MAXTED, seeing she would be overtaken, turned the *Thistle's* head to wind, and went ahead full speed, the success of his manoeuvre soon becoming apparent, as the American, on changing his coorse, had to take in all sail and trust to his engines alone. He fired gun after gun, but with no effect; and at sunset his topmasts were barely discernible on tha horizon. At nightfall the *Thistle's* course was again changed, and she headed away for the northeast trades, having now thoroughly baffled her pursuar, of whom she saw no more during the period that intervened before she completed the second stage of her journey, by anchoring in St. Thomas to procure coal to carry her on to Nassau.

I do not dilate on the feelings of those on board the *Thistle* during the search, nor tha joy with which the *Leopard's* arrival was hailed by them. I merely state tha facts as they occurred.

S. M. UNDERHILL.

Mr. Russell on the Fredericksburgh Fight.

MR. RUSSELL, in the *Army and Navy Gazette* for Jan. 3, expresses a good deal of surprise at the "inactivity of the Confederates" on the night after BURNSIDE'S attack on Fredericksburgh had been repulsed. He refers to instances in the history of European wars, where similar neglects have been committed. "A little energy, some daring, and ordinary outpost and patrolling," he says, "must have led to the consummatinn of the Federal defeat by the captnre of their artillary and the mass of their army." He adds:

"The constant repetition of similar escapes of both armies from their victorious enamies, leads to the conclusion that there is *an absence of the aptitude for pursuit on both sides*, which has been more than once laid to the charge of English Generals and British armies. It is a fault which often deprives victory of half its fruits."

He makes this further comment on the fight:

"In reading carefully over tha various accounts of tha battle of Fredericksburgh, it is impossible not to see that the Federals did not really make one very brilliant, well sustained and determined charge to crown tha hills on which the Confederate guns were placed, but that by slow, ill-managed advances in column, under fira, in confused rallies, and by remaining within range when they rallied again and again, they were exposed to tremendous losses. As to the Confederate intrenchments, tine after line, one beyond tha othar, they are purely mythical. They had merely some epaulements for field guns, and a few earthworks to cover guns of position on the hills, and had thase once been carried there was nothing beyond, except that SIGEL'S two brigades of cavalry might have had a pretty chance on the plateau for rolling the Federals over, and harling them down the hill again. It is curious to observa that neither army has, up to the present moment, any means of furnishing infantry or artillery with ammunition when once the supply is out; and the reports of both Generals mention the compulsory silence of their fira a wing to this cause."

Sentiment of the Americans in London.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862.

I have not observed among Americans, Northern aod Southern, resident in London, any such visible effects of elation aad depressioa respectively, produced by any news from the seat of war, as those which have followed the news of BURNSIDE'S repulse before Fredericksburgh. The Northerners seem struck down by it—"knocked oot of time"—and hardly venture, for the moment, to express themselves with that confidence of ultimate triumph which so astonishes Englishmen. The Southerners, and those of Southern proclivities, on the other hand, are flinging up their caps in irrepressible jubilee. The latter published, to-day, from the *Times* Southern correspondent, showing that the feeling in the Southern army, before the encounter, was one of absolute confidence in the result, is exultingly appealed to by the friends of the winning side. I do not think they yet measure the toughness and pith of the Yankee character. But it is not to be denied that the current of popular opinion, in all classes I have any acquaintance with, runs strongly with the South, and that it would be hardly possible to get up in London such a meeting of workingmen as I see you have had in Manchester, to express sympathy with the North and President LINCOLN.

The publication of Mr. RUSSELL'S diary—which, by the way, has had a very large sale, as might have been expected—has not as yet tended to check the set of popular feeling, though the book certainly leaves one with no favorable impression of the Southerners, or their feelings toward this country. The few, but very zealous friends of the South, whom I can count among my acquaintance—I am bound to say they are among the most thoughtful of the number—appeal to Mr. RUSSELL'S diary, as making conclusively against any hopes of improvement in the state of the American continent, or its relations with this country, from the triumph of the South.

The Imperial Reception on New-Year's Day.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 2—7 A. M.

The receptions opened at half-past 11 o'clock yesterday, in the apartments of tha Empress, where their Majesties received the Prince and Princesses of the *Imperial family*, and tha Prince and Princesses of the *Emperor's family* holding rank at Court. The scene theo changed, and wa find the Grand Officers of the Crown, the Grand Mistress of the Empress's household, the Governess of the Children of France, the Lady of Honor of the Empress, the ladies of the Palace, tha sub-Governesses of the Children of France, tha Reader to the Empress, the ladies of the Princess CLOTILDE and the Princess MATHILDE, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard, the Adjutant-General of the Palace and the Aides-de-Camp of the Emperor, all assembled in what is called the *Salon des Tapisseries*.

In tha Salon of Louis XIV. were the officers (on duty) of their Majesties' household, and of their Imperial Highnesses, and the Chevalier d'Hnnneur of the Princess BACCIOCHI.

In the Salle du Trône, Cardinals, Ministers, Privy Councilors, Marshals, Admirals, Chancelor of the Legion of Honor, Governor of the Invalides and the Governor of Algeria.

In the Salon of Apollo, a crowd of inferior officers of the various households, not on doty, with the physicians and surgeons, ordinary and extraordinary, consulting and non-consulting, of the Imperial family.

And in the Salon Blanc, almoners, Vicars-Gaaeral, chaplains, librarians, Secretaries, Treasurers, directors of tha music of tha Imperial Chapel, officers of health and officers of the Cent Gardes. After all these persons had paid their homage to the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial, they marched in dna gradation to the Salle des Travies, and there took their places.

At 12 o'clock the Grand Master of Ceremonies gava the signal, and their Majesties, preceded by the Grand Officers of the

of Tuscany is better content and rather deserves encouragement. Domestic quotations £100@£101 for Consols. Liverpool Cotton very slow, New-York bbls. 4d@ 4½d; Orleans 4½d. Corn advanced 2s. 6d. Breadstuffs heavy. Provisions generally unchanged. Peas declining, downward. Sugar nominally unchanged. Rosin quiet and unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARING BROTHERS & Co. say there has been no change in American Stocks.

Very Latest by Telegraph.

INDIA AND CHINA.

CANTON, Sunday, Nov. 30.

There has been a violent gale off Manilla, and ten Spanish vessels have been lost. Tea is firm. Exchange 4s. 7¾d.

SHANGHAI, Sunday, Nov. 23.

Tea and silk firm. Exchange 4s. 1¾d.

MELBOURNE, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

The gold shipments since the last mail amount to 721,000 ounces.

There has been a run on the Colonial Bank, but it has subsided.

FROM SPAIN.

MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The resignation of CONCHA, Spanish Ambassador to Paris, has been accepted.

An article in the *Epoca* characterizes the defence of JUAREZ by Gen. PRIM as scandalous.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* says that the relations between France and Spain offer no danger of any disturbance.

FROM TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The Minister of Marine, MEHEMED ALI PASHA, has been dismissed. MEHEMED BEY is his successor. Minister of War RUCHDI PASHA has also been dismissed. HALIL PASHA has been nominated Grand Master of Artillery.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The markets continue very quiet during the holidays, and there is no feature worthy of notice. Fair business in good blackest leaf Congou TEA.

TALLOW market steady at 44s. 6d.; January to March, 45s.; March, 45s.; sellers, April, June, 40s. 3d.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Jan. 3.

The Funds to-day were firm at yesterday's prices. Coesols for Money are a trifle higher. Attention is most directed to the coming settlement.

The Cape of Good Hope Copper Mining Company will close on the 10th inst.

The number of workmen in the cotton manufacturing districts of France out of employment is now said to amount to 300,000, with no prospect of being relieved from their state of absolute destitution.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE NEW BOARD OF ASSESSORS.—The newly appointed Board of Assessors met yesterday in the Tax Commissioner's Office, Brooklyn City Hall, to draw lots for the length of time they are to hold their offices. The following is the result of the drawing: HANAY E. RIPLEY, five years; MARTIN BARRY, four years; ROBERT J. LUCKEY, three years; JOHN F. HENNESSAY, two years; THOMAS T. GRIFFIN, one year. The Board met to-day for organization.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.—An attempt was made on Tuesday night to break into the Brooklyn Bank, situated in Front-street, near Fulton-street. The porter, in trying to open the door yesterday morning, found some obstruction in the lock, which he ascertained to be a portion of a skeleton key which had been broken off in the endeavor to unfasten the door. Marks of a jimmy were also visible. The burglars were doubtless surprised, and made their escape. All inside the bank was found safe.

ORGANIZATION OF THE KINGS' COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Kings' County Republican General Committee succeeded in effecting an organization, on Tuesday night, or rather Wednesday morning—by the election of Mr. WILLIAM HUNT, of the Third Ward as President during the next year, in place of Mr. C. W. GODARD. The vote stood: For HUNT, 55; GODARD, 50; blanks, 3.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR.—Jan. 15.—Nos. 68, 69, 71, 41, 46, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 66, 67.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1032, 1036, 1038, 1042, 1044, 1045, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1560, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1074, 1075, 1078, 1080. *Part III.*—Nos. 794, 819, 712¾, 767, 276, 618, 672.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 170, 256, 137, 288, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 317, 318, 321, 322, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 1277, 1207, 853, 1965, 3241, 3011, 1275, 1249, 1251, 1259, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1277. *Part II.*—Nos. 3082, 1244, 562, 1232, 1280, 2902, 1282, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 964, 540¾, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

Important Copyright Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

We give below a somewhat extended note of Judge SHIPMAN's opinion on an interesting copyright case. It was decided some time since, but the opinion was not then prepared:

Dion Boucicault vs. *George L. Fox and James W. Lingard.*—This was a motion for a new trial. The action was brought to recover damages for violation of the plaintiff's copyright of the play called "The Octoroon." The plaintiff, before he wrote the play, had agreed with Mr. Stuart, lessee of the Wieter Garden, to write the play, and he and his wife were to perform in it as long as it would run at the Winter Garden. The play was brought out about Dec. 6, 1859. Plaintiff and his wife took part in the performance till Dec. 13, when they withdrew, and declined to give their services any longer. On Dec. 12 plaintiff took out a copyright, and on the 17th he commenced a suit in equity in this Court to restrain Stuart and Fields, his assignees, from any further representation of the play. The play was, however, performed at the Winter Garden till Jan. 21, when it was withdrawn, and on the following Monday evening it was brought out by the defendants, and ran at their theatre for nine nights. The action was brought to recover for these violations of the plaintiff's copyright, and the jury having found a verdict for the plaintiff, the defendant moved for a new trial. The evidence showed that the defendants had bought of Stuart whatever right he had in the manuscript for $100, and had also bought its scenery, &c. Stuart informed them before the purchase that his right to the play was in suit. The copy of the play which they received from Stuart (the original being in the hands of the plaintiff) was made by him while plaintiff was still at the Winter Gardee, but whether with or without his consent did not appear.

When the plaintiff had rested his case, the defendants moved for a nonsuit, which was denied, on the ground that the Courts of the United States have no power to grant nonsuits where evidence has been taken; and the defendants excepted.

The defendants, among other things, proved that their bills and advertisements of the play stated that it was to be performed by permission of Stuart, and that the plaintiff saw these bills and advertisements, and did not object to or forbid the performance. They also called a witness who testified that he had seen the play and knew a novel by Mayne Reid called the *Quadroon*, previously published. The book was produced, and the witness was asked to take it and say whether the scenary, incidents and language were not substantially the same as those of the play. This question was excluded, and the defendants excepted.

On the Judge's charge, the five following questions arose:

1. Was this, on the undisputed evidence in the case, an original play, and the production of the plaintiff?

2. Was the literary property in the composition, and the exclusive right to its representation in the plaintiff?

3. Was there any evidence that he had abandonnd any of his rights to the public?

4. Was there any evidence that he assented to the performance of the play by the defendants, except what was submitted to the jury?

5. By a comparison of the book called the *Quadroon* with this play, is there any evidence disclosed of a want of originality in the latter which would be sufficient to support a verdict for the defendants founded on that evidence?

This last question did not strictly arise in the case, but was submitted to the Court, on stipulation by both counsel that if the Court should answer it in the affirmative, a new trial should be granted.

Held by the Court—That the refusal to nonsuit was in conformity to well settled authority and long practice. (1 Pet. 469; do. 176, 497.)

That when matter which is in print or writing is presented to a Court or jury for the purposes of construction or to establish identity, resemblance or dissimilarity, the documents themselves must be presented for inspection, or an proper case made, their contents must be proved. This rule excluded the question put to the witness as to a comparison between the novel and the play. The play had not been produced nor its contents proved, and to take the opinion of the witness, under these circumstances, would be to substitute his judgment for that of the triers, and that, too, in the absence of the evidence upon which his judgment was founded.

That as to the first question arising under the charge, the evidence of Stuart was clear and decisive, at least sufficiently so to establish a *prima facie* case both as to authorship and originality.

Second—That the plaintiff's agreement with Stuart, to write the play and perform in it, cannot be construed into a contract conferring upon him, or any one else, the legal or equitable title to the drama. The title to literary productions is in the author, whose intellect has given birth to the thoughts and wrought them into the composition, unless he has transferred that title by contract to another. The property in the manuscript was in the plaintiff, subject at most to a license or privilege in favor of Stuart & Fields to have the piece performed at the Winter Garden. The plaintiff, therefore, was entitled to a copyright.

Third—That the performance of the play at the Winter Garden under the agreement, and, of course, with the consent of the plaintiff, some six nights before the copyright was taken out, was not an abandonment of the plaintiff's rights either to the public or to the theatrical profession. The object of the copyright act was to secure to the author of a copyrighted play the sole right to its performance in any public place, after it should be printed. While it was in manuscript he needed no protection. Manuscripts were protected by common law as well as by the ninth section of the act of Congress of Feb. 3, 1831. (8 Pet. 657; 1 N. Y. Leg. Obs. 409; 4 McLean, 301; 5 do., 36.) The reading of a manuscript lecture or discourse, or the performance of a manuscript play, in public by the author, does not confer upon the hearer any title to the manuscript, or any right to a copy or to the unauthorized use of a copy which should surreptitiously or accidentally come into his hands. (23 Monthly Law Rep. 207.) The performance of this play with plaintiff's consent, cannot, therefore, be regarded as any evidence of his abandonment of the manuscript to the public, or to the professions of players. The copy taken by Steart was evidently intended only for the performance at Winter Garden, and Stuart had no right to put it to any other use, and could confer none on the defendants.

Fourth—That the refusal to charge that the plaintiff ought to have objected to the representation of the piece by the defendants, was no error. If they had been ignorant of his rights, they might make this claim with a better grace. But when they bought of Stuart, they were informed that his right was in litigation. They did, not rely upon any assent of the plaintiff, but impliedly disclaimed it by announcing that the piece was purchased of Stuart and played with his consent. The jury were told that if the plaintiff assented to the performance by the defendant, he could not recover, and that in determining this question they could take into consideration his failure to object. There was no error on this point.

Fifth—That a book may be original in the eye of the law, when it is not in the eye of the critic. (Curtis on Copyrights, p. 177.)

That a careful comparison of the novel and the play will shew the latter to be an original work in the eye of the law. It is not a copy of the *Quadroon* nor an abridgement of it. All that can be said is that the *dramatis personæ* in the play were, a portion of them, at least, suggested by those in the novel. The prominent characters in each have some things in common, and move in the same social organization, but there are points of marked contrast, both in the characters and in the vicissitudes they experience. The author of the *Quadroon* has no just cause of complaint against the plaintiff. His vested rights have not been invaded, and the policy of the law is to encourage literary labor, as far as it can be done, without infringing upon rights already granted to others.

Motion for new trial denied.

Interesting Suit Against the Sheriff for False Return—Plaintiff Nonsuited.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice Hearne.

Edward P. Clark vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff.*—This was an action brought by plaintiff against defendant to recover $316 89 and interest, for an alleged false return made by defendant on an execution issued by plaintiff, in an action against one Vreman, Dec. 18, 1861. The Sheriff made his return "no personal or real property on which to satisfy said executions." Plaintiff introduced an order of attachment, granted by Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, against Vroman, for his default in not appearing on supplementary proceedings, and also the attachment issued to the defendant, as Sheriff, together with his return "that he had arrested the defendant, who had deposited $500 in lieu of trial for his appearance, which return bore date Jan. 6, 1862, (at which time the attachment was discharged,) but the return did not state *when* the arrest was made, nor whose money was deposited.

The attachment was granted in November, 1861, returnable January, 1862, at which last mentioned time Justice LEONARD discharged this same as appeared by his order introduced by the plaintiff. Having introduced the order for attachment, the attachment order to hold to bail Sheriff's return thereto, the two judgment records and the two executions issued thereon, with the Sheriff's return, the plaintiff rested his cause, whereupon the defendant's counsel moved for a nonsuit on the following grounds:

First—That both returns might be true, it not appearing what became of the money deposited.

Second—That there was no evidence impeaching the truthfulness of the return to the executions, inasmuch as the law presumed both returns to be true, without other and further proof of their falsity.

Third—That the Court being one of limited jurisdiction, the creature of statute, and having no other jurisdictions than what is expressly conferred by statute, and no power being therein conferred to maintain actions of this nature against a Sheriff for an alleged false return, this Court had not jurisdiction of this cause.

The Court, on all of the above grounds, nonsuited the plaintiff, and directed judgment to be entered against him for costs.

J. T. Sackett, for plaintiff; Chauncey Shaffer, for defendant.

Action Against a Policeman for Assault—Damages $75.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Louisa Osterman vs. *Daniel Murray.*—The plaintiff, an elderly female, sued the defendant, a policeman, to recover $1,500 damages for an alleged assault and battery committed by defendant on plaintiff, June 21, 1862. The case has been on trial for three days, and the Court-room filled with the friends of both parties. The Jury, yesterday morning, brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff, assessing her damages at $75.

A. H. Reavey and John W. Ashmead for plaintiff; Mr. Nesbitt for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Atkinson vs. *Jarnell.*—Motion granted:

In the matter of the application of A. A. Vasserto to be discharged on writ of habeas corpus.—The motion to discharge the prisoner must be denied, and the prisoner remanded.

Martin vs. *Lewis.*—Motion denied without costs.

McMullen vs. *Monahan.*—Motion granted, with $7 costs.

Hoyt et al. vs. *Lubzbacker et al.*—Motion for Receiver denied. [Papers taken by Attorney.]

Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. *Gardiner.*—Reference ordered to take proof and report, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Goodrich et al. vs. *Werren.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer in two days, on payment of costs of the demurrer.

Before Justice Monell.

Wood, Jr., vs. *Sterling*; *Bachei* vs. *De Lobezes*; *Smyth* vs. *Ely*; *Weeks* vs. *Johnson*; *Dalton* vs. *The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company*; *The Farmers' Bank* vs. *Clark*; *Sherkey* vs. *Boilleayd*; *Bagley* vs. *Ferguson*; *The Merchants' Bank of New-Haven* vs. *Bliss*; *Phelps* vs. *Wicks*; *Sanford* vs. *Legan*; *The Same* vs. *White*; *The Same* vs. *Beltchem*; *The Same* vs. *Rider.*—Orders granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 14, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '68.. Con..	99	
39,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou...	95	
5,000	do	94⅝	
37,000	do	94	
5,000	do	93⅝	
19,000	U. S. 6s '81.. Reg..	93⅝	
10,000	do	92¾	
4,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Con.	88⅝	
100,000	U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	100⅛	
5,000	do	100	
20,000	do	100⅜	
5,000	do..large bid	100	
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅜	
45,000	U. S. D. N's	142	
10,000	do	142⅜	
2,000	do	142⅝	
10,000	do	142⅜	
150,000	do	142⅜	
25,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	113	
1,000	Ky. State 6s	96⅜	
2,000	Ill. Canal R. Bs.	100	
1,000	Tenn St. 6s, '90....	81	
6,000	do	60⅜	
2,000	do	60	
3,000	N. C. St. 6s	73	
2,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '74..	116	
2,000	City 7s, 68	100	
24,000	Mo. St. 6s	64	
14,000	do	b30 66	
10,000	do	64⅜	
4,000	Va. St. 6s	64	
2,000	Mo. 6s, 1s. to H. & St. J. R	83	
2,000	Cal. State 7s	126	
6,000	Cal. Large Bs 7s	125⅜	
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 8s	113	
7,000	Erie 3d M. Bs. '83	120	
5,000	Erie 4th Mt. Bds.	108¾	
2,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	102⅜	
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M	129	
1,000	Hed. R. Coe. B	106	
3,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs	122⅜	
2,000	Mich. Sou. 2d Mg.	100⅜	
12,000	Mich. So. S. F.	110⅜	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	118	
3,000	do	119	
26,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	90	
5,000	Al. & T. H. Inc. B.	79	
5,000	do	79⅝	
2,000	do	79¾	
2,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F.	111	
2,000	Ch. & N. W. A. Bs.	70	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	42	
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	99	
10,000	do	99⅛	
3,000	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	110	
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	100	
1,000	do	100⅛	
15,000	do	101	
1,000	do	100⅝	
25,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	80	
15,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	80	
30	B'k of New-York	105	
148	Mechanics' Bank	104	
20	National Bank	87	
20	Ocean Bank	87	
50	Am. Ex. Bank	98	
15	Bk of N. America	101	
100	Metropolitan Bank	102	
300	Alt. & T. H. R.	35	
50	do	34⅜	
50	do	34¾	
200	Alt. & T. Ht. Prf.	61	
67	Del., L. & West. R.	135	
5,000	do	75¾	
2,000	do	75¾	
2,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F.	111	
2,000	Ch. & N. W. A. Bs.	70	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	42	
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	99	
10,000	do	99⅛	
3,000	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	110	
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	100	
1,000	do	100⅜	
15,000	do	101	
1,000	do	100⅝	
25,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	80	
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50	do	34⅜	
50	do	34¾	
200	Alt. & T. Ht. Prf.	61	
67	Del., L. & West. R.	135	
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	86⅞	
200	do	86⅞	
100	Gal. & Ch. R.	90	
200	do	90	
100	do	b30 90	
100	do	89⅜	
1000	Clev., & Tol. R.	87⅜	
1200	do	87¼	
50	do	87	
320	Chic. & R. I. R.	89⅜	
200	do	89¾	
100	do	s30 89	
50	do	89	
200	do	b10 89¾	
62	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	103	
100	Mil. & Fr. Du C. R.	43	
200	do	42	
200	do	41¾	
260	do	41¾	
130	Tol., Wab. & W. R.	69	
89	Tol., Wab. & W. Prf.	88	
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	67	
300	do	b10 66¼	
600	do	66	
28	do	65¾	
200	do	b30 66⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93	
71,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	92¾	
4,000	do	92½	
100,000	do	92¼	
5,200	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	93	
48,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Con.	89	
19,000	Treas. 7 3.19 ₱ c. Notes	100⅜	
20,000	do	100⅜	
38,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅞	
5,000	U. S. D. Nts	142⅞	
58,000	do	143	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s	60	
10,000	Me. St. 6s	b30 64⅜	
17,000	do	63	
3,000	do	62⅜	
500	Virginia St. 6s	64⅜	
3,000	N. C. St. 6s	73	
1,000	Erie R. 2d M. B. '82.	119	
4,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st.	111	
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	80	
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	118	
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	40	
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	89½	
30,000	Amer. Gold	146¾	
100,000	do	147	
50,000	do	b30. 148	
10,000	do	b30. 147¾	
118,000	do	147¾	
200	Canton Co.	24	
10	do	23	
250	Cumb. Coal Pref.	22	
200	do	21¾	
450	do	21¾	
200	Bruns. City L. Co.	8	
100	do	9⅛	
2000	do	10	
500	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	127⅜	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	154⅜	
6	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	117	
50	do	s30. 116⅜	
50	do	s30. 116⅛	
50	do	116⅞	
1200	Erie Railway	74	
500	do	73⅝	
3500	do	73¾	
100	do	s30 73⅝	
5,000	do	75¾	
2,000	do	75¾	
2,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F.	111	
2,000	Ch. & N. W. A. Bs.	70	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	42	
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	99	
10,000	do	99⅛	
3,000	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	110	
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	100	
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200	do	86⅞	
100	Gal. & Ch. R.	90	
200	do	90	
100	do	b30 90	
100	do	89⅜	
1000	Clev., & Tol. R.	87⅜	
1200	do	87¼	
50	do	87	
320	Chic. & R. I. R.	89⅜	
200	do	89¾	
100	do	s30 89	
50	do	89	
200	do	b10 89¾	
62	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	103	
100	Mil. & Fr. Du C. R.	43	
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200	do	41¾	
260	do	41¾	
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89	Tol., Wab. & W. Prf.	88	
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	67	
300	do	b10 66¼	
600	do	66	
28	do	65¾	
200	do	b30 66⅜	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$19,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	100⅜	
50,000	Amer. Gold	145	
160,000	do	145⅞	
140,000	do	146	
83,000	do	141¾	
700	Cumb. Coal	22	
100	do	22¼	
100	do	22¾	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	155¾	
250	do	155¾	
100	do	155⅜	
150	Erie Railway	73⅜	
50	do	73⅝	
50	do	73½	
500	do	73⅝	
1950	Erie R. Pref.	103	
250	do	102¾	
900	Hnd. R. R.	93	
100	Harlem Railroad	35¾	
100	do	35½	
100	Readieg R.	82⅛	
150	Mich. Cen. R.	94	
450	M. S. & N. I. R.	50¾	
600	do	50⅝	
50	Ill. Central R. S.	80	
400	do	89⅛	
100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	65½	
200	do	65⅜	
300	do	opg 65	
850	Galena & Chi.	89⅝	
700	Clev. & Toledo R.	87¼	
450	Cb. & R.I.R.	88⅜	
150	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	65⅜	
200	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	61	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$15,000	Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes	101⅛	
40,000	Amer. Gold	147⅞	
40,000	do	147⅜	
120,000	do	147⅜	
60,000	U. S. D. Nts	142⅜	
30,000	do	142⅞	
5,000	do	142⅝	
37,000	do	142⅜	
20,000	do	142⅜	
5,000	Mo. & Miss. 7 ₱c. As. Bds	64⅜	
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	62⅜	
100	Canton Company	24	
500	Bruns. Land Co.	10	
100	Nic. Trans. Co.	10	
1150	Pacific M. S. Co.	155	
50	do	155⅛	
150	do	155⅛	
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	116¼	
200	do	116⅛	
200	do	116⅜	
550	Erie Railway	73⅝	
100	Erie R. Pref.	102⅞	
300	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	66	
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	86⅞	
100	do	86⅞	
100	Gal. & Ch. R.	90	
100	do	90	
100	do	b30 90	
100	do	89⅜	
1000	Clev., & Tol. R.	87⅜	
1200	do	87¼	
50	do	87	
320	Chic. & R. I. R.	89⅜	
200	do	89¾	
100	do	s30 89	
50	do	89	
200	do	b10 89¾	
62	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	103	
100	Mil. & Fr. Du C. R.	43	
200	do	42	
200	do	41¾	
260	do	41¾	
130	Tol., Wab. & W. R.	69	
89	Tol., Wab. & W. Prf.	88	
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	67	
300	do	b10 66¼	
600	do	66	
28	do	65¾	
200	do	b30 66⅜	

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

The commerce of the Port of New-York for the calendar year 1862 is now made complete in its tables by the Custom-house returns for the month of December, and we present the whole in one view, according to our usual custom, including a list of the deliveries at New-York of California Gold through the past year. They show a most gratifying improvement in the Foreign Trade of the port, both in Imports and Exports, over the previous year; and notwithstanding the fact that the Export movement of Domestic Produce was unprecedented in 1861, the total clearances in 1862 are $17,943,000 ahead of it. The movement of Specie is directly reversed from the previous year. The Import entries are trifling, while the Export clearances of the precious metals are very large. Owing to the dullness in trade in Foreign Merchandise the year before, and the activity in general Exports, the current of Bullion was to this side, and especially heavy on the first breaking out of our civil-war troubles. The comparative results of the two years are as follows:

	1862.	vs.	1861.
Import of Foreign Goods	$173,862,000		$125,688,000
Less reëxported	7,755,000		7,309,099
Total for this market	$166,107,000		$118,379,000
Export of Produce	149,178,000		131,235,000
Export of Bullion	60,438,960		4,236,000
Import of Bullion	1,391,000		37,088,000

Before proceeding with our general summary for the year, we present the Custom-house figures of the trade for December. The Import entries were:

In Dutiable Goods consumtion direct	$6,831,973
Dutiable Goods warehoused	4,212,725
Free Goods	1,950,564
Total entries December, 1862	$12,994,302
Against December, 1861	9,263,391
Increase this Season	$3,730,911

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $78,316, against $353,530 same month last year. The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bond was $1,282,908, as $2,929,817 less than went into Bond.

The Exports of the month of December, 1862, were:

In Domestic Produce	$14,805,112
In Foreign Goods reëxported	461,394
Specie	3,673,112
Total Clearances December, 1862	$18,939,615
Against December, 1861,	
In Produce	$13,661,444
Foreign reëxported	370,001
Specie	993,013—$15,124,458
Increase this Season	$2,815,157

IMPORT OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE AT NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$12,457,000		$19,565,000
February	13,810,000		14,668,000
March	18,631,000		12,658,000
April	13,827,000		12,933,000
May	14,138,000		11,462,000
June	12,275,000		7,263,000
July	20,134,000		7,942,000
August	14,212,000		7,836,000
September	18,027,000		6,074,000
October	13,157,000		7,884,000
November	10,200,000		8,740,000
December	12,994,000		9,263,000
Total 12 months	$173,862,000		$125,688,000
Foreign Specie	1,391,000		37,088,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$12,053,000		10,278,000
February	10,078,000		10,237,000
March	8,985,000		10,581,000
April	8,002,000		9,256,000
May	9,836,000		10,856,000
June	10,049,000		10,270,000
July	14,050,000		9,483,000
August	13,046,000		9,652,000
September	14,735,000		9,878,000
October	19,477,000		12,904,000
November	14,060,000		14,110,000
December	14,805,000		13,660,000
Total 12 months	$149,178,000		$131,235,000
Foreign reëxported	7,755,000		7,309,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1861. From Jan. 1.
January	2,929,000		93,000
February	3,777,000		1,103,000
March	2,471,000		393,000
April	4,088,000		1,413,000
May	5,165,000		129,000
June	9,966,000		244,000
July	6,067,000		11,000
August	3,714,000		4,000
September	3,086,000		16,000
October	6,708,000		15,000
November	6,213,000		48,000
December	3,675,000		893,000
Total 12 months	$60,438,000		$4,236,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TWELVE MONTHS.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	1861. From Jan 1.
Domestic Produce	$149,178,000	$131,235,000
Foreign Goods reëxported	7,755,000	7,309,000
Specie	60,438,000	4,236,000
Total	$217,171,000	$143,780,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1861. From Jan. 1.
January	3,351,657		2,059,202
February	3,565,064		2,528,736
March	4,626,862		2,489,926
April	4,148,962		1,643,261
May	4,707,924		979,145
June	4,664,927		855,062
July	7,211,817		2,069,590
August	4,762,581		1,658,824
September	5,239,045		1,642,382
October	4,309,419		1,072,616
November	3,903,279		1,851,384
December	1,664,594		2,234,847
Total 12 months	$52,259,109		$21,714,961

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1862. From Jan. 1.		1861. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 4	$710,842	Jan. 3	$1,455,385
Jan. 14	885,923	Jan. 13	1,446,219
Jan. 25	602,767	Jan. 25	1,246,029
Feb. 3	850,000	Feb. 3	1,514,154
Feb. 14	614,146	Feb. 12	1,052,313
Feb. 25	759,246	Feb. 25	1,056,426
Merch 6	679,071	March 5

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 15. 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN — The Chimney Corner — The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Pride of the Market.

WALLACK'S—A Bachelor of Arts.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Merchant of Venice.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—College Bawn afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

CLINTON HALL—Electro Psychology.

DODWORTH'S ACADEMY—Grand Concerts.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Laughing Gas.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 662 Broadway)—Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The only information we have from the army of the Potomac is that the rebels were yesterday zealously at work strengthening and extending their defences.

We have an intimation from Memphis that the Mississippi Expedition, under McClernand and Porter, has gone to Little Rock, Ark., and that the capture of that place has probably already been effected.

It is said that the rebels have completed a formidable ram at Little Rock, Arkansas, which may take advantage of the present high water in the river to make a dash upon our vessels.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Cairo that Gen. Sherman is charged with having detained the steamers coming up from Vicksburgh in order to conceal his misfortune; to have opened and read letters of correspondents there, and to have suppressed some of them. He also threatened to put correspondents in front and set them carrying powder.

Gen. Hindman is reported to have been arrested by the Confederate authorities for again risking an engagement near Van Buren, when he was ordered to hurry on to Vicksburgh.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that Gen. Grant's army has been marched to Memphis, where it will embark and take part in the operations for the reduction of Vicksburgh.

Nineteen rebel officers, including one Major, five Captains, and thirteen Lieutenants, captured at Murfreesboro, arrived in Nashville on Tuesday, Jan. 6. Six hundred captured soldiers were also brought in at the same time.

A dispatch from Washington to an evening paper states that the papers recently captured by our blockading fleet comprise some very important dispatches from Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of State to Mason, Slidell and others in Europe. They give many important facts and details in regard to the condition of the rebels. They also furnish the strongest statements of the desperate straits to which the rebel leaders are reduced, and show that unless they can quickly get relief, either by European interference or by dividing the Free States, and thus paralyzing the efforts of the Government, they must give up their bad cause for lost. These dispatches arrived at Washington on Tuesday. They were put up in a tin box, loaded with lead at one end, so as to sink quickly in an emergency. The Government is strongly urged to make public these captured dispatches, and will do so as soon as certain special information contained in them is made use of.

We have received a batch of Southern papers of all descriptions and dates; from the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* and *Chronicle* to the Raleigh (N. C.) *Register*, and the Richmond *Dispatch*, *Enquirer*, *Whig*, and Petersburgh *Express*, as late as Jan. 10. Maj.-Gen. Gustavus W. Smith has made a report of his unsuccessful efforts to check Gen. Foster's recent advance to Goldsboro. He regrets that the "grand army of invasion did not remain long enough in the interior for us to get at them," and acknowledges a loss of the forces under his command of 71 killed, 268 wounded and 400 missing. Jeff. Davis made a brief speech at Raleigh, N. C., on Jan. 8, as he was returning from his Southwestern tour, and he was followed by W. L. Yancey, who expressed the opinion that "this was no time to change servants," from which it would appear that the time must be drawing near when a Confederate States Senator is to be elected from Alabama. The female refugees from the North reached Petersburgh on Jan. 9, amid great rejoicings on the part of their friends who had assembled at the depôt to greet them. The Richmond papers have much to say about the enforcement of the conscription act. No one, of the legal age, can venture outside his own door "without being surrounded by fearful bayonets," as the *Whig* expresses it. Hon. Geo. E. Badger sustained a paralytic stroke at Raleigh on Jan. 4. He was in a critical condition at last advices, although he seemed to be improving.

A correspondent writing from New-Orleans, under date of Jan. 3, states that a special order had just been issued directing three of the gunboats to proceed up the river as far as Baton Rouge, in anticipation of a forward movement at an early day. Several regiments, which were to encamp at Carrollton, had also been ordered to the same point. Maj.-Gen. Augur will command the grand division in the advance upon Port Hudson, and the brigades will be commanded respectively by Brig.-Gen. Weitzel, and Acting Brig.-Gen. Dudley, formerly Colonel of the Thirtieth Massachusetts.

The Washington *Republican* reaffirms its statements regarding the extraordinary efforts making in England to equip blockade runners, and alleges that the Navy Department not only verifies the story which it recently published, but asserts that the number of vessels already purchased there is above forty. As soon as the names of these vessels are received they are dispatched to the proper authorities on the sea.

Col. James W. Wall was yesterday elected United States Senator by the New-Jersey Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John R. Thompson.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the credentials of Hon. Thomas H. Hicks, as United States Senator from Maryland, in place of Hon. James A. Pearce, was presented, and he appeared and took the oath of office. The House bill, granting aid to Missouri in emancipating her slaves, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with an amendment. The bill to consolidate regiments in the field was reported back from the Military Committee; also a bill relative to employes in the Quartermaster-General's office; also a bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department. The Committee on the Conduct of the War was instructed to make inquiry relative to the transportation of disloyal persons, male and female, in vessels under the control of the War Department. The joint resolution to annul the treaties and forfeit the lands and annuities of the Sioux Indians, was made a special order for Wednesday, the 21st inst. The bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was then debated until the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, a joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy, was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and passed. It authorises the issue of a hundred millions in Treasury notes. A resolution was passed directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring Simon Stevens before the bar of the House for contempt in refusing to answer a question when before the Committee on Government Contracts, as a witness. A bill to provide for a military and postal road between Washington and New-York, was introduced, and referred to the Special Committee on the subject. The House considered the resolutions introduced by Mr. Wright, of Indiana, declaring the rebellion without reasonable cause; that the war was inaugurated solely for the suppression of the rebellion, &c. Mr. Vallandigham addressed the House at length, urging that the war ought not to continue, and that the reunion is possible and inevitable, unless defeated by the deliberate folly and wickedness of public men and the people. This was a war of the Yankee and the Southron—the Cavalier and the Roundhead. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, replying, characterized his colleague's speech as another apology for rebellion. He did not believe that Mr. Vallandigham was authorized by his master Jeff. Davis, to say that the Union would be restored if we disbanded our army. Mr. Wright pointed to Southern declarations to show that the rebel mind was fixed against reunion. He would not have peace on dishonorable terms, but would fight for an undivided country and the life of an empire. He declared that neither the rebels of the South, or their aiders and abettors in the North, were his brethren. some of his patriotic remarks were applauded. At the conclusion of his speech the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, no public business of importance was done. An Executive session was held, which only lasted a few minutes.

In the Assembly, the seventy-fourth ballot for Speaker was reached, without an election. An attempt was made by the Democrats to entangle the candidates in a debate, but it failed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *China* arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool on the 3d and Queenstown on the 4th inst., with advices from Europe two days later. There is nothing new relative to the American question, if we except a report that the rebel Government had appointed an agent in England to obtain a loan. The London *Times* favors the idea of receiving emancipated slaves in the West Indies. The French Emperor, at his reception on the 1st inst., made no allusion to American affairs. There was very little change to note in the Liverpool cotton market. Breadstuffs and Provisions remained about the same as before reported. The latest quotation for Consols was 92¼@92¾.

The funeral obsequies of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher attracted an immense concourse of people to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The commemorative sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven, and was an eloquent tribute to the life and virtues of the deceased. Many of the prominent clergymen of this City, Brooklyn, and several other places, were in attendance. The remains will be taken to New-Haven to day, for interment in the burial grounds attached to Yale College.

Last evening the members of the Board of Education held their first meeting during the present year. After some business of a routine character had been transacted, the officers for the current year were elected. Mr. McLaughlin, of the Seventeenth Ward, moved that the proceedings of the Board should be published in the *Daily Transcript* and New-York *Leader*, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Second Lieut. Jacob Hoffman, First New-Jersey Cavalry, according to the Newark *Advertiser*, has been dismissed the service by order of Major-Gen. Burnside, for having, on the 2d of December, while in command of a cavalry picket, by his negligence, permitted his party to be on that day surprised by the enemy, himself and a number of his men to be captured, with a loss of horses, arms and accoutrements. The Commanding General, in the order of dismissal, says he cannot permit the welfare of the army to be put in peril by the negligent and faithless performance of duty by those who are placed as guards and sentinels to warn it of the approach of danger.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has sent to the Legislature a long message touching the condition of the Reserve corps from that State. It sets forth clearly the nature of the organization, its present condition, the difficulties concerning promotions under existing laws, the correspondence in reference thereto, and the necessity for adopting some measures, under legislative sanction, for correcting the existing difficulties. It also exhibits the efforts made by the Governor to have the division sent to Pennsylvania for a brief period, to recruit its shattered ranks and correct the defects of organization.

The water in the Morris Canal on the levels in Newark, has been drawn off for the Winter. Owing to the mild weather, the river remains open, and navigation is continued without interruption.

A few days since a party of boys who were playing ball near Millstone, N. J., discovered under a barn a parcel wrapped in a handkerchief marked with the name of James Rowand, who was murdered at Princeton some weeks since. The bundle contained, among other articles, the key of Mr. Rowand's safe. This will be a strong point in the case against Lewis, now in the Mercer Jail, charged with the murder.

Five thousand dollars' worth of dilapidated city shinplasters have been already destroyed by the Mayor and Chamberlain of Albany.

In noticing the story that the firm of Winans Brothers had been underbid by a French firm, and thus lost the job of keeping in repair the great Russian railroad from St. Petersburgh to Moscow, the Baltimore *Sun* states that the Russian Government offered the American firm a large sum above that to be paid to the French contractors, if they would continue to operate the road, but it was refused, the Messrs. Winans considering that their bid was as low as the magnitude of the work would justify. Eight Baltimoreans left with the other Americans, and several have arrived home, but the majority of them stopped in England, and are employed by the Messrs. Winans in the construction of a large iron vessel, after the plan of the "cigar steamer" built in this city.

A letter from one of the crew of the United States bark *J. L. Davis*, dated off Apalachicola late in December, states that there had been fourteen cases of yellow fever on board the vessel, five of which had proved fatal. It was expected that the bark would go to St. Joseph's, and reach the North (in the latter part of February.

Messrs. Grover & Gardner, Commission Merchants of Baltimore, have recently suffered the loss of $45,900 through the dishonesty of a clerk, John Tyson, who collected that amount of the Government in Washington, sold the draft, which was payable about Jan. 1, to a banking-house in that city, and then left for New-Brunswick, N. J., where his wife and child were living. He remained at that place but one day, and then came to this City, where he bought gold with his greenbacks, and at once left for Canada. It is supposed that he has made good his escape to Europe by this route. Other delinquencies have been discovered, which will run up losses sustained, by various parties through his agency, to $70,000.

There was a further rise in gold coin yesterday, to 147¼ per cent. The Stock market was active, but prices, on the average, were no higher than on yesterday.

Breadstuffs opened briskly and buoyantly yesterday, but closed heavily. Cotton was in lively demand, as were also Spices, Whisky, Sugars, Raisins, Currants, Manila Hemp, and the principal kinds of hog products at firmer prices. Hay, Hops, Tallow, Tobacco, Wool and Petroleum were in fair request. Less extensive freight engagements were reported.

Howls of Secessionism Against New-England.

Hon. S. S. Cox, Congressman from Ohio, on Tuesday evening, before the Democratic Association, sounded, to the best of his small capacity, a regular war-whoop against New-England. In itself the demonstration was too senseless to deserve notice—a piece of sound and fury, signifying nothing. But it is a notable fact that the late utterances of many of the Democratic leaders, both on the platform and through the Press, have been pitched on precisely the same key, and that much of even Gov. Seymour's message was in a similar strain, though of course subdued in tone. The rebel spokesmen too, of late, have opened anew against New-England. We do not say there is any concerted plan between the rebel and the Democratic leaders, but it is plain that there are chords in the breasts of both which vibrate very much alike. For a certain range, at least, they are in complete sympathy.

From the outset, the rebel leaders have sought to make a friend of the Northwest, and attach it to their cause. The motive is plain enough. The defection of the Northwest from the old Union would give the Southern Confederacy a vastly better chance of establishing its independence. It would also, after that independence were established, secure the Confederacy from the dangers that must attend the ever-increasing superiority of the undivided North in population and power. It would, moreover, greatly facilitate some amicable arrangement respecting the command of the Mississippi and its tributaries—the most difficult and dangerous of questions. Alexander H. Stephens, in his celebrated corner-stone speech, giving in his adhesion to the Confederacy, declared that "it is not beyond the range of possibility, and even *probability*, that *all* the great States of the Northwest shall gravitate that way." But even if that expectation were not realized, and those States did not in the end actually join the Confederacy, their seperation from the East could not but inure greatly to its benefit. Thus far their endeavor to accomplish this has failed miserably. It would be hard to find in all history a more ridiculous contrast between the sounding terms of a popular appeal and the result, than was presented in Bragg's "Proclamation to the Northwest" last September, as he marched up to the Ohio, and its actual reception. But the end is too important to be given up. "Jeff. Davis is still strong in the faith, as he proclaimed before the Mississippi Legislature, three weeks ago, that "from the Northwest will come the first gleams of peace." Every art and device to alienate the West from the East will be exhausted. The favorite idea now is to try the effect of a combined howl against New-England. The rebel leaders and their sympathisers take their cue to this matter, as they have in every other, from the Nullification chapter of 1830; and have fallen back upon the same means then used, which Mr. Webster, in his memorable reply to Hayne, termed the "new crusade against New-England." This would not be worth minding, were it confined to Southern traitors. But when party leaders at the North, who still claim to be loyal, join in it, it has a significance which must be heeded.

The main complaints are two—that New-England has an undue share of political power in the Federal Senate, and that it is the hot-bed of radicalism and intolerance.

Now, first; it is not true that the six New-England States have been especially favored in Senatorial representation. True, they are small in territorial area, but they average a much larger population than the eleven Confederate States. By the census of 1860, the combined white population of the former was 3,110,692, averaging 518,448 to each State; while the combined white population of the latter, including Virginia undivided, was 4,449,463, averaging only 404,496 to each State. Yet the former had twelve Senators at Washington, the latter twenty-two. Rhode Island, the smallest of the New-England States, in population, showed more than twice the white population of Florida; Vermont, the next smallest, 23,000 more than South Carolina; and Massachusetts, the largest, shewed 164,000 more than Virginia, the largest Southern State, and 88,000 more than Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas combined. In the face of such figures, the pretence by Southern men, and Southern sympathizers, that New-England has an undue advantage in the Senate, is the extreme of impudence. New-England actually sustains as much disadvantage, relatively to the Southern States, from the State equality representation in the Senate, as from the three-fifths slave representation in the House and Electoral College.

The other charge—that New-England is peculiarly radical and intolerant—can have no meaning except as referring to Slavery. Irrespective of that, it can easily be shown that no part of the country is more conservative or more liberal. Its State Constitutions have been changed less from the old models than any others in the North—and to this day remain free from the most radical of all innovations, a popularly-elected judiciary. The legislation of its various States, touching finance, corporations, the relations of creditor and debtor, the domestic relations, popular education, and all the great civil and social concerns, has been, to say the least, as cautious and as soundly based, in the main, as the legislation of any States of the Union. Repudiation was never even so much as whispered in New-England. Filibusterism never got there a moment's serious hearing. "Young America," the base-born offspring of the degenerate days of the Republic, received its breath and lived its life elsewhere. In its relation to the Western States, New-England has always manifested the most enlarged and liberal spirit; both in legislation, by supporting their internal improvement measures and their pre-emption and homestead bills, and in private appropriations and contributions for their academies, colleges and churches. To the Federal Government, no part of the country has exhibited greater loyalty. In fact it has gone into history that none answered the first call of the President with such promptness, and none has more completely come up to the mark in every subsequent requisition. Nowhere has there been less faction; nowhere a purer and more whole-souled devotion.

As regards Slavery, New-England, undoubtedly, has been less tolerant toward the institution than any other part of the country. She has discussed its character and tendencies with an earnestness nowhere else displayed. If Slavery has suffered from this, it speaks but very poorly for Slavery; for it is only the false and the evil that discussion can damage. But even if New England had erred in this respect, the present would be the last time in the world to denounce her for it, when the Republic is engaged in putting down the most hideous and wicked rebellion the earth ever saw, which this same Slavery has engendered. The worst that New-England ever said against the institution does not come up to the enormity of the crime it has actually committed. When Slavery succeeds in purging itself from all responsibility for this rebellion, then, and not until then, may New-England be held to answer for her hate.

But let the rebels and the factionists howl on. Nothing will come of it. They may as well bay the moon.

Attacks on the Public Credit.

There is no man, who has a particle of public spirit or of patriotic feeling, who does not, in a crisis of such magnitude as that in which we now find ourselves, experience a good deal of pain in calling down public reprobation even upon those faults and follies of the Government of which it has been undeniably guilty. No Government, and, above all, no popular Government, has ever carried on a contest such as this, without committing every day a thousand blunders; and as popular Government derives all its strength from the popular support, he who excites or endeavors to excite one jot more popular distrust of it, or popular reprobation of its acts, than is plainly necessary to correct its errors, or increase its vigilance, affords just as effectual aid to the enemy as though he got up a panic in the ranks on the day of battle.

There is just the same difference between the candid criticism of men who wish well to the National cause, and the malignant exaggeration of all evils and of all mistakes, which is now the staple of democratic comment on the war, that there is between conservative surgery and experimental dissection of the living subject. Among the volunteer doctors who hurried to the field of battle at Antietam, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, there were large numbers who, having cut off as many legs and arms as possible, refused to dress any wounds, and left immediately for home. To use the words of one of the medical directors, their only motive in visiting the scene of slaughter was "a morbid lust for amputation." And the spirit of these worthies was precisely that which now animates a large number of our Democratic writers and lecturers. They descant on the sufferings of the nation, gloat over each spasm, stick their knives and probes into each wound, rub their hands in glee, as the symptoms seem to aggravate, and brag of their skill in predicting the precise moment of dissolution, with all the exultation and ribaldry of a party of medical students investigating the seat of vitality in a dog or a rabbit.

Our cotemporary, the *World*, plays a prominent part in these attempts to shake public confidence, not only in the manner of conducting the war, for this were a small matter, but in its justice and expediency. It is impossible to deny that it finds abundant material in the events of the last two years for a good deal of detraction and abuse of the Administration. This too, is of no great consequence, because if the triumph we should win were worth the paper and ink spent in winning it, it would be easy to show that no Government has ever carried on a war such as ours without furnishing abundant ammunition for the light artillery of such opposition journals as it is, and such opposition orators as Vallandigham, and Cox, and Fernando Wood. But when National finances are in a position of such difficulty and peril as ours at this moment, and when the slightest panic on the part of the public would be sufficient to change a position of extreme peril into one of utter ruin, we have a right to protest against attempts such as that made by the *World* yesterday to aggravate the difficulties of the situation by comments which not only display great malignity but great ignorance of the subject. It abuses Mr. Spaulding for his "bad political economy," and then gives us the following precious specimen of its own:

"If Mr. Spaulding had perceived the full significance of this comparison to the enormous public debt of Great Britain—a debt which has so long been the financial wonder of the world—he would have added that, in the pressure of the burden, our debt would be not half equal, but fully equal to that of England, inasmuch as the interest on ours is at twice as high a rate."

We did suppose that everybody, not omitting that accomplished person, "every schoolboy," who had ever heard of political economy, knew that taxes can only be, and always are, paid out of income; and that all income is derived from two sources, wages of labor, or interest on capital. Now, both the wages of labor and interest on capital are in this country double what they are in England. Where the laborer there gets fifty cents a day, he gets a dollar here; where the capitalist there realizes three or four per cent., he realizes seven or eight here. So that this country, paying six or seven per cent on its National debt, stands burdened, as far as interest is concerned, in precisely the same proportion as Great Britain, and Mr. Spaulding's comparison is perfectly accurate.

The *World* then shows that our prospective debt of $2,000,000,000, if divided amongst the heads of families of five persons, would amount to $410 for each; and then follows the following model piece of claptrap and sophistry:

"If every such head of a small family were notified to-morrow that he must give to the Government within that period the sum of $410, there would be sad faces at the frugal family dinner. To furnish such a sum would be felt to be entirely impossible. If it fell only on one such family in ten, or one such family in five, by dint of scraping together and borrowing, the requisition might be met. But when every frugal family in the land is under an equal necessity of borrowing, selling superfluous articles, or appealing to the lenity of creditors, a man cannot depend on his neighbors to help him through, as he would in an emergency which fell on him alone. It may be said that the Government does not ask him to *pay* that much, only to *lend* it; but it really amounts to the same thing."

Now let us apply this eminent financial theory to the case of Great Britain. Her population is 30,000,000, and her national debt is £800,000,000, so that each person owes about £26 of it; but as it is only heads of families who can be made pay, and as the average family is five persons, it follows that each head of a family owes £130, or about $650. This is a pretty large sum for every British father to be burdened with, and if the *World* be right, owing it is just the same thing as having to pay it. But, we should like to know how many "faces at frugal British family dinners" have been made "sad" by the national debt during the last fifty years? How many Englishmen are there stupid enough to imagine that when Government raises a loan it is just the same thing as calling on every man in the country for instant payment of his share of the public debt? Does not, in fine, the fact that British credit stands higher than any in the world, and that the British Government can at this moment procure larger loans than any other, on more favorable terms, prove conclusively that the largest public debt does not embarrass an enterprising, growing and industrious people, as long as they are loyal to their engagements, and stand by their Government unitedly in times of great peril and difficulty? The only security for any national debt is in the spirit and self-cohesion of the people; and those who seek to impair them at such a crisis as this, by fallacies, misstatements and false prophecies, are simply instigators of repudiation, and thus worse enemies of the country than either Davis or Lee.

The Paper Duty.

The paper-makers are encouraged by the vote in Congress laying on the table Mr. Colfax's motion to discharge the Committee on Ways and Means from further consideration of the petitions to reduce the duty on imported paper. They foresee in this a prolongation of the monopoly they have established, and are drawing still tighter the bonds of the combination by which they hold it. The price of paper is likely to go up again. For the last few weeks it has been stationary, with a downward tendency.

What valid reason Mr. Morrill and his associates in Congress can give for retaining the present enormous rates of duty on paper, we cannot imagine. It yields no revenue, for it is absolutely prohibitory. With exchange at 50 and the duty at 35 per cent., it is impossible to import paper even to compete with the enormous price fixed by the paper-makers' combination. Reduce the duty to 10 or 15 per cent., and the Government could derive a revenue from it. Mr. Morrill prefers, apparently, to forego revenue from imposts, and saddle publishers with these ruinous prices, and then tax them in every possible way to make up the deficiency. This may be statesmanship, but it looks a good deal more like stupidity.

The paper-makers demand *protection*. Their business will be ruined, they say, if foreign paper is admitted at lower rates. If it is necessary that they should be protected at the expense of everybody else, and even at the expense of Government itself, their claim may be valid. Hitherto the principle asserted has been that the tariff was intended for *revenue*, and that it ought *incidentally* to protect home industry, for the benefit, not of the manufacturers alone but of the whole community. But now revenue is to be sacrificed, not a dollar of duty is to be collected, publishers of all classes are to be impoverished, and everybody who reads anything is to be taxed enormously for the privilege, in order that the makers of paper may be "protected."

The pretence that they require any such extravagant protection we believe to be utterly groundless. Why should they? Rags are admitted free of duty, and their price has not risen to any great extent abroad. Their advance here was mainly the consequence, not the cause, of the forced advance in the price of paper. An immense quantity of raw material has been brought into use within the last few months, and this is still going on; and very heavy cargoes are on their way from abroad. The paper-makers, through their combination, will keep prices at the highest possible point—which will be a trifle above the price at which it can be imported. Paper such as we are compelled to pay 18 and 20 cents a pound for here, can be bought in Belgium and even London for 9 or 10. Why should it be produced so much more cheaply there than here, when rags can be imported free of duty?

What is wanted is such a reduction of the duty on foreign paper as will *subject our paper-makers to a competition fair in itself, and which they cannot control by combinations among themselves.* A duty of 10 or 15 per cent. will give them all the protection they actually need or can reasonably ask,—while it will yield a revenue to the Government and break up a combination which weighs most oppressively not only on the whole publishing interest, but also on the whole reading community. There is in this nothing unreasonable,—nothing which is not for the interest of the Government and the country,—nothing which Congress should hesitate for a moment to grant. As a matter of course the paper-makers will struggle against it, and we learn, on good authority, that they have raised a large sum of money to be used in defeating it. We can only appeal to the good sense of Congress, on the basis of the public good.

Rights and Wrongs of Authors.—We publish this morning the points of Judge Shipman's opinion in the case of Bourcicault vs. Fox, involving important questions of copyright. The controversy, as will be recollected, arose out of the copyright of the play called "The Octoroon," and the questions are of great importance to all literary men, but especially to dramatic authors.

The defendants denied Bourcicault's right to a copyright, on several grounds, but we need call attention to only two of them. They claimed that the play was founded on Mayne Reid's novel of "*The Quadroon*," and therefore could not be copyrighted. This claim the Judge, after a careful comparison of the two productions, rejects. Starting with the idea that a work may be original in the eye of the law, which is not such in the eye of a critic, he discusses what is that legal originality to which the statute gives protection,—a question of much interest to literary men. In these later days, the stock of incidents and plots has been so far used up, that it becomes a question of importance how far authors are justified, and how far their labor can be protected, in making use of that old material.

Another ground of defence claimed by the defendant was, that the play had been performed in public several times with the consent of the author, before he secured his copyright, and had by this means been abandoned to the public. The Judge overrules this ground also. He holds that the object of the statute was to protect the rights of dramatic authors after their pieces had been printed and published; that while in manuscript they are protected by common law; and that the representation of a play gives no right to others to perform it without the consent of the author. The principle involved in this decision is one which includes all lectures and readings, &c., and gives them protection against the unauthorized use of them by others than their authors.

We are glad to see questions of this sort settled in favor of literary rights. An item in a Parisian letter in one of our cotemporaries, shows how far we are behind the French law in protecting them. Referring to a representation at the opera, mention is made of the fact that the son of the composer gave his profits of inherited author's rights as a subscription to the poor. It is hard enough here for authors themselves to have rights on the representation of their pieces, saying nothing about inherited rights years after the piece was written. We make progress, however, in the right direction.

Union and Rebel Deserters.—In Gen. Wool's "Order No. 8," relating to deserters, which we published yesterday, an earnest appeal is made to patriotic citizens "that they will use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and hand over to the nearest authorities all soldiers who are deserters from their regiments or corps." We understand that this order produced quite a flutter among some of our military visitors yesterday. Some of them fell suddenly sick; others doffed their soldier clothes and reappeared in citizens' costume; some tried to change their countenances by shaving off whiskers, moustache, imperial or goatee; some discovered all at once that their furloughs had expired, and hied away to join their regiments; others reported at headquarters, in hope of clemency; and some, doubtless, burrowed into deeper cellars or crawled into obscurer garrets, to conceal themselves.

Whatever difficulties these cowardly and dishonest fellows may throw in the way, we trust the order will be promptly and sternly enforced. This City is the grand rendezvous for deserters. They have here greater chances of concealment than anywhere else, and by moving from one part of the City to another, may for a long time elude pursuit. They have had pretty much all their own way up to this time. Henceforth let them be subjected to the penalties of military law.

They have been very rigid about this matter of desertion in the rebel army. The different regiments publish in the local papers the names of deserters, and rewards are offered for their being caught. In some cases they are shot, and in others the most severe and disgraceful punishments are inflicted. In the local news published in a batch of papers from various rebel States which we received yesterday, both of these points are frequently illustrated. The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 10th inst. states that ninety-three deserters were that day removed to their regiments from the Richmond prisons, where they had been confined for two months, and that their discipline would be completed in camp by an application of the usual punishments of "hucking," barrel-jackets, stripes, &c. And, with reference to detecting deserters, we select a single case from a large number advertised in the Savannah *Republican* of the 8th:

Headquarters First Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters. Camp Anderson, Dec. 16, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 17: A reward of $25 will be paid for the delivery at this camp, or $15 for the delivery in any jail in the State of Georgia, of each of the following named men, deserters from this battalion:

W. E. Baxter, 16 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, born in Mobile, Ala. Enlisted 27th July, 1862, by Major Dunwoody, at the Camp of Instruction, Calhoun County, Ga. [Here follow other names.]

By order of Major R. H. Anderson.

R. Wayne, First-Lieutenant,
First Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters.

If some such mode of detecting deserters were adopted by our military authorities, and just punishment inexorably inflicted on them

when caught, the discipline of our army would be more creditable and its reverses fewer. As it is, many regiments are greatly demoralized by this cause, and the strength of our army is depleted by thousands of men.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S NEW YEAR'S SPEECH.—The fears of those who imagined that the Emperor of the French, at his diplomatic reception on New Year's Day, would announce or hint his purpose of making war on this Government in favor of the rebels, as on a similar occasion, four years ago, he foreshadowed his war with Austria, may now be allayed. The Emperor received the diplomatic body on New Year's day as usual; he listened to a complimentary speech of half a dozen lines from their mouth-piece, the Papal Nuncio; and he replied in a speech of equal brevity, in which his only general remark was an expression of his "desire to live with all the Powers in relations of friendship, so necessary to the security of the present and of the future." We are obliged to his Majesty for the opiate he thus enables us to administer to those in this country who are gifted with weak nerves.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

General Wool in Command and at Work.

His Determination to Carry Out the Orders of the Government to the Letter---The Theatres to be Cleared of Lazy Officers and the City and Country of Deserters.

A Thorough-Going Provost-Marshal to be Appointed ---The Harbors of New-York, Boston, New-Bedford, Portland, &c., &c., to be Put in a State of Defence from Invasion.

The venerable and gallant Gen. WOOL, since his arrival in New-York, now stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel for the present, has lost no time in concentrating his orders into a business plan, and is now engaged at the work for which the Government has selected him. The brave old officer is in the best of health and spirits, and by his suavity of manner will make himself a favorite, not only in this City and State, but also in the New-England States.

From the time he arrived at the St. Nicholas on the evening before, he was, up to 1 o'clock yesterday, visited by many staff and other officers.

The duties of his office are very arduous, and embrace a wide field. He has determined to carry them out to the full satisfaction of the Government, and also for the benefit of the public at large. The Government has invested him with powers of no ordinary latitude, which will not be in any way diminished until the many crying evils which at present affect the army and the country are redressed, and until a more healthy order of things is brought about. Since the commencement of the present rebellion, there never was a time, as Major-Gen. WOOL very justly has remarked, "When more energy and promptitude of action were required;" and instead of permitting officers to loll away their time in theatres and hotels, the field of battle and the field of duty is where they should be. The orders, he states, will be carried out very stringently and effectively. All men on furlough and on pass, are required to report immediately, while deserters will be punished with the utmost severity, should they delay in coming forth from their skulking places. The General has determined that there shall be no means of escape, and the published orders have already created no little sensation and uneasiness.

APPOINTMENT OF A PROVOST MARSHAL.

The more effectually to carry out his projects and those of the Government, Gen. WOOL has determined upon the appointment of an active, intelligent officer as Provost Marshal. The words of Gen. WOOL are strong and forcible on the performance of his responsible duties, and short as has been his arrival amongst us, they are worthy of being recorded. "I hope to be enabled to perform my duty to my God, to my country, and toward my own conscience."

THE HARBORS, FORTS, ETC., OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

The different harbors and forts in his Department will be put in a perfect state of defence, while the minor pieces of refuge, in time of war from a foreign invading fee, will not be allowed to pass unnoticed. "No," said the valiant General, "from Fort Columbus and Governor's Island to the most inferior place of defence, I shall give them my strict attention, and they shall receive my special notice, so that if European interference takes place, we may be armed and secured against it." The forts on the sea coast are to be strongly fortified, and will at once be strengthened and put in an invulnerable state of defence.

HIS STAFF AND THEIR DUTIES.

Gen. WOOL, after a lengthened conversation on the performance of his duties, concluded by saying "I trust I have an efficient, active, patriotic and intelligent Staff of officers in my Department, whom I can depend upon under all circumstances and in every emergency; and while I shall feel it to be my duty to pull well for the Government and benefit of the country, I shall take care that they will cooperate with me, and I have no doubt whatever but they will discharge their duties faithfully."

It will thus be seen that it will not be the General's fault if the duties which come under his control are not effectually and efficiently attended to. After the organization of the local duties at headquarters, Gen. WOOL proposes an official tour through the Department at large.

Arrival of City Fathers in Washington.

The Committee of the Common Council that left this City Tuesday evening for Fredericksburgh, to recover the body of Adjutant LAZY, of the Fifty-second Regiment, arrived in Wasalagton yesterday morning. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Alderman FARLEY received the following dispatch from the Chairman of the Committee:

We have had interviews with the President and Secretary of War, and are promised an answer to our request (for a flag of truce,) at 4 o'clock to-day.
F. L. A. BOOLE.

Alderman FARLEY replied as follows:

We are happy to hear that you arrived safe; be careful when you go to Fredericksburgh that G. W. SMITH don't take you. It is reported here that you went after Richmond. I hope to hear from you to-morrow. T. FARLEY.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions in aid of the suffering operatives of Great Britain, Jan. 14, 1863:

Peniz & Goin	$48 50
A Soldier in the Army of the Potomac	5 00
Edward W. Wells	20 00
Cash, through Rev. S. L. Tierney	5 00
Mary W. Allen, Jamaica Plains	1 00
W. C. Rhinelander	250 00
Lispenard Stewart	100 00
A. R. Wetmore	100 00
Total	$529 50

A. A. LOW, Treasurer,
No. 31 Burling-slip.

OBSEQUIES OF REV. DR. LYMAN BEECHER

Sermon on the Occasion by Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven.

Immense Throng of People at Plymouth Church.

The Remains to be Interred in Yale College Grounds.

That Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, whose death was announced in the TIMES of Sunday, must have held a prominent place in the affections of the people among whom he had ministered during his many years' service as a Gospel preacher—and that he also was second to none in the esteem of the citizens of Brooklyn, was fully avinced yesterday, by the spontaneous outpouring of the people, who filled Plymouth Church on the occasion of his obsequies. Long before the time appointed for the commencement of the funeral ceremonies, large crowds had gathered in Orange street, eager to gain admission into the church, and when the doors were opened, the throng of humanity that commenced to pour in appeared to be endless. It was not long thereafter when the edifice was packed to density—every nook and corner having an occupant—and the entire assemblage presenting a *coup d'œil* seldom equaled, and never excelled. Meanwhile, numbers continued to swell the crowd outside, which had been unable to obtain admittance. The clergy had, by special invitation, assembled in the lecture-room in the rear of the church, whence they proceeded to join in the procession, which started from the residence of the deceased and arrived at the church at 2 o'clock P. M. Among the clergymen present, we noticed the Rev. Drs. Hitchcock, A. D. Smith, Hatfield, Floy, Canfield, Cuyler, Cox, T. A. Mills, and Rev. Messrs. Henry Belden, S. Bliss, Foss, Baylis, Gloucester, Baldwin, Helme, and numerous others of this City and Brooklyn, besides clerical representatives of nearly all evangelical denominations from Connecticut, Massachusetts and New-York State. The principal mourners were Mrs. Lyman Beecher, widow of the deceased, and his sons Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. Chas. Beecher, Rev. Wm. H. Beecher, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, and his daughters Miss Catharine E. Beecher, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. Hooker and Mrs. Perkins, who were followed by a long train of distant relatives and intimate personal friends of the deceased. On the arrival of the *cortege* the remains were placed immediately in front of the pulpit, the near relatives taking front seats, and the ministers occupying the pews which had been reserved for them on each side of the north aisle. The coffin was of rosewood, having six silver handles for the pall-bearers, and on the lid a cross, two wreaths of evergreen, and a silver plate bearing the following inscription:

"LYMAN BEECHER, D. D.,
Born Oct. 12, 1775,
Died Jan. 11, 1863."

After a dirge on the organ by Mr. ZUNDEL, organist of the Church, the choir chanted, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," &c., which was followed by an affecting prayer by Rev. Dr. STORRS, who also read a number of scripture selections appropriate to the occasion. This was followed by singing the 497th hymn, (Plym. Col.):

"Why do we mourn departed friends
Or shake at death's alarms."

The commemorative sermon was then preached by Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON, of New-Haven, (one of the old and intimate friends of the deceased,) as follows:

THE SERMON OF DR. LEONARD BACON.

Dr. BACON took his text from Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians, 15th chapter, 57th verse:

"Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

It is not in sorrow that we are assembled. Why should we mourn that he who had more than measured the appointed span of human life, and had entered on the eighth year beyond his four score years; who had outlived his activity, and even his cognizance of passing events in the great world; who had outlived his own dear remembrance of those who were dearest to him above the dead and the living, save those who had, with him, watched for death through a long twilight deepening into darkness—has been at length released from the burden and from the prison. Shall we mourn that when, by reason of his strength, he had so far survived himself, that lingering strength is at last cut off, and he has gone away? Shall we mourn that the assiduity which, with filial tenderness, waited upon him, and which he recognized with responsive attention until consciousness itself had failed, has now at last been relieved? Let us rather give thanks that the mortal has put on immortality, and that it remains for us only to bury in the bosom of its kindred earth this lifeless clay. In such a death there is no satisfaction of hope—no interruption of activity—no anxious bereaved affection; and, more than all the rest, we know that the departed was ready. The tears we shed to-day are tears of love, of gratitude, of homage, of blessed memory, but not of grief. Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ. What is this death but the soul's awakening from a long and restless sleep to its immortality? Following the ancient method of a funeral discourse, I might improve the occasion by expounding to you the doctrinal import and relation of these triumphant words of the Apostle Paul. But I feel that I shall be more likely to do good if I leave those words to make their own impression, and rehearse the life and labors of the eminent servant of Christ who has now gone forever. In so doing I shall draw chiefly on the recollections of my personal acquaintance with him, for, since invited to this duty, I have had no time to obtain new information.

The name of BEECHER, which has been made for the first time historical, was a respected name a hundred and thirty years before his birth. The house is still in good repair which was occupied by his parents a hundred years ago, near the tree under which the founders of New-Haven first congregated. When that memorable tree had fallen, a block cut from the trunk was the base and support of the anvil of DAVID BEECHER, the village blacksmith. LYMAN BEECHER was born Oct. 12, 1775, and his mother lived long enough only to bequeath her feeble infant to the care of her childless sister. The child weighed but three pounds and a half when conveyed to the home of its foster-parents. How much the world and the Church are indebted under God to the care of that childless couple! LYMAN BEECHER had the training of a New-England farmer's boy of that day—care, kindness, restraint in the house, unfailing activity out of doors, a little schooling in the Winter, plenty of hard work on the farm in the Summer, daily prayer and reading of the Bible in the family, punctual attendance at the house of God every Sabbath. It was thus that LYMAN BEECHER outlived the weakness of his infancy, and grew to sturdy and athletic manhood. What dim consciousness he had of being doomed to intellectual power, I do not know. He himself told me that what first determined him was his hatred of oxen, because their movements were so slow.

Dr. BACON then sketched in most chaste and elegant language, the life of Dr. BEECHER; the offer and acceptance of a collegiate education from his foster father, the preparatory course under the tuition of the Guilford pastor; the commencement of his collegiate course 70 years ago at Yale, under the renowned Dr. DWIGHT, the finishing of his collegiate course; the study of a course of theology and moral and moral philosophy under the special charge of Dr. DWIGHT; his commencement of ministerial life in the town of Naugatuck 64 years ago; his memorable pastorate at East Hampton, L. I.; the metropolitan conspicuousness which soon attended his labors there; the vigorous and effective sermons which he preached at East Hampton, and the good results attending the stateen years of assiduous exertion devoted by Dr. BACON to that field. Dr. BACON depicted the salutary effects of Dr. BEECHER'S sermon against dueling, at the time that the nation was shocked at the killing of HAMILTON by AARON BURR, and said it was that, more than anything else, that made the name of brave old ANDREW JACKSON distasteful to the American people, and hung like a millstone around the neck of HENRY CLAY. Dr. BACON spoke of Dr. BEECHER'S famous sermon at Newark, fifty-four years ago, when the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey was sitting. From the time of that sermon, the position of its author as the leading theologian of the New-England School, was established. The author of such a sermon began to be sought for. In 1810 he was transferred to the church at Litchfield, Conn., and the name of LYMAN BEECHER became still wider known from that conspicuous station. His active mind was interested in every possible scheme for doing good. The year of his removal was the year in which the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions came into existence, partly by his influence, and the Litchfield Society, established by him, was one of the most powerful auxiliaries of the Board. He was an earnest worker in the great temperance reform. He comprehended the great deficiency in the means of educating ministers of the Gospel in our country, and the Connecticut Education Society, with which he was connected, was begun before the American Education Society. He lived to be among the oldest survivors of the Convention of Delegates by which the American Bible Society was formed, in 1815, and of that Convention he was the Secretary. For six years he was a valued and constant contributor to the celebrated religious periodical which he established. His active mind sought various ways of doing good. He was in front of the able theologians who attacked Unitarianism in its strongholds, and put it on its own defence. His Park-street sermon, at the ordination of his pupil and friend, ELIAS CORNELIUS, on the "Design, Rights and Duties of Local Churches," was celebrated, as was his sermon of four years later, on "The Faith once Delivered to the Saints," which were among the most effective publications in the controversies of that day. In 1825, he was established in a church in Boston, the fourth church of the Congregational order established in that city. The six and a half years of his labors in Boston were the most intensely exciting of his pastoral life, and though the church edifice has been assigned to other uses, the effectiveness of his labors in that field have been widely recognized. He was specially active there in the temperance reform, and so widely have his writings been circulated, that one Missionary declared that even among the Hottentots, Dr. BEECHER was regarded as the greatest man in the world.

Dr. BACON gave an interesting history of Dr. BEECHER'S superhuman labors in behalf of the Lane Seminary at Cincinnati, the Presidency of which he accepted at the age of 57 years, and secured to that institution a legacy of $50,000. He detailed Dr. BEECHER'S triumphant defence and acquittal on the charge preferred against him of heresy, by poorly and slander, and his retirement from the institution after having seen three hundred preachers sent forth from under his guardian tuition.

Dr. BACON concluded his discourse with an eloquent and touching tribute to Dr. BEECHER'S public eminence and private virtues, his laborious services in the cause of Christ, his theological attainments, his patient suffering under affliction, and his domestic trials. He read a number of affecting incidents of Dr. BEECHER'S latest moments, his flashes of sensibility and humor, his unfaltering trust in God, his visions of Heaven, and his almost dying request to be laid by the side of "Brother TAYLOR."

On one occasion, when his daughter was playing with his hair, his face was turned to the window and his whole manner was serene and calm. "Do you know," said she, "that you are a very handsome old gentleman?" Instantly his eye glistened with humor as he said, "Tell me something new. [Laughter.] She read to him a little article which was going the rounds of the papers, called "Working and Waiting Servants." He drew nearer and nearer, and listened with fixed attention, and finally said, "How could you know that was what I wanted? Keep that, keep it, and read it to me often." Speaking of his dear friends TAYLOR and CORNELIUS and others, he said: "They are gone, all gone. I am alone, alone." On the 30th of December a transfiguration was vouchsafed to him. He called to his wife, "Mother, mother, come sit beside me. I have had a clear vision of Heaven." His countenance was luminous, he continued: I think I have begun to go; but such scenes as I have been permitted to behold I little thought I should ever see in the flesh. I have seen the King in his Glory. All was swallowed up in God himself." One of the last indications of life on the day of his death was a mute response to his wife, who repeated

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly."

He was a good and faithful servant, "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

The sermon being concluded, Rev. Dr. SKINNER, of New-York, then offered up prayer, which was followed by the hymn *Uxbridge*—

"What sinners value, I resign,"

After which benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. PEEBLES.

The religious services being ended, the corpse was borne to the front vestibule of the church, where an opportunity was offered to the relatives and friends to take a last look at the remains, and thousands embraced the opportunity for so doing, after which it was again carried to the late residence of deceased, No. 76 Willow-street, where it will remain until this morning.

The pall-bearers from the church to the residence were:

Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, D. D., Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., Rev. Joshua Leavitt, D. D., Rev. John Marsh, D. D., Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Rev. Mr. Spear, D. D., Rev. Mr. Buddington, D. D., Rev. Mr. Bidwell, D. D.

At 8 o'clock this morning the remains will be taken to New-Haven, where they will be interred according to deceased's request, in the burial grounds attached to Yale College, beside those of his cherished friend and colaborer in the ministry, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Leonard.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, a native of Switzerland, 27 years of age, was put on trial in this Court, yesterday, upon an indictment for arson in the third degree, in setting fire to the premises, No. 606 Grand-street, occupied by himself as a dining saloon, on the 1st of August last. The prisoner is defended by H. L. CLINTON, Esq., and the prosecution is conducted by Assistant District-Attorney, S. V. GARVIN. The evidence of Fire Marshal BAKER tended to show that the premises were set on fire by the prisoner for the purpose of getting the insurance. The fire was extinguished before it had fairly got under headway, and the Fire Marshal, on examining the premises, found piles of kindling wood and paper, saturated with camphene, in two different places in the building. He also ascertained that a large quantity of the goods and wearing apparel of the prisoner, who, with his family, occupied a portion of the upper part of the house, had been removed the day before the fire to a house in Orchard-street, over a mile distant. A large number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, and at the close of the testimony for the people, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. CLINTON will open the case for the defence.

Board of Education.

The members of the Board of Education held their first meeting, during the present year, last evening. On motion of Mr. JAMES L. MILLER, of the Seventeenth Ward, Mr. S. B. H. VANCE, of the Sixteenth Ward, was appointed temporary Chairman. The members then cast ballots for the election of President for the ensuing year, which resulted in Mr. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, of the Eighteenth Ward, being chosen to the office, who, upon taking his seat, addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—Accept my thanks for the honor which, on so many occasions, you have been pleased to confer upon me. Aided by the courtesy and kindness which you have ever extended to me, I shall endeavor to perform its duties with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.

No words of mine can magnify the importance and the responsibility of the great trust confided to you by the people. Its administration reaches to the little ones clustering around every fireside, and breathes the precious life of knowledge into tens of thousands of our youth. History preserves its record in the pages consecrated to the delineation of human progress.

The whole number of schools within your jurisdiction is 255, at which, during the past year, the whole number taught was 161,356, being an increase of 6,903 over the whole number taught in 1861. The average during the past year has been 66,038, being an increase of 5,634 over the average attendance in 1861. I mention these results as evidence of the increase of public favor and confidence in our labors, and that, too, during a year darkened by many great and depressing public and private griefs. No tax is paid into the public treasury more cheerfully than the School tax, and of none is the use made by the stewards of the public more satisfactory to the public.

I wish to call your attention to the unjust action of the State laws, by which nearly one-half of the State school tax paid by the City of New-York, is retained by the State and distributed in other counties. In 1862, the amount of State school tax paid by the City of New-York was $428,309 10. The amount of this school tax apportioned to the City of New York for this year 1862 was $245,080 44, leaving $183,308 66 retained by the State and distributed in other counties. During the last ten years $1,756,814 92 have in this way been diverted from the City of New-York. Of the amount which we are entitled to receive from the State, a serious diminution is made as well also of the apparent average attendance, in consequence of only 444 sessions, of three hours each, being held by the schools in the City, instead of 460 sessions.

There are some subjects within our own control to which permit us to call your attention. In the anxiety of scholars for promotion, and of teachers that their schools excel and pass favorable examinations, children of tender years and of delicate organizations are liable to be tasked for more hours and with more study than is consistent with good physical development. This evil has been to a good extent remedied, but still has to be carefully watched and guarded against. The child whose mind has been cultured at the expense of its health and physical progress, sustains a life-long and inexcusable wrong.

Whatever diversity of views may be entertained relative to the origin and conduct of the present war, it is apparent that it is a struggle for our national existence, one in which all the energy and resources of the country are destined to be enlisted. Our distinguished countryman, who formerly presided in this chair, found inscribed on the walls of many of the private houses in Japan the words "Death before dishonor," as a lesson to be taught to their children. Thousands of gallant youth, burning with the lessons of courage and patriotism taught in the public school, have rallied around the tasselled flag of their country, and, alas! too many of the noblest and bravest have sealed their devotion with their lives. The example of the illustrious living, and of the honored dead, will live in the immortal pages of history through ages to come. It will be the lesson inscribed in the temple of our hearts, and transmitted to our children. It is the right of this State to be protected by her children, as it is the right of the children to be educated by this State.

Let us strive to do our duty well, when those whom we have taught have done so gallantly. Military instruction of the youth is one of the means of making them most serviceable to the State, and I commend it to your favorable consideration.

Seventy years have passed away since the little State of Connecticut first endowed a system of public instruction. During this period it has grown to be a recognized duty on the part of almost every civilized Government. That generous and loyal friend of our country, the youthful Emperor of Russia, having freed millions of his subjects from the bonds of serfdom, is at this moment maturing a system of instruction that shall free them from the bonds of ignorance. The crown jewels of Moscow are dim compared with the immortal radiance of his acts. It is my earnest hope that, during the sacrifices of the coming year, we may have preserved to us the means of instructing the youth of this great City, and that Providence will kindly smile upon our labors.

After which Mr. THOMAS BOESE was reelected Clerk, the following gentlemen Committee of Finance:

Orlando P. Smith,	Semuel J. Montgomery,
Jeremiah Walch,	Jacob C. Bogert,
Timothy Brennan,	

and the subjoined the Executive Committee on Free Academy:

Andrew V. Stout,	James L. Miller,
John N. Heyward,	Samuel B. H. Vance,
Richard L. Larremore,	James M. Tuthill.
Bernard Smyth,	

The following is a list of the members of the Board of Education for the present year:

Ward.	Ward.
1..James Woods, William Jennett.	12..Charles Bolce, David S. Jackson, Jr.
2..James F. Horan, John P. Huggins.	13..John H. Trapp, Chas. G. Shaver.
3..Edward B. Heath, John Petten.	14..Wm. S. Wilhelm, John Hayes.
4..Peter Meade, Felix Murphy.	15..Edw. Robinson, Jr., Erastus C. Benedict.
5. James M. Tuthill, James B. Dupignac.	16..Sam'l B. H. Vance, Orlando P. Smith.
6..Timothy Breaoan, Owen Kinney.	17..James L. Miller, John A. McLaughlin.
7..Bernard Smyth, Edward L. Carey.	18..Wm. E. Curtis, John N. Hayward.
8..Walter W. Adems, Sem'l J. Montgomary.	19..Patrick Ford, Wm. Hitchman.
9..Jacob C. Bogart, James W. Farr.	20..James Moore, Edmond Connally.
10..Daniel Slote, Jeremiah Welch.	21..Andrew V. Stout, James M. McLean.
11..Rich'd L. Larremore, William J. O'Connor.	22..Adna H. Underhill, Frederick Smyth.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN, of the Seventeenth Ward, offered a resolution that the proceedings of the Board should be published in the New-York *Transcript* and New-York *Leader*.

After some little discussion *pro* and *con*, the motion was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. JAMES A. MILLER was elected Assistant Clerk to the City Superintendent of Schools.

The Board then adjourned.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BANDMANN, a German tragedian of reputation, will make his first appearance on the English stage at this establishment tonight. The occasion is one of unusual interest, and we refer to it in order that the friends of the gentleman may be present to assist. Mr. BANDMANN plays *Shylock* in SHAKESPEARE'S "Merchant of Venice," and will have the support of the best artists of Mr. WHEATLEY'S company.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, le mads a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for CHILDREN TEETHING—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Female Complaints
Should be cured,
As they surely can be
By a few doses of
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

The
SKATING COAT,
A
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
GARMENT, BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Free Lecture to Ladies, with Psychological Experiments, at Clinton Hall, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Class for instruction in Electro-Psychology next WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 573 Broadway.

Ankles.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be ANKLETS.—In full dress for skating, should have a ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

50,000 Pairs Ladies' and Gents' Skates.—Skate straps with Fogg's Lever Buckle. Also, the American parlor or floor skate. At wholesale. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 216 Pearl-st., and No. 68 Kilby-st., Boston.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Electro-Psychology.—Messrs. BRITTAN and FISKE will give a Lecture and Experiments THIS EVENING at Clinton Hall, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MARRIED.

DAVENPORT—QUINAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., CHARLES F. DAVENPORT to GRACE ANNA QUINAN. No cards.

MARSHALL—ROBARSON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, by Rev. Mr. Duryea, Mr. JAMES MARSHALL to Miss EMMA C., daughter of Andrew J. Robertson, all of this City.

TUPPER—FERD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. S. H. Haskins, JONAS C. HEARTT TEPPER, of New-York, to MARY C., second daughter of P. Ford, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BEWMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, GEORGE R. BEWMAN, of the firm of Stone, Bowman & Bliss, aged 31 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 161 Amity-st., on Friday, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock.

DEGRAW.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, ELLEN L. DEGRAW, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Jan. 16, from her late residence, No. 43 Downing-st., at 12½ o'clock M.

HEARN.—In Friendship, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 5, Mrs. MARY HUNTLEY LOVE, widow of Joshua Drake, aged 53 years.

FLOYD.—In the lower bay, on Sunday, Jan. 11, on board the propeller *Tillie*, by the giving way of one of the main arches of her boiler, GEORGE P. FLOYD, youngest son of William A. and Mary Floyd, aged 19 years, 1 month and 2 days.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William H. Taylor, in Meserole-st., between 3d and 4th, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Lyons (Wayne County) papers please copy.

GELLALY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, Mr. JOHN GELLALY, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 Butler-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARRISEN.—In Canarsaville, on Monday morning, Jan. 12, suddenly, MARY K. HARRISEN, beloved wife of Samuel Harrison, aged 75 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 156th-st., North River, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Chambers-st., at 8, and 30th-st. at 8:22 A. M.

HOLMES.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, Mrs. REBECCA HOLMES, relict of the late James J. Margrum and William Holmes, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Ralph Pomeroy, No. 96 4th-st., Williamsburgh, without further notice.

☞ Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

HYDE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, of inflammation of the lungs, JERUSHA, youngest daughter of Charles and Jerusha Hicks, aged 1 year, 6 months and 15 days.

Her remains will be taken to Far Rockaway, L. I., at 8 o'clock this day, from the residence of her parents, No. 104 Lewis-st.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock, MARGARET ANN, widow of the late John Ireland, in the 53d year of her age.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 60 Lispenard-st.

JARDINE.—In Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, THOMAS JARDINE, aged 55 years. The deceased was born in Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Sept. 28, 1807.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Pelham Neck, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Dumfriesshire (Scotland) papers please copy.

LITTELL.—GEORGE W. LITTELL, son of the late Caleb M. Littell, in the 42d year of his age.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

MASIAS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, CATHARINE, relict of P. A. Masias.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 321 4th-st., at 3 o'clock, and from Trinity Church at 4 o'clock, on Friday, Jan. 16, without further invitation.

MCCLELLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, ELOISE MARIA, the wife of C. E. McClellan, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from No. 107 Pacific-st., on Friday morning, Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday night, Jan 12, EMILY, wife of George C. Moore, of Canada West, and daughter of Charles Troward, Minister of the Gospel.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 333 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

MILLER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, JOHN MILLER, M. D., in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

RENWICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, JAMES RENWICK, L. L. D., in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral service, at Grace Church, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M., and to accompany the remains afterward to the family vault, at the First Presbyterian Church, in 5th-av.

STANLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, VIRGINIA ADAMS, wife of Albert U. Stanley, and daughter of Samuel Arnold, Esq., of this City, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Zion Church, corner Madison-av. and 38th st., on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SCHENCK.—In Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Dec. 28, of wounds received on Saturday, Dec. 13, in the battle of Fredericksburgh, CHARLES J. SCHENCK—formerly of New-York City—a native of Sweden, of Co. D, Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, in the 40th year of his age.

TEACOP.—In Georgetown, D. C., on Monday, Jan. 12, of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburgh, Maj. N. GARROW TEACOP, Fifty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 27 years.

The remains will be taken to Utica for interment. All officers of the Fifty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, now in the City, are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, and will be reasonably notified of the day on leaving name and address at the office of Messrs Merriam & Bell, No. 12 William-st.

WISBAKER.—In Stapleton, S. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, JULIA LOUISA, only daughter of John and Maria Louisa Wiedmer, aged 3 months and 15 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 23.—Jan. 14, 1863.
22, 31, 71, 51, 68, 14, 21, 62, 53, 69, 65, 27.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 24.—Jan. 14, 1863.
14, 76, 48, 16, 15, 18, 29, 30, 68, 72, 60, 35, 25.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT on eighth page.

HARNDEN EXPRESS
SEND BY THEIR
Great Special Train
TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON
AND
THE WEST.
DAILY, AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M., FREIGHT AND PACKAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Through without Change of Cars.
By this arrangement the Company are enabled to forward freight in
HALF THE FORMER EXPRESS TIME!
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL TRAIN OF CARS
EXCLUSIVELY FOR ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Will leave Jersey City daily, at 5 20 P. M.,
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ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Having arranged with the New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroads for a special train of cars to be run daily over their roads, are enabled thereby to forward all descriptions of freight to Baltimore, Washington and the Great West, without breaking bulk or changing cars at Philadelphia.

Merchandise shipped at our office, No. 59 Broadway, before 5 P. M., will arrive in Baltimore and Washington next morning. Our Western cars are run on passenger trains from Philadelphia, via Pennsylvania Central, Steubenville and Little Miami Railroads to Cincinnati, and by connecting trains to all parts of the West.

For particulars as to rates of freight, &c., &c., please apply to our principal office, No. 59 Broadway, or at branch office, No. 442 Broadway, and 27th-st depot.

FOR NEWBERN AND PORT ROYAL.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
will dispatch the next Express to the abovenamed points, on or about Jan. 20.

Soldiers' packages, as usual, taken at "half rates."

Shippers wishing to engage room for freight on the Company's new steamship
MARY SANFORD,
can do so on application at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; also the dairy; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 117 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, both in French and English cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, cakes, bread, &c. Can be well recommended as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 183 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, besides baking and pastry; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—TWO MOST respectable Protestant girls would like the above situations; have lived in a first-class family in this City for the last four years; has the best of City references as to character and capacity; can be seen for two days at No. 93 West 18th-st

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable Scotchwoman; can cook in the best manner. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to assist in the coarse washing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable girl as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent bread baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; can be seen at the Kitchen; and prefers a steady home. Please call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, and would be willing to assist at the washing and ironing, and understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has good City reference; call at No. 125 East 24th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook; is a first-rate pastry cook and baker of bread, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 29th-st, near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation as such in a private family; she is thoroughly competent, having the best of City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 167 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 70 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family, by a respectable woman; understands all styles of cooking; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st., front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in the washing and ironing, if required; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 188 21st-st, near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Good city reference. Call for two days at No. 166 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., back room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant young woman as cook, to assist in washing and ironing, or will take a laundress' place; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 28th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy young girl, a situation in a respectable private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 106½ East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Can be seen at No. 199 East 14th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes a situation as plain cook or laundress in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 400 3d-av., near 30th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing for a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; good City reference. Call at No. 248 East 8th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place; she belongs to the Protestant Church. Can be seen for two days, at No. 194 East 13th-st., up three flights of stairs, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant young woman, who has had the charge of children for several years past; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; would do plain sewing or chamberwork, and take care of a child in a small family; can be highly recommended for either qualities; can give most excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 241 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—AN AC-tive young woman wants a situation as nurse and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing perfectly; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; would travel with a family; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; can do plain work. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 160 West 25th-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, understands the care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; has no objection to travel; six years' best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a young woman, to take care of a baby; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has good reference. Call at No. 90 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as child's nurse; is capable of taking charge of it from its birth; no objections to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted by an industrious and hardworking girl to do general housework; is willing and not afraid of work; neat in appearance, and can wash and iron well; will take an interest and try to please at moderate wages. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Hilary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—ANY INvalid lady wishing a widow, having one child, as a companionable housekeeper, in a small family, may apply, for a few days, between 1 and 4 P. M., at No. 747 9th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY of experience in the direction of servants, and the education of children, would like a situation in the family of a widower; would take entire charge it desired. Address C. C. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper in a small family, or to sew out by the week or month; good City reference. Address M. G., Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to do housework in a small family, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

AS PARLOR MAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as parlor maid and waitress, or regular waitress and take charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS, &c.—A COOK, WHO can take the entire charge of the kitchen; is desirous of obtaining a situation as head-cook. She understands all kinds of cooking, and is a first-rate pastry cook. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

A WOMAN IN WANT OF WORK WOULD go out by the day; has the best of references; is a good washer and ironer; any gentlemen having offices to clean would oblige by calling at No. 134 17th-st., near 7th-av., in the basement, or send a note.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD AND SELECT servants ready at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED, by three steady Protestant Scotch girls—two as good cooks, washers and ironers, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or will assist in the washing; also, two good seamstresses, for private families; they understand their business well; have good references, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 East 16th-st., between Irving-place and 2d-av., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is neat and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 156 3d-av., near 16th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid or to do general housework. In a small private family; a good home preferred to high wages. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; is willing and obliging; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 103 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RES-pectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands fluting and crimping, the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 374 corner 6th-av. and 23d-st., over the liquor store. Entrance, No. 70 23d-st., side door.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and can be seen for two days at No. 189 East 13th-st., second floor, at her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman as chambermaid and to do waiting, or as waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED young girl wishes a situation in a private family as seamstress; is capable to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all family sewing; no objection to walk on a young lady if required; best City references; has no objection to go to the country; can be seen till employed at No. 220 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., Room No. 2, third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE AMERican girl wishes a situation as seamstress in a genteel family; can do all kinds of family sewing, and cut and fit children's clothes; would be willing to assist with the chamberwork; can give good reference. Call at No. 142 West 33d-st.; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit young ladies' dresses, and dress their hair; no objection to walk on a city lady. Best City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 217 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes to obtain a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses and children's clothes; would go by the week or month; best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 143 West 31st-st. Ring the basement bell.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WORK WANTED, BY A first-class dressmaker, in a private family; is a good hand at children's dresses; is an American; the best of reference given, in first-class families in the City. Call on or address Miss D. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., near the 3d-av., southeast corner.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as waitress or chambermaid and to take care of children; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WAITress, who is a Protestant, is desirous of a situation in a first-class private family; understands her work in every respect; can take exceptionable City reference for neatness and capability. Call, or address a note to No. 194 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—AN active young woman wants a situation in first-class waitress, or would take chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging. Has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl; is a first-class laundress; understands all kinds of family washing and French finting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., first floor, for two days, between 21st and 22d sts., if not engaged.

MALES.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER AND SHIPPING CLERK.—Wanted, a young man as assistant book-keeper and shipping clerk in a manufacturing establishment; must write a good hand and be quick and correct at figures. Address, with references, and salary wanted, Box No. 426 Post-office, Birmingham, Conn.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable married man, without family, as practical gardener; understands the care of green-house, hot and cold grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a married man, (German,) who has a thorough practical knowledge of his business. None but a first-class place accepted. Adress Dr. A. HUHNE, Roundout, Ulster County.

AS GARDENER, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED German young man, understanding the theory and practical part of gardening, wishes a situation. Can be highly recommended. Can be seen or address GARDENER, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses in England and the United States, is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference and no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at Mr. Brewster's Coach Repository, No. 736 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or address T. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable man who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses, and can give highly recommended by several gentlemen at present in town. Address W. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by an experienced steady man, who thoroughly understands his business in the care and management of horses, and who will make himself generally useful; wages moderate during the Winter. Address or call upon J. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR GROOM AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young man, perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and plain gardening; would be willing and obliging to his employer; the best of reference given. Address Y. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style; good reference given. Address J. L., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, or to take charge of horses; is careful and of temperate habits, and thoroughly understands the management and treatment of horses; has good City references. Can be seen at Baxter's harness store, No. 71 3d-av., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman, a first class coachman and groom, has lived with some of the best families in the city. The best of references given. Call or address D. T., 118 East 13th-st., near the 3d av., southeast corner.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man (colored) wishes a situation as above; he is quick, active and willing; best of reference given. Address COACHMAN, No. 962 Broadway, near 23d-st., or can be seen same number.

AS GROOM—AS CHAMBERMAID.—BY A man and wife (Protestant,) wanted, situations in City or country; the man as groom and coachman, understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a careful driver, perfectly honest, temperate and willing; the wife as chambermaid and waitress; she is honest, industrious and very obliging, and is a good seamstress; both will be well recommended from their last place for nearly two years. Can be seen at the office of Mr. Sandford, their last employer, 92 Broadway, after 10 o'clock.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, as situation as groom and coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has the best of City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A GERMAN YOUNG MAN, of reliable, steady habits, wants a situation to take care of horses, work in a garden or farm, or make himself generally useful about a gentleman's or farmer's house; is a careful driver; understands the care of harness, carriages, &c.; wages moderate; has good references. To be seen at Manning's, 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A PLACE IN A MERCANTILE OR law office, by a lad 19 years of age; has been nearly two years in a law office, and can bring first-rate reference. Address L. S., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY, FOURTEEN TO SIXTEEN years of age, who resides with his parents, to learn the fancy goods and notion business. Address, with real name, stating references, "NOTIONS," Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS GROOM AND GARDENER, AN Englishman, Scotchman or German; one fully capable, quick and tidy can find a good place, at moderate wages. He will be required to drive occasionally, and render himself useful. Apply, with reference, from 12 to 1, at Room No. 5, (second floor,) No. 121 Nassau-st.)

NURSE WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF two children; a Protestant woman, either Scotch, Welsh, English, Swiss, French or German; must be a good plain sewer. Apply, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 73 West 23d-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework and washing and ironing; must have good references. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL 18 TO 20 years old, English or Irish, as nurse and to do plain sewing. Apply, from 8 to 10 A. M., or 1 to 6 P. M., at No. 35 West 22d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a young Protestant girl to go into the country; one who can bring satisfactory references will find a good situation by applying, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at No. 243 West 20th-st., near 9th-av.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a French or German Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; she must have good City recommendations. Apply at 35 Washington-square, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, a boy 15 or 16 years of age; he must write a good hand, and be quick at figures. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, M. R., Box No. 3,977 Post-office.

A LAD.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN LAD ABOUT 15 or 16 years of age, to travel with a gentleman in Europe; must write a good hand, and understand figures. To such a one, a good salary will be given. Address G. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office for two days.

TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED immediately in a private family, one as first-class laundress, the other as nurse and seamstress. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., this day, between 9 and 12 o'clock, where the employer can be seen.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PAPER AND stationery warehouse, an active, industrious young man; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address, stating where an interview may be had, STATIONER, Box No. 3,631 Post-office.

WANTED—A BLANK-BOOK JOB FORWARDER; also a good boy to learn the trade. Apply in the store, No. 68 Cedar-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO introduce a new invention to retail country trade. Apply at No. 9 Spruce-st., Room No. 4. Agents wanted in every town in the country. Address O. BECKLEY, as above, inclosing red stamp for answer.

FINANCIAL.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

At a meeting of this Society, held Dec. 3, 1862, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the term of four years, from Dec. 31, 1862, viz.:

W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. F. RANDOLPH,
A. CUMMINS,
W. C. ALEXANDER,
T. S. YOUNG,
C. J. MARTIN,
WILLIAM WALKER,
ROBERT BLISS,
H. S. TERBELL,
H. V. BUTLER,
G. T. OLYPHANT,
J. T. MOORE,
G. H. STUART.

At the first subsequent meeting of the Board held thereafter, Jan. 14, 1863, WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER was re-elected President, and HENRY B. HYDE Vice-President, both unanimously. GEO. W. PHILIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

MORTGAGES WANTED.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
From $1,000 to $75,000,
On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.
$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.
Apply to
STUYVESANT & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in coin.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS.
Jan. 5, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.
And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.
Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company. Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1890 the payment of the principal of so many of the above named bonds as shall be presented at this office between the 1st day of January and 1st day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon and the half-yearly Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. RODDY, President.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S. 1861 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Rock Island, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.,
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 49 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.
TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive, and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE METALLIC OAR SPRING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Office, No. 453 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 19. Poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR ALL classes of stock of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice.
CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORporated CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st. corner Liberty-st.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S Stock wanted by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flowing, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1, Ludlow-st., and at 5 to 10 cts. an oz. generally.
JESSE H. KAYE.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE,
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

This Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. to those entitled to participate, payable on the 1st of March next; also, an Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the scrip of 1861, and a cash Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., both payable on the 19th instant. All free from Government tax.
EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that Interest be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 19. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCRIBLL, Treasurer.
O. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Monday next, Jan. 19.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT CO., OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1862.
THIRD DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, inclusive. By order,
H. WARREN, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order
GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF N. J., No. 69 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF two-and-a-half per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at this office. The transfer book will be closed until the 16th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. (3½) free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, January 2, 1863. By order of the Board,
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCK HOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.
THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 5th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
Dec. 16, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, No. 92 Broadway.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1863.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIdent and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1863.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Friday, 16th inst.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 86 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 377 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.—Twenty-third Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual SEVEN PER CENT. Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 222 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock payable on demand at their office No. 67 Wall-st.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 66 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Clinton Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., Jan. 7, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MARKET

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$135
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ANNA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River,
SATURDAY, Jan. 17,
at 12 M.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship
MARION,
Capt. J. JOHNSON,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 39 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday.....Jan. 24
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....Jan. 31
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....45
First cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....45
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WEMER, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
For
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $125; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, and MONDAY, March 2, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, NO. 36 SOUTH-ST.—The magnificent clipper ship ALBION, for Liverpool, will sail January 15, and the ADRIATIC for London, January 20. For passage to or from LONDON or LIVERPOOL, or LETTERS OF CREDIT, and DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO. No. 36 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New town and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 12½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS (from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:37 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays Excepted.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:20 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS CLEVELAND will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Tuton, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and Intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M. On Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the most favorable terms. For passage or freight apply on board, or at the office on the wharf.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BROKERS.—A YOUNG MAN, OF SEVeral years experience, and at present in the brokerage business, who can command from $5,000 to $10,000, would like to form a partnership with a person of equal or greater facilities; one accustomed to dealing in specie, Government securities, &c., preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with real name, &c., (which will be treated confidentially,) NEGOTIATOR, Box No. 133 Times Office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of Bech-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—A CASH-PAYING BUSIness for sale, or a partner taken. Ill-health and business in another city, cause. It is safe, pleasant, respectable and increasing. Pays $60 to $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, southwest corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

$4,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH this amount, is wanted, to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town. In which a profitable investment will be guaranteed. Apply for particulars to
B. C. WELLS, No. 50 Dey-st.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED MUFFIN and crumpet bakery, doing a good business. Satisfactory reason given. Inquire at No. 25 Barrow-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

20,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS,
IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
Being part of the original HOLLAND LAND CO.'S purchase,
FOR SALE.

These lands are located in the vicinity of the towns of Mercer and Indiana (the county seat,) and not far from Pittsburgh.
There is an extension of the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through these lands, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.
The soil is said to be the richest in the State; a large proportion is heavily covered with white pine, white oak, beech and sugar maple timber, which can be readily manufactured into lumber, and shipped to Pittsburgh, *via* the Mahoning and Allegheny Rivers, which are navigable here for rafts and boats.
There is also a great abundance of bituminous coal, iron ore, fire-clay and limestone.
There is no doubt that the oil region extends to these lands.
Price for the entirety, $7 50 an acre.
For full particulars apply as below, where maps, sectional and general, and State, of this property, and the vicinity can be seen.
HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement brick house, 25x45, No. 41 East Broadway, to complete order; all modern improvements; will be sold at a bargain. Terms to suit. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 88 Nassau-st., or W. G. MACKEY, No. 4 East 22d-st.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia; village lots $10; farms, 1 to 20 acres, for gardening, trucking, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Also, several lots of 600 acres each. Send stamp for circular.
B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four-story stores, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 56 feet by 83 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 195 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 177 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; lot 20 by 98 feet 9 in. Also, the 3-story, high basement, front of Dorchester Olive free-stone, house No. 13 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 18.9 by 100.5. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone house on 35th-st.; also, one each on 36th, 46th and 47th sts.—all between 5th and 6th avs; also, one on Lexington-av.; also, several small houses; also, two in Brooklyn. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., in fine order; lot 24x80. Also, vacant lot on 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 80 feet. Apply to
ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR HOUSE AND lot in East Broadway, near Grand-st. Also, one in West 30th-st., near 6th-av. They are both elegantly finished, and have every modern improvement; will be sold low and on easy terms. D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 232 AND 236 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest; price $16,000, $4,000 Bond and Mortgage can remain if wanted. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN NINETEENTH ST., BETWEEN 6th-av., 2nd living-place, a vacant lot 22.6½ by the block, a fine location for building—neighborhood, one of the finest in the City.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BROWN stone house No. 48 East 20th-st., 3 stories high and modern improvements. Lot 22x134. Apply to H. H. RICE, U. S. District Attorney's Office, 41 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY ON CLINTON-st., Brooklyn, new house, stable and garden. Address LEWIS BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, &c., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE village of Hackensack, N. J., within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. The lot is 100x150, house two-story frame, 25x26 feet, with an extension, also two story, 15x16 feet, and kitchen 10x12 feet. For terms, apply to E. I. EARLE, Hackensack, N. J.; or O. S. QUACKENBUSH, No. 233 Greenwich-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and village lots to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—THE Farm lately owned and occupied by Jacob Frost, deceased, situate on Long Island, about 1½ miles northeast from Mineola Railroad Station, 20 miles from New-York, and half a mile from the main turnpike, containing about two hundred acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, and nearly all newly fenced with locust posts. The improvements consist of a large and commodious dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements—on elevated ground, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. The outbuildings consist of four large barns for hay and grain, cow-houses, carriage-houses, tool-house, farm-house, granery, &c. All the buildings on the premises, except a small one, are nearly new, conveniently arranged and built in the most substantial manner. An abundant supply of water for stock within a few rods of the barn. An extensive and valuable variety of young fruit trees, some of which are in full bearing. If desirable, a portion of household furniture and utensils, and also farm stock and implements, will be sold with the farm.

A DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE A.—The farm of the late Robert Vanamburgh, lying in the town of Poughkeepsie, and six miles from the city of Poughkeepsie and four from New-Hamburgh depôt, containing about 120 acres; 10 of which is heavy timber. It is pleasantly situated, well watered, and in good condition. The soil is warm, dry and productive, and free of broken land. It is admirably adapted to be about equally divided, and is offered at a moderate price to close the estate. Terms easy and title clear. For particulars inquire on the premises of the heirs, or of CHARLES DU BOIS, 24 Fisk-hill Landing.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 808 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 43 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained.
DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—JOHN STREET—Stores Nos. 104 and 106, fronting Cliff. Maiden Lane. Store No. 78, near Liberty. Staten Island—Forty acres on South-side. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 170 William street.

AT YORKVILLE—TO LET, TWO TWO-STORY basement sub-cellar brick houses in 80th-st., near 3d-av., with modern improvements, cheap. Apply to O. THOMSON, House Agent, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts. Or for sale.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO RENT.—HOUSES Nos. 1 and 3 East 20th-st., suitable for a first-class boarding-house. Lease given. Apply to
ROOSEVELT & SON, No 94 Maiden-lane.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOFTS OF store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO PURchase a dwelling-house, with modern improvements, not below Bleecker-st., for about $7,000, for which will be paid part cash and part lown land, at a low valuation. Address EXCHANGE, Box No 167 Times Office.

WANTED TO LET.—BY THE YEAR, OR FOR the term of 5 years, a comfortable and well furnished church in good repair, in 20th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART of a basement, with privilege of office room on first floor. Rent moderate. Address, for one week, J. H. B., No. 30 Pine-st., stating price and location.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button; flagtail; rapid traveller, makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $275. One black horse, (Bill) 15 hands high, flagtail; carries himself spendidly; clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $225. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $800.
Address Box No. 3,339, Post-office, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE 5TH INST., IN BROADWAY, A PACKAGE OF GLOVES, containing a small amount of money, which the owner can have by applying at No. 56 West 19th-st., and identifying the same.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE ASTONISHING BRETTO CHILDREN.
BERNARD, 11 years of age, Violinist.
RICHARD, 9 years of age, Cornet-à-Piston.
In conjunction with the wonderful Violinist.
EMIL GRAMM, 13 years of age,
Will take place on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. They will be assisted by the best talents of the City.
Tickets 50 cents. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
From the Courier of last Saturday.
The second part of Mr. Mollenhauer's concert on Tuesday, Jan 6, consisted of several efforts, mostly by juvenile performers, one of which, Master Ricardo, a seven-year old pupil of Schreiber, the cornet-à-piston player, really astonished the audience by his proficiency on so difficult an instrument. Certainly no one could have been prepared, on seeing the little fellow enter with an instrument almost as large as himself, for the astonishing purity of his tones, as well as the accuracy of his chromatical intervals. One wondered where the breath came from which could produce sounds so sonorous and sustained. And when he came to the variations which concluded his performance, the audience were positively amazed. Really, it won't be long before Schreiber will have to look well to his laurels.
I must not forget, in my admiration for little Ricardo, the claims of Masters Bernard and Emile, the violinists. To say that they played like one boy instead of two, would not be saying enough; for, besides the astonishing simultaneousness of all their movements—even to bowing and other minor technical details—they really displayed a good deal of taste and delicacy in their rendition of the music, and produced tones of a sympathetic quality that would drive many an older performer to despair. We regard these youths as ladas of no ordinary promise.
See *Sunday Dispatch, Sunday Atlas, Evening Post*, &c., &c., of last week.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. E. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 14 East 26th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS FOR ladies and children, with music and new apparatus. Private and select classes at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1½ o'clock.
ABNER S. BRADY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, New-York, Jan. 12, 1863.
PERMIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that permits for the construction of vaults will be granted by this Board from and after this date, and until further notice, at the following rates, viz.:
For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively as dwellings, thirty (30) cents per superficial foot.
For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used for business purposes, in connection with dwellings, fifty (50) cents per superficial foot.
For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively for business purposes, seventy-five (75) cents per superficial foot.
All excavations below the surface of the street, whether covered or open, are considered as vaults within the meaning of the ordinance.
The measurement to be paid for is the space to be occupied by the vault (including the walls) outside the building line. No vault can extend beyond the line of the curbstone, or be commenced before a permit is obtained, under the penalties specified in the ordinance relative to the construction of Vaults.
THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Sewer in Downing-street, from the sewer in Bedford street to within sixty feet of Bleecker-street; sewer in Bethune-street, from the west line of West-street to the easterly curb line of West-street, and for the construction and alteration of receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort-street, and paving West-street, from Liberty-street to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Downing-street, between Bedford and Bleecker streets, both sides of West-street, west side of Washington, from a point one hundred and four feet south of Hammond-street to Little Twelfth-street, both sides of Hammond, Bank, Bethune, West Twelfth, Jane, Horatio and Gansevoort streets, from Washington to West street, and both sides of Gansevoort-street, from West-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet west; both sides of Cortlandt-street, between Greenwich and West streets, and both sides of West-street, between Liberty and the north side of Cortlandt-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Jan. 15, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating Eighty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, flagging and fencing vacant lots on Sixth-avenue, west side, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue, from 155th to Sixty-fourth-street, receiving-basin southeasterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets and laying cross-walk at Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues from a point half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to a point half-way between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets; both sides of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixtieth streets, and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets; west side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half way to Ninth-avenue; west side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the Central Park.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Jan. 7, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also laying crosswalks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, First and Second avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avenues, from and to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Jan. 8, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-fourth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Fifty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, from and to points distant half-way between the avenues and streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to said Ninth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Jan. 10, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
P. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN E. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Open at 7, begin at 7½ o'clock.
SECOND WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT
Of the dashing Comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
THE QUEEN OF COMEDY AND BONG.
Whose beautiful rendition of her great character of
MARTON,
THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET,
Nightly attracts the most
BRILLIANT AND CROWDED AUDIENCES
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
ELEGANT WARDROBE,
AND BEAUTIFUL STAGE APPOINTMENTS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
will be performed Planche's Comic Drama of
THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
MARTON.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
To commence with
BETSEY BAKER.
In rehearsal the ever-popular Comedy of
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT,
in which Mrs. JOHN WOOD will perform, by particular desire, her original character of
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE.
Also the Comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
MINNIE.....Mrs JOHN WOOD
During Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S engagement,
SEATS CAN BE SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
Fourth night of the engagement of the
BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
who, as a
PANTOMIMIC ACTRESS
has acquired a fame equal to that of Celeste, whose memory she has everywhere revived, and also of the distinguished character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
whose beautiful personation of Peter Probity, in the domestic drama of THE CHIMNEY CORNER, has excited a thrilling sensation.
MISS COULDOCK,
who has made a charming impression in the character of Grace, will make her fourth appearance.
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, Jan. 15,
will be presented for the fourth time in New-York, the domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
To be followed by Celeste's grand military spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY.
Henri St. Elme.....
Hamet, a wild Arab boy.....CUBAS
Mathilde de Merle.....
Introducing her grand
BALLET DANCES.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, at
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street,
ORANGE OF PROGRAMME.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
Musical Burlette, in two acts,
TWO POMPEYS.
MISS JULIA GOULD AS SALLY WHITE.
R. Bishop Buckley.....Pompey No. 1
G. Swaine Buckley.....Pompey No. 2
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½

MISS CLARA BRINKERHOFF,
MISS LIZZIE ALLEN, SOPRANO,
AND
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, the celebrated Tenor,
WILL ASSIST THE ASTONISHING
BRETTO CHILDREN,
AT THEIR GRAND CONCERT,
AT DODWORTH'S ACADEMY,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 15.

ASTONISHING AND AMUSING.—LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—Prof. S. B. BRITTAN and T. FISKE will continue their lectures and wonderful and amusing experiments at Clinton Hall, (Astor Place,) every evening during the week. Persons coming forward voluntarily from the audience will have their sight, hearing, taste, muscles, perfectly controlled by the operator. Admission, 25 cts. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7½. Classes will be formed for complete instruction next Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 659 Broadway, near Bond-st.—GRAND PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI and THE WAR, with the historic landscape of SEA OF GALILEE. EVERY EVENING at 7½; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

JOHN TAYLOR & SONS.
ALBANY BREWERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 324 GREENWICH-ST.,
Nos. 23 and 25 JAY-ST.
AND No. 321 WASHINGTON ST., NEW-YORK.
Their brewing establishment at Albany is one of the largest in this country, in which are introduced all the new improvements in machinery, in this and other countries.
Their Malting Houses, where they manufacture their own malt, are all conducted under the personal superintendence of themselves.
They therefore feel confident in challenging comparison with any other brands of Ale produced in this or any other country.
They guarantee their article to be made from the PURE JUICE of the
BARLEY-CORN,
unadulterated by any WEST INDIA MALT, or other ingredients used to produce CHEAP Ales or Beer, which this country is flooded with.
FOR FORTY YEARS.
during which time this house has been in successful operation, it has been the chief aim of the firm to produce an article of Ale equal to any brewed in the world.
Their whole means and time have been expended in perfecting such improvement as would overcome the extreme changes of climate we are subjected to in this country.
THEY BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC
that they feel the fullest confidence in recommending their brands of
ALBANY IMPERIAL CREAM, AND XX ALES,
as equal in quality, purity, and excellence, to any produced for Northern, Southern, or the West India markets, to be had in casks, half casks, and butts.
BREWERY, No. 133 BROAD

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

joint resolution to annul the treaties and forfeit the lands and annuities of the Sioux Indians.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) the resolution was postponed and made the special order for Wednesday, the 21st, with the understanding that the whole subject of reimbursing the State of Minnesota, &c., should then be considered.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) the bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was then taken up.

Mr. HALE moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

After discussion at considerable length, the motion was rejected by a vote of 11 yeas to 29 nays.

The bill provides for two additional judges, and for an appeal to the Supreme Court where the amount involved exceeds three thousand dollars.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.) moved to strike out the first section, which provides for two additional judges.

The motion was rejected.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported a joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy.

The joint resolution authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, if required by the exigencies of the public service, to issue, on the credit of the United States, fifty millions of United States notes, in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable on demand, in denominations of not less than one dollar, which notes shall be a lawful and legal tender, like similar notes heretofore authorized and receivable in payment of all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and the payment of the principal and interest on the public debt. The issue of notes herein provided for shall be deducted from the amount in any bill now pending, or which may hereafter be passed by Congress.

Mr. STEVENS said he had learned, both here and in the Senate, that the main bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government would not probably be passed within two weeks. Hence this bill was introduced.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) suggested that the resolution be amended so as to provide for the issue of one hundred millions of United States notes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was then passed.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that as SIMON STEVENS, while before the Select Committee on Government Contracts, had refused to answer a question propounded to him, "as to the terms and conditions of the labor contract for storing and delivering foreign goods in New-York, and as to how much he (STEVENS) had received for the same;" therefore that the Sargeant-at-Arms be directed to bring SIMON STEVENS before the bar of the House of Representatives, for contempt of its authority.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a military and postal road between Washington and New-York.

Referred to the select committee on the subject.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. WRIGHT'S resolutions declaring the rebellion deliberately wicked and without reasonable cause; that the war was inaugurated solely for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union as it was; that the Union restored, the war should cease, and the seceding States be received back into the Union with all the privileges and immunities to which they were originally entitled. The question pending being on Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S amendment.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) briefly reviewed the efforts at compromise during the session of 1860 and 1861, the beginning of the war, the scenes which followed, his own position and the failure of the war. He then maintained that reunion was not only possible but inevitable, unless defeated by the deliberate folly and wickedness of the public men and the people. Arguing the question at length, from history, and citing many examples, he insisted that physical causes all tended to that event, that there was no radical difference in the white race to prevent it, that all the original causes which led to Union—common descent, consanguinity, language, measures and laws of defence, interests and domestic tranquility—all still existed in full force; and some of them were much stronger than at first: and, further, that artificial causes had sprung up since, works of improvement, multiplying travel, trade, migration and intercourse, also certain less material, but equally strong ties; common history, national reputation, songs, common battle-fields. He also maintained that the causes which led to disunion were not eternal and ineradicable, and were weaker than those which tended to reunion; that Slavery was not the cause, but only the development of the cause of sectionalism; that there is no irresistible conflict between slave labor and free labor in the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, that the fundamental idea of the Constitution was the perfect and eternal compatibility of a union of States, part slave and part free, and that such a union was in fact the strongest of all popular governments. He contended that nothing kept us apart now excepting hate, antagonism and revenge; that the war bented these passions sometimes hotter, and while it lasted reunion could not commence. He insisted that the prejudices could be overcome; and explained the origin of the jealousies between New-England and the South, attributing them to the difference of manners and habits of social life, and their different ideas of religion, morals and politics. He rejected the idea of excluding New-England, and insisted that there was a large non-Puritan and conservative element in that section, which would of itself overcome the narrow, extreme and fanatical Puritan element, the supremacy of which he declared to be incompatible with the peace of society and of the Union. He alluded to Roger WILLIAMS as the founder of a New-England civilization different from that of the *Mayflower* and Plymouth Rock. He next maintained that New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania could not separate from the South, nor the South from the North, and spoke of the geographical ties which bound them together. The Northwest would not separate from the South. The war which divided the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States would decree the eternal divorce of the West from the East. There was no cause of controversy excepting Slavery. The agitation of that subject as a political element must cease. We must return to the old constitutional and actual basis of fifty years ago—the three-fifths rule, the speedy and ready return of fugitive slaves, no more agitation, and the transit and temporary sojourn of masters with their slaves in the Free States. This was the price of the Union, and whoever was not willing to pay it must finally declare for separation and disunion. The South was interested just as much as we in reunion. Slavery on the old basis was the way to reunion. He referred to the almost exact similarity of the two Constitutions—Federal and Confederate—and to the impossibility of keeping up two such Governments without a natural boundary. The only difficulty in the way of reunion was the want of the will to reunite, and while the war lasted that could never exist. If the country were really tired of the war and thought the military experiment had been tried long enough, and enough of blood and treasure had been expended and misery inflicted on both, he would then propose this: stop fighting. Make an armistice, no formal treaty. Withdraw your army from the seceded States. Reduce both armies to a fair and sufficient peace establishment. Declare absolute Free-trade between the North and South. Buy and sell. Agree upon a Zollverein. Recall your fleets. Break up your blockade. Reduce your navy. Restore travel. Open up the railroads. Reestablish the telegraphs. Reunite your express Companies. Make no more *Monitors* and iron-clads, but set your friendly steamers and steamships again in motion. Visit the North and West. Visit the South. Exchange newspapers. Migrate. Intermarry. Let Slavery alone. Hold elections at the appointed times. Let us choose a new President in 1864. And when the Gospel of Peace shall have sounded again from Heaven into their hearts, and the Gospel of Abolition and Hate been expelled, let your clergy and the churches meet again in Christian intercourse North and South. Let secret orders and voluntary associations everywhere reunite as brethren once more. In short, give to all the natural and all the artificial causes which impel us together their fullest sway. Let time do its office in drying tears, dispelling sorrows, mellowing passions, and making the herbs, and the grass, and the trees to grow again upon the hundred battle-fields of this terrible war. He denied that this was a formal recognition, to which, for obvious reasons, he would not consent. It was informal recognition, and so was the exchange of prisoners, flags of truce, &c. If it confessed disunion, it was only as the surgeon who sets a fractured limb and heals it, admitting that it was broken. It would not do to say the Government would have failed to crush out the rebellion. It had failed, and would always fail. Neither ought anybody to complain that no one would be hung; for nobody would be hung, though the war lasted fifty years. But if nobody was to be hung, then let the wrongdoers of the Administration rejoice and be exceeding glad. He approved of mediation as a means of suspending hostilities, but rejected arbitration. He spoke also of the important lessons the war had taught on both sides—in explaining Anti-Slavery errors, in proving the strength of the South, and in showing that Slavery, instead of weakness, was power—that the non-slaveholding whits men of the South were the chief support of Slavery, and that there was no danger of servile insurrections. He said that the South had learned, too, that personal courage is a quality common to all sections, and that in battle, the men of the North, and especially of the West, were their equals. Twenty months of war had corrected many errors, and taught us the wisdom of a century; and if we would only reunite, the Union would be stronger and more durable than ever. He expressed his readiness to yield personal interests and the more material rewards of ambition just now to the future good of his country. Whoever believed the war would restore the Union, whoever was for war for the abolition of Slavery, or for disunion, whoever demanded Southern independence and final separation, would not be satisfied with what he said. But he had always been for the Union, and would not now surrender it. In youth he had desired to live to see the hundredth anniversary of American independence, and hear our orators exult in the growing glories and greatness of the still United States. He hoped for it still—sooner, if possible. In any event, let that day be the day of the great Restoration. We were in the midst of the crisis of the Revolution. If we secured peace now and began reunion, all would be well. If not, he saw nothing before us but revolution and anarchy.

SAMUEL S. FESSENDEN, in reply to the remarks of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, said New-England still lives notwithstanding the tirade of the gentleman from Ohio against her, and will still live in the Union and the Constitution as they are.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, said they had been favored again on that side of the House with an apology for the rebellion. This should never be allowed to go to the country unchallenged, while an opportunity was allowed him to respond. His colleague (VALLANDIGHAM) had come here to-day with denunciations that this war has been made by the Executive of the United States. He started out with the oracular declaration he had heretofore made that coercion would produce war: that he had abided his time, and that Time the "Great Avenger," had answered that coercion would make war. Now, he (BINGHAM) demanded when the gentleman talked about posterity and the truth of history that he should make up the records fairly according to the facts. A stranger to the transaction of the events of the last two years, listening to the remarks of his colleague, would suppose that blood would not have been shed and the war not covered this land with the shadow of its dark clouds, but for the act of the President in attempting to coerce law-abiding citizens. This is not according to history. While the care of the State was in the keeping of the gentleman's party, war was already organized against the Republic, and our flag dishonored by a rebel attack upon it within our own waters; yet upon this subject the gentleman chose to be silent. Long before the inauguration of the President, rebel batteries were erected around Fort Sumter for no other purpose than to reduce it by force. As his colleague had raised the question, he thought he might be allowed to show how the war originated, and who of all others are responsible for its existence. He charged here to-day, while adjudged and justified by history, this rebellion would have been powerless but for the gentleman himself and his party, who were perpetually crying in the ears of the rebels, "No coercion," while the rebels were organizing for disunion by the force of arms, and while one of the conspirators in the Cabinet was dismantling our posts, and while another member of the Cabinet was sending vessels to distant seas, in order that the navy might not to the day of trial protect our flag. The gentleman's President, on the 4th of December, 1860, sent to Congress a message, saying it was unconstitutional to coerce the seceding States, and that the sword was never given to the representatives of the people in Congress to declare war against the rebel States. What was the object of this coercion? All on our side? If the President had not met the existing condition of affairs, and taken action against the treasonable proceedings, he would have been false to his oath to protect, defend and maintain the Constitution of the United States, and ought to have been pursued with a resolution of impeachment. He repeated, this rebellion would not have assumed its present dimensions but for the direliction of the preceding President. South Carolina had passed an ordinance of secession, but at that time stood alone. A pitiful, contemptible State, with a small army; but for all her traitors could have been strangled, if President BUCHANAN had performed his duty. How would it have been if we had followed the example of that Administration, which expired, thank God! on the 4th of March, 1861? It was then considered unconstitutional to suppress rebellion; in other words, it was assumed there was no power in the Government to defend itself against armed rebellion and treason. It required no foreshadowing of prophecy to see that the Government would be dissolved by coercion on one side and without resistance on the other. He had no doubt that it grieved his colleague that the President, in April, 1861, dared to sound the note of alarm, and that he had courage to obedience to his oath to protect, defend and maintain the Constitution, to call for 75,000 volunteers to defend a threatened capital and the violated laws. The watchman placed on the tower declared to the people the existence of armed rebellion. The people were asleep. But for this the Capital would have fallen without resistance. His colleague is of this mind still, and therefore he reiterates that the war ought to stop. Yet, the only means by which the Union could be maintained under the Constitution was by the force of arms. The other part of his colleague's speech was intended to satisfy the people that he is for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. His colleague had told them again that he had never voted men or money to carry on the war. Suppose all had acted as his colleague had acted, what would have been the result? No bills would have been passed authorizing volunteers and enlistments to defend the flag, and arming, equipping and supporting in the field 600,000 men. No resistance could have been made to the rebels who have multiplied graves all over this land—a subject to which his colleague had appealed with so much tenderness and so much regard, by reason of this unconstitutional war. He (BINGHAM) did not say everybody belonging to the Democratic Party was of that mind; but he did say, and challenged contradiction, but for the aid and comfort of his colleagues and his party to this heresy, the ruin to which he points, and which has visited so many hearthstones, would not have occurred. His hands are not clear of the blood shed in this war. He (BINGHAM) could not be tolerant toward those who are pretending to be protecting the country and the Constitution, but withdraw their support, and leave the country to the tender mercies of its enemies. His colleague assumed that there would be no difficulty if the army were disbanded. His colleague took it for granted that secession is constitutionally right. He (BINGHAM) thought he was not mistaken in saying that was his colleague's honest judgment. He believed the same gentleman, who now talked about the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, introduced here a proposition to divide the country into four sections, and thus legalize secession by consent of the State Legislatures, without consulting Pennsylvania. New-York or other States, which on the principle advanced had no right to interfere. He did not think a gentleman occupying such a position had a right to denounce others as opponents to the Constitution. But his colleague was still for the Union, and the same moment for disunion. Disband your armies and let the war cease. Not a word about the other side, the traitors in arms. His colleague's official conduct corresponded with his declaration. He had refused to vote men and money to carry on the war. If we all follow his course the war will necessarily cease. The South would then surely triumph over the Union and the Constitution, and hence his colleagues' resolution contemplated a final treaty of peace. His colleague assumed, if we withdraw our armies, the South will come back. By what authority was the declaration made? If he had any authority he ought to give it. He appealed to his colleague to furnish the information, whether by abandoning our army the result will come back under the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. The gentleman is silent upon the subject.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was understood to remark that he had answered that question by what he had already said.

Mr. BINGHAM, resuming, remarked that he did not think his colleague was allowed to say that by his master, JEFFERSON DAVIS. His colleague had also argued that we cannot get any more men, and cannot raise the necessary money by taxation to carry on this war. He would ask his colleague by what authority he made this assertion? He doubted the correctness of his conclusion. He did not believe the millions of people, from the rock-bound coast of the North to the golden gates of the Pacific, were yet prepared to lay their faces in the dust, and their hands to their faces, and cry "unclean, unclean." No, they occupy the position now they always have occupied, and he thanked God they ever would, because they have the spirit of the Pilgrims, at which his colleague sneered. He presented to his colleague the admonition of WASHINGTON, that the Constitution is sacred and obligatory upon all, until changed by the act of the entire people. This was a sufficient response to his colleague's assertion that the people would pay no more taxes, and would submit to the laws no longer. In allusion to a remark of his colleague about Moses, Mr. BINGHAM alluded to the Jewish leader, by saying he received the law from God, and among the Commandments was, "Thou shalt not steal." The rebels should not, therefore, steal our country.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said he was willing his colleague should volunteer in the army.

Mr. BINGHAM responded. If our citizens should follow the counsel of his colleague, nobody would volunteer. [Applause.] When your flag is dishonored and our sons are murdered, you sit here and refuse to vote a dollar to defend our institutions. Talk about volunteering. [Anplause.]

(The Speaker reminded the galleries that such breaches of order would not be permitted.)

Mr. BINGHAM said his colleague undertook to speak for the great Northwest. Where did the people living there obtain the model of their free Commonwealths, but from New-England, where the founders were cradled. As they followed the sun, as he walked with steps of fire to the distant West, the very first thing they did was to imitate the blessed institutions of New-England. They made free Commonwealths. It was an ungenerous imputation on the people of that section to say they will lock hands with the secessionists for the sake of gain. Out upon such incipient treason.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) differed as far as the East was from the West, from some of the positions of the gentleman from Ohio. He (Mr. WRIGHT) was a peace man; but not a peace man, if peace was to be erected on a broken and destroyed Union. He was for peace, if peace could be obtained with the rebels who were now striking at the heart of the Republic, on terms honorable to the North. But while he was a peace man, he was no coward; and while he desired peace, he shrunk from no responsibility. He would even place himself in a position of absolute humiliation for peace. He would even kiss the sword of the arch traitor at Richmond, dripping with the blood of his own loins, if peace could thus be secured. This resolution declared that an honorable peace was desirable. But no peace should be made while armed opposition menaced the Capital and threatened the overthrow of the Union. While the rebels said they would make no terms with us he was no peace man. Under these circumstances he could not preserve his own honor and that of his country. Did the gentleman from Ohio suppose peace could be obtained from the rebels in arms? Nothing would be more satisfactory than to say they should have the Republic for which they were now struggling. If the doctrine of the gentleman from Ohio had prevailed a year ago members of Congress would not now hold their seats here, and the chief traitor and his cohorts would have possessed this Capital. The rebels first fired their guns at the American flag. They were the first to withdraw. States from the Union and establish within their boundaries the reign of terror, raising the standard of terror, raising the standard of opposition, and sending piratical ships to the seas to plunder our commerce. And were we to fold our arms and say "Peace! Let the war stop?" Had we not the manhood to raise our voice against it, and consign to protect our wives and children and maintain our liberties? No! while God has given us power to maintain our position, let us fight this thing out like men. The day has passed when we could compromise with traitors. The rebel States have committed great wrongs. The soil is saturated with the blood of our children. We cannot degrade our National character. He repeated, no terms could be made with the Disunionists. If we are to have peace, we must bring it about ourselves. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his coadjutors say that they will never listen to peace. In this connection he read a resolution, unanimously passed by the North Carolina Legislature, saying they would not listen to peace at any time or on any terms; and also the card of Gov. LETCHER, in which the latter asserted that there could be no consideration of any proposition for a reconstruction of the late Union on any terms or conditions whatsoever.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in reply to Mr. WRIGHT, said the ballot-box is still a powerful weapon in the hands of the South, and through its agency, when passions shall have cooled and reason resumed its sway, he expected to see a return of the Union sentiment he had indicated; and men in the Confederate and State Governments would be superseded by other men, just as those who have waged war on a peculiar line of policy have been superseded in the North and West.

Mr. WRIGHT could not see on what terms or principles of reasoning such a result was to be expected.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied, "history and human nature."

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) inquired whether he expected the rebels at some future day to revolutionize by the ballot-box while in arms, or must we wait for the revolution?

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—The laying down of arms must be a matter of common consent. He would, if he had the power, reduce both armies to a reasonable peace establishment. (Laughter on the Republican side.) He would have a reunion through the ballot-box, and by this freeman's weapon, bring about the result. But, you say this can be done only by fighting. You have been fighting for twenty months, and what has been the result?

Mr. WRIGHT, resuming, observed what the gentleman had just said surprised him more than what he had previously uttered. The idea of laying down our arms would be a most monstrous proposition. He believed, even if we sent a Committee of this House, or of the two Houses, to wait upon JEFFERSON DAVIS, the gentlemen would not be received by him. He understood that certain gentlemen of New-Jersey made an attempt of this kind, and that the delegation were not received by the Richmond officials.

Mr. PERRY said there was not a word of truth in the report.

Mr. WRIGHT was glad to hear it was not true. He had a better opinion of the State, being half a Jerseyman himself. [Laughter.] After further remarks he said, as to the results of the recent elections, those in his own State were not hostile to a vigorous prosecution of the war. [Applause.] In New-York, he perceived that Gov. SEYMOUR spoke of an unqualified and vigorous prosecution of the war. Never was a war so bunglingly conducted from ALEXANDER the Great to NAPOLEON. He would not discuss the question of who was to blame. Perhaps it was wrong to remove McCLELLAN, or a hundred other things. But, because blunders had been committed, should we stand up and say we would abandon the war and surrender our liberties. The men who now stood up for the war would be dear to the country, and their names would live forever: while the Tories who opposed it would be as infamous and detestable as the Cowboys of the Revolution.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said Amen.

Mr. WRIGHT—Why! the gentleman ought to have a straight-jacket. [Laughter.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Send me yours which you have been wearing for the last twenty months.

Mr. WRIGHT—If you were to get my jacket you would be a better Democrat than you ever were in your life. [Laughter.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Have the kindness to lend it to me.

Mr. WRIGHT, resuming, said—Our men have the power and the courage, and will put down the rebellion. [Cries of "Good."] The infernal devils at the South are trying to destroy our Government, and men at the North are aiding and abetting them. Loyal men only are my brothers. Let the rebels alone: Where was there ever a rogue but wanted to be let alone?

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

And yet their rebel necks itch for the halter. They are not only attempting to slay the North, but to destroy the best Government ever made by God or man. We had better make another sacrifice of life than a dishonorable peace. In conclusion he said we must fight to secure the Stars and Stripes for the Constitution and the Union of our fathers.

The House then adjourned.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION:

The Payment of Troops—Secretary Chase's Letter in Full.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The following is the entire copy of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, a brief abstract of which was recently published.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 10, 1863.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury has had the honor to receive a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 5th inst., inquiring "why the Treasury Department has not, as authorized by law, provided the means necessary to pay the soldiers of the army; and, also, why the bonds necessary have not been sold to meet the payments due to said soldiers."

In reply, he begs leave respectfully to state that, in his judgment, he is not authorized by the existing laws to raise the means for the purpose indicated by practicable methods; and that the bonds referred to, namely, the five-twenty bonds authorized by the act of last session, have not been sold under the limitations imposed by Congress.

The arrears of pay to the army at the present moment are more than trebles the whole amount which the Secretary is enabled to raise by the acts now existing otherwise than by the sale of 5.20 bonds; and the embarrassments attending the negotiation of these have already been explained in the annual report on finances, and in a letter replying to a former resolution of the House concerning the pay of the army. A repetition of these explanations may not be thought out of place here.

The original act which provided for the issue of 5.20 bonds, provided also for the conversion into them of any sum of fifty, or some multiple of fifty, dollars of United States notes, at the pleasure of the holder; and only permitted sales at the market rate, which rate can only be ascertained by the daily quotation of sales in New-York. These two provisions taken together make the obtaining of money for these bonds other than by conversions practically impossible.

The supplementary act, which provided for an additional issue of the United States notes, was framed so as to avoid these embarrassments by omitting the conversion and market rate clauses, and it is believed that had it passed in that form, much, if not all, the inconvenience which has been experienced would have been shunned. Congress, however, not only restored the conversion clause, but required the application to the supplementary act of all the applicable and not inconsistent provisions of the former act. This action seemed to require that the original limitation of sales to the market rates should also be regarded as remaining in force.

The Secretary, therefore, solicitous to regulate his action by the spirit as well as the letter of the legislation of Congress, did not consider himself at liberty to make sales of these bonds below the market value, and sales, except below, were, as has been already said, impracticable.

Had the Secretary thought otherwise, and construed the act as authorizing sales at the best price that could be obtained, the conversion clause would still have operated as a virtual prohibition of sales except below par; and such sales would not only have arrested conversion, and so nullified a provision obviously regarded as of great importance by Congress, but would have invoked negotiations at rates too disadvantageous to be submitted to, except under clear authority and upon clear necessity.

The Secretary adhered, therefore, to the plan of conversions prescribed by Congress, and used every exertion to secure the most beneficial results from it, and so far succeeded as to obtain twenty-four and a half millions of dollars in that mode. Greater and, perhaps, complete success would have attended these efforts had the result of military movements corresponded with the hopes entertained, or had it been found possible to abridge materially the expenditures of the war.

To prevent misapprehension, it may be proper to state that the sum actually obtained by the Secretary in the exercise of the various powers conferred by Congress, since the commencement of the current fiscal year, on the 1st of July, 1862, has reached the magnitude of $238,354,617 91, and this exclusive of receipts from customs, taxes and other ordinary sources, the addition of which would increase the whole sum obtained to, in round numbers, $325,000,000.

Of this large sum there has been paid on war requisitions:

For the payment of troops, including bounties	$70,625,583 67
For expenditures in Quartermasters' Department	110,482,486 27
For expenditures in Commissary Department	30,617,492 83
For miscellaneous army expenditures	31,838,209 12
Making an aggregate of payments to and for the army of	$243,765,771 99

The remaining eighty-one millions have been disbursed for the navy, for public debt, and for the ordinary expenses of the Government.

Nor are payments for the army and navy now suspended, as seems to be supposed by many. The daily disbursements of money now made exceed somewhat a million of dollars each day, of which half a million, under the direction of the Secretary of War, is appropriated exclusively to the Paymasters for the pay of troops. These disbursements exhaust the means available under existing legislation, but are not adequate to the demands on the Treasury, and these disbursements must be soon materially reduced, as the limits of power to aid receipts from ordinary sources, by the addition of United States notes, will soon be reached.

That some additional legislation is necessary to secure means for the payment of arrears, as well as to make provision for future demands, seems therefore clear.

After the most careful reflection the Secretary has already submitted to Congress the measures, temporary and permanent, through which he believes the necessary provision for present and future wants can be most speedily and most advantageously made.

Whether these measures shall receive its sanction, or other measures, better adapted in its judgment to the desired end, shall be adopted, the Secretary, so long as he shall remain in his present position, will omit no endeavor, as he has hitherto conscientiously omitted none, to provide under the law whatever can be so provided to meet all the just claims on the Government. With very great respect,

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Seventy-fourth Ballot, and No Choice of Speaker.

PROPOSITION TO DIVIDE STEUBEN COUNTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

The bill introduced into the Senate to-day, to divide the County of Steuben, so as to erect, in addition to the present county, two more, to be called Cohocton and Canisteo, is essentially the same as last year, and vetoed by Gov. MORGAN. It is understood that the people directly interested are favorable. Thus old Steuben, once the largest, is likely to become one of the smallest counties in the State, her territory having already been twice divided. She contributed the whole of Chemung and a part of Schuyler. The division of counties is almost an inevitable consequence of the increase of city representation and the complication of local interests.

The flank movement attempted by the Democrats, having for its object the entanglement of the candidates for Speaker in discussion, in which Mr. SHERWOOD should lead, resulted in their own discomfiture. The few words in which Mr. SHERWOOD acknowledged the courtesy, which he respectfully declined, of first speaking, were timely and well chosen, and not him in a very favorable light before the House. Mr. DEAN could not do less than imitate them, and concur in a motion wherein the flunkeys were compelled to confess themselves outflanked.

In the Senate, Mr. BELL introduced the following bill "in relation to proceedings in Surrogate's Courts and the fees of Surrogates:"

SEC. 1. Section 5 of Chapter 460 of the Laws of 1837 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: "The Surrogate shall also ascertain, in all cases, the names and places of residences of the legatees of the will propounded, and the citation to be issued by him shall be directed in and served on them the same as it is directed to and served upon heirs and next of kin."

SEC. 2. Section 6 of Chapter 460 of the Laws of 1837 is hereby repealed, and Section 8 of the same Chapter is amended by adding thereto as follows: "If such citation is against a minor or minors under the age of fourteen years, within this State, a copy thereof shall be duly served on such minor, personally, and also on his father, mother or guardian; or if there be none within the State, then any person having the care and control of such minor, or with whom he shall reside, or in whose service he shall be employed." In all cases where service is made by publication, a copy of said citation shall also be mailed to each person so served, at his place of residence or post-office address, if the same can be ascertained, at least thirty days before the return day thereof. Upon the return day of the citation, or before taking any proceeding upon the will, the Surrogate shall ascertain whether any and which of the persons mentioned in section five of said chapter are minors, and the names and places of residence of their general guardians. If they have any; and if there shall be no general guardian within this State who shall have been served with said citation, the Surrogate shall by an order to be entered appoint a special guardian for such minors to take care of their interest in the premises, and the written consent of any person so appointed special guardian to serve as such shall be filed with the Surrogate, and such guardian shall appear before said Surrogate before any evidence is taken in regard to the will. The testamentary guardian named in the will to be proved shall not for this purpose be deemed a general guardian.

SEC. 3. Section 7 of chapter 460 of the laws of 1837, is hereby amended by striking out the following clause, viz.: "or if any of them are minors, to their guardians by name, stating their places of residence."

SEC. 4. Section 27 of title 2, chapter 6, part 2 of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following, viz. This section shall not be construed to authorize the granting of letters to any relative not entitled to succeed to the personal estate of the deceased as his next akin at the time of his decease.

SEC. 5. Section 32 of title 2, chapter 6, part 2, of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended, so that the latter clause thereof shall read as follows: "Nor to any married woman, unless with the written consent of her husband."

SEC. 6. Section 62, title 3, chapter 6, part 2, of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding thereto as follows, viz: "In all cases of service by publication, a copy of the citation shall be mailed to each of the persons so served, at least thirty days before the return day thereof, and his place of residence or post-office address, if the same can be ascertained."

SEC. 7. In proceedings to mortgage, lease or sell the real estate of deceased persons, under title 4, chapter 6, part 2, of the Revised Statutes, minors shall be served with the order to show cause, and special guardians appointed for them in the same manner as citations are required to be served and special guardians appointed on the proof of wills, instead of the manner special guardians are now required to be appointed for minors, and service of order to show cause on them or said minors. Upon the hearing on the order to show cause, the Surrogate may order a sale of a portion, and a mortgage or lease of another portion of such real estate; and only one order to show cause need be made in any proceedings.

SEC. 8. All fees of Surrogates are hereby abolished, and the Surrogate of each county shall have authority to employ a recording clerk, to record in the Surrogate's office whatever papers, orders or decrees are required by law to be recorded, and to make copies therefrom, or of any other papers in the Surrogate's office, whenever necessary. Such clerk shall charge for such services the same as County Clerks have by law the right to charge for recording papers and making copies thereof, which shall be chargeable to and paid by the estate or party for whose benefit or at whose request the service is done.

The executive session was for only a few moments, and it is not known that anything of moment was done. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

NOTICES.

Mr. ROBERTSON, relative to Boards of Health in Westchester County.

Mr. MURPHY, establishing a new Quarantine, and defining the qualifications, powers and duties of Health Officer.

Mr. FOLGER, to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes, so as to confer additional powers upon Notaries Public, and to confirm their acts.

Also, in relation to the recording and certifying by County Clerks of instruments in writing bearing United States Revenue stamps.

Also, to amend the act authorizing the loan of certain moneys belonging to the United States deposited with the State of New-York for safe keeping.

Mr. SMITH, relative to the City Court, Brooklyn.

Also, to authorize Neptune Insurance Company to make insurance against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation.

Also, to amend the charter of the New-York Warehousing Company.

Mr. BRADLEY, by bill, to incorporate Bank of Savings and Endowments in New-York City.

Mr. COOK, by bill, declaring town of Hector liable to pay bounties to volunteers and families of volunteers.

Also, to divide Steuben county into three counties.

Mr. GANSON, by bill, to amend the Marine Mutual Insurance Act.

Mr. BELL, by bill, in relation to proceedings in Surrogates' Courts and fees of Surrogates.

Mr. RICHARDS, by bill, to authorize Albany and Vermont Railroad Company to construct a branch road.

Mr. LITTLE, by bill, relative to Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Glen's Falls Railroad Company.

The President named the following members of Committees to fill vacancies.

Mr. YOUNG to Committee on Claims; Mr. SANFORD, on Engrossed bills; Mr. LOW, on Grievances; Mr. PRUYN, on Public Buildings; Messrs. Bradley and W. Clark, on Medical Societies.

Recess to 12 M.

On reassembling at 12 o'clock, the Senate went into executive session.

Adjourned to 11 A. M. to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock this morning.

There was a full attendance of members.

The Special Committee reported in favor of leaving the Adjutant-General's Office undisturbed, and placing the Library Room heretofore occupied by him in the Post-office.

Mr. MCCANN, of New-York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, no man is fit for Speaker of this House who does not believe in the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."

Mr. LOVEJOY rising to debate the resolution, it was laid on the table.

Mr. LEARY offered a resolution congratulating Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey on their glorious victories for the Union and the Constitution. Tabled.

Mr. BOOKSTAVER moved that HORACE GREELEY be invited to address this House on "The duty of obliterating party lines, sustaining the State Government, and electing a Speaker on a no-party platform."

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. PRINDLE moved that no person is fit to be elected Speaker who is not in favor of sustaining President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation, and giving it a fair trial. Tabled.

Mr. PALMER (Rep.) moved that Messrs. DEAN and SHERWOOD have thirty minutes each to debate the question of election of a Speaker.

Motion adopted.

Mr. ROGERS moved, as the proposition came from the Republican side, that Mr. SHERWOOD have the privilege of opening the debate.

An exciting discussion ensued.

Mr. REDDINGTON moved to lay the motion on the table.

Motion lost.

Mr. DEAN said that, if the House desired a discussion of the principles involved in the election of a Speaker, he would cheerfully engage in such a discussion.

Mr. SHERWOOD thanked the House for according him the privilege of opening the debate. He should decline to discuss his own merits or the merits of his opponent for the Speakership.

Mr. DEAN agreed with the gentlemen from Steuben, (SHERWOOD) in declining such a discussion, but he (DEAN) did not understand that such was the object of the mover of the resolution inviting this discussion. Two resolutions have been introduced here—one applying the test of the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," and the other test of President Lincoln's "Emancipation Proclamation." From a discussion of these or State questions he (DEAN) would not shrink.

Mr. LEVERIDGE moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. PALMER'S motion inviting the discussion was passed, and to lay his (LEVERIDGE'S) motion on the table.

After further debate, Mr. LEVERIDGE'S motion was carried by a vote of 77 to 20.

Balloting for a Speaker was then commenced.

The 74th ballot was reached, with the following result:

Judge DEAN	63
Henry SHERWOOD	63

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY

Gen. Pope's Testimony Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, the examination of Gen. POPE was concluded. He stated, on examination by the Court, that it was reported to him on the evening of the 28th of August, that Gen. KING'S Division, of Gen. MCDOWELL'S Corps, had met the enemy retreating from Centreville, and after a severe fight had remained master of the field, still interposing between JACKSON'S forces and the main body of the enemy. On receiving this information he remarked to several of his Staff officers who were present that the game was in our own hands, and that he did not see how it was possible for JACKSON to escape without very heavy loss, if at all. Immediately on receipt of this intelligence, he directed Gen. KEARNY, whose division occupied Centreville, to push forward cautiously at 1 o'clock that night to the pickets of the enemy, to keep himself in close contact during that night, and at the first blush of daylight to attack the enemy with his right advance, informing him at the same time that HOOKER and RENO would be with him immediately after daylight. To his surprise and dissatisfaction, he learned toward daylight on the morning of the 29th, that KING'S Division had withdrawn in the direction of Manassas Junction; leaving open the road to Thoroughfare Gap. This withdrawal of that division, he said, made necessary a great change in the movements and distribution of the troops, and was a most serious and unlooked for mistake. Gen. POPE also stated that the reason Gen. MCDOWELL left his command when marching for Centreville, and went to Manassas Junction, as had been explained to him, was about that time, (about the 29th,) was that Gen. MCDOWELL expected to find Gen. POPE there, and desired to communicate with him more fully than he could by letter. Gen. POPE stated that Gen. MCDOWELL, considering their relations, had occasion for such full communication, and would have immediately thereafter returned to his command, which he did on not finding Gen. POPE at the Junction, as he expected.

After the examination of Gen. POPE was concluded, Gen. MCDOWELL called Capt. HAVEN, of his Staff, who stated that Gen. KING had promised to hold the position that he occupied at the close of the fight on the 28th, until he heard from Gen. MCDOWELL to the contrary.

Capt. KEEBLE, of the Staff, was also called, and stated that he was sent by Gen. MCDOWELL to Gen. SYKES on the 28th, and that he informed that officer that he was not in the right position in regard to the corps of Gen. MCDOWELL.

Col. SCHRIVER, Chief of the Staff, was also recalled by Gen. MCDOWELL, and stated that Gen. MCDOWELL preceded REYNOLDS' Division to Bethlehem Church on the afternoon of the 28th of August. In answer to a question by the Court, he stated that Gen. MCDOWELL left Manassas just before dark.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when it is expected that Gen. KING, and, perhaps, Gen. RICKETTS and HITCHCOCK, will be examined. A considerable number of ladies have been in attendance during the last two days.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

In the legislative caucus at Sacramento last night, there were eight ballots for senator. The first resulted: Ph

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3530. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Relation of the Army and the Government.

Condition and Prospects of the Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1863.

It is now over a month since, on the heels of the battle of Fredericksburgh, I left the Army of the Potomac; and I return after that interval to find the situation, in all its main aspects, unchanged. The felling of the forests, carried to an enormous extent in order to keep up the giant camp-fires, has in many places sensibly altered the physiognomy of the country; thousands of log huts, built by the men of their own will and motion, have advantageously replaced the miserable and worse than useless shelter-tents, and there have been numerous shiftings of camps for convenience of wood and water; but in a military point of view everything is as it was. Our force is still distributed along the north bank of the Rappahannock and from Falmouth along the line of communication to Aquia Creek; the rebel force still holds Fredericksburgh and the south bank of the river; though Gen. LEE has of late been withdrawing his troops from the immediate vicinity of the town and distributed them, for convenience of supplies, along the line of the Fredericksburgh and Richmond railroad. Balloon observations reveal their camps hugging the railroad as far down as Bowling Green, and even to the North Anna River. LEE is very well aware that when we next cross the river it will *not* be at Fredericksburgh, (though I rather surmise that is *now* the best place;) that it will be at a point some distance up or down the river, and that our advance will be by a route that will bring us some miles south and in the rear of Fredericksburgh. It is highly probable, therefore, that he has simply left a brigade or two in the town to check any attempts there, and that the army is now busily engaged fortifying a new position.

I had the opportunity, a day or two ago, to go over, in a boat bearing a flag of truce, to Fredericksburgh. It is the same wrecked, forsaken place the bombardment and the battle left it, and the sole change I observed was that the streets commanding the crossings and landings have been literally *herissée* with rifle-pits. Only a few very contrabands citizens have ventured to return to their homes, and the streets were filled with troops lounging and loafing about in groups. They were lusty, well-kept-looking fellows, good-natured, and jocular on the late fight, and much interested in Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message, and the late aspects of Northern politics.

But though there is little alteration in all that meets the eye, I should wrongly report if I did not frankly tell you that a prodigious internal change has, within the past month, come over the Army of the Potomac. To me, who have during this season been absent—thus escaping those insensible transitions of feeling which come over one who shares the general influence—the change is very palpable. It pains me infinitely to write it: but in regard to the army—its condition, relations, spirit, prospects, soldiers and leaders—everything is in a melancholy muddle. It is obvious that we have reached that crisis that a change is inevitable. The *military* problem has ceased to be the primary one. The primary question is now of a *political* order—using that word in its wide original sense of government, organization, and leadership. I take it, we have long ago found out, by bitter experience, that all delusion is fatal, that *truth* is, after all, the best; and I shall accordingly set down without malice, and yet without extenuation, the results of as thoughtful a study of the situation as I am capable of giving it here on the spot.

I.—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ARMY.

It is no secret that there is a want of harmony between the Washington authorities and the army. The Administration looks with distrust upon the Army of the Potomac. It might be added, the Army of the Potomac looks with distrust on the Administration; but of that anon. Gen. HALLECK thinks it disaffected, dangerous—report adds another word, which I hope he did not use, *disloyal*. "Army of the Potomac?" said he lately to a General who used the phrase, "*The Army of the Potomac has ceased to exist.*" And so far is this from being a mere figure of speech, that a project for its dismemberment was actually on the official slate at the time. SUMNER was to be sent out to St. Louis to supersede CURTIS; HOOKER to be dispatched to North Carolina, while FRANKLIN should assay to hold the line of the Rappahannock without any attempt at active movement. In the programme of the Winter campaign, which the Washington authorities have drawn out, this army is left without a *rôle*. A confidential adviser of the President the other day told me that the Administration confines its hopes now to, first, opening the Mississippi and cutting off from the rebels Texas and the Western countries whence they draw such enormous supplies; secondly, gaining possession of Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile, for the purpose of making the blockade really efficient. You will form your own judgment on this scheme, and its availability as a means of destroying the rebellion. No doubt the supplies the rebels obtain from the trans-Mississippi region are immense. So are those which they get through the ports just named. M. MERCIER, the French Minister, has lately presented some statistics on the subject, transmitted to him by the French Consul at Charleston, which are alarming enough. [illegible] one of the items in illustration. From the 1st to the 12th of May of last year [illegible] British vessels arrived at that port laden with arms, ammunition, shoes, clothing, medicines, and the other *desiderata* of rebellion; and there is only too much reason to believe the statement of the traitor MAURY, that the customs receipts at Charleston are larger now than they ever were before. It is probable enough that the clean cutting off of all these sources of supply would seriously embarrass the rebels; but whether the people of the North are willing to rest on this constrictive policy as a means of ending the war, with the same implicitness shown by the Government, is a question which I leave you to determine. I mention these facts, however, merely by parenthesis, and to show that there is a disposition at Washington to count this army out in any prospective operations.

It is needless to go over the retrospect of causes that has bred this feeling toward the Army of the Potomac in the minds of the Washington rulers. It is enough to know that there are those in high places who make no secret of their hostility toward it, who cannot speak of it but with irritation, and who are aiming to break it up. Such sentiments are generally reciprocal.

The animosity in Washington toward the army is amply repaid by the bitterness of the army toward the Cabinet. I make no attempt to go to the root of the matter—no attempt to decide on the justice or injustice of the feeling. I merely record its existence, as an open, palpable fact, which every one here *knows*. And it pervades the whole army. Commanding Generals and high officers have their own grievances against the central military authority at Washington; and the private soldier, though he may know none of the secret undercurrents, knows, at least, that for months and months—five, six, some even nine—he has *not been paid*; and that, while the Washington authorities undertake to manage military affairs, they are badly managed *for him*. Some of the charges would appear to you incredible if I should mention them. It matters not what the *reality* may be: if the army *thinks* the Administration capable of the things with which it charges it, it is, to say the least, most deplorable, and must go far to take the very heart out of it.

Of course, while this state of things lasts, there can be no such cooperation as is indispensable between the army and the central authority, especially when that authority undertakes the actual direction of the campaign. Such an attempt would be a delicate one, even with the most harmonious relations; but where all is ajar and jumble, as it is at present, what can we expect to come of it? It is not, I am persuaded, too much to say that three-fourths of the practical power of the army is neutralized and rendered abortive by the coil and clash between those who plan in the Cabinet and those who execute in the field.

II.—GEN. BURNSIDE.

You are doubtless aware that, since the battle of Fredericksburgh, Gen. BURNSIDE has twice tendered his resignation, and he has lately been to Washington to urge personally its acceptance. The President will not accept it: HALLECK will not allow him to move. He is left with the black cloud of that horrible disaster hanging over him—held there, helpless and hopeless. A letter, in which there is nothing but the signature, and to which his good nature, not his conscience, consented, exculpates the Washington authorities from all blame in the matter, and relegates on himself the responsibility. He already feels it to be heavier than he can bear; and we hear stories of strange "scenes" between him and the Washington dignitaries. Here, too, the air is full of plottings and conspiracies. Take an example. An advance of the army was positively ordered for last Thursday week. Everything was arranged. At the last moment the movement was countermanded. BURNSIDE went up to know the reason why. The President's answer was that some of the Generals had been up, and said that the army had no confidence in him, and that the movement would be ill-advised! "Who were these Generals?" The President would not tell. "Had they been dismissed the service, then?" They had not—whereupon, of course, a new urgency in pressing the resignation.

BURNSIDE will retire from the command without blame for a failure for which it will some day be known he was *not* as responsible as he has tried to make it appear, and without having forfeited the respect of the nation for his many fine qualities, both as a man and a soldier. At the same time it will have to be conceded that his own judgment upon himself was correct. It is substantially the verdict of the army. He has no confidence in himself; how is it to be expected that others are to have confidence in him? His only shortcoming is in the order of positive intellectual power; his only lack is of that comprehensive mental grasp and fertility of resources, indispensable to the leader of armies. Unhappily they *are* indispensable. Were they not, BURNSIDE must have succeeded; for he has every other quality. His elevation spoiled a good Corps Commander and made a bad General, and his career but adds another to innumerable instances of how possible it is for a soldier to make a brilliant success when in a subordinate station, and a melancholy failure when in a primary one.

III.—THE ARMY ORGANIZATION.

If it had been designed to devise an ingeniously bad organization of the army, no more perfect success could have been desired than its subdivision into the three Grand Divisions has proved. The plan was the invention of Gen. BURNSIDE. At bottom the idea was not a bad one, and it is copied from a good model—the French—though with differences that are fatal. The design was to relieve headquarters from the heavy press of business that comes from immediate contact with the army. But while it relieves him of this, it at the same time relieves him of much without which the effective leadership of an army is impossible. Every one knows NAPOLEON'S marvelous knowledge of the minutest details of his army. Such knowledge must be possessed by every head of an army. These elements are the counters with which he works, and he can do nothing without them. But BURNSIDE complains that he knows nothing of what is going on—that he learns nothing from his Grand Division Commanders. The subsisting, furnishing, organizing and disciplining the force are entirely in their hands. Take a single example: it is they that give leaves of absence; there are no less than twelve hundred officers thus away at the present moment, and the whole official organization of the army might fall to pieces without the Commanding General's having part, lot or knowledge of the matter. In the present organization, in fact, the Grand Division Commanders have the information without the initiative—the Commanding General has the initiative without the information. It is in many respects three armies, and in no respect one army; but it has neither the advantage of *one* army nor of *three*.

Of course it is easy to see what temptations to all manner of rivalry and jealousy is afforded by this distribution of power. Each one sees himself in the line of succession of the supreme command—*can this fail to influence the conduct of ambitious and not over scrupulous men?* It is a bad system which exposes men to such temptations. The bickerings, enmities and floutings of the leading Generals are notorious and scandalous; and if many of them think what they say, it is difficult to see how there can be any fruitful concord or cooperation between them at all. Gen. BURNSIDE complains that he can propose nothing to which his Grand Division Commanders will agree. In the meantime councils of war are more frequent then ever—a bad omen, for, as Prince EUGENE well said, councils of war "are only useful when you want an excuse for attempting *nothing*." A still higher authority has laid it down as a maxim that "the same consequences which have uniformly attended long discussions and councils of war will follow at all times. They will terminate in the adoption of the worst course, which in war is always the most timid, or, if you will, the most prudent. The only true wisdom in a General is determined courage." *One army, acting upon one base and conducted by one chief,"* is the Napoleon axiom, and its veracity is as firm as the axioms of geometry.

The battle of Fredericksburgh, which is a perfect illustration of how a battle should *not* be fought, was a failure for many reasons; but the chief reason was the total lack of central knowledge, wisdom and direction, and the clash and confusion of the plans, orders and operations of the different Commanders. I learn more and more of this every day since my return; and I am convinced that, in spite of the difficulties of the situation, unity of thought and action, combined with the proper vigor of execution, would have carried the day on our side.

IV.—THE SPIRIT OF THE SOLDIERS.

The *morale* of an army is a subtle something difficult to put into a formula, and yet a palpable and powerful presence. In this it resembles the imponderable forces which, while inappreciable by material weight or measure, are yet the potent, pervading principalities of earth and air. Everybody knows what its power is in war. "The moral," said NAPIER, "counts for three parts—the physical but for one."

That the *morale* of the Army of the Potomac is not what it should be to be effective, it would be folly and delusion to deny. Gen. SUMNER, who has perhaps more *personal* contact with, and knowledge of, his men than any other Commander in this army, acknowledged, in his testimony before the Congressional Committee, it will be remembered, that our troops were demoralized after the battle of Fredericksburgh. They have not grown less so, but more so, since. And the old soldier well indicated the nature of this demoralization when he said that "there was a great deal too much *croaking*." And this does not so much take the form of lack of confidence in BURNSIDE—although this also, it is said, largely exists. His letter, which was an popular with the people, was most unfortunate for his reputation with the army. You can readily see how they may and must regard it from a different point of view from you at home. They "read between the lines," as the people do not and cannot. Their verdict takes this simple, logical form: *They cannot afford to be led to battle by one who confesses to have of his own accord committed so appalling a blunder as that at Fredericksburgh on the thirteenth day of December.*

But the root of the matter is a distrust of the general conduct and ordering of things. They feel that things are at loose ends—in fact they *know* it, for our army is one that reads and thinks. This spirit of discontent is augmented by many causes of a special nature. For example: 1. They have not for many months been paid. Shameful and inexcusable in the Government! 2. The stagnation, *ennui*, disgust, suffering, sickness and discomfort of camp life in Winter, (without Winter-quarters,) amid Virginia mud, cold and rain. No small hardships I can assure you, and it is doubtful if any regular European army ever had to submit to equally great ones. 3. General feeling of despondency, resulting from mismanagement and our want of military success. Soldiers are severe critics, and are not to be hamboozled. You may marshal your army of victories in glittering editorials—they smile sarcastically at them. You see man who tell you that they have been in a dozen battles and were licked and chased every time—they would like to *chase* once to see how it "feels." This begins to tell painfully on them. Their splendid qualities—their patience, faith, hope, courage are gradually oozing out. Certainly never were a grever, gloomier, more sober, sombre, serious and unmusical body of men than the Army of the Potomac at the present time. It is a saddening contrast with a year ago.

The ultimate expression of the spirit which for a time finds vent in "croaking," is *desertion*. I regret to say the practice is becoming alarmingly frequent—thirty or forty a day, as I hear from a good authority. And it is of the nature of the thing to increase and become infectious. The rebels have the same trouble as we, and on a still more formidable scale: but there is this about their system, that they *shoot* those found deserting, (it is said BRAGG averages SIX a week;) we *pardon* them. When shall we learn from the enemy in this respect?

V.—CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

With such a condition as this; with an Administration which distrusts the army and an army which distrusts the Administration; with an utter lack of central knowledge and power; with men in high places plotting for the succession; with disloyal Generals in abundance; with a dispirited and unpaid army; what are we to expect? *Battles never were won on such a system and they never will be.*

If it were asked what is the remedy for all this, it would be necessary to go very deep to reach the central sore. The whole system, in fact, is vicious. But there are certain things to be done which lie visibly before all eyes: 1. Let military operations be conducted by the military leader in the field. 2. Consolidate the old thinned regiments, many of which do not count up to a single company in all. 3. Punish deserters and spies. 4. Dismiss disloyal officers. 5. Reform altogether the system of absenteeism. 6. *Pay the men and give them work to do.*

With respect to the Army of the Potomac, there seems to be three projects on foot, each of which is about equally probable of execution:

1. Gen. HALLECK'S plan of breaking up the army. This is the worst of all. The instinct of the people is not deceived. Here before us is the heart of the rebellion. Modern warfare proceeds on the principle that *not the possession of places, but the destruction of armies*, is the important thing to do. Now, the enemy's army is directly in front of us. And, by a natural coincidence, that army will always be between us and the possession of Richmond—next to the destruction of the rebel army, the most important point to achieve. That army should be destroyed here. *We have the means to do it, and we should do it.* It only needs leadership.

2. To appoint another Commander to lead the Army of the Potomac. He will, of course, be drawn from one of the three Grand Division Commanders. They are in the natural line of succession. But Gen. SUMNER is felt to be so much in his place where he is, that there is little probability of a change. FRANKLIN is a fair soldier, and a man of intellectual parts, with more brains than the most. But he is of the McClellan type, and his conduct at Fredericksburgh would hardly warrant his appointment. Next comes Gen. HOOKER. His chances are the most favorable of all. Well known as a man of courage and dash, he is the choice of the President, though it is understood Gen. HALLECK objects. If Gen. HOOKER takes command, it will be with the pledge to destroy the enemy. He says he can do it, and capture every man and every gun in it. But it will be on one condition to which the Washington authorities have not hitherto shown themselves willing to submit—absolute control of the army, independent formation of military plans, and untrammeled execution of them. He makes this the condition *sine qua non*.

3. A fresh attempt under the same leadership against the rebel army. If the other contingencies were not also very probable, and were not at this moment under debate at Washington, I should say this was certain. All the preparations for a movement of some kind are now on foot—whether to advance, retire, change the base or not, I know not. If an advance movement does take place, we have only to hope for the best. The men, of course, will go ahead and do their duty; but I will, I fear, be without enthusiasm, without *élan*. It is a well-known law, that the momentum of an army is equivalent to the mass multiplied by the velocity—by virtue of which principle, a small body, endowed with rapid movement, has all the effect of a much larger one moving at a slower rate. The *mass* is a constant, but the *velocity* is a variable quantity, depending on the spirit, fire, and, in a word, the *morale* of the troops.

While the Government has been thus debating which of these three projects to adopt in regard to the Army of the Potomac, five weeks of glorious weather has passed away. The term available for military operations this Winter is at an end. We *may* have a further term of grace; but, according to all the laws and precedents of meteorology, we can *depend* on no more. The wet season is about setting in, when extended movements over such roads as we have in Virginia are simply impossible. An interregnum of two or three months must then occur. At the end of this period, *the Army of the Potomac will be diminished by fifty thousand men, whose term of enlistment for nine months will then have expired!* It will be further reduced, and fearfully, too, by the mortality, swelled to a frightful figure by the bad weather, imperfect shelter and cursed inaction that will be upon us. And whence are we to recruit fresh troops? Shall it be from the camp of instruction of fifty thousand men, about which we have had pompous proclamations, but which never had any existence outside of those proclamations? Or shall it be by a draft, which we have never yet dared to put in force?

As for a Winter campaign against Richmond, by this line, set it down as hopeless. Such a campaign was possible when we came to the line of the Rappahannock; but all the elements and conditions are now changed. With the inauguration of the new and vigorous policy, which alone can save us—can we hope so much from the Administration?—it is possible here to fight a battle with the rebel army, and then with good prospect of winning. With a change of base to a new line of operations it is also possible to make an attempt against Richmond. But if we do neither the one nor the other, we should change our present position, for it is a dangerous one, and in fact, untenable against a vigorous and offensive enemy.

The result of a review of the situation is not cheering; and it would be folly to deny it. Better that we look it calmly in the face, and try to alter it. At the same time, it is important not to exaggerate the dark side of the picture. It is well to limit the force of special facts by the remembrance that there is always a certain amount of centrifugal elements in every army, every war, every crisis in human affairs. The only question is if there be sufficient cohesive force to keep us from sheer dissolution. I repeat, everything depends on the inauguration of the indispensable reforms indicated.

Sad, sad it is to look at this superb Army of the Potomac, the match of which no conqueror ever led—this incomparable army, fit to perform the mission the country has imposed upon it—paralyzed, patrified, put under a blight and spell; and, on the other hand, the noble nation bleeding to death, and pouring out the rich wine of its life in vain.

W. S.

GEN. HOOKER'S GRAND DIVISION.

Preparations for Bad Weather—Advantages of Our Position—Probable Strength of the Rebels.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION, Sunday, Jan. 11, 1863.

The fall of rain which we had yesterday resulted in making the roads almost impassable for loaded wagons. Fortunately, the forage and supplies for the army are transported to within a convenient distance of the camp by means of rail; but still it is necessary to transport them a portion of the distance upon wagons. The mire has not yet become so fearfully deep and dangerous as that which the army was compelled to encounter during the early period of the Peninsula campaign; but as the soil of the two districts is equally yielding and spongy, we may assume as a natural consequence that a few consecutive days of rainy weather will render the roads quite as objectionable.

As a general thing, the troops are well provided for in articles of clothing, shoes and subsistence. In the matter of tents and huts the men have been constantly employed since the battle of Fredericksburgh in arranging and stockading their quarters in anticipation of the weather which we are now experiencing. A point in our favor is the dense forests which surround us upon all sides, thereby securing an abundance of fuel. It is curious to observe with what rapidity the forests in this vicinity disappear. Where not over a week ago acres of ground were completely covered with trees of various kind and size, the eye looks unobstructed over an extended range. Rail-fences—the very best of fuel—have long since been consumed, and the farmers of Eastern Virginia may well bewail the loss they have sustained, for certainly they will be greatly exercised in tracing old landmarks.

Nothing in the way of reconnoissances, raids or stampedes has recently occurred. The enemy seems disposed to remain quiet so long as we let him alone. The supposition that he has withdrawn a portion of his force from the position in the rear of Fredericksburgh, may possibly prove correct, but our commanders are not inclined to rely too implicitly upon doubtful information. A prisoner who was brought into the lines yesterday, stated that one of the enemy's divisions had embarked on cars and gone to Tennessee. Similar accounts referring to other portions of the army in other positions, have been frequently given by ignorant, lying rebels falling into our hands; but a few good scouts sent out to ascertain the truth of the statements, have brought the intelligence of the attempted deception. It is believed that the rebels are in a sufficiently strong force on the heights, or not far back, of them, to cope vigorously with the Union army should a other trial be made to encamp on the south side of the Rappahannock.

The troops are being rapidly paid off. As numerous desertions usually occur at about the time this event takes place, an order has been issued for officers and guards to be extremely vigilant in allowing neither soldiers nor citizens to cross the lines without evidence of proper authority. A surgeon of high rank estimates the number of desertions from the entire army during the past eighteen months, to be 116,000.

Major-Gen. GEO. G. MEADE, commanding the Fifth Corps, left for Washington, yesterday, to testify in the McDowell investigation. He is expected to return to his command to-morrow.

WHIT.

A Difficulty About Uniforms—The Rebels Anticipating an Early Attack—Indications of a Movement.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION, Jan. 13, 1863.

Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday in consequence of some misunderstanding by two regiments in regard to the distribution of clothing. It seems that on the 9th inst. Lieut.-Col. ROWE, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Col. FRICK, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, received an order from Gen. HUMPHREY, the Commander of the division, to notify the captains of their respective companies to send in requisitions for a sufficient number of dress coats to supply the wants of the men. The Captains having been previously informed by the men that they were abundantly supplied with coats and did not desire to pay out money for others, refused to send in the requisitions, upon the ground that by so doing they were best serving the interests of the troops. Cols. FRICK and ROWE sustained the action of the Captains, and reported to Gen. HUMPHREY that they could not consistently force their commands to purchase from the Government articles they did not really want. Gen. HUMPHREY persisted that his order should be obeyed, but the officers still refusing to act in the matter, he issued a peremptory order for their arrest; consequently last night, Col. FRICK and Lieut.-Cols. ARMSTRONG and ROWE, and all the commanders of companies in the two regiments were placed under guard. The troops being deprived of their officers, and believing them to be unjustly held in arrest, evinced a disposition to create disturbance, and were rapidly becoming demoralized; whereupon Gen. HUMPHREY ordered out Col. ALLABACH'S Brigade, including one battery of artillery, for the purpose, if necessary, of resorting to severe measures. This had the effect to bring the men to their senses, and in a few minutes they retired to their quarters.

Gen. HUMPHREY having explained to Col. ROWE that the order relative to the requisitions was legally authorized, the latter commanded the Captains in his regiment to forward the proper documents, which they immediately did, and the men received their quota of dress-coats. The officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth were of course released from arrest. Col. FRICK, assuming the responsibility of the Captains of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, and having become satisfied that he was right in not pressing the officers to make out the requisitions, was kept under arrest during last night, and is still under arrest at the present writing. Lieut.-Col. ARMSTRONG, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, is also under arrest.

In the course of a few hours from the commencement of the affair, the officers expressed themselves willing to abide by the military law, so that the entire matter may now be considered as a sort of test question. In justice to the officers, it should be remarked that they did not refuse to obey the order from any promptings to mutiny, but simply because they wished to protect the interests of the men. The men came out for nine months, more than half of which period has already expired, and they are decidedly opposed to investing in superfluous garments. They are provided each with two blouses, and have no use as a matter of comfort for the additional dress coat. The coat is valued at $6 71. The principal object in supplying the troops with the coats is to have them uniformed alike, so that they may present a neat appearance on parades. The difficulty will probably be adjusted satisfactorily with the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment to-morrow.

The rebels are evidently anticipating an early attack. Last night they threw up rifle-pits extending over half a mile of ground. The new rifle-pits are nearly opposite Falmouth, and on the right of our position.

Indications show that the army is liable to receive marching orders at any moment. A movement must and certainly will take place before the expiration of many days.

WHIT.

The New-York Common Council Committee and the Army of the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The New-York Common Council Committee having failed to obtain a pass to visit Falmouth for a few days, returned to-day to Baltimore, and will go forward to Fortress Monroe to-morrow to seek out Gen. CODDORAN, and present him the sword from the Corporation.

Disaster to the Steamer City of Hartford.

LIGHTERS TAKING OFF THE FREIGHT—PASSENGERS ALL SAFE.

HARLEM, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 15.

The steamer *City of Hartford*, running between New-Haven and New-York, ran on the South Brothers' Rock, near Hell Gate, which stove a hole in her bottom, and caused her to fill with water.

Lighters are now alongside her, taking off her freight.

All her passengers are safe.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Abuse of a Flag of Truce at Fredericksburgh.

Retaliatory Measures Against Gen. Milroy Proposed.

Estimates of the Results of the Battle at Murfreesboro.

Arrival of the Female Refugees at Petersburgh.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

We are in receipt of still another batch of Southern journals of late dates, and from them we compile the following summary of news:

THE LESSONS OF THE WAR.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 12.

We observe that some individuals, as well as some newspapers, from time to time *urge with much vehemence the "forward dashing," adventurous handling of our armies.* This course, they insist, is the true ecosomy of the lives of the soldiers, that it is the sure pledge of success, that it is the test of genius, that it should be the policy of the war we are now waging, and the cue of our Generals. We do not know where the authority for these assertions is to be found. A question certainly of more gravity, involving the lives, liberty and independence of millions of people, cannot be conceived.

Our armies have been wisely and humanely managed, doing in the main what was most needful at the right time, and oftener with a too lavish rather than a too parsimonious exposure and expenditure of life. But, at the end of a year and a half of fighting—by a new and small and ignored Confederacy, against an old and powerful one—become almost a terror to Europe; of less armies against greatest; of an empty treasury and an unborn credit against a money power that has no bound; of a navy of canoes against a thousand armed ships—we hold still the essential integrity of our territory; the regular and pervasive operation of our laws; the peaceful and constantly developing operations of industry in all its forms; the peace and good order in our social system; and in front of them all, and guarding them all, the ægis of the noblest army the world ever saw, of intelligent, patriotic citizen-soldiers, preserved untainted in fame and unbroken in power—preserved, and worthy to be, and entitled to be preserved as the precious jewels of our country and its future hope; not to be wasted for vain glory, or to prove the genius of a commandar, or for anything save the safety of the State and the defence of its independance and honor—an army preserved still to bless and protect that country by the wise mixture of prudence and bravery, of caution with audacity, of discretion with war, which a true reading of history will show has ever been the accompaniment, and the only true and universal test of genius, of all the great, whose hearts were not totally divorced from humanity or consumed by an overruling ambition.

It is plain to common sense, and is proved by all experience, that the true art of war consists neither in assault nor defence, neither in the impetuosity of the wave nor the immobility of the rock; but in the just measurement of opposing forces, moral as well as physical, and advancing, resting or retreating, according to the relative power and position of the enemy. Hence the same Generals, and all great Generals, change their tactics according to circumstances, and do it successfully or disastrously, according as they wisely estimate their forces.

We should think long and be very sure before we undertake to discard these lessons of all past experience, or improve on these recognized masters of war. If the art of war and the assurance of success is to be reduced to this short formula of headlong rapidity of advance and attack, how if both armies adopt it? We may well doubt whether that is the infallible road to success which is as easy for the lowest as the highest understanding to travel. Genius treads no beaten path, adopts no cheap and patent methods. * * * *And what army ever had more staked upon its safety on the preservation of its efficiency than the army which guards the Northern gates of the Confederacy?* It is the palladium of the State, not that we might not in after years, perhaps, repair its loss, though that is doubtful; not that a remnant of us might not fight certainly a Caucassian war, preserving our liberties, but *that army is the shield of the Republic in its completeness and integrity as a Government, behind which the arts, trade, order and security minister to the daily wants and comforts of our people. It should, indeed, be fought and hazarded always when our safety shall require, but never unnecessarily exposed.* It should be guarded as the very apple of our eye, as our most precious possession, not merely because of its value to us, to itself and to posterity, as men. The world has never seen, in an equal body of troops, any approach even to the moral, intellectual and social value possessed by the men who compose our armies generally; but we may say that, without invidiousness, of the army of Northern Virginia in particular, being as it is the first fruits of patriotism and public spirit of our people laid on the altar of Southern independance.

The battle of Fredericksburgh, recently won by that army, has been criticised as incomplete, effecting nothing. We shall not stop to discuss its merits; they are patent to the country, and their effects have been felt throughout the United States. The victory of Fredericksburgh was the fruit of waiting, of wise delays. With so memorable an example of the effects of Gen. LEE'S policy, the vapid criticisms of newspapers and individuals return to plague their inventors.

REPORTS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Va., Jan. 10, 1863.

The night is dark, and a steady rain has been falling ever since mid-day. It is opportune to us, for it will in some measure cleanse the streets of the town, which look more as if they were the haunts of wild beasts than the abode of civilized men. They are filthy beyond expression or description. It seems that a decent regard for public health, if not personal comfort, ought long since to have invited attention to this matter. Shall it be longer delayed? We shall see.

Yesterday was marked by several flags of truce. In the evening two ladies of this section, who had gone to Washington under passes granted by Gen. SUMNER, recrossed the river at this point, *bringing with them the following spoils, which they were allowed to purchase and bring over, viz.: Four sacks salt, two barrels sugar, two sacks of coffee, two kegs molasses, five trunks and two large goods boxes, contents to your correspondent unknown.* The sight of so many goods passing under flag of truce from the enemy's dominions, and every article strictly "contraband," was quite novel, and led to many conjectures as to the strategy or influence brought to bear by the ladies in effecting so successful a lifting of the blockade, inasmuch as they are staunch in their loyalty to our cause. All agreed that the ladies had been quite fortunate, and deserved what they got.

Rumor has it that there is a strong feeling at Washington in favor of an armistice, and some believe that hostilities in this quarter are suspended. For my part, I believe another battle on this line is inevitable, and at no distant day. It is not improbable that the first news that shall greet your ears will be the announcement that the fortunes of war are being essayed on the banks of the Rappahannock. The enemy have been defeated—they are by no means disheartened.

The balloon "reconnoissance" go on by night and by day. The "Professor" was up on Thursday night for an hour or more. There is scarcely a day that these aerial voyages are not undertaken.

I saw a note yesterday, from General GREEN, praying permission to cross over from Falmouth, whither he repaired on the occasion of the recent bombardment. His application stated that there were now over one hundred loyal citizens across the river, who desire to return to our lines. Mayor SLAUGHTER informs me that Gen. LEE has expressed his willingness to allow all loyal citizens to return, upon a certificate to that effect from the Mayor, provided the consent of the Commanding General of the United States forces can be obtained.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

IMPORTANT TOPICS UNDER DISCUSSION.

In the Virginia Senate, on Jan. 10, Mr. ARMSTRONG presented a lengthy preamble and resolutions in reference to the barbarities of the enemy under command of Gen. MILROY, in Western Virginia. They recommend the issuing of a proclamation by the Executive outlawing MILROY, and consigning him to the late of a felon if captured; also, recommending retaliatory measures against the rank and file of his command. Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

In the House of Delegates, on the same day, on mo-

tion nf Mr. BRADFORD, tha rsolution offered by himself on tha preceding day, instructing our Senators and rsqaesting our Representatives in Coegress to secure tha passage uf a bill providing compensation for the loss of slavss impressed in the servics of the Coetedsrate States, not returned to their owners by reason nf escape to for capture by the public enemy, was called up, and after e short discussion was adopted.

On motion uf Mr. BOULDIN, tha rsolntion jnsi passed was recoasidered for tha purpose of amendment so as to provids compensatioe for slaves so impressed, not returned to tbeir ownsrs from any cause whatever. This was discussed at some length, and the whola matter was finally referred to the Committee on Courts of Justice.

Mr. BASKERVILLE offered a resolntion instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Coegress to procere, if possible, the repeal of tha Tariff law of August last; also, e resolation reqaasting the Secretary of the Confederate States Treasury to inform this Hoese nf the amount of gross revenne, the oosts and net revenue derived from customs since the 1st of August last, both of which were laid over under tha rule.

The Houss then adjourned.

THE MIDDLE TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN.

The Chattenooga *Rebel* seys, as the smoke of tha late battle clesrs away, and the confusion incident to all battle-fields subsides, we are enabisd to arrive at some estimate of the rssults of the last two months aod a helf of activity in front of Marfreesboro. Tha actual statistics of ths combats of Wednesday and Friday last may be summed up as follows, la round aumbers:

Prisoners taken	5,000	Enemy's loss in killed and wounded	9,000
Pieces of Artillery	61		
Small arms	7,500	Our loss—killed	1,000
Wagons destroyed	986	Wounded	3,500

RECAPITULATION.

Federals killed	3,000	Difference	4,500
Wounded	6,000		
Captured	5,000	Balance	9,500
Our loss	14,000		

The Savannah *Republican* comes to the following conclusions regarding the hattle nl Murfreesboro:

"In carefully thinkiag ovsr the circumstaaces ettendieg ths late battles in Middle Teaeessee, we have come to the concluaioe thai, *though, whipped in the fight, we have suffered far less than the enemy, and that our condition at present is far better than his.* The Yaakees acknowledge a fesrfel destrecllae of life on their part; the loss of officers, they say, is without precedent in the war, and it follows as a conseqaence that the mea must havs at least correspoedaigly suffered. Furtbermore, we have in our possession four thousand prisoners, thirty-one caenon, a large number of small arms, whilst our cavalry have destroyed, it is believed, the grestar portion of tbeir transportation, commissary stores eed ammunition, by its operetions in the rear of their army.

On our part the loss is heavy, though the exact amount is ankeown. The Yenkees boast of having captured several haedred prisoeers, and on tha third day of the fight we were compelled, by overwhelming numbars, to withdraw.

Two questioas now arise. First, can ROSECRANS advance on our new position or further into the "bowels of the lead" al all, in his preseat crippled condition? We doubi if he can. Secoadly, what can he do at eli with bis provisions destroyed and his communications entirely cut off so as to render a resupply impossible? It appears to us that tha victory has been a dear one, and left him in a decided fix. If wa have the troupa to spare, now is tbe time to renew the fight on oer part, and press him to the wall. We hope soon to hear ot a revival of our ceuse in that section, to be followed by a complete expulsion or annihilatioa of the enemy."

RETALIATION.

From the Savannah Republican.

The Jackson *Appeal* suggests two methods of retaliatioe. The first of these is that, afier the first of Janusry, all commissioned officers captured on slave territory *be summarily executed*, and the other is that sach officers be turned over by the Confederate Government to the State authorities, to be dealt with as felons. The adoption of either one nf these measures would, no doubt, exercise a very beneficial influence upon these minions of LINCOLN, who carry their commissioes in their pockets for the purpose of fnciting tne slaves to rebellion and insurrection. For aucb fiends no punishment is too severe, and they should be made to feel aed know te advance thet the death penalty awaits them, if they are captured on Southern soil efter the proclamation of LINCOLN shall bave made its appearaece.

The same suggestion was made in this jonrnal immediately on the receipt of LINCOLN'S preliminary proclamation, showing thet this was to be an Abolition war. Tbe presence of such men on our soil is a violallon of a State law which inflcts the penalty of death. Their purpose is not a wain the civilized acceptation of tbe term, and hence they are entitled to none of the privileges of belligerents. *Every State should make a demand for all Abolition officers captured within its limits, and they should be tried and hung as insurrectionists. Such a course would be both legal and just, and we hope Congress will, on reassembling, give its sanction to the proceeding and obviate all danger of collision.*

THE INVASION OF TEXAS.

The Marshall (Texas) *Republican* pronounces tha much-spoken of invasion of Texas "a *ruse* and e humbug." ft says:

"Invade Texas—from what quarter? Nol by the rivers, for there are none in Texas capable of floating a gunboat. We have but few railroads, and these few could be rendered useless to the enemy in a day.

Do they propose to levade us from the coast? If so, will they come this Winter, or postpone their visit till Summer? Wa possess an idle curiosity to know how many miles a Yankee army could travel in n day, in Winter or Spring, tnrough the black mud on the Texas coast, nr how far it could go in Summer without water. Invasion in Summer is simply an impossibility, and in Winter and Spring it would be attended with physical difficulties such as few armies have ever encountera, and which would be immeasurably increased by the indomitable determination and heroism of a people inured to arms and accustomed to the saddle. Every thing upon which an army could subsist would be driven into the interior. But suppose these difficulties are surmounted, and a Yankee army should reach the interior, Whet then? Texas is far from being defenceless. She has sevcety thousend men and boys, over end ander the conscript age, who would rally in defence of her soil. Yeekee commenication with tha coast would be speedily cut off, and the invader would be compelled either to retreat (if that should prove possible) or surreeder. An invasion from the north or the east is equally impracticable.

WHAT GOV. SEYMOUR INTENDS TO DO.

From the Savannah Republican.

Sach was the beading to numerous articles that appeared from time to time previous to SEYMOUR'S inauguraton as Governur of New-York. Well, SEYMOUR has been inaugurated, and what has he *done? Just nothing at all for which the South cares a farthing. Instead of putting forth a mighty and portentious programme for revolution at home and peace with the South, he ignores the whole question, and leaves matters just where he found them.* Not a word is said about compelling the Abolition Goveremaet at Washiegton to do this and do that; nothing about cutting off New-England and leaving her out in the cold; nuthing about peace or war. "Put not your trust in princes," is a good mexim for the South. Tha Democracy of the North are for relieving their shoulders of the barthen of oepression, not for taking sides to keep the load off of ours. They will help rather to put it on, and so we will find in the end. Peace and iedependence abide alone in our own strong arms and stout hearts.

GEN. LEE ON GEN. MAXCY GREGG.

Gen. LEE has written the following letter to Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina:

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURGH, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1862.

To His Excellency F. W. Pickens, Governor of South Carolina:

SIR: While South Carolina is mourning the loss of her gallant and distinguished son, Gen. MAXCY GREGG, permit me to join in your sorrow for his death.

From my first acquaintance, when you sent him with his gallant regiment to the defence of our frontier in Virginia, I have admired his disinterested patriotism and his unselfish devotion.

He has always been at tha post of duty and of danger, and his services in this army have been of inestimable value, and his loss is deeply lamented. In its greatest triumphs and its bloodiest battles he has borne a distinguished part.

On the Cnickahominy, on the plains of Manassas, at Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburgh, and Shepherdstown, he led his brigade with distinguished skill and dauntless valor.

On the wooded heights of Fredericksburgh he fell in front of his brigade in close conflict with the advancing foe. Tha death of such a man is a costly sacrifice, for it is to men of his high integrity and commanding intellect that the country must look to give character to her councils, that she may be respected and honored by all nations. Among those of his State who will prondly read the history of his deeds, may many be found to imitate his noble example.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General.

THE PLEASURES OF CONSCRIPTION.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 9.

Citizens of "conscription age" have at length had the horrors of war brought home to their own doors, or, at least, if they venture a few steps outside their doors they find themselves surrounded by fearful beyonets and in danger of being carried off into captivity, with a pleasing prospect of $11 a month and ralloas of bread and beef. Men of war are posted at the street corners, at hotel eotrances, at the theatres, at every public place, and as the citizen comes along, intent upon hasiness or pleasure, he is saluted with a peremptory "Helt! show your papers!" and if he can't produce them, off he goes to the rendezvous of patriots to receive the first lessons in the art of serving his country. Thus "papers" have become quite an important item in the affairs of men, and wo be to him who has failed to secure this evidance of his right to stay at home. Yesterday morning, two individuals, claiming the protection of some European Consul, were crossing the narrow foot bridge on Eighth street, escorting a lady, when they encouniered the inevitable bayonets and received the usual order. The lady instantly began searching her portemonnaie, doabtless under the impression that it was a demand for gold, when the gallant corporal interrupted her: "Not you, Madam; we don't want you—only these men." One of the "furnishers" produced his certificate and went on; but the other, notwithstanding his protest that he had one just like it at home, was compelled to go with the soldiers. An humble *colporteur*, with basket on his arm, came along at the moment and presented a tract as his passport. "That's all right," said the corporal of the guard. Numerous other instances might be noted, but we have said anough to show tha necessity of every man's having his free papers in his pocket whenever he goes abroad.

The Petersburgh *Express* says:

"We understand that the enrolling officer for this district will muster about 75 or 100 conscripts, all told in this city, and probably an equal number in Nottoway County. He has already dispatched a namber to Richmond from Petersburgh, and about forty from Nottoway. Many are on temporary ferloughs, winding up their affairs of business preparatory to leaving for the field of glory. The enrolling officer discharges his duty with great impartiality and conscientiousness, and will so wind up effairs as to leave no field for the operation of any future appointment."

GEN. STUART AS A TELEGRAPHER.

From the Richmond Whig.

We saw yesterday, at the office of the Southern Telegraph Company, in this city, the superior telegraphic opereting instrument which Gee. STUART used in his late expedition to communicate with Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS, at Washington. Since the Yankee papers have had e good deal to say about this achievment of our Virginia cavalier, we append his letter to Dr. MORRIS, giving a correct statement of the captnre:

Dr. W. S. Morris President Southern Telegraph Company, Richmond:

SIR: I have the honor to send, through the courtesy of Major JOHN PELHAM, my Chief of Artillery, an instrument captured at Barke's Station, Ohio and Alexandria Railroad, during my late expedition. I beg that you will accept it as a token of regard appriate to your position. We surprised the operator, and my operator, Sheppard, took his place. *I sat in the office some time whileS keppard read the wild alarms flashing over the wires about our operations, and ascertained the steps taken and means at hand of resisting me, and then shaped my course accordingly.* Very respectfully, your obedieet servant.

J. E. B. STUART, Major-General of Cavalry.

A TESTIMONIAL TO GEN. JACKSON.

Some of the citizens of Augusta County, Va., A. H. H. STUART among the number, presented "Stonewall" JACKSON with a splendid horse and equipments. Hs acknowled the gift as follows:

CAROLINE COUNTY, Dec. 30, 1862.

To the Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have this day received the beautiful horse and equipments which have been presented to me by you on the part of citizens of Augusta County. I hasten to express my grateful appreciation of the honor you have thus conferred upon me. This evidence of regard will continue to be appreciated, not only for its intrinsic worth, but as the kind testimonial of the patriotic people of Augusta.

In reply to the complimentary manner in which you speak of my services, permit me to say, that they have fallen far short of my desires.

I trust that God, who has thus far protected your homes, may continue to do so, and soon bless our country with an honorable and lasting peace.

With sentimeets of high regard, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, T. J. JACKSON.

ARRIVAL OF THE FEMALE REFUGEES.

From the Petersburgh Express, Jan. 10.

Two trains left the south-side depot yesterday morning, carrying down to City Point over 500 Yankee prisoners, who had been captured in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, to be shipped to the North on parole. Two boats came up to the Point to take them away, bringing es passeegers between five and six huadred ladies and children, who are refugees from Norfolk and various cities in the North. The two trains arrived in town last evening, about 6½ o'clock, and landed their precious freight safe and rejoicing within the Confederate lines. The ladies were met by expectant friends and sympathizing strangers, who conducted them to the different hotels in the city and to private residences, many of which were thrown open to receive them. There were many touching instances of meetings between long-separated friends, where tears were freely shed and embraces exchanged. About two hundred of the number were children, many of whom were infants and children in arms. The scene at City Point, when this host of innocent women and children were landed, and again when they were put down in this city last night, was such as to make one reflect sadly nver the fortunes of civil war, and to call down curses on its originators.

To-day many of those refugees will leave for their points of destination.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

A correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express*, writing from Richmond, under date of Jan. 8, says:

"The commonest luxuries of life are now almost beyond the reach of the poor. Coal and wood are very hard to get, and held at exorbitant prices. The city is literally crowded with people, and the small-pox, which I learn is on the increase, is likely to become eo epidamic. I would advise all who have no business here to stay away. There is danger here, coming from the pure country air.

Col. THOMAS S. RHETT, the gallant Commander of the Richmond defences, met with a very serious accident n few evenings ago, while returning from duty on the outer line. His horse slepped into e hole and fell, the Colonel fell over, and the animal recovering, passed over him, striking and bruising him severely. The Colonel was picked up in an insensible conoition by his Adjutant, Lieut. HOWARD, and conveyed to Lieut.-Col. LIGHTFOOT'S Headquarters, where he was restored to consciousness and brought into the city. He has been confined to his bed ever since. Col. RHETT is a most accomplished gentleman as well as thorough soldier, and the services he has rendered the country as commander of the defeoces around Richmond, are invaluable. It is to be hoped thet he will soon be able to assume his important command.

There is no news here worthy of note. The city is rivaling New-York in wickedness and vice. It is not the same place it was years gone by. *Parvenues*, gamblers, garrers and thieves, with but few exceptions, flourish in the homes of the good and true-hearted Virginians.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—At a recent sale in Macon, Ga., J. F. SMITH & Co., disposed of a woman of 22 at $1,102; boy Jeff, 39, $1,500; Albert, 19, $1,625; Lavica, about the same age, $1,600; Cheries, 33, $1,700; Rbody, 31, and 3 children, $3,000; Nancy, 32, and two children, $3,200; Sam, 28, $1,350; Psul, $1,310; Mary, 30, $1,215; Dao, wife and four children, $3,400; Herdy, 23, and described in the advertisement as "a prime fellow," $2,010; Jane, 25, and three children, $2,825.

—When Gen. JOHNSTON arrived at Chattanooga, Tenn., a party of persons vehemently called him out for a speech. At last he appeared, and told them ha "*would much prefer to see them in the army.*"

—Gen. Mercer, in charge of the defences of Savannah, Ga., has raised a storm by permitting a Kentucky clergyman, now residing in Illinois, to go up to the city under a flag of truce to visit his sister in the interior of the State, who was lying et the point of death.

—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has insisted npon the exemption from conscription of militia officers actually in commission, and has carried his point.

—The City Council of Macon, Ga., has fixed the license to retail spirituous liquors in that city nt $10,000.

—Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart transmits to the Treasurer of the Fredericksburgh Relief Fund the sum ot $5,406 25, which was contributed by Fitz-Hugh Lee's Brigade.

—A correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* tells the following as the latest story aboet "Stonewall" JACKSON: "Tha night after the battle a council of war was held by Gen. LEE, to which all of his Generals of Division were invited. Gen. JACKSON slept throughout the proceedings, and upon being waked and asked for his opinion, curtly said: "Drive 'em in the river!—driva 'em in the river!"

—H. B. HUMPHREYS was recently arrested in Thomasville, Ga., having in his possesston $200,000 in apurious bank bills. He was brought to Savannah and lodged in jail.

—The proprietors of the Richmond *Enquirer* have bought the Forest Manufacturing Company paper mill, in Wake County, N. C., for $50,000. This is one of the most extensive paper mills in the Confederacy, and the price paid is considered low.

—At an auction sale in Savannah, on Jan. 1, of goods imported by schooner —— from Nassau, black broadcloth brought $11 to $12 50 per yard; towels, $1t to $13 per dozen; tooth brushes, $300 per dozen; sewing silk, $25 per lb.; flax thread, assorted, $11 per lb.; pins, $11 25 per pack; cap and letter paper, $20 to $23; COATES' 200 yards spool cotton, $7 25; castor oil, $10 50 per dozen; shoe thread, $12 50 per lb.; agate buttons, $9 50 per great gross; pearl buttons, $2 25 per gross; gum arabic, $5 50 per lb.; blue mass, $7 per lb.; mustard, in cans, $12, &c., &c.

—The Arkansas Legislature has imposed a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for from five to ten years, upon the parties caught trading with the Yenkees.

—The following le an extract from n letter received by tha Petersburgh *Express* from a lady in Portsmouth: "Gen. VIELE'S lady is going to govern us as well as her husband. She was coming over on the boat from Norfolk in a carriage on the 27th, and Mrs. MERCER and some other ladies were in the cabin, and Mrs. Gen. VIELE thought that Mrs. MERCER was langbing at her, and so she ordered the guards to arrest her."

—Cotton carde ere now made in the Georgia State penitentiary at the rate of thirty per day. They sell for six dollars per pair.

—Five or six negroes, belonging to Stonewell JACKSON, passed Sonth, through Petersburgh, recently.

—Two counties in Texas heve offered one thousand negrocs for work on the public defences.

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

Result of Free Labor Experiments in Louisiana.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is perfectly apparent to every one that the progress of this rebellion must set free an immense number of negroes, now held as slaves in the Southern States, and the public mind is naturally alive to every circumstance bearing upon the future of tha blacks in their new condition. It is, therefore, not out of place to note n few facts of an encouraging character, respecting the operation of a system of free labor, which wes inaugurated by Gen. BUTLER in his Department; facts which come to my personal observation during e recent visit to the City of New-Orleans.

This system of free labor has now been tried for months, and its rasults are alike encouraging to the patriot and philenthropist, as it shows, by the clear light of practical experience that the black man, *free*, will not necessarily become the incubus upon society which is prophssied and dreaded by a large class of people.

The great influx of negroes et the City of New-Orleens, soon after its occupation by our forces, mede it nacessary, from consideratione of humanity and sound policy, that e plan should be immediately devised for thair support. Thousands of these fugitivee eecsped to the city from the populous parishee of St. Bernerd and Plaquemines, comprising one of the richest sugar districts of the State, to seek freedom under the protection of our troops. Their presence, however, only added to the burden, already most onerous, of providing food for the destitute and starving inhsbitants of New-Orleans, while their services were renlly needed upon tha plentations, in the cultare of the growing crops of suger-cane and corn. In many cases the owners of these negroes, asserting themselves to be loyal men, followed ths fugitives, and demanded their return by the military euthorities. There being no Court before which these clashing interests of laborer and employer could he taken for ndjudication, the following agreement was proposed by Gen. BUTLER as a temporary meesure, in tha hope of doing juatice, and serving the best interests of all concerned:

An agreement entered into between the Planters, loyal citizens of the United States, in the Parish of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, in the State of Louisiana, and the civil and military authorities of the United States in said State.

Whereas, Many of tha persons held to service and labor, have left their masters and claimants and have come to the City of New-Orlesns and to the camps of the Army of the Gulf, and are claiming to be emancipated and free;

And whereas, these men and women are in a destitute condition;

And whereas, it is clearly the duty hy law as well as humeolty, of the Uetted States to provide them with food and clothing, and to employ them in some nseful occnpation;

And whereas, It is aecessary that the crop of cane and cereals now growing and approaching maturity in said parishes shall be preserved, nnd the levaes repaired and strengthened against floods;

And whereas, The planters claim that these persons are still held to service and labor, and of right ought to labor for their masters, and the ruin of their crops and plantations will happen if deprived of such services;

And whereas, These conflicting rights and claims cannot immediately be determined by any tribuesls now existing in the State of Louisiana.

In order, therefore, to preserve the rights of all parties, as well those of the plantars as of the persons claimed as held to service and labor, and claiming their freedom, and those of the United Stetes,

It is agreed and determined that the United States will employ all the persons heretofore held to labor on the several plantations in the parishes of St. Bernard and Piaquemines, belonging to loyal citizens, as they have heretofore been employed and as nearly as may be under the charge of the loyal planters and overseers of said parishes, and other necessary directions.

The United States will authorize or provide suitable guards end patrols to preserve order and prevent crime in the said parishes.

The planters shall pay for the services of each able bodied male person, ten (10) dollars per month, three (3) of which mey be expended for necessary clothing, and for each woman seven (7) dollers, and for each child above the age of ten (10) years and under the age of sixteen (16) years, the sum of five (5) dallnrs, all the persons above the age of sixteen years being considered as men and women for the purpose of labor.

Planters shall furnish suitable and proper food for each of these laborers, and take care of them, and furnish proper medicines in case of sickness.

The planters shall also suitably provide for all the persons incapacitated by sickness or age for labor, bearing the relation of parent, child or wife of the laborer so laboring for him.

Ten hours each day shall be a day's labor, and any extra hours during which the laborer may be called by the necessities of the occasion to work, shall be reckoned as so much toward eother day's labor. Twenty-six days of ten hoers each shall be deemed a month's tabor except in the month of December, when twenty days shall make a month's labor. It shall be the duty of the overseer to keep a true and exact account of the time of labor of each person, and any wrong or inaccurecy therein shall forfeit a month's pay to the person so wronged.

No cruel or corporal punishment shall be inflicted by any one upon the persons so laboring, or upon his or her relatives, but any insubordination or refusal to perform suitable labor, or other crime or offence, shall be at once reported to the Provost-Marshal for the District, and puolshment suitable for the offence shall be inflicted under his orders, preferably imprisoonment in dark ness oe bread and water.

This arrengemeet to continue at the plensure of the United States.

If any plaster of the Parishes of St. Bernard and Placquemines refuses to enter into this arrangement or remains a disloyal citizen, the persons allimed to be held to service by him, may hire themselves to any loyal planter, or the United States may elect to carry on his plantation by their own agents, and other persons then those thus claimed may be hired by any planter et his election.

It is expressly understood and agreed that this agreement shall not be held to affect, after its termination, the legal rights of either master or sleve, but thet the question of freedom or, Slavery is to be determined by considerallons wholly outside of the provisions of this contract—provided, always, that the abuse by any master or overseer of any person inboring under the provisions of this contract shall, after trial and adjndication by the military or other Coarts, emancipate the person so abused.

This comprehensive plen was et first fruitful of dissatiefaction. On the one hand, the negroes feared that by returning to their plantetions they returned to their old condition of bondage, and on the other the plantere found it unpleasant as well to their pride as to their purses, to employ laborers nt wages upon whose services they believed themselves to have a lien, without paylag therefor. With proper explanations, the natural fear of the colored men was dispelled, and their masters hed to accept the alternative of paying the wnges, or suffering the total loss of their crops. And how did this experiment work? To the utter surprise of everybody, and especially of the masters, these negroes, who hed before required the spur of the driver's lash to urge them to industry, now, under the incentive of weges, small and scanty as was the sum fixed upon, went to work willingly, and *with a degree of energy which had never been witnessed in former times.* This, too, upon plantetions where they hed passed years of laborious toil without reward. Under the paid system, on every plantetion, the sugar was manufactnred more rapidly than during any previous season—the same number of negroes, with the same machinery, producing a hogshead and a half more of sugar each day than under the old system. This testimony comes from ZUNT'S plantation, in Plequemine Periah, and is concurred in by the proprietors and overseers of hundreds of other plentatione in the Parishes of St. Bernard end La Fourche. Indeed, after a season's experience of free labor, its advantages over coercive labor have been so fully demonstrated, thet a few of the plentere whose loyalty is beyond question, have no healtation in stating thet if the Government of the United States, for any reason, refnses to emancipate their negroes, they themselves will do it and profit by the operation. These are cheering utterances from men who have been educated to look upon the "peculiar institution" of the South as apolitical and social necessity; and have only been led to see the error of their opinion by this free labor experiment. Some may cavil at the successful result of the free labor system, upon the ground that the negroes have no earnest realization of their freedom; that, amid the associations of their former lives, they work, as before from fear of the lash, and, if left to themselves, would indulge in the idleness to which they are said to be predisposed. I think, however, that such a cavil would be groundless. Every effort was made to impress the blacks with the fact that they were free. That they understood this, and acted upon it, is shown by a circumstance that occurred in Le Fourche Parish a few weeks since. The overseer of a plantation, who still thought that he retained the despotic power which he had been accustomed to wield over the negroes, attempted to whip a field hand for leaving his task to get a drink of water, contrary to order. This, the other negroes would not permit, and their owner, the proprietor of the plentation, siding with the overseer, attempted to have the punishment enforced. Finding threats failed to intimidate, both he and the overseer produced pistols, and discharged them at the crowd. After tha ammunition of the angry white men was exhausted, and no injury had happened to any one, the negroes rushed upon them, and—what sacrilege!—having bound them with cords, conducted them before Gen. WEITZEL. His judgment, after hearing both sides of the story, was that the negroes had done no wrong.

From all that I saw and heerd, I am glad to believe that free black labor in Louisiana can be made more profitable than slave labor. Certainly such is the conclusion to which Gen. BUTLER, and all his officers who inquired into the matter have arrived, and in this opinion, after the operation of the system for a single season, under the least favorable circumstances every unprejudiced loyal planter expresses his concurrence.

H. J. WINSER.

An Appeal from an Officer of the Army to the Country.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS, NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Jan. 1, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The critical state of our Government, just at this juncture, has induced me to risk being misinterpreted, and set before you some of the feelings and thoughts of an officer in the field, who yearns for the welfare of his country. Sometimes I hear, "there is spathy at home amongst a large class;" then, "that the disloyal are gaining over to themselves this apathetic class;" that "very many even rejoice at our failures;" that "those ends are crying for '*peace*,' '*peace*,' at all events." What does all this mean? What does it portend? I have left my precious family and offered myself to my country; gone to the threatened points, breasted the storm, and thrown every obstruction I could in the way of the enemy, and am still facing him; but what boots it if there is no support from home; if there is nothing but indifference or open opposition there? Why struggle on and wet this soil with our blood if there is no love of country among our people? Let the enemy come in like a whirlwind. Let the Cities of Philadelphia and New-York be turned over to pillage. Let all the horrors of a desolating war sweep over the thickly populated districts of the Western and Middle States, then perhaps, by-and-by, our good people will wake up to a sense of their sinful selfishness and folly. Peace! There is no peace. God will not give us peace till we conquer it. We may change the theatre of the war, but we can have no peace, short of the destruction of our country. From infancy I have been taught to love my country and to love freedom. At times I have been able to apologize for Slavery, but have always felt that it was a blot upon us. Now must I sacrifice my country to save Slavery? The rebels might have enjoyed their darling institution awhile longer, but they would not have it so; they might still, perhaps, preserve a transitory remnant by promptly yielding to law and returning to allegiance, but this they will not do. Let us out with it; we have no alternative; we must destroy Slavery root and branch; we must do it in order to "*subjugate*" the persistent enemy of republican Government. God grant us the strength and stamina to meet the issue boldly. If we do not he will bring us to it by chastening and scourging. This is a hard duty—a terrible, a solemn duty; but it is a duty. I am not prepared to see this Government destroyed; not willing to give my children anarchy and shame for an inheritence; not ready for a patched up peace that will cause the land to be again drenched in blood in a few short years. Neither am I satisfied at the prospect of a border that five hundred thousand troops could not more than half man. No, we will bear our own burdens and not bequeath them to our children. While I have a corporal's guard to lead I will lead them against the enemy of my country.

Mr. Editor, you are a writer. This is your business. Work, work—destroy this fatal apathy—convince the faint-hearted of their suicidal folly, and root out the insidious poisonous germs of disloyalty that are growing up in the shape of partisan opposition to the Government.

Yours truly,

V. V. HOWARD, Brig.-Gen. Vols.

A Liberal Contribution from Abroad.

To the Editors of the Boston Daidly Advertiser:

Permit me, through your columns, to call public attention to a striking act of charity and enlightened sympathy with our national struggle.

I have received, through Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART & Co., of Bombay, tha sum of one thousand dollars, the gift of a Hindoo gentleman of that city, KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, with a request that it may be given for the relief of some family which has suffered in this war.

I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS at Bombay, in 1860, at the house of Mr. STEARNS, and received from him kind attantions. I found him a student of English and American history and literature, and deeply interested in the advancement of liberal institutions and of freedom in the social systems of mankind. Feeling deeply that our conlest is one of tha climacteric struggles for the preservatinn and dignity of free popular social systeme among the dynasties of the world, he has desired to testify his feeling by this contribution, which he very modestly rates.

In appropriating this gift, I have had the benefit of suggestions from His Excellency the Governor, and from his Council, to whom he submitted the subject as persons acquainted with all parts of the Commonwenlth, and from WILLIAM GRAY, Esq., and Hon. LEARNED SABINE, of the "Massachusetts Soldiers' Fund," and from others. I have felt the difficulty and delicacy of making a decision, and have, at last, taken the responsibility of dividing the sum equally, and giving it, at this season of kindly offerings, to two families. One is the family of a teacher, who sent his two sons, and they were his only sons, to the war, educated and promising youths, officers in Massachusetts regiments, one of whom was killed at Antietam, and the other died of fever, leaving their father with a family of six daughters. The other family is the widow and very young children of a Major of artillery, a field and staff officer, who have lost in him their only means of support. One of these families are American, and Protestants, the other Irish, and Roman Catholics.

I cannot think that I am calling and ue notice to this transaction. It is certainly something to arrest our attention, and worthy of serious reflection, that from a people as antipodal to us in everything else as in geographical position, there should come out this act of sympathy and encouragement. It seems as if the like of philanthropic missions were flowing backward. An obvious lesson is one of stimulus to us, and of reproach to all who allow themselves to sympathize with a political system toanded on the compelled and permanent degradetion of e race; but it is no less a rebuke to slowness in eppreciating, and dullness in feeling the dignity and paramount claims of this contest, whether manifested in Europe or among ourselves.

I am happy in being able to coavey to this noble-hearted foreignar assurances not only of the gratitude of the recipients of his gift, but of the respect and good will that have been called forth toward him in this community.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

RICHARD H. DANA, Jr.

BOSTON, Jan. 6, 1863.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Investigation of Events Preceding the Second Battle of Bull Run.

Testimony of Col. Schriver—Maj.-Gen. Meade—Important Military Correspondence.

FORTIETH DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863.

Examination of Col. E. Schriver, Chief of Gen. McDowell's Staff, resumed.—On the 28th of August I was generally in company with Gen. McDowell, marching with his headquarters and his corps from Buckland Mills in the direction of Manassas Junction. I have already alluded to the delay in the movement of the corps in this direction, on account of the road being blocked by wagons, by troops not going forward who were to take the advance, &c. After the march was resumed there was some cannonading by the enemy, which was both heard and felt. Sometime in the afternoon there were orders received from Gen. Pope, which caused a change in the direction of the march of the corps.

These were the orders (reads:)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28, 1862—1:20 P. M.

MAJOR-GEN. MCDOWELL: I sent you a dispatch, a few minutes ago, directing you to move on Gum Spring, to intercept Jackson. Since then I have received your note of this morning. I will this evening push forward Reno to Gainesville, and follow with Heintzelman, unless there is a large force of the enemy at Centreville, which I do not believe. Ascertain, if you can, about this. I do not wish you to carry out the order to proceed to Gum Spring, if you consider it too hazardous; but I will support you in any way you suggest, by pushing forward from Manassas Junction across the Turnpike. Jackson has a large train, which should certainly be captured. Give me your views fully. You know the country much better than I do. Come no further in this direction with your command, but call back what has advanced thus far.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

HEADQUARTERS MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28, 1862.

MAJ.-GEN. MCDOWELL: The enemy is reported in force on the other side of Bull Run, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, as also near Centreville. I have ordered Sigel to march upon Centreville immediately, as also Kearney and Reno. I will advance Hooker as reserve. Please march immediately with your command directly upon Centreville, from where you are.

(Signed) JNO. POPE, Maj.-Gen. Com'd'g.

Instructions were immediately given for the execution of this last order, tha two orders being received about the same time, and the headquarters were then moved over to Reynolds' Division, which we accompanied for some time, they finally getting on the road for Sudley Springs, and the headqaarters proceeding for Gen. Pope's headqaartere at Manassas Junction. The first order was received a very short time before the second ordar, and instructions in obedience to it were prepared, but not published, because of the countermand in the second order from Gen. Pope. Gen. King was turned right up toward the Warrenton Turnpika, and directed to advance on that road, and Reynolds was put on the Sudley Springs Road, passing through Haymarket. I cannot accurately define tha relative position of King's and Reynolds' Divisions, at the time this order was given. Gen. McDowell did not find Gen. Pope at Manassas Junction. From Manassas Jnnction Gen. McDowell went north in the direction of the cannonading spoken of, which cannonading was the reason of his going in that way. It was dark when we left Manassas on the 28th, and, thinking to take a near cut over fields, &c., we lost our way in a measure, in endeavoring to find Reynolds' Division, which we failed to do. About midnight, having passed Bethlehem Church, Gen. McDowell and Staff laid down in the neighborhood of some of Gen. Sigel's people whom we found bivouacked on our route. At the break of day in the morning, we set out to join Gen. Reynolds' Division, the whereabouts of which we had meanwhile ascertained. We found Reynolds' Divisinn at a piece called Conrad's, (which is nearer to the pike than marked on the map,) and here we learned of the fight that Gen. King had the night before. We learned here also, that King's and Ricketts' Divisions had gone to Manassas Junction. Gen. McDowell, after leaving Reynolds' Division, went to "Lear House," near Manassas Junction; and I think his instructions to Reynolds were to support Gen. Sigel in anything which he might undertake to do in the quarter in which he was. Gen. McDowell went to Manassas Junction for the purpose of joining the division of his corps which were there. I do not recollect what he said to Gen. Reynolds respecting the disposition of those divisions of his corps.

After reaching Manassas Junction, Gen. McDowell directed his divisions on the road to follow Fitz-John Porter's Corps, which was marching in the direction of Gainesville, by the Bethlehem Church road. He then proceeded himself with his staff to the front until he reached the headquarters of Gen. Porter.

The following is an order received by Gen. McDowell on the 29th of August:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, CENTREVILLE, Aug. 29, 1862.

GENS. MCDOWELL AND PORTER: You will please move forward with your joint commends toward Gainesville. I sent Gen. Porter written orders to that effect an hour and a half ago. Heintzelman, Sigel and Reno are moving on the Warrenton turnpike, and must now be not far from Gainesville. I desire that as soon as communication is established between this force and your own, the whole command shall halt. It may be necessary to fall back behind Bull Run at Centreville to-night; I presume it will be so on account of our supplies. I have sent no orders of any description to Ricketts, and none to interfere in any way with the movements of McDowell's troops, except what I sent by his Aid-de-Camp last night, which were to hold his position on the Warrentoe pike, until the troops from here should fall on the enemy's flank and rear. I know not even Ricketts' position, as I have not been able to find out where Gen. McDowell was until a late hour this morning. Gen. McDowell will take immediate steps to communicate with Gen. Ricketts, and instruct him to rejoin the other divisions of his corps as soon as practicable. If any considerable advantages are to be gained by departing from this order, it will not be strictly carried out. One thing must be held in view; that the troops must occupy a position from which they can reach Bull Run to-night or by morning. The indications are that the whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction, at a pace that will bring them here by to-morrow night or the next day. My own headquarters will, for the present, be with Heintzelman's Corps, or et this place.

(Signed,) JNO. POPE, Major-General Commanding.

Gen. McDowell, after leaving Gen. Porter, went over to the right of the headquarters of Gen. Porter and after that I parted with him for a while, and remained at or near Bethlehem Church, where King's Division was. It was then pretty well advanced in the day. Gen. McDowell directed Gens. King and Ricketts to march on the Sudley Springs road.

Questions by the Court—I can't answer positively what time it was on the morning of the 29th that we heard and felt the cannonading of the enemy; but think it was about noon. The cannonading was to our left, but where, I do not know. We were near the Warrenton pike. I do not recollect any other means that Gen. McDowell took to ascertain the position of this cannonading, except going out himself to ascertain, which he did. I do not now know what Jackson's force was at the time of the cannonading above mentioned. I do not know whether Gen. McDowell gave any directions for the sending of any force in the direction of the point from which the cannonading proceeded or not. I do not know anything about the position or numbers of Jackson's force at that time. I was informed that Jackson and Longstreet were separated, but I did not know the strength of Jackson; I was informed that Longstreet had been driven back, and thus separated from Jackson. When Gen. McDowell was not with his command he was at the headquarters of Gen. Pope, and I presume, (if I did not hear him say so,) he went there to confer with Gen. Pope. Undoubtedly Gen. McDowell could have ordered his divisions from Manassas Junction

accordingly sent orders to Banks to move forward to Culpepper Court-house, and to Sigel to move forward on the same place with all speed. Banks arrived at Culpepper in due season, but, to my surprise, I received a note from Gen. Sigel dated at Sperryville, about half-past six o'clock in the evening, acknowledging the receipt of my order, and asking me by what road he should come to Culpepper. As there was but one road, and that a broad stone turnpike that led directly from Sperryville to Culpepper, I was at a loss to know how Gen. Sigel could entertain any doubt on the subject. This douht of Gen. Sigel delayed his arrival at Culpepper several hours. When the reports began to come in from Gen. Bayard that the enemy was advancing upon him, and that his cavalry was forced to retire, I advanced Crawford's Brigade of Bank's Corps to observe the enemy, to support Bayard in holding the enemy in check, and in determining his force and movements as far as possible; Ricketts' Division of McDowell's Corps, was on the same day, Aug. 8, moved to a point two and a half or three miles south of Culpepper, and near the place where the road from Madison Court-house to Culpepper comes into the road from Burnett's Ford to Culpepper. Early in the morning of the 9th, I received information from Gen. Buford at Madison Court-house, that the enemy was on his right, on his left, and partly in his rear, and that he was retreating toward Sperryville. On the morning of the 9th, also, I pushed Banks forward with his corps, to join the brigade of that corps which had gone to the front the day previous. Gen. Banks was instructed by me to move his corps to the position occupied by that brigade, and to take up a strong position there to check the advance of the enemy. This instruction was in a personal interview with Gen. Banks at my headquarters at Culpepper. I told Gen. Banks that if the enemy advanced to attack him, he should push his skirmishers well to the front, and notify me immediately, it being my wish to gain all the time possible to concentrate all our forces at Culpepper Court-house. Gen. Banks' corps at that time, according to his consolidated report transmitted to me a few days previously, numbered something over 12,000, infantry and artillery, and this I understood to be the strength of his corps when he was pushed to the front. Three miles in the rear of the position which I expected him to occupy was Ricketts' Division, of McDowell's Corps. Desultory artillery firing was kept up all day on the 9th, during which time I received a number of reports from Gen. Banks, in none of which did he consider that the enemy was in any great force in front of him. In one of his notes, dated about three o'clock in the day, he mentioned that the enemy was displaying his cavalry ostentatiously; that he had seen no considerable body of infantry, and that he did not believe that they intended to attack. The notes received I have, and can submit them to the Court, if they desire to put them on the record. The last note of Gen. Banks that I received was dated about five o'clock. He stated therein that the skirmishers were approaching each other, but did not intimate that he expected any engagement, or ask for any assistance. Before I received the note, however, the artillery firing had become so rapid and continuous that I feared a general engagement was going on, or might be brought on at any moment. I therefore instructed Gen. McDowell to push forward Ricketts' Division as rapidly as possible to the field, and went forward myself with the division, leaving behind me, in Culpepper, the whole corps of Sigel, with orders to push forward as soon as possible to the field. Gen. McDowell was in no wise responsible for anything connected with these movements, but in all respects carried out my instructions faithfully and zealously. I do not know that the question requires anything further from me. Gen. McDowell was under my immediate observation near the conclusion of the battle of Cedar Mountain, at the time he put his troops in action, on Banks' right. His conduct throughout was gallant and efficient. I accompanied the Third Army Corps from Warrenton to the Rappahannock on the 23d of August. On the 22d, 23d, 24th, and part of the 25th, my headquarters were with those of Gen. McDowell. The disposition of his corps were made by my order on those days, and were under my immediate observation. When we commenced the movement from Warrenton to the Sulphur Springs, on the 23d of August, it was on information that large forces of the enemy had crossed the Rappahannock in the neighborhood of Waterloo Bridge. The water having risen eight feet in the Rappahannock on the 22d, I purposed to throw my whole force rapidly upon whatever forces of the enemy might be on the south side of the river, hoping to crush them before they would be able to recross. Gen. Sigel was instructed to push forward to Waterloo Bridge. I told him that I would push forward McDowell's corps from Warrenton to join him, if necessary, to Waterloo Bridge. But on the 24th I had a strong reconnoissance at Waterloo Bridge, under Gen. Buford, from Warrenton, and he reported to me, in the afternoon, that there was no enemy on the north side of the river, and that he had fired the bridge at Waterloo. I consequently immediately informed Gen. Sigel of the whole of these facts; that I was sure there was no enemy between him and Waterloo, and that I did not consider it necessary to push McDowell any further in that direction. As soon as the advance of Gen. Sigel's corps reached Waterloo, Gen. Buford took post, with all his cavalry, on his right, picketing the river several miles above Waterloo. I make this explanation to show why the corps of Gen. McDowell was not ordered to Waterloo Bridge, as had been stated to Sigel would be the case on the 24th. Having by this order of the President been placed in command of an army, the Commanders of the corps of which were my seniors in rank, my position was embarrassing, and likely to lead to unkind feelings between myself and the Commanders of the army corps. I am gratified to be able to here bear testimony to the zeal, the energy, the ability and the cordial sympathy of Gen. McDowell from the first to the last day of the campaign in Virginia. In my judgment, he has merited and should receive the gratitude of his country and the approbation of his countrymen.

FROM TRENTON, N. J.

Mr. Holsman's Peace Resolutions—The Election of Mr. Wall as United States Senator—Mr. Field as United States District Judge—The Retirement of Gov. Olden, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863.

The Peace resolutions introduced into the Senate, on Tuesday, by Mr. HOLSMAN, and made the special order for the 22d inst., form the aggrossing topic of conversation and discussion in Trenton. The resolutions are generally admitted to be drawn under the direction of the New-York politicians, whose scheme for forcing New-Jersey into the humiliating position of first showing the white feather, was ventilated a short time since by Mr. JAMES BROOKE, of New-York. Many Democrats denounce the scheme with great bitterness, but after the exhibition of the power of party drill in giving coherence to that party furnished by the election of JAMES W. WALL, as Senator, it may be well doubted whether, when the test of a vote comes, they will refuse to jump with the bellwethers. To show how some men have changed their views, it is only necessary to state that on last Fourth of July it was proposed by some of the party leaders to invite the "political martyr," WALL, to deliver the oration to the citizens of Newark; this scheme was so resolutely opposed by many Democrats, that it was quietly dropped. Now, Democrats all through the State hail his election to the Senate with acclamations of joy, while, if there be any dissenters, they have not the nerve to raise their protest. Men, who ought to know, are confident that the resolutions referred to will not pass, a confidence which every patriot would be glad to share.

An unusual number of bills have been introduced for so early a period in the session. In the House, on Wednesday, Mr. PERRY introduced a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to report what legislation is necessary to prevent the immigration of negroes freed under the President's Proclamation. The resolution was lost at the morning session, but after joint meeting was reconsidered and passed, 40 to 17—a party vote.

The nomination of Hon. R. S. FIELD for United States District Judge, is received by the Republicans with the liveliest satisfaction, and by the Democrats with corresponding chegrin. That the President could not have made a worthier selection all candid men admit. Mr. FIELD'S reputation for legal acumen and purity of character is well known and appreciated in New-Jersey, and the shameful abuse with which he has been followed by Democratic presses since his appointment to the Senatorship has excited the disgust of all respectable men.

The retirement of Gov. OLDEN from office occasions general regret. Under his eminently skillful and prudent management, the financial position of the State has been improved very materially, the State debt having been reduced the last year over $60,000, and now being, for the first time in several years, within the limit imposed by the Constitution. The promptness with which New-Jersey has met every call of the Government for troops is also regarded as due in no small degree to Gov. OLDEN'S patriotism and energy. The closing remarks in the Governor's recent message are most admirably conceived, and the severe rebuke he administers to the disorganizing plotters who are endeavoring to disgrace New-Jersey by abject and futile "peace" overtures to rebels in arms, is most timely and effective. Gov. PARKER will do wisely if he shapes his official course by the lofty and patriotic key-note struck by his predecessor.

Great preparations are making for the inauguration of JOEL PARKER, Governor elect, which takes place on Tuesday next, the 20th inst. There will be an imposing display of military, and as excursion tickets, at reduced rates, will be sold on all the railroads, a great crowd is expected. The inaugural address of the new Governor is awaited with great anxiety, as he is expected to dedicate the general course he intends to pursue in relation to the war and other vital questions. Gov. PARKER is believed to be honest and well meaning, but there are those who fear that he lacks the decision of character necessary to enable him to take a high and patriotic stand against the unprecedented pressure which is being brought to bear upon him from all quarters.

Message of Gov. Olden.

Gov. OLDEN'S valedictory message is astoundingly brief. It would occupy but one and a half columns of the TIMES if it were printed in full. The receipts of the Treasury last year were $278,157, and the disbursements $166,073, leaving a balance on the 1st inst. of $92,084. The ordinary debts amounted to $166,504, which, after deducting the cash on hand, leaves a balance due of only $76,420.

The above does not include the account of war expenses. Our indebtedness on that account is $1,196,070, for which bonds amounting to $971,100 were issued, and $405,870 are due by the several banks. The latter amount will be more than paid by the cash on hand, and taxes due from the counties. The State expenses for the present year, he says, may be raised partly by collecting the sum due from the United States, ($317,796,) and the balance by a further issue of State bonds. A State tax of $100,000 is recommended to pay the interest on the bonds issued, and to further secure a sinking fund for the payment of the principal.

Of National affairs, he says:

"Revisiting the part taken by New-Jersey during the life-struggle in which the nation has been engaged, her sons have cause for gratulation and thankfulness. Among the first to respond when requisitions were made for volunteers; no sooner was drafting ordered, when more than were needed of her gallant men promptly stepped forward, 'taking their lives in their hands,' and marched cheerfully to the field, to battle for the right. Their courage has been no meteor flash, gazed on admiringly, beautiful to behold, yet evanescent and barren of results, but in every engagement in which they were found, they have steadily and unflinchingly borne their part in 'the fore front of the hottest battle,' where, living or dying, they have fully sustained the fairly won and highly prized reputation of 'The Jersey Blues.' At Roanoke, Newbern and Kinston, Williamsburgh, Gaines' Mill and Manasses, at Cedar Mountain, Crampton Pass, Antietam and Fredericksburgh, wherever they met the foe, the New-Jersey regiments and brigades have proven themselves worthy descendants of honored sires. Blood not priceless value has been poured out, the throbbing of noble hearts stilled, and we left mourning such 'the like of whom we scarce can hope to look upon again.' Bravery and endurance in this contest have been confined to no grade or position; from the lamented Maj.-Gen. KEARNY to the stripling drummer-boy, New-Jersey has reason to glory in her sons. Thus far in the history of this war, her record is without stain—so may it ever be!

It is not, however, enough that our brethren in arms so undauntedly perform their part in the contest in which we are engaged; but our patriotism should be manifested by an earnest determination to support the Government, which is the representative of our country, even if that Government, in the fearful ordeal through which it has been and is still passing, has "done things it ought not to have done, and left undone things it ought to have done," still a true-hearted patriotism will not therefore desert it, but will strive to correct its mistakes without weakening its power. We want peace, but not until those in arms against the Government are overcome; and let us not cause the thirty thousand brave warriors we have sent to the field to hesitate in the ranks, neither let us weaken the moral power of the cause for which they fight and die, by lending our influence in favor of vain and fruitless efforts to interpose ill-timed pacific offices between the majestic arm of a nation's law, and a wicked rebellion that will be satisfied with nothing but the accomplishment of its object. To you who represent your fellow citizens in their legislative character, whom I now (in my present capacity) address for the last time, I may be permitted to give utterance to the earnest hope, that you may sustain the true interests of the State in legislative halls, as faithfully as her volunteers have sustained her honor in the field. Since I have been in office, my obligations to individuals for counsel and aid have been so numerous that I will not attempt to name them. But to the people of the State and Legislature, I must express my grateful sense of the confidence with which they have honored me, and the generous manner in which they have sustained my feeble efforts to advance the interests of our beloved State. That God may look with increased favor upon our people and institutions, will ever be my prayer. CHARLES H. OLDEN.

TRENTON, Jan. 13, 1863.

THE PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

List of Wounded Who Have Died Since Dec. 1 in the Military Prison Hospital.

The following is a list of wounded who have died in the Confederate States Military Hospital, Richmond, since Dec. 1:

S. Cover, Co. D, 56th Pennsylvania, Dec. 1—typhoid pneumonia.
Allen Darthe, Co. H, 76th New-York, Dec. 10—anæmia.
S. Humphrey, Co. G, 104th New-York, Dec. 17—gunshot wound.
Corp. G. A. Black, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 17—gunshot wound.
Henry Gull, Co. F, 10th Pennsylvania, Dec. 19—gunshot wound.
John Hayes, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 19—gunshot wound.
Sergt. Edward M. Schreimer, Co. K, 5th Pennsylvania, Dec. 18—gunshot wound.
P. Eccart, Co. B, 6th Pennsylvania, Dec. 20—gunshot wound.
Charles Neuman, Co. C, 121st Pennsylvania, Dec. 21—gunshot wound.
James Bolton, Co. K, 121st Pennsylvania, Dec. 21—gunshot wound.
Sergt. James Montgomery, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 21—gunshot wound.
S. Hackhert, Co. A, 121st Pennsylvania, Dec. 21—gunshot wound.
Orderly Sergt. R. Meredith, Co. G, 5th Pennsylvania, Dec. 21—gunshot wound.
Isaac Simmons, Co. H, 5th Pennsylvania, Dec. 22—gunshot wound.
Corp. C. Knight, Co. G, 4th Maine, Dec. 22—gunshot wound.
George E. Jack, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 22—gunshot wound.
D. Cribbs, Co. F, 121st Pennsylvania, Dec. 23—gunshot wound.
W. W. Davis, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 24—gunshot wound.
John Rosanberry, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 24—gunshot wound.
Thomas L. Peaninglon, Co. H, 42d Pennsylvania, Dec. 24—gunshot wound.
Sergt. M. R. Young, Co. K, 10th Pennsylvania, Dec. 24—gunshot wound.
G. W. Wise, Co. A, 7th Pennsylvania, Dec. 24—gunshot wound.
Corp. John H. Hill, Co. B, 40th New-York, Dec. 25—gunshot wound.
G. W. Bryant, Co. I, 12th Massachusetts, Dec. 25—gunshot wound.
D. W. Blaxton, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 26—gunshot wound.
Josiah B. Davis, Co. F, 16th Maine, Dec. 26—gunshot wound.
Sergt. J. W. Day, Co. K, 6th Pennsylvania, Dec. 27—gunshot wound.
Thomas Burns, Co. F, 6th Pennsylvania, Dec. 27—gunshot wound.
David M. Allen, Co. H, 4th Maine, Dec. 28—gunshot wound.
H. A. Bailey, Co. D, 3d Pennsylvania, Dec. 29—gunshot wound.
E. P. Wade, bugler, Co. C, 106th New-York, Dec. 30—diarrhœa.
L. S. Newberry, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 31—gunshot wound.
Alex. Carr, Co. C, 5th Pennsylvania, Dec. 31—gunshot wound.
Maj. Frank Zentimeyer, 5th Pennsylvania, Dec. 31—gunshot wound.
Nicholas Smith, Co. K, 142d Pennsylvania, Dec. 31—gunshot wound.
James Moore, Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania, Dec. 31—gunshot wound.
O. H. P. Russell, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania, Dec. 31—gunshot wound.
William Ladd, Co. K, 142d Pennsylvania, Jan. 2, 1863—gunshot wound.
C. Kroudder, Co. E, 4th Pennsylvania, Jan. 2—gunshot wound.
Jerome O. Clark, Co. G, 4th Maine, Jan. 3—gunshot wound.
Jelah Fox. Co. I, 136th Pennsylvania, Jan. 4—gunshot wound.
C. W. Baker, Co. I, 38th New-York, Jan. 5—gunshot wound.
John F. Freeman, Co. F, 11th Pennsylvania, Jan. 5—gunshot wound.
Victor Kneibelher, Co. B, 121st Pennsylvania, Jan. 6—gunshot wound.
Chas. H. Coombe, Co. C. 25th New-Jersey, Jan. 7—gunshot wound.
Royal L. Potter, Co. F. 24th Michigan, Jan. 8—sick.
Corp. H. Dillman, Co. C, 7th Pennsylvania, Jan. 8—gunshot wound.
Absalom Crawford, 12th Pennsylvania Reserve, Dec. 20—shot in hip.
The above list is correct.

E. L. FARGO, Clerk of Hospital.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN LIBBY PRISON.

The following is a list of the commissioned officers now confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., Jan. 8, 1863:

Maj. Henry H. Withers, 10th Virginia Volunteers, Parkersburgh, Va.
Capt. Charles W. Owston, Co. A, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, Pittsburgh, Penn.
Capt. C. M. Over, Co. C, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, Kittanning, Penn.
Capt. C. F. Rugers, Co. B, 105th New-York Volunteers, Penn Yan, N. Y.
First Lieut. John De Graff, Co. C, 105th New-York, Seneca Castle, N. Y.
First Lieut. S. M. Pelton, Co. C, 3d Michigan, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Second Lieut. U. D. Eddy, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Whipple, Bloomington, Ill.
Second Lieut. Wm. Burgess, Co. D, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves, Loudon, Penn.
Second Lieut. John P. Waise, Co. A, 122d Pennsylvania, Lancaster City, Penn.
Second Lieut. John A. Willoughby, Co. G, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, Huntingdon, Penn.
Second Lieut. A. M. Gilkey, Co. K, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, Beaver County, Penn.
Second Lieut. O. D. Jenkins, Co. C, 1st Pennsylvania Bucktails, Pottsville, Penn.
Second Lieut. H. J. Howe, Co. I, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, Royalston, Mass.
First Lieut. John H. Clybourn, Co. G, 12th Illinois Cavalry, Chicago, Ill.
Second Lieut. Paul Dircks, Co. G, 1st Maryland Cavalry, Pittsburgh, Penn.
Capt. John K. Buckley, Co. K, 1st Maryland Cavalry, Pittsburgh, Penn.
Second Lieut. J. E. Bowers, Co. C, 3d Virginia Cavalry, Lexington, Ohio.
First Lieut. B. F. Sceva, Co. F, 10th New-York Cavalry, New-York.
First Lieut. W. G. Cummings, Co. D, 1st Vermont Cavalry, Barnett, Vt.

SICK PRISONERS IN THE LIBBY PRISON.

The following were not well enough to be moved Jan. 8, and still remain in Libby Prison Hospital. The officers will be held until exchanged:

Capt. T. Breut Swearingen, Assistant Adjutant-General, 3d Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves—shot through right breast, lung and shoulder blade fractured.
Capt. John Ayer, Co. H, 16th Maine—in right leg.
Capt. S. S. Marchand, Co. H, 136th Pennsylvania—abdomen and pelvis.
Capt. C. D. Scheffle, Co. D, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves—right knee.
Capt. Wm. Brian, Co. K, 3d Pennsylvania Reserves—left foot off.
Capt. A. J. Bolar, Co. H, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves—both legs, badly.
Lieut. Lewis A. Johnston, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves—right foot off.
Lieut. Joseph P. Lucas, Co. E, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves—right leg off.
Lieut. J. K. Byers, Co. F, 121st Pennsylvania—right arm off, close up.
Lieut. Theabold Bruck, Co. A, 6th New-York—left leg off.
Adjutant Theodore McMurtrie, Co. I, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves—right leg off.
W. A. Vanuatter, Co. I, 121st Pennsylvania—right leg off.
John Shiefley, Co. D, 3d Pennsylvania Reserves—right leg off.
John Morgan, Co. K, 142d Pennsylvania—right leg off.
James Clark, Co. G, 69th New-York—fever.
Ariando Wright, Co. B, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves—right leg off.
Michael Hess, Co. H, 7th Pennsylvania Reserves—right leg off.
Enoch Shede, Co. A, 3d Pennsylvania Reserves—left leg, badly.
John Conway, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania—sick.
Albert Ganung, Co. K, 24th Michigan—fever, bad.
David O. Tyrell, Co. A, 121st Pennsylvania—right hip, badly.
Orderly Sergeant S. P. Jones, jr., Co. D, 121st Pennsylvania—right leg off.
Abram Carson, Co. K, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles—left leg off.
Harrison Young, Co. H, 4th Maine—left thigh.
A. R. Mitchel, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves—right leg, badly.
K. Grim, Co. B, 121st Pennsylvania—both legs, badly.
Sergeant J. H. Sution, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves—right leg.
L. B. Verney, Co. C. 4th Maine—very sick.
Thomas A. Smith, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves—right foot off.
James Rutter, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves—in abdomen, bad.
W. M. Morgan, Co. E, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles—back and lung.
Seymour Smith, Co. E, 104th ——below left hip.
John H. Summerville, Co. D. 11th Pennsylvania Reserves—right leg off.
Charles Turner, Co. B, 38[illegible] New-York—right leg off.
W. W. Miller, Co. G, 40th New-York—right foot off.
Chas. O. Bee, Co. I, 1st Pa. Rifles—chest and lung.
James Bishop, Co. I, 121st Penn.—left leg, badly.
Amor Allshouse, Co. H, 11th Penn. Res.—knee.
Martellis Porter, Co. H, 10th Penn. Res.—thigh.
Wm. Chamberlin, Co. K, 11th Penn. Res.—head.
Sami. Holebaugh, Co. E, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve—left arm off and left leg broken.
Columbus Cornforth, Co. I, 1st Penn. Rifles—arm.
Charles Ittille, Co. B, 12th Penn.—left leg, badly.
W. W. Evans, Co. A. 11th Penn. Res.—leg, badly.
John Miller, Co. B, 121st Penn.—by shell, on leg.
Robert Gordon, Co. E, 11th Penn. Res.—thigh.
Ely Illiard, Co. C, 11th Penn. Res.—hip, badly.
Peter McIlue, Co. I, 6th Penn. Res.—left hip.
Fred. Conrad, Co. F, 136th Penn. R.—knee, badly.
G. A. Fetzer, Co. B, 12th Penn. Res.—thigh, badly.
Levi Renner, Co. E, 142d Penn.—left foot off.
Thos. W. Bell, Co. A, 9th Pennsylvania Reserve.

Letter from Hon. William H. Seward.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for bringing to my notice allegations made in some of the newspapers of Wisconsin, to the effect that, during the recent election, I wrote letters into the First Congressional District of that State, counselling the defeat of Hon. JOHN F. POTTER, who was the Republican candidate.

I have no hesitation in stating to you that at no time within fifteen years last past have I ever written a letter or spoken a word to any person, near or far off, designed to influence any party, or any portion of the people, in casting their suffrages for President, Vice-President, Governor, Senator, Congressman or other candidates; and this is true even in regard to the State and Congressional district in which I live. Of course, I except from this denial such public, verbal or written addresses as I have made to mass meetings—every one of which, I believe, was immediately and widely reported at the time. But I think that even these will be found never to have been censurous toward political opponents, and I know that they were always faithful to the candidates of the party, or cause, in whose name and service I spoke and wrote.

During the period of fifteen years which I have reviewed, I have had the common fortune of public men. New friends have come to my side and old friends have fallen off from me. I absolve all such, and all correspondents of every class, of all obligations of confidence toward me, and give my full consent to the publication of every line I have written and every word I have spoken in relation to candidates, campaigns, or elections.

Yours, very truly, WM. H. SEWARD.

To Brig.-Gen. RUFUS KING.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Counterfeiting on an Extensive Plan.

LOOK OUT FOR FIVES ON THE BANK OF LYONS, N. Y.

Late on Wednesday night a well-known gang of counterfeiters, the most of whom belong in this City, made a determined effort to flood this City and Brooklyn with well-executed counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of Lyons, Wayne County, this State. As soon as it became known that the rogues were operating, the Police Telegraph was put to work, and all Stations within the Metropolitan District were notified, and the Patrolmen were directed to go from store to store and give notice of the dangerous fraud. But for the facilities thus afforded of notifying the public, the people of the two cities would last night have been swindled out of many thousands of dollars. Notwithstanding all these precautions, there were a large number of arrests made by the Police of the Sixth, Eighth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth Precincts.

Officer BOEHME, of the Twentieth, arrested WM. BAKER, for passing one of them upon CATHARINE THOMAS, of No. 489 Eighth-avenue. On making a search of his person several other bills of the same kind were found. GORDON WADDELL and WM. MOARDLE were arrested in the Sixth Ward, for passing these notes upon several parties in Canal and Centre streets. They were taken to the Tombs and committed by Justice CONNOLLY in default of bail. A young man named PETER CUNNINGHAM was taken into custody for attempting to pass one on LEWIS HENSCHEL, of No. 423 Ninth-avenue. Officer KELLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested JAMES WILSON, *alias* Luke Finnan, for passing one of the above described bills on ELIZA COOK, of No. 562 Eighth-avenue, in payment for a glass of ale and a cigar. On searching him four of the worthless bills were found on his person, together with good money amounting to $67. Committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Officer O'CAHILL, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested SARAH WILLIAMS for attempting to pass these counterfeits on JOHN LEUTENSCHEIDER, of No. 805 West Twenty-ninth-street, in payment of some meat purchased from him. Committed for examination. PETER GORMLEY, JOHN MCGINLEY and JOHN WELSH were also arrested, charged with attempting to put these bills in circulation. Committed for examination.

Quite a number of arrests were made in Brooklyn for the same offence.

The Fog.

Yesterday morning the sun did not appear. Heavy, dampish-looking clouds lowered from the heavens, and toward breakfast time sprinkled the City and its environs with a singgish shower. At 11 o'clock a dense fog enveloped us, shrouding in thick gloom everybody and everything.

The streets were filthy, the sidewalks covered with slushy mud, and mankind clad in trowsers fairly gummed with the nasty paste which Mr. HACKLEY is paid thousands of dollars to remove.

On the river things were mixed. So were steamboats, schooners, sloops, loggers, tugs and rowboats. Whistles tooted shrilly on every hand, bells tolled dismally on every wharf, and ferryboats made trips of a half hour's duration, so that the passengers on many of them established a system of newspaper exchange, and every man read every other man's journal.

In fact, it was a damp, disagreeable day. The Sound boats did not reach their destinations until late in the day; other boats were kept moored all the day long, and business upon the rivers East and North, was very generally disarranged.

Grand Promenade Concert.

The City of Brooklyn is favored in having very many delightful and popular institutions, amongst which may be named the "Philharmonic Concerts," the "Mercantile Library," and courses of lectures unsurpassed by those in any city of the world.

The Mercantile Library has done well by the City, well by its subscribers, and desires to do better. That this end may be attained, the Directors, in connection with certain prominent young men of the City, have determined to give a Grand Promenade Concert at the Brooklyn Academy, on Tuesday next. HELMSMULLER'S Twenty-second Regiment Band will furnish the music, and there will undoubtedly be a response to the call of the Library as generous as has been its response to the crying needs of the community for moral and esthetic instruction.

Military.

The following appointments and promotions were made yesterday in the corps of Volunteer Engineers, upon the recommendation of Col. SERRELL, Chief of the corps:

Capt. Frederick E. Graef, to be Major.
Capt. James E. Place, to be Major.
Second Lieut. V. W. M. Brown, to be First Lieutenant.
Wm. Henry Baldwin, to be Second Lieutenant.

The last three named were commissioned to date respectively Jan. 1, 1863, Dec. 28, 1862, Jan. 14, 1862.

Maj. GRASP'S commission will issue so soon as the additional sappers and miners are organized that are now being recruited.

Maj. PEACE'S headquarters are at Fort Clinch, Fernandina, Fla., and Maj. GRASP'S at St. Helena, S. C.

Movements of the Common Council Committee at Washington.

The Committee of the Common Council sent out to recover the body of Adjutant LAVY, of the Fifty-second Regiment, yesterday sent the following telegram to Alderman FARLEY:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1863.

To Alderman T. Farley:

We have just had an interview with the Secretary of War, and for the present he denies us a pass to BURNSIDE, because, not having heard from BURNSIDE in answer to yesterday's dispatch, he apprehends that quiet may not exist there just now. We shall hear further about the matter early this afternoon.

F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GRAND REQUIEM MASS FOR THE DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.—A Grand Requiem Mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-street, at 10 o'clock this morning for the repose of the souls of the officers and soldiers of the Irish Brigade who have fallen in battle or died since the commencement of the war. Archbishop HUGHES, and other distinguished prelates, will officiate on the occasion. An address will be delivered by Brig.-Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

GEN. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER AND THE IRISH BRIGADE.—Gen. MEAGHER, who was slightly wounded at the battle of Fredericksburgh, and who has been spending some time in the City of late, is now fully recovered from his wound, and in a few days will return to the field of action. He says there is some talk of the Irish Brigade being ordered home to recruit, its strength having been greatly reduced by losses in recent conflicts.

REDEMPTION OF STAMPS.—The Postmaster-General, we understand, will not consent to extend the time of stamp redemption beyond Tuesday, the 20th inst. Postmaster WAKEMAN has made such arrangements, in view of this fact, that all may be accommodated who come for that purpose, on any day, on or before that date, during the hours between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ARTISTS' RECEPTION.—To-night one of those delightful reunions, known as an "Artists' Reception," will be held at Dodworth's Hall. The Executive Committee are Messrs. H. P. GRAY, WM. S. HASELTINE and S. COLEMAN, Jr., and we learn that an exhibition of unusual interest will be made of works recently taken from the easel.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of ELISA J. AMCAR, aged 3 years, who died from injuries accidentally received by falling from the fifth story window of house No. 12 Bank-street....Coroner NAOMANN held an inquest upon the body of a child named ELISA WINKELMAN, of No. 318 West Forty-third-street, aged 2 years, who died from scalds accidentally received on the 2d inst., by the upsetting of a pot of hot coffee.... MARY FREEMAN, a colored woman, committed suicide yesterday, at her apartments, No. 145 West Sixteenth-street, by taking laudanum. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest upon the body.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Mrs. MARIA HAMILTON brought an action in the Brooklyn City Court against the City Railroad Company for damages, laid at $5,000, on account of injuries sustained. It appears that on the 20th of August last plaintiff entered one of the cars of the Company and rode to the corner of Cranberry and Fulton streets. The conductor stopped the car, and plaintiff proceeded to get off. She was told by the conductor to get off on the other (the left) side, and she requested him to wait a minute to enable her to do so. The conductor said he could not wait; he was in a hurry. While in the act of getting off, and one foot still on the step, he rang the bell, and the cars moved on. Plaintiff's dress was caught on a nail, and she ran along for some distance, and being unable to extricate herself, was thrown violently upon the pavement. A crowd was attracted and the car stopped. Her clothes were completely torn from her person. She was conducted to a neighboring drug-store, where she was attended to. She was badly bruised and unable to leave her room for three or four days, and is still laboring under the effects of the injuries sustained. The jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff; damages, $2,770 16.

FIRE.—The three-story frame tenement house of JOHN QUINN, in Eighteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, Gowanus, was damaged by fire on Wednesday night to the extent of $500. Insured in the Brooklyn and Montauk Companies.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.—The Board of Brooklyn Assessors was organized yesterday by the election of THOMAS T. GRIFFEN as President, and DOMINICK ROCHE as Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 16.—Nos. 84, 85, 89, 90, 92, 93, 97, 98, 99, 100, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119.

NEW-JERSEY.

FOG AND COLLISION.—A fog has hung over the North River for two days past, and during yesterday was very dense. About 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon the Jersey City ferry-boat *Gregory* ran into the steamship *Talisman*, of Liverpool, which anchored the day previously in the stream directly in the track of the ferry boat. The pilot of the ferry-boat had requested the officers to ring a bell or sound a horn, but they paid no attention to the request until after the collision occurred. The vessels came together with great force, so much so that some of the iron plates of the steamer were broken above the water line. Some of the ferry passengers found themselves suddenly prostrated on the deck, but no one was injured to any extent, and the boat was not damaged. The trips were quite irregular throughout the day and evening.

CERTIFICATES OF VALUE.—The Jersey City Common Council, at their last meeting, passed a resolution directing the City Treasurer to redeem all certificates of value recently issued for small change, when presented in sums of $3 or upward. This course was taken to preserve the credit of the city, and to protect the public from extortion by brokers. The Hudson County Bank and Jersey City Bank also redeem these certificates when presented in sums of any amount.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—On Wednesday, thirty-one soldiers received certificates of discharge from the United States service. XAVIER BULL, one of the nurses of the Hospital, died on Wednesday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. (short causes) E. F., 2183, 2169, 6341, C. D., 9107, 1936, 1803, 1881, G. H., 8064, 1., 1208, 2060, 8014¾, 2154, J. *Part III.*—Nos. 784, 1052, 1049, 1053, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 314, 329, 330, 333, 335, 336, 337, 344, 345, 346, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 1277, 1307, 1065, 2041, 2011, 1278, 1281, 1287, 1288, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299. *Part II.*—Nos. 1232, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1332, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1340, 1242.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 964, 540½, 1061, 1064, 1066, 1067, 1069, 1070, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1078, 1081, 1082, 1083. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

The Circulation of Foreign Bank Bills—A Loan and the Consequences.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Henry Fitch vs. *Simeon Leland et al.*—(*Ten Cases.*)—This was an action brought upon a promissory note made by the defendants. The defence was usury. The trial was had before a Justice of the Marine Court, without a jury, and a judgment was given for the plaintiff. Appeal was taken to this Court. The facts involved are stated by the Court as follows:

HILTON, J.—Hallett & Co. were money brokers in the City of New-York during the whole of the month of May, 1861, and were also agents for the redemption of all bills of the Beverly Bank, a specie-paying institution, located in the State of New-Jersey, redeeming its bills at par in specie in the City of New-York, at the Atlantic Bank, and also at the office of Hallett & Co. The defendants applied to Hallett & Co. for a loan of money in Beverly Bank bills, they giving their check for the amount, dated three or four days ahead. The proposition was acceded to and the money loaned upon a check thus dated, and for which the note in suit was afterward substituted.

The Court then say: There was nothing certainly in such an arrangement which could be regarded as illegal or corrupt. (Slosson vs. Duff, 1 Barb. S. C. R., 432,) and although there were many circumstances tending to establish that the transaction was one by which bank bills of a doubtful character, and almost useless, except for the purpose of an immediate sale to brokers at a considerable discount, were loaned for the purpose of having them put in circulation, upon the understanding that they should not be immediately returned for redemption; yet, as an appellate tribunal, we must consider all such evidence as outweighed in the mind of the Justice who tried the cause, by the testimony on the part of the plaintiff in conflict with it.

Respecting the exceptions taken at the trial to the ruling of the Judge upon questions of evidence, without noticing them in detail, it seems only necessary to say that in each instance the decision was correct. The judgment should be affirmed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Morris vs. *Crawford*; *Lyon* vs. *De Bow*; *Clark et al.* vs. *Peck*, &c.—Motion denied without costs.

Hyatt et al. vs. *Tallmadge*; *Pequeno* vs. *Taylor et al.*—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 16, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN — The Chimney Corner — The Fence Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Paids of the Market.

WALLACK'S—Pauline.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Merchant of Venice.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

CLINTON HALL—Electro Psychology.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is perhaps unnecessary to direct the attention of the public to the lattar on our first page from tha "headquarters of the Army of the Potomac."

We have this morning received, by way of Fredericksburgh, a telegraphic abstract of Jeff. Davis' Annual Message to the Rebel Congress, contained in tha Richmoud papers of yesterday morning. It is precisely such a document as we had been led to expect from the tenor of the speeches recently delivered by him in the Southwest and in Richmond.

An order from the War Department, dated tha 5th inst., constitutes the troops in tbe Department of tbe Gulf tbe Nineteenth Army Corps, and dasignates Major-Gen. N. P. Banks as their commander. This probably settles the question of Gan. Butler's return to the Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in deferance to the wishes of the House of Representatives, as expressed in the resolution passed on Monday last, hes given orders that, for the present, no portion of the checks of parties having credit for certificates of indebtedness shall be paid in money. The arrearages of the soldiers are the debts now first in order for payment.

Up to Jan. 9, Gen. Rosecrans had sent to Nashville, from Murfreesboro, 1,250 rebel prisoners, representing all the cotton States, except South Carolina. Tbere were over 400 more to be sent forward, and these are in eddition to the large number of wounded whom the rebels abandoned when they retreated.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* of the 12th, states that thera has been another rise in the Cumberland, and the depth of water on Harpeth Shoals on Saturday was five feet. Three of the seventeen steamers at the foot of the Shoels, with army supplies, had arrived at Nashville.

A dispatch dated Cairo, Jan. 12, states that Gen. Dodge intercepted Forrest in his retreat at Monteray, and captured 100 men and four cannon. Ahout 600 prisoners are now at Cairo, mostly Forrest's men. His force is utterly destroyed.

Morgan's success in bis recent raid upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is attributed to the utter inefficiency of the stockades for the purpose for which they were constructed. They are said to be little better tbsn slaughter pens.

Another consignment of eighty rebels, captured in the Green and Cnmberland River region, arrived at Evansville, Ind., on Friday last.

The Paris correspondent of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, in giving an account of the New Year's diplomatic reception hy the Emperor of tbe French, says: "To Mr. Dayton, the Emperor made a remark which would have been most cruel irony, hut for tha manner in which it was said. The American Minister said that bs had hoped this time last year that on this occasion he would bave been able to give him better news from the progress of the war, to whicb his Majesty replied, 'Yes, that he also had hoped for more progress, but,' ha added, with a smile, 'let us hope that you will have better news to give me by this time next year."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Mr. Buckalew, as Senator from Pennsylvania, were presented. A hill concerning military Courts was introduced hy Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. A resolution was adopted, asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding compensation of Collectors of Customs. The Secretary of tha Navy was asked for information regarding the accident to tha steamar *Ossipee*. The papers relating to the French spoliation claims were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The House joint resolution to provide for the peyment of the army aud navy, was reported from the Finance Committee, without amendmeut, and passed, only two members voting against it—Messrs. Powell, of Kentucky, and Saulsbury, of Delaware. It provides for the issue of a hundred millions of Treasury Notes, sbould that amount be necessary. The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy at West Point was taken up, debated at great length and finally passed, 29 to 10. The Senete then adjourned.

In tha House, the credentials Mr. Jennings Pigoal, as Representative from North Carolina, having the certificate of Gov. Stanly, were presented. A protest from Charles Henry Foster, against Mr. Piggal's admission, was also presented, and both papers were referred to the Committe on Elections. The hill to provide ways and means for the support of the Govarnmeut was then considered in Committee of tbe Whole until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, no business of importance was done.

In the Assembly, the proceedings were varied by an attempt at sharp practice on the part of the Democrats, which, however, failed. A resolution was offered that the expression of the majority of the State, last Fall, gave the Democrats the best right to the organization of the Assembly. This resolution was tabled—60 to 37. The resolution offered on Wednesday, making the test for the election of Speaker the support and indorsement of tha President's Emancipation Proclamation, was also tabled—62 to 60. The voting for Speaker was soon afterwerd resumed, and the 77th ballot was reached, without an election.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Jersey City fractional notes are redeemed at the Comptroller's office with green-backs, when presented in sums of $5 and upward.

Thus far 1,672 persons have deposited at the Boston Post-office for redemption $20,000 of stamps, which have been used as currency.

Gov. Ramsay, of Minnesota, was elected United States Senator from thet State, by the Legislature, on Wednesday,

The valuo of merchandiee shipped from St. Louis to Memphis, from the 28th of August to the 31st of December, was $1,420,000. This is for four months. At the same rate, the trade for a year would be $4,260,000.

At the meeting of the Connecticnt State Agricultural Socisty, held in New-Haven on Wednesday, it was determined to appropriate the proceeds of the land scrip, amounting to 180,000 acres, voted to it hy Congress, to the development of the Sheffield Scientific School, connected with Yale College. This scrip, it was stated, may yield $100,000.

Under the presenre of an anticipated draft, Orange, N. J., raised its quota of nine months men by paying each one who enlisted $200 bounty —$100 in cash and $100 in scrip. Considerable excitemant has been caused in the town hy recent action of the Common Council, which voted to appropriate $20,000 to redeem the scrip. Part of it was taken by private citizens in good faith, and hy this action the Council virtually repudiates all except that which is held by the soldiers.

In tbe Conrt of Generai Sessions, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, the case of Lawrence Kelly, indicted for murder, was concluded hy a verdict of acquittal. Michael Smith, tried for an assault, with intent to kill, was convicted of assault and battary. Sarah Murray was convicted of an assault upon Margaret Flynn, with intent to do bodily harm. Thos. Neally pleaded guilty to attempt to commit hurglary, and Francis Enright to an assault and battery. The prisoners were all remanded for sentence on Saturday.

In ths Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Leonard, ths case of Joseph Taylor, on trial for arson, (reported in yesterday's Times,) was continued, and occupied the entire day. Tha testimony was nearly closed, and tha case will prohably be given to the jury to-day.

The price of Gold, yesterday, left off at 147¾; Exchange, 162 ₱ cent. Stocks lower in the forenoon, hut firm again at the close.

Heavy salee and shipments of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions were reported yesterday. Prices were generally firmer. Sugars, Rio Coffee, Spices, Tallow, Raisins, Wool, Clover Seed and Petroleum were in active request, at buoyant rates. A good inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Teas, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

McClernand's Army—What Will He Do With It?

Beyond the fact that the expedition under Gen. Sherman against Vicksburgh has been withdrawn by Gen, McClernanu, and the whole force reëmbarked and moved up the Mississippi River, we know nothing definite about it. One report says that the attack on Vicksburgh has not been abandoned, but is about to be made from another direction. We are at a loss to conjecture on what side that stroughold could be approached more feasibly than on the one selected hy Sherman. Another report says that a council of war was held on board of the fleet after Vicksburgh was given up, and a new plade decided on for attack. And following this report is an account of part of ths expedition moving up White River. The inference on the face of these statements is that some point in Arkaneas is to be attacked. But ws apprehend this is not the cass; or if there be truth in it, only a partial occupation will be found for McClernand's army up White River. There is a battery, it is well known, at or near St. Charles, on White River, which once before checked the progress of our gunboats up that stream. Ths horrible tragedy to the steamer *Mound City* occurred there, and the rebels disgraced hnmanity by shooting our scalded seamen, who threw themselves into the river while writhing in horrible torture from the steam of an exploded boiler. It would be well enough, if Gen. McClernanu has an adequate force and nothing else for it to do, to send a detachmeut up White River, and destroy tbe fortifications near St. Charles; and he may have done so. But it is hardly probable he would take his entire force, or the half, or the fourth of it, to perform that insignificant job. If the attempt be made and the work done, there would be nothing in tbe region beyond to employ the army. At the little town of Des Arc, still further up, there is said to be some rebel manufacturing establishments started, including one for powder. It may be worth while to penetrate to Des Arc and put an end to that enterprise. But the Army that assails Vicksbnrgh is not needed for these trifling achievements. If McClernanu wishes to meet and fight an enemy, he need not turn his army toward Arkansas at all. He will find no considerable force of Rebels, and no strongholds now in that State. If he wishes to go into *the Cotton trade*, he can not do better, perhaps, than occupy the towns on the White and ths Arkansas rivers. The planters will cheerfnlly do as they did in all the region round about Helena—sell cotton freely on consideration of having their slaves kept out of the Union camps and forced to stay on their plantations. But this army, we hope, will he put to no such base uses.

Gen. McClernand may mean to captnre Little Rock. His army, after leaving the Yazoo, rendezvoused at Napoleon—the mouth of Arkansas River—and it is not far up that river to the Capital of Arkansas. It would be a humiliation of the rebels to take their Capital, but no very severe military loss. We took Baton Ronge, the Capital of Louisiana, but gained no great advantage therehy. On the contrary, we have suffered the destrnction of the State Honse, which is a common calamity. We need not imitate this experience hy taking Little Rock unless the military advantages are obvions, which to ns they are not.

Gen. McClernand leads too great a force to be squandered in cotton-hunting, or the capture of inconseqnential, defended villages and towns of Arkansas. He has an army of hardy and hrave soldiers abont him, who set out with the avowed purpose of "opening the Miseisaippi." The Government has committed itself to the Western people, beyond retraction, to the reduction of the fortified places on this river and the reëstablishment of their natural Southern outlet to the ocean. The nation feels a deep interest, as well as a pride in regaining its great Western highway. The work cannot be abandoned now, and will not be. The armies of Grant and McClernand are made np of citizen soldiers of the West; and having arms in their hands and the purpoee to restore their section to its commercial rights, the Government could hardly call them off, if it would, from their enterprise. They are bent on "opening the Mississippi." We think, therefors, that when we get full accounts from the West, we shall find the attack on Vicksburgh has not been wholly abandoned. Or, that if Gen. McClernand has led back his troops in despair of accomplishing its reduction, he has lost the confidence and support of his army, and will need to be superseded at once hy a man who will give his heart, mind and enargies to the great military idea of the West—the loosening of the rebel bonds that bind the Mississippi River.

Private Property in War—The Law and the Precedents.

Jefferson Davis, after having issued a proclamation, in which he declares his intention of hanging all white officers taken in command of negro soldiers in the Union service, or, as he calls them, "seditious negroes," has once more denounced Gen. Butler for having stolen millions of dollars from private citizens in New-Orleans, "although the *usages of war* exempt private property from taxation." We regret on his own account that he should have made this statement, because, in the first place, he ought to be the last man in the world to appeal "to the usages of war;" and in the second, because it is not true that those usages "exempt private property from taxation by an enemy." So far from it, that one of the great objects of wars of invasion, and especially of all attempts to seize the enemy's capital, is to acquire the power of taxing his citizens.

The notion that private property on land is, by the laws of war, exempt from seizure by a victorious enemy, is a popular fallacy. Armies are forbidden to *plunder* on land, though not forbidden on sea, partly in obedience to the well-established rule, that no injury should be done to the enemy which harms him more than it benefits you; and partly because plunder is subversive of all discipline, and exhausts rapidly the districts subjected to it. The rule is, however, based entirely on expediency, and hy no means on principle. A General is always allowed to judge of ths propriety or impropriety of enforcing it. If he wishes to escape from pursuit, he is perfectly justified by usage in laying waste the whole country behind him, no matter at what cost, or with what suffering to the inhahitants—carrying off or destroying at his option all the private property he can lay his hands on—if be judges it necessary for his own safety or success. All that public opinion exacts of him, is that he shall not do it lightly, or without clear and pressing cause. In like manner he may batter down all the houses in a town, if his operations require it. Bnt he may not allow his soldiers to plunder indiscriminately, because it inflicts loss and suffering on the people, from which his Government not only derives no proportionate advantage, bnt from which it suffers actual loss, in the demoralization it introduces into his army. Considerations of hnmanity, we regret to say, have nothing to do with the rule, one way or the other, however much they may influence the mind of a General.

There is, however, a recognized, well understood and oft-practiced method of raising supplies in a conquered country for any purposes the General in command sees fit, whether the replenishment of his own military cheet or the treasury of his Government—commonly called "levying contributions." It is, moreover, so well known to the Confederates, that they have at various times since the war began, expressed their desire and intention of resorting to it in Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore and even New-York, whenever their forces should reach those points. They have so far been prevented from trying its effects by the difficulty which Jefferson Davis, in this very speech, pronounces insurmountable—of carrying the war into Northern territory. The process in question is very simple, and is open to none of the objections which attend unorganized plunder. Upon seizing a city, or any other place, in which population is dense, and money abundant, the General-in-Chief sends for the Mayor or other chief officer, and tells him he must supply him with so much money, or so much forags, or so much provisions by a certain day, "on pain of military execution." The Mayor and the inhahitants then do all the troublesome and dirty work of assessing and collecting the tax amongst themselves, while the troops attend to their military duties. If the requisition be not complied with at the time fixed, then comes the military execution, which consists simply of quartering in every house in the town a number of soldiers proportioned to its size and the apparent means of the proprietor, and requiring him to lodge and feed them until the sum required is made up.

If we were to believe Jefferson Davis, we should suppose that this simple and efficacious mode of taxing the enemy was never resorted to, and that private property on land was religiously respected in war. Bnt so far is this from being true, that we believe there has not been a single war, in which the population was hostile to the invader, in which it has not been adopted. Napoleon paid the expenses of nearly all his campaigns in this very way, and thus, at the close of a tremendous contest with all Europe, of twenty years' duration, left France not only without a debt, bnt with $500,000,000 in gold in his vaults. The Austrians have resorted to it invariably, whenever they have had the good luck to get on to an enemy's territory, for ever so short a time, as in the last war in Italy; and so have the Russians. The Allies resorted to it in France, after Waterloo, and kept an army of occupation in Paris until 1818, as a security for the payment of the money. The difference between Gen. Butler's taxation at New-Orleans, and that which the "usages of war would have justified" in such circumstances, is one which Davis ought to recognize with gratitnde; inasmuch as Butler employed the greater portion of money thus raised in feeding and clothing the poor, and in cleaning and repairing the streets and wharves and levees.

Free Labor Experiments in Louisiana.—The letter which we publish this morning concerning the experiments with Free Labor in Louisiana, will repay perusal. It is from one of our Southern correspondents who has had good opportnnities of watching the practical results of such experiments as have been made. Gen. Butler, finding a great many freed negroes on his hands, and the plantations snffering for lack of their labor, entered into an agreement with the planters, the text of which is embodied in our correspondent's letter. Provision is made for guarding the negroes and preventing crime, and the planters were to pay certain stipulated prices per month for their labor. The general result, according to the testimony of the planters themselves, was highly favorable; and Gen. Butler had no hesitation in inferring from it that *free* labor would be far more profitable in Louisiana than *slave* labor.

Encouraging Signs.

A cry for peace comes to us from the favorite representative of the rebels in the American Congress. Mr. Vallandigham, whom the Richmond *Examiner* recently eulogized, in connection with Fernando Wood, as one of "the jnst men in the Northern Sodom," and who has since been repudiated by his own constituents, made, on Wednesday, an earnest speech in favor of secession and compromise and the immediate cessation of the war.

Although Mr. Vallandigham no longer represents the loyal sentiment of Ohio, there is reason to believe that he faithfully represents, in his cry for peace, the traitors who compose the rebel Government at Richmond. The Atlanta (Georgia) *Intelligencer*, in lamenting the failnre of Bragg's abortive demonetration on Kentucky, said:

"Had Gen. Bragg done his duty as well and as promptly as Gen. Smith did, Louisville would have been ours, Cincinnati would have furnished us supplies, while Columbus, Ohio, would have been our headquarters. Then would the Vallandighams, of Ohio, and the Brights, of Indiana, have rallied to tha issuing of Bragg's noted order; then would many thousand friends in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois have joined the Southern army; then, too, could Gen. Bragg, having cut off the Western from the Eastern States, have whispered terms of peace in the Northwestern ear; and then might wa have reasonably hoped for peace. But now all hope of peace is indefinitely postponed, and our prospects are gloomier than when we crossed the mountains," &c.

Mr. Vallandigham, deprived of the opportunity of rallying to Gen. Bragg's order—swelling the ranks of the Southern army, and dictating terms of peace—and seeing the prospects of his rebel friends far gloomier than ever since their memorable defeat hy Rosecrans, has decided, it seems, to raise his voice for peace in the Congress of the United States.

The significance of such a movement at this moment, by a member who is openly recognized by the rebel organs at Richmond, and at Atlanta, as their trusted ally—possessing their fullest confidence, and ready to cooperate with their armies at the first opportune moment, could hardly be overrated, even were it not unexpectedly confirmed hy the intercepted dispatches, announced the other day, nnder our telegraphic head, from Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of State, to Mason, Slidell and others, in Europe. Those dispatches, captured off Charleston hy our blockading squadron, show the desperate strait to which the rebel leaders are reduced, and that their cause is irretrievably lost, unless they can obtain relief from Europe, or can succeed in dividing the sentiment of the North.

For these interesting confessions, which we hope the Government may find it consistent with the public interest to publish for the enlightenment of the few timid souls who would despair of the Republic because the war is not an uninterrupted series of brilliant victories, we were somewhat prepared by the admission of Jeff. Davis, in his recent address to the Legislature of Mississippi, that he had been disappointed at the gigantic proportions the war had assumed, and that his failure to transfer it to Northern soil "had proceeded not from a want of inclination but of power;" as well as by his declaration that "he thought it was not possible for a war waged upon such a tremendous scale to be protracted."

These revelations of the hopelessnese of a protracted resistance hy the rebels to the gigantic power of the American people, earnest and united, come opportunely to reinvigorate the Administration, Congress, and all loyal citizens, whether Democrat or Republican, for a new and decisive effort to prosecute the war with a vigor unknown before, and give the *coup de grace* to this infamous rebellion, whose despairing cry for peace is put forth at the same moment to its despotic sympathizers in Europe and its traitorous sympathizers at home.

They afford additional motive for cherishing "that king-quality of heroic constancy" which, rooted deep in a profonnd conviction of the justice of our cause, support a lofty public spirit equally well in the midst of a temporary disaster and in the hour of assured triumph;" and they will inspire in the breast of the doubtful, if any snch there be, new faith in the unbroken destiny of our great Republic, for whose fall our foreign and domestic foes are so desperately laboring, hnt "whose greatness and whose liberty," in the words of Montalembert to the French Academy, "shall never perish, if it please God, in the formidable trials which its passing through to-day."

Loyalty in the Galleries.—Two members of Congress had a political gladiatorial display in the House on Wednesday. The galleries were crowded with spectators of all classes, who made noisy manifestations of their feelings as the debate progressed. Our Washington telegraphic correspondent, in mention of the occurrence, observed yesterday, that it was "significant that *the soldiers in the galleries—a large proportion of the audience*"—listened in displeased silence to one side in the debate, but "rapturously applauded" the other.

No doubt the sympathies of these soldiers were judicious and rightly placed—but to us the painful "significance" of the fact is that "soldiers" form large proportions of the audiences who listen to the wordy battles of politicians in Washington, and hy "rapturous applause" in the Capitol, are giving their only rebuke to treason which is rampant and defiant in the field. Instead of having soldiers in great crowds thronging the Capital and Capitol, and lively enough to join in "rapturous applause" at the good hits of Congressmen at the enemies of their country, it would be a far more hopefully significant fact to hear that Congressmen were deserting Washington to join the soldiers in camp, and cheer the latter in their vigorous assaults upon the rebels in arms. It is not the "galleries" at Washington that will save the nation from the pit yawning before it. Let the soldiers go where they are needed.

An Eventful New-Year's Day.

New-Year's Day this year looked very quiet in New-York, and it seemed to us, then, rather dull all over the country. We knew that there had been skirmishing in the latter days of the old year in Middle Tennessee, and we even read that a battle there was imminent, hnt the public paid no great attention to the announcement. Yet it turns out to have been one of the most eventful days since the war began; and it will be a remarkable day of this year which surpasses in incident its first day.

It was just 8 o'clock on New-Year's morn when the roar of cannon ushered in a renewal of the battle which had opened on the last day of the old year at Murfreesboro. The correspondent whose letter from the battle-field we gave in Monday's issue, said:

"What a New-Year's morn! Yet there were undaunted souls who maintained a steadfast cheerfulness even amidst the general gloom—who smiled whenever they met a well-known comrade, and shouted 'Happy New-Year!' even amid the thunders of the cannonade."

New-Year's Day opened on a lost field at Vickeburgh, and in the morning Gen. Sherman sent in a flag of truee to the rebels asking leave to bury our dead. "The scene on the field," said a correspondent, "was ghastly to behold;" and in decently interring their fallen comrades, and tending the wounded, our army on the Yazoo passed the holiday.

It was on New-Year's morning that the Texan rebels attacked our land forces at Galveston and captured the place; and on the same day they attacked our fleet before the town and captured the *Harriet Lane*.

On New-Year's morning, (according to the dispatches to the New-York Press, although the Western papers make it a day earlier,) Gen. Sullivan, with a force of 6,000 men, attacked the rebels under Forrest near Lexington, Tenn., and, after an engagement lasting all day, defeated them, with very heavy loss in men and guns.

On the same day Col. Haskins, with a loyal Kentucky regiment, attacked the guerrilla Morgan at Lebanon, Ky., killed several and captured sixty of his force, and spent the holiday in pursuing him.

On the 3d Gen. Blunt telegraphed from Arkansas that he had learned from the Indian Territory that Col. Phillips, with 1,200 loyal Indians, had driven the tawny rebels across the Arkansas, and had destroyed Fort Davis; and, judging by the distance of the scene of conflict from Blunt's headquarters, we judge that this affair took place on New-Year's Day.

On New-Year's Day Hinuman's defeated rebel army in Arkansas was "dispersing in every direction," and has not been heard of since.

On New-Year's Day the rebels nnder Marmaduke were marching upon Springfield, Mo., the attack upon which opened a few days later.

On New-Year's Day, in the Army of the Potomac, all was quiet; but the rebels were making suspicious demonstrations above Falmouth, on the opposite side of the river.

On New-Year's Day the President issued his Proclamation of Emancipation.

On New-Year's Day West Virginia was created a State, hy the President signing the hill for its admission into the Union.

New-Year's Day of 1863 deserves to be known as a *dies mirabilis*.

Good News for the Soldiers and their Families.—The army will not be any better pleased than the country to learn that Congress has at last made adequate provision for the immediate payment of the troops. Ths bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue for this purpose one hundred million dollars of non-interest-bearing legal tender demand notes, which passed the Senate on Wednesday, went through the House yesterday by a vote almost nnanimous; and we presume was signed by the President before he wrapped the drapery of his couch about him and lay down to pleasant dreams last night. The notes are to be in denominations of not less than one dollar, and are to be issued in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem expedient. We presnme that Mr. Chase decided upon the proper form before the bill was introduced; and we hope he will see to it that all the engravers in the country are at once put to work on the platee, and all the presses set running printing them. By this means the soldiers will get their greenbacks, and their destitute families will be enabled to buy victuals and pay rents, in a few days.

We hope that he will look sharply after the Paymasters, too; and if any of them are found stealing, gambling or speculating with the soldiers' money, drag them off to Fort Lafayette, and keep them on bread and water, in its dismalest casemate, till the close of the war. In this, he will be justified and upheld by the army and navy, by Democrats and Republicans, and perhaps even hy the *World*.

Mr. Chase, in his letter responsive to the inquiry of Congress why he did not provide the means necessary to pay the soldiers, said that he had not been authorized to raise the means by practicable methods; and he further stated that payments had not been suspended, as many supposed, but that he had been dishursing over a million dollars each day—half of which went to the Paymasters for the pay of troops exclusively. A still larger share of this will at once go to the army, even before the issue of the new notes, as the Treasury Department has given orders, in deference to the House resolution passed on Monday, that "no portion of the checks of parties having credit for certificates of indebtedness shall be paid in money, until further orders"—which means, until the soldiers are paid. The prospect is now capital for an immediate and large increase of army payments from this source, while the new issue will speedily bring up arrears, and set everything straight. So let the soldiers rejoice.

A Fact for "The Times."—The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, in his recent letters, insists that the Government of the United States has lost all credit and that its utter and hopeless ruin is impending. It is possible that he belives this. Bnt if so, how does it happen that he quite recently instructed the bankers in this City, through whom he receives payment from the *Times*, to forward the amount *in greenbacks* to him at Richmond? Which affords the best index of his real opinions, this order to his bankers or his letters to the *Times*?

WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST—ITS EVENTS.

Battle of Murfreesboro—Generalship—Military Comments—Preparations for Advance—Possible Battle—Blunders on the Mississippi.

The Recess, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

The New-Year of 1863 will long be remembered for the blows which were struck and the blood which flowed. On the cold ground of Murfreesboro it might well be said:

"And thousands had sunk on the ground overpowared,
Tha weary to sleep and the wounded to die."

The battle of Murfreesboro, or Stones River, is the most remarkable in the war, for one thing, that is, the display of generalship and the handling of the army. Nothing like it has been seen in this war. At Shiloh, there was no generalship at all; hnt much that was disgraceful to whoever made the arrangements. In the Army of the Potomac, there has been generalship just np to the point when the real battle is to begin, and *there it stops*. The Army of the Potomac has fought nobly. Its blood has flowed freely, and its soldiers are evidently as good as any. Why then does it not advance? Why is it always stopped? Two reasons are very obvious to me,—that the Generals on the Potomac are *never properly informed* on the position and numbers of the enemy. If evidence of this is wanting, just read the disclosures on the Porter trial. The other reason is, that the Army of the Potomac is too large for the abilities of its commanders. I believe, whatever others may think, that if the Army of the Potomac had been handled on the Peninsula as that of Tennessee was, it would have gone into Richmond. But enough of that. Let us turn to the positive side of the picture. Ths battle of Stones River is worthy of special notice from ths intelligent public, especially for its military features. I may premise that Gen. Rosecrans is a person of shrewd mind, full of resources, and a student of military science.

Perhaps you are mistaken (in the Times of the 7th) in supposing Rosecrans had read less than McClellan or Buell. There are two kinds of reading the Art of War; one is of art only, and the other of the resources, combinations and general knowledge, such as Frederick and Napoleon possessed. I read Frederick's works (as far as a boy could) at twelve years of age, and have ever looked on him as the greatest General of modern Europe. Frederick may have studied somethiug of fortifications and strategy. He was certainly a great disciplinarian. But the main point with Frederick was his broad mind and general information, which together gave him an intensity of what we call common sense.

The great difficulty with most of our Generals is, that they are engineer officers, educated to their peculiar art. Such were McClellan, Beauregard, Lee, Halleck, Rains, Gustavus Smith, and even Rosecrans. It is very difficult for a man, bred by a scientific education to a peculiar art, ever to rise to that comprehensive, elevated, broad mind which takes in at once the elements of a great campaign. Rosecrans, if I am not mistaken, has read critically the great battles, and the events on which they turned; and the very movements on which the battle of Murfreesboro turned, I think you will find, he had considered long before. I thought he would be too cautious, as the difficulties of a military position present themselves to his mind with full force. Let us look at his position at Nashville. He seemed to be at Nashville a long time without apparent action; hut, in fact, that was the *day of preparation*. The river was low, and no way of supplying provisions but by one line of railroad, liable to be cut off, as at one time it was. Then there was the certainty of *raids* in the rear, which might prove destructive if great precautions were not taken, which was done by large detachments of the army, lying all the way from Elizabethtown, Ky., through Gallatin to Nashville. The raids took place, but they accomplished nothing important. Forrest's and Morgan's Divisions were nearly used up. Again Rosecrans had to thoroughly inform himself of the situation, and *he did*. In the Army of the Tennessee it would be deemed absurd to hear any one say that we did not know whether the enemy had moved from our front or not. We rather guessed he had. The Generals in Tennessee *know* where the enemy is and how strong he is. You will observe that the attack on Murfreesboro was well timed. Provisions had been accumulated at Nashvilla; the Cumberland was rising; Morgan and Forrest were off on their raids, and Carter was supposed to have cut the East Tennessee Railroad. Nevertheless, the rebel army at Murfreesboro was what the Richmond *Examiner* called "Bragg's magnificent army." It was large; it was mostly veterans: it was finely handled; throughout the fight it fought with desperation, and its position was very strong, covered hy a river, by rising eminances and by cedar woods. As to numbers, the rebels must have had quite as many as we had, for, remember, we had to maintain important points hy regiments and even divisions. I know of several veteran regiments of thet army which were not in the battle. Rosecrans had not more than two-thirds of his army in the battle. What, then, achieved the victory? You are very nearly right in saying *it was the personal presence and skill of the General*. The conduct of Rosecrans in that battle was precisely similar to that of Frederick in the great battle of Lissa, fought against Marshal Daun. Frederick was everywhere present in the midst of the battle, made every movement, and made them with the head of a master.

The difficulties of the battle of Murfreesboro were very great. The defeat of McCook's right wing was nearly fatal; it came near cutting off all communications, and our army was as much discouraged as the enemy was emboldened. That

Right Bragg went to sleep perfectly convinced that our army would be destroyed. Read Bragg's dispatch to Richmond. It was generalship to retrieve the day. Then, see the enemy's tremendous attack on the division thrown over the river, of which two brigades were driven back; the rapid march and attack of Negley's Division, and the final rout of the enemy. Three times, in that battle, did Rosecrans mass the great body of his artillery, and it was under the terrible fire of those unsilenced batteries that Hardee's corps was repulsed and almost destroyed in its pursuit of McCook, and Breckinridge and Rains were entirely defeated on the left. Such was the battle of Murfreesboro in a military point of view, and the student of military science should not fail to study it well.

But, says one, what are the results? Very important in some respects. Let us look back a few weeks. This army of Bragg's had marched through Kentucky and threatened Louisville and Cincinnati. It had successfully retreated, repelling Buell at Perryville. It was reinforced. It had just been addressed by Jeff. Davis, assuring them that they should be in Nashville on New-Year's. This army is now not wholly destroyed but very much broken up. It is defeated, compelled to retreat, and is losing men and strength at every step. It can fight but once more with any hope of success. Probably it will fight once more, either at Tullahoma or Chattanooga. But its chances next time will be less than they have been. Bragg's army cannot be materially reinforced for a considerable time, thanks to the gallant Carter and his raid on the East Tennessee Railroad. In the meanwhile, Rosecrans has been heavily reinforced. All his losses are more than made up. Thousands of men and batteries of artillery have gone from Ohio and Indiana. Quite as important, the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers have risen, *and his supplies can now be carried by water to Nashville*, and kept out of the way of all raids. The army, now forty miles in advance, must be resupplied with provisions and materials. Then there will be no delay.

The attack on Vicksburgh at *that time*—no matter what the result—was evidently a blunder. Because the Commander had not heard from below; nor did he know whether Grant could support him. If Pemberton's army was thrown into Vicksburgh, it was no more than what might have been expected. Vicksburgh should be besieged by the whole Army of the Mississippi—and *that* the rebels thure have no power to withstand—and Vicksburgh would fall in a week. If our Generals go wandering about, with half their forces—without cooperation—they must expect just such results. What was to hinder Pemberton's army from going to Jackson and Vicksburgh? But, if the Commanders have any military sense, a check on the Mississippi will be only for a moment. The end is coming, not so quickly as some expect, but certainly.

A Veteran Observer.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Troops in the Department of the Gulf the Nineteenth Army Corps.

Official Assignment of General Banks to the Command.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Passage of the Hundred Million Treasury Note Bill.

WAR BULLETIN.

[OFFICIAL.]

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Jan. 5, 1863.

General Orders No. 5.—By direction of the President, the troops in the Department of the Gulf will constitute the Nineteenth Army Corps, to date from Dec. 14, 1862, and Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks is assigned to the command.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 15.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The day was occupied in the House in discussion of the Ways and Means Finance bill—Messrs. Ward and Walker speaking in its favor, and Mr. Guerly in opposition.

The prompt passage by the Senate, to-day, of the House bill for the temporary relief of the Treasury, seems to have removed the main reasons for hasty action on the general bill, although it is doubtful if Secretary Chase will avail himself of the means thus provided, until it shall appear whether his own measures can be made to succeed. So decided in some quarters is the reaction against the policy of inflation, that Mr. Stevens himself, the most ardent advocate of that policy, expresses great doubts of the success of the House bill. Mr. Stevens is understood to adhere to his policy of paying the customs in legal tender notes, and holds his own bill before the House as a substitute for the Committee bill. This division of sentiment in the Committee, with the influence of Mr. Chase and his friends, renders it impossible accurately to foretell the ultimate results.

The debate in the Senate to-day upon the West Point Appropriation bill elicited a spicy discussion, in which Messrs. Wade, Wilson and Lane, of Kansas, bore prominent parts. The discussion was instructive as well as entertaining, giving not only the strong points of the arguments on both sides, but eliciting valuable facts in regard to the efficacy of this National Institution. During the debate the name of Gen. Mann was used, in affirmative connection with the grave doubts so widely entertained of his loyalty.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MEMBERS.

The Committee on Elections are daily engaged in hearing the arguments of the members of Congress asking admission from New-Orleans. They are also hearing the case of Mr. McCloud, who is elected from the Suffolk District in Virginia, under the military authority of Gen. Dix, and which involves the same principles as the New-Orleans cases. The question of law involved in these cases will be elaborately argued, as it settles the whole question of the admission of members from the military districts in Insurrectionary States.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Senator Wilson yesterday reported an important bill from the Military Committee, providing for the appointment of three Auditors and a Solicitor for the Quartermaster-General's Department, with an annual salary of $2,000 each; the Auditors to examine and settle all accounts of money and property; the Solicitor to advise the Quartermaster-General upon all legal questions arising in the service of the Quartermaster's Department. It adds to the clerical force 120 clerks, 90 of whom are to receive $1,200 per annum; and 30 copyists at $600 per annum; with six messengers at $600 each.

SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary Chase did not arrive by the evening train to-night, but was expected, and probably came later.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

The Senate Naval Committee are considering the important question of reorganizing the naval service upon the English system. The bill passed last session, reorganizing the service and equalizing the grade of officers, has proved to be very defective, and the Committee will endeavor to fix upon some plan which will obviate the defects.

THE PROPOSED NEW RAILROAD.

The House Military Committee, at their meeting to-day, heard the objections of Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, supported by representatives of the Philadelphia and Wilmington and Camden and Amboy Roads, to the bill now before the Committee, for the construction of a railroad from Washington to Point of Rocks. He contended that there was no necessity for this road; that it would entail a heavy debt, and that little, if any, benefit would be derived from it. The Committee will probably decide the matter at their next meeting in favor of the road.

THE COASTWISE TELEGRAPH.

The Committee also further considered the scheme for a telegraph line coastwise from Washington to New-Orleans. They will not decide upon the matter until after getting the report of the Secretary of War, who is understood to be strongly in favor of it as a military necessity.

ENFORCING THE DRAFT IN WISCONSIN.

Evidence was to-day laid before the War Department relative to the late action of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in deciding it illegal to enforce the draft, and granting writs of *habeas corpus* in the cases of the parties interfering with its enforcement. No action has yet been taken in the matter.

IMPORTANT TREASURY ORDER.

[*Official.*] Treasurer's Department, Jan. 14, 1863.

Sir: Until further direction you will pay no portion of the checks of parties having credit for certificates of indebtedness in money. This direction is given in deference to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on Monday, the 12th inst.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary Treasury.

Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer United States.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Brig.-Gen. Rufus King was called by the Court. He stated that in the engagement he had with the enemy, on the evening of the 28th of August, his loss in killed, wounded and missing was about one thousand; that he held the ground until about 2 o'clock in the morning, collecting his dead and wounded, and that he then retired because, on consultation with his general officers, the conclusion was arrived at that the enemy was too strong for them. This was the only reason, he said, for his retiring, he having received no order from Gen. McDowell to that effect. The reason he marched toward Manassas instead of toward Centerville, whither he was going at the time the enemy attacked his division, was because he was afraid of losing his division if he attempted to make the latter place. This was also the apprehension of his general officers.

Gen. Ricketts was next called by the Court. He stated that the reason he fell back from the defence of Thoroughfare Gap, on the night of the 28th, to which place he had been ordered by Gen. McDowell, was because the enemy had turned his right and left flanks. The reason he retired, on the 29th, to Manassas Junction, which he did without waiting orders from Gen. McDowell, was because Gen. King had notified him that he intended to retire in that direction, and witness knew that in this event he would be left unsupported in the position he then held in the neighborhood of Gainesville.

In answer to a question by the Court, witness stated that he did not know of any neglect or omission of official duty on the part of Gen. McDowell, on the 28th and 29th of August, either in respect to keeping himself in communication with his forces, or them in cooperation with each other, or in any other respect.

At the conclusion of the direct examination of this witness, the Court adjourned. It is expected that Gen. Hitchcock as well as Gen. Ricketts will be present to-morrow, and that upon his examination, and the receipt of certain papers from the War Department, the Court will be ready to adjourn finally.

ORDER OF DISMISSAL CONFIRMED.

The President has confirmed General Order No. 97, issued by Gen. Butler, Nov. 19, 1862, while in command of the Department of the Gulf, dismissing from the service of the United States Capt. Franko, of the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, for receiving bribes for granting passes to disloyal persons, the dismissal to date from the date of the order.

FLOYD AND KIRBY SMITH.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 12th, announces the arrival in that city of Gen. John B. Floyd and Gen. Kirby Smith, accompanied by their Staffs. The command of Floyd was lately in Western Virginia, and that of Smith in East Tennessee.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL TO-DAY.

Jeremiah Fritz, Co. G, 2d Pennsylvania.
John Kemmerer, Co. I, 145th Pennsylvania.
Read A. Davidson, Co. I, 134th Pennsylvania.
Stephen White, Co. D, 9th Massachusetts.
John Clark, Co. B, 99th Pennsylvania.
W. H. Rice, Co. K, 32d Massachusetts.
J. W. Sampson, Co. K, 11th New-Hampshire.
O. J. Hanna, Co. H, 145th Pennsylvania.
J. T. Harrison, Co. K, 149th Pennsylvania.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 15.

THE RELIEF OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The bill authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 legal tender notes for the immediate payment of the army and navy is now a law.

NO PASSES.

No more passes are granted to the Army of the Potomac at present.

CONFISCATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The Attorney-General, in reply to the resolution of the House, asking why the Confiscation act has not been enforced in the District of Columbia, incloses a letter from Mr. Carrington, United States District Attorney, stating that in all cases of property that has been seized and reported to him by the military authorities with a view to confiscation, preliminary proceedings have been instituted to secure the condemnation of the same. He adds that the obstacles in the way of the law as it stands are so serious as to cause grave apprehensions that no satisfactory results will be attained in the prosecution of the suits authorized by it.

The Attorney-General, in his direct reply to the resolution, states that there has not been any judgment of condemnation rendered in the Courts under either of the Confiscation acts passed by Congress; but that no unnecessary delay has occurred since the subject was placed in his hands. He states that the law requires that the facts constituting guilt and consequent forfeiture shall be clearly proven, and he has instructed the District-Attorney to avoid hasty and improvident seizures, whilst he has urged upon him all vigilance in enforcing the law. He [illegible] the President's charge this spring, the expenses of this law only [illegible] November, this year, [illegible] been expended, with the District-Attorney for a uniform practice in these cases, so as to avoid conflict with the State laws and practice, and has just completed his arrangements.

Gen. Mansfield has turned over all property seized by him in the District to the civil authorities, and the cases will proceed as soon as the necessary testimony can be obtained.

The Attorney-General concludes by stating that he incloses a draft of an amendment of the existing law, prepared by the District-Attorney, the adoption of which, however, he does not urge. The proposed amendment provides that the United States District-Attorney of any District may institute proceedings *in rem*, by petition, praying the condemnation of the property seized, and after reasonable public notice, if the party interested fail to appear, the Court shall proceed to adjudicate the case as though the facts set forth in the petition had been proved. Should the party appear, the proceedings shall concur with the practice in admiralty cases. The second section provides that the property of persons who have left any of the loyal States for the seceded States, and have not returned, shall be condemned, on the presumption that they have been engaged in armed rebellion against the United States.

THE BANKS TRANSPORTS.

The Select Committee of the Senate, appointed to inquire into the chartering of transport vessels for the Banks Expedition, and of transports generally, reports that the fleet consisted of twenty-six steam vessels and twenty-five sail vessels, chartered and fitted out at New-York, under the authority of the Secretary of War, by Cornelius Vanderbilt, a trust which he had stipulated should be without compensation. Commodore Van Brunt was ordered to report to Gen. Banks for special service in the supervision and outfit of the fleet, with the authority to avail himself of the assistance of Charles H. Haswell, an engineer of New-York and surveyor of steamers for underwriters of the principal cities. The Committee believes economy and safety would have dictated the employment of a larger proportion of sail vessels, but suppose those considerations were held subordinate to the supposed necessity for dispatch. The said vessels were found to be generally of first class, and chartered at fair rates. The steam transports of three classes, the sea-going steamship, the steam-tug and the lo-laod transports. The former were well adapted to the service; the latter were not. Such selections are assumed to imply a want of forecast, which the Government had a right to expect—the only explanation of which is found in the divided responsibility in the selections. Mr. Vanderbilt chartered the vessels, and Commodore Van Brunt superintended the outfit, with the assistance of Mr. Haswell. Mr. Haswell's opinion was that the vessels would be fit for service beyond Cape Hatteras, under very favorable circumstances.

Commodore Van Brunt, in his testimony, says: "I told Mr. Vanderbilt these small vessels were not such as I would have selected. I would not have taken any of these small vessels or river steamers."

Mr. Vanderbilt seems to have acted on the supposition that his duties were performed when a sufficient number of vessels had been secured, leaving the question of fitness to those whose duty it was to fit them out, while Commodore Van Brunt, who did not know the destination of the fleet, seemed content with performing the duty according to the light he had. The *Niagara* was built for the Northern Lake service in 1845, and rebuilt in 1849, and used until within two or three years, and laid by as unfit for service. Mr. Haswell examined her and found some of her timbers soft; but Mr. Vanderbilt bought her on the representation of her owner, that she was a first-quality vessel. Mr. Haswell had made a partial examination, and was informed by her owner that he had repaired her. She was afterward condemned, on the examination of Inspector Lane, who notified the Captain not to sail with troops embarked. The owner is blamed for his representations, and the Government officers interested are scarcely exculpated from blame.

THE MILITARY COURT BILL.

The Military Court bill of Senator Wilson authorizes any Judge-Advocate of a Court-martial to issue process to compel the appearance of witnesses, as in the Criminal Courts of the States in which such Court-martial shall sit. Such process may be legally executed at any place in the United States. And it is made the duty of post commanders to detail the requisite number of orderlies for that purpose. For reasonable cause, the Court may grant a continuance for either party. But in cases of close confinement of the prisoner, the delay cannot exceed sixty days. Punishments for criminal offences shall be as nearly as possible like those inflicted by the laws of the State or Territory in which the Court is held.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent in Congress a letter, and accompanying letters from Indian Commissioner Dole, with a recommendation for the distribution of $50,000, at once, among the Indians of Utah, based upon the facts that many of the savages are becoming restive and insubordinate, "believing the Government has lost its power and ability to protect them on the one hand, and keep them in subjection on the other." He also recommends two temporary special agencies—one to the Chippewas of Utah, the other for the Upper Missouris.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Capt. John Camp has been ordered to the command of the steam sloop *Ticonderoga*.

Lieut.-Commander Greer has been ordered to the Mississippi squadron.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

Our Coats.
AND
HEAVY BUSINESS SUITS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND AT,
REDUCED PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
COR. BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' and misses' white satin and linen gaiter boots and slippers for balls and parties, balmorals, and India rubber boots and shoes for snow and rain, at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 572 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Free Lecture to Ladies, with Psychological Experiments, at Clinton Hall, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Class for instruction in Electro-Psychology next WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Electro-Psychology.—Messrs. BRITTAN and FISKE will give a Lecture and Experiments THIS EVENING at Clinton Hall, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MARRIED.

Brown—Earle.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Asher Moore, of Hartford, Mr. Geo. F. Brown to Miss Carrie A., eldest daughter of the late Philip Earle, Esq., of this City. No cards.

DeWitt—Morrell.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, by Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D.D., Peter DeWitt to Miss Sarah Anne, daughter of John D. Morrell, both of this City. No cards.

Eglesston—Bates.—In Cincinnati, on Thursday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Mr. Howard, William C. Eglesston, of this City, to Miss Ella L., daughter of Isaac Bates, of the former place.

Guild—Buaton.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at the Washington-place M. E. Church, by Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., Gilbert G. Goild to Miss Lizzie Buaton, all of this City.

Honeywell—Rhodes.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, at the residence of the bride's father, Edward Honeywell, Jr., to Sosan, daughter of Nicholas B. Rhodes, Esq. No cards issued.

Lambertson—Borum.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D. D., Andrew Jackson Lambertson, Esq., to Miss Adrianna Borrum.

Schuyler—Schuyler.—On Wednesday, Jan. 14, by Rev. J. Brinkerhoff Smith, John A. Schuyler to Mrs. Kate M. Schuyler, all of Jersey City.

DIED.

Bowman.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, George R. Bowman, of the firm of Stone, Bowman & Bliss, aged 31 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 101 Amity-st., on Friday, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock.

Collyer.—In Basking ridge, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, Nancy Southam, wife of Jacob Collyer, Esq., aged 64 years.

Degraw.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, Ellen L. Degraw, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Jan. 16, from her late residence, No. 42 Downing-st., at 12½ o'clock M.

Drake.—In Friendship, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 5, Mrs. Mary Huntley Lova, widow of Joshua Drake, aged 53 years.

DeWitt.—In Bronxville, Westchester County, on Monday, Jan. 12, of scarlet fever, Amelia D., only daughter of William A. and Amelia D. DeWitt, in the 5th year of her age.

DeWitt.—In Bronxville, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, of scarlet fever, Peter Radcliff, son of William A. and Amelia D. DeWitt, aged 11 months and 14 days.

Daniel.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 15, Florence, youngest daughter of C. H. and Harriet Daniel.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of G. P. B. Hoyt, Esq., No. 34 Jefferson-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Day.—At Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, of measles, Nathan E. Day, Co. C, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, youngest son of John H. and Gertrude Day, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., aged 19 years, 11 months and 17 days.

We loved him; yes, no tongue can tell,
How much we loved him, and how well.
God loved him too, and thought it best
To take him home, to be at rest.

Dupuy.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, John Dupuy, (for 25 years in the service of the Seaman's Bank for Savings,) aged 78 years and 9 months.

Funeral services at the M. E. Church, in Forsyth-st., near Division, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Everitt.—In Blackwoodtown, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, Mary Anna, wife of Rev. B. S. Everitt, and daughter of Gilbert Ryder, Esq., of Jamaica.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Flender.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, Josephine W., daughter of John P. and Susan A. Flender, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral service, at the residence of her parents, at No. 198 West 48th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be conveyed to Eastchester on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, for interment.

Harrison.—In Carmansville, on Monday morning, Jan. 12, suddenly, Mary K. Harrison, beloved wife of Samuel Harrison, aged 75 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 158th-st., North River, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Chambers-st., at 8, and 30th-st. at 8:22 A. M.

Horrabin.—In Sheffield, Eng., Wm. H. Horrabin, (formerly with Messrs. Lawton & Co., of this City,) aged 35 years.

Ireland.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock, Margaret Ann, widow of John Ireland, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 60 Lispenard-st.

Ivison.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Jan. 14, Saban B. Ivison, wife of Henry Ivison, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her husband, No. 438 West 23d-st. The body will be removed to Auburn.

Jardine.—In Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, Thomas Jardine, aged 55 years. The deceased was born in Lochmaber, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Sept. 28, 1807.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Pelham Neck, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Dumfriesshire (Scotland) papers please copy.

Jewett.—In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 11, Herman J. Jewett, aged 19 years.

Lettell.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, George W. Lettell, son of the late Caleb M. Lettell, of this City, in the 43d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Friday, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 177 West 23d-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment, on Saturday, Jan. 17.

Many.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, Elisa, wife of James B. Many, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Jas. Reed, Sr., in Lexington-av., near 56th-st., on Saturday morning, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock.

Marsett.—In Lithgow, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 27, Catharina Elisa Marsett, aged 19 years.

Mosier.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, Catharine, relict of P. A. Mosier.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 321 4th-st., at 3 o'clock, and from Trinity Church at 4 o'clock, on Friday, Jan. 16, without further invitation.

Poillon.—In this City, after a short illness, Cornelius Alex. Poillon, youngest son of John H. and Eleanor S. Poillon, aged 9 years, 3 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 190 East 10th-st.

Poillon.—In Newbern, N. C., on Wednesday, Jan. 7, of congestive fever, John Conman Poillon, of Co. F, Forty-Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, eldest son of O. W. and Mary M. Poillon, of Roslyn, L. I., in the 19th year of his age.

Taft.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, George Sney, son of James H. and Frances A. Taft, in the 9th year of his age.

Funeral services at No. 194 Duffield-st., on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Webb.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock, after a long and painful illness, Charlotte, beloved wife of Jacob Webb, in the 46th year of her age.

I would not live always; no, welcome the tomb;
Since Jesus has lain there, I dread not its gloom;
There sweet be my rest till He bid me rise,
To hail him in triumph descending the skies.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Eighth and Fifteenth Precinct Police, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 56 Carmine-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 25.—Jan. 15, 1863.
5, 54, 49, 56, 45, 58, 7, 30, 48, 67, 76, 2, 15.
Kentucky, Class 26.—Jan. 15, 1863.
7, 66, 35, 49, 30, 38, 16, 10, 58, 19, 55, 17.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Lotteries.—See J. A. Morris & Co.'s Advertisement on eighth page.

TO JOBBERS.
The only house in America dealing in
TIES
exclusively, was established by P. F. Smith in 1854.
In announcing a change in our firm, (the withdrawal of T. A. Brouwer,) we desire to call particular attention to the largest and most attractive assortment of NECKTIES, STOCKS, SCARFS, etc., ever offered to the trade, *at prices which will positively meet all and every kind of competition, either foreign or domestic!!*
P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Old Stand, No. 36 Warren-st.

D'LEVETT'S DENTIFRICE
AND LOTION
For preserving and whitening the teeth, used in his extensive Dental practice for upward of twenty years. Is highly recommended. Price, 75 cents; at all druggists, and at his residence, No. 12 Waverley-place.

FLOORING—LARGE VARIETY.
BOX,
SHINGLES,
SHELVING, and a general assortment of Lumber, at wholesale and retail, by
SMITH & WILLSON,
1st-av., corner 39th-st.

The Year of Jubilee!—The second great meeting at Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1863. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. E. W. Sloane, Theodore Tilton, Esq., T. Morris Chester, Esq., and Rev. Henry Highland Garnet. The meeting will be enlivened with music by the Colored Brass Band, of Morristown, N. J., consisting of 12 pieces, Mr. David Hall, leader. John Peterson, Esq., will preside. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—To those who have long suffered with any disease of the throat or lungs, this remedy is a necessity. Coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, croup, hooping cough and incipient consumption find speedy relief from it when most other means fail. Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and sold by druggists and agents everywhere.

India Rubber Gloves cure Chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. Goodyear's I. R. Glove Mf'g Co.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail. Also, India Rubber Jewelry.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

TRUTH VS. FICTION.
HOW ARE YOU, CAPTAIN SEMMES?

The celebrity of Hostetter's Bitters is unparalleled. No such invigorating, refreshing and agreeable stimulant has, or can ever be compounded. It is, in fact, the first tonic in the world. Its immense popularity and extraordinary sale result from the fact that it is a pure and undoubted article. The public know this. The proprietors have no need of resorting to fabricated letters of rebels and pirates to sustain its reputation. Their Bitters are for the world, and they are known everywhere. The bogus letter of Semmes has already been exposed. It is a shameless trick to impose upon the community. Will anybody believe such trash? No! For the information of those who have not seen this base fabrication and the way it was nailed, we republish the following correspondence:

NOW YOU SEE IT.

No. 20 Cedar-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1863.

To Mr. James M. Cross, No. 5 Bowling Green:

Dear Sir: I beg leave to call your attention to an advertisement published in the New-York *Herald* of today, relative to a seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board of the steamship *Ariel*, by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*. I am desirous of knowing whether or not there was such a shipment on board of your vessel, and whether it was really seized as represented. As I am a regular shipper of large quantities of goods by your line, I am deeply interested in knowing whether my goods will run such risks. I have now on hand several packages to ship, and I await your answer to guide me in my future action. Respectfully, yours, D. S. MARVIN.

NOW YOU DON'T!

No. 5 Bowling Green,
Office of the Atlantic and Pacific S. S. Line,
New-York, Jan. 3, 1863.

Mr. D. S. Marvin, No. 20 Cedar-st:

Dear Sir: Yours of to-day's date is received, calling my attention to an advertisement in the New-York *Herald* relative to the seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board the steamship Ariel, by the Confederate privateer Alabama.

I presume you address me on the subject, instead of the agent of the Line, Mr. D. B. Allen, from the fact that, as Purveyor of the Line, I have made several purchases from you of Hostetter's Bitters, for bar stores of the steamer.

There were no goods of any kind on board the Ariel, December 6, consigned to M. Cordova & Son, Panama.

There were in the bar of the steamer several bottles of Hostetter's Bitters, and judging from the quantity sold, they are a favorite beverage among those who travel through tropical climates. The Ariel's cargo was not disturbed by the Confederates, with the exception of one or two cases of boots and shoes, which were minus only a few pairs. From these facts, you and the public can judge whether the advertisement referred to is a fabrication or not.

Very respectfully,
JAMES M. CROSS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER FROM CAPT. SEMMES, OF THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.

The passengers on board the unfortunate *Ariel* unite in testifying to the great politeness, chivalry and urbanity of Capt. Semmes while his prisoners of war; but the following letter which he dispatched to this City is the most remarkable evidence of his versatility, humor and politeness yet published:

Confederate Steamer Alabama, Dec. 8, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., New-York:

Gentlemen: I regret to inform you that the twelve cases of Plantation Bitters found on board the Ariel, consigned to H. Cordova & Son, Panama, will not be likely to reach their destination, having been transferedr to my vessel. Having procured one case while at the Island of Martinique, its beneficial effects in my hospital room and in curing the scurvy, was such as to render it too desirable an acquisition to pass, particularly as it was evidently intended for the South from the name Plantation. Rest assured, Sirs, I trust you will not fail to freight each vessel illady to cross my path, with the Plantation Bitters, and I will guarantee to place a case in the hands of President Davis before the 4th of March.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, yours,
RAPHAEL SEMMES.

The undersigned are exceedingly obliged to the gallant Captain for such a capital advertisement, and will assure him that, should he happen to visit Fort Lafayette, we will endeavor to reciprocate his politeness with cases of S. T.—1860—X., warranted to cure the *ennui*.

The above is but a sample of the miscellaneous and widespread fame of the Plantation Bitters. No article before ever performed so many cures, or gave such perfect satisfaction. They are just the thing for the weak, debilitated and careworn of all ages and conditions of life, acting as a gentle stimulant and thorough tonic.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
Sold by all dealers everywhere.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
We are now prepared to fill orders of United States Revenue Stamps, of all kinds, at the following rates:
$100 and over, 4 per cent. discount.
$50 to $100, 3 per cent. discount.
Under $50, par.
Discount in stamps.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 2 Wall-st.

HARNDEN EXPRESS
SEND BY THEIR
Great Special Train
TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON
AND
THE WEST.
DAILY, AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M., FREIGHT AND PACKAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Through without Change of Cars.
By this arrangement the Company are enabled to forward freight in
HALF THE FORMER EXPRESS TIME!
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.
SPECIAL TRAIN OF CARS
EXCLUSIVELY FOR ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Will leave Jersey City daily, at 6:20 P. M.,
FOR
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, AND THE GREAT WEST.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Having arranged with the New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroads for a special train of cars to be run daily over their roads, are enabled thereby to forward all descriptions of freight to Baltimore, Washington and the Great West, without breaking bulk or changing cars at Philadelphia.
Merchandise shipped at our office, No. 59 Broadway, before 5 P. M., will arrive in Baltimore and Washington next morning. Our Western cars are run on passenger trains from Philadelphia, via Pennsylvania Central, Steubenville and Little Miami Railroad to Cincinnati, and by connecting trains to all parts of the West.
For particulars as to rates of freight, &c., &c. please apply to our principal office, No. 59 Broadway, or at branch office, No. 442 Broadway, and 27th-st depot.

FOR NEWBERN AND PORT royal.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
will dispatch the next Express to the abovenamed points, on or about Jan. 20
Soldiers' packages, as usual, taken at "half rates."
Shippers wishing to engage room for freight on the Company's new steamship
MARY SANFORD,
can do so, on application at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

T. A. BROUWER,
(Of the late firm of SMITH & BROUWER.)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES, &c.,
46 Murray Street.

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE,
No. 12 Three Crown-square, Bore', London, Eng.
RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS,
RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS.
BANKERS' REFERENCES.

Mourning Ear-Rings and Pens, new styles, some as low as two, three, five and six dollars a set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
PURSUE THIS DAY:
AURORA FLOYD.
A NOVEL.
By M. E. Braddon,
Author of "Lady Audley's Secret."
8vo, Paper, 25 cents.
☞ *Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.*

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE. A History of France from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Second Empire in 1852. Illustrated by Engravings on Wood. Large 12mo, (Uniform with "The Student's Hume," "The Student's Gibbon," "Student's Greece," "Liddell's Rome," &c.,) Cloth, $1 25.

MODERN

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 66 bbls. Ashes, 5,629 bbls. Flour, 500 bags Corn Meal, 625 bushels Wheat, 325 bushels Barley, 7,315 bushels Oats, 3,288 bushels Malt, 4,057 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,037 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 35 bbls. at $6 37½@$6 50 for Pots, and 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 3,100 bags, since our last, at 29c.@31½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand and quite buoyant at 71¾c.@72c., for Middlings ₱ lb., with sales reported of 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A lively inquiry prevails, to-day, for State and Western Flour, but the high views of holders tend to check operations. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 21,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $6 35@$6 65; poor to choice extra State at $6 70@$7, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 35@$6 60; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 35 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 35 @$6 65
Extra State	6 70 @ 7 00
Superfine Western	6 35 @ 6 60
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80 @ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	7 20 @ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 40 @ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 65 @ 8 60
Superfine Western	7 00 @ 9 75

Southern Flour is unsettled; sales of 2,400 bbls., at $7 05@$7 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 75@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is held higher, and is more active; sales 1,700 bbls. Extra, at $6 40@$6 35 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $5 50@$6 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey; $4 30 for Marsh's Catoric, and $4 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 60@$3 15 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite active, though buyers have been somewhat reluctant to pay the high prices which the principal holders claim. Sales, since our last, of 306,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 60@$1 70; Amber Western at $1 57@$1 60, the latter rate for a very choice lot; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 52@$1 56; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 47½@$1 50; Milwaukee Club, at $1 40@$1 47; Chicago Spring at $1 31@$1 41 ₱ bushel. Corn is in more request, at uniform rates. Sales since our last, 466,000 bushels, at 83½c. for choice, chiefly within the range, for shipping Mixed Western; 80c.@83c. for Eastern do., 66c.@79c. for unsound; 86c. for Yellow Western; 86c. for White do., and 90c.@$1 for White Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and inactive, at 90c.@$1 02, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in demand, including Canada, at 72c.@74c.; Western, at 72c.@74c.; State, at 73½c.@74½c., and Jersey, at 68c.@71c., ₱ bushel. Barley is in fair request, at $1 40@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Sales 2,500 bushels. Of Barley Malt, small lots changed hands at $1 60@$1 70 ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Toledo, Jan. 1.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls.	600,768	1,406,676	1,505,322
Wheat, bush.	5,341,190	6,277,497	2,827,629
Corn, bush.	5,868,951	5,312,038	3,803,432
Other Grain, bush.	272,021	784,688	345,393

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Toledo, Jan. 1.

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls.	37,537	
Wheat, bush.	172,854	220,822
Corn, bush.	319,949	115,901
Other Grain, bush	5,575	19,011

HEMP—The St. Louis *Democrat*, Jan. 12, in its annual review, says: *Hemp*—There was no demand for rope and bagging last Spring and Summer, and consequently there was little consumptive demand for Hemp. The low price induced Eastern manufacturers to purchase freely of the better qualities of undressed, at prices ranging from $80 to $65, and of dressed at $120@$150 ₱ ton, while the lower grades of undressed were neglected and difficult of sale at $5@$10 ₱ ton lower. A speculative movement in New-York about the close of September was followed by a corresponding movement here, which in October caused undressed to advance to $85@$110, and dressed to $200@$220 ₱ ton. In November the demand and price of undressed fell off, but the market fully recovered toward the close, in which time also there was an active demand for hackled tow, which advanced to $95 ₱ ton. In December the demand again fell off, and for two weeks before the close the market was dull, and prices were declining—undressed quoting at $80@$110 for common to choice; dressed at $160@$200, and hackled tow at $95 ₱ ton. The stocks in the warehouses are very large, comprising 29,500 bales, against 775 bales a year ago. Less than 4,000 bales remain in first hands. The quantity of the old and preceding crops in the Interior, of which a considerable part remains unbroken, is estimated from 15,000 to 25,000 bales. Receipts and consumption of the past three years were as follows:

	1863.	1861.	1860.
Receipts	78,317	28,568	68,941
Consumption	7,400	17,357	37,070

The new crop in this State now being prepared for market is understood to be but little above one-half of the usual average. *Rope and Bagging*.—The market was as extremely dull for both during all the Spring and Summer. In September there were sales at 3½c.@4c. and at 12c.@12½c. In October and November the advance in hemp led to a movement in these articles, and prices advanced to 6¼c.@6½c. and 13¼c.@13½c., which were the closing market rates. The stocks at the close were estimated at 40,000@45,000 coils and 6,000@7,000 pieces. Receipts of rope in the last three years:

	1863.	1861.	1860.
Coils	17,846	22,000	42,250

HAY—North River continues in good request, at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are selling freely at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ lb.

METALS—Continue in good request at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—The principal sales have been 230 bbls. New-Orleans at 34c. for old, and 54c.@56c. for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet, and prices generally nominal.

OILS—The demand to-day has been mainly for Petroleum, at 45c.@47½c. for Refined, and 24c.@25c. for Crude, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request at $14 62½@$14 75 for Mess, and $11 25@$13 for Prime, for immediate and future delivery, ₱ bbl.; sales 2,100 bbls. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is very actively sought after at 7¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.; sales 7,100 boxes. Lard is unusually brisk, and is improving; sales 10,850 tcs. and bbls., at 10c.@10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales, since our last, 400 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, Cargo ₱ ounce: India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Meef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 18c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@23c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Small sales of East India were made at $7 50@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales 1,200 bags Clover, part for export, at 10½c.@11½c.—the latter an extreme rate—₱ lb.

SPICES—Continue in good request, including Cassia at 48c., and Pepper at 25c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been active and buoyant. Sales since our last, 2,200 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10¾c.@12¾c., the latter rate for Clarified; Porto Rico at 10¾c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@10¾c.; with 176 boxes Havana, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in lively demand, at rising prices.

TALLOW—Sales 87,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., in lots, part at 43c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been much brisker to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 8,500 bbls. flour, at 2s., and 2s. 7½d.@2s. 8d. ₱ bbl.; 150,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, in bulk and bags, at 6¾d. 7¾d. ₱ bushel; 300 tcs. Beef, at 4s. ₱ tce.; 2,450 pkgs. Lard and Bacon, at 20s. and 30s.@32s. 6d. by sailing vessels, and 60s. by steamer; 1,500 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, by steamer, at 60s.; 10 tons Leather, at 70s.; 15,000 bags Clover Seed, by sailing vessel, at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton; and 200 bales Hops, by steamer, at ⅝n. ₱ lb. For London—Flour, at 3s. 2d. ₱ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 25 tons Clover Seed, at 65s.; and Tobacco, at 45s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 300 tcs. Lard, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. To Bristol, 30,000 bushels Wheat, at 9½c. ₱ bushel. To Londonderry, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₱ bbl. To Oporto, a foreign brig took Flour, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and Grain at 12d. ₱ bushel. To Cadiz, an American bark, with light staves, at $30 for bbds. and $22 50 for bbls.; and heavy pipe, at $50. To Constantinople, Rum at 5c. ₱ gallon.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 52@$1 55 for Red. CORN active; sales of White at 86c.@86c. for White; Yellow unchanged. WHISKY firm and tending upward; sales at 47c. BACON firm. Sales of Shoulders at 5¾c., and Sides at 6¾c.@6¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR firm; sales 10,000 bbls. at $6 12½. WHEAT advanced 3c.; sales 8,000 bush. at $1 52@$1 55 for Red, and $1 75@$1 85 for White. CORN advanced 2c. WHISKY firm at 45c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

China	Jan. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Jan. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Jan. 8	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglesian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton
Jura	Jan. 17	Portland	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans.....Steamer Marion.....Jan. 17.
For Newbern.....Steamer Mary Sanford.....Jan. 20.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *City of Washington* and *New-York*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....8 A. M., 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, both in French and English cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, cakes, bread, &c. Can be well recommended as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 156 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, besides baking and pastry; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; also the dairy; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 119 West 14th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—TWO MOST respectable Protestant girls would like to obtain situations; have lived in a first-class family in this City for the last four years; has the best of City references as to character and capacity; can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 18th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a respectable American Protestant young woman, with good City references; understands her work perfectly, and can be seen at No. 962 Broadway, near 22d-st. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable Scotchwoman; can cook in the best manner. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook; is a first-rate pastry cook and baker of bread, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 29th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing and ironing, if required; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 158 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing if required; can give the best of City reference from a family where she lived five years. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 166 East 2d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., back room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman as cook, to assist in washing and ironing, or will take a laundress' place; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 199 West 20th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as cook in a small private family; is a good cook and excellent baker; no objection to do light housework. Call at No. 36 East 15th-st., in the store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at her present place, Friday and Saturday, No. 33 West 18th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, by a competent tidy girl, with good references, a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, and does up linen in style. Can be seen this day or to-morrow, at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy young girl, a situation in a respectable private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 106½ East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is neat and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 168 3d-av., near 16th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid or to do general housework, in a small private family; a good home preferred to high wages. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands fluting and crimping; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 374 corner 6th-av. and 23d-st., over the liquor store. Entrance, No. 70 23d-st., side door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch young woman (a Protestant) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, in a private family; understands thoroughly the duties of either position; is willing and obliging; wages not so much of an object as the comforts of a home. Can be seen by applying at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—AN ACtive young woman wants a situation as nurse and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing perfectly; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; would travel with a family; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed a situation, by a young woman, to take care of a baby; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has good reference. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable colored girl, aged about 20 years, wishes a situation as such. Good references given. Can be seen at No. 55 Bro[illegible], near 2d-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as child's nurse; is capable of taking charge of it from its birth; no objections to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 21th-st., second floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—ANY INvalid lady wishing a widow, having one child, as a companionable housekeeper, in a small family, may apply, for a few days, between 1 and 4 P. M., at No. 717 9th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY of experience in the direction of servants, and the education of children, would like a situation in the family of a widower; would take entire charge if desired. Address C. C. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid or waitress; is accustomed to family sewing and children's clothes. Can be seen at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS PARLOR MAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as parlor maid and waitress, or regular waitress and take charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable girl, as laundress and chamberwork, or would do the housework of a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as waitress or chambermaid and to take care of children; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 86 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WAITress, who is a Protestant, is desirous of a situation in a first-class private family; understands her work in every respect; can give unexceptionable City reference for neatness and capability. Call, or address a note to No. 194 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD AND SELECT servants ready at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

MALES.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER AND SHIPPING CLERK.—Wanted, a young man as assistant book-keeper and shipping clerk in a manufacturing establishment; must write a good hand and be quick and correct at figures. Address, with references, and salary wanted, Box No. 426 Post-office, Birmingham, Conn.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable married man, without family, as practical gardener; understands the care of green-house, hot and cold grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A GERMAN WHO IS A practical gardener and a reliable, steady man, wants a situation; understands his business in all its branches thoroughly and has excellent testimonials; is also a good coachman. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a thoroughly practical man, as gardener, who understands the business in all its branches; satisfactory reference given. Address FLORIST, Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a married man, (German,) who has a thorough practical knowledge of his business. None but a first-class place accepted. Adress Dr. A. HUHNE, Rutherford, Ulster County.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SALES.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man understanding fruit, flowers and vegetables, ground and grapery; will be disengaged the 20th; has references for eight years from this City. Any gentleman wanting such a man may address GEORGE THRAPPALL, Stapleton, Staten Island, for one week.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS FAmer and vegetable gardener; is not afraid to work; understands farming in all its branches; would be willing to go and make rails until Spring. Address Lock R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable man who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended by several gentlemen at present in town. Address W. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has the best of City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE MAN desires a situation in the country; is a first-rate hand, never horses; groom them well; is a practical farmer and good driver; would be willing to turn his hand to anything he is told to do; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS traveler, salesman, or buyer, by a man of several years' experience in the City, and could influence a good class of trade. Address E. B., Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GENtleman, a college graduate, in some bank or wholesale store. Has some knowledge of book-keeping. A moderate salary would be expected. The very best of reference can be given as to character and qualifications. Address W. H. J., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PLACE IN A MERCANTILE OR law office, by a lad 19 years of age; has been nearly two years in a law office, and can bring first-rate reference. Address L. S., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, IN A LAW OFFICE, A clerk about 18 years of age, who writes a good hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 4,961 Post-office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—ONE WHO IS competent and can come well recommended. Address O. P. Q., at the General Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, AS COOK IN A SMALL family, a German, English, Scotch or Protestant Irish woman, who understands her business thoroughly and is willing to do a part of the washing; $9 wages paid; City reference required. Apply to-day or to-morrow, before 1 o'clock, at No. 257 Greene-st., 4th door below Clinton-place, 6th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a single man, sober, cleanly and obliging, who is a good groom and driver, and understands the care of garden and green-house plants. None others need apply at No. 64 Fulton-st.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, thoroughly conversant with the retail book and stationery business, to whom references and with whom last employed—without these particulars the application will receive no attention—Box No. 3,266 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN AN INSURANCE OFfice, a boy 15 or 16 years of age, of good personal appearance, and who writes a good hand—and is quick at figures. Address INSURANCE, in the handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,220 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS old, willing to learn, in a law office; salary $50 per year to begin with. Apply at No. 78 Nassau-st., 3d story, after 1 P. M.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL, 18 TO 20 years old, English or Irish, as nurse and to do plain sewing. Apply, from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 35 West 23d-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, an experienced nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 153 East 18th-st., at the basement door, between the hours of 10 and 12. Protestants, English or German, preferred.

A LAD.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT lad, of 15 to 18 years of age; one residing in the City. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G. B. & CO., Box No. 1,918 Post-office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED waiter man for a first-class private family, at fair wages; also a young man, aged about 16 to 18 years, as waiter. Apply, with references, at No. 962 Broadway, near 22d-st., to A. M. SEE.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE, either German or French. Apply, for two days, at No. 136 5th-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO INtroduce a new article to retail country trade. Apply at No. 9 Spruce-st., room No. 4. Agents wanted in every town. Address O. BECKLEY, as above, inclosing red stamp for return postage.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom, handsomely furnished, may be obtained by gentleman and wife, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 16 Clinton-street. Very desirable for two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. References required.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEman and wife, in a private family, an elegant suite of rooms; entire second floor preferred; location above 14th-st.; table must be fine; those having the above accommodations will be liberally paid. Address M., Box No. 1,295 Post-office, Nassau-st.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD AND COMFORTable apartments, consisting of two bedrooms and sitting room, wanted, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, for three grown persons; or a suite of furnished apartments, with kitchen and servant's room for housekeeping. Apply, stating location, which must be on the west side of the City, and rent, to Box No. 2,565 Post-office. No attention will be paid to letters that do not specify these particulars.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE ROOM, WITH breakfast and supper, for a young Frenchman, in a first-class private family, residing in the vicinity of Washington Parade-ground; terms must be moderate, and good references will be given. Address, for two days, E. MONGRAND, New-York Post-office.

HARLEM.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsire board in Harlem with a genteel private family; the best references given and required. Address AGIS, Harlem Post office, for two days.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED ROOM, ON THE SECond floor, to one or two single gentlemen, by a private German family. Inquire at No. 9 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division sts.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.....LACE AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.

SIMMOND GOGE,

Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.

Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BY THE SUBSCRIBER, IN THE VICINITY of the Post-office, a CERTIFICATE of twenty shares of the Capital Stock of the Shoe and Leather Bank, No. 2,018, dated May 4, 1859. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at No. 58 Gold-street.

THO. H. NORRIS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, LAST EVENING, AT Cooper Institute, while at Dr. Colton's Lecture, a small SABLE CAPE. Whoever will leave the same at No. 123 West 14th-st., will receive the above reward.

CRACKERS.

A. KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT FAMILY CRACKERS, acknowledged by thousands of our first families in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and neighboring towns to be the purest, most healthful and delicate crackers ever offered the public.

JOS. N. KING, sole Agent,
No. 10 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WM. H. DENNING'S

PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.

RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WIMANS,
Executors.

s26-law6mF*

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 3—Entrance.

FINANCIAL.

D. M. SEAMAN, (FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS with Adrian H. Muller, Esq.,) would inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 33 Wall-st. He will attend to sales at auction and private sales of real estate, Insurance and Bank stocks, &c., on favorable terms. Also, to the renting of houses and stores, collection of rents, and negotiation of loans on mortgage. Securities also bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Wm. V. Brady, Hon. Clarkson Crolius,
Adrian H. Muller, Esq., David Seaman, Esq.,
Messrs. Wm. C. Gilman & Son, Messrs. Wm. & J. O'Brien.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with A. H. Muller,) No. 33 Wall-st.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,

NO. 92 BROADWAY.

At a meeting of this Society, held Dec. 3, 1862, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the term of four years, from Dec. 31, 1862, viz.:

W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
B. F. RANDOLPH,
T. A. CUMMINS,
W. C. ALEXANDER,
T. S. YOUNG,
C. J. MARTIN,
WILLIAM WALKER,
ROBERT BLISS,
H. TERRELL,
H. V. BUTLER,
G. T. OLYPHANT,
J. T. MOORE,
G. H. STUART.

At the first subsequent meeting of the Board held thereafter, Jan. 14, inst., WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER was re-elected President, and HENRY B. HYDE Vice-President, both unanimously.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and for sale by

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Jan. 8, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next; and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not have been presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 432 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company: Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1890, the payment of the principal of so many of the above named bonds as shall be presented at this office between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon and the half-yearly coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
- 1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
- 1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
- 1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
- 5-20 5 per cent. Bonds.
- 7.30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
- 1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
- Demand Notes for duties,

AND

AMERICAN GOLD,

by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (76th edition, 400 pages, 50 plates, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY **KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**

Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the

INFALLIBLE

for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of over half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 2d-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States.

J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and
—A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN
who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,
by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in three weeks. No mineral agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one day to three weeks. Office in 1849, N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Perfodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character, and 25 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Immediate and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to the present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting thirty years in the urinary organs of the present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUCLEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 5 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 38 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 5 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has been tested so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge testify to its great merits, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it; and when they find their Locos are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is Sui vial, and cannot be obtained per urine any where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

The newest and best styles, at low prices
"Moulson's" and "Excelsior" pattern English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.
Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUHLER & MORRISON,
No. 229 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

PERMIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that permits for the construction of vaults will be granted by this Board from and after this date, and until further notice, at the following rates, viz.:

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively as dwellings, thirty (30) cents per superficial foot.

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used for business purposes, in connection with dwellings, fifty (50) cents per superficial foot.

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively for business purposes, seventy-five (75) cents per superficial foot.

All excavations below the surface of the street, whether covered or open, are considered as vaults within the meaning of this ordinance.

The measurement to be paid for is the space to be occupied by the vault (including the walls) outside the building line. No vault can extend beyond the line of the curbstone, or be commenced before a permit is obtained, under the penalties specified in the ordinance relative to the construction of Vaults.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Sewer in Downing-street, from the sewer in Bedford-street to within sixty feet of Bleecker-street; sewer in Bethune-street, from the west line of West-street to the easterly curb line of West-street, and for the construction and alteration of receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort-street, and paving West-street, from Liberty-street to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, both sides of Bedford-street, west side of Washington, from a point one hundred and four feet south of Hammond-street to Little Twelfth-street, both sides of Hammond, Bank, Bethune, West Twelfth, Jane, Horatio and Gansevoort streets, from Washington to West street, and both sides of Gansevoort-street, from West-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet west; both sides of Cortlandt-street, between Greenwich and West streets, and both sides of West-street, between Liberty and the north side of Cortlandt-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 15, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; flagging and fencing vacant lots on Sixth-avenue, west side, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets; receiving-basin southeasterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets and laying cross-walk at Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues from a point half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to a point half-way between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets; both sides of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixtieth streets, and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets; west side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half way to Ninth-avenue; west side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the Central Park.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 7, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying cross-walks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also laying cross-walks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, First and Second avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avenues, from and to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 10, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

F. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. CONSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of WEYMAN & GODDARD is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, F. H. WEYMAN, JR., retiring from the firm. W. H. GODDARD will continue the business on his own account at the old location, No. 29 Maiden-lane.

F. H. WEYMAN, Jr.,
W. H. GODDARD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAHAM & NICHOLS, at No. 52 Exchange-place, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and all moneyed securities on commission, at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

J. V. GRAHAM,
LEROY NICHOLS,
Members of Board.

MY BROTHER, LEWIS A. STREIT, HAS an interest in my business from this date, which will in future be carried on under the name of SAMUEL STREIT & CO.

SAMUEL STREIT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Wall Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Common Tents,
Wall Tent Poles and Pins,
Hospital Tent Poles and Pins,
Common Tent Poles and Pins.

To conform in all respects to the specifications in this office, and to be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state how many they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which certain portions of the number bid for can be delivered. A proper guarantee must accompany the proposals.

The privilege of rejecting any portion or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the public service, is reserved by the United States.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. General.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; 253 Canal, and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

20,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS,
IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
Being part of the original HOLLAND LAND CO.'S purchase,
FOR SALE.

These lands are located in the vicinity of the towns of Marion and Indiana (the county seat,) and not far from Pittsburgh.

There is an extension of the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through these lands, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

The soil is said to be the richest in the State; a large proportion is heavily covered with white pine, white oak, beech and sugar maple timber, which can be readily manufactured into lumber, and shipped to Pittsburgh, *via* the Mahoning and Allegheny Rivers, which are navigable here for rafts and boats.

There is also a great abundance of bituminous coal, iron ore, fire-clay and limestone.

There is no doubt that the oil region extends to these lands.

Price for the entirety, $7 50 an acre.

For full particulars apply as below, where maps, sectional and general, and State, of this property, and the vicinity can be seen.

HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone house on 35th-st.; also, one each on 36th, 46th and 47th sts.—all between 5th and 6th avs.; also, one on Lexington-av.; also, several small houses; also, two in Brooklyn. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

$3,300 WILL BUY A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT.—store on first floor, with shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c. In first-rate order. Situated on Van Brunt-st., between William and Ewen sts., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CRETWOOD, N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia. Village lots $10. Farms, one to twenty acres each, for gardening, trucking, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Also, several lots of 500 acres each. Send stamp for circular.

B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

A HANDSOME HOUSE AND TWO LOTS for sale extremely cheap, situated on high ground, near a ferry, in Brooklyn; good neighborhood; modern improvements, in good order, and offered a bargain, on easy terms. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—IN NINETEETH ST., BETWEEN 4th-av. and Irving-place, a vacant lot 32.8x½ the block, a fine location for building—neighborhood, one of the finest in the City.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE village of Hackensack, N. J., within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The lot is 100x250, house two-story frame, 25x26 feet, with an extension, also two story, 15x16 feet, and kitchen 16x18 feet. For terms, apply to E. LABLE, Hackensack, N. J., or to S. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to suit. Apply to HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

A DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE —The farm of the late Robert Vanamburgh, lying in the town of Poughkeepsie and six miles from the city of Poughkeepsie and four from New-Hamburgh depot, containing about 160 acres, of which is heavy timber, is pleasantly situated, well watered, and in good condition. The soil is warm, dry and productive, and free of broken land. It is admirably adapted to be about equally divided, and is offered at a moderate price to close the estate. Terms easy and title clear. For particulars inquire on the premises of the heirs, or of CHARLES DU BOIS, at Fishkill Landing.

FOR SALE—A SNUG LITTLE FARM OF 18 acres, one mile from Plainfield, N. J., small 1½ story house, barn, sheds and fine grape vines; will be sold for $2,200; terms easy. Apply to W. H. WINDSOR, Corn Exchange Insurance Company, corner of William and Beaver sts.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 800 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 15th-st., on the easterly side 185 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications can be addressed only to C. H. LUDLOW & BRO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlors on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house. The house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premise, 84th-av., between 2d and 3d sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET—THE EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND STABLE, located on the northwest corner of Union-square and 16th-st., known as No. 21 Union-square. This is one of the best houses and most locations on the square—in the upper part of the City. To be used as it is or altered for business, as may be agreed. Size inside. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN WHOLE OR IN separate parts, the marble-front store, No. 447 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st. To parties of responsible character, possession can be given immediately. Inquire of W. SHERBELL, No. 61 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOFTS OF store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES' office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LET.—BY THE YEAR, OR FOR a term of years, a commodious and well furnished church, in good repair, in Eighth-av., between 40th-st. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, corner 42d-st. and 8th-av.

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART of a basement, with privilege of office room on first floor. Rent moderate. Address, for one week, J. H. D., No. 20 Pine-st., stating price and location.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry for Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New town and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10:30, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Sprosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Carandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (With sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:37 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Station, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road. At 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Piermont and Monsey at 9:45 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:50 P. M.; on Mondays 4:45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

WATER NOTICE.—THE PASSPORTS FURNISHed by the United States District Attorney's Office, 2d of Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROAD TICKETS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be made on all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. B. LA BAU'S Marble-yard, No. 169 East 14th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ANGLO-SAXON,
Capt. ——, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec
SATURDAY, ——, A. M.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $90. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SAML & SARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY SANFORD,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The ATLANTA, Division, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and leave New-York on or about the 1st of February.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship
MARION,
Capt. S. JOHNSON,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday ..... Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday ..... Jan. 24
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday ..... Jan. 31

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100
First cabin to London	105
First cabin to Paris	115
First cabin to Hamburg	105
Steerage	$30
Steerage to London	43
Steerage to Paris	48
Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Passengers from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $120, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $26. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, C. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship ERIN, Sir QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, and MONDAY, March 2, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau $50 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 56 South-st.—The magnificent clipper ship ALBION, for Liverpool, will sail January 10, and the ATLANTIC, for London, January 20. For passage to or from LONDON or LIVERPOOL, or LETTERS OF CREDIT, and DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO. No. 56 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go to and from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Open at 7½, begin at 8, over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
Fifth time. The highly popular romantic play
OF
PAULINE.
The new scenery by Isherwood, and music by Stoepel.
Horace de Beauval, (*his original character,*) Mr. Lester Wallack
Henri ..... Mr. Browne
Max ..... Mr. Floyd
Lucien de Nerval ..... Mr. Reynolds
Leon de Beauchamp ..... Mr. Norton
Matthias ..... Mr. Parkes
Zincera ..... Mr. Young
Cyril ..... Mr. Parsloe
Notary ..... Mr. Pope
Guillaume ..... Mr.

VERY LATE FROM RICHMOND.

Jeff. Davis' Annual Message to the Rebel Congress.

The War for "Independence" to be Prosecuted.

No Help or Recognition Expected from European Powers.

COMPLAINTS OF EUROPEAN INJUSTICE.

The "Atrocities" Committed by the National Troops.

What he Proposes to Do About the Emancipation Proclamation.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The flag of truce boat this afternoon brought over Mrs. McINTOSH, widow of the late Gen. McINTOSH, of the rebel army, her sister, and sister-in-law. They were received and escorted to Gen. SUMNER'S headquarters by Col. SAWTELLE, of that officer's Staff.

Richmond papers of this morning have come to hand. The most important feature of the news is JEFF. DAVIS' annual message to the rebel Congress.

After briefly referring to the campaigns since his last annual Message, he says: "The anticipations which entered into the contest have now ripened into a conviction, which is not only shared with us by the common opinions of neutral nations, but is evidently forcing itself upon our enemies themselves. The advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed. But earnest as has been our wish for peace, and great as have been our sacrifices and sufferings during the war, the determination of this people has with each succeeding month become more unalterably fixed to *endure any suffering and continue any sacrifice, however prolonged*, until their right to self-government and the sovereignty and independence of these States shall have been triumphantly vindicated and established." He then refers back to the history and to the days when four of the States, now forming a portion of the Confederacy, were recognized as independent sovereignties by the two great maritime Powers of Europe in a treaty of peace concluded in 1783. He reviews the history of the Confederation and the ultimate reunion of the States, and asserts that the now Confederate States were members of the Union, with the right as equal and independent sovereignties, to secede when in their judgment their safety and honor required such a step. He speaks of the early determination of England and France, and other European Powers to confine themselves to recognizing the self-evident fact of the existence of a strict neutrality during the progress of the war, but draws from this the conclusion that *their course of action was but an actual decision against the South, and in favor of the Union, and at the same time tending to prolong hostilities.* He complains of European injustice in other matters, citing the conclusion of a treaty with the United States for the abolishment of privateering, thus preventing the Confederates from disposing of in foreign ports the prizes which their privateers might capture. This he thinks *one of the direst shafts aimed at the success of the Confederacy.* Notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances by the Confederacy to the neutral European Powers, and their own admission as to the inefficiency of the Federal blockade of the Southern ports, neutral Europe has *received these remonstrances in almost unbroken silence*, submitting to the wrong inflicted on her commerce by the United States. He, however, asserts that while thus speaking of the European Powers, he has no complaint to make that these nations have declared their neutrality.

In speaking of the war, he says: "It is my painful duty again to inform you of the recorded examples of every atrocity, committed by the armed forces of the United States, at different points within the Confederacy. Since my last communication, one Gen McNEIL murdered seven prisoners of war in cold blood, and the demand for his punishment has remained unsatisfied. The Government of the United States, after promising examination and explanation in relation to the charges made against Gen. B. F. BUTLER, has by its subsequent action, after repeated efforts on my part to obtain some answer on the subject, not only admitted his guilt but sanctioned it by acquiescence. I have, accordingly, branded this criminal as an outlaw, and directed his execution in expiation of his crimes if he should fall into the hands of any of our forces. Recently I have received apparently authentic intelligence of another General by the name of MILROY, who has issued orders in Western Virginia for the payment of moneys to him by the inhabitants, accompanied by the most savage threats of shooting every recusant, besides burning his house, and threatening similar atrocities against any of our citizens who shall fail to betray their country country by giving him prompt notice of the approach of any of our forces. This subject has also been submitted to the military authorities of the United States, with but faint hopes that they will evince any disapprobation."

Of the act in relation to President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation, he says he may well leave it to the instincts of that common humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted in the breasts of our fellow-men of all countries, to pass judgment on a measure by which *several millions of human beings of an inferior race, peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere, are doomed to extermination*, while, at the same time, they are encouraged to a general assassination of their masters by the insidious recommendations to abstain from violence unless in necessary self-defence. Our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable massacre recorded in the history of guilty man, is tinctured by a profound sentiment for the impotent rage which it discloses. As far as regards the action of this Government on such criminals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced by the proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States, providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrections.

In its political aspect this measure possesses great signification, and to it, in this light, I invite your attention. It affords to our people *the complete and crowning proof of the true nature of the designs* of the party which elected to power the present occupant of the Presidential Chair, at Washington, and which sought to conceal its purpose by every variety of artful grace, and by the perfidious use of the most solemn and repeated pledges on every practical occasion.

He gives extracts from President LINCOLN'S Inaugural, and comments fully upon the subsequent acts by Congress and the Administration. He urges the enactment of a law to hasten the funding of the outstanding Treasury notes, fixing the ultimate period for this purpose not later than the 1st of July next, so as to effect the withdrawal of notes issued prior to the 1st of last December. If to this be added a revenue adequate taxation, and a negotiation of bonds guaranteed by the several States as has been already generously proposed by some of them, there is little doubt we shall see our finances restored to a sound and satisfactory condition. It is true, at the close of the war our debt will be large, but it will be due to our own people, and neither the interest nor the capital will be exported to distant countries, impoverishing ourselves for their benefit.

He merely calls attention to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and asks for proper legislation on the subject of the finances.

The operations of the War Department have been in the main satisfactory. The summary of military success he ascribes to Congress, which enacted the Conscription laws and organized the army, as well as to the spirit of unity, endurance and devotion of the people.

He recommends liberal appropriations, in accordance with the suggestions of the Secretary of War. Dependence on foreign supplies he deplores, and should be obviated by internal developments. He recommends a revision of the exemption law as being too comprehensive to leave at home a sufficient police force. While congratulating the Confederacy on the friendly relation with the Indian tribes, he deprecates the hostility of a portion of the Cherokees.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, he says, exhibits the progress made since the last session, but the details he withholds from publication at present.

The revenue from postage has been increased, while the expenses of that service have been decreased; but there is still a considerable deficit beyond the revenue. Improvements are suggested.

He commends to the favorable action of Congress, claims for private property, destroyed by order of the Government. In conclusion, he says the energies of a whole nation have accomplished marvels, and our trials have been converted into blessings, and winds us with a prayer for the restoration of peace and its blessings.

Nothing was done in the rebel Senate.

In the House a resolution was introduced and referred, *looking to the recall of the Confederate Commissioners abroad*, but eulogizing France for her endeavors to induce European intervention.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Richmond papers contain the following:

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Official information has been received here that Gen. ROSECRAN'S has been heavily reinforced, and is repairing the railroad from here to Nashville. Gen. WHEELER is in his rear, and has destroyed the railroad bridge just finished at Mill Creek, nine miles south of Nashville. He destroyed an engine, cars, and all the tools, and captured the entire working party.

From the front there is a report that the Nationals are ten miles this side of Murfreesboro, and are advancing slowly.

The Richmond *Dispatch* advertises for new type.

The wind continues to blow a gale from the south. The atmosphere is mild.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania for six years, from the fourth of March next.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill concerning military courts.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what amount of compensation is paid Collectors of Customs in enumerated and non-enumerated districts, under the acts of May 7, 1822, and March 3, 1841, and also from what source the funds are derived out of which said compensation is paid. Adopted.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate all the particulars concerning the accident to the steamer *Ossippee*, her speed, by whom built, &c.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved that the resolution lie over, as he wished to include some facts with regard to the *Pensacola*, *Juniata* and *Housatonic*.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said the Secretary of the Navy had referred the whole subject to a proper board to investigate.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HALE called up the resolution offered by him yesterday in regard to a charge alleged to be made in a communication from JOSEPH SMITH, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved that the resolution be postponed. He did not think that the communication, taken as a whole, contained any charge against Congress.

Mr. HALE said he could stand it as well as anybody.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senator from New-Hampshire had written a harsh letter to the Chief of Bureau, and he had written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury defending himself.

The resolution was postponed.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the papers relating to the French Spoliation Claims, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the joint resolution to provide for the payment of the Army and Navy, without amendment.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (States' Rights,) asked for the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 38 yeas against 2 nays, viz., Messrs. POWELL and SAULSBURY.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to regulate judicial proceedings in certain cases, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The bill was offered by Mr. COLLAMER, and is relative to suits for arrests of political prisoners.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) offered a resolution requesting the Postmaster-General to inform the Senate if there has been instructions sent from his Department to the Deputy Postmasters in any State, to the effect that "a recent order allowing certain papers the privilege of passing through the mails, does not apply to those excluded by military authority," and if so, by what law any military commander or authority is authorized to exclude any matter heretofore transmitted, and by what law the said order was issued from his Department; and to furnish copies of any such instructions, and the names of the persons to whom sent.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. FESSENDEN then called up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1864.

After a long debate, in which the merits and demerits of West Point officers were very freely discussed, the bill was finally passed—Yeas 29; Nays 10.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Mr. CLEMENTS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) presented the credentials of Mr. JENNINGS PIGGAL, claiming a seat as Representative under the certificate of Gov. STANLY.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the protest of CHARLES HENRY FOSTER against his admission.

Both papers were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide ways and means to support the Government.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, (Dem.,) remarked that while he had aided the Government with needful supplies of money and man, he had been unable to prevent careless expenditure of the money and the needless sacrifice of the men. His vote had been insufficient to avert the system of finance known as legal tender. But he trusted that the results of experience would prevent the increased issue of this fictitious money. He deeply regretted that the one dark enigma which had cost so much of our national substance and so many valuable lives, should have led so many astray from the principles of financial economy they had adopted in the long years of calm reflection. These principles insisted on our obedience to them, and could not yield to the ardor of our wishes and the force of our enactments. They were as imperative in their operation as the laws of arithmetic or gravitation. He combatted in detail many of the positions of Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, in his late speech, its pressure upon creditors and consumers, and especially upon depositors in saving-banks and persons having fixed salaries—soldiers, sailors and other retiring laboring classes. Taxation and paper issues, [illegible] had been resorted to, [illegible] those who are unwilling to entrust the great and difficult problem of the races to the gradual and ameliorating influences of time, by which Providence works his beneficent changes without injury to mankind. The President had in vain urged upon the party and upon the country, and reiterated the words, "Suppose you go to war you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you." In conclusion, after suggesting various methods of relief, Mr. WARD expressed a desire to see a Commission appointed in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into the best method of arranging our financial affairs, calling before it, without distinction of party, the wisest and most distinguished bankers and commercial men of experience, thus avoiding the odium and perilalities difficult to separate from private conferences.

Mr. WALKER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) examined the bill under consideration. The authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow nine hundred millions was a legitimate mode of raising money, but he objected that the bonds were not to be sold at less than par. The Government should come into the market like any other borrower, and raise money on the best terms it could. He regarded the payment of interest in coin a great mistake. He was unwilling to go any further in that direction, as the Government should not recognize two standards of value. He critically examined the subject of finance generally. As to the tax proposed on bank notes, he would amend the section so that the annual tax should be 6 per centum. This would place the currency in the hands of the Government, which could then regulate both its quantity and quality.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) wished to know how the Government could get on without the loyal banks?

Mr. WALKER replied that they never had under consideration the right to issue such currency or bills of credit. In conclusion, he spoke of the ability and integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury, in whom the country had the greatest confidence. Let us sustain him.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) briefly controverted the view of Mr. WALKER, that the Government had a right to suppress the circulation of bank notes. He cited judicial decisions in support of his position, maintaining that taxation for revenue should not carry with it the extinction of what was taxed.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said other things being equal, the Government engaged in warfare that can raise the largest amount of money must, in the end, triumph. But what is money? Strictly speaking, gold and silver—nothing else. Paper, stamped and issued as money in large or small quantities, is valued at last by the coin it commands in the market. It may be based upon public credit; but even that credit is in no wise independent of gold and silver. What then? Shall we attempt to carry on a war by the use of these alone? There is not enough in all the banks of the loyal States, in all the pockets of the loyal people, to meet the expenses of the Government for four months. None of the modern nations have waged a war of several years' duration on a large scale by using silver and gold alone. It is idle to presume that our Government can prove an exception to all others under the circumstances, and it only remains for us to select that kind of paper best adapted to meet the exigencies of the public service. The Secretary of the Treasury discourages the further issue of legal tender notes, and contemplates the withdrawal of those already out. His financial plan is a currency issued by banking associations based upon Government stocks. As he admits that it will not assist the Government from one to two years, we ought to reject it, for we have no time to lose in doubtful financial experiments. His plan will do us no good, he himself being the judge, until long after the nation is either saved or lost. His theory embraces in its objects a complete revolution of the banking institutions of the country, which will bring in financial chaos at the moment when we may require more than ever steadiness and the utmost stability. But should the plan succeed in one or two years, so far as the sale of bonds is concerned, What then? Our legal tender currency, which is everywhere so popular, would be retired by the sale of the bonds, and the Government would thereby lose its note circulation, and fifteen millions per year in interest. This is a pretty dear lesson for the first one in the new scheme. What next? The Government goes into market and borrows the very bills issued by these associations on our bonds, and pays for them fifteen millions more in the way of interest, making thirty millions of dollars which it pays in lieu of its own paper, which every day passes to that of any banking association. The Secretary insists that this is better than using our own paper for nothing. After making other objections to the scheme, he stated that our true theory was to issue, in all, five hundred millions in legal tender notes, and circumscribe the issue of bank paper. But the Secretary proposes to borrow nine hundred millions. It cannot be done. We gave the Secretary authority to sell our bonds at any time, and at the market price. Had he discharged this duty not a soldier would have been unpaid a day longer than the paymaster could reach him. These men stand between us and national destruction, and are suffering, bleeding and dying that we and the Government may live. Take them away, and there would be no place here for the President, the Secretary, or Congress. And yet the families of some of them were living on charity, and had not money to buy bread, because the Government of a country that is rich and overflowing with abundance fails to ask for money which can be had at any time for asking, and to pay soldiers their honest dues. The responsibility of this did not rest with the President, for no man is more deeply anxious that they should promptly receive every cent due them. It does not rest with Congress, as generally charged, and as already shown by a quotation from the law itself. But it rested with the Secretary, who had failed, he thought, from error of judgment, and not, he was sure, from any intentional wrong, to sell our bonds to the extent of five hundred millions to pay the brave men who, sleeping upon the damp ground and drenched with the rains and snows of Winter, are fighting the battles of the country, and dying by the hundreds and thousands that the nation may not perish. We have plenty of money in the country, and any amount of provisions. Then why not use them?

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) briefly defended the Secretary of the Treasury, saying it was not just to charge him with failure to pay the soldiers. The difficulty in obtaining money was owing to a defect in the law, and a similar defect existed in the bill now under consideration. He should be authorized to borrow money on the best terms, without restriction to par.

Mr. GURLEY said he cast no unjust reflections upon the Secretary, but put a different construction upon the law; so did the House when they passed the resolution, 122 against 3, inquiring of the Secretary why he had not sold the bonds.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said he would, had he the power to, compress the respiratory organs of every eternal fault-finder.

Mr. GURLEY replied that he found no unnecessary fault, but in justification of what he had said, pointed to the condition of the army—on the very point of revolt because they were unpaid.

Mr. LOVEJOY advocated such a tax on banks as to drive their notes out of circulation, the vacuum to be supplied with Government issues.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Rep.,) opposed the bill pending. They should issue currency enough for temporary purposes, and await the development of the next thirty days.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, was in favor of the clause imposing a tax on bank notes, to restrain their circulation within reasonable limits.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Legislature was organized to-day and the Governor's Message transmitted. It expresses earnest and unconditional loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. The total number of men furnished is 44,000, and the loss by deaths, discharges and desertions is 7,800. 4,455 have been disabled, of whom all but 1,285 are exempt.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

St. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland 10th, passed Cape Race at 5 P. M., Wednesday. The latest news and telegrams from Mr. STOKES'S Commercial Agency to the 12th were put on board.

From St. Thomas.

The St. Thomas *Tideride*, of Dec. 20, contains no news. The rebel schooner *Retribution* had cleared for Turks Island, probably to obtain a cargo of salt. She sold her cargo of cotton at 45c. @ 50c. per pound.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuursday, Jan. 15.

Court of Appeals Calendar for Friday, Jan. 16—Nos. 54½, 55, 56, 57, 982 as 60½, 62, 63, 64, 66 and 67.

THE LATE GEN. O. M. MITCHEL.—The remains of the late Gen. MITCHEL arrived here on Wednesday night in the steamer *Star of the South* from Hilton Head, in charge of Lieut. GERMAIN, of Gen. BRANNAN'S Staff, who was especially assigned for that duty. The funeral service will be held at the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. STORRS,) Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His friends are requested to attend the funeral without invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

AFTERNOON EXHIBITION.—Dr. COLTON announces an exhibition of the laughing gas for ladies and pupils of schools, at the Cooper Institute to-morrow afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, to which he will add a variety of brilliant chemical experiments illustrating the properties of "the air we breathe." Such a lecture must prove entertaining and instructive.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

An Attempted Flank Movement by the Democrats.

THE FLANKERS OUTFLANKED.

More Ineffectual Ballotings for Speaker.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863.

The *Atlas and Argus* this morning explains the theory of the action of the Democrats in preventing an organization, and gives to them the one for their future guidance. It says, if the Assembly is not organized by the election of a Speaker by the 3d of February, the statute relating to the choice of a United States SENATOR will be expended, and it will cease to be operative.

Fallacious as is this reasoning, and revolutionary as the idea undisguisedly is, it foreshadows the ground on which certain leaders intend the Democratic members shall act, and holds up the end to be kept constantly in view. The Democratic organ pretends to justify the revolutionary and disorganizing character of such a proceeding, on the ground that the Republicans have a majority on joint ballot, and would, in case the Assembly was organized, choose a Republican United States Senator.

I am sorry to be compelled to think that this plan has come to be favorably viewed by very many if not a majority of the Democratic members of the House. It originated with FERNANDO WOOD, with whose style of statesmanship and political morality it thoroughly squares. Under this description of leadership, it is understood it is the intention of the Democrats to consume the next three weeks.

But the statute relating to the election of a United States Senator will not cease to be operative, even should the House not organize before the 3d proximo. It will have been merely postponed, and at any moment after the organization of the House, subsequent to that date, it will not only be proper, but it will be the duty of the Legislature to go into a joint election for United States Senator. This is the only right rule and construction. Opposed to it stands merely the designs of politicians, whose hopes of success rest solely on the nullification of a plain statute and the will of the people.

It remains to be seen how far FERNANDO WOOD, speaking through the *Atlas and Argus*, will be able to control the action of the Democratic members. If the nullification principle can justly be made to operate one month, it may with as much right be continued to the end of the hundred days, and all the legislation required by the Constitution, as well as that desired by the people, prevented.

This being the attitude of the Democrats their action cannot fail to be watched with the deepest interest.

In conformity with this policy, after taking one vote for Speaker, Mr. MCSHEA, Democrat, offered a series of resolutions particularly marked for their strong resemblance to a stump speech of inconceivable length, setting forth all manner of common-place things supposed to pertain to the Democratic faith at the present time. It certainly was a consistent beginning of the time-consuming policy. But it was an over-dose, for the motion to lay on the table was carried, 62 to 60, Mr. TRIMMER and Mr. CALLICOTT voting in the affirmative.

The vote on laying the resolution of yesterday, declaring in substance that the Speaker of the House should be in favor of giving the Emancipation Proclamation a fair trial, was likewise laid on the table, by the same vote.

Mr. REDDINGTON, of St. Lawrence, followed this up by another resolution, that no resolutions of a party or political character should be offered before the House was organized. This was also laid on the table, 80 to 37. And so the first link in the plan broke on the very first attempt to try its strength.

The House then proceeded to vote again for Speaker, under the impression that the Democratic machinery did not work smoothly.

And so the flankers (not "flunkies," as I was made to say yesterday,) were outflanked again. The deadlock continuing, an early adjournment was had.

In the course of the skirmishing, Mr. REDDINGTON, Republican, gave the Democratic side formal notice that if they desired to discuss outside or political questions, they would have the business all their own way.

The resolution of Mr. LOUTRELL, of New-York, raising a Joint Committee to take into consideration the subject of a hospital for disabled soldiers from this State, evinced thoughtful action in the right direction. It was unanimously adopted.

In the Senate, the bill by Mr. J. C. SMITH provides for amending the act incorporating the New-York Warehousing Company, so that hereafter the concerns of the Company shall be managed by five trustees, who shall be stockholders, and that the receipts and warrants shall be signed by an authorized agent.

The bill introduced by the same gentleman, in relation to the City of Brooklyn, provides that the City Court and Clerk's office shall be held at the City Hall, or such other place as the Supervisors of the county may designate; that the office of the Clerk shall be kept open, except Sundays and holidays and days for holding elections; that in case the Judge shall be absent on any Court day, the Clerk shall adjourn the Court, except on criminal days. The salary of the Clerk is raised to $2,000, with Deputy, with salary of $1,000.

The bill of Mr. FOLEY, a confers on Notaries Public the same powers as Commissioners of Deeds.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 15.

No business of interest was transacted to-day.

Mr. CORNELL introduced a bill in favor of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank-road.

Mr. FOLEY introduced a bill to increase the pay of Notaries Public.

Mr. BRADLEY introduced a bill to regulate the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn.

The bill to amend the Assessment laws was reported favorably by the Committee, Mr. MURPHY dissenting. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Assembly held an exciting session this morning.

Mr. SHEA offered a resolution declaring that the expression of the majority in the State, last Fall, gave the Democrats the best right to the organization of the Assembly, and declaring the loyalty of the Democratic Party to the Constitution and the Union.

After several attempts to stave off a vote on this resolution, Mr. CHURCH expressed the unwillingness of the Republicans to discuss the question prior to the organization of the House, and moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion carried by ayes, 60; nays, 37, Mr. CALLICOTT, of Kinga, voting with the Republicans.

Mr. A. SMITH called up the resolution offered yesterday, making the test for the election of a Speaker of this House the support and indorsement of President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation.

Another warm discussion ensued upon this, to avert a vote.

Mr. CHURCH moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion agreed to, by 62 to 60.

Mr. CALLICOT, Democrat, voted with the Republicans.

On motion of Mr. LOUTREL, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Joint Committee of Senate and House, to draft a bill for the erection of a Hospital and an Asylum for the sick and wounded volunteers of the State.

The voting for Speaker was then resumed.

The seventy-seventh ballot was reached, with the following result:

Judge Dean..... 58 | Henry Sherwood..... 58

Adjourned.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Col. LUDLOW, of Gen. DIX'S Staff, left Fortress Monroe this morning on the *Henry Burden*—flag of truce—for City Point.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MR. BANDMANN'S DEBUT.—The impulse that was given to the accurate study of SHAKESPEARE by GOETHE and SCHILLER, aided by the researches and analytic acumen of SCHLEGEL, exercised so marked an influence upon the German stage that its impersonations of the great dramatist's creations may be said to be free from the erdiesry hampering traditions of the sock and huckskin, and to depend almost exclusively upon the generally superior, because usually independent, suggestions of a high order of literary mind. An English actor, whatever his standing, can hardly fail to borrow something from his predecessors. Experience is always the bully of Genius, until it becomes its slave. It is the red tape of life, finding what *can* be, by what *has* been done. With us the flimsiest tradition concerning SHAKESPEARE is a matter of awful concern. The Germans, freed from these restraints, and being destitute of veneration for anything except intellect, have succeeded better than any other people in bringing a cool judgment to the consideration of works that are, for the most part, immored in histrionic rubbish, and involved in the comments of common-place commentators. It must be admitted that the revival inaugurated by the three great names we have mentioned never progressed very far as a means of public amusement and instruction. Its best fruits reverted to the literary source whence they emanated. No literature can boast a more careful and kindly regard for the English Bard, than the German. Without any trivial respect for details and moot points, it illuminates vividly and comprehensively the best characteristics of SHAKESPEARE'S genius.

These remarks are not ont of place in speaking of Mr. BANDMANN'S performence of *Shylock* last evening, at Niblo's Garden. The gentleman is a German by birth, although at different periods a resident of America for many years. He is an actor of experience, but his experience has not been in the way of Richardson's Show, or Mr. Crummells' Company. Hence he is unconventional, and gives to the character a new coloring, if not a new reading. Mr. BANDMANN has played the part in German, and obtained the applause of judicious American critics. In essaying it in English he has ventured into troubled water, but will not, we venture to say, soil his reputation by the plunge. He gives a fine and clear impersonation of the Jew, characterized more by intellectual intensity than emotional waywardness. Avoiding all the old "points" with commendable abnegation, he succeeds, nevertheless, in bringing rara earnestness and brilliant emphasis to every leading line of the part. It is so dreary to speak of an actors "conception"—conception being the attribute of poets and not of players—that we prefer to say Mr. BANDMANN understands his author, and without bulging out a phrase here and flattening a sentence there, gives a calm, intellectual statement of the probable feelings of a Jew in *Shylock's* situation. In the third act Mr. BANDMANN is, we think, seen to the best advantage. The trial scene was also rendered with great effectiveness, but Mr. WALLACK'S performance of it was more to our taste.

It is evident that the American stage has gained a desirable acquisition in the person of the young German tragedian. The quietness of his style, the facility with which he expresses an idea without having resort to violent pedestrian exercise, the clearness of his voice, (not of great compass, however,) and the general sobriety of his declamation, entitle him to rank with the best artists now before the public. We may add that these qualities are not perceptibly marred by an accent of Vaterland. The tragedy was nicely produced by Mr. WHEATLEY, excellently dressed and well acted. It will be repeated to-night and on Saturday.

We are glad to hear that Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S German Opera is meeting with very great success in Philadelphia. The houses are crowded every night, and the most unbounded applause showered upon all the leading singers. LOTTI, JOHANNSEN and ROTTER seem to be the leading favorites. The troupe will probably prolong its stay somewhat beyond its original purpose.

Signor BRIGNOLI is so far recovered that there is hardly a doubt about his being able to resume his position at the Academy, on Monday next, if the season should commence on that day. Mr. GRAU, the enterprising manager, has been himself seriously indisposed for several days, but is now nearly convalescent.

Mr. MARETZEK'S season at the Academy of Music will commence on the 2d of March, and continue for four or six weeks, according to the success of the principal artists. The company will be entirely new, and will embrace the names of MENDOLI and MEZZOLINI. Several operas, new and partly new to our public, are to be brought out. Mr. MARETZEK'S enterprise and energy are so well known that no one doubts for a moment the success of this new experiment.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets.... 4 58 | Moon rises... 4 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 47 | Gov. Island. 5 36 | Hell Gate.... 6 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore Liverpool Dec. 31, via Queenstown Jan. 2, at 9½ A. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale.

Steamer Thorn, Morgan, Key West 8 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left the Passes (New-Orleans) Jan. 1. Had strong southeast winds to Key West; left Key West Jan. 7, at 6 P. M. Jan. 9, lat. 27 58, lon. 79 29, saw a large steam frigate, cruising, supposed to be Br.

Steam transport Patapsco, Bearse, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steam transport Georges Creek Mott, New-Orleans via Key West 10 ds., and Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Ernest, (Br., of Liverpool,) Malone, Nassau, N. P., 8 ds., with mdse. to F. M. Means.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London and Isle of Wight Dec. 12, with mdse. and 22 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Bunker Hill, (of Boston,) Newell, Liverpool 52 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Hos. (Norw.,) Sollerman, Alicante 59 ds., in ballast to Fnoch, Meiucke & Wendt.

Bark Angeline, (Austr.,) Glasgow 50 ds., with coal, to Holmboe & Balchen.

Bark Argus, (Br., of Whitby,) Clark, Messina 45 ds., and Gibraltar 39 ds., with mdse. to George F. Bulkley.

Bark A. H. Easton, (of New-Haven,) Parmelee, Port-au-Spain, (Trinidad,) Dec. 30, with sugar to Bishop & Bros.

Bark Nelly, (Br., of Newcastle,) Simpson, Gibraltar 48 ds., with mdse. to F. Berthond.

Bark Meridian, (Brem.,) Lance, Bremen 30 ds., with mdse. and 31 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Bark Alma, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Crowell, Grand Turk 19 ds., with salt to G. Wheelwright. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Gaselle, Bernburn, St. Thomas Dec. 30, with old iron and junk to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Bark Active, (Norw.,) Cnrian, Glasgow 30 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Christiana, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Ellingwood, Kingston, Jam., 16 ds., with logwood and coffee to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Port Spain, (Trinidad,) 16 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Holland, White, St. Jago de Cuba, to Jonathan Thompson. Anchored below on account of fog.

Bark F. S. Means, Pernambuco Dec. 14, with sugar and cotton to H. H. Swift & Co.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Fall River,) Partridge, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward, Jr.

Brig Capella, (of Providence,) Aco, Martinique Nov. 27, and Salt Cay 14 ds., with salt, to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Aladin, (of Wiscasset,) Curtis, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Alexander Milliken, Swift, New-Bedford 30 hours, in ballast to J. G. Wallace.

Brig Signet, (Br., of Annapolis, N. S.,) Porter, Matamoras 29 ds., with mdse. to B. F. Small.

Brig Excelsior, (of Bermuda,) Talbot, Bermuda 10 ds., with wheat to McCall & Frith.

Schr. Joseph, (of Boston,) Cobb, St. Andrews, (Spanish Main,) via Key West, 15 ds., with cocoanuts to master. Put into Key West in distress, having experienced heavy weather and being short of provisions.

Schr. Sea Mark, Boland, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 12 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Tigress, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Grand Turk 13 ds., with salt to Smith, Jones & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Brandt, (Br., of Halifax,) Lang, Halifax 7 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Emelie, (Port.,) Silva, Trinidad, P. S., Dec. 18, and Grand Turk 17 ds., with salt to F. Rodriques.

Schr. Dragon, Paysen, St. Croix, B. E., Jan. 1, in ballast to Ives & Beecher. The brig Rolling Sea, for New-York via Turks Island, sld. Dec. 30; Morancey, for Newport, sld. Dec. 27.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Wickson, Boston 3 ds., with barley to master.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Townsend, Chincoteague 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Ann, Cole, Baltimore 3 ds., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Abby Brackett, (of Camden, Me.,) Cobb, Para Dec. 22, with mdse. to H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

Schr. Susan Cannon, Ellsen, Sierra Leona Dec. 7, with palm oil to E. K. Wade.

Schr. Kate Walker, (of Bangor,) Sullinan, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E., dense fog.

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REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Illinois.

Full Particulars of the Affair at Galveston.

How the Harriet Lane was Captured.

An Expedition Sent to Recapture Her at All Hazards.

Most of Gen. Banks' Troops at Baton Rouge.

The steamship *Illinois*, with New-Orleans advices to the 8th of January, arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The rebels were encroaching upon the Union lines in the neighborhood of Donaldsonville; but no danger was apprehended therefrom.

Rumors were common to the effect that the battle of Vicksburgh began on the 31st ultimo, and was continued daily: but nothing very definite in regard to it was known in New-Orleans.

The affair at Galveston, on the 1st inst., had caused a general feeling of gloom among the army and navy.

Admiral FARRAGUT had sent the *Brooklyn* and *Sciota* and half a dozen of his best ships to recapture the *Harriet Lane* at all hazards, and if possible to destroy the rebel gunboats in Bayou Buffalo.

Of this expedition nothing had been heard in New-Orleans up to the 8th inst.

Gen. BANKS had been in command a month, but nothing of his plans had transpired. It was known, however, that he was not idle. Most of his troops had gone to Baton Rouge.

THE BATTLE OF GALVESTON.

Escape of the Cumbria—Highly Interesting Narrative—Capture of the Rebel Pilot—Fresh Facts Respecting the Reverse at Galveston—Heroic Death of Capt. Wainwright and Lieut. Lee—A Young Hero—Gallantry of the Forty-second Massachusetts—Shameful Revelations—Gen. Banks' New Measure.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863.

I have just been spending two or three hours on board the steam transport *Cumbria*, which arrived from Galveston this morning, and obtained from the officers a full account of their almost miraculous escape from the hands of the rebels. The following is the narrative of Capts. E. J. NOYES and H. C. JOANAN, both of the First Texas Cavalry, taken down almost *verbatim* as they gave it to me, and corroborated and discussed, to the minutest details, among the refugees—ladies and gentlemen—who were present when I was taking my notes:

"We left New-Orleans on the evening of the 31st December, with horses, mules and commissary stores, two companies of the First Texas Cavalry, and 25 Texan refugees—men, women and children. We arrived off Galveston on the 2d of January, and cast anchor about 8 P. M., in extremely rough weather; the atmosphere being so dense and foggy that we could see nothing whatever at a very short distance from the vessel.

The next morning the fog continued unabated, and, knowing nothing whatever of the disaster that had occurred to our arms only two days previous, we hoisted a flag for a pilot, and fired several shots from the only little gun we had on board, more entitled to the name of a pop-gun than a cannon. As we received no reply whatever, and no pilot came near us, the Captain, about noon, sent a boat's crew of six men to seek for one, and with strict orders to return immediately with or without one. Having waited for some hours without seeing the boat return, much anxiety was felt, for the sea was still running high, and it was feared they might have been swamped.

In the evening, about dusk, four shots were fired from the shore, the meaning of which, although not then understood, was afterward found to have been the enemy firing at a small boat which they thought was coming to give us information. In the night we fancied we could discern some small sailing boats moving backward and forward inside the bar, and thought, of course, they were friends coming to us.

Next morning, the 4th, as soon as it was light, the Captain, suspecting that something must be wrong, weighed anchor and hoisted signal for a pilot. Inside the bar we then to be distinctly seen a bark flying the American flag, also two other vessels, (a pilot-boat and a river steamboat,) making for the town; and, in the distance, near the town, the masts of three other vessels, but what craft they were could not be distinguished. The pilot-boat kept running backward and forward, as if sounding the bar, but still keeping at a distance. At 11½ o'clock, the Captain becoming impatient, raised the American flag to the peak, rue up the Union jack, and put out as if actually going to sea. Immediately the pilot-boat started after us, and our Captain turned round, heading for the shore again.

As the pilot neared us, his manœuvres backward and forward were so strange that the Captain said he could not be any pilot at all. He seemed to be dodging us, and, as he kept tacking about, we managed at last to cut him right off and come close up to him.

"What water do you draw?" asks the man in the boat, who was accompanied by three others.

"Nine feet and a half," is the Captain's answer.

"There's too and a half on the bar; you can go in."

"Are you the pilot?"

"No; he is on board the bark, and has special orders to bring her out first, but you can follow me in."

He then dropped a little astern. It happened, however, that while this colloquy was going on, several of the refugees on board had recognized the four men in the boat, and had given notice to Col. DAVIS (First Texas Cavalry) that the rebels were all well-known rebels.

Col. DAVIS, on hearing this, ordered the pilot peremptorily to come on board.

"I don't like to go on a steamer where there are so many people," said the man, as he commenced to drop off from us.

"Stand to the bow guns!" shouted the Captain, (to produce as formidable an effect as possible;) and immediately some fifty ominous Texan muzzles were ready; any one of which can pick a man's right eye out at 100 yards' distance.

"Hallos, Capt. PAYNE!" shouted half a dozen refugees on board, "is that you?"

The rascal, taken aback by this unexpected recognition, said: "Who is it that knows me?"—and immediately added: "It's no use; I'll come on board; I'm your prisoner."

When on board, and Col. DAVIS began to question him, he evidently set off with the intention to deceive us in everything. He said that a Capt. WAINWRIGHT was in command of the rebel forces; and, when asked about our boat's crew, who had not returned, he said they were all drunk ashore.

The Captain, knowing that the men he had selected were not the ones to be guilty of such behavior, at once taxed the rebel with lying. Upon which, seeing that all his subterfuge could avail him nothing, he exclaimed: "Well, I may as well tell you the truth,—my mother learnt me not to tell a lie,—the place is in the hands of the Confederates." As soon as Col. DAVIS learned the astounding fact, he at once determined to retain the fellow, but allow the other three to return to shore, as a sort of blind, while he had time to get away. His duty was evident. His boat was quite unable to cope with any war steamer. A vessel, supposed to be the *Harriet Lane*, was seen firing up, with intent to pursue, and he was, moreover, running short of coal. His only alternative was to move off as rapidly as possible, and he did so.

The prisoner then owned up to everything; told us that MAGRUDER was in command of the rebel forces, although he professed not to know their number or strength; declared that he was the identical pilot who directed the rebel steamer when she boarded the *Harriet Lane*; and, moreover, that he was on board the bark when our boat's crew approached her in search of a pilot, thinking her a friend; and that he himself seized them and conveyed them to shore as prisoners.

Only imagine one of our people caught by the "civilized" friends of the London *Times* with such a confession in his mouth, on board a rebel craft! Would they have afforded him even time to be strung up to the yard-arm? But it is our section which—according to British notions—is "becoming fast brutalized by this war."

So much for the capture of this desperado; and then for what he says of the transactions in which he took so prominent a part. Of course the veracity of such a creature cannot have much to recommend it, but when a man has nothing whatever to gain by lying he is just as likely as not to tell us the truth; and if the picture he gives be the true one, no description yet sent us for publication gives a correct account of the seizure of Galveston.

He declares that the rebels came down upon us with only two cotton boats. When they saw our vessels signaling each other—(and remember this man was piloting the rebels)—he says they almost determined to go back; but resolved to try it, as they had been ordered to cooperate with the land forces. The *Harriet Lane* ran at the first rebel nondescript, took off part of its wheel-house and gave it a broadside at the same time, than made after the other. She ran slap into this one, stove in her bows and sunk her. Meanwhile the *Harriet Lane*, in her eager pursuit, had got into shallow water where she could not manage to turn.

The first of the rebel crafts which, after receiving that damage to her wheel-house, had been crawling back to land, with the idea that she was sinking, seeing, on examination, that she had not been mortally wounded, returned to the charge. She ran up to the *Harriet Lane*, grappled to and boarded her. The scene here he describes as terrific. Hundreds of men sprung upon the deck among the devoted crew of the *Harriet Lane*, who, although fighting valiantly, could not possibly withstand such overwhelming numbers.

Almost the first men struck down were the gallant Capt. WAINWRIGHT and First Lieut. LEE, who both fought, the prisoner says, with a desperation and valor that no mortal could surpass. He saw them bleeding and prostrate upon the deck, still dealing death among their enemies. One young son of Capt. WAINWRIGHT—only 10 years old; just think of it!—stood at the cabin door, a revolver in each hand, and never ceased firing till he had expended every shot. One of his poor little hands was disabled by a ball shattering his four fingers, and then his infantile soul gave way; he burst into tears and cried: "Do you want to kill me?" Darling young hero; may his country never forget him! Where is the HEMANS to wed his name to immortal verse, like another Casabianca? Philanthropists whose hearts are yearning for something to love, here is a noble orphan boy on whom to lavish your care. He is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

The pilot does not know how many of our men were killed on the *Harriet Lane*, but he says he does not think there were many, as he knows that 110 were taken off as prisoners. As soon as their Captain and Lieutenant were killed, they seemed powerless against the numbers opposed to them.

The foregoing is the glorious side of the picture, the other is one of such withering shame for our navy and the country that it is painful to allude to it. There was no rescue whatever for the *Westfield* to be destroyed; she and the other gunboats could and should have rescued the *Harriet Lane* from the grasp of that miserable lump of gingerbread, and they should, moreover, have made at least some effort to save our brave fellows on shore, before taking to ignominious flight. RENSHAW has cut short all indignation by his tragical expiation, but there are those yet living who should be called to rigid account, and Admiral FARRAGUT is now holding a Court-martial. If guilt be saddled upon any one, the country demands an example—the higher the better—that should teach cowards and imbeciles to clear the track, and not assume positions of command in which they can take our brave men to butchery, as so many oxen to the shambles. Capt. SUMNER, of the *Cumbria*, and Col. DAVIS, both deserve credit for their conduct.

Respecting the fight on shore, the prisoner spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the Forty-second Massachusetts. He says they were completely shut in at one end of the wharf, where there was no probability of escape or manœuvring, and that they fought with the most desperate bravery, although outnumbered at least ten to one. Several times they fairly stemmed the rebel torrent that was rushing down upon them, and the enemy were at last compelled to take them by the bayonet. How many of our gallant fellows were killed he does not say, but he knows that the survivors were taken prisoners to Houston, and that the rebels had twenty-five killed in the struggle.

The utmost fear is entertained here for the poor Texans who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, as it is known that they do not look upon them as prisoners of war, but as traitors to Mr. DAVIS, and consequently worthy of death. Among the boat's crew of the *Cumbria*, which the prisoner says he himself conducted to shore, was an old acquaintance of his—a well-known loyalist, named "NICARAGUA SMITH,"—who, in July last, escaped from Galveston with 50 pounds of iron on him and a hand-cuff. His case is considered hopeless.

He is but one sample of the thousands of brave, loyal, and down-trodden freemen who are, at this moment, praying Heaven for our advent in Texas. A very few Union troops landed as a nucleus at the mouth of the Rio Grande (where we have abundance of friends, and the rebels scarcely any forces, but plenty of enemies) would see our army immediately swelled by thousands of brave, wronged and desperate freemen, not only of those yet remaining through all Western Texas, but also of those forced by conscription into the hated ranks of the rebel army. But as this is not exactly what the rebels want us to do—as there are too many proofs to be given that this is the only mode which is not in unison with the circumlocution manner of "how not to do it"—I suppose we are to continue wasting our energies upon a useless rat-hole like Galveston, after we have given it time to be fortified, and until the time shall come when sending a few soldiers upon our own soil at the mouth of the Rio Grande will be considered a source of offence to, and a *casus belli* with our master, Mr. NAPOLEON.

By the way, speaking of the Texan refugees, and the immense danger they incur in falling into the hands of the enemy, reminds me of one thing which gives a yet deeper shade of infamy to the action of somebody or other in command of our fleet at Galveston, after RENSHAW's death. The transport ship *Honduras*, with some officers of the First Texas Cavalry on board, happened to arrive off Galveston at the very time that the *Harriet Lane* having been taken, the remainder of the fleet seemed so paralyzed by terror as not to know what to be at. The *Honduras* (an unarmed vessel) wanted to enter, but was told by authority not to go, the order being accompanied by the most frantic ejaculations of "We are going away;" "All lost!" "They give no quarter," &c.

An officer of the First Texas Cavalry, who was on board, knowing that two companies of his regiment were on their way from New-Orleans to Galveston, and might incur terrible danger in going there alone and unaware of what had happened, informed a Captain of one of the gunboats of the fact, and, before leaving, exacted from the Captain a distinct promise that he would *stay there to warn off the Cumbria*. This promise was not fulfilled. The *Cumbria* went on to Galveston, in blissful unconsciousness of all that had happened there; and had it not been for the fortunate capture of the villain who was luring her to destruction, every one of those brave men would have been now in the enemy's power! Considering that one whole company among them is composed of Texan refugees, it is impossible to tell what horrors they have escaped, surpassing death itself.

The *Picayune*—a miserable little sheet here, well worthy of its name—seems to have taken upon it the mantle of the defunct *Advocate*, and daily regales its disloyal readers with a glorifying *exposé* of everything it can scrape up from rebel journals—North and South—adverse to the cause of the Government and the Union. Gen. BANKS has not yet put a quietus upon the *Picayune*, but I hardly see how he can any longer permit it, as it and some of the French papers here are quite as rabid disturbers of the public peace as ever was the *Advocate*. Among the dainties dished up to-day for the secesh palate, was the statement that the gunboat *Winona* had been sunk, and three others disabled, in an attack upon Port Hudson; also that BRAGG had defeated ROSECRANS in a great battle, capturing 31 cannons, 200 wagons and teams, and 4,000 prisoners, including two Brigadier-Generals.

Gen. BANKS has put his "foot down" again. People were getting fast into the dangerous habit of congregating in large numbers on the streets. An order has come out, rigidly prohibiting more than three people to stand together on the sidewalks, and the police are instructed to give the fullest efficiency to the order.

I forgot to mention that PAYNE, the rebel pilot, was first removed from the *Cumbria* to the flag-ship *Hartford*, and thence taken last night to be locked up ashore. He goes this morning before the Provost-Marshal. What is to be done with him I don't know; but having been caught in the act of decoying our men to get murdered, if, after having been promised a bill, he were to be found in the St. Charles or elsewhere carousing over a bottle of champagne with officers in United States uniforms, it would not be a bit stranger sight than I have witnessed elsewhere. The rebels don't come up to us in politeness: they hang their spies instead of feasting them. NEMO.

MILITARY ORDERS.

THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No.—A national salute will be fired at noon, on the 8th of January, at each of the military posts, and by the artillery of each separate command of this department, in honor of the day. By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOW LEVEES ARE TO BE REPAIRED.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, PARISH OF JEFFERSON, CARROLLTON, Jan. 7, 1863.

All planters and corporations within this parish, left bank, are hereby notified that all needed repairs on the levee in front of their respective plantations or corporate limits, must be commenced at once, and finished within fifteen days from the date of this notice.

The Syndic of the parish will see that this order is executed, and any parties failing to comply with the same will be punished according to military law.

By order. R. B. BROWN, Provost-Marshal.
J. FRANK GARCOSY, Clerk.

A COLORED PROVOST-MARSHAL.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6, 1863.

Maj. W. O. FISK, First Louisiana Volunteers, is hereby appointed (in addition to the parishes now under his control) Provost-Marshal of the Parishes of St. James and St. John the Baptiste, right bank of the river. (Signed) JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost-Marshal-General of Louisiana.

NO CORNER GATHERINGS.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL OF LA., NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1863.

Occasion seems to have arisen for the republication of the following order, and the public are informed that it will be vigilantly enforced, and that the severest punishment will follow the violation of any of its provisions:

"The assembling together in the streets and public squares of citizens in groups and crowds has become dangerous to the public peace. The Police of the city have, therefore, been ordered to disperse all assemblages of more than three persons, and to arrest and confine all those who refuse immediate compliance with their directions."

JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost-Marshal and Chief of Police, N. O.

PEDDLERS.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, PARISHES OF ST. CHARLES, ST. JEAN AND ST. JAMES. BONNET CARRE, Jan. 5, 1863.

All peddlers desiring to trade upon the coast must bring to this office a recommendation, signed by three responsible planters, and take out a regular parish licence. Any person detected selling goods without a license will have his property seized and held to account of Government.

EDWARD PAGE, Jr., Provost-Marshal.

REBEL PRISONERS.

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8, 1863.

All Confederate prisoners of War on parole in this city or vicinity will immediately report to Capt. KILMORE, Deputy Provost Marshal, No. 177 Canal-street, to be registered for exchange.

JOHN S. CLARK, Colonel and A. D. C., Provost Marshal General Department of Gulf.

OLD HICKORY'S STATUE.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, among other patriotic acts of his, while commanding in this Department, ordered that the equestrian statue of JACKSON, which ornaments Jackson-square, should be finished, by placing on the pedestal the inscription originally intended by the Committee to whom was intrusted the work of erecting this monument to the memory of the colossal patriot. The General found that the inscription intended for the monument—those memorable words of the great President—"The Union must and shall be preserved"—had not been placed there, owing to the secession proclivities of those whose duty it was to have seen this important matter attended to, and therefore he ordered the omission to be supplied. And now the words which marked the devotion of the Old Hero to the Union he loved and venerated have been cut so deeply into the granite pedestal that it will be hard to efface them; and there the motto stands, as a rebuke by the man who saved New-Orleans from a foreign foe, to those who would now invite that same foe to wrest it from the glorious American Union.

Now Counterfeit.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Peterson's Detector announces a new counterfeit of the denomination of "tens" on the Lycoming Bank, New-York

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The Rebel Gen. Longstreet at Shelbyville with His Corps.

BRAGG SUPERSEDED BY LONGSTREET.

The Rebels Threatening Our Communications with Corinth.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Jan. 15.

Gen. Bragg has been superseded by Gen. Longstreet. The latter's army corps, recently in Virginia, is at Shelbyville.

FORREST is still near Harpeth Shoals.

A fleet, under convoy of gunboats, is on the way here.

Conscripts are deserting the rebel army, and fleeing to this city daily.

The river is rising, with ten feet water on the shoals.

FORT HENRY, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 16.

The steamer *James Means*, with commissary stores for the army at Corinth, has returned.

The rebels, to the number of 2,500, are reported encamped in the vicinity of Savannah. Fears are entertained that the train which left Pittsburgh Landing Sunday for Corinth, under an escort of 1,600 men, has been attacked and captured by the rebels, as their presence in that vicinity was entirely unexpected. They were receiving artillery for the purpose of blockading the river. It is believed that no steamers will now be able to go up the river without the protection of gunboats.

FORREST crossed the Tennessee on his retreat at Clifton.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

A Visit to the Battle-Field of Murfreesboro, or Stones River—The Probable Losses of the Two Armies—Reminiscences—Gen. Rosecrans—Retaliation, &c.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863.

I have just returned from a three days' visit to the battle-field of Stones River, or, as some term it, Murfreesboro. The battle was fought some four miles this side of the town, and the ground embraced cotton, corn and wheat fields, a grove of forest trees, and the banks of Stones River, a small stream, which winds around the town, easily fordable at this season. The fields on which the fight took place are for the most part level. The ground where the centre, under THOMAS, first engaged the enemy, is a dense cedar forest, with a road through it, leading out into a cotton-field. The first skirmish with the right, under McCOOK, took place at Stewart's Creek, eight miles this side of Murfreesboro; and on Tuesday, the day the battle began, it looked doubtful whether our men would push the rebels any further; they retreated, however, and on Wednesday and Thursday we fought them at Stones River. The position which our forces took was that of a semicircle, and the enemy in the attack on our right were deployed in line of battle, some two miles from the town, their line stretching across the river, from the Lebanon pike on our left to the Franklin pike on our right. The corps commanded by HARDEE, consisting of four divisions, (CHEATHAM'S, WITHER'S, McCOWN'S and CLAIBORN'S,) was opposed to McCOOK'S corps—our right wing. At daylight, on Wednesday, the fighting began, scattering volleys at first, but gradually the whole line became one unbroken blaze of fire. At 8 A. M. a charge was made upon our line by three divisions of the enemy's left, and our forces were compelled to retreat two miles; but, again rallying, we fought the ground over and were again repulsed. Our heaviest losses were on this day; several batteries captured and many prisoners taken, among them Gen. WILLICH, of JOHNSON'S division, who was also wounded. The fighting of Wednesday was claimed as a victory by the Confederates, but on Thursday the tide of battle turned in our favor, and from that day up to Saturday night, the time of the last sortie of the rebels, we more than recovered our lost ground. The rebels admit a loss of 5,000 on Wednesday, and the succeeding day's battle must have swelled that number to considerably over 1,500 killed and wounded. In addition to this number we have over 1,300 prisoners, and the public buildings and private dwellings in Murfreesboro are full of Confederate wounded.

The enemy took away all the wounded who could bear removal by rail and wagons, seizing for that purpose nearly every horse and vehicle in the place. The mortality among officers in this battle, on both sides, was very great, the enemy losing Gen. RAINS, of this city, who commanded the brigade on the extreme left of the rebel army; also Gen. ROGER HANSON, of Kentucky, commanding a brigade in BRECKINRIDGE'S division, and on our side we lost Brig.-Gen. SILL, who was buried with military honors at Murfreesboro on Saturday, and Gen. WILLICH wounded and prisoner. The rebels also lost Col. CUNNINGHAM and Capt. WALKER, Twenty-eighth Tennessee; Adjt. H. M. CUSH, Sixth Kentucky, own cousin to JOHN A. MORGAN, and many who are not reported have "fought their last fight" in the bloody contest at Stones River.

The losses of our army cannot yet be definitely stated, though I am inclined to believe, from the number of graves I saw, and the reports of officers who should be well informed, that our actual loss in killed will not exceed 800—while the number of wounded will amount to over 4,000. The number of prisoners taken by the rebels will probably reach 3,000, which gives an aggregate of 7,800 killed, wounded and missing. The largest number of graves I saw together during my ride over the battle-field was 93. On a board near by was the following written in pencil: "This cemetery contains the bodies of officers and men of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth United States Regulars; it is earnestly requested that no one will molest them or make additions thereto."

I was shown over the field by Col. STANLEY, commanding Twenty-ninth Brigade; Maj. KENNEDY; Lieut. BARNES, of Gen. NEGLEY'S Staff; Capt. PHILLIPS, and several others. The most of the fighting of Thursday and Friday was on the banks of Stones River and the fields immediately on each side. Sergt. MILLER, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania was the first man to cross the stream, and plant our colors on the opposite bank. During Wednesday's fight, Col. MILLER, commanding Seventh Brigade, was shot by a Minié ball through the neck, inflicting a painful, though not dangerous wound; he kept on the field, however, all that day, and was in the hottest of the fight in the two succeeding days, leading on his men, hat in hand. In compliment to his distinguished bravery, Gen. ROSECRANS has addressed him a note, commending him for his coolness and valor, and assuring him of his appreciation of his courage and daring under such painful circumstances. The division commanded by Gen. NEGLEY, also deserves mention for their splendid fighting. They were called upon to fill the gap caused by the demoralization of JOHNSON'S Division, who, when attacked by the Confederates, basely fled, and could not be rallied, though the Commanding General used both presence and command to induce them to face the foe. NEGLEY'S Division, however, came to the rescue, and gallantly charged upon the rebels, who, after a hot contest for upward of an hour, left him in possession of the field.

The field and woods bear marks of heavy firing—scarcely a tree that has not its branches lopped off, or its trunk scarred by the missiles of lead and iron rained among them; while on the ground, imbedded in the half-frozen mud, lie unexploded shells, cannon balls, canister, grape and bullets of every description. In one part of the field was a dismantled Napoleon gun left, or captured from the rebels. A large number of broken and worthless guns were lying about, evidently injured by the owners, as an excuse to quit the field. At the time I visited the ground—four days after the battle—nearly all the dead had been buried, save four poor fellows, who, with their guns beside them, lay behind a fence, having escaped the notice of the burial parties. I heard of some other of our dead who lay in a shattered log house, whither they had gone for shelter, and had there died of their wounds. The rebel dead were buried by our men in trenches, and no estimate can be accurately made as to their number, though it is believed that they largely outnumber ours. On one spot one hundred and fifty dead rebels were counted, lying in heaps, as they had been shot down by our artillery. The field is strewn with dead horses; on one spot the horses of an entire battery were killed. While our troops were fighting the enemy in front, the rebel Gen. WHEELER and his cavalry were attacking and destroying our supply trains on the Murfreesboro Pike; and for two days our men suffered terribly from hunger. The incorrigible Nineteenth Illinois, however—always fertile in expedients—noted every particularly fine horse that was shot, and, after bleeding the animal, would proceed to cut steaks from him, which they cooked and ate with much relish. They aver that there is little difference between beef and horse meat, if properly cooked. The Eleventh Kentucky Regiment behaved with great gallantry, and, in recognition of their effective services, Gen. ROSECRANS has given the whole regiment a furlough for thirty days.

Murfreesboro is a town which once contained some ten thousand inhabitants, is situated upon a level plain, has two colleges or seminaries—the Baptist Female Institute and the Soule Female College—and an academy for males, six churches and one hotel.

In the centre of the town is a public square, containing a very handsome court-house. Around this square are the principal business-houses of the place. The streets are wide, and contain many handsome residences. At present the place is entirely deserted by its former residents. It was always strongly rebel in sentiment, and the few citizens who were imbued with Union sentiments have been refugees from home since the retreat of BUELL'S army. During my stay, not a store was open, save those taken for the use of Commissary and Quartermasters' stores. No citizens were upon the streets, nor a woman or child visible—everything in and about the town is military. The General has his headquarters at KEARNEY'S house, from the steps of which residence JEFF. DAVIS made his speech to the rebel army, some weeks since. Gen. ROSECRANS looks well. I saw him accompanying some regiments through the town, on Tuesday last. He is reported to have been in excellent spirits all through the fighting of last week, and never to have doubted the ultimate success of our arms. On Wednesday he was where the bullets rained thickest, encouraging his men by his presence, and cautioning them to "Aim low, boys! aim low." He is constantly attended by his spiritual adviser, Rev. Father TRACY, who accompanys him everywhere.

Our wounded men were removed from the field, and now occupy the hospitals in Nashville, some 2,500 having already been provided for. The First Presbyterian, First Baptist and Methodist churches have all been taken for hospitals, to the intense disgust of the disloyal congregations who formerly assembled there. The National wounded are also quartered in houses along the Murfreesboro Pike—those who were unable to be carried to Nashville. Owing to the depredations committed upon our trains at Lavergne, and the known disloyalty of its population, Gen. ROSECRANS ordered the place destroyed, and but one house—that an hospital—marks the spot where stood this village. The indications of rebel outrages upon our trains are visible along the road from Lavergne to Murfreesboro. Two hundred wagons were burned near the former place by WHEELER, and the road is strewn with half-buried wheels, axles, tires and mules; many of the latter were buried while in harness. This ruffian, WHEELER, destroyed everything designed for our army; even hospital stores were not respected. Ambulances were destroyed, and the occupants pitched out upon the road.

Gen. ROSECRANS has recently issued an order relating to paroling rebel officers—many being in Nashville, and paroled. He ordered their paroles to be revoked, in consequence of DAVIS' recent order, and they have been sent North to be confined until that order is modified or revoked. I append the order alluded to:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Jan. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No.—.—The General commanding is pained to inform the commissioned officers of the Confederate army taken prisoners by the forces under his command, that owing to the barbarous measures announced by President DAVIS in his recent proclamation denying paroles to our officers, he will be obliged to treat them in like manner. It is a matter of regret to him that the rigor appears to be necessary; he trusts that such remonstrances as may be made in the name of justice and humanity and civilization will reach the Confederate authorities as will induce them to pursue a different course, and thereby enable them to accord to their officers their privileges, which he is always pleased to extend to brave men, even though fighting for a cause which he considers hostile to our nation and disastrous to human freedom.

By command of Gen. ROSECRANS.
C. GODDARD, A. A. A. G.

Up to latest advices from the front our troops were still advancing, and will soon be in readiness to again attack the enemy wherever they may make a stand. The supposition is that Tullahoma will be the next battle-ground, that place offering more natural advantages for defensive operation than any other point in the State, except Chattanooga. The retreating army of BRAGG passed through Winchester on Tuesday last. Reliable information received from thence reports the army as utterly disheartened. BRAGG made a speech to his men in which he said that it was impossible to hold Murfreesboro, and that his retreat was unavoidable.

During the past week the river has risen sufficiently to allow small boats to come up to the city. Last night seventeen were at Harpeth Shoals, laden with Government stores. Many of this fleet have reached here to-day. The railroad from here to Murfreesboro is being rapidly put in running order by Col. TOWNS and his corps of mechanics and engineers. The bridges were all completed and the road in good order as far as Smyrna, twenty miles from here, last night, and a construction train, consisting of a locomotive, two cars and several bridge builders, were on the way there, and had proceeded as far as Antioch, nine miles from Nashville, when the train was stopped by DICK MCCANN and his gang of ruffians, the cars and engine burned, and the men captured. McCANN also burned a small bridge, and after paroling his prisoners made good his escape.

The following severe order of retaliation was issued by the General commanding the post, strong force left to execute it to-day, and I learn that its provisions were strictly carried out:

HEADQUARTERS, POST NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 9, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 9.—1. In consequence of the wanton destruction of locomotive and construction train upon the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad this day, by one RICHARD MCCANN and THOMAS KINKEAD, leading a gang of outlaws, the property of these men will be destroyed. Col. MOORE, Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteers will proceed immediately with his regiment along the line of the railroad to the bridges of the persons above named, and destroy the houses, barns, fences, and all property susceptible of destruction upon their respective grounds, by fire, or by any other means at his command.

* * * * * * *

2. It is hereby announced that the property of all parties engaged in interrupting the workings of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, or other railroads in this vicinity, or of the passage of the Cumberland River, will be treated in like manner with the property mentioned in the above order, so far as it is in the power of the General Commanding at this post so to treat it.

3. All property of any kind belonging to any rebel, or rebel sympathizer, found within one mile of the locality of any similar outrage perpetrated upon the line of any railroad, or on the banks of the river, in this vicinity, will be destroyed in the manner described.

By order of Brig.-Gen. ROBT. B. MITCHELL, Commanding Post.
JOHN PRATT, A. A. General.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Success of the Expedition Up the Arkansas River

CAPTURE OF ARKANSAS POST.

All the Guns, Stores and Ammunition, and from 5,000 to 7,000 Prisoners Taken.

Our Loss 200; Rebel Loss 550 Killed and Wounded.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 16.

The ram *Switzerland* arrived this evening from the squadron.

She brings news of the taking of Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas River, one hundred miles from the mouth, by the land and naval forces under MCCLERNAND and PORTER. The surrender occurred on Sunday, with all the guns, stores and ammunition.

Full particulars have not yet been received. Our loss was reported 200. Rebel loss, 550 in killed and wounded, and from 5,000 to 7,000 prisoners taken. These results may be modified by further and more authentic accounts.

THE BATTLE AT SPRINGFIELD.

The Enemy Badly Whipped in a Thirteen Hours' Fight.

ANOTHER REBEL DEFEAT AT HARTSVILLE

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 16.

A dispatch from Gen. BROWN to Gen. CURTIS, dated Springfield, 8th, says the battle at that place lasted thirteen hours. The enemy numbered 8,000 picked mounted infantry, with two rifled guns. The expedition was fitted out on the Arkansas River, and marched at least fifty miles in twenty-four hours, skirmishing with our scouting parties most of the way. The enemy opened fire on the town without giving notice to remove the sick, or women and children. Our forces, consisting of Missouri State militia, Iowa troops, enrolled Missouri militia, convalescents and stragglers, numbered 2,600, with two old iron howitzers, one iron 6-pounder mounted on wagon-wheels, and two brass 6-pounders. At Fort Lyon the enemy were badly whipped. Gen. BROWN was treacherously shot from a secesh residence while leading a charge.

A dispatch from Gen. WARREN, dated Houston, Texas County, 16th, says the enemy are in full retreat toward Arkansas. MARMADUKE'S (rebel) force in the Hartsville fight was between 4,000 and 5,000 strong. Their loss was about 300 killed, wounded and prisoners. The famous guerrilla McGOULD was among the killed, and the notorious guerrilla PORTER was badly wounded.

THE ALABAMA STILL AT WORK.

TWO MORE VESSELS CAPTURED.

One of Them Destroyed, the Other Released on Giving Bonds.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The schooner *Union*, from Baltimore, arrived at Port Maria, Jamaica, on the 8th ult., having on board the Captain and crew of the bark *Parker*, Coon, from Boston for Aux Cayes, captured (no date) in the Mona passage by the *Alabama*.

The *Parker* was subsequently destroyed.

The *Alabama* also captured the schooner *Union*, but her cargo being owned by British subjects, she was allowed to proceed on her voyage, after giving a bond of $1,500 for the vessel.

From Belize.

ARRIVALS FROM THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The British bark *Pallas*, Capt. BENDELL, of and from Belize, (Honduras,) Jan. 2, with logwood, &c., to JOSIAH JEX, arrived yesterday. The British brig *Grace Worthington*, Capt. STEVENS, sailed Dec. 31, for New-York. Passengers, Gaoler RAYMOND and son.

During the month of December a number of Confederate schooners arrived at Belize, laden with cotton, having run the blockade from Sabine Pass and Mobile. The last arrival was from Mobile, called the *Pelican*, with 64 bales.

PSYCHOLOGY AT CLINTON HALL.—Messrs. BRITTAN & FISKE are giving Psychological Lectures, illustrated by amusingly instructive experiments, at Clinton Hall. The lecture, to-night, by Dr. BRITTAN, is a peculiarly good one, and we advise our readers to give them a call, that they may be edified, informed, pleased and improved.

THE ARITHMETIC OF THE PENTATEUCH.

THE PENTATEUCH AND BOOK OF JOSHUA CRITICALLY EXAMINED. By Right Rev. John W. Colenso, D. D., Bishop of Natal. American Reprint. Appleton, 1863.

I.

The ludicrous side of the experience of good Bishop Colenso, who went to the Cape to convert the Zulu Kaffirs and came back converted *by* them, is too palpable to have escaped the popular eye; and the reading public on both sides of the Atlantic have heartily enjoyed a joke which is all the more enjoyable in that it springs from a soil not hitherto supposed capable of that kind of yield. It is not the first time that missionaries have met with the like discomfiture. Henry Martyn, who labored among the Persian Mahomedans, records that he found no difficulty in making them believe all he told them of the Scripture miracles; *but they directly paralleled them by wonders of their own.* They were proof against any argument from the resurrection because they held that their own sheiks had the power of raising the dead! Who knows, if missionaries were wont to emulate the candor of Colenso, how frequent such experiences would be seen to be? For ourselves, we are free to confess that we willingly overlook any violation of the conventional dignity of the Episcopal office, whereof the Bishop of Natal may have been guilty in his naive narrative of how he was floored in his first wrestle with the "Zulu mind," for the value of the experience itself. If it is lawful, in the spirit of the Apostolical injunction, to be all things to all men to the end to "win some," the good Bishop may be pardoned for having, (though quite unbeknown to himself, we may be sure) caught the ear of our frivolous age by making even the Pentateuch the subject of a "sensation." The source of the book, and the circumstances of its publication, have led many who certainly would never otherwise have been tempted to look into biblical exegesis, to consider the weighty matters it suggests. It has had a wide currency, both in Europe and America. Rejoinders and replications are already published and publishing, and the great argument is reopened for discussion before the bar of the public conscience. If we thus assign to *The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined* an important mission in awakening many to thought on the highest subjects of human speculation, we may be allowed to say that its scientific significance is absolutely nil—that it treats only of topics already exhaustively treated, and that it adds nothing to the vast fabric of biblical criticism reised by the labor of continental, and especially of German scholars.

In fact, if the work of Bishop Colenso did not breathe throughout the spirit of a simple, devout and candid soul, it would be difficult to believe that he could have gone through the training his office pre-supposes, and attained to the station in the Church which he has attained, with so meagre a knowledge of the great theological questions of the day. And though it may readily be conceived that the attitude of approaching the complex and long debated questions of biblical interpretation and inspiration, as though for the first time, has the advantage of simplicity and freshness, and is the more likely to bring him closer to that great body of the laity, which, while intelligent, has no special theological instructor, one is none the less tempted to ask in what vacuum the good soul could have lived for near half a century, that the clash and clamor of the combat that has all the time raged within and without the Church should not have reached his ears? Criticism is as old as Protestantism. From Eichhorn to Ewald, from Michaelis to De Wette, a long line of scholars have done all that the most robust erudition and the keenest sagacity, reinforced by all the lights of philology, archæology, paleography and the Critical Method, could do to undermine, to elucidate, or to defend the sacred text. During the fifty years or more which the pious Bishop has passed in such strange spiritual seclusion, the best thought of the time has addressed itself to the task of adjusting the balance between reason and faith—between an external and an internal revelation.

"Engrossed with parochial and other work in England," writes the Bishop in his preface, "I did what, probably, many other clergymen have done under similar circumstances. I contented myself with silencing, by means of the specious explanations which are given in most commentaries, the ordinary objections against the historical character of the early portions of the Old Testament, and settled down into a willing acquiescence in the general truth of the narrative, whatever difficulties might still hang about particular parts of it. * * * It is true, there were one or two stories which presented great difficulties, too prominent not to be noticed, and which were brought every now and then before us in the Lessons of the Church, such as the account of the Creation and the Deluge. But, on the whole, I found so much of Divine Light and Life in these and other portions of the Sacred Book, that I was content to take all this for granted as being true in the main, however wonderful, and as being at least capable, in an extreme case, of *some* sufficient explanation."

But if he was able to shut his eyes to these difficulties in England, he was no longer able to do so in Natal. Engaged in translating the Old Testament into the Zulu tongue, and brought into "intimate communion with the native mind," he was repeatedly called to account for a reason of the faith that was in him.

The Bishop gives a frank statement of the many obstinate questionings of his Zulu disciples, so puzzling and ofttimes so unanswerable. This ended in his entering, for the first time in his life, into a critical examination of the books of the Old Testament. The result of his inquiry was the following conviction, which we epitomize from the whole book: *That the Pentateuch, as a whole, cannot possibly have been written by Moses, nor by any one acquainted personally with the facts which it professes to describe—that the (so-called) Mosaic narrative, by whomsoever written, cannot be regarded as historically true; that it contains numerous inconsistencies and impossibilities, and hence, that the notion of verbal or plenary Scripture Inspiration is groundless.*

As we have said, there is nothing novel in these results; but it is worth looking into the process through which the Bishop reached them. This we proceed to do in the next section, though rather by way of exposition than of criticism.

II.

Given a theologian with a turn for arithmetic, or an arithmetician with a turn for theology, and we have the possibility of *The Pentateuch Critically Examined*—after the manner of Bishop Colenso. The Bishop has both. Long known as the author of an excellent arithmetic, and from the very nature of his office devoted to biblical studies, he had no sooner brought Moses face to face with mathematics than the fundamental antagonism between them came to light. His entire criticism takes this complexion. His book is nothing more than "Colenso's Arithmetic" with sums from the *Pentateuch*. There is in it no question of the deeper issue on which the battle for and against Inspiration has been waged—no question of the Mosaic cosmogony, chronology, or ethnology—no question of prophecy, interpretation or miracles. He could, he tells us, "believe and receive the miracles of Scripture heartily if only they were authenticated by a veracious history." But he cannot shut his eyes to the "absolute, palpable self-contradictions of the narrative." "For the convictions of the unhistorical character of the (so-called) Mosaic narrative," he elsewhere repeats, "seem to be forced upon us by the consideration of the many absolute *impossibilities* involved in it, when treated as relating simple matters of fact, and without taking account of any argument which throws discredit on the story merely by reason of the miracles or supernatural appearances recorded in it, or particular laws, speeches, and actions ascribed in it to the Divine Being. We need only consider well the statements made in the books themselves, by whomsoever written, about matters which they profess to narrate as facts of common history. If we do this, we shall find them to contain a series of manifest contradictions and inconsistencies, which leave us, it would seem, no alternative but to conclude that many portions of the story of the Exodus, though based probably on some real historical foundation, yet are certainly not to be regarded as historically true." This method, if free from objection, certainly possesses the eminent advantages of simplicity, and of making no demands on the reader beyond the ordinary ability to weigh evidence. Let us see how the Bishop uses it.

III.

THE SIZE OF THE COURT OF THE TABERNACLE COMPARED WITH THE NUMBER OF THE CONGREGATION.

In Lev. viii. 1—4, we read that Jehovah, commended to be gathered "the whole Assembly" and "all the Congregation," unto the door of the Tabernacle of the Congregation. By these expressions Bishop Colenso argues that we are to understand the "whole body of the people"—at all events, "*the adult males in the prime of life.*" And without pressing the word "all," so as to include every individual of the people, it must surely, he thinks, have embraced the 603,550 warriors (mentioned in Numbers ii. 32) and who certainly must have formed part of the "whole congregation." As the text says distinctly "at the door of the Tabernacle," they must have come *within the Court.* Now, the whole width of the Tabernacle was 18 feet, and its length 54 feet. Allowing two feet in width for each full-grown man, nine men just could have stood in front of it. Supposing, then, that "all the congregation" of adult males in the prime of life had given due heed to the Divine summons, and had hastened to take their stand, side by side, as closely as possible, in front, not merely of the door, but of the whole *end* of the Tabernacle, they would have reached, allowing 18 inches between each rank of nine men, for a distance of more than 100,000 feet, in fact, nearly *twenty miles!*

But how many would the whole Court have contained? Its area (60 yards by 30 yards) was 1,800 square yards, and the area of the Tabernacle was 108 square yards. Hence the area of the court, outside the Tabernacle, was 1,692 square yards. But "the whole congregation" would have made a body of people nearly twenty miles long and six yards wide; that is to say, packed closely together, they would have covered an area of 201,180 square yards. In fact, the Court, when thronged, could only have held 5,000 people; whereas the able-bodied men alone exceeded 600,000. It is inconceivable, concludes Bishop Colenso, how, under such circumstances, "all the assembly," the "whole congregation," could have been "summoned to attend" at the door of the Tabernacle by the express command of Almighty God.

THE ISRAELITES DWELLING IN TENTS.

According to Exodus xvi. 16, we are taught to believe that the children of Israel, immediately after their coming out of Egypt, were provided with tents—cumbrous articles, suggests Bishop Colenso, to have been carried when they "fled out in haste." The fact of their living in tents is, however, repeatedly mentioned. Now, allowing *ten* persons for each tent, two millions of people (the minimum number of the Israelites, according to Scripture *data*,) would require 200,000 tents. How did they acquire these, for they did not live in tents in Egypt?

But, further, if they had had those tents, how could they have *carried* them? Not on their shoulders, for they were already laden with heavy burdens. There were the cattle, certainly, which might have been turned to some account for this purpose, if trained to act as pack-oxen. But, then, what a prodigious number of trained oxen would have been needed to carry these 200,000 tents. One ox will carry 120 pounds—and a canvas tent that will hold *two* persons weighs from 25 to 40 pounds. Of such tents as the above, with poles, pegs, etc., a single ox might possibly carry *four*, and even this would require 50,000 oxen. But the Hebraw tents were made of skins, and were *family* tents. "One ox, perhaps, might have carried one such tent; and thus they would have needed for this purpose 200,000 oxen."

THE NUMBER OF ISRAELITES AT THE TIME OF THE EXODUS.

That there were among the Israelites who left Egypt six hundred thousand fighting men is repeatedly affirmed in various parts of the Pentateuch. Bishop Colenso claims that it can be shown beyond a doubt "that it is quite impossible that there should have been such a number of the people of Israel in Egypt, at the time of the Exodus, as to have furnished six hundred thousand warriors, in the prime of life, representing, at least, two millions of persons, of all ages and sexes,—that is to say, *it is impossible, if we will take the data to be derived from the Pentateuch itself!*

It appears from the Scripture record (1) that the children of Israel came out of Egypt about 215 years after they went down thither in the time of Jacob; (2) that they came out in the *fourth* generation from the adults in the prime of life who went down with Jacob.

The whole number that went down into Egypt was seventy souls. According to the record, the twelve sons of Jacob had between them 53 sons, that is, on the average, four and a half each. Let us suppose that they increased in this way from generation to generation. Then, in the *first* generation, (that of *Kohath.*) there would be 54 males; in the *second*, (that of *Amram,*) 243; in the *third*, (that of *Moses* and *Aaron,*) 1,094; and in the *fourth*, (that of *Joshua* and *Eleazar,*) 4,923; that is to say, instead of 600,000 warriors in the prime of life, there could not have been 5,000.

Further, if the members of *all* the males in the four generations be added together (which suppose, that they were all living at the time of the Exodus) they would only amount to 6,311. If we even add to these the number of the *fifth* generation, 22,154, who would be mostly children, the same total of males of all generations could not, according to these data, have exceeded 28,465, instead of being 1,000,000.

"In fact," observes the author, "in order that the 51 males of Kohath's generation might produce 600,000 fighting men in Joshua's generation, we must suppose that each man had 46 children (23 of each sex), and each of these 23 sons had 46 children, and so on!—of which prolific increase, it need hardly be said, there is not the slightest indication in the Bible, except, indeed, in the statement of the number of the first born which has been already considered." * * * "In fact, the consequences of admitting the reality of the above results are obviously so important, that, of course, the most strenuous efforts have been made to reconcile the discrepancies if possible, by those theologians who support the ordinary view, and who have studied the Pentateuch sufficiently to be aware of the difficulties thus raised."

Colenso then proceeds to the criticism of some of these "reconciliations," including those of Kurtz, Kalisch, Rawlinson, Havernick and Hengstenberg. It is enough to say that if Colenso's arithmetic is not wholly free from suspicion, their's is too palpably absurd, and the Bishop obtains an easy triumph.

IV.

We have no design of entering into any criticism, either on the Bishop's reasoning or the results of his reasoning. Some of his points are well taken; some are quite frivolous; others are open to the gravest objections. We find in his book no sufficient assurance of such a knowledge of the original text—without which all interpretations must be scattering and unsure—to inspire much confidence in many of his renderings. An able Hebraist has lately showed, in an English journal, that the Bishop's ignorance of Hebrew has led him completely astray in regard to the description of the way in which the booths to be used during the feast of Tabernacles were to be made.

He devotes much space to show that the clumsy devices of Kurtz and Hengstenberg, for reconciling the difficulty about the family of Judah, are untenable, but does not allude to the simple solution suggested by the critic Ibn Ezra, that the idiom need not be taken literally, but that the event recorded had taken place many years before. With regard to the Bishop's indignation at Jehovah's method of treating the murder of a slave, (50, 51,) it is enough to remark that the commandment does not refer to murder *with malice prepense*, but to accidental manslaughter, and that still, if the slave died under his master's hand, "it is to be avenged," (true translation—not "he shall be punished,") and this according to the ancient commentators was execution by the sword. Finally, with reference to the theory of population, Colenso has great need to look into Malthus.

We put all such matters aside.

It is of far deeper import to ask how we are to regard the great revolution we witness in the current views on the highest subjects of human speculation, and of which the work of Bishop Colenso is, from its source at least, so eminent and instructive an illustration.

It is vain to shut our eyes to the reality of this revolution, or attempt to blink the fact that the mind and conscience of the age demand other foundations of faith than those that satisfied the forefathers. The invasive spirit of criticism will not down. From the people the spirit has invaded the priesthood. It is but yesterday the bats who love the darkness were rejoicing that *Essays and Reviews* was fairly extinguished by clergy and convocation. "Take care," said Tom Moore, "that your extinguishers are not themselves *inflammable.*" To-day a Bishop's voice reiterates with a new and trenchant emphasis all that the critics had affirmed!

It sometimes happens that the high function is assigned a book of making a mile-stone on the path of mental or spiritual progress. The book just named has had this seal put upon it. In the case of the authors of *Essays and Reviews*, the Court of Arches, through Dr. Lushington, has recently ruled that the formula "I do unfeignedly believe in all the Canonical Scriptures," must be understood to mean simply the expression of a *bona fide* belief that "*the Scriptures contain everything necessary to salvation.*" Bishop Colenso, we conceive, might be safely shielded under this high judicial decision. In a passage marked by pious regrets, and yet with a robust courage, he half anticipates that the publication of his book will necessitate his leaving the Church, and abandoning a work to which he has lovingly consecrated his life. We see no reason for this fear. No one can misinterpret the *spirit* of his book. And here the *spirit* is everything. There are many points on which (strange conjunction!) Mr. Tom Paine and the pious Colenso agree. Yet, none but an idiot would confound the motives of the two men. The one, through criticism, aims a blow at the heart of Christianity; the other, by the same means, seeks reverently to put aside clogs to its true appreciation. If Colenso knows how to doubt as a critic, he knows also how to believe as a Christian. If he discredits the plenary inspiration of the Bible, he has faith at least that in it is all fullness of spiritual life. If he tears away the human fiction of an *external* revelation, it is to show the divine reality of an *internal* revelation. As a book, the work of the Bishop is insignificant; as an issue, it may be immense in its import. Need we say that, if the case shall come before the Spiritual Court for adjudication, the desire of every liberal mind is that the decision may be such as will reaffirm, on the part of the great Anglican Church, that freedom of thought and discussion which is the very soul of our Protestant faith?

IV.

If we seek to trace the origin of the theological dogma of a literal or verbal inspiration of the Hebraw Scriptures—the source of so prolonged and varied a controversy—we shall at last find it has its root in the system of doctrine that arose with the Reformation. Indeed it was perhaps an *inevitable* result of that great revolution in religious thought.

Some ultimate appeal in matters of faith is an absolute necessity. While the unity of Catholicism lasted, the *Church* was the final oracle. And during this era there was little or no division of opinion as to biblical inspiration or interpretation—indeed little or no question on the matter at all. But the Reformers set aside this appeal, disallowed this oracle, and substituted *the authority of the Scriptures* for the authority of the Church.

Hence, a double action, or rather action followed by reaction.

If the Scriptures were to possess any authority at all, it must be by virtue of the inspiration of the contents of those Scriptures. The Reformers considered this principle as the bulwark of the new Church. And this Inspiration, too, must be full, perfect, entire. Indeed, take away this faith, and you deliver Protestantism, bound hand and foot, into the power of the first logician who may wish to establish in its place either Catholicism or Pantheism. This belief was not long in solidifying into a dogma, which Hollaz formulated in the everment that "every sentence, every word, and *even the punctuation of the Bible*, was the work of the Holy Spirit, and that no one, without being guilty of blasphemy, can doubt that the style in which the Scriptures are written is worthy of the Divine Majesty, and, therefore, that it is an insult to Divine Majesty to seek in it for solecisms or barbarisms." Bishop Colenso does not seem to have known, when quoting with a protest the *dictum* of a modern would-be exponent of "the creed of orthodox believers," to the effect that the Bible, "every book of it, every chapter of it, every verse of it, every word of it, every syllable of it, (where are we to stop?) every *letter* of it, is the direct utterance of the Most High." The Bishop, we say, does not seem to have remembered that this confession of faith is but an imitation of the energetic formula of the old theologian three hundred years ago.

This was, one readily sees, the *reductio ad absurdum* of the principle. One also sees, however, that it was nothing more than the logical conclusion of the premises.

The boldness of the challenge could hardly fail to invite criticism. Now it happened that while the reformation in religion was going on, a parallel reformation was taking place in all those sciences that bear on the critical examination of the literary monuments of antiquity. By these means a complete revolution was gradually being accomplished in the interpretation of the remains of the classical world. It could hardly be otherwise than that the Hebrew Scriptures also should come under this new test. What had changed all existing views of Homer and Herodotus, of Thucydides and Livy, might do the same for the Sacred Text. A host of scholars threw themselves with ardor into the task, and a vast body of literature grew up on the criticism of the canon, on the doctrine of interpretation, on the linguistic and grammatical study of the original texts, on the archæology of the Old Testament, and on the theory of inspiration. We signalize here—by way of mere mention—such names as Ernesti, Michaelis, Leibnetz, Spinoza, Wolff, Eichhorn, Semler, the Stephenses, Grotius, Erasmus, Wetstein.

Brought to this test, the difficulties, on the theory of so called plenary inspiration, were soon seen to be enormous. On the primary, yet prime question of the canon of Scripture—that is, what books shall be considered as forming authentic portions of the inspired record—the divergence was radical, was irrecon'cable. Michaelis barred the canon to Mark and Luke. Eichhorn rejected Zechariah and Malachi. Schleiermacher struck out Paul's First Epistle to Timothy. Baumgarten would admit *none* of the historical books as authentic. Semler piously erected Solomon's Song, the Book of Ruth, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther and the Chronicles, while in his opinion the Books of Samuel, Joshua, Judges, Kings and Daniel are only doubtful. In fact there is scarcely a book, if indeed there *be* one, which was not by some critic pronounced spurious and unworthy of a place in the inspired canon; and even Luther himself continuously threw out the Epistle of James as "an epistle of straw!" Add to this that the question of the *text* was found to be an equal if not a greater embarrassment. Everyone knows that there are no original copies of any one of the Books of the Old or of the New Testament—that we have nothing but transcriptions of an indefinite remove, and that there are the greatest discrepancies in them. Erasmus and the Stephenses found insuperable difficulties in making choice of a text worthy the trust of the universal Church; and the appalling catalogue of *variorum* readings piled up by Griesbach and by Scholz is enough to make us despair of ever having one to which we can look with confidence.

These obstacles in the way of the acceptance of the doctrine of plenary inspiration—a doctrine which makes the acceptance of all the history, chronology and science of the record obligatory—are, doubtless, very great. But they are not the only difficulties, and they are not even the chief ones. We leave aside the vein of arithmetical criticism which Bishop Colenso works: *these* difficulties, too, are formidable only from the much more formidable difficulties that lie behind.

The Hebrew records propound certain astronomical notions. These notions are in the line of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, which contemplated the whole visible universe from the earth as the immovable centre of things. They are totally at variance with what everybody now *knows* to be the true theory of the heavens.

We are taught that the earth was made in six days, and that it is less than six thousand years old. On the other hand, geologists of all religious creeds are agreed that the earth has existed for an immense series of years—to be counted by millions rather than thousands; and that indubitably more than six days elapsed from its first creation to the appearance of man upon its surface.

The Book of Genesis speaks of a *Universal* Deluge. It is *demonstrable*, on geologic grounds, that no such *Universal* Deluge, such as the Bible manifestly speaks of, could have taken place as described in the Book of Genesis.

We are told that one of the main "evidences" is the fact of repeated Divine interpositions in the physical ordainment of the world. But, as Baden Powell observes, "the entire range of the inductive philosophy is at once based upon, and in every instance tends to confirm by immense accumulation of evidence, the grand truth of the universal order and consistency of natural causes as a primary law of belief." And, indeed, we find that the faith in miracles has been gradually giving way. Miracles were, formerly the *rule*, latterly the *exception*; they will end by being excluded altogether.

Finally though, as the pious Bunsen remarks, "there is no theologic element in revelation," yet it has been long a theological dogma enjoying all the force of an article of faith, that man has existed on the earth but six thousand years. Now the discoveries of utensils of man's workmanship in the French diluvian drift, (*see Bouchez de Perthes' Antiquités Celtiques et Antediluviennes*) relegates the human race to geologic epochs; and the historian finds it wholly impossible to crowd the period required by the gestation of the primeval races, the epochs of speech-formation, the growth of the antique rites and religions, and the evolution of the elder civilizations, within the narrow compass of six thousand years.

What, now, has been the attitude of the Church and of her teachers toward these new and ever renewed assaults on what was supposed to be prime articles of faith?

V.

It would have been well if theologians, admonished by the defeats which they met on some of the earlier issues, had frankly conceded that their ground was untenable, and sought out the real foundation of faith. We should then have escaped that long and lamentable antagonism between those who claim that blind faith is the prime duty, and those who feel that God could not possibly have fremed man in such fashion that to believe a system of moral truth it is necessary to violate the integrity of his reasoning mind. Unhappily this did not take place. On the contrary, it was made a point of honor and of faith to defend every name, every date, every place, every historical statement, every physical fact; and the more they were driven from one outpost to another, the more tenaciously they defended those that remained.

It is obvious that the opposition between these two points of view is radical—that their reconciliation is impossible. Happily, however there has gradually arisen a middle term between these two extremes. The solution is neither in antagonism nor in so-called "reconciliations," but in a truth, *dissociation* of the spiritual from the physical elements of the Hebrew literature. The more knowledge advances, the more it has been and will be acknowledged that Christianity, as a real religion, must be viewed apart from connection with external, historical or scientific things; and there are few enlightened men who do not feel that it is necessary to give to Reason what is Reason's, and to Faith what belongs to Faith. There are, in fact, two sides to that great body of truth which constitutes Christianity—the external and the internal, the theological and the spiritual. The reader of history cannot fail to observe that theological systems have always been greatly influenced by the prevailing system of philosophy, politics and thought.

"But beneath, of, above, and back of these mutations in theological belief, there are the Divine Constants, which form the stellar truths of the spiritual sphere. "All reason and science," well observes *Essays and Reviews*, "conspire in the confession that, beyond the domain of physical causation and the possible conceptions of *intellect* and *knowledge*, there lies open the boundless region of spiritual things, which is the sole dominion of *faith*, and while intellect and philosophy are compelled to disown, the recognition of anything in the world of matter at variance with the first principle of the laws of matter, the universal order and indissoluble unity of physical causes, they are the more ready to admit the higher claims of divine mysteries in the invisible and spiritual world."

"The last step of reason," says Pascal, in his sublime *Pensées*, "is to know that there is an infinitude of things that surpass it. If it cannot reach this point, reason is very weak."

"How long," exclaims the pious Bunsen, "shall we bear this fiction of an external revelation?"

"Interpret the Scriptura like any other book," says Kant. "There are many respects in which Scripture is unlike any other book; these will appear in the results of such an interpretation."

Finally, the Scriptures, Religion, Christianity, do not lose by this process. They gain, stripped of the haggard disguise of pretended history, chronology and science; they become the sublime epic of God's dealings with man. The grand era of spiritual life is restored. From out of the stone-sealed mouth of the sepulcher in which *historical* Christianity was buried by science, springs *spiritual* Christianity—winged, radiant and immortal.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Conclusion of the Testimony of Maj.-Gen. Pope.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

The examination of Gen. Pope was resumed:

Questions by the Court.—At the time the order in question (order on which Gen. McDowell's Order No. 1 was founded,) was written, I was satisfied that we had completely interposed between the forces under Jackson and the main body of the enemy, yet to the westward of the Bull Run Range. The order directing Gen. McDowell's march would have carried him to the eastward, and in the same direction in which the main body of the enemy was marching to join Jackson. I believed then, and believe now, that we were sufficiently in advance of Longstreet, who was supposed to lead the main body of the enemy, that by using our whole force vigorously we should be able to crush Jackson completely, before Longstreet, by any possibility, could have reached the scene of action. I said nothing to Gen. McDowell concerning Thoroughfare Gap, and regretted afterward that any portion of his forces had been detached in that direction. Gen. McDowell, however, had the discretion necessarily incident to his position and his distance from me, to make such a disposition to cover his rear as he might consider necessary. From the order of Gen. McDowell, which he showed me afterward, (Order No. 10,) I understood that the movement of Ricketts' Division was made conditionally, and in view of the possibility of an attack upon his rear from the direction of Thoroughfare Gap. I am familiar with the country near Groveton, and eastward along the Warrenton Turnpike to Bull Run. To the west and south of Groveton I have not been, and only know of the country from the accounts of others. I did not assume that the forces under Jackson would attempt to rejoin the main body of the enemy by Gainesville knowing, as Jackson must have known, that he would encounter, if he attempted to pursue this route, a force of our army superior to his own. But from Gen. McDowell as from every other commander of a corps or division in the army, I expected to receive all information of the enemy that could be obtained. I did not, during the 28th of August, receive information from Gen. McDowell that his force had been attacked by two pieces of artillery from the direction of Groveton, while it was pursuing the Warrenton Turnpike, from Buckland Mills to Gainesville.

Q.—Have you knowledge of any facts or circumstances, either arising from the topography of the country, the orders to Gen. McDowell, or his discretionary power, to authorize a movement of his troops by a flank along the same route, across the country to Bethlehem Church, from a point on the Warrenton Pike about a mile east of Gainesville?

A.—I have not.

Q.—What orders or occasion had he to move any of his troops to Bethlehem Church on the 28th?

A.—The only order that Gen. McDowell had from me until the afternoon of the 28th was the order on the night of the 27th of August. I knew nothing of the circumstances which controlled the details of his movements during the morning of the 28th. Having received his official report but very lately, and not having yet read it, I am still unacquainted with the details of the movements of the forces under his command during the morning of the 28th. I know of no occasion that would have brought his troops to the point specified in the question. I know of no orders or occasion to the effect that Gen. McDowell should leave his command when put to marching in the direction of Centreville, and go in person to Manassas Junction. It was reported to me about eight or nine o'clock at night, on the 28th, that King's Division of McDowell's Corps had met the enemy retreating from Centreville, and after a severe fight had remained masters of the field, Sigel interposing between Jackson's forces and the main body of the enemy. On receiving this information, I stated to several of my staff officers who were present, that the game was in our own hands, and that I did not see how it was possible for Jackson to escape without very heavy loss, if at all. Immediately, upon receipt of this intelligence, also, I directed Gen. Kearny, whose division occupied Centreville, to push forward cautiously, at one o'clock that night, in the direction of Gainesville, and to drive in the pickets of the enemy, and to keep himself in close contact during the night—to rest his left on the Warrenton Turnpike, and throw his right to the north of Little River, if possible, and await the coming of the 29th, that King's Division had withdrawn in the direction of Manassas Junction, leaving open the road to Thoroughfare Gap. This withdrawal of that division made necessary a great change in the movements and distribution of the troops, and was a most serious and unlooked-for mistake. I was so impressed with the necessity that that division should hold its ground during the night of the 28th, that I sent several orders to Gen. King—one by his own Staff officer, during that night, to hold his ground at all hazards, and to prevent the retreat of the enemy; and informed him that our whole force from the direction of Centreville and Manassas Junction would fall upon them at daylight.

Q.—Do you know any occasion or explanation for the absence of Gen. McDowell from that battle-field, and his presence at Manassas, if such was the case?

A.—I only know from Gen. McDowell's own explanation why he was at Manassas Junction. This explanation was given some time subsequently, I do not recollect exactly when. It occurs to me that it was in the latter part of the day, on the 29th. Of this, however, I am not certain. Gen. McDowell told me that he supposed me to be at Manassas Junction; that he came there to communicate more fully with me than he could do by letter. I had asked him, in a note sent him on the afternoon of the 28th of August, that same day to give me his views fully, as he knew the country in that vicinity much better than I did. He fully expected to find me at Manassas Junction, and after communicating with me to immediately return to his command. I was, however, not at Manassas Junction, but was with the advance, near Centreville.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that on the morning of the 29th, Gen. McDowell was no longer responsible for the movements and command of Gen. Sigel's Corps and Reynold's Division, and if so, produce the order, if you can, investing him with such command before the 29th, and state any orders that may have been given, relieving him. (Witness produced orders, the substance of which has already been given.) He added: I did not consider Gen. McDowell as having any command over the corps of Gen. Sigel, or as being responsible for the movements of that corps at any time during the 29th of August. I sent orders to Gen. McDowell on the morning of the 29th of August, directing him to halt at Manassas. I instructed him to call in Ricketts' Division and join it with King's, and, in conjunction with Maj.-Gen. Porter, to march upon Gainesville and the road from Manassas Junction. From the morning of the 29th of August until the close of the campaign in Virginia, Gen. Sigel's Corps, as well as every other corps of the army, was under my immediate command, and received my direct orders. In relation to the division of Gen. Reynolds, I was also under the impression, until otherwise informed, that it also had fallen back with King's Division to Manassas Junction. I sent no orders to Gen. McDowell or to Gen. Sigel changing the relation they had with each other when marching from Warrenton, for the simple reason that no such orders were needed, the connection between them being dissolved of necessity, either by the separation of the corps or by my own personal presence with them. It is not necessary to state to the Court that I had no authority to merge into one two army corps established by order of the President—that any temporary connection between them, wherein one corps commander should command both corps, would only last so long as they served at a distance from the General-in-Chief of the army to which they belonged. On the 29th of August I received various reports from Gen. Sigel before I reached the field of battle; saw him many times during the day of the 29th, and gave him several orders personally and by Aid-de-Camps. I did not understand, nor, I presume, did Gen. Sigel understand that he was responsible to any body except myself for any movements of his troops, or for any orders he might receive during the day.

Q.—What did you suppose the force unmolested under Jackson to have been on the 28th of August, 1862?

A.—The information upon which we deduced an opinion on the subject, is always, in the nature of things, uncertain, and to some extent unreliable. I myself supposed Jackson to have, including his own, Ewell's and Hill's Divisions, at least 25,000 men, or between that and 30,000, though other officers, having the same sources of information, estimated his force at as high as 35,000.

Questions by Gen. McDowell.—Please state if, under the last order of the afternoon of the 28th, which reported the enemy on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and which required Gen. McDowell to march his troops to Centreville, he would not be justified in ending his troops by way of Bethlehem Church and New-Market, provided that order found one of his divisions nearer that road than any other, and that it should be the most direct to Centreville from where the order found it?

A.—Certainly. The order directed Gen. McDowell to march by the most direct route from where he was to Centreville. I did not know precisely where his troops were, and cannot say whether they were in the locality indicated by the question or not.

Capt. Haven, of Gen. McDowell's Staff, called by Gen. McDowell.—In accordance with Gen. McDowell's instructions, I took a company of cavalry, on the 26th, to Gen. Reynolds, which he sent out with some of the Bucktail Regiment, I think toward Sulphur Springs. Other forces, I think, were ordered in that direction, though I do not know this of my own knowledge. Gen. McDowell did order me to accompany King's Division, on the afternoon of the 28th, when it was ordered to Centreville. On the march, the enemy made an attack on Gen. King's Division, which was repulsed by Gibbon's Brigade and two regiments, I think, in the advance. The enemy's force was driven off, and Gen. King and Gen. Reynolds, the latter having come up personally, sent me to Gen. McDowell to say that Gen. King would not continue the march to Centreville, as had been ordered, but would remain where he was, and that Gen. Reynolds would bring up his division and join Gen. King at daylight, if orders were not received from Gen. McDowell to the contrary. It was expressly understood that Gen. King would remain where he was, unless Gen. McDowell should send him fresh orders to resume the march.

Q.—When you left Gen. King, had not the engagement nearly ceased?

A.—It had entirely ceased nearly an hour before I left Gen. King. It lasted about an hour.

Q.—Where did the engagement take place, was it on the turnpike or north and south of it?

A.—The troops were marching over the turnpike when they were shelled by the enemy from a point a little distance to the north. Gen. King's forces then attacked the enemy, and drove them off.

Q.—Did you hear any order to Gen. King from Gen. McDowell, requiring him to leave the turnpike at the place you left him?

A.—I did not.

Questions by the Court.—Gen. King struck the turnpike about two miles west of Groveton, I think. My impression was that Groveton was about two to two and a half miles from Gainesville. About a mile, I find on examining the map. I think it was a little after nine o'clock that I left Gen. King to convey the message to Gen. McDowell. I did not find Gen. McDowell that night.

Q.—Where was Reynolds' Division when the attack was made on King?

A.—It had advanced over the turnpike, and at that time was about three miles in advance of Gen. King—in advance of the place of the engagement.

Capt. Krebbs of Gen. McDowell's Staff, called by Gen. McDowell.—I was on duty with Gen. McDowell on the 28th of August last. Gen. McDowell sent me to the command of Gen. Sigel on that day, to see the position of that corps. I found Gen. Sigel's command on the south side of the railroad, he and his staff, I should think, about four and a half miles from Gainesville, on the south side of the railroad. I told Gen. Sigel that he was thinned in his position; that I understood his right should rest on the railroad and his left on our right, which was on the Warrenton Turnpike. I was sent a second time to Gen. Sigel by Gen. McDowell, on the afternoon of the 28th—I should judge about 2 o'clock—to find out if the enemy were really at Manassas Junction or not. Gen. Sigel said they were not, he was certain; that his cavalry had been there, and also Gens. Reno and Kearny.

Questions by the Court.—I communicated that intelligence to Gen. McDowell as soon as I got back. I found Gen. Sigel the second time about a quarter of a mile from where he was the first time. His artillery horses were unhitched, and the men were trying to cook dinner. Gen. Sigel was at a farm-house. It was about a half an hour after I saw Gen. Sigel that I communicated this intelligence to Gen. McDowell. Gen. McDowell was on the left, north side of the turnpike, near the railroad, when I found him, about half a mile or three-quarters from the pike.

Col. Schriver, recalled by Gen. McDowell.—When Gen. McDowell went to Reynolds' Division, on the afternoon of the 28th, he found Gen. Reynolds at his farm-house getting dinner, I think, and Gen. McDowell preceded his division to Bethlehem Church. It was hardly dark when Gen. McDowell left Manassas, for I remember seeing the remains of the buildings that were burned there the day before.

The Court adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEAD OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Grand Requiem Mass at Saint Patrick's Cathedral.

THE EDIFICE CROWDED--IMPOSING CEREMONIES

Supplementary Presentation to the Sixty-ninth Militia — Speeches by Gen. Meagher and Others.

In accordance with public notice previously given, a grand Requiem Mass was performed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in this City, yesterday morning, for the repose of the souls of all the dead of the Irish Brigade since the beginning of the war. The Mass of the occasion was Mozart's Short Requiem. The famed band of the receiving-ship *North Carolina* was present, and incidentally performed, in masterly style, the following music: Aria from "Somnambula," selections from "Tannhauser," grand march from "Gabrielle," and cavatina from "Masnadieri." A guard of marines detailed for the occasion, under command of Sergt. R. J. Alexander, occupied the centre aisle during the services, standing on either side of the representative coffin of the deceased. Rev. Father Ouellet, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, or Father Willett, as he is sometimes called, sang the Mass, Father Maguire was the Deacon, Father Woods Sub-Deacon, Father Starr performed the absolution, and Father McNierney was Master of Ceremonies. Fathers Lafort, Curran, Donnelly, Farrell, Nelligan, Malone and Killeen assisted. The entire services were exceedingly imposing, and were witnessed by as many as could crowd within the spacious edifice. Indeed, the cathedral has seldom been the scene of more imposing ceremonies. Brig.-Gen. Meagher, accompanied by many officers of his brigade, occupied prominent seats, and the General particularly was the object of much observation, as he was in the course of the sermon addressed several times from the pulpit.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Father O'Reiller, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., or as now known, the Sixty-ninth New-York National Guard, who, previous to entering upon his discourse, announced that Father Ouellet has now in his hands a certain sum of money for the benefit of the families of deceased members of the Irish Brigade. The widows of members of the regiment, or mothers who were dependent upon sons in the regiment now deceased, are requested to make application before Feb. 1, either at the office of the *Metropolitan Record*, the *Tablet*, or the *Irish American*, or to Father Ouellet, at St. Francis Xavier's College. The widows of deceased members of the Sixty-ninth are requested to state if they have any children, and how many. Father O'Reilly urged all present, and all friends of the brigade and the cause, to be liberal in their contributions for the relief of these bereaved people.

Father O'Reilly took his text from the 44th chapter of Ecclesiasticus, 1st verse.

"Let us praise those glorious men who were our fathers in their generation."

He said these solemn words reminded him of the strikingly beautiful passage of Holy Writ, recorded in the 12th chapter of the second book of Maccabees. There we find a puny band of

their country and the Church have a right to be proud of them.

AMENITIES BETWEEN THE IRISH BRIGADE AND THE SIXTY-NINTH NATIONAL GUARD.

After the religious ceremonies were concluded, a large number of the military gentlemen present collected at DELMONICO'S Fifth-avenue Restaurant, for the purpose of participating in certain amenities between the Irish Brigade and the Sixty-ninth National Guard. Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER played the host, and among the officers of his Brigade present were Col. Nugent, Capt. Merconey, Adjutant Smith, Capt. Donovan, Capt. Teal, Capt. Carr, Dr. J. A. Reed, Lieut. Mullhall and others. There were also present Major Bagley, Quartermaster Tully, Alderman Farley, Mr. Hennessy, Fathers O'Reilly and Ouellett, and later in the afternoon Judge Daly, about a hundred guests, all told, assembled.

Gen. MEAGHER, previous to the collation, took occasion to present a testimonial to the officers of the 69th National Guard, from the Irish Brigade. The present consisted of an elegantly engrossed series of resolutions passed by the officers of the First Brigade, acknowledging the services of the Sixty-ninth in receiving and paying funeral honors to the remains of dead heroes of the brigade returned to this City.

Major BAGLEY received the testimonial with a few words of thanks, introducing Quartermaster TULLY, who spoke for the regiment, expressing the opinion that the utmost good feeling existed between the Sixty-ninth at home and the Irish Brigade in the field.

At the invitation of Gen. MEAGHER, the company then partook of an excellent collation, which having received full justice, Gen. MEAGHER said:

GEN. MEAGHER'S SPEECH.

We have but two wants to-day—one for the dead, and the other for the living. To the dead we have paid our tribute this morning, and listened to the eulogy so eloquently pronounced by my reverend and revered friend, the old chaplain of the Sixty-ninth. I feel that any word I can say in reference to my lost officers and men would be improper, because it would be superfluous. But I will exercise the privilege of being the host on this occasion and avail myself of the opportunity to say that war has for me no attractions beyond those developments which it gives for heart, mind and genius, and the most remarkable and delightful and consoling recollection with me, to my wife, my family and my friends, is the memory of the charities, the amenities, the sweetness of disposition I have seen—and which, in my ignorance, I never gave human nature the credit of possessing, I have seen what we are taught to regard as the rebel soldier, receiving the cup to assuage his parching thirst; I have seen the Federal arm bind his wounds; I have seen friendly and kindly words uttered, and I believe that even on the terrible battle-field there has been more done to cement this Union of the American people than anywhere else. [Applause.] I give you

"The Stars and Stripes, and the heroism of both armies." [Cheers.]

Gen. MEAGHER, in a humorous speech, paid a compliment to Lieut. MULHALL, Lieutenant of the Battalion of St. Patrick, and Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory, having been decorated by His Holiness Pope Pius IX., whose name he coupled with the toast:

"The highest fidelity to the highest principle."

Lieut. MULHALL, who was present, acknowledged the compliment paid him.

Col. NUGENT proposed the health of Gen. MEAGHER, the General who does not say, "There are your orders—go," but who says, "Come, boys, come," and who has been with his brigade on every battle-field. [Applause.]

GEN. MEAGHER SPEAKS AGAIN.

Gen. MEAGHER replied in a felicitous address. He congratulated the Irish upon the prosperity which was allowed them here, but which was denied them at home—upon their rights as American citizens, even upon the fact that they were not eligible to the Chief Magistracy of the nation. [Laughter.] For, said he, they are not likely to be represented as political fools, [laughter,] and most decidedly they will not be matooral largeis. [Applause, and a voice, "Be generous, General."]

Gen. MEAGHER [laughing]—I shall never be a Major-General after this; but [earnestly] this has been the home of the Irish—a home in which their intellect as well as muscle was manifested. He congratulated them that the Irishmen in America, while doing their duty in this crisis, had not said a word to bring on the crisis, and had always been Democrats. He concluded with a toast complimentary to Father O'REILLY.

Father O'REILLY responded in an eloquent speech, concluding with a compliment to Capt. MEADE, of the *North Carolina*, who had kindly detailed the band and the marines for the services of the day.

Gen. MEAGHER said he would read a letter marked "private;" but, as DAN. O'CONNELL said, he hoped he had friends enough here to keep a secret. [Laughter.] He then read a letter from Capt. MEADE, detailing the men from the *North Carolina*.

Col. NUGENT proposed the health of the old Sixty-ninth—the Simon Pure Sixty-ninth—commanded by Maj. BAGLEY; and, after further festivities, the company separated in great good nature.

Funeral of the Late Gen. Mitchel.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, BROOKLYN—ADDRESS BY REV. DR. STORRS.

The remains of the late Gen. MITCHEL, brought on here from Port Royal last Wednesday by the steamship *Star of the South*, were yesterday conveyed to their final resting place in Greenwood Cemetery.

A large congregation nearly filled the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, where the funeral services were performed. The obsequies were conducted with as much privacy as possible, the relatives of the deceased desiring to avoid any appearance of display. Nevertheless, the respect and esteem in which Gen. MITCHEL had in his lifetime been held by a wide circle of friends, and the popular regard and sympathy evoked by his achievements during the war, were sufficient to invest the ceremonies with the character of a public tribute to his memory.

About 2 o'clock, the hearse containing the remains arrived at the church. A plain serge-covered coffin, lined with zinc, inclosed all that death had left of one of the best and bravest soldiers that has yet been sacrificed upon the altar of his country. On the coffin-lid, was a silver-plate, bearing the name of the deceased, and stating that he died at Beaufort, S. C., on the 30th October, 1862, aged 52 years.

The Rev. Dr. ELLS commenced the services with prayer, after which the hymn, "Why should we mourn departed friends?" was sung by the congregation. The funeral address was then delivered by the Rev. Dr. STORRS. It was a most eloquent and feeling eulogy on the deceased. The speaker said he would not attempt to reconnt the well-known career of him in honor of whose memory they were there gathered, but would simply attempt to draw from his life the lessons it afforded for the exemple of others. The example was one for which God should be thanked. Where could be found a brighter guide to follow then this poor American boy, devoting himself to earnest study, fighting his way through the world till, as the learned savant, the able General, he had gained a name among the most distinguished in the land. Concluding with those whom his untimely death had bereaved, the speaker predicted their future meeting in a better world to come. Dr. STORRS deplored the loss of one who could be hardly spared from the field in which his labors promised to bring forth such good fruit, but he expressed gratitude to the Almighty that other minds were being developed to carry out His will. He alluded to the crowning work of Gen. MITCHEL'S career—the work of raising up and leading into liberty an oppressed race.

At the conclusion of Dr. STORRS' address, another hymn was sung and a benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. RICE. The coffin was then enfolded in the Stars and Stripes, reclaced in the hearse, and the procession took its way to Greenwood. Messrs. Charles. Watsen, J. H. Frothingham, A. G. Allen, G. J. Coe, R. West, Lucien Birdseye and W. S. Griffith acted as pallbearers.

A New-Year's Present for Massachusetts Soldiers.

Among the distinguished personages who have been sojourning in the City for some days, is Mrs. GOWAN, the lady of the noted Col. GOWAN, formerly of Boston, who has justly secured so wide a reputation in Europe for his eminent engineering qualities and scientific exploits.

He was employed, it will be recollected, by the Emperor of Russia to raise the several men-of-war vessels sunk by the Government in Russian harbors, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Succeeding in this to the entire satisfaction of the Emperor, and also in several other equally herculean tasks, and having performed distinguished services for other European Governments, he has at last retired from his labors, more numerously laden with honors than any other American who ever visited the Old World. There is scarcely a Sovereign in Europe but what has conferred upon him some mark of distinction.

Jewels of rare value, gold and diamond snuff boxes, crosses of honor, and even knighthood are among the numerous gifts conferred upon him as evidences of the respect and esteem in which he is held by Emperors, Kings and Queens. The Colonel is now resting on his civic honors in Paris, honored by the Emperor, respected by all, and will, after closing up some details of his business return to his native country to offer his services to his own Government and to a cause sacred to every true American heart.

His highly esteemed lady, Mrs. GOWAN, who has shared with her husband all his honors, and whose rare accomplishments gave to her the *entrée* to the most distinguished society and to every Court of Europe that she visited, has, as we have said, preceded the Colonel, and is the bearer of most liberal and numerous appropriate gifts from Lady LYELL (whose guest she was in London) to the brave and gallant soldiers of Massachusetts. This noble and high-born English lady sympathizes deeply with the cause of the Union, and has greatly at heart its final success. She deemed this the most appropriate manner of showing the earnestness of her feelings, and made Mrs. GOWAN the almoner of her contributions.

On the written request of Mr. MORAN, attached to the United States Legation at the Court of St. James, Collector BARNEY passed the goods through the Custom-house free of charges or expense, and Mrs. GOWAN left the City yesterday for Boston with her precious gifts in charge, and will with her own hands present them.

Naval.

EXCHANGE OF THE MARINES CAPTURED BY THE ALABAMA.

The large troop of United States Marines, which were captured on board the *Ariel*, by SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, have been exchanged, and are now at the service of the Government. Their officers too, among whom are Capt. D. M. COHEN, Maj. GARLAND, Lieut. MCELRATH, and others, will repair to their original destination, at Mare Island Navy-yard, California, where a permanent marine garrison is to be established for the first time. Arms and equipments have been furnished the men from one of the United States armories in the Pacific.

ARRIVAL OF THE RELEASE FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The regular naval storeship *Release*, whose recent proximity to the *Alabama* was noticed yesterday, arrived at Boston from the Mediterranean on Wednesday. She brings no late news, being a sailing vessel. When she left Cadiz the officers and crews of the United States ships *Constellation* and *St. Louis* were well. The British iron-clad frigates *Warrior* and *Black Prince* had been up the Straits, and the former was considered by her officers a partial failure.

SERIOUS CASE BEFORE A NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A very serious case is now being tried before a General Court-Martial at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. In "strict times" death might be the sentence imposed on the accused were he proven guilty of the charge preferred against him. The ship's cook of the receiving-ship *North Carolina* is the prisoner, who is said to have drawn a pistol on Capt. MEADE, his commanding officer, which is one of the most serious crimes known to naval law. The examination for the prosecution was finished on Thursday, and the accused commenced his defence yesterday.

Counterfeit Money.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT OUR PAPER CURRENCY.

Mr. W. L. ORMSBY, of this City, delivered, at the Laight-street Hall, on Thursday evening, a lecture on "The Alarming Prevalence of Counterfeit Money, its Cause and Cure." The following is an extract from the concluding portion of the lecture:

Thus, so far as the limits of a lecture would permit, I have demonstrated that while we have the most extensive paper currency in the world, we have also the worst; that while our notes are the most beautiful, they are the most open to counterfeiting; that there is a popular inability to distinguish the good money from the bad; that out of five thousand fraudulent notes, less than five hundred are the production of counterfeiters; that the felony of passing counterfeit money is frequently practiced with impunity, and the moral sense of the community deadened to the commission of a great crime; that this fearful state of things is growing rapidly worse, as shown by the statistics of the last six years; that the first counterfeit a hundred years ago was produced in substantially the same way as the last: that the treasury notes of Prussia, Austria, Turkey and America, have been in turn counterfeited by the same process that was adopted by the first counterfeiter, and discarded by the Bank of England nearly half a century ago; that this system of engraving is a system of counterfeiting in its very nature, and peculiarly adapted to the production of fraudulent currency; that the evils of our currency result from the multiplicity of banks of the same name, from the facility with which alterations are made from a lower to a higher denomination, or from one State to another; from the repeated use of the same devices on different notes, from the extensive application of machinery which makes counterfeiters of mechanics; from the facility of securing the aid of capable artists to do the counterfeits—unknown to themselves; from the constant reissue of defaced and mutilated notes; from the multiplicity of old bank note plates containing the work of skilled engravers; from the failure of absurd schemes for the prevention of counterfeiting; from our loose system of banking, enabling the issue of wild-cat money; from the dishonesty of *Bank-Note Detectors*; from the absence of any official list of good Banks, and from the laxity of the law regarding counterfeiters detected in the act; that Governments instead of suppressing counterfeiting have aided it; that the law of this State is openly violated by connivance of the Bank Department; that, in short, whoever takes a piece of paper money must risk being cheated by one or another of a dozen different frauds pertaining either to the genuineness of the note or the soundness of the Bank; that our postal currency has not escaped the doom which has attached to similar productions during the past century.

I have shown that to remedy these glaring evils, we must stop the establishment of different banks bearing the same name; we must engrave a bank-note so that it cannot be altered in any part without destroying the whole; we must make it a criminal offence for one bank to imitate the notes of another in artistic design; we must cause bank-note engraving to be done by artists and engravers, instead of capitalists and mechanics; we must engrave each note as a new whole and original design, so that the counterfeiter will be compelled to do the work himself, instead of being able to employ innocent confederates; we must cease the reissue of defaced and mutilated notes; we must enforce the law giving the Government the custody of old plates; we must, by scientific investigation and extensive reformatory legislation, amend our entire system of engraving, as well as of banking; we must have a uniform system of laws throughout the country regulating the currency; we must have an official list of the good banks; we must stringently enforce the few salutary laws we have to prevent, as well as punish, the issue of fraudulent money.

Street Commissioner's Department—More Removals.

Yesterday the work of decapitation was resumed in the office.

The newly elected Aldermen claim the right to place the friends who supported them in the late canvass in positions, and the privilege of removing the friends of their predecessors, thus exercising to its fullest extent the Jacksonian doctrine of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies."

The following appointments and removals were made:

John Slowy, Superintendent of Lands and Places, *vice* Thos. Byrnes, deceased.

Chas. F. Polhemus, fourth Clerk of Street Commissioner, *vice* T. J. Byrnes, removed.

G. W. Luckey, third Clerk of Street Commissioner, *vice* W. C. O'Brien, removed.

Wm. H. Tone, Foreman W. D. of Roads.

Jas. Towuley, Inspector of Lamps, *vice* Hiram Engle, removed.

Wm. Tooker, Foreman in Burcan of Wharves.

Wm. H. McKinney, Forcman in Bureau of Lands and Places, *vice* Conrad Swacklammer, removed.

P. J. Farrelly, General Foreman on Roads.

CORPORATION ATTORNEY.—Yesterday, N. HILL FOWLER, Esq., was appointed to this office, to the great surprise and disappointment of the large number of applicants, who all felt sure of obtaining the lucrative position.

Mr. BRADFORD, the newly appointed Public Administrator, has not announced, as yet, the names of his subordinates, and, as Mr. DEVELIN has gone to Springfield, Illinois, it is not likely he will until that gentleman's return.

LAW REPORTS.

Business Credits—How a Firm May be Bound by the Acts of an Agent.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Joseph H. Richards vs. *Wm. G. Ladd, Jr., et al.*—This action was brought to recover a bill for advertising Ladd, Webster & Co.'s improved tight-stitch sewing machines in certain newspapers in this City. The plaintiff in the action is the publisher of the *Independent*. The defence was that Edward H. Ladd, who contracted the debt, was merely the selling agent of the firm in this City, and that as such he had no authority to bind the firm in any way.

It appeared that a sign "Ladd, Webster & Co." was over the door of the New-York establishment, and that the bill-heads of the house used the same names and firm, and that the Boston firm had allowed such mode of dealing, and such use of the names.

The Court instructed the jury that although Edward H. Ladd did not have authority to bind the firm, still if he was suffered by the firm to use their name in such a manner as to induce the plaintiff to give credit to the firm, it was no bar to the action.

Verdict for the plaintiff for $481 93.

J. Francis Walton for plaintiff. Thomas S. Somers for defendants.

Arrest Without Warrant—Falconer, the Street Preacher, Recovers a Verdict Against a Police Captain for an Alleged Illegal Arrest.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Edward Falconer vs. *Thomas Steers.*—This was an action against the defendant, who is Captain of the Thirteenth Police Precinct, for an alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment, the particulars of which were stated in the papers about two years ago, at the time of the arrest.

The plaintiff is the notorious street preacher or temperance lecturer, who has long been accustomed to hold forth on his favorite topic to such as would listen to him on the street corners and elsewhere. On the occasion in question, (which was on Sunday, Sept. 16, 1860,) Falconer had gone upon a housetop, by permission of the owner, near Grand-street Ferry, not for the purpose of "crying aloud" at the time, but to give out some appointments for the future when he would do so. While thus perched upon the housetop, the preacher was requested to come down by the defendant, and after some pleasant remarks had passed between them, the plaintiff came down, and was about to go away, when he was arrested by an officer in citizen's dress, at the direction of the defendant. Falconer was taken to the station-house, (then about 3 o'clock in the afternoon,) and there detained until the next morning, when he was taken before a magistrate, and fined $10, which was paid, but subsequently remitted upon reversal of the judgment, the case having been taken up.

This action was the result, and it was now tried. It appeared upon the trial, by the testimony of one of the witness, that the defendant refused to allow any one to see the prisoner while in his custody. The defendant, however, personally denied this statement, saying that he never in any case refuses to allow counsel or a prisoner's near relatives to see him.

After the customary contentions between counsel in course of a trial, the Court charged the jury as follows respecting the right of the police to arrest without warrant:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: As this case is one which is somewhat calculated to enlist the sympathies or prejudices of the jury, it is proper for me to say that it is your duty to take the law applicable to the case as it is laid down by the Court, and that you cannot assume to determine questions of law contrary to the instructions you shall receive, without a violation of your oaths. The responsibility of declaring the law devolves upon me; the application of that law to the facts, is the province of the jury.

Prima facie, every man is entitled in this State to his liberty. The plaintiff, therefore, having been deprived of his liberty by the defendant, is entitled to your verdict, unless the defendant has succeeded in establishing a sufficient justification for the arrest.

Our Constitution, which is the supreme and paramount law of the land, declares that no man shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law—that is in a case like this, by means of a warrant or writ, issued upon a proper complaint, by a magistrate.

That rule, however, is subject to this qualification: Any citizen, whether an officer or not, has a right to arrest or carry before the nearest magistrate a felon who has actually committed a crime for which he is liable to be punished by death or imprisonment in the State Prison. But neither a policeman nor any other person has a legal right to arrest a man without a warrant, upon suspicion only, merely because he is suspected of having committed a felony, even though twenty men may have told the officer that they saw the man commit it. If that statement turns out to be false, and if an innocent person is thus arrested without a warrant, no circumstance leading to the presumption that a felony has been committed by him will justify any officer or other person in arresting such a party. In other words, an officer or person so arresting a party does it at his peril. So, too, it is the duty of every officer, as it is the right of every citizen, to arrest any person while committing an actual breach of the peace. But he has no power to arrest, without process, for an act constituting a breach of the peace, or the violation of a corporation ordinance, or any misdemeanor previously committed. There can be no doubt that the gathering of the people by the acts and speech of the plaintiff upon the occasion in this case was an illegal assemblage tending to create, if not in itself constituting, a breach of the peace. The fact that the main object or design of the plaintiff in so collecting a crowd was to disseminate temperance doctrines or sentiments, does not form a sufficient excuse for the bringing of such a crowd together. A man has no more right to gather a multitude of people in the street to hear a temperance lecture or sermon, on Sunday or any other day, than he has to assemble them to hear a political speech.

If, therefore, the plaintiff was in the actual commission of a breach of the peace at the time he was arrested, or if he was then committing acts directly tending to a breach of the peace, the defendant had a right to make the arrest.

If the facts show that at the time he was arrested, or immediately preceding it, it may be considered as one thing, he was guilty of any act directly tending to a breach of the peace; if, for instance, he found a portion of the crowd which was itself at that time disorderly, then he might well be arrested. But if the gathering of the people and such breach of the peace were long before the arrest, and he had given it up, had come down from the boustop and was about going away, and no further breach of the peace was likely to occur in consequence of what he had done, then the officer had no right to arrest him. His duty was to go before a magistrate and enter complaint, which he could have done on the following morning.

If, then, the defendant arrested the plaintiff without cause, he has no excuse. The fact must appear that the plaintiff was actually in the commission of a breach of the peace, or was guilty of acts at the time tending toward such a breach. If the arrest was not so made the plaintiff is entitled to your verdict. If otherwise your verdict must be for the defendant.

The amount of damages is a matter for your determination under the rules of common sense and common honesty. It is not proper to give such extraordinary damages as would be disproportionate to the injury. If you see fit you are at perfect liberty to give merely nominal damages, or any reasonable amount, according to the damage which you may believe the plaintiff has sustained.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $350.

R. H. Shannon for plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN 16, 1863.

$10,000 U.S. 6s '81, Reg.	94	32,000 American Gold	105⅝
5,000 U.S. 6s '81 Coup.	95¼	5,000 do	106
22,000 do	96	50,000 do	b5. 106⅛
13,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Con.	89	6,000 do	b30. 106⅛
25,000 U. S. Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102	65,000 do	106¼
7,000 do	102⅛	130,000 do	106
50,000 do	102¼	150,000 do	105⅞
50,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅞	20,000 do	105⅝
85,000 do	95¾	15,000 do	s60 105⅝
5,000 do	95¾	700 Brunswick C'l & Co.	10
57,000 U. S. D. Nts.	141	10 Pac. Mail S. Co.	155
10,000 do	141⅝	125 do	154
10,000 do	141⅜	100 do	s30 153⅝
10,000 do	141⅜	300 N. Y. Cen. R.	116⅛
45,000 do	b3. 141	10 do	116¼
9,500 Ohio St. 6s, '81.	105	900 Erie Railway	73½
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bs, '79.	100⅜	100 do	b30 73⅝
10,000 N. C. St. 6s	73	300 do	b10 73⅝
15,000 Mo. St. 6s	63	100 do	73⅞
2,000 do	63⅛	725 Erie Railway Pref.	102½
2,000 do	63⅛	50 do	b30 103
7,000 Cal. State 7s	127	45 Hudson Riv. R.	93
8,000 Va. St. 6s	64⅝	80 do	92⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen.	122	300 do	92⅝
1,000 Erie 4th M. Bds.	103⅜	100 do	92⅝
3,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	103	200 Harlem R.	b30 25½
1,000 Bud. R. Con. B.	107	1000 do	b60 35⅝
25,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	97	100 do	b10 35⅝
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	39½	500 do	35⅜
8,000 Mich. So. S. F.	111⅝	100 do	35⅜
7,000 do	111⅜	300 Harlem R. Pref.	69⅛
2,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.	107	1200 do	b10 69⅜
5,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	99¼	100 Reading R.	b10 93⅛
5,000 do	89⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.	94⅛
1,000 Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	78	150 do	94⅝
6,000 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	110	5 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	80
1,000 Han. & St. Jo. Bd	62	550 do	80⅜
2,000 do	63	125 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	97
10,000 Mich. S. 2d M. b30.	101⅜	100 Ill. Cen. Full Sh'k	87
6,000 do	101	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip.	90⅜
14,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	106	100 do	90⅝
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	88	100 do	b10 90⅝
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	122	200 do	90
5,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st ex.	120	700 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	65
1,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F.	110⅜	150 do	65⅛
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d M.	115	100 Gal. & Ch. R.	88⅜
3,500 P., Ft W. & C. 1st M.	111	50 do	88⅝
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	100	50 do	88
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d	77	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	s10 87⅛
6,000 do	b30 76	550 do	87⅜
1,000 Clev. & P. 1st M.	108	50 do	b7 87⅜
500 Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	79	500 do	b30 87⅜
2,500 do	77	11 do	87
56 Am. Ex. Bank	97¼	100 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	44½
20 Cum. Coal Pref.	22	50 Mil. & P. Du Cb. 2d Prf	89
100 do	21¾	200 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	63
30 Hanover Bank	90	150 do	62⅝
30 Nassau Bank	100	100 do	62⅝
600 Clev. & Tol. R.	89	50 do	b30 63⅛
1500 do	89⅜	50 do	b60 64⅜
1700 do	90	40 Buff. & State Line R.	100
500 do	90⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94½	250 Erie Railway	73⅝
30,000 U. S. 6s '81. Con.	95⅜	1000 Hnd. Riv. R.	93⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	88¾	50 do	93⅜
20,000 U. S. 5s '74. Reg	87⅛	200 Harlem Railroad	35½
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅛	100 Harlem R. Pref.	b30 70⅞
79,000 do	95⅜	500 do	70⅝
6,000 U. S. D. Nts.	143	200 Reading R.	91⅞
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102	200 do	92
7,000 Mo. St. 6s	63¼	250 Michigan Cen. R.	95
10,000 do	63⅛	600 M. S. & N. I. R.	51
27,000 do	64	100 do	s60 50⅝
10,000 Ill. Cou. Bs, '62.	101	50 do	b30 51⅜
5,000 Ill. Cou. Bs, '59.	105	500 do	51⅜
1,000 Clev. & P. 3d M.	100	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	98
6,000 Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	79	50 Panama Railroad	132½
400 Cle. & Pitts.	78⅝	50 Ill. Cen. Full Sh'k	87⅜
10,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	100	650 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	90¼
$4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	78	400 Clev. & Pitt. R.	65
10,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	89½	300 do	65½
6,000 Hnd. R. 3d M.	112	500 do	65⅝
25,000 Amer. Gold	146⅜	10 Gal. & Chic. R.	89
25,000 do	146⅜	150 Nor. & Wor. R.	81
10,000 do	146⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	92¼
6,000 do	s10. 146⅝	400 do	92¼
20,000 do	b20. 147	200 do	92¼
50 Canton Comp'y.	23½	400 do	93⅛
50 do	23¾	150 Chic. & R. I. R.	88½
100 Bruns. City L. Co.	8½	200 do	88¾
100 do	9⅞	300 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	46
150 Cumb. Coal Pref.	25	100 do	s30 45
28 do	21¾	400 P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	65
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	154	26 do	64½
50 do	s30 153	50 Alt. & T. H. R.	34
150 Erie R. Pref.	b30. 103	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	102
100 do	102⅝	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	116⅛
100 do	103	50 do	116⅝
		100 do	s30. 116⅜
		100 do	116¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 U.S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	95⅛	50 Pacific M. S. Co.	153½
12,000 U. S. D. Nts.	142½	250 do	153¾
2,000 do	142⅞	200 do	s10. 153¾
135,000 do	142⅝	103 do	b15. 154
5,000 Mo. & Misc. 7 p. c. Bds.	65¾	50 do	c. 154
5,000 do	b30 65⅜	160 Erie Railway	73½
10,000 Mich. So. S. F.	112	100 Erie R. Pref.	102
30,000 Amer. Gold	146⅜	450 do	102¼
30,000 do	146⅜	100 Hudson R. R.	93
30,000 do	146¾	308 M. S. & N. I. R.	50½
50 Canton Co.	23	150 Gal. & Chic. R.	88¾
100 Mil. & P. du C. R.	46	500 Chic. & R. Is. R.	87½
50 do	46⅝	400 Cle. & Toledo R.	30½

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 Debt Certif.	95⅛	200 Harlem Railroad	36⅛
105,000 Amer. Gold	146⅞	100 do	36⅝
20,000 U. S. D. Nts.	142⅝	300 do	36
175,000 do	142⅜	200 Harlem R. Pref.	72
10,000 do	142⅝	100 Reading R.	92⅝
19,000 Mo. & Misc. 7 p. c. Bds.	65	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	51⅝
50 Cumb. Coal	22⅛	250 do	51⅝
150 Pacific M. S. Co.	155⅜	100 do	99
50 do	155⅝	100 Ill. Cen. R.	88
50 do	156	100 do	91⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅜	200 Clev. & Pitt. R.	65⅛
50 do	117⅜	150 Galena & Chi.	90
750 Erie Railway	74⅛	350 do	90⅜
400 do	74⅜	4100 do	90⅜
100 Erie R. Pref.	103⅜	200 Clev. & Toledo R.	94⅜
50 do	103⅝	500 do	95
100 Hnd. R. R.	94⅝	200 Ch. & R. I. R.	89¼
200 Mich. Cen. R.	95⅜	300 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	46⅜

FRIDAY, Jan. 16—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning with a lower market for Gold Coin, and a better demand for Government Securities. The latter recovered 1¼@2 ℔ cent. on yesterday's sales, and as much as 4 ℔ cent. in the case of the Coupon 6 ℔ cents of 1881. The lowest sales of Gold Coin were at 145½, at which rate and 146 ℔ cent. the demand was large, and later in the day sales were made at 146⅛@⅜ ℔ cent., finally closing 146⅛@147 ℔ cent. The United States Custom-house Notes were active, at corresponding fluctuations with Gold Coin.

The Railway Share list, the principal object of speculation on the Street, opened at somewhat irregular prices, showing a partial weakness as compared with the last Public Board of yesterday. One or two of the Western Roads were exceptions to this dullness. But later in the day the entire list recovered the decline of the morning, and, with few exceptions, went ahead of Thursday's prices. The buoyancy in the whole market, at the 4 o'clock Public Board, indicated a renewal of confidence in a further considerable rise. The excitement on Erie, Toledo, Rock Island, &c., was equal to some of the highest days of last week. The Border State Stocks and Pacific Mail participated in the demand, and recovered all they had lost by the pressing sales made yesterday and this morning.

There was no particular cause assigned for the extreme buoyancy at the close of the market. The day was more than usually free from political rumors and War intelligence. On the other hand, all apprehension of sudden excitement in the Money Market from the financial movements of the Secretary of the Treasury, has been allayed by the passage of the Joint Resolution of Congress, providing for the pressing wants of the Treasury. And in addition to this, a more favorable feeling is created on the Street by the partial recovery in the Government Securities. The following prices were made at the close, as compared with last night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	147⅛	146⅞	Harlem	36⅛	36⅝
U. S. D. Notes	142⅝	142⅜	Harlem Pref.	70⅜	72
Tennessees	60⅜	61	Mich. Central	95	95⅝
Missouris	62½	63⅛	Mich. Southern	91	91⅛
N. Y. Central	116⅝	117⅜	Mich Guaranteed	98	98
Erie	73⅝	74⅛	Illinois Central	90½	91
Erie Preferred	103⅜	103⅝	Pittsburgh	65	65½
Hudson	93¾	93⅞	Galena	89	90⅜
Toledo	89⅜	95	Rock Island	88	90
Pacific Mail	155	156	7-30 ℔ Cents	101	102

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	105	Hanover	90
Merchants'	109	Irving	79
America	111	Metropolitan	100
State of New-York	91	People's	95
Commerce	90	Grocers'	88
Ocean	88	Shoe and Leather	99½
American Exchange	96½	Commonwealth	85
Bank of the Republic	102	Park	116
Bank of N. America	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are in very firm demand:

N. Y. Central 6s	104	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	32
N. Y. Cen. Scrip, '66	122	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex	89
N. Y. Cen. '78	116	Chi. & N. W. Appl. Ex	92
Erie seconds, '64	119	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	37
Erie seconds, '59	120	Chi. & N. W. 1st As'nt.	68
Erie fourths, '80	100¼	Chi. & N. W. seconds	39½
Erie sixths, '88	106	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	62
Hudson firsts, '69	120	Del., Lack. & W. 2nds.	115
Hudson convert, '67	107⅝	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	114	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85
Harlem thirds, '82	102	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	107
Mich. C. & C. '62-'72	114	Gal. & Chic seconds	104⅝
Mich. Cen. Fives	123	Chi. & R. I. 1st	120
Chi. R. & I. 7 p. c. 1st	100⅛	Clev. & Toledo S. F.	111
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2ds	100⅛	N. J. Cen seconds	110
N. Jad. Goshen Line 6s	105	Phila. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	112
Mich S. & N. I. 1 7-10c.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	100
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. '75	122	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	77
St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts	100	Clev. & Pitts firsts	107
T. H. & Al. 2ds	89	Clev. & Pitts fourths	77

The Illinois Central Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 2 ℔ cent. upon the Scrip Shares, payable 1st February. They have also declared 2 ℔ cent. on the full

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 17. 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Chimney Corner—The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Pride of the Market.

WALLACK'S—The Provoked Husband; or, A Journey to London.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—(Niblo's Concert Saloon)—Rosette la Millionaire—Un Caprice—La Chevaux de Ma Femme.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Merchant of Venice.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Lagoring Gas.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

CLINTON HALL—Electro Psychology.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that the Army of the Potomac is again on the move. The nature of the movement is not disclosed, further than that it is toward Richmond.

Intelligence has reached us that the Mississippi army and flotilla have been perfectly successful in its expedition up the Arkansas River. The rebel position at Arkansas Post, one hundred miles from the mouth of the river, has been captured, with all the guns, stores and ammunition. Our loss is put down at 200, while that of the rebels is stated at 550 killed and wounded, and from 5,000 to 7,000 prisoners. The surrender took place on Sunday last.

A dispatch from Nashville, which we publish this morning, verifies in every particular the dispatch of our special correspondent, published on Wednesday morning. The rebel Gen. Longstreet has arrived at Shelbyville with his corps, lately at Fredericksburgh, and has superseded Bragg in the command of the rebel army.

The Army of the Cumberland, under command of Gen. Rosecrans, has been divided into three Army Corps, to be know as the Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first, and to be commanded respectively by Gens. Thomas, McCook and Crittenden.

A dispatch dated Murfreesboro, Jan. 13, states that information has been received there that Jeff. Davis has ordered Bragg to defend the line of Duck River. Provost-Marshal Wiles reports that rebel prisoners captured at Murfreesboro amount to over 3,700, representing 19 batteries and 115 regiments. The rebels say they had 65,000 men in the battle. Our army is to be reorganized, by order from Washington, as follows: Thomas' command to be the Fourteenth Army Corps; McCook's the Twentieth, and Crittenden's the Twenty-first. Rosecrans' command is to be known as the Army of the Cumberland. The army is again in excellent condition.

The total loss in Gen Negley's division in the battle at Murfreesboro was 1,356 in killed, wounded and missing.

The track of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, between Elizabethtown and Nashville, is now in complete repair, and trains are running with perfect regularity between those points. The only break in the road at present is that caused by the destruction of the trestle-work in the vicinity of Muldrow's Hill, and that will be reconstructed by the first of February. Trains from Louisville run to Colesburgh, eight miles north of Elizabethtown, and passengers are transported by stage, or otherwise, from Colesburgh to Elizabethtown, and at the latter point resume the cars for Nashville.

A dispatch dated Cincinnati, Jan. 13, states that the Cumberland River is again open. The recent raid of Forrest prevented eighteen steamers, loaded with commissary stores, from ascending that stream. Twelve went up Green River, the remainder proceeded up the Cumberland on Jan. 12, under convoy of gunboats.

Gen. Sherman's official report puts our loss at Vicksburgh, at 1,950 killed and wounded, besides 400 lost by capture. The Jackson *Appeal*, of the 6th, says that the rebel loss at Vicksburgh, during the recent fight, was less than 100 killed, wounded and missing.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 8th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Illinois*. Most of Gen. Banks' troops had arrived, and had been sent to Baton Rouge. Nothing was known regarding his plans, but he was not idle. We receive by this arrival further particulars of the affair at Galveston, but the facts are very nearly as before reported. Admiral Farragut had sent the *Brooklyn*, the *Sciota*, and half a dozen others of his best vessels, to recapture the *Harriet Lane* at all hazards, and, if possible, to destroy the rebel gunboats, but nothing had been heard of the expedition in New-Orleans at the time the *Illinois* left.

A correspondent at New-Orleans writes, under date of Jan. 3, that the advance of Gen. Banks from Baton Rouge would not probably take place before the 20th of January, as the preparations necessary for the reduction of the formidable rebel intrenchments could not possibly be completed before that time.

The redoubtable Peyton having claimed, through the Richmond papers, that he repulsed our troops on the Blackwater, near Naw-Providence Church, on the 9th inst., Gen. Dix has forwarded to the War Department a dispatch from Gen. Peck, giving a true version of the affair. It appears that the rebels crossed the Blackwater in considerable force, and attempted to drive in our right wing, but were repulsed by Major Wheelan's New-York Mounted Rifles. The enemy's advance was charged upon in turn, and driven in upon its supports. This was the whole affair.

The Boston *Traveller* expects to receive good news from North Carolina within a week. Reinforcements have been sent to Gen. Foster, and the probability is that the Eighteenth Army Corps must number between forty and fifty thousand men. Several iron-clads will act in conjunction with his army, for the capture of Wilmington, and ere long the Capital (Raleigh) and the more important and wealthy sections of the "Old North" State will doubtless be in our possession. For a few days, probably, the friends of our soldiers must be content not to receive any letters, as the mails will probably be detained, until certain important movements can be carried out.

The *Alabama* is again heard from. Two more vessels have been captured by her in the West Indian waters. One, the schooner *Union*, of Baltimore, was released on giving bonds, she having on board British goods; but the other, the bark *Parker*, of Boston, was burned.

Gen. McClellan left Trenton for this City on Wednesday, bringing with him a baggage-train which indicated that his change of base was permanent.

Gen. Geary has taken measures to have the Unionists of Fairfax District, in Virginia, elect a representative to Congress.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for appropriations for the Capitol extension and the new dome. A memorial from the widow of the late Col. Baker, asking for a pension, was presented. The bill to suspend the sale of lands in the Department of the South, was reported back from the Military Committee, with an amendment as a substitute. A bill to prevent and punish fraud on the Government, was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. The Finance Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to encourage emigration from Europe to the United States. A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry as to the force raised in Missouri for local defence. The Military Committee was directed to report upon the practicability of widening and deepening the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, so as to improve their navigation. A resolution offered by Mr McDougall, of California, directing an inquiry into the construction and capabilities of our iron-clad vessels, was rejected by a tie vote. A bill giving authority to the heads of Departments to appoint persons temporarily to discharge their duties, was reported from the Judiciary Committee. The resolution relative to the transportation of certain papers through the mails was adopted. Another petition from Wm. Cornell Jewett, asking for the adoption of the peace policy of Louis Napoleon, Horace Greeley and Mr. Vallandigham, was presented and laid on the table. The bill making appropriations for deficiencies in the civil service was passed. The bill providing aid to Missouri to emancipate her slaves was called up by Mr. Henderson, of that State, who made a speech advocating its passage. It was then postponed, as was also the bill for the consolidation of regiments in the field, after some debate. The bill to increase the clerical force of the Quartermaster's Department was debated until the adjournment, which was until Monday.

In the House, after the consideration of a number of private bills, the bill providing for the enlargement of the Michigan and Mississippi Canal, and also for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, was taken up, but finally gave way to the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, which was debated in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment, without a conclusion. The House also adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, not much business of interest was done. A resolution was adopted requesting information regarding the amount of coin paid for the interest on the State debt, and whether any deduction was made in the payment on account of the premium paid for coin.

In the Assembly, the session was an exciting one, the struggle for the Speakership assuming an entirely new phase. Mr. Sherwood, the Republican candidate, withdrew his name from the contest, and Mr. Callicott, Democratic member from Kings County was nominated as the Republican candidate. The supporters of Mr. Dean, finding that they could not legitimately prevent the election of Mr. Callicott, thereupon commenced a fillibustering movement to prevent a vote. Finally, Mr. Fields, obtaining the floor, commenced a speech about 12 o'clock, and continued speaking five hours and a half, until the adjournment, which took place after the adoption of a resolution to take a vote for speaker at 12 o'clock to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

Funeral services were performed at the Church of the Pilgrims yesterday afternoon over the remains of the late Gen. Mitchel. An eloquent address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Storrs. The remains were subsequently taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

A solemn requiem mass was sung at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning, for the repose of the souls of the dead of the Irish Brigade during the war. Gen. Meagher and his Staff were present, together with a number of officers of the Irish Brigade. The band of the receiving-ship *North Carolina* and a guard of marines also participated in the solemn ceremonies, which were very imposing. Subsequently, there was a friendly and social reunion of the officers of the Irish Brigade and of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard or State Militia.

The funeral of Col. Garesche, late Chief of Staff to Gen. Rosecrans, took place in Cincinnati, on Jan. 13, and was very imposing. The body was conveyed from the steamer to St. Xavier Chapel, where a grand requiem was held, and it lay in state during the day. At 4 o'clock, accompanied by six companies of regulars and the Sodality Society, the remains were taken to the Little Miami depot, to be conveyed to Washington for interment.

Quite an excitement has been created in Canada by the arrest, on Wolfe Island, by Lieut. Haddock, of our army, of a deserter named Abraham Tyler. The act was committed on Jan. 8, and the facts are soon to be laid before our Government, with a demand for reclamation and apology.

Messrs. Clark & Sons, of Cambridge, Mass., have succeeded in making a lens two and a-half inches greater in diameter than that of the famous telescope in the Harvard University Observatory. That is about sixteen inches in diameter; this more than eighteen inches. It was made for a college in Mississippi, but the rebellion has annulled the contract. The contract price was about $10,000. It is probably the largest object-glass in the world.

A deed was executed in Hartford a few days since, on which the revenue stamps cost $89.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Theodore and Hugo Dumar were jointly tried and convicted of assault and battery. Mary Ann Dorsey pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Geo. Anderson pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. John Reynolds pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and Caroline Armstrong pleaded guilty to petit larceny. The prisoners were all remanded for sentence to-day.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Leonard, the case of Joseph Tailor, indicted for arson, in setting fire to his place of business, No. 606 Grand-street, was summed up by Assistant District-Attorney Garvin for the people, and by H. L. Clinton, Esq., for the prisoner. The jury retired at 3 o'clock, and had not agreed upon a verdict at a late hour last evening.

In the Superior Court yesterday, before Justice Bareour, Edward Falconer, the notorious street-preacher, recovered a verdict for $350 against Thomas Steers, Captain of the Thirteenth Police Precinct, for an alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment. The charge of the Court respecting arrests in such cases, and without warrant, will be found in the law column.

The Stock market, after some dullness in the morning, closed with great buoyancy, yesterday afternoon. The Government Securities were 2@3 ₩ cent. up, and the Railway shares generally on the advance. Gold Coin and Exchange left off about 1 ₩ cent. lower than on Thursday.

Breadstuffs, Provisions, and the principal kinds of Groceries were less active. Flour, Wheat and Corn declined slightly. Moderate movements were reported in Whisky, Hemp, Metals, Fruit and Tobacco. Tallow has sold freely. Cotton and Teas were brisker, and quoted dearer. No important changes occurred in other articles, save that the freight engagements were less extensive.

Our Great Battles—Their Fewness and Indecisiveness—The Inference.

It is extraordinary that, though it is now over a year since the National and the rebel forces under arms have each comprised many hundreds of thousands, the number of first-class battles—by which we mean battles wherein at least fifty thousand are engaged on each side—have not exceeded *four* all told. These are Shiloh, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, and Murfreesboro. There was severe fighting on the Peninsula, during the memorable seven days; but at no time was there what could rightly be called a general engagement. At Gaines' Mills, the heaviest action of all, only 35,000 of our forces were engaged. No other example can be found in modern history of such great armies, with so few great collisions. Of minor fights there has been no lack. They number scores. It is of the great effective conflicts alone that the list is so strangely meagre.

But even our four large battles will not bear impartial examination. Not one of them is entitled to rank among our best-fought battles. In not one of them was the best use made—or anything like it—of the material in hand. We have no space to go into any general exposition to show this, nor is there need. There is a pretty good test which can easily be applied. We refer to the actual destruction suffered and inflicted. With scarcely an exception all the ablest and most telling battles in history have been the bloodiest. Our sensibilities shrink from this, but it is useless to hide it. It is one of the grim conditions of war.

Now let us see how these large battles compare in destructiveness with some of our smaller ones in this war, and in the war with Mexico, and with some of the large battles in the recent wars of Europe. Of course we cannot give an exact comparison. There is no little diversity even in the accounts of battles which have gone into history, in respect to numbers engaged, and the aggregate of killed and wounded; and a greater diversity where the newspaper of the day is the only authority. The comparison can only be an approximation at best. Yet it is correct enough for general purposes.

At Shiloh, our force averaged about 53,000—being 40,000 on the first day, and 67,000 on the second. Gen. Grant, in his official report, gives the approximate number of killed and wounded as 5,000, which makes about *nine and a half per cent.*

At Antietam, our force was about 100,000. Gen. McClellan reported the killed and wounded as 2,453 of the former, and 11,222 of the latter, making 13,675, which is about *thirteen and a half per cent.*

At Fredericksburgh, at least 80,000 crossed the river. Of these, according to Gen. Burnside's supplementary report, 1,152 were killed, and "between six and seven thousand wounded," making an aggregate, we will say, of 8,000, which is *ten per cent.*

At Murfreesboro we had about 50,000 men engaged, and, according to the telegraphic report of Gen. Rosecrans, lost in killed and wounded about five thousand, which is *ten per cent.*

How now do these ratios compare with some of the sharply contested small battles? At Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, of our 3,700 engaged, we had 223 killed and 721 wounded—an aggregate of 944, which is over *twenty-five per cent.* At Williamsburgh, out of about 10,000 engaged, our killed and wounded amounted to 1,866, which is nearly *nineteen per cent.* At Fair Oaks, out of about 18,000 actually engaged, our losses in killed and wounded were 4,517, which is about *twenty-five per cent.* At Corinth, out of some 11,000 engaged, our loss in killed and wounded was 2,127, which is nearly *twenty per cent.*

How with the battles in Mexico? At Buena Vista we lost in killed and wounded, 723 out of 4,600, or nearly *sixteen per cent.* At Molino del Rey, 787 out of 3,447, or nearly *twenty-three per cent.* At Cherubusco, 1,000 out of 7,500, or *over thirteen per cent.* At Chapultepec, 863 out of 6,800, or nearly *thirteen per cent.*

How with the great battles in Europe? At Bautzen the lose in killed and wounded on both sides was about *seventeen per cent.*; at Leipsic, at Wagram, and at Austerlitz, each about *eighteen*; at Lutzen about *nineteen*; at Friedland and at Marengo, each about *twenty-one*; at Jena about *twenty-six*; at Waterloo about *thirty*; at Aspern (including Essling) about *thirty-five*; at Eilau and Borodino, each about *thirty-six*. In the Crimea, owing to the peculiar character of the operations, a mere siege, there was no first-class battle fought—none in which even forty thousand men, on the part of the Allies, were actually engaged. In the brief Italian campaign of Louis Napoleon, there were two—Magenta and Solferino; in the former of which, according to French accounts, the Allies had 55,000 and the Austrians 75,000 engaged; in the latter the Allies had 145,000 and the Austrians 170,000. The loss of the Allies in killed and wounded at Magenta was about ten per cent.; and at Solferino, according to the French *Moniteur*, 21,000, which is about fourteen per cent. But the *Moniteur*, as is its want, falsified. It has been shown from hospital figures and other indisputable data—in the hospitals of Brescia alone, according to official returns, there were 31,304 wounded French and Sardinians—that the real loss of the Allies on that memorable day, in killed and wounded, was 45,000, which would be a ratio of over *thirty per cent.*

The contrast between most of the great battles we have enumerated, in former wars, and those of the present, in destructiveness, is the more striking, in view of the fact that both our soldiers and the rebels have rifled cannon and smell "arms of precision," which have a peculiarly deadly effect, while Bonaparte fought with weapons of the old style, as did Scott and Taylor in Mexico.

Now, what does the mighty difference we have developed in numerical results between our large and our small battles, and between our large battles and those of Europe signify? Surely, there must be truth involved here, which, whether it be pleasant or unpleasant, it is high time the country should understand. We shall consider it another day.

An Important Army Reform.

Senator Wilson, of the Military Committee, has introduced a bill which deserves the immediate consideration of Congress. If liable to no constitutional objection, it should become a law. It is a bill for the consolidation of regiments and companies. It provides that when the numerical force of any *two* regiments of volunteers from the same State, in the United States service, shall be less than the maximum prescribed by law for *one* such regiment, the President may direct the consolidation of these two regiments. And that when a single regiment of volunteers from any State is reduced to *one-half* the maximum required by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiment—giving to no company, however, a number beyond the maximum of a company required by law.

In case two skeleton regiments are consolidated under this law, the officering of the resulting regiment is conducted in this wise: the President selects from the officers of the old regiments the officers for the new, such selection being made on the recommendation of a Board of Examiners to be appointed for the purpose, and the remaining officers of the old regiments are to be mustered out of the service. In case of the consolidation of the companies of single regiments, the officers shall be selected in the same way, and the rest mustered out of service.

The first and most obvious result of the operation of the proposed law will be to reduce the cost of our army by an immense sum of money. It is well known that hundreds of regiments now in the service are reduced far below the number required by law, and contemplated in the army regulations. Some of the most shattered regiments it is believed are not able, and have not been for months, to bring one hundred and fifty men into the field. Sickness, desertion and death have thinned their ranks until literally but skeletons remain. Yet it is a fact, not at all unaccountable, that though the rank and file of regiments disappear and are never replenished, the commissioned and regimental officers are never wanting. A regimental Surgeon can be found for every remnant of a hundred men. A regimental Chaplain is ready to preach and pray whenever fifty of the old guard can be got together. And no Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel or Major will be lacking so long as any one of the ten Captains or twenty Lieutenants, is willing to exchange his small salary for the much larger one of a field officer.

It is easy to see how greatly the country is wronged by this system. An enormous drain is kept up on the National Treasury, ostensibly to support regiments in the field, when the fact, is the regiments in many cases exist only in name and on the pay rolls. Hundreds of Field officers are sustained, where, perhaps, ten are equal, on a proper constitution of their forces, to command them. It is a stupendous evil—these shadowy regiments—and growing greater every week. With every new regiment now going to the field, expenses accumulate, while undoubtedly the number of rank and file in the army are as rapidly decreasing.

The first fruit of this bill, if adopted, will be the economy it will inaugurate. The second will be the reanimation of the army by the consciousness of strength infused into the consolidated regiments. Take a regiment that has been reduced by battle and disease, to the scant hundreds, and the confidence and vim cannot be what it was, or what it ought to be. The thinned ness, the folded tents, the short roll-call, the memory of dead companions—each morning repeats the story of a powerful body of men wasted away to a handful. The thoughts of a further and final dissolution must come, and thus the moral and physical power of the men sinks with the regiment. But throw new men in, close up the ranks, let the living men take the places of the dead, and who does not recognize that the regiment will be a new created being, having life, confidence and power as of old?

The objections that are made to the plan of consolidation are almost wholly of a political character. It is said it will deprive the Governors of States of the right to officer the regiments of their States. This is a source of power and influence that Governors are loth to surrender. But it seems that the exigency of the nation is too great to allow such purely selfish considerations to have place. The bill of Senator Wilson secures the rights of States amply in providing that the officers of the new or consolidated regiments shall be taken from the commissioned officers of the State from which the regiments come. That is sufficient. No State should ask or be permitted to keep a regimental staff of officers in the field to command but a tithe of the men allotted by army rules to a regiment.

The bill of the Senate proposes to give to the consolidated regiments the numbers and the colors of the old regiments of which they shall be composed. This arrangement will preserve and transmit the history and the glory of the achievements of regiments in a manner perfect enough to reconcile the men in most cases to the change.

The East and the West—Bonds of Political Union.

In the celebrated stumping tour which Mr. Fernando Wood made in Connecticut, during the canvass prior to the last Presidential election, he assured the electors of that benighted State that the Southern negroes were so lazy, stupid, ignorant and unfit for freedom, that, if liberated, they would all start North, and compete in the labor market with such skill, energy and eagerness for work, that they would throw white mechanics out of employment. His friends, Cox and Vallandigham, are now engaged in proving a proposition of equal lucidity and much greater terrors, viz.: That the Western States are so opposed to secession, and so devoted to the Union, that if the New-England fanatics do not soon consent to peace and compromise, they (the Western States) will themselves secede. The theory of these gentlemen is, that if the South succeeds, the West will join it, out of love for the Mississippi River; and if it does not succeed, it will make common cause with it in ousting New-England, out of dislike to the opinions of Yankees on the subject of Slavery.

As regards the first of these assertions, it ought to be sufficient to say, in reply to it, that no instance has ever occurred in the history of the world of a people's making its political organization dependent on the possession or non-possession of a river's mouth, and it would be an act of such transcendent folly that everybody will continue to doubt it, though there were an army of Vallandighams on their legs in support of it. People have before now fought, and fought desperately, as the West is doing, to secure the possession or free navigation of a stream, but no nation ever proposed to transfer its allegiance to whatever Power happened to keep the prize at the close of the contest.

If Louis Napoleon should seize Louisiana and succeed in retaining it, after a bloody war, would the Northwest offer to be cut up into departments, and ask for prefects, and for complete absorption into the French Empire? Does Belgium crave union with Holland, because the Rhine flows into the sea at Rotterdam? and is Belgium less fond of trade than Ohio? Has Hungary ever sought annexation with Turkey and Russia, because the Pesth steamers enter the Black Sea under their guns? Have, in short, geographical considerations ever extinguished identity of manners, religion, origin and social organization in the eyes of a people engaged in deciding upon their political destiny? We do not deny the value of the Mississippi to the West. It is well worth fighting for, and we are satisfied the West will fight for it to the last extremity; but if the worst should come to the worst, and the Secessionists remain masters of the field, the West will obey the same general law as the rest of the world, and cast in its lot with that portion of the Union which most resembles it socially, politically and religiously. These, not rivers or mountains, are, after all, and have been, in all countries and all ages, the bonds which unite men in political communities. It is because Slavery created social, religious and moral differences between North and South, that the South has seceded; for it is only the Slave States that have left us. If the geographical or commercial theory of political union be true, they would still be peaceable members of the Union; for, as Mr. Lincoln says, "there is no line, straight or crooked, to divide us." And for precisely the same reason that they have gone, the West will stay. It is bound to the East by community of ideas on all subjects, social, political and religious, by similarity of manners and customs; and to maintain that, in spite of these, they would, for the sake of possessing the entire control of the Mississippi cast in their lot with a people who differ from them in all these points, and sure to differ still more widely, is to claim for them complete exemption from the operation of the laws which have up to this time regulated the action of all free communities. This we are aware is not in accordance with the time-honored notion that the Mississippi bound the Union together. We hope the events of the last two years have been sufficient to consign this to the same grave with divers other fallacies about both the North and South, with which all our readers are familiar. The Mississippi has *not* kept it together, and any service it renders in restoring it, is in supplying Com. Farragut with ten feet of water.

The notion that the West will turn New-England out of the Union, because of the opinions of the latter on Slavery, is another of those absurdities which Democratic orators are now hawking from town to town, and proclaim with all the volubility and assurance of venders of patent medicines. People's opinions on abstract questions, unless they be religious questions, have never yet caused a political disruption. The Southerners were exasperated, perhaps alienated, by the Anti-Slavery feeling of the North, solely because that feeling seemed in their eyes likely to have a practical effect upon their property and privileges. But for this, Northern condemnations of the institution would have produced no more effect on them than Northern comments on their street fights, or bad roads, or dirty inns. And the West, not having any slaves would, were it ever so favorable to the institution, be no more disposed to get up a political revolution because Massachusetts thought negroes entitled to wages, than we in New-York to leave the Union because Indiana grants divorces for incompatibility of temper. Of all the modes of silencing bores, or fanatics, or visionaries, the breaking up of an empire would not only be the most astounding, but the direllest.

The President and Gen. McClellan.—The McDowell Court of Inquiry has brought to light some very remarkable and interesting documents. One of the most curious of these is a letter of Mr. Lincoln to Gen. McClellan, which will be found among our dispatches this morning. It was written in the early part of last year, shortly after McClellan's army had moved down to the Peninsula, and primarily refers to the much discussed point as to the troops left for the defence of Washington. Mr. Lincoln writes in the most familiar terms, and makes strategic suggestions and offers military advice and remonstrances, in a style, of which this is the first specimen furnished to the public.

One thing, however, noteworthy in this letter, as in all of the President's private letters and dispatches that have come to light—he shows the most earnest anxiety to do always the best in his power, the most whole-souled devotion to the country's good, and the most intense desire for ceaseless action in the field against the rebels. Whoever may be responsible for the inaction and delay which has enabled the rebellion to grow from an easily repressed revolt, and erect itself into a great military power, it is not the President. In the course of a few lines he urges McClellan no less than thrice to activity. "I think this is the precise time for you to strike a blow," says he; "it is indispensable to me that you strike a blow," he repeats; "*you must act*," are his closing words. In all this the President but represented the feeling of the whole country, and the feeling of the army, as it then existed. His advice was not followed; his commands, as Commander-in-Chief, were disobeyed.

Bragg Superseded.—Jeff. Davis has, in the case of Bragg, followed out the military policy which he has practiced ever since the war began, of removing from command each of his Generals as fast as they lose battles. Bragg, as we showed the other day, has been really unsuccessful all along, ever since he took the field, but he has not before been defeated in a battle at which he had command. Now that he has been indisputably beaten, he gives place to an officer who has proved successful in other fields.

It is very true that Jeff. Davis proclaimed, on half a dozen occasions during his late stumping tour, that Bragg had won a great victory at Murfreesboro. He told the Raleigh rebels, on the 3d, that Bragg's army was again "ready to meet five times their numbers, and to whip them, as they have done at Murfreesboro." And he told the Richmond rebels on the 5th that Bragg had "gained a victory over hosts vastly superior, as important and brilliant as that which occurred on the soil of Virginia." Of course Davis did not believe this, as Bragg's retreat was published in the rebel papers of the 2d, and, very probably, Davis had, by that date, removed him. If he gained such a magnificent victory, why should he be superseded for it? But Davis' buncombe was meant to inflate still more Southern pride, and deceive European fools.

Results of Rosecrans' Victory.—The Mobile *Register* publishes a letter from Murfreesboro, written at the close of the first day's battle, which agrees singularly with our speculations on Monday as to the grand bearings of the Tennessee victory. We must add, however, to what we then said, that if Rosecrans be not furnished reinforcements to take speedy advantage of his triumph, we may gain but little from it after all. His obtainment of those thirty thousand additional troops has not, we are sorry to say, been confirmed. Says the rebel writer:

"There is a mighty and ponderous stake on the issue of this battle, which is of far deeper importance in its results than may at first be imagined. Should it result disastrously to us, it gives the enemy Middle Tennessee, and it opens the road to Georgia and North Carolina. Indeed, there is no counting the importance of the result, either way; for if victory shall perch upon our banners, it gives us Nashville, and again opens to us Kentucky, besides freeing all Tennessee! It is supposed that President Davis did not anticipate any battle occurring at this point, when here, from the fact that he asked how many men it would take to defend the Cumberland Mountains."

Payment of Interest in Gold.

Two things will save the credit of the public finances, and enable the Government to carry on the war, so far as money is concerned, for as long a time as may be necessary. These two things are: 1. Payment of all interest on the public indebtedness in gold. 2. The fact that the existing tariff, tax and excise laws will yield an ample income for such payment of interest, and for *ordinary* expenses.

This payment of interest in gold is a new feature in the case. Such payment, it is believed, was never before made in a time of war by any Government which had suspended payments in specie, nor even in a time of peace when specie payments were suspended by the banks. It is a measure of the highest wisdom. No matter what speculators and alarmists may say, let the Government go on steadily paying its interest in gold, and its stocks will attract capital as surely as the sun will rise to-morrow. Let the public attention be fixed on this point. The common sense of our people will soon see its complete control of the whole subject. In this view of the matter, how strange the excitement in Wall-street, as if the world of money were coming to an end!

But can the Government make such payment? We answer yes, beyond a doubt. Take the statements of our indebtedness, as given in Mr. Spaulding's speech—a speech "as clear as a bell"—the *time* for Mr. Chase's National Bank is not just now; it is a measure to be inaugurated in a time of peace, not of war. Take the indebtedness as reaching the enormous sum of $2,000,000,000, (two thousand millions of dollars,) at the end of 1864. The interest on this sum will be $120,000,000 (one hundred and twenty millions.) This is a sum which the nation can easily pay: and, beside, it can be laying up a Sinking Fund to pay off the principal; and it can do both out of the income now flowing into its Treasury under existing laws. Some things in these laws may admit of happy modification, but their essential features must remain, and they will make sure the ability of the Government to pay both principal and interest, beside meeting its ordinary expenses.

By God's blessing this war will be ended before the end of 1864. If we are not given over to division here at the North, there can be little doubt as to the final issue.

An Observer of Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

A New Phase in the Struggle for the Speakership.

Withdrawal of Mr. Sherwood from the Contest.

Mr. Callicott, of Kings, Democrat, Nominated by the Republicans.

Filibustering by the Democrats to Prevent a Vote.

Mr. Fields Makes a Speech Lasting Five Hours and a Half.

A Ballot to be Taken at 12 o'clock To-Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday Jan. 16, 1863.

After an unsuccesaful contest for ten days, this morning came a change of programme in regard to Speaker. In accordance with previous understanding, Mr. SHERWOOD, who had thus far been supported by the Union members, withdrew. It was understood that they would concentrate on Mr. DARAW, of Westchester, but that gentleman, after Mr. SHERWOOD, in a manner that did him credit, and that placed him in a favorable light before all the members—in a manner no less creditable to himself, declined, and signified that he would support Mr. CALLICOTT, of Kings. Meanwhile, it transpired that Mr. SHAE, Democrat, of Schenectady was absent.

Then followed a series of filibustering motions on the part of the Democratic side, and a scene of excitement seldom seen.

Mr. FIELDS, of New-York, moved that the motion to go into a vote for Speaker be postponed for one week, and on his motion called the Yeas and Nays, and Mr. FIELDS' motion was lost, 62 to 64.

After the vote had been announced, Mr. FIELDS desired to have his vote changed, but claimed that he proposed to do so before the announcement was made. The Clerk decided that the claim came too late. From that decision Mr. FIELDS appealed, and called for the Ayes and Nays. When the name of MURPHY, of Erie, was called, he addressed the House in an intemperate assault on Mr. CALLICOTT. He was followed by Mr. HUGHES, of Kings, who also denounced Mr. CALLICOTT in language extremely severe and excited.

Then came a state of things very much resembling a whirlwind. It was demonstrated that on a direct vote for Speaker Mr. CALLICOTT would be chosen on the first trial, even though Mr. McSHAE were present. Fate was manifest. It was but natural that the party about to go down should struggle. Motions to absorb time and stave off the question were resorted to. Motions were piled on motions, and appeal followed appeal. In the course of the vote on one of them, Mr. FIELDS, of New-York, desired to be excused from voting, and took the floor to give his reasons. It was the old expedient—one of the rights of the minority. He said at the outset that he was of the opinion that a vote on Speaker would not be taken for some time yet, as his capabilities of physical endurance were equal to those of most men. In the course of his extended remarks, Mr. McSHAE, who had gone to Greenbush, and could not return on account of the ice breaking up, entered the Assembly Chamber, when he was greeted with cheers and other demonstrations by his friends, within and without the bar.

Although the House was now full, Mr. FIELDS continued his speech, which embraced in its range almost every conceivable topic. Whoever has witnessed the dying struggles of a minority—suddenly thrust into that uncomfortable state—can readily understand the scenes of disorder that marked the session. At times one would scarcely have misbruised the Assembly was a deliberative body.

At 2 P. M., when he had been going two hours, Mr. FIELDS announced that he had five hours more to speak. He had then reached the fruitful topic of the Battle of Bull Run, and was relating in imitative tones the conversation attributed to two frogs on the morning and evening of that historic day.

The bitterness with which Mr. CALLICOTT is denounced, is wholly without warrant or justification. He is a Democrat, equal to the position of Speaker, and is a high-toned gentleman above reproach. As such the Union representatives propose to support and elect him; and I have reason to believe they will do it. This is honorable alike to Mr. CALLICOTT and the Union members. He has done nothing to invite the denunciations launched on his head from the Democratic side of the House. It is true the House will be organized, business will proceed, and the revolutionary scheme to prevent the election of a United States Senator, will be thwarted.

That it was the settled purpose of the Democratic leaders who have thus far directed the contest for Speaker to prolong it, in the hope of preventing the election of United States Senator altogether, is now rendered entirely certain. It needed not the open declaration, and the crack of the whip by the *Atlas & Argus*, nor the filibusterism of the Democratic members to-day, to confirm this self-evident fact. This revolutionary scheme, however, has the hearty indorsement neither of all the acknowledged leaders nor all of those who are counted upon to be submissive followers. For I know that among the Democratic members there are those who have no heart for a policy, and a hopeless contest, so foreign to their duty, and the wishes of their constituents; and I am equally convinced that in the list of Democrats usually denominated as leaders, there are those who do not give it their approval, because they regard it as neither right nor politic.

The scheme had its origin with the Fernando Wood faction, which thus far has controlled the action of the Democratic caucusses. Among them are many high toned, honorable men. I do not know that all of them are not, notwithstanding their apparent willingness, to be led into the support of a scheme that can be justified by no fair mode of reasoning, or the circumstances that surround the question.

In the Senate, the bill introduced by Mr. CONNOLLY, to incorporate the American and Mexican Railroad and Telegraph Co., names Angel Frias, Joseph Britton, Theo. E. B. De Groot, George G. Taylor, Chas. A. Rapelle, Joseph Gurney, Charles W. Baker, Jas. R. Whiting, and Edward C. Johnson and their associates, as corporators for constructing a railway and telegraph across the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, in Mexico, from any point in either of those States, with permission, to any point in the United States deemed best.

The bill to change the map of New-York City closes Manhattan-square.

The bill by Mr. CONNOLLY to release the interest of the State in certain lands lying outside of high-water mark in Kings County, is the bill of last year.

Senator SMITH gave notice of a bill to authorize the use of a "dummy engine," in place of horse power, on the railroad between Bedford, in the City of Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica—engines so called because they make no noise, send forth neither steam nor smoke, are perfectly under the control of the operator, and are therefore preferred to the use and abuse of horse power, in hauling large cars through the streets of a city. These engines are now in use on the Hudson River Railroad, in the City of New-York.

Half Past Two P. M.—Mr. FIELDS is still fresh, and apparently abundantly able to prove his claim to physical endurance. Force is being brought to bear on certain Union members to divert them from CALLICOTT. The leading Democrats threatened to keep up the filibustering, even to the end of the hundred days.

RODERICK.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16.

The general belief to-night that Mr. CALLICOTT will be elected Speaker to-morrow, is strengthened on the fact that the Union members in caucus have unanimously agreed to adhere to him. In this they are thoroughly united.

In the Democratic caucus there was evinced a general desire to do anything and to support anybody to defeat CALLICOTT, and to this end a Committee of Conference was appointed, and another meeting will be held in the morning.

The course pursued by the Democrats in the House to-day produced divisions among them. Certain western members threatened to break off if it was not stopped. The feeling among them is that they are beaten as well as divided by their own management.

There are threats to continue the filibustering, notwithstanding the agreement by both sides, and the vote of the House to proceed with the election at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16.

The bill to amend the game laws was reported favorably.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, the courtesies of the floor were extended to Lieutenant-Governor AVERILL, of Connecticut.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNOLLY.—To incorporate the American and Mexican Railroad Telegreph Company.

To lay out the streets west of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, New-York.

A resolution offered by Mr. COOK, requesting information in regard to the amount of coin paid for the interest on the State debt, and whether any deduction was made in the payroent of the amount on account of the premium paid for coin, was adopted.

No other business of interest was transacted. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16.

The session opened amid intense excitement.

On the calling of the roll, Mr. McSHEA, Democrat, was found to be absent without having "paired" off.

Mr. SHERWOOD rose and withdrew his name from the contest for Speaker.

Mr. DEPAW next rose, and in a few remarks nominated Mr. CALLICOTT, Democrat, of Kings County, as the Republican candidate for Speaker.

A scene of intense excitement ensued,

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS, of New-York, moved to postpone the ballot for Speaker for one week.

Before the vote was announced Mr. FIELDS rose to change his vote, but was not recognized by the Clerk, who announced the result of the vote.

Mr. FIELDS protested that he would never submit to this outrage upon his rights and the rights of the minority. He appealed from the decision of the Clerk.

When the name of Mr. MURPHY, of Erie, was called, he rose and denounced Mr. CALLICOTT in terms of extreme severity, declaring that he (CALLICOTT) was despised by his newly found Republican allies, and scorned by every true and loyal Democrat whom he (CALLICOTT) cheated and betrayed.

Mr. HUGHES, of Erie, also severely reviewed the action of Mr. CALLICOTT, branding him as traitor to the Democratic Party and to his constituency, whom he had basely sold out for a consideration.

In the midst of the debate a dispatch arrived from Mr. McSHEA, stating that he was on the other side of the river detained by the ice, but that he would soon be with his Democratic friends again.

Every effort was then made by the Republicans to press on the vote, and by the Democrats to stave it off.

Mr. FIELDS again took the floor, talking against time, but so shaping his remarks to defeat all attempts to rule him out of order.

In the midst of his speech, Mr. McSHEA appeared, and was hailed with loud and enthusiastic applause from the lobbies.

Mr. McSHEA'S presence, however, would not prevent the Republicans from organizing the Assembly, with Mr. CALLICOTT for Speaker.

Mr. FIELDS therefore retained the floor all 1 o'clock, and had then been talking for an hour.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16—3¼ P. M.

The excitement still continues in the House. No vote has been reached as yet. Mr. FIELDS was still speaking at 2½ o'clock when he gave way temporarily for a motion for a recess till 7 o'clock. Matters are in *statu quo*.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16—Evening.

THOMAS C. FIELDS kept the floor for five hours and a half, making a very adroit and able speech, avoiding all attempts to rule him out of order, when he gave way at 5½ o'clock for adjournment, after the adoption of a resolution to take a vote for Speaker at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

There is much speculation now as to whether the Callicott plan of organization will succeed, there being rumors that several Republicans are ready to receive overtures of compromise on other foolings. The Democrats hold a caucus to-night.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—VANBRUGH'S famous, but seldom played, comedy of the "Provoked Husband," will be revived here to-night, for the first time in thirty years. It has been prepared with unusual care, and the distribution embraces nearly all the best artists of the establishment.

THEATRE FRANCAISE—NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.—Three new pieces will be given here to-night, "Lisette, la Millionaire," comedy, in one act, with songs by EDMOND ABOUT; "Un Caprice," comedy, in one act, by ALFRED DE MUSSET; and "Le Cheveux de ma Femme," vaudeville, in one act, by Messrs. CLAIRVILLE and JULES COSDIER. All the artists appear.

ITALIAN OPERA.—We are sorry to learn that Signor BRIGNOLI is still too unwell to warrant Mr. GRAU in resuming the season at the Academy of Music on Monday next. There is, indeed, much uncertainty as to when it will be resumed, for Signor BRIGNOLI'S throat trouble is of a kind that must be thoroughly cured ere he can venture on the violent irritation of singing. Eight or ten days are mentioned as the probable duration of the tenor's forced repose. This *hiatus* is singularly unfortunate for Mr. GRAU, inasmuch as it renders it hardly worth his while to produce "Giovanna d'Arco," and "Robert le Diable" during the brief season that remains to him. The public would undoubtedly be content to hear other favorite and unhackneyed operas, such as "Martha," "Les Vepres Sicilliennes," "Linda," "La Favorita," "Dinorah," "Ballo in Maschere," &c.; but Mr. GRAU'S sense of responsibility raises a new obstacle. He thinks that, having promised "Giovanna d'Arco" at the commencement of his next season, he is bound to give it; and rather than break his word, he contemplates abandoning New-York and taking his troupe to Boston, where many works of his *repertoire* are still new. What with Signor BRIGNOLI'S sickness, and Mr. GRAU'S *amour propre*, we are likely to be left out in the cold. We would advise both parties to get rid of their little troubles, and to make the most of the season that remains ere Mr. MAPLESON'S arrival. The operas we have mentioned will do very well for a few nights, and when Mr. GRAU returns with a clear field before him, he can bring out "Giovanna d'Arco" and "Robert le Diable."

THE BRETTO CHILDREN.—The first concert of the two BASTRO children, took place at DODWORTH'S Academy, on Thursday evening. The eldest, BARNARD, aged 11 years, is an accomplished violinist, and astonished the audience by the delicacy of his touch and the rapidity and brilliancy with which he executed the most difficult passages. But the most wonderful spectacle was the younger child, RICHARD, aged only 7 years, whose performance on the cornet-à-pistis truly astonishing. He played with apparent ease, some very beautiful and difficult variations by SCHREIBAR, whose pupil he is, and on whom he reflects great credit. The two children were ably assisted by EMIL GRAMM, violinist, and Mme. BAINKERHOFF, Miss LIZZIE M. ALLAN, and Mr. WM. CASTLE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The managers of the Ladies' Union Aid Society take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public, that the net proceeds of the Fair recently held at the City Assembly Rooms, for the benefit of the aged and infirm under their care, amounts to the generous sum of $4,000.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches," For Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat, are so well known for their excellent medicinal qualities, that commendation from us can hardly add to their favorable notoriety.—*Boston Post.*

The SKATING COAT, A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GARMENT, BY DEVLIN & CO., Corner of Broadway and Grand-st. Corner of Broadway and Warren-st

Female Complaints Should be cured, As they surely can be, By a few doses of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Everywhere Triumphant. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES Have taken the First Premium at State Fairs last held in NEW-YORK, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY, NEW-JERSEY, MICHIGAN, TENNESSEE, OHIO, IOWA, VIRGINIA, INDIANA, MISSOURI, ALABAMA, NORTH CAROLINA and CALIFORNIA, including every State Fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.

Free Lecture to Ladies, with Psychological Experiments, at Clinton Hall, THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Class for instruction in Electro-Psychology next WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children. ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS, ANKLETS.— No. 573 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be ANKLETS.—In full dress for skating, should have a ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S, ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Morten's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Electro-Psychology.—Messrs. BRITTAN and FISKE will give a Lecture and Experiments THIS EVENING at Clinton Hall, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MARRIED.

BRADY—LYDIG.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Sullivan H. Weston, Hon. JOHN R. BRADY, of New-York, to CATHARINE M. LYDIG, of New-York.

BENHAM—SEAMAN.—In Boston, on Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., assisted by Rev. James A. Bolles, D. D., A. E. K. BENHAM, U. S. Navy, and EMMA H. SEAMAN, daughter of the late Hon. HENRY J. Seaman, of Staten Island.

BANES—BETTS.—In Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 15, at St. Andrew's Chapel, by Rev. Walter Mitchell, assisted by Rev. F. W. Braithwaite, HENRY W. BANES, of New-York, to Miss SARAH BETTS, daughter of the late Geo. W. Betts.

GEURT—INGALLS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. J. B. Lindsey, HENRY B. GEURT and MARY, daughter of Benjamin Ingalls, of this City.

GILROY—HEWITT.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., JOHN GILROY to ELVIRA M. HEWITT, both of this City. No cards.

☞ Dundee (Scotland) papers please copy.

HOLMES—TRAPPALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at the bride's residence, by Rev. L. Cuyler, D. D., Mr. JOHN H. HOLMES to Miss ANNIE E. TRAPPALL.

☞ Boston and Providence papers please copy.

MARSHALL—MCCALLUM.—In Boston, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. W. S. Bartlett, ALEXANDER MARSHALL, of New-York, to Miss JENNIE MCCALLUM, daughter of John McCallum, Esq., of the former city. No cards.

☞ California papers please copy.

POWERS—DENN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 300 Madison-st., by Rev. James Boyce, Mr. EDWARD H. POWERS to Miss LIZZIE C. DENN, both of this City. No cards.

ROWA—LIVINGSTON.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 15, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, THOMAS ROWE, of Brooklyn, to KATE BECKMAN, only daughter of Hon. Robert D. Livingston, of this City.

DIED.

CHANDLER.—On Friday, Jan. 16, CORNELIA CHANDLER, widow of the late Levi Chandler, aged 63 years.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 351½ Bowery, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DELAHUNTY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, PATRICK DELAHUNTY, of the County Westmeath, Parish of Ballymore, Ireland, aged 78 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 751 2d-av., on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EASLER.—On Friday, Jan. 16, after a severe illness, PETER ESSLER, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 98 Suffolk-st.

HUSSEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, CHARLES ALBERT HUSSEY, son of Albert and Harriet E. Hussey, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 105 East 32d-st., this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock M.

MAHY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, ELISA, wife of James B. Mahy, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Jas. Reed, Sr., in Lexington-av., near 56th-st., on Saturday morning, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock.

POATAS.—On Friday, Dec. 5, 1862, in hospital, at Alexandria, of typhoid fever, THOMAS WM. POATAS, O. S., Company G, Harris Light Cavalry, eldest son of Sarah and the late Thomas Porter, aged 24 years, 10 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av., at 1½ o'clock on Sunday, Jan. 18.

ROQUA.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 16, JACOB ROQUA, Jr., aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Perseverance Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Tarrytown, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 18. His remains will be conveyed to Tarrytown per Hudson River Railroad, at 3 45 P. M. Saturday.

REPASLE—OGLE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Wm. R. Ogle, Bishop's Teignton, Devonshire, England, MARGARET, widow of the late Gen. Reubell; and on the 12th, her daughter, JULIA, wife of Rev. Wm. R. Ogle, and daughter of the late Major Charles B. Tallmadge, U. S. Army.

STORM.—In Berren, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 16, 1863, of scarlet fever, JAMES BERNARD BONNELL, son of Walter and Zilpha Storm, aged 3 years, 9 months and 8 days.

THOMPSON.—In Chicago, Ill., at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. E. H. Tuttle, Mrs. MARY H., widow of the late Rev. Wm. Thompson, formerly of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

VARNUM.—In Petersburgh, Va., on Wednesday, Jan. 7, Mrs. JACOB B. VARNUM.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 27.—Jan. 16, 1863.

14, 62, 66, 7, 58, 38, 72, 22, 21, 8, 26, 45.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 28.—Jan. 16, 1863.

73, 49, 23, 58, 37, 32, 48, 25, 50, 36, 62, 20.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. INCORPORATED 1819.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000.

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President. HENRY Z. PRATT, Vice-President. LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1863.

Real Estate unincumbered	$87,963 18
Cash on hand, in bank, in transit, &c.	274,008 66
Railroad Bonds at market value	170,435 60
City and State Bonds and Loans at market value	597,920 00
United States Securities at market value	479,277 75
Railroad Stocks at market value	118,445 00
Connecticut River Company at market value	1,250 00
Bank Stocks—Hartford, New-York, &c.	923,551 00
New-York Life and Trust and U. S. Trust Co.	40,250 00
Total	$2,583,110 59
Liabilities	179,039 77

New-York Agency, No. 62 Wall-st.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

EAR RINGS AND PINS. NEW STYLES. Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a Set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 8th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Stricture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.—Personally appeared before me, Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 364 Canal-st., who did depose and say that the certificates of cures made by his Magnetic Salve are true and genuine. WM. H. STEVENS, Commissioner of Deeds, City Hall, N. Y.

I have purchased, lately, the entire old stock of EXCLUSIVELY FOR ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, Will leave Jersey City, [illegible]

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, AND THE GREAT WEST.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Having arranged with the New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroads for a special train of cars to be run daily over their roads, are enabled thereby to forward all descriptions of freight to Baltimore, Washington and the Great West, without breaking bulk or changing cars at Philadelphia.

Merchandise shipped at our office, No. 59 Broadway, before 5 P. M., will arrive in Baltimore and Washington next morning. Our Western cars are run on passenger trains from Philadelphia, via Pennsylvania Central, Steubenville and Little Miami Railroad to Cincinnati, and by connecting trains to all parts of the West.

For particulars as to rates of freight, &c., &c. please apply to our principal office, No. 59 Broadway, or at branch office, No. 442 Broadway, and 27th-st depôt.

FOR NEWBERN AND PORT ROYAL.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY will dispatch the next Express to the abovenamed points, on or about Jan. 20.

Soldiers' packages, as usual, taken at "half rates."

Shippers wishing to engage room for freight on the Company's new steamship MARY SANFORD, can do so, on application at our office, No. 59 Broadway.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers of Hardware, No. 27 Park-Row.

Illustrated price list furnished on application.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Dec. 18, 1862:

E. S. Jaffray & Co	$1,000 00
New-York Condensed Milk Company, by Gail Borden, Jr	50 00
W. J. Sherwood	10 00
James Lennox (additional)	2,000 00
Strout Brothers	10 00
People of Burlington, Vt., by W. H. Hadley	58 74
People of Bellows Falls, Vt., by W. H. Hadley	11 30
People of Montpelier, Vt., by W. H. Hadley	142 00
People of Troy, N. Y., by W. H. Hadley	12 00
People of Ossipee, N. H., by W. H. Hadley	18 00
People of New-Hampshire, by W. H. Hadley	8 07
C. C. M., Brooklyn	2 00
Wm. Cooper, by Peter Cooper	100 00
Stephen G. Williams	50 00
Citizens of Boston, by J. Huntington Wolcott, Treasurer of Boston Associates	5,000 00
H. D. Atwater	50 00
Miss Kate Smart (additional)	3 00
Citizens of Islip, L. I., by P. J. Hawkins	8 00
Bennie C. and Maggie T. Griffith	11 00
Classes A and C, Junior Department, Twelfth-street Grammar School	600 00
Rev. M. B. Newell, Williamsville, Vt	18 00
Mrs. Betsey A. Hart, Troy, by Benj. H. Hall	130 00
Wm. Howard Hart, Troy, by Benj. H. Hall	50 00
Proceeds of Fair by Misses Mary E. Richardson, Lelie T. Tisdale, Kittie Baxter and Carrie H. Morgan, No. 92 Remsen-st., Brooklyn	38 00
Bingham Kinsley, Cambridge, Vt., by Edwin Wheelock	5 00
Deacon S. Montague, Cambridge, Vt., by Edwin Wheelock	2 00
Benj. Bonett, Cambridge, Vt., by Edwin Wheelock	1 00
Mrs. G. S. Barber, Cambridge, Vt., by Edwin Wheelock	1 00
Citizens of Cambridge, Vt., by Edwin Wheelock	1 00
J. L. Leonard, Lowville, N. Y	50 00
People of Vermont, by W. H. Hadley	356 07
Public School, No. 1, Brooklyn, by H. D. Woodworth	22 00
Citizens of Auburn Placer Co., Cal	1,270 12
G. P. Bradley, Stockbridge, Mass	5 00
C	10 00
Charles Duncombe, Hicksville, Cal	277 00
Citizens of Boston, by Or. S. G. Howe	3,500 00
Citizens of Vermont, by W. H. Hadley	200 00
Mrs. Lindley, New-York	10 00
Merrall & Wood, New-York	50 00
Frederick C. Foster, additional	25 00
Henry W. Smith	100 00
Citizens of Sacramento, Cal., by Messrs. Leland Stanford, Chairman; Henry Miller, Treasurer, and Samuel Cross, Secretary	1,230 75
Citizens of Shaw's Flat, Cal	50 00
Citizens of Mariposa, (additional,) Cal	137 00
Alameda Sunday School, California	10 00
Citizens of Maine Prairie, Solano Co., Cal	167 00
Citizens of Dutch Flat, Cal	120 00
Citizens of Aurora, Cal	78 00
J. Holb, Vicia, Cal	5 00
Citizens of Brickville, Nevada Co., Cal	700 00
Citizens of Sonoma, Cal	168 50
Citizens of Monterey, Cal	200 00
A. B. Redlysine, Walla, Oregon	50 00
Citizens of Denverton, Solano Co., Cal	310 00
Citizens of Mt. Hirbon Bluff, and subscription, Cal	123 25
Citizens of Siskiyou Co., Cal	5 50
Citizens of San Luis Obispo, Cal	524 00
Ladies of Forest City, Cal	200 00
Citizens of Oroville, Cal	584 50
Citizens of Jackson, Alameda Co., Cal	170 00
Citizens of Yountville, Cal	237 25
Citizens of Allegheny and Cumberland, Cal	548 50
Citizens of Kelsey Township, El Dorado Co., Cal	400 00
Citizens of Weaverville, Trinity County, Cal	268 62
E. Herstel, of Healdsburgh, California, (monthly)	5 00
bureau Typographical Union, Eureka, California	200 00
Citizens of North San Juan, California	750 50
Citizens of Morrison's Island, California	91 00
James M. Sugdam, Colusa, California	100 00
Collections at Sugdam's Store, Colusa, California	331 00
Citizens of Jackson, California	5 00
Washington Territory	938 00
Employes of Pope & Talbot's Mills, Techatt, Washington Territory	2,204 35
Citizens of San Francisco	4,250 55
Premium on Gold sold in California	3,964 36
L. M., New-York	1 00
"A Liberal Christian"	10 00
Mrs. H. P. Butler	75 00
Proceeds of Concert at Troy for benefit of sick and wounded Soldiers, by J. Spencer Garnsey, Treasurer	375 00
Geo. S. Parker, New-York, (additional)	20 00
Hiram M. Perham, miner, Klamath Co., Cal	40 00
San Joaquin Relief Society, (additional,) by H. B. Lindenhill, Secretary, Stockton, California	1,524 00
Premium on Gold from San Joaquin Society	649 60
St. Audrew's Lodge, Boston, (additional,) by John R. Bradford, Treasurer	200 00
N. Y. Tribune donation of ½ bill for advertising	24 82
Dr. Sam. Eliot, (additional,) Hartford, Conn	100 00
Employes of R. Hoe & Co.'s press-works	167 50
Half-time contributors, Variable, No. Y., by Mrs. Emily K. Phelps	6 00

GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer, New-York, Jan. 16, 1863. No. 68 Wall-st.

"BROOKLYN'S POOR."—THE BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR has now entered upon its nineteenth year. With a thorough organization, a settled policy, and an ample experience, it has unequalled facilities for the prompt and discreet application of the charities intrusted to its hands.

Seventy-two of Brooklyn's most esteemed and honored names compose its Board of Council and of Trust. A band of one hundred and fifty visitors—your neighbors, well known for above reproach, self-devoted, in darkness or in storm—thread every street, and call at every door.

As to its principles, this Association seeks out the worthy, hopeful, but retiring poor, who, crushed by sudden misfortune, might yet be able to stand if once lifted to their feet. To the suddenly bereaved, including the families of our patriot soldiers, it offers aid for the exigencies of the present hour—counsel and efforts for obtaining honorable employment for the future. To thousands of such it has proved, and will continue to prove a ministering angel of mercy.

May not such an Association claim of every citizen, recognition and support, as the almoner of the City's bounties? Shall its agents refuse the morsel of bread or the pittance of coal to the thousands who suffer in secret, because Brooklyn ignores her own accredited instrumentalities of alms giving?

Citizens! instead of the paltry sum of $7,000 doled out by this great and opulent City, nothing less than twice this sum is this year demanded through us, as well by the citizens' own self-respect as by the absolute needs of those dependent on us. Receive kindly, then, the brother, who for the love of the Master and no other motive, going from house to house, calls at your door in behalf of this noble charity.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE HALL.....No. 9 Court-st.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Calaa Bayrow.....No. 20 Sands-st.
T. C. Fanning.....No. 62 Henry-st.
Horace B. Claflin.....No. 41 Pierrepont-st.
A. A. Low.....Corner Montague and Pierrepont-place.
J. E. Southworth.....No. 4 Carroll-place.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Isaac H. Frothingham, No. 94 Remsen-st.
John J. Studwell, No. 24 Monroe-place.
Arthur W. Benson, No. 154 Columbia-st.
William Poole, No. 362 Atlantic-st.
Richard F. Buck, No. 18 Livingston-st.
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Henry Messenger, No. 42 Willow-st.
Stephen Crowell, No. 345 Fulton-st.

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Henry Rowland.....No. 68 Willow-st, Office No. 27 Peck-slip, New-York.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Joseph E. Paine.....No. 142 Oxford-st.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT.

Rev. Samuel Bayliss, No. 22 Court-st., Washington Building, Room No. 6, first story.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

FIRST WARD—Edward E. Bowen, Gardon L. Ford Geo. G. Spencer, N. G. Burgess, M. M. Hurd.

SECOND WARD—D. T. Leverich, Richard S. Williams, Alan Ansley, M. L. Harris, Edward Gray.

THIRD WARD—A. D. Wheelock, A. A. Lewis, A. Fitzgerald, J. S. Hutchinson, Alfred H. Porter.

FOURTH WARD—E. Kingsley, Joel Brown, George Kissam, F. D. Mason, William Sprott.

FIFTH WARD—John Aylila, Isaac Revere, Aaron Storer, A. W. Hendrickson, James DeRevere.

SIXTH WARD—Rev. Samuel Bayliss, J. T. Baldwin, J. Van Riper, James Morgan, Charles H. Parsons.

SEVENTH WARD—John Rhodes, S. H. Turner, Charles Holt, Henry Taney, R. H. Corowall.

EIGHTH WARD—H. R. Fletcher, Joseph Coffin, W. H. Williams, Ira A. Kimball, James Sharkey.

NINTH WARD—Carson Brevoort, Isaac Brinkerhoff, John M. Phelps, William Cutter, James Lewis.

TENTH WARD—Jona Chase, C. C. Smith, George H. Nichols, S. A. Sawyer, William E. Doubleday.

ELEVENTH WARD—Nathan T. Beers, F. C. Kirby, William M. Muchmore, Charles S. Messenger, Wm. Edsell.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 8:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MF'G CO., No. 205 Broadway.

Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail. ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1863.

This popular ANNUAL is now ready, and contains: ELECTION RETURNS from all the States of the Union, holding elections in 1862, carefully compiled for the Tribune Almanac.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS and CALENDARS for the year 1863; Eclipses for 1863; True Time, Asteroids, &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT of the UNITED STATES—Executive and Judicial, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Resident from the United States at Foreign Courts.

SENATE of the UNITED STATES—Members classified, with Post-office address.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES, Politically classified, with Post-office address.

MEMBERS ELECT of next UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

The REBEL CABINET.

The REBEL SENATE.

The REBEL HOUSE.

STATISTICS of the last CENSUS, carefully divided into Free and Sl

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kangaroo	Jan. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Jan. 5	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton
Jura	Jan. 17	Portland	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For Newbern.....Steamer Mary Sanford.....Jan. 24.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *City of Washington* and *New-York*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails and Erie Railroad.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the third Lecture on *The Fathers of the Christian Church* at Cavalry Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Gillette's,) 23d-st., near 5th-av., on Monday EVENING, Jan. 19, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Anthony and the Life of the Desert.* Season ticket, 4 Lectures, 75 cents; single tickets 25 cents. May be had at the Bookstores and at the door.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in Madison square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams') on SABBATH EVENING NEXT, the 1st inst., services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Drs. G. S. HALE, WM. ADAMS and S. H. COX.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, President.
J. C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 65 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. All lovers of Bible truth, and especially those who are interested in the doctrine of the only by a resurrection from the dead, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. W. H. BOOLE, EX-CHAPLAIN OF THE Fifth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, will repeat his discourse on the "*Emancipation Edict*," *The Moral Crisis of the Nation*," on SUNDAY EVENING next, at the First-place M. E. Church, Henry-st., corner of Summit, commencing at 7½ P. M. Trustees will be in attendance at the door to seat strangers.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., near 8th-av. Rev. GEORGE S. HARE will preach, on SUNDAY, Jan. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan 21, the Anniversary of the Sunday School of this Church will take place at 7½ o'clock Exercises to consist of singing, speaking, &c., by the children. Admission 25 cents.

A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SUperiority of the Universalist Doctrine of *Retribution*—the seventh of the current series—by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, in 28th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Those who think Universalism "a dangerous doctrine" are especially invited Morning sermon at 10½

A SHORT LECTURE, PRAYER AND Conference meeting of the Church or Congregation and Communewealth of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 10½, 3½ and 7 o'clock, at Hall No. 32 Bowery. Jews or Israelites, Christians, Spiritualists and the public generally are invited to attend. Admission free Collection taken up to defray expenses.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Also, preaching EVERY EVENING next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, followed by a Prayer Meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

LECTURE.—REV. GEO. C. ARNOLD, OF PHILAdelphia, will deliver a lecture in the 5-st. U. P. Church, New-York, on 6th and 7th avs., New-York, at 7½ o'clock TUESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., for the benefit of a church in a neighboring city. Subject—*The Scotch and Scotch-Irish in America.* Tickets 25c. each, for sale at the door.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. SYLVANUS KEAN, Rector of St. George's Chapel, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

HOW WILL IT END?—S. S. SNOW, HERALD of the King of Glory, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on the present and approaching troubles, and their final issue. Seats free, and strangers invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Father PERKINS preaches SUNDAY MORNING. In the evening, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will give the third discourse on *Human Depravity—The Scriptural Argument.*

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. W. T. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock and evening, at 7 P. M. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. MR. TAFT will preach. The public invited. Seats free.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Pacific and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. SAM'L SPEAR, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF EPIPHANY—STANTON-ST., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. ALEXANDER VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH—CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach, SABBATH MORNING, upon *True and False Righteousness*, and in the evening upon *Winter—The Season of Meditation and Work.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach in SUNDAY EVENING discourse, in the Church of the Puritans, on *The Impossibility of Man Constructing a Revelation from God.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning services commencing at 10½ o'clock, evening at 7½. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

THE NEW-YORK SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will meet in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
RALPH WELLS, Chairman.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ARIEL SILVER will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The First Chapter of Genesis.* The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Bethany Baptist Church, 35th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Halsey Moore, the young preacher, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH —28th st., between 6th av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. Jas. J. PHILLIPS. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

ST. ALBAN'S FREE CHURCH—FIFTIETH-St., between Lexington and 3d-av. Services on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Rev. Edward O. FLAGG will preach in the evening.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL WILL DELIVER his last discourse on the Angelic Orders, viz., Vol. sent SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock in the large hall, corner 6th-av. and 33d-st. Subject—*Moral Agency in the World, and Final Destiny of the Apostate Angels.*

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side.—Preaching in this church on SUNDAY next, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning. Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near Division.—Rev. JOHN PAGE, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Morning sermon—*The Jubilee of the Angels.* Evening sermon—*The Great Victory.* Seats free.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. M. EVAN, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

WEST MINSTER CHURCH, 22ND-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. LEANDER LONG will preach in this church on SUNDAY, 18th, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and in the P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, two blocks east of Broadway. Services every SABBATH at half-past 10 A. M., and 7½ o'clock in the Evening. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN.

REV. G. S. BOTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at Hall No. 32 Bowery, No. 15 West 2d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Records and Harmonies of Conscience.*

REV. DR. HANCOCK WILL PREACH IN Rose St. Presbyterian Church, 3d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. P. D.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXTON is wanted by a young man who is fully competent to perform the duties: is at present holding the office where he has served for several years, giving entire satisfaction. In view of the times, a very small salary will be accepted. Address SEXTON, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—2d-av., corner 23d-st., Rev. E. WELLES, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On SUNDAY MORNING, the Rector will preach a sermon on the death of two of his Sunday-school teachers—Mr. Howland Davis, who died recently in his country's service at Falmouth, Va., and Mrs. Virginia (Arnold) Stanley, a member of Zion Church, who died in this City on Wednesday last.

A Course of Lectures, for the benefit of this church, will be given in the lecture room of Christ's Church, 5th-av., corner 35th-st., as follows: 1. THURSDAY, Jan. 29, by Rt. Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE, D. D., Rector of Zion Church. 2. TUESDAY, Feb. 3, by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension. 3. THURSDAY, Feb. 5, by Rev. EASTBURN EWER, Rector of Christ Church. 4. TUESDAY, Feb. 10, by Rev. T. I. ALLANDER, D. D., Rector of St. Ann's Church. 5. THURSDAY, Feb. 12, by Rev. MILO MAHAN, D. D., Professor in the General Theological Seminary. 6. MONDAY, Feb. 16, by Rev. ALEX. H. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church.

The lectures will commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, $1 for the course, and 50c. for a single lecture—may be obtained of the Sextons of the churches named, and at the church book-stores. Please help us in our church enterprise among the poor by liberally purchasing these tickets.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE MILLION—IN cheap form, arranged as solos, duets, quartettes and choruses for musical societies, choirs, Sunday-schools, public schools, seminaries, &c. "Laud in Sight." "We will Love our Sunday School." "Our God is Marching On." "God Save the Nation." "Whittier's Song of the Plantation Negro." ("Fair Freedom's Morn has Dawned at Last." "Over the Mountain." *From the Harp of Freedom.*) "Little Ella's an Angel." "Willie's Gone to Heaven." "Suffer Little Children to Come unto Me." "Bury me in the Morning, Mother." Price 3 cents; 30 cents per dozen; $2 per 100. Postage 1 cent each. In sheet form, with piano accompaniment, 25 cents. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., pastor,) will hold its Seventh Anniversary SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock, in the church, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av. Addresses by Dr. MACGOWAN, Missionary from Japan, who will illustrate his remarks by various articles brought from that country, and by WM. E. DODGE, Esq. Singing by the children, under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.—REV. SIDNEY A. COREY will preach in the Stone Church, 2-th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Christianity a Power.* In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock he will deliver his sixth "Lecture to Young Men." Text—*This, our son, is a drunkard;* repeated by request.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on the *Scarlet Line in the Window.* And at 7½ P. M., on *The Perils of City Life to Young Men.* Singing by Mr. Waters' Sunday School Vocalists, assisted by a chorus choir.

SERMON TO THE YOUNG.—REV. DR. DOWLING will preach Morning and Evening on SUNDAY, and in the Evening his twelfth and last sermon to the young, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine. Meetings every week evening except Saturday. Preaching by Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT. Prayer meeting at 7 P. M. All are invited.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, Worth-st.—There will be services in the Chapel of the Institution, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by the children. All are cordially invited to attend. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., then e to the Five Points.

TABERNACLE OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE, No. 448 Broadway.—CHAS. C. GOSS will commence a series of lectures to young men upon Christian Heroism on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Children's meeting and Bible Class at 2 o'clock. Strangers at our hotels and everybody welcome.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal), in East 14th-st., between 2d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome All seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. DR. SHEPARD, of the Brick Presbyterian Church, will deliver the second of this series of doctrinal discourses, in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. BURLINGHAM'S,) Fifty-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Bondage of Sin.*

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 53d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Regular monthly meeting of the Youths' House Missionary Society on at 2½ P. M., exercises of an interesting character. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. To-morrow, (SUNDAY) Rev. Mr. SHACKLEFORD, of Newark, will preach in the morning. Rev. E. BENJAMIN in the afternoon, and Rev. F. D. EAGAN in the evening.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK, near Grand-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. JAS. EMMET WILSON, of Ohio. Mr. WILSON will also preach every evening through the week except Saturday evening. An interesting revival of religion is in progress in this Church.

REV. EDWARD PAYSON HAMMOND (Evangelist), will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, 18th, in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) 4th-av., corner 3 st-st., at 7½ o'clock. Children's meetings on SATURDAY and SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½ o'clock.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, THE "SILVER-TONGUED ORATOR," will say "Amen to the President's Proclamation of Freedom," at the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. DYER, ASSISTANT TO REV. Dr. TYNG, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st. near New-Canal, SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1862.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Document No. 3.

The following is additional appendix to the Annual Report of the City Inspector, for the year 1862, submitted to the Board of Aldermen, Jan. 12, 1863, and which appeared in the *Transcript*, of Jan. 13.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SANITARY INSPECTION.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Esq., City Inspector:

SIR: The statement of the official transactions of this Bureau, for the year 1862, having been submitted for your examination and approval, it will doubtless be referred to in your ANNUAL REPORT. In addition to that statement, I here with append an account of the sanitary work of the bureau during the past year, in the seizures of unsound meats, &c. The accompanying table furnishes the details of such seizures.

It becomes my duty to briefly call your attention to the many inconveniencies imposed upon this Bureau while in the exercise of its unrestricted rights, resulting from the interference of the Police department of this City for the last two years. In cases where such interference was not only unsolicited but was considered detrimental to the public good, our health officers and Street Inspectors, while engaged in the performance of their duties, have not unfrequently been interfered with by the police, acting, as directed by them, under orders from the heads of that department, and vested, as is claimed, with powers and privileges which alone belong to the City Inspector.

The power to thwart the operations of this department, and to render almost nugatory many of its best devised plans for the improvement in the health of the City, is found—as alleged by the Police authorities—in a clause in the Police Act which seems intended for purposes antagonistical to the interest of this Department, and at variance with the public welfare. Thus harrassed by this vexatious exercise of authority on the part of the Police, the success of this Bureau has not, in some respects, been equal to what it would have been in the absence of such interference. The decrease of mortality, and the general improved healthy condition of the City, are the best evidence of its efficiency, even while laboring under the disadvantages—it is to be hoped temporary—to which I have called your attention.

It has not been only in matters connected with sanitary affairs that the interposition of the Police has been exercised. They have also pertinaciously interposed between this Department and its specified duties with the Comptroller, until that functionary was compelled to remind them, in an official communication, that their interference was an act of illegality and an usurpation of power.

It is my duty to urge upon you, that if the exercise of power insisted upon by the Police be justified by the regulations of that body, or by any clause in the Police act authorizing such regulations, it is necessary for the proper management of this Department that such power or should be revoked. The Police, instead of assuming the mastery over our sanitary system, should be made subservient to it. To allow a conflict of authority between that body and this Department is an absurdity which should not be permitted to exist. In any system of laws for the preservation of the public health, it is self-evident that the paramount authority should rest with this Department, and that any Police regulations which are not subordinate to that system should be forthwith repealed. It is, or it should be, the province of the Police Department to act as an auxiliary to other City Departments only in cases where such aid is especially required.

It is or has been supposed to be a power to be evoked only in cases where any Department of the Government is not armed with sufficient authority to carry mandates into execution. While it is but just that it should be armed with sufficient authority to act upon emergencies, every regard for the safety and comfort to our citizens requires that such authority should be defined by fixed limits. It is idle to conceal that at this moment the public mind is peculiarly sensitive on the subject of assumptions of power. Nor does this sensitiveness proceed from the slightest disposition to resist any legally constituted authority, nor from any disposition to limit that authority so as to deprive it of its efficiency. It proceeds from the conclusion that the arbitrary exercise of authority has the effect, not alone to provoke opposition or resistance, but that it tends to lessen respect for authority even when rightfully exercised. Equally will the powers of our City Department be hampered, and their efficiency obstructed, from the officious interposition of the Police in cases where their services are neither wanted nor asked for. Until that necessity arises, their unsolicited officiousness only incumbers what it assumes to assist; and while in the zealous discharge of these supererogatory duties they inevitably link the discharge of other duties equally plain and much more immediately called for, to the matter of which are thrown into the streets in violation of the law, the Police have a plain duty to perform, and which, if attended to, would be of the greatest benefit to the community. It is only necessary to raise the dust or streets to see the manner in which those duties are attended to.

The many inconveniences arising from this state of affairs which are constantly brought to the attention of this Bureau, render it necessary that I should ask your attention to them, for such action as you may see proper to take.

It is also no pleasure in this representation, which is forced upon me by the official relationship of employer and I would desire, if possible, to avoid all such interference at this time, against the Police Department, from it is resting under charges of a more aggravated, if not more serious nature, from an undue assumption of authority. But when those acting under the authority of this Department are hampered in the discharge of their duties by the interposition of other City authorities, it is but an act of justice to them that this statement should be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS N. CARR,
Superintendent Sanitary Inspection.

ABSTRACT EXHIBITING THE WEEKLY WORK OF THE BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION, IN THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1862:

Weeks ending	Complaints &c. received of Nuisances.	Complaints for which no cause existed.	Complaints of Nuisances abated.	Written Notices for Abatement of Nuisances.	Nuisances Abated after Notice.	Slinks and Privies Cleaned.	Water Closets
Jan. 4	61	1	53	52	61		
11	31	1	43	53	63		
18	39		39	48	54		
25	51	1	67	65	39		
Feb. 1	62		66	60	39		
8	66		68	68	56		
15	47		78	51	63		
22	47		60	64	63		
March 1	80		93	100	63		
8	187		289	139	83		
15	213	1	291	179	26		
22	179		264	213	177		
29	110		213	164	229		
April 5	197		266	213	229		
12	115	1	187	253	250		
19	119	1	167	159	264		
26	187	1	149	200	220		
May 3	228		278	183	311		
10	233	1	231	286	333		
17	231	1	281	271	322		
24	214		274	315	332		
31	219		255	310	344		
June 7	190		247	272	345		
14	256	1	287	267	358		
21	188	2	224	340	361		
28	148		171	247	358		
July 5	93		98	133	174		
12	153		155	194	209		
19	153	1	158	157	209		
26	172		201	258	257		
Aug. 2	98	1	146	194	218		
9	87	1	103	187	228		
16	142		150	149	152		
23	79	1	108	108	187		
30	74		96	100	166		
Sept. 6	63		99	153	153		
13	82		99	121	144		
20	62	1	88	32	143		
27	51	1	85	168	149		
Oct. 4	43	3	13	112	74		
11	65		90	122	107		
18	37	1	71	93	91		
25	46		82	107	96		
Nov. 1	16		33	51	81		
8	34	1	57	61	55		
15	35		51	79	102		
22	40	1	85	76	64		
29	16		18	23	54		
Dec. 6	46	1	56	59	43		
13	96		129	139	81		
20	73		91	111	81		
27	37	1	63	72	42		
Totals	5617	25	7379	7833	8710		

Removed from the City Limits.

Weeks Ending	Loads of Night Soil.	No. of Dead Horses.	No. of Dead Cows.	No. of Dead Hogs.	Quantity of Offal.	No. of Barrels of Offal.	Unsound Hides and Skins.	Unsound Beef.	Unsound Pork.	Unsound Poultry.	Unsound Sausages.	Unsound Venison.	Unsound Cheese.	Unsound Eggs.
	lbs.	ons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Jan. 4	204	38	3	3	182	80	4200	10	50					
11	317	45	3	1	202	86	5407	440	200					
18	224	46	5	1	225	90	3857	1340						
25	249	30	3	3	353	163	5500	450	150					
Feb. 1	309	43	6	3	194	85	4800	950	25					
8	176	42	2	3	131	125	4800	125	95					
15	357	48	4	1	40	19	1100		200					
22	301	68	4	3	35	150	1018		125					
Mar. 1	256	73	6	2	35	92	954		40					
8	492	63	6	1	54	98	954		50					
15	668	77	2	1	72	95	954		70					
22	786	49	2	1	50	96	940	630	50					
29	909	60	3	11	56	94	1063	930	400					
April 5	866	67	2	1	56	44	950	700	222					
12	1039	56	2	3	21	191	953	73	188					
19	1174	60	6	5	30	93	917	200	165					
26	1120	67	1	11	112	84	873	347	2314					
May 3	1056	52	1	11	52	83	840	450	561					
10	1567	45	1		41	87	1070		125					
17	1678	58	13		41	83	1031		150					
24	1	98	1	1	13	84	1017	3890	2000					
31	1334	98	7	1	11	91	917		75					
June 7	1165	32	13	7	8	84	1100	250	300					
14	1486	71	6	7	26	81	1070	300						
21	1361	64	6	13	14	1105	750		70					
28	1131	25	12	9	16	1013	850	340	100					
July 5	856	52	5	11	17	700	1100	300						
12	1111	47	8	21	23	739	950		200					
19	1132	37	8	7	23	778	900	50						
26	928	67	9	4	27	865	983	500						
Aug. 2	935	53	13	15	33	635	1017	400						
9	955	76	14	8	27	394	85	500						
16	804	71	7	4	17	149	734	400						
23	757	61	9	8	31	291	1100	450						
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Sept. 6	250	1500				400								
13		900				750								
20	500	1500				500								
27		800				800								
Oct. 4		500				850								
11		750		200		500								
18		1700				500								
25		600												
Nov. 1						850								
8						500	470							
15		1000				850	450							
22		500		30		500	400							
29		1100	100			190								
Dec. 6	500	1000	500											
13	250	700	200			300	100							
20	500		500			250	100							
27	250	500	750	500			500	375						
Total	6172	32670	5796	4450		10389	2748	525	2300	2000				

Removed from the City Limits.

Weeks Ending	Unsound, Diseased, or Unhealthy Mutton	Unsound Fish	Unsound Poultry	Unsound, Diseased, or Unhealthy Swine	Unsound Tripe	Unsound Sausages	Unsound Venison	Unsound Cheese	Unsound Eggs	Diseased or Unhealthy Veal	No of Unsound Hides
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.			
Jan. 4	13		400	200	175	25		3		50	
11	100		150	75		32		25			
18	100	91	200	100		25		25		200	
25	64	150	200	450	42	32	150	25			
Feb. 1	75	28	175	400		32		25		75	
8	168		150	96	75	42		25		50	
15		37	150	75		32		25		50	
22	120	55	55	175				2			
March 1	100	42	55	62				25			
8		55	52	75		30		52			
15	100		50	400		15		25			
22	52	150	22			75		125			
29	105	600	300	200		57		150			
April 5	50					100					
12	200	184	400		9			60			
19	90	157			300			200			
26	280	7850			200			90			
May 3				100	150						
10				40							
17	75	135			200						
24		60			150						
31		200									
June 7		400			100						
14		250									
21		400		40	100			165			
28		350			270						
July 5	250	600			275						
12					200						
19		300			200						
26		1400			500				500	2000	
Aug. 2	250	1500			200						
9		900									
16		1100			200						
23	500	1500									
30		500									
Sept. 6	250	1500			400						
13		900			750						
20	500	1500			500						
27		800			500						
Oct. 4		500			850						
11		750		200	500						
18		1700			500						
25		600									
Nov. 1					850						
8					500	470					
15		1000			850	450					
22		500		30	500	400					
29		1100	100		190						
Dec. 6	500	1000	500								
13	250	700	200		300	100					
20	500		500		250	100					
27	250	500	750	500			500	375			
Total	6172	32670	5796	4450	10389	2748	525	2300	2000		

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 16th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of other

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the

INFALLIBLE

for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by R. G. DAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 6th and 29th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States.

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CURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WAAN, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Seminal, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications impediments—bringing strength, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1836. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, accordieg to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated July 29, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.

jy28-law 6m8*

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AFRICA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

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Chief Cabin Passage $165
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Berths not secured until paid for.
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The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

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Capt. ——, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next

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Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $60 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland as very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

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will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON Saturday Jan. 17
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and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin $160 | Steerage $40
First cabin to Londonderry 145 | Steerage to London 43
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First cabin to Hamburg 150 | Steerage to Hamburg 45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers: are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

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THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, C. WINKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $125; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

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FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, and MONDAY, March 2, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau $50 00
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TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 86 SOUTH ST.—The magnificent clipper ship ARLINGTON, for Liverpool, will sail Thursday, the 22d inst. The fine ship ——, for London, January 20. For passage to or from LONDON or LIVERPOOL, or LETTERS OF CREDIT, and DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO. No. 86 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 6, 8, 10, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. BOFFORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st. E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:55 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 1 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Unionville.

12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cassandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-st.	FROM THIRTIETH-st.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:22 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer TIDMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays 4:45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

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FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 607 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Wall Tents and Flies.
Hospital Tents and Flies.
Common Tents.
Wall Tent Poles and Pins.
Hospital Tent Poles and Pins.
Common Tent Poles and Pins.

To conform in all respects to the specifications in this office, and to be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state how many they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which certain portions of the number bid for can be delivered. A proper guarantee must accompany the proposals.

The privilege of rejecting any portion or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the public service, is reserved by the United States.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tents," and addressed to

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PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

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FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE house and stable, known as No. 1 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, corner of Court-st.

The house is about 30 feet wide, 55 feet deep, four stories, high-stoop, brown stone; completely modern in all respects. A first-class stable on an L lot connected with the above, and fronting on Court-st.

This is one of the best houses and most desirable localities in the City of Brooklyn. Possession can be had at an early day.

Terms easy. This will be sold at a bargain.

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SPLENDID 5TH-AV. LOTS.—FOR SALE, the elegant plot of ground, southwest corner of 5th-av. and 40th-st., 98 feet 9 inches, by 185 feet; the finest piece of ground to be had on the avenue; will be sold separately or together. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four story stores, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 66 feet by 40 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 195 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., in fine order; lot 21x80. Also, vacant lot on 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 80 feet. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHELTWOOD, N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia, Village lots $10. Farms, one to twenty acres each, for garden, truck, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Also, several lots of 500 acres each. Send stamp for circular.

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FARMS.

A DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE —The farm of the late Robert Vanamburgh, lying in the town of Poughkeepsie and six miles from the city of Poughkeepsie and four from New-Hamburgh depot, containing about 200 acres, one of which is heavy timber. It is beautifully situated, well watered, and in good condition. The soil is warm, dry and productive, and free of broken land. It is admirably adapted to be about equally divided, and is offered as a moderate price to close the estate. Terms easy and title clear. For particulars inquire on the premises of the heirs, or of CHARLES DU BOIS, at Fishkill Landing.

FOR SALE—A SNUG LITTLE FARM OF 15 acres, one mile from Plainfield, N. J., small 1½ story house, barn, sheds and three grape vines; will be sold for $4,200; terms easy. Apply to W. H. WINDSOR, Care Exchange Insurance Company, corner of William and Rector-sts.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres on stage route west of Saratoga, also excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit and wood, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

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No. 24 University-place.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing.—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 850 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 85 feet on the square, running through to 16th-st., on the easterly side 145 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LEASE—LOT NO. 81 WHITE-STREET, NEAR Broadway; building lease given, if required; also, the Dr Morris place at Morrisania, forty minutes from Madison-square, by rail; house equally comfortable for Winter and Summer, and of first class. Inquire of W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

AT YORKVILLE—TO LET, TWO TWO-STORY basement sub-celling brick houses in 80th-st., near 2d-av., with modern improvements, cheap. Apply to G. THOMSON, House Agent, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts. Or for sale.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES office, fronting Park-row, 37x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LET.—BY THE YEAR, OR FOR the term of 6 years, a commodious, and well furnished church in good repair, in 20th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, corner 42d-st. and 8th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN built dwelling-house, on Clinton-av., Brooklyn. Price not to exceed $20,000. Address G. P., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE WORTH ABOUT $10,000 IN this City, in exchange for one in Brooklyn. Difference to be paid in Cash. Address H. L. PARSONS, No. 4 Ann-st.

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART of a basement, with privilege of office room on first floor. Rent moderate. Address, for one week, J. H. B., No. 30 Fine-st., stating price and location.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 16 Clinton-street. Very desirable for two single gentleman or a gentleman and wife. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD AND COMFORTable apartments, consisting of two bedrooms and sitting room, wanted, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, for three grown persons; or a suite of furnished apartments, with kitchen and servant's room for housekeeping. Apply, stating location, which must be on the west side of the City, and rent, to Box No. 2,865 Post-office. No attention will be paid to letters that do not specify these particulars.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, ON THE SECond floor, to one or two single gentlemen, by a private German family. Inquire at No. 9 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division sts.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button) flagtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind; and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $375. One black horse, (bill) is hande high, flagtail; carries himself splendidly, clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $425. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails docking, and silver tipped. Price, $850. Address Box No. 3,329, Post-office, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 108 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SIGN AT 8.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY,
NEVER ACTED HERE,
And first time in New-York for thirty years,
Sir JOHN VANBURCH and COLLY CIBBER'S fine old Comedy,
THE
PROVOKED HUSBAND;
OR,
A JOURNEY TO LONDON.

With the following very full and complete cast:

Lord Townly ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Francis Wrenghead ..... Mr. John Gilbert
John Moody ..... Mr. George Holland
Mr. Manly ..... Mr. Reynolds
Squire Richard ..... Mr. Young
Count Basset ..... Mr. Floyd
Conductor ..... Mr. Parsloe
Constable ..... Mr. Browne
James ..... Mr. Pope
Williams ..... Mr. Turner
Lady Townly ..... Mrs. Hoey
Miss Jenny ..... Miss Mary Gaenen
Lady Wronghead ..... Miss Facey Merant
Lady Grace ..... Miss Madeline Henriques
Trusty ..... Mrs. John Sefton
Myrtilla ..... Miss Mary Barrett
Mrs. Motherly ..... Miss Carman

The NEW SCENERY, by ISHERWOOD, will consist of A LIBRARY IN LORD TOWNLY'S MANSION and A DRAWING-ROOM IN A FASHIONABLE LODGING-HOUSE; SALON AT LORD TOWNLY'S PREPARED FOR MASQUERADE.

The Orchestra directed by Mr. Stoepel.

MONDAY—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
TUESDAY—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

Box Book open for any of the above evenings.

In preparation—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

To be repeated—CENTRAL PARK, MONEY, BOSOM FRIENDS, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, ROAD TO RUIN, THE IRISH HEIRESS, LOVE AND MONEY, THE BACHELOR OF ARTS and PAULINE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY

LAST APPEARANCE
OF
Mr. DANIEL E. BANDMANN,
THE
CELEBRATED GERMAN TRAGEDIAN,

Who, having on the occasion of his début achieved a GRAND AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS,

Will repeat his great character of
SHYLOCK,
IN
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1863,

Assisted by the following
EXCELLENT DISTRIBUTION:

Mr. L. R. Shewell, as Gratiano.
Mr. J. Lanergan, as Bassanio.
Mr. J. O. Beers, as Gobbo.
Mme. Poesil, as Portia.
Miss Emily Thorne, as Nerrita.

The performance will conclude with Planche's Musical Farce of the
LOAN OF A LOVER.

Mr. Wheatley congratulates himself upon the fact that he is able to announce an engagement for a SHORT SEASON (commencing MONDAY, Jan. 19,) with
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
Miss BATEMAN,

who will, on that occasion, produce a new play, of singular construction, entitled
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

This remarkable drama is, in the original, the great standard play on the German stage, and also belongs to the repertoire of Kistori. It will be produced with strict faithfulness, in the Appointments, Costumes, Stage Effects, &c., to the historical period of the story. The cast will be singularly strong, and the MUSICAL EFFECTS of remarkable power and novelty.

The performance will commence at 7½; doors open at 7.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE,

535 BROADWAY, 5:5.

GRAND OVERTURE AND ORCHESTRAL ENTERTAINMENT.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Jan. 19,
Introducing the
GREAT NAPOLEON TROUPE.

Prof. NAPOLEON, H. S. RUMSEY,
Mlle. CAMILLE, J. C. WALLACE,
Mlle NAPOLEON, Mons. EDOVILLE,
YOUNG LEON, and other stars.

Doors open at 7. Admission 25 and 50 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS

Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, at
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
Musical Burletta, in two acts.
TWO POMPEYS.
MISS JULIA GOULD AS SALLY WHITE.

R. Bishop Buckley ..... Pompey No. 1
G. Sw

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Army of the Potomac Probably Moving Again.

The Army of the Cumberland Divided into Three Army Corps.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

What the President Says of the Condition of the Country.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jen. 16.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—By direction of the President, the Army of the Cumberland, under command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, is divided into three army corps, to be known as the Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first.

Maj.-Gen. G. H. THOMAS is assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Corps; Maj.-Gen. A. McD. McCOOK to the command of the Twentieth, and Maj.-Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN to the command of the Twenty-first Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC MOVING.

Since the battle at Fredericksburgh, the air has been filled with frequent rumors of offensive movements on the part of the Army of the Potomac. In one case, at least, the rumor had the basis that a movement was actually ordered by Gen. BURNSIDE, and countermanded by the President on the representation of two of his subordinate officers.

For some days, it has been known, a movement was again in contemplation; and it might be that the loyal North should not be many days behind rebels in the knowledge that our veterans are again on the road to Richmond.

HOSPITAL BEDSTEADS.

Three thousand seven hundred iron hospital bedsteads, and three thousand bed-sacks were sent to Falmouth on Thursday evening. More were sent today. This looks like work.

FINANCES.

Secretary CHASE returned to this City last evening, and was to-day attending to his duties in the Treasury Department. Mr. HOOPER had an interview with him this morning, and, when the consideration of the Finance bill was reached in the House, offered his own bill as an amendment to that of Mr. STEVENS, which the latter on Monday had offered as an amendment to that of the Committee. Mr. HOOPER states that his bill is the result of consultation with the Secretary, and will come up early in next week.

In consequence of Secretary CHASE's return, the Committee of Ways and Means concluded to make no effort to pass their bill to-day, intending to consult, to-morrow, with the Secretary. Debate is understood to have closed to-day; and a vote will probably be taken on Monday. At their meeting this morning, the Committee appointed Messrs. SPAULDING, HOOPER and HORTON, a Sub-Committee, to confer with the Secretary to-morrow, and receive any suggestions he may make. No material changes, however, are expected to be made in their bill.

THE PRESIDENT HOPEFUL.

The President to-day, in conversation with high functionaries of the Government, expressed himself as far more hopeful of the cause of the country than he was a year since. We have gained possession, he says, of large tracts of country then in possession of the rebels, and have control of all necessary means to push the war to a successful termination.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

The Special Committee who have under consideration the subject of an air-line railroad to New-York will be at the delegation representing the New-Jersey, Wilmington and Delaware, and Baltimore and Washington Railroad Companies. This delegation will endeavor to show that it is entirely unnecessary to construct another road, as these companies have determined to make many improvements, and to correct the defects that exist at present in making connections, and facilitating the travel between Washington and New-York. The question is one of great importance to all having a national interest in Washington, and no private consideration should be allowed to stand in the way of the public good.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported an important bill, authorizing the President, in the absence of a Head of Department, to assign his duties to the head or any other officer of another Department, the appointment to last not over six months.

FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.

Senator WILSON's bill, to punish fraudulent claims by Court-martial, is very stringent, and will prevent many serious abuses. It was prepared by Mr. WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, at the instance of the President and Secretary of War.

ENCOURAGING EMIGRATION.

Senator FOSTER's resolution, directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to encourage emigration from Europe, was passed. He said a million of men were withdrawn from industrial pursuits by the war.

THE CANAL BILL.

The motion to lay the Canal bill on the table was defeated to-day by a decisive vote—93 to 41; all the New-England members and all the 26 New-York members present, except F. A. CONKLING, voting in the negative. The prospects of the bill are deemed good. It is now on its third passage.

THE ELECTION CASES.

The contested election case from the Norfolk, Va., Congressional District, McLOED vs. WISE, will come up before the Committee on Elections next Thursday.

In the contested election case from the Second North Carolina District, now before the Committee on Elections, the seat, it is thought, will be given to Mr. PUGH, who holds a certificate of election from Gov. STANLY, of North Carolina. Mr. FOSTER, the contestant, claims that his competitor was elected by ballots thrown by disloyal parties.

GEN. BUTLER TO RETURN SOUTH.

The hesitation of the Government in regard to Gen. BUTLER's request to be permitted to return to the South, has given place to an intention to concede his wish. The President is greatly impressed by Gen. BUTLER's abilities and patriotism, and is fully satisfied of the mistaken policy of his removal.

Unless some unexpected cause shall interfere to change this determination, Gen. BUTLER will be ordered to reassume command of the Department of the South, as soon as arrangements can be made providing another command for Gen. BANKS in the same section.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed with the action of Attorney-Gen. BATES, in turning over cases in this District, under the Confiscation act, to the disloyal prosecutors and judges, instead of permitting the confiscations to be made by the military authorities.

Officers now in the rebel army are said to be receiving rents through agents here; and the rebel cause is largely sustained by the regular disbursements of our Government.

INCREASING THE POWER OF MILITARY COURTS.

The Judge-Advocates of Military Courts, having no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and in many instances important witnesses having refused to appear, Senator WILSON, on consultation with Judge-Advocate HOLT, has framed a bill to meet these cases. It provides that every Judge Advocate of a Court-martial or Court of Inquiry hereafter to be constituted shall have power to issue the like process to compel witnesses to appear and testify which Courts of criminal jurisdiction possess.

It also provides that in time of war, murder, assault and battery, with an intent to commit murder, manslaughter, mayhem, wounding by shooting or stabbing, with an intent to kill, robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault and battery with an intent to commit rape, and larceny, shall be punishable by the sentence of a general Court-martial, when committed by persons who are in the military service of the United States, and subject to the articles of war, and the punishment shall be the same as those inflicted by the laws of the State, Territory or district in which they have been committed.

INDEMNIFYING THE PRESIDENT.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, at their meeting to-day, authorized the Chairman, Mr. TRUMBULL, to report back substantially, the bill introduced by Judge COLLAMER, as a substitute for the House bill, indemnifying the President and all Executive Officers against suits, &c.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

There were counted, a few days since, on the north side of the avenue, between the Capitol and Willard's Hotel—a distance of about a mile—343 officers of various grades, ranging from Ensigns up to Major-Generals, and enough soldiers to make two full regiments. This "army of occupation" so far at least as officers are concerned, is the best appointed in the world.

CONDEMNED CLOTHING.

There is, in the Quartermaster's Department here, condemned clothing to the value of $1,260,000, which was regularly inspected and passed last year by the Inspector in Philadelphia, and the contractors paid full value. Being unfit for use in the field it has been turned over to the hospitals.

SURGERY OF THE REBELLION.

A complete history of the "Surgery of the Rebellion" is being compiled by Dr. JOHN H. BARNES, U. S. A. A large amount of valuable material has been collected by the Medical Department of the army, and it is but proper that it should be published to the world.

Dr. J. J. WOODWARD, U. S. A., has been assigned by Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND to prepare a medical history of the rebellion. From the Doctor's well known abilities as a surgeon and writer on medical subjects, the medical world may expect something rare.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS HERE.

At present there are about 4,200 vacant beds in the different hospitals in this City, and about the same number in the several large cities in the North. All of the churches here, which for some months past have been used as hospitals by the Government, will be given up by the end of the present week.

HOSPITAL OPENING.

Hon. JOHN COVODE, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, intended to leave here to-day for Philadelphia, to attend the opening of the Chestnut Hill Hospital on Saturday. Surgeon-General HAMMOND will likewise be present, if in the meantime there should not be a demand for his services elsewhere. This is the hospital whose opening was erroneously noticed as taking place last Saturday.

NEW HOSPITALS.

Several new hospitals are being constructed in the Western States—one at Madison, Indiana, capable of accommodating 500 patients, one at Louisville, Ky., to hold 2,500, and another at Cleveland, Ohio.

MEDICAL ORDER.

Surgeon M. J. Asch, U. S. A., has been ordered to report for duty to the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

DISMISSED.

By order of the War Department, Capt. GEORGE HINTON, of the One Hundredth New-York Volunteers, has been dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

ICE.

The Medical Department is about to issue proposals for furnishing the Department with ice the coming Summer. Last season the article was bought from private parties here.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

OUR RELATIONS WITH NEW-GRANADA.

The President to-day sent a message to the House, in reply to a resolution asking why Señor MUALLO has not been received as the representative of the revolutionary Government of Granada, and what communication had been had with Señor HARRAN, the representative of the Confederacy of New-Granada. The President recites the diplomatic relations heretofore existing between the United States and New-Granada. In 1861 a revolutionary war broke out in Granada, assuming to set up a new Government, under the name of the United States of Columbia. This war has had its vicissitudes. But the revolutionary organization has hitherto been simply a military and provisionary power, without a definite Constitution or Government, and no Government of the latter kind has been organized in lieu of the Government of 1858, which has been recognized by the United States. The U. S. Minister, appointed in 1861, was instructed, in view of the occupation of the Capital of New-Granada by the revolutionists and the universality of the civil war then waging not to present his credentials to either of the Governments, but to conduct his affairs informally, as customary in such cases, and to report the progress of events, and await the instructions of this Government. The advices received have not been sufficient to determine the President to recognize the revolutionary Governments, and Gen. HARRAN being here as the representative of the Government so long recognized, he had not received any representative of the revolution, as that would be an act of recognition. Official communications have been had on occasional and incidental questions with Gen. HARRAN as Minister of the Grenada Confederacy, but in no other character. From these communications no definite measure or proceeding has resulted, and a communication of them at this time the President does not deem compatable with the public interests.

SURGEON SIM RESTORED.

Surgeon SIM, Surgeon-in-Chief of SICKLES Brigade, who was recently dismissed from the service on erroneous information, has been restored, it appearing from communications from Medical Director LETTERMAN, Gen. SICKLES, and other prominent officers, that no Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac has a better record.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The Vice-President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of $500,000 for the Capitol extension, and $200,000 for the new dome.

Mr. HARDING, of California, (Dem.,) presented a memorial from the widow of the late Col. E. D. BAKER for a pension.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to suspend the sale of lands on the coast of Georgia, is and about Port Royal, with an amendment as a substitute.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to amend the act amending the judicial system.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to prevent and punish fraud on the Government of the United States. Referred.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of encouraging emigration from Europe to the United States. He said there were about a million men withdrawn from peaceful pursuits, and there were a great many persons in Europe, industrious and frugal, who would come to this country if they had the means. It seemed to him that under the present circumstances this was a matter of National concern.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether the limitation in the act authorizing the State of Missouri to raise 10,000 men for local defence has been exceeded, and if so, by what authority such excess has been allowed. He said it was reported that a great number of men had been raised in excess of the act, at a great expense. Adopted.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into and report upon the practicability of widening and deepening the Fox and Wiscoosin Rivers, so as to increase their navigation. Adopted.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the efficiency of the construction of the iron-clad vessels constructed and being constructed for the Government, the power of their machinery, and, if defective, the causes thereof.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said the whole matter had been referred to a Board of competent engineers.

Mr. HALE said the Naval Committee would not have time to make such an inquiry.

After further discussion, the resolution was rejected—Yeas, 18; Nays, 18.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the message of the President, asking that authority be given to the Heads of Departments to appoint persons temporarily to discharge the duties of Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Treasury, reported a bill for that purpose.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) called up the resolution offered by him yesterday relative to the instructions from the Post-office Department concerning the transportation of certain papers through the mails, which was adopted.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered the petition of W. C. JEWETT, praying for a reconsideration of his late petition.

This petition quotes from a speech of Senator SUMNER, in favor of "peace," asks for the withdrawal of President LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation so as to reunite the North; also asks for mediation to save the Union, and prays that the peace policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON, HORACE GREELEY and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM may be adopted, so as to prevent a revolution in the North which will be disunion.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) called up the bill making appropriations for deficiences in the civil service of the Government, which was passed.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) called up the bill providing pecuniary aid to the State of Missouri to emancipate the slaves in said State.

Mr. HENDERSON said that he should endeavor to answer some of the objections which might be urged against the measure, and do all he could to secure its success. It was well that the details of emancipation were left to the Legislature of Missouri; for that Legislature is truly loyal, and it was elected with a view to this special purpose. He referred to a speech which he (HENDERSON) made last year, in which he urged that the Convention of that State should be recalled, and, instead of putting Missouri out of the Union, they should put Slavery out of Missouri. Before the rebellion, there were about 127,724 slaves in Missouri. Many have since been removed by their owners, and many have escaped—probably from ten to twenty thousand—and it might be assumed that ten or fifteen thousand were entitled to freedom under the Confiscation act, leaving, according to his estimate, 93,224 to be paid for. His object was to get rid of Slavery in the State of Missouri. There were two ways to do it—one by force, backed by military power; the other by the peaceful means of constitutional legislation. The first could not be done without ruin to the State, so that the latter was the only practicable method. He read a letter from one of the largest slaveholders in Missouri in favor of emancipation, and expressing a perfect readiness to sacrifice the institution for the preservation of the Union. There were three questions arising out of this question: First—Is Slavery wrong? Second—Is it an obstacle to the preservation of the Union? Third—Are the people in the non-slaveholding States any way responsible for the evils of Slavery? He would not argue the first question, but leave it to the conscience of every one. The second would be answered in the affirmative by every one who voted for and supported the Confiscation acts. If the third question could be answered in the affirmative, then the people of the non-slaveholding States ought cheerfully to bear their share of the burden necessary to get rid of the evil. He then referred at some length to the early introduction of Slavery into the country, and quoted from the debates on the subject in the Convention which formed the Constitution, claiming that the Northern States were partially responsible for the evils of Slavery to-day; for by their votes they had opposed land to the importation of these wretched beings for twenty long years, and the North should not now refuse to make some sacrifice to remove them. People of all classes, Puritans and Huguenots, had settled in the State of Missouri, and they had made immense sacrifices for the Union. It was perfectly plain to him that Slavery must be abolished in this country. Should the rebellion succeed it might linger for a time; but its doom was sealed. The emancipation of Slavery in Missouri would be the greatest economy to the Government. Not long since JEFF. DAVIS, in a speech, expressed hopes of freeing Missouri, and also expressed his solicitude and hope for Kentucky. Now why not express his desire for Ohio or Illinois? If the presence of Slavery in the two former States makes the chief of the rebellion presume that he has some claim on them, then the peaceful removal of that institution would make him relinquish all such supposed claim. Slavery removed from Missouri, treason would give up all hopes of that State and sullenly retire from her borders, leaving her to achieve her high destiny in the ranks of the Free States. He argued at length in favor of the constitutionality of the measure, claiming there was power under the Constitution to pass this measure almost the same as for removing the Indians from the States. It had seemed strange to him that the North would not cease its denunciations but Slavery for a time, [that the South might reflect, and with reflection put Slavery away: but it was stranger still that the South, with her population cramped and her industry destroyed, should still cling to the curse, as the poor inebriate clings to his cups. In all these troubles about Slavery the Border States had suffered the most. The people from the free States would not settle there because Slavery was there, and the people from the slave States would not come because they were so near the North. They had tried all means to be at peace. They had all the panaceas of the Democracy, all the compromises of the Whigs, and all the nostrums of the Republicans, but all in vain. We are now in a war with this institution. The Border States want to be at peace, and wish to adopt some measures for permanent peace. There is an attempt now to raise up a party on the basis of the old agitation, but that will do no good, and such an attempt should be repudiated, if the object be to restore the Union by compromises, before the rebels are beaten, and lay down their arms. It will be of no avail, and worse than useless, for the rebels to demand peace on the basis of their independence. Great complaint has been made of arbitrary arrests. If there is any blame, it is partly the fault of Congress, and they have left the Administration to its own discretion, reserving the privilege to complain of whatever course the Administration may adopt. The loss of Slavery can do the Border States no harm if the Government will compensate the owners. He should say nothing about the character of Slavery. It did not become him to praise it, while inaugurating measures for its abolition. He would not, as a member from a Slave State and a slaveholder heap execrations upon it, and he had no heart to curse slaveholders simply because they were slaveholders. He had always formerly believed that the institution in itself did not antagonize with the perfect success of our country, and that there was not an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery, but we have now a war upon us, and if Slavery be the cause the State of Missouri offers to sacrifice it on the altar of her country.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill was postponed, and the bill for the consolidation of regiments taken up.

After a discussion it was postponed.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Vice-President appoint a member to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator PEARCE.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Territories to report whether the publication of the message of the Governor of Utah had been suppressed. If so, what were the causes, and what was the message.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill to increase the clerical force in the Quartermaster's Department. He offered to be read a letter from Gen. MEIGS, relating to remarks made in the Senate canvassing his loyalty. The letter went on to say that if charges were made, the authority should be given.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected to the further reading. He was not disposed to listen to a lecture to the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) hoped it would be read. He thought any man was entitled to be heard when charges were made against him.

Mr. TRUMBULL denied the right of any man to insult the Senate. He was perfectly willing to listen to any respectful communication, and give Gen. MEIGS the benefit of an investigation.

Mr. WILSON proposed to withdraw the latter. He thought it might contain hasty expressions.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said he wanted to discuss the bill. He did not want Gen. MEIGS to fill the Department with traitors. He had suspicions of his loyalty.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator had suspicions, if he thought the proper way was to proclaim them here, or if he should make his charges in the proper place and way.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the Senate went into executive session, and after which adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

The House was for some time engaged in the consideration of private bills.

The House proceeded to consider the bill reported last June from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with amendments, authorizing the enlargement of the Mississippi and Michigan Canal for the passage of gunboats, munitions of war, &c.; and also the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals for similar purposes, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario with the Hudson River.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to table the subject. Disagreed to—42 against 93.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved that the House go into Committee on the bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) appealed to him to let a square vote be taken on the bill, saying as provision had been made for the immediate pay of the army, there was no pressing necessity for the passage of the Finance bill.

The Speaker, in reply to a question of Mr. WASHBURNE, said if Mr. STEVENS' motion should prevail, the Canal bill would remain on the table with other unfinished business.

Mr. WASHBURNE demanded the Yeas and Nays on the motion to go into Committee of the Whole.

The motion was agreed to by a vote of 74 against 61.

The consideration of the Finance bill was resumed.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) said originally one-half of the House were opposed to paper promises, making them legal tender for debts; and others besides himself desired to know whether the Secretary of the Treasury deemed himself able to accept the terms proposed by the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means—in other words, whether the Secretary could conduct the business of the Department under it.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) replied that the bill was not satisfactory to the Secretary, who believed that some of its provisions were inexpedient and would cause serious difficulties to the Department.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING asked the direct question whether the Secretary would be able to carry on his Department under this bill.

Mr. HOOPER said in his opinion he could not. He had, after consultation with the Secretary, prepared an amendment to the bill which was read to-day, to borrow nine hundred millions, and to issue bonds, payable after twenty years, with not exceeding six per cent. interest, interest and principal payable in coin, or Treasury Notes, payable in three years, with interest not exceeding six per cent., payable in lawful money or United States legal tender notes—the whole amount of bonds, Treasury Notes and United States notes not to exceed the sum of nine hundred millions. It also authorizes the deposit of coin, for which receipts are to be issued, in sums of not less than twenty dollars, to be receivable at the Custom-houses and for payment of the interest on the public debt.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) after remarking that it was impossible to carry on the war on a specie basis, said he was willing to give to the Secretary of the Treasury all the confidence necessary in transacting the affairs of his Department. But he would not adopt the decree of any man as a rule for his action. Hence he opposed the Secretary's banking scheme, which would break down the State banks. He was unwilling to put such power into the hands of any man.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied to Mr. GUALT's remarks of yesterday, blaming the Secretary of the Treasury for not selling the bonds for the payment of the soldiers, &c. He maintained that the Secretary was legally correct in his construction of the law, as he was restricted to their sale at market value, which was what the bonds were selling for in New-York.

Mr. HOOPER, during the debate, remarked that after inquiry, he had ascertained that provision had been made for the payment of the soldiers for the months of September and October, the rolls for November and December not having been sent in. He alluded to the difficulties and risks of Paymasters in paying soldiers.

Mr. DUNN, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the regiment he was connected with came into service in August, with the promise that they should be paid. Up to this time they had not had $1.

Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, (Dem.,) knew of one regiment of Ohio cavalry, who had not been paid for a year, and others not paid for six months.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) said it was not the fault of the paymasters, who were persistent as to getting funds, but the fault of the Treasury, the money not being there. Some poor, crippled and invalid soldiers, thronging the doors of the paymasters, had fallen victims to the Shylocks waiting to fleece them.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked whether Mr. VAN WYCK was not aware that steps had been taken by the military authorities to prevent such outrages.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) wished to know whether Mr. MCPHERSON referred to the action rescinding the order of Gen. GRANT against the Jews.

Mr. HUTCHINS, (resuming,)—If there were criminality everywhere, it certainly was not with the Secretary.

Without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the Committee rose.

Mr. HOLMAN referred to the fact that the House had directed SIMON STEVENS to be brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt, in refusing to answer certain questions of the Committee on Government contracts. He now stated that STEVENS had appeared before the Committee and answered. Therefore, he moved that the said STEVENS be discharged from custody on the condition that he pay the fees incurred.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

THE FIGHTING ON THE BLACKWATER.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Dix and Gen. Peck.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

The Richmond papers are boasting that Gen. PRYOR repulsed our troops near New-Providence Church on the 9th inst.

The following dispatch of the 10th inst., from Gen. PECK, gives the true version of the affair:

His attack was repulsed by our mounted rifles, under Major WHEELAN.

It is due to the latter and to our troops that the truth should be known, and if you see no objections, I would be glad to have the dispatch published.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. PECK.

SUFFOLK, Jan. 10.

The enemy crossed the Blackwater in considerable force and attempted yesterday to drive in our right wing at Providence Church. Infantry, cavalry and artillery were employed by the rebels, but they were repulsed by Major WHEELAN's New-York Mounted Rifles. At dusk the enemy's advance was charged upon and driven back upon his supports. At intervals through the night shells were thrown from the rebel batteries.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General Commanding.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

A Remarkable Letter from the President to Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Gen. RICKETTS was examined, testifying that the road by which he was ordered to march by Gen. MCDOWELL on the morning of the 28th of August, was so obstructed by wagons in his front as greatly to impede the progress of his command.

Major-Gen. HITCHCOCK was called by Gen. MCDOWELL, and examined at length on the subject of the detention of MCDOWELL in front of Washington, instead of his being sent to cooperate with the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula. Gen. HITCHCOCK stated that he was on duty in the War Office, from the middle of March until the middle of May last, and under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, and that the circumstances which led to the detention of Gen. MCDOWELL's army corps, in the early part of April, as a covering army for the city of Washington, were, as he believed, very well known to him. The reason given by the witness for the detention of MCDOWELL in front of Washington, was simply that Gen. MCCLELLAN had failed to have the effective force for the protection of Washington that the President had required in his order authorizing the Peninsula campaign, and when this fact was ascertained at the War Department and reported to the President, that officer countermanded the movement of MCDOWELL to the Peninsula. The deficiency discovered in the force left for the protection of Washington was so great as to cause no little alarm at the War Department and at the Executive Mansion, this force being estimated by witness at less than 25,000 men, when it should have been about 55,000, according to the understanding with Gen. MCCLELLAN before he left for the Peninsula. Witness stated that Gen. MCDOWELL himself was in no wise responsible for his detention, but was heartily disappointed in not being allowed to proceed to the Peninsula, as was at first intended.

In the course of Gen. HITCHCOCK's testimony the following letter from the President was laid before the Court:

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1862.

To Major-Gen. McClellan:

MY DEAR SIR: Your dispatches complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend me, pain me very much. BLENKER's Division was withdrawn before you left here, and you know the pressure under which I did it, and, as I thought, acquiesced in it certainly not without reluctance. After you left, I ascertained that less than 20,000 men, without a field battery, were all you desired to be left for the defence of Washington and Manassas Junction, and part of this even was to go to Gen. HOOKER's old position. Gen. BANKS' corps, once designed for Manassas Junction, was divided and tied up on the line of the Winchester and Strasburg Railroad, and could not leave it without again exposing the Upper Potomac, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This presented, or would present when MCDOWELL and SUMNER should be gone, a great temptation for the enemy to turn back from the the Rappahannock, and sack Washington. My explicit directions that Washington should, by the judgment of all the commanders of corps be left secure, had been entirely neglected. It was precisely this that drove me to detain McDOWELL. I do not forget that I was satisfied with your arrangements to leave BANKS at Manassas Junction. But when that arrangement was broken up, and nothing was substituted for it, of course I was not satisfied. I was constrained to substitute something for it myself.

And now, allow me to ask you, do you really think I could permit the line from Richmond, *via* Manassas Junction to this city, to be entirely open, except what resistance could be presented by less than 20,000 unorganized troops? This is a question which the country will not allow me to evade.

There is a curious mystery about the number of troops now with you. I telegraphed you on the 6th, saying that you had over 100,000 with you. I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement, taken, as he said, from your own returns, making 108,000 then with you and *en route* to you. You now say you will have but 85,000 when all *en route* to you shall have reached you. How can this discrepancy of 35,000 be accounted for? As to Gen. WOOL's command, I understand that it is doing precisely what a like number of your own would have to do if that command was away. I suppose the whole force which has gone forward to you is with you by this time, and if so, I think it is the precise time for you to strike a blow. By delay the enemy will readily gain on you; that is, he will gain faster by fortifications and reinforcements than you can by reinforcements alone.

And once more let me tell you, it is indispensable to you that you strike a blow. I am powerless to help. This you will do me the justice to remember. I always considered going down the bay in search of a field, instead of fighting at or near Manassas, as only shifting and not surmounting a difficulty; that we would find the same enemy and the same or equal intrenchments at either place. The country will not fail to note—is noting now—that the present hesitation to move upon an intrenched enemy is but the story of Manassas repeated.

I beg to assure you that I have never written or spoken to you in greater kindness of feeling than now, nor write a fuller purpose to sustain you so far as in my most anxious judgment I consistently can. But you must act. Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Deserters—Wise Stationed at the White House.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The steamboat *Thomas A. Morgan*, Capt. PLUM, from Yorktown, brought down two rebel prisoners, (cavalrymen,) who have recently deserted from Gen. WISE. These prisoners report that WISE is now stationed, with his command, at the White House, and threatens to hang any of the National officers he may capture who were in the expedition that recently made the successful raid upon the White House. The goods they there captured were brought to Fortress Monroe to-day, on the steamboat *Morgan*.

From California.

SEVEN MORE BALLOTS FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR AND NO ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The *Golden Age* reports that the United States steamer *Saranac* and the coal-ship *Carlisle* were at Acanutco on the 5th inst.

None of the French fleet had arrived there, but were hourly expected.

In the California Legislature seven more ballots have been taken for United States Senator without any result being arrived at.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 17.—Nos. 108, 117, 105, 106, 35, 10, 22, 16, 8, 26, 48, 64, 49, 112.

[Advertisement.]

The great wedding of the great little couple, Gen. TOM THUMB and Miss LAVINIA WARREN, comes off on Tuesday, Feb. 10. So no time is to be lost by those who would see her. She is a most charming and fascinating little lady, smaller than an ordinary child of five years, yet 21 years old; a fully matured and developed woman, of beautiful form and face, and of the most agreeable and affable manners. Is it a wonder that people rush to the Museum, by thousands, to see her? She receives calls there, to-day, at all hours. Commodore NUTT is also to be seen. The great play of "Colleen Bawn" is given this afternoon and evening for the last time.

[Advertisement.]

LECTURES ON MAN, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY.—FOWLER & WELLS announce six lectures in Lincoln Hall, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, commencing Monday, 19th January, to continue every evening. Open at 7½, commence at 8. Tickets for the course $1. Single, 25 cents. May be had at the door, and at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PHYSIOGNOMY, PHRENOLOGY and PHYSIOLOGY reveal the natural talents, and determine what each can do best. Call on FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 16.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Illinois, Babcock, New-Orleans Jan. 9, in ballast and 7 passengers to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Missouri, Hughes, Glasgow Nov. 26, and Lamlash Dec. 1, with coal and mdse. to W. & A. Nelson. Has had heavy westerly gales; split sails, &c.

Ship Twilight, Gates, San Francisco 97 ds., with mdse. to Wm. T. Coleman & Co.

Bark Harmon, Buckley, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark J. Ahlers, (Oldenb.,) Schweckel, Rotterdam & ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to Garrels & Meyer.

Bark Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, of and from Baltic, Hott., Jan. 2, with logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex. The Br. bark Grace Worthington, Stevens, sailed Dec. 31 for New-York.

Bark Susan, (Fr.,) Martino, St. Thomas 14 ds., in ballast to Baetjer & Deverta.

Bark Betsey Williams, ——, Portland, in ballast to Tappan & Starbuck.

Brig Wappo, (of Lincolnville,) Wilkinson, Laguna Dec. 22, with logwood and hides to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Stephen Duncan, Snyder, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Maurisco, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa 16 ds., with salt and skins to J. Foulke' Sons.

Brig Maggie McNiel, (Br., of Prince Edward Island,) McDonald, Prince Edward Island 8 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith.

Brig Conflict, Ruland, St. Kitts 14 ds., with salt to J. W. Hubbard & Co. The U. S. steamer San Jacinto sailed at St. Kitts Dec. 28, and sld. on a cruise.

Schr. B. Flamer, Mears, Montevideo Nov. 12, with hides and wool to D. Colden Murray.

Schr. Seguine, Horton, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to H. E. Brown & Co.

Schr. Francis Coffin, (of Surry,) Cousins, Port de Paix Dec. 29, with logwood and coffee to order.

Schr. Nantilus, (of Thomaston,) Dockham, Matanzas Jan. 2, with sugar to master.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Rockland, with lime and potatoes to master.

Schr. Blondel, Avery, Provincetown 6 ds., with mdse. from Br. steamship Caledonia, ashore on Cape Cod.

Schr. Dwina, (Br.,) Martin, Cornwallis 12 ds., with potatoes to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Jamestown, Latonnette, Georgetown, D. C., 9 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Elizabeth Ann, Hebson, Chincoteague 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Sally Gay, Stetson, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Joseph Crandell, Gage, Fort Royal 3 ds., in ballast to L. Kenny.

Schr. M. A. Shindler, Ireland, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Maria Jane, Casey, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Plandome, Brown, Alexandria, in ballast.

Schr. M. Aldrich, Fisher, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Messenger, Doane, Portland, Me., 4 ds., heading WIND—At sunset, from S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Arr. brks Greenland, ——; B. F. Shaw, Havana; brig Charles, St. Thomas.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 16.—Arr. U. S. transport ship Euterpe, Arey, from Fortress Monroe, with sick and wounded soldiers. Also arr. brig Amelia Vincent, Philadelphia, of and for New-Bedford. Mydia Storey, of Bangor, Whitney, Philadelphia, for Boston.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

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ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII---NO. 3531. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

Exciting Scenes in the Assembly Chamber.

Tammany, Mozart and Pandemonium Outdone.

Disgraceful Unparliamentary Proceedings.

Violent Speeches of Messrs. Murphy, Fields and Other Democratic Members.

The Lobby Crammed with New-York and Brooklyn Roughs.

A VOTE FOR SPEAKER PREVENTED.

Adjournment of the Assembly Until Wednesday Evening.

Mr. Callicott Threatened with Personal Violence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863.

The curtain goes up for another and an exciting scene. The actors enter, each knowing his part, though I fancy not all pleased. There must be the conquering and the vanquished; and it is not difficult to distinguish on which side the separate *rôles* have been assigned.

The play commences.

Mr. Hutchins, of New-York, wants the journal, as read and corrected, to stand, striking out the word "interruption." He says that it should read that at 12 o'clock the House should proceed to vote for Speaker "without debate." He says the Democratic side agree with him that the word objection to was not in the resolution as adopted.

Mr. Merritt, of Erie, don't know or much care how the resolution was adopted, or how the journal should read, for he will not be honed by either. The Union side, speaking through Mr. Sherwood and others, express their willingness to amend the journal. Mr. Lester understands that the word "debate" covered explanation as well, and Mr. Fields again declares for honesty, and will so advise his friends to act, that no factious opposition shall be made to proceeding with the vote. The Union side say agreed, again—let the record be amended, but Mr. Murphy, of Erie, extremely sharp set, won't agree, and gives notice that he has been a year of time; that he can't tell the difference between five hours and five minutes, and proceeds to launch upon Mr. Callicott a volume of abuse more damaging to himself, and distasteful to a large majority of the Democratic side, than hurtful to Mr. C. The lobby, packed by sycophantizers, applauded Mr. Murphy vociferously. They, at least, are bent on filibustering, and manifestly think they have come to be a coordinate branch. And so it goes on—the hour of 12 arrives—when the Clerk announces the special order—the election of Speaker. The journal, not having been approved, the pending motion being to amend, Mr. Fields raises the order that the special order cannot proceed, and proceeds to debate on point of order.

Meanwhile Mr. Dean Richmond is holding sessions in the oak room, whither members make frequent visits.

Mr. Murphy, who has a heavy part, and a voice to match, opens with his assault on Mr. Callicott—bitter, unmeasured, piled up, vengeful. The crammed, jammed, packed lobby and galleries shout, yell, stamp and cut up as never did lobby or galleries—save those of Mozart or Tammany—before. Pandemonium reigns again, excelled on no other stage. Mr. Callicott responds to the lobby, and the lobby cheers him. "Three cheers for Callicott," and three are given. Policemen, two, three, four, five, six—are brought and placed in the neighborhood of Mr. Murphy and the Democratic side. They say it is the proper thing to do, as much like something else as the proper thing.

Mr. Sherwood thinks the gentleman's name should be changed to *Calico*—and the lobbies and galleries, taking it up, shout back "*Calico*," "*Calico*," "Hustle him out," "Hustle him out," and many other things of the same agreeable character.

Finally Mr. Murphy wants to have the special order postponed till Tuesday morning. Meantime he thought the two sides could agree on some other man besides Mr. Callicott.

Mr. Gowan, of New-York, proceeds to speak to the motion, and the lobbies. Mr. Church raises a point of order. The Clerk calls Mr. Gowan to order, who appeals, and proceeds to debate, when the Clerk decides that a debatable question cannot arise from a non-debatable question. Mr. Fields, very excited, takes the floor again, and this time addresses the lobbies and galleries: he threatens mysterious things, and gives notice that if Mr. Callicott is elected Speaker, "it will be done under circumstances that everybody will regret." He knew the fearful state of feeling, the gathering of the people round about the Capitol, and warned the Union men against undertaking the consummation of what he denominated the bargain to elect Mr. Callicott. Again the lobbies and galleries yelled, shouted, stamped, clapped. The Clerk explains his ruling.

All the while the Union men keep silent. The positions and steps of the scene do not bring them to the foot-lights. They wait in propriety. The Democrats and the crammed, jammed, packed lobbies and galleries have it all their own way. The Union men let it unmoved to the excited language and warnings of Mr. Fields about physical violence. His comparison of Mr. Callicott to a shad, wakes up the lobbies and galleries, as does the declaration that the vote for Speaker "never shall be taken" till the journal has been amended. His heated declamation about revolutions from small sparks, and his fiercely savage language, concluding with the notice that "with Mr. Callicott in the chair no legislation shall take place this Winter," is received with cheers and applause. "I might say, select your [illegible] of the assassin at once."

Mr. Fields again proceeds to charge Mr. Callicott with conduct pursued in previous sessions and threatens to produce affidavits

MR. RUSSELL IN AMERICA.

His Views on American Celebrities and American Society Generally.

Notes of Hand in the North and South

From the London Times, Dec. 20.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE DIARY AND THE LETTERS.

The publication of Mr. RUSSELL's diary of his sojourn in the United States is more of a novelty than the readers of his letters to this journal might anticipate. During the whole time he was in the United States as our special correspondent he kept a series of diaries and note-books in which he recorded the events and impressions of the hour, and certain criticisms of men and things subordinate to the broad inferences which it was our function to publish. That portion of his diaries which he now edits is confirmatory of the views he expressed in this paper, but it is not the same in its method or its details. It is an original work, but desultory as diaries necessarily are. We have here Mr. RUSSELL's sketch-book, with the lighter tracings of his observations and a freer exhibition of his personal experiences.

HIS VOYAGE TO AMERICA.

Mr. RUSSELL left Cork on the 3d of March, 1861, and in the *Arabia*, which carried him, there were representatives of both parties, who already sat apart, ate apart, talked apart, and in divers ways impressed Mr. RUSSELL with a sense of their definite antagonism. Public attention was then concentrated on the two forts, Pickens and Sumter, which were garrisoned by Federal forces on Confederate soil, and the Government of the Union appeared to be paralyzed, without any tendency on the part of the North to sustain it by energetic action. The New-Yorker was nevertheless complacent. "I suppose, Sir," he said to Mr. RUSSELL, "you are rather surprised, coming from Europe, to find us so quiet here in New-York; we are a peculiar people, and you don't understand us in Europe." Mr. BANCROFT, who was one of the first persons on whom Mr. RUSSELL called, was "unable to arrive at any settled conclusion;" he was up a tree, like the rest of his countrymen of lesser pretensions. Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR then appears to have expressed much the same opinions as those of which Mr. SEYMOUR is the official exponent now. Mr. HORACE GREELEY expressed great pleasure at hearing that Mr. RUSSELL was about to visit the South, because he would be able to learn the truth about Slavery, which was not one of the privileges of a Northern Abolitionist. The New-York papers were indulging in much personal abuse and ridicule of the great rail-splitter, or of Mr. GREELEY's old coat, hat, breeches and umbrella. Great Britain was, of course, treated with that contumely and injustice which seems its inevitable portion at the hands of American politicians. As regards the blockade, "it was taken for granted that Great Britain would act only on sordid motives, but that the well-known affection of France for the United States was to check the selfishness of her rival, and *prevent* a speedy recognition." Thus opinion as regards England was in its normal state of ignorance encouraged by self-conceit and embittered by ill-will.

TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. RUSSELL did not linger long in New-York, but made his way to Washington, where he found himself in the throng of expectant office-seekers who were seeking their reward in the bosom of Uncle Abe. Not less than 2,500 persons were dining daily at WILLARD's Hotel, and the aggregate of their consumption may be imagined when Mr. RUSSELL heard the following breakfast ordered by one of them: "Black tea and toast, scrambled eggs, fresh Spring shad, wild pigeon, pig's feet, *two robins on toast*, oysters," and a quantity of breads and cakes of various denominations.

MR. SEWARD.

Mr. RUSSELL soon made the acquaintance of Mr. SEWARD, whose "tone was that of a man very sanguine, and with a supreme contempt for those who thought there was anything serious in secession." "Why," said he, "I myself, my brothers and sisters, have all been Secessionists—we seceded from home when we were very young, but we all want back to it sooner or later. These States will all come back in the same way." Mr. SEWARD undertook to introduce our correspondent to the President, whose personal appearance at the White House is thus vividly depicted:

"Soon afterward there entered, with a shambling, loose, irregular, almost unsteady gait, a tall, lank, lean man, considerably over six feet in height, with stooping shoulders, long pendulous arms, terminating in hands of extraordinary dimensions, which, however, were far exceeded in proportions by his feet. He was dressed in an ill-fitting, wrinkled suit of black, which put one in mind of an undertaker's uniform at a funeral; round his neck a rope of black silk was knotted in a large bulb, with flying ends projecting beyond the collar of his coat; his turned-down shirt-collar disclosed a scanty muscular yellow neck, and above that, nestling to a great black mass of hair, bristling and compact, like a ruff of mourning plins, rose the strange quaint face and head, covered with its thatch of wild Republican hair, of President LINCOLN. The impression produced by the size of his extremities, and by his flapping and wide-projecting ears, may be removed by the appearance of kindliness, sagacity, and the awkward bonhommie of his face; the mouth is absolutely prodigious; the lips, straggling and extending almost from one line of black beard to the other, are only kept in order by two deep furrows from the nostrils to the chin; the nose itself—a prominent organ—stands out from the face with an inquiring anxious air, as though it were sniffing for some good thing in the wind; the eyes dark, full, and deeply set, are penetrating, but fail of an expression which almost amounts to tenderness; and above them projects the shaggy brow, running into the small hard frontal space, the development of which can scarcely be estimated accurately, owing to the irregular flocks of thick hair carelessly brushed across it. One would say that, although the mouth was made to enjoy a joke, it could also utter the severest sentence which the head could dictate, but that Mr. LINCOLN would be ever more willing to temper justice with mercy, and to enjoy what he considers the amenities of life, than to take a harsh view of men's nature and of the world, and to estimate things in so ascetic or puritan spirit. A person who met Mr. LINCOLN in the street would not take him to be what, according to the usages of European society, is called a 'gentleman;' and, indeed, since I came to the United States I have heard more disparaging allusions made by Americans to him on that account than I could have expected among simple Republicans, where all should be equals; but, at the same time, it would not be possible for the most indifferent observer to pass him in the street without notice."

THE OTHER DIGNITARIES.

Mr. LINCOLN received Mr. RUSSELL very cordially, and remarked that "The London *Times* is one of the greatest powers in the world; in fact, I don't know anything which has more power, except, perhaps, the Mississippi. I am glad to know you as its minister." Mr. LINCOLN further impressed Mr. RUSSELL agreeably with his shrewdness, humor and sagacity. Mr. SEWARD, when he entertained Mr. RUSSELL at dinner the same day, spoke in high terms also of the ability, dexterity, and personal qualifications of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and declared his belief that but for him the secession movement never could have succeeded so far as it had gone, and would in all probability never have taken place at all. On the following day Mr. RUSSELL dined with the President, where he was first of all struck by Mr. CHASE, the parent of the greenbacks, who was one of the most intelligent and distinguished persons in the whole assemblage. The President himself was particularly entertaining, abounding in those homely anecdotes which are part of his diplomatic stock, and by which he escapes the necessity of pursuing an unwelcome argument. Some young lady suggested to Mr. RUSSELL, with that ignorance of English sentiment which seems to be the predominant characteristic of the self-complacent Yankee, that of course he could not admire a certain officer present, because he had fought so gallantly against the British in the last war. Our correspondent was really ignorant of the exploits of the officer in question, and, as he says, he quotes the incident only in proof of the prevailing delusion that we entertain the same kind of feeling in reference to our reverses at New-Orleans and elsewhere that is attributed to Frenchmen respecting Waterloo.

LIBERAL CULTURE OF NO ACCOUNT.

It was Mr. RUSSELL's experience that liberal culture and extended information told for very little in American circles. "Such men," he says, speaking of educated and liberal gentlemen, "never do or can succeed in the United States; they are far too refined, philosophical and cosmopolitan. From what I see, success here may be obtained by refined men, if they are dishonest—never by philosophical men unless they be corrupt; not by cosmopolitan men under any circumstances whatever, for to have sympathies with any people, or with any nation in the world except his own, is to doom a statesman with the American public, unless it be in the form of an affectation of pity or good will, intended really as an offence to some allied people." On the other hand, the universal anxiety for office was the leading phenomenon observed by Mr. RUSSELL during his stay at Washington. Miss CHASE told him how the aspirants assailed her for her interest with her papa. He himself saw one of them submitting to the barber, and jumping up with his face half-lathered to pursue a passing Senator. Four-fifths of the people at Willard's were engaged in this official chase. Some of them had come thousands of miles to seek for places which can only be theirs for four years, and with true American facility they had abandoned the calling and pursuits of a lifetime for this doubtful canvass. He heard of one gentleman, who having been informed that he could not get a judgship, condescended to seek a place in the Post Office, and finally applied to Mr. CHASE to be appointed keeper of a lighthouse.

CAPT. DAHLGREN—THE REBEL COMMISSIONER.

In the Washington Navy-Yard Mr. RUSSELL had the advantage of a colloquy with Captain DAHLGREN, who contrived to show him such good practice with shrapnel, and to fire so rapidly as to keep three shells in the air at the same time. Mr. RUSSELL had further interviews with Mr. LINCOLN, Lord LYONS, Senators SUMNER and DOUGLAS, Mr. OLMSTED, and the Southern Commissioners then at Washington. Mr. SEWARD deplored to him the helpless condition in which the Government had found themselves on their accession to office, and especially deprecated a recognition of the Southern States by Great Britain, pending the forced inaction previous to the *coup* which was intended to reduce them to submission. The Southern Commissioners, on the other hand, expressed to Mr. RUSSELL their peculiar distrust of Mr. SEWARD and their more comprehensive contempt for Northern men and Northern principles. At a private interview at which Mr. SEWARD showed Mr. RUSSELL the draught of the letter which Mr. ADAMS was to read to Lord JOHN RUSSELL in London, he expressed his conviction that "Secession will be done and over in three months."

A DINNER WITH GEN. SCOTT.

A dinner at the veteran Gen. SCOTT's was particularly interesting to Mr. RUSSELL, for the General entertained him with some of his experiences in the war with the Britishers. He recounted how, when he was a Corporal of a troop of patrols on the Potomac, he captured a boat and boat's crew of Her Majesty's ship *Leopard*, who were too near the bank—which is perhaps the first instance of a man-of-war's boat being captured by cavalry—and how the midshipman then in command, who was Capt. FOX, subsequently recognized him at a dinner-party at Lord HOLLAND's. When a dispatch arrived from the President, and Mr. RUSSELL discreetly retired for a cigar in the garden, to give the General an opportunity of discussing it with Mr. SEWARD, he observed a couple of men, as it were in concealment, who, Maj. CULLUM informed him, had been placed there to protect the General from *assassination*. At that time, there was little protection for Washington or the President himself in case the Southerners had attempted a *coup de main*.

OFF FOR THE SOUTH.

At the same time, as there were rumors of something decisive as regarded Fort Sumter, Mr. RUSSELL decided to go southward, and on his arrival at Baltimore, he learnt that the Confederates had opened fire upon the Federal fortress. At Baltimore he found "the whole feeling of the landed and respectable classes with the South." At Norfolk there was great jubilation over the fall of Sumter. At Wilmington he nearly received a visit from the Vigilance Committee, to inform him of their sentiments or ascertain his. But wherever he passed there was no sign of that "affection for the Union" on which Mr. SEWARD avowedly counted. At Charleston, where Gen. BEAUREGARD received Mr. RUSSELL cordially, there was, in fact, a great deal of rodomontade uttered at the expense of the obnoxious Yankees. It was the universal impression also that Cotton was King, and that John Bull must do his bidding, and interfere for the South. "He will make a great fuss about non-interference at first, but when he begins to want cotton he'll come off his perch." "I found," says Mr. RUSSELL, "this was the fixed idea everywhere." And such fixed ideas, whether Northern or Southern, were generally as far from the substantial truth as the event has proved them to have been in this particular instance.

FORT SUMTER.

Mr. RUSSELL went over Fort Sumter after the shelling without being much impressed with the effectiveness of its bombardment. He was soon hearing of the menacing demonstration at New-York on the news of the fall of Fort Sumter, and the astonishment and disgust with which his Southern friends received it. Again and again he heard that Cotton was King. "Why, Sir, we have only to shut off your supply of cotton for a few weeks and we can create a revolution in Great Britain," &c. He heard, moreover, that climax of Southern resentment so distasteful to a New-Englander, especially of the Boston elect, that they would prefer a return to British rule to any reunion with the descendents of the Pilgrim Fathers. The Carolinians really did pride themselves on their supposed descent from the Cavaliers, and were anxious in sober earnest for the rule of a British Prince. Mr. RUSSELL even beheld at Charleston volunteer cavalry in gray tunics slashed and faced with yellow, buff belts, slouched felt hats ornamented with drooping cocks' plumes, and long jack boots, which well became their fine persons and hold bearing, and were equally due to "Cavalier" associations. He was much pleased, moreover, with a certain Mr. PETIGRU, a witty, pleasant old gentleman, who stood up for the Union, and who was rather petted by his compatriots as a prize specimen of their own forbearance. Mr. RUSSELL also mentions gratefully the attention of Mr. TRESCOTT, author of the *History of Diplomacy*, under whose auspices he received much hospitality from the Southern gentry.

COMMODORE TATNALL.

Commodore TATNALL, whom Mr. RUSSELL met at Savannah, and whose few words at the Pelho have had such a singular international currency, greatly interested Mr. RUSSELL, as, indeed, he appears to be looked up to with a sort of Celtic attachment by his own especial neighbors. The old gentleman calmly admitted that his bones would be white in his grave before the Southern Confederacy would have a fleet capable of coping with the Stars and Stripes. Mr. RUSSELL observed that the Germans and Irish, here as elsewhere in the South, were to a man in favor of the Southern Confederacy, as in the North these impartial patriots are unanimously the reverse. The Southern clergy appear equally of the opinion of their province, inasmuch as they advocate Slavery upon strictly Scriptural grounds, while the Northerners on Scriptural grounds insist on its abolition. The earnestness of the South was best exemplified by the landlord at a country inn at which Mr. RUSSELL dined, and who declined payment in gold with disgust, having an intense preference for Confederate notes. We have seen no such proof yet of the earnestness of the North, and we can anticipate any resolution from men who are thus indifferent even to the charms of the convertible dollar.

TO MONTGOMERY—BEAUREGARD.

While Mr. RUSSELL was on his way to Montgomery Gen. BEAUREGARD got into the car and tried to elude observation, but the conductor to take great pleasure in unearthing distinguished passengers for the public, and the General was called upon for a speech by a crowd of idlers. The General hates making speeches, so Gov. MANNING make one for him, until he was carried off from the cheers of his auditors by the train in the midst of an unfinished sentence. Such are the obligations of public life in either group of the States. At Montgomery Mr. RUSSELL saw several of the Knights of the Golden Circle, an association for securing the Gulf Provinces and States, and including them in the Southern Confederacy, of which, though its operations are suspended for the present, we shall probably hear more hereafter. He also saw at Montgomery the Legislative Assembly listening to a sermon, "such as BALFOUR of Burley might have preached to his Covenanters—resolute and hard-headed, and large of frames—such men as must have a faith to inspire them. * * * a faith, which is above all reason or logical attack, in the propriety, righteousness and divinity of Slavery." All the persons Mr. RUSSELL met spoke with admiration of JEFF. DAVIS, with whom the writer's first interview was particularly interesting. In answer to the expression of Mr. RUSSELL's surprise at the universality of the warlike preparations around him, Mr. DAVIS contended that the Americans were by natural predilection a military people; that the profusion of military titles was one indication of this, and another that gentlemen there go to a military academy who do not intend to follow the profession of arms. Mr. DAVIS' bearing to our correspondent was most courteous and considerate. Mr. BROWNE and the Attorney-General even desired his opinion as to the form in which letters-of-marque and reprisal should be made out, as to which they were in some perplexity for the want of book precedents. As regards the entire situation, there was the same vagueness of intention as Mr. RUSSELL had previously observed in the North. Neither party was prepared for the aggressive or resisting power of the other, and neither foresaw the extent of the sacrifices which have since been exacted from it. In the North, they were scarcely conscious of their own changes of opinion from day to day, and they were abusing Mr. RUSSELL for describing the apathy of New-York, when New-York had only woke with a start just as Fort Sumter had fallen.

NO UNION SENTIMENT.

From Montgomery Mr. RUSSELL went to Mobile, but nowhere did he find any Union sentiment. Even Gen. SCOTT, who was a short time previously written of in the usual inflated style to which respectable mediocrity and success are entitled in the States, was now reviled by the Southern papers as an infamous hoary traitor and the like. "Even here," says Mr. RUSSELL, speaking of Forts Gaines and Morgan, which he visited, "there is a secret soreness at the small effect produced in England compared with what they anticipated by the attack on Sumter." We were expected to throw up our arms in astonishment at every demonstration on either side.

HON. JOHN FORSYTH UNREASONABLE.

At Mobile our correspondent was invited to take upon him a responsibility which he declined with unquestionable judgment and propriety:

"Mr. FORSYTH asked if I had any objection to take with me three gentlemen of Mobile, who were anxious to be of the party, as they wanted to see their friends at Pensacola, where it was believed a 'fight' was to come off immediately. Since I came South I have seen the daily announcement that 'BRAXTON BRAGG is ready,' and his present state of preparation must be beyond all conception. But here was a difficulty. I told Mr. FORSYTH that I could not possibly assent to any persons coming with me who were not neutrals, or prepared to adhere to the obligations of neutrals. There was a suggestion that I should say these gentlemen were my friends, but as I had only seen two of them on board the steamer yesterday, I could not accede to that idea. 'Then if you are asked if Mr. RAVESIES is your friend, you will say he is not?' 'Certainly.' 'But surely you don't wish to have Mr. RAVESIES hanged?' 'No, I do not, and I shall do nothing to cause him to be hanged; but if he meets that fate by his own act I can't help it. I will not allow him to accompany me under false pretences.' At last it was agreed that Mr. RAVESIES and his friends, Mr. BARTER and Mr. LYNES, being in no way employed by or connected with the Confederate Government, should have a place in the little schooner which we had picked out at the quay-side and hired for the occasion, and go on the voyage with the plain understanding that they were to accept all the consequences of being citizens of Mobile."

SLIDELL VS. THURLOW WEED.

Mr. RUSSELL next visited Pensacola, had an interview with Gen. BRAGG, discovered an old Crimean acquaintance, a relic of the Balaklava charge, inspected Fort Pickens and the opposition camp, had an exciting cruise and "a narrow squeak" off Mobile, and then made his way to New-Orleans. Here, of course, he heard of the ancient repulse of the Britishers, with the variation that there were scarcely any cotton bales used in defence of the American trenches. He also made here the acquaintance of Mr. SLIDELL, with whose astuteness he was much impressed, regarding Mr. SLIDELL as a superior THURLOW WEED.

NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans was even then in a modified state of terrorism, on account of the suspected presence of Abolitionist partisans. "The moral mercies of the lasso, of tarring and feathering, head shaving, ducking and horseponds, deportation on rails, and similar ethical processes, were highly in favor." Fires were also frequent there, said, though Mr. RUSSELL suggested bad flues, a mysterious acquaintance whispered in a low voice, "Slaves."

"When I was in the Consulate, to-day, a tall and well-dressed but not prepossessing looking man, entered to speak to Mr. MURE on business, and was introduced to me at his own request. His name was mentioned incidentally to-night, and I heard a passage in his life not of an agreeable character, to say the least of it. A good many years ago there was a ball at New-Orleans, at which this gentleman was present; he paid particular attention to a lady, who, however, preferred the society of one of the company, and in the course of the evening an altercation occurred respecting an engagement to dance, in which violent language was used, and a push or blow given by the favored partner to his rival, who left the room, and, as it is stated, proceeded to a cutler's shop, where he procured a powerful dagger-knife. Armed with this, he returned, and sent in a message to the gentleman with whom he had quarreled. Suspecting nothing, the latter came into the ante-chamber, when the assassin rushed upon him, stabbed him to the heart, and left him weltering in his blood. Another version of the story was that he waited for his victim till he came into the cloakroom, and struck him as he was in the act of putting on his overcoat. After a long delay the criminal was tried. The defence put forward on his behalf was that he had seized a knife in the heat of the moment when the quarrel took place, and had slain his adversary in a moment of passion; but evidence, as I understand, went strongly to prove that a considerable interval elapsed between the time of the dispute and the commission of the murder. The prisoner had the assistance of able and ingenious counsel; he was acquitted. His acquittal was mainly due to the judicious disposition of a large sum of money; each juror, when he retired to dinner previous to consulting over his verdict, was enabled to find the sum of $1,000 under the plate; nor was it clear that the Judge and Sheriff had not participated in the bounty; in fact, I heard a dispute as to the exact amount which, it is supposed, the murderer had to pay. He now occupies, under the Confederate Government, the post at New Orleans which he lately held as representative of the Government of the United States."

RUFFIANISM.

Mr. RUSSELL heard much besides of the insecurity of life in New-Orleans in ordinary times, and in the prison there, which he visited, some examples of notable ruffianism were recommended to his notice. The prison was a scene of horror evidently far worse than anything we can show in this country of well-combed convicts and petted garrotera. Mr. RUSSELL heard also of many cases in which British subjects had been carried off to fill the ranks of the so-called volunteers, and our Consul had had enough to do in such cases, but for the want of funds at his disposal, he was unable to succor all the applicants for his aid. It was remarkable that in New-Orleans, as in New-York, the opinion of the most wealthy and intelligent men in the community, as far as Mr. RUSSELL could judge, regarded universal suffrage as organized confiscation, legalized violence and corruption—a mortal disease in the body politic. As he sat in the Club-house he heard a discussion in reference to the operations of the Thugs there, a band of native-born Americans, who, at election times, were wont deliberately to shoot down Irish and German voters occupying positions as leaders of mobs. These Thugs were only suppressed by an armed Vigilance Committee, of which a physician, who sat at table, was one of the members. Mr. RUSSELL expresses himself strongly but appropriately on the subject of our submission to the lawlessness of the South in imprisoning British subjects of color. The Americans, he says, are thus encouraged to indulge in an insolent tone and violent acts toward us, which will some day leave no alternative but an appeal to arms.

SLAVES ON THE SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

In the neighborhood of New-Orleans Mr. RUSSELL describes the processes on a sugar plantation, the large estates of Governor ROMAN, the inexhaustible capacities of Louisiana land, and the unexpected silence which broods over hut, field and river. In the midst of this waste of plenty and wealth, where, says he, are the human beings who produce both? "One must go far to discover them; they are hurled to sugar and in maize, or hidden in negro quarters. In truth, there is no trace of them over all this expanse of land, unless one knows where to seek; 'no plow-boy whistles o'er the lea;' no rustic stands to do his own work, but the gang is moved off in silence from point to point, like a *corps d'armée* of some despotic Emperor manœuvring on the battle-field." The negro is very liable to disease, and I know he doubted whether he is really more capable of toiling in a Louisiana sugar-field than a healthy white man. The secret of their resort to slave labor lies chiefly in the power of obtaining labor at will at a rate which cannot be controlled by any combination of laborers. In the comparative cheapness of slave labor lies the gain of the method of Southern production. Mr. RUSSELL talked to the niggers as well as the overseers. This was the style of colloquy with the latter: "Do you remember nothing of the country you came from, Boatswain?" "Yes, Sir; just remember trees, and sweet things my mother gave me, and much hot sand I put my feet in, and big leaves that we play with, all as little children, and plenty to eat, and big birds and shells." "Would you like to go back, Boatswain?" "What for, Sir? No one know old Boatswain there. * * * I'm getting very old. Nobody care much for dem old nigger like me."

DISGUSTED WITH THE MISSISSIPPI.

Even Mr. RUSSELL's comprehensive taste could not tolerate the Mississippi. He protests that it is the most uninteresting river in the world. "Not a particle of romance, in spite of oratorical patriots and prophets, can ever shine from its depths, sacred to cat and buffalo fish, or vivify its turbid waters." At Vicksburgh he heard the news of the defeat of an expedition from Fort Monroe against a Confederate force at Great Bethel, and beheld the rejoicings on account of the same—great waving of flags and cheering for JEFF. DAVIS and States rights. As a cursory impression it struck Mr. RUSSELL that the people of the Mississippi hardly came under the familiar category of civilized. Jackson, at which he stopped, averages a murder a month. "When my work was over," he says, "I walked out and sat in the shade with a gentleman whose talk turned upon the practices of the Mississippi *duello*. Without the smallest *animus*, and in the most natural way in the world, he told us tale after tale of blood, and recounted terrible tragedies enacted outside bars of hotels and in the public streets close beside us. The very air seemed to become purple as he spoke, the land around a veritable 'Aceldama.' Mr. RUSSELL, a humane man of peace, learnt many valuable hints in case he desired to take up his quarters in this interesting State. For example, it is impolitic to trust to small-bored pistols or to pocket six-shooters in case of a close discussion with your respondent. You must be secure of your major premiss, because if you hit a man with a small bullet he may still run in and rip you up with a bowie-knife, when you can hardly object in the phraseology of logicians that "the middle is undistributed." Whereas, "if you drive a good heavy bullet into him, or make a hole in him with a 'Derringer' ball, he gets faintish and drops at once."

A VALUABLE INJUNCTION.

One practical injunction is of great value. You must always watch if the hand of the gentleman with whom you are engaged in an altercation moves toward the pocket of his breeches. It is considered ungentlemanly in him to shoot you through the lining of his pocket, but some people have so little regard for that lining, or good manners generally, that they take this very irregular advantage. The Mississippi gentlemen were highly elated on account of the victory at Big or Little Bethel, and gave hearty evidence of their expectations and intents. One party carried a coffin with a plate, inscribed "ABE LINCOLN, died ——," and declared that they were "bound" to bring him back in it, and that they did not intend to use muskets or rifles, but to go in with knife and six-shooters, and whip the Yankees "right away." One of these heroes did not answer to the roll call, whereon another in his behalf (they were both Milesians) answered for his comrade. "He's the worse for drink in the cars, yer honor, and says he'll shoot us if we touch him." Such are the phenomena of peace and war in the State of Mississippi.

DISINTEGRATION THREATENED.

Even the South had then its difficulties from the tendencies of the States to a disintegration of the Southern Confederacy. "The Governors and Legislatures of the States view with dislike every motion on the part of Mr. DAVIS which tends to form the State troops into a national army." JEFF. DAVIS could only accomplish his purpose by delicate management and the perfect knowledge which he possesses of his countrymen. The artillery practice at Camp Randolph was not, however, much to Mr. RUSSELL's satisfaction. He declares that he would rather have been close to the target than the battery. Yet he saw the determination of the South intensified from day to day by the accounts from the North, and he returned northward with a strong conviction that the subjugation of the South was impossible. "An intelligent and clever man" at Memphis avowed to him that when the war was over it was the intention of the Southern negroes to put down the ruffianism which was so rife among them. So far it did not much matter, as the rowdies confined their shootings and stabbings chiefly to their own class. But better days were coming, when rowdyism would have to put its house in order.

CAIRO.

Cairo, which Mr. RUSSELL was told was the "Eden" of *Martin Chuzzlewit*, impressed him much as the Isle of Dogs might affect a despondent foreigner as he approached London by the river on a drizzly day in November. Here, at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi, the belligerents were in close proximity to each other, and Mr. RUSSELL read in the Cairo papers that the blood of the Hessians in the pay of the North "would poison the most degraded cannibal-hug in creation." The Hessians in question had recently hauled down a secession flag on the river bank, and accordingly they were anathematized in the editorial leader as "bowlegged, wooden-shoed, sour-kront-stinking, Bologna sausage eating, hearoost-robbing, Dutch sons of ——," as "thieving sheep-dogs" and "sneaking skunks"—such are the amenities of Cairene literature. Col. FAXON, of the Tennessee Tigers, was the editor of the paper in question, and he devoted the Federal Gen. PRENTISS to the immortal gods in phraseology of much the same tenor. It was Mr. RUSSELL's observation subsequently that Gen. PRENTISS was annoyed by this, and that he was weak enough to show it—a sensitiveness which is hardly intelligible when we reflect that these controversialists were in a state of civil war.

JOHN BULL ON THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Mr. RUSSELL observed a general tendency in the South to treat the Britisher on the other hand with unusual courtesy. The people of the seceding States, aware in their consciences that they have been most active to their hostility to Great Britain, and while they were in power were mainly responsible for the defiant, irritating and insulting tone commonly used to us by American statesmen, were anxious then, when so much depended on the action of foreign countries, to remove all unfavorable impressions by declarations of good-will, respect and admiration, not quite compatible with the language of their leaders in times not long gone by. The North, as yet unconscious of the loss of power, and regarding themselves as the whole of the United States, adhered to the language of the menacing school in which they had been reared, and considered it an outrage that the whole world did not join in active sympathy for a Government which, in its brief career, had contrived to affront every nation in Europe with which it had had dealings.

CHICAGO.

Mr. RUSSELL was then unable to visit Richmond, but he went to Chicago, which, under any circumstances of war or peace, is certain of prosperity. It is enough to say that by the borders of Lake Michigan there has sprung up in thirty years a wonderful city of fine streets, luxurious hotels, handsome shops, magnificent stores, great warehouses, extensive quays, capacious docks, and that as long as corn holds its own, and the mouths of Europe are open, and her hands full, Chicago will acquire greater importance, size and wealth with every year. Great is the difference between its climate and that of London and the Mississippi, while in sentiment it is equi-distant between the South and the Abolitionists. When Mr. RUSSELL reached it, its special hero, Senator DOUGLAS, was dead, (he had died while Mr. RUSSELL was in the South,) and his portrait was in all the shop windows. "'Senator DOUGLAS, Sir,' observed one of his friends to me, 'died of bad whisky. He killed himself with it while he was stumping for the Union all over the country.'" "Well," said Mr. RUSSELL, "I suppose, Sir, the abstraction called the Union, for which, by your own account, he killed himself, will give a pension to his widow?" On the contrary, it seems that nothing of the kind had been attempted; the patriot took his fill of bad whisky without compensation, and Mr. RUSSELL was told that the enormously wealthy community of which he was the idol was permitting his widow to live in a state not far removed from poverty. The same Chicago worthies hold that the English people are fed by the beneficence of the United States, and that all the trade and commerce of England are simply directed to the one end of obtaining food enough to pay the Western States for the breadstuffs exported for our population. To the South it is equally dependent on them in regard to cotton. The people of the East (for this sort of conceit is common to them all) held that they struck a great blow at us by the Morrill Tariff. And Mr. RUSSELL was told by a patriot in North Carolina, "Why, croatin! if you let the Yankees shut up our ports, the whole of your damned ships will go to rot. Where will you get your naval stores from? Why, I guess, in a year you could not scrape up enough of turpentine in the whole of your country for Queen VICTORIA to paint her nursery door with." On all sides there was the same ignorance and narrow-minded confidence that the United States are the indispensable linchpin of European civilization.

BRAG AND BOMBAST.

Brag and bombast were thus continually exploding in the face of Mr. RUSSELL, even beside the solemn shores of Niagara. West Point turns out a military aristocracy, and Mr. RUSSELL heard complaints that the Irish and Germans were almost completely excluded, because the nominations to West Point were obtained by political influence, and the foreign element, though powerful at the ballot-box, has no enduring strength. The Murphies and Schmidts seldom succeed in shoving their sons into the American institution. "North and South," says Mr. RUSSELL, "I have observed the old pupils refer everything military to West Point. 'I was with BEAUREGARD at West Point. He was three above me;' or 'McDOWELL and I were in the same class.' An officer is measured by what he did there, and if professional jealousies date from the state of common pupilage, so do lasting friendships. The leaders on both sides spoke of their antagonists with respect, if they were West Point men, evidently judging them by the old school standard." When Mr. RUSSELL returned to New York he saw the war fever in the ascendant. Every third man carried arms, whereas when he was there previously it was very rarely he encountered a uniform. Mr. RUSSELL takes exception more particularly to the Yankee in Zouave costume. This dress, which becomes the broad-chested, stumpy, short-legged Celt, who seems specially intended for it, is singularly unbecoming to the tall and slightly built American. The ridiculous habit of dressing up children and young people up to ten and twelve years of age as Zouaves and vivandieres had been caught up by the old people, and Mars, it is said, would have died with laughter had he seen some of the abdominous be-spectacled light infantry who were hobbling along the pavement. At all events, the writer said then, and said emphatically in our columns, that the die was cast—that there would be neither peace, compromise, union, nor secession until the war had determined the issue.

THE NORTH AROUSED.

The abrupt outburst of the North and the demonstration at New-York, filled the South first with astonishment and then with something like fear, which was rapidly fanned into anger by the Press and the politicians, as well as by the pride inherent in slaveholders. At this stage of the business, Mr. RUSSELL proceeded to Washington, where he found his former acquaintances preparing themselves with more ardor than efficiency. Baltimore, where, in the meantime, there had been bloodshed, was now reduced to tranquility by terrorism. Washington was full of the parade of war. "As I drove up Pennsylvania-avenue I could scarce credit that the busy thoroughfare—all red, white and blue with flags, filled with dust from galloping chargers and commissariat carts; the sidewalks thronged with people, of whom a large proportion carried sword or bayonet; shops full of life and activity—was the same as that through which I had driven the first morning of my arrival." Mr. SUMNER, however, knew little of what was occurring in the South, and Mr. SEWARD seemed disposed to provoke a war with England. He expressed his determination to Mr. RUSSELL to carry on the contest with a high hand. "The Government," he said, "will not shrink from using all the means which they consider necessary to restore the Union." Nor, as the event has proved, have they done so, though the Union is no nearer restoration in consequence. "A contest between Great Britain and the United States," said Mr. SEWARD, and he seemed to consider such a contest as probable, "would wrap the world in fire, and at the end it would not be the United States which would have to lament the results of the conflict." Mr. RUSSELL expresses his very natural astonishment at the coolness with which this gentleman could contemplate a contingency which would have blotted out the paper blockade of the South in a few hours, and, in conjunction with the Southern armies, have repeated the occupation and destruction of the Capital.

THE ARMY—A PATRIOTIC SERGEANT.

In the meantime the army was undisciplined and unprepared, without adequate transport or other accessories, while the New-York papers were describing its appointments as perfect, and infatuating the people of the North with anticipations of a speedy triumph. The Generals, however, were gloomy, and there was little encouragement on the part of the representatives of foreign Powers. "With the exception, perhaps, of Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, there was not one member of the Legations who justified the attempt of the Northern States to assert the supremacy of the Federal Government by force of arms." On the President hoisting the United States flag in his garden, the occasion was marked by a rather ominous event. As the President pulled the halyards and the flag floated aloft, a branch of a tree caught the hunting and tore it, so that a number of the stars and stripes were detached and hung dangling beneath the rest of the flag, detached from the flag. Every schoolboy will recall the equivalent omen when the standard of CHARLES I. was hoisted at Nottingham. Mr. RUSSELL provided himself with a pass to visit the army at this conjuncture. "That'll do; you may go," said the sentry to whom he exhibited it. "What pass is that, ABE?" inquired a non-commissioned officer. "It's from Gen. SCOTT, and says he's to go wherever he likes." "I hope, then, you'll go right away to Richmond, and get JEFF. DAVIS' scalp for us," said the patriotic sergeant.

THE BULL RUN BATTLE.

Mr. RUSSELL's conclusions on seeing the army were favorable neither to its discipline nor equipment. "I am," he says, "opposed to national boasting, but I do firmly believe that 10,000 British regulars, or 12,000 French, with a proper establishment of artillery and cavalry, would not only entirely repulse this army with the greatest ease, under competent commanders, but that they could attack them and march into Washington over them or with them, whichever they pleased. Not that Frenchmen or Englishmen is perfection, but that the American of this army knows nothing of discipline, and, what is more, cares less for it. After a ride to Hampton with Gen. BUTLER, and a return in a wheezy little steamer to Annapolis, Mr. RUSSELL encountered Gen. McDOWELL preparing to advance on Manassas. He had, however, much difficulty in obtaining a horse to accompany him, for exorbitant prices were asked for most incompetent animals. "If you want to see this fight," said the owner of one of them, "a thousand dollars is cheap. I guess there were chaps paid more than that to see JENNY LIND on her first night; and this battle is not going to be repeated, I can tell you." In the meanwhile, the little encounters preliminary to Bull Run were creating all kinds of rumors in Washington, and it was instructive to see the ignorance of European usages which mingled with Yankee bombast and exaggeration. A colonel told Mr. RUSSELL that McDOWELL, as a novelty, which would astonish the benighted Britishers, had a telegraphic wire laid in his wake as he advanced; to which Mr. RUSSELL replied that so had Lord CLYDE in India. "Oh, well, come now," quoth the colonel, "that's pretty good, that is; I believe you'll say next your Gen. CLYDE and our BENJAMIN FRANKLIN discovered lightning simultaneously."

Again, Gen. MANSFIELD was embarrassed by a few Confederate prisoners. "Rebels taken in arms in Europe," said he, "are generally hung or blown away from guns, I believe; but we are more merciful." The authorities were unwilling to give Mr. RUSSELL the privilege of drawing rations if he accompanied the army, and as he could scarcely stand a haggage train and commissariat on his own account, nor could plunder on his way like many of the Federals themselves, and, of course, had not the large acquaintance and resources of the members of the American Press, it was extremely difficult for him to witness the forthcoming battle under any circumstances. But he did contrive to make arrangements, hire a carriage and saddle-horse, with a negro boy to ride the latter, and, accompanied by one of the Attachés of the English Legation, he went out to see the fight.

INCIDENT.

Probably most people remember his description of the sequel in our pages, but the reader will find various other particulars here which are strikingly illustrative of the fortunes and tremors of the day. Thus, while the cannon were freely playing, somewhat early in the morning, Mr. RUSSELL met a Pennsylvania regiment quietly no its way home, because on that day it had completed its three months' term of service. When Mr. RUSSELL reached Centreville, with his companion, they had a good view of the battle, as they sat on the hill in their carriage, and here the news reached them that the Federals were advancing steadily. But, after Mr. RUSSELL had mounted a horse and ridden three or four miles, he fell in with the first rush of the receding force. His description of the thorough rout and confusion which followed is pictorial and vivid in a high degree, without the least attempt at exaggeration or fine writing; and he now appends, on page 240, some corroborative testimonies from American spectators to the accuracy of his report, which completes the refutation of the characterless scribes who ventured to contradict him.

MR. RUSSELL TANTALIZED.

After his return to Washington, and not till then, did he perceive the full extent of the reverse which had befallen the Northern army. It was tantalizing to have to sit with closed doors preparing his letter for his English readers, when there was so much to be seen and learnt in the streets then seething with the wreck of the Northern army. As he woke to resume his duties as correspondent:

"The rain was falling in torrents, and beat with a dull thudding sound on the leads outside my window; but, louder than all, came a strange s

that could only be extended to him within the walls of the Legation.

A DISGUSTED SERGEANT.

"Are you RUSSELL, of the *Times*?" said even the sergeant of the fort on the Loog Bridge, as Mr. RUSSELL presented his pass there. "If you will look at the pass you will see who I am." He turned it over, examined it narrowly, and at last, with an expression of infinite diesatisfaction and anger on his face, handed it back, saying to the sentry, "I suppose t must let him go." Presently Gen. McDOWELL and one of his Aides cantered over, and while waiting for Gen. McCLELLAN, he talked to Mr. RUSSELL of the fierce onthurst directed against him in the Press. "I must confess," he said, laughingly, "I am much rejoiced to find you are as much abused as I am. I hope you mind it as a little as I did." Gen. McDOWELL seemed on most excellent terms with his successor, as he was with the President. Immediately after Bull Run, when the President first saw McDOWELL, he said to him, "I have not lost a particle of confidence in you." To which the General replied, "I don't see why you should, Mr. President." Nevertheless, Mr. President had been compelled to degrade him to satisfy the cry of the American bar-rooms.

MR. RUSSELL INDORSED.

Gen. McCLELLAN invited Mr. RUSSELL to a soldier's dinner as he was inspecting the camp. Here he met Gen. SHERMAN, Gen. KEYES, WADSWORTH and some others, and he was exceedingly gratified to hear every officer present declare in the presence of the General who had commanded the army, and who himself said no words could exaggerate the disorder of the rout, that his narrative of Bull Run was not only true, but moderate. Gen. SHERMAN, whom our correspondent met for the first time, said, "Mr. RUSSELL, I can indorse every word that you wrote; your statements about the battle, which you say you did not witness, are equally correct. All the stories about charging batteries and attacks with the bayonet are simply falsehoods, so far as my command is concerned, though some of the troops did fight well. As to cavalry charges, I wish we had had a few cavalry to have tried one; those black horse fellows seemed as if their horses ran away with them." Gen. KEYES said, "I don't think you made it half bad enough. I could not get the men to stand after they had received the first severe check. The enemy swept the field with a tremendous musketry fire. Some of our men and portions of regiments behaved admirably. We drove them easily at first; the cavalry did very little indeed, but when they did come on I could not get the infantry to stand, and after a harmless volley they broke." These officers were Brigadiers of TYLER'S Divisions. And let the New-Yurk Press print this as a sequel to their strictures on the narrative of Bull Run, that "every *soldier* at table" denounced their influence and pretensions. The principal accusations made against them were that the conductors were not gentlemen, that they were calomnious and corrupt, regardless of truth, honor, anything but circulation and advertisements. "It is the first time we have had a chance," said they, "of dealing with these fellows, and we shall not lose it."

DR. BRAY.

Mr. RUSSELL is particularly amusing in his reminiscences of a certain Dr. BRAY, of the Chicago *Tribune*, who professed to contradict him with an impudent mendacity which was a surprise even among his many startling experiences. He had taken in with this worthy on the retreat, had assuaged his fears, had even, out of compassion for his sufferings in the saddle, recommended him melted tallow and whisky for the part afflicted. Dr. BRAY was not only ungrateful, but perfidious; and "some day," says Mr. RUSSELL, "when I have time, I must tell the people of Chicago how BRAY got into Washington, and how he left his horse, and what he did with it, and how BRAY behaved on the road. I dare say they who know him can guess." Thus he encountered a storm of exposure to calumny, in short, not to speak of danger—after being pointed at by a host of scowling commentators as "Bull Run RUSSELL." Even on the 1st of September a dirty German soldier called out from the parapet of an earthwork over the Long Bridge, "Pull Run RUSSELL," and at the same time cocked his piece and leveled it. Mr. RUSSELL immediately rode round into the fort, the fellow still presenting his firelock, and asked him what he meant, at the same time calling for the Sergeant of the guard, who came at once, and at his request arrested the man, who recovered arms, and said, "It was a choake; I want to freeken Pull Run RUSSELL." As the man's rifle was cappul and loaded, and on full cock, Mr. RUSSELL did not see the fun of the proceeding so clearly, and urged an investigation into his conduct, which he did not, however, think it necessary to pursue.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

On Sept. 5, "the event of the day was the appearance of the President in a suit of black, with a parcel in his hand, walking, umbrellaless, in the rain. Mrs. LINCOLN had returned, and the worthy "Executive" will no longer be obliged to go "browsing round," as he says, "among his friends at dinner-time." Even the "Executive" was not so good-humored, nor Mrs. LINCOLN so affable in their return to our correspondent's salutation as usual. Some Philadelphia people got up a petition against him to Mr. SEWARD, on the ground of his "treasonable practices and misrepresentations," and the Professor of Rhetoric delivered a lecture on him to a volunteer regiment. On the 29th of September he was arrested on a little excursion into Illinois, as "the Honorable Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL, in the name of the people of the Commonwealth of Illinois." The defence which his friend, Col. FORSTER, made in his behalf, reads like a passage from a Christmas extravaganza, yet it did not exempt him from a line of 25*l.* for accompanying the Colonel in a shooting excursion on the prairies on Sunday, against which it is but fair to state he had protested. The latter part of Mr. RUSSELL'S diary is probably droller than anything which our theatrical wits will produce this Christmas. We regret especially that we have no space for the story respecting the President, on page 372 of the second volume. The United States have been a vast burlesque on the functions of national existence, and it was Mr. RUSSELL'S fate to behold their transformation scene, and to see the first rumbles of their clowns and pantaloons. It was time for him to come away, though the shame of his retirement was theirs. He did his duty while he was with them, and left them a legacy in this *Diary*.

Death of Bishop Mountain, of Quebec.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863.

His Lordship, Bishop MOUNTAIN, of Quebec, died this morning, after a brief illness—a man who deserves a memoir in your columns.

King GEORGE III., with all his faults, had some sterling ideas in his thick, Anglo-German head. He stood up, for instance, manfully, for maintaining the integrity of the Empire, which his Ministers' folly first endangered and ultimately destroyed. And having a decided conviction that the Church is one of the pillars of the Crown, he caused to be set apart from the ungranted lands of Western Canada one-seventh part, for the perpetual maintenance of a Protestant clergy within this Province. Unfortunately it so happened that these clergy reserves became at length a source of bitter contention among us, and the Imperial act was at length repealed—the rights of the clergy being bought up by the Province. But this is not to the point. I write to tell you that, having set apart the lands, King GEORGE III. thought he could not do better than send us a Bishop, too, which he did, in 1793, at which time there were just six other Anglican clergy in Lower Canada, and three in Upper Canada.

The person he selected was the Right Rev. JACOB MOUNTAIN, who, with his family, came hither to live. In due course of time this first Canadian Bishop was gathered to his fathers, and was succeeded by Bishop STEWART, who, finding his charge too onerous, first procured a son of the late Bishop to be made Bishop of Montreal, and then, his health failing, retired from Canada, carrying on the shattered fragments of Bishop MOUNTAIN'S wise system of government of the Church in Canada. This was in '58, and I may here state that the suggestion of this notice was by a man Norwich, England, in 1788, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and then rejoined his father in the Colonies, where he became Rector of Fredericton, New-Brunswick, and afterward Rector of Quebec. After Bishop STEWART'S retirement, the authority of Bishop MOUNTAIN II. extended over a wider area than that of any other Prelate in the world, for his diocese stretched from Labrador in the east to and beyond Red River in the west, while conterminous to the south with Canada, it reached northward to the furthest limits of the continent. Nor was His Lordship a man to leave any part of his See, however distant, to look after itself. He visited the various stations in Prince Rupert's Land, on the one side, and frequently went down to Gaspé, the Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, on the other—this, too, at a time when as yet railways and steamboats were not. It was, however, deemed expedient to increase the number of our Bishops, and there are now six dioceses, with more than two hundred clergy, where there used to be, in the time of His Lordship's father, but one prelate and a flock of nine! The dignity of Metropolitan was offered to Bishop MOUNTAIN a couple of years ago; but, with the humility which always distinguished him, declined.

It must not be imagined that, while attending to his duties as a prelate, the late Bishop neglected the humbler ones of a minister of the Church. When the ship fever raged most violently among the Irish emigrants, and thousands of the poor, half-starved creatures landed on our shores but to die of that horrible pestilence, Bishop MOUNTAIN went to the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, and, regardless of aught but the duties of his office, indefatigably ministered to the sick of all denominations. Equally sublime were his exertions during the years when we were visited by cholera.

His lordship received a considerable stipend from England, of which he expended a large share in maintaining the clergy attached to the churches he saw spring up in Quebec. In addition to this, he contributed largely to the support of the Church of England College at Lennoxville, C. E., which owes its foundation to him; and, indeed, his hand was ever open in support of all good works.

Though 73 years of age, and showing much increased infirmity since the death of his beloved wife in 1861, he was not expected to die yet, for he preached twice in his Cathedral only a fortnight since, and ordained two priests a week ago. But, one night, awakening with the remembrance that he had left a letter unwritten the previous evening, he rose, and performed that duty in too cold a room, which brought on at once a violent attack of congestion of the lungs, of which he has just died, bringing a well-spent life to a peaceful close. The feeling of deep regret is general among all classes, rich and poor, and it is universally felt that it will be almost impossible to find so much firmness, wisdom and tact, blended with so much kindness of manner and real benignity, in any one who may be chosen to succeed him.

GOSSIP FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Ophir Silver Mine—Collections for the Sanitary Commission—The Massachusetts Contingent—A Sword for Gen. Hooker—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862.

Somebody says that certain somethings, like chickens, come home to roost. This proverb came to my mind the other evening, when I picked up the *Evening Bulletin* and found therein an extract from my last letter to the TIMES, in which I had given a little history of the panic in the stock of the Ophir Silver Mine, that wonderful institution that has been for the last two years the great gun of all the mines in Washoe, and in which there has been a deal of money lost and made. I might reverse the figure and say, made and lost, for many of those who made were not wise enough to stop when they had made, but kept on until they had lost. In the extract referred to, I gave a little history of the panic and causes for the sudden depreciation of the stock from $3,800 per foot to $1,800 in five days. Since that letter was written the compromise (as I predicted) has been effected, and the Directors who did not buy up the adverse claim to the Virginia Ledge, said by the great PALMER to be the "Mother vein," at a few thousand dollars, have now voted for acquiring it at $100,000, at which figure the matter has been definitely settled. The adverse claim I speak of was by common consent "referred" to W. C. RALSTON and LLOYD FERRIS, with full powers to "settle." The owners said they must have $500,000, but left it discretionary with the gentlemen named, who were determined to settle it, and finally did, at the price mentioned, ($100,000,) much to the dissatisfaction of Messrs. GARRISON & SMITH, the claimants and principals, who made a great "row" about accepting that trifle; but I think they were something like the Irishman, who was so full of fight and eagerness to get at his adversary, at the same time he whispered, "Hould me tight"—(you couldn't hold an Irishman any other way, for they are generally tight enough for all practical purposes.) GARRISON talks about its being "absolutely thrown away;" but I opine there are few people who feel very bad a very long time about a little error that gives them $100,000, at least two-thirds of which are clear profit. I have a few mining interests myself that I would like to throw away at that price. I would stand the sacrifice with Christian-like fortitude. Well! the matter as far as the Ophir mine is concerned, is settled, and the Directors, with great satisfaction to themselves, retire gracefully upon their laurels, and go on with their little speculations in stock, which are not particularly "set back" by the knowledge and information they necessarily gain by being behind the scenes. I said in my former letter that they had a narrow escape from being stupid; the more I hear of their management the more miraculous their escape seems. The annual meeting took place yesterday, however, and a new Board of Directors were elected, and we hope the assembled wisdom will manage the affairs of the Company with a little more shrewdness than the old Board. A change has also been made in the Superintendency. That Auriferous Solomon, PALMER, mentioned in my last, is the new Superintendent, at a salary almost equal to that of the President of the United States. Great things are expected of PALMER, and increased dividends are anticipated under his management. PALMER has a great reputation, and he appears to have earned it not, as most men do, by "talking," but by never opening his lips. Nobody, to my knowledge, ever heard him *say* anything, but he is expected to *do* something. If people are judged by their works, the old Board of Directors would not get a very favorable judgment by their "Ophir works." They spent about a million and a half in their efforts to pay a few dividends. I would take one per cent. on the expenses for my share, and call it square.

The collections for the Sanitary Commission still go on, and there is no end to the money we can send if it is necessary. What has already been done in that way is nothing to what we could do.

The company of cavalry raised here to join the Massachusetts regiment, which you have doubtless heard, paraded through the streets to-day, and, as the papers always say, "presented a very soldierly appearance." All that is necessary to earn that compliment being to show themselves in their new uniforms and present a cast-iron rigidity of body and the usual uncomfortable air consequent upon new clothes and the choking effects of stiff leather stocks. The company was raised here in a few days, and great care taken to accept only such men as will do credit to the State. They were selected from a host of applicants, and in order to have only men of good character and amiable disposition, married men were excluded—there being only one in the company. In this, I think, a great mistake was made. If they had taken *only* married men they would have been assured of having men inured to war, and who had often come to the scratch. The Company numbers one hundred, and was equipped from a fund raised by subscription in one day. The Captain, (J. SEAWELL REED,) although a young man, is said to be a good officer. He has a splendid body of men, and if they don't do good service it will be the fault of their officers, not theirs.

Every man before being accepted is put upon the outside of a horse, and put through a course of "turn out your toes," and the supposition is they all know how to ride, which is somewhat essential for cavalry, who ought to be doing something in a fight besides holding on to the pommel of the saddle. I am very much afraid these sons of (their) "Mars" will not look quite as nice by the time they arrive in New-York, unless, indeed, the splendid steamers that ply between Aspinwall and New-York are kept a little cleaner than formerly. Look out for grease-spots on those sky-blue trowsers, and don't make ungenerous remarks, but attribute it to the scarcity of soap and scrub-brushes, furnished (?) by liberal agents of the steamers aforesaid. We send you this company as a fair sample of some thousands more ready and willing to go if wanted.

The splendid sword being manufactured here for Gen. HOOKER is nearly finished, and will do credit to California. It is to be hoped that it will be exhibited in some show-case or window in Broadway, where all New-York can see it, as it will be a "nice thing." Messrs. MAIN & WINCHESTER, large manufacturers of saddles and harness, are also doing something in the way of proving to the General that he has many good friends in California, which State claims him as its own special property. MAIN & WINCHESTER are making the General a splendid saddle, bridle and trappings thereunto appertaining—all the materials being of California manufacture—and if Mr GRIMSAY "or any other men" can beat it they had better try. There are probably several Brigadiers who would not object to a similar demonstration.

The saddle for Gen. HOOKER will be sent to the care of BREWSTER & Co., those unriveled builders of natty wagons, No. 272 Broome-street, and they will be duly authorized to exhibit it. Speaking of wagons, reminds me very naturally of horses. There has been a great mortality among them here recently. California has always been considered the healthiest country in the world for man or beast, but an epidemic of a fatal character has been raging among the latter, which has carried off some good ones. The first symptoms are sneezing and coughing, followed by swelling of the throat and glands, and in twenty-four hours they are laid out cold.

Mr. TEKEL lost a recently imported stallion, for which he, the day before, refused $8,000. A Mr. BROWN lost *Kentucky Chief*, valued at $10,000. Messrs. GOUGH and COVEY lost a famous pacer, called *Silver Tail*, valued at $1,500. A stallion, named *Geo. M. Patchin*, imported by a Mr. HENDERSON from New-Jersey, at great expense, and valued at $10,000, is very sick and will probably die. The horse-men call this disease "lung fever" and "pneumonia," and several other names, according to their peculiar ideas. Several other private horses, unknown to fame, but valuable, have also fallen victims to this incurable disease, which proves that horse-flesh, like "white man," is "mighty unsartin'." In anticipation of a similar accident to my famous steed *Gallihipper*, I sold him the other day at a large discount on his value. In ordinary times he was worth a hundred, easy, but in this panic-y state of the horse market, I had to take ninety-five and a box of cigars that I couldn't smoke; but as the "creetur" had a facetious way of putting his head through the "dash" when in a buggy, and of putting his nose to the ground and his hind legs in the air when under the saddle, I don't think I was so badly "done." I recommended this animal as a test-horse for the trial of raw recruits who are ambitious to join Capt. RENO'S Cavalry Company. They do say a man will "do" his own father and grandfather in a horse-trade. I am, perhaps, an exception to the rule, but there's a deal of truth in it.

The "Unfermented Bread Company," that commenced business here with a grand flourish of trumpets, have got themselves into a state of fermentation and by the ears with the man with whom they contracted to deliver their bread. That individual has a very good thing of it, he having contracted with the Company to receive and deliver all their bread—pays them 3½ cents per loaf and gets it, and thereby makes about $100 per day. The Company, finding they had made a bad bargain, sought to break the contract and deliver the article themselves, and the result was a lawsuit, of course, and several lawyers are making their bread out of both parties. There has been a great fuss about it, and more gas expended in talk than is used in the making of the bread. The contractor continues to deliver and the people to eat it, without caring who wins.

The new hotel—the Occidental—about to be opened by the LELANDS, is a splendid affair, and will be *the* hotel of the Pacific coast. No pains or expense is spared by Mr. DONAHOE, the owner, in fitting it up, and all the latest improvements will be introduced. The kitchen is a perfect wonder, and the finest any hotel can boast of in any city. In point of finish the house is not excelled by any hotel in New-York, and the fact of its being in the hands of the LELANDS is a sufficient guarantee that it will be kept in a style to make everyone stopping at it exclaim, these boys "*can* keep a hotel." No hotel in New-York has so magnificent a dining-room, or so elegantly and chastely finished. I looked in yesterday, and found a perfect army of servants, mechanics and artists at work—painters, frescoers, upholsterers—and the busy hum of preparation was going on in every corner. I felt very much like engaging my room, but observing an artist screwing up a little gilt sign in the office, upon which was printed, "All board bills payable weekly in advance," I did not think it advisable to offer my society to the institution. Any quantity of people that I know, however, for whom that mechanic did, but very significant sentence has entirely ceased applying for rooms. All the most expensive apartments are already taken, and they are obliged to refuse applications daily of more customers than the house will hold. The establishment will open about the 1st of January, and I expect all the fashionables will range themselves in a row, like Mr. MURRAY'S pupils, make their best bow, and exclaim "Here we are." For further particulars, see the bill of fare. As all the newspaper men will be invited to the opening, and no restrictions put upon the quantity they can eat or drink, you may expect to see about three columns of every paper in the city devoted to the subject and praises of the generous proprietors who eat 'em and drink 'em scot free, and evince perfect contempt for the expense.

PODGERS.

FROM UTAH.

Christmas Festivities—The New Theatre—A Gentile Ball—The Legislature—The Weather and Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1862.

To-night the "upper ten" of Mormondom assemble, by special invitation, in the new and completed theatre, to attend the "dedicatory" services. The building was roughly and temporarily completed for performances last Winter, and a "dedication" was held then, which consisted of music by a choir, a speech by BRIGHAM, remarks by others, a dedicatory prayer by DANIEL H. WELLS, the whole of the religious services being followed by "The Pride of the Market."

But, during the Summer and until the last moment, a host of carpenters, joiners, plasterers, painters, decorators and others, have been busy inside and outside of the building, and it is reported now finished and ready for the sovereign people, or that portion of them who patronize the drama. Important alterations have been made in the interior. Last Winter, the parquette was small, being circumscribed by the "first circle" or gallery, and the fiddler's pit—orchestra, I should have said. The "circles" or galleries, then, numbered four. Now, they are reduced to three in number, and are thrown much further back from the stage. Consequently, the parquette now comprises the whole lower portion of the auditory, and the whole interior looks more spacious.

On Monday there was a rush to the theatre for the purpose of securing special seats and procuring season tickets. But the consideration—cash, or its equivalent—proved rather a damper, and I believe little business was done. But anyone at all acquainted with BRIGHAM'S way of doing, will readily believe that he will make the drama a paying institution in Salt Lake City.

Of the services to-night, very few of the invited, even, have any definite idea. Most, if not all, are satisfied that there will be a speech, a dedicatory prayer and some singing, and that there will be no afterpiece in the shape of a play. But as to whether a concert, a ball, or recitations will constitute a part of the exercises, opinion is divided. Perhaps BRIGHAM has not fully determined in his own mind, as he is a strong believer in being led by the spirit at the particular moment of action.

To-morrow, Christmas evening, the theatre is to be open to the public. The opening will be inaugurated by the performance of "The Honeymoon," which will be followed by a "patriotic address," and the farce of "Paddy Miles' Boy."

To-night, also, a grand "Gentile" ball is held in the Social Hall, graced by the Governor and other Government officers, the telegraph and mail managers and employes, the merchants, and probably a decent sprinkling of the California volunteers. Perhaps the female element will not be so largely represented as is common at a purely Mormon ball. This talk used to be that at none but a Mormon frolic could sufficient of the fair sex be found in this city to make the fun any ways tolerable. The times may have improved in this respect. It is certainly dry tripping when broadcloth outnumbers crinoline five to one. In this particular, BRIGHAM and his disciples evidently have the advantage, in Utah at least.

The "situation" of the "irrepressible conflict" in this Territory is altogether unique. The Legislature persist in not printing his Excellency's message, and even make no mention of him, or of that document. So report has it that the Governor has sent his message elsewhere to be printed, and that it will shortly be back, multiplied by a distant press. If so, the eagerness to read the production will soon be satisfied, and others than those who were so fortunate as to hear it, will have a chance to learn the views of the chief magistrate of this Territory on some rather thrilling points of Utah law and Mormon theology.

Meantime the Governor and the members of the Legislature are scarcely on speaking terms, and neither party is by any means anxious to run in the other's way. Of course, both parties expect to gain the victory, and as both are of a religious turn, prayers for success are doubtless plentiful in both camps. But the mass of the people are wondering how this funny quarrel will come out. Whether, like the letting out of water, the strife will increase until it comes to a formidable head, or whether one party will ask the other's pardon, and both shake hands and be friends, though this last idea has no likelihood of being realized, according to present appearances, and considering the contumacious character of human nature in Utah.

As to the Legislature, the time drags heavily enough. A few bills and measures have been presented and discussed, but scarcely any action has ensued at present. The bills and subjects presented refer chiefly to roads, bridges, prisons, local taxes and the distribution of the United States Judges for the Territory. If the Governor, in his turn, should prove awkward and refuse to sign any bills, why then the Legislative car will be locked and moored. What an interesting game at cross-purposes that would be! What a nice balance of power! But this is a day of great events. We live in strange times, and who can tell what a day will bring forth!

The weather continues exceedingly mild. The ground is nearly bare of snow. The days are warm, and the night frosts are no sharper than some that we are apt to have in September. In fact, digging and tree-planting can now be prosecuted almost as well as at any time; yet a week might bring in a knee-deep snow and a below-zero temperature, which would certainly be a nipping variation for us.

The run on the stores still continues, the pay chiefly Treasury notes or United States drafts. In fact, it is some time since the main street of this city presented so busy an appearance as it has the past few weeks. The stores must be reaping a golden (paper) harvest, and their stocks cannot last very long at the present rate. California is being, and will be visited for a renewal. The fine weather may have a bearing on the question, permitting the country people to travel long distances to the city to market.

COAL OIL—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—There has been a sudden fall in the price of coal oil for several days past, and yesterday it was sold at about the same price as it did at the first of the year. In January, 1862, sales for refined were made at from 28 to 35 cents per gallon, and in June there was a decline of about 9 cents on the gallon, and crude oil sold as low as 9 cents per gallon. Prices advanced considerably up to the close of November, when refined oil was held at from 79 to 95 cents per gallon, but in December there was a decline to 45 and 55 cents. Large quantities were purchased at these prices by speculators and stored up, with the idea that the navigation in the coal oil region would be closed with ice, but the weather continuing moderate, and the rivers having a good stage of water, there has been such an accumulation of oil that prices have tumbled down, much to the chagrin of large holders. The sales of refined oil yesterday were very heavy, at from 37 to 45 cents per gallon—most of the sales being at the first-named figure. About 1,200 barrels of crude were sold at from 20 to 21 cents per gallon, which is about 20 cents less than sales made in December, 1862. The exports from the port of Philadelphia during 1862 amounted to 2,067,203 gallons, valued at $529,575. Of the whole amount exported, 2,681,830 gallons were sent to Great Britain.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 9.*

—A letter is advertised in the Ocean *Advertiser* for Miss Amanda December.

—Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, the recently elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was born in Columbia County, in 1822, and has voted with the Democratic Party ever since he has had a vote to give. He has been three times elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, and was Prosecuting Attorney of Columbia County under the Administration of Gov. SHUNK. He was then chosen (in 1850) Commissioner to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Susquehanna County, and in 1854 was appointed Special Commissioner to exchange the ratifications of the treaty with Paraguay. He was Senatorial Presidential Elector for this State in 1856. In 1857 he was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and in 1858 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to revise the penal code of the State. This appointment, together with the office of Senator, he resigned in the Summer of that year, and accepted an appointment under the General Government as Minister Resident of the United States at Quito, in the Republic of Ecuador, from which country he returned in August, 1861. He drafted most of the several amendments of the Constitution of the State, which were adopted in 1857, relating to the public indebtedness, municipal subscriptions, the division of counties, and the division of the City of Philadelphia into single Senatorial and Representative districts.

—The Lancaster, (Penn.) *Examiner and Herald* of Jan. 8, has this curious story: "Mr. Abraham Hershey, an aged farmer, died at his residence in West Hempfield Township, Lancaster County, last week, and was buried on Friday. After his death, a large amount of specie, gold and silver, was discovered in the house, and deposited in the bank. The gold was in match-boxes, bags, &c., and when counted amounted to $28,684 41. The silver was in bags of various sizes, and from the weight, is estimated at over $24,000. Mr. Hershey was an unmarried man, but lived in his farm-house, occupying a room up stairs as a sleeping chamber and a depositary for his wealth. In this chamber he kept his 'iron' chest, containing part, but not all of his wealth, for beside his specie he holds bonds and mortgages and owned the farm of 156 acres on which he lived, toiled and died. Since the above was in type, we learn that on Monday another 'deposit' was found in the house. This time the 'bank' was an old blanket, and, on the contents being investigated, it was found to contain $1,400; $950 of this was in gold, and the balance in bonds, &c."

—Mr. James E. Murdoch is giving a series of readings in Washington for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. In opening the course, after an introduction by Senator Wilson, he made a few remarks, in the course of which he said:

"There is so much of inspiration in this great cause, so much that is right and righteous and just and benevolent, that I could not resist the temptation of giving up, for the time being, my formal professional duties, in order to devote myself to such efforts as would assist the sick and wounded soldiers of the Republic. The good physician or surgeon can do much to heal the diseased and to alleviate the sufferings of the lacerated soldier; but, in my short experience as a volunteer in the Western country, I have frequently noticed that a small song or hymn, whether from the lips of a soldier or from the lips of a charitable woman, has been almost as effective as the ointment or the opiate in allaying the anguish of the amputating knife. Who can conceive the good results that have flowed from the hymns that are chanted by our troops during the long and weary march?"

—Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Boston, recently received, through Messrs. Stearne, Hobart & Co., of Bombay, the sum of $1,000, the gift of a Hindoo gentleman of that city, Karsandas Madhavadas, with a request that it might be given to the relief of some family that has suffered in the war. Mr. Dana has divided the sum equally, and given it to two families. One is the family of a teacher, who sent his two sons—and they were his only sons—to the war. They were officers in Massachusetts regiments, one of whom was killed at Antietam, and the other died of fever, leaving their father with a family of six daughters. The other family is the widow and very young children of a Major of artillery, a field and staff officer, who have lost in him their only means of support. One of these families are American and Protestants, the other Irish and Roman Catholics. Mr. Dana made the acquaintance of Karsandas Madhavadas at Bombay, in 1860. He was a student of English and American history and literature, and was deeply interested in the advancement of liberal institutions and of freedom in the social systems of mankind.

—The Brig.-Gen. Raine, killed in the battle of Murfreesboro, is a very different person from the General who has been so conspicuous in Missouri. He was formerly an active Union man, and for several years edited the Nashville *Banner*. When he had taken his position with the rebels, he resigned his place as Attorney-General for the judicial district in which Nashville is located, to accept the position of Colonel of a Tennessee regiment, but soon received the commission of a Brigadier. As commandar of the rebel forces at Cumberland Gap, he won for himself the intense hatred of all loyal East Tennesseans, by his malignant persecutions of them. At the time of his death, Gen Raine was only thirty-five years of age.

—Sergt. Reuben Twist, who died at South Bend, Indiana, Dec. 3, was a grandson of Stephen Twist, who served in the Revolutionary War; son of Sergt. Stephen Twist, second, who fought in the war of 1812; brother of Sergt. Stephen Twist, third, also in the war of 1812, and uncle of Sergt. Stephen F. Twist, fourth, who is now in the Fourth United States Cavalry, under Gen. Rosecrans. Another nephew, Henry B. Irish, is chief bugler in the Maryland Cavalry. A female member of this patriotic family, who sends these facts to the Boston *Transcript*, from Fort Sewell, Marblehead, states that three generations of her ancestors have been born on United States property. There can be no doubt about their title to citizenship.

—It is stated that Gen. Halleck, after the disaster at Fredericksburgh, experienced great anxiety for the safety of the army under Gen. Foster, fearing last Lee would dispatch an overwhelming force to overpower them. He told Gen. Foster, during his recent visit to Washington, that he had no sleep for two nights while thinking of the matter. As a large body of rebel troops were actually sent forward, he considered the escape of Gen. Foster, after having so thoroughly broken up the communications of the enemy, as a most fortunate occurrence.

—Gen. Lane was in Leavenworth, Kansas, on Jan. 6. The *Conservative* states that Gen. LANE is still a recruiting Commissioner, and that he will go to work again as soon as Congress adjourns. The negroes freed in Arkansas will be organized, and it is expected that ten regiments will be raised very soon from that State, and a large number from Texas. These troops will be used in the manner designated in the President's Proclamation.

—Edwin Forrest, during his recent visit to Boston, purchased three original pictures, entitled "Life's Day," for two thousand dollars. They were painted by Mr. A. F. Bellows. Mr. Forrest giving to the artist the privilege of exhibiting the pictures for his (Mr. Bellows') benefit in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia. He also allows Mr. Bellows to retain the copyright of the pictures. They are said to possess extraordinary merit as works of high art.

—R. W. Taylor, the successor of Hon. Elisha Whittlesey as First Comptroller of the Treasury, was a law student under his predecessor in Canfield, Ohio. He acted for several years as cashier of the Mahoning County Bank with great acceptance to his employers. He has repeatedly represented his district in the Ohio Senate, and the financial ability which he displayed as a leading member of the Committee on Finance, secured him an election to the State Auditorship.

—An unsuccessful attempt to interfere with a lecture by Wendell Phillips was made in Troy a few evenings since. The following handbill was circulated through the city with that object:

"CAUTION TO LADIES.—As the Great High Priest of Blackness, the author of the following words, 'I have labored for nineteen years to break up this accursed Union,' is advertised to lecture at Union Place Hall this (Tuesday) evening, ladies are advised to remain at home, as eggs may be circulated promiscuously."

—Rev. E. W. Hager, an Episcopal clergyman of Chicago, was recently visited in his vestry-room by a couple of men who, by threats of personal violence, compelled him to admit that he had insulted certain ladies and made unfounded charges against them. These men were afterwards arrested and held to bail, but the scandal mongers are looking forward with pleasant anticipations to the developments of the trial which is sure to result.

—Col. Frank E Howe, the well-known and efficient Superintendent of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association in this City received a public welcome in Brookline, Mass., his native town, on the evening of Jan. 9. Gov. Andrew was present, and spoke briefly of the value of the Colonel's labors, and a collection was taken up for the benefit of the enterprise.

—N. S. Morse, formerly editor of the Bridgeport (Conn.) *Farmer*, a paper whose treasonable proclivities secured it the special attention of a somewhat riotous crowd several months since, has purchased an interest in the Augusta (Ga. *Chronicle and Sentinel*, where he can ventilate his peculiar ideas without fear of interruption.

—Capt. M. Dunn, of Co. D, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburgh, and would undoubtedly have been killed had not the ball which struck him glanced upon a key ring which he fortunately had in his pocket.

—A curious suit is on trial in Philadelphia. John P. Boyle sues Dr. H. G. Winslow for damages, alleging that an attack of paralysis, which he sustained last April, was superinduced by the administration of chloroform by the doctor.

—Brig.-Gen. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburgh, and was obliged to have his foot amputated. When returning home he slipped while walking, fell, and struck the stump of his leg, upon the platform, and struck the stump of his leg, irritation immediately commenced, and extended above the knee. On Dec. 20 the physicians amputated his leg above the diseased part. He still lives, but is in a very precarious condition.

—The Gen. Brown reported wounded at Springfield, Mo., was formerly Mayor of Toledo, Ohio. He is a nephew of Maj.-Gen. Brown, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies. He was in St. Louis when the war broke out, and entered the service as Lieut.-Colonel of STEVENSON'S Missouri Regiment. While Provost-Marshal of Tipton he shot a soldier for insubordination. For this he was tried by Court-martial, and not only acquitted, but the act was commended. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge and in several other engagements.

—Gen. McClellan has been spending several days very pleasantly in Philadelphia, and has received numerous testimonials from admirers in the vicinity. One of them is quite a unique and original present. It consists of a small engraved portrait of Washington, inclosed in the original envelope on which was written, in Washington's hand-writing, "*The President's compliments accompany the inclosed portrait for Mrs. Morris.*" This relic was presented to Gen. McClellan by a lady relative of Robert Morris.

—Mr. Bright (Jesse D.,) has written a long letter expressing his willingness to accept an election to the United States Senate for the short term, if the Indiana Legislature will elect him by "a vote that approaches unanimity." Mr. Bright calls his expulsion from the Senate an outrage against freedom of speech and of action, but admits that he then, as now, denied the right of the Federal Government to prosecute a war against the seceded States.

The Sussex (N. J.) *Register* says: "Gen. Rosecrans is a strict Roman Catholic; his ancestors, however, who were among the very earliest settlers of Sussex County, N. J., were all Protestants. Jacob Rosecrans, the father of the General, removed from this county to Ohio, about the year 1795. He was, we believe, one of the party of emigrants who went thither from Sussex with John Cleve Simmes, the father-in-law of the late President Harrison."

—Lieut.-Col. Appleton, of the Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, who was wounded in the ankle at the battle of Antietam, has returned to his home in Mystic Bridge. He has just had an unsuccessful operation performed by Dr. Jewett, of New-Haven, for the purpose of extracting the ball, and it is now considered doubtful whether its removal is possible.

—Col. John Q. Adams, of Gov. Andrews' Staff, now in Washington, received a letter from his father, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England, on Jan. 7, from which it appears that the relation of the Embassy with the Court of St. James are more cordial and pleasant now than at any time previously since Mr. Adams went to London.

It is stated that on the night of Wednesday a battle, prominent Generals supposed Gen. ROSECRANS would retreat. He never entertained such an idea. After the rebels were gone, he was complimented for his tenacity. "Yes," said he, "I suppose you know Bragg is a good dog, but Holdfast is better." The soldiers call him "Old Holdfast," and will fight for him now even more gloriously than before.

—Miss Henrietta Snyder was married to Capt. Wallace, of the Sixth Ohio Volunteers, in a Georgetown hospital, on Jan. 4, and the same day her husband, who had been wounded in the battle of Fredericksburgh, died in consequence of hemorrhage, resulting from amputation.

—Two foolish fellows have gone to law in Troy over the proprietorship of a goose, which was put up at a raffle several days ago. The joke of it is that the bird was eaten by one of the litigants, but that has not prevented the employment of "eminent legal talent," and the summoning of an array of witnesses.

—Elder Davis, of Hillsborough, N. H., has brought an action against the Boston and Maine Railroad, and recovered $700 damages for injuries sustained by being put off the cars because he refused to give up his ticket and take a conductor's check in exchange. The case will be carried up by the Company.

—Major-Gen. Lew. Wallace arrived in New-Albany, Ind., on Jan. 8. He expects soon to be relieved from duty on the Buell Inquiry Commission, and then, unless his calculations are erroneous, he will be ordered to report to Gen. Burnside, under whom he will have an important command.

—The case of Col. J. Buchenan Croes has come before the Supreme Court in Philadelphia. He demands a release from confinement for having been so smart as to obtain a pardon from Gov. Curtin through the agency of forged papers, but he is not likely to get it.

—One J. B. Cantner made his appearance in Clarion County, Penn., a few days since, after an absence of 30 years. He found that during his absence his wife had given him up as dead, and married Maj. Camp—an event at which he expressed no great regret.

—Gen. Francis L. Hagadorn, formerly editor of the Syracuse *Courier* and Troy *Budget*, has recently been appointed Inspector-General of Artillery, of the Republic of Venezuela, South America, by Gen. Paez, the supreme chief of that Republic.

—Rev. W. J. Loomis, of Martindale Depôt, in this State, writes to the *Independent* that he has "detected a serious error in the calculated times of the apparent revolutions of the stars, which Sir Isaac Newton, Humboldt and Herschel thought to be infallibly true."

—The wife of Col. R. T. Jacobs, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, a daughter of the late Thomas H. Benton, died in Louisville on Jan. 5. Her remains were taken to St. Louis for interment. Mrs. Gen. Fremont is now the only surviving daughter of Col. Benton.

—A dry-goods firm in Philadelphia received on Jan. 8 a note inclosing $15, stating that it was in payment of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 18, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have this morning a full confirmation of the report of the victory at Arkansas Post, one hundred miles up the Arkansas River. While an attack was made on the rebel fortifications in front by the gunboats, the land forces debarked two miles below, and marched to their rear, thus forcing a speedy surrender. Six rebel regiments were captured in the earthworks, and two Texas regiments, marching to reinforce the place, being ignorant of its capture, were also captured. A large amount of ammunition and stores were taken. Our loss was not so heavy as at first reported.

We publish this morning a highly interesting batch of the rebel dispatches recently captured by our blockaders off Charleston, being letters of instruction to Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and other rebel agents in Europe. The first is a letter from Secretary BENJAMIN, dated in September last, exaggerating all the rebel victories, and summing up the National losses in all the battles up to that time at 350,000 men. The most important portion of the correspondence relates to a movement on the part of the French Consuls at Galveston and Richmond, supposed to have originated in Paris, to induce Texas to secede from the Southern Confederacy, and establish an independent Government. The result of this discovery was an order to MAGRUDER to send the Consul at Galveston to Mexico as soon as possible, and another to the Richmond Consul to leave forthwith. The order with regard to the latter was, however, rescinded. It further appears that the reception awarded by Earl RUSSELL to Mr. Commissioner MASON, at London, is not such as comports with the latter's sense of propriety or with the expectations of the Confederate authorities at Richmond. Mr. MASON is, however, complimented for his self-abnegation in consenting to remain at his post, notwithstanding the annoyances to which he conceives himself subjected by the evident coolness of the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The second portion of this correspondence relates to the European operations of the Confederate Treasury and Navy Departments. Mr. MEMMINGER explains the schemes devised for raising money in England by the hypothecation of cotton in the Confederate States. The mode by which that article may be transmitted in British naval vessels from the blockaded ports, to be employed in England for war purchases and payments, receives elucidation at the hands of the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, while the use to which a portion of the funds is to be put finds explanation in the accompanying correspondence of Mr. MALLORY, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy. The utility of iron-clad vessels and the means by which they are to be procured in England, form the burden of these interesting papers. From these papers we also learn the names of the financial agents of the Southern Confederacy in England, and what houses are ready to fill the military and naval orders from Richmond. It may surprise some persons to find out that Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS is playing an important part in the negotiations looking to the construction of iron-clads in England for the Southern Confederacy. He figures also as the diplomatic courier of the Richmond Government.

A correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, writing from Liverpool under date of Dec. 31, makes some interesting statements regarding the development of the Confederate navy. He says there are now at that port, at LAIRD's establishment, where the *Alabama* was built, three new iron screw steamers, one said to be 3,000 tons, the other two of 1,600 tons each; all very fine specimens, and expected to be formidable vessels and of great speed. The larger ship is reported to be ready for sea, with coals and stores on board, (no armament of course,) and her agents are now shipping a crew of picked men. It is said, in answer to inquiries, that this ship is bound for China! but there is little question that she is bound upon a piratical expedition, and it is hinted that MAURY (now in Liverpool) is to have the command. The two other ships are receiving their machinery, and will not be ready for the present. The same steamer that took the guns, &c., to the *Alabama* was in port, and is likely to be soon employed in a similar service. A party of officers attached to this fleet have appeared in the naval uniforms adopted by the so-called Confederacy, since the news of the battle of Fredericksburgh was received. The same correspondent also confirms the statements recently made regarding the departure of a large fleet of small steamers with cargoes of food and stores destined for the rebels.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* states that MAURY has gone abroad to take command of one of the rebel iron-clads.

A letter received in Boston on Saturday, direct from Newbern, brings the very latest intelligence from that point. It is dated last Saturday morning, Jan. 10, several days later than any previously received. The regular mails were to be interdicted for a short time, and everything indicated a formidable movement in some direction. The fleet of iron-clads was in sight, and siege guns, artillery, shell and fixed ammunition were being put into vessels in large quantities. Our troops were generally in good health.

A letter dated at Falmouth, as long ago as Jan. 1, notices as a significant circumstance the fact that the whole postpone train, which had been taken to Washington, had again been brought down the river, and anchored in the vicinity of Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters.

Formal notice is given that hereafter no passes will be issued to persons desirous of visiting Fortress Monroe, except to such as may have special business with the army and navy.

Mr. WM. YERGER has introduced into the Senate of the Mississippi Legislature a preamble and resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill which will provide for the payment of cotton destroyed by order of the Confederate Government.

Col. ADRIAN F. ROOT, of the Ninety-fourth Regiment, who commanded a brigade in the battle of Fredericksburgh, in a letter to his friends in Buffalo, gives an interesting description of that terrible conflict. His brigade broke the enemy's lines at one time and captured several hundred prisoners, and Col. ROOT expresses it as his firm conviction that had this temporary success been vigorously followed up, by giving his force the support which it needed, the heights back of Fredericksburgh would have been carried, beyond a doubt. He also writes, "I believe that the army is as brave, as willing and as hopeful as ever, and that it desires nothing better than a fair battle with the enemy, in the open field."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

The Assembly, after a very excited session, adjourned until Wednesday evening next, the Democratic members having fillibustered so as to prevent a vote, as agreed upon, at 12 o'clock. The most disgraceful scenes were enacted in the Assembly Chamber during the proceedings, and threats of personal violence to Mr. CALLICOTT were freely indulged in.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. FULTON, of the bark *Parker Cook*, one of the most recent victims to the *Alabama*, has arrived in Philadelphia. His report states that he sailed from Boston for St. Domingo with a cargo which was composed mainly of provisions. Whilst off the Moro Passage, Nov. 30, his vessel was taken by the privateer *Alabama*. The charts and chronometer of the *Parker Cook*, the crew, and also a part of the cargo, were taken on board of the *Alabama*, and the bark was burned. The Captain and crew were detained on board until Dec. 5. When off Cape Maia, fell in with the schooner *Union*, for Jamaica, of and from Baltimore. As her cargo belonged to British subjects, the *Union* was released upon giving a bond for $1,500, and the Captain and crew of the *Parker Cook* were placed on board, and conveyed to Jamaica. Thence Capt. FULTON took passage for Baltimore, leaving the crew in charge of the American Consul. Capt. FULTON left Philadelphia on Friday for his home in Boston. He states that a brother-in-law of JEFF. DAVIS, of the name of POWELL, holds the position of Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Alabama*. When SEMMES comes across the "wrong customer," he changes his tactics, shifts his politics, and stretches his conscience. Capt. FULTON himself was in irons, and experienced all the cruel kindness to be expected under the circumstances.

The entire amount received in Philadelphia by subscription, for the relief of the English operatives, is $30,822 46, of which $1,000 was contributed by the Philadelphia Bank, $170 by members of the Unitarian Church, $392 66 by members of the Church of the Holy Trinity, $71 45 by members of St. Mark's P. E. Church, Frankford, $50 by members of St. Luke's Church, and $20 by boys in the Episcopal Academy. The bark *Achilles*, which has been loaded with flour for the sufferers, was expected to leave for Europe yesterday.

A letter dated Pernambuco, Dec. 13, notes the arrival at that port of the English ship *Clasmerden*, from Calcutta for Demerara, with a cargo of coolies. She put in for aid to suppress a mutiny, which had taken place on board among the coolies, who were discontented at not reaching their destination as soon as they had been led to believe that they would. The vessel sailed after making an addition of thirteen to the number of her crew.

Three hundred and twenty-five members of the Anderson troop, who mutinied and refused to take part in the battle of Murfreesboro, are now confined at Nashville, in a building formerly used as a smoke-house.

Work is rapidly progressing on the iron-clad *Tonawanda*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Although her tonnage will be very heavy, she will carry but four guns. Those, however, will be of the largest calibre.

It is said that when the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is again in running order, Gen. BOERCRANE will insist upon the transportation of the mails by that route as a military necessity, whether the Directors choose to take a contract or not.

The Commencement of the Medical College connected with Yale University took place in New-Haven on Friday evening. Dr. JUDSON BOARDMAN ANDREWS delivered the valedictory, and Prof. HENRY BRONSON addressed the newly-fledged M. D.'s, of whom eleven were graduates.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has postponed the draft in that State *sine die*. It was to have taken place on the 8th inst.

A train on the Central Road came near meeting with a serious accident at State bridge on Thursday evening. The engine ran into a tree which had fallen across the track, and was thrown down a high embankment into the Cloughnioga River. Fortunately the coupling broke, and none of the cars followed. One of the firemen was slightly injured.

The Common Council of Orange, N. J., has rescinded its action by which $20,000 of the bonds issued to stimulate volunteering were virtually repudiated, and thus passes a vote appropriating $40,000 to redeem them—sufficient to cover the whole amount.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the jury in the case of JOSEPH TAYLOR, for arson in the third degree, returned with a verdict of "guilty," having remained out all night. The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Saturday next, and the Court adjourned to Monday morning, when the case of JOHN OLIVER, indicted for manslaughter, will be tried.

Breadstuffs were in good request on Saturday, at slightly improved prices. An active business was reported in Cotton, which advanced 1c. ℔ lb.; in Whisky, which was quoted up 1c.@2c ℔ gallon; as also in Wool, Tobacco, Petroleum and Provisions, which were very firm. Groceries were inactive. The Freight market was not very brisk. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Great "Test Case."

The popular heart is rapidly wearied by an exhausting and indecisive struggle. With the reserved forces of a nation as yet untouched, and its real ability to achieve the purpose with which it set out still beyond question, there yet comes a time, in almost every great struggle, when sheer fatigue and inconstancy reduce the war party to a minority, and peace at almost any price would be welcomed.

War is the crucial test of national pluck; especially in a democracy, where the arbiters of war and peace are the very people who in their own persons support the horrors of the one or profit by the other. Nothing short of the most absolute and vital necessity keeps a nation strung to this pitch of endurance for any long time. The result of a contest which is a matter of life and death to one party, but not to the other, is clear from the beginning, if the masculine qualities of the antagonists are at all matched.

Herein lies the hope of the Southern rebels and of their political friends at the North. The result is certainly a matter of life and death to traitors;—can it be made to appear of less moment to us? Their defeat is a mathematical certainty, if we persist. Their success is assured, if we can be but wearied into a division or relaxation of purpose. To this end they enjoy the extraordinary advantage of a political, as well as a military footing. They are on both sides—fighting against us in the South and voting against us in the North. Every influence of speech and Press; every agency of monetary, social and political circles; every element of discontent and disaffection that war engenders; all are as open in the loyal States to the Southern as to the Union party, and are at least as skillfully and unscrupulously plied by the former as by the latter.

The consequence is that if this war is, on our part, no more than a war of the highest expediency, if the loyal people can be made to look upon it as anything less than *a vital necessity*, and an act of absolute self-preservation—if, in short, the war is, or is thought to be, for any such object as men *can* give up, then, it needs no prophet to tell us, *we* shall yet give it up, and ingloriously fall.

Hence the importance of dwelling upon the magnitude of the issue at stake. The only ultimate danger to our cause lies in a possible failure of the people at large to realize all that they are fighting for, before that all is unconsciously and yet irrecoverably surrendered.

A thousand law suits, involving a common principle, are sometimes settled at once by a "test case," and a thousand defendants or plaintiffs thence submit to justice or injustice, as the case may be, without a further struggle.

In a recent public discourse, the expectation was expressed that, even if we fail in the present contest, the Union will have been disrupted at such a cost of treasure and blood as to make impossible any similar attempt in other quarters. It may be that many are disposed to solace such a fear with such a hope. In our judgment there could not be a more profound delusion, or a more fatal snare. "It is the loser pays." All the power and valor wasted by the loser inures to the strength and prestige of the victor, and passes over to his side, like the spoils of a beaten enemy. Success repays all sacrifices, transmutes suffering to glory and crime to heroism. Defeat piles ruin upon loss, agony upon sorrow, despair upon disappointment, and contempt upon the noblest cause. Other States and generations, so far as temptation and encouragement can lead, will assuredly follow in the footsteps of the former, and not in those of the latter.

The war for the Union is the "test case" of American history; its results the precedent that will govern this hemisphere, uncontested for centuries. If we were struggling for a possession, we could afford to lose it; but we are defending a principle—the very principle of coherence and nationality—and to yield it is to yield a life to which there is no hereafter.

We are fighting the decisive battle of the modern epoch. The destiny of North America, for continental unity or continental anarchy, trembles in the balance *of our minds*. Of the opposing principles, one or the other must be *extinguished* by the result of the war. If the rebellion shall be crushed, the gigantic force it has been permitted to put forth will redound to the grandest benefit of mankind, for all hope of successful revolt against the majesty of *Christian Liberty* will have perished with it forever.

And the converse proposition is no less truthful and certain. If this pristine ardor and enormous strength of the American Union shall prove futile against a first, the discouraged cause will never breast another. Falling from such an effort as this, it must fall too heavily to rise. The wound will be unto death. Mere confederacies of separate, selfish and jealous States, will, at once, virtually have taken the place of a national sovereignty that had so signally and decisively failed to vindicate its high pretensions—no State left poor enough to do it reverence.

Pagan liberty was long since tried and found wanting. Christian liberty is now on trial in its turn. If it shall develop the same inherent weakness of organization, the same preponderance of lawless centrifugal force, the same incapacity for the permanent protection of society—then what form or kind of liberty will be left for man? Let us, if possible, understand our epoch before it becomes irrevocable History. Let us meet our responsibility with so exalted an appreciation, and so invincible a fortitude, that nations and ages shall rise up and call us blessed!

Southern Opinions of the North.

The Richmond *Dispatch* notices the peace propositions which JAMES BROOKS presented with such applause before a convocation of the Democracy of this City some time since, and thereupon breaks forth into the following astonished inquiries: "Are the Northern people all natural-born fools? or are they only stricken with that judicial madness which we are told the gods always inflict upon the victims of their wrath preparatory to their ruin? Can they suppose that the South is as gallless and as lily-livered as themselves?"

If these inquiries had been confined to the authors and approvers of the peace propositions, there would be few, North or South, to object to their pertinency. But in their present sweeping shape they show that the *Dispatch* has fallen into an old error, which the Southern leaders have fallen into often before, viz.: that of supposing that BROOKS, VALLANDIGHAM, COX, and men of that kidney, are "the Northern people." We protest against this assumption, as we have done often before. The Northern people hold no such views as those imputed to them by the *Dispatch*, nor can that people be open on any such grounds either to the charge of being "natural-born fools," or of being "gallless and lily-livered."

As we have said, this blunder is an old one for the South. They have time and again accepted the utterances of these few dough-faces at the North as being really the voice of the country. They were told by them, and they believed it, that the North would never strike a blow for the principles or institutions of our fathers, but would consent to see them overthrown, and the flag of freedom become only the emblem of human bondage, rather than resist the imperious demands of the South in arms. They were told by these men, and they believed it, that there was no love of principle at the North, no care for anything but the almighty dollar, no patriotism; and they made the miserable blunder of failing to see that these men only proclaimed their own shamelessness and lack of principle, and slandered the people of the North to curry favor with the South.

One would have supposed that the discovery of the terrible mistake which they made in plunging into the rebellion on the strength of these assurances, would at least have saved them from making the same mistake again. But no! The *Dispatch* falls into the same ditch, and because JAMES BROOKS and some of the Democracy of this City display the folly of thinking that they can put out fire with oil, and push back the waves of the ocean with a broom, it charges this folly upon the whole Northern people.

We commend these inquiries of the *Dispatch* to the notice of BROOKS & Co. Is it too much to ask that the next orator in the course of secession lectures now being delivered at the headquarters of the Democratic Union Association in this City, in which these peace propositions were first ventilated, and the last one of which was the diatribe of Sunset Cox against the Puritans, should take them as his text? Let us see what the patriots who there congregate will answer to them. Let us see whether they are indeed, as the *Dispatch* says, "so gallless and lily-livered" that not even the declarations of the same Southern paper, that if they were to fall down in the dust to-morrow, and pray the South to be their masters, the South would spurn them even as slaves, can stir the slow pulsations of their slavery-sodden hearts. Let us see whether those who have shown themselves insensible to the calls of patriotism, who have been willing to see their country's flag dragged in the dust, if only they might regain place and power and pelf, can be roused by any insult, however gross—any opprobrious term, however stinging. We should think that the sneers and insults with which the leaders of the South everywhere have received their intimations of a proposal for peace would teach them something. When we see how little these Southern insults do seem to rouse them, and think that such men have now and then stood forth to represent the North, and have even lately come forward to represent it, we can hardly wonder at the mean opinion which the Southerners have of us. The war has already taught the rebels, however, that we are not all of such degenerate blood.

Gen. Grant and the Jews.

One of the deepest sensations of the war is that produced among the Israelites of this country, by the recent order of Gen. GRANT, excluding them, as a class, from his Military Department. The order, to be sure, was promptly set aside by the President, but the affront to the Israelites, conveyed by its issue, was not so easily effaced. It continues to rankle, and is leading to sharp controversies and bitter feuds in the ranks of the Faithful. It seems that a committee of Jews, in this City, took it upon themselves to *thank* the authorities at Washington for so promptly annulling the odious order of GRANT. Against the conduct of this committee the bulk of the Jews vehemently protest. They say they have no thanks for an act of simple and imperative justice—but grounds for deep and just complaint against the Government, that Gen. GRANT has not been dismissed from the service on account of his unrighteous act. The matter has been made to assume an importance that requires a mention of it in our columns, as constituting an exciting chapter in our current history. We therefore present the order of Gen. GRANT, that the public judgment in the premises may rest on a clear perception of the facts:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
OXFORD, Miss., Dec. 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 11.—The Jews, *as a class*, violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department, also Department orders, are hereby expelled from the Department within twenty-four (24) hours from the receipt of this order by Post Commander.

They will see that all this class of people are furnished with passes and required to leave, and *any one* returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending *them* out as prisoners, unless furnished with permits from these headquarters.

No pass will be given these people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making personal application for trade permits. By order of

MAJ.-GEN. GRANT.
JOHN B. RAWLINS, A. A. G.

Official—J. LOVELL, Capt. and A. A. G.

It must be admitted that this order is open to severe criticism in more respects than one. The first and mildest objection we see, is its atrocious disregard of the simplest rules of English composition. To be dealt harshly with is bad enough, but to be vilified in execrable English is cruel, if not unusual, punishment. But if the execrable English of the general excommunication from GRANT's attractive Department is very objectionable, the mockery of the allusion to special exemptions is utterly unworthy. "*Any one*" (any Jew) "returning" after a notification to leave, *they* will be sent away as prisoners, "unless furnished with permits from these headquarters." But "no pass will be given these people to visit headquarters for the purpose of getting permits." Such is the substantial and almost literal conclusion of GRANT's order. It is mortifying to know that such a jumble of bad writing and worse logic should emanate from the headquarters of a Major-General commanding a Military Department of the United States.

As to the odious principle of Gen. GRANT's order, there can be no doubt whatever. To condemn any religious body, as a class, and by wholesale, is contrary to common sense and common justice—contrary to Republicanism and Christianity. Gen. GRANT may have been surrounded by hangers-on of his army, who were swindlers and extortionists. It was desirable that he should be rid of such. But will he say that all the swindlers that beset him are Jews? We are of opinion that there are degrees of rascality developed by the war that might put the most accomplished Shylocks to the blush. We have native talent that can literally "beat the Jews." Gen. GRANT's order has the demerit of stigmatizing a class, without signalising the criminals. All swindlers are not Jews. All Jews are not swindlers. Gen. GRANT assumes that the reverse of this latter proposition is true, and he expels the Jews, "as a class," from the Department. That carries women and children—women at home and children at the breast. A number of Jewish families that had been quiet, orderly and loyal citizens of the town of Paducah for years, hurriedly packed up their goods, and left their homes, under this cruel order. They had had nothing whatever to do with GRANT or his army, but they belonged to the Jews, "as a class," and were denounced and expelled. Their situation must have revived the history of their unfortunate people during the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when England, France and Austria successively followed each other in decrees against them of banishment and persecution. And it is a humiliating reflection that after the progress of liberal ideas even in the most despotic countries has restored the Jews to civil and social rights, as members of a common humanity, it remained for the freest Government on earth to witness a momentary revival of the spirit of the medieval ages.

If we take a merely selfish view of GRANT's treatment of the Jews, it will appear in the highest degree impolitic. Persons "of this class" have come to hold high positions in the leading Governments of Europe, whose good opinions we cannot afford to despise. M. FOULD, of LOUIS NAPOLEON's Cabinet, is a Jew, and his voice might, in the possibilities of things, go far to decide the fate of the American Union. The ROTHSCHILDS wield a power in the financial world that is well nigh omnipotent to raise or destroy the credit of any nation. We may find it better to have their friendship than enmity.

But, rejecting all such considerations, we rely on the general principles of republican right and justice for the utter reprobation of GRANT's order. Men cannot be condemned and punished as a class, without gross violence to our free institutions. The immediate and peremptory abrogation of GRANT's order by the President saved the Government from a blot, and redeemed us from the disgrace of a military assault upon a people whose equal rights and immunities are as sacred under the Constitution as those of any other sect, class or race.

Stevens' Reply to Dunlop and Others—In or Out of the Union.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not suppose I have seen a correct report of the remarks of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, in reply to Mr. DUNLOP, of Kentucky, and other questioners in Congress. But his statement of the present relation of the seceded States to the Union, as I have read it, seems to me to lack clearness and precision, and to be calculated rather to divide and embarrass his own party and furnish material for declamation to the sympathizers with rebellion, than to silence their sophistical objections. We need a simple and common sense statement of the matter that shall convince and unite at least all honest and loyal-minded men.

To the question put to Mr. STEVENS, "Are those States which have seceded, now *in* or *out* of the Union?" the common sense answer, and the philosophic one is, that they are neither in nor out, but in a very different, position—they are simply in a state of rebellion, and by this potent fact have destroyed their former loyal relation to the Union, (which was to be politically *in* it by their legal rights,) but have not attained to the end of their striving, which is to get *out* of the Union and become a separate nationality. They are thus neither *in* nor *out*, but in rebellion, which is, in political topography, just *nowhere*. They have pulled down their house before building a new one. They have left their homes for a better country, but have not reached it—they are somewhere on the journey. They have left *in* and started for *out*, but have not got there, and probably never will. As States, in the full and proper import of the term, they are neither in nor out of the National Union, any more than is Utah, which is asking to come in, instead of fighting to go out. They are plainly not out of it, as England is or Canada, nor yet in it, as is New-York or Kentucky, or even Western Virginia.

To say that they are out of the Union is to admit the legal right of Secession, that their rebellion destroys the rights of the Union and its claims to their allegiance, and also that their acts of disloyalty and treason could take away from the nation a part of its domain—for in the removal of these States from the Union, when the act shall be fully consummated, they must carry out the geographical States with the civil and extinguish the title of the Union to so much of its territory. But certainly the national territory has not been and never can be thus alienated by acts of rebellion. The soil of Virginia, and of all the South, is now just as much a part of the territory of the nation and under its rightful jurisdiction as ever. But this fact does not make these States still a part of the Union, in any other sense than as geographical districts bearing State names.

The inhabitants of these States bear two relations to the Union, the one as individual subjects, the other as included in that political organization, which is the State civil in distinction from the State geographical. As individual subjects they are still in the Union, whether loyal or disloyal—if traitors, still amenable to its laws, and if loyal, entitled to all the protection the nation can give them. Traitors can go out only by being hung or fleeing the country, and loyal men cannot lose their citizenship by the crimes of their neighbors or the violence of false pretenders. And so any sufficient number of loyal subjects have a claim upon the assistance of the National Government in seeking the restoration of their lost privileges by reorganizing, as soon as may be, a loyal State Government on republican principles in the place of that which has destroyed itself by its crimes.

But if we consider the people within the geographical limits of a State in their collective relation to the Union, regarding them as a republic within a republic, a political body organized under the national Constitution and jurisdiction, a civil State or Government subordinate to the Government of the nation, and participating in its common benefits and privileges, then are those States which have seceded all of them rebel States. All their State acts, their ordinances and warlike measures are rebellious. In their State capacity as governments and republics, they all defy the nation, spurn its authority and laws, trample upon its Constitution. Every one of them, by all its official proceedings, is a rebel State, as much as any individual citizen by his deeds can be a rebel subject. And though a State cannot be hung for treason, it is not exempt from penalty, and may readily kill itself. Its loyalty gone, its loyal rights vanish; its life of real being has ended, and nothing but a ghostly abstraction remains. For every State as a political organized whole, when involved in rebellion, loses at once by this fact, its position in the nation and its rights to the benefits and privileges and protection which a true and loyal membership in the National body confers. It has outlawed itself as an organized body of men, by turning all its functions to treasonable ends. As such a rebel State, it is not in any proper sense in the Union, or one of that circle of true and loyal States. Loyalty and treason are perfect opposites and cannot be joined in one, or claim the same rights and protection. A rebel State is out of the Union so far as being deprived of all legal rights under its laws, of all privileges and power, of all authority in law or justice to set limits to the power or action of the National Government, and indeed, of the very right of existence, all of which are conditioned upon loyalty and obedience, can put it out. It is out, not by its geographical position, not by successfully establishing its independence, but by self-destruction, by the want of all those rights in the Nation which it has lost.

For, if these States in rebellion, taken as organized bodies of men with their officials and functions, are still in the Union in any sense in which it can rationally be asserted of such a body politic, then we are forced to the strange conclusion that all the seceded States are to-day entitled, by their constitutional rights, without changing their treasonable designs or proceedings at all, without denying their allegiance to the Confederacy or withdrawing their soldiers from its armies, to send a full representation to our Congress, and we have no right to exclude them. And as this delegation must be equal in its rights to any other and acting officially under State instruction, why might we not any day have enacted over again the shameful farce, so shamefully permitted, when the arch-traitors DAVIS, and SLIDELL, and TOOMBS, and MASON, and their compeers, stood boldly in the Halls of Congress, planning treason and threatening rebellion? Why not expect to see a Southern delegation sitting in our National Councils, voting to refuse supplies to carry on the war, perhaps to impeach the President for making war upon his own country, and to appropriate money to the revolted States to aid them in repelling invasion?—a conclusion belonging to the highest order of madness.

We cannot deal with a State as loyal and disloyal at the same time, and we are talking of mere abstractions, devoid of all reality, when we contend for the constitutional rights of these rebel States in the Union still unimpaired and unchanged. *In* the Union, as geographical States, a part of its inalienable territory, and also *in* the Union, as individual subjects within the national jurisdiction, but *out* of the Union, as civil organizations now radically perverted and fully given up to treason, the United States is fully authorized to deal with them in great freedom, as the safety and welfare of the Nation may demand. As political bodies they are politically dead, and do not as living governments stand between the national authority and the people. But whenever a sufficient number of loyal subjects shall be found in these rebellious districts to control affairs within the limits of a State or a considerable portion of one, then the question will arise, to be decided by Congress, whether it shall be organized and restored to its position and its exercise of power within the Union upon the basis of its former State constitution unchanged, or upon one altogether new—and it will be a matter to be determined simply by reference to the future safety both of the State itself and of the whole country. The only restriction is the constitutional one, that the State government shall be truly Republican—it cannot be monarchical or oligarchical, but must be one of equal rights, and giving each citizen his proper and equal participation in the governing power. But when these States come into the Union again, they must come in on the same conditions upon which new ones are admitted, and not by preferring a claim to their old rights and standing; certainly not, unless a majority of the citizens of a State can show that they have remained loyal, and have simply been surprised or overborne by an unscrupulous faction. What is a loyal State, all of whose citizens and officers are steeped in treason? What loyal individual can demand that the nation respect its existence? It were right, perhaps, if possible, that all his former State rights should be restored—but if he suffers from the crimes of his associates it cannot be helped. If the people of these returning States have learned by experience that they need a different basis of organization, or a new Constitution, they are entitled to have it, if not inconsistent with the National welfare. And if, in the same way, the nation has learned that new safeguards are required, it is entitled to require new conditions of these rebellious States in their restoration; provided always that it makes all the States equal in their privileges.

The enemy whom we fight, then, is not the Union nor a part of it, but a false and treasonable political organization, called a Confederacy—and these rebel States are in that Confederacy, partaking of its privileges, its rights, its powers, its character and its deservings. But the Confederacy is not in the Union, and it is to be hoped never will be. We meet it as an outlawed plunderer, just as we would repel the invasion of a foreign enemy. We fight this murderous usurper, this political rival and pretender, for the maintainance of our National authority and sacred trusts, which the Confederacy seeks to wrest from our grasp, and for the preservation of our territory and subjects, which it seeks to take out from under the jurisdiction of the National Government.

Z. B.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Mr. BURRILL's resolution sustaining the President's Emancipation Proclamation, offered yesterday, and Mr. ALLEN's substitute, were to-day referred to a Select Committee of seven.

In the Senate, a resolution was adopted that a Select Committee on Emancipation be requested to report what amount of money should be appropriated by Congress to compensate for slaves, provided they shall all be emancipated by an act of the Legislature. The resolution passed, with a view to facilitate Congressional action on the subject.

The Ohio Legislature.

BEN WADE NOMINATED FOR U. S. SENATOR.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Jan. 17.

The Republicans met in caucus at Columbus, Ohio, and nominated BEN. WADE for United States Senator on the first ballot.

The Twelfth Massachusetts Battery.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

A private letter states that sixty horses of the Twelfth Massachusetts Battery died during the passage to Fortress Monroe, on account of rough weather. The vessel conveying the Battery was detained in Boston Harbor two or three days of pleasant weather, waiting a clearance from the Custom House.

THE GALVESTON AFFAIR.

Another Account of the Capture of the City and the Harriet Lane.

The Blowing Up of the Flag-ship Westfield.

A CASE CALLING FOR INVESTIGATION.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

GALVESTON BAY, TEXAS, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1863.

One of the most desperate and at the same time disastrous actions, in the history of the present war, has just taken place at this point, which will cause the patriotic heart of the great North to thrill with horror, when the full particulars of thn catastrophe can be ascertained.

I hasten to lay before your resders a short sknteh of what I myself saw, leaving them to draw their own conclusions, and, if censure in the case is just, to censure whom they may think necessary.

The propeller *Mary E. Boardman* left New-Orleans on the 29th ult., loaded with commissary stores for troops that were stationed at Galveston, as well as for the relief of many hundred Texan refugees, who had congregeted upon the wharves of Galveston, to receive protection from our gunboats stationed there. She had on board, as passengers, Maj. W. L. BURT and Capt. S. W. COZZENS, of Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON'S Staff, Military Governor of Texas, who were on their way to Galveston, to represent Gen. HAMILTON at that place.

We arrived off Galveston Bar about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 31, and after signaling for a pilot, the U. S. flag-ship *Westfield*, W. B. RENSHAW, commanding, steamed out, and gave us her pilot, who took us safely over the bar, and anchored us in Bolivar Channel, so called, about one and one-quarter mile distant from the city, at a point near Pelican Island, and abreast of Bolivar Point Lighthouse.

About two o'clock in the morning a boat came off to the *Boardman* from the *Westfield*, which was anchored about eighty feet from us, asking for our pilot, the officers of the boat saying that four rebel gunboats were coming down the bay from the direction of Houston, and that the *Westfield*, in getting under way, had unfortunately got fast aground on Pelican Island Bar; still, as the *Harriet Lane*, the *Clifton*, the *Owasco*, and the *Sachem*, were all stationed there, no immediate danger was apprehended from the attack, notwithstanding the unfortunate position of the flag-ship.

The moon, which up to this time had lent its pale rays to enable us to distinguish friend from foe, set, and one of the peculiar fogs so common in this portion of the country having arisen, the morning became intensely dark, so much so, that it was impossible to distinguish anything at the distance of a few rods, with the aid of a powerful glass, even.

About 3½ o'clock, a red and blue light from the *Harriet Lane*, which lay near the upper end of the town for the purpose of commanding the railroad track to Virginia Point, gave warning of an attack upon the town. Up to this time not a sound had been heard save the quick throbs of the powerful engines of the *Westfield*, in their vain endeavors to get her once more afloat. The flagship promptly answered the signal, at the same time signaling for the *Clifton* to come to her assistance. At this moment the boom of four six-pounders was heard from the shore, immediately followed by the heavy guns of the *Harriet Lane*, while a bright ball of fire from the bay, speeding upon its errand of destruction toward the *Harriet Lane*, marked the position of the rebel gunboats.

The cannonading now became general between the *Lane*, the *Owasco*, the *Sachem* and the rebel gunboats, while from the shore an incessant fire of light artillery and musketry was kept up upon the *Harriet Lane*. The position of the different boats could only be seen by the light from the flashes of the guns, and from the bursting shells in the air.

Just at this moment the guns of the *Harriet Lane* ceased entirely, and the *Clifton*, which had all this time been ineffectually endeavoring to extricate the *Westfield* from her unfortunate position, steamed down the channel, and around the island toward the city. When abreast of Fort Point, a battery stationed there opened fire upon her with 24-pounders. She immediately returned the fire with fearful precision, giving volley after volley with a promptness that showed her to be no mean antagonist. After effectually silencing the battery, she proceeded up toward the town. Matters remained in this position until the first faint streaks of morning light were discovered shooting athwart the sky through the dense fog, when the *Harriet Lane* was observed between two huge rams, whose decks were piled high with cotton bales, effectually shattering their crews. At this time from our position all was uncertainty. Not a flag was to be seen flying from any one of our boats, and we could not tell whether the *Lane* had been captured or not. Our doubts were soon dissipated, for as the *Owasco* opened fire upon the three boats so mysteriously situated, a flag of truce was observed upon the *Harriet Lane*. A small boat now left her side containing one of her officers, who informed the *Clifton* that the *Harriet Lane* had been captured by boarding—the two rams having approached from opposite directions, and while she was engaged in repelling the attack upon the town, had poured in upon her decks hundreds of infuriated rebel soldiery, who, drawing their bowie-knives and revolvers, had so effectually and mercilessly used them that out of her crew of 130 men, only one officer and ten men were left alive, and that these had been huddled together upon the quarter deck for massacre whenever the fleet should open fire upon them.

Under this situation of affairs, what was to be done? Capt. LEWIS, of the *Clifton*, immediately came off to the flagship in a small boat, and after a brief interview with Commodore RENSHAW, returned to the *Clifton*.

The Commodore immediately sent a boat to the *Mary E. Boardman*, asking of Capt. WIZE permission to transfer the men, ship's furniture, personal effects, &c., of the *Westfield* to the *Boardman*. This was of course granted, and the effects hurriedly transferred, it soon being apparent that Commodore RENSHAW had determined to destroy the flagship rather than see her fall into the rebels' hands.

It was now 10 o'clock in the morning; the crew (and their baggage) of the *Westfield* had been entirely transferred to the *Boardman* and the *Sachem*, a United States transport lying in the harbor near by. The Commodore's gig, with its crew, was lying alongside of the *Westfield*, while the Commodore, his First Lieutenant and Chief Engineer, had remained on board to make sure of her destruction. Barrels of turpentine had been poured over the decks, the safety valve of her boiler had been chained down, the magazines had been opened, the trains laid, and everything in readiness for the application of the match. The officers of the vessel, save the Commodore, had taken their seats in the gig; the Commodore's tall form was alone seen upon the deck of the ill-fated *Westfield*. The match was applied, when from some unexplained cause, horrible to relate, the forward magazine exploded with a terrific report, instantly destroying the entire forward part of the vessel, and sending high into the air a cloud of dense black smoke, sheets of iron, planks, shells and missiles of every conceivable form and kind.

The scene that ensued beggars description. The Captain's gig was discovered floating, but not a soul to be seen in her. The crew of the first cutter, which had been quietly resting upon their oars near by, had also entirely disappeared. The water was covered with the ruins of the boat, while on the deck of the *Boardman* were some seventy of the officers and crew of the ship, indulging in the most frantic manifestations of grief and despair.

Oh! it was terrible to see those brave old tars, who would have cheerfully died in the defence of this ship and her commander, so entirely unmanned as they seemed to be by this terrible catastrophe. The guns of the *Westfield*, which had been double-shotted in her preparations for the engagement, now began to discharge themselves, by reason of the intense heat from the burning boat, and the shot and shell flew around us in a most terrific manner. This, together with the fact that the rebels were observed planting a very formidable battery of five guns upon Fort Point, near which we would certainly go in leaving the harbor, decided Capt. WIZE to leave for outside the bar, which we succeeded in reaching shortly after 1 o'clock, followed by the entire fleet stationed at this place.

There were on shore at the time of the attack three companies of the Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. BURRILL who had been landed on the 26th ult. from the *Sachem*. These men were encamped in one of the large warehouses upon the wharves under the protection of our gunboats—who were also protecting several hundred Texan refugees who had come down to this point for protection. Of this force on shore it was ascertained that some twenty of the soldiers had been killed and wounded while the rest were taken prisoners.

The result of the disaster to our arms than may be briefly summed up as follows.

The loss of the City of Galveston, and the capture of the *Harriet Lane*, together with the code of signals &c., of the vessel.

Capt. WAINWRIGHT, First Lieut. LEE, and acting Masters HAMILTON and MUNROE were killed, and it is reported some one hundred and twenty of the crew either killed or wounded.

The flag-ship *Westfield* blown up; Commander W. B. RENSHAW; First Lieut. CHARLES W. ZIMMERMAN, and Chief-Engineer W. R. GREEN, with some 20 of the petty officers and crew, were destroyed with the vessel.

Of the Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, there were 20 killed and wounded, Col. BURRILL and the remainder being taken prisoners.

The rebels also captured the bark *Cavillo*, of New-York, and the bark *Elias Pike*, of Portsmouth, loaded with coal.

The fate of the Texan refugees it is impossible to ascertain.

That there has been gross and unpardonable negligence or incapacity somewhere, no one can or will presume to deny. Upon whom rests the responsibility of this disaster, a Court of Inquiry must determine. Your correspondent from his stand-point could see no reason for the destruction of the *Westfield*; she was not immediately menaced by the rebels, and had she been, the *Clifton*, the *Owasco* and the *Sachem*, could have been easily brought round to her defence until the tide should have floated her. By whose directions the long bridge connecting Galveston with the mainland was spared, thus enabling the rebels to precipitate themselves at any time into the city, your correspondent cannot say.

The neglect to destroy it has cost to us not only the city of Galveston and the pride of our navy, but hundreds of brave men whose blood cries for vengeance.

This has been a sad New-Year's day, and this hurriedly written scrawl will only give you the facts as your correspondent actually saw them. Your readers must embellish them as they desire.

Among the officers who were conspicuous in this prompt and energetic action, as well as coolness and judgment, were Sailing Master SMALLEY and Acting Ensign J. B. JOHNSON, of Brooklyn, both of the ill-fated *Westfield*. Had all those in charge upon that day, manifested the same earnest desire to fulfill their duties to each other as well as to their country, the result would have been different.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

The Movements Preparatory to the Attack on Vicksburgh—Gen. Sherman and the Newspaper Correspondents—Helena—Passes for the Contrabands—An Adventure with the Rebels on Shore, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

[The following letter has been unaccountably delayed on its way to us, but is still of sufficient interest to warrant its publication.—EDS. TIMES.]

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., Thursday, Dec. 25, 1862.

A merry Christmas to all! A queer place, this, to wish a merry Christmas from, and not less peculiar are its surroundings. A warm foggy morning, in which overcoats are uncomfortable—miles of steamers extending along the bend of the Mississippi, their long black streamers of smoke scarcely visible against the foggy sky, their flags waving dampily in the feeble wind—on one shore a low flat bottom, whose fringes of cotton-wood and cypress are scarcely visible through the heavy fog; on the other, a broad irregular stretch of cotton-fields, interspersed with scattered residences, of dirty white, among which are the inevitable square-roofed two-story house of the planter, and the unpretending white-washed quarters of the negroes; in the background, a notched and scalloped line of trees looking grayly through the mist; in the foreground, scattered groups of blue-coats, and an immense white cotton-gin, from whose roof roll dense volumes of black smoke, with here and there an edging of fleecy white, while occasionally fierce red flames burst out from the centre, as if anxious to assert their supremacy.

Such is a brief outline of *our* Christmas surroundings. Yours probably are different. Stockings in the chimney, joyous children, swift sleigh-rides, silvery bells, jolly punches, and a good thing generally—these make up your merry Christmas. War interferes with many a pleasant custom, not the least pleasant of which accompanies the advent of merrie Christmas.

But leaving the pleasant recollections of this memorable day, dropping with a sigh thoughts of what the dear ones at home are doing—shutting ear to the sublime masses which this morning are swelling up through the arches of cathedrals in the North—calling back imagination from her free flight among the jollities and happinesses of our frigid homes—I will give you somewhat relative to the facts by which we are surrounded.

Opening the Mississippi River has long been talked of—the advantages of that river as a highway for commerce have been recognized both before and since the breaking out of this war; its entire possession by the North has long since been regarded as a necessity. To be sure we might long ago have had the river from St. Anthony to the Gulf, but for "strategic" reasons, probably, we didn't take it. There was a time when a shell from a gunboat would have stopped forever all rebel work at Columbus, but fearful of offending the neutrality of Kentucky, and possibly too generous to employ our strength in crushing an inferior foe, we allowed the rebel to go on, till Columbus, with rifle-pit, fort, cable and columbiads, rose to the dignity of a second Gibraltar.

We finally obtained Columbus, and then waited until the rebels had finished Number Ten. Twenty-one days after we captured that point, and then, with a generosity unparalleled in the history of warfare, we allowed our "wayward sisters" to finish their defences at Fort Pillow. Then, when they were ready for us, we went at them again, and for many weeks we rained iron upon their devoted heads. Several times we drove them out, but, scorning to take advantage of our success, we allowed them to return, rebuild their damaged parapets, and remount their fallen guns.

Finally, Fort Pillow fell by its own gravity, and we pushed southward. Preparations were made for a final onward movement to Vicksburgh, and to-day's rumor (we have all grown accustomed to rumor, and to accept orders, said, in "about ten days" find Vicksburgh and the rebel fleet out of existence, and Memphis was ours.

The only remaining obstruction was Vicksburgh. By going immediately down with a small land force, we could with ease have finished the opening of the Mississippi. But strategy or generosity, or something else prevailed, and we did nothing until the enemy had completed his works. Then FARRAGUT came up from below, and battered away for two weeks, and accomplished nothing; a little later, and the upper river fleet pushed down, and for four weeks pitched their iron compliments into the works of the Confederates. Then, after the iron-clad *Arkansas* has astonished everybody by running through our fleet, the siege of Vicksburgh was raised, and the opening of the Mississippi deferred to a more convenient season.

This is in brief a history of the efforts to open the Mississippi—miserable failures, all of them, and reflecting only discredit upon their authors.

Again we are attempting it, and I will now give you an outline of our proceedings up to the present time.

About two weeks ago Gen. W. T. SHERMAN arrived at Memphis with his column, which had heretofore followed the right wing of the Army of West Tennessee, under Gen. GRANT. One of SHERMAN'S first operations was to seize all the steamboats between Helena and Memphis, and the next to issue orders that on the expedition for the opening of the Mississippi, no newspaper correspondent or other civilian should be allowed; and all steamboat captains and other officers were strictly enjoined, in case any such person were found along with the flotilla, that he should be turned over to the mates and be required to do duty as a deck hand. "All newspaper men are spies," remarked this discriminating chief, and hence they must, along with cotton speculators and other rascals, be excluded.

The General's success in reading the characters of correspondents seems to have been greater than his ability to exclude them, as this letter and many others from the same point will prove.

The work of getting the transports together was concluded, or nearly so, on Sunday, the 21st, at Memphis. Sunday night SHERMAN'S command was embarked, and the next day steamed down to Helena, and there the additional details of the expedition were completed. With the addition of Gen. STEELE'S Division, the column was made up as follows:

First Division, Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.
Second Division, Gen. G. W. MORGAN.
Third Division, Gen. A. J. SMITH.
Fourth Division, Gen. FRED. STEELE.

These four divisions number about —— thousand men, and include the usual amount of artillery, infantry and cavalry, all brigaded in proper style. Among the brigade commanders are:

Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.
Gen. C. E. HOVEY.
Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.
Gen. DAVID STUART.
Gen. E. G. BYRAMJOHN.
Act. Brig.-Gen. SHELDON.
Act. Brig.-Gen. LINDSEY.
Act. Brig.-Gen. DE COURCEY.
Act. Brig.-Gen. JNO. B. WYMAN.

Liberal supplies of coal, rations, forage and commissary stores of every kind, commensurate with an undertaking like that of opening a river as long and broad as the Mississippi, were placed on board; and then about 3 P. M., Monday, a six-pounder gun from Gen. STEELE'S steamer, the *Continental*, roared forth the signal of departure. Cables were untied, gangway planks hauled in. The throngs of blue-coats on the decks of the transports tore the air with cheers, other throngs of blue-coats on shore responded with lusty shouts, while handkerchiefs exchanged salutations with other white handkerchiefs waved by white hands on shore, and amidst these and a hundred other surroundings the transport dropped into the river, wheeled slowly into the channel and then shot swiftly southwards.

Longing eyes sought Helena as long as a roof or steeple remained in view; and when these sank below the horizon, we yet caught a glimpse of its locality by a column of smoke that rose high above the wooded bluffs that form the background of the town.

Some of our gallant fellows, burning for distinction, just before starting, had set fire to the house of a citizen of Helena, and by the light of its crackling roof we departed. The only drawback to the illumination was that the house belonged to a Mr. TURNER, a brother-in-law of JEAN CLEMENS, of Alabama, an uncompromising Union man, and one who, from the breaking out of the rebellion, had, through many perils, remained firm in his fealty to the old Government. But soldiers will be erratic in their loyalty, and undoubtedly are accessible if, in their demonstrations, they happen to burn the shelter which covers the heads of loyal citizens. Their intense devotion to their country leads such patriots into many things which they undoubtedly consider loyal and praiseworthy, but which, among many others, take the shape of robbery and arson. They rob hen-roosts, smash furniture, insult defenceless women, burn buildings, and reduce the country to a desert—all, of course, from love of the sublime cause for which this nation is now struggling. Ever remembered be such patriots—ever famous be their hen-roost and house-burning deeds of glory!

Of course in a conflict so severe as this, the humanities should not be forgotten, and hence we minister to the cause of freedom by carrying with us a few thousand like the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. ——, a colored ——, formerly a slave, having by direction of —— owner been engaged in the rebel service, —— hereby confiscated as being contraband of war, and not being needed in the public service, —— permitted to pass the pickets of this command northward, and forever emancipated from a master who permitted —— to assist in an attempt to break up the Government and laws of our country.

By command of Major-Gen. CURTIS.
—— ——, Lieut. and A. D. C.

The fleet and its adjuncts being fairly under weigh, let us follow it down the river. The night of our departure (Monday) we reached Friar's Point, a score of miles or so below Helena.

The next morning, the 23d, the transports left Friar's Point at 4 o'clock, and in regular line pushed down the river. Nothing of importance occurred till about 10 o'clock, when we reached Wood Cottage—a small collection of houses on the Arkansas shore. As we passed we noticed the steamers *War Eagle* and *Von Phul* tied to the shore, while three regiments were drawn up in line of battle ashore, with skirmishers thrown out in advance, toward a line of woods that stretched parallel with the shore, a mile or so from the bank of the river. To add to the picture, a dozen or fifteen buildings were shooting up dense volumes of smoke and flame, while negroes and white women were running hither and thither in wild confusion.

I have not heard definitely as to the reason of these movements. One well-authenticated report says that we were fired upon by a party of guerrillas, and another equally well-authenticated report has it that the National troops fired the buildings, and that a National force was sent ashore, placed in line of battle, deployed as skirmishers, &c., for the purpose of catching these patriotic incendiaries. Not having all the facts before me, I am unprepared to decide.

The remainder of this day's trip was tame comparatively. The long line of vessels observed their relative positions, and there remained to us nothing but to observe the characteristics of the country on either side of the river. There is a great difference. On the Mississippi shore came plantation after plantation. On the Arkansas shore there was nothing but the wooded shores, broken at long intervals by the miserable hut and minute clearing of some poor white settler. Mississippi is evidently at this point largely ahead of her trans-Mississippi cotemporary, but why, I cannot tell, as, seemingly, so far as location is concerned, Arkansas is fully equal to Mississippi. To a stranger there seems no particular difference between the cotton-wood cypress swamps of the eastern shore and the sand-bars and desolation that characterizes the other. On both sides there reigned perfect desolation—there was smoke from no chimney, no human form relieved the dull monotony on either shore.

I must hasten over details. Without variation as to character of shores or of operations, we reached a few miles above Vicksburgh. It can only be that Gen. GRANT, to hold public opinion, has not failed to learn, on all occasions, everything fashionable, in order to show their great devotion to the Union, and their love of that Confederacy formed by our glorious and unapproachable forefathers. Our line of march from Helena to this point can be traced easily by its charred ruins.

Gaines' Landing is situated in a bend of the Arkansas shore, and consists of a half dozen plantations, with their usual fixtures of planters' residences and negro quarters. We reached there about daylight this morning—an hour after and aft the buildings, in front of every division save that of Gen. STEELE'S, was in flames, notwithstanding the most stringent orders that nobody should be allowed to go ashore.

While here, Mr. KNOX, of the New-York *Herald*, and myself, went ashore. We walked down to the town, and, while passing along a street parallel with the river, noticed several men on horseback, down a lane, some two hundred yards below the town. "Better not go down dar, Massa," said a negro.

"Why so, Ivory?"

"Dem's rebel soldiers," said our intelligent contraband informant.

We pushed down the lane and saw five horsemen standing by their horses, ready to mount. We hailed them:

"Hallo, Rebs!"

"What do you want?"

"Want to talk to you—hold on a minute!"

"Oh, you be d——d! We've seen too many of your Yankee tricks!"

In the meantime the five horsemen might have been seen backing gallantly down the lane, until they disappeared in a cornfield. We followed them, and, upon getting within two hundred yards or so of the cornfield, saw some three or four hundred "rebs" drawn up in line of battle, evidently prepared for and meaning war. As there were but two of us, we "retired in good order," and soon after regained the boat.

Information of the whereabouts of the enemy was immediately given to Gen. STEELE, who, as soon thereafter as possible, made arrangements for their capture, with a result hereafter to be chronicled.

To-day there have been many doings in honor of the day, of which I will advise you anon.

GALWAY.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

A large number of officers are in Washington, who have within a few days been ordered to rejoin their respective commands in the Army of the Potomac.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will shortly send to the Secretary of the Treasury his report of the organization of his Bureau, with estimates of the expenses and receipts to be expected.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDOWELL Court of Inquiry to-day, the record was but brief. Lieut.-Col. TILLSON was recalled by Gen. MCDOWELL, to show that the force of the enemy that attacked Gen. KING on the evening of the 28th August, was not the same force that had shelled Gen. REYNOLDS in the morning. Col. TILLSON states to the effect that while out on a reconnoissance with Gen. MCDOWELL subsequently to the engagement of Gen. KING'S division, he ascertained from Gen. HEINTZELMAN and Col. ALLEN, of the Maine Cavalry, the position that the enemy had occupied previous to that engagement, which he judged must have been five or six miles from the Warrenton turnpike. At the time of the engagement he said they approached on what he understood to be the road from Sudley Springs to Haymarket, which neared the Warrenton turnpike at the point of attack.

Capt. CHANDLER was called by Gen. MCDOWELL, and stated that last Summer the field of wheat that had been protected by Gen. MCDOWELL east of the Lacey House, near Falmouth, had been harvested by the Quartermaster of the post, ground at Fredericksburgh for the United States Government, and the flour distributed among the National troops.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

PAY OF THE TROOPS.

We learn that some of our troops have received pay up to the 30th of October, a number of the Vermont regiments being thus far ahead, thanks to the efforts of their Paymaster, Maj. HALSEY. It is evident that the scarcity of money in the army is due in a measure to the inefficiency of Paymasters, as well as to the emptiness of the Treasury.

SMALL-POX AMONG THE CONTRABANDS.

Over two hundred cases of small-pox are reported at the contraband camp in Fourteenth-street. There is a great neglect of proper attention to the comfort and health of the negroes there, from five to fifteen or sixteen being crowded into cabins but twelve feet square.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Surgeon-General has given directions for the selection of a suitable building in Philadelphia, in which to establish a chemical laboratory for the Medical Department of the army. The establishment of such an institution has become absolutely necessary, in view of the many attempts made by godless contractors to impose worthless articles upon the Government.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad have had several informal meetings, for the purpose of amending and supplying important defects in the bill. The Committee are waiting the attendance of a number of gentlemen who compose the present organization before they mature the bill, which, in the opinion of the Committee, is at present very defective.

ISAAC N. FOWLER.

There is a strong effort being made by the friends of ISAAC N. FOWLER to induce the President to grant an immunity in his case. A petition has been presented, signed by some of the most influential gentlemen in New-York, and the President has referred the matter to the Attorney-General for his opinion.

NEW THEATRE.

The proprietor of GROVER'S Theatre has gone to New-York to procure plans for a new theatre, which he proposes to have in active operation here within the next six weeks. A new theatre in Alexandria is also projected by Mr. GROVER.

CIRCULAR IN REGARD TO DISCHARGES FROM HOSPITALS.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Jan. 14, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 14—By order of the War Department, the following instructions are promulgated in reference to discharges from the general hospitals.

1. Under no circumstances have the surgeons in charge of general hospitals, as commanding officer thereof, authority to discharge soldiers.

The final statements and all the discharge papers will be made out under the supervision of the military commander, and signed by him. *Vide* paragraph 3 of General Orders No. 36, of 1862.

To prevent confusion and misunderstanding hereafter, medical officers in charge of general hospitals are enjoined to be strictly guided by the above instructions.

2. Surgeons in charge of general hospital will, as soon as possible, after the close of each month, transmit to this office a copy of the "statement of the hospital fund," *vide* paragraph 1,264, General Regulations.

Medical Directors will urge upon the surgeons under their control the importance of prompt obedience to this regulation.

W. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 17.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Representatives HARPER, HOOPER and SPAULDING, a Sub-Committee of Ways and Means, had a long and full conference to-day with the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the best means to relieve the financial condition of the country. The plan submitted yesterday by Mr. HOOPER received the Secretary's indorsement.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A number of Republican Representatives held a caucus to-night at the Capitol, to deliberate on public affairs. Those present were enjoined to secrecy re-

garding their proceedings, and it is understood generally that there was not a full attendance of the members, some altogether disregarding it, and others absenting themselves from it.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

Lieut.-Col. TILLSON, of the Maine Artillery, and Capt. CHANDLER, of Gen. KING'S Staff, were examined to-day in the McDowell Court of Inquiry.

IMPORTANT FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

The Policy of the New Argentine Government—Consolidation of South American Nationalities—Alliances Against European Aggressions—Gen. Webb's Difficulty with the British Minister—Commercial News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Monday, Dec. 8, 1862.

The intelligence from the La Plata gives ample proof that the newly organized Government of the Argentine Republic has a programme which it is not afraid to enunciate, and is prepared to support by prompt and vigorous measures. This programme involves the most important, and, if well conducted, the most beneficent results for all the Republics of South America. It may be gathered from a recent dispatch from the pen of Señor ELIZALDE, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He announces that it is a "principle forming one of the bases of Governmental policy, *to promote and consolidate the reconstruction of the nationalities of America, which have been imprudently divided and subdivided.*" This paragraph indicates as the policy of the Government to reunite to itself the three Republics of Bolivia, Paraguay and Urnguey, which formerly constituted portions of the Vice-Royalty of La Plata. President MITRE, of Buenos Ayres, is peculiarly qualified to undertake this work. He has passed through a checkered career, having been at different times editor, poet, historian, General and liberal statesman. Exiled from his native country by the late Dictator, ROSAS, he served the liberal cause with sword and pen, successively, in Uruguay, Bolivia and Chili. In each of the neighboring Republics there is a strong party favorable to union with Buenos Ayres, and the present is a most opportune moment for promoting this sentiment, since Bolivia is disorganized by a recent revolution, Paraguay is in a transition state from the recent death of President LOPEZ, and Uruguay, periodically insulted by the fleets of England and France, is eager to acquire protection from such National disgrace.

Three expeditions have been recently dispatched to explore three of the great navigable rivers of the Republic, the Bermejo, Salado and Colorado, for the purpose of introducing steam communication between the several provinces. A company has been formed to explore the mines of the Province of San Juan, and engineers have been engaged for that work. A new "Bank of London and River Plate" has been established; also another bank, with a capital of $600,000, held entirely by resident financiers. The Government, meanwhile, is undertaking to call in all the paper money in circulation, and to *nationalize* the Bank of Buenos Ayres. Lastly, societies have been formed with the avowed object of promoting *American Alliances* against the aggressions of European Powers.

In Brazil nothing of great importance has transpired. The thirty-eighth birthday of the Emperor was celebrated on the 2d of December, with the usual ceremonies, and a large number of promotions were made in the civil, military and naval services.

A Committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to investigate charges of corruption made against officers of the Custom-house here, has made its report, in consequence of which the Collector and more than a hundred subordinate officers and dispatchers have been dismissed from the service.

The American corvette *Jamestown*, Capt. PRICE, arrived here on Dec. 1, and was visited the next day by our Minister, Gen. WEBB, who was received with the usual honors. It has been so long since these waters have been ploughed by an American war vessel, that the heart of every American resident here has been rejoiced at the sight of the Star Spangled Banner again floating in this harbor. It is understood that the *Jamestown* will shortly leave for Buenos Ayres, and will sail thence to take her place upon the China station.

The misunderstanding before recorded as having occurred between Gen. WEBB and Mr. CHRISTIE, the English and American Representatives here, has taken a new turn. It may be remembered that Mr. CHRISTIE ordered his *attaché*, Mr. NORTH, (a descendant of the Lord NORTH, of revolutionary renown,) to break off his friendly intercourse with the family of Gen. WEBB, and that Mr. NORTH declined to obey the requisition. Upon this Mr. CHRISTIE ordered him to take passage in the next steamer for Europe, and refused to deliver to him letters which had arrived for him from England, until he should have engaged such passage. Gen. WEBB, becoming acquainted with this act of tyranny, addressed Mr. CHRISTIE a letter, which for power of invective, has rarely been equaled, concluding with the statement that if Mr. NORTH'S letters were not forwarded to him within *two hours*, this letter should be published in Rio and in London! The intimation was effective, and the letters were promptly remitted to Mr. NORTH.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

COFFEE—Round lots for United States, $3 25@$3 37; round lots for Channel, $3 25@$3 32; round lots for North of Europe, $3 40@$3 48; round lots for Mediterranean, $3 25@$3 35. Shipped during last fortnight, 95,000 bags; of these, United States 45,000 bags, North of Europe 27,000 bags, Mediterranean 27,000 bags.

ARRIVALS OF AMERICAN VESSELS—Nov. 24, ship *Erie*, from Liverpool; brig *Canada*, from Baltimore; Nov. 27, cork *Lapwing*, from Baltimore; Nov. 29, bark *Henrietta*, from New-York; Dec. 1, bark *Amazon*, from Baltimore; Dec. 3, ship *Sarah March*; Dec. 4, bark *Washington*; Dec. 6, ship *Winged Arrow*, from Boston; Dec. 7, bark *Henry Hill*, from New-York; Dec. 8, brig *Sprite*, from Hong Kong.

IN PORT UNDER REPAIR—Ship *Golden Cross*, from Calleo to Antwerp; ship *White Falcon*, from New-York to San Juan.

EXCHANGE—On London, 27¼d.@27⅜d.; on Paris, 346@348 rs.; on Hamburg, 560 reals.

FREIGHTS—Channel for orders, 55s.@60s.; Antwarp and Hamburg, 55s.; London and Liverpool, 50s.; Havre, 75 francs; Constantinople, 60s.@65s.; United States, nominal.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 16.

Gen. COOK, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

The steamboat *Thomas A. Morgan* brought in from Yorktown to-day a rebel cavalryman, who came into the National lines and gave himself up. He says he deserted from STUART'S Cavalry.

A fire broke out, at 10 o'clock last night, on High-street, in Portsmouth, Va. The wind was blowing freshly at the time, and before the flames could be got under, some six or seven dwellings were consumed.

The Common Council Committee—Dispatch from Alderman Beale.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16, 1863.

Alderman Terence Farley:

Unable to obtain pass to Falmouth. Colors left with Secretary of War, who will send for us when it shall be practicable to fulfill our mission on the Rappahannock. Left Washington yesterday at 5 o'clock. *Advise you to convene the Joint Committee on National Affairs, and devise some measures for harbor defence.*

F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.

Thanks to Gen. Benj. F. Butler.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 17.

In the House to-day a resolution was unanimously passed tendering thanks to Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Large Fire at Beaver Dam, Wis.

BEAVER DAM, WIS., Friday, Jan. 17.

A fire last night, which originated in MALONE'S grocery-store, consumed seventeen stores and two

dwelling-houses. Loss on the stocks in the stores, etc., not yet ascertained. Insured for $17,000. Loss on the stocks in the stores, etc., not yet ascertained.

MARRIED.

RUSSELL—OGLE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Wm. R. Ogle, Bishop's Teignton, Devonshire, England, MARGARET, widow of the late Gen. Reobell; and on the 12th, her daughter, JULIA, wife of Rev. Wm. R. Ogle, and daughter of the late Major Charles B. Tallmadge, U. S. Army.

SWABEY—BOYD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. A. B. Hart, Mr. Edwin T. J. SWABEY to Miss CHARLOTTE, daughter of Edward Boyd, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ROGERS.—On Saturday morning, the 17th inst., CATHARINE BELL, relict of the late Nehemiah Rogers, Esq.

The funeral services will take place on Monday next, the 19th inst., at Trinity Church, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend at the Church without further notice.

CHEESMAN.—Suddenly, on Friday, the 16th inst., WILLIAM HANEY CHEESMAN, aged 31 years.

The funeral will be held on Monday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of Mr. Henry Fairbairn, No. 36 Morton-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend without further notice.

DELAHUNTY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, PATRICK DELAHUNTY, of the County Westmeath, Parish of Ballymore, Ireland, aged 76 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 751 2d-av., on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ESSLER.—On Friday, Jan. 16, after a severe illness, PETRA ESSLER, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 168 Suffolk-st.

RUGG.—At the residence of her son, No. 66 State-st., Brooklyn, Mrs. PERSIA RUGG, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 3 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon. Her remains will be taken in Vermont for interment.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

SPENCER.—On Thursday, 15th inst., of scarlet fever, MARY AUGUSTA, aged 1 year, 6 months and 9 days; also, on Saturday, 17th inst., FANNY HEWITT, aged 3 years, 5 months and 16 days, only children of Hezekiah and Annie T. Spencer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of their parents, No. 300 Stanton-st., on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

THORNTON.—On Friday evening, Jan. 16, ADELINE, youngest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Thornton, aged 4 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 40 Eldridge-st., on Monday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Everywhere Triumphant.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Have taken the First Premium at State Fairs held in
NEW-YORK, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY,
NEW-JERSEY, MICHIGAN, TENNESSEE,
OHIO, IOWA, VIRGINIA,
INDIANA, MISSOURI, ALABAMA,
NORTH CAROLINA and CALIFORNIA,
Including every State Fair where exhibited in 1862.
Office, No. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots.
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 363 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to have
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Na Pschelogical Lecture or Experiments until TUESDAY EVENING, at Clinton Hall. A Class of Ladies and Gentlemen will be formed for instruction in this Science on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 29.—Jan. 17, 1863.
35, 3, 6, 77, 44, 76, 52, 21, 2, 26, 40, 49.
KEN

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A GIGANTIC FRAUD ATTEMPTED.

A Band of Rogues Attempt to Swindle the Country People by Corporation Shinplasters of this City.

One of the Offenders in Custody—$30,000 of the Spurious Money Seized.

On Friday afternoon, the attention of Mr. Comptroller Brennan, of this City, was called to the fact that an attempt was about being made by certain parties in Liberty and Fulton streets, to flood the country with a spurious issue of New-York City shinplasters; and such was the sconce and nature of the information conveyed to him, that he promptly, and with commendable zeal, took measures to have the guilty parties brought to justice, and a seizure made of the worthless paper. The Comptroller at once communicated with Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, and the latter official, aided by Sergeants Jourdan and Gorbe, of the same Ward, yesterday morning began the work—ferreting out the den where these notes were made, and the general rendezvous of the persons believed to be implicated in the swindle. The officers first went to a place in Liberty-street, where they lay in wait for some evidence which would enable them to trace the matter a little further than they had yet advanced. They had not long to wait, for soon a boy appeared coming down the stairs of the Liberty-street House, bearing in his arms a large bundle. So certain were the officers that they had now got hold of something tangible, that the boy and bundle were seized in a summary way. The bundle was found to contain five hundred sheets of finely-lithographed notes, purporting to have been issued by the Corporation of the City of New-York, pursuant to an ordinance of Oct. 15, 1862. Upon each sheet there were two hundred of these shinplasters, and of the denominations of five cents, ten cents, twenty-five cents and fifty cents. Upon a pretty accurate calculation of the several amounts represented, by the sheets in the bundle which was seized, it was ascertained that no less than the sum of $30,000 was therein contained, all, or the greater portion of which would, doubtless, have been speedily passed off in different parts of the country, to unsuspecting people, who know that the credit of this City is good; and who having heard of the fact, that the Common Council passed an ordinance authorising the issue of $3,000,000 of shinplasters, would take all that they could get, the same as they would bills upon any good bank of this City, in preference to the bills of country banks.

The boy above referred to was closely questioned by the officials, and from him they learned that he was sent to convey the bundle from Liberty-street to the store of Messrs. Long & Cooper, lithographers, No. 117 Fulton-street. The boy further stated that the bills in question had been sent from Messrs. Long & Cooper to Liberty-street, for the purpose of being numbered, and that he was then on his way back to the lithographers. The firm of Long & Cooper was then visited by the officers. There the latter were informed that the notes were printed for a man named Mesaros, who had represented to them that the business was all right, and said that they had only done the lithographing for him as they were in the habit of doing for any ordinary customer, without the least suspicion that there was anything wrong. Just at this stage of the proceedings, Mr. A. Muller arrived at the office of Long & Cooper, and was at once taken into custody by the Sergeants under Capt. Dowling. He was taken before a Police Justice at the Tombs and committed for examination.

This attempt to swindle the public is regarded by all the officials to whose knowledge it has come, as one of the most shrewd and daring that has been presented to them for a long time past. The intention of the projectors of this grand fraud was no doubt to shove off the shinplasters through the country, and to do it so rapidly that the victims would not become aware of the fraud until the whole scheme was consummated. Fortunately they have been defeated by some of New-York's public servants, for all of which the country people have reason to be thankful.

The spurious issue is quite neatly executed, and is doubtless a lithographic work, although, at the first view, it would appear like a very fine wood engraving. There are, as we have said, four different denominations. We give below a representation of the twenty-five cent issue:

XXV 25
N. Y. N. Y.
OCTOBER 15TH, 1862.
THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
[CITY SEAL.] No. R.
Will pay Bearer TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in current funds when presented in sums of one or more Dollars,
E. Ewen. A. Muller.

REDEMPTION OF SOILED POSTAGE STAMPS.

About a Quarter of a Million Dollars Redeemed at the New-York Post-office—Only Two Days More for the Redemption.

The redemption of soiled postage stamps, which has been in progress at the New-York Post-office about a month, will positively close on Tuesday afternoon. All those who have any soiled postage stamps must avail themselves of the opportunity to have them redeemed on Monday or Tuesday, as no more stamps will be redeemed after those days.

Postmaster Wakeman has given the most liberal construction to his order concerning the redemption, and has not counted in the holidays and Sundays. During the last two days he has detailed an extra force of clerks to wait upon all applicants, and the line has been exhausted several times. All who apply on Monday or Tuesday will be attended to, if it takes a force of a hundred clerks. There need, therefore, be no excuse for any one to complain of the Government for not redeeming its postage stamps in this City. All packages under five dollars are redeemed immediately, and all over that sum are receipted for, and, when counted and pronounced good, are redeemed in turn. Already about a quarter of a million dollars' worth of soiled stamps have been redeemed. At least twenty thousand dollars' worth of stamps have been rejected as having been used on letters and subsequently washed. Only a day or two since a package of stamps was received, the backs of which were neatly gummed. Minute investigation, however, developed the fact that every stamp in the package had been used for postage, and subsequently washed. Of course the enterprising stamp-washer did not profit by the speculation. Unfortunately there is no punishment for this species of swindling—or attempt at swindling.

Remember—Tuesday is the last day for the redemption of the stamps, and if you want any information on the subject apply to the gentlemanly Cashier at the Post-office.

American Bible Society.

A special meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House on the 15th inst., at 3½ P. M., Hon. Luther Bradish, President of the Society, in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Fearn read the 34th Psalm, and offered prayer. The call for the meeting was read, viz., to consider applications for Scriptures for the use of soldiers in the field, and for the sick and wounded in hospitals. Thirty-one thousand Testaments in various languages were granted for distribution among the armies of the Southwest and of the Potomac, and in the hospitals.

The meeting was one of great interest. The war has produced an extraordinary distribution of the Scriptures, and the constant changes of the armies, and casualties of the service, keep up the demands upon this national and catholic Institution. Nearly 50,000 volumes have been granted for regiments in the field, and for the sick and wounded in hospitals, since this new year began. Over one million of volumes have been sent out by this Society, for these objects, from the beginning of the war. These Scriptures, in several languages, have been distributed chiefly through auxiliary Bible Societies at central points; as, at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Louisville, St. Louis, and through the Christian Commission, whose facilities of access to all the armies of the Union have enabled them to cooperate efficiently with the Parent Society and its local auxiliaries. Thousands of soldiers have been thus supplied, who could not otherwise have been reached with the Word of God. Ample testimony for the valuable results of this great distribution is being constantly received at the Bible House.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions in aid of the suffering among the operatives in the cotton districts of England:

Total	$1,613 37
Before reported	109,613 37
Grand total	$111,226 74

A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

Poem by Hon. E. Delafield Smith, before the Mechanics' Society.

As was announced in the Times, Hon. E. Delafield Smith, United States District Attorney, delivered, on Friday night, at Irving Hall, a Poem on Oratory, in the regular course of Lectures before the Mechanics' Association. The audience, which was a large and fashionable one, paid strictest attention to the delivery of the Poem, for extracts alone of which we have space, and interrupted the able speaker with reiterated applause.

Of the difference between Song and Oratory Mr. Smith sings as follows:

'Tis ever thus. Though Song remain,
And, hov'ring, with her constant wings,
Above crush'd Freedom's ruin'd fane,
Make music in her murmurings;
True Oratory—like a bird

Whose carol is no loger heard
When bleak the blasts of winter sigh—
Beneath a despot's rod is still'd,
And by the breath of Slavery chill'd,
Will haste to brighter climes—or die!

To the eloquence of Woman,

"The Heavenly rhetoric of the eye,"

he paid a glowing tribute, which deserved, as it received, the warmest plaudits of his hearers. Closing, the speaker introduced the following passage upon the present war, which, filled with the soul of true patriotism, and sounding with the truest metal, was greeted with enthusiasm, and met a response in every patriotic heart within the compass of the hall:

"The continent is trembling with the tramp
Of countless armies. In the dreary camp
And on the wasted field, the flower of youth
And loyalty has given to God and Truth,
To Country and Mankind, the bravest, best
Of blood, the charm of home, the gem of health,
The calm pursuit of comfort and of wealth,
To save the young Republic of the West.
God guard and speed them in their glorious strife;
They battle for a sovereign nation's life!
Time was, when over mountain, dale and plain,
A savage sceptre ruled the broad domain.
This lordly land by Northern races won,
The tawny Indian sought the setting sun.
Then came the cohorts of Imperial France.
Their proud battalions quailed before the lance
Of the young warrior, Washington. Then groaned the earth
With the long travail of a nation's birth.
The haughty Briton bowed and bit the sod—
A new born country owned the smile of God!
The years roll on, and o'er the land and seas
Her starry emblem proudly courts the breeze;
Now streams, Quebec! above thy frowning walls,
Now gaily floats o'r Montezuma's halls.
Time still moves onward, and a stealthy thrust
Brings down our soaring Eagle to the dust;
His breast was proof against a foreign dart,
But treason almost reached his throbbing heart.
Our land, like Eden, from without secure,
Nursed a cold viper in its flowery bed;
Shall we go forth to weep and to endure,
Or rise and crush the slimy serpent's head?
God bless the tongue, the pen, the vote, the sword
By which our nation's sway shall be restored;
God speed free labor and the rights of men.
And plant our flag on Sumter's tower again:
With a new meaning in each sacred fold,
Is there shall make the patriot warrior bold.
And when our Captains, with the sword and lance,
Shall lead our armies in their proud advance,
Toe poor white outcast, with enfranchised slaves,
Shall wave our standard over traitors' graves!

Mr. Smith has won verdicts over the prejudices of packed juries, has vindicated the majesty of the law in behalf of the poor and despised, and needed but the triumph on the platform to establish himself in the front rank of our literary and thinking men.

We are glad to know that the appearance of Mr. Smith in the lecture-room will hereafter be less of a rarity than heretofore, and that he has been engaged to deliver his Poem on Oratory, before one our large associations at the Cooper Institute.

Naval Affairs.

THE STEAMSHIP RELEASE WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE "290."

The regular navy steamship *Release* came near being captured by the *Alabama* a few weeks since, as we learn from a letter of a correspondent on board that vessel. The *Release* is the regular supply, or storeship to the Mediterranean squadron, and was on a cruise, when she spoke an English vessel which had just been hailed by the pirate. Of course the storeship put on all sail to avoid the interview so desirable to Semmes. It is furthermore asserted, that the daring Captain was aware of the *Release's* expected arrival, and expected to capture her. She however got safely into harbor. When our correspondent closed his letter, the United States sailing corvette *Constellation* and *St. Louis*, were all that was left of the formidable fleet which represented our navy in the Straits a few months ago. Our Consuls in some ports of Europe were said to have notified our cruisers about the whereabout of a supply-ship bound to meet the "290."

THE BRITISH FLEET IN COMMISSION.

The following is a brief summary of the men-of-war in commission all over the world, under the British flag:

Squadrons.	Number of Vessels.
North America	29
Mediterranean	28
East India and China, (chiefly gunboats)	32
West Coast of Africa	21
Pacific Squadron	12
Cape of Good Hope	6
Australia	6
The Channel	5
Total	139

Not counting purchased or chartered vessels, the United States has nearly 150. England has only three or four iron-clads in commission, and we—not to count Western gunboats—have about ten.

WHERE WILL THE GUARD-SHIP BE ANCHORED?

The exact locality in which the great iron-clad harbor battery, *Roanoke*, will be anchored, is now anxiously canvassed in naval circles. The Navy Department has not yet decided where to place her. The general impression is that she will be permanently stationed off the Battery, and be manned as a first-class frigate. Some officers advocate the placing on board her deck some small guns for the purpose of firing salutes, and making the vessel a regular guard. She will be ready for her trial trip at an early day, after which the problem will soon be solved.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

Judge McCunn yesterday passed sentence upon the following persons, whose conviction has been previously reported:

James Howard, for assault and battery—fined six cents.

Laura Mortimer, for petit larceny—City Prison four months.

Henry Miller, for petit larceny—Penitentiary six months.

Sarah Murray, for assault with dangerous weapon—Penitentiary three months.

Michael Smith, for assault and battery—City Prison twenty days.

Thomas Neally, for attempt at burglary—State Prison two years.

Francis Eeriony, for assault and battery—fined six cents.

John Reynolds, for grand larceny—State Prison two years.

George Anderson, for forgery in the fourth degree—Penitentiary one year.

Theodore and Hugo Dumas, for assault and battery—fined $50 each.

The Court adjourned to Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

The Price of Paper—Meeting of the Booksellers.

At a meeting of book publishers, held at the Trade Sale Rooms in New-York, on Friday, the 16th inst., for the purpose of consultation in respect to the present high prices of paper, Mr. W. H. Appleton was called to the Chair, and Mr. Smith Seldon appointed Secretary. Various facts were stated by the Chairman and others bearing upon the subject under consideration, among which it was mentioned that common paper which sold six months since for ten cents per pound cannot now be obtained at less than twenty cents. A better grade, formerly sold at twelve and a half cents, now commands twenty-five cents, and that which formerly brought sixteen cents, now costs twenty-eight. Yet these grades of paper continue to be sold in England at four and a half, five, and six and a half pence per pound. It is evident, therefore, that were it not for the enormous duty upon paper, it could be imported at greatly less prices than those at which it is now held. It was admitted that there had been more cause for a moderate advance over former prices of paper, but there seemed to be no doubt that the enormous prices now current had been brought about by the powerful combinations recently formed among paper-makers.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, It is a recognized principle that the freest [illegible] is essential to the highest [illegible] and

Resolved, That this greatly increased cost of paper, by correspondingly increasing the cost of books, must operate to greatly diminish their circulation, and to decrease the amount of correspondence through the mails; and that the duty on paper operates therefore directly as a tax upon knowledge, as well as to diminish the public revenue from postage.

Resolved, That while the importation of the material used in the manufacture of paper is wisely permitted free of duty, it is unreasonable in paper manufacturers to demand a high protective duty on the importation of paper.

Resolved, That it is necessary for the protection of the publishing, reading and writing community, and for the interests of the whole public, that the duty on paper be repealed, so that its cost may be graduated only by the laws of supply and demand, and no facilities be afforded a few manufacturers for combining to secure to themselves enormous profits by the arbitrary increase of the price of paper.

WM. H. APPLETON, Chairman.
Smith Seldon, Secretary.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of a Noted Forger.—A very highly important arrest was made on Friday by Detectives McCord, Rosford and Elder, in the person of Charles Pell, an extensive operator, who for a series of years has eluded the vigilance of the authorities. Pell, who is an Englishman, was arrested at Binghamton, Broome County, on suspicion of having been concerned in two forgeries, one on the 4th of September, 1862, for $4,370; and one on the 6th of September, 1862, for $4,700, the same purporting to be checks drawn by F. P. James, a banker of No. 36 Wall-street, on the Bank of North America. The one drawn on the 4th of September was certified at the Bank of North America and paid at the Grocers' Bank. The second forgery was not so successful. It was presented at the Seventh Ward Bank and Grocers' Bank, and refused at both places. It afterwards turned up at the North River Bank, where it was deposited, and a certificate of deposit taken for it. This certificate of deposit was taken to Chicago and negotiated, and afterwards came back to the North River Bank for payment. From certain information received by the officers, suspicion rested upon Pell as being the guilty party, and they immediately went upon his track. Sheriff Bowen, of Broome County, afforded the officers such facilities as to render the task of arresting Pell a comparatively easy one, and he was, on Friday evening, brought to this City, and locked up. The accused, it is alleged, is an extensive operator, and has pursued his practices for a series of years. He was taken into custody about a year since, on charge of presenting a forged check at the Bank of the Republic for $2,000. He is supposed to have been concerned in a forgery upon the Newark City Bank on the 17th inst., for the sum of $3,207, and upon the Mechanics' Bank, of Newark, for $1,000, and upon the State Bank at Newark for $2,400, all of which were paid in good money. Pell answers the description of the man who presented the checks. He was taken before Justice Connolly yesterday morning for examination.

An Outrageous Assault upon Policemen—The Officers Rescued by Citizens—Escape of the Offenders.—At an early hour on Friday morning Officers Farley and Dugan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, were patrolling their beat, when their attention was attracted to a place called the Gem, corner of Crosby and Houston streets. Upon going to the place they found a man engaged in abusing a woman in a most shameful manner. When they attempted to take the man into custody, a gang of some dozen of the offenders' confederates made an attack upon the policemen, and beat and bruised them with clubs, stones, and other missiles, in a very severe manner. But for the interference of Harry Hill, keeper of a saloon in Houston-street, it is believed that the officers would have been killed by their assailants. The Policemen were so badly beaten as to be unable to follow the rascals, and consequently they made good their escape.

Fatal Stage Accident.—An inquest was held on Friday at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of Martha Leslie, a native of Scotland, aged 40 years. The deceased was accidentally run over by a stage near the corner of Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, on the 30th of December last, by which she sustained a compound fracture of the right leg, and was otherwise so severely injured that she died on Thursday night.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Robert Woodam, residing in Second-avenue, near Sixty-fifth-street, while attempting to cross the track of the Harlem Railroad, in Fourth-avenue, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed. The deceased has left a wife and three children. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

Killed by a Fall.—Michael Donovan, aged 40 years, a native of Ireland, accidentally fell down three flights of stairs at No. 37 Frankfort-street, fracturing both legs, from the effects of which he died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. Coroner Ranney held the inquest in each of the above cases.

LAW REPORTS.

Claims Against the City—Of Whatever Nature, they Must be Submitted to the Comptroller, and Relief Demanded Before Action is Commenced.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

William Russell vs. *The Mayor et al.*—The plaintiff, a painter by trade, and who, in his complaint, alleged that he supported his family by his daily earnings, on the 19th of June, 1859, fell into a coal-hole in front of the premises No. 129 Prince-street, which, as he alleged, was carelessly left so insecure that stepping upon the cover it revolved, and much damaged and bruised his legs, and caused his foot to slip into the hole, thus prostrating him. He claimed to have been much injured, and accordingly brought his action for relief.

The answer of the defendants, among other defences, set up that the plaintiff had not demanded relief of the Comptroller before commencing his action, as provided for by section 2 of the act relating to actions, legal proceedings and claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, passed April 14, 1860.

As the plaintiff did not allege in his complaint that he had submitted his claim to the Comptroller before commencing his action, (commenced in October, 1860,) motion was made on the trial that the complaint be dismissed. That motion was denied, and the case given to the jury, who rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $30, in addition to which the bill of costs and disbursements in the case made the judgment against the defendants $162 51.

An appeal was taken by the defendants to this branch of the Court.

In the opinion now rendered on the appeal, per Hilton, J. the Court hold that this provision of the statue in effect provides a new or additional rule of pleading in all actions against the defendants, requiring the plaintiff in his complaint in addition to stating his cause of action, to allege and if controverted to prove at the trial, that he has presented his claim to the Comptroller and its payment of adjustment has been neglected or refused. That as this provision is obviously for the benefit of the defendants, and to save them from unnecessary expense in respect to claims which would be paid or adjusted if brought to their notice, and a reasonable time given for their examination, it follows that they may waive it if they choose to do so, and as the omission of the allegation would constitute a valid defence, it also follows that if they fail to take advantage of it by their answer, they should be regarded as having expressly waived it.

That as the defendants did set up in their answer this distinct ground of defence, (as provided in sec. 149 of the Code,) the plaintiff went to trial with knowledge that the omission alluded to in the complaint would be relied on as a defence, and the objection was taken on the motion to dismiss the complaint. The fact that the presiding Judge permitted the case to go to the jury, who rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, could not help him, as he acquired no additional rights by the erroneous decision against the defendants, who had in no way waived their objection, but, on the contrary, had presented it in a very proper manner and at the fit time. The fact that the claim of the plaintiff, if it was such, was of a character which the Comptroller would not have been authorized to adjust had it been presented to him, could not be considered as a reason for excusing the omission in the complaint, nor could it in any manner affect the case. The statute on this point was broad enough to include claims of every nature and description.

For these reasons the Court ordered the judgment reversed and the complaint dismissed, with costs to the defendants.

A. K. Hadley, for plaintiff; J. H. Anderson, for Corporation.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of Louisa Griswold, now admitted to probate, leaves $500 to the Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this City; to the House of Industry, $300; to the School Department of the House of Industry, $200; to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Children of Seamen, $500; to the Ladies' Depository, $200, and a portion of her books to the Woman's Library. The will of Anthony Tiemann, now admitted to probate, leaves $500 to the First German Methodist Episcopal Church of this City. Deceased also leaves to Rev. Messrs. Dashiell, Charlotte E. Jenkins, Lucy Ann Appleton, M. Pendleton, M. Passmore and Edward Appleton, $1,000 each.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Donovan vs. *McMullen et al.*—Judgment ordered.

Wright vs. *Gretz.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Whitcomb vs. *Hungerford.*—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Full Bench.

Denniston vs. *Hubbell.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bosworth, Robertson and Barbour.

Jones vs. *Hausman & Bernland.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bosworth.

Vernand vs. *Taylor.*—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bosworth.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Mott vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Motion granted.

Huntington vs. *Claflin et al.*—Case settled.

Moss vs. *Priest.*—Motion decided; memorandum of decision with clerk.

Before Justice Mencrief.

Furniss vs. *Swen.*—Motion granted, with $7 costs to abide the event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 17, 1863.

$500	U. S. 6s '81. Cou	96½	400	Brunsw'k C'y L. Co.	9⅜
2,000	do	96	25	Pac. Mail S. Co	152
15,000	do	96¾	100	do	156⅜
1,000	do	96¾	50	do	155¾
20,800	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	94⅜	10	do	155
5,000	U. S. Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102½	50	do	60 154⅜
10,000	do	102	50	N. Y. Cen. R	30 117⅜
500	do indorsed	100	50	do	30 117⅜
11,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	96¾	200	Erie Railway	105
20,000	do	96½	600	do	75⅝
30,000	U. S. D. N's	142⅜	200	do	b10 75⅛
4,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	115⅜	200	do	75¼
3,000	Ill. Can. R. Bds	100	500	Erie Railway Pref.	104¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs, '62	101¾	200	do	104¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs, '77	109	400	do	86 104¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs, '79	106¾	1200	do	105
4,000	do	108¼	250	Hudson Riv. R.	94¾
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	62	600	do	94¾
5,000	do	62¾	50	do	94¾
10,000	do	62¾	500	Harlem R.	36¾
10,000	do	62¾	1200	do	36¾
4,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	96¾	100	do	36¾
13,000	Va. St. 6s	65	100	Harlem R. Pref.	73
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	65	100	do	s10 72¾
40,000	do	64½	20	do	72¾
35,000	do	64¾	70	Nor. & Wor. R.	82
30,000	do	b10 65	400	Reading R.	94¾
5,000	do	b30 65	400	Mich. C. R.	96
1,000	Mo. 6s, ls. to H. & St. J. R.	85	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	87
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	73½	800	do	67¾
3,000	Cal. State 6s	127	500	do	67¾
600	do	126	900	do	68
18,000	Erie 4th Mt. Bds,	110	200	do	b30 68¾
5,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. Bs	125	800	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	52¾
7,000	Erie R. 6th M. B.	107	900	do	52½
5,000	C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. Pre. Bs	122	200	do	b30 52¾
8,000	no	123¼	200	do	52¾
6,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	101¼	1000	do	53
17,000	Mich. So. S. R.	102	225	do	53¼
14,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	112	100	do	53¾
10,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	89¾	600	M. S. & N. I. G. S	99
15,000	do	90	700	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	92
10,000	Al. & T. H. Inc. B.	78	150	do	b10 92
4,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	89	100	do	91¾
20,000	do	89½	150	do	s60 91¾
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	41	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	91
5,000	do	b30 41	220	do	91½
10,000	do	40¾	200	do	91¾
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	106¾	300	do	92
5,000	do	106½	1000	Clev. & Tol. R.	97
7,000	Tol. & W. In. B.	88	400	do	96
9,000	Mil. & P. dist. Im.	110	200	do	b30 96½
4,000	do	111	400	do	96¾
13,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	79	400	do	96
1,000	do	79¾	200	do	s30 104⅛
10,000	Clev. & P. 3d M.	100	1449	Chic. & R. I. R.	90¾
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	79	200	do	90¾
1,000	do	80	1000	do	91
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65	50	do	s30 90¾
65	Bank of Commerce	91	100	do	s20 90¾
5	Metropolitan Bank	101	400	Chic. B. & Q. R.	102
90,000	American Gold	147	16	do	103¾
25,000	do	147½	100	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	47
115,000	do	147⅜	200	do	47¾
30,000	do	b30 148	900	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	67
10,000	do	147⅜	250	do	s10 67
150	Canton Company	24¾	5	do	66⅝
200	do	25	13	do	66
17	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	125½	50	do	65⅝
20	Penn. Coal Co	128	50	do	b30 66¾
100	Cum. Coal Pref	22¾	200	Alt. & T. H. R.	33
100	do	22¾	15	do	32
100	do	b10 23	300	Alt. & T. H. Prf.	60
100	Chic. & Alton R.	59			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou	96	50	Pacific M. S. Co	185
13,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95	200	Cumb. Coal Pref	23
42,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102	100	do	b10 23
2,000	do indorsed	100	100	Erie R. Pref	104¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅜	100	do	b10 105
50,000	do	95½	100	do	b30 105⅛
50,000	do	96	100	Hud. Riv. R.	94¾
16,000	U. S. D. N	b30 143⅛	100	do	94¾
10,000	do	143	250	do	94
150,000	do	142¾	400	Harlem Railroad	36⅝
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	62	100	do	36⅞
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	65	10	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	103
10,000	do	b30 65⅛	250	Harlem R. Pref	73
5,000	do	b60 65⅛	100	do	b10 73⅛
2,000	M. & F. D. C. 1st M.	110	100	do	72⅞
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	121	200	Michigan Cen. R.	96
2,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	104	300	do	95⅞
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	89	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	52⅜
20,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	90	100	do	52⅝
7,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	100	44	do	52¾
13,000	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	80	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	99
6,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	40⅜	100	do	99⅛
5,000	do	40⅜	100	Ill. Can. R. Scrip	81⅜
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	101	200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	67¾
220,000	Amer. Gold	147	500	do	b30 68¼
50,000	do	b60 147⅜	100	do	s30 67¾
40,000	do	146⅞	400	do	68
25	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	118	100	do	b30 67⅜
100	do	b60 118	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	94¾
100	do	117⅜	500	do	s60 93⅜
50	do	117⅜	200	do	b10 94⅜
100	do	b10 117⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	91⅜
150	do	117⅜	100	do	90⅜
200	do	117⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	90⅜
600	Erie Railway	s10 75	100	do	90⅜
50	do	b30 76⅜	500	do	90⅜
800	do	75	220	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	47
100	do	b30 75⅜	100	do	b30 47⅛
100	do	b30 76	50	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	66
100	do	74⅞	200	do	66⅜
50	Canton Co	24¾	100	do	b30 66⅜
50	do	24¾	10	Metropolitan Bank	101⅜
150	do	24	10	do	101⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer	95⅜	340	Hudson R. R.	94⅜
110,000	U. S. 6s, Notes	143⅝	100	do	95
35,000	Amer. Gold	147⅜	100	Harlem R	b30 36⅝
50,000	do	147⅜	200	do	36⅞
160	Bruns. Land Co	10	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	52⅜
100	Canton Comp'y.	25	400	do	52⅝
10	Pacific M. S. Co	156	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	92
60	do	155⅝	100	do	91⅞
100	do	155⅞	1000	Clev. & Pitt. R.	68¾
1700	Erie Railway	75⅛	200	Cal. & Chic. R.	91¾
500	do	75⅛	100	Chic. & R. Is. R.	90⅜
200	Erie R. Pref.	104⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$35,000	U. S. Don. 6s	95⅛	100	Harlem Railroad	36⅝
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	102	300	do	36⅞
10,000	Amer. Gold	146⅞	100	Reading R. ex div.	93
150,000	do	146⅞	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	52⅜
130,000	U. S. D. Nts	142⅜	200	do	52⅝
10,000	do	b5 142⅜	300	Galena & Chi.	91⅜
10,000	do	142⅜	100	do	b10 91⅝
100	Brans. City L. Co	9⅜	380	Clev. & Toledo R.	94⅛
350	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅜	500	Chi. & R. I. R.	90¾
100	Erie Railway	74⅝	100	do	90⅝
100	do	s10 74⅜	200	do	90⅝
1150	do	74⅞	300	do	b3 90⅜
100	Erie R. Pref.	104⅝	450	do	90⅝
50	Hud. R. R.	93⅝	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	46⅞
100	do	93⅜	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	66⅞
			50	T. Haute & Alt. P.	60⅝

Saturday, Jan. 17—P. M.

There was a strong market for Stocks today, with a large speculative business in the Railwey Shares, generally at advanced figures on the buoyant market of last night. The price of Gold Coin opened at 147, went up to 147⅜@⅝, again fell back to 147, and finally closed at—⅜ cent. There was much excitement in the market generally. At one time Toledo Shares sold largely at 97 ⅜ cent. as against 86⅜ on Thursday, and Erie at 75½@75¾ as against 73½@¾ on Friday. Galena and Rock Island moved up in about the same proportion as Erie, and so did several other of the Western Shares of more recent introduction to the dealings of the Street.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board the following prices were made, as compared with last night—the market closing generally steady, and on some of the Railways firm at the prices:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	146⅞	146⅞	Harlem	36⅞	36⅞
U. S. C. H. Notes	142⅞	142⅞	Harlem Pref	72	72⅞
Tennessees	62	62½	Mich. Central	95⅜	95⅝
Missouris	64½	64½	Mich. Southern	51⅝	51⅝
N. Y. Central	117⅝	117⅞	Mich. Guaranty'd	98	98⅝
Erie	74⅝	74⅞	Illinois Central	91⅜	91⅜
Erie Preferred	103⅝	104⅜	Pittsburgh	65⅞	67½
Hudson	93¼	93⅝	Gaseon	90⅜	91⅝
Toledo	95	96⅜	Rock Island	90	90⅝
Pacific Mail	155	155	300 ⅜ Cents	162	162

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	10⅜	Bank of the Republic	103
Ocean, (ex. div.)	97	Metropolitan	101
Amer. Exch't, (ex. div.)	97		

The Railway Mortgages are again higher to-day, and in large demand:

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $2,034,108, including $217,600 for customs; pay

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also laying crosswalks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, First and Second avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avenues, from and to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, Room No. 33 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessor.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 5, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-fourth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Fifty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. Also, from and to points distant half-way between the avenues and streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to said Ninth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 10, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following assessments are completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-fourth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Fifty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. From and to points distant half-way between the avenues and streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to said Ninth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 15, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-fourth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Fifty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. From and to points distant half-way between the avenues and streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to said Ninth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 10, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA S. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMAIN,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Hall, Room No. 16, by Bal

ALEX. FRASER,
IRA S. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS of Corporations formed under the laws of the State of New-York, The Beach's Patent Grain Separator Company report that at their annual meeting held in this City Jan. 13, 1863, the Stock subscribed by the Stockholders of said Company, was Five Thousand Dollars, and the whole amount paid in at the time of subscribing. That the whole amount of the debts of the Company at this time are five hundred and forty dollars.

ELI AVERY, President.
M. PRATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 803 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depôt of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Wall Tents and Flys,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Common Tents,
Wall Tent Poles and Pins,
Hospital Tent Poles and Pins,
Common Tent Poles and Pins.

To conform in all respects to the specifications in this office, and to be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state how many they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which certain portions of the number bid for can be delivered. A proper guarantee must accompany the proposals.

The privilege of rejecting any portion or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the public service, is reserved by the United States.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. General.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as Merchants and Commission Agents at Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, under the firm of STITT, DOUBROUGH & CO., and at New-York in the United States of America, under the firm of JOSEPH STITT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSEPH STITT,
WM. KAY COUBROUGH.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

MY BROTHER, LEWIS A. STREIT, HAS an interest in my business from this date, which will in future be carried on under the name of SAMUEL STREIT & CO.

SAMUEL STREIT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of Hawes & Hurd, is this day dissolved by limitation.

GEO. E. HAWES,
W. W. HURD.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1863.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button; flagtail); rapid traveller, makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $175. One black horse, (Bill) 16 hands high, flagtail; carries himself speedily; clean, handsome traveller; would make an excellent coach horse; kind and reliable. Price, $225. Also, a black colt, coming 3 years; by a young horse of great promise; broke and gentle. Price, $125. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, stand and well broke, mane and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $300.

Address Box No. 3,130, Post-office, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 192 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company: Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1865, the payment of the principal of so many of the above named bonds as shall be presented at this office between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon and the half-yearly Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE,

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1868 6 per cent. Bonds.
1880 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 3 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties.

AND

AMERICAN GOLD,
at
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 45 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 120 to 135 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 19.

Poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

DANIEL V. H. BEERTHOLF, Cashier.

BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER OF BOTH classes of the Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Co. will be opened at Room No. 8, No. 25 Williamst., on MONDAY next, the 19th inst.

H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

NEW-YORK, 16th January, 1863.

SHINPLASTERS.—CORPORATION NOTES, of all denominations, bought at a small discount, by MATSON & ROBINSON, Brokers, No. 163 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church. The highest price paid for specie.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued Interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORporated City Companies—Bought and sold for investment.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 14, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half of One Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 19th inst., at said Transfer Agency.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 20th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per cent., (both free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1862, both payable on and after MONDAY, the 2d of February next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company. The transfer Books will close on the evening of the 21st inst., and reopen on the 3d of February.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer,

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 14, '63.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the By-laws, for the last six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $20 and under $500, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Monday next, Jan. 19.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.

C. F. SLODGET, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order

GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 80 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCKholders on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.

HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 Wall-st., Jan. 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE CO., No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand, free from Government tax.

V. TILYOU, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 64 Wall-st. By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Citizens Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 13, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 165 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

THE FARMER'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.

HENRY BERCKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1863.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Friday, 16th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 per Cent.—free from Government tax—payable to the New-York Shareholders at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after 20th inst.

A. R. ROBINSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 2½ per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

SAVINGS BANKS

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1863.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent per annum; and on sums of over Five Hundred Dollars, and not exceeding $5000, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, upon sums entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7 P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 489 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before the 20th inst. will bear interest from Jan. 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
MALTBY G. LANE, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Chartered 1864.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8, o'clock.

AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

Deposits made on or before January 20, will receive interest as from January 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable, free of tax, on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. CODDINGTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a Semi-annual Interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, in sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. over $1,000, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, free from Government tax. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 157 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 19th January. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Irving-pl.

—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1863. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st.

—The usual Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums, will be paid to depositors (free from Government tax,) on and after Monday, January 26, 1863. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 7.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER

of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest at once.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
E. H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, four valuable lots of ground, on 84th and 85th sts., distant 575 feet east from 5th-av.; each lot 25 by 102.2; the streets are graded, flagged, curbed and guttered, and have Croton water and gas; the lots are on the grade, free from rock, with a fine view of Central Park.

P. C. BULLEY, Auctioneer.

BULLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway; by order of Hon. John B. Haskin, Referee:

1 lot east side of 6th-av., about 75 feet south of 48th-st.,
2 lots southeast corner of 9th-av. and 47th-st.
Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A CERTIFIED CHECK drawn on the Bank of the State of New-York, by IAN MARVIN, dated Jan. 16, 1863, to the order of EUNICE P. MOODY, (but not indorsed,) for the sum of $2,745 81, and numbered 873. The above reward will be paid on returning the check to D. & H. C. MARVIN, Attorneys, No. 27 William-st., New-York. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or receiving this check, as payment of the same has been stopped.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, IN THE WINTER Garden Theatre, or going from there to Bleecker-st., a ladies' GRAY FUR CAPE. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. O. HARGER, New-York Times Publication-office, or addressing to him a note, stating where the finder can be seen.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JAN. 9, ON 5TH-AVENUE, between 20th and 21st sts., two large PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHS, marked inside with the owner's name. The finder will be rewarded for leaving the same at the Madison-square Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 509 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND Lecture, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 76 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary.—No. 6 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—3d floor.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THIS COMPANY WILL hereafter sail as follows:

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, EVERY SATURDAY.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, EVERY THURSDAY.
BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

And EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.

GRAND CHORUS OF TOOLEARITE.

On account of numerous not being able to obtain admission last week, the magical farce of the

TWO POMPEYS,

will be retained on the programme this week.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1863.
CROQUE POULE,
LE CHEVALIER DU GUET.
(The Captain of the Watch).

Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely. Office for subscriptions and reserved seats

H. DARDONVILLE, Director.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA,

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.—Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

LECTURES.

A TRIP TO ICELAND.

On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at the hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, author of "A Whaling Voyage," "Yusef," "Crusoe-Life," "A Peep at Washoe," and other sketches of travel, will give an account of his recent visit to ICELAND, during which he will introduce, with APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTIVE MUSIC, a series of MAGNIFICENT SCENES, painted in Europe from original drawings. Smaller sketches illustrating the costumes, and characteristic traits of the people, will also be introduced. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at Randolph's, corner Broadway and Amity-st., and at the Hall. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7½.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

WILL SAY
"AMEN TO THE PROCLAMATION,"
At the Cooper Institute,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

Tickets (to the hall, not to the platform,) 25 cents; for sale at Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; A. J. Davis & Co.'s, No. 274 Canal-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; Ross & Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

A few tickets to the platform (sold only at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.,) 50 cents.

DR. MACGOWAN

Will lecture on the
ARTS, LITERATURE, CUSTOMS, &c., of
JAPAN,
At the Cooper Institute,
On MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1863,
at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$3,300 WILL BUY A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT.—Store on first floor, with shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c. In first-rate order. Situated on Van Brunt-st., between William and Ewen sts., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, WITH furniture new last Spring, situated near Madison Park, all in complete order. Also, a number of houses good for investment, rented, paying about 10 per cent. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 201 6th-av.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—FOR LESS than the house could be built, No. 407 4th-st., (Albion-place;) two-thirds on mortgage; balance on other property. Apply to J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 15th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS stores Nos. 40 and 60 Barclay-st., with lease of lots. Will be sold low, and terms made to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKlyn, a beautiful residence with eight lots, is offered for sale, furnished or otherwise. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 108 WEST 37TH-ST.—It has four stalls above ground; well ventilated. Stable 24x53; lot 24x99.5. Price $7,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

A DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE —The farm of the late Robert Vanamburgh, lying in the town of Poughkeepsie, and six miles from the city of Poughkeepsie and four from New-Hamburgh depôt, containing about 120 acres, 10 of which is heavy timber. It is pleasantly situated, well watered, and in good condition. The soil is warm, dry and productive, and free of broken land. It is admirably adapted to be about equally divided, and is offered at a moderate price to close the estate. Terms easy and title clear. For particulars inquire on the premises of the heirs, or of CHARLES DU BOIS, at Fishkill Landing.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Printing Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 809 Broadway and No. 28 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 46 feet on Broadway, 93 feet on the square, running through to 12th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed to WM. E. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained.

DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS traveler, salesman, or buyer, by a man of several years' experience in the City, and could influence a good class of trade. Address E. B., Box No. 3,266 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN AN OFFICE, A BOY 16 to 18 years of age; must write a good hand, and spell correctly; one who resides with his parents preferred; unexceptionable references as to honesty and good character will be required. Address, with references, stating where last employed, and salary received, Z. Z., *Journal of Commerce* Office.

A LAD.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT Lad, of 15 to 18 years of age; one residing in the City. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G. B. & CO., Box No. 1,916 Post-office.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, thoroughly conversant with the retail book and stationery business. State references and with whom last employed—without these particulars the application will receive no attention—Box No. 3,266 Post-office.

A BOY WANTED.—AN ACTIVE BOY WANTED, in a dry goods commission house; one who resides with his parents in this City preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 4,463, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS. Apply at No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. Illustrated circulars free. Address

INTERCEPTED REBEL DISPATCHES

Continued from First Page.

intrigue now on foot, therefore, accords completely with a policy in regard to Texas that may be almost said to be traditional with France; and it is not impossible that the movement of the consular agents here has received its first impulse from the French legation in Mexico, instead of the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

These movements are not considered as having the slightest importance so far as their effect on Texas is concerned. The answers of Gov. Lubbock and the letter of Mr. Oldham will satisfy you how little these gentlemen were disposed to encourage such attempts, while the popular feeling in Texas is best evidenced by the fact that she has seventy regiments of volunteers in our army. But the evidence that affords a disposition on the part of France to take on this subject any other than the most friendly sentiments of opinion, interest, and, this, you, after the assurances of friendly disposition, &c., at present, impartial neutrality, which you have received from the leading public men of France, cannot but awaken solicitude; and the President trusts that you will use every effort to discover the source, extent and designs of these intrigues, and whether the United States are parties to them. It may, perhaps, be in your power to make use of this discovery also by threatening the British Government to a sense of the fact that designs are entertained of which that Government is not probably aware, and which it may be unwilling to see accomplished.

An enlarged and generous statesmanship would seem to indicate so clearly that the establishment of Southern independence on a secure basis (and with a strength sufficient to counterbalance the power of the United States, as well as to prevent extensive French colonization on our Southern border) would promote the true interests of Great Britain, that we find it difficult to account for her persistent refusal to recognize our independence. The knowledge of a secret attempt on the part of France to obtain separate advantage of such vast magnitude may perhaps induce a change in the views of the British Cabinet. I speak of the attempt as secret, for it is scarcely possible to suppose that the action of the French agent is taken with the concurrence or connivance of the British Government. If you come to the conclusion that these conjectures are well founded, you are at liberty to make known to Her Majesty's Government the facts herein communicated, either through the British Minister at Paris, or by concert with Mr. Mason. It is deemed desirable that in either event you should advise Mr. Mason of the course you may adopt, as it is very probable the English Government will learn from Richmond the fact of the expulsion of the Consuls, and the cause of the action of this Government, which, from its very nature, is accompanied with some degree of publicity.

I inclose to Mr. Mason, for his information, a copy of this communication. Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Hon. John Slidell, Commissioner, &c., &c., Paris.

October 20, 1862.

P. S. Since the foregoing was written I have had an interview with Mr. Tabouelle, and from the explanations offered by him, and certain acts which have come to my knowledge, I have become satisfied that, notwithstanding the singular coincidence between his conversation with Mr. Oldham and the communication of Mr. Theron to Gov. Lubbock, there was no concert of action between them, and that Tabouelle is no party to the intrigues referred to. The order for his expulsion has been therefore revoked, as you will perceive by the annexed copy of a letter to him, marked E.

It is barely possible, though I think not probable, that Theron may have acted on his own ideas of what he supposed would be agreeable to his superiors, and not in consequence of instructions. The whole matter is one of great delicacy, and I must leave it to your own discretion how best to treat it, after endeavoring to satisfy yourself whether Theron's movements were dictated by the French Cabinet. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

[*Private and confidential.*]

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas, Sept. 11, 1862.

To his Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President, &c., Richmond, Va.:

Sir: I have the honor to forward for your consideration the inclosed copies of letters, the one (marked A) from the French and Spanish Consul at Galveston, the other (marked B) being my reply thereto.

As the proceeding of the said Consul would seem to indicate an incipient intrigue, I have deemed it proper to advise you thereof on the threshold.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, F. R. LUBBOCK.

[A] [*Confidential.*]

Consulate Agency for France and Vice-Consulate for Spain in Galveston,
Galveston, Aug. 16, 1862.

To His Excellency F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas:

Sir: Will you be kind enough to inform me *confidentially* of your personal opinion on the following questions:

1. The annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States was or was not a good political measure?

2. The act of disunion and of the junction of the State of Texas to the Southern States, was or was not another good or bad political taken by the State?

And,

3. The reëstablishment of the old Republic of Texas will or will not be beneficial to our beloved adopted country?

Your answer to these questions, Sir, will serve me as a guide in my political correspondence with the Governments which I have the honor to represent.

I have the honor, Sir, ann with very much respect, to be your obedient servant, B. Theron,
French and Spanish Consul.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true copy of the original now on file in the Executive Department at Austin, Texas.

James Paul, Private Secretary.

[B] Executive Department,
Austin, Texas, Sept. 9, 1862.

B. Theron, Esq., French and Spanish Consul, Galveston:

Sir: Your communication of 18th ultimo is before me, and contents duly noted.

In answer to your first interrogatory, permit me to say that the annexation of Texas to the United States was a good political measure.

As to your second question, I answer most emphatically that "the act of disunion and of the junction of the State of Texas to the Southern States was a good and proper political step."

In reply to your third inquiry, I have to say "the reëstablishment of the old Republic of Texas will not be beneficial to our beloved adopted country."

Texas has linked her fate with that of her sisters of the South. She will be true, steadfast and victorious. I have the honor to be,

Yours very respectfully,
F. R. LUBBOCK.

True copy of the original,
James Paul, Private Secretary.

[B] Richmond, Oct. 13, 1862.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President, &c.:

Sir: On to-day M. Tabouelle, French Vice-Consul at Richmond, sought an introduction to me in the Senate chamber, and stated that he desired to obtain from me certain statistical information in regard to Texas. I told him that I did not then have the time to give him the desired information, but if he would call at my room I would take pleasure in giving him any information which I possessed. He promised to call this evening, which he did, and has just left my room. I deem it proper to give you the substance of the conversation between us, as it had a connection with the subject matter of the correspondance between the Governor of Texas and French Consular Agent at Galveston, of which you advised Gen. Wigfall and myself a few days since.

After I had furnished him with information in regard to the area, population, debt, taxes and agricultural productive capacity of Texas, he remarked that the resources of the State were magnificent, and capable of supporting a *powerful and independent people*, and then asked me *whether I thought it would not be to the interest of the State to assume an independent nationality.* I told him that the people of Texas, being mostly emigrants from the old Southern States, were strongly attached to those States, and to our Federative system of Government, which I at some length explained to him. I told him that they never could have been induced to secede from the United States but to preserve that form of Government, which was in danger of being destroyed. I further stated to him that not only the affections and sympathies, but also the interests of the people of Texas bound them to the States of the Confederacy; that their institutions, pursuits, and agricultural products were the same, and that mutual safety required harmony amongst them, which could only be insured by a Confederacy; that as a separate and independent State Texas would be weak and incapable of self-defence, that we were sensible that we would be subject to be involved in collisions with our sister Southern States; that the similarity of institutions and production, which are the bonds of union and the cause of harmony, would become causes of rivalries, jealousies, and perhaps wars between the States; that in the Confederacy we would not be a weak and dependent people, incapable of resenting insult or repelling aggression. The subject was then waived, and we talked of other matters.

But for the fact you had called my attention to the correspondence between the Governor of Texas and the French consular agent at Galveston, this conversation would, perhaps, have made no impression upon my mind, but as an introduction to me was sought by the Vice-Consul, with the view to obtain statistical information in regard to Texas, and the subject of the separate independence of that State was thus introduced by him, it struck me that it was not casual or accidental. He furthermore stated to me that he had written to the consular agent at Galveston for information upon the resources of Texas, and had received from him a specimen or sample of Texas wool, which he either had or intended to send to France.

I have deemed it proper to communicate the foregoing to you, as affording confirmatory evidence to the conclusion that it is the object of Louis Napoleon, and perhaps of other of the European Powers, to induce Texas to assume an independant nationality. The fact communicated by you to Gen. Wigfall and myself put me on my guard, and caused me to be more sensible and specific than I might otherwise have been, for the purpose of disguising such design if it exists, and to induce whatever steps may be taken to be for the benefit of the entire Confederacy.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

[illegible]

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Theron.

[Copy.] Department of State,
Richmond, Oct. 17, 1862.

Sir: The Governor of Texas has communicated to the President a correspondence between him and yourself, in which you plainly attempted to induce the Governor to enter into some understanding or arrangement for the withdrawal of Texas from this Confederacy. This attempt on your part is considered by the President as an insult of the hospitality of the Confederacy, and as indicating hostility on your part to this Government and people.

Your presence within the Confederacy can no longer be permitted. You are therefore required to depart immediately, and not to return without the previous permission of this Government.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Mr. B. Theron, French Consular Agent, and Vice Consul for Spain, Galveston, Texas.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. [illegible]

Department of State, Richmond, Oct. 17, 1862.

Sir: Enclosed you will find a copy of an order addressed to Mr. B. Theron, French Consular Agent and Vice-Consul for Spain at Galveston, Texas, requiring that functionary to depart immediately from the Confederacy.

The President requests that you will have this order executed as promptly as can be done without undue harshness, and that you have Mr. Theron conveyed under surveillance to Matamoros or other convenient point on the Mexican frontier, whence he can depart for Europe if he chooses.

Mr. Theron will be allowed to make such disposal of the books and papers of his consulate as he may deem proper.

Please acknowledge receipt of this communication.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Maj.-Gen. J. B. Magruder, Spottswood Hotel.

Mr. Benjamin to Mons. Tabouelle.

[D.] Department of State,
Richmond, Oct. 17, 1862.

Sir: Hon. Mr. Oldham, Senator from the State of Texas, having communicated to the President the substance of a conversation held with you on the 13th instant, in the course of which you sought to impress on him Senator the conviction that it would be for the interest of the State of Texas to separate herself from this Confederacy, I am instructed by the President to inform you that your presence within the Confederacy can no longer be permitted, your conduct being considered hostile to this Government and people.

You are therefore required to depart from the Confederacy, and not to return without the previous permission of this Government. You will prepare to leave by the flag-of-truce-boat, which will depart on the 18th instant.

I inclose you, for information, copy of a dispatch sent to Mr. Mann on the subject of a recent conversation between the United States and King of Denmark relative to Africans captured from slavers at sea. It may be well to have an eye to the movements of the enemy in the disposal of slaves captured from our people, and you will perceive by the instructions to Mr. Mann what are the President's views on this interesting matter.

I must again request of you to have communicated to Mr. Mann a copy of that part of this dispatch which relates to the war and present state of the country, as it is out of my power to write to him by this conveyance.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Mason.

[No. 8.] Department of State,
Richmond, Oct. 28, 1862.

Hon. James M. Mason, &c., &c., &c., London:

Sir: Since my No. 7 of the 17th and 20th inst., I have received from the hands of Mr. Fraser (who arrived on the 25th inst.) your No. 10 of the 25th of July, with its very interesting reports of your interviews with the Emperor of the French and Mr. Thouvenel. I had previously received (on the 21st inst.) your private letter of the 18th of September, forwarded through Mr. Mason, the last having reached me in a shorter time than any communication hitherto had with Europe, and demonstrating the great value of the new means of intercourse now opened, and which we hope to maintain. Mr. Mason will explain to you the details of the new arrangement, and your best course will be to forward your future dispatches through him.

The voluminous contents of your dispatch and that of Mr. Mason have prevented their communication to the President, with whom I desire to confer before answering you. The President is for the moment deeply engaged in military matters, and in endeavors to repair by new combinations the evils resulting from the failure of the Kentucky campaign, which has overturned in some of the happy consequences which we so confidently hoped. The only gain has been the capture of a very large amount of supplies.

I have no time to add anything by this conveyance, but another opportunity will offer in a few days for a full dispatch.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

P. S.—Mrs. Davis begs me to say that she anticipates with eagerness the promised letter from your daughter, which has not yet reached Richmond.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. de Leon.

[No. 2.] Department of State,
Richmond, Dec. 13, 1862.

Sir:—I avail myself of an unexpected opportunity to acknowledge receipt of your Nos. 1 and 2. They have been read with lively interest, and you will not fail to keep the Department fully advised of your conclusions as to the probable action of European Powers, as fast as their views are developed, either through the Press or other agencies.

The President has been so fully occupied with military matters that it has been scarcely possible for me to confer with him at length on the matters suggested by you, and he has just departed very suddenly for a tour in the Southwest, where his presence was greatly needed to restore affairs and to impart renewed energy and activity to our military operations.

On his return I will take measures to forward you additional means to enable you to extend the field of your operations, and to embrace, if possible, the Press of Central Europe in your campaign. Austria and Prussia, as well as the smaller Germanic Powers, seem to require intelligence of the true condition of our affairs, and of the nature of our struggle, and it is to be hoped you may find means to act with efficiency in molding public opinion in those countries.

When I send you a remittance, on the return of the President, (at the end of this month,) I will give you my views more at large.

The bearer of this goes in part to contemplate arrangements for more prompt communication, and I hope that for the future my dispatches will reach Europe more regularly and promptly.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Edwin de Leon, Esq.
Care of Hon. John Slidell, &c., Paris.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Mason.

[*Duplicate.*]

Department of State,
Richmond, Sept. 26, 1862.

Hon. James M. Mason, &c., &c., London:

Sir: Since my No. 6, of 19th July, I have received three communications from you, (not numbered,) all of which arrived on the 25th August. I also received duplicate of your No. 11, of 16th May.

To your general dispatch of 23d June the number 12 has been affixed. To another dispatch of same date, in relation to a newly invented gunpowder, the number 13 has been affixed; and to your dispatch of 24th June, in relation to counterfeit issues of the Confederate Treasury notes and other Southern paper currency, the number 14 has been affixed. I pray you to make your own numbers conform to these, and to notify your Secretary of this oversight, that it may not be repeated.

Your numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are still missing, and, for the regularity of the archives of the Department, I beg you to forward duplicates of them.

[Here the body of this dispatch to Mr. Mason is precisely the same with that addressed to Mr. Slidell, under date of Richmond, September 26, 1862, as above printed. It concludes as follows:]

I inclose you, for information, copy of a dispatch sent to Mr. Mann on the subject of a recent conversation between the United States and King of Denmark relative to Africans captured from slavers at sea. It may be well to have an eye to the movements of the enemy in the disposal of slaves captured from our people, and you will perceive by the instructions to Mr. Mann what are the President's views on this interesting matter.

I must again request of you to have communicated to Mr. Mann a copy of that part of this dispatch which relates to the war and present state of the country, as it is out of my power to write to him by this conveyance.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Mason.

[No. 8.] Department of State,
Richmond, Oct. 28, 1862.

Hon. James M. Mason, &c., &c., &c., London:

Sir: Since my No. 7, of 20th ultimo, I have had the pleasure of receiving your Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17, dated respectively 30th July, 5th August, 16th September, and 18th September. The two latter were received by special messenger, who reached Richmond on the 21st instant. The two former were delivered by Mr. Fraser, who did not arrive till 25th instant.

The contents of Nos. 14 and 15 are so voluminous (and they were accompanied by others of equal bulk from Mr. Slidell) that I have not yet been able to confer with the President in relation to them, and shall therefore defer replying, the more especially as I shall have another opportunity of forwarding dispatches in a very few days.

The arrangements made by the bearer of dispatches 16 and 17, for facilitating intercourse between us, have been approved, and will be continued as long as successful. The details will be explained to you by the bearer of this dispatch (Mr. George Sanders) in person.

The subject of a loan, based on cotton certificates, is one of great importance, and will be the subject of a separate dispatch.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Messrs. Tabouelle, Vice-Consul of France, Richmond.

[E.] Department of State,
Richmond, Oct. 16, 1862.

Sir: I have seen the President since my interview with yourself and Mr. Giles this morning, and having taken into consideration your explanations in relation to your interview with Mr. Oldham, and the other facts stated by you, the President is satisfied that your conversation with Mr. Oldham was not prompted by any hostility to this Government, and that you are not connected with the intrigue known to exist, having for its object to induce the withdrawal of the State of Texas from this Confederacy. You will therefore consider the order to depart from the Confederacy as withdrawn, and you will remain at liberty to reside here as heretofore. Your obedient servant, J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Mons. Tabouelle, at French Consulate, Richmond.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Slidell.

[No. 8.] Department of State,
Richmond, Oct. 28, 1862.

Hon. John Slidell, &c., &c., &c., Paris:

Sir: Since writing my No. 7 of the 17th and 20th inst., I have received from the hands of Mr. Fraser (who arrived on the 25th inst.) your No. 10 of the 25th of July, with its very interesting reports of your interviews with the Emperor of the French and Mr. Thouvenel. I had previously received (on the 21st inst.) your private letter of the 18th of September, forwarded through Mr. Mason, the last having reached me in a shorter time than any communication hitherto had with Europe, and demonstrating the great value of the new means of intercourse now opened, and which we hope to maintain. Mr. Mason will explain to you the details of the new arrangement, and your best course will be to forward your future dispatches through him.

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I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

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Richmond, Dec. 13, 1862.

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When I send you a remittance, on the return of the President, (at the end of this month,) I will give you my views more at large.

The bearer of this goes in part to contemplate arrangements for more prompt communication, and I hope that for the future my dispatches will reach Europe more regularly and promptly.

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J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Edwin de Leon, Esq.
Care of Hon. John Slidell, &c., Paris.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Mason.

[*Duplicate.*]

Department of State,
Richmond, Sept. 26, 1862.

Hon. James M. Mason, &c., &c., London:

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I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Mason.

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Richmond, Oct. 28, 1862.

Hon. James M. Mason, &c., &c., &c., London:

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The arrangements made by the bearer of dispatches 16 and 17, for facilitating intercourse between us, have been approved, and will be continued as long as successful. The details will be explained to you by the bearer of this dispatch (Mr. George Sanders) in person.

The subject of a loan, based on cotton certificates,

[illegible]

In testimony whereof, the Register of the Treasury hath hereunto affixed his name and the seal of the Treasury Department, at Richmond, this first day of November, 1863.

———, Register of Treasury.

COPY OF "PRODUCE CERTIFICATE."

Here enter the weight of the bales only and their marks. 48 bales good ordinary cotton, marked "C. S. A.," and 10 bales middling cotton, of same mark.

492	473	462	State of Mississippi:	
497	510	485	County of ——:	
488	488	488	To-wit:	
505	479	467	To-wit:	
388	458	422	The undersigned, having	
506	460	448	sold to the Confederate States	
451	442	451	of America, and received the	
443	423	486	value of same in bonds, the	
438	467	450	receipt whereof is hereby	
457	468	465	acknowledged, 57 bales of	
478	478	451	cotton, marked, numbered,	
443	461	483	and classed as in the margin,	
440	437	461	which are now deposited on	
495	432	—	his plantation in said county,	
466	466	6,995	hereby agrees to take due	
432	453	lbs. mid.	care of said cotton while on	
454	453		his plantation, and to deliver	
			the same at his own expense,	
452	9,685		at Canton, on the N. O. J.	
458	9,538		& G. N. Railroad, in the	
—			State of Mississippi, to the	
9,538	19,223 lbs.		order of the Secretary of the	
	good ord.		Treasury, or his agents, or	
			their assigns.	

THOS. G. SMITH.

Canton, Aug. 6, 1862.

The undersigned, as agent of the Government, certifies that the within cotton has been examined by him, and that its character will rank according to the commercial scale as Middling and Good Ordinary, and also that the weights and marks are as described—the cotton being in good merchantable order, and safely stored in a covered building.

The undersigned certifies that the price agreed upon is a fair market price at the present time.

WILL. G. BAILEY.

Confederate States of America,
Treasury Department,
[illegible]

This is to certify that the within and above described cotton has been sold to ———, and delivery is hereby ordered to be made to him, or his order, with license to export the same from the Confederate States to any neutral port, on complying with the requisitions of the law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Treasury Department, on the year and day above mentioned.

———, Secretary of Treasury.

Mr. Memminger to Mr. Mason.

[*Triplicate.*]

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Oct. 25, 1862.

Hon. J. M. Mason, Commissioner Confederate States London:

Dear Sir: Your letter of 1st August, inclosing triplicate of yours of the 22d April last, is just received. That will excuse the seeming neglect to Mr. James Smith, of Glasgow, in reinvesting him a bond for his investment of £100. The sterling is now worth 150 per cent. premium, which makes the bill for £100 worth in dollars $1,100, for which sum a certificate of Government stock has been issued in favor of Mr. James Smith, and will be retained in this Department, subject to his order, and a bill drawn for the £100.

Your letter of the 1st of August also advises of the desire of Mr. James Brown, of Edinburgh, to contribute twenty-five pounds sterling. I have made the same arrangement for this amount, and have directed a certificate of stock to be issued in his name for two hundred and fifty dollars, as we cannot issue for fractions of less than fifty dollars. This certificate will be retained, subject to his order, and a bill drawn for the twenty five pounds.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

Mr. Mallory to Mr. Mason.

[*Duplicate.*]

Confederate States of America,
Navy Department, Richmond, Oct. 26, 1862.

Sir: Your letter of the 16th ultimo reached me a few days ago. Without your advice and effectual assistance the outerprise for which Lieut. Sinclair has been selected must have been indefinitely deferred, and you have my cordial thanks for your action therein. Your stipulations in behalf of this Department are fully indorsed, and will be promptly fulfilled.

The Treasury has under consideration your suggestions as to cotton bonds, and Mr. Benjamin will advise you of the modifications of the form transmitted by you which Mr. Memminger deems necessary.

The speedy completion and departure of Mr. Sinclair's work I regard of so much importance that I must invoke your further aid, should he require it, to enable him to raise funds for the purpose of which I have advised him, and the repetition of which here I deem inexpedient.

The courier who brought your dispatches found a means of communication whose safety justifies their further use, and Mr. Benjamin will probably advise you thereof. The completion of the contract of this gentleman will place a peculiar class of ships, never before constructed, upon the sea in our service, and I shall regret if the Treasury Department shall fail to make such arrangement as will enable him to accomplish this important enterprise. I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. James M. Mason, Commissioner, &c., No. 54 Devonshire-street, Portland-place, London.

It seems that, previous to the departure of Mr. Geo. N. Sanders for Europe, certain legislation of the Confederate Congress, which had been proposed in the matter of contracting for the construction of ironclad ships in Europe, encountered the opposition of that gentleman. The following memorandum from him on this subject is found among the intercepted papers. Addressed to "Reid Sanders," it was probably placed by the latter in the hands of Mr. Memminger or Mr. Mallory, respectively, the Secretaries of the Confederate Treasury and Navy:

Richmond, Aug. 5, 1862.

Any legislation in regard to the construction of financial steamers, until time is given me to get mine under way, will be very unjust. My detention here was necessary to the perfection of the contracts, which took much time and reflection. The final instructions of the Navy Department have been issued but a few days. Bunglers entering the European market might endanger the entire scheme. Great skill and diplomacy must be exercised to avoid the interference of European Governments.

No one is entitled to my suggestions until full time is given me to carry them out.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To Reid Sanders.

To this is added by Sanders the following list of names, consisting of persons connected with the Confederate Administration and Congress. Several of the names, it will be seen, have a cross prefixed to them, intimating probably that they already favored his views, or needed to be still further approached on the subject. This supposition is, however, purely conjectural on our part. The list is as follows, in G. N. Sanders' handwriting:

President Davis,		Secretary Mallory,
Vice-President Stephens,		P. M. G. Reagan,
†Simms,	†Breckinridge,	Boyce,
Barnett,	†Conrad,	†Garnett,
Hunter,	Elliott,	Miles,
Henry,	†Read,	Wright, of Tenn.,
†Brown, of Miss.,	Maches,	Haskin,
†Orr,	Bruce,	Lyons,
Johnson,	Cooke,	†Foote,
Wigfall,	†Bocock,	†Pugh,
†Clarke.		

The following unsigned letter is also found among the captured papers:

The Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: As I contemplate leaving here without loss of time for Europe, for the purpose of rendering important and valuable service to the Confederacy, I deem it proper to recommend to you the necessity of my having the the co-operation of Commodore Foxhall in the plans which have been suggested to you. He is an officer of experience, and well qualified to lend important assistance which may result in the complete realization of my hopes and expectations; indeed, if Commander Sinclair could also accompany me, or be sent out to give his attention to matters connected with the plans I have in contemplation, I am satisfied that with the professional knowledge of these gentlemen, we cannot fail to subserve our interests and render high and important service to our cause, both in superintending and constructing the vessels built to cut up the enemy's commerce.

I have the honor.

The following memorandum appears to be in the same handwriting with the above letter, though much disguised or very carelessly written:

Gabbraith & Co., of Scotland, and W. S. Lindsay & Co., of London, are the houses with whom I had the negotiation about the steamers. I request Capt. Sinclair, of the Confederate navy, to make all preliminary arrangement for the contract by my return. (See him first,) he will meet you in London.

Geo. Thompson & Co., Glasgow, will make proposals for the construction of at least one steamer. They have the drawing and estimates complete.

Lindsay & Co. will negotiate the naval store bonds.

D. Rice & Co. may undertake enough to load one vessel (*Nova Scotia*) with shoes and clothing, under the North Carolina contract. Turpentine 100 should bring per gallon $2; resin should bring $5 $4 bring $8.

Commissioner Foreign Navy Department.

[illegible]

Mr. Mallory to Mr. Mason.

Confederate States of America,
Navy Department, Richmond, Oct. 30, 1862.

Hon. James M. Mason, Commissioner of the Confederate States to Great Britain, London:

Sir: Mr. Sanders has, as you are aware, contracted with this Department for the construction, in England, of six iron-clad steamers, combining the capacities of the freighting and the fighting ships in a manner which will enable them to force the blockade of our ports.

The interests of the country will be much benefited by the prompt construction of these vessels; and I beg leave to invoke your interest, not only in behalf of our enterprises already in progress, but in behalf of this also.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Memminger to Mr. Mallory.

Confederate States of America,
Treasury Department, Richmond, Oct. 28, 1862.

Sir: I approve the [illegible] made by you of making your contract for building iron-clad vessels in Europe conform to the arrangement of the cotton certificates sent to Hon. J. M. Mason. I inclose a form of each of these certificates. Upon the meeting of Congress an appropriation must be made to meet your contracts, and the terms can then be altered so as to conform the mode of payment to the cotton certificates, fixing a price for the cotton, and providing for the delivery at any port upon adding the charges of transportation. The only limit to these combined operations will be the quantity of cotton which the Government can purchase, which I hope will be found ample.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

[The "Cotton Certificates" enclosed in the foregoing letter are the same as those printed above.]

Mr. Mallory to Mr. Mason.

Confederate States of America,
Navy Department, Richmond, Oct. 30, 1862.

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Hon. James M. Mason, Commissioner of the Confederate States to Great Britain, London:

Sir: Mr. Sanders has, as you are aware, contracted with this Department for the construction, in England, of six iron-clad steamers, combining the capacities of the freighting and the fighting ships in a manner which will enable them to force the blockade of our ports.

The interests of the country will be much benefited by the prompt construction of these vessels; and I beg leave to invoke your interest, not only in behalf of our enterprises already in progress, but in behalf of this also.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. [illegible] to Mr. Mallory.

This is to certify that the within and above described cotton has been sold to ———, and delivery is hereby ordered to be made to him, or his order, with license to export the same from the Confederate States to any neutral port, on complying with the requisitions of the law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Treasury Department, on the year and day above mentioned.

———, Secretary of Treasury.

Mr. Memminger to Mr. Mason.

[*Triplicate.*]

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Oct. 25, 1862.

Hon. J. M. Mason, Commissioner Confederate States London:

Dear Sir: Your letter of 1st August, inclosing triplicate of yours of the 22d April last, is just received. That will excuse the seeming neglect to Mr. James Smith, of Glasgow, in reinvesting him a bond for his investment of £100. The sterling is now worth 150 per cent. premium, which makes the bill for £100 worth in dollars $1,100, for which sum a certificate of Government stock has been issued in favor of Mr. James Smith, and will be retained in this Department, subject to his order, and a bill drawn for the £100.

Your letter of the 1st of August also advises of the desire of Mr. James Brown, of Edinburgh, to contribute twenty-five pounds sterling. I have made the same arrangement for this amount, and have directed a certificate of stock to be issued in his name for two hundred and fifty dollars, as we cannot issue for fractions of less than fifty dollars. This certificate will be retained, subject to his order, and a bill drawn for the twenty five pounds.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

Mr. Mallory to Mr. Mason.

[*Duplicate.*]

Confederate States of America,
Navy Department, Richmond, Oct. 26, 1862.

Sir: Your letter of the 16th ultimo reached me a few days ago. Without your advice and effectual assistance the outerprise for which Lieut. Sinclair has been selected must have been indefinitely deferred, and you have my cordial thanks for your action therein. Your stipulations in behalf of this Department are fully indorsed, and will be promptly fulfilled.

The Treasury has under consideration your suggestions as to cotton bonds, and Mr. Benjamin will advise you of the modifications of the form transmitted by you which Mr. Memminger deems necessary.

The speedy completion and departure of Mr. Sinclair's work I regard of so much importance that I must invoke your further aid, should he require it, to enable him to raise funds for the purpose of which I have advised him, and the repetition of which here I deem inexpedient.

The courier who brought your dispatches found a means of communication whose safety justifies their further use, and Mr. Benjamin will probably advise you thereof. The completion of the contract of this gentleman will place a peculiar class of ships, never before constructed, upon the sea in our service, and I shall regret if the Treasury Department shall fail to make such arrangement as will enable him to accomplish this important enterprise. I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. James M. Mason, Commissioner, &c., No. 54 Devonshire-street, Portland-place, London.

It seems that, previous to the departure of Mr. Geo. N. Sanders for Europe, certain legislation of the Confederate Congress, which had been proposed in the matter of contracting for the construction of ironclad ships in Europe, encountered the opposition of that gentleman. The following memorandum from him on this subject is found among the intercepted papers. Addressed to "Reid Sanders," it was probably placed by the latter in the hands of Mr. Memminger or Mr. Mallory, respectively, the Secretaries of the Confederate Treasury and Navy:

Richmond, Aug. 5, 1862.

Any legislation in regard to the construction of financial steamers, until time is given me to get mine under way, will be very unjust. My detention here was necessary to the perfection of the contracts, which took much time and reflection. The final instructions of the Navy Department have been issued but a few days. Bunglers entering the European market might endanger the entire scheme. Great skill and diplomacy must be exercised to avoid the interference of European Governments.

No one is entitled to my suggestions until full time is given me to carry them out.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To Reid Sanders.

To this is added by Sanders the following list of names, consisting of persons connected with the Confederate Administration and Congress. Several of the names, it will be seen, have a cross prefixed to them, intimating probably that they already favored his views, or needed to be still further approached on the subject. This supposition is, however, purely conjectural on our part. The list is as follows, in G. N. Sanders' handwriting:

| President Davis, | |

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3532. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE VICKSBURGH FAILURE

A Full History of the Last Attempt to Capture the Rebel Stronghold.

The Glorious Heroism of Our Troops.

Special Report to the New-York Times.

UP THE YAZOO, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1863.

I wrote you on the 25th an account of our adventures from Helena to Milliken's Bend, and again on the 29th wrote you, giving full details of our late battles, together with maps, diagrams, &c., of the battle-ground and surroundings.

I knew then, when mailing the letters, that I was among suspicious characters, and for that reason inclosed the letters in other envelopes, sealed them up, put on the proper number of stamps, and addressed them to private parties in Cairo, with a request to remail them. I did not suppose at the time that offices here were under charge of *gentlemen*, who would descend to the small business of robbing mails and opening private letters; but in this my conclusions appear to have been incorrect. All the communications to newspapers have, whether addressed directly or to private parties in the North, been opened, their contents read and the letters retained.

It may be remarked here that had the Commanding General, W. T. SHERMAN, and his Staff, spent half the time and enterprise in the legitimate operations of their present undertaking, that they have in bullying correspondents, overhauling mail-bags and prying into private correspondence, the country would not now have the shame of knowing that we have lately experienced one of the greatest and most disgraceful defeats of the war.

It will, however, scarcely be expected that men whose *forte* lies in sneaking into the private affairs of other parties—in ransacking mail-bags, tearing open envelopes and reading private correspondence, are calculated to carry out successfully an operation so gigantic as the reduction of Vicksburgh. The prime mover in the whole affair is a fellow named ———, a subordinate on SHERMAN'S Staff—a man whose aptitude for sneaking, bluster and insult qualifies him admirably for some business in which crawling under beds, listening at key-holes and eaves-dropping generally are the main peculiarities.

CUTTING THE RAILROAD WEST OF VICKSBURGH.

We left Milliken's Bend on the Mississippi, on the afternoon of Christmas, without any occurrence of special interest, beyond seeding a portion of Gen. A. J. SMITH'S Division, under command of Col. CLARK WRIGHT, of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, to cut the railroad leading west of Vicksburgh across Louisiana. I may say here that they accomplished the object of their journey successfully.

They struck the railroad at a point between Delhi and Dallas, tore up the track for a mile, burned about three miles of trestle-work, destroyed some five hundred bales of cotton and three hundred of canvass, intended for tents for the Confederate Army. The destruction of the road is a severe blow to the rebels, as it cuts off the line along which they have been receiving cattle and other supplies from Texas. The expedition reached here on Monday, the 28th, without having lost a man or experienced any opposition from the enemy, who appear to have been completely taken by surprise.

UP THE YAZOO—THE COUNTRY.

Friday morning found us some ten or twelve miles up the Yazoo, at a landing on the South bank directly opposite the mouth of Cypress Bayou, and in front of the charred remnants of the residence and outhouses that once were the property of ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who was killed at Shiloh. The buildings were burnt last Summer by the gunboats in retaliation for having been fired upon near the place, and the result was that what once was a beautiful, thrifty plantation, is now a collection of naked chimneys, blackened ruins and land overgrown with hideous weeds. JOHNSTON was killed and his property ruined, facts showing that treason, in his case at least, was not profitable. A son of his, who is a Captain in the rebel army here at Vicksburgh, informed some of our men who went out with a flag of truce yesterday, that the Nationals had damaged him by fire alone to the amount of $60,000, a course, he added, not calculated to increase either his love or respect for the Union.

As soon as practicable after landing, Gen. BLAIR, with his brigade, pushed away from the river in order to examine the country and "feel," for the enemy.

A short description of the country hereabouts will be necessary in order to understand our operations. The Yazoo River runs in a southwesterly direction, and empties into the Mississippi River a short distance above Vicksburgh. Commencing on the Mississippi in the vicinity of Vicksburgh, and sweeping around in a northeasterly direction, is a line of hills or bluffs, which strike the Yazoo River about twenty miles above its mouth. By reference to the map it will be seen that there is thus left, between the river and this line of hills, a portion of country of an irregular shape, which is some twenty miles in length, and about three or four in width, at a point half way or so between Vicksburgh and the point where the hills reach the Yazoo River.

At this point of intersection there is a fort of eight guns, built upon what is called Haynes' Bluff; and from this point down to Vicksburgh the slope of the hills toward the river is fortified to command every accessible avenue of approach.

The country between the river and the bluffs is a portion of the alluvial land, or what is generally called the "Bottoms" of Mississippi. Originally, it was all a swamp, subject to overflow during high water, is cut up with innumerable bayous, sloughs and lakes, which are sometimes dry or again filled with water, according to the character of the season. As such land is very productive, it is, where possible, rescued from the waters, moccasin snakes and alligators, by clearing up the timber and building levees. Such is the case here. In that portion of the "bottom" between the bluffs and the Yazoo River, there are a half-dozen plantations scattered here and there, while along the river and around the lakes and bayous are built broad, high levees.

Just above here, and commencing at the river, is Chickasaw Bayou, which runs in nearly a direct line toward the bluffs; but just before reaching them it divides in two parts, one running down the bluffs and the other up, forming in all a something shaped not unlike the letter Y. The right arm of this letter extends down to Vicksburgh—the left one extends up along the bluffs and terminates at Thompson's Lake.

Opposite the end of Chinkasaw Bayou, there is, in the Bluffs, a sort of amphitheatre, a mile and a half in length, by a half or so in height. In this amphitheatre is a system of fortifications of the most formidable character, and which, at the expense of much time, blood and strategy, we have vainly attempted, since our arrival, to carry. These explanations, with a map which I send you, will, I hope, give an idea of the country which may be understood.

BLAIR'S Brigade, as I have stated, pushed out Friday afternoon to feel of the enemy, and learn the condition of the country between the river and the Bluffs. Before giving the doings of Gen. BLAIR, it may be well to allude to some other operations.

DOINGS OF THE GUNBOATS—REBEL SHARPSHOOTERS.

As soon as we reached Johnson's Landing, Friday, the gunboats steamed on up the river, in order to examine the country, clear the river of torpedoes and the shores of batteries, and prepare the way for an attack upon the fort at Haynes' Bluff. Their progress Friday was very slow—the banks were lined with rebel Sharpshooters, who, protected by the high levee on the South bank, effectually prevented the boats from sending out men in yawls to look for torpedoes. The result was that they accomplished nothing until the next day, at which time the arrival of infantry enabled them to get rid of their troublesome antagonists.

It was a modern rendering of the fable of the lion and the gnat—a single rifleman behind the levee could annoy to destruction the mammoth *Benton*, with her formidable armament of rifled columbiads and heavy Dahlgrens. It was in vain that rifled-shot out down huge trees and tore great furrows in the bank, or went howling like a tempest over the country; none of all this was half as effectual as the whip-like crack of a rifle, whose small pellet of lead searched every point of the armor of this huge leviathian. It was the agile sword-fish against the ponderous whale—and, as usual, the whale received much the worst of it.

But leaving the *Benton* to thunder vainly at her small but deadly foes, I will get the balance of the army in motion. Friday night and Saturday morning was spent in getting the various divisions and their transportation, &c., ashore, and getting affairs ready for a general advance during the day.

Saturday morning about 9 o'clock, two brigades of Gen. STEELE'S Division were ordered to proceed up the river, and assist the gunboats in clearing the banks of sharpshooters, in order that the left of the column of attack might be formed at the point occupied by the fleet. Gen. HOVEY'S Brigade took the advance, and headed by the Seventy-sixth Ohio, on the transport *Meteor*, pushed ahead. About a mile above Chickasaw Bayou we reached the gunboat fleet, and also a narrow lake running parallel with Chickasaw Bayou, and about a mile above it, on the upper side of which is a levee running along the lake and ending near the upper end of the amphitheatre before spoken of.

When we reached the fleet, Gen. HOVEY landed the advance regiment, who deployed along the levee as skirmishers, and soon succeeded in driving off the rebels behind the bank, without any loss either to us or them, after which the fleet moved up, and the balance of Gen. STEELE'S Division was put ashore.

THE PROGRAMME OF OPERATIONS.

The general programme of operations was to have Gen. STEELE, with two brigades, advance against the bluffs, along a levee on the upper side of Thompson's Lake, while at the same time the balance of the column would move forward below the bayou, drive back the enemy, and upon getting within the vicinity of their fortifications, effect a junction with those above. It was believed that there was a point in Chickasaw Bayou near the bluffs, and this side of this point where the bayou forked, that was dry, and here it was supposed that the junction could be effected.

This was undoubtedly a most serious mistake, for the reason, as was afterward shown, that this portion of the enemy's works was stronger by far than any other from Haynes' Bluff to Vicksburgh, and could only be approached by long narrow causeways and routes, all of which are swept by rebel artillery and sharpshooters. Along the crest of the bluff is a country road, which runs to Vicksburgh. To gain this was our object; to keep us from gaining it, of course, the object of the enemy.

A REBEL TRAP.

Undoubtedly, the enemy wished us to attack them at this point. All other approaches to the bluff were obstructed, while this was left unwittingly open, and for fear that we should not see it, they stationed sharpshooters along the shore to attract our attention. Forces were landed to drive them back, when, lo! they found broad, excellent roads leading across the swamp, directly toward the bluffs. And then, to make assurance doubly sure, a half-dozen railroad contrabands made their appearance, who with remarkable unanimity agreed upon the fact that in this direction alone was the enemy the weakest, and the approaches the best and most unobstructed.

This was a combination which would deceive a smarter man than SHERMAN. He fell into the trap at once, and thus it was that our attack was made at the point where it was.

Saturday afternoon saw the whole corps in motion toward the bluffs. STEELE, with two brigades under THORPE and HOVEY, moved along a levee above Thompson's Lake; below Chickasaw Bayou came MORGAN'S Division, next M. L. SMITH'S, and next, forming the right wing, came Gen. BLAIR'S Brigade, which had moved out the evening previous. All these divisions were moving straight on the enemy's works, with a slightly converging line of march that would bring them together at the end of Chickasaw Bayou, near the rebel fortifications.

Having gotten them all in motion, I will take up each division singly and relate their further adventures.

Gen. STEELE'S Division was put ashore after infinite difficulty. Close to the shore was a dense growth of timber and underbrush, through which roads had to be cut in order to allow the landing of the artillery. This was done, the guns were hauled to the top of the bank, and then there remained to us the task of cutting a road through, or rather to the top of a vast levee that rose before us as extensive, broad and winding as the Chinese wall. This was finally done, and soon after, with much cursing, lashing and gee-up-ing, the batteries stood upon the levee ready to advance.

This levee runs from the river back to the bluffs, and is on the upper side of a sort of lake which runs parallel with Chickasaw Bayou, and connects when near the bluffs with the bayou by a channel, which, in low water is dry, and affords a passage for wagons and footmen.

This levee, I may say, after reaching the Yazoo, turns up and follows the bank of the river to Haynes' Bluff, and as a matter of course afforded the rebels at that place a splendid opportunity, if disposed, to march down and close in upon the rear of STEELE.

Gen. HOVEY led the advance with two regiments, and a half mile it ran into an advance of the enemy consisting of some four or five hundred. They, however, did not show much fight, but fell back as we approached, having evidently been placed there for the purpose of inducing us to follow them. In this advance the Twenty-fifth Iowa lost one man killed and eight wounded. There is an old cotton-field, evergrown with huge cockle-burrs, next to the river—we crossed this for a mile or thereabouts, and then entered a swamp which extends to the foot of the bluffs. A half mile or so in the swamp—it was growing dark, and believing that we were within a short distance of the enemy's works, the command was halted, the regiments marched off the levee into the swamp and ordered to bivouac without fires.

Having gotten Gen. STEELE into position, I will bring up the rest of the commands, and leave them for the night to wait in cold and darkness the dawning of Sunday.

THE BENTON AND THE HAYNE'S BLUFF BATTERY.

About the time that we left the levee, the *Benton*, and perhaps some other boats, started up the river to "take a turn" at the fort on Haynes' Bluff. As I was at the time, indulging in savage jeremiades over things in general, in the midst of the cold, damp swamp that enveloped Gen. STEELE, I was unable to speak from personal observation of the *Benton's* efforts. I only know that for some three hours our nerves were disturbed by a cannonade, like that spoken of by CAMPBELL:

"Then shook the hills, with thunder riven,"

and that every instant sharp noises like monstrous whip-lashes cutting the air with fierce whistles, were borne to our ears, and that all the time all along through the low swamp, and echoing back from the bluffs, were ebbings and flowings of sounds as if a thunder-storm had descended to earth and was rolling along the ground.

The next day, in passing down the river, we met a steamboat, alongside of which was fastened the *Benton*. The thing reminded me of some soldier with a wounded comrade on his arm leading him from the battle-field. The *Benton* seemed sorely wounded, and depended much upon the aid of her companion. Her smoke-stacks were breathless, her steam-pipes voiceless. The gallant old veteran was very near *in articulo mortis*, with not enough life, to drag unaided, the shattered form from the battle-field. I could compare her to nothing except it was a pepper-box on an enlarged scale—with the only defect in the figure, that instead of being able to pepper something else, she had evidently been peppered.

I learn since that she met a battery of eight guns, one of which was rifled. After an action of three hours, the *Benton* retreated, with fourteen men killed, four wounded, and enough shot-holes in her to make her a very respectable colander. Among the wounded was Capt. GWINN, who was struck by a round shot that carried away the muscle of his left breast and left arm. He lies now in a very precarious condition, but it is thought, I understand, that he will recover.

THE RIGHT WING PUT IN POSITION.

Leaving the *Benton* to be escorted down stream, and to plug up her shot-holes, I will bring the balance of the right wing of the Thirteenth Army Corps (so this army is called) into position.

As I said above, Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, with one brigade of Gen. STEELE'S Division, pushed forward Friday afternoon, in order to examine the country and wake up the enemy. Gen. BLAIR'S Brigade consisted of the following regiments:

Thirteenth Illinois, Col. JOHN B. WYMAN.
Twenty-ninth Missouri, Col. JOHN S. CAVANDAS.
Thirtieth Missouri, Lieut.-Col. SCHADT.
Thirty-first Missouri, Col. T. C. FLETCHER.
Thirty-second Missouri, Col. F. H. MANTER.
Fifty-eighth Ohio, Col. DESHLER.
Capt. HOFFMAN'S Fourth Ohio Battery, and Company I, of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry.

This command pushed out on the extreme right, with orders to advance two or three miles, and stir up the enemy. Crossing the cotton-fields of A. S. JOHNSTON, the brigade reached the "timber," a mile or so from the landing. Fearing no enemy here, Gen. BLAIR deployed the Thirteenth Illinois as skirmishers, who advanced on the woods, and there succeeded in waking up the rebel pickets, who were driven in. As it was nearly dark, the command encamped for the night. The next morning, Saturday, the brigade resumed its march at daylight, and soon after ran across the rebel pickets in larger numbers, who fell back as our men advanced.

THE ADVANCE—THE REBELS DISCOVERED.

All that day was spent by the Brigade in advancing a distance of two or three miles through the timber. The rebels, in small force, disputed the advance, but made no serious resistance, firing occasional shots, but always falling back when our skirmishers advanced. The rebels were gradually driven from the timber, and about three o'clock the advancing column reached a plantation owned by Mrs. LAKE, and which extended from Chickasaw Bayou down toward Vicksburgh. Here was the point at which BLAIR was ordered to form a junction with MORGAN—the latter being expected to arrive at this point about four or five o'clock.

As Gen. BLAIR emerged from the woods, he saw nothing of MORGAN, but instead was greeted by a discharge of shell from a battery located near the house of Mrs. LAKE. A section of HOFFMAN'S Battery was immediately ordered forward, and for half hour or so there was a very pretty "artillery duel," which resulted in a rapid and masterly retreat by the enemy. Limbering up, they galloped along Chickasaw Bayou, and soon after disappeared to the timber which skirted the Bluffs.

Lieut. BALLOU, Co. C., Tenth Missouri Cavalry was then sent forward to reconnoitre the enemy, while the Brigade rested, and awaited the arrival of the balance of their army.

In the course of an hour or so, Lieut. BALLOU returned, having examined the country to the front. He reported the existence of a bayou running along the bluffs in the direction of Vicksburgh, behind which the enemy was in strong force.

Gens. MORGAN and MORGAN L. SMITH soon after arrived and took up position on the right of Gen. BLAIR. Upon their arrival, the Fifty-eighth Ohio and a regiment from Col. DAVID STUART'S Brigade, were sent out to the right to feel the enemy and ascertain his exact locality. They spent an hour or two in feeling the enemy, and then returned, corroborating the report of BALLOU, to the effect that the enemy were in force behind the bayou that fronted the bluffs.

Contrabands from the rebel lines have since informed us that the battery which opposed our advance at the White House, on Mrs. LAKE'S plantation, was composed of 20-pound Parrott guns, and was commanded by Col. WITHERS, formerly Adjutant of the Fourth Regular Infantry U. S. A. At one time WITHERS was Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry, in the company commanded by Captain, now Gen. STEELE. I have no doubt that the meeting between these old comrades in arms would have been interesting, to say the least—providing we had succeeded in capturing WITHERS, which, according to our reliable contrabands, we came very near doing. They relate that when he fell back from the White House he did not dare to proceed directly to his works for fear of being cut off by our infantry; but instead of this he struck off into the timber, where he remained until night, and then, under cover of darkness, succeeded in regaining his fortifications.

THE POSITION ON THE NIGHT OF THE 28TH.

These events are all of importance that occurred up to the night of Saturday the 26th. The line of battle, as projected for the following day, was as follows: Left wing, Gen. STEELE, with two brigades, above Chickasaw Bayou. Below the Bayou, Gen. MORGAN; on his right Gen. M. L. SMITH, with Gen. BLAIR in reserve. This brings matters up to Saturday night.

I slept that night with Gen. STEELE'S Division on the extreme left. As we were fearful that the enemy might shell us, we did not build any fires, one result of which was that, as nobody brought any blankets with them, we all came near freezing. The night was intensely frosty; and our only method of keeping warm was to keep moving. Once I wrapped myself in a shawl, and attempted to slumber, and would have accomplished it to some extent, had not some fellows, in search of either warmth or veal, chased an unfortunate calf directly over my head. They of course followed the calf, and went over too—my only reparation for damaged head and ribs, in response to a few deep but honest curses, was the somewhat lame apology that they thought I was a log.

About 3 A. M. it grew so cold that Gen. STEELE gave permission to light small fires, probably with the idea that death by shells was preferable to death by freezing. The whole command was speedily thawing its hands and toes by the genial blaze; songs were started, and all at once the frosty starlight night grew roseate and joyful.

Around a small fire, Gen. STEELE and several others sat, and nodded, and talked, and thought, and kept about an equal watch for moccasins and the morrow. Just before daylight, Gen. C. E. HOVEY, who had the advance, came back to our fire, and requested instructions. He looked stern and determined, and evidently meant fight. Men differ: Hovay evidently had made up his mind to something involving interests of magnitude—his style was decidedly of the Cromwell order. A little later, and I saw Gen. THAYER; he was taking coffee, and cracking jokes to a jolly crowd, whose laughter, at the moment, was mingled with the metallic ring of ramrods, from a regiment close by, drawing up in line of battle, and who were preparing for an immediate advance. Gen. STEELE was around, possessed of a sublime indifference that won my envy. He gave directions for the disposition of troops, ordered his horse and his breakfast, all in the same unconcerned tone—evidently fearing as little danger from one operation as from any of the others.

THE OPERATIONS OF SUNDAY.

Night, at length, as if wearied with the length of its watch, dragged itself wearily and slowly off to the westward, and with its departure went an order to Gen. HOVEY to take the Twelfth and Seventeenth Missouri and the Seventy-sixth Ohio, and feel the enemy. The balance of the Division, including the First Iowa and SANDBRANDER'S Batteries, were drawn up on the Levee, to be ready to support Gen. HOVEY, in case of necessity.

An unhealthy-looking semicircle of red was just making its appearance above the eastern horizon, when the dense silence of the swamp was broken by a rattling volley of musketry, a quarter of a mile or so to our right. A moment after, and there came another volley—not scattered this time, but a solid, unbroken roar, that indicated the well delivered fire of a regiment; and then, as if these two volleys had been the preparatory tuning of the instruments, a moment after the brimstone orchestra thundered forth at once in full unison; cannon opened on our right, and exactly at the same instant there came a fierce blast of music from the heights in front, and just about at the moment that the right commenced. HOVEY had got his batteries and regiments in position just ahead, and he too added his voices to the infernal din. Our first shell had barely left the muzzle of LAND. ORAENDER'S 12-pound howitzer, when directly in front of us, and not distant more than eight hundred yards, the rebels let fly at us with a fifty pound gun, which to my excited imagination at the moment made more noise than a thunder storm, and carried a shell bigger than a flour barrel. It came tearing through the trees over our heads, scattering branches like a whirlwind, and concluded its career about five hundred yards to the rear, where it burst with an explosion like that of a 24-pounder; and thus in less than ten minutes the whole thing was in full blast, with a vim that excelled everything I have ever witnessed.

The volleys of musketry followed each other so closely that the ear could not distinguish one from another. The musketry was a complete volume of sound, an unbroken uttarance, mingled with which came the quick, heavy reports of the artillery, like the strokes upon a bass drum in an instrumental concert.

I am forced to confess that this is all I know from personal observation, relative to the fight of Sunday. In half an hour after it commenced, a heavy pall of blue smoke settled over everything, shutting out objects fifty yards distant. The big gun of the rebels continued to throw shells over where I stood, and, fearful that the ceaseless distribution of iron fragments might involve me in an unpleasant difficulty, I mounted my horse and rode away.

The doings of Gen. STEELE'S Division, that day, may be given in a few words. HOVEY went forward, and found that a high bluff, swarming with batteries, rifle-pits and riflemen was just before him, and that, upon the only route by which we could approach, the enemy could concentrate the fire of some thirty guns. Once or twice it was thought best to charge, and the regiments were gotten in line for that purpose. HOVEY tried it once during the day. STEELE tried it. THAYER tried it. But all uselessly; for nothing human could be found that would cross the point upon the level upon which was converged the fire of the rebel batteries and sharpshooters. Once Gen. STEELE led the charge on foot; he crossed the line of fire, but the men halted—they would not pass it, and he returned.

All day we blazed with musketry and cannon at the enemy, doing little damage and receiving little. The enemy were above us, their guns were heavier than ours, their men had the protection of rifle-pits; and so it was rather an unequal contest. But our brave fellows gave them bullet for bullet, shell for shell, and round shot for round shot until night, when in obedience to orders from SHERMAN, Gen. STEELE fell back to the river, embarked his troops and fell down the stream below the Bayou, with a view to marching out and reinforcing MORGAN on the centre.

Although the cannonade and musketry upon STEELE was of the loudest and heaviest description, his loss during Sunday, did not amount to more than fifty men. One shell from the big gun passed directly between Gen. STEELE and Lieut. SCANNON, one of his aids, but fortunately omitted bursting till it had passed some twenty yards further, where it exploded directly in front of Lieut. SOKALSKI—the gentleman by the way, who a year ago or so, exploded a shrapnell just back of the head of your correspondent, at Forsyth, Mo. Fortunately the honr of my revenge did not then come, for the shell missed SOKALSKI, and he rode on as unconcernedly as if the shower of iron that had just rained about him had been one of rose leaves. The same shell passed exactly between the heads of Lieuts. GREEN and BLAKESLY, and to Gen. STEELE, who stood just behind them, and who at the moment were not two feet distant from each other. Both gentlemen took it coolly—merely "ducking" their heads, and then going on with their conversation as coolly as if a hissing bolt of death had not just missed them. A shell from the same gun exploded just over the head of Dr. BURKE, Medical Director of Gen. STEELE'S Division, which tore off a fair, square yard from his overcoat, and carried away a portion of one sleeve, without, however, doing the slightest damage. Many other narrow escapes were had, and much coolness displayed, all of which space forbids me to mention.

Saturday night Gen. BLAIR bivouacked on the ground from which HOFFMANN had silenced the rebel guns stationed at the White House. Sunday morning MORGAN advanced along Chickasaw Bayou toward the rebel works on the Bluffs. At the same time Gen. M. L. SMITH made a move for the rebel works at a point nearer Vicksburgh, thus leaving Gen. BLAIR between these two divisions. Gen. MORGAN advanced directly upon the White House, and found the rebels posted in force around the negro quarters, and behind the fences beyond. A sharp fight commenced here—a battery was brought into play, the result of which was that the house was riddled with cannon shot, the negro quarters knocked down, and the rebels gradually driven back across the bayou that fronted their works. Further to the right, Gen. M. L. SMITH woke up the enemy near a small bayou, some distance in front of the bluffs. A very spirited engagement ensued here, during which Gen. SMITH was severely wounded. His division being unable to drive back the enemy, Gen. BLAIR was ordered to support him, which he did by forming on SMITH'S left with his entire brigade. HOFFMAN'S Battery was also brought to bear on the rebels with a result that soon forced them from behind the bayou where they were sheltered, and drove them across the main bayou into their intrenchements.

In this engagement, Col. JOHN B. WYMAN, of the Thirteenth Illinois, was mortally wounded. He was at the head of his regiment, and had just raised his sword to give the command to fire, when he was shot through the breast. Although twenty months in the service, this was his first fight—a something that he had long wished for, in order to test the metal of his intelligent and splendidly-drilled regiment. A more gallant officer than Col. WYMAN never drew sword, nor during the war has there fallen one whose death creates more regret among his friends than his.

The result of the fighting Sunday, was that the rebels at all points were driven back across the Bayou, into their works.

After assisting Gen. SMITH, on the extreme right, Gen. BLAIR was ordered to cross over to Gen. MORGAN'S left. This brought him across Chickasaw Bayou and placed him on the extreme left of the whole army. Here he drove the enemy back and established himself within about five hundred yards of the first line of rifle pits.

That night the whole army bivouacked on the field, within five hundred yards of the rebel rifle-pits.

During the night that portion of A. J. SMITH'S Division which had been out to destroy the Railroad, reached Johnson's Landing and immediately marched to the field, taking position on the extreme right. Gen. STEELE'S Division, also, during the night began coming in, and was formed along Chickasaw Bayou on the lower side, in rear of Gen. MORGAN to act as reserves.

THE OPERATIONS OF MONDAY.

The next day dawned beautifully—all nature smiled as if anticipating a comedy in the programme of the day's events. Nature smiled in the morning—that night she wept over one of the bloodiest tragedies that has thus far been enacted during the war.

In front of our forces was a wide deep bayou, across this a short distance from its further bank a line of rifle-pits. Back of these rose a gentle slope three-fourths of a mile in length, which from base to crest was lined with batteries and rifle-pits. The hill directly in front of our men had a long indentation which gave it the shape somewhat of an amphitheatre. On its right or opposite our left and about half way up the hill, was a battery of heavy siege guns, commencing opposite our left; on the crest of the hill was a road which runs diagonally down the hill, reaching the foot at the lower end of the indentation. This road on the side toward us, was protected by breastworks, and along it, from top to bottom, the enemy ran a field battery of six and twelve-pounders, which they used upon us according to our position. In addition to this battery there were others placed so as to enfilade, in case of necessity, their own rifle-pits, while, at commanding points half-way up, and on the crest of the hill, were stationed batteries whose guns ranged from six to twenty-four-pounders.

It was determined, on Monday, the 29th, to assault this position. It was arranged that the assault on the right of Chickasaw Bayou should be made by a brigade of MORGAN'S Division, commanded by Col. DE COURCEY, who should be supported by another brigade commanded by Gen. THAYER. All they had to do, was to follow along the bayou till they reached the bayou in front of the hills, cross this on a bridge, turn short to the right into the rifle-pits, drive out the enemy, &c.

On the left and on the upper side of Chickasaw Bayou, was Gen. BLAIR. His part of the programme, was to charge straight ahead and clear the rifle-pits in his front, depending for support upon the reserves that would come over on the bridge in front of MORGAN. Gen. BLAIR was encamped some five hundred yards from the rifle-pits, in a growth of cotton-wood trees. In front of him and for a distance of five hundred and fifty yards back from the Bayou, the rebels have felled the timber, making a troublesome entanglement. Through this our men would have to go, exposed to the full fire from the rifle-pits across the bayou and the batteries on the hills. Upon reaching the bayou they would have to descend a bank ten feet high, get across the water, climb another bank as high as the first, upon which were dense abatti, with their points projecting over the water. Once up and they were within a few yards of the lower range of rifle-pits.

A more difficult ground for a charge, or seemingly a more hopeless undertaking, was never projected. Gen. BLAIR selected four regiments to make the attempt, and the left, the Twenty-ninth Missouri, under Col. CARRENDER, and the Thirteenth Illinois, under Lieut.-Col. GORGAS. Two regiments were formed behind them, the Thirty-first Missouri, Col. FLETCHER, on the left, and the Fifty-eighth Ohio on the right.

It was nearly noon before the preparations were completed and the order to advance given. Simultaneously along the whole line of attack, the silence was broken by a wild cheer, and the next instant the regiments on a run, emerged from the timber, and commenced forcing their way through the cotton-wood entanglement. The moment our gallant fellows passed from the woods, the hill in front of them became a volcano, which vomited fire from foot to summit. Long parallel lines of flame indicated the rifle-pits; broad, heavy, concentrated flashes showed where the batteries were hurling their iron bolts.

DE COURCEY rushed along the road in front of him, scoured the bridge that spanned the main bayou, dashed into the first line of rifle-pits on his right, from which the enemy had run upon becoming satisfied that our men were in earnest about coming.

Here DECOURCEY halted, instead of charging the second time, as he should have done. He had scarcely gotten in, when his support, the gallant THAYER, passed him on a run, and with het one regiment, the Fourth Iowa following, he crossed a wide cornfield that separated the two rows of rifle-pits, and, under a savage fire of shell, canister and musketry, he reached the second line, and routed the rebels, who fled up the hill in wild confusion. Here Gen. THAYER, for the first time, noticed that instead of a brigade he had only a regiment. He rushed back, tried to get the regiment that lay in the rifle-pits to ascend and support the gallant Iowa Fourth—they refused—he crossed the bridge and found that, owing to a misunderstanding, the other regiments, which should have followed him, had been turned off to the right, and could not be reached. He returned up the hill, and finding that exposed to an enfilading fire—the Fourth had lost more than half its men—he reluctantly ordered them to fall back, which they did as coolly as if they were marching on parade. They came down with less than half the men they had when marching up the hill, with their flag literally shot to ribbons, and Col. WILLIAMSON and Gen. THAYER crying like children over the result of their costly efforts. With a support of two regiments the hill would have been carried, and possibly the fall of Vicksburgh would have followed.

With the return of Gen. THAYER came the termination of efforts against this portion of the enemy's position.

Affairs on the left under Gen. BLAIR possessed more magnitude, were fully as daring and costly, and equally unfortunate in their result. It was the veritable "jaws of hell" in which BLAIR and his gallant regiments charged, for there were "guns to the right of them," "guns to the left of them," guns as thick and deadly as those upon which rode the six hundred at Balaklava.

On horseback and in full uniform, Gen. BLAIR led the charge. All four of the regiments pushed across the strip of cotton-woods as fast as the ground would allow. The batteries and riflemen all the while covering every foot of their approach with torrents of shells and bullets. They reached the bayou, plunged down its banks, and for a moment were covered from the enemy's fire. Across the bayou was the opposite bank, ten feet high, nearly perpendicular, while over its edge projected the tops of fallen trees. A moment's halt and they went at it, and somehow gained its top. Across the next entanglement and they reach a dense abattis protecting the line of rebel huts. They crowd through it, and the next instant jump into the trench.

Without a single moment's hesitation the Twenty-ninth Missouri, Thirteenth Illinois and Thirty-first Missouri push on directly up the hill. The Fifty-eighth Ohio alone stops. Col. DESHLER springs to their front, and calls upon them to come on. They still refuse, and with a savage imprecation he starts to go alone, advances a dozen yards, and falls to the ground dead.

BLAIR'S horse is mired in crossing the bayou, and he leads his regiments on foot. They cross the cornfield, clear the second line of rifle-pits, and gain a ravine, a willow copse, about half-way to the top of the hill. Here, utterly exhausted, they halted for the supporting columns. None came; they struggle gallantly for a short time, but their numbers are melting away like frost before the sun. It is sure to be annihilation to stay, and a retreat is ordered; slowly they retrace their steps, and in forty minutes from the time they left the timber they have regained its shelter—what is left of them. The flag of the Twenty-ninth planted highest up the hill, remains there—there was not a soul left alive around it to bring it away. Col. FLETCHER is left by the flag wounded, but not mortally—around him are piled the dead in literal heaps.

THE FAILURE.

Thus ended the charge of Monday—one of the most gallant and useless on record since the war began. It seems miraculous that any should return alive, and in fact few did compared to the number that started up the hill. BLAIR exposed himself everywhere, and did not receive a scratch. One of his Aids, Maj. H. L. MCCONNELL went as far as the second line of rifle-pits on his horse—here his horse fell, and he finally returned safely on foot. Capt. JOEL, of the Twenty-ninth Missouri, also went up and succeeded in getting as far as the Major, where his horse met with the same fate. I believe these two gentlemen are the only ones who made their advance mounted. One of Gen. BLAIR'S Ordarlies, F. M. TAYLOR, stuck so close to the General, and behaved so coolly and gallantly, that the General promoted him to a Lieutenantcy on the spot. A thousand other instances might be cited of heroism, but it is useless—every man who went up the hill is a hero, and will ever be entitled to the designation.

It is a fact that when our men drove the rebels from the rifle-pits, and were following them up the heights, the Confederates turned their batteries upon their own men, mowing down with grape and canister alike friend and foe. It is also true that many of our men were killed by our own batteries. They were thus literally hemmed in by a wall of fire, which consumed them as the flames consume the dry grass of the prairies.

I cannot speak definitely of our losses in this charge. In killed, wounded and prisoners it will amount to nearly two thousand men, among whom are many commissioned officers.

On the extreme right, at about the same time, the Sixth Missouri and Thirteenth Regular Infantry made a demonstration against the batteries and rifle-pits in their front. No direct assault was made, but during the day the Missouri regiment had twenty men killed, and some sixty wounded, while trying to dig a road down the steep banks of the bayou, in order that they might approach the enemy with a view to an assault. The ban success on the left and centre put a stop to operations on the right, and prevented the repetition of another butchery.

Monday night about dusk Gen. MORGAN sent forward a flag of truce to ask permission to bring off our wounded. Through some misunderstanding the rebels fired upon the leaders and they returned.

About dark it commenced raining, and all Monday night a cold pitiless rain poured down on our unprotected troops. God only knows what was suffered by the poor wounded that were left on the field—the next morning a flag of truce that went out found but three of them alive. How much they suffered and what they thought, and what visions came to them of loved ones at home as they lay dying in the cold wet hours of the night, will never be known—we can only speculate upon these things, although they are too mournful and horrible for contemplation.

Monday night was inexpressibly gloomy. Consciousness of defeat, the cold savage rain, anxiety for the future, the condition of our wounded, were subjects that presented themselves constantly, and filled us with trouble and foreboding. All night, too, the enemy kept his big gun in play, dropping shells in and around our camps, effectually preventing the men from obtaining their poor rest left them by the inclement weather.

CLOSING EVENTS OF THE SIEGE.

Tuesday it cleared up warm, but it was so muddy and our men so much exhausted by their efforts of Monday and the discomforts of the night, that nothing was attempted beyond throwing up earthworks, to protect the men, in case the enemy should assume the offensive.

Yesterday, Wednesday, Gen. SHERMAN determined to divide his forces, and make a night attack upon the fort at Heyne's Bluff and the works from which we were driven Monday. Last night several brigades were marched in and embarked on steamboats, to proceed up the river. For some reason, the thing failed, and this morning found the fleet still at Johnson's Landing.

To-day has been a dull "Happy New Year," and will probably be inaugurated by our raising the siege of Vicksburgh. Gen. MCCLERNAND last evening reached the mouth of the Yazoo, and will doubtless change the programme of attack, or, what is more likely, draw off our weakened forces, and either await reinforcements or go back up the river.

GALWAY.

JEFF. DAVIS TO THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Exhaustion of the National Government Predicted.

Anticipations of Peace.

Relations of the Confederates with Foreign Powers.

ATROCITIES PERPETRATED BY OUR ARMY.

How the Emancipation Proclamation is to be Met:

Mysterious Hint About the Rebel Navy.

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:—

At the date of your last adjournment the preparations of the enemy for further hostilities had assumed so menacing an aspect as to excite in some minds apprehension of our ability to meet them with sufficient promptness to avoid serious reverses. These preparations were completed shortly after your departure from the seat of Government, and the armies of the United States made simultaneous advances on our frontiers on the Western rivers and on the Atlantic coast in masses so great as to evince their hope of overbearing all resistance by mere weight of numbers. This hope, however, like those previously entertained by our foes, vanished.

In Virginia, their fourth attempt at invasion by armies whose assured success was confidently predicted, has met with decisive repulse. Our noble defenders, under the consummate leadership of their General, have again, at Fredericksburgh, inflicted on the forces under Gen. BURNSIDE the like disastrous overthrow as had been previously suffered by the successive invading armies commanded by Gens. MCDOWELL, MCCLELLAN, and POPE.

In the West, obstinate battles have been fought with varied fortunes, marked by frightful carnage on both sides; but the enemy's hopes of decisive results have again been baffled, while at Vicksburgh another formidable expedition has been repulsed, with inconsiderable loss on our side and severe damage to the assailing forces.

On the Atlantic coast the enemy has been unable to gain a footing beyond the protecting shelter of his fleets, and the city of Galveston has been recovered by our forces, which succeeded not only in the capture of the garrison, but of one of the enemy's vessels of war, which was carried by boarding-parties from merchant river steamers.

THANKS TO THE ALMIGHTY.

Our fortified positions have everywhere been much strengthened and improved, affording assurance of our ability to meet with success the utmost efforts of our enemies, in spite of the magnitude of their preparations for attack. A review of our history of the two years of our national existence affords ample cause for congratulation, and demands the most fervent expression of our thankfulness to the Almighty Father who has blessed our cause. We are justified in asserting, with a pride surely not unbecoming, that these Confederate States have added another to the lessons taught

propriely in giving prompt assurance of onr desire to continue amicable relations with all mankind.

It was under the ieflueece nf these considerations that your predecessors, the Provisional Government, took early measures for sending to Europe Commissioners charged with the duty of visiting the capitals of the different Powers, and making arrangements for the opening of more formal diplomatic intercourse. Prior, however, to the arrival abroad of these Commissioners, the United States had commenced hostilities against the Confederacy by dispatching a secret expedition for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, after an express promise to the contrary, and with a duplicity which has been fully unveiled in a former messnge. They hed also addressed communications to the different Cabinets of Europe, in which they assumed the attitude of being sovereign over this Confederacy, allegieg thet these independent States were in rebellion against the remaining States of the Union, and threatening Europe with manifestatione of their displeasere if it should treat the Confederate States as having an independent existence. *It soon became known that these pretensions were not considered abroad to be as absurd as they were known to be at home, nor had Europe yet learned what reliance was to be placed in the official statements of the Cabinet at Washington.* The delegation of pnwer granted by these States to the Federal Government to represeet them in foreign ietercourse hed led Europe into the grave error of supposing thet their seperate sovereigoty and independence had been merged into one common sovereignty, and had ceased to neve e distinct existence. Under the influence of this error, which all appeals to reason and historical fect were vainly used to dispel, our Commissioners were met by the declaration tbnt foreign Governments could not assume to jedge between the conflicting representations of the two parties as to the true nature of their previous mutual relstions. The Governments of Great Britain and France accordingly signified their delermination to confine themselves to recognizing the self-evldeat fact of the existence of a war, nnd to maintaining a strict neutrality during its progress. Some of the other Powers of Eurnpe pursued the same course of policy, and it became apparent that by some uedersteediog, express or tacit, Europe had decided to leave the initiative le all action touching the contest on this Continent to the two Powers just nnmed, who were recognized to heve the largest interests involved, both by reason of neutrality end of the extent and intimacy of their commercial relations with the States engaged in war.

A DECISION FAVORABLE TO THE UNITED STATES.

It is manifest that the course of action adopted by Europe, while based on an apparent refusal to determine the question, or to side with either party, *was in point of fact an actual decision against our rights and in favor of the groundless pretensions of the United States.* It was a relosal to trust us as an independent Government. If we were independent States, the refusal lo entertain with us the same internationel intercourse as was maintained with our enemy was unjust and injurious in its effects, whetever may have been the motive which prompted it. Neither was it ie accordence with the high moral obligations of thet code whose chief sanction is the conscience nf sovereigns and the public opinioe of menkind that those eminent Powers shonld decline the performence nf e duty peculiarly iecombeot oo them from any epprehension of the consequences to themselves. One immediate and oecessary resnlt of their declining the responsibtlity nf a decisioe which must have been edverse to the extravagent pretensions of the United States *wos the prolongotion of hostilities to which our enemiee were thereby encouroged, end which have resulted in nothing but ecenes of cornage and devastation on this continent, and of misery and suffering on the others such as have scarcely a parallel in history.* Had these Powers promptly admitted nor right to be treated as eil other lodependent nations, none can doubt that the moral effect of such action would have beeo to dispel the delusion under which the United States have persisted in their efforts to accomplish our suojugation.

THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE OLD WORLD RESPONSIBLE.

To the continued hesitation of the same Powers in rendering this act of simple justice toward this Confederacy is still due the continuance of the calamities which mankind suffers from the interruption of its peaceful pursuits both in the Old and the New World. Thera are other matters in which less than justice has beee rendered to this people by neutral Europe, and undue advantage effected on the aggressors in a wicked war. At the inceptioe of hostilities, the inhabitants of the Confederecy were almost exclusively agriculturists; those of the United States, to a great extent, mechanics and loerchants. We had no commercial marine, while their merchent vessels covered the oceen. We were without a navy, while they had powerful fleets. The edvantage which they possessed for inflicting injury nn our coasts and harbors was thus coenterbalanced in some measure by the exposure of their commerce to attack oy private armed v easels.

ANOTHER GROUND FOR DISSATISFACTION.

It was known to Europe that witbin a very few years past the United States had peremptorily refused to accede to proposals for abolishing privateering, on the ground, as alleged by them, that nations owning powerful fleets would thereby obtain undue advantage over those possessing inferior neval forces. Yet no sooner was war fingrant between the Confederacy and the United States than the maritime Powers of Eurone issued orders prohibiting either party from bringing prizes into their ports. *This prohibition, directed with apparent impartiality against both belligerents, was in reality effective against the Confederate States alone, for they alone could find a hostile commerce on the ocean. Merely nominal against the United States, the prohibition operated with intense severity on the Confederacy, by depriving it of the only means of maintaining, with some approach to equality, its struggle on the ocean against the crushing superiority of naval forces possessed by its enemies.*

THE ALABAMA.

The value and efficiency of the weapon which was thus wrested from our grasp by the combined action of neutral European Powers, in favor of e nation which professes openly its intention of ravaging their commerce by privateers le any future war, is strikingly illustrated by the terror inspired among the commercial classes of the United States by a single cruiser of the Confederacy. One nationel steamer, commanded by officers and manned by a crew who ere debarred by the closure of neutral ports from the opportunity of causing captured vessels to be condemned in their favor as prizes, has sufficed to double the rates of marine insurance in Northern ports, and consign to forced inaction numbers of Northere vessels, in addition to the direct damage inflicted by captures at sea. How difficult, then, to overestimate the effects that must have been produced by the hundreds of private armed vessels that would have swept the seas in pursuit nf the commerce of our enemy, if the means of disposing of their prizes had not been withheld by the action nf neutral Europe.

THE BLOCKADE.

But it is especially in relation to the so-called blockade nf our coast that the policy of European Powers has been so shaped as to cause the greetest injury to the Confederacy, and to confer signal advantages on the United States. The importance of this subject requires some development. Prior to the year 1856 the orinciples regulating this subject were to be gathered from the writings of eminent publicists, the decisions of Admiralty Courts, internetionsl treaties, and the usages of nations. The uncertainty and doubt which prevailed in reference to the true rules of maritime law in time of war, resulting from the discordant, and often conflicting principles ennonnced from each varied and independent source, had become a grevious evil to mankind. Whether a blockade was allowable against a port not invested by land as well as by sea, whether a blockade was valid by sea if the investing fleet was merely sufficient to render ingress to the blockeded port evidently daegerous, or whether it was further reqnired for its legality thet it should be sufficient really to prevent access, and nemerous other similar questions, had remained doubtful and undecided. Animated by the highly honorable desire to put an end to differeoces of opinion betweee neutrals aed belligerents which may occasion serious difficulties and even conflicts—I quote the official laugosge—the five great Powers of Europe, together with Sardinia and Turkey, adopted, in 1856, the fotlowing solemn declaration of principles:

First—Privateering is and remains abolished.

Secondly—The neotrel flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception nf contraband of war.

Thirdly—Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are eot liable to capture under enemy's flag.

Fourthly—Blockades, in order lo be binding, must be effective; that is to sey, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

Not only did this solemn declaration announce to the world the principles to which the signing Powers agreed to conform in future wars, bet it contained a clause to which those Powers gave immediate effect, and which provided thet the States not parties to the Congress of Paris should ba invited to accede to the declaration. Under this invitation every independent State in Europe yielded its assent. At least no instance is known to me of a refusal, and the United States, while declining to assent to the proposition which prohibited privateering, declared that the three remaining principles were in entire accordance with their own views of international lew. No instance is known in history of the edoption of rules of public law under circumstances of like solemnity with like nasnimity, aed pledging the faith of nations with sanctity so peculiar.

ACTION OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

When, therefore, this Confederacy was formed, and when neutral Powers, while deferring action on its demand for admission into the family of nations, recognised it as a belligerent Power, Great Britain and France made informal proposals aboot the samé time that their own rights as neutrals should be guaranteed by our acceding as belligerents to the declaration of principles made by the Congress of Peris. The request was addressed to our sense of justice, and therefore met immediate favorable response in the resolutions of the Provisional Congress of the 13th of August, 1861, by which all the principles announced by the Congress of Paris were adopted as the guide of our conduct during the war, *with the sole exception of that relative to privateering.* As the right to make use of privateers was one in which neutral nations had, as to the present war, no interest, as it was a right which the United Stetes had refused to abandoe, and which they remained at liberty to employ against us, as it was a right of which we were already in actual enjoyment, and which we could not be expected to renounce, flagrante bello,

against an adversary possessing an overwhelming superiority of naval forces, *it was reserved, with entire confidence, that neutral nations could not fail to perceive that just reason existed for the reservation.* Nor was this confidence misplaced; for the official documents published by the British Governments, nsually called Blue Books, contain the expression of the satisfaction of that Government with the coeduct of the officials who conducted successfully the delicate business confided to their charge.

NEUTRAL EUROPE PASSIVE.

These solemn declerations of principle—this implied agreement between the Confederacy and the two Powers just named—have been suffered to remain inoperative against the menaces and outrages on neutral rights committed by the United States with increasing and progressing arrogance during the whole period of the war. Neutral Europe remained passive whee the United States—*with a naval force insufficient to blockade the coast of a single State*—proclaimed a paper blockade of thousands of miles of coast, extending from the Capes of the Chesepeake to those of Florida and to Key West, and encircling the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande. *Compared with this monstrous pretension of the United States, the blockades known in history under the names of the Berlin and Milan Decrees and the British Orders in Council, in the years* 1806 end 1807, *sink into insignificance.* Yet these blockedes were justified by the Powers that declered them oe the sole ground that they were retaliatory; yet those blockades have since been condemned by the publicists of those very Powers as violations of International law; yet those blockades evoked aegry remonstrances frnm eeutral Powers, amongst which the United States were the most conspicuous; yet those blockades became tne chief ceuse of the war between Great Britain and the United States in 1812; yet those blockades were one of the principal motives thet led to the declaration of the Congress of Paris in 1856, in the fond hope of imposing an endoring check on the very abuse of maritime power which is now renewed by the United States in 1861 nnd 1862, nnder circumstances and with features of aggravated wrong without precedent in history.

INEFFECTUAL REMONSTRANCES.

The records of our State Department coatain the evidence of the repeated and formal remonstrances made by this Government to neutral Powers against the recognition of this blockade. It has been shown by evidence not capable of contradiction, end which has been furnished in part by the officials of neutral nations, *that the few ports of this Confederacy before which any naval forces at all have been stationed have been invested so inefficiently that hundreds of entries have been effected into them since the declaration of the blockade; that our enemies have themselves admitted the inefficiency of their blockade in the most forcible manner by repeated officiel complaints of the sale to us of goods contraband of war—a sale which could not possibly effect their interests if their pretended blockade was efficient really to prevent access to our coast;* thet they have gone further, and heve alleged their inability to render their paper blockade effecilve as the excuse for the odious barbarity of destroying the entrence to one of our harbors by sinking vessels inaded with stone in the chaneel; that our commerce with foreign natioes has been interrupted, not by the effective investment of our ports, or by the seizure of ships in the attempt to entcr them, but by the capture on the high seas of neutral vesseis by the cruisers of our enemies whenever supposed to be bound to any point on our extensive coast, without inquiry whether a single blockeding vessel was to be found at such polet; that blockeding vessels have left the ports at which they were stationed for distant expeditions, have been absent for many days, and have returned without notice either of the cessation or renewal of the blockade. *In a word, that every prescription of maritime law and every right of neutral nations to trade with a belligerent under the sanction of principles heretofore universally respected have been systematically and persistently violated by the United States. Neutral Europe has received our remonetrance, and has sacrificed in almost unbroken silence to all the wrongs that the United States have chosen to inflict on its commerce.*

ACTION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

The Cabinet of Great Britain, however, has not confined itself to such implied acquiescence in these breaches of international law as results from simple inaction, but has, in a published dispatch of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, assumed to make a change in the principle enunciated by the Congress of Paris, to which the faith of the British Government was considered to be pledged—a change too important and too prejudicial to the interests of the Confederacy to be overlooked, and against which I have directed solema protest to be made, after a vain attempt to obtain satisfactory explanations from the British Government. In a published dispatch from Her Majesty's Foreign Office to her Minister at Washington, under date of Feb. 11, 1862, occurs the following passage:

Her Majesty's Government, however, are of opinion that, assuming that the blockade was duly notified, and also that a number of ships are stationed and remain at the entrance of a port sufficient really to prevent access to it, *or to create an evident danger of entering it or leaving it*, and that these ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egress, the fact that various ships may have successfully escaped through it, (as in the particular instance here referred to,) will not of itself prevent the blockade from being an effectual one by international law.

The words which I have italicized are an addition made by the British Government, of its own authority, to a principle, the exact terms of which were settled with deliberation by the common consent of civilized nations, and by implied conventioe with this Government, as already explained, and their effect is clearly to reopen, to the prejudice of the Confederacy, one of the very disputed questions on the law of blockade which the Congress of Paris professed to settle. The importance of this change is readily illustrated by taking one of our ports as an example. There is evident danger in entering the port of Wilmington, from the presence of a blockading force; and by this test the blockade is effective. "Access is not really prevented" by the blockading fleet to the same port, for steamers are continually arriving and departing; so that, tried by this test, the blockade is ineffective and invelid. *The justice of our complaint on this point is so marked as to leave little room for doubt that further reflection will induce the British Government to give us such assurances as will efface the painful impression that would result from its language, if left unexplained.*

A REVIEW OF THE ATTITUDE OF FOREIGN POWERS.

From the foregoing remarks you will perceive that, during nearly two years of struggle, in which every energy of our country has been evoked for maintaining its very existence, the neutral nations of Europe have pursued a policy which, nominelly impartial, has been practically most favorsole to our enemies and most detrimental to us.

The exercise of the neutral right of refusing entry into their ports to prizes taken by both belligereots was eminently hurtful to the Confederecy. It was sternly asserted aed maintained. The exercise of the neutral right of commerce with a belligerent whose ports ere not blockaded by fleets sufficieet really to prevent access to them, would heve been eminently hurtful to the United States. It was compleisantly abandoned. *The duty of neutral States to receive with cordiality and recognize with respect any new confederation that independent States may think proper to form was too clear to admit of denial; but its postponement was obviously beneficial to the United States and detrimental to the Confederacy. It was postponed.*

In this review of our relations with the neetral nations of Europe, it has been my purpose to point out distinctly that this Government has no complaint to make that those nations declared their neutrality. It could neither expect nor desire more. *The complaint is that the neutrality has been rather nominal than real,* and thet recognized neutral rights have been alternately asserted and waived in such manner as to bear with great severity on us and to confer signal advantages on our enemy.

I have hitherto referred from calling your attention to this condition of our relations with foreign Powers for various reasons. The chief of these was the fear that a statement of our last grounds of complaint against a course of policy so injurious to our interests might be misconstrued into an appeal for aid. Unequal as we were in mere numbers and available resources to our enemies, we were conscious of powers of resistance in relation to which Europe was incredulous, and our remonstrances were therefore peculiarly liable to be misunderstood.

PROUDLY SELF-RELIANT.

The Confederacy, knowing full well the character of the contest into which it was forced, with full trust in the superior qualities of its population, the superior valor of its soldiers, the superior skill of its Generals, and, above all, in the justice of its cause, felt no use to appeal for the maintenance of its rights to other earthly aids, and it began and has continued this struggle with the calm confidence ever inspired in those who, with consciousness of right, can invoke the divine blessing on their cause. *This confidence has been so assured that we have never yielded to despondency under defeat, nor do we feel undue elation at the present brighter prospect of a successful issue to our contest.* It is, therefore, because our just grounds of complaint can no longer be misinterpreted that I lay them clearly before you. It seems to me now proper to give you the information, and, although no immediate results may be attained, it is well that truth should be preserved and recordod. It is well that those who are to follow us should understand the full nature and character of the tremendous conflict in which the blood of our people has been poured out like water, and in which we have resisted, unaided, the shocks of hosts which would have sufficed to overthrow many of the Powers, which, by their hesitation in according our rights as an indepeadent nation, imply doubt of our ability to maintain our National existence. It may be, too, that if, in future times, unfriendly discussions, not now anticipated, shall unfortunately arise between this Confederacy and some European Power, the recollection of our forbearance under the grievances which I have enumerated, may be evoked with happy influence in preventing any serious disturbance of peaceful relations.

A BOW TO LOUIS NAPOLEON.

It would not be proper to close my remarks on the subject of our foreign relations, without adverting to the fact that the correspondence between the Cabinets of France, Great Britain and Russia, recently published, indicates a gratifying advance in the appreciation by these Governmeets of the true interests of mankind, as involved in the war on this continent. It is to the enlightened ruler of the French nation that the public feeling of Europe is indebted for the first official exhibition of its sympathy for the sufferings endured by this people with so much heroism, of its horror at the awful carnage with which the progress of the war has been marked, and of its desire for a speedy peace. The clear and direct intimation contained in the language of the French note, that our ability to maintain our independence has been fully established, was not controverted by the answer of either of the Cabinets to which it was addressed. It is indeed difficult to conceive a just ground for a longer delay on this subject, after reading the following statement of facts contained in the letter emanating from the Minister of his Imperial Majesty:

"There has been estebliished, from the very beginning of this war, an equlibrium of forces between the belligerents, which has since been almost constantly maintained, and after the spilling of so much blood, they are, to-day, in this respect, in a situation which has not sensibly changed. Nothing authorizes the anticipation that more decisive military operations will shortly occur. According to the last advices received in Europe, the two armies were, on the contrary, in a condition which permitted neither to hope within e short delay advantages sufficiently marked to ture the balance definitely, and to accelerate the concinsion of peace."

As the Government has never professed the intention of conquering the United States, *but has simply asserted its ability to defend itself against being conquered by that Power,* we may safely conclude that the claims of this Confederacy, to its just place in the family of nations, cannot long be withheld after so frank end formal en edmission of its capacity to cope, on equal terms, with its aggressive foes, and to maintain itself against their attempts to obtain decisive results by arms.

"EVERY CONCEIVABLE ATROCITY."

It is my painful duty again to inform you of the renewed examples of every conceivable atrocity committed by the armed forces of the United States at different points within the Confederacy, and which must stamp indelible infamy, not only on the perpetrators, but on their superiors, who, having the power to check these outrages on humanity, numerous and well-authenticated as they have been, have not yet, in a single instance of which I am aware, inflicted punishment on the wrong-doers. Since my last communication to you, one Gen. McNeil murdered seven prisoners of war in cold blood, and the demand for his punishment has remained unsatisfied. The Government of the United States, after promising examination and explanation in relation to the charges made against Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, has, by its subsequent silence after repeated efforts on my part to obtain some answer on the subject, not only admitted his guilt, but sanctioned it by acquiescence; and I have accordingly branded this criminal as an outlaw, and directed his execution in expiation of his crimes, if he should fall into the hands of any of our forces.

Recently I have received eppersally authentic intelligence of another General, by the name of Milroy, who has issued orders in Western Virginia for the payment of money to him by the inhabitants, accompanied by the most savage threats of shooting every recusant, besides burning his house, and threatening similar atrocities against any of our citizens who shall fail to betray their country by giving him prompt notice of the approach of any of our forces. And this subject has also been submitted to the superior military authorities of the United States, with but faint hope that they will evince any disapprobation of the act. Humanity shudders at the appalling atrocities which are being daily multiplied under the sanction of those who have obtained temporary possession of power in the United Stntes, and who are fast making its once fair name a byword of reproach among civilized men. Not even the natural indignation inspired by this conduct should make us, however, so unjust as to attribute to the whole mass of the people who are subjected to the despotism that now reigns with unbridled license in the City of Washington e willing acquiescence in its conduct of the war. *There must necessarily exist among our enemies very many, perhaps a majority, whose humanity recoils from all participation in such atrocities, but who cannot be held wholly guiltless while permitting their continuance without an effort at repression.*

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The public journals of the North have been received, containing a Proclamatioe, dated on the first day of the present month, signed by the President of the United States, in which he orders and declares all slaves within ten nf the States of the Confederacy to be free, except such as are found within certain districts now occupied in part by the armed forces of the enemy. We may well leave it to the instincts of that common humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted in the breasts of our fellow-men of all countries to pass judgment on a measure by which several millions of human beings of an inferior race—peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere—are doomed to extermination, while at the same time they are encouraged to a general assassination of their masters by the insidious recommendation "to abstain from violence unless in necessary self-defence." *Our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable measure recorded in the history of guilty man is tempered by profound contempt for the impotent rage which it discloses.* So far as regards the action of this Government on such criminals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall—unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient—*deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced in the Proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrection.* The enlisted soldiers I shall continue to treat as unwilling instruments in the commission of these crimes, and shall direct their discharge and return to their homes on the proper and usual parole.

ITS POLITICAL ASPECT.

In its political aspect this measure possesses great significance, and to it, in this light, I invite your attention. It effords to our whole people the complete and crowning proof of the true nature of the designs of the party which elevated to power the present occupent of the Presidentiel Chair at Washington, and which sought to conceal its purposes by every variety of artful device, and by the perfidious use of the most solemn and repeeted pledges on every possible occasion. I extract, in this connection, as a simple example, the following declaration, made by President Lincoln, under the solemnity of his oath as Chief Magistrate of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1861:

"Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accessinn of a Republican administration, their property, and their peace, and personel security are to be endangered. There has ever been any reasonable cause for such apprehensions. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrery has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the public speeches of him who now addresses yge. I do but quote from one of those speeches whee I declare that I have eo purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery le the States where it exists. I believe I have no lewful right to do so, aed I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge thet I had made this and meny similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And more then this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutioes according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest crimes."

Nor was this declaration of the want of power or disposition to interfere with our social system confined to a state of peace. Both before and after the actual commencement of hostilities the President of the United States repeated in formal official communication to the Cabinets of Great Britain and France, that he was utterly without constitutional power to do the act which he has just committed, and that in no possible event, whether the secession of these States resulted in the establishment of a separate Confederacy or in the restoration of the Union, was there any authority by virtue of which he could either restore a disaffected State to the Union, by force of arms, or make eay change in any of its institutions. I refer especially for verification of this assertion to the dispatches addressed by the Secretary of State of the United States, under direction of the President, to the Ministers of the United States at London and Paris, under date of 10th and 22d of April, 1861.

The people of this Confederacy, then, cannot fail to receive this Proclamation as the futiest vindication of their own sagacity in foreseeing the uses to which the dominant party in the United States intended from the beginning to apply their power; nor can they cease to remember with devont thankfulness that it is to their own vigilance in resisting the first stealthy progress of approaching despotism that they owe their escape from consequences now apparent to the most skeptical.

NO RECONSTRUCTION.

This Proclamation will heve another salutary effect, le calming the fears of those who here constantly evinced the apprehension thet this wer might end by some reconstruction of the old Union, or some renewal of close political relations with the United States. These fears have never been shared by me, nor have I ever been able to perceive on what basis they could rest. *But the Proclamation affords the fullest guarantees of the impossibility of such a result. It has established a state of things which can lead to but one of three possible consequences—the extermination of the slaves, the exile of the whole white population of the Confederacy, or absolute and total separation of these States from the United States.* This Proclamation is also an authentic statement by the Government of the United States of its inability to subjugate the South by force of arms, and as such must be accepted by neutral nations, which can no longer fied any justification in withholding our just claims to formal recognition. It is also in effect an intimntioo to the people of the North that they must prepare to submit to a separation, now become inevitable; for that people are too acute not to understand thet a restitution of the Unioo has been rendered forever impossible by the adoption of a measure which, from its very nature, neither admits of retraction nor can co-exist with union.

FINANCIAL.

Among the subjects to which your attention will be specially devoted during the present session, you will, no doubt, deem the adoption of some comprehensive system of finance as being of paramount importance. The increasing public debt, the great augmentation in the volume of the currency, with its necessary concomitant of extravagant prices for all articles of consumption, the want of revenue from a taxation adequate to support the public credit, all unite in admonishing us that energetic and wise legislation alone can prevent serious embarrassment in our monetary affairs. It is my conviction that the people of the Confederacy will freely meet taxation on a scale adequete to the maintenance of the public credit and the support of their Government. When each family is sending forth its most precious ones to meet exposure in camp and death in battle, what ground can there be to doubt the disposition to devote a tithe of its income, and more, if more be necessary, to provide the Goverement with means for insuring the comfort of its defenders? If our enemies submit to an excise oe every commodity they produce, and to the daily presence of the tax-gatherer, with no higher motive than the hope of success in their wicked designs against us, the suggestion of an unwillingness on the part of this people to submit to the taxation necessary for the success of their defence is an imputation on their patriotism that few will be disposed to make, and that none can justify.

The legislation of your last session, intended to hasten the funding of outstanding Treasury notes, has proved beneficial, as shown by the returns annexed to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; but it was neither sufficiently prompt nor farreaching to meet the full extent of the evil. The passage of some enactment, carrying still further the policy of that law, by fixing a limitation not later that the 1st of July next to the delay allowed for funding the notes issued prior to the 1st of December, 1862, will, in the opinion of the Secretary, have the effect to withdraw from circulation nearly the entire sum issued previous to the last named date. If to this be added a revenue from adequate taxation, and appropriation of bonds guaranteed proportionately by the several States as has already been generously proposed by some of them in enactments spontaneously adopted, there is little doubt that wa shall see our finances restored to a sound and satisfactory condition, our circulation relieved of the redundnacy now productive of so many mischiefs, and our credit placed on such a basis as to relieve us from further anxiety relative to our resources for the prosecution of the war.

It is true that at its close our debt will be large: but it will be due to our own people, and neither the interest nor the capital will be exported to distant countries, impoverishing ours for their benefit.

On the return of peace the untold wealth which will spring from our soil will render the burden of taxation far less onerous than is now supposed, especially if we take into consideration that we shall then be free from the large and steady drain of our substance to which we were subjected in the late Union through the instrumentality of sectional legislation and protective tariffs. I recommend to your earnest attention the whole report of the Secretary of the Treasury on this important subject, and trust that your legislation on it will be delayed no longer than may be required to enable your wisdom to devise the proper measures for insuring the accomplishment of the objects proposed.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The operations of the Wer Department have been in the main satisfactory. In the report of the Secretary, herewith submitted, will be found a summary of many memorable successes. *They are with justice ascribed in large measure to the reorganization and reinforcement of our armies under the operation of the enactments for conscription.* The wisdom and efficacy of these acts have been approved by results, and the like spirit of unity, endurance and self-devotion of the people which has hitherto sustained their action, must be relied on to assure their enforcement under the continuing necessities of our situation. The recommendations of the Secretary to this effect are tempered by suggestions for their amelioration, and the subject deserves the consideration of Congress.

For the perfection of our military organization eo appropriate means should be rejected, and on this subject the opinions of the Secretary merit early attention. *It is gratifying to perceive that, under all the efforts and sacrifices of war, the power and means of the Confederacy for its successful prosecution are increasing. Dependence on foreign supplies is to be deplored, and should as far as practicable be obviated by the development and employment of internal resources.* The peculiar circumstances of the country, however, render this difficult, and require extraordinary encouragements and facilities to be granted by the Government.

THE RAILROADS.

The embarrassments resulting from the limited capacity of the railroads to afford transportation, and the impossibility of otherwise commanding and distributing the necessary supplies for the armies, render necessary the control of the roads under some general supervision, and resort to the power of impressment under military exigencies. While such powers have to be exercised, they should be guarded by judicious provisions against perversion or abuse, and be, as recommended by the Secretary, under due regulation of law.

THE EXEMPTION LAW.

I specially recommend in this connection some revision of the Exemption law of last session. Serious complaints have reached me of the inequality of its operation from eminent and patriotic citizens, whose opinions merit great consideration, and I trust that some means will be devised for leeving et home a sufficient local police, without making discriminatioes, always to be deprecated, between different classes of our citizens.

THE INDIANS.

Our relations with the Indians generally continue to be friendly. A portion nf the Cherokee people have assumed an attitude hostile to the Confederate Government; but it is gratifying to be able to state that the mass of intelligence and worth in that oation have remained true and loyal to their treaty engagements. With this exception, there have been no important instences of dissatisfaction among any of the friendly nations and tribes. Dissatisfaction recently manifested itself among certain portions of them; but this resulted from a misenprehension of the intentions of the Government in their behalf. This has been removed, and no further difficulty is anticipated.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith transmitted, exhibits the progress made in this branch of the public service since your edjournment, as well as its present condition. *The details embraced in it are of such a nature as to render it, in my opinion, incompatible with the public interests that they should be published with this message.* I therefore confine myself to inviting your attention to the informatioe therein contained.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Postmaster General shows that during the first postal year under our Government, terminating on the 30th of June last, our revenues were in excess of those received by the former Government in its last postal year, while the expenses were greatly decreased. There is still, however, a considerable deficit in the revenues of the Department, as compared with its expenses, and, although the graots already made from the general treasury will suffice to cover all liabilitiee to the close of the fiscel vear, ending on the 30th of June next, I recommend some legislation, if it can be constitutionally devised, for aiding the revenues of that Department during the ensuing fiscal year, in order to avoid too great a reduction of postal facilities. Your attention is also invited to numerous other improvements in the service recommended in the report, and for which legislation is required.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE.

I recommend to the Congress to devise a proper mode of relief to those of our citizens whose property has been destroyed by order of the Government in pursuance of a policy adopted as a means of National defence. It is true that full indemnity cannot now be made; but some measure of relief is due to those patriotic citizens who have borne private loss for the public good, whose property in effect has been taken for public use, though not directly appropriated. Our Government, born of the spirit of freedom, and of the equality and independence of the States, could not have survived a selfish or jealous disposition, making each only careful of its own interest or safety.

CONCLUSION.

The fate of the Confederacy, under the blessing of Divine Providence, depends upon the harmony, energy and unity of the States. It especially devolves on you, their representatives, as far as practicable, to reform abuses, to correct errors, to cultivate fraternity and to sustain in the people a just confidence in the Government of their choice. To that confidence end to the unity and self-sacrificing patriotism hitherto displayed is due the success which has marked the uoequal contest, and has brought our country into a condition at the present time such as the most sanguine would not have ventured to predict at the commencement of our struggle. Our armies are larger, better disciplined and more thoroughly armed and equipped than at any previous period of the war; the energies of a whole nation, devoted to the single object of success in this wer, heve accomplished marvels, and many of our trialshave by a beneficent Providence been converted into blessings. The magnitude of the perils which we encountered have developed tha true qualities and illustrated the heroic character of our people, thus gaining for the Confederacy from its birth a just appreciation from the other nations of the earth. The injuries resulting from the interruption of foreign commerce have received compensation by the developments of our internal resources. Cannon crown our fortresses that were cast from the proceeds of mines opened and furnaces built during the war. Our mountain caves yield much of the nitre for the manufacture of powder, and promise increase of product. From our own foundries and laboratories, from our own armories and workshops, we derive, in a great measure, the warlike material, the ordnance and ordnance stores which are expended so profusely in the numerous and desperate engagements that rapidly succeed each other. Cotton and woolen fabrics, shoes and harness, wagons and gun-carriages, are produced in daily increasing quantities by the factories springing into existence. Our fields, no longer whitened by cotton that cannot be exported, are devoted to the production of cereals and the growth of stock formerly purchased with the proceede of cotton. In the homes of our noble and devoted women—without whose enblime sacrifices our success would have been impossible—the notes of the loom and the spinning wheel may be heard throughout the land.

With hearts swelling with gratitnde, let us, then, join in returning thanks to God, and in beseeching the continnance of His protecting care over our cause, and the restoration of peace, with its manifold blessings, to our beloved country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, Jan. 12, 1863.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Something of a Traveler.

Mr. Ross Browne, who makes a "Trip to Iceland" this evening, at the hall of the Historical Society, has seen about as much of the world, and turned his hand to as many odds and ends of human enterprise, as any man within the range of our knowledge. He commenced his strange career, as he tells in some of his published sketches, by an extensive pedestrian tour through the Western States; after which he made several voyages down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in the capacity of a common boatman. He next turned up as a police reporter in Louisville, from which he gradually diverged into the study of medicine. Not liking that, he took up the profession of stenographer, and spent some time as Congressional reporter in Washington. With a capital of fifteen dollars, the net result of his labors in that branch of indostry, he set out to see the world; got as far as New-York, spent his money, and shipped before the mast in a New-Bedford whaler. During a voyage of a year and a half to the Indian Ocean, he assisted in the capture of many whales, visited the Azores, Canary, and Cape de Verd Islands, Madagascar, Comoro, and Zanzibar. At Zanzibar a mutiny broke out, and he left the vessel. He spent three months on the island, among the Arabs, and then worked his passage home in a Salem merchantman, visiting St. Helena on the way. The result of this voyage was a *Narrative of Adventures in the Whale Fishery*, published by the Harpers in 1844. From that date till 1848, he was engaged in the United States Treasury Department as compiler of bank statistics, and private secretary to Mr. Robert J. Walker. He was next appointed a Lieutenant in the revenue service, and ordered for duty to the Pacific coast. During a voyage round Cape Horn he visited the Brazils, the Island of Juan Fernandez, Lima, and other places of interest, of which he has given some amusing sketches. His visit to Crusoe's Island, published in *Harper's Magazine* in 1853, attracted considerable attention.

Arrived in California, August, 1849, with but twenty-five cents in his pocket, he found that a reduction had been made in the revenue service, and he was unceremoniously dropped out of office by the new Administration. Luckily, the Convention that formed the State Constitution was about to meet. They wanted a competent stenographer to report the proceedings. Browne was just in time. He demended and received cash in advance, his own price—ten thousand dollars. The Senate of the United States afterward purchased his report, and paid him three thousand dollars. On the strength of this piece of good fortune, he settled down for life on a country seet near Washington. He remained settled exactly three months, pulled up stakes, and started for Europe. During his European tour, he visited the principal cities of the continent; traversed Italy, Sicily, Greece and Turkey, and made an extensive pilgrimage through Syria and Palestine. The result of this tour was a series of letters to the *National Intelligencer*, and a volume of light and humorous sketches entitled *Yusef—a Crusade in the East.* On his return he was appointed a Special Agent of the Government to visit all the Custom-houses, Indian Agencies and public depositories throughout the United States. In this capacity he traveled through every State and Territory in the Union, except Kansas and Nebraska; visited Mexico and all the Indian tribes on the Pacific coast, from the Straits of Fuca to San Diego, made four voyages to and from California, and was finally decapitated for exposing the frauds committed under Buchanan's Administration. He then started a private agency in the new silver mines of Washoe, of which he has given an amusing account in a series of sketches entitled "A Peep at Washoe." Failing to make this pay, he set out once more on his travels, determined to make a living by his pen. During the past three years he has visited, as correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* and *Harper's Magazine*, all the cities of the Continent; traveled extensively through Spain, Portugal and Algeria; Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway; Poland, Prussia, Denmark and Iceland; and now, after his long absence, has once more reached New-York. The aggregate of Mr. Browne's various journeys by land and sea amounts to over six times round the world. All this he has accomplished solely upon the earnings of his own head and hands. We wish him success in his new "Trip to Iceland," and hope he will be accompanied this time by a numerous and congenial crowd.

The Artists' Receptlon.

The first Artists' Reception of the Winter was held on Friday night, at Dodworth's elegant rooms on Fifth-avenue. The attendance was moderately large, comprising some of our best known artists, literati, sevans, critics and lovers of art, each blessed with the fair companionship of woman.

The walls were hung with a great variety of pictures from the best easels of the City, including specimens from nearly every artist of prominence. Of the gems which gave greatest lustre to the first public exposition of the works of the Dodworth's Hall Association, we have room for but a passing meetion.

Hall was represented by Spanish children and a Fruit piece, in his peculiarly, happy style; Gignoux, by an impressive Swiss scene; Shattuck, by two delicate landscapes; Eastman Johnsons, by a *genre* picture of power and great happiness of expression; Hennessy, by a touching little picture; Gifford, by a superb Mountain Gorge; Henry P. Gray, by two effective emblematical pictures; Huntington, by a capital portrait of Suydam; Wenzler, by an equally good picture of "President, King," and Muller by a marble group, a full-length bas-relief portrait of Lieut. Hidden, who was killed last March while on duty at Sengster's Station, Va.

The studios of the resident artists were generously thrown open to the inspection of the guests. To all of them the curious crowd paid deserved honor, but to the studio of John Rogers, who is prominent among the few artists who have found subjects for their gifts in the scenes and incidents of the living drama of the century, the greatest attention was given.

He has on his table an exceedingly lovely group, which he calls the Union Refugees, representing a family of the better sort, driven by Pro-Slavery fanaticism from their homes, while

"The world to all before them, where to choose,
And Providence their guide."

The group consists of a noble specimen of a man, with a rifle in his hand, and of a tender, lov

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 17, 1863.

$2000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou...	96⅛	400 Brunsw'k C'y L. Co. 9⅜
1,000	do	96	25 Pac. Mail S. Co.....156
24,000	do	96⅛	100 do.....156⅛
1,000	do	96⅛	50 do.....155¾
22,500	U. S. 6s '61..Reg.	94⅜	10 do.....156
5,000	U. S. Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102¾	50 do.....s30.154⅜
10,000	do	102	50 N. Y. Cen. R....s30.117⅜
500	do...indorsed.	100	50 do.....s30.117¾
13,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅜	2300 Erie Railway..... 75
20,000	do	95⅝	800 do.....76⅛
32,000	U. S. D. N'ts	142⅜	200 do.....b10 75¾
4,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81...	115⅜	200 do.....75¾
2,000	Ill. Can. R. Bds.	106	500 Erie Railway Pref. 104⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs, '62.	101¾	200 do.....104⅝
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs, '77.	109	400 do.....s6 104⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs, '79.	109⅜	1200 do.....105
4,000	do	109¾	250 Hudson Riv. R..... 94⅜
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	62	600 do.....94⅝
5,000	do	62¼	50 do.....94⅜
10,000	do	62⅜	500 Harlem R.....36⅜
18,000	do	62¼	1200 do.....36⅝
6,000	Ipd. St. 6s, W. L.	96⅜	100 do.....38⅝
12,000	Va. St. 6s	65	300 Harlem R. Pref.... 73
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	65	100 do.....s10 72¾
60,000	do	64⅜	20 do.....72¾
85,000	do	64⅜	70 Nor. & Wor. R..... 82
20,000	do.....b10	65	400 Reading R.....94⅜
5,000	do.....b30	65	400 Mich. C. R.....98
1,000	Mo. 6s, ls to. H. & St. J. R.....	85	200 Clave. & Pitts. R.. 67
1,000	N. C. St. 6s.....	73⅛	800 do.....67⅜
3,000	Cal. State 7s.....	127	500 do.....67¾
500	da.....	126	900 do.....68
18,000	Erie 4th Mt. Bds.	110	100 do.....b30 68⅛
5,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs	125	800 M. S. & N. Ind. R.. 62⅜
7,000	Erie R. 8th M. B	107	900 do.....62⅝
5,000	C., B. & Q. 8‰ Bs.	122	200 do.....62¾
3,000	do	123¼	200 do.....b30. 62⅞
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M.....	101¼	1000 do.....53
17,000	Mich. So. S. F....	112	250 do.....63¼
34,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	122	100 do.....53⅜
10,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	89¾	600 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 99
15,000	do	90	700 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 92
10,000	Al. & T. H. Inc. B.	78	150 do.....b10. 92
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	89	100 do.....91¾
20,000	do.....b30	89¾	150 do.....s60. 91⅝
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	41	200 Gal. & Chi. R..... 91
5,000	do.....b30	41	220 do.....91⅜
10,000	do	40⅝	200 do.....91¾
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M..	106¾	1000 Clev. & Tol. R.... 97
2,000	do	106⅜	400 do.....96
7,000	Tol. & W. In. B..	88	200 do.....b30 96⅜
9,000	Mil. & P. du C. Im.	110	400 do.....95⅝
4,000	do	111	200 do.....s30 94⅜
23,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	79	449 Chic. & R. I. R.... 90⅜
1,000	do	78¾	200 do.....90¾
20,000	Clev. & P. 3d M.	100	1000 do.....91
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	79	50 do.....s30 90⅛
1,000	de	80	100 do.....s30 90¼
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65	400 Chic. B. & Q. R.....102
85	Bank of Commerce.	91	100 do.....101⅜
6	Metropolitan Bank.	101	100 Mil. & P. Du Ch. R. 47
90,000	American Gold.	147	250 do.....47⅜
35,000	do	147⅜	900 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R. 67
115,000	do	147⅜	250 do.....b10 67
32,000	do.....b30	148	300 do.....66
10,000	do	147⅝	5 do.....65⅜
100	Canton Company	24¾	13 do.....65
200	do	25	50 do.....65⅝
17	Del. & Hnd. Ca. Co	128⅜	50 do.....b30 66¼
20	Penn. Coal Co.....	128	200 Alt. & T. H. R..... 33
100	Cum. Coal Pref....	22⅜	18 do.....32
100	do	22⅝	300 Alt. & T. H. Prf.... 80
100	do.....b10	23	
100	Chic. & Alton R....	59	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81. Con..	96	50 Pacific M. S. Co.....155
13,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	95	200 Cumb. Coal Pref.... 23
42,000	Treas. 7 3.10 ‰ c. Notes	102	100 do.....b10 23
2,000	do...indorsed.	100	400 Erie R. Pref.....104¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅛	100 do.....b10.105
20,000	do	95⅜	100 do.....b30.105⅜
50,000	do	96	100 Hud. Riv. R..... 94⅜
10,000	U. S. D. N..b30.	143¾	100 do.....94¼
10,000	do	143	250 do.....94
100,000	do	142⅜	400 Harlem Railroad... 36⅝
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90....	63	100 do.....36⅞
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	65	10 Chi. Bur. & Q. R....103
10,000	do.....b30	65⅜	250 Harlem R. Pref.... 73
5,000	do.....b60	65⅜	100 do.....b10 73⅛
2,000	M. & P. D. C. 1st M.	110	100 do.....72⅝
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	121	220 Michigan Cen. R.... 96
2,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	104	200 do.....95⅞
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	89	500 M. S. & N. I. R..... 52⅜
30,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	93	100 do.....52¾
7,000	A. & T. H. 1st. M.	108	900 do.....52¾
13,000	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	80	64 do.....53
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	40⅜	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 99
5,000	do	40⅜	100 do.....99⅛
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	101	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.... 91⅜
230,000	Amer. Gold	147	300 Clev. & Pitt. R..... 67⅜
50,000	do.....b60.	147⅜	500 do.....b30 68¼
60,000	do	146⅞	100 do.....s30 67¼
25	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	118	400 do.....67
100	do.....b60.	118	100 do.....b30 67⅜
100	do	117⅜	500 Clev. & Tol. R..... 94⅛
100	do	117⅜	500 do.....s60 93⅜
50	do	117⅜	200 do.....b10 94⅛
50	do.....s60.	117	100 Gal. & Chic. R..... 91⅜
100	da.....b30.	117⅜	200 Chic. & R. I. R..... 90⅜
150	do	117⅜	100 do.....90⅜
200	do	117	100 do.....b10 90⅜
600	Erie Railway.....s10	76	100 do.....b30 90⅜
50	do.....b30	75⅜	500 do.....90⅜
900	do	75	200 Mil. & P. Du C. R.. 47
100	do.....b30	76⅜	100 do.....b30 47⅜
100	do.....b30	76	50 P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.. 66
100	do	74⅜	260 do.....66⅜
50	Canton Co	24⅜	160 do.....b30 66⅜
50	do	24¼	10 Metropolitan Bank. 101⅜
150	do	24	10 do.....101¼

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$35,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	95⅜	350 Hudson R. R..... 91¾
110,000	U. S. D. Nts	143¾	100 do.....95
35,000	Amer. Gold	147⅞	100 Harlem R.....b30 38⅜
50,000	do	147¾	200 do.....38¾
100	Bruns. Land Co	10	300 M. S. & N. I. R.... 52⅜
100	Canton Comp'y.	25	400 do.....52¾
10	Pacific M. S. Co	156	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip..... 92
50	do	155½	100 do.....91¾
100	do	155¾	1000 Clev. & Pitt. R.... 68¼
1700	Erie Railway	75¾	300 Gal. & Chic. R..... 91¾
800	do	75⅝	100 Chic. & R. Is. R.... 90¾
200	Erie R. Pref.	104⅞	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$35,000	U. S. Con. 6s	95⅞	800 Harlem Railroad... 36⅜
19,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ‰ ct. Notes	102	300 do.....36⅝
10,000	Amer. Gold	146⅞	100 Reading R...ex div. 88
150,000	do	146⅞	400 M. S. & N. I. R..... 52¾
130,000	U. S. D. Nts	142⅜	200 do.....52⅜
20,000	do	142⅜	300 Galena & Chi..... 91¾
10,000	do	142⅜	50 do.....b10 91¾
100	Brunsw. City L. Co..	9⅜	300 Clev. & Toledo R... 94⅜
350	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅜	500 Cb. & R. I. R..... 90¾
100	Erie Railway	74⅜	100 do.....90¾
100	do	s10 74⅜	200 do.....90¾
1150	do	74⅞	300 do.....b3 90⅜
100	Erie R. Pref.	104⅜	450 do.....90⅜
50	Hnd. R. R.	93⅜	100 Mil. & P. Du Ch. R. 46⅜
100	do	93⅜	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.... 66
			50 T. Haute & Alt. P.. 60⅜

MONDAY, Jan. 19—A. M.

The Treasnry bill which Mr. HOOPER, of Massachnsetts, has moved to suhstltute for the hill of the Committee of Ways and Means, wss pnblished from n manuscript copy with which we were kindly furnished on Satnrday, in our Sunday editlon, snd is now reproduced for more genval circulation smong our readers, because of its immediate importance. A dispatch from the Washington agent of the Associeted Press says that the hill has the indorsement of the Secretary of the Treasury. It ia briefer in its detalls than the originsl blll, and differs from lt in allowing 6 ‰ cent. interest, *payable in legal tender United States Notes*, on the 1@3 years Treesnry Notes, snch Treesnry Netes to be reconvertihle into Circulation at the will of the holder, instead of 5.47½ ‰ cent. interest, *payable in Gold Coin*; the Treasury Notes *not* reconvertible into Circulation. The rate and reconvertible clauses are the same as in the first draft of Mr. SPAULDING, which he modified to 5.47½ ‰ cent., snd the Treasury Notes not reconvertible, for the sake of hnrmony in the Committee. Both bills now before the House provide for conversions at par into twenty-year 6 ‰ cent. Stock, and restrict the sales of such Stock to its par value.

The present bill practically restricts the future employment of United States Notes, of legal tender, to the demands of the open Money Market, *when rating above six per cent. per unnum*. While the current rates of interest nre *at or below* 6 ‰ cent. on the temporary loan of Money, of legal tender, the surplus, in the shape of United States Notes, or other demands upon the Treasury, or in Deposits in Bank, may be employed, if only for ... days or months, in Treasury Notes bearin... ‰ cent., which the holder, *at any time, on demand*, at the Treasury in Washington or New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, (or, under regulntion, at any other Government depository,) may reconvert, with the accumulatcd interest, into United States Circulation. The interest npon this temporary Treasnry paper, being made payable in kind, the theory of the Bill is that the Money Market cnnnot be forced above 6 ‰ cent. to other borrowers, or to the Government itself, by the anticipated premium upon the half-yearly interest, if made payable in Gold. And that the inducement for funding into a 6 ‰ cent. 20-year Stock is made the greater from the fact that the interest npon the Stock *is made payable in Gold*. Another effect, on the other hand, is that while the pnblic prefer to lend to the Government, npon Treasury paper instead of Funded Stock, the annnel charge for interest in Gold is kept below the Customs Revenue, even thongh the present volume of importations shonld be reduced. At the ssme time, there le to be no interference with the uniform payment of interest in Gold on all ontetanding Treasury Bonds and Certificates of Treesnry Indebtedness. We may embrece thls occasion to refer to the ebnndant ehility of the Government to make its interest payments, other than on the proposed new Treasury paper, in Gold, derived from the Cnstoms, and also to the extent that such peper may he funded into 6 ‰ cent. Stock, together with 1 ‰ cent. ‰ annum by way of Sinking Fnnd.

The receipts for Cnstoms for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1862, are steted in the lete Report of the Secretary of the Treasury as amounting to.....$49,056,397

Of which:

At New-York	$36,096,029
Other ports	12,960,368
Total	$49,056,397
And the Interest on Pnblic Debt	13,190,324
Snrplns from Cnstoms	$35,866,073

The Secretery mekes the very safe estimate that the Customs, for the current Fiscal Year ending 30th of June, 1863, will amount to..$68,041,736

And the Interest on Public Debt	25,014,532
Surplus from Customs	$43,027,204

One per cent. Sinking Fund on Public Debt of all descriptions, as it will stand on 30th of June, of which Sinking Fnnd $2,683,304 has already been applied to payment of principal of Loan of 1862.... 11,222,974

Surplus Balance from Customs	$31,804,230

Thet the Secretery hes rather under than over estimated his increase from Customs, would seem probable from the actual receipts at the port of New-York for the first half of the Fiscal year, which compare as follows:

Customs.	1862-3. July 1 to Dec. 31.	1861-2. July 1 to Dec. 31.
At port of New-York	$27,191,126	$11,129,643
Add 33⅓ ‰ c. for other pts.	9,063,709	3,709,861
Total half Fiscal Year.	$36,254,835	$14,839,524

The following schedule, which we have cnrefully complled from the rccent official figures presented by Mr. SPAULDING, will show the Interest charge in Gold, for the present fiscal year, closely corresponding with the above estimate of the Secretary. The table omits the Loen of 1862, dne 31st nltimo, and since paid off.

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, JAN. 1, 1863.

Loans.	Principal.	Rate.	Annual Interest.
1867-68.....	$18,323,592	6 ‰ cent.	$1,099,400
1874.....	20,000,000	5 ‰ cent.	1,000,000
1871.....	7,022,000	5 ‰ cent.	351,100
1881.....	68,417,000	6 ‰ cent.	4,105,020
1867-82*....	26,050,850	6 ‰ cent.	1,503,051
1865.....	3,461,000	5 ‰ cent.	173,050
1862.....	1,026,600	6 ‰ cent.	61,596
1864†.....	139,998,000	7.30 ‰ cent.	10,219,854
1863.....	2,750,350	6 ‰ cent.	165,021
Total....	$286,049,392		$18,678,092
Deposits...	38,458,008	4 ‰ cent.	1,538,320
Deposits...	41,777,628	5 ‰ cent.	2,088,881
Certificates.	49,881,918	6 ‰ cent.	2,992,918
Together.	$416,166,946		$25,296,211
Certificates.	60,439,323	Dne after June 30, 1863.	
Audited cla's	59,117,597	Payable in New Circulation.	
Circulation.	237,021,315	Free of Interest.	
Postal Cur'y	6,844,936	Free of Interest.	
Old debt & nts.	330,770	Interest nncertain.	
Total debt.	$779,920,887		

* Known as the 5.20 year Loan.

† Originally $140,000,000; difference of $2,000, being funded into 1891 Loan.

The reader will not fail, of couree, to notice that, hy the letter of the hill prepared by Mr. HOOPER, and accepted by the Secretary, the entire $900,000,000, including the $100,000,000 of United States Notes of legal tender, just authorized by joint resolution, (and which is made part of any new Treasury act that may be passed at the present session,) is placed in the discretion of the Secretary to issue 6 ‰ cent. Stock at par, 6 ‰ cent. Treasury paper, 1 to 3 years to run, but reconvertible into circulation, *or United States Notes for Circulation* free of interest, or he may reduce any part of his Treasury paper below 6 ‰ cent interest, if it will float at 3.65@4 ‰ cent. premium. We believe it has been the opinion of Mr. HOOPER, from the beginning of the session, that the employment of United States Notes of legal tender, should he limited oply hy the exigences of the Treasury, end the condition of the Money Market, which latter he deems the best test of the damands of the country for a uniform circulation of legal tender. If, in this respect, he has shaped his bill to meet, at once, the wants of the Treasury and the views of the Secretery against the too free use of United Stetes Notes of Circuletion, and his reluctance to employ them where Loans at reasonable rates can be substitnted, the fair presumption is, that all differences of opinion at Washington will soon be accommodated.

The Trade of the past week was fairly active in Imports snd Exports. The latter inclnde $1,380,000 in Gold. The Exchnnges have been unsettled by the rise and frequent fluctuations in the price of Gold, while the Money Market, with more activity in the demand from Brokers and Speculators in Gold and Stocks and Customs Notes, was ruled at about the uniform rate of 6 ‰ cent. ‰ annum. The heavy disbursements of the Treasury have been renewed since the passege of the Joint Resolntion of Congress for $100,000,000, and as a further supply of United States Notes of large Notes has come to hend, the Banks are able to do their business with increased ease, while the opportnnity is afforded for transferring the small United States Notes in the Market to the use of the Paymasters in the Army. The Stock Exchange has continued buoyent in speculation, and with occasional adverse turns, at rapidly advancing prices. At the close on Satnrday, the Market wes firm, on a large business through the day.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	143⅜@149⅜ @146⅞
U. S. Notes for Customs	136⅛@142⅛
U. S. 6 ‰ cents. 1881	97 @98
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ‰ cts	103½ @180 @102
New-York Central	114¾ @117¾
New-York and Erie	70¾ @76⅝
Erie Preferred Shares	100⅝ @104⅝
Rock Island	86⅝ @86⅝
Michigan Guaranteed	92⅛ @93⅜
Michigan Southern	48¾ @52⅜
Michigan Central	94⅜ @96⅜
Toledo	83¾ @94⅜
Galena	96⅜ @91⅝
Illinois Central	86¾ @91¾
Panama	175 @183
Pacific Mail	148⅝ @155
Missouria	65¼ @64¾
Tennessees	62¾ @61⅜
Hudson River	90⅝ @83⅜
Harlem Preferred	65 @72⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	66¾ @67¾
Harlem Common	32 @36¼

The following are the bids on Saturday for the City Benk Shares, which are dull:

New-York.....106	Bank of the Republic...103
Ocean, (ex. div.).....87	Metropolitan.....101
Amer. Exch., (ex. div.) 97	

The Railway Mortgages are again higher and in lerge demend:

N. Y. Central 6s.....113	Ill. Cen. 7 ‰ c., '75. 122
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.122	Chi. & N. W. s. f.....110
Erie seconds, '79.....120	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex. 90
Erie thirds, '83.....118	Chi. & N. W. Appl. Ex 92⅜
Erie fourths, '80.....110	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.. 97
Erie fifths, '85.....104	Chi. & N. W. 1sts 2d ser. 69
B., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77.103½	Chi. & N. W. seconds.. 40⅜
Hudson firsts, '69.....120	Han. & St. Jo. firsts.... 60
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85. 119⅜	Lack. & W. Bonds.....134
Hudson thirds, '75.....112	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts..118
Hudson coevert, '67....107	Del., Lack. & W. 2nds..135
Harlem firsts, '69, '73..113½	Tol. & Wab. firsts.....106¼
Harlem seconds, '64....106	Tol. & Wab. seconds.... 89
Harlem thirds.....103	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts..110
Mich. C. & ‰ c., '69-'72..113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.....111
Mich. C. n. L. & ‰ c. '62.125	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.101
Chi. B. & Q. 6 ‰ c. 1sts..123¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.. 78⅜
Mich. So. 7 ‰ c. 2ds.....100	Clev. & Pitts. firsts.....106
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ‰ c. 111¾	Clev. & Pitts. thirds.....100
Pac. R. Guar. by Mo... 60	Clev. & Pitts. fourths.. 79⅜

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in onr last paper, amount to $3,819,800 egainst $3,302,447 same week last seeson. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,750,602, against $3,665,310 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $1,380,000, against $646,000 same week last year.

The Commercial Tablee for the *calendar* year 1862, being now complete, we retnrn, as nsnal in January, in our weekly es well es monthly comparlsons of the Foreign Trade at New-York, to the movement of the current Fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st of July, 1862, and to close on the 30th of June, 1863:

The Import entries of the first half of the yeer, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, exclusive of $877,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$88,724,000
Add since 1st of January	6,729,559
Total to date	$95,453,559
Against same date 1862	54,392,273
Increased Import since Joly 1	$41,061,286

The exporte of Domestic Produce and Miscelleneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from the port of New-York, fer the first half of the Fiscal year to Dec. 31, were... $95,060,000

Add since 1st of January	6,000,754
Total to date	$101,060,754
Against same date 1862	78,913,202
Increased Export since July 1	$22,147,552

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, was | $31,461,000
Add since Jan. 1 | 2,182,000
Total to date | $33,643,000
Against same date, 1862 | 3,508,000
Increased Specie Export | $30,135,000

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, we now understand, on authority, to be thoroughly reorganized, from the late Chicago and Mississippi Company, as on the 16th of October, 1862, under a special charter enacted by the Legislature of Illinois, Mr. JAMES ROBB, (late Receiver of the old Corporation,) is elected President of the Board of Directors, and JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bonds and Shares of Stock of this Company, when the issue is full, and which is now near completion, will represent:

First—First Mortgage Preferred Sinking Fund Bonos, bearing 7 ‰ cent. interest, redeemable within fifteen years by an annnal Sinking Fund of $30,000, interest payable 1st of April and 1st of October....	$600,000
Seoond—First Mortgage Bonds at thirty years, bearing 7 ‰ cent. interest, payable 1st of ot July and 1st of Jsnuary	$2,400,000
Total	$3,000,000
The foregoing issues of Bonds are secured by a trust deed to SAMUEL J. TILDEN and LEWIS H. MEYER, Trustees, on 220 miles of road and the entire rolling stock and properly of the Company, being an average of $13,636 per mile.	
Tbird—Income Bonds at 20 years, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable 1st May and 1st November	1,100,000
Total morigage and income debt	$4,100,000 averaging $18,636 per mile.
Fourth—Preferred Stock when the Issne is complete, estimated	2,250,000
This Stock is entitled to a Preferred Annual Dividend of 7 per cent. out of the net profits of the Company, but is not cnmulative if the profit is not earned.	
Fifth—Common Stock when the Issue is complete, estimate	1,750,000
Total Debt Capital	$8,200,000

The Comman Stock is only entitled to Dividend out of the excess of Profits of the Company remaining after payment of Dividend on Preferred Stock, hut in case the Profits of the Company should exceed 7 ‰ cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, then they ere to share equally in their division. Our authority adds:

The receipts of the Road, under the management of the late Receiver were $938,000 in 1860; $1,098,000 in 1861, and will exceed $1,230,000 for 1862. These receipts are less in amount than was practicable to have been earned, if the rolling stock of the road in previons years had been equal to the demands of business, and the wants of the country on its line. This want will be soon overcome, as extensive improvements are being made in this department, and we are officially informed that prevision to the extent of nearly $400,000 exists under the present organization to cover the cost of these improvements, and the renewals of the road, independent of any appropriation out of its receipts, being sufficient to advance its general condition to that of a first-class American road.

The title of the new Company to the railroad was acqnired by purchase under foreclosure and sale of the first and second mortgages of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, and confirmed by decrees and orders of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.

An agreement, proposed by the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company for a perpetnal lease of its road, from Chicago to Joliet, thirty-seven miles, and accepted by the trustees of the bondholders, fixes the compensation for its nse, on the basis of a *pro rata* division of receipts and operating expenses. In the proportion of 220 and 37, being the mileage of each road, each corporation maintaining at its own separate cost the expense of maintenance of all bridges, stations and tencing of their respective roads.

The Capital Stock of the Corporation under its Charter, restricts its increase subject to the written consent and approval of three-fourths of its Stockholders, and the same restriction exists as to the crention of debts and liabilities, except those incurred for supplies in operating the Road. The Charter of the Corporation gives to its President and Directors the privilege of fixing the rates of toll in the transportation of freight and passengers; this being a vested right, it cannot be impaired by any future intervention on the part of the Legislature.

The office for the transfer of the shares of the Company is now open at No. 27 William-street, H. F. TAINTOR, acting as temporary Transfer Agent.

The earninge of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railwey Company for Decemher, 1862:

Freight	$249,660 81
Passengers	96,194 49
Express	7,166 77
Mail	7,825 00
Rent of Railway	7,083 33
Miscellaneous	966 40
Total	$368,896 80
Previous year	$301,957 95
Increase	$66,938 94
For the year 1862	$3,743,223 91
For the year 1861	3,031,787 51
Increase	$711,436 40

The Customs receipte at this port the last week nmount to $960,000.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing-house Setnrday, were $47,032,472 19, end the balances $2,672,713 85. The exchenges for the week ending Setnrday were $314,471,467 60, being e daily average of $52,611,909 60, egeinst $41,632,748 22, for the week ending on Satnrdey, Jen. 10. The average is the largest reported since the organization of the clearing-honse.

The New-Jereey Railroad and Transportation Company has declared n semi-annual dividend of 5 ‰ cent., free of Government tax, payable Feb. 2. The Delaware and Raritan end Camden and Amboy Railroad end Trensportetion Company a dividend for the last six months of 5 ‰ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 21st of January. The Lamar Fire Insnrance Company has declared a semi-ennual dividend of 5 ‰ cent., free from Government tax, peyeble on demand.

The New Treasnry Bill.

The following is a copy of Mr. HOOPER'S snhstitnte blll, in place of thet reported hy the Committee of Ways and Means:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States, from time to time, and in snch amounts as shall be needed for the service of tbe cnrrent and next fiscal year, in such form and at such rates of interest, not exceeding 6 ‰ cent. ‰ annum, as in his judgment the public interest may require, the sum of $900,000,000; and to issue for any part of thet amount coupos or registered bonds, payable in coin, at any time after twenty years from date, at the pleasnre of the Government, or Treesury Notes, payable in lawfnl money, at any time not over three years from date, bearing interest not over 6 ‰ cent., payable in like manner; and any part of thet amount required by the exigencies of the public service, to pay the army and navy, and other creditors of the Government, may be iseneo in United States notes not bearing interest payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, of snch denominations not less than ooe dotlar, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem expedient. The bonds issued under the authority of this act shall be of such denominations not less than $50, and the Treasury notes ot such denominations not less than ten dollars, as may be determined by the Secretary of tbe Treasury, and interest on said bonos *shall be paid semi-annually in coin, and on said Treasury notes in lawful money*, at such time or times as may be exnressed on their face. The Secretary of the Treasury may dispose ol said bonds at such rates not less than par, as he may deem best, for lawful money of the Uniteo States, or for any indebtedness of the United States, and they shall be exempt from taxation by or under any State laws.

The aggregate amount of all the bonds, Treasury Notes and United States Notes together, outstanding under this act, shall not exceed at any one time the sum of nine hundred millions of dollars.

SEC. 2. The Treasury Notes authorized by this act, with the accrued interest thereon, sball be receivable at par at all times for internal texes and all other dues to the United States, *except duties on imports, and may be exchanged at the Treasury of the United States at any time, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for an equal amount of the United States Notes not bearing interest* as aforesaid; and when returned to the Treasury Department aed canceled, the Secretary of the Treasnry may issue Treasury Notes or United States Notes of the same amonnt in the place ot them.

SEC. 3. Tha United States notes not bearieg interest authorized to be issned by this act, sball be lawful moeey and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, *except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt*; and any of said notes may be reissued from time to time as tbe exigencies of tne pnblic service may require, and new notes may be issued in place of any notes issned or to be issued which have been or may be returned or canceled.

SEC. 4. Any bonds that have been heretofore, or that may hereafter be issued by and on the faith of the Government of the United States, shall be deemed to be due and payable in coin at any time at the pleasore ot the Government of the United States, after the period designated in the bonds for the payment of the same.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive deposits of coin and bullion with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than $20, and to issne receints therefor in denominations of not less than $20 each, and corresponding with the denominations of the Government notes not bearing interest; the coin deposited for, or representing said receipts, shnll be retained in the Treasury for the payment ot such receipts on demand, and for no other purposes whatever, except that such receipts, representing coin held in the Treasury for payment of interest on the public debt, may be issued in payment of such interest to an extent not beyond one-fifth more than the amount ol coin in tbe Treasury, and such receipts shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports as coin.

SEC. 6. To prevent and punish counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations of the bonds and notes authorized to be issued by this act, all the provisions of the 6th and 7th sections of the act entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of United States notes for the redemption or fonding thereof and for tnnding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, so far as applicable, shall apply to the bonds and notes authorized to be issned by this act in like manner as if said sixth and seventh sections were adopted as additioual sections thereof.

SEC. 7. That in addition to the notes less than one dollar, commonly called postage cnrrency, already issued or hereafter to be issued, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue fractional notes ot like amounts, prepared, engraved and printed nnder the direction of the Secretary in the Treasury Department building, and said fractional notes may be exchanged for said postage currency and tor United States notes, and shall be receivable in payment of dues for customs not exceeding one dollar, and for all other dues to the United States not exceeding three dollars.

SEC. 8. That the sums necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, not exceedieg $600,000, are hereby approoriated.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jen. 17, 1863—6 P. M.

The receiots of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, hava been: 22 bbls. Asbes, 16,701 bbls. Flour, 165 bags Corn Meal, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 10,603 bushels Corn, 570 bushels Rye, 4,953 bushels Barley, 10,113 bushels Oats, 3,505 bushels Malt, 6,954 pkgs. Provisions, and 578 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $8 tor Pearls, ‰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 701 bbls., incinding 446 Pot bbls. and 255 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Light sales were effected to-day at unchanged prices. The annnal statement of the *Shipping List* makes the total receipts in the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, 697,610 pkgs., weighing 98,558,660 lbs., against receipts in 1861 of 1,251,246 pkgs., weighing 182,244,627 lbs., and the total consumption in 1862, 86,989,911 lbs., against a consumption in 1861 of 187,045,786 lbs., being a decrease of 98,052,875 lbs., or over 52 ‰ cent.

COTTON—Has been purchased to-day to the extent of 2,000 bales; Middling, closing as high as 73½@74c. ‰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request at slightly improved rates. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 18,450 bbls., incinding Superfine State at $6 30@$6 60; poor to choice extra State at $6 70@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$6 85; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 30@$6 60; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 30 ‰ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 30	@$6 60
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 00
Superfine Western	6 30	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 60	@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, round

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Criminal Cornaa—The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Actress at Daylight—Somebody Else.

WALLACK'S—A Bold Stroke for a Husband.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

BOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Undaa Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE—Opening Night.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

BANYARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have this morning an official account of the victory at Arkansas Post, one hundred miles up the Arkansas River. While an attack was made on the rebel fortifications in front by the gunboats, the land forces debarked two miles below, and marched to their rear, thus forcing a speedy surrender. Six rebel regiments were captured in the earthworks, and two Texas regiments, marching to reinforce the place, being ignorant of its capture, were also "bagged." A large amount of ammunition and stores were taken. Our loss was not so heavy as at first reported.

Arrivals from St. Thomas yesterday inform us that another rebel privateer is afloat in the West India waters, the schooner *Retribution*, painted black and mounting four guns, with a long-tom amidships. She recently chased two vessels into the harbor of St. Thomas.

Our correspondence from Key West is to the 12th instant. The United States gunboat *Saganore* returned from a cruise on the 10th, having succeeded, during her absence, in capturing two prizes with valuable cargoes, intended for the rebels. Two more of the Banks transports are reported as having gone ashore on the Florida coast—the ship *Lucinda*, with troops and horses on board, which was subsequently got off, and the ship *Sparkling Sea*, with the Twenty-fifth New-York Battery on board, which would probably be entirely wrecked. She went ashore on Ajax Reef, near Carysfort Light-house. The troops were all saved, and all the horses which had survived the passage.

A dispatch from Cairo, published in the Chicago *Journal*, states that Col. Shaw, of the Fourteenth Iowa, was there on the 15th inst., on his way to Helena, where he will proceed to organize the negroes, and muster them into the military service. He is authorized to raise a brigade.

A correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, writing from Liverpool under date of Dec. 31, makes some interesting statements regarding the development of the Confederate navy. He says there are now at that port, at Laird's establishment, where the *Alabama* was built, three new iron screw steamers, one said to be 3,000 tons, the other two of 1,600 tons each; all very fine specimens, and expected to be formidable vessels and of great speed. The larger ship is reported to be ready for sea, with coals and stores on board, (no armament of course,) and her agents are now shipping a crew of picked men. It is said, in answer to inquiries, that this ship is bound for China! but there is little question that she is bound upon a piratical expedition, and it is hinted that Maury (now in Liverpool) is to have the command. The two other ships are receiving their machinery, and will not be ready for the present. The same steamer that took the guns, &c., to the *Alabama* was in port, and is likely to be soon employed in a similar service. A party of officers attached to this fleet have appeared in the naval uniforms adopted by the so-called Confederacy, since the news of the battle of Fredericksburgh was received. The same correspondent also confirms the statements recently made regarding the departure of a large fleet of small steamers with cargoes of food and stores destined for the rebels.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* states that Maury has gone abroad to take command of one of the rebel iron-clads.

A letter received in Boston on Saturday, direct from Newbern, brings the very latest intelligence from that point. It is dated last Saturday morning, Jan. 10, several days later than any previously received. The regular mails were to be interdicted for a short time, and everything indicated a formidable movement in some direction. The fleet of iron-clads was in sight, and siege guns, artillery, shell and fixed ammunition were being put into vessels in large quantities. Our troops were generally in good health.

A letter dated at Falmouth, as long ago as Jan. 3, notices as a significant circumstance the fact that the whole pontoon train, which had been taken to Washington, had again been brought down the river, and anchored in the vicinity of Gen. Burnside's headquarters.

Formal notice is given that hereafter no passes will be issued to persons desirous of visiting Fortress Monroe, except to such as may have special business with the army and navy.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

The Assembly, after a very excited session, adjourned until Wednesday evening next, the Democratic members having filibustered so as to prevent a vote, as agreed upon, at 12 o'clock. The most disgraceful scenes were enacted in the Assembly Chamber during the proceedings, and threats of personal violence to Mr. Callicott were freely indulged in.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. Fulton, of the bark *Parker Cook*, one of the most recent victims to the *Alabama*, has arrived in Philadelphia. His report states that he sailed from Boston for St. Domingo with a cargo which was composed mainly of provisions. Whilst off the Moro Passage, Nov. 30, his vessel was taken by the privateer *Alabama*. The charts and chronometer of the *Parker Cook*, the crew, and also a part of the cargo, were taken on board of the *Alabama*, and the bark was burned. The Captain and crew were detained on board until Dec. 5. When off Cape Maisi, fell in with the schooner *Union*, for Jamaica, of and from Baltimore. As her cargo belonged to British subjects, the *Union* was released upon giving a bond for $1,500, and the Captain and crew of the *Parker Cook* were placed on board, and conveyed to Jamaica. Thence Capt. Fulton took passage for Baltimore, leaving the crew in charge of the American Consul. Capt. Fulton left Philadelphia on Friday for his home in Boston. He states that a brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis, of the name of Powell, holds the position of Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Alabama*. When Semmes comes across the "wrong customer," he changes his tactics, shifts his politics, and stretches his conscience. Capt. Fulton himself was in irons, and experienced all the cruel kindness to be expected under the circumstances.

The entire amount received in Philadelphia by subscription, for the relief of the English operatives, is $30,822 46, of which $1,000 was contributed by the Philadelphia Bank, $170 by members of the Unitarian Church, $392 66 by members of the Church of the Holy Trinity, $71 45 by members of St. Mark's P. E. Church, Frankford, $50 by members of St. Luke's Church, and $20 by boys in the Episcopal Academy. The bark *Achilles*, which has been loaded with flour for the sufferers, was expected to leave for Europe yesterday.

Three hundred and twenty-five members of the Anderson troop, who mutinied and refused to take part in the battle of Murfreesboro, are now confined at Nashville, in a building formerly used as a smoke-house.

Work is rapidly progressing on the iron-clad *Tonawanda*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Although her tonnage will be very heavy, she will carry but four guns. Those, however, will be of the largest calibre.

It is said that when the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is again in running order, Gen. Rosecrans will insist upon the transportation of the mails by that route as a military necessity, whether the Directors choose to take a contract or not.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has postponed the draft in that State *sine die*. It was to have taken place on the 8th inst.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday the jury in the case of Joseph Taylor, for arson in the third degree, returned with a verdict of "guilty," having remained out all night. The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Saturday next, and the Court adjourned to Monday morning, when the case of John Oliver, indicted for manslaughter, will be tried.

The Stock speculation on Saturday was again buoyant at rising prices. The price of Gold left off the same as on Friday—146¼ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were in good request on Saturday, at slightly improved prices. An active business was reported in Cotton, which advanced 1c. ₱ lb.; in Whisky, which was quoted up 1c.@2c ₱ gallon; as also in Wool, Tobacco, Petroleum and Provisions, which were very firm. Groceries were inactive. The Freight market was not very brisk. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Jeff. Davis' Message.

The document, which we publish this morning in full, is an extraordinary mixture of sophistry and audacity. Its author seems to have set about his work with a deliberate determination that whatever special pleading could not do, reckless misrepresentation should. It effectually settles the fact that Davis is no blind fanatic, but a self-conscious charlatan.

A full half of the production is devoted to complaints against foreign Powers for not promptly acknowledging the independence of the Confederacy, and for practically furthering the interests of the old Government under the guise of neutrality. Davis begins, by trying to play upon the common European ignorance of our early history, by declaring that, as eleven States *seceded* in 1789 from the old confederation in order to establish a new Government, and were at once recognized by foreign Powers, so "when in 1861, eleven of the States again thought proper to *secede* from the second Union, and to form a third one," they exercised a right which other nations were bound at once to respect and abide by. Now no man knows better than Jeff. Davis that there was no *secession*, or anything like it, in 1789. The convention which framed the Federal Constitution was convoked regularly and legally, by a call of the Confederation Congress. That call was as follows:

> *Whereas*, There are provisions in the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union for making alterations therein, *by the assent of a Congress of the United States*, and of the Legislatures of the several States; and, whereas, experience hath evinced that there are defects in the present Confederation, as a means to remedy which several of the States, and particularly the State of New-York, by express instructions to their delegates in Congress, have suggested a convention for the purposes expressed in the following resolution; and such a convention appearing to be the most probable means of establishing in these States a firm National Government;
>
> *Resolved*, That in the opinion of Congress, it is expedient that on the second Monday in May next, a Convention of delegates who shall have been appointed by the several States, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the States, render *the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union.*

In pursuance of that authority, the Convention assembled, with regularly appointed delegates from all the thirteen States save Rhode Island. After four months deliberation, the Federal Constitution was framed, signed, and reported to the *existing Congress of the Confederation*. The Congress, by a unanimous vote, resolved that it should be transmitted to the State Legislatures, "in order to be submitted to a Convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the Convention made and provided in the case." It was so submitted, and *eleven* States gave it their adhesion. The new Government was organized without delay—it being provided by the new Constitution itself, that this should be done so soon as *nine* States should ratify it. Because North Carolina and Rhode Island took a few months to deliberate, Jeff. Davis has the hardihood to represent that the other eleven had *seceded* from the old Government—covering up the vital fact that the old Government itself, through its Congress, its only organ, had authorized its own reconstruction in accordance with the thirteenth article of its fundamental law, the Articles of Confederation. Had the fifth article of the present Constitution been in like manner conformed to—had a Constitutional Convention been called by Congress, had amendments been proposed, allowing and providing for the withdrawal of any or all of the now so-called Confederate States, and had such amendments been "ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof"—the procedure would have been perfectly regular and legitimate. It is precisely because this was not done that, in contradistinction to the change of 1789, which was in all respects legal, the Jeff. Davis government is a *revolutionary* one. The impudence of this arch-traitor, in the pretence that the one bears out the other, is astounding.

Complaint is made against the foreign Powers for prohibiting the bringing of prizes into their ports, just as if such prohibition were an entirely new thing. The United States, in the past, has almost uniformly denied this privilege, even though it recognized the right of privateering. When the European Powers, in 1856, abolished privateering, of course they were so much the more bound to make an end of the old usage of admitting privateers' prizes into their ports. They would have stultified themselves had they not done so. But yet Davis has the face to speak of it as a grievance. He also declares that our blockade is incomplete, and finds great fault because the European Powers persist in respecting it. This is done on the very basis of the other pretence that the action of these same Powers in shutting their ports against the prizes of his privateers, had unjustly deprived him of a most formidable means of war. If the blockade is so easily run as he represents, there can be no need of European ports for his prizes; the Confederate ports would be quite sufficient for his privateering purposes. The inconsistency is absurd.

Turning to home topics, Jeff. pours out a torrent of incoherent wrath upon the President's Proclamation. In one sentence he speaks of it as "a measure by which several millions of human beings of an inferior race are doomed to extermination"—and in the next he speaks of the "profound contempt for the *impotent* rage which it discloses." In one breath the Proclamation is the most atrocious of barbarities, in the next it is fit only to be laughed at. There is no method in Jeff.'s madness. Another piece of stupendous effrontery quickly follows. He quotes the assurances in President Lincoln's Inaugural that he had no lawful right and no disposition to interfere with Slavery in the States, and declares that the late Proclamation is proof that these assurances were perfidious—just as if the powers and functions of the President in peace and in war were identical, and no such thing as a *war power* were known to public law. Indeed, Davis cannot altogether ignore the fact that peace had not yet been broken at the time of this inaugural; and he asserts that this same lack of power was acknowledged by Mr. Seward in dispatches to Messrs. Adams and Dayton, under date of the 10th and 22d of April of the same year—the latter date being after the firing upon Sumter. But the fact is notorious that our Government, especially the Secretary of State, believed at that time that the "insurrection" as it was then termed, would be speedily and easily suppressed. Nobody imagined that the insurrection would swell into such a gigantic civil war as we now see. To quote the views and purposes expressed at that stage of the business as binding authority for the action of the Government in its present life-or-death struggle, would require, anywhere but in Richmond, a front of brass.

If this rebel deliverance has a sincere portion, it is that which reiterates the determination to listen to no terms of peace "until the sovereignty and independence of the Confederate States shall have been triumphantly vindicated and firmly established." Every considerate man has known that the rebel leaders would never relinquish their power except as constrained by absolute physical necessity—cognizant as they are that they could have no political future in a reconstructed Union—and that negotiation, with them, even if otherwise allowable, would be worse than wasted. But there are men here in the North, who still cling to the notion that these rebel leaders can be conciliated into submission, and are trying to accomplish it. Jeff. treats such schemers with all the disdain and contempt they deserve. Let that go to his credit.

The Intercepted Dispatches.

Our Government had the luck, some time ago, to intercept a number of dispatches from the rebel Government to their agents and emissaries abroad, which are now given to the public. We published them in full yesterday, and this morning we reprint all of them that are of significance or value. They will be found highly interesting to all observers of the war, because they give the view that the rebels are supposed to take, confidentially, of their position and prospects as a new power. The dispatches relate to the military operations and claimed successes of the Confederates between the 19th of July and 26th of September, 1862; their foreign relations, especially with France, England and Denmark; and their financial plans for converting cotton into European credit. There is a lot of personal and less important matters treated of in the intercepted papers, such as the employment of Mr. Edwards De Leon to bribe European newspapers to favor the Southern cause, the granting to George N. Sanders of a contract to build steamships, and instructions of Secretary Memminger to Frazer, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, (Confederate depositaries in England,) in the art of book-keeping.

Although these dispatches, disclosing what may be styled an inside view of the rebellion, are interesting, they are not very important. The biggest paper of the number is the letter of Mr. Benjamin, rebel Secretary of State, to Mr. Slidell, at Paris, dated Sept. 26, 1862, purporting to give the latter person a *résumé* of rebel military successes between the 19th July and 26th of September. Mr. Benjamin goes over ground already familiar to everybody, in the usual bombastic style of the rebels; and the only remarkable thing about the document, is that in every single instance the dispatch proved false and deceptive, and raised hopes, if it was believed in at all, only to disappoint them. But it is difficult to imagine that Mr. Benjamin really expected to convey information on the events of the war, from his isolated position, to Mr. Slidell, when the latter had freer access to the "New-York newspapers." The rebel Secretary crowns his absurd farrago by a detailed calculation, showing that the National Government had lost 849,500 soldiers, killed, wounded, sick and deserted, in the campaign just then closed. And he considerately adds that it is not perhaps exactly accurate, but is believed to be "much below the real state of the case."

That part of the intercepted rebel dispatches which will excite most attention at home and abroad is the pretended exposure of a French intrigue to detach Texas from the Southern Confederacy—the veracious history of which is given in a letter from Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Slidell. The story, in brief, is as follows:

On the 18th of August last, M. Theron, French and Spanish Consul at Galveston, addressed a letter to Gov. Lubbock, of Texas, propounding three questions to him. 1. Was the annexation of Texas to the United States a blunder? 2. Was the annexation of Texas to the Confederate States a bad political step? 3. Would not the re-establishment of the old Republic of Texas, be a good thing? M. Theron hints, at the close of his letter, that he will guide his course in his communications to the Governments he represents by the answer he gets.

Gov. Lubbock, on the 9th of September, replies to this letter as a faithful Confederate Governor should, repelling the delicate approach of the French Consul; and immediately incloses a copy of the correspondence to Jeff. Davis.

On the 13th of October, M. Tabouelle, French Consul at Richmond, seeks out Mr. W. S. Oldham, Confederate States Senator from Texas, elected in implied opposition to Jeff. Davis, and under the pretext of inquiring for statistics in regard to Texas, ingeniously and as if merely casually, propounds the query to the Senator, whether Texas, so large, so rich and so promising a State as it is, would not do better to assume an "independent nationality." Senator Oldham, having heard from Jeff. Davis about the Theron and Lubbock correspondence, instantly put that and this together, and wrote a letter to Jeff. Davis calling his attention to the singular coincidence of the political ideas of these two French servants in regard to Texas.

Mr. Davis and his Secretary of State are startled by what seems a full-blown intrigue, and after three days' deliberation they decide that MM. Tabouelle and Theron should be expelled from the Confederacy, as enemies to its existence, and not return again "without the previous permission of the [rebel] Government." Orders to this effect were issued to the offending Consuls; but on the next day, that against M. Tabouelle was rescinded, on explanations by that gentleman exculpating him from suspicion of being connected with the "intrigue." Mr. Slidell is requested to learn, at once, if possible, whether the French Government has inspired the action of the two Consuls. But no indignation is vented on France, on the hypothesis that such should be found to be the case. The whole affair is treated with amazing indifference on the part of the Confederate Government. It is not supposed to offer the slightest occasion for a breach of the *entente cordiale* between Mr. Slidell and the French Government; and the only use Mr. Slidell is asked to make of this affected discovery of an intrigue so dangerous to the Confederate cause, is to furnish the story to the "British Cabinet," as the exposure of these secret and selfish designs of France may induce the British Cabinet to check them by *an immediate recognition of the independence of the Confederate States.*

We dislike to trifle with a grave subject by the employment of disparaging illustrations, but we must say that, to our mind, this instruction of Mr. Benjamin reveals "the milk in the cocoanut" of this pretended "intrigue." The whole affair is a bit of play between Secessionists, got up to humbug Great Britain. It is not cleverly done, either. The trick is gauzy and transparent, and will deceive nobody but its inventors. When the Southern politicians who are engineering this rebellion, were engineering the annexation of Texas, they found their game obstructed by the United States Senate. They resorted then, and with wonderful effect, to a bit of coquetry between *England and Texas*, and the American people were asked if they would be content to see the British Empire aggrandized by the acquisition of the rich Republic of Texas, right on our border? The answer was an overwhelming demand for and the immediate annexation of Texas to the Union. The same men are trying to play the old game on England now, to accomplish the directly reverse result—to separate Texas from the Union. Let any one read the whole revelations carefully, and the trick will be manifest. The naughty Consuls are not likely to suffer death for their hostility to the Confederate Government. The Richmond official was restored to full honors the day after his banishment, and the Galveston one has the hope held out of permission to return again to duty.

THE VICKSBURGH AFFAIR.—The letter of our correspondent with Sherman's army, giving an account of the late attempt and failure to capture Vicksburgh—which letter has been delayed for some days by a military censor—will be found in this day's issue. It is evident that it was utterly impossible for any force to have succeeded in doing the work this force was ordered to do, in the way they were ordered to do it. The rebel works on the heights raked our advancing columns, one after another, precisely as the far larger army of Burnside was raked, fifteen days before, from the heights of Fredericksburgh. The difference between the assault on the fortifications near the Yazoo, and those near the Rappahannock, was, that while at Fredericksburgh it might have been possible for Burnside to flank Lee's army by a movement over against the right or left wing of the latter, it was impossible to immediately flank the rebel position on Chickasaw Bayou. There was but one practicable route of advance, and that was right up in face of the rebel works; while on those works was planted such an amount of artillery, flinging such a weight of metal, that it would apparently have been as easy for them to keep back a hundred thousand as twenty thousand men. No one can read the description of the fortifications given by our correspondent, and the various charges made upon them by successive columns led by different Generals, each one, if possible, braver than the other, and not see the madness of Gen. Sherman in attempting their capture by storm in this way. It is not necessary to say that the troops on this occasion fought as usual, with a heroism defiant of death or wounds; and our great losses in the assaults of Sunday and Monday, the 28th and 29th of December, show that whatever caused our failure, it was not the valor of our soldiers.

The great fault—the bloody crime, shall we say—lay in Gen. Sherman's making such an attempt as he did, under such circumstances, to take these works. The programme of operations against Vicksburgh which amused the public in the newspapers—and which, it is now claimed since the defeat, was the "real genuine original" programme laid out at Washington—was that there should be a combined movement against Vicksburgh from above, from below, and from the rear;—Grant with the main column moving down the Mississippi Central Railroad, and striking thence west toward Vicksburgh, and Banks and Sherman with armies and navies operating on either side and in front. But Gen. Sherman, who, during the war has suffered an amazing variety of ups and downs, was anxious to reduce the great stronghold by his own unaided efforts. Hence the insane attack—hence the sanguinary failure. As a reward for his services, Sherman has been just placed at the head of one of the two great columns into which Gen. McClernand's army has been divided.

The Affair at Galveston.

View it in what light we may, the New-Year's Day disaster at Galveston, of which we yesterday presented a full account from our correspondent at Galveston Bay, is about the most disgraceful stain which has been put upon our arms during the whole progress of this war. The capture of the town by the rebels was bad enough; but when, at the same time, we hear of the boarding and seizure of one United States war vessel—the blowing up of another—and the ignominious flight of the rest, before two or three pasteboard Mississippi steamboats piled up with cotton bales and manned by musketeers, the measure of the nation's shame and anger is filled to overflowing.

Of course, nobody is to blame. What if our Admirals and Generals, as a sort of New-Year's frolic, do lose us a town, a couple of war vessels, any quantity of arms, ammunition and public stores, along with three whole companies of volunteers and a number of Texan refugees, all murdered in cold blood? We shall only have a brief two or three days of public complaint, a few plausible excuses and explanations from the guilty parties and from Washington, and the offenders—if such there be—will be given a *carte-blanche* to go and repeat their performances elsewhere.

But let us look at this thing a moment. Galveston, built on an island, is connected with the main land by a railroad bridge, spanning across the bay on piles. This bridge has been, and was known to be, *protected by a strong rebel battery at each end.* The railroad leading across the bridge is the trunk road of no fewer than five other railroads, all concentrating at Houston. Any one looking at a map can see that, by means of these railroads, all the rebel forces within 150 miles could, in the shortest possible time, be massed on Galveston Island. Any one at all practically acquainted with that part of the country knows that there is no other point, on the whole range of the Texan coast, where forces can be so easily concentrated from the interior upon the seaboard, as at Galveston. It is equally well known that nowhere on the coast of Texas (not even excepting Sabine City) can so many insurmountable obstacles be presented to any army marching into the interior, as they would find in starting inland from any point on Galveston Bay, owing to the boggy nature of the ground, the rivers and river bottoms, and the facility with which a retreating enemy could destroy behind them the countless wooden bridges, viaducts and trestle work of the railroads in that section. The rebels, knowing full well the value to them of a position where they could easily concentrate upon us, but where we could not attempt to follow them, selected Galveston as their battle-ground, and we, with our usual politeness, acted in conformity with their wishes.

In view of these facts, what will be thought of the absurdity of wasting powder and balls upon a town of no military value to us, and which could have been hermetically sealed by a single little iron-clad located off Bolivar or Fort Point? Or, having seized the place, why did we not, at the time, destroy that railroad bridge and the batteries defending it? What can be said of the military sagacity that could have sent men in driblets to a place like Galveston, when—so long as that bridge and batteries were standing—even if all the forces ordered there could have simultaneously landed, they must have been still at the mercy of the enemy?

There is a point further down on the Texan coast whence our forces *could* march into the interior, and whence the enemy could *not* concentrate upon us at a moment's notice; where the rebels are known to be helpless in moral and physical resources, while we are strong in thousands of loyal hearts now praying for our advent—where a real *live* General could, with one quarter of the forces now idling their time away in the Gulf, rally around him the down-trodden freemen of all Western Texas, fall like an avalanche upon Austin and San Antonio, and redeem territory enough for three or four new Free States. That place is *Fort Brown*, at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

But as this would promise sure and speedy success,—as it happens to be the only route into Texas not rendered impassable by bogs and quagmires surpassing the Chickahominy,—as it might cut in two the rebel army, interrupt the trade with and through Mexico, by which rebellion has hitherto been kept alive, and perhaps frustrate the designs of foreign potentates in our territories, of course it would be foolish to attempt it.

As the rebels infinitely prefer being attacked where they are best prepared to repel us, by all means let us humor them as we have all along been doing. Let us again move against Galveston, and after valiantly bombarding it so as to cover our shame in a gunpowder cloud of glory, let us take a bee line to the interior from there, or across the swamps of Louisiana, (after reducing Vicksburgh and Port Hudson;) for those are just the only two routes by which nothing short of an alligator would ever think of approaching Texas.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

MORE RUMORS ABOUT THE CABINET.

An Unpleasant Interview Between New-Yorkers and the President.

The Missouri Emancipation Scheme.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

CABINET CHANGES URGED.

A Committee, consisting of Mayor Opdyke, and other politically and financially influential New-Yorkers, is said to have waited on the President yesterday, to urge upon him certain Cabinet changes as essential to the salvation of the country. The interview is said to have been unpleasant, the President distinctly avowing his belief that the Government was better informed as to the necessities of the country than outsiders could be, no matter how able or intelligent. This affair is mixed up with a select Republican caucus of members of the House, having in view the same objects, and said to have been instigated by Mr. Greeley, but in which everybody is also said to be pledged to a secrecy which we have made no effort to penetrate. It adjourned to Tuesday.

THE FINANCES.

Messrs. Spaulding, Hooper and Horton, the Sub-Committee of Ways and Means, had an interview yesterday with Secretary Chase, to confer with him in regard to measures of finance. The Secretary suggested the repeal of the limitation and convertibility clauses, and the omission of the seventh and eighth sections of the bill reported of the Committee of Ways and Means to the House. The Sub-Committee have had no conference since, but will report these suggestions to the Committee at its meeting tomorrow morning. It is believed that the suggestions of the Secretary will be adopted in regard to convertibility and limitation, and that if this is done, the bill of Mr. Hooper will not be urged in the House.

CHEERING NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The State Department is in receipt of intelligence of the most cheering nature from abroad in regard to our foreign relations.

MISSOURI EMANCIPATION.

The House bill to aid Missouri in emancipating her slaves will be up again in the Senate to-morrow, and will probably be amended by substituting the bill of Mr. Henderson, modified in Committee by cutting down the provisional appropriation for twenty-five millions to twenty millions. In this shape the bill is understood to be acceptable to Mr. Noell, author of the House bill, and will probably pass that body.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Speaker Grow is named in connection with the Commission of Internal Revenue, when the position shall be vacated by Commissioner Boutwell, M. C. elect.

AN ITEM FROM RICHMOND.

Some of our prisoners recently released from the dungeons at Richmond, state that the utmost excitement prevailed there during the period when Burnside was preparing to attack Lee, and Banks was believed to be on his way up the James River. All the rebel troops had been sent to the front till the garrison and guards numbered *considerably less than the prisoners*, and the latter had planned a conspiracy for rising upon their keepers and seizing the city themselves. Some of the most intelligent assert positively that the plans would have been carried out had they been able to know that Gen. Banks was in reality at hand, and that the few rebel soldiers would have been easily overpowered and the city easily captured and held in readiness to be handed over to the National authorities, on their arrival.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

The Select Committee on an air-line railroad between Washington and New-York, held their first meeting on Saturday morning, for hearing parties interested. The several existing companies on the present route were represented by their Presidents, and by Mr. George Ashman, as their counsel. Mr. Ashman opened the case by a statement of the principles and considerations which ought to control the decision of the case. He was followed by Mr. Bradley, in behalf of the New-Jersey Railroad Corporation, Mr. Felton, President of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, and Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The hearings will probably continue. The points enforced are that the existing companies have abundant means and facilities for doing all that is required for the public necessities and convenience; but that the local impediments interposed in Philadelphia and Baltimore have thus far crippled their efforts to come up to the public demands. All that is now needed, they urged, is that Congress shall give these companies authority to overcome the obstructions in those cities; and the several companies give the most positive assurances to the Committee that a double track shall be laid down immediately on the whole line. There will be another hearing to-morrow.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

Dennis Barney, Co. I, 22d Massachusetts.
Sergt. E. Emerson, Co. C, 94th New-York.
John Burnham, Co. H, 17th Maine.
Robert Logan, Co. F, 51st New-York.
Franklin Hodgson, Co. K, 12th New-Hampshire.
Squire Fuller, Co. C, 138th New-York.
J. Francis, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
Geo. W. Saterlee, Co. K, 34th New-York.
E. E. Reice, Co. G, 137th New-York.
John Decker, Co. A, 10th New-Jersey.
John Keiley, 22d New-York Artillery.
M. H. McNamee, Co. C, 4th Rhode Island.
Thomas Loomis, Co. G, 10th New-Jersey.
Justin Jones, Co. K, 11th New-York.
Charles Benjamin, Co. F, 73d New-York.
J. H. Sampson, 11th New-Hampshire.
Geo. W. Cummings, Co. D, 28th New-Jersey.
John Pelhamus, Co. E, 1st Michigan.
Geo. La Force, Co. E, 20th New-York.
Patrick Scanlon, Co. G, 63d New-York.
Hiram Ruff, Co. K, 24th Michigan.
Wm. Beechar, Co. I, 61st New-York.
Sergt. Henry B. Hill, Co. D, 27th Connecticut.
Wm. H. Rice, Co. K, 32d Massachusetts.
Stephan White, Co. D, 9th Massachusetts.
Arthur D. Collins, Co. G, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
Corp. John Hart, Co. E, 140th New-York.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

PAYMENTS TO THE ARMY.

The current error that payments to the army have been suspended, requires correction. Nearly $9,000,000 have been paid within the last ten days, and the payments of yesterday exceed $1,000,000. These payments are all made under the law passed at the last session.

THE ISSUE OF UNITED STATES NOTES.

The joint resolution, authorizing an additional

...United States notes, only reached the President yesterday, and cannot be signed and returned to the Clerk before Monday.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

The New Phase of the Speakership Difficulty.

Outrageous Proceedings of the Democracy.

The Threats of Personal Violence to Mr. Callicott.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 18, 1863.

Since the adjournment of the Assembly yesterday, at which moment my hasty sketch of the most extraordinary proceedings closed, there have been separate informal caucuses by both Union and Democratic members, but nothing has transpired materially changing the situation of affairs.

The adjournment for three days, if it does nothing more, will afford time for reflection; and with the Union members it can but strengthen them in their purpose to stand by Mr. CALLICOTT, so long as he remains in the field, and to do nothing to take him out of it not consistent with his own wishes.

With the Democratic members, time and reflection, so far from confirming them in the extreme position they have taken in opposition to Mr. CALLICOTT, will bring to them support from no quarter. The revolutionary ground they occupy is utterly untenable. In declaring their purposes, and in the manifestations of the means relied on to execute them, they have far transcended every known rule, invoked the spirit of discord, threatened bloodshed, and gone to extremes, where no honorable man, who reflects or cares a straw for his reputation or responsibilities, can follow. There are members in the Democratic list of whom I have predicted that it would be impossible to hold them to the line of revolutionary policy forced upon the party in the Legislature by WOOD, DEAN, FIELDS & Co. I believe so still. The Democrats represented by the Trimmers, the Fletchers, the McLeans and others of that class, I am persuaded will not consent to be used to execute the extreme purposes of the Fernando Wood leaders; and I believe the moment has come when the Democrats of this class, who have character and a sense of propriety and justice, must draw back from the bloody designs boldly avowed by those whom they have thus far, though unwillingly, consented to follow.

Since this is the most extraordinary state of things that has ever existed in this or perhaps any other State, and since it has taken the popular branch of the Legislature to the verge of revolution, it is proper that all the circumstances should be borne in mind.

On the day of meeting, the 6th inst., the Union members proceeded to vote for Mr. SHERWOOD and the Democrats for Mr. DEAN, for Speaker of the Assembly. Sixty-three votes being cast for each of these gentlemen day after day, the voting and the dead-lock continued, until all prospect of organizing the House under that state of things was exhausted. Meanwhile, the *Atlas & Argus* gave out that, to prevent the organization would be to defeat the election of a Union United States Senator, and in effect advised that the policy of the Democrats should be to prevent the election of a speaker. And Mr. DEAN is reported as having about the same time said, in effect, that he cared little for the honors of the Speakership if the organization could be delayed, and thereby the election of a United States Senator prevented. Indeed, the revolutionary purpose was scarcely attempted to be concealed.

In the face of this deliberately conceived plot to disfranchise the State, to prevent much needed legislation, and the infliction of a deep moral and political injury, the Union members seceded from Mr. SHERWOOD, the candidate of their first choice, and transferred their votes to Mr. CALLICOTT, a Democrat who had been prominent with his party for the Speakership, who was experienced in legislation and qualified for the position. They did this, not as the result of a bargain, but simply and solely because it had become apparent that to organize at all, either the Union members must vote for a Democrat or the Democrats must vote for a Union member. Since, therefore, the Democrats had resolved and reresolved to adhere to Mr. DEAN,—not for the purpose of an organization, but to prevent one, to prevent the election of United States Senator, as well as legislation of any kind, the Union members with the spirit of concession and regard for the public welfare that should secure for them the approbation of any right-minded man in the State, proposed to place a Democrat in the Speaker's chair, rather than this state of things should continue—and continue, even to the disfranchisement of the State in the United States Senate, and the prevention of much-needed legislation, unless they did precisely this, it would. Since the Speaker, if there was one, must be a Democrat, and since the Union members must elect him, it was to be expected, as a matter of course, that they would select a gentleman who was not only capable, but, though a Democrat, was at the same time among the least objectionable members of the Opposition. On looking through the Democratic list, Mr. CALLICOTT was found to be preferred by the greatest number of his political opponents. The declaration of the intention of the Union members to support him for the Speakership, and the expression of the hope that he would not vote against himself, but permit himself to be chosen, constituted the bargain, and the whole of the bargain, between Mr. CALLICOTT and the Union members, at which the Fernando Wood body-guard are so much shocked. So far from there being any bargain in the case, the Union members simply preferred the organization of the Legislature, with a Democratic Speaker, to the success of the plans of FERNANDO WOOD, who had thus far been successful in controlling the action of a majority of the Democratic members. This is all there is of it—the very extent of the matter.

It was perhaps but natural that the men who had been successful in controlling the Democratic caucus, who had not only avowed through the columns of the *Atlas & Argus* the revolutionary purpose of preventing the election of a Union United States Senator, and who had arranged all their plans accordingly, when those plans the very next hour were completely frustrated, should become excited, and struggle to the last. Less, perhaps, could not be expected of them. But, instead of confining themselves within boundaries beyond which men with a proper sense of their obligations could not go, and to legitimate means, they boldly threatened violence, transferred to the Assembly chamber, where calm deliberation of all questions and quiet submission to the expressed will of the majority had been the only rule of action, the tactics of the most degraded species of Ward politics, where physical might constitutes moral right, and where the minority, instead of respectful protest, resorts to arguments of the knock-down sort, and proceeds to turn the majority out of doors.

The language of threat so freely indulged in by Mr. FIELDS and Mr. MURPHY, and repeated by Mr. GOVER and Mr. HUTCHINGS, during the session of yesterday, meant, if it meant anything at all, the assassination of Mr. CALLICOTT, in case he was elected—language which derives force and significance from the presence of hundreds of bullies and bad men imported from New-York and Brooklyn, and can be defended or excused by no man who values his own reputation. With these bloody threats were frequent boastful allusions to the triumph of the Democracy and Gov. SEYMOUR, as though the election and Gov. SEYMOUR authorised the revolutionary proceedings. I do not pretend to know what connection there really existed, but that the conspirators against organization and the leaders in the work of violence and threatoners of assassination, seemed to feel themselves backed by the objects of their frequent allusion, was very evident.

It is useless to deny that at the adjournment on Saturday, matters wore an extremely threatening aspect. The Union members had not indulged in a single unkind word, proposed nothing not clearly legitimate; but they did propose to organize. From this purpose I do not believe they can be swerved. Their course is right, and they should not be swerved from it. There is now a principle involved far transcending the Speakership, to which they stand pledged. Let them be conciliatory as well as firm, and do nothing to exasperate. They are in the right, and the other side is in the wrong. Men want nothing better. If the question whether a fairly constituted majority shall be permitted under the appointed methods to organize, or be prevented by violence and bloody threats, must ever be tried out to the bitter end, it may as well come now as any other time—this House may as well be the scene as any future body. RODERICK.

EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

The course of Hon. T. C. CALLICOTT in the State Assembly has created intense excitement among his supporters in the Fifth Assembly District, and, in fact, among the Democracy of the entire City of Brooklyn. Nothing else is talked of by the more active politicians, and threats are plentiful of summary proceedings on his return. There was a report on Saturday evening that some of his constituency intended to drive him out of the Ninth Ward, where he resides. A telegraphic dispatch, received at 11 o'clock that night, stated that he did not intend to come home till a Speaker was elected, and those who made the threats had no opportunity, therefore, of carrying out their purposes. A harmless effigy of CALLICOTT, duly labeled, was suspended from a pole in a lot on Pacific-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue, yesterday. It being on private property, the police hesitated as to the best course to pursue, but eventually Sergeant LUCE, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, fearing that it might be the cause of a disturbance, assumed the responsibility, and cut it down. The officer was not interfered with.

THE ARKANSAS VICTORY.

The Official Report of General McClernand.

FROM SEVEN TO TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch is just received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, POST OF ARKANSAS, Jan. 11, 1863.

Major-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding the Department of the Tennessee:

I have the honor to report that the force under my command attacked the Post of Arkansas to-day, at one o'clock, having stormed the enemy's works. We took a large number of prisoners, variously estimated at from seven to ten thousand, together with all his stores, animals and munitions of war.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, effectively and brilliantly co-operated, accomplishing this complete success.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General Commanding.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. WALLACK favored his inconveniently numerous patrons with a revival of VANBRUGH and CIBBER's comedy of the "Provoked Husband," on Saturday evening, attracting to the exhumation of that delectable fossil one of the most crowded and fashionable audiences of the season. The piece is hardly known to the present generation of theatre-goers, and will not, we think, live in remembrance from its present resuscitation. Sir JOHN VANBRUGH belongs to the dullest period of English dramatic literature, when under the influence of good Queen ANNE, the stage was trying to purify itself of the licentiousness of the previous reign, and to set itself up as a monitor. The "Provoked Husband" teaches the lesson that female gamblers bring misery to their homes, and in the end are aura to estrange the affections of their husbands. Wholesome as this lesson may have been in the day when it was given, it has lost its significance now, and the homilies of *Lord Townley*, and the fashionable flippancies of his lady are alike wearisome. Of plot or intrigue there is really nothing. The analyist looks in vain for anything beyond characterization; listens with unrewarded diligence for an expression higher than a conversational commonplace. The only character that possesses vitality is that of *Lady Townley*, and it is probable that SHERIDAN, in calling her *Lady Teazle* and giving her a reasonable opportunity in the "School for Scandal," was actuated by motives of benevolence. It is certain that the two characters are almost identical. For the rest we may say briefly that the piece is long and tiresome, that it has a comic department bearing no relation with the main concern, and that the fun is the fun of clod-hoppers. Why the piece should be produced, except to add another unfortunate husband to the calendar of Mr. WALLACK's Court of Arches, we are at a loss to understand.

It answers one useful purpose, however. All the agreeable actresses of Mr. WALLACK's company are in the east. Duty, as well as gallantry compels us to say that what success the comedy obtained was entirely due to this circumstance. The easy and fascinating dash of Mrs. HOEY as *Lady Townley*; the charming simplicity of Miss HENRIQUAS as *Lady Grace*; the exuberant elation of Miss MARY GANNON as *Jenny*; and the broad caricature of Miss FANNY MORANT as *Lady Wronghead*, were alike excellent. Of the gentlemen, it is only necessary to mention Mr. FISHER's performance of Lord Townley; a careful and painstaking effort, but from unavoidable causes preachy and sombre. Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND extracted all the fun that was possible out of the part of *John Moody*, and Mr. REYNOLDS in the ungrateful and inexplicable *rôle* of *Mr. Manly*, succeeded in doing the best that was possible under the circumstances. The comedy was put upon the stage with all Mr. WALLACK's usual care, and was admirably dressed. Whether it is worth the pains that has been bestowed upon it, is a question which we hardly think the public will hesitate to answer.

Miss BATEMAN commences an engagement at Niblo's this evening. There can be no doubt that she will reënact the series of triumphs which attended her performances early in the season at the Winter Garden. Miss BATEMAN is an artist to whom each effort of study brings new revelations of character and feeling. Cultivation with her insures progress, improvement. Admirable as were the earlier developments of her genius, its true scope and power can only be appreciated by those who know how practice and experience have expanded and matured it. It has lost little, if any, of its purity and freshness, but is softened with a mellower tone of womanly intensity and tenderness. While at Niblo's, Miss BATEMAN, besides reappearing in parts which have already secured her eulogy and fame, will have several new pieces produced expressly for her. In one of the new pieces she plays to-night. It is called "Leah, the Forsaken," and in plot and language possesses the elements which command success. In it, and in all Miss BATEMAN's personations, she will receive, as heretofore, the valuable support of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and Mr. EDWIN ADAMS.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD's engagement at Laura Keene's has been one of the most prosperous she has ever played in the City. The theatre is filled to overflowing every evening. This week, two of the most attractive pieces of her repertory—"The Actress by Daylight" and "Somebody Else"—are announced for revival. Several novelties are said to be in preparation.

Mr. COULDOCK, in the domestic drama of "The Chimney Corner," has obtained a legitimate success at the Winter Garden, and will repeat the performance every evening. Mr. DAVIDGE, in one or two scenes, fairly shares the applause with which the drama is received. Senora CUBAS, whose remarkable combat in the "French Spy" strikes terror into the souls of her soldier-strapped admirers, and whose graceful and picturesque performance of the part in all respects has won universal favor, will appear on Wednesday next in a new piece, called "Namaratah, the Child of the Forest." Who would not be a forester, if such children prevailed in the merry greenwood?

Mr. BARNUM positively advertises Tuesday, the 10th of February, as the wedding day of Tom Thumb and Miss LAVINIA WARREN, and declares that after that date it will be impossible for him to prevail on them to appear in public. Consequently those who fail to visit the Museum within the next three weeks will possibly never have another opportunity of beholding the handsome little lady, whom the Great Showman, with so much difficulty tempted for awhile out of the shades of private life. The General has his time almost entirely taken up with the preparations for the great event of his life; but Commodore NUTT remains to introduce Miss WARREN to the crowds who daily throng to her levées. In the dramatic way the company at the Museum appear afternoon and evening in Boncicault's celebrated drama of "The Phantom."

Mr. MARTIN, an actor, who, at Niblo's and other New-York theatres, has filled not unimportant positions with conscientiousness and ability, assumes temporary management of part of Mr. WHEATLEY's company, and with Mr. HACKETT as star, starts on a provincial tour. He opens in Springfield, Conn., this evening; New Haven to-morrow, and Hartford on Wednesday.

SHAMEFUL DESECRATION OF THE DEAD.

VULTURES IN A CHURCH VAULT.

The Way the Trustees of a Church Treat the Bodies of its Deceased Members--Excitement and Indignation Among the Surviving Friends.

An Investigation to be Had Before the City Inspector To-Day.

The wonderful mutations that have taken place upon this Island of Manhattan during the last fifteen or twenty years, consequent upon the rapid and extraordinary growth of the City, have not been confined in their effects to the living solely, but have also cast their shifting shadows down among the dark vaults of the dead. Many ere the bones of ancient Burghers and modern Cits that have been dragged from their resting-place—innocently supposed to be their last—to witness the "march of improvement," and be offered up a sacrifice to the "progressive spirit of the age." Sometimes the sacrilege has seemed to be so unnecessary and inevitable—as in the laying out of streets avenues, &c., that it was, in a measure, excusable; at other times it has been so evidently dictated by avarice and mercenary greed, that it received, as it merited, the condemnation of every right-minded person in the community. To the latter category belongs the case now under consideration.

The residents of the west side of the town, above Canal-street, are probably aware that, for some time past, the old Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Amity and Bleecker streets, has been occupied by colored people—the former occupants, and present owners, having built them a new house of worship, further up, called the Washington-square M. E. Church; or, the "marble church in Fourth-street." Underneath the old church in Sullivan street, far down below the class-room in the basement, are vaults filled with the dead of the past generation, piled one upon another, to the depth of twelve or fifteen feet. There are probably within the vaults about 4,000 coffins, comprising all the burials from that church and congregation, as well as outsiders, between the years 1637 and 1849. The negro congregation, now occupying the church, have recently proposed to purchase the property, but have insisted as a preliminary condition that the dead bodies in the vaults should all be removed. Whether the natural superstition which forms so prominent a feature in the negro character, causes them to shrink from pursuing their devotions over such a mass of lifeless humanity, or whether at this eventful period in the history of their race they desire to start in their parochial career with a clear field, unincumbered by the "dead past," it is needless to inquire, and is none of our business. Suffice it to say that they insist upon a thorough clearing out of the vaults before they will purchase, and assert that they will never, under any circumstances, consent to found their new Ethiopian church upon fifteen feet of crumbling Caucasian clay.

Under these circumstances the Trustees of the marble Church in Fourth-street, who are also the Trustees of the old Church in William-street, determined to remove the bodies from the vaults and deposit them in the New-York Bay Cemetery at Bergen Point. They obtained a permit from the City Inspector and commenced their work two weeks ago. The work is being done under the Superintendence of WM. WEEKS, one of the Trustees. And here it is proper to state, that had the unpleasant job been undertaken in a proper manner, and performed in a decent way, and had proper notice been given to the friends of the deceased, the Trustees would not probably have been interfered with, and no complaint would have been made. For the sake of having the work done cheaply, however, the Trustees, instead of removing each body by itself, and preserving as far as possible its identity, commenced the job by smashing up the coffins, and emptying their contents indiscriminately into large rough boxes capable of holding from ten to fifteen bodies each. The plates are rudely torn from the coffins and thrown one side in a heap, and in numerous instances where the coffins were found to be perfectly sound, they have been chopped in pieces with an axe and their contents thrown into the large box, to save the expense of removing each coffin by itself. Our informant states that he beheld one case where the body taken from the coffin was too long for the large box, and the workmen twisted the head off to make it fit. In another case the feet were chopped off at the ankles, and in almost every instance the large box would be filled so full that the lid would not shut tight without being pressed, which was done by several brawny workmen getting upon the box and jumping up and down. In this way some 500 or 600 bodies have been packed in these boxes during the last two weeks, but none of them have yet been removed. These facts soon came to the knowledge of persons having friends buried in the vaults, and gave rise to great excitement and indignation against the trustees, who permitted such disgraceful sacrilege. It should be stated here, that, for every body deposited in these vaults, the trustees of the church charged and received from $3 to $9. It is a grave question of doubt whether the trustees have a legal right to disturb the bodies at all, but they certainly have no right to perform the work in such an indecent, shameful and outrageous manner: nor are they justified in entering upon it without first giving notice, in the widest and most public manner, to the friends of the departed. In all removals of bodies that have hitherto been made, the utmost care has been taken to preserve the identity of each, and, when this was possible, each body was buried in its new resting-place by itself.

In consequence of the unfeeling and inhuman manner in which the work has been done, thus far, several persons interested made complaints to the City Inspector, late on Saturday afternoon, and asked that the license granted to the trustees to remove the bodies be revoked, or else that they be compelled to do their work in a proper way.

The City Inspector expressed himself astounded at the statements sworn to before him, and immediately summoned the Trustees to appear before him at 12 M. on Monday, (to-day,) to answer the charges. It is expected that the investigation will bring to light the most thrilling developments. Mr. CHAS. S. HALLOCK, undertaker, of No. 266 Eighth-avenue, was the sexton of the church during the whole time that burials were made there, and has in his possession a record of the name, age, date of burial, &c., of each person deposited in the vaults. The record is of great value to those wishing to identify their friends, and may enable them to rescue their remains from the fate ordained them by their money-saving survivors, the Trustees of the church.

Large Fire at Aspinwall.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the brig *Costa Rica*, Capt. PERL, from Aspinwall, we learn that on the night of Dec. 26, a fire broke out in the shipchandlery store of Messrs. LANSBY & BRANDEN, on Front-street, destroying some three blocks of buildings on Front-street. Among the buildings destroyed were the Panama Railroad Company's office. Howard House, St. Charles Hotel, Aspinwall House, and several other fine edifices. The loss is estimated at upward of $300,000. The steamer *America*, from New-York, was at Aspinwall with her passengers from New-York still on board. When the *Costa Rica* sailed (Dec. 30) the steamer on the Pacific side from San Francisco had not arrived. The steamship *Champion*, which left New-York Dec. 22, had not arrived at Aspinwall.

SKATING TO-DAY.—There was grand skating yesterday, and will be more to-day. The ice on the Washington Pond, in Brooklyn, and on the Fifth-avenue Pond, in this City, is simply superb. We presume every man, woman or child, who is fortunate enough to own or to have borrowed a pair of skates, will be up and at it to-day.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—Monday, Jan. 19.—Nos. 8, 26, 64, 49, 84, 92, 98, 104, 1, 55, 60.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Jan. 19.—Nos. 65 to 76 inclusive.

Over Coats.
AND
HEAVY BUSINESS SUITS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
AND AT
REDUCED PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
COR. BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.

Pearl Mettled Snap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 21t Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 873 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 367 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER MULTIPEDAL TRUSS invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at Dr. Riggs' Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

No Pachnological Lecture or Experiments until TUESDAY EVENING, at Clinton Hall. A Class of Ladies and Gentlemen will be formed for instruction in this Science on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARRIED.

HAWETT—STOKES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, assisted by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, JAMES D. HAWETT, M. D., to MARY ADELAIDE, daughter of the late Henry Stokes, all of this City.

SABATSKY—LYON.—In Skaneateles, on Monday, Dec. 29, by Rev. Mr. MOYSES, HERMANN A. SABATSKY, of St. Louis, to Miss VIRGINIA I. LYON. No cards.

DIED.

CHEESMAN.—Suddenly, on Friday, the 16th inst., WILLIAM HENRY CHEESMAN, aged 31 years.

The funeral will be held on Monday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of Mr. Henry Fairbairn, No. 36 Morton-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend without further notice.

KELLY.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 18, ALFRED D. L. KELLY, son of Michael and Jane Kelly, aged 3 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 9 Columbia-place, 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at 1½ o'clock.

PECK.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 18, ELISHA PECK, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at his late residence, No. 96 East 19th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His remains will be removed to Hartford, Conn., for interment, on Tuesday morning.

ROGERS.—On Saturday morning, the 17th inst., CATHARINE BALL, relict of the late Nehemiah Rogers, Esq.

The funeral services will take place on Monday next, the 19th inst., at Trinity Church, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend at the Church without further notice.

THORNTON.—On Friday evening, Jan. 16, ADALINE, youngest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Thornton, aged 4 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 40 Eldridge-st., on Monday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 29.—Jan. 17, 1863.
35, 3, 6, 77, 44, 76, 52, 21, 2, 26, 40, 49.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 30.—Jan. 17, 1863.
45, 12, 18, 73, 71, 48, 43, 40, 24, 58, 72, 35, 30.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT on eighth page.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

PILES—ITCHING PILES
Positively cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases of the Skin, by the use of
ROSSMAN'S CURE.
Itching Piles is generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable and distressing ITCHING, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed.
ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N.Y., Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists.

TO JOBBERS.
The only house in America dealing in
TIES
exclusively, was established by P. F. Smith in 1864.
In announcing a change in our firm, (the withdrawal of T. A. BROUWER,) we desire to call particular attention to the largest and most attractive assortment of NECK-TIES, STOCKS, SCARFS, etc., ever offered to the trade, *at prices which will positively meet all and every kind of competition, either foreign or domestic!!*
P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Old Stand, No. 36 Warren-st.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
at larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

DE LEVETT'S DENTIFRICE
AND LOTION
For preserving and whitening the teeth, used in his extensive Dental practice for upward of twenty years, is highly recommended. Price, 75 cents; at all druggists, and at his residence, No. 12 Waverley-place.

FLOORING—LARGE VARIETY,
BOX,
SHINGLES,
SHELVING, and a general assortment of Lumber, at wholesale and retail, by
SMITH & WILLSON,
1st-av., corner 39th-st.

BAND AND LINK BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as Two, Three, Five and Six Dollars each, at G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MFG CO.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail.
ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

TRUTH VS. FICTION.
HOW ARE YOU, CAPTAIN SEMMES?

The celebrity of Hostetter's Bitters is unparalleled. No such invigorating, refreshing and agreeable stimulant has, or can ever be compounded. It is, in fact, *the* first tonic in the world. Its immense popularity and extraordinary sale result from the fact that it is a pure and undefiled article. The public know this. The proprietors have no need of resorting to fabricated letters of rebels and pirates to sustain its reputation. Their Bitters are for the world, and they are known everywhere. The bogus letter of Semmes has already been exposed. It is a shameless trick to impose upon the community. Will anybody believe such trash? No! For the information of those who have not seen this base fabrication and the way it was nailed, we republish the following correspondence:

NOW YOU SEE IT.
No. 20 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

To Mr. James M. Cross, No. 5 Bowling Green:

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to an advertisement published in the New-York *Herald* of today, relative to a seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board of the steamship *Ariel*, by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*. I am desirous of knowing whether or not there was such a shipment on board of your vessel, and whether it was really seized as represented. As I am a regular shipper of large quantities of goods by your line, I am deeply interested in knowing whether my goods will run such risks. I have now on hand several packages to ship, and I await your answer to guide me in my future action. Respectfully, yours, D. S. MARVIN,

NOW YOU DON'T!
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC S. S. LINE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

Mr. D. S. Marvin, No. 20 Cedar-st:

DEAR SIR: Yours of to-day's date is received, calling my attention to an advertisement in the New-York *Herald* relative to the seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board the steamship Ariel, by the Confederate privateer Alabama.

I presume you address me on the subject, instead of the agent of the Line, Mr. D. B. Allen, from the fact that, as Purvayor of the Line, I have made several purchases from you of Hostetter's Bitters, for bar stores of the steamer.

There were no goods of any kind on board the Ariel, December 6, consigned to M. Cordova & Son, Panama.

There were in the bar of the steamer several bottles of Hostetter's Bitters, and judging from the quantity sold, they are a favorite beverage among those who travel through tropical climates. The Ariel's cargo was not disturbed by the Confederates, with the exception of one or two cases of boots and shoes, which were minus only a few pairs. From these facts, you and the public can judge whether the advertisement referred to is a fabrication or not.

Very respectfully,
JAMES M. CROSS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER FROM CAPT. SEMMES, OF THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.

The passengers on board the unfortunate *Ariel* unite in testifying to the great politeness, chivalry and urbanity of Capt. Semmes while his prisoners of war; but the following letter which he dispatched to this City is the most remarkable evidence of his versatility, humor and politeness yet published:

CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA, Dec. 8, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I regret to inform you that the twelve cases of Plantation Bitters found on board the Ariel, consigned to H. Cordova & Son, Panama, will not be likely to reach their destination, having been transferred to my vessel. Having procured one case while at the Island of Martinique, its beneficial effects in my hospital room and in curing the scurvy, was such as to render it too desirable an acquisition to pass, particularly as it was evidently intended for the South from the same Plantation. Rest assured, Sirs, I trust you will not fail to freight each vessel likely to cross my path, with the Plantation Bitters, and I will guarantee to place a case in the hands of President Davis before the 4th of March.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, yours,
RAPHAEL SEMMES.

The undersigned are exceedingly obliged to the gallant Captain for such a capital advertisement, and will assure him that, should he happen to visit Fort Lafayette, we will endeavor to reciprocate his politeness with cases of S. T.—1860—X., warranted to cure the *exact*.

The above is but a sample of the miscellaneous and widespread fame of the Plantation Bitters. No article before ever performed so many cures, or gave such perfect satisfaction. They are just the thing for the weak, debilitated and careworn of all ages and conditions of life, acting as a gentle stimulant and thorough tonic.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
Sold by all dealers everywhere.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F.Y.S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 403 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED 1819.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000.
THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY Z. PRATT, Vice-President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1863.

Real Estate unincumbered	$87,963 12
Cash on hand, in bank, in transit, &c.	274,008 66
Railroad Bonds at market value	170,436 00
City and State Bonds and Loans at market value	587,220 00
United States Securities at market value	479,277 75
Railroad Stocks at market value	118,445 00
Connecticut River Company at market value	1,250 00
Bank Stocks—Hartford, New-York, &c.	923,651 00
New-York Life and Trust and U.S. Trust Co.	40,250 00
Total	$2,683,116 59
Liabilities	179,089 77

New-York Agency, No. 62 Wall-st.
JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

T. A. BROUWER,
(Of the late firm of SMITH & BROUWER.)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES,
46 Murray Street.
SLEEVE BUTTONS
AND STUDS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE!—THE SECOND great meeting at Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1863. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, Theodore Tilton, Esq., T. Morris Chester, Esq., and Rev. Henry Highland Garnet. The meeting will be enlivened with music by the Colored Brass Band, of Morristown, N. J., consisting of 12 pieces. Mr. David Huff, leader. John Peterson, Esq., will preside. Tickets 15 cents. Doors open at 6; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW THE DANGER of wearing second-hand clothing, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Cautions tables free at the principal newspaper depôts, at E. WARNER'S, No. 6 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CREDITORS OF THE MOZART REGIMENT, or those having bills against it, paid or unpaid, who were told the bills would not be signed unless they paid a party a percentage, will further the ends of justice by sending particulars to COLONEL, *Herald* Office.

A CARD.

The subscriber takes pleasure in gratefully acknowledging on behalf of the Dry Goods Clerk's Early Closing Association the following generous contributions to its funds:

William R. Roberts, No. 252 Bowery.....$25
Thomas H. Gaynor, No. 695 Broadway.....25
B. EVERETT OSGOOD, Secretary.

SPECIAL TRAIN OF CARS
EXCLUSIVELY FOR ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Will leave Jersey City daily, at 5:30 P. M.,
FOR
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, AND THE GREAT WEST.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Having arranged with the New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroads for a special train of cars to be run daily over their roads, are enabled thereby to forward all descriptions of freight to Baltimore, Washington and the Great West, without breaking bulk or changing cars at Philadelphia.
Merchandise shipped at our office, No. 59 Broadway, before 5 P. M., will arrive in Baltimore and Washington next morning. Our Western cars are run on passenger trains from Philadelphia, via Pennsylvania Central, Steubenville and Little Miami Railroad to Cincinnati, and by connecting trains to all parts of the West.
For particulars as to rates of freight, &c., &c. please apply to our principal office, No. 59 Broadway, or at branch office, No. 442 Broadway, and 27th-st depôt.

FROM MR. J. H. JACKSON,
Well-known throughout Delaware County, N. Y.
CLYDE, Dec. 5, 1859.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co:

GENTLEMEN: This certifies that my wife has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs, with the most satisfactory results.
About six years since she was attacked with a difficulty of the lungs and stomach, spitting of blood, &c., accompanied by great soreness, and was thought by all to be in a dangerous condition.
She was under the care of a skillful physician for more than a year, and afterward tried many of the most popular cough remedies, but she received no permanent relief until WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY was used, a few bottles of which restored her to her usual health.
I would add that this Balsam has been used by other members of my family, and I can truly say that I know of no other cough remedy in which I have so much confidence.
I would recommend WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY to all in need of a safe and reliable cure for coughs, colds, or any other diseases of the throat and lungs.
J. H. JACKSON.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH.
R. T

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable English girl, as chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go as nurse. Apply at No. 178 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a highly respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; the best of references given. Call at No. 94 West 34th-st., first floor, front room, for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and de plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing, or as waitress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do housework in a small family; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Apply at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands the business in all its branches—pastry, soups, jellies, game and soups; understands the French and American style of cooking; does the coarse washing. Wages $10 per month. No objection to a respectable boarding-house. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—AN ACTIVE, ECONOMIZING WOman wants a place as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, besides pastry and baking; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation in a private family as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the washing if required. Can give the best of City reference, where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 354 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a steady and most respectable woman, who is a first-class cook, either in a boarding-house, hotel, or restaurant; will be found to be a most experienced woman, and thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches. Apply, or address Mr. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A PROTESTANT woman is desirous of a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best testimonials as to character and capability; has lived eight years in one place. Apply for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., second floor, near 7th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls—one as a first-rate cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to country or City; the best of references given. Apply at No. 11½ 3d-av., between 7th and 8th sts., for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable middle-aged girl, a situation as plain cook or laundress in a small private family; has the best City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an obliging, trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; respectful, economical and neat; can be highly recommended; wages moderate; either City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very experienced and trustworthy girl as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family, has lived out many years in first-class families, to whom city refers, and will be found a neat and thoroughly competent servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman, who is competent for her duties, as cook, washer and ironer, or as general servant; is a good cook, first-rate baker and excellent washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country; has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, tidy young girl wishes a situation in a respectable family as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 36th-st., second story, front rooms, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes to work out by the day or week, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted by a respectable, hardworking girl, to do general housework; is of neat appearance and willing disposition; not afraid of work and can wash and iron well; refers to the last place she has lived; will hire at moderate wages. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID AND NURSE.—AN active young woman wants a place as lady's maid and nurse; understands hair-dressing perfect, and can take charge of a baby from its birth; would travel with a family; has best city references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-pl., bet. 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant English woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as nurse, who fully understands the care of a baby; can do plain sewing, or would be willing to wash for the baby; is willing and obliging; a home more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RE spectable woman, as nurse, who has had 14 years' experience, and can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; is handy and obliging in sickness, and has the very best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid, by a respectable Protestant girl; has excellent City refereoces. Apply at No. 117 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy women, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; makes shirts; all styles of family sewing; quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; trims in style. Will take $7 a month; $3 a week. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—A competent person wishes to obtain a situation as seamstress or lady's maid. Would take care of grown children. Can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes. Best City reference. Call at 162 West 35th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION for a Danish Protestant person; has lived with her some time; can speak English and German; as seamstress and to take care of children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 165 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—TO all respectable and well recommended girls for city and country, and in every capacity of domestic work, of all nations and professions, will notice that they can be well suited with good situations in city and country, and high wages, by applying immediately at the Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Girls will please notice that no pains will be spared in selecting good situations for them according to their capability, and will meet with every respect due to them in this office; three smart German girls wanted immediately. A lady in attendance.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of the Astor Library. (The Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ALL EMPLOYERS WANTING GOOD servants, and all servants wanting good situations, will do well to call at the old office, No. 149 Grand-st., where employers have been well served, and the servants have obtained the best situations, for the past twenty years. First-class servants wanted; a good waitress for a small private family also.

LADIES CAN BE SUITED WITH THE best of help at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, 14 4th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant man, in a private family; knows the care of horses, and can drive; no objections to the country. Call at or address No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., basement door.

AS COACHMAN—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation for his coachman. He is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Any gentleman or lady in want of a trustworthy young man will do well by calling on or addressing W. C. C., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED FOR an Englishman as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business. Address PHILIP SPEYER & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, as coachman and groom, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver, and a man who can milk a cow; will make himself generally useful; wages moderate for the Winter. Address C. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS FARM HAND.—WANTED, A SITUATION on a farm, by a young American, who understands general farming. Address on Monday and Tuesday YOUNG FARMER, Box 202 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable married man, without family, as practical gardener; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the laying out of grounds, and can take charge of any gentleman's place. Address N. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days. The best of reference.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED BY SINGLE MAN a situation; is a Protestant; can take of horses and drive, and milk cows. Call or address for two days at No. 236 6th-st., in the rear, third floor; good references.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS traveler, salesman, or buyer, by a man of several years' experience in the City, and could infinence a good class of trade. Address E. B., Box No. 3,388 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED a situation by a respectable married man, without family, as practical gardener and farmer; understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold grapery; is a first-rate hand over horses; his wife is a first-rate hand over milk and butter. The best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, AS situation as groom and coachman by a respectable man, of long experience in the care of carriages and horses; is a good and careful driver and can be highly recommended. Address P. HENRY, at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., or Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED BY A RE spectable young man, 21 years of age, a situation as light porter in a wholesale store. Satisfactory reference given. Address J. W. Box No. 214, *Times* Office.

AS VALET—TO A GENTLEMAN TRAVELING to any part by a young man brought up for the medical profession, or as companion, &c., to an invalid gentleman. Testimonials, &c. Address T., box 199 *Times* office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business in every respect; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 309 5th-av., corner 33d-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE man and his wife are desirous of meeting with a situation in the country, where they can have a small cottage to themselves: the man is a good farmer, and is willing to make himself generally useful; the woman can milk, make butter, &c. Apply at No. 135 East 25th-st., corner of 2d-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for Inspection and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period abovementioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

PERMIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that permits for the construction of vaults will be granted by this Board from and after this date, and until further notice, at the following rates, viz.:

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively as dwellings, thirty (30) cents per superficial foot.

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used for business purposes, in connection with dwellings, fifty (50) cents per superficial foot.

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively for business purposes, seventy-five (75) cents per superficial foot.

All excavations below the surface of the street, whether covered or open, are considered as vaults within the meaning of the ordinance.

The measurement to be paid for is the space to be occupied by the vault (including the walls) outside the building line. No vault can extend beyond the line of the curbstone, or be commenced before a permit is obtained, under the penalties specified in the ordinance relative to the construction of Vaults.

THOMAS STEVENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: Sewer in Dowuing-street, from the sewer in Bedford-street to within sixty feet of Bleecker-street; sewer in Bethune-street, from the west line of West-street to the easterly curb line of West-street, and for the construction and maintenance of receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort-street, and paving West-street, from Liberty-street to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, both sides of West-street, west side of Washington, from a point one hundred and fourfeet south of Hammond-street, to Little Twelfth-street, both sides of Hammond, Bank, Bethune, West, Twelfth, Jane, Horatio and Gansevoort streets, from Washington to West street, and both sides of Gansevoort-street, from West-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet west; both sides of Cortlandt-street, between Greenwich and West streets, and both sides of West-street, between Liberty and the north side of Cortlandt-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 15, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: For laying crosswalks on Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-fourth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Fifty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, from and to points distant half-way between the avenues and streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to said Ninth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 10, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depôt of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Wall Tents and Flies.
Hospital Tents and Flies.
Common Tents.
Wall Tent Poles and Pins.
Hospital Tent Poles and Pins.
Common Tent Poles and Pins.

To conform in all respects to the specifications in this office, and to be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state how many they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which certain portions of the number bid for can be delivered. A proper guarantee must accompany the proposals.

The privilege of rejecting any portion or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the public service, is reserved by the United States.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. General.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, TREASURER OFFICE } MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 8th January, 1863.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST REMAINING unclaimed on New-York State Stock prior to 31st December, 1861, published under resolutions of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, of 2d January, 1863.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

Quar. Year.	Qr.	Name of Holder.	Residence.	Amount of Stock.	Interest.
1817	July	Jos. Blackwell....	Unknown	600 00	$10 50
		Robt. & Jas. Boggs.	"		
		Ex'rs of R. Morris	"	2,000 00	35 00
	Oct.	Elisabeth Mulligan,	"	100 00	1 50
1818	Jan.	Same	"	100 00	1 50
	April	Benj. Huntington.	"	100 00	1 50
		Elisabeth Mulligan	"	100 00	1 50
1819	July	Jas. Fairlie, Clerk Supreme Court,	New-York	708 00	10 62
		Abraham O. Stansbury	Unknown	2,400 00	36 00
1820	April	William Harrison..	"	79 80	1 20
1823	Jan.	Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	50,000 00	471 45
	April	Jas. Milnor	"	1,000 00	15 00
		Wm. G. Bucknor.,	"	100 00	1 25
		Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	50,000 00	625 00
	July	Same	"	50,000 00	625 00
1824	Jan.	Thos. S. Baley	"	400 00	6 00
		Same	"	406 00	5 09
		Same	"	300 00	3 75
1825	Jan.	Ira Moody	"	700 00	8 75
	April	Elisha Skinner	"	2,700 00	40 50
	Oct.	Phebe Ann Willis..	"	1,500 00	22 50
1826	Jan.	Abraham O. Stansbury	"	3,696 02	55 44
	April	Wm. G. Bucknor..	"	774 81	9 59
1827	Oct.	Adam Corrie	"	7,000 00	87 50
1829	April	J. L. & S. Joseph & Co.	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct.	Virginie La Tour	"	452 72	5 66
1830	April	Samuel Miller	"	2,000 00	30 00
		Henry Pope	"	200 00	3 00
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	500 00	6 25
	Oct.	John Salmon	"	480 00	6 00
1832	Jan.	Frances P. Supton.	"	1,000 00	15 00
1833	Jan.	L. C. Hamersley, President	"	1,204 24	15 05
	Oct.	Fred. C. Havemeyer, Trustee	"	200 00	3 00
1835	April	Henry Pope	"	500 00	6 25
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	200 00	3 00
	July	Same	"	500 00	6 25
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	200 00	3 00
	Oct.	Francisco Aloyde Hernandez, Adm'r	"	49,408 02	618 66
		Same	"	10,000 00	125 00
		Same	"	506 98	6 33
1837	April	Garrett Williamson	"	700 00	10 50
		John Warren	"	206 91	2 58
		Sally St. John	"	300 00	4 50
	Oct.	Thomas Waller	"	2,500 00	17 71
		Henry Swell	"	380 00	2 69
		Nicholas José Gutierrez	"	415 79	2 94
1838	Jan.	Henry Swell	"	380 00	4 75
	April	James Cunningham	"	7,500 00	93 75
		Rev. Henry Venn. Thomas Tompkinson	"	2,995 00	37 44
			"	2,000 00	25 00
1839	Jan.	John J. Blanvelt..	"	1,223 65	18 35
1840	July	Nelson D. Phillips.	"	750 00	9 75
1841	Oct.	Hewlar Augustus	"	1,000 00	15 00
1843	April	Thomas Harrison, in trust	"	700 00	12 25
		Alfred Smith	"	10,000 90	175 00
		Mrs. Ursula VanRader	"	500 00	6 25
	July	Thomas Gilbert	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct.	Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
1844	Jan.	Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
1845	April	Henry Barclay, Trustee	"	8,209 00	143 66
		Same	"	8,500 00	106 25
		Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct.	James P. Miller	"	700 00	12 25
1848	Jan.	John Wells	"	200 00	2 50
	April	Julia De Forest	"	600 00	10 50
		J. W. Hughes, Ex'r	"	1,000 00	17 50
		Catharine Smart	"	1,000 00	12 50
		John Wells	"	200 00	2 50
1848	Jan.	Sylvanus Bedell	"	600 00	7 50
	July	Phebe Davis	"	500 00	8 75
	Oct.	James McCabe	"	1,000 00	12 50
		Peter Hanley	"	1,000 00	12 50
1849	Jan.	George Dubois	"	350 00	4 38
		Antoine Eymar	"	1,000 00	12 50
	April	R. B. Haines	"	2,500 00	31 25
		Henry Cruikshank, Jr.	"	200 00	2 50
	July	Same	"	200 00	2 50
	Oct.	D. W. Tomlinson, Pres't (1st. from 23d Sept. 1849)	"	10,000 00	13 15
1851	July	Charles J. Primavisi, Jr.	"	5,000 00	62 50
	Oct.	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
1852	Jan.	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
	April	J. S. de Beaulieu	"	4,200 00	63 00
		Charles J. Primavisi, Jr.	"	5,000 00	62 50
	July	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
	Oct.	Charles R. Graham	"	700 00	8 75
1853	April	C. A. Smith, widow	"	3,000 00	37 50
		J. A. Suydam	"	5,000 00	78 00
	July	F. M. Butler, in trust	"	200 00	2 50
1854	April	Servant Guillaume and August Devieune	"	8,000 00	120 00
		F. M. Butler, in trust	"	200 00	2 50
	Oct.	Same	"	200 00	2 50
1855	Jan.	Peter C. Butler	"	700 00	8 75
	Oct.	J. H. Cameron and W. S. Masters, in trust	S. G. Hewlson	493 00	6 12
		Same	"	1,164 00	14 55
		Same	"	3,346 00	41 83
		Sarah G. Hewlson	"	400 00	5 00
		D. R. Tucker, in trust for E. A. A. Fowle	"	403 00	5 04
1856	April	James Potter, in trust	"	4,000 00	60 00
	Oct.	James Potter, R. S. Field and others, in trust	"	4,000 00	60 00
1857	April	William Sheepshanks	"	2,395 00	28 81
		Betsey Wooley	"	950 00	11 88
	July	Same	"	950 00	11 88
	Oct.	Sup't B'k'g Dep't St. N. Y., in trust for Ontario County Bank	"	1,000 00	12 50
		Same	"	30,000 00	375 00
		Rebecca Hewlett	"	1,000 00	12 50
1858	Jan.	Mary Lowndes	"	700 00	10 50
		A. G. Milne and D. Milne, in trust	"	100 00	1 25
	April	George Hewlett	"	1,000 00	12 50
		A. G. Milne and D. Milne, in trust	"	100 00	1 25
		Prime & Co.	New-York	1,000 00	12 50
	July	Alida Lespagnet	Unknown	5,000 00	62 50
		Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
		W. C. Sill, Trustee	"	2,000 00	30 00
	Oct.	Wm. H. St. John	"	3,000 00	37 50
1859	April	Theophile Ferrier Levayer	"	2,700 00	33 75
		Eveline R. Roederer, wife Levayer	"	4,200 00	53 75
	July	Andrew Geraline	"	500 00	7 50
		Jas. Potter R. S. Field and others, in trust	"	4,000 00	60 00
	Oct.	R. C. Martin	Albany	100 00	1 25
		Eveline R. Roderer, wife Levayer	Unknown	4,200 00	53 75
		Oliver P. Woodford	"	600 00	7 50
1860	April	M'g't Cheesebrough	N. Y.	500 00	7 50
		Same	"	14,500 00	217 50
		David A. Demsrest	N. J.	5,000 00	75 00
		Jas. Potter, R. S. Field and others, in trust	Unknown	4,000 00	60 00
	July	Same	"	4,000 000	60 00
		Supt. Ins. Dept. St. N. Y., in trust for Home L. Ins. Co.	Albany	1,000 00	12 50
1861	Jan.	Joshua Hendricks	N. Y.	500 00	7 50
		George Wardner	Unknown	700 00	10 50
	April	Auditor State of Illinois, in trust for Pamet Bank	Illinois	2,000 00	30 50
		Peter Richards, Jr., Exec'r	Unknown	4,000 00	60 00
		James Stoddert	"	2,000 00	30 00
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50
	July	Elizabeth Smith	"	5,000 00	75 00
	Oct.	Miss Charlotte Austin	"	1,500 00	22 50
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50
		G. W. Patterson, Jr.	"	5,000 00	87 50
		Elizabeth Smith	"	5,000 00	75 00
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1862.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK having expired, notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 331 of the Laws of 1858, that a final Dividend of One (1) Per Cent. has been declared upon the original amount of notes deposited to be represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent, in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, properly indorsed, at the Department, within six months from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

d22-law6wM H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 46 WALL, corner of WILLIAM-st., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 19. Poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER OF BOTH classes of the Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Co. will be opened at Room No. 8, No. 25 William-st., on MONDAY next, the 19th inst.

H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

NEW-YORK, 16th January, 1863.

SHINPLASTERS.—CORPORATION NOTES, of all denominations, bought at a small discount, by MATSON & ROBINSON, Brokers, No. 163 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church. The highest price paid for specie.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. O. HEMINWAY & CO. No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

D. M. SEAMAN, (FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS with Adrian H. Muller, Esq.,) would inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 33 Wall-st. He will attend to sales at auction and private sales of real estate, Insurance and Bank stocks, &c., on favorable terms. Also, to the renting of houses and stores, collection of rents, and negotiation of loans on mortgage. Securities also bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Wm. V. Brady, Adrian H. Muller, Esq., Messrs. Wm. C. Gilman & Son, Hon. Clarkson Crolius, David Seaman, Esq., Messrs. Wm. & J. O'Brien.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, (Late with A. H. Muller,) No. 33 Wall-st.

FIRST CLASS INSURANCE STOCKS Wanted by

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st. (Late with Adrian H. Muller,)

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in coin.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Jan. 5, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

WANTED.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE CO. STOCK.
COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. STOCK.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. STOCK.
HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. STOCK.
AMERICAN COAL COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

$70,000.

TO LOAN AT SIX PER CENT., On first-class City or Country prodnctive property for a term of years. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

WANTED,

CITIZEN'S GAS LIGHT COMPANY STOCK, By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

M. B. SPAULDINO, J. M. TOBIN, GEO. W. POWERS, BENJAMIN W. FLOYD, EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, OLIVER BRYAN, ABEL E. FOSTER, MARTIN A. HOWELL, DANIEL L. ROSS, EDWARD A. BIBBY, FRED. C. OAKLEY, ALFRED F. ARNOLD, F. J. HOSFORD, JOSEPH F. SANXAY,

And at subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 192 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company: Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1890, the payment of the principal of so many of the above named bonds as shall be presented at this office between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon and the half-yearly Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S. { 1881 6 per cent. Bonds. 1871 5 per cent. Bonds. 1874 6 per cent. Bonds. 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds. 7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes. 1 year 6 per cent. Certificates, Demand Notes, for duties, AND AMERICAN GOLD, BY LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.

No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 25th edition, 200 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Diseases, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual system of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the

INFALLIBLE

for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States.

J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and
A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN
who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,
by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriennes, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and effectual remedies in the world, guarantees a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the EASTERN cure of every kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. SHEFELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. J. T. Stratton, will be supplied to the trade by F. C. WELLS & CO., General Agents, No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button) flagtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $375. One black horse, (Bill) 16 hands high, flagtail; carries himself spendidly; clean, handsome, a traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $425. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $800.

Address Box No. 3,329, Post-office, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$185
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

CELTIA,

Capt. Aiton, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $10. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland as very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY SANFORD

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 49 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA, Dimmock, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and leave New-York on or about the 1st of February.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 24
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Jan. 31
KANGAROO.....Saturday.....Feb. 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$120|Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105|Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115|Steerage to Paris.....43
First cabin to Hamburg.....110|Steerage to Hamburg.....46

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $30.—The first-class Clyde-built, iron steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. Frazer, is intended to sail from New-York to Liverpool and Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 noon, from Pier No. 29, foot of Murray-st. This fine steamer is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers; carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage: First Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $40, including an abundant supply of provisions. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. La Masseliere, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50
Passage money to Havana.....70

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE-OFFICE, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.—The unrivaled clipper ship ALBION will sail for Liverpool Jan. 24, and the ADRIATIC for London, Jan. 20. Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:35 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSER.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays 4:45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wettiog the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitt	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete.....$6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book.....7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book.....5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book.....4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
BEGIN AT 8 O'CLOCK.
TO-NIGHT (MONDAY.)
Mrs. Cowley's standard Comedy,
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

Don Julio	Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Cæsar	Mr. John Gilbert
Don Carlos	Mr. Charles Fisher
Don Vincentio	Mr. Floyd
Gaspar	Mr. Young
Don Garcia	Mr. Reynolds
Don Vasques	Mr. Browne
Pedro	Mr. Parkes
Diego	Mr. Turner
Olivia	Mrs. Hoey
Miretta	Miss Mary Gannon
Victoria	Miss Fanny Morant
Marcella	Miss Mary Barrett
Laura	Mrs. Reeves
Sancha	Miss Carman

TUESDAY—7th night of the Invisible Husband.
WEDNESDAY—3d time of the Provoked Husband.
THURSDAY—6th night of Pauline.
FRIDAY—3d time of the Provoked Husband.
SATURDAY—7th night of Pauline.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings.
In Preparation, Secrets Worth Knowing.
To be repeated, Central Park, Money, Bosom Friends, The School for Scandal, Road to Ruin, the Irish Heiress, Love and Money, and the Bachelor of Arts.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS'
SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
EIGHTH SEASON, 1862-63.
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway.
TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SECOND SOIREE.

I—Trio, Stringed Instruments, (C minor, Opus 9, No. 3,) Beethoven.
1. Allegro con spirito.
2. Adagio.
3. Scherzo. Allegro molto e vivace.
4. Finale. Presto.

Messrs. THOMAS, MATZKA and BERGNER.

II—Trio, (D minor, Opus 63).....Schumann.
1. Mit Energie und Leidenschaft.
2. Lebhaft, doch nicht zu rasch.
3. Langsam, mit inniger Empfindung.
4. Mit Feuer.

Messrs. MASON, THOMAS and BERGNER.

III—Quartet, (D minor, Posthumous).....Schubert.
1. Allegro.
2. Andante con moto, (con Variazione.)
3. Scherzo, Allegro molto.
4. Finale. Presto.

Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGNER.

The Grand Piano-forte is furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.

The Soirée will commence at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7½ o'clock.

The next Soirée will take place on the 10th of February.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

For sale at the door and at the music stores of Scharfenberg & Lnis, No. 769 Broadway, and Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE,
585 BROADWAY 585.
THIS EVENING, (Monday,) Jan. 19,
First night of the
GREAT NAPOLEON TROUPE,
consisting of the following unrivaled artists:

Prof. NAPOLEON,	H. S. RUMSEY,
Mlle. CAMILLE,	Mons. EDOUILLE,
Mlle NAPOLEON,	J. C. WALLACE,
YOUNG LEON,	and other stars.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Jan. 19,
Admission 25 cents. Orchestra seats 50 cents.
Doors open at 7: commence at 7½ o'clock.

GERMAN HOSPITAL FAIR,
NO. 348 4TH-ST.
OPEN DAILY FROM 3 TO 10 P. M.

The public are invited to witness the drawing of prizes. Entrance fee 10 cents.

Printed lists of the numbers already drawn, and a catalogue of the prizes, for sale at the rooms. Price 10 cents.

Prizes delivered three days after drawing. No delivery on Wednesday and Thursday next.

The Fair for visitors will be closed on Wednesday, after which date the rooms will be kept open until the 28th inst. for the delivery of prizes.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE FIRST CONCERT of the astonishing
BRETTO CHILDREN and EMIL GRAMM.
They are pronounced the WONDERS OF THE AGE!
They will give their
SECOND CONCERT on WEDNESDAY, 21st of Jan.,
At DODWORTH'S ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway.
They will be assisted by
Mad. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, Soprano,
Miss LIZZI M. ALLEN,
And the celebrated American Tenor, WM. CASTLE, &c.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. The Second Concert will consist of an entirely new Programme.

RICHARD, 7 years of age, plays a new Grand Fantasia on the Cornet-a-Piston, being the smallest performer in the world.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—GRAND PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI and THE WAR, with the historic landscape of SEA OF GALILEE, EVERY EVENING at 7½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

LECTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
DR. MACGOWAN
Will deliver a lecture on the
ARTS, LITERATURE, CUSTOMS, &c.,
OF
JAPAN,
Illustrated by a
CABINET OF CURIOSITIES,
Embracing specimens of the
FINE ARTS,
LITERATURE and
MANUFACTURES,
Both useful and ornamental,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1863,
At 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

"These lectures have been warmly appreciated and admired by those who have heard them." They are "INSTRUCTIVE and ENTERTAINING in the highest degree."

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.

A TRIP TO ICELAND.

On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at the hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Mr. J. ROSS BROWN, Author of "A Whaling Voyage," "Yusef," "Crusoe-Life," "A Peep at Washoe," and other sketches of travel, will give an account of his recent visit to ICELAND, during which he will introduce, with APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTIVE MUSIC, a series of MAGNIFICENT SCENES, painted in Europe from original drawings. Smaller sketches illustrating the costumes and characteristic traits of the people, will also be introduced. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at Randolph's, corner Broadway and Amity-st., and at the Hall. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7½.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.
WILL SAY
"AMEN TO THE PROCLAMATION,"
At the Cooper Institute,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

Tickets (to the hall, not to the platform,) 25 cents: for sale at Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; A. J. Davis & Co.'s, No. 274 Canal-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; Ross & Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

A few tickets to the platform (sold only at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.,) 50 cents.

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$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Dowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; 234 Canal, and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, English house Caonel, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland of the best qualities, all at lowest market prices.

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Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

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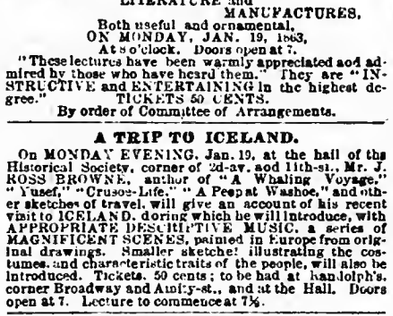

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PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent. MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. WHEATLEY
It affords Mr. Wheatley much gratification to be able to announce an engagement for a limited period with
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
Miss BATEMAN,
who will make her first appearance at this theatre on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1863,
in a new (five acts) play of singular and beautiful interest, entitled
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
Arranged from the German of Mosenthal expressly for Miss BATEMAN.
She will be supported as previously by
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK, Jr.
AND
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
and a company of artistes expressly selected with a view to their fitness for the characters to be represented. This Drama, which has become one of the classics of the German stage, has been recently added to the repertoire of Ristori, but will not be produced by that artiste in either Paris or London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a priority of representation in that play over both the French and English capitals. It will be produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Mr. J. H. SELWYN.
ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MUSIC, composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Musical Director.....Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
By Mons. PHILLIPE AND Mr. S. WALLIS.
THE CAST
will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.

LEAH, a Jewish Maiden	Miss BATEMAN
Her first appearance at this theatre.	
Nathan, an apostate Jew	Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German farmer	Mr. Edwin Adams
His first appearance at this theatre.	
Father Lorrens, the Village Magistrate	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Father Herrman, the Village Priest	Mr. J. Lanergan
Ludwig, Doctor and Barber	Mr. E. Lamb
Jacob, a Country Youth	Mr. C. H. Wilson
His first appearance in New-York.	
Madalena, niece to Father Hermann	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Her first appearance in this theatre.	
Madame Groschen	Mrs. Skerrett
Abram, an old Blind Man	Mr. George Andrews
Sarah, a Jewish Woman	Mrs. H. P. Orattan

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1863,
BRUNO LE FILEUR.
Comedic-vaudeville, in two acts, by MM. Cogniard Frères,
LE VIEUX BRACONNIER,
Chaconnette, by M. Fulgues.
DEUX PROMMES DU NORD,
Vaudeville in one act, by MM. Dupin and Delacour.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
Mr. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ARENA.

Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC FEATS,
By the largest and most talented troupe ever seen on this continent.
Performances EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
S. Q. STOKES, Manager.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW PRICES, SEVERAL very nice brick and frame houses on 78th, 82d and 83d-sts., between 2d and 4th-avs., in the best improved parts of Yorkville, at prices from $2,700 to $5,000, and on easy terms of payment. Apply to JOHN TURNER, at the paint store, 86th-st. and 3d-av.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia; village lots for $10; farms, 1 to 20 acres, suitable for gardening, trucking, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Several 500-acre lots for sale. 3-cent stamp for circular.

B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

$3,300 WILL BUY A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT.—Store on first floor, with shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c. In first-rate order. Situated on Van Brunt-st., between William and Ewen sts., Brooklyn. Terms easy. 3-cent stamp for circular. Immediate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, WITH furniture new last Spring, situated near Madison Park, all in complete order. Also, a number of houses good for investment, rented, paying about 10 per cent. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS stores Nos. 40 and 60 Barclay-st., with lease of lots. Will be sold low, and terms made to suit. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKlyn, a beautiful residence with eight lots, is offered for sale, furnished or otherwise. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 108 WEST 37TH-ST.—It has four stalls above ground; well ventilated. Stable 24x53; lot 24x98.9. Price $7,500. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL

IMPORTANT REBEL DOCUMENTS.

An Inside View of the Affairs of the Rebel Government.

Correspondence Intercepted by Our Blockaders off Charleston.

We published, yesterday, eight columns of intercepted rebel correspondence, comprising dispatchs from the heads of the rebel departments at Richmond, to the agents of the rebel Government abroad —some of them of the most important character. We republish some of these documents below, in order that they may have a more extended circulation.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MR. SLIDELL.

[No. 7.] CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Oct. 17, 1862.

SIR: Since my No. 6, of 26th ultimo, of which duplicate is here with forwarded, some circumstances of a very remarkable character have come to the knowledge of the President, to which your earnest attention is invited.

On the 7th instant the President received from Gov. LUBBOCK, of TEXAS, a letter, of which a copy is annexed, marked A, with inclosures Nos. 1 and 2.

The very singular nature of this correspondence, initiated, as you will perceive, by Mr. B. THERON, French Coesular Agent, and Spanish Vice-Consul at Galveston, naturally excited a lively interest, but we had not yet arrived at any satisfactory conclusion as to the nature and extent, nor the *source* of the intrigue on foot, when, on the 13th instant, the President received from Hon. W. S. OLDHAM, Senator from Texas, a letter, of which a copy, marked B, is herewith inclosed.

The concurrent action of two French Consular officers at points so remote from each other as Galveston and Richmond; the evident understanding which exists between them; the similarity of their views and conduct; the choice of Mr. OLDHAM as the party to be approached, he being originally considered as identified with the party opposed to the Administration, while Mr. WIGFALL is its supporter; all concur in satisfying us that there is not only concert of action between these officials, but that their conduct has been dictated by some common superior. In plain language, we feel authorized to infer that the French Government has, for some interest of its own, instructed some of its consular agents here to feel the way, and if possible to provoke some movement on the part of the State of Texas which shall result in its withdrawal from the Confederacy. It is difficult, if not impossible, on any other hypothesis, to account for the conduct of these agents.

I have, in accordance with the testructions of the President, expelled both M. THERON and M. TASSINELLE from the Confederacy, and have forbidden their return without the previous permission of the Government. I inclose you copies of the orders of expulsion, marked C and D.

In endeavoring to account for such a course of action on the part of the French Government, I can only attribute it to one or both of the following causes:

1. The Emperor of the French has determined to coequer and hold Mexico as a colony, and is desirous of interposing a weak power between his new colony and the Confederate States, in order that he may feel secure against any interference with his designs on Mexico.

2. The French Government is desirous of securing for itself an independent source of cotton supply, to effect that possessed by Great Britain in India, and designs to effect this purpose by taking under its protection the State of Texas, which, after being acknowledged as an independent Republic, would, in its opinion, be in effect as dependent on France, and as subservient to French interests as if a French colony.

It is more than probable that both these considerations would have weight in the councils of the French Cabinet, and we are not without suspicion that the tortuous diplomacy of Mr. SEWARD may have had some influence in inspiring such designs. The desire to weaken the Confederacy, to exhibit it to the world as "a rope of sand," without consistence or cohesion and therefore not worthy of recognition as an independent member of the family of nations, would afford ample motives for the adoption of such a course by the Cabinet of the United States, which is driven to a diplomacy of expedients in the desperate effort to avert the impending doom which awaits the party now in power in Washington.

One other suggestion occurs to me, which you may receive as purely conjectural on my part. It is known to me personally that at the date of the annexation of Texas to the United States, Mr. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, the present French Minister in Mexico, and who was at that time French Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas, was vehemently opposed to the annexation, and was active in endeavoring to obstruct and prevent it. Even at that date the dispatches of Mr. GUIZOT, which I had an opportunity of reading, were filled with arguments to show that the interests of Texas were identical with those of France, and that both would be promoted by the maintenance of a separate nationality in Texas. The intrigue now on foot, therefore, accords completely with a policy in regard to Texas that may be almost said to be traditional with France; and it is not impossible that the movement of the consular agents here has received its first impulse from the French legation in Mexico, instead of the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

These movements are not considered as having the slightest importance so far as their effect on Texas is concerned. The answers of Gov. LUBBOCK and the letter of Mr. OLDHAM will satisfy you how little those gentlemen were disposed to encourage such attempts, while the popular feeling in Texas is best evinced by the fact that she has seventy regiments of *volunteers* in our army. But the evidence thus afforded of a disposition on the part of France to seize on this crisis of our fate as her occasion for the promotion of selfish interests, and this, too, after the assurances of friendly disposition, or, at worst, impartial neutrality, which you have received from the leading public men of France, cannot but awaken solicitude; and the President trusts that you will use every effort to discover the source, extent and design of these intrigues, and whether the United States are parties to them. It may, perhaps, be in your power to make use of this discovery also by awakening the British Government to a sense of the fact that designs are entertained of which that Government is not probably aware, and which it may be unwilling to see accomplished.

An enlarged and generous statesmenship would seem to indicate so clearly that the establishment of Southern independence on a secure basis (and with a strength sufficient to counterbalance the power of the United States, as well as to prevent extensive French colonization on our Southern border) would promote the true interests of Great Britain, that we find it difficult to account for her persistent refusal to recognize our independence. The knowledge of a secret attempt on the part of France to obtain separate advantage of such vast magnitude may perhaps induce a change in the views of the British Cabinet. I speak of the attempt as secret, for it is scarcely possible to suppose that the action of the French agent is taken with the concurrence or connivance of the British Government. If you come to the conclusion that these conjectures are well founded, you are at liberty to make known to Her Majesty's Government the facts herein communicated, either through the British Minister at Paris, or by concert with Mr. MASON. It is deemed desirable that in either event you should advise Mr. MASON of the course you may adopt, as it is very probable the English Government will learn from Richmond the fact of the expulsion of the Consuls, and the cause of the action of this Government, which, from its very nature, is accompanied with some degree of publicity.

I inclose to Mr. MASON, for his information, a copy of this communication. Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, Commissioner, &c., &c., Paris.

OCTOBER 26, 1862.

P. S. Since the foregoing was written I have had an interview with Mr. TABOUELLE, and from the explanations offered by him, and certain acts which have come to my knowledge, I have become satisfied that, notwithstanding the singular coincidence between his conversation with Mr. OLDHAM and the communication of Mr. THERON to Gov. LUBBOCK, there was no concert of action between them, and that TABOUELLE is no party to the intrigue referred to. The order for his expulsion has been therefore revoked, as you will perceive by the annexed copy of a letter to him, marked E.

It is barely possible, though I think not probable, that THERON may have acted on his own ideas of what he supposed would be agreeable to his superiors, and not in consequence of instructions. The whole matter is one of great delicacy, and I must leave it to your own discretion how best to treat it, after endeavoring to satisfy yourself whether THERON'S movements were dictated by the French Cabinet. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

[Private and confidential.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUSTIN, TEXAS, Sept. 11, 1862.

To his Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President, &c., Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward for your consideration the inclosed copies of letters, the one (marked A) from the French and Spanish Consul at Galveston, the other (marked B) being my reply thereto.

As the proceeding of the said Consul would seem to indicate an incipient intrigue, I have deemed it proper to advise you thereof on the threshold.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, F. R. LUBBOCK.

[A] *[Confidential.]*

CONSULATE AGENCY FOR FRANCE AND VICE-CONSULATE FOR SPAIN IN GALVESTON, GALVESTON, Aug. 18, 1862.

To His Excellency F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas:

SIR: Will you be kind enough to inform me *confidentially* of your personal opinion on the following questions:

1. The annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States was or was not a good political measure?

2. The act of disunion and of the junction of the State of Texas to the Southern States, was or was not another good or bad politic taken by the State? And,

3. The reëstablishment of the old Republic of Texas will or will not be beneficial to our beloved adopted country?

Your answer to these questions, Sir, will serve me as a guide in my political correspondence with the Government which I have the honor to represent.

I have the honor, Sir, and with very much respect, to be your obedient servant, B. THERON, French and Spanish Consul.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true copy of the original now on file in the Executive Department at Austin, Texas.

JAMES PAUL, Private Secretary.

[B] EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUSTIN, TEXAS, Sept. 9, 1862.

B. Theron, Esq., French and Spanish Consul, Galveston:

SIR: Your communication of 18th ultimo is before me, and contents duly noted.

In answer to your first interrogatory, permit me to say that the annexation of Texas to the United States was a good political measure.

As to your second question, I answer most emphatically that "the act of disunion and of the junction of the State of Texas to the Southern States was a good and proper political step."

In reply to your third inquiry, I have to say "the reëstablishment of the old Republic of Texas will not be beneficial to our beloved adopted country."

Texas has linked her fate with that of her sisters of the South. She will be true, steadfast and victorious. I have the honor to be,

Yours very respectfully, F. R. LUBBOCK.

True copy of the original.

JAMES PAUL, Private Secretary.

[B.] RICHMOND, Oct. 13, 1862.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President, &c.:

SIR: On to-day M. TABOUELLE, French Vice-Consul at Richmond, sought an introduction to me in the Senate chamber, and stated that he desired to obtain from me certain statistical information in regard to Texas. I told him that I did not then have the time to give him the desired information, but if he would call at my room I would take pleasure in giving him any information which I possessed. He promised to call this evening, which he did, and has just left my room. I deem it proper to give you the substance of the conversation between us, as it had a connection with the subject matter of the correspondence between the Governor of Texas and French Consular Agent at Galveston, of which you advised Gen. WIGFALL and myself a few days since.

After I had furnished him with information in regard to the area, population, debt, taxes and agricultural productive capacity of Texas, he remarked that the resources of the State were magnificent, and capable of supporting *a powerful and independent people*, and then asked me *whether I thought it would be to the interest of the State to assume an independent nationality.* I told him that the people of Texas, being mostly emigrants from the old Southern States, were strongly attached to those States, and to our Federative system of Government, which, at some length explained to him. I told him that they never could have been induced to secede from the United States but to preserve that form of Government, which was in danger of being destroyed. I further stated to him that not only the affections and sympathies, but also the interests of the people of Texas bound them to the States of the Confederacy; that their institutions, pursuits, and agricultural products were the same, and that mutual safety required harmony amongst them, which could only be insured by a Confederacy; that as a separate and independent State Texas would be weak and incapable of self-defence, that we were sensible that we would be subject to be involved in collisions with our sister Southern States; that the similarity of institutions and production, which are now bonds of union and the cause of harmony, would become causes of rivalries, jealousies, and perhaps wars between the States; that in the Confederacy we would not be a weak and dependent people, incapable of resenting insult or repelling aggression. The subject was then waived, and we talked of other matters.

But for the fact you had called my attention to the correspondence between the Governor of Texas and the French consular agent at Galveston, this conversation would, perhaps, have made no impression upon my mind, but as an introduction to me was sought by the Vice-Consul, with the view to obtain statistical information in regard to Texas, and the subject of the separate independence of that State was thus introduced by him, it struck me that it was not casual or accidental. He furthermore stated to me that he had written to the consular agent at Galveston for information upon the resources of Texas, and had received from him a specimen or sample of Texas wool, which he either had or intended to send to France.

I have deemed it proper to communicate the foregoing to you, as affording confirmatory evidence to the conclusion that it is the object of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and perhaps of other of the European Powers, to induce Texas to assume an independent nationality. The fact communicated by you to Gen. WIGFALL and myself put me on my guard, and caused me to be more explicit and specific than I might otherwise have been, for the purpose of dissipating such design if it exists, and to induce whatever steps that may be taken to be for the benefit of the entire Confederacy.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. OLDHAM.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MR. THERON.

[C.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Oct. 17, 1862.

SIR: The Governor of Texas has communicated to the President a correspondence between him and yourself, in which you plainly attempted to induce the Governor to enter into some understanding or arrangement for the withdrawal of Texas from this Confederacy. This attempt on your part is considered by the President as an abuse of the hospitality of the Confederacy, and as indicating hostility on your part to this Government and people.

Your presence within the Confederacy can no longer be permitted. You are therefore required to depart immediately, and not to return without the previous permission of this Government.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Mr. B. THERON, French Consular Agent, and Vice Consul for Spain, Galveston, Texas.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MAJ.-GEN. MAGRUDER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Oct. 17, 1862.

SIR: Herewith you will find inclosed a letter addressed to Mr. B. THERON, French Consular Agent and Vice-Consul for Spain at Galveston, Texas, requiring that functionary to depart immediately from the Confederacy.

The President requests that you will have this order executed as promptly as can be done without undue harshness, and that you have Mr. THERON conveyed under surveillance to Matamoros or other convenient point on the Mexican frontier, whence he can depart for Europe if he chooses.

Mr. THERON will be allowed to make such disposal of the hooks and papers of his consulate as he may deem proper.

Please acknowledge receipt of this communication.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Maj.-Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER, Spottswood-Hotel.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MONS. TABOUELLE.

[D.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Oct. 17, 1862.

SIR: Hon. Mr. OLDHAM, Senator from the State of Texas, having communicated to the President the substance of a conversation held with you on the 13th instant, in the course of which you sought to impress on that Senator the conviction that it would be for the interest of the State of Texas to separate herself from this Confederacy, I am instructed by the President to inform you that your presence within the Confederacy can no longer be permitted, your conduct being considered hostile to this Government and people.

You are therefore required to depart from the Confederacy, and not to return without the previous permission of this Government. You will prepare to leave by the flag-of-truce-boat, which will depart on the 18th instant.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

MONS. TABOUELLE, Vice-Consul of France, Richmond.

[E.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Oct. 18, 1862.

SIR: I have seen the President since my interview with yourself and Mr. GILES this morning, and having taken into consideration your explanations in relation to your interview with Mr. OLDHAM, and the other facts stated by you, the President is satisfied that your conversation with Mr. OLDHAM was not prompted by any hostility to this Government, and that you are not connected with the intrigue known to exist, having for its object to induce the withdrawal of the State of TEXAS from this Confederacy. You will therefore consider the order to depart from the Confederacy as withdrawn, and you will remain at liberty to reside here as heretofore. Your obedient servant, J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

MONS. TABOUELLE, at French Consulate, Richmond.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MR. DE LEON.

[No. 2.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Dec. 12, 1862.

SIR:—I avail myself of an unexpected opportunity to acknowledge receipt of your Nos. 1 and 2. They have been read with lively interest, and you will not fail to keep the Department fully advised of your conclusions as to the probable action of European Powers, as fast as their views are developed, either through the Press or other agencies.

The President has been so fully occupied with military matters that it has been scarcely possible for me to confer with him at length on the matters suggested by you, and he has just departed very suddenly for a tour in the Southwest, where his presence was greatly needed to restore affairs and to impart renewed energy and activity to our military operations.

On his return I will take measures to forward you additional means to enable you to extend the field of your operations, and to embrace, if possible, the Press of Central Europe in your campaign. Austria and Prussia, as well as the smaller Germanic Powers, seem to require intelligence of the true condition of our affairs, and of the nature of our struggle, and it is to be hoped you may find means to act with efficiency in molding public opinion in those countries.

When I send you a remittance, on the return of the President, (at the end of this month,) I will give you my views more at large.

The bearer of this goes in part to consummate arrangements for more prompt communication, and I hope that for the future my dispatches will reach Europe more regularly and promptly.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

EDWIN DE LEON, Esq.

Care of Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, &c., Paris.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MR. MASON.

[No. 8.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Oct. 28, 1862.

Hon. James M. Mason, &c., &c., &c., London:

SIR: Since my No. 7, of 26th ultimo, I have had the pleasure of receiving your Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17, dated respectively 30th July, 5th August, 16th September, and 16th September. The two latter were received by special messenger, who reached Richmond on the 21st instant. The two former were delivered by Mr. FRAZER, who did not arrive till 25th instant.

The contents of Nos. 14 and 15 are so voluminous (and they were accompanied by others of equal bulk from Mr. SLIDELL) that I have not yet been able to confer with the President in relation to them, and shall therefore defer replying, the more especially as I shall have another opportunity of forwarding dispatches in a very few days.

The arrangements made by the bearer of dispatches 16 and 17, for facilitating intercourse between us, have been approved, and will be continued as long as successful. The details will be explained to you by the bearer of this dispatch (Mr. GEORGE SANDERS) in person.

The subject of a loan, based on cotton certificates, has been fully considered, and you will receive herewith a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury informing you of the conclusions reached by us after much deliberation. I communicated to the Secretary your tender of services in connection with this matter, and he requests me to express his thanks and to solicit your aid and cooperation in any movements that may be made to secure success by Mr. SPENCE, to whom the Government has confided the business, in consequence chiefly of your recommendation. He had been appointed to take charge of other negotiations before the receipt of your last dispatches.

The President desires me to express his approval and satisfaction with your conduct in assuming, under the circumstances, the responsibility of making the arrangements necessary for the success of Capt. SINCLAIR in his arrangements for building a ship.

It is gratifying to perceive that you had, as was confidently anticipated, reviewed your impressions, and determined not to withdraw from London without the previous instructions of the President. Your correspondence with Earl RUSSELL shows with what scant courtesy you have been treated, and exhibits a marked contrast between the conduct of the English and French statesmen now in office, in their intercourse with foreign agents, eminently discreditable to the former. It is lamentable that at this late period in the nineteenth century, a nation so enlightened as Great Britain should have failed yet to discover that a principal cause of the dislike and hatred toward England, of which complaints are rife in her Parliament and in her Press, is the offensive arrogance of some of her public men. The contrast is striking between the polished courtesy of M. THOUVENEL and the rude incivility of Earl RUSSELL. Your determination to submit to these annoyances in the service of your country and to overlook personal slights, while hope remains that your continued presence in England may benefit our cause, cannot fail to meet the warm approval of your Government. I refrain, however, from further comment on the contents of your dispatches, till the attention of the President (now concentrated on efforts to repair the ill effects of the failure of the Kentucky campaign) can be directed to your correspondence with Earl RUSSELL.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

THE TREASURY AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

It seems that, previous to the departure of Mr. GEO. N. SANDERS for Europe, certain legislation of the Confederate Congress, which had been proposed in the matter of contracting for the construction of ironclad ships in Europe, encountered the opposition of that gentleman. The following memorandum from him on this subject is found among the intercepted papers. Addressed to "REID SANDERS," it was probably placed by the latter in the hands of Mr. MEMMINGER or Mr. MALLORY, respectively, the Secretaries of the Confederate Treasury and Navy:

RICHMOND, Aug. 5, 1862.

Any legislation in regard to the construction of ironclad steamers, until time is given me to get mine under way, will be very unjust. My detention here was necessary to the perfection of the contracts, which took much time and reflection. The final instructions of the Navy Department have been issued but a few days. Bunglers entering the European market might endanger the entire scheme. Great skill and diplomacy must be exercised to avoid the interference of European Governments.

No one is entitled to my suggestions until full time is given me to carry them out.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To REID SANDERS.

To this is added by SANDERS the following list of names, consisting of persons connected with the Confederate Administration and Congress. Several of the names, it will be seen, have a cross prefixed to them, intimating probably that they already favored his views, or needed to be still further approached on the subject. This supposition is, however, purely conjectural on our part. The list is as follows, in G. N. SANDERS' handwriting:

President Davis,		Secretary Mallory,
Vice-President Stephens,		P. M. G. Reagan,
†Simms,	†Breckinridge,	Boyce,
Barnett,	†Conrad,	†Garnett,
Hunter,	Elliott,	Miles,
Henry,	†Read,	Wright, of Tenn.,
†Brown, of Miss.,	Matchen,	Haskin,
†Orr,	Bruce,	Lyons,
Johnson,	Cooke,	†Foote,
Wigfall,	†Bocock,	†Pugh,
†Clarke.		

The following unsigned letter is also found among the captured papers:

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: As I contemplate leaving here without loss of time for Europe, for the purpose of rendering important and valuable service to the Confederacy, I deem it proper to recommend to you the necessity of my having the the cooperation of Commodore FORREST in the place which have been suggested to you. He is an officer of experience, and well qualified to lend important assistance which may result in the complete realization of my hopes and expectations; indeed, if Commander SINCLAIR could also accompany me, or be sent out to give his attention to matters connected with the plans I have in contemplation, I am satisfied that with the professional knowledge of these gentlemen, we cannot fail to subserve our interests and render high and important service to our cause, both in superintending and constructing the vessels built to cut up the enemy's commerce.

I have the honor.

The following memorandum appears to be in the same handwriting with the above letter, though much disguised or very carelessly written:

GARRETT & Co., of Scotland, and W. S. LINDSAY & Co., of London, are the houses with whom I had the negotiation about the steamers. I request Capt. SINCLAIR, of the Confederate navy, to make all preliminary arrangement for the contract by my return. (See him first,) he will meet you in London.

GEO. THOMPSON & Co., Glasgow, will make proposals for the construction of at least one steamer. They have the drawing and estimates complete.

LINDSAY & Co. will negotiate the naval store bonds.

D. RICE & Co. may undertake enough to load one vessel *(Nova Scotia)* with shoes and clothing, under the North Carolina contract. Turpentine 100 should bring per gallon $2; resin should bring $5 $4 bring $8.

CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Oct. 27, 1862.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the copy of the secret joint resolution of Congress, which was sent you on Saturday, and to so much of my recommendation to Congress upon the subject of the act as shows the basis upon which it was passed, a copy of which was also sent to you on Saturday.

Under this authority contracts have been made with Mr. Geo. N. SANDERS by this department for six ships, to be paid for in cotton, a copy of which contract is herewith inclosed.

Mr. SANDERS informs me that if the Government will fix the price of the cotton to be delivered, he can execute his contract, and not otherwise; and deeming the ships important to the public interest, I suggest for your consideration the expediency of stating the price, and of pursuing, with reference to payment in cotton for these ships, the course you have adopted with regard to the cotton bonds.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

MR. MEMMINGER TO MR. MALLORY.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Oct. 30, 1862.

SIR: I approve the suggestion made by you of making your contract for building iron-clad vessels in Europe conform to the arrangement of the cotton certificates sent to Hon. J. M. MASON. I inclose a form of each of these certificates. Upon the meeting of Congress an appropriation must be made to meet your contracts, and the terms can then be altered so as to conform the mode of payment to the cotton certificates, fixing a price for the cotton, and providing for the delivery at any port upon adding the charges of transportation. The only limit to these combined operations will be the quantity of cotton which the Government can purchase, which I hope will be found ample.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

[The "Cotton Certificates" inclosed in the foregoing letter are the same as those printed above.]

MR. MALLORY TO MR. MASON.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, NAVY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Oct. 30, 1862.

Hon. James M. Mason, Commissioner of the Confederate States to Great Britain, London:

SIR: Mr. SANDERS has, as you are aware, contracted with this Department for the construction, in England, of six iron-clad steamers, combining the capacities of the freighting and the fighting ships in a manner which will enable them to force the blockade of our ports.

The interests of the country will be much benefitted by the prompt construction of these vessels; and I beg leave to invoke your interest, not only in behalf of our enterprises already in progress, but in behalf of this also.

The Secretary of the Treasury has this day addressed to me a note upon the subject of the cotton to be delivered in liquidation of these contracts, and I inclose herewith a copy. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

[Duplicate.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A. RICHMOND, Oct. 21, 1862.

Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool, G. B.:

GENTLEMEN:—The inclosed letter to Mr. JAMES SPENCE is sent to you for your guidance and consideration. Respectfully your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

MR. MEMMINGER TO MR. SPENCE.

(Duplicate.)

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Oct. 21, 1862.

James Spencer, Esq., Liverpool, G. B.:

SIR: As you have been appointed financial agent for the Confederate States, and Messrs. FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co. are its depositaries under our law, I desire that you would confer together on the matter submitted by this letter.

I have on hand gold and silver coin, (chiefly the former,) two and a half millions of which I desire to apply in payment of articles purchased in England by our agents for the use of the Confederate Government. We find it impossible to purchase a sufficient amount of exchange for these purposes, and the small amount to be had is at such high rates that it would be desirable to furnish a substitute. I propose, therefore, to make payment for purchases by a transfer to the creditor of so much of this coin as may be requisite. I presume that when the coin thus becomes bona fide the property of a British subject, that the British Government would, at his instance, permit any of its vessels to bring over the same for him. If this expectation be realized, the coin here would be as valuable as exchange, and in England would probably realize its mint value, less freight and insurance.

To enable you to carry out any arrangement you may deem advisable, Messrs. FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co. are authorized to make an absolute transfer of the coin, or to draw bills for the same on E. C. ELMORE, Esq., Treasury, payable here, and a copy of this letter is sent to each of you that you may act in concert, and give us the benefit of your united counsel.

I am remitting, by opportunities as they occur, the bonds of the Confederate States, the proceeds of which, when sold, are intended to be applied to the contracts, of which you have been advised. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER, Sec. of Treasury.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Four Men-of-War Gone to Sea—Two of them Iron-Clads.

Yesterday a fleet of men-of-war, two of them iron-clads, took their departure from this port, bound on active and important service. Annexed is a brief account of each vessel:

THE NAHANT.

This vessel, an iron-clad battery, one of ERICSSON'S nine ships, left the Navy-yard on Saturday, and anchored off Bedloe's Island, where she took her powder on board. On her arrival here a most awkward blunder was discovered by the authorities in connection with the turret. The ports in all the iron-clads have been purposely left colorless, in order that they should not present a shining mark to the enemy. The Boston people, however, painted them black, thus rendering them exceedingly conspicuous. The officers of the Brooklyn yard were then obliged to paint an entire black band around the turret, which covers the ports. Thus the Nahant will easily be known from all the craft of her class. She is said to be one of the most successful of the lot. Her armament consists of the regulation battery, one eleven and one fifteen-inch gun. Although her Commander has not had much experience in working iron-clads he is known to be brave and competent.

The officers of the *Nahant* are:

Commander, JOHN DOWNES; First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, David D. Harmony; Acting Master, Wm. Carter; Acting Engineers, Charles C. Rutter and Charles A. Clark; Assistant Surgeon, Charles E. Stedman; Assistant Paymaster, Edward Putnem; Second and Third Assistant Engineers, T. H. Bordley and Abram Michener.

THE WEEHAWKEN.

This is also an iron-clad battery, one of the last nine contracted for by Mr. ERICSSON. She accompanied the *Nahant*, and is at sea. Capt. RODGERS, the Commander of this vessel, worked night and day to get her off, but two accidents delayed him. First, a fire broke out on board of her, and then, through carelessness, a part of the machinery became disarranged. When the matters were put right, the weather became foggy and suspicious, a fact which, in view of recent events, made it advisable not to send the craft away until the wind changed. Upon the top of the *Weehawken's* turret a railing for riflemen has been put up, from which the crew can fire on the enemy's troops when ascending rivers, and which secures them in a great measure from returning balls. Of course there is nothing impregnable about this affair, which a discharge of two-pound grape would destroy. Capt. ERICSSON, as already stated, has introduced an additional improvement in the gun apparatus, which enables the hands to work it with great ease. On her late trial trip its usefulness was demonstrated in the most satisfactory manner. The Commander of the *Weehawken*, Capt. RODGERS, is called in the navy the "fighting RODGERS." His conduct under fire at Fort Darling, while in command of the *Galena*, elicited warm commendation from the Secretary.

The following is a list of the *Weehawken's* officers:

Commander, JOHN RODGERS; Lieutenant-Commanding and Executive Officer, L. H. Newman; Master, B. W. Lorin; Paymaster, —— Pynchon; Engineers, Acting Chief, J. H. Bailey; Assistants. —— Hardy, Henry J. Marion, and Mitchell.

THE LACKAWANNA.

is a new steam sloop-of-war, outward bound on her first cruise, having just been completed at this station. She is one of the most symmetrical ships in the service; was launched on the 9th of August last, and is in every respect a regular navy-built craft. She is a single banked corvette, two hundred and sixty-two feet long, thirty-two feet wide, seventeen feet ten inches deep, and measures about 1,900 tons. Her machinery was constructed in this city, and is believed to be serviceable. It consists of two horizontal back-acting engines, with cylinders forty-two inches in diameter, and thirty inches' stroke. The propeller is a fixed brass one, fully fifteen feet in diameter.

Her officers are as follows:

Captain, JOHN B. MARCHAND; Lieutenant-Commander, E. E. Potter; Lieutenant, Stephen A. McCarty; Surgeon, Thomas W. Leach; Paymaster, James Fulton; Acting Ensign, Barker Van Vorhis; Gunner, John G. Vosser; Engineers, Edward Marbiane (first assistant), A. H. Gunnell, A. H. Fisher, Orleans Longgave, F. H. Seyman, George W. Rochs.

THE IROQUOIS.

This vessel is a steam sloop, or gunboat, and a regular navy-built man-of-war. She is the fastest of her class, and when some convoy business is performed will be sent to reinforce the fleet chasing the *Alabama*. Her first service was performed in the Mediterranean, where she became somewhat seriously damaged on a reef. She subsequently put into Genoa for repairs. When the rebellion broke out she was called home to serve on the blockade, which she did most efficiently. Since her last arrival at this port she has been thoroughly overhauled, and is now as good as new. The *Iroquois* is 1,016 tons burden, and is rated for nine guns. We subjoin a list of her officers;

Commander— ——. Lieut.-Commander—H. E. Mullan. Surgeon—W. E. Taylor. Assistant Paymaster—John A. Bates, Jr. Acting Ensigns—Joseph Avant, J. D. Dayber, Thomas Stodhart. Engineers—J. W. Storm; (First Assistant,) W. J. Howard (Acting Second Assistant,) Warren Ewen, Jos. H. Mathews; (Third Assistant,) W. J. Barrington, Hugh S. Short. Gunner—John C. Clapham. Boatswain—John H. Downes.

ANOTHER PIRATE AFLOAT.

The Brig Gilmore Meredith, and Schooner West Wind, Chased into St. Thomas Harbor.

Capt. SMITH, of the British brig *Havelock*, from St. Thomas, and Capt. TURNER, of the schooner *Carrie A. Pitman*, also from St. Thomas, both arrived at this port yesterday morning, report as follows:

The brig *Gilmore Meredith*, of Baltimore, and the schooner *West Wind*, sailed from St. Thomas, Jan. 4, for Cuba, to load, and the same day were chased back to St. Thomas by the Confederate schooner *Retribution*. She lay outside of the harbor, and during the night sent her boats alongside of the *Gilmore Meredith*, who was at anchor in the harbor, and took from her five of her crew, who willingly deserted the brig. The *Retribution* is a fore and aft schooner, of about 120 tons burden, painted black, and mounts four guns, with a long-tom amidships.

INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST.

Two Prizes Captured by the Gunboat Sagamore.

Two More of the Banks Transports Ashore.

Wreck of the Ship Sparkling Sea with a New-York Battery on Board.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., Monday Jan. 12, 1863.

The U. S gunboat steamer *Sagamore*, Capt. EARLE ENGLISH, has just returned (10th, 12 M.) from a cruise up the East coast of Florida, having captured two prizes. The English sloop *Avenger*, of Nassau, N. P., inside of Jupiter Inlet, Fla., with a cargo consisting of blankets and sundries, and the English sloop *Julia*, near Jupiter, bound in from Nassau with salt and sundries. Two other small vessels were wrecked and abandoned near Indian River.

Capt. ENGLISH reports the ship *Lucinda*, Capt. SMITH, with troops and horses bound South, as having been ashore on the 8th, on Trinmph Reef, near Cape Florida. He promptly rendered assistance with the *Sagamore* and soon hauled the *Lucinda* off, and towed her out clear from the Reef, whence she went on her way unharmed, except from the delay. The next day, the 9th, Capt. ENGLISH found the ship *Sparkling Sea*, Capt. WALSH, with the New-York Battery, (Twenty-fifth) Cant. GROVE, also ashore on Ajex Reef, near Carrysport Lighthouse, with five feet water in her. Capt. ENGLISH was unable to free the ship of water, or to haul her off. He therefore took off about fifty of the troops, leaving sufficient for care of the horses, and brought them to Key West. Wreckers will at once go up and render such assistance as they can, and should the weather continue mild the ship and cargo may all be saved, but not otherwise. Many of the horses had died on the trip in consequence of their suffering from being insufficiently stalled. Eighty of the number were still alive.

The *Sagamore* has been very successful in capturing prizes, and under the present command of Capt. ENGLISH, she will be a terror to all the blockade runners of our eastern coast. Capt. ENGLISH is a most excellent officer, vigilant and industrious; his stoppages in port are very brief, and always for cause, and when at sea he usually finds something that requires attention, and somehow happens to be just where his vessel can be useful.

Admiral BAILEY had fitted out a short time since, a small captured prize, the schooner *Ariel*, and sent her up among the Florida Keys, under command of Acting-Master MULLOY, who returned with her on the 8th, after a short cruise, with a small craft having a crew of only two men, and loaded with nine barrels of turpentine and one bale of Sea Island cotton from Secessia, bound to Nassau, N. P. The *Ariel* captured her off Cape Florida, and returned with her prize to Key West, and again left this morning, the 10th, for another cruise in those waters.

The prize steamer *Swan*, sold here at Marshal's sale recently, has since been undergoing repairs and fitting out for a trip to New-Orleans, and being about ready to sail, arrangements have been made for her to go to the assistance of the wrecked ship *Sparkling Sea*, and she has just left this morning, (Sunday, 11th,) taking on board the troops who were brought down by the *Sagamore*, and designing to take on board from the wreck the remaining troops and the horses, and proceed with them at once to New-Orleans. Some apprehension is felt as to the safety of the wrecked ship, as a pretty stiff norther has set in this morning.

MONDAY MORNING, 12th.—The steam propeller *Prometheus*, Capt. HAMILTON, arrived here last evening from New-Orleans.

The war vessels now in the harbor, are the flagship *St. Lawrence*, steamers *Santiago*, *Sagamore*, *Magnolia* and *Penguin*, bark *James L. Davis* and schooners *Wanderer* and *Beauregard*. Transport steamers *Mississippi*, *Prometheus* and *Charles Osgood*. Merchant vessels, barkentine *Andrew Manderson*, brig *Open Sea*, schooners *Lily* and *Union*. Brig *New Era*, with the machinery and material of the steamer *M. Sanford*, sailed for New-York on Sunday, the 11th.

By an arrival just from Havana, we learn that three schooners loaded with cotton, arrived at that port during the last week, and Capt. AMPLUER, about eight miles out from the harbor of Havana yesterday, passed close by three other schooners with cotton, and one of them was recognized as the schooner *Edna F. Kerr*, recently sold here as a prize. One of our cruisers had left Havana the day previous, and made a clear coast for these blockade-runners to make a successful market. F.

[Advertisement.]

LECTURES ON MAN, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY.—FOWLER & WELLS announce six lectures in Lincoln Hall, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, commencing Monday, 19th January, to continue every evening. Open at 7½, commence at 8. Tickets for the course $1. Single, 25 cents. May be had at the door, and at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25c. 210.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3533 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Anticipated Movement Against Wilmington and Goldsboro.

A GROWL AGAINST IMPRESSMENT.

Rebel Views of Northern Sentiment.

AUCTION PRICES IN RICHMOND.

We have files of Richmond papers to the 16th inst., inclusive. We find the following dispatches from North Caroline in the Richmond *Whig* of that date:

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

All quiet here. It is believed that the fleet and land forces have left Newbern and Fort Macon. Their destination is, probably, Goldsboro and Wilmington, simultaneously. All non-combatants have been requested to leave town.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The *State Journal* has advices from Kinston of this date. Forty regiments of Abolitionists left Newbern yesterday in the direction of Wilmington, crossing Brice's Creek. A courier from Maj. NETHERCUTT reached Kinston this morning, and says the enemy, six to ten thousand strong, are advancing toward Kinston, connecting at Cole Creek.

In connection with the above, the following extract from a communication of Gov. LETCHER to the Virginia Legislature is of interest:

"*Recently many of the soldiers of Virginia in the discharge of duty have gone to North Carolina and elsewhere, posts of danger, where they soon may be engaged in severe and bloody battles.* All the indications point with unerring certainty to one or more great battles on the coast of our noble sister State, in which Virginians are to play, I trust, no unimportant part. Our soldiers absent from home and family will require attention—clothing will be needed—delicacies for the sick and wounded will be required—and it will be our duty, as well as our pleasure, to provide for their comfort, and for the preservation of their lives."

A GROWL AGAINST IMPRESSMENT.

From the Richmond Whig.

The President, in his message, apologizes indirectly for the seizure of private property, by what he calls the "power of impressment," by alleging the insufficiency of transportation. He recommends that the exercise of this power be guarded by judicious provisions against perversion or abuse, and be under due regulation of law. This is all very well, but it would have been far more consistent with a Government of freedom and law if, before exercising this tyrannical power, the right to do so had been obtained from the law-making authority. There has existed no necessity for its exercise at all. It is a slander upon the people of Virginia to assert that such necessity has existed. As a general rule they have willingly sold their produce to the Government, at the Government's own price—even when that price was half the market price. In other cases, the parties have not refused to sell, so far as we have heard, but only demanded the market value, which the Government refused to give. *For the sake of a few dollars, the Government set aside all law and justice, and resorted to force to rob individuals of their property, while millions were being lavished upon favorites.* It is a striking illustration of the injustice of this proceeding, that the price at which the Government is impressing flour is from two to three dollars less than the price paid by the Government to the Crenshaws.

One would suppose that common sense would dictate, that a Government like ours, *dependent for its very existence upon the affection and confidence of the country*, would spare no means to secure that confidence and affection. But, so far from this, the disposition seems to exist *to harass and alienate the people by every species of petty tyranny.* This has been especially the case with respect to the great agricultural population, on which, at last, rests the sole hope for the national salvation. Nothing but their wholesouled devotion to the cause could have made them submit in quiet to the violation of law and wanton invasion of their rights. It is difficult to assign a reason for this absurd and extraordinary policy. Possibly the solution may be found in *the vast number of Jews and Yankees, who, having no sympathy for our people, and no regard for their feelings and interest, have insinuated themselves into the management of our affairs.*

The system of impressment as conducted at present, operates unequally, and, consequently, unjustly and oppressively. Persons residing near the armies, or convenient to the railroads and canal, are those only who feel its burdens. While they are forced to sacrifice half the value of their property, neighbors a few miles distant go scot free, or have theirs enhanced in price by the Government seizure. Our people are willing to do anything for the cause, but they have a right to demand that the burdens should be equal, and imposed upon all alike, and by the law of the land. Their property is at the service of the Government, but let it be taken on fair terms, and for such compensation as the Government can give.

We do not write this to inflame the just discontent which exists; but in the hope of inducing such action on the part of Congress as will tend to appease it. Our people have been accustomed to law, and they abhor the unnecessary intrusion of military violence. Congress cannot pass a law on the subject which does not recognize "just compensation" for private property appropriated to public use, and which does not also, in estimating that compensation, to some extent recognize the depreciation of the currency. A law like that of the State of Virginia would meet all the demands of the Government, satisfy the people, and above all, preserve our character as a Government of liberty and law.

CHANGE IN NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

Making Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message its text, the Richmond *Whig* discourses as follows:

"If one might judge Yankees on the same principles we employ in judging the rest of mankind, it might be safe to conclude that some convulsion was impending. *The Fall elections in the North, and especially that of New-York, have been followed by a most wonderful revolution in words and actions, both by Government and people.* For eighteen months, a reign of terror, cruel and relentless, prevailed throughout the Northern States. The freedom of the Press and of speech was abolished, all the liberties of the citizen were in abeyance, arbitrary arrests by telegraph, and incarceration without trial, were the order of the day. But as soon as SEYMOUR was elected Governor of New-York, the prison doors were opened, the victims of tyranny were set free, and it was given out that no more arrests in the loyal States would be made. From this, it would appear that SEWARD thought there was something more than a mere formality in that election—that it meant something real, threatening and practical. At the same time, the Northern papers, who are endowed with the most scurrilous tongues of any set of blackguards since the days of the Roman Plebs, and who had been dumb as oysters during the whole Reign of Terror, recovered the use of their tongues and their capacity for vituperation. They have not been sparing in the exercise of this talent, and no rebel print can compare with some of them in the bitterness and ferocity of the attacks upon their late idols. This, too, may mean something. As free speech and tyranny cannot long coexist, it may be that the downfall of the tyrants may be at hand.

While this remarkable change has come over the Yankee Government and press, *the army appears to have felt its influence.* At this very time, several of the most distinguished of their Generals are arraigned before Courts of Inquiry, some for disobedience of orders, some for incompetency and some for treason, and Generals are summoned as witnesses to testify against Generals. The spectacle is refreshing. If it were any one else than Yankees, who are engaged in this internecine war, we should not hesitate to predict a catastrophe. Very high authority tells us that a house divided against itself must fall. But the Yankees are exceptional. They are *sui generis*, and are governed by rules not applicable to Christianized communities. Throw a cat into the air as you may, and he will fall upon his feet. So it may be with the Yankees. *Discord, and vilifyending and wrangling among themselves, may not be attended with the same effects with them as with others.* The result must determine.

FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

How long before there will be a change in "the situation" here is, of course, dependent on the movements of the enemy. The report that 40,000 had gone into Winter quarters at Maintas' Point is not well authenticated, though, so far as is known here, the main body of the enemy is still on the opposite side of the river, not very far from their position before the battle. The ever-vigilant LEE and his Generals will frustrate their designs sufficiently early to baffle another "*On to Richmond*" movement. One of the enemy's pickets observing one of our men with a hoe or spade, apparently digging, a day or two since, said: "You needn't be diggin' up that ground, we shall control over there ary more." The facetious Yankee no doubt unconsciously expressed the real intention of his Commander-in-Chief.

A flag of truce came over to-day. Unfortunately, there are many of our friends in Stafford County within the enemy's lines who did not anticipate the present condition of affairs; consequently, applications are made every day to the General commanding the communication from the other side—Gen. SUMNER—for permission to cross the river. The *modus operandi* of accomplishing this is as follows: Application is made in writing to the General commanding the side from which the applicant wishes to come or go, and sent to headquarters for approval. If approved, it is forwarded, by flag of truce, to the other side for a similar ordeal. This sometimes occupies several days. In the case of an applicant who wishes to remain on either side temporarily, permission is rarely granted. The Yankee officials who accompany the flag of truce manifest a disposition to converse freely and barter it with ours—sometimes over a flask of the "*anti-fogmatic*," which they often bring with them.

It is difficult to estimate, or to express, in adequate terms, the privations and distress entailed upon the refined and intelligent population of this once happy, but now sacked and desolate city. Refugees are scattered through the surrounding country and along the railroad from this city to Richmond. Furniture and other household articles, saved from the ruthless hands of the Yankee vandals, are being constantly removed to "Hamilton's Crossing;" and the transportation is far from sufficient to meet the hourly applications made by the few remaining men and lonely widows to the officers successively to command here, who exert every effort to accommodate. *The demands of the army are great, corn and fodder having to be hauled fifty miles.*

The weather, for several days, has been most delightful—beautiful, balmy days succeeded by gorgeous moonlight nights.

DESTRUCTION AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 10.

We have already published a statement from the correspondent of a New-York paper, who estimates the Yankee loss at Holly Springs at $6,000,000. The amount of goods captured and their value will astonish our readers. It is greatly to be regretted that the "100,000" suits of clothing could not have been retained; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that, for the want of them, the Yankee soldiers will suffer greatly. The Southern account, from an eye-witness, says:

The surprised camp surrendered 1,800 men and 150 commissioned officers, who were immediately paroled. And then commenced the work of destruction. The extensive buildings of the Mississippi Central Depot, the station-house, the engine houses and immense store-houses, were filled with supplies of clothing and commissary stores. Outside of the depot the barrels of flour, estimated a half mile in length, one hundred and fifty feet through, and fifteen feet high. Turpentine was thrown over this, and the whole amount destroyed. Up town, the Court-house and public buildings, livery stables and all capacious establishments were filled, ceiling high, with medical and ordnance stores. These were all fired, and the explosion of one of the buildings, in which was stored one hundred barrels of powder, knocked down nearly all the houses on the south side of the square. Surely such a scene of devastation was never before presented to the eye of man. Glance at the gigantic estimates.

1,500,000 fixed cartridges and other ordnance stores, valued at $1,500,000, including 5,000 rifles and 2,000 revolvers.

100,000 suits of clothing and other Quartermaster stores, valued at $500,000; 5,000 barrels of flour and other commissary stores, valued at $500,000.

$1,000,000 worth of medical stores, for which invoices to that amount were exhibited, and 1,000 bales of cotton and $500,000 worth of sutlers' stores.

As there was no time to remove these immense stores from the buildings which contained them, they were all destroyed, comprising the Mississippi Central Depot, engine-houses and store-houses, the most elegant and capacious in all the South, the court-house, livery stable, and the largest buildings on the public square.

While the capture of the camp, paroling of the prisoners and destroying of the stores were going on, the Texas Rangers, comprising the Ninth, Sixth and Third Legions, became engaged with the Michigan cavalry, and drove them, pell-mell, through town, and run them off North, with considerable loss to the Abolitionists, and a loss of thirty in killed and wounded on our part.

The ladies rushed out from the houses, wild with joy, crying out, "There's some at the Fair Grounds. Chase them, kill them, for God's sake." One lady said: "The Yankee commandant of the post is in my house; come and catch him:" and a search was instituted, but without success; when the noble woman insisted that he *was* there, concealed; and finally, after much ado, the gallant (save the mark!) Col. MURPHY, the intrepid Yankee commandant of Holly Springs, was pulled out from under his bed, and presented himself in his nocturnal habiliments to his captors.

MORGAN'S OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

From the Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin, Jan. 9.

Gen. MORGAN'S command returned to Tennessee Saturday last. In their campaign in Kentucky the Bacon Creek, Nolin, Elizabethtown, Shepherdsville, (eighteen miles from Louisville,) and other bridges were totally destroyed for the distance of eighty miles. The trestle work at the two first was at Muldrough's Hill, twelve hundred feet long and ninety feet high, and burnt and completely destroyed.

Approaching Elizabethtown, Gen. MORGAN received a communication from the commanding officer of the Yankees to surrender his force, as he had him (MORGAN) completely surrounded. Gen. MORGAN, in reply, ordered the Federal commander himself to surrender, and, upon his refusing to do so, opened three batteries upon the city, after having given timely notice to the women and children to leave. After a bombardment of one hour and a half, the Federal force of seven hundred men surrendered, securing to us a vast quantity of arms and Government stores. The city was considerably damaged by the bombardment, but no citizen was injured.

In the fight at the trestle Gen. MORGAN captured another regiment, with all their arms and stores.

The number of prisoners captured at Bardstown, Nolin, Bacon Creek and other places, amounted to two thousand.

At Springfield Gen. MORGAN was surrounded by twenty-six thousand of the enemy, and for awhile it seemed his situation was desperate, but he escaped with his entire command.

In moving from Springfield to Campbellsville Gen. HOLLEMAN, commanding the Federal forces and harassing MORGAN'S rear, was killed in a hand to hand encounter with Lieut. EASTON. The fight occurred in a creek, and the body of Gen. HOLLEMAN was dragged from the water and carried to an adjacent house. Two members of his staff also came up with three of Gen. MORGAN'S men—Capt. TRIBBLE, Lieut. EASTON and a private. HOLLEMAN was attended by two of his staff—Capt. EDWARDS and his orderly. A fight at once ensued, in which Gen. HOLLEMAN was killed by Lieut. EASTON. Capt. EDWARDS and HOLLEMAN'S orderly were captured by Capt. TRIBBLE. The fight was a hand to hand affair, and the combatants were in the creek at the time.

The destruction of the railroad is complete from Green River to Shepherdsville, a distance of 75 miles. Shepherdsville is 18 miles from Louisville.

AUCTION PRICES IN RICHMOND.

One of the most extensive auction sales of dry goods which has occured in this city took place yesterday, (Thursday,) at the warehouse of Messrs. KENT, PAINE & Co. The following is a list of the prices of the prominent articles:

Black and white prints, $1 97½; fancy do., $1 95@$2 07½; gray cassimere, $6@$7 50; satinet, $4 50@$4 70; 3-4 toiled cloth, $5@$5 50; 6-4 do., $11; Scotch ginghams, $2; country jeans, $4 75; white flannel, $2 50@$5 50; red do., $2 75; red twilled do., $3 12½; Coats' spool cotton, $5 25@$5 75; American prints, $8 50@$9; English do., $10 75; patent thread, $9 50@$10; black cloth, $19; black French delaines, $4 25@$4 75; gray poplins, $3 75; black alpacas, $3 75@$6 37½; 7-8 brown shirtings, 65c.@66c.; 4-4 do. 74c.; American delaines, $2 62½; English do., $2 50; note paper, $30 ₰ ream; cap, $38@$41; letter do., $34@$37. The sale commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued with brief intermission until 7 o'clock P. M.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN BRANCH.

Hon. JOHN BRANCH died at Enfield, North Carolina, on the 4th inst., in the 68th year of his age. He was formerly Governor of that State, a member of the United States Senate, Secretary of the Navy under Gen. JACKSON, and Territorial Governor of Florida.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

Arrival of Transports with Supplies.

Exaggerated Reports Regarding the Operations of the Guerrillas.

Forrest Not in the Vicinity of Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Jan. 18.

Twenty of the fleet boats have arrived here. They were convoyed by two gunboats.

At the 8boats the boats *Des Moines City, Science* and *Prestons* were fired into by the enemy with rifles.

Three men on board the *Prestons* were wounded.

A large mail came with the boats.

Boats laden with army supplies have also arrived.

On Wednesday the rebels robbed the steamer *Hastings*, containing a number of wounded and some provisions.

The rebels stripped the wounded of all their clothing.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Jan. 18.

Capt. COOMBS, of the steamer *Trio*, has arrived here.

His account indicates that there are great exaggerations in the recent special dispatches from Nashville.

He says that he was hailed by a body of rebel cavalry and ordered to remove his crew and wounded men, and put them on board the steamer *Hastings*, which, with the *Parthenia*, had been captured.

The gunboat *Slidell* surrendered without firing a gun.

Capt. COOMBS denies that the guerrilla FORREST is anywhere in the vicinity of Nashville, and says that there are no 4,000 or 5,000 rebels thereabouts.

Military circles here exhibit some anxiety on account of the reports of large rebel reinforcements, from Gen. LEE'S army in Virginia, having reached Shelbyville.

THE ARKANSAS POST VICTORY.

The Gallant Part Taken by the Gunboats.

Report of Acting Rear-Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The following was received to-day at the Navy Department, dated Cairo, Jan. 18, 10:30 P. M.:

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, ARKANSAS POST, Jan. 11, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: The gunboats *Louisville, De Kalb, Cincinnati* and *Lexington* attacked the heavy fort at the Post, on Arkansas, last night, and silenced the batteries, killing twenty of the enemy. The gunboats attacked again this morning, and dismounted every gun, eleven in all.

Col. DENNINGTON, late of the United States Navy commandant of the fort, requested to surrender to the Navy. I received his sword. The army co-operated on the land side.

The forts were completely silenced, and the guns, eleven in number, were all dismounted in three hours. The action was at close quarters on the part of the three iron-clads, and the firing splendid. The list of killed and wounded is small. The *Louisville* lost 12; *DeKalb*, 17; *Cincinnati*, none; *Lexington*, none; *Rattler*, 2. The vessels, although much cut up, were ready for action in half an hour after the battle.

The light-draft *Rattler*, Lieut.-Commanding WILSON SMITH, and the other light drafts, joined in the action when it became general, as did the *Black Hawk*, Lieut.-Commanding R. B. BRIDGE, with her rifle guns. Particulars will be given hereafter.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) DAVID B. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

Sherman's Failure at Vicksburgh, and the Causes of It—The Original Plan Not Carried Out—The Campaign Against the Correspondents—Vicksburgh to be Again Attacked.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

Not the bloodiest, but by far the most important struggle of the campaign in the West, has just been concluded, with a result so decided that not the slightest doubt remains as to who are the victors. Much time and blood have been expended, and much treasure wasted, with a result that brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every loyal citizen in the Union, and which has sent a tide of exultation through the veins of every rebel in the South.

Hitherto, where-ever the banners of the Northwest there went victory. Her Generals, undivided by political intrigues, and comparatively exempt from jealousy, have led their armies with their eye single to one object—the subjugation of the rebellion. Commencing at Cairo, they drove the rebels back, forcing them from point to point down the Mississippi and up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, till they gained possession of the largest and best portion of the Valley of the Mississippi; and this they have held, with but slight changes, up to the present.

But there seems to have been a change, and, instead of the unanimity which has hitherto prevailed, there have been divided and antagonistic interests, which have given us a shameful defeat. There is no doubt of the fact that Gen. SHERMAN, although a gallant and able officer, was carried away by jealousy of other commanders, and, induced by this feeling, threw his comparatively small army against Vicksburgh, in order that he might have the credit of capturing that formidable stronghold.

It was intended that BANKS, GRANT and SHERMAN should simultaneously invest the place—BANKS from below, GRANT in the rear, and SHERMAN in front. The plan, if carried out, could scarcely have failed of success; and, in order to have done this, SHERMAN, before commencing the attack, should have assured himself that the other columns were within supporting distance. He reached his position, and, rather pleased than otherwise to know that the others had not arrived, he threw his forces against the impregnable batteries in his front, and was met by an overwhelming defeat.

With their rear uninterrupted, the enemy was able, when he learned the point of our attack, to strengthen it by hurrying in thousands from Jackson and other points east not threatened from below. The troops that guarded the lower portion of his works were sent forward to combine with the other thousands in resisting our attacks. And then for four days our handful of gallant fellows froze and suffered in the Yazoo swamps, or were butchered in vain efforts to carry formidable works, defended by thrice their numbers. Had BANKS attacked them at the same moment, the troops that defended the works from Walnut Hills to below Vicksburgh could not have been spared to reinforce the works in front of Chickasaw Bayou; and had GRANT threatened their rear, they would never have employed their railroad night and day in throwing regiment after regiment to the support of the beleaguered point.

Convinced, finally, that his insane ambition to capture Vicksburgh would not be gratified, and himself thereby immortalized, SHERMAN caused his attack upon Vicksburgh and withdraw his army, satisfied that his efforts were unsuccessful, and equally stupid in their conception and carrying out.

There is another phase of this expedition that deserves special mention. While SHERMAN sought immortality in his attack upon Vicksburgh, HAMMOND, his Adjutant-General, has earned enduring fame by his tremendous onslaught upon that formidable system of works known as the Press. SHERMAN'S gallantry in storming the heights above Chickasaw Bayou was only equaled by the gallantry of HAMMOND in his assault upon the mail-bags. If *that* was sleepless in devising plans to gain possession of the rebel works, *this* was no less untiring in arranging strategic combinations whereby he might gain possession of letters directed to the Press. SHERMAN'S report is lengthy and interesting, but shows a failure; HAMMOND'S is shorter, not less interesting, but is accompanied by an assurance of success. It reads (probably) as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, while our brave fellows were gallantly risking death on the battle-field, I, assisted by two aids, was engaged in searching mail-bags, with a view of stopping all letters whereby information of our doings would be conveyed to the Press and people of the North. Fearing that letters to newspapers might be inclosed to other parties than the proprietors thereof, I was obliged to break open a large number of private letters, by which, if I did not find the information I sought, I became possessed of many family and other secrets of the most interesting character. I found a large number of letters to the Press, all of which I broke open, read and destroyed, with one or two exceptions. During the time I was not engaged in examining the letters of officers, soldiers and correspondents, I employed myself in getting the names of members of the Press, with a view to arresting them and drafting them into the ranks until the end of the war, in pursuance of General Order No. 8; but was unsuccessful, as they, learning my intentions, absented themselves and could not be found.

I have the honor, &c., J. H. HAMMOND,
Major and A. A. General.

SHERMAN'S failure is counter-balanced by the success of HAMMOND—but the world see sufficient brilliancy in the efforts of the latter to offset the want of it shown in the operations of the former, and then the expedition, as a whole, will not be so disgraceful to the master-minds which conducted it.

It is difficult to tell what will be the effect of a change of commanders at the present time. Even a majority of those who habitually sneer at West Point, do not express perfect confidence in the new commander of the expedition. McCLERNAND is undoubtedly an athlete of the first order, but it is believed that he lacks the necessary training and skill to make his strength effective. No man has a greater contempt of danger than he, nor is there any man prepared to fight greater odds, or more determinedly, than McCLERNAND; the only question is, as to whether he knows how to manœuvre his men properly, either to going into or coming out of a fight. These points are raised by those who oppose his appointment—of course they cannot be settled until the new commander develops his abilities in some coming battle.

As soon as matters on White River are settled, operations against Vicksburgh will be resumed on a scale commensurate with the task. Whether the attack will be made entirely from the river side I do not know; but from the fact that GRANT has arrived at Memphis, and that transports from the Ohio and Mississippi rivers have been seized and ordered below, it seems probable that the attack will be made in front. I have always been of the opinion, and see no reason to alter it now, that Vicksburgh should be taken by a flank movement, in the same manner that we took Columbus, viz., by cutting off their line of communication eastward. This, although no small job—for the railroad is fortified at every accessible point between Vicksburgh and Jackson—would be infinitely easier than to carry the monstrous fortifications at Vicksburgh.

GALWAY.

Naval Affairs.

THE IRON-CLAD OZARK.

The iron-clad steamer *Ozark*, building at Mound City, has had her ribs put up, and will in a few weeks begin to assume the aspect of a finished vessel. Considerable curiosity exists in the navy about this vessel, owing to the fact that Chief Engineer WHITAKER, who was called home from the Mediterranean Station to test a new iron-clad ventilator, is at work putting his new invention on board. The *Ozark* does not belong to any of the classes of iron-clads hitherto printed in order. She is of the same general description as the *Tuscumbia*, and others of that rate. There is still another type in course of construction, some of the vessels of which have not, we believe, been commenced up to this time.

THE FLORIDA.

The steamer *Florida*, for the command of which Capt. BANKHEAD, of the *Monitor*, has been detailed, is under orders to prepare for active service as soon as possible. Workmen are now employed on her at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and she will be finished in a short time. The *Florida*, although a purchased steamer, is strongly built and has the reputation of being fast. Other officers of the *Monitor* beside Capt. BANKHEAD have been ordered to her. She rates on the register with many of the regular navy-built steam sloops-of-war.

THE PLAN OF CERTAIN IRON-CLADS CHANGED.

Instructions have been sent from the Navy Department to the different contractors building the last batch of iron-clad vessels to make a considerable change in the plan of their construction. They were to be longer than the nine batteries of the Monitor type, and to draw very little water. Now, however, they are to be made more formidable, and will be of deeper draft than was at first intended. There are other deviations from the original plan to be carried out, which it is not expedient to print. These crafts are all in a forward condition, and one or two of them will be launched in a few weeks in this neighborhood. They are 1,034 tons burden, will have no one turret, in which two guns will be mounted. The names of this class of iron-clads are:

Vessel.	Condition.	Where Building.
Mahopac	In frame	Jersey City
Manhattan	Ribs up	Jersey City
Tecumseh	Ribs up	Jersey City
Canonicus	Keel laid	Boston
Catawba	Building rapidly	Cincinnati
Manayunk	Keel laid	Booneville
Tippecanoe	Building rapidly	Cincinnati

Capt. Ericsson furnishes the plans for these ships, the general details of whose construction will be the same as their predecessors. None of them, however, can be made available for any immediate hostilities.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The $100,000,000 Treasury Note Bill Signed by the President.

The Report of the House Ways and Means Committee.

ITS PROBABLE IMMEDIATE PASSAGE.

The Entire Army and Navy to be Paid at Once.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have signed the joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy of the United States, passed by the House of Representatives on the 14th and by the Senate on the 15th inst. The joint resolution is a simple authority, amounting, however, under the existing circumstances, to a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to make an additional issue of $100,000,000 in United States notes, if so much money is needed, for the payment of the army and navy. My approval is given, in order that every possible facility may be afforded for the prompt discharge of all arrears of pay due to our soldiers and our sailors.

While giving this approval, however, I think it my duty to express my sincere regret that it has been found necessary to authorize so large an additional issue of United States notes, when the circulation and that of the suspended banks together have become already so redundant as to increase prices beyond real values, thereby augmenting the cost of living, to the injury of labor, and the cost of supplies, to the injury of the whole country. It seems very plain that continued issues of United States notes, without any check to the issues of suspended banks, and without adequate provision for the raising of money by loans, and for funding the issues, so as to keep them within due limits, must soon produce disastrous consequences; and this matter appears to me so important that I feel bound to avail myself of this occasion to ask the special attention of Congress to it.

That Congress has power to regulate the currency of the country can hardly admit of doubt, and that a judicious measure to prevent the deterioration of this currency by a reasonable taxation of bank circulation or otherwise is needed, seems equally clear. Independently of this general consideration, it would be unjust to the people at large to exempt banks enjoying the special privilege of circulation from their just proportion of the public burdens.

In order to raise money by way of loans most easily and cheaply, it is clearly necessary to give every possible support to the public credit. To that end a uniform currency, in which taxes, subscriptions to loans, and all other ordinary public dues may be paid, is almost, if not quite indispensable. Such a currency can be furnished by banking associations authorized under a general act of Congress, as suggested in my message at the beginning of the present session. The securing of this circulation by the pledge of the United States Bonds, as herein suggested, would still further facilitate loans, by increasing the present, and causing a future, demand for such bonds.

In view of the actual financial embarrassments of the Government, and of the greater embarrassment, sure to come, if the necessary means of relief be not afforded, I feel that I should not perform my duty by a simple announcement of my approval of the joint resolution which proposes relief only by increasing the circulation, without expressing my earnest desire that measures, such in substance as those I have just referred to, may receive the early sanction of Congress. By such measures, in my opinion, will payment be most certainly secured, not only to the army and navy, but to all honest creditors of the Government, and satisfactory provisions made for future demands on the Treasury.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Committee of Ways and Means this morning discussed the suggestions made by Secretary CHASE to the Sub-Committee on Saturday, for the amendment of the Finance bill, and finally agreed unanimously on their adoption, with the exception of those relating to Banks. These amendments will be reported to the House to-morrow morning, and incorporated into the bill of the Committee, which is expected to pass without opposition, as Mr. HOOPER'S bill will not be pressed. The text of the first three sections, as amended, reads as follows:

A Bill to Provide Ways and Means for the Support of the Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding three hundred millions of dollars for the current fiscal year, and six hundred millions dollars for the next fiscal year, and to issue therefor coupons or registered bonds payable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date, and of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in coin; and he may in his discretion dispose of such bonds at any time upon the best terms he can obtain, for lawful money of the United States, and all the bonds and Treasury notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority. *Provided*, that there shall be outstanding of bonds, Treasury notes and United States notes, issued at any time under the provisions of this act, no greater amount altogether than the sum of nine hundred million dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, be and he is hereby authorized, if required by the exigencies of the public service for the payment of the army and navy and other creditors of the Government, to issue, on the credit of the United States the sum of seven hundred millions of dollars of United States notes, in such form as he may deem most convenient, not bearing interest, payable to bearer, and of such denominations not less than one dollar as he may prescribe, which notes so issued shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and any of the said notes, when returned to the Treasury, may be reissued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require.

The fourth, fifth and sixth sections are not changed. The seventh is changed only in the use of the words, "every half year," in place of "semi-annually." The eighth is unchanged, and the ninth is changed only by increasing the sum appropriated for carrying the act into effect to one million dollars.

The Committee has also agreed to report Secretary CHASE'S Bank Bill separately, and give it a fair vote in the House.

Thus the financial measures of the Government would seem to be assuming definite shape

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The extraordinary message sent to Congress to-day with the Hundred Millions Treasury Note bill, in which the President admonishes that body in regard to Secretary CHASE'S Bank measure, is regarded by his friends in both houses as injudicious. It was referred by an immense majority in the House to the Committee of Ways and Means, and in the Senate was not even ordered printed.

It is believed that the Finance bill agreed upon by Secretary CHASE and the Committee will now pass at once through both Houses by over two-thirds majority, although there is no expectation of an Executive veto.

TREASURY NOTES

Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, states this morning that the books of his office show the amount of old demand notes now being received to average $400,000 daily. As systematic efforts on the part of importers and others are being made to depreciate the value of these notes, it is proper to say that no person financially connected with the Government contemplated changing the present law, prescribing the medium to be used in the payment of customs. The Secretary of the Treasury and every member of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Finance Committee of the Senate as well are decided majority of both Houses of Congress are inflexibly opposed to any such change, deeming it not only bad faith but bad financiering, and calculated to disturb public confidence in the financial integrity of the Government. Even Mr. STEVENS, who has favored the payment of the interest of future debts in legal tender notes, is firm in the policy of demanding gold for customs.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Three Paymasters left here this morning to pay off the troops in the Army of the Potomac. Within the last six days four million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been paid to soldiers in that army.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

The Senate Military Committee met this morning, and dispatched a large amount of business. The bill punishing frauds in the army, which was carefully prepared by Mr. WHITING, Solicitor for the War Department, was considered at length, and Mr. HOWARD was authorized to examine it, and report at the next meeting. The Committee will probably report a bill proposed by Judge HOLT, compelling witnesses to attend Court-martials, with penalties similar to those of other witnesses who refuse to appear.

FUEGED.

Mr. SIMON STEVENS, the contumacious witness who refused to answer a question propounded to him by the Van Wyck Investigating Committee in New-York, as to the amount of money received by himself and company for storage of goods in bonded warehouses during the last year, has finally yielded on compulsion, and stated that the amount of profits received were $60,000.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON MAILS.

The Postmaster-General this morning replied to the Resolution of the Senate, explaining the reasons which caused the derangements in the mails between Washington and New-York. He states that it was mainly due to the great increase of travel and traffic in the several routes, growing out of the exigencies of the war, but says that the companies are resolved upon such measures as will at once facilitate the transmission of mails, and remedy the delays consequent upon a single track.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTIONS.

The House Committee on Elections this morning heard Mr. BOULIGNY in reference to the manner in which the elections were conducted in New-Orleans. The Committee did not finish his examination, and it will be continued to-morrow.

A NEW INVESTIGATION.

The Special House Committee, Mr. TRAIN, Chairman, appointed to inquire whether any officer of the Government is concerned in banking operations, will meet on Wednesday to commence the examination of witnesses.

THE ARMY FORCES.

Mr. WASHBURNE introduced a joint resolution in the House to-day, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, to the effect that five thousand

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Highly Important Documentary Evidence.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. RUFUS KING AND GEN RICKETTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Rufus King called by the Court.—As nearly as I can remember, my division, on the morning of the 28th of August, was on the march between Buckland Mills and Groveton. My division did march along the pike from Buckland Mills, and change direction toward Manassas Junction on the 28th. The point at which this change of direction took place was about two or three miles from Gainesville, toward Centreville. I think that on this occasion we followed Gen. Reynolds' Division. I do not remember how near we were to the division going before, but think that we were in sight most of the time. My column marched by brigades and regiments, in order of seniority—that is, the senior regiments going first in the column—and all marched in rank over the same road. We must have crossed the railroad, as we went on that route as far as Bethlehem Church. The order for the marching of the division came from my commanding officer, Gen. McDowell; I think it was a verbal order. The manner of the movement was by my own direction. We marched [illegible] Church, or to the neighborhood of Bethlehem Church. The only order that I recollect receiving from Gen. McDowell that morning, was a [illegible] to march toward Manassas, and, as I remember, I received [illegible] that day; once at Buckland Mills, and the second, before we marched, and in the afternoon, two or three miles, it must have been, to the right of the Warrenton pike, in the direction of Bethlehem Church. My impression is that this was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I received an order from Gen. McDowell about this time to turn my division back toward the Warrenton pike, with instructions to march to or toward Centreville, and to keep a lookout for my left flank. My recollection is that the order was a verbal one, through an officer of Gen. McDowell's Staff. At the same time my impression is that the caution to look out for my left flank was given by Gen. McDowell himself. My recollection is that this turning back took place when we were nearer to the Warrenton pike than to Bethlehem Church. We returned to the pike and marched along it. On reflection I am sure that we were nearer the pike, when we turned back, than to Bethlehem Church. My first impression was that we went to Bethlehem Church, but on recalling this interview with Gen. McDowell, I am satisfied that we were no nearer to the Church than the place of holding this interview, which was nearer to the Warrenton pike than to the Church. We did encounter the enemy to the left of the pike, near Groveton. The engagement, I think, commenced about 6 o'clock. The engagement lasted, I judge, about an hour and a half. The attack of the enemy was repulsed, my troops retaining possession of the ground. We collected our dead and wounded. The severity of the action may be judged from this fact: The action was sustained by Gibbons' Brigade, 2,300 strong, assisted by two regiments from Doubleday's Brigade. Gibbons' Brigade lost 782 men, killed, wounded and missing. The entire loss was very nearly 1,000. We remained at or near the field until about 2 o'clock in the morning when we fell back to the neighborhood of Manassas Junction. The falling back was in pursuance of a consultation I held with my general officers, we arriving at the conclusion that the enemy was too strong for us and that it was our duty to join the main body of our troops. I supposed at the time that one large body of our troops was at or near Centreville, and another large body at or near Manassas Junction. It was the opinion of my officers that we could not with safety, or without the loss of our Division, pursue our march to Centreville, and that our only alternative, therefore, was to pursue the route to Manassas Junction.

Q.—What troops did you suppose to be at Manassas Junction?

[Gen. McDowell here begged leave to suggest that the Court seemed to be inquiring into the conduct of Gen. King on that occasion, rather than of himself. Gen. King concurred in this suggestion of Gen. McDowell, but proceeded to respond to the question.]

A.—This is a question that I cannot answer. I have no distinct recollection what particular troops were supposed to be at Manassas Junction at that time. This movement toward Manassas Junction was the result alone of the consultation with my general officers, and not in obedience to any orders on the subject. I had with me at the time two or three of Gen. McDowell's Staff, one of whom I sent immediately after the action to where I supposed Gen. McDowell to be, which was near Manassas Junction. I had no orders on the subject of falling back to Manassas Junction. I acted on my own responsibility. I am not aware that Gen. McDowell investigated the subject of this movement, nor do I know that he expressed approval or disapproval. He did not to me. I do not remember to have received any information respecting the position of Gen. Sigel's corps of Reynolds' Division, on that night.

Questions by Gen. McDowell.—After leaving Gainesville for Manassas, on the morning of the 28th, we followed along the turnpike some distance, when we left it, turning to the right. After the engagement on the 28th, I do not recollect whether Gen. Reynolds joined me in person near the battle-field or not; I have tried to recall the subject of an interview with him on that occasion, but cannot remember any such an interview. I did quit my command on the morning of the 29th. I was ill for some time, and unfit for duty, and retaining command up to the 29th, and after that, was sick at Washington, and obtained a thirty-days' leave of absence from the Adjutant-General. Understanding that my successor, Gen. Hatch, had made a report to Gen. McDowell, I did not consider it necessary to do so, and have not done so.

Gen. Ricketts called by the Court.—I was commanding a division of Gen. McDowell's Army Corps on the 28th of August last. I think it was in the afternoon of that day that I reached Thoroughfare Gap with my division. I do not know certainly the time of day. I received an order on that day to send a brigade and a battery of artillery to support Col. Wyndham at Thoroughfare Gap, and to push on with the rest of my division. I do not know what hour in the day it was received—sometime in the forenoon. I was at the time, with my division, on the road from Buckland Mills to Gainesville. This order was brought to me by Capt. Wadsworth, of Gen. McDowell's Staff, and was in writing. I marched directly across the country by Harmarket. Somewhere between Haymarket and Thoroughfare Gap I saw Capt. Leski, of Gen. McDowell's Staff, who also gave me directions to go to Thoroughfare Gap and support Col. Wyndham. I have an order from Gen. McDowell, in which he states that his headquarters would be with King's Division. I received this order before the order to go to Thoroughfare Gap. I had an engagement with the enemy at Thoroughfare on the afternoon of the 28th, which was continued until dark. I retired from the Gap just after dark, on the evening of the 28th, and rested my division that night between Haymarket and Gainesville. I was myself at Gainesville. I do not recollect of receiving notice from Gen. McDowell on the afternoon of the 28th, or while I was at Gainesville, that Reynolds' and King's Divisions were to march upon Centreville. I left Gainsville and Haymarket on the morning of the 29th, and moved toward Manassas. This was very early in the morning, after daylight; about sunrise. I went past Manassas Junction. I was conducted by a guide on the Saddle Sorting Road, and remained near the road, not far from the Henry House, near where my division remained for the night. After leaving Gainesville, on the morning of the 29th, I received some orders from Gen. McDowell, somewhere between Gainesville and Manassas. I think something nearer Manassas than Gainesville. I do not know the exact point. I think they were brought by Capt. Wadsworth.

Q.—What order or occasion had you to go from Thoroughfare Gap to the place last referred to by you, between Gainesville and Manassas?

A.—I left Thoroughfare Gap because the enemy were turning my right and left flank. I left Gainesville because Gen. King sent me word that he would retire toward Manassas. That was all.

Q.—Did any communication, other than the one referred to in your last answer, pass between you and Gen. King.

A.—I had two communications from Gen. King. One stated that he had an engagement with the enemy, and had held his ground. The other stated that he had a large force of the enemy in front of him, and that he would retire toward Manassas. To this last communication I replied that I also would retire in the direction of Manassas.

Q.—Why did you not await orders from Gen. McDowell to move from Gainesville on the morning of the 29th?

A.—Because, when Gen. King sent me word that he was going to retire, I knew that I would be unsupported.

Q.—Have you knowledge of any neglect or omission of Gen. McDowell in respect to the management of his troops, or keeping them in communication with him, or cooperation with each other, on the 28th and 29th of August, and if so, state it fully.

A.—I know of no such neglect or omission.

On the conclusion of the direct examination of Gen. RICKETTS, the Court adjourned.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

The examination of Gen. Ricketts was resumed:

Questions by Gen. McDowell.—Q.—At what o'clock on the 28th of August was you ordered to march from your bivouac near Buckland Mills?

A.—I was ordered to march at 2 o'clock in the morning. I had crossed the bridge at Broad Run, and was a very short distance from it when I turned and from the Warrenton turnpike to go by the way of Haymarket. The order brought me by Capt. Wadsworth, to detail [illegible] Division [illegible] Alexandria [illegible] Seventh New [illegible] division; one [illegible] Hunter's Division, Sumner's Corps—total, four regiments. I am also further ordered this morning, by telegraph, to send 4,000 men to relieve Gen. Sumner at Manassas and Warrenton, that he may embark forthwith.

In regard to the character and efficiency of the troops under my command, I have to state that nearly all the force is new and imperfectly disciplined—that several of the regiments are in a very disorganized condition from various causes, which it is not necessary to state here. Several regiments having been relieved from brigades which have gone into the field, in consequence of their unfitness for service, the best regiments remaining having been selected to take their place. Two heavy artillery regiments, and one infantry regiment, which had been drilled for some months in artillery service, have been withdrawn from the forts on the south side of the Potomac, and I have only been able to fill their places with very new infantry regiments, entirely unacquainted with the duties of that arm, and of little or no value in their present position.

I am not informed of the position which Maj.-Gen. BANKS is directed to take, but at this time he is, as I understand, on the other side of the Bull Run mountains, leaving my command to cover the front from Manassas Gap, (about twenty miles beyond Manassas) to Aquia Creek.

I deem it my duty to state that looking at the numerical strength and character of the force under my command, it is, in my judgment, entirely inadequate to, and unfit for the important duty to which it is assigned.

I regard it very improbable that the enemy will assail us at this point, but this belief is based upon the hope that they may be promptly engaged elsewhere, and may not learn the number and character of the force left here.

I have the honor to be your obt. servt.,
(Signed) JAS. S. WADSWORTH,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

Such a force for the protection of Washington as the order of the President required, and a good deal of concern was expressed and felt by the Secretary of War on this subject.

On the 2d of April, 1862, Gen. Wadsworth made a report to the Secretary of War, setting forth the amount of the force left under his command in the vicinity of Washington, together with the condition and character of the troops. That report is as follows:

On the 19th of April, an order was issued by authority of the Secretary of War, the object of which was to ascertain the exact condition and strength of the force in the City of Washington by actual inspection. I lay before the Court a copy of the order, and of the report of Major Jones, the Inspector, on the subject, which are as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 19, 1862.

The Secretary of War desires Gen. Wadsworth to assume a supposed attack by the enemy on Washington; that Gen. Wadsworth hears of it, on the receipt of this memorandum, and gives immediate orders to meet it by calling out his force, to be placed in line of battle; that Assistant Adjutant-Gen. Jones, as Inspector General, be directed to report to the War Department, in person, the number and condition of the troops three hours after the order shall have been given.

By command of the Secretary of War,
(Signed) E. A. HITCHCOCK, Major-General.
On duty in the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
April 19, 1862.

Report of Assistant Inspector-General, Major Roger Jones, of the forces assembled at 7 o'clock P. M. at north ends of Long Bridge and Aqueduct.

Gen. Wadsworth received the order of the Secretary at 2 P. M.; came to War Office at 3¼ P. M. to get the order revoked, which was refused, and at 3½ P. M. Gen. Wadsworth left to execute it. At 4 P. M. he issued his orders.

At the Aqueduct the following troops assembled:

	Arms.	Ammunition.	Men.
A German Regiment	Muskets	10 rounds	948
102d N. Y., Col. Wadsworth.	2 cos. Muskets	None	836
	4 cos. Muskets	40 rounds	
86th N. Y., City Guard.	4 cos.	Muskets	Little
10th N. J., City Guard.	1 co.	Muskets	Little
Total at Aqueduct			1,684

The last-named men reached ground at 8 P. M.

LONG BRIDGE.

	Arms.	Ammunition.	Men.
91st Penn., arrived ¾ P. M.	Muskets	Sufficient	560
10th N. J., 4 cos., 8 P. M.	Muskets	None	180
2d Reg't Dist. Vols., 8 P. M.	Muskets	35 rounds	600
3d N. Y. Cavalry, (Col. Mix.) good horses, all revolvers and sabres, and ammunition—one company carbines and ammunition			576
4th Penn., 3 squadrons of cavalry, sabres			250
2 batteries Rocket Battalion, 2 companies: one company reached ground 5½ P. M., the other company at 9½ P. M., 8 guns and ammunition			160
Maine Artillery, 1 battery: only obtained guns yesterday, horses to-day; no ammunition, 6 rifled guns			115
Total at Long Bridge			2,440
Total at Aqueduct			1,684
Grand total			4,124

Col. Mix's cavalry regiment the most efficient regiment by far.

It is proper that I should state, in this connection, that the troops thus collected, did not embrace those in the fortifications on the south side of the Potomac, but did embrace some of the most recently arrived troops from the North; those arriving after the departure of the expedition for the Peninsula, which may account for their unprepared condition in some degree.

About that time I held repeated conversations with Gen. Doubleday, who had command of the Forts south of the Potomac, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the troops in the forts. He told me, on three several occasions, within a few days of each other, that he had been unable to procure ammunition on his requisitions. After talking with him the third time, I reported the matter to the Secretary of War, who immediately sent for Gen. Doubleday, and orders were given by which that deficiency was supplied. I now lay before the Court a communication from Gen. McClellan to Gen. Thomas, Adjutant-General, dated April 1, 1862, as follows:

[This communication stated the amount of the force left for the protection of Washington, and was recently published in the TIMES, in the proceedings of this Court.]

On the 2d of April certain papers were referred to Gen. Thomas and Gen. Hitchcock (myself) by the Secretary of War, by an order, of which this is a copy:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 2, 1862.

To Adjt.-Gen. Thomas and Maj.-Gen. Hitchcock:

GENERALS: I beg leave to refer to you the following papers:

1. The President's War Order No. 3, dated March 8, 1862.

2. The reports of a council held at headquarters, Fairfax Court-House, March 13—marked 13.

3. The President's instructions to Gen. McClellan, March 13—marked 6.

4. The reports of Maj.-Gen. McClellan, dated on board the steamer *Commodore*, April 1, addressed to the Adjutant-General.

5. The report of Gen. Wadsworth as to the forces in his command.

And upon examination, I desire you to report to me whether the President's order and instructions have been complied with in respect to the forces to be left for the defence of Washington, and its security, and at Manassas, and if not, wherein these instructions have been departed from.

Yours truly,
(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of State.

In obedience to that order, Gen. Thomas and myself examined the papers referred to us, and made a joint report, of which this is a copy:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1862.

In compliance with your instructions, we have examined the papers submitted to us, and have the honor to make the following report:

First—The President's War Order No. 3, dated March 8, requires that upon taking up any new base of operations, the City of Washington shall be left entirely secure.

The other points of the order it is unnecessary to consider, as the enemy, since its date, have abandoned their positions and batteries on the Potomac, and retired behind the Rappahannock.

Second—The council of General officers held at Fairfax Court-House March 13, took place after the enemy had retired from Manassas and destroyed the railroad in their rear.

The Council decided unanimously to take up a new base of operations from Fort Monroe, and three of the Generals, a majority, decided that the force necessary to left should be sufficient to fully garrison the forts on the right bank of the Potomac, and "to occupy" those on the left bank with a covering force of 25,000. It is, we think, the judgment of officers that some 30,000 men would be necessary thus to man these forts—which, with the number of the covering force, would make a total of 55,000.

Third—The President's directions of March 13, to Gen. McClellan, directs:

1. To leave such a force at Manassas Junction as shall make it entirely certain that the enemy may not repossess it.

2. That Washington shall be left entirely secure.

3. That the remainder of the army move down the Potomac—or move in pursuit of the enemy.

In regard to occupying Manassas Junction, as the enemy have destroyed the railroads leading to it, it may be fair to assume that they have no intention of retaining for the reoccupation of their late position; and therefore no very large force would be necessary to hold that position.

4. Maj.-Gen. McClellan's report to the Adjutant-General, of April 1, after giving the several positions of the troops proposed to be left for the defence of Washington, gives a representation as follows:

At Warrenton there is to be	7,780
At Manassas, say	10,850
In the Valley of the Shenandoah	35,467
On the Lower Potomac	1,350
In all	55,456

And then would be left for the garrisons and the front of Washington, under Gen. Wadsworth, some 16,000.

In the above enumeration, Gen. Banks' Army Corps is included, but whether this Corps, operating in the Shenandoah Valley, should be regarded as part of the force available for the immediate protection of Washington, the undersigned express no opinion.

5. Gen. Wadsworth's report, of April 2, gives his force as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	648
[illegible]	477
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for duty	19,022

From this force Gen. Wadsworth is directed to detach two good regiments to Richardson's Division, Sumner's Corps, which should be deducted from his command, one regiment to replace the Thirty-seventh New-York, in Heintzleman's 3d Division, and one regiment to relieve a regiment of Hooker's Division, at Budd's Ferry—total, four regiments. He is also ordered to send 4,000 men to relieve Sumner at Manassas and Warrenton.

Gen. Wadsworth represents that he has no mounted light artillery under his command; states there are several companies of reserve artillery still here, but not under his command or fit for service.

Gen. Wadsworth further reports that nearly all the force is new and imperfectly disciplined; that several of the regiments are in a very disorganized condition, some of them having been relieved from brigades which have gone into the field, in consequence of their unfitness for service, the best regiments remaining having been selected to take their places. Two heavy artillery regiments and one infantry regiment, which had been drilled for months in artillery service, having been withdrawn from the forts on the south side of the Potomac, and their places supplied with new infantry regiments entirely unacquainted with the duties of that arm, and of little or no value in their present position.

If there was need of a military force for the safety of Washington, within its own limits, that referred to in the report of Gen. Wadsworth would seem to be entirely inadequate, in view of the opinion expressed by the council of the commanders of army corps of the force necessary for the defence of the Capital, though not numerically stated, and of the force represented by Gen. McClellan as left for that purpose, we are of opinion that the requirements of the President that this city shall be "left entirely secure," not only in the opinion of the General-in-Chief, but that of the "commanders of the army corps" also, has not been fully complied with.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Maj.-Gen. Vols., U. S. A.

I would state here that no part of the forces referred to in Gen. McClellan's report, Gen. Blenker's Division, had at that time been either ordered out of this Department, or was soon to be, by the President himself, and could not properly be considered a part of the force left for the defence of Washington in any sense, and was not to be delayed even in the Shenandoah Valley itself. It was to go to what was called the Mountain Department, under Gen. Fremont.

It will be observed presently that the President, in a letter to Gen. McClellan refers to a removal of Blenker's Division as if it had been determined upon with the sanction of Gen. McCLELLAN, though reluctantly. When I heard of the design to remove that Division from the front of Covington, I expressed my opinion to the Secretary of War that it ought not to be done. He acquiesced at once in that view, and desired me to go with him to the President to explain it to the President, which I did, but without success.

On returning to the War Office, the importance of this point seemed to be so great that I made a written statement of my views, March the 30th, which I gave to the President the next morning, as helping to show the position of affairs, at that time, in consideration of which Gen. McDowell was detained with his corps in front of Washington. I will submit the paper to the Court if they desire. [The Court assented.] It is as follows:

COPY OF A PAPER HANDED TO THE PRESIDENT BY GEN. HITCHCOCK.

MARCH 11, 1862.

The main line of the enemy extends from Richmond through Chattanooga and Corinth, to Memphis, and at Corinth there is a connection South.

Gen. Halleck (at St. Louis) is acting upon the west of this line, with Gen. Buell as his immediate commander, having Corinth in view as one *object*, and some point at or near the Cumberland Gap as another object.

Gen. McClellan (before Yorktown) has Richmond for his *object*, with Washington under his safe keeping.

The immediate interest of the war is connected with the above operations, and all adjacent operations are incidental.

It is necessary to break the line of communication between Richmond and Corinth.

This may be done by Buell; and if he should occupy the Cumberland Gap, near the railroad, this object will be sufficiently accomplished.

If some point east of the Gap be also made an object, (as proposed by the President,) it will require a large force to reach and maintain it, or that force might be destroyed by the enemy.

Instead, therefore, of employing a force necessary for seizing a point east of the Gap, it might be better to employ a less force in the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, (the duty assigned to Gen. Fremont.)

From present indications it might be better, instead of sending to the Mountain Department all of the force desired by its commander, to divide that force—one part to go to him for the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the country immediately south of it, and the other part to strengthen McClellan's *right*, now occupied by Shields; the route from Richmond in that direction being open to the enemy, who, though not likely to take it, might be invited by its weakness to make some desperate attempt, similar to one already made by Jackson upon Shields.

A movement from McClellan's *left* is known to the enemy; hence, nothing is more natural than a blow on McClellan's *right*. Nothing has intervened since that made a few days since to prevent a repetition of it with a larger force.

If McClellan should fail at Yorktown—not likely to happen—but if he should fail, what would be the movement of the enemy? It might be a desperate attempt to turn the right of the Army of the Potomac, (the Shenandoah Valley.)

This should be guarded against by a part of the force called for by Fremont, instead of sending that force to entire Richmond and Knoxville Railroad—the success of which might even aid in forcing the enemy to make some desperate attempt on the *right* of Washington.

This effort on my part failed, and that division left the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Banks had been ordered into the valley on account of the attack that had been made by Jackson upon Shields. This still further reduced the force in front of Washington. I ought, perhaps, to state that Blenker did not leave the valley *for some weeks*. He was under orders which I could not succeed in having revoked, and therefore his force could not be counted on for the defence of Washington. I had these particulars in my mind in signing the joint report with Gen. Thomas. I considered, further, that the opinion of the four commanders of the *corps d'armée*, setting forth the form necessary for the defence of Washington, was confined to the city and its defences on the other side of the river, extending as far as Manassas and Warrenton, and that front in general, but that it did not include the forces in the Valley of the Shenandoah; and that the troops in the Valley could not be withdrawn without subjecting the National cause to great danger, was my clear and decided opinion. Looking, therefore, to the troops that might be counted on for the defense of Washington, I could not make out 25,000 as a unity force, including the garrisons of the forts south of the river, after allowing the usual deductions for the sick, &c.

When these reports came before the President he was manifestly under great anxiety. It was his declared wish to give to Gen. McClellan all the force he called for, and all the means that could be thrown into his hands to enable him to execute his purpose, but finally, after much consideration, he determined to order one of the two remaining corps, these in front of Washington, to be detained here, leaving the selection with the Secretary of War, who designated the corps, commanded by Gen. McDowell. As soon as this was reported to Gen. McClellan, he complained of it as an interference with his command, calculated to lead to the most dangerous consequences. He asked for two of the three divisions constituting that corps—Franklin's and McCall's—and if he could not get the two, he was particularly anxious to have Franklin's Division. The President came to the War Office in person, and held a discussion of some length with several of the Chiefs of Bureaus, in the War Department, in the presence of the Secretary of War. I cannot from memory recite particulars of that discussion. I was present and heard it. Some opinions were averse to sending any part of that force to the Peninsula. I think that one and one only, officer was in favor of sending the whole of it. At length the President asked me individually if I thought the city would be safe with the two divisions, if Franklin should be sent away. I replied that I thought it would be safe. He then wrote the order for Gen. Franklin's Division to go to Gen. McClellan. Gen. McDowell was not present at this discussion.

[The letter from the President to Gen. McCLELLAN was published in the TIMES of Saturday.]

I believe I have given all the information I possess on that point, showing the reason why Gen. McDowell was detained in front of Washington. I wish to be understood as stating very positively that every step taken in that matter was induced, as I believe, by great public necessity, and with very great reluctance, as far as Gen. McClellan was concerned, on the part of the Executive in giving orders for the detention of McDowell. It was the manifest desire of the President and of the War Department to send McClellan all the means in their power to enable him to make successful his campaign.

Questions by the Court.—When did the enemy evacuate Centreville and Manassas?

A.—In answer to that question I will state that I have seen an official report of Gen. McClellan, dated Fairfax Court-House, March 30—11 P. M., in which he states that the enemy had at that time left all their positions.

Q.—State in this connection the effect of the movement proposed by Gen. McClellan by Urbana and the York River, referred to in the letter by the President, dated Feb. 3, 1862, before the evacuation at Centreville and Manassas by the enemy, and contrast it with the movement proposed by the President, stated in the same letter.

A.—I can only give my personal opinion in regard to this. I have no—I have never had any doubt myself but that the movement proposed by way of Urbana, and by way of the Peninsula, was feasible. It has always appeared to me that if the enemy had known [illegible] positions on the [illegible] Washington. On citizens [illegible] the contrary, [illegible] of the force in the proposed [illegible] the enemy front of W[illegible] to make an effort to [illegible] Washington. I have also attached very great importance to the possession of Washington. Not so much as a military point, but from its political position. Washington is the Capital of the United States; the Government is here; the archives of the nation are all here; it is the depository of the original Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. It is the residence of the Foreign Ministers. These and many similar considerations give to this city a peculiar character. Its possession even for a short time by the enemy would have injured the cause of the country more than the loss of many battles at a distance from this point. I have always thought that the true mode of advance upon the enemy was something like that proposed by the President, keeping the army in striking distance of Washington, in the effort to make an effectual blow on the enemy in his positions. The details of such a movement I have not particularly thought about, and have had no occasion to do so.

Questions by Gen. McDowell.—So far as you know, what has been the character of the service rendered by Gen. McDowell—loyal or otherwise?

A.—I have known Gen. McDowell many years. I have seen him on duty in the happiest relations with that honored chief, Lieut. Gen. Scott. I have kept my eye upon him since this unhappy war broke out, and not a *shade* of suspicion has ever crossed my mind touching his entire loyalty. From my knowledge of Gen. McDowell, it would be impossible for me to conceive of his being disloyal. I regard him as a true and faithful patriot.

[Gen. McDowell asked the Court to apply to the War Department for the minutes of a consultation of Corps Commanders, held in this city previous to that held at Fairfax Court-house, the report of which had been read.]

Ordered that said minutes be applied for to the War Department.

Q.—Viewed in a military light, state the responsibility of the movement of the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula, without leaving the force directed by the President to guard and cover Washington, if such was the fact, and the reasons which such fact would impart for detaining the corps of Gen. McDowell, in April last?

A.—It was the opinion of the President, undoubtedly, that his order of the 8th of March with respect to the safety of the Capital had not been complied with by Gen. McClellan. In speaking of it himself, or referring to it, rather, in his letter of the 9th of April, he uses the delicate language that his instructions had been neglected. I certainly was of the same opinion, in plain terms, the order had been disobeyed. And I hold it to be a military principle that whenever an officer departs from the instructions of his superior, he takes upon himself the entire responsibility of all the consequences; and in the present case, when the President interfered, and by an order of his own made good his original insurrections, he performed an act of high duty to which Gen. McClellan could properly take no exception. And if in that act he diminished the force of Gen. McClellan, and subjected him to any evil consequences whatever, the responsibility was with the President, and not with Gen. McClellan.

Q.—Do you know if the Secretary of War reproached Gen. McDowell for failing to fulfill the duty imposed on him as a corps commander by the President, in the matter of the force to be left for the protection of the Capital?

A.—I have no recollection of it.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Gen. McDowell's Staff, was called by Gen. McDowell, and laid before the Court the following paper:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, April 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—1. The powers which, as Military Governor and Commander of the District of Columbia, Brig.-Gen. Wadsworth may have received from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, have in no way been restricted or modified in the creation of the Department of the Rappahannock.

2. In addition to the limits of his command, as heretofore defined, Brig.-Gen. Wadsworth will, in the absence of the Major-General commanding the Department, have charge, and do whatever may be needful in that part of the Department east of the Potomac, and of so much of the counties of Fairfax, Loudon, Prince William, Virginia, as are not new, and shall not hereafter be occupied by the divisions of Franklin, McCall and King.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL.
(Signed,) SAMUEL BARCK, A. A. Gen.
Official—EDS. SCHRIVER, Col., Chief of Staff.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Desecration of the Dead of Sullivan-street Church.

The Trustees of the Church Before the City Inspector.

The Charges Against Them Fully Substantiated—They are Rebuked and Put Upon Their Decent Behavior.

The account published exclusively in yesterday's TIMES of the disgraceful manner in which the dead bodies are being removed from the vaults of the old Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church, under the direction of its former owners, the present Trustees of the Methodist Church in Fourth-street, caused a good deal of excitement among the friends of those whose remains were thus sacrilegiously violated, as well as in the public at large, which was shocked, as well it might be, by the narration. The investigation had before City Inspector DELAVAN yesterday fully substantiated every statement published in the TIMES, and, if possible, made the matter still worse.

In compliance with the summons of the City Inspector, the three Trustees who act as a Committee of the Church for the removal of the bodies, appeared before Mr. DELAVAN, at 12 o'clock yesterday, to give an explanation of their conduct. Their names are WEEKS, LOVELAND and LENT—all of them aged, and apparently respectable citizens.

Mr. DELAVAN read to them the complaint made before him, of the shameful manner in which they were conducting the removal of the bodies, and expressed his astonishment that they should permit such proceedings. He said the application for the permit to remove the bodies was made to him by a highly respectable citizen and friend of his, Mr. GEDNEY, and it was expressly stipulated that a discreet and prudent sexton should be employed to superintend the removal. He also called the attention of the Trustees to the following provisions contained in the permit itself;

"The removal of remains of deceased persons intended as above shall be made in all respects with a just regard to the legal rights and interests of the friends and relatives of the deceased, and of all persons interested therein, and such removal shall be effected in a proper and respectful manner, having consideration for the feelings and wishes of all persons interested therein, either as relatives, friends or with a due regard to the public.

The person or persons to whom this permit is granted to report at the completion of the same the number, or probable number, of persons whose remains have been disinterred under the provisions of this permit and to return the same to the City Inspector.

This permit shall at any time be revokable at the pleasure of the Mayor or City Inspector or either of them if deemed advisable as a public consideration, or to preserve the public health.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

In answer to the question from the City Inspector what explanation they had to make in reply to the complaint, one of the Trustees said that they denied in the main all the allegations of the complaint.

Mr. DEMAREST and Mr. ROBERT A. MILLER were then called, and testified that all the statements made in the complaint (which were the same as published in yesterday's TIMES) were strictly true, and that they saw the outrages committed with their own eyes.

Mr. MILLER, who made the complaint, stated that he went there out of curiosity, having heard from a friend how the work was being conducted, and that while he was down among the vaults, he saw ten heads twisted from three bodies which were too long to be packed in the big boxes, and that several of the boxes were filled with bodies in his presence, and in every case the workmen, including Mr. WEEKS, who was there superintending the job, were obliged to jump upon the lid of the box to press the corpses down, so as to enable the lid to shut. In one case he said he seen Mr. WEEKS himself jump upon the breast of one of the skeletons, and crush in the ribs, so that the bones could be heard to crack through the entire apartment. He also stated that the workmen tore out the linings of the coffins, and he was told that these, together with the plates, were to be given to the workmen as perquisites. After the testimony of Mr. MILLER, the City Inspector said he was satisfied, and did not desire any further evidence.

Mr. WEEKS stated, in answer to questions from Mr. DELAVAN, that on account of feeble health he had not been able to give his personal superintendence to the work as of the time since they commenced removing the bodies, but it had been his desire, as well as that of all the Trustees, that the work should be done in a decent and proper manner.

Some more desultory conversation ensued between the City Inspector and the Trustees, which resulted in a total failure on the part of the latter to disprove the statements of the complainant, or to justify themselves in the least for the disgraceful manner in which they had permitted the work to be done. It appeared from the whole interview that the Trustees, without any intention to do wrong, had by their negligence suffered a set of ignorant laborers to manage the job pretty much to suit themselves, and for the sake of saving expense had failed to employ an undertaker to see that the work was properly done.

The City Inspector censured them severely for this negligence, and said that if he heard any further complaints he would immediately revoke the permit to remove the bodies. This was the first time, he said, since he had held the office that any complaint of this kind had been made before him, and he hoped it would be the last. Inasmuch as they had commenced the work of removing the bodies, he should suffer them to continue it, but he should send a special inspector from his office to see that it was done in a decent and respectable manner, and the operations must hereafter be conducted under his directions.

The trustees expressed their approval of this mode of disposing of the case, and took leave of the inspector with considerable mortification depicted in their countenances, and doubtless with a more enlightened understanding of their duties, as trustees of a Christian Church, to the memory and to the mortal remains of their late brethren in the flesh.

Committees of the Board of Councilmen.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the following Committees were appointed by the President, MORGAN JONES, Esq.

Alms House—Cook, Healy, Riley. Arts and Sciences—Gaw, Repper, Murray. Assessments—Riley, Russell, Joice. Belgian Pavements—McVay, Haviland, Brice. Cleaning Streets—Sandford, Brandon, McGrath. Croton Aqueduct—Healy, McConnell, Brady. Donations and Charities—Webster, Brady, McVay, Ferries—Murray, Brice, Keenan. Finance—Brice, Hays, Webster. Fire Department—McGrath, Healy, Fitzgerald. Lamps and Gas—Brandon, Murray, O'Brien. Lands and Places—Haviland, McGrath, Cook. Law Department—Gross, Webster, Riley. Markets—Keenan, Houghtaling, McGrath. National Affairs—Joice, Webster, McConnell, Haviland, Brandon. Ordinances—Brady, Gaw, Fitzgerald. Police—Fitzgerald, Cook, Riley. Printing and Advertising—Keenan, Cook, Healy. Public Health—McVay, Murray, Brice. Public Buildings—Fitzgerald, Riley, Gaw. Railroads—Houghtaling, Repper, Brady, McConnell, Sandford. Repairs and Supplies—McConnell, Houghtaling, Gross, Gaw, O'Brien. Roads—Russell, Joice, Brandon. Salaries and Officers—Hayes, Keenan, Gross. Sewers—O'Brien, Sandford, Brady. Streets—Hayes, McVay, Brice. Street Openings—Gross, Russell, O'Brien. Taxes—Sandford, Cook, Riley. Wharves, Piers and Slips—Repper, McVay, Houghtaling. Joint Committee on Accounts—Sandford, Murray, Fitzgerald.

Redemption of Postage Stamps.

TO-DAY IS THE LAST TO GET YOUR SOILED POSTAGE-STAMPS REDEEMED.

The Postmaster-General is inexorably determined not to extend the time for the redemption of soiled postage-stamps. To-day is therefore the last day, and all applicants, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M., will be promptly served. Packages of less than $5 will be immediately cashed, while all amounts exceeding that sum must take their turn among the hundreds of packages already received, and to count which will occupy a dozen men at least three months. The latest estimate is that about $300,000 will be paid out for the redemption of soiled stamps, and that at least $30,000 of the amount offered has consisted of stamps already used once. Of course this latter sum has not been paid, but has been saved to the Government by the keen research of the gentlemen engaged in the examination. Postmaster WAKEMAN evinces a disposition to give the public every possible opportunity to get their old stamps redeemed, and as to-day is the last day, will detail clerks enough to attend to all who come. As many as a thousand packages have been handed in and receipted for in one day, but should even double that number be presented to-day, they will be duly attended to. So ample has been the notice, and so prompt the method of dispatching business at the Post-office, that it is believed that very nearly all the spoiled postage stamps in this City will have been redeemed by to-night.

Court of Over and Terminer.

Before Judge Leonard.

ABNER OLIVER, a seaman, about 21 years of age, was placed on trial in this Court yesterday, for manslaughter, in killing THOS. HUTCHASON, the second-mate of the ship *Francis B. Cutting*, on the evening of the 26th of December last. It appeared from the testimony for the prosecution, that on the evening in question, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the deceased got into a scuffle with the accused, who was lying in his berth at the time, and that during the quarrel the accused drew a pistol from his berth and fired two shots at the deceased, both of which took effect, causing almost instant death. The testimony relative to the provocation received by the accused was somewhat conflicting, the evidence for the prosecution being that the deceased did not strike the accused, but merely took hold of him to make him keep quiet, while the defence proved that the deceased struck the accused several blows with a belaying-pin before he fired the pistol. It appears that most of the crew were under the influence of liquor at this time and had been very noisy, and the mate was endeavoring to keep them quiet. The prisoner was a stranger to the mate, having come on board the ship for the first time that afternoon. He was shown to be a man of peaceable character, and his possession of the pistol was accounted for by one of his friends, who testified that he gave it to him to take to his father in Dublin, and that it had been loaded for two months. The testimony on both sides was concluded at the adjournment of the Court yesterday, and the case will be summed up this morning. S. V. GARVIN, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, conducts the prosecution, and the prisoner is defended by EDWIN JAMES, Esq., and his junior partner, Mr. THOMAS DENPHY.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 12th day of Jan. to the 19th day of Jan., 1863: Men, 126; Women, 101; Boys, 135; Girls, 105. Total, 467. Adults, 227; Children, 240; Males, 261; Females, 206

the Fifth Precinct, while in the discharge of their duty, entered the liquor-store of M. HILDEBRAND, at No. [illegible] Westbroadway, where they were immediately attacked by five or six of the inmates of the place, including the proprietor and his clerk, who beat them with bottles, clubs, &c. Officer COLES was knocked down, and afterward thrown from the place, while Officer CONNELLY was locked in and afterward badly beaten. Officer COLES ran to the Station-house for help, when Sergeant BARNETT and others went to the store and demanded admittance, which was refused. They then broke open the door and arrested FRANK MULLER, the clerk, AUGUST KLEINE, an ex-policeman, and HENRY ROSE. The proprietor and others made their escape through a back window. The officers represent that they were badly bruised and beaten during the *melée*.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET—$20,000 WORTH OF LUMBER AND TWO HORSES BURNED UP—LOSSES, INSURANCES, &c.—Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from a stable, at No. 268 Cherry-street, in the lumber-yard of Messrs. CONDIT & JOHNSON. The flames spread with great rapidity, consuming the stable and burning up two valuable horses and a light wagon. The fire then communicated to the lumber close at hand, much of which was very dry and burned very rapidly. The firemen were promptly on hand, and worked some six hours before the flames were subdued. Messrs. CONDIT & JOHNSON estimate their loss on lumber to be, at the very lowest figure, $20,000. Insured in the Jefferson, Astor, Hamilton and Excelsior Insurance Companies for $2,000 each. The lumber-yard of A. W. DUNVAR, adjoining that of Messrs. CONDIT & JOHNSON, also took fire, and was damaged $5,000. Insured in the Tradesman's, East River, Merchants' and Jersey City Insurance Companies for $5,000 each. Capt. BENNET and a section of men rendered efficient service in preserving order among the immense concourse of people which had been attracted to the place.

STEAMBOAT LAUNCH.—To-day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, Mr. E. S. WHITLOCK will launch from his ship-yard at Greenpoint a large North River steamboat, for Maj. T. CORNELL, of Rondout. The builder has named the vessel after her enterprising owner. The *Cornell* is 300 feet long, 37 feet beam and 10 feet hold. Her engines, 72-inch cylinder, 12 fee stroke, were built at the Morgan Iron Works, and will be set up by CAULDWELL & BIRRECK, of Jersey City. She will run between New-York and Rondout, with freight and passengers. Her accommodations will be of a superior order, and no expense will be spared to make her equal with the best boats on the Hudson. Mr. WHITLOCK will lay the keel for another fine river steamer as soon as the *Cornell* is launched.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of BERTHA UHLY, a German woman, who lately occupied the position of domestic in the family of Mr. R. F. WARNER, No. 164 Hester-street. The jury rendered a verdict that she deceased came to her death on the 18th inst., by means of morphine administered by her own hand. A short time since the victim told her employer that at one time she was in a Lunatic Asylum in Prussia. She manifested no symptoms of insanity, however, during the time she was with Mr. WARNER. The deceased was 28 years of age.

SKATING.—Although the pond in the Central Park is not sufficiently frozen to admit of the healthy recreation of skating upon its bosom, the different ponds in the vicinity and the Fifth-avenue pond were crowded. Early in the day the cars were filled with eager and expectant throngs anxious to buckle on the long unused skate and skim along upon the frozen surface of the ponds. The ice was in excellent condition, but toward noon the sun somewhat softened it, rendering it difficult for the more accomplished skaters to perform their intricate evolutions. To-day it is expected that the Central Park pond will be in a proper condition for skating; if so, a grand gala time may be expected.

A GENEROUS AND THOUGHTFUL GIFT.—Mr. S. E. CAULDWELL, of the firm of CAULDWELL & MORRIS, learning or guessing that letter paper was a scarce and dear commodity in the army, sent to Capt. ANDERSON 6,000 sheets of an excellent quality of white paper and 6,000 envelopes, for distribution among the Harris Light Cavalry, now stationed near Falmouth, Va. Were such gifts more frequently made, our soldiers would soon be disabused of the impression that those at home care little for their wants and discomforts.

A. OAKEY HALL TO-NIGHT.—District Attorney A. OAKEY HALL, Esq. will address the Democracy to-night, at the rooms of the Democratic Association, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street. Mr. HALL has announced as the subject of his address "The Political Crimes of the Radicals," which together with the deserved reputation as an orator exhibited by him, will undoubtedly crowd the Hall and attract great attention.

FATAL FALL AT THE DRY DOCK.—Yesterday afternoon, a man, named MATTHEW SLOAT, aged 24 years, accidentally fell into the hold of the steamer *Morning Star*, lying at the Dry Dock, East River, and was almost instantly killed. The body was taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, where Coroner COLLIN will hold an inquest, this morning.

JERSEY CITY SHINPLASTERS REDEEMED.—The Common Council of Jersey City has authorized the city Comptroller to redeem at once, when presented in sums of $5, the fractional notes that were issued, payable in one year after date. We hear that the Hudson County Bank, of Jersey City, and the Jersey City Bank will redeem the notes in any amount.

GRAND JUBILEE.—The colored people of this city, and their friends, are to have a Grand Jubilee meeting this (Tuesday) evening, at Cooper Institute. Speeches will be made by Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, THEODORE TILTON, Esq., and Rev. H. H. GARNET, and music by the Colored Brass Band, of Morristown.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.—WENDELL PHILLIPS, the "silver-tongued orator," is advertised for a lecture at the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening, when he will say "Amen to the Proclamation."

NEW-JERSEY.

REPUDIATION "SQUELCHED" IN ORANGE.—A large mass meeting of the citizens of Orange was held at Library Hall, on Saturday afternoon, at which the proposed supplement to the Town Charter, authorizing the issue of $40,000 in bonds to make good the town certificates now held by volunteers and citizens, was unanimously adopted. It is stated that an attempt was made by "secesh" sympathisers to pack the meeting, in order to secure the repudiation of the action of the Town Council, and to adopt Alderman HARRISON'S amendment, providing for $20,000, which would simply have paid the certificates held by the volunteers, and left the citizens holding the balance of the $40,000 in the lurch. Much indignation has been caused by the effort of the repudiators to force the town into a course of action which is justly regarded as dishonorable and dishonest.

HEAVY FORGERY.—An attempt was made, one day last week, to swindle a Wall-street broker out of the sum of $2,900 in gold, by a forged certified check on the Hoboken City Bank, and signed "C. A. STEVENS." A colored man in Hoboken, known as "ARGAY," was employed by the swindler to carry a letter to the broker in Wall-street, and wait for an answer. The request was readily complied with, inasmuch as he was liberally compensated with a new pair of shoes. The letter contained the check, and the broker, not wishing to intrust the gold to the colored man, and to make sure that all was right, sent a messenger to the bank with the money, when the forgery was detected. So far all efforts to detect the forger have been fruitless.

NEWARK EXEMPT FIREMAN'S ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the above Association, was held on Friday evening last, when the following officers were elected:

President—SILAS MEGRANAHY.
Vice Presidents—Samuel W. Clark.
Treasurer—Abner D. Jones.
Secretary—Wm. F. Lines.
Representatives—Silas Merchant, James Courtar.
Trustees—Ebenezer Francis, C. P. Hall, William O. Brieu, Ludlow Allen, C. Rubsam.
Standing Committee—Elias B. Letham, A. B. Cook, Wm. F. Lines, James Corzine, J. T. Day.

GOOD NEWS FOR NEW-JERSEY SOLDIERS.—The payment of the New-Jersey Regiments has commenced. Mr. MARCUS L. WARD, who for a long time has, in the most generous manner, supervised the distribution of the money sent by the soldiers to their families, yesterday received nearly $10,000 from the Thirteenth Regiment; and the cheering assurance is given that more will follow in a few days from other regiments.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. PARKER.—JOEL PARKER, Governor elect of New-Jersey, will be inaugurated to-day, at the State House in Trenton, at 12 o'clock noon. A procession will be formed in front of CUNNINGHAM'S Hotel, under the direction of Adjutant-Gen. STOCKTON. The military of Trenton, together with a regiment from Monmouth County, will take part in the procession. A salute will also be fired at noon.

SKATING ON BRANCH BROOK.—The "cold snap" has frozen over Branch Brook Pond, and the skaters of Newark are now enjoying superb skating. Spring Dell Lake, at Orange, also claims its quota of devotees of the graceful art. Yesterday afternoon both the above popular resorts were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who enjoyed them without stint.

NEWARK CITY TAXES.—Mr. WILLIAM T. UTTER, Receiver of Taxes for Newark, announces that he will receive taxes only until Friday evening of this week, and will deliver his books to the Collectors of Arrears of Taxes, on the 30th inst.; after which time delinquents will be liable to the increased cost.

"SOLID MEN" OF CUMBERLAND.—The Grand Jury of Cumberland County, N. J., which assembled a few days since, comprised 22 men, whose average weight was 212½ pounds.

WEEKLY REPORT OF INTERMENTS—NEWARK.—The report of interments for the week ending Jan. 17, shows a total of 34. Of whom 20 were children under 10. Of the whole number, 3 died in the United States Hospital.

DIVIDEND.—The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable Feb. 2.

FROM TRENTON.

The United States Senatorship—Opposition to the Peace Resolutions—The State being Stumped by Chauncey Burr—An Exciting Time Looked For.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863.

Now that the Senatorship for the short term is settled, the struggle for the long term has begun, and the various candidates are upon the ground, either in person or by representative friends, to look after their interests. Ex-Senator WRIGHT is very busy, and many a caucus and consultation is held at his rooms. The Ex-Senator, evidently, is determined to win. If blandishments or money can secure the position; yet, there are omicous mutterings from sundry quarters, which indicate that a strong opposition will be made to Mr. WRIGHT. There is an unusual number of candidates in the field, it being stated that nearly every county in the State has its man. It is quite too early in the day to speculate upon the chances of any man.

The friends of Gen. COOK are very indignant at the overslaughing of that gentleman, and the election of Mr. WALL, but all that will be arranged without doubt.

Next Thursday will be an exciting day in the Senate. The Republicans do not propose to allow Mr. HOLSMAN's resolutions to pass without a vigorous battle, and it now seems as if enough honest Democrats would vote against them to defeat them. Mr. RANDOLPH, of Hudson, last year the Democratic leader of the Senate, on Thursday moved to refer the resolutions to a joint Committee of the Senate and House, who should have authority to consider and report upon all questions of national interest which should be presented. This motion was vehemently opposed by Mr. HOLSMAN, who finally succeeded in getting his resolutions excepted, upon the ground that they had already been made the special order for the 22d. Mr. RANDOLPH's action is regarded as significant of his purpose to oppose the resolutions. As part of the plot for poisoning the minds of the people of New-Jersey, it may be stated that C. CHAUNCEY BURR is devoting his spare time to delivering lectures at various places, advocating "peace." One of these lectures he delivers at Pemberton on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst. "Democratic" meetings are also announced at several points, to take action in favor of "Constitutional liberty and the restoration of the Union."

The loyal people of New-Jersey regard it as a subject for congratulation that these men have thus boldly shown their hand, and announced their disgraceful purpose. It is thought a reaction has already begun which will gather force as it progresses, until it sweeps these traitors from the political field. It would not be surprising to find every one of the candidates for Senator thrown overboard, and a good war and Union Democrat taken up, and supported by Republicans and enough loyal Democrats, elected, to the discomfiture and rage of the radical faction which seems determined to "rule or ruin." At all events, it is certain that influential members of the party are working to that end.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1863, 4 o'clock P. M.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Clapp, Fromont.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman HALL, Alderman FROMONT was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned without date.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, January 19, 1863—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

PRESENT—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Wm. S. Bliss, to have ground set apart as a drill ground and barracks for men recruited for the "Loyal Brigade of New-York."

Referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, when appointed.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Dennis P. Tarcet, to be remunerated for services performed on Sundays, as Keeper of Union Park.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places, when appointed.

By the President—

Remonstrance of property owners against the construction of a sewer on Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers, when appointed.

By Councilman Brice—

Petition of property owners in Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to have the street paved with trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement, when appointed.

By Councilman Joice—

Petition for sewer in Forty-third-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers, when appointed.

By Councilman Hayes—

Petition of the publishers of the New-York Era for permission to place bulletin boards opposite the entrance to their office.

In connection therewith Councilman HAYES offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the publishers of the New-York Era, in accordance with the petition herewith presented, have permission to place bulletin boards at or opposite the entrances to their office, numbers thirty seven Park-row and one hundred and forty-five Nassau-street, the same to be located under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Edward Ranalag, for remuneration for services performed on Sundays, as Keeper of Union Park.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places, when appointed.

By the same—

Petition of Matthew Tracy, for services performed on Sundays as Keeper of Stuyvesant-square.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places, when appointed.

By the same—

Petition of Michael Fogarty, for remuneration for Sunday labor on Union Park.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places, when appointed.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Hose Company number Fifty-three, to attend their first annual ball, at Irving Hall, the evening of January nineteen.

Which was accepted.

RESOLUTION.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Fealey to regulate and grade in front of his premises, in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, north side, between Third and Fourth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause the filling and flagging of the sidewalks opposite number two hundred and ten West Forty-sixth-street, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Councilman Houghtaling—

Resolved, That Messrs. Smith & Green, proprietors of the Revere House, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, be and are hereby permitted to place upon the stoop, in front of said premises, two gas-lamps, to be supplied with gas from the meter attached to said house.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a new roof to be placed on that portion of Union Market known as the Fish Market, the same to be done immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets, when appointed.

By Councilman Houghtaling—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Boone, for the sum of three hundred and eight dollars and fifty-nine cents, in full for bills of refreshments, &c., furnished by order of the Committee on National Affairs at the funerals of Colonel Ball, Captain Dodge, Captain Howland and Major Hargood, from December twenty-third to December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs, when appointed.

By Councilman Brice—

Resignation of Nelson J. Waterbury as Commissioner of Deeds.

In connection therewith, Councilman BRICE offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That James Kearney be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Nelson J. Waterbury, resigned.

Resignation accepted, and resolution adopted.

By Councilman Fraedon—

Resolved, That the sessions of this Board be held at one o'clock P. M., in lieu of five o'clock, until further ordered.

Councilman GROSS moved to amend such resolution by striking therefrom the hour of "four," and inserting in lieu thereof the hour of "one."

Which was lost.

Councilman MCCONNELL moved to amend such resolution by striking therefrom the hour of "four," and inserting in lieu thereof the hour of "six."

Which was lost.

Councilman BRICE moved that the resolution be laid over.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for proposals for a new fire alarm bell, to be placed in the Jefferson Market Bell Tower, in place of the present one, which is cracked.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the use of this Chamber be, and the same is hereby granted for the use of the Superior Court Special Term, without pay, for the month of February, provided the same does not interfere with the meetings of this Board.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hays, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtaling, Haviland, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice—13.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones, Repper, Gaw, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice—8.

By Councilman Houghtaling—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase of James Smith a steam fire engine for the use of Engine Company Number Thirty-four, at a cost not to exceed three thousand five hundred dollars, and that said amount is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department, when appointed.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Forty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to the east side of First-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half the expenses to be paid by the City and the balance by the owners of property.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement when appointed.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed, to have the gas-mains laid in Forty-sixth-street, from First to the Second avenue.

Referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas when appointed.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That Third-street, from the Bowery to the East River, be renumbered under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That Division-street, from the Bowery to Ludlow-street, be paved with trap block, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property owners.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement when appointed.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to memorialise the Legislature for the passage of an act legalizing the action of the Common Council in reference to providing for the families of the volunteers now serving in the army of the Union.

Councilman BRANDON moved that such resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words "Counsel of the Corporation," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "Comptroller."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, In consequence of various changes which have been made, from time to time, in the laws and ordinances concerning the administration of municipal affairs in this City, since the last revision of the ordinances relating to the several departments thereof, some portions of said ordinances have become inoperative, and the number of officers and clerks in said departments having been necessarily increased by the gradual increase of the public business, the position, duties and compensation of some of whom have not been properly defined.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby directed to confer with the several heads of Departments, and to report an ordinance, which shall define the position, duty and compensation of each employe of the Corporation in the various offices and bureaux of its several departments, and embrace such other regulations as in the judgment of said Committee may be necessary for the guidance of said officers and clerks in the proper discharge of their official duties.

Referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

By the President—

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That there shall be a Deputy Collector of City Revenue of West Washington Market, who shall be appointed in the same manner as the Deputy Collector of the other public markets of the city are now appointed.

SEC. 2. The Deputy Collector of City Revenue to be appointed in pursuance of this ordinance shall receive as compensation the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That Essex-street, from Division to Houston-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aquednot Department, one-half the expenses to be borne by the property-owners.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement, when appointed.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of William Gallagher, for fitting up the polls for the Fifth District of the Nineteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner cause the necessary repairs, alterations and additions to be made to the portion of the Hall of Records in use as the office of the Comptroller.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies, when appointed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of treasury balance January seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Received, and directed to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of the Relief or War loans made by the Corporation, with the draft of a law making provision for the payment of said loans, and authorizing a continuance of the aid hitherto granted to the families of volunteer soldiers.

Received, directed to be printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee on Finance, when appointed.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A Message was received from His Honor the Mayor, with accompanying color, received from the hands of Major Mitchell, of the Fifty-first Regiment, New-York Volunteers, for presentation, by the officers and soldiers of that regiment, to the City of New-York, for which the color was received.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on National Affairs when appointed.

The President here announced the following as the

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN FOR 1863.

Almshouse Department.

Councilman Cook, Councilman Healy, Councilman Riley.

Arts and Sciences.

Councilman Gaw, Councilman Repper, Councilman Murray.

Assessments.

Councilman Riley, Councilman Russell, Councilman Joice.

Belgian Pavements.

Councilman McVay, Councilman Haviland, Councilman Brice.

Cleaning Streets.

Councilman Sanford, Councilman Brandon, Councilman McGrath.

Croton Aqueduct.

Councilman Healy, Councilman McConnell, Councilman Brady.

Donations and Charities.

Councilman Webster, Councilman Brady, Councilman McVay.

Ferries.

Councilman Murray, Councilman Brice, Councilman Keenan.

Finance.

Councilman Brice, Councilman Hayes, Councilman Webster.

Fire Department.

Councilman McGrath, Councilman Healy, Councilman Fitzgerald.

Lamps and Gas.

Councilman Brandon, Councilman Murray, Councilman O'Brien.

Lands and Places.

Councilman Haviland, Councilman McGrath, Councilman Cook.

Law Department.

Councilman Gross, Councilman Webster, Councilman Riley.

Markets.

Councilman Keenan, Councilman Houghtaling, Councilman McGrath.

National Affairs.

Councilman Joice, Councilman Webster, Councilman McConnell, Councilman Brandon, Councilman Haviland.

Ordinances.

Councilman Brady, Councilman Gaw, Councilman Fitzgerald.

Police.

Councilman Fitzgerald, Councilman Cook, Councilman Riley.

Printing and Advertising.

Councilman Keenan, Councilman Cook, Councilman Healey.

Public Health.

Councilman McVay, Councilman Murray, Councilman Brice.

Public Buildings.

Councilman Fitzgerald, Councilman Riley, Councilman Gaw.

Railroads.

Councilman Houghtaling, Councilman Repper, Councilman Brady, Councilman McConnell, Councilman Sandford.

Repairs and Supplies.

Councilman McConnell, Councilman Houghtaling, Councilman Gross, Councilman Gaw, Councilman O'Brien.

Roads.

Councilman Russell, Councilman Joice, Councilman Brandon.

Salaries and Offices.

Councilman Hayes, Councilman Keenan, Councilman Gross.

Sewers.

Councilman O'Brien, Councilman Sanford, Councilman Brady.

Streets.

Councilman Hayes, Councilman McVay, Councilman Brice.

Street Openings.

Councilman Gross, Councilman Russell, Councilman O'Brien, Councilman Fitzgerald.

Taxes.

Councilman Sanford, Councilman Cook, Councilman Riley.

Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Councilman Repper, Councilman McVay, Councilman Houghtaling.

Joint Committee on Accounts.

Councilman Sandford, Councilman Murray, Councilman Fitzgerald.

READER TO THE BOARD.

The President also announced that he had appointed Joseph A. Scoville as Reader to the Board, for the ensuing year.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Hayes—

(Introduced by unanimous consent.)

Resolved, That the Standing Committees of this Board are separate and distinct in their duties from the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, except such as are provided for by the Charter making them Joint Committees.

Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, That chapter two, article six, section forty-six, of the ordinances reorganizing the Legislative Department, be amended so as to provide for two assistant clerks in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, at a salary of one thousand dollars each.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Riley, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joice—20.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Russell—2.

Resolved, That a Committee of five from each Board be appointed to procure a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher, and that eight hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Councilman HAYES moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom "five" as the Committee, and inserting in lieu thereof "three" as the Committee.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Riley, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice—20.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Repper—2.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to procure for the members of the Common Council a suitable badge, the customary books, batons, maps, &c.

Councilman MCCONNELL moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the words "&c."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice—22.

Resolution, that the resolution approved by the Mayor, May twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the construction of a first-class engine for the Engine Company number Twenty, be altered so as to read a steam fire engine.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice—21.

MOTIONS.

Councilman MCCONNELL moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner make the necessary alterations, repairs, &c., to the Comptroller's office.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice—22.

Councilman KEENAN moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of the Mayor's Annual Message, and that the usual number of copies thereof be printed in document form.

Which was carried.

Councilman GROSS moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, twenty-second instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Termineer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1146, 1148, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176. *Part III.*—Nos. 918, 920, 901, 903, 905, 907, 1003, 1015, 1019, 1023, 1026, 1031, 1036, 620, 716, 222, 764, 1077.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 306, 179, 208, 261, 271, 223, 137, 142.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 1207, 1965, 2241, 1275, 1251, 507, 787, 3111, 1221, 853, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317. *Part II.*—Nos. 3058, 3084, 636, 1300, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 640¾, 1061, 1065, 1066, 1069, 1070, 1075, 1063, 360¾, 478, 4020, 827, 714, 707. *Part II.*—Adjourned.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

ATTACHMENT FOR CONTEMPT—TAKING VESSEL OUT OF CUSTODY—HEAVY FINE.

The United States ex-rel. Isabella Berrard vs. Henry M. Bearnes and James C. Jewett.—This was a proceeding by attachment for contempt of Court. The facts disclosed by the papers were as follows: The relator, by Beebe, Dean and Donohue, as her proctors, filed a libel in this Court on May 17, 1862, against the bark *Cora* and Henry M. Bearnes, to recover possession of the vessel, claiming to be owner thereof. Process was issued and the vessel was taken into custody by the Marshal. Bearnes appeared in the action, by Owen, Gray and Owen as his proctors, and claimed the vessel, and on May 22 made a motion on affidavits to the Court, Judge Betts being on the bench, for leave to bond the vessel, which application was opposed on affidavits, and the Court on May 29 denied the motion for leave to bond, with costs. Nothing further was done in the cause until June 28, when a notice of an application to bond was served on the libelant's proctors by B. F. Dunning, Esq., as proctor, founded upon an affidavit of James C. Jewett that his firm had previously chartered the vessel for a voyage to China, and that the vessel was then ready for sea. She had been, as it afterward appeared, previous to this date, cleared at the Custom House, and Jewett paid the clearance fees and charged them to Bearnes. On this application, no affidavits being read in opposition, an order was obtained from the Court on July 1, Judge Smalley then being on the bench, allowing the vessel to be bonded on certain conditions, which conditions were never complied with. The libelant had expressly refused, prior to that order, to consent to the bonding of the vessel and the proceedings afterward upon the application for the order and obtaining it from the Court, were conducted without her personal consent or knowledge and against her refusal to her proctors to assent to such release of the vessel. The vessel was thereupon taken by her Captain to sea out of the custody of the Marshal, with the permission, if not by the express direction of Bearnes personally. Bearnes well knew that no authority of the Court or the Marshal or the libelant had been given for such removal.

In September following the libelant in that suit becoming aware of these facts applied to the Court an affidavits and obtained an attachment against Bearnes for contempt of Court in thus removing the vessel from the custody of the Court, and an order against Jewett requiring him to shew cause why a similar attachment should not issue against him. Bearnes was arrested and brought before the Court under the attachment. The proceedings against him resulted in the concession on his part, under the advice of his counsel, that the fact of a technical contempt in intermeddling with and preventing the due course and effect of legal proceedings in the suit had occurred, and it was referred to a Commissioner to take such proofs as might be offered in extenuation of his offence.

Jewett appeared in answer to the order and showed by affidavit that he had never authorized any appearance in the suit or motion for leave to bond on his behalf, and had made the affidavit on which the application was founded on the request of Bearnes, whom he had been urging to hasten the vessel to sea, and that he had no part in sending the vessel away.

The matter then came before the Court on the affidavits and the evidence reported by the Commissioner.

Held by the Court—That there is no color for the defence that Bearnes was unconscious of the wrongfulness and criminality of his interference with the course of justice, in taking the vessel out of the charge of the officers of the law.

That the facts import a fixed purpose of mind in him to deprive the libelant of the protection and rights acquired by the institution of her suit.

That the law prevents all redresses, by its most energetic interposition, every wrongful movement of one litigant party tending to counteract the due administration of the law by Courts of Justice, and which may work to the prejudice of his adversary. The judicatures of all civilized communities guard against mischiefs of that character by strict watchfulness over the conduct of suitors, and by the application of prompt and severe punishment to the parties found guilty of such intermeddling with the course of justice.

That the usual method of punishing misconduct of this description is by attachment for contempt. That this act of Bearnes, independent of the violation of the provisions of the act of Congress, (1 *State at Large*, 83,) and the inherent authority and powers of the Court (6 Cranch, 82,) was a flagrant contempt under the restricted regulations of the act of March 2, 1831, in regard to contempts, it being a disobedience and resistance to the writ and commend of the Court. This offence is punishable by the Court at discretion by fine and imprisonment.

The doctrine of the English Admiralty accords in the amplest degree authority to the Court to vindicate its dignity against contemptuous suitors and their abettors, and on proof of the offence to inflict a fine at discretion, (Coote's Practice, 2, 18, 19; the *Petrel*, 3 Hagg., 299.) The like remedy obtains in the Admiralty Courts of the United States, (Benedict, Pr., 241, 4439,) and the laws of this State embrace similar regulations in case of contempt. In fortress to the rights of parties in civil actions. The mode of carrying on the remedy in the State Courts does not necessarily control the action of the Federal Courts.

That the order of reparation should require Bearnes to make provision for a full indemnification against the hazard to which he has exposed the property abstracted by him, and also to compensate the relator measurably for the damages and expenses she has sustained.

The Court, therefore, ordered that, because of the offence and wrong committed by Bearnes in this act of contempt against the process of the Court and the authority of the law and in violation of the rights and immunities of the relator in the prosecution of her suit, a fine of $500 is imposed upon him, to be paid into Court, together with the costs and expenses incurred by the relator in these proceedings, which were taxed at $302 96.

And the Court further ordered, as it appeared in the application to Judge SMALLEY and his order thereon, that the vessel was worth $12,000, and that Bearnes undertook to give security in the sum of $15,000 to redeliver the vessel; that he now deposit in Court the sum of $12,000 to abide the decree of the Court, or give a stipulation in that sum in the cause in which the vessel was arrested with two sureties, to be approved by the Court, that he will redeliver the bark to the Marshal of this District upon the final decree of this Court in favor of the libelant, in like condition as she was in on July 1, 1862, and that he will pay all damages awarded by the decree.

And further ordered, that Bearnes stand committed to the custody of the Marshal, to remain there charged on said contempt until the fine and costs and expenses are paid and the stipulation given, or the money deposited as above directed.

And as it appears that Jewett had never personally interfered in the suit against the *Cora*, and only insisted that Bearnes should fulfill his charter and dispatch the vessel on her voyage; and though he knew before the departure of the vessel that she was in custody of the law, and was thus prevented from sailing, yet that he personally took no measures to withdraw or remove her illegally from that arrest, the proceedings against him are discharged, but without costs, because there was probable ground to believe that the interference to get the vessel out of port was a concurrent one between him and Bearnes.

For the relator, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for Bearnes, Mr. Dunning: for Jewett, Mr. Marvin.

PRACTICE—PROCESS IN REM AND PERSONAM.

David S. Draper et al. vs. The Brig O. C. Clary and Judson Philbrick et al.—The libel in this case was filed to recover for an alleged breach of charter party. Process was issued against the vessel, and also a foreign attachment against the respondents, her owners. The owner of the vessel appeared, and moved that the libelants be compelled to elect whether they would proceed against the defendants *in personam* or the vessel *in rem*.

Held by the Court—That the Supreme Court rules permit concurrent actions *in rem*, and *in personam* in the same suit, and the elementary books also declare that to be the practice of the Courts.

That no practical prejudice can be experienced by respondents, incurring a duplicate responsibility in allowing both forms of action, as the modification of the rules by the Supreme Court relieves them from being subject to a double liability of stipulation or bail in the same cause (10 How. R. Rules.) The stipulation or bond only covers the value of the property seized and surrendered from arrest.

Motion denied.

For libelants, Mr. Heath; for respondents, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

Promissory Notes and Supplementary Contracts—What Circumstances Amount to an Agreement to Extend the Time of Payment.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

James K. and Ephraim B. Place vs. *Wm. McIlvaine et al.*—This was an action up

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Tea Chimney Corner—The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Actress at Daylight—Somebody Else.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

WALLACK'S—The Invisible Husband.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE—Great Napoleon Troupe.

CLINTON HALL, (Astor place)—Electro Psychology.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Bruno le Fileur.

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway—Soirees of Chamber Music.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has sent a message to Congress, announcing that he has signed the joint resolution recently passed, providing for the additional issue of $100,000,000 in Treasury notes, to provide for the prompt payment of our soldiers and sailors. He takes occasion, however, to express his regret that it has been found necessary to authorize so large an additional issue, and urges the importance of adopting some scheme whereby a further inflation may be avoided. He suggests a reasonable taxation of bank circulation, and the establishment of banking associations authorized under a general act of Congress, as suggested in his Message at the beginning of the session.

On learning that the President had signed the joint resolution authorizing the new issue of Treasury bills, the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday immediately placed to the credit of the several Paymasters an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the entire army and navy.

We have a digest of another batch of rebel dispatches and correspondence captured by our blockaders. The most important portion relates to the operations of George Sanders in England in procuring steamers for the rebels.

It appears from the report of Acting Rear-Admiral Poater, that all the heavy fighting at Arkansas Port was done by the iron-clads and other gunboats under his command. The iron-clads engaged the rebel batteries at close quarters, and dismounted all their guns, eleven in number, in three hours. The list of killed and wounded on our boats is small.

Several steamers have been seized at Cincinnati by order of the Government, and dispatched to Memphis, doubtless to furnish sufficient transportation to take Gen. Grant's army to Vicksburgh.

Brig.-Gen. W. A. Gorman informs Maj.-Gen. Curtis, in a dispatch Jan. 5, from Helena, Ark., that he directed Brig.-Gen. Washburn, commanding the cavalry division, to send out 1,000 mounted men on different roads, and part by water, up the St. Francis River—all to meet at given points to surprise and capture the two companies of rebel cavalry that have been for some time past hovering along our picket lines near Helena. Gen. Washburn's command proceeded on the night of the 2d inst., through a most terrific storm of rain, to a point near La Grange. The Fifth Kansas and First Indiana Regiments soon found the location of the enemy's camp, and came upon their pickets, whom they dashed upon at daylight, and all went into camp together. Our forces captured ten men and two officers, and killed ten and wounded others; destroyed the camp and over 4,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 pounds of bacon, a large lot of corn meal and other provisions and supplies, and scattered the rebels in all directions through the woods. The prisoners were brought to Helena and lodged in jail. This success is a partial compensation for the loss of our pickets lately.

A gentleman who arrived at Flemmingeburgh, Ky., on Jan. 12, having left Abingdon, Va., on the 7th, reports that 50,000 rebel soldiers, from Lee's army, on their way to reinforce Bragg, had passed through the latter place.

News from Havana has been received at Key West that the Confederate steamer *Alabama* was off that port about the 5th inst.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Falmouth, Jan. 18, states that, on the preceding afternoon, near dark, the rebels advanced about a thousand infantry, and occupied the breastworks opposite Falmouth, which they have been constructing during the past week. Col. T. J. Mosshead, in command of Owen's Philadelphia Brigade, with Hazard's Rhode Island Battery, were moved down to contest their further forward movement, but they did not offer battle. It is thought that the review of Couch's Corps, which took place on the 17th, in sight of their camps, created the impression that our army was again going to cross.

The St. Louis *Republican* and the Cincinnati *Commercial* urge the propriety of giving Gen. McClellan entire charge of operations in the West.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication from the Post-office Department was received, explaining that the detention of the mails between New-York and Washington was caused mainly by the increased travel on account of the war, but that it would be remedied. A bill to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army was reported from the Military Committee. Mr. McDougall, of California, offered a series of concurrent resolutions relative to the proceedings of the French in Mexico, which, at his request, were laid over until next Thursday. The bill reorganizing the Court of Claims was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill on the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and occupied attention until the adjournment. Speeches were made by Messrs. Powell, of Kentucky, and Wright, of Indiana.

In the House, a bill to aid Maryland to abolish Slavery was referred to the Select Committee on Emancipation. A bill was introduced by Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, authorizing payment of duties on imports in legal tender notes, with thirty-three per cent. added. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Postmaster-General was called upon for information regarding the cost of transporting the mails between New-York and Washington. The Secretary of War was called upon for information regarding the cost of transporting troops and munitions of war over the same route. The Secretary of War was also called upon for information regarding the payment of troops. He was also called upon for information regarding the amount of revenue derived from the hides, hoofs and tallow of cattle slain for the army. The credentials of John B. Rodgers, claiming a seat as a Representative from Tennessee, were presented. The bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government was then considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *America*, which arrived at this port last evening, we receive our correspondence from the Isthmus of Panama to the 9th inst. She left Aspinwall in company with the steamship *Champion*, with the California treasure on board, convoyed by the gunboat *Augusta*, but they parted company on the 15th, off Watling's Island. Our letter from Aspinwall gives a full account of the fire which occurred there on the 26th ult. It destroyed all the hotels in the place, the Panama Railroad office, the United States Consulate, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office. The news from the interior of New-Granada is not important. We have by this arrival, also, later advices from Central and South America, but they present no feature worthy of special mention.

A large meeting of the Democracy was held in the Governor's Room, City Hall, Brooklyn, last evening, to consider what action should be taken respecting the course Hon. T. C. Callicott has seen fit to pursue in relation to the Speakership of the Assembly. Violent speeches were made, denouncing that gentleman's action as treasonable to the Democratic Party, and urging him to return to his political fealty. A series of resolutions of the same tenor was also adopted, and a Committee appointed to go to Albany to carry them into effect. Mayor Kalbfleisch presided at the meeting.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, a communication was received from the Mayor transmitting the colors presented by the City to the Fifty-first Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and a letter from the Colonel returning the colors to the City, on account of the consolidation of that regiment. These colors have been gallantly and honorably borne by the regiment on the battle-fields of Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburgh. A communication was received from the Comptroller showing that the balance in the City Treasury Jan. 17, was $1,942,400 64. The list of Committees was announced, and appears in our official account of the proceedings. The resolution to present a sword to Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher was passed.

The bark *Achilles*, loaded with flour contributed to the suffering English operatives, has sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool. She takes out 5,020 barrels of flour, which cost $35,000.

The *Lehigh*, an iron-clad Monitor, was launched at the yard of Messrs. Reany, Son & Archbold, Chester, Penn., on Saturday last. She is the exact counterpart of the *Sangamon*, which was a short time since completed at the same establishment.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Edward Corley pleaded guilty to an assault upon Edward Price, and Edward A. De Gray pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. The prisoners were both remanded for sentence.

Henry Oliver, a seaman, was put on trial yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for manslaughter, in killing the Second Mate of the *Francis B. Cutting*, while she lay in the stream preparatory to sailing for Liverpool, on the 26th of December last. The prisoner is defended by Edwin James, Esq., S. V. Garvin, Assistant District Attorney, conducting the trial on behalf of the people. The testimony was concluded yesterday, and the case will be summed up this morning.

Breadstuffs, Provisions and Whisky were active and buoyant, yesterday. Cotton, Hay, Hops, Hides, Wool, Tallow, and Tobacco were in fair request. Groceries were quiet. Freights exhibited considerable animation.

The Live Stock markets show a light supply of animals, and an advance in prices of all kinds. Beeves numbered 2,600 only, at Forty-fourth-street, with some 500 more expected to-day, mostly by the Harlem road. Sellers and owners agreed that it was the best market for a year, both in prices and the rapidity with which whole yards were cleared. The advance from last week is fully ½c. ₩ lb., and nearly all were sold by night, a good many at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. dressed weight, and only fair beef at that. The cattle were generally of ordinary quality. Sheep are scarce and higher, fat lots bringing 6¾c.@7c. ₩ lb., live weight. Hogs, too, are selling better, owing to lighter receipts and colder weather.

THE ARMIES OF ROSECRANS AND LONGSTREET.

—The immense fall of rain and snow in the west and southwest, has put an end to all apprehension that Gen. Rosecrans would find difficulty in supplying his army at Nashville. All the rivers of Tennessee and Kentucky are at their highest Winter flood. Boats of the heaviest draft known on the western waters can navigate the Cumberland as easily as the Mississippi. The telegraph announces the arrival of twenty boats, yesterday, at Nashville, laden with army supplies. With the river and the railroad to serve him, Gen. Rosecrans will not be detained from pursuit of the enemy by lack of provisions. It is said, however, that reinforcements are needed before the rebel army, now under the command of Longstreet, can be again attacked. This is probable. Our loss at Murfreesboro was doubtless equal to 15 per cent. of the force we had engaged. We had none too many for the work in hand, and the rebels have since been reinforced by a better General than Bragg, and it is said by a heavy body of troops from Virginia. We need to strengthen ourselves before the campaign is renewed; for in addition to fighting an obstinate rebel army in his selected position, Gen. Rosecrans will need to build and defend a railroad in his rear to maintain his connection with his base of supplies.

It may be that Longstreet, finding that Rosecrans is not likely to be starved out, will take the initiative in the next collision in Tennessee. We have, indeed, intimations from rebel sources that he will. If he does, the day of attack will not be long deferred. He will endeavor to take advantage of the present weakened condition of the Union army and fight before reinforcements can be sent to Rosecrans. There would be policy in this; and as the rebels are just now in an exulting and defiant frame of mind, we need not be surprised to hear that a second battle on a grand scale is about to occur in the vicinity of Nashville. The next clash of arms, in all probability, will be in that quarter, and between Nashville and Murfreesborn. Let the Government see to it, before it is too late, that Rosecrans' army is brought up to a proper strength, so that he can give the enemy a beating still more effective than that which he gave them on the 2d of January at Murfreeshoro.

Failure in Generalship.

In an article, two or three days since, upon our large battles, we showed conclusively that, notwithstanding the employment in them of rifled cannon and "arms of precision," on a scale never before known, they exhibited a remarkably smaller ratio of killed and wounded than the great battles of the century in Europe, or than even our own sharply-contested smaller engagements; that while the victors at Solferino lost over 30 per cent., and while at Friedland and Marengo the loss on each side was 21 per cent., at Jena 26, at Waterloo 30, at Aspern 35, at Eilau and at Borodino each 36; and while, in this present war, the loss at Wilson's Creek was 25 per cent., at Williamsburgh 19, at Fair Oaks 25, and at Corinth 20, yet in the very few large battles hitherto fought—in which 50,000 or over were engaged on each side—our losses in killed and wounded averaged only a half or a third as much—those of Shiloh, Fredericksburgh and Murfreesboro being only about 10 per cent. each, and those at Antietam about 13. Now, what does this signal difference indicate? It proves that as yet we have had *no fit generalship*.

The fact that the per centage in our smaller battles is so large shows beyond question that the fault does not lie with our soldiers. Soldiers, in all wars, fight with more bravery and determination in large bodies than in small, other things being equal. They do not so readily take in the whole scope of great danger, on account of the extent of the field; and again there is a moral support in large masses which strengthens individual fortitude and courage. Our soldiers ought to fight the most unyieldingly in our biggest battles. The fact that the reverse is so decidedly the case can be ascribed to no diminished pluck on their part in the great fields. It comes from the simple circumstance that, while there is ability to lead and handle them properly, and make the most of them when acting on a small scale, there is no such ability when they are brought into a mighty pitched battle.

"A pitched battle," says Napier, "is a great affair. A good General must bring *all* the moral and *all* the physical force of his army into play *at the same time*, if he means to win, and all may be too little." A large army is no better than a small one except as its superior strength is put into full exercise. Just so far as, either by lack of action or lack of concert of action, the whole available force does not contribute directly to the work in hand, just so far is a portion of that force useless. *Complete combination* is the prime necessity. Where the armies are large, and the movements varied and complex, this requires great grasp of mind and rare quickness of perception. In none of our great battles, thus far, has this combining power been exhibited by our Generals. Bull Run was called a battle of companies and regiments; and so it was. There was nothing there like general systematic fighting. Our chiefs have improved somewhat since then. They—at least some of them—have been able to fight battles of brigades and divisions; but they have given us no specimen yet of a battle of a grand army. Shiloh, under Grant and Buell, was first a surprise, afterward a dead stand, and finally a general "pitch-in," without plan or method. There was no such thing as a general order. Every Commander did what, and only what seemed good in his own eyes, and the field was finally saved only by the bull-dog stubbornness of our soldiers. At Antietam, under McClellan, there was a plan, but it was not carried out. Instead of a simultaneous advance upon the position of the enemy, as was intended, there were in fact three distinct battles—first, one by Hooker on the right; then, when that flagged, one by Sumner and Franklin in the centre; and, when this was well over, one lastly by Burnside on the left. The simultaneousness of movement which would probably have overwhelmed the enemy, and resulted in immense captures, was wanting, and gave us only a barren victory. At Fredericksburgh, the main part of the attack was made by Franklin's wing. Two-thirds of the force that crossed never seriously threatened the enemy. At Murfreesboro, the right wing was surprised, and, without adequate support, was broken down. It is Rosecrans' peculiar merit that he afterward retrieved himself by making such dispositions and movements that every soldier had his appropriate work to do, and did it, thereby securing unity of effort and a splendid result.

Another peculiarity of our large battles, and another proof of their unscientific character, is the length of time they occupy, and their failure in positive results. Bonaparte fought sixty battles. Not five of them lasted into the second day. Many of them were wound up within four, and most within eight, hours. So of the battles in the Peninsula under Wellington, and in the last Italian war, under the Generals of the present Napoleon. And yet every considerable battle of ours is more likely than not to last into the second or third day. This is because no master strokes of the Generals determine the matter, but simply the rough and irregular pounding of the soldiers—just as two novices at fisticuffs may hit away at each other a whole day without decisive result, while your scientific boxers, even when coping with each other, are pretty sure to "get in a settler" within fifty minutes.

Of course, this concentration of effort we have spoken of, and these scientifically-delivered blows, cost blood. Every decisive battle-field swims in gore. Certainly it is dreadful. And yet the dreadfulness is rather in the war itself, than in these particular features of it. It is such battles, after all, that are the most merciful; for they operate more than all things else combined to shorten the war. As we have been conducting our great engagements, little or nothing of a really positive character is realized. One army is a little worsted, and simply falls back for another field of operations, carrying with it all of its able-bodied men, all of its wounded, and all of its arms, munitions and stores. There is no *disablement*, but simply a displacement, of armies; and consequently the war is indefinitely prolonged. We may rely upon it there will be no end of this struggle until this style of fighting is changed. The rebellion will never be crushed until its armies are destroyed; and this can be done only by cutting them to pieces, as far as possible, on the field, and by relentlessly following up their broken columns in the retreat.

The rebel generalship is said to be superior to our own. If this be true, it is attributable solely to Davis' invariable practice of superseding every commending General on the very first occasion of his proving himself unequal to his position. He does this summarily, peremptorily, without fear or favor. A military man himself, he full well understands that nature has quite as much as education to do in the making of a real commander, and that nothing but actual deeds and practical results can determine his real ability. These he is quick to mark, and, when unsatisfactory, at once puts new men on trial. This, of course, involves a good deal that is unpleasant, but it is the only mode of at last finding the right men for the right places. Unless our own Administration adopts and rigorously applies a similar system, we shall be outgeneraled in the end, even if we are not already.

Geographical and Commercial Relations of the West.

Among the arts of secession sympathizers of the Cox and Vallandigham school, to create alarm, and force the country into an ignominious peace with the rebels, is the bugbear of the separation of the Western from the Eastern States, and of the union of the former with the Slaveholding States of the Lower Mississippi, from the alleged dependence upon that river for a market, of all the territory drained by it and its tributaries.

This argument, notwithstanding its seeming plausibility, has only to be examined to vanish instantly in thin air. The vast expanse out of which have been carved the Northwestern States, embraces the hydrographic basin of the St. Lawrence, as well as that of the Mississippi. The two run into each other, and mingle their waters at more points than one. There are no barriers or landmarks to indicate their respective boundaries. The waters of both lie embosomed in the same vast Plain. The elevation of the lakes and the rivers are the same, upon similar parallels. So few are the obstructions to their construction, that the artificial highways are everywhere free to choose routes that coincide with the convenient direction of commerce and trade.

To the early settlers of this Great Plain the two rivers draining it were the only outlets for their products. These rivers not only flowed in opposite directions, but they differed remarkably in the character of their descent to the sea. That portion of the plain falling off toward the Gulf of Mexico has a slope so regular and gentle that the great river traversing it is navigable at certain portions of the year for nearly its whole course. On the northeast, on the contrary, the great plain drops off abruptly, forming two great terraces, each of which constitutes—one at the outlet of Lake Erie, the other at that of Lake Ontario—a complete bar to the navigability of the great river falling over them. These obstructions necessarily gave to the Mississippi the greater portion of the carrying trade of the interior. But neither route coincided with the convenient direction of trade. Both were at right angles to the great districts of consumption of our own country, and fed their outlets far distant from the ports through which was carried on both our foreign and domestic commerce and trade.

The inconvenience of these natural outlets at a very early day turned public attention to the construction of artificial highways, direct from the producing to the consuming districts, to avoid the long and expensive circuits by way of the Gulf of Mexico and the St. Lawrence. The Erie Canal was the first work opened, followed in time by lines of railroads, connecting, at numerous points, the great valley with all the leading seaports in the East. The canal in connection with the great lakes instantly superseded, for every portion of the Northwestern States accessible to it, the use of both rivers as their outlets to market, and transferred their dependence upon the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence to the artificial highways running at right angles to them, and terminating at the great seats of commerce and trade in the East; for geographical dependence is but another name for the cheapest, most convenient and expeditious route to market. The volume of trade and commerce moving in any particular direction, is the test and measure of such dependence.

The transference of the dependence of the West upon the Mississippi to the artificial lines connecting the territory watered by it and its tributaries with the East, forms one of the most striking and instructive chapters in the history of our people. The possibility of such an achievement naturally suggested itself to every thinking mind as soon as the fertility of the great Valley became understood, and it was seen that it must become the seat of a vast population. It was a subject uppermost in the thoughts of Washington during his whole life. Before arriving at the age of manhood, he carefully examined the country from the Chesapeake to the Ohio, for the purpose of finding a route for a canal to connect the two. The realization of the dream that haunted his imagination has ever since been the darling project of Virginia. The ardor of its people was not a whit abated by being anticipated by New-York. The rich harvest that followed the construction of the Erie Canal, was only an additional stimulus to their efforts, as it was to those of nearly every State lying upon the Atlantic slope from the British Provinces to Florida. All acknowledged the superior enterprise of New-York, but all claimed to be equally or still more favored in geographical position. All commenced works adapted to the character of the country to be traversed, for the purpose of turning into their own laps the golden stream that had worked such wonders in the progress and prosperity of New-York. The Western were in nowise behind the Eastern States in the eagerness with which they projected and constructed works which were to carry forward to the very heart of their territories the great lines undertaken by the latter, so that from imperative necessity, almost, the construction of highways as outlets for the West, has far more than a generation been the all-absorbing theme with our people.

The result of this great necessity has been the entire system of our public works. More than 20,000 miles of railroad and 3,000 miles of canal, at an aggregate cost of $1,000,000,000, have been constructed to relieve the Interior of geographical dependence upon the Mississippi, while hardly a penny has been expended to continue this dependence. Not a mile of railroad in the Northwest has been constructed to send produce down the Mississippi; but more than 12,000 miles have been constructed in this section alone to draw trade from the Mississippi, and send it direct to Eastern seaports.

The result achieved has been in exact ratio to the means used. The area from which the great Eastern and Western lines have drawn the trade of the West has been enlarged with the regularity and steadiness of an advancing wave. The whole method employed has been simply reduction in the cost of transportation. A reduction equal to one cent on a ton (the estimated cost per mile) of produce transported from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, extends the radius of the circle of trade commanded by these cities one mile. If that radius, taking Chicago as a centre, be 500 miles, such reduction adds to the area inscribed in the great circle, nearly 3,500 square miles. A reduction equal to 10 cents per ton would add 35,000 square miles. The whole thing is only a question in physics—in the exact sciences. The problem set before us from the outset has been to see to how large a portion of the products of the great interior, (without markets of its own,) a commercial value could be given. We have gone on step by step, till the Eastern States have swept into their bosoms the whole trade of the Northwest, to the mutual benefit of each section, and have commercially, for that section of the country, opened new outlets both for the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, and have thereby made habitable the far distant interior, attracted to it the millions that now inhabit it, created our wealth and our foreign and domestic commerce, and rendered us as a nation what we are.

From the opening of the Erie Canal the flow of merchandise from West to East commenced. The current at first was a feeble one. So late as 1837 the number of tons of Western produce reaching tide-water through the Erie Canal was only 56,255. In 1861 it had increased to 2,156,000. For the present year it will probably reach 3,000,000. The following statement will show the ratio of this increase up to 1860, with the cost, including tolls, of transporting a ton of merchandise from Lake Erie to the Hudson.

Year.	Tons Western produce coming to tide by Erie Canal.	Cost per ton. From Albany to Boston.	Cost per ton. From Buffalo to Albany.
1837	56,255	$20 00	$9 15
1838	83,233	18 00	7 50
1839	121,671	17 00	6 78
1840	158,148	17 00	6 44
1841	224,176	16 00	7 50
1842	221,477	12 20	6 57
1843	256,276	13 20	6 02
1844	348,025	11 20	5 36
1845	304,851	13 10	5 56
1846	506,839	9 00	8 57
1847	812,840	8 00	5 92
1848	650,154	7 00	7 13
1849	768,659	7 00	5 37
1850	773,856	7 00	5 18
1851	966,993	7 20	5 48
1852	1,151,978	6 20	4 71
1853	1,213,690	5 20	4 90
1854	1,100,526	5 60	5 18
1855	1,092,676	5 10	4 81
1856	1,212,550	5 00	4 84
1857	910,998	5 40	5 56
1858	1,273,199	4 80	4 26
1859	1,036 634	2 80	3 14
1860	1,500,000	2 40	2 87

Of the tonnage of the canal delivered at tide-water in 1860, 1,367,563 tons were cereals, and 12,524 tons animal food. The Erie and Central Railroads the same year brought to tide-water 425,165 tons of animal, and 540,000 tons of vegetable food; almost the whole of it the product of the West. The value of the vegetable and animal food of the three lines was equal to $178,000,000. The other great lines, such as the Ogdensburgh, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio, swelled the aggregate value to at least $225,000,000 Against this volume of trade, we copy from the New-Orleans *Price Current* the following statement, showing the total exports, coastwise and foreign, of produce from that port for 1860:

Exports to	Flour, Bbls.	Corn, Bbls.	Bacon, Casks.	Lard, Bbls.	Beef, Bbls.	Corn, Sacks.
New-York	10,962	898	2 1	9,948	9,878	3,243
Boston	41,534	2,067	91	1,061	1,699	22,410
Philadelphia	—	—	—	200	10	—
Other C'twise Pts	217,231	45,572	20,565	7,396	3,019	468,416
Great Britain	6,341	83	—	7,946	5,496	62,448
Cuba	6,418	1,307	1,461	37,980	735	2,005
Other Foreign Pts.	74,115	3,120	3 6	6,461	861	11,248
Total	396,611	53,050	30,653	70,952	21,699	570

The "other ports" were Gulf ports. The whole value of the above exports did not exceed $2,500,000!

Against this movement on the Eastern routes, there were received at New-Orleans, in 1860, by way of the Mississippi River, 965,860 barrels of Flour, 13,116 sacks of wheat, 1,722,037 sacks of corn, 669,550 bushels of oats, 216,522 barrels and 1,874 hogsheads of pork, 83,922 barrels of lard, 44,934 barrels and tierces of beef, and 82,819 casks of bacon. A large portion of the above were products of Slave States. Reducing the flour to bushels, the total number of bushels of grain received at New-Orleans was 5,687,399, against 71,884,148 received at tide-water over the New-York lines, or at least 85,000,000 bushels over all the five great Eastern outlets. The tons of animal food received at New-Orleans, in 1860, was 95,700, against 437,759 by the New-York routes; or adding the tonnage of animal food brought by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, against, probably, 525,000 tons on the five Eastern outlets of the great valley.

Such is a statement of the movement of Western produce in 1860, a period of profound quiet and of remarkable prosperity at the South. At that time, nearly the whole export trade of the West, as far down as Cairo, had been turned into the new channels. In five years more, with a continuance of peace, the northern routes would have controlled the trade of the Mississippi Valley as far down as Memphis. The final result would have been a complete absorption of the internal trade of the whole valley. Such a result would have been as inevitable as the operation of any natural law; for the North had gained the trade of the interior, simply, by providing cheaper and more convenient outlets to markets than the natural ones, or any artificial rival ones that could be constructed.

What then does severance of the West from the East mean? Nothing less than self-immolation, by undoing that, to accomplish, which, the mightiest efforts of the nation, for a generation, have been put forth; efforts that are still prosecuted with unabated success and zeal. The West is what it is, not by continuing and perfecting its connections with the South, but by severing such connections and opening new ones with the East. To break the latter would reverse the whole process of its growth, and would be more fatal to its prosperity than to be blasted, as the South now is, by fire and sword. We do not underrate the value of the Southern trade to the West: but, as an outlet for its products, the Mississippi, by the act of its people has, for years, been almost entirely sealed. They will not again return to it at the price of certain destruction, notwithstanding the threats of Pro-Slavery demagogues.

The Financial Problem.—Almost every man and woman in the country has his, or her, favorite plan for sustaining the National credit and paying off the interest and principal of the rapidly-growing public debt. Those in foreign countries who have remarked the various bills introduced into Congress, and who have read the speeches of members and the articles in leading journals, may well be struck with the fecundity of our national genius in this respect, if not with the facility with which the American people can raise money, pay fearful debts, and come out of a huge war wealthier and stronger than when they entered upon it. Out of all these conflicting schemes of finance the true one will, doubtless, finally be evolved, and perhaps put in operation.

We give place to a communication this morning setting forth a "Plan for restoring the National Credit," which ought certainly to be popular. We will not recapitulate the plan here, as that will be found lucidly elaborated in the letter itself; but when we state that the writer proposes to raise a popular loan of five hundred millions of dollars which will all be paid off in thirty years, and which, compared to a loan at six per cent., will leave a net profit of five hundred and twenty-eight millions eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars, or more than the original amount of the loan, while every subscriber will ultimately receive back the whole amount he has invested, with three per cent. interest per annum—we think we have said enough to attract to the scheme the attention of Secretary Chase. Mr. Stevens, Mr. Spaulding, Wall-street, and the public generally.

Amusements.

Niblo's Garden.—Miss Bateman, the talented young tragedienne whose career last season was watched with so much interest and satisfaction by the public, made her *rentrée* here yesterday evening in a new play (from the German) called "Leah the Forsaken." The house was admirably filled and the lady when she made her appearance was hailed with hearty applause.

The story of the play cannot be described as cheerful, but it is sufficiently involved and develops enough variety of human passion to create a more than ordinary amount of interest. The scene is laid in a village in Germany, and the action is supposed to have transpired about a century ago, when Joseph the Second was Emperor, and laws of unrelieved rigor still rendered the children of Israel a proscribed and persecuted race. *Leah* (Miss Bateman) loves and is beloved by *Rudolf*, (Mr. Edwin Adams,) a young farmer. They have to meet in secret, for fear of the odium which would attach to the idea of a Christian's marriage with a Jewess. At one of these secret meetings, however, they are discovered by *Nathan*, (Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.,) an apostate Hebrew, who, to shield himself from the suspicion which he constantly fears he may by accident excite, denounces them to the authorities of the neighborhood. *Father Lorenz*, (Mr. Burnett,) an old magistrate, and *Father Hermann*, the village priest, endeavor to dissuade *Rudolf* from what they regard as the disgrace of a union with *Leah*, arguing that like all her people she is merely mercenary in her designs, and can be induced to either yield herself to, or ruthlessly desert him for the sake of money. To confirm these assertions they go to *Leah*'s people, and offer the alternatives of forcible expulsion from the village or compensation for a voluntary departure. The latter alternative is accepted, and *Nathan* manages to make *Rudolf* believe that *Leah* has received part of the price of expatriation to give him up. He, in his rage, disappointment and despair, marries *Madelena*, (Mrs. Chanfrau,) the niece of the priest, a young person for whom there has been much intriguing to gain him as a husband. In process of time they have a child, and, in remembrance of his former love, *Rudolf* has it christened *Leah*. The last act brings us to the intended exodus of *Leah* (the forsaken) and her people from their homes, when, just as they are on the point of leaving, *Rudolf* returns from the capital with the news that the laws against the Jews have been abrogated. The final development of the plot follows. The villany of *Nathan* is exposed, and sorrowful explanations and mutual forgiveness pass between *Leah* and *Rudolf*; but the poor girl's heart is broken, and the piece, terminating in her death, becomes a tragedy.

It is in the pathetic portions of the play that Miss

...is to the best advantage. The fourth and fifth acts are really admirable specimens of intense and consuming emotion. Earlier the situations are feverish, and call for little from the artist except plastic grace. Miss BATEMAN's appearance is eminently in her favor, and excites the sympathy which the dramatist demands. The performance being thus nicely balanced between gracefulness of pose and power of interpretation, was, of course, a success. The lady was called out after every act.

The literary merits of the play are not of the highest order. There is a pleonastic scope in the language which one cannot tolerate without yawning, and to this may be added an extremely soporific attempt at fun. The situations, however, are strong, and the dialogue might well be trimmed more closely to them. It is well put upon the stage, with scenery that is a delight in the eye, and dresses that are varied and picturesque. The leading characters were well sustained by Mrs. CHANFRAU, Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Mr. J. W. WALLACK. Some effective and appropriate musical *morceaux* have been written by Mr. ROSSAY HOSPES, and contribute in a large measure to the completeness of the production.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS give their second classical concert here this evening. The programme will be found in another column.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Fast Ships for the Navy—The Engineer-in-Chief.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES, of the 5th, "Crucis" attempts to answer my letter of the first, on the subject of the "Steam Navy," and I presume it is the best answer that can be made. He does wisely not to meet the grave accusations contained in it, but only to attempt to demolish them by attacking with verbal criticism some of the minor points.

"Crucis" charges, first, that "Vindex" "simply states what is not true," in asserting that no large steam-factory can be run "*successfully*" without a cut-off; and to prove it he cites the case of "HECKER & BROTHERS'" flour-mill, which he affirms *does run* "successfully" without a cut-off. Of course we must first understand the meaning of the word "*successfully*" before we can decide this issue; and the facts of the case will define the measure in which I used it. Mr. HECKER's mill is run by a steam engine, which Mr. ISHERWOOD often refers to as one foundation for his argument, and it *has no cut-off;* but it costs more than *fifty pounds of coal to grind one barrel of flour* by its use, although the boilers of that mill are of the very best; while at the same time Mr. HECKER's neighbors—SMITH, LEACH and JEWELL, of Brooklyn—using a steam engine, *having a cut-off with a long range of expansion*, grind a barrel of flour with *not less than twenty pounds of coal*. Now I think HECKER's mill is *not* run successfully in any just sense; although it may be true that the owners have money enough, (and I hope they have,) for I believe they deserve it, to be able to stand this immense unnecessary expense. At any time Mr. HECKER can have a good cut-off given out into his mill for a *part of the saving of coal* which would be selected by its use. The other case relied upon by ISHERWOOD, to prove his hypothesis, is the "Smithery" engine at Brooklyn Navy-yard, which, according to him, uses fifteen pounds of coal an hour a horse power, although a good cut-off engine only uses two and a quarter pounds, or *less than one-sixth*, and *first-rate* results of expansion are still better. To calculate the economy of *good steam engines* from experiments tried on such machines as HECKER's, and the "Smithery" engine, is just as reliable as a calculation of the speed of *Flora Temple*, from experiments tried with one of the "carrions" usually driven by old junk peddlers. The only resemblance in the one case is, that both are steam engines, and in the other that both are horses.

The next point that "Crucis" makes, is that ISHERWOOD does not condemn cut-offs generally, but only "certain complicated kinds." This is a mere trick of words, as "Crucis" knows. It is true that *all engines whatever* cut off the steam *at some distance* before the end of the stroke, and it would be difficult to make one which did not; but there is a plain distinction between engines cutting off steam *without the aid of what is technically called a cut-off* and those which have such independent cut-off, and "Crucis" shows that he knows this distinction very well, by saying truly that HECKER's engine was without a cut-off, when, in fact they do cut off at some point. Among engineers the latter sort alone are called cut off engines. ISHERWOOD, himself, thus states the difference very clearly: "Cutting off the steam at seven-tenths of the stroke of the piston, is *scarcely recognized* as working steam *expansively*." (Report to Navy Department, page 37.) What ISHERWOOD asserts is, that working steam at a point "scarcely recognized as working steam expansively,"—i. e., working it *without an independent cut-off*,—is the true point for economy, while I assert the contrary; and to maintain my position, I wrote that ISHERWOOD is "unsupported by men of recognized knowledge in the world," and acts, "in the face of notorious innumerable facts, to the contrary," which is certainly true.

The last point "Crucis" makes is a very flimsy contrivance to attack a false issue. It is, in substance, that I condemned ISHERWOOD for using "slide valves," and he meets me by declaring that "slide valves" are "the best for screw engines" by the consent of the "best engineering talent in the world." It is a bad cause, indeed, which must resort to such means as this. I said nothing against the use of the "slide valves;" on the contrary, I recommend ISHERWOOD for not using a slide valve cut-off, such as that of the *Iroquois, Hartford &c.* The single issue is whether a *cut-off* is not necessary, no matter what sort of valves are used—and there is no question now in issue whether *slide valves or puppet valves* are the best. "Crucis" very cunningly tries to make it appear that I complain of the use of slide-valves, and then he cites authority against me which he can do with a good show of success; but I do not propose to discuss the question of valves, about which men have a right to differ, in a newspaper.

Although I have not said it before in this discussion, I *know* that puppet valves are the best; but I would not say that a man was willfully ignorant who did not know that too—because it is true that many good engineers have the contrary opinion. But I say that a man who says there is no economy in a cut-off (in the sense above defined) *is wil fully ignorant*.

As to making *fast ships without a cut-off*, that is impossible, unless you will burn an enormous amount of coal in proportion to speed, which cannot be afforded in a war-ship. The same amount, used with a proper cut-off, would give the ship *three times* the power and a corresponding rate of speed. Thus, for example, the mailboats from Dublin to Holyhead are *very fast*, and they have *no cut-off*, but they burn *ten* tons of coal an hour. Still, they are successful in some senses, for the English Government pays them a large subsidy, coal only costs there twelve shillings a ton, and their route is only three hours and twenty minutes long. The steamer *Hu Quang*, a vessel of about the same displacement, built by MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Esq., of this City, can go faster than they can with *three tons* an hour, simply by the use of an independent cut-off, long expansion, and a good valve gear generally. In comparison with her, therefore, they are not successful, and that comparison is a fair one between classes of vessels with and without a cut-off. ISHERWOOD's new ships are on the plan of the mailboats, without their speed, and he seems to have known the consequences, for their boilers are larger than those of the *Iroquois*, and they have blowers to increase the consumption, yet the *Iroquois* can beat them about two miles an hour, by working her small quantity of steam expansively, with an independent *slide valve cut-off*, just as the *Hu Quang* can beat the mailboats. If expansion was carried still further than it is on the *Iroquois*, and on vessels of her class, the ships having it would go still faster with the same coal. The propellion is simple enough; economy and speed are merely equivalent terms, for if you make power economically you have more of it for a certain amount of coal, and speed is the direct product of power. And you can carry more coal with an economical engine than with a wasteful one, for the boilers are less—as witness the *Iroquois* and new sloops of her class. The cylinders only need be larger in diameter, and that practically takes no more from the coal space. VINDEX.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Anti-Callicott Demonstration in Brooklyn.

The "Fierce Democracy" Unusually Ferocious.

The Speeches Made and the Resolutions Adopted.

A Committee to go to Albany to Induce Mr. Callicott to Return to the "Fold."

The announcement that Hon. T. C. CALLICOTT Democratic representative from the Fifth Assembly District of Kings County, had allowed his name to be used in connection with the office of Speaker of the present House of Assembly in this State, in opposition to Hon. GILBERT DEAN, the regular caucus nominee of the party, has nowhere created such intense excitement in the Democratic ranks as in the City of Brooklyn, the Ninth and Eleventh Wards of which he represents in the present Legislature. A meeting of the Democracy was held last evening in the Governor's Room, City Hall, for the purpose of taking such action in the premises as might be deemed most advisable. The room was literally packed with the followers of the Democratic Party, and at ten minutes to 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. JOHN J. WHITE, who nominated Mr. THOMAS H. FARRON, City Comptroller, as Chairman.

This motion was put and carried, when Mr. JOHN F. HERMANSEE thought the proceedings of the meeting would have greater weight if His Honor Mayor KALBFLEISH were appointed presiding officer. Mr. E. W. HINKMAN thought Mr. FARRON fully as weighty, in point of influence, as His Honor the Mayor. Several gentlemen entered into an irregular sort of discussion as to who should be the presiding officer, when Mr. FARRON came forward, and said that he was called upon to perform a duty which would be better discharged by His Honor the Mayor. As all present were not residents of the Fifth Assembly District, where he resided, but as the meeting was composed of the Democracy of Brooklyn, generally, he thought the Chief Magistrate of the city the most appropriate man to act as Chairman. He therefore nominated Mayor KALBFLEISH for that position. [Cheers, and cries of "No," "No."]

Some gentleman stated that the reason why Mr. FARRON was called to the Chair, was because he, being a resident in Mr. CALLICOTT's District, was one of his warmest political friends, and had done more than "any other man" to place him in the position he now held as legislator. The same gentleman also stated that if Mr. F. could not induce CALLICOTT to enter again into the Democratic fold, no man could.

After some further discussion, Mr. FARRON having, for the second time, peremptorily declined serving as Chairman, Mayor KALBFLEISH was appointed Chairman, and came forward and called the meeting to order. He regretted that any question should arise as to who should be Chairman of the meeting, as the object that called them together was one in which the Democracy of the whole country were interested. He had telegraphed to Mr. CALLICOTT, a few days since, to "stand firm" by the party which elected him, and told him at the same time that he would write him by the next mail. He did write him, and it was such a letter as a father might write to an erring son. To that letter he had received a reply, which he would read.

Some one in the audience here interrupted the proceedings by shouting, "We don't want a d——d nigger thief in Congress," which parenthetical expression the audience were unable to understand—not knowing whether it was intended for His Honor, who is a member of Congress elect, or not. The interrupter, after a series of similar non-relevant ejaculations, was prevailed upon, in the expressive language used on the occasion, to "dry up." The letter from Mr. CALLICOTT is as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor dated yesterday reaches me this morning, while I am at my seat in the House, listening to the diatribes of two or three of the pets of Judge DEAN, who have had charge in charge, and are entertained by his ordeal. After what has occurred, no matter who is elected Speaker, he cannot live. Although, when I found FERNANDO WOOD had control of the caucus I refused to go into it, I voted six-day for GILBERT DEAN, without variation, for more than eighty ballots. It was evident he could not be elected, for he is one of the most obnoxious men in the House. I spoke to the leaders, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. LAIDLAW, and others, and told them that I could be elected, and perhaps one or two others on our side, but although they believed it, they could not—he not trusting to test it. Wood, Mr. RICHARDSON told me, since this morning. Secretly, the best men in the Democratic Party are pleased with the defeat of Wood's candidate. DEAN's friends have been endeavoring for some days past to make substantially the same compromise that has been made with me, but could not do it because he was so obnoxious personally. The basis is substantially, that, as the House is equally divided, the Speaker shall be a Democrat, the Clerk and other executive officers Republicans; all the appointed officers (of whom there are four ten) are to be Democrats, and the Committees are to be equally divided, one-half to one side and the other half to the other. If any more reasonable plan can be devised, I should like to know it. The whole cause of the bitterness of feeling manifested on the subject is, that those who wished to make the like compromise themselves have been disappointed. The imputation that I have been in any way false to Democratic principles is wholly untrue, and I feel assured that time will do me justice with you and others who have been misled by it. Take your advice in the same kindly spirit in which I know it has been given. Very truly, your friend,

T. C. CALLICOTT.

His Honor the Mayor then proceeded to denounce Mr. CALLICOTT for his desertion of the Democratic Party, and his refusal to go into caucus with his fellow-Democrats. He also stated that it was evident, while Mr. C. was voting for Mr. DEAN in the Assembly, he was at the same time making overtures to the Republicans to be placed in nomination for the Speakership. Every Democrat, therefore, should help to put him in such a position that when he returned to his constituency he would be hooted at as a traitor.

Loud calls were made for Hon. Mr. HOGEBOOM, one of the Brooklyn Assembly delegation, when Mr. HUGH MCLAUGHLIN explained that it would be inappropriate for either that gentleman, or his fellow-member, Mr. DANCEY, (who was also present,) to address the meeting. If they did so, the report would go to Albany that they instigated this denunciatory meeting, whereas it was well-known to be the spontaneous indignation of the Brooklyn Democracy at Mr. CALLICOTT's attempted treason that gave rise to it.

Hon. Judge MORAIS, being then called for, said he did not expect, considering the very short notice that had been given, to see so large a meeting. Their object he supposed was to take some formal action, that if CALLICOTT had any honor left he would heed the voice of the Democracy of Kings, and return to his party loyalty. The design of the meeting was to let that gentleman know how his party supporters—his constituents—view the action he has taken. He (Mr.) feared that CALLICOTT's going with the Republicans thus far, was only part of the scheme that had been concocted; he would be found aiding them in the election of a United States Senator. Such action would be giving a Senator to the minority of the people of this State, and be a gross outrage on the rights of the people. It would, in fact, be destroying the result of the late election, in which the election of Senator was a question that entered largely. It seemed strange that CALLICOTT, nominated and elected by the Democracy, should refuse to go into a Democratic caucus to nominate a candidate for the Speakership. When he first discovered that, he thought that all was not right. It was the duty of every Democratic member to prevent the election of a Republican Senator, even it could be done only by staving off the election till next Winter. He was not among those who believed Mr. CALLICOTT was excusable for his action because the non-organization of the House would, after a certain time, leave us unrepresented in the United States Senate. There could be no justifiable excuse for any Democrat deserting his party in that crisis. [Applause.]

D. P. BARNARD, Esq., then offered a resolution to the effect that the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The motion was carried, and the following gentlemen appointed: D. P. Barnard, John F. Hennessey, Thomas H. Farren and Messrs. Troy and Sprague.

The Committee having retired, Ex-Attorney-General COSDEN being called for, spoke in substance as follows:

When the united delegation from Kings county it was though no bad bird was in the nest. The greatest interests depended on their action, and it was believed they would prove true to their principles and the party that elected them. When it became known that the Assembly would probably be "fixed" that there were 61 Democrats and 64 Republicans men breathed freer, because it was thought the country was safe, for the Democracy never surrendered. All knew there was one doubtful vote. Hon. JOHN CURTIS of Albany, an old line Whig; but he had been sent to the Assembly by the votes of Democrats and conservatives, and when the last come he proved himself a true man, faithful to his constituency by going for the Democratic nominee. (Loud applause.) A short time longer and we saw that a number from this city, a man whom up to that time all would delight to see placed honorably in the Speaker's chair, had deliberately gone over to the camp of the enemy. If we were correctly informed, that man was a traitor, and deserved a traitor's doom. [Applause.] Unborn millions were interested in the scenes now transpiring in this State to-day, for if New-York swings from her constitutional moorings, and throws her weight in favor of fanaticism, your country is not worth a rush! [Applause.] What possible excuse could this recreant Democrat, CALLICOTT, frame for his conduct? Judging from his letter to the Mayor, he wished to be elected to the Speakership because Mr. DEAN, the caucus nominee, could not. Does he mean to say that Mr. DEAN is as bad, as treasonable as he is? Even were this so, it was no excuse. As well might a walking Magdalen claim that she was not so vicious as other frail sister. Why did the Republicans leave a dyed-in-the-wool Abolitionist, if it were the mere organization of the House they sought to effect, and take up this recreant Democrat? Ho was satisfied the election of United States Senator was connected with this scheme—this bargain and sale; the placing of another Republican in the upper house of Congress entered largely into the programme. He thought, with Judge MORAIS, it were far better to be unrepresented in that body for the future, than to be misrepresented as the people of this State has been in the past. Mere railroad giants and other franchises, the routine business of the Legislature, was unaffected by the political organization of the House. In all these cases interest actuates independent of party politics. Mr. CALLICOTT, by accepting a Democratic nomination, had said to the Democracy, on all questions affecting the vitality of the party I am with you. This pledge he had forfeited. He does violence to party when he votes against the caucus nominee. The safety of the party was the safety of individual and national liberty. 'Tis true the Republicans tell us, there are no political arrests now. No, there have been none since HORATIO SEYMOUR's election. [Cheers for SEYMOUR.] Why? Because the great Democratic voice had been heard. We are told that there were symptoms of a disturbance and now when CALLICOTT's treason was made known this he (the speaker) could tell the Republicans there will be a row from Montauk to the Falls of Niagara if that man goes into the Speaker's chair. [Tremendous cheers.] He hoped the resolutions to-night would be of the right stamp, and be unanimously adopted. We should speak with the sternness of the men of the Revolution. We must make it known that he who leaves the Democratic Party will find a political grave from which there is no resurrection. [Great applause.]

Ex-Alderman DOCHERTY was the next speaker. He went over the same ground as those who preceded him, and said in addition that he did not believe in rotting and plunder but that the rights of the people must be vindicated at every cost. He was for having the ballots. The majority must have their rights.

Hon. RODNEY S. CHURCH said we knew what has been Republican rule for the last two years. The man who had encouraged to save up a little for his family's support has had his hopes blasted in the manner in which his war has been conducted. What can we do to head off the enemy? Mere denunciation will not do it. So far as this miserable traitor was concerned, we should be glad he has left the Democracy. It is a good riddance, and we will put a foot to his posterior and help him into the Black Republican ranks. We must, however, strengthen the ranks of the sixty-three loyal members at Albany in preventing the rights of the people to be outraged. The day is not far distant when, if this system of public plundering goes on, we shall be called upon as men protecting our homes and firesides, to shoulder our musket against, not foreign foes, but domestic vagabonds and robbers. Even this very meeting, and the conduct of CALLICOTT, may be illustrated by the throwing overboard of the tea in Boston Harbor. [Tremendous applause, which lasted for some minutes.] Revolutions are right and just when organized against a party which seeks to destroy the liberty of the citizen; which endeavors to erect an idol in the negro while it seeks to debase and enslave the white man. [Continued applause.] He would be willing for one to shoulder his musket in such a revolutionary cause, old as he was. The present war started with the avowed intent of restoring the Constitution and preserving the Union as it was. For this purpose fathers and mothers parted with their sons and bade them God-speed in so glorious a mission. Millions of treasure had been placed at the disposal of the Government to effect this object. But to-day our soldiers were buried beneath the sod or lingering in hospitals craving bread and the commonest comforts of life. Where had the money gone? Into the pockets of a pack of thieving robbers, who are fattening on the public plunder given them by this Black Republican Administration. [Cries of "That's it," and loud applause.] Now, you, too, will be called upon to aid in this plundering scheme—you will be asked to stand a draft that will make the niggers free while it enslaves the white men. [Applause.] He suggested sending a Committee to Albany to strengthen the hands of the loyal Democrats there. Let them act as a Committee of safety, so that the d——d scoundrel (CALLICOTT) shall choose between being an honest man or hanging as a traitor! [Tremendous applause.] If CALLICOTT is determined to pawn his body and soul to the Republicans, our friends can even withdraw from the Assembly and break up this Legislature until next Winter. Give us but twelve months more, and the Democracy will see to it that the next Assembly will contain no man who will prove traitorous. [Great cheering.]

D. P. BARNARD, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then read the following, which were adopted, *nem con.*:

Whereas, The Democracy of Kings County has heard with regret that one of the representatives in the Assembly from his county, THEODORUS C. CALLICOTT, elected as a Democrat, has become the Republican candidate for Speaker, in opposition to the regular nominee of the Democratic caucus;

And, Whereas, Such a course on the part of one of our representatives is calculated to produce the impression that it is the result of political corruption; and

And, Whereas, The only true foundation of the Government of the people is in the virtue of the people and of the representatives elected to represent their wills:

And, Whereas, The recent election in this State was conducted purely upon principles which were well known and distinctive in their character, and that the affairs of our National Union occupied a prominent place in the canvass, and that on the part of the Democracy, our motto was, "The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is;"

And, Whereas, The course of the present National Administration in the prosecution of the war, shows that there can be no peace except upon the destruction of the Union and the overthrow of the sacred and reserved rights of the States and the people;

And, Whereas, The action of said administration, unless checked by a Democratic majority in both houses of Congress will, by yielding to the radical measures forced upon it by the black spirit of Abolitionism, totally destroy our Union and the hope of our people for the triumph of the flag of our country; therefore,

Resolved, That in the election of a Republican United States Senator at this time, from this State, in opposition to the voice of a majority of the people, we consider that a blow will be inflicted upon the Union and Constitution, from which they may never be recovered.

Resolved, That the said THEODORUS C. CALLICOTT be earnestly urged to remain faithful to the people which have placed him in his present office, by honestly carrying out the views of the Democratic party and by cooperating with the representatives of the party from all parts of the State, in such measures as their united wisdom shall judge best for the good of our common country.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by this meeting to present a copy of the action of this meeting to Mr. CALLICOTT.

An amendment was made and adopted that the Committee consist of ten from each ward constituting Mr. CALLICOTT's district, the Ninth and Eleventh.

Mr. CHURCH wished the resolutions had taken stronger grounds on great National questions. He desired the Republicans should know how earnest the Democracy were, and what they mean.

Ex-Mayor TALLMADGE moved to add one gentleman from each ward and from each county town to the Committee. Carried.

Mr. CHURCH moved that when the meeting adjourn it should be to meet again subject to the call of the Chair. Carried.

After tendering a vote of thanks to the 63 members of the Assembly who stood firm, and a proposition to raise funds to defray the expenses of the Committee, which was afterward withdrawn, the meeting adjourned. Just previous to the adjournment Mr. FARRON suggested that all Democrats who could get to Albany should be there by Wednesday evening next.

The names of the Committee will be announced in the newspapers this evening.

MORE REBEL DISPATCHES.

Additional Correspondence Intercepted off Charleston.

What George Sanders Says About his Six Steamers.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

Another budget of rebel letters has been intercepted. They were taken from Maj. SANDERS, when he was recently captured off Charleston. Some of them are dated as far back as Dec., 1861, and the latest last December. The information contained in these papers affords an interesting inside view of rebeldom, relative to domestic troubles and wants.

One of the letters is addressed to a distinguished member of the family of LOUIS NAPOLEON. While thanking the Emperor for his efforts to induce the Great Powers to intertere in our affairs, it urges the continuance of his "kind offices," with the assurance of the writer that they will be successful in the end.

A Mrs. GILMAN, alluded to, is the wife of Gen. GILMAN. Mrs. MYERS is a daughter of the late Gen. TWIGGS.

Mr. VIZETELLI is correspondent and artist of the *Illustrated London Times*, and writes also for one or two French papers. He was quite indignant, when accompanying Bull Run RUSSELL, because our Government refused him a pass to go to the Army of the Potomac. He had just then returned from the West, where he boasted he had done brilliant service against the rebels. He always insisted that he was strongly with the North, and despised the rebels.

GEO. N. SANDERS, writing to his son, December last, says:

"My steamers are really the only thing abroad in which the nation has really much interest. It is the only thing that offers succor and relief. SINCLAIR and BULLOCH's steamers only are preying on the enemy's commerce. We want more than that now. *We want succor, or we must die.* Mr. MASON will, I am sure, take the right view. *All other projects sink into insignificance compared to the construction of my six steamers.* So thinks Congress, and so thinks every intelligent man with whom I have conversed. You must present the case to Mr. MASON in every point of view. These steamers can open and keep open the port of New-Orleans to our commerce, and *one week's trade will pay the nation three times their cost.*

I would secure my trunks and all presents until your return."

SANDERS' order-book embraces heavy orders for Liverpool cotton and pins, French corsets, tea, jewelry, shoes for various ladies, Mrs. Jeff. DAVIS included. Letters show the men want boots, principally.

European capitalists are advised to invest in cotton, and that great scarcity of cotton and woolen goods exists in the South.

Among other things the war is represented as terrible; Richmond is much altered, and its citizens turned extortioners.

A Plan for Restoring the National Credit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: It being almost a foregone conclusion that Congress will pass either the financial measure introduced by Mr. SPAULDING, or its substitute, prepared by Mr. HOOPER, (as is asserted,) in conjunction with Secretary CHASE, we may with little chance of disappointment, look forward to a further large issue of irredeemable paper money. Neither Secretary CHASE, nor the Committee of Ways and Means, however, seem to have much confidence in the funding of the debt thus created, in 6 ₩ cent. 20 years Bonds at par, and as there seems to be but very little chance of Congress agreeing to the "national banking scheme" of Secretary CHASE, it ought to be the task of those who are intrusted with the management of the finances of the country to offer to the holders of its paper money a bond which, whilst it holds out sufficient inducement to them for an exchange, makes the rate of interest and terms of repayment advantageous and easy for Government. The fact is too palpable to require a lengthy explanation, that Government cannot, without the most disastrous consequences, go on issuing paper money for an indefinite period, until successes in the field so far restore its credit as to enable it to negotiate its bonds, at a less humiliating, not to say ruinous rate, than it could do at present.

Unless the public is willing to exchange the paper money for bonds and by thus returning it to the coffers of Government, limit the issues to a reasonable amount, the whole system must tumble to pieces, involving everybody in common ruin.

I think that the following plan would offer sufficient temptation to all classes, and that a loan on the terms stipulated in it would be rapidly absorbed by the public, and thus return the legal tender notes to the Treasury.

PLAN

For a *Loan of Five Hundred Million Dollars, to be issued in Five Million Bonds of One Hundred Dollars each, redeemable in thirty years as follows: An annual drawing of 166,400 Bonds, to take place on the first of May. The 166,400 Bonds thus drawn to draw five prizes (as stipulated below) on the first of September. The Bonds drawing blanks to be redeemed at par ($100 each) with interest, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum added thereto.*

List of Annual Prizes and Drawing of the year 1864.

2	prizes of $500,000 each	$1,000,000
4	prizes of 250,000 each	1,000,000
8	prizes of 100,000 each	800,000
8	prizes of 50,000 each	400,000
16	prizes of 25,000 each	400,000
20	prizes of 15,000 each	300,000
40	prizes of 10,000 each	400,000
60	prizes of 5,000 each	300,000
78	prizes of 2,500 each	195,000
154	prizes of 1,250 each	205,000
400	prizes, amounting in all to	$5,000,000
166,000	blanks at $100 each, 1864	17,000,000
	Total payment in 1864	$22,000,000

Thus redeeming, in the year 1864, 166,400 Bonds at $100 each, reducing the debt $16,640,000.

Year of drawing	No. of prizes	Annual amount of Prizes	No. of blanks each year.	Annual value of blanks.	Total amount of bonds with int. add.	Amount of loan annually paid off.	Total amount of annual payments.
1864	400	$22,000,000	166,400	$ 00	$ 17,596,000	$ 5,000,000	$22,596,000
1865	400	do.	do.	00	18,196,000	5,000,000	23,096,000
1866	400	do.	do.	00	18,796,000	5,000,000	23,696,000
1867	400	do.	do.	00	19,396,000	5,000,000	24,296,000
1868	400	do.	do.	00	19,996,000	5,000,000	24,896,000
1869	400	do.	do.	00	20,596,000	5,000,000	25,496,000
1870	400	do.	do.	00	21,196,000	5,000,000	26,096,000
1871	400	do.	do.	00	21,796,000	5,000,000	26,696,000
1872	400	do.	do.	00	22,396,000	5,000,000	27,296,000
1873	400	do.	do.	00	22,996,000	5,000,000	27,896,000
1874	400	do.	do.	00	23,596,000	5,000,000	28,496,000
1875	400	do.	do.	00	24,196,000	5,000,000	29,096,000
1876	400	do.	do.	00	24,796,000	5,000,000	29,696,000
1877	400	do.	do.	00	25,396,000	5,000,000	30,296,000
1878	400	do.	do.	00	25,996,000	5,000,000	30,896,000
1879	400	do.	do.	00	26,596,000	5,000,000	31,496,000
1880	400	do.	do.	00	27,196,000	5,000,000	32,096,000
1881	400	do.	do.	00	27,796,000	5,000,000	32,696,000
1882	400	do.	do.	00	28,396,000	5,000,000	33,296,000
1883	400	do.	do.	00	28,996,000	5,000,000	33,896,000
1884	400	do.	do.	00	29,596,000	5,000,000	34,496,000
1885	400	do.	do.	00	30,196,000	5,000,000	35,096,000
1886	400	do.	do.	00	30,796,000	5,000,000	35,696,000
1887	400	do.	do.	00	31,396,000	5,000,000	36,296,000
1888	400	do.	do.	00	31,996,000	5,000,000	36,896,000
1889	400	do.	do.	00	32,596,000	5,000,000	37,496,000
1890	400	do.	do.	00	33,196,000	5,000,000	38,096,000
1891	400	do.	do.	00	33,796,000	5,000,000	38,696,000
1892	400	do.	do.	00	34,396,000	5,000,000	39,296,000
1893	400	do.	174,000	00	23,000,000	5,000,000	28,000,000

Total payments of Capital, Interest and principal during thirty years	$611,130,000
Six per cent. interest on $500,000,000 in thirty years would amount to	270,000,000
Making a difference of	$341,130,000
To which add the amount of the loan which is paid off	5,000,000
Leaving a profit to the Government of	$513,910,000

Although at the first glance this scheme would appear to partake of the nature of a lottery, *such is not* the case, since everybody would ultimately receive back the whole amount of his investment, with 3 ₩ cent. interest per annum.

We have all of us, generally speaking, great faith in our luck, more so than our experience warrants, and everybody, therefore, who has a hundred dollars to spare, would, doubtless, take a bond, as he would always ultimately receive back his money, with interest, and have the chance of securing one of the numerous large prizes. Besides this, as the annual payments of Government are less than 6 ₩ cent. on a loan of 500,000,000, it could easily afford to pay the prizes, capital and interest, in gold. It is true that the interest is not payable annually, yet anybody who became tired of holding could sell his Bond, at a price including the accumulated interest, as will be seen by column No. 5, for the daily market value would be naturally regulated by the value of the blanks at the next annual drawing.

For Government it would be a most advantageous loan. Forming in itself a sinking fund, it would prevent the saddling of posterity with a heavy debt, the whole loan being paid off in thirty years, and compared to a loan at 6 ₩ cent., would leave a net profit of *five hundred and twenty-eight millions eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars*, or more than the original amount of the loan. Besides this, the average annual payments, *including interest prizes, and an annual reduction of indebtedness to the amount of sixteen millions six hundred and forty thousand dollars*, would be actually less than 6 ₩ cent. on a loan of the same amount.

The bonds being only $100 each, and therefore within the means of almost every farmer, clerk, mechanic, &c., &c., would be scattered all over the country, and thus form a bond of union between the people, an advantage which a 6 per cent. 20-year Bond is not likely to possess, as it would be mainly held by capitalists and banking associations. Foreign capitalists, now frightened away by the scarecrow of repudiation, would see in this fact an inducement to invest in these bonds, naturally arguing from it that, being held by the masses, who control the elections, their prompt payment would be more likely to be provided for, even to the detriment of all other obligations. In the above scheme I have made the proportion of prizes one in every 415, but, being large, they can easily be reduced in amount, and thus increased in number, and still be sufficiently large to offer a great temptation. In submitting this plan to your consideration, I am aware that it will have to encounter great prejudices, but it must to be borne in mind that the very critical and dangerous situation of our finances requires extraordinary means and remedies; and, on close examination, I have no doubt it will be found that the advantages it offers far outweigh any objections that could be reasonably raised against it. Our National debt is assuming dimensions which will soon be out of proportion to the income and resources of the country, however large and inexhaustible these may appear; and it should, therefore, be the object of Government to contract its debts at as low a rate of interest and on as easy terms of repayment as possible, and, in these respects, certainly, an objections could be brought forward against it. I am, yours, &c., W. J. R.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the Chest, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In coughs, irritation of the throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

The SKATING COAT, A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GARMENT, BY DEVLIN & CO., Corner of Broadway and Grand-st., Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, The World's Great Remedy FOR Colds, Coughs and Consumption. Everywhere Triumphant.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES
Have taken the First Premium at State Fairs last held in
NEW-YORK, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY,
NEW-JERSEY, MICHIGAN, TENNESSEE,
OHIO, IOWA, VIRGINIA,
INDIANA, MISSOURI, ALABAMA,
NORTH CAROLINA and CALIFORNIA,
including every State Fair where exhibited in 1862.
Office, No. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.

Laughing (without) Gas—At Clinton Hall. Ladies experimented upon. Messrs. BRITTAN & PARKS will continue their lectures and illustrated experiments EVERY EVENING this week. Class on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

Tenness.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., under Astor House, opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curing, cleansing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 813 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be
ANKLETS.—In full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 780 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

LEE—HAIGHT.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, Mr. ROBERT P. LEE to MISS ANNA M. HAIGHT, daughter of Samuel Haight, Esq., all of this City.

LASELL—QUACKENBOS.—In Troy, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. S. S. BEMAN, D. D., SAMUEL H. LASELL, of this City, to EMMA, eldest daughter of G. V. S. QUACKENBOS.

WATSON—LYLE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Francis K. Lawrence, SAMUEL WATSON, United States Navy, to GRACE ROOSEVELT, daughter of the late John V. A. Lyle, Esq., of Duchess County. No cards.

DIED.

BRAILLY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, LOUISE FRANCOISE, daughter of Dr. C. Brailly, aged 5 years and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, from St. Ann's Church, 8th st., without any further invitation.

CAHILL.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, MARGIE IRELE, younges daughter of John D. and the late Martha Jane Cahill, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 264 West 44th st.

DEWITT.—In Bronxville, Westchester County, on Saturday, Jan. 17, of scarlet fever, ALVAH D., son of William A. and Amelia D. DeWitt, aged 3 years, 3 months and 22 days.

FAGNY.—In Hoboken, on Sunday, Jan. 18, KATE ADELIA, youngest daughter of Edward C. and Kate R. Frouk, aged 6 weeks and 6 days.

God in His wisdom, has recalled
The precious bud He loved had given,
And though the casket

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Anticipated Movement Against Wilmington and Goldsboro.

A GROWL AGAINST IMPRESSMENT.

Rebel Views of Northern Sentiment.

AUCTION PRICES IN RICHMOND.

We have files of Richmond papers to the 16th inst., inclusive. We find the following dispatches from North Carolina in the Richmond *Whig* of that date:

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

All quiet here. It is believed that the fleet and land forces have left Newbern and Fort Macon. Their destination is, probably, Goldsboro and Wilmington, simultaneously. All non-combatants have been requested to leave town.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The *State Journal* has advices from Kinston of this date. Forty regiments of Abolitionists left Newbern yesterday in the direction of Wilmington, crossing Brice's Creek. A courier from Maj. NETHERCUTT reached Kinston this morning, and says the enemy, six to ten thousand strong, are advancing toward Kinston, concentrating at Cole Creek.

In connection with the above, the following extract from a communication of Gov. LETCHER to the Virginia Legislature is of interest:

"*Recently many of the soldiers of Virginia in the discharge of duty have gone to North Carolina and elsewhere, posts of danger, where they soon may be engaged in severe and bloody battles.* All the indications point with unerring certainty to one or more great battles on the coast of our noble sister State, in which Virginians are to play, I trust, no unimportant part. Our soldiers absent from home and family will require attention—clothing will be needed—delicacies for the sick and wounded will be required—and it will be our duty, as well as our pleasure, to provide for their comfort, and for the preservation of their lives."

A GROWL AGAINST IMPRESSMENT.

From the Richmond Whig.

The President, in his message, apologizes indirectly for the seizure of private property, by what he calls the "power of impressment," by alleging the insufficiency of transportation. He recommends that the exercise of this power be guarded by judicious provisions against perversion or abuse, and be under due regulation of law. This is all very well, but it would have been far more consistent with a Government of freedom and law if, before exercising this tyrannical power, the right to do so had been obtained from the law-making authority. There has existed no necessity for its exercise at all. It is a slander upon the people of Virginia to assert that such necessity has existed. As a general rule they have willingly sold their produce to the Government, at the Government's own price—even when that price was half the market price. In other cases, the parties have not refused to sell, so far as we have heard, but only demanded the market value, which the Government refused to give. *For the sake of a few dollars, the Government set aside all law and justice, and resorted to force to rob individuals of their property, while millions were being lavished upon favorites.* It is a striking illustration of the injustice of this proceeding, that the price at which the Government is impressing flour is from two to three dollars less than the price paid by the Government to the Crenshaws.

One would suppose that common sense would dictate, that a Government like ours, *dependent for its very existence upon the affection and confidence of the country*, would spare no means to secure that confidence and affection. But, so far from this, the disposition seems to exist *to harass and alienate the people by every species of petty tyranny.* This has been especially the cause with respect to the great agricultural population, on which, at last, rests the sole hope for the national salvation. Nothing but their white-souled devotion to the cause could have made them submit in quiet to the violation of law and wanton invasion of their rights. It is difficult to assign a reason for this absurd and extraordinary policy. Possibly the solution may be found in *the vast number of Jews and Yankees, who, having no sympathy for our people, and no regard for their feelings and interest, have insinuated themselves into the management of our affairs.*

The system of impressment as conducted at present, operates unequally, and, consequently, unjustly and oppressively. Persons residing near the armies, or convenient to the railroads and canal, are those only who feel its burdens. While they are forced to sacrifice half the value of their property, neighbors a few miles distant go scot free, or have theirs enhanced in price by the Government seizure. Our people are willing to do anything for the cause, but they have a right to demand that the burdens should be equal, and imposed upon all alike, and by the law of the land. Their property is at the service of the Government, but let it be taken on fair terms, and for such compensation as the Government can give.

We do not write this to inflame the just discontent which exists; but in the hope of inducing such action on the part of Congress as will tend to appease it. Our people have been accustomed to law, and they abhor the unnecessary intrusion of military violence. Congress cannot pass a law on the subject which does not recognize "just compensation" for private property appropriated to public use, and which does not also, in estimating that compensation, to some extent recognize the depreciation of the currency. A law like that of the State of Virginia would meet all the demands of the Government, satisfy the people, and above all, preserve our character as a Government of liberty and law.

CHANGE IN NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

Making Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message its text, the Richmond *Whig* discourses as follows:

"If one might judge Yankees on the same principles we employ in judging the rest of mankind, it might be safe to conclude that some convulsion was impending. *The Fall elections in the North, and especially that of New-York, have been followed by a most wonderful revolution in words and actions, both by Government and people.* For eighteen months, a reign of terror, cruel and relentless, prevailed throughout the Northern States. The freedom of the Press and of speech was abolished, all the liberties of the citizen were in abeyance, arbitrary arrests by telegraph, and incarceration without trial, were the order of the day. But as soon as SEYMOUR was elected Governor of New-York, the prison doors were opened, the victims of tyranny were set free, and it was given out that no more arrests in the loyal States would be made. From this, it would appear that SEWARD thought there was something more than a mere formality in that election—that it meant something real, threatening and practical. At the same time, the Northern papers, who are endowed with the most scurrilous tongues of any set of blackguards since the days of the Roman Plebs, and who had been dumb as oysters during the whole Reign of Terror, recovered the use of their tongues and their capacity for vituperation. They have not been sparing in the exercise of this talent, and no rebel print can compare with some of them in the bitterness and ferocity of the attacks upon their late idols. This, too, may mean something. As free speech and tyranny cannot long coexist, it may be that the downfall of the tyrants may be at hand.

While this remarkable change has come over the Yankee Government and press, *the army appears to have felt the influence.* At this very time, several of the most distinguished of their Generals are arraigned before Courts of Inquiry, some for disobedience of orders, some for incompetency and some for treason, and Generals are summoned as witnesses to testify against Generals. The spectacle is refreshing. If it were any one else than Yankees, who are engaged in this fratricidal war, we should not hesitate to predict a catastrophe. Very high authority tells us that a house divided against itself must fall. But the Yankees are exceptional. They are *sui generis*, and are governed by rules not applicable to Christianized communities. Throw a cat into the air as you may, and he will fall upon his feet. So it may be with the Yankees. *Discord and whispering and mounting among them, have, may not be attended with the same effects with them as with others.* The result is indefinite.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 15.

How long to [illegible] this [illegible] situation" here is [illegible] movements of the enemy. [illegible] from Washington [illegible] authentic [illegible] Lee, the result [illegible] opposite [illegible] Generals will hesitate the forces sufficiently early to fight another "On to Richmond" movement. One of the enemy's pickets observing one of our men with a hoe or spade, apparently digging, a day or two since, said: "You needn't be diggin' up that ground, we ain't comin' over there any more." The facetious Yankee no doubt unconsciously expressed the real intention of his Commander-in-Chief.

A flag of truce came over to-day. Unfortunately, there are many of our friends in Stafford County within the enemy's lines who did not anticipate the present condition of affairs; consequently, applications are made every day to the General commanding the communication from the other side—Gen. SUMNER—for permission to cross the river. The *modus operandi* of accomplishing this is as follows: Application is made in writing to the General commanding the side from which the applicant wishes to come or go, and sent to headquarters for approval. If approved, it is forwarded, by flag of truce, to the other side for a similar ordeal. This sometimes occupies several days. In the case of an applicant who wishes to remain on either side temporarily, permission is rarely granted. The Yankee officials who accompany the flag of truce manifest a disposition to converse freely and hobnob it with ours—sometimes over a flask of the "*anti-fogmatic*," which they often bring with them.

It is difficult to estimate, or to express, in adequate terms, the privations and distress entailed upon the refined and intelligent population of this once happy, but now sacked and desolate city. Refugees are scattered through the surrounding country and along the railroad from this city to Richmond. Furniture and other household articles, saved from the ruthless hands of the Yankee vandals, are being constantly removed to "Hamilton's Crossing;" and the transportation is far from sufficient to meet the hourly applications made by the few remaining men and lonely widows to the officers successively in command here, who exert every effort to accommodate. *The demands of the army are great, corn and fodder having to be hauled fifty miles.*

The weather, for several days, has been most delightful—beautiful, balmy days succeeded by gorgeous moonlight nights.

DESTRUCTION AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 10.

We have already published a statement from the correspondent of a New-York paper, who estimates the Yankee loss at Holly Springs at $6,000,000. The amount of goods captured and their value will astonish our readers. It is greatly to be regretted that the "100,000" suits of clothing could not have been retained; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that, for the want of them, the Yankee soldiers will suffer greatly. The Southern account, from an eye-witness, says:

The surprised camp surrendered 1,800 men and 150 commissioned officers, who were immediately paroled. And then commenced the work of destruction. The extensive buildings of the Mississippi Central Depot, the station-house, the engine houses and immense store-houses, were filled with supplies of clothing and commissary stores. Outside of the depot the barrels of flour, estimated a half mile in length, one hundred and fifty feet through, and fifteen feet high. Turpentine was thrown over this, and the whole amount destroyed. Up town, the Court-house and public buildings, livery stables and all capacious establishments were filled, ceiling high, with medical and ordnance stores. These were all fired, and the explosion of one of the buildings, in which was stored one hundred barrels of powder, knocked down nearly all the houses on the south side of the square. Surely such a scene of devastation was never before presented to the eye of man. Glance at the gigantic estimates.

1,800,000 fixed cartridges and other ordnance stores, valued at $1,500,000, including 5,000 rifles and 2,000 revolvers.

100,000 suits of clothing and other Quartermaster stores, valued at $500,000; 5,000 barrels of flour and other commissary stores, valued at $500,000.

$1,000,000 worth of medical stores, for which invoices to that amount were exhibited, and 1,000 bales of cotton and $600,000 worth of sutlers' stores.

As there was no time to remove these immense stores from the buildings which contained them, they were all destroyed, comprising the Mississippi Central Depot, engine-houses and store-houses, the most elegant and capacious in all the South, the court-house, livery stable, and the largest buildings on the public square.

While the capture of the camp, paroling of the prisoners and destroying of the stores were going on, the Texas Rangers, comprising the Ninth, Sixth and Third Legions, became engaged with the Michigan cavalry, and drove them, pell-mell, through town, and run them off North, with considerable loss to the Abolitionists, and a loss of thirty in killed and wounded on our part.

The ladies rushed out from the houses, wild with joy, crying out, "There's some at the Fair Grounds. Chase them, kill them, for God's sake." One lady said: "The Yankee commandant of the post is in my house; come and catch him;" and a search was instituted, but without success; when the noble woman insisted that he was there, concealed, and finally, after much ado, the gallant (save the mark!) Col. MURPHY, the intrepid Yankee commandant of Holly Springs, was pulled out from under his bed, and presented himself in his nocturnal habiliments to his captors.

MORGAN'S OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

From the Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin, Jan. 9.

Gen. MORGAN'S command returned to Tennessee Saturday last. In their campaign in Kentucky the Bacon Creek, Nolin, Elizabethtown, Shepherdsville, (eighteen miles from Louisville,) and other brigdas were totally destroyed for the distance of eighty miles. The trestle work of the two first was at Muldrough's Hill, twelve hundred feet long and ninety feet high, and burnt and completely destroyed.

Approaching Elizabethtown, Gen. MORGAN received a communication from the commanding officer of the Yankees to surrender his force, as he had him (MORGAN) completely surrounded. Gen. MORGAN, in reply, ordered the Federal commander himself to surrender, and, upon his refusing to do so, opened three batteries upon the city, after having given timely notice to the women and children to leave. After a bombardment of one hour and a half, the Federal force of seven hundred men surrendered, securing to us a vast quantity of arms and Government stores. The city was considerably damaged by the bombardment, but no citizen was injured.

In the fight at the trestle Gen. MORGAN captured another regiment, with all their arms and stores.

The number of prisoners captured at Bardstown, Nolin, Bacon Creek and other places, amounted to two thousand.

At Springfield Gen. MORGAN was surrounded by twenty-six thousand of the enemy, and for awhile it seemed his situation was desperate, but he escaped with his entire command.

In moving from Springfield to Campbellsville Gen. HOLLEMY, commanding the Federal forces and harrassing MORGAN'S rear, was killed in a hand to hand encounter with Lieut. EASTON. The fight occurred in a creek, and the body of Gen. HOLLEMY was dragged from the water and carried to an adjacent house. Two members of his staff also came up with three of Gen. MORGAN'S men—Capt. TRIBBLE, Lieut. EASTON and a private. HOLLEMY was attended by two of his staff—Capt. EDWARDS and his orderly. A fight at once ensued, in which Gen. HOLLEMY was killed by Lieut. EASTON. Capt. EDWARDS and HOLLEMY'S orderly were captured by Capt. TRIBBLE. The fight was a hand to hand affair, and the combatants were in the creek at the time.

The destruction of the railroad is complete from Green River to Shepherdsville, a distance of 75 miles. Shepherdsville is 18 miles from Louisville.

AUCTION PRICES IN RICHMOND.

One of the most extensive auction sales of dry goods which has occured in this city took place yesterday, (Thursday,) at the warehouse of Messrs. KENT, PAINE & Co. The following is a list of the prices of the prominent articles:

Black and white prints, $1 97½; fancy do., $1 95@$2 07½; gray cassimere, $6@$7 50; satinet, $4 50@$4 70; 3-4 fulled cloth, $5@$5 50; 6-4 do., $11; Scotch ginghams, $2; country jeans, $4 75; white flannel, $2 50@$5 50; red do., $2 75; red twilled do., $3 12½; Coats' spool cotton, $5 25@$5 75; American prints, $8 50@$9; English do., $10 75; patent thread, $9 50@$10; black cloth, $19; black French delaines, $4 25@$4 75; gray poplins, $3 75; black alpacas, $3 75@$6 37½; 7-8 brown sheetings, 65c.@66c.; 4-4 do. 74c.; American delaines, $2 62½; English do., $2 50; note paper, $30 ₰ ream; cap, $30@$31; letter do., $34@$37. The sale commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued with brief intermission until 7 o'clock P. M.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN BRANCH.

Hon. JOHN BRANCH died at Enfield, North Carolina, on the 4th inst., in the 88th year of his age. He was formerly Governor of that State, a member of the United States Senate, Secretary of the Navy under Gen. JACKSON, and Territorial Governor of Florida.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship America, from Aspinwall.—W. Jewett and mother, H. E. Searles and lady, W. A. Simmons, Mr. Fairfield, Mrs. Gordon and 4 children, Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Dowling, Mrs. Cory, S. Buckley, Mr. Gorinori, J. K. Turner, Mrs. Potter and child, J. Colyer, Col. Knox, Mrs. H. Smith, Mrs. Nichols, J. McClintock, B. R. Humphrey, J. Morse, George Hatcher, R. Hitchcock, S. H. Crawford, J. Carson, W. Berrian, J. W. Johnson, W. McClane, J. Brown, G. Patterson, D. B. Barnes, W. Meikel, Mrs. Kellon, J. Goodnow, H. R. Han, S. B. Westcott, H. Holman, John Babcock, Miss Griffin, Mrs. Wood and infant, Miss Manly, M. Potter, Jr., Mrs. Martin and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kendall, Mrs. Perkins, J. Hoxey, J. D. Stephens, L. K. Griffin, George TenBroeck, Wm. Dames, C. Remson, W. H. Bradly, H. Withron, Y. A. Howard, S. McGregor, J. Reed, Wm. Eaton, A. B. Fay, S. Never, G. Godfroy, A. Nedean, T. S. Godfroy, E. Martindale, E. Springer, R. Corey, A. B. Gardener, J. D. Millar, M. Justice, E. H. Cutler, T. A. McCormick, C. A. Vedder, J. W. Barker, H. Richardson, G. L. Healdy, E. Hubbard, Capt. Bolden, John Haywood, J. Simmons, Joseph Tobias, C. Kelly, Miss Holden, Mr. Watermau, Mr. Hamilton, Wm. Jones, H. McIntire and lady, and 416 in the steerage

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—Richard J. Walsh, W. L. Perkins, R. Robinson, V. Smith, H. M. Lockwood, E. T. Sanford, Rev. J. A. Daoforth, Daniel Bagley and wife, E. Byrne, Rev. Mr. McClernand and wife, A. J. Osborn, Capt. J. McNabb, J. Robertson and wife, Caroline Ashley, A. H. Kent, and a good complement in the second cabin and steerage.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 19.

Cleared.

Ship Orient, Hill, London, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Verita, (Ital.,) Cuneo, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Charles Edwin, True, Havana, J. F. Ward & Co.; W. A. Palmer, Davis, Philadelphia, James Hand; Tyne, (Norw.,) Grotrian, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Commissary, (Br.,) Noel, Havre-de-Grace, Green & Curry; S. B. Thompson, Thompson, Matamoras, J. Carluard; Dannbe, (Br.,) Edwards, Oporto, J. C. McAnthon; A. M. Roberts, Deak, Cardenas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Nalad, (Br.,) Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; J. B. Elwell, (Br.,) Murphy, Curacoa, D. R. De Wolf; J. W. Hance, Rathbone, Palermo, D. R. De Wolf; Hannelia, (Br.,) Holden, Bermuda, McCall & Smith.

Schooners Bonita, Bole, Port Maria, Jam., B. F. Small & Co.; E. Hamilton, Rulan, Acconac, F. J. Campbell; Monmouth, Anderson, Washington, A. H. Sibley; D. Smith, Williams, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; R. Carson, Bligh, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Sea Breeze, Beach, Madeira, Thomas Donham.

Arrived.

Ship Lammermoor, Watts, London and Deal Nov. 22, with coal to Nesmith & Sons. Had westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Harry Booth, Drummond, Hivana Jan. 8, in ballast to J. E. Ward. Sld. in co. with brig Proteus, for New-York.

Bark Lucy Ring, Thorlow, Grand Turk 8 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ocean Eagle, (of Guilford, Conn.,) Fossett, Gaboon River, W. C. A., 53 ds., with palm oil, camwood, &c., to Yates & Porterfield. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Minna Schiffer, Connauton, Matamoras 15 ds., in ballast to S. & J. Schiffer.

Brig Mathilda, (Fr.,) Rio, St. Thomas 16 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Walkraen, (Swed.,) Nesberg, Bordeaux 49 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. Willow Harp, (of Port Jefferson,) Davis, Guadaloupe Dec. 29, and Fortune Island Jan. 16, with salt to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Maria L. Davis, (of Boston,) Doane, Minatitlan, Mex., 19 ds., with hides, &c., to Bassett & Nickerson. Jan. 14, 15 miles S. of Abscecon, saw a herm. brig ashore, with all sails flying, apparently just gone on.

Schr. Rescue, Bacon, Norfolk 9 ds., with wood.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Van Cleaf, Alexandria 6 ds., in ballast, to master.

Schr. Henry French, Derby, Alexandria 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Enland, New-Haven for Tangier.

Schr. E. A. Elliott, DeGroot, Ycomico 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Hazelton, Ycomico 4 ds., wood.

Schr. Iram Smith, Allen, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Frank Lucas, Taylor, Providence, for Deals Island.

Schr. Nile, Ellis, Bath 5 ds., with barley to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Granite State, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Coombs, St Thomas 17 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Amanda, Kelly, Fall River 24 hours, in ballast.

Schr. Alida, Lambert, Boston for Philadelphia.

Sloop Victorine, Aldrich, West Point, with ordnance.

Sloop Van Tassel, Avery, West Point, with ordnance.

Sloop J. H. Boardman, Collins, Fall River, nails, &c.

Below.

Ship Santa Anna, Bates, fm. London and Portsmouth Oct. 29.

Ship William H. Wharton, Jones, Havre Dec. 2.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool Dec. 12, to Zerega & Co.

Bark Wilhelmina, (Norw.,) 103 ds. fm. Cardiff.

Sailed.

U. S. steam battery Weehawken, for Fortress Monroe, in tow of steam sloop-of-war Iroquois.

Ships Kale, (Brem.,) Dolphin, (Br.,) Parliament.

Bark Theresa, (Fr.)

Brigs Henry H. Hall, (Br.,) Ada.

Schr. Cyclone.

Steamer Thomas Swann.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Arr. steamer Norman, Philadelphia; ships Edward, Calcutta; Molocka, Liverpool; barks Starlight, Algoa Bay; Speedwell, Smyrna; brig M. Shepherd, Truxillo.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 18.—Arr. brig Elmira, (of Portland,) Halt, Sagua, for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

SOUTHAMPTON, SUFFOLK COUNTY, L. I., Jan. 17.—The brig Pilot Fish, of Boston, from West Indies, with a cargo of logwood, came ashore Friday morning, during a heavy gale; crew saved. She has foremast cut away, and lies well up on the beach.—By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters, Philadelphia.

Capt. Langdin, of steam transport W. P. Clyde, which arrived yesterday, reports on the 17th, at 12 40 P. M., passed a herm. brig ashore about one mile north of Carson's Inlet, sails all furled, stern on, and apparently a foreign vessel.

The Br. brig F. Baldorf, reported as below by pilot boat, was the H. Havelock, since arrived.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk Jan. 10, brig Lizzie Barnard, Barnard, for New-York in about 4 ds., schr. Breeze, for New-York in 3 ds.

At Mioatitlan, Dec. 30, brig John L. Stevens, Hopkins, for Boston, ldg., to sail in about 15 ds.; Jacoba Johanna, (Dutch,) for Falmouth for orders, ready; bark Clanoy, (Br.,) for England, ready; schr. Alice Leach, for New-York one.

At Havana Jan. 8, steamship Tubal Cain, hence, arr Jan. —; ship Thomas Jefferson, fm. Nassau, arr. 6th; Ocean Ranger, for New-York, bound ashore.

[PER AMERICA.]

Arr. at Aspinwall Dec. 30, Am. bark Scotland, fm. Cardiff, J. W. Friend; 28th, brig E. Drummond, New-York; George Conway; Jan. 1, steamer Chameleon, New-York, David Wilson; brig Hancock, Boston, Elisha Gibbs; bark Mary, Boston, Freeman Gibbs; Xantho, New-York, C. Chapman; 3d, bark Sharwood, New-York, G. W. Bailey. Cld. Dec. 27, Am. brig Costa Rica, for New-York; Jan. 7, bark Magdalena, for New-York; 9th, steamers America and Champion, for New-York.

Arr. at Valparaiso Dec. 4, Am. ship Kate Hunter, Callao; Christopher Hall, California. Sld. Dec. 4, ship Mcmnon, Totoralille.

MEM.—Spoke Am. brig Ida N. Rogers, fm. California for Ignique, Lat. 3s 35 S., lon 113 W., Nov. 15.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

Rumors of Mediation in American Affairs.

NAPOLEON III. TO PROPOSE AN ARMISTICE.

England Declines to Cooperate.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 10th, via Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived here at 6½ o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The *Arabia* has 34 passengers for Boston.

Reports were again current that the Emperor NAPOLEON intends to recommend an armistice between the North and the South.

The American Minister, Mr. DAYTON, had an interview with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and also with the Emperor.

It was also asserted that the English Government would persevere in refusing to interfere in American matters in any manner.

Sympathizing addresses to President LINCOLN had been adopted in London and Birmingham.

The British Parliament was convoked for the 5th of January.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have resolved to give a suitable reception to the officers of the first ship from America with provisions for the distressed operatives.

The main English journals indignantly repudiate the recent advocacy of Slavery by the London *Times*, on Scriptural grounds.

A ship had reached Liverpool, with 1,700 bales of Cotton, from the Cape of Good Hope, raised from Sea Island Cotton seed.

Another vessel brought 350 bales from Portugal.

A new brigade of French troops was to embark for Mexico about the middle of January.

The bank of GOYON & Co., of Lyons, had suspended.

In the Liverpool market on Friday Flour declined sixpence. WHEAT was steady. CORN firmer; sales of mixed at 26s. 3d.@28s. 6d. BEEF declined 2s. 6d. PORK very dull. BACON still declining. LARD easier. BUTTER quiet but steady. PETROLEUM dull and unchanged.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £321,000.

Consols closed on Friday at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

Erie shares 43⅜@44.

Illinois Central 40¾@41¼ discount.

United States Fives 62@63.

United States Sixes 70@71.

LATEST PER ARAPIA.

LIVERPOOL Saturday, Jan. 10—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,000 bales. The market was quiet and unchanged, and closed to-night firm.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. PROVISIONS dull but firm.

Consols for money 93⅛@93¾.

Illinois Central Shares 41@40¾ discount. Eries 43¾@44.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The political news is unimportant.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Jan. 11.

Arrived from New-York, *Electric*, at Torbay; *Bolina*, in Kingroad; *Haviland*, at Waterford.

Arrived from New-Orleans, *Souther*, at Cadiz.

The *Iris*, from Liverpool for San Francisco, has put back.

The ship *Seth Sprague* is ashore near Antwerp.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 18.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* came up Hampton Roads last evening at 9 o'clock.

The new and neat little side-wheel steamer *C. W. Thomas* arrived at Fortress Monroe this forenoon, and immediately left for City Point, in company with the steamboat *New-York*, in charge of Capt. MULFORD, to bring down Union prisoners.

The steamer *Karnak* sails for New-York to-morrow morning.

WILLIAM ARNOLD died at Fort Monroe on the night of the 16th. He was master mechanic of the Army Ordnance Machine shop at this place.

From Trenton.

PRESENTATION OF A CANE TO SENATOR WALL—INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Jan. 19.

This evening a splendid cane was presented to Senator WALL by citizens of Lodi, Bergen County, and was received by Major ISAAC R. WILSON, in the absence of the Senator. A number of speeches were made on the occasion.

The Governor elect will be inaugurated to-morrow at 12 o'clock. A large number of military companies and citizens will be present.

Daring Robbery at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 19.

During banking hours to-day, a man entered the banking-house of JAY, COOK & Co. and carried off one of a number of bags of gold lying on the counter, awaiting shipment to New-York. The bag contained $5,000. The thief was subsequently arrested at a jewelry-store on Chestnut-street and the money recovered.

The Speakership of the Assembly.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 19.

There are no new developments about Speaker. The *Argus* and *Journal* to-day both contain articles favoring such an organization as by honorable concessions on each side and a fair division of patronage, will compromise neither party and facilitate wholesome legislation.

Supreme Court Injunction.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 19.

The Supreme Court announces that it will issue an injunction against the laying of the freight railroad on Broad-street, designed to connect the New-York and Baltimore Railroad lines.

Fire at Portage City, Wis.

PORTAGE CITY, Wis., Monday, Jan. 19.

A fire in this place last night destroyed the railroad passenger house, the freight warehouses, and an elevator containing 15,000 bushels of wheat. Loss $35,000.

The Pennsylvania State Treasurership.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 19.

Mr. MCGRATH, the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, was elected to that office to-day by the Legislature.

Relief for the English Poor.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 19.

The bark *Achilles*, with over 5,000 barrels of flour for the relief of the English poor, sailed this afternoon.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The schooner *J. W.*, from New-York for Boston, put into Holmes' Hole to-day, leaky, having been in contact with the schooner *Golden Knight*, of Bucksport.

Fire at Catskill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 18, 1863.

A fire broke out in the head of Maine-street, in this village, last night at about 11½ o'clock, and consumed some six buildings, mostly occupied as dwellings. Loss from $8,000 to $10,000, partially covered by insurance. Yours, &c. X.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Common Council last night, the name of THEOPHILOE C. CALLICOTT was, on motion of Alderman NEWMAN, of the Fourth Ward, stricken from the list of Commissioners of Deeds for the City of Brooklyn. The vote was 10 Ayes to 8 Noes. The President (Alderman O'KEEFE) announced the following Standing Committees for the year 1863:

On Laws, &c.—Messrs. Teman, Strong, O'Keefe, Fisher, Talmage.

On Finance—Messrs. O'Keefe, Whitney, Wallace.

On Opening Streets—Messrs. Talmage, Perry, E. Murphy.

On Grading and Paving—Messrs. Talmage, Strong, M. Murphy.

On Assessments—Messrs. Whitney, Fisher, Newman.

On Water, &c.—Messrs. M. Murphy, Kinsdal l, Murphy.

On Railroads, &c.—Messrs. Saal, Belknap, Ternan; *On Public Lands*—Messrs. Whitney, Power, Saal.

On Fire Department, W. D.—Messrs. McLaughlin, Belknap, Ennis.

On Fire Department, E. D.—Messrs. E. Murphy, Strong, Taylor.

On Supplies, &c.—Messrs. M. Murphy, Perry, McLaughlin.

On Schools, &c.—Messrs. Ternan, Nodyne, Ennis, Kimball, Saal.

On Lamps and Gas—Messrs. Saal, Perry, Talmadge.

On Health—Messrs. Ennis, Wallace, Kalbfleish.

On Ferries—Messrs. Newman, Taylor, Fisher.

On War and Military—Messrs. Kalbfleisch, Fisher, Nodyne, Taylor.

On Washington Park—Messrs. McLaughlin, Kimball, Belknap.

On Harbor Defences—Messrs. Wallace, Ternan, Kalbfleish, M. Murphy.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—At a meeting of the Board of Contracts yesterday morning, the contract for repairing fire apparatus in the Western District was awarded to HENRY SILER, at $1,110. Mr. SILER also received the contract for the Eastern District at the same price. The contract for repairing hose in the Western District was awarded to EDWARD MCGONIGLE, at $700; and to JAMES DONAHUE, for the Eastern District, at $500. JAMES WHITE received the contract for painting the hose in the Western District at $1,250; and EDWARD WHITE received the contract for doing the same work in the Eastern District. To JOHN H. TOBITT was awarded the contract for printing the minutes of the Board, at 35 cents per page. Bids were received for building docks at the foot of North Seventh-street, South Fourth-street and South Sixth-street, which were referred.

THE BROOKLYN PRESS.—The publishers of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, *News* and *Times* (E. D.) have decided to raise the price of their respective papers from one to two cents per copy, to take effect on and after Monday next, the 20th inst.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...TUESDAY, Jan. 20.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Ship Santa Anna, (of Bath,) Bates, London Oct. 10, and Isle of Wight the 26, via Harwich Jan. 5, in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Co. Passed the Needles Bio Bio going out of Liverpool.

Bark E. Churchill, (of Camden,) Cobb, Point Petro Dec. 29, and St. Thomas Jan. 4, in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Virginia, (Br.,) of Sydney, C. B., McDonald, Halifax 11 ds., with coal to John Hunter & Co. Has very boisterous weather on the passage, split sails, and otherwise damaged, &c.

Sailed.

Ship Chelturgh m; Br. brigs New Zealand, S. E. Shaw and Lady; Chapman

Steamer Star of the South.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arr. fm. New York Jan. 3, brigga. and Clara Herman, at Antwerp; 18, Carpe, at Barcelona; 9th, Marie, at Columbia, Wm. Rathbone, Scully Au thors, Gulverse and Anglo-Saxon; 8th, Compromise and Greenock; 8th, Alma, at Liverpool; Lima, at Queenstown.

Arr. fm. Boston Oct. 7, Elvira Dawyers, Table Bay.

Sld. for New-York, P. P. Wheeler, fm. Glasgow; 4th, Chancellor; 6th, Newtonia and W. D. Lindsey, fm. Liverpool; 8th, J. P. Wheeler, S. K. Deedman and Confidence, fm. the Clyde.

Sld. for Boston Dec. 1, Art Union, fm. Calcutta; Jan. 4, Chancellor, Liverpool.

MEM.—Ship Java, fm. Clyde for New-York, has put back leaky.

Arr. fm. New-York, Guiding Star, at Deal.

Arr. fm. Boston, Highland Chief, at Deal.

MEM.—The ship Baltic, fm. New-York for Dunkirk, put into Ramsgate leaky, with part of her cargo thrown overboard.

THIRD EDITION.

TUESDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 20, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81 .Reg.	95	50	Cum. Coal Pref....	23⅝
500	U. S. 6s '81 Con.	96⅛	50	do.....	23⅝
5,000	do.....	96⅜	450	do.....	24
10,000	do.....	96⅛	100	do.....b10.	24
1,000	do.....	96	200	do.....c	23⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Con.	88½	5	Pac. Mail S. Co.....	160
2,000	U. S. Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes.....	102	250	do.....	163
1,000	do.....	101⅞	50	do.....s30.	181
15,000	do.....	101¾	100	do.....	163⅛
2,000	do.....	101⅝	100	do.....	164
5,000	U. S. 1 yr. C.	98⅛	1200	do.....	165
65,000	do.....	85⅝	50	do.....s60.	163
20,000	U. S. D. N'a.....	145⅝	110	N. Y. Cen. R.....	121
15,000	do.....c10.	118⅜	1540	do.....	120
20,000	do.....	148⅜	200	Erie Railway.....	79
50,000	do.....	145	1200	do.....	78⅝
5,000	Ill. Can. R. Bds..	99⅜	1100	do.....	78⅝
1,000	Ill Con Bs. '10.	107⅜	300	do.....	78⅝
13,000	Ill. War Loan....	106	300	do.....b10	78⅝
5,000	Ill. Can. Bs. '60.	100	100	do.....s15	78⅝
5,000	Ind. St. 6s, W.L.	98⅜	200	do.....	78⅝
3,000	do.....	99	500	do.....b60	79
5,000	do.....	98⅜	200	do.....b30	79
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	62⅜	100	do.....b10	79
10,000	do.....	62⅜	900	Erie Railway Pref.	106⅜
1,000	Va. St. 6s.....	65⅜	500	do.....	108¾
4,000	N. C. St. 6s.....	75	250	do.....	109
6,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	65⅜	500	Hudson Riv. R.	96
6,000	do.....b30	66	1r0	do.....b30	96⅜
5,000	do.....	65⅝	200	do.....	96
4,000	do.....s10	65⅞	300	do.....	95⅝
3,000	Mo. 6s, ins. to H. & St. Jo.....	87	200	Harlem R.....	39⅜
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s..	70

REMOVALS.

WATSON & HEWLY

DE JONSON, No. 13 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., on the diseases of the INFANT and CHILD.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE," has REMOVED from No. 128 Bleecker-st. to No. 7 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, where he can receive prompt treatment, without the least exposure to any of the diseases of which he treats. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. KAHN, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED from No. 128 Bleecker-st. to No. 7 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, where he can be consulted daily, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., on the diseases of which he treats. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Circulars sent free. Dr. KAHN is the only Physician in this country who has ever received a Diploma from the Faculty of Paris.

DR. HUNTER'S SPECIFIC FOR GONORRHŒA and GLEET, and his PILLS for the cure of SYPHILIS and MERCURIAL DISEASES, have been used in private practice for many years, and are now offered to the public. Office, No. 7 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, where he can be consulted daily, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., on the diseases of which he treats. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Circulars sent free.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

dollars be appropriated for the purpose of making a registry of all the forces of the United States army.

GEN. SHERMAN.

The statement is made by the friends of Gen. SHERMAN, that the recent attack on Vicksburgh was made by direct order of Gen. GRANT, under whose command he was acting, and who failed to inform him of his inability to give him the support expected. The feeling between Gens. MCCLERNAND and SHERMAN is entirely friendly.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senator WILSON this morning introduced his bill to promote efficiency in the Medical Department, a synopsis of which has appeared in the TIMES.

NO MOVEMENT.

It is positively stated by persons just up from Falmouth that no movement of the Army has taken place.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Gen. BUFORD, who was expected to testify, having gone to the Army of the Potomac, the proceedings were somewhat meagre. Lieut.-Col. TILLSON and Col. SCHRIVER were recalled by Gen. McDOWELL, and examined on isolated points of the preceding evidence, without eliciting anything of particular interest to the public. The correspondence between Gen. POPE and Gen. McDOWELL on the 26th and 27th of August, somewhat voluminous, was laid before the Court by Col. SCHRIVER, and tended to show that during those two days Gen. McDOWELL was acting diligently and vigilantly under the orders of Gen. POPE, and promptly forwarding to that officer all the information in regard to the position and movements of the enemy that he could get hold of. To-morrow Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER is expected to testify, he having been summoned at the instance of the Court.

REBEL PROPERTY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The amount of property in the District of Columbia, owned by parties engaged in the rebellion, and which is liable to confiscation, is estimated at between eight and nine millions of dollars. Although nearly a year has elapsed since the passage of a Confiscation bill, not a dollar's worth of this property has yet been condemned; and as matters now stand, it never will be, as it is rapidly being eaten up by the agents and friends of the absent owners, by attachments levied upon it for assumed debts. In a few months, unless some proceedings are at once instituted to stop this business, there will be no property left to confiscate, as it will all have passed into the possession of men who will have no difficulty in establishing their *loyalty*.

MILITARY BARRACKS.

Military barracks capable of accommodating a thousand men, are to be erected on Capitol Hill. Similar barracks will also be erected near the Circle for the use of the troops doing provost duty in the city.

TO BE SENT TO THE "RIP RAPS."

About fifty prisoners confined in the Old Capitol for military offences, by a recent order of Gen. MARSHALL, are to be sent to the Rip Raps to work upon the fortifications being constructed there by the Government.

DEAD.

Capt. R. ALLEN, of the Eighth Ohio Volunteers, who was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburgh, died on Saturday at the Seminary Hospital, Georgetown.

RESIGNED.

Col. LEONARD HOSTE, lately commanding the One Hundred and Fifty-second New-York Volunteers, has resigned his position and returned to his home in Herkimer County, N. Y.

PATENT OFFICE HOSPITAL VACATED.

That part of the Patent Office building, which, for some months past has been used as a military hospital, has been vacated, and the patients removed to other hospitals.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

THE NEXT ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

The joint resolution authorizing the issue of one hundred millions of United States notes became a law to-day, and upon learning that fact; the Secretary of the Treasury immediately placed to the credit of the several Paymasters an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the whole army and navy of the United States. Fifty-three Paymasters have been supplied with funds in sums ranging from fifty thousand to seven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This last named amount was sent to CHARLES T. LARNED, Louisville, Kentucky, and $3,520,000 to N. W. BROWN, St. Louis, Mo.; $7,000,000 to D. H. MCPHAIL, at Wheeling, and $670,000 to San Francisco; $250,000 to Indianapolis, and the same amount to St. Paul; $200,000 to Kansas; $200,000 to New-York, and the remainder of the $21,120,000 was furnished to Paymasters in the field. There was also paid, for the navy, $2,000,000.

THE TAX ON PAPER.

Manufacturers of paper-hangings and manufacturers in other lines are attempting to influence the action of Congress against the reduction of the duty on paper. Nothing has yet transpired to encourage the hopes. The embarrassments to publishers resulting from the imposition of exorbitant prices are appreciated by many influential members of Congress, and would not fail at the proper time to urge such legislation as may secure the ends of justice and interest. The reports which have reached here that paper and manufacturers are only waiting for the adjournment of Congress to increase their prices above the present figures, are believed to be true, in view of the present condition of the paper market.

ARRIVALS AT KEY WEST.

The United States gunboat *Sagamore* reports the capture, on the 5th inst., at Jasper Inlet, Fla., of the English sloop *Arcanger*, of Nassau, with an assorted cargo of salt, coffee, gin and dry goods; also, of the English sloop *Celia*, of Nassau, on the 8th inst., loaded principally with salt.

The United States schooner *Ariel* reports the capture of the sloop *Good Luck*, on the 6th inst., off the Florida Coast, loaded with turpentine and cotton.

Lieut.-Commander BOGGS, of the gunboat *Sagamore*, writes to the Navy Department, on the 8th, that he discovered two vessels apparently ashore on the reef, with signals of distress flying. Stood down for them and found they were the ship *Lycander*, of New-York, laden with troops and horses. She had gone ashore the previous night, had thumped over the reef, and was inside between the north point of Long Reef and Triumph Reef. "We went immediately to work and got her off without injury, and she started on her course. We then bore down for the other vessel, which proved to the ship *Sparkling Sea*, of New-York, and had on board the Twenty-fifth New-York Battery. She had run ashore at daybreak on the north point of Arch Reef, and will probably prove a total wreck. Finding it impossible to get her off, as the vessel had and fast on the reef, with four or five feet of water in the hold, I received on board the vessel the officers and men belonging to the Twenty-fifth New-York Battery, and proceeded with them to Key West, where I arrived this morning."

THE MAIL DERANGEMENTS.

The Post-master-General, in reply to the Senate resolution in relation to the mail derangements between Philadelphia and New-York, replies with accompanying papers from the Presidents of the several companies interested, that the difficulty is mainly due to the increase of travel required by the exigencies of the war. He says those companies are resolved upon measures to facilitate the mails at once, remove the causes consequent upon a single line of track, and promptly promote all the interests of the business community. President GARRETT complains of inadequate compensation for services, and suggests that arrangements are practicable for making the line continuous, which, it is claimed, will greatly facilitate the prompt delivery of mails.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed J. W. PERITT HUNTINGTON, of Oregon, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon; BENJAMIN SIMPSON, Indian Agent of same State; CLINTON CULLAN to be Postmaster at Meadville, Penn.; EPHRAIM LONGYEAR, Postmaster at Lansing, Mich.; HANNIBAL NAYLOR, Postmaster at Pekin, Ill.; DANIEL KELLY, Postmaster at Brattleboro, Vt.; DANIEL M. WHITNEY, Postmaster at Green Bay, Wis.; EMERSON HULL, Postmaster at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

A communication was received from the Post-office Department, in answer to the resolution inquiring into the cause of the detention of the mails between New-York and Washington, stating that the delay was caused mainly by the increased travel on account of the war, but that it would be remedied.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of New-York, asking that Congress take such action as will secure to the army a reliable camp hospital and ambulance corps.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill to provide greater comfort for sick and wounded soldiers, and to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army.

Mr. MCBRIDE, of Vermont, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the act to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government taking consideration for procuring contracts, office or place.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) offered the following concurrent resolutions:

Resolved, That the present attempt of the French Government to subjugate the Republic of Mexico to her authority by armed force, is a violation of the established rules of international law, and that it is, moreover, a violation of the faith of France, pledged by the treaty made at London on the 31st of October, 1861, between the allied Governments of Spain, France and England, and communicated to this Government over the signatures of the representatives of the allied Powers, by the letter of the 9th of November, 1861, and particularly and repeatedly assured to this Government through its Minister Resident at the Court of France.

Resolved further, That the attempt to subject the Republic of Mexico to French authority is an act not merely unfriendly to this Republic, but to free institutions everywhere, and is regarded as not only unfriendly, but hostile.

Resolved further, That it is the duty of this Republic to require of the Government of France that her armed forces should be withdrawn from the Territory of Mexico.

Resolved further, That it is the duty and proper office of this Republic, now and at all times, to lend such aid to the Republic of Mexico as is or may be required to prevent the forcible interposition of any of the States of Europe in the political affairs of that Republic.

Resolved further, That the President of the United States cause to be communicated to the Government of Mexico the views now expressed by the two Houses of Congress, and that he be further requested to cause to be negotiated such a treaty or treaties between the two Republics as will lead to make these views effective.

On motion of Mr. MCDOUGALL the resolutions were laid over until Thursday next.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. Z. CHANDLER, reelected United States Senator from the State of Michigan for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire whether any Quartermasters are employed in cutting the timber on the lands around the Capitol; and, if so, by virtue of what law or authority.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Rhode Island instructing her Senators to aid the memorial of J. T. CAREY, and to aid in procuring an act for the payment of the claims of the regiment under Col. CAREY in the Revolutionary War.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the bill reorganizing the Court of Claims was taken up.

At the expiration of the morning hour, on motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) proceeded to speak at length in answer to the speech of Mr. WRIGHT. He alluded to quotations from JEFFERSON as authority for the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and for making arrests. He contended that JEFFERSON never was in favor of arbitrary arrests. He referred to the fact that JEFFERSON, when President, and when certain arrests were made by Gen. JACKSON, sent the affidavits and charges to Congress, and handed the persons over to the civil authority—directly opposite to the course now taken by the President and the Administration. He referred also to the last speech made by Senator DOUGLAS, in which he said he would resist any interference with the institutions of the State; and he claimed that the Senator from Indiana had no right to quote Senator DOUGLAS as authority for imprisoning peaceful citizens in the bastiles of the country. He denied that loyalty to the Government included loyalty to the President.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) said that in time of war he believed it to be the duty of every loyal man to support the Government and give it all assistance.

Mr. POWELL said that depended on the character of the war. He believed this war was commenced to overthrow the institutions of the South, and he believed that it was overthrowing the Constitution, and he would give it neither money nor men. He claimed that the late elections in Indiana showed that the people did not agree with the Senator's sentiments. They were in favor of the Constitution and opposed to the acts of the present Administration. The people would continue to triumph, and would, at the next Presidential election, obtain possession of the Government and preserve the Constitution.

Mr. WRIGHT, in reply, said he did not acknowledge that Democracy as true which, in time of war, refused to aid the Government. There had been a BURR, a CALHOUN and a BRECKINRIDGE in the ranks of the Democracy; and many of the Democrats who, a year ago, were acting with the Secessionists from Kentucky, were now in the rebel army. He (WRIGHT) did not belong to that wing of the Democracy. It was the duty of every loyal Democrat to aid the Government by every means in his power in its struggle for life, and in an hour like this he could draw no distinction between the Government and the men who are carrying it on and trying to save it. Secession was the death of the nation, and any admission of that principle by so-called propositions of peace from so-called Democrats was death to the nation. Yet there were men now trying to get into political power through the misfortunes of the country. The sentiments of Senator DOUGLAS could not be mistaken, when he declared that there could be no neutrality in this war. Men must be either friends or traitors. Would the men who deprecated war upon the rebels counsel submission to them? Would they yield the Government up to the power of treason? If not, their mutterings were mere idiocy. The keystone of all this had been sounded in New-York, under the specious claim of State sovereignty. This infamous doctrine, that the State had the power to override the country in a time of war like this, must be put down, or the Government would be ruined. Men had kept still a year, until misfortune fell upon our arms, and then they came out and cried out against the war in the name of Democracy, because they thought they could gain political power; and here, to-day, a Senator had talked for an hour and a half concerning the war, and had said not one word against these rebels who were trying to break up the Government. If ever this Government fell, its death would come from traitors in the North, and it was high time that the Government took measures to defend itself against these traitors. There were fifteen thousand graves in Indiana, to-day, and she had sent one hundred thousand men to the field, and she would send one hundred thousand, and one hundred thousand more, before the Government should fall by the hand of treason. [Applause in the galleries.] As HANNIBAL swore his child to eternal hatred to Rome, so he was willing to swear his children to forever fight for the unity and preservation of this Government. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to go into Executive Session, at the termination of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill giving aid to the State of Maryland, to secure the abolishment of Slavery. It appropriates ten millions. Referred to the Select Committee on Emancipation.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill authorizing duties on importations to be paid, if desired, by importers, in legal-tender notes, with thirty-three per cent. added. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution appropriating $5,000 for the purpose of compiling a register of the whole forces of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) the Postmaster-General was requested to communicate to the House the amount paid for the transportation of the mails from New-York to Washington for the last four years.

The Secretary of War was also requested to inform the House what sums have been paid since the breaking out of the rebellion, to the various railroad companies for the transportation of troops, munitions of war, &c. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of the Niagara River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ODELL also

The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Kangaroo at this Port, and the Arabia at Halifax.

Rumors of French Intervention Once More.

NAPOLEON PROPOSING AN ARMISTICE.

Interviews of Mr. Dayton with the Emperor and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Continued Refusal of England to Co-operate.

Addresses to President Lincoln from London and Birmingham.

Preparations for Receiving the First Lancashire Relief Ship.

Parliament to Meet on the 5th of February.

The screw-steamor *Kangaroo* Capt. JEFFREY' which left Liverpool at noon on the 7th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 8th January, arrived here last night. A summary of her news has already been published.

The mails of the *Hibernian*, which arrived off Portland on Monday evening, also reached this City last night.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock, on the morning of the 10th, via Queenstown on the evening of the 11th inst., arrived at Halifax at 6½ o'clock last evening. Her dates are two days later than those already to hand.

The *Arabia* has thirty-five passengers for Boston. She did not sight Cape Race, and reports experienced fine weather during the passage.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* says:

"We are enabled to state, on the best authority, that Capt. SEMMES intends to sail immediately for the East Indies. The contemplated change of cruising ground, on the part of the *Alabama*, has been known for some time by the initiated, and is only carrying out Capt. SEMMES' original programme."

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Mr. DAYTON, American Minister at Paris, had an audience with the Emperor NAPOLEON on New-Year's day.

The *Bulletin de Paris* says, that Mr. DAYTON had a private audience with the Emperor NAPOLEON on the 7th inst.

The Emperor is said to have recommended an armistice between the North and the South.

On the previous day, Mr. DAYTON had a conference, on the same subject, with the French Minister on Foreign Affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says, that since the defeat of the Federals at Fredericksburgh, the Emperor NAPOLEON has again turned his thoughts to American affairs. The correspondent is informed, on good authority, that steps have been taken, or are on the point of being taken, *to resume the overtures already unsuccessfully made to the Lincoln Government*, and this time, it is hoped, with a prospect of better results.

The English Government still continue to persevere in refusing to interfere in the American war in any way.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says the Confederate Generals have been overpraised. *To stand and fight has been their great strategy.* Not one of them seems to have made a campaign with a purpose. Not one has had the capacity to understand the value of victory. They have done mything but follow events and make good use of the energy and zeal of their soldiers. *Let some leader arise on either side who can lead a few squadrons to press one of these broken armies and the war will not long languish in the bloody trial of gigantic skirmishes.*

On New-Year's evening an address was voted to President LINCOLN at a large meeting in London, gotten up under the auspices of the Emancipation Society.

Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, American Minister at London, in acknowledging the address for transmission to President LINCOLN, said that he (Mr. ADAMS) has no doubt that the President would receive it as an encouraging testimonial of independent witnesses to the manner in which he (Mr. LINCOLN) was endeavoring to do his duty to his country and to mankind.

An address of sympathy to President LINCOLN was in the course of receiving signatures at Birmingham. It expresses a strong belief that the Federal cause is that of humanity, religion and freedom, and earnestly hopes for its success.

The Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have adopted a resolution for giving a suitable reception to the officers of the first ship coming from America with provisions for the distressed operatives, and for conveying to the liberal donors the Chamber of Commerce's appreciation of the generous and friendly spirit which prompted the munificent contribution. The Chamber referred the action of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in regard to the *Alabama* to a Special Committee.

The main English journals attack the London *Times* with great bitterness, and indignantly repudiate its recent advocacy of Slavery on "Scriptural" grounds.

The Liverpool *Post* believes that a reaction will set in from this point, and that confidence will be lost in a journal which so unblushingly justifies Slavery.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes an account of the battle of Fredericksburgh, by an eye-witness, and says that the Federals marched with a consciousness of impending disaster. The rapidity of the movements of the Confederates is described as marvelous. The Federals, on the contrary, are represented as having moved with slowness, and the incapacity of their Generals is not doubtfully spoken of.

The Federal steamer *Tuscarora* arrived at Gibraltar on the 31st of December, and anchored near the Confederate steamer *Sumter*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A proclamation has been issued calling on the British Parliament to assemble on the 5th of February next.

There were rumors of a considerable reduction in the navy estimates.

A meeting to urge the restoration of the subsidy to the Galway line of steamers was about to be held in Dublin.

A ship with 1,700 bales of cotton from the Cape of Good Hope, grown from Sea Island seed, had reached Liverpool.

Another vessel had brought 350 bales of cotton from Portugal.

Large quantities of cotton seed were being imported into Liverpool and thence exported to new cotton fields.

The Liverpool *Albion* publishes the correspondence between Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB, the American Minister, and Mr. CHRISTIE, the British Minister to the Court of Brazil.

The correspondence is of a personal and pugnacious character, and an affair of honor was at one time threatened.

A letter is also published from Gen. WEBB to Earl RUSSELL, complaining of Mr. CHRISTIE's conduct.

FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of cash on hand of 5t,000,000 francs, and an increase in discounted bills of 84,000,000.

The bank of GUYON & Co., in Lyons, has suspended, owing to its transactions with a large cotton factory.

A new brigade for Mexico will embark about the middle of January.

The Minister of Public Works has received orders to inquire into the distress existing among the cotton operatives.

The Paris Bourse was, on the 10th inst., flat at 70f. 30c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

Some important correspondence of the Bourbon conspirators had been seized at Rome.

SPAIN.

In the Spanish Congress, Señor MON accused England of using Spain to improve her relations with Mexico. He regretted that the Spanish Government had not gone on with the French.

Señor COLLANTES replied.

Señor MON's opposition amendment was rejected by a majority of 78.

PRUSSIA.

The King, in reply to the New-Year's address, says that the present position of affairs is misunderstood. He intended to maintain and protect the Constitutions. He was compelled to carry out what he considered to be essential to the welfare of the country, without regard to the fact of his being misunderstood.

Gen. WILLISEN, Prussian Ambassador at Turin, against whom strong grounds of exception were taken, was to be transferred to Rome, and Count USEDOM would succeed to the Turin Embassy.

TURKEY.

The ministerial crisis is over. KEHMIL PASHA is Grand Vizier, and ALI PASHA retains the portfolio of Foreign Minister.

It was rumored and expected that FUAD PASHA would be President of the Council.

LATEST NEWS, VIA LIVERPOOL.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 9—Evening.

The *Moniteur* announces that the *Journal du Dimanche* has received a third warning from the Government.

MADRID, Friday, Jan. 9—Evening.

The debate in the Spanish Congress relative to Mexico continues.

Señor RIVERS defended Señor MON's intervention policy.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ROCHE'S POINT.

MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 10.

In the Spanish Congress Señor OLOZAGO is speaking on Mexican affairs. He says that Spain should support the candidature of a Spanish Prince for the throne of Mexico. The only hope for the Mexicans is that they shall triumph over foreign invasion. He declares that the Government ought to have given instructions for the present establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. Spain had lost two millions of piastres and a number of soldiers by embarking in the expedition against Mexico, and no benefit had resulted to her from it. The Spanish Government should have disapproved of the reembarkation of Gen. PRIM, and sent the Spanish troops back; or, if they had felt unable to do this, they should have resigned.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The political news, to-day, is unimportant.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The Bourse is heavy at 70f. 65c. for the Rentes.

The Battle of Fredericksburgh and the Cabinet Crisis.

From the London Times.

Though the accounts of the battle of Fredericksburgh are still imperfect and differ considerably as to the real amount of the Federal losses, the effect of the disaster is evident in the popular agitation by which it has been followed. The almost invincible belief that the arms and cause of the Union could not meet with any serious defeat has been rudely shaken. Former reverses were considered merely temporary checks, soon to be recovered; but repeated and persistent misfortune will try the strongest faith, and there is a point at which the contemplation of efforts made in vain reduces the stoutest self-opinion to despair. That point the American public appear to have reached in the crushing overthrow of the ill-starred Grand Army of the Potomac in its last encounter with the enemy. This disaster the people do not regard with the singular indifference with which they received the intelligence of former defeats, probably because it diminishes that fund of hope for the future from which the community has hitherto drawn consolation. If the depression after the first shock of the blow could be diverted into confidence in the Government, and belief in the military commanders, a few soothing assurances that the state of things is rather improved than injured by the mischance would have their old effect. But this is not the case. The depression now is deeper, and promises to be more than momentary, as it has taken the more dangerous form of discontent. The Government is compelled to pay unwonted deference to the rising wrath of the community. The wasted efforts of the troops in the field and their terrible losses have been promptly acknowledged. The official report of the Commander has been published, and he has assumed all the responsibility of the battle, as if to avert the gathering storm from the heads of his political chiefs. After the former reverses no official acknowledgment of the services of the army was made, nor were the Generals' reports permitted to appear, except in fragments. It was remarked that even the President's Message contained no allusion to the assertions of the officers and men, though after the campaigns of the Summer and Autumn in recognition of what they had endured might have been made from policy, if not good feeling. Continued adversity, or something arising out of it, has quickened the President's perceptions. Within a few days of the defeat at Fredericksburgh he has acknowledged the bravery of the army, and published Gen. BURNSIDE's report of the causes that rendered the courage of the troops unavailing. The promptitude with which this information has been given indicates the pressure by which it has been forced from the Cabinet at Washington. What was fairly due to the public has been obtained only in the midst of a political "crisis," which has shaken the Administration, but for the present has not overthrown it. Had the "crisis" ended in the retirement of Mr. LINCOLN's Ministry, it would have been much more than a change of men, of which here we think so little. It would have been equivalent to a political revolution.

It might have been thought natural that the first expression of popular feeling against the Administration would have come from the House of Representatives, which is the direct creation of popular suffrage. But that body has remained silent. The blow was struck by the Senate, the least numerous but the most independent and most respected branch of the Legislature. And the movement derived more significance from the fact that it originated with the Republican Senators, or the official party. Mr. SEWARD could not say "some enemy has done this." The denunciation came from political friends and allies. In a secret "caucus" of Senators, twenty-four in number—the whole body, when all the States were represented there, was only sixty—it was resolved to demand of the President a "reconstruction" of his Cabinet. The demand, virtually included all the Ministers, but there was a victim more prominent than the others. Mr. SEWARD was specially pointed out as the Jonah to be thrown overboard in the storm. He has become too moderate in his opinions for the extreme fanatics of Abolitionism, though his moderation is rather due to the want of power to enforce their policy than reluctance to adopt it. To his influence they trace the "tardy and ineffective prosecution of the war." The denunciation is precisely the same as those launched against the Girondins by the Mountain in the old French Convention. Disasters in the field have divided the Republican Party, and the zealots impute the reverses, not to the want of Generals able to win victories, but lack of faith in a principle. What but lukewarmness could have failed, with such a cause, and such "boundless resources" to back it? This is the first direct assault, and this time the Cabinet has been saved by the President. He appears to have met the deputation from the Senate with one of his characteristic displays of shrewd common sense, not without a touch of humor. He, too, despairs, but feels that hope is only to be found in a change of the course of events, not a change of men. He said truly enough, "What the country wants is a military success," and he "does not see how a change of Ministry can produce it." And there is an odd, but forcible incongruity in the phrase with which he explained his conviction: "If he had a Cabinet of angels, they could not give the Government a victory." The hopelessness of all human means of success cannot be more strongly described.

The proceedings in the Senate had not been so secret but that the adverse result was known to Mr. SEWARD a few minutes after the denunciatory resolution had been passed. When the interview between the deputation and the President took place, Mr. SEWARD and his incriminated colleagues had resigned their offices. At a second interview, on the following day, the President questioned the members of the deputation more closely. When examined individually, they appeared less determined in their opposition than they had been collectively. When directly asked "whether they thought more harm or good would result from Mr. SEWARD's resignation," they either declined any discussion of such a personal matter, or refused to give a positive opinion on it. Having thus resolved the mass of opposition into its separate elements, and finding such weakness and distrust as to the consequences of acting on it, the President refused to accept the resignation of his Ministers. They are still in office; they have bent their heads to the tempest for a moment, and its first rush has passed over them. But the demands made by the Senate is so unprecedented that it will fix another unenviable mark on the Republican Administration, already so unhappily distinguished by calamity. The attempt to "reconstruct" the Cabinet, though it has failed, undoubtedly expressed the wish of the majority of the people for a change. But it cannot be effected without an open usurpation of power. The Democratic Government is not a tenant at will. It holds office on a lease, and within its legal term cannot be served with an ejectment. The Americans are paying a heavy price for the inflexibility of their political system. The worst Government cannot be got rid of when it is doing mischief, and the best Administration must be dissolved on the appointed day. At the present moment the whole community is disheartened and angry. But it must endure helplessly. Everybody seems to be compelled to act or suffer against their conviction. The Ministry holds office, though condemned by the Senate; BURNSIDE is a General *malgré lui*, having accepted the command unwillingly, and confesses he fought the last disastrous battle contrary to the orders of the Government; the existing House of Representatives does not embody the present opinion of the majority of electors; and the President has to carry on a war in which he avows he has abandoned all hope of success. It would, indeed, require his ideal "Cabinet of Angels" to evoke peace and order from these confusions.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

The regular weekly Liverpool COTTON market was reported per *Hibernia*.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS quiet but steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 10—Evening.

Consols for money 93⅛@93⅜.

Illinois Central Shares 41@40½ discount; Erie 43⅛@44.

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

From the National Intelligencer, of yesterday.

The joint resolution authorizing an additional issue of one hundred million dollars in Treasury notes, for the purpose of providing for the payment of the army and navy, having become a law by receiving the approval of the President, upon learning the fact yesterday the Secretary of the Treasury immediately placed to the credit of the several Paymasters an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the whole army of the United States.

The following is a list of the Paymasters, with the amounts paid to each, as above stated:

Chas. J. Larned, Louisville, Ky.	$7,250,000
N. W. Brown, St. Louis, Mo.	3,520,000
D. H. McPhail, Wheeling, Va.	900,000
Geo. H. Ringgold, San Francisco, Cal.	300,000
Hiram Leonard, San Francisco, Cal.	370,000
T. M. Winston, Vancouver, Oregon	50,000
D. McClure, Indianapolis, Ind.	250,000
James H. Phinney, St. Paul, Minn.	250,000
Thos. J. Leslie, Leavenworth, Kan.	100,000
Carey H. Fry, New-York	200,000
Dwight Bonnesteon, present	100,000
D. Taylor, present	198,000
C. S. Jones present	120,000
Henry P. Andrews, present	210,000
William H. Johnston, present	200,000
William Patten, present	175,000
James Mann, present	200,000
James Harper, present	175,000
Jonathan Ladd, present	250,000
George Pomeroy, present	200,000
William Richardson, present	350,000
Maria Hoopes, present	300,000
W. E. Hankin, present	300,000
James B. Sheridan, present	300,000
William R. Gibson, present	100,000
A. B. Williams, present	125,000
J. M. Austin, present	200,000
Stephen A. Walker, present	210,000
Oliver Holman, present	300,000
H. G. Rodgers, present	200,000
J. M. Wilson, present	150,000
W. P. Gould, present	120,000
John Jameson, present	100,000
H. C. Bull, present	300,000
L. S. Hapgood, present	300,000
Henry L. King, present	375,000
Robert S. Webb, present	250,000
E. J. Porter, present	250,000
W. M. Wiley, present	300,000
A. W. Fletcher, present	400,000
Alvin Walker, present	200,000
Wesley S. Mann, present	332,000
J. W. Carpenter, present	300,000
Thos. S. Allison, present	275,000
Gideon J. Ball, present	30,000
J. P. Brna, present	300,000
Thos. H. Hallsey, present	200,000
John W. Nudi, present	250,000
Geo. B. Way, present	450,000
Louis E. Johnson, present	305,000
M. J. Stone, present	400,000
Jabez True, present	425,000
Total	$34,150,000
For the navy	383,000

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Vote Not Reached on the House Finance Bill.

Heavy Receipts from Internal Revenue.

$150,000,000 Expected in the Next Fiscal Year.

Investigation of the New-Orleans Election Cases.

Nominations and Promotions Sent to the Senate.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

FINANCES.

The House, to-day, was not able to reach a vote on the Finance bill, owing to the large latitude given to debate. The amendments submitted by the Committee of Ways and Means seem to prove generally acceptable.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee have reported the Army Appropriation bill. They have added a large number of appropriations, amounting in all to several millions of dollars, including one item of three millions for surgical instruments.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The special Message of the President on Finance, in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee, will receive no present action.

MILITARY JUSTICE.

Senator WILSON introduced a bill this morning, prepared by Mr. WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, and Judge HOLT, at the instance of the Secretary of War, for the prompt and uniform administration of military justice, and the better government of the military forces of the United States. It provides for a Bureau of Military Justice, and the appointment of a Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General, and an Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank and pay of a Colonel of cavalry, who are to constitute the Bureau. It provides for the appointment of a Judge-Advocate in the Department of [illegible] and for each military Department and for each army corps in the field, who are to conduct Courts of Inquiry, General Courts-Martial, and Military Commissions in the several Departments or armies. It is elaborately prepared and is intended to meet the present exigencies of the service.

THE TELEGRAPH TO NEW-ORLEANS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, at their meeting to-day, authorized their Chairman, Mr. OLIN, to report a bill in accordance with the proposition of CYRUS W. FIELD, for laying a telegraph line from Washington to New-Orleans, coastwise, touching at such points as the Government might designate.

PAYMASTERS.

Mr. MCPHERSON was also authorized to report a bill, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War, to give authority to select a Paymaster-General, with the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General, from the regular or volunteer service; and also to report adversely upon the bill before them to increase the pay of Paymasters' Clerks.

NOMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

The list of nominations and promotions sent to the Senate yesterday by the President, is printed, and makes a large pamphlet. Nearly everybody is in it who has had any expectations, making in all about fifteen hundred names.

The following are the Major and Brigadier Generals in the Volunteer service:

Major-Generals.

Wm. S. Rosecrans,	S. A. Hurlbert,
D. N. Couch,	Schuyler Hamilton,
H. W. Slocum,	Gordon Grangar,
John J. Peck,	J. D. Cox,
George W. Morrell,	James B. McPherson,
Wm. F. Smith,	L. H. Rousseau,
John Sedgwick,	C. C. Auger,
H. G. Wright,	George G. Meade,
John G. Foster,	George L. Hartsuff,
John G. Parke,	Julius H. Stand.
Robert C. Schenck,	

Brigadier-Generals.

O. B. Wilcox,	John R. Kenty,
Michl. Corcoran,	John P. Slough,
Randolph B. Marcy,	Godfrey Wetzel,
Geo. W. Cullum,	G. A. Psut,
Jas. B. McPherson,	C. E. Hoovey,
Philip H. Sheridan,	Herman Hnapt,
Geo. F. Shipley,	Geo. Crook,
John Buford,	Jas. B. Carr,
Frank P. Blair,	Thomas L. Kane,
Richard Busteed,	Nelson Taylor,
G. Mott,	Gustavus A. Smith,
C. Gilbert,	Francis C. Barlow,
Calvin E. Pratt,	Mason Brayman,
James Negley,	N. J. Jackson,
Edward Ferrero,	Geo. W. Getty,
H. J. Hunt,	Alfred Sully,
Francis L. Vinton,	G. K. Warren,
Robert Cowden,	J. J. Bartlett,
W. W. Avarill,	Solomon Meredith,
Alexander Hays,	James Bowen,
Henry H. Sibley,	G. P. Cluseret,
F. B. Spinola,	E. P. Scammon,
J. H. H. Ward,	Robert S. Granger,
John M. Thayer,	J. R. West,
J. W. Revere,	Frank Wheaton,
John S. Phelps,	Robert O. Tyler,
J. J Reynolds,	Wm. Dwight,
A. W. Eliet,	J. N. Haynie,
E. H. Stoughton,	D. Stewart,
Geo. L. Andrews,	E. N. Kirk,
C. B. Fisk,	John F. Farnsworth,
Wm. Vandever,	James M. Shackelford,
N. C. McLean,	James W. McMillan,
John E. Smith,	Robert C. Buchanan,
C. T. Campbell,	D. A. Russell,
S. A. Meredith,	Orland M. Poe,
L. C. Hunt,	Hugh S. Ewing,
T. G. Stevenson,	J. T. Copeland,
T. J. Sidlie,	Wm. B. Hazen,
C. A. Heckman,	John F. Miller,
Edward E. Potter,	Daniel Ullman,
Wm. Hays,	

Silas Casey, Brigadier-General by brevet, in the regular army.

Colonels Aids-de-Camp.

Edwards S. Sanford, Anson Stager, Louis H. Marshall, Benjamin Welch.

IRON-CLAD MEN-OF-WAR.

The House Naval Committee, at their meeting today, had under consideration the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, to build three large class iron-clad men-of-war, to cost not exceeding twelve millions dollars, for which amount an appropriation will be inserted in the naval appropriation bill.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTIONS.

Mr. BOULIGNY, in the New-Orleans election cases to-day, stated before the House Committee on Elections, that he was notified by Gen. BUTLER, after he had declared himself a candidate for Congress, not to run against Mr. FLANDERS, as he wanted FLANDERS elected. Mr. BOULIGNY states that military law was rigidly exercised in that District. In regard to the other District, he did not know whether it was enforced at all.

KENTUCKY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Advices from Kentucky lead to the belief that the Legislature will not offer any serious opposition to the policy of the Government, as it has been given out that they designed doing.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican caucus met again this evening, according to adjournment, but we have not learned the particulars of the meeting.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Gen. Barry, Chief of Artillery in the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula, was called by the Court. The object of his being called was to show the amount of artillery force left by Gen. McClellan for the defence of Washington. Gen. Barry having been relieved from the command of the fortifications around Washington to enable him to accompany the army to the Peninsula, he could not state the force that was left in them. He intimated that his successor, Gen. Doubleday, was the proper person to impart information on this subject. From his testimony, however, it appeared that seven field batteries, embracing thirty-two guns, only partly equipped and drilled, had been left in camp a half a mile east of the Capitol, as a part of the force left for the defence of Washington. About one hundred horses were taken from these batteries just before the departure of the Peninsular expedition, to supply a deficiency in that respect that existed in the artillery that had to be fitted out for Gen. CASEY's Division at the last hour, there being no other trained horses available for that purpose.

Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter was called by the Court—He stated on examination that, on the 29th of August, he received from Gen. Pope a joint order addressed to Gen. McDowell and himself; that by virtue of this order, Gen. McDowell became his superior in command according to the articles of war, their forces being by the joint order united. At the time of the receipt of this joint order, he stated he was advancing upon Gainesville, according to a previous order on the same day from Gen. Pope. When Gen. McDowell came to him with his copy of the joint order, witness was forming in line of battle on the road to Gainesville. Gen. McDowell remarked to him that that was no place to fight a battle; that he was too far out. This witness construed into an order at least not to advance any further in [illegible] and failing to get ex[illegible] from Gen. McDowell, [illegible] was not acting according to the contemplation of the joint order—which he held was to march upon Gainesville at once—he (Porter) resolved to ignore the authority of Gen. McDowell, and act as if he had not seen the joint order, but according to the previous order he had received from Gen. Pope. Gen. McDowell, however, having taken King's Division away from him to the right, witness was unable to advance any further toward Gainesville, and had to remain where he was. Witness, on cross-examination by Gen. McDowell, claimed not to have actually disobeyed the implied order of Gen. McDowell, although he had just expressed the disposition to do so, for the reason that Gen. McDowell, by taking King's Division from him, had compelled him to remain where he was, as was subsequently also explicitly ordered by Gen. McDowell.

Without concluding the cross-examination of Gen. Porter, the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

The bill of Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, introduced in the House, yesterday, to aid the State of Maryland in abolishing Slavery, in most of its provisions is similar to the Missouri emancipation bill, as it passed the House, except that it provides that Maryland shall emancipate all her slaves within two years from the passage of this act, and forever prohibit Slavery in said State. For this purpose, the sum of ten millions of dollars is appropriated by the bill, which was referred to the Select Committee on Emancipation and ordered to be printed.

A PRIZE CAPTURED.

The gunboat *Leslie*, which arrived at the Navy-yard on Monday, from the Lower Potomac, brought up with her the schooner *Hampton*, of Deal's Island, which was captured, together with her crew of nine persons, by the gunboat *Currituck*, near the mouth of the Potomac. The vessel was laden with a valuable cargo of dry goods and groceries, and was endeavoring to run the blockade. The crew were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

CAVALRY REVIEW.

The Cavalry Brigade attached to Gen. COOPER's Division, Acting Brig.-Gen. COPELAND Commanding, was reviewed yesterday by Gen. CASEY and Staff. The Brigade, which is composed mostly of new troops, went through the various evolutions of drill with remarkable precision.

IN HOSPITAL.

The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, on Jan. 16, was 9,959—a less number than for over a year past. There are 4,581 vacant beds in the hospitals. One hundred and eighty-six medical officers are on duty in the hospitals in this vicinity.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized EDWARDO F. DAVISON, Esq., as Consul of the Argentine Republic at the City of New-York.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Walter Graham, of New-Jersey, to be Consul of the United States at Cape Town, in place of Thomas McDowell, recalled; Cephas Brainard, of New-York, to be Arbitrator on the part of the United States, in the City of New-York, under the treaty with Great Britain of the 7th of April last, for the suppression of the Slave-trade; William L. Avery, of New-Hampshire, do. at Cape Town; Timothy R. Hibbard, of New-York, do. at Sierra Leone; Joseph Smith, George W. Storer, Francis H. Gregory and Silas H. Stringham, to be Rear-Admirals in the navy; Henry M. Canfield, to be Consul at Athens; E. C. Banfield, do. at Algiers; William Breck, do. at Hong Kong; Charles A. Washburn, Minister Resident at Paraguay; Samuel Porter, Surveyor of Customs for Port Beverly, Mass.; George W. McClure, to be Coiner of the Branch Mint of the United States at Denver City; Oscar D. Munson, to be Assayer of the Branch Mint at Denver City.

BUREAU OF EMANCIPATION.

The following is a synopsis of the bill of Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (introduced yesterday,) to establish a Bureau of Emancipation:

The bill provides that an office be created in the War Department, to be called the Bureau of Emancipation, and the President to appoint a Commissioner, at a salary of $4,000, to whom shall be referred the adjustment and determination, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of all questions arising under this act, or under any laws existing, or which shall be passed in future, touching the general superintendence, disposition and direction of all persons of African descent who are or shall become free, by virtue of any proclamation, law or military order, issued, enacted or promulgated during the present rebellion, or by virtue of any act of Emancipation which shall be enacted by any State. The Commissioner to have authority, under direction of the Secretary of War, to appoint —— clerks, &c.

It shall be the duty of military and civil officers of the United States to make returns of all their proceedings under any law or order, by virtue of which persons held as slaves shall have become free, &c., to the Commissioner, and he shall, under direction of the Secretary of War, be charged with the execution of all laws providing for the colonization of such freedmen, and also with the delivery of any bonds of the United States to States which shall become entitled thereto by reason of the emancipation of slaves, &c.

Section four provides that the Commissioner, under direction of Secretary of War, establish suitable and proper regulations, and cause them to be enforced, for the economical and judicious treatment and disposition of these freedmen, to the end that said freedmen and the Government shall be mutually protected, and their rights and interests duly determined and maintained. Commissioner to make annual report to Secretary of War, to be sent to Congress, &c.

RESTORED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 23.—*Extract No.* 11.—So much of Special Orders No. 350, series of 1862, from this office as drops from the rolls of the army Assistant-Surgeon J. A. ARMSTRONG, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby revoked, and he is hereby restored to his command, provided the vacancy has not been filled.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue BOUTWELL has submitted his first statement concerning the transactions of that Bureau, from which it appears the entire number of persons employed in assessing and collecting the revenue is 3,882. He has not the means at the present time of estimating with confidence the amount of revenue which will be derived under the Excise law of July, 1861. During the last month he has caused careful investigation to be instituted into the several sources of revenue, and an estimate to be made of the amount which may be derived from each. According to this, he received from all sources, excepting stamp duties, during the current fiscal year ending with June next, the sum of $61,777,799. He estimates that the receipts from stamp duties during the same period will amount to $15,000,000, making an aggregate sum of $76,777,799. It may be asserted that, without material change in the business of the country, the revenue from the same sources for the fiscal year 1863 and '64 will not be less than $150,000,000. The estimates of receipts and expenditures show the cost of assessing and collecting the taxes under the present system will be 2 41-100 per centum. The Commissioner has a stringent confidence that in the States now acknowledging the authority of the Constitution the expense can never exceed 3 per centum. He makes many important suggestions, including modifications of this law, and the appointment of a solicitor or legal adviser.

CONTRABAND TRADE.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore HARWOOD, commanding the Potomac flotilla, dated 19th, stating that the *Leslie* arrived at Hampton Roads, Sunday, with the schooner *Hampton*, of Baltimore, in tow, which was captured by the *Currituck* on the morning of the 13th, in Dividing Creek. The Commodore states that this vessel cleared light ostensibly for the oyster trade, but took in her cargo at Baltimore. She had on board several passengers, who, from letters found on board, appeared to be persons who had been in the habit of passing to and from Virginia. At the time of the capture of the *Hampton*, a canoe at the same place escaped, but was afterwards taken at Indian Creek, not however, until her crew had escaped to the woods, and the principal part of her cargo, it is supposed, had been thrown overboard. Commodore HARWOOD also reports that before these occurrences, the *Currituck* broke up, for the present, an establishment for supplying salt to Richmond, by destroying the kettles used in its manufacture.

It appears from the report of Acting-Master LUNNAKIN, commanding the *Currituck*, that when he arrived at Dividing Creek, he was informed by a negro that at Southwest Branch there was a large manufactory of salt and a steam mill, owned by a man named OSCAR SEALEY, who had been extensively engaged in supplying the rebels with salt. The Commander of the *Currituck* proceeded thither, sent a party on shore and destroyed all the kettles, &c., with the exception of the boiler, and left word to the proprietor to discontinue the occupation, under penalty of the complete destruction of the mill and a large amount of lumber contiguous. Dividing Creek is one of the points to which George N. SAUNDERS advised his correspondents to make shipments.

A BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The Secretary of the Interior sent to the House to-day a recommendation for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics in his Department, with a draft of a bill, the design of what the Bureau shall be. The Bureau is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States authentic and useful information on our internal and foreign commerce; on the channels of trade; on our industry, produce, property, mineral and other resources; on our educational, literary, moneyed, charitable, religious and penal institutions; on our expenditures, revenues and taxation, and on the mortality, pauperism, insanity and crime in the United States and that of foreign countries. The office of Commissioner of Statistics, with a salary equal to that of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and that of Chief Clerk are created, and the office of Superintendent of the Census is abolished. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to detail clerks for the duties appertaining to the Bureau.

EXCLUSION OF MATTER FROM THE MAILS.

The Senate to-day received a communication from the Postmaster-General, giving an answer to the inquiries growing out of the Wheeling and other cases of exclusion of printed matter from the mails by military authority, after the rescinding by the Postmaster-General of his orders on the subject. He says it was a military order, with which he could no more interfere than any other citizen. It was asked by what law Mr. BLAIR acted? Mr. BLAIR replied: "The law of public safety." He adds: "It may be proper for the better understanding of the subject, to state that several applications were made to me during the past year to exclude certain newspapers from the mails in Western Virginia, which were refused. Thereupon, the commanding officer in that department ordered the circulation of these papers to be suppressed. It was not in the power of the Postmaster-General, more than that of any other citizen, to disobey the order; and although he applied to and obtained my instructions then and subsequently to obey the order, it was the military order and military power to enforce it, not my instructions, which relieved him from the responsibility of delivering the mail matter in question."

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.]

The French Government and the Roman Question—The Influence of the Empress in French Politics—A Difficulty in Denmark—Austria and Prussia, &c.

From Our Own Correspondant.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.

It was lately stated by the *Opinione*, of Turin, that when M. DE SARTIGUES, the naw French Ambassador, broached the subject of Rome with M. FARINI, the Italian Prime Minister replied smilingly: "Don't you think, Monsieur l'Ambassadenr, it is useless to talk ena matter en which wa are sure not to agree?" Three nr four days ago, the *Constitutionnel* was ordered by tha French Ministry to say that there was no truth in the report of this conversation. The *Opinione*, however, has since stoutly maintained the correctness of its version, and I em now eble to tell you, upon the very best authority, that it is strictly true, if not in the letter, at least in substance. I know that the present Italian Ministers have resolved, in case M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS should send them any more dispatches urging furthar negotiation with the Pope, to confine their answer to e simple acknowledgmenl of lhe receipt, evoiding anything like argument or allerestion. The dignified position assumed by the Italian Ministry, and which I most sincerely hope it will be able to maintain, is one nf no ordinary difficulty. It has been remarked that the usual circular, informing diplomatic agents abroad of the general nature and direction of the foreign policy of a new Ministry, has not yet been dispatched from Turin. The reason is, that M. PASOLINI'S draft is still under the consideration of the Cabinet, and they think it advisable to wait yet awhile before sending it off. The two principal grounds for the adjournment are the questions of Rome and Greece. As to the first of these, the Cabinet will certainly not pronounce in fevor of the *status quo*, because sueh a course would have a deplorable effect in Italy, and is not to be thought of. But, on the other hand, it is very difficult officially to assert that claim to have Rome for her capital, which Italy will not abandon, without affording an excuse for those diplomatic notes from France which the Ministers wish particularly to have nothing to do with. As to Greece, the turn which affairs may take from one day to another is so uncertain, thet the Italian Government naturally wishes to gain as much time as possible before committing itself to any opinion in a crisis in which its own interests, especially in the Mediterranean are very directly affected.

While on the subject of Italy, I may state that, although the Farini Ministry is cool toward Franee, on account of the manifest hostility of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS to Italian interests and aspirations, yet it carefully avoids any such marked advances toward England as might wound the susceptibility of the French nation. I meotioo this, because some of the London papers contain exaggerated statements ehout the leaning of Italy toward the English alliance.

This boat will bring yon papers containing a great deal of talk ebout "reforms in Rome." I eannot write the phrase without laughing. The Empress' journal, *La France*, gives out thet these reforms are very serious end important, and will be mentioned by the Emperor in his forthcoming speech at the opening of the session, in Jan. 12. That I dare say they will be. Such as they are, they were conceived for that purpose, and no other. But you may be very sure that they amount to nothing. Reform in Rome is a worn-out theatrical trick, a etale stage tumble. to cheat simpletone. The famous reforms of Gaeta were made under the pressure of French diplomecy, end, as all the world knows, were never carried out. Now there is nothiog more promised than some jnggle abont an elective Financial Council. But the Council, If ever it meets, will have only a consultative, not en opnrative voice; and, inasmuch as the Pope chooses the electors, the whole thing is a farce not worth speaking of.

I hear that the Influence of the Empress is more and more dominant every day in the Emperor's councils. M. DE PERSIGNY, whose appointment was a trap for the Liberal party, is now a mere nullity. Hn showed a total want of sensa of personal dignity and trne patriotism, when he withdrew the resignation which he tendered on the reactionary appointment of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS being made.

Thc interesting domestic qnestion of the hour is who ie to be the new Arehbishop of Paris? Soma people about the Court think the Empress will be strong enough to get a thoroughgoing Ultramontanist named. But my own impression is that the Emperor is too cunning to go so roundly to work. Some trimmer, with no reel principles, who will do as he is ordered from time to time, and provoke as little criticism as possible, is the man wanted for the place.

There is important news from Copenhagen. The Daeish Government which, es you ere aware, indignantly rejected Lord RUSSELL'S proposal for a settlemeot of the long-standing differencce with the Duchies, as being too favorable to the German perty, has been startled by a diplomatic note from Russia, which io stronger language then Lord RUSSELL used, nrges the acceptance of his scheme as the only thing practicable. This decided iotervention on the part of the head of the house of Holstein, is a surprise to Europe as well as to Denmerk, for hitherto Lord RUSSELL'S dispatch had been considered a failure, end it wes censured even in Eegland as an ill-advised and meddlesome sct. Now, however, the better opinion ie thet Denmerk will not find sufficient support in Europe to resist the pressure put upon her. In other words, France, whose eympethies are with Denmark, will not make a *casus belli* of the Schleawig-Holstein question with the other four great Powers. The probability therefore is that Denmark muet yield, but in that case a chsnge of Minietera is ineviteble, and a new Ministry will heve an up-hill task, beceuse the leeding feature of its policy will be unpopular in the country.

The diplomatle relations between Austria and Prussia, ere at this moment so bad, thet some politicians seriously think a rupture of the Federal Union of Germany not improbable. To this extreme measure, M. DE BISMARK SCHŒNHAUSEN, the Prime Minister of the rash and narrow-minded King, is said to look, as the means of preparing the domination of Pruesia in a new and less extensive union. Unfortnnately for their schemes, Germany is now, and with bnt too mnch cause, ill-disposed toward Pruseia. The ideel of the Germanic natioo, which tends indeed toward unity, bnt nnity with liberty and radical reforms, can scarcely be made to harmonize with the resuscitation of divine right and feudalism, which is the prominent topic in King WILLIAM'S garrulous speeches. Although the last files of German newspapers are full of speculations on this matter, I refuse to believn that M. DE BISMARK can think the time propitious for the realization of his recent prophecy—"en united Germsny mede one by fire and sword."

A belief I have observed before on the ingratitude of the French nation to do anything great by voluntary public subscription. At all events there is a striking instance of this ingratitude now. For the last month the Press has teemed with eloquent articles in support of a national subscriptlen for the distressed cotton manufacturers in Rouen and other northern towns. Most ingenious suggeations have been made, many beautiful sentiments uttered, with the view of stimuleting public charity. The Emperor subscribed 10,000 francs, and every Court minion, and almost every functionery, has been morally compelled to give something. Well, the result of all these extraordinary efforts is that tha emount subscribed by all France—I take the figures from the *Temps* of this evening—is 200,410 francs and 70 centimes. All France, in a month, furnishes less meney for its hundreds of thousands distressed fellow-citizens than the City of New-York alone subscribed in two hours, not for its own people, but for the workmen of Lancashire! France may well be ashamed of the comparison. I would be sorry, however, to say that this miserable result is to be attributed to heartlessness on the part of the French people. They are far from being insensible to the claims of charity in cases which force themselves upon their immediate and personal attention. Immense sums may be collected from them, as the Pope knows, to his great benefit, by incessent solicitation for a few sous at e time. Everybody who goes to mass drops something into the priest's bag, end does not know, or indeed care what becomes of his offering. Bnt the French, as a people, are not self-reliant, and are devoid of public spirit. They look to that abstract thing called "Government" to conduct public affairs, and moneyed people have no notion of deranging their private bndgets by voluntary contributions of any thing beyond small change.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Earthquaks in Salvadar and Guatemala—The Dispute Between these twa Countries.

From Our Own Correspondsnt.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

Tha Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador*, Capt. RATHBUN, from Central American ports arrived at Panama on the 4th inst. Her dates from Guatemala and Salvador are to ths 25th and 27th of December; from Nicarsgua to the 30th sams month, and from Costa Rica to Jan. 2.

The *Salvador* bronght 871 seroons indigo, 289 seroons cochineal, 256 sacks coffee, with cacao, hides, deer skins, &c.

Tha only items of particular interest are the earthquaks in Salvador and Gustemala, and the death of President CASTELLANOS, of Hondurss. Vice-President CASTELLANOS, who bas been acting Presidect since the assassinstian of the President, in Febrnary last, died at Comayagua, the Capital, on tha 11th ult. Señor FRANCISCO MONTES fills his placa temporarily.

Tha dispnta belwean Gnatemala and Salvsdor is carried oo with great acrimony on both sidas, and bids fair to embroil the two States in war. In a pamphlet, published on the 19th of last month, President BARRIOS, of Salvador, over his nwn eigeature, says, in conclesion, after recounting all the inimical acts of Gustemsla: "Another war will not be like former ones. Either Guatemala or Salvador will disappear!"

At about 8 o'clock on the night of the 19th of December, severe shocks of earthqnake ware felt throughout a great part of Guatemala. Ths towns of Esquintla and Amalatlan were nearly destroyed. The old as well as the new capital also suffered severely.

At the same hour severe shocks were felt in many parts of Salvador. The shock lasisd nearly two minutes. Many church edifices and other buildings suffered. In Santa Tecla, Izalco, Sonsonnate snd other places, especially in Ahuachapan and Metspan, there was much demage to temples and houses, but no lives were lost.

From Nicaregua we learn that the transit line is new in readiness or nearly ready for tha transportation of California passengers. A schooner with wagons and harness has arrived ont at Greytown from New-York. Political matters are not yet easy, and the fate of the canntry depends much upon tha course avents may take between Guatemala and Salvador.

In Costa Rica the Presidential election interests a few of the principal inhabitants only. Dr. JESUS JIMENES is set down as the most likely to be elected.

The naw crop of coffee was held so high (15 cents,) that bnt few buyers would vnntnre to invast.

SAN SALVADOR.

Visit of an Earthquake—Its Effect—Sugar Culture, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN SALVADOR, CENTRAL AMERICA, Monday, Dec. 22, 1862.

The State of Salvador was visited, on thn evening of the 16th of December, hy the most severa shock of earthquake it has experienced sincn that which occurred in 1854, and leveled its Capital city to the earth. Thn writer, on the day of its appearance, was in San Salvador, in company with a party of gentlemen, when he called the attention of those present to a decided but slight shock, which all experienced, hut which excited nothing further than a passing remark. Io the evening he returned to Saint Tecla, about twelve miles distant, where hn hed scarcely risen from thn dinner-table before the house he was in begao to tremble. To those present, it excited no alarm, until its walls begen to vibrata to and fro with n rapid motion that threatened entire demolition to the edifice. This was the algnal for escape, aod all fled iocontinently to the open court, emid the dust and din of its crumbling walls. This was one of the few buildings whose walls were entirely demolished. The roof and beems were left standing, and eo damage to life or limh occnrred beyond the shock of tha nervous system, which none were too stout to be indifferent to.

In Saint Tecla, but few housee failed to exhibit some evidences to the passage of the unwelcome visitor, hut no lives were lost, and hut a comperatively small amount of absolute damege was dose to esch. The greater pert of the population considered it the part of prudence to remain in their open courts for greet part of the night. Feers of this kind, however, are avenescent, nod to-day hut little is thonght of the affair.

In San Salvador the shock wes nearly as great, hnt with tha exception of tha demolition of three or four houses, the damage was slight. It is thonght, though with what reason I am unable to say, that the pravalence of high winds which now blow from the North, is in some way or other connected with these earthqnske phenomena.

Tee valley affected by this shock is one of the most beantiful as well as one of the most productive I have aver seen; and nnder the auapices of a liberal and enlightened Government, which has extended nvary facility possible to agricultnral pnrsuits, is cultivated in the most careful manner. Its chief product is aoffea, of which there are between one and two million of trees; but it is at the same time admirably adapted to the culture of segar, of which there are considarable estates. Before visiting this region I was of the opinion that it required the high temperature of Cuba or Louisiana to bring the cane to perfection; bnt I have hera seen it flourishing with a vigor fully equal to either of these countries, under a temperatura never exceeding 82° Farenheit. The seasons ere divided leto dry eed wet. The latter le the one in which the cane attains its perfection; end the former thn one in which its juice is expressed. So arid is this season that the watery particles that [illegible] so much labor and expensive evaporations in [illegible] sugar-producing countries, are largely absorbed by the dry atmosphere of this climate. The consequence is that a very fair article of sugar can be produced at 2½ cents per pound.

The States of California and Oregon, even now, draw a considerable portion of their supply of refined sugar from this State, and in the future this source of supply of coffee and sugar, as well as rice, cannot well be over-estimated in calculating the elements nf value in the development of the Pacific possessions of the United States.

Nor is it at all impossible that in these articles this State may, if left in quiet to pursue its agricultural pursuits, become largely the supplier of the United States, and a corresponding purchaser of those manufactured goods which ere the prodnct of the Northern mechanics, bnt are now supplied by different European States.

Unfortnnately, however, the political horizon is anything but clesr. The rapid accumulation of means dependant on a reasonably well arranged system of labor, has excited the envy of some of her sister States, while the tendency of the Government to the free and liberal institutions which its present able head, Gen BARRIOS, is fully imbued with, have caused alarm in others, who still cling with great tenacity to ancient forms and a strict rule in the affairs of State.

This is the real, although not the avowed course that now leadnces Guatemala to press demands upon Salvador which cannot be acceded to, without a loss of national honor. Official relations between the two States are suspended, and were it not thet Salvador is in a better state of defence than Guatemala, war would be inevitable. As it is, this event may yet happen, but when or how it is not possible to determine, as the whole bnlden of such an event rests with CARRERA, and the monarchical party' which exercises so great an influnce over him. It is clearly the policy of the more liberal Governments of the United States, and of the commercial nations of Europe, to see thet peace is preserved wherever practical, and in the case of Salvador and Guatemala, not to allow, without good and sufficient reason, either to disturb tha harmony of tha other. The great tribunal of nnblic opinion, which has operated so largely in influencing the affairs of state in Europe in later years, cannot be without its influnca in tha affairs of Central America, whose importance, in a commercial point of view, is daily becoming more obvious.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Peru, Chili, and the Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondsnt.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

The British steamship *Callao*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 5th inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to Dec. 18, and from Callao and Lima to Dec. 28. The *Callao* broeght about $338,000 for Europe, 1,250 hales cotton, (150 pounds to the bale,) 702 hales wool, 177 ceroons bark, and 37 packages merchandise for Liverpool and Southampton; 61 ceroons bark, and 30 hales goat-skins for New-York; five ceroons Paranegua tea tnr San Francisco; bricks, &c., for Panama.

The newe is not important. There le nothing late from Ecnador. On the middle December, Presidect MORENO returned to Guayaquil. Ha had shad fall in crossing the Andes.

PERU.

Tha Government of Peru has paid the claim of tha British Govarnment for damsga to the bark *Julia*, hy an accidantal shot from a Peruvian war ship, which revolted in January, 1862, and which was endesvoring to hit a ship of the Peruvian squadron.

The impeachment of CASTILLA'S late Ministers, Don M. MOSALKE and Gen. NICOLAS FERTAZ, for violation of the Constitution, has been dropped.

Ex-President VIVANCO has returned to Lima from his exile.

The death of a distinguished prelate, the Bishop of Chochapoyas, Don PEDRO REIS, is announced.

The shipments of gnano for November amounted to 43,020 tons, all to Europe, in 45 vessels, 15 of which were American.

Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 41 to 42 pence per dollar.

There is nothing new from Bolivia.

CHILI.

Congress has adjourned. Señor LASTARIA, Secretary of the Treasury, has given place to Señor DOMINGO SANTAMARIA, a Liberal, which gives much satisfaction. The Government is authorized to issue two years' bonds for $1,000,000. Congress has also sanctioned the project extending the Southern Railroad from San Fernando to Chillan, and thence to Concepcion and Talcahnano.

A submarine telegraph, between Chili and Europe, is proposed. It is favored by the London Engineering Society—the wire to start from Spain, pass through Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and the Argentinn Republic, as far as Mendoza. The undertakers say they hava already closed their contracts with these Governments, and promise to bring thn line to Chili if the Government will pay a subsidy of $10,000 (per year?)

The Chilian troops, which have entered the territory nf Aranco, are likely to meet with a good deal of trouble before they subdue the Indians.

Tha dispute with Bolivia about the guano depodts in Mejillones is likely to be amicably settled. Tho force lately sent there by Chili in tha war steamer *Maipu* had hean amicably received.

In Santiago the Americans were raising money for the succor of wounded Union soldiers in tha United States.

Two American whalers hed arrived at Talcahuano, the masters of which report had luck, and predict had luck generally to whaling craft. From March to November no oil worth naming had been barreled by these two ships.

The papers are still crying aloud for theatrical or opera companies to come to Chili.

The business in silver and copper mining is improving. Bueioese is very dull in Valparaiso, there being no purchasers from the interior. The next month, however, it was expected that merchants from the north and south of the Republic and from the Argentine Republic, would flock to Valparaiso, as usual, to make purchases. The wheat harvest will be good, and the business in cattle, hides and wool is expected to be an improvement on last year. Money is plenty, but the best kind of security is demanded. During the fortnight, among other arrivals, were the Chilian brig *Triton*, from California, with 60,000 feet red pine; two ships from France, with general cargo, and four from England, with coal, brick, and assorted cargo. Rice—There was no Carolina in first hands, and India and Pern le scarce. California red pine lumber sold for $37 50 per 1,000 feet, on board. Flour was dull; prices $3 68 to $4 25, six months. Tho barley yield will be small; price, at present, $2 06 per fanega, cash. Copper bars $17 12, cash. Cotton and woolen goods have not changed in price during the fortnight. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 44½ to 45 pence per dollar; on France, 4f. 70c. to 4f. 75c. Freights—To England and Hamburg, £2 17s. 6d.; to the United States, $13 per English ton.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The country is quiet in all its parts. The President has formed his Cabinet, consisting of Don JOSEPH BARROS, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Don FRANCIS SANCHES, Ministro de Gobierno; Don MARIANO GONZALES, Treasury; Col. VENANCIO LOPEZ, War and Navy.

A strange phenomenon had happened in one of the Argentine Provinces. The *Comercio del Parana* describes it as follows:

"On the 12th inst., about 7 o'clock in the morning, it got so very dark, that in a great many houses in this city, lights were necessary; it soon began very slowly to clear up, but tha day remained cloudy till about 2 o'clock P. M., with strong gusts of wind.

"The same night it rained black water! Some tubs that remained out of doors were found next morning filled with a muddy and very dirty water. Notwithstanding tha positiveness with which this fact was stated to us, we hesitated to print it, judging it an impossible phenomenon, and supposing it arose from the condition of the tubs. But we are now convinced of the contrary, the fact being spoken of all over the town.

A letter we have at hand, from a reliable person, reads as follows:

'Since the 7th it has been raining, at intarvals of half an hour, and it has been noticed that the water is not tasteless.

On the 12th a strange phenomenon happened [illegible] frightened everybody. Tubs [illegible] filled with black water, from a [illegible] and thicker. There are persons who assert that it [illegible] till 8 o'clock in the morning, and that the same was analyzed by chemists. [illegible] been ascertained down to day.

In view nf the above statements, not a doubt remains but on the 12th of September it rained black water.

Let sages explain to us what secrets of nature are these?"

At about 6 o'clock in the morning a total eclipse, that made it necessary to light the street lamps, occurred in Valparaiso.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Col. Tilson, Capt. Chandler and Col. Schriver—Interesting Letter from Gen. McClellan—Operations of Aug. 28.

From Our Own Reporter

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saterday, Jan. 17, 1863.

After the reading of the jonrnal of the previous day, Gen. McDowell stated that he himself had procured from the War Department the minutes of the Council of Corps Commanders held in this City last Spring, referred to by him in the proceedings of yesterday, which minutes ha prodnced to the Court.

By request of Geo. McDowell, Gen. Heintzelman was sent for to verify these minutes.

Lieut.-Col. Tilson recalled by Gen. McDowell—I was with Gen. King's Division on or near the Warrenton Turnpike at the time it became engaged with the enemy, on the evening of the 28th of August last. The enemy at that time were upon the road leading, as I understand, from Sudley Springs to Haymarket, and approaching on this road from the direction of Sudley Springs. The head of their column was nearly opposite that point on the turnpike at which Gen. Reynolds' Division had been ehelled in the morning. The road thet the enemy were on approached the turnpike slightly at this point, and is about a mile and a half from Warrenton Turnpike. The artillery and artillary ammnnition in King's Division, after the engagement, were in their nsual condition, except that one of Capt. Monro's caissons had been blown up by his own order, in consequence of its stock having been broken, rendering it impracticable to move it. I think that but few horses were killed, and bnt a small part of the ammnnition expended. I was out on a reconnoissance with Gen. McDowell on the 30th of August. I learned while on this reconnoissance, from Gen. Heintzelman, and also I think from Col. Allen, of the Maine Cavalry, where the enemy previously held their position. It was on the Centreville side of Bull Run, to the north of the Warrenton Pike; I should say in the vicinity of five or six miles, but in this I may be incorrect. I cannot state accurately the hour that King's Division commenced to withdraw from in front of the anemy; but think it was about 11 or 12 o'clock.

Questions by the Court.—The division relired by the road leading to Manassas Junction. I think that it was the same or nearly the same route oe which the division had marched to the pike on the preceding day, when terned back from the direction of Manasses. We had proceded about a mile toward Manassas when turned back on the 28th. I think I remained with the artillery until after it had retured, on the night of the engagement, and came away with Gen. King. I know of no difficulty encountered on account of the condition of the roads on the night of tha angagement. The roads were good, and we came through tha fields mostly. The night was quite dark, and my impression was that it was cloudy.

Questions by Gen. McDowell—I think that King's Division fell back over the turnpike before retiring toward Manassas. I think that the road we then took led by Bethlehem Church. Tha road that we took would not be the direct route, I suppose, from tha battle-field to Manassas Junction.

Questions by the Court—We started to go to Manassas Junction, but whether by the most direct route I do not know certainly. The route we took is the only one of which I have any personal knowledge.

Capt. Chandler called by Gen. McDowell—I was at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh, last Spring and a part of last Summer. A field of forty to sixty acres of wheat, near the Lacey House—to the east of the Lacey House—which had been protected by Gen. McDowell while our troops were there, was harvested by the Post Quartermaster, taken to Fredericksburgh and ground, on accouot of tha United States Government, and tha flour distributed to our troops.

During the proceedings to-day the Court called up the following paper, which had heco in tha possession of the Court several days, but had not yet been read:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
ON BOARD THE COMMODORE, April 1, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: The change in affairs in the Valley of the Shenandoah has rendered necessary a corresponding departure, temporarily et lesst, from the plan we some days since agreed upon. In my arrangements I assume that you have with you a force amply sufficient to driva Jackson before you, provided he is not reinforced largely. I also assume that you may find it impossible to detach anything toward Maeassas for some daye, probably not until the operations of the main army have drawn all the rebel force toward Richmond.

You are aware that Gen. Sumner has for some days been at Msoassa Junction with two divisions of infantry, six batteries and two regiments of cavalry, and that a reconnoissanen to the Rappahannock forced the enemy to destroy tha railway bridge at Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Since that time our cavalry havn found nothing on this side nf the Rappahannock in that direction, and it seems clear that wn havn no rnason to fear any return of the rebels in that quarter; their movements near Fredericksburgh also indicate a final abandonmeat of that neighborhood. I doubt whether Johnson will now reinforen Jackson with a view to offensiva operatinns. The time is probably passed when he could have gained anything by doing so. I have ordered in ona of Sumner's Divisions, (that of Richardson, late Sumner's,) to Alexandria for embarkation; Blenker's has been detached from the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to Gen. Frement.

Abercrombie is probably at Warrenton Junction, to-day; Geary is at White Plains.

Two regimenis of cavalry have been ordered nut; and are now on the way to relieve the two regiments of Sumnar.

Your thousand infantry, and ona battery, leava Washington at once for Manassas. Some 3,000 more will move in one or two days, and soon after some 3,000 additional.

I will order Blenker to march on Strasburgh, and to report to you for temporary duty, so that should you find n large force in your front, you can avail yourself of his aid. As sooo as possible, please direct him on Winchester, thence to report to the Adjutant-General of tha army for orders—but keep him until you are sure what you have in front.

In ragard to yonr own movements, the most important thing at present is to throw Jackson well back and then to assume such a position as to enable you to prevent his return. As soon as the railway communications are reestablished it will be probably important and advisable to move on Staunton, but this would require secure communications, and a force of from 25,000 to 30,000 for active operations. It should also be nearly certain that with my own move on Richmond; at all events, not so long hefore it as to enable the rebels to concentrate on you and their return on me. I fear that you cannot be ready to time, although it may come in very well, with a force less than that I have mentioned, after the main battle near Richmond. When Gen. Sumner leaves Warrenton Junction, Gen. Abercrombie will be placed in immediate command of Manassas and Warrentou Junction, under your general orders. Please inform me, frequently, by telegraph, and otherwise, as to the state of things in your front.

I am very truly yours,
(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

P. S.—From what I have just learned, it would seem that tha two regiments of cavalry intended for Warrenton Junction have gone to Harper's Ferry. Of the four additional regimeots placed under your order, two should as promptly as possible move by the shortest route on Warrenton Junction.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
(A true copy.)
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.
GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General U. S. A.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Jan. 19, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Tilson, recalled by Gen. McDowell—I was with Gen. McDowell on the 29th of August last, on the occasion of his march with King's and Rickett's Divisions, from near Bethleham Church, up the Sudley Springs Road to the battle field. I was, on that occasion, the bearer of orders to the division officers of Gen. King's Division, to the affect that his Division should form on the left of Gen. Reynolds' Division. I saw measnres taken by Gen. McDowell for the execution of these orders.

Questions by the Court—The measures taken by Gen. McDowell for the execution of those orders were: Going to the head of King's Division; directing the Chief of Artillery to send forward his batteries and get them in position as soon as possible; sending orders to the Division Officers to bring up their troops and get them ready for action; going to the front himself and directing the movements of his corps. I should think that it was about 4 or 5 o'clock when these measures were commenced, but that they were continued until after dark. In the fore part of the day, on the 29th, prior to 4 o'clock, about noon, I think—it may have been earlier—Gen. McDowell and Staff left Manassas Jnoction and went forward to where Gen. King's Division halted in the morning, where he gave the necessary directions as to the order in which the troops should march. He went forward with the troops, and pushed forward the measures for the formation of King's Division, as before [illegible] Gen. McDowell did in the morning [illegible] the time of his coming up to King's Division, I [illegible] know. Why he did not move earlier in the day [illegible] he did, as per question, [illegible] I do not know where Gen. Reynolds was during that day, as I was not with him. The reason Gen. McDowell went by the Sudley Springs road rather than by the way King's and Reynolds' Divisions had come was that he might get his troops more readily into action. Gen. Porter being in his front.

Q.—How did it happen that Gen. Porter got in Gen. McDowell's front?

A.—I have no knowledge whatever.

Q.—Were the movements of Gan. McDowell on that day made with the rapidity and celerity which tha exigencies of the case would seem to demand?

A.—Gen. McDowell was himself very active and energetic in making every effort to get the troops forward. Whether his orders were acted upon as promptly and actively as they should have been by all Division Commanders, I am unable to say, not having been in a position where I could see all of tha movements. The movements of the troops from near Manassas until they reached the vicinity of tha battle-field, was the ordinary rate of march. I should say the distance was about five or six miles. During the night of the 28th, I think the movement of King's Division commenced between 11 and 12 o'clock, and halted after sunrise next morning—it may have been as late as 8 o'clock—that is, the portion of the column we were with, tha middle of tha column.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Gen. McDowell's Staff, recalled by Gen. McDowell.—On tha 29th of August, Gen. McDowall was active in getting his troops under way to Gainesville, under order of Gen. Pope. I think they moved about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning. After his troops were got upon the march, Gen. McDowell went forward personally to the head of Gen. Porter's column. When he left Gen. Porter, he want so rapidly back to the head of his own column that I was unable and unwilling to follow him, as I was unacquainted with the route he took. On arriving at the head of nur column by the ordinary road, I found Gen. McDowell there, and learned that he had arrived by a near cut across the fields. I think I saw the troops moving on the Sudley Springs Road ween I arrived at the head of our column.

Questions by the Court—It was some time in the afternoon that Gen. McDowall turned his column upon the Sudley Springs Road. I cannot tell exactly the hour, having made no note of it. His column had moved, by his order, during the preceding portion of the day, I should think about four or five miles—probably more than that. The distance from Manassas to where we halted was about three miles. I cannot tell what time it was that Gen. McDowell parted with Gen. Pope. It was very early in the morning of the 28th that Gan. McDowell reached the division of Gen. Reynolds, after bivouacking near the troops of Gen. Sigel. I cannot state the precise time, nor the distance from the place of bivouac. It was at Reynolds' headquarters, I think, that Gen. McDowell learned of Gen. King's retreat. I cannot state the precise hour—he may have learned it before I did. He remained with Reynolds' Division; I cannot state how long; we took breakfast there. On arriving at Reynolds' Division, Gen. McDowell did not, to my knowledge, dispatch any Aide-de-Camp to halt King's Division, or to intercept King's Division, and halt it. I do not know how McDowell's Corps came to follow Porter's Corps on the morning of the 29th, unless it was so ordered.

Questions by Gen. McDowell.—I cannot say certainly, but I think that Gen. McDowell, when he took breakfast with Gee. King's Division on the morning of the 29th, had not taken a meal since the 27th. The country between the Warrenton Pike and Bull Run, the Sudley Springs Road and Manassas Railroad, contained many old hutted camps or Winter quarters of tha enemy, and cross roads running from one to another.

The Court adjourned.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Exchange of Prisoners—The Steamer Express at City Point—Another Visit to be Made Forthwith.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863.

The steamboat *Express*, Capt. PHILIP R. CLARES, went up this afternoon to City Point, under flag of truce, for the purpose of bringing down exchanged prisoners. She will return, probably, on Tuesday morning. Capt. JOHN E. MULFORD, Third New-York, goes in the boat as truce officer, Col. LUDLOW, of Gen. DIX'S staff, returned, yesterday, in the *Henry Burden* from City Point, having negotiated an exchange with Major OLD, the rebel Commissioner.

Previous to the battle of Murfreesboro, an entire exchange had been effected, of prisoners on both sides. That battle gave the Confederates 4,000 Union prisoners, while 2,000 rebels fell into the hands of ROSECRANS. Others since captured by us, in smaller fights, swell the number to about 2,500. Up to yesterday, but 1,500 prisoners from our forces had arrived in Richmond from Murfreesboro. It is yet uncertain whether the remainder will not be sent for exchange to Vicksburgh. According to DAVIS'S Proclamation of 12th inst., all commissioned officers taken after that period, in States where slaves have been freed by President LINCOLN, will be handed over to the Governors of those States, to be imprisoned for violation of the several State laws, and thus will doubtless remain until the close of the War. Much disapproval, it is said, is expressed upon this course, by a number of DAVIS' advisers, but that functionary is inflexible. Objections are even raised to exchanging commissioned officers taken previously to the 12th inst., and it is expected that privates and non-commissioned officers, only, will be returned in the *Express*. Another visit to City Point, by Col. LUDLOW, will, therefore, be necessitated early next week. N.

From Old Point to Suffolk—The Army There and its Commander—Destiny of the Plantations Around Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

A sojourner in this region naturally takes an occasional trip to Norfolk and Suffolk, as affording both news and variety. Four hours are pleasantly spent in visiting the latter place, forty miles from the Fortress, by steamboat, up the Nansemond River, and returning by the more frequantly traveled route of the railway to Norfolk. The Nansemond averages five-eighths of a mile in width for about eighteen miles from the mouth, where a shoal exhibits itself above the water. Beyond this point the river becomes very narrow and tortuous, and the shores, from being moderately high, present only a series of swamps, near a quarter of a mile in width, beyond which elevated land again exists, studded at intervals with unpaleted farm-houses. The channel of the Nansemond has a depth of eight to twenty feet as far as Suffolk, thirty miles from the mouth, with exception of the passage over a bar near the shoal above mentioned, where the depth is but seven feet at medium tide. Many mud banks exist along the whole course, and navigation requires great care. Toward the mouth of the river extensive truck or vegetable farming has been done of late years by Northern settlers, for the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, which thus procured supplies two or three weeks earlier than from their own neighborhoods. Several creeks flow into the Nansemond, but none are navigable to steamboats except the West Branch Creek, which admits boats drawing five feet of water for a distance of six miles.

At Suffolk, a bridge prevents further navigation, but there is sufficient water for light draft steamers five miles beyond, and for small sloops or schooners, nearly ten miles.

Gen. PECK, who commands at Suffolk, is a short, lightly built man, considerably on tha bright side of forty, and bears physiognomical evidences of shrewdness and ability. He is ably seconded by the leading officers of his command. I will not enumerate them, nor yet give any idea of their forces. It is sufficient that they are strong, and have an abundance of earthworks, well mounted. The residents of Suffolk are, almost without exception, virulant Secessionists. Women and old men, only, are to be seen. Young men have all departed for the rebel army.

The railroad to Norfolk passes through the dismal Swamp, which, in spots where the land is somewhat elevated, presents small farms, with an exceedingly rich soil. To thn nnacclimated, fever and ague is apt to present itself in thn Summer and Fall, and mosquitoes are abundant. Much of this land, for the entire distance betwenn Suffolk and Norfolk, will be occupied after the war by Northern men. Tha late owners joined tha rebel army, and have, in great part, died from wounds or disease. This applies not only to Dismal Swamp lands, but to all farms neighboring Norfolk. Widows, after the loss of both husband and negroes, will not attempt to work them, and heavy sales will be made. A considerable addition to the population of Norfolk has taken place since last Summer, when tha city was deplorably depopulated. To the Southern ladies then promenading the principal streets, we may now add many wives and families of resident Northern officials and storekeepers. These, with a large proportion of the other sex, give it a populous aspect. Many stores, then closed, are now reopened by Northerners, and in a few days all traces of disloyal business men will have vanished. Gen. VIELE has issued an order, that all persons carrying on business in the city shall take tha oath of allegiance or cease operations. In this latter case, their stores will be immediately occupied by Northern men. Attempts will be made by some to substitute nominal owners, but the deceit will be detected. Tha orders of Gen. VIELE, the Military Governor, occupy a column of the Norfolk *Union*. Among them is particularly noticeable one which states that all houses in Norfolk and Portsmouth, the residents of which shall exhibit towards the Government, its officers, or to loyal citizens on account of their loyalty, letentional disrespect, shall be at once taken possession of by the Provost-Marshal and turned over to tha Quartermaster to be used as quarters, or for other Government purposes.

Much dissatisfaction exists among the troops of this department at not receiving their pay. N.

THE CAPTURE OF HOLLY SPRINGS.

Tha Facts of the Disgraceful Business—Who is Responsible.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

As the stranger enters Holly Springs—a town so carefully spared in all respects by our troops when they first passed through it—he sees cars and once splendid depots, and the large secesh armory just handsomely fitted up as a hospital for our sick, in ashes; and approaching the square, windows shattered in houses and churches, and all the buildings on the east and most on the north side destroyed; the old Court-house in the centre, bored through windows and walls by shot and shell, the old clock in the tower still sublimely ticking on, doing too great a work to come down to the confusion; and streets filled with sour-faced soldiers, dressed in a mixture of rebel and National uniforms.

Paroled? "Yes, gobbled up, hnt *we* arn't to blame. We didn't know anything about it till the town swarmed with secesh. Our officers neither didn't anticipate it. They rushed into our camp before we were up. I just heard twelve strange strokes of a bell in town, and the road was black with their cavalry." So one after another tells the tale. All the various Railroad, Quartermaster and Commissary officers, indeed all the Colonels second in command, went to sleep in utter ignorance of any approach of the enemy, and waked up prisoners; consequently many thought it a complete surprise. Some say it began to leak out that a dispatch reached here the night before, warning the Commander of his danger, and urging him to defend the place at all hazards. Bnt Col. MURPHY says his force was inadequate, (how does he know?—he did not wake them, much less allow them to fight the foe,) and that he was instructed not to send his cavalry ont till daylight. Bnt I will not load yon through all the reports, contradictory or otherwise, which I have encountered in reaching the facts.

On Thursday, the 18th, Col. MURPHY sent information to Oxford that Gen. SULLIVAN had ordered a portion of his force to Jackson, and was answered, "Send none; you have none to spare from their present duties." Troops were send (FULLER'S Brigade) from Oxford to Jackson. Soon Col. MURPHY telegraphed that all the troops at La Grange and Grand Junction had gone to Jackson, and inquired if he should send some companies to those points, stating that he had cars to forward them. He was ordered to send two companies—not to defend the town, bnt "our stores."

Col. DICKEY, moving with a small cavaly force to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, below Lapello, saw and ekirmished with a

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dead of the Sullivan-Street Church.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT AMONG THE SURVIVING FRIENDS—AN INJUNCTION THREATENED.

The disclosures made in the TIMES of Monday, and republished in the other City papers yesterday, with regard to the desecration of the dead in the Sullivan-street Church vaults, have created a good deal of feeling among the friends of persons buried there, and yesterday large numbers of them gathered aroond the church, eager to ascertain the dispositioo that had been made of their friends' remains. Although the removal of the bodies is to be made hereafter under the direct superintendence of an employe of the City Inspector's Office, all will doubtless be properly done; yet there seems to be a strong feeling among many of the friends of those buried there against the action of the Trustees in disturbing the bodies at all. Having paid for the privilege of depositing them there, they claim that the Trustees have no right to remove the remains without their consent.

One gentleman stated that the remains of his mother, together with those of a brother and several children, were buried in the vault, and he was very emphatic in his denunciation of the Trustees of the church for the action which they have taken in the removal of bodies from the place.

One lady, accompanied by a number of ladies visited the place and desired to enter the vaults for the purpose of discovering the remains of her child and taking charge of them. She was informed that it was very dark within the vaults and that it would be almost impossible to find the coffin in which the body had been buried.

It was the unanimous opinion of all present, after an inspection of the vaults, that the removal of between 3,000 and 4,000 bodies lying in the subterranean chambers was entirely unnecessary, and an utterly unjustifiable desecration of the dead, against which the entire community should raise its voice, and condemn in the strongest terms. "It is perfectly revolting to my feelings," said a gentleman who had called to look after the body of a relative, "to know that his bones have been packed in a box with a number of skeletons. If they (the trustees) had only notified me, I would have attended to the matter, and seen that the remains were removed. But as it is, they gave me no notice, and they seem to care nothing at all about the feelings of those who have friends buried here." Others answered in the same strain, and one gentleman stated that he would wait upon a lawyer immediately, and have an injunction served upon the trustees, restraining them from disturbing the coffins any further.

It will be impossible for the hands of those whose remains have already been emptied indiscriminately into the large boxes to preserve their identity, but in future the utmost care will be taken by Mr. TRAVERS, of the City Inspector's Department, to protect the rights and feelings of all persons interested, and to afford them every possible facility for the preservation and identification of the bodies. It is highly probable, however, that a stop will be put to the entire proceeding by the action of the Courts. There would seem to be no real necessity for removing the bodies at all, even if the right were undisputed; and if the trustees of the Church are not able to sell the property to the colored congregation now occupying it, without catering to their superstitious whims, they had better seek a customer somewhere else.

ANOTHER CASE OF ABORTION.

A Williamsburgh Physician Suspected—The Wife of a Soldier of the Seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers, the Victim—Post-Mortem Examination Made by the Deputy Coroner.

Yesterday afternoon another of those cases which of late have become so frequent in this City, was brought to the notice of Coroner COLLIN. The victim is this time a Mrs. ROSA ASAAN, the wife of a soldier who, for more than twelve months past, has been absent from his home and family, engaged in the service of his country, as a member of the Seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers, better known, perhaps, as the "Steuben Guard."

At a late hour on Monday evening Mrs. ASAAN died at her residence, No. 184 Stanton-street, in great agony. A short time previous to her death, she called a brother-in-law to her bedside, and told him she had a communication of much importance to make: that she believed she was a dying woman, and whatever statements she made were uttered in view of speedy death. She then stated to her relative that a few weeks since she found herself *enceinte*, and wishing to avoid the shame and disgrace of an exposure, a respectable physician of Williamsburgh was consulted, and an abortion, by means of instruments, was produced by the aforesaid physician. This occurred something more than two weeks ago. At about the time the treatment by the Williamsburgh doctor commenced, the victim was removed from her then place of residence to the house where she died, No. 184 Stanton-street. During the last week of her life, such were the unfavorable symptoms, and so great was the agony she was compelled to endure, that much against the will and wish of her attendant physician, of Williamsburgh, the deceased and her friends determined to have other medical aid, and therefore Dr. NAGLEY was called in. He soon became satisfied that the patient had been in the hands of a professional abortionist. Several persons in the house where she died were also very strong in their belief as to the same state of facts, but it appears that none of them were sufficiently certain upon the subject to warrant them in making known their suspicions.

When the information of Mrs. A.'s death was conveyed to Coroner COLLIN, together with some of the facts and circumstances which had transpired during her last hours, that official at once began an investigation of the case. His Deputy, Dr. ROBINSON, in company with Drs. NAGLEY, BERGOLA and BELDEN, went to the place and made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains. The unanimous opinion of these physicians is, that the deceased died by reason of injuries inflicted upon her by instruments used in procuring an abortion, and that the operation must have been performed from a week to ten days prior to her death.

Owing to the difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses, the Coroner deemed it advisable to postpone the taking of the testimony in the case until 10 o'clock this morning, at which time it will be proceeded with at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house.

A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of the physician who is charged with this grave offence against the laws of the State and the morals of society, but up to a late hour last evening no information of his arrest was received. His name is withheld from the public at this time for fear that the ends of justice might be defeated if it were divulged.

The deceased is represented as having been a fine-looking woman, about 28 years of age, born in England. She has left no children to mourn her untimely end.

Great excitement has been produced among the friends of the deceased, and in the neighborhood where the transaction occurred. Coroner COLLIN, and his Deputy, Dr. ROBINSON, are deserving of much credit for the energetic manner in which they are pursuing the investigation. They are determined that nothing on their part shall be left undone to stop the increase of the crime involved in this case. It is stated that no less than ten cases of this nature,—some of them of a very aggravated character—have been brought to light in this vicinity within the last three months.

The Ball Up.

SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK AND PONDS IN THE VICINITY.

There was a steady, hard frost all through Monday night, and yesterday morning the ice on the lower pond in the Central Park was pronounced thick and solid enough to bear any number of skaters that might please to crowd upon it. So, at quite an early hour the "ball" was run up, and all the cars that ran from the Park to the lower part of the City bore the usual announcements of the fact.

The Winter has hitherto been—with the exception of an occasional two or three-day cold snap—so extremely mild that there have really been no opportunities for serious attempts at skating. The boys have managed to get some amusement on the promiscuous patches of water with which the thinly settled regions of town abound, but the skating season, properly so called, had not fairly commenced until yesterday, and then it was scarcely inaugurated with sufficient enthusiasm to justify any allusion to it as a carnival. The atmosphere was not dry and bracing; there was nothing clear and crisp in the aspect of things; it was dull and cloudy, with a shrewd touch of east in the wind and apparent premonitions of approaching snow. Men who look upon skating as a business rather than a day. They know the ice will keep in better condition than when the sun comes out to melt its surface, and the absence of the miscellaneous public affords them more room for the performance of intricate evolutions. Skaters of this class mustered in strong force, and had as fine a morning's practice as they could desire. They embellished every particularly smooth bit they could discover with no end of elaborate devices; they performed miracles on "outside edges," and otherwise disported themselves to their hearts' content, from breakfast-time till noon. To a considerable extent, they succeeded in rubbing off a good deal of the rust that ten months' inactivity had left upon their "runners" and their locomotive muscles.

Juveniles, whose parents fear to trust them on any frost-bound waters but of the Central Park, were also out in large numbers. It is known that their safety from thin places and air holes is there insured, and that no worse hurt can befall them than the bruises that arises from casual tumbles.

But the ladies cannot be tempted out unless there is a bright sun overhead, and that indefinable exhilarative influence in the air which inspires them with a love of exercise and adventure. Brilliant halmorals and bewildering gaiter boots were scarce, and the scene consequently lacked that bright variety and joyous grace which only the presence of women can produce. Still, there were enough present to relieve the throng of skaters and spectators from an appearance of absolute masculine monotony.

Toward the middle of the day a partial thaw set in, and in a short time the ice became too soft and slushy to afford much pleasure to those who still remained upon its surface. It was easily cut up, and falls upon it were not only painful, but were apt to soak the victim with a cold and searching moisture. In the afternoon it froze again, however, and there was promise of its continuing to do so all night.

A good many people on horseback and in carriages enlivened the Park drives; but not so many as might have been seen during the pleasanter days of last week. The outside ponds in the vicinity of the Park received their accustomed run of patronage from those who do not like to be under any kind of restriction—those who would prefer perfect liberty on one skate and a street-gutter, to the observance of rules and regulations on a pair of Boston rockers and the glassiest of well-kept lakes.

It is more than likely that the large pond will be in a fit state for public use to-day. If it is, and the day turns out favorable, there will, no doubt, be such a rush to the Park, and such "high jinks" and fun generally developed there, as to justify the immediate and appropriate use of the word carnival, or any other term that may occur to a describer's excited imagination.

Board of Supervisors.

A regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday, the President, Supervisor LITTLE, in the chair.

A communication was received from Mayor OPDYKE, vetoing the resolution authorizing the Police Commissioners to take their surplus fund and erect a Metropolitan Police Headquarters.

The grounds on which the Mayor vetoes the resolution are, that the county is called in it to provide for the entire cost of buildings which are for the benefit of the whole Metropolitan Police District—the provisions for charging the other counties embraced with an equal proportion of the amount being considered illegal; that, on a careful examination, he found that the appropriation of the surplus of the fund provided for Police purposes to the purchase of lots, and the erection of buildings, has been without warrant of law; that the act authorizing the Board to raise money, by tax, provides that the amount should be exclusively devoted to the specific object for which it was appropriated; and that the resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Nov. 7, 1861, under the authority of which the Board of Police expended $88,000, and called for $20,000 more was illegal. The veto, after suggesting that application might be made to the Legislature for the amount required, states that the attempts to provide for it in the manner proposed is not only illegal, but opens the door for great abuses, as it lends the sanction of the Board to the unjust and dangerous practice of needlessly taxing our citizens a larger sum than is really required for the support of the police, apparently to create a surplus fund to be used by the Police Commissioners for purposes not named in their estimates of anticipated expenses.

Supervisor PURDY spoke against the veto, which he called the most "silly communication that ever emanated from an official." The document took the usual course.

The Board appointed DANIEL F. O'BRIEN Clerk to the Second District Court, (Justice SWEENEY's,) in place of THOS. F. PEERS, deceased.

On motion of Supervisor STUART, a Committee of SIX were appointed to invite the commandants of the several regiments and military officials to appear before them with a view of establishing a uniform plan to carry out the provisions of the militia act of 1861-62.

Mr. PURDY renewed a former resolution, offered by him, asking the Mayor to nominate thirty marshals (in lieu of constables) as provided by law, fifteen of whom shall be chosen by each political party represented in the Board.

Mr. PURDY, in offering the resolution, stated that he desired that the responsibility should rest where it properly belonged. This Board were ready to act, and so desired the Mayor to know.

Mr. STUART was opposed to let any such resolution, making a political bargain, to go on their minutes. If the Mayor was to send names not suitable to a majority of the Board, they could reject them.

Mr. PURDY was a partisan, and he intended to see that the patronage of this Board was well shared by the Democratic party.

The Democrats had intended to do their best. If it had been a popular vote, not a Republican would be in that Board. Everything went well when the Democrats were around. He wished to God that they were in the Federal Capitol; they would soon make things straight. They were willing to give the Republicans half. The Mayor, however, wanted fifteen for himself, and let the others be divided among the Board, which would give the Democrats about seven.

The subject was finally laid over for future consideration, and after some further routine business the Board adjourned.

Mr. J. Ross Browne's Trip to Iceland.

Mr. BROWNE's first lecture on Iceland was delivered before a large and intelligent audience, seated in the hall of the Historical Society. The lecture included an account of his journey from Frankfort to Iceland, by the way of Copenhagen and the Faroe Islands. A description of the town of Reykjavik, the capital of the dreary island, was illustrated by a handsome panoramic view, and the progress of the lecture was further illustrated by similar pictures, of which the view of the Great Geyser, the Strokr, and the singular Rock of Laws—where once sat the old Icelandic Parliament—were the most remarkable. Smaller sketches in water colors of characters met on the journey were also introduced.

Mr. BROWNE's lecture abounded with humor. The elaborate preparations of a party of English tourists for their visit to the Geysers created great merriment, and the Icelandic guide—the Matteo Ximenes of this northern Albaohra—was also most happily described. This guide retained interesting reminiscences of previous visitors to his dreary home, and pointed out the very places once occupied by such eminent foreigners as Lord DUFFARIN, Prince NAPOLEON and PLINY MILES, giving particularly some refreshing anecdotes of the latter traveler and his pleasing book of Iceland travel. The lecture closed with the vivid and eloquent description of a night with the great Geyser.

Mr. BROWNE comes nearer to our ideal of a perfect specimen of the Albert Smith type than any of his predecessors. He has all the material, the travelling incident and humor. His next lecture insures a delightful entertainment to all who wish to attend.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMFORT FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—We would suggest to our readers, and especially those interested in providing comforts for the sick and wounded soldiers, that *toast* is one of the greatest luxuries that can be sent them. A large quantity has been sent by the citizens of Albany, but all they can furnish is but a tithe of what is needed. The Surgeons who have used it, especially upon the battle-field, have been almost extravagant in praise of it, saying that the person who first suggested the plan has little idea what a blessing it has proved. Made of the aerated bread, and prepared (thoroughly dried,) in a baker's oven, it will keep for months, and a bowl of hot water is all that is needed to make it just as good as if freshly toasted. A barrel can be furnished for much less than one of crackers, while it is far more palatable and nutritious. To the poor sufferers who have, perhaps, lived on "hard tack" till they loathe it, it gives a grateful change, and to those wounded about the face, particularly, as it is easily masticated.

MRS. WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT IN COURT AS COMPLAINANT.—Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT appeared before Aldermen HALL, at the Tombs, and preferred a complaint against ANNIE O'LEARY, formerly a domestic in the family, whom she charges with having, on the 30th ult., stolen diamond jewelry valued at $220 from a drawer in the bedroom, to which no one except the family and Anna had access. It is charged that the girl suddenly left the house, and the day following the jewelry was missed. ANNIE having been arrested by Detective REACH, was committed to the Tombs for trial. She stoutly denied her guilt.

DR. STORRS' FUNERAL DISCOURSE.—Rev. Dr. STORRS' funeral discourse over the remains of the late Gen. MITCHEL, at the Church of the Pilgrims, last week, of which the TIMES published a brief sketch, though brief and unpretending, was such a dignified yet brilliant piece of eloquence, that we hope to see it published in some permanent form. It would be a memento of the Astronomer-General, which all those who admired his life and regret his death will be glad to preserve.

AMEN TO THE PROCLAMATION.—WENDELL PHILLIPS will speak at the Cooper Institute, this evening, upon the theme which is uppermost in everybody's mind, viz., "The Rebellion, and How to Put It Down." Even those who do not agree with him may find pleasure in listening to his silvery eloquence.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CALLICOT AFFAIR.—Mayor KALBFLEISCH, who was authorized by the meeting in the Governor's Room, on Monday night, to select a Committee to proceed to Albany for the purpose of explaining matters to Hon. T. C. CALLICOT, has appointed the following gentlemen: First Ward, Isaac Van Anden; Second Ward, Wm. M. Harris; Third Ward, D. M. Channcey; Fourth Ward, Patrick Cassiday; Fifth Ward, Thos. A. Gardiner; Sixth Ward, Charles Kelsey; Seventh Ward, Edward Rowa; Eighth Ward, Joseph Wilson; Ninth Ward, J. B. Craig; A. F. Hatfield, J. D. Lawrence, R. J. Newman, Peter Fitzpatrick, John D. Hennessy, Jas. Boyle, Bernard Gray, John Donahue, Peter McGuire; Tenth Ward, E. B. Shaw; Eleventh Ward, Thos. H. Faron, John C. Jacobs, J. G. Schnmaker, James Redding, J. F. Hennessy, S. D. Morris, John Langstaff, John Kiernan, Patrick Boyle, Thomas Gibbons; Twelfth Ward, James Carbery; Thirteenth Ward, Joseph J. O'Donahue; Fourteenth Ward, John Lenskey; Fifteenth Ward, John F. Gardiner; Sixteenth Ward John Timmes; Seventeenth Ward, W. W. Finehoet; Eighteenth Ward, John Garrison; Nineteenth Ward, Charles N. Black; New Lotts, Isaac Schenck; Flatlands, J. Skidmore; New-Utrecht, T. G. Bergan; Gravesend, Wm. Bennett.

The Union Democratic General Committee, at a meeting held last night, appointed the following Committee to act in conjunction with the above Committee: First Ward, F. J. Hanlay; Second Ward, James Duffy; Third Ward, Wm. M. Parks; Fourth Ward, Hugh McLaughlin; Fifth Ward, Robert Furey; Sixth Ward, Patrick Keenan; Seventh Ward, John Cunningham; Eighth Ward, Jarvis Whitman; Ninth Ward, James Cassiday; Tenth Ward, James McCauley; Eleventh Ward, Thos. Martin; Twelfth Ward, Dennis O'Keefe; Thirteenth Ward, Thomas Murphy; Fourteenth Ward, Edward Murphy; Fifteenth Ward, Patrick Ennis; Sixteenth Ward, James Simril; Seventeenth Ward, A. J. Provost; Eighteenth Ward, Martin Kalbfleisch; Flatlands, A. Myers; Flatbush, W. E. Murphy; New-Utrecht, W. M. Bosrum; New-Lotts, C. A. Bergaman; Gravesend, Nicholas Stillwell. The above Committees proceeded to Albany last night.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Common Council Monday night, the name of THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOT was, on motion of Alderman NEWMAN, of the Fourth Ward, stricken from the list of Commissioners of Deeds for the City of Brooklyn. The vote was 10 Ayes to 8 Noes. The President (Alderman O'KEEFE) announced the following Standing Committees for the year 1863:

On Laws, &c.—Messrs. Ternan, Strong, O'Keefe, Fisher, Talmage.

On Finance—Messrs. O'Keefe, Whitney, Wallace.

On Opening Streets—Messrs. Talmage, Perry, E. Murphy.

On Grading and Paving—Messrs. Talmage, Strong, M. Murphy.

On Assessments—Messrs. Whitney, Fisher, Newman.

On Water, &c.—Messrs. M. Murphy, Kinsbald, Murphy.

On Railroads, &c.—Messrs. Saal, Belknap, Ternan.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Whitney, Foster, Saal.

On Fire Department, W. D.—Messrs, McLaughlin, Belknap, Ennis.

On Fire Department, E. D.—Messrs. E. Murphy, Strong, Taylor.

On Supplies, &c.—Messrs. M. Murphy, Perry, McLaughlin.

On Schools, &c.—Messrs. Ternan, Nodyne, Ennis, Kimball, Saal.

On Lamps and Gas—Messrs. Saal, Perry, Talmage.

On Health—Messrs. Ennis, Wallace, Kalbfleisch.

On Ferries—Messrs. Newman, Taylor, Fisher.

On War and Military—Messrs. Kalbfleisch, Fisher, Nodyne, Taylor.

On Washington Park—Messrs. McLaughlin, Kimball, Belknap.

On Harbor Defences—Messrs. Wallace, Ternan, Kalbfleisch, M. Murphy.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—At a meeting of the Board of Contracts Monday morning, the contract for repairing fire apparatus in the Western District was awarded to HARRY SILES, at $1,120. Mr. SILES also received the contract for the Eastern District at the same price. The contract for repairing hose in the Western District was awarded to EDWARD MCGONIGLE, at $700; and to JAMES DUGANAN, for the Eastern District, at $500. JAMES WHITE received the contract for repairing lamps in the Western District, at $1,250; and EDWARD WARD received the contract for doing the same work in the Eastern District. To JOHN H. TOOMEY was awarded the contract for printing the minutes of the Board, at 35 cents per page. Bids were received for building docks at the foot of North Seventh-street, South Fourth-street and South Sixth-street, which were referred.

THE BROOKLYN PRESS.—The publishers of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, *News* and *Times* (E. D.) have decided to raise the price of their respective papers from one to two cents per copy, to take effect on and after Monday next, the 26th inst.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. CHARLES HICKMAN, No. 133 Franklin-avenue, was feloniously entered yesterday morning, and robbed of articles valued at $23.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Jan. 21.—Nos. 65, 66, 69.

The Kings County Circuit Court, having run down the Term Calender, will adjourn to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—Arrivals, Jan. 19: Samuel Yates, Company A, Twenty-eighth New-Jersey; Arthur Nesbit, Company D, Eighth New-Jersey; W. H. Krauss, Company G, Second New-Jersey; Thomas H. Williams, Company E, Thirteenth New-Jersey. Discharged—Christopher Fletcher, Company B, Twenty-ninth New-York.

INSTITUTION OF A RECTOR.—Rev. J. C. ECCLESTON, formerly of Staten Island, Rector elect of Trinity Church, Newark, will be instituted on Sunday, March 1, by Bishop ODENHEIMER, Bishop of New-Jersey, who will at the same time administer the rite of Confirmation to a class of candidates.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1099, 1101, 1105, 1107, 1111, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135. *Part II.*—Nos. 1178, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1192, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1204, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1228, 1264, 1266, 1132, 1134, 1164. *Part III.*—Nos. 818, 420, 991, 996, 997, 1003, 1005, 1019, 1023, 1029, 1055, 1077, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 271, 342, 343, 374, 140.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1207, 1965, 3241, 1275, 1251, 507, 787, 653, 1317, 1247, 1827, 537. *Part II.*—Nos. 3084, 636, 1300, 1242, 1348, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1061, 1065, 1066, 1069, 1075, 1082, 1083, 860¼, 476, 1020, 827, 714, 707, 725, 291.

Action to Recover for the Death of a Husband—Negligence of Deceased Defeats the Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice HOYT.

Winshimer, administratrix, &c., vs. *Struelens & Palmer.*—The plaintiff brought her action to recover for the alleged killing of her husband. The deceased, as allered, had been in the employ of the defendants, and while in their employ was killed by the falling of an elevator used in their store.

The defence was that the deceased was upon the elevator at the time of the accident, and that there was a printed notice upon it forbidding all persons to get upon it when in use.

Upon the trial it appeared that deceased had violated this rule and met his death in consequence.

A nonsuit was thereupon granted.

Max Goepp for plaintiff; G. E. & M. Gibbs for defendant.

New Trials, where Issue was Joined in the Marine or District Court for an Amount Exceeding $50—Where Should They be Had?

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges DALY, BRADY and ELLIOT.

John McIlheany vs. *Elias Wasson.*—This was an appeal from a judgment obtained in a District Court for more than $50, and the only question to be decided was, whether, under the provisions of chapter 5 of title II of the Code, as amended April 23, 1862, a new trial must be had in this Court, in all cases of appeal from the Marine and District Courts when there has been an issue found, and the amount involved exceeds the sum of fifty dollars.

The section amended (352) is, in substance, as follows:

When a judgment has been rendered by the General Term of the Marine Court, or by a Justice of the District or Justice's Courts of the City, the appeal shall be to this Court; and the appeal from the Marine Court must, like that from the District Courts, be taken within twenty days after the judgment. In the City of Buffalo, the appeals from the Courts of Justices of that city must be to the Superior Court thereto.

When the judgment has been rendered by any of the other Courts enumerated in the preceding section (334,) that is, Justices Courts of other cities than New-York and Buffalo, the Municipal Court of the City of Brooklyn, and Courts of Justices of the Peace throughout the State, the appeal must be to the County Court of the county; and on such appeals where issue has been joined, and the amount involved exceeds $50, a new trial shall be had in such County Court.

The Court, per HILTON, J., say: It seems to us quite plain that the expression "such appeal," in the connection in which it is used in this section, refers to the appeal which is required to be taken to the County Court *en manine*, and has no relation to the appeals which must be taken to this Court, and to the Superior Court of the City of Buffalo.

The remaining sections of the Title, which were amended at the same time, are in no sense repugnant to this construction, but, on the contrary, harmonize with it.

Therefore, in all cases of appeal to this Court from the Marine and District Courts, the former practice still prevails, unaffected by the amendments of 1862, except so far as the costs therein are regulated by the amendments to section 371.

The judgment affirmed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. *Palmer et al.*—Judgment ordered.

Haine, &c., vs. *Barger, &c.*; *McCoin* vs. *Smith.*—Motions granted.

Whitlock, Jr., vs. *Bradford.*—Defendant's default opened; answer, with affidavit of merits, to be served within two days.

Abbey vs. *Atwood.*—Motion granted; to be placed on Calendar for first Friday in February.

Cunningham vs. *Buckingham* (two cases.)—Motion granted with stay of twenty-five days and $10 costs, to abide event.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Sturgis, Shaw & Co. to George C. Haven.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Mehringer &c. vs. *Aldrich et al.*—Motion granted.

Gen. Rosecrans to his Army.

The following is the address of Major-Gen. ROSECRANS to the army, on the morning of the 31st December, after severe skirmishing throughout the previous day and pending the great battle of the 31st:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, }
IN FRONT OF MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31, 1862.

The General commanding desires to say to the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, that he was well pleased with their conduct yesterday. It was all that he could have wished for. He neither saw nor heard of any skulking. They behaved with the coolness and gallantry of veterans. He now feels perfectly confident, with God's grace and their help, of striking this day a blow for the country the most crushing, perhaps, which the rebellion has yet sustained! Soldiers! the eyes of the whole nation are upon you; the very fate of the nation may be said to hang on the issues of this day's battle. Be true, then, to yourselves, true to your own manly character and soldierly reputation; true to the love of your dear ones at home, whose prayers ascend this day to God for your success. Be cool. I need not ask you to be brave. Keep ranks. Do not throw away your fire. Fire slowly, deliberately—above all, fire low—and be always sure of your aim. Close readily in upon the enemy, and when you get within charging distance, rush upon him with the bayonet. Do this, and victory will certainly be yours. Recollect that there are hardly any troops in the world that will stand a bayonet charge, and that those who make it, therefore, are sure to win. By command of

Major-Gen. ROSECRANS.

Fire at Catskill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 18, 1863.

A fire broke out at the head of Maine-street, in this village, last night at about 11½ o'clock, and consumed some six buildings, mostly occupied as dwellings. Loss from $8,000 to $10,000, partially covered by insurance. Yours, &c. X.

IN ERROR.—The New-York TIMES, we are happy to be able to assure it, is entirely in error in its interpretation of the recent refusal of the House of Representatives to agree to the motion of Mr. COLFAX, to discharge the Committee of Ways and Means from the further consideration of the proposition to reduce the duty on foreign printing paper from 35 to ten per centum, and to consider it (in the House) immediately. Their action on that occasion simply meant that they declined to give the subject precedence over all other business—that's all. Out of forty-seven members of the House with whom we have spoken with reference to this proposition, we found but one opposed to it. All the rest appreciated its justice and propriety. Under these circumstances we apprehend, that there can be little doubt that when it comes up in its regular turn it will be adopted by an overwhelming majority.—*Washington Star.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 20, 1863.

$6,000 U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	96	50 Cum. Coal Pref.	23⅛
500 U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	96⅜	50 do	23⅜
6,000 do	96⅜	450 do	24
10,000 do	96⅜	100 do	b10. 24
1,000 do	96	200 do	c 23⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	88⅜	5 Pac. Mail S. Co.	160
2,000 U. S. Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102	250 do	163
1,000 do	101⅞	50 do	s30. 161
15,000 do	101⅞	100 do	163⅛
2,000 do	101⅞	100 do	164
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅝	1200 do	164
60,000 do	95⅝	150 do	s60. 163
20,000 U. S. D. N'a.	144⅜	110 N. Y. Cen. R.	121
15,000 do	144⅜	1540 do	120
3,000 do	144⅜	300 Erie Railway	79
50,000 do	145	1200 do	79⅛
5,000 Ill. Can. R. Bds.	99⅜	1100 do	78⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. '70.	102⅜	300 do	79⅛
13,000 Ill. War Loan	106	300 do	h10 78⅜
8,000 Ill. Can. Bs. '66	100½	100 do	s15 78⅜
5,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	98	400 do	78⅜
3,000 do	99	100 do	b60 79
5,000 do	98⅜	200 do	b30 79
5,000 Teou. St. 6s '90.	62½	300 do	h10 79
10,000 do	62⅛	900 Erie Railway Pref.	100⅜
1,000 Va. St. 6s	65½	500 do	100⅝
4,000 N. C. St. 6s	75	200 Hudson Riv. R.	96
6,000 Mo. St. 6s	66½	100 do	b30 96⅛
5,000 do	b30 66	200 do	h30 96
5,000 do	65⅝	300 do	95⅜
4,000 do	s10 65⅜	200 Harlem R.	39⅜
3,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to Il. & St. Jo.	87	2000 do	40
2,000 Louisiana St. 6s	78	200 do	h10 40⅜
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s	s10. 114	600 do	40⅜
10,000 Erie 4th M. B.	112	200 do	s30 40½
5,000 Buf. N. Y. & E. 1M.	106	400 do	40⅜
5,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	115	100 do	b30 40⅜
10,000 Mich. C. 8s, Con. 1st M. S. F. B.	126	1000 Harlem R. Pref.	79
10,000 C., B. & Q. 8s	125	100 do	79⅜
4,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	103	450 Nor. & Wor. R.	82
5,000 Mich. So. S. F.	112	200 do	81⅞
2,000 do	112	250 Reading R.	82⅛
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	121⅜	550 do	82⅜
10,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.	109	21 Cin. Ham. & D. R.	120
9,000 do	108	100 C., St. L. & A. P.	b10. 61
13,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	91	850 Mich. C. R.	98
10,000 do	90⅜	100 do	c. 97⅞
20,000 Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	78	100 do	s30 97⅜
15,000 do	78	100 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	59⅜
1,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	70	50 do	59⅜
2,000 do	70⅛	2600 do	60
1,000 C. & N. W. In. B.	98	200 do	60⅛
2,000 do	97⅜	100 do	60⅜
7,000 Han. & St. Jo. Bd	63	400 do	60⅜
15,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	91	100 do	b30 60⅜
5,000 do	90⅜	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	106
2,000 Tol. & Wab. Int B.	92	50 do	h10. 106
2,000 Mil. & P. du C. 1st	111	50 do	106
3,000 Gal. & Chi 1st ext.	120	50 do	106⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	81⅜	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	93
5,000 do	82⅜	100 do	h30 93
100 do	82⅜	300 do	94⅜
10,000 do	82⅜	200 do	94⅜
15,000 do	82⅜	3550 Cleva. & Pitts. R.	71
1,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	113	100 do	b30. 72
2,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	103	50 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	111
3,000 do	103⅜	400 Gal. & Chi. R.	102
8,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	80⅜	200 do	s30 94⅝
10,000 Clev. & P. 3d M.	100	2000 Cle. & Toledo R.	95
15,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	81⅜	100 do	s10. 95
110,000 American Gold	148	100 do	95⅛
10,000 do	b30. 148⅜	200 do	h10. 95⅜
5,000 do	h10. 148⅜	1100 Chic. & R. I. R.	85
45,000 do	147⅞	600 do	84⅞
30 Manhattan Bank	122	400 do	s30 84⅝
74 Bk of America	112	400 do	h10 85
25 Phœnix Bank	107	150 do	b20 85
20 Ocean Bank	88⅛	10 Chi., B. & Quin. R.	106⅜
50 do	88	70 do	106
46 Am. Ex. Bank	97	20 do	106⅝
8 B'k of St. New-York	93	50 do	106⅝
46 Hanover Bank	90	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	46⅜
45 Metropolitan Bank	102	200 do	47
50 Park Bank	117	74 Mil. & P. Du Ch. 2d Pref	90
200 Citz Gas Co. Brk'n.	100⅜	433 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	88
400 Canton Co.	25⅜	100 do	b30 89
200 do	25	200 do	68⅜
58 do	b10 25	40 do	68⅛
37 Del. & Hod. C. Co.	129	50 do	b15 69
5 do	129⅛	200 do	h10 69
150 Brnosw'k C. L. Co.	10	500 do	69
250 Nic. Transit Co.	5⅛	150 Alt. & T. Haute R.	34⅜
100 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	64⅜	100 do	34⅛
50 do	s. 65	11 Rome & Water'n R.	81
100 do	h15 66		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '91. Coo.	96	250 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	119
18,000 do	96⅜	250 do	118⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95	40 do	118⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	89⅜	400 Erie R. Pref.	100⅜
5,000 do	88⅜	1100 do	b30. 100⅜
9,000 U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	96⅜	500 do	100⅜
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	101⅜	200 do	100⅝
35,000 do	101⅜	100 Hnd. Riv. R.	b30 96
5,000 do	101⅜	100 do	95⅜
6,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅜	400 do	s30 96⅜
50,000 U. S. D. N.	144⅜	100 Reading R.	92
67,500 do	144	200 do	91⅜
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	52	300 do	91
6,000 Mo. St. 6s	65⅜	50 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	64⅜
40,000 do	65⅜	50 Harlem Railro

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Chimney Corner—The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Actress by Daylight—Somebody Else.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

WALLACK'S—The Provoked Husband.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE—Great Napoleon Troupe.

CLINTON HALL. (Astor Place)—Electro Psychology.

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway—Second Concert of the Bertio Brothers.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Press correspondent at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac telegraphed last night that there was "nothing to telegraph."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates the amount to be derived from all sources excepting stamp duties, during the current fiscal year ending with June next, at $61,777,799. From stamps he expects the receipts to be $15,000,000—making, in all, $76,777,799. The following fiscal year he expects will yield not less than $150,000,000.

A letter from Key West, under date of Jan. 12. states that a force of 2,500 men accompanied the fleet recently sent to undertake the recapture of Galveston.

The Navy Department has ordered Capt. Boggs, of the *Varuna*, after the pirate *Alabama*, in the first-class frigate *Sacramento*, to sail from Portsmouth, N. H. He will leave this week.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* notices a letter which was received in that city on Saturday last from a seaman on board the frigate *San Jacinto*, dated at Point-à-Petre, Guadaloupe, Dec. 25. The *San Jacinto* left St. Thomas on the 20th ult., in pursuit of two rebel schooners, which the American Consul informed them had left the day previous, loaded with ammunition and guns for a steamer outside, and after a pleasant excursion of three days returned to port. The American Consul at Point-à-Petre informed the Captain of the *San Jacinto* that Semmes had burned an American ship belonging to Maine, lying at Sombrero Island—a ship which the writer says they saw at that island, as the *San Jacinto* touched there on the 17th and remained two days.

The schooner *Hampton*, with a cargo for the rebels, has just been captured at Dividing Creek. The vessel took in her cargo at Baltimore, according to instructions received by her owners from the notorious rebel, George N. Sanders.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to pay the French Spoliation claims was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill to authorize letters-of-marque and reprisal was reported back from the Naval Committee with amendments. Mr. Hale gave notice that he should call it up at an early day. A bill for the prompt and uniform administration of military justice and the better government of the army was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. The bill to alter the judicial districts of the United States, placing Michigan and Ohio in the Seventh District, was passed. The bill authorizing the President to negotiate treaties with certain Indian tribes, was passed. The bill to reorganize the Court of Claims was taken up, notwithstanding a protest from Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, and debated until the Senate found itself without a quorum, when it adjourned. The Special order—the bill relating to the discharge of State prisoners—was postponed to await developments regarding the action of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, which has recently decided unconstitutional the arrest of persons interfering with the draft.

In the House, it was decided to refer the President's Message, embodying his approval of the $100,000,000 Treasury Note bill, to the Committee of Ways and Means, and it was ordered to be printed. The Select Committee on the proposed new road between Washington and New-York was authorized to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath. The report of the Committee on Elections, that Mr. Vanneven, of Iowa, has not been entitled to a seat in the House since he was mustered into the United States service as Colonel of the Ninth Iowa Regiment, in 1861, was, after a long debate, adopted. The question was then raised that the resolution expelled Mr. Vandever, and that the Constitution required a two-thirds vote in such cases, but the Speaker overruled the point, and pending a vote on an appeal from this decision, the House went into Committee on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government. Amendments to the first section, as agreed upon by the Committee of Ways and Means, were agreed to, but the House got no further before the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to grant State aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was introduced. The Judiciary Committee was requested to prepare a general bill legalizing town bounties to volunteers.

The Assembly will be in session again this evening, when the Speakership struggle will be again renewed.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Arabia*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, we receive advices from Europe two days later than those by the *Hibernia* at Portland, published yesterday. Reports were again current that the Emperor Napoleon intends to recommend an armistice between the North and the South. The American Minister, Mr. Dayton, had had interviews with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and also with the Emperor. It was also asserted that the English Government would persevere in refusing to interfere in American matters in any manner. Sympathizing addresses to President Lincoln had been adopted in London and Birmingham. The British Parliament has been called to assemble in February. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have resolved to give a suitable reception to the officers of the first ship from America with provisions for the distressed operatives. The main English journals indignantly repudiate the recent advocacy of Slavery by the London *Times*, on Scriptural grounds. A ship had reached Liverpool with 1,700 bales of cotton, from the Cape of Good Hope, raised from Sea Island cotton seed. Another vessel brought 350 bales from Portugal. A new brigade of French troops was to embark for Mexico about the middle of January. Heated debates on the Mexican question were taking place in the Spanish Cortes. The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Provisions dull, but firm. Consols for money, 93¼@93¾. Illinois Central Shares, 41@40¼ discount; Eries, 43¼@44.

The Second Emancipation Jubilee was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, Mr. John Peterson, colored, occupying the chair. Addresses were made by the Rev. J. B. W. Sloane, Theodore Tilton, Esq., Oliver Johnson, Esq., Mr. T. Morris Chester, colored, and the Rev. Hy Highland Garnet, minister of the Colored Church in Marion-street.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of Henry Oliver for manslaughter, in killing the second mate of the ship *Francis B. Cutting*, was concluded, and the jury retired at noon. They had not agreed upon a verdict at a late hour last evening. The case was summed up for the prisoner by Erwin James, Esq., and on behalf of the people by Assistant District-Attorney Garvin.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Clara Barbara Volker, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. George Johnson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

The Stock market was active and buoyant yesterday, and left off at firm prices. The price of Gold is 147½ ₱ cent., about the same as on Monday. Exchange, 162½ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were in active demand, yesterday, at buoyant prices, as were also Sugars, Teas, Whisky, Tallow, Metals, New-Orleans Molasses, Wool, and Foreign Liquors. Cotton was decidedly brisker, and up to the extraordinary high figures of 75½c.@76½c. for Middlings. ₱ lb. A fair business was reported in most other articles. Freights were inactive.

The Live Stock markets are active this week, and prices of all kinds rule higher, in consequence of light receipts. Cool weather favors the consumption of meat, and butchers inclined to lay in a good stock; but were prevented by a light supply and high prices....Beeves number 4 127 for the week, 3 687 of which were sold at Forty-fourth-street. They were in good demand, at high rates, on Monday; but large additions on Tuesday checked operations, and reduced quotations toward the close of the market to the figures of last week. The advance was about ½c. on the whole transactions, making the best market for months. The average of the sales reached 8½c. ₱ lb., net weight, and everything was sold off....Sheep and lambs are scarce, and worth ½c. @¾c. ₱ lb. more than one week ago. Fat, heavy sheep have been weighed out at 7c. ₱ lb., live weight. Fair stock sells quickly at 6¾c....Live hogs are in good request, the demand using up the stock as fast as it arrives. An advance of ½c. ₱ lb. is quoted, fat, heavy corn-fed hogs selling at 5½c.@5¾c.; light hogs, 5c., and still-fed, 4¼c.

The Deficiencies of West Point.

We are not at all prepared to accept the very bitter spirit lately manifested in the Senate against West Point as a just exponent of the feelings of the people; but it is undeniable that the institution is no longer the popular favorite it was. The Senate minority did wrong in seeking to make an end of the institution by withholding the appropriation necessary to its life; and yet it is perfectly true that the rebellion has brought out great evils and deficiencies in its management, never appreciated before. The aim should be not to destroy but to correct.

The primary error has been in not making native capacity the great criterion in determining the admissions into the institution. Generally this is the last consideration which influences the Congressman who has the nominating power. We may say that in nine cases out of ten, the disposition to serve some personal or political friend controls the entire matter. It is a mere chance if the boy actually selected from the dozens of applicants has any natural gifts whatever. This faithless style of performing a grave public duty, of necessity, fills West Point mainly with mediocrity, when in fact it ought to be the training-place of the very brightest young men in the land. Hon. M. F. Odell, member from one of the Brooklyn Districts, did a noble thing, last year, in promising the nomination, which was in his hands, to the best male scholar of right age in the public schools; and it was a most worthy boy who took the prize. Had our Congressmen in time past been equally true to the public interests in this important matter, we should not now have such reason to complain of the dearth of genuine genius among our military leaders in the present war.

It has been too generally taken for granted that a professional education at West Point *makes* a commander. It does no such thing; all it can do is to facilitate and improve. The commander is born, or, with all his science, he is no commander at all. Nature must give her certificate first; and if she has withheld it, no commission that West Point can authorize is worth the parchment it is writen on. Nobody doubts that West Point, with its severe studies, is well able to turn out methodical, minute, pains-taking, exact men—men skillful in engineering, and proficient in strategical lines, intrenched camps, coast fortifications, and all the principles and theories of military science. But to think and determine, not in the recitation-room, or the parade-ground, but on the field, amidst the thunders of artillery and the flashing of musketry; to foresee and forefend dangers and difficulties; to supply unexpected deficiencies; to observe with a sure intuition and strike with timely impetuosity; to rise above ordinary rules in extraordinary contingencies; to know and to influence human nature, and to hold the affections and wills of men, as well as their bodies, in the hand—these are qualities indispensable to the great commander, and which West Point can no more bestow than she can make a racer of a dray-horse.

We are willing to go further and say, that it admits of serious doubt whether the almost exclusive mathematical training of West Point does not operate as a positive injury to all the higher commanding qualities. The profoundest philosopher of the generation, Sir William Hamilton, declared that "an *excessive* study of the mathematical sciences not only does not prepare, but *absolutely incapacitates* the mind for those intellectual energies which philosophy and life require." Probably this is too strongly stated. But it is certain that the most successful Generals of our Revolutionary war were men of little or no scientific training; that the most successful General of the last war with England was the civilian Andrew Jackson; that the most difficult and memorable battle of the Mexican war, the battle where the odds against us were four to one, was fought and won by Gen. Taylor, an officer of no book-science whatever; that the most successful of Napoleon's Marshals were originally unlearned soldiers from the ranks; that Wellington himself could hardly have solved a problem in Euclid; and that the two men who were more instrumental than any other fifty in suppressing the gigantic Indian rebellion were the civilian Sir John Lawrence, and the soldier, Henry Havelock, who made up his lack of book science by a will that sent him like a thunderbolt through rain, sun and fever, and countless hosts of a disciplined and desperate enemy.

We by no means intend to disparage the value of a complete military education. Where there is the genius to command, it aids it. Where there is no such genius, it at all events can make the thorough-bred subaltern. But to render West Point what it ought to be, greater care should be taken to supply it with the best natural endowments to be found among the rising generation. Then there should be an assurance that the course of study there is in all respects adapted to its aims. This, to say the least, is now very doubtful. We must suppose that the Government itself has such a doubt; otherwise it would not have enlarged the curriculum from four years to five, as was done two or three years since; which arrangement, we suppose, would have continued but for the rebellion. Our own full belief is, that the education at West Point has been too strictly professional, and consequently too narrow. The divine, the lawyer, the physician has, or may have, the benefit of a four years' college course, and then enter upon his professional studies proper, which occupy three years further. The military aspirant, on the other hand, enters upon his professional studies at once, with no base but the elementary branches; and if these studies remain strictly professional, the result almost necessarily is a very one-sided sort of discipline and culture. To this professional narrowness in thought and reasoning, more than to any other one thing, is to be ascribed the extraordinary moral phenomenon of so many graduates of the institution disregarding the most sacred dictates of honor and duty, in treason to the Government that had educated them to be its special defenders. West Point has as good a right as any institution in the land to a complete and generous course of study that develops every form of intellectual force and moral worth. We hope yet to see the day when this will be realized.

Mexican Affairs in Congress.

On Monday, Senator McDougal brought the subject of Mexican affairs before Congress and the country, by offering in the Senate a series of pointed resolutions, relative to the action of the French in Mexico.

Mr. McDougal's resolutions aver that the French Government is engaged in an attempt to subjugate Mexico by an armed force, in violation of international law and the tripartite agreement between England, France and Spain, signed in London, Oct. 31, 1861, the sincerity of which was assured to this Government by the several foreign Ministers resident in Washington. On this averment, Mr. McDougal's resolutions assume that it is the duty of our Government to require the Government of France to withdraw its forces from Mexico and "that it is the duty of this Republic *now* and at all times to lend such aid to the Republic of Mexico as is or may be required to prevent the forcible interposition of any of the States of Europe in the political affairs of that Republic."

Senator McDougal's resolutions are simply a bold and distinct attempt to sustain the "Monroe Doctrine." The question at once arises, are we in a condition to sustain that doctrine? Shall we throw down the gauntlet and bid defiance to France, and perhaps to all Europe combined? or shall we take the declaration of the various European Powers that they intend no subjugation or undue political control on this Continent? and then by a temporizing policy, go on with the hope of drifting through the shoals and quicksands of European interests, influences and diplomacy, until the ship of State is clear of the lee shore, all taught and tight from stem to stern, ready to let fly its broadsides on each and every foe, no matter how many they may be or from whence they come?

Senator McDougal's resolutions open up a subject that has been enveloped in much mystery, and one upon which the public certainly has no clear or distinct understanding. We have repeatedly asked, what cause has France to make war upon our neighboring Republic? But no response is made. Mexico has violated no treaty with France. Mexico owes France no money, and as to redressing outrages, the French residents in Mexico have repeatedly protested against the landing of an armed French force upon Mexican soil. The Emperor Napoleon himself declared to the Peruvian Minister on New-Year's day, that nothing was further from his intentions than interference with the autonomy of the Spanish-American Republics, and as to Mexico, he had no desire or intention to subjugate or unduly interfere in the internal affairs of that country.

But the Emperor Napoleon *has* designs in Mexico, or he would not now have a large armed force in the country, the expense of which, according to the recent French Budget, had, up to the date of that report, reached 80,000,000 of francs. What then are the designs of France in Mexico? Let them be made known.

We have never believed that France would meet with any great or lasting success in her causeless, unnatural and wicked attack upon Mexico, whether with or without any well-defined purpose. Nevertheless, her action in the matter is a source of deep irritation. Senator McDougal's resolutions may at least prove opportune in eliciting the information so much needed to clear up the matter, and show the country what its duty is in the premises.

The British Smiths and Browns.

There is one portion of the intercepted correspondence of the Confederate Government with their agents in England which will, we do not doubt, inspire the loyal public with more misgiving as to the future than anything which has yet come to light. We have borne, if not with equanimity, at least with fortitude, during two long years, the covert or avowed hostility of the influential classes in Europe. The rank and fashion of England and the Continent are all against us, or use their immense moral influence in bringing us and our cause into disrepute, in exaggerating our reverses, and discrediting our victories. Much as this chagrined us for a time, everybody knows it has not at all disheartened us. Our soldiers have fought just as bravely as if their praises were on every lip in the "gilded saloons" of the aristocracy, and have borne their hardships just as firmly as if there were a thousand duchesses and countesses occupied every night in making pie for them. There is, however, a limit to human endurance, and we greatly fear the revelations made in the intercepted dispatches have brought us close upon it. We needly hardly say that the discovery which so profoundly discourages us is, that, as appears by Mr. Memminger's dispatch of the 25th October to Mr. Mason, the Confederate Plenipotentiary in London, Smith, of Glasgow, and Brown, of Edinburgh, have both gone over to the enemy, and are now affording aid and assistance to the rebels. The importance of this incident must furnish our excuse for a second time publishing the dispatch which reveals it:

Mr. Memminger to Mr. Mason.

[*Triplicate.*]

Treasury Department, C. S. A., Richmond, Oct. 25, 1862.

Hon. J. M. Mason, Commissioner Confederate States London:

Dear Sir: Your letter of 1st August, including triplicate of yours of the 22d April last, is just received. That will excuse the seeming neglect to Mr. James Smith, of Glasgow, in returning him a bond for his investment of £100. The sterling is now worth 150 per cent. premium, which makes the bill for £100 worth in dollars $1,100, for which sum a certificate of Government stock has been issued in favor of Mr. James Smith, and will be retained in this Department, subject to his order, and a bill drawn for the £100.

Your letter of the 1st of August also advises of the desire of Mr. James Brown, of Edinburgh, to contribute twenty-five pounds sterling. I have made the same arrangement for this amount, and have directed a certificate of stock to be issued in his name for two hundred and fifty dollars, as we cannot issue for fractions of less than fifty dollars. This certificate will be retained, subject to his order, and a bill drawn for the twenty five pounds.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. Memminger, Secretary of Treasury.

Of any sympathy with us and our cause from the Smiths and Browns of Great Britain we need hardly say we had long ago given up all hope. One of the Irish Browns, as the world knows, is now in the service of the Confederacy, as Assistant Secretary of State, and his influence upon the tribe at home has of course been pernicious. And then, everybody who knows anything of the English and Irish Smiths and Browns, is familiar with their practice of acting, as far as possible, on all social and political questions, with the Cavendishes and Harberts and Percys and Russells. A genuine English Smith or Brown is always true to his order, and is never found countenancing any movement which is at all vulgar or democratic, either in its origin or its tendencies. But in the Scotch branch of the family we confess we had every confidence. They have, up to the present, given no indication of any desire or intention to favor the rebellion. Even after our disasters last Summer, when the National cause was at the lowest ebb, no word of reproach or scorn reached us from one of these ancient and honorable clans. The American public was therefore fairly justified in believing that they would preserve this attribute of reason to the last, and that if they did not extend to us the benefit of their countenance, they would at least withhold it in like manner from our enemies. This hope is now gone. The celebrated James Smith, of Glasgow, and the equally renowned James Brown, of Edinburgh, have both thrown off the mask, and have supplied the Confederate Government, through its Envoy Extraordinary in London, the one with the sum of one hundred pounds, and the other with the sum of twenty-five pounds. We wish we could cast any doubt upon this extraordinary and serious occurrence, but the dispatch in triplicate of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, at once attests the authenticity of the story, and the importance which he attaches to it. By this time, doubtless, Smith, of Glasgow has got his bond for the one hundred pounds, and Brown, of Edinburgh, has honored the bill drawn upon him for the twenty-five. So the deed is done.

It only remains for us now to consider the effect of all this upon us and our fortunes. That the news, coming so soon after the disasters of Fredericksburgh, Vicksburgh and Galveston, will give a blow to public confidence, we fear is only too true. That it will chill the Confederates almost in the same degree that it depresses us, must also, we fear, be acknowledged. But if we are true to ourselves, this *cannot* exercise a decisive influence on the fortunes of the war. One hundred and twenty-five pounds, reasonable as the addition may prove to the rebel funds at present, cannot last very long in the face of expenditure on such a scale as their operations East and West just now involve. And then—and we confess this is our main reliance—it still remains to be seen whether *all* the Browns and Smiths will make common cause with these two Jameses, and place their resources also at the disposal of Memminger. If it was certain that they would do so, we should—there is no use in concealing it—tremble for the result. But we are assured by several reliable gentlemen, recently arrived from Scotland, that the Smiths and Browns of Glasgow and Edinburgh are not on good terms, and are pretty sure not to act in harmony for any length of time. Serious divisions, arising out of the intrusion of the hens of some into the back yards of others; disputes between the female members of the clan as to the mode of spelling the family names, touching the piano-forte performances of their daughters, and the claim of the Smiths and Browns to superiority in point of descent, have for some time prevailed amongst them; and if they have for the present been hushed up sufficiently to enable them to take concerted action with regard to the Confederacy, it has been due to the skillful diplomacy of Mr. Mason. But the calm is but temporary; the dissensions will, it is confidently expected, break out again, after the first evening party at which they meet. We must only do our duty like men, and hope for the best.

Between New-York and Washington.

No one has made the trip between New-York and Washington, by railroad, within the memory of man, without being convinced that it is the most uncomfortable route of travel, for its importance and amount of patronage, in the United States. The inconveniences of the trip have been owing mainly to the breaks at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Havre de Grace, and the transfers of passengers at these places from one set of cars to another. Whether these changes of cars, and the confusion and delays they occasion, have been owing to lack of enterprise or want of accommodation, on the part of the railroad companies forming the line, or are to be charged to the jealousy of State and municipal legislation, we are not prepared to say. If the latter, the railroad companies are not so much to blame. They have made, perhaps, the best time and the closest connections possible with the municipal privileges they enjoy. Erie, in the north corner of Pennsylvania, for years contended for the privilege of making all the Lake Shore travel between the East and West change cars amid the pea-nut and pie-stands of her chief street; and in this claim was sustained by the Legislature of the Keystone State. Philadelphia, we believe, has not entirely outgrown the village peevishness manifested at Erie. We observed lately in one of her leading journals, a violent protest against the use of her Broad-street for the accommodation of proposed through trains between New-York and Washington.

It can hardly be that the railroad companies between New-York and Boston would not go to the utmost of their privilegee in facilitating travel; for they get infinite abuse and opposition on every opportunity for not doing so. We are not disposed to require of them what they have not the right and power to perform.

The movement in Congress to secure better railroad communication between New-York and Washington, we heartily approve. We need it. But if it be possible to secure the improved travel through existing roads—as we do not see why it is not—it is every way preferable. An air line road may be practicable, but it will not materially shorten the distance *vid* Philadelphia and Baltimore. An air line would cost enormously, and being confined in its business to the through travel and freight between Washington and New-York, it would not begin to pay adequate dividends. If the Government were dragged into the enterprise, it would require a heavy subsidy for years to keep such a road going. The line passing through Philadelphia and Baltimore, these great centres of population and business, would be able to underwork always any rival road, and in the end bankrupt it. The sole achievement, therefore, of an air line road would be to impair the business of the existing roads to the extent of part of their through business. In such a work worthy of the spirit of a magnanimous and just Government? There are, perhaps, thirty millions of dollars invested, all told, in the present direct railroad lines between New-York and Washington. It was invested in good faith—it can be induced, no doubt, to comply with the National demand for improved travel. If so, it would be a scandal to have its propositions rejected. Government needs to *foster* not *ruin* the investments of its citizens, for it is in the prosperity of its citizens that its own hope of credit exists.

A route between Washington and New-York, that would be considerably inland, is a desirable thing for such an emergency, for instance, as a foreign invasion. But such a road would not necessarily interfere with the rights of existing improvements. But a direct road, and a rival road to the line now used, can never be successful as a pecuniary enterprise; and, if it could be, would owe its success to a Government crusade against thirty millions of private capital, which would be utterly unwarrantable.

Effects of a Good Resolution.—A few days ago the two Houses of Congress passed a resolution ordering that the soldiers who are fighting the battles of the Union, should be paid. Yesterday it was announced that Secretary Chase had placed to the credit of the army Paymasters an aggregate amount sufficient to pay the whole of both the army and navy of the United States all their dues up to date. All owing to this joint resolution of Congress!

It is astonishing what a fine financial and military effect a good resolution has had. The wonder is that some member of Congress or of the Government did not sooner perceive where the hitch was that wronged the soldier of his pay, and kept his wife and children starving. It was the lack of a joint resolution of Congress, which might have been passed as well last July as now! Should it not be made somebody's business hereafter to look out for the interests of eight hundred thousand soldiers, and see that they do not suffer again, weary, weary months, for lack of a joint resolution of Congress? Let us keep a resolution standing for their benefit.

Missouri vs. Maryland—Exiles in Discord.—One of the anomalies of the Confederate Congress is, that it has Senators and Representatives from the States of Missouri and Kentucky—States which have no connection whatever with the Confederate Government, do not pay any allegiance to it, but in their organized, official capacities, call out, arm and forward, forty to fifty thousand soldiers each, to war upon secession as upon a traitorous insurrection. No popular elections were ever held in Missouri or Kentucky to choose and send members of Congress to Richmond. No ballot was ever cast in either State for a member of the rebel Government. Not a man, claiming to be a Senator or a Representative at Richmond, from the States of Kentucky or Missouri, could go back to "his constituents" without the absolute certainty of being snatched up by his admiring fellow-citizens, and safely lodged in the cells of a prison. Yet men, claiming to be such Representatives and Senators from Kentucky and Missouri, continue to meet periodically at Richmond — participate in Jeff. Davis' Congress—help to levy taxes on the rest of the Confederates, and pass conscription bills, with an impudence that is amazing. Why do not the real, genuine "old original" Secessionists, who bear the burden and heat of the day, spue these Border State neophytes out of their Government? It does not look well—the bogus representatives of a non-existing constituency holding the highest seats in the synagogue of Secessiondom.

The unseemliest part of the exhibition is that these bogus borderers are ungenerous as well as impudent. They not only claim an interest in a Confederacy which their States do not allow, but they undertake to be high priests, holding the power to decide who is and who is not entitled to enjoy Confederate privileges.

One Mr. Vest, of Missouri, is quoted in the Richmond papers as having, on the first day of the rebel Congress, just met, offered a bill "providing for placing in the military service of the Confederate States all persons residing in the limits of the Confederacy *claiming to be citizens of the State of Maryland*, after the 1st of February." This is intended, of course, to punish Maryland for not having joined the rebellion when Lee invaded the State. But did Missouri join the Confederacy any more warmly and fixedly when Price invaded that State? The pot is calling the kettle black.

The debate on Vest's bill brought out the general opinion of the rebel Congress that the fugitive Marylanders should do something to earn the beatitudes of the life they are leading in Dixie. Having gone South in search of their "rights," and found them, they should be taxed on them as on all other luxuries. This is rather a good thing on the Marylanders; but the suggestion is unique in its origin, coming from the representative of Missouri—a State that never elected Vest, that has chased all the Secessionists from its borders, and chosen a Legislature that is overwhelmingly for Union and Emancipation! The Marylanders in the Confederacy have not been smart. They should have gone into the Confederate House and Senate as members of Congress, as did Vest and his Missouri associates of a legislative turn of mind. They would have gained exemption thus from fighting.

Massachusetts Military Matters.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The statistics at the Adjutant-General's office show that Massachusetts has contributed for the war 58,214 three years' men, which, with the three and nine months' volunteers and 12,000 men furnished to the navy, makes a total of near 100,000 volunteers from this State.

An order has been introduced in the House, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, for the enrollment of all able-bodied white citizens of the Commonwealth, between 18 and 45, and for their proper organization, equipment, drill, &c.; also for instructing the boys in the high schools in military discipline, and establish a school for military, scientific and classical instruction, to prepare young men for officers.

Massachusetts Money Matters.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The report of the Savings Banks, prepared in the State Department, shows the amount of deposits in these institutions on the 25th of October, 1862, to be a fraction less than $50,500,000, being nearly $6,000,000 more than in 1861.

The following is the weekly statement of the Boston Banks:

Capital Stock	$28,231,700
Loans and discounts	75,624,700
Specie	7,718,600
Due from other banks	13,727,700
Due to other banks	16,547,800
Deposits	25,362,100
Circulation	8,100,600

Miscellaneous War Items.

Messrs. Jas. B. Eads & Co. launched the gunboat *Osage*, at their works at Carondelet, near St. Louis, on Jan. 13. She is 180 feet long by 45 broad, with 4 feet depth of hold. The hull is sheathed with iron, and is divided into six water-tight compartments. She is built on the plan of the *Monitor*, with revolving turret, and will carry two 11-inch guns. She will draw only three and a half feet, with her armament.

It is stated that after the battle at Murfreesboro the Commissary Department was so deranged, and the supplies received in consequence so limited, that the men in Rosecrans' army not only appropriated the scanty supplies of corn which were brought up for the horses, but actually carved to pieces the dead animals and regaled themselves with horse-steak.

The gunboat *Carondelet*, on her way to Island No. 10, when just above Fort Pillow, picked up a snag, which tore away her upper works, knocked down her jack-staff, broke her log chains, and loosened her starboard one. She was towed up to the island by the *Wilson*. Two seamen were slightly injured.

Minnesota has just disposed of forty thousand acres of her school lands for about one quarter of a million dollars. There yet remain, two and a-half millions to be sold.

The *Parthenia*, *Trio* and *Charlotte* were the names of the provision-boats burned by rebel cavalry, on the Cumberland River, on Jan 14.

WEALTH OF THE NATION.

Actual Increase of Wealth no Fallacy—The Increase of Buildings and of Farms—Of Crops—Historical Illustrations—Difference Between an Invaded and Invading Country.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1863.

I am glad that my letter on "Wealth" has attracted some attention; for although our country furnishes the finest example of acquiring wealth, it has few sound economists. The City of New-York is remarkably prosperous, yet I know of no place in which a school of political economy might be set up to more advantage. In fact, it is doubtful whether either English or American have exhibited any remarkable skill in the science of economy. Notwithstanding all that is said about ADAM SMITH, (whose doctrine on labor is unquestionably true,) I suspect that the French and Italians have been the best writers on that subject. At any rate, we have arrived at a period when we ought to have a better treatise on the subject than any we have.

Your correspondent, "G. M.," thinks I have fallen into a "fallacy." I think not. But, as the subject is important, and the information upon it by no means common, I will restate his objections, and furnish some additional facts. He remarks, "The opinion he has thus expressed may be true. I hope it can be proved. But, at least it is contrary to all the views generally held on the subject." I know it is a common opinion that we must be *per se* destructive; and if we take all the parties to it, and the whole world, it certainly must be destructive, for there is a certain amount of wealth which might have existed and been put to good use, absolutely perished. But it does not follow that one of those parties may not be comparatively flourishing, and notwithstanding the loss of part of its income, be growing rich by the accumulation of the residue. This was my proposition. It has received several historical illustrations, contrary to the "views generally held." In one of the most splendid and instructive chapters of history (see MOTLEY'S *United Netherlands*, vol. 1, chap. 7) it is recorded that the Dutch, after twenty years' war with Spain, "continued *to thrive and their resources to increase.*" Other examples may be found; but it must be self-evident that if one party, as is the case with the loyal States, suffer none of the ravages of war, and continue their production, which finds its way by an immense commerce into all markets, and borrows no money of foreign nations, that it not only may, but must increase in wealth, up to the point when the *exhaustion of labor* goes beyond the supply—and that is the true limit. NAPOLEON reached this when, after twenty years war with nearly all Europe, he undertook the invasion of Russia. Had the same number of able-bodied men existed in France in 1813 which were there ten years before, he would have recruited a new army and beaten the allies. France was exhausted.

In the case before us we must recollect that it is the South, not we, who are invaded. Nobody supposes that Virginia or Louisiana are growing richer. On the contrary, they are most melancholy examples of the destructive effects of war; and if the war were now to cease it must be many years before they recover from those effects. But, the loyal States have the same advantages in commerce and manufactures which Holland had in its contest with Spain; and, superadded, what Holland had not, an immense agriculture, whose surplus products are in the demand throughout the earth. Let me give the general reader some facts, which, although local and particular, are remarkably significant. At this moment, the pork-packers of Cincinnati are cutting more hogs than was ever done in any year of that great provision market. The same is true of Chicago, and most other provision points in the West. In this very year, Ohio has raised the largest wheat crop she ever did, except one. The railroad which passes in sight of my window has increased its business fifty per cent. since the war. Its utmost power cannot carry off the freight-cars on its track. The farmers of the West have made as much molasses as was the whole produce of Louisiana. Keep the price of sugar up, and we shall raise our own sugar. Finally, the State of Ohio is called upon to pay twenty millions of dollars per annum to the National Government, and will do it without a complaint, and almost without being felt. Can a people do this who are not prosperous? Where were such evidences of wealth ever before furnished by any people?

But I am willing to take the matter *seriatim*, and will now answer what your correspondent considers my mistake. He says that I forget "that these very earnings are *all the people have to live upon. Food and other necessaries have to be consumed.*"

Not at all. The amount of absolute loss by *consumption* is much less than is generally supposed. A farmer loses nothing by rent, fuel, and many minor articles, which do not enter into the Census. Here is in the census; but where is the immense amount of pasturage, fodder, &c., &c.? Several years since, I examined that problem, by taking one of the interior counties of Ohio as my basis. I was satisfied that the county, which was a good one, and well cultivated, made more than ten per cent., net, in the whole capital of the county, after deducting the whole consumption of the people. I observe, also, that the *cash* increase of property in Ohio from 1850 to 1860 is *twelve per cent. per annum* on the whole valuation of 1850. The cash increase in New-York was seven per cent. The cash increase of Pennsylvania was nine per cent.; of Rhode Island, seven per cent.; of Kentucky, twelve per cent.; of Illinois forty-five per cent. The increase of the four great States of the Ohio Valley (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky) *was eighteen per cent. per annum.* Now, this is a *net* increase of property, after the consumption is taken out, of existing tangible property. In regard to Ohio and Kentucky the proof is clear also, by a comparison of exports and imports, the exports of these States being immense. But there is a constant improvement in real property going on all the time, which adds greatly to the wealth of the country. In the year 1861-'62 (a year of war be it observed,) Ohio made *eight thousand new structures*, of all sizes and values, from splendid churches to small barns—most of them farmers' dwelling-houses, of small size. Churches, school-houses, &c., &c., are not assessed, so that they do not appear in that value. Then there are bridges, fences, cleared lands, roads, plantations, besides new machinery, and great increase of animals—processes which are not perceptibly arrested by the war. I give these merely as examples of the manner in which wealth is increasing. If the census statistics be taken as correct (and they are not overrated,) the increase of the loyal States (leaving out the parts of Virginia and Tennessee in our possession,) was, from 1850 to 1860, *six thousand five hundred and eighty millions* ($6,580,000,000) of dollars. *The annual increase* of these States was actually *six hundred and fifty-eight millions.* Taking the dead loss of the war at $450,000,000, (which is quite high enough,) as I estimated—then there is now an increase of $208,000,000 per annum. But the base of that increase was the census of 1850. We have now an increase of 35 per cent. in population and 100 per cent. in capital, as a new basis of calculation. The present annual increase in the loyal States, if we were at peace, is $1,100,000,000, and deducting the dead loss of $450,000,000, we are still increasing in wealth at the rate of $600,000,000 annually, and the demonstration, whether taken in detail or the aggregate, is as complete as it can be made. I know that the want of agricultural laborers may be felt next Summer; but I think not very severely. My conclusion is, that if the currency question can be so managed as to *avoid all foreign loans*, we can carry on the war with the South indefinitely, and grow rich all the while. I do not say that is a desirable end, but I say that *it is far better than to give up one inch of territory or one particle of power.* Your correspondent at New-Orleans *says Slavery is dead and buried.* If it be, the Valley of the Mississippi will be worth fourfold what was ever dreamed of. How do you suppose they count themselves rich now? Why, by two lines of a pen they assess one-third of their own people at $000 apiece. Now let New-York do that, and she will add *one thousand millions of dollars* to her assessed property! But would New-York be a dollar richer? Not a whit. Truly they have marvelous ideas of wealth down South, and we Northern people should be set down as first-rate blockheads, even to have believed one word of the trash which DE BOW and his fellow asses put forth as political economy.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

OAKEY HALL ON HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. Greeley Denounced as a Jacobin, a Three-fingered Jack, a Harlot, and a Gorilla.

THE RADICALS' SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

NINE CHEERS FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

MR. SEWARD CALLED A MAGNIFICENT LIAR.

A PLEA FOR CONCILIATION AND PEACE.

A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District-Attorney of this City, delivered an address before the Democratic Union Association last evening, on "The Radicals." Though but a new convert to the political principles of the Society which he addressed, it is not at all improbable that the learned District-Attorney recognized, among his audience, many with whom his official duties have made him familiar.

The Hall of the Association, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, which has been recently fitted up in commodious and neat style, was crowded—over a thousand persons being present.

On the platform were Hon. Judge MCCUNN, H. L. CLINTON, Esq., Gen. DIX, Hon. JOHN CALLAHAN, Prof. MASON, and others of note.

Hon. LUKE F. CUSSANE, previous to the address, announced that owing to further repairs in the Hall, there would be no lecture next Tuesday evening. He then introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, who was received with applause.

SPEECH OF HON. A. OAKEY HALL.

Mr. HALL commenced by thanking the audience for their reception of the theme. That theme, he said, could be properly stated. The political crimes against the nation of a crisis committed by HORACE GREELEY and his Abolition Confederates. [Apolause.] As DR. JOHNSON, when asked to write the history of Italy, said he could not do it, because it would take a thousand volumes, and he should not live long enough, so he could not attempt to do justice to his theme in one evening, [laughter;] that justice would take a thousand hours. [Laughter and applause.] He would divide the crimes of this Jacobin GREELEY, as was expressed in a popular play at the Bowery Theatre the six degrees of crime. [Laughter.] He would leave out of the question that other play "Three Fingered Jack." [Laughter.] He would divide the time into three periods. The period of excitement, the period of war, *which is now practically ended*, and the period of *conciliation*. [Roars of applause and cries of "Peace."] Not peace yet, for the time of peace would be the fourth period. He spoke of crime in its legal sense, and also of Confederates in the legal sense. These Jacobins of the North were trying to dismember the North, and when that was made apparent, and the mask fell off, it was his duty, as well as that of every good citizen, to act accordingly. The late Republican party had been shrieked into Messrs. fragments by Abolitionism. [Applause.]

After indorsing Gov. SEYMOUR'S late message, Mr. HALL proceeded to quote from PARTON'S *Life of Greeley*, which he considered an autobiography. He quoted, amid great laughter, the record of Mr. GREELEY'S birth, when, the historian says, he was "black as a chimney;" of Mr. GREELEY'S feeling had when a boy got ahead of him in school; how Mr. GREELEY carried off a gallon of rum when an execution was issued against the latter's property; how Mr. GREELEY, when young, was in the habit of trying to make the ox first; how Mr. GREELEY was, when young, taken for an idiot. Mr. HALL intimated that Mr. GREELEY was a hypocrite on the subject of temperance and jobs, and that he tried to make every body go out of the world as black as he came into it. [Laughter.] But, who were GREELEY'S confederates? He could not name them in one evening either. [Laughter.] They were named in the book of Prince GUROWSKI, [laughter] and passages from that book would be printed in his address.

Mr. HALL here incidentally spoke of MCCLELLAN as the WASHINGTON of modern times. [Applause.]

Mr. HALL thought it was time God that so many people read the *Tribune* and did not read anything else; that too many people regarded that paper as their prayer-book. But, he thought the time would come when Mr. GREELEY would be unmasked. As we now wonder how such a man as Lord GEORGE GORDON could have followers, so would men fifty years hence wonder that such a man as HORACE GREELEY could have followers. He would classify the crimes of HORACE GREELEY as follows: First, the partisan prejudice crime; second, the reckless invasion crime; third, the civico-military crime; fourth, the abolition crusade crime; fifth, the financial crime; and sixth, the foreign negotiation crime.

Mr. HALL claimed that GREELEY & Co. at the North, did, before secession, the same work at the North that RUFFY & Co. did at the South; that they were sounding party cries at a time when they should have been working with the great conservative parties; that Mr. GREELEY was at the Union-square meeting smiling his ghastly abolition smile; and Mr. GREELEY knew just under which thimble the little abolition joker lay. [Applause and laughter.] They did not first establish a guillotine, but they had tried to establish a reign of terror. Would they have permitted such a meeting as this to be held a year ago? [Cries—"No, no."] Instead of helping their brother soldiers, they were helping their brothers who had their hands in their pockets, and only waited to have their elbows in the National Treasury. [Laughter.] HORACE GREELEY and his confederates cried "Union" when they meant plunder. [Laughter.] They had tried to defeat ONSLL in Brooklyn, in order to sustain the Abolition nominee, and had tried to stigmatize as a traitor that eminent jurist and friend of the Union, Judge DALY.

Mr. HALL asked, with the Albany *Evening Journal*, how many men would have attended the Union-square meeting, or have volunteered for the army if it had been announced that it was to be a war for the abolition of Slavery? [Voices. "None," "None."]

Mr. HALL, at this point, alluded to the presence of Gen. DIX, who was received with applause, after which Mr. HALL told a story about some boys who got a skunk cornered in the den, but, instead of leaving it there to ozonize itself to death, let it out to have a little fun, and got odorized themselves. He compared the Abolitionists to the boys, and said the former let out secession and got Bull Run as a consequence. [Laughter.] Mr. HALL denounced the *civico-military* crimes of Mr. GREELEY and his associates in putting civilians in the army over the heads of educated military men, and in this connection condemned the appointment of Gen. HALLECK, who never saw a battle, to be Commander-in-Chief, and of a lawyer (Mr. STANTON) at the head of the War Department. He also disapproved the action of Gen. HITCHCOCK, as developed in the evidence before the McDowell Court of Inquiry—remarking that Gen. HITCHCOCK seemed to be at the head of an abolition crusade to embarrass the operations of McCLELLAN. He thought that Gen. McCLELLAN should have served the Congressmen as NAPOLEON served the French Commissioners, and thus have put an end to this civico-military interference. Mr. HALL inculpated the President in these civico-military crimes, and asked how, under such circumstances, we could expect to succeed—and succeed against JEFFERSON DAVIS. [Applause and hisses, the applause predominating.] Some people would say, Say nothing about JEFF. DAVIS; [applause;] but he would say something about JEFF. DAVIS. [Applause, and a voice—"Where's KASSEBY?"] Mr. HALL then detailed the military education and experience of JEFF. DAVIS, and asked how, in this contest, did Mr. LINCOLN appear, with his "my cousin?" [Great laughter.] Which would win in a race, a full-blooded horse, driven by a stable boy, or a "runner horse," driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF? [Voice.—"HIRAM."] Mr. HALL thought so, too, and he believed that even GREELEY had called JEFF. DAVIS a Hiram. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALL characterized Mr. GREELEY and his associates as the Abolition harlots of the country. [Laughter.] These harlots, he said, had approached FREMONT and HUNTER, and obtained the issue of their proclamations, and at last approached the virtuous LINCOLN. [Laughter.] All he would say about the emancipation proclamation would be to give a mistake said to have occurred at Richmond between two slaves.

SAMBO.—"POMPEY, we be free after de fust January."

POMPEY.—"Who say dat?"

SAMBO.—"Massa LINCOLN."

POMPEY.—"I'ears in me dat depends upon Massa LINCOLN more dan upon Massa LINCOLN." [Laughter.]

Mr. HALL made a humorous contrast between the Southern guerrillas and the Northern guerrilla—the Abolitionists coming under the latter head. After paying a fine compliment to the literary ability of Mr. BANCROFT, Mr. HALL intimated that Mr. BANCROFT was a gorilla, and, in support of that view, quoted from the *Independent* an article by Mr. BANCROFT, ending with—"God and the negro alone can save the Republic." [Hisses and laughter.] For himself, he would rather trust the white race of the North should be subjugated by the South, than that we should owe our salvation to the negro. [Great applause, and three cheers for the sentiment.]

Mr. HALL reviewed Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS' bill for the arming of the negroes, amid much laughter and applause. He brought down strong denunciations upon the plan, saying that such a force would be discharged by the Government succeeding Mr. LINCOLN—[applause]—that Gen. DIX would not leave the service too soon; that he would like to see the white man who would desire to take office in such a force. Mr. HALL ridiculed the probable spectacle of negro infantry, artillery and cavalry.

Mr. HALL next considered what he called the financial crime of HORACE GREELEY and his confederates. He said that Mr. CHASE was like MICAWBER, simply waiting for something to turn up; that he had no financial plans; that it was a strange currency which was worth—a part of it—100 cents on the dollar, and another part 130 cents on the dollar.

Mr. HALL here read an original piece of doggrel, with a refrain made for publication—humorously hitting off the points of our financial muddle.

Mr. HALL next considered the foreign mediation crime, and urged that Mr. GREELEY hated Mr. SEWARD because Mr. SEWARD hated foreign mediation. Mr. HALL wanted to see the conciliation and peace movements which were to be inaugurated and carried on, to be begun here and here alone. Mr. SEWARD had kept foreign Governments at bay by doing the most magnificent lying ever known in the history of diplomacy.

Mr. HALL closed his address, which had lasted over two hours, with a strong appeal for the triumph of conservatism and the overthrow of Abolitionism.

There was loud calls for DUDLEY, but it was announced that Gen. DIXON had left the hall. After an announcement that the next lecture would take place at the same place a week from next Tuesday, the meeting adjourned at 10½ P. M.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. FOLGER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a number of bills, to alter existing laws, adverse; among others, those making certain agreements void except made in writing; defining the duties of executors and administrators relative to forfeited recognizances in New-York. The Committee has already over seventy bills, amending existing laws, in its hands.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to grant State aid to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad. It gives $500,000, one-half on the completion of forty miles, and the other half on the completion of eighty miles of the road.

On motion of Mr. MONROE, a resolution was adopted requesting the Judiciary Committee to prepare a general bill legalizing town bounties to volunteers.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly is not in session.

The State Debt.

NO PREMIUMS ON COIN—COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1863.

To the President of the Senate:

SIR: I have received from the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be respectfully requested to inform the Senate, at his earliest convenience, the aggregate sum paid during the last year in premiums on coin, to pay interest or principal of the public debt of this State, and whether, in making such payments in coin, any distinction was made among the holders of State Stock, Comptroller's Bonds, or other evidences of State indebtedness; and if such distinction was made, the reason for it, and also the authority of law under which such purchases of coin were made. Also, in what funds was the interest on the Comptroller's Bonds paid, and the $500,000 State Stock, redeemed the past year, known as the Astor Stock.

In compliance with the request contained in the foregoing resolution, I have the honor to inform the Senate that no sum whatever has been paid out of the Treasury, for premiums on coin. The payments made in January and April, 1862, were made by the Manhattan Company, from the specie and specie funds deposited with it before the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

For the payment of interest due in June, and for subsequent interest, the deposit banks were requested to contribute in coin a certain percentage of the amounts deposited with them before the suspension, upon the condition that all of them should so contribute. All of them, fifty-four in number, promptly complied with this request for the June payments, with the exception of the Bank of Havana, in Schuyler County, and the Susquehanna Valley Bank, at Binghamton.

These banks having declined, and the premium having risen rapidly, it was found impossible to procure the coin for the subsequent payments without purchasing it. But as the Legislature has made no appropriation for that purpose, no premium could be paid from the State Treasury. The Manhattan Company, however, in order to protect the credit of the State, offered to make the purchase, upon its own responsibility, to the extent necessary for the payment of the interest upon the funded debt of the State, and take upon itself the risk of the requisite appropriation being made by the Legislature. With the concurrence and advice of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and of the Comptroller, it has made such purchases. The aggregate sum paid for the premiums upon the coin thus purchased, as appears by the account rendered by the Manhattan Company was, for Canal Stocks, $229,433 37; for General Fund Stocks, $22,561 63.

I am not aware of any express authority of law which either empowers or forbids the Manhattan Company to make such purchases if it chooses to do so.

The current expenses of the State, and the Comptroller's revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the tax levied by the act of April 16, 1861, for the purpose of raising troops to be mustered into the service of the United States, were paid in the same description of funds which were received for the taxes and tolls due to the State.

The reason why the Manhattan Company was advised to pay the interest on the funded debt in coin was because such was the practice of the United States, of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and such had always been the practice of New-York, and it was believed that the credit, the interest and the honor of the State required it. The reason why the current expenses, ordinary indebtedness, and revenue bonds, were paid in such funds as were received, was because there were no other funds with which they could be paid.

There was no sum known as the Astor stock redeemed during the past year. During the present month Mr. ASTOR has transferred to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, $450,221 28, and they have paid him that amount for it by a check upon the Manhattan Company. It is presumed that this payment is the one intended to be inquired into by the resolution.

Respectfully yours,

L. ROBINSON, Comptroller.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Court of Appeals Calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 21: Nos. 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children TEETHING—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—to Reports of the Howard Association—Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Laughing (without) Gas—At Clinton Hall. Ladies experimented upon. Messrs. BRITTAN & FISKE will continue their lectures and psychological experiments EVERY EVENING this week. Class THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER MULTIPEDAL TRUSS invites the most searching criticism. The instrument and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at Dr. Riggs' Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 573 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Second Hand Safes for Sale Cheap, for cash, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

ADRIANCE—HOSTON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 19, by Rev. Mr. TUTTLE, HARVEY ADRIANCE to ANTOINETTE CELIA HOSTON, both of this City. No cards.

PATTEN—HASBROUCK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at the Church of St. James, by Rev. J. L. Schoch, WM. S. PATTEN to MARY E., daughter of Aaron Hardman, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

STEWART—MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, WILLIAM STEWART to JANE, eldest daughter of the late James Martin, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BOWLES.—In Hopkinton, Mass., on Monday, Jan. 12, EMMA A., wife of Chauncey G. Bowles, of this City, aged 36 years.

BOSTWICK.—In New-Orleans, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, HENRY P. BOSTWICK, M. D., Surgeon in St. James Hospital, aged 30 years.

EASTHAM.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, of heart disease, JOHN CASHLEAR, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the First Baptist Church, of this City, of which he was a member for more than half a century, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, from whence his remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

COOK.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, suddenly, CATHARINE, wife of the late John Cook, aged 72 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, Jan. 22, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Henry C. Cook, No. 36 2d-st.

CRAIG.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, MARTHA LYTLE, youngest daughter of John D. and the late Martha Jane Craig, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 266 West 44th-st.

DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, of water on the brain, ADELE KEZIA, daughter of Newington G. and Hannah Dubois, aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral service, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 14 Concord-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken on Friday morning to Compton, Pittsfield, Mass., to be interred.

EARLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, of consumption, Miss SOPHIA EARLE, daughter of Sylvester Earle, in the 49th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the house of her uncle, Justus E. Earle, No. 113 Waverley-place, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Hamburgh on the 10 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad, on Friday morning.

FOSS.—In Hoboken on Monday, Jan. 19, KATE ADELE, youngest daughter of Edwin C. and Kate R. Frost, aged 6 weeks and 6 days.

God in His wisdom, has recalled
The precious boon his love had given,
And though the casket moulders here,
The gem is sparkling now in Heaven.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 119 Garden-st., Hoboken, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FROTHINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, SARAH W., wife of A. R. Frothingham, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 109 Hicks-st., on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GANNON.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 19, JOHN JOSEPH GANNON, aged 18 years.

His remains will be taken from St. Vincent Hospital to Calvary Cemetery, at 11 o'clock.

HARTMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, MARY PENFIELD, relict of the late Lewis Hartman, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James L. Todd, No. 76 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Lawrence Burying-ground, Long Island, for interment.

LEVINSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, of pneumonia, CHARLES THAMER LEVINSON, in the 42d year of his age.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 210 18th-st., on Thursday at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be interred at Cypress Hills.

MASTERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, Mrs. PAYNE MASTERSON, after a long and painful illness, in the 32d year of her age.

Her friends and friends of her brothers, John and Thomas, and of her sons, James, Hugh, Peter, John and William Henry, and of her son-in-law, Michael Treacy and Felix Coleman, and of the family generally, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner 50th-st. and 8th-av., and from thence to Calvary Cemetery, for interment.

OWEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, MARIA, wife of Thomas Owen, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 38 West 34th-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SEAMAN.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, JANE ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. James M. Sherwood, and daughter of the late David Lamberton, Jamaica, L. I.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

N. B.—Bloomfield cars leave Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., returning in time for the 5½ train for Jamaica.

TERRY.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 20, CHARLES LAWRENCE, only son of Samuel H. and Louise Terry, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 34 E. Kinney-st., corner of Orchard, Newark.

WELSH.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Jan. 18, ELIZA G., widow of the late Alexander Welsh, in the 71st year of her age.

Her remains will be taken from the residence of her daughter, Mrs Hannah M. Logan, No. 386 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, to Dr. Taylor's Church, South Bergen, N. J., where service will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Cortlandt-st. Ferry, at 12 o'clock M., to convey the friends to the Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 33.—Jan. 20, 1863.
42, 29, 20, 36, 64, 67, 11, 30, 21, 43, 62, 44.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 34.—Jan. 20, 1863.
68, 71, 65, 27, 11, 75, 19, 74, 16, 43, 26, 77.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

READ.

INSTANTANEOUS CURE OF DEAFNESS.

We have much pleasure in giving the following testimonial before our readers. It illustrates the unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, as it is from a most reliable source:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1862.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office completely deaf, and came out with perfect hearing. I think Dr. Von Eisenberg one of the cleverest oculists and aurists in the world. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes on each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 5 Mesereole-av., Greenpoint, L. I.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

I have been for many years afflicted with deafness, accompanied by a roaring noise in my head, for the treatment of which I placed myself under the care of Dr Von Eisenberg, and am happy to say that in this case the Doctor has shown that skill and knowledge which has placed him at the head of his profession. I do, therefore, with the utmost confidence recommend any one afflicted with deafness to place themselves under his care.

HENRY BROWNING, No. 241 West 38th-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1862, 126 EAST 107th-ST.

J. E. Von Eisenberg, M. D.—DEAR DOCTOR: I write to express my thanks to you for the great benefit my little daughter has derived at your hands. She came to you almost blind, not able to hear light. You pronounced the disease to be Granular Inflammation of the purulent form, with great Photophobia. After one week's treatment she now sees well, and she is very nearly cured. Accept my thanks for the great skill you have displayed, and I shall be happy to shew her to any one who may call on me, hoping thereby to be of service to others similarly afflicted, and also to yourself.

Yours, truly,
MRS. HOPKINS.

STRABISMUS,
OR
CROSS-EYE,
CURED IN ONE MINUTE.

NO 616 BROADWAY.

THE
AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT,
Combining
ELEGANCE, COMFORT AND DURABILITY.
A new article, and to be had only of
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.
BROADWAY, corner of Warren-st.

"TIME TRIES ALL THINGS," AND HAS proven that WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the remedy, par excellence, for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisic, sore throat, influenza, and, "last, not least," consumption.

☞ Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

TO JOBBERS.
The only house in America dealing in

TIES

exclusively, was established by P. F. SMITH in 1854.

In announcing a change in our firm, (the withdrawal of T. A. BROUWER,) we desire to call particular attention to the largest and most attractive assortment of NECK-TIES, STOCKS, SCARFS, etc., ever offered to the trade, *at prices which will positively meet all and every kind of competition, either foreign or domestic.*

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Old Stand, No. 36 Warren-st.

SPECIAL TRAIN OF CARS
EXCLUSIVELY FOR ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Will leave Jersey City daily, at 5:20 P. M.,
FOR
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, AND THE GREAT WEST.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Having arranged with the New-Jersey, and Camden and Amboy Railroads for a special train of cars to be run daily over their roads, are enabled thereby to forward all descriptions of freight to Baltimore, Washington and the Great West, without breaking bulk or changing cars at Philadelphia.

Merchandise shipped at our office, No. 59 Broadway, before 5 P. M., will arrive in Baltimore and Washington next morning. Our Western cars are run on passenger trains from Philadelphia, via Pennsylvania Central, Steubenville and Little Miami Railroad to Cincinnati, and by connecting trains to all parts of the West.

For particulars as to rates of freight, &c., &c. please apply to our principal office, No. 59 Broadway, or at branch office, No. 442 Broadway, and 27th-st depot.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.
T. A. BROUWER,
(Of the late firm of SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES.
46 *Murray Street.*

EAR RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Sent as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a Set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

FLOORING—LARGE VARIETY.
BOX.
SHINGLES,
SHELVING, and a general assortment of Lumber, at wholesale and retail, by
SMITH & WILLSON,
1st-av., corner 39th-st.

SKATING! SKATING!
LLEWELLYN PARK.—The owners of country seats in Llewellyn Park are notified that the large Skating Pond (seven acres) at Eagle Rock is now in fine order for skating.
ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 20, 1863.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT
AT MODERATE PRICES.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

DIENSTEN'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages of refreshments, soldiers and others connected with the Burnside Army, at Aquia Creek, Falmouth and Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.

Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of the soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of Liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.

Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The company, regiment and division should be written in full on each package.

Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington and other points at 4½ P. M.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No 59 Broadway,
No. 442 Broad

THE CANADA OIL WELLS.—The question most eagerly asked of persons just come from Enniskillen is generally the all-important one of whether the wells are holding out or not. It is a fact that many of the flowing wells have ceased to flow; and others, while still continuing to flow, do no longer yield the immense quantities that they did at first. But then, there remains yet untouched a large area of what there is every reason to believe to be good productive oil territory. The work of drilling and sinking wells is still vigorously carried on, and a rise in the price of crude oil to $1 or $2 per barrel would set the drills agoing at a rate hitherto unheard of. The owners of wells which have ceased to flow do not think it worth while to drill down any further until a more remunerative demand arises for crude oil. When this takes place, every effort will be made, both by drilling further and pumping, to bring the oil up, if there is any to bring. The question whether former flowing wells will yield oil by pumping, has yet to be determined.

Oil Springs is certainly the busiest place of its size to be seen; in fact, a perfect hive of industry, full of life and motion. The population of the whole diggings is estimated at 2,000 or more. There are still more people than can find house-room to live in, and rents are of tip-top height. Landlords of house appear to have taken "Excelsior" for their motto. Think of six dollars a month for the up-stairs, merely, of a frame house about 18 by 21, and three or four compet itors for it at that. People continue to come in faster than houses can be built for them. The hotels and boarding-houses are crowded, and the unfortunate inmates are fairly lost for want of a place to go to in the evening, and even for seats to sit upon after supper-time. A good reading-room is the great want of the place; and I am astonished that such an institution has not yet been established. Whoever may have the enterprise to start something of the kind, will be sure to do well by the operation.—*Corr. of the Toronto Globe.*

THE SKATING CATASTROPHE A HOAX.—The Elmira *Advertiser* says "The report sent over the telegraph wires, and published in all the papers, of the death by drowning of twenty-seven persons at Harpersville, Broome county, a day or two since, turns out to be a cruel hoax. The person guilty of the meanness of perpetrating it should be ducked in a horse pond until he is nearly or quite drowned, and never allowed the pleasure of skating again in his life."

SECOND EDITION.

WEDNESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD—$30,000 WORTH OF KEROSENE OIL BURNED—THE VESSEL ENTIRELY CONSUMED.—The prize schooner *Norah Starr*, captured about a year since, laden with turpentine, and trying to run the blockade, was entirely consumed last evening about 6 o'clock, together with 1,500 barrels of kerosene oil, valued at $30,000. When brought to this port the schooner was bonded by the Government, the owners taking her and paying over her assessed value. She had just been laden with a cargo of kerosene oil, and was about ready to sail when she took fire. She was owned by —— Munn, a Liverpool merchant, resident in this City, and is a total loss. No particulars could be gleaned last evening relative to her insurances.

Arrivals in the City.

C. H. Harkess, of Philadelphia; Maj. O Robinson, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. H. Harris, U. S. A. Lieut. R. F. Frank, U. S. A.; J. T. Haskit, of Cincinnati; J. H. Felson, of Philadelphia, and John King, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. H. Reynolds, of Albany; D. Brunell, of Buffalo; N. Wheeler, of Connecticut; Capt. Sweeny, U. S. A.; Gov. Cummings, of Georgia; D. Boyd, of Philadelphia; J. W. Hill, of Philadelphia, and O. Phelps, of Buffalo, are guests at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Jos. S. Colidge, J. C. Dodd, J. S. Hooper, W. P. Hall, all of Boston, are stopping at the Brevoort House

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Jan 21

Arrived this Forenoon.

Bark Kate (of Baltimore.) Laprelle, Buenos Ayres Nov. 27, with hides, wool, &c., to Henry de Cordova & Co. 30th, passed Montevideo. The ship Wellington, Barstow, for Montevideo to load for Liverpool, sld a few days previously. Dec. 8, lat. 27 41 S., lon. 42 35, saw bark E. F. Herriman, steering to the southward; did not speak her. Dec. 16, lat. 19 34 S., lon. 29 15, saw ship Franklin "Haure," standing N. E.

Bark Bine Jacket, (Br., of Jersey,) Bean, Rio Janeiro Dec. 7, with coffee to master.

Bark Torgual, (Meck.,) Tasso Bradherring, Lisbon 32 ds., with lime and wool to Fuoch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Hermione, (Span.,) Menferer, St. Domingo City 25 ds., with mahogany to J. Riera & Co.

Below.

Ship American Union, Liverpool 57 ds. The Captain of the American Union states that he has had continued westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 17, lat 48 44 N., lon. 35, spoke the bark Carolina, from Quebec, bound E. Dec. 29, spoke brig James fm. Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, bound to Liverpool loaded with oats, with loss of topmast head, in a gale, a few days previous. Asked what they wanted. They said a sail. Told them they could have the boat if they sent men to take her back when they got there. The crew refused to take it on board, saying it was no use, as they could never get the vessel home, and wanted to be taken on board the ship. We took them on board. The night being moderate we lay by her till morning, and sent the mate on board to examine her. He found the vessel tight with the cargo somewhat shifted. By mate wishing to go on board of her, and some of my men volunteering, I let him go, and gave him a sailboat, &c. He bore away for Liverpool or Queenstown, in the 50th, had a heavy gale from the westward. A sea struck us, and knocked off the fore channel, also taking about thirty feet of plank shear clean out from the bulwarks.

Ship Gen. Williams, Liverpool 40 days.

Bark Cabot, (Br., of Picton,) from Cork.—By pilot-boat Jas. Funck, No. 22.

Ship Shakespeare, from London.

Ship Esther, from New-Orleans.

Bark Tampecus, from Lisbon.—By pilot-boat Jacob

PERSONAL.

CHARLES PARK, MUSICIAN.—INFORMation wanted by the mother of CHARLES PARK, Musician in the Eighth Infantry Band. Address a note to J. RICHIE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office, immediately.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY and in the enjoyment of a moderate income, wishes to open a correspondence with a lady, with a view, ultimately, to a matrimonial alliance. She must be intelligent, vivacious, and have a taste for literature and music, and be under 26 years of age, as the subscriber is a young man. Money no object, if the lady is willing to live in an unostentatious but comfortable manner. All answers will be treated with sincerity and confidence. Address L. W. H., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; she is a good cook, understands pastry and desserts; has the best of City references from her last place for fourteen months; six years from her former place. Can be seen for two days at No. 292 4th-av., between 16th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to assist in the washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 19th-st., up two pairs of stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A German Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, first-rate laundress; will do her best to please; has the best of references. Call at 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook—understands all kinds of dishes—in a first-class private family or private boarding-house; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 West Washington-place, first pair of stairs, back room, No. 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, from 11 until 2 o'clock, at No. 233 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Waitresses and general servants now disengaged at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Ha... ... ... desirable servants suitable for genteel town's families, many of which are Protestant; also, cooks and Germans, and Irish fashionable and reference; also, highest order from Brooklyn families. MANNING'S new and only permanent office—Corner of Court and Joralemon-sts. (next door to Fiftury-st.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young German girl, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call for ... near Smith, ... st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE ... ing a respectable ... for his wages ... thoroughly ... can town-list ... West 32d-st. ...

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE ... young woman, ... thoroughly ... best of City ... 169 East 26 ...

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE ... Irish woman, ... situations in a ... the best of City references from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties, all sorts of soups, game, poultry, made dishes, jellies, creams, truffles, puddings and pastries. Can have unexceptionable City references. Call, or address Mrs. W., for two days, at No. 60 East 17th-st., near 1st-av. Washing objected to.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted, as cook, by a person who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 154 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Also, a first-class waitress, who understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to the country; or would do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; can do French fluting; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 154 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—A TRUSTWORTHY and respectable woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; can come well recommended. Address COOK, at No. 221 West 26th-st., first floor, between 7th and 8th aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress or as laundress; can furnish the very best of City references from her last place, where she has lived a long time. Call at No. 48 West 13th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a place as chambermaid or to take charge of a child, and assist in chamberwork; over two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 121 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent person as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing, in a good private family; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing, or would do the general housework of a small family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 175 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands cutting and crimping; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3-4, corner 6th-av. and 23d-st., over the liquor store; entrance, No. 70 23d-st., side door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or any kind of up-stairs work, by a very competent English Protestant young woman; having lived up the Hudson, is desirous of going in that direction. Can be seen at No. 952 Broadway, west 20th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and chambermaid; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; can get the best City reference from her last place; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, at No. 437 7th-av., corner of 27th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Scotch Protestant woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; would take charge of a baby from its birth, and has had long experience; the best of City reference can be given. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has been accustomed to the care of young children; lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 West 39th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress or chambermaid, by a respectable French protestant girl; good City references. Call at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or as seamstress; is willing to do chamberwork; no objections to the country. Call for two days, at No. 94 West 21th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Ireland, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain sewer, is willing to make herself useful; wages no object; reference given. Can be seen till suited at No. 170 3d-av., near 34th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel. Six years' City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a very respectable young person; best of references given. Call at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family in the city; has good city reference. Call at No. 149 East 28th-st., Room No. 7.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to taking care of an infant from its birth; will be found a most trustworthy woman; would go a short distance in the country. Best City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 413 6th-av, one door above 25th-st., in the fancy store.

FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, who speaks German and English also, wishes a place as nurse, seamstress or lady's companion. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation, can do all kinds of sewing, and take care of children; understands waiting on a lady, or would do chamberwork if required. Good references. Apply at No. 132 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR ATTENDANT TO AN INVALID LADY.—Situation wanted, by an experienced and most respectable person, who is highly recommended by families with whom she has lived for several years. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as seamstress, by the day, week or month; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call, for two days, at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ENGlish Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker, has had a good deal of experience in dressmaking; can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., 3d floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES a situation by the day, week or month; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, also children's clothing; the best of city reference given. Apply at No. 367 6th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES to go out by the day, as ladies' dressmaker to private families; is accustomed to the best of French work. Call, or address Miss M. F., Dressmaker, at No. 1 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SItuation wanted, in a hotel or gentleman's family, by an American widow lady; good references furnished. Address Mrs. J. STANLEY, Williamsburgh Post-office.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman desires a situation in a first-class private family as waitress; understands her work in every respect; can give unexceptionable testimonials for neatness and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as waitress and chambermaid; would assist with the washing; has no objection to take care of children; can produce the best of reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman, as a first-class waitress, one that thoroughly understands her business; best of City references given. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st., first floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; has many years' experience, and over two years' unexceptionable references from her last employer, whom she can refer to. Call at No. 81 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; has no objection to do chamberwork; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 24th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, AS waitress, by a thoroughly competent young woman, with from three to five years' reference from her last employer's, to whom she refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY a middle-aged Protestant woman a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Wages no so much an object as a good home; good City references. Call, for one week, at No. 87 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, top floor.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few families or gentlemen's washing. Good recommendations given if required. Call at No. 171 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., (founded in 1842,) where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The Proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed. No. 69 6th-av.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. HOSACK, Superintendent.

A RELIABLE SUPPLY OF HELP CAN NOW be had at the Manhattan Employment Office, No. 662 Broadway, near 2d-st., among which are Protestants and Catholics, for all capacities, with the best of reference, ready to go to all parts of the country. A. M. SEE & CO.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND THE neighboring cities are respectfully informed that Mrs. MATILDA C. COBB has removed her agency for employment to No. 650 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. Wanted, good help for every calling. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress or cook; has had long experience in both branches; also, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress—in one house; both have good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent city woman, who is not afraid of work, a situation in the City or country, as above; is a most excellent laundress; does up laces in magnificent style; is a thorough servant; wages $8; will go as cook in a private family. Call at No. 192 East 31st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE AND INtelligent young woman wants a situation in a private family as laundress; understands her business perfectly; can do French fluting; with the very best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 73 West 40th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress; she fully understands her business and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 111 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor.

AN ELDERLY PROTESTANT WOMAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as companion to an elderly or invalid lady. She can give unexceptionable references, and will do her utmost to give satisfaction. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av. She is able to instruct children in music, &c.

SALES.

AS CASHIER OR BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUAtion wanted as cashier or book-keeper, by a man of business qualifications and experience, in a banking or mercantile house, either in this City or elsewhere. Address R. S. T., Station F.

AS SALESMAN OR BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as salesman or book-keeper, in an iron house; by a man of business qualifications and experience, who can influence a good City trade. Address R. J. T., Station F.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations, by man and wife; no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer, his wife is a good cook and dairy woman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of reference; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Apply or address O. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTS A situation; would take charge of a small farm; understands the care of stock, and all work around a gentleman's place. Address D. F., No. 117 West 11th-st., in the picture store.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a sloale man in the above capacity; or would work in a store as porter, if required; advertiser is sober and steady, and can give good reference. Address W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, WHO has had the management of a gentleman's farm the year past, desires a similar situation; refers to his present employer. Address GEORGE LEWIS, Huntington, Long Island.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady, reliable, Protestant young man, of long experience in the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c., who thoroughly understands his business, having lived with some of the first families in New-York, as his reference will testify. Address R. P., for two days, or W. GIBSON, No. 362 Broadway, or J. R. LAWRENCE, No. 410 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman; is a sober, steady man, of long experience, can be highly recommended by the most respectable family in this city as a groom and coachman. Any command left with Chas. B. Walters, saddler, cor. 13th-st. and Broadway, or Box No. 132 *Times* Office, for T. B., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady, reliable, experienced man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is quite conversant with the management of horses, carriages and harness, as his references (which are in the City) will testify; has lived three years in his last place. Address N. B., at Mr. J. Lord's private stable, No. 63 East 22d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation for his coachman. He is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Any gentleman or lady in want of a trustworthy young man will do well by calling on or addressing W. C. C., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable man, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is an excellent driver, and a good groom; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at, or address a note to W. M., care of C. Waters, No. 546 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, or as coachman and groom; understands his business; has a good character; can milk a cow if required; no objection to the country. Address M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a capable Englishman, who understands his duties in every particular, and can give the best references for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address BROWN, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS BARKEEPER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, by a young man, a situation as barkeeper or coachman; best City recommendation. Apply at 117 West 26th-st., Room No. 11.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, capable of taking care of horses, and drive if required; can work in a garden, and make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Address W. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man, in the City or country; understands gardening and farming, and the care of horses and cattle; will make himself useful to his employer. Call, for one day, at 135 East 25th-st., any time till 8 P. M.

AS USEFUL MAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a single man, who understands the care of horses, drive if required, or work in a garden, and make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Address E. A. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—EMPLOYMENT wanted by a single man, American, as light porter, agent, foreman clerk in a fruit store, or in any respectable business where he can make his board for a short time. References given as to honesty and respectability. Address M. G., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A WAITER MAN WHO CAN give the highest testimonials as to capacity, &c., is desirous of attending on private or public parties. Any commands left at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., will be promptly attended to.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A SOBER, industrious man, who is willing and able to work; is a good gardener and figurer, steady work more an object than salary. Any person wanting a good man will address ROBERT, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, this day.

A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD ADDRESS, and an Auger can, wishes a situation in a wholesale or retail store, where he can make himself generally useful; satisfactory reference given. Address A. R., Box No. 189, *Times* office.

GRAPEVINE PRUNING, AND ALL KINDS of gardening work done, by an experienced gardener, who has practiced over 20 years, in Germany and here; promises to give full satisfaction. Apply to F. E. HUYSE, No. 210 10th-av.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—ONE WHO writes a quick and neat hand, and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 195 Post office, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TWO GOOD SILK salesmen in a Broadway store. Apply by letter and real name to W. J. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A CLERK, FOR A RAILROAD ticket office. Salary $12 per week. Two conductors, two brakemen. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS. Apply at No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button; flagtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $375. One black horse, (Bill; 16 hands high, flagtail; carries himself spendidly; clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $425. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $500. Address Box No. 3,229, Post-office, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF THE LIFE-SAVING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK was held at No. 13 Insurance Buildings, Wall-st., on Tuesday, the 20th inst. The President presented, with appropriate remarks, a silver medal and twenty-five dollars in money to Louis Wilson, for rescuing, at different times, two persons from drowning in the Hudson River, at Pier No. 21, New-York City, in August, 1862. He also presented to John Cole and William Purdy each a silver medal and twenty-five dollars, for rescuing a little boy from drowning in the East River, at the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, on the 10th of December, 1862. The officers of the Association were unanimously reelected for the ensuing year, as follows viz.:

THOMAS TILESTON, Pres't.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
JOHN D. JONES, Secr'tary.
W. H. H. MOORE, Treasurer.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE OF 12 TO 15 horse power, with or without boiler. Also, two steam pumps. Must be low priced. Address Box No. 1,234 Post-office.

SHELVING FOR SALE.—A FINE LOT OF shelving, suitable for dry goods or fancy goods. Apply immediately at No. 11 Murray-st., of LAWTON & WHITE.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 6 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

$25,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Municipal Bonds, maturing from 1881 to 1885. A sinking fund is provided for the extinguishment of these bonds, and they are well worthy of the attention of those seeking secure investments. App'y to H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 3 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. 1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 6 per cent. Bonds.
5-20's 6 per cent. Bonds.
S. 7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 49 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 108 to 128 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion ther of, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.,
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

M. B. SPAULDING, J. M. TIGHN,
GEO. W. POWERS, BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
EBER V. HAUBTWOUT, OLIVER BRYAN,
ABEL E. FOSTER, MARTIN A. HOWELL,
DANIEL L. ROSS, EDWARD G. BIBBY,
FRED. C. OAKLEY, ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
F. J. HOSFORD, JOSEPH F. SANXAY.

And at subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.

No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED first-class clothing house, owing to changes in the firm, are in want of TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, as special capital. It will be shown to the satisfaction of any capitalist that the investment desired can be made exceeding y profitable, and the parties advertising will be found to be of the highest respectability. Address, with real name, Box No. 2,387, New-York Post-office.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M., by order.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 17, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863, polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of February, 1863, at their Banking House, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st. corner Liberty-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved real estate in this City. Apply to J. & J. GEMMELL, No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 6.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASurer be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonus Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that the payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the Company's Two per Cent. dividend shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 6, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable on the 20th inst. at the office of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 55 Wall-st., New York, to stockholders who're names are registered on the books of the Company on the 16th inst., as said Transfer Agency.

The transfer books will be closed on the 16th inst., and reopened on the 29th inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Director of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per cent., (both free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1862, both payable on and after SIX MONDAY, the 2d of February next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will close on the evening of the 21st inst., and reopen on the 3d of February.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 6, '63.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the By-laws, for the last six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE C

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the

INFALLIBLE

for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhœa" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariably acquired "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and 8. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 00 per box. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address *Sole Agent* for the United States,

J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and
A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN

who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,

by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 13 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. *Dr. Powers' Essence of Life* restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1846. N. B.—Those who have been unsuccessfully prevented are never without. Send for a circular. To ladies—*Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops* are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No 19 Lusne-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and all diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. J. T. Stratton, will be supplied to the trade by F. C. WELLS & CO., General Agents, No. 115 Fraukfort-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIvate Treatise," &c., No. 131 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as Merchants and Commission Agents at Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, under the firm of STITT, COUBROUGH & CO., and at New-York in the United States of America, under the firm of JOSEPH STITT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSEPH STITT.
WM. KAY COUBROUGH.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STONE, BOWMAN & BLISS is terminated by the death of George R. Bowman. The surviving partners will continue the Domestic Commission business at No. 43 Park place and No. 43 Barclay-st., under the firm of STONE, BLISS & FAY.

WM. W. STONE,
ROBERT BLISS,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST.
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

MY BROTHER, LEWIS A. STREIT, HAS an interest in my business from this date, which will in future be carried on under the name of SAMUEL STREIT & CO.

SAMUEL STREIT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Astor-pl., and at 132 Nassau-st., corner of Ann.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

TO BROKERS.—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERience, and now in the business, who can furnish $5,000 to $10,000, wishes a partner with same capital, who understands the note, stock or specie brokerage business. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with real name and particulars, (which will be strictly confidential,) PARTNER, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$5,000 TO $15,000.—AN EXPERIENCED business man would invest from $5,000 to $15,000, in cash, as active partner in an established business. Responsible parties will address, appointing an interview at their place of business, GERMAN, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—A CASH-PAYING BUSIness for sale, or a partner taken. Ill health and business in another city, cause. Is in a pleasant, respectable and increasing. Pays $60 to $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, southwest corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—SEVERAL energetic men wanted as partners with a capital of $50 to $1,000, to operate in this and adjacent cities and to travel. Profits large and business not laborious. Apply to B. R. STURGES, Office second floor, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

$200 WILL BUY A THREAD AND needle and fancy store in a good neighborhood, opposite Broadway. Rent low. Parties wish to leave the business. Call at No. 604 7th-av.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

PARTICULARS.

THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAN
AND
THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN
MR. C. W. COULDOCK.

TO THE CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES by whom their performances, the management has pleasure in announcing the repetition of the same charming entertainment

WEDNESDAY, and EVERY EVENING until further notice,

MR. C. W. COULDOCK

will appear in the rôle of Peter Probity, in which he has achieved no genuine an artistic triumph, in the exquisite domestic drama,

THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

After which, Celeste's celebrated military drama,

THE FRENCH SPY.

Henri St. Elme.....
Hamet, a wild Arab boy.....CUBAS
Mathilde de Merle.....
Introducing her grand
BALLET DANCES.

THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) Jan. 21,
AT BODWORTH'S ACADEMY,
No. 806 BROADWAY,
THE SECOND CONCERT OF THE
BRETTO BROTHERS,

The pets and admiration of both Press and audience. Their combined ages are but thirty-one years.

Emil Graham, 13.....Violinist
Bernard, 11.....Violinist
And THE Young One, only 7.....Cornet à Piston

And yet the *Herald* says that this latter, MASTER RICHARD, "played a Solo with a perfection of detail which rivaled the performance of the most experienced artists." The *Sunday Times* adds that, "His appearance created quite a sensation." And the *Sunday Courier* is bewildered to conceive "where he gets his wind" from.

On this occasion he will play an entirely new
GRAND FANTAISIE,
(He is the smallest performer in the world.)
They will be assisted by
Mme. CLARA BRINKERHOFF, Soprano;
Miss LIZZI M. ALLEN,
And the celebrated American Tenor, WILLIAM CASTLE.

Tickets, 50 cents: Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Carriages can be ordered for 10 o'clock.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,
No. 600 Broadway.

L. B. Lent.....Manager

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the largest and most complete collection of LIVING BEASTS, BIRDS AND REPTILES in America. New and rare animals are added almost daily. LADIES AND FAMILY PARTIES are reminded that the exhibition is open throughout the day and evening without intermission. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ASTONISHING AND AMUSING.—LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—PROF. S. B. BRITTAN will LECTURE and EXPERIMENT as above, at Clinton Hall, (Astor Place,) every evening during the week. Persons coming forward voluntarily from the audience will have their sight, hearing, taste, muscles, perfectly controlled by the operator. Admission, 25 cts. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7½. Classes will be formed for complete instruction this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY, high basement house No. 65 7th-av., on the southeast corner of 15th-st., complete in all internal arrangements; hot and cold water throughout, furnace, gas, &c. Terms easy. Inquire of D. L. KENNEDY, No. 98 William-st.

MURRAY HILL RESIDENCE FOR SALE, or in exchange for approved City property—a spacious and splendid house, 40 by 63 feet, with two full lots attached, and additional ground, if desired, beautifully situated, in the immediate vicinity of Madison-av. The house was built and is occupied by the owner, and in all the details and essentials of a perfect dwelling is believed to be unsurpassed. Address VENDOR, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

NETHERWOOD ESTATE FOR SALE.—This estate, formerly the residence of Mr. Gardner G. Howland, is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie; contains 264 acres of land, with a river front of nearly a mile, and embraces desirable building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house, considerably enlarged by the late occupant; a cottage dwelling, a gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, green house and grapery, and also farm-house, barns, &c.

The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, render this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune. For terms, apply to

WM. H. ASPINWALL, Executor,
No. 33 University-place.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A THREE-STORY BROWNstone front house on Washington-square, 26 feet by 70 feet; lot 25 feet by 100 feet. Will bring New-Orleans Securities in payment: Canal, Citizens, Southern and Louisiana Bank Stocks, Consolidated Bonds, Gas Stock. Apply to the owner, HENRY MORGAN, No. 37 William-st.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia; village lots for $10; farms in 20 acres, suitable for gardening, trucking, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Several 500-acre lots for sale. Send stamp for circular.

B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 99 Cedar-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to F. A. BERT, No. 362 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK ENGbasement house No. 438 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, with lot and stable in the rear, on Pacific-st. Terms easy. For particulars apply at No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS stores Nos. 40 and 60 Barclay-st., with lease of lots. Will be sold low, and terms made to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 108 WEST 37TH-ST. —It has four stalls above ground; well ventilated. Stable 24x53; lot 24x98.9. Price $7,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TARRYTOWN—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The house Gothic, 13 rooms and kitchen; the grounds tastefully laid out with all kinds of fruit, about three acres; large barn; view of the Hudson; about 15 minutes from the depôt. If desired, the furniture, carriages, horse and all things for occupation. For particulars, &c., FITTON & JONES, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with grove; ornamental and fruit trees; on the Hudson, unparalleled view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachman's house; convenient to cars and boats, yet retired. Address J. J. L., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid farm of 1,50; one of 300, and one of 500 acres, well wooded and watered, and 2 miles from market and railroad depôts, in Northwestern Illinois. Also, a tract of 400 and one of 70 acres, in this State. Apply to D. N. ROWAN, No. 179 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 29 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 16th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.; where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of stores No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 62x10 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE WANTED—Will purchase or take a long lease. Family consists of ten persons, including servants. Location between 38th-st. and 46th-st., and 6th and Lexington avs. Value of property about $12,000. Replies must state location and price, which will be entirely confidential. Address Box No. 7,241 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—FOR THREE MONTHS, OR LONGER, by a small family, a house, neatly furnished, in the vicinity of Murray Hill. Best references given, and rent paid in advance if desired. Address C. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, furnished, or partly so, where the rent will be taken in board, with the privilege of taking a few boarders; location between 16th and 38th sts., and 5th and 6th avs. Address M. C. M., Box No. 323 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART of a basement, with privilege of office room on first floor. Rent moderate. Address, for one week, J. H. B., No. 39 Pine-st., stating price and location.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

First time of
MERCADET LE FAISEUR.
Comedie, in three acts, by H. de Balzac.

Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely. Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, at H. DARDONVILLE'S, No. 633 Broadway.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE,
595 BROADWAY 595.

Sole Lessee.....L. NAPOLEON

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 21, third night of the great Napoleon Troupe in their grand
OMNIFARIOUS ENTERTAINMENT.
TRIUMPHANT AND EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.
Hundreds nightly unable to get admittance.
THE GREAT NAPOLEON TROUPE
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

Admission 25 cents; orchestra seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, at
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street.
HOUSES CROWDED TO SUFFOCATION.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 20, 1863,
And EVERY EVENING, until further notice,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

On account of hundreds not being able to obtain admission last week, the musical farce of the
TWO POMPEYS,
will be retained on the programme this week.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.

For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 30 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.
SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION
Will open on THURSDAY, Feb. 5. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Gracff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	G. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. Easy of access from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. Second term of present session, January 5 till June 24. Agents—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address Q. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 572 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge;
For Parents who desire information of good schools;
For representing teachers who wish engagements;
For selling and renting school properties.

*** Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.

References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A SITUATION IS DESIRED, by a lady of ample experience, and possessed of every qualification necessary to insure success, as a teacher; she is well versed in the branches usually taught in schools; also has a thorough knowledge of French. To Principals of schools, or others who may have children to educate, she would prove a valuable auxiliary. Terms very moderate. Best of references can be given. Address MATILDA MOWBRAY, Brooklyn, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching music, the higher English branches and the rudiments of French, desires to obtain a situation in a school or private family. Address Miss J., Randolph's Bookstore, corner of Amity-st. and Broadway.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a family living in the country, a lady as resident governess, to teach the usual English branches, French and music; a French Protestant preferred. Address, with views as to salary, Box No. 1,147 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD AND COMFORTable apartments, consisting of two bedrooms and sitting room, wanted, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, for three grown persons; or a suite of furnished apartments, with kitchen and servant's room for housekeeping. Apply, stating location, which must be on the west side of the City, and rent, to Box No. 2,866 Post-office. No attention will be paid to letters that do not specify these particulars.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife up town, above 27th-st., between 5th and 8th avs. Address H. N., Station G, between 31st and 32d sts., in Broadway, with description of rooms and price.

BOARD WANTED.—A NICELY FURNISHED Room and good board wanted by a young gentleman and his wife; price, including gas and fire, not to exceed $10 a week. Address B. E. T., Box No. 4,139 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND Bedroom to let, with board, at No. 16 Clinton-street. Very desirable for two single gentleman or a gentleman and wife. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, TO ENGAGE board for the coming Summer, in the country, within one hour's ride of New-York, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant; none need apply but those having superior recommendations in regard to healthy location, pleasant neighborhood, good table, &c. Address, stating full particulars, terms, &c., G. E., Box No. 2,783 New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 6th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of apartments, with private table, to let. References required.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lessee and Manager.....Mrs. LAURA KEENE
Doors open at 1½; curtain rises at 2 o'clock.
This week will be performed the comedy of
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
Whose splendid performances have rendered a
SERIES OF TRIUMPHS
The auditorium of this Theatre nightly presents an
ARRAY OF BEAUTY
Seldom or ever witnessed in any Theatre, which fully testifies the claims this
GREAT ARTISTE
NIGHLY DESERVES.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21,
TWO NEW PIECES.
The Comedy entitled
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT,
OR THE
WOMAN AND ARTISTE,
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE, the great Actress of 1690 (her original character).....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
And the Comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
MINNIE (with songs).....Mrs. JOHN WOOD

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
From the Sunday Times.

Mrs. Wood has been acknowledged Queen of Burlesque, but last Monday evening she astonished her audience with an admirable performance of Anne Bracegirdle, in "The Actress by Daylight," rendering the varied and variable moods of the gifted tradition with much vere *esprit* and grace as to require little effort of the imagination to be convinced that the original, with more than the original stock of beauty and fascination, stood before us. The charm of the acting lay in the complete indentification of character, and the exact boundaries set to the requirements of the rôle, and which were never overstepped. It was not Mrs. John Wood that we saw, but Anne Bracegirdle, in all her charming versatility, her womanly tenderness and professional superiority.

From the Saturday Courier.

Mrs. Wood has favored us with five performances of one of her most admirable comedy characters, that of Anne Bracegirdle, in "The Actress by Daylight." The unapproachable Thalia, the only acknowledged successor to the name in New-York, never looked more divinely lovely, nor dressed with more taste, than in this part, and while her peculiar talents of burlesque and bruised comedy are exactly suited to the principal idea of the little plot, she has educated the sentimental in her nature to a delicious and naive delicacy of expression, such as to stamp her indeed an artiste in the truest sense.

To conclude with the Comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
MINNIE.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
With the songs of "I'll be no Submissive Wife," and "There's a Light by the River," written and composed expressly for Mrs. JOHN WOOD.

During Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S engagement.
SEATS CAN BE SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ONLY TEN DAYS MORE.
THE GRAND WEDDING AT HAND.
The world-renowned Charles S. Stratton, known as
GEN. TOM THUMB,
will be married to little
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 10,
in one of the most fashionable Churches in this City. She is compelled to retire from public life a few days previous, to PREPARE FOR THE NUPTIAL CEREMONIES, and hence
ONLY TEN DAYS MORE
remain for the public to see her. During this time she will be
ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING,
From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.,
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL of the Museum at intervals, and
ON THE STAGE IN THE LECTURE-ROOM
during each dramatic performance, appearing each day in a different and elegant dress, and in a chaste selection of her splendid jewels, always including her magnificent
DIAMOND "ENGAGEMENT RING,"
which she kindly exhibits to her visitors.

Miss WARREN is undoubtedly the smallest Woman in the World. Though she is no larger than an ordinary child of only 7 or 8 years,
32 INCHES HIGH, AND WEIGHS BUT 30 POUNDS,
She is a
FULLY MATURED AND DEVELOPED WOMAN.
Her form is perfect, while she possesses every grace and accomplishment that
ADORNS A LOVELY WOMAN.
She is intelligent, every way interesting, and
ALWAYS CHARMS HER VISITORS.
She is seen in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
The most diminutive man ever known, making
THE SMALLEST PAIR
Of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe.
TOGETHER, WEIGHING ONLY 54¾ POUNDS.
Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
DION BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PHANTOM,
Which has been prepared with great expense and care,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.
Miss EMMA BELL, Vocalist, her first appearance.
Mr. HARRISON, COMIC and BALLAD SINGER, appears in his inimitable scenes at each performance.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies.....$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman.....5 00
Ladies' Tickets.....2 50
Misses under 15 years of age.....2 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 59th-st. and 6th-av.

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
WILL SAY
"AMEN TO THE PROCLAMATION,"
At the Cooper Institute,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets (to the hall, not to the platform,) 25 cents; for sale at Miller's, No. 338 Broadway; A. J. Davis & Co.'s, No. 274 Canal-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; Ross & Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

A few tickets to the platform (sold only at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.,) 50 cents.

ROSS BROWNE ON ICELAND.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at the Hall of the Historical Society, corner of 24th-av. and 11th-st., Mr. J. Ross Browne will repeat his recond description of
A TRIP TO ICELAND,
Illustrated by a series of MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door of the Hall. Commences at 7½ o'clock.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.

Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, will lecture before the Mechanics' Society, at Irving Hall, Irving-place and 15th-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Subject—THE LIVING MACHINE.

CYRUS MASON, LL. D., LATE PROFESSOR of Political Economy in the New-York University, will deliver a lecture before the Sixteenth Ward People's Union Association, at its headquarters, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 21st of January, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Sources of Chinese Civilization Compared with Our Own.* Front seats reserved for ladies.

SAMUEL C. REED, President of the Association.

FAIRS.

GERMAN HOSPITAL FAIR,
NO. 348 4TH-ST.
OPEN DAILY FROM 3 TO 10 P. M.

The public are invited to witness the drawing of prizes. Entrance fee 10 cents.

Printed lists of the numbers already drawn, and a catalogue of the prizes, for sale at the rooms. Price 10 cents.

Prizes delivered three days after drawing. No delivery on Wednesday and Thursday next.

The Fair for visitors will be closed on Wednesday, after which date the rooms will be kept open until the 28th inst. for the delivery of prizes.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place at
MONDAY E

THE VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

Further Particulars of the Action.

THE MAIN FORT CASEMATED.

Terrible Effects of Our Heavy Shot.

CAIRO, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of Wednesday has the following, derived from parties arrived at Memphis from Arkansas Post on the dispatch-boat *Kellogg*:

"On Saturday, the main portion of the army, with the iron-clad gunboats *Louisville*, *Cincinnati* and *Mound City*, and three light-draft vessels, having entered the Arkansas River from a branch of the White River, approached a fort forty miles above the mouth of the Arkansas, known as Arkansas Post. The place is situated at a favorable location for defence, on a bend of the river, of irregular, horse-shoe shape. It has for some months been much boasted of by the Confederates as a spot so fortified as to be extremely formidable.

At a point a mile below the fort, where persons in the fort were unable to see what was done, the troops were disembarked. The gunboats proceeded up the river, taking positions above the fort as well as below, so as to be able to rake it with heavy pieces. The land force meantime arrived in the rear.

The division under Gen. SHERMAN found, on proceeding back some distance, that a bayou hindered progress in the way he desired to advance, and he returned and chose a route more favorable for the intended operations. Another division, meantime, took up its march somewhat nearer the locality of the fort and escaped the obstruction of the bayou. Other obstructions existed, however, in the shape of rifle-pits, which it became necessary to flank by advancing to the furthest extremity from the river. This was not done without considerable skirmishing, which consumed the remainder of Saturday. There was some loss in these proceedings, and about sixty of the enemy, most of whom wandered into the Federal lines by mistake, were taken prisoners. It was nearly dark before the Federal forces had so far advanced as to have the fort in full view, ready for storming next morning.

While these operations were proceeding on land, the gunboats had taken positions, and a little before dark a smart artillery fight took place, which the early closing in of darkness cut short. The first shell fired by the enemy struck Lieut. HUNBARD, of the Thirteenth Illinois, and shattered his leg.

The next morning (Sunday) the land forces found that the enemy, having lost their rifle pits, had thrown up new intrenchments. These they proceeded in attack; also, to secure a position above the fort as well as below. The ground in the rear of the fort was found, as they advanced, divested of timber, except in a particular portion, where it was useful for cover, and prostrate trees and brush were so disposed as to present the greatest possible amount of obstruction. As the two sections of the attacking land forces advanced, they narrowed the distance between them more and more, approaching the position of surrounding the fort.

A reinforcement of 2,000 men arrived to the rebels from St. Charles, on the White River, 25 miles distant by land. It was with difficulty that this force made a junction with the attacked body. They succeeded, however, by taking advantage of the shelter afforded by a ravine.

Meantime, the casual firing of artillery from the gunboats, and in reply, partially suspended by the necessity of supporting the land operations, grew more vigorous, and at 1 o'clock heavy firing commenced between the fort and the gunboats, sustained for three and a half hours so incessantly that there were only occasional and minute intervals at which the strained ear for a second was relieved from the thundering roar which told that blood was throbbing impetuously in maddened veins, and that every nerve was strained to seize the victory.

The casemating of the fort presented a formidable appearance, which seemed to some extent to justify the boasting that has been made of its impenetrability —*a thickness of three feet of solid timber, covered with railroad iron, the whole looking as if it could resist the utmost force of cannon balls.* To the great dismay of the defenders of the Post of Arkansas, *the iron hail from our monstrous guns shattered their most formidable defences*, penetrating and demolishing the stronghold they had reared with so much skill. The battered rails of iron came toppling down, and strong ribs of timber flew with fatal effect among the ranks they should have saved. The dismounted guns fell into the common ruin, proving the dreadful power of the gunboats and their mighty armaments, when manned by stout hearts and used with stern determination.

The second shot fired by the Federals, at the commencement of the fearful contest of three hours and a half, penetrated a casemate of the fort, and killed seven men relying upon it for defence. By another shot one of the enemy's caissons was exploded, causing the death of six men and nine horses.

With their casemates demolished, their defences exposed, reked by a fire of violence never surpassed, and a storming party closing in upon their rear, but one course was open to the defenders of the Post of Arkansas. They had fought bravely, but their enemy was unconquerable, even by their strongest resources, and was necessarily yielded to as victor, after the loss of about 200 men, killed, wounded and miss ng, and somewhat heavier loss on the part of the st[illegible]. The commander of the Post, Gen. [illegible] surrendered at six o'clock in the afternoon. [illegible] the whole command—about [illegible] prisoners, 3,000 of whom are on the way up.

The gunboats, which had inflicted so much damage, themselves escaped without serious injury.

Prisoners declared that, if our arrival had been postponed another day, they should have given a much stiffer fight, as large reinforcements would have joined them. In reply to questions as to the number of men and the state of the fortifications at Pine Bluff, Little Rock and points on the White River, they advised the interrogators to go count and observe for themselves, as their own statements might be doubted. They were sent up the river, starting on Monday, and will probably be here (Memphis) to-day.

It is thought probable that St. Charles, on the White River, will be the next point reduced, then Pine Bluffs and finally Little Rock.

In addition to the above, I have seen a slip from the Memphis *Enquirer*, which says that two regiments of rebels arrived at the fort the morning after the surrender, and entered with flags flying and drums beating, supposing it still to be held by the rebels. They were captured, of course, swelling the list of prisoners to something above 5,000.

The Missouri Legislature.

A MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Eighty-four members of the Legislature met to-night, and adopted a memorial to President Lincoln, setting forth that there is still underlying the surface of the State a very large substratum of treasonable sentiment, which may break out on the first favorable opportunity, expressing thankfulness to the Government for assistance rendered, and stating the belief that by all truly loyal men in Missouri, their lives, property, and Constitutional liberty are now enjoyed; representing that utter ruin would result from another struggle with domestic traitors and their orders and abettors in our midst, urging the President to use his utmost caution in rescinding or modifying orders that bore imperious or coercive influences only on our and the country's enemies. In many parts of the State the civil law is to a great extent powerless. Grand juries cannot be empanneled who will indict men who have stolen horses and guns from the Unionists to equip themselves for the rebel service, for the reason that they would be very soon shot by their neighbors. Many counties are overrun with [illegible] by all the rules of [illegible] Mr. DAVIS, [illegible] his post. The Constitution, he said, went further, and declared that no person holding office under the United States should be a member of either House during the continuance of said office. Whether we look at the nature of the office itself or the plain provisions of the Constitution, there did not, in the minds of the Committee on Elections, remain a doubt that, after the officer had subscribed to the rules and articles of war, the duties of the two positions were incompatible as slavery was incompatible with freedom. He is thus held to strict discipline, and no military duty can be discharged while he is in his seat as a member. Mr. DAWES maintained that the entire current of precedents were clearly conclusive on this subject. He mentioned the case of Major JOHN P. VAN NESS, whose appointment as General of the Militia of the District of Columbia necessarily vacated his seat in the House. He likewise referred to Col. BAKER, in whose case it was determined that he ceased to hold his seat from the moment he accepted his commission, during the Mexican War. Mr. DAWES, during his remarks, said the House could not be influenced by the appointments of the President. The framers of the Constitution designed and made all the departments independent, one of the other. They foresaw that some future President, while professing to adhere to the letter of the Constitution, might depart from its spirit.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the subject until the third Tuesday in February, as there were many important subjects to be acted upon before the close of Congress. Gen. VANDEVER had participated in the late gallant action at Arkansas Post, and possibly might return to the city before the time designated for the postponement of the subject.

Mr. DAWES did not wish to hurry a vote. The Committee received a note from Mr. VANDEVER, after they had made up their report, desiring to be heard. If any further proof was needed of the incompatibility of the two offices, he would only ask them to read the letter from VANDEVER, to which he could not get a furlough from his commanding officer.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) in behalf of his colleague, replied to that portion of Mr. DAWES' remarks that VANDEVER had received pay both as Colonel and Member of Congress. He wished to state that the compensation which he had received as Colonel he had returned to the United States.

Mr. DAWES replied that VANDEVER did receive pay for both offices for a while.

Mr. WASHBURN's motion to postpone was disagreed to, 53 against 74; and the resolution declaring VANDEVER not entitled to his seat was accepted.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) raised the question that the resolution expelled VANDEVER from his seat, and the Constitution in such cases required a vote of two-thirds.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) replied that the gentleman had expelled himself.

Mr. DAWES said that this could not be an expulsion, as by accepting a military appointment Mr. VANDEVER had vacated his seat.

The Speaker overruled Mr. MAYNARD's point.

Mr. WILSON said Mr. VANDEVER served during the extra session, and a portion of the second session previous to the 20th of ——, 1861. The question raised by MAYNARD was one of such importance that it ought to be submitted to the House; because, having acted as a member, the House could not declare his seat vacant except by expulsion.

A running debate ensued, in which Messrs. ROSCOE CONKLING, DAWES, MAYNARD and WILSON participated, the last named briefly controverting the constitutional position of Mr. DAWES. Finally, Mr. MAYNARD appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Pending this question, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill providing Ways and Means for the support of the Government.

Mr. WALKER resumed his remarks from yesterday to show that rates of interest were highest when the the greatest amount of paper was in circulation.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) opposed the proposed national system of banking.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said if the system reported in the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means was continued at least until the end of the war, it would involve the nation in great trouble. He made no fractious opposition to it, but he deemed it his duty to state his objections, which he proceeded to do. He expressed his belief that there was recuperative energy in this country by which we would be enabled to hurl destruction on all the rebels of the South and all the traitors of the North, whether in or out of this House, who advised us to lay down our arms and sue for peace.

The Committee proceeded to act on the bill.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) on behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means, proposed amendments to the first section, which were agreed to, viz.: To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding $300,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and $600,000,000 for the next fiscal year, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date, and of such denominations (though not less than $50) as the Secretary may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coin.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, making the coupon or registered bonds payable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date in coin.

Mr. SPAULDING moved to strike out the restriction of the sale of bonds at not less than par, so that the Secretary may, in his discretion, dispose of them at any time upon the best terms he can obtain.

Pending the consideration of this amendment, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

Rebel Letters Found on Reid Sanders.

The full abstract of the correspondence found upon the person of Mr. REID SANDERS, which is given in the Washington papers, furnish some points of interest in addition to the brief telegraphic sketch already given:

A PRAYER FOR BETTER TIMES.

A letter dated at Winnsboro', S. C., gives the following picture of the present and prospective condition of affairs:

The formidable naval preparations making by our foe are openly avowed to be intended for the reduction of Charleston, and although our harbor is made impregnable, it is thought, still Forts Moultrie and Sumter must bear the force of the attack; to shell the garrison out from them, even should they not force their way to the city, will be their aim. I am thankful Gen. BEAUREGARD is put in command. His wise head, our tremendous fortifications and iron gunboats, which are just being completed, will enable us to meet the enemy with obstinate resistance.

Our success in Virginia has been beyond all expectation. To think of our barefooted, ragged troops gaining such victories over the well-clad, well-appointed, Lincoln hosts! but oh, my dear aunt, I cannot rejoice. Like PYRRHUS, I am attempted to say, "Another such victory would be annihilation," for it seems to me that the flower of our Southern army are being swept away; the voice of lamentation is heard in our land, for there is scarcely a home where there is not some friend or relative dead or wounded. Those of our young men who survive will be either mutilated or broken down in constitution from the hardships of this miserable war. I ought not to say a word of our deprivations, when I think of our men; but with the approaching season, arrangements must be made, necessary for the comfort of children and servants, and there is nothing to be had. I went so close to the wind last Winter, thinking that our ports would certainly be open before another, that there is nothing in exercise ingenuity upon—no flannel, no blankets to be had at any price. We have long since given up tea, coffee and sugar—only keeping a little of the last for sickness; our rice lands, too, being so guarded by the enemy's gunboats, prevent its getting to market, so corn has to be substituted in a measure; bacon, upon which we feed the servants principally, has given out to sides, and you may imagine how difficult it is for me to provide for our thirty inmates at such a time, when here necessaries are so difficult to procure. Only think of $40 for a small box of *tallow* candles; we have just bought them at that price, and, in order to save them, burn *lard*, with a paper taper placed in it, in our chambers. Not a yard of calico long cloth, or any other goods, under prices which amount to an interdict; and yet the gentlemen tell us most cheerfully that we have not begun to *feel* the war yet. If it continues much longer, my slender stock will give out entirely, and how I am then to clothe the girls and myself I cannot imagine. We are manufacturing the homespuns all over the country, and many ladies are getting them woven, but the demand is so great that the supply is inadequate. I have felt very sick for the last month, suffering constant pain, and only keeping up by the force of a *strong will*. God help us, and give us better times soon.

GEORGE SANDERS' PRIVATE PAPERS.

That SANDERS, when in Montreal in August last, was engaged in the very laudable business of settling his indebtedness in the United States, *by note*, appears from the following receipt:

"Received from GEORGE N. SANDERS, Esq., his note for $12,406, in settlement of judgment obtained against him in New-York, with interest to this date, which note, *when paid*, will be a settlement in full of all demands I have against him to this time; but if such note is not paid, such judgment to remain in full force. W. A. TOWNSEND.

MONTREAL, Aug. 22, 1862."

In Mr. SANDERS' order book, and in memorandums, are probably a hundred orders for articles for ladies and gentlemen. Among them the following:

For Mrs. Jefferson Davis: One dozen Jouvin's gloves, No. 7s, ladies' size, dark, worked with bright colors, long in the hand, two buttons over the wrist; one dozen same, 6½, ladies; one dozen worked cambric bands; three and a half yards Valenciennes lace, five inches wide, nearly straight edge; one whole piece Val. lace, one inch wide.

TO MINISTER MASON.

A daughter of Mr. MASON, writing to him, says: "Winchester is not a bit nearer *subjugated* than it was when we were there. [illegible] he is very close [illegible] his vote, [illegible]

[illegible] the people cannot [illegible] Government [illegible] for it was considered the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3535. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

NO VOTE TAKEN FOR SPEAKER.

Adjournment by Agreement Until Noon To-Day.

The Democrats Desire a Further Adjournment Until Monday.

TALK OF COMPROMISE CANDIDATES

Governor Seymour Opposed to the Extreme Measures of his Friends.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Long previous to 7 o'clock this evening a dense crowd filled the lobby and passage ways to the Assembly. The doors of the galleries were locked; but the crowd burst open one of them, and rushed in. The House had, however, adjourned, by mutual agreement, till 12 o'clock to-morrow, when, it is understood, the Democrats will move a further adjournment till Monday.

The Union members have agreed to adhere to Mr. CALLICOTT, though it is said that the proposition from the Democratic side, to organize on compromise names, is favorably viewed by several who have sustained Mr. CALLICOTT.

There was to have been an interview between the Democratic Committee from Kings County and Mr. CALLICOTT, to-day, but they having addressed a communication to him which he regarded offensive, he declined, except in the presence of friends, among whom he named D. D. FIELD, WARD HUNT, Messrs. DARBY and SHERWOOD, of the Assembly, and others.

The Democrats are confident that Mr. CALLICOTT will be dropped, and the House organized on the compromise plan.

The number of outsiders has been greatly increased from different parts of the State, and though among the members there is less asperity, such is not the fact with the lobby.

Gov. SEYMOUR condemns the extreme course of his friends, and *hopes it will not be necessary to employ any unusual means to preserve the peace, and protect the Legislature from the mob.* Certain Democratic members are loth to go further in the extreme policy, and counsel moderation.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

On motion of Mr. GANSON, Mr. BELL was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate for the session.

Mr. BELL briefly returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The New-York and Brooklyn Hay bill.

To amend the Brooklyn City Court act and to enlarge the powers of the Clerk.

To prohibit Supervisors being interested in county contracts.

To amend the act relating to the punishment of crime.

The bill to repeal the law for the publication of laws in county papers was reported unfavorably, and laid upon the table.

The majority of the Committee reported against the bill for two additional Justices of the Supreme Court in the First District. The report was laid on the table. Mr. GANSON dissented from the report.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented a petition for the repeal and modification of the militia law of last year. He gave notice of a bill to cut down the law below the old militia law.

Mr. GANSON introduced a bill to amend the act to enforce the responsibility of the stockholders of banks and other corporations.

Mr. HUTCHINSON gave notice of a bill to remove the Capitol to the geographical centre of the State.

Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message was made the special order for next Wednesday evening.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Notaries Public only were sent in.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock P. M.

The floor of the Assembly chamber and the lower lobby were packed with persons not members or entitled to the privileges of the floor. The upper galleries were locked, and hundreds of people on the stairs and in the outer hall were unable to gain admission.

Immediately after the House was called to order, Mr. SHERMAN (Dem.) inquired of the clerk by what authority the doors of the galleries were closed, and while the floor of the Assembly was packed with unprivileged persons, citizens of the State were excluded from the Chamber.

The Clark had no knowledge on the subject.

Mr. FIELDS announced the closing of the doors as an outrage on the citizens. Thus far the officers, clerks, door keepers, sergeant-at-arms, have been held by the Republicans without objection. He now gave notice that he should move to-morrow that the offices be filled equally by members of both parties represented on the floor.

Mr. DARBY denounced the closing of the doors, and asked who had charge of the Chamber.

The Clerk said the Keeper of the Capitol, who was appointed by the Trustees, not the Legislature.

Messrs. SHERMAN, FIELDS and DARBY continued to insist on opening the doors to the citizens, when

Mr. REDFIELD moved to adjourn.

Mr. DARBY moved to instruct the Clerk to direct the Keeper of the Capitol to open the doors of the galleries to-morrow.

After a discussion the motion to adjourn till 12 o'clock to-morrow was carried.

Soon after the adjournment the crowd outside broke open the doors and rushed in, filling both galleries.

Railroad Communication Interrupted.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

No trains will arrive or depart to-night southward. It is understood that the interruption of travel was caused by the Susquehannah being blocked by ice.

Senator Doolittle Renominated.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Senator DOOLITTLE was renominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator, to-day.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK

A Batch of Washington Rumors.

Burnside Across the River---A Battle Progressing---The Rebel Position Flanked ---General Hooker Mortally Wounded.

Rumors of an extremely important character from the Army of the Potomac reached this City last night, through persons who arrived on the through train from Washington. They may be briefly stated as follows:

BURNSIDE has again crossed the Rappahannock, with the Army of the Potomac, and a terrible battle is being fought.

The report that LEE had detached LONGSTREET'S Corps from the Rebel Army, and sent it to Tennessee, is untrue. The Rebel Army is intact, and all engaged in opposition to BURNSIDE.

One wing of our Army—probably SUMNER'S—had succeeded in flanking the rebel position, and had advanced two miles.

Gen. HOOKER is mortally wounded.

The above we give merely as rumors from Washington, and not as reports from the Army. There is probably some truth in them, but how much we are not prepared to say.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The President spent a large portion of the day at the War Department, in consultation with Secretary STANTON and Gen. HALLECK.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Operations of the Enemy—Probable Withdrawal of a Portion of Their Forces—A Forward Movement Again—Where the River will be Crossed, &c.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

The enemy were unusually busy all yesterday. The atmosphere being very clear, their operations were plainly visible from this side of the river with the naked eye. Early in the forenoon, the field telescopes connected with Gen. SUMNER'S signal corps were brought to bear on the rebel works, and served as a medium for conveying invaluable information.

The Confederates, inspired, doubtless, with a belief that we shall make no further attempts to molest them, may be taking the initiatory steps to an offensive programme. Perhaps they are moving a portion of their army downward.

[illegible] threatening a large military and naval force on the coast of North Carolina. As long ago as November, our operations at that point were the occasion of much anxiety and alarm to the rebels. Prisoners of Union proclivities, taken at that late battle, informed me that the Confederates apprehended an early attack from us by the way of Newbern, and would be compelled to draw forces from the Rappahannock army to meet it. If this be true that the enemy are withdrawing a portion of their troops, now that Gen. FOSTER is advancing, do not be surprised to hear any hour of our crossing the river, and again giving battle to the rebels, or pursuing them if falling back. It will be a difficult matter for them to send away any considerable force without our knowledge of the fact.

The next crossing of the River, however, if such there be, will not take place at Fredericksburgh. The result of the late battle fully settling the question as to the possibility of our carrying the enemy's works by a front stroogly fortified by nature and art, Our only mode of capture is by turning them, and then to be successful, we must make a sudden, unexpected dash or dig our way in. It is not probable that the enemy have left their rear unprotected, when their front exhibits such long rows of breast-works, rifepits, embrasures, and earth-works of every description. Ample time has been afforded them for strengthening their position on every side. A sudden attack in the rear, would, therefore, in the opinion of many experienced officers, prove no more successful than our recent attack in front. We may then, if the enemy remain, be compelled to lay regular siege to the Fredericksburgh Heights, slowly moving forward by parallels, and reducing them after weeks, perhaps months of labor.

But the interrogation may very naturally be put, "What need of meddling at all with the enemy in their present position? Why not pass by Fredericksburgh altogether, and moving down the Rappahannock, cross under protection of our gunboats, push on toward Richmond, chosing new points on the coast for bases of supply, as fast as we progress southward?" The old story—we should leave Washington unprotected in the rear. Better by far it would have been, to the outset of the rebellion, if the Capital, with all its National Archives, had been removed to some northern city, and Washington abandoned, if necessary, to the enemy. Directly or indirectly it has been the occasion of all of our failures in Virginia. Not a campaign has been decided upon, a movement devised, a plan executed, without the question first being considered, "Will it endanger the Capital?" "Will Washington be safe?" "Will the enemy get between us and the Potomac?" Remove this continuing source of anxiety, and we could to-day begin the "On to Richmond" march with impunity. The proper authorities not deeming it best to transfer the Capital temporarily, should have done the next wisest thing—called out enough men to relieve the army already in the field from the double duty of both whipping the enemy and defending Washington.

If decided upon we can safely effect a passage at Port Conway, some twenty miles below, under protection of our gunboats, or at some one of the fords, between Falmouth and where the Rapidan empties into the Rappahanock, some twelves miles above. The principal ones are United States Ford, Field's Ford, Campus Falls Ford, Ellis Ford and Barnett's Ford. All of these names can easily, I am informed, be waded at the present stage of low water.

Several of the nine-months' regiments, which have been doing guard duty along the various railroad lines, and at other points, are now being brigaded and drilled, preparatory to participating in the next battle. Most of these men will go home disappointed, if not permitted to take a hand in at least one fight. The time of their enlistment will expire in a few weeks.

There are to-day twelve hundred officers belonging to this army absent from the field, a striking commentary on the abuse of the furlough and leave-of-absence

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Fitz-John Porter Cashiered and Dismissed from the Service.

Appointment of a Collector for the Port of New-Orleans.

Movement for the Admission of Utah as a State.

THE ELECTION CASES.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

GEN. PORTER CASHIERED AND DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

The verdict of the Court in Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER'S case was approved to-day by the President. Contrary to the former reports, the Court found him guilty of the charges preferred, and he was accordingly cashiered and dismissed the service!

COLLECTOR OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The President to-day appointed Mr. BULLETT, formerly of New-Orleans but recently of Kentucky, Collector of the Port of New-Orleans. The appointment is regarded as a most excellent one.

THE ADMISSION OF UTAH.

Judge CRADLEBAUGH is preparing a speech on the admission of Utah, in which some astounding disclosures will be made in regard to BRIGHAM YOUNG and his church operations.

THE ELECTION CASES.

The House Committee on Elections had a protracted session to-day, and discussed at great length the law questions involved. They are understood to be opposed to the principle of military interference, and where it can be proved in each case will report adversely to the person claiming a seat in Congress.

LINE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs authorized Senator HALE to report back the bill to equalize the grade of line officers in the navy without any material amendment.

GENERALS.

The Senate Military Committee, at their meeting this morning, had under consideration the question of repealing the law limiting the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals, but came to no conclusion. Unless the law is repealed, no more nominations can be confirmed, and the Committee is averse to making [illegible]

[illegible] Corps into one corps, and its organization to consist of one Brigadier-General, four Colonels, eight Lieutenant-Colonels, sixteen Majors, twenty-four Captains, twenty-four First Lieutenants, twenty-four Second Lieutenants, and five companies of enlisted men.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The President to-day placed to the credit of the Emancipation Commissioners in this District one million of dollars, to be paid *pro rata* to the claimants under its provisions.

COL. VANDEVER'S CASE.

The House spent to-day in discussion of the right of Col. VANDEVER to the seat he was elected to fill. The Finance bill consequently received the cold shoulder. Why a barren debate, on a question of no present significance, whatever may be its abstract importance, should be allowed to jostle aside a measure of National import, second only to the winning of victories in the field, does not clearly appear.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have decided to report favorably in regard to a place for colonizing and concentrating the various Indian tribes in the new Western States, and extinguishing their titles to their lands. The measure is one of vast consequence to the West, and if properly carried out, cannot fail to benefit both Indians and whites.

BRUNSWICK CITY, GA.

Important facts are being developed here in regard to Government operations at Brunswick City, Ga., indicating its future great importance as a military and naval point. It is now in our possession, and furnishes us the finest harbor on the Atlantic coast south of Norfolk.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

We understand that the caucus of Republican members of the House, held to-night, was respectably attended, and was presided over by Hon. Mr. WASHBURN. No resolutions seem to have been passed, and no definite conclusion reached. It adjourned for one week.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW-MEXICO.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 14.—The District of Western Arizona is hereby assigned to the Department of New-Mexico.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

DISMISSED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—By direction of the President, Col. R. C. MURPHY, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States for allowing his command to be surprised at Holly Springs, Miss., without having taken proper steps to protect his post or repulse the enemy, and his troops having been found in bed at the time of attack.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, after the reading of the Journal, Gen. F. J. PORTER, who was on examination, stated that he wished to qualify an answer that he made to a question of the Court yesterday. When he spoke of the qualifications of Gen. MCDOWELL for a military command, (in answer to the question of the Court,) he referred, he said, only to that officer's abilities as a General, and his faithfulness as regards the enemy. The amendment he wished to make to his answer was in regard to the integrity of Gen. MCDOWELL on the examination of that officer before a recent court-martial where I was on trial.

Here the witness was interrupted by the Court and the room cleared. On the doors being reopened, the Court decided that Gen. MCDOWELL'S testimony in any other Court will not be made a subject of examination in this Court.

The cross-examination of Gen. PORTER was then resumed by Gen. MCDOWELL, and a series of questions being asked about the operations of the 29th of August, the particular object of which was not obvious until the concluding question was propounded, as follows:

Question—With reference to what took place when Gen. MCDOWELL met you, whilst he was with you, when he was leaving you, and with reference to what he did, or said, or did not do, or say, when he was near Dr. Gibbon's Church, have you not spoken of Gen. MCDOWELL'S friends, as given on your recent trial, as having done you great wrong and great harm? If so, can you state whether that testimony differs from what you have testified on these points?

This question was overruled by the Court.

The witness said he had no objection to answer it.

The Court stated that the question had been overruled, and would not admit of an answer.

Col. LOCKE, chief of Gen. PORTER'S staff, and Geo. MILNER, the next witnesses desired by Gen. MCDOWELL, not being present, the Court adjourned until to-morrow, when it is thought that some definite conclusion will be arrived at as to a final adjournment.

NOMINATIONS SENT BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE SENATE.

Additional Paymasters.

Geo. Barslow,	Geo. B. Ely,	Davis Alton.
Robt. M. Lee,	J. B. Lockwood,	N. M. Allen.
Wm. C. Jones,	Wm. D. Bacon,	J. E. Burbank,
Sam. C. Staples,	Jacob Ballade,	E. S. Bailey,
Chas. J. Hoyt,	Wm. Lamb,	Chas. L. Bemays,
Geo. Pomeroy,	E. V. Preston.	Chas. C. Bailey,
Jas. B. Sheridan,	Jas. W. Nichols,	T. L. Carnahan,
Guy K. Shearland,	J. P. McGrath,	W. F. Clarke,
Geo. W. Dyer,	John T. Denny,	E. H. Gratiot,
Saml. C. Harbet,	Wm. Holloway,	J. C. Hewey,
W. L. Kennon,	Christian Long,	Brants Mayer,
G. W. Palmer,	H. D. Patton,	Wm. S. Striker,
G. W. Williams,	Wm. M. Babbitt,	Chas. P. Babcock.
A. L. Brewer,	John A. Sahln,	Wm. Collesmer,
S. A. Walker,	John S. Fillmore,	Elihu Griffin,
H. A. Prendergast,	A. H. Bogdam,	Geo. L. Glenn,
Jeremiah Fenno,	Thos. K. Osgood,	Silas Merrill,
Chas. G. Kustis,	A. H. Hoyt,	H. McFarland,
Simeon Marsten,	C. W. Woodman,	S. D. Farnsworth,
J. A. Brodhead,	Geo. Browne,	J. A. M. Bertram,
S. M. Crosby,	Henry F. Flagg,	Thos Farmer,
W. H. Jamieson,	— Norcross,	H. B. Walley,
W. L. Bishop,	I. T. Ballard,	Wm. L. Cole,
H. Currier,	Alexander Diven,	J. A. Barclah,
Wm. M. Fleming,	W. W. Herrick,	Obadiah Latham.
B. W. K. Massett,	Wm. N. McIntire,	A. L. Nichols,
A. M. Ruggles,	Nelson R. Scovil,	Nathan Thayer,
Jas. H. Walker,	O. C. Whitehead,	A. D. Robinson,
Chas. D Desher,	David Gould,	Jacob Herbert.
Jacob Sharp,	Samuel Bell,	John W. Beazell,
Jesse C. Dickey,	T. D. Greenawalt,	David Kemp,
James Harper,	J. W. Johnston,	John Kealty,
Wm. H. Kemble,	W. B. Mendenhall,	E. L. Moore,
Wm. B. Norris,	Wm. H. Nicols,	J. M. Purviance,
G. J. Riche,	G. M. Smith.	J. W. Walker,
R. C. Walker,	F. B. Wagner,	T. J. Wham,
J. B. Doddridge,	W. A. Rucker,	W. S. Fullerton,
E. E. Hart,	W. C. Jones,	J. R. Wheeler,
J. W. Bridges,	O. W. Ballard,	T. E. Fenton,
J. P. Gould,	C. Hinlmon,	T. H. Hutchins,
E. A. Osborne,	A. D. Rogers,	E. A. Truax,
J. A. Hunter,	L. L. Stewart,	J. M. Wallace.
J. Justice,	E. Beecher,	J. Gale,
M. S. Henry,	J. C. Holbrook,	C. Newcomer,
R. H. Whiting,	Jr. E. Mears,	A. Risley,
J. C. Culbertson,	W. W. White,	S. E. Adams,
C. D. Gilliam,	C. H. Simpson.	W. E. Norris,
C. E. Bernard,	D. L. Eaton.	A. J. Hallock,

Assistant Quartermasters—Captains.

J. F. Boyd,	Abraham Edwards,	Ed. B. Whitman,
Geo. W. Jones,	Thos. J. Barr,	Jas. Mahler,
Theron E. Hall,	Geo. F. Warren,	Samuel Burch,
Lazarus L. Moore,	Edmund Wemple,	J. C. Nobles,
H. C. King,	C. H. Gallagher,	Chas. Parsons,
Jno. V. Lewis,	M Imse,	H. B. Lacey,
N. S. Constable,	Oliver Coffin,	N. J. Rusch,
Geo. [illegible]		E. B. Grimes.
		J. T. Rapelege,
		C. L. McArthur,
		Wm. H. Brown,
		J. W. McClara,
J. D. Hunter,	M. J. Livingston,	Joshua Norton,
Ephraim Hayes,	A. L. Thomas,	Samuel R. Craig.
A. S. Dewey,	E. A. Merse,	J. S. Stubbs.
D. A. Dangler,	J. H. Wickiser,	J. C. Clements.
A. H. Mills,	Geo. B. Hibbard,	W. H. Johnson,
C. K. Mark,	B. F. Reno,	D. W. Porter.
M. H. Mandeville,	F. E. Beardslee,	S. B. Bean,
O. M. Loomis,	J. R. Craig,	Daniel Barron,
H. Manning,	And'w H. Young,	S. T. Lamb,
W. W. Watkins,	H. B. Hodges,	A. T. Weeden.
Henry Page,	James Aborn,	Geo. W. Wills.
H. S. Sambles,	John Hays,	A. T. Atwood,
R. C. Barnes,	T. J. Carlile,	F. K. Church,
G. W. Bradley,	R. W. Clark,	C. M. Levy,
C. Darrow,	Robt. Halsey,	S. P. Shydam,
H. Miller,	C. S. McArthur,	Philip L. Fox,
James Weldon,	D. H. Smith,	Geo. D. Hodgson,
W. J. James,	R. E. Swope,	T. Griswold,
W. J. Kountz,	Wm. Thompson,	T. E. Hunt.
— Moyar,	Jacob Valentine,	R. B. Owen,
D. L. McKinney,	A. S. Manpin,	J. H. Tighe.
Geo. D. Norris.	A. K. Curtis,	J. A. Finley,
H. D. Patten,	W. D. Ernest,	Saml. Hipple.
H. C. Rogers,	J. V. Lewis.	S. Lappin.
S. A. Seely,	J. T. Allen,	J. Redmond.
Geo. A. Shallenberger,	G. W. Anderson, Jr.,	Jas. Wilson.
Jesse Haley,	J. H. Alexandar,	S. H. Lunt.
Geo. B. Hibbard,	B. J. T. Hanna,	N. J. Rush.
Warren Russell,	Urt Manly,	J. Robinson,
J. P. Williams,	F. G. Rutherford,	J. W. Clark.
L Whiting,	J. C. Smith,	F. Driscoll,
Jno. A. Lynch,	Jacob Cook,	Chas. Sumner,
W. B. Armstrong,	M. H. Goodrich,	W. F. Swasey,
Wm. Boshysbell,	De G. J. Whiting,	J. M. Purviance,
Jno. B. Colton,	— Rhines,	R. McLeod,
T. T. Dwight,	N. B. Van Slyke,	A. G. Burr,
H. C. Long,	Hiram Hayes,	D. B. Stover,
R. M. Newport,	Geo. W. Gardner,	Geo. E. Vance,
Edward Wright,	C. Thomas, Jr.,	A. A. Whitehead,
Walter Curtis,	Jerome Bradley,	J. J. Hunter,
Jas. Gall,	L. J. Croxton,	Geo Alden,
O. C. Adrain,	W. L. Ellsworth,	Arthur Edwards,
C. H. Rockwell,	J. A. Green,	Samuel K. Platt,
J. B. Williams,	S. W. Harned,	J. C. Bates,
Geo. T. Browding,	W. A. Hunter,	J. Cadwell,
Thos. P. Johnston,	S. R. Hamill,	C. S. Bulkley,
W. C. Goff,	J. T. Morrison,	J. G. C. Lee,
Lodon Millan,	R. A. Pierce,	S. N. Bonsall.
	E. B. M. Rentleux,	

THE SLAVE OR COOLIE TRADE.

The following resolution was on Tuesday introduced into the House by Mr. ELLIOT, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to communicate to the House of Representatives any information known to the Department of State, leading to show that American vessels having cleared from any foreign port for Africa, ostensibly for mercantile purposes, have engaged in the slave-trade, or coolie trade; and to communicate to the House such suggestions for any necessary legislation to prevent such practices, as he shall judge proper.

RAILROAD BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK.

The following is the resolution adopted yesterday in the House, on motion of Mr. KELLOGG:

Resolved, That the Special Committee on the Construction of a Postal and Military Road between this City and the City of New-York be authorized to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath, for the purpose of ascertaining the probable cost of the construction on the most feasible route of such road, and the proximate receipts of express companies from the United States and other sources for commodities and messages carried over the lines of roads now constructed between the points above stated.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized CARLOS MORTON STEWART as Consul for the Argentine Republic at Baltimore.

The President has formally recognized ADALBERT MOELLER as Consul of the Duchy of Saxe Coburg Gotha at La Crosse, Wis.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

Benjamin A. Baker, Co. E, 115th New-York.
W. P. Woodward, Co. K, 136th New-York.
Chas. L. Stockwell, Co. E, 5th New-Hampshire.
Wm. Youngs, Co. G, 137th New-York.
D. H. Rutherford, Co. G, 11th New-Hampshire.
James Carroll, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
Charles Lane, Co. E, 28th New-Jersey.
M. H. Knapp, Co. E, 137th New-York.
M. Jones, Co. K, 16th Maine.
Orlando S. Stephens, Co. A, 5th Vermont.
John Bainbridge, Co. E, 64th New-York.
Wm. Richards, Co. K, 77th New-York.
Cornelius Spaulding, Co. H, 6th Michigan.
Thos. Riley, Co. A, 25th New-York.
H. A. Saper, Co. I, 141st New-York.
Chas. Lang, Co. D, 32d Massachusetts.

CARE OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED—SENATOR WILSON'S BILL.

A Bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers, and to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the rations of soldiers in the hospitals shall be commuted at *thirty cents per ration*,* which commutation shall be retained by the Commissary Department as a credit to the hospitals, to be expended in the same manner and for the same purpose as the hospital food is expended under existing regulations.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the present Medical Corps of the army, one Assistant Surgeon-General, two Medical Inspectors-General, twenty Surgeons and forty Assistant Surgeons, to be promoted and appointed in accordance with the existing laws; also ten Medical Storekeepers, and as many Medical Cadets as the Surgeon-General may deem necessary for the public service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the first section of the act approved June 30, 1834, entitled "An act to increase and regulate the pay of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the army," as requires Assistant Surgeons to serve five years as such before being eligible for promotion to the grade of Surgeon, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the organization of army corps, each corps shall have, in addition to the staff authorized by the existing laws, one Medical Director, who shall be assigned thereto from the army or volunteer force by the President of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief Medical Director of departments and armies in the field and the Senior Surgeon on duty in the Surgeon-General's Office, regularly so assigned by the War Department, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments, each, of a colonel of cavalry.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the number of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the volunteer force, as authorized by the existing laws, there may be appointed fifty Surgeons and two hundred and fifty Assistant Surgeons.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers authorized to be appointed by this act, and the medical inspectors authorized by the act approved 27th December, 1862, may continue to serve as such during the present rebellion, and no longer. *Provided, however*, That the officers appointed under these acts from the medical staff of the army shall retain their respective rank therein with such promotion as they would have been entitled to if they had continued to serve in the said staff.

* The value of the ration now is only *eighteen cents*. Had it not been for the voluntary contributions received from the North, this sum would not have sufficed to feed the soldiers.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The report of the Senate Finance Committee upon the Civil Appropriation bill strikes out the clause reducing the mileage of Congressmen to ten cents per mile, and curtails other minor appropriations; and also reduces the estimate of the Agricultural Department from one hundred and thirty thousand to sixty thousand dollars, and the printing of the laws in newspapers from seventeen thousand to four thousand dollars.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The important question of foreign immigration is brought before Congress in a memorial of B. A. FROMENTIN, who suggests that since the great influx of foreigners in 1856, European capitalists, interested in other countries, as Australia, Central and South America, Mexico, the South and North Pacific Territories, and British America, have resorted to every means and all inducements, to divert emigration to those countries, by establishing lines of ships and low rates of transportation, and giving free grants of land, etc. He refers to the building of the Pacific Railroad, to the supply of agricultural labor to the West, the development of our national resources, and estimates the value of such immigration as equal to the mineral resources of the gold regions. For these reasons attention is called to legislation for the protection and direction of such immigration. The importance of disseminating correct information of the soils, the resources, productions, climate, etc., of this country, among the people of Europe, by some systematic means, is also urged.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Fifth Page.

Important Naval Intelligence.

THE HOME FLEET.

The following is now the state of affairs at the Navy-yards of New-York, Philadelphia, and Portsmouth, N. H.:

NEW-YORK.

In this City over 5,000 men are employed, and the monthly disbursements are about $200,000.

Vessels.	Rate.	Condition.
North Carolina	Liner	Guardship.
Colorado	Steam frigate	Repairing.
Vandalia	Old sailer	Just returned.
Wamsutta	Steam gunboat	Ready in a week.
Shepherd Knapp	Ship	Repairing.
Seminole	Steam gunboat	Rebuilding.
Florida	Purchased stea'r	Fitting out.
Massachusetts	Supply and trans.	Repairing.
Union	Pur. supply ship	Ready.
Ticonderoga	Steam frigate	Finishing.
Savannah	Old razea	School ship.
Perry	Old brig	Repairing.
Bienville	Purchas'd paddle	Fitting out.
Enoch Barney	Purchased ship	Repairing.
Miantanomah	Iron-clad	Building.
Manmee	Paddle	Building.
Mackinaw	Paddle	Building.
Shamrock	Paddle	Building.

The *Montgomery*, *Lackawanna*, *Iroquois*, *Weehawken* and *Nahant* have just left. This is what New-York has on hand.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There are about 1,500 hands at work here; disbursements about $60,000 monthly. The men-of-war in port are:

Vessels.	Rate.	Condition.
Lasacus	Steam corvatte	Completing.
Pantusel	Steam sloop-of-war	Ribs up.
Missia	Scraw corvette	Keel laid.
Aramenticus	Iron-clad	Finishing.

The *Mohican*, *Sacramento*, and, indeed, all the ships turned out of this Yard are the best in the navy, as a general thing.

PHILADELPHIA.

About 2,000 man employed; disbursements monthly probably $120,000. The vessels in the stream are:

Vessels.	Rate.	Condition.
Princeton	Second-class steamer	Guard ship.
De Soto	Purchased paddle	Repairing.
Junlata	Steam corvatte	Ont. bound.
Monongahela	Steam corvette	On trial trip.
Saratoga	Old sailing corvette	Awaiting Rps
Tacony	New paddle	Building.
Tonawanda	Iron-clad	Building.

A survey of League Island has again been made, and we understand that it is about settled on by Secretary WELLES, to build the new iron-clad depot there.

CAPT. BOGGS AFTER SEMMES.

The regular navy-built steam man-of-war *Sacramento*, was put formally in commission on the 7th inst., at Portsmouth, N. H. The President of the United States, some six months since, ordered Secretary WELLES to give the gallant Capt. Boggs, who fought the *Varuna*, until she sunk, a new and first-class vessel. He was appointed to the *Juniata*, a ship which has been under sailing orders since November, but which is still at Philadelphia. Capt. Boggs, was transferred to the *Sacramento*, a craft which is known to be a complete success. She is of almost the same type as the *Monongahela*, *Juniata*, *Shenandoah* and *Adirondack*. Her tonnage is 1,400, and her armament will consist of two 11-inch Dahlgrens, one rifled Parrott 200-pounder, and six medium howitzers. She will carry a first-rate corvette's company, 183 officers and men. The regular Naval Constructor of the Kittery Navy-yard, Mr. HANSON, superintended the building of the ship. She is to chase the *Alabama*, and those who know Capt. Boggs, expect to hear something from him about the pirate.

The *Sacramento's* officers are:

Capt. CHARLES S. BOGGS.
Lieut.-Commander, A. L. K. Benham, *ex officio*.
Lieut. Geo. P. Ran, Ordnance Officer,
Acting Master, G. E. Pendleton.
Actiog Engineers, T. W. Bell, J. H. Cousens.
Surgeoo, Chas. Martin,
Paymaster, Wm. H. Weldon.
Acting Chief-Engineer, John Yates.
Acting First Engineers, — Fox, D. A. Lockwood.
Acting Third Eogineers, E. B. Dyer, E. Paris, G. S. Tyler.
Acting Master's Mates, N. M. Barker, O. G. Mecre, D. Harrington, J. W. Wallace.
Paymaster's Clerk, Walter McChester.
Gunner, Wm. Burnlece.
Boatswain, Charles Muller.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

A heavy storm of wind has been raging here all day from the northeast. Quite a fleet of schooners lay at anchor below the fort till the storm became so severe they could endure it no longer.

At 1 o'clock they up with anchor, and in one hour's time about seventy-five schooners passed the guard boat up the roads for better harbor.

The *Thomas A. Morgon*, which has formerly run between here and Yorktown, was hauled off to-day for slight repairs.

The steamboat *Swan* takes her place, but owing to the storm did not leave to-day.

The propeller *Karnak* has returned to Hampton Roads.

The Late Battle at Murfreesboro

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

At the late battle near Murfreesboro the Federals lost 1,474 killed, 6,813 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners.

The rebel cavalry have left Harpeth Shoals for Franklin.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Five hundred wounded rebels, captured at Murfreesboro, arrived here to-day, and will be sent North. Several citizen surgeons have been ordered to accompany them.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

There were twelve ballots for Senator last night in the Legislature; the last resulted as follows: For Mr. PHELPS, 36; Mr. SARGEANT, 34; Mr. CONNESS, 25; Mr. BROWN, 6. The indications are that none of the candidates now prominent can be elected. Search has been commenced for a compromise candidate.

Sailed—*Golden Age*, for Panama, with 150 passengers, and $1,336,000 in treasure for England, $354,000 for New-York, and $35,000 for Panama.

Arrived ship *Messenger*, from New-York; *George Lee* from Hong Koog.

About fifty men have been enrolled toward the four companies of cavalry enlisting here to join some Massachusetts regiment. It is hoped the companies will be fully recruited, by the 11th of February, to sail in the steamer which leaves on that day.

Dates from Hong Kong to the 26th of November have been received. News unimportant. The allies have abandoned Kahdino, returning to Shanghai. The ship *Henry Brigham* had arrived at Hong Kong hence.

The State to pay Massachusetts Soldiers, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Gov. ANDREW sent into the Legislature to-day a message suggesting that measures be taken to insure hereafter the prompt payment of Massachusetts troops, especially where the families are dependent for support. The Governor assumes that the troops will be immediately paid up by the United States to Jan. 1, 1863. To insure the early payment of the sums due thereafter, he proposes that the Legislature authorize the Treasurer of the State to borrow the money from the banks, at a low rate of interest, and advance it in such manner as the soldiers may desire, the State receiving it formally from the United States.

Deacon CHARLES SOUDDER, a well-known merchant of Boston, died suddenly this forenoon.

Return of the Maine Seventh Regiment—Their Reception in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

A detachment of the Maine Seventh Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. CONNOR, received a warm welcome in Boston, to-day, on their way back to the seat of war. They were escorted through the city by a procession of Sons of Maine and the Boston Light Infantry Association, under command of Col. CHARLES O. ROGERS, to the Fall River depot. This regiment has been in ten battles, and was allowed to go home to fill up its decimated ranks.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—WALKER, WISE & Co., Book Publishers of Boston, have done humanity and civilization a service in republishing the Frenchmen, AUGUSTIN COCHIN'S work on the *Results of Emancipation*. What GUIZOT accomplished in his *History of Civilization*, and DE TOCQUEVILLE in his *Democracy in America*, M. COCHIN has aimed to accomplish in the work under consideration. He has studied the history of African Slavery in all civilized countries, in connection with the efforts of the past fifty years to abolish it; and from the mixed results that have been obtained, vindicated the general principle that *progress*—progress for both races, for the white race as well as the black—has been the inveriable result.

We commend the book of M. COCHIN as one of the most timely and profitable of the day. It will enable its readers to talk intelligently on an all-absorbing theme, which they discuss ignorantly every day. Such a book is certainly a benefaction. The intelligent reader of this notice need not be offended by the bold assumption of his total ignorance of the negro question. *We*, who are supposed, rightly of course, to know everything, freely confess that we have received very considerable stores of information from M. COCHIN'S book, and that we are wiser than before we read it. Judging from evidence every day exhibited, we are quite convinced that there is no living subject about which the American people talk so much and understand so little, as that of African Slavery and the modes and results of the various efforts of nations to ameliorate it.

It is within the past two centuries that African Slavery has grown into the widespread and gigantic institution that we see it—England, taking the lead of all countries in extending and perpetuating it. Her most civilized and Christian Kings draw large revenues from the profits of the Slave-trade. In 1792, England first began to be agitated by denunciations of the cruel and unnatural traffic. In a few years the Slave-trade was rejected and condemned; but the abolition of Slavery itself was only hinted at as a reform to come at some far future day. It was not until 1823 that a proposition was made in Parliament to abolish Slavery by *gradual* emancipation. It was not until 1833 than an act for the abolition of Slavery was passed. It was not until 1834—so very recently as that—that the British flag ceased to float over African slaves held to British masters.

France went through a somewhat similar experience, but it was not until 1848 that African Slavery was abolished in all French coasts and colonies. It was in the same year that a Danish Governor proclaimed an absolute decree of emancipation to the slaves held under the Crown of Denmark. By a decree dated so late as Aug. 8, 1862, Holland pronounces the liberation of the last of her slaves—the decree to go into effect on the 3d of July, of this present year. Spain, Brazil and the Southern States of America, remain, holding the bulk of African slaves in Christendom, and refusing to acknowledge the inhumanity and impolicy of their subjection of the black race.

From this summary it will be seen how recent an event it is that even the most forward of civilized countries have dissolved their connection with the system of human bondage. We of the United States are not so far behind the age in this matter as we are wont to suppose.

The reader of M. COCHIN'S book will find that, after all, Abolition has an immense work ahead. It commenced its attacks on modern or African Slavery a little over half a century ago. Up to the present time it has procured the emancipation of slaves, as follows:

By England, (1833,) the number of	800,000
By France, (1848,) the number of	250,000
By Denmark, (1848,) the number of	27,000
By Sweden, (1846,) the number of	531
By Holland, (1862,) the number of	45,000
Total	1,122,531

Per contra, the slaveholders exhibit the following roll-call of slaves:

In Southern States	4,000,000
In Brazil	2,000,000
In Spain	600,000
Total	6,600,000

In other words, there are more slaves now in the world, and held with a firmer will by those who have them, than there were when abolition began to be agitated. And unless the civil war now raging in the United States, comes to the aid of the philanthropists who have for fifty years so earnestly and ably preached "moral suasion," the prospect is that the controversy about the negro will go down to future generations to harry and perplex them, as it has perplexed and maddened the people of the present generation.

What does M. CUCHIN deduce from this discouraging fact? That Slavery is like sin, coeval with the fall of man, and impossible of extirpation—that it is like war, a curse that must periodically afflict the most enlightened nations—that it is like the doom of Judaism, following Africa as the Israelites are followed, through all generations, inflicting contumely, reproach and servitude? By no means. M. COCHIN is too good a Christian to nurse such a Pagan conclusion. He recognises Slavery as a giant evil—opposed to progress, opposed to power, opposed to happiness, opposed to Christianity. He holds that abolition has borne everywhere the noblest fruits, increasing population by legitimate marriages, purifying morals by the same cause, stimulating industry, increasing productions and wealth, and advancing education, science and religion. For itself, therefore, for what it has done, and will do, M. COCHIN vindicates the abolition of Slavery and commends it to the world.

The chief appositeness and value of M. COCHIN'S book, at the present moment, consists in the experience it records of the process of emancipation in nineteen English and four French colonies.—how the million slaves conducted themselves in anticipation of their freedom and in their enjoyment of it,—how the masters fared among the free blacks,—how the negroes were kept at work after their emancipation,—how much compensation was given to the masters,—how well the blacks have in all cases behaved. These facts, presented in best terms by M. COCHIN, should be sought for in the book itself.

—*Lines Left Out*, just published by the HARPERS, seems to be a sort of postcript to *Line upon Line*, a nice little child's book by the same author, published some time since. It is a familiar adaptation of Bible stories for the instruction and entertainment of the young; the most wonderful and interesting narratives of the Sacred Book are simplified and brought within the scope of youthful comprehension; the language is easy and the subjects are well chosen. Altogether this little book is a valuable addition to the series "*Line upon Line*," *Reading without Tears*," "*More about Jesus*," "*Streaks of Light*," &c., by the same author, before published by the HARPERS.

—The afflicted and the bereaved of our land are at present so many, that Mr. MILLER has undoubted warrant for publishing a new edition of Dr. PARKMAN'S *Offering of Sympathy*, and is not to be blamed if he has anticipated a large sale for the work. It consists of original pieces, for the consolation of the bereaved and afflicted, by the late Dr. PARKMAN, and selections adapted to the same end from the writings of others. Literature offers a wide round, and it seems to us that the author might have made better selections; we certainly miss from his book some of the choicest balms of thought and language that were ever brought to bind up the bruised hearts of the sorrowing. But to say that the selections might have been better, is not to declare that they are not good. The book is prefaced with a memoir of the author.

INTERNAL REVENUE

Commissioner Boutwell's First Report.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Jan. 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement concerning the organization of this office, and the present condition of its business. It is not in my power to furnish the facts contemplated by the 33d section of the Excise Law, nor will the facts therein required deserve consideration until one year of experience, at least, from the 1st of September 1862.

I entered upon my duties as Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the 17th day of July last; and, although the organization of the office is now nearly accomplished, the returns of Assessors and Collectors are not yet so general and complete in their character as to enable me to furnish statistics of importance as the basis of an estimate of the revenue to be derived from specific subjects of taxation. The States not in actual rebellion have been divided into collection districts corresponding in number, generally, to the Representatives to which they will be severally entitled in the XXXVIIIth Congress.

An Assessor and Collector have been appointed in each. The whole number of districts is 183, including two in Virginia not filled by appointment of Assessors and Collectors.

The Collectors and Assessors have been required to make returns of the number of Deputy Collectors and Assistant Assessors, and the residence of each Collectors have also been required to state the amount of the penal sum of the bond given by each deputy. The whole number of Deputy Collectors thus appointed is 398. The number of Assistant Assessors is 2,558, making an aggregate of Collectors' Deputy Collectors, Assessors, and Assistant Assessors, of 3,814. There are also 60 male clerks, and 3 female clerks, who have been appointed in the Treasury Department, and assigned for duty in this office. The whole number of persons employed in assessing and collecting the revenue is therefore 3,882.

The number of Assessors and Collectors appointed does not correspond with the number of districts, as there are several vacancies existing.

I have not the means at the present time of estimating with confidence the amount of revenue which will be derived under the Excise law of July 1, 1862. During the last month I have caused a careful investigation to be instituted into the several sources of revenue, and an estimate to be made of the amount which may be derived from each source. According to this estimate, there will be received from all sources, excepting stamp duties, during the current fiscal year ending the 30th of June next, the sum of $61,777,799. I estimate that the receipts for stamp duties during the same period will amount to the sum of $15,000,000—making an aggregate revenue of $76,777,799. This result has been reached by the most careful inquiry that could be instituted into the amount of the various kinds of manufactures, the revenue to be derived from each, and by a like careful inquiry into all the other sources of income. This estimate is less by about $3,000,000 than the general estimate which I had the honor to submit to you early in the month of December last. I have only to say that in the more careful investigation which has recently been made, the revenue from each source has been estimated below rather than above what may reasonably be anticipated. It may be assumed, further, that without material changes in the business of the country, the revenue from the same sources for the fiscal year 1863-4, will not be less than $150,000,000.

Before proceeding to estimate the expenses of assessing and collecting the revenue, I desire to express the opinion that an increase in the pay of Assessors is very important, if not absolutely necessary. In many of the cities and populous districts the services of competent persons have been secured and retained only by the assurance that such a recommendation would be made to Congress.

It is of importance to the Government that the Assessor should be a man of intelligent business capacity and unfaltering integrity. The compensation provided by law is not adequate for the services of men who possess these qualifications. In many cases the expenses of procuring a suitable office for the transaction of public business, and, and the proper furnishing of the same, has consumed the entire compensation which the Assessor is entitled to receive. It seems to me that no allowance by the day or by the year, is preferable to compensation by commissions. If provisions were made to a reasonable amount of office rent, an allowance of $5 per day for the time employed, without regard to the nature of the service performed, might be an adequate compensation for Assessors in much the larger portion of the country.

It should, however, I think, be necessary, if such should be the general rule, that the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to allow additional compensation to Assessors in portions of the country where the expenses of living are large—which compensation should not in any one case amount to more than $3,500 per annum. It may be deemed expedient to provide that the salary of Assessors in districts which yield a revenue of $400,000 or less shall be fixed at $1,500 per annum; and that in districts where the annual receipts exceed the sum of $400,000, the Assessor shall be entitled to receive one-fifth of one per cent. on the excess over $400,000 in addition to his fixed salary; provided, that in no case shall such commissions and salary exceed the sum of $3,500 per annum. In this connection, it may be proper to suggest also, that the Government should furnish to each Collector and to each Assessor a suitable safe for the preservation of the books and moneys belonging to the Government.

Assuming that some additional compensation will be allowed to Assessors, I have made the following estimate of the annual expenses of collecting the revenue, viz: For expenses of assessing the taxes the sum of $10,000 in each collection district, or a total of $1,830,000; for the collection of the taxes in each district the sum of $8,000—$1,464,000 in all; for stationery, $70,000; for advertising by Assessors and Collectors, $30,000; for salaries of the Commissioner and Clerks in the office of Internal Revenue, $120,000; for blank books and advertising, $10,000; for printing stamps, $85,000; for Stamp Agency at Philadelphia, $7,500. Total, $3,616,500. The only remaining item of expenditure is that of printing. Of this I make no estimate.

These estimates of receipts and expenditures show that the cost of assessing and collecting the taxes under the present system will be 2 41-100 per centum; and I have the strongest confidence that in the States now acknowledging the authority of the Constitution the expenses can never exceed three per cent.

When the authority of the Government is reëstablished in the rebellious States, the expense will be increased without a proportionate increase in receipts.

The returns received show that the expense of collecting the taxes in the Territories are altogether disproportionate to the income; indeed, the income will barely meet the cost of collection.

It may be deemed wise economy to limit the operation of the tax law to the States. This relief would encourage emigration, and ultimately increase the revenue of the country.

When I entered upon the duties of the office, the subject which first engaged my attention was the preparation of revenue stamps. By the provisions of the law, it was necessary that each stamp should indicate upon its face the nature of the paper or instrument to which it was to be applied. This requisition involved the preparation of a large number of engravings and dies, which should be dissimilar in design or in appearance. As the time was limited for so great an undertaking, and in case an attempt should be made to procure stamps of various designs, the risk of failure, in some instances at least, would be great, it was thought advisable that the leading feature in each should be the same. Upon consultation, and with your approval, the head of WASHINGTON after STEWART'S painting was adopted. Proposals, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, were issued on the 26th day of July, 1862. On the 6th day of August, the bids were opened in the presence of the bidders, and the contract was awarded to Messrs. BUTLER & CARPENTER, of Philadelphia, at the price of 13 cents per thousand, deliverable in Philadelphia, or 13½ cents per thousand, deliverable in Washington—their bid being much more advantageous to the Government than any other. It is but simple justice to say that the contractors have displayed great energy and a good degree of taste in the prosecution of the work and the preparation of the engravings.

Had the law been so framed originally that a stamp of a given denomination could have been used for its value upon any instrument, without regard to its kind, the work of preparing the stamps would have been much diminished, and the public would have been supplied at an earlier day. The supplemental act of the 25th of December last permits the use of stamps without regard to the nature of the instrument to which they are applied. It will, however, be desirable to retain the existing distinctive characteristics, inasmuch as persons engaged in particular pursuits, such as life or fire insurance, for example, will prefer stamps especially designed for their use. As the dies are engraved, and plates are prepared, these stamps can now be furnished at less cost than would be incurred in the preparation of new stamps of a general character.

During the months of October, November and a portion of December last, the supply of stamps, both in amount and kind, was inadequate, and the office was unable to meet the demand made upon it.

Consequently, many orders remained unanswered, in whole or in part, for a long period of time. In some cases complaints were made, but I am not aware that any neglect could justly have been attributable, under the circumstances that existed, either to the contractors or to this office. At the present time, the supply of stamps of every kind is equal to any probable demand that can be made. The arrangements of this office are such that stamps will be forwarded from Philadelphia within two days after the receipt of the orders. The system of checks and guards adopted is such as justifies the belief that losses to the Government cannot occur, either in connection with the receipt of moneys or the distribution of stamps.

Numerous applications have been made for the establishment of stamp agencies in different portions of the country.

These applications have been uniformly declined, not only in obedience to the plain provisions of the law, but also from a firm conviction that it would be unwise in the Government to encourage the establishment of such agencies. The law authorizes the allowance of a commission to those who purchase stamps in sums of not less than $50. Under this authority the following commissions are allowed:

On purchases of $50 or more, 2 per centum.
On purchases of $100 or more, 3 per centum.
On purchases of $500 or more, 4 per centum.
On purchases of $1,000 or more, 5 per centum.

It is believed that these rates will so enlist private enterprise, that stamps will be furnished for sale in every section of the country. If, however, the commission now allowed by law should prove inadequate to secure this result, it would be wiser to increase the commission than to appoint agents for the sale of stamps.

In the latter case, the number of agents must be very large, stamps must be delivered on credit, and, even if bonds with sureties were given for ultimate payment, the losses would be large, and the probable loss of interest would not be less than two per cent. on the aggregate sales. Under the present arrangement, stamps are not delivered in any case except upon the receipt of the money. At the close of business each day, the Government is able to avail itself of such sums as have been received; while if stamps were deposited in small amounts and with a large number of persons in different sections of the country, no reliance could be placed upon the receipts from this source of revenue.

It is not to be overlooked that by the present plan our system of accounts in connection with the sale of stamps is very simple and safe; but should depositories be established over the whole country, the business of this office would be largely increased and complicated. If agents are appointed, the number should be limited to one in each State of those most distant from the seat of Government. The stamps should be sold upon the terms adopted for the regulation of sales at the office of Internal Revenue, and the compensation to the agent should be paid from the appropriations for the support of this office.

I suggest, as an important alteration needed in the Stamp act, that whenever an instrument requiring a stamp is executed in a foreign country, the stamp may be affixed and canceled by any party within the United States intrusted with the custody of such instrument.

It may be expedient to so alter the law that the stamps required upon bonds secured by mortgage, shall correspond in amount to the stamps required upon promissory notes.

In the administration of the duties of this office, I have felt the necessity of a solicitor or legal adviser. In addition to the labor of organizing system, which should at once embrace the assessment and collection of taxes, a proper accountability upon the part of Assessors and Collectors, and the administration of our central office, I have been under the necessity, constantly, of interpreting and explaining the law. The decisions have been very numerous, and the questions submitted should have received the undivided attention and best judgment of a skillful and experienced lawyer. The necessity for the services of such a person will not be less hereafter.

From the nature of things, controversies will arise between parties assessed and the Government; and in all such cases instruction and advice of a legal character should be given to Assessors and Collectors. It is also to be anticipated that in numerous cases taxes will be paid under protest; suits will be commenced against Collectors; and some provision should be made for furnishing these officers with legal advice and assistance. It will likewise be necessary for Collectors to institute legal proceedings against delinquents under, and violators of the law. Thus far the law has not only not been resisted, but its officers have been accepted and welcomed; and the experience of the country justifies the statement that the measure, in plan and in detail, was framed with a high degree of wisdom. In many trifling particulars the law will require amendment; but in this communication I desire to call attention to those defects only which I deem most important in character.

It became necessary, very early, to establish a rule or test, by which to decide in a given case whether a particular article or product was or was not a manufacture under the law, and, consequently, subject to or exempt from taxation. As the law itself was framed with direct reference to manufactures and the sale of manufactured goods, I saw no way open for the satisfactory settlement of such questions except to appeal to the usages of business men; hence, I have decided that any article made by hand or by machinery, known to commerce as an article of traffic, and not exempt under the law, must be regarded as a manufacture, and subject to taxation as such. It was, of course, well understood by Congress that many manufactures which are complete in themselves, and articles well known to commerce, are yet the materials out of which other manufactures are produced. It must also have been understood by Congress that under any possible construction of the law, the same articles or materials would be taxed two or more times in different manufactures.

By the express provisions of the law, raw cotton was subject to a tax of half a cent. per pound, and cotton goods manufactured were subject generally to a tax of three per cent. ad valorem. Leather is subject to a specific tax, and all manufactures of leather are also subject to a three per cent. ad valorem tax. By the construction which I have called necessarily to give to the law, some articles are taxed three or even four times. In most cases these several taxes are levied upon articles which are consumed chiefly or altogether within the limits of the United States; and if the tax be uniform upon all products and manufacturers, the only effect is to increase the cost of the articles to the consumer. I am not aware that the tax will be so great in any case as to materially diminish consumption. It is not, however, to be overlooked that this system of taxation tends to aggregate business in the hands of men who are able to carry on the processes of manufacturing an article in all its stages. It would be manifestly unjust to allow an individual to manufacture leather, and from the leather to manufacture shoes, paying a duty only on the last product.

The law provides that whenever a manufacture is removed for consumption the manufacturer is liable to pay the tax on the article so removed. Under this provision of law I should feel bound to hold that a manufacturer of leather and of shoes would be liable to taxation upon the leather wherever it was removed for consumption or manufacture. The legality of such a ruling is not free from doubt, and I therefore respectfully suggest such an alteration of the law as to provide that whenever a manufacture shall use, or shall remove for consumption or use, any articles, goods, wares or merchandise, which if removed for sale would be liable to taxation as manufactures, he shall be assessed upon the taxable value of the articles, goods, wares or merchandise so used, or so removed for consumption or use. In the absence of legislation upon this point, and of authority under the law for the ruling just indicated, it would be impossible that the existing divisions and subdivisions of labor in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits should longer continue. A change in this particular would not only be disastrous to a large number of mechanics and manufacturers, but would essentially and perniciously affect the prosperity of the country. The uncertainty existing in the public mind upon this point has already affected business unfavorably, and if suffered longer to exist will be likely to produce formidable opposition to the whole revenue system. I cannot therefore too strongly urge the importance of legislation upon this subject.

There are a limited number of articles which are plainly manufactures, but which, as manufactures, are but slightly increased in value over the value of the material used. I would therefore respectfully suggest, that whenever the value of a manufactured article does not exceed the value of the material of which it is composed, by more than five per cent. of the value of such material, the manufacturer should be exempt from taxation.

It so often happens in cities and large towns, that persons in business remove from one place to another, that I feel compelled to suggest respectfully, such an alteration of the law as will allow a licensee to enjoy a license granted for a particular business in a specified place at any other place to which he may remove.

The law itself does not furnish a rule or test of universal application, by which a wholesale dealer can be distinguished from a retail dealer. I respectfully suggest, in addition to the tests already provided, that no person whose sales are less than $20,000 per annum, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer. It may also be expedient to divide wholesale dealers in two or more classes as licensees, according to the annual amount of business.

It has happened in many cases that illegal assessments have been made; and in some instances the money so assessed has been paid to Collectors and deposited in the Treasury. Other similar instances will arise. It seems to me that authority should be given either to the Secretary of the Treasury or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund the money when so paid, or to make proper allowance to Collectors when lists containing such assessments have been returned, and the Collectors have been charged with the whole amount thereof.

The experience of the office has suggested many modifications of the law, which promises to be beneficial to the Government or convenient to the public; but their importance is not such as to justify even an enumeration.

Information on these several topics can be presented more satisfactorily in an informal manner either to yourself or to the Committee of Ways and Means, as may seem to you expedient.

I desire in this, my first communication upon the general affairs of this office, to signify my sense of personal obligation to you for the generous confidence with which you have honored and aided me in the discharge of my duties.

I am, with the highest respect, your obedient serv't,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

To Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

The following circular, which has been sent to Members of Congress, sets forth the views of the Assessors themselves as regards increase of compensation:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1862.

The undersigned committee, appointed by Convention of Assessors, under the United States Internal Revenue Law, beg to present the under views with reference to compensation.

That now fixed by law is wholly inadequate in all large districts, for the following reasons:

First—The labor imposed upon the Assessor, in the instruction, government, and supervision of the assistants, as well as the management of the general business of his office, is of the kind requiring the most careful attention, combined with good business habits and a very thorough knowledge of business methods.

Second—The clerical service, which now requires from three to six clerks, and likely to be increased, absolutely necessary to be employed to complete the duties devolved upon the Assessor, together with office rent and incidentals other than stationery, are wholly unprovided for.

To effect a change, regard must be had to a mode affording increase wherever required, without adding compensation to those whose labors are now well cared for.

We believe such mode is a percentage one, applicable to all and covering every expense, save stationery and blank books, and beg to offer that—

On all persons collected by the Collector there shall be paid to the Assessors—

On the first $50,000 of the rate of 3 per cent.
On all above $50,000, up to and including $200,000, at the rate of 2 per cent.
On all above $200,000, up to and including $300,000, at the rate of 1 per cent.
On all above $300,000, up to and including $500,000, at the rate of ½ of 1 per cent.
On all above $500,000, up to and including $800,000, at the rate of ¼ of 1 per cent.
On all above $800,000, at the rate of ⅛ of 1 per cent.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The War upon New-England—Slavery to be Established in Illinois—Mrs. Swisshelm—The Pork and Grain Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 19 1863.

The onslaught upon New-England is not so fierce as it was prior to the Senatorial election. Yet, still, the position of the leading Democrats creates much uneasiness and anxiety. Their policy is undefined, but it indicates mischief to the extent of their abilities and power. They appear to be gradually feeling of the masses of the party, in order to ascertain how far they may venture to go in their endeavors to serve the cause of the rebels.

An effort is being made in our Legislature to take the control of military matters out of the hands of the Governor, by creating a "Military Board," to be chosen by joint ballot. The object of this is conjectured to be not merely to secure party patronage, but to place the Democratic leaders in an official position where they may effectually embarrass the Government. That there is some similar purpose in it there can be no doubt. These men do nothing now-a-days from patriotic impulses, or with a view to the good of the country.

A disgraceful bill was introduced into the Legislature on the 15th, providing for the sale of all negroes who shall hereafter come into the State, and also a *whipping clause*, by which men, women and children are to receive thirty-nine lashes upon the bare back, if they come among us, in addition to being sold into Slavery. Such a bill, it will be seen, establishes Slavery in Illinois, to all intents and purposes, and all in the name and through the agency of Democracy. The bill passed to a second reading, and will, without doubt, go through the House, and had we a Governor of the same stamp, it would become a law.

Some opinion of the animus of Western Democrats upon the negro question may be formed from this fact.

A resolution has been adopted by our Legislature, thanking Gov. SEWARD for his message. Of course it was that portion of it which was construed into "aid and comfort" to treason that was specially approbated.

There are many nervous people who fear a revolution in this State. There are some undoubtedly who are in the interest of JEFF. DAVIS, who would like to bring about a condition of things which would paralyze the arm of the State as against the rebels. But they will not be gratified. The loyal element too strongly preponderates to allow of any such thing. Yet it is to be hoped that the Administration will take warning from the signs of the times, and push the war with vigor. It has nothing to hope from the next House of Representatives.

We are being highly favored, perhaps, with distinguished lecturers. Prof. O. H. BROWNSON has, within the last week, delivered two lectures upon the war. A principal point he made was that the Government has the same right to control the revolted States that it had over its territories. He urged that the Government should abandon the policy of treating the seceding States as if they were still in the Union. The Government had never been on a firm and proper basis in this war. He believed the war would work out incalculable benefit to the country. It would not be a short one; but in the end the cause of the Union must triumph. It would severely test the manhood and patriotism of our people: but we should not think of compromise or peace, but prosecute the war until not a rebel was left in the field. The lecture was characterized by the usual ability of the distinguished speaker.

Then followed Mr. L. F. TASISTRO, a man somewhat known in the world of letters, upon a cognate subject, though discussing a different phase of it. His lecture was principally confined to the celebrities who have been distinguished in the war.

On Saturday evening we had the celebrated Mrs. SWISSHELM, who has been for six or eight years past engaged in editing and publishing the St. Cloud *Democrat*, which, in addition to its racy, spicy contents, has the "honor" of being the most northerly paper published in the country. Mrs. S.'s subject was the late Indian massacre in Minnesota, which occurred in the neighborhood of the place of her residence. She spoke strongly upon the subject, and doubtless expressed the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of Minnesota upon the Indian question. This is that the savages must be expelled the State—that they and the whites cannot longer live in the same vicinage.

The descriptions of the horrors of the massacre which she gave are beyond conception. She stated that they had accurate accounts of *fifteen hundred* victims. She thought that if the people of the East had an adequate idea of the extent and atrocity of the outrages perpetrated in the recent outbreak, they would be slow to interpose in behalf of these wholesale murderers. Many instances of savage torture were related. Some of the corpses had sticks thrust through them, others had their hands and ears cut off, and there were evidences that they had been maimed in every possible manner while still alive. Several infants were nailed to the sides of houses, with their feet upwards, and thus left to die. After murdering all the adults in the house, in some instances the small children were put in an oven, a fire built, and there they were left to burn to death. Eight were locked into a small room, and left to starve. Such are some of the incidents attending this terrible massacre, from among the many related by Mrs. SWISSHELM. According to her accounts, the massacre was one of the most bloody that has occurred since the settlement of the country. She places the number of victims much higher than we have seen it estimated; but she avers that she has good authority for her statements—the actual investigation of citizens of St. Cloud.

And FRED DOUGLAS lectures this evening on the general subject of emancipation.

Speaking of emancipation, I have a letter before me from Mrs. PORTER—Rev. Mrs. JEREMIAH PORTER—dated at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, Jan. 7. Mrs. PORTER has charge of the manumitted slaves. She says: "God has greatly blessed our efforts for the colored school, and the progress has been very encouraging. Persons of all ages—parents and children—evince the most earnest desire to learn to read. There have been several hundred who have occasionally taken lessons, and over one hundred who have enrolled themselves as regular pupils. Incidents of deep and thrilling interest are continually occurring, and did time permit, I could give you some narratives of escapes and deliveries which seem almost miraculous."

Some of the contraband who were sent into this State by Gen. GRANT last Fall, have been arrested under our "Black laws," and at Ashley, way down in Egypt, four have been sold for coming into the State in violation of those laws. I believe, under the present statute, the sale is limited to the payment of costs. The bill before the Legislature proposes to make the slavery perpetual.

Our capitalists are agitating the subject of erecting an extensive cotton manufactory in this City. It is rather an unfavorable time to inaugurate such an enterprise, but there seems to be a determination to put it through. Although Chicago manufactures quite largely in certain branches, her great want is more diversity in such establishments, and their extension would in some degree the wants of the Northwest, that we may keep more of our grain and provisions at home.

THE PORK TRADE.

The Pork trade of Chicago still continues to show an extraordinary and unexpected increase. Last year everybody was taken by surprise at the magnitude of its proportions, when we packed 514,000 hogs. But with the season only about three quarters gone, we have greatly exceeded that number. The receipts are:

Live hogs	809,156
Dressed hogs	82,480
Total	891,616

The shipments East have been as follows:

Live hogs	176,236
Dressed hogs	3,987
Total	180,216

This leaves in the hands of the packers 711,400, or nearly 200,000 more than for the entire season last year. Up to this date last year, there were packed 353,418, or about half of the present figures. The same ratio of increase for the balance of the season, will swell the figures to over 1,000,000, and 250,000, shipped. We are already nearly all pork in Chicago. Some houses slaughter and cut up 3,000 hogs per day, and our river, upon whose banks a large number of slaughter houses are located, literally runs red with the blood of the victims.

The "hog cholera" has prevailed quite extensively in some counties in the State. One hundred thousand hogs have, at least, been destroyed by it, if we may credit the statements of the local papers.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

There is a serious falling off in the receipts of grain, thus far in this year, as compared with 1862. In flour, wheat and corn the decrease has been about fifty per cent. Should this continue it will materially affect the market. I am confident that there is not near as much grain in the country as there was last year at this time. Considerable quantities, however, are now going South. There is a demand for the army, and Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky are taking not a little from our granaries. Arkansas has been nearly eat out by the military, and would be very glad of a supply. About $1,500,000 worth of something cleared at Cairo for the South during the last quarter, and nearly $6,500,000 passed North through that port alone during that period.

We make grievous complaints about England supplying the rebels with articles of prime necessity; but our own people are doing the same thing to the greatest possible extent. And I am informed by a gentlemen who wears a star upon his shoulder straps, that large quantities of arms, powder, &c. have been sent to the rebels from Memphis, under the loose orders of Gen. SHERMAN. They were supplied not only by resident rebels, *con amore*, but by Northern men for money. And a large portion of the cotton trade is but supplying the rebels with the "sinews of war" for the benefit of a horde of speculators. When the full extent and nature of the contraband trade on the Mississippi becomes known, we shall abate some of our indignation against foreign blockade breakers.

The Battle of Murfreesboro.

CONDITION OF OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Rev. Mr. CUMMINGS, of the Philadelphia Christian Commission, who went to Murfreesboro to look after the Pennsylvania wounded in the recent battle, writes from that point under date of Jan. 11:

"The Union wounded in the late battle are to be found in Nashville, and in the hospitals on the turnpike from Nashville, and the balance in this town. In addition to these, there are about 1,500 rebel wounded here. The condition of things is sad, indeed, and at least a fortnight must elapse before the disorder and confusion that now prevails give place to system and regularity. The wounded are crowded together in public and private houses, most of whom are severely wounded, whilst considerably the largest portion, having been but slightly wounded, have been taken to Nashville.

The United States Sanitary Commission have representatives here, but have no stores, although a supply is daily expected. This, in connection with the fact that every store in the town is closed, and the inhabitants having fled to "parts unknown," renders it impossible to make the condition of these martyrs on the altar of their country as comfortable as could be desired. This state of things, however, can last but a very short time. Gen. ROSECRANS, whose headquarters are here, kept me in conversation with him to-day about a half hour. He has indorsed an order on my Commission "to the officers and surgeons of the Department of the Cumberland," to render me every facility in the prosecution of the work of the Commission.

The stores we have with us were purchased in Nashville, and we have been very busy to-day in ministering to the physical and spiritual condition of these suffering men. Very many cases of most touching interest have come under our notice. In view of these masses of tattered limbs and mangled bodies, caused by this desolating war, we are ready to exclaim, Oh, Lord! how long? When shall victims cease to be slaughtered to the dreadful demon? In deserved wrath remember mercy.

One of our number will go to Nashville to-morrow, to procure an additional supply of stores. It is hoped those sent forward from Louisville have already arrived there.

There are numerous hospitals about Stones River, two of which contain over 1,000 patients. They will be visited before leaving here.

Gen. NEGLEY gave me a most cordial invitation to visit his headquarters, and promised to render every assistance in his power.

His division took a very important part in turning the tide of battle in our favor in the late contest. He is a military man all over, and a son of the Keystone State besides.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK IN 1862.

Effects of the War on the Business of New-York—The Imports and Exports of the Last Four Years Reviewed—The Specie Flow—The Imports and Exports of Specie to and from Great Britain and France—The Receipts for Duty in 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862.

Nearly two years of war have passed over our country, and though our own City has been far removed from the scenes of actual conflict, and the din of arms has not sounded in our ears, yet the effects of the war have been visible on every side, and in every business. New-York, the great financial centre of the Union, has been sensitive to every victory and every defeat. Not only has this City sent its thousands upon thousands to the seat of war, but it has furnished a great portion of the money necessary to maintain the army and navy, and to render both efficient. Upon the prosperity of this City, then, much has been dependent.

Our City is the commercial as well as the financial centre of the Union. Whatever, then, has affected, or will affect the commercial prosperity of the metropolis, is of interest to all our citizens. We have, therefore, gathered some statistics in relation to the commerce of the port during the past year, which we trust will prove interesting.

The year 1862 was one of the most remarkable in our commercial as well as in our political history. The war, involving such vast expenditures of treasure, rendered it necessary to make extraordinary provisions for obtaining sufficient revenue, and Congress found it necessary in addition to passing loan bills, Treasury note bills, and tax bills, to essentially alter our tariff laws. The tariff laws of a country tend, in their nature, to increase or diminish the commercial business of a nation. Our own port, where five-eighths of the customs revenue of the country is collected, has been very deeply interested in the enactments of last year.

At the beginning of the year, the Tariff Act of March, 1861, as amended by those of August and December of the same year, was in operation. The rates of duty imposed by the Act of 1857, in operation when the rebellion arose, had been greatly augmented by the Acts already mentioned. The importations continued heavy, however, and it was believed that by still further increasing the duties on foreign goods, one of two results could be accomplished, either of which was deemed advantageous—namely, the diminution of imports, or the increase of revenue therefrom, should they still continue heavy. The result of this belief was the passage of the Act of July, 1862, which raised the duties to a point much higher, in some cases, than those imposed by the high tariff of 1857. Yet, contrary to our own expectations and those of foreign manufacturers, the importations continued heavy during nearly the entire year, a diminution only being apparent in the latter months. It seems almost incredible that our people should have purchased so extensively abroad during the year, when the country was in such a peculiar condition. The first cost of all goods manufactured in foreign countries was greatly in excess of that paid in other years, on account of the enhanced value of cotton and other raw materials used. Added to this were the freight and insurance charges, also increased greatly on account of the risk of capture and destruction by rebel privateers. The cost of the goods when they reached our Custom-house was therefore very great. But the expenditure necessary to obtain them was by no means yet ended. A duty, oftentimes equal to the value itself of the merchandise, was then to be paid—not in the ordinary currency of the country, either, but in demand notes or gold, which was valued at from 20 to 40 per cent. more than the ordinary medium of payment. To sum up, therefore, the consumer of foreign goods was required to pay—1. The high cost of the goods in the foreign market; 2. The enhanced rates of freight and insurance; 3. The very high rates of duty; 4. The premium on gold or demand notes; 5. The profit of the importer; 6. That of the jobber; 7. That of the retailer.

Does not this array of items seem sufficient to have effectually checked importations? Let us look, by the light of official figures, at the real state of the case.

In the month of January the importations were inferior in value to those of either of the three years preceding. The goods entered for consumption at the port having been valued at less than $7,000,000, while those entered in 1861 exceeded $8,000,000 in value; those in 1860, $16,000,000, and those in 1859, $15,000,000. It will be recollected that though the repudiation was imminent at that season of 1861, it had not yet been really inaugurated, and that though much uncertainty existed, still many believed that war would be avoided, and regulated their business in accordance with that belief. In January, 1862, the war was raging, and yet the entries for consumption were but $1,000,000 less than in the more peaceful time. During the remaining months of the year the change was perceptible. Instead of decreasing our imports we increased them, and not in a single instance was the value of the monthly importations inferior to those of the corresponding month of 1861.

At the end of the year, the value of the entries for consumption compared with those of 1861, as follows:

1862	$104,483,984
1861	54,254,261
Excess in 1862	$50,229,723

These figures, it will be remembered, merely represent the value of the goods entered at the port on which duty was paid immediately on arrival. In addition, a considerable quantity were warehoused, (the warehousing privilege having been extended by the act of last July.) A still further addition is necessary to ascertain the aggregate value of the importations for the free goods imported. The statement will stand, with these additions, as follows:

Value of goods entered for consumption in 1862	$104,483,984
Value of goods warehoused	45,486,431
Value of goods entered free of duty	23,291,025
Total importations exclusive of specie	$173,262,040

The table of values of importations, for the past four years, made up of items in the same manner as above, will be as follows:

1859	$242,349,095	1861	$125,680,407
1860	249,408,130	1862	173,262,040
Total for four years			$770,699,672

This table shows that in spite of high tariffs, in spite of our civil war, the expenditure to foreign nations was much greater than when a more liberal tariff was in operation, and when the war had not involved the country so deeply, and also that it was comparatively little inferior to that in the times of profound peace and prosperity which preceded the rebellion.

But, heavy importations could be sustained with correspondingly heavy exportations. Could we pay our foreign debt with domestic products entirely, we should not complain, even though in times like the present it might appear foolish to import so heavily. Let us see how the credit side of the ledger stands.

The years 1861 and 1862 were both blessed with bounteous harvests. Our grain yield was immense,

Mr. ISAAC COOK, late Postmaster at Chicago, in connection with a defalcation of a Paymaster Cook, with whom the Postmaster was confounded.

The mistake was discovered early, and an immediate apology, retraction and explanation made conspicuously in the *Tribune*.

This seems not to have satisfied Mr. ISAAC COOK, and we understand that his counsel, JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., will commence, to-day, in his behalf, a suit for damages in the United States Circuit Court, and that charges for libel will be preferred immediately before the Grand Jury against Hon. HORACE GREELEY and other members of the *Tribune* Association.

The friends of Mr. COOK claim that a most atrocious libel was uttered by the *Tribune*, for which the Association should be made to pay roundly, and that in the local Courts such prominent individuals of the Association as shall be indicted will certainly be convicted of the charge and sent to State Prison.

The new law says, in relation to libel, that the matter charged must be established clearly in two points:

First—It must be absolute truth.

Second—It must have been printed for justifiable ends.

And these points must be concurrent, so that, however true the statement, unless some good is to be attained, or however good the end desired, unless the averment can be substantiated, there is no excuse.

The *Tribune* admitted the falsity of the charge, and Mr. COOK proposes to shew that great damage and no good was done by its publication.

The case will, if carried to issue, attract great attention in political and professional circles, none the less so from the fact that the relations subsisting between Mr. GREELEY and the District-Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., are not such as are manifested by bosom friends or philanthropists generally.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Deserters and Leave-of-Absence Men Rapidly Reporting for Duty.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Gen. WOOL, the veteran and respected Commandant of the Department of the East, is busily engaged, with his Staff, in fulfilling the orders of his commission from the Government, and so assiduously does he apply himself to his onerous duties, that from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, he seldom is found absent from his office. From the hour at which he commences work until the afternoon his office is crowded with those officers and soldiers, in compliance with the strict injunctions of the orders which he has issued in respect to their absence from their posts of duty. When these appear before him he enters into a minute examination of their separate cases, and evinces the greatest anxiety in regard to the reasons why they have absented themselves from their duties in the field. This is particularly observable in the case of deserters, whom he treats with much sympathy, yet firmly states to them that there is only one alternative left to them, namely, to make immediate preparation for joining their different regiments, or abide the consequences.

This was shown to be the case in many instances yesterday, and his words generally are, "Prepare at once to resume your duties, and there can be no doubt whatever but your wives and families will be looked to and provided for."

To those who voluntarily come forward without excuse or equivocation, he speaks in the most lenient manner, whilst to others who would try to evade his general orders, he is determined and inflexible, informing them that they may try to persist in their disreputable and disloyal course, but that *if* they do not make atonement for having deserted the ranks, or have taken an undue advantage of the leave of absence given, then the course he has determined will be stringently carried forward.

This procedure, in every instance up to the present, has had the desired effect, and there is no doubt whatever but the General will see the work he has undertaken to perform brought to a satisfactory issue. Gen. WOOL is a most humane and considerate general officer, and his acts, since his judicious appointment by the Government, have met with the full sanction and approbation of the War Department.

The more effectually to perform the business to which he has been so properly assigned by the President, and that it may be done in a manner free from public exposure and undue comment, Gen. WOOL has hired new and commodious premises, of which he will take possession immediately. These are being fitted up in a proper manner, and the public and private department will be kept separate under the personal inspection and surveillance of the General, and his Assistant Acting Adjutant-General, Major CHRISTENSEN, who is a thorough-going business officer.

The followlog

ORDERS

have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, }
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 15, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN, United States army, is assigned, in addition to his other duties, to the command of all the troops in the Harbor and City of New-York, including those on Long Island and Staten Island.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.
(Signed,) C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and A. D. C., Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Headquarters New-York Harbor.

Officials—H. A. DUPONT, First Lieut. and Adjutant Fifth Artillery, A. A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS NEW-YORK HARBOR, Jan. 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—1. In obedience to order of Maj.-Gen. WOOL, commanding the Eastern Department, Brevet Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN, Military Commander, in addition to his present duties, assumes command of all the United States troops in the City of New-York and on the Islands in the harbor, (including Long and Staten Islands,) except those on Governor's Island. His office in the City is at No. 110 Grand-street.

2. Commanding officers of troops within this District will immediately make to his headquarters a report of their respective commands.

3. Officers, non commissioned officers and privates absent from their respective companies will report to him in person.

4. Leave of absence will in no instance be given by any commander, either to officers or enlisted or enrolled soldiers, for a time exceeding twenty-four (24) hours, nor for more than one officer and four men from a company at the same time.

5. The personal attention of commanding officers is required to the instruction of their respective commands, and to the police of quarters and camps, and the personal cleanliness of their soldiers.

6. Requisitions for Quartermaster's and Commissary stores and clothing will be submitted to him for his inspection and approval; and by authority of the Commanding General, the Quartermasters and Commissaries of the United States Army will make no issues without such approval.

7. The Quartermaster in the City will not furnish any transportation for troops or for individuals, either to or from the City, without the approval on the requisition of the Military Commander.

8. All officers and enlisted men absent without leave, whether well or sick, will immediately report, on pain of the penalties of desertion.

9. No soldier will be allowed to quarter in any of the State Agency headquarters without special permission. State Agents, if any there be, holding appointments or commissions in the United States service, will report in person to the Military Commander for orders.

10. First Lieut. H. A. DU PONT, Adjutant of the Fifth United States Artillery, is the Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Military Commander, and will be respected accordingly. By order of

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. BROWN.

H. A. DUPONT, First Lieutenant and Adjutant Fifth United States Artillery, A. A. A. G.

The "Ira Harris Cavalry Brigade" Nearly Ready for the Field.

The rapidity with which this new brigade has been filled up at a time when, as has been supposed, no more soldiers could be had, except by drafting, is surprising. The formation of the new brigade has been from the commencement under the supervision of Col DE FORREST, who raised the intrepid Fifth New-York Cavalry, and commanded it in twenty fights successfully. Neither ASHBY'S or STEWART'S celebrated rebel cavalry ever saw the tail of one of the gallant Colonel's horses, while a fight was in progress. The Fifth has never lost a fight. But in wresting an ensign from the triumphant jaws of the enemy, the regiment lost many brave men, and when Col DE FOREST returned to New-York to organize the new brigade, he left but a skeleton of the gallant old Fifth behind him. Since his return he has recruited it to nearly the standard number. So he was has he superintended the filling up of the Sixth New York Cavalry, which was also raised by him. The other regiment which he is now raising, in order to form the Ira Harris Brigade, is nearly full, numbering something more than eight hundred at present. By far the greatest portion of his recruits are hardy young men from the country towns, who are used to horseback riding, and who, forming companies in their several localities, come on as such to be mustered in. Col. DE FOREST has been quite unwell for some two weeks, from over-exertion, but his officers say he will be able to return to the field with his new brigade in a few days. But few men, in the same position, have done as much for the service as Col. DE FOREST.

Court of General Sessions.

Before City Judge McCUNN.

ANOTHER CASE OF ALLEGED ARBITRARY ARREST.

The People vs. *Philip Lowenthal.*—In this case there are features somewhat peculiar and interesting. The statement of the case, as made by the defendant by permission of the Court, was briefly as follows: The defendent was duly appointed First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and as such was authorized to recruit men and did recruit them. That on the 1st of November last he presented to the Adjutant of the regiment five recruits and obtained from the Adjutant, in the regular way, the enlistment papers, duly approved. With these he went to Mr. COPPER'S office, where the bounty was payable, and on presenting the papers, received a check for $300, bounty money, payable at the Park Bank, to which he went and drew the money. While in the bank, he was informed by an officer of the regiment that Col. BURKE wanted to see him at headquarters. He went, and BURKE demanded the money he had drawn. The defendant refused to deliver it, but was willing to pay the recruits $50 each, but would retain $10 for himself for each recruit, to which he was entitled. On this there was considerable disturbance, and fearing personal violence, he fled toward Gen. CORCORAN'S quarters, for the purpose of having the whole case before him. On his way there he was arrested and taken back to BURKE'S, BURKE again demanded the money, and the defendant, again fearing violence, gave it to him. Notwithstanding this, he was treated cruelly. The bugle was torn from his cap, his straps were cut from his coat—he protesting all the time. His clothes were torn from his person and his undershirt taken from his back. He was then ordered to dress, and when he had done so, he was taken to the Provost-Marshal's Office, where accusations were made against him, he not being allowed to know what they were. Then he was taken to Police Superintendent KENNEDY, and informed that he was a prisoner, by order of the Marshal. From there he was taken to the House of Detention, where he was kept in confinement twenty-four days, during all of which time he was not informed of the cause of his arrest. A *habeas corpus* was sued out, and he was taken before Judge BARNARD. On the return to the writ, an adjournment was requested and granted till the morning. LOWENTHAL then asked Judge BARNARD to protect him in the meanwhile from being carried away to some port. The Judge thereupon directed the officer in charge of LOWENTHAL not to deliver him up to any authority whatever. Notwithstanding this admonition, LOWENTHAL was taken from the House of Detention to Jefferson Market—there kept for some five hours, all of which time he was not confronted by his witnesses. He was then taken back to the House of Detention, and the next morning brought before His Honor Judge BARNARD. While in the Court-room he was arrested, and again taken before Judge QUACKENBUSH. LOWENTHAL remained in one room while charges were made against him in another room. He was next put in a cell, where he remained five days. Subsequently he was sent to the Tombs, but is now out on bail, and seeking a trial.

The case was called and the jury impanneled. District-Attorney SWEENY stated that, from the testimony in the case, it was clear that the accused had not committed a larceny or any criminal offence, although from the testimony it appeared that the accused was guilty of immoral conduct, and that, under the circumstances, he would not try the case, but would allow the accused to be discharged on his own recognizance.

Defendant's counsel refused the offer, and insisted upon one of two things: either a trial by jury or a *nolle prosequi*. The District-Attorney would not grant either. Defendant's counsel moved to quash the indictment. The Court considered the case a remarkable one, and in the opinion he gave, censured the Grand Jury for finding a bill when there was not evidence sufficient to warrant it. In relation to the claim of the prosecution, that an indictment could not be quashed unless some defect appeared upon its face, the Judge held that in such a case, it was left to the sound discretion of the Court—quoting many authorities to that effect. The Court concluded by deciding that the indictment could not be sustained, and should be quashed.

Before Judge McCUNN.

MILTON J. COOK, a respectable looking man, about 40 years of age, was placed at the bar of this Court yesterday, charged with committing a rape upon a little colored girl, 6 years of age, named MARY ELIZABETH TAYLOR, at a tenement house in Wooster-street, on the 20th of December last. From the testimony of the girl, it appeared that the prisoner came into the apartments occupied by her mother, on the afternoon of the above date, while the mother was absent, bringing some books in his hands, and after asking the girl if she could read, and receiving a reply in the negative, he asked her to come to him and he would teach her. The prisoner then took the girl upon his lap, and while she was sitting there he committed, or attempted to commit, the offence charged. The mother of the child came home before the prisoner left the house, but nothing was said by the child about the occurrence until after he left, when the child told her story, and the mother immediately procured the arrest of the prisoner, who was found in another house close by.

Dr. MARTHA FARLEIGH, who made an examination of the child the same day of the alleged rape, testified that the condition of the child was such as to show that she had recently received injuries from some source, though he could not swear that they resulted from an attempt to commit the crime charged, nor were they sufficient to show that the attempt, if made, was successful.

The testimony adduced, on behalf of the prisoner, showed that he was an agent of the Bible Society, and his business was that of selling Bibles and other religious books. He occupied rooms at a lodging-house, No. 912 Broadway, and the inmates of the house gave him a high character as a peaceable, quiet, and unusually religious man.

The prisoner was defended by E. J. ANDERSON, Esq., who, in summing up the case to the jury, claimed that the charge against his client was wholly unsupported by evidence of a character which entitled it to the least credence; and that the whole story was improbable and absurd. The most that could be said of the case was that it was a mere assault and battery, and this, he said, was the only charge that was made when the defendant was first arrested, but since that an attempt had been made to magnify it into a rape. He claimed that the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal, or, at most, to a conviction for assault and battery.

Mr. O. L. STEWART, Assistant District-Attorney, summed up the case for the people, and claimed that the testimony proved a clear case of guilt against the prisoner, and warranted his conviction of the principal offence charged.

Judge McCUNN charged the jury briefly, and instructed them that they were at liberty, under the indictment, to bring in a verdict of guilty of "rape," or of an "assault with intent to commit a rape," or of simple "assault and battery."

The jury, after an absence of ten minutes, returned with a verdict of "assault with intent to commit a rape"—the penalty for which is from two to five years imprisonment in the State Prison.

The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

The case of JOSE B. FASSEUSON, indicted for obtaining $10,000 by false pretences, was then taken up, and after impanneling a jury, it being now 3 o'clock, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when the trial will commence.

The Storm.

ITS EFFECT ON THE RIVERS, ON THE SHIPPING, IN THE CELLARS, AND VARIOUSLY.

A great storm fell upon us yesterday morning about the hour of early dawn, and during the entire day and night, with furious blast and blinding rain, continued drearily to drive.

The wind whistled shrilly, and drove great currents of water far up the rivers, causing a tidal rise greater than has been observed here for years. The swollen current, dark and rolling, smashed over the docks and piers, landed the ferry-boats high up almost on a level with the bridges, and threatened to annihilate the protecting piles.

In the upper part of the City, where policemen are less vigilant, the truant waters broke over the piers, rushed through the streets, and poured into cellars, where astonished barrels of provisions, wash-tubs and wood piles waltzed in the excited eddies.

The shipping all along the rivers, moored closely to the wharves, rocked up and down, swayed back and forth, bumped furiously against each others' sides, and angrily tugged at their hawsers.

From arrived pilots we learn that far out to sea the gale was terrific. The waves, unchecked, mounted loftily, roared mightily, and thundered as if with anger. Great damage must necessarily ensue. Our Sound boats reached their destination at an early hour and in safety, but it was not deemed prudent for them to venture out last night.

Locally we are damaged somewhat. Skating was summarily stopped; theatres were empty, lecture-rooms were worse than that; everybody was wet, damp and uncomfortable all day long.

The Board of Education.

The Board of Education held its regular semi-monthly meeting, WILLIAM R. CURTIS, the President, in the chair.

The Finance Committee, Messrs. SMITH, BRENNAN and WEBB, reported in favor of the proceedings of the Board of Education being published in the New-York *Transcript* and *Leader*, at the rate of ten cents a line for the first insertion, and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Annexed to the report was a resolution that the proceedings should be published; an amandment was then made that no second insertion should take place without the order of the Board. The resolution as amended was carried.

The Board then adjourned.

The Stanton Street Abortion Case.

RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—VERDICT OF THE JURY—THE GUILTY PARTY STILL AT LARGE.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mrs. ROSA ARNAS, the woman who died at No. 184 Stanton street, on Monday evening last, from the effects of injuries produced by a professional abortionist, a full account of which we published in the *Times* of yesterday. The following is the substance of the testimony:

Henry Arnas, testified that he was a brother-in-law of deceased; that the husband of deceased was his brother, and that the latter had been connected with the Seventh Regiment, New-York State Volunteers for the past eighteen months, and was at present at the seat of war; that on Saturday night last he called on the deceased and found her sitting up; She said she was very sick; that she was *enceinte* and was going to die. She further said to the witness that she might as well tell him the truth, and thereupon she stated to him, (witness,) that she had been over to see a doctor in Williamsburgh; she did not tell witness who the doctor was, but she showed him a box of pills that she had obtained from him. (The box was here produced and identified.) They were labelled, "Anodyne Pills." Witness then testified that upon making examination of the deceased's trunk, he found therein the address of Dr. S. C. HARPER, of Williamsburgh. On Monday night following, witness called upon his sister-in-law, and found her dead, whereupon he notified the Police of all the facts within his knowledge.

Joseph Naegle, M. D., testified in substance as follows: Was called at about 10 o'clock Sunday night to attend deceased; went to see her, and thought it was a hopeless case; she complained of much pain in the bowels; prescribed some medicine to alleviate the pain; asked her if she was *enceinte*, but she denied it; his diagnosis, from the symptoms, was peritonitis; it was too late to save her when I was called; was present during the *post-mortem* examination made by Dr. ROBINSON, and was satisfied from the appearance of the viscera, and particularly the uterus, that an abortion had been produced; should judge that the operation had been performed fourteen days previous to death.

Caroline Haeg testified that she resided at No. 184 Stanton-street; the deceased at the time of her death occupied the back room; on Saturday night last she was screaming very loud; she had been sick for eight or ten days previous; when the witness came in deceased was holding to a table in a stooping position, and was unable to move on account of the pain she suffered; deceased asked witness to go for a Doctor, and she went for Dr. UHL; the Doctor came and prescribed some medicine for her; deceased never intimated to witness that she was *enceinte*; the night previous to her death witness was with her all night; she was in great pain during the whole night, and frequently cried out, "Oh, my mother, my dear mother." The husband of the witness was present, and asked her if she believed in God; deceased replied "yes;" the husband then engaged in prayer with her, and while he was praying, she died.

There were several other witnesses examined, but their testimony did not alter the complexion of the case. Dr. HARPER, of Williamsburgh, was present, and testified that he knew nothing of the woman or the case in question. Under the circumstances the Jury were induced to render the following

VERDICT.

"That the deceased, ROSA ARNAS, came to her death by metro-peritonitis, caused by an abortion; but from the evidence adduced, we are unable to say by whom the abortion was produced."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RESULT OF THE STABBING AFFRAY ON THE SHIP VICTORIA.—Coroner RAMSEY yesterday concluded the inquest on the body of MICHAEL CONNER, who died at the New-York Hospital on Tuesday, from the effects of injuries received on the evening of the 14th inst. on the ship *Victoria*, an account of which we published at the time. There were six witnesses examined, including the Captain of the vessel, all of whom concurred in the statement that the colored cook, named HENRY VAN VALKENBURGH, was the person who inflicted the stabs which resulted in the death of the deceased. They did not all see the wounds inflicted, but immediately after the affray they heard the victim say that VAN VALKENBURGH was the man. When the latter was pointed out to the witness, he ran from the vessel to the dock, and then ran back to the vessel, and suddenly jumped into the water; since which time the offender has not been seen. It is believed that he was drowned. The jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased, MICHAEL CONNER, came to his death by a stab with a knife in the hands of HENRY VAN VALKENBURGH."

FATAL FALL ON SHIPBOARD.—LEWIS LYONS, a man 23 years of age, born in the United States, died yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of injuries received by falling down the hold of a vessel lying at Pier No. 45 North River. Coroner RAMSAY held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

COOPER UNION LECTURES.—The second lecture in the annual (free) course of lectures, at the Cooper Union, for the advancement of Science and Art, will be given to-night, by E. C. HIMES, D. D., LL.D. Admission free.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The organization of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was completed at the last meeting by the announcement of the Standing Committees for the year 1863, as follows: On Accounts of Superintendents of the Poor, Messrs. Dolan, Kirby and Driscoll; on Accounts of County Treasurer, Messrs. Shearon, Pelpenbring and Cropsey; on United States Deposit Fund, Messrs. Cheshire, Schenck and Ryder; on Equalization of Assessment Rolls, Messrs. Stilwell, Cheshire, Talbot, Peipenbring and Canavello; on Accounts, Messrs. Bloom, Schenck and Booth: on Jails, Messrs. Shearon, Ryder and Burns; on Penitentiary, Messrs. Herman, Dolan and Magrath; on Almshouse, Messrs. Burns, Gridley and Dolan; on Special and Local Taxes, Messrs. Hanson, Hazzard and Talbot; on General Taxes, Messrs. Schenck, Cropsey and Shearon; on Laws and Applications to the Legislature, Messrs. Bloom, Gridley and Stilwell; on Salaries, Messrs. Magrath, Ford and Canavello: on Courts, Messrs. Bloom, Magrath and Crooke; on Lunatic Asylum, Messrs. Driscoll, Hanson and Ryder; on Grades, Messrs. Burns, Studwell and Hanson; on Accounts of Storekeeper, Messrs. Peipenbring, Driscoll and Ford; on Jurors, Messrs. Stilwell, Studwell, Herman, Kirby and Booth; on Court-house, Messrs. Canavello, Herman, Hazzard, Booth and Ryder.

ADMITTED TO PROBATE.—The will of Lieut. CLAYTON SCHOLES has been admitted to probate by Surrogate BRADHARA, of Kings County. The deceased was attached to the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, and it is believed lost his life in the first battle of Bull Run. There being some doubts as to his death, every possible inquiry was made, and his friends became convinced that he had not been taken prisoner. Col. WOOD, Surgeon HEMISTER, and Private MCBRIDE, of the Fourteenth, was examined. The latter testified that the last time he saw SCHOLES he was lying on the ground, wounded and pale, and in reply to an inquiry, stated that he was very badly injured, and placed his hand to his side, just above the ribs. Deponent moved him to a hillock, where he left him prostrate and helpless. He was then fast falling. The Colonel and Surgeon testified to seeing him in the thickest of the fight, but never afterward, either dead or alive. The evidence being deemed conclusive, the will was admitted to probate. The deceased was possessed of property amounting in value to $150,000, which, by will made previous to his departure with the regiment, he bequeathed mainly to his brothers, HENRY S., and FREDERICK SCHOLES, and sister, LAVINIA SIMPSON. ISAAC GRAY, of Brooklyn, and JAMES DIXON, of New-York, are the executors.

BURGLARIES.—The front door of WALKER'S music store, No. 239 Fulton-street, was broken open on Tuesday night, by means of a jimmy, and the place robbed of musical instruments valued at about $80. The implement with which the door was forced, was found in the morning. One of the prongs was broken off, and it was, therefore, rendered of little use, which may have been the reason for leaving it. Attempts were made to enter the stores of Mr. JONES and Mr. AYERS the same night, but the burglars did not succeed in the enterprise. The office of the Hudson-avenue Ferry Company was likewise entered in a felonious manner, but as all the pennies and tickets had been taken away the evening previous, the burglars had all their trouble for nothing.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN AGED LADY.—A lady, apparently about 50 years of age, died suddenly at the house of Mr. BROMLEY, No. 68 Summit-street, on Tuesday evening. She stepped at the house, and complaining of being unwell, was conducted to a sofa, and in a few minutes fell back and expired. Some milk-tickets in her pocket bore the name of BAUMANN, which, in the absence of other information, is supposed to be her name. An inquest was held by Coroner NOBLE, and a verdict of disease of the heart was rendered.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The Kings County National Democratic General Committee have fixed Tuesday, the 27th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., as the time for holding primaries to select three delegates from each Ward and Town to the new General Committee.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 21, 1863.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	95	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	120
5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	95½	225 do	118⅝
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	88	150 do	119⅛
1,000 Treas. 7 3.10 ₩ ct. Notes	101⅜	250 do	119⅜
7,000 do	101⅜	100 do	119⅝
1,500 do ...indorsed.	100⅜	100 do	119⅛
1,000 do. Feb. & Aug.	102⅜	500 Erie Railway	78
2,000 do	102	1000 do	79⅛
22,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅛	800 do	79⅝
5,000 U. S. D. N's	145⅞	700 do	79⅜
55,000 do	145⅞	100 do	79⅝
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90,	81⅛	200 do	80
2,000 " do	81⅛	300 do	79⅝
40,000 Mo. St. 6s	66	300 do	79⅛
5,000 do	66⅛	1000 Erie Railway Pref.	106⅛
35,000 do	65⅝	300 do	106⅝
500 Ind. St. 5s, W. L.	99⅜	100 do	106⅜
2,000 Mo. 6s, ins. to H. & St. do	67	600 do	106
2,000 Cal. State 7s	130	2200 Hudson Riv. R.	66
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s	114⅜	200 do	66⅛
2,000 Buf. N. Y. & E. 1 M.	107	100 do	67⅛
2,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F	122	2500 Harlem R.	45
1,000 Harlem R. 3d M.	104	500 do	45⅜
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	104	200 do	45⅝
26,000 Mich. So. S. F.	113	50 Harlem R. Pref	83
3,000 C. B. & Q. S. ₩ Bs.	126	100 do	83
1,000 Pac. R. Bs. 7s	98	100 do	84
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	101	250 do	85
500 do	120⅜	100 Nor. & Wor. R.	83
10,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. pf.	91	300 do	83½
500 Al. & T. H. Inc. B.	80	75 do	82
6,000 do	79⅝	100 Reading R.	132
1,000 do	79	100 do	93
10,000 do ...b30	80	200 do	81⅝
5,000 La. C. & Mill. L. G.	31	550 Mich. C. R.	96
5,000 C. & N. W. In. B.	98	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	94
20,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	72	150 do	94¼
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	43	100 do	94⅜
10,000 do	43½	100 do	94⅝
20,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	91	50 Al. & T. H. Pf.	65
500 do	90⅜	1800 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	64
6,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F.	113	600 do	63⅝
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d M.	115	200 do	63⅝
3,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	114	200 do	64⅜
12,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	106	100 do	64
2,000 do	104⅜	50 do	63⅜
7,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	82	1760 do	63⅜
22,000 do	82⅜	100 do	63¼
26,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	83	500 do	63
1,000 do	82⅜	50 do	63⅛
10,000 Miss. & Mo. Ld Gr	68	550 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105
20 Bk of America	112	25 do	104⅝
64 National Bank	97	7 Panama R	184⅜
55 Bank of Commerce	91¼	50 do	184
50 Ocean Bank	88	2700 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	70⅝
7 Am. Ex. Bank	97	1000 do	70⅜
36 Union Bank	105	100 do	70⅝
10 Metropolitan Bank	102⅛	200 do ...b60	71
45 B'k of New-York	107	400 do ...b30	71⅜
20,000 American Gold	147⅜	26 Cler., Col. & In. R.	76
20,000 do	148⅜	4 Gal. & Chi. R.	96⅛
5,000 do ...b10	148⅛	650 do	96
120,000 do	148	200 Cle. & Toledo R.	96
10,000 do ...b30	148⅜	476 Chic. & R. I. R.	96
35,000 do ...b60	148⅜	150 do	96⅛
60,000 do	147⅞	450 do	95⅞
250 Cary Imp Co.	7	50 do ...b30	96⅜
150 Canton Comp'y.	28⅜	50 do ...b30	96
500 do ...b10	28⅝	300 Chi., B. & Quin. R.	108
200 do ...b10	28⅝	100 do	106⅜
31 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	130	300 do	109
5 do	130⅜	100 do ...b10	109
100 Chic., Al. & St. L. R.	62	100 do ...b10	109¼
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	23⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R	76
100 do ...b30	24	400 do	70⅝
200 Pac. Mail S. Co.	166	500 do	71
250 do	165⅜	400 do	71⅛
150 do	165⅛	400 do ...b10	71⅝
150 Mil. & P. Du C. R. ...b30	47⅛	100 do	71⅝
100 do	47	200 do ...b30	72
900 Alt. & T. Haute R.	35	550 do	72
300 do	34⅜	150 Tol., Wab. & W. R.	136

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95	400 Hud. Riv. R.	66
50,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	95⅜	200 do ...b10	66
47,000 Treas. 7 3.10 ₩ ct. Notes	101⅝	800 Harlem Railroad	47
7,000 U. S. 6s, 1 year	98⅜	1200 do	47⅜
10,000 U. S. D. N	145⅛	200 do ...b10	48
10,000 do ...b15	145⅜	200 do	47⅝
13,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	81⅜	800 do ...b15	48
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	66	200 Harlem R. Pref	87
10,000 do	66⅝	150 do	88
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. '79	110	250 Reading R.	92
2,000 Erie 4th M.	112	700 Michigan Cen. R.	96
14,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	104⅜	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	104⅛
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	91	400 M. S. & N. I. R.	65
5,000 do	92	1500 do	65⅜
5,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	72	200 do	65⅞
5,000 do ...b30	72⅛	500 do	66⅜
10,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	43	400 do	65⅞
1,000 do	43⅝	100 do ...b10	66
6,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	105	500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	95
10,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	91	1000 Clev. & Pitt. R.	72
11,000 do	91¼	400 do	72⅝
15,000 Al. & T. H. In Bd.	80	100 do ...b30	72⅜
10,000 do	81	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	96
4,500 do	81⅝	750 do	96⅛
20,000 do ...b30	82	300 do ...b15	96⅜
5,000 R., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	106	50 do	96⅝
500 P., Ft. W. & C.	76	600 Clev. & Tol. R.	96
110,000 Amer. Gold	147⅜	700 do	96⅛
50,000 do ...b3	147⅜	600 do	96⅝
200 Canton Co.	27	1000 do ...s3	97
500 do	28	200 do ...b30	96⅝
100 Cumb. Coal Pr.	24	1600 Chic. & R. I. R.	96⅜
500 do	24⅜	100 do	96⅜
150 Pacific M. S. Co.	168⅞	100 do	96⅝
50 do	166	200 do ...b10	96⅝
800 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	119⅜	200 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	110
400 do	119⅝	100 do	106⅜
1000 Erie Railway	80⅜	100 Ner. & Wor. R.	83⅜
100 do ...b30	81	150 do	83
200 do ...s10	80⅛	400 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	61⅜
200 do	80⅜	200 Alt. & T. H. R.	35⅜
400 do	80⅜	600 do	36
200 do ...b30	80⅞	100 do ...b30	36
400 do	80⅜	300 P. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	74
1000 do	81	800 do ...b60	73⅜
200 Erie R. Pref.	106⅜	500 do	74⅜
600 do	106⅜	1500 do	74
300 do	106⅛	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R. ...s30	46⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. D. Nts.	145⅜	650 Harlem R. Pref.	85
60,000 Mo. State 6s	66	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	64
100,000 Amer. Gold	147⅜	300 do	64⅛
65,000 do	147⅞	700 do	64⅜
40,500 do	145⅜	1100 do	65
400 Erie Railway	79⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G.	105
300 do	79⅝	500 Clev. & Pitt. R.	71⅝
300 do	80	600 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	72⅜
50 Erie R. Pref.	106⅛	500 do	72⅝
300 do	106⅛	150 Gal. & Chic.	96
500 Harlem R.	46⅜	100 Chic. & R. Is. R.	99⅝
500 do	45⅛	100 do	95⅞
100 do	45⅛	200 Alton & T. H. P.	66

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, Reg.	95⅜	10 Cumb. Coal	24
25,000 Amer. Gold	147⅞	840 do	24⅛
120,000 do	148	100 Hud. R. R.	96⅜
105,000 U. S. D. Nts.	145⅛	100 do	96⅛
15,000 Miss. & Mo. 7 ₩ct. As. Bonds	66	200 do	96⅛
10,000 Mich. So. S. F. B	113⅝	200 Harlem Railroad	48
50,000 Mo. St. 6s	66	300 do	48⅛
2,000 do	66⅜	100 do	48⅛
12,000 do	66⅝	1450 do	48⅜
250 Bruns. C. L. Co.	95	500 Harlem R. Pref.	88
1000 Canton Co.	29	100 Reading R.	93⅛
350 do	29⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R.	96
100 do	29⅜	100 do	96⅛
200 do	29⅜	250 do	96⅜
800 do	29⅜	2000 M. S. & N. I. R.	67
400 do	30	1050 do	66⅞
100 Penn. Coal Co.	130	300 do	66⅝
150 N. Y. Central R.	120	400 do	66⅜
900 do ...s30	120	100 do	105⅝
200 do	120⅜	100 do	105⅜
300 do ...s10	120⅜	400 Ill. Cen. R.	95⅜
300 Erie Railway	83	200 do	96
500 do	83⅛	150 Clev. & Pitt. R.	72
500 do	83⅜	600 do	73⅛
600 do	83⅝	600 do	73⅜
400 do	83⅜

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN — Tua Chimney Corner — The French Set.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Actress by Daylight—Somebody Else.

WALLACK'S—Pauline.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty. Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

CLINTON HALL—(Astor Place)—Electro Psychology.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 662 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have rumors this morning that Gen. Burnside has crossed the Rappahannock—that a great battle is being fought—that Gen. Burnside has flanked the rebel position—and that Gen. Hooker has been mortally wounded. As yet, however, they are *only* rumors.

The verdict in the case of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, contrary to expectations, is against that officer. He is found guilty of the charges against him, and is consequently cashiered and dismissed from the service.

We have an account of a dashing reconnoissance near Fort Caswell, N. C., during which twenty-five of our men captured a rebel earthwork manned by a company of infantry.

Official reports received at Gen. Mitchell's headquarters in Nashville, give the total of casualties in the engagements at Murfreesboro up to Friday evening as 983 killed and 5,433 wounded. On the other hand, correspondents who claim to have had access to the reports of the different corps commanders, state that in the left wing the total of killed and wounded was 3,354; missing, 1,200; in the centre, 2,038 killed and wounded; missing, 450; and in the right wing—missing, 2,092, killed and wounded, 3,494. Of officers, 102 were killed, and 370 wounded; of enlisted men, 1,000 were killed, and 7,400 wounded, which, with about 4,000 missing, make the aggregate of the loss about 13,000.

Gen. Grant is seizing all the steamboats upon which he can lay his hands in the vicinity of Memphis. Teams also have been pressed into the service indiscriminately, and on Jan. 15, fourteen regiments were *en route* southward.

Four boat-loads of prisoners, captured at Arkansas Post, were expected at Memphis on Jan. 16.

Brig.-Gen. Asboth has been assigned to the command of Columbus, Ky. It is reported that Brig.-Gen. Davis has been ordered under arrest for his misconduct in ordering the guns at New-Madrid and Island No. 10 to be spiked, when there was in reality no danger of an attack from the rebels.

Richmond advices represent that preparations are on foot in that city for the construction of several formidable gunboats, to be built of heavy live oak timber and then mailed with iron.

Gen. Wool has been requested by Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, to look after the defences of Boston harbor. It is probable that he will soon visit Boston for that purpose, and that additional guns will be mounted on the forts defending the harbor.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the credentials of Mr. Sumner, re-elected from Massachusetts, and Mr. Wall, just elected from New-Jersey for an unexpired term, were presented. After some business of no particular importance, the bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was taken up. The motion to lay it on the table was rejected. Mr. Grimes' substitute repealing the original act establishing the Court was also rejected. A long debate took place on the merits of the bill under consideration, in the course of which the subject of the payment of the soldiers was touched upon—Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, contending that Congress was in no way responsible for the failure to pay them. The Court of Claims bill was finally passed, with the provision for two additional Judges stricken out. A resolution offered by Mr. Hale, declaring that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Commodore Van Brunt and Chas. A. Haswell, who fitted out the transports for the Banks Expedition, are guilty of negligence in the duty assigned them, and that the commission executed by F. J. Southard was a violation of agreement, and should be refunded, was laid over,—and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the matter of Mr. Vandever, of Iowa, was again under consideration. The appeal of Mr. Marshall, of Tennessee, against the decision by the Chair, made on Tuesday, was laid on the table. The vote by which the Election Committee's report was passed was then reconsidered, and the whole question was again thrown open for debate. It was finally agreed to postpone the resolution until the 3d of March next. The Senate's amendments to the Military Academy bill were all concurred in. The House spent the rest of the session in Committee of the Whole, the debate being general.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Bell was elected President *pro tem.* for the session. A number of bills were reported upon, but none of them of much importance. Notice was given of a bill to remove the Capital to the geographical centre of the State. Gov. Seymour's Message was made the special order for Wednesday evening next. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly, contrary to expectation, no attempt was made to elect a Speaker, a mutual agreement being made to adjourn until 12 o'clock to-day, when, it is thought, the Democrats will move a further adjournment until Monday. There is now much talk among the Democrats about agreeing upon compromise candidates. Gov. Seymour is understood to condemn the extreme course of his friends.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have advices from Mexico to the 20th ult., which are important. Congress adjourned on the 15th, with the full determination of prosecuting the war against the French to the bitter end. The French, contrary to the reports which have before reached us by way of Havana, had not advanced upon Puebla, but were still at Palmar, thirty miles distant, unable to move for lack of teams and mules. The most active preparations were in progress in Puebla for their reception—new works of defence being thrown up at all points.

It appears to be an impossibility for any Governor to get along a great while with the Mormons without quarreling with them. A year ago, it will be recollected, Gov. Dawson suddenly left Salt Lake City for the East, after a residence of a few weeks among the Saints, in which he managed to incur much hostility, and now we hear from our correspondent that Gov. Harding has fallen out with the Mormon Legislature—the breach being complete so far as courtesy is concerned. It is stated that the Governor has managed in some manner to offend the Mormon susceptibility to such a degree that his retirement will probably be a necessity.

Bark *Kate*, Capt. Lupelle, from Buenos Ayres Nov. 27, arrived here yesterday morning. In Buenos Ayres nothing of consequence has occurred since the sailing of the last French packet. The country is getting on very well under the government of Gen. Mitre, and commerce begins to revive. At Montevideo some disturbances took place lately, in consequence of a supposed conspiracy against the Government. Many persons were arrested, and among others Capt. Scubriano, of the Argentine steamer *Meany*, when about to leave for Buenos Ayres. The general opinion is that this alarm will soon be over, as there is apparently no cause for it.

The public anxiety to hear Mr. Wendell Phillips' "Amen to the Proclamation," was proof against the terrible storm of last evening, and Cooper Institute was filled. Mr. Phillips gave one of his most polished addresses, the burden of which was that the liberation and arming of the slave will prove the salvation of the Republic.

The Board of Education held its regular semi-monthly meeting last evening, Wm. E. Curtis, Esq., in the chair. A resolution was passed to the effect that the proceedings of the Board of Education should be published in the New-York *Transcript* and *Leader*.

In the case of Henry Oliver, tried before the Court of Oyer and Terminer for manslaughter, in killing the second mate of the ship *Francis B. Cutting*, the jury, after being out all Tuesday night, returned into Court yesterday morning, and announced their inability to agree upon a verdict. They were accordingly discharged, and the prisoner remanded for a new trial. By a remarkable coincidence, the ship *Francis B. Cutting* yesterday arrived at this port, having put back in distress. An important witness for the Government was on board of her, and a warrant for his arrest was issued yesterday.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Milton J. Cook was convicted of an assault, with intent to commit a rape upon a colored girl, 8 years of age, named Mary Elizabeth Taylor. The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Saturday. The case of Joel B. Faggton, charged with obtaining $10,000 by false pretences, was commenced, and will be continued at the opening of the Court this morning.

The Stock Exchange was again excited yesterday, with a further large advance in the Railway Shares. Gold 147¾@148, about the same as on Tuesday. Exchange, 162½ ₩ cent.

Business was much restricted by the storm yesterday. Breadstuffs, Provisions, Whisky and Tallow were in good request at firmer prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Molasses, Hides, Teas, Oils, and the principal kinds of Fish. Cotton, Hay, Hops and Tobacco, were moderately dealt in. The freight engagements were limited, and mainly for British ports.

The Internal Revenue Report.—We have every reason to congratulate the country on the operation past and prospective of the Internal Revenue Bureau. In another column we publish Mr. Commissioner Boutwell's first official report, which affords abundant proof both of the administrative efficiency with which he has discharged his trust, and of the ultimate certain success of our new system of internal taxation as a source of public revenue.

"One tax," says Sismondi, "is preferable to another in proportion as it employs a less numerous body of officers, and as the cost of collection forms a smaller per centage of the total revenue." Tried by this rule, our new excise tax is a great success. The French internal taxes cost 10 per cent. for collection, the English 4½ per cent., while ours costs less than 2½ per cent. Again, the French tax collectors amount to several thousands, the English to 5,457, while our entire body of collectors and assessors, with their clerks, deputies and assistants, number no more than 3 882. This contrast is all the more gratifying because from the sparseness of our population, and the extensive area of the country, we might have reasonably expected for the first year, at any rate, a less favorable report. Of course the number of officers will be somewhat augmented as the business of the Bureau becomes more heavy, and the important practical suggestions, recently made by the Commissioner, are more fully adopted. But there is no doubt that, so far as the loyal States are concerned, the expenses incident to collection will be kept far below the English standard of 4½ per cent.

According to the estimates given in the report, the stamp duties will produce during the year fifteen millions of dollars, and the other internal taxes nearly sixty-two millions. Next year it is believed the amount will be doubled, as the entire fiscal machinery will then be in full operation. Hence one hundred and fifty millions may probably be relied on from this source, as estimated in the recent financial report of Mr. Chase.

This progressive increase is in accordance with the great principle of fiscal science, which directs us wherever a nation has not been used to a particular kind of fiscal burden, to tax gently at first, and to increase the weight by degrees, as the nation is able to bear it. Fiscal contributions for the support of a popular Government, if they be well laid and equitably distributed, form, as is proved by the example of England, no serious hindrance to the growth of national wealth. The nations which have been most heavily burdened with taxation have often been precisely those which have made the most rapid progress in opulence, productiveness and power.

The New Rumors of Mediation.

There is another rumor afloat of an intention on the part of the Emperor of the French to repeat his offer of mediation. The story is not in itself unlikely, because the *Moniteur*, in commenting on addresses recently presented to the Emperor from some of the distressed cotton districts, hinted broadly that those who were interested in the restoration of peace in America might count on his "perseverance" in the course on which he had entered. In addition to this, it must not be forgotten that the battle of Fredericksburgh has occurred since he last brought forward his proposition, and has furnished him with a new argument in favor of its repetition.

An armistice, such as the Emperor has proposed, would furnish the South with supplies, breathing time, and six months longer of that *de facto* independence which has all along constituted its strongest claim to foreign recognition. The same delay would, moreover, strengthen the hands of the so-called "peace" party at the North, and familiarize the public with the idea of National separation. It would render most of our gigantic naval preparations useless, by postponing the blow we are now ready to strike by means of our new navy, and would consume in inactivity six months of the period for which the troops now under arms have been enlisted—at what cost and risk we all know. In short, no matter in which way we look at the scheme, as M. Drouyn de L'Huys has propounded it, it foreshadows an issue to the contest in the highest degree disastrous and humiliating for the United States. No amount of turgid rhetoric expended upon the "traditional policy" of France, her "ancient friendship for the United States," or Louis Napoleon's desire to keep us intact, in order to balance the naval power of England, will get rid of the hard facts of the case. It is to be hoped that the public here will eventually come to see what the public in Europe, except the English Gallophobists, have seen for the last ten years, that the keystone of Louis Napoleon's policy is a close alliance, and as far as possible, concert of action with England, and that to this he is ready to sacrifice everbody, except the Pope. He has left nothing undone to strengthen the bonds of peace between the two countries, and the only sacrifice he exacts from England, is the concession to France of the leadership in all their joint enterprises. There could not, in connection with this theory of his aims, be a more significant fact than that which the British revenue returns have just revealed, viz: that France is fast taking our place since the war began as a customer of England. Under the new treaty, English exports to the United States amounted in 1860 to £16,628,902; in 1861 to £7,044,592; in 1862 to £9,033,549. To France during the same years respectively they amounted to £3,986,544; £5,920,359, and £7,207,769.

There is, in short, nothing in his past history, and nothing in his policy, as far as anything is known of it, to lead us to doubt for one moment that he desires to mediate, if supported by England, and that it would not concern him very much, if the war were only stopped, and the markets reopened, whether the permanent dismemberment of the Union were one of the results of his interference or not.

But neither mediation nor recognition mean intervention. They have for two years been confounded by a large portion of the public, and this confusion has led to a good deal of talk about our foreign policy which does not do much honor to our national perspicacity. The effect of either mediation or recognition will depend entirely on the way in which we receive them. For mediation to have any value whatever, beyond the paper it would consume, we must consent to recognize the mediator and listen to his advice. Whether we are prepared to do this or not, the people know as well as we do. For that portion of them who are cheering for Jefferson Davis, hailing the prospect of being conquered by him with delight, and gloating over every chance of bankruptcy and ruin which they can detect from day to day, we can answer already. Whatever bids fair to degrade us in the eyes of mankind they will accept with open arms. That other and larger portion, who love honor and their country more than they hate negroes, will say their say in the matter when the proper time comes, and we fancy we know what it will be.

There is, however, no probability that the French Emperor will propose mediation to us directly, unless England joins him. Her adhesion would not only give greater weight to the proposition, but give him that leadership in a joint enterprise which, as we have already said, is the great object of his ambition, and places France in a position highly flattering to the *amour propre* of the French people. That England will do nothing of the kind, however, is at this moment more certain than ever it was. She wishes this war to end in the disruption of the Union, without her interference in any shape or form, and her leading men are convinced that it will so end. That the South will break loose from us by her own strength, is a proposition which all the leading minds of England, whether friendly to us or not, have embraced with a certainty of which we here have no notion. To interpose, therefore, in any way, would, they are satisfied, simply irritate us, without altering or hastening the result by one iota. Moreover, all material inducements to meddle in the quarrel, if they ever existed, have disappeared. The loss of our cotton, so far from ruining her, or exciting a revolution, has been reduced to a question of temporary support for two or three hundred thousand paupers. The revenue during the last year has increased by over two millions sterling. France is taking our place as a market for her goods, and the supplies of cotton from Egypt, Jamaica, and the East Indies are steadily increasing. In fact, all the growers and speculators are now basing their calculations on the theory that this war will last two years longer, and end in the ruin of the South, or at least of Slavery. And though last, not least, the President's action with regard to Slavery, however it may be received by Mozart Hall, has roused the masses of the English people in our favor, and a reaction is taking place which bids fair to drown the sneers and abuse of the *Times* and *Saturday Review*, in a roar of hearty applause.

Seaworthy Iron-Clads.

A good many naval problems have been solved off Cape Hatteras. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the few hours of tempest there, when the *Monitor* went down, with reference to the whole subject of naval defences. The *Monitor* indeed went down, and settled alongside the *Central America* and the other weak vessels that have nestled snugly on that sea-bottom since coasting began, and from similar causes; but the *Passaic* and the rest rode out the storm, although their decks were but eighteen inches out of water. High sides, then, are not a necessary feature of a seaworthy vessel. A great billow did not roll over them from stem to stern and swallow them up at a gulp. So long as the welts and rivets of her hull held on, the cabin of the *Monitor* even was as dry as the saloon of the *Adriatic*. At the first tidings of her loss, there were most gloomy apprehensions. The last hope of constructing a vessel that would carry armor thick enough, because small in area, to stand modern ordnance, was slender. But when it turned out that the *Monitor* only leaked full from weakness, instead of being simply swallowed up in the trough of the sea, patriotic regret at her loss was more than compensated by professional satisfaction at her design.

A few facts and considerations establish the value of this costly experiment, and teach a lesson which our contractors, outside the official bureau, at least, will hardly overlook.

The science of iron-clad ship-building may be divided into two grand systems: 1st, complete protection by armor; and, 2d, concentrated protection—that is to say, with a given displacement and armor-carrying power, let their protection spread over the whole length and height of an ordinary vessel—and second, thick protection confined to certain vital parts of it. The *Agincourt* class in England, *La Gloire* and the *Galena* are examples of the first system. They are certainly as strong in one spot as in another, but the best of them is not proof in any spot against the heaviest ordnance. To remove the plating from their extremities, where there is no buoyancy to support it, and spread it over the middle portion, would not only make a stronger and easier sea vessel, but double the thickness and quadruple the resistance of the protection, with the same cost, displacement and speed; which brings us to the second system, of which the English *Warrior*, and more especially the *Favourite*, class are examples. The unprotected parts of such a vessel are not proof against grape or round shells, but if a proper system of shot-proof decks and water-tight bulkheads is provided *under* them, they may be carried entirely away in action without mortally injuring the vessel or putting her out of action. This system, then, is an improvement, but is it sufficient, or likely to be adequate when the experimental guns of one campaign become the standard ordnance of the next? In common with the first system, it has the high sides, rising ten or fifteen feet above water. Shot-proof or not, these sides have to be wave-proof, and to embody in frame and deck the usual weight of an iron ship, every pound of which reduces speed. Beside this, the battery is not only small in extent, but limited in range to a few degrees on either broadside. All fore-and-aft and swivel guns must be unprotected or abandoned, even the guns in the protected central casemate of a vessel cannot rake her own 'tween decks. Deprived of the power of dealing heavy blows while chasing and retreating, even an iron-clad is placed at a disadvantage, especially in encountering blockade runners.

To perfect our defences, another advance was necessary. The whole vessel—the whole top-hamper above the water, excepting only the battery—must be dispensed with. And this, in a greater degree than the turret, was the distinguishing feature of the *Monitor*. Of course, a mere raft, projecting a few inches out of water, would carry a turret or other battery, well enough, on a mill-pond. However such vessels would answer in rivers and harbors, their ability to weather a gale was very generally discredited. Seas would sometimes mount and crush in the high sterns of ordinary steamers; how long then, would a flat raft, with some hundreds of tons of machinery hanging below it, remain visible in a sea way? And since the greater part, certainly of an iron-clad navy, must coast in bad weather, if not cross the ocean, the high-sided *Galena*, *Ironsides* and *Roanoke* were constructed, and are every one of them, not only prominent marks to shoot at, but thin skins to penetrate. So it appeared that seaworthiness must be sacrificed to protection, or protection to seaworthiness.

But the gale off Hatteras relieved us from that dilemma. It proved that the ordinary proportions of a sea-going ship could be omitted for the sake of devoting the whole buoyancy to carrying concentrated and hence impenetrable armor. The sea, indeed, made a clean breach over the deck of the *Monitor*, and would doubtless have swallowed her up at a moment, if there had been bulwarks to retain it there. If a deck close to the water is instantly covered by a wave, it is as instantly uncovered, before its gravity has time to do any damage. Beside, the over-hanging sides lifted to the sea, and rode over the bulk of the waves, instead of under it. With a deck 18 to 30 inches out of water, and a streak of armor below it too narrow to be hit, once in a hundred times at moderate range, and not a ton of weight above it except the turret or battery, there is hardly any limit to the thickness and impenetrability of the armor that even a small vessel can carry. At least, the problem of resistance becomes simpler than the problem of attack, since the gunmaker's difficulties increase with every pound he adds to his charges, while the shipbuilder is limited only by the cost of greater size and buoyancy. But without changing these elements, the unnecessary armor above water, say ten feet in height, upon such a vessel as the *Agincourt*, would make a Monitor turret thirty feet in diameter, and shove three feet in thickness. In addition to this, there is nothing to obstruct the range of turreted guns in any direction.

Still, the *Monitor* foundered from weakness. Undoubtedly, the guard over her screw, projecting astern some thirty feet, and slapping the water violently at every pitch, was the acting cause of the fatal leak between itself and the scow below. The connection between the two parts of the vessel was singularly flimsy, without bulkheads or tie-bars of any description—nothing but the thin sheet-iron of the side, weakened by rivet holes. Since the *Monitor* was constructed in great haste, however, and never intended as a cruiser, the disaster is perhaps attributable as much to the authority that sent her around Hatteras in the Winter, while the sea-going *Ironsides* was riding at anchor in the James River, as to the builder. The new Monitors of the *Passaic* class are less defective in this particular. Their guards overhang only some sixteen or eighteen feet astern, and are stayed to the vessel below by bulkheads and straps. And the new harbor and river Monitors are to be further protected from the direct action of the sea, by inclined spondings beneath them. So that the disaster is not likely to be repeated.

The saving feature of iron-clads, then, which is perhaps destined to keep them a little in advance of ordnance, would appear to be the abandonment of all top-hamper, including the greater part of the visible hull itself, and the consequent ability to employ all the buoyancy thus saved in carrying thick armor. This fact is well worth the price of the *Monitor*; but there are two more lessons to be learned—and we think they should be read in the wrought-iron English gun and the fast *Alabama*, without further cost. Six to nine knots an hour, and 35 pounds of powder—a small charge for a modern 150-pounder—in a 15-inch 425-pounder, are, on the whole, rather more comfortable features for the contemplation of an enemy, than indifferent seagoing vessels or their armor.

Mexican Affairs.—We publish this morning a summary of later news from Mexico, which comes to us *viâ* Acapulco, under date of Dec. 22. This news, which is direct and authentic, represents affairs in Mexico, so far as the French are concerned, in a very different light from that in which they have been recently presented through French sources, *viâ* Vera Cruz.

In the first place, the French forces, so far from having made any demonstration at or near Puebla, have only reached Jalapa and other points on the borders of the higher country, 100 miles this side of Puebla. Their ranks are thinned by disease, and they find it very difficult, if not impossible, to proceed, for want of a sufficient quantity of mules and wagons for transportation and for ambulance service. One account says the French army has not begun to fulfill the command of Napoleon, "*Faites bien et vite.*" But the French find conquering Mexico a very different affair from what they expected. Most assuredly they find the road to the City of Mexico "a hard road to travel."

While the French are suffering from disease, want of means of transportation, guerrilla bands, &c., the Mexicans are becoming more bold, confident and patriotic. Mexican troops from various quarters are concentrating at the cities of Mexico and Puebla, which cities were being fortified as thoroughly as engineering skill and labor would permit, and there appears to be no doubt but that they will be most desperately defended.

The Mexican Congress adjourned, with due ceremony, on the 15th December. Harmony prevailed, and the principal officials delivered patriotic addresses, evincing an unyielding determination to maintain the honor and independence of the country against foreign invasion and domestic treason, and invoking the people to sustain them in this determination.

Thus, matters have reached a very interesting point in Mexico. It appears less and less probable that the French will meet with success, unless a large additional force should be thrown into the country. This could not be done before the commencement of the sickly season in May, and thus another year for effective operations would be lost to the invaders.

The Emperor Napoleon, no doubt, wishes himself well out of his wretched Mexican scrape.

Things at Albany.—The disgraceful scenes which have been exhibited for a fortnight at Albany still go on unabated. People have flocked to the capital from all parts of the State, and our telegraphic correspondent says that the multitude is constantly increasing, and the asperity of feeling growing greater. Last night the dense crowd which filled the passage ways to the Assembly Chamber burst open the door, and rushed in, but only to learn that the House by mutual agreement, had decided to adjourn till to-day at noon.

We are glad to learn that Gov. Seymour condemns the extreme course of his party friends. Our correspondent states that the Governor, in view of the present aspect of affairs, has expressed a "hope that it will not be necessary to employ any unusual means to preserve the peace and protect the Legislature from the mob." In this he but expresses a determination to do his duty; but it is none the less pleasing to commend his spirit and purpose. It is most earnestly to be hoped that there may be no necessity for any repressive measures. The honorable fame of the Empire State has already been sufficiently dishonored by the disgraceful demonstrations at Albany. The law-abiding and conservative members of the Legislature, of all parties, must unite and agree to prevent rioting or mob interference with their functions, in whatever else they may disagree.

Wendell Phillips.—The speech of Wendell Phillips, last night, was after the style and matter of all the speeches he has delivered for the last quarter of a century. Most of it is very familiar to those who have listened to or read any of his previous orations. His *forte* is still, as of old, denunciation and dissatisfaction. Nothing pleased him, and nothing ever will. Still, notwithstanding rain and mud, an immense audience came and listened to him, and rent the house with acclamations at each of his well-worn, well-polished periods.

FROM MEXICO.

LATE AND IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Adjournment of the National Congress—Address of President Juarez—Military Operations—Interesting Correspondence between Gens Forey and Ortega, &c., &c.

Advices from the City of Mexico extend to Dec. 20.

The National Congress, prior to its adjournment on the 15th ult., passed a decree containing the following points:

Article 1. The acts of the so-called authorities, established by the invaders and traitors, or which they may hereafter establish in the Republic, are null and void.

Art. 2. All contracts made by those so-called authorities, or which may hereafter be celebrated, shall be also null and void, and all who take part in them will do so at their peril.

Art. 3. The traitors cannot be considered in any way in the treaties which the Government celebrated with France.

The following was the closing address of President Juarez to the Congress:

"You have closed the first period of your sessions on the exact day set apart by our fundamental charter. This peaceful and perfect regularity, this imperturbable progress, so worthy of the first Mexican power, is a new and terrific lesson to the enemy, who so frequently and so miserably deceived himself, prophesying its sudden and shameful dissolution. Carry, citizen Deputies, to the bosom of your families the most profound security, for which the Government will vigilantly watch, in response to the expectations of the country."

The Vice-President, Señor Pescuera Arriaga, replied that Mexico exists as an independent, free and sovereign nation, notwithstanding the combinations of a spurious ambition, united to treason and perfidy, which, taking advantage of the still unhealed wounds of the country, caused by a desolating civil war, and while it is weak and broken by the deepest calamities, would expect Mexico to accept foreign intervention, which means humiliation and dishonor.

Mexico exists, continued Señor Arriaga, and with its own resources and elements will boldly face this iniquitous war, which is without reason, and must cause irritation and scandal to the whole civilized world, if the law of force and of arms should have less influence on the destinies of man.

Mexico exists, and, with inexperienced soldiers and citizen Generals, fights against renowned and famous armies, and will transmit to history pages as glorious as the 5th of May, 1862.

In short, Mexico exists, and while pouring out her blood and the treasures of her sons to defend her honor and her independence, she will tolerate her enemies and respect themselves and even the glory of all prisoners of war, giving daily proofs of culture and morality to those who have invaded her territory, pretending to civilize it.

Mexico exists honorably as an independent, sovereign and free nation.

The French had not advanced upon Puebla, but were still at Palmar, thirty miles distant, unable to move for lack of trains and mules.

The most active preparations were in progress at Puebla. New works of defence were being thrown up everywhere, and the Commander-in-Chief was unceasing in his activity, visiting all the camps and preparing the army for the coming struggle.

The Governor of Tlaxcala had left for Puebla, with a body of troops, to join the Mexican forces there.

On the 9th of December the Mexicans celebrated the defeat of the Spaniards at Ayacucho in 1824, with great *eclat*.

The Mexican Congress had passed an act to treat all French prisoners as the French shall treat Mexicans.

Gen. Negrete had issued a patriotic appeal to the army to stand by the unity and independence of Mexico.

It has been ordered to punish all priests guilty of insubordination, by fine and imprisonment.

Gen. C. Seanasio Parrodi has been appointed commander of the Second Division of the Central Army.

There was a great celebration at Puebla on the presentation of medals to the troops. The following gives an idea of the medals:

This recognized nation concedes to its brave sons who defended the independence of their country against the traitors, kept the peace and protected the City of Puebla, a medal of honor for the deeds of the 4th and the defeace of the 5th of May, 1862. Both medals shall be round, of twenty-five millimeters diameter and two in thickness, and shall bear on the obverse this inscription, surrounded by evergreens: "The Mexican Republic to her brave sons." On the reverse shall be: "By defeating the traitors on the 4th of May they effectually contributed to the triumph won in Puebla against the French army on the 5th of May, 1862." The inscriptions on the reverse shall be surrounded by laurels.

In all the large towns the ladies were enthusiastically forming themselves into societies for collecting money, clothing, lint and bandages for the hospitals which are being established.

An interesting correspondence had taken place between Gen. Forey and the Mexican commander, Ortega, in which the former received a lesson in good breeding. The letters are subjoined:

GEN. FOREY TO GEN. GONZALES ORTEGA.

Expeditionary Corps to Mexico
Headquarters of the General-in-Chief
Orizaba, Nov 10, 18 2.

General: Not being aware of the return to Puebla of the coachman who conducted to Orizaba, by order of your Excellency, the two French soldiers, one of whom was the bearer of a letter from your Excellency and a medal, I could not answer the letter of your Excellency to return you my thanks for having placed those so dear at liberty. I am also obliged to your Excellency for having returned to my hands the medal of a Zouave. This will be a precious souvenir for his family, to whom I shall remit it.

It would be repugnant to me, even from any motive of humanity, to have to enter into correspondence with the Government of Mexico, which does not respect those laws as it seems from the manner in which it practices them; but I do not feel any reluctance whatever in acknowledging, by means of a polite letter, a delicate attention of your Excellency, whom I esteem as a brave soldier, without confounding you with the Government you serve, and regretting, at the same time, that your valiant sword should not be found in the service of a better cause for your country, which it is so necessary should rise from the unhappy situation in which deplorable internecine struggles have plunged it.

I enclose to your Excellency a proclamation which I have addressed to the Mexicans, in order to enable them to understand still more clearly the praiseworthy intentions of France.

Your Excellency will be pleased to receive, General, the assurance of my sentiments of the highest esteem.

The General of Division, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps to Mexico.

FOREY.

SPIRITED REPLY OF GEN. ORTEGA.

Army of the East.
Headquarters of the General-in-Chief.

General: With the note of Your Excellency, of the 10th instant, dated in Orizaba, I have received the proclamation which you have addressed to the Mexicans, and which you have been pleased to inclose to me.

If the first of these papers had only contained the expressions of acknowledgment which your Excellency was pleased to make in it for the restoration to their liberty of four French prisoners, on the 5th of May; if it had been limited to acknowledging to me the receipt of the communication in which I returned to Your Excellency the medal of a Zouave, and to its favorable reception of my person, I should not have to say a single word to say, except to preserve toward a French General, and one in command purely personal, a spirit of gratitude; but this note, Senor General, containing expressions insulting to the Government of my country, and, as a necessary consequence, to the land of my birth, because that Government is the express representation of the free will of the people of that land, I have, therefore, to say to your Excellency a few words in answer, although they may be, and up to a certain point, I believe they are, unnecessary, after what has been said in a number of official documents, and has been set forth also by the Press of the Ameri-

ces and even that of Europe in those countries where there is liberty of the Press: but if I have determined to enter upon them in this communication, it is that there should not pass unnoticed certain expressions injurious to the honor of Mexico.

I commence by stating to your Excellency, setting aside the personal affection I have for the present President of the Mexican Republic, that I am not *decayed* (*empanchado*) into the military service of my country. I neither live nor have I ever lived by the profession of soldier, nor am I under any compulsion whatever to proceed in a certain manner under the pressure of the Government of Mexico. A citizen, free and independent, as there are in republics, I have come from hundreds of leagues to offer, in the class of subaltern, my sword and whatever I am, to the Mexican Government, because that Government is that which has been established by the people of the Republic, the only source of authority among us; because that Government is the emanation of the Democracy of Mexico, and because the defence of that Government implies nothing less than the defence of the nation itself and rights of my country, principles which I shall defend at all cost.

Your Excellency says that it would be repugnant to you, even for a motive of humanity, to enter into correspondence with the Government of Mexico. I do not understand, in truth, what just reason can be the motive of this repugnance on your part, and I therefore believe that the calumnies of certain bad Mexicans who have exerted themselves, on account of political hatred, to misrepresent the acts of the present President of the Republic, is what has caused your Excellency to form, with respect to him, an erroneous opinion. In corroboration of this truth, I have to make known to you that all the French prisoners who have been placed at liberty by Gen. Zaragoza, and by the undersigned, have been so released with the acquiescence and by the authority of the President of the Republic—citizen Benito Juarez—that is, by the man whom you suppose does not respect even the clearest and most ordinary principles of natural rights.

Be, however, whatever it may, the field upon which the actual diplomatic question may be placed by the accidents of the war, the person who to Mexico represents France will have to address himself, sooner or later, to this same Government, because it is the only one which has received the authority of the nation to represent it.

How would it appear to Gen. Forey, if I, on directing to him a communication polite and respectful with regard to him personally, should insult the Government of Napoleon III.? Would he look with unresponsibility and indifference upon my phrases, although on my part there might be some justification, when the soil which was left to me by my ancestors, and upon which I first saw the light, is invaded by French troops? I leave your Excellency to reply to me as a gentleman, as a soldier and as a Frenchman.

I return to your Excellency the note referred to and the proclamation inclosed in it, because I do not wish that documents of this character should be preserved in an official manner by my archives. Notwithstanding this, your Excellency will find me disposed to reply to all notes in which observance is had of the rules and proprieties established by public law, and which are regarded by all civilized nations of the globe, without caution to mind the conduct which has been pursued toward Mexico; for, with regard to this, public opinion and history is occupied in placing the facts in the place to which they belong; so also you will find me disposed to reply with arms to the unjust war made upon us.

I return to your Excellency, also, the terms of attention with which you favor me; and, in return, permit me also to say, with the greatest sincerity, that I hope that the valiant and illustrious French General who conquered so many and so well-merited laurels in Africa, augmenting the glories of France, will comprehend her true interests in the present question, which are not, in truth, to unite with a few discontented politicians in order to make war upon a nation which has always preserved the greatest sympathy for France, liberal and progressive; that he may comprehend the inalienable rights of Mexico, sustained by the opinion, almost unanimous, of all the people of the Republic, and that same opinion sanctioned in a solemn manner by the late official documents of the sovereign Congress; and that he may take in anticipation the step that he will be marked out by necessity, even if by the hazards and caprices of war victory should be everywhere propitious to him.

Your Excellency will be pleased to accept personally the assurances of my esteem and consideration.

Liberty, independence and reform.

Puebla of Zaragoza, Nov. 16, 1862.

The Mexican General-in-Chief of the Army of the East, ORTEGA.

To the General in Division, Senator and Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps to Mexico—Ogarsa.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. James W. Wall, elected United States Senator from the State of New-Jersey, to fill the unexpired term of the late John R. Thompson. Mr. Wall appeared and took the oath of office.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. Charles Sumner, reëlected United States Senator from the State of Massachusetts, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the merchants of Boston, asking for a drawback on gunpowder made from imported saltpetre, when the same is exported.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to preside for the printing of the eighth census.

Adopted.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back a bill to amend the act establishing the grade of line officers in the navy, with amendments.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to promote the efficiency of the Engineer Corps and Ordnance Department.

The bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was taken up, the question being on the motion of Mr. Foster to lay the bill on the table, which was rejected by yeas, 18; nays, 20.

The question then recurred on Mr. Grimes' motion to insert his substitute repealing the original act establishing the Court of Claims.

Motion rejected by yeas, 11; nays, 25.

Mr. Hale contended that if this bill was passed it would open the way for thousands of claims. He proposed at the usual act this opportunity to offer an amendment, that no money should be drawn from the Treasury on judgments in the Court of Claims until all the claims arising from the war were settled. It was only yesterday that he [Hale] was called on by two noble sons of a New Hampshire regiment who had been in the battle of Fredericksburg. They had been in the late affair at Fredericksburg, and these soldiers had not seen a dollar of Government money for the last six months. They had heard that Congress was about adjourning its ill to the necessity of paying these starving soldiers who had left paupers families, and come to defend the capitol and the country. This law will open the doors of the Treasury to a vast horde of contractors and private claimants who seem to have imbibed the idea that the Treasury is their private property, and a law upending the Treasury is like the laws of the Medes and Persians—never to be repealed.

The discussion was continued at some length by Messrs. Sherman, Bayard and Doolittle.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) claimed that the idea so often repeated here, that this bill was in some way to open the Treasury, was an entire mistake. No money can be drawn from the Treasury under the bill, except by an appropriation made by Congress, in the same way that other appropriations are made. There was no attempt to open the Treasury to the five Judges, and the bill shows this, if Senators will examine it. Its object is to protect the Government, save the Treasury, and relieve Congress from a burden.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said, in reply to a remark of the Senator from New-Hampshire, [Hale,] that Congress was in no way responsible for the non-payment of the soldiers, and he wanted the country and the army to understand this. Congress had given the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Chase) power to sell the bonds of the Government, and had passed a law that the soldiers should be paid every two months, yet the bonds were not sold, for some cause. The Government had asked for no special legislation, and professed to be preparing a way to pay the army, yet the army were not paid, and a great many complaints are being made. On the 20th of December, the House of Representatives passed a resolution for the prompt payment of the army and navy, and the Finance Committee of the Senate amended it, making an appropriation of fifty millions, and the House appropriated one hundred millions. And now, from the public Press of the country, and, he was sorry to say, from the executive branch of the Government, the idea has gone out that Congress has not provided the means to pay the army, and has not done its duty. There never was an hour when the Government did not have full authority from Congress to provide means to pay the army. He (Wilson) did not choose to take the responsibility for the non-payment of the soldiers, and he disowned it for the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.,) wanted the cause of the non-payment of the soldiers stated in plain English, so that the saddle might be put on the right horse.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said that we were obliged, last Summer and autumn, to raise a large body of troops, and agreed to pay $25 bounty, and expeditions were sent away, and had to be paid in advance. The rule required that the soldiers should be paid every two months, and the Government was found to be providing the means to pay the army. Yet the payments for September and October were not made. He supposed these large drafts on the Treasury had exhausted the funds. The Secretary had sent no request for additional means; but had sent a great financial scheme which it would take months to carry into execution. But Congress, without waiting for any official request, promptly passed an act to provide for the payment of the soldiers.

Mr. Howard said he supposed, then, that the true reason was, that the payments were delayed in order to allow Congress to pass upon this magnificent scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought that there was a great deal of unnecessary noise about the matter. The trouble had arisen mainly from the peculiar circumstances of the case. After the adjournment of Congress, the President found it necessary to call out three hundred thousand new troops, giving large sums in bounty; and large expeditions were sent to a distance, and these men had to be paid. The trouble seemed to be that those men were not paid first who had waited longest. The Secretary of the Treasury had only the means arising from the revenues of the Government, and the issue of Treasury Notes was limited. Congress also passed an act, giving the Secretary power to sell the Government bonds, at the best price he could get, as he (Fessenden) understood it. But the Secretary of the Treasury had construed the act differently, and of course acted upon his own construction. Why, then, impute blame to anybody? Certainly Congress was not in any way to blame. They had promptly, and without any request from the executive branch of the Government, made an appropriation to provide for the payment of the army. No legislature ever acted more promptly.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury, under a judgment of the Court of Claims, until after the appropriation shall be estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury. Adopted.

Mr. Fessenden moved to amend so that the judgments of the Court shall not be final. Rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 23.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, [Rep.,] moved to strike out the provision for two additional judges. Agreed to. Yeas 21, nays 17.

The bill then passed by a vote of 23 yeas against 15 nays.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Com. Van Brunt and Charles H. Haswell, who fitted out the transports of the Banks Expedition, are guilty of negligence in the discharge of the duty assigned them, and that the commission executed by F. J. Southard, was an express violation of the agreement made by him, and he (Hale) did not see how it could be reconciled to the Government. Laid over.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The House yesterday passed a resolution declaring William Vandever not entitled to his seat, owing to his having accepted a military commission. Mr. Maynard had raised the point that such action on the part of the House, being in the character of an expulsion, required, under the Constitution, a vote of two-thirds. The Speaker overruled the point, from which decision Mr. Maynard appealed.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) to-day moved to lay the appeal on the table. This was agreed to, 82 against 36.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed.

Mr. Cox moved that the motion be laid on the table. Disagreed to, 50 against 73.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Washburn.

Mr. Seavens of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) moved the postponement of the motion until August next. Disagreed to, 36 against 115.

The question was then taken on the reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was adopted, and which is as follows:

"That William Vandever has not been entitled to be seated in this House, and he was mustered into the United States service, as Colonel of the Ninth Iowa regiment, viz: in full."

The vote was reconsidered, 70 against 64.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said this was a question of construction of the Constitution and law of the land. He did not stand here to lecture any gentleman differing from him. He accorded to others the right he claimed for himself. A gentleman accepting a military position vacated his seat in this hall. He said there was a disposition to treat this question as of no sort of moment, and of so little concern that gentlemen could not bring themselves to vote upon it when the resolution was fairly presented. They were not willing to take the responsibility of voting on a measure founded on the Constitution and the laws of the land.

He reminded the House that they were setting precedents here to control the House, which would render the members of the House literally slaves. It was their right to sit here without an overshadowing power over them, and without recognizing the right of the Executive to enter the chamber and interfere with their duties as legislators. He protested against saying we are yet at the foot of the Executive. "We are," he remarked, "clothed by the Constitution itself with power to protect ourselves against such encroachments, precluded by the form of the Government which we are endeavoring to preserve. Our fathers wisely threw around us the shield of the Constitution. If we are not prepared to protect ourselves beneath its ample folds, and throw away our rights under it, it does not make much difference if we at once cease playing the hypocrite and indulging in cant. We should cease chanting hosannas to the Constitution when we can no longer enjoy its blessings."

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana [Rep.,) inquired whether the gentleman included all who voted contrary to himself as among those who hypocritically canted about the Constitution, and brought the House subject to the Executive.

Mr. Dawes explained. He had expressly stated that it was the duty of every man who did not believe as to the soundness of the resolution, to vote against it. He had heard no one question the soundness of the proposition.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the gentleman from Massachusetts had thought proper to lecture those who differed from him. It was enough for him (Mr. Kellogg) to take care of his own vote. But when the gentleman undertook to put others on the record in an unfavorable position as desiring to give the matter the "go-by" rather than vote upon it, he wanted it also to go upon record that from his investigation he did not believe that the fact of holding a staff any office from the Government in a State was incompatible with holding a seat here. He would vote with this view when the question arose.

Mr. Dawes explained that he complained that some gentlemen attempted to avoid the passage of the resolution, while they expressed no question as to the soundness of the principles upon which it was founded. Others had placed themselves in a position where the Executive could take them out of this hall. He who accepts a military commission makes his own election whether he shall occupy a seat in the House. By the Constitution a man cannot serve two masters. He must cleave to one and part company with the other.

Mr. Washburn replied to what he characterized as a lecture from Mr. Dawes. His position was consistent. Yesterday he desired the gentleman should vote a postponement of the resolution until the third Tuesday in February. He desired them and now to meet the question fairly. He could not forget that the vote, by decision of the Chair, expelled from the House a neighbor at home and a neighbor who sat in his immediate vicinity. He could not but recollect that the same vote was cast by Mr. Vandever, struck some other members of the House. He perceived there was no great and pressing necessity which demanded a hasty vote. He desired time to consider this great constitutional question. The gentleman from Massachusetts, however, had lectured gentlemen on, and charged them with a desire to shrink from their duty. He did not know where his friend got the right to lecture them. He recognized the right of no man to lecture him for difference of opinion on a constitutional question. The gentleman had spoken of a mysterious influence as controlling members to vote against their convictions. Were was the man who had voted against his convictions? If such a man was here, he was unworthy of the unlimited confidence here. What did his friend mean by the influence of the Executive? What had the Executive to do with it? Where was the man who had gone to the White House to consult the Executive as to his action here? He felt authorized to deny that any member had consulted the Executive.

Mr. Dawes explained. His statement was that the Executive had the House in his power if the members could, while holding military commissions, claim seats in the House.

Mr. Washburn said Mr. Vandever held his commission under the seal of the Governor of Iowa, not from the Executive of the United States. "Let the country look on as much as it pleases, I vote," he said, 'according to my convictions of right. If the country does not agree with me it is its misfortune." [Laughter.]

Mr. Colfax said it was immaterial to him whether the resolution was postponed until the 3d of March or decided now. He would vote against the resolution, and in this he claimed to be sustained by the majority of the Committee on Elections themselves. He proceeded to read a resolution, direc ing an inquiry as to whether certain gentlemen holding military commissions were entitled to seats here, which was offered by Mr. Vallandigham in July last. The resolution was laid on the table, and the Committee on Elections were not even instructed to inquire into the subject. He controverted the positions of Mr. Dawes, and did not believe the Executive had spoken to a solitary member, and doubted whether the Executive even knew that the House had been discussing the matter. Therefore this charge of mysterious influence overshadowing the House to vote against their convictions was a chimera of the brain.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said his colleague (Mr. Vandever) was appointed Colonel by the Governor of the State, and thus commissioned. He commanded a militia regiment in the service of the United States.

Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said his own former position in the army was of a volunteer character. He did not desire to shrink from any duty, and considered the remarks of Mr. Dawes as to the overshadowing influence of the Executive to be merely suppositious in their character. He believed there was incompatibility in holding a military commission while claiming a seat in the House. The only question with him was whether, having served part of his time in the field and part in the House, Col. Vandever forfeited his seat here.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, (Union,) said, for want of other excitement, gentlemen had gone out of their way to suppose themselves lectured by the gentleman from Massachusetts. He sustained the positions of the gentleman.

Mr. Wilson, replying to Mr. Dawes, said he did yesterday question the soundness of his positions, and now maintained that, under the circumstances of this case, the Constitution did not apply to such cases as that of Col. Vandever.

Mr. Olin, of New-York, (Rep.,) suggested that the subject be deferred to some fixed day, and then brought before the House in a way by which they might be enabled to vote what their sense was with reference to it, and also consider the far greater question, whether they would decide by a mere majority or a two-thirds vote.

The House then voted to postpone the resolution to the 3d of March next—78 against 68.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the House concurred in all the Senate's amendments to the Military Academy bill, and then went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of general debate.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, (Union,) said the President's emancipation proclamation had united the South, as he had predicted, like one man, and paralyzed the efforts of loyal men, so as to leave little hope of the restoration of the Union. The President had finally yielded his former position to the influence of persistent fanatics. The pretense now was a war for the Constitution. It was nothing but bold and absolute assumption of despotic power which would wrest from the people the right of self-government. No State could be safe with such a power suspended over it. No stronger disunion doctrine was ever issued in this country. Those who sanctioned it were ready to yield their liberty and compress themselves states. He spoke about arbitrary arrests, &c., and said not even in the Executive Department who usurped power under the necessities, detestable subterfuge of military necessity, deserves to be called tyrant. The Abolition creed was short, but full of horror and blood. The Secessionists furnished the fire, and the Abolitionists the fuel to kindle the conflagration now sweeping through the land. Withdraw the fuel, and the fire would soon burn out. He had no bone of resignation under the present radical policy. The Democratic Party of the North and South would crush out both Abolitionists and Secessionists, and snatch the Government from ruin.

Mr. Wilson read the Crittenden resolutions, heretofore adopted by the House, that the present deplorable condition of the country was caused by the disunionists of the South. For this the gentleman from Kentucky voted. But now the same gentleman pieced it was brought into it by the Abolitionists. He (Wilson) accepted the declaration as expressed by the gentleman under his oath, while he repudiated the sentiment of the speech.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Oakey Hall and His Reporters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Remembering that Mr. Raymond never makes a political speech without being garbled or distorted by partisan reporters, I shall beg leave to bear, in common with him and all public speakers, the "necessity" of such head-notes as preceded the report of my speech. But I cannot (as a gentleman known to many family circles in which your paper circulates) permit to go uncontradicted your reporter's statement that I read an original doggerel with a refrain unworthy of publication. The "doggerel" and "refrain" are in every published volume of Thomas Moore's poems which I ever saw, and is in my library edition, published by Appletons. The names are slightly altered, to suit the times, but the refrain is verbatim. I know not which to most emphasize—your reporter's ignorance of literature or his prurient fancy.

A. OAKEY HALL.

District-Attorney's Office, New-York, Jan. 21, 1863.

Our Public Wealth.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The elaborate and interesting letter of "A Veteran Observer," in Monday's Times, throws considerable light on the financial strength of this country. He is partial, however, to prove that after paying the expenses of the war, we shall sold to our national wealth 6 0 millions of dollars this year.

To show this it is only needful to present a summary of your correspondent's amended argument. He says:

1. The net profits of the nation, after paying all necessary expenses, will be 1,100 millions of dollars during the current year.

2 Out of this surplus, the war will consume 450 millions.

3. There will thus remain, over and above all our national expenses, more than 600 millions, to be added to the accumulated capital of the nation, as the savings of the year.

Now in the second step of this argument, the cost of the war is set down at 450 millions. But this is not correct. On the contrary, we are spending more than twice this sum, or 2½ millions a day. In Mr. Spaulding's and other recent speeches in Congress, the details are fully given.

Of course, it will be distinctly understood that I do not deny the proposition that the nation has a surplus of 600 millions a year. Information is my object, not discussion. I meekly call for proof and examine the evidence as it is adduced.

No one will be more rejoiced than myself, or would more sincerely congratulate your correspondent, should he succeed hereafter in demonstrating his opinion to the satisfaction of the public. A nation, like an individual, becomes poorer if the annual expenditure exceeds the annual income, and can grow in wealth, if it spends heavily, only by augmenting its income, developing its productive power, and fostering habits of frugality, industry, and labor saving ingenuity among its people. Hence it happens that, as "a Veteran Observer" intimates, some nations grow richer and others poorer while at war. That this country will make good its claim to a high place in the former class, every patriotic citizen, whatever he may fear on the subject, most fervently hope, and anxiously wish to see proved. G. M.

The First Fruits of a "Conservative" Triumph.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has usually been my fate to play the part of a political Cassandra, uttering forebodings of evil which nobody would listen to, but which, nevertheless, were pretty nearly verified. You may think it a useless crying over spilt milk, but the last instance of this is so striking that I must call your attention to it. Just before the State election, a letter of mine appeared in your columns, showing the absurdity of Gov. Seymour and his party calling themselves Conservatives, or of any one expecting any conservatism from them, when they had notoriously for years been the principal violators of law, order and justice all over the country.

The majority of our voters, being given over for their sins to believe in a lie, did believe in Horatio Seymour's conservatism, and what is the result? Just nineteen days has he been in power, and our legislative capital is already disgraced by scenes worthy of Mississippi or Arkansas.

Many persons of property and education are known to have supported Seymour. It is said that some such have even supported the Woods. I suppose it is on the same principle that some African tribes worship the devil—for fear he should do them harm. But the reason will not have been thrown away if these misguided individuals can read it aright, so as to see that the worst way of dealing with the hoodlums of law and Government, North and South, is trying to conciliate them, and that, whatever danger there may be in resisting their attempts, submission is the greatest of all dangers. C. A. BRISTED.

January 19, 1863.

The Government vs. Commodore Tatnall.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Before the United States District Court to-day, Judge Hall presiding, the case of the United States vs Commodore Tatnall was called on.

Hon. Eli Cook, of Buffalo, appeared as the counsel for Commodore Tatnall.

District Attorney Dart objected to Mr. Cook appearing as counsel for the defendant, unless he could show authority from the defendant to do so.

Mr Cook argued that it was unnecessary to show this authority, and that it had not been necessary to do so since the statute of 1830.

Mr. Dart then objected to saswee, because Mr. Cook had not sworn that Commodore Tatnall was not a commissioned rebel.

Mr. Cook claimed that a general denial of forfeiture was all that was required under the practice.

Judge Hall directed the District Attorney to put in his objections in the shape of a demurrer or otherwise, and that he would hear the argument thereon to-morrow morning.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Coughs, Hoarseness.

And the various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers and Singers are liable, relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children TEETHING—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Ayer's
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy
for
Colds, Coughs and Consumption.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—In Reports of the Howard Association—Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER Inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS.
ANKLETS.— No. 513 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be ANKLETS—in full dress for skating, should have a ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S, ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Laughing without Gas, at Clinton Hall.—Ladies will be experimented upon THIS EVENING, at the close of Prof. Brittan's lecture. Experiments every evening this week, except Saturday.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

McKay—McKeags.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Dr. McLeod, of New York, at the residence of the bride's brother, James W. McKay, Elizabeth M. McKeag, all of Brooklyn.

Ritch—Isaacson.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, by Rev. J. F. Thompson, D. D., Daniel D. Ritch, to Louisa, only daughter of Frederick Isaacson, Esq., all of this City.

Seaman—Townsend.—In Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. H. Moore, Benjamin H. Seaman, Esq., of Meriden, to Miss Elizabeth Hyers Townsend, of Paris.

Sewell—Whiting.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 18, in Christ Church, by Rev. Percival E. Smith, of Lee City, assisted by Rev. Spence F. Sweetman, of Hudson, William H. Sewell, of Woodbury Court, to Elizabeth Whiting, only daughter of the late John L. Whiting, Esq., of Kinderhook, N. Y., and great-granddaughter of Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer, of Hudson.

Martin—Martin.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Foy, William Stanhope Martin, of Jersey City, N. J., to Miss Mary Martin, all of this City, N. J. cards.

DIED

Bailey.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, Chas. E. Bailey, eldest son of Charles and Louisa Bailey, aged 19 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 84 Laight-st.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Layton.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Capt. A. S. Layton, U. S. M. C., in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, the "Mansion House," Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Barnes.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, of heart disease, Catherine, wife of Jacob Brombacher, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 96 Sands-st.

Castlear.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, of heart disease, John Castlear, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the First Baptist Church, of this City, of which he was a member for more than half a century, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, from whence his remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

Parks.—In White Plains, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, Wm. F. Parks, of Co. A, Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, about 34 years of age.

☞ Canada and Nova Scotia papers please copy.

Dawson.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, Samuel Dawson, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Spencer-st., near Flushing-av., Brooklyn.

Earle.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, of consumption, Miss Sarah Earle, daughter of Sylvester Earle, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her uncle, Gustus E. Earle, No. 111 Amos-st., &c. The remains will be taken to New-Hamburgh on the 10 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad, on Friday morning.

Esler.—In this City, on Wednesday, morning, Jan. 21, William S., son of Alexander and Grace Esler, aged 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 172 West 32d-st.

Eldridge.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, after a short illness, E. Dansett Eldridge, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 West 31st-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Engelhardt.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, Sarah W., wife of A. R. Frothingham, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 146 Hicks-st., on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Harmon.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, Mary Penfield, relict of the late Lewis Hartman, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James L. Todd, No. 16 3d-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Lawrence Burying-ground, Long Island, for interment.

Isaac.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 21, Jacob K. Isaac, aged 24 years and 7 months.

Funeral services will be held in the 8th-av. Dutch Reformed Church, opposite Amity-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His friends are kindly invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Levings.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, of pneumonia, Charles Thaddeus Levings, in the 42d year of his age.

Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 2d-st. M. E. Church, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be interred at Cypress Hills.

Matteson.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan 20, Mrs. Peter Matteson, after a long and painful illness, in the 52d year of her age.

Her friends and those of her brothers, John and Thomas, and of her sons, James, Hugh, Peter, John and William Henry, and of her son-in-law, Michael Treacy and Felix Coleman, and of the family generally, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday next, Jan. 22, at two o'clock A. M., from her late residence, corner of 5th-st. and Broadway, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner 50th-st. and 6th-av., and from thence to Calvary Cemetery, for interment.

Owen.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, Maria, wife of Thomas Owen, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 30 West 30th-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Snowhill.—In Ithaca, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 20, Wm. Oliver Snowhill, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, John Appleby, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Spotswood, N. J., on Saturday next, Jan. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Suttman.—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 20, Elizabeth Suttman, daughter of I. S. and H. A. Suttman, aged 5 years, 2 months and 8 days.

Snowhill.—In Ithaca, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, Mr. W. H. Snowhill, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Spotswood, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ New-York and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Thorburn.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 21, Grant Thorburn, Esq., in the 90th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Tarrens.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, Isabella, daughter of David and Isabella Tarrens, aged 8 years and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 248 West 14th-st., on Friday, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock.

Van Deusen.—In Greenport, N. Y., on Monday evening, Jan. 19, Livingston, only son of Peter Van Deusen, in the 9th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Greenport, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Ward.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, Jas. Ward.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 263 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.

A great variety of sizes, styles and prices, at reduced prices. Wholesale buyers invited to call and examine.
EGGINS & ELLIOT, Publishers,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAY-best literary feast that ever regaled human taste." Now edition, with 10 fine steel engravings, $1 50.
ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS.—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50, sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, by the publisher, C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW THE DESTRUC-tive effects of Mercury, read Medical Common Sense, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents-tables free, at the principal news agencies; at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, DR. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

EDWARD BENIGAN & BRO., NO. 569 Broadway, have now on hand the *Cobbin Reason* complete, from its earliest publication to the present time—a splendid—in beautiful style of binding. The finest work in the English language.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a regular meeting of this Association, held Jan. 19, 1863, at Harrington's Hall, corner of 42d-st. and 8th-av., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That to this first meeting of the year we hail the proclamation of our faithful President, Abraham Lincoln, announcing freedom to the slaves of rebels, as wise and right, of a nature to earn the approbation of good men in our own country and throughout the world.

Resolved, That we see in the crimes now openly perpetrated by men calling themselves Democrats, in their endeavors to give aid and comfort to our deadly enemies, by producing anarchy within our own borders, new evidence the truth, that all the adherents of Slavery are alike enemies of the Republic whether engaged in open war or not.

Resolved, That we call on the Executive of the State, bound to see that the laws are faithfully executed, to suppress the riots in Albany and to protect the Legislature in the free exercise of the lawful authority.

JOHN H. PORTER, secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 35.—Jan. 21, 1863.
69, 42, 39, 67, 58, 55, 63, 48, 38, 34, 14, 47, 65.
Kentucky, Class 36.—Jan. 21, 1863.
67, 62, 53, 49, 11, 34, 33, 51, 13, 16, 74, 52, 3.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S AD-vertisement on eighth page.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Rail

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1105, 1111, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1131, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1112, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1284, 1288, 1290, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1136.—*Part III.*—Nos. 420, 991, 995, 997, 1003, 1005, 1019, 1023, 1029, 1035, 1039, 1043, 1017, 606, 718, 815, 1009.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 233, 234.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1965, 3241, 1275, 1251, 507, 787, 853, 1247, 2827, 1319, 1321, 1323. *Part II.*—Nos. 3084, 536, 1022, 1302, 1856, 1854, 1254, 964, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1061, 1065, 1066, 1069, 1075, 1082, 1083, 360½, 478, 1020, 827, 714, 707, 291, 964.

Conflict of Evidence—A Case Warranting Reversal of Judgment.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

David Sturtevant, &c., vs. *William Myers.*—This action was brought to recover the price of thirty-one bales of hay, sold, as alleged, in January, 1856, by the plaintiffs to the defendant, at $1 06¼ per hundred pounds.

It was shown on the trial, on the part of the plaintiffs, that the hay was purchased of the firm of Sherman & Mull, of which the defendant was agent, and that it was damaged, and they thought a deduction should be made, and so informed Myers, meeting him in the street; that Myers said he was selling hay to the stage lines at $1 06¼, and that this hay was just as good for their use as any other. The plaintiff testified that, meeting Myers, and wishing a witness to the damaged condition of the hay, he requested him to go and look at it, and it was then that the above conversation occurred. The testimony of the plaintiff's son was of about the same import, except that the substance of the conversation had by him with the defendant at the time of the delivery of the hay was that the plaintiffs were to have $1 06¼ for it.

It appeared that the hay was a part of a lot purchased of Sherman & Mull by the plaintiffs in 1855, at $1 per hundred, when the defendant was in the employ of Sherman & Mull as agent, manager, &c., and the defendant testified that he acted throughout as the agent of Sherman & Mull, and that the plaintiffs dealt with him as such agent. Upon meeting plaintiffs, defendant testified that he was informed that a large portion of the hay purchased by plaintiffs of Sherman & Mull, was damaged, and that plaintiffs expected to make a considerable reduction upon it. He answered, according to his testimony, that they were selling the stage lines at eight and sixpence, and as he thought the hay could not be much damaged, they would rather take it back; that this was agreed to and done, and credit given on the books of Sherman & Mull against another lot of hay subsequently purchased of them by the plaintiffs.

Sherman, of the firm of Sherman & Mull, testified that their firm had long been insolvent, (the action was commenced nearly six years after the alleged transaction,) and that the defendant acted as their agent throughout, and that the last lot of hay sold to the plaintiffs by them had not been settled for. He corroborated the defendant's testimony generally.

The Justice before whom the case was tried found for the plaintiff, and the case was appealed to this Court, where now, per HILTON, J., it was held that upon the plaintiff's evidence it was obvious that his first interview with Myers was to have no witness to the damaged condition of the hay, which he had purchased of Sherman & Mull, at $1 per hundred, and on which he wanted a considerable reduction; and that if the plaintiff's testimony was relied upon it must be inferred that the defendant at once, without seeing the hay at all, agreed to take it and pay for it, at the same price he was selling to the stage companies, thus reserving to himself not the slightest compensation for his trouble in carting the hay from the plaintiff's store, making the intended sale and collecting the money from the purchasers.

The Court thought this rather too improbable an inference to be credited in opposition to the proofs of the defence; and which not being in its material aspect contradicted, but merely opposed in an equivocal sense by inferences in their nature incredible, could not be said to present such a case of conflict as would warrant the regarding the determination of the Judge as conclusive.

The judgment was reversed, but Judge DALY was of opinion that the case was such a one of conflict of evidence as should not be interfered with.

Divorced—An Adulterer Disposed of.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Mary Ann Turney vs. *Edward A. Turney*—This was an action for divorce, upon the alleged adultery of the husband, who, as stated, was convicted of bigamy in the General Sessions last November, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Judgment of divorce was now granted.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Bliss, &c, vs. *Whitney et al.*—Order granted.

Moses et al, vs. *Von Haughton; Morgan* vs. *Coyle et al.*—Judgments ordered on report of referee.

Ray et al, vs. *Oldershaw.*—Reference ordered to take proof of facts and report.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mountfort.

The East River Bank vs. *Taylor, &c.*—Ordered that judgment be marked "secured on appeal."

McGowran vs. *Strickland.*—Summons issued directing party to appear, &c.

Corr vs. *Dorer, &c.*—Motion denied without prejudice to renewal, &c.

Bank of North America v. *Moyebray; Carstens* vs. *Crumber; Preterre* vs. *Preterre, Niles* vs. *Simmes; Frankyb, Guar, &c.* vs. *Rowland; Knapp,* vs. *Budsall Fowler* vs. *Raphall; Reed* vs. *Nussbaum.*—Orders granted.

Goodridge vs. *Dronoell.*—Examination of parties directed.

Pater vs. *Lynch, Sheriff.*—Sureties approved.

Clarke, Receiver, vs. *Acosta, Executor.*—Judgment of Court of Appeals directed to be entered, &c.

Glentworth vs. *Moffatt.*—Judgment of Court of Appeals directed to be entered, &c.

Scheidt vs. *Hawks et als.*—Summons amended upon payment of $10 costs.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Jan. 21.	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 21.	New-York	Southampton
United Kingdom	Jan. 24.	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	Jan. 24.	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24.	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 28.	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 31.	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb 4.	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Feb. 7.	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 8.	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Feb. 11.	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21.	New-York	Southampton.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For Newbern.....Steamer Mary Sanford.....Jan. 24.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Teutonia* and *City of Baltimore* will close at the New-York Postoffice on Saturday, at 10½ P. M.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES PARK, MUSICIAN.—INFORMATION wanted by the mother of CHARLES PARK, Musician in the Eighth Infantry Band. Address a note to J. RICHIE, Box No. 176 *Times* Office, immediately.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY and in the enjoyment of a moderate income, wishes to open a correspondence with a lady, with a view, ultimately, to a matrimonial alliance. She must be intelligent, vivacious, and have a taste for literature and music, and be under 28 years of age, as the subscriber is a young man. Money no object, if the lady is willing to live in an unostentatious but comfortable manner. All answers will be treated with sincerity and confidence. Address L. W. H., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—ONE WHO writes a quick and neat hand, and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 195 Post-office, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—IN A FAMILY ON THE HUDson, near the City. One girl to cook and do general housework; one chambermaid and waitress. Apply to 11 College-place, southwest corner, up stairs, front office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a Protestant young woman as good cook, washer and ironer, with good City references. Call at No. 15 Madison-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a woman as nurse girl, unless one who is thoroughly competent, and has good city references. Protestant preferred. Apply at 115 W. 23d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN—16 OR 17 YEARS old—in a fancy goods store. He must be able to make himself generally useful. Address K., Box No. 40 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACH[illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] 9 A. M. and P. M.

$75 A MONTH [illegible] every [illegible] as I may now offer [illegible] Address [illegible]

$60 A MONTH [illegible] Parties [illegible] Address [illegible]

SOLICITING [illegible] Will pay a liberal [illegible] Address, inclosing three cent stamp, Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

SECOND EDITION.

THURSDAY. ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE CRISIS AT ALBANY.

WITHDRAWAL OF JUDGE DEAN.

Mr. Tremmer, of Rochester, Put Forward as the Democratic Candidate for Speaker.

NO BALLOT TO-DAY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The Democrats held a caucus this morning.

Judge DEAN, after thanking his friends for their kindness and constancy to him, withdrew his name as candidate for Speaker.

Mr. TREMMER, of Rochester, was then nominated as the Democratic candidate for Speaker.

Considerable opposition was made to Judge DEAN's withdrawal, but he urged his friends to consent to it, when the change was agreed upon.

The news of the withdrawal of Judge DEAN creates the greatest excitement around the Capitol.

Large crowds of citizens from New-York, Brooklyn, Oswego, Troy and Syracuse, are in attendance, representing both the Democratic and Republican parties.

The Police, with the Mayor and Chief, are on hand to preserve order.

There is no prospect of a ballot for Speaker being taken to-day.

MESSAGE OF GOV. SEYMOUR TO THE STATE SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Gov. SEYMOUR has sent the following Message to the Senate:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: I have received from your honorable body the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of Senators that the election of Speaker in the Assembly is delayed by the interference and threats of a mob, assembled within the lobbies of the Assembly chamber, and which has since endeavored to control the legislative action of the Assembly by threats and by violence; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to confer with His Excellency the Governor, and request him to take prompt and energetic action for the protection of the Assembly from mob violence, and for the speedy and condign punishment of the authors and abettors thereof.

These were communicated to me by a Committee of the Senate.

To avoid the mistaken and injurious impressions they are calculated to make, it is proper I should state that when a complaint was made on Friday last, by a member of the Assembly, that the proceedings of that body were disturbed by the disorderly conduct of persons in the lobbies and galleries, I informed him that any protection which might be called for by any member of the Assembly would be immediately afforded.

The difficulties of the Assembly grow out of the differences of opinion among its members, with respect to its organization.

There is an obvious impropriety in any interference by one department of the Government with the proceedings of any coördinate branch of that Government, unless it is a request made by the parties interested.

Before the passage of the resolutions of the Senate every member of the Assembly who spoke to me upon the subject, was told that he had a right to full protection, but to avoid even apparent interference with the organization of the Assembly, which, by the Constitution, is expressly left to the exclusive control of that body, my action must be based upon a request for protection from those directly concerned.

Immediately upon being advised of the alleged disorders, I consulted with the Mayor of this city, who made adequate arrangements to prevent any outside interference.

I left it due to the Senate, as a matter of courtesy, to explain to them that I can only act upon a request coming from members of that branch of the Legislature which is affected by any disorderly proceedings.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET—A WOMAN FATALLY INJURED.—About 6 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the premises No. 297 Pearl-street, occupied by the Manhattan Axle Grease Company. Their property was entirely destroyed. They estimate their loss at $20,000, said to be fully insured in City Companies. The lower part of the building is occupied by Mr. EMIL CAMMIL, as a painted varnish store. His premises were flooded by water to such an extent as to destroy almost all his stock. He estimates his loss at $5,000, and is fully insured. A sad accident occurred to a woman named JULIA O'MARA, who was run over and, it is believed, fatally injured by Steam Engine No. 42, when the latter was running to the fire. The injured woman was promptly conveyed to the New-York Hospital by the Second Precinct Police.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 22

Arrived this Forenoon.

Bark Cephas, Starrett, Gregory, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

WIND—This morning, from N. E., Heavy.

Vessels Due at this Port from Europe.

The following are some of the vessels due, or nearly so, from Europe:

Ship American Eagle, Urquhart, London Dec. 6.
Ship Agnes, Jones, Liverpool Dec. 5.
Ship Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool Dec. 12.
Ship A. & E. Lovett, Berry, London Dec. 8.
Ship Black Hawk, Downe, Deal, Dec. 31.
Ship Deutschland, Hanson, London Dec. 24.
Ship Britannia, Patten, Liverpool Dec. 13.
Ship R. S. Kimball, Hosmer, Liverpool Dec. 13.
Ship Byzantium, Robiosco, London Dec. 20.
Ship Bridgewater, Barstow, Liverpool Dec. 12.
Ship City of Brooklyn, Chase, London Dec. 26.
Ship Confidence, Cole, Glasgow Dec. 23.
Ship Christiana, Mouk, London, Dec 19.
Ship Cynosure, Robinson, Liverpool Dec. 3.
Ship C. A. Farwell, Amesbury, Liverpool and Waterford, Dec. 2.
Ship Charlotte, Gatzer, Liverpool Dec. 14.
Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London, Dec. 18
Ship Empire State, Briggs, Liverpool Dec 12.
Ship Emerald, Luce, Liverpool Dec. 25.
Ship Ellen Austin, Kennedy, Liverpool, Dec. 25.
Ship Ernestine, Ganche, Liverpool Dec. 4.
Ship Gertrude, Downe, Liverpool Dec. 5.
Ship Gorilla, George, Liverpool Dec. 2
Ship Georgiana, Nahman, Liverpool Dec. 23.
Ship Humboldt, Welcne, London, Dec. 23.
Ship Harry of the West, Cotton, Liverpool Dec. 12.
Ship Helicopoint, Kenard, Liverpool Nov. 20.
Ship Hiprogriffe, Addy, Texel Oct. 15.
Ship Harvest Queen, Jones, Liverpool Dec. 2.
Ship Highland Light, Crowell, Dublin Nov. 2.
Ship John Bazbour, Ivey, Liverpool Dec. 16.
Ship Johan Stricker, Bremen Nov 20.
Ship James L. Rogers, Conway, Liverpool Dec 30.
Ship J. H. Ryerson, Latham, Liverpool Dec. 17.
Ship John M. Mayo, Glasson, London, Dec. 11.
Ship Java, Daggett, Glasgow Dec. 2.
Ship Liberty, Peterson, Liverpool Nov. 30.
Ship Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool Dec. 23.
Ship Noted of us, Lamb, Liverpool Dec. 14.
Ship M. Livingston, Samson, Havre Dec. 11.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

[illegible] BOY, AND 10 [illegible]—AN active [illegible] who can [illegible] is now open for an engagement [illegible] the eighth instant in that department with [illegible] and detail, with a general knowledge of the [illegible] now, and has been for [illegible] years, in the house, and can influence a [illegible] trade. Inquiries can be had at [illegible] Priority. References [illegible] Address D. H. S., Parlor 4, Astor A[illegible] No. 152 Leonard-st, New-York City.

A GARDENER OR COACHMAN—AS [illegible] A WATCHMAN—by a man and wife [illegible] Protestant. The [illegible] understands the [illegible] and [illegible] and can be [illegible] with [illegible] Can be seen [illegible] for [illegible] days, at No. 92 [illegible] City, at which office they may be seen after 10 o'clock.

THIRD EDITION.

THURSDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 22, 1863.

$25,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	94½	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	121½
13,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	95½	150 do	s3. 121
5,000 do	95½	30 do	120¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Coup	67	50 do	120¾
30,000 Treas. 7 3-10 Per ct. Notes	101¾	200 do	b30. 122
4,000 do	101⅞	500 do	b3. 121
4,000 do	101⅞	3600 Erie Railway	85
4,000 do	101⅞	500 do	85⅛
17,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅞	200 do	84⅜
20,000 do	96	50 do	85⅛
5,000 U. S. D. N's	94⅛	500 do	84⅜
35,000 do	94¾	100 do	b15 85⅜
7,000 Pa. Cen. R. 6ds	100	200 do	b30 85
1,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	100	50 do	b10 85⅛
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90,	61¾	50 do	s60 85
1,000 do	61	600 Erie Railway Pref	108
10,000 do	60	900 do	107⅞
3,000 Ill. War Loan	108	100 do	b30. 108
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	75	100 do	107¾
35,000 Mo. St. 6s	66	10 do	107
1,000 do	65¾	250 do	b10 107
2,000 do	66¾	200 do	b30. 107⅜
10,000 do	66¾	100 do	b30. 107⅝
44,000 dn	67	5 Hudson Riv. R	96¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, ins. to H. & St. Jo	86	200 do	97
6,000 Va. St. 6s	64	100 do	97⅛
10,000 Cal. State 7s	130	100 do	97⅜
5,000 Erie 2d M. Bs, '83	118	100 do	b30. 93⅜
1,000 do	118	400 Harlem R	48
1,000 Lul. N. Y. & E. 1M.	108	600 do	48⅜
6,000 do	107⅜	200 do	b30 49
3,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	116	1200 do	48⅝
1,000 do	117	100 do	48
2,000 C., P. & Q. Rr. Bs.	126	100 do	b30 48
5,000 Mich. So. S. F.	112	200 do	b15 48
5,000 do	113⅜	500 do	48
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	102	200 do	b30 48⅛
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d M.	92	200 do	48⅜
5,000 do	92⅛	500 Harlem R. Pref	78
5,000 do	93	100 do	78⅜
11,000 do	b30 93¼	100 do	79
5,500 Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	82	150 Reading R.	b30 93
1,000 do	83	200 do	93⅛
10,000 do	b10 83⅛	200 do	s15 93⅛
2,000 do	b30 83½	100 do	94
2,000 Cl. & Pitts 4th M.	92	500 Mich. C. R.	94⅛
10,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	72⅜	200 do	94¼
5,000 do	73	200 do	b30 99
15,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	43	100 Del., L. & West. R	135
5,000 do	43¾	62 do	136
9,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	110	400 M. S. & N. Ind. R	65
8,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	92⅛	800 do	64⅜
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	96	1200 do	64
2,000 C. & Tol. 8 P.	115	100 do	s30 64
24,000 P. W. & C. 2d M.	105⅜	950 do	64¼
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	89	600 do	s30 64¾
25,000 do	88	50 do	s60 63¾
2,000 do	87	100 do	b30 65
19 Bank of Commerce	91¾	200 do	b10 64⅝
8 Am. Ex. Bank	96	50 do	b. 0 64⅝
5 Bk. of N. America	99	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105
20 do	98	100 do	s60. 104
5 National Bank	90	500 do	105⅜
10 Imp. & Trad. Bank	97	15 Panama R.	105⅝
70 Park Bank	120	650 Ill. C. R. Scrip	93
50 Metropolitan Bank	93	250 do	95⅜
10,000 American Gold	83.147⅜	100 do	b30 96
25,000 do	147⅝	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R	71
10,000 do	b30 148⅛	100 do	c 70
3,000 do	147⅜	1600 do	70⅜
20,000 do	s30. 147⅜	200 do	s30 70
25 City Gas Co. Brklyn	100	100 do	b 15 71
50 do	100½	200 do	b30 71
600 Pronswick C. L. Co.	9⅝	32 Clev., Col. & Cin. R. ex div	165
50 Cary Impr Co.	7⅜	700 Gal. & Ch. R.	55
100 do	7⅜	20 do	91⅜
100 do	6⅝	100 do	b30 95⅜
200 Canton Comp'y.	32⅜	1700 Cle. & Toledo R.	93
100 do	32	300 do	b15 93⅛
200 do	b10 32	100 do	b10 93
100 do	31	100 do	b10 93⅜
100 do	b10 31	100 do	b30 93⅜
140 do	30¾	200 do	b30 93⅜
50 do	30⅜	400 Chic. & R. I. R.	94
100 do	30⅞	100 do	b30. 94⅛
100 do	30⅜	200 do	b30 94
32 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	132	100 do	93⅛
50 Penn Coal Co.	129	50 do	b30 93⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pref	24	200 do	93⅛
1150 do	24⅜	150 do	93⅛
150 do	24⅜	700 do	93
200 do	24⅜	100 do	b10 93⅜
300 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	69	400 Alt. & T. Haute R.	39
500 do	70	200 do	38⅝
150 Nor. & Wor. R	80	50 Chi., B. & Quin. R.	108
150 Cum. Coal	94⅛	200 do	97⅜
200 do	95	50 do	b30 108⅜
50 Pac. Mail S. Co.	170	200 Mil. & P. du C. R.	47
50 do	b30 172	50 do	b10 47⅜
50 do	172	200 P., Ft. W. & C. R	70
25 do	174	500 do	75
100 do	175	211	c 73
100 do	178	26 do	73⅛
50 Chic. Alt. & St. L. R.	63	1000 do	74
50 do, St. L. & A. Pref. d.	87	200 do	b30 75

ADVANCE OF BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Union Army Surrounding Fredericksburgh.

News from Rebel Sources.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

It is reported and confirmed by the passengers who arrived last night that Gen. BURNSIDE's forces have crossed over the river, and are now above and below Fredericksburgh.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Attempt to Run the Blockade at Charleston.

State of Things in the Southern Confederacy.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Southern papers are received, and contain the following important intelligence:

"An unsuccessful attempt was made to run the blockade of Charleston on the 19th of January. A vessel supposed to be the steamer *Hunt*ress, ladened with 400 bales of cotton, endeavored to get out, but failed to do so, and was burot off the mouth of the Swash channel last night.

It is conjectured that the storm on the coast has disarranged the plans of the Federals, and prevented their advance from Newbern.

The United States steamer *Columbia* is ashore at Masonboro Inlet, and her Commander, twelve officers and twenty-eight men, surrendered to Col. LANE on the 17th inst.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Jan. 20 says a new financial scheme is presented by Mr. G. A. CHANALLS, which proposes an amendment of the Constitution legalizing the issue of notes to be legal tender during the war and five years thereafter; and proposes the purchase of the whole cotton crop of the Confederate States, the present crop to be purchased at from ten to fifteen cents per pound.

The flag of truce boat *Wyoming* arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday from City Point, with 704 exchanged Union prisoners, all privates.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The Confederate bearer of dispatches, recently captured off this port, is Maj. REID SAUNDERS. He attempted to run the blockade in a small sailing vessel.

Judge HOLT died in Augusta on the 14th inst.

Flour is selling in Charleston at $46 per barrel; in Mobile at $60.

GEO. W. RANDOLPH is the People's candidate for next Governor of Virginia.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Advance of General Foster into the Interior.

UNION FORCE 60,000 STRONG.

Attack on Fort Caswell, at Wilmington.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 19th inst. says: "We have the following important intelligence from North Carolina:

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 16, —

The following I just received from Kingston, N. C. To-day's date says that the enemy drove in our pickets yesterday, eighteen miles below.

The enemy are supposed to be in strong force, and on the advance.

They are building bridges over Cove Creek. It is doubtless a feint to cover their movement on Wilmington or Weldon.

The Federals are 60,000 strong, and have twenty days' rations.

The Yankee gunboats attacked Fort Caswell yesterday, but without arriving at any result.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, presented the credentials of Hon. DAVID TURPIE, elected United States Senator from the State of Indiana.

Mr. COWAN presented the petition of A. STEWART and others, asking relief for the widow of THOMAS GRECO, the original inventor of iron-clad vessels.

Mr. POMEROY presented numerous petitions praying for an act to prevent the sale of adulterated liquors.

Mr. FOSTER offered a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept a title to League Island until Congress shall so direct.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Mr. STEVENS reported a bill, providing for the appointment of a Deputy Register of the Treasury, with a salary of $2,500 per annum, and expending for two years from date the provision for the appointment of Assistant Secretaries of War, as their terms will soon expire.

Mr. STEVENS said that the Committee on Ways and Means had received a letter from L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register of the Treasury, stating that owing to physical labor and other causes, he has rheumatic paralysis in his right hand, and therefore that he is unable to discharge his official duties. He asks Congress to appoint a Deputy Register. The bill was introduced in accordance with this request.

The bill was amended by making the salary of the Deputy Register $2,000 per annum, and limiting the continuation of the Assistant Secretaries to one year from date.

The bill was then passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

The Washington Mail—Snow-Storm on the Susquehanna.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The Washington mail, due here at 1 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived. The snow-storm on the Susquehanna was so severe that the boat was unable to cross.

Weather Reports—Jan. 22.

BOSTON, MASS.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 30°; wind fresh, northeast—sleet.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 33° above zero; barometer, 29.51; wind east—cloudy and mild.

TORONTO, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 36°; barometer, 29.05.

SARNIA, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 32°—cloudy.

CLEVELAND, O.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 30°; barometer, 29.45 and rising; wind south—cloudy.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan 21—A. M., tehermometer 40°; barometer 29.45, wind north west—clear. P. M., thermometer 42°; barometer 29.42, wind northwest—cloudy. River rising slowly, 12 feet in canal, 9 feet over falls.

PORTLAND, Me.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 24°; wind north—cloudy.

BOSTON, MASS.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 32° wind north—rainy.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 28°; wind north—cloudy.

NEW-YORK—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 40°; wind northeast—cloudy.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 37°; wind northeast—cloudy.

WASHINGTON—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 35°; wind east—cloudy.

PHILADELPHIA, Noon—thermometer 40°; barometer, 30.25; wind north-northeast—cloudy.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR firm; sales, 1,600 bols. at unchanged prices. WHEAT firm; sales, 3,000 bushels Red, $1 55 @$1 57; White, $1 75@$1 85. CORN firm; sales, 3,000 bushels new, 60c.; old, 90c. OATS advancing, at 70c.@72c. WHISKY firm, at 50c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR dull; Western drooping. WHEAT firm; Western White, $1 82@$1 86. CORN quiet and unchanged. WHISKY dull, at 50c. COFFEE dull; Rio declined ½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Stocks active. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Reading Railroad, 46; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 26; Pennsylvania Railroad, 65½. Sight exchange on New-York at par.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Steamers Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen: Szi Chuen, Kennedy, Shanghai. P. S. Forbes.

Bark Mirna, Russell, Radmann, Antwerp, Wm. Salem & Co.

Brigs Sarah Flagg, Kimball, Acquadilla F. Talbot & Co.; Brig Thos. (Br.) Evans, Galway, Ackell, Huot & Co.; Solferino, Higgins, Para, Borden, Everett; Sybil, Coe; Tower, Matanzas, Wiley & Kneeland.

Schooners Palmetto, Leland, St. John, N. B., Peck & Church; Enterprise, Cornell, Eastville, Va., Morgan & Parker.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Ship Quesnel, Fuech, Havre Nov. 24, with mdse. and 65 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had continual westerly gales on the passage.

Schr. Powwow, Sparks, Provincetown 5 ds., with mdse. from Br. Steamer Caledonia, ashore on Cape Cod.

Miscellaneous.

The wind this morning continues from the N. E., but not so violent as it was through the night. The gale commenced as unusual, to the southward of us, and has been very fierce.

The iron-clads Nahant and Passaic, which left here on Sunday, probably reached the Delaware Breakwater before the gale set in.

The vessels reported as below to-yesterday and to-day's papers are most of them at anchor in the lower bay.

The Long Island steamer City of Boston, is the only boat in as yet (10 o'clock) from the eastward.

The brig Ossiad, outward bound, went ashore near Quarantine, but was towed off.

The bark Thetis, from Galway, in the lower bay, lost bowsprit by collision.

Vessels due at this Port from Europe.

Ship Ninna, Lesseif, Liverpool Nov. 8.
Ship M. Lockhart, Harfield, Liverpool, Dec. 22.
Ship M. A. Lewis, Lewis, Sunderland Dec. 23.
Ship N. Biddle, Ives, Bristol, Dec. 26.
Ship New-Orleans, Bell, Liverpool Dec. 16.
Ship Ontario, Post, Liverpool Dec 3.
Ship Prince Imperial, Havre Dec. 10.
Ship Pepperill, Hill, Marseilles Dec. 21.
Ship President Fillmore, Bradley, London Dec. 11.
Ship Patrick Henry, Moore, London Dec. 24.
Ship Queensbury, Heffernan, London Oct. 21.
Ship Queen, Jones, Liverpool Dec. 27.
Ship St. Bernard, Pletjen, Bremen Dec. 7.
Ship Sandusky, Lill, Liverpool Dec. 21.
Ship St Louis, Coffin, Glasgow Dec. 10.
Ship Seth Spencer, Tyson, Antwerp Dec. 26,
Ship Senator, Iken, Bremen Nov. 18.
Ship Sooth Carolina, Kempton, London Dec 1.
Ship Therese, Decane, Glasgow Dec. 20.
Ship Village Belle, Blaisdell, Palermo Dec. 8.
Ship W. F. Storer, Rodgers, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Ship Wisconsin, Scott, Liverpool Dec. 13.
Ship Wm. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre Dec. 22.
Ship Willy, Sanstedt, London Dec. 8.
Ship Washington, Cobenbley, Hamburg Nov. 29.
Bark Argo, Steeren, Stockholm, Nov. 16.
Bark Aurora, Currin, Messina Nov. 29.
Bark Barsilai, McKenzie, Cardiff Nov. 6.
Bark Bessell, Anderson, Dublin Dec. 6.
Bark Clementine, Klugburst, Falmouth Nov. 21.
Bark Concettina, Palermo Dec. 12.
Bark Dr. Kane, Muhlhan, Londonderry Oct. 29.
Bark D. C. Yeaton, Poor, Antwerp Dec 13.
Bark Eagle, Rich, Palermo Nov. 18.
Bark Edwin, Lindsay, Havre Nov. 28.
Bark E. N. Carsons, Whitehead, Cluckstadt Oct. 30.
Bark Fortitude, Booth, Newry Dec. 21
Bark Fortuna, Nelson, Cardiff Dec. 13.
Bark Ignatzvon, Mackay, Dublin Nov. 26.
Bark Gyla, Monaco Dec 20.
Bark Hardwagen, Dandy, Rio Grande, Nov. 8.
Bark Heturien, Shields Dec. 14.
Bark Helsingfors, Sherman, Marseilles Dec 23.
Bark Henry Cook, Morgan, Ambrosetti Dec. 3.
Bark Horace Perry, Zuchelli, Nov. 8.
Bark Irving, Churchill, Wainwright Dec. 12.
Bark Jupiter, Jacobsen, Antwerp Dec. 17.
Bark John Neilson, Dublin Oct. 29.
Bark Josephine, Sherwood, Gibraltar Dec 15
Bark Lorenzo, Spencer, Leghorn, Dec 16.
Bark Louise, Lackmann, Glasgow Oct. 29.
Bark Maria, Monteiro, Cadiz Nov. 20.
Bark Thomas, Carroll Nov 14.
Bark Uncle, Crosby, Newry, Nov. 7.
Brig Mary Lockhart, Harfield, Liverpool Dec 22.
Brig Wanda Sophia, Wint, Malaga Dec 15
Bark Ovando, Sing, Palermo Nov. 30.
Bark Cuba, Nash, Messina Dec. 15.

DIVIDENDS.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th instant, a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 26th inst. to the 31st, inclusive.

Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

January 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

TOMS INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NOS 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 20, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has been declared this day, payable on demand. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, Gra E, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 4
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

[illegible], carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from [illegible] next SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodation, $90 and $100; Steerage found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued to bring out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEABLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

TO BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C., ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S N. W. STEAMSHIP MARY SANFORD.

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

Also right to passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at their principal office, No. 5 Broadway.

The FACULTA D [illegible] will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and leave New-York on or about the 1st of February.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well known steamships of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.... Saturday.....Jan. 24
[illegible].....Saturday.....Jan. 31
[illegible].....Saturday.....Feb. 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 14, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....44
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c. at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR WAR.—The first-class Clyde-built iron steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. [illegible], is intended to sail from New-York to Liverpool and Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 noon, from Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st. This fine steamer is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers; carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage: First Cabin, $80. Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $40, including an abundant supply of provisions. Apply to

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. [illegible] MONDAY, March 2.

Passage money to Nassau.....$30
Passage money to Havana.....70

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new screw steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, for the seaports, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE-OFFICE, NO. 58 SOUTH-ST.—The unrivalled clipper ship ALBION will sail for Liverpool Jan. 24, and the ADRIATIC for London, Jan. 29. Apply to

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Persons, Boosty and Pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 25, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 10½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 38th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Sprout.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 5 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
3:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and 4 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Greenwich.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cincinnati and intermediate stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)
For Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	(with sleeping car,) 10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN & DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., my Long Branch, Manchester and Allen, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road, at 9 A. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Nyack at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays 4:45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as Merchants and Commission Agents at Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, under the firm of STITT, COUBROUGH & CO., and at New-York in the United States of America, under the firm of JOSEPH STITT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSEPH STITT,
WM. KAY COUBROUGH.

Liverpool, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST.

New-York, Jan 1, 1863.

WE BRÖTHER, LEWIS A. STREET, HAS no interest in my business from this date, which will hereafter be carried on under the name of SAMUEL STREET & CO.

SAMUEL STREET.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

DENTISTRY

DR. JAMES T. STRATTON, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 157 SOUTH NINTH-STREET, Brooklyn, E. D., [illegible] No. 111 4th av., corner of 12th-st., New-York.

B. L. WAIT (LATE OF WAIT & SON) HAS opened an office at No. 98 4th-av., near 11th-st., where he continues to extract teeth under the new chemically purified chloroform with perfect success, without pain or danger. Beautiful sets of teeth from $8 to $25. Filling, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY, high basement house No. 65 7th-av., on the southeast corner of 15th-st., complete in all internal arrangements; hot and cold water throughout, furnace, gas, &c. Terms easy. Inquire of D. L. KENNEDY, No. 58 William-st.

20,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS,
IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
Being part of the original HOLLAND LAND CO.'S purchase,
FOR SALE.

These lands are located in the vicinity of the towns of Marion and Indiana (the county seat,) and not far from Pittsburgh.

There is an extension of the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through these lands, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

The soil is said to be the richest in the State; a large proportion is heavily covered with white pine, white oak, beech and sugar maple timber, which can be readily manufactured into lumber, and shipped to Pittsburgh, and the Mahoning and Alleghany Rivers, which are navigable here for rafts and boats.

There is also a great abundance of bituminous coal, iron ore, fire-clay and limestone.

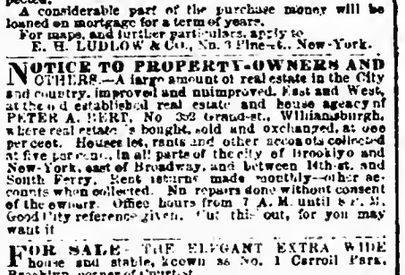
There is no doubt that the oil region extends to these lands.

Price for the entirety, $7 50 an acre.

For full particulars apply as below, where maps, sectional and general, and State, of this property, and the vicinity can be seen.

HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

EAST RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.



The Valuable Property represented by the above diagram, and situated on the East River, is offered for sale on easy terms. It consists of two squares 15 by 140 feet, including a bulkhead and a Pier 218½ feet long. Upon the square, fronting on South st. and Gouverneur-slip, are three most substantial storehouses, the remainder of the property being vacant and admirably adapted to the construction of sugar-houses, manufactories and other buildings, or desirable only as an investment or reason of its present revenue and prospective improvement.

For further particulars apply to

HENRY BERGH, No. 172 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,
AT HUDSON, N. Y.

A large 3-story brick store, on Warren-st., 120 feet deep, with two large lots for manufacturing; first floor fitted up in nice style, with shelves and counters suitable for salesroom, &c. The above is one of the best places for manufacturing or business on the North River. For particulars, address GEORGE B. FAIRFIELD, Hudson, New-York.

CITY OF NEWARK, N. J.—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, LOW AND ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.—The handsomely situated and valuable lot, Broad-st., (or, as now called, West-Broad-st.,) corner of Thomas-st., ninety (90) feet front by one hundred and fifty (150) feet on Thomas-st. It contains a two-story frame double dwelling house, and two-story frame octagon addition. The street in front is 132 feet wide, and well paved, and as is also the site of the house, 30 feet above tide water. From the Chemnut-st. Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, half a mile; Market-st. Depot, one mile, to and from which the cars of the City Horse Railroad pass through the centre of the street. Conveyance to and from New-York (Jersey City) about hourly, from 6 A. M. to midnight, and from Newark, also, at 2½ and 4½ A. M.

The distance to Newark at the Market-street Railroad Station, from the public square, Jersey City, is seven miles, measured on the plank road.

A horse railroad over this is now applied for and expected.

A considerable part of the purchase money will be loaned on mortgage for a term of years.

For maps, and further particulars, apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-OWNERS AND OTHERS.—A large amount of real estate in the City and country, improved and unimproved, East and West, at the old established real estate and house agency of PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, where real estate is bought, sold and exchanged, at one per cent. Houses let, rents and other accounts collected at five per cent, in all parts of the city of Brooklyn and New-York, east of Broadway, and between 14th-st. and South Ferry. Rent returns made monthly—other accounts when collected. No repairs done without consent of the owners. Office hours from 7 A. M. until 8 P. M. Good City reference given. Call this out, for you may want it

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE 4 house and stable, known as No. 1 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, corner of Court-st.

The house is about 30 feet wide, 50 feet deep, four stories, high-stoop, brown stone, completely modern in all respects. A first-class stable on an 8 lot connected with the above, and fronting on Court-st.

This is one of the best houses and most desirable localities in the City of Brooklyn. Possession can be had at an early day.

Terms easy. This will be sold at a bargain.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BLAST FURNACE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; also, on the Ohio Canal. It will be sold separate or in connection with 20 acres mineral lands, located on the same railroad, five miles from the furnace. Parties desirous of examining the property can apply to GEORGE B. DEARDORFF, Canal Dover, Ohio. For terms, &c., address or apply to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Penn., or RHEO STURGES, No. 120 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front house on Washington-square, 26 feet by 70 feet; lot 26 feet by 100 feet. Will take the following New-Orleans Securities in payment: Canal, Citizens, Southern and Louisiana State Stocks, Consolidated Bonds, Gas Stock. Apply to the owner, HENRY MORGAN, No. 37 William-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four-story stores, Nos. 101, 103 and 105 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 56 feet by 82 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 108 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., in the order; lot 42x80. Also, vacant lot on 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 99 feet. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house on Murray Hill, 20 feet by 55 feet deep, with part of the furniture, which is new, situated between the 5th and 6th avs. Apply to the owner, No. 630 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot suitable size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFORD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest; price $10,000, $4,500 Rand and Mortgage at 8 per cent, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, in a first-class neighborhood in Brooklyn. Contains 13 rooms, and all the modern improvements. Cost $9,000; will be sold for $6,000, part of which can remain. Apply to WELLS & PEASE, No. 43 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID MARBLE STORES on Barclay-st., between Church-st. and College-place, built in a costly and substantial manner, each 23x100. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY ON CLINTON-av., Brooklyn, new house, stable and garden. Address LEWIS BEACH, No. 91 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS stores Nos. 58 and 60 Barclay-st., with lease of lots. Will be sold low, and terms made to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—NO 108 WEST 37TH ST.—It has four stalls above ground; well ventilated. Stable 24x83; lot 24x98.9. Price $1,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CHURCH LOCATED IN THE upper part of the City. Address SEXTON, Box No. 112 *Times* Office, stating where applicant can be seen.

A LOT WANTED—FROM 20 TO 25 FEET FRONT —situated between 11th and 40th sts. and 7th and 8th avs. Address, with particulars, CHARLES DUGGIN, Architect, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 809 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 85 feet on the square, running through to 19th-st., on the easterly side 144 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 26th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—LOT NO 81 WHITE-STREET, NEAR Broadway; building lease given, if required; also, the Dr. Morris place at Morrisania, forty minutes from Madison-square, by rail; house equally comfortable for Winter and Summer, and of first class. Inquire of W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE WANTED—Will purchase or take a long lease. Family consists of ten persons, two single servants. Location between 26th-st. and 46th-st., and 6th and Lexington ave. Value of property about $12,000. Replies must state location and price, which will be entirely confidential. Address Box No 4,241 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—FOR THREE MONTHS, OR LONGER, by a small family, a house, neatly furnished, in the vicinity of Murray Hill. Best references given, and rent paid in advance if desired. Address C. W., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, A PARLOR AND BEDroom, with board for a gentleman and his wife, in a house in a good neighborhood. Address, stating particulars, D. M. H., No. 247 Broadway, Room No 3.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD AND COMFORTable apartments, consisting of two bedrooms and sitting room, wanted, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, for three grown persons; or a suite of furnished apartments, with kitchen and servant's room for housekeeping. Apply, stating location, which must be on the west side of the city, and rent, to Box No 2,865 Post-office. No attention will be paid to letters that do not specify these particulars.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 16 Clinton-st. Very desirable for two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. References required.

BOARD FOR TWO YOUNG CHILDREN—requiring a first-class private home, is offered by Mrs. King to a party willing to pay liberally. Address O. M., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, TO ENGAGE board for the coming Summer, in the country, within one hour's ride of New-York, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant; same need apply but those having superior recommendations in regard to healthy location, pleasant neighborhood, good table, &c. Address, stating full particulars, terms, &c., C. F., Box No. 3,783 New-York Post-office.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT DESIRES a lodging-room, with a fire, and without board, in some respectable family; the east side of the City or vicinity preferred, and below 38th-st. Address ALIQUIS, Station F, for three days.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 4th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of apartments, with private table, to let. References required.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials: and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH AND PURSE.
USE
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST HEALTHFUL.
Only 22 cents per pound.
Twice the strength of Java.
WITH ALL ITS FINE FLAVOR.
(Put up in one pound packages only.)

Used extensively by the fashionable boarding-houses up-town. Recommended by a number of physicians and clergymen as

THE FINEST COFFEE EVER INTRODUCED.

Testimony of the eminent
DR. JAMES BOYLE.

I have critically examined and used KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, and find it to be healthful and nutritious. I particularly recommend it to nervous and dyspeptic persons and for general family use. I regard it, in flavor and other qualities, SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER COFFEE.

JAMES BOYLE, M. D., No. 156 Chambers-st.

GENERAL DEPOT, No. 154 REALE-ST., opposite Stuart's Sugar Refinery.

Also, sold by

THOS. R. ACKLAND, NO. 226 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.

BOWDEN & CO., (Wholesale agents for Long Island,) No. 100 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn

At No. 79½ MONTGOMERY-ST., Jersey City.

And by

NEARLY EVERY GROCER IN THE THREE CITIES.

☞ Grocers and dealers supplied on liberal terms.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP!—IN ORDER TO effect a great saving in your household expenses, buy your Teas at 60 cents, 75 cents, and $1 per pound; Sugars, 10½ cents, and upward; Flour, $7 50, $8 and $8 50 per bbl.; Rice, 5c. box, $1; Currants, 12½c. per pound; best Hams, 10 cents per pound; Molasses, 40 cents per gallon; best New-Orleans Molasses, 50 cents per gallon; Syrups, 50 to 75 cents per gallon; Mackerel, Codfish, &c., &c. Finest Imported Wines and Brandies, for family use; Soap, Starch, Oat Meal, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Farina, Assorted Crackers, Java, Mocha, Rio, Maracaibo and St. Domingo Coffees, from 12 cents to 40 cents, fresh ground daily, and everything else used in every family. Call and see for yourselves. THOS. R. AGNEW,
No. 240 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY'S
LACE AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &c., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES—75 CENTS, NICE COLors; plain black, 63 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, 87 cts. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, under garments, hyperions, scarfs and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce. Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's gloves, at BLIGER'S, Nos. 680 and 682 Broadway, near 14th-st.

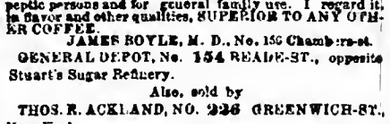
STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, 261 Pearl-st., New-York, and 6449 Market-st., Philadelphia, sold at No. 1 Union-sq., and at 40 Jackson-square.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the



Skates from 25 cents to $2 50, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in casks of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 149 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. WHEATLEY
CROWDED HOUSES. CONTINUED SUCCESS.
Mr. Safford's Mr. Wheatley much gratification to be able to announce
A PURE AND GENUINE SUCCESS OF
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
Miss BATEMAN,
who will make her third appearance at this theatre on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1863,
in the new five act play of singular and beautiful interest, entitled
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
Arranged from the German of Mosenthal expressly for Miss BATEMAN.
She will be supported as previously by
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK, Jr.,
AND
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
and a company of artiste expressly selected with a view to their fitness for the characters to be represented. The drama, which has become one of the chefs-d'œuvre of the German stage, has been recently added to the repertoire of Ristori, but will not be produced by that artiste in either Paris or London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a priority of representation in that play over both the French and English capitals. It will be produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, by Mr. J. H. SELWYN.
ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MUSIC, composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Musical Director.....Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
By Mons. PHILLIPE AND Mr. S. WALLIS.
THE CAST
will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.
LEAH, a Jewish Maiden.....Miss BATEMAN
Her fourth appearance at this theatre.
Nathan, an apostate Jew.....Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German farmer.....Mr. Edwin Adams
Father Lorreus, the Village Magistrate.....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Father Hermann, the Village Priest.....Mr. J. Lanergan
Ludwig, Doctor and Barber.....Mr. E. Lamb
Jacob, a Country Youth.....Mr. C. H. Wilson
Madame Grosbois, niece to Father Hermann.....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Madame Grosbois.....Mrs. Skerrett
Abram, an old Blind Man.....Mr. George Andrews
Sarah, a Jewish Woman.....Mrs. H. P. Grattau
In consequence of the great demand for seats, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON
SATURDAY, Jan. 24, 1863.
First time of
E. H.
Comedie—Vaudeville in one act,
LE CHEVALIER DU GUET,
(The Captain of the Watch.) Comedie Vaudeville in two acts.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN,
ON
ADRIEN'S
LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION,
14th-st., near 6th-av.,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
IN
PRESTIDIGITATION AND ILLUSIONS.
See future advertisements and bills.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM.

No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Classes for Ladies and Misses in the new LIGHT or PARLOR GYMNASTICS, with music and new apparatus, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 1½ o'clock. The regular classes, for Gentlemen and Boys, as heretofore. Send for circulars.
ABNER S. BRADY.

POSTPONEMENT.

The "KIRCHLICHE MUSIK AND GESANG-AUFFUHRUNG" (Sacred Concert) of the St. Matthew's Missionary Society is, owing to the inclemency of the weather, postponed to THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 7½ P. M., at No. 555 3d-av. THE COMMITTEE.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway.—The original panoramas of
THE MISSISSIPPI,
THE WAR,
and SEA OF GALILEE.
EVERY EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

ASTONISHING AND AMUSING.—LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—Profs. BENJAMIN and T. FISKE will continue their lectures and wonderful and amusing experiments at Clinton Hall, (Astor Place,) THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING. Persons coming forward voluntarily from the audience will have their sight, hearing, taste, muscles, perfectly controlled by the operator. Admission, 25 cts. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7½. Classes will be formed for complete instruction next Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

VALENTINES.

STRONG'S
SOLDIERS' VALENTINE PACKAGE, NO. 1,
CONTAINS
1 very fancy Valentine, new style.....15
1 elegant embossed Envelope.....2
1 handsome Valentine, new style.....10
1 nicely embossed Envelope.....2
3 Military Comic Valentines, new style.....9
1 Poetry Valentine Writer.....6
2 fancy Valentine Cards.....5
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

SOLDIERS' VALENTINE PACKAGE, NO. 2,
CONTAINS
1 elegant Valentine, new style.....30
1 fancy Envelope.....2
1 very rich Valentine, new style.....20
1 fancy embossed Envelope.....3
1 beautiful Valentine, new style.....10
1 embossed Envelope.....2
3 nicely-colored Military Comic Valentines, new design.....18
1 Valentine Writer.....6
2 splendid Valentine Cards.....10
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

The above packages are inclosed in a handsome illuminated envelope, printed in colors, and will be sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Sutlers and the trade furnished at a liberal discount. Send your order early.

F. STRONG,
Importer and Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK
AT
NEW-ORLEANS,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of

DUNCAN F. KENNER:

PANIC, by GLENCOE, bay horse, 5 years old. This horse is one of the best racers that ever started. He beat Wildwood two-mile heats, and Lightning three-mile heats; and ran a four-mile heat last Winter, on the Metairie Course, close to 7m 3s. Ten thousand dollars was offered to Kenner for him, and refused.

WHALE, by VULTURE, a bay stallion, 11 years old; a capital racer—winner at all distances—never was beaten.

BAY STALLION, 4 years old, by Vulture, out of Medina. This colt has never started. In training, he has shown uncommon speed.

GRAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years. Has never started, but shown great speed in training.

BAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years; never started, but has shown good speed.

IMP. CHESTNUT FILLY, by Slade, 3 years; never started.

IMP. BAY FILLY, by Ruhicon, 3 years; never started.

CHESTNUT FILLY, by Lexington, 3 years; never started.

CHESTNUT COLT, by Servant, 2 years; never trained.

FRANK CHEATHAM, g. s., by Servant, 4 years.

BLACK MARE, by Servant, 4 years.

Also, the following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of W. J. MINOR, viz.:

BEN WEST, stallion, by Sandyke, be by Trustee, 6 years old; winner at one and two miles, and never beaten.

CHESTNUT STALLION, Preserve, by Lecompte, 7 years.

CASTA DIVA, bay mare, by Vulture, 7 years.

BAY MARE, by Brown Dick, 5 years.

BAY FILLY, by Vulture, 2 years.

BAY FILLY, by Imp. Sarpedon, 2 years.

These horses and mares will be
SOLD BY AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
FOR CASH,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.
By order of
Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.
S. B. HOLABIRD,

AMEN TO THE PROCLAMATION.

Wendell Phillips' Oration at the Cooper Institute.

The Liberation and Arming of the Slave the Salvation of the Republic.

THE NEW JOHN BROWN SONG.

Cooper Institute was crowded to excess last evening, on the occasion of the delivery of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS' "Amen to the Proclamation." Every seat in the house was filled long before the hour for the commencement of the oration. The platform was occupied by a number of distinguished gentlemen in the Anti-Slavery cause, and a somewhat unusual number of ladies. Indeed, the pitiless storm did not prevent an attendance of the gentler sex, comprising at least half the audience. The brass balconies of M. P.'s were visible all over the house, and reserved platoons were in readiness in adjoining rooms, prepared for any exigency. At precisely 8 o'clock, Mr. PHILLIPS entered, preceded by OLIVER JOHNSON and THEODORE TILTON. Mr. TILTON opened the proceedings by nominating for Chairman EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., who was unanimously chosen.

Mr. KETCHUM, on taking the Chair, said that on next Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, Mr. PHILLIPS would address the people of Brooklyn at Plymouth Church on the state of the country. He further requested that the audience should remain after the close of Mr. PHILLIPS' address, to hear the singing of the new John Brown song. [Applause.] He then presented Mr. PHILLIPS, who was most flatteringly received, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am to speak to you tonight on the President's Proclamation of the 1st of January last—the proclamation of freedom to every slave in the rebellious States of the Union. I think that the first thought that occurs to us, or that must have occurred to every one on the promulgation of that paper, was the immense progress which the nation had made within the last twenty-three months. You remember that twenty-three months ago, on the 11th day of February, 1861, the Congress of the United States almost unanimously resolved that Slavery had nothing to do with this war, and that no man in the Free States and no power in the Government had either the wish or the right to interfere with it; that those individuals who cherished such an idea were so few in numbers, and so insignificant in position, that it was not worth while to attempt to appreciate their influence on the public. On the very day that Congress thus announced to the world that there was something more sacred than Union in this struggle—and that was the system of negro bondage—that very day ABRAHAM LINCOLN left his house at Springfield on his road to the Capital. The first that was heard from the expectant President was his pledge at Cleveland to execute to the utmost the fugitive slave law of the Republic. He reached Washington, hunted and disguised. The first word that was heard from his military subordinate was the pledge to put down every slave insurrection with iron hand. The nation launched on the great civil war of the century with a pledge from every Department that it would not take one step toward justice. And a few months later, on his beleaguered outposts in Missouri, FREMONT [great applause] uttered the statesman word that was both fit and able to cure the ills of the Republic. Instantly a timid Cabinet hastened to cauder him. Months of conciliation, indecision, compromise followed, and we groped our way—the great mass of the people—tireless, and still groping onward, till the 22d day of September, 1862, when all the President undertook was the venture of Congress that said to the individual rebel, we will weaken you by taking away your slaves; we will punish you by confiscation of your property; and then, turning to the expectant militia that watched his lips, the only intimation he could make to them was, "Negroes, if I consent to emancipate you, will you instantly leave the country?" The first day of January dawned and no voice rose to us from the White House at Washington. It is no threat to the individual slaveholder—"I will cripple your right hand." It is no penal enactment to a rebellious citizen—"You will be punished by fine for your treason." It is the nation, in the name of absolute justice, linking its cause to the throne of the Almighty. [Applause.] It is the President of the United States commanding the freedom of the slaves of rebels, and emancipation by every state, whether his master be loyal or a traitor, in the rebellious sections of the Union. [Applause.] In other words, it is the consummation of the pledge or the analysis which ABRAHAM LINCOLN himself made in his letter, in which he said the agitation which pervades the Republic can cease only in two ways—one is, the extinction of the Union, and the other is, that the country, now half slave and half free, shall become one wholly slave or wholly free. On the 1st day of January of the present year, he announced in the name of the nation that national life is henceforth literally and that that nation is so to be wholly free. Gentlemen, it is not a step onward—it is turning a corner, and launching into a new channel. It is not the punishment of treason; it is the consummation of justice. [Applause.] He feels his cabinet was broken letters and finds the [illegible] absolute justice. [Applause.] and [illegible] saying to the expectant citizen [illegible] South America, "We cannot give the [illegible] the institution of the slaveholder, [illegible] the outposts, slaps on the [illegible] right hand." [Applause.] In other words, matches on a [illegible] to say that the system of [illegible] than the perpetuity of the [illegible] The nation announces that [illegible] her statute book, and imperfect as the words of the American citizen is, only to [illegible] South in the Union—in a deeper [illegible] West—recognizes. The motto of [illegible] Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable. [Applause.] Well, who would [illegible] step to the Union—who [illegible] to measure absolute [illegible] any meeting of citizens in [illegible] It is enough for us that at [illegible] powers, like French Minister [illegible] consummation of the struggle? "I know the [illegible] are mainly sufficient to crush this [illegible] it, we will, that the has never the [illegible] of our country, America answers [illegible] to use the power which the [illegible] Statute gave her, and that is [illegible] of the proclamation. Now, I know [illegible] are cowards, and the cause some that [illegible] exceptions made by the President. [illegible] ought to stand full correctly bound [illegible] exceptions to that great instrument; but the [illegible] it bears on its honest face the seeds of a [illegible] for every slave under the [illegible] clause.] God has launched the [illegible] the voyage whose only port is liberty, [illegible] President repent or the cabin boys [illegible] rebel not. Absolute justice holds the [illegible] never go into the harbor until [illegible] the flag is free. [Applause.] Why do [illegible] I will tell you. I just used the word [illegible] we are accustomed to use the words [illegible] south familiarly in the present mouths. [illegible] mean the land toward the north pole, and [illegible] toward the sun. They have a deeper significance at present. By the North, I mean the civilization of the Nineteenth century. I mean that equal [illegible] manhood to which the race has [illegible] labor of nineteen centuries. [illegible] free speech, free types, open Bibles, the [illegible] principle of the majority, I mean the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] But by the South, on the contrary—an element of civil life, not of to-day, but of all the States. That element is present in [illegible] city; it is working at Albany; it triumphed at Harrisburgh as certainly as it triumphs at Richmond and Montgomery. [Applause.] Wherever you find it you will find men, and you will find them in this way: rewarded, who think that he who steals his brother or his neighbor is a statesman, and he who makes the living by the sweat of his brow is not. [Applause.] Now, by the South I mean just that element—an element which, like the days of Queen MARY and the Inquisition, cannot tolerate free speech, but carries it with the stake. I mean an aristocracy of the skin, that considers the Declaration of Independence a slang and democracy a snare—that translates pronunciamento's creed that one-third of the race were born booted and spurred, and the other two-thirds are ready saddled for that third to ride. I mean civilization which prohibits the reading of the Bible by statute, and which puts a matron into a jail for teaching a black sister to read. These are the two elements at war to-day—of nineteen loyal and fourteen rebellious States—and it is no new thing that they are fighting. They could not exist side by side without fighting, and they never have. In 1787, when the Convention was formed, JAMES MADISON and ROGER SHERMAN informed by the [illegible] in the Convention, announced that the [illegible] between States was not between great Rights and little, but, between free and slave States. Even then the conflict had begun. In 1833, Mr. ADAMS [illegible] on the floor of Congress, whether slave and free States could cohere into one Government is a matter of philosophical speculation. We are trying the experiment. In June, 1856, Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, used the language which I have quoted, that this country is half free and half slave, and it must either break or become wholly slave or wholly free. In October of the same year, Mr. SEWARD said, in his great irrepressible conflict speech at Rochester. The most frequent remark of NAPOLEON was that Europe is half Cossack and half Republican. The systems are not only incongruous—they are incompatible. They never did exist under one Government, and they never will. Our fathers, he goes on to say, recognized this truth. They saw the conflict developing when they made the Constitution, and that tender conscience and tender-hearted men have lamented this strife between Slavery and Anti-Slavery, says Mr. SEWARD, by which he means, when you call him fanatic, the strife that tender-hearted men lamented, our fathers not only foresaw, but they initiated. What did they initiate, does Mr. SEWARD mean? It means that they knew these two systems would fight. But they thought in the Parchment Constitution they could fight it out by types; that they could discuss it; that ballots and parties, debates and free speech, would among sister States settle the conflict between two irreconcilable civilizations. What does history teach us of this struggle? Of two civilizations constantly at war with each other—always at odds except when one of the other is the ruler. So long as the South ruled, up to 1819, we had comparative peace. The Missouri Compromise was the first rising protest of Northern civilization against the Constitution. It was an unsuccessful protest. The South put it under her feet, but she did not kill it. It continued alive through the storm, and showed its head again above water in the compromise year of 1850, and again it was strangled under the heel of the aristocracy of fourteen States; but it culminated again by the irresistible power of God's own laws, and in 1861 it wrote the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN on the walls of the republic—not victory but the herald of victory. [Applause.] It was 1,700,000 ballots, recording the strength of the rising North against the authority of the predominating South, and the statesmanship of the South. She said to herself: I can keep the North on four, eight or twelve years, upon the usual measures of conciliation and compromise. I can buy this man and bribe that one, but that is a contingent existence. There is another way open to me. I agree at the outset to abide the issue of free speech, and free discussion, and free labor. I put my system as the lawyers of Kent say, in a botch-potch with Massachusetts free speech and the free labor of the prairies: I am beaten—shall I acknowledge it? No! I will kick at all these truths and appeal from the nineteenth century of argument to the sixteenth century of cannon. The Minié rifle is left to me when types fail—the old strife—a new method—nothing more; —the old conflict with a new weapon. And she thought because once, twice and thrice, the spaniel North had gotten down on her knees, that this time, through the profits of cotton dust, she would kiss her feet as usual. [Applause.] But instead of that, for the first time in history, the Puritan lifted up the gauntlet, flinging it back into the Gulf, and said, by the Almighty the Mississippi is mine, and I will have it. Out of this conflict when shall come peace? Just as it came in the conflict of parties and discussions. Whenever one civilization gets uppermost decisively, then there shall be peace, and never until then. There is no new thing under the sun. The light shed upon our future is the lamp of experience. Seventy years have not left us ignorant of what the aristocracy of the South means and plans. If it has left the Secretary of State ignorant, [Laughter and applause.] The South needs to rule or she goes by the board. She is otherwise power. I respect her for it. She knows that she needs to rule. What does Mr. JEFF. DAVIS plan? Do you suppose that he plans for an imaginary line to divide South Carolina from New-York and Massachusetts? What good would that be? An imaginary line will not shut out ideas. It is not CHARLES SUMNER in the Senate, nor HENRY WILSON in the Senate, it is the ideas of New-England that make the insurrections of South Carolina perilous, and, therefore, he says, I will tilly myself with a weaker race than this Saxon one of the North; I will join in marriage the weaker race of Spain and Mexico to the Southwest; then, perhaps, I can secure to myself the Northwest, with its agricultural interest, and if I can get a slaveholding empire, I will leave New-England and the New-York out in the cold, and have comparative peace. Until he were to lose New-England out in the cold what then? She is still there and gives only the fulcrum of Plymouth Rock and she will be upon the continent. [Applause.] Now, JEFF DAVIS knows better—a great deal better. His plan is to mold an empire so strong, so broad, that it can control New-England and New-York. He is not only to found a slaveholding despotism, but he is to make it so strong that, by traitors among us and beginning us in by power round, us to cripple, confine and break down the free discussion of these Northern States. Unless he does that he is not safe, and he knows it. I don't think he will succeed. He must mind Massachusetts, not into being a slaveholding commonwealth, but into being a silent commonwealth, in order that Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas and Arkansas may have quiet, peaceable populations. He is a wise man. He knows what he wants and he wants it with a will like JULIUS CÆSAR of old, and he has gathered every dollar and every missile South of Mason and Dixon's line to hurl a thunderbolt that shall achieve his purpose, and if he does achieve a separate Confederacy, and shall be able to bribe the West even into central tr, much less alliance, a dangerous one and a long struggle and a terrible struggle will these Eastern States have, for they will never make peace. The Yankee that came out of Cromwell's bosom will fight his Naseby, if it lasts a hundred years. In other words, JEFF. DAVIS will try to rule, if he conquers—to carry Carolina to Massachusetts. But if we conquer, what is our policy? Carry Massachusetts to Carolina. [Applause.] In other words, carry Northern civilization all over the South. If it is a contest between civilizations. Whichever conquers predominates over the other, and it seems to me this simple statement includes the whole duty and policy of the hour.

It's a struggle that will never have an end until one or the other element subdues its rival. Therefore, we should be, like the South, penetrated with the idea and ready with unanimity and courage to sacrifice everything to that idea. Why, no man can fight Stonewall JACKSON—an honest loyalist on the side of Slavery—but John Brown, an equally honest loyalist on the other. They are only chemical equals, and will neutralize each other's. [Laughter and applause.] You cannot bottle gunpowder with cologne water. You cannot put Wm. H. SEWARD at JEFF. DAVIS. [Laughter and applause.] You cannot have a man of ideas on both sides, otherwise the elements of the struggle are not equal. [Laughter.] In what I say to you, therefore, I mean to say the object of the North is to subdue the South—reaching by North and South what I have just described. Of the two civilizations our object is to subdue the South. What must have we to subdue the South? What right has one of the civilizations to crush the other? It has this right. We are a nation, not a partnership. Mason and Dixon's line is not here in Cooper Institute. We pledged our honor and our wealth. This question is not to be looked at as a technical lawyer would look at it, dotting its i's, crossing its t's, and making his sentences into verbs. It is to be looked at in the broad light of national honor and statesmanship. Our fathers, if they were honorable men, as we believe, accepted Slavery as a part of our civil Constitution, on the ground that it was put into common law with Freedom. It was an honest bargain. They consented to its discussion by the ballot. They consented to let the fresh blood of the young, vigorous free labor of many States burst it up, on the pledge that in the end it should take its place with all the other great national antiquities. It was with this fundamental understanding that the United States commenced, and the great spiritual interests of the country are based upon it. For instance, the Illinois farmer, when he bought a thousand acres of Southern Illinois and New-York, did not buy a thousand acres isolated in the Northwest. He bought a thousand acres with New-Orleans for his port of entry in New-York as his counting-house. That was as much a part of the deed as if it were written. If South Carolina can show that Illinois and New-York have broken the deed, she has the right of revolution; that is, she has the right to reject it, but until she can show that they have broken the deed she is a swindler when she shuts off New-Orleans from Illinois, for Illinois needs New-Orleans as much as Carolina.

The negro has waited three generations for his freedom, and SAM. ADAMS, who thought Slavery a crime, and your Gov. MORGAN, who thought it a disgrace and a sin, said to the slave—wait; we cannot yet alter to interfere for you; but the time will come when either the waves of a constant civilization or the armed right hand will strike off your fetters—and the slave sat down and waited. In 1819, when the time had come, as JOHN RANDOLPH said, that the master was beginning to run from his slave instead of the slave from his master, the slave rose and asked the children of HANCOCK and ADAMS to fulfill the promise they had made; but they said—Not yet, wait; we dare not—and he sat down in the darkness of despair, in the huts of the Carolinas, and waited. God alone counted the moments of his agony. At last the gun sounded against Sumter, and he sprung to his feet and said: New-York, Massachusetts, fulfill the pledge of your fathers in the name of God and justice. [Applause.] We are a nation by all these considerations. Well, now, if we are a nation, we have a right as a unit to let the elements of the nation control, and whichever is the strongest will give color to the nation. If Slavery is the strongest, we shall be a slaveholding people; but if Freedom is strongest, we shall be a free people. If we are a nation, Mr. LINCOLN has a right to use every dollar and every man to defend that nationality—every dollar and every man. Suppose Iowa, Ohio and Illinois, who border on the dividing line between Maryland and Virginia, and the Maryland Shore, should come, he might go into the Virginia nation, and when the Virginia Sheriff should come, go into the Maryland portion, and so, the Democrat says. Here, at the North, the slave is neither a man nor a thing, but something between the two. Well, now, we have got a shrill in the Maryland parson, and a sheriff in the Virginia parson. If he is a man, the nation in its utmost peril has a right to drill him and enlist him; it has a right to every right hand. [Applause.] And if he is a horse, the nation has a right to use him. Well, now, out upon us, we are not a nation. [Awe-struck, stop the war. If we are not a nation, as I have attempted to show, why, then, stop the war; for every cannon pointed at South Carolina is an outrage on State rights. If we are a confederacy, the State has a right to secede. We are either a nation or a confederacy. If we are a confederacy, stop the war; if we are a nation, carry it on like a nation. (Cheers.) A man created by God, according to law has the right, driven to the wall to use every power within him to protect his life. That is self-defence. A nation is an individual, created by international law. A nation, driven to the wall, has the right to use everything within its reach to defend itself in that being. [Applause.] Now, if we are a nation, go on; and if we are not, stop the war and begin a nation. I do not care whether it is Manhattan Island or Plymouth Rock; however small it be, begin it, and the vigor of a nationality in a generation will cover the continent. A confederacy is a nuisance. But men say, "This is a mean thing; nineteen millions of people up against eight millions of Southerners, white men, and can't whip them; how mean to call on the negro!" Is that the right statement? Look at it. What is the South's strength? She has eight millions of whites; she has the sympathy of foreign Powers; she has the labor of four millions of slaves. What has the North got? Divided about equal, and that is a very fair statement for your side, about equally into Republican and Democrat—the Republican not willing to go halfway, and the Democrat not willing to go at all. [Laughter and cheers.] I will tell you what she is. It is two men fighting. We will call them Jonathan and Charles. Jonathan is the North—his right hand the Democratic Party holds behind him; his left hand his own tenderness of conscience uses to keep the slaves down. That is how he has to fight—no, that is not how he fights. On his shoulders is strapped West Point, like a stone of a hundred pounds. [Great laughter and applause.] The South stands with both hands holding a loaded revolver, and less she should lose any time John Bull is behind her with additional pistols to hand the moment she needs them. [Laughter.] Those are the two elements that are fighting this battle—that is the state of public opinion on either side. Now, the question is, whether in this great conflict—not a boy's play between A and B—but the great struggle for the control of this Continent in behalf of free labor—whether it is not the duty of wise men to use every means within their reach. This is a contest between slaveholders and free labor—nothing more—that is the element of it; and in that contest the people, like every contest against aristocracy, are bound in their own right, in the right of their child, in the right of the great interests of the world that hang upon their success, to nestle themselves to understand and to use the moment and every weapon within their reach, I contend, therefore, that is both constitutional and rightful, and more than that, absolutely necessary that this Government should, in the hour of its peril, call on the tour millions of blacks to aid it in a struggle which means liberty to them. [Cheers.] I am not speaking now as an Abolitionist. I hold the hour an immensely serious one. Deeply in debt, with a terrible loss of blood, having fixed a tout ensemble on the cause of democracy by our indecision and delay, with a future before us convicted by every variety of danger, the question is how we shall pilot the Ship of State, the hope of the world, through this storm. The silver lining to the dark cloud that overhangs us is the inexorable loyalty of four millions of bondmen who hold the scale in their hands. Now, how are they to be used? The President has announced it as a National policy that they shall be used. I said this Proclamation had some shortcomings, but it bore within itself the seeds of ultimate perfection, for this reason, it affects the Gulf States immediately; but in the future it is like taking the bottom out of the tub, and the whole contents fall. What carried Virginia into the Confederacy? The slave system has killed her soil; it has bankrupted her families; it has carried ruin into every old system. What carried her into a slaveholding Confederacy? What is a Virginian? Nothing but a peddler of babies through the South-west—despised there, if not here. Now, when the market secede's, of course, he went with it. [Laughter.] The natural interests of the State carried him there. When this proclamation abolishes the market, it takes up the cement that binds Virginia to the Confederacy, and in a very short time the returning sense, and the unextinguishable interests of the State, will bring her back North. I allow, it was a great mistake in Mr. LINCOLN to except Tennessee—the very thick of the conflict. To have had one hundred thousand loyal hearts and right hands thrown into our scale would have been momentous. Besides, what effect has it on the negro of the Gulf States, when he sees the negro of the Border States still kept in Slavery, and he doubts us. John of Gotham looks at Sam at Nashville, and the only way he has of judging of the Stars and Stripes, is to see whether the man next door to it is a freeman, and while the men that surround it are in chains, it is hard for the news of freedom to permeate the Border States and reach the Slave States of the Gulf in such an unequivocal shape as to stir the thoughtful slave to action. The fact is, that in this contest he has shown himself a keen Yankee. Men say, why don't he more? Because we don't give him cause to move. A near friend of mine, a Virginian converted to Abolition went home, and the Virginian told him that ever since his cradle he had an inextinguishable desire for freedom. The reply of thy white boy was "Why didn't you tell me?" He said, "You never gave us any information that you had any sympathy for us." It was a wise reply. The slave of the Gulf States, how does he stand? Twenty thousand slaves at least, since this war began, have either been shut out of our ranks, or when they got into them they have been returned; twenty thousand unanswerable arguments that the Yankee flag does not mean liberty. How much should the neighbors of of those twenty thousand trust us? What does the slave want? He wants—like every poor ignorant population that can't read—he wants a fact to judge by, not a word. He cannot live on printer's ink; he wants a flesh and blood Proclamation—he wants a fact—and that is what we have to give him. We are to proclaim that Proclamation or it will amount to nothing. We have got forty-five days until the 4th of March to work in, and on that 4th of March Congress changes its category and it becomes largely Democratic. If the Administration does nothing with a Republican baronet behind it, how much will it do with a Democratic clog under its feet? We have got forty-five days to work in. I am no politician, I do not care any more for a Democrat than a Republican; the only man I have any sympathy with is the man that thinks that in this crushing and jostling of the two frigates of Freedom and Slavery against each other God is in the frigate of Freedom, and demands every honest man to hold up his hand on his side. Now if we tide over into the Summer, if the Ship of State goes dead set against the Gibraltar of the Supreme Court, and finds TANEY at 93 telling the President that he can't make a Proclamation, I believe yet in the unextinguishable vigor of God's laws of the universe, and this humanity will be fleeced at the will be one thing from the Lakes down to the Gulf. [Cheers.] But while it will be a contraband of the war, the search of an honest man will be not an end of that. There are those standing to-day at our side who would stretch their hands over two hundred thousand bloody graves, and clasp hands with the rebels. That element is to be put under our feet, with the declaration that the helm is ours by party right, by national right, by the right of absolute justice, and while God gives us the power we will use it boldly in the service of freedom and the nation. [Applause.] I say we have got forty-five days. In that time the whole social system of the Gulf States is to be taken to pieces, every bit of it—an easy task. Gen. BUTLER's Alabama that Louisiana was to be [illegible]. [Cheers for BUTLER.] Will the rebels erect a better code than that. [Great cheers for BUTLER.] For this reason (continued the speaker) he is against the only General in our service who acts upon the principle that we are all right and the rebels are all wrong. [Laughter and cheers.] Nearly one of our other Generals act on the principle that the rebels are half right and we are half wrong. When Jackson was at New-Orleans last Summer, he assembled fifty slaveholders in the parlors of the St. Charles Hotel, and addressed them thus: "Gentlemen, you indulge the notion that there is a Democratic Party, at the North, that will make a bridge back to us at Washington. I am a Democrat, and I shall always be a Democrat, and I tell you I will burn every house in the State of Louisiana, and I will put every negro's right hand on every white man's throat, before I take down that banner and go home. (Loud cheers.) Why is Gen. BUTLER here? Who can tell? ABRAHAM LINCOLN cannot. He says he knows nothing about it. Gen. HALLECK says he knows nothing about it. WILLIAM H. SEWARD says he knows nothing about it. The best General in the service, the man that held the third city of the empire in his right hand like a lamb, that man goes home to the Capital, and cannot find a man in the Cabinet who will take the responsibility of saying that he advised his recall, or tell him the reason why he was recalled. [Cries of "Shame," and renewed cheers for BUTLER.] Well, now, I said it is necessary to take the system of the Gulf States to pieces; in other words, it is necessary to move that great mass of property into our scale. How is it to be done? Did you ever have anything to do with an adult that could not read? Did you ever know what patience God has given him against imposition? It is distrust, suspicion. He takes three or four methods of seeing whether the man that can read is cheating him. For instance, when I was a lawyer, (Heaven forgive me,) [laughter,] I had an Irish client who could not read. I was a Whig, and he would bring me the vote to read it to him, and then he would take it to my neighbor, who was a Democrat, and when we both read it alike, he trusted us. The slave cannot read; he naturally has this wholesome distrust. He does not want papers, he wants ants to judge by. Well, now, when MITCHEL (God bless him!) was in the South, at Corinth, he had 400 black men in his service, who worked for him day and night, telling him every secret of the country, and he said, "By the Stars and Stripes, you shall be as free as I am." When BUELL succeeded him he sent every one of them back. ["Shame," and hisses for BUELL.] That account was from MITCHEL's own lips. Every one of these men carried distrust of the banner we have into every town that he carried his chains. How shall it be counteracted? The slave wants a fact—he wants a symbol. If you ever had anything to do in studying the history of slave classes, you will know this value of symbols. When England freed the slaves in the West Indies, the slave took his wife out of the sugar fields. When it was asked, are they not as able to work as you? "Yes," he replied, "but the wives of white men don't work," and when our Rocky Committee sent down a thousand pair of calf shoes to the slaves, they would not wear them, because white men wore black shoes, and it was not until the Connecticut settlers shipped them in Sambrick that they bought them. Even a discussion of axioms who came North to the *Kingfisher* from the Gulf, I said to them, "You would like to work here," "No." "What, would you like to go home, back to Slavery?" "No." "You want to fight to your masters?" "No." "What do you want?" "A piece of land." A piece of land was the pedestal which, in his eyes, had always borne up a freeman. He wanted that pedestal, he wanted the symbol that we was free. Men say the negro is lazy when he is free. Why should he not be? He never saw a freeman that was not lazy. [Laughter.] He wants the symbol of freedom. Now, how can we give it to him? The quickest way we can give it to him is to put his own color into United States uniform and a Minie rifle in the right hand. Send a flesh and blood proclamation of the name of JOHN CHAS. FREMONT to Charleston. [Applause.] I love HUNTER, I respect BUTLER, I believe in SAXTON, I think HOOKER is a brave soldier and a noble one, and if he leads the army it will encamp in Richmond, I have no doubt.

But we are past that time. We cannot manufacture reputations. The name of FREMONT has been cherished by the slave ever since he believed, in '56, that his election was to be the jubilee of his freedom. He has cherished it like the name of his Saviour. He knows him, and if he heard he was there it would not need the evidence of that Proclamation for him to believe that he bore freedom to his eagles. [Applause.] After FREMONT was defeated in the election, there was an insurrection in the iron quarter of Tennessee. Tory killed some score of slaves. One stalwart fellow was whipped to death with hundreds of lashes, and during the last lash, as his spirit took its flight, he murmured out "FREMONT hears every blow and he will come." [Sensation.] If you was to land FREMONT at Charleston to-day, he could walk to New-Orleans unopposed. [Applause.] Now there is to be an attack on Charleston, they say, within twenty days. Good. No doubt it may succeed if well done. But where, lo the era of symbols, could a better man than FREMONT be found? I have no preference for persons; we are beyond personal antipathies and attractions. [Applause.] but, when we want a man that four millions of slaves know and have known ever since 1856. [Tumult.] Now send down into the Gulf States a man that will break this system up into lumps, and hurl it against the Confederacy, and you will make the army of the Rappahannock scatter like the dew. Why, what is our Massachusetts regiments doing at Newbern? They are guarding at the doors of white North Carolina women, whose sons and husbands are up in front of Richmond, fighting BURNSIDE. [Shame.] And our New-England Quartermaster is furnishing them supplies for the table every day out of the funds of the Union. [Shame.] Well, as long as wife and child are taken care of, husband and father can cross swords with BURNSIDE. [Shame.]

Now, you can't annihilate a thing by abolishing it. You have got to supply the vacancy. In the Gospel, when the chambers were swept and garnished, the devil came back, because there were no angels there. [Laughter.] If BURNSIDE should sweep Virginia clean, JEFF. DAVIS would come back with a thousand devils worse than himself, if he could find them—[laughter]—unless we put our institutions there. [Applause.] Now, there are in the vicinity of Fort Monroe 10,000 liberated contrabands. Gen. DIX proposes to send them to Massachusetts—the idlest thing in the world. You might as well colonize your hand. [Laughter.] The robber of a house might as well colonize his revolver. Why not colonize these men where they are. Confiscate the soil, and it will be like the time when men went to Kansas carrying plowshares, schools, sewing-machines and civilization. You will have begun New-York in Virginia, and Slavery cannot come back. [Applause.] You must supply the vacancy.

It seems to me it is a national error, a childish work, for the President, with his "Bo Peep" secrecy, to hide himself in the White House and launch a Proclamation at us on January 1. The nation should have known it sixty days before, and should have provided the machinery, a bureau, a preparation for the reception of three millions of bondsmen. When we launch a vessel we build the way, and well oil the means by which she will glide with facility and noiselessly into her native element. So, when a nation is to be born, the usual aid of Government should have been extended.

But the strength and endurance of this Northern nation is equal to the achievement required of us, if we only had the leaders, but we have none. I do not mean the President. He is an honest man—that is, Kentucky honest, [laughter,] which is necessarily different from Massachusetts honesty or New-York honesty. You recollect the life of LUTHER, in four volumes of 700 pages each, [laughter,] written by a patient German professor. The first volume began with an account of the mineralogy of the country, &c., and it was not till the second volume that he got LUTHER born. [Laughter.] The author was laying the foundations for the Reformer. Now, LINCOLN was born in Kentucky. He looks at this question with his Kentucky education. He means to do this duty with all the capacity that God gave him, but he has let the people struggle on up to this weapon, which we now hold glittering in our sight unused. If I have no confidence in the counselors about him, I have no confidence in the voice of your son or New-York that stands at his right hand. [Applause and hisses.] I honor a man who expresses his opinion. I express mine, and I leave every man to express his. I am saying nothing about the motives of Mr. SEWARD, nothing, only that when a man is dying, a mistake in the medicine is just as bad as poison. [Applause and laughter.] The question is, whether his is the statesmanship of the hour; if it is not, then, on every theory of parliamentary government, he is bound to retire from his position and let a new man occupy his place. [Applause.] We have nothing to do to-day with men's honesty, whether MCCLELLAN was honest or not is no business of mine. The *results* of his conduct are we have to do with. [That's so.] If any man can find a man who could serve JEFF DAVIS better than he did, I should like to know it. [Great applause.] When I see that the only policy Mr. SEWARD has announced in regard to this struggle is opposed to the proclamation of the President; that the chosen policy of the nation is one that he has announced he does not believe in; that he distrusts them; by every principle of parliamentary usage, the *Premier* is bound to retire when the idea to which he is opposed comes into power. [Applause.] What did we chose ABRAHAM LINCOLN for? Or what will you chose him for? I did not vote or him. Seventeen hundred thousand men said, "here presents the idea that we advocate."

Now, when ERICSSON invents a *Monitor* (applause) I give him the option to take it—not a common blacksmith. An idea should be trusted in the hands of its friends for execution. Now I don't hold myself responsible for me, and I am responsible for nobody, and I say this, that on the 4th day of December, 1860, JAMES BUCHANAN sent a message to Congress, and I have the best authority for stating that before he sent it, he submitted it to Wm. H. SEWARD, and from that time down to March last, he consulted your New-York Senator as to the policy of the Government—rightfully, magnanimously to the exercise of the great powers of Government, he took into his counsels the statesman of the Republican Party; and if the history of the closing months of that Administration is written over with treason, I say the Premier—the Secretary of State—has his just share of the responsibility. [Hisses and applause.] I know Mr. THURLOW WEED defies that JAMES BUCHANAN and Mr. SEWARD spoke to each other on the subject of public affairs; but, if he will ask Judge BLACK, he will tell him the means by which they communicated.

On the 4th of March, Mr. LINCOLN came into power, and on the 5th of March, as was involved upon the seizure of the dispatches in the telegraph office, we find our present Minister to Portugal telegraphing to South Carolina the details of secret Cabinet councils. The treasonable messages that HARVEY and he transmitted were laid before Mr. SEWARD, and, with those proofs in his hands, Mr. SEWARD sent HARVEY to the Court of Portugal to represent this Government.

In August the President laid his proclamation before the cabinet. STANTON, CHASE, BATES and WELLS voted for it, and BLAIR and SEWARD were against fixing the time at Dec. 1. SEWARD begged for a day's delay, and telegraphed for his Siamese twin from Albany. [Great laughter.] Mr. WEAD went to Washington, and the proclamation was smothered; and, to a Massachusetts Senator, SEWARD said—"I smothered it, and the best active force rendered to this Nation was when I smothered it." Now I do not dispute his right to have an opinion, and to act upon it in his official capacity. He understands the matter as well as you and I do. He has studied long and well. He has a right to his philosophy of the struggle; but, I say that when the Government announces that the philosophy in which he trusts is mistaken, and that the nation trusts in a different one, the nation has a right to a new pilot. [Applause.] Now, for the next two years, what ABRAHAM LINCOLN does is law. We have no governmental trust but in his decision; and the duty of every citizen who believes in the machinery of Government before anarchy, is *to stand by the President*. [Applause.] But, it is equally the duty of every citizen to remember that we have the same individual interest in the successful result of this struggle as ABRAHAM LINCOLN or WM. H. SEWARD. Our past to like theirs. Our future is to be mixed up with the fate of the country. We have, therefore, not only the right but the duty to express our opinions—to demand of Congress, to demand of the President—that they not merely announce a policy, but that they give us the means to execute it; that they use the time that is left us; that they rouse up our unmistakable welcome for four millions of irresistible loyalists of the Southern States to give their help for the salvation of the Union. Not only a policy, but civil leaders that love it; not only a policy, but military leaders who believe in it. [Applause.] Not only the proclamation, but leaders that the slaves know represent the proclamation. [Applause.] That proclamation—to us it is but a step in national life—one more effort of the nation to put aside and shorten the agony of this civil war—a nation which must be great and prosperous in the end, no matter what be the present mistakes of these leaders. But, last proclamation to the slave. Let me picture to you that dispelling of the darkness, that sunshine to the slave, when for the first time he sees this Government giving to him the right to his wife and child. Other nations have made the corner stone of their nationality a great battle-ground like Thermopylæ—there is the nationality of a Chief like WILLIAM, the Conqueror; but, thank God, the corner stone of our nationality is to be the Thanksgiving of four millions of bondmen whom we have raised to liberty. [Applause.] Think of the same mother buckling down moment on the child nestling to her bosom, and multiply that joy by millions, and what must be the blessing that arises the step of such a people? Our flag floats in the thanksgiving of the slave—such a breeze never wafted a banner in its way.

With our two ideas blessed, I believe in the success of our cause. I believe in the old state House in Boston, where a confederacy of less than the two hundred and two boards only, to get to the decks of the *Kingfisher*—thirty miles, an when the pilot refused him to the neck and told him, "Boy, don't you see a freeman, that a put full of wind would have carried us to the bottom?" he answered, "I'm master, I'm master never brought me down here to send me to the bottom."

So I believe that God never lifted the Union of '87 to the sublimity of this act to sunder it in pieces. Then

> Sail thou on, O Ship of State;
> Sail on, O Union, strong and great.
> Humanity with all its fears,
> With all its hopes for future years,
> Is hanging breathless on thy fate.
> Our hearts, our hopes are all with the
> Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
> Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
> Are all with thee!
> Are all with thee!

The solemn and impressive tones of Mr. PHILLIPS in the utterance of these lines made the scene impressive—and it was some moments ere the unusual stillness was broken by an unusual outburst of applause as the eloquent orator retired.

There were loud calls for Mr. GARRISON, who was on the platform. Mr. GARRISON complied by making a brief speech full of hope for the success of the cause of Liberty.

The proceedings closed with the singing of the new John Brown ode, led by Prof. LASON, the audience joining in the chorus. The following is the first verse:

> JOHN BROWN died on a scaffold for the slave;
> Dark was the hour when we dug his hallowed grave;
> Now God avenges the life he gladly gave—
> Freedom reigns to-day!
> Glory, glory hallelujah,
> Glory, glory hallelujah,
> Glory, glory hallelujah,
> Freedom reigns to day!

Bishop Clarke on "The Living Machine."

The Rt. Rev. Bishop CLARKE, of Rhode Island, delivered the fourth lecture of the course before the Mechanic's Association, at Irving Hall, last night. His subject was "The Living Machine," and it was handled in a manner betokening in the lecturer the combined powers of the philosopher, the theologian, the poet, and the orator. No abstract report of it can do it justice, and its great length (nearly two hours being occupied in its delivery) precludes the possibility of its publication in the columns of a newspaper. The audience was, owing to the inclemency of the weather smaller than usual, but those who braved the storm were richly repaid for their attendance. The lecturer's apostrophe to the soul of man, which was his peroration, called forth unanimous applause, as did several other of the striking passages and telling points of the oration.

The next lecture of the course will be delivered on Wednesday evening by Rev. FRANCIS D. HUNTINGTON, of Boston, subject: "The Hands, the Heart and the Brain."

TEN PER CENT. COMMISSION.—The Quartermaster-General of Connecticut, has received the following tempung offer:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. A. Aiken, Quartermaster-General, Hartford, Conn.:

DEAR SIR: I have on hand between two and three thousand United States light and dark blue infantry overcoats, which I will dispose of at low figures, from $5 to $6 apiece. I will close the lot out, or as few as you may want. They are made well; linings are heavy; are fit for either hospital or field service. If you can *work them in your department*, I will send you a sample *and allow you ten per cent.* Please acknowledge on the receipt of this, and oblige

Yours, A. L. HAYDEN, N. Y.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Wednesday, Jan. 21.

In response to an inquiry from Washington asking the Assembly to fix a sum necessary to compensate the shareholders of the State, Mr. STRAUCH introduced a joint resolution in the House to ask twenty-five, thirty and fifty millions. The resolution lies over under the rules till to-morrow.

Inauguration of the Governor of Delaware—His Address.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Gen. Burnside Again Across the Rappahannock.

Gen. Hooker's Corps Thrown Over Above Fredericksburgh.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

A Feint to be Made Below, Which May be Turned into an Attack.

A Pontoon Crossing at the City.

Gen. Lorsin's Advance to the Army Before Moving.

He Thinks the Rebel Army Must be Weakened.

The Time to Strike the Rebellion a Fatal Blow.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The Washington *Star*, of yesterday, in received. It has the following highly important intelligence in regard to the movements of the army under the command of Gen. BURNSIDE:

"The order to battle, in Washington, is that a portion of the Army of the Potomac, the Heights, Fairview, has, at last, crossed over the Rappahannock, and that the movement took place yesterday."

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday Evening, Jan. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No 7—The Commanding General announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more. The late brilliant operations in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, [illegible] and west of the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow at the rebellion and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country, to the gallant soldiers of so many brilliant battle-fields accomplish this achievement, and a fame the most glorious awaits them.

The Commanding General calls for a firm and united action of officers and men, and, under the providence of God, the Army of the Potomac will have taken the great step toward restoring peace to the country, and the Government to its rightful authority.

By command of
Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

(Signed) LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Official.) EDWARD M. NEILL, Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The storm pending for the past three days has moderated, leeving the roads in the worst possible condition.

There is, at present, no indication of a change of wind.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Right and Left Wings in Motion.

THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 20, 1862.

The right and left wings of the army are in motion. We shall endeavor to cross the river about ten miles above Falmouth. All operations below are mere feints to deceive the enemy. One corps of infantry are to proceed down the river, and feign crossing at several points. LEADONS' plantation, which I described in a letter this morning, is one of these. *A real crossing will be made below should a certain emergency arise.*

Major SPALDING and Major MAGRUDER are to construct the pontoons above. The Fifteenth New-York Engineers and Regulars are also to throw several bridges. One train of pontoons is to be held in reserve directly opposite Fredericksburgh.

Saturday evening a company of the Fifteenth New-York Engineers were busily employed in throwing up artilery intrenchments about ten miles below here.

The great victory of the West has had an exhilerating effect upon the army. The soldiers are hopeful.

J.

A Distinguished Russian Officer—The Enemy's Pickets Doubled in Front—His Force Probably Diminished—Gen. Burnside's Intentions—Court-Martial Sentences, &c.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING OF THE ARMY, Monday Evening, Jan. 19, 1863.

Capt. RAZ DE RISCHIN, of the Flying Artillery, Russian service, has arrived here with a letter of introduction from Gen. MCCLELLAN to Gen. BURNSIDE, requesting that every courtesy be tendered him in return for the attentions which have uniformly been extended to our own officers while in Russia. The Captain, who comes on a tour of observation, has held interviews with Gens. BURNSIDE, PARK, HUNT and other officers, and several times ridden out among the camps, and up and down this river's bank.

Within the last twenty-four hours the enemy have doubled their pickets immediately opposite here, as if anticipating an attack from us, or to cover the withdrawal of troops southward. The conviction is becoming more and more settled in the minds of our Generals that the force of rebels on the other side of the Rappahannock has been materially diminished. Past experience has taught us that the Confederate Generals are most too shrewd to attempt keeping our large force here by a show of pickets and little camp fires, while the bulk of the army is sent to [illegible]. However, [illegible] of the rebels, it will soon [illegible] over the river again.

Capt. [illegible] has [illegible] that [illegible] Capt. Neese, who has been up [illegible] Rappahannock, says "the country there is one of hills and ravines."

A brief [illegible] proved of by Gen. BURNSIDE. The following are some of the sentences pronounced by the Court:

Private ——, [illegible] to foreign and prejudicial [illegible] subtle and fiendish [illegible] one illustrative [illegible] distinctly, and [illegible] works during the [illegible] ment."

Private —— [illegible] violence to his superior [illegible]

[illegible] only absent [illegible] Sunday [illegible] to [illegible] of the [illegible] quent to the [illegible] as to [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] Private [illegible] Regiment [illegible] Regiment [illegible] Regiment

ies. We are able to declare thef all these reports are without foundation. Franca hes not departed from the lina of conduct sbe has thos far followed toward tha United States. Still animated with the same sentimente of friendship and of profound sympathy for the Americans, to whatevsr party they may belong, she ie anxious to see arrive the moment when the latal dissensions which now divide fhe country shall heve an end. But it is falae that there is now a design of taking any new stepe."

This psragreph is clearly ministerisl, and was never published volunterily by the *Constitutionnel*. What,, therefore, does it mean? For although it no doubf tells the truth, that is no reason for the Slavery eheet to publieh it; on the contrary, most Americans and Frenchmen are so thoroughly imbued with the idee thst the French Government ie hostile to the Union, thst they regard it ae a cover to some secret meesures inimicsl to American interests. But the better explanation I think is this: The Government is going to be ettseked with great vigor, end most justly, in tha Chambers,on the Mexicsn qusstion, and the attacking members will not fail to declare that not only hss the Government engaged in a ruinoos and nseless wer in Mexico, but thet it has pursned such a line of conduct towerd the American States as to slienate the sympathies of those Stetes and to invite a war with them. The note of the *Constitutionnel* is therefore e preperetion for the discussion in the Chambers; it is to clear off the ground for this dangerous debate, and to furnish srms to the defender of the Governmenf, M. BILLAULT, to combat the opposition. The late officiel declarstion of the French Governmenf to thst of tbe United States—a declsration which will be published here in a few daye—to the effect thst the French Government had no intention of deperting from her position of non-intervention, and would not for the present renew the offer of an armistice, wss aleo written principally with the view of enabling M. BILLAULT to hold it up in the Chambers as a contrediction toany charges of desiring to embroil France in a war with her ancient ally and best friend. These facts, I think, will be made spparent during the discussion on the Address.

It is told me on tolerably good authority that a correspondence has taken place between the French and Englisb Governments on the subject of the *Alabama*, but for what object you would hardly conjecture. It is said thst the English Cabinet fully recognize that the case of this vessel is a clear violation of the lew of neutrslity; but, determined not to lose their places on the American question, they intend to avoid the responsibility by provoking a vote of Parlisment on tbe question of e recognition of the South—which vote, if given in the affirmative, as it probsbly would be, if provoked by the Ministry, would cover up the question of neutrality involved in the case of the *Alabama*, end save the Cabinet from the necessity of assuming the responsibility of the scts of Capt. SEMMES. The correspondence with France wes to obtain her coöperation in a recognition of the South, so that if the United Stetes ever threatened to go to war with England for the non-payment of the damages commitied upon American commerce by Capt. SEMMES, we would have to fight both France and England.

The battle of Frederi*cksburgh has been thoroughly described and discussed by the French Prass. The *Moniteur* has done for this battle what it never did for French or eny other battles; it hns published a large plan of the battlefield. This plan, with the accompanying description, moreover,was placed on the first page of the psper, snd looked odd enough in tbe place where we were in the habit of looking for the official acts of the French Government. The deseription, which was at once dramatic and picturesque, was exceedingly well written, and, in the main, no doubt correct. Only the secession psners took occasion to bsast of the fact as showing how much importance the Government attached to the Federal defeat at Fredericksburgh.

Tbe letter ol Gen. BURNSIDE, explaining tbe causes of the attack and repulse at Fredericksburgh, and assuming for himself all the responsibility, has produced great admiration for that officer in France, and is generally conceded to be the happiest solution of the difficulty which could have been found.

The Emperor has just sent to Mexico one of his ordnance officers, the Marquis DE GALLIFET, as an agent to collect testimony for his private use. The Emperor seems at last to have got it through his head that he has been grossly deceived in the Mexican Expedition, as the cost in life and money is fast demonstrating, and it would not be curious to see the original programme modified even at this late day. The Government continues, however, to send out reinforcements, and no one seems to see the end.

The following Americans ware presented at Court at the first reception, on Wednesday evening last: Prof. R. O. Doremus and lady, of New-York; Mr. W. Pembroke Fetridge, of Boston; Mr. E. R. Shepherd, of Philadelphia; Mr. Sidney Everett, of Boston; Mr. Henry Wheaton and lady of New-York; Mr. McChesney. MALAKOFF.

THE AMERICAN ISSUE IN ENGLAND.

A Perpetual Crisis—The Proclamation—Pro-Slavery Reaction in England—Apprehensions of Military Disasters—What Will Gov. Seymour Do?—Europe Disappointed—A Sublime Power—Southern Generals and Soldiers—Important Revelation—Another Rumor of Mediation—The Cotton Interest Flourishing—French Distress—Sale of the Sumter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863.

The American war is a perpetual crisis. The anxiety has never been greater here, than at this moment. We are, as usual, waiting for news, and this news, as usual also, is expected to be of the most important character.

Has President LINCOLN iesued his Emancipation Proclamation? This ie the first question, end both the Abolition and Conservative parties here await the answer with anxiety. The latest papers assnred us tbat it would be issued in any event, and that it might be extended to the emancipation of all slaves in loyal as well as rebel States. Tbere seems to be no longer any question of constitutional authority. The Preeident, it is presumed, may still do, as he has done, any act necessary to the salvstion of fhe Republic. In time of peace the State Legislatures might have something to say on the subject, but State Governments seem now of very little account.

If the Abolitionists in England are full of hope, and expect the Proclamation to do what a million of men in arms have hitherto failed of doing, the conservative, Southern and Pro-Slavery journals are more bitter than ever. The *Times*, in the warmth of its advocacy of the South, presnmes so far upon the Pro-Slavery reaction in England as to defend Slavery upon economical, humanitarian and Scriptural grounds, waking up, as you may suppose, a hornet's nest of sbolition papers. The fact, however, that the *Times* should dere to take such grsund, is proof of a great chenge in Britiah opinion.

Next to the snxiety respecting tha Proclsmation, is the desire to hear news of the military movements. The Army of the Potomac is not considered safe at Falmonth. Tha withdrawal of the Confederates from Winchester is believed to portend some important movemeot. It is hoped and feared that the Union srmies of fhe Southwest may be defeated and compelled to surrender. We awalt anxiously also for the result of the expected attacks on Mobile, Charleston and Vicksburgh.

And there is another evant, considered hy mány as of equal importance to the militsry movements. It is the poeition thst msy he tsken by Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York. He is looked upon es the great Democratic leeder of the North. It is in his power to end the wer or to csuse it to be prosecuted with greeter vigor. As hoth designs heve been attributed to him and his perty, we wish to know which couree he hss taken, or proposes to take, in guiding the destinies of the Empire Stnte.

Englend and Europe have been disappointed in the effect of fhe battle of Fredericksburgh. A change in the Cabinet, or in tha militery commanders, was looked upon as a matter of course. They heve no idea of ths coolneee and psfience of tha American character. Tha smoke of battle cleare off, tha wounded are providad for, and tha dead buried. A Senatorial Committee inquires into the csuses of the repulse, and all is serene as usual. There is a loss of ten or fifteen thousand men—we know not how many—bnt, with sn srmy of 1,000,000, tbere are plenty more. Geo. BURNSIDE takes the responsibility, end confesses his incompetency. Somebody did not send on the pontoons in season. Mr. LINCOLN sboulders the whole, snd keeps everybody in his place, relying, it may be, on the forthcoming Proclsmation, when the negroes are to do the fighting, while the ermy can go in end possess tha lsnd they will have conquerad.

"Who would he free, himself must strike the blow."

If the sons of Africe want their freedom, they are at liberty to get it, if they can. Mr. LINCOLN will not hinder them. It is a sublime power to wield, when one men, by the stroks of his pen, csn set free four millions of slaves.

Still, it may be nccessery for free white men to do some fighting. Were the negroes all free or all exterminated, there are still six millions of white population in the Southern States. Half a million of them sre in arms, and every day growing better soldiers. They have a President who is a stetesman snd a soldier, end such Generals as LEE, JOHNSTON, BEAUREGARD, LONGSTREET, JACKSON, the HILLS, HARDEE, BRAGG, &c., who sre certainly men of ability. Generals and soldiers are worthy, to say the least, of tbose with whom they fight. Whetever mey be thought of the Southern cause, in Europe or America, there can be but one opinion ol the zeel, coursge and ability with which it is defended. Brave men respect the brave. I think McCLELLAN, POPE, BANKS and BURNSIDE must have s hearty respect for the officers and soldiers of the rebel army in Virginia. Doubtless, with some exceptions, the respect is mutusl. When men have fought and are beaten into a mutual respect for each other, thcre is the bssis of a good understanding.

The *Times* correspondent mskes an important revelation in his last letter,—important if true. He says that counterfeit parole certificstes ere sold to Union soldiers et twenty-five cents a piece, snd heve been furnished by thousands, su that there are far more Northern men et home under parole thsn were ever taken prisoners. If men csn be killed off, or placed *hors du combat* in this fashion, at their own cost, the National army may be easily besten. Cspt. Bobadil's method wss not nearly so expeditious. But as this is a gsme that two can play at, why not send some sharp fellows into the Confederate lines to parole a few thoussnd of LEE's ragged soldiers? If tbe Southerners are as anxious to avoid service ss these stories represent the Northern troops, their whole army might be paroled, leaving our troops to march "into the bowels of the land without impediment."

The rumor of another attempt at mediation on the part of tbe Emperor, comes in the *Times'* Paris correspondence this morning. Mr. DAYTON has had a special interview, and the Emperor, I presume, hss asked his opinion whether the resnlt of the action at Fredericksburgh would be likely to dispose the National Government to accept his friendly offices. The correspondent tells us that the English Government still resolutely refuses to join in any msnner ol interference. There are several reasons for this, which I have herctofore adverted to. The St. Lawrence ie frozen. Tbe Navy Department is behindhand with the iron-clads. The cotton-spinners are in no hurry. The North is not sufficiently exhausted. Probably the strongest reason of all is, that the sopport of COBDEN and BRIGHT are wanted in the coming session by the Palmerston administration.

While the cotton operatives in Lancsbire are being fed by charity, the mill-owners are doing well, and mill property has not in years brought higher prices. Goods are high, and tbe cotton lords feel sure of an abundant supply of the raw material when their present stocks shall have been sold at high pricee. Tbey are making money doubly—by double prices for goods in hand, and by saving of wages. If you could sell a heavy stock of old papers at donble price, and had no printing expenses to pay, you could make money. England is eatisfied for the present, and trustful for the future. English agents are buying cotton in the Sonth, and appear sure of getting it when it ie wanted.

In France there has been a loud call made for help for the operatives of Lyons, but fha French do not give like the English. Their orgenization of charities ie entirely different. In great emergencies it is the Government that acte—and acts promptly and efficiently. Some millions of frence are to be appropriated to furnishing work to the needy. This seems to me much better tban the English syetem of Perish relief and eubecriptions. Work is better than alms, and the burden, whatever it may be, of a national calamity, ehould fall upon the whole nation alike, and be borne by each according to his ability.

There is, as you will have perceived, very little of interest here. You do not care for the affairs of Greece, Italy or Prussia. Not much probably about the marriage of the Prince of Wales. The disposition fo be made of 130.000 criminals will occupy the attention of Parliament at its approaching seseion.

The *Sumter* has been sold at Gibreltar to an Englishmen, for $19,000. The right to her, it is expected, will be disputed by the American frigate that has been watching her, but ehe will claim the convoy of a British man-of-war. There is some grumbling abouf blockadee of Britieh ports and stoppage of British steamers hound for the West Indies with snpplies for the South, hut the Government will not, of course, protest against the exercise of the very right of search they have always claimed and defended. I em reelly too anxious about the news by the steamer now due to write more. Would that we had the Atlantic Telegraph in operation, and could know each day's events as they are occurring.

MONADNOCK.

Mr. Russell, the Times Correspondent, on American Fighting.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

Whether this war, which gratifies tha vanity of fhe Americans of the North by the interest it creates in Europe, is to continue for the next five years, or to end in a month; whether it is to lead to servile insurrection or to a consolidation of the Slave Power; whether it is to become a series of guerrilla contests, to lead to a *bellum civile in civili bello*, or to array the whole of the disunited States in a grand battle lins against some alien enemy, are matters beyond the scope of conjecture. Fancy refuses to dwell in a realm so fantastical as the American "to-morrow." And it must be admitted that the ratiocinations of those on this side of the channel, who declared that the North would not do this, or the South could not do that, have turned ont fo be as fallacious as the assertions of Mr. SEWARD that tbe rebellion would be put down in ninety days, or as the assumpuoo of tha Southern statesmen that tbe Northerners would never have ths courage to strike the blow for tbe integrity of the Union. While we sre speculating here on the futurs movements of Unionist or Secessionist, events mey have occurred which will have rendered the most ingenious hypothesis ridiculous; bnt it cannot be maintained in ths face of recenf occurrences, thst the Confederate Generals possess the transcendant military merits which their friends have claimed for them, or thst they hava known how to give their ceuse the usufruct of victory—which is peace. Thers is almost reason to think thst the praiss which bas been bestowed on LEE, JACKSON, STOART and BRAURGARD, was the measure of the pedantic slowness and frigidity of MCCLELLAN, the misfortunes of McDOWELL, the empty imbecility of Pops, and the utter failure of BURNSIDE; because, after all, there is no sign or token that any or all of the Confederate leaders hava done anything but follow events, and make good use of the energy, and zeal, and courage of their soldiers in resisting the crude and unscientific demonstrations of their enemy. To stand and fight has been their great strategy. Not one of them seems to have made a campaign with a purpose; not one has had the capacity to nnderstand the value of victory. The whole operations of the campaign are like the sparks which cut thsir way backwards end torwards throngh the embers of paper half consumed hy fire. STUART may be a Virginian MURAT, and JACKSON msy be a NEY, after his kind; but essuredly there is more of WURMSER tben of NAPOLEON in LEE, even fuough he has been successful in battle. Think whst tue great Corsican would have done, or MARLBOROUGH, or any officer of European celebrity in the last few centuries, who had hefora him a beaten army, a hostile capital, a rich expanse of States denuded of troops and filled with opulent cities; in his rear a vast country, desolate indeed by war, but faithful to the last drop of blood, and in his hand ragged legions of bold and courageous soldiers, who at a word could march from one extremity of the enemy's dominions to the other, and dictate their terms et the point of their bayonets! Csn sny one say the thing is impossible? Assuredly this and much more could be done by any great General, and all the world would recognize in such an accomplishment a proof of military genius such as has made or saved empires. After all said snd done, the Americans must be pretty much like other people. Although they have not now, as they had in the War of Independence, the assistance of a country of soldiers like France, they cannot have so much degenerated as to be unable or nnwilling to march and fight. And troops which csn do both sre capable of effecting anything in the hands of competent leaders. As yet the world has never seen anything comparable to the insignificsnce in results of the battles fought over there with enormous masses of men on both sides. Hapolly the loss of life has not been in proportion to the nnmbers engaged, according to the European standard of average encounters; but that again may arise from the remarkable powerlessness of pursuit which has characterized the conduct of the war. A writer who describes the battle of Fredericksburgh as "a carnival of cowardice," from actual observation of the behavior of the Federal troops, excites hy his account still more our wonder at the extraordinary apathy of the victorious Confederates. But, at the same time, one can understand why Gen. BURNSIDE preferred to view the scene from the verandah of Phillip's House, on tha north side of the Rappahannock—wondering, no doubt, all the while "*que le diable il allait faire dans ce galère*"—to leading an Old Guard charge to ssve the fortunes of the day; or imitating the indiscreet conduct of St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan, Sir George Brown, Sir De Lacy Evans, or the rest of them, in the affair of the Alma, to which—save in results and tha conduct of the troops—Fredericksburgh bore considerable resemblance. In common with Eastern nations, the Americans possess the faculty of standing still when they are not pursued. They dislike useless exertion, and learned at Bull's Run the folly of running from an imaginary enemy. But let some leader arise on either side who can keep his eyes straight in front of him when his time comes, and can lead a few squadrons to press one of these broken armies, and the war will not long languish in a bloody trail of g'ganic skirmishes. West Point is the *arida nutrix* of incapables—the most conspicuous failure as a training-school for soldiers the world has ever seen; and if it be true that a General, like a poet, is born, not made, it must be admitted that as yet the New World has not been visited by that terrible genius to whom is due the parentage of conquerors and heroes. Very brave, very learned, very strategical mca, she has seen born to her; nay, some very dashing—others very cautious—excellent leaders of division, brigade, regiment or squadron, but not one, so far as can be vet discovered here, with the true stamp of the *anax andron* about him.

The Sale of the Sumter, and What Followed.

From the London Times.

The following letter has been received in Liverpool:

GIBRALTAR, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862.

The past week has been one of more than usual excitement, owing to the movements of two vessels in this bay, the renowned steamer *Sumter* (rechristened the *Gibraltar*,) and the Northern States vessel-of-war *Chippewa*. It seems that the Confederate Government, finding that the *Sumter*, which was solely built for a merchant vessel, was not sufficiently strong for firing her heavy armament, determined upon selling her, and in consequence she was duly advertised by CUNARD, WILSON & Co., of Liverpool, as being for sale by auction, at Gibraltar, on the 19th of this month, and at noon of that day the bidding commenced, the opposition being principally between some Cadiz merchants, a company here, and a Liverpool merchant, who, having previously sent over competent men to survey machinery and hull, anticipated a nice bargain, it being supposed that the vessel would sell very low, and only requited transpo-ting to England to realize 50 per cent. profit. The sale was attended by crowds, and great excitement followed each bid, as the different nationalities appeared in opposition. After the lapse of an hour and a quarter the hammer finally settled the Englishman as the buyer at the price of $19,500, the purchaser having also to pay the Government commission of 2@ per cent. on the price. During the auction, as a stimulus to the bidders, the auctioneer announced the intention of tha Confederate Government to give in tor nothing the battery on board (not of much value, however,) so the lucky purchaser became the owner of a fully-equipped man-of-war. As commerce, and not war, was his object, he has got rid, I believe, of the guns to some darkish neighbors not twenty miles off from this place, and by the aid of paint has completely changed the appearance of the *Sumter*, which vessel now bears *Gibraltar* on her stern. The *Gibraltar* is a vessel suitable for the Baltic, Mediterranean, or other trades requiring only a few days' coal; into this she will no doubt be turned, and if only half as successful as under her former colors, will soon repay her cost. She is now being got ready to leave for England as soon as her papers are complete. I have only now related the movements of one vessel. The excitement, however, here was caused by the doings of the other, the Northern vessel *Chippewa*, whose Captain has been heard to say that, if possible, he would sink the *Gibraltar*, no matter if she carried the British flag. It appears that the Northerners pretend that the *Sumter* was a war prize, captured in New-Orleans hy tha Southerners, and that consequently she cannot be sold in a British port under the Queen's proclamation, forbidding such sales, by either Northern or Southern States; this, however, is entirely a mistake, as tha *Sumter's* officers assert she was properly bought from her owners in New-Orleans, and duly paid for by the Confederate Government. The fact of her being in the New-Orleans and Havana trade, and entirely owned in those places, utterly disproves tha charge of her being a prize; and for the credit of the Northern agents it is to be hoped that they were ignorant of these facts when stating the contrary. Acting on his threats, (which, however, her new owner treats as bnnkum,) the Captain of the Northern ship gets up steam each time he spies the same issuing from the *Gibraltar's* pipe, fearing lest the unarmed foe might elude his grasp. This, however, will not be attempted until all is ready for sea, when the company of a British ship-of-war will be sought to prove that the *Gibraltar* can never be captured. One day, the engineer of the *Gibraltar*, wishing to try the engines, got permission of the Captain of the Port to steam about in the bay, and directly after starting she was followed by the *Chippewa*, evidently, however, being no match in speed, with guns shotted and men at quarters, ports open; and it appearing to the officers in the garrison that she was going to violate English rules and regulations, which they break through when no force opposes them, the Governor, an old Crimean hero, not to be trifled with by such fry, went himself to the batteries, determined at once to punish severely any attempt to interfere in English waters with the *Gibraltar*, which made all hearts to wish we had many more of such men to cause the British flag and wsters to be respected. Nothing was, however, done by the Yankee, and the *Gibraltar*, having tested her machinery as much as required, returned to her anchorage; tha Yankee, however, seeing his inferiority in speed, instead of going back to his old quarters, anchored two miles nearer the point, which position he kept until driven a few days after to alter it, owing to a gale. We notice, oddly enough, the feeling here is entirely with tha Southerners, owing, no doubt, to the extravagant bombast and very small deeds of the Northerners. Yesterday the Northern States war-vessel *Tuscarora* entered the harbor, and anchored near the *Gibraltar*. These two expensive attendants upon the *Gibraltar* must cost Uncle Sam fully £300 per diem. Her Britannic Majesty's ships *London* and *Mars* are daily expected here from Malta, and will probably convoy the *Gibraltar* to England.

President Lincoln and the Emancipation Society.

Tha Secretary of the Brifish Emencipetion Society has received fhe following communication from Mr. ADAMS, the United States Minister, acknowledging the receipt of the address agreed upon at the great meeting held in fbe British Institution, Cowper-street, City-road, on New-Yesr's eve, forwarded to him for transmission to President LINCOLN:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Jan. 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge tha reception of your letter of the 3d instant, transmitting an address to the President of the United States, unanimously adopted at a great meeting of the working classes of London on the 31st of December last. I shall tske great pleasure in complying with tha desire of the Executive Committee to have this address forwarded to the President. Neither do I entertain a doubt that he will receive it as an encouraging testimonial of independent witnesses to the manner in which he is endeavoring to do his duty to his country and to mankind.

I remain your obedient servant,
C. F. ADAMS.

F. W. CHESSON, Esq., Hon. Sec., &c.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Gen. Barry and Gen. Fitz-John Porter.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Barry called hy the Court.

Question—What is your rank in the army?

Answer—I am Major of Artillery in the Army of the United States, and a Brigadier-Geoeral of Volunteers. I was on duty in March and April of last year, and was Chief of Artillery in the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj.-Gen. McClellan. In February, 1862, I think it was, in connection with Gen. Barnard, Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, I made e report stating the number of troops—infantry—necessary for garrisoning the forts around Washington, for the defence of that city. The artillery force left by Maj.-Gen. McClellan for the defence of Washington were: Seven field batteries, making about thirty-two guns, left in camp about half a mile east of the Capitol. Besides these, were the forts and their armaments and garrisons, the strength of which I am unable to state, as I was relieved of the command of them about that time by Gen. Doubleday, to enable me to accompany the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula.

Of the field batteries that I have spoken of, three were fully equipped end ready for service; three others were equipped, with the exception of horses, of which there was an insufficient number; and the remaining one, the Sixteenth New York, was entirely unequipped, but there was plenty of material in the arsenal to equip it at short notice, and horses could also have been sunplied in an hour. It was not the intention to withdraw any of these batteries to the Army of the Potomac, and none were withdrawn.

These batteries were manned as fully as usual, the complement of men for a battery hardly ever being full. With the exception of the Sixteenth New-York Battery, these batteries had all been under instructions for about two months—one of them nine months. They were all volunteer batteries—none of them regular.

Those batteries had once been supplied with horses, but at the last hour a division was made up for Gen. Casey, and I was required to furnish it with the usual number of batteries, and instructed horses were withdrawn from the batteries that were to be left for the defence of Washington, to supply the deficiencies in the batteries fitted out for Gen. Casey.

I speak of the condition of these batteries from an actual inspection made by myself about the middle of March, and also from an official return made to me hy the officer of the camp, where these batteries were on the 3d of April. This return was made to me by mistake, the batteries not then belonging to the Army of the Potomac.

Questions by Gen. McDowell—I do not know that Gen. Wadsworth understood that these batteries had been left as a part of his command, three days after the departure of the Peninsular expedition. I know, through the complaint of an officer connected with one of the batteries, that within eight or ten days after the embarkation of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Wadsworth unmanned one of the batteries, and sent the men to Fort Washington, where they now are.

Maj.-Gen. F. J. Porter called by the Court.—My present rank in the army is Major-General of Volunteers and Major of Fifteenth United States Regulars. I was in command of the present Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. POPE, in Virginia, in August last. The corps was composed of a division of regulars, a division of volunteers, and a small division of volunteers, occasionally detached. I saw Gen. McDowell twice on the morning of the 29th—once at Manassas Junction and again about three miles from the Junction, on the road to Gainesville. The first time was about 9 o'clock; the second time, I presume, between 11 and 12. Gen. McDowell's corps, at those times, was situated as follows: Gen. King's Division had been assigned to my command by Gen. Pope at Manassas, Rickett's Division, I was informed by Gen. McDowell, was near Manassas. I think in the neighborhood of Bristol, Reynolds's Division was in the vicinity of Groveton, on the turnpike. At the second time I saw Gen. McDowell, Gen. King's Division was immediately in the rear of my corps, on the road to Gainesville. Gen. McDowell had no command over me prior to the 29th of August. On that day, Gen. McDowell exercised authority over me by virtue of an order from Gen. Pope, addressed jointly to Gen. McDowell and myself. Our commands being united, he necessarily came into command by the Articles of War. I would say to the Court that the question leads into matters recently examined by another Court in my own case, and out of delicacy to Gen. McDowell as well as myself, I would rather be excused from answering the question any further.

[The Court not excusing the witness, he proceeded:]

That joint order refers to a previous order given to me on the 29th. In obedience to this previous order, I was moving toward Gainesville when I received the joint order. I had at that time received notice of the enemy being in front, and I had captured two prisoners. My lines were at that time formed, and we were marching toward Gainesville, when Gen. McDowell arrived with his copy of the joint order. An expression of opinion was then given by Gen. McDowell, that the position I was then in was no place to fight a battle—that I was too far out. This expression I considered an order, and I accordingly moved further progress towards Gainesville for a short time. Gen. McDowell left me suddenly, not replying to a question from me, to the effect of what I should do, and with, no understanding on my part as to how I should be governed. I returned to my command, and seeing the enemy gathering in my front I sent an officer to Gen. King's Division, requesting him to remain where he was. I subsequently received a message from Gen. McDowell to remain where I was—that he was going to the right, and was going to take King with him. He did go to the right, taking King with him, as I supposed, to take a position to the left of Reynolds. I remained where I was. When Gen. McDowell left me I did not know at first where he had gone. No troops were in sight, and I knew the position of Reynolds and Sigel, who were on our right, merely by the sound of Sigel's cannon, and information received on the subject. I did not think that the order whion I implied in Gen. McDowell's expression that I was too far out, &c., was a proper order, and for that reason, when Gen. McDowell left me as he did, I proceeded as if I had not seen the joint order, and acted upon the previous order from Gen. Pope to myself, to march upon Gainesville, to prevent a junction of Longstreet and Jackson, who were then near Groveton. That order directed me to move quickly, or we would lose much. That order had been seen by Gen. McDowell, and when he altered it it seemed that he had the authority, and I presumed he knew more fully than I did the plans of Gen. Pope. That joint order contemplated forming a line connecting with the troops on the right, and I presumed that Gen. McDowell, when he took King's Division from me, intended to act accordingly. I have no reason to doubt—never had any reason to suspect anything whatever in Gen. McDowall, tending in any way to disqualify him from holding the command of an army, division, corps, or department.

Questions by Gen. McDowell.—I had no other reason for supposing that Gen. King's Division had been assigned to my command than the order of Gen. Pope to take King's Division with me in marching upon Gainesville, and the verbal information given me by Gen. Gibbons, the bearer of the order.

At Manassas Gen. McDowell spoke of King's Division as having been assigned to me, and spoke of it with regret. I have no recollection of anything further being said at that place with reference to King's Division. I think Gen. McDowell learned of the transfer of Gen. King's Division from Gen. Gibbons. When I received the joint order, before mentioned, I was at the head of my column, forming a line in front, on the Manassas road to Gainesville. The order of the divisions in my column at that time were: First, Morrell's, and next, Sykes'. Sturgess' and Hyatt's Brigades I knew nothing of at that time, they having been left at Manassas Junction with orders to hurry up as fast as possible. I left King's Division getting provisions and ammunition at Manassas Junction, with orders also to move up as quickly as possible. The expression of Gen. McDowell which I considered an order, in connection with the conversation attending it, and the taking of Gen. King from me, I did obey, for the latter reason—the taking of King's Division from me. The conversation was with reference to moving over to the right, which would necessarily check an advance. I did not consider the expression of Gen. McDowell that I was too far out, &c., an order at the time it was made, but an expression of opinion that I might construe as an order. But when Gen. McDowell left me without giving an answer to my last inquiries as to what I should do, I considered myself at liberty to act according to my own discretion, and to withdraw or not as I saw fit. When I found that King's Division had been taken away from me, I decided that I could not safely advance any further.

Without concluding the cross-examination of Gen. Porter, the Court adjourned.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Group of Rebel Prisoners—The Shores of the Great River—Passing Fort Pillow—Memphis—Arrival at Helena—Preparations for the Vicksburgh Wounded, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HELENA, Ark., STEAMER BRAZIL,
Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

"Going down the river" is not a very pleasant thing these warlike days, and nothing bnt fhs thought of our brave soldiers, wounded and dying, befors fhe intrenchments at Vicksbnrgh, wonld have called eot the little party who steamed down the river on Monday last, and are now lying off the levee at this dreary little town. Our brave soldiers, who giva their lives for us, surely we can risk ours sometimes for them. The first thing to ba done after yon are well bestowed upon tha boat is to explore tha place that is to be your habitation, for some days at least, and certain ominous thumpings and poundings on the roof seemed to demand attention at once. We had hardly raised the trap-door opening on the hnrricane deck, and taken a view of tbs occupants, when we were greeted with the startling question, "Are you *Southern* in your feelings." The charge was, of course, indignantly denied. "I am, and I'm a prisoner," said the gentleman who made tha inquiry, and then the whole group gathered about to listen. They were all going down to Cairo, and there we left them the next day with their escort, from tha Thirty-seventh Iowa, the new Greyhsard Regiment, as it is called—as all the men are about middle age. They were a cootrast to the forlorn-looking men they were guarding, who talked, most of them, in the usual strain, of the wrongs they suffered, and the rights they are fighting for. A few only, of all the number, could talk with any coolness of the war or the Yankees.

The river below Cairo is full of interest; and here, too, begins tha first slight consciousness of danger, which adds not a little relish to the scene. The tumbling-down cabins of Fort Prentiss on Bird's Point, opposite to Cairo, showed that the tide of war had flowed over and beyond it, and the solitary Butternut who stood upon the bank looked as if he might be the last remnant of the rebels. Here, too, we began to meet steamboats, with saucy little cannon peeping out on the lower deck, suggestive of guerrillas, masked batteries and other things not pleasant to mention. The battle-field at Belmont looked sad and desolate in the gray twilight, and it was dark when we floated in under the shadow of the cliff at Columbus, without any fear of Bishop POLK's chains and torpedoes. On the shore lay two anchors which once belonged to the *Merrimac*, and by some strenge chance have found their way round here. We had on board a character, in the shape of an intelligent contraband, who knew the whole river—who had been the drum-major of a band in a rebel regiment, and still sported his gray uniform, adorned with the "lone star" button of Mississippi. His wondarful experience and vast information was only equaled by his intense condescension, but he proved quite useful to us.

We came near being stopped at Columbus by the General commanding there. "I must take the boat, for I want to put a soldier on for every two feet." Some delay, however, and a series of conversations and telegraphings, resulted in our passing off into the river again.

Island No. 10 was passed in the night; "but," added the contraband drum-major, "I will show you Fort Pillow," and, true to his word, he rushed wildly into the cabin not long after with "Here we are at Fort Pillow"—and there it was. A long line of cliffs commanding all the river, and lower down and nearer the water were the fortifications, the piles of sandbags still lying on them, but so matted down they looked like rows of stone. It has a magnificent position for a fort. The soldiers' tents crown the cliffs, and as the boat nears shore, the sloping sides are alive with them, running, jumping, and occasionally riding down to hear what is the news from Vicksburgh. Of the news from Vicksburgh, we would give much to know ourselves. There is nothing for them to hear from us but a rumor that we are—not victorious, at least; and so, throwing them all our newspapers, we pass on down the river. For many miles back we had been watching the shore, knowing that guerrillas "are found in this neighborhood," as the geography says; but at Fulton, a few miles below Fort Pillow, we found they had been within seven miles of the river, burning cotton and conscripting every one. The group of passengers whom we had left on the levee hovered nervously about their little piles of luggage, knowing that any moment the guerrillas might make a raid and take them all. We had hardly passed before the boat was signaled from the other side by two men sitting by a little fire on the shore; but the Captain knew their tricks and cunning, and shook his head, saying: "I know too much to stop." His boat has been in three battles, and bears many marks of the fight yet on the furniture and through the walls, and one feels like holding his breath and listening for the rattling of the balls. But whatever happens, we know we shall not be surrendered, as is too much the fashion now-a-days. There are arms for all the crew and many of the passengers, perhaps, so we shall have a warm reception for the guerrillas.

Remnants of burning cotton are seen floating on the water and we steam along the shore all the way down to Memphis, and we begin at last to think we are in Dixie. Memphis is decidedly a secession place. "Union people's pretty *scarce* here," said the intelligent contraband. Merchants have refused to take the oath, and so their stores and warehouses have been closed, but speculators and business men are coming now from the North and West to take their places, and a great cotton traffic is carried on between Memphis and St. Louis. The cotton buyers are known as a class, and even own boats on the river, and no love is felt for them by the soldiers. The parties who steal or otherwise procure the cotton to sell to them have soldiers to protect them, and on these excursions many brave fellows have lost their lives. That, at least, is the story told down here. Memphis is a beautiful city, but begins to look dingy and faded from the effects of the war. In the park is seen a singular proof of the lengths to which secession will carry people. Under Jackson's statue is the inscription: "The Federal Union must be preserved," but the word *Federal* has been scratched out with a file. We were told that it was done by a tipsy rebel Colonel. While we lay at Memphis, waiting for our orders, the guerrillas were busy much nearer than we thought, and of all their daring outrages this seems the most audacious. Directly opposite the city, under the very eyes of our army, the guerrillas hailed a little steamer which is in Government employ. They were in United States uniform and the boat landed promptly, and they asked to be allowed to go up six miles as passengers. They were no sooner on board, however, than they surrounded the crew, compelled them to take them 18 miles up to meet a boat load of Government stores coming from St. Louis. They boarded it, overpowered the crew—not a very valiant set, perhaps, as there were only six guerrillas—then lashed the boats together and burnt them, first sending the crew ashore in a yawl. We were thankful we had not been decoyed ashore when we heard that.

Not many hours had passed before we received orders to leave our boat, and prepare to go down to Helena. No news from Vicksburgh yet, but plenty of rumors, and many fears that batteries had been planted this side of our forces, and communication is cut off. It was in the gray dawn that we left Memphis, and glided down between the low desolate shores of Arkansas and Mississippi. There are few houses in sight, and no sign of life but the flocks of wild duck that are startled from the water by the splashing of our wheels. The sand-bars and the fog do not enliven the scene, and we can fancy the cotton-wood thickets alive with gray-coated guerrillas. We know that there is a great deal of contraband traffic carried on with little skiffs, and recognize them all along the shore as old acquaintances, hid up suspictously in some little nook. So the day wears away till the Captain electrifies us by calling to us that a gunboat is in sight coming up the river, and we are all on the guards to hear the news from Vicksburgh. A steamboat and tug are with the gunboat, both riddled with musket-balls, and the little tug, the only one that seems to take any notice of us, comes puffing and panting up to hear what we know, to ask for papers and to tell us news from Vicksburgh. The Captain shouts to us from his little craft, "Troops all up at Napoleon—some secret movements to be made. My engineer was shot coming up last night. The wounded from Vicksburgh are at White River;"—and his last words are lost in the rush of water round the little tug, as she pants back to the gunboat again; and we look after him bewildered with the news he brings. We do not land at all now. Passengers for way stations must go on with us to Helena. We are signaled from the shore to stop, bnt take no notice; and a moment after, the smoke of burning cotton rises from that very spot. We have no desire to be taken prisoners and have the boat burnt, and lose the dispatches we had for the General at Helena, into whose hands they ware given in safety, soon after. If you have never been at Helena, take a friend's advice and never go if you can

[illegible] of labor, comedy and [illegible] of the [illegible] fever, [illegible] rows of huts and tents [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] had fairly wrapped them in its folds.

The number of [illegible] constantly coming into our lines here, and their wretched condition, is one gloomy feature in [illegible]. They need everything, and their [illegible] misery appeals to every feeling heart. [illegible] MAN, is working for [illegible] and a contraband hospital is about to [illegible] is much to be done, and it [illegible] as they continue to come in, [illegible] comfortable. One thinks, as he [illegible] of that expression—God-forsaken! [illegible] thing utterly desolate [and dreary] [illegible] landscape as far as eye can see. Two or [illegible] ago the banks all along the river were [illegible] prosperous, flourishing plantations, and happy [illegible] lies, and now there is utter desolation. But we are off again; like little JOE, we must keep "moving," and to-morrow we go down to join the army at Napoleon, to find the wounded—perhaps to go for them to the rebel lines, for they tell us now all our wounded are prisoners. All is excitement here. Boats loaded down to the guards with soldiers come past us going down the river, all of them in the wildest spirits;—the cheering is echoed from the camps on shore, and back again from the next boat in the distance, and rises in one grand hnrrah! We go under a hospital flag, and so shall run less risk of being fired into, and I can give the rest of our experience some other time. B.

Literary.

SCRIBNER & Co. are just about to put in press a new scientific work by C. L. BRACE—the *Races of the Old World, or a Manual of Ethnology*. The work, though a duodecimo only, is designed to give to the usual students of history a brief compendium of all the latest information, collected from a vast variety of sources, on the different races of men.

It contains the latest results with regard to the races of Europe, Asia, Africa and

complainant, who was the first witness called for the prosecution, that on the 28th of March, 1860, Mrs. Ferguson called at her house, and, after conversing with her awhile, asked her if she had any money; she replied that she had a little, whereupon Mr. Ferguson said that he had sold a house in Forty-second-street for $3,500, but would not be able to get the money before ten days, and that, in the meantime, he would like to borrow $1,000, which he would return with interest at the end of that time; Mrs. Carter replied that her money was in the Savings' Bank, and if she drew it out then she would lose three months' interest, to which Mr. Ferguson rejoined that he would reimburse her for all the interest she would lose by the operation; Mrs. Carter showed some hesitation about granting the request, seeing which, Mr. Ferguson said: "Why, sister Carter, you certainly can't be afraid of me, I am worth from $20,000 to $22,000; you know I own that house in Carmine-street, which is clear from all incumbrance, besides other property, and I only want the money for ten days, until I get the returns of the Forty-second-street property that I have just sold," &c., &c. Upon these representations, witness said she finally consented to loan him the money; she said it was money that she had earned before she was married by working hard night and day for years, and that she had saved it up unbeknown to any of her family in order that she might be sure and have something to help herself with in her old age, when she might not be able to help herself; having the utmost confidence in Mr. Ferguson as an honest man and a Christian, and relying upon his representations with regard to his property, she said she resolved to accommodate him, and accordingly the next day, the 29th of March, she went and drew the money from the bank, and took it over to his house, No. 48 Carmine-street; on arriving at the house, Mr. Ferguson asked her if she had drawn the money from the bank, to which she replied that she had, and took it out of her pocket and gave it to him; Ferguson then said, "Now recollect, this is only for ten days," and sit down and wrote a note for the amount; such was her confidence in him, she said she would have loaned him twenty times the amount if she had had it; he had long been her class-leader in the church, and she believed him to be a sincere Christian; the money had never been repaid to this day; a mortgage was subsequently given for the amount on the house in Carmine-street, but it proved worthless, as it was preceded by two other mortgages which had been foreclosed, and left no balance.

Cross-examined—Have lived in South Second-street, Williamsburgh, since last December; moved there from the corner of North Eighth-street; lived at No. 14 Jones-street eight years; moved from there three years ago to Commerce-street; stayed there a few days, and then went to my son-in-law's, in Barrow-street, from there went to my mother-in-law's, at Poughkeepsie, and from there to my sister-in-law's, and thence to my relatives in Rome, N. Y.; returned to New-York the 20th of September following (1861;) took rooms in Commerce street, and subsequently opened a boarding-house; kept the boarding house about three months, and subsequently went to Williamsburgh; don't know how long Mr. Ferguson had lived at No. 48 Carmine-street when he got my money; had heard that he owned the house in Carmine-street before I loaned him the money; had frequently been to his house; had known Mrs. Ferguson perhaps a year before the loan was made; was well acquainted with the members of Bedford-street Church; at the time I let him have the money he gave me a note for the amount; can't say whether it was payable on demand, or payable in ten days; he said at the time that he would pay it back with interest in ten days; he agreed, when he first negotiated with me for the money, that he would pay the three months' interest that I would lose by taking it out of the Savings Bank; he was to pay me when he got the returns of a house that he said he had sold in Forty-second-street, the most of the money that I let him have was in the Greenwich-street Savings Bank; I consider myself a member of the Bedford-street Church now, as I have never withdrawn from it.

Question—Does the discipline of that Church require that any difficulty occurring between members shall be settled by arbitration of the members?

Objected to, and objection sustained.

Witness testified that she made a complaint to the Church, and that there was an arbitration relative to the matter. Defendant's counsel here submitted a written complaint, signed by the witness, against Mr. Ferguson, which was presented to the pastor of the Bedford-street Church, and on which a Committee of three members of the Church was appointed to investigate the whole matter. The Committee consisted of Geo. G. Smith, Bartlett Smith and Robert Henry, and was appointed by Rev. Mr. Newman, the pastor. (The written complaint did not state that Ferguson represented when he got the money that he was worth $20,000, but that these representations were made subsequently, when the witness asked for a mortgage.)

Witness said that the complaint was drawn up by Mr. Hnggard, and was read over to her, but she said at the time that it was not entirely a correct statement of the transaction; Mr. Nawman was present at the hearing before the Committee; did not say on that hearing that Mr. Ferguson made the representations about what he was worth after I had loaned him the money and when I asked for a mortgage; have never received but $21 interest on the mortgage, did not say before the Committee that Mr. Ferguson offered me $35 interest at the expiration of the first six months of the mortgage, and that I loaned it back to him; I said that he counted out the money and held it in his fingers, but did not give it to me; he said it he gave it to me his wife would leave him and go out to service; the money that I loaned to Mr. Ferguson was my own private money, and none of my family knew that I had it; I did not tell my husband that I had loaned it.

Redirect Examination—I was married on the 4th of October. I think thirty-three years ago; I am now fifty-eight years of age; when the ten days had expired on which he was to pay back the money, he did not come near me, and I went to his house, and asked him if he had got the returns of the Forty-second-street property yet; he replied, "Don't say anything about it, I don't want to hear anything about it;" I then told him I wanted my money, to which he replied that he could not talk with me then, that he did not want to hear anything about it, and took up his hat and left the room.

James H. Roome, being sworn, testified that he was acquainted with Mrs. Carter and Mr. Ferguson; that Mr. Ferguson told him that at the time he borrowed the money of Mrs. Carter he was in a very tight place, and that he wanted money to make repairs to his house; that at that time he had parted with all his property, except the house he lived in on Carmine-street, and that he was not in a situation to pay back any of the money he borrowed; I tried to prevail upon him to give up some Connecticut property, which he had made over to his wife, in order to pay the debt due Mrs. Carter, which he admitted he owed, and he agreed to do so, but never did it.

Cross-Examination.—Am a neturalist and taxidermist; have been a member of the Bedford-street Church for eleven years; I conducted the examination for Mrs. Carter before the Church Committee; Mr. Ferguson denied on that occasion that he made any representations about his property at the time he negotiated the loan; he denied that he told her he was worth from twenty to twenty-two thousand dollars; in fact he denied almost everything; I was a witness before the Grand Jury; I took Mrs. Carter to my counsel, Mr. Dodge, to have the complaint drawn up, at the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Newman.

At the close of Mr. Roome's testimony the Prosecution rested their case, and it being 3 o'clock, the Court adjourned to 11 A. M. this morning, when Mr. Hull will open the case for the defence.

For the People, O. L. Stewart, Esq., Assistant District Attorney; for the Defence, Solomon L. Hull and Sanford L. Macomber, Esqrs.

The Thumb-Warren Nuptials.

BISHOP POTTER TO PERFORM THE CEREMONY—

GREAT ANXIETY ON THE PART OF THE ADULT

POPULATION TO SEE THE PERFORMANCE.

Gen. THUMB grows nervous. His daye of eingle blessedness are rapidly melting away, and ere another moon has waned his happiness for life or misery eternal will have been secured. His fair and *petite* affianced bears the congratulations which are momentarily tendered her by the thousands who throng her *levées*, modestly and smilingly, and answers all questions with a suavaceous dignity becoming in one so shortly to assume so exalted a position as that which awaits her.

The General, whose wealth is tangible, is most liberal in his bridal gifts. Thousands of easily-earned dollars are expended by him in diamonds, laces and trinkets for the adornment of his little sugar-plumb. The diamonds, valued at $5,000, are on exhibition at BALL, BLACK & Co.'s, and can be seen by any one who will take the tronble to call there. The truly elegant *trousseau* may be seen at LORD & TAYLOR'S. Its value we do not know, hnt rumor places the figure far np in the thousands.

The General, who is a traveled man, is determined to be married in state as well as chnrch. Casting his eye anxiously aronnd the ministerial horizon, he detected the courtly form and benign visage of the reverend Episcopal Bishop of this Diocese, Rev. Dr. POTTER, D.D., LL. D., to whom be applied for professional assistance. The venerable Bishop, who, like the General, "has traveled and seen the Queen," at once kindly consented to make the little pair man and wife, and the day being appointed, he generonaly suggested his own church—Trinity Chapel—as the appropriate place for the ceremony. Assisted by Rev. Mr. WILLY, of St. John's Church, Bridgeport, the Bishop will marry them on the 10th of February.

Little NUTT is in the dnmps. He feels chagrined to think that TAUMA should beat him in the matrimonial race, and is by far the most wretched specimen of happy mortals we have seen in e long time. He has lost his appetite as well as his sweetheart, wanders moodily through his apartments, and practices with the broadsword daily, seeking no amusement save such as can be obtained from an innocent game of *solitaire*

He is a magnanimous little chap, however, and with Miss WARREN'S sister will accompany Gen. TAUMA and his bride to the altar.

The rush to see these Lilliputians is enormous; the demand for tickets to the ceremony is worse, and the General, who is really annoyed at the publicity of the affair, refers every one who applies for a pass to his Secretary.

The little folks are really very happy, and it is a pleasure to see them while in this blissful state. Who wouldn't be short?

A Calumny Silenced.

The following letter of Ex-Gov. MORGAN, resigning his office nf Major-General in the United States Army, contains facts which ought to set at rest the thousand times repeeted calumny, that the Governor accepted tha appointment that he might draw the pay attached to the position:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Dec. 22, 1862.

SIR: The appointment of Major-General of Volunteers which I had the honor to receive from the President on the 28th of September, 1861, should, I think, terminate with the period for which I was elected Governor, inasmuch as the position was conferred and accepted only for the facilities it was likely to afford while I was raising and organizing a large volunteer force for the service of the United States. The expectation has been fully justified.

The following extract from my Annual Messsge in January last, presents the view I entertained in accepting it:

"On the 28th of Septemoer, the President tendered me the appointment of Major-General of Volunteers, under the act of Congress of July 25, 1861, and subsequently created the State of New-York into a Military Department, under my command. Finding, after a careful examination, that there were no constitutional objections to my holding the office, and in view of its practical advantages to the service, I accepted it, although, of course, *not intending to receive any of its emoluments.*"

An additional reason also influences me to this course, one which I am sure will readily be appreciated: My honored successor will be freed from any embarrassment that could arise from my continuance in the service.

Trusting that these views will appear satisfactory to you, I hereby tender my resignation as a Major-General of Volunteers in the service of the United States, and respectfully ask its acceptance, to take effect on the 1st day nf January, 1863, on which day my official duties as Governnr will cease.

In thus withdrawing from the public service, I offer you, and through you to the President, unqualifiedly, whatever support a private citizen can give to his Government at a period of great public peril, and I beg to express to you my profound thanks for repeated marks of your personal and official good will and consideration.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant. (Signed,) E. D. MORGAN.

To EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Department of the East.

GENERAL ORDERS NOS. 6 AND 7—GENERAL ORDER NO. 5 FROM HEADQUARTERS OF THE HARBOR OF NEW-YORK.

The following General Orders have been issued by Gens. WOOL and BROWN, respectively:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—All officers in command of military posts, or camps within the limits of this department, will promptly forward to these headquarters on the 8th, 15th and 23d day of each month, consolidated morning reports of their commands; and on the last day of each month a regular monthly return of every command will be transmitted to these headquarters, as well as to the Adjutant-General of the Army. In making out these reports and returns, too much care cannot be exercised to prevent them being sent back for correction, and consequent delay, and no excuse will be taken for any failure to comply with this order. Commanding officers will be furnished with blank reports and returns on their making written application for the same to the Assistant Adjutant-General at these headquarters.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and Aid-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official—S. CARNCROSS, Aid-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—Capt. JOHN F. S. GRAY, of the Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, is this day appointed Aid-de-Camp on the personal Staff of Maj.-Gen. WOOL, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By command of

Maj.-Gen. WOOL.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and Aid-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official—DE WITT CLINTON, Aid-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS NEW-YORK HARBOR, FORT HAMILTON, L. I., Jan. 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—1. Officers commanding recruiting parties in the City will immediately report to headquarters, No. 110 Grand-street, the places of their respective rendezvous, the strength of their recruiting parties, the number of recruits and the disposition made of them.

II. Field officers superintending the recruiting-service, and surgeons and assistant surgeons, will join and be hereafter stationed with their respective commands in camp, unless otherwise specially ordered. By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. BROWN.

H. A. DE POST, First Lieut. and Adj't Fifth Artillery, A. A. A. G.

International Postage—The English Government Refuses to Reduce Postage.

The recent Report of the Postmaster-General contains the statement that the British Post-office has declined to reduce the rate of international letter postage from twenty-four to twelve cents. The proposition to reduce the postage came from the British Post-office first, in February, 1857. Its acceptance was declined by the predecessors of Postmaster-General BLAIR, for the reason that it proposed to divide the reduced rate of twelve cents between the respective offices on a basis unfair to the United States, the British Office claiming what was then thought more than its due proportion of the postage. Mr. BLAIR, soon after assuming his office, decided to waive the objections which had been made, considering them unimportant in comparison with the great benefits to result from reduced rate of postage, and formally accepted the proposition as made by the British Post-office. The British Office now recedes from its own offer, alleging as a reason, the existence of a contract granting large subsidies for the North American Mail Packet service. That contract has yet about six years to run, and until that time shall have passed, there is scarcely a hope that International postage will be reduced, and that, too, because of the British system of granting subsidies to mail packets.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—DANIEL LYNCH, a man 24 years of age, was arrested at No. 31 Rose-street, by Detectives BENNETT and MCDOUGALL, charged with being a fugitive from justice. LYNCH had for nearly a year been employed in the store of Messrs. G. W. & C. F. VANDERVEER, at Freehold, N. J., but was discharged nearly a month since. On the night of the 1st inst., it is alleged that he purloined clothing, silks, &c., from his former employers, and fled. Before leaving, however, he is credited with rifling the pocket of JOHN CORCORAN of $66 50 in money, while the latter was asleep. The money was subsequently found in the pocket of a coat which LYNCH was charged with stealing. On last Monday night, the store of Messrs. VANDERVEER was burglariously entered and robbed of clothing, cloths, sewing silks, &c., to the value of about $300. The burglar having climbed upon the awning in front of the store, broke in one of the windows, and then by bursting open an inner door, gained access to the store, from which he subsequently escaped through the rear with all the plunder he could carry off, and came direct to this City. When arrested a portion of the stolen goods were found in the prisoner's possession. He has been taken back to New-Jersey to await his trial.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The delegates elected to the Young Men's Republican Central Committee met at Republican Headquarters on the evening of the 20th inst. About one-half of the delegates elected were present. Mr. JOHN H. FORMAN, of the Eighteenth Ward, was elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. GEO. W. JACQUES, of the Ninth Ward, Secretary. When the credentials were presented, there were contesting delegations in the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards. The contestants in the Fifth Ward not appearing, the ticket headed JOHN ELDARMIN was admitted. Upon the Thirteenth Ward case there was a lengthy and somewhat heated discussion. The case of the contestants being ably conducted by Mr. CHARLES S. STRONG, the Committee, by a large majority, decided to admit the ticket headed by that gentleman. The Fourteenth Ward case was laid over. The Committee then adjourned without affecting a permanent organization.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET—A WOMAN FATALLY INJURED.—At 8 o'clock Wednesday night, a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the premises No. 297 Pearl-street, occupied by the Manhattan Axle Grease Company. Their property was entirely destroyed. They estimate their loss at $20,000, said to be fully insured in City Companies. The tower part of the building is occupied by Mr. EMIL CAMMIL, as a paint and varnish store. His premises were flooded by water to such an extent as to destroy almost all his stock. He estimates his loss at $5,000, and is fully insured. A sad accident occurred to a woman named JULIA O'MARA, who was run over and, it is believed, fatally injured by Steam Engine No. 42, when the latter was running to the fire. The injured woman was promptly conveyed to the New-York Hospital by the Second Precinct Police.

A GANG OF SACRELIGIOUS THIVES CAUGHT.—Eight boys, named Francis McManns, Paul Turner, Michael Cody, James H. McLoughlin, John Feist, Robert Smart, Chas. Cowan and Patrick Braen, were taken into custody yesterday upon the charge of having broken into the Oliver-street Baptist Church and stealing therefrom forty-five bibles. They tore out the leaves and sold them for waste paper. The thieves were taken to the Tombs, where Alderman HALL held them in the sum of $300 bail each, to answer before the Court of Special Sessions.

MEDAL PRESENTATION TO BRIG.-GEN. MEAGHER.—The officers of the Irish Brigade presented yesterday afternoon, as a token of their esteem and affection, a golden medal to Brig.-Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. The presentation took place at No. 129 Fifth-avenue. Col. NUGENT, on behalf of the officers of the Brigade, made a brief and soldierly speech previous to handing the medal to the General. Gen. MEAGHER'S reply was most felicitous—extolled the virtues of the Brigade and dwelt upon the onerous duties of a Commender. The medal is of gold; on one side are shamrock and laurel leaves, in the centre of which is the Irish harp. Above are the words, "Irish Brigade," set in emeralds, underneath is the General's name, all of which is embossed. On the reverse is the following inscription: "Presented to Brigadier-General THOMAS Francis Meagher, by the officers of the Irish Brigade, as a token of their high appreciation of his gallant and patriotic services with the Brigade, in the cause of the American Union—January, 1863." Capt. WILLIAM H. HOGAN and others of the General's Staff. JAMES T. BRADY, and several distinguished citizens, were present.

A REPORTER APPOINTED FOR THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—Mr. PETER THOMPSON, an old and efficient member of the New-York Press, has recently been appointed stenographic reporter for the Court of Special Sessions by the Board of Supervisors. This appointment was made at the earnest solicitation of the various Police Magistrates composing that Court, as their decisions are occasionally reviewed by the higher Courts. Mr. THOMPSON will at once enter upon the discharge of his new duties.

A SEA CAPTAIN DROWNED.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of WILLIAM E. DANIELS, Captain of the schooner *Matomoras*. The remains were found floating in the water at the foot of Rutgers-street, East River, at a late hour on Wednesday evening. The deceased was last seen at about 5 o'clock that afternoon, on the dock near to where his schooner was lying. How he came to his end is not known. He was 45 years of age, and has left a family, who reside in Baltimore.

EYE HOSPITAL.—On the 20th inst., at the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-Eighth-street, Dr. M. STEPHENSON, Senior Surgeon to the Institution, reported 267 new patients during the last three months, making over 10,000 since its organization in 1852. S. JENNER, Esq., was elected President; WM. S. DAWSON, Esq., Vice-President; BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Treasurer, and J. R. CUMING, Esq., Secretary.

A CALIFORNIA MONSTER.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS has received from California the largest pear that has made its public appearance in that prolific State. It weighs *three pounds and seven ounces*, and can be seen in a tolerable state of preservation at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday evening the friends of Lieut. GRAINGER, of the Eighty-eighth Regiment, (Irish Brigade,) presented him with a sword, sash and belt, at the residence of Mr. CAAS. NAGLE, Brooklyn, as a token of their esteem for his high, social and soldierly qualities. Capt. HART, of Gen. MEAGHER'S Staff, made the presentation, and delivered a very neat and appropriate address, in the course of which he bore testimony to the soldierly bearing of Lieut. GRAINGER, who had been promoted from the ranks, and feelingly alluded to many struggles in which they and the Irish Brigade had taken a part. After the presentation, the company sat down to an elegant supper, and afterward, with music, song and dance, amused themselves till an early hour next morning.

HORRIBLE CASE OF DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.—A man named LOUIS BLUM, grocer, corner of North Sixth and First streets, (Eastern District,) died early yesterday morning, from hydrophobia. It appears that a few weeks since, while attending his dog, which had been sick, Mr. BLUM was bitten on the hand, but the wound was a slight one and soon healed up. Nothing further was thought of the matter until Tuesday afternoon last, when, on approaching a bowl of water to wash his hands, he felt a sudden abhorrence of it and at once suspected the cause. He immediately procured medical advice, but the remedies prescribed failed to check the rapidly advancing disease. During that night the symptoms became aggravated, resulting in a rigidness of the neck, rapid breathing and undue secretion of viscid saliva. On Wednesday further medical assistance was called in when the patient exhibited great reluctance to take any medicine, or to permit the approach of the doctors. The paroxysms of barking soon afterward commenced, during the intervals of which he was entirely rational; explained his business affairs, and cautioned his family not to approach him. In the afternoon it became necessary to use restraint to protect the attendants from his violence. Treatment with chloroform and narcotics did not allay the spasms. Thus he continued until after midnight, when death put an end to his agonizing sufferings.

A SUCCESSFUL SWINDLE.—On Wednesday evening last, a young man of decent exterior called at the house of Mr. JAMES O. MORSE, No. 96 Remsen-st., and handing a note to the servant girl, requested her to take it to Mr. MORSE. She complied, and while absent the fellow appropriated a fine overcoat worth $45, and a new hat worth $5, with which he took his departure. On the girl's return he was missing. The note, written with a lead pencil, reads as follows:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen:* This young man came from the South on Monday last, and has had good luck to get a suit of clothes. All he wants now is a situation. He is perfectly honest, and willing to work. Help him if you can. Written and sent by WILLIAM TYREA, New-York."

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD.—A man was found dead on Wednesday night, by some boys at the edge of Bushwick Creek, near Greenpoint. Deceased was apparently a German, of medium height, stout built, full face, red moustache, and but little hair on his head. He was well-dressed, had on twilled pants, cloth coat, and an overcoat lying across his person. A fur-can was found near him. In his pocket was a pair of kid glnves, linen pocket-handkerchief, and a pocketbook containing $42 25. There were no marks of violence on his person. The body was taken in charge by Coroner BARRETT.

THE COURTS.—The Kings County Circuit Court adjourned yesterday for the term, the calendar, comprising 119 causes, having been disposed of. The Court of Oyer and Terminer will meet again on Monday, for the purpose of receiving the presentments of the Grend Jnry. The City Court Calendar will be resumed on Monday, the 26th inst., when the following numbers will be called: Nos. 7, 25, 6, 12, 18, 21.

THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.—The new Board of Assessors have organized by the election of THOMAS J. GRIFFEN as President, and DOMINICK ROACHE as Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY.

ESSEX COUNTY COURTS—IMPORTANT TEST QUESTION.—Yesterday, in the Essex Circuit Court, the case of Deputy Marshal C. W. BENJAMIN, indicted for false imprisonment for arresting and confining one CONNERON, for disloyal utterances and interference with enlistments last Summer, in the Sixth Ward of Newark, was taken up. United States District-Attorney KEASBEY presented a writ of *certiorari* for the removal of the case to the Supreme Court, and the case was removed accordingly. Much interest is felt in this case, as it is the first attempt which has been made to legally test the validity of arrests by United States officers under the circumstances abovementioned, and the Court to which it is removed being the one of highest jurisdiction, its decision will, of course, be final, and will be a precedent for the settlement of all similar cases.....The trial of THOMAS RYDER, for manslaughter in kicking his wife to death, is now on in the Oyer and Terminer. The State closed its evidence at noon, and the afternoon was occupied with the testimony for defence. It will probably go to the Jury this morning.

FIRE.—Yesterday forenoon a fire occurred in a temporary frame building at the foot of Warren-street, Jersey City, owned and occupied by VAN SICKLE & Co. as a kerosene oil refinery. The building, with some adjoining sheds, were mostly destroyed. Damage about $400. It was stated that the fire was caused by the high tide, which floated some oil into the furnace grates; also, that the fire was caused by an explosion.

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The Citizens' Relief Committee for the Fourth and Fifth Wards, Jersey City, report that they are at present giving relief to over fifty families of soldiers, and that the funds collected are now exhausted. The Committee have adopted a resolution constituting the pastors of the various churches in the city honorary members, and request their coöperation.

GRAND LODGE OF NEW-JERSEY F. & A. M.—The Grand Lodge of New-Jersey F. & A. M. met in Trenton yesterday. The following officers were elected: G. M., Isaac Van Wagoner; D. G. M., Robert C. Buzby; S. G. W., Holmes W. Murphy; J. G. W., Chancellor W. Chase; G. Treasurer, Jonathan S. Plan; G. Secretary, Joseph H. Hough.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL.—Arrivals Jan. 21: Mr. DAVIDSON, Company I. Second New-Jersey, and T. SULLIVAN, Battery M, Second United States Artillery.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, January 22, 1863—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

PRESENT—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, The President, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Petition of Samuel Dunlap and Dennis Dnace for compensation for services as keepers of Stuyvesant Park on Sundays.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals for painting with two coats of paint the outside brick and wood work of Essex Market.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman McConnell—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the east side of Pitt-street, between Grand and Broome streets, be repaired where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he hereby is directed to take the necessary legal measures to open Fifty-ninth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for building an addition to the house of Engine Company number thirty-five, the same to be thirty feet in the rear.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to flag sidewalks, where not already done, on the west side of Elm-street, between Reade and Duane streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, The authorities of the various steam fire-engine companies have deemed it necessary, for the proper protection of property in the centre and upper part of the city, some central location should be designated and set apart as a supply depot for wood and coal for steam fire-engines while on duty at fires, and the experience to be derived in the first part of the city, fully satisfied that one would be found sufficient and immediately required; and whereas, the House formerly occupied by Hose Company Thirty-five, in Mercer, near Bleecker-street, can be procured for such purpose at a very small cost per year rental; and the same being the most desirable location that can be selected: therefore

Resolved, That the house lately occupied by Hose Company Number Thirty-five, in Mercer, near Bleecker-street, be hereafter used and designated as a depot for wood and coal, to supply the steam fire-engines doing duty in the upper districts when such supply is needed, and that a suitable person be appointed by the Street Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to remain at such supply station both night and day, and to superintend the supply of wood and coal to all steamers doing duty at such places as may be designated, and have full control of such station, under the direction of said Street Commissioner, for which he shall receive a compensation for services performed, not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, per annum, chargeable to the appropriation of "Salaries," payable monthly; such compensation to date from the day of his appointment, and which amount is hereby appropriated for such salary and expenditure.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Subsequently, Councilman Hayes moved that such reference be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes then moved to strike from the resolution all relating to the appointment of a suitable person to take charge of such wood and coal depot.

Which was carried.

And the preamble and resolution, as amended, was again referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Ordinances, submitting an ordinance to appoint an additional Deputy Collector of City Revenue.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the members of Mohawk Engine Company Number Sixteen, to attend their ball on the twenty-sixth of January, at the Appollo Rooms.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, asking for an amendment to an ordinance passed for flagging, &c., Fifty-eighth street, from Avenue A to the Third Avenue.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Streets.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, submitting returns of receipts of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads.

Which was received and ordered on file

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Board, announcing the appointments in his office.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution appropriating three hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents, to pay George W. Roome for refreshments furnished by order of the Committee on National Affairs, at the funerals of Colonel Bull, Captain Dodge, Captain Hoagland and Major Horgan.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of communication from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of the relief or war loans made by the Corporation, with a draft of a law making provision for the payment of said loans, and authorizing a continuance of the aid hitherto granted to the families of volunteer soldiers.

Which was carried.

And the resolution attached thereto was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, The President Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from Board of Aldermen that Henry A. Taller be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was carried.

The action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution was concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of the Fourth Quarterly Report of the Street Commissioner for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that two thousand five hundred copies of the communication be printed in document form.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hays moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Thursday next, twenty-ninth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, that the sessions of the Board be held at one o'clock P. M., in lieu of five o'clock P. M., until further ordered.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner advertise for proposals for a new fire-alarm bell for Jefferson Market bell tower.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Keenan, The President, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, Twenty-second inst., at five o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 22, 1863.

$25,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	94½	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	121½
13,000 U. S. 6s '81, Con.	95¼	150 do	s3 121
5,000 do	95¾	30 do	120½
3,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	87	50 do	120¾
30,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	101¾	200 do	b30 122
40,000 do	101¾	500 do	b3 121
4,500 do	102	2000 Erie Railway	85
17,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95¾	500 do	85½
20,000 do	96	200 do	85¾
5,000 U. S. D. N'a	144¾	50 ● da	85½
35,000 do	144¾	500 do	84¾
7,000 Ill. Can. R. Bds	100	100 do	b15 85¾
1,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	100	200 do	b30 85
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90s	61¾	50 do	b10 85½
1,000 do	61	50 do	s60 85
10,000 do	60	150 Erie Railway Pref	106
3,500 Ill. War Loan	106	900 do	107¾
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	75	100 do	b30 108
35,000 Mo. St. 6s	66	130 do	107¾
10,000 do	66¾	10 do	107
20,000 do	66½	260 do	b10 107
10,000 do	64¾	200 do	b30 107¾
60,000 do	67	100 do	b30 107¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, ins. to H. & St. Jo	86	5 Hudson Riv. R.	96¾
6,000 Va. St. 6s	68	260 do	97
10,000 Cal. State 7s	130	200 do	97¼
5,000 Erie 3d M. Bs. '83	118	200 do	97½
15,000 do	119	100 do	b5 98
7,000 Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	108	700 do	98
6,000 do	107¾	400 Harlem R.	49
3,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	116	600 do	48¾
1,000 do	117	700 do	48
2,000 C., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. Bs.	126	450 do	b30 48¾
5,000 Mich. So. & N. I.	112	200 do	b15 48
7,000 do	113¾	600 do	48
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	122	200 do	b30 46½
1,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.	108	700 do	45
5,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	92	200 do	45½
5,000 do	92¾	200 Harlem R. Pref	78
5,000 do	93	100 do	78¾
11,000 do	b30 93¾	100 do	79
5,000 Al. & T. H. Inc. B.	82	150 Reading R.	93
10,000 do	83	200 do	93¾
10,000 do	b10 83½	200 do	93¾
27,000 do	b30 83¾	100 do	94
23,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	83	750 Mich. C. R.	98¼
10,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	73½	200 do	98¾
5,000 do	73	200 do	b30 99
16,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	43	100 Del., L. & West. R	135
5,000 do	43¾	62 do	136

6,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	110	600 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	65
8,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	92½	800 do	64¾
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st S.	98	1000 do	64
2,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F.	110	100 do	s30 64
24,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	106¾	900 do	64¾
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	88	100 do	s30 64½
25,000 do	88	50 do	s60 63¾
9,000 do	87	100 do	b30 65
19 Bank of Commerce	91½	200 do	b10 64¾
8 Am. Ex. Bank	98	50 do	b10 64¾
5 Bk of N. America	99	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105
20 do	98	300 do	s60 104
5 National Bank	90	500 do	105¾
10 Imp. & Trad. Bank	97	do	105¾
70 Park Bank	120	15 Panama R.	155½
50 Metropolitan Bank	103	650 Ill. C. R. Scrip	95
10,000 American Gold	s3 147¾	250 do	85¾
25,000 do	147¾	100 do	b30 96
10,000 do	b30 148¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	71
30,000 do	147¾	1600 do	s30 70
20,000 do	s60 147¾	200 do	c 70
25 Citz. Gas Co. Brkl'n	101	200 do	70¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN — The Chimney Corner — The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Address by Daylight—Somebody Else.

WALLACK'S—The Provoked Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Wagren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

CLINTON HALL, (Astor Place)—Electro Psychology.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Sholl's Lecture—Art of War and Military Science.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There seems to he no longer any reason to doubt that the Army of the Potomec, or at least a portion of it, has once more crossed the Rappahannock, prepared to make another effort to defeat the mein rebel army in Virginia. We have very direct confirmation of this fact, both from our Special Correspondent, who announces the movement of the Army, writing on Thursday, and from the rebels themselves—advices from Richmond to the 20th having reached us, embodying positive statements that a portion of our army had then already crossed, both above and below Fredericksburgh. The rumors of fighting which have reached us from Washington may be premature, but we shall no doubt soon receive details of another great struggle on the Rappenannock. A still further assurance of this may be found in the Address of Gen. Burnside to his Army, published among our dispatches. It is dated the 20th (Tuesday), and announces in positive terms that another movement against the enemy was about to commence. The crossing probably took place on Wednesday, above Fredericksburgh, a simultaneous movement being made below as a feint, which, however, would be turned into a real attack, should circumstances justify it. It is possible, also, that a crossing might be again made at the City.

We have rebel news from North Carolina this morning which is important. The National forces are said to have driven in the rebel pickets at Kinston on the 15th, and were supposed to be advancing against the place in strong force, though it was conjectured that Gen. Foster's movement in that direction was merely a feint to cover more important movements toward Weldon or Wilmington. The iron-clads *Montauk* and *Passaic* were reported at Beaufort waiting for ammunition, preparatory to the attack on Wilmington. Some of our gunboats are reported to have attacked Fort Caswell on the 15th, but it was probably only a reconnoissance.

The seagoing qualities of our new "Monitors" have now been thoroughly tested, and are found to be everything that could be desired. The *Weehawken*, Capt. Rodgers, which left this port on Sunday last, was out in the late tremendous northeast gale, and weathered it in the most handsome manner. A dispatch has been received in this City from Commodore Rodgers, and is published in this morning's Times, announcing his arrival at Fortress Monroe, and speaking in the highest terms of the performance of his vessel. The *Nahant*, iron-clad, and the *Lackawanna*, are known to have found shelter during the gale inside the Delaware Breakwater.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a petition was presented, asking relief for the widow of Thomas Gerdo, the original inventor of iron-clad vessels. A joint resolution was introduced, directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept the title to League Island until Congress shall so direct. Two daughters of the late Commodore Renshaw, and two sisters of the late Commander Wainwright, both killed at Galveston, sent in petitions asking for pensions. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of publishing monthly the names of all officers of the army who are absent on leave, with the date of the leave of absence, &c. The proposition to annul the treaties with the Sioux Indians was debated at some length, and then postponed until to-day. The bill to reimburse the State of Minnesota, for expenses incurred in defending the State against Indian outrages, was passed. Mr. Wilson's bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers was taken up and debated, but not disposed of. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill was passed providing for a Deputy Register of the Treasury, with a salary of $2,000 per annum. The bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government was then considered in Committee of the Whole. The second section was amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue four hundred millions in Treasury notes, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in coin—the principal payable any time after three years from date. A new section was adopted, providing that after the first of March next, coupons of these bonds may be received for customs at any time thirty days before they become due. Before completing action on the clause taxing bank-note circulation, the bill was temporarily laid aside, and the members indulged in general debate until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a message was received from Gov. Seymour, in answer to a resolution from the Senate, regarding the Speakership difficulties in the Assembly. The Governor considers it improper for him to interfere, excepting at the request of the Assembly. The message was ordered to be printed, and the Senate soon afterward adjourned.

In the Assembly, after a speech from Mr. Thos. C. Fields, in which he claimed, in the face of the disgraceful proceedings of last week, that the Democratic Party was the party of law and order, Mr. Dean rose and withdrew from the Speakership contest, and nominated Mr. Trimmer, of Monroe, as the Democratic candidate. A motion to adjourn then came from the Republican side, and was carried. It is understood that Mr. Callicott will not be withdrawn.

GENERAL NEWS.

Judging from the supplies which are going forward from Cincinnati, Gen. Rosecrans' army is not likely to suffer just at present. Capt. Gill is shipping as rapidly as possible 1,000 large packages, comprising the following among other articles: 150,000 pairs of drawers, 100,000 shirts, 150,000 pairs of stockings, and 50,000 pairs of infantry trousers.

The *Eastport*, a formidable gunboat captured on the Tennessee River shortly after the capitulation of Fort Henry, completed at Cairo and then condemned because her keel was too weak to enable her to carry a sufficiently heavy armament, has been strengthened, and will soon receive her guns, when she will at once go into service.

The Adjutant-General of Connecticut, under date of Hartford, Jan. 20, has issued an order which reads thus: "In view of the small number of men required to fill the quota of this State under the two calls of the President for three hundred thousand men each, and, judging from present indications, the probability the requisite number will soon volunteer and join the regiments now in the field, all persons who by enlistment or draft, owe service to the State, and who have not been mustered into the service of the United States, are hereby discharged from such service, and all warrants issued by authority from this department for the arrest of such persons are hereby revoked."

At a regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, a communication was received from the Comptroller relative to the indebtedness of the City incurred in appropriations for military purposes, and in the support of soldiers' families, and submitting the draft of a law by which the indebtedness can be paid off gradually, and with the least burden to tax-payers. The resolution accompanying the paper, in favor of an application to the Legislature for the passage of the law submitted by the Comptroller, was unanimously adopted. A statement of the Comptroller was submitted in accordance with a resolution of the Board, showing the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue railroads for the last four months to have been as follows: Sixth-avenue road for September, $28,922 74; October, $30,957 61; November, $27,785 15; December, $29,428 66; Eighth-avenue road for September, $31,022 23; October, $31,632 29; November, $29,555 35; December, $30,375 81. After some routine business the Board adjourned to Thursday next at 5 P. M.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge McCunn, the case of Joel B. Ferguson, indicted for false pretences in obtaining $1,000 from a slater in the Bedford-street M. E. Church, was commenced, and occupied the entire day. The trial will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

The turn of the Stock Market yesterday was downward on part of the Share list. Gold about 148; Exchange 163 ₩ cent.

An active business was reported in Breadstuffs, yesterday, at a further slight improvement in prices. Pork and Beef were less active. Bacon and Lard were freely purchased, as were also Rice, Tallow, Whisky and Rio Coffee. Hay, Hops, Cotton and Tobacco were in fair demand. The changes in other articles were unimportant. The freight engagements were heavier, and rates firmer.

Mobs and Legislatures—Affairs at Albany.

One of the most sinister portents of the times is the advent of hullyism into the precincts of legislation. It has, as yet, shown itself most at Albany; but it is unmistakably present also at Harrisburgh and Trenton. Its aim is to overawe and intimidate. If allowed to proceed as it has begun, it will, in all likelihood, end in the destruction of all regular legislation: perhaps, in the dispersion of the Legislatures themselves.

The way the thing is managed is no secret in this State at least. The programme was taken from revolutionary France. First, we have what calls itself a "Democratic Union Association," at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, under the auspices of Fernando Wood, which, in every essential respect, is the exact counterpart of the Club of the Cordeliers under Marat in the revolutionary France of 1791, and of the Club of "The Rights of Man," under Blanqui and Raspail, in the revolutionary France of 1848. Here is the great focus for heating the passions of the ignorant and vile against the existing Government. The most expert and unscrupulous demagogues that can be procured are, in quick succession, here brought up to the work of fomenting and stimulating faction. There is no misrepresentation, no sophistry, no invective, no ribaldry, no diabolical suggestion or appeal, that is not freely used for the furtherance of factious and revolutionary ends. The place is exactly what the French term the *foyer* of revolution.

In the train of this Club is a gang of the worst wretches that the omniscience of Fernando Wood in New-York villainy has enabled him to scrape together—brawny, bull-necked, big-jawed, and thick-skulled, ever ready to lend themselves for pay to any work, however base or atrocious. It is these hullies, trussed up in broadcloth and watch-chains, that did the yelling, and hooting, and cursing, and fist-shaking last Friday, in the galleries and lobbies of the Assembly at Albany. Their business is to keep this body from organizing itself. Fernando, their master, is a candidate for the United States Senate. If the Constitution, which prescribes the first Tuesday of February for the election to that high place, is obeyed, he has no chance. It will be obeyed if the Assembly obtains an organization in time. He therefore uses these hirelings to thwart that object, and so keep his chance open for another year. Thus he seeks to override and frustrate the Constitution by violent means. In itself it is an essentially revolutionary procedure. There is virtually no difference between deliberately preventing the regular operation of the Constitution and a deliberate attempt to nullify and overthrow the Constitution.

But even if there were no constitutional requirement in the case—were the business in hand any act of ordinary legislation—the browbeating of these ruffians in the galleries would be none the less dangerous. It never should have been submitted to for a single minute. Had we a Governor properly alive to the dignity and security of the government he administers, it would have been put down on the spot, even if it had taken a military force to accomplish it. If the Assembly, while yet unorganized, has no Sergeant-at-Arms or official to protect it from violence or molestation, it is then the clear duty of the Executive branch to render effective aid—as clearly his duty as if the Court-room itself were similarly assailed. We do not accept the plea of the Governor for withholding this protection. It was his bounden duty to have proceeded to suppress that mob the instant its virulent demonstrations came to his knowledge, without waiting for any formal request from the Assembly. That body, in its unorganized state, was in no condition to make a formal request, or to do any other serious act. It is known that the Governor was appealed to at an early stage of the violent proceedings, by individual members, for protection; and yet the violence was suffered to run on for hours without the slightest check. It is difficult to imagine that the Governor is really in earnest when he talks of the "impropriety" of interference by one coördinate branch in the "proceedings" of another. It was not the proceedings of the Assembly he was called upon to interfere with at all, but the proceedings of the mob encompassing the Assembly. That mob may style itself the Third House, but we take it that Gov. Seymour is hardly yet prepared to recognize it as a "coördinate branch."

That riotous mass had no privileges or immunities which he was bound to respect. It was his duty, with or without any formal request from the beleaguered Assembly itself, to have rid it of that mob pressure, inasmuch as he alone had the means, and is by law the special guardian of public order. The mob that is sufficient to bully an unorganized House with impunity, will not hesitate, on occasion, to try the same thing upon the body when in full career. Acquiescence in these outrages is but preparing the way for yet more fearful and disgraceful scenes. It gives the largest encouragement to every revolutionary purpose; and no mortal man would be able to say what unparalleled enormity a month or even a week might not develop. In revolutionary days events oftimes chase each other with terrible rapidity to the final catastrophe.

It was on the 4th of May, 1848, that the French National Assembly first met. The representatives found themselves confronted in the galleries by delegates from the Clubs, in the same manner as was the Convention in the first Revolution. There the Club emissaries stood—the representatives of a mysterious power, an illegitimate rival, if not master, of the constituted authority itself—and showing by their demeanor that resolves had been made which they meant should be carried into execution. In just nine days from that time, in the midst of a regular sitting, the body of the hall was invaded by the creatures of the Clubs, armed with knives and pistols, and displaying the red flag. The President was driven from his chair, an armed artilleryman was installed in his place, and the National Assembly was declared dissolved. In six weeks every gutter in Paris ran blood.

Submission at Albany is inviting just such a sequel. The only safety is in putting down this attempted mob interference at once, and at any cost. It is this very contempt of constituted authority that an army of a million are fighting elsewhere; it cannot and must not be quietly borne with here at home. Yield to it, and there is no security left against the turbulent ambition and passions, which are every day becoming fiercer and more fearful. The rebels of the South have predicted from the start that insubordination and anarchy would sooner or later ensue here in the North. Upon that belief, more than any other one thing, save foreign intervention, they have founded their confidence of final success. Doubtless they are even now looking upon the panting and heaving floodgates as just ready to burst. So indeed it will prove, unless you look better to the checks. You will have chaos upon you ere you think it. An end must be made of this mob-power. We speak in no party interest. Mere political considerations are as nothing in the presence of this danger. Every man of every party, who is not a public enemy, is alike interested in the stoppage of these outrages.

Discipline of the Army.—One of our correspondents, writing on Monday from the headquarters of the left wing of the Army of the Potomac, sends us a number of the sentences passed by Court-martial upon offenders—which indicate the existence of a just and severe system of discipline in some of the army corps. One private soldier, "for misbehavior before the enemy," was sentenced to forfeit all pay due him, except just dues to his *laundress* (*that* is proper) and sutler, and all pay that may become due him during his term of service, and to be confined at hard labor. A like sentence was passed upon another man "for offering violence to his superior officer." A corporal, "for absenting himself from his company and regiment before the enemy at Fredericksburgh," was reduced to the grade of private, forfeited all pay due or that may become due, and was condemned to serve the balance of his term at hard labor. A man for "skulking during the battle of Fredericksburgh" was condemned to march before his regiment, having a board lashed to his back with the word "Coward" on it, and to be put to hard labor, with ball and chain attached to his leg.

For the good of the whole army, it is to be hoped that these sentences will be carried out to the letter. It would be better they had never been passed than that their execution should be held back. The fact of their being sternly carried out will have a great effect upon the whole army, while their neglect will only lead others to commit like offences with impunity. None of them are too severe. The authorities have heretofore invited military demoralization by leniency in the punishment of crime. Some of these highest crimes, such as skulking during battle, have heretofore been almost totally overlooked, and the consequence has been that during some engagements skulking has attained to fearful proportions. Let every soldier and officer, while in the service of his country, be, for the sake of his country, held to a rigid performance of his duty under the severest penalty. Thus only can an army be made efficient.

The Army of the Potomac.

The news, and the absence of news, from the Army of the Potomac, for the last few days, have been rather exciting. It has been so much the custom of the Government to withhold intelligence from the people when it was of a kind calculated to unduly affect their nerves, that the embargo on the telegraph from Falmouth and Washington has been taken as a pretty sure indication that a battle was going on, and by the croakers that we had met with a disaster.

We give this morning letters from "Headquarters" as late as Tuesday night, news from Richmond to the same date, and an address from Gen. Burnside to the army, also issued on Tuesday. Our correspondent states that the right and left wings of the army were on that day in motion, and that the crossing was to be made some ten miles above Falmouth. The Richmond papers of Tuesday report that our army was then over the Rappahannock, both above and below Fredericksburgh. The order of Gen. Burnside "announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more;" and after referring to the late brilliant victories of our arms in the West, which we have already learnt have done so much to inspirit the Eastern army, he tells his troops that "the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow at the rebellion." The gallant Burnside then calls upon officers and men for a firm and united action in the struggle, and expresses his trust in God for success.

These things, now three days old, settle the fact that our army, if not already engaged in battle, as announced from Washington yesterday, is on the very eve of the great encounter. Burnside has never waited long to carry out his purposes or fulfill his promises; and we suspect that the issuing of this address was the very last thing he did before he gave the order to advance. This news will raise the anxiety of the whole country to the very highest pitch. Every hour will seem a day, every day a week. We trust the Government will permit us to receive prompt and true reports.

We have confidence still in that gallant army, which has fought so many battles, and fought them all well. We anticipate victory. May Heaven grant it.

The Porter Campaign and Gen. Porter.—The public were greatly surprised yesterday to learn the decision of the Court in the case of Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter. It was universally anticipated that he would be acquitted of the charges made against him by Gen. Pope—an anticipation probably based, in great measure, upon the impression that it was impossible to have any high officer of the army convicted and punished for any military offence whatever. Yet we think no one can have read carefully and unprejudicially, the evidence given on the trial, which we have published very fully, without being convinced of the justice of the sentence he has received, in being cashiered and dismissed the service for disobedience of orders. Porter was not disloyal in any sense of consciously aiding or abetting the treason of Jeff. Davis—and he was not on trial on any such charge—but, in the wide and deep significance of the word loyalty which implies faithfulness, truth and devotion to a superior—which superior in this case happened to be Gen. Pope—we think nothing can be clearer proven than that he was disloyal. It was not only in one nor in two instances that he offended, but he evaded, disregarded or disobeyed almost every one of the orders he received while acting under Gen. Pope. To attempt to assign as an excuse for his disobedience any motive whatever is preposterous; in a military and patriotic sense, his motives were necessarily bad. We are glad that in the first case in which an officer's culpability has been proven, punishment has followed; and we are rejoiced that the President has had courage to approve the sentence.

This decision, and the developments made on the trial, will affect greatly the public judgment as to who were the responsible parties for the disastrous failure of the Virginia campaign of Gen. Pope. No General in the service has been held up to such severe reprobation as Pope; but if a man whom that officer relied upon to carry out such an important part of the programme of operations as was assigned to Gen. Porter, did "repeatedly and shamefully disobey, when peremptorily ordered into battle," then the former officer is certainly relieved from a heavy share of the odium which has been cast upon him for the failure at the second Bull Run.

A New National Product—Beet-Root Sugar.

One of the compensations growing out of the rebellion has been an extraordinary stimulus communicated to our industries, and the development of new sources of National prosperity and wealth.

One of the sources bids fair to be a plentiful supply of sugar from the *beet*. We have had an opportunity, recently, of examining several specimens of it in this City, which were manufactured at Chicago, from beets grown on the prairies of Illinois. The supply of sugar by the Mississippi being cut off by the embargo of that river, Mr. Belcher, a well known sugar refiner in the West, turned his attention to the refining of syrup from the *sorghum* plant, which has now become a staple crop in Iowa and Illinois. It is estimated that 5,000,000 gallons of syrup were produced in the West the past year. To extend the source of supply of domestic sugars, Mr. Belcher procured last Spring, from Europe, a supply of seeds of various kinds of the sugar beet, and by the agency of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, distributed them among the farmers on the line of that road, and through a range of 200 miles, with a view to ascertain the kind of soil and climate best adapted to the growth of the root.

The result, so far, has been of a most gratifying character. An analysis of several samples raised in the black prairie soil yielded from 9 to 13½ per cent. of saccharine matter. The samples of sugar produced were from liquor evaporated in an open pan, and although undoubtedly far inferior to what might have been produced by a more elaborate and scientific process, have been pronounced by our most intelligent refiners to be of a superior quality, are well granulated, and worth to-day ten cents per pound. The beet is pronounced by intelligent Germans, familiar with the process of sugar-making from it, to be fully equal to the best quality produced in Germany or France under the most favorable circumstances.

The production of sugar from beets has now come to be a leading interest in several European countries. The lands adapted to their culture command the highest prices, and the crop is so profitable that it warrants the most elaborate system of culture. The improvements in the quality of beet and in the process of manufacture, has been so great, that the yield within the last thirty years has increased from three to eleven per cent. Since this percentage has been obtained the beet in France *has become the most important crop* in the Empire. In 1861, 148,000 tons were raised in that country, against 9,000 tons in 1830. In Belgium the crop in 1861 was 18,000 tons. In Germany a very large amount was produced; the aggregate for Europe exceeding, in 1861, 200,000 tons, worth more than $40,000,000.

In our own country the culture of the beet is beginning to attract great interest and attention. The Agricultural Societies of Iowa and Illinois have already taken action in the matter, in which they have been vigorously seconded by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which has offered to transport, free of charge to the manufacturers, all the beets grown upon the seed distributed by Mr. Belcher. Enough has been accomplished to demonstrate that a superior sugar can be produced, and that the per centage of saccharine matter in the American beet exceeds that in the European, as might be expected from the greater heat and moisture of our climate. The President of the Illinois Central Railroad has already concluded an arrangement with a German firm to establish a refinery on his farm at Chatsworth, Ill., the buildings and machinery for which will be in readiness for work the coming season. The contractors will employ fifteen hundred acres of land in the culture of the root.

In the production of beet sugar we have all the advantage of the experience of European manufacturers. In the outset of the culture in France it was stimulated by the Government by the most prodigal bounties. It has now gained such firm footing that an enormous revenue is derived from it. It is so profitable that the annual rental of lands devoted to it in France exceeds four times the price now asked for the soil of the best prairie lands. In France the beet is cultivated entirely by manual labor. In this country, as soon as the plant gained root, the whole culture would be done by labor-saving implements. The product of this country, the past year, averaged from fifteen to twenty-five tons to the acre, at a cost of not over one dollar the ton. The only element of cost of the manufactured article remaining unsolved, is that of refining. But, with the known skill of our refiners, and the extraordinary success which has attended their efforts, there can be no doubt that this will be equally striking when applied to the clarifying of beet as of cane sugar.

The value of the results growing out of the introduction of the sugar beet into this country can hardly be estimated. Sugar already stands next to manufactures of wool in our imports, and is very rapidly becoming the first. We pay nearly $40,000,000 annually for foreign sugars alone. If we can place ourselves, as the French have already done, in a position of independence of foreigners, we can keep at home the $40,000,000 in gold and silver, which a balance against us has compelled us to export, to make good our account in the great London clearing-house.

We hope the New Agricultural Commission will devote a portion of the appropriation made to it by Congress for the purpose of collecting and diffusing information upon this important subject. It is a crop peculiarly adapted to our Northern States, from the abundant moisture and heat of our climate—two indispensable conditions of successful culture.

Loyalty of the West Point Graduates.—If it be asked, how does the dismissal of Gen. Fitz-John Porter bear upon the question of the loyalty of the West Point graduates? the obvious answer is, that the Court-martial was composed of nine Generals, and of these, seven, all but two, were West Point graduates. These seven are Gens. Hunter, Hitchcock, Rufus King, Ricketts, Casey, Buford and Morris—with one exception, all veterans of the Regular Army. Brig.-Gen. Roberts, the Inspector-General of Pope's army, and the prosecutor, is a West Point graduate. Col. Holt, the Judge-Advocate, is not a graduate.

The statement shows clearly that this decision of the Court is to be regarded as evidence of the high integrity of the West Point graduates. More than six hundred and twenty of them have remained loyal, while but one hundred and ninety-seven, and these chiefly Southerners, resigned their commissions at the commencement of the rebellion.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Preparations for the New Issue of Treasury Notes.

Progress on the Finance Bill in the House.

Excitement Regarding the Porter Verdict.

ANOTHER BATCH OF GENERALS

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 22.

THE NEW TREASURY NOTES.

Arrangements are being made for the speedy emission of the one hundred million new Treasury Notes authorized by the late joint resolution of Congress. The agents of the Companies now engaged in printing green backs for the Government are here, as are also the representatives of two other Companies, each desirous of securing a share of the new work. It is believed that Secretary Chase, profiting by experience, and in order to provide against damaging delays, will so divide up the printing of these new notes as to guarantee the payment of the army in the very shortest possible time that the resources of American art can compass.

THE FINANCES.

The finance measures again formed the subject of discussion in the House to-day, and were argued with various ability by the various speakers. The general belief seems to be that the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee, amended as suggested by Secretary Chase, and as published exclusively in the Times of Tuesday, will pass by a large majority. Some unimportant amendments may be made. Secretary Chase has addressed a letter to Mr. Spaulding, fully indorsing the financial features of the bill, as amended by the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE PORTER VERDICT.

Some excitement is caused by the verdict of the Porter Court-martial, but the action of the Government excites a hope that the courage thus displayed in dealing with an officer of high rank may make itself manifest in all its administrative acts.

OPERATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

We have forborne to state what we have known in regard to the military programme for the Department of the South, because it was properly regarded as an official secret. As certain statements, however, have gone forth through various newspapers, there can be no harm in explaining that it is true that Government contemplates making a military and naval station at Brunswick, Ga., which, having a magnificent harbor, and being the terminus of the Florida and Brunswick Railroad, which connects it with Mobile and New-Orleans, is peculiarly fitted for a base of operations and a port for the liberation of the cotton now held in that region in large quantities, and the procuring of supplies.

It is not true, however, that orders have *already* been given for the establishment of a Custom-house at Brunswick; because, although it is in our possession, and a port of entry, yet certain military movements must precede this action. Of those movements we are not at liberty to speak further than to say that they are of great magnitude, and can scarcely fail, to a very short time, to give us permanent possession of all South Carolina and Georgia.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Senator Wilson's bill to provide for the greater comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, and published in the Times of this morning, was to-day discussed at length in the Senate, and will probably become a law.

MORE GENERALS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate between eighty and ninety Major and Brigadier-Generals, in addition to those communicated day before yesterday, which appeared exclusively in the Times. Among the Major-Generals are Gens. Sickles, Sykes, Butterfield and Carl Schurz. New-York State only gets two out of the large number of Brigadier-Generals—Cols. Gracam and Dodge.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War are holding daily sessions, and disposing of a large amount of business recently referred to them. They are inquiring into the facts connected with the death of Capt. Elwood, who committed suicide in the Old Capitol Prison.

ASSISTANT WAR SECRETARIES.

The two Assistant Secretaries of War, who were appointed at the instance of Mr. Stanton for one year, are now out of office, their time having expired this morning. Mr. Tucker and Mr. Wolcott retire, and Mr. Watson remains as Assistant Secretary under an existing law.

ABSENT OFFICERS.

The House Military Committee, at their meeting to-day, authorized the Chairman, Mr. Olin, to report the Senate bill dismissing commissioned officers who are absent without leave, with an amendment allowing the President to change the sentence by reducing them to common soldiers in their regiments. They also agreed to report in favor of creating an ambulance corps for the army, of enlisted men, to be under the direction of the Surgeon-General, each regiment to be allowed twenty of this class to be detailed for that purpose.

AN ORDNANCE DEPOT.

Secretary Stanton has addressed a letter to the Military Committees of the Senate and House, in

favor of the purchase of a site for an Ordnance Dépôt.

THE McDOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, neither Col. LOCKE nor Gen. MILROY being present to testify, the Court stated that they could advantageously employ the time of a usual sitting in the consideration of matters they had before them, with closed doors, and that they would do so; and on coming out of secret session would adjourn until to-morrow. The room was accordingly cleared with this understanding. A dispatch was received by the Court, before going into secret session, from Gen. BURNSIDE, stating that Col. LOCKE could not consistently be spared from his post at this time. Gen. MILROY is expected to be present to-morrow.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

PAY OF THE SOLDIERS.

The money to pay the armies of GENS. ROSECRANS and GRANT has been furnished, and the greater part of the funds to pay the soldiers in North Carolina and the Department of the South, has also been issued. Gen. BURNSIDE's army will very soon be paid. A number of Paymasters obtained funds for this purpose to-day, and others will be supplied to-morrow.

THE IRON-CLADS.

The Navy Department has information from Fortress Monroe, by telegraph, announcing the safe arrival of the iron-clad *Monitor*-model steamer *Weehawken* at that point from New-York. She rode out the terrific gale of the last two days as well as any vessel could do, being perfectly manageable and stannch throughout.

A gentleman who left Dover, Del., at 8 o'clock this morning reports that the iron-clad steamer *Nahant* is at the Breakwater, having arrived there all right Monday evening.

The sloop-of-war *Monongahela* is also there, having arrived Tuesday night, also a propeller from New-York, loaded with troops.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of the Interior sent to Congress to-day a letter accompanying a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking for the passage of a law to divert from certain unexpended appropriations, amounting to $281,000, funds sufficient to pay the indebtedness incurred under other heads of appropriation now exhausted, and due to the various Indian Agencies of Oregon and Washington during the past three years. It is represented that great inconvenience and suffering have resulted from this long credit of the Government.

THE STORM IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.

The storm of yesterday and the day previous did much demege on the Potomac. A large number of steamers, barges, &c., employed by the Quartermaster's Department, are ashore, and hard and fast in the mud, between Alexandria and Aquia Creek, and Aquia Creek harbor. The damage, however, to nearly all of them is slight.

NOMINATIONS.

Judge W. S. OTTO, of Indiana, was to-day nominated by the President as Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The President, to-day, made eighty-nine military nominations to the Senate, including Maj.-Gens. HEINTZELMAN, HOOKER and SUMNER, for promotion for meritorious service, by dating their commissions back to embrace the different battles where they severally distinguished themselves; twenty Brigadiers to be Major-Generels and sixty-three Colonels and other officers to be Brigadier-Generals, and three Hospital Cheplains. These nominations were received and severally referred to the Military Committee.

A CORRECTION.

The *Evening Star*, in speaking of the arrest of Mr. DAMING, end of his passing through Washington for New-York in military custody, mistakes in one particular, namely: that he is the principal agent or correspondent of the Associated Press with the Army of the Potomac. It is sufficient to assert that he has no business connection whatever with the Association. As to the remaining part of the article, stating on a rumor that THEODORE BARNARD, (erroneously designated as Mr. DAMING's principal assistant,) was also arrested and sent awey from camp, no such information has reached the Washington Agency.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The Peace Resolutions came up to-day as the special order.

Mr. HOLSMAN, of Bergen, moved that they be referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Morris, moved an indefinite postponement.

After a debate of some length, in which Messrs. HOLSMAN, RANDOLPH, CROWELL and BUCKLEY participated, both motions were withdrewn, and the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Wednesday, Jan. 21.

In the Senete, to-dey, the joint resolution was passed requesting President LINCOLN to withdraw his recent order suspending Orders Nos. 3 and 35, when the civil enthorities are obstructed in consequence of the prevailing disloyalty, nud to facilitate their execution and to preserve the peace of the State, he be solicited to call the loyal portion of the enrotled militia into the United States service in place of the Federal troops withdrawn; the said enrolled militia to be put on the same fooding as the State militia, and receive the same pay as the United States troops. Order No. 3 provides for assessing the property of Secessionists to indemnify Union men for losses. Order No. 35 discriminates in favor of loyel men in matters of trade.

The California Senatorship—No Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Ten hellots were hnd for Senetor to-night. On the lest ballot PHELPS had 36, SARGENT 33, and CONNESS 25; scattering 6.

Election of Ben. Wade as U. S. Senator.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Jan. 22.

BEN. WADE was reëlected United Stetes Senator on the first hallot, to-dey, by 24 majority.

Wisconsin Senator.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, Jan. 22.

J. R. DOOLITTLE wee to-dey reëlected to the United States Senate.

The Post of Arkansas Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The following hes been received at the Navy Department:

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 21.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The gunboat *Lexington*, Lieut.-Commander SHIRA, has jnst arrived, nt 11:30 A. M., cuuvcying 4,793 rebel prisoners of war, from the Post of Arksnsas.

(Signed,) A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain.

The Department has received nn official account from Commodore PORTER, relative to the brilliant part performed by his fleet in that action.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jen. 22.

Sailed, ship *Logan*, for New-York, with a valuable cargo, including 1,100 sacks of copper ore, 24,000 gallons of turpentine, 32,000 hides, 250 bales of wool, 250 casks of tallow, 570 bags of mustard seed, 270 casks of whale oil, 4,100 bags of guano, 73,000 pounds of "Brazil," 350 cases of furs and 40 pipes of wine.

Oregon and British Colnmbia dates to the 15th have been received.

A Victoria paper says that 1,000 Indians have died at Vancouver's Island of small-pox this Winter. This disease will soon exterminate the race there.

Three thonsand miners have gone from Oregon to Boise River, half way between Dales and Salt Lake, where it is believed prospects are more favorable than on Salmon River. A rush there is expected as soon as Spring opens.

Robbery of a Banking-House.

MARATHON, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 22.

The banking-house of H. J. MESSINGER, in this village, was entered last night by hnrglers. The safe was opened by drilling, and robbed of its contents, Loss $6,000.

OUR MINISTER AT RIO JANEIRO.

His Quarrel with the British Resident—Characteristic correspondence.

MR. CHRISTIE TO GEN. WEBB.

THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 6, 1862.

SIR: Mr. BRODIE hes informed me of a conversation which yen had with him yesterday, and has shown me the letters which have passed between you. It appears that you are indignant with me because you say that I have violated an engagement made *after my acceptance of your ample apology at Mr. Glinka's*, and that I have subsequently "traduced" you. I should heve thought that you should heve given me an opportunity of contradicting such an imputation before giving it belief and speaking of it. A few days ago, in your own house, you accused me, from hesrsey or imsgination, of an ection which I should oonsider nnfriendly and ungentlemanlike, making certain specific statements, every one of which was n fiction, and I immedistely told you so, and destroyed your inconsiderate accnsation. I heg now again to tell you *that in this instance you are completely in error;* that I heve not violated my engagement, and have not traduced you. I feel shame at finding it necessary to deny such an accusation made hy one who holds the position of Minister of the Uotted States, and *I am astonished that you should have believed such a calumny, and reasserted it without inquiring of me.* It is, however, gratifying to me to see that you say, "If I hnve done Mr. CHRISTIE an injustice, I will call on him and frankly acknowledge my error, and ask his pardon."

I hava the honor to be, Sir,

Your most humble, obedient servant,

(Signed,) W. D. CHRISTIE.

GEN. WEBB TO MR. CHRISTIE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PETROPOLIS, NOV. 6, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of this date has just been placed in my possession. Yon say: "It appesrs you are indignant with me because you say that I have violated an engagement made *after my acceptonce of your ample apology at Mr. Glinka's.* I distinctly deny that anything of the kind appears in my letter to your *attaché*, who assumed the direction of your affairs until after the departure of the steemer, on the plea of yonr being too ill to attend to them, eithough he well knew that you were preparing to entertain company to dinner at the time you wrote, and that you had invited additional guests during the dey. He no sooner received my answer, however, then it was submitted to you, ill as you were ' and it does not ' appear ' whether you had not *previously* seen his letter to me. Neither in my reply to his extraordinsry letter constituting himself the guardian of your honor, end announcing the intention *"to make a report to Earl Russell myself without informing Mr. Christie for the present,"* nor at any other time, or under any other circumstances, have I said or written which warranted your gratuitous and offensive assumptions that I made to you an *ompie apology* nt Mr. GLINKA's. But, instead of disputing about terms, let the simple facts of the cese speak for themselves. At Mr. GLINKA's, the Russian Minister's, on Thursday evening, Oct. 30, in presence of the Russian and Prussian Ministers, the Rossian Secretary of Legation, and at least *one* lady, you used towsrd me language far more fitting an English groom than an English Minister. I promptly "declared it impertinence—said it was my custom to punish impertinence—a bad custom perhaps, but a *habit* upon which I had always acted; and, hy the God that made me, if yon ever again were impertinent to me, I should punish yon." To this you made no response, and after the lapse of some time I withdrew. You and Mr. GLINKA aod Mr. EICAMAN then had a consultation in relstion to what had passed, when they came to me and said the matter must be immediately arranged or a meeting take place in the morning, and that you had *agreed* to challenge me unless it was arranged at once, and that you had placed the whole metter in their hnnds, &c. I replied, thet in regnrd to the meeting I wes ready to give it at *sunrise*, and in order to save unnecessary negotiations, I might as well inform them at once that under no conceivable circumstances would I make the slightest concession until you had declsred that when you said what you did you intended no offence, regretting having used the innguage, and withdrew it, when I should be most happy to withdraw my language. And I particularly requested that they would not come to me with any other proposition, as I certainly should not listen to it. After an interval the gentleman returned to me and said: "We are authorized by Mr. CHRISTIE, who has pleced the affair in our hands, to say to you, thng when he used the expression to which you took exception, he had no intention to offeod—that he regreis having used it, and withdraws it." I, therefore, went directly to you, accompanied by the two gentlemen, and said: "I understand, Mr. CHRISTIE, from these gentlemen, that when you used the expression to which I took exception, you did not intend to give offence, and that you regret its use and withdraw it. By so doing you *make me very happy*, and I most cheerfully withdraw every word or unkind expression which I used, and I offer you my hand in reconciliation." It is unnecessary to allude to some trifling discussions between you and our friends, but upon *Mr. Glinka's* expressing his gratification that now all would be peace again in our small diplomatic circle, I said that I, too, rejoiced most sincerely at this agreeable termination of an unpleasant occurrence, and that with me the past was buried in oblivion never again to be thought of. You reiterated the sentiment, nod we all returned to the house in good spirits at the happy termination of a very disagreeable affair. Now, Sir, is this or is it not a correct history of what occurred, omitting some particulars which did not concern me? If it be, where, let me ask, do you find warrant for the impudent and gratuitous assumption that I made you "*an ample apology* ot *Mr. Glinka's*." If, in your judgment, this statement is not accurate, it becomes your duty to procure from Mr. GLINKA and Mr. EICHMAN their version of the case; and it their statement corresponds with mine, as it most assuredly will, I shall expect you to withdraw the offensive letter to which this is n reply, and which possibly should have been returned to you unanswered; and permit me here to anprise you, that in all future correspondence between us, your letters must relate solely to the matters under discussion, and that you must not introduce new subjects, extraneous to the question at issue. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. WATSON WEBB.

H. E. W. D. CHRISTIE.

GEN. WEBB TO EARL RUSSELL.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES, PETROPOLIS, BRAZIL, Nuvember 7, 1862. 2 o'clock A. M.

MY LORD: Circumstances entirely beyond my control appear to render it imperative upon me, in defence of n most amiable young gentleman, an *altoché* of the British Legation at this Court, to bring to the notice of your Lordship a difficulty between H. B. M. Minister here and myself. Mr. CHRISTIE, not conteot with quarrelling with the representatives of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and the Internuncio of the Pope, has deemed it expedient, or at best convenient, to fasten a qnarrel upon me. This does not surprise those who know him best; and it should not surortse your Lordship when I relate a single incident known to every member of the diplomatic coros except the party most interested, the Austrian Minister, Mr. von SONNSLEITHNER. MRS. WEBB has receptions every Tuesday evening. The coaches from Rio arrive at 5 P. M. On Tuesday evening, the 28th October, the Prussian Minister and his wife, and Mr. SONNSLEITHNSA came up from Rio, and just before our reception hour I went to their hotel, to bring them to my house. Not being quite ready to join us, I returned, and found assembled in our saleon Mr. CHRISTIE and his family, end all our guests, except Mr. GLINKA and his dnughter, to whom I announced the fect of the arrivnl of Mr. and Mme. EICHMAN, who would shortly join us. Mr. CHRISTIE immediately inquired publicly of Mrs. WEBB: "Can you inform me whether Mr. SONNSLEITHSNER comes up as the Austrinn Minister or as an *attaché* of the Prussian Legation?" Mrs. WEBB promptly and emphatically said: "Mr. CHRISTIE, we only know Mr. SONNELEITHSNAA as the Austrian Minister." I will not comment upon the manner in which this most gratuitous sneer at a colleague was received; but the kind feelings of nil, and a sincere desire to preserve the peace of our small diplomatic circle, prevented its being repeated to Mr. SONNELEITHENER, who, up to this time, has not been advised of it. Of the merits of my controversy with Mr. CHRISTIE, it is no part of my purpose to speak. That is a matter between Mr. CHRISTIE and me, and between me and my Government. But Mr. FREDERICK H. NORTH, one of your *attachés*, has drawn down upon him the enmity nnd persecution of Mr. CHRISTIE for simply refusing, as any gentlemsn naturally would, to permit his Minister to control his social intercourse. The alternative has been distinctly presented to him, of taking part in Mr. CHRISTIE's quarrels, or of consenting to a suspension of our personal intercourse. This alternative was formally presented by Mr. CHRISTIE on the morning of Friday last, when Mr. NORTH had been invited to dine nt the British Legation to meet Mr. and Mme. EICHMAN and Mr. SONNALEITHENSE, and Mr. NORTH, preferring his independence as a gentleman to Mr. CHRISTIE's friendship, as the terms presented, has nnt since been in his house; and even when informed through Mr. BIDDLE to-day, (as will appear hy his letter to Mr. CHRISTIE,) that if he called with my letter he would be received, he was refused nccess to him. When Mr. BAODIE, in Mr. CHRISTIE's neme, on Tuesday last, was urging Mr. NORTH not to visit us, hut to send an excuse that he was employed in copying dispatches for the mail, and Mr. NOATH said that was not true, Mr. BRONIE proposed to remedy that hy giving him more work than he could possibly perform. Mr. NOATH declined being a party to the arrangement, hut Mr. BRONIE produced an amount of work trom Mr. CHRISTIE which it was physically impossible for Mr. NORTH to do within the time prescribed, but which he promised to labor at until too much fatigued to continne the work! Mr. CHRISTIE possesses the legal right, or, at least, from position, the power to render his persecution of Mr. NOATH, in his feeble stete of health, exceedingly uncomfortable; and from his well-known sotecedents, and his total disregard of truth and all gentlemanly qualities, as evinced in the correspondence inclosed, I cannot doubt what nis course will be. Hence my troubling your lordship with this communication. I did hope, as my note to Mr. BAODIE last evening demonstrates, that Mr. CHRISTIE might have seen and admitted the propriety of not troubling your Lordship, by this packet et least, with any communication on this subject. Indeed, he was bound, as a man of honor, hy Mr. BAODIE's request and my assent, thet the metter should lie over. But having no faith in his acting as a gentleman would have done, at an early hour this morning, or rather yesterdey, Thursday, it now heing Friday, 2 A. M., I addressed a note to Mr. NOATE, a copy of which you will find inclosed, urging him to procure Mr. CHRISTIE's approval of the arrangement made by me with Mr. BRONIE. Upon Mr. BRONIE's going to Mr. CHRISTIE with my note, Mr. NORTH having been ordered not to call at his house, he (Mr. CHRISTIE) refused to receive a note addressed to Mr. NORTH, except from Mr. NORTH himself, or Mr. BRODIE. Mr. NOATH, therefore, promptly called on Mr. CHRISTIE, and was refused admittance. He then sent the note hy his servent, who, after been told truly that Mr. CHRISTIE was in his room, end waiting half an hour for an answer, was told that Mr. CHRISTIE was not in, and that he need not wait. Mr. NORTH then directed his servant to go to Mr. CHRISTIE, and remain there until he received an answer to his note, together with the inclosure. At 11 o'clock P. M., and not till then, he was handed the note from Mr. BROOIE, hut the inclosed note, of which Mr. CHRISTIE doubtless supposed there was no copy, he most ungentlemsnly detained, and up in this hour he hes not condescended to apprise Mr. NOATE or me of his intentions, but most improperly retained possession of my note to Mr. NOATE. Conduct like this requires no other comment than e simple statement of the fact. Mr. NOATE's note to me will explain the circumstances under which he communicated the reckless menner in which Mr. CHRISTIE repudiated and disregarded the terms of our settlement, and the obligetion mutually imposed by our sgreemeot that the past should he buried in oblivion, end my note to Mr. NORTH, detailing my interview with Mr. BROOIE, and Mr. CHRISTIE's note to me, together with all the circumstances of the cese, go to prove a reckless disregard of trnth on the part of Mr. CHRISTIE, which is not characteristic of a gentleman, and certainly not commendable in a representative of the English nation. My letter to Mr. CHRISTIE explains sufficiently the nature of our difficulty, the terms upon which it was arranged, and the obligation thereby mutually imposed. Everything relating thereto is, however, personal to myself, end will doubtless, in due time, work itself out to e legitimate conclusion. I therefore close this long communication with the expression of my sincere regret that it has been necessiy to tronble your Lordship on such a subject, nnd in a well-founded conviction that strict justice will be done to all, based upon my sincere admiretion of your private character, and my profound respect for your talent and justice es a statesman, and cheerfnlly submit the case of Mr. NOATE to the consideration which it is entitled to receive et your hands.

(Signed,) J. WATSON WEBB,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States to Brazil.

To the Right Honorable the Earl RUSSELL,

H. B. M. Secretary of Foreign Affairs, &c.

MR. CHRISTIE'S REPLY TO GEN. WEBB'S LETTER OF NOV. 6.

PETROPOLIS, Nov. 6, 1862.

SIR: After receiving your letter of this afternoon, I must decline further correspondence with you, end I refer the questions between us to my Government, and place myself under their ordars.

I have the honor to he your most obedient humble servant, (Signed) W. D. CHRISTIE.

H. E. Gen. WEBB.

[The above note wes sent to Gen. Webb on Friday, Nov. 7.

TROUBLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

Strange Estrangement of Wood and Barnard.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

WHO SHALL BE KING?

The iconoclastic hend of Time has at length destroyed the symmetric temple of love and friendship, so long the resort of FERNANNO the first (and last) and Mr. Justice BARNARD.

Each to the other, as the accepted head of a powerful political fsction, has been of greet end incalculable service. Judge BARNARD, yet a young men, owes the triumphs of his numerous Judicial elevetions to the apparently friendly hut really selfish aid of Mr. FERNANDO WOON.

No man ever received a benefit from the hand of Mr. Woon for which sooner or later he did not pay roundly; no plan was ever suggested or matured hy the long, long head of the polished Ex-Mayor which did not at some time or other inure to his personal advantage; no party was at any time triumphant, of which FERNANDO was n member, which was not embarrassed by his extortionate demand for patronage; and no ingenuous youngster was ever adopted, *protégé, chaperoned*, pushed forward, placed, benefited in any way by this prince of menagers, who did not at an early day stare with terror and surprise at the *quid pro quo* which, in a specified shape, was demanded in return.

Mr. BARNARD, Recorder BARNAAN, Judge BARNARD, has at all times been the firm and faithful friend of FERNANDO, whether he appeared to him as a man and a brother, a Mayor and a leader, an appellant and a respondent, a Congressman elect or a United States Senator in prospective, (the mind's eye.) Patronage issued at Woon's demand, opinions were molded to suit FERNANDO's judgment, friends were discarded to please the Ex-Mayor's whims, foes were conciliated that the Great Mogul might be propitiated—in other words, whatever Mr. Woon wanted, Judge BARNARD granted. So there is little wooder that Wood was always a pioneer for BARNARD's advancement, and a hacker of his performances.

But time works wonders, and as men grow older they are apt to think more as they act less. It has doubtless occurred to Judge BARNASD, on several occasioos, thet his reputed connection with the slightly unpopular Woon, was of but little benefit to his reputation as a jurist, his fame as an arbiter, his character as an upright Judge, end that a little more independence of action, of thought and speech, would be becoming in one who occupied so exalted a position. Those thoughts have rankled in his mind, end made restless his ambitions yearnings, and at various times he has with considerable vehemence jumped the track, end asserted his manhood in Woon's oersonal presence. Such an act would astound Woon if anything could, but he has hitherto managed to retain his hold upon Mr. BARNARD's affection or whatever, and carry his little point. But he has at last attempted too much, and we hear of an

OPEN AND AVOWED WAR

declared between the Judge and the Congressman elect.

Who will come out ahead, is the question of all questions which most excites the curiosity nod stimuletes the very life-blood of every rum-shop politician in the metronolis, every political cluh in the county, and every knot of office-holders or office-seekers in Gotham. "Which King?" is of es grent importance to-day as it was in the olden time, only now the decision carries with it brend end butter, or a discharge, and no possible show for a loaf or a fish.

Tammany is in a blaze; Mozart in the dumps; the Pewter Ming swarms with animated whisky tubs; CROOK & DUFF's hums with the busy chatterings of a hundred fectionists; clerks in the Comptroller's office, in the Street Commissioner's office, in the score of offices where the nod of Woon or the *ipse dixit* of BARNARD makes or breaks men, daily tremble with extatic anxiety lest an unhappy sigh, or a *lapsus linguæ* on the wrong side of the question may upset their little dishes, and cause the childer to go snpperless to bed; and in fact wherever a Democrat can be found, there can be found consternation and surprise.

Already parties are formed and issues made. Judge BARNARD has a host of friends ready to do his will, and he will use them to the best of his ability in utterly annihilating an enemy, be he great or small. Woon has, through the *prestige* hitherto enjoyed, a host of friends as well; hut, unfortunately for them, the promises of their leader are not as tangible or as mercantible as the performances of the opposition, and hesitation, thet precursor of destruction, has crept into their ranks.

If the war continues; if Woon can afford to lose BARNARD, and BARNARD refuses to propitinte the offended Mogul, there will he snch reveintions of party iniquity, of personal emolument, of individual power, as has not entered into the hearts of ordinary mortals to conceive, and which, when made public, will warrant the entire population of the City in nttering a loud and long and sincere *Te Deum*.

Mr. Woon's power, hased to an extent absolutely inconceivable upon Judge BARNARD's friendship and support, will wane from this hour; patronage he has none; influence without patronage he never did have; and when a politician loses influence and patronage, he loses everything. Mathematically, it may be stated thus:

Patronage—Influence: Power—Woon. (As Patronage is to Influence, so is Power to Woon.)

We do not feel at liberty to publish the statements which are now before us, which indulge in the tallest kind of abuse of one and each of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned in this article. When the time is fully come—when the heads begin to fall and the cries to ascend—when Woon sees his last prop pnssed from beneath him, and his last friend desert him, he will have cause, we think, to rne the day which first beheld GEORGE BARNARD his foe.

Certain Albanian schemes; certain civic developments; certain lists of appointees desired; other lists made and what they cost; and various other spicy little documents, cruel es fate, but truthful as impartial history, ewait the curious eye of an interested public, whose cheerful servers we are, and whose caterers in truth and justice we propose to be.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Exchange of Prisoners—Violation of the Cartel by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The United Stetes Agent for the exchange of prisoners, Col. LUNLOW, has demanded from Mr. OULD, the Confederate Agent, that all the United States officers now in the hands of the rebels should be in compliance with the cartel at once released.

Mr. OULD has replied thet all the officers now in the hands of the rebels, and captured before the 12th of January, the date of JEFF. DAVIS' Message, will not he released on parole, but will be exchanged for those of corresponding rank. All officers captured after the 12th inst. will be handed over to the Governors of the States in which they were captured, as indicated in JEFF. DAVIS' Message. (Col. LUNLOW says all this is in violation of the cartel.) Non-commissioned officers end privates will be released on parole, as heretofore.

The subject of citizen prisoners is not yet fnlly settled.

There ere now at Richmond 2,000 Federal prisoners. Three transports will leeve Fortress Monroe next Friday for City Point, to bring them down.

The steamboat *New-York* will leave to-night for Annapolis with 704 Union prisoners, who arrived here to-day from Richmond.

The storm has subsided, and the fleet of schooners have all gone to sea.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

In the Court of Appeals number 104 is the last cetse to be called. The Court will adjourn to-morrow.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be fonnd in the curreot number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeliog abroad, is made a special and permanant feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has e page of carefnlly prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financist news and market raports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RACOAN," or news snmmary—being a careful aynopsis and digest of the oews of the day, both rebellion and general—is alooa worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form alt naws of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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At the same reduction,
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CLARK'S,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery, New-York,
Opposite the Seventh Regiment Armory.

A Class of Ladies and Gentlemen in Electro-Psychology, will be formed THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at Clinton Hall. Thorough instruction will be given, and the mode of applying this science to the cure of disease. The class ticket will admit a lady and gentleman to all the public lectures and experiments FREE. No experiments to-morrow evening.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' and Misses' White Satin and Linen Gaiters and Slippers for balls and parties. Balmorals and India-Rubber Boots and Shoes for snow and rain, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER MULTIPEDAL TRUSS invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at Dr. Riggs' Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 573 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

MCCLURE—FOSTER.—In Athens, N. Y., at Trinity Church, by Rev. Jonathan Coe, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, JAMES E. MCCLURE, of Albany, to MARY E. FOSTER, youngest daughter of James G. Foster, of Athens. No cards.

DIED.

BADMEADNER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, of heart disease, CATHERINE, wife of Jacob Brombacher, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 95 Sands-st.

DICKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 22, after a long and painful illness, MARY, wife of Edward A. Dickinson, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 140 York-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock.

DAVONA.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. REBECCA DAVONE, widow of John B. Davone, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. H. Griffing, No. 151 West 17th-st., on Friday, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HILLMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. MARY ANN HILLMAN, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of tha family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 24, at 1½ o'clock, from tha residence of her daughter, No. 249 Monroe-st., without further invitation.

HANNEN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 22, WALDRON POST, eldest son of Josiah and Lucy Ashmun Hedden, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 78 East 16th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Springfield, Mass.

RANKIN.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday morning, Jan.

[illegible] of William Rankin, Jr., [illegible] residence of her [illegible] Saturday [illegible] St. William [illegible] Ours leave [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1803, 1881, 2189, 5341, "A," "E," "K," "L," "M," "N," 910, 1268, 1810, 1964, 2166, 2176, 7666, 8014½, 8122. *Part III.*—Nos. 420, 1029, 61 ½, 713½, 820, 321, 522, 1157.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Not posted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1965, 3241, 1275, 1251, 507, 853, 1247, 1319, 775, 994, 1325. *Part II.*—Nos. 1022, 1254, 1408, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 608, 1237, 1486, 1489, 1490, 1458, 1647, 1670.

After a Lawyer with a "Sharp Stick"—Concerning a "Returned Californian" and the Alleged Use of His Tongue.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice ——.

James S. Carpentier vs. *Peter Chrystal.*—The plaintiff is a lawyer, and was formerly a partner with the late David Graham. In his complaint he describes the defendant thus: "At the time (1845) of the formation of the copartnership (between Graham and Carpentier) Peter Chrystal was a client of said Graham, and had retained and employed the said David Graham, to defend him (Chrystal) upon two charges of felony then pending against him, upon which indictments were about that time duly found in the Court of General Sessions, and were, upon the motion of David Graham, removed into the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial."

The complaint then states that the plaintiff was appointed one of the executors of the will of David Graham, and, as such, at the instance of certain of the family of Graham, commenced a suit against Chrystal, in the month of December, 1860, for the recovery at from $2.90 to $300, a balance of counsel fees alleged to be due from Chrystal to Graham—Chrystal, about that time having returned from California, professing to be in possession of large wealth. In that suit he was joined by his coexecutor.

The complaint alleges that on the 15th of May, 1862, while the plaintiff was passing through one of the most crowded streets of the City Chrystal hailed him saying, "I am after you with a sharp stick;" and that passing on a short distance the defendant returned and said to the plaintiff, in a loud and boisterous tone, and in a manner attracting great attention, "You are a G—d d—d scoundrel," &c. "You swore to a G—d d—d lie," and added much else of the same complimentary character.

For this language, and to recover damages for the use thereof, this action was brought.

The defence is that the balance of fees alleged to be due to Graham had been long since paid, and that to prevent the defendant from being a witness in his own behalf on the trial of the action, the plaintiff had brought the action in the name of the executors of Graham, instead of in his own name as surviving partner. Also that the defendant civilly accosted the plaintiff at the time of the alleged slander or libel, and that he was insultingly repulsed, the plaintiff calling him a "damned convicted felon," &c. That, while excited from the use of this language by the plaintiff, the defendant talked somewhat naishly to the plaintiff, &c., &c. Case still on.

J. Larocque for plaintiff; John McKeon and James R. Whiting for defendant.

Execution Against the Person—May it be Issued After Judgment—Liability of the Sheriff for an Escape.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Peter Shaffer and another vs. *James Lynch.*—This was an action against the defendant as Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, to recover for the escape of one Theodore T. Edgerton from the jail liberties of this county, in June last. Edgerton had been arrested, as alleged, on an execution on a judgment recovered in an action for claim and delivery of personal property in favor of the plaintiffs, and gave bail for the limits. It appeared that, at the time this suit was commenced against the Sheriff, Edgerton was at Fortress Monroe engaged in selling tea.

The defendant's counsel contended that no execution could lawfully be issued against the person of Edgerton, no order of arrest having been issued previous to the judgment in the original suit. In support of this position, the case of Purchase vs. Bellowe (14 Abb., 357) was cited. Defendant also further objected that the plaintiffs had, in September, 1861, assigned the judgment against Edgerton to F. W. Lasak, who was, therefore, the actual party in interest, and should have been plaintiff in this action.

The question as to the right to arrest on the execution was argued at some length, on a motion to dismiss the complaint, but the Court declined to dismiss the complaint on that ground at that stage of the case.

Defendant then gave evidence tending to show that Shaffer and Luckow, the plaintiffs in the judgment, gave to Edgerton a consent that he might have the liberties, and that he left in consequence of such consent. Mr. Lasak was called and produced an assignment by the plaintiffs of this judgment, with other property, in September, 1861. Plaintiffs' counsel thereupon conceded that the assignment, of the existence of which they stated they were ignorant, until it was produced by the witness, was a bar to the action in the name of the present plaintiffs. The Court then instructed the jury to render a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Solomon L. Hull and H. P. Allan for plaintiffs; A. J. Vanderpoel for Sheriff.

Discharged—The Writ of Habeas Corpus In Military Cases.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Matter of Miller.—The relator was charged with inducing recruits to enlist, and after obtaining bounties, to escape. He was confined in Castle William.

This was a writ of *habeas corpus* for his relief, and in return to it Mr. Glassey, a Deputy Provost Marshal, read a telegram from the Secretary of War, resting the writ upon the ground of the suspension of of the writ of *habeas corpus* in military cases.

An attachment was, however, issued, and upon its return Mr. Glassey stated that the Government consented to the discharge of Miller. Ordered accordingly.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the petition of the Fiftieth-street M. E. Church for leave to change their corporate name.—Referee ordered to take proof of the facts, and report the same, with his opinion.

The Stuyvesant Insurance Company vs. *Lalor et al.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Cornwell et al. vs. *Brower et al.*—Report confirmed and judgment ordered.

The Ocean Bank of New-York vs. *The Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company.*—Report confirmed for sale.

Before Justice Barzard.

Darsing and others vs. *Marshall and others.*—Papers for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

King et al. vs. *Phillips et al.*—The motion made in this action for a new trial is denied, with costs.

Wagner vs. *Habermehl.*—Plaintiff's proceedings are regular, but the default may be opened, judgment set aside, and the defendant be permitted to answer, on payment of the costs, subsequent to the default, including sheriff's fees on the execution, to be adjusted by the clerk, and $7 costs of opposing this motion. If this condition is not complied with, the motion is denied, with $7 costs.

Word et al. vs. *Figuemere et al.*; *Leydell et al.* vs. *Marshall*; *Martin* vs. *Werrmann &c.*; *Darcy* vs. *Post et al.*; *Odell* vs. *Edmonds.*—Orders granted.

Stevenson vs. *Stevenson.*—Raferred to Murray Hoffman, Esq., to take proofs, &c.

Before Justice Monell.

Howell vs. *Howell.*—Order granted.

The Bank of Mutual Redemption vs. *Sturgis, Jr., et al* —Case settled.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA:

Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
United Kingdom	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	Jan. 24	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
North American	Jan. 15	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York,
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For Newbern.....Steamer Mary Sanford.....Jan. 24.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Teutonia* and *City of Baltimore* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; or would do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, jellies, desserts and puff paste in the neatest manner, and is willing to assist with the washing if required; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 365 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEWORKER.—Situation wanted by a very steady and faithful girl to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a moderate-sized family; is an experienced and competent servant; does not see company; refers to her last place. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman as cook, and is willing to assist with the coarse washing; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 117 26th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and all kinds of baking, pastry, jelly and desserts; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 135 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation as such in a private family; she is thoroughly competent, having the best City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-class cook; is a good washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as good cook, first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 770 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., from room, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl, as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 17 West 38th-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; willing to make herself useful; will go in the City or country. Best City references for four years.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A SITUAtion for her cook, with eleven years' reference. Apply at No. 114 West 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT girl, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 55 West 19th-st.; good references given.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, waitresses and general servants now disengaged at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, some very desirable servants suitable for gentlemen's families, many of which are Protestant; also, colored and Germans, and have testimonials and references of the highest order from Brooklyn families. MANNING'S new and spacious office, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A steady, faithful girl desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found an excellent laundress, a good cook and baker; can take charge of milk and butter, if required. Any family requiring a good domestic will call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objections to cook for a small private family; is a good cook and an excellent baker. Call at No. 38 Macdougal-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with children. Call for two days, at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 229 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid, and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 27th-st., 3d floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A LADY of experience and active habits, a situation as above, in a hotel, public institution or private family; good reference given. Address, or call on H. H., No. 22 Abingdon-place, West 12th-st.

AS COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady, well qualified to take charge of a house, the care of domestics, or companion for an invalid, would like a situation. Address Mrs. COOK, Box 123 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as nurse, who has had the entire charge of children for several years past; can take charge of a baby from its birth; would do plain sewing and chamberwork; can be highly recommended for either capacity; can give most satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at 182 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—A NEAT, active young woman wants a place as nurse and lady's maid; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; understands hairdressing perfectly; would travel with a family; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand; has many years' experience in the care of children; is willing and obliging, and kind to children; has six years' best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse, who fully understands the care of a baby; can do plain sewing, or would be willing to wash for the baby; is willing and obliging; a home more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS GERMAN NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable person, who speaks French and some English, wishes a situation to take care of children or to do chamberwork, or a situation in a store; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can work on Wheeler's machine; has no objection to take charge of children or to travel. Call for two days at No. 69 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, of genteel address, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, and thorough servant; can take the entire charge of the silver and dining-room, or would do a lady's washing and ironing; would mind a child. Wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st. for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WAITress, who is a Protestant, is desirous of a situation in a first-class private family; understands her work in every respect; can give unexceptionable City references for neatness and capability. Call or address a note to No. 124 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable person as laundress, and to do up stairs work; understands French fluting; is a superb hand; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 6th-av., second floor.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED by two Protestant girls as cooks; also, by two American girls, as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress. Employers will please notice that they can be suited with first-class female servants of all nations, and with good reference. No pains are spared to secure the best help, and all orders strictly attended to. Apply at the select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; a lady in attendance. Four smart German girls, two Protestant cooks, also a laundress for private families. Apply immediately.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR STOREkeepers and families.—Four young women of intelligence and refinement are suddenly thrown upon their own exertions for support; capable of attending store, cutting of garments, or acting as secretaries; character and ability unquestioned. For particulars apply of FRANK E. HOWE, New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND THE neighboring cities are respectfully informed that Mrs. MATILDA C. GREEN has removed her agency for employment to No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. Wanted, good help for every calling. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all; also, small girls. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady, reliable, Protestant young man, of long experience in the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c., who thoroughly understands his business, having lived with some of the first families in New-York, as his reference will testify. Address M. P., for two days, or W. GIBSON, No. 362 Broadway, or J. R. LAWRENCE, No. 410 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman; is a sober, steady man, of long experience; can be highly recommended by the most respectable family in this city as a groom and coachman. Any command left with Chas. E. Walters, saddler, cor. 13th-st. and Broadway, or Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for T. B., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; seven years' reference. Address D. M., No. 39 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as above, has good City reference. Apply at No. 53 East 33d-st.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant young man as a thorough waiter; has lived in the best families, and can be highly recommended. Address [illegible] of wood

HELP WANTED.

AN OFFICE BOY WANTED.—ONE ABOUT 15 years old, and residing in Brooklyn preferred. Address in own handwriting,

D., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN WANTED.—WANTED, A FIRST-class coachman, who fully understands his business in all respects; he must be a single man, a good groom and have first-class recommendations. Apply to FERNANDO WOOD, No. 90 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer immediately, for the country, in a family of three; best of references required; liberal wages. Apply at No. 51 6th-av., second floor.

A COOK.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A TIDY German or French girl, who understands her duties well, to cook, wash and iron in a small family on the Hudson, near the City. To such a one good wages will be given. Apply at No. 155 Duane-st., third floor, office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A first-rate waiter, for a gentleman in Washington; good City references required. Apply at New York Hotel, Parlor No. 29.

A SERVANT.—WHITE MAN SERVANT WANTed; must thoroughly understand the business of house and table, and be well recommended. Apply on southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn.

TO WOOLEN WEAVERS.—WANTED, AN experienced man to take charge of fifty (50) Crompton broad looms. Address A. D., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS. Apply at No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMER. Salary liberal. Two conductors and two brakesmen for a steam railroad. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A LAD.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN LAD, ABOUT 15 or 16 years of age, to travel with a gentleman in Europe; must write a good hand, and understand figures. To such a one a good salary will be given. Address G. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

BOY WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE; ONE who resides with his parents may address Box No. 1,446 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH woman as lady's maid; must be a good seamstress and bring the best of references. Apply at No. 326 6th-av.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS AND RAILROAD BONDS,

On SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. F. WATKINS & CO.

75 shares Bank of America.
10 sh's B'k of N. America
40 shares Corn Ex. Bank.
30 shares Continental B'k.
67 shares Park Bank
20 shares B'k of Commerce.
20 shares Second-av. R'd.
32 shares Williamsburgh Gaslight Company.
135 shares New-York Gaslight Company.
10 shares City Fire Ins. Co.
160 shares Mechanics' Banking Association.
50 shares N. Y. and New-Haven R'd, (genuine sc'k.)
100 shares Niagara Ins. Co.
66 shares Goodhue Ins. Co.
100 shares Standard Ins. Co.
50 shares U. S. Trust Co.
10 shares Home Ins. Co.
40 shares Bowery Ins. Co.
20 shares Washington (Me.) Ins. Co.
10 shares East Riv'r Ins. Co.
1 share New-York Society Library.
20 shares L. I. Ins. Co.
$3,000 Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, 1st Mortgage, 7 ⅜ cent. Bonds, due 1886.
$4,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, 1st Mortgage, 7 ⅜ cent. Bonds, due 1867.

Catalogues at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of superb furniture, viz.: parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites; rosewood amour-a-glace, etageres, secretaries, canterburies, worktables, buffets, extension tables, wardrobes, bookcases, lounges, chairs, &c. For particulars, see catalogues.

A. M. CRISTADAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, &c.—A. M. CRISTADAR, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of fine gold hunting double time and straight line levers, ladies' enameled and diamond watches, silver hunting patent and detached levers and escfinders, gold hunting chronometers, duplex and other fine watches, and a large variety of diamond pins, rings, ear-rings, studs, button sets, gold guard, fob and vest chains; brooches, ear-rings, rings, pencil-cases, &c. Also, several very fine English patent lever movements, together with a single stone diamond pin, weighing 3¾ carats. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A general assortment of furniture, removed for convenience of sale, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, extension dining table, mahogany sofas, rockers and arm chairs in hair cloth, lounges in leather and reps, lace window curtains, oval mirror, chandeliers, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany bedsteads in hair cloth, sewing chairs, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, 400 muskets, tumblers, salts, &c., being part of a prize cargo.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant close, panel hammercloth coach, built to order by Wood Bros., only one year since. Has been but little used, is upholstered in crimson silk reps, and cost $1,400. Also a curtie in good order.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.: Oil-paintings, fine line and proof engravings, furniture, &c., from a private family declining housekeeping. The paintings and engravings embrace a variety of subjects, illustrative of American history; also landscapes, marines, figure pieces, portraits of eminent Americans, &c., &c. The sale will commence with a general assortment of household and office furniture. The above are now on exhibition.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City—

500,000 pair pure wool army stockings, to weigh three pounds to the dozen.
200,000 knit shirts.
500,000 yards white cotton and wool flannel, to weigh 6¾ ounces per yard.
200,000 white cotton and wool flannel shirts.

All of the above articles to be in all respects equal to the standard samples, which may be seen at this office.

Bidders will state how many of each article they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Bids will also be received at the same time for manufacturing shirts from materials to be furnished by the United States.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Stockings," "Knit Shirts, Flannel or Shirts, or Manufacturing Shirts, as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower;

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND Leases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 6.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at this Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

$35,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Municipal Bonds, maturing from 1881 to 1885. A sinking fund is provided for the extinguishment of these bonds, and they are well worthy of the attention of those seeking secure investments. Apply to H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH.
No. 39 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER

BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S. {
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 5 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

M. B. SPAULDING, J. M. TOBIN,
GEO. W. POWERS, BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, OLIVER BRYAN,
ABEL K. FOSTER, MARTIN A. HOWELL,
DANIEL L. ROSS, EDWARD A. BUBBY,
FRED C. OAKLEY, ALFRED T. ARNOLD,
F. J. HOSFORD, JOSEPH F. LANNAY.

And at subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 9 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.

No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

THE CAYUGA COUNTY BANK—A BANKing Association, Auburn, New-York—has this day filed in this office a certificate of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 76 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of February, 1863, at their Banking House, No. 650 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 105 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

$50,000 WANTED, ON BOND AND mortgage, at 6 per cent., for five years, on valuable unincumbered property on Broadway. Apply to S. CHURCHILL, No. 71 John-st.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORporated City Companies—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Libertyst.

WANTED—CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY STOCK—By ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASurer be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February, next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the conpon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That tha transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 14, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half (One Per Cent, on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable on the 29th inst., at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 19th inst., at said Transfer Agency.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 29th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per cent., (both free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1862, both payable on and after MONDAY, the 2d of February next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will close on the evening of the 21st inst., and reopen on the 3d of February.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE CORN Exchange Bank has this day declared a Dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on the 2d day of February next. Government Tax assumed by the Bank.

The books will be closed from 20th inst. to day of payment inclusive.

By order,
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ARCTIC INSURANCE CO., No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand, free from Government tax.

V. TILYOU, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCK HO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ITURBIA,
Capt. AYTON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 24.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $97: Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT royal, S. C.,
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY SANFORD
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadwey.
The AUGUSTA, DINSMORE, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and leave New-York on or about the 1st of February. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the herth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 24
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Jan. 31
KANGAROO.....Saturday.....Feb. 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$48
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....48
First cabin to Hamburg..110 | Steerage to Hamburg....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $40.—The first-class Clyde-built, iron steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. FERRIER, is intended to sail from New York to Liverpool and Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 noon, from Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st. This fine steamer is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers; carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $40, including an abundant supply of provisions. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2: MONDAY, March 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50
Passage money to Havana.....70
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 282 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10¾, and New-York at 11¼ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BUROHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included,)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSER.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; 234 Canal, and No. 63 East 14th-st., Union-square.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.—PURE Red Ash, (Peach Orchard,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, English house Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, of the best qualities. All at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

DENTISTRY

B. L. WAIT (LATE OF WAIT & SON) HAS opened an office at No. 98 4th-av., near 11th-st., where he continues to extract teeth under the new chemically purified chloroform with perfect success, without pain or danger. Beautiful sets of teeth from $8 to $25. Filling, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm of 1,500, one of 300, and one of 500 acres, well wooded and watered, and 2 miles from market and railroad depots, in Northwestern Illinois. Also, a tract of 400 and one of 70 acres, in this State. Apply to D. N. ROWAN, No. 179 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY, high basement house No. 65 7th-av., on the southeast corner of 15th-st., complete in all internal arrangements; hot and cold water throughout, furnace, gas, &c. Terms easy. Inquire of D. L. KENNEDY, No. 58 William-st.

20,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS,
IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
Being part of the original HOLLAND LAND CO.'S purchase,
FOR SALE.

These lands are located in the vicinity of the towns of Marion and Indiana (the county seat,) and not far from Pittsburgh
There is an extension of the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through these lands, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.
The soil is said to be the richest in the State; a large proportion is heavily covered with white pine, white oak, beech and sugar maple timber, which can be readily manufactured into lumber, and shipped to Pittsburgh, via the Mahoning and Allegheny Rivers, which are navigable here for rafts and boats.
There is also a great abundance of bituminous coal, iron ore, fire-clay and limestone.
There is no donbt that the oil region extends to these lands.
Price for the entirety, $7 50 an acre.
For full particulars apply as below, where maps, sectional and general, and State, of this property, and the vicinity can be seen.
HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Four lots of ground between Putnam and Madison, Franklin and Bedford avs. Store No. 242 Fulton-av. Two three-story and basement brick houses in Wilson-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs. One cottage, with two lots of ground, on Judson-av., opposite Cypress Hill Cemetery. This propety will pay twelve per cent. One splendid three-story and basement brownstone front house, in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. This house will be sold cheap. It is one of the best houses in the Eastern District, and is admirably adapted for a large family. Houses Nos. 19, 21 and 23 President-st., Brooklyn. A very valuable three-story brick house and three lots of ground on the southerly side of Myrtle-av., between Franklin and Kent avs. A large number of valuable lots, either by the block or single lot, in the immediate vicinity of Lee-av. Church and Union Skating Pond. The above will be sold on easy terms. Apply to
JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Merchants,
Corner of Kent-av., and Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BLAST FURNACE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Situated at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; also, on the Ohio Canal. It will be sold separate or in connection with 500 acres mineral lands, located on the same railroad, five miles from the furnace. Parties desirous of examining the property can apply to GEORGE B. DEARDORFF, Canal Dover, Ohio. For terms, &c., address or apply to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Penn., or THEO STURGES, No. 110 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE FOR SALE—No. 23, on the north side. Lot 20x132. Rogers' lease, $400 a year ground rent. House large, in fine order, with the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR sale, uncommonly cheap; elevated situation, near a ferry in Brooklyn; good neighborhood, in good order, modern improvements and terms very easy. A bargain offered. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD property on the north side of 9th-st., 100 feet west of Broadway. Lot 25x95 block; very desirable for investment, as it will at once command a large rental for business purposes. FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house on Murray Hill, 20 feet by 55 feet deep, with part of the furniture, which is new, situated between the 5th and 6th avs. Apply to the owner, No. 669 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, in a first-class neighborhood in Brooklyn. Contains 13 rooms, and all the modern improvements. Cost $9,000; will be sold for $8,000, part of which can remain. Apply to WELLS & PEASE, No. 43 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—TWO SPLENDID MARBLE STORES on Barclay-st., between Church-st. and College-place, built in a costly and substantial manner, each 25x100. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE MODERN built three-story house, No. 54 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, near the Roosevelt-st., Ferry. Will be sold or rented at a low price. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK English basement house No. 438 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, with lot and stable in the rear, on Pacific-st. Terms easy. For particulars apply at No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J., BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—Village lots for $10. Farms of one in twenty acres for gardening, fruits, &c. Terms easy. Several 500 acre lots for sale. Send stamp for circular.
B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NETHERWOOD ESTATE FOR SALE.—This estate, formerly the residence of Mr. Gardner G. Howland, is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie; contains 264 acres of land, with a river front of nearly a mile, and embraces four building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.
There are on the premises a mansion house, considerably enlarged by the late occupant; a cottage dwelling, a gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, green house and grapery, and also farm-house, barns, &c.
The main entrance is over a gravelled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, render this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune. For terms, apply to
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Executor,
No. 33 University-place.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with grove; ornamental and fruit trees; on the Hudson unparalleled view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachman's house; convenient to cars and boats, yet retired. Address J. J. L., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TARRYTOWN—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The house Gothic, 13 rooms and kitchen; the grounds tastefully laid out with all kinds of fruit, about three acres; large barn; view of the Hudson; about 15 minutes from the depot. If desired, the furniture, carriages, horse and all things for occupation. For particulars, &c., FITTON & JONES, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A country residence of thirty acres of land, gothic house, barn, orchards and grapery. Inquire of JOHN H. MINUSE, Rye.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—CONSISTING of a large house and from 10 to 12 acres of good garden land; must be within 20 miles of New-York, near a depot, and rent or sell on very moderate terms. Address ALPHA, Station D, Astor-place, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET AT HARLEM—THE COAL YARD on 3d-av., between 124th and 125th sts., for many years conducted by Mrs. C. E. Jenkins, lately deceased. The yard contains six full lots, with office, fences, sheds and all the fixtures, standing. It is the nidest stand in Harlem, and has always done a profitable business. For further particulars as to terms of lease, etc., apply to GEO. B. DRAPER, Executor, 4th-av., between 127th and 128th sts.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 33x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT BY THE YEAR—A hall and rooms for the use of the Dry Goods Clerks Early Closing Association; hall to be capable of holding 500 persons; rooms large and suitable for reading and Committee rooms; location between 4th and 18th sts., near Broadway. Address (stating where an interview may be had) the subscriber, No. 197 East Broadway. Per order, B. EVERETT OSGOOD, Secretary.

WANTED—FOR THREE MONTHS, OR LONGER, by a small family, a house, neatly furnished, in the vicinity of Murray Hill. Best references given, and rent paid in advance if desired. Address O. W., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF FR. MOLLENHAUER.
AT THE GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
(Wallack's old Theatre.)
SATURDAY, Jan. 24,
At which will appear the following
UNPARALLELED ARRAY OF TALENT:
MISS STOCKTON,
The great Prima Donna,
From the Italian Opera, (by the kind permission of Mr. Grau.)
The celebrated American Tenor,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE.
The distinguished Violinist,
Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.
The unrivaled Flutist,
Mr. F. J. EBEN.
The well-known and much admired Baritone,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
And the celebrated Organist and Pianist,
Mr. A. DAVIS,
who will perform one of his great Solos upon the Alexandre Organ.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8.
Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; will be sold at Hall & Sons', Beer & Schirmer's, and at the Box Office.
Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra; to be obtained at the Box-Office.
Private Boxes, $6.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON
SATURDAY, Jan. 24, 1863.
First time of
E. H.
Comedie—Vaudeville in one act,
LE CHEVALIER DU GUET,
(The Captain of the Watch.) Comedie Vaudeville in two acts.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN,
ON
ADRIEN'S
LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION,
14th-st., near 6th-av.,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
IN
PRESTIDIGITATION AND ILLUSIONS.
See future advertisements and bills.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM,
No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Classes for Ladies and Misses in the new LIGHT or PARLOR GYMNASTICS, with music and new apparatus, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. The regular classes, for Gentlemen and Boys, as heretofore. Send for circulars.
ABNER S. BRADY.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway.—The original panoramas of
THE MISSISSIPPI,
THE NILE,
and SEA OF GALILEE,
EVERY EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

ASTONISHING AND AMUSING.—LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—PROF. S. B. BRITTAN and T. FIELD will continue their lectures and wonderful and amusing experiments at Clinton Hall, (Astor Place,) THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING. Persons coming forward voluntarily from the audience will have their sight, hearing, taste, muscles, perfectly controlled by the operator. Admission, 25 cts. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7½. Classes will be formed for complete instruction THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LANCASTER LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LANCASTER, PENN., FOR SALE—In good working order, with all necessary machinery, and a good variety of small tools, for locomotive or machine manufacture, such as foundry and smith's shop tools, lathe and planer tools, &c., &c., fronting on the Pennsylvania Railroad.
This property will be sold much below its original cost and on easy terms.
For further particulars apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

HAVING A VERY DESIRABLE PATENT in hands, and not cash enough to carry it up, I am desirous of meeting a person with some money, who will take an interest in the patent. Articles wanted in every family and the army and navy. Address R. T. NATHAN, Box No. 2,242 New-York Post-office.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—A CASH-PAYING BUSIness for sale, or a partner taken. Ill health and business in another city, cause. It is safe, pleasant, respectable and increasing. Pays nearly $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, southwest corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

CLOTHING STORE FOR SALE—THE stock and fixtures of a neat clothing store in a country town near the City, where a good business can be done with a small capital. The building will be rented or sold. D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

$4,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH this amount, is wanted to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, in which a profitable investment will be guaranteed. Apply for particulars to B. C. WELLS, No. 60 Dey-st.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—SEVERAL energetic men wanted as partners, with a capital of $50 to $1,000, to operate in this and adjoining cities and to travel. Profits large and business not laborious. Apply to B. F. STURGES, Office second floor, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

PERMIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that permits for the construction of vaults will be granted by this Board from and after this date, and until further notice, at the following rates, viz.:
For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively as dwellings, thirty (30) cents per superficial foot.
For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used for business purposes, in connection with dwellings, fifty (50) cents per superficial foot.
For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively for business purposes, seventy-five (75) cents per superficial foot.
All excavations below the surface of the street, whether covered or open, are considered as vaults within the meaning of the ordinance.
The measurement to be paid for is the space to be occupied by the vault (including the walls) outside the building line. No vault can extend beyond the line of the curbstone, or be commenced before a permit is obtained, under the penalties specified in the ordinance relative to the construction of Vaults.
THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: Sewer in Downing-street, from the sewer in Bedford-street to within sixty feet of Bleecker-street; sewer in Bethune-street, from the west line of West-street to the easterly curb line of West-street, and for the construction and alteration of receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort-street, and paving West-street, from Liberty-street to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, both sides of West-street, west side of Washington, from a point one hundred and four feet south of Hammond-street to Little Twelfth-street, both sides of Hammond, Bank, Bethune, West Twelfth, Jane, Horatio and Gansevoort streets, from Washington to West street, and both sides of Gansevoort-street, from West-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet west; both sides of Cortlandt-street, between Greenwich and West streets, and both sides of West-street, between Liberty and the north side of Cortlandt-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 15, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.
Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor; is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
The newest and best styles, at low prices
"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.
Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS-KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 229 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES—FOR OUTdoor exercise, at all seasons of the year. The medical faculty have pronounced this the most admirable exercise for health, as it is for amusement. These horses run along the ground propelled by the weight of the rider. Send stamp for an illustrated circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
It is a subject of much gratification to Mr. Wheatley that he is able to announce
A PURE AND GENUINE SUCCESS
FOR THE NEW PLAY, and
MISS BATEMAN'S
great impersonation of her new character,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
which has been acknowledged by the voice of the Press and public equal to
HER GREATEST SUCCESS.
It will be repeated EVERY EVENING until further notice, with
MR. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
In their Original Characters.
A few extracts from the opinions of the Daily Press are subjoined:
It is in the pathetic portions of the play that Miss BATEMAN is seen to the best advantage. The fourth and fifth acts are really admirable specimens of intense and consuming emotion. Earlier the situations are feverish, and call for little from the artist except plastic grace. Miss BATEMAN'S appearance is eminently in her favor, and excites the sympathy which the dramatist demands. The performance being thus nicely balanced between gracefulness of posé and power of interpretation, was of course a success. The lady was called out after every act.—*Times.*

It must be an infinite satisfaction for an artist of Miss Bateman's youth and brief career, to find such proofs of the attraction of her name as were displayed last evening at this theatre. The audience which greeted the opening of this, her second New-York engagement during the season, was overflowingly large and cordially enthusiastic. Many opportunities are afforded for the exhibition of those vehement effects of declamations by which Miss Bateman always appeals most strongly to her audiences, and these are employed in a manner which invariably secures the most tumultuous applause. Miss Bateman was called before the curtain at the close of the play, as also were Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., and Mr. Edwin Adams, who assisted her with painstaking fidelity throughout.—*Tribune.*

This play is full of powerful scenes. The rage of the mob in the first act, the ennse of Leah in the fourth act, and her pathetic forgiveness of her injuries in the fifth, are as powerful scenes as any in the dreams out of Shakespeare. Miss Bateman never appeared to better advantage, in many respects, than in this piece. All her passion and all her power over the sensibilities of her audience were never better displayed than in "Leah." The curse is as thrilling in its way as that of King Lear on his daughters, while the last scene of all is unequaled in its pathetic interest. All of Miss Bateman's critics have admitted her singular influence over the passions, but have denied her ability to move the sympathetic. But her best character—Julia, in "The Hunchback"—is noted for its sympathetic power, and Leah is another proof of her rare gifts in purely pathetic scenes. Too great praise cannot be awarded the exquisite mountings and appointments of this piece. The scenes were generally pastoral in their character—cottages, fields of grain, bits of woodland and water—but all were gems. Every detail, the most minute, was attended to. Mr. Wheatley must be congratulated on the result from he has introduced making star performances as excellent in the matter of scenery, decorations and costumes as are the stock company theatres, that have heretofore made these details a specialty.—*World.*

THE FORSAKEN ONE.—It was a misnomer for Miss Bateman to assume this character last night. So far from forsaking her, the public crowded Niblo's spacious theatre to excess to see the new play.
In the last two acts Miss Bateman exhibits great power, the course in the churchyard, and the interview with the wife and child of him she had loved, being the most noticeable scenes. The attitude and expression of Miss Bateman, when she overhears Rudolf and his wife converse about her, were most beautiful and affecting.—*Evening Post.*

Out of these simple situations, Miss Bateman manages to educe opportunities of making some startling dramatic points. The first entrance of the Jewess upon the scene, chased by the superstitious and bigoted peasants, the moonlight meeting at the old cross in the wood with her lover, the scene in the ruined old hut, the interview at the cottage, where, seeking Rudolf, she is thrust from his door; the scene in the churchyard, when, looking through the windows of the church, she sees him who should have fled with her, plighting his troth to a rival; the awful curse which follows, and then the return after so many years; another mad and vindictive pursuit by the mob, her rescue by the wife of him she came to slay, the yielding of her fell purpose to the influences of kindness and love, the withdrawal of the curse, the parting and the blessing—are all, as may be supposed, favorable situations for the display of high artistic powers. To any class the opportunities thus offered, and the requisitions they make, are all most adequately met and fulfilled by Miss Bateman, is but to award her the simplest meed of justice.—*Express.*

At the opening of the play she is hunted in upon the stage by an excited and eager crowd of villagers stimulated to abuse or kill her by the malicious representations of the Apostate, who rages on the fierce bigots.
The young girl stands before them, angry, outraged, indignant, her whole soul fired by the sense of injustice, and perplexed with doubt. Fear she has none. Indignation has usurped its place. In the curse scene of the fourth act and the penitential scene at the close, Miss Bateman is very great. That voiuble utterance, vehement declamation, and quick, eager, interested passion, by which she produces such great effects, are all employed to the utmost advantage. There are situations in "Leah" as powerful as those in any drama, and in these Miss Bateman is so great that she vindicated her claim to stand in the front rank of her profession. She displayed last night in an eminent degree her power to enlist the sympathies. There was a pathos and tenderness about her acting which touched every heart. As a whole the play of "Leah" will be popular and attractive.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD AND COMFORTable apartments, consisting of two bedrooms and sitting room, wanted, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, for three grown persons; or a suite of furnished apartments, with kitchen and servant's room for housekeeping. Apply, stating location, which must be on the west side of the City, and rent, to Box No. 2865 Post-office. No attention will be paid to letters that do not specify these particulars.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 16 Clinton-street. Very desirable for two single gentleman or a gentleman and wife. References required.

BOARD FOR TWO YOUNG CHILDREN—requiring a first-class private home, is offered by Mrs. King to a party willing to pay liberally. Address O. M., Box No 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE genteel family, for two ladies and a child three years old; location between 14th and 40th sts., and 6th and 4th avs. Terms must be moderate. References given and required. Address J. B., Box No 113 *Times* Office.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT DESIRES a lodging-room, with a fire, and without board, in some respectable family; the east side of the City or vicinity preferred, and below 28th-st. Address ALIQUIS, Station F, for three days.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR Broadway.—An elegant suite of apartments, with private table, to let. References required.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
RE AL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HO

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Important News from North Carolina.

The Rebel Pickets Driven in at Kinston.

Gen. Foster's Force Said to be Sixty Thousand Strong.

Demonstrations Against Wilmington and Weldon Expected.

Gunboat Reconnoissance of Fort Caswell.

Movements in Tennessee and Mississippi.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

We have received files of rebel papers from Richmond and other points, as late as the 20th inst., from which we make the subjoined important extracts:

MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The following is just received from Kinston, N. C., dated to-day:

The enemy drove in our pickets yesterday, eighteen miles below, and are supposed to be in strong force in advance. They are building bridges over Cove Creek. It is doubtless a feint to cover their movement on Wilmington, or, perhaps, Weldon. The Federals are 60,000 strong, and have twenty days' rations. It is thought BUTLER will now take the chief command.

The Yankee gunboats attacked Fort Carroll day before yesterday, but without result.

A fight is expected here (Kinston) within three days.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Jan. 16.

The United States steamer *Columbia* is ashore at Masonboro' Inlet, and her commander, (COUTHENEY,) twelve officers and twenty-eight men, surrendered to Col. LAMB to-day. Col. LAMB kept off four blockaders, coming to the assistance of the *Columbia*. The prisoners are expected here in the morning.

There is nothing definite or further of the advance of the enemy from Newbern.

We had a heavy gale last night, and the rain ceased at mid-day.

No tidings of the Yankee fleet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 17.

Sixteen prisoners of the Yankee steamer *Columbia's* crew have arrived in town this evening, and will leave, under charge of a guard, for Goldsboro' to-night.

It is reported that the *Columbia* has been burnt by our troops.

There are but two blockading steamers off this bar to-night.

All quiet along the coast.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Jan. 19.

Information has been received here that the Ericsson iron-clads *Montauk* and *Passaic* are now in Beaufort Harbor, N. C., waiting for ammunition. Two other formidable iron-clad steamers are momentarily on their way to join them. The two coming are turret-bearing monsters, and are understood to be called the *Nahant* and *Patapsco*. There can be little doubt as to their destination.

THE EXPECTED ATTACK ON WILMINGTON.

Gen. WHITING, the rebel Commander at Wilmington, believing that the expedition fitting out in North Carolina is intended for that place, has issued the following address to the citizens:

HEADQUARTERS WILMINGTON, Jan. 14, 1863.

To the Citizens of Wilmington:

I have once and again advised the people about their families and property in case of an attack on the city. Many, however, who were driven off by this fever, confiding either in the supineness of the enemy, or the strength of the defence, have returned with their families, and to my great regret there are now many women and children in the city.

It is my duty to inform you of my belief that, within a very few days—perhaps three—the enemy will appear in force to attack this place by land and water.

While I am confident we shall beat them, I must repeat that an attack will be likely to cause much distress, privation, perhaps even peril, to women, children and non-combatants, whose presence must always embarrass. Should God so order it that we fail before superior force, or unexpected disaster, their lot will be infinitely worse. In every respect it is best that such should retire while they have opportunity.

It should be remembered that, when the enemy are before the place, military necessity must take precedence of all interests, even those of humanity.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to run the blockade of Charleston on the 10th of January. A vessel supposed to be the steamer *Hattieras*, ladened with 600 bales of cotton, endeavored to get out, but failed to do so, and was burnt off the mouth of the Swash channel last night.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The Confederate bearer of dispatches, recently captured off this port, is Maj. REID SANDERS. He attempted to run the blockade in a small sailing vessel.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

Eight deserters from the Yankee fleet off St. Augustine, Florida, arrived here to-day.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Jan. 17.

Eight Yankee prisoners, captured near St. Augustine, by Capt. DIXON's guerrillas, arrived this evening at Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, under charge of Capt. S. W. MAYER. Among the prisoners are a Provost-marshal and Sutler and three merchants. The party were mounted on borrowed horses, and were on a visit to a sugar boiling in the vicinity of the ancient city. The horses are valuable. The prisoners will be sent to Gen. BEAUREGARD.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

TULLAHOMA, Friday, Jan. 16.

The enemy, numbering 40,000, has occupied his original position before Murfreesboro, with a great scarcity of provisions. He is repairing the railroad, but making no preparation for an advance. The weather is bitter cold, and a snow-storm prevailing.

MOBILE, Sunday, Jan. 18.

The *Advertiser and Register* has received the following official dispatch:

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 17.

To Gen. S. R. Buckner:

Gen. WHEELER, with a portion of his cavalry brigade, after having burned the railroad bridge in the enemy's rear, rushed for the Cumberland River, where he intercepted and captured four large transports, destroyed three with all the supplies, and boarded one to carry off 400 paroled prisoners. Being hotly pursued by a gunboat, he attacked, captured and destroyed her, with her whole armament.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Jan. 17.

ROSECRANS has sent the Confederate officers captured at Murfreesboro to Alton, Ill., there to be closely confined, in consequence of the recent proclamation of President DAVIS, denying paroles to Federal officers.

Gen. MITCHELL has issued an order at Nashville, commanding the destruction of the property of Col. MCCANN, a partisan ranger, for destroying a train of cars on the Nashville and Chattanooga road. The order also declares that all property of any rebel sympathizer found within one mile of where such outrage is committed by guerrillas shall be destroyed by fire.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* says that the Abolitionists who came down to take Vicksburgh, having signally failed to effect anything, turned their attention, on their retreat, to marauding, pillaging and committing outrages of the gravest nature. At Mr. JOE WILLIS' place, at Eagle Bend, they burned the gin-house, quarters, and all the buildings on the place, killed and took off all the stock, and murdered the only negro left on the place. At Mr. KIGGS's place, (Buena Vista,) they found only a German woman, with two servants. She succeeded in preventing them from burning the house, but they took the earrings from her ears, the finger rings from her fingers, and almost the clothing from her back, not leaving her a change of anything. At Mrs. BELL's place, on the Louisiana shore, opposite the Tennessee Landing, they robbed all the white residents of the place, and most of the negroes, of everything they possessed, not even leaving them a chicken on the place, or anything movable in the house. Other outrages committed by them are so sickening that we refrain from reciting them. During their stay they endeavored to entice all the negroes to go with them, but only three went from the place. The troops that committed these outrages were from the transport *Champion*, Capt. MALLOY.

At the plantation of MATT JOHNSON they pillaged and destroyed everything. Two of their boats stopped a big plantation coal barge, and were engaged in taking on coal which belonged to our Government, that they had not started at Johnson's mill, only six miles from the river. There is scarcely an inhabited plantation along the river that has not suffered as severely as those we have alluded to above.

The Jackson *Appeal* says that the progress of the enemy in North Mississippi seems not only to have been checked, but we have reason to believe that he has fallen back to most of the positions he originally held on the line of the Charleston Railroad. With the exception, perhaps, of his advance to Holly Springs—which he recently occupied for the purpose of VAN DORN—this is undoubtedly the case. On the line of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad he has no troops this side of Moscow, and consequently people are entirely free from the presence of Yankees.

The Yankee cavalry are confined the western shore of the Mississippi from Vicksburgh to within nine miles of Port Hudson, committing such unheard of depredations.

THE DEFENCE OF VICKSBURGH.

The following is the order of Gen. PEMBERTON, in command of the Department of the Mississippi, complimenting the troops for their recent glorious defence of Vicksburgh. The compliment is richly merited:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, VICKSBURGH, Jan. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. ——. The Lieutenant-General commanding the Department desires to express to the troops of this command his high appreciation of their recent gallant defence of this important position. All praise is due them, not alone for so bravely repulsing the renewed assaults of an enemy vastly superior in numbers, but equally for the cheerful and patient endurance with which they have submitted to the hardships and exposure incident to ten successive days and nights of watchfulness in the trenches, rendered imperatively necessary by the close proximity of the opposed armies. While all have performed their duties with honor to their country and honor to themselves, still, as must ever be the case in war, fortune has bestowed her opportunities unequally. To those who, by her favor, held the posts of honor, by their own resolute courage availed themselves of their opportunities, especial thanks are due; and it will be the pride and agreeable duty of the Lieutenant-General Commanding to claim for them from their country the distinction and honor they have so fully deserved.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK, ETC.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A lady, writing to the editors of this paper from Portsmouth, gives some interesting particulars in regard to the proceedings of the Yankees and their negro brethren, on the 1st January, in celebration of King ABRAHAM'S Emancipation Proclamation. At an early hour on the appointed day, the negroes, in large crowds, began to assemble in Queen-street, Norfolk. There was a grand display of dress from the dirt-begrimmed to the most flashy silk. In a short time the marshals made their appearance, dressed in full uniform, *cap-a-pie*, with long blue sashes looped up with red and white. They were all mounted on fine looking steads, which had been loaned by ABRAHAM'S chosen officers. The chief marshal was a huge negro of gingerbread color, known in the city by the name of WELTON. He wore a cap made of red, white and blue silk, trimmed with gilt braid. He is one of the most insolent rascals in the place, and asserted that, when the "rebels left, they carried all of the ladies away with them, and those who now remain in the place are the women of the town."

It is said that this negro is encouraged in his insolence by that prototype of Beast BUTLER, Gen. VIELE, who is known as the "*polished snake*." Eighteen hacks were drawn up in front of WELTON's house, when the women, some dressed in white, and some in Union colors, were handed in. In a few minutes thereafter an old beef wagon was drawn up by two half-starved horses. This wagon was decorated with secession flags. No sooner had this gay equipage halted, than eight or ten negro women, dressed in white flounced Swiss muslin, all garlanded up, and their heads adorned with red, white and blue ribbons, jumped into the wagon, tore the flags down, spit and stamped upon them, and gave three cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. One of the sable marshals then took the Confederate flag, trailed it in the dust, while the women walked on it, and sung:

"JOHN BROWN is dead, but his work is still going on,
We'll hang JEFF. DAVIS on a sour apple tree!"

The procession of about 500 then marched down to Main-street, where it was joined by another, and both proceeded to the residence of Gen. VIELE, and, halting, gave three cheers for the General and his wife, who made their appearance immediately. The General then addressed his fellow-citizens as follows:

"My friends, I am happy to see such an immense crowd this morning, but far happier to proclaim you a free and independent people—true and loyal citizens of the United States Government. I hope you will all behave yourselves as become citizens of the United States Government, which will ever protect you."

Mrs. VIELE, who was standing to the left of her husband, was dressed in a white cambric dress, flounced to the waist, and a black net with several long black pinnes.

The procession then proceeded to the Fair grounds, thence to the burying-ground, where they had a mock funeral, burying JEFF. DAVIS. Thus ended the grand celebration.

The same correspondent says that Mrs. VIELE recently issued an order that no "*woman* should cross the ferry without a permit," in consequence of her being *looked* at by some ladies who were crossing at the same time.

The number of Abolitionists about Suffolk is supposed to be about ten or fifteen thousand. Of late, but few depredations have been committed upon the citizens living west of that place. All the churches in Suffolk are used by the Yankee Chaplains.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The following proceedings took place in the rebel Senate on the 19th inst.:

Mr. SIMMS, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the military authorities in Petersburgh and Lynchburgh, Va., have seized and impressed for public use, flour and other articles of value, the property of private citizens.

After some debate the resolution was adopted.

Mr. SIMMS also introduced the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

1. That the right of protection to life, liberty and property, is the right inviolable of every citizen of the Confederate States, and that his right is made sacred by the highest guarantees of the Constitution, and that neither Congress nor the Executive, nor any officer or agent of any of the Departments of this Government, have power in any manner and under any pretence whatsoever to impair, interfere with, or destroy this inherent and inviolable right.

2. That the right to hold and possess property is a right guaranteed to every citizen of the Confederate States, by the Constitution thereof, and the right to defend the same and his domicil from unlawful invasion, seizure or conversion, shall not be impaired or questioned, and that all seizures or impressments of such property, by any officer or agent of this Government, are in violation of the plainest provisions of the Constitution, are destructive of the most sacred rights of the citizen, and an unwarranted breach of the plighted faith of the Government, to the citizen thereof, and are therefore void.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DARGAN, of Alabama, introduced a bill to prohibit Quartermasters and others from speculating.

Mr. DARGAN stated that the object of the bill was to abolish Quartermasters, Commissaries and Transportation Agents for abuses in their Departments. He moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Quartermaster's Department, and printed. Agreed to.

Mr. DARGAN also introduced a bill for the relief of Collectors and all receiving officers and agents of the Government. The chief object of the bill is to relieve said officers from the consequences of default when that default is caused by the reception of counterfeit notes prior to the 1st of September last. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. FOOTE preferred, in lieu of retaliatory measures, as suggested by the resolutions, that an attempt should be made to stop the shedding of blood by a movement to bring about peace. It would strengthen the friends of peace at the North, and, perhaps, have the effect of producing a state of things so much desired, notwithstanding the opposition of the Abolition Party. He signified his intention to offer resolutions hereafter—not for the purpose of yielding one inch of ground to the North—but to throw the entire responsibility upon the Lincoln Government if these scenes of blood are to continue.

Mr. CLOPTON offered a series of joint resolutions relating to the conduct of the existing war, and the late proclamation of the President of the United States. The resolutions contemplate the delivery of captured Federal officers to the State Governments for trial.

Mr. DARGAN, of Alabama, took the ground that Powers at war must retaliate. The resolutions contemplated the turning over of captured officers to the State Governments, and to let them be punished accordiog to their laws. He did not think that was correct; but suggested that the Government should take the responsibility itself.

Mr. LYONS, of Virginia, suggested that the Government had no power to turn these captured officers over to the States. Nor was there any necessity for the resolution, since the President has said in his Message he will do it unless prevented by Congress. He favored the passage of a law prohibiting such a course, and vesting the power of retaliation entirely in the hands of the Government.

Mr. FOOTE was proceeding to make some remarks, when—

Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana, moved that the House go into Secret Session. The motion was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 40.

Mr. LYONS regained the floor. When an officer was captured, if there was cause for retaliation, we might retaliate upon him; if not, we were bound to exchange him. They could not, by any law of nations, when captured by one Government, be turned over to another Government for trial. He would prefer that any officer captured in any State after the proclamation of that proclamation, should be instantly hung; not subject him to the uncertainties of a trial by jury.

Mr. KENNER, of Louisiana, called the attention of the House to the fact that this portion of the President's Message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. That Committee was now prepared to report. He moved, as instructed by the Committee, to take the House now go into secret session for the purpose of receiving that report.

The motion was agreed to, and the House went into secret session.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The rate of premium in specie continues irregular. We give the last quotation for gold to-day—buying, 2% selling, small amounts, 2½ to 3; $1,000, $1 40, buying; and $1 50, selling; sterling exchange, $2 10 to 10.

The Wheat market remains unchanged, with sales at $1 30@1 35. Corn is firm at $1 60. Tobacco is still held at very high figures.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is conjectured that the storm on the coast has disarranged the plans of the Federals, and prevented their advance from Newbern.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of Jan. 20 says a new financial scheme is presented by Mr. G. A. CHANDLER, which proposes an amendment of the Constitution, legalizing the issue of notes to be legal tender during the war and five years thereafter; and proposes the purchase of the whole cotton crop of the Confederate States, the present crop to be purchased at from ten to fifteen cents per pound.

Judge HOLT died in Augusta on the 14th inst.

Flour is selling in Charleston at $46 per barrel; in Mobile at $60.

GEO. W. RANDOLPH is the People's candidate for next Governor of Virginia.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Mr LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. DAVID TURPIE, elected United States Senator from the State of Indiana.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the petition of A. STEWART and others, asking relief for the widow of THOMAS GREEN, the original inventor of iron-clad vessels.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) presented numerous petitions praying for an act to prevent the sale of adulterated liquors.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept a title to League Island until Congress shall so direct.

Mr. COWAN moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Motion rejected by yeas 12, nays 25.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from two daughters of the late Commodore RENSHAW, and from two sisters of the late Commander WAINWRIGHT, both of whom were killed in the engagement at Galveston, asking for a pension.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior relative to a diversion of certain unexpended balances of appropriations for the Indian tribes of Oregon and Washington Territories.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of publishing monthly the names of all officers of the army who are absent on leave, with the date of the leave of absence and by whom such leave of absence was granted.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the bill to amend the act to establish the grade of line officers in the navy.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the bill was to revise the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy. Congress had passed one bill last year, and now, after having legislated out or relieved certain officers, we were here about to shift them back again, and the bill provided for an increase of rank, so as to make places for so many of these men as might be restored.

The morning hour having expired, on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) the joint resolution to annul the treaties with the Sioux Indians for their late outrages in Minnesota, was taken up. He offered a bill as a substitute for the resolution and for the House bill to indemnify the State of Minnesota for losses sustained. The substitute provides—first, that all treaty stipulations with the Sioux engaged in the late massacre in Minnesota be abrogated and annulled; second, that the annuities that would be due to these Indians, amounting to $100,000, be paid over immediately to certain commissioners for the present relief of those families which suffered most, not over $200 to be paid to any one family; third, that three commissioners be appointed, to hold their sittings in Minnesota, to take evidence on and investigate all claims for damages from Indian outrages, and make full returns to the Secretary of the Interior by the 1st of December next.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) was in favor of adhering to the House bill, which provided for the abrogation of the treaties, and appropriated $1,500,000 for indemnification for the removal of the Indians.

After some discussion the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) called up the bill to reimburse the State of Minnesota for her expenses incurred in defending the State against Indian outrages. He had read a telegram from the Governor of Minnesota, stating that the amount necessary to reimburse the State would be $250,000. The bill passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers, and promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army. He referred to one clause of the bill, increasing the commutation of rations in hospital from 18 to 30 cents, and said the object of the bill was to restore the sick soldiers as speedily as possible.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) was glad there was one section in the bill which did not increase the rank and pay of some officer. But he could see no cause for suffering in the hospitals. Congress had appropriated large amounts, all that was asked for by the Government; and he was willing to appropriate more, if necessary. But he could not see how the object was to be obtained by increasing the rank and pay of half a dozen officers.

Mr. WILSON said the soldier was entitled to one ration, but he often needed little comforts and delicacies, and the Surgeon-General had recommended the increase of the commutation to thirty cents, which, in accordance with a diet-table, he had found to be very beneficial.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked if it was true that the feeding of sick soldiers in the hospitals had been let out by contract.

Mr. RICE said it was not true.

Mr. FESSENDEN said they appropriated over five millions for the very purpose of promoting the comfort of the soldiers in hospitals, and they had appropriated for ice and other comforts $120,000 for the coming year.

Mr. RICE, although a member of the Military Committee, was opposed to all these bills for an increase of rank and pay. He had been able to get no accurate information from any department of the Government as to the number of men in the army or in the hospitals. They sent here estimates for 1,200,000 men, and some of them were for 1,500,000 men. But none of them could tell within fifty per cent. what the real number was. They were always asking for an increase of rank and pay. The cry was for money, money, money, and none of them could tell what for. There seemed to be no order in the departments at all. The department estimated that there were as many sick in the regiments as in the hospitals; and yet they made no extra commutation for those to the field. He mentioned this to show the want of attention and judgment in the departments. The Senate had called for information in vain. He did not propose to be the mere tool of the departments, giving money, money all the time, without knowing what it was for. Unless he was more enlightened, he had made up his mind to vote against all these appropriations, when none of the Departments could give us the first intelligent item on the subject—not one. When we had men in office who understood their duties, and could occasionally give us a victory—he would not ask too much, but occasionally—perhaps he would give them his votes. But now it was money all the time, and we get nothing but evil in return.

Mr. CRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said the object of the bill, according to its title, was very laudable, and one which he would do everything to promote. But even at the price of 18 cents per ration, persons had made great fortunes by feeding sick soldiers. He did not think the object could be attained by this bill. If the present regulations were properly carried out, there would be no necessity of further legislation.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the first section would increase the annual expenses $3,942,000, and it would fix the value of a ration all over the country, when its value now depends entirely on locality, and thus would make another addition to the expenses.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) believed that there were great abuses in feeding sick soldiers, and there was great complaint by the friends of the soldiers. In some cases the meat set before the sick soldiers was not fit to eat, and he believed that many had actually died from lack of proper food. In the convalescent camp, not three miles from this city, there were on last Sunday sick soldiers without food which they could eat, without beds to lie upon, without blankets to cover them, and without fire to keep them from freezing. Many things sent to this city for the soldiers had been stolen, and sold.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that many things were sent here without proper direction, or any body to attend to them, and many of them were sold for freight. As to this convalescent camp spoken of, he knew it was not a well-managed camp. There had eighty thousand men passed through that camp, and there were about 10 to the thousand men there now. It was not under the control of the Medical Department at all, but under the control of Gen. HERRINGTON. This increase of the commutation ration was based on an experiment, the Surgeon-General showing it to be beneficial to the health of the soldier, and facilitating his recovery. He believed that the service needed all the officers provided for on the rolls, and more too, if a selection could be had. We had now about five thousand officers, and the bill provided for only one hundred and forty assistant surgeons in the regular army, and two hundred and seventy-five assistant surgeons in the volunteers. Where now employed there were retired surgeons who are not employed in the service. The Surgeon-General should have discretionary power, and if they could get the requisite number of surgeons, well and good.

The bill was then ordered into Executive Session, at the end of which it was adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported a bill providing for the appointment of a Deputy Register of the Treasury, with a salary of $2,000 per annum, and also extending for two years from date the provision for the appointment of Assistant Secretaries of War, and their terms will soon expire.

Mr. STEVENS said that the Committee on Ways and Means had received a letter from L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register of the Treasury, stating that owing to physical labor and other causes, he has rheumatic paralysis in his right hand, and therefore that he is unable to discharge his official duties. He asks Congress to appoint a Deputy Register. The bill was introduced in accordance with this request.

The bill was amended by making the salary of the Deputy Register $2,000 per annum, and limiting the continuation of the Assistant Secretaries to one year from date.

The bill was then passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

Among other provisions, is which are subsequently to be called in question, is the following authorizing the Secretary to dispose of coin and such forms as he may deem most advantageous for the lawful money of the United States, or of bullion, or of the certificates of indebtedness that may at any time be on hand, or for any of the Treasury Notes hereinafter issued under the provisions of this act.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, (Dem.,) moved to amend by making the Secretary confine himself to legal tenders, as he said, *for the time being*, in the face of the clause of increasing the duties upon Western industries. He had always opposed, he said, the issue of one dollar of new issue outside of the West [illegible] in preference to New-England manufactures. [illegible] is being paid for coin, the price of coin enters into the price of the article upon which the duty is levied. The consumer pays it. For instance, the importer purchases one dollar's worth of goods in England. When he enters them for consumption he pays 30 per cent. duty. This he adds to the original purchase, making $1 30. He also adds the difference in exchange, 6 per cent., making, with the first cost and duty, $1 69. On this sum he charges his profit of 10 per cent., or 19 cents, which makes $2 09. On this sum the retailer adds his profit of 20 per cent., or 42 cents, making the cost to the consumer of $2 51. Thus, under the present tariff and paper-money system, the manufacturer gets an actual protection of 120 per cent. Do you wonder that the manufacturers of Massachusetts divide their regular 10 per cent., and from 20 to 60 per cent. extra on the 1st of January? The Naumkeag Mills of Salem divided 60 per cent. extra, and the Pepperell Mills at Lowell, 50 per cent. extra. Many other mills divided large extras at the same time. Do you wonder that certain persons in Massachusetts want the war to continue for selfish purposes? These and other facts show how the agricultural interests are impoverished, and how the life-blood is sucked by these manufacturing vampires from the veins of labor, through a high tariff and in inconvertible paper money. Agriculture gets no protection. Its surplus above domestic consumption seeks a foreign market, and receives no benefit from prohibitive or protective tariffs, or from an inflated currency. Hence agricultural products do not rise. Let this process go on a few years, and the wealth of the West will be transferred to the pockets of New-England monopolists and capitalists. This is a poor way to sustain the credit of a Government which depends on taxes, confidence and Union. It is a poor return for the patriotic devotion of the West to the Republic. If such a policy prevail, it will increase and not mitigate the feeling in the West against New-England. I speak this in warning and earnest devotion to the whole Union.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) remarked, as the gentleman from Ohio was a distinguished leader of the other side of the House, it was perhaps necessary to say that it was almost the unanimous conclusion that the interest on the permanent debt should be paid in coin. If this feature of the bill were stricken out, whence would the Treasury procure coin for this purpose?

Mr. COX's amendment was rejected.

The second section was amended so as to enthorize the Secretary to issue four hundred millions in Treasury Notes, the interest not exceeding six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, and the principal payable any time after three years from date; such notes receivable for internal duties, and all debts and demands due to the United States, except imports, nothing in this section to be construed to authorize any additional issue of legal-tender notes.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the third section of the bill providing for the issue of three hundred millions of legal-tender notes, saying that on this subject the Administration was divided against itself. In these days, when loyalty to the Administration only is deemed loyalty to the country, those who support the Administration are in a somewhat strange position. The President says the currency is already too much inflated, prices are beyond their real value, and the general interests of the country suffer. He had expected to hear something from the Committee of Ways and Means about that message.

Mr. HOAXON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) did not know that it was exactly fair to expect every member to support everything emanating from every member of the Government. He might quote a familiar maxim—"As the times change, we change with them;" and he would further say, when the measures came before the Committee they would give them a careful and deliberate consideration. According to their best judgment, and all the information they could obtain from men of experience, they had come to the conclusion that there was no way to get along except by giving the Secretary this power. The message had been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and when they got time to consider and report on it, he had no doubt they would express their opinions frankly and explicitly. The bill before the Committee should be judged on its own merits.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said they should consider themselves most unfortunate that the President had not issued a proclamation declaring this system of finance to be established as a matter of financial necessity. He did not doubt that the majority of the House would have supported him in so doing. [Laughter.] Or if he had issued a proclamation altering the names of the months, or the number of the days in the week to ten, after the manner of the French revolution, we should have got a majority to sanction it on the plea of necessity, which was the ground of everything. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) expressed regret that the gentleman should indulge in remarks of that kind. The President was the last man to be charged with attempts to exercise arbitrary power. The gentlemen must know it, and he thanked God that the great mass of the people believed it. He warned the gentleman, now in high feather, at the recent successes obtained under false pretences, that "the triumph of the wicked was short." [Laughter.] He desired to read from the Constitution.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,)—What right has the gentlemen to read from the Constitution? [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY read the duties of the President in answer to factious carping, and to show that the President had not sought to influence legislation.

Mr. PENDLETON said, from what had just occurred, that they had another verification of the Scriptural truth: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." He contended that such a message as the one sent by the President was unwarranted by the Constitution.

After further proceedings Mr. PENDLETON's amendment was rejected.

A new section was adopted, that after the 1st of March, 1863, the coupons of all bonds of the United States heretofore issued, or which may be issued, under this act, may at any time thirty days before they become due, be received for customs as coin under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

The Committee, before completing action on the clause taxing banks, laid the bill aside.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) then addressed the Committee. He said it was the duty of the statesman not only to crush the rebellion, but to cement the Union. This canal would revive the idea of National unity—the grand and sublime idea which had inspired the vast and sublime efforts of the people to restore the National unity. This canal would be an East and West Mississippi. He spoke of the unqualified devotion of the West to the Union. There were rebels in the West, and elsewhere, who were seeking to alienate the West from the East. To this traitorous hend was addressed the proclamation of the rebel Gen. BRAGG. How the West responded, the rebels learned at the mouths of the cannon at Murfreesboro. The soldiers of the East and the West, fighting together on many a glorious and sanguinary field, would, with their blood, cement a union and a nationality so strong and deep that no sectional appeal could ever shake the loyalty of the glorious band of loyal States. The West would regard as traitors alike those who suggested a peace with any portion of the Mississippi in rebel hands, and those who suggested a Union, with patriotic, brave New-England left out. The Northern frontier must be defended. And this canal is the cheapest and best means of defending it. While the Atlantic shore is protected by three thousand miles of ocean, by forts and fortifications from Maine to Florida, and by a navy which cost hundreds of millions, the Northern frontier, not less important, is entirely defenceless, and within easy cannon range for hundreds of miles of a foreign territory. The Northwest cheerfully pays her proportion for the defence of the Atlantic, and will pay further the large appropriations now required. But we ask in justice that the Northern frontier should be secured. He then read a memorial from Ex-President FILLMORE and others, showing the exposed condition of Lake Erie, and showed that the inlets, by the Canadian canals, were accessible to the British gunboats, and that the lake cities and commerce were exposed to destruction. This canal will enable us to place our gunboats on the lakes. He read a letter from Admiral PORTER, showing that we had now afloat more than fifty gunboats which could pass from the lakes to the ocean by this canal. He then presented the important naval, commercial and agricultural interests thus seeking protection. Fifty-eight millions of bushels of breadstuffs were shipped from Chicago during the past year. The commerce of the lakes would be four hundred millions per annum. Constituting such a committed *fele-de-se*, was now king, and kept the peace between Europe and America, and the enlarged canal is the cheapest mode of getting to the lakes. The whole cost of the canal is thirty millions of dollars. This will turn the Mississippi to the lakes, and unite forever the East and the West. Every dollar thus expended in defence cheapens transportation. The capacity of the proposed Illinois Canal will be twelve times that of the Erie Canal. The largest steamers which navigate the Mississippi will steam directly to Lake Michigan. These grand results cost only thirteen millions. It will rapidly pay for itself, and will be a grand national highway. It will add to the taxable property of the Union as much as the Erie Canal has done. It will give stability to our Government, and add to the national wealth. It will increase both our ability to borrow money and to pay it.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

IMPORTANT NAVAL NEWS.

The Seagoing Qualities of our Monitors Proved.

THE WEEHAWKEN TESTED IN THE LATE GALE.

There was much anxiety felt in naval circles in this City, yesterday, to hear from the iron-clads *Nahant* and *Weehawken*, which left here on Sunday. The suspense was relieved by the receipt of a telegram from Capt. RODGERS, of the *Weehawken*, informing of his safe arrival. From information received from another source, it is probable that the *Nahant* and *Lackawanna* have sheltered themselves behind the Delaware Breakwater. It will be seen that the *Weehawken* proved her seaworthiness by successfully weathering one of the severest gales on record. The importance of this experience is inestimable, and the thanks of the country are due to Capt. RODGERS for having overcome the prejudices of the sailors, and for having the courage thus to test the only matter which remained to be proved—the seagoing qualities of our Monitors. Verily, this is an important event, and its influence on our foreign relations cannot but be beneficial.

The following is the telegram from Capt. RODGERS:

"We have arrived safely and all well. On Tuesday about 2 P. M., had to cast off from the *Boardman* for her safety. Weather very threatening. She ren back toward the Delaware Breakwater. Had a hard storm from northeast on Tuesday night, wavee above 30 feet high. Vessel made excellent weather and very little motion. When the *Boardman* left I refused a tow from the *Iroquois*; I am now sure, wisely. Yesterday when the gale had abated took a tow-line from the *Iroquois*. Derangad her machinery, cast off, and came in alone. *Iroquois* came in under steam and is now here."

A GREAT FLEET ABOUT TO DEPART.

While New-York was busy, other Navy-yards were not idle last week. The following squadron of fast steamers has been sent off or commissioned to go, within a few days, on most important business:

Vessel.	Rate.	
Lackawanna	Steam Corvette	Navy Built.
Iroquois	Gunboat	Navy Built.
Sacramento	Large Corvette	Navy Built.
Pawnee	Gunboat	Navy Built.
Monongahela	Gunboat	Navy Built.
Ticonderoga	Gunboat	Preparing.

These are all new fast vessels, and only one of them, the *Pawnee*, was ever at sea before. The *Ladonna*, *Hendrick Hudson* and other useful purchased vessels are also sent away. The work to be performed by these ships, and the fleet whose names were printed some days since, will soon be heard of.

The Iron-Clads Nahant and Weehawken.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 22.

A letter from Lewee, Del., reports that the iron-clads *Nahant* and *Weehawken* are at anchor in the Roadstead. The letter is dated the 20th inst.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. DELEVAN, Street Inspector—

SIR: Is the man really dead that gathers ashes in Twenty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues? If so, please send us another.

Five days in succession have we carried out our ash barrels, and as often brought them in at night unemptied, or had them upset in the gutters, and the barrels stolen. And these omissions occur quite often.

C. CRAFT, No. 107 East Twenty-ninth-street.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers for the army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small Pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box. 511

[Advertisement.]

Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS continue their Lectures to-night, in Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. Open at 7½; commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at the door and at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets.... 5 06 | Moon sets....10 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 43 | Gov. Island.11 32 | Hell Gate....12 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

Arrived.

Steamship St. George, (Br.,) Wylie, Glasgow Jan. 2, via Portland, Me., 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to F. McDonald & Son.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool Nov. 29, with mdse. and 28 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage; stove bulwarks, plank-shear, and carried away fore channels, from Georgetown, P. E. I., Steele, for Liverpool, in a disabled condition, sails gone, etc., the Captain wishing to leave her; took him and his crew off, and brought them to this port. The first officer of the American Union, Mr. Thomas McStakes, went on board, and finding that she did not leak, volunteered to navigate her into the nearest port. The third officer, Mr. Davis, and 7 men, volunteered to assist him. Supplied

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3537. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Its Movement Prevented by the Heavy Rains.

The Roads Impracticable for Heavy Artillery.

The Quartermaster's Department Behind Again.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE WEATHER.

How the Movement was to Have Been Executed.

HEADQUARTERS, Friday, Jan. 23.

The tempestuous weather since Tuesday last, and the consequent impassable state of the roads, have rendered any advance of the Army of the Potomac beyond the Rappahannock a matter of utter impossibility. The same causes so delayed the transportation of the pontoons and heavy artillery to the designated points as to prevent a surprise of the enemy at the points designed to cross.

This afternoon the clouds broke away, and the influence of the sun is telling favorably upon the soil.

Several paymasters have already arrived, bringing joy to the soldiers and relief to their families at home. *A delay in the payment of those actively employed may occur.*

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

We are in possession of full details, from our correspondents with the Army of the Potomac, of the late proposed and partially executed movement against the enemy. It appears that the tremendous rains have so terribly affected the roads that it was utterly impossible to move artillary, even if the infantry could be got over—added to which fact, the Quartermaster's Department, as usual, when any important movement is being executed, was behind with its supplies. The consequence is, that the order for an advance has been changed to one for retrograde, and it is possible that the Army of the Potomac has executed marches of advance and retreat, and are now again mostly in their old cantonments, nothing damaged by conflict with the rebels they had no opportunity to meet.

No blame falls on Gen. BURNSIDE, who, had his plans been followed, would have made the movement weeks ago.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Arrangements for the Proposed Movement.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Wednesday Morning, Jan. 21, 1863. }

Once more the curtain rises, and the bloody drama of war is to be disclosed. Following the reverse at Fredericksburgh I wrote you, "This, by no means, closes up the Winter campaign." Six weeks have elapsed and "the Commanding General announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more."

During the weeks which have intervened *we have received reinforcements of fresh troops, while the enemy have been correspondingly reduced by the withdrawal of several commands to the South and West.* But long lines of new earthworks of every description will, I fear, *more than compensate them for the diminution in the number of men.* Night and day they have been employed in strengthening their position, so strongly fortified by nature.

It would be idle to conceal the fact that our soldiers enter upon this campaign with less zeal and spirit than have characterized them in past conflicts. The knowledge that the enemy have the advantage of position as well as the loss of mural prestige, occasioned by the late reverse, causes a certain gloom and despondency in the ranks. Yet, relying on the justice of our cause and bravery of our troops, we trust that victory will crown our efforts.

The plan of the coming battle differs from the last in this, that where we then attempted to pierce their centre, we shall now endeavor to turn their right flank, gaining a foothold on the long ridge of mountain running parallel with the river for upward of thirty miles, and strongly intrenched by the enemy.

The first undertaking was an extremely hazardous one. The second is not less so.

FREDERICK the Great observed that "the passage of great rivers in the presence of the enemy is one of the most delicate operations of war." "Success," Gen. SCOTT adds, "on these occasions depends on the secrecy, on the rapidity of the manœuvres, and the punctual execution of the orders given for the movements of each division." Celerity of movement and punctuality in the performance of orders are, indeed, attainable, but it is almost impossible to throw the veil of secrecy over our operations while in an enemy's country.

The correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Fredericksburgh under date of Nov. 30:

"It is astonishing how accurate, how minute, how indefatigable are the fetchers and carriers of information, who volunteer their gratuitous services to the chiefs of the Confederate army."

If the feints to which Gen. Burnside has resorted for deceiving the enemy prove successful, the victory is partly won.

A fearful storm has prevailed all last night and today. Our men who have been on the march must have suffered terribly. If the storm abates, active operations will begin to-night. It is the design to first row men over in the pontoons, and afterward construct the bridges.

Detachments of the Fifteenth New-York, Fiftieth New-York, and Regular Engineers, are to throw them over. J.

FROM THE GRAND RESERVE DIVISION.

The Rebels—More Quaker Guns—Delinquent Officers Dismissed the Service.

SIGEL'S GRAND RESERVE DIVISION, }
VIRGINIA, Monday, Jan. 19. }

All remains quiet yet with this Grand Division. There are numerous rumors afloat as to the disposition of rebel troops in front, and the occasional appearance of small bodies upon the right flank of the army, but nothing is publicly known as to his intentions. The almost desolate waste between Bull Run Creek and the Rappahannock River and Bull Run Mountain and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, is yet comparatively neutral ground. The patrols and scouts from both armies occasionally pass through the district, and not unfrequently small parties come into collision; but generally, however, little or no damage is done. The fact is, both armies seem to have got surfeited with skirmishing, and have not recently indulged in the amusement, unless from positive necessity. Warrenton, for once, is free from a regular garrison, and so are various other familiar haunts, no doubt much to the relief of the residents thereabouts. LEE's army is still supposed to be within supporting distance of the troops holding the heights of Fredericksburgh, and their scouts and pickets eagerly watch the Union army from every approachable point, with a view, of course, to resist any attempt to shorten the distance between us and Richmond, that famous city so many are anxious to see.

From Richmond we have another Quaker-gun report. A lady arrived here yesterday direct from that city, who professes to know that there are a large number of wooden guns placed within the fortifications erected for the defence of the place, and so ingeniously constructed that she only discovered their real character by a close examination. How much reliance can be placed in this statement I am unable to determine, but it is quite certain that the rebels have an immense quantity of artillery just across the Rappahannock; and, we have a report too, generally believed, that the rebels have recently sent a large number of cannon to the army lately commanded by BRAGG.

During the few weeks the army has been resting in camp the opportunity has been seized upon to hold Courts-martial, and the dismissal of several officers has been officially promulgated. Among these unfortunates are the following named officers:

Lieut.-Col. HOLLIDAY, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, "for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman."

First Lieut. COTTRELL, of the same regiment, upon the same charge.

Lieut.-Col. E. A. L. ROBERTS, Twenty-eighth New-Jersey Volunteers, "cashiered" for "drunkenness on duty."

Capt. EDWIN A. BATCHELDER, Company B, Third Maine Regiment Volunteers, cashiered for cowardice and misbehavior before the enemy.

The specifications set forth that Capt. BATCHELDER, on the battle-field near Fredericksburgh, while his company was actually engaged with the enemy, retired to a ditch two hundred yards in the rear, thereby jeopardizing the safety of his command. The Court, in this case, passed the following sentence: "To be cashiered, to forfeit all pay and allowance due him, or which may be hereafter due him, and order that his crime, name, and place of abode, and punishment, be published in the newspaper of largest circulation in the State of Maine."

The Commanding-General, in confirming the proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court, adds: "The punishment is not too severe. The proper punishment for such conduct is *death*." PAUL.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, Monday—A. M.

This whole army has been under marching orders for nearly a week, and we now have orders for every man to keep three days' cooked rations in his haversack, so that a movement can be commenced within thirty minutes after receiving final orders. Everybody was sure yesterday that we should move this morning. Now we expect to move this evening or to-morrow morning. It is a case *quien sabe*.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Four men were arrested to-day on James River, among whom were two rebel officers, Capts. WM. CAUSEY and SMITH. They were arrested at SMITH'S house. Five hundred dollars' worth of contraband goods were found in their possession.

The storm is continuing quite severe. The Baltimore mail boat, due here at 7 A. M., did not arrive yesterday till 3 P. M., and to-day till 2½ P. M. Many of the schooners, which left here yesterday, have put back for shelter.

Four rebel prisoners were brought down from Yorktown yesterday evening.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE LETTER.

Return of Paroled Prisoners from Rosecrans' Army—Violation of the Exchange Cartel by the Rebels—Refusal to Parole Officers, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.

The steamer *New-York* arrived here to-day with 704 returned prisoners from Richmond, taken chiefly by BRAGG's army in the Murfreesboro fight. They proceeded this afternoon to Annapolis. After discharging them, the *New-York* will return here on Friday and again proceed, accompanied by the *Metamora* and *Express*, to City Point, in quest of about 2,500 more prisoners, whom the rebel government expects to receive in Richmond by that time. Their arrival is being hastened from the various points at which they were taken, but delays occur, owing to insufficient transportation. Capt. J. E. MULFORD, once officer by the *New-York*, brought the following message from Major OULD, rebel exchange Commissioner, to Lieut.-Col. LUDLOW, Chief of Staff to Gen. DIX, who demanded that in compliance with the cartel of July 22, 1862, all commissioned officers should be at once released on parole:

"All officers now in the hands of the Confederates, and captured before the 12th of January, the date of President DAVIS' message, will not be released on parole, but will be exchanged for those of corresponding rank. Non-commissioned officers and privates will be released on parole, as heretofore."

This is in direct violation of the cartel, which stipulates that all officers and privates shall be paroled within ten days from the time of capture. The exchange of sutlers, and other citizen prisoners in the hands of the rebels, has not been settled, but shortly will be. As already stated, officers captured subsequently to the 12th of January, will be delivered to the Governors of States in which they are taken, to be dealt with according to the laws of those States, as inciters of negro insurrection.

The returned prisoners are chiefly Western men from JOHNSON's Division, McCOOK's Corps, at the battle of Murfreesboro. They appear unanimously to state that while the Divisions of WILLICH and DAVIS, in compliance with Gen. McCOOK's order, were under arms by 3 in the morning of the first day's fight, that of JOHNSON continued to sleep, and when on the point of cooking breakfast at daybreak, were surprised. A grave charge is, therefore, brought against Gen. JOHNSON. The story may, however, be entirely untrue. Private soldiers rarely have correct ideas concerning the engagements in which they are concerned.

Dr. WELSH, Surgeon in the Anderson Cavalry, of Pennsylvania, returned in the *New-York*.

The wounded prisoners from the battle of Murfreesboro have been left at Atlanta, Ga., and will be forwarded when sufficiently convalescent to be moved.

No reliance can be placed on reports brought by the prisoners, concerning the strength of the enemy at Richmond and Petersburgh. From statements gathered through their guards, they understood the forces at both points to be large, and that the rebels were sending many troops to North Carolina to meet the preparations making there by the United States Government. The prisoners met, repeatedly, on their way to Richmond, squads of recruits who had been forcibly impressed for the rebel army.

The rebel Exchange Commissioner at City Point recently requested the Captain of the steamer *Express* to procure a magazine of fashions for Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS, who thirsts for the latest novelties in bonnets and cloaks. A great demand exists in the Southern States for New-York pictorials, for which demands under flag of truce are constantly made, as well as for ordinary journals. I send an illustrated Richmond weekly. Its wretched cuts will suggest the state of Art in the semi-barbarous land of Secesh, where fossil classics and the science of murder are the leading studies of youth.

On the 17th inst., Messrs. Cannon, Everitt, Wm. Walsh, John Hardy, Chas. R. Smith, John Healey, Henry Smith, C. Howell, John Mitchell, John H. Brady and Chas. E. Manning arrived here, as a deputation from the New-York City Councils, to present a sword to Gen. CORCORAN, at Suffolk. They immediately left for the General's headquarters, and on Monday left the presentation took place. The cavalry, under Col. SPEAR, were drawn up, while Gen. CORCORAN'S Brigade was under review, speeches were made, negroes and straggling citizens gaped, the General's soldiers cheered enthusiastically, and the proceedings wound up with a jovial dinner. The General accompanied the party, on Tuesday, to Norfolk, where all still remain. N.

THE VICTORY AT ARKANSAS POST.

Operations of the Gunboat Fleet—Gallantry of the Land Forces—Disposition of the Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1863.

The steamer *New Era*, of the Mosquito Fleet, one of the three small gunboats which took part in the capture of Arkansas Post, on the 11th inst., came up the river at midnight, bringing the Staff Officers connected with the garrison. They are eleven in number, Captains and Lieutenants, including Col. DUNNINGTON, who had charge of the five hundred troops constituting the force in the immediate command of the fort. The latter was formerly connected with the navy. He was slightly wounded by a shell.

The particulars obtained by this arrival do not differ materially from those previously received, but confirm the fact that the victory was most complete in all its particulars, leaving no question about a drawn battle or other matters in dispute. This was regarded as the key to Arkansas, and its capture, with the large number of troops subtracted from their fighting materials, and the loss of a *month's supply of ammunition* (a part of which was stolen from the *Blue Wing*), leaves the door to that State wide open for the advance of our forces. Indeed, the tone of conversation indulged in by all the rebel officers, excepting Col. DUNNINGTON, is most desponding as regards the prospects of the rebel cause in that State.

They all bear testimony to the terrible efficiency of our gunboat fleet. The small crafts *New Era*, *Rattler* and *Clyde* passed the fort, which is situated in a bend of the Arkansas commanding the river, and proceeded on until they came to a point opposite which a bayou from the White River approaches at right angles to the Arkansas, leaving only a very narrow space from which alone the rebel army could escape. Across this neck of land they kept up a constant fire of shell and grape, which rendered it impossible for them to pass without certain destruction. Meantime the heavy gunboats, including the *New Uncle Sam*, Rear-Admiral PORTER'S Flagship; the *Louisville*, *Cincinnati* and *St. Louis*, kept up the attack in front. The Union forces, which had landed on the White River side, about five miles from the fort, followed the course of that stream, and sweeping round to the left got in the rear of the fort, where they engaged the rifle pits of the enemy. The fort was surrounded by a wide deep ditch, which it was impossible to cross without bridging. This was done under a heavy fire of musketry and cannon which commanded the approach. Three times our troops made an attempt to carry this point and cross the ditch, but were driven back with heavy loss. It is also stated that the shells and other missiles from our gunboats, fell among and destroyed many of the brave men while engaged in this fearful enterprise. The bridge was finally crossed by a determined dash of our boys, when, in the midst of a tremendous cheer from the troops and from the Admiral's flag-ship, the rebel flag which floated from the staff in the centre of the fort, was instantly hauled down, and a white flag run up in its place. The garrison thus surrendered, was that of one of the most strongly built and fortified of any in the Southwest. A large number of rebels ran toward the little gunboats, throwing up their hands, in token of surrender, exhibiting white flags, &c. About fifty got on board of one boat, and if they had been permitted, she could have been filled. The boat backed out of the way, and awaited the orders for receiving the captured troops. Not over one hundred, some say not over fifty, escaped, out of the whole force of over five thousand engaged.

Col. DUNNINGTON asserts that there were only about 3,200 engaged, but the Commissary's accounts, which were captured, shows that 8,000 rations were issued on the day of the fight.

The prisoners, with the wounded, are now on their way up the river, some having already gone to St. Louis on boats which passed up on Saturday.

The main force of the rebel army is now said to be at Little Rock and Pine Bluff. Col. DUNNINGTON says they can raise there 30,000 men, but it is believed he exaggerates their strength for effect.

Taken as a whole, the result of this battle is one of the most gratifying victories we have had in the Southwest.

The prisoners I referred to yesterday, have been sent up to Fort Benton. DE SOTO.

The Capture of Arkansas Post.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, }
ARKANSAS POST, Jan. 11, 1863. }

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 4th of January Gen. MCCLERNAND concluded to move up the river upon the Post of Arkansas, and requested my cooperation. I detailed three iron-clads—the *Louisville*, *Baron de Kalb* and *Cincinnati*—with all the light draft gunboats, all of which had to be towed up the river.

On the 9th we ascended the Arkansas River as high as Arkansas Post, when the army landed within about four miles of the fort. The enemy had thrown up heavy earthworks and extensive rifle-pits along the levee. While the army were making a detour to surround the fort, I sent up the iron-clads to try the range of their guns, and afterward sent up the *Rattler*, Lieut.-Commanding WATSON SMITH, to clear out the rifle-pits and the men behind an extensive breastwork in front of our troops. The *Black Hawk* also opened on them with her rifled guns, and after a few shots the enemy left the works, and our troops marched in. At 2 o'clock Gen. MCCLERNAND told me the troops would be in position to assault the main fort—a very formidable work—and held all the vessels in readiness to attack when the troops were in position. At 5½ in the afternoon Gen. MCCLERNAND sent me a message stating that everything was ready, and the *Louisville*, *Baron de Kalb* and *Cincinnati* advanced to within four hundred yards of the fort, which then opened fire from their heavy guns and eight rifled guns, and with musketry. The superiority of our fire was soon manifested. The batteries were silenced, and we ceased firing; but no assault took place, and it being too dark to do anything, all the vessels dropped down, and tied up to the bank for the night.

The *Baron de Kalb*, Lieut.-Com. WALKER; *Louisville*, Lieut.-Com. OWEN, and the *Cincinnati*, Lieut.-Com. BACHE, led the attack, and when hotly engaged, I brought up the light draught vessels, the *Lexington* and *Black Hawk*, to throw in shrapnel and rifle shell. The fire was very destructive, killing nearly all the artillery horses in and about the fort.

When the battery was pretty well silenced, I ordered Lieut.-Com. SMITH to pass the fort in the light-draft iron-clad *Rattler* and enfilade it, which he did in a very gallant and handsome manner, but suffered a good deal in his hull doing so. All his cabin works were knocked to pieces, and a heavy shell raked him from stem to stern in the hull. Strange to say, two heavy shells struck his iron plating—three-quarters inch—on the bow and never injured it. He got past the fort, but became entangled amongst the snags placed in the river to impede our progress, and had to return.

In the evening attack the vessels of all the commanders were well handled, particularly the iron-clads. It was close quarters all the time, and not a gun was fired from our side until the gunboats were within four hundred yards of the fort. The condition of the fort attests the accuracy of fire, and the persons inside give the *Baron de Kalb*, Lieut. Commander WALKER, the credit of doing the most execution.

I was informed again this morning by Gen. MCCLERNAND, that the army was waiting for the navy to attack, when they would assault the works. I ordered up the iron-clads, with directions for the *Lexington* to join in when the former became engaged, and for the frailer vessels to haul up in the smoke and do the best they could. The *Rattler*, Lieut. Commander SMITH, and the *Guide*, Lieut. Commander WOODWORTH, did good execution with their shrapnel, and when an opportunity occurred, I made them push through by the fort again; also the ram *Monarch*, Col. CHARLES ELLET, and they proceeded rapidly up the river to cut off the enemy's retreat by the only way he had to get off.

By this time all the guns in the fort were completely silenced by the *Louisville*, Lieut.-Com. E. R. OWEN, *Baron De Kalb* and *Cincinnati*, and I ordered the *Black Hawk* up for the purpose of boarding it in front. Being unmanageable, she had to be kept up the narrow stream, and I took in a regiment from the opposite side to try and take it by assault.

As I rounded to to do so, and the gunboats commenced firing rapidly, knocking everything to pieces, the enemy held out a white flag, and I ordered the firing to cease. The army then entered and took possession. Col. DUNNINGTON, the Commander of the fort, sent for me, and surrendered to me in person. Gen. CHURCHILL, of the rebel army, surrendered to the Military Commander.

Our army had almost surrounded the fort and would no doubt have carried it with ease. They enfiladed it with rifled field-pieces, which did much damage to the houses and light work, leaving their mark in all directions.

I do not know yet what were the operations on the land side. I was too much interested in my own affair, and in placing the vessels as circumstances required. In all this affair there was the greatest zeal on the part of the officers commanding to carry out my orders, and not a mistake of any kind occurred. No fort ever received a worse battering, and the highest comment I can pay those engaged is to repeat what the rebels said, "You can't expect men to stand up against the fire of these gun boats."

A large number of persons were captured in the fort, I don't know how many, and at sundown the army were hurrying in the cavalry and artillery.

I herewith inclose the report of the commanding officers and a list of killed and wounded, and take another occasion to mention to the Department the names of those officers who have distinguished themselves particularly, though it is hard to discriminate when all did their duty so well.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DAVID R. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral Com'd'g Mississippi Squadron.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NEWS FROM MOBILE.

Preparations for an Assault—Buckner in Command of the Land Forces.

We have information from Mobile to the 31st. Gen. SIMON BUCKNER is in charge of the troops and fortifications, and is at work preparing for an assault. Only 20,000 troops are in Mobile proper, though it was understood others were in easy supporting distance.

Commodore ED. RANDOLPH is in command of the rebel fleet of four wooden gunboats and an iron-clad ram in the harbor. The gunboats lie above the confluence of the Alabama River and the channel used to reach the city in periods of low water.

Fort Gaines, on the west side of the entrance of the harbor, mounts four heavy guns, and contains just seven hundred men. Fort Morgan, on the east side of the harbor entrance, mounts eight guns and contains fifteen hundred men. A heavy battery, casemated, has been placed on the southwestern corner of Pinto's Point, and consists of four Dahlgren guns, and rifled cannon and 32-pounders.

The ground at Pinto's Point is generally swampy, but the rebels have piled it and filled it in with earth, so it is now tolerably firm. Upon the shell road leading from Mobile to the beach west of the light-house, is a battery of six guns, bearing upon the entrance into the harbor. Below the gunboats, at Dog River Bar, piles have been driven, extending a quarter of a mile each side of the channel. At the centre of these piles, a schooner filled with stone is anchored, ready to be swung around into the stream and scuttled and sunk whenever the blockading fleet passes Forts Morgan and Gaines.

The authorities do not place much reliance upon the forts to resist the fleet, and hence expect to do the heaviest fighting at the point where the schooner is now placed to be sunk.

West of Mobile a series of earthworks, of considerable extent, have been constructed, but have no guns mounted. Outside of these, extending to Three-mile Creek, above Mobile, are formidable breastworks; also redoubts at a village four miles above Mobile, and at a point where Three-mile Creek crosses the railroad.

Such is a detailed and intelligible description. They are by no means so formidable as supposed, and could resist only a tolerable effort. No reason exists why they should not be overcome and the city captured. It was understood Gen. BUCKNER threatened to destroy the city in the event that they could not successfully hold it, but then there were not a few, particularly property holders, opposed to it; also, not a few who claim foreign protection. They, too, protested.

JEFF. DAVIS first visited Mobile on the 29th ult., and delivered a speech to an audience not exceeding 150, including men, women and negroes. He spoke from the balcony of the Battle House. His remarks did not enlist much enthusiasm.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—MICHAEL LALLY, a deserter from the rebel army, has just reached New-Bedford, Mass. He formerly resided in Fall River, but about six years since went to Charleston, S. C., where he lived at the breaking out of the rebellion. Of course he was at once forced into the rebel service, and, according to his account, has well earned all that the rebels paid him. He was in both battles of Bull Run, with JACKSON when he drove BANKS to the Potomac, fought with FREMONT and ran away from SHIELDS, took his part in the seven days' fighting before Richmond, was at the capture of Harper's Ferry, and wound up his career as a Confederate soldier at Fredericksburgh, when he quietly crossed the river and made for the North star. He says, until within three months the rebel troops have been regularly paid, and that there has been no lack of provisions. Shoes were scarce. He speaks well of JACKSON, as a bold man, careful of his men, but despising danger himself, saying always that God would take care of him. LALLY is a bright, active fellow, quick witted and ready for work.

—Maj. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, of the Eighteenth Regulars, formerly Adjutant-General of this State, was reported badly wounded at the Murfreesboro battle. It seems, however, that he escaped unhurt. His horse was shot through the fleshy part of the breast—another bullet passed through the Major's overcoat, struck his pistol and lodged in the holster.

—There is terrible suffering among the Unionists who have been driven from their homes in Missouri and taken refuge in Southern Kansas. Col. DONIPHAN, a member of the Missouri Legislature, has called the attention of that body to the matter, with the purpose of relieving the sufferers.

—Those interesting rebel dispatches with which the public have been amused recently were captured by Capt. FEALEY, of the *Quaker City*, one of the Charleston blockaders; and the vessel which had the unfortunate Maj. SANDERS as a passenger was the sloop *Mercury*. Otherwise her cargo was valueless.

—A girl soldier has been discoved in the camp of the Tenth Ohio Cavalry at Cleveland. She gave her name as HENRIETTA SPENCER, said her home was in Oberlin, and that she enlisted to avenge a father and brother who fell in the battle of Murfreesboro.

—The Philadelphia papers are discussing the question whether any national airs were discoursed by the band which serenaded Senator WALL, of New-Jersey, on the evening of Jan. 20. The authorities are about equally divided.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Balloting for Speaker Commenced Again.

The Ninetieth Vote Reached Without Result.

The Way Out of the Dead-Lock Not Yet Clear.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

It did not take long for the House to clear away the rubbish which had accumulated during the past week and get to a vote for Speaker. The Democrats were hopeful, on account of various circumstances. The Unionists reserved all opinion. One hundred and twenty-four members responded to the calling of the roll, and then, with no thought of filibustering, went straight to a vote for Speaker.

The Unionists led off on CALLICOTT, the Democrats on TRIMMER. On the calling of the name of Mr. BREED, Democrat, of Onondaga, something of a sensation was produced with those who did not understand what was to happen, by that gentleman naming Mr. DEPEW. It was the first break from CALLICOTT. He was followed by Mr. BROWN, Union, of Monroe.

Mr. MUNROE, Mr. BREED's colleague, also a Unionist, on his name being called, proceeded to give his reasons for departing from his associates. He thought it would be unwise to place Mr. CALLICOTT in the Speaker's chair; repudiated the idea of doing anything coalescing with the opposition; recapitulated the mistakes of the Union men, particularly in adjourning on Saturday last, the general lack of address, and the mixing up of the question of Speakership with others. He voted for DEPEW.

After the roll had been called, Mr. CALLICOTT rose to address the House, under circumstances, as he justly said, "probably the most extraordinary that ever summoned any man in doing so." On Mr. MUNROE changing his vote to Mr. CALLICOTT, that gentleman suspended his remarks.

The rising of Mr. CALLICOTT produced a marked sensation in the House. His voice was strong, and his manner confident, and there was a universal desire that he should go on. His purpose was changed, however, when Mr. MUNROE changed his vote. The vote developed that, notwithstanding the changed position of members, the deadlock continued, 60 to 60, and two for DEPEW. The second vote was the same. The third vote gave three to DEPEW, L. DEWEY having changed from CALLICOTT. The announcement of 61 for TRIMMER and 60 for CALLICOTT caused a shout from the gallery, when the Democratic element caught the idea that Mr. TRIMMER was elected.

When the name of Mr. BENISS, (Union,) from Steuben, was called on the fourth vote, that gentleman gave notice that if the Union members did not so act together as to decide the contest, he should shortly do so; and intimated that he should, in a contingency, vote for a "high-minded Democrat." This remark disclosed the ground of the confidence professed by the Democrats last evening and this morning, that they would organize the House by the aid of a single Union vote, on which they could already count. It remains to be seen, however, how wisely they have calculated, and whether, while they have been nursing their confidence, there was, after all, the least reason in the world for it.

The dead-lock gait continues for several votes, and the feverish excitement throughout the House, the lobbies and galleries, with which the session opened, abates. As the prospect of no choice to-day improves, the confidence of the Democrats in the election of TRIMMER decreases. Notwithstanding premonitions, it is evident that the Union members do not intend to throw away their advantage, or make a misstep, but to act after deliberation. The continued voting by Mr. BREED and Mr. BROWN for Mr. DEPEW (Mr. DEPEW himself voting for CALLICOTT) proves harmless, except that it continues the dead-lock. Their votes would elect CALLICOTT, and they no doubt are prepared with a reason commensurate with the responsibility of their position. It is certainly to be regretted that at the moment when the Union members had the ability to organize the House, that much-desired end should be defeated by the action of two of their own number.

Two things are required of the Union members: the organization of the House in opposition to the Democrats, or so far as possible, and an organization at the earliest day practicable. To these ends, up to to-day, the Unionists have, with a zeal and steadiness of purpose that merits the highest commendation, for nearly three weeks adhered. And their patient endeavors would to-day have been crowned with success, but for the extraordinary course of the two Union members, who, contrary to his wish and example, vote for Mr. DEPEW. If, however, they should prove true golden out of the wilderness, thanks be unto them.

And so it went on—the dead-lock—till the twelfth vote, the ninetieth in all, when, dinner hour having arrived, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

There are rumors enough—among them that the Unionists will change to SHERWOOD or DEPEW to-morrow. What would be the course of Mr. CALLICOTT in such a case, I have no means of knowing, nor is it apparent how the change would end the dead-lock.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 23.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

By Mr. FOLGER—Conferring additional powers on Notaries Public.

By Mr. CONNELLY—The Canal Annual Appropriation bill.

The bill amending the act relative to Marine Insurance Companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNELLY—Amending the Revised Statutes relative to the duties of executors and administrators, (last year's bill.)

By Mr. COOK—Requiring the Erie and Central Railroads to make monthly and yearly reports of the quantity of freight carried over their respective roads.

By Mr. HARDEN—Amending the banking law of 1838.

By Mr. BRADLEY—Creating the office of Associate Surrogate in New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to forfeited recognizances in criminal cases.

Authorizing the Albany and Vermont Railroad to construct a branch road.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 23.

The Assembly met at 12 o'clock noon.

There was a dense crowd in the lobbies and the galleries.

The correction in Friday's Journal by striking out the word "interruption" from the resolution making the vote for Speaker the special order on "Saturday," was agreed to.

A ballot was then taken for Speaker.

When the name of Mr. MONSON, (Rep.,) was called, he made a long speech, blaming the Democrats for their course, in designating the election of Mr. CALLICOTT as Speaker of this Assembly, an act calculated to excite the deepest feelings of that party. He should cast his vote for Mr. DEPEW.

When the roll was completed, however, Mr. MUNSON changed his vote and gave it to Mr. CALLICOTT.

Messrs. BREED and BROWN voted for Mr. DEPEW.

The result of the ballot was as follows:

Trimmer	60
Callicott	60
Depew	3

No choice.

Another ballot was then taken, with a similar result.

During the taking of the vote, some confusion occurred at the cloak-room door.

Mr. A. SMITH, of New-York, moved the appointment of a special Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order.

The Doorkeeper announced that some persons were on the floor who had been refused permission to go there.

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS said that he was sorry to accuse the Doorkeeper of the last House, and now acting Doorkeeper, of any partiality, but he felt bound to say that while the Democratic members of the last House were refused admission to the floor, BEN. FIELD had got there without any objection being made. He (Ben. FIELD) might run a caucus but he cannot run this Assembly.

Mr. LEVERIDGE said that he, himself, had seen the other night, while DAVID DUDLEY FIELD was on the floor, a leader of the Democratic Party standing close by him.

Mr. FIELDS—If that is the case, then he came here to watch the other.

The floor was then cleared for the eighty-first ballot, which resulted as follows:

Trimmer	61
Callicott	60
Depew	3

Mr. L. DEWEY voted with Messrs. BREED and BROWN for Mr. DEPEW.

Another ballot, the eighty-second, was taken, resulting as follows:

Trimmer	61
Callicott	61
Depew	2

The 83d ballot resulted as follows:

Trimmer	61
Callicott	61
Depew	2

The 84th, 85th and 86th ballots were taken, with the same result.

The 90th ballot was reached, with the following result:

Trimmer	60
Callicott	60
Depew	2

Mr. CHUSCH, (Rep.,) here moved that the Assembly adjourn.

Motion carried. Adjourned.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Hostile Movements among the Indians—Depredations—Experiences of Capt. McCoy—A Curious Case, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Min., Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863.

The principal news I have to communicate from this point relates to recent developments, indicating, in a marked manner, the determination of the hostile Indians to take offensive measures at an early day. In the position I now occupy, I feel it to be a sacred duty imposed upon me to give the widest circulation in my power to all the facts connected with the Indian depredations in this State, as they may occur, and I trust the efforts here made, through your Journal, may serve to impress your readers in the East with the necessity of prompt and vigorous measures being taken to insure safety in the future to emigrants to this, the fairest portion of our domain. Through the kindness of Gen. SIBLEY I have been permitted to make extracts from papers just received at his Headquarters, and the following statement embodies the facts contained therein.

Capt. OSCAR TAYLOR, in command of Sauk Centre, says the inhabitants are daily complaining to him of some new depredation or outrage committed by the Chippewas in his vicinity. Houses are entered with perfect impunity, furniture broken up, and valuables removed, the superior numbers of the Indians always precluding the idea of offering them any resistance. On the 27th ult. BIG DOG, a Pillager Chief, visited Capt. TAYLOR at his post. BIG DOG's band consists of about one hundred warriors, and is located at Round Prairie, about ten miles north of Sauk Centre.

Capt. T. remonstrated with the Chief upon the impropriety of allowing his band to leave their reservations, inasmuch as it was impossible for more than one white man of a hundred to distinguish a Chippewa from a Sioux, and the latter were liable at any time to suffer death if found in the vicinity of white settlements. This Chief also gives the following important information: He says last Fall three Chippewas of the Pillager band, viz: HALF SIOUX, HALF BELLY and LITTLE STOCKING, killed a white man near Chippewa Lake, and robbed him of his effects; and also that an Otter Tail Chief—RABBIT—has possession of the murdered man's horse. It is presumed the man referred to is one BENJ. LEWIS, who suddenly disappeared, or was found murdered, and his house plundered.

On the 1st inst., two chiefs, with twelve warriors and their squaws, called at the Sauk Centre Post and demanded bread. Capt. TAYLOR told them to go to their Reservation, and if they were again found away from it they would be immediately arrested and summarily dealt with. They declared hunger impelled their visit, and their wants in this respect being supplied, they departed; but it soon became evident that their object was to spy out the strength of the garrison, as they were reported, three days afterward, committing all kinds of depredations on persons and property. Capt. McCOY was immediately sent in pursuit. He soon got upon their trail, and discovered, also, that part of HOLE-IN-THE-DAY'S band had gone to the east, toward Swan River. Capt. McC. overtook six "teepees," and captured eight warriors, and returned with them to Winnebago Ageocy. The captives said if he would cross Round Prairie about ten miles, he would find the guilty Indians who committed the depredations. In accordance with the intimation, the Captain took two guides, and after crossing the prairie, came to a heavy wood and swamp, when they came suddenly upon an Indian returning upon the trail they were following. The red-skin "skeedaddled" forthwith. He was undoubtedly on the watch, and gave such timely information that the others escaped. In all there were fifteen prisoners captured. Gen. SIBLEY has ordered an investigation into their conduct. If any are innocent they will be freed, and the guilty sent to Fort Ripley. BIG DOG, the chief before referred to, has circulated a report extensively among the whites that some of the Chippewas had attacked the post at Sauk Centre, and killed fifty soldiers. The animus of this is easily discovered, inasmuch as all who believed the story would flee precipitately, and leave their property as plunder for the Indians.

A singular development has just taken place here. CHASKA, who saved the life of Gen. SPENCER, at the imminent risk of his own, has been informed against by old WABASHA, (one of the reliable "good Indians.") The testimony is clear and concise, and shows conclusively that CHASKA killed a white man just before he rescued SPENCER, and the probability is that had not his whole time been occupied in protecting this friend of his boyhood, his hands would have been deeply dyed.

Another Indian at Mankato was tried, and no evidence appearing against him, was discharged. Recently a citizen recognized him as a participant in the battle at New-Ulm. Col. MILLER has placed him in irons. And so new phases are developed every day in this trouble—perhaps just begun. Gov. SIBLEY has forwarded a new list of "the condemned" to the President, urging their immediate execution. He says many have been hanged who were far less guilty than those left unpunished. F. S. T.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

The Capture of Arkansas Post, and What It Amounts To—Gen. Grant's Preparations for the New Movement against Vicksburgh—The Corps d'Afrique, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Jan. 18, 1863.

Matters in this department, since the termination of SHERMAN'S brief effort after immortality at Vicksburgh, have been in the main quiet. Nothing of particular importance has occurred, beyond the attack and capture of Arkansas Post, whereof your enterprising cotemporaries have doubtless ere this received full and accurate details from correspondents on the ground—although up to-day, nothing whatever has been received from there save a few rumors across the country by way of Helena.

That this rebel position has fallen is undoubtedly true, and it is no less true that its capture, at the present time, amounts to but little either in forwarding the cause or in answering the great demand of the Northwest—the opening of the Mississippi River. It is a fortification situated on a high bluff on the banks of the Arkansas, and was as little formidable to us as it was of use to the enemy. It is only at long intervals that the Arkansas River is navigable; and even when it is, the navigator has not the slightest guaranty that, although to-day the banks are filled to overflowing, to-morrow there will be enough left in them to float a duck. One hour it will be a swollen discolored torrent, deep enough to float a seventy four, and the next, ever-endless succession of sandbars. Going up one is not certain when he can return, or once down, it is a matter entirely of the most variable and uncertain chances when he will be able to go up. A rise or fall of twenty-four feet in half as many hours, is not a matter of unfrequent occurrence—hence it will be seen that the Arkansas River, as a stream for purposes of navigation, is not particularly valuable.

Arkansas Post contained usually a garrison of from five to seven thousand men, who never gave us or anybody else any trouble. In high water they were in the midst of an ocean; in low water they were surrounded by a swamp. In the former case they could not move for want of boats; and in the latter, the nature of the country made movements a matter of peculiar difficulty. Hence I think that, although the glory of our arms may have been augmented by the capture of this point, our material interests have not been proportionably advanced. So long as the Post was in the rebel possession, it kept some five or six thousand of the enemy out of mischief; they were neither hanging Union men, or shooting innocent passengers on steamboats, as in the case of the *Gladiator*. They simply staid at the Post, and did the country no worse service than to enjoy themselves in the true Arkansas style—viz.: playing poker, drinking whisky and whittling each other up with bowie-knives.

It was, I think, on the whole, a somewhat unkind end uncalled-for move on the part of Gen. MCCLERNAND to invade this State. She has never done the Union cause any particular damage since the breaking out of the war. Those few of her gallant sons that have enlisted into the rebel service, have invariably run away or or just before the first fire in every battle, as the records of Pea Ridge, Wilson's Creek, and other historic fields will show. Even that oleaginous poet, PIKE, became disgusted at the universal poltroonery displayed by his fellow Arkansians, and, with a view of getting into more creditable company, put himself at the head of a party of Indians, and went forth to tomahawk and scalp the lovers of the Union. The best way for the Government to deal with Arkansas, is to export into her borders a few thousand barrels of whisky, a hundred thousand or so eighteen inch bowie knives, and then pay no further attention to her. Her sons, engaged in lynching, hunting runaway "niggers," getting or rather keeping drunk and stabbing each other in the back, will care as little whether there is one Confederacy or two, as they do relative to the composition and number of Saturn's rings or Jupiter's satellites. They would occasionally, perhaps, come out, and from behind a tree take a safe shot at some unarmed transport, but this would only be when the want of whisky or slung shots, or something else, prevented their getting up private "rows" at home.

HINDMAN, their only General of note, was put under arrest for being a thief; their Governor is universally despised through the Confederacy as an imbecile; their present commander, HOLMES, does nothing more serious than to make extravagant war and execute terrible retaliation—on paper. In view of all these things, the conquest of Arkansas is scarcely worth the trouble it would take to accomplish it. It was probably an understanding of this fact that induced Gen. GRANT to order Gen. MCCLERNAND to return to the mouth of the White River, and not proceed against Little Rock, as he proposed doing after the surrender of Arkansas Post. He has undoubtedly concluded that our forces can be better occupied in operating against Vicksburgh than in wasting their time by subduing the semi-civilized residents of Arkansas.

The movement of Gen. GRANT has not yet assumed either magnitude or direction. His troops are rapidly arriving at Memphis, but go no further. All the transports capable of carrying troops, have been ordered to Memphis; but for the present the Commander of the Department seems satisfied with simply holding them there without putting them to further use. Undoubtedly in good time the troops will be embarked, and the expedition inaugurated.

I foresee the most serious difficulties for a fleet passing down the river. On our last expedition to Vicksburgh, we numbered about one hundred transports and gunboats. The coming enterprise will probably require twice or thrice that number. On our return, we could scarcely get sufficient fuel to enable us to get up to White River; and when it did happen that there was a surplus of rails or wood-piles our gallant fellows invariably set fire to them as they did to everything else combustible. The result is, that all there is left between Memphis and Vicksburgh, is chimneys—there are neither houses, wood-piles, or rail fences. Where are we to get fuel in such a case for the use of the immense fleet of steamers necessary to transport a sufficient force for the reduction of Vicksburgh. This is a difficulty of the most serious character, and will require some little time for its solution. This, together with some other circumstances, will delay for some time the departure of the Vicksburgh expedition number three, and will give rise to a good deal of fault-finding and criticism among the strategists of the Press and the Napoleons of private life.

A new feature has lately been added to the complexion of affairs here in the West. By direction of Gen. CURTIS we are to have an organization of colored patriots for the purposes of offence and defence. Col. SHAW, of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, passed through here yesterday, en route for Helena, armed with the powers necessary to carry out this laudable purpose. He proposes to enrol them in regiments, brigade them, and for his services, will probably be assigned to the command of the whole *Corps d'Afrique*—a position which the Colonel is admirably adapted to fill, with infinite credit both to himself and his future command. In a philanthropic vein, there does not exist on earth a more degraded set than the contrabands at Helena. By clothing them as soldiers they will escape freezing; by drilling them they will have something to do, and thereby obtain some exercise which they at present lack, and by feeding them as soldiers they will escape starvation, by which for some time they have been threatened. In these respects the mission of Col. SHAW is a benevolent one; when he leads his dusky levies into action, it will be time to decide as to its military character. GALWAY.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Examination of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, as to the Operations of Aug. 28 and 29.

FORTY-NINTH DAY.

From Our Own Reporter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.

After the reading of the journal of the previous day, Gen. F. J. Porter stated that he wished to qualify an answer that he made to a question of the Court yesterday, to wit; when he spoke of the qualities of Gen. McDowell as a General, he considered the question to refer only to Gen. McDowell's ability and faithfulness as regards the enemy. On the reading of the journal, he found the answer not as comprehensive as the question seemed to require. The amendment that he wished to make was in reference to the integrity of Gen. McDowell. On his examination before a recent Court, where witness was on trial—

[The witness was here interrupted by the Court, and the room cleared. On the doors being reopened, the Court decided that Gen. McDowell's testimony in any other Court could not be made a subject of inquiry in this Court in a manner impertinent to the issue before the Court.]

Cross-examination of Gen. Porter resumed by Gen. McDowell.—The effect of the message from Gen. McDowell by my Chief of Staff, Col. Locke, to remain where I was, was to cause me to place my command in a position to resist the enemy in case of his approach. After doing this I sent several messages to Gen. Pope informing him of the fact. One fact I informed Gen. Pope of was my position at that time. I also informed him that King's Division was taken to the right. Some of those messengers never returned to me, and were, I presume, captured. I do not recollect of having received any messages from Gen. McDowell, except the one I received through Col. Locke. I sent a memorandum to Gen. Morell, which would convey the impression that I had received messages from Gen. McDowell, but I have no recollection of having received any messages except those which have been produced in Court. That memorandum I think stated that I was informed by Gen. McDowell that all was going well. I have no recollection, and I am confident that I received no order or message from Gen. McDowell on the 29th of August, after my second interview with him, other than I have mentioned. On my march to Gainesville, I recollect having crossed the Sudley Springs road; I know where Bethlehem Church is. When witness saw Gen. McDowell the second time on the 29th, it was to the best of my recollection, one and a half or two miles after crossing Sudley Springs road, I do not know how far the head of my column was from Gainesville, I never having been over that part of the country before or since; I do not know how far it is from Manassas Junction to Bethlehem Church; I do not know how long my column had been halted before Gen. McDowell joined me, at the time of our second interview, but not long. It had been halted before I arrived there. A portion of my command continued in the position where I had the second interview with Gen. McDowell, until next morning. A portion of the command—Morell's Division—was on that ground nearly all day on the 29th. Taking into consideration the order implied in the remark of Gen. McDowell that I was too far out, &c., in connection with the joint order from Gen. Pope, I regarded myself as checked in advancing further toward Gainesville, and, whatever position was to be taken to the right, I supposed that Gen. McDowell had in view in taking Gen. King's Division in that direction. After receiving the message of Gen. McDowell to stay where I was, I made no attempt to go to the front or right with any body of troops. I sent messengers to Gen. Pope through by the right. I did not know that I was expected by Gen. McDowell to move to the right and front. The messages I sent to Gen. Pope were addressed to Gen. McDowell, with orders to the messengers to deliver them to Gen. Pope if they should meet him or see him. I considered myself under Gen. McDowell's orders—that is, I considered myself limited in my operations by Gen. McDowell, until I should receive orders from Gen. Pope. I do not think that Gen. McDowell and myself were together at our first interview on the 29th, over about five minutes—at our second interview, much over ten or twelve minutes. I only recollect the impression made on my mind by the conversation spoken of as having taken place at our second interview, and that impression is that the conversation was in regard to the artillery engagement that was going on far to our right. The joint order before mentioned might have been refered to in that conversation. I do not recollect anything having been said at that interview in regard to the troops not going to any point whence they could not return behind Bull Run that night. I do not recollect having asked of Gen. McDowell information in regard to any roads leading to the right, and front of the head of my column. Early in the day, Gen. McDowell loaned me a map, and may have made some explanation in regard to it. I do not recollect having received from Gen. McDowell any information obtained from Gen. Buford as to the force of the enemy that had passed through Gainesville. When I went to the right with Gen. McDowell, at the time of our second interview, on the 29th, the only conversation that I recollect was my suggestion for him to take King to the right, and a remark of Gen. McDowell that the railroad was an obstacle, as we had some difficulty in getting over it with our horses. The reason I continued to regard King's Division as a part of my corps, after the receipt of the joint order, was that I was not aware that Gen. McDowell had changed the relation of that division to my corps. I had reason to believe that the joint order was written on an application by me to Gen. Pope, for orders to be given to me in writing. This was in consequence of my having received some verbal orders from persons that I knew nothing of, which were in conflict with written orders I had received. The joint order I presumed to have been written by Gen. Pope. I had some of Gen. McDowell's command with me, and I supposed the joint order to refer to both of us. I have an indistinct recollection of having asked Gen. McDowell for some cavalry, for the purpose of sending messages. I do not recollect having asked Gen. McDowell to keep me informed when he should be over to the right of the main body of our troops.

Q.—Will witness please state whether this is a copy of a note he addressed to Gens. McDowell and King?

A.—I think it is, to the best of my recollection. (The note read as follows:)

GENS. MCDOWELL AND KING: I found it impossible to communicate by crossing the roads to Groveton. The enemy are in strong force on this road, and as they appear to have driven our forces back—the firing of the enemy having advanced and ours retired—I have determined to withdraw to Manassas. I have attempted to communicate with McDowell and Sigel, but my messengers have run into the enemy. They have gathered artillery and cavalry and infantry, and the advancing masses of dust show the enemy coming in force. I am now going to the head of the column to see what is passing and how affairs are going. Had you not better send your train back?

(Signed) F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

I will communicate with you.

Cross-examination resumed.—This note was written on the 29th. I do not know the hour or about the hour. I did receive an order from Gen. Pope on the afternoon of the 29th, addressed to me alone, directing me to make a certain movement.

Q.—With reference to what took place when Gen. McDowell met you; whilst he was with you; when he was leaving you; and with reference to what he did, or said, or did not do or say, when he was near Bethlehem Church, have you not spoken of Gen. McDowell's evidence, as given on your recent trial, as having done you great wrong and great harm. If so, can you state wherein that testimony differs from what you have testified to on these points?

This question was objected to by the Court, and overruled. The witness stated that he had no objection to answer the question. The Court stated that the question was overruled, and would not admit of an answer.

The examination of Gen. Porter was here concluded, and the Court adjourned.

NOTE.—In the TIMES' report of the testimony of Major-Gen. Hitchcock, in this Court, published in Tuesday morning's paper, that officer, instead of what he was made to say by the compositor, should have been made to say as follows:

"And if in that act he (the President) diminished the force of Gen. McClellan, and subjected him to any evil consequences whatever, the responsibility was with Gen. McClellan, and not with the President."

—Major Darr, Provost Marshal of Virginia, has issued orders urging the citizens of his Department to pay immediate heed to the orders issued recently by Gen. Wool, directing the arrest of all deserters from the army.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Breach between the Governor and the Legislature—Gov. Harding's Influence with the Mormon's Gone—The New Theatre at Salt Lake City—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862.

Just twelve months ago, Gov. DAWSON hastily departed this City, after a residence here of a few weeks, having unfortunately, in that brief space, run against a disagreeable snag or two in social matters.

Now, we have a Governor, Mr. HARDING, who has not returned to his home in the East, but who has had the fortune or misfortune to run against a snag, apparently as ugly, in legislative and public affairs. The breach between the Governor and the Legislature appears to be complete, so far as courtesy is concerned. Of course, each of the high offended parties will continue the exchange of common civilities with the other in all necessary intercourse, but there is little promise of anything further. The Governor has managed to offend to a high degree the susceptibilities of the Mormon community, insomuch that the cold shoulder and the cut direct are the discourtesies offered each way, except when official duties require a departure from such a general deportment.

In these self-willed days, when everybody wants to do what is right in his own eyes, it is, perhaps, vain to hope for conciliation or compromise. As in every difficulty, each party is indubitably in the right, or thinks it is, and the other is as inevitably wrong, while concession is in the thoughts of neither party. As Utah will undoubtedly seek admission into the Union the present Congressional Session, that is one way of escape from the awkward dilemma. If that fail, time or Providence must be waited for, and a three or four years' game of cross purposes may be expected in the Great Basin. For certain it is, that if the present "situation" is an index of the future, the Governor has lost his influence with the Mormons, and *vice versa*, they with him. The present hour is not very opportune for a quarrel with the Mormon people, the passing moments are too full of gloom and the future too uncertain for unnecessarily making enemies at this peculiar juncture. Rather should every collateral aid be called in to the support of the Constitution and the Union, and every wavering community be managed with tact and skill, so as to avoid its ill-will, if not to secure its support.

On Tuesday the Legislature adjourned for a week, to give its members chance for properly bidding adieu to the old year and welcoming the advent of the new. The assembled wisdom has not yet developed itself to any extent worth notice the present session. As usual, the work, such as will be done, will crowd to the latter end of the session. A telegraph bill, concerning the existing line, is under way. Before the session a disposition was manifested to push on the codification of the laws. How that project will fare, is now very difficult to guess. The Governor, in his message, proposed sweeping amendments and repeals besides heavy new enactments, which, perhaps, are not very palatable to the remainder of the law-making department.

It appears that the services of the dedication of the theatre, on Christmas Eve, went off with the zest common to Mormon gatherings. Songs, music by the orchestra, a dedication prayer, by EZRA T. BENSON, speeches by Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Orson Hyde, Amasa M. Lyman, George A. Smith and John Taylor, were followed by a run of two or three hours' dancing on the stage.

The plastering, but only a small portion of the decorating of the building, is completed. A perfect finish is promised for the Winter of 1863-64. The Mormons are proud of their temple of the drama, and consider it second to none on the Continent. Without according such high praise, probably all who enter the building will consider it very creditable to the Territory.

Performances are given twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. "The Honey Moon," "Paddy Miles' Boy," "Old Phil's Birthday," and "The Two Poets," with songs and fancy dances, have been the attractions so far.

The prices are—parquet, 75 cents; first circle, $1 to $1 25; second circle, 50 to 75 cents; third circle, 37½ cents.

The house has been tolerably well filled, a liberal sprinkling of the California Volunteers is noticeable in all parts of the house every night, though the bold soldier boys are rejoicing in the thought of prospective performances in their own camp.

On Sunday—the most thorough Winter's day of the season—the snow and the northwest wind were in action all day, and of last night and to-day the same may be said. Indeed, the old year want out dull and stormy, and the new year has come in just the same. This may be ominous.

Sleighing is lively, dancings are numerous, the liquor trade is exceedingly brisk, a spree or two have occurred, but none of serious moment. The band of the California Volunteers serenaded the Governor and several other prominent persons in the city on Monday night.

In the Seventies' Hall on Friday, Mr. ALEXANDER ORR discoursed on the "Intellectual Powers," and on Tuesday, Mr. E. L. T. HARRISON lectured on the "Oddities of Human Nature."

There is a prospect of Indian difficulties in the northern settlements, the two recent expeditions of the "Volunteers" in that direction having exasperated the red skins to a considerable degree. They announce their determination to require, and have made, an atonement for the blood shed in said two expeditions, particularly the last. Indeed, these Bedouins are represented as exceedingly mad, and determined on hostilities with the Whites. They have commenced operations by running off stock in Cache and Box Elder counties, and got safely away with the booty. The Indian headquarters are said to be in the vicinity of Bear River Lake, where they hold many belligerent pow-wows.

A Bannack Indian boy, residing with the whites, was engaged to go with a party pursuing some thieving Indians in Box Elder County, but the party had not gone far in pursuit before the Indian boy and one REESE JONES had an argument concerning the pay for the job, when the boy, becoming dissatisfied, turned his horse toward home. JONES followed, and demanded of him to halt, which only increased the boy's speed; whereupon, JONES pursued and fired upon him, inflicting a supposed mortal wound. JONES soon made himself invisible, but the indignation is strong against him, and he may get justice if caught.

Another Naval Abortion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's TIMES you state upon the authority of two reporters, that the *Lackawanna* (called erroneously in the report the *Monongahela*) had taken refuge under the Delaware breakwater; and one report states her arrival there on Tuesday.

The *Lackawanna* is one of the new sloops built on Mr. ISAACWOOD'S new discovery that there is no benefit in a cut-off, and that *simplicity* in construction is the great desideratum in a war ship. She was run at the dock here for ninety-six hours, and in that time destroyed her brass bearings, and began to cut her "simple" valves—which is the sort of cut-off now preferred by the Navy Department. She was then detained about three weeks to repair the damages of her dock trial, and then left for Fortress Monroe on Sunday last, in company with the *Iroquois*, and two Monitors, as the papers reported. In order to make sure of her success, the Department ordered a *special engineer*, in addition to her regular number, to go with her; and this gentleman was Mr. ZELLER, one of the four who signed the famous report to the Navy Department, which overturned all the science of the world on the subject of working steam exclusively, at a single blow, who is therefore directly interested in making good his report, now that its principles are reduced to practice in these unfortunate steamers: the other three are ISAACWOOD, LOWE and SIMMONS. The Copes of the Delaware are about one hundred miles hence and if your reporters are correct in their time the *Lackawanna* went so far in two days. What she was doing meantime we don't know; but we do know that the *Iroquois* and the *Wyalusing* reached Fortress Monroe, while this "simple"-machined ship did not. The wind was E. N. E., which is free down the coast, and if her engines were left at home, the *Lackawanna* would surely have reached Fortress Monroe in less time than it took her to seek shelter from a blow, through which one of the Monitors could go safely. Let us hear, if possible, how this last is the *Lackawanna* a fair sample of our new navy?

VINDEX.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1863.

AN ADVENTURE IN REBELDOM.

Escape of a New-York Physician from East Tennessee.

The people of New-York, as well as, to some extent, of the whole country, will remember Dr. JAS. W. REDFIELD, formerly of this City, most widely known by his works on physiognomy, his special science. Dr. REDFIELD having quietly disappeared from our midst some years ago, many of those who had known him were wondering what had become of him, when a few days since he made his appearance in this City, a refugee from the South. His story, as the experience of an intellectual and educated man, possesses a peculiar interest among the many of a like nature that have come to our ears.

Five years ago last October Dr. REDFIELD sought, with his family, the healthful and life-giving regions of the Cumberland Mountains, there to secure quiet and leisure for his scientific researches and writings. He took up his residence on a farm at Waldron's Ridge, East Tennessee, and continued to reside there until the breaking out of the Reign of Terror in the South. Previous to the outbreak of the rebellion, Dr. REDFIELD, as a Northern man, had become the target of calumny and hatred, and when the crisis came, the first burst of the Secession soldiery into East Tennessee seized upon Dr. REDFIELD as a prominent and dangerous Union man, and made him prisoner. The charge against him was this, that he voted for the Union and against Secession, and *therefore* was a rebel against the Confederacy! (Comment is wasted.) Together with some half-dozen other Union men, the Doctor was marched off, driven on foot before armed horsemen, and delivered into the hands of the Pensacola Regiment, and subsequently turned over to the custody of the rebel forces at Chattanooga. The Doctor's companions, with one exception, were here discharged from custody on taking the oath of allegience to the Southern Confederacy; that boon was not offered to our scientific New-Yorker, however, he being informed that he was to be tried for *bridge-burning*! (To those who are not familiar with the Doctor's *physique*, the full force of this absurdity will not appear. He is one of the "mildest-mannered men" that ever held a pen; is slightly built, with quite delicate hands and features, and is extremely near-sighted, wearing glasses. He had not been within sixty miles of the burnt bridges.)

At last, after nine days' confinement, the Doctor had his trial, and only escaped with his life on taking the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy; an oath which he considers of no binding force whatever, as administered under terror by outlaws, illegally assuming governmental powers. He then returned to his family, and remained for a year a faithful subject of the Confederacy, to all external appearance, but always diligently seeking an opportunity to escape.

When BRAGG'S army were in the full flush of their triumphs, boasting of taking Nashville, dictating terms of peace to the North, offering the free navigation of the Mississippi as an inducement to the great Northwest to join the Confederacy, &c.—this time struck the Doctor as a favorable one for his escape. Through one of his chief secession friends he got a passport to go in the rear of the army; yet even with this protection, no feeling of safety was entertained—for should he come in contact with BRAGG'S forces his imprisonment would, he knew, be almost certain, such was the suspicion and hatred felt for all Northerners. It was resolved, therefore, that disguise should be adopted.

Imagine, now, the spectacle of a gentleman of Dr. REDFIELD'S culture and simplicity of purpose, masquerading through the land with his interesting family!—himself arrayed in an old brown coat and pantaloons thirty years old, (relic of a Tennessee wedding suit in early days,) and a "shocking bad" slouched hat hanging about his ears, giving him (aided by his spectacles and "classic stoop") the aspect of a very old man; his amiable lady, minus crinoline, wearing a faded calico dress, and a dilapidated sunbonnet, drooping forward over her face; and their two little children costumed similarly. Driving an ox team slowly along, they were taken for "poor white trash," moving to Western Tennessee, where more grub was to be had for less money.

Not to chronicle all the "vexatious delays" of the journey—which was made wholly by a succession of ox-teams, obtained with difficulty from point to point—the masqueraders finally reached Pikeville, Tenn., where they procured another team of the same sort, with the prospect of a long journey with it. They went over the Cumberland Mountains in a heavy rain, during which one of the oxen manifested a proclivity for lying down to rest every few minutes, which did not facilitate progress much; and the Doctor, unaccustomed to such exercise, fatigued himself to the brink of sheer exhaustion in whipping the perverse brute. At one point, the ox made strenuous efforts to pitch the whole party over a precipice; at another it refused to budge up an eminence till trunks and passengers were all removed from the vehicle; and, at the end of the second day, it laid down in the mud and would stir no more. At this juncture, the Doctor heard of another team which was lodged for the night, some six miles farther on, which was going into Kentucky after salt; and at the first blush of the morning light, he left his family and started off on a swinging run to catch the team—which he did, fortunately, by running all the way—and it came back and took up his family and trunks.

In five or six days they reached Springfield, near the Kentucky line, having fortunately succeeded in evading all the scouting parties which from time to time crossed their path. Here they were detained several days for want of conveyance; but at last arrived at Bowling Green, Ky., where they saw with glistening eyes the glorious old United States flag, and the first United States soldier. "I felt," the Doctor says, "like clasping him in my arms, crying, 'Hail! brave defender of my country!'"

At this juncture our journeyers made a discovery; they were penniless—secession funds being worthless at this point. The Doctor had a $20 check on a New-York bank, but being a stranger in Bowling Green could not get it cashed; so he pledged his baggage for passage to Louisville, and departed by the train. Fortunately, a gentleman who sat behind them in the cars became interested in the Doctor's children, and thence arose a conversation from which the story of our friends was brought out. The result was, that this gentleman (ALLEN WALTON, Esq., of Boston township, Ohio) befriended the party most enthusiastically—cashed the check, got the conductor to "pass" the refugees, and introduced other gentlemen, who took them in charge. Through the efforts of Mr. C. W. S. BROWN, of the Little Miami Railroad, they were entertained gratis at the Galt House in Louisville, and forwarded with very little further expense to Cleveland, Ohio, where they were received with open arms by their relatives.

Such is the Doctor's tale, briefly related. That the reader may realise with what difficulty the journey was made, it may be added that the family were nearly two months in reaching Bowling Green—which is distant only about two hundred miles from their residence in Tennessee.

Gen. Meigs Vindicates His Loyalty.

THE LETTER WHICH THE SENATE WOULD NOT HEAR.

The following is the letter addressed to Senator WILSON by Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS, the reading of which was objected to in the Senate:

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 16, 1863.

Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senate:

SIR: I thank you for your remarks in the Senate.

It is one of the misfortunes of a country cursed with civil war, that no character, no service, seems to be sufficient to protect the public officer from suspicion.

So many men, formerly reverenced by the public, have broken the oaths which bound them to their country's service, that many have lost all confidence in the usual pledges of character and position.

It appears to me, however, that Senators forget the obligation of their high station when they allow themselves to be made, in the Senate, the mouthpiece of loose accusation against public officers.

If any Senator has reasonable ground to suspect an officer of the Government, should he not make the grounds of that suspicion known to those to whom the officer is responsible? Does he not do a great injury to his country, in this her hour of peril, in proclaiming in debate loose suspicion of those, confidence in whose loyalty and zeal are essential to the vigor and union in the defence of the nation?

If any Senator has heard aught exciting in his mind suspicion of my loyalty or fidelity, he has heard a falsehood.

No man can truly report any word, look or thought of mine inconsistent with the most devoted loyalty to my country. I stand ready to meet any accuser before any proper tribunal.

Those who have published these accusations or suspicions in the Senate should present to the President the grounds upon which they rest them, or stand before the world subject to the condemnation of all patriotic, of all honorable men.

The rebels, though so many of their leaders are blackened with broken oaths, have wit enough not to undermine their cause by public defamation or slander of their chief officers.

Thanking you again for raising your voice against this folly, for it is folly as well as crime, I am, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

—In a card published in the Baltimore *American*, Hon. Reverdy Johnson denies that he harangued

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Discipline for the Public Schools.

ITS EXTENT AND PROGRESS.

The question of making military instruction a part of the regular course in the public schools of this City, is now before the Board of Education, and will probably be considered by the Commissioners at their next meeting. Even before the breaking out of the present war, the same question had been mooted, but there was not any action of consequence on the subject, until after the attack upon Fort Sumter. Then the military spirit broke out in the schools, as it did everywhere else, and juvenile military companies, formed from the schools, were seen on the street every day. The drill, however, and other necessary preparations for parade, were attended to after school hours, and outside the school-rooms. In the larger schools the teachers soon saw the advantages of such military drill in the management of the male departments, and it was not long before the boys were drilled in marching, countermarching, right face, left face, and such other manœuvres as tended to their more orderly movement from one class-room to another; and now the drill, so far as marching in military order goes, is practiced in nearly every public school in the City. In nearly all the female and primary departments and schools, calisthenics, to a greater or less extent, have been introduced as a daily exercise. The military drills and evolutions are confined principally to the boys' departments of the grammar schools. These exercises are looked upon with great favor by the Superintendent, who believes that no better mode could be adopted by which that physical bravery which is indispensable to health, both of body and mind, be combined with a spirit of patriotism, and the duty which, in a crisis like the present, devolves upon every young man, of preparing himself adequately and thoroughly for defending his country against foreign or domestic foes. Among the schools in which the marching drill has been particularly attended to are: No. 49, Thirty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue; No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick streets; No. 45, Twenty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; No. 35, Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, Principal, in Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue; No. 32, T. D. MARTIN, Principal, Thirty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue; No. 17, JAMES MONTEITH, Principal, Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; No. 14, Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue; No. 11, Seventeenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, and No. 10, Wooster-street, near Bleecker. But, as has been said, in nearly all of them some attention is given to the marching drill. In several, there are teachers who have been connected with the City militia, and through their knowledge of military movements thus obtained, the pupils have arrived at greater proficiency than in other schools in which there are no teachers who have had a military training themselves. In school No. 19, there is a very fine little military company, which has been taught by Mr. HAMMOND ROBINSON, a teacher there, who was a soldier in the Mexican war. This class understands and practices not only the marching drill, but also the manual of arms. Should the Board of Education decide in favor of placing military instruction in the regular course of studies, we shall soon have a large and interesting army of little warriors in this City alone. The whole number taught in the Ward Schools, when the last annual report was made up, was 119,276, and in the Primary Schools 32,362; which, including the Corporate schools, gives a grand total of 163,503. Should military instruction be confined to the boys in the Grammar departments entirely, we would even then have an army of about, if not quite, 30,000 growing up in our midst, which, in a very few years, in case of invasion, or of another rebellion, could march out disciplined and ready to defend the land of Common Schools against all comers.

The Bedford-street Church Scandal.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge MCCUNN.

The trial of JOEL B. FERGUSON, for false pretences in obtaining $7,000 from ELIZABETH CARTER, was continued in this Court yesterday. A large number of spectators, including a good share of the members of Bedford-street Church, were in attendance. Mr. HULL, one of the counsel for the defence, said he desired to ask a few questions of the last witness for the prosecution, Mr. JAMES H. ROOME. Mr. ROOME was accordingly recalled to the stand and questioned at length with regard to the statements made by Mr. FERGUSON at the hearing before the Church Committee, all of which may be omitted in this report, as the prosecution offered to admit all the testimony alleged to have been given by the defendant before that Committee, not as true, but as having been his statements at that time. In answer to a question, the witness disavowed the inference that defendant's counsel drew from one of his statements made the day before, that Rev. J. P. NEWMAN counseled or advised a criminal prosecution in this case. He said the reverend gentleman was not instrumental in any way, by advice or otherwise, in bringing this case before the Court.

Mr. S. L. MACOMBER then opened the case to the Jury for the defence, and gave the prisoner's statement of the entire transaction. He said that Mr. FERGUSON did not know that Mrs. CARTER had any money until she informed him, and that she volunteered to loan the money and made the loan under profession of friendship toward him as an embarrassed brother in the Church, and without his making any representations whatever, about his property. Counsel said there was no need of his making such representations, for it was notorious in the entire neighborhood that Mr. FERGUSON was a man of property, and at the time the loan was made he was so, but like most other men, his property was overrated, and what he did have had now gone out of his possession in consequence of reverses in business and the hard times resulting from the war. He borrowed the money in perfect good faith, and with the honest intention of repaying, but through misfortunes had become poor, and now the complainant resorts to this prosecution in the hopes of extorting the money from the friends of the defendant, to prevent the scandal attending the trial. Mr. FERGUSON, he said, had borne an unblemished character in this community for upwards of three score years, during which time he had reared a family of respable sons and daughters, and had now two sons in the army fighting the battles of their country. It was now sought, through the means of a prosecution for false pretences, to send his gray hairs to the State Prison, in order to gratify the revenge of an exacting creditor, who was determined, whatever else might betide, that she would have her "pound of flesh." He said this indictment never ought to have been found, and never would have been found had the Grand Jury been guided by that caution, and those principles of fairness and justice so ably laid down by the Judge now occupying the Bench, in his last charge to the Grand Jury. He had full faith that the hand of Providence, then, had so mercifully guided his client thus far in his mortal career, would direct him safely through this ordeal, forced upon him by the unchristian conduct of his enemies.

The first witness called for the defence was Abel G. Hoggin, who testified that he had been three years a member of Bedford-street Church; that he wrote the complaint which Mrs. Carter made to the Church agent, Mr. Ferguson, and that it was written at her dictation, and in substance and meaning was her statement at the time.

Defendant's counsel here offered in evidence the complaint of Mrs. Carter, written down by the witness, in order to show that Mrs. Carter did not say at that time that Mr. Ferguson made any false representations about his property.

Objection was made to the introduction of the paper, and the objection sustained by the Court.

Witness, after refreshing his memory from the paper, said that his impression was that Mrs. Carter said that the statements made by Ferguson about his property and what he was worth, were made when he gave her the mortgage, and not when he negotiated the loan.

Cross-examined—I have no recollection of what she said at that time independent of the paper; I heard her statement and wrote it down without asking her any questions while I was writing it; after it was written I read it over to her, and she objected to some portions of it as not being correct, but what portions I don't recollect.

S. D. Rosenthal, sworn—Am a neighbor of Mr. Ferguson; know the house he lives in.

Defendant's counsel offered to prove by this witness that he offered Mr. Ferguson $6,000 for his Carmine-street house, about the time the mortgage of $1,500 was given to Mrs. Carter—there being at the time only, $4,500 incumbrance on the house. The object, he said, was to show the honest intent of the defendant to secure Mrs. Carter for her debt.

The evidence was ruled out by the Court.

Kemp Godfrey, sworn—Resides next door to where Mr. Ferguson lived, No. 46 Carmine-street.

Mr. Stuart objected to the defence showing by this witness what the Carmine-st. property was worth, but the Court admitted it as proving one of the representations alleged to have been made by the defendant, that he was worth from $20,000 to $25,000. The witness said it was worth between $7,000 and $8,000.

Robert Henry, sworn—Resides at No. 50 Downing-street; have been a member of the Bedford-street Church for twenty years; was one of the Committee of Arbitration before which Mrs. Carter's complaint was heard; Mrs. Carter stated before that Committee that the representations made by Mr. Ferguson about his being worth $20,000, and about the house in Carmine-street being unincumbered, were made after he obtained the money from her; Mr. Ferguson's character was good; he was reputed to be a man of property.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Carter was not asked whether Mr. Ferguson made the representations with regard to his property before the loan was made; the trial before the Committee was had in April last.

Redirect—Mr. Ferguson said on that trial that he did not make the representations at the time the loan was made.

Bartlett Smith, sworn—Was one of the Committee of Arbitration; have dealt in real estate; the house No. 48 Carmine-street in my judgment was worth in the Spring of 1860 from seven thousand dollars to eight thousand dollars; Mr. Ferguson's character as good so far as I know; Mrs. Carter said on that hearing before the Committee that she considered Mr. Ferguson "an angel," and that she left him have the money on his character as a Christian and an honest man, and on his representation about the sale of the house in Forty-second-street; she also stated that Mr. Ferguson's representations about the house in Carmine-street, and about what he was worth, were made after he got the money, and about the time he gave her the mortgage.

Cross-examined—Mr. Ferguson denied to the Committee that he ever told Mrs. Carter that the house in Carmine-street was unincumbered, either before or after the loan.

Chas. C. Leigh, sworn—And testified that in his judgment the house No. 49 Carmine-street was worth in the Spring of 1860, seven thousand dollars or eight thousand dollars; had known Mr. Ferguson fifteen years, and never heard anything against his character.

Geo. G. Smith, another member of the Church Committee, which tried the case, testified that Mrs. Carter said that the representations made by Ferguson were after the loan; she said that she let him have the money on the representation that he had sold property in Forty-second-street, and would get the money in ten days or thereabouts.

Francis Montague, who was present at the hearing before the Church Committee confirmed the testimony of the previous witnesses.

Wm. H. Baldwin, who had known the defendant for twenty years, testified to his good character, as did also *Andrew J. Wheeler*, who said he had known him nearly half a century; likewise, *Charles Hall*, who had known him for thirty-five years, and *Mr. Mowatt*, who had known him eleven years.

Defendant's counsel submitted in evidence deeds of houses conveyed to the defendant, one in Pacific-street, Brooklyn, and the other in Forty-third-street, New-York, as evidence of the value of defendant's property at the time his alleged false representations were made.

At this point, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock Monday morning.

The Sullivan-street Church Vaults.

THE REMAINS OF 4,000 DEAD BODIES PACKED IN 200 BOXES FOR REMOVAL.

The workmen employed in exhuming the remains of persons deposited in the vaults of the Sullivan-street Church have nearly completed their labors. The vaults in which the bodies of white persons were placed have been cleared, with the exception of about twenty coffins, which will be privately removed by the friends of the deceased. Six bodies have already been removed in this manner.

The coffins, which have been emptied of their contents, present a mass of rotten fragments of wood, which are almost as crisp as chalk. This rubbish has been piled up in the main vault, making an immense collection of decayed boards nearly one hundred feet in length, thirty feet in height and fifteen feet in width. This will be removed in a few days. The workmen are now engaged in boxing up the remains of bodies

was brought to light yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Smith.

The facts and circumstances of the case, as we learn them from the testimony which has thus far been elicited, are as follows:

On the night of the 15th inst., the safe in the drug-store of Mr. Albert Dunn, No. 61 Bowery, corner of Canal-street, was broken open in some mysterious manner, and robbed of the sum of $1,100 in gold and $800 in Treasury notes and bank bills. The robbery was perpetrated at about 4½ o'clock in the morning. Two persons only occupied the premises at the time. Adolph Blanc, a clerk, slept in a bedroom in the rear of the store, and Joseph Matterman, the porter of the establishment, had a couch in the front part of the premises. The latter testified that at 11½ o'clock the night previous, he shut up the store in the usual manner, and retired to bed under one of the counters, the clerk at the same time going to his room. At 4½ o'clock the porter was awakened by a loud crash, and upon lighting the gas he found that a show-case, which was on the counter, had been thrown down and the contents thereof scattered over the floor; the safe was broken open, and nearly everything which had been deposited there was missing. The porter at once went to the room of the clerk to give him the alarm, and found the latter individual engaged in making his toilet. When told by the porter of what had transpired in the front room, the clerk replied that it could not be so, and continued the business of dressing himself. The porter then proposed to go to Mr. Dunn's house and inform him of the robbery, but Blanc, the clerk, tried to dissuade him from so doing. Matterman also testified that the evening previous to the robbery Blanc had sent him out for beer and cigars three times, which was a very unusual thing; also that Blanc told witness late in the evening that he (witness) need not sleep in the store that night, but might go home and remain until morning. Witness, however, concluded it would not be safe to leave the store.

Officer McGrath, of the Tenth Precinct, testified that he heard a crash, as of the breaking in of a window, on the Canal-street side of the store, at about 4½ o'clock, on the morning in question, and shortly afterward he heard something fall inside of the drug-store. At this time he was in the Bowery, opposite the drug-store. He ran around to the Canal-street side, and there he found a window of the clerk's bedroom open; but upon examining the window and shutters there were no marks of violence upon them, which would have been the case if they had been forcibly broken open. The officer also said that no person could have left the premises without his seeing them after he heard the crash.

Upon this state of facts, Adolph Blanc, the clerk, was taken into custody upon the charge of having committed the robbery.

The proprietor of the store states that about five weeks ago, upon going to his safe, one morning, he found that the lock of it had been tampered with the night previous. His suspicions were then somewhat aroused, and subsequent circumstances pointed toward his clerk, but such was his confidence in the integrity of the young man, that he did not like to accuse him of an attempt to rob him. His theory now is, that Blanc had a confederate, and the fact that none of the stolen money was found in Blanc's room, or on his person, and that he could not have left the premises to dispose of it, goes very far, in the judgment of the officials who are engaged in investigating the case, to confirm this belief.

Justice Stram committed the accused to prison for a further examination. None of the stolen money has been recovered.

Charitable Bequests.

The will of Almy Townsend Hicks, of this City, has been admitted to Probate. It gives $500 to Rev. Dr. Potts, and makes the following bequests to religious and charitable institutions:

To Trustees of Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States (of which deceased was a member)..... $500
In aid of the Domestic Missions of the above..... 500
In aid of the Foreign Missions of the above..... 500
To the same Trustees, in aid of the fund for building churches..... 1,000
In aid of their Board of Education..... 500
In aid of their Board of Publication..... 500
To be applied toward the support of aged and infirm clergymen of their church..... 1,000
To the First Presbytery of New-York, to be applied to such religious and charitable purposes as they may deem discreet in the promotion of religion and charity..... 2,000
To the Trustees of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J..... 5,000
To the Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females..... 1,000
To the Ladies' Depository, in New-York..... 250

These legacies are to be paid one year after the probate of the will. The testatrix left a large amount of property, and provided liberally for her relatives. Henry R. Wintrop, Daniel D. Lord and Daniel Lord are appointed her executors.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Gen. Thumb and his Progress.—We learn today that an unexpected hitch has occurred in the arrangements for the wedding between Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren. Rev. Morgan Dix, the Rector of Trinity Parish, has forbidden the opening of the church or any of its chapels. The reason of this prohibition probably arises from the fact of the necessary restrictions for admission. Every service recorded in the Prayer-book is, of necessity, a public service, and, according to the rules of the church, is open and free to all who may choose to attend. It is possible also that the edict about appearing in evening dress at the chapel has something to do with the refusal, as there is no provision in the Prayer-book rendering such an apparel essential to attendance on any of the church services. Fortunately, there are other churches besides those of Trinity Parish, and the wedding will come off with all the expected brilliancy. Immediately thereafter the party will adjourn to the Metropolitan Hotel, of which they have engaged the entire first floor, where a grand reception will be held. We understand that the serenade will be tendered the bridal pair, and that the gay and festive bridegroom will appear upon the balcony and make an acknowledging speech. Last night Gen. Thumb, Miss Warren and Commodore Nutt were the guests of Mrs. August Belmont, on Fifth-avenue.

Clerical Wit.—The *Home Journal* says that at the "choir dinner," the other day, the Rev Dr. Vinton exposed himself to the public gaze in a new light. Some pleasantry having passed among the clergy present, Right Rev. Dr. Southgate, and Rev. Drs. Ogilby and Dix, Dr. Vinton, in the course of a humorous speech, is reported to have paid a most facetious compliment to the new Rector, and proving that he was just five hundred and nineteen—not that he had acquired that patriarchical age—but that Dix equalled five hundred and nine; while the French word *dix* was ten more, which made five hundred and nineteen. Nor was this all, for the Rector was a "thousand better," because as his name was Morgan Dix, he always used the initial letter M., which meant a thousand; and, moreover, Columbia College had made him a D. D., which was two five hundreds, equaling one thousand more—thus M. Dix, D. D., equalled two thousand five hundred and nineteen. After this acutely logical demonstration, the reverend logician sat down, feeling much relieved, and partook of some slight refreshment.

Army Baking.—About noon yesterday, Mr. William H. McCormick, a baker doing business in the Eighth-avenue, exhibited in the Park a new kind of army bakery which, it is claimed, possesses unusual advantages. In appearance it resembles the half of a large steam boiler, cut longitudinally, placed upon wheels, and furnished with two small smoke pipes. It is intended only for wood fires, and is adapted to brush and such small wood as may usually be found in the vicinity of camps. It can bake a batch of one hundred and twenty loaves of bread every hour, and the tempting loaves turned out yesterday would be welcome indeed to the soldiers in our army.

A Child Poisoned by its Mother.—A notice was received yesterday afternoon by Coroner Collin that a child, seven months old, died at No. 40 Orchard-street. It appears that the mother, Mrs. Mary Young, gave the child a quantity of some preparation of opium, for the purpose of producing sleep. Dr. Sour was called in, but it was then too late to render it any assistance.

Launch.—The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden City*, 340 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 31 feet deep, will be launched this day, at 10 o'clock P. M., from the ship-yard of William H. Webb, Esq., foot of Sixth-street, East River.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The New Court-House and other Improvements.—The new Kings County Court-house is very slowly but steadily progressing toward completion. The work on the front, facing the City Hall, appears to have been suspended, but operations are going on in the rear, in the construction of that portion of the edifice fronting Livingston-street. The walls are now up the full height, and the frame-work for the roof has been nearly all placed in position. If the weather continues favorable during the Winter, the building on the Livingston-street side will be ready for occupation in the Spring or early in the Summer. It is to be occupied by the Board of Supervisors, Superintendents of the Poor, and other County officials. The front and centre buildings are mainly intended for the Courts, the District Attorney, Register, and County Clerk. From present appearances, another year will elapse before the front of the building will be ready for use.

Another large building in the same vicinity, extending from Fulton to Adams-street, opposite the City Hall, is rapidly approaching completion. It is designed for a museum, concert hall, &c., and a portion is about to be ready for occupancy some time in February. The material is of brick, with an ornamental but substantial front, and the whole premises to be, when finished, one of the finest in the city.

Still another improvement in the same neighborhood is now being made. The City Bank of Brooklyn, at present located in Atlantic-street, has purchased the property No. 39 Fulton-street, a few doors from its junction with Myrtle-avenue, and workmen are now putting the premises in order for use. This will take considerable time, as some radical changes are to be made, the building having heretofore been used as an auction-room on the first floor, and lawyers' offices above.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Catastrophe.—The workmen employed in clearing away the rubbish on the site of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Bedford-avenue, destroyed by fire some months since, yesterday, exhumed the remains of a male child from among the ruins. At the time of the fire it was supposed that all but two had been saved. The finding of these remains proves that there were three who were burned to death. A woman named McCarty has since the fire failed to discover her child which was in that institution. The deceased was probably her son.

Heavy Robberies in First-place.—A few nights since three dwelling-houses in First-place, South Brooklyn, were feloniously entered and robbed of a large amount of property, with which the operators escaped without detection. The premises were respectively occupied by Judge Garrison, Mr. Sweetser and Mr. Fox. The Judge was relieved of $700 in cash and an overcoat, and a large amount of silver ware and other valuable articles were taken from the houses of Messrs. Fox and Sweetser. There have of late been a large number of robberies, but the perpetrators almost invariably succeed in getting away with their plunder. As the lamps are never lighted after 2 o'clock A. M., the darkness affords an excellent opportunity for burglars to ply their vocation, and they appear to take advantage of it.

The Forty-Ninth Massachusetts Regiment.—This regiment, which has been encamped on the Union Race Course since November last, struck their tents yesterday, and proceeded to New-York, with the intention of embarking for New-Orleans, to join the army of Gen. Banks. Since the encampment of this regiment on Long Island it has been employed as a Provost guard for the arrest of deserters, of whom they secured and sent to their regiments between 700 and 800 men.

Child Killed in the Street.—A boy three years of age, named Edward Jenkins, whose parents reside at No. 33 Sackett-street, South Brooklyn, was run over by one of the Hamilton-avenue Railroad cars, yesterday afternoon, and almost instantly killed. He was attempting to run across the street at the time of the accident.

NEW-JERSEY.

Essex County Oyer and Terminer.—The case of Thomas Ryan, indicted for manslaughter, in causing the death of his wife, by kicking her, was closed yesterday forenoon in the Essex Oyer and Terminer, at Newark. The Jury retired about 11 A. M., and up to a late hour yesterday afternoon had not agreed upon a verdict, they being understood to stand ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

United States Hospital, Newark.—Surgeon Taylor, in charge of the United States Hospitals in Newark, has received orders at once to discatch every man, capable of doing duty, at once to the seat of war. In consequence of this order, about fifty convalescents will be sent on to-day to Washington, to join their respective regiments. Arrived Jan. 23, David Levi, Company B, Thirteenth New-Jersey.

New-Jersey Military Association.—The New-Jersey Military Association, an organization of the militia officers of the State, for purposes of improvement in drill and the general advancement of military science, will hold its annual meeting at Trenton on Tuesday next, the 27th inst. Gen. Robeson, of Camden, will deliver the annual address.

Compliment to Ex-Gov. Newell.—The President of the United States, and Mrs. Lincoln, have sent an elegant gold-headed cane to Dr. William A. Newell, Ex-Governor of New-Jersey, in testimony of their appreciation of valuable professional services rendered by Dr. N. in the family at the White House.

Incorporation of Newton.—The citizens of Newton, Sussex Co., held a meeting last Saturday evening, at which it was resolved to take steps to have the town incorporated, and a committee was appointed to draft a charter, and report this evening, 24th inst. There was considerable opposition to the measure.

The Soldiers Pay Coming.—Mr. Marcus L. Ward yesterday received about $30,000, from the Sixth and Eighth New-Jersey regiments, showing that the Paymasters are actively at work in the Army of the Potomac. The money thus sent forward will give the most sensible relief to hundreds of worthy families.

"Peace" Petitions.—Petitions are in circulation in Newark and other places in New-Jersey, asking the Legislature to adopt the Holman resolutions, or some equivalent. It is not thought the price of paper will be materially enhanced by the quantity consumed in this way.

An Injunction.—The Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad Company have been served with an injunction, restraining them from using "dummy" engines on their road instead of horse power. The case will come up before the Courts for argument in a few days.

Lecture.—Mr. Theodore Tilton, of New-York, will speak at the Bethesda Baptist Church, Jersey City, on Sunday evening. Subject—"The Present Crisis of the Nation."

New-Jersey Legislature.—The Legislature of New-Jersey met yesterday morning, and adjourned until Monday morning, without transacting any business.

LAW REPORTS.

Provisions of the Will of Almy Townsend Hicks—Liberal Charities.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tooker.

The will of Almy Townsend Hicks, now admitted to probate, makes the following bequests to religious and charitable institutions:

To the Trustees of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, for the benefit of their Domestic Missions $500; for their Foreign Missions, $500; in aid of their fund for building churches, $1000; for their Board of Education, $500; for their Board of Publication, $500; to the First Presbytery of New-York, of which testator was a member, $2000.

To the Trustees of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New-Jersey, $5,000; to the Society for the Relief of Respectable Indigent Aged Females, of this City, $1,000; to the Ladies' Depository, of this City, $250.

The will then provides that if the testator survived his sister, Charlotte Brnvoort Hicks, and he should receive the sum of $1,000 from her estate; that sum should go to the Society for the Relief of Respectable Indigent Aged Females; if the sum received from her estate exceeded that sum, the excess was to go to the nephew of the testator, Thomas Buchanan Winthrop.

It is then directed that ten thousand dollars be invested in United States bonds by the executors, and the interest thereon to be paid to the niece of the testator, Harriet Rogers Wintbrop, for her own use, and for which her receipt is to be sufficient voucher or of the executors. Such ten thousand dollars is to go to the issue of this niece after her death, if she leave issue, and if not, then it is to go to the several Religious and Charitable Institutions above named, in proportions in accordance with the several bequests already specifically made to them.

The will then provides that in case any of the charitable bequests fail, by reason of the incapacity of any of the above Institutions to take, or from any other cause—indefiniteness, &c.—then the aggregate sum so remaining shall go to the executors of the will, for their own use—the testator believing that they will use it as they believed he would do, were he alive. No further instructions are given them in that regard. The testator, however, expresses the hope that none of the charitable bequests will be defeated from mismanner or any other cause.

The executors appointed by the will are Henry R. Winthrop, Daniel Lord and D. D. Lord.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of H. G. Kottenham, A. L. Back, Emile Faber, Edwin R. Hinch, Benjamin H. Tallmadge, and Carolinn Heotzpeder, were admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Sherwood vs. *Morgan et al.*; *Smith, Receiver*, vs. *Baldwin et al.*; *Stuyvesant Insurance Company* vs. *Smith et al.*—Motions granted.

Dunlop vs. *Remington.*—Order staying proceedings vacated.

Eddy vs. *Jenkins et al.*—I think the plaintiff is entitled to the usual judgment of sale, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Burrill vs. *Crockett et al.*; *Lupton* vs. *Same*: *Lupton* discharge attachment issued against Crockett as a non-resident, denied, with $10 costs, or abide the event, but with liberty to renew the motion to vacate them, as suggested in the opinion filed with this papers.

Stiles vs. *Grimes.*—The allegations contained in that part of the answer purporting to state a second separate defence, do not constitute one, and the plaintiff is entitled to judgment on that demurrer to that part of the answer, but leave is granted to the defendant to amend in ten days, on payment of costs.

Cases et al. vs. *Ridgely.*—The first and second causes of action set forth in the complaint are improperly united. The defendant is entitled to judgment on his demurrer, but with liberty to the plaintiff to amend as they may be advised, on payment of costs.

Warner vs. *Quen.*—The motion for a new trial on the ground of surprise is denied, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Monell.

Hutchinson vs. *Kenneth.*—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 23, 1863.

$12,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	96	500	Erie Railway	79
5,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	96	300	do	78⅜
500	U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	96⅛	100	do	b30 78⅝
13,000	do	96	950	do	78⅜
10,000	do	96⅛	200	do	s60 78⅝
200	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	small 101½	500	do	78¼
2,000	do	small 102	300	do	78⅛
3,000	do	102	500	do	78
16,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96	250	do	77⅝
25,000	do	95⅞	100	do	s60 78
20,000	U. S. D. Ns	144⅝	100	do	78⅛
4,500	Brook. City W. L.	118	800	Erie Railway Pref.	103
6,400	Ohio St. 6s, '86	119	800	do	103⅛
1,000	Ill. Can. Bs, '60	100	2000	do	b3 104
10,000	Ill. War Loan	105	50	Hudson Riv. R.	95¼
1,000	Ill. Con. Bs, '79	113	200	do	95⅜
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	62	100	do	b15 94⅞
20,000	do	61¾	450	do	s60 94
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	74	200	do	94⅜
15,800	Mo. St. 6s	67	400	Harlem R.	36
35,000	do	66	400	do	36⅜
10,000	do	s30 67¼	500	do	37
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	104	1000	do	37⅛
13,000	Erie 2d M. Bs, '83	120	2000	do	b10 94⅞
5,000	Erie 1st M. Bs, '67	107	100	Harlem R. Pref.	73
1,000	Harlem R. 2d M.	106	200	do	b10 73
10,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st R. S. F. Bs	127	39	do	72
2,000	C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. Bs.	126	50	do	b30 72¾
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	103	50	Nor. & W. R.	b30 83
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8s, Old	121	150	do	opg 82
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	124	550	Mich. C. R.	94
1,000	do	124⅜	60	do	s60 94
1,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	108	450	do	95
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	113	50	do	95⅜
12,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	93	50	Tol., Wab. & W. R.	84
10,000	Al. & T. H. Inc. Bs.	82⅜	2100	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	58¼
10,000	do	82⅝	100	do	58⅜
10,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	72	200	do	b30 60⅜
5,000	Ham. & St. Jo. Bd	63	200	do	60⅜
1,000	D. L. & W. 2d M.	78	800	do	80⅛
13,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	109⅞	100	do	s30 60
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	113	200	do	60⅜
13,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	43	50	do	s60 59⅝
2,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	104⅞	25	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	102
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	87	100	do	101⅝
5,000	do	s60 88	15	Panama R.	185
20	Bk of America	112	500	Ill. C. R. Scrips	92
23	Union Bank	106⅜	150	do	91⅝
90	American Exch. Bk.	97	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	68
23	Metropolitan Bank	103	500	do	b30 69
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	400	do	68¾
24	Bk of St. of N. Y.	83	200	do	s60 67⅞
10,000	American Gold	147⅜	3500	do	68⅜
45,000	do	147⅝	280	do	b30 69⅜
100,000	do	147⅜	1000	Gal. & Ch. R.	93
35,000	do	b30 148	150	do	92⅛
10,000	do	b5 147⅜	400	Cle. & Toledo R.	90
15,000	do	s60 147⅛	200	do	b10 90
20,000	do	s60 147	800	do	89
400	Canton Comp'y.	26	500	do	88⅝
200	do	27⅛	800	do	88
100	do	26⅞	100	do	s30 88
150	do	27⅛	200	do	s60 88
160	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	130	100	do	88¾
60	Penn. Coal Co	129	500	Chic. & R. I. R.	92
50	Nic. Trans. Co.	8	500	do	b3. 92½
100	Brunsw'k C. L. Co.	9	1000	do	91¾
600	Cum. Coal Pref.	22	50	do	s60 91⅝
100	do	s60 21¾	200	do	91⅝
100	do	21⅜	50	do	91⅜
105	Pac. Mail S. Co.	174	700	Mil. & P. du C. R.	43
50	do	173	417	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	68
50	do	s60 171	200	do	68¼
125	do	172	800	do	68⅜
50	do	b10. 172	100	do	68¾
250	N. Y. Cen. R.	119	100	do	69
330	do	119¼	100	do	b18 69¾
50	Alt. & T. Haute Pfd	48	200	Alt. & T. Haute R.	40
18	M. & Pr. DuC 2d Pf.	90	100	do	s30 40

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95¼	200	Cumb. Coal Pr.	22
5,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	96	500	Erie R. Pref.	104
2,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	96	100	do	s10 103¾
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	102	25	Hud. R. R.	94¾
1,000	do	101¾	100	do	b30. 95
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96	200	do	95
15,000	U. S. D. Ns	144⅜	400	do	s30 94⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s	66¾	200	Harlem R.	s15 36⅞
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	69	1000	do	37
2,000	N. Y. 7s, '76	125	400	Harlem R. Pref.	74⅛
3,000	Erie 2d M. Bs '69	124¾	200	do	75
9,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	113	100	do	75¼
2,000	Mins. & Mo. 1st M.	65	500	do	76
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	104⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	103
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86	300	do	102⅜
10,000	do	86¾	100	Reading R.	opg. 82
40,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F.	115	300	Michigan Cen. R.	96
50,000	Amer. Gold	147⅜	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	s60 60
110,000	do	b10. 148	300	do	60⅛
20,000	do	147⅞	1700	do	61
250,000	do	b3 148	150	do	s30 60⅜
50	Imp. & Trad. Bank	96	200	do	s15 60⅜
100	Canton Co	27	100	do	b30 61⅛
200	do	27⅜	100	do	b15 61⅛
10,000	Cb. & N. W. 1st M	71⅜	250	do	b30 61⅜
5,000	do	72	200	Ill. Central R. S.	92⅛
6,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	43	200	do	92⅜
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	102	200	do	93
9,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	124	1206	Clev. & Pitt. R.	69
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	172⅜	150	Gal. & Chic.	93
200	do	173	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 90
200	do	s60 171⅞	1500	do	90⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s10 118⅜	200	do	90⅝
100	do	s30 118⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	92⅛
50	do	s60 118⅜	100	do	92⅛
100	do	s10 118⅝	100	do	92⅜
200	do	119	100	do	93
300	do	s10 119	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	108
1500	Erie Railway	78	480	Alt. & T. H. R.	40
500	do	77⅞	250	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	69
800	do	77⅝	100	do	68¾
200	do	77⅞	300	Pitts, Ft. W. & C.	78
100	do	s30 78	100	do	71¾
200	do	s15 77⅝	150	do	72
200	do	b30 78⅛	200	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	45
200	do	s15. 77⅛	150	Nor. & Wor. R.	81
200	do	77⅞			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. D. Ns	144⅛	150	M. S. & N. I. R.	59⅜
185,000	Amer. Gold	147⅞	200	do	59⅝
500	Erie Railway	78	650	M. S. & N. I. G.	102
900	do	78⅜	400	Clev. & Pitt. R.	68
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	119	200	do	68¾
50	Harlem Railroad	36⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	92
800	do	37	1100	Clev. & Toledo R.	89
100	Harlem R. Pref.	73	100	Chic. & R. Is. R.	90⅜
100	do	73¾	100	do	90⅜
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	69	100	do	90⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes	102	100	Harlem R.	39
18,000	Debt Certif.	96⅞	600	do	39⅛
390,000	Amer. Gold	148⅛	400	do	s10 39⅛
280,000	U. S. D. N.	144⅜	200	do	39⅜
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	67	200	Harlem R. Pref.	78
10,000	Miss. & Mo. 7 ₩ c.	67	100	Mich. Cen. R.	96⅜
	L. Gr. Bds	b10 66	1100	M. S. & N. I. R.	57
200	Canton Company	27⅜	200	do	b10 83¼
50	do	27⅜	480	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	104
50	do	27⅛	700	Clev. & Pitt. R.	71
50	Cumb. Coal	22⅜	300	do	71⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	175⅜	150	Galena & Chi.	94⅜
100	N. Y. Central R.	119⅜	100	do	94
100	do	119⅜	50	do	94⅛
100	do	s60. 119	100	do	b10 94⅜
300	do	s60. 118	800	Clev. & Tol. R.	92⅜
700	do	120	300	do	92⅝
100	Erie Railway	79⅜	400	Cb. & R. I. R.	94⅜
100	do	s10 79⅜	100	do	94⅝
1200	do	79⅞	600	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	45
100	do	79¾	100	do	45⅜
350	Erie R. Pref.	106	50	do	45¾
75	Chic., B. & Q	110			

FRIDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings to-day were at lower figures on the Railway Share list all around than yesterday and the day before. The decline in many descriptions would be deemed extravagant, but for the previous rapid advance. The extreme fell from the highest sales of Erie Common Stock is 8½ ₩ cent., and on the Preference Shares 4½ ₩ cent. The Harlems suffered most, and were 12@15 ₩ cent. below the top rates of Wednesday night. The Western Shares were, in the middle of the day, from 4 to 7 ₩ cent. below the highest figures of Wednesday night. The Railway Bonds sympathized with the fall in Shares to a partial extent, and Missouri 6 ₩ cents. were also lower. There was not much appearance of panic in the market at any time during the day. The Street appears to have become accustomed to heavy fluctuations in prices both ways, and the recently increased attendance of new buyers at the Public Board, many of whom have made large profits in the rapid advance and excitement since the New Year, is a check, for the moment, upon any disastrous fall in the market. On the other hand, there is some more disposition to speculate for the fall than when the top round was made a few days ago. The lowest figures to-day were made at this 1 o'clock Public Board, when the sales and bids for Gold were 147½@⅝; Erie, 76@76½; Harlem, 36½@⅝; Pittsburgh, 73; in like proportion, through the active list. At the Second Regular Board prices improved 1@1¼ cent., and at the 4 o'clock Public Board the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The market was firm at a further recovery in prices, and the demand for nearly all the Railways again animated. Very heavy transactions took place in Gold Coin at 148, and in Customs Notes at 144.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	146	148⅜	Harlem	39	39⅝
U. S. C. H. Notes	145	144⅜	Harlem Pref.	78	79⅛
Tennessees	62	60⅝	Mich. Central	96	96⅜
Missouris	66	66⅛	Mich. Southern	62½	63
N. Y. Central	120⅜	120½	Mich. Guaran'd	103¼	104
Erie	81⅜	79⅜	Illinois Cen.	94⅜	93⅝
Erie Preferred	106⅛	106	Pittsburgh	71⅞	71⅝
Hudson	96⅜	96⅝	Galena	94⅜	94⅜
Toledo	92	92⅜	Rock Island	93⅜	94⅛
Pacific Mail	177⅛	178	7-30 ₩ Cents	102	103

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107¾	Commerce	92
Manhattan	133	Mech. Banking Ass'n	90
Merchants'	100	American Exchange	97
Mechanics'	106¾	Shoe and Leather	99
Union	106	Continental	98
America	112	Commonwealth	82
Phœnix	104	New-York County	105
Tradesmen's	103	Importers and Traders'	96
State of New-York	91	Park	125

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	114	T. H. & Alt. 2ds Pref.	93
Erie firsts, '68	119	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	109
Erie seconds, '79	121	Chi. & N. W. 1st Bds.	96
Erie thirds, '83	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass	70
Erie fourths, '80	110	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	63
Erie fifths, '88	107	Lack. & W. Bds	115
Hudson firsts, '69	121	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	120
Hud. seconds, s. f., '68	120	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	116
Hud. thirds, '75	110	Tol. & Wab. firsts	109⅝
Hud. conv., '67	107	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	118	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	94
Harlem thirds	105	Mil. & P. du C. 1sts	110
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '62	127	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	113⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	126	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	113⅝
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c.	124⅛	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	102
St. L., Alt. & T. H. 1sts	106	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100⅜

In quoting the Money Market yesterday, we wrote there is no Money *news* on the Street; the printer made us say there is no Money *now* on the Street; the reverse of the fact, as the leading Brokers are freely supplied at 6 per cent., where the credits and collaterals are perfectly satisfactory. There is more than the usual caution exercised by lenders in reference to security and margins. The price of Gold has not altered materially for several days, and Exchange for the mail to-morrow is 162½ ₩ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills.

The legislation in Congress yesterday on the Treasery Bill, in Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives, was to the effect of radically changing the Second Section of the Bill, in respect to Three-Year Treasury Notes. The issue is increased to $400,000,000. They are *not* made reconvertible into United States Notes of legal lender, nor the interest in legal tender. They are to bear 6 ₩ cent. in Gold Coin. In payment of the Internal Revenue they are made receivable at all times at par and interest, and also in payment for any loans made to the Government on 20-year Stock. The effect of this amendment of the Second Section upon the issue of United States Notes, authorized by the Third Section, is to confine the total to $300,000,000, including the $100,000,000 authorized by the recent Joint Resolution. The question of selling United States 6 ₩ cent. 20-year Stock is left to the discretion of the Secretary, and there is nothing in the Bill to prohibit negotiations in large sums on this Stock *below par* before the War closes, or at *a premium*, in the event of peace. The legal-tender United States Notes are allowed no privilege of conversion in such Stock at par. They are receivable in payment of loans at the agreed value. The subsequent Sections of the Bill, as far as it was perfected yesterday, refer, in the Fourth Section, to the printing of the fractionel Currency at Washington, and in the Fifth Section to Gold Notes, representing voluntary deposits of Gold made without interest with the Treasury, returnable on demand, the issue of such Notes authorized to exceed the deposits by 20 ₩ cent., or one-fifth, to facilitate the payment of the Public Interest. The Sixth Section prescribes the form and signatures of the new Notes and Stocks, and their registration. The Seventh Section allows coupons upon the Public Stocks to be paid into the Custome thirty days in advance of maturity, as the equivalent of Gold Coin. The amendments thus far made all tend to reduce the active purchase and frequent transfer of Gold Coin in Government transactions, and to repress the disposition to speculate in it in the open market. The Secretary, under the power granted in the First and Second Sections, will assuredly avail of every reasonable opportunity to negotiate the 6 ₩ cents of twenty years' date, and to use the 6 ₩ cents of three years' date in payments to the public contractors, in preference to the free employment of United States Notes. The grant of $300,000,000 of the latter is placed entirely at his discretion.

The Report of three of the City Railroads show the following business for

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN — The Chimney Corner — The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Actress by Daylight—Somebody Else.

WALLACK'S—Pauline.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Undar Niagara.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 663 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE—Grand Omnifarious Entertainment.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Chevalier du Guet.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE (Niblo's Concert Saloon)—Grand Concert.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (of Brooklyn)—Third Grand Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac informs us that "the tempestuous weather since Tuesday last, and the consequent impassable state of the roads, have rendered any advance of the army beyond the Rappahannock a matter of utter impossibility. The same causes so delayed the transportation of the pontoons and heavy artillery to the designated points as to prevent a surprise of the enemy at the point designed to cross." We learn from our Washington correspondent, in addition to the above, that the Quartermaster's Department, as usual, was behind with its supplies. The delay, however, can only be temporary, and we may expect the contemplated movement to be executed the moment the roads and the Quartermaster will permit.

There was a report at Norfolk on the 19th, received from Newbern, that Gen. Foster has abandoned his projected expedition for the present. This report, however, can hardly be true, as our reports from the rebels state positively that Gen. Foster has advanced.

The number of prisoners taken at Arkansas Post is 4,720. We captured 3,500 Enfield rifles, and 1,500 shot-guns and rifles, 1,200 horses and mules, mostly the latter, and 21 pieces of ordnance, ten of which are disabled. We also got a considerable number of beef cattle. Our loss is about 150 killed and 500 wounded. The enemy's loss is less.

Troops are constantly leaving Cincinnati for Memphis, a fact which indicates that the War Department does not participate in the fears regarding Gen. Rosecrans' situation and need of reinforcements.

Mound City, Ark., a short distance north of Memphis, was burned on the 15th inst., by a detachment of National troops. It has long been the resort of guerrillas. Only two houses were left standing.

Brig.-Gen. Blunt has again assumed command of the District of Kansas. His first order directs the immediate arrest of certain attorneys and war claim agents who are exciting dissatisfaction and insubordination among the soldiers.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, some vacancies in the Standing Committees were filled. The bill to provide for printing the annual report of the Banks of the United States, was passed. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the condition of the soldiers in the convalescent camps. The Secretary of War was asked to inform the Senate whether any more Major and Brigadier Generals have been appointed and paid than authorized by law. The Secretary of the Treasury was called upon for information regarding the amount of revenue from the duty on printing paper, and whether the reduction of the duty would tend to increase the public revenue. A resolution was offered by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether any plans of Gen. Burnside for the movement of the Army of the Potomac have been interfered with in consequence of the representations of subordinates. At Mr. Wilson's request the resolution was laid over. The joint resolution for the relief of the holders of the Floyd acceptances was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour. The Secretary of War sent in a list of Major and Brigadier-Generals in the service, which was ordered to be printed. The President sent in the report and correspondence concerning the exportation of arms for the use of the French army in Mexico. It was ordered to be printed. The bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers was passed, after being materially amended. The bill to provide for an increase of the clerical force in the Quartermaster General's office, was debated until the adjournment.

In the House, the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government was taken up, and debated at great length. Mr. Hooper's substitute for the original bill was rejected, 79 to 31. A new section offered by Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, taxing bank circulation four per cent. per annum, was rejected, 79 to 29. Finally the Committee rose, in order that the several bills might be printed, and that the members might be allowed further time to examine them. The House then adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, no business of importance was done. The adjournment was until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, soon after meeting, balloting for Speaker was commenced. The result of the first ballot taken was—for Tremper, 60; for Callicott, 60; for Depew, for whom two Republican votes were cast, 2—no choice. Another ballot resulted similarly. The 90th ballot was reached, without an election, when the Assembly adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

A meeting of influential gentlemen was held at the 5th Avenue Hotel last evening, with a view to consider the proposed colonization of Florida. Mr. G. W. Blunt occupied the chair, Mr. Chas. Gould acted as secretary, and Hon. Eli Thayer and Judge Magee made interesting statements in support of the colonization scheme. A committee of twenty, of which Mayor Opdyke was made chairman, was appointed to call a public meeting to advance the object.

The purchase of the property corner of Greene and Houston streets, the site of the Presbyterian church destroyed by fire in November last, has resulted in the discovery of a vault containing upwards of 2,000 human bodies, which had been interred under the church, many of them belonging to the oldest and most respectable families in this city. As a misunderstanding exists between the purchaser and the Trustees of the church respecting their removal, considerable excitement has been created among the friends of the deceased.

Public censure falls heavily upon Lieut. Van Dorn, the commander of the gunboat *Sidell*, which surrendered to the rebels at Harpeth Shoals, without so much as firing a gun. It is believed by many who are well informed that the whole affair was well understood between him and the rebels. He had a sufficient number of guns, with a plentiful force to man them, to have driven the rebels back and completely routed them. But the surrender was made without the firing of a single gun on his part, and on his arrival on shore he is said to have been warmly greeted by the rebel officers. Lieut. Van Dorn is said to be nearly related to the rebel General of that name.

Humphrey Marshall's law library has just been sold for the benefit of the Government for the sum of $1,367 19; and after paying all the fees, $1,066 remained as the proceeds, which goes into the Treasury.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says it is currently believed in that vicinity that the famous guerrilla chief, Morgan, is none other than a fellow named Timothy Fuller, who formerly lived in Erie County, Pennsylvania, and was sent thence to the Penitentiary for cattle-stealing. After serving out his time he went to Kentucky and changed his name to Morgan. He is in congenial business now.

T. Jefferson Boyer, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, publishes a long statement in the Harrisburgh *Democratic Union*, detailing, in the most circumstantial manner, attempts which were made to seduce him into voting for Mr. Cameron as United States Senator. He states explicitly that Mr. Cameron offered $20,000 for his vote.

The Adjutant-General of Illinois has issued his report concerning the enrollment, equipment, etc., of the troops of that State. The number enrolled he gives as 383,478; liable to service 270,609; number in the service 112 869.

A dispatch to the *Evening Post* states that the President and the Cabinet were engaged yesterday in a discussion of the proper guage for the Pacific Railroad. The act passed by Congress empowers them to decide this question. After a careful consideration of the subject the President decided that the guage should be fixed at five feet.

The trial of Joel B. Ferguson for obtaining $1,000 from Elizabeth Carter by false pretences, was continued in the Court of Sessions yesterday before Judge McCunn, and occupied the entire day. It will be resumed on Monday, at 11 A. M.

There was renewed excitement to buy Stocks last night, after a considerable decline in prices through the forenoon. The market finally left off firm. Gold, 148¼; Exchange, 162¼@163 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday; prices of Flour and Wheat closed heavily; Corn was a shade dearer. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Hey, Hides, Metals, Fish Oils, Candles, Chemicals, Laths, Tallow, Whisky and Provisions. Tobacco was more active. The public sale of Wool was well attended, and passed off spiritedly. Coffee and Cotton were less freely dealt in, but were steady. Active movements, partly speculative, were reported in all descriptions of Dry Goods, particularly domestic Cottons and Woolens, prices of which were generally much higher and advancing. The Freight market was rather quiet.

Gen. Burnside's Army.

Now that the main army of the country, according to the words of its Commanding General, "is about to meet the enemy once more," the anxious thought of every man is, what is the prospect? What is the real strength of our army? what is its condition? what its spirit? Where is it likely to meet the foe, and how will it confront him? Will Burnside try to outflank the rebel position, or will he make another assault direct upon their works, as he is known to hold the opinion that had his Generals assented to his proposition to renew the assault the day after his repulse on the 13th ult., he would have carried the heights behind Fredericksburgh? Other very important questions suggest themselves, such as, whether the military movements going on in North Carolina are intended to have any direct bearings upon Burnside's campaign, and whether there is to be any movement in the *rear* of Richmond by a coöperating column? Is the comprehensive plan with which the public were edified two months ago, of a simultaneous advance of military columns to Weldon, to Petersburgh, and up the Peninsula, aided by iron-clads on the James and the York, as outlying supports to Burnside's movement, to be now actually carried out? or are the heavy bodies of troops we have at Newbern, at Suffolk, and on the Peninsula, together with the Monitors, of which we have for a long time had so many hopes and enjoyed so few performances, to be kept paltering and playing where they are of no earthly use to us, and no damage to the rebels?

We can only suggest many of these points, without furnishing satisfactory answers. We have no desire, at this moment, to lead to undue hopes on any one of these things, as a very few days will probably give them all a practical solution which will either raise and cheer the nation's spirits or fling it into a deeper despondency than it has ever been in since the war began.

We have reason to believe, however, that, in point of numbers, the Army of the Potomac is now as strong as it has been at any of its past battles. The accessions of new troops of late to the army have been comparatively meagre; but Burnside has been receiving reinforcements from before Washington and from many other points where formerly it was necessary to station troops to prevent rebel advances, but which the rebels cannot now menace. His numbers, at all events, are greater than they were before the battle of Fredericksburgh, and probably even greater than Gen. McClellan had at Antietam. As regards the appointments of this army, they are now as good as ever, and that is all that need be said. The artillery arm, under the very able management of Gen. Hunt, is far superior to what it ever was before; and if the battle be such that this most efficient branch of our service can have full play, we have not a shadow of a doubt of the result. As regards the spirit, the *morale* of the troops, we were glad, within the last day or two, to hear more favorable reports than those contained in our correspondent's letter on the "Condition of the Army," published on Friday of last week, and written a fortnight ago. The spirits of a raw volunteer army are very easily depressed, especially after a reverse, and they are very easily raised. The prospect, the presence of action, has, in itself, a magical effect upon an army. The weak grow suddenly strong, the disheartened courageous, and men who on one day would be ready to flee before an enemy, will on the next chase him with the bayonet. Of this we have had numerous examples in the present war. Some of those things also, which our correspondent mentioned as acting greatly to demoralize the soldiers, have been improved. They have work to do, they have been paid, some severe examples of punishment for skulking have been made, high officers have learned from Gen. Foster's case the danger of practical disloyalty, and Gen. Wool has worked hard to remedy absenteeism. These things have not yet had time, it is true, to exercise their full influence; but they have not been lost upon the army. Gen. Burnside, in his address to his troops, also refers to the victory we gained at Murfreesboro, whose greatness and glory were but lately made known to the army and the country; and there is no doubt that it has had a large influence in counteracting in the minds of the men the effect of the repulse at Fredericksburgh. About the first and most important necessary to success mentioned by our correspondent—that "military operations be conducted by the military leader in the field"—we must speak dubiously. There have been so many, we fear too true, statements, published during the last fortnight, that Burnside had, on such a day, been ordered from Washington to move across the river and attack the enemy, and that the order had been countermanded on such another day—that the War Department had issued such and such directions to him, which were in force until directions of an opposite character succeeded them; that it looks as if that "interference with the plans of the Commanding General" which has been so much complained of since the beginning, was still in full play. We can only trust, for the sake of the country, that Gen. Burnside will not be driven by his orders to do anything that will endanger the existence of his army or the success of his campaign.

We think it is altogether likely that Gen. Foster's movements in North Carolina, of which the rebels exhibit such fear by publishing the most exaggerated accounts, are intended to have a direct bearing in favor of Gen. Burnside. We trust that Foster's army is not to be put to any such work at present as capturing Wilmington. It would be a good enough place to capture, and not a hard one to hold; but all our available strength in and near Virginia should at this crisis be brought to bear upon the great rebel army on the Rappahannock. It is *that* which menaces the life of the nation. It is *that* which must be destroyed before we can be said to have made any material headway in crushing the rebellion.

Taking the whole case as it stands, we see no reason to look for anything but victory in the pending contest—*if* our main army is handled with skill, and *if* such dispositions of troops have been made elsewhere than on the Rappahannock, as to insure that all our available strength be brought to bear upon the objective point. A telegram, however, is coming over the wires on the first hour of the day which will have dawned ere this meets the reader's eye, that the order for the advance which has been going on for three days, has been changed into an order to *retrograde*. What next—remains to be seen.

The Peace-Buyers and Submissionists —Their Want of Nerve.

There is flinching in New-Jersey. The Democratic majority in the Legislature cannot all yet "screw their courage up to the sticking-place." Instead of referring the Brooks-Wood armistice-and-peace resolutions to a favorable Select Committee, as was expected, the most they could bring themselves to do was to hand them over to the Standing Committee on Federal Relations, who, it is supposed, will quietly put them on the shelf, there to remain until a fitter opportunity.

But these men may depend upon it, the fitter opportunity will never come. They cheat themselves, if they imagine it. Neither this year, nor next, nor the year after, will there be any surrender to treason. This war has got to be thoroughly fought out. Sordid party hucksters, with hearts dead to loyalty and every manly sentiment, may plot submission, and white-livered imbeciles may crave it, but we tell these gentry that it is all in vain. This Northern people are not the degenerate race they are taken for. The blood of the fathers still runs in their veins. The birthright which their fathers gave them, that they intend to defend; and, come weal or come woe, they *will* defend it to the last, let cabals scheme and cravens whine as they may.

What are these Submissionists dreaming of? If the little Dutch Republic could maintain a war of twenty years against the Inquisition; if Prussia could endure a war seven years, and sacrifice on the field of battle one-sixth of her able-bodied males, in order that she might become a kingdom instead of a province; if republican France could put twelve hundred thousand men into the field, and, in spite of all the first reverses, succeed in saving the nationality which all Europe had combined to annihilate; if England could prosecute a twenty years' war to thwart the ambition of Napoleon, and hold on up to the last crushing Waterloo—who and what are we, to tire in this second year, and faint, and droop, and sink abjectly at the feet of rebel enemies of one-third our numbers, and let go the most precious heritage and the most transcendent destiny ever committed to man since time began?

The bare hypothesis that this thing is possible is a foul libel upon our people than the basest sycophant of tyrants ever uttered. Could it be proved that our republican institutions have so sapped the stamina of American manhood, universal humanity might justly hold them detestable and accursed. Better a thousand times the worst of earthly despotisms; for never, never has there been one so baleful that, in the short space of three generations, it could deteriorate such a race as were our revolutionary fathers into such a marrowless breed as we must have become, according to this assumption. Even if iron tyranny ever succeeds in grinding out the last life of our National prosperity—a new impulse was given to progress, ideal errors were brought to light, exhaustless productive forces were unchained, labor and wealth developed each other, and a prodigious capital has been annually heaped up, which is the wonder of the age.

But for the potent eloquence of statistics, and the oft-recurring monitions of the Board of Trade reports, the progress of England must have been checked by a thousand sinister influences, from which it has been disembarrassed. So suggestive an example we cannot, in the present crisis, afford to despise.

If our domestic industry, on which depends the growth and power of the nation, have thriven more rapidly for a few years past than those of any other people, it has been because they have hitherto been almost exempt from Government interference. Now, however, our system of internal taxation places the hand of the legislator on the busy fingers of productive industry. Here the most delicate management is needful. Unwise interference is pernicious and may be fatal. It will not do to trifle rashly in the dark with vital interests. Congress and the people must be able to see, month by month, which way our ship of State is shaping her course.

It is to a prudent foresight of the evils to our National industry which intelligent legislation can easily prevent, that we owe the revival of the project for establishing an American Bureau of Statistics. The adoption of the plan and the appointment of competent men to superintend its operation, is highly important to the interests of the country.

THE TRUE ASPECT OF THINGS.

Sunshine Above—Impossibility of Peace—Political Movements of no Importance—The Seaside Border States—The War in the West Favorable—Money can be had Forever.

The Benches, Monday, Jan. 19.

This war has destroyed many delusions, but there are still others to be destroyed. The human imagination is a wonderfully fertile soil. Shakespeare says, "the lunatic, the lover, and the poet are of imagination all compact." He might have added the politician; but that sort of gentry did not fall much within his observation. The South has got rid of its delusions about cotton, intervention, Northern weakness, and in fact, every idea upon which it commenced the war. The North has got rid of the delusion that it can conquer the South, with militia, in a sudden campaign. We are getting down upon solid rocks of truth. In the meanwhile, a political delusion has been got up precisely like that the old Federalists got up when they undertook to stop the war in 1813–14, by peace resolutions, Tory Conventions, and such like proceedings. I see your Gov. Seymour is a great deal more wary than your Brooks, and Woons, Vallandigham, &c. The Seymours were always smart politicians, and they have a very wholesome dread of the fate which awaited the Hartford Conventionists. But there is no escape if they follow Brooks and Vallandigham. There is nothing to do in war but to carry on war with all your might. Peace can only be made by the Government. Legislative resolves and tory conventions will bury their authors in political perdition. But there seems to be a delusion among the pseudo-Democrats, that if they had things their own way they could somehow make peace. There is not the least sign of it, and the nation may be thankful there is none. While the rebels have the least hope of success, they will consent to nothing but their independence; and where can a line be drawn which could determine that? No man can draw it. Where are the people who will consent to deliver up New-Orleans? This peace idea of such silly people as Brooks & Co. is like that of the cotton-king, and foreign intervention, a mere humbug. Peace can only be made by Government, and that on some possible conditions.

These attempts are founded on the idea that, somehow or other, the Peace Democracy is to get in power. That, too, is a delusion; if we were to concede them success in every election, I see no prospect of their getting the House. It was based on the idea of their having a majority in the Border States. But they will have no such thing. Missouri and West Virginia will be dead against them, and, in all probability, half of Maryland. Kentucky is the only Border State where the Peace Democracy can expect help, and that will be just precisely what it has been—hugging the blackamoor with all her might, and counting the "nigger," in the slang language, as the brightest jewel in her crown—that is, if Wickliffe and Garret Davis can control matters: but I have great doubts whether they can. There are many men in Kentucky of sterner stuff, and one of these days they will do what Missouri has done—tumble these slave-owners overboard, and set them adrift with their black chattels. It will come before they think of it. I say the Democrats will not have a majority in the Border members, unless these men change their minds. But suppose Vallandigham & Co. had the House, what would they do? The power of making peace resides only in the President and Senate. The President will be in for more than two years, and the Senate will be Republican *for more than four*. There is no conceivable state of politics which will change the Senate under four years. The Senators of the class going out in 1867 are chosen, and a large part of those going out in 1869, and the changes, so far from being in favor of the Democrats, are against them. The Senate will stand firm for four years, and as the soldiers, I presume, will hereafter vote, there will be little chance for a Peace Democracy till the Government and people are ready for peace. So, if there is any speculator in politics or stocks calculating on the Peace Party, you can tell him he is as much deluded as those who hurled the frail fabric of cotton. No; there is a destiny which shapes events, and men must submit to it.

The real and only question of the day is—How goes the war? In the last month—if we balance accounts fairly—it has gone very well. Murfreesboro is more than a match for Vicksburgh, and Arkansas Post is more than a match for any other misadventures. The capture of eight regiments, a large park of artillery, and opening Arkansas River, (which is probable,) are no small things. It will make the scoundrels at Richmond talk very small, when they talk of retaliating on our prisoners. If the Arkansas River is opened for steamboats to Van Buren, it will release more than half our troops in Missouri. In fact, Missouri will need no more defence except a frontier division at Springfield. This is, therefore, a very profitable episode in the Western war. We hear that *thirteen brigades from Lee's army have reinforced Bragg. Can* this be so? Can Lee's army be dwindling away before Burnside, and he not know it? This reminds me of the correspondence between Lincoln and McClellan. Was there ever such another on the face of this earth? Mr. Lincoln's superiority is manifest, but why on earth did he keep such a man in command? What a verge of destruction we were on when our main army was led by such a Commander? And the President seemed infatuated by him! And where was the Steff Department at Washington? Where was the Adjutant-General? Was there nobody at Washington who could tell whether McClellan had 35,000 men, more or less? Most humiliating is this exhibition to one who really thought the American mind had risen up to the level of the most civilized nation! I read it with amazement! But we have sunshine around us. The days of stupid Generals and vacillating statesmen are almost over. Still we have such affairs as that of Vicksburgh, and they will happen while we have crazy Generals as well as stupid. But we have reformed the Generalship a great deal, and I have great hopes. We hear, also, that Bragg is to attack Rosecrans. That would be a bright idea, and should be devoutly wished for. Gen. Rosecrans is not exactly the General to be attacked with impunity. He is now lying, as he always does, comparatively quiet, and sending out no rumors of a grand advance, and I believe he has never yet had a grand review, in which it was to be shown that the grandest army of the world was to be led by the Napoleon of his age! But when Mr. Bragg or Mr. Davis least expect it, they will hear the army of the Cumberland in the crash of its artillery and the charge of its bayonets. And *that*, let me tell you, as I have often told you, is the *main point of the battle*. When we take the mountain fastnesses of East Tennessee we shall have taken the strongholds of the rebels. Let me tell you, that if you could take Richmond tomorrow, it is *the plan of Lee and the rebels to retire in the valleys of the Cumberland and Alleghanies*, and there defend the passes, as the Caucasians have against the Russians. Seize East Tennessee, and they cannot do it. The two principal points of our military policy *now* should be *to open the Mississippi and its tributaries* completely; and seize the fastnesses of East Tennessee. After that, it is of no great importance, if you stop the war in the interior, and hold a line of forts. For cut up entirely, by the rivers, and the mountains, (which we should hold out) it would be impossible for the rebel armies to be held together much longer.

I see a terrible fluctuation about the finances. Now, there is little difficulty about it. You *must* issue your *due bills* till the war is over. Make these a National Legal Tender Currency, redeemable in twenty-year bonds, whose interest is *payable irrevocably in gold*,—derived from taxes,—and you can *raise money indefinitely, and carry on the war forever*. This was the opinion of Jefferson, (see letters to Dallas,)—and I don't see how it can be impeached.

A Veteran Observer.

Amusements.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.—Mr. Leonard Grover, of Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C., has temporarily leased that chaste temple of the drama, the Academy of Music, for the purpose of bringing out thereat a series of exclusively moral dramas to suit the market. On Monday next, with an excellent company, of which Miss Lucille Western is the star and principal attraction, he will present the "moral emotional drama" of "East Lynne." This occasion affords all classes of people in the City of Churches an opportunity of beholding a good play, of receiving a moral lesson, and of having a good time generally.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic To-night.—To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the third concert of the sixth season of that cheerful organization, known as the Philharmonic Society, takes place. The orchestral programme is as follows: Symphony No. 4, in A Major, by Mendelssohn; Schumann's Overture, for the first time, and Lvov's Overture, "Robespierre." Miss Kellogg, the favorite without a rival, in Brooklyn's unanimous verdict, will sing Masin's famous Nightingale Song, and the aria, "Volta il Sonno," from "Der Freischutz." Mr. Lyrsch will sonorously sound the trombone.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Murder of the American Consul at Guaymas —The French Reported at Puebla, &c.

San Francisco, Friday, Jan. 23.

Dates from Mezatlan to the 3d have been received.

W. L. Baker, the American Consul at Guaymas, was murdered about the 20th of December, while visiting the Silver Mines, by the Apache Indians.

A courier arrived at Mazatlan on the 3d, with late dates from the City of Mexico, where the rumor prevailed that the French had encamped at Puebla, and made a disposition of their forces preparatory to attacking.

The market is very dull. Liquors are unsettled. Alcohol, 70c.; Pine Spirits, 40c. One thousand tons Anthracite coal sold at about $15.

The ship *Viking* has arrived from New-York. The Custom-house officers seized 150 cases of Havana cigars, charging a violation of the revenue laws by undervaluation, causing a commotion among tobacco dealers.

Large Fire at Binghamton, N. Y.

Binghamton, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 23.

Odd Fellows' Hall, on Washington-street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on the building $5,000, of which $4,000 is insured.

No. 81 Washington street, occupied by Southbuag & Lehr, grocers, was also burned. Loss $2,000. Insured for $1,500.

No. 83, occupied by Evans & Allen, jewelers, was also destroyed. Loss, $4,000. Insured for $1,000.

No. 85, occupied by O. W. Swift, jeweler, and A. R. Wood, shoe dealer, was also burned. Loss $2,000. Insured $1,000.

No. 87 and the building adjoining, occupied by Jarvis & Ely, dealers in kerosene oil, were badly damaged by fire and water. Loss $3,000, which is covered by insurance.

The Odd Fellows' Association lost all their room fixtures, regalia, &c., valued at $6,000, and insured for only $1,400.

The Arrest of the Associated Press Correspondent.

Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. 23.

It is reported here that the sole offence of Mr. Deming was endeavoring to communicate by telegraph to the Northern Press the address of Maj.-Gen. Burnside to the soldiers, a copy of which he had received from Gen. Burnside himself, for transmission in season for Thursday afternoon's papers.

Departure of Gen. Wool for Albany.

We understand that Maj.-Gen. Wool, at present in command of the Department of the East, will leave early this day for the City of Albany.

The object of the General's visit is to have an interview with His Excellency Gov. Seymour, and to consult with that functionary in regard to City matters of importance that come within the sphere of his duties, as well as to putting the different harbors in a state of defence, so as to have the business of his extensive Department brought into full working order. This, at the present moment, the General considers of the utmost importance, not only on account of the position of affairs arising from the war which is now waging in the United States, but also of the menacing attitude which European Powers, particularly France, would be likely to assume toward the Northern States.

The business of his office and other matters will be carried on in his absence by Maj. Christensen, the active and intelligent Chief of his Staff, whose duties, since the Department was created, have been well and ably performed. Gen. Wool will return to his official quarters early in the forepart of the week.

"Lottery Loans"—A Plan for Restoring the National Credit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to most earnestly indorse the "Plan for Restoring the National Credit," proposed through your columns by W. J. R., and to strengthen his reasoning by pointing to the lessons of experiance. The plan of W. J. R. is no visionary chimera, no mere play of fancy, but a practical measure, the *absolute, never-failing success* of which has been *more firmly settled by experience* than that of any other financial scheme. Hundreds of loans have been and are being raised in Germany upon that plan, and evan States which seemed to be hopelessly weighed down by indebtedness have never failed to obtain any amount desired in *that* form. So Austria stood six years ago.

They call it "Lottery Loan" in Germany, although your correspondent well remarks that such designation is incorrect. A lottory always necessarily implies the chance of losing the principal of the investment. Such chance does not exist in the so-called lottery loan. Every holder of a bond is certain not only of receiving back his *principal* hut also a moderate *interest*. The premiums, or prizes, are exclusively made up from the differance between the low rate of interest which people are willing to accept on "lotlery bonds," and tha higher rate of interest which Government would be obliged to pay for any ether sort of loan. Thus, there is a chance of gain to the holder, with no chance of lese to haiance it. It is aimost as improper to styla such an arrangement a lottery, as it would be to apply that name to fishing bounties or prize meoeys.

The plan proposed presents the only practicahle lorm of a really popular loan. You know very well that even in the height of popular enthusiasm, two years ago, Government failed in the attempt to obtain a "National loan," in the Napoleonic-European meaning of that term. The 7.30 Treasury notes were intended to represent such a loan; yet we all know that they had to be taken by the hanks, and that there was a period of grave anxiety when the uncertainty whether the hanks would er would not take them, seemed to endanger the very possibility of continuing the war. Ne man of common sense will pretend to deny that at the present time the raising of a "National loan" in the meaning which used to be conferred hy that name, would be an absolute impossibility. Nay, even interest-bearing Treasury notes, convertible into currency, would not, to any extent, be taken up as a permanent investment. The fear of being "stuck" with them would impel thousands to convert them into currency with which to purchase real estate, gold or foreign exchange, at whatever exorbitant rate, for investment. The only effective means to loduce people to hold bonds issued by a Government situated like ours, is that plan by which an ever-recurring prospect of a very large gain is attached to each bond. The drawings of the Austrian "lottery loans" occur on every quarter-day, and the prizes allotted to each year are so distributed that every drawing gives the bondholder a chance to gain one of the highest prizes, (250,000 florins.) Thus the best chance is never removed from the bondholder for a longer period than three months, a time not sufficiently long to render him impatient and to loduce him to part with his bond.

I wish to add to the suggestions of W. J. R. that the idea of Government being a large gainer on the rate of interest is not a part of the "lottery loans" in Germany. There Government distributes in "prizes" the entire amount (deducting actual expenses) of the yearly interest at the same rate which it would otherwise have had to pay, and of the sum which otherwise would have had to be invested as a sinking fund. It is, therefore, enabled to allow a greater number of, or higher, premiums. Of the Austrian "railroad loan" of 1858, there have been issued 400,000 bonds of 100 florins each. They are divided into 4,000 "series" of 100 each. On every quarter day there are drawn 21 "series," and against each of them one number from 1 to 100. That particular number in a "series," draws one of the large prizes, while the other 99 draw "blanks," that is to say, the full principal with accrued interest at a lower rate than the average one.

H. R.

More Modern Resurrection.

A VAULT FULL FULL OF REMAINS PURCHASED BY AN UNSUSPECTING SPECULATOR.

The *exposé* of the shameful manner in which the bodies buried under the old Sullivan-street Church were being removed, (which appeared exclusively in the TIMES of Monday last,) has created an excitement in this community unsurpassed in the annals of local intelligence. The purchase of church property in this City hereafter will be suspiciously regarded as a cemetery investment, and additional clauses will be demanded in the deeds conveying such property, to the effect that there are no human remains lying beneath the buildings, or buried in the lands sought to be conveyed, or that, if there be any such, they will be removed at the expense of the vendors and not of the purchaser. Already this idea is being acted on in a case which has come to our knowledge, only that, in this instance, the purchaser will be put to the expense of removal, in case he does not contest the terms of the contract of purchase. It will be recollected that in the disastrous conflagration in November last, in the vicinity of Greene and Houston streets, the Associate Presbyterian Church which stood on the southwest corner of those streets was burned, leaving only the walls remaining. Although the neighborhood is one which presents a most extensive field for religious labors, (the majority of the residents being very far from practicing angelic virtues,) the congregation decided not to rebuild the edifice, but sold the property to Mr. THOMAS STILLMAN, of No. 248 Greenwich-street. In the verbal terms of sale was a proviso that if any human remains should be excavating, be found buried there, they were to be removed at Mr. STILLMAN'S expense—the idea conveyed to that gentleman being that there were but few, if any such, there. To this provision, understanding it as above mentioned, Mr. S. agraed. The *exposé* of the Sullivan-street affair, however, set him to thinking whether he might not possibly have bound himself to perform rather a large job in the resurrection line, and investigation proved that there is an immense vault underneath the ruins, containing probably not less than twenty-five hundred corpses. To paying for the removal of these the purchaser demurs, alleging that the proviso in the terms of sale has been used to deceive him, and that if the vendors have not been guilty of an *expressio falsi*, they are at least chargeable with a *suppressio veri*—that they were in a position to know of the existence of this vault and its contents, but failed to inform him of it.

How the matter will eventuate is not known, and as the deed has not yet been "passed," litigation may result. Mr. STILLMAN bought the property on speculation, and, should he consummate the contract, he is yet undecided as to what use he will make of it. Meanwhile City Inspector DELAVAN has informed Mr. STILLMAN that the removal of the bodies must be made only by his permission, under the eye of a Sub-Inspector, and in a manner consonant with the respect due to the deceased and their friends who are now living, with all of which requirements Mr. STILLMAN is willing to comply, if he understakes the removal at all. Many of those buried here are members of the oldest, most respectable and influential families in the City, and the affair will therefore be of deep interest. The church was built in 1820 by an Associate Reformed Dutch congregation, and used by them for purposes of worship until 1852, when they sold it to the Associate Presbyterians, with whom Mr. STILLMAN made the contract for purchase. The deepest anxiety is felt by the relatives of those who are interred in the vault, and they await with much solicitude the turn affairs will take. More regarding the matter will be known in a few days.

A Note from a Brother of Commander Wainwright.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to the generous proposition of "W.," in your paper of Jnn. 21, I desire to say that the report that a son of my brother, Commander WAINWRIGHT, of the *Harriet Lane*, was on board at the time of the action in Galveston Harbor, is incorrect. Should the incident related, with the exception of the relationship, be correct, I will myself be responsible for his support and education. In the name of my brother's family, and for myself, I desire to thank "W." for his noble offer, and remain, your obedient servant,

J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

[Advertisement.]

MISS LAVINIA WARREN'S MARRIAGE to Gen. TOM THUMB takes place Tuesday, Feb. 10. That ends her public exhibition. A very few days only remain for her to be seen. During these few days she holds levees from 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M., and the crowd increases as the close of her exhibition draws nigh. Barnum's is consequently thronged early and late. To-day, to accommodate all the children who are out of school, three splendid dramatic performances will be given—in the morning at 12 o'clock, afternoon at 3, and aveping at 7½. The morning performances and morning levee of Miss WARREN, from 10 till 12, will particularly accommodate the ladies and children who wish to avoid the crowd. But early or late, everybody will be accommodated, everybody will see the charming little lady and tha magnificent drama. Come, then, early if you can; hut, early or late, come and you'll see all, everything.

[Advertisement.]

Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS continue their Lectures to-night, in Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. Open at 7½; commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at the door and at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

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Electro Psychology.—MESSRS. BRITTAN AND FISKE will give their next Lecture and Experiments at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING. Class on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S, ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BANKS—MERRITT.—In Mount Kisco, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, by Rev. A. Shiland, Mr. JOSEPH BANKS to Miss HARRIET S. MERRITT, daughter of Joseph Merritt, Esq. No cards.

CARPENTER—WHITTAKER.—In Valatie, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, by Rev. William Whittaker, SAMUEL W. CARPENTER to CORNELIA M., daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

DIED.

ANGELL.—Killed in action on the 17th September, 1862, on the Antietam, near Sharpsburgh, Md., Capt. MANTON C. ANGELL, of the Sixty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 28 years.

Funeral service at 4 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, at the lecture room of the South Dutch Church, corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av.

BUSH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 22, NATHAN BUSH, of Auburn, N. Y., in the 67th year of his age.

BUSH.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 23, ISABELLA F., wife of Aaron M. Burr, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St Alban's Church, 50th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BROOKS.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, WILLIAM BROOKS, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Society of Unitarians, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, at 1½ o'clock, from the First Coogregational Church, corner Montgomery and Grove sts., Jersey City.

CONNAAT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 21, MICHAEL CONNAAT, aged 35 years.

His remains were interred in the Evergreens Cemetery.

CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, STEPHEN H., son of the late Capt. Charles D. Crawford, and grandson of the late Stephen Holt, Esq., aged 25 years and 8 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 447 6th-av., entrance on 42d-st. His remains will be interred in the family vault, at the Marble Cemetery, in 2d-st., New-York.

DICKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 22, after a long and painful illness, MARY, wife of Edward A. Dickinson, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 40 York-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock.

DIXON.—In New-Canaan, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 22, KATE S., wife of John Dixon, formerly of Bradford, Eng., and daughter of the late Thomas S. Underhill, of the City of New-York.

☞ Bradford, Eng., papers please copy.

HASBROUCK.—In Farmingdale, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 22, RHODA EMELINE, wife of Rev. E. S. Hasbrouck, aged 45 years.

Funeral services at the North 6th-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 23, at 3¼ o'clock A. M., at his residence, No. 252 Cumberland-st., Rev. BAYARD RUSH HALL, D. D., aged 65 years.

The funeral services will take place on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Church of Rev. Mr. Elmendorf, in Claremont-av., between DeKalb and Myrtle. All friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

HILLIMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. MARY ANN HILLIMAN, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 24, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, No. 249 Monroe-st., without further invitation.

HEDGAN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 22, WALDRON FOST, eldest son of Josiah and Lucy Ashmun Hedden, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 78 East 18th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Springfield, Mass.

LA ROSA.—In Hempstead, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 19, at the residence of her father, Daniel Hudson, Mrs. CARLOTTA W. LA ROSA, in the 49th year of her age.

MARSH.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, ABRAM MARSH, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, W. K. Hershaw, No. 131 Macdougal-st.

MEALY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, MARY LOUISA, youngest daughter of Thomas and Margaret Mealy, aged 11 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 737 8th-av., on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MORRIS.—In Mendon, France, on Thursday, Jan. 1, JACOB WALTON MORRIS, son of the late Col. Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, in the 62d year of his age.

PARR.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Jan. 22, LAURA ELIZABETH, second daughter of William and Elizabeth Parr.

Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 24, at 2 o'clock, from Christ Church Bedford-av.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, of affection of the heart, FANNY ELISABETH, eldest daughter of Benjamin R. and Mary Jane Phillips, on her fifteenth birthday.

She was one of earth's choicest treasures, and has withered from our sight only to bud and bloom again in Heaven. Truly, death claimed a shining mark. "But to die is gain," she could say, even in death.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elisabeth sts., on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

SOBSNOK.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM K. SCHENCK, Sr., in the 74th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. A. Hoeber, No. 36 Bedford-st. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

TOLAND.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, HENRY TOLAND, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Monday morning next, at 9½ o'clock, punctually, from his late residence, No. 34 West 16th st. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

TOWNSEND.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 23, RESSOCA B. TOWNSEND, aged 54 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, P. S. Beck, No. 71 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

WALKER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Jan. 23, after a protracted illness, ELIZABETH H., wife of Ellwood Walker, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on second day morning, 26th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 74 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

WALKER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, LUCY E., eldest daughter of Frederick and Lucy E. Walker, aged 7 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, corner of 10th-av. and 57th-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WATSON.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, HARRY H. WATSON, Company H, Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, aged 18 years.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 23, ELIZABETH MARIA, wife of John C. Wilson, and daughter of the late John Richards, Esq.

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AND THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BETWEEN
CHARLES G. LORING,
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Godey's is the only magazine that gives the correct fashions. His colored fashion plates contain from five to six figures monthly. Others give only two.

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HUSKS, by MARION HARLAND. This story is continued in this number.

Eighty engravings of fashionable articles in the February number.

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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW HOW YOU breathe, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free at the principal newspaper depots, at E. Warner's, Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES,
Some as low as Two, Three, Five and Six Dollars a Set, at G. C. ALLEN'S,
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BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.
BROWNE'S IMPROVED PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS,
Made of zinc and rubber, will effectually exclude wind, rain and dust from the crevices of doors and windows of every description.
They are superior to anything ever before invented for the above purposes.
Unlike the old wooden affairs, they will neither shrink, warp, or split. They are warranted for five years, and will save their cost in coal alone the first season.
They are indorsed by the leading bankers, Importers, and insurance companies of this City, which can be shown on application to the Patent Metallic Weather Strip Company's office,
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
Agents wanted in every city.
N. B.—We have no up-town branches. Those representing themselves as our agents in this City are imposters.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for

SECOND EDITION.

SATURDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

FAATL ACCIDENT ON THE HOBOKEN AND NEWARK RAILROAD.

The Train Runs Into an Open Draw-Bridge —The Engineer and Two Passengers Killed—Supposed Negligence of the Draw-tender.

A lamentable accident occurred on the Hoboken and Newark Railroad at a few minutes past 6 o'clock this morning, by which three persons lost their lives and two others were seriously injured. The first morning train on that road leaves Nowark at 6 o'clock, and usually arrivee in Hoboken at 18 minutes past 6. At a little more than half the distance from Newark to Hoboken the road passes over a bridge spanning the Hackensack River. This bridge has a draw which is always left open during the night to allow vessels to pass, but is required to be closed early in the morning, before the train from Newark comes along, unless a vessel should be passing at the time, in which case a signal is required to be displayed, as a warning for the train to stop. Whether that signal was so displayed when the train came along this morning is a question in dispute, and will probably be a subject of investigation at the proper time. If it was displayed, it was unfortunately not seen by the engineer in time to stop the train, and the result was that the engine and tender, together with the baggage and smoking car, were precipitated through the draw into the river. There was only one passenger-car in the train, and this, fortunately, escaped. It was but a hairbreadth escape, however; for the car was propelled to the very brink of the gulf, and now stands upon the bridge, with its forward end projecting some feet over the draw. Teere were some ten or twelve passengers in the car at the time, all of whom escaped injury. The persons who were killed, were the engineer, whose name was Jacob A. Woodruff, and who is supposed to have remained at his post and gone down with his engine, and two passengers, whose names are unknown. Although the tide was low at the time, yet such was the impetus, that the engine and tender were completely buried out of sight in the bed of the river. The passengere who lost their livos were in the smoking-car at the time, together with the conductor and a boy, who escaped. The conductor, however, whose name is Wm. H. Havens, was thrown into the water, where he remained some time, and is considerably injured. The fireman, also, saved his life by jumping from the falling wreck, although he landed in the water and was considerably injured. The passengers who were lost, the conductor says, were laborers going to their work at the long dock of the Erie Railroad. Neither of their bodies nor that of the engineer nas yet been recovered. The passengers say that after the accident occurred, the man who attends the draw-bridge came out of his house near by with nothing on but his pants and shirt, and with the appearance of having just got out of bed. They are of the opinion that he neglected to display the signal, although he says that it was up, and when the passengars' attention was called to it they found it properly displayed. They think, however, that the signal was raised during the excitement and confusion after the accident, in order to make it appear all right for the bridge-tender. The passengers agree in saying that the whistle blew and the brakes were put on before the train reached the bridge, but not in time to prevent the accident. The engineer whose business it was to look out for the signal, having lost his life, cannot of course give his evidence as to whether it was displayed or not; but whatever may have been the facts, the accident teaches a lesson which should have been sufficiently learned from the great Norwalk accident, (which was precisely similar to this,) and that is, that the lives of scores of passengers should not be made to hang on the chances of an engineer seeing a given signal, or the chance of a signal man attending to his business, but every train should be compelled by law to come to a dead stand at every draw-bridge, whether the signal be up or down. This is the preventive that has been applied on the Eastern roads since the Norwalk accident, and it has proved effectual and satisfactory to the public.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Six ballots were had for Senator to-night. Mr. Phelps received 43 votes once, but at the last ballot only received 37.

From Havana.

The steamer *Pacific* arrived here from Havana, last evening.

The health of Havana is good.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 23.

FLOUR active at $7 70 for Ohio Extra. WHEAT active; White advanced 1c.@2c. CORN active for Yellow; sales of New at 83c.@84c., and Old at 85c.@87c. WHISKY steady, but quiet, at 50½c.@51c. GROCERIES dull. PROVISIONS inactive.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Pacific, from Havana and Nassau—G. C. Hathorn, Jr., John M. Wright, Lewis Hiltney, J. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Lieut.-Col. Campbell, W. B. Tarlton, E. W. Eaton, Anastasio Roldao, Pedro Ybarro Ubas, Manuel Varela, J. A. Marquer, Wm. Drysdale, H. S. Vinton, John Hagnisa, Antonio F. Gonsaliz, Rafael Rafael, Col. Kazinski, Dr. F. M. Linquest and lady, L. J. Olmstead, Antonio F. Bridat, Francisco E. Silva, John Tilton.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamship Pacific, (Br.,) Embleton, Havana Jan. 16, at 8 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. E. Brown & Co. On leaving encountered a heavy norther, which lasted several days; has had continual gales and heavy head sea the entire passage.

Ship South Carolina, Kemptos, London Dec. 4, the Downs on the 12th, passed the Lizard on the 22d, with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship Magdalene, (Brem.,) Henke, London and Deal Dec. 16, with mdse. to order.

Brig Protese, Olsen, Havana Jan. 9, in ballast to J. E. Ward. Jan. 15, lat. 32, lon. 78, experienced a gale from S. W., during which sprung the mainmast. Is bound to Portland, Me., put in on account of head winds.

Sailed.

Steamers Patapsco, Decatur, McClelland, Tallassa, (Br.,) Damascus, (Br.,) Georges Creek, Virginia.

Ships R. C. Winthrop, Rubens, (Brem.,) Elena, (Brem.,) Regent, Underwriter, Napoleon, Cornelia, James Hovey, Mohongo, (Br.)

Barks Baltic, (Norw.,) Hamilton, W. A. Platenins, Chas. Edwards, Urda, (Norw.,) Duc de Penthieare, B. Colcord, E. H. Yarrington, Anna, Daphne, (Norw.,) Henry Trowbridge, Ocean Pearl, (Br.)

Brigs George Augustus, (Fr.,) Selfarino, Scotland, Adelaide, Amos Roberts, Sybil, (Br.,) J. M. Sawyer, Black Hawk, (Br.,) S. B. Thompson, (Br.,) Danube, Sarah Flagg, Maroon.

Schooners R. W. Browne, Ann D., J. W. Dixon, Belle, John Warren, Buena Vista, Dragon, Susan Scranton, Isabel Alberto, Ralph Hewitt, C. W. Bentley, W. Lawrence, C. P. Stickney, Palmetto, John Langley, Alida, S. J. Vaughn, Bonita, M. M. Freeman, Sea Gull, Gleowood.

Foreign Ports.

At Havana Jan. 16, steamer Tubal Cain, to sail same day for New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable and steady young woman, with best of references from last employer, as cook and laundress, or as general servant; is a good plain cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 118 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, jellies, desserts and puff paste in the neatest manner, and is willing to assist with the washing if required; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 305 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman who can cook in all its branches; would prefer the country; no objection to go a short distance in the City; references given and required. Call for two days at No. 111 30th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

THIRD EDITION.

SATURDAY, THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 24, 1863.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	95	
4,000	U. S. 6s '81, Con.	96	
18,000	do		95⅜
22,000	do		95⅛
1,300	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes...small	102	
18,000	do		102
69,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		95⅞
65,000	do		95⅜
2,500	U. S. D. N's		144⅜
10,000	do		145
10,000	do		145⅛
6,000	Ky. State 6s		100
10,000	Ill. War Loan		105
10,000	Ind. St. 6s W. L.		99
10,000	Mich. St. 6s		105
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..		62
24,000	do		62⅜
14,000	do	b60	62⅜
25,000	Mo. St. 6s		67⅜
25,000	do		67¼
25,000	do		67⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo		86
2,000	Cal. State 7s		129¾
4,000	do		130
1,000	Erie 4th M. B		111
10,000	Erie R. 5th M. B	b10	107⅜
15,000	do		107
5,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.		108
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs		127⅜
5,000	do		128
10,000	Mich. S. 2d M		105⅛
2,000	Mich. So. S. F		112⅜
9,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs		123
2,000	A. & T. H. 1st M		107⅜
5,000	do		108
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.		96
2,000	do		95⅜
5,000	Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.		83⅜
14,000	do		83¾
6,000	do		84
9,000	do		84⅜
5,800	do		85
5,000	Ch. & R. I. Bs		118
18,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.		43⅜
20,000	do		44
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.		72¼
4,000	Han. & St. Jo. Bd		64
1,000	do		65
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M		92¾
5,000	do		91⅝
20,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F.		115
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.		117⅛
7,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.		105⅜
2,000	do		105
20,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d M.		87
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.		82
10,000	do	b30	83
11,000	Miss. & Mo. 1s. G.		66
5	Commonwealth Bk.		84½
10	Nassau Bank		100
30	Bank of Commerce		93
189	Am. Ex. Bank		97½
40	Chatham Bank		80
20	Hanover Bank		90
30	Metropolitan Bank		40
100	do		105
50	Phœnix Bank		107
65	Shoe & Leather Bd.		100
35,000	American Gold		148¾
10,000	do	s5.	148⅜
10,000	do	s10	148⅜
10,000	do	s20	148⅜
150,000	do		148⅞
125,000	do		149
10,000	do	b30	149¼
30,000	do	b30	149
10,000	do	s5.	148
75	Cits. Gas Co., B'klyn.		102
300	Canton Comp'y.		28
150	do		28⅜
200	do		28⅛
100	do		28¾
88	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co		130
50	Nor. & Wor. R.		82½
200	Reading R.	opg.	92
50	Nic. Trans. Co.		5⅜
50	do		5
1,300	Carry Imp. Co.		1⅜
10	Penn. Coal Co.		129
12	do		129¾
410	Pac. Mail S. Co.		178
400	do	b10.	178
25	Cum. Coal Pref.		22¾
100	do		22¾
100	do	b30	22¾
150	do		22¾
328	N. Y. Gen. R.	b3.	120½
400	do		120⅜
100	do	s10.	120⅜
700	do	s3.	120⅜
300	Erie Railway		78½
300	do		79
300	do	b10	79
1200	do		78⅛
200	do		78
100	do	s10	78
100	do	s30	77⅞
1980	do		78⅛
100	do	s10	78⅛
100	do	b10	78⅛
1100	do	b10	78⅛
200	do		78⅛
1200	Erie Railway Pref.		105⅛
30	do		106⅜
200	do		105⅝
200	do	b30.	106
1400	Hudson Riv. R. opg.		97
300	do	opg	96⅜
400	Harlem R.		39⅜
1700	do		39
300	do		38⅜
100	do	s60	38⅜
100	do		38⅜
100	do	b10	39
100	do		39⅞
250	Harlem R. Pref		77
15	do		75⅜
100	do	s10	76½
54	do		76
100	Mich. C. R.		97
200	do	b30	97⅛
185	do		97⅜
250	do		97¾
50	do	b10	98
300	M. S. & N. Ind. R.		64
300	do	s30	63¾
50	do	s30	64
200	do	s60	64
100	do	b10	64¼
500	do		64⅜
100	do		64⅜
250	do	b15	65¼
700	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		104
400	do		105¼
200	do		106⅜
100	do	b15	105⅜
60	Panama R.		185
25	do		184½
200	Ill. Cen Full Sex. d.		91
500	Ill. C. R. Scrip		96
100	do		96⅜
200	do		97
6,000	Ill. Cen. Can. b. s.		81
300	Clev. & Pitts. Rd.		71½
1,200	do		72
100	do	b30	72½
100	do	b10	72½
100	do	s30	71¾
5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		165
15	Galena & Chi. Rd.		95½
300	do		96
300	do		96⅜
50	do		95⅜
100	do		95⅜
200	do		96⅜
100	Chic. & B. & Q. R.		110
300	do		111
200	do		111¼
12	Mil. & P. du C. R.		46
100	do		46
7	M. & P. du C. 2d pf.		92
10	P., Ft. W. & C. R.		73
700	do		74
500	do	s30	74⅜
100	do	b10	74⅜
400	do		75
200	do	b10	75
300	Alt. & T. Haute R.		41
1200	do		40
25	Cin. Ham. & D. R.		125

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

Exciting Scenes in the Assembly.

Mr. Callicott's Election Insured if the Ballot can be Completed.

Mr. Fields Speaking Against Time to Prevent It.

A Committee Appointed to Wait Upon the Governor to Ask Protection.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 24.

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS, of New-York, on a question of privilege, desired to bring to the notice of the House the gross libel and misrepresentation contained in the New-York *Evening Post*, of yesterday, designating him as the leader of imported ruffians and hullies. He denied the statement, and held that although the Democrats had resolved to resist now and always an organization based upon fraud and corruption, and bargain and sale, and everything that was dishonorable; yet they were, and had always had been, and always would be, in favor of maintaining law and order.

The ninety-first ballot for Speaker was then taken, with the following result:

Trimmer	60
Callicott	60
Delivery	1

The ninety-second ballot was then taken.

When Mr. BERRO's name was called, he voted for Mr. CALLICOTT, thus insuring him one majority, as the vote then stood.

A tremendous excitement followed this vote.

When Mr. FIELD's name was called, he rose to explain his vote.

Immediately several Republican members rose and called Mr. FIELD to order, on the ground that it was not in order to "explain a vote" till the call was finished.

Mr. FIELDS argued that during the whole session explanations of votes had been entertained at the time the name of a member was called. He refused to give way, and begged leave to state that he had been informed that a plan had been laid down by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD in the Republican caucus that the acting Clerk of this Assembly should persist in calling the roll without taking notice of any Democratic member who might rise in order.

Mr. DAVIS endeavored to interrupt Mr. FIELD's remarks on a point of order amidst much confusion and excitement.

Mr. FIELDS refused to give way.

The confusion and excitement now became intense, the galleries and lobbies joining in it.

Mr. MOULTON, (Dem.,) rose and amidst the noise of the outsiders, moved that a Committee wait on the Governor and ask his protection.

At this time all the members of the Assembly were upon their feet.

The Clerk put Mr. MOULTON's motion to a vote, and declared it carried.

Messrs. DAVIS, SHERWOOD, and BRAND, were appointed as the Committee to wait on Gov. SEYMOUR.

Mr. MURPHY declared that the Clerk was only in the desk by the sufferance of the members of this Assembly, and that if he should attempt to violate the rules, he should move that the Clerk be removed, and a temporary presiding officer appointed who would observe the rules.

Mr. FIELDS continued speaking amidst repeated interruptions.

Much confusion and turmoil also existed in the galleries.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. FIELDS read a letter from JOHN LIVINGSTON, of New-York, to FERNANDO WOOD, begging that he (Wood) would go for CALLICOTT for Speaker, and stating that CALLICOTT had several times called on Hon. D. O. BEACH, a member of the present Assembly, to obtain an introduction to FERNANDO WOOD, and that CALLICOTT said that if Mr. WOOD would assist him (CALLICOTT) to gain the Speakership, he (CALLICOTT) would do all he could to aid Mr. WOOD.

After frequent interruptions of Mr. FIELDS in his remarks, and exciting demonstrations from outsiders,

Mr. DE LEAN rose to a question of privilege, and begged that the galleries might be compelled to observe order. If this could not be accomplished in any other way, he should move that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. MOULTON (Democrat) said that he did not desire to stop debate, but if further disorderly proceedings were had in the galleries, he should insist on having them cleared. If there was no force here to do it, he should move for a Committee to request the Governor to deputise a sufficient number of men to preserve order here.

Quiet then being restored,

Mr. FIELDS continued his remarks, saying that every effort should be made by him to prevent the consummation of this infamous bargain. It should not be carried through unless it was done on the Sabbath. In the course of his remarks, while declaring Mr. CALLICOTT corrupt and unfit to occupy the Speaker's Chair, he charged that in 1860, when Mr. CALLICOTT was a member of the Judiciary Committee, there was a bill before that Committee in the defeat of which a gentleman from this city was largely interested on account of his position as landlord of the anti-rent lands. The bill was reported against by Mr. CALLICOTT as "unfit to pass," and Mr. CALLICOTT expressed to the gentleman to whom he (FIELDS) referred the opinion "that the bill was most unjust and improper."

The California Legislature—No Choice yet of a United States Senator.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 23.

In the California Legislature to-night the last ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows:

Phelps	37	Conness	24
Sargeant	31	Brown	0

Adjourned till Tuesday, the 27th inst.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 24.

A fire this morning destroyed a portion of the City Hall, including the Council Chamber. The books and papers were saved. The amount of the loss is not yet ascertained.

Shocking Accident at Zanesville.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.

The market house at Zanesville was crushed in this morning by snow on the roof. Seven persons were killed and many wounded.

Note from Gen. Thumb and Miss Warren.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to numerous letters asking if objections are made to our being married in certain churches or chapels, because we desire to protect them from injury by limiting the audience to the seating capacity of the building, and also requiring the guests to be dressed as usual on similar occasions, we beg to state that we have no notice of such objections, except the rumors published in the papers. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER suggested Trinity Chapel as the edifice in which he would perform the marriage services, assisted by the Rector of St. John's Church of Bridgeport, Conn. One thing is certain, if we both live and have our health, we shall be married at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 10th day of February proximo, and the ceremony will be conducted strictly as heretofore announced.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES S. STRATTON.
LAVINA WARREN.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR active; Superfine, $6 12½@$6 25. WHEAT firm; White, $1 65; Red, $1 55@$1 57. CORN firm; Yellow, 86c.@87c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork $15 @$16 for old and new. WHISKY, 50c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR steady, with a fair demand. WHEAT steady and scarce. Corn quiet; White, 90c.@91c.; Yellow, 83c.@85c. WHISKY dull, at 50c.@50¾c. COFFEE advanced ¼c. for Rio. PROVISIONS tending downward and inactive.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 24.—*In steamship Teutonia, for Southampton, &c.*—Miss Marwedell, Hamburg; Mrs. Wandra, Boston; A. Wendt, New-York; Hy. A. Hartmann, New-York; F. Grube, New-York; E. Girard & child, San Francisco; Mrs. Collinet, San Francisco; C. Kaufmann, New-York; Emil Lomer, New-York; M. Leipziger, New-York; Jos. Lutz, Wisconsin; Otto Mntschelchoar, Chicago; Charles Stern, New-York; Alois Bucsansky, New-York; Jean Levet, New-York; Capt. Joar A. Wsid, Illinois; Antoine Maggi, New-York; W. Lenhan, New-York; Max Hartwes, Iowa; Jos. Neu, Newark; Mrs. Heess, Williamsburgh; Miss Heess, Williamsburgh; Louise Schaffer, Boston; F. W. Hense, St. Louis. And others in Steerage.—Total 66.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Gen. Nowell, Milliken, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Bertha, (Br.,) Russell, Harbor Grace, M. E. Green & Curry; Triumph, (Br.,) Collins, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Zero, (Br.,) Norris, Sierra Leone, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.

Schooners Julia, (Br.,) Dunn, Laguayra, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Hattie Coombs, Coombs, Washington, R. P. Buck & Co.; Only Daughter, Falkenberg, Fall River, Van Brunt & Slaght; Lottie, Hammond, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; John R. Plater, Godfrey, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, (new,) Tribbles, Mystic, Conn., in ballast to master. The D. was built for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. Is 290 tons burden.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship M. Nottebohm, Lamb, Liverpool Dec. 14, with mdse. and 154 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. Was 8 ds. in the Channel with heavy westerly gales, and had continued westerly winds up to lon. 55. Has had 8 men sick and off duty since passing the Banks. Among the passengers there were two deaths and two births.

Ship President Fillmore, Bradley, London and the Downs Dec. 19; left the Lizard Dec. 25, in ballast to THOS. Dunham.

Ship Wisconsin, Scott, Liverpool Dec. 15, with mdse. to W. T. Frost. Has had stroog gales during the passage.

Ship Milton Lockhart, (of Liverpool,) Hatfield, Liverpool Dec. 22, with mdse. to master.

Bark Thomas Terry, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Snellgrove, Dublin Dec. 21, with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Regina, (Br., of Luhave, N. S.,) Cashon, Barbados Jan. 1, and St. Thomas 8th, in ballast to B. F. Small & Co.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. MONTGOMERY, RECTOR OF the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs—Forsyth-st., near New-Canal—SUNDAY EVENING. Special collection will be taken for the Pastor. All welcome.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. ISAAC PAINCX, Missionary from Jamaica, W. I., will preach in this Church next SUNDAY, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXTON is wanted by a young man who is fully competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the office where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction. In view of the times, a very small salary will be accepted. Address SEXTON, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company, an agent or solicitor, who is acquainted with the business, or has a large acquaintance among our commercial or business community. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

COACHMAN WANTED—WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, and can bring first-rate City recommendations. None other need apply. Apply at No. 28 Lafayette-place, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE—A BOY about 16 years old, who writes a good hand and can come well recommended. Address C. & P., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—WANTED, A GOOD edge gilder. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day at S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.'S, No. 37 Park Row, Room No. 2.

TO WOOLEN WEAVERS.—WANTED, AN experienced man to take charge of fifty (50) Crompton broad looms. Address A. D., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS. Apply at No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, TWO conductors, two brakemen, four girls to travel with families to Europe and California. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO —Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing three-cent stamp, Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

TO IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.—AN A 1 first-class white goods man is now open for an engagement; is thoroughly posted in this department, both in outline and detail, with a general knowledge of the trade. Is now, and has been for the past seven years, in a leading house, and can influence a Boston trade. Understands French, and speaks it fluently. References of the first character. Address D. H. S., Carhart, Bacon & Greene, No. 152 Reade-st., New-York City.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., will preach a sermon before this Association at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Parker's,) corner of 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited to attend.

J. L. HASTIE, Recording Secretary.

REV. NEWTON HESTON (PASTOR) preaches every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., in the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn. At the close of the morning sermon to adults, he delivers a short address to the children of the Sunday School, who are seated in the galleries, after which they join him in repeating the Lord's Prayer, and then conclude the service by singing a beautiful hymn. These Sabbath morning services are deeply interesting and affecting. At 7½ P. M., sermon, *How to be saved*. Sunday School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M. Lecture and Prayer Meeting every Tuesday evening.

CHARLES C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE, delivers his second discourse to young men, upon *Christian Heroism*, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 o'clock. The music hereafter, morning and evening, will be under the direction of Father READ—in the afternoon, under L. A. BENJAMIN, Esq. Preaching commences in the morning, the first Sunday in February. Seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. N. L. RICA, D. D., of the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, will deliver the third of this series of doctrinal discourses in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Justification by Faith*. Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM will preach and administer the ordinance of Baptism in the morning.

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday School Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church in Broome-st., between Elm and Marion sts., next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. J. H. BOAVIS, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, of Staten Island, and Rev. J. B. DUNN. Singing by the children. The public are invited to attend.

A SHORT LECTURE, PRAYER, AND Conference meeting of the Church or Congregation and Commonwealth of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7 o'clock, at hall No 327 Bowery. Israelites or Jews, Christians, Spiritualists, and the public generally, are invited to attend. Admittance free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

WARREN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.; Love Feast at 3 P. M. Rev. A. S. FRANCIS, Pastor. Public service in the church every evening next week at 7½ o'clock, Saturday excepted; all are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free.

LECTURE.—REV. GEORGE C. ARNOLD, OF Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture in the West 26th-st. U. P. Church, between 5th and 7th avs., New-York, at 7½ o'clock, NEXT TUESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., for the benefit of a Church in a neighboring city. Subject—*The Scotch and Scotch-Irish in America*. Tickets 25 cents each, for sale at the door.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REUNION Services TO-MORROW (Sunday.) Preaching in the Morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. MCALLISTER. Love Feast in the Afternoon at 2½ o'clock, under the direction of Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, P. E. Addresses in the Evening at 7 o'clock. Former pastors and members invited.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, MESSENGER of God, will preach the word of prophecy on SUNDAY at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*Mystical Babylon and her Approaching Doom*. Seats free, and the friends of Christ and divine truth cordially invited.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All who are interested in the doctrine of a future life by a resurrection from the dead, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES RALLOU preaches SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. In the evening he will give the fourth lecture of the series on *Human Depravity—What are the Facts in the Light of Experience and Observation?*

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ P. M., on *The Life Below, and the Life Above*. Seats free.

ST. ALBAN'S FREE CHURCH—FIFTIETH-st. between Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. F. DILLON EAGAN, (assistant minister of St. Ann's Church for deaf mutes,) will preach in the evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.—REV. SIDNEY A. COREY will preach in the stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Christianity a Power*. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, he will deliver his seventh lecture of the course to young men.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Rector of the Church of the Redemption, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. The quarterly collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service.

FREE CHAPEL OF CALVARY CHURCH, in 32d-st. near 3d-av., under the charge of Rev. WM. D. WALKER, is open for divine service, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ o'clock, P. M.; WEDNESDAY, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will preach, by Divine permission, on SUNDAY EVENING next, Jan. 25.

A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SUPEriority of the Universalist doctrine of *The Atonement*—the eighth of the present series—by Rev. E. G. BACON, at the 20th-st. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Inquirers invited. Morning sermon at 10½.

AT ST. JOHN'S INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. A special subject at 10½ on SUNDAY, and at 7 P. M., a sermon upon *The Rich Man and Lazarus*, refuting the erroneous, and giving the true exposition. All strangers made welcome.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN UNION HALL, CORNER AV. C AND 4TH-ST. —The Rev. SVANLI DOREAY will preach in the above-named place, on SUNDAY EVENING; subject, *The Pilgrim's Rest*. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.; seats free. The public are cordially invited.

BROTHERHOOD ANNIVERSARY.—THE Thirteenth Anniversary of the "P. E. Brotherhood" will be celebrated, in Trinity Chapel, on SUNDAY EVENING, 25th inst., services commencing at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. RANOALL, of Boston, and a collection made in aid of the Charity Fond.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Also, preaching every evening next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will resume, by request, the discourse on the pretended arithmetical annihilation of Moses, by Bishop Colenso, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, at 7½ o'clock

REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS WILL preach in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Ordinance of Bsptism will be administered at the close of the service.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—(Episcopal)—35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av.—Divine Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will pre

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MURRAY HILL RESIDENCE FOR SALE, or in exchange for approved City property—a spacious and splendid house, 40 by 62 feet, with two full lots attached, and additional ground, if desired, beautifully situated, in the immediate vicinity of Madison-av. The house was built and is occupied by the owner, and in all the details and essentials of a perfect dwelling is believed to be unsurpassed. Address VENDOR, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,
AT HUDSON, N. Y.
A large 3-story brick store, on Warren-st., 120 feet deep, with two large lofts for manufacturing; first floor fitted up in nice style, with shelves and counters suitable for salesroom, &c. The above is one of the best places for manufacturing or business on the North River. For particulars, address GEORGE E. FAIRFIELD, Hudson, New-York.

VALUABLE BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Few lots of ground between Putnam and Madison, Franklin and Bedford avs. Store No. 342 Fulton-av. Two three-story and basement brick houses in Wilson-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs. One cottage, with two lots of ground, on Judson-av., opposite Cypress Hill Cemetery. This property will pay twelve per cent. One splendid three-story and basement brownstone front house, in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. This house will be sold cheap. It is one of the best houses in the Eastern District, and is admirably adapted for a large family. Houses Nos. 18, 21 and 23 President-st., Brooklyn. A very valuable three-story brick house and three lots of ground on the southerly side of Myrtle-av., between Franklin and Kent avs. A large number of valuable lots, either by the block or single lot, in the immediate vicinity of Lee-av. Church and Union Skating Pond. The above will be sold on easy terms. Apply to
JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Merchants,
Corner of Kent-av., and Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT EXTEA WIDE house and stable, known as No. 1 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, corner of Court-st.
The house is about 33 feet wide, 56 feet deep, four stories, high-stoop, brown stone; completely modern in all respects. A first-class stable on an L lot connected with the above, and fronting on Court-st.
This is one of the best houses and most desirable localities in the City of Brooklyn. Possession can be had at an early day.
Terms easy. This will be sold at a bargain.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BLAST FURNACE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; also, on the Ohio Canal. It will be sold separate or in connection with 700 acres mineral lands, located on the same railroad, five miles from the furnace. Parties desirous of examining the property can apply to GEORGE B. DEARDORFF, Canal Dover, Ohio. For terms, &c., address or apply to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Penn., or THEO STURGES, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four-story stores, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 56 feet by 87 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 6 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., in fine order; lot 24x80. Also, vacant lot on 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 80 feet. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 177 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; lot 20x98 ft. 9 in. Also, the 3-story, high basement, front of Dorchester olive free-stone, house No. 73 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 18.8x100.5. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 232 AND 236 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest; price $18,000, $4,500 Bond and Mortgage at 6 per cent. if wanted. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE FOR SALE—No. 23, on the north side. Lot 28x132. Rogers' lease, $400 a year ground rent. House large, in fine order, with the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. EERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE front house on Murray Hill, 20 feet by 55 feet deep, with part of the furniture, which is new, situated between the 5th and 6th avs. Apply to the owner, No. 659 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY basement house No. 176 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with large brick stable in the rear, with gas, water, &c. Price low. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 11 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID MARBLE STORES on Barclay-st., between Church-st. and College-place, built in a costly and substantial manner, each 25x100. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE MODERN built three-story house, No. 54 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, near the Roosevelt-st. Ferry. Will be sold or rented at a low price. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKlyn, a beautiful residence with eight lots, is offered for sale, furnished or otherwise. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J., BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—Village lots for $10. Farms of one to twenty acres for gardening, fruits, &c. Terms easy. Several 400 acre lots for sale. Send stamp for circular.
B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—NEAR A station, 45 minutes from Broadway; ten trains to and fro daily; nice cottage, barn, 20 acres of good land, drained, subsoiled and otherwise improved; beautiful living stream flowing through it; fine location high, dry and healthy, near schools, churches, &c.; fine exposures for glass culture; abundance of small fruit. Price moderate; terms easy. Apply to, or address, C. B. MILLER, Horticultural Agency, No. 634 Broadway, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Malu-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO HIRE IN THE COUNTRY—Within one hour's ride of the City, a small house, with one or more acres, in a pleasant and healthy location. Address, stating particulars and terms, which must be moderate, G. J. R., Box No. 1,148 New-York Post-office

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A country residence of thirty acres of land, gothic house, barn, orchards and grapery. Inquire of JOHN H. MINUSE, Rye.

FARMS.

A VALUABLE FARM AND PEACH ORCHARD FOR SALE.—Situated about 25 miles north from Baltimore, within a short distance of a railroad station, and easy of access by rail or water to New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; containing 1,000 acres, 600 under cultivation, well-fenced and highly improved, part of balance of heavy and valuable timber. Buildings first-class, and cost over $25,000. The orchards contain 14,000 choice peach trees, a large proportion of which will be in full bearing the coming season; 800 apple trees and several hundred dwarf and standard pear, cherry and other fruit trees, all of the finest varieties. The farm can be rented, and will be guaranteed to pay ten per cent. Full particulars given and map of the tract shown on application to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDing site in Fishkill, Dutchess County, containing 31 or 32 acres, no waste, all strong land, and in the highest state of cultivation, four miles from the river, five by road; price $6,000. The site is worth the price to a person that properly values health. Vessels can be seen passing and repassing on the noble Hudson. Address A. B. C., Wappenger's Falls, Dutchess County, New-York. No one need apply unless he wants it for himself to build upon. Unincumbered, title clear, &c.

FOR SALE—AT FIVE MILE RIVER, NOEWALK, Conn., a farm of 31 acres, with dwelling-house and out buildings in good condition. The property is in the highest state of cultivation, contains a very fine young orchard, is situated within half a mile of the Sound, by which is had communication weekly with the City, and about a mile and a half from railroad depôt. For terms, inquire of S. SEELY, No. 114 King-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVEE, No. 7 Beekman-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A SMALL house, with the modern improvements (near no tenement houses,) above 14th-st., and between 3d and 8th avs. Price must be low. Address, giving location, size and price, BICKNELL, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT BY THE YEAR—A hall and rooms for the use of the Dry Goods Clerks Early Closing Association; hall to be capable of holding 800 persons; rooms large and suitable for reading and Committee rooms; location between 4th and 18th sts., near Broadway. Address (stating where an interview may be had) the subscriber, No. 195 East Broadway. Per order, B. EVERETT OSGOOD, Secretary.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET AT HARLEM—THE COAL YARD on 3d-av., between 124th and 125th sts., for many years conducted by Mrs. C. E. Jenkins, lately deceased. The yard contains six full lots, with office, fences, sheds and all the fixtures, standing on it is the oldest stand in Harlem, and has always done a profitable business. For further particulars as to terms of lease, etc., apply to GEO. B. DRAPER, Executor, 4th-av., between 127th and 128th sts.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 839 Broadway and No. 20 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 43 feet on Broadway, 63 feet on the square, running through to 19th-st., on the easterly side 124 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—FACTORY OR MACHINE-SHOP, NO. 357 24th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., with steam power. Inquire of Mr. WILSON, at the foundry adjoining, or N. STEPHENS, No. 48 Pine-st.

TO LET—LARGE ROOMS, WELL LIGHTED, with or without steam power. Rent very low. Nos. 401, 403 and 405 Cherry-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed's'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
CANADA,
Capt. ARTON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 24.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEAELE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY SANFORD
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The AUGUSTA, DISMORE, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and leave New-York on or about the 1st of February. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF EALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 24
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Jan. 31
KANGAROO.....Saturday.....Feb. 7
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....48
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $40.—The first-class Clyde-built, iron steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. FARRAR, is intended to sail from New York to Liverpool and Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 noon, from Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st. This fine steamer is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers; carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $40, including an abundant supply of provisions. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship ERITISH QUEEN, Capt. LA MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50
Passage money to Havana.....70
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalised citizens must produce certificates of naturalisation. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. R. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 30th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 8 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamptos.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 8 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:16 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:37 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 12:30 P. M.	12:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLAER'S Marble-yard No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee.....LEONARD GROVER
(Also of Grover's theatre, Washington, D. C.)
Acting Manager.....Henry C. Jarrett
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27,
The moral emotional drama of
EAST LYNNE,
With that gifted young artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
in the two great characters of
LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE,
EAST LYNNE,
like the novel from which it was dramatized by Clifton W. Tayleure, Esq., gives
CORRECT PICTURES OF REAL LIFE,
and conveys, in strong language and powerful effect, impressions that are lasting upon the human heart. Unlike the majority of sensational plays of the day, it does not arouse the enthusiasm of those who witness it; on the contrary, it
ENCHAINS THEIR ATTENTION,
and so enlists their sympathies, that they follow
LADY ISABEL
from the moment she leaves her husband's roof at
EAST LYNNE,
through all her
TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS,
to find themselves
WEEPING FRIENDS AROUND HER DEATH-BED,
in the
OLD CHAMEER OF HER ONCE HAPPY HOME.
EAST LYNNE
is
A SPEAKING, TEUTHFUL MONITOR,
does not
MAKE VICE LOVELY,
nor
PAINT THE ERRING WOMAN IN HIDEOUS COLORS.
Its real merits are in the virtuous lessons it inculcates. It has been witnessed by
THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS AND THEIR FAMILIES,
and has been indorsed by the
PRESS, CLERGY AND HIGH TONED PEOPLE
as the
MOST SUITAELE DRAMATIC REPRESENTATION
that could be offered to the notice and reflection of their
WIVES, DAUGHTERS AND SISTERS,
EAST LYNNE
is thus spoken of by an able writer associated with one of the leading Washington journals:
"This beautiful, soul-touching play is by far the greatest dramatic success of the past ten years. It appeals with such power to the yearning good of the human heart, that the sympathies obtain the entire mastery, and render the listener oblivious to all but touching heart felt sorrow for poor deluded Lady Isabel. The effects produced upon an audience by this play transcend anything ever before witnessed in a public assemblage. Calm, stoical and reasoning as the American mind is, whole audiences give way to grief, and manifest in tears, unchecked and unbidden, their sympathy for poor erring humanity."
The Box-office of the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
For the sale of reserved seats for the nights "East Lynne" will be performed, will be opened
SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 24,
From 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF FR. MOLLENHAUER,
AT THE GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
(Wallack's old Theatre,)
SATURDAY, Jan. 24,
At which will appear the following
UNPARALLELED ARRAY OF TALENT:
Miss STOCKTON,
The great Prima Donna,
From the Italian Opera, (by the kind permission of Mr. Grau,)
The celebrated American Tenor,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
The distinguished Violinist,
Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
The unrivaled Flutist,
Mr. F. J. EBEN,
The well-known and much admired Baritone,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
And the celebrated Organist and Pianist,
Mr. A. DAVIS,
who will perform one of his great Solos upon the Alexandre Organ.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8.
Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; will be sold at Hall & Sons', Beer & Schirmer's, and at the Box Office.
Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra; to be obtained at the Box-Office.
Private Boxes, $5.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE.
585 BROADWAY 585.
Sole Lessee.....L. NAPOLEON
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 24,
FIRST APPEARANCE OF MLLE. CLARI FELICITA.
Sixth night of the great NAPOLEON TROUPE in their GRAND OMNIFARIOUS ENTERTAINMENT, in which the following artistes will appear: Prof. Napoleon, Edouille Martini, J. C. Wallace, Mlle. Clari Felicita, Mlle. Napoleon, Young Leon, J. Allen, and other Stars.
Admission 25 cents; orchestra seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM,
No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Classes for Ladies and Misses in the new LIGHT or PARLOR GYMNASTICS, with music and new apparatus, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 1½ o'clock. The regular classes, for Gentlemen and Boys, as heretofore. Send for circulars.
AENER S. ERADY.

LECTURE TO LADIES.
DIO LEWIS, M. D., of Boston, will address the ladies of Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB'S Class in the
NEW, OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS,
at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 27, at 2½ o'clock. All ladies interested in Physical Culture are invited to attend.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LANCASTER LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LANCASTER, PENN., FOR SALE—In good working order, with all necessary machinery, and a good variety of small tools, for locomotive or machine manufacture, such as foundry and smith's shop tools, lathe and planer tools, &c., &c., fronting on the Pennsylvania Railroad.
This property will be sold much below its original cost and on easy terms.
For further particulars apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

BAKERY, WITH GOOD WILL OF BUSINESS FOR SALE.—One of the oldest established stands in the City. The Eakery is on the rear of the lot; is a substantial two-story and basement brick building, with railway to front. There is ample room for more ovens if desired. Situated at No. 456 Hudson-st. To a responsible party a liberal lease will be given, or the property will be sold. Inquire of N. T. SWEZEY & SON, No. 176 South-st., or on the premises.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE HABASSOL, No. 130 We sminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—A CASH-PAYING BUSIness for sale, or a partner taken. Ill health and business in another city, cause. It is safe, pleasant, respectable and increasing. Pays nearly $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, southwest corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A PARTY WISHING TO INVEST FROM $30,000 to $40,000, would purchase an interest in some well-established brewery in the City of New-York, if offered on reasonable terms; or would buy out the entire establishment. Principals only may address A. J. R., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

CLOTHING STORE FOR SALE.—THE stock and fixtures of a neat clothing store in a country town near the City, where a good business can be done with a small capital. The building will be rented or sold. D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

$4,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH this amount, is wanted to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, in which a profitable investment will be guaranteed. Apply for particulars to B. C. WELLS, No. 50 Dey-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH AND PURSE,
USE
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.
The cheapest, the most wholesome, and the best for family use, of any Coffee in market. It has twice the strength of Java, with all its superior flavor.
(Put up in one-pound packages only.)
GENERAL DEPOT, No. 154 READE-ST.,
Opposite Stuart's Sugar Refinery.
Also sold by
THOMAS R. ACKLAND, No. 226 Greenwich-st., N. Y.,
BOWDEN & CO., Wholesale Agents for Long Island,
No. 100 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
At No. 79½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City,
And by
Nearly every grocer in the three cities.
☞ Grocers and dealers supplied on liberal terms.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$5,000 UNITED STATES TWO-YEARS SIX PER CENT. LOAN: A 556 to 560, four bonds, $1,000 each; B 564, one bond, $1,000; A 1,306 to 1,311, six bonds, $100 each. Payable to the order of the subscriber, not indorsed. $500 United States Loan of 1861, 6 per cents., with Coupons No. 4,144. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the above. Payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by the subscriber for their delivery to him.
HENRY DELAFIELD, No. 6 West 18th-st.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY SHARES of Michican Central Railroad Stock, No. 12,791, dated Oct. 9, 1862, and sent by mail Oct. 10, 1862, from New-York. Any person finding the same and returning it to me at Rockville, Conn., shall be suitably rewarded. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same. ALONZO BAILEY.
ROCKVILLE, Dec. 1, 1862.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.
Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

LEHIGH PIG-IRON—"POCO" BRAND—MANufactured by the Carbon Iron Company of Pennsylvania. For sale by THEO. STURGES,
Agent for the Company,
No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HAND TOBACCO CUTTING MAchine. Apply at Nos. 297 and 299 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....Miss LAURA KEENE
Open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
in her unrivaled personation of the great Actress of 1600, nightly attracts the most
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
SATURDAY, Jan. 24,
The Comedy entitled,
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT,
OR THE
WOMAN AND AETISTE.
ANNE ERACEGIRDLE, the great Actress of 1690 (her original character).....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
To coincide with the Comedietta of
SOMESODY ELSE.
MINNIE.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
With the songs of "I'll be no Submissive Wife," and "There's a Path by the River," written and composed expressly for Mrs. John Wood.
The 3-act Comedy, entitled
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS,
will shortly be produced.
PAUL, (the Pet).....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
In active preparation, a new
FAIRY BURLESQUE,
written and adapted by a popular dramatic author expressly for Mrs. JOHN WOOD, who will sustain the principal character.
During Mrs. JOHN WOODS' engagement
SEATS SECUEED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER 'GARDEN.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH
OF
THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
who will appear
TO-NIGHT,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
In the military spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY,
which must be laid aside on Monday evening for the production of Celeste's most celebrated pantomimic piece,
NARAMATTAH.
The delightful domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER,
with the great character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
in his wonderful impersonation of
PETER PROBITY,
will be presented
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
being hailed nightly by crowded audiences with
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.

PALACE GARDEN.
ADRIEN'S
LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION,
14th-st., near 6th-av.,
Commencing
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1863.
And every evening during the week. Introducing an original idea each evening.
An equal chance for each individual in the audience to show their smartness in
GUESSING.
A SPLENDID GOLD WATCH
Will be given to the one who shall guess nearest the ONE number drawn from a THOUSAND.
Dr. ADRIEN'S
Farewell entertainments in
PRESTIDIGITATIONS,
Previous to leaving for Europe. Full particulars in New-York *Herald*.
Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Seats can be secured two days in advance.
Doors open at 7; performance at precisely 8 o'clock. Music by the best artists.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NISLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 24, 1863.
First time of
E. H.
Comedie—Vaudeville in one act,
LE CHEVALIER DU GUET,
(The Captain of the Watch.) Comedie Vaudeville in two acts.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. BARDONVILLE, No. 633 Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1863.
By members of
COOPER UNION CLASS, assisted by
Miss E. COLMAN,
Reading by Miss SAIDEE A. COLE.
Song by Mr. THOMAS WHITE,
and the prodigies,
COM. NUTT,
now performing at the Museum, with
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
who will appear by kind permission of P. T. Barnum, Esq., this night only, in the Concert Room, being in aid of the Institution for the Sick Wives and Children of deceased and absent Soldiers. Concert conducted by G. F. BRISTOW.
Tickets 25 cents, and for sale at Bristow & Hardenbrook's piano-forte warerooms, No. 765 Broadway; also at the door.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—The original panoramas of the Mississippi, the War, and Sea of Galilee, every evening at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!
GREAT ADVANCE
IN PRICE
OF COTTON GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., having purchased about fifty packages of Sheetings and Shirtings previous to the late advance, take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public that they will be able to offer their large stock much under market prices.
ALSO,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
THE
LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
Will be offered at a great reduction from former prices.
A job lot of medium colored Silks—about
3,000 yards, at 75c.
4,000 yards rich and heavy Silks, 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. and 12s.
8,000 yards black Silks, in plain and figured, very cheap.
2 cases more Plaid Alpaca, at 20c., worth 37½c.
200 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, only 7c. and 8c.
400 dozen fine linen Handkerchiefs, only 12½c.
1,000 Balmoral Skirts, four yards wide, $2.
300 best Beaver Cloaks, at a great reduction.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
N. B.—Goods sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

R. H. MACY,
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARL

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Documents Sent to Congress.

Furnishing Arms and Supplies to the Rebels in Mexico.

The Correspondence between the Mexican Charge d'Affairs and Secretary Seward.

A Bill for the Admission of Utah, Without Polygamy.

ANOTHER TERRITORY PROPOSED

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

THE ADMISSION OF UTAH.

The House Committee on Territories have instructed their Chairman, Mr. ASHLEY, to report a bill for the admission of Utah Territory into the Union as a State, with a prohibition of Polygamy as one of the conditions upon which the Territory shall be admitted. It is understood that the delegate from Utah objects to this provision of the bill—which will not be reported, however, without this condition.

ANOTHER TERRITORY.

Mr. ASHLEY is also instructed to report a bill for the erection of the territory of Shoshone. The proposed territory will include within its limits all that part of the old territory of Oregon inhabited by the Shoshone Indians, all the territory of Nebraska west of the twenty-seventh parallel from Washington, and that portion of Dacota Territory lying south of the forty-sixth degree of latitude.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The following are the nominations made by the President and sent yesterday to the Senate, additional to those sent in on Monday, and published exclusively in the TIMES of Wednesday:

Major-Generals.

Edwin V. Sumner,	Daniel E. Sickles,	N. J. T. Dana,
S. P. Heintzelman,	Dan'l Butterfield,	Hiram G. Berry,
Joseph Hooker,	W. S. Hancock.	James G. Blunt,
Silas Casey,	Geo. Sykes,	N. B. Buford,
C. H. Hamilton,	Wm. H. French,	Carl Schurz,
Benj. M. Prentiss,	Jas. S. Negley.	Travers J. Herron,
Jno. F. Reynolds,	John M. Schofield,	Jos. J. Reynolds.
Oliver O. Howard,	John M. Palmer,	

Brigadier Generals.

John V. Du Bois,	Wm. H. Lytle,	Cyrus Bussy,
Israel Vodges,	Gilman Marston,	Edward Herlend,
Thos. H. Neill,	Michael K. Lawler,	Chas. K. Graham,
Thos. C. Pitcher,	N. H. Williams,	W. Krzyzanowski,
Thos. W. Sweeney,	Hannibal E. Paine,	John Beatty,
Chas. R. Woods,	Lysander Cutler,	John M. Harlan,
Wm. W. Lowe,	Joseph T. Knipe,	Hugh B. Reed,
John S. Mason,	E. W. Hinks,	Benj. C. Grider,
David McGregg,	James R. Barnes,	James Garfield,
Alr. T. H. Torbert,	Wm. W. Orme,	John B. Sanborn,
P. D. Baldwin,	S. G. Champlin,	J. M. Chivington,
John Logan,	John W. Fuller,	Geo. P. McGinnis,
F. S. Nickerson,	Atwell L. Lee,	John F. Hartrauft,
Edw. H. Robson,	Thos. A. Rowley,	C. C. Marsh.
Wm. Harrow,	Adon Gnitar,	Wm. Birney,
Thos. G. Allen,	M. D. Leggett,	Hector Tyndale,
Roy Stone.	R. P. Buckland,	Chas. C. Dodge,
Thos. H. Ruger,	J. H. Mower,	J. F. Fisher.
Benj. F. Smith,	J. P. C. Shanks,	T. E. G. Ransom,
John Coburn,	Wm. H. French,	M. M. Crocker,
Elias S. Dennis,	Alexander Schemmelfinnig,	David M. Dunn,

Commissaries of Subsistence.

Captains.

E. E. Shelton,	Jas. Carry,	Franklin P. Ash,
J. R. Paul,	B. S. Noble,	R. B. Treat,
A. S. Austin,	Nathaniel Pope,	J. K. Coxe,
Chas. Wheaton, Jr,	T. L. Cromberger,	D. D. Wiley,
G. W. Baloch,	John McMurray,	W. Holy,
Jas. Sullivan,	Sam'l C. Greene,	A. H. Clements,
Jos. C. Read,	E. N. Morrill,	J. L. Stackpole,
J. S. Kellogg,	R. W. Hamer,	J. H. Coale,
M. A. Hill,	H. A. Littleton,	H. Yoes,
E. R. McKean,	Frederick Gerber,	Wm. M. Rucker,
J. H. Musser,	Herman Schrelmer,	J. D. Adair,
C. F. Morse,	Edwin Knowles,	N. P. Martin,
George S. Leland,	M.P. Breckinridge,	James Davis.
James Christian,	M. S. Adams,	James Benedict,
J. T. Elliott,	Jno. L. Strast,	L. Y. Stuart,
C. A. Morton,	Wm. R. Murphy,	S. F. Thompson,
E. D. Reid,	James Gillette,	Chas. M. Robins,
R. F. Lee,	Wm. J. Ellis,	H. B. Martin,
James G. Knight,	George W. Mears,	M. A. Parks,
David Remick,	T. H. Ehrman,	D. W. Horton,
C. J. Queen,	A. E. Clarke,	Phillip Pollard,
Jas. D. Earle,	Jas. Vandeventer,	J. H. Johnson,
Sam. A. Urquhart,	J. H. Thorpe,	Wm. H. Hosack,
Wm. P. Cowie,	Erastus Beath,	S. B. Young,
H. C. Hodgon,	Geo. H. Smith,	Seymour Brownell,
Molyneux Bell,	Chas. H. Toll,	Geo. E. Nelson,
A. R. Smith,	Wm. C. Church,	Joel B. Nott,
A. P. Ellyer,	Wm. W. Teall.	Edgar W. Warren,
E. P. Ransom,	W. H. McLyman,	Chas. H. Herbert,
Edward Fotey,	W. T. W. Ball,	Chas. Dillingham,
Geo. E. Graves,	H. L. Jones,	Geo. F. Woodman,
Chas. H. Pope,	Alfred Norton,	Wm. N. Felts,
C. F. Hoyt,	H. L. Crawford,	C. J. Deitrich,
Abraham Beeler,	Sam. D. Henderson,	E. A. Gross,
T. G. England,	Geo. T. Burroughs,	Chas. Allen,
Jasper Johnson,	J. H. W. Mills,	Thos. Allen,
Jos. Haskell,	Chas. H. Leiby,	Parker D. Boyd,
Chas. Fond,	David E. Fowler,	D. T. Hobart,
Benj. West.	G. P. Hawes,	Jas. Barnsby,
Geo. W. Gardener,	Nathan Makew,	Jas. R. Fitch,
C. Thomas, Jr.,	Chas. Chesley,	Deonis Kenny,
Daniel S. Hurt,	Albert Walker,	M. M. Laughlin,
Benj. F. Talbot,	Geo. L. Ames,	Jno. C. Moug,
Jno. B. Burt,	A. J. Austin,	Robt. Mars,
F. G. Hentig,	Francis De Witt,	Wm. H. Nash,
F. C. Ford,	Robt. Harris,	A. A. Stewart,
Jno. A. Irvine,	Wm. H. Tyler,	O. J. Flagg,
Henry E. Lord,	B. F. Bucklin,	Jno. Fouke.
C. E. Diester,	M. F. Hale,	Jno. E. Heward,
W. H. Forbes,	J. J. Holt,	R. C. Rutherford,
J. A. Mordice,	J. H. Chase,	Jos. F. Wilson,
Chas E. Robinson,	Geo. W. Cooney,	Dwight A. Wilkin,
H. C. Holloway,	Lewis Leland,	Geo. E. Nelson,
W. M. Vogleson,	Chas. S. Langdon,	S. S. Rockwood,
A. D. Baker,	Lorin L. Rose,	Frank G. Noyes,
Jno. McMichael,	Jas. M. Sayle,	H. G. Peyton,
Thorwald Jackson,	H. W. Bonsall,	Jas Stones,
F. J. Crawford,	Geo. W. Beach,	Jno. W. Hond,
A. L. Hungerford,	Jno. T. Leach,	Thos. M. Newsen,
E. L. Whittey,	Geo. T. Castle,	E. F. Denton,
S. B. Forsha,	B. F. Winchester,	Geo. Wilkin,
C. B. Wells,	Joshua Levis,	Mortimer Shelly,
Geo. W. Baker,	J. M Terry	Geo. P. Burnham,
Asa Gregory,	D. Turnell,	Jno. L. Bullard,
H. F. Clinton,	Jas. McDonald,	Jas. O. P. Burnside,
H. F. Hawkes,	S. C. Peck,	Wm. R. Rathbone,
H. W. Maxwell,	Geo. C. Sec,	J. H. Alexander.
M. A. Higby,	E. Tithneu,	
Wm. S. Dodge,	Jno. Gould,	

Paymasters—William A. Murfey, W. P. Colburn, Robert A. Haggerty, Anson Sperry, Geo. F. Clark, Eli Van Valkenburg, Ferdinand Hinckley, N. M. Knapp, Wm. H. McAllister, L. B. Bail.

Captain Quartermasters—Jonathan E. McKusick, J. J. Thornton, A. J. Van Vorhes, John S. Davis, Daniel D. S. Gordon, L. W. Hoskins, J. W. Taylor, Orson O. Potter, L. H. Hniohird, James Pratt. In the regular service, Wm. B. Hughes, Francis J. Crilley, Augustus C. Robinson.

Captain Commissaries—E. S. Jones, Mervin A. Daily, A. B. Webber, James H. Johnson, Charles E. Kellogg.

Assistant Adjutant-Generals—In Regular Service—James B. Fry as Lieutenent-Colonel, *vice* Guresche, killed; James A. Hardie as Major, *vice* Fry, promoted. In Volunteer Service—Majors, Joseph G. Fullerton, Wm. P. McDowell; Captains, John Green, Wm. H. Ahel, Alex. H. Davis, F. W. Taggart, Robart G. Wilson, George A. Holloway, W. Bildford, Rollin C. Olin, George Clendenin, Jr., John Speed, Alex. A. Rice, George Lee, Phelps Paine, Robert P. McKnight, Jefferson L. Dugger.

Hospital Chaplains—Wm. K. Talbot, W. H. D. Hatton, James Strinley.

Judge-Advocate—E. Ervine Whitehead, rank Major.

Surgeon—James McNulty.

Assistant Surgeons—Samuel D. Lurnerss, George R. Weeks.

Second Lieutenants, U. S. A., Fourth Regiment Infantry—John S. Hassler, *vice* Brenner, dismissed; Orrin E. Davis, Co. H, Second Battalion.

The above list is complete.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Gen. MILROY not having yet arrived, nothing of particular public interest transpired. Lieut.-Col. B. S. ALEXANDER, of the Engineer Department, in answer to a question by the Court, stated that in no conversation he ever had or heard of with Gen. McDOWELL did he learn that the General had taken steps, or intended to take any, to have his command separated from the Army of the Potomac, with a view of having a separate command established for himself. On being referred by the Court to a particular conversation, witness stated that the conversation was a private one, and declined to repeat anything that was said therein—intimating, at the same time, that nothing was said on the subject of a separation from the Army of the Potomac. Gen. MARCY DALE, of the Court, being called to the stand by Gen. McDOWELL, stated that to the best of his recollection Gen. McCALL's Division got in position on the right of the Army of the Potomac about a week before that Army commenced to retire to James River, which was on the 26th of June, on which day the series of battles commenced at Machanicsville, where Gen. McCALL's Division was first engaged. The Recordar stated to the Court that he had been informed that Gen. SCHENCK had applied to Gen. HALLECK for an officer to take Gen. MILROY's place while he should come and testify before the Court, and that in pursuance of this arrangement it was probable that Gen. MILROY would be here at a very early day.

The Court went into secret session for deliberation as on yesterday, with the understanding that when the doors were opened it would adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

NOTE.—The reporter of the proceedings of this Court for the TIMES deems it due to himself, as well as all other parties concerned, to say that he reported Maj.-Gen. HITCHCOCK's testimony *verbatim*, and correctly, as tested by comparison with the journal of the Recorder, and any mistake that may have occurred in its publication must have taken place after the copy left the Washington office. He noticed in the TIMES, with as much regret as any one could possibly have done, the typographical error alluded to in the *Chronicle*, transposing the President and Gen. McCLELLAN in the matter of the responsibility of the failure of the Peninsular campaign, and immediately corrected it by a note appended to his next report by mail. He was too heartily appreciative of the correctness of the views of the gallant Major-General on this subject, as well as of the frankness and clearness of his entire testimony, to make any such mistake, intentionally or otherwise. He insists that the fault of any mistake in the publication of that testimony is with the Printer, and challenges an examination of the original copy of the report, with which he took unusual pains.

Gen. HITCHCOCK's note is as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Jan. 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the Daily Chronicle:

SIR: The NEW-YORK TIMES, of yesterday, contains what was designed to be received by the public as a report of my testimony before the McDowell Court, now in session in this city, but it is so full of errors and inaccuracies of all sorts, misplacements of whole passages, and in one material particular directly reversing my statement, that I beg to request that you will afford space in your columns for an accurate publication of that testimony, together with the documents exhibited with it, which can doubtless be had at the Court-room.

If my testimony was worth publishing at all, it ought to have been published as I gave it. It was the duty of the Court to determine the questions I should be called upon to answer, and mine only to state the truth, as sworn to do. The Court asked my opinion touching the responsibilities in case of disobedience of orders by Gen. McCLELLAN, in not leaving for the security of Washington the force designated by the four commanders of the four army corps composing the army of the Potomac.

In answering this question, I placed the responsibility where military law and army usage has always placed it—with the officer who, as was assumed in the question, had disobeyed the order—to wit, with Gen. McCLELLAN, and not with the President, who, in making good his original order, by the detention of a part of McDOWELL's Corps in front of Washington, merely took a necessary step to repair a mischief committed by Gen. McCLELLAN himself, in not attending to the order of the 8th of March, which was reiterated through the Secretary of War on the 13th of the same month. In the TIMES' report of my testimony this portion of it is inverted, and I am put forward—I am bound to suppose by accident—as placing the responsibility with the President, and not with Gen. McCLELLAN.

My opinion was, and was so stated to the Court, that Gen. McCLELLAN, in disobeying the orders of the President, took upon himself the responsibility for all the consequences that might follow such disobedience. This is a plain military principle, which every soldier understands.

I will add here that Gen. McCLELLAN's proper course, under the orders of the President, was first to obey the orders punctually and precisely, and then to consider whether he had sufficient force left for the execution of his plan of going to Richmond *via* Yorktown and the Peninsula. If not, he should have reported to the President before starting on his expedition. If, in that case, the President had required him to proceed in the execution of his plans, all the world would have placed the responsibility at the door of the President. Gen. McCLELLAN did not do this. He commenced his expedition "neglecting" the point so "explicitly" ordered by the President, and put a large part of his force in motion for the Isthmus before the President knew of that "neglect" and thus took upon himself the entire responsibility for all that followed.

A brilliant success has often protected an officer from the penalty affixed by law—see the Ninth Article of War—to disobedience of orders; but it will be a new feature in military history when failure, resulting from a departure of *plans* and *orders*, shall be visited upon the superior, whose *plan* was not followed, and whose *orders* were "neglected."

Respectfully, &c., E. A. HITCHCOCK.

M'CLELLAN HOSPITAL.

The new hospital on the Logan estate, Philadelphia, which will be ready for the reception of patients in a week or two, has been named the McClellan Hospital, and will be in charge of Assistant Surgeon V. B. HUBBARD.

A MEMBER OF STUART'S STAFF CAPTURED.

Capt. BOYLE, a member of the rebel Gen. STUART's Staff, was captured Wednesday morning at Upper Marlboro, Md., while on his way South with a rebel mail. For four weeks previous to his capture he had been loafing about the city. He was sent to Old Capitol Prison.

ROCKET TORPEDOES.

The second experiment with "PLANT's apparatus for directing rocket torpedoes under water to any given point" will take place at the foot of Seventh-street, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock, under the direction of Assistant Secretary FOX and several naval officers.

MEDICAL ORDERS.

Surgeon McCOSMICK has been assigned to duty in New-York City in connection with the Chemical Laboratory there.

Surgeon PAEZ has been assigned to the charge of the Convalescent Camp near Alexandria.

TRANSFERS OF REGIMENTAL SURGEONS.

Assistant Surgeon JOHN C. LYONS, Sixty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been transferred to the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Surgeon J. W. JENKINS, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been transferred to the Sixty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon B. F. TAFT, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, has been transferred to the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

MUSTERED OUT.

By special order No. 27, from the War Department, Jan. 19, 1863, Assistant Surgeon E. MUNK, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, has been mustered out of the service of the United States, for want of capacity in the duty of a medical officer.

STATURE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, in his forthcoming work on "Hygiene," gives the following curious statistics, relative to the superior height of American soldiers over those from other countries:

"The great stature of the American, when compared with that of the English and French soldiers, is made apparent from the following statistics, gathered by the Medical Department:

Of one thousand men in the British army, there were but *sixty-five* men who were six feet and over in height, and in the same number of soldiers in the French army but four; while of eighteen hundred recruits for the United States army, *two hundred and forty-one* were six feet and over in height, or somewhat more than 133 per 1,000. Out of 8,632 persons who presented themselves for examination in New-York City for enlistment, but two were under the prescribed height, (5 feet 3 inches.) One of these was an Englishman and the other an American; 4,500 Americans and 343 Englishman were examined.

DEPUTY REGISTER.

A bill to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Register in the Treasury Department, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, for the term of one year, an officer in the office of the Register of the Treasury to be called the Depnty Register, at an annual salary of $2,000.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to appoint two additional Assistant-Secretaries of War," approved Jan. 22, 1862, be revived, so as to continue the officers therein created for one year from the expiration of the present terms of office.

Mr. STEVENS offered the bill, which was passed.

ASSIGNMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1863.

(EXTRACT.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31.—17. The following assignment is made of medical officers:

Medical Inspector E. P. VOLLUM, U. S. A., to duty as such to the Army of the Potomac. Station, when not on inspecting duty, Washington, D. C.

Medical Inspector W. H. MUSSEY, U. S. A., to visit, in his capacity as inspector, the camps, hospitals and fortresses of the Department of North Carolina and the South.

Surgeon W. D. STEWART, U. S. Vols., now at David's Island, N. Y., to report for duty to the Assistant Surgeon-General at St. Louis, Mo.

Surgeon-Gen. Geo. L. PANCOAST, U. S. Vols., to report to duty as Medical Director of the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Surgeon WM. HAYES, U. S. Vols., to report in person for duty to Surgeon J. SIMPSON, U. S. A., Medical Director at Baltimore, Md.

23. Surgeon A. T. WATSON, U. S. Vols., having reported to the Surgeon-General in person, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 14, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, and said order being in violation of General Orders, No. 146, series of 1862, from this office, will immediately return to the Army of the Potomac and report to the Medical Director for duty.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

SENTENCE CHANGED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1863.

[*Extract.*]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29.—9. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, Assistant Surgeon GEORGE E. CONANT, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, dismissed by Special Orders, No. 359, series of 1862, from this office, is hereby honorably discharged the service at said date of dismissal.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

DISMISSED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—By direction of the President, Capt. GEORGE T. WOONSON, Sixteenth United States Infantry, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

SHIPPING ARTICLES CONTRABAND OF WAR TO THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The President to-day sent a message to the Senate in answer to a resolution of the 13th inst., accompanied by very voluminous correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires, relative to the exportation of articles contraband of war for the use of the French army in Mexico. The Mexican Minister, Señor ROMERO, in the first letter, asks the Government to prevent contrahand shipments, purchased by the emissaries of the commander of the French Expedition, from leaving the ports of the United States.

Mr. SEWARD replies, referring the Minister to a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it appears that no intervention with the mission of the French officers is contemplated—a decision in coeformity with precedents, and with the rules of international law governing the case. Citations to such authority as HAMILTON, WEBSTER and Executive documents are given.

Señor ROMERO expresses pain and surprise at such decision acquiesced in by the Secretary of State. He quotes VATTEL, not to teach the Government of the United States, but to give his opinion of the impropriety of allowing either belligerents to provide itself with means of warfare in a neutral nation, and refers the cases cited by Mr. SEWARD. He refers to the alleged shipping of the provisions by merchants of New-York to the French army near Vera Cruz, and to calling the attention of Mr. SEWARD to those facts, who replied that the United States did not recognize a state of war existing between Mexico and the Allies, as there had been no declaration of war, and therefore the United States could not be governed in their conduct by the rules of neutrals. He further stated that subsequently he made application to the Secretary of the Treasury for a permit to ship some arms purchased in New-York for the use of the Mexicans to a Mexican blockaded port; that the Secretary at first appeared ready to grant it, but on learning that the amount was 36,000, he thought the number too great, and referred the matter to the Secretaries of War and the Navy; that the Secretary of the Navy made no objection, but that the Secretary of War refused to relax the order previously issued forbidding the exportation of arms. In vain he showed that they were Prussian muskets, flint locks altered to percussion, which the United States would not use, and he was compelled to believe that his ill success was occasioned by a desire on the part of the United States to avoid complicity with France, and was afterward astonished, when wagoons and mules were bought here for the French Army, to find that what was denied to Mexico was freely permitted to France. Mr. SEWARD replied that the prohibition of the shipment of arms was general, applying to all nations, on the ground of the military necessity of the United States; but there was no such inhibition of the shipment of wagons, either for France or Mexico. A long correspondence on the same points occurs, which Mr. SEWARD gracefully concludes as follows:

"The undersigned, while seeing no cause further to expatiate on the reasons heretofore offered in explanation of that measure, avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. ROMERO a renewed assurance of his high consideration."

THE FINANCE BILL.

It is not certain that the Finance bill will pass as amended by the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The substitute of Mr. STEVENS, as essentially modified, has many friends. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow nine hundred millions, and to issue for any part of the amount, legal-tender notes, bearing interest, payable semi-annually in coin, at the rate of a cent per day, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, in sums of not less than ten dollars; such notes to be receivable for all dues excepting the duties on imports and interest on bonds; the amount of non-interest bearing notes, as soon as practicable, to be reduced, and the maximum not to exceed three hundred millions.

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING.

It appears from the records of the Treasury Department, there are still outstanding $2,750,000 of two years' 6 per cent. Treasury Notes, receivable for customs, making a total of between fourteen and fifteen millions of Treasury Notes now outstanding receivable for customs.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The payments of the awards made by the Emancipation Commission of the District of Columbia, will be commenced at the Office of the United States Treasurer on Monday next.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that whenever a manufacturer of agricultural implements authorizes an agent, or agents, to sell such implements at wholesale at places other than the place of manufacture, such agent, or agents, will not be required, as authority for such sales, to take licenses as dealers or peddlers. If, however, such agent, or agents, shall sell such implements at retail, licenses will be required under section 64, article 5, or article 27.

THE MILITARY SERVICE.

The Secretary of War, in answer to a call for information, reports to the House, with accompanying letters from his subordinates. The Adjutant-General says that a statement of the men in service would involve the examination of a dozen different muster-rolls of about 1,000 regiments; that work, now dragging heavily, would be suspended, and that the publication of such a statement would not be compatible, in his view, with the public interests. The Paymaster-General says that since the report of Dec. 11, the office has been engaged in paying sick and discharged soldiers, and the officers and the troops around Washington, the Army of the Potomac and the troops of North Carolina. On the 19th inst., requisitions amounting to $24,150,000 were passed. This money will bring up payments to Oct. 31. Many of the paymasters have started for the field, and the remainder will leave in a day or two. The funds for the West and South are already on the way. It is thought the army will be paid to that date by about the 1st of February. The Commissary-General reports that the appropriations have been applied as follows: Pay of the employes of the subsistence department; building ovens, &c., for the preparation and issuing of subsistence stores and for subsistence to soldiers and persons in the army entitled to rations; also, to contrabands, prisoners of war, and in some cases to the suffering poor.

GENERALS IN THE SERVICE.

Secretary STANTON to-day communicated to the Senate the names of all the Generals in the service, amounting to 51 Major-Generals and 240 Brigadiers. The following are not at present assigned to actual commands, viz: Maj.-Gens. George B. McClellan, J. C. Fremont, Irvin McDowell, Ben. Butler, John Porter, C. M. Clay; and Brig.-Gens. Andrew Porter, W. J. Harney, C. P. Stone, George A. McCall, Louis Blenker, James Shields, R. B. Marcy, T. T. Crittenden, J. B. Turchin, S. W. Crawford, L. P. Graham, Z. B. Tower, R. J. Oglesby, W. B. Campbell, T. C. Barlow, J. H. H. Ward and H. J. Briggs.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The *Arabia*'s mails contradict fully and emphatically the report from Paris and London of the movements or speeches of the Emperor of France in regard to the American civil war.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION TO NEW-YORK.

Postmaster-General BLAIR says in answer to a call from the House, that the annual cost of mail transportation to New-York is $93,050, of which $13,500 is paid to the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company; $20,250 to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company; $37,500 to the Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company; $12,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and $9,800 to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. In addition, $6,873 is given to local agents and messengers, and $7,200 for route agents.

TURKISH ASSASSINS EXECUTED.

The three assassins of the American missionary, Mr. MESARIAN, have been executed. Great praise is accorded to the American Minister to the Sultan of Turkey, for his firmness in the matter.

DEMAND NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

The following letter has been received by a Banking House in this City, from the Treasurer of the United States:

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1863.

SIR: In reply to your note of the 21st of January, I have the honor to state that the reports to which you allude had no official origin. The amount of the demand-notes in circulation is between eleven and twelve millions. The average daily receipts of those notes at the principal ports in the first ten days of January instant, were one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the present receipts of them at the port of New-York alone exceeds that sum.

Yours respectfully, F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) asked to be and was excused from further service with the Committee on Naval Affairs, on the ground that his duties elsewhere occupied a great portion of his time, and especially in attending to sick and wounded soldiers.

On motion, the Vice-President filled vacancies in several Committees, as follows:

Mr. HICKS on the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. ARNOLD on the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. TURPIN on the Committee on Public Lands and Claims.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked to be excused from further service on the Committee on Naval Affairs on the ground that his duties on other Committees required all his time.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) hoped the Senator would not insist on being excused. There was no man on whom the Committee relied more, and to lose two such men as the Senator from Vermont (FOOT) and the Senator from Iowa (GRIMES) would look too much like going into bankruptcy.

Mr. FOOT said that the Senate had better excuse the Senator (GRIMES) on all other Committees than the one on Naval Affairs.

The Senate refused to excuse Mr. GRIMES.

Messrs. HOWARD and HARRIS presented petitions in favor of a General Bankrupt Act.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) called up the bill to provide for printing the annual report of the Banks of the United States.

The bill was passed.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide means and modes of taking evidence in support of claims in certain cases against the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire whether the sick and invalid soldiers in the convalescent camp, near Virginia, receive proper medical care and attention, and whether any portion of them are compelled to remain in tents without fire and without sufficient protection from the wet and cold, and forced to lay on the ground without beds and blankets; and whether any examination has been made by the Surgeons so that such as may be incapacitated from further service may be discharged; and to ascertain under whose control the Medical Department of said camp is placed. Adopted.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any more Major and Brigadier-Generals have been appointed and paid than authorized by law, and if so, how many, giving names, date of appointment, and amount paid to each.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the amount of revenue, if any, that has accrued to the Government since the passage of the act of March 2, 1861, from the duty on printing paper; and whether, in his opinion, the reduction of the duty on printing paper would tend to increase the public revenue.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether Major-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE has, since the battle of Fredericksburgh, formed plans for the movement of the Army of the Potomac, or any portion of the same, and if so, whether any subordinate Generals of the said army have written to or visited Washington to oppose or interfere with the execution of such a movement; and whether such proposed movements have been arrested or interfered with, and if so, by what authority.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the resolution was laid over.

Mr. HALE called up the joint resolution for the relief of the present owners of drafts drawn by RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, and accepted by JOHN B. FLOYD, authorizing them to bring suits in the Courts of the United States.

After some discussion the morning hour expired.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War transmitting a list of Major and Brigadier-Generals in the service. Ordered to be printed.

A communication was also received from the President, transmitting the report and correspondence concerning the expatriation of arms for the use of the French Army in Mexico. Ordered to be printed.

A communication was also received from the President, transmitting a joint resolution and memorial from the city authorities of Washington, relating to the construction of certain railroads, and asking for the attention of Congress to the same. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers, and to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) the section giving increased rank to the Chief Medical Director and Senior Surgeon in the Surgeon-General's Office, was stricken out—Yeas, 26; Nays, 13.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the sections providing for the addition of one Assistant Surgeon-General, two Medical Inspector-Generals, twenty Surgeons and forty Assistant Surgeons to the Regular Army, was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) the provision for increasing the commutation of rations, was stricken out, and a section submitted authorizing the Surgeon-General to procure such articles as may be necessary for the proper diet of the sick and wounded soldiers.

After considerable discussion, the bill, as amended, passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill to provide for an increase of the clerical force in the Quartermaster-General's office, and the appointment of three Auditors and one Solicitor in the Quartermaster's Department, was taken up.

Mr. HALE moved to strike out the section providing for the Auditors and Solicitor. He was willing to give all the force needed, but not to make Auditors in the Department.

Mr. WILSON hoped the Senate would retain the section, as it was utterly impossible to do the business of the Department with the present force. Many of the Auditors were months behind in settling the accounts under their charge. The Paymaster's Department also was very much behind because they had not force enough.

After some discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 23.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

The consideration of the section taxing banks, etc., was resumed.

[A full copy of the bill, as amended in Committee, will be found under our Monetary head this morning.—EDS. TIMES.]

Mr. LOW, of California, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the 9th section, mandatory of the Independent Treasury law, so as to allow any money to divert from loans or internal revenue to be deposited in solvent banks, &c.

Disagreed to by one majority.

Mr. WARD, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a new section, "That none of the money raised under this act shall be drawn from the Treasury, except in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law, for expenses in the purchase of negro slaves, or as compensation for slaves emancipated by any State, nor for arming, equipping and supporting fugitive slaves."

Mr. WARD, of Ohio, called upon the gentlemen to put their fingers upon any statute authorizing the revenue to be devoted to any such purposes. Fugitive negroes were now maintained at a large public expense. Was the United States to be converted into an eleemosenary asylum for fugitive negroes, and were white men to be taxed for their support?

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) said it ought to be known here, and rebuked, that the statement of the gentleman had not the slightest foundation in fact. The rant and fustian about the revenue of the Government being devoted to maintaining negroes freed by the Proclamation was totally unfounded. The revenue had not been expended for any such purpose. When the official report was received it would be seen that these outcasts and outlaws, instead of being a charge to the Treasury, had been a source of profit. He would avoid on all occasions any remarks which, while it was the duty of all to do everything to maintain the Constitution in its death struggle, would be seized upon to embitter the South still more, and discourage the hopes of the North, and encourage such mortifying scenes as are enacting at the Capital of New-York. He would not add fuel to the flame, and would yield almost everything for conciliation and harmony.

Mr. STEVENS read for Mr. WHITE's benefit the provision in the Constitution which provides, "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said it would be remembered that he heretofore offered a resolution calling upon the War Department to state the expenses incurred for taking care of the negroes, and from what source money had been drawn for that purpose. He believed that Mr. STEVENS and his friends objected to and defeated that resolution. If he had the power to send for persons and papers, he could show that money, appropriated to carry on the war, had been applied to clothing and maintaining negroes captured or seduced from their owners.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said the facts in the case were represented ten times as bad as they really were. He, himself, had introduced a resolution calling for information. He understood from an officer of the Government that the employment of contrabands, instead of being a loss, had been a source of revenue. The gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. WICKLIFFE,) in a recent speech in Indianapolis, stated that money had been misappropriated for the support of such persons. If this were so, we should promptly make the correction, for the Government had no right to expend money in such a manner. He did not believe that there had been a misapplication of money. Speeches of the character made to-day were calculated to poison the minds of the people and cause them to distrust the Government.

Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, (Dem.,) remarked that the President, in reply to the Chicago Committee, said some Division Commanders were issuing more rations to the negroes than to the soldiers.

Mr. DUNN replied such rations might have been issued, but were paid for under the law authorizing the employment of contrabands on forts, &c.

Mr. NOBLE asked whether the gentleman denied the truth of what he had asserted.

Mr. DUNN remarked that a resolution heretofore offered by himself would bring out the facts. If there had been such misapplication of money as was charged, it would be rebuked. He was especially anxious for an answer, because the public mind had been abused and poisoned on the subject.

Mr. NOBLE inquired whether the gentleman had ever visited Green's Row.

Mr. DUNN replied that he was not a frequenter of that place.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) did not understand Mr. DUNN to say that the payments had been made accordieg to law.

Mr. DUNN replied that if the negroes were employed by the Government, they were entitled to be compensated like white laborers. The Government could not vote money to them in charity.

Mr. COX said if his friend from Kentucky, as charged by Mr. DUNN, had uttered such words as to poison the minds of the people, it was owing to the persistent and consistent action of the Republicans voting down resolutions to get at the truth.

Mr. DUNN—I did not

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

Another Exciting Day in the Assembly.

Disgraceful and Revolutionary Proceedings.

The Members on the Point of Bloodshed.

A Committee Appointed to Wait Upon the Governor to Ask Protection.

MR. CALLICOTT SURE OF AN ELECTION.

A Ballot Interrupted by the Fillibustering of Fields.

The Voting to be Proceeded with on Monday.

THE DEMOCRACY DOWN IN THE MOUTH.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

As usual the morning session was opened with a speech from Mr. T. C. FIELDS. This time he rises to a question of privilege, being prompted thereto by an article in the New-York *Evening Post*, headed "*The indignant Fields*," which pricked him exceedingly. With all respect to Mr. FIELDS, I am bound to say that for a legislator he is altogether too *Mozartish*, an opinion in which I am persuaded that a large majority of the House, including very many of his party supporters, concur. Himself belligerent almost to the last degree, he is far too sensitive to attack; too free on his own side; too exacting from the other; too willing to give; too unwilling to receive. It is true that the article to which he took exception was sharp—whether just or unjust, there may be a difference of opinion. Whether Mr. FIELDS has other provocations of the kind, I think depends very much on himself. There is much to hope, however, from association, and his temporary removal from the school of politics in which he has always acted.

With this usual episode, the House proceeded to the ninety-first vote for Speaker.

It had been buzzed about that the thing had been "fixed," the arrangements all made, for the election of TRIMMER, therefore the voting was commenced under circumstances of unusual interest; but the result was as before, no choice—60 for TRIMMER, 60 for CALLICOTT, 1 for DEPEW. The single vote for DEPEW was given by Mr. BREED, [Union, not Democrat, as I was made to say yesterday,) Mr. BROWN absent.

The ninety-second vote, an important pass! The last vote showed that Mr. BREED's vote, cast for CALLICOTT, would elect him. This time, on the ninety-second vote, Mr. BREED *did so vote*. The next moment Mr. T. C. FIELDS' name was called. Asking to be excused from voting—the old dodge—again began to filibuster. His party were about to have their hopes blasted once more. He was turbulent, excited, violent in the extreme. Mr. SHERWOOD called him to order. Mr. FIELDS "did not care for calls, or order, or the rules." He would yield nothing, for nobody, for no reason. Mr. DAVIS, of Tioga, demanded that the rules of the House should be enforced. Mr. FIELDS: "I tell you that you cannot enforce the rules." And then the packed lobby and galleries and the Democratic members shouted like old Tammany. "I take all the responsibility. You cannot put me down, and you cannot consummate the arrangement for the election of Mr. CALLICOTT," was the language of Mr. FIELDS. He defied the House. "Go on," cries Mr. DEAN. "Go on," shout the Democrats. "Give me some cider," says Mr. FIELDS. [The cider was brought in.]

Whoever has been in Tammany, when Capt. RENDERS was on the table indulging in denunciations and strong language peculiar to himself, while bedlam reigns, can understand the state of things in the House at this moment. Mr. MOULTON moved a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him of the state of things in the House. The question is put in confusion indescribable, and, amid all sorts of shouting and excited language, is declared carried. Messrs. SHERWOOD, DAVIS, and BRAND, the Clerk appoints such committee.

Mr. FIELDS proceeded, and threatened to turn the Clerk out. The lobby and galleries shouted a ready approval, and it looked as though the threat might be carried out.

The Committee retired to the Executive Chamber.

Mr. FIELDS then read a letter which one LIVINGSTON wrote to "F. WOOD," saying that he understood that Mr. CALLICOTT would aid him (WOOD) if he would assist him (CALLICOTT.)

The Committee to the Governor, through Mr. DAVIS, reported that they had conferred with him, and that in reply he gave the assurance that he would at once take the subject into consideration and extend the required protection.

Mr. FIELDS then continued in the most extreme filibuster fashion. Mr. SHERWOOD called him to order. The Clerk ruled that Mr. FIELDS was out of order. Mr. F. said he cared little for the ruling of the Clerk. He considered it wrong, and that was enough for him. The galleries gave three cheers for SEYMOUR, and Mr. FIELDS was encouraged to proceed as before, and referred to "our Democratic Governor" in a manner more agreeable to the mob than creditable to the Executive.

Mr. DEAN offered a resolution that neither the Senate nor the Governor has any right to interfere with the proceedings of the House.

Mr. SHERWOOD proposed to debate the resolution. The Clerk decided that it was not in order pending the roll call. Mr. FIELDS, as before, said the Clerk was wrong and could not be submitted to.

Mr. MOULTON, of Montgomery, a Democrat, said that he was ashamed of the galleries and lobby, and gave notice that he should, on the recurrence of the scenes of a few moments since, insist that the lobby and galleries should be cleared, and if there was no other power to clear them, he would go to the Governor and insist that he should furnish the requisite force. Mr. MOULTON confessed himself disgusted with the whole proceedings.

This brief speech had the effect, for the moment at least, to bring FIELDS and his fillibustering associates to their senses, and there was comparative order, though Mr. FIELDS proceeded in defiance of the rules as laid down by the Clerk.

Provoked and overridden, the Union members preserved their temper and allowed Mr. FIELDS to proceed, who denounced Mr. CALLICOT, read letters and made assertions with the view of showing a bargain to elevate him to the Speakership, and that Mr. CALLICOTT was unworthy of the position, because he borrowed $100 from one CHURCH a year or two ago.

At twenty minutes past 1 o'clock, when Mr. CUSHMAN, the Clerk, was temporarily absent, Mr. MURPHY, Democrat, from Erie, sprang to the desk and moved that the Hon. SAXTON SMITH, from Putnam, take the chair. Mr. SMITH not being present, Mr. DEAN was voted in. He was not present. It was moved that Mr. MURPHY himself take the chair. Mr. MURPHY declared all these motions carried, though the confusion was utterly indescribable. Members instantly sprang to their feet and a general mob made toward the Speaker's and Clerk's desk. Man not in the habit of indulging in strong language, did so now. The Union members placed themselves in attitude, declaring "Never! never!" "We will never submit to this." "Let revolution come, we are ready!" The Democrats shout "Stand your ground, MURPHY! Turn them out! turn them out!" In this the lobby and galleries joined. Pandamonia was eclipsed. It seemed that a single spark would set everything in a flame, and that violence must inevitably ensue.

The Democratic members attempted to address Mr. MURPHY in the chair. Everything was drowned in the storm of denunciation and threats. Mr. MURPHY attempts to exercise the functions of Speaker. At this juncture, Mr. CUSHMAN, the Clerk, came in, and the Union men addressed him, but with as little success as the Democrats did Mr. MURPHY. The Union members, conscious of the correctness of their position, and willing to meet, then and there, whatever might come, rose to the dignity of the occasion.

The Democrats faltered in the revolutionary purpose with which Mr. MURPHY usurped the chair. The anti-fighting Democrats sided with the Union men, and demanded that Mr. MURPHY should come down from the chair. Not quite prepared for the consequences of pushing the scheme of violence, if not of bloodshed, the revolutionists brought Mr. MURPHY from the chair, and Mr. CUSHMAN resumes his duties, with general acquiescence.

Mr. SAXTON SMITH declared how much he regretted these proceedings, and asked for unanimous consent to move an adjournment, pledging himself to do his utmost to produce that state of things that would lead to an election.

The Union men to a man objected, and declared that they would sit it out indefinitely, in order to produce an organization; they had adjourned enough; time enough had been consumed; lawlessness and threats had prevailed long enough; after what had happened they had but a single duty to perform, and they would do it.

2:20.—The time for closing this dispatch has arrived. Comparative good feeling has ensued. Mr. MURPHY is explaining his course. The Democrats are on the defensive.

The Mayor is in the House, and a police force is understood to be near at hand.

No one disguises that we were carried to the very verge of revolution inaugurated in bloodshed.

Nothing was ever more glaring than the inconsistency of the Democratic members, led on by Mr. FIELDS, to-day. When they supposed they had got everything secure,—when they supposed they were safe in allowing a vote to proceed, they were all at once sticklers for the rules, and were ready enough to proceed to a vote. One vote was taken, with no result. The next proceeding they were in glee, in the hope that some arrangement or other which they had made would elect Mr. TRIMMER. But the voting took another turn, which would elect Mr. CALLICOTT. Then it was that the fillibustering and threats of violence commenced again, in which Mr. FIELDS and Mr. DEAN were the most conspicuous. They declared that the roll should not be called through—that CALLICOTT should not be chosen—that the House should not be organized.

Conduct like this needs no comment to insure for it the disapprobation and disgust of all men who have a sense of honor or decency. RODERICK.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 24—11.30 P. M.

The action of the Union members in going for an adjournment, was predicated on the fact that two of their number were temporarily absent, and might not be in the house to vote. It was deemed most prudent to accept the offer of the Democrats to take the vote on Monday at 11 A. M. The Democrats are dispirited, and some of them give it up. The Unionists will adhere to CALLICOTT to the last. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 24.

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS, of New-York, on a question of privilege, desired to bring to the notice of the House the gross libel and misrepresentation contained in the New-York *Evening Post*, of yesterday, designating him as the leader of imported ruffians and bullies. He denied the statement, and held that although the Democrats had resolved to resist now and always an organization based upon fraud and corruption, and bargain and sale, and everything that was dishonorable; yet they were, and always had been, and always would be, in favor of maintaining law and order.

The ninety-first ballot for Speaker was then taken, with the following result:

Trimmer	60
Callicott	60
Depew	1

The ninety-second ballot was then taken.

When Mr. BREED's name was called, he voted for Mr. CALLICOTT, thus insuring him one majority, as the vote then stood.

A tremendous excitement followed this vote.

When Mr. FIELDS' name was called, he rose to explain his vote.

Immediately several Republican members rose and called Mr. FIELDS to order, on the ground that it was not in order to "explain a vote" till the call was finished.

Mr. FIELDS argued that during the whole session explanations of votes had been entertained at the time the name of a member was called. He refused to give way, and begged leave to state that he had been informed that a plan had been laid down by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD in the Republican caucus that the acting-Clerk of this Assembly should persist in calling the roll without taking notice of any Democratic member who might rise in order.

Mr. DAVIS endeavored to interrupt Mr. FIELD's remarks on a point of order amidst much confusion and excitement.

Mr. FIELDS refused to give way.

The confusion and excitement now became intense, the galleries and lobbies joining in it.

Mr. MOULTON, (Dem.,) rose and amidst the noise of the outsiders, moved that a Committee wait on the Governor and ask his protection.

At this time all the members of the Assembly were upon their feet.

The Clerk put Mr. MOULTON's motion to a vote, and declared it carried.

Messrs. DAVIS, SHERWOOD, and BRAND, were appointed as the Committee to wait on Gov. SEYMOUR.

Mr. MURPHY declared that the Clerk was only in the desk by the sufferance of the members of this Assembly, and that if he should attempt to violate the rules, he should move that the Clerk be removed, and a temporary presiding officer appointed who would observe the rules.

Mr. FIELDS continued speaking amidst repeated interruptions.

Much confusion and turmoil also existed in the galleries.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. FIELDS read a letter from JOHN LIVINGSTON, of New-York, to FERNANDO WOOD, begging that he (WOOD) would go for CALLICOTT for Speaker, and stating that CALLICOTT had several times called on Hon. D. O. BEARN, a member of the present Assembly, to obtain an introduction to FERNANDO WOOD, and that CALLICOTT said that if Mr. WOOD would assist him (CALLICOTT) to gain the Speakership, he (CALLICOTT) would do all he could to aid Mr. WOOD.

After frequent interruptions of Mr. FIELDS in his remarks, and exciting demonstrations from outsiders,

Judge DEAN rose to a question of privilege, and begged that the galleries might be compelled to observe order. If this could not be accomplished in any other way, he should move that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. MOULTON (Democrat) said that he did not desire to stop debate, but if further disorderly proceedings were had in the galleries, he should insist on having them cleared. If there was no force here to do it, he should move for a Committee to request the Governor to deputize a sufficient number of men to preserve order here.

Quiet then being restored,

Mr. FIELDS continued his remarks, saying that every effort should be made by him to prevent the consummation of this infamous bargain. It should not be carried through unless it was done on the Sabbath. In the course of his remarks, while declaring Mr. CALLICOTT corrupt and unfit to occupy the Speaker's Chair, he charged that in 1860, when Mr. CALLICOTT was a member of the Judiciary Committee, there was a bill before that Committee in the defeat of which a gentlemen from this city was largely interested on account of his position as landlord of the anti-rent lands. The bill was reported against by Mr. CALLICOTT as "unfit to pass," and Mr. CALLICOTT expressed to the gentlemen to whom he (FIELDS) referred the opinion "that the bill was most unjust and improper." The following day he sent the following letter to the gentleman oppose to the bill:

CONGRESS HALL, ALBANY, March 5, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Will you do me the favor to lend me your check for one hundred dollars for a few days. An unexpected draft has been made on me to be paid to-day, and I shall have to send home for the money. Please send the amount per bearer,

And much oblige yours, truly,

T. C. CALLICOTT.

Mr. FIELDS resuming his remarks said: The person to whom this letter was sent has opened to be out of town at the time it was delivered. Three days afterward this CALLICOTT sent to the same gentleman requesting a loan of one hundred and fifty dollars. The gentleman seeing the object of CALLICOTT refused him the loan. This would have been nothing had not CALLICOTT immediately after this occurrence gone into the House and voted in favor of the passage of the bill he had before reported against as "unfit to pass." He (FIELDS) held this as conclusive evidence of corruption and dishonesty on the part of CALLICOTT, and he (FIELDS) would pause here to see if Mr. CALLICOTT would move for a committee of investigation.

Mr. CALLICOTT not noticing the charge,

Mr. FIELDS continued his remarks and at this hour (1 o'clock) is still speaking.

Half-past 1 O'clock, P. M.—During Mr. FIELD's remarks, five minutes ago, the Clerk was absent from his seat and from the Chamber.

A motion was made to put Mr. SAXTON SMITH in the chair temporarily.

Mr. SMITH not being present a motion was made that Judge DEAN should take the chair during the absence of the Clerk.

Great confusion now ensued, when a motion was made by several Democratic members that Mr. MURPHY should take the chair, and the motion was declared carried by its movers.

Mr. MURPHY immediately took the Chair.

A scene of fierce excitement ensued.

The Republican and Democratic members rushed to the front of the desk, the former shouting "Come down, you scoundrel," and others crying out, "Stand up for your rights," while the friends of Mr. MURPHY rallied to his side.

Mr. POST placed one hand in his breast pocket, in a threatening attitude, as though about to draw a revolver, while he held a stick in the other hand.

Several other members also placed their hands in their pockets, apparently about to draw their weapons.

After the most intense excitement, when a scene of bloodshed seemed on the point of being inaugurated, the Clerk reappeared, and after further shouts and exclamations, Mr. MURPHY gave way to the Clerk, who again took his seat.

When order was restored—

Mr. HUTCHINS held that it was perfectly in order during the temporary absence of the Clerk to move to appoint a temporary presiding officer. This body had been left without a head, and consequently was not in a condition to transact business. There was no cause for the terrible excitement of the Republican members. This was only a fourth of the Session. A clerk of a former assembly presided and was only in the chair by sufferance and by law.

Mr. DEAN called attention to a case which had occurred in Congress when a temporary presiding officer was chosen after the Clerk had been for some time acting as such.

Mr. SHERWOOD said that was an instance when the Clerk had refused to call the roll.

The Clerk of the Assembly here made an explanation that he had been temporarily absent and had requested his Deputy to act during his absence.

Mr. FIELDS: This House knows no Deputy. No Deputy had a right to be there.

Mr. FIELDS continued his speech, during which he was repeatedly called to order.

Mr. DAVIS at length appealed to the gentleman from New-York (Mr. FIELDS) not to outrage rules he had himself voted to adopt and compel the House to declare him in contempt, and arraign him at the bar. He made a speech of a conciliatory character, stating that while the crowd in the lobbies, called together by the existing question, had certainly acted in a disorderly manner, he hoped returning reason would dictate to all members to remember their duty to observe the rules they themselves had adopted. In the scene recently enacted he himself had joined in the excitement, finding it contagious. He now expressed the hope that good feeling would be again restored. In regard to the gentleman, (CALLICOTT,) the candidate of the Republican Party for Speaker, it was believed by them that he was not corrupt and bankrupt in character, as described. It was a libel on the constituency of the gentleman (CALLICOTT) in Kings County, as well as on the Democratic Party, to believe that he was such an ulcer as described. Surely his constituency could not have elected him if they believed him corrupt.

Mr. MURPHY, rising to a question of privilege, said: A few moments ago, when no Clerk was present and the Assembly was without any presiding officer, he (MURPHY) made a motion to elect Mr. SAXTON SMITH as temporary Chairman. It was not to create disorder that he made that motion, but to insure the preservation of order by having some one in the Chair authorized to preserve it. It had been charged in the Republican newspapers that he (MURPHY) had said that if CALLICOTT was elected Speaker, he could never take his seat. He (MURPHY) had never held any such threat of violence, and he denied ever having used such language.

Mr. SHAW—Did the gentleman say that "if CALLICOTT was elected he should never take his seat alive?

Mr. MURPHY. Never! The statement is false. He repeated, however, that he should resist by every lawful means what he considered an outrage and an injury to the State.

Mr. RENDINGTON inquired if before Mr. MURPHY took the chair Mr. FIELDS had not entered from the cloak-room and winked at him to do so?

Mr. MURPHY and Mr. FIELDS denied that there was the slightest foundation for Mr. RENDINGTON's statement.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 24—3 P. M.

There has been no change. Mr. MURPHY, of Erie, is speaking on a question of privilege.

3.15 P. M.—Mr. FIELDS, of New-York, has just taken the floor.

Mr. SHERMAN said that he had himself made the motion without consultation with any person.

Mr. FERAN, of Richmond County, desired to be understood that he as a democrat had not voted for the resolution to place Mr. MURPHY in the chair, for he regarded it as meant only as a joke. The Clerk had sometimes delayed the announcement of votes during the temporary absence of members, and he (FERAN) thought that as a matter of courtesy, no notice should have been taken of the temporary absence of the Clerk from this chamber. He (FERAN) was responsible for his own acts only. He could inform the gentleman from Tioga County (DAVIS) that coming here as he (FERAN) did, from the Quarantine District, he knew perfectly well that contagion was confined to the place where diseases rage. He was happy to say, however, that the contagion had not yet reached him (FERAN.) He had remained quietly in his seat and had not joined the rabble in front of the Speaker's desk, and when he saw the gentleman from Tioga County (DAVIS) with his long arms outstretched and shaking his fists over the heads of members, he (FERAN) thought he had been lucky to keep out of his (DAVIS') reach. He desired further to say that he should resist by all lawful and parliamentary means the consummation of corrupt bargains, but that he should yield to the will of the majority of this Assembly whenever a Speaker should be properly elected.

Mr. FIELDS then resumed the floor, and after several questions of privilege had been raised and argued, continued his speech.

5½ o'clock P. M.

Mr. MUNROE has just entered the Assembly Chamber.

As soon as he reached his seat he rose to a question of privilege, and said that he wished to give notice that the time had almost come when the Republicans would insist on a vote being taken. They would claim protection if they were not able to protect themselves. Again he said they would try to protect themselves.

Mr. FIELDS, on a question of privilege, said that the remarks of the gentleman from Onondaga (MUNROE) partook of the nature of a threat. He had probably been out to arm himself.

Mr. FIELDS then made the charge that Mr. POST, of Cayuga, had, during the exciting scene in the Chamber this morning, entered the Chamber armed, and had drawn a pistol from his pocket. This was a high breach of privilege.

The gentleman (POST) was in his seat and he (FIELDS) desired to inquire if the charge was true.

Mr. POST did not reply.

Mr. DARCY spoke in condemnation of Mr. CALLICOTT's course and in defense of his (CALLICOTT's) constituents who had elected him to a seat in this Assembly without any knowledge that he (CALLICOTT) would prove a traitor, for they hated traitors as much today as they did when traitors fired the first gun against Fort Sumter. In relation to the question of privilege which had been raised he (DARCY) charged that he had seen one member of this House place his hand on a pistole in the breast pocket, while other Republicans had rolled up their sleeves, looking as if they were ready to plunge to their elbows in blood. If they were so eager to fight and use weapons they had better leave this Chamber and go to the Rappahannock where the enemies of our country are gathered in battle array.

After a long debate on all sorts of subjects, Judge DEAN, as a basis of compromise, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House now take a recess till 3 o'clock on Monday, at which hour, immediately after the calling of the roll, and before the reading of the journal, a vote shall be taken for Speaker and Clerk, so that Mr. TRIMMER may be Speaker, with Mr. CUSHMAN as Clerk, or Mr. DEPEW, Mr. DAVIS or Mr. SHERWOOD, Speaker, with Mr. SICKLES as Clerk, with the understanding that all Committees and places under the gentlemen elected shall be fairly, equally and justly divided between the two political parties, and this vote shall not be interrupted by debate or explanations of any kind or upon any point.

Mr. MALTOON, of Oswego, would firmly object to any resolution that might be offered here, and to any motion that might be made to adjourn. He had been faith broken before. He would now remain here at his post as long as life was in him, until an organization was effected.

The Clerk decided that the resolution of Judge DEAN could not be entertained, as one objection had been made to it.

Much commotion at this time existed on the floor. Several members were proposing compromises, Mr. FIELDS still holding his right to the floor.

Mr. FERAN, of Richmond, on a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to examine each member on the floor, and to report forthwith whether any of the members are armed or carry concealed weapons, and the name or the names of the member or members so armed, in order that this House may take such action as they deem necessary.

Objection being made to the resolution, the Clerk decided that the resolution could not be entertained.

Mr. FIELDS appealed from the decision of the Clerk.

Pending the appeal Mr. ANDREWS, on behalf of the Republican members, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn until 11, on Monday morning, at which time, immediately after the calling of the roll and before the reading of the journal, a vote shall be taken for Speaker without interruption by debate or explanations upon any points of any kind.

Mr. MALTOON objected to the resolution, unless the word "recess" was used, as he understood that otherwise the business could not be resumed at the point where it is left off.

After explanation of the point, Mr. RENDINGTON objected to the resolution.

Mr. CALLICOTT rose and said—I ask any gentlemen or friend of mine to withdraw his objection to that. Fear nothing from the reflection in regard to Sunday—fear nothing. Delay the vote until Monday morning. I trust all objections will be withdrawn.

Mr. RENDINGTON then withdrew his objection. the resolution was adopted, and the Assembly adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Burnside in Consultation with the Authorities.

The Government Expecting Good News From Vicksburgh.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 24.

Gen. BURNSIDE is again in Washington, working indefatigably with the President, Secretary of War, and Gen. HALLECK.

It is stated that the Government is confident of soon receiving good news from Vicksburgh.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Jan. 24.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE was in this city to-day and had an interview with President LINCOLN, Secretary STANTON and Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

It is generally believed here that all the reports, that any portion of the Army of the Potomac has recently crossed the Rappahannock are without foundation in fact.

A telegram from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, says that there is not anything of interest to communicate.

JOHN H. BOYLE and CHARLES POWELL, lately arrested near Dumfries, were both rebel Captains on Gen. STUART's Staff. The evidence against them seems to be conclusive as to their being spies who dressed in citizens' clothes, kept their chief constantly advised of our movements, and especially just before the last rebel raid on Dumfries.

FRAUDS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Judge-Advocate General has taken preliminary steps for full investigation of the alleged frauds connected with the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia. The testimony, in part, has already been procured. The transactions relate to tents, caps, clothing and other supplies—shoddy entering largely, it is said, into the contracts. The report states that the frauds, at large, figure, in the aggregate, several millions.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 24.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of Dr. W. S. G. MORTON, asking for compensation for the use of ether in the army and navy.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution supplementary to the act to provide for the imprisonment of persons convicted of crime in the District of Columbia. Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill relating to jurors in courts of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish the office of Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) called up the resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept the title to League Island unless Congress shall further direct.

It was discussed at some length by Messrs. COWAN, FOSTER and GRIMES.

The resolution was adopted by yeas 21, nays 18.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate any information he may have received from the Commissioners appointed for the District of South Carolina, under the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary States and districts.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) called up the bill providing for increased clerical force in the Quartermaster-General's office.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the section providing for a solicitor and three auditors, was stricken out and the bill was amended, so as to give four clerks of class 4, ninety clerks of class 1, thirty copyists and six laborers.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment, as a new section, providing that in settling the accounts of officers for clothing or supplies, the affidavits of an officer may be received to show the loss of vouchers and papers tending to show that any apparent deficiency was occasioned by an unavoidable accident or loss in actual service, and such affidavit may be considered as evidence to establish the fact with or without other evidence as the Secretary of War may deem proper.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.) moved to amend the amendment, by inserting the words "stating that he knows of no witness by whom he can prove the facts."

Mr. FESSENDEN thought the amendment would embarrass the action of the Departments very much. He would prefer to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.) objected to the withdrawal, as he deemed the original amendment eminently just and proper.

Mr. FESSENDEN insisting upon it, his amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.) renewed the amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment to the amendment was rejected by yeas 17; nays 18.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.) the amendment was amended so as to restrict its provisions to the commanding officer of a company.

The amendment as amended was then adopted by yeas 21; nays 17, and the bill was passed.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.) introduced a bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific Railroad and its branches. Referred to a Select Committee.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Execution of a Teamster for the Murder of a Negro.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

As an accompaniment to rumors of battle and slaughter of hundreds on the Rappahannock, which are listened to with equanimity, a shudder has, notwithstanding, pervaded this community to-day at the death of a solitary individual. This was FREDERICK LEWIS, aged about 20, an army teamster, whose home is at Washington, and who was hung at 1 o'clock for the murder, at Camp Hamilton, on 2d September last, of a negro named TOM, employed at the time by the Government.

Horrible as is the deliberate butchery of any human being, the law, both civil and military, in this case demanded it, and few instances can be cited of a more hardened culprit. It frequently occurs that soldiers in our army indulge low and brutal instincts, by forcibly robbing, striking or insulting unfortunate blacks, whose only crime is that both they and their ancestors have been for generations victims of a cruel injustice. The youth in question, who was lame, had indulged at least in the two last tendencies, to a degree exceeding his fellows, and, upon a rude provocation, was called by his victim a "crippled son of a b——h." He had then no weapon, but promised to kill him the next day. This he accomplished at the time specified, by deliberately shooting him in cold blood. He was tried three weeks ago, by court-martial, and readily confessed his crime, expressing a wish also to kill a few more "d—d niggers." The result was a sentence of death, approved by Gen. DIX. Pale and wild-eyed, he was led from his cell in the Fortress this morning, by Capt. BLAKE, Provost Marshal, and assisted into a wagon. He calmly nodded to the soldiers around, saying repeatedly "Good bye, men," and was driven to a tug which transported him to the Rip Raps. Silently he was led to the scaffold with his arms bound, accompanied by Rev. Mr. KEKROOR, Chaplain Third New-York Regiment, quietly he stood facing the assemblage, and as the black cap was drawn over his head and face, his only words were "Good bye all." The rope being adjusted to his neck, the Provost Marshal drew a support from under the platform, and the condemned man fell with a jerk. He struggled hard for some moments, but finally ceased. Muscular shiverings followed, and all was still.

I did not attend, and can give no "graphic" description. The man was unknown, and the public do not require it. The sight was harrowing and disgusting. Although enjoined by law, the execution of a human being is in all cases horrible.

Sympathy for the culprit is expressed by certain persons here, because he "only killed a negro." Their counterparts are often found elsewhere. It is gratifying to others to see that as an end has arrived to swindling poor negroes of their wages, selling their families, flogging their backs raw, and mutilating them, under United States rule, neither can they be murdered with impunity, as heretofore. The poor creatures will gladden at the thought.

NOAH NELSON, Company C, Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, died yesterday of acute bronchitis, at Hampton Hospital, in this neighborhood. N.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 23.

Commodore MORRIS captured one schooner and two sloops, last night, at the north of the Carrytuck Creek, near the James River. The schooner's cargo was purchased in Norfolk, and the bills amounted to $5,000, and consisted of gum shellac, quinine, boots, shoes and a general assortment.

The steamboat *John A. Warner*, Capt. CONE, arrived here this afternoon from Washington, loaded with army ambulances.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 24.

A recent report of the Board of Underwriters shows that the losses to the shipping engaged in the coastwise and foreign trade, during the past year, amount to six and a half millions of dollars—an extraordinary excess over former years.

The opposition steamer *Moses Taylor* is advertised to sail for Panama on the 11th of March.

The Legislature of Washington Territory has passed an act punishing persons refusing to receive "legal tender notes" at par, by imposing a fine of from five to ten hundred dollars, and imprisonment for six months.

The telegraph poles are all set from the northern border of California to Vancouver, Washington Territory, and the wires will be placed on the poles in less than three months.

Trade is depressed. Sales of 1,000 tons of Cumberland coal here and on the way at a decline from last quotations. Candles—sales 1,000 boxes at 18½c. @19c. per pound.

SUCCESSES IN ARKANSAS.

Our Gunboats Over Three Hundred Miles Up the White River.

Capture of St. Charles, Duval's Bluff and Des Arc.

Provisions, Cannon, Small Arms and Ammunition Secured.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The Secretary of the Navy received the following to-day.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 23.

I have just (5:30 P. M.,) received a telegram from Memphis, Tenn., from Acting Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, on board the "United States steamer *Black Hawk*, Mouth of White River, Jan. 20," as follows:

"We have taken St. Charles, Duval's Bluff and Des Arc, and the light drafts are over three hundred miles above the mouth of the White River. The *Des Kalb*, Lieut.-Commander WALKER, captured at Deval's Bluff two 8-inch guns, with carriages, ammunition, &c., two hundred field rifles, and three platform cars, and at Des Arc we captured 39 prisoners and a quantity of arms and ammunition."

(Signed) A. L. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain

THE PLACES CAPTURED.

St. Charles is a small post-village in Arkansas County.

Des Arc is a small town in Prairie County, on the White River, about 50 miles northeast of Little Rock. It is situated in a rich cotton and corn growing district, and used to have considerable trade. The river is navigable by steamboats from this point to its mouth, in all stages of water. The town was laid out in 1848, and has some 300 inhabitants.

Duval's Bluff is located in Prairie County, Ark., and is a post-village. The rebels have for some time had a number of guns posted in the vicinity.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded from Below —The New Gunboats at Cairo, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863.

The steamer *Die Vernon*, from Memphis, brought up to-day a considerable number of the sick and wounded from the late battle-fields of Vicksburgh and Arkansas Post. Twenty of these died on the passage up from wounds, sickness and exhaustion. Among them were men belonging to the Eighty-third Indiana, Third Iowa and One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Regiments, one Lieutenant of the latter, besides five rebel soldiers. Their bodies were landed near the naval depôt, wrapped in their own gray blankets—the soldiers' only winding-sheet—and were placed in coffins and conveyed in a steamer to the Mound City Cemetery for burial. The *New Era* gunboat yesterday brought up the remains of the brave GWINN, who fell mortally wounded while in command of the gunboat *Benton* at Vicksburgh. To-day, at noon, the body was landed and forwarded to his friends by the Illinois Central Railroad. The flags on all the National vessels in port were displayed at half-mast. Capt. PHELPS, on behalf of Commander PENNOCK, who is too ill to leave his quarters, received the remains, which were covered by the American flag and borne upon the shoulders of six sailors. A squad of marines escorted the body, all the naval officers at the station in full uniform walking in procession to the depôt. Unfeigned respect and even admiration is entertained among all naval men in the West for this gallant officer.

Capt. WALK arrived yesterday from St. Louis, to take charge of the new gunboat *Lafayette*. He is esteemed one of the bravest commanders on the Western waters, and his urbanity is equal to his courage, he is also an excellent disciplinarian, and it is believed, in his hands, the *Lafayette* will make a decided impression on the rhinoceros hides of the rebels along the Mississippi.

The *Little Rebel*, which, it will be remembered, was built at Pittsburgh, for towing at New-Orleans, and was afterward captured by Commodore FARRAGUT as a gunboat, is undergoing alterations. Her iron armor is being removed, and iron casemates are to be substituted. She is hereafter to be used as a dispatch boat. She is one of the fastest boats of her power and length on the Western waters. She is in command of Capt. GREGORY, an intrepid and able officer of much experience.

The *Lafayette* has received all her guns, and yesterday steamed to her former anchorage in the Ohio, preparatory to receiving her crew, coal, &c. The gunboat *Eastport*, having undergone extensive alterations and repairs, came down from Mound City yesterday, and is now receiving her guns.

Paymaster KELLY has arrived from Chicago and has been assigned to the *Lafayette*. A portion of her other officers, and also part of her crew, are on board.

The Ohio, under the heavy rains and melting snow, has steadily risen, until its banks are higher than they have been known at the same season for several years. There is now a five knot current in the river, and boats have to do much puffing and blowing to get up stream.

The rain of the last two days has ceased, and the weather is much milder; but the streets of Cairo—the least said about them the better. DE SOTO.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

A Fleet of Boats on the Cumberland Attacked—The Rebels Driven Off, &c.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The fleet left yesterday noon. Last night, opposite Bettstown Landing, they were fired into by the rebels with three field pieces on the bluff. The gunboat *St. Clair* engaged the enemy, who were driven into the woods. The fleet arrived safely at Clarksville.

Col. WILLIAM B. STOKES, of the First Tennessee Cavalry, in a personal difficulty yesterday at Murfreesboro, was shot by Capt. FLEMING, of the same regiment. His wound is a serious one. FLEMING has disappeared.

FUNERAL OF GRANT THORBURN.—The funeral of GRANT THORBURN, formerly a gentleman of considerable note in this City, took place yesterday from the Scotch Presbyterian Church, in Fourteenth-street. The services were performed by Rev. Dr. DE WITT, assisted by Rev. Dr. HENRY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—And of the Early Literature it Embodies. By George P. Marsh. New-York: Charles Scribner.

For this work, as for Mr. Marsh's former admirable treatise on the English language, we are indebted to the stimulus afforded by an invitation to deliver a course of public lectures. In the present instance, our obligation is to the Trustees of the Lowell Institute; in the former we had to thank the management of Columbia College. Though neither book is essential to the completeness of the other, the two form together a noble monument of comprehensive and thorough learning, of fine, scholarly taste, and of philosophic judgment. Of the two, the present course—for the form of lectures is retained in the book—is, perhaps, the more substantial and valuable. Treating of the language in its origin and literary history, rather than in its anatomical structure and grammatical development, it lays down general principles of great importance to scholars everywhere, at the same time that it puts us in possession of a far more judicious, integral and satisfactory view of the literature than was previously accessible.

The period to whose literary history Mr. Marsh devotes this volume begins with the thirteenth century, and closes with the sixteenth. The principal literary movements of these four centuries he reviews in their order, beginning with Layamons' "Chronicle of Brutus," and ending with Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Politie." In the first the language, ceasing to be Anglo-Saxon, and just becoming English, is still rude, elementary and imperfect; in the last it has grown to that magnificent richness and flexibility which made it a fit medium for the genius of Spenser, Bacon or Shakespeare. Dividing the four centuries into several periods, Mr. Marsh constantly considers the language and literature together, thus making each illustrate the other, and giving new interest to the study of both. Beginning with the origin of the English in the primitive Teutonic stock, he gives in two lectures a comprehensive view of the Anglo-Saxon people and tongue; he then exhibits the reciprocal effect and final fusion of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French languages, the British nation and British speech slowly becoming one together. The works which have been preserved from the semi-Saxon period, the "Chronicle of Brutus," the *Ancren Rivoli* and the *Ormulum*, he discusses at considerable length, as they well deserve, from the light they shed upon the early constructions and tendencies of the language during the dark age of English philological history—the first half of the thirteenth century. In the lecture upon the period from 1250 to 1350, he cites a proclamation of Henry III., issued in 1258; the romance of "Kyng Allasunder;" the "Owl and the Nightingale;" the "Geste of Kyng Horn;" the "Surtees Psalter;" the "Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester;" the "Chronicle of Robert of Brunne;" and the political songs and poems of the fourteenth century. Next we are brought to the study of the period from 1350 to the time of Langlande, the supposed author of "Piers' Ploughmen;" the principal movements of this period are the travels of Sir John Manorville, and the poems of Lawrence Minot. "Piers' Ploughman" Mr. Marsh dwells upon at great length, not only as illustrating the essential difference between the Anglo-Saxon literature and that which is indisputably English, but also because justice has never been done to its great political merits and its importance in English literary history. Wycliffe and his school form the subject of one of the most interesting lectures of the whole course, which is followed by a profoundly appreciative discussion of Chaucer and Gower, in which ample justice is done to the great poet of the "Canterbury Tales," at the same time that the condition and characteristics of the language, as it existed in his time and is illustrated in his writings, are minutely and most instructively demonstrated. The period from the beginning of the Fifteenth Century, to the time of Caxton is next taken up, including the writings of Thomas Occleve, the "King's Quair," by James I., of Scotland, the poems of Lydgate, and the prose writings of Bishop Peacock. In the lecture which treats of the language and literature from the time of Caxton to the accession of Elizabeth, an account is given of the services which that famous printer rendered to literature, with an extract from his introduction to the "Morte d'Arthur;" to Lord Berners' translation of "Froissart," a very high importance is attributed, both philological and literary. The pretensions of Sir Thomas More are rather unfavorably considered; and of Tyndale's translation of the New Testament, it is said that it exerted a more marked influence upon English philology than any other native production between the ages of Chaucer and Shakespeare. Passing to the poetical writers of this period, Mr. Marsh says it is little to the credit of modern taste that so gross and repulsive an author as Skelton,—whose reputation is due, however, to his classical scholarship mainly,—should be better known to students of old English literature than the graceful and elegant Surrey and Wyatt. But while the latter two did much to refine and polish the language of poetry, they are to be responsible for depriving it of something of its force and energy, by lessening the authority of Chaucer, and causing him to be neglected, until Spenser, half a century later, declared him to be the fountain and reservoir of the English tongue.

The concluding lecture treats of the period of Elizabeth; in it Mr. Marsh speaks of Sackville, Holinshed, Stanihurst, Euphuism, Sir Philip Sidney, Joshua Sylvester, Spenser, Lord Bacon, Puttenham's "Arte of English Poesie," the translations of Plutarch, Pliny, Virgil and Ovid; the "Decades of Peter Martyr" the "Travels of Virtomannus," "Hakluyt's Voyages and Travels," "Hooker's Ecclesiastical Politie," and, finally, of Shakespeare, though not at much length or with much elaboration of criticism. Mr. Marsh does not, however, fall in with the current of fashion of ascribing to the great dramatist every intellectual accomplishment. Drawing a striking parallel between him and Chaucer, he shows that each was deeply indebted to the age and circumstances amid which he lived. In England, at the time of Shakespeare, the human intellect, head, affections and passions were more fully developed than in any cotemporaneous people. The Englishman of that period was at a more advanced point for the comprehensive observation of human life and nature, than has ever yet been reached in the society of any other of the Gothic or Romance nations. Chaucer had great advantages over Shakespeare in possessing a better philological trainer. He knew French nearly as well as English, beside Latin and Italian; while Shakespeare had acquired nothing beyond the merest smattering of any language save his own. In using that language, however, he employs a comparatively limited vocabulary. His entire stock of words is not more than one-half or one-third of those in use at his time. He employs in all, little over fifteen thousand, and of these a large number chiefly of Latin origin, occur but once or twice in his pages. His marvelous power of diction lies in skillful selection and combination, and the existence of the whole copious English vocabulary was necessary for its exercise. As in Italy Cimabue, Giotto, Fra Angelico, and Perugino were indispensable to the existence of a Raphael, so all previous English philology and literature were required to create the language necessary for the revelations of Shakespeare.

The fault of this book, as of its author's writings in general, is the tendency of a certain heaviness of style, which is little surprising in one whose studies have lain so much among the earlier treasures of our literature. But this is a trifling defect. On the other hand, Mr. Marsh everywhere handles his theme with the easy mastery which belongs to profound acquaintance with every branch of his subject. Familiar with the whole range of modern philological research, and especially intimate with all that concerns the languages and literatures of the great Teutonic family, and bringing to his work a mind as broadly suggestive as it is richly stored, he enriches his page with occasional observations of great worth upon a variety of kindred topics, and betrays everywhere the taste of an artist as well as the conscientiousness of a scholar. Finally, it is our judgment that no other work on English literary history in general is to be compared with this, either in point of erudition, of comprehensiveness, of philologic insight, of literary discrimination, or of permanent utility.

—It may be laid down as a general proposition, that of all books, memoirs are entitled to bear away the palm of uninterestingness. But all rules are subject to exceptions, and one of these exceptions we have in *Memoirs of Mrs. Joanna Bethune*, by her son, the late Rev. George W. Bethune, D.D., lately published by the Harpers. The life of a woman like Mrs. Bethune belongs not to her family alone. It is of right a legacy to the whole world of the living. Beyond the hearthstone of her own friends and relatives, out into the great gulf where the waters of scorn and unbelief have their familiar home, it should be permitted to flow, carrying its inspiriting freshness and encouraging example to the very doors of thoughtlessness and infidelity. The life of a true Christian is as fragrant and efficacious as the prayers of the just. There are those of this City who will remember Mrs. Bethune in her noble, self-denying labors; in her life, which was one unbroken record of trust and devotion, staying not her hand in its zeal for any obstacles that the world could interpose; wearying never of her self-imposed duties, doubting not, for a moment, that the future would bring to her labors fruition and reward, and seeking for them no other recognition and recompense in the present than that which her own conscience gave. The biography of such a mother, written by such a son as Dr. Bethune, an accomplished scholar, an eloquent orator and preacher, a poet, and a thoroughly Christian man, withal, could not be other than interesting. Other works he has published; the world knows him as an author, and critics have been loud in his praise, but, as the editor of the present volume, in a brief note, truly remarks, "Nothing from his pen will be read with greater admiration than this simple memorial of that mother who taught him to speak." It is one of those records which the world will not willingly let die—a book for which the ever-increasing demand goes far to redeem the popular taste from the brand which an apparent thirst for meretricious works has stamped upon it.

—*The Monitor; or, Jottings of a New-York Merchant During a Trip Around the Globe*, comes to us from the press of Mr. G. W. Carleton. The most careful research does not reveal to us anything approaching literary merit in its pages, and as a large lithograph of the mercantile house with which the author is connected forms the tail-piece of the book, and an engraving of the author himself the frontispiece, we are moved to the conclusion that it is printed for advertising purposes merely, and that a notice of it properly belongs to the advertising columns. We would not willingly be harsh in judgment, but it is much as though an amateur should attempt to sketch the world simply for the sake of getting his own portrait in the foreground, and his own green grocer shop or stocking store in the next most conspicuous place.

—Capt. Szabad begins his *Modern War; Its Theory and Practice*; just published by the Harpers, with the rather novel declaration that "War is no novelty in human society," and the following super-comparative sentence: "The first two brothers born in this world begun the fight, and it has ever since, from time to time, swept the face of the earth with more or less greater masses." We can readily imagine how a foreigner whose name is only susceptible of pronunciation with the adventitious aid of a sneeze and a cough, should be betrayed into a *lapsus grammaticæ*, when skirmishing with English, but how our excellent friends of Franklin-square, who write and publish the best school books of this or any other period, should be betrayed into anything of the kind, passes our comprehension. Our language contrives to flank a foreigner, all in the natural order of Providence, but natives, and educated natives, should not allow themselves to be thus surprised. We are afraid the Harpers in this instance neglected to read their own proofs. Setting this slight matter of "more greater masses" aside, Capt. Szabad has given us a very useful and interesting book, abounding with anecdote and incident gathered from the celebrated campaigns of the world, for the enlightenment of modern warriors.

—*The Black Man. His Antecedents, His Genius and His Achievements*, is the title of a book written by William Wells Brown and published by Thomas Hamilton, of this City. In stating that Mr. Brown is himself a black man, we trust we do not prejudice the reader against either the book or its author. White men have been guilty of worse things in a literary way than these brief biographies of notable men of color, which Mr. Brown furnishes us. He writes very good English, and tells his stories briefly and pointedly, avoiding that diffuse style of narrative and egotistical vein in which so many white authors and all Boston writers indulge. Not the least interesting portion of the book is the memoir of the author which prefaces it. Mr. Brown, it seems, has himself been a slave, and is versed in all the arts and mysteries of the plantation. Like many others of his race, he can boast that some of the best blood of the South flows through his dusky veins. The blue blood of Castile will, perhaps, some day find its rival in this black blood of the Carolinas. It has been a matter of some wonder and remark that these fugitive slaves should almost invariably be persons of superior talent. It should be remembered, however, that the fact of their being possessed of more than average ability, of something approaching to genius, is shown in the first instance when they make their escape from Slavery. Of course, it is a source of congratulation to us that they do not all insist on giving further proofs of genius by writing books, though, if they all write as well as Mr. Brown does, we should have very little reason to complain.

—While speaking of authors and their compositions, it occurs to us that were the Hudson Smith Carpenter, who writes the book *Transition*, which Mr. Carleton publishes, a black man, we should abuse him, and cite the book forever after as a proof that the negro race is incapable of attaining even a moderate degree of literary excellence. But as there is strong internal evidence that the Carpenter referred to is a white man, pride of race restrains us from drawing invidious comparisons between the biography he has written and the life sketches of Mr. Brown, which form the subject matter of the preceding paragraph. Miss Emma Whiting, whose biography Mr. Carpenter has seized upon as a pretence for writing a book, seems to have been a young lady possessed of much beauty of character as well as of person, and must have been a great favorite in that social circle which was graced by her presence. But it is fortunate thing that the lives of all such young ladies are not written, else the land would be flooded with books. Miss Whiting has not been fortunate in her biographer, who seems to be a fussy, pretentious sort of person, much given to twaddle and wordy piety, who never loses an opportunity of making himself appear ridiculous, and would bring the subject of his memoir into the same light were such a thing possible. It is much to be regretted that the author of *Here and Beyond* had not stopped there, without attempting to go beyond.

—*Hellas* is written by Thomas Chase, and published by Sever & Francis. In it we have notes of the author's personal observations during a tour in Greece. It is only justice to say that the same ground has been traveled before, and the story better told by other lips. To put it very mildly, Mr. Chase has a formidable rival in Edmond About. The author's reasons for publishing the book at this juncture, as given in the preface, are so extraordinary, that we doubt not that a close study of *Hellas* would reveal some very remarkable facts.

—In the *Employments of Women*, by Miss Virginia Penny, women desirous of work will find many kinds of work enumerated which they can do—many that they cannot. There seems to be no branch of business, professional or mechanical, to which Miss Penny has not devoted her laborious researches, with a view to finding therein an avenue for the employment of females. And it also seems that there is no business extant in which women are not employed to a greater or less extent; inasmuch as we find them making pins and putty as well as pies, rocking cradles in gold mines as well as cradles at home containing less auriferous lumps of clay, extending their lines of approach to almost all masculine employments, and flinging the shuttle of their genius, or ambition, across the world in a dozen different ways, woofing all humanity with the silver tissue of the feminine presence. The woman determinedly bent on finding immediate employment could, perhaps, very well dispense with the vein of cheap moralizing in which the author frequently indulges, and also with many lines of information not strictly germane to the subject, which she chooses to give; but all this goes to swell the volume of a book, and, inferentially, its value. No one will dispute, however, that the work may not only justly be called a cyclopedia of woman's work, but also a cyclopedia of all work on earth. It is published by Walker, Wise & Co., of Boston, and copies are for sale in the Bible House, Room No. 44.

—If the publication of Ellsworth's *Text Book on Penmanship* is not calculated to make a nation of good writers of us, we do not know what is. He omits nothing and executes nothing in the art of penmanship, commencing with its rudiments, and leading the learner, by degrees, up to the very inkstand of perfection. He teaches his pupils not only to form letters, but also how to frame them, how to punctuate, how to spell; how to write the tender missive, and how to mould the curt business letter. In short, Mr. Ellsworth's book may properly be styled the *vade mecum* of all who ever have occasion to put pen into ink. It is published for the author by D. Appleton & Co.

— We have not carefully perused the "Michigan State Gazeteer and Business Directory for 1863–4," coming to us from the hands of the compiler and publisher, Charles F. Clark, of Detroit, but we doubt not that it is a book cheerful and entertaining to the general reader, and one which "no gentleman's library should be without." A very brief look through its pages—or rather a glance at its title page—enables us to testify to its usefulness to Wolverines, and all who have dealings with them, inasmuch as it embraces within its scope historical and descriptive sketches of all the cities, towns and villages, throughout the State, together with classified lists of all professions, trades and pursuits; names of all organized companies, State and county officers, and full information regarding the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the State.

—We are getting a little tired of the military books or tracts that are spawned forth of late from the bowels of otherwise unemployed presses. To stick one of these thin pale little books into the soldier's hand furnishes him with about as clear an idea of the art of war as one of the Rev. Mrs. Silas Hornblower's tracts—*The Wash Woman of Finchley Common*, for instance—would of the science of theology. About the science of war on the Northern side there is altogether too much theory and too little practice—less talk and more straightforward work in the field were preferable to the present condition of things. One would have thought there were books enough, in all conscience, on war and everything either directly or remotely appertaining to it, but D. Van Nostrann publishes *Hints to Company Officers*, by Capt. C. C. Andrews; and James Wiley publishes a book on advanced guard, outpost and detachment service duty, by D. H. Mahan, LL. D.

The Negroes Preparing.—In a letter of one of our officers recently exchanged is an account of a significant circumstance, that occurred while on his way South as a prisoner:

"As we were paroled, we had more liberty than the rest of the party. Instead of staying with the rest nights, we would put up at hotels, and report to the provost in the morning and join our party. Two or three times we stayed over a day or two, and went on with the next lot. At one place, which it would be useless to mention, we found some negroes who asked us if we were Yankees. On assuring them we were, and speaking a few kind words, they asked us to follow them at a distance to a room of theirs. We had not been there long before several joined them, each speaking some word through the key-hole, without which they would get no reply from those within. They asked us innumerable questions about the North, the Administration, and the prospects of the war, which we answered to the best of our knowledge. They told us that they were organized into secret societies throughout the South, and were patiently waiting for an opportunity to render the President's expected Proclamation of Freedom their aid. Several present were men whom their masters trusted in important transactions, and many assured me that their masters could hardly be convinced they would do aught against them. In conclusion, they placed the most implicit confidence in them. They appeared to be well posted in public affairs, and one asked me if the Confederacy was going to pieces, as they said the people everywhere were grumbling and complaining of hard times, and praying for peace. One compared the Confederacy to a closet door in the room which hung on only one hinge, and that cracked!"

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

A Cold Spell—Full of Snow—Troops and Gunboats—The Capture of Arkansas Post—Health of the Place, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Cairo, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 18, 1863.

Years have passed since Cairo was visited by so cold a spell as that which we have experienced during the week just closed. Following the rain storm which began on Tuesday, there was continuous snow for forty-eight hours, with a gale of wind from the northeast, and on Friday and Saturday the thermometer fell to 12 and 15 degrees. The heavy snow fall delayed movements on the railroad; the mails have been behind time, and affairs generally have been very much at a stand in the naval and military line. Troops in the field must have suffered much from the extreme cold. Here the Illinois troops which have been doing guard duty over the 600 and odd secession prisoners, have had a hard time of it in their scanty and poorly provided barracks. The rebel prisoners, who are very poorly clad, and many almost shoeless, have shared the ill-fortune of the Union soldiers. Yesterday they were happily relieved from duress, and the whole party went on board the steamer *Hannibal* and another steamer, and were sent down the river to be exchanged at Vicksburgh, or some other central point. With them were also sent down some 700 others, who came from Louisville, making a total of about 1,300, who will be released for an equal number of Union soldiers taken at Vicksburgh and other recent fights.

There are few troops just now coming and going at this point, and the only gunboats are those fitting for service below, and now nearly ready. Of these the chief is the *Lafayette*, the best and most formidable war vessel yet constructed in Western waters. On Saturday she came to the dock to receive the remainder of her immense battery, and to-day she again hauls to her anchorage in the stream, preparatory to taking in coal and receiving her crew. It is thought that she will be the flagship of Rear-Admiral Porter.

The news of the capture of Arkansas Post by the Union army under McClernand, with from five to seven thousand prisoners, produced great satisfaction here, and seems to atone in some measure for the disaster at Vicksburgh.

The health of this place, which is notoriously bad at most all seasons of the year, is very bad at present, and to add to the trouble of the situation, the smallpox prevails to an alarming extent among both the citizens of the place and strangers. It was first introduced by the One Hundred and First Illinois Regiment about three months ago, and has steadily spread and prevailed ever since. About two hundred cases exist in the town at the present time. Among the blacks who have congregated here, from various points, the disease makes terrible havoc. They find little proper attention, except medical treatment, which is very good, under the superintendence of Dr. Taodart, the post surgeon, and his assistants, who do all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of this unfortunate class. The deaths among the "contraband," from all causes, have been from eight to ten per week, in an average number of about four hundred. One week it was twenty, and even as high as twenty-six. In two weeks, not long since, it was fifty-one. There are signs of the disease abating. The cold weather has been favorable. I regret to be obliged to say that these are not all the evils to which these new "free people of African descent" are subjected. There is a great demand for their services in every department of labor, and very little regard is paid to the character of the persons employed by the Government officials here to direct and superintend them. They are driven like cattle, whether able or not, to work, and in many cases are kicked and abused out rageously by their drivers, to whose *care* they have been committed. Besides all this, no regard is paid to the amount of *time* they are worked; and it is frequently the case that they have been worked late at night, and then turned to again early in the morning. As it is certainly not the intention of the Government that the manners and treatment of the plantation should be extended to this useful, this almost indispensable class of laborers, they would do well to correct some of these abuses as soon as possible. They have rations given out to them; but the improper modes in which it is cooked, and the sanitary defects of their quarters—called here, "the nigger corral"—are chargeable with much of the sickness prevailing among them. Another evil is the practice of *separating families*—the worst evil we have charged upon the system of Slavery. The necessities of the service seem to demand, in many cases, that the effective laborers be transferred to distant places, and the practice has been to send away the male adults, and leave the women and children behind. This adds very much to their sufferings, and a more humane system or treatment ought to be adopted.

Just as I am closing my letter, the steamers *Hannibal* and *J. D. Peck*, which left here yesterday with rebel prisoners, have returned, bringing their entire rebel cargoes with them. The two steamers proceeded as far as Columbus, when Col. Hawkins, of the Eleventh Kentucky, who was in charge of the expedition, received orders from Gen. Grant to return and report at Cairo. The particular cause for this sudden change in the programme of exchange is not given. It is supposed, however, that the danger to the boats and their crews from rebel batteries along the river is among the motives which induced the change. Rumor says that many of these persons have been previously released on parole, and Gen. Grant does not like the idea of fighting the same men so often. If this were the case, I do not see why they should have been ordered away at all.

The river is rising very fast, and a large force is now employed in removing salt and other goods which are likely to be submerged or swept away. The stream (of the Ohio) is filled with drifting wood and *debris* which has been floated off from the upper banks by the rise in the river.

The weather is getting mild again, and the streets are already ankle deep in Egyptian mud.

DE SOTO.

The Battle of Hartville, Missouri.

ADDRESS OF GEN. WARREN TO HIS TROOPS.

Headquarters, Houston, Mo., Jan. 15, 1863.

Soldiers: You have fought one of the fiercest battles of the war. You have, with eight hundred men, actually engaged, met and repulsed six thousand of the enemy. Against their five pieces of artillery you had two. They had their choice of position, and planted their guns on a point which I had selected as being impregnable. With three thousand five hundred in full view, you knew the odds against you. Completely surrounded, except on one line of retreat, you fought for six hours, and then only fell back because your artillery ammunition was failing and your single outlet menaced. Not an article of property was captured, and your covering infantry held the field after the enemy had retired.

History, in the larger battles of this great rebellion, may make no fall mention of your names, but the truth that a determined colonel, more than half of whom were never before under fire, stood like veterans without faltering or flinching before volley after volley and charge after charge, will be a glorious memory to those who love you, and an honest pride in your own hearts.

But I must not fail to do justice to the 500 who, knowing that the enemy were still in force below, rushed with me to give them battle again, and when I learned of their flank movement toward Hoaston, countermarched, *making sixty-four miles through mud and rain in twenty-four hours*, to defend your camp, and all this in perfect order and discipline, without a murmur or complaint.

Nor may I pass without mention the cool and determined courage of the weak force left to defend. When my courier came in to warn of the approach of the enemy, with an order to hold to the last extremity, officers and men, invalids and convalescents, stood ready without panic or alarm to defend to the last.

Soldiers: Your endurance and your valor are beyond praise: your accomplishment worthy of the highest commendation. Beyond the bare of reinforcement, you have held your [illegible] thought the enemy; saved Lebanon and [illegible] your post, from burning and sack.

I give you my admiration, your General, and my thanks and gratitude that my name can be associated with this brigade in the proudest moment of my future life.

FITZ-HENRY WARREN, Brigadier-General.

DELAWARE.

Gov. Cannon on the Slavery Question.

The following are extracts from the able and voluminous message which Gov. Cannon submitted to the Legislature of Delaware immediately after his inauguration:

"To the State of Delaware, a Southern Confederacy, if established, must be a foreign nation. We cannot unite with it, and, in preparing for whatever contingency the future may present of union or separation, it becomes our duty, as well as our interest, to assimilate as rapidly as possible with those with whom, from necessity, if not from choice, we are compelled to associate. The only difference between us and the State of Pennsylvania, with which our relations of trade and intercourse are closest, is the existence of African Slavery, and to it alone is to be ascribed whatever of doubt was created as to the loyalty of our people, and whatever of sympathy really existed among us in favor of rebellion. Originally forming a portion of the same provincial Government, from our failure to imitate her laudable example of emancipation, we have lagged in the march of material improvement; but not even the difference of domestic institutions can thwart the operations of the laws of trade, and Philadelphia is as much the metropolitan city of Delaware as of the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania.

With these facts unalterably established, it must be that Slavery in this State is doomed. We have no material interest to the prosperity of which it contributes. The gradual assimilation constantly going on must work out its extinction. The period may be longer or shorter, but the result is inevitable, despite the struggles of those who would perpetuate it as a social institution or a political machine. The whole population of the State, as shown by the last census, is 112,216. Of this number 90,589 are whites and 21,627 negroes. Of the latter, 19,539 are free and 1,798 slaves, so that there is a total free population of 110,418 and 1,798 slaves. The latter are distributed among the several counties in the following numbers: New-Castle, 254; Kent, 203; Sussex, 1,341; while the aggregate free population of New-Castle is 54,513; Kent, 27,601; Sussex, 28,274; being in New-Castle, 1 slave to 175 free; Kent, 1 slave to 131 free, and Sussex, 1 slave to 21 free; and in the aggregate 1 slave to 61 free persons in the State. This calculation is based upon the census enumeration, in which the slaves are counted as for life, whereas, in fact, a large portion are manumitted, to whom, under the laws of this State, the right to freedom, according to the act of manumission, attaches, and who ought, therefore, for the purpose of this discussion, to be considered free—the question now being, whether the State shall be declared free by an emancipation policy, present or prospective, immediate or gradual. There are no means of ascertaining with certainty how many are held as manumitted servants, but I do not think that one-third would be an over estimate, and the above figures should be correspondingly reduced.

By our statute, the children of manumitted slaves, born after the act of manumission, are not slaves for life, but for a limited period only, and, therefore, the aggregate is subject to another abatement. Of the residue, a considerable number are children and decrepit persons, unable to work, and, in an inquiry as to their productive value, are also to be deducted. It appears, thus, that a very small proportion of the labor of the State is dependent upon the slave population. The kind of labor they perform is merely agricultural and domestic, and whatever may be the question as to the necessity of slave labor in the Cotton States, no one will pretend that, in this State, there is any species of work that cannot be as well performed by a freeman as a slave—by a white man as a negro. If it can be, the sole question remains, will it be done as well? This is solved by determining whether paid or unpaid labor is best performed—whether wages are any incentive to the laborer—whether a man will work as well without pay as for it—and this, irrespective of whether the laborer be white or black.

What prevents more rapid immigration into this State, and the consequent increase, not only of population, but of general improvement, attendant upon it? Nothing but the fact, that in institution—in education—in name, it is a Slave State. There is a shrinking on the part of men, reared under free institutions, from contact with Slavery. They are unwilling to bring up their children under its influence. I do not argue whether this sentiment be right or wrong. I speak of it as a fact, established and admitted, preventing men coming from Free States to settle among us. It is be desirable that they should come, to invest their capital—to bring with them habits of industry and frugality—to enrich the State, not only by their labor and example, but by stimulating additional immigration, insuring diversified employment and creating additional demand for the products of the soil and therefore enhanced prices for the land, it would seem to be desirable to do away with the impediment that hinders this consummation, and if the hindrance be found in the existence of Slavery, to put it in the course of definite extinction.

An objection is made to this policy, that it will turn loose upon society a large class of persons unfitted for the enjoyment of freedom. We have now, about 20,000 free negroes in this State. As an element of society they are not desirable, but I submit that their sudden removal from the labor of the State would be highly inconvenient. Their gradual displacement and colonization, affecting a separation of the races and supplying their place with white labor, would be beneficial to both. This 20,000 free negro element is to the slave as 1 to 6, and the emancipated slave population would quietly sink into and be absorbed by the great mass of free negroes, and no man would recognize that another free negro had been added to the State. In fact, now, in all but name, the State is free. However plausible this apprehension in theory, its fallacy is apparent by the last of experience.

I have collated the statistics of the relative increase of the whites and free negroes of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. A careful survey of the table will show that Pennsylvania has increased most rapidly in whites, and Maryland in free negro population. The result is attained, despite the fact that the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, through its entire extent, forms the divisive line between freedom and slavery, and the common belief that New-Jersey is the receptacle for a large proportion of the runaway slaves of Delaware and Maryland. The further gratifying result is shown that the relative increase of the white population is rapidly and steadily augmenting.

The negro is not a migratory being. He will, sometimes, run from bondage. Like other men, he has aspirations for freedom. With no inducement to emigrate, the free negro rarely leaves the place where he was reared. His love of locality is proverbial. Where he was born, he dies. Those who leave their native vicinity, for the most part, congregate in neighboring cities. Philadelphia contains nearly half the free negroes of Pennsylvania. I pass by, as unworthy of notice, the suggestion of the probable establishment of the social and political equality of the races as a consequence of freedom. The negro is, and so long as he is among us, ought to remain, an inferior being, under tutelage, and as the whole matter of his status depends on the will of the white man, those who ascribe the design to elevate him to an equality, do but cast discredit upon their understanding and insult upon the people of the State. He cannot be equal until the majority so decide, and when they shall have arrived at the point at which equality would be tolerated, the emancipation of eighteen hundred slaves, when there are already twenty thousand free negroes, could make it none the more or less probable.

I pass now to the consideration of the rights of the master. Under the usage of this State, confirmed by positive enactments, he has to his slave a right, not absolute, but qualified only, and, therefore, even more than in things by nature the subject of dominion, he holds his right subordinate to the requirements of the public good. That this right is conditional, is sufficiently attested by the statutory provisions regulating the relation. The master is prohibited from dealing with him as an absolute article of merchandise. He cannot allen him beyond the jurisdiction of the State, which, regarding him as a man, extends over him the protection of the law, and by prohibitory enactments, regulating his sale, restricts his value to the limit of the home market, thus studiously preventing the State from being subjected to the policy of slave propagation for exportation and removing the inducement to an indefinite extension of the system. This restriction on alienation—the judicial denial of the right of the free negro to hold his fellow in bondage—the criminal responsibility of the slave—all show that under our laws he is regarded as something different from a mere chattel, and that the nature of this right is modified by the attribute of humanity. In the pure sense of the term he is not property. His condition is the legal determination of the status of a person, and in this sense, emancipation is no destruction of a right of property, but the abrogation of a municipal custom, upon the sanction of which alone the right of the master depends. But still there is a right in the nature of a right of property, and, to the extent to which it is recognized by our laws, is as sacred and inviolable as his right to any article absolutely proprietary. He cannot be deprived of it without compensation.

I only offer to each slaveholder for solution the question whether, economically considered, it is not cheaper to hire labor than to support his family of slaves, subject to the risk of sickness, and other casualties and liabilities incident to ownership.

Most of the slave-owners in this State are landowners also, and if it be true that the abrogation of the institution will increase the material prosperity of the State, I submit to him, whether the value of his land may not be augmented to an extent much greater than the price of his slaves. I will not dwell upon the interest of the master as affected by the fugitive nature of the property. Against destruction by fire, insurance offices provide—against the straying of cattle, good fences are sufficient security, but there is no insurance or safeguard against the loss of a slave determined to assert his right to freedom. There are but two modes by which the extinction of Slavery can be accomplished—by direct emancipation or by the enactment of a law operative on the alien-born issue, leaving the present property of the master unaffected. The former would, of course, be upon compensation—the latter depriving him of no right, no compensation would be proper. Compensation, if rendered, must probably come from the National Government. There is no likelihood that the State will tender it, though I believe that if she were to pay the home valuation for every slave within her limits, the sum expended would be more than reimbursed by the increased value of the land. Should Congress concur in the recommendation of the Executive, and express a willingness to tender this State fair remuneration, I do not hesitate, as a beneficial measure, to advise its acceptance; but as the measure of my own choice, I would prefer the enactment of a law, prospective in its operation, declaring the freedom of the future issue of slaves."

FROM TRENTON, N. J.

The Peace Resolutions Killed—The "N'gger" Resolutions Strangled—Conservative Triumph in Both Houses—United States District Court—"The Oyster War"—The Case of Lewis, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Trenton, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.

As I have predicted, the famous—or rather infamous—Peace resolutions yesterday found their tomb in the bosom of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations. The debate upon the disposition of the resolutions developed a sentiment of hostility to their craven spirit which was most gratifying. Senator Chandler, Democrat, of Morris, made a patriotic and eloquent speech in opposition to them, saying that he had left a sick bed to do his utmost to oppose them. He well said the conservative spirit of the State was too strong to suffer the adoption of such resolutions. He had no desire to interfere with Mr. Holsman's affairs, or to make a "family fuss," but the matter was too grave to be trifled with. Mr. Holsman tried his best to save his resolutions, but the best argument he could make was, that he was bound to represent the views of his constituents of Bergen County—a cowardly shifting of responsibility after his swaggering assumption of all the responsibility at the time of offering them. He manifested his chagrin at discovering so powerful an element of opposition to them in "the party." The movers in this dastardly scheme have evidently reckoned without their host, and they now find their mistake. The resolutions were, as before indicated, referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and the result of the whole thing will doubtless be a report from the Committee upon the "good Lord, good Devil" plan—a set of resolutions which will say much and amount to little, like Gov. Parker's Inaugural. At all events, it is not likely the Legislature will be plagued this session with any more disturbing and incendiary propositions. The whole thing has been a contemptible *fiasco* from beginning to end, and has only been effectual in strangling its projectors.

In the House, yesterday, a vote was taken upon the adoption of the resolution of the Senate to refer all resolutions on National affairs to a Joint Committee, which is regarded as a test question as to the strength of the radical or anti-war faction; the resolution was adopted, notwithstanding a stout opposition from Messrs. Pharr and English. Mr. Pharr was very anxious to have his resolutions to prevent the influx of "contraband" into the State excepted, but without success, the vote being 21 in favor of excepting, to 31 against. Peace propositions and "nigger" scare-crows are to share the same fate.

The January term of the United States District Court convened in this City yesterday. Hon. Richard S. Field, the newly appointed Judge, was present, took the oath of office, and took his seat. I would remark here, *en passant*, that so long as a Judge of such distinguished probity as Judge Field presides in this Court, and so long as so loyal and patriotic an Attorney-General as T. F. Frelinghuysen conducts the legal operations of the State, and so prudent and sagacious a United States District Attorney as L. Q. Keasbey is retained by the United States, all the machinations of treason—sympathizers, to injure and disgrace loyal men for doing their duty, in the arrest and incarceration of foul-throated traitors, will miserably fail. Justice, at all events, will be done, and done, too, by the clear light of unswerving fealty to the Government, and that is all that good men want. The Court yesterday had before it a case which opens again the debatable ground between New-York and New-Jersey, as to the right of the Gothamites to dig clams in the sacred soil which underlies the placid waters of Raritan Bay, and which dispute has heretofore culminated in what was called the "Oyster War." The case is as follows: Michael Fay and others stand charged with piracy, the affidavits in the case charging that defendants, on board the steamer *Only Son*, of New-York, boarded and seized a sloop whose crew was engaged in digging clams, set the crew on shore, and carried off the vessel. The defence set up is that the parties seizing the sloop were acting under the orders of the Sheriff of Monmouth County, and that the sloop was engaged in an unlawful infraction of the piscatorial and bivalvular rights of New-Jersey. The defendants were held to bail by the Court in the sum of $1,000 each. The Sheriff of Monmouth gave his opponents a Roland for an Oliver, by causing immediately after the adjournment of the Court, the arrest of four of the "Yorkers," on a charge of violating the Statutes of Naw-Jarsey by unlawful raking of clams in her waters. The cases involve very important questions of jurisdiction between the two States.

Yesterday Charles Lewis, indicted for the murder of James Rowans, a watchmaker, of Princeton, was arraigned in the Mercer County Court, now sitting in this City. This case has created the most intense excitement in the lower part of the State, the murdered having been committed upon a respectable and inoffensive man, and under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. Mr. Edwin James, of New-York, is retained for the defence, but failed to appear yesterday, being represented by Mr. Thomas Dunpry, his junior partner, who moved that further time be granted the prisoner in which to plead, upon the ground of the absence of his principal counsel. The motion was opposed by the Attorney-General, T. F. Frelinghuysen, and finally denied by the Court. The prisoner then pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr. Dunpry also moved to "relieve the prisoner from the rigor of his confinement." Saturday next was fixed as the time to hear argument upon the latter motion.

The Department of North Carolina.

FINDINGS OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps, Newbern, Jan. 6, 1863.

General Orders, No. 6.—At a General Military Court-martial, which convened in the city of Newbern, N. C., pursuant to General Orders No. 82, dated Dec. 27, 1862, from the headquarters Department of North Carolina, and whereof Col. Francis L. Lee Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, is President, was arraigned and tried—

Second Lieut. Charles G. Kendall, Forty-fourth Regiment Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

Charge I. Violation of the Fifty-second Article of War. Specification—In this: that said Second Lieut. Charles G. Kendall, Forty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, did quit his post while the regiment was under the fire of the enemy, and that he did not rejoin his company and take his post with them until the cessation of said fire. This at or near midnight, on the night of the 2d day of November, 1862, near Rawle's Mills, on the road leading to Williamston, N. C.

Charge II.—Violation of the Sixth Article of War Specification—In this; that Second Lieut. Charles G. Kendall, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, on the 4th day of November, 1862, when ordered by his commanding officer, Lieut. Jared Coffin, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, to return to the position assigned him, in rear of the left flank of the skirmishing line of the first platoon of Company A, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Militia, and to keep himself in said position, did reply in these words, or words to that effect: "By God! I will do what I d——d please with my men. I think I know me much about this business as some others round here." And did, in contempt of his commanding officer, said Lieut. Jared Coffin, neglect to take the position to which

THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

The Weather—Camp Rumors—Condition of the Army—A Camp Story.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, Va., Friday Evening, Jan. 16, 1863.

During the last week the weather has been fickle enough to satisfy even the weatherologist of Brooklyn Heights. First it was clear and cold, followed by a day of cold, drizzling rain; then a bright Summer's day was succeeded by one with warm showers—which, had it continued one day longer, might have deceived the vegetable kingdom and induced the early putting on of Spring dresses. Fortunately the soldiers are pretty well prepared for these sudden changes, and their condition has been comparatively comfortable. But for one like myself, who has been suffering from that unbearable nervous affection commonly known as neuralgia—which every breath of air seems to aggravate—during the last long week, there has been no comfort. Providentially for the TIMES and for its correspondent with the Eleventh Army Corps, there has literally been nothing like news afloat for a week or more. Of course, there are daily rumors that the army is on the point of again marching upon the enemy, and as often as the hope has been indulged in of a forward movement, just so often have we been doomed to sad disappointment. To say that the army is in good condition for active service, is but uttering a truism patent to every one here, whether or not from political or disloyal motives, a few may attempt to dispute the fact and declare the contrary to be the case. In a somewhat extended visit recently throughout the entire Army of the Potomac, I have seen no alarming evidence of demoralization or inefficiency from any cause whatever. Not even the long and continued absence of the Paymasters has yet greatly disheartened the loyal soldiers, as a whole, belonging to this army; and yet there are many, having wives and children, suffering from the neglect of the Government in not paying them their just dues, who have felt that their duty to the country was secondary to that to their families, and consequently have left for home without asking permission from the authorities here or elsewhere. This evil, unless the remedy is applied immediately, will nevertheless become a serious matter—particularly as, thus far in this war, it is believed not a single man who has deserted and gone home, has been punished according to the rules of war; and those who are tempted to take French leave from any cause whatever, do not have much fear for any punishment that may be administered, even if by any accident they should happen to be brought back. I am assured by responsible army Surgeons that, in a sanitary point of view, this army never stood better. There is less sickness than usual, in fact, and there is no prevailing disease that does not yield readily, in most cases, by the use of the usual restoratives. The most common disease here is a kind of intermittent, or, what is more familiarly known as camp fever; but it rarely occurs that a patient dies when he can receive even ordinary camp accommodations. The alarming reports that have been sent abroad at different times, of the prevalence of typhoid fever in camp, I have reason to believe, are greatly exaggerated. A Brigade Surgeon, of high standing among his fellows as a professional man, assures me that he has yet to see the first case of typhoid fever here. There have been many cases of what has been technically called typhoid, but in every instance, so far as the observation of my informant extends, the peculiar characteristics of the disease, which renders it so formidable in camp, have been wanting.

For weeks past, as I have said before, our soldiers have been busily engaged, most of the time making themselves comfortable. While walking about the camp of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, a few evenings ago, I heard the soldiers telling their varied experience since they entered the service. Some of these statements, heightened by the peculiar circumstances in which the man are placed, create a fund of amusement and enliven many a dull hour of camp life. One story I recently heard will bear relating here, though it is impossible to convey to the reader the piquant and ludicrous manner of the relator and principal actor in the scene—Corporal HOPKINS, of Co. F.

Sometime ago it was the fortune of Corporals LATTER and HOPKINS, of Co. F, with others, to be on duty near a house in the vicinity of Hopeville Gap. They were nearly out of provisions, when fortune threw in their way early one morning, a cow, and the lacteal fluid had too many temptations for them to resist the desire to milk the animal. While LATTER held the cow by the horns, HOPKINS manipulated the udders. He had filled one tin cup and was rapidly filling another, when a chamber window in the house was raised, and a woman, with a voice pitched at least an octave higher than they had been accustomed to hear, indulged in the following language:

Q.—"What on airth are ye doin that!"

No answer from the men at the cow.

Q.—"Milking my cow, eh? What ails you? what in the world is tha matter on ye—are ye *starving!* Ain't ye ashamed of yourselves!"

Receiving no response from the men at the cow, who continued their labors with the *sang froid* that only troopers can assume, madame became considerably "exasperated," and continued her harangue as follows:

"There is four of you Yankees laying up there on the hill *with their souls in hell. Think of that!*"

This elicited no response, she continued:

"And *you* may he there too in less than hour! Think of *that!*"

No response—HOPKINS continuing his milking—

"And I hope you will, and when you are drinking that milk. *Think of that?*"

No response, and the woman continued:

"What are you Yankees all doing here, any way?"

The Corporals having filled their pint cups, HOPKINS deigned to answer the last question by saying:

"To protect *you* and maintain the honor of the glorious old flag."

The reply brought upon them a tirade of billingsgate that would shame even one of the original dealers in fish, amid which the troopers retreated to their camp.

This story to be fully appreciated, should be heard, as I heard it, at night over a camp fire, and by a man with enough of the comic in him to tell it in detail and in character.

There is still, occasionally, a little feeling of superiority assumed by regulars over volunteers, but it is confined mostly to men appointed from civil life. There was a little display of this feeling a few nights ago at one of our pickets. A regular officer came along and characterized the location of the picket where it was as a piece of blundering stupidity. After relieving himself thoroughly, he inquired for the officer on duty, and was told that he was at another post still further on. He must go and instruct him as to his duties. He attempted to pass, but the Sergeant of the picket, in a very decided manner, asked for his pass; he had none, and the discomfitted officer left for his quarters quite crestfallen, because a volunteer non-commissioned officer knew and dared to perform his duty, even in the presence of a regular officer.

The Staff of the New Commanding-General—Capt. Meushausen—Promotions in a New-York Regiment—How Soldiers Respect the Rights of Others—An Anecdote.

AUSTIN CREEK, STAFFORD COUNTY, Va., Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863.

The elevation of Gen. SIGEL to the command of the Grand Reserve Division of the army, has rendered some changes in the organization of the Eleventh Army Corps Staff necessary. Brig.-Gen. STAHL, as senior officer on duty with the Eleventh Corps, assumes command, and in "Special Order, No. 13," the following named officers are announced as constituting his Staff:

Col. Leopold Von Gilsa, Acting Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Staff.
Maj. H. Baldwin, Jr., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Col. F. Nazer, Acting Assistant Inspector of Cavalry.
Maj. F. Kappner, Chief of Engineers.
Maj. J. Burd Peale, Acting Medical Director.
Capt. O. V. Mensel, Assistant Inspector of Infantry.
Capt. L. Schirmer, Chief of Artillery.
Capt. C. Heintz, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. F. Thielkuhl, Acting Aid-de-Camp and Chief of Topographical Bureau.
Capt. F. Desaurer, Acting Aid-de-Camp.
First Lieut. E. Robinson, Jr., Acting Aid-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant-General.
First Lieut. A. G. Lawrence, Acting Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. H. Huling, Acting Chief Commissary.
Capt. F. C. Winkler, Judge Advocate.
Capt. C. B. Bowe, Postal Director.
Capt. S. Aakley, Chief of Ambulance Corps.

Capt. FRED. MENSHAUSEN, of the Forty-first New-York, (DeKalb,) who has for a long time acted as Assistant Adjutant-General under Gen. STAHL, has been assigned, at his own request, to command a company of sharpshooters in the First Brigade, First Division. He is a capable and industrious officer, and the Commanding General, in the order assigning him to a command, pays him the following merited compliment: "In parting with him, I desire to tender him my sincere thanks for the fidelity with which he has always executed the duties assigned him."

The well-grounded complaints against the late Governor of New-York, for appointing men from civil life to offices in regiments which have seen active service in the field, I am happy to say will not apply to one regiment. Of eighteen appointments recently made in the Ninth New-York Cavalry, all are promotions. Another interesting fact will be observed in the annexed list, to wit: that ten of the eighteen are warrant officers promoted to commissions, and none of the remaining eight are from civil life. Filling all vacancies in a regiment by promoting non-commissioned officers, has been found in all countries to be the only true politic course. The non-commissioned officers and privates then have something to stimulate them to discharge their duties faithfully, for they know by so doing, in time promotion will be their reward.

Annexed will be found the names of the persons promoted:

Sergt. Lambert Doolittle, to Second Lieutenant.
First Sergt. Newell Cheney, to First Lieutenant.
Sergt. John B. Dinsmore, to Second Lieutenant.
First Lieut. Chauncey M. Clark, to Captain.
Second Lieut. Will. H. Bache, to First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant.
First Lieut. Edward A. Skinner, to First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster.
Sergt. Seth W. Clark, to Second Lieutenant.
First Lieut. Campbell Dickson, to Captain.
Second Lieut. James B. Burrows, to First Lieutenant.
First Sergt. Cyrus Wheelock, to Second Lieutenant.
Second Lieut. W. H. Mason, to First Lieutenant.
Sergt. George B. Stockwell, to Second Lieutenant.
First Sergt. Charles G. Brown, to First Lieutenant.
Sergt. James A. Smith, to Second Lieutenant.
Sergt. Reuben N. Fenton, to Second Lieutenant.
Second Lieut. John T. Rutherford, to First Lieutenant.
Sergt.-Maj. Wm. N. Smith, to Second Lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Wm. Weld, to First Lieutenant.

Most of the above-named officers received their commissions a few days ago. Of course, the occasion was celebrated in due and ancient form.

We are still on the tenter-hook of expectation in regard to a forward movement. It will be a source of satisfaction, and will repay all for the suspense now endured, if for once the army can move without the rebels knowing quite as much about the plan of operations as our commanding Generals.

The reckless disregard soldiers manifest for the rights of others in property is proverbial. Anything they may covet, if opportunity is afforded, is taken without any compunctions of conscience whatever, provided always that the article coveted belongs to some one not a member of his own regiment. A soldier who deliberately steals anything from a companion, has to submit, almost invariably, to the severest penalty that can be administered for theft under military law—that of being drummed out of the service; while, at the same time, stealing from a member of another corps is too often entirely overlooked, and not unfrequently such practices are indirectly encouraged by officers, too, occupying high positions. A case illustrating this fact recently came under my observation. Col. —— had a blanket stolen from his horse one night. The next day the missing article was found upon the back of a private's horse, in the same regiment. The Colonel manifested great indignation thereat, and directed the delinquent to be placed in the guard-house. After this had been done, the culprit desired an interview with his accuser, which having been granted, the following dialogue occurred:

Prisoner (with cool deliberation)—I desire to explain, Sir, about the taking of that blanket.

Colonel (with a frown)—Proceed, Sir.

Prisoner—When I took the blanket, the horse was running about camp, loose.

Colonel (calling groom)—MILLER, MILLER. (Groom enters.)

Colonel (with dignity)—Was that horse loose that night?

Groom—Yes, Sir. (Retires.)

Colonel (firmly)—Well, I cannot release you, *I must put a stop to this stealing.*

Prisoner (beseechingly)—But, Colonel, the horse was loose and I had no idea that the blanket belonged to any one in this regiment.

Colonel (severely)—Did not the blanket have upon it the name of Major ——, of this regiment?

Prisoner (earnestly)—No, Sir; no, it did not, Sir.

Colonel (to groom)—MILLER, MILLER. (The groom enters.)

Colonel—Is not the name of Major —— upon that blanket?

Groom—No, Sir; the horse had torn all off except the word "Major" before the blanket was stolen.

Colonel (apologetically, to prisoner)—Well, that alters the case; you can go back to your company.

The Colonel was perfectly honest in his mode of disposing of the case presented to him, and did not realize the ridicrous point there was in the dialogue until after the private had retired, when the other officers present burst out in a fit of laughter.

PAUL.

The Northern Whaling Fleet.

NET RESULT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE SEASON.

From the Honolulu Polynesian, Dec. 2, 1862.

By the arrival of the *Martha*, CORNELL, at Lahaina the 29th ult., being the last but one of the Ochotsk fleet to arrive at these Islands this Fall, we are enabled to make up a nearly complete summary of the northern catch this season.

Up to this date, Dec. 2, 34 whaling vessels have arrived at all the ports of these Islands. Of this number, 26 have come direct to Honolulu, six to Lahaina and two to Hilo; but all, with the exception of the last two arrived at Lahaina, (the *Massachusetts* and *Martha*,) have been here since leaving these ports—two of them inside and four outside. Their aggregate catches are, between seasons and season North, 1,555 barrels sperm oil, 28,165 barrels whale oil, and 379,000 pounds bone.

Of this fleet, two were sperm whalers, from a cruise South and West; one was from the Kodiak, and another was a trader in the Arctic, leaving thirty others to show the true catch this season North. Of this fleet of thirty, twelve are from the Arctic and eighteen from the Ochotsk; the aggregate catches (excluding oil taken between seasons) being of the former, 11,440 barrels whale and 164,500 pounds bone, averaging 953½ barrels whale and 13,708 pounds bone to each vessel; and of the latter, 16,335 barrels whale and 206,000 pounds bone, averaging 907¾ barrels whale and 11,444 pounds bone; or a general average of Arctic and Ochotsk of 926 barrels oil and 12,380 pounds bone.

Eight other vessels were North this season—five in the Arctic and three in the Ochotsk. Of the former, two, the *Kohala* and *Zoe*, of this port, will winter there, having sent their catches down here on freight, (classed as imports, and not included in the Northern catch;) the other three, and two from the Ochotsk, have gone to San Francisco. Of their catches we know nothing authentic.

The vessel to arrive is the *Florence*, Spencer, from Ochotsk, with 1,000 bbls. the last report, and which will swell the Ochotsk average some five bbls more, and the general average some two bbls more.

Two vessels have been condemned here this season, the *Braganza*, now under the Oldenburg flag and fitting for California coast whaling, and the *South Boston*, to be sold to-day. One other, the *Harvest*, Manchester, is sold and put under the Hawaiian flag, for California coast whaling.

In reviewing the past whaling season from published reports of different vessels which have cruised in all parts of the Arctic and Ochotsk, we cannot see, but that although the weather has been less boisterous, the ice less abundant, disasters less common, and whales perhaps more numerous, that this season can show any advantage over that of 1861, when we take into consideration that less than one-half (40 per cent.) of the vessels have wheled there this season, as compared with that year. The summary at the close of the season of 1861, shows forty vessels from the Ochotsk with an average of 678 bbls. oil and 8,350 lbs. bone; thirty-five vessels from the Arctic with 776 bbl. whale and 10,786 lbs. bone, or a general average of 723 bbls. oil and 9,441 lbs. bone. The difference of 200 bbls. oil and 3,000 lbs. bone in favor of the average of tha season, seems hardly enough (always supposing a certain number of whales on the ground, and the fewer the ships the greater the spoils) to pit against the difference of tha number of vessels in the two seasons engaged in getting it. Moreover, when it is stated that the two luckiest vessels in the Ochotsk, the *Isaac Howland* and the *Planet*, had tenders, which, while it increases the number of vessels engaged, reduces the average of the Ochotsk fleet to 816¾ bbls. oil and 10,300 lbs. bone, and the general average to 868 bbls. oil and 11,588 lbs. bone, the difference becomes more apparent.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, has published a card explaining the circumstances of his recent visit to Fredericksburgh under a flag of truce. He says: "Private business taking me to the Rappahannock, I availed myself of the opportunity to try and see a son on Gen. Longstreet's staff, whom I believed to be in Fredericksburgh, and, accordingly, I accompanied a flag of truce with permits from both parties to cross the river. No preliminary conversation between the pickets took place. When the usual hail, on the exhibition of the flag was answered, I crossed with the boat, learned that my son was not at hand, and sent a message asking him to meet me the next day, not having left the boat or attempted to do so. On the morrow I returned to the river bank on this side, and, without crossing, received, by a flag, a note from the officer commanding the Confederate picket, saying that my son was in Richmond, and regretting, in polite terms, my disappointment. This is the whole story. I had no purpose of seeing Gen. Lee, nor was his name mentioned on the occasion."

—A Paris correspondent says: "Since my arrival, I have met with Mr. Paul Morphy, the famous American chess player, about whose doings and whereabouts such contradictory reports have been circulated in the United States. Mr. Morphy has not been on any rebel General's staff, nor has he taken any part in the war. He left New-Orleans long after the capture of the city by the Federal forces, and went to Havana, taking passage thence to Cadiz, and reached Paris a few days ago. Kolish, the eminent Hungarian player, is also here, and chess amateurs are making efforts to bring about a meeting between the greatest chess genius of the world and another star not unworthy to encounter the master. Morphy, however, assures me that he has renounced chess altogether, and the unhappy state of affairs at home will not permit him to bring to the task of meeting a great player the calmness and coolness which are essential to success. He has also matters of more importance to occupy his mind, and seems to be in feeble health."

—At the Union Society in Cambridge College, England, there was recently a public debate on American affairs, in which a son of Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. TREVELYAN spoke against the Union cause and in support of the rebellion. A son of EDWARD EVERETT, who is a student at Cambridge, followed in defense of his country and government, and an English clergyman, who participated in the debate, writes: "After him got up young EVERETT (EDWARD EVERETT's son,) who, by the bye, is considered one of the most distinguished men in Cambridge, the whole house against him, but cool and collected. He took TREVELYAN's speech to pieces, point by point, used him up bit by bit, till the whole house was slowly turned in his favor, and he had it all his own way. It was a great success, and marks him as one that will surely distinguish himself sooner or later. He will take his degree in January, and will then, I think, come to America. Look out for him."

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—Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has come off first best in a contest with the State Legislature. He sent his Message to the State Senate, and that body refused to receive it, although it was transacting miscellaneous business at the time, alleging that it was not in session. Gov. MORTON declined to take the Message when it was returned to him, and in supplementary communication turned the tables upon the captious Senators, by telling them that if they were not competent to receive the document they certainly had no right to pass a vote commissioning the Message of Gov. SEYMOUR, of this State, which was submitted to the Legislature under circumstances almost precisely similar to those which existed in the Indiana Legislature at the time his was transmitted.

—A correspondent writes to the Toronto *Globe* from the Suspension Bridge, under date of Jan. 6: "On leaving Windsor a New-York Abolitionist, who I had known for some years, came into the baggage-car to smoke, and gave the Conductor six tickets for New-York, for four 'niggers' and two 'wenches' he had brought from Tennessee. They had just escaped, and, to use his own words, 'I take them from out the hack of a private's horse, in the same regiment. The Colonel manifested great indignation thereat, and directed the delinquent to be placed in the guard-house. After this had been done, the culprit desired an interview with his accuser, which having been granted, the following dialogue occurred.

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—It is said that there is a women in North Paris, Maine, who is now living with her third husband. That is not so remarkable, but the joke of it is that her two former husbands are still living, and both of them were too happy to get rid of her to raise any objections to her marrying again. The woman now labors under the following accumulation of names: Diantha Jane Aegeline Rawson Washburn Estes Dunham Darmon.

— Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, who is particularly obnoxious to traitors for his zeal in behalf of the war, has recently received letters, warning him of a plot to assassinate him. One was in a female handwriting, and purported to be written by the wife of a man engaged in the plot. It contained a correct plan of the Governor's house, and of the room in which he slept, with all approaches to it. The writer said her husband had been led into the matter by wicked men, and she wanted to frustrate the design to save him from its consequences.

—Among the relics sent to the Historical Society in New-Haven, is the sword won in the Revolution by Col. Ozias Bronson, of Winchester, Litchfield County—presented by Mrs. Samuel C. Ford, of Wallingford, a grand-daughter. A "spontoon" carried in Revolutionary times by Sergt. Elisha Hall, of Wallingford—an uncle of Lyman Hall, (who signed the Declaration of Independence, from Georgia,) presented by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Israel Harrison, of Wallingford.

—A good story about Gen. Sigel is in circulation. It is said that a few days ago he procured a steamer load of soft bread for his troops and carried it to Belle Plain, where the officers in charge of the landing would not allow it to be landed. The General immediately marched a force to the wharf, sufficient to overawe the harbor master's guard, and triumphantly took the bread on shore.

—Once in a while we have to go away from home for the news. Thus in the St. Paul *Press* we find the following paragraph, which must be set down as premature, to say the least: "Gen. Tom Thumb and Miss Lavinia Warren were married at Trinity Church, New-York, on the 14th. The audience was very large, and the scene very imposing."

—Prof. Whitney, the State Geologist of California, found among the Sierra Nevadas, about 2,000 feet above the level of the ocean, an almost perfect jaw of the rhinocaros. Huge petrified oyster shells were also found among the mountains of the interior and at a greater elevation.

—A gang of counterfeiters has recently been taking liberties with the name of Mr. Phelps, lessee of the Mount Morris and Avon Railroad, in the western part of this State. They issued a large number of shinplasters purporting to have been authorized by him, but Mr. Phelps learned of the movement, and speedily broke up the gang by securing the arrest of the ringleader.

—One of the Boston papers is trying to get up an excitement over the probabilities that the *Alabama* may treat their city to an exhibition of pyrotechnics some fine evening. It seems that there is among her officers one William H. Noyes, a native of Stonington, Conn., who is a fearless navigator, and is thoroughly acquainted with every foot of water in Boston harbor.

—The Columbus, (O.,) *State Journal* has a rumor that Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, who was reported killed in the battle of Vicksburgh, was not even wounded. It is more than probable that he escaped, as his name does not appear in the more recent and reliable list of casualties. In case he is still alive, the General will undoubtedly be greatly gratified at the high esteem in which he is held by the country at large, for the obituary notices of him have been unanimously eulogistic.

—Mr. H. N. Conger, formerly editor of the Newark *Mercury*, and now Consul at Hang-Kong, China, writes to a friend that the Jerseymen at that place held an election on the 8th of November—the same day on which the people of New-Jersey voted for Governor and Legislature. Mr. Conger acted as Judge of Election, and Rev. S. L. Baldwin as Clerk. They declared the Republican candidate unanimously elected—a result which unfortunately was not ratified at home.

—The richest man in Louisiana is John Burnside. He has a splendid residence at New-Orleans, with a garden as large as Boston Common, and owns several sugar plantations in different parts of the State. Burnside has lost much by the running away of his negroes and the destruction of property, but he has not lost his attachment to the Union. He is an Irishman and began life in New-Orleans in a humble situation.

—An enterprising youth employed in a Philadelphia book bindery took advantage of the recent advance in paper stock to sell for old paper the sheets of a medical work which was nearly ready for binding. Alderman Beitler held him to answer the charge of theft. The property which he carried off was worth at least $50, but he sold it for a few cents.

— Dr. Bennett, of New-Haven, distinguished as one of the parties to a notable divorce suit, which was decided against him in the city two or three years since, is still pursued by vindictive enemies. A few evenings since, a torpedo, containing buckshot and other deadly missiles, was exploded in the doorway of his house, happily without doing any damage.

—William Landon, of the Union Hotel, Sharon Springs, has conveyed a lot of land at that place, including what is called the Magnesia Spring, to Henry J. Bang, Harman Stersburg and Hiernnymus N. Whilhelm, of this City. The parties purchasing, it is said, intend erecting a hotel and water cure establishment.

—A girl, who gave her name as Harry Fitzellan, was recently discovered doing duty in a cavalry regiment in Western Virginia. She was taken to Wheeling, and the Provost-Marshal furnished her suitable female apparel,—all but the hoops. She refuses positively to make the exchange until that deficiency is supplied.

—A young lady who was shopping in Cleveland (Ohio) a few days since, had her hand so badly lacerated by a furious Newfoundland dog, who misinterpreted her motives in taking up a piece of goods to examine, that amputation of three of her fingers will be necessary.

—Rev. Dr. SCOTT, President of Washington College, Pa., a few days since in cutting straw, clipped off the ends of three of the fingers of his left hand. The first and third fingers were cut off just in front of the first joint, and the second finger just back of the first joint.

—Miss Rosa France, while performing in the theatre at Toronto, on the evening of Jan. 14, had a very narrow escape from serious injury, by her dress catching fire from the foot-lights. The flames were extinguished by the attendants before she was fatally injured.

—David L. Smith, a mail-carrier between Independence and Pittsburgh, Penn., was robbed on the Washington pike, a few mornings ago, by a couple of desperadoes, who pulled him from his horse and maltreated him severely. They succeeded in getting $62 in money.

—The President and Mrs. Lincoln have presented Ex-Gov. Newell, of New-Jersey, with a beautiful and costly gold-headed cane, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his professional services to their family when suffering from sickness several months since.

—It is said that Gov. SEYMOUR, of this State, designs favoring the people of New-Hampshire with his views of the questions which they are to decide in the pending canvas. He is booked for speeches in Manchester, Concord and Nashua, and may make addresses in Portsmouth and Dover.

—Soon after the recent election in Massachusetts it was stated that Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams cast a Republican ticket, remarking, as he did so, "I mean that vote for Charles Sumner. "The Rev. Dr. now takes the trouble to contradict the story, in which, he says, there is not a word of truth.

—On the evening of Jan. 17 Gen. Curtis' Staff officers presented to Mrs. Curtis a magnificent portrait of her husband. Col. Chipman made the presentation speech, and Gen. W. K. strong responded feelicitously on behalf of Mrs. Curtis.

—The Providence *Post* boasts of a subscriber, residing in that city, who has bathed in the water near the head of the cove every morning during the last thirteen years—in the Winter cutting a hole through the ice.

—Mr. J. M. V. Busch, of the Roman Catholic Church, and the composer of a Stabat Mater, performed twice in this City, has recently joined the Order of St. Francis.

—In the Jefferson County (Ky.) Circuit Court, on Jan. 19, the case of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, for manslaughter, (in killing Gen. Nelson,) was continued until the next term.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson was staying at the American House, Niagara Falls, when it was burned a few days since. He made his escape through the smoke and flame without serious loss.

—Two attorneys got into a game of fisticuffs in the Superior Court of Chicago some days since, and, after pummeling each other to their mutual satisfaction, were each fined $100 for contempt of court.

—Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Sanford, of New-Haven, celebrated their golden wedding on Jan. 14. It is a little remarkable that a brother of Mr. Sanford celebrated a like anniversary a few months since.

—Isaac Wheeler, a negro charged with having murdered a white man named Wells at Burgettstown, Washington County, Penn., has just been arrested at West Middleton and committed to jail.

— Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm is coming East to enlighten us with lectures upon the extent and atrocity of the Indian massacres, recently perpetrated in Minnesota, her adopted State.

— Mr. Winter Jones, chief officer of the library department of the British Museum, denies positively that Washington's will has been purchased by the trustees of that institution.

—By a lecture on the Coronation of the Emperor Alexander, Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, netted over eighty dollars for the Hartford Charity Association.

—The proper name of TOM THUMB's intended is BUMP. She certainly will better her position decidedly by changing such a cognomen for that of Stratton.

— Harriet A. McLaughlin, of Chicago, asks for a divorce from Henry A, her husband. She is only 14 years old, and has been married but a single month.

—The house of Rev. L. W. Bacon, of Stamford, Conn., was entered on Jan. 11, and robbed of $200 worth of property, including silver ware valued at $30.

—In the Hunterdon County, N. J., Courts, Adam Hoffman has recovered $900 damages from Emanuel Suttoe, for the seduction of his daughter.

—James F. Robinson, Quartermaster-General of Kentucky, killed A. E. Barkley, in a personal rencontre in Georgetown, Ky., a few days since.

—Mr. Fred. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, is to be absent from his post, and meanwhile Mr. Webster discharges his duties.

—Mr. Bailey, a Philadelphia artist, has executed a bust of Gen. McClellan, which is said to be very lifelike.

—Some of the compositors employed on the Milwaukee *Sentinel* have quit work because the proprietors allowed girls to learn to set type.

—An office-holder in Buffalo, recently indorsed a paper, which he sent to Washington, as follows: "I fully concer in the abough."

—Hon. John Noell emphatically condemns Gov. Gamble's emancipation scheme, as suggested in his recent Message.

—A paper at Springfield, Ill., nominates Gov. Seymour, of this State, as President Lincoln's successor.

— One Mr. Oliver is reported to have run the blockade and gone to Europe as a rebel Commissioner.

—Rev. Mr. Fulton, late of New-Orleans, who was exiled by Gen. Butler, has accepted a call to the Episcopal Church at Snow Hill, Maryland.

—In consequence of sickness in his family, Gen. McClellan has postponed his visit to the East.

— Col. Richardson, U. S. Senator elect, from Illinois, is detained at home by sickness in his family.

—Hon. Simon Cameron was in Philadelphia, on Jan. 9, expecting to spend several days.

—A brother of the late Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer died recently in Nashville.

—Mason Jones is lecturing in Boston.

The Operations of the McLeod Murphy Engineers—Report of the Major Commanding the Fifteenth New-York, to Gen. Hitchhouse.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH REG'T N. Y. VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS, CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, VA., Dec. 18, 1862.

Adjutant-General Thomas Hillhouse:

GENERAL: In obedience to the note of Dec. 2, 1862, from your headquarters, I beg leave to present the following statement:

As early as February, 1861, more than two months before the President's first call for troops, JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, then a Senator in the New-York State Assemb

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 25, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. BURNSIDE was again in Washington, yesterday, and had interviews with the President, Secretary STANTON and Gen. HALLECK. A telegram from the Army of the Potomac says there is nothing of interest to communicate.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that the Government is confident of soon hearing good news from Vicksburgh.

In regard to Gen. GRANT's army and its movements, a correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Memphis, writes as follows: "Col. MURPHY surrendered Holly Springs; that caused Gen. GRANT's army to fall back to Holly Springs. Gen. SHERMAN attacked, prematurely, at Vicksburgh, and was beaten; that caused the army to continue its retrograde movement, and necessitated that the plan of attack upon Vicksburgh should be changed, and Gen. GRANT will go in person to Vicksburgh, taking with him the whole of his army, except a sufficient force which will be left to guard the railroad from here to Corinth, and one division, the Eighth, Gen. Ross's, which has gone to reinforce Corinth."

That portion of Admiral PORTER's fleet which proceeded up the White River, in Arkansas, after the repulse at Vicksburgh, has given a good account of itself. The Navy Department has been notified of the capture of St. Charles, a post village in Arkansas County, Duval's Bluff, in Prairie County, and Des Arc, also in Prairie County, on the White River, about fifty miles northeast of Little Rock, the Capital. At Duval's Bluff were captured two eight-inch guns, with carriages, ammunition, &c., two hundred field rifles, and three platform-cars; and at Des Arc thirty-nine prisoners, and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Our light-draft gunboats, at last accounts, had proceeded over three hundred miles above the mouth of the river.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial from Dr. W. S. G. MORTON was presented, asking for compensation for the use of ether in the Army and Navy. A bill relating to jurors in the Courts of the United States was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill to estshlish the office of Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia was referred to the Committee on District Affairs. The resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept the title to League Island until Congress so directs, was passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported from the Finence Committee. The Secretary of the Treasury was asked to communicate to the Senate any information he may have received from the Commissioners appointed for the District of South Carolina, under the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary States. The bill providing for increased clerical force in the Quartermaster-General's office was passed, after some smendment. A bill to establish the guage on the Pscific Railroad and its branches was referred to the Select Committee. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

The House was not in session

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly Chamber was again disgraced yesterdev by unparliamentary and revolutionary proceedings on the part of the Democrats, led by Mr. FIELDS, of New-York, Mr. MURPHY, of Erie, and others prominent in the party, and assisted by their coadjutors in the lobby and in the galleries. The proceedings opened with a personal explanation from Mr. FIELDS, in answer to some just strictures in a New-York paper. The ninety-first ballot for Speaker was then taken, in which Mr. TREMAIN had 60 votes, Mr. CALLICOTT 60, and Mr. DEPEW 1—one member being absent. When the ninety-second ballot was commenced, the member before absent had returned, and cast his vote for Mr. CALLICOT, thus insuring that gentleman's election should the ballot be consummated. A scene of the greatest excitement ensued, and the old game of filibustering to prevent any further proceedings, was immediately commenced. At one point in the proceedings, the Clerk having left his position for a few minutes, the Democrats attempted to usurp the Speaker's chair for one of their number, but this was carrying the matter too far for the patience of the Republican and Union members, and their opposition came near leading to bloodshed. Finally the Clerk reappeared, and took his place, when the excitement gradually subsided, but not, it appears, before it was understood that an adequate police force had been called, and were at hand to enforce order. It was finally agreed to adjourn until Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time the vote is to be proceeded with without further opposition. There appears to be little doubt now that Mr. CALLICOTT will be elected.

The Senate was not in session.

GENERAL NEWS.

We receive, by way of Havana, some additional news from Mexico, though nothing later from the Capital—our former advices reaching to the 20th ult. Advices from Vera Cruz and other points, however, are to the 1st inst. Nothing of importance has occurred, the French awaiting reinforcements before advancing upon Puebla, toward which place they have progressed no further than Palmas. The expected reinforcements consist of two divisions of the Imperial Guard, and the entire effective force for attacking Puebla was expected to be only about 15,000 men. On the Mexican side the disposable force was much larger—25,000 regulars and 10,000 volunteers being in Puebla alone, while at other points were supposed to be in the neighborhood of 50,000 men. At Puebla ten forts have been constructed, mounting nearly 200 cannon, and the fortifications of the capital are on an equally extensive scale. A rumor prevailed in Havana at the date of our latest advices, that the French had advanced against Puebla, and had suffered another repulse. There is a possibility that the rumor is true.

We receive from another correspondent in Havana further important news relating to the French in Mexico. Their communications between Vera Cruz and Orizaba are said to be entirely cut off, and can only be restored by posting strong guards all along the coast. The guerrillas are in strong force, and worry the French unceasingly. The report of the repulse at Puebla is reiterated, with the addition that the French vanguard, four thousand strong, was completely surprised by eight hundred Mexican cavalry, and about two thousand of them killed and wounded. Several French officers have been captured by the lasso and dragged off, and every straggling soldier is served in the same manner.

The Havana news by the *Sheldrake*—which brought the Mexican news noted above—is of little interest.

Yesterday morning, the train on the Newark and Hoboken Railroad, which leaves Newark at 6 o'clock, was precipitated into the Hackensack River, at the draw in the bridge, which had been left open. The train was composed of the engine and two cars. The engine and smoking-car ran into the river, the remaining car being left hanging over the edge of the draw. There were four persons on the engine, viz.: JACOB WOODRUFF, engineer; MANNING GALLAGHER, fireman; R. RIGAREN, do., and Mr. SAMUEL HARRIS—the two former were drowned, and the others escaped by springing from the engine into the water. They were severely bruised. In the smoking-car were Mr. HAVENS, the conductor, a young man named VINCENT, and another person whose name we could not learn. This car sunk partially, and floated first down the river to the turnpike bridge, and then back to the other bridge, where it was made fast. The conductor contrived to escape to the roof, whence he was rescued by a boat. The other persons in the car are supposed to be drowned. But nine passengers in all were on the train. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been the failure of the engineer to see the signal of "draw open" in time, owing to the fog, and darkness of the early morning.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden City* was launched yesterday from the ship-yard of Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB, foot of Twelfth-street, East River. Immediately after the launch the vessel was towed to the Novelty Iron Works in order to have her engines put in.

Breadstuffs were quite active, at advanced prices, on Saturday. Cotton was in more demand, as were also the principal kinds of Provisions. Sugars, Molasses, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Whisky were in fair request. Wool was more active and dearer. Linseed Oil was selling freely. Freights were quiet, with 557 vessels of all classes in port.

Our Armies in the Southwest.

Our three great armies in the Southwest—that of ROSECRANS at Murfreesboro, that of GRANT at Memphis, and that of McCLERNAND, on the wing—will soon, we have reason to believe, be again in motion and action. Gen. ROSECRANS has had a great deal of work to do during the three weeks that have elapsed since he defeated the army of Gen. BRAGG. He had communications to open and keep open, supplies to bring forward, and heavy preparations of various kinds to make, before he could again assume the offensive. Nearly all this work is now done. And we have the good news also in a definite shape that he *has* really received very large reinforcements. In the meantime the enemy is about the same distance away from him that they were when ROSECRANS moved against them from Nashville: they are at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, and it is supposed that their next place of battle will be on Duck River. We have had no confirmed of LONGSTREET's having reinforced them with eleven rebel brigades; but if he has, we suspect they will find that ROSECRANS, too, has at least eleven brigades more than he had when he drove them from their works at Murfreesboro. The threatening demonstrations which they made in the direction of the Tennessee River ten or twelve days ago, seem to have been nothing but guerrilla raids, and were not preliminary to any offensive movement, as some feared. Nothing, however, could suit ROSECRANS better than that they should assume the offensive. He could keep them out of Nashville with one quarter of his army, while with the remainder he would push on to Chattanooga, which is the real strategic centre of the whole country for hundreds of miles around, and which, if once in our possession, would put the entire game in all this part of the Southwest in our hands. ROSECRANS, however, can now anticipate no such good luck as this. He is quietly and cautiously preparing to move out from Murfreesboro; and he will probably do so as unexpectedly to the public as he left Nashville. ROSECRANS, as one of our correspondents remarked yesterday, is sending out no rumors of a grand advance, and giving the enemy no clue to his plans. But the rebels are none the less fearful of his appearance, and are probably trying to give the impression that they have received immense reinforcements, that they may thus delay as long as possible the evil day.

From the armies of GRANT and McCLERNAND we shall probably soon hear of a third and joint attack upon Vicksburgh. Our special dispatches from Washington this morning state that the Government is in expectation of soon receiving good news from Vicksburgh. The first expedition against that place failed for want of a land army, and the second failed because the work was in the hands of an inefficient General, who could not wait until the proper combinations were executed. But the third effort is to be on a scale of vastness which will completely dwindle all previous attempts. If the contemplated plan is carried out, there will be three great land forces and a prodigious naval force engaged in the work. Admiral FARRAGUT has probably by this time commenced operations against Port Hudson; and if he has proved successful, he will push up the river, when, in conjunction with the co-operating armies of GRANT and McCLERNAND, a tremendous effort will be made to reduce the contumacious rebel stronghold. We do not look for anything but success, as we believe the last effort would have been successful had it been of a like nature, and managed by skillful hands.

The Army of the Potomac has seemed for some days to be on the very eve of battle, but it would not surprise us if our first two great victories came from the Armies of the Southwest.

THE LASSO.—Our advices from Mexico this morning by way of Havana, state that the Mexican guerrillas were using the *lasso* to catch the officers of the French invading army. A lot of their cavalry thus surprised the enemy's vanguard of four thousand, killed as many of them as possible, and flung the long rope over the officers heads and dragged them off behind their horses. This is a new style of warfare to the French, and it is no wonder that it has at first proved successful. The Mexicans occasionally tried the same trick on the stragglers of our army when in Mexico, but they met with very poor luck.

Discipline of the Army.

One of our correspondents with the left wing of the Army of the Potomac, gave us, in a letter which we published on Friday last, some facts in reference to the more stringent discipline which has recently been put in force in that Grand Division, and cited some instances of severe punishment inflicted upon soldiers for misbehavior before the enemy, for absenteeism, for skulking and other military offences. Another correspondent, in a letter which we published yesterday, writing from the Grand Reserve Division of Gen. SIGEL, stated that during the last few weeks Courts-martial had been held in that command, and also cited some instances of the severe but just sentences which had been passed upon officers for various derelictions of duty. Among them was that of a Lieutenant-Colonel cashiered for drunkenness, and a Captain cashiered "for cowardice and misbehavior before the enemy." The Commanding General, in confirming the proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court in the last-mentioned case, remarked: "The punishment is not too severe; the proper punishment for such conduct is *death*." In the other Grand Divisions of the Army of the Potomac we hear of similar proceedings. And we are inclined to think, from various indications, that the days of trifling and leniency with military offenders is past.

We need this increased firmness, and we need that its operation be extended,—struggling and desertion have not been infrequent in our army. We have dealt with it gently and have suffered from it accordingly. It is said that the President once remarked that the *women* of the North "would not stand it" if volunteers were shot for desertion. If that is so, dearly have the women of the North paid, and dearly will they pay, for their mistaken sympathy. These crimes have lost us victories; they have delayed the success of our cause; they have sent many a brave man to his death, and, unless checked by the use of measures stern enough to put a stop to them, they will bring us further defeat and disaster. The English writer, who pretended to have seen the battle of Fredericksburgh with his own eyes, and who described it on the part of our troops as "a carnival of cowardice," was a first-class liar undoubtedly. But BURNSIDE's sharp punishments of some soldiers who did display poltroonery there will render the repetition of the falsehood, when the next battle comes, more difficult. Our leaders must stop desertion. They must be willing not only to slay rebels, but also to execute justice upon men whose sentiments may be loyal, but whose actions aid rebellion. The cause at stake is worth more than any man's life.

So, too, must our Generals learn this lesson as well as our soldiers. They must know that the General who lets personal feeling interfere with his devotion of all his powers to the success of the cause, who becomes loyal to a man instead of being loyal to his country and to the cause of the rights of all men, is embarked upon a voyage whose only harbor is overthrow and disgrace. They must feel that that overthrow is sure, and that disgrace lasting.

More firmness and decision too, is needed with reference to *spies*. We have seen within a day or two the notice of the arrest of spies in or near Washington, and read the announcement that they would meet the punishment which the laws of war affix to their crimes; nevertheless such has been the mistaken mildness of our action with this class of criminals, that we wait to see the announcement that they have actually been punished before we fully credit it. It is a most mistaken gentleness which spares a spy. Many a hearth among us is now desolate, that would have remained bright but for the kindheartedness which refuses to take a man's life merely because he gave information to the rebels. Impunity to spies places the party which gives it at a terrible disadvantage. Let us have no more of it.

We hail the prospect of improvement in these directions as a sign of hope, and if that hope be not disappointed by the history of the swift-coming future, we shall have a better army, and better success shall crown its efforts.

We have erred on the side of too much leniency all along in this war. We have not shown enough of that old Roman firmness, which could slay the country's enemy, even though all the feelings of a father's breast called on the hand to stay. Would it have been believed that in a war where one side should suffer as we have from treachery, from plans betrayed, from spies on every hand, the punishment of spies could yet have been almost unheard of? Would it be believed that a war could be carried on so long amidst the most dreadful menaces, and with every infamous epithet used officially upon one side for the purpose of exciting to still greater ferocity its myrmidons, already ferocious from years of an organized social barbarism, while from the other should come no threat but of legal punishment, no harder name than that of rebels, no word which would be unworthy of a judge passing sentence upon a criminal, no hope expressed but for the overthrow of disorder and treason, and the return of that constituted law-abiding peace which blessed our land in years gone by?

So far as this comparison of the language used on either side goes, we would not for the world have it less favorable to us in the future. We still hope to have from our statesmen and our Generals only words of dignity, only appeals to lofty motives, only a language worthy of the great cause and the great principles which they sustain. We should think our cause disgraced and weakened were our President to fall to vituperation and call the rebels "hyenas" and the like. But in the matter of action, we might well have an improvement in more firmness and decision.

Greece and the Great Powers.

A recent Paris telegram announces that a conference of the representatives of the Great Powers is to be shortly held in London, in order to determine the conditions on which the Ionian Islands shall be ceded to Greece. These islands, then, are not to be a free gift from England. Their cession is to be made dependent on the assent of the Greeks to certain terms, not yet formally promulgated. A *quid pro quo* is to be exacted for their surrender; and what the general nature of that *quid* will be, may be gathered from another telegram transmitted by the British Government, at an earlier date, to its Minister at Athens. This brief note intimates to the Hellenes the terms on which England is ready to hand over the Septinsular Republic to their little State. If the people adhere to a monarchical form of government, and choose a sovereign acceptable to England, England will be prepared to reward their docility by surrendering to them those coveted islands. But should the Greeks presume to abjure monarchy, or to elect a King who shall not find favor in British eyes, they must not expect any such surrender. These conditions are not creditable to England. They indicate a disposition to take an ungenerous advantage of the weakness and difficulties of Greece. They betray a desire to exact an exorbitant price for that which England should freely surrender. The Greeks have already given manifest proof of their predilection for monarchy—of their partiality for the reigning house in England. But, since they cannot induce Prince ALFRED to reign over them, are they to forfeit all claim to British favor should they prefer a native ruler to another German, or a constitutional Republic to an alien despotism? Let England falter with her promise—let her withhold the Ionian Isles from "living Greece" if she pleases; but let her not persist in tempting the Greeks to barter their rights as freemen for the acquisition in question. The country which first gave consistency to European civilization is surely not less worthy of having her privileges respected than her younger sister, Italy.

Beside, the imposition of at least one of the conditions would be futile. The mere existence of a necessity for holding a conference of the representatives of the Great Powers, touching the cession of these Ionian Islands, demonstrates that England is not sole arbitress in this matter. France and Russia will have to be conciliated, as well as England; and, although the three Powers may agree on all the conditions of surrender, save one, still there is one, at all events, about which they are certain to differ—that relating to the personality of the new sovereign. The Czar and NAPOLEON will most assuredly not be content to see an instrument of England placed in the vacant throne. They will entertain as insuperable objections to the election of any such candidate, as they did to that of Prince ALFRED himself; and were the Greeks, for the purpose of keeping England in good humor, to cast their votes for Don FERDINAND, or any other of her *protégés*, they would not bring themselves a single step nearer to the possession of said islands, as the very course which would be acceptable to the latter Power would be sure to alienate the two former, who would punish the Greeks for their subserviency to British influence, by forbidding the cession in any shape. Under these circumstances, is England doing the handsome thing in urging the Greeks to act in a manner that would arouse the hostility of France and Russia? If the right of free election is to be denied to the Greeks, and their choice of a sovereign agreeable to the protecting Powers, is to be a fundamental condition of the septinsular cession, would it not be fair for those Powers, before calling on the Greeks to select a ruler, to make an effort to come to some understanding with each other as to the individuality of the candidate? When the Great Powers shall have accomplished this feat, they can with the more propriety require the Greeks to ratify their choice; but should the said Powers fail to agree about a candidate, the very least they can do will be to allow the Greeks, like the Italians, to choose their own King, and decide their own destinies, transferring to them the Ionian Isles, in consideration of the new Government, respecting existing treaties, and abstaining from creating trouble in the dominions of the Sultan. This would be a course more equitable toward Greece and more worthy of the Great Powers than that which they seem at present disposed to pursue.

THE SOLDIERS' PAY AND THE MAIL ROBBERS.—We have received a number of letters from soldiers, complaining of the robbery of the money which they have sent to their families through the mails. One poor fellow states that he thus lost forty-two dollars at one time, twelve dollars another time, and fifty-six dollars at his third effort to transmit money through the post-office. The Army of the Potomac is now being paid off, and large sums are being sent home by the soldiers, and it is feared that the mail robbers are on the alert to make as rich a harvest as possible. In some regiments all that the men thus contribute to their families has been got together, and the Chaplain of the regiment or other person has been deputed to take it home and see that it was safely delivered to those for whom it was intended. But in many individual cases this plan is impracticable, and the mails will continue to be used to a great extent.

We hope the Postmaster-General, and all the local postmasters, will look into this matter. It is hard enough for our soldiers to have to wait so long to get the pittance due them, but harder still that after they do get it, it should be stolen. In the meantime it would be better for those in the army who desire to transmit money, and cannot do it by chaplain or other trusty deputy, to send it by some one of the Express Companies. They have then responsible parties to deal with.

New-York and Washington Railway.

A bill will soon be presented to Congress to constitute certain street railways, already built in Philadelphia, a military end post route, in order to enable the New-York and Washington trains to pass through the unaccommodating right-angled village without transhipping passengers or breaking bulk. This result was effected last Summer by ferrying the trains bodily across the Delaware; but the boat employed for that purpose is quite inadequate for Winter navigation. Indeed, transhipments by city cars occupies less time. A bill contemplating the same objects was defeated by the last Congress, on the ground that the existing monopoly would have too much power, and might, in virtue of the authority thus given, bridge the Delaware below Philadelphia and the Hudson at New-York. An equally satisfactory objection would have been that the convenience of travelers would be too greatly enhanced. What excuse Congress will next interpose, we cannot divine. In fact, the proposed law, instead of giving a valuable monopoly to the existing Companies, will impose upon them the cost of adopting the City tracks in question to long cars, for temporary use only, as they are *already constructing a steam road around Philadelphia*, to be completed within a year, thus leaving the Quaker City out in the cold, as far as through traffic is concerned. This new road branches from the Philadelphia and Baltimore at Grey's Ferry, a few miles below the former city, on the west side of the Schuylkill, and runs five miles to the Reading Railway, which already crosses the Schuylkill and connects with the Philadelphia and Trenton—that is to say, the Camden and Amboy. The latter Company are about to still further shorten this distance by a straighter line, to meet the new branch of the Philadelphia and Baltimore. If Congress, than will grant the power asked, the public will, in a few weeks, be able to cross Philadelphia without changing *seats*—which, we think, conveys a more striking idea than changing *cars*—and without the risk of permanently aiding the present Companies, if that is any objection. Otherwise, the public will have to endure the present annoyance another year; and it may be that the Government and the country will suffer for the want of proper connection between the Metropolis and the Capital. While Congress is declining to act, in the fear that some corporation or other will be unduly benefited, the emergency will have subsided.

Now let us look for a moment at what Congress does appear to entertain—a new air-line railway, alongside the present line. We have urged the folly of such a line as a business enterprise; but when the Government is to put in five millions of money, it becomes still more objectionable. If the road is so very much needed, of course it will pay roundly, and when a scheme promises large dividends, capitalists would rather keep the Government out, and enjoy the undivided spoils themselves. But the very terms of the bill stamp it a scheme to get untold money out of the Government, upon disingenuous, or, at least, undeveloped pretences. For instance, the new road is to be "fully completed, with all the fixtures and conveniences necessary for the prompt and efficient transaction of business thereon, as herein contemplated, within *eighteen months* from and after the passage of this act." So reads the bill. Now, twelve months should be employed in locating a road of this important character; and at least two years more would be employed in constructing adequate bridges across either the Susquehanna or the Delaware Rivers. Building piers in deep rivers with strong currents and floods, takes time, for only a few operatives can work together. On the whole, it is not probable—and the Committee know this as well as anybody—that the road could be put in operation in double the allotted time. Meanwhile the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road are completing their bridge across the Susquehanna as rapidly as possible; so that, years before the new road could be opened at all, the grand obstacles on the old line—the general break-up at Philadelphia and the *hiatus* at Havre de Grace—will have been altogether avoided. The present transit through Baltimore is done without changing seats, and if the Baltimore and Ohio Company would avoid their unnecessary delays there, it would not be tedious.

There is much said about the necessity of an inland route. Well, it is already built. We have traveled by daylight from Jersey City to Washington *via* Harrisburgh and Baltimore without change of cars. A new road from *Baltimore* to Washington would not be such a wild scheme—at least to hold over the heads of the present monopolists, *in terrorem*. Finally, to take a very practical view of the case, the grand defect of this route—and a good many other Companies may as well take notice—is want of ventilation, and the maintenance of an improper temperature in the cars. If the remorseless fire-fiends, who cram the stoves with wood, were made to stoke the new ships of the navy till they could raise steam enough for tolerable speed, the people would doubly rejoice. The only scientific and comfortable way to warm carriages of any kind is to place tanks of hot water or other warming arrangements beneath the passengers' *feet*, and then keep the atmosphere cool and pure without violent draughts. Overcoats and shawls were made, not to vibrate from hooks against passengers' heads, but to keep a healthy heat in passengers' bodies and limbs. The violent heat of red-hot stoves, and the violent cold draughts of wintry air through open car-windows, simultaneously or alternately, as the case may be, is, after all, a more serious damage to the public mind, body, and estate, than delays or detours in railway transit.

The Army and the Rights under the Constitution.

The subjoined communication, although duly inclosed and directed to the NEW-YORK TIMES, appears to have been prepared for the columns of a neighboring cotemporary, to whom the Constitution has become a peculiar and sacred charge. We nevertheless give it the benefit of our circulation.—ED. TIMES.

The Administration has struck another blow at the army, and their organs rejoice in the manner of their kind over a new triumph of official malignity, partisan madness, and sectarian fury. We find in one of these disseminators of treason, apostles of desolation, heralds of ruin, and propagators of iniquity, the following report of the doings of certain self constituted tribunals, at Falmouth, called "courts-martial" by the unscrupulous fanatics, to whose hands, as if in chastisement of our transgressions, the destinies of this once glorious country have been committed, confided, and intrusted.

Private ——: "For leaving his regiment during the battle of Fredericksburgh, and skulking in the woods. That the word coward be printed on a board, that board be lashed to his back; that he then be marched in front of his regiment from right to left and from left to right back again; that he serve out the remainder of his term of enlistment at hard labor upon such public works as the proper authority may designate; and, that, twenty-five pounds in weight, attached to a chain six feet in length, to be fastened to his right leg every second month of his imprisonment."

A more audacious violation of the most sacred rights of the American citizen; a bolder attack upon the few shreds of Law and Constitution which Abolitionist violence and fanaticism have still left subsisting among us, a more cynical outrage upon the dignity of human nature, and a more striking exhibition of contempt for the finer feelings of the human heart than the above, it has not fallen to our lot, during our short but checquered career as journalists, to chronicle or record. To those—and it is one of the worst signs of the times that there are many such—who will tell us that this unfortunate man deserved his fate, and that the discipline of the army required that he should be sacrificed, we reply that this atrocious punishment was one which a Hannibal might have ordered, for he at least could point to a Cannae in justification of his tyranny, or the infliction of which might be pardoned to a Marlborough, for he could boast a Blenheim, a Ramillies, and a Maplaquet. But that such indignities should be offered to an American citizen,—for, thank Heaven, the unscrupulous, ambitious, sacerdotal tyrants who now reign at Washington, cannot deprive the meanest of our soldiers of that sacred title to the respect of all good and wise men,—by an Administration of which HALLECK and STANTON are the presiding deities, and immediately after a defeat for which GREELEY and BEECHER are mainly responsible, is one of those outrages on decency, common sense and common justice, which make the cheeks of countless generations glow and blush, and their eyes to blaze and sparkle.

Happily these infamous minions of an imbecile despot are not able to shroud either their crimes or their motives in mystery. They have the ferocity and cruelty of Venetian oligarchs, but not their dexterity; they have the cold-blooded malignity of a Tiberius, but they do not wield his power. We know why PORTER has been cashiered, and we know, too, why "Private ——" has had a board fastened to his back, and cannon ball chained to his leg, and neither the smiles nor the frowns of tyrants can tempt us to withhold one word of this damning, consuming, blasting revelation from our expectant readers. GREELEY may rail; BEECHER may preach, and GERRITT SMITH may threaten us with assassination at the hands of his dusky myrmidons. We answer them all, in the words of an orator who witnessed the downfall of a Republic greater and more famous than ours by just such infamous practices as those in which the blatant, bloodthirsty, fiendish and fanatical crew, who now sit enthroned at Washington, are daily indulging—"*contempsi Catilinæ gladios: non pertimescam tuos.*" We find the secret motive of this persecution in the letter of our correspondent from the camp, dated Jan. 19: "The army," he says, "seems to be in good spirits, but it cannot be disguised that *every man of them distrusts Burnside and worships McClellan*, and wishes he were back." There is no loyal man of conscience or honor or patriotism, who reads these touching words, who will not see in them a full and ample explanation of the rancor and fury with which the Abolitionists are pursuing the handful of brave soldiers who declined to take part in that monstrous, hideous, sanguinary blunder and abortion called the battle of Fredericksburgh. They "skulked in the woods," we are told by these organs of the Administration. "They took refuge in the woods," history will write, "that they might not witness the slaughter of their comrades in the absence of the only man competent to lead, and of the only man in whom the army has confidence; they took refuge in the woods, that their eyes might not behold the carnival of blood, thunder and imbecility prepared by STANTON for the ruin and disgrace of the nation; they took refuge in the woods by way of protesting in the only manner left them against the removal of their late commander, without either their advice or consent, as well as against the whole policy of the Government in the conduct of the war; they took refuge in the woods in assertion of the inalienable right of private judgment with which they were born, and of which the fanatics of New-England are now trying to deprive them. They thought of McCLELLAN on the morning of battle; they thought of their homes, of their wives, of the violated Constitution and the despised laws, and of their dinner and supper, and of their skins, and concluded not to fight." For this noble reserve, for this intelligent caution, for this reluctance to shed brothers' blood, for this devotion to the chief of their choice, the scion of the great house of Kirendbright, the Administration is now subjecting them to indignities which are enough to make the blood of the most sluggish boil and bubble and foam like the great Geyser. PORTER has been sacrificed by a packed tribunal, for his devotion to McCLELLAN at Manassas. The unhappy "skulkers" at Fredericksburgh are now being subjected to a similar fate for devotion as devoted, if not as brilliant and conspicuous. There is no knowing where the new crusade of malignity will end. It is but a fresh outbreak of that spirit of dark fanaticism which led to the witch-burning and Quaker-whipping of the seventeenth century, and which now longs to envelop the Union and the world in rapine, incendiarism and murder.

Gen. Meigs a Traitor? No, Indeed!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The very remarkable impeachment of Gen. MEIGS' loyalty, openly but informally made in the Senate by Mr. LANE, of Kansas, deserves attention. It is usually supposed that Senators know what they say, and have a decent regard for their responsibility in saying it. Violent as these suppositions sometimes are, whenever *any* Senator, in full Senate, openly calls the head of one of the most responsible Departments of the Government a disloyal traitor, people in general may well wonder what it means.

Permit me to say to honest men who wish to know the truth, that if Gen. MEIGS has become a traitor, the Bœtian air of Washington must have wrought a most miraculous change in him since the period of his banishment to the Florida Reef by Saint FLOYD. Having a kindred charge at Key West while Gen. MEIGS, then Captain of Engineers, was stationed at Tortugas, I am able to testify, that during all those dark hours of secession carnival, he was most energetically and efficiently loyal. He divined and freely foretold the true objects and tendencies of secession, with an insight for the lack of which in others the country greatly suffered. In various confidential conferences with him—conferences on which important action was based. Gen. MEIGS uniformly and unmistakably showed that loyalty to the Union was with him both a passion and a principle. In those days, to be loyal in a Southern State was no holiday service, especially for one like Gen. MEIGS, born in Georgia, and many of whose relatives and friends took leading parts in the growing frenzy. Those who well knew his spirit and action during that early and decisive period of this contest will hardly be convinced by any assertion that Washington influences can have vitiated the ardent and practical loyalty which was so useful to our Government, not only on the Florida reef, but in the expedition of Col. BROWN for the relief of Fort Pickens. If Gen. MEIGS has a drop of traitor blood in his veins, it must have been put there by transfusion while he was asleep, and since he was made Quartermaster-General. Doubtless, in the discharge of his very onerous duties, he is sometimes impatient of outside pressure, and shows an acerbity which might better be spared, thus proving himself human. But Gen. MEIGS is honest and capable. I, for one, think he is almost the only man in the country who could now efficiently discharge the duties of his Department, the disbursements in which exceed every other. A clear-headed General once remarked to me that "MEIGS is the only man in Washington who is up to six hundred thousand men."

Our slighter notion of assailing the character of our officers must be very pleasant to JEFF. DAVIS, and if the strongest evidence of MEIGS' disloyalty is found in the fact that DAVIS was once his friend, it may be that the pleasure Senator LANE's course must afford DAVIS is quite as suspicious.

This is the dilemma. Either Senator LANE knows and has proof of what he says or else he raises and slanders. If he has proof of this city, he is perhaps

principle until he responsibly prefers charges for trial. The Speaker who can knowingly leave a traitor in the position of Quartermaster-General without preferring such charges is himself a traitor. There is a choice between two bad duties. KEY.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA

Rumored Defeat of the French Before Puebla.

Transporting Prisoners of War to Martinique.

French Influence in Cuba---Return of the Iron-Clad Normandie to France--Counterfeiting in Havana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

Although the news brought to this place by the last steamer from Vera Cruz is sufficiently voluminous, yet it appears wanting in one essential thing, namely, reliable intelligence about the movements, position, and intentions of the French General. We have a great deal of news, but very little concerning the French. It is generally considered here that the news from Mexico, when unfavorable for the French, is prohibited from appearing in the daily journals, and as we have lately had nothing except through French channels, it gives an air of probability to a report current in this city, that the French have met with disasters, having been repulsed from before Puebla, and obliged to retire with a considerable loss of men to their former position at Orizaba.

How this news came I have not been able to learn, but it is generally believed in Havana, and as the same silence with regard to the French prevailed last May, when they were defeated by the Mexicans, there may possibly be some truth in the account.

That French influence is used to keep intelligence from being published in the Havana papers when it is considered injudicious, there can be but little doubt. Nor is this influence confined to matters of the utmost importance, for I was told that the French Consul had completed of some news published in one of the Havana papers that the French had not moved from Orizaba; and as the Press in this island is under the supervision of a censor, it is impossible for it to publish anything that the Government disapproves of. It is sad to think that a high and spirited nation like Spain should lend itself to submit to the dictates of that imperious autocrat, the Emperor of the French.

With respect to the line of conduct pursued by the French in Mexico, there is one part of it worthy of universal condemnation. I allude to that cruelty—for it can be called by no other name—in transporting prisoners of war to a West India Island—Martinique—to fall victims to the yellow fever and the unhealthiness of the climate; for, although the neighborhood of Vera Cruz may be subject to the same endemics, it should be recollected that the natives of the mountainous country in the interior of Mexico are as liable to fall victims to the above-named scourge of the tropics as Europeans or natives of the Northern States.

The correspondent of the *Prensa*, at Vera Cruz, speaking on this subject, says as follows in a late communication:

"The name of Martinique is as terrible here as that of Ceuta or Melilla would be in Spain or Cuba for delinquents. Every one that offends the French is transported to Martinique, and whoever does not serve them willingly is threatened with a like transportation."

French tyranny in Mexico is not confined, however, to the natives of the place. The same correspondent mentions in a letter of a recent date that three Cubans, a part of those who entered into a contract here to go over to Vera Cruz in the employ of the French on the railroad, were locked up in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and only got their liberty through the interference of the Spanish Consul.

The same correspondent, in another part of his communication, says:

"To the Spaniards who were engaged in Cuba to come and work here, advantages were offered that have not been fulfilled, in order to force them to take up arms as contra-guerrillas. In the last English steamer from Havana, there came about forty, and they are about to return from not finding the benefits that had been offered them."

The iron-clad steamer *Normandie* has left here for France, it being found impossible to keep her with safety to the crew in these warm latitudes, where a more thorough system of ventilation is required than what could be furnished on board.

The demand for sugars was somewhat greater on the 3d inst., but prices remained unchanged. Three hundred and fifty hogsheads were up for sale in different lots; ordinary, at 6¼ cents; good to middling, from 7 to 7¼; fully fair, 7¾; clear yellow, at 8. The quantity on hand was small, the demand generally for exportation.

For molasses there was more animation, 1,000 barrels in several lots having been sold, with a decline in prices; inferior and common, from 26 to 26½; new, from 30 to 30½; new, good quality, and prime, from 28 to 35. A lot of good quality of the preceding crop was sold at 23 cents the gallon.

If forgings is prevalent in the United States, we are not much better off here; even the postage-stamps with us are falsified, and parties are now in prison awaiting their trial for this offence. So largely were the imitations diffused that the Government has been obliged to publish a notice in the official papers how to distinguish between the real and the counterfeit postage-stamps. Parties are also awaiting their trial for forging the notes of the Spanish Bank of Havana. This latter attempt is rather a difficult operation, as the Bank now uses a paper of the same description as that used by the Bank of England, manufactured for purpose, and cannot be counterfeited, however the letter-press, engravings and signatures may be.

On the 5th inst., there left Santiago de Cuba, for Vera Cruz, the French man-of-war *L'Allier*, which had lately arrived there from Jacmel, in Hayti. It took out to Mexico 388 mules, 182 horses, 20 bundles of hay, 108 sacks of corn, and 100 horse-halters, as well as several Spaniards and Cubans, to act as mule drivers and superintend this part of the commissariat.

One MARETZEK, (not MAX, but another of the same surname,) who lately brought out from New-York an opera company to play in the various towns about the Island, died at Santiago de Cuba a short time ago, of a liver complaint.

The *British Queen*, on her voyage from New-York to Havana, touches at Nassau, from which place she brings news up to the 10th inst. Nassau is filled with strangers, and vessels are constantly arriving from England and the Southern States, so that warehouses have to be hired to temporarily store the goods. On Christmas eve, the Captain of a Confederate vessel, named FINNELL, shot with a revolver Mr. STANTON, the keeper of a billiard table, now resident in Nassau, but who formerly lived in Cuba. The deceased leaves a wife and three orphan children. Capt. FINNELL has been put in jail to stand his trial this month.

According to the Bahama *Herald*, there arrived at Nassau from Liverpool, Eng., between the 27th of December and Jan. 6, the following steamers with cargoes of assorted goods: *Douglas*, *Nicholas I.*, *Thistle* and *Calypso*, besides several ships and barks with gunpowder and other merchandise.

The steamer *Antonia*, laden with cotton, arrived on the 29th ult. at Nassau from Charleston, having made the voyage in 53 hours, the shortest, observes the Bahama *Herald*, that has as yet been made between the two ports.

The English vessel *Iris*, from Manzanilla, Cuba, with a cargo of mahogany, and bound to Falmouth, [illegible] on the 27th ult., in the vicinity of the Great Bahama Bank; the hull of the vessel and part of the cargo saved. "LARA."

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the English Mail Steamer Conway at Havana---Intelligence from Mexico City, Puebla, Orizaba, Jalapa, Vera Cruz, and Other Places Occupied by the French and the Mexicans.

By the arrival of the English steamer *Conway*, at Havana, from Vera Cruz, news has been received from the Mexican Republic up to the 1st inst.

From the *Veracruzano* we make the following extracts:

The *Opinion* of Jalapa says last Sunday morning Gen. MARQUES entered Jalapa with a corps of the Mexican army of infantry and cavalry, amounting to 2,000 men.

The *Boletin Oficial* of Puebla assures that for no cause whatever will the escorts between Puabla and Mexico be withdrawn.

On the 23d of November last, the non-movable National Guard were reviewed in the Paseo Nuevo of Mexico.

Gen. BARIOSABEL had arrived in Mexico, and was complimented with a public dinner by the Deputies of the State of Mexico.

JUAREZ had arranged, it was said, to go to Puebla to distribute the medals of the 5th of May.

Gen. BAZAINE, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Division of the French expeditionary forces, had entered Jalapa in great pomp, the troops forming a double line, the regimental bands playing, and the artillery firing salutes. Gens. MARQUES and BAZAINE accompanied Gen. BAZAINE, and in addition to the French troops, there were several Mexican corps.

The French man-of-war *Tourville* left Vera Cruz on the 26th ult. for Martinique, where it was to leave twenty-one guerrillas, taken prisoners in different fights, who are to remain captives in Fort de France until the end of the war.

On the night of the 22d ult. a detachment belonging to a company of the infantry regiment No. 81, which occupies Medellin, surrounded the estate of Novillero, where there were assembled guerrillas, who for some time past have devastated the country, and stopped the cattle and provisions which the farmers were bringing to Vera Cruz. The French soldiers, who were received with a smart firing of musketry, destroyed the nest of robbers, who tried in vain to defend themselves. Of these last twenty-five were killed, only two of the French being slightly wounded.

We have been assured by a person of veracity that on the 14th ult. a fight took place at San Andrés, Chalchicomula, between some French forces, consisting of the Forty-ninth Regiment of African Chasseurs and a company of the Ninety-ninth Regiment of the line, and those of CARVAJAL, the latter being routed after a large number had been killed, leaving 18 prisoners in the hands of the French. An officer of the Ninety-ninth Regiment of the line was carried by his horse, which he could not manage, among CARVAJAL's troops, who immediately killed him. Four French soldiers also met their deaths in the combat.

About 300 cavalry of Gen. MARQUES and the French force beat and routed completely, on the 18th ult., in Cerro de Leon, about 1,000 cavalry of AGUILIANO, ROBADUMS and QUESADA, leaving 45 killed, and 50 prisoners, horses and arms. Belonging to the Mexican force there was killed an officer of scouts, and five soldiers wounded. Of the French force one officer and two soldiers wounded.

The trial relative to the poisoning of French soldiers by some Mexicans, having been concluded at Vera Cruz, the French Court-martial, presided over by Lieut.-Col. MARGIN, after two days' open session, gave the following sentence:

"Manuel Gonzalez, Bartolo Baederas, and Justo Paso, to suffer death; José Carmona, ten years of hard labor; Roman Zamudio, five years of ditto; Antonio Zamudio, hard labor for life; Dolores Basajas, ten years of hard labor; Dolores Arellano and Dolores Carvajal, set at liberty."

The orders of the Commander-in-Chief were await-ed to put in execution the above sentences.

The *Opinion*, of Jalapa, contains the following:

"The greater part of the French and Mexican troops, stationed in our town, have set out in the direction of Perote, leaving a sufficient garrison and the necessary artillery. The number of French and Mexican soldiers that were here exceeded 10,500 men, and it is said that there will shortly arrive other French corps of the Bassiee Brigade.

At the last accounts there continued in the capital the greatest scarcity of money and destruction of commerce from the paralyzed condition in which everything was, and the infinite number of taxes. Letters from that city, state that there had been ordered a new monthly contribution of from $100 to $7,000, to be collected among a fixed number of persons. The greatest anxiety reigned in the minds of all from this and other former reasons.

The papers continue inventing falsehoods about troubles having taken place here on account of the marriage of the municipality, religious ceremonies, &c.

We have news from Puebla up to the 5th inst. On the preceding day there took place the distribution of the medals of the 5th of May, which ceremony was performed with great solemnity, in the public square. JUAREZ returned on the 6th to Mexico.

A decree had been published in Puebla imposing a monthly contribution of $152,400, divided to quantities of $7,000 to $50.

Gen. DOBLADO, appointed Constitutional Governor of Jalisco, left Guanajuato to assist the above-named place, threatened by TOLOSA, with 3,500 men; he arrived and assumed the command, but having imposed a loan and not being able to obtain it, he left it again with his forces, leaving the city in the danger in which it was.

BUSTOS-PINTOS had entered Aguas Calientes, and was moving in the direction of Zacatecas.

On MEJIA approaching Queretaro with his forces, the garrison left, but MEJIA passed by without entering.

According to the last news Gen. MEJIA was in the neighborhood of San Luis Potosi.

A report was circulated in Jalapa that the French troops who left Perote had had a combat with the guerrillas, but there was nothing of the sort. As far as San Miguel del Soldado the French troops had not met with any enemy or fired a single shot. The only person attacked by the guerrillas was a poor Mexican mule-driver, who, having taken a by-path, was robbed and stabbed to death.

Letters have been received from Orizaba to the 21st ult., which contain important news.

Gen. TRUJEQUE and Col. LAYSON have submitted to the intervention, and presented themselves in San Andres Chalchicomula with two hundred cavalry. One the 19th one hundred more men presented themselves.

It is likewise said, but requires confirmation in our opinion, that the news is correct of AURELIANO RIVERA having presented himself with 800 cavalry to Gen. BAZAINE.

There is no news from the capital. All the field artillery have been taken from Puebla, leaving only the siege guns.

We have a respectable force in Palmar, San Andres and Tehuacan. All those places have submitted to the intervention, and Gen. DOAZ has ordered lists to be made of all the inhabitants who have agreed to take up arms to save their lives and property, and 500 muskets have been sent for to arm the places; they have taken and put in confinement the Count DE TRUCY and others.

There is nothing wanting in Palmar, and flour is now being sent from there to the troops here.

The excesses which the Liberals commit on retiring or fleeing are dreadful.

The *Heraldo*, of Mexico City, contains the following letters up to the 20th of December:

MEXICO, Saturday, Dec. 20.

"The citizen Governor of the State of Tlaxcala, being desirous to afford all the services in his power to the sanguinary struggle to which the tyrant of France has challenged us, proceeded to Puebla for the object of agreeing with the citizen Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East, and had likewise a conference with the citizen President of the Republic and his Ministers.

Citizen JUAN J. DE LA GARZA has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of the State of Tamaulipas, who we have no doubt, from the prestige which he enjoys in that State, and his activity, will assemble numerous forces to attack the foreign enemy who occupy the port of Tampico, and who have called to their aid the banditti that prowl about the Sierra, under the command of the traitor MEJIA.

The Sovereign Congress voted a decree which the Executive has made public, containing the following resolutions:

Art. 1. The Mexican Government will treat the French prisoners that are taken from the invading army in the same manner as the French army treats Mexican prisoners.

Art. 2. The Government will supply in preference the families of Mexican prisoners with the pay that is due to these latter in virtue of their employments.

Gen. LEYVA, who has so often defeated the allies of the French, arrived in this capital with part of the contingent of troops required from the third district of the State of Mexico.

Gen. NEGRETE has gone back to put himself at the head of the division under his command.

Citizen-General ANASTASIO PARRODI has been appointed second in command of the army of the center.

The Supreme Government has authorized the citizen General-in-Chief of the army of the center to disburse, as well in the military necessities, as ordered by the decree of the 9th of November last, as in aid of the army of the East, the public revenues of the Federal district and State of Mexico, as well as those belonging to the General Government in the States of San Luis, Zacatecas, Michoacan, New Leon and Coahuila, to occupy with the same object in the Federal District and State of Mexico private property, fixing, with the agreement of the owners, the value of the things that the commander-in-chief may take, or reverting them if they should only be required temporarily.

The Citizen Commander-in-Chief of the army of the East, considering that the nuns of the different convents which are in Puebla would not find security in them in case of the city being attacked by the invaders, and the necessity of occupying those buildings with troops, artillery and trains, has determined that the nuns should leave the convents of Conception, Soledad, San Geronimo, Santa Clara, Santa Rosa, and Capuchinas, leaving them the choice of going to private houses, to buildings of the neighboring towns, or the convents of the capital, which act, it has been ordered, shall take place with all the becoming respect due to the venerable sisters. The removal [illegible] on the 27th ult., to the west of the Great Bahama Bank; the hull of the vessel and part of the cargo saved. "LARA."

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INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the English Mail Steamer Conway at Havana---Intelligence from Mexico City, Puebla, Orizaba, Jalapa, Vera Cruz, and Other Places Occupied by the French and the Mexicans.

By the arrival of the English steamer *Conway*, at Havana, from Vera Cruz, news has been received from the Mexican Republic up to the 1st inst.

From the *Veracruzano* we make the following extracts:

The *Opinion* of Jalapa says last Sunday morning Gen. MARQUES entered Jalapa with a corps of the Mexican army of infantry and cavalry, amounting to 2,000 men.

The *Boletin Oficial* of Puebla assures that for no cause whatever will the escorts between Puabla and Mexico be withdrawn.

On the 23d of November last, the non-movable National Guard were reviewed in the Paseo Nuevo of Mexico.

Gen. BARIOSABEL had arrived in Mexico, and was complimented with a public dinner by the Deputies of the State of Mexico.

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ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS

THE WOOD-BARNARD IMBROGLIO.

Officers and Office-Seekers Sold---What was Paid and Who Got the Money.

Our Elective System--How Nominations are Obtained--An Inside View of the Management of Our Local Politics.

FERNANDO WOOD'S PRESENT POSITION.

"Truth is stronger than fiction," says the ancient proverb, and "amen to that," responded every reader of the revelation concerning the rupture between EX-Mayor WOOD and Judge BARNARD, as given exclusively in the TIMES of Friday last.

For years FERNANDO WOOD and GEORGE BARNARD have been a Power in local politics; for years they have nominated candidates, controlled elections, and distributed patronage; for years men have bowed obsequiously to their behests, have done their bidding like faithful benchmen, have fawned upon their friends and preyed upon their enemies; for years FERNANDO WOOD has been the king-pin in all political combinations, has ruled with an iron hand, seizing all the spoils and fattening (so to speak) upon the "good things" which are ever to be found in the van of success.

The public, generally, regard him as a bold, bad man, of great mental power, with rare knowledge of men, and an unsurpassed faculty of combination. They have ever known, and never will, the amount of unseen bolstering which FERNANDO received from such men as BARNARD, whose maker and upholder he seemed, but whose monthpiece and executive he in reality was.

If success be the test of merit, Mr. WOOD has heretofore been meritorious; fortune smiled upon him at every turn, and he never drew a blank in any lottery deemed sufficiently safe for his investment.

Prosperity makes some people arrogant, insolent, incautious and at times insane. It had that effect upon our ex-Mayor and Congressman elect, so that regardless of his friends, backers and upholders, he indulged in a series of such remarkable performances that in justice to themselves they withdrew from their idol-apparent, and it looks at this present moment as if the hero of a hundred primaries is on his last legs, and that the said limbs are exceedingly brittle.

Let us see what is what.

When the two wings of the Democratic fowl flapped peacefully toward each other, it was arranged that in event of successes at the then approaching elections, the spoils should be honorably divided. Certain offices were apportioned to Tammany, and the rest to Mozart, *alias* FERNANDO *alias* BARNARD and his coworking friends.

Various combinations were necessary to insure the election, and much confusing was done, at all of which WOOD appear as the representative of Tammany. By the hosts of candidates for nomination he was supposed to be omnipotent, and to him one and all paid lowly court.

Everything was arranged to suit the high contracting parties, and all matters were working well, when suddenly it was ascertained by BARNARD and the other members of Mr. WOOD's clique, that the Great Mogul had been playing into his own hand axclusively, and that he had not hesitated, for the furtherance of his individual fortunes, to sacrifice friends, disappoint political allies and forfeit the solemnest promises with the most brazen assurance.

Of this peculiarly cheerful method of featherless one's own nest, we learn the following little incident concerning the

CORPORATION COUNSELSHIP.

Mr. JOHN HACKETT, a worthy son of the famous actor, formerly Corporation Counsel at San Francisco, California, and a man of ability and experience, was desirous of the nomination for this office. Judge BAGNAN wished him to have it, and WOOD promised that it should be given him. Certain preliminary arrangements were to be made, and in good faith Mr. HACKETT prepared to attend to them. While he was so doing, Mr. GEO. H. PURSER, in some manner best known to himself approached our modern Warwick and arranged with him that the present incumbent, Mr. JOHN E. DEVLIN should be the lucky *nominee*. This arrangement was consummated, and Mr. WOOD was very shortly after this in possession of $15,000 (fifteen thousand) more than he had before it. Judge BARNARD, to whom Mr. HACKETT complained of WOOD's treachery, was naturally indignant that his friends should be thus shabbily treated, and suggested to Mr. HACKETT that the position of

CORPORATION ATTORNEY

was one within WOOD's gift, and that it might be well for him to apply for that. He did so, and by some means ascertained that, for the modest sum of $7,500, he could be accommodated. Seven thousand five hundred dollars is a large sum, but Mr. HACKETT was willing to comply with the demand, and went to secure it. In the meantime, Mr. GEORGE C. GENET, the then incumbent, and Mr. HILL FOWLER, the present incumbent, being seized with an admiration for the practice of law in that special branch, applied to the Dispensing Power for the boon. They applied very strongly. It is said that $7,500 sinks into comparative insignificance, but however that may be, Mr. HACKETT was again disappointed, Mr. HILL FOWLER was appointed, to the astonishment of the Bar, and Mr. WOOD's bank account was stiffer by a check of —well, in the neighborhood of $10,000, than it was before. Tornadoes, whirlwinds, simoons and all that sort of thing are nowhere when compared with the storm of Judge BARNARD's righteous indignation. He vowed revenge, he solemnized his wrath, he made a pilgrimage to the shrine of Janus, and called upon the highest known functionary to take cognisance of his absolute detestation and hatred of his former friend, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. The journey ruralward of a member of the legal fraternity, his father's astonishment at the request for a large sum of money, the mortgaging of his property, and sundry little adventures concerning the getting of the money, are matters of no public interest, though they were of vital import to the parties interested, and had much to do with the prompt settlement of the job.

This done, he wrote, so we are informed, a letter of no doubtful character to that distinguished individual, notifying him of the withdrawal of his countenance, his protection and his advice.

That was a sore day for Mr. WOOD, and the efforts made by him to alter the purpose of the inflexible Judge, would amuse as well as astound many a believer in the high-and-mighty nature of "FERNANDO the First" and last.

Mr. HACKETT, so the story runs, didn't see the joke quite so clearly as did some of his friends, and he called at the Ex-Mayor's residence for the purpose of having it all explained. While there, occurred

A SCENE

which, as a dialogue, will interest the friends of either party, and indicate to disappointed candidates the *modus operandi*, as initiated by the enraged HACKETT.

The scene took place in the parlor of the manbee-cied from this City.

Mr. Hackett—Mr. WOOD, I called to say to you personally that you are a scoundrel, a rascal and a perjured villain.

Mr. Wood, (blandly)—Mr. HACKETT you forget yourself, you are in my house sir, and such language is certainly improper as well as unjustifiable. I shall [illegible] for my accustomed, and herewith show you to the door.

[illegible

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RETURN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

The Sword Presentation to General Corcoran.

The Common Council Committee who went to Washington and Suffolk to procure the body of Adjt. Charles Latt, of the Fifty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, who was killed at Fredericksburgh, to present a stand of colors to the Sickles Brigade and to present a sword to Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran, returned from their mission yesterday. They went first to Washington, with the intention of going down the Potomac, but this design was frustrated, owing to the refusal to grant any more passes to Gen. Burnside,s army, which was understood to be in active preparation for a movement of some kind. The Secretary of War took charge of the colors for the Sickles Brigade till the Committee should return to take them, or give orders for their further disposition.

The Committee then proceeded to Suffolk, Va., *via* Baltimore and Fortress Monroe. At the latter place they were treated with much consideration by Col. Adams, the commandent of the post, Capt. James Millward, who is the Captain of the port, and other gentlemeee, not forgetting Assistant Engineer Baulon, of the New-York Fire Department, who has charge of the fire engines there. The boat that conveyed the party to Norfolk was the *City of Hudson*, Capt. S. B. Martin. She was gally dressed with flags for the occasion, the Irish flag holding a prominent position.

At Suffolk the Committee were received at the dépôt by Gen. Corcoran and the members of his Staff, and from the time of their arrivel till their departure from there on last Wednesday, they were treated with the most liberal hospitality and kindness by the General and his officers.

The presentetion of the sword took place on last Monday afternoon at 3 n'clock, at the brigade review, the brigade being formed in hallow square. Major-Gen. John J. Peck and Staff and the entire divisien staf and line officers were present. William Walsh, President of the Board of Aldermen, mads the presentation in a brief and neat speech, and Gen. Corcoran responded with much feeling. He regarded the testimonial with an especial degree of favor, because it came from the city where he first placed foot on landing in this country, and accepted it as he had accepted the grand ovation in New-York—as a mark of respect to the Irish people of the United States, who were burning with devotion to the country and flag of their adoption. The selection of himself by the rebels as a hostage for the feion fiaurs, and the indignities offered to him had made him for a while the representative man of the loyal Irish Americans, the rebels endeavoring to treat him with contempt as a reflection upon the royal Irishmen at the North, who in turn ought to do him high honor. He did thsn, however, only what he was endeavoring now to do—his duty. It was his duty then to stand firm and die, if necessary for the cause of the Union. He was ready to this now, and so were all of the mee of his legion. Something was dne to them and to the patriot Irish of the North, and it was the belief that the honor now offered him was as much for them as to himself, that he accepted it with thanks to the generous people of the city of New-York.

At the conclusion of the General's remarks lond cheers resounded from the ranks. The sword, with an elegant belt and a rich sash, and a beautifully engrossed and finely mounted copy of the resolntions were then inspected with a good deal of interest by the large circle of by-standers. "The boys want to see the sword, General," said an officer. "Yes," responded the General, "the boys must see it." Accordingly, Rev. James Dillon, Brigade Chapiain, girded on the sword on the General, when he mounted his horse and rode along the line, accompanied hy his Staff. As he passed down he was welcomed amid a roar of cheers. The waving caps of the men, the brilliant uniforms of the officers, the saluting colors, the beating of drums and the playing of the bands, made the whole scene at this time peculiarly exciting and beautiful.

The work of the committee being now finished as far as practicable they desired to return home, hnt waived this desire for a day in order to pay their respects to Maj.-Gen Peck, who invited them to a formal reception at his headquarters on Tuesday morning. Maj.-Gen. Peck, it should be mentioned; had dined with Gen. Corcoran and the committee on Sanday. The reception the next day passed off very pleasantly, and on the day after the visiting party departed for New-York. During their stay at Suffolk a good deal of time was spent in riding to the camps and fortifications on horseback—a method of locomotion that at first gave considerable delight, and subsequently no little discomfort to those of the party who were unpractised ridars. Gen. Corcoran accompanied them sometimes. He is a splendid horseman, and delighted in racing with the City Fathers. The various mishaps of these jannts—especially if they were evident faults of bad horsemanship—were duly chronicled in song and sung at the next dinner table by the members of the General's staff. Lieut. George Magarge, the Chief Engineer of Gen. Peck's staff, who has charge of the construction of the fortifications about Suffolk, was very attentive to the committee.

THE COLONIZATION OF FLORIDA.

Meeting at Fifth-avenue Hotel—Interesting Statements by Hon. Eli Thayer and Judge Frazer—A Public Meeting to be Called.

A meeting of influential gentlemen was held at the Fifth-avanne Hotel Friday evening, with a view to consider the proposition of Hon. Eli Thayer relative to the colonization of Florida.

Mr. G. W. Blunt was called to the Chair, and Mr. Chas. Gould was selected for Secretary.

SPEECH OF ELI THAYER.

Hon. Eli Thayer, at the request of the Cheir, proceeded to state the objects of the meeting. Mr. Thayer said their object was to introduce free labor into the States now in rebellion against the United Stetas. He spoke of the success of the free-labor movement in Kansas, and the effect of thet movement in advancing the interests of freedom in Missouri, Navada, Colorado, New-Mexico and Arisona. The proposed scheme would, it was believed, not only advance the interests of free labor, but aid in puttiog down the rebellion. He proceeded to consider the possible results of the rebellion, advocating a complete social and political reconstruction of the Southern States as the only means of ending the war on a basis of prosperity to the South or to the country. This reconstruction must be based upon the absolnte confiscation of rebel property. What is the use of abolishing Slavery in the Southern States if the rebels are allowed to own the land? The owners of the land have the control of the Southern country. The poor whites are no more free there than are the slaves. The emancipated slaves, destitute and helpless, could do nothing without the rebel master, who would prevent all progress, and all improvement in the condition of the slave. The blacks would even then fare worse than before. They would come in competition with the poor whites, and would, of conrse, fare worse than before. The mere abolition of Slavery does not improve the condition of the South. But the rebellion gives us the opportunity to reconstruct the South and to remedy the evil. The Confiscation law operates so that the bigger the rebel is the less is the penalty imposed, and, *vice versa*, the less the rebel the greater the penalty, because the law only confiscates the life-interest in the property or the land. If a rebel is to be shot, within five minutes, the forfeiture of his property is only for five minutes. Mr. Thayer thought that Florida presented the best field for testing his theory. There was no great hostility of the people of Florida to be overcome; there was no danger of serious interference from the rebels. There is a space in Florida as large as the State of Massachusetts, bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the wide and deep St. John's River. Why could not a thousand men be colonized there? The whole State is eight times as large as Massachusetts, and could sustain six millions of people. The State has not been fully settled, because it has had but eighteen years of peace. The natural resources of the State are such, that the same labor will yield $2 where it would yield but $1 in any other State. Milk enough could be made there to equal the production of the whole United States. In no other State could garden vegetables be raised all the year round. Applications had been made to him personelly on the part of over forty thousand men who wished to go. From every part of the loyal States, men were offering to go on this expedition. His plan was to raise 20,000 men in thirty days, to take possession of the tract of land alluded to, and shortly take possession of the State, for they would be the State. The United States owns 20,000,000 acres of land in Florida, three-quarters of which are in the tract of land between the St. Johns and the Atlantic. The United States and the State of Florida together own 20,000,000 acres out of the 38,000,000 acres of land in the State, and the remaining 8,000,000 acres are doubtless owned by rebels. It is proposed that the men who colonize shall be enlisted in the service of the United States for nine months. They would, of course, be equipped by the Government, and the objection of the cost to the emigrant would be removed. The State is the healthiest in the Union, and the St. John's Tract is the healthiest portion of the State. The emigrants find the State without a Constitution—the old one being abolished—and the first business after landing would be to make a new Constitution, elect a Governor and United States Senators. He would have a clause in the Constitution, that treason to the United States is treason to the State. [Applause.] He would have the Legislature confiscate the rebel land and apportion it amour the emigrants.

[illegible] to the Governor, together with one or two passengers. The conductor, Mr. Harvey—says that when he went around his train previous to starting to see that no person was riding on the engine and that all starting on the end was on the engine but the engineer and fireman. The fireman, after the accident, informed him that the man got on the engine after it had started, contrary to the rules of the Company. The fireman further states that the red light, (signal for danger), was burning dimly, and that the white light, (signal that all was right) was not up. The locomotive and baggage car with some seven passengers in ft, ran off into the river. The locomotive went to the bottom and the baggage car floated down, and was subsequently brought and lashed to the bridge. The front end of the passenger car went some six or eight feet over the opening of the draw without doing it any serious damage or injuring any passenger on the car.

NAMES OF THE DROWNED.

Jacob Woodruff, engineer; Patrick Gallahan or Gallagher, employe on the Erie Railway; —— Vincent, the man on the engine, and an unknown young men about 18 years of age, dressed in United States uniform.

The engineer discovered the draw out of place and whistled down the brakes, but too late to prevent the accident. The fireman jumped from the engine into the river and swam ashore. The conductor, Mr. Haven, was in the baggage-car, and was injured in its descent, hnt snoceeded in swimming to the shore, after twice going under. Five of the other passengers also escaped. A passenger states that just after the accidsnt he saw the bridge-tender come out hut partially dressed, as though he had just gnt ont of bed. The draw, which is left open during the night, should have been in its place at 6 o'clock, hut the blame is principally attributed to the engineer, who should have stopped the train unless he distinctly saw the white light up.

Launch of the Pacific Mail Steamship Golden City.

Yesterday afternoon the shipyard of Mr. William H. Webb, situated at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, was crowded with people, among whom were a large number of the fair sex, to witness the launch of the Pacific Mail steamship *Golden City*. A t o'clock P. M. the last shore was knocked awey, and amidst the shouts of those present the noble vessel glided into the water. She has been built under the superintendanee of Capt. William Skiddy. Annexed is the

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

She is 340 feet tnng, 45 feet in breadth, and 31 fset desp; hutit with solid floor, water-tight cross hulkheads, and strengthened with long iron hrsces, double iald, running diagonally and longitndinally. The materials used in the construction ere for the freme white oak for all the bottom and lower timber, and hecmatack for top timbers—inside planking and beams of pitch pine; knees of hscmetack, outside planking on bottom of white uak and on top sides of pitch-oline. Deck plank for all the decks of white pine laid in nerrow strsaks. The inside fastenings of the vessel are iron and yellow metal of unusually large size; those for the outside are of copper below deep water load line, and of galvanized iron above load water line. She will be rigged with two masts, fitted with yards in the nsual mennet. The vessel has four decks, the upper, called guard deck, extending beyond the sides of the vessel as far as the sides of the wheel-houses, and running the whole length of the vessel; thet portion projecting over the sides of the ship forming a promenade and space for working the ship outside of the cabins. Above the guard deck, over the cabins, is another light promenade deck. Cabins for both ladies and gentlemen are situated at both ends of the vessel, on three decks, affording berths for nearly 2,000 passengers.

Upon the successful completion of the launch, the *Golden City* was towed to the foot of Twelfth-street, et which place the Novelty Iron Works are situated, in order to receive

HER ENGINES,

which will be single beam, 105 inches in diameter with 12 foot stroke. They will be supplied with steam from four vertical tubular boilers placed forward of the engine; will be fitted with surface condensers so as to supply the boilers with fresh water, and will have an Allen cut-off for regulating the steam valves of the engine.

IN CASE OF FIRE,

a large steam-pump and boiler, independent of the two large steam-pumps attached to the engine proper, will be placed forward on the upper deck, as that portion of the ship is generally the last to be consumed by fire.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Judge McCunn passed sentence upon the following persons, whose conviction has been previously reported:

Mary Ann Dossey, for attempt at grand larceny, City Prison 1 day.

George Johnson, for attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary 1 year.

Margaret McCarty, for attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary 6 months.

Ellen Gorman and Bridget Minor, for etiempt at grand larceny, City Prison, 1 day each.

Milton J. Cook, for assault with intent to commit a rape, State Prison, five years. Cook was convicted on Wednesday last of attempting to commit a rape upon a little colored girl, eight years of age, at a tenement house in Wooster-street in December. He is an intelligent, and apparently, a respectable man about forty years of age, and was engaged in selling Bibles and religious books as an egeot of the Bible Society. He came to this City about a year ago from Michigan, and resided at a lodging-house in Broad, way—the inmates of which geve him a very high character as a quiet, peaceable, and very pious man. When brought up for sentence, yeeterday, he addressed the Court at considerable length, asserting his innocence of the charge, and claiming that he was a persecuted and injured man. He commented on the evidence, charged the witnesses with perjury, ceosured the District-Attorney, and said that he had been *persecuted* instead of *prosecuted*.

He said that there was a bitter conspiracy to crush and disgrace him forever, for which the mother of the child would be punished hereafter. He said that the contagion of prejudice had spreed among the magistrates, the District Attorney, and probahly the jury. He claimed to he a victim ul popular prejudice in favor of the colored race. He left it to the Judge to decide whether he wse not lees guilty than his persecutors.

The Judge remarked thet it was always painful to sentence a man of the prisoner's standing and intelligence. If guilty, no ounishment wes too severe; If innocent, he would endeavor to aid counsel in establishing it. He did not think he would be fulfilling the duty imposed upon him by society if he did not inflict the full punishment allowed by law, which was five ysars imprisonment in the State Prison.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following additional snbscriptions in aid of the suffering operatives of Great Britain, Jan. 24, 1863:

Sheldon Moore Kensington, Conn	$1 00
R. N. A. Honsaye	1 50
Fred'k Marquand	50 00
W. W. De Forest	500 00
Total	$552 50
Previously reported	109,913 57
Grand Total	$110,466 17

A. A. LOW, Treasurer,
No. 31 Burling Slip.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Lectures by Clergymen.—The South Church lecturee, enlisting some of the most eminent clerical talent in the country, are delivered on Sundny evenings at the South Baptist Church, on Twenty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The subject for to-night is "The Bondage of Sin," to be discussed by Prof. Shedd. The remaining lectnree of the series will be delivered as follows:

Feh. 1—Reasonableness of Faith, by A. Stevens, D. D.
Feb. 8—Salvetion Only by Grace in Christ, by A. H. Vinton, D. D.
Feh. 15—Prayer and Divine Providence, by Thos. Dewey, D. D.
Fsb. 22—Atonement, by H. E. Weston, D. D.
March 1—Resignation, by Edwin Thompson, D. D.
Meroh 8—Trinity, by H. D. Ganse.
March 15—Incarnation, by R. S. Svorrs, Ja. D. D.
Merch 22—Personality of the Holy Spirit, by J. P. Thompson, D. D.
March 29—Inspiration of the Scriptnres, by W. R. Williams, D. D.
April 5—Resurrection of the Body, by R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
April 12—Man in the Future World, by John Cotton Smith, D. D.
April 19—Relations of Doctrins to Life.

Police Changes.—The following changes have been made in the Police Department dnring the past week: *Appointments*—Charlee McDonnell to the Sixth Precinct; Peter Rogers to the Seventh; Aaron Bnits to the Fifteenth. *Resignations*—John J. Cook, of the Eighth Prscinct; Francis P. Sackmeister, of the Ninth; Arthur Johnston, Eleventh; Wm. J. Williams and DeWitt C. Ward, of the Nineteenth; snd Francis Wilsey, of the Twenty-fourth.

Funeral of Lieut. Wm. Gwin.—The body of the late Lisut.-Com. William Gwin, mortally wounded in the action before Haines' Bluff, Dec. 27, 1862,

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HOBOKEN AND NEWARK RAILROAD.

The Train Runs Into an Open Draw-Bridge—The Engineer and Two Passengers Killed—Supposed Negligence of the Draw-tender.

A lamentable accident occurred on the Hoboken and Newark Railroad at a few minutes past 6 o'clock yestsrday morning, by which three persons lost their lives and two others were seriously injured. The first morning train on that road leaves Newark at 6 o'clock, and usually arrives in Hoboken at 18 minutes past 6. At a little more thse half the distance from Newark to Hoboken the road passes over a bridge spanning the Hackensack River. This bridge has a draw which is always left open during the night to allow vessels to pass, hut is reqnired to be closed early in the morning, before the train from Newark comes along, unless a vessel should be passing at the time, in which case a signal is required to be displayed, as a warning for the train to stop. Whether that signal was so displayed when the train came along, yesterday, is a question in dispute, and will probably be a snbject of investigation at the proper time. If it was displayed, it was unfortunately not seen hy the engineer in time to stop the train, and the result was that the engine and tender, together with the haggage and smoking car, were precipitated through the draw into the river. There was only one passenger-car in the train, and this, fortunately, escaped. It was but a hairbreedth escape, however; for the car was propelled to the very brink of the gulf, and now stands upon the bridge, with its forward end projecting several feet over the draw. There were ten or twelve passengers in the car at the time, all of whom escaped injury. The persons who were killed, were the engineer, whose name is Jacob A. Woonruff, and who is supposed to have remained at his post and gone down with his engine, and two passengers, whose namee are unknown. Although the tide was low at the time, yet snch was the impetus, that the engine and tender were completely hurled out of sight in the bed of the river. The passengers who lost their lives were in the smoklog-car et the time, together with the conductor and a boy, who escaped. The conductor, however, whose name is Wm. H. Havene, was thrown into the water, where he remained some time, and is considerably injured. The fireman, also, saved his life by jumping from the falling wreck, although he landed in the water and was considerably injured. The passengers who were lost, ths conductor says, were laborere going to their work at the long dock of the Erie Railroad. Neither of their bodies nor thet of the engineer has yet been recovered. The passengers say that after the accident occurred, the man who attends the drawbridge came out of his house near by with nothing on but his pants and shirt, and with the appearance of having just got out of bed. They are of the opinion thet he neglected to display the signal, although he says that it was up, and when the passengers' attention was called to it they found it properly displayed. They think, however, that the signal was raised during the excitement and confusion after the accident, in order to make it appear all right for the bridge-tender. The passengers agree in saying that the whistle blew and the brakes were put on before the train reached the bridge, but not in time to prevent the accident. The engineer whose business it was to look out for the signal, having lost his life, cannot of course give his evidence as to whether it was displayed or not; but whatever may have been the facts, the accident teaches a lesson which should have been sufficiently learned from the great Norwalk accident, (which was precisely similar to this,) and that is, that the lives of scores of passengers should not be made to hang on the chances of an engineer seeing a given signal, or the chance of a signal man attending to his business, but every train should be compelled by law to come to a dead stand at every draw-bridge, whether the signal be up or down. This is the preventive that has been applied on the Eastern roads since the Norwalk accident, and it has proved effectual and satisfactory to the public.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A railroad accident occurred this (Saturday) morning, on the Hoboken and Newark railroad, in consequence of the locomotive and baggage car being precipitated into the Hackensack River, involving the loss of four lives and the narrow escape of another. The following is a statement obtained from officers of the Company:

The train that left the Morris and Essex dépôt, Newark, at 6 o'clock, A. M., ran into the draw near

[illegible] Lieut. Col. Cram, under naval escort, will be taken to Newark, New-Jersey, for interment.

New-York Hospital Weekly Report to Jan. 22, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 16	122	235	357
Admitted to Jan. 22	27	21	48
Discharged, cured or relieved	34	66	99
Died	3	4	7
Remaining at date	182	177	299

Males, 283; females, 16.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Resolutions on the Death of Professor (Brig.-Gen.) Joshua W. Sill.

At a meeting of the Faculty, Instructors and Students of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, held in the chapel Jan. 12, 1863, the following preamble and resolntions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The mournful intelligence has reached us of the death of Brig.-Gen. Joshua W. Sill, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering in this Institute, who, on the breaking out of the Southern rebellion, relinquished his chair—temporarily, as we trusted—to enter the military service of his country, and fell at the head of his divisinn while gallantly leading it into battle at Stones River, Tennessee, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862; therefore,

Resolved, That Professor Sill was one whose conspicuous virtues and refined manners, combined with ripe erudition and quiet energy, fitted him equally to adorn the walks of civil and military life; that our association with him had given him a large and lasting place in our esteem; and that we mourn his loss, not merely as an efficient colaborer and an accomplished instructor, hnt as a brother and a friend.

Resolved, That as we review the record of his brief military life; a life of unremitting toil, welcome hardships, nnwavering devotion to duty, rounded at last by the eager immolation of self on the altar of country, we find but a firmer faith in the ultimate triumph of the sacred cause of the Union; and a fresh stimulus to zeal, in serving those ends, at which our beloved associate never ceased to aim—"Our Country's, God's, and Truths."

Resolved, That we will wear in his honor the usual badge—a crape upon the left arm for thirty days, and that we will inscribe upon the walls of the Institute some more enduring memorial of his virtues, which may inspire with grateful regard, and incite to noble emulation, the youth of future generations.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, with the expression of our heartfelt sympathy in their special affliction, and that the same be published in the principal newspapers of Brooklyn and New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

More Soldiers Pay.—Mr. Marcus L. Ward, of Newark, yesterday afternoon received a large sum of money from the Seventh New-Jersey Regiment, the proceeds of their recent paymsnt. The plen upon which Mr. Ward operates, in the delivery of money to the families of soldiers, and which originated with thet philanthropic gentleman, is so simple, and at the same time, admirable, that we describe it for the benefit of other localities which are as yet destitute of any system of distribution. The plan is for the men, as soon as paid, to hand their money to the Chaplain of their respective regiments, taking a receipt for the same. A draft is then forwarded to Mr. Ward for the amount, the soldiers sending their receipts to their families, who present them to Mr. Ward, when they are duly honored. By this plan it is found that much less money is squandered by the soldiers than is customary, as a faithful Chapiain usually succeeds in persuading the men to forward nearly all their pay. Mr. Ward has received hundreds of thousands of dollars—probably fifty thousand within the past week—and not a dollar has been lost. The performance of the almost incredible labor of receiving, arranging and paying out this money, besides writing innumerable letters for soldiers wives and friends, all of which is performed by Mr. Ward without fee or reward, render his example one of the noblest with which genuine Christian philanthropy has ever blessed mankind. We think the plan adopted by Mr. Ward, if introduced everywhere, could not fail of the happiest results. It is true every community is not blessed with such a large-hearted friend of the soldier, to perform the labor gratuitously, yet sven if some competent person had to be paid for doing it, it would be far hetter than the ordinary plan of the soldier simply forwarding his money, without any one to look after it. In the case we have described, not only the direct appeals of the Chaplain are effective, hut the pride of the soldier, prompts him to be not behind his fellows in the amount he sends home.

A Pair of Dead-Locks.—In the Essex County Oyer and Terminer the Jury in the case of Thomas Ryder, indicted for manslaughter, which retired on Friday morning at 11 o'clock, had not agreed upon a verdict last evening, the trouble being that there were ten stubborn men who would not yield to the other two. There is another Jury out, which has been at a dead-lock upon a case of assault and bellery ever since 5 o'clock Friday night.

LAW REPORTS.

Husband of Party Not a Competent Witness—Coneter-Claim Sustained.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Leonard.

Mary Ann Burdick vs. *Dennis F. Root*.—Plaintiff sued the defendant to recover $416, being the halance of rent of house No. 157 West Forty-third-street.

It appeared in evidence on the trial that two contracts were meds between the parties, by the first of which the rent was fixed at $375 per ysar, and by the second $400.

Plaintiff's counsel offered the husband of plaintiff as a witness, to which defendant objected, and objection was sustained. The defendant also sought to set off $45 37 for repairs done to the house with plaintiff's consent.

The defendant's counsel requested the Court to charge the jury that plaintiff was entitled to recover under the first agreement as to the amount of rent to be paid, for the reason thet only this agreement was alleged in the complaint. The Court refused so to charge, and defendant excepted. The jury finally awarded the plaintiii $71 66 dameges.

George W. Streeter for plaintiff; Alex. H. Rsevey for defendant.

Dr. Brown and his Insurance Company—The Result.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 11.

Before Justice Hoyt.

E. M. Brown ve. *The Kings County Fire Ins. Co.*—The plaintiff in this cesa is the Doctor Brown who is indicted for causing the death of Clementina Anderson, by producing an abortion on her person. The suit was brought to recover the smount of a policy on plaintiff's store, insured by defendents, and which was destroved hy fire about two years ago. The company claimed that the Doctor had used inflammetory compounds and articles of a combustible nature, contrary to the provisions of the policy, and which articles had ceused the fire. The plaintiff claimed that as he did not manufacture the article on the premises insured, hut in a ssparate building, the mere heating of the ointment did not vitiate the policy. This case was stated in the Times of December 17, 1862, and now reculted in a judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,692 50.

Declafene.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Syar vs. *De Bow, et al; Cheesman* vs. *Franklin*.—Orders settled.

De Groot vs. *Talmage*.—Motion granted without costs.

Wilsey ve. *Danforth*.—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Judd vs. *Cronin, et al*; *Cowdrey* vs. *Lawrence*; *Smith* vs. *Baldwin*.—Motions granted.

Block vs. *Cozans, et als*; *Philps* vs. *Peet, et als*.—Motion denied without costs.

Adams et al. vs. *Clifford et al*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Chambers vs. *Bradley et al*.—Costs must be stricken out of the judgment, without prejudice to the right of the plaintiff to move for costs.

More of the Intercepted Correspondence.

A LETTER FROM JOHN MITCHELL.

Among the recent batch of correspondence captured on the person of Mr. Sanders, was one written by John Mitchell, one of the Irish rebels of '48. The letter is addressed to the Dublin *Nation*, and commences by telling how he escaped into Virginia. He arrived *incog.* at New-York, and proceeded as fast as possible to one of the Southern counties, where he, in company with two officers of the rebel army, crossed the Potomac, "close by four gonboats, and under the bows of a Yankee revenue cutter." He extols the people of the lower counties of Maryland, says they are loyal to the core to the rebel conspiracy, and that they are constantly smuggling contraband goods to their friends in the South. Mr. Mitchell says that north of the Potomac there is no law, and he was in doubt all the time whether he was in America or Poland or Venetia. Of course, the "down-trodden and humiliated" people of Maryland engage a great portion of the writer's attention, and he cannot find words enough to extol them for their patience and Southern patriotism. Richmond he finds very little changed, and that the Irish citizens are giving a hearty support to the government. The letter concludes as follo vs:

"There ere, as I learn, about forty thousand Irishmen in the Southern army; but they are distributed; as they ought to be, through all regimenls and all arms of the service, and have never been formed into an Irish brigade. They do not pretend to fight this American quarrel *as Irishmen*; nor do they desecrate the name nor prostitute the flag of Ireland at all. As for the Northern Irish, who eeem to have got themselves persuaded that the enfranchisement of Ireland is somehow to result from the subjugation of the South, and that the repeal of the Union in Europe

Obituary.

—Grant Thorbnrn died in New-Haven, Conn., on Jan. 21, in the ninetieth year of his age. Mr. Thorburn has kept the leading incidents of his life so constantly before the public in his characteristic communications to the Press, that it is not necessary to renew them in detail. He was born in Scotland, came to this country just before the close of the last century, and established himself in business in this City, where he resided for a number of years. A few years ago he published his autobiography, and in that, as well as in his communications to the Press, he never ceased urging upon the young the cause of his having attained such a vigorous old age. Chief among them were his regular and perfectly temperate habits, and the home comforts which two or three happy marriages brought him.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Jan. 24, 1863.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	95	
4,000	U. S. 6s '81 Con	95	
15,000	do	95⅛	
22,000	do	95⅜	
1,300	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	small	102
18,000	do	102	
69,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	99⅞	
65,000	do	95⅜	
2,500	U. S. D. N'ts	141½	
10,000	do	145	
10,000	do	145⅛	
6,000	N.Y. State 6s	100	
10,000	Ill. War Loan	105	
10,000	Ill. State 6s	105	
1300	Cary Imp. Co	7⅝	
410	Pac. Mail S. Co	178	
400	do	b10 178	
320	N. Y. Cen. R	b3	120⅝
400	do	120⅜	
100	do	s10	120⅜
700	do	s3	120⅜
300	Erie Railway	79⅛	
300	do	79	
100	do	b10	79
1200	do	78⅛	
200	do	78	
100	do	s10	78
100	do	s30	77⅞
1800	do	78⅛	
100	do	s10	78⅛

200	Reading R	83	
50	Mich. Cen. R	98	
450	M. S. & N. I. R	64	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	96	
100	Clev. & Pitt. R	72	
100	Gal. & Chic. R	96	
400	Clev. & Toledo R	94	
200	do	94⅛	
100	Chic. & R. Is. R	95⅜	
100	do	95	
100	do	94⅞	
200	Nic. Transit Co	6	
250	Canton Co	29¾	
100	City Gas Light Co	101⅜	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000	U.S. 6s 1 yr. Cert.	95⅞	
5,000	U. S. D. N'ts	146⅛	
20,000	do	145⅞	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s	62⅞	
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	67	
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	66	
10,000	do	66⅛	
170,000	Amer. Gold	149⅜	
20,000	do	149⅜	
450	N. Y. Cen. R	121	
1800	Erie Railway	79	
200	do	79⅛	
50	Erie R. Pref	106⅜	
200	Hudson R. R.	97	
400	Harlem Railroad	38⅝	
280	Reading R	83	
50	Mich. Cen. R	98	
450	M. S. & N. I. R	64	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	96	
100	Clev. & Pitt. R	72	
100	Gal. & Chic. R	96	
400	Clev. & Toledo R	94	
200	do	94⅛	
100	Chic. & R. Is. R	95⅜	
100	do	95	
200	do	94⅞	
50	Erie R. Pref	106⅜	
200	Hudson R. R.	97	
400	Harlem Railroad	38⅝	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	95	
2,000	U. S. 6s '81 Con	95⅜	
20,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	102	
4,000	do	end	101
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅜	
6,000	U. S. D. N'ts	145⅜	
5,000	do	145⅜	
45,000	do	146	
20,000	Tenn St. 6s, '90	63	
26,000	Mo. State 6s	67	
4,000	Virginia St. 6s	70	
4,000	Ill. Con. Bs. '79	108	
15,000	Al. & T. H. In Bd.	84	
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G	66⅜	
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d	87⅜	
12,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	92	
7,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F.	114	
2,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M	72⅛	
6,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	43⅜	
2,000	do	43⅜	
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	113⅜	
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	123	
3,000	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	92	
1,500	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	104⅜	
3,000	A. & T. H. 1st. M.	109	
40,000	Amer. Gold	149⅞	
45,000	do	b3	150
60,000	do	s	149⅞
10,000	do	s15	149⅞
10,000	do	b30	150
100	Chi. Bur. & Q. R		111⅜
100	do		111⅜
100	Mechanics' Bank		105
50	Pacific M. S. Co		178
50	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co		130
50	Nor. & Wor. R		82⅝
200	Reading R	opg	92
50	Nic. Trans. Co		6⅝
50	do		6
10	Penn. Coal Co		129
12	do		129¾
25	Cum. Coal Pref		22⅞
100	do		22⅝
100	do	b30	22⅜
150	do		22⅜
200	do		28¾
200	do		28⅜
100	do		28¾
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Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 7	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Jan. 14	Soatbampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
North American	Jan. 15	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Tentonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans .Steamer Bio Bio.....JAN. 31.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at..... at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1.45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap-block Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering Vestry-street from Hudson to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, east side of Fourth-avenue, half way between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. Both sides of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, and west side of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 24, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Sewer in Downing-street from the sewer in Bedford-street to within sixty feet of Bleecker-street. Sewer in Bethune-street, from the west line of West-street to the easterly curb line of West-street, and for the construction and alteration of receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort street, and paving West-street, from Liberty-street to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, both sides of West-street, west side of Washington, from a point one hundred and four feet south of Hammond street to Little Twelfth-street, both sides of Hammond, Bank, Bethune, West Twelfth, Jane, Horatio and Gansevoort streets, from Washington to West street and both sides of Gansevoort-street, from West-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet west; both sides of Cortlandt-street, between Greenwich and West streets, and both sides of West-street, between Liberty and the north side of Cortlandt-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 15, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing by contract at the dépôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City—

500,000 pair pure wool army stockings, to weigh three pounds to the dozen.

200,000 knit shirts.

500,000 yards white cotton and wool flannel, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.

300,000 white cotton and wool flannel shirts.

All of the above articles to be in all respects equal to the standard samples, which may be seen at this office.

Bidders will state how many of each article they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Bids will also be received at the same time for manufacturing shirts from materials to be furnished by the United States.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Stockings," "Knit Sbirts, Flannel or Shirts, or Manufacturing Sbirts, as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS SINCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower.

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a

PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit

FIRST.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Thomas BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues,

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

LEHIGH PIG-IRON—"POCO" BRAND—Manufactured by the Carbon Iron Company of Pennsylvania. For sale by

THEO. STURGES,
Agent for the Company,
No. 116 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,

AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. Co.,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY, IN ANTICIPATION, the coupons of the Second Mortgage Preferred Bonds, (Class D,) and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds, maturing on the 1st day of May next, on and after the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, less the interest at 6 per cent. from time of payment to the said 1st of May. By order,

C. BUTLER, Chairman of Executive Com.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

THE CAYUGA COUNTY BANK.—A BANKing Association, Auburn, N. Y.—has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE NEW YORK STATE BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT SIX PER CENT., IN sums of from $5,000 to $10,000, on improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, or at 7 per cent. on farming property; also smaller amounts at 7 per cent. No brokers' commission. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room 27, New-York

SHINPLASTERS.—CORPORATION NOTES OF all denominations bought at a small discount, by E. S. CHAPIN, No. 197 Greenwich-st., under the Ocean Bank.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORporated City COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau st. corner Liberty-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASurer be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid end scrip sheres and Cancelled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that the payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 14, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half of One Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable on the 28th inst., at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 19th inst., at said Transfer Agency.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 28th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per cent., (both free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1862, both payable on and after MONDAY, the 2d of February next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will close on the evening of the 21st inst., and reopen on the 3d of February.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 18th of February. By order of the Board,

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., (Room No. 9, 2d floor.)—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the first-class preferred, and of Seven Per Cent. on the second-class preferred Stocks of the Company, payable (less the Government tax) on and after Feb. 2, at this office. The transfer books for all classes of Stock, will be reopened Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

CHAS. F. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 257 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 19th January. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WOODRALL, Secretary.
PETER COMMING, Accountant.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS to present the same for payment at the office of said firm, at No. 421 Broome-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, instant, as said firm will be dissolved on that day, of which dissolution notice is hereby given.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS.

Dated New-York, Jan 26, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN W. MERSEREAU and WILLIAM HAWTHORN, under the name of J. W. MERSEREAU & CO., is this day dissolved.

The undersigned will continue the business, and is alone authorized to collect the debts due the firm and settle the business. JOHN W. MERSEREAU.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS.—HALF interest in a respectable specialty practice, of such an income, that the partner investing capital of $3,000, will be guaranteed as income in the first year. Address, with real name, D. M., Station D, Post-office.

DENTISTRY

B. L. WAIT (LATE OF WAIT & SON) HAS opened an office at No. 96 4th-av., near 11th-st., where he continues to extract teeth under the new chemically purified chloroform, with perfect success, without pain or danger. Beautiful sets of teeth from $8 to $25. Filling, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BLAST FURNACE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cloveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; also, on the Ohio Canal. It will be sold separate or in connection with 700 acres mineral lands, located on the same railroad, five miles from the furnace. Parties desirous of examining the property can apply to GEORGE B. DEARDORFF, Canal Dover, Ohio. For terms, &c., address or apply to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Penn., or THEO STURGES, No. 110 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE FOR SALE—No. 23, on the north side. Lot 28x132. Rogers' lease, $400 a year ground rent. House large. In fine order, with the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY basement house No. 376 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with large brick stable in the rear, with gas, water, &c. Price low. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 11 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID MARBLE STORES on Barclay-st., between Church-st. and College-place, built in a costly and substantial manner; each 25x100. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE MODERN built three-story house, No. 54 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, near the Roosevelt-st. Ferry. Will be sold or rented at a low price. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 313 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—NEAR A station, 45 minutes from Broadway; ten trains to and fro daily; nice cottage, barn, 20 acres of good land, drained, subsoiled and otherwise improved; beautiful living stream flowing through it; view fine; location high, dry and healthy, near schools, churches, &c.; fine exposures for glass culture; abundance of small fruit. Price moderate; terms easy. Apply to, or address, C. B. MILLER, Horticultural Agency, No. 634 Broadway, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY H. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDing site in Fishkill, Dutchess County, containing 31 or 32 acres, no waste, all strong land, and in the highest state of cultivation, four miles from the river and by road; price $8,000. The site is worth the price to a person that properly values health. Vessels can be seen passing and repassing on the noble Hudson. Address A. B. C., Wappenger's Falls, Dutchess County, New-York. No one need apply unless he wants it for himself to build upon. Unincumbered, title clear, &c.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running back to 16th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LI DLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and periods obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 20th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—LARGE ROOMS, WELL LIGHTED, with or without steam power. Rent very low. Nos. 401, 403 and 405 Cherry-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 45x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Age in advance*, No. 41 Park-row.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINIZENDI, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

BY D. W. IVES & CO., AT DERBY'S FINE ARTS GALLERIES, No. 625 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock,

THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS of a gentleman of this City, together with some choice additions from the easels of

CELEBRATED AMERICAN ARTISTS,

embracing examples, principally painted to order, by the following distinguished artists: Hart, Vernet, Nehlig, Louis Lang, Eastman Johnson, J. Crawford, Meiby, Innes, Rondel, Shattuck, Alex. Wust, G. L. Brown, H. M. Carter, J. O'Brien, Vion, Mathews, Laurent, Sommer, Oertel, Boutelle, Henry, McEntee, Warren, Keiffer, Wydevelde and others.

Believing that this collection contains many specimens exceedingly interesting to connoisseurs, amateurs and lovers of the fine arts generally, we respectfully invite attention to the sale.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, UNTIL SALE.

Catalogues ready for delivery as above, and at our down-town offices, Nos. 15 and 17 Broadway.

Catalogues will be mailed to distant residents upon receiving a request to that effect.

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

SPLENDID MANSION ON MURRAY HILL.—Will be sold by MILLER & KENNELLY, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the finely situated leasehold property, No. 220 Madison-av., southwest corner of 36th-st., 98 feet 9 inches front, on Madison-av., 95 feet on 36th-st., with elegant house and commodious stables. For terms, &c., apply to Auctioneers, No. 58 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COBB, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MCMILLE leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRAY, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

INDIAN

Capt. GRANGE carrying the Canadian and United States mail, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $10 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

KANGAROO.....Saturday.....Jan. 31
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER.Saturday.....Feb. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....48
First cabin to Hamburg.110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $126. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., will preach a sermon before this Association at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Parker's,) corner of 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited to attend.

J. L. HASTIE, Recording Secretary.

CHARLES C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE, delivers his second discourse to young men, upon *Christian Heroism*, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 o'clock. The music hereafter, morning and evening, will be under the direction of Father REED—in the afternoon, under L. A. BANJAMIN, Esq. Preaching commences in the morning, the first Sunday in February. Seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. N. L. RICE, D. D., of the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, will deliver the third of this series of doctrinal discourses in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Justification by Faith*. Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM will preach and administer the ordinance of Baptism in the morning.

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday School Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church in Broome-st., between Elm and Marion sts., next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. J. H. BUATIS, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, of Staten Island, and Rev. J. B. DUNN. Singing by the children. The public are invited to attend.

A SHORT LECTURE, PRAYER, AND Conference meeting of the Church or Congregation and Commonwealth of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7 o'clock, at hall No. 327 Bowery. Israelites or Jews, Christians, Spiritualists, and the public generally, are invited to attend. Admittance free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

WARREN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.; Love Feast at 3 P. M. Rev. A. B. FRANCIS, Pastor. Public service in the church every evening next week at 7½ o'clock, Saturday excepted; all are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REUNION Services TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Preaching in the Morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. MCALISTER. Love Feast in the Afternoon at 2½ o'clock, under the direction of Rev. S. E. GRISWOLD, P. E. Addresses in the Evening at 7 o'clock. Former pastors and members invited.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, MESSENGER of God, will preach the word of prophecy on SUNDAY at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*Mystical Babylon and her Approaching Doom*. Seats free, and the friends of Christ and divine truth cordially invited.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 69 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All who are interested in the doctrine of a future life by a resurrection from the dead, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. In the evening he will give the fourth lecture of the series on *Human Depravity—What are the Facts in the Light of Experience and Observation?*

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN PEOD, Jr., Pastor, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ P. M., on *The Life Below, and the Life Above*. Seats free.

ST. ALBAN'S FREE CHURCH—FIFTIETH-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. F. DIXON EGAN, (assistant minister of St. Ann's Church for deaf mutes,) will preach in the evening.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.—REV. SIDNEY A. CORey will preach in the stone Church, 20th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Christianity a Power*. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, he will deliver his seventh lecture of the course to young men.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverly-place. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Rector of the Church of the Redemption, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. The quarterly collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service.

FREE CHAPEL OF CALVARY CHURCH, in 3d-st., near 3d-av., under the charge of Rev. WM. D. WALKER, is open for divine service, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ o'clock, P. M.; WEDNESDAY, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Rev. JAMES B. FLOYD, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will preach, by invitation, on SUNDAY EVENING next, Jan. 25.

A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SUPERiority of the Universalist doctrine of *The Atonement*—the eighth of the present series—by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the Church, between 42nd and 43d sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Inquirers invited. Morning sermon at 10½.

AT ST. JOHN'S INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. A special subject at 10½ on SUNDAY, and at 7 P. M., a sermon upon *The Rich Man and Lazarus*, refuting the erroneous, and giving the true exposition. All strangers made welcome.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN UNION HALL, CORNER AV. C AND 4TH-ST.—The Rev. STANLY HORSEY will

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Tone of the Richmond Papers.

Estimates of Our New United States Senators.

Reports of Recent Engagements.

The First Tennessee Unionists Still Troublesome.

The Movements of the New-York Market Felt in Richmond.

We make additional extracts from the full files of Richmond papers, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged:

SPIRIT OF THE RICHMOND PRESS.

CONSERVATISM IN ILLINOIS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* discusses this topic with evident satisfaction and complacency. The election of Mr. RICHARDSON as United States Senator on the anti-war platform previously adopted by the Illinois Legislature, will, it thinks, have the effect of compelling Mr. LINCOLN "to suspend his jokes longer than they have been at any time since he has been in Washington." The *Dispatch* proceeds:

"Illinois is a powerful State of the great Northwest, *whose real interests are just as hostile to Puritan New-England as are our own.* That she should take this decided stand against the abolitionism, the fanaticism and malignity of New-England, is a sign of the times at the North full of significance. It cannot be regarded as the outgiving of the impatience of the Puritan rule that must ultimately terminate in a more formidable resistance to it and separation from that detestable portion of the Union which has been the source of all the troubles amongst the States, as it has been of all the new schools of philosophy and religion which have so fearfully demoralized society at the North.

It is true that the men who are making this bold movement in Illinois, and Mr. RICHARDSON at their head, studiously persevere in the idea of that impossibility—the restoration of the old Union. They could do nothing less than this. But they propose, with this view, a *cessation of hostilities.* It can hardly be doubted that the ostensible cessation of the war must be its permanent denouement. It cannot be reckoned—at least by the present parties to it.

These conservatives can do no less than praise the old Union, and pray for its restoration; but we doubt whether they dream of a renewal of this war, even if the overtures for the restoration of the Union fail. It is a political sequence of the dissolution that has already taken place that there shall be another dissolution—that the Northwest shall split off from the Northeast.

We are satisfied that there has been among Northwestern men a growing hate for New-England, and a growing respect, at least, for the Southern States. The generous exhibition of our disposition for a fair and liberal arrangement with the inhabitants of the Upper Mississippi, and for commercial intercourse, deprives them of the only real apprehension of injury from the dissolution of the Union which disturbed them. To fight hopelessly for a restoration of the Union, when they can enjoy all the commercial advantages they ever had without it, is a folly to which their eyes must be gradually opening. On the one hand these benefits are proffered by the South; on the other they behold endless taxation to maintain the wasteful Lincoln despotism in an unsuccessful war, and the disgusting and arrogant rule of Puritanism while they remain tributary to the opulence of the maritime power and grandeur of those Eastern States and cities in which they cannot share. Three years of unavailing war, with all its extravagance and terrors, ought to suggest to them this train of reflection, and we shall be disappointed if a brief time does not prove as much. Indeed, we need not look to the Upper Mississippi altogether for the signs to this effect. *The Philipses and the Abolition Pressys of New-England have already become the accusers of the Northwest. Their own minds have led them to apprehend a secession of the Northwest, and they have transformed their own speculations into open accusation of that section, imputing to it such a purpose. Their speculations are just, and so, no doubt, are their accusations.*

These signs are agreeable, of course, to the people of the South, but it would be in the last degree unfortunate for us if, relying upon them or any other extraneous indication, we relaxed in the least our own zeal, our own energies, and brave measures of self-protection from the hordes which the beastly and rapacious power of the North is throwing upon the Southern Confederacy. The only means of securing our own independance is the sure one of increasing the discord among our enemies, and reddering certain the breaking up of the Federal Union. This event is necessary to the just completion of that horrid drama now being enacted, by the punishment, the isolation in misery, of that race of men whose villanies have conjured up all the national woes which now fill this continent."

"NORTHERN SENATORS."

The Richmond *Whig* also has its say on this fruitful topic. It remarks:

"In the Northern States, where the Democrats have succeeded, they seem disposed to elect to the Senate the persons most bitter and inflamed against the Lincoln party. In Illinois, RICHARDSON has been chosen, who acquired all the distinction he possesses by his long and consistent opposition to Black Republicanism. In New-Jersey, WALL has been named for the office, because he has been in a Seward prison, and can bear personal testimony to the regard of the Lincoln Administration for the liberty of the citizen. In Pennsylvania, a Mr. BUCKALEW has been elected. Of his antecedents, we know nothing; but his beating Cameron is a first-rate letter of recommendation. In New-York, FERNANDO WOOD, and in Indiana, JESSE D. BRIGHT, lately expelled from the Senate, are mentioned as those most likely to succeed. *With such materials as these, Lincoln will find some difficulty in running the machine.*"

"THE PEOPLE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES."

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 20.

The present war has only afforded additional incentive to the policy of the British Government *for the destruction of both the United and Confederate States.* Not only a commercial and manufacturing rival—not only a country on which she was dependent for cotton, is to be removed from her path, but, as the war has shown, one of the most formidable military powers of the earth. Taking into view the tremendous armies and desperate valor with which both North and South have conducted this contest, the revulsion naturally occurs to England, what would be, be ruined? What would become of Canada, and every other British possession on this continent? What would become of England herself, if, in a future contest with France or Russia, such a power as America should side against her? No wonder, then, that she plotted for thirty years the dissolution, through Abolition agitation, of the old American Union; and that, this object being accomplished, she intends to preserve just such a Republic as will give both combatants a fair chance to worry and destroy each other. If she believed the subjugation of the South possible, she never would have afforded any degree of encouragement to the Southern cause; but she has long ago been satisfied that such a thing was impossible, and has endeavored to ride both sides the sapling, giving aid and comfort through her Government to the North, and through her Press to the South—now cheering one section, and now patting the other on the head—only anxious that each might rend and destroy the other. *The only consolation is, that she has now thoroughly lost the confidence of both belligerents,* as is well set forth in his late and manly terms, as set forth that fact in his message to Congress, the Washington *Republic*, the semi-official organ of LINCOLN, declares that the United States would accept mediation sooner from any other European Power than what it designates, in the language of Frenchmen, "Perfidious Albion."

We hope never to see the slightest importance attached hereafter to any expression of sentiment in Great Britain touching American affairs. The only voice that has been raised officially in Europe in behalf of suffering humanity in this contest, is that of the great Empire of the French. *We hope the day is not far distant when the Southern Confederacy, its independence recognized by the world, will be able to show its first and only friend that it is not forgetful nor ungrateful.*

THE MESSAGES.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The people of the Southern Confederacy would be without that the messages of LINCOLN and President [illegible] would be presented to the world as representatives of the North and the South. They would be willing to abide the decision of civilization upon this record. We may, indeed, be proud of the contrast. The message of our Chief Magistrate is equal in force and dignity to the times and the occasion. It takes position as compeer with the messages of the Presidents of the revolutionary era, and would be worthy of the noblest fathers of that heroic age. *But what language can do justice to the miserable document sent by the man now seated in the chair of Washington to the present Federal Congress? It is beneath contempt.* How any man living and breathing for the time in the White House could indite such a paper is a wonder. Why, it would seem that there should have been some influence emanating from the very walls that once surrounded the truly great to have prevented it. But nothing can save LINCOLN. He says himself he "cannot escape history;" he can as little escape his owe degradation—his own ignorance, and the exposure of his own base and shallow devices. He can hardly be compared to the veiled Prophet; for he has never had a veil. His tricks and his motives have been all so transparent as to be seen by all. The black art and negromancy of his message were gross and bungling; devoid of all the in-

[illegible] that the [illegible]. According to Mr. ROEBUCK, of [illegible] England man *(et tu brute?)* has given the following just analysis of it: "One from one and naught remains. Naught from naught and the naught remains."

We stand by the messages. Let the world judge of our new people by the three papers of their chief Magistrate.

"YANKEE AND CUFFEE."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Of the Yankee experiments on the islands and coast of South Carolina—that for making subjects of negroes, and that for getting them to work for pay and not compulsion—both are failures. As reported in the Northern papers, the cottoe crop is short and of inferior quality, and will not defray the expenses of cultivation. Military discipline is abhorrent to Cuffee's habitudes, and the organization of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers has diffused a general terror amoeg the sable population. The *volunteers* have to be seized by a press-gang and forced to enlist, and then have to be guarded by as many Yankees to prevent desertioe.

It is pitiable to reflect on the sad fate which awaits these poor creatures from the mercenary wretches into whose hands they have fallen. If left to themselves, without forecaste and deprived of their natural and kind protectors, they will speedily lapse into barbarism, or disappear by disease or starvation. But no oee who knows Yankee greed for gain, for a moment supposes, they will not attempt to convert them into profit. *The failure to make anything out of them in South Carolina will induce them quickly to send them off to the West Indies or Brazil, and turn them into gold. Statements have already been published to the effect that this traffic has already been opened.* They will be the more encouraged to this course by the fact that every negro taken from the South will increase the demand and enhence the value of those which, after the close of the war, they expect to furnish the South with direct from Africa.

OPERATIONS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL IN DISGRACE.

Correspondence of the Lynchburgh Republican.

The raid into East Tennessee has proved successful, the bridges have been burnt, our casse has been damaged, and the enemy has escaped unmolested.

About 5 o'clock on the evening of the 2d of Jan., Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, with a large force of cavalry, attacked the rear-guard of the enemy under Gen. CARTER, in the little town of Jonesville, Lee County, Va. Firing continued about five minutes—the enemy retired a mile or two from town, drew up in line of battle, and awaited the approach of the Confederate officer, who, be it said with shame, satisfied with the honor of holding "the city," struck his camps for the night, gave up the chase, and consoled himself by veeting his spleen on the patriotic citizens!

Leading from Jonesville to Crank's Gap, through which the enemy passed, are two roads—the eeemy took one, the question naturally asked by all is, why did not Gen. MARSHALL take the other, and cut off their retreat? Did he arrive too late? Not so. For to my own knowledge the advance guard of the enemy were not distant two miles from Jonesville as late as 8 o'clock in the night—an hour after the firing first commenced. But, strange to say, this General, whose mind and body were doubtless wearied from over exhaustioe and wael of sleep, (I cannot imagine what else could have made him so stupid—for he is a very temperate man,) had not the least information as late as 8 o'clock in the night, of the enemy's having drawn up in line of battle beyond the town, and was actually surprised to learn that they had left their position so late. Tired and worn out as they were, having had but little sleep, and not a mouthful to eat for forty-eight hours, thus threw dowe the gage of battle, and HUMPHREY MARSHALL, indifferent and uneoncerned, indeed, ignorant of the fact, lay there in the towe as though he were the conqueror of a hundred provinces, and the hero of a hundred battle fields.

A Confederate General pursuing an enemy at the rate of fourteee miles in nine hours surely entitles him to be classed among those bold and darling officers who have won so many laurels in our service! Both commands at the same distance from Jonesville, and the enemy held in check by small squads of citizens and soldiers, this hero of Pound Gap marches along "in calm contemplation and poetic ease," like one who has just enjoyed the luxury of a good meal, and anticipates a better when he gets to his journey's end. Neither the enthusiasm of his soldiers, nor the entreaties of his officers could induce him to march more rapidly. Slowly and leisurely he plods on at the rate of two miles ee hour. Magnificent marching! At this rate, let the enemy calculate how many bridges they could bure, how much of the railroad they could destroy, and how long they could remain in East Tennessee, and make their escape without being molested.

But, for all this, we might forgive Gen. MARSHALL, had he only oursued and fought the enemy when he reached Jonesville. However, he is a very humane and moral man, and dislikes very much to see anybody hurt. How could his generous heart, so full of love and compassion, bear to see his soldiers butcher (horrible word) those who have come among us to violate the scanlity of our homes, and trample under foot our most sacred rights.

All honor to the gallant officers and men under his command—worthy of a better leader—eager to pursue the worn-out enemy, and chastise him for his rashness, ask permission to follow; but the "hero of Jonesville" obstinately refuses all appeals—will not fight himself, nor allow his men to fight.

A SKIRMISH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 20.

Capt. THOMAS BUTLER has been the hero of quite a gallant little achievement, on the edge of Scott County, Tenn. It appeared that at the New River settlement there had recently been stationed two companies of Federal soldiers, under command of Capt. NOAH DOOLEY, a Tennessee renegade, from Andierson County. Capt. BUTLER, on learning of their presence, at the head of thirty men, started in search of them. On reaching the spot where the *varmints* were encamped, Capt. B. demanded the surrender of the whole party, which was responded to by a volley from ten or fifteen muskets. One ball grazed the Captain's lip, and trimmed his moustache in the most approved style of the tonsorial art. A brisk skirmish ensued, in which six of the Abolitionists were killed, a number wounded and several captured. The remainder took to the woods.

The fruits of this little skirmish were the capture of some fifteen or twenty horses, a like number of Belgian rifles, two or three thousand pounds of bacon, and a like amount of flour, besides the capture of a Captain and eight or ten men.

THE YANKEES IN MONTGOMERY.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The question was quite seriously mooted yesterday and the day before whether the Yankees of the Confederates were in possession of the Capital city of Alabama. Those who argued that the enemy held the city pointed to the blue coats, which were to be seen at junctions in the market, in the stores, about the hotels, and on the streets, as an argument in their favor. If they were not masters of the city, but prisoners, as some contended, what reasonable excuse could be offered for their being allowed to roam through the town without a guard? They evidently in the heat of the argument; still, there were those who could not believe Montgomery had been tamely surrendered. On application to the Yankees themselves for information it was found that they claimed to be prisoners, taken near Murfreesboro, and paroled. Some of them said they were desirous of leaving here as soon as possible, in order to go home to their families; others were not yet satisfied with the success of the efforts to subjugate the South, and wished to get another opportunity to murder Southern men; while others still professed themselves so much enamored of the "Sunny South," that they would be willing to remain, in case they could obtain employment as mechanics at the rate of five or six dollars per day. All of them seemed to enjoy their liberty immensely, and doubtless thought the Southern Confederacy was not such a terrible monster after all. Seriously, however, the practice of allowing Yankee prisoners to promenade the streets of our cities and towns, except when necessary for their transit from one railroad depot or steamboat landing to another, either with or without a guard, is disgraceful. Their presence is an offence to the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the men whom these wretches came South to murder, and their eyes should not be pained with the spectacle where it is possible to be avoided. The Yankees taken in arms against us should be treated humanely. A brave and generous people will treat their prisoners in no other way. They should be held as prisoners, however, be closely guarded, and allowed no opportunities for mingling promiscuously with the people, or of effecting their escape. Unless this is done we may look for abolition emissaries throughout the South, incendiarism, robbery, outbreaks and murders. Will the proper authorities give their attention to this matter?

ALABAMA.

AN APPEAL FROM GOV. SHORTER.

Gov. SHORTER, of Alabama, under date of Dec. 22, issued an appeal to the citizens of that State to comply promptly with the requirements of the conscription act. The document says:

"The State is now threatened from several directions. Our unscrupulous foe has collected all his resources for one stupendous effort to subjugate and enslave us. He can never repeat the effort. He makes it the crisis of his cause. If foiled in this last desperate struggle, exhausted and dispirited he must yield the contest. Our brave people may congratulate themselves upon the opportunity to hasten the achievement of peace and independence, by an exhibition of fortitude and courage necessary to defeat the enemy in this last great and convulsive effort. The ultimate triumph of our glorious cause is now clearer than it has ever been. There is no reason for despondency. Our people will not shrink in this their final trial. The splendid victory at Fredericksburgh will be followed by still more decisive results upon other fields. By repeated shocks the enemy's vastly accumulated power will be broken. At no distant day we shall enjoy, in the blessings of peace and good Government, a reward for all our suffering. Alabama must be true to herself and do her duty in the emergency. She must be ready to meet and quell the domestic and social disturbences which may spring up as the tide of war approaches; to resist hostile raids; to protect her people and their property le any assaile l quarter; to give death to every wanderer from the lines of our invading army, and if need he to increase the strength of the Confederate forces fighting upon our soil in its de-

fence. For the accomplishment of these objects she looks, and can only look, to the voluntary movement of a patriotic people—too brave to suffer their cities and towns to be sacked, their homes to be dasecrated, and their country to be desolated without striking a manly blow in their defence. I therefore call again upon the men and youths in the State, exempted from the service of the Confederate States by reason of their age or other cause, who are capable of bearing arms, to speedily organize themselves into companies to constitute a reserved force, subject to service in the State upon the call of the Executive. They will be called into service only when absolutely required it. Their services may never be needed, but it is the part of wisdom and manly courage to be ready. It is the part of folly and cowardice to wait until the enemy's foot is upon our soil, and his muskets gleem in the hands of brutal soldiers at our doors. Shall I call in vain upon Alabamians to prepare to stand and fight upon their own soil in its defence? Alabama has given freely of her sons to our country's cause, but her warlike strength is not yet exhausted. I send to her people my warning, and I leave it for them to decide whether in the hour of trial, which may be before me, they will be ready with as much of the remaining military strength of the State as may be required.

People of Alabama! I must appeal to you for your aid to the Government in another matter. It is due to the great cause in which we are engaged, it is just to those now bravely enduring the trials and perils of actual war, that all within the ages prescribed by the act of Congress known as the Conscript law, should be in the service. *A considerable number of persons in every part of the State, both officers and privates, who belong to the army and are fit for duty, are lingering at home on various pretexts, while their more manly and patriotic comrades, with ranks thinned and weakened by their absence, bear the shock of an unequal contest. So, too, a large number of persons subject to conscription are shrinking from the toils and perils which those of like age are bravely enduring, and hiding from the enrolling officer, to whom patriotism requires that they should promptly report themselves.* Now when the last great struggle of the war is upon us; now when there is an opportunity to share in the closing triumphs of this great contest; now when our soldiers in the field, standing with fearless resolution amid sufferings and dangers which would appall men less noble and brave, call upon those of like age with themselves for aid and relief; now when every strong right arm is needed to strike the quick and effective blows which are to give us peace, it is a shame and an iniquity that those two classes of persons should successfully evade the service they owe to their country. Every community owes it to its own reputation and to the country to give no shelter to those who belong to the two classes above described, and to drive them, by the withering punishment of public scorn, to their proper places. I call upon all the officers, civil and military, of the State, and upon all good and patriotic citizens, to give all their influence, personal or official, to constrain those persons into the path of duty and patriotism; and especially invoke them to give their aid to the proper officers in arresting and coercing those who yield to no gentler means. It may be a disagreeable task, but the evil is great and ruinous to our country's cause, and it is the part of the patriot now to shrink from no task, however disagreeable or dangerous it may be, when the country calls. It is the pride of Alabama that her soldiers never falter upon the battle field. Let us hope that none will be permitted to hide under cover of home from their appropriate duty."

THE SECOND SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

The Jackson *Mississippian* gives, from an officer of high position, the following account of the second siege of Vicksburgh:

Our commander acted vigorously on the information he brought, and expecting the landing of the combined forces of the enemy on the Yazoo, every effort possible to be made with our resources was resorted to. As was foretold, in a few days, the Yankee fleet of some thirty-four gunboats and rams, and about eighty transports, appeared near the mouth of the Yazoo, in sight of the "City of the Hills." The following day, at o'clock, the gunboats of the enemy had cautiously fall their way to the rear at Snyoer's Bluff, about ten miles from the mouth of the Yazoo. There they found a battery, which opened fire, admonishing them that their further progress would be contested with vigor. The enemy threw a few shells and retired, for the meantime the transports had landed about 8,000 troops on the Louisiana shore, who proceeded down to the railroad, opposite the city, and destroyed the bridges and otherwise rendered the road unavailable, cutting off our communication le that channel with the salt mines of Lake Briseleau, which were at that time supplying about 5,000 bushels of salt daily to the Confederacy.

Failing to reach any considerable force in their operations, last Tuesday week they landed a large body of troops, estimated at 50,000, on the Yazoo, at the plantations of Mrs. LEE, Capt. JOHNSON, and Col. BYARS. These forces proceeded through the forest to the hills which extended along its southere border of the swamp from the point at SNYDER'S to a distance of two or three miles below Vicksburgh, varying in distance from the Yazoo river from two to five miles, as the meandering of the stream may direct its course. The bluffs are generally quite regular, running from northeast to southwest, affording a beautiful view of the bottom, which is interspersed with lakes, and the smoke ascending through the tree-tops from the Yankee camp fires.

Four days in succession the enemy, having advanced to the outskirts of the woods, kept up a continual fire on our lines under the bluffs, embracing most of the distance from SNYDER'S to the Indian mound, some four and a half miles above Vicksburgh, and on Monday last it was evident they had thrown a large force near the centre, with a view of breaking it and coming in the rear of Vicksburgh.

When this was discovered their supposed intention, he ordered the light artillery to be in readiness, and withdrew the infantry from the advance line of rifle pits to others at the foot of the bluffs. This had the desired effect of drawing out the enemy from the cover of the woods. Most admirably did the Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and Kentucky troops (8,000) advance upon our small force. Our brave troops were admonished to hold their fire until the enemy was in short musket range, but their ardor was such, remembering the insults and sufferings endured in their prisons, that patience seemed no longer a virtue and when within 175 yards the Third and Thirtieth Tennessee directed a deadly fire on the foe. The artillery then shared in the engagement on both sides. The enemy advanced gallantly to within fifty yerds of our rifle pits, when the well-directed fire of our artillery became so rapid, in conection with our infantry, that the lines were broken and the enemy began a precipitate retreat for the woods. The pits could contain our infantry no longer, and they rushed upon the enemy, killing and capturing as they advanced, until they were lost in the woods where the fight ended, our men bringing our prisoners even there. Thus closed the fight at Chickasaw Bayou, at Smith's Bluff, on Monday last, the enemy being completely routed, many prisoners captured, and some 1,200 killed, wounded and missing.

An informal flag of truce was sent by the enemy on Monday evening, and our sharpshooters fired upon the bearers, who were ostensibly upon the field to take on the dead and wounded, but who undertook first to obey an order to secure their artillery and small arms previous to caring for their own sufferers. It was while they were thus engaged in pillaging the field of our rightful inheritance, the spoils of war, that we fired on the vanquished foe. Our brigade force then advanced to take care of their wounded and they were in turn fired upon by their sharpshooters, which they withdrew with the few wounded they had collected. The wounded Yankees brought in by us express the belief that we were justified in firing on them, as they no right to interfere with anything on the field.

The prisoners captured are good specimens of Western troops, and will compare favorably with our own in soldierly qualities. The greater portion are youthful in appearance, and it is to be regretted that those misguided Western men should be sacrificed on the altar of Abolition, at the base of the hills on the Yazoo, in a vain endeavor to take Vicksburgh.

The enemy moved from the Indian Mound on Monday night to the vicinity of the old race-track, thus extending their lines to the Mississippi, a mile and a half further south. Early Tuesday morning e force appeared in the fallee timber in front of the old racetrack, in the bend above the city. Our artillery on the hills above opened on them as the infantry stationed on the flat along the edge on the timber that has been cut down to obstruct their passage. The eeemy were, after a couple of hours' skirmishing, forced to retire into the woods. Our ordnance on the hills above favored them with occasional shells all day.

Since Tuesday morning it is evident that from the nightly clamor of axmen, the eeemy are bridging lakes and making roads to transport heavy pieces from the Yezoo to this point on the Mississippi, in order, doubtless, to cooperate in a geeeral leed and river attack, their right being about e mile and a half above the city on the Mississippi, and their left extending to Snyder's, on the Yazoo.

Should the present rains continue, the attack on our lines will be indefinitely postponed, as it will be impossible for a land force to operate in the Yazoo bottom with artillery when it shall have been saturated with water.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

GEN. J. B. FLOYD ON THE CARPET.

RICHMOND, Jan. 19, 1863.

SIR: I learn through some friends that in the Senate, during the discussion on the Senatorial election, you took occasion to a, [illegible] to me the most wantonly insulting and opprobrious language. I desire to know if this be true, and if so you will now state the sentiments and opinions you then expressed about me.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN B. FLOYD.

B. B. DOUGLAS, Esq.

RICHMOND, Va., MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1863.

MAJ. JOHN B. FLOYD—*Sir:* Your note of this date has just been handed me by Mr. JAMES BARBOUR. During the discussion on the Senatorial election," in which I am reported to have used "the most wanton and insulting language" toward you, I supposed that I was not transcending the limits of fair debate, and am unaware of having employed language which would bear the construction some have placed on it. I adopted a sarcastic style and manner in reply to similar strains of argument delivered elsewhere. In the ardor and excitement of debate some stronger expressions may have escaped me than was intended, but I did not intend to question either your courage or your honor. I therefore had no de-

sire of applying to you opprobrious or insulting language. At then, of the time of the discussion referred to, I did not entertain sentiments in regard to yourself that have been erroneously imputed to me, and that were supposed to be couched in my language. I am under the impression that no more formal disavowal than the foregoing can be necessary or will be desired by you. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. B. DOUGLAS.

PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 19.

The following arrivals were booked at Castle Thunder on yesterday. Twenty-five straggling soldiers sent from Camp Holmes, N. C., to be returned to their regiments. J. H. Bailey, Co. D, Forty-sixth Virginia, desertion; W. S. Alexander, First Tennessee, desertion and forgery; Terry Coleman, Eleventh Georgia, drawing money on false paper; Patrick Fagou, Whittingtoe Artillery, desertion; C. D. Lucas and H. M. Sharp, Palmetto Sharpshooters, desertion. On yesterday two desperadoes, named Erastus Gullip, Co. F, Second Vermoet (Abolition) Regiment, and Wm. J. McMillan, of the Eleventh Ohio, were brought to Richmond and lodged in Castle Thunder for trial by the civil authorities. These men were receetly arrested by the Provost Marshal of Pocahontas County. *They belong to a gang of Union men who have been a terror to the people of the lower end of Pocahontas and upper end of Greenbrier counties, and for months past have been committing every kind of outrage on the persons and property of the people residing in that section of the country. One of their more recent exploits was the destruction of the saltpetre cave in Pocahontas County, which was being worked for the Government.* The prisoners would heve been imprisoned in Pocahontas County but for the fact that their Abolition cronies would thereby have been afforded an opportunity to turn them loose on the community again. Before the war, McMILLAN had been indicted in Pocahontas County for grand larceny, but had escaped.

From the Examiner, Jan. 20.

Yesterday morning four hundred and seveeteen of Gen. BRAGG'S prisoners were received at the Libby prison, and last evening four hundred and fifty more, making in all about four thousand received up to this time. This morning eight hundred will be sent to City Point under a flag of truce, satisfactory arrangements having been agreed upon concerning their exchange.

FUNERAL OF GEN. JONES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 20.

The obsequies attendent upon the interment of the remains of the late Brig.-Gen. DAVID R. JONES, took place yesterday, at noon, in St. Paul's Church, which was filled with a solemn auditory.

At the conclusion of the church services the corpse was formed, and, headed by the band playing the dirge for the dead, moved to Hollywood Cemetery. The coffin coetaining the remains was enshrouded by the Confederate flag, and was carried in a hearse drawn by foer white steeds.

The heads of the several governmeet officers and officers of the Confederate service in Richmond were largely represented, and conspicuous in the procession was the private equipage of the President and other high officials. Gen. JONES' remains were deposited in a vault to await their final removal to Georgia, his native State.

THE EAST TENNESSEE UNIONISTS AT WORK.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 20.

On Thursday night, 8th inst., a band of lories from the mountains of East Tennessee and Laurel, N. C., attacked the village of Marshal, Madison County, N. C., taking the citizens prisoners, and robbing the whole town of whatever valuables were movable. When they left they said their next raid would be upon the armory at Asheville, N. C. A force of 300 men, under Col. ALLEN, of the Sixty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, has been sent from Keoxville to capture the marauders.

RECOGNITION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 20.

Both Houses of Congress having gone into secret session about 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, it was immediately rumored on the streets that France and England had recognized the Southern Confederacy, and that the announcement was to be made to Congress by a communization. The day, however, passed off without anything transpiring to give color to the story.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 20.

FINANCIAL.

In the last three days gold has jumped from 190 to 220. *This is the effect of the rise in gold in New-York.* Hereafter let us hear no more about smugglers using gold in their traffic.

COMMERCIAL.

Wheat and Flour.—This market is flat indeed. There are no transactions in flour except occasional improvements by Government commissaries. These agents last week impressed one thousand barrels of the best flour at WARWICK'S mills, and a thousand at DUNLOP & MCCANCE'S mills in Manchester, allowing for the same $17 50 per barrel. This fixes the price of flour until the next impressment. We will add, as a matter of interest in this connection, that at the time these impressments were made, between two and three hundred barrels of Government flour were lying on the ground and without shelter at Hanover Junction.

We quote wheat at from $2 to $3 50 per bushel. Only a superlatively fine article will fetch the latter price, there being no connection with the Government. Our city millers find it a bad speculation to buy the best wheat for the manufacture of flour which may at any moment be seized by commissaries, and the price fixed without regard to the cost of the wheat.

Leaf Tobacco—This market has opened briskly, and prices, especially for inferior grades, range higher than at the close of the last year.

From Mr. JOHN M. SHEPPARD, commission merchant, we obtain the following quotations, which may be entirely relied upon:

Lugs, inferior, $6 and $7 to $12; good, $15 to $18; fine, $17 to $19; Leaf, inferior, $16 to $18; Shipping, fine, $30 to $37 50; Manufacturing, fine, $40 to $50.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF MEATS.—Yesterday all kinds of meats, from some unexplained cause, took a great rise. Pork steak sold at 50 cents per pound, and beef the same.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The correspondent of the Richmond *Journal and Messenger*, writing from Rome, under date of the 19th ult., says: "At Rome I had the pleasure of meeting with Hon. JOHN BELL, who has been driven from his home and his estates in Tennessee, and is now living with his family in a modest little village near Rome. Mr. BELL is quite advanced in years, and yet looks ruddy and hale. He is truly a fine looking old gentleman, and of most agreeable presence. He is by no means hopeful of a speedy termination of our troubles. Mr. BELL has two sons in the army. I met with one of them at Rome."

Gov. SHORTER, of Alabama, advertises $500,000 six per cent. bonds, having twenty years to run from Jan. 1, 1863. He says: "These bonds are exempted from taxation, and the coupons are receivable in payment of all public dues to the State. No bid will be accepted at less than five per cent. premium in currency, nor less than $1,000, as the bonds will be issued in sums for that amount."

The other day, says the *Examiner*, a Confederate picket on the Rappahannock was hailed by a Yankee from the opposite side with the remark: "Say, have you got an indifferent corporal over there you would like to swap for BURNSIDE?" No "indifferent corporal" being found, the exchange was not made.

The steamer which reached "a Confederate port" on the 20th, brought 220 kegs of powder, 40 tons iron plating for gunboats, a lot of rifles, and 500 bags of coffee, with blankets and other valuable merchandise.

Flour is selling at Charleston for $18 per barrel, and Augusta and Atlaota are close upon its heels. In Mobile it is quoted at $60, and in Wilmington at $33.

Eight cars loaded with cannon and small arms, captured at the battle of Murfreeshoro, reached Atlanta, Ga., by wey of the W. & A. Railroad, on Jan. 5.

A Speech by Gen. Blunt.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, 20th.

A flag presentation took place at the Mansion House yesterday, and was witnessed by a large number of people, who collected to do honor to the man who has done so much for Kansas.

The presentation speech was made by Col. M. W. DELAHAY, and was very wermly received.

Gen. BLUNT'S response was as follows:

COL. DELAHAY: In accepting this beautiful and precious gift, permit me to express to you, and through you to those you represent, my sincere and heartfelt thanks for this manifestation of your kind regard.

I appreciate it not more for its intrinsic value than for the many hallowed associations, and pleasant incidents, with which its history is blended. It is the emblem dear to every true American, as the banner under which our forefathers fought to establish the Republic; and which, during a period of over fourscore years, has floated upon every shore and on every sea as the harbinger of liberty, the pride of the free, and the hope of the oppressed. And more cherished still is it by every true patriot for the many thrilling events that have surrounded it, during a period extending over the last two years.

Two years ago, when treason culminated in all its fury and madness, a peril of the nation, forgetful of the many blessings conferred upon them under the old flag, and ruined by the too great indulgence of the Federal Government, inaugurated the suicidal policy of rebellion against its authority, and attempted to trample its sacred folds in the dust! Since that time it has been borne on many a hard fought and bloody field, and often has victory perched upon its eagles. It has stimulated and inspired the heroic soldier, as amid the clash of arms and the din of battle he pressed forward to engage in the deadly strife; and when stricken down and stretched upon the field, with his life-blood fast ebbing away, and his thoughts devoted to his home and those that were dear, one last look upon its ample folds, as it still waved in triumph, gave him solace in his dying hour, and was a sufficient reward for his noble sacrifice.

Although a cloud appears now to hang temporarily over the nation, I have no forebodings for the ultimate result. With every confidence in the patriotism of the people, the resources of the Government and the invincibility of our arms, I look forward to the time, and at no very distant day, when traitors within our lines, as well as without those of this country, will receive their just deserts, and when the Flag of the Union shall again wave over every foot of American soil.

Then we will have learned wisdom from experience; and when the last rebel shall have been subjugated, and our Government restored, and more endearing than before rebellion raised its fratricidal hand, the Stars and Stripes can bid defiance to every nation of the earth.

You have been pleased to allude in terms of approbation to my services in the field. While it is gratifying to know that my services have been appreciated by the people of Kansas, I am not conscious that I deserve any special oredli. Had I done less, I should not have done my duty. I have done nothing more than what every soldier who enlists in the service of his country should do—to discharge his obligations to his Government—to make the best use of the means placed in his hands to crush out this accursed rebellioe, and restore the country once more to peace. Whatever feeling of gratitude, therefore, is extended toward me, I desire only to share it in common with the brave men who heve followed me: and whose strict obedience to every command, and patient endurance of every hardship and privation, buree with cheerfulness and without murmurs, contributed to successful results.

Many heroic spirits who left the borders of Kansas four moeths since to follow me in the fortuees of war, will return no more. They have fallen amid the earnage of battle, yielding up their lives a willing sacrifice to sustain their country's flag. They sleap that sleep from which no reveille can awake them, beneath the fields nobly won by their valor and gallant daring. They have met such a death as they would doubtless have preferred had the choice been left to them. Their memory should be cherished by a grateful people. Their example is worthy of emulation.

In accepting this emblem of Liberty, it brings to me unalloyed pleasure as being the free-will offering of friends who have circled around me since I came here eight months ago, a stranger and under embarrassing circumstances. I trust my future may prove worthy of your approbation. My life shall be freely pledged to the work.

Again may I thank you and those you represeet for the kind manifestation of your good will as exhibited in the presentation of this flag of the Free. For its preservation, and to vindicate the Government it represents, I pledge you my life.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYE'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Mary Sanford, for Port Royal, S. C., and Newbern, N. C.—Mrs. Capt. P. Mason, Mrs. S. H. Gray, Mrs. Lieut. J. Hicks, Charles Lupnits, Mrs. Chas. C. Wells, Francis Fletcher, Mrs. Major J. D. Drew, Mrs. Lieut. G. E. Sooper, Mrs. Bridget Bell and infant, Mrs. J. J. Plumpton, Mrs. J. A. Randlett and child, Mrs. D. D. Flanders, Mrs. R. F. Clark, Mrs. A. H. Libbey, Robert B. Esler, W. A. Elshree, James A. Story, Mrs. Dr. Jno. Bell, Arthur Cooper, Chris. Riley, C. N. Billows, W. H. Beard, Major S. C. Staples, Mrs. S. C. Staples, Frank Staples, Major George Pomroy, A. F. Vance, Jr., W. E. Budson, Edward E. Ropes, Major Jos. H. M. Bertram, Mrs. S. A. Newman and son, J. W. Brown, J. G. Russell, Mrs. D. D. Parkinson, servant and 2 children, F. W. Beers, George W. Mumby, Samuel R. Kemby, A. Cristadoro, Mrs. Albert Wildt and 2 children, W. A. Holmes, G. M. Sherman, S. Bell, Joshua Morton, H. D. Hawley, Dr. E. L. Taylor, H. J. Barker, D. Staples, Francis E. Bush, Geo. Smith, H. G. Shipman, Horace Hart, L. Simoe, M. Simon, Dr. J. Ware, J. W. Cheney, E. D. Jackson, Mrs. H. W. Rhodes and soe, Mrs. A. C. Masury, G. T. Terbune.

JAN. 24.—*In steamship Teutonia, for Southampton, &c.*—Miss Marwedell, Hamburg; Mrs. Wandra, Boston; A. Wendt, New-York; Hy A. Hartmann, New-York; F. Grube, New-York; E. Girard & child, San Francisco; Mrs. Collinel, San Francisco; C. Kaufmann, New-York; Emil Lomer, New-York; M. Leipziger, New-York; Jos Latz, Wisconsin; Otto Mutschler-huer, Chicago; Charles Stern, New-York; Alois Bucsanszky, New-York; Jean Lenel, New-York; Capt. Jos A. Weed, Illinois; Antoioe Maggi, New-York; W. Lanman, New-York, Max Hartweg, Iowa; Jos. Neu, Newark; Mrs. Heess, Williamsburgh; Miss Heess, Williamsburgh; Louise Schäffer, Boston; F. W. Hense, St. Louis. And others te Steerage.—Total 66

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3538. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Second Attempt to Gain Possession of the South Bank of the Rappahannock.

THE REASONS FOR ITS FAILURE.

A Magnificent Plan Foiled by the Elements.

Graphic Picture of an Army "Stuck in the Mud."

How the River was to Have Been Crossed.

The Rebels at Fault, and Forty-Eight Hours Behind.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

The second attempt un the part uf the Army of the Potomac to obtain possession of the southern bank of the Rappahannock as a base of operations against Richmond has been foiled. There is this difference in the two attempts, however, that in that mede six weeks ago we were able to force the passage uf tha river: this time we have not been able to effect this even. What the deadly aim of the rebel sharpshooters and tha murdereus fire of a hundred cannon were unable to effect, tha "slings and arrows ot outrageous tortune" heve done. The heroic courage of our troops was able to overcome all that the enemy could do; but was helpless in a war with the principalities and powers of the air. Tbe army, after lying embargoed twe days in the mud, is to-day seeking to make its way back to its eld camps, though it must be a week before all our *materiel* can be restored to its former place.

It is not the first time that great armies have been estopped, great military enterprises brougbt to naught by untoward fortune of wind, weather ur roads. Waterloo, it is recorded, was lost by e rainstorm. A Russian Winter ruined the greet invasion expedition of modern times. The stars in their eourses tonght against Sisera, and the kindred elements have often

——— "Marred
Alike Armada's pride, or sports of Trafalgar."

The present failure, bowever, is not tha less deplerable and damaging. And all the more so that there was a good prospect the enterprise would have been successful. If the weather had continued favorable we should have snceeeded last Wednesday morning in successfully laying the pontoons some miles above Falmouth. We should have thrown a hundred thousand men ovar to the other side of the river. We should heve surprised the enemy, for our preliminary feinls and operations hed snceeeded in puzzling them and dividing their forces, and we were forty-eight hours ahead of them. We should have obtained possession of the fortified heights in the rear of Fredericksburgh, and thus of the whole line ed the Rappahannock River. It is even possible that we should have been able to push on, as was purposed, directly to the North Ahna, and seized a base ef operations against Richmond twenty miles nearer the rebel Capital. This is e large draft we are mexing on fortune, but tt is not unreasonable. The plan was an excellent one. Every military man disapproved the mode of attaok adopted last time. Every military man approved tha mode ot ettack adopted this time. It is impossible to help teeling e certain spite at having success, dne to us by labor and hope, thus snatched nut ef our fingers by some elfish fate.

It is now nu secret that the point selected fer crossing the Rappahannock was Bank's Ford, six miles above Falmouth, and from eight to ten miles removed from the ground occupied by the army. This point ef passage was selected et the very last moment, and after every other avaHable locality along the rivar, fer e stretch of fifty miles, bed been carefully examined.

The rebels, anticipating thet we would, ere long, make another attempt to cross the river, and thet when we did it would be above or below Fredericksburgh, had distributed a corps of observation and double lines of pickets, from the fords of the Upper Rappahannock, twenty-five miles above Falmouth, to Port Royal, twenty-five miles below. Tbey had also bustly filled np the interval, since tha battle of Fredericksburgh, in fortifying every point evalleble for crossing, by throwing up earthworks and digging rifle-pits.

Their experience et Fredericksburgh had tangbt them all the use of these powerful auxiliaries in barring the passage of a river, and the amount of work they have done, in dotting a line fifty miles long with improvised fieldworks, rifle-pits and abattis, is almost incredible.

They have been further assisted in guarding this line, by the knowledge that a crossing would barcly be attempted except near one of the fords or shallows of the river. Ordinary military prudence would dictate this on our part, for it would hardly do to pnt before the army, in case of the destruction of the pontoons, the frightful alternative of an impassable stream between them and retreat. Nuw, there are only some ten or a dozen of these fords, and it is obvious what an advantage this puts into the hands of the enemy, by limiting the number of points necessary to be guarded by them.

As the rebels had posted a heavy picket force at each of these points, there remained but one course—to make preparations as though for crossing at each of them, and so deceive the enemy as to our *real* intentions. It was quite impossible to make preparations at any *one* exclusive point with such secrecy that the rebels should not become eware of it; while their central position, distributed along the line uf the railroad, and beving beside an excellent plank-road, would enable them rapidly to concentrate, meet and repet us.

This work was well done on our part, for it is now possible to speak of it. Every locality evailable for crossing was carefully examined. Elaborate preparations for forcing e passage even were mada et various points along the river. New roads were cut throngb the forest to afford readier access to the fords—pontoons were sent to the vicinity, batteries were planted, rifle-pits were dug and cevalry demonstrations ware made all along the line. The Chief of Artillery and Chief Engineer were indefatigable in their riding, surveying and scrutinizing.

The locality first actually chosen to make the crossing, and determined upon soma three weeks ago, was Skinner's Neck, ten miles below Fredericksburgh. Here the river makes e reëntering bend, forming e promontory a couple of miles in extent. The advantages of this position, enebling us to place gunboats on each side of the Neck, end plant batteries perfectly covering our crossing, are obvious enough. This point being selected, urgent preparations were set on foot with a view to a crossing.

In the meantime, every rood of the river margin, both above and below Fredericksburgh, was surveyed with critical care. The result of this survey was the conviction that the fords some distance *above* Falmouth were, on the whole, preferable to the point selected.

The reason of this will become epparent from one or two topographical considerations.

Following the sinuosities of the Rappahannock is a ridge of hills varying from 100 to 250 feet in height. This terrace veries in distance from the river margin—in places coming down flush with it, and elsewhere running back for a meximnm distance of e couple of miles. The interval between the river and the ridge is a perfectly level plain, over which the river at one time flewed, tha ridge having, in geologic times, formed the bank of the river. It was this plain over which onr troops had to pass, and which was so murderously swept by the rebel artillery on the occasion of the battle of Fredericksburgh, especially on our left wing. It would be well this time to avoid such a slaughter-pen, end the position at Skinner's Neck was open to this cardinal objection.

Not so with several positions on the Upper Rappahannock. At "United States Ford," "Banks' Ford," and elsewbere, the bluff runs down almost to the water's edge, whence there is an abrupt ascant np the height to the plateau on its top. Moreover, as the topographical configuration of our side of the river is e precise counterpart of the south side, it was easy to obtain excellent positions, within short range, for our artillary,, and we could thus hope to silence any batteries the rebels might bring to bar onr passage. If, then, we should succead in laying tbe pontoons, it wonld simply be a matter of a rush up the heights under cover of the fire of our artillery, and e key position would be gained. It should further be added that the rebels had fortified far more below than they had above; and these considerations determined the choice of soma of tha fords of the Upper Rappahannock as the point of traverse.

United States Ferd, ten miles above Falmouth, was selected as the point. Happily a far greater degree of secrecy then we had hitherto succeeded in preserving as to *our* projected movements was this time obtained. The pontoons, of which a large additional supply hed been obtained from Washington were sent up by a back road and under cover of night—at the same time others ware sent *down* tha river to other points. Roads were cnt to the various fords above; spots were cleared of their timber for positions for batteries—but precisely similar work was carried on at a half dozen othar points.

Tbe weather ever since the battle of Fredericksburgh, with one or two brief exceptions, bad been magnificent, and the roads were in excellent condition for military operations. All felt, however, that this season of grace, inviting to action, could not last; that e single night's rain would render the roads impracticable for the whole winter, and we could not help praying that the golden moments might be utilized. Would to Heeven they had!

Although an encouraging degree of secresy had been observed as to the projected movement, the active preliminary preparations going on—and of which the rebels were made eware by their numerous spies on our side ut the rivar—admonished them to be on the lookout hare. The advance was determined for Tuesday, the 20th. On the Thursday previous the rebel pickets wera sending up signal rockets all night, and the observations of our own signal corps showed thet e division of rebel infantry had been muved up to the vicinity of the ford. Presently mounds of the red clay ot the region, which begun to become apparent through the glass, showed that the wetchful enemy was et work throwing up rifle-pits.

On Menday, at 1 o'clock, the troops were set in motiun—Hooker's command moving in column np by one road, Franklin's by another. It was e march of but ten or e dozen miles, end night saw them encamped in the woods within convenient distance of tbe fords. The crossing was to bave been attempted on Tnesday morning. Information brought by our spies and scouts from the other side of the river determined e dey's detey, and at tbe last moment the plan wes changed. Instead ef attempting the crossing at United States Ford, Gen. Burnside resolved to make it at Banks' Ford—four miles below—and the movement was put off for another day. On Wednesday morning the crossing would take place. With the first gray dawn the pontoons would be laid under direction of the corps of engineers, protected by our sharpshooters. It was presumed that a couple of bours would suffice to see this done, and four hours more was considered enough for the crossing of the whole infantry force.

The crossing of e river, though in itself an operation belonging rather to tactics than to strategy, mey yet be a cardinal point in a whole system uf strategic movements. Our hope was that we should surprise the enemy at Banks' Ford. Hooker's and Franklin's Grand Divisions would then be thrown across the river, while at the same time one of Sumner's Corps (the Second) would make a feint with ponteons, &c., some miles below Fredericksburgh. The key uf the whole sitnation is the hills in the rear uf Taylor's house, a mile back from the ford, and e mile and a half below it. If we should succeed in making the heights, and taking possession ef this position, the game wonld be entirely in our own hands. *The strong rebel position in the rear of Fredericksburgh would thus be turned, and just as soon as this was effected, Gen. Sumner was to cross at the old place, directly opposite Fredericksburgh, and attack the works in front.* The Reserve Grand Division of Gen. Sigel was assisting in guarding the line uf the river and our lines of communication.

On Tuesday every preparation bad been made. That day Gen. Burnside issued a General Order announcing that tha Army of the Potomac was "about to meet the enemy once more," and that "the auspicious moment had arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the rebellion, and to gain that decisive victory whicb is due to the country." This order was read to the men thet evening, and night found the infantry encamped in the woods within easy speaking distance. The positions for the batteries had all been selected. The batteries were at hand. The pontoons were within reach, a short distance beck of the river.

We were sitting, the editor-in-chief of the Times and the present writer, in onr tent et headquariers that evening, looking forward to e start on horseback for the scene of operations before daylight the following morning. Abont 9 o'clock a light omiuous pattering was heard on the canvas roof. "It is rain!" was the exclamation, and, looking ont from the tent the heavens showed all the signs of a terrible storm. From that moment we felt the Winter campaign had ended.

It was a wild Walpurgus night, such as Goethe paints in the "Faust" while the demons held revel in the forest ot the Brocken. All hopes thet it would be a "mere shower" were presently blasted. It was evident we were in for e regnlar northeaster, end among the roughest of that rough type. Yet was there bard work done that fearful night. One hundred and fifty pieces of artillary were to be planted in the position selected for them by Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery—a man of rare anergy and of a high order of professional skill. The pontoons, also, were drawn down nearer towards the river, but it was dreadful work; the roads under the infinence of the rain were becoming shocking; and by daylight, when the boats shonld all have been on the banks, ready to slide down tuo tha water, but fiftean had been gotten np—not enough for one bridge, and five were wanted!

The night operations had not escaped the attention of the wary rebels. Early in the morning e signal gun was fired opposite the ford, reminding one of that other signal gun fired by them on the morning of Thursday the 11th December, when we began leying the pontoon opposite Fredericksburgh, and which was the token for the concentration of the whole force et that point. It was indispensable that we should secure all the advantages of a *surprise;* end though onr intention was thus blown to their ears early on Wednesday morning, we were, nevertheless, forty-eight hours ahead of them, and with favorable conditions should have been able to carry our position before they could possibly concentrate.

Accordingly a desperate effort was made by the Commanding Genarel to gat ready the bridges. It was obvious, however, that, even if completed, it would be impossible for us, in the then condition of the ground, to get a single piece of artillery np the opposite declivity. It wonld be necessary to rely wholly upon the infantry—indeed wholly on the bayonet. Happily, if tbe rebels should prove to be in strong force, the country is too thickly wooded to admit of much generalship, and it was boped thet our superior weight of metal would carry the day.

Early in the forenoon I rode up to the headquarters of Gens. Hooker and Franklin, abont two miles from Banks' Ford. The night's rain had made deplorable havoc with the roads. The netnre uf the upper geologic deposits of this region affords unequaled elements for bad roads. The sand makes the soil pliable, the clay makes it sticky and the two togather form a road out of which, when it rains, the bottom drops, but which is at the same time so tenacious, that extrication from its clutch is all but impossible.

The utmost effort was put forth to get pontoons enough into position to construct a bridge ur two. Double and triple teams of horses and mules were harnessed to each pontoon boat. It was in vain. Long powerful ropes were then attached to the teems and e hundred and fifty men were put to the task on each boat. The effort was but little more successful. They would flounder through the mire for a few feet—the gang of Lilliputians with their huge-ribbed Gulliver—and then give up breathless. Night arrived but the pontoons could not be got up. The rebels had discovered what was up, and the pickets on the opposite bank called over to ours that they "would come over to-morrow and help us build the bridge."

That night the troops again bivouacked in the same position in the woods they had held the night before. Yun can imagine it must have been a desperate experience—and yet not by any means as bad as might be supposed. The men were in the woods, which afforded them some shelter from the wind and rain, and gave them a comparatively dry bottom to sleep un. Many had brought their shelter tents; and making a flooring of spruce, hemlock or cedar boughs, and lighting huge camp fires, they enjoyed themselves as well as the circumstances would permit. On the following morning, a whisky ration, provided by the judicious forethought of Gen. Burnside, was on hand for them.

Thursday morning saw the light struggling through an opaque envelop of mist, and dawned npon another dey uf storm and rain. It was a curious sight presented by the army as we rode over the ground, miles in extent, occupied by it. One might fancy some new geologic cataclysm had o'ertaken the world; and thet he saw around him the elemental wrecks left by another Deluge. An indescribable chaos of pontoons, wagons and artillery encumbered the road down to the river—supply wagons upset by the roadside—artillery "stalled" in the mud—ammunition trains mired by the way. Horses and mules dropped down dead, exhausted with the effort to move their loads through the hideous medium. A hundred and fifty dead animals, many of them buried in the liquid muck, were counted in tha course of a morning's ride. And the muddle was still further increased by the bad arrangements—or rather the failure to execute the arrangements thet had been made. It was designed that Franklin's column should advance by one road and Hooker's by another. But, by mistake, a portion of the troops of the Left Grand Division debouched into the road assigned to the centre, end cutting in between two divisions uf una of Hooker's corps, threw everything into confusion. In consequence, the woods and roads have for the past two days been filled with stragglers, though very many of them were *involuntary* stragglers, and were evidently honestly seeking to rejoin their regiments.

It was now no longer a question of how to go on; it was a question of how to get back. That night, (Thursday,) the three days' cooked rations which the men had taken in their haversacks when starting would give out, and the other six days' provisions, were in the supply trains, which stuck fast in the mud miles behind. Indeed, the rations han already, in many cases, given out, and boxes of hard crackers were brought up on mules or carried on men's shoulders. An order from Gen. Burnside to withdraw the forces to their old position was momentarily expected. It did not come, bnt instead, another ordar stating thet Gen. Burnside had "good reasons" for commanding the troops to hold their present position till to-day.

Bnt whether wa should mova forward or backward, the first requisite obviously was to put the roads in such a condition as would admit of *movement* at all. Accordingly, all the available force was at once set to work corduroying the "rotten" roads and putting them into some kind of practicable condition.

Early this morning the army was ordered back to its old camping ground, and about noon the infantry began to pass by these headquarters. The lads trudged along tired enough, bnt jolly withal, and disposed to be quite facetious ovar tha "mud campaign," whose odd experiences will doubtless long form the theme of conversation aronnd many a camp fire.

Thus ends an enterprise which had every human promise of success, but which has been baulked and brought to naught by causes which mortal ken could neither have foreseen nor prevented. The fatal part played by the elements needs no comment. *Whether this drawback might not have been overcome by vigorous effort and hearty coöperation on the part of the military leaders, is a question much mooted here. There are those who assert that, had it not been for the apathy of some in high places of military command, we might still have carried the day.* This question, however, is one more fit to be brought to another bar than that of these columns.

There is, however, another point on which I cannot forbear to say a word. One of your Washington telegrams, referring to the causes of the late failure, says, "The Quartermaster's Department, as usual, when an important movement is being executed, was behind with its supplies." I have not scrupled in this correspondence to use the privileges of criticism to its fullest extent, and can the reader say, therefore, that this is a total misapprehension. Abundant supplies were on hand, and there are at this moment more than *six million rations* stored here in convenient depots. Our chief lack is not in the material, but the mural order. We do not fail for want of food or clothing, of ammunition or arms. *The army was never so well supplied with all these things.* No! The disease is of a more subtle nature. It is in the blood and brain. We want energy, capacity, faith, devotion.

"Tis *life* of which our veins are scant."

The only compensation left us in face of the failure of a movement, which, if made a week ago, would, in all probability, have been successful, is that we did *not* succeed in making it at the present time. If the storm which has estopped us on the north side of the Rappahannock had embargoed us on the south side, what is to-day only a misfortune, might have been a great disaster. There has been no opportunity of testing how the men would behave un again meeting the enemy. This time they bave been tried rather by enduring than by acting. Bnt I believe that, in spite of all the drawbacks, they would have behaved well. And certainly, if "they conquer who suffer," the behavior of the Army of the Potomac, amid circumstances so discouraging, mev be counted half e battle and a whole victory. W. S.

THE LATEST FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Jan. 25.

The Sabbath has been well observed throughout the entire camp. No business, except that of the most necessary character, has been transacted. Nothing uf unusual character has been observed in the enemy's lines within the past few days.

The Case of Charles Lewis.

TRENTON, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 25.

The argument for the postponement of the trial of Charles Lewis for the murder of James Howard, of Princeton, was heard on Saturday. Mr. Edwin James, of New-York, appeared for the prisoner, and made an eloquent argument in his behalf. The trial was postponed to Monday, Feb. 9. The Court will examine into the motion to mitigate the rigor of his confinement. This case excites a great deal of attention.

Movements of the Vanderbilt.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 25.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* sails from Fortress Monroe to-morrow afternoon, to tow the iron-clad *Weehawken* South. The *Vanderbilt* has a full supply of coal for a cruise after the *Alabama* after performing this duty.

The Damascus for Liverpool.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Jan. 24.

The steamship Damascus sails from here on Wednesday next, 28th inst., for Liverpool. Telegrams for Europe can be forwarded through the agency of Geo. Stockes, Esq., No 145 Broadway, New-York.

—Brig.-Gen. Granger has been assigned to the command of the First Division in Gen. Thomas' Corps of Gen. Rosecrans' army.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

The Revolutionary Proceedings of Saturday.

The Assembly on the Verge of Bloodshed.

The Democracy Beginning to Show Signs of Returning Reason.

The Probable Election of Mr. Callicott To-Day.

From Our Own Correspondant.

ALBANY, Setnrdey, Jan. 24—9 P. M.

In the description of scenes which approaching very nearly to a violent revolntion, will have a place in the nistory of the State, I take up the narretion whera it was broken off by tha arrival of the time for closing my dispatch.

Mr. Murphy got the floor to explain the part he had taken in the disgraceful scene, having for its object the usurpation by a minority of the House, and kept it for an hour. He wandered, as Mr. Fields, whose place he simply took in cousuming time had, over the entire renge ot present and recent subjects, and, though repeatedly called to order, end by the Clerk over and over again, declared ont of order, he paid ne attention to these, but went on in spite of every thing, in accordance with the plan for the consumption of time.

Mr. Fields, who hed recovered breath and topic, followed Mr. Murphy, and proposed a preamble and resolutions, reciting that Mr. Callicott was corrupt, and proposing a Committee ot Investigation. These the Clerk ruled must have unanimous consent, and they were not received.

It was evident, not only from the remarks ot Mr. Bean, who, as a Democrat from Staten Island, geve notice that he would not be led into extremes, but from the conversation of Democratic members generally, that the scenes into which the House had been precipitated by Messrs. Fields, Dean, Murphy and others, had had the effect to disgust many of them, and to thoronghly unite the Unionists.

I am happy to record the fact thet the feeling of indignation, disgust and beerty disapprobation, inspired by the proceedings of the morning, was by no means confined to the Union members. I know that it was shared by very many Democrats. This fact, it was not difficult to see, was having its affect on the revolutionary leaders. They were already on the defensive, which was, at least, to their disadvantage.

After Mr. Fields had been going between five or six hours, Mr. Murphy interrupted him, and rose to a question of privilege, and thereby obtained the floor, which, though he had no such question, and was ruled ont of order, he, in accordance with the policy of tha Democrats, proceeded to speak. Of course, everybody understood that this was bnt a familier dodge to give Mr. Fields, who was retired on to speak an indefinite length of time, the requisite rest. His remerks ware trivial, but it mettered not; rules, the power of the Clerk, decency, were alike powerless. The House was like a bar-room, where those so disposed kept up, in defiance of everything, their revels. The Union members could do no more or less than to sit till the revolutionists should exhaust themselves. In this determination they were united and confident.

Like Mr. Fields, Mr. Murphy wanted to have the House adjonrn, on the grond that it might lead to an amicable arrangement.

Mr. Munroe interrupted Mr. Murphy, for the purpose of giving notice to the revolutionists that the time had nearly arrived when they (the Unionists) would demand that the calling the roll should be completed, and that they should expect to receive the necessary protection.

Mr. Fields made an ineffectnal attempt to cause a sensation, by stating that, during the scene of excitemen this morning, Mr. Post, of Cayuga, exhibited a pistol, and called on that genileman to explain. But Mr. Post did not explain.

Mr. Dean attempted to get an adjournment, with the agreement that at 3 P. M. Mondey, the vote for Speaker should be taken. Mr. Dean's resolution proposed an agreement to elect either of certain genileman, omitting Mr. Callicott.

M. Bemis brought the Democrats to their senses measurably, by stating, in a calm and deliberate manner, that the Union members had been pushed to the last point; that there was a clear majority for Mr. Callicott, who after the abuse that had been heaped upon him, *would never give him up—never*, and thet the will of the majority must be respected. He warned them thet they were pushing matters to a fearful extreme, and that the responsibility would be theirs. There had been one adjournment with a fair agreement, which was violated, and he would make no other with the same parties. The well-chosen words in which Mr. Bemis defended Mr. Callicott, produced a marked impression.

During the entire three weeks no Union member had spoken a single word to the main question, for they relied on the strength uf their position; and the defence of Mr. Callicott, if he needed any, could not have been better made than in the ten-minutes' speech by Mr. Bemis. It does not often happen that a member is so fortunate, either in the manner or matter of his speech, as was Mr. Bemis. The Democrats listened with respectful attention, and it produced a marked effect. It was a demand, in the name of the majority, for their rights, to which no man not positively insane and utterly regardless of consequences, could fail to tend attention.

The upshot was, that each and every Democrat pledged himself to abide by the resolution offered by Mr. Andrus, Unionist, of Franklin, adjourning the House till Monday, 11 A. M., and declaring that at that hour the election of speaker shall be proceeded with, without debate, interruption, or explanation of any kind.

It is due to the Union members thet it should be distinctly stated that the resolution to adjourn proceeded mainly from the fact that two of their number were absent from their seats, and that it was possible thet they would not return before a vote was taken, in which case their absence would be fatal. Notwithstanding there was the strongest determination to yield not an inch more, and to stand firm in spite of all consequences, an adjournment was deemed wisest under the circumstances.

Thus ended one of the most mumentous days in the history of the State. It is quite impossible for the reader at a distance from the scene to comprehend fully how near this Assembly Chamber came to being the theatre of one of those dramas which inaugurate revolution. It needed but a slight circumstance, a single blow, when it seemed inevitable that many would be struck the next instant, to obliterate any feature belonging to a legislative body, and to transform the Assembly Chamber into a theatre of bloody violence. When on Mr. Murphy usurping the Speaker's chair, the members with clenched fists rushed to the area in front of it—tha Unionists, in the name uf law, urdar, the Constitution and their rights, protesting against the revolutionary proceedings; the Democrats (more truly the Revolutionists) sustaining him with shouts and menaces; the former declaring "this is revolution, let it come;" the latter as determined as reckless, while the lobby and galleries filled the house with their shouting;—the scene was beyond description.

When tha turbulence was greatest—when the threats were londest—when the violence most indescribable, and the whole scene the most threatening, I could not help thinking this was but the culmination of the Democratic triumph, in the name of which the leaders in revolution had for three weeks invoked it.

When a comparative state of calm succeeded this wild scene, the revolutionary leaders were able to discover the mistake they had made in pushing matters to such extremes; for they now for a certainty saw that not one-half of the Democrats would follow, while some of them were lond in their denunciations. I think most of them realized that they had committed a fatal error; for their tone was altered as they became sobered by a moment's reflection, and the firm attitude of the Union members.

It should be remembered thet not the shadow of an excuse was offered for the nsurpation uf the Speaker's Chair. Mr. L. C. Fields did, indeed, urge that Mr. Cushman, the Clerk, was absent from the desk. Bnt he left his former Deputy in his place, to act in his absence, and the desk was no more vacant than is the office of Sheriff or any other office, when the principal is represented by a deputy. This, Mr. Cushman explained to the House, after Mr. Murphy had been shamed out of the seat he had usurped. But Mr. Fields said they (meaning the Revolutionists) did not know any depnty. The fact was, they knew nobody nor anything that did not aid them in their purposes,—neither rules of order, precedent, faith, nor fairness. It was a premeditated plan, concocted days ago, to usurp the Speaker's Chair, and it failed utterly, covering the actors with shame and confusion.

Whatever may be the result on Speaker, they have made a record that will ever glare on them like an indictment that cannot be effaced. RODERICK.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
ALBANY, Sunday, Jen. 25—P. M.

It is understood that at the Democratic caucus tonight, in view of tha probable election of Callicott, a protest, to be entered on the journal, was presented for signatures, but that it was "not generally signed."

The Unionists adhere firmly to Callicott, and there is a strong probability of his election, though a choice may not be effected to-morrow. It seems as though nothing but an unforeseen accident can prevent his election as early as Tuesday, if not to-morrow. A comparatively good feeling prevails.

RODERICK.

THE VICTORIES IN ARKANSAS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Sanday, Jan. 25.

Major-Gen. Curtis has telegrephed to Major Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, under date of St. Louis, 24th, as follows:

Gen. Goeman telegraphs from Duval's Bluff, 18th inst., that aided by three gunboats, he ascended White River to Duval's Bluff and Das Arc, taking one hundred and fifty prisoners two columbiads and about two hundred small arms.

The Traitors at Home.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.

Mr. Vandever, in the Senete, introduced a preamble and resolntions to the effect that the country has been desolated and disgraced by an unnatural civil war for two years; that no means have been offered tbe peapla hy the Federal Administration save thet of war, to enable them to adjnst the difficulties luto which the radical and conflicting sentiments uf extreme sections have involved tha whole country; that the people of the loyal States have acquiesced in, rather than approved of the coercive policy of the Administration as a means of restoring the Union; that the war has impoverished the Government, weighed down the people with an enormous public debt, filled the land with widows and orphans, &c., without having produced any visible signs of a restoration of the Union; that the Union was brought about by conciliation and compromise, &c.; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to obtain an armistice and cessation of hostilities now existing between different sections of the country, and that a National Convention of all the States be assembled at Louisville, for the purpose of adjusting our National difficulties.

It is said the above preamble and resolution will be forced through both Houses by the pressure of the Democratic majority. In that case the Republicans will feel compelled to retire in a body.

Some Democrats interested in bills and appropriations are endeavoring to get the radical Democrats to hold back, at least till these bills are put through. This may stave off the evil day for a time.

[The following, from a letter to the Missouri *Democrat*, from Memphis, will show how the proceedings uf the Illinois Copperheads are regarded in the Army:]

Among the troops throughout the army, the two all-absorbing topics of conversation bava been, "the destination of the Army," and the discussion of the Secession Democratic caucus at Springfield, Illinois. The first of these two questions, however, has been settled. The army is going to Vicksburgh. The second, at least so far as this army is concerned, will never be settled until some of the Illinois troops go home, when there will be a reckoning to pay which will make Northern Secessionists open their eyes at the manner in which they will get their dues.

I have made it my business to talk with and find out the general sentiment of the army in regard to this new phase of disloyalty, and on no subject have I found the whole army so unanimous as in their bitter denunciation of such traitors as Goudy and Mebsner, and the rest of the party that organized that traitorous meeting in the very Capital of the State which has sent its hundred and fifty thousand men to fight the battles of the Government. Officers and men denounce them alike. I have heard hundreds of men say that the war on Secessionists was not (with them) confined to the South; that here they had acquired the habit of destroying the property and taking the lives of traitors, and that they did not think they could leave off the habit when they got home.

The papers which contained the accounts of that meeting, and the speeches made there, have not been largely circulated in the army, but every man has heard of it, and every man knows what it means—knows that it means treachery at home because *they* are abroad. In a few cases it has caused a feeling of despondency. They say, "The traitors at home are fighting us just as hard as the traitors in arms." Bnt in the aggregate uf the army it has given rise to a bitter desperation, that will result in tragic events if they have the same feeling when they go home.

Running the Blockade.

We find the following paragraphs in the Nassau (N. P) *Guardian* of the 21st ult.:

"The steamer *Antonica* arrived from Charleston yesterday morning. She brought papers to the 27th inst., on the evening of which she left.

The steamer *Leopard* and bark *Rosalie*, from Nassau, and the steamer *Cornubia*, from Bermuda, had arrived."

The following statement is made in the *Guardian*, of the 24th:

"The schooner *Emma Tuttle*, J. B. Carver, Master, was captured on the coast of North Carolina, early this month, by the Federal gunboat *Cambridge*, and a prize crew put on board. The weather becoming boisterous, and the Prize-master being an inexperienced navigator, he requested Capt. Carver to resume his command of the vessel, and take her to the nearest port. This he refused to do, unless the vessel was restored to him. Upon the Prize-master's acquiescence, Capt. Carver again took charge, and steered the *Emma Tuttle* to Rum Cey. The Prize-Master and his crew arrived at Nassau on Monday last."

Sailing of the Jura.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Jan. 25.

The steamer *Jura* sailed at midnight of Saturday for Liverpool.

THE BATTLE OF SPRINGFIELD, MO.

The Place and Its Defences.

Interesting Narrative of the Conflict.

From Our Own Correspondant.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, Jan. 12, 1863.

On Thursday, the 8th of January, the anniversery of the battle of New-Orleens, a body of rebels, under MARMADUKE, attacked the City of Springfield, Mo.; a battle was faught in the southern anburbs of the town, and the enemy was promptly and effectually repulsed. Se mneh the telegraph informed the readers of the TIMES, several days ago. If steem will do its work as well as lightning, they shell now have a detailed and authentic account of the fight.

Gen. MARMADUKE, the commander of tha rebel forces in this battle, is, I believe, a graduate of West Point. Next to Gen. PRICE, he is tha most highly esteemed officer, from Missouri, in the Confederate army. In the earlier battles of Cave Hill and Prairie Grove, however, in which he commanded e brigade, he wes twice defeated. MARMADUKE'S Brigade is composed of the flower of the Missouri rebel troops, and embraces three regiments, which are commanded respectively by Cols. GORDON, GILKEY and THOMSON. The latter was formerly COFFEE'S own regiment. In the battle of Springfield, MARMADUKE neted as commander of e division, including SHELBY'S Brigade, as well as his own, with the St. Louis Legion, nnder EMMETT MCDONALD, and some other fragmentary squadrons of cavalry. His troops were all cavalry, except one battery of artillery.

The officers whom I have named, foiled in their previous attempts to enter Missouri, determined to proceed down the Arkensas River to Spadry's Bluff, near Clarksville; and thence to make a daring raid upon Springfield, leaving the Army of the Frontier so far to the West as to be ignorant of the movement, until it should be too late to prevent it. The object of this raid was the destruction of the vast quantities of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, which are here. Had it been as successful in its execution as it was bold in its conception, the Army of the Frontier would have been reduced to terrible straits, and might, perhaps, have even fallen a prey to HINDMAN.

Before describing the actual conflict, it may be well to mention the condition of affairs in Springfield, before the battle.

The City of Springfield, like most towns in the South and West, is laid out around a large public square, in the centre. The Court-house, the bank, the hotels, the principal stores—in fact, all prominant edifices—are on or near the central square. From this geographical and mercantile focus, the four principal streets proceed, east, west, north and south, at right angles to each other. The other streets of the city are parallel to these. In the system of fortification adopted, for the defence of Springfield, the forts are placed as followe:

Fort No. 1 is near the west street, a little north of it, and about one mile from the square. This is a pentagonal fort, with five bastions, and is almost impregnable. It incloses ten acres of ground, and is provided with wells and a magezine. Its perapet and ditch are each twenty feet in width. It wants but little of entire completion.

Near the seme street, but a little south of it, and at about the same distance from the centre of the city, is Fort No. 2, upon a hill directly opposite Fort No. 1. In its present unfinished condition, thie fort would be of more service to an enemy ettecking us, than to ourselves.

On the south street, within the city limits, not one-half mile from the public square, is Fort No. 4, which was the only fort diretly attacked by the enemy, on last Thursday. It is a small, but strong work, with two bastions, ona af which projects across the senth street, and commands the road in both directions.

Fort No. 5 is another unfinished work upon the east street, about half e mila from the square. Other forts are projected, but nat yet begun.

The city thus fortified lies half in the prairie and half in the timber. Upon the north and east all is forest; upon the south and west the country is entirely open. The rebels chose to make their attack from the south, which was an error, for two reasons. First, because they were more exposed to our view, in their advance from the south, than they would have been from the east; secondly, because tha north and east sida of the town were not defended by forts.

At the time of the battle the Army of the Frontier was at Fayetteville, and in that vicinity. The militia, under Gens. BROWN and HOLLAND, were very much scattered over Southwest Missouri. There were in Springfield not more than 1,500 troops capable of service, if indeed there were so many; while MARMADUKE'S men numbered from 2,000 to 2,500. Our men were nearly all State militia and enrolled militia, except the Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, who were raw; while MARMADUKE'S command had been seasoned in numerous engngements. The rebels doubtless supposed that we would surrender or retreat at the first fire.

Until the very night before the attack, their approach was entirely unknown, except to a few of their own friends. On Wednesday evening rapors were brought to Gen. E. B. BROWN, commander of the District of Southwest Missouri, that five or six thousand rebel cavelry were moving northword from White River, for an attack on Springfield. Whether the report was true or false, it was impossible to determine, but every preparation was mada to defend the place from any force which might make its appearance. During the night the Commissary removed 50,000 rations to Fort No. 1. The Medical Director organized and armed the "Quinine Brigade" of convalescents from the various hospitals. The Quartermaster loaded all his wagons and started them north toward Bolivar. Cannon were mounted on Forts Nos. 1 and 4; ammunition distributed, scouts sent out, hospitals prepared for the reception of the wounded, dispatches sent to St. Louis—in a word, the night was turned into day. Even some of the secesh women here were busy, preparing to feast the rebel officers, upon their arrival. At least three rebel spies were in town that night, and EMMETT MCDONALD, the long-haired, sent word by ona of them to Mrs. ——, thet he would take tea with her on Thursday.

On Thursday morning tha work of preparation wes continued, although the general feeling among the soldiers was, "We *may* hold the town, and we will not give it up without a fight; bnt we shall probably be whipped."

At 1 o'clock the eflemy showed themselves upon the prairie south of the town. Without one word of notice to remove the women and children, they opened fire upon the town, with solid shot, though they knew that scores of their own friends, both women and prisoners, were exposed to the same danger as our loyal citizens. I had thought that this infamy was reserved for MARMADUKE alone; bnt I learn that HINDMAN did the same thing at Van Buren, in Arkansas.

"Gentlemen," said Gen. BROWN, who stood on the southwest bastion of Fort No. 4, "this is unprecedented; it is barbarous!"

After several shots from the rebels, our cannon replied, Gen. BROWN himself directing the firing. His courage was conspicnous. As the balls whistled close over our heads, the men and even some of the officers wonld dodge, bnt the General stood immovable, promdly erect.

The fight then opened with some skirmishing of the cavelry. Our cavalry was posted in front, a half mile sonth of Fort No. 4. My blood quickened its flow, as I watched our brave boys gallop forward to tha charge, then sew the enemy galloping in a long lina to meet them, and heard the sharp, rapid firing of carbines, on both sidee. After each charge end fire hosh parties wonld turn and gallop back, with small loss on either side.

This did not last long. The Third M. S. M., (cavalry,) under Col. KING, retired to a line running east from the fort; the Fourth M. S. M., cavalry) under Col. HALL, retired to a line running west from tha fort, and the enemy mede their first attack upon Col. KING'S side. The Seventy-second Enrolled Militia, (infantry,) under Col. HENRY SHEPPARD, were ordered forward with two or three companies of the Eighteenth Iowa infentry, end one brass piece. The enemy moved their battery to a point directly in front of ours, and fought for some time, but with little audacity; then ahendoned the attack at this point.

Upon the other side of the fort, and within rifle range, was n two story hrick huilding, deeigned for en Academy, bnt occnpied dnring the Summer and Winter as e prison for rebels. Around this building was e etockade, fifteen feet high, with loopholes for muskets. The rebels now determined to approach the fort under cover of this stockade.

After merching back, therefore, they moved in first-rate order, and upon the double quick, to our right. I must state here, thet at this time they were all dismonnted and fighting on foot. Having a shorter distance to traverse, they arrived first, and took their position in the following order: Next to the fort were the Ensolled Militia; upon their right was the Third M. S. M.; and the Fourth M. S. M. were still further to the right. The line extended nearly to Fort No. 1, in which were stationed the Eighteenth Iowa. In Fort No. 4 were the Quinine Brigade and some other fragments of companies.

The enemy now approached in good order, nntil they cams within gunehot, whan they began to crawl upon the ground, like Indians, with admirable skill, from one stump to another, sheltering themeelves as much as possible, but keeping up n deadly fire. Not many hundred men were engeged at this time, but the crack of rifles was continuous, like the roll of thunder, and the enemy'e grape hurtled along over our heads in a way that was dangerous. Col. SHEPPARD'S Regiment of Enrolled Militia bore the brunt of the fight. They had never before hcen in bnttle, but they stood their ground like heroes, until the fire became too hot to be endured, when they fell back slowly and in good order, but steadily, in spite of all efforts on the part of their officers to stay them. Their retreet enabled the rebels to take possesaion of the stockade around the Academy, and to approach near enough to the fort to engage the Quinine Brigade, who opened a murderous fusilade over the parepet, killing some within fifty yards of the ditch.

Finding it impossible to rally his men, Gen. HOLLAND, of the E. M. M., gave the order to fall back on Fort No. 1. The regiment went steadily back, going slower and slower, until they became ashamed of going back at all. Gen. HOLLAND, percsiving that their courage was returning, cried, "Follow me!" and dashed forward, followed by the whole line, who set up a yell of defiance and delight.

At the same time Gen. BROWN proposed to his body-guard to charge, which they did in gallant atyla, the General riding at their head, almost into the very midst of the rebels. Some miserable wretch took too good aim at him. A ball struck him in the left arm, shattering the bone up to the socket. He fell from his horse and was carried off the field. The command thenceforth davalved upon Col. CRAIG, of the Nineteenth Iowa.

From this time, the fight was carried on, upon both sides, entirely from behind fences and houses, with little method, and with still less organization. Every man took his own station, and fired at his own pleasura. After the militia stopped retreating and again began to advance, they never lost an inch of ground. The rebels were driven out of ene house after another, back to the stockade, from which it was impossible to dislodge them.

As the militia advaneed, a brass piece, with two companias of the Eighteenth Iowa, was ordered forward to their support: hut, in consequence of some unaccountable hlundar in conveying the ordar, it passed along the wrong street, and actually took its position upon a street corner in the rear of the stockade, and ontside our lines. The enemy saw their advantage, made a rush, and captured the cannon, after shooting every horse, both Captains, one Lieutenant, and more than half the men.

At night the battle ended, having lnated five hours. Time never before seemed to me to pass so rapidly. The enemy had suffered more severely than we. Their loss wes probably over 200; but ours wns nearly 150 killed and wounded, out of not more thnn 1,000. The Enrolled Militia, who are universally acknowledged to have been the heroes of the day, had lost more than one-sixth of their antire number. Out of our little army twenty commissioned and non-commissioned officers had fallen.

At the close of tha day, the Eighteenth Iowa, from Fort No. 1, marched out South street in splendid order. A cry was raised that wa were reinforced. The men set up e tremendous shout, which must have stricken terror to the hearts of our beelagers; for although they largely outnumbered us, and had actually gained a foothold within the limits of tha city, they retreated with all possible allence and secrecy, under cover of the night. They carried their wonnded with them, except about eighty, who fell into our hands. They left seventeen dead upon the field, and twenty-four graves of others were afterwards found in Col. PHELPS' field, sonth af the town. Among thair killed and wounded officers wera Maj. BOWMAN, Capts. FLINT, FRAZIER, FITSWORTH, and WOODSMALL; and Lieuts. RICHARDSON, BUFFINGTON, M. P. STEWART, and F. M. GREEN.

On Friday morning, the current of feeling in our midst had changed. Our troops were confident and even exultant. They ewaited tha renawal of tha nttack, not only with equanimity, hut with eagerness. We were, however, disappointed. The battle was not renewed, although a small party of rebel cavalry made e feint at the eastern side of the town, to amuse us and cover the retreat of the main body.

The scenes in Springfield among the women and children were interesting. Our Secessionists were delighted in the morning; at night, crestfallen. Several loyal families were reft of all property by the conflagration of their houses. Dwelling-houses in all parts of the city were pierced with shot and shell. In several houses shell had exploded. One exploded in a room where there were four women and two children lying upon the floor, covered with feather-beds. Windows were shattered by bullets, fences were torn down and destroyed; in many places the ground was soaked with blood. Ruin and desolation were everywhere. But our victory compensates for all, for by that victory we have saved the Army of the Frontier.

Among our own officers killed and wonnded, were Brig.-Gen. E. B. BROWN, of the M. S. M.; Major JOHN HORNBEAK, Major A. C. GRAVES, Capts. BLUE, LANDIS and VAN METER, of the Eighteenth Iowa; Lieuts. H. W. BLODGETT, A.D.C., A. B. CONWAY, JOHN VAUGHN and D. J. MCCROSKEY.

Speciel praise is due to the Enrolled Militia, part of the Eighteenth Iowa, the Quinine Brigade, and the *citizens*, who fought as desperately as the trained soldiers.

Too much praise cannot be awarded Gen. BROWN, for his promptness, courage, discretion and decision; I may edd, for his fortitude, also. He has been much overlooked by higher authorities, much maligned by some of those under him, and even accused of cowardice. But his men now regard him with anniversal confidence and affection. There is one general feeling of sympathy for him, and of regret that his arm is ruined. It was not amputated, but four inches of the bone next the shoulder-joint, including the ball which fitted into the socket, have been extracted, leaving his arm to hang helpless at his side, forever.

KICKAPOO.

THE OLD POINT HOSPITAL.

List of Deaths at the Several Hospitals Near Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.

Adjoined is e list of deaths in the Mill Creek, Hempton, Chesapeake and Macon House Hospitals at Old Point:

Henry Schramp, Co. C, 89th New-York.	A. F. Fulford, Co. G, 114th New-York.
D. McGregor, Co. C. 100th New-York.	Philip Gouch, Co. B, 116th New-York.
J. H. Perry, Co. K, 16th Massachusetts.	Ebenezer Furman, Co. C, 116th New-York.
Jas. Degan, Co. K, 14th Ind.	Chas. Messinger, Co. I, 114th New-York.
Danl. Hansberger, Co. I, 93d Pennsylvania.	Henry Newton, Co. C, 114th New-York.
Stephen Murray, Co. H, 9th Pennsylvania.	Chas. R. Bailey, Co. A, 22d Maine.
Christ. Sherbel, Co. G, 103d Pennsylvania.	John W. Van Tassell, Co. K, 129th New-York.
Wm. Cooper, Co. I, 3d Penn.	Joseph Gilbert, Co. F, 114th New-York.
Henry Peck, Co.C, 7th Mich.	B. D. Eldridge, Co. I, 114th New-York.
Geo. M. D. Grant, Co. D, 22d Maine.	James H. Smith, Co. E, 22d Maine.
Chas. Cronan, Co. B, 38th New-York.	Geo. Hellbronn, Co. I, 114th New-York
Chas. P. Granger, Co. E, 72d Pennsylvania.	R. F. Wiggins, Co. H, 22d Me
Geo. Van Antwerp, Co. D, 38th New-York.	Levi Gardner, Co. K, 22d Me.
Chas. E. Dyer, Co. D, 38th Massachusetts.	Geo. E. Hawse, Co. F, 38th Massachusetts.
Davis Wass, Co. D, 22d Me.	Chas. Pangborne, Co. D, 114th New-York.
Alonzo Synder, Co. D, 16th New-York.	W. Fuller, Co. G, 26th Massachusetts.
Thos. O'Grady, Co G, 18th Massachusetts.	John Melling, Co. D, 116th New-York.
Wm. H. Gilleland, Co. I, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves.	Wm. W. Moore, Co. G, 114th New-York.
Michael Dolan, Co. B, 164th New-York.	Alon, Olmstead, Co. A, 128th New-York.
L. S. Pierce, Surgeon's servant, Co. B, 114th N. Y.	John M. Bollins, Co. B, 116th New-York.
Otis Tucker, Co. I, 5th Mass.	Addison Bush, Co. A, 114th New-York.
Geo. M. D. Grant, Co. D, 22d Maine.	J. B. Sweetapple, Co. D, 116th New-York.
S. P. Bonner, Co. B, 28th Me	X. Leubi, Co. E, 98th Pa.
M. Broadbeck, Co. I, 116th New-York.	B. R. Leonard, Co. K, 99th New-York.
J. Tramor, Co. C, 10th N. Y.	P. J. Strait, Co. B, 149th New-York.
John J. Furrell, Co. K, 133d New-York.	H. Kein, Co. H, 15th N. Y.
H. Fuller, Co. A, 10th N. Y.	F. Sears, Co. F, 19th Wis.
J. Cook, Co. A, 10th N. Y.	D. Hultz, Co. D, 15th N. Y.
Augus. A. Reed Maine.	D. Lay, Co. F, 146th N. Y.
S. Wallace, Co. F, 10th Mich.	P. Phillips, Co. K, 148th N. Y.
C. Mayer, Co. H, 50th Pa.	Geo. Bernard, Co. H, 164th Pennsylvania.
E. Crawford, Co. B, 62d O.	Lewis Sanker, Co. G, 171st Pennsylvania.
Alvin Fancher, Co. D, 110th New-York.	Hiram F. Stevens, Co. D, 38th Massachusetts.
S. Mellowell, Co K, 52d N.Y.	Lewis H. Shaddick, Co. B, 56th Pennsylvania.
C. N. Squires, Co. B, 114th New-York.	Coroslius Culp, Co. E, 58th Pennsylvania.
R. N. Haines, Co. B, 128th New-York.	Lew Page, Co. K, 26th Me.
J. Fissell, Co. A, 51st Penn.	John B. Bolen, Co. K, 175th Pennsylvania.
A. D. Smith, Co. F, 114th New-York	Israel Shreo, Co. C, 22d N.Y.
Philip Muusbach, Co. A, 128th New-York.	Michael Kirby, Co. H, 69th New-York.
Nicholas La Fare, Co. B, 40th New-York.	Thos. Keher, Co. D, 69th New-York.
Nathan E. Day, Co. C, 128th New-York.	Chas. E. Hacker, Co. A, 161st Pennsylvania.
Ames Barrow, Co. I, 114th New-York.	Jno. Havenstein, Co. H, 52d New-York.
A. W. Mason, Co. F, 62d N.Y.	Wm. Bingham, 4th Wis. Art.
John Eicher, Co. K, 45th Pa.	Wm. Hyer, 18th New-York Engineers.
Jas. Wright, Co. D, 32d Ohio.	Otis Grindle, Co. C, 26th Me.
John Amidon, Co. H, 85th New-York.	
Hiram Gilbert, Co. F, 114th New-York.	
Arthur Redmond, Co. A, 116th New-York.	

The only General Hospitals near Fort Monroe are the Chesapeake, Dr. A. E. STOCKER, Surgeon in charge, and the Hampton, Dr. E. MCCLELLAN in charge. Parties directing letters to patients should name the hospital, if possible, in which they are located, otherwise they are apt to miscarry. The usual direction of "General Hospital" is insufficient, unless the regiment and company are specified. There are now here 1,800 patients, about 600 of whom were sent ashore from the Banks Expedition, in December, with fevers and diarrhea, induced by naval food and bad ventilation.

Japan Vines and Upland Rice.

The following interesting letter, from THOMAS HOGG, who accompanied Hon. ROBERT H. PRUYN, Minister to Japan, is furnished for publication from the Agricultural Department. The vinas are worthy of a trial, though little success has, as yet, been achieved with foreign vinas in open air culture. The rice may prove a great boon to the agriculture of the country. Kanagawa is on the Gulf of Yeddo, a little below the latitnde of 36° north, on the southeastern coast of Japan.

KANAGAWA, Nov. 22, 1862.

Hon. Isaac Newton, Agricultural Department:

DEAR SIR: I embrace the opportunity of forwarding to you, by the steamer *Scotland*, direct from here to San Francisco, a package of grapevines, as promised, when I had the pleasura of an interview with you in Washington, last Winter. The package is addressed to the care of IRA P. RANKIN, Esq., Collector of the Port of San Francisco, with a request to forward, hy express, without delay.

Hon. ROBERT H. PRUYN, United States Minister to Japan, also forwards a package of the same, together with a quantity of upland rice, of which, no doubt, he has instructed you.

The fruit is a most excellent variety, and I think will prove a valnable addition to those already cultivated. It resembles the Diana in color and flaver; the bonch is open and long, not unlike the Catawba; the berry, also, resembles that variety. The leaves are entirely distinct from our native sorts, in having an downy appearance on the undar side. In this respect it resembles the European varieties. The vineyards which supply this place are situated thirty or forty miles from here, and consequently beyond the treaty limits, so that I can give you no account of their mode of cultivation, from personal observation. The fruit is brought here, done, up very neatly in baskets of about half a peck each. The Japanese have a peculiarity of gathering all their fruits while green, and owing to this fact, I do not think the fruit possesses the flavor it would have, if allowed to ripen on the vine. The stems of the bunch throughout are generally dried up, shawing that they have been picked some days.

I find bnt one sort brought to market, although I am informed there are a number grown. I can hardly think this is the case, or they would be brought in for sale. I believe, however, there are several natural species of the grape in this country, resembling our so-called Frost Grapes, and probably tha fruit of these are occasionally brought in for sale.

Hoping these sent will prove worthy of general dissemination, I am, truly yonrs, THOS. HOGG.

The following to Secretary SEWARD, by the Resident Minister himself, gives further information relative to this shipment, so interesting in its possible results to the agriculture of the country:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN, KANAGAWA, Nov. 22, 1862.

SIR: Thinking that the cultivation of upland rice, which requires no irrigation, might be successfully introduced into various portions of the United States, such as Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, I applied to the Japanese Government for some choice rice for that purpose.

I have received twenty boxes of 100 pounds each, which I send per steamer *Scotland*, to mail from here in a day or two, to the Collector of San Francisco, requesting him to forward eighteen boxes, with the charges thereon, by the way of Panama, to the Agricultural Department, Washington, so that it may arrive in time for next Spring's sowing.

I have also requested Mr. RANKIN, the Collector, to retain the remaining two boxes, sent by the same vessel, for the use of California.

This Government has also presented some choice trees, which have been brought from the Province of Koshiu, with an intimation that others will shortly arrive, and be presented. These I have forwarded with like instructions. The grapes of Japan are unlike any variety I have seen in the United States. They are mostly the color of our Catawba, but as sweet and rich as our best Isabella grapes. I hope they will be improved in size and flavor, and will be a valuable contribution to our country. I have thought it proper that a few vines should be also retained for the use of California.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully, your most ob't serv't.

ROBERT H. PRUYN.
Minister Resident in Japan.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington.

How to Ascertain the Saccharine Value of Roots.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to your statement in yesterday's TIMES in relation to the raising of root crops, especially of beets, for the production of Sugar, it is important to know that the nutritive value of these crops is determinable by weighing them in water. Their absolute weight thus weighed, and in which their value consists, is thus reduced to within the limits of 12 to 20 per cent. Thus a potato, or a beet, weighing in the atmosphere 100, is worth only one-half of another weighing 100. Now, by planting for seeds those of the greatest specific gravity, roots of increased value are the produce.

By these means the French have increased the sugar productiveness of their beets some 30 or 40 per cent.

A CANADIAN RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE DISCOUNT ON SILVER.—A gentleman of high standing in London, C. W. and one of a firm that does as large a business as any in their line in Canada, tendered at one of the stations on the line two American quarter-dollars for a ticket, the price of which was fifty cents. The ticket agent refused the quarters, demanding an additional amount, as the silver wes stated to be at a discount. The gentleman then tendered in payment two British shillings and two cents, also British. This was also refused, the discount being still demanded. The party wishing to purchase the ticket refused the additional amount demanded, calling, at the same time, a gentleman to witness his legal tender of fifty cents. The would-be ticket-purchaser then entered the cars, and after traveling two or three miles, was removed by the conductor for not having a ticket and still refusing to pay the discount. The gentleman had, of course, to return to the station on foot. On reaching home he was about to commence an action for damages, when the Railway Company compromised the matter by paying him $250.—*London (C. W.) Daily News.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR SHIPYARDS.

Steamers Building or Recently Completed for the Merchant Service.

We present to our readers, this morning, a statement of a portion of the work recently completed in the various shipyards of New-York and vicinity. We also give the prominent dimensions of a magnificent iron steamship just finished in Wilmington, Del. The dimensions of the several vessels herewith annexed are correct in every particular:

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CONVOY.

Hull built by Mr. THOS. STACK; machinery constructed by Fulton Iron Works: owners, Messrs. ASPINWALL, LAMAR & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 2 inches; draft of water at load line, 5 feet 3 inches; tonnage, 350 tons. Frame of white oak, &c., and securely fastened; floors—molded, 12 inches—sided, 6 inches—apart at centres, 24 inches.

Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 40 inches in diameter; stroke of pision, 10 feet.

Boilers—One, tubular; located in hold.

Water-Wheels—Diameter over boards, 25 feet; material, wood.

THE PROPELLOR AUGUSTA DINSMORE.

Hull built by Mr. C. H. MALLORY; machinery constructed by Mr. H. C. DELAMATER: owners, Adams' Express Company.

Hull—Length on deck, 171 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; depth to spar deck, 17 feet; draft of water at load line, 12 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 850 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and secnrely fastened, in the most approved manner; floors moulded 14 inches, sided 7 inches, apart at centres, 27 inches.

Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 34 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 7 feet.

Boilers—One, tubular; located in hold.

Propeller—Diameter, 12 feet; pitch, 17 feet; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER PAH-KEE.

Hull built by M. E. F. WILLIAMS; machinery constructed by Messrs. PUSEY, JONES & Co.; owners, Messrs. WETMORE, CARPER & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 20 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 6 inches; depth of hold to spar deck, 18 feet; draft of water at load line, 14 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 744 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; floors—molded, 6 inches—sided, 9 inches—apart at centres, 25 inches. These floors are filled in solid under engine, and around the frames iron straps diagonally and double laid—3½ by ½ inches—are placed.

Engines—Vertical direct; one cylinder, 42 inches in diameter; length of stroke of piston, 3 feet 6 inches.

Boilers—One, tubular—located in hold.

Propeller—Diameter, 11 feet 6 inches; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER MARY SANFORD.

Hull built by Mr. C. H. MALLORY; machinery constructed by Mr. JOSEPH COTTRELL; owners, Adams' Express Company.

Hull—Length on deck, 161 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 3 inches; do. to spardeck, 16 feet 9 inches; draft of water at load line, 12 feet; tonnage, 767 tons. Frame of white oak and chestnut, and square fastened with copper and treenails; floors—molded, 12 inches; sided, 5 inches; apart at centres, 26 inches. These floors are filled in solid for whole length.

Engines—Vertical direct; two cylinders, each 26 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 6 inches.

Propeller—Diameter, 8 feet 6 inches; pitch, 16 feet; material, cast-iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER ANNA J. LYMAN.

Hull built by Mr. B. C. TERRY; machinery constructed by Messrs. CUMMINS & SCHAEFFER; owners, Messrs. R. COFFIN & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 126 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 5 feet 4 inches; tonnage, 250 tons. Frame of white oak, &c., and secnrely fastened, in the most approved manner; floors moulded 14 inches, sided 7 inches, apart at centres, 27 inches.

Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 34 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 7 feet.

Boilers—One, flue, located in hold, and made of the best material.

Water-Wheels—Diameter, 20 feet; material, wood.

THE PROPELLER PROMATHAUS.

Hull built by Mr. ALEX. PROCTOR; machinery constructed by Mr. T. T. WHITEHOUSE; owners, Messrs. J. M. HUNTINGTON & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; depth to spar deck, 18 feet; draft of water at load line, 10 feet 8 inches; tonnage, 664 tons. Frame of white oak, and fastened in the usual manner; floors molded 12 inches, sided 8 inches, apart at centres, 24 inches.

Engines—Vertical direct, one cylinder, 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 6 inches.

Boilers—One, flue, located in hold, and uses a blower.

Propeller—Diameter, 9 feet 4 inches; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER GEORGE CROMWELL.

Hull built by Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co.; machinery constructed by Messrs. PUSEY, JONES & Co.; owners, Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; depth to spar-deck, 16 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 15 feet; tonnage, 1,255 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square, fastened with copper and treenails; floors—molded, 13 inches; sided, 7 inches; apart at centres, 24 inches.

Engines—Vertical direct; one cylinder, 45 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 4 feet 6 inches.

Boilers—One, tubular, located in hold, and does not use blowers.

Propeller—Diameter, 13 feet 6 inches; material, cast iron.

THE IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CRESCENT.

Hull built by Messrs. HARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH & Co., Wilmington, Del.; machinery constructed by same parties; owner, Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, New-York.

Hull—Length on deck, 215 feet; breath af beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; do. to spar deck, 17 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 8 feet; tonnage, 1,210 tons. Frame of wrought-iron plates ⅜ to ⅝ths of an inch in thickness, and fastened with rivets ⅝ inch in diameter, every 6½ inches. There are twelve cross floors, 18 inches deep, ½ inch in thickness—all capped with angle iron and running up to champ at spar deck; also ten fore-and-aft keelsons, 16 inches deep, all capped with angle iron. The frames are 16 and 18 inches apart at their centres.

Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 80 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

Boilers—Four, flued, below, and tubes above, 5½ inches in diameter; located in hold, and does not use blowers to furnaces.

Water-Wheels—Diameter over boards, 30 feet; number of blades, 12; width, 7 feet 6 inches by 20 inches; dip of wheel at load draft, 7 feet; material, iron.

THE PROPELLER JOHN TAYLOR.

Hull built by Messrs. HARRAD & GALES; machinery constructed by Mr. JOHN MCGINNESS; owners, New-York and Albany Propeller Line.

Hull—Length on deck, 205 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft of water at load line, 8 feet; tonnage, 660 tons. Frame of white oak, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails and galvanized iron, in the best possible manner; floors—molded, 15 inches—sided, 7 inches—apart at centres, 26 inches.

Engines—Vertical geared; one cylinder, 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 3 feet 8 inches.

Boilers—Two, flue, located in hold, and made of excellent material.

Propeller—Diameter, 11 feet; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER JAMES S. GREEN.

Hull built by Mr. THOMAS SINNIX; machinery constructed by Penn Works; owner, Mr. THOS. CLYDE.

Hull—Length on deck, 156 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft of water at load line, 8 feet; tonnage, 375 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and very secnrely fastened; floors—molded, 12 inches—sided, 5 inches—apart at centres, 23 inches.

Engines—Vertical direct; two cylinders, each 24 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 2 inches.

Boilers—One, tubuler, located on deck, and does not use blowers.

Propeller—Diameter, 8 feet; material, cast iron.

THE PROPELLER HUDSON.

Hull built by Mr. JACOB FOX; machinery constructed by Mr. JOHN DILLON; owners, Deleware and Hudson Canal Company.

Hull—Length on deck, 149 feet 6 inches; breadth of beem, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 8 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 400 tons. Frame of white oak, and square fastened with iron and treenails; floors, molded, 11 inches; sided, 12 inches; apart at centres, 24 inches.

Engines—Vertical direct; one cylinder, 30 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 6 inches.

Boilers—One, tubular, located in hold, and does not use blowers.

Propeller—Diameter, 9 feet; pitch, 14 feet; material, cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FOH-KEIN.

Hull built by Mr. HENRY STEERS; machinery by Morgan Iron Works; owners, Messrs. P. S. FORBES & Co

Hull—Length on deck, 285 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet; depth to spar deck, 20 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 12 feet; tonnage, 2,004 tons. Frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; floors—molded, 17 inches; sided, 12 inches; apart at centres, 28 inches; frames are filled in solid under engine, and under them run diagonal and double laid iron straps, 4 by ⅝ inches, together with a head strap of wrought iron, 6 by ⅝ inches, around head of frame.

Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 81 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 12 feet.

Boilers—Two; tubular; located in hold, and do not use blowers.

Water-Wheels—Diameter, over boards, 31 feet; material, iron.

THE PROPELLER TILLIE.

Hull built by Mr. C. S. BUSHNELL; machinery constructed by Mr. C. H. DELAMATER; owners, N. L. GARNSOLD & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 146 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; depth to spar deck, 16 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load-line, 10 feet; tonnage, 470 tons. Frame of white oak, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails; iron straps diagonal and double laid, 3½ by ⅝ inches, extend around the frames; floors molded, 11 inches; sided, 7 inches; apart at centres, 24 inches; they are filled in solid under engine.

Engines—Horizontal direct; two cylinders, each 20 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 17 inches.

Boilers—One, tubular, located in hold.

Propeller—Diameter, 6 feet; pitch, 12 feet; material, cast-iron.

THE PROPELLER CONTINENTAL.

Hull built by Mr. JOHN W. LYNN; machinery constructed by Messrs. MERRICK & SONS; owners, Ocean Steam Navigation Company.

Hull—Length on deck, 236 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet 6 inches; depth to spar deck, 26 feet; draft of water at load-line, 12 feet; tonnage, 1,550 tons. Frame of white oak and hacmetac, and square fastened with copper and treenails; around this extend iron straps, diagonal and single laid, 4 by ⅜ inches; floors—molded, 16 inches; sided, 10 and 12 inches; apart at centres, 28 inches, and they are filled in solid for whole length; rig, brigantine; hulkheads, two; bunkers, wood and iron.

Engines—Vertical direct; one cylinder 50 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 3 feet 9 inches.

Boilers—Two, tubular—located in hold, and do not use blowers.

Propeller—Diameter, 12 feet 6 inches; pitch, 25 feet; material, cast iron.

PROPELLER CITY OF BATH.

Hull by Mr. EDWARD M. MORSE; machinery constructed by Atlantic Works; owners, Messrs. JONAS SNOW & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 166 feet 8 inches; breadth of beam, 25 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 19 feet; draft of water, 13 feet; tonnage, 500 tons. Frame of hacmatac, and square fastened with copper and treenails; floors—molded, 14 inches; sided, 12 inches; apart at centre, 22 inches—they are not filled in solid.

Engines—Vertical direct; two cylinders, each 30 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 6 inches.

Boilers—One, tubular, located in hold, and uses a blower.

Propeller—Diametar, 10 feet; pitch, 17 feet; material, cast iron.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER KER-CHONG.

Hull built by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULIS; machinery constructed by Messrs. HENRY ERBEN & Co.; owners, Messrs. P. S. FORBES & Co.

Hull—Length on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,100 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper and treenails, and 14 has iron straps, diagonal and double, laid, 4 by ⅜ inches, extending around it; floors molded 15 inches, sided 5 inches; apart at centres, 26 inches.

Engines—Vertical beam; one cylinder, 50 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

Boilers—Two, return flue, located in hold, and does not use blowers.

Water-Wheels—Diameter overboard, 28 inches; material, wrought iron.

We also present,

were also cut in large forms, and which, with the exception of [illegible] Detective Pinkerton, of the Central office, who happened to be on hand, succeeded in [illegible] into custody two of the [illegible] Caught in the act of relieving the pockets of the [illegible] as they [illegible] kneeling at the holy [illegible] they were immediately taken to Police Headquarters, where they gave their names as ELLEN [illegible] and MARY JOHNSON. Five pocketbooks were found upon them when searched by the officials, all of which contained money—in one instance about $25; besides, relics, the valuable only to the owner, were discovered. The prisoners were detained at Police Headquarters until this morning. All parties who have lost their purses at this Church are requested to call at the Central Office, in Broome street.

AN EAST RIVER FEAT ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Coroner RANNEY was notified to hold an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of JAS. HEATHERSON, late a pilot on one of the Thirty-fourth-street ferry-boats, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 16th inst. His right leg was struck with such violence by a hawser as to sever it, bout and all, from his body. DR. KENNEDY, the Hospital House Surgeon, had HEATHERSON under his care, but the patient, being a man of intemperate habits, could [illegible] He sank gradually, and died late Saturday [illegible] was a native of [illegible] and a member of [illegible]

FATAL ACCIDENT IN [illegible] LONDON POLICEMAN.—On Saturday evening, SAMUEL LINLEY, a native of England, fifty years of age, was admitted to the New-York Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the base of the skull, and other injuries received in consequence of falling down a flight of stairs in Greenwich-st., near Morris. The patient sank rapidly, and died in a few hours after admission to the Hospital. Deceased is said to have been a London police officer, who recently arrived in this city for the transaction of some important criminal business. Coroner RANNEY was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARY.—A dwelling-house in South Third-street, E. D., occupied by Capt. THOMPSON, was entered on Saturday night by a gang of young burglars, and thoroughly ransacked, but the loss is not yet known, as the family is absent. Two boys, named HUGH GORMAN and EDWARD ANDERSON, implicated in the robbery, were taken into custody yesterday. Last evening Officer MURPHY found a quantity of female wearing apparel, supposed to have been stolen from the premises, at a junk shop, where they had been sold for paper rags.

EXHUMED.—The progress of improvement in Atlantic-avenue rendered it necessary for the proprietor of a lot on the corner of Franklin-avenue to cut down a large tree on Saturday. In digging up the root the remains of a man were found beneath. The bones were gathered together and properly interred. The tree was very old, having withstood the storms of several generations.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this City last week was 97, of which 41 were adults and 56 children. The principal causes were: Consumption, 13; convulsions, infantile, and diphtheria, 7 each; marasmus and inflammation of the lungs, 5 each; do. of the bowels, hydrocephelus, and congestion of the brain, 4 each, &c. Of the whole number, 75 were natives of the United States; 12 of Ireland; 4 of England; 3 of Germany, and 3 of other nations.

FIRE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the upper part of house No. 45 South Second-street, E. D., occupied by JOHN W. WILL. The Fire Department were soon on the ground and extinguished the flames before they had gained much headway. Damage about $100.

CAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. ADAM NEWHART, while attempting to get on a Greenpoint car, at the corner of Classon and Flushing-avenue, on Saturday, fell upon the pavement and sustained a fracture of one leg. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

A SMASH.—A large gun about being elevated upon a vessel at the Navy-yard on Saturday, broke loose from its fastenings, and falling upon the dock, completely smashed it, and then slid into the river, where it still lies.

FOUNDLING.—A female infant, about three days old, was found under the stoop of No. 72 Dean-street, on Sunday morning. It was given in charge of the Superintendents of the Poor.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE HOBOKEN AND NEWARK RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The bodies of PATRICK GALLAGHER and the unknown young man dressed in soldier's clothes, who were drowned at the Hackensack drawbridge, on the Hoboken and Newark Railroad, on Saturday, were recovered that afternoon. GALLAGHER'S remains were conveyed to Newark, and the body of the unknown man was taken to Hudson City, where an investigation will be commenced, before Coroner DONNELLY, to-day. The baggage-car has been got out of the river, and the obstructions removed from the track, so that the trains will run as usual, to-day. Workmen are engaged in endeavoring to raise the locomotive, which lies in about 30 feet of water.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part III.*—Nos. 1029, 420, 815, 820, 1157, 962, 667, 222, 538, 4167, 1335.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1905, 2241, 1275, 1251, 853, 1247, 1319, 775, 994. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 131, 136, 55, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192, 85, 86, 119.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 24, 1863.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	96	
4,000	U. S. 6s '81, Cou..	96	
15,000	do	96¾	
22,000	do	96¾	
1,300	Tres. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	small	102
12,000	do		102
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		96¾
8,500	U. S. D. N'ts		144¾
10,000	do		145
10,000	do		145
5,000	Ky. State 6s		100
10,000	Ill. War Loan		105
10,000	Ind. St. 6s W. L.		99
4,000	Mich. St. 6s		105
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..		62
27,000	do		62¾
14,000	do		b60 62¾
25,000	Mo. St. 6s		67¾
25,000	do		67¾
11,000	Mo. 6s, 1st to H. & St. Ju		86
2,000	Cal. State 7s		120¾
4,000	do		120
1,000	Erie 4th M. B		111
10,000	Erie R. 8th M. B		b10 107¾
15,000	do		107
4,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.		108
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs		127¾
5,000	do		128
10,000	Mich. S. 2d M		103¾
5,000	Mich. So. & N. I.		102¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs		122
2,000	A. & T. H. 1st M		107¾
5,000	do		108
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M.		96
2,000	do		95¾
5,000	Al. & T. H. Inc. B.		83¾
14,000	do		83¾
4,000	do		84
2,000	do		84¾
5,000	do		84
5,000	Ch. & R. I. Bs		116
10,000	Q. & N. W. 2d M.		43¾
20,000	do		44
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M.		72¾
4,000	Han. & St. Jo. Bd		64
1,000	do		65
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.		99¾
5,000	do		81¾
20,000	Cl. & Pitts. 1st M.		119
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st M.		114¾
7,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.		105¾
2,000	do		105
20,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d M.		87
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.		87
10,000	do		b30 89
11,000	Miss. No. 1, G. & S		68
5	Commonwealth Bk.		84¾
10	Nassau Bank		100
30	Bank of Commerce		93
180	Am. Ex. Bank		97¾
40	Chatham Bank		86
20	Hanover Bank		96
30	Metropolitan Bank		104¾
100	do		106
50	Phœnix Bank		106
45	Shoe & Leather Bk.		104
25,000	American Gold		148¾
20,000	do		s5. 148¾
30,000	do		s10 148¾
10,000	do		s20. 148¾
150,000	do		148¾
125,000	do		149
10,000	do		b10 149¼
20,000	do		b30. 149
30,000	do		b30 149
10,000	do		s5 148¾
15	Citizens' Gas Co., Brklyn.		100
800	Canton Comp'y.		28
100	do		29¾
50	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.		130
60	Nor. & Wor. R		62¾
200	Reading R.	cash	92
50	Nic. Trans. Co		8¾
50	do		8
100	Penn. Coal Co		129
12	do		129¼
25	Cum. Coal Pref		22¾
200	do		22¾
100	do		b30 22¾
350	do		22¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.		95
2,000	U. S. 6s '81, Cou.		96¾
20,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes		102
4,000	do	end	101
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		85¾
5,000	U. S. D. Nts		145¾
3,000	do		146¾
45,000	do		146
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		63
25,000	Mo. State 6s		67
4,000	Virginia St. 6s		70
4,000	Ill. Cen. Bs, '79		108
15,000	Al. & T. H. In Bd.		84
5,000	Mic. & Mo. L'd Gr		66¾
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st		87¾
12,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.		82
1,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F.		104
3,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M.		72¾
2,000	do		72¾
1,000	do		72¾
5,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.		79
40,000	Amer. Gold		149¾
45,000	do		b3. 150
50,000	do		149¾
10,000	do		s15 149¾
10,000	do		b30. 150
100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		111¾
100	do		111¾
100	Mechanics' Bank		105
50	Pacific M. S. Co		178
50	Del. & Hud. Co. Co		130
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.		22¾
200	Canton Co.		29¾
150	do		29¾
1200	do		30
400	do		b30 42
5	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		131
100	do		120¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cert.		95¾
5,000	U. S. D. Nts		145¾
20,000	do		145¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s		82¾
10,000	Mo. St. 6s		67
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.		66
10,000	do		66¾
170,000	Amer. Gold		149¾
20,000	do		149¾
450	N. Y. Cen. R.		121
1000	Erie Railway		79
200	do		79¾
50	Erie R. Pref.		106¾
200	Hudson R. R.		97
400	Harlem Railroad		38¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$50,000	Amer. Gold		150¾
10,000	do		150¾
10,000	do	s30.	149¾
60,000	U. S. D. N		146
18,000	Mo. St. 6s		67
100	Brune. Land Co		3
150	Canton Company		30¼
500	do		30¾
50	Cumb. Coal		23
50	Pacific M. S. Co		178¾
350	N. Y. Central R		121¾
150	do		121¾
200	Erie Railway		79¾
450	do		79¾
350	do		79¾
500	Erie R. Pref.		106¾
200	do		106¼
200	Mich. Cen. R.		98
300	Harlem R.		39
100	do		38¾

SECOND BOARD.

500	Cary Impr. Co		9¾
600	Erie Railway		79
500	do		79¾
225	do		79¾
200	Erie R. Pref.		106¾
900	do		106¾
100	Hud. R. R.	ex. div.	98¾
800	do		64¾
800	do		64¾
50	Gal. & Chic		99¾
300	do		99¾
200	Harlem R.		12
500	do		12
600	do		12
200	Michigan Cen. R.		80¾
200	M. S. & N. I. R.		64
100	do		64¾
100	do		64¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		106¾
100	do		106¾
100	do		106¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	opg	97
100	do		96¾
200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	h10	72¾
300	do		72
500	do		72¼
500	do		71¾
150	Galena & Chi		95¾
500	Clev. & Tol. R.		94¾
400	Cb. & R. I. R.		94¾
31	Mil. & P. du C. R.		45

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Reading R.		93
50	Mich. Cen. R.		98
450	M. S. & N. I. R.		64
100	do		64¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		96
100	Clev. & Pitt. R.		72
100	Gal. & Chic. R.		96
400	Clev. & Toledo R.		94
200	do		94¾
100	Chic. & R. Is. R.		95¾
100	do		96
100	do		94¾
200	Nio. Transit Co		8
300	Alt. & T. Haute R.		42
1280	do		42
25	Cin. Ham. & D. R.		118

SECOND BOARD.

12	Mil. & P. du C. R.		45
100	do		45
7	M. & P. du C. 2d pf.		75
10	P., Ft. W. & C. R.		98
700	do		98
800	do		98¾
100	do		b10 94¾
200	do		95
1200	do		b10 95
100	do		94¾
300	Alt. & T. Haute R.		42
1280	do		42
25	Cin. Ham. & D. R.		118

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cert.		95¾
5,000	U. S. D. Nts		145¾
20,000	do		145¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s		82¾
10,000	Mo. St. 6s		67
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.		66
10,000	do		66¾
170,000	Amer. Gold		149¾
20,000	do		149¾
450	N. Y. Cen. R.		121
1000	Erie Railway		79
200	do		79¾
50	Erie R. Pref.		106¾
200	Hudson R. R.		97
400	Harlem Railroad		38¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$50,000	Amer. Gold		150¾
10,000	do		150¾
10,000	do	s30.	149¾
60,000	U. S. D. N		146
18,000	Mo. St. 6s		67
100	Brune. Land Co		3
150	Canton Company		30¼
500	do		30¾
50	Cumb. Coal		23
50	Pacific M. S. Co		178¾
350	N. Y. Central R		121¾
150	do		121¾
200	Erie Railway		79¾
450	do		79¾
350	do		79¾
500	Erie R. Pref.		106¾
200	do		106¼
200	Mich. Cen. R.		98
300	Harlem R.		39
100	do		38¾
300	Hudson River R.		95¾
100	do	opg	95¾
200	do		95¾
600	M. S. & N. I. R.		64¾
300	do	b10	64¾
100	Hud. R. R.	ex. div.	98¾
800	do		64¾
800	do		64¾
50	Gal. & Chic		99¾
300	do		99¾
200	Harlem R.		12
500	do		12
600	do		12
200	Michigan Cen. R.		80¾
200	M. S. & N. I. R.		64
100	do		64¾
100	do		64¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		106¾
100	do		106¾
100	do		106¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	opg	97
100	do		96¾
200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	h10	72¾
300	do		72
500	do		72¼
500	do		71¾
150	Galena & Chi		95¾
500	Clev. & Tol. R.		94¾
400	Cb. & R. I. R.		94¾
31	Mil. & P. du C. R.		45

MONDAY, Jan. 26—A. M.

Since our last weekly review, the legislation in Congress on the Treasury Bill has made partial progress. The Bill, in its amended form, differing materially from the original draft of Mr. SPAULDING and the amendment of Mr. HOOPER, was taken out of the Committee of the Whole in the House of Repreeentatives, and ordered printed for the action of the House, to-day, together with a new amendment, moved by Mr. STEVENS, understood to be the plan of Mr. JAY COOKE, banker, of Philadelphia, which proposes to substitute United States Notes of legal tender bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, and to confine the whole volume of ordinary legal tender, bearing no interest, (including all now issued or authorized,) to $300,000,000. Some of the dispatches received on Saturday express the belief that this substitute will be favorably considered by the House. It proposes to pay the interest on the 3.65 ₩ cent. Notes (which are made without date as to maturity) every six months, in coin, but no interest to be allowed between the half-yearly payments, when the Notes are offered to the Government, or in settlement of private debts, as a legal tender. The theory of the plan is that while the rate of interest is moderate for the Government, it will be sufficient to induce the withholding of the Notes from the ordinary employment of currency, and thus reduce—by prescribing at the same time the maximum of the United States Notes without interest—the volume and dangers of inflation, through the large disbursements of the Government for the next eighteen months. The novelty of the plan is the issue of legal-tender paper bearing interest.

An important error occurred in the Associated Press telegraphic copy of the Bill which passed through the Committee of the Whole on Friday night, by substituting the word *on* for *before* in the second section, as in the original. The $400,000,000 of three-year Notes, to bear 6 ₩ cent. interest (or less in the discretion of the Secretery,) are made convertible, with the accrued interest, *at any time, before or after they are due*, at the option of the holder. If so converted before they have run six months since their original date, or since the last payment of the half-yearly interest, the accumulation will be paid in currency. But if the Notes are paid into the Treasury in settlement of any long Loan made to or negotiated by the Government, then the accumulated interest is to be paid or accounted for as in Coin. This class of paper is thus placed in the form of a demand loan to the Government, on 6 ₩ cent. interest, *payable in Gold Coin*, if the loan should run for six months, or if for only six days or more nearly up to six months, in currency.

The other Sections of the Bill are the same as published on Saturday. The Ninth Section, (originally the Eighth,) modifies the Sub-Treasury Act of 1846, so as to reintrodnce the State Bank system of Government Deposits, where such Banks are of undoubted soivent credit—that is, with the ability to pay their obligations in lawful Money—and where they have agreed to loan Money to the Government to be drawn for in the ordinary course of Treasury disbursements; the security negotiated to remain with the Treasury until the Deposits are thus redneed or finally drawn out. It will probably strike the public that this Section would be far more useful to the Treasury by the omission of the clause in the previous Eighth Section, proposing to tax all Deposits in Banks of Circulation, as well as the Circulation (above a certain average to capital) itself. Nor will it be readily appreciated why Banks of Circulation only should be taxed on their Deposits, while such Banks as the Commerce and City, for example, would be suffered to enjoy not only their ordinary Deposits, free of the tax, but the privilege under the subsequent Section of becoming Government Depositories, as both of them no donht would, the Commerce being already a favorite with the Secretary, and the City is directed, in part, by the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. CISCO. No favoritism was probably designed in the wording of the Bill as it now stands, but if the entire Eighth Section be not stricken out in the House, to-day—which would, perhaps, be the wiser course, as in times like the present, when the good will of all Moneyed Corporations in the negotiations of the Government is more valuable than the tax to be raised in this way—it should be made as comprehensive as possible, by the Senate. The Section as originally drawn was confined practically to the Circulation of the Country Banks. Of course the friends of the Country interest in the House would not allow this without taxing the enormous Deposits in the City Banks, which are in most cases out of much greater proportion to Capital than the Country Circulation. The consequence is now seen in a compound provision in the Eighth Section, awkwardly worded, and difficult, we should think, of fair or equitable assessment. At the same time there is a strong disposition at Washington, and which extends in a partial degree to the Country, to make the whole Banking interest bear a larger hnrden of taxation than 3 ₩ cent. on its Dividends, toward the support of the Government.

The business of the past week was marked by unusual activity, and a violent spirit of speculation in nearly all departments, but especially so in Gold Coin, Customs Notes, Exchange and Stocks. A steady 6 ₩ cent. Money Market favors the movement, while the inconclusive action of Congress on the Treasury Bill affords scope for all sorts of opinions and predictions as to where the advence in Gold and Merchandise will end, and, of conseqnence, bow far fancy Shares on the Stock Exchange may be forced up by speculation. The probable effect upon the Money Market of the final disposition of the Treasury Bill is not altogether lost sight of by some parties—few in number compared with the mass of operators—who deem the enormous daily transactions in Wall and William streets as near akin to a popular phrenay. Nor is it altogether forgotten that the tide of War in the Southwest and on the Southern Atlantic coast may quickly turn in favor of the Netional arms, or that Peace from this or some unlooked for cause may dawn upon us some bright morning, to dispel the lofty speculation in Gold, knock down the price of Cotton from 75@25 cents, and to tumble the high hopes of the *Bulls* in Old Harlem and New Westerns, that Green Backs are soon to be picked up in the Street, without any other consideration, paid or received, then the aforesaid fancies at the most fabulous valuation.

The following was the course of the Stock Exchange through the week. The upward movement received a temporary check on Friday, but as soon as a few of the weaker operators were relieved of their top-heavy loads, and a very few bold spirits attempted to *Bear* the market, the successful speculators for the rise took fresh hold, and by Friday night the turn was as strongly upward as ever, Government credits alone being neglected:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	146⅞@150¼
U. S. Notes for Customs	142¾@148
U. S. 6 ₩ cents. 1881	96@96
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₩ cts	102@102
New-York Central	117¾@121¼
New-York and Erie	74⅞@85@76@79¾
Erie Preferred Shares	104⅝@107@103@106¾
Rock Island	90⅝@94¾
Michigan Guaranteed	98¼@105¾
Michigan Southern	62¾@67@59¾@64¾
Michigan Central	95¾@98
Toledo	94¾@97@89@94
Galena	91½@97¾@92¾@96¾
Illinois Central	89¾@96¾ ex d.
Panama	183@185
Pacific Mail	155@176¾
Missouris	64¾@66¾
Tennessees	61¾@63½
Hudson River	90¾@95 ex d.
Harlem Preferred	72½@83@74
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	67¾@71¾
Harlem Common	36¼@49@35½@38¾

The following bids were made on Saturday, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107	Shoe and Leather	99¾
Manhattan	131	Corn Exchange	100
Merchants'	101	Continental	85
Phœnix	104	Commonwealth	84
Metropolitan	105	Importers and Traders'	96¾
Nassau	100	Park	122¾

The Railway Mortgages quickly recovered from the depression of Friday, and sold at advancing prices, with one or two exceptions, at the close of the week:

N. Y. Central 6s	114½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	97
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Am.	72
Erie fourths, '80,	110	Chi. & N. W. seconds	43½
Erie fifths, '88	107	Heu. & St. Jo. 1sts	64
Hudson 6ths, '69	102	Del., Lack. & W. 7ds	118
Hnd. seconds, s. f., '85	120	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hud. conv., '67	106	Tol. & Wab. 1st 7ds	92
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	117	Tol. & Wab. 1st 8ds	92
Harlem seconds, '64	105	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	118
Mich. C. 8 ₩ ct., '69-'72	121	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	115
Mich. C. s. f. 8 ₩ c., '82	127	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c., '65	126¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104¾
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c., '78	103¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	112	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	108
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '78	128	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	106
St. L., Alt. & T. H. 1sts	107¾	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	101
T. H. & Alt. 2ds Pref.	94	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	92
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	110		

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,584,083, against $2,627,148 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,131,250, against $3,231,334 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is 3781,000, against $400,000 same week last year.

The Commercial Tables for the *calendar* year 1862, being now complete, we return, as usual in January, in our weekly as well as monthly comparisons of the Foreign Trade at New-York, to the movement of the current Fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st of July, 1862, and to close on the 30th of June, 1863:

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, exclusive of $877,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$68,724,000
Add since 1st of January	11,313,642
Total to date	$100,037,642
Against same date 1862	57,019,421
Increased Import since July 1	$43,018,221

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York, for the first half of the Fiscal year to Dec. 31, were $95,060,000

Add since 1st of January	9,332,000
Total to date	$104,392,004
Against same date 1862	83,144,536
Increased Export since July 1	$21,247,468

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, was $31,461,000

Add since Jan. 1	2,963,000
Total to date	$34,424,000
Against same date, 1862	3,906,000
Increased Specie Export	$30,516,000

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Terra Haute Railroad Company for December were:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$20,529	$29,487
Freight, &c.	55,162	106,128
Total	$75,686	$135,616

The Terre Haute and Alton Company will pay the May Coupon on their Second Mortgages of both classes—Preferred and Income—at the Bank of North America, less interest, at the rate of 6 ₩ cent.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 ₩ share, payable Feb. 2.

British Grain Trade of 1862.

From the Mark-lane Express, Jan. 5.

The year 1862, with its great events, its deep anxieties, successes and failures, has now shrunk to the dimensions of an unit in the records of time. Our business with it is to follow its cereal phases, and note its most prominent facts as supplying the nation with the necesseries of life. As respects prices, the year opened with the general averages at 6zs. 1d., and closed at 45s. 7d.; so that the extremes are found at the beginning and the end, the difference amounting to a decline of 16s. 6d. ₩ quarter. This is equal to twice the rent on heavy-land farms, and the full rental on the best soils. The Autumn of 1861 was fine and dry, and prices being favorable to the growth of Wheat, more than an average was got into the ground under favorable circumstances. The following Winter was mild, and those who, for want of sufficient rain or convenience, were in arrears as regarded sowing, were enabled to make good their position in the early Spring. France having previously drawn largely upon our produce, in consequence of a very deficient crop in that country, it was still doubtful whether more would not be required; and this notion kept up prices so completely through the Spring, that March finished with 59s. 5d. as the average price. The decline was then only 2s. 8d. per qu.: but with a very mild Winter, and an unusually early opening of the Baltic, prices received their first severe check, London going down about 5s. per qr. in a month. The supply to the metropolis during that period from Danzig alone was 25,000 qrs., many of these shipments having been previously destined for France. But while Baltic imports were liberal in consequence of the mild weather in January and February, March was extremely unseasonable, showing extraordinary changes, from cutting winds to overwhelming rains; and to this untoward month we trace the beginning of a deficient harvest. The first half of April being wet, the land became in a sodden state, the wheat began to look yellow on the clays, and the wire-worm had been busy on the light soils; while the sowing of Lent corn was seriously hindered. Still Wheat only gradually declined from 58s. 1d. to 57s. 9d. May, though below its average repute, did something to repair the backwardness of vegetation, and at the end of the month some Talavere was in bloom; but London rates kept seriously declining, and this was followed throughout the country in June, when the average was 53s. 9d. More than half the total decline was, therefore, reached in the first half year. Some bad, indeed, been doubtful whether, after the shipment of 1,000,000 quarters for France, our foreign imports would be equal to our necessities. But these proved groundless fears; for, as the season advanced, the American supplies came on at an unprecedented rate. Although June for three weeks was ungenial, the bulk was then in bloom, with some frosty nights occurring. In this month, therefore, the prospect of a paying crop was hopeless. July was unkindly, with bad reports generally of the appearance of the white Wheat, that eventually turned out true both as to quality and quantity. The red, being later, was less affected by the ungenial weather. August, though opening fine, became rainy, rough and cold, considerably delaying harvest-work. September in the main was fine, and favorable to field operations, though much was left to be done in October in the North of England, Scotland and Ireland, while that month proved very rough and rainy. Since then, with a sharp frost for a few days in the second week of November, it has proved unusually mild, allowing those who were late with fieldwork to make up for lost time. The roughness of the harvest months, and doubts about the crops, brought our averages up from 53s. 9d. in June to 58s. 4d. in September, but with enormous foreign supplies, and continuous damp weather effecting the condition of English samples, prices since then have almost uninterruptedly been declining, till the low average of 45s. 7d. has been reached. With our chief sources of supply, however, now closed by frost, a considerable falling-off in foreign arrivals, an undoubtedly short Wheat harvest over the whole Kingdom, and grave apprehensions for the future as to America, we think the lowest point is past, and that a more cheerful state of things may be anticipated.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 60 bbls. Ashes, 6,385 bbls. Flour, 146 bbls. and 1,093 bags Corn Meal, 400 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,438 bushels Rye, 3,063 bushels Barley, 18,995 bushels Oats, 270 bushels Malt, 6,696 pkgs. Provisions, and 360 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., at $8 37½@8 50 for Pots, and $8 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection warehouse, this morning, 588 bbls., including 372 bbls. Pots, and 216 bbls. Pearls.

BARK.—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 170 bhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $34 50 ₩ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fair business has been transacted in the principal kinds, though checked by the increasing firmness of holders. Prices are steadily rising. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "There has been considerable movement during the past week; Western dealers are in the market, enxious to secure every lot of seasonable goods offering, and readily submit to a slight advance on former prices. Operations are only limited by the amount of stocks, of which there is no accumulation. Manufacturers are steadily increasing their production, and sell promptly for cash as soon as their work is turned out. No contracts for future delivery are taken, as the uncertainty as to the cost of material renders the utmost caution necessary, and makes it impossible to estimate the cost of work."

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,250 bales, including Middling at 76c.@76¾c. ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod have been scarce and quiet. A fair inquiry prevails for Mackerel and Herring at steady prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in lively demand to day, at an advance of 10c. ₩ bbl. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 25,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 45@6 75; poor to choice extra State at $6 80@7 30, chiefly at $6 80@6 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 30@7 45 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 45	@6 75
Extra State	6 80	@7 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 30	@7 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 45	@8 50
Extra Genesee	7 25	@8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 20	@9 75

Southern Flour is improving; sales 3,100 bbls., at $7 20@7 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 80@9 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 25@$10 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is brisker and dearer; sales 1,050 bbls. Extra, at $7 05@$8 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in good demand, at $

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Chimney Corner—Narramattan.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Pet of the Petticoats.

WALLACK'S—Lady of Lyons.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Charles the Second, afternoon and evening.

PALACE GARDEN—Gossing.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Grand Concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—East Lynna; Or, The Elopement.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Bockley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 632 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE—Grand Omnifarious Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning, from the pen of our special correspondent, an interesting and graphic account of the recent movement of the Army of the Potomac preparatory to the second crossing of the Rappahannock—a consummation which was prevented by the terrible storm which raged during three days of last week, and which put the roads in the vicinity of the river in such a condition that the movement of the pontoons and artillery was found to be impossible. Our correspondent thinks the campaign is now at an end for the Winter. Gen. Burnside was again in Washington, on Saturday, and had interviews with the President, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck. A telegram from the Army of the Potomac says there is nothing of interest to communicate. No movement of importance has been observed among the rebels.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that the Government is confident of soon hearing good news from Vicksburgh. The nature of this news it is not difficult to conjecture. A letter from an officer in Gen. McClernand's army, dated Napoleon, Ark., Jan. 17, states that the troops had come down the Arkansas River in boats, after the capture of Arkansas Post, and were going down the Mississippi, the destination being Vicksburgh, which is again to be assailed, but with an army and other essentials sufficiently formidable to make the capture of that stronghold certainty this time. Grant's and McClernand's armies and Porter's gunboat and mortar fleet are to move against the place together. The entire expedition has probably ere this gone forward from Memphis and Napoleon, and we may in a few days expect to hear the good news which the Government expects.

In regard to Gen. Grant's army and its movements, a correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Memphis, says: "Col. Murphy surrendered Holly Springs; that caused Gen. Grant's army to fall back to Holly Springs. Gen. Sherman attacked, prematurely, at Vicksburgh, and was beaten; that caused the army to continue its retrograde movement, and necessitated that the plan of attack upon Vicksburgh should be changed, and Gen. Grant will go in person to Vicksburgh, taking with him the whole of his army, except a sufficient force which will be left to guard the railroad from here to Corinth, and the division, the Eighth, Gen. Ross's, which has gone to Fortress Rosecrans."

That portion of Admiral Porter's fleet which proceeded up the White River, in Arkansas, after the repulse at Vicksburgh, has given a good account of itself. The Navy Department has been notified of the capture of St. Charles, a post village in Arkansas County, Duval's Bluff, in Prairie County, and Des Arc, also in Prairie County, on the White River, about fifty miles northeast of Little Rock, the Capital. At Duval's Bluff were captured two eight-inch guns, with carriages, ammunition, &c., two hundred field rifles, and three platform-cars; and at Des Arc thirty-nine prisoners, and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Our light-draft gunboats, at last accounts, had proceeded over three hundred miles above the mouth of the river.

Our Nashville letter, dated the 17th inst., gives some important items of information. Gen. Rosecrans is by no means allowing affairs to stagnate in his Department. Several divisions of his army had at that time advanced some distance beyond Murfreesboro. The rebel army were at Tullahoma and Shelbyville, and that it had been reinforced by a portion of the Virginia army under Longstreet, who superseded Bragg, was regarded as a well authenticated fact. The rebels were reported to be in a pitiable condition as regards many of the necessaries of soldiers. Their wounded, many of whom they succeeded in removing from the vicinity of Murfreesboro, were dying by scores because deprived of medicines and proper food. The conscripts, particularly those from Tennessee, were much dissatisfied, and were daily deserting. The whole army, in fact, was believed to be destitute of tents, shoes and comfortable clothing. Our correspondent gives some interesting details of the operations of the rebel cavalry along the line of the Cumberland River.

The rebel Secretary of State, Mr. Benjamin, speaks in his letter to Slidell (found with the captured correspondence) of the terrible slaughter of the Federal forces at Shepherdstown across the Potomac, after the battle of Antietam, and of whole brigades having been annihilated. The Federal official report of this affair shows that only ninety-two were killed and one hundred and thirty-one wounded in the engagement, with one hundred and three taken prisoners.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a memorial from Dr. W. S. G. Morton was presented, asking for compensation for the use of ether in the Army and Navy. A bill relating to jurors in the Courts of the United States was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill to establish the office of Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia was referred to the Committee on District Affairs. The resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept the title to League Island until Congress so directs, was passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported from the Finance Committee. The Secretary of the Treasury was asked to communicate to the Senate any information he may have received from the Commissioners appointed for the District of South Carolina, under the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary States. The bill providing for increased clerical force in the Quartermaster-General's office was passed, after some amendment. A bill to establish the gauge on the Pacific Railroad and its branches was referred to the Select Committee. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

The House was not in session.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly Chamber was again disgraced on Saturday by unparliamentary and revolutionary proceedings on the part of the Democrats, led by Mr. Fields, of New-York, Mr. Murphy, of Erie, and others prominent in the party, and assisted by their coadjutors in the lobby and in the galleries. The proceedings opened with a personal explanation from Mr. Fields, in answer to some just strictures in a New-York paper. The ninety-first ballot for Speaker was then taken, in which Mr. Trimmer had 60 votes, Mr. Callicott 60, and Mr. Depew 1—one member being absent. When the ninety-second ballot was commenced, the member before absent had returned, and cast his vote for Mr. Callicot, thus insuring that gentleman's election should the ballot be consummated. A scene of the greatest excitement ensued, and the old game of filibustering to prevent any further proceedings, was immediately commenced. At one point in the proceedings, the Clerk having left his position for a few minutes, the Democrats attempted to usurp the Speaker's chair for one of their number, but this was carrying the matter too far for the patience of the Republican and Union members, and their opposition came near leading to bloodshed. Finally the Clerk reappeared, and took his place, when the excitement gradually subsided, but not, it appears, before it was understood that an adequate police force had been called, and were at hand to enforce order. It was finally agreed to adjourn until to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time the vote is to be proceeded with without further opposition. There appears to be little doubt now that Mr. Callicott will be elected.

The Senate was not in session.

GENERAL NEWS.

We receive, by way of Havana, important news from Mexico, though nothing later from the Capital—our former advices reaching to the 20th ult. Advices from Vera Cruz and other points are to the 1st inst. The French were said to be awaiting reinforcements before advancing upon Puebla, toward which place they had progressed no further than Pelmer. The expected reinforcements were to consist of two divisions of the Imperial Guard, making the entire effective force for attacking Puebla only about 15,000 men. On the Mexican side the disposable force was much larger—25,000 regulars and 10,000 volunteers being in Puebla alone, while at other points were supposed to be in the neighborhood of 50,000 men. At Puebla ten forts had been constructed, mounting nearly 200 cannon, and the fortifications of the capital were on an equally extensive scale. A rumor prevailed in Havana at the date of our latest advices, that the French had advanced against Puebla, and had suffered another repulse. There is a possibility that the rumor is true. Indeed, we receive from another correspondent in Havana news of a more explicit character, which leads us to place considerable reliance in it. The communications between Vera Cruz and Orizaba are said to be entirely cut off, and can only be restored by posting strong guards all along the road. The guerrillas are in strong force, and worry the French unceasingly. The report of the repulse at Puebla is reiterated, with the addition that the French vanguard, four thousand strong, was completely surprised by eight hundred Mexican cavalry, and about two thousand of them killed and wounded. Several French officers had been captured by the lasso and dragged off, and every straggling soldier is served in the same manner.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She was convoyed by the gunboat *Connecticut*, and brings $393,799 in treasure. The intelligence from the United States of Colombia by this arrival is of much importance. The civil war, which has lasted three years, is at last ended—Gen. Mosquera, the Provisional President, having reduced the last of the nine States to subjection. In this State—Cauca, bordering on Panama—was a force of about 2,000 men, led by Arboleda, the most successful of the Reactionists. That leader, however, having been assassinated, Canal, who claimed the Presidency, succeeded to the command, but on finding himself face to face with one of Mosquera's victorious Generals, and being without means to prolong the war, he capitulated on the 30th ult., and a treaty of peace was agreed upon, a translation of which we give elsewhere. The State of Panama was quiet. A report had reached the Isthmus that the French fleet was preparing to bombard the forts at Acapulco.

On Saturday morning, the train on the Newark and Hoboken Railroad, which leaves Newark at 6 o'clock, was precipitated into the Hackensack River, at the draw in the bridge, which had been left open. The train was composed of the engine and two cars. The engine and baggage-car ran into the river, the remaining car being left hanging over the edge of the draw. There were four persons on the engine, viz.: Jacob Woodruff, engineer; Manning Gallagher, fireman; R. Riorden, do., and a Mr. Samuel Harris—the two former were drowned, and the others escaped by springing from the engine into the water. They were severely bruised. In the smoking-car were Mr. Havens, the conductor, a young man named Vincent, and another person whose name we could not learn. This car sunk partially, and floated first down the river to the turnpike bridge, and then back to the other bridge, where it was made fast. The conductor contrived to escape to the roof, whence he was rescued by a boat. The other persons in the car are supposed to be drowned. But nine passengers in all were on the train. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been the failure of the engineer to see the signal of "draw open" in time, owing to the fog, and darkness of the early morning.

Two million one hundred and forty-one thousand bushels of coal left Pittsburgh during the past week. The amount for Cincinnati was six hundred and ninety-one thousand bushels. The rest—one million four hundred and fifty thousand bushels—was destined for Cairo and Louisville.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden City* was launched on Saturday from the ship-yard of Mr. William H. Webb, foot of Twelfth-street, East River. Immediately after the launch the vessel was towed to the Novelty Iron Works in order to have her engines put in.

The Stock and Gold dealings on Saturday resumed much buoyancy after the temporary check on Friday, the market closing firm. Exchange, 164½@165 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were quite active, at advanced prices, on Saturday. Cotton was in more demand, as were also the principal kinds of Provisions. Sugars, Molasses, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Whisky were in fair request. Wool was more active and dearer. Linseed Oil was selling freely. Freights were quiet, with 557 vessels of all classes in port.

The Outrages in the State Assembly.

The scenes on Saturday in the Assembly were more turbulent and disgraceful than ever. While the ruffians in the galleries and lobbies continued still in full blast, the ill-disposed Democrats on the floor, led by a notorious minion of Fernando Wood, cut loose from the little restraint that had before held them, and abandoned themselves to reckless fury and utter lawlessness. The man Fields brazenly defied the peaceable majority of the House, and proclaimed, without mincing, that he "did not care for calls to order or the rules," and that "you cannot put me down;" and the defiance was greeted with approbatory yells that Bloomingdale itself would have been ashamed of. Another worthy of similar kidney undertook to steal the legal authority of the clerk over the House by a trick, such as not ten men out of the seven hundred in Sing Sing would have stooped to commit. The mad party excitements of other times have left many a stain upon our legislative record; but there is not one of them which does not now blanch by contrast into whiteness itself.

We do not mean to charge this infamous behavior upon the entire Democratic portion of the Assembly. There were honorable Democrats, who openly protested against it; and we doubt not there were many others who looked upon it in silence, with indignation or disgust. But such men were in fault that they abstained from uniting with their political opponents in taking summary action against the offenders. No party considerations should have restrained them for an instant from helping to put these bravos down. In fact, regard for their own party should have prompted this. Every sensible man knows that the direct tendency of all this violence in our legislative halls is to bring on a popular reaction against the party which engages in it. The people of this State are too jealous of its high position before the country and the world, to put up quietly with any such outrageous scandals on the part of their representatives. Least of all will the thing be borne at a time so serious as this. Party interest, as well as public duty, required every respectable Democrat on the floor to join hand in hand with every respectable Republican, and make an end forthwith of the abominable carnival. With proper concert it might have been done, notwithstanding the natural difficulty of the assertion of high authority by a legislative body yet unorganized.

The Republican members did right in not yielding at all to the demands of the rioters. Concession in any manner would have been simply a premium for similar violence hereafter. Of course Mr. Callicott is no favorite of ours. We did what we consistently could to prevent his election. Yet we are astonished that his present opponents have the face to revile him in such terms for his past acts as a legislator. If these things were indeed true, they were just as ascertainable before his last election to the Assembly as now; and these people but publish their own disgrace for having again aided to bring him back to Albany. If they had turned State's evidence from compunctious feeling, their testimony might have some weight; but it is notoriously prompted by the fiercest personal resentment. It therefore only recoils upon themselves. The legislative antecedents of Mr. Callicott, whatever they may have been, have no bearing upon the matter now in hand. The issue, in fact, as now made up, stands divested of all personal associations whatever. It is simply this: *Shall or shall not the Legislature yield to revolutionary dictation?* We say that if Mr. Callicott were a hundred times worse than his worst enemies declare him to be, it would yet be immeasurably more safe and more honorable to put him in the Speaker's chair, than to give in to such violence as reigned in that hall during the last week. Neither Mr. Callicott nor any other man in that Chair can seriously harm the State; but the very life of the State is brought into jeopardy the moment brute force becomes the recognized master of our legislative halls. Let it once be established as a precedent that a body of violent men on the floor, supported by gangs of bullies in the lobbies and galleries, can dominear over a branch of our Legislature, and force it to do their will, and it will simply be a question of time when revolution shall be inaugurated outright.

This is the last time for the encouragement of insubordination. One-third of the land is in rebellion against rightful authority; and the sympathizers with this rebellion are doing their utmost to infuse the same spirit through all the remainder. There is no pitch of lawlessness to which Fernando Wood and his fellow-workers are not prepared to go to further their ends. Their motto is Danton's: "*Audacity; audacity again; audacity forever!*" Their deliberate determination is to rule or to ruin. Every point they gain will only be used as a new foothold for further violence. The only safety is in resisting them with all firmness at the outset. This duty is infinitely above all party considerations. It appeals equally to all loyal, law-abiding men. If submission to constituted authority is once swept away, all will be lost; anarchy will be upon us with all its terrors. Never were legislators in a more responsible position than those who are resisting these revolutionary endeavors at Albany. Thus far they have done nobly. Let them stand firm to the end.

Sailors, Craftsmen, and Laborers Wanted.—Men are very much wanted in the West by Admiral Porter to man the naval vessels intended for operations on the Mississippi River. The inducements to enter this service are very great—promotion to command for those who earn it, and good pay and subsistence. Our letter from Cairo this morning gives a statement of the wages paid to men and officers engaged in the various branches—ranging from forty-five down to twelve dollars a month, exclusive of rations. Men are wanted for all sorts of ship and steamboat work; men who can handle an oar, pull a rope or splice a brace; men for quartermasters, stewards and coalheavers, as well as craftsmen, like coopers and armorers, and professors of the fine arts, like musicians and cooks. Plenty of men are complaining of hard times in New-York, while the movements of our flotillas in the West are actually delayed for want of handy laborers, craftsman and sailors.

Our shippers, importers and merchants can greatly aid naval operations and the cause of the Union by making a little effort to inform the proper kind of men of the opportunity for position, honor and patriotic work now offered them in the West. We understand that some shippers and keepers of sailor's boarding-houses, of secession proclivities, have discouraged men from going West on these expeditions. This is highly unpatriotic and damaging to our speedy success in the West; but it should rather stir up to activity patriots and lovers of the Union. Col. John McLeod Murphy, lately of the Army of the Potomac, but now a Lieutenant of the Mississippi Squadron, has been authorized by the Navy Department to raise a battalion of men for this service in this City; and all that he requires for immediate success is the active coöperation of the mercantile community.

The New Theory of Military Duty.

Second Lieut. Charles G. Kendall, of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, was convicted recently, by a Court-martial held at Newbern, of cowardice in quitting his company while his regiment was under the enemy's fire, and not coming back till the danger was over. For this peccadillo the Court sentenced him to be "reprimanded" by the commanding General, and he has been reprimanded accordingly; but we should also add that the General expressed his extreme disgust at the inadequacy of the sentence, and broadly intimated that if the said Kendall had been shot, it would have served him right. There is no question that in any other army he would have been shot, and moreover rendered so thoroughly infamous that few of his friends would have cared to hear of him afterward.

But we are surprised to find that Gen. Nagler does not take any note in his general order of the new rule which our "conservatives" are endeavoring to introduce into our military code, and which is not only characterized by great humanity, but by a largeness and a comprehensive liberality which we never find in the narrow, antiquated and severe regulations of the armies of the Old World. In France and England the opinions of an officer who has run away under fire, or refused, or failed to obey the orders of his commander, are of no sort of consequence, and are not taken into consideration on his trial. Whether he approves or disapproves of the general policy of the Government, or of the general conduct of the war, or of the strategy of the Commander-in-Chief, is a matter of no moment to their Court-martial.

It is now proposed that we should repudiate this practice, and allow every officer to give in his defence his views upon men and things in general, as an answer to accusations of misbehavior before the enemy. For instance, it is widely felt by the members of the Democratic persuasion that to punish an officer or soldier who happens to be an admirer of Gen. McClellan, for failing to do his duty under Gen. Burnside or Gen. Pope, is a most outrageous proceeding, and stamps his military judges with disgrace. In like manner, they maintain that the degree of guilt attaching to disobedience to orders, on the part of a soldier, just now, depends entirely on his notion of the validity of the "war power," and his construction of that clause of the Constitution which authorizes the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. A private or officer who has not made up his mind on these questions, or who has decided them adversely to the Government, cannot, in their eyes, be expected to go into action, or do what he is ordered to do without a violation of natural justice.

Now, it may have been that this Second Lieut. Kendall began, just about the time his company got under fire at Rawle's Mills, on the night of the 2d of November, to disapprove strongly of the removal of Gen. McClellan, or to entertain serious doubts both of the validity and of the efficiency of the emancipation policy; and that he retired from the fray for the purpose of considering these questions more calmly and deliberately than was possible on the field, amid the noise and excitement of battle. Considering the difference of opinion there is about them among lawyers and other citizens, who examine them quietly at home, it is not surprising that an officer should be unable to make up his mind about them fully with balls whizzing about his ears. Under these circumstances, was it not Lieut. Kendall's duty, according to the new theory, to retire to a safe distance and meditate upon them calmly and soberly? It does not appear on the record whether this was his object in leaving his company on the night in question, or whether the Court examined him on this point at all. If it did not, however, there is little doubt that a portion of the public will be of opinion that it failed in its duty. If it should turn out that this officer really does disapprove of McClellan's removal, and does condemn the exercise of "the war power," there are many people who will think not only that his punishment was not too light, but that it was outrageous to punish him at all. If the great Democratic theory be correct that every soldier has a right not only "to reason on his orders," but discuss the whole policy, and every single act of the Government, it is clearly absurd to impose any restrictions as to the time or place in which the reasoning process is to be carried on. It is not every man who can sit down and think upon a knotty question in law or politics at any moment. Intellectual labor, as we all know, comes much easier at some times than at others. To a soldier who passes his time in the din and tumult of a camp, the most favorable time for reflection is clearly that in which his comrades are all absent and occupied, and he can, of course, never get rid of their society so effectually as by leaving them in line of battle and under fire, and withdrawing to a neighboring thicket or grove. Some inconvenience might possibly result if a whole regiment or brigade were to be seized with a desire to deliberate in face of the enemy, and to quit the field in order to hold a mass meeting in the rear, but this would probably not occur very often; and even if it did, it would be an evil less serious than the wholesale crushing of free thought which our present system of military discipline involves.

Harbor Defences of New-York.

When the question of the undefended condition of our City first became matter of anxiety, application for aid was made to the Government at Washington. The response was prompt and easily understood. New-York must take care of her own defences, and at some fitting time the Government will look at the question of reimbursement. The aid of the State was next invoked. Gov. Morgan did not hesitate to submit the question to the Legislature, and recommend adequate measures of protection. No result has yet followed his recommendations. The Common Council moved next in the matter, and an appropriation of a million dollars was proposed by the Mayor, and, we believe, finally, after months of delay, passed into an ordinance. Action ceased in that quarter with the adoption of the measure proposed. The Chamber of Commerce then moved upon the question. Resolutions were passed, speeches made, committees appointed, and there rested the efforts of the merchants. The National War Committee next took up the subject, and soon exhausted its energies without attaining any result.

The most reliable information, as to the actual condition of the defences of this harbor, will be found in the able report of Gen Arthur, the late Engineer-in-Chief of this State. By this document it appears that literally nothing has been done to add to these defences by the works on Sandy Hook. Not a gun is there mounted, although fourteen pieces have been provided; not a carriage has been constructed, or is expected to be in place during the present Winter; there are no artillerists, there is no ammunition; in short, Sandy Hook must be left out of the question altogether. At the Narrows there is some show of life: heavy cannon are mounted, soldiers are under drill, and, when more carriages are made, more guns will be in place. The other forts above the Narrows are of small account, and all together could not stop an iron-clad from reaching the City. It is a serious question whether these defences are adequate protection against a fast-sailing wooden steamer.

Now, let us look in another direction—the eastern approach to New-York, by the way of the Sound, one of the most thronged thoroughfares for coasting vessels in the world. But while mainly used for coasters, this eastern entrance has depth of water more than sufficient to receive the largest vessel ever constructed. The *Great Eastern* found no difficulty in navigating these waters.

Let us see how safe we are in this direction. From the entrance to the Sound at the eastern end of Long Island to Throgg's Neck, there is not the pretence of any fortification. Fort Schuyler has about one-third of its allotted armament on the fort; but it has no man to work the guns, scarcely any of the requisite munitions of war, and the space surrounding the fort is now occupied by extensive barracks for sick soldiers, and other purposes not of a warlike character.

The Sound is evidently our vulnerable point. How is it to be guarded from the approach of a marauding enemy? This is a question of no little moment. Congress is now considering a measure which promises to give the required protection. It is proposed to establish a naval post at New-London, and to guard that harbor by erecting defensive works on Race Island. This would give effectual protection to this avenue of approach to our City, and at the same time secure the safety of the immensely valuable commerce always afloat in that arm of the sea. It is to be hoped, if this proposed measure is free from objections—and none appear on its face,—that it may be speedily carried into effect. At least, let us see that Congress has some appreciation of the nature of the interests at stake in connection with the defence of this harbor and the neighboring waters.

We have omitted to state that some reliance has been placed on the presence of war steamers occasionally visiting this port. It has been understood, indeed, that the *Roanoke* is permanently assigned to this duty. That vessel, *when completed*, will undoubtedly be a useful adjunct to our land works, but our ironclad steamers are too much needed elsewhere to justify the expectation of retaining the *Roanoke* on this station.

The *Monitor*, whose iron frame now vexes the waters of Hatteras, would have been appropriately assigned to such duty, but the counsels which drove that pride of our navy to her destruction, do not afford us much ground for hope that we can depend on that branch of the public serve to defend the commercial capital of the country.

The Way to Put Down Guerrillas.—Since Rosecrans' victory at Murfreesboro we hear but little of the ravages of rebel guerrillas in Kentucky or Tennessee, while previous to that event they seemed to be swarming in every county of those States. They destroyed immense quantities of supplies, picked up our little garrisons at numerous stations, and preyed upon Union men everywhere. A large part of them consisted simply of rebel farmers and others who were banded together in the various localities for this work, and who mounted their horses and started out at convenience on marauding excursions, to fill their pockets and aid Jeff. Davis. But a single great victory seems to have discouraged them completely, and put a stop to their operations; and excepting the late raid in the direction of the Tennessee River by a cavalry band from Bragg's army, we have heard little of them in Tennessee or Kentucky since New-Year.

It has been precisely the same in Missouri. A year ago, the whole State was overrun by mounted marauders, and a Union man was not safe anywhere out of St. Louis. But our victories in the southern part of the State and in Arkansas, have put a stop to the whole system.

We observe that some of our Western cotemporaries are arguing that this style of warfare can only be put down by our organizing opposing hordes of Union guerrillas, who shall be paid by the Government, live upon the enemy, help themselves to rebel horses, and slay the marauding rebels. We do not believe this would ever put down guerrillaism, but would rather increase it and make it permanent, beside completely disorganizing society. The true way to put it down, as our experience has shown us, is to defeat the rebel armies in the field. It then becomes dangerous work anywhere within our lines.

Alleged Attempt at Corruption by Mr. Cameron.—A most extraordinary circumstantial statement has just been published by Mr. T. Jefferson Boyer, a Democratic member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in reference to an alleged attempt of Hon. Simon Cameron to bribe Boyer to vote for Cameron for the United States Senate. The story, in some respects, seems altogether incredible: yet it is told with such a minuteness of detail, and has in its main features such an air of truth, not to speak of the names mentioned and references given, that we trust it will be thoroughly probed before Mr. Cameron is permitted to set out again to represent this Government at the Court of St. Petersburg—preliminary to which duty, it is understood, he is now in Washington receiving instructions.

The gist of Mr. Boyer's statement is, that, believing there would be attempts on the part of Mr. Cameron to corruptly secure the vote required for his election, he (Boyer) conceived the project of putting himself in the way of the operators. To free himself from suspicion, he communicated his purpose to several of his colleagues. Soon after he was approached by an individual who claimed to be an agent of Cameron, and who, after sounding him a little, came directly to the point and made him an offer of five thousand dollars for his vote. This he objected to as being too low, but next day saw Mr. Cameron himself, who at once doubled the amount, and offered him ten thousand, and on the day following, in another interview, raised it to fifteen thousand, which sum a second agent subsequently offered to raise to twenty thousand, and in a third interview with Cameron, the bribe was voluntarily raised to twenty-five thousand dollars, where it stood. A large bundle of notes, which represented the amount of the final payment, was then shown to Boyer, and five thousand dollars hand-money was offered him, which he declined. Instead of fulfilling his part of the bargain, however, when the election came off, Boyer refused to vote for Mr. Cameron, and pretends now to give an *exposé* of the whole affair. A Committee of the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, has been appointed to investigate the truth of the matter, and a report from them will doubtless soon be published.

If there be any truth in the allegations of Mr. Boyer, it will of course be impossible in the President to permit Mr. Cameron to resume his mission to Russia, or to hold any other office under the Government during his administration of it. There could be no better opportunity to rebuke public corruption, if corruption there has been; and there could be no more fatal step taken by the Government than to wink at such a flagrant and atrocious instance of it.

Truth from Richmond.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of Tuesday last, quotes from a recent issue of the Times some remarks in reference to the military and territorial gains of our arms in rebeldom during the year, and admits that another year or two of such progress will find us masters of the Southern Confederacy. It sarcastically adds that this condition of things is very consoling to the South, and then proceeds to indicate a remedy for it. "The remedy lies," says the *Examiner*, "in the extension and rigid enforcement of that law to which we owe our salvation. *We must bring out the conscripts.*" "If," it is added, "we do not within the next two months add seventy-five or a hundred thousand men to our forces in the Southwest, we shall come to grief." This is all indubitably true. The rebels in the Southwest will come to grief in the Spring if they do not raise a hundred thousand new conscripts; and a hundred thousand new conscripts they cannot raise; and they will come to grief whether they raise them or not. We in the North do not look enough at the broader and deeper aspects of affairs—do not dwell enough upon our great gains and glorious victories, but are reduced almost to despair by the defeats which are necessarily mingled with our triumphs.

The Banks Expedition.

Brig.-Gen. Geo. L. Andrews, commanding the remainder of the Banks Expedition, left this City on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, on board the steamer *Illinois*, with the Forty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers and parts of some other regiments. Capt. A. W. Putnam, A. Q. M., United States Army, No. 25 Broadway, who has been in charge of the water transportation, is left in charge of all business connected with the expedition, and the forwarding of troops, supplies, &c.

Rumors from New-Orleans.

Advices from New-Orleans state that on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 8, there was a rumor at New-Orleans that the *Winona*, one of our gunboats, had been sunk by the south battery at Port Hudson. It was also reported that Stonewall Jackson, with 40,000 men, had reinforced Vicksburgh.

There was nothing new from Galveston up to noon of Jan. 8.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Conference of Prominent Officials at the White House.

A Probable Change in the Administrative Policy of the Government.

Proposed Reorganization of the Republican Party.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 25.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A conference was held last evening at the White House, in which Secretary STANTON and several prominent Senators and Representatives participated, and in which political matters of grave importance were discussed and determined. That a change of administrative policy in many essential respects will be the result, is regarded as certain, even if it occasions official changes in important places.

After this conference, a portion of the party retired to Avenue House, where it was increased by large additions, and sat down to a supper given in honor of Hon. JOHN COVODE, and made the occasion of a presentation to him of an elegant gold sword, in token of his valuable services on the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Speeches were made by Senators POMEROY, SUMNER and MORRILL, by Messrs. MANN, of Philadelphia, and Hon. ROAOH, of Mass., and by Secretary USHER and Hon. SIMON CAMERON.

The tendency of all the speeches was in favor of a thorough reorganization of the Republican party, and one which will enable it to some extent to secure to itself the advantages usually derived from the possession of administrative power. The compliment to Mr. COVODE was deserved, no less on account of his high personal qualities, than of the great value to the country of his official services.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War has notified Congress, that he is making such changes in the organisation of his Department, as will relieve him from future necessity for more than one Assistant. Mr. TUCKER yesterday gave a farewell dinner to his friends, and has returned home, and it is understood that Mr. WOLCOTT retires. Mr. WATSON will remain as Assistant Secretary. The reorganization of the Department will embrace such changes as to give it the valuable services of Mr. WHITNEY, who now acts as Solicitor without a salary, and of Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN, who will be appointed to a responsible position. Some additional legislation will probably be needed to perfect the arrangements.

THE ELECTION CASES.

The Committee on Elections, at their meeting to-morrow, will decide the questions of law which are to guide them in the admission of members of Congress elected from insurrectionary districts in the rebel States. They probably will report in favor of the members from New-Orleans.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Immediately after the disposition of the Finance bill, the House Ways and Means Committee will report the Naval, Miscellaneous and Indian Appropriation bills. The former appropriates sixty-eight millions, and the other two, two millions each. The Committee will then proceed with the Tax bill.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

Mr. JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, Collector BARNEY, and Naval Officer DENNISON, have for several weeks been investigating the frauds lately discovered in the New-York Custom-house, and have now reported the result to Secretary CHASE. The main sources of many of these frauds have been found, and reforms suggested which will prevent their recurrence. It appears from the evidence that the origin of these delinquencies is several years old, and that they have continued during the main portions of the Administrations of Presidents PIERCE and BUCHANAN. The swindling has been partly perpetrated by means of false entries and invoices, and the losses to the Government have been almost fabulous. Much credit is awarded to Mr. DENNISON, through whose instrumentality, in great measure, the exposure has been made.

THE CAMERON BRIBERY CASE.

The exposure made by a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in reference to alleged bribery and corruption in which Gen. CAMERON is a party, is to be made the subject of inquiry on the part of the Senate. A resolution has been prepared, which will be offered in Executive Session at their next meeting, calling the attention of the President to the matter for the purpose of making an inquiry into the facts, and if true, whether the said CAMERON is a proper person to represent the Government of the United States at the Court of St. Petersburgh. Senator WILSON, of Pennsylvania, will probably bring the matter to the attention of the Senate and to the President.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

The Special Committee on an Air-line Railroad are holding daily sessions, and hearing the arguments pro and con touching this important question. The several railroad companies between Washington and New-York had laid before the Committee a mass of important statistics, to prove that another road cannot be constructed, even though Congress should pass a bill authorizing it. The Companies will be heard again on Monday through their counsel, after which the Committee will soon determine what course they intend to pursue.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry Saturday, on the meeting of the Court, the Recorder stated that he had not heard anything further in regard to the attendance of Gen. MILROY and Lieut.-Col. LOCKE as witnesses—whereupon the Court went into secret session, for deliberation, with the understanding that when the doors were opened, at 3 o'clock, they would adjourn until 11 o'clock on Monday next, when it is expected that Gen. MILROY and Lieut.-Col. LOCKE, or perhaps both, will be present.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS FROM KANSAS.

The following is the bill reported by Mr. LANE, of Kansas, with an amendment providing for the extinction of Indian titles to lands in Kansas, for the removal of the Indians from said State, and for procuring them homes elsewhere:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized to enter into treaties with the several tribes of Indians, respectively, now residing in the State of Kansas, providing for the extinction of their titles to lands within said State, and for their removal to suitable localities elsewhere within the territorial limits of the United States and outside the limits of any State.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized to enter into negotiations, by treaty or otherwise, with such loyal tribes, or the loyal portions of such tribes, now residing in the country south of Kansas and west of Arkansas, commonly known as the "Indian Country," as may be necessary in order to secure for the Indians of Kansas who shall be removed to said Indian Country, under the provisions of section one of this act, the title to the lands to which they may be so removed.

AMUSEMENTS

The prosperity of the various places of amusement is so marked and extraordinary, that there are but few changes of importance to record in the bulletins for to-night. At Wallack's Theatre the craving for revivals of old pieces seems to be insatiable, and Mr. WALLACK wisely surrenders himself to a necessity that brings in so much and costs so little. His announcements for the present week are, to-night, "The Lady of Lyons;" on Tuesday, the "School for Scandal;" on Wednesday, "Love and Money;" on Thursday, (first time this season,) "Secrets Worth Knowing;" on Friday, "Pauline," and on Saturday, the "Irish Heiress." At the Winter Garden Mr. COULDOCK'S powerful performance of *Peter Probity* suffices to keep the "Chimney Corner" on the bills for another week—a result which, we may add, is due in a large measure to the admirable way in which Mr. JACKSON has put the work upon the stage. Señora CUBAS, however, appears in a new part—that of *Naramattah, the Child of the Forest*, in the piece of that name. At Niblo's Theatre, the play of "Leah, the Forsaken," in which Miss BATEMAN'S success has been as decided as her most ardent admirers could have anticipated, will be repeated. The lady triumphs over the literary imperfections of the piece itself, and, by her own powerful and impressive acting of the principal character, has infused into it an amount of vitality and interest sufficient to render it one of the most popular and effective of her whole repertory. The theatre has been crowded every evening to the full extent of its capacious means of public accommodation, and there is every prospect of the piece continuing to be attractive for many nights to come. It is but just to say that Mrs. CHANFRAU, Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Mr. BURNETT deserve great praise for what they usually do to insure the complete excellence with which this piece is presented. At Laura Keene's, the charming comedienne, Mrs. JOHN WOOD, will appear in the operetta called the "Pat of the Petticoats," and the farce of "Mr. and Mrs. White" will be given, with the other members of the company. At the Brooklyn Academy of Music Miss LUCILLE WESTERN commences an engagement in the moral emotional play of "East Lynne," supported by an efficient dramatic troupe. At Barnum's Museum, the charming LAVINIA WARREN, and in the lecture-room the play of "Charles the Second, or Waggaries in Wapping."

Master WILLIE BARNSMORE PAPE, the remarkable young pianist, has been engaged to play at the Boston Music Hall during the few remaining days of his stay in America. Master PAPE is about making a European tour, and will leave for London in the *Saxonia* on the 7th of February.

The painful news comes to us through our Havana correspondent, that Mr. ALBERT MARETZEK, manager of the Santiago Opera Troupe, and brother of the well-known impresario, has met with an untimely death by yellow fever. The disease, it is known, was raging with much virulence on the Island in question, and the operations of the Company were retarded in consequence. When last heard from the artists were at Jamaica. Mr. MARETZEK was a blunt, straightforward, good-natured and thoroughly honest gentleman. If he had any enemies, they will, we are sure, join with his friends in lamenting his unhappy death.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave their second concert of chamber music at Dodworth's Saloon on Tuesday evening, and we were glad to notice a full and fashionable audience. Entertainments of this kind are so exceptionally valuable as a means of elevating public taste that we watch with curiosity and satisfaction the increasing favor with which they are received. In London chamber music has obtained so firm a foothold that it has ceased to be a thing for the few, and is now forced to dissipate itself in a huge hall before a thousand greedy listeners. The quartette of players, although composed of world-known artists like JOACHIM, SCHARENBERG, BLAGROVE and PIATTI, is not better than that furnished by Messrs. MASON and THOMAS. Eight years of artistic devotion to this specialty by the last-named gentlemen, have resulted in a degree of proficiency which no company can surpass. It is a common occurrence at their entertainments to hear a piece played faultlessly, with a delicate precision that no amount of technical ability could improve, and generally with a clear and intelligent reading of the composer's meaning. If public taste in New-York had advanced to the London standard, Messrs. MASON and THOMAS would undoubtedly require increased accommodations for their quartette of players. We are for one reason selfishly glad that it has not, for classical music is most enjoyable in a small apartment, and excessive prosperity would necessitate a change to grander quarters. The programme on Tuesday contained three pieces—BEETHOVEN'S Trio for stringed instruments in C minor (opus 9, N. 3); SCHUMANN'S Trio for piano, violin, and violoncello in D minor (opus 63); and SCHUBERT'S Quartette in D minor (a posthumous work). The scherzo and finale of the first, and the andante of the last named works were played faultlessly, and won the hearty applause of the audience. SCHUBERT'S Quartette was by far the most enjoyable *morceau* of the programme, although, from the many repetitions contained in it and its length, it is a tax on the attention even of the composer's greatest admirers. The themes are singularly melodious, and the treatment picturesque, but diffuse. SCHUMANN'S Trio belongs to his best period, and is a spirited production. The piano part was excellently played by Mr. WM. MASON, who, as we have had frequent occasion to say, is the representative of this school of art in America. The concert was in all respects a success. The next *soirée* of the series will take place on the 10th of February.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, the eminent pianoforte makers, have purchased a large piece of ground adjoining Irving Hall, and running through from Fourteenth to Fifteenth streets, on which to erect show-rooms for their extensive business. They have made provision also for a handsome concert-room, suitable for chamber-music, and capable of comfortably seating five or six hundred people. A *salle* of this description has long been wanted.

The Arion Society—the best and most genial of all our local singing associations—celebrated its tenth anniversary on Saturday evening, when there was a strong gathering of members and their friends. Good cheer, for once, supplied the place of good singing, and kindly speech-making prevailed to rather an alarming extent. The Society is in a highly prosperous condition, and will shortly give a grand fancy dress ball. This affair comes off on the 11th of February, at Niblo's Theatre, which has been hired, and will be specially arrayed for the occasion. The programme includes a little of everything and a great deal of dancing. As of old, the procession of Prince Carnival will be the leading event of the evening, representing, allegorically, the follies of life and the wisdom of laughter. From the preparations that have been made, and the resources and liberality of the Society, it is certain that the Arion Masquerade Ball will be the most extensive and brilliant affair of the kind ever attempted in New-York.

THE BROADWAY MENAGERIE, with its performing elephants and comic mules, will be found to be one of the most agreeable lounges in the City. It is open all day and evening.

The BRETTO Brothers, three in number, gave their second concert at DONWORTH'S Hall on Tuesday evening, to an audience that was, of course, seriously affected by the inclemency of the weather. We have spoken recently of the skill of these remarkable children. The two youngsters who play on the violin, (aged respectively 11 and 13,) exhibit a fine artistic feeling, as well as great technical ability. They are evidently gifted with the true musical temperament, and are indebted to this circumstance more than to mere instruction for their proficiency. The youngest of the trio, Master RICHARD, (aged 7 years,) performs upon the cornet-à-piston. He is scarcely larger than the instrument upon which he plays. It seems almost impossible, indeed, for so small a pair of lungs to inflate such a mass of tubing, but Master RICHARD knows how to economize his strength, and, with apparent ease, to produce a very clear and agreeable quality of tone. His execution is brilliant, enabling him to play *morceaux de concert* with spirit and effect. He is, in fact, a remarkable instance of what genius can effect. The vocal portion of the programme was ably interpreted by Mrs. BEINHERHOFF, Miss LIZZIE ALLEN and Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE—Mr. SCHREINER presiding at the piano.

Those old favorites of our public, the Buckley Serenaders, are again re-establishing at Stuyvesant Institute, and it will be found that their visit to England has not detracted from their merits as admirable and humorous delineators of Ethiopian minstrelsy. Miss JULIA GOULD is still connected with the troupe.

"Le Depit Amoureux," and "Le Feu au Couvent," will be given at the Theatre Français to-morrow night.

Professor ADRIEN, prestidigitateur, will open his "chambre d'illusion," at Palace Garden, corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, to-night.

Several new artists are announced to make their appearance to-night at NAPOLEON'S Theatre. The performances are of a curiously varied sort.

Mrs. J. E. THOMAS, long and favorably known in this City as both teacher and artiste, gives her annual concert at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening. She has summoned to her assistance an amount of talent that might put more pretentious concert-givers to the blush. Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE as tenor, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL as baritone, and S. B. MILLS as pianist, should alone be sufficient to attract the attention of even Metropolitan amusement-seekers, and secure an audience commensurate with the capacity; and when it is further added that the concert-goers may possibly have the pleasure of seeing and hearing Mme. CUBERO, a beautiful pianiste not indigenous to this Continent, it would seem that the promise of getting one's money-worth could be no better assured. The programme is excellent and varied; opera music from those whose facile fingers can master it, and old Scotch and English ballads which Mrs. THOMAS promises to sing.

The success of the Germen opera in Philadelphia is without a parallel in the musical history of that city. In six performances, from the 18th to the 20th, both inclusive, no less than $9,000 were received, being an average of $1,500 per night. On the 19th, when "Fidelio" was played, $2,050 were taken, and on the following evening, for the "Magic Flute," $2,027, without including several hundred dollars of subscriptions, previously received. We are heartily glad, for the sake of a worthy musician, that Mr. ANSCHUTZ has been thus fortunate.

Signor BRIGNOLI'S health is steadily improving, and it is hoped that we may yet have a short season of Italian opera, ere Mr. MAX MARETZEK arrives from Havana.

THEATRICALS IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. GROVER, the well-known theatrical manager in Washington, announces a temporary engagement of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where, with the very pretty and capable actress, Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, he proposes to give the emotional drama of "East Lynne." Thousands of our Brooklyn friends have, with the deepest interest, read the charming novel upon which this drama is founded, and, we doubt not, they will avail themselves of Mr. GROVER'S enterprise and Miss WESTERN'S cleverness to-night, and witness what we have every reason to believe will be a first-class performance.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—On Tuesday night the young people of Brooklyn will enjoy a rich treat. The Mercantile Library Association will, in pursuance of extended advertisements entertain the public generally, and their own friends particularly, a ta Promenade Concert at the Academy of Music. The tickets are sold at a low figure, the attractions promised, (and prepared), are very great, and as everybody will be there, we have no doubt that everybody will go. The Association has done much for Brooklyn, and we trust Brooklyn will now do something for it.

Brooklyn Philharmonic Society.

The third concert of the sixth season of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society was given on Saturday night at the Academy of Music.

The elegant theatre most suitable for such an audience, was absolutely gay with Brooklyn, fairest and choicest people, each and all alive to the beauties of the programme, which, for excellence of selection, has rarely been equaled.

The concert opened, under the lead of Mr. EISFELD, with MENDELSSOHN'S "Recollections of Italy," a work over welcome, ever fresh, which was rendered with absolute fidelity and rare felicity of expression, drawing from the appreciative audience well-timed applause. The Andante movement, which was peculiarly refreshing, rejoicing the very heart of every listener, received the indorsement of an *encore*, to which, however, Mr. EISFELD sensibly declined to listen.

LITOLF'S "Robespierre" did not seem to touch the right spot, though the more impassioned passages thrilled its electric fire through every musician's brain. Miss KELLOGG, looking brighter, fresher, sweeter than ever, was received with enthusiasm. She has, more than have any of our living *prima donnas*, a hold upon the heart of Brooklyn, a hold that Miss HINKLEY once monopolized, and to which Miss KELLOGG is sole heir.

Her assignments for the evening were MASSI'S "Nightingale Song," and the Oria, "Come una Volta il Sonno," from "Der Freischutz." She was in admirable tone and temper, and warbled most melodiously, enchanting the ladies, bewitching the audience generally, and moving even the over prominent Directory to the extent of a basket of flowers.

Mr. LITSCH gave trombone performances, with orchestral accompaniment, to the great satisfaction of the audience. His rendition of "The Tear," as arranged from STIEBELL'S, well known plaintivism, was admirable, and well deserved the granted *encore*.

As a whole, the concert was a decided success. The selections were capital, the performance as it could but be with such an orchestra under so skillful a baton.

If the "boys in buttons" and the male coquets in general, who frequent these cheerful gatherings, could be induced, at whatever cost, to refrain from whispering, talking and scally-wagging generally during the orchestral deliberations, they would doubtless be vastly improved themselves, and at the same time remove from the concerts their sole objectionable features.

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HEAVY BUSINESS SUITS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—S. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

AGUELLS.—In Flushing, Long Island, on Friday, Jan. 23, after a long illness, ANTONIO AGUELLS, of Reus, Spain.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday morning, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, at the Chapel of Calvary Cemetery. His friends are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point Ferry, foot of 34th-st., until 8 o'clock.

BOWNE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, JEMIMA H., wife of Sidney B. Bowne, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on third day morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Cromwell, No. 125 Allen-st. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

BRAES.—In Little Neck, Flushing, L. I., at the parsonage, on Saturday, Jan. 24, MATILDA GROSVENOR, daughter of Rev. Henry M. Beers.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Zion Church, Little Neck, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars to Flushing, leave Hunter's Point on arrival of 9 o'clock boats from Jamaslip and 34th-st. Ferries. Conveyances will be in attendance at Flushing Depot.

COX.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, at his residence, in Henry, corner of Amity-st., JOHN COX, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Clinton-st., corner Harrison, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday next.

COOPER.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, after a severe and lingering illness, ELIZABETH E., wife of Charles Cooper, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 36 6th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

DOWNS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 25, EUNICE DOWNS, widow of the late Capt. Benjamin Downs, of Frankfort, Me., in the 81st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, H. Dollner, on Washington-av., near Myrtle-av., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock.

GEARY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, MARY GEARY, wife of Hugh Geery, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 583 3d-av., on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

GORDON.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Friday, Jan. 23, Mrs. ISABELLA GORDON, widow of the late Capt. James Gordon, of that city.

GWIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 3, from wounds received in the action of Dec. 27, 1862, before Haines Bluff, Lieut. Commander WILLIAM GWIN, U. S. N., of the gunboat *Benton*, in the 31st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 27. The friends of the family and deceased are invited to attend, without further notice.

HULL.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 24, JOSEPH B., only son of Henry S. and Mary P. Hull, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. Judson Winterton, No. 319 East-30th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 24, Mr. EDWARD HUGHES, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Pacific-st. and Nostrand-av., without further notice.

JAMES.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 24, ALBERT S. JAMES, aged 34 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 170 West 37th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock.

LOWDEN.—In New-Bedford, on Thursday, Jan. 22, JAMES M. LOWDEN, of the firm of J. & A. Lowden, aged 40 years.

His remains will arrive by the Fall River boat, Pier No. 3, North River, on Tuesday, and be conveyed to Greenwood at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited. Carriages in waiting.

MICKLE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 25, suddenly, Hon. ANDREW H. MICKLE, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Bay Lawn, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Flushing on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train.

NIBLO.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 24, of consumption of the lungs, GABRIEL, youngest son of George W. and Letitia Niblo, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at 1 o'clock, from No. 219 West 43d-st.

PERMS.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 23, of cancer in the stomach, WILLIAM PERRIS, a native of Wiltshire, Eng., aged 55 years.

PECKHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, ALFRED G. PECKHAM, late of the firm of Peckham, Merrill, Fitch & Co., in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 East 21st-st., on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Providence and Newport papers please copy.

SANFORAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 24, after a short illness, MARY L., only child of William M. and Phebe H. Sandford, aged 8 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Joseph W. Sandford, No. 108 Madison-av., on Monday, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In Newport, R. I., on Monday, Jan. 19, at the United States Naval Academy, Midshipman FOXHALL PARKER SMITH, son of J. Vaughan and Virginia L. Smith, and grandson of the late Commodore Parker, U. S. N.

TODD.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 25, of diphtheria, MATILDA PERRY, only daughter of Charles H. and M. Fannie Todd, aged 1 year, 10 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, William W. Todd, No. 33 East 23d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 25, GEORGE H. TUCKER, M. D., in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Wm. Tucker, No. 32 Macdougal-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WHITE.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, of diphtheria, MARY, only child of Edward P. and Mary A. White, aged 2 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 74 Forsyth-st., on Monday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. S. SONDHEIM, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 329 Grand-st. By order

A. S. VAN PRAAG, President.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 41.—Jan. 24, 1863.
37, 26, 13, 61, 46, 68, 56, 30, 7, 34, 10, 17.
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46, 23, 72, 63, 5, 73, 2, 50, 69, 57, 3, 6, 77.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Jan. 3, 1863, No. 24,000 drew $100,000; No. 633 drew $50,000; No. 23,275 drew $30,000; No. 15,903 drew $10,000; No. 20,680 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. A premium of 20 per cent. paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons, American gold and silver.
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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

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Some as low as Two, Three, Five and Six Dollars a Set, at G. C. ALLEN'S,
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DR. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT.—A certain cure for chronic rheumatism, toothache, headache, sore throat, croup, and pains and aches in any part of the body. It never fails, if used as directed, and has given universal satisfaction during the fifteen years it has been before the public. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MF'G CO.,
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Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail, ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

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DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other infirmities of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness, accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated upon my ear, removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to himself. I am completely restored to hearing.

JOSEPH MANNING, No. 106 West 36th-st.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

I have been for many years afflicted with deafness, accompanied by a roaring noise in my head, for the treatment of which I placed myself under the care of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and am happy to say that in this case the Doctor has shown that skill and knowledge which has placed him at the head of his profession. I do, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend any one afflicted with deafness to place themselves under his care.

HENRY BROWNING, No. 241 West 34th-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied. S. A. SMITH,
No. 138 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures, I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

816 BROADWAY.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA, REDUCE, LESSEN AND EXPEL THE PRINCIPLE OF DISEASE.

DR. THOMAS R. HAZARD, of Portsmouth, R. I., says: "That twenty-seven years' experience with this medicine confirms his belief that in very few cases would the physician's services be required if Brandreth's Pills were promptly used in the early stages of disease."

Mr. LOCUS S. VOOR, publisher of the Morristown *Banner*, says in that paper, in the month of January, 1863, over his own signature, that this noble medicine, meaning Brandreth's Pills, cured him of Dyspepsia and Costiveness, when all other medicines and advice which he had tried had proved altogether useless for his relief; and, further, that their effect is so pleasant that a child would not complain.

Mr. D. J. TENNEY, the well known jeweler of this City was cured of Dyspepsia and Costiveness of many years' standing by
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
when all other medicines had failed.

Mr. COOK, of Bennington, Vt., also cured of costiveness and dyspepsia, when he was given up to die by his doctors. Mr. Cook is well known, and distinctly says HE OWES HIS LIFE TO BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Reference will be cheerfully given by gentlemen in New-York, who have been cured of rheumatism, and every form of disease, by these pills.

In the colds, coughs, dizziness and influenza now to some extent prevailing, no safer or better medicine can be used. They are entirely vegetable and innocent—*vide* the testimony of Dr. Chilton, which is on file at the office, No. 294 Canal-st.

But their merits are well known: in full doses there is no surer purgative; in smaller ones they act as a gentle stimulus, curing costiveness and purifying the blood. They are every day curing thousands who were deemed incurable, until this blessed medicine was used.

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FROM HON. JUDGE SPRAKER,
who would refuse to give his valuable and important testimony unless satisfied that this remedy possesses all the merits claimed for it.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.—
GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that myself and family have used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of Asthma, Phthisic, or Affection of the Throat, I have never met with anything equal to it. Very respectfully,

DAVID SPRAKER.

ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED 1819.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000.

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY Z. PRATT, Vice-President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1863.

Real Estate unincumbered	$67,983 12
Cash on hand, in bank, in transit, &c.	274,908 66
Railroad Bonds at market value	170,435 00
City and State Bonds and Loans at market value	687,200 00
United States Securities at market value	479,377 75
Railroad Stocks at market value	118,445 00
Connecticut River Company at market value	1,260 00
Bank Stocks—Hartford, New-York, &c.	923,551 00
New-York Life and Trust and U. S. Trust Co.	40,250 00
Total	$2,683,110 56
Liabilities	179,089 77

New-York Agency, No. 62 Wall-st.

JAMES A. ALEXAND

SECOND EDITION.

MONDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Resignation of Major-Gen. Burnside.

Maj.-Gen. Hooker his Successor.

BALTIMORE, Monday, JAN. 26.

The Washington *National Intelligencer* is received here. It contains the following highly important intelligence:

"Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE has resigned, and the command of the Army of the Potomac has been given to Gen. JOE HOOKER."

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

Mr. Callicott Elected Speaker of the Assembly.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26—12 o'clock.

CALLICOTT has just been elected Speaker of the Assembly.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Names of National Prisoners who have Died at Richmond Since Jan. 14—The Prisoners Taken at Murfreesboro to be Exchanged.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The following is a list of National prisoners that have died in the Military Hospital at Richmond, since Jan. 14, 1863:

C. O. Bee, 42d Pa., Jan. 14.
M. Hess, 7th Pa., Jan. 14.
S. Holabaugh, 5th Pennsylvania, Jan. 16.
Corp. Jas. W. A. Bishop, 12st Penn., Jan. 16.
John Buff, 2d Del., Jan. 15.
Oliver Warren, 1st North Carolina, Jan. 17.
Wm. Chamberlin, 12th Virginia, Jan. 18.
H. Young, 4th Me., Jan. 10.

The following wounded Federal officers were in the hospital Jan. 10.

Capt. S. S. Marchant, 136th Pennsylvania.
Capt. C. D. Schaffia, 5th Pa.
Adj. F. McCrue, 12th Penn.
Lieut. L. A. Johnson, 11th Pa.
Lieut. J. P. Lucas, 6th Penn.
Lieut. F. Bruck, 5th N. Y.
Lieut. J. K. Byers, 10th Me.
Capt. John Ayer, 16th Me.
Capt. Wm. Bryan, 3d Penn.
Capt. A. J. Bolar, 12th Penn.
Asst. Adjt.-Gen. F. Brat
Swearenger, 3d Brigade
Pennsylvania Reserve.

The steamers *New-York*, *Express* and *Metamora*, left here this afternoon for City Point, under a "flag of truce," and in charge of Capt. JOHN E. MULFORD, of the Third New-York Infantry, to bring down the Federal prisoners now at Richmond, taken by the rebels at the battle of Murfreesboro,' and it is hoped they also bring several of the Union officers who have been held.

The storm has, at least, subsided, and all the steamers, to and from Fortress Monroe, are again running regularly.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Free-Labor Movement—Two Loyal Regiments to be Organized.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 17,
VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 24.

The Presidents of the Free-Labor Associations of Craven, Carteret, Hyde and Beaufort Counties have received letters from prominent Northern statesmen, irrespective of party, expressing the earnest commendation of their object and principles.

They are also assured of the hearty sympathy and cooperation of President LINCOLN, notwithstanding the persistent opposition of Gov. STANLEY to the movement.

The movement is rapidly gaining strength, and already includes the First North Carolina Regiment.

A movement is on foot to ask the authority of Congress for the formation of ten loyal North Carolina regiments, the material for which is abundant.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the First North Carolina Loyal Volunteers:

Resolved, That one "JENNINGS PIGOTT," now claiming a seat as Representative from this District, who came to Newbern a few weeks ago from Washington, D. C., where he has been "claim agent" for fifteen years, for the purpose of getting "elected to Congress" through Governor STANLY'S aid, and by promises to Secessionists to return their slaves, and indemnify them for their losses, and by sympathizing with them generally and denouncing "free labor" as "abolitionism," while he, himself, at his home in the District of Columbia, professes to be an "Abolitionist," has earned the contempt of all decent men and richly merits "a coat of tar and feathers" and "a free ride on a rail," should be ever again visit North Carolina.

Resolved, That as native citizens of North Carolina and loyal men who have taken up arms for the Union, we claim the right to have something to say as to who shall be the Representative to Congress from this District, and inasmuch as the majority of our regiment were disfranchised through the trickery and meanness of Gov. STANLY and his confederates, and with the exception of fifty or sixty of our members, not given an opportunity to vote, we protest against the recognition of the election of the said "JENNINGS PIGOTT."

The Utah Indians to be Chastised.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sunday, Jan. 25.

An expedition of cavalry and infantry with two howitzers, under command of Col. CONNOR, started north to-day, to chastise the Indians, (600 Snakes,) entrenched at Bear River with rifle pits, 200 miles to the northward. They have recently become outrageous, murdering the Beaver Head miners and bidding defiance to the soldiers.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 26

Arrived this Forenoon.

Ship Harry of the West, Cotton. Liverpool Dec. 12, with coal to Calvin Adams.
Ship Arctic, Zeregs, Liverpool Dec. 12, with rodse. to Zeregs & Co.
Ship Agnes, Jones, Liverpool Dec. 5, mdse. to master.
Ship Adelaide Bell, Robertson, Liverpool Nov. 21, with mdse. to master.
Schr. Arthur Pilley, (Br., of and from St. Johns, N F.,) 15 da., with fish and oil and 10 passengers to Greene & Currie.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 25—Arr. schrs. Petrel, Buck, New-York or Harwich; Porto Rico, (of Bangor,) Harriman, Bucksport or Washington, D. C.; Adelia, Wilcox, of and from St. George for New-York; Senator, Brown, Rhode Island Coal Mines for Boston.

Jan. 25.—Arr. schr A. Hammond, Higgins, of and from Boston for Philadelphia.

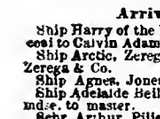
SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for 2 days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, by a competent woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and game; does the coarse washing; wages $9; also, by her cousin, a situation as laundress and chambermaid or the whole laundress; wages $8; City or country. Call for two days at No. 192 East 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent bread, biscuit and cake maker; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, at No. 344 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.



HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company, an agent or solicitor, who is acquainted with the business, or has a large acquaintance among our commercial or business community. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT waitress. One who thoroughly understands her business may apply, for two days, at No. 16 5th-av., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PERSON QUICK AND ACCURATE at figures and neat with the pen to work a month or more. Direct to S. W. P., Box No. 535 New-York Post-office.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hickeyville, L. I., both well located close to railroad depots; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COACHMAN WANTED—WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, and can bring first-rate City recommendations. None other need apply. Apply at No. 29 Lafayette-place, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS. Apply at No. 572 Broadway, corner of 19th-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A NICE, TIDY GERMAN GIRL, TO do light housework for a small family. Call at No. 212 Thompson-st., from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE, NOUVELLEMENT arrivée, désire donner des leçons de Français dans une famille, ou une pension. S'adresser à No. 164 Franklin-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON the second floor to gentlemen, with or without partial board, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a large and very pleasant second story front room to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 16 East 42d-st.; best references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family; location between 4th and 61st sts., east of 4th-av. Address G. H. O., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE or to lease, the property formerly belonging to the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, situated in the City of Brooklyn, near the Atlantic Ferry. The works are new in perfect order and in operation, and possess all the facilities for making every description of glass which was made by the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, and which gave that company the high reputation it so long sustained. Any one who has a knowledge of the business and can command some capital, this would offer great inducements, as the balance or the capital required could be furnished by the present owners. For further particulars, apply to E. A. PACKER & CO., No. 50 Trinity Buildings, New-York.

LANCASTER LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LANCASTER, PENN., FOR SALE—in good working order, with all necessary machinery, and a good variety of small tools, for locomotive or machine manufacture, such as foundry and smith's shop tools, lathe and planar tools, &c., &c., fronting on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This property will be sold much below its original cost and on easy terms.

For further particulars apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

A PARTY WISHING TO INVEST FROM $30,000 to $40,000, would purchase an interest in some well-established brewery in the City of New-York, if offered on reasonable terms; or would buy out the entire establishment. Principals only may address A. J. R., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH CASH, FROM $15,000 to $20,000, to enter into the watch and jewelry business in this City. Address G. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, for one week.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STONE, BOWMAN & BLISS is terminated by the death of George R. Bowman. The surviving partners will continue the Domestic Commission Business at No. 48 Park place and No. 43 Barclay-st., under the firm of STONE, BLISS & FAY.
WM. W. STONE,
ROBERT BLISS,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS to present the same for payment at the office of said firm, at No. 421 Broome-st. in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, instant, as said firm will be dissolved on that day, of which dissolution notice is hereby given.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN W. MERSEREAU and WILLIAM HAWTHORN, under the name of J. W. MERSEREAU & CO., is this day dissolved.

The undersigned will continue the business, and is alone authorized to collect the debts due the firm and settle the business. JOHN W. MERSEREAU.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name or firm of SIMON & MILLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ISAAC SIMON pays all the debts, and continues the business, as heretofore, at No. 499 6th-av.
ISAAC SIMON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1863. NATHAN MILLER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS.—HALF interest in a respectable specialty practice, of such an income, that the partner investing capital of $3,000, will be guaranteed as income in the first year. Address, with real name, D. H., Station D, Post-office.

I HAVE THIS DAY RETIRED FROM THE firm of DIETZ & CO. JOHN G. DIETZ.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1863.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK AT NEW-ORLEANS, On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of

DUNCAN F. KENNER:

PANIC, by GLENCOE, bay horse, 5 years old. This horse is one of the best racers that ever started. He beat Wellswood two-mile heats, and Lightning three-mile heats; and ran a four-mile heat last Winter, on the Metairie Course, close to 7m. 3's. Ten thousand dollars was offered to Kenner for him, and refused.

WHALE, by VULTURE, a bay stallion, 11 years old; a capital racer—winner at all distances—never was beaten.

BAY STALLION, 4 years old, by Vulture, out of Hedipa. This colt has never started, in training, he has shown uncommon speed.

GRAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years. Has never started, but shown great speed in training.

BAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years; never started, but has shown good speed.

IMP. CHESTNUT FILLY, by Slane, 3 years; never started.

IMP. BAY FILLY, by Rubicon, 3 years; never started.

CHESTNUT FILLY, by Lexington, 5 years; never started.

CHESTNUT COLT, by Servant, 2 years; never trained.

FRANK CHEATHAM, g. s., by Servant, 4 years.

BLACK MARE, by Servant, 4 years.

Also, the following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of W. J. MINOR, viz.:

BEN WEBSTER, stallion, by Vandyke, he by Trustee, 5 years old; winner at one and two miles, and never beaten.

CHESTNUT STALLION, Preserve, by Lecompte, 7 years.

CASTA DIVA, bay mare, by Vulture, 7 years.

BAY MARE, by Brown Dick, 5 years.

BAY FILLY, by Vulture, 2 years.

BAY FILLY, by Imp Sarpedon, 2 years.

These horses and mares will be SOLD BY AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR CASH, On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

By order of
Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.
A. B. HOLABIRD, Col. A. D. C. and Chief Quartermaster Dep't Gulf.

HORSES FOR SALE.—TWO BLACK PONIES, 14½ hands, 8 years old; good travelers; excellent saddle horses; price $250. Apply at No. 18 West 13th-st., at EDWARD KELLY'S livery stable.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, TRANSFER OFFICE, MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 8th January, 1863.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST REMAINING unclaimed on New-York State Stock prior to 31st December, 1861, published under resolutions of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, of 2d January, 1863.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

Year.	Quar.	Name of Holder.	Residence.	Amount of Stock.	Interest.
1817	July	Jos. Blackwell, Robb. & Jas. Boggs, Ex'rs of R. Morris	Unknown	600 00	$10 50
			"	2,000 00	35 00
	Oct.	Elizabeth Mulligan,	"	100 00	1 50
1818	Jan.	Same	"	100 00	1 50
	April.	Benj. Huntington,	"	100 00	1 50
		Elizabeth Mulligan	"	100 00	1 50
1819	July	Jas. Fairlie, Clerk Supreme Court,	New-York	708 00	10 62
		Abraham O. Stansbury,	Unknown	2,400 00	36 00
1820	April	William Harrison,	"	79 30	1 20
1823	Jan.	Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	50,000 00	471 40
	April	Jas. Milnor	"	1,000 00	15 00
		Wm. G. Buckner,	"	100 00	1 25
		Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	50,000 00	625 00
	July	Same	"	50,000 00	625 00
1824	Jan.	Thos. S. Baley	"	400 00	5 00
		Same	"	466 98	5 69
		Same	"	300 00	3 75
1825	Jan.	Ira Moody	"	700 00	8 75
	April.	Elisha Skinner	"	2,780 00	40 50
	Oct.	Phebe Ann Willis	"	1,500 00	22 50
1826	Jan.	Abraham O. Stansbury	"	3,695 02	55 44
	April.	Wm. G. Buckner	"	774 81	9 69
1827	Oct.	Adam Comrie	"	7,000 00	87 50
1828	April.	J. L. & S. Joseph & Co.	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct.	Virginié LaTour	"	452 72	5 66
1830	April.	Samuel Miller	"	2,000 00	30 00
		Henry Pope	"	200 00	3 00
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	500 00	6 25
	Oct.	John Saimon	"	400 00	6 00
1832	Jan.	Frances P. Supton	"	1,000 00	15 00
1833	Jan.	L. C. Hamersley, President	"	1,204 24	15 05
	Oct.	Fred. C. Havemeyer, Trustee	"	200 00	3 00
1835	April.	Henry Pope	"	500 00	6 25
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	200 00	3 00
	July	Same	"	500 00	6 25
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	200 00	3 00
	Oct.	Francisco Aloyde Hernandez, Adm'r	"	49,493 02	618 66
		Same	"	10,000 00	125 00
		Same	"	266 98	3 33
		Garrett Williamson	"	780 00	10 50
1837	April.	John Warren	"	206 81	2 58
		Sally St. John	"	300 00	4 50
	Oct.	Thomas Waller	"	2,500 00	17 71
		Henry Swell	"	380 00	2 69
		Nicholas José Gutierer	"	415 79	2 94
1838	Jan.	Henry Swell	"	300 00	4 75
	April.	James Cunningham	"	7,500 00	93 75
		Rev. Heory Venn. Thomas Tompkinson	"	2,995 00	37 44
			"	2,000 00	25 00
1839	Jan.	John J. Blauvelt	"	1,223 85	18 35
1840	July	Nelson D. Phillips	"	750 00	9 75
1841	Oct.	New-Year August	"	1,900 00	15 00
1843	April.	Thomas Harrison, in trust	"	700 00	12 25
		Alfred Smith	"	10,000 00	175 00
		Mrs. Ursula Vanlicander	"	500 00	6 25
	July	Thomas Gilbert	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct.	Same	"	1,005 00	12 50
1844	Jan.	Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
1845	April.	Henry Barclay, Trustee	"	8,209 00	143 66
		Same	"	8,500 00	106 25
		Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct.	James P. Miller	"	700 00	12 25
1846	Jan.	John Wells	"	200 00	2 50
	April.	Julia De Forest	"	600 00	10 50
		J. W. Hughes, Ex'r	"	1,000 00	17 50
		Catharine Smart	"	1,000 00	12 50
		John Wells	"	200 00	2 50
1848	Jan.	Sylvanus Bedell	"	600 00	7 50
	July	Phebe Davis	"	500 00	8 75
	Oct.	James McCabe	"	1,000 00	12 50
		Peter Hanley	"	1,000 00	12 50
1849	Jan.	George Dubois	"	350 00	4 38
		Antoine Eymar	"	1,000 00	12 50
	April.	R. B. Haines	"	2,550 00	31 26
		Henry Underdonk, Jr.	"	200 00	2 50
	July	Same	"	200 00	2 50
	Oct.	D. W. Tomlinson, Pres't (ist. from 23d Sept. 1815)	"	10,000 00	13 15
1851	July	Charles J. Primavisi	"	5,000 00	62 50
	Oct.	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
1852	Jan.	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
	April.	J. S. de Beaulieu, Charles J. Primavisi, Jr.	"	4,000 00	63 00
			"	5,000 00	62 50
	July	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
	Oct.	Charles K. Graham	"	750 00	8 75
1853	April.	A. Smith, widow	"	3,000 00	37 50
		J. R. Suydam	"	6,000 00	75 00
	July	F. M. Butler, in trust	"	200 00	2 50
1854	April.	Servant Guillaume and August Devienne	"	8,000 00	120 00
		F. M. Butler, in trust	"	200 00	2 50
	Oct.	Same	"	200 00	2 50
1855	Jan.	Peter C. Butler	"	700 00	8 75
	Oct.	J. H. Cameron and W. S. Masters, in trust	"	490 00	6 12
		S. G. Hewison	"	1,164 00	14 55
		Same	"	3,346 00	41 83
		Sarah G. Hewison	"	463 00	5 04
		D. H. Tucker, in trust	"		
		E. A. A. Bowie	"	463 00	5 04
1856	April.	James Potter, in trust	"	4,000 00	60 00
	Oct.	James Potter, R. S. Field and others, in trust	"	4,000 00	60 00
1857	April.	William Sheershanks	"	2,365 00	28 81
		Betsey Wooley	"	960 00	11 88
	July	Same	"	960 00	11 88
	Oct.	Sup't B'k'g Dep't St. N. Y., in trust for Ontario County Bank	"	1,000 00	12 50
		Same	"	30,000 00	375 00
		Rebecca Hewlett	"	1,000 00	12 50
1858	Jan.	Mary Lowndes	"	700 00	10 50
		A. G. Milne and D. Milne, in trust	"	100 00	1 25
	April.	George Hewlett	"	1,001 00	12 50
		A. G. Milne and D. Milne, in trust	"	100 00	1 25
		Prime & Co.	New-York	1,000 00	12 50
	July	Alida Looput	Unknown	5,000 00	62 50
		Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
		W. C. Sill, Trustee	"	2,000 00	30 00
	Oct.	Wm. H. St. John	"	3,000 00	37 50
1859	April.	Theophile Ferrier Levayer	"	2,700 00	33 75
		Eveline R. Roederer, wife Levayer	"	4,300 00	53 75
	July	Andrew Goraline	"	560 00	7 50
		Jas. Potter R. S. Field and others, in trust	"	4,000 00	60 00
	Oct.	R. C. Martin	Albany	100 00	1 25
		Eveline R. Roderer, wife Levayer	Unknown	4,300 00	53 75
		Oliver Woodford	"	560 00	7 50
1860	April.	M'g't Chesebrough	N. Y.	500 00	7 50
		Same	"	14,500 00	217 50
		David A. Demarest	N. J.	5,000 00	75 00
		Jas Potter, R. S. Field and others, in trust	Unknown	4,000 00	60 00
	July	Same	"	4,000 000	60 00
		Supt. Ins. Dept St. N. Y., in trust for Home L. Ins. Co.	Albany	1,000 00	12 50
		Joshua Hendricks	N. Y.	560 00	7 50
		George Wardner	Unknown	700 00	10 50
	April.	Auditor State of Illinois, in trust for Pamet Bank	Illinois	2,000 00	30 00
		Peter Richards, Jr., Exec'r	Unknown	4,000 00	70 00
		James C. Stodder	"	2,000 00	30 00
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50
	July	Elizabeth Smith	"	5,000 00	75 00
	Oct.	Miss Charlotte Austin	"	1,500 00	22 50
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50
		G. W. Patterson, J. R.	"	5,000 00	87 50
		Elizabeth Smith	"	5,000 00	75 00
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, corner of WILLIAM-st., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 15, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 101 to 130 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, next, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. Co., No. 13 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY, IN ANticipation, the coupons of the Second Mortgage Preferred Bonds, (Class D,) and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds, maturing on the 1st day of May next, on and after the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, less the interest at 6 per cent, from time of payment to the said 1st of May. By order,

C. BUTLER, Chairman of Executive Com.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

THE CAYUGA COUNTY BANK.—A BANKing Association, Auburn, N. Y.—Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 304 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—bought and sold for investment, JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

$25,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Municipal Bonds, maturing from 1881 to 1886. A sinking fund is provided for the extinguishment of these bonds, and they are well worthy of the attention of those seeking secure investments. Apply to H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH.
No. 39 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER

BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1861 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 6 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

M. B. SPAULDING, J. M. TOBIN,
GEO. W. POWERS, BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, OLIVER BRYAN,
ABEL K. FOSTER, MARTIN A. HOWELL,
DANIEL ROSE, EDWARD A. BIBBY,
FRED. C. OAKLEY, ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
F. J. ROSFORD, JOSEPH F. SANXAY.

And at subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1862.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK having expired, notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 331 of the Laws of 1850, that a final Dividend of One (1) Per Cent. has been declared upon the original amount of notes deposited (as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent, in redemption of the notes of the said Bank,) payable on presentation of the said certificates, properly indorsed, at the Department, within six months from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

d22-18w5wM H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.

No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of February, 1863, at their Banking House, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT SIX PER CENT., IN sums of from $5,000 to $10,000, on improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, or at 7 per cent. on farming property; also smaller amounts at 7 per cent. No brokers' commission. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room 27, New-York.

WANTED—LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 82 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway.

This Company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. to those entitled to participate, payable on the 7th day of February next. Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the Scrip of 1861, and a cash dividend to stockholders of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand. All free from Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SALTERLEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 14, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half of One Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 10th inst., at said Transfer Agency.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 29th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, 4TH-AV. AND 25TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share has been declared on the capital stock of this company, (free from Government tax,) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Feb. 3, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 27, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, on FRIDAY, the 2d January. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to 2d proximo,

JAMES J. DAY, President.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE CORN EXchange Bank has this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on the 2d day of February next. Government Tax assumed by the Bank.

The books will be closed from 20th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order,

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ARCTIC INSURANCE CO., No. 18

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. [illegible] CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for [illegible] and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. [illegible] and will remain open till the 30th day of April, [illegible] correction of errors and the equalization of the [illegible] of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate [illegible] City and County of New-York.

All persons believing [illegible] to be aggrieved must make application to the [illegible] Assessors during the period above mentioned, in order [illegible] the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 [illegible] the books shall be [illegible] before provided, application considering himself [illegible] of his real or personal [illegible]

If such application be [illegible] valuation of real [illegible] made in writing, stating the ground of [illegible] therein, and thereupon the Commissioners shall [illegible] the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and decision their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap-block Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering Vestry-street from Hudson to Greenwich-st. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-first-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, both sides of West-street, west side of Washington-st. from a point one hundred and four feet south of Hammond-street to Little Twelfth-street, both sides of Hammond, Bank, Bethune, West Twelfth, Jane, Horatio and Gansevoort streets, from Washington to West street, and both sides of Gansevoort-street, from West-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet west; both sides of Cortlandt-street, between Greenwich and West streets, and both sides of West-street, between Liberty and the north side of Cortlandt-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Jan. 15, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, C. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City—

500,000 pair pure wool army stockings, to weigh three pounds to the dozen.

200,000 knit shirts.

500,000 yards white cotton and wool flannel, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.

200,000 white cotton and wool flannel shirts.

All of the above articles to be in all respects equal to the standard samples, which may be seen at this office.

Bidders will state how many of each article they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Bids will also be received at the same time for manufacturing shirts from materials to be furnished by the United States.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Stockings," "Knit Shirts, Flannel or Shirts, or Manufacturing Shirts, as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower;

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avennes; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH, MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, SAMUEL B. RUGOLES, Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 40 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Dated October 4, 1862.

o6-law6mM JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

[illegible] ESTATE [illegible] of ground between Hooper and Madison, Franklin and Bedford ave.; three No. 324 Fulton-st. Two three-story and basement brick houses in Wilson-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs. One cottage, with two lots of ground, on Judson-av., opposite Cypress Hill Cemetery. This propety will pay twelve per cent. One splendid three-story and basement brown-stone front house, in Howe-st, near Lee-av. This house will be sold cheap. It is one of the best houses in the Eastern District, and is admirably adapted for a large family. Houses Nos. 19, 21 and 23 President-st., Brooklyn. A very valuable three-story brick house and three lots of ground on the southerly side of Myrtle-av., between Franklin and Kent avs. A large number of valuable [illegible] block or single lot, in the immediate vicinity of [illegible] Church and Union Skating Pond. The above will be [illegible] easy terms. Apply to

[illegible] SPADER, Lumber Merchants, Corner of [illegible] st., and Howe-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PLANK AND TIMBER PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; also, on the Ohio Canal. It will be sold separate or in connection with 700 acres mineral lands, [illegible] on the premises, to the [illegible] the furnace. [illegible] to

[illegible] FOR SALE—A [illegible] and first and second-class stores, worthy the attention of those seeking good investment.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 70 Cedar-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE FOR SALE—No. 23, on the north side. Lot 26x132. Rogers' lease, $400 a year ground rent. House large, in fine order, with the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to F. A. BEBT, No. 362 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY basement house No. 376 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with large brick stable in the rear, with gas, water, &c. Price low. Rent moderate. Anply at No. 11 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID MARBLE STORES on Barclay-st., between Church-st. and College-place, built in a costly and substantial manner, each 25x100. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, A THREE-STORY brick house, with water, bath, gas, range and hot air fixtures, at No. 1 West Baltic-st., near Court, Brooklyn. Inquire of MR. VAN BRUNT, corner Court and Baltic sts. Possession given immediately.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, lease of lot, No. 138 9th-st., near Broadway, and opposite Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s new stores. For particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Bank, corner Avenue D and 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, with all the improvements, on Murray Hill, 25x 6. Lot 100 feet. Price $14,000. Also a number of very desirable houses in good locations, at prices ranging from $7,500 upward. Apply to J. S. MOOBE, No. 292 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE MODERN built three-story house, No. 54 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, near the Roosevelt-st., Ferry. Will be sold or rented at a low price. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

SPRING-STREET.—FOR SALE—A VALUABLE plot of ground 100 feet square on Spring-st., with a substantial building, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK English basement house No. 439 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, with lat and stable in the rear, on Pacific-st. Terms easy. For particulars apply at No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKlyn, a beautiful residence with night lots, is offered for sale, furnished or otherwise. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NETHERWOOD ESTATE FOR SALE.—This estate, formerly the residence of Mr. Gardner G. Howland, is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie; contains 264 acres of land, with a river front of nearly a mile, and embraces four building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house, considerably enlarged by the late occupant; a cottage dwelling, a gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, green-house and grapery, and also farm-house, barns, &c.

The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, render this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune. For terms, apply to

WM. H. ASPINWALL, Executor, No. 33 University-place.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with grove; ornamental and fruit trees; on the Hudson, unparalleled view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachman's house; convenient to cars and boats, yet retired. Address J. J. L., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TARRYTOWN—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The house Gothic, 13 rooms and kitchen; the grounds tastefully laid out with all kinds of fruit, about three acres; large barn; view of the Hudson; about 15 minutes from the depôt. If desired, the furniture, carriages, horse and all things for occupation. For particulars, &c., FITTON & JONES, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDing site in Fishkill, Dutchess County, containing 31 or 32 acres, no waste, all strong land, and in the highest state of cultivation, four miles from the river, five by road; price $4,000. The site is worth the price to a person that properly values health. Vessels can be seen passing and repassing on the noble Hudson. Address A. B. C., Wappenger's Falls, Dutchess County, New-York. No one need apply unless he wants it for himself to build upon. Unincumbered, title clear, &c.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm of 1,500, one of 300, and one of 500 acres, well wooded and watered, and 2 miles from market and railroad depôts, in Northwestern Illinois. Also, a tract of 400 and one of 70 acres, in this State. Apply to D. N. ROWAN, No. 179 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 16th-st., on the easterly side 134 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—LARGE ROOMS, WELL LIGHTED, with or without steam power. Rent very low. Nos. 401, 403 and 405 Cherry-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ledger-s., and at the stationers generally. JESSE H. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS. all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS LOUDREL, Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, IN BAY-ST., BEtween Tompkinsville and Stapleton, Staten Island, last Tuesday, a ladies' GOLD WATCH, with short chain and hook, the latter containing a blue pearl. The above reward will be paid to the finder. Apply personally or by letter to Mr. OEO. W. STAKE, No. 19 Park-place, New-York.

LOST.—TRANSFER IS STOPPED ON SCRIP NO. 8,061 for 50 shares of NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK, in name of H. H. Martin, Cashier. H. T. MORGAN & CO.

LOST—A VALUABLE GOLD WATCH, SUPPOSED in the 6th-av. omnibus. The finder shall be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 111 Broadway, (Pacific Mutual Insurance.)

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee ..... LEONARD GROVER
(Also of Grover's theatre, Washington, D. C.)
Acting Manager ..... Henry C. Jarrett

TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,) Jan. 26, 1863.

THE GREATEST PLAY OF THE AGE!
THE MOST AFFECTING PIECE EVER DRAMATISED.
A MORAL AND HIGH TONED DRAMA!!
One that awakens all the human sympathies,
EAST LYNNE,
OR THE ELOPEMENT,
with the gifted, sensible and popular actress,
LUCILE WESTERN,
AS LADY GABRIEL AND MADAME VINE.

Supported by the artistes whose names are annexed:

Miss Kate Denin	as	Barbara Hare.
Miss C. Walcot	as	Corney Carly.
Miss Emily Barnett	as	Wilson.
Mrs. Le Brun	as	Joyce.
Miss Charlotte Crampton	as	Mrs. Hare.
Miss Foster	as	Susanna.
Miss Le Brun	as	Lucy.
LUCILLE WESTERN	as	LADY ISABEL.
	as	MADAME VINE.
Mr. L. F. Berrett	as	Sir Francis Levison.
Mr. C. Barron	as	Archibald Carlyle.
Mr. J. B. Studly	as	Earl Mt. Severn.
Mr. E. Morris	as	Justice Hare.
Mr. Harry Russell	as	Mr. Dill.
Mr. F. Torris	as	Richard Hare.
Mr. [illegible] Andrews	as	Capt. Thorne.
Mr. L. P. George	as	Manwaith.
Mr. F. Bryton	as	Swett.
Mr. James Chapman	as	Officer.
Little Le Brun	as	William.

The Box Office for the sale of reserved seats will be opened at the Brooklyn Academy of Music,

THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, at 8 o'clock, and will continue so until 5 P. M.

PRICES:

Parquet, Balcony and Dress Circle	50 cents.
Reserved seats	25 cents extra.
Family Circle	25 cents.
Private Boxes	$8 and $6

Doors open at 6½ P. M. Curtain will rise at 7½ P. M.

GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT
OF THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
OF
BROOKLYN,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, 1863,
At 8 o'clock.

Music by "Heimsmüller's 22d Regiment Band," and "Ocrmanis Orchestra."

TICKET, admitting a Lady and Gentleman $1 50
TICKET, admitting a Gentleman 1 00

Tickets may be obtained on application to any Member of the General Committee, or at the Library.

The Hat and Cloak Rooms will, on this occasion, be thrown open gratuitously, for the accommodation of guests.

For Programme, see Brooklyn Evening Papers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
James Thorne, Franklin Woodruff, P. M. Myers, A. V. B. Van Dyck, Jonn R. Kennaday, James H. Forthingham, AdrianVan Sendcren.

THE OPERA.

14th-st.,
Will open
MONDAY,
Jan. 26.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM,

No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Classes for Ladies and Misses in the new LIGHT OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS, with music and new apparatus, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 1½ o'clock. The regular classes, for Gentlemen and Boys, as heretofore. Send for circulars.

ABNER S. BRADY.

LECTURE TO LADIES.

DIO LEWIS, M. D., of Boston, will address the ladies of Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB'S Classes in the NEW OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 27, at 2½ o'clock. All ladies interested in Physical Culture are invited to attend.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—The original panoramas of the Mississippi, the War, and Sea of Galilee, every evening at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.

For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION
Will open on THURSDAY, Feb. 5. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKERRE celves young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

WANTED—A CENTLEMAN AND A SCHOLAR as descriptive lecturer, either local or traveling; must be well versed in Ancient History, Fine Arts, Mythology and Biography; such a one, who can give undoubted references (and can receive the same) as to moral character and integrity, may address, with real name and, B. H., Box No. 128 *Times* Office, stating where an early interview may be had.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE—170th-st., corner of Kingsbridge-road.—French is the language of the school. English branches, Spanish, German, classics, preparatory course to West Point. Ample buildings, 30 acres of grounds. Next session on Feb. 1. Circulars at No. 849 Broadway.

LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, while Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., are specialities taught, yet ample provisions are made for the instruction of adult pupils in Spelling, Reading, &c., each pupil being entitled to a room entirely to himself.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FOR PUPILS OR TEACHERS.—MRS. PAIGE'S unrivaled and unapproachable method of learning the use of the pianoforte and singing, No. 117 West Houston-st., New-York. A fortune for other teachers. Send for a circular.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NO. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. The next term opens Feb. 2.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AMPLY qualified as to education and experience, wishes to give lessons in the English branches and French, in a school or family, in exchange for board. Failing to secure the above-mentioned position, she would act as visiting governess at a moderate compensation. Reliable references given and required. Address, for three days, H., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of Yale College, who has had experience in teaching, and is well qualified to teach the classics, mathematics and the usual branches of an English education, a position as teacher. Good testimonials given. Address, stating particulars as to salary, &c., F., Post-office Box No. 342 New-London, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY, WELL known in this City for success in teaching the different branches, desires a few more private pupils, or an afternoon engagement in a family or school. Her course of instruction includes English, in all its branches, German, French and music. References to present pupils given. Address A. H., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED IN EVERY STATE, County and town, to supply vacancies, to aid in the transfer of Schools, and to recommend approved Text-Books, Apparatus, &c. Every Teacher can be interested at once, and be well remunerated. Address (with stamp) the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A FEW MILES OUT of town, a member of the Church, to teach the English branches. French (must speak it fluently) and vocal and instrumental music; must be a good player on the Piano. Salary $300 a year and board. Address J. T., Box No. 160 New-York *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; she is fond of children, and capable of giving a thorough English education, French, Latin and the rudiments of music; satisfactory reference given. Terms moderate. Address KINGSTON, Station F, 3d-av.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, who has had two years' experience in teaching the English branches and the classics, desires one or two private pupils. For terms and references address for one week, GRADUATE, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS TUTOR.—A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT (Episcopal) wishes a situation as tutor, in a school or private family, where he can give two or three hours during the day. Satisfactory references furnished. Address J. W. P., Box No. 4,697 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess, to teach the English branches, music and drawing. If required; young children preferred. Address J. T. A., Box No. 76 New-York Post-Office.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... WM. STREATFIELD.

SECOND WEEK

of the engagement of

MISS BATEMAN,
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
AN
UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH,
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS
In her wonderful personation of
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY
by the elite of the city, who testify each evening their appreciation of this most powerful creation.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26,
will be performed the new five act play of singular and beautiful interest, entitled,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
Arranged from the German of [illegible] especially for
this [illegible]
BY
MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR.,
AND
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
and a company of artistes expressly selected with a view to their fitness for the characters to be represented. This Drama, which has become one of the classics of the German stage, has been recently added to the repertoire of Ristori, but will not be produced by that artiste in either Paris or London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a priority of representation in the play over both the French and English capitals. It will be produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by MR. J. H. SELWYN.

ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MUSIC, composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.

Musical Conductor ..... Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS

By MONS. PHILIPPE AND MR. E. WALLIS.

THE CAST
will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.

LEAH, a Jewish Maiden ..... Miss BATEMAN
Her fourth appearance at this theatre.

Nathan, an apostate Jew ..... Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German farmer ..... Mr. Edwin Adams
Father Lorrens, the Village Magistrate ..... Mr. J. G. Burnett
Father Hermann, the Village Priest ..... Mr. J. Lanergan
Ludwig, Doctor and Barber ..... Mr. E. Leach
Jacob, a Country Youth ..... Mr. C. H. Wilson
Madalena, niece to Father Hermann ..... Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Madame Groschen ..... Mrs. Sherrett
Abram, an old Blind Man ..... Mr. George Andrews
Sarah, a Jewish Woman ..... Mrs. H. Grattan

In consequence of the great demand for tickets, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1863.
LE DEPIT AMOUREUX,
Comedie in two acts by MOLIERE.
LE FEU AU COUVENT.
Comedie in one act by Theodore Barrière.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely. Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE,

585 BROADWAY 585.

Unprecedented success. Second week of the Great Napoleon Troupe, acknowledged by the Press and the public the best entertainment in the City.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 26, and during the week, Professor NAPOLEON and Troupe in their GRAND NEOTERIC OMNIFARIOUS ENTERTAINMENT. Admission 25 and 50 cents.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1863.
By members of
COOPER UNION CLASS, assisted by
Miss E. COLMAN,
Reading by Miss SAIDEE A. COLE.
Song by Mr. THOMAS WHITE,
and the prodigies,
COM. NUTT,
now performing at the Museum, with
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
who will appear by kind permission of P. T. Barnum, Esq., this night only, in the Concert Room, being in aid of the Institution for the Sick Wives and Children of deceased and absent Soldiers. Concert conducted by G. F. BRISTOW.

Tickets 25 cents, and for sale at Bristow & Hardenbrook's piano-forte warerooms, No. 765 Broadway; also at the door.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,

No. 609 Broadway,

L. B. Lent ..... Manager

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most magnificent collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
in America. The premises occupied by the Menagerie having been materially enlarged, in future
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
will be given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., when the WONDERFUL PERFORMING ELEPHANTS,
ANTONY and CLEOPATRA,
who actually stand upon their heads, dance, play upon musical instruments, and execute feats of an equally extraordinary character will be introduced, together with highly trained PONIES, DONKEYS and MULES. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Burlesque opera,
LA SOMNAMBULA,

Miss Julia Gould	as	Amina
G. Swain Bulkley	as	Elvino
B. Bishop Bulkley	as	Alessio

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. COLTON
Will give his THIRD GRAND EXHIBITION of the LAUGHING GAS
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.
Fifteen gentlemen will inhale the gas. From arrangements completed, Dr. Colton believes he can promise an exhibition of thrilling interest, equal to the first.
Tickets, 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents.
Tickets crowded out of the two first exhibitions, good for this.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN.
Capt. GRANGE carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $85. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 2d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 22 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

KANGAROO ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 31
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday ..... Feb. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

Several Divisions of Our Army Advanced Beyond Murfreesboro.

The Rebel Army at Tullahoma and Shelbyville.

The Report Regarding Longstreet Well Authenticated.

Operations of the Rebels on the Cumberland River.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863.

For the last week everything has been quiet with the army at Murfreesboro. *Several divisions have advanced, and are at some distance beyond that place.* The rebel army is said to be at Tullahoma and Shelbyville; and well-authenticated reports reach us of BRAGG's supersedure by LONGSTREET, and that the latter's army corps has arrived at Shelbyville from Virginia.

The Confederate army is reported in a pitiable condition, their wounded—many of whom were removed by them—dying daily by scores for want of medicines and proper food. The conscripts, particularly those from Tennessee, are dissatisfied, and are daily deserting, and the whole army are destitute of teots, shoes and comfortable clothing. The contrast between our troops and these ragged conscripts, who are daily coming here, is great indeed—*scarcely any of the latter having anything heavier than a cotton jacket to protect them from the weather.* Overcoats are "played out" in the Confederacy, as a soldier remarked to me the other day.

Notwithstanding the ill-fed and worse clothed condition of the rebels, it is an undoubted fact that they display an amount of daring and energy not approached by our soldiers.

While the battle was being fought at Stones River, their cavalry were actively engaged in cutting off our supply trains. And since then, WHEELER's Cavalry have made a dash on the nearly repaired railroad to Murfreesboro and destroyed a construction train. FORREST, STEARNS and WHEELER having united their cavalry, made a *detour* through the country, and were some days since marching on Charlotte, a town west of Nashville. Following the course of the Cumberland, they sent out a part of WHEELER's Division, under MCCANN, to attempt the capture of some of the small boats engaged in bringing supplies to ROSECRANS' army from Harpeth Shoals. On Tuesday, the 14th inst., they fired into the transport *Charter*, laden with Commissary and Quartermaster stores, and after capturing the guards, some fifteen men, and paroling them, set fire to and destroyed boat and freight.

The next attack was made on Wednesday afternoon. The rebels being securely posted upon the high bluffs of the river, placed their guns—four in number—in such position as to bring to or sink any boat which should attempt to pass. The three steamers, *Trio*, *Parthenia* and *Hastings*—the latter with two hundred wounded on board—under convoy of the Nashville gunboat, the *N. H. Sidell*, left here early on Wednesday morning, and by afternoon had reached the upper end of Harpeth Shoals. The *Trio* was first fired into and captured, and the *Parthenia* next treated in like manner. The *Hastings*, after her surrender, was boarded by the rebels, who immediately paroled all the sick and wounded on board, and after transferring them to the *Trio*, the *Hastings* and *Parthenia* were burned. During this time the *Sidell*, armed with 3 six-pound guns, was occasionally replying to the shots of the enemy, but as the boat was so constructed that her guns could not be loaded without exposing the gunners to the fire of the rebel sharpshooters, and having had several men disabled by their fire, it was determined by the commander, Lieut. W. VAN DORN, of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, to surrender. Accordingly, her colors were ordered to be struck, and a sergeant, in the execution of the order, was killed by a shot from the rebels. Soon, however, the Lieutenant made known his intention of quietly giving up the boat, aided, no doubt, by the pilot and engineer, both of whom were selected for their respective positions with a due regard to their "Southern sympathies." The crew were paroled and released. Lieut. VAN DORN, however, was retained by the rebels, and the crew report that they will surely hang him, in retaliation for the destruction of several houses, burnt by his orders, last week. The *Sidell* was then destroyed.

Thus perished the entire "navy" of the port of Nashville, on Cumberland River. The *Sidell* was constructed here, during the past season, and was intended to convoy boats between Nashville and the shoals, at a low stage of water. She was covered with sheet-iron, and was thought by some to be a "*big thing*," but the sequel has proved that she could not cope with the artillery of the rebels. The commanding General hearing of the loss of the *Charter*, sent a force under Gen. STANLEY to attack the rebels, but unfortunately the troops were unable to cross Harpeth River on account of the rise and were obliged to return. The rebel force is believed to be on the south bank of the Cumberland, and are some four thousand strong, with two batteries. It is probable that they will attack our boats as they ascend the river, and as their position is such that but few shots from gunboats can reach them, it will no doubt become necessary to send an attacking party by land to dislodge them.

On Wednesday we were visited by a violent rainstorm, which during the night turned to ball and snow, causing a rise of some fourteen feet in the river. All day Thursday and Friday it snowed, and at present the ground is covered with five inches of ice and snow, and the weather colder than ever before known by the "oldest inhabitant." The river is now navigable for boats of the largest size, and as soon as the rebels are driven away the city will no doubt be supplied with many of the necessary articles of life of which we are sadly in need. There is no article of merchandise that is not needed here, and none that will not bring remunerative prices to the seller. I quote the ruling rates for some of the *substantials*: Butter, $1 per pound; sugar, 40c. to 50c.; coffee, 50c.; tea, $3 and $3; lard, 25c.; hams, none; eggs, 50c. per dozen; apples, $6 per bushel; raisins, none, lemons, none; potatoes, none; flour, $13 per bbl. All other articles are at correspondingly high rates, the stock of dry goods is exceedingly small, and an overcoat of fair quality costs from $60 to $70.

The "Provost Judge," and the "Military Police, have stirred up quite a commotion in town for the last two days by ordering the brokers to deliver up to their custody all their Confederate money. Several men, not brokers, have also been compelled to disgorge. One party delivered over to Judge FITCH $20,000 of the "greybacks." I hear this order questioned as to its legality, in high places, and this may possibly be tested. The brokers, in many instances, purchased the money from the National soldiers who had their United States currency taken from them when captured by the enemy, and this stuff given in its stead. They also bought a good deal from the captured "Confeds." who recently passed through here on their way North. Altogether, it is regarded as an unauthorized proceeding, as no order prohibiting parties from dealing in it has ever been issued in this State.

C. H. W. B.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

The New-Albany (Ind.) *Ledger*, of 19th, says: "From officers of Gen. ROSECRANS' army, who ar-

[illegible] had been yesterday, we learn that a movement is some eight miles beyond Murfreesboro, where substantial works of defence are being erected. The pursuit of BRAGG's army was not followed up, on account of the crippled condition of the Union troops, after the five or six days' hard fighting in front of Murfreesboro and at the Stones River.

It is currently believed by our leading officers that the rebels have lately been heavily reinforced from their army at Richmond. Deserters, of whom many hundreds have lately come into our lines, state that that Gen. LONGSTREET has certainly superseded BRAGG, and that he brought with him from Lee's army not less than 30,000 reinforcements. They also state that Gen. LONGSTREET had given orders to place his army in the best possible condition, with a view to an early attack on Gen. ROSECRANS' position.

The opinion was generally held by the rebel Generals, according to the stories of deserters, that Gen. ROSECRANS had lost one-half his army in the late fights; and that it was impossible for him to receive reinforcements at an early day, on account of all his lines of communication being destroyed. It was, therefore, argued by them that, with the enforcements they had received from Richmond, they could easily fall upon and destroy ROSECRANS' army, and then occupy Nashville and Middle Tennessee with comparative ease.

It was the general opinion in our army that they would soon be attacked by the rebels, in which event a terrible battle will be fought. The rebels regard their cause to the South-west as desperate, and believe that the only thing which will save them will be the defeat of ROSECRANS and the total destruction of his army. With this object in view, LONGSTREET was sent out to supersede BRAGG, and will be furnished with all the reinforcements that can be spared from Richmond.

We have no doubt that another great battle will soon be fought near Murfreesboro, and it is not improbable that it may be commenced this week. An attack is certainly anticipated by Gen. ROSECRANS, and he is making every preparation to receive and repel the enemy.

Some uneasiness is felt as to the ability of our army to again cope with the rebels. We are told by well-informed officers that there is no cause for any apprehension of disaster to our arms. Gen. ROSECRANS understands the situation thoroughly. He has lately been reinforced to make his army as effective as he desires, and is confident of victory when the great struggle comes off.

The headquarters of Gen. LONGSTREET are at Shelbyville, his army being extended from that point to Tullahoma, over a country highly favorable for aggressive military movements, and covering all the main roads through that section. Gen. ROSECRANS' present position is said to be one of great natural strength, and easily defensible."

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Jan. 25.

The rebel guerrillas FORREST, STEARNS and WHEELER, were at Franklin, Tenn., yesterday with 6,000 cavalry.

The rebels attacked the bridge guards on the Chattanooga road, two miles from the city, to-day, but were repulsed with two killed and several wounded. One of our men was killed.

There is a fleet of twenty-two boats at Clarksville, and three gunboats. A large mail is on board the fleet.

It rained all day yesterday and last night, and the river has risen six inches.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

An Arrival at Cairo From Memphis—A Small Steamer Captured by the Rebels Near that City—Recent Rebel Outrages—Operations of the Western Sanitary Commission—Men Wanted, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.

The Sanitary Commission steamer *Sir William Wallace* arrived from Memphis early this morning, having left the latter place on Sunday. The strong current in the river protracted her passage to about sixty hours. She comes up for sanitary supplies, bringing nothing except about a hundred bales of cotton on freight. The troops of Gen. GRANT are moving below as fast as transports can be provided for them. Their destination is unknown.

Dr. W. M. PRENTICE, one of the Inspectors of the Sanitary Commission, who came up as a passenger, informs me that a small steamer which were lying near the City of Memphis, about the middle of last week, was surprised by a guerrilla party at night; her crew were set on shore, and the boat moved up the river, and across to the Arkansas shore, where she was burned. The attacking party came provided with an engineer, pilot and boatmen, to insure the success of the expedition.

The tone of feeling among the rebels all along the river is represented as thoroughly malevolent and devilish. They permit no opportunity to escape them for visiting death and destruction upon the Unionists and their property. Nothing in the history of savage warfare could exceed the brutality practiced upon the wounded and sick soldiers who fell into their hands on board of the steamers at Harpeth Shoals. For the credit of humanity, the Surgeon in charge of the sick and wounded on board attributes much of the unbridled ferocity exhibited on that occasion to the influence of rum.

There are three principal regimental hospitals in Memphis for the use of the sick and wounded, containing in all about 1,700 patients, besides some 600 in the fort, making a total of some 2,300. The Overton Hotel, which has been converted into a hospital, is the principal one, and furnishes very comfortable quarters for the sick, the only drawback being that the rooms being small, there is imperfect ventilation, and the structure of the building requires many more attendants than would be necessary in a large ward.

Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, the Corresponding Secretary of the Sanitary Commission at St. Louis, superintends the Western Department, assisted by Mr. YEATMAN, President of the St. Louis Department, who travels to all points requiring attention.

Dr. R. C. HOPKINS has been in charge of the hospitals at Memphis, and is the Sanitary Superintendent. The headquarters of the Commission for the West is at Louisville. They have a steamer, the *Sir Wm. Wallace*, under charter, at $200 per day, to carry supplies and to move the sick and wounded from the vicinity of the battle-fields.

In view of the fact that nearly all the supplies have to come from the North and East, the condition of the numerous sick and helpless soldiers is as good as could be expected.

There is a large collection of contrabands at Memphis and Corinth—about 2,000 in each place. At Memphis they are employed on the fortifications. They have rations and are paid for their labor—at least theoretically—and their condition as to health has much improved since the establishment of hospitals for their accommodation at those places. Previous to this, the deaths were upon an average of five per day, but the mortality is now not over five per week.

The agents of the Sanitary Commission at Louisville are preparing a registry of all the sick, wounded and dead which have come under their care in the hospitals and elsewhere, so that any questions can be answered concerning the whereabouts of missing persons.

The new gunboats *Indianola* and *Chillicothe* are due here to-day or to-morrow, both having left from above and have been heard from passing the rapids. Our fighting material is fast accumulating, but we very much need a thousand or two of seamen, landsmen and ordinary seamen for the Mississippi Squadron. The inducements are greater than those held out for any other department of the service.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER calls for men, and in his advertisements sets forth the following, among other inducements to bring them forward:

The number of steamers now fitting out offers a fine opportunity to the Western young men to enlist in the naval vessels of the United States now on the Western waters, and any one not over forty years of age will be received, provided he brings with him a certificate of a surgeon that he has no chronic disease or physical debility of any kind. No person under 18 years of age will be received without the written consent of parents attested before a Justice of the Peace.

The inducements to enter the navy on the Western waters are very great—promotion to command for those who earn it; good pay and subsistence, and comforts not to be found in the land service. Any one who wishes to enter the navy will have their actual mileage paid them on their arrival at Cairo, or any naval rendezvous, and after they are delivered on board the receiving ship.

The enlistments will be for the war, and not less than one year. If for the war, two months' advance will be paid, when the person being examining pronounces himself on board receiving ship, and every one will be allowed to have a half-pay ticket for his family, from the day of enlistment. An additional examination by the surgeon will take place on board the receiving ship, and any one attempting to deceive will not enjoy the benefit of this notice.

The following are the rates of pay to which persons are eligible on being sent from the receiving ship to a vessel-of-war; all persons, though, must enter as seamen, ordinary seaman or landsmen, and obtain such higher rates as they may be fitted for:

Yeoman	$45 to $24 per month, and one ration.
Armorer	$25 and one ration.
Master-at-Arms	25 and one ration.
Ship's Corporal	20 and one ration.
Coxswains	24 and one ration.
Quartermasters	24 and one ration.
Quarter-Gunners	20 and one ration.
Captain of Forecastle	24 and one ration.
Captain of Tops	20 and one ration.
Coopers	20 and one ration.
Painters	20 and one ration.
Ship's Steward	30 and one ration.
Officers' Steward	20 and one ration.
Cooks	24 and one ration.
Master of Hold	20 and one ration.
Musicians	15 and one ration.
Seamen	18 and one ration.
Ordinary Seamen	14 and one ration.
Landsmen	12 and one ration.
Firemen, first-class	30 and one ration.
Firemen, second class	25 and one ration.
Coalheavers	18 and one ration.

Lieut. JOHN MCLEON MURPHY, of the Mississippi Squadron, has been authorized by the Navy Department to raise a battalion of men for this service in New-York.

DE SOTO.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the Ariel, with $393,799 in Treasure.

Final Triumph of Mosquera in the United States of Colombia.

Capitulation of the Last Forces of the Reactionists Under Canal.

A TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED.

Reported Bombardment of Acapulco by the French.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, A. G. JONES, Commanding, with mails, passengers and specie, arrived at this port, yesterday morning. The *Ariel* sailed from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., at 2¼ P. M. under convoy of the gunboat *Connecticut*, and arrived off Sandy Hook at 9 A. M., on 25th inst. The *Ariel* has experienced very heavy weather homeward. She brings $393,799 in specie, consigned as follows:

Thos. Watson & Son	$2,450	A. McLane	40,416
Order	4,590	Wells, Fargo & Co	118,000
L. McMurry & Co	1,000	Total	$393,799
Amer. Ex. Bank	30,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Howes & Cromwell	1,690	Herques & Maseras	$300
Howes & Cromwell	14,068	Ribon & Munos	1,300
Dewitt, Kittle & Co	24,926	Thompson & Hunter	840
J. T. Haywood	8,000	M. T. De Pumarijo	750
J. B. Newton & Co	38,300	Order	1,000
W. H. Taylor	7,600	Samuel L. Isaacs	1,000
Frank Baker	48,000	E. & H. T. Anthony	400
J. G. Parker & Sons	38,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	1,284
J. Hunter, & Co	3,600	James Hale	778
Order	14,418		
Total			$7,653

The *Ariel* also brings important news from the United States of Colombia, which will be found in the letter of our correspondent, given below.

We acknowledge favors at the hands of the Purser of the *Ariel*.

IMPORTANT FROM PANAMA.

Peace Completely Established in the Republic—Surrender of the Centralist Army in Cauca—Reported Bombardment of Acapulco by the French, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863.

By the British steamship *Anne*, which arrived at Panama from Buenaventura, in our neighboring State of Cauca, on the 12th instant, we have received the welcome intelligence that our civil war, which has lasted three years, is ended. Gen. MOSQUERA, Provisional President, after eight of our nine States had submitted to his sway, found a force of about 2,000 man still in arms against him in the province of Pasto, State of Cauca, on the frontier of Ecuador, led by that active and enterprising General, ARBOLEDA. ARBOLEDA having been assassinated, Gen. CAÑAL, who claimed to be President of the Republic, assumed the command. He soon found himself face to face with one of MOSQUERA's victorious Generals, and being without means to prolong successfully the war, capitulated on the 30th December and thus ended the strife, leaving MOSQUERA the undisputed master of the whole of New-Granada, now called the United States of Colombia. I send you a translation of the Treaty of Peace:

TREATY OF PEACE.

We, GABRIEL REYES, P., General-in-Chief of the Army of Operation in the South, on the one part, and EVARISTO DELGADO and JOSE MARIA BUCHELI, on the other, at the City of Cali, on the 29th December, 1862, with the object of establishing, by means of a treaty, peace between the Government of the United States of Colombia and the forces which Señor LEONARDO CAÑAL commands in the Southern Provinces of the Sovereign State of Cauca, having exchanged our respective credentials, have stipulated as follows:

1. The Provinces occupied by Señor LEONARDO CAÑAL, with all his forces, recognize, and submit peaceably to, the Government of the United States of Colombia.

2. The Government guarantees to these forces all the rights enjoyed by other citizens of the Republic, including life, liberty and security of persons and property.

3. The Government shall grant an amnesty to include every individual compromised in the political struggle, which terminated by virtue of the present treaty—whether they figured in a public or private capacity.

4. The Government shall assist those persons to whom it furnishes passports for their respective homes, with the means for their journey, when required.

5. The Government shall furnish passports to those who wish to leave the country.

6. The present treaty shall be ratified and exchanged within twenty-four hours, and shall then come into effect.

7. This treaty shall be sanctioned by the Government of the United States of Colombia on the one part, and by Señor LEONARDO CAÑAL on the other.

Hostilities between the forces of the Government of Colombia and those of Señor LEONARDO CAÑAL shall cease, for which purpose the celebration of an arrangement shall be had for the cantonment of the forces of the one and the other part, and for their subsistence and maintenance.

In faith of which we sign two of the same tenor.

GABRIEL REYES P.
EVARISTO DELGADO.
JOSE MARIA BUCHELL.

DARIO CAICEDO, Secretary.
CALI, 29th Dec., 1862.

We ratify the present treaty.

GABRIEL REYES P.
EVARISTO DELGADO.
JOSE MARIA BUCHELL.

CALI Dec. 30, 1862.

CALI, Dec. 30, 1862.

General-in-Chief of the Army of Operation in the South:

We have the honor to inclose to you the ratified treaty of peace which we yesterday celebrated, thus fulfilling the 7th stipulation of said treaty.

We remain, &c.,
EVARISTO DELGADO,
JOSE MARIA REYES.

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE CANTONMENT AND SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMIES.

We, GABRIEL REYES P., General-in-Chief of the Army of Operations in the South, on the one part, and EVARISTO DELGADO and JOSE MARIA BUCHELI, on the other part, in order to give effect to the 7th Article of the Treaty of Peace celebrated on this day, have agreed as follows:

1. The troops of one and the other part shall continue, as nearly as possible, in the same territory, whose limits are fixed in the 2d Article of the armistice celebrated on the 19th December, 1862.

2. For their subsistence, they shall use the cattle, in proportion with the 3d Article of the same armistice.

In faith of which we sign two of the same tenor.

GABRIEL REYES P.
JOSE MARIA BUCHELL.
EVARISTO DELGADO.

DARIO CAICEDO, Secretary to the General-in-Chief.

CALI, Dec. 29, 1862.

The British steamship *Saladin* arrived at Aspinwall yesterday, with dates from Cartagena to the 11th, and from Bogota a day or two later than previous accounts. This vessel brought no news, with the exception of the facts that Gen. MOSQUERA had been declared by the Convention of Antioquia Governor of that State, and that the National Convention was to open its sessions, in the City of Rio Negro, on the 1st February.

The State of Panama is quiet. The Legislature is still in session in this city. That body has lately passed a law taxing spirits and tobacco. Every still in the country must pay 30 cents per litre each month on the measurement of the still, and tobacco pays 20 cents the kilogramma. Foreign spirits pay 10 cents per litre. All persons who refuse to pay these taxes are deprived of the benefits of the Courts, the right to make wills, &c. It remains to be seen whether the tax on foreign spirits is in accordance with laws, contracts and treaties, and whether the penalties inflicted are not contrary to treaty guarantees.

The United States steamer *Lancaster* will leave Panama for the South coast about Saturday next. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* will remain at Panama. The United States gunboat *Connecticut* arrived at Aspinwall on the 10th, having in convoy the steamship *Ariel*, from New-York, and will leave with her to-day. She will see her through the Islands, and then return in time to convoy the steamer from Aspinwall of the 25th.

Mr. NELLIS, the man without arms, is showing off his skill with his toes in Panama.

The *Constitution* brings a report that the French fleet was to bombard the forts at Acapulco the day after she left.

The steamers from Central and South America are not due till the 21st.

The battalion under Colonel, now General, SANTACOLOMA, that have garrisoned Panama for the past eight months, will return to Cartagena in two or three days, on the British steamer *Saladin*, their services being no longer required.

The Panama Railroad Company's new brig *Bogota*, which put into into Kingston, Jamaica, a month since, on account of the loss of a mast, arrived at Aspinwall four days since, and is now discharging cargo.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The French Communications Cut off—Their Reported Defeat at Puebla—Their Vanguard Surprised and Cut to Pieces.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

The news from Mexico is of a highly interesting and exciting character.

French communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba has been completely cut off by the Mexican guerrillas, and can only be reëstablished and kept up by the French posting strong guards all along the routes.

The Mexican guerrillas are in strong force all along the road, and worry the French unceasingly.

It is reported that the French have again been repulsed and driven back from before Puebla with great loss.

The French General's (BERTHIERS) vanguard, four thousand strong, was completely surprised by eight hundred Mexican cavalry, and about two thousand of the French troops were killed and wounded.

Several French officers were taken by the lasso and dragged off.

The prospects of the French look exceedingly bad. They can get no supplies from the country, and they are surrounded by a most determined enemy, who watch every opportunity to take advantage of them.

No French soldier can stray from his camp, without being lassoed and dragged off by some Mexican guerrilla who is on the watch for him.

The small-pox, in its most malignant form, has broken out in Vera Cruz, and a lazaretto is being built for this class of patients.

City Talk About Albany Matters.

The critical condition of the question of the Speakership at the adjournment of the Legislature on Saturday, was the subject of no little excitement in the City yesterday. In accordance with the modern conviction that religion and politics are inseparable, not a few mingled discussions about the Speakership with more devotional subjects. Of course the prevailing opinions were indicative of the prevailing political opinions of the disputants. Indignant Democrats denounced what they called the proposed outrage of organizing the Assembly by buying over a Democratic member. On the contrary, jubilant Republicans argued that the Republican members of the Legislature were in reality magnanimous in their effort to elect a political opponent to the Speakership. The general impression appeared to be that the election of Mr. CALLICOTT, or a kindred man, is a foregone conclusion. Of course the Democracy vow all sorts of vengeance, and say many hard things which are excusable only under the circumstances, and which will no doubt be forgotten after the Assembly has been in working order a week. One of the more indignant of the unterrified avowed that "force always follows fraud;" that Mr. CALLICOTT would not live to take his seat, and that his voting with the Republicans is very unfair to his constituents. On the whole, however, there seems every probability that New-York will pursue the even tenor of its way, even if Mr. CALLICOTT is elected.

A BUGBEAR.—A ridiculous story has been circulated that Gen. WOOL has undertaken to have all the State Militia regiments brought under his authority, and the State Rights sticklers have got themselves in a fever of fermentation thereupon. The simple fact is, that Gen. WOOL undertook to control the new recruits enlisted in his district, believing that as soon as a recruit was mustered into the United States service, he was under his control, as a United States officer. It appears that a different opinion is entertained at Albany, but there is not the slightest chance of any serious difficulty. Uncle Sam has too much love and gratitude toward New-York to wish to do anything not strictly legal. The story about Gen. WOOL's ordering "regimental Commanders" to report their force to him is nonsense. If Gen. WOOL assumed such authority, his orders would necessarily come through the Division and Brigade Commanders first.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. BARNUM still caters for the "dear public." In various lines he tempts the curious to visit his Museum, the scientific his aquarium and the theatrically inclined his Lecture-room. Each has its full quota of the queer, the beautiful and the sensational. The crowds who swarm to see Miss WARREN, little Tom Thumb, and littler Commodore NUTT, are numbered literally by tens of thousands. The approaching wedding is a fixed fact, and the rush in consequence is absolutely startling.

An Official Statement of Rebel Barbarities in Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA, INDEPENDENCE Mo., Jan. 11, 1863.

GENERAL: Private JOHNSON, of the artillery company, was brought in dead to-day. He is *the fifth one murdered last week*, four from the artillery and one from the militia. If you could see their mangled bodies, you would not wonder why it is that I write you that guerrillas' wives should be forced out of the country. They were all wounded and killed afterward, in the most horrible manner that fiends could devise; all were shot in the head, *and several of their faces are terribly cut to pieces with boot heels. Powder was exploded in one man's ear, and both ears cut off close to his head.* Whether this inhuman act was committed while he was alive or not, I have no means of knowing. To see human beings treated as my men have been by outlaws, is more than I can bear.

Two of these men, armed as they are, *with their wives and children to act as spies*, are equal to twenty-five of mine. Guerrillas are *threatening Union women in the county.* I am arresting the wives and sisters of some of the most notorious ones, to prevent them from carrying their threats into execution. *They have also levied an assessment upon the loyal men of the county, and are collecting it very fast.* There are many complaints on the subject, as some of these assessed claim to be Southern sympathizers. Some of the Union men have seized me if the order suspending your assessment applies to the one spoken of above. I tell them I do not know, to wait J. BROWN BOVEY.

Yours truly,
W. R. PENTICE, Col. 8th Cav. M. S. M.

Gen. BEN. LOAN, Jefferson City, Mo.

A true copy: H. W. SEVERENCE, Lieut. and A.D.C.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—The Chicago *Post* gives the following particulars of the scene of the recent victory in the West: "ARKANSAS Post is on the east side (left bank) of the river, and boasted of one store, a blacksmith-shop and a grocery. There is a road running from the place to St. Charles, on White River. The distance across is thirty miles. It was reported that a rebel force was at St. Charles, where the fortifications are very formidable. Gen. GORMAN had gone up White River with a view of taking that place. The capture of Arkansas Post will prevent the rebels from placing a battery at Cypress Bend, below Napoleon, on the Mississippi, where it was feared they would seriously obstruct the passage of transports on the way to Vicksburgh. The rebel Gen. HOLMES sent away most of his forces from Little Rock two weeks ago, to some point down the river. It may be that he has concluded to make a stand at St. Charles. If so, an early engagement will take place there soonts.

—Gen. ROSECRANS is bringing delinquent officers in his army up to the mark. His last field order reads "that Col. WM. B. CASEMY, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, is, for drunkenness on the morning of the 31st ult., at the most critical moment of the battle, when his regiment was engaged with the enemy, thereby rendering him incapable of receiving or giving orders, and imperiling the safety of his entire command, dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States. The following have been dismissed from the army, for cowardice: Lieuts. Henry Week and William C. Willard, Seventy-ninth Illinois; Capts. David Jamison and W. W. Schuler, Twenty-ninth Indiana; Lieut. John J. Armitage, Eighty-sixth Indiana; Lieut. George Bartlett, Thirtieth Indiana; Lieut. A. B. Forbes, Eighty-eighth Indiana.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, whose special duty it is to watch the development of the rebel navy in England, writes from Liverpool, under date of Dec. 31, that Commodore MAURY had just returned from Russia, whither it was suspected that he had been to procure guns for the steamers in course of construction at LAIRD's shipyard. Lieut. LATIMER, a son of Commodore LATIMER, who died at Pensacola some years since, and a Mr. ADGAR, of Charleston, were expected to go out with the Commodore in one of his vessels. The correspondent says that at LAIRD's shipyard he was solemnly assured that the three vessels in course of construction, one of which is called the "293," were designed for the China trade. That of 3,000 tons, he says, will need a man-of-war to manage her.

—The Catholic *Telegraph*, of Cincinnati, states that Rev. JOHN T. NEALIS, O. S. D., formerly of the Archdiocese of Ohio, but for the last year or so pastor of the Catholic church at Chattanooga, Tenn., has just died at that place from the effects of wounds inflicted on him by a party of three ruffians, who waylaid him on the public highway, and having cruelly beaten him, then shot him with a revolver. He lingered a month after in great agony, when death ended his sufferings.

—Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, under date of Washington, Jan. 22, has issued an order which reads as follows: Commanders of Regiments, Batteries and Posts, will make an immediate report to Capt. H. CLAY WOOD, U. S. A., mustering and disbursing officer, Washington, D. C., of all enlisted men that have deserted from their commands. Hereafter an immediate report will be made and forwarded, as ordered above, of every case of desertion.

—Maj.-Gen. S. A. HURLBERT had an enthusiastic public reception on his arrival at his home, in Belvidere, Ill., on Jan. 14. There was a general turning out of the people. There were bonfires and other demonstrations in honor of the occasion. A speech of welcome was made by Judge M. M. BOYCE, to which Gen. HOALBUT responded in brief but appropriate terms.

—Hon. THOMAS TURNER, Representative from Montgomery County, Ky., who arrived in Frankfort on Jan. 20, reports that Bath and Ester Counties are invaded by the rebels. From four to six hundred rebel cavalry are in those counties, stealing the clothing and blankets from the citizens. Many Union men have fled from their homes. It is thought that this raid is simply for something to eat and wear.

—A letter from JOHN TUCKER, Assistant Secretary of War at Washington, announces that certain sick and wounded soldiers at the United States Hospital, Chester, Penn., will be forwarded to the Portsmouth Grove Hospital, R. I., the nearest point to their homes, at which hospital accommodations can be furnished them.

—The rebel Brig.-Gen. CHURCHILL, who was taken prisoner at the Post of Arkansas, is a native of Louisville, but lately a resident of St. Louis, Mo. He distinguished himself in the battles of Wilson Creek and of Springfield.

—A dispatch dated at Memphis, Jan. 18, states that Gen. GRANT had left that place, and gone down the river. There was a great stir in the city in consequence of the departure of several divisions *en route* for Vicksburgh.

—The Washington *Star* alleges that the members of the Court which has been trying Gen. PORTER, stood nearly equally divided on the question of his guilt. There was only a majority of one in favor of his conviction.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers for the army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small Pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box. 211

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SEE "FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND" at Wheeler & Wilson's, 505 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship British Queen, from Havana, &c.—Lord Edward Cavendish, J. George, Felix Gray, Mr. England, D. Lana, W. H. Clay, N. Silmrock, G. W. Keely, Dr. Thomas Shearer, Alexander Brigham, Wm. Place, F. Burmister, Richard Rankin, George A. Clark, Mrs. Myers and daughter, Mr. Shorntoo, wife and daughter, Y. Villamur, C. Rivas, M. Fischel, Geo. J. Mills, Mr. Corbett, D. Ferminger, Mr. Park, Alexander Wilcox, J. C. Graham, J. Atkinson, J. K. Wolf, J. Huxley, Thomas O'Brien, E. Hilton, J. Bayley, B. Rogers, C. Graham.

In steam transport Saxon, from Galveston.—G. W. Peck and Lieut. Kilburn, 26th Connecticut Volunteers, H. P. Harney.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets.... 5 09 | Moon sets.... 6 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 20 | Gov. Island.. 1 09 | Hell Gate.. 2 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 25.

Arrived.

Steamship British Queen, (Br.,) Le Mesurier, Havana Jan. 17, and Nassau, N. P., 20th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Had strong N. E. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Ariel, Jones, Aspinwall Jan. 15, at 2¼ P. M., with mails, treasure and passengers to R. D. Allen. Experienced heavy weather.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steam transport Saxon, (of Boston,) Lavender, Galveston Jan. 1, New-Orleans Jan. 10, Key West Jan. 17. Has experienced heavy easterly weather the entire passage. The steam frigate San Jacinto arr. at Key West 9th. Capt. L. reports that when he sld. fm. Key West it was rumored that the "290" was off Havana, and had sent a boat on shore.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co., all well, no deaths or sickness.

Ship Cynosure, Robinson, Liverpool Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to John A. McGaw. Had one birth on the passage. Jan. 1, lat. 46 23, lon. 35 50, Thomas Williams, of Sweden, a seaman, fell overboard while going aloft; got a boat out, but he sunk before reaching him. 10th, lat. 41 38, lon. 48 50, passed bark Venice, of Boston, stg. east. The Cynosure has had westerly winds the whole passage; was up near Sandy Hook on the 21st, but was obliged to haul off in the easterly gale.

Ship Fawn, Nelson, London Dec. 10, in ballast to Thos. Dunham.

Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London and Plymouth Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan. Jan. 8, during a gale, Louis White, a seaman, fell from the main topgallant yard overboard, and was lost.

Ship Harvest Queen, Jones, Liverpool Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Had a continuance of westerly gales up to the Banks, and was off Fire Island on the 21st, in the easterly gale, and hauled off shore; when the gale abated, was off Cape May. Dec. 16, James Neals, a colored seaman, died of disease of the heart. Jan. 16, H. Jones, a seaman, aged 30, died of a rupture; he was a native of the West Indies.

Ship B. S. Kimball, Hosmer, Liverpool Dec. 14, with mdse. to Metcalf & Duncan.

Ship Young Sam, Merriman, Liverpool Dec. 14, with mdse. to Trask & Dearborn. Jan. 24, at 3¾ P. M., passed steamships Teutonia and City of Baltimore, hence.

Ship John J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool Jan. 3, and Tusker 8th, with mdse. to Wm. Tyson.

Ship Ontario, Post, Liverpool Dec. 3, with coal to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had heavy westerly weather to the Banks, and strong variable winds since.

Bark Perthade, (Br., of Newry,) Gould, Newry Dec. 8, in ballast to master. Jan. 6, lat. 42 00, lon. 38 30, during a heavy gale from N. W., saw a vessel astern standing W.; at 7 P. M., she fired two rockets, which was supposed to be a signal of distress; at midnight, another rocket was shown; kept her in company until daylight, under close reefed topsails; at 7½ A. M., the vessel was 6 or 7 miles astern; at 10 A. M., she showed signals of distress at the mainmast-head; at 11 A. M., ran down under her stern, when she proved to be the Lenni, of Greenock, from Pernambuco, with a cargo of sugar and cotton, for Liverpool; hailed us and wished to abandon their vessel as the cargo was on fire; a boat from the brig came alongside, when the mate reported that they had all been on deck two or three days and nights, having battened down all passages leading below, in order to keep the fire confined between decks; we then sent our 1st mate, and succeeded in saving all on board, as follows: Capt. John Forster, Robert Greeg, first officer; Hugh Dunsby, second officer; David Black, carpenter; Mr. and Mrs. McCorquodale, passengers, and 8 seamen, 15 in all; two boats belonging to the brig, which were stove alongside, were taken on board the bark. Capt. Foster was the last person who left the brig; at 7½ P. M., her masts went by the board, and flames burst forth from all parts of the brig; the Fortitude then made sail and left the doomed vessel. J

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3539. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

A BEAUTIFUL STORY, ENTITLED, PAULINE; OR, THE ROBBERS OF THE RUE PERDU, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., is commenced in this week's LEDGER, which is now ready and for sale at all the news depots. Price only FOUR CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Resignation of Major-General Burnside.

Major-General Hooker Appointed as His Successor.

Gens. Sumner and Franklin Relieved of their Commands.

Gen. Burnside's Parting Address to the Army.

The General and His Staff Coming to New-York.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Jan. 26.

This morning, Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE turned over the command of the Army of the Potomac to Maj.-Gen. Joe. HOOKER, who came to the headquarters of the camp for thet purpose.

As soon as the change became known throughout the army, e considerebie nuniber of the superior officers called on Gen. BURNSIDE, and took their parting leave of him with many regrets.

The following is the address of Gen. BURNSIDE to the ermy:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—By direction of the President of the United States, the Commanding General this day transfers the command of this army to Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.

The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory, nor any considerable advancement of our line, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that, under more favorable circumstances, would have accomplished great results.

Continue to exercise these virtues, be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain; give to the brave and skillful General, who has long been identified with your organization, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support and coöperation, and you will deserve success.

Your General, in taking an affectionate leave of the army from which he separates with so much regret, may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long and tried associates of the Ninth Corps. His prayers are that God may be with you, and grant you continued success until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Acting Adjutant-General.

It is understood that Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN and Maj.-Gen. SUMNER have been relieved of their commands, the right and left Grand Divisions of the Army of the Potomac; but the news of their successors has not yet been divulged, nor is it known who have been appointed to take their places.

Gen. BURNSIDE, with most of his late Staff, has been allowed thirty days' leave of absence. They go to New-York.

The weather is warm and pleasant.

The mud is fast drying up.

WHEN GEN. BURNSIDE RESIGNED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

On Saturday morning Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, at his own request, was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac.

President LINCOLN, almost immediately afterward, conferred the chief command of that army on Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.

Gen. BURNSIDE has made arrangements to be in New-York early this week.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24.

Gen BURNSIDE was yesterday relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. HOOKER appointed in his place. It is understood that Gen. BURNSIDE declined to continue any longer in that position unless he could take such measures as he deemed necessary to secure the cordial coöperation of his subordinate officers in the execution of his plans, and this the President was unwilling to grant. It is further understood that Gens. SUMNER and FRANKLIN have been relieved of their commands, and ordered to report to Headquarters at Washington. This was at their own request.

Gen. BURNSIDE turned over the command to Gen. HOOKER to-day, and is at Willard's Hotel.

Gen. COUCH succeeds SUMNER, and W. F. SMITH succeeds FRANKLIN.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S farewell order is a model of devoted patriotism, loyalty and unselfishness. Neither the country nor the army can long spare the noble and magnanimous qualities he has displayed.

The following is a dispatch from our special correspondent:

FALMOUTH, VA., Monday, Jan. 26.

The announcement of the removal of Gens. BURNSIDE, SUMNER and FRANKLIN was made to-day. Gen. BURNSIDE issued his farewell address to the troops, and after being visited by numerous officers, departed in a quiet, unostentatious manner, riding to the dépôt in an ambulance wagon. A special train containing him and Gen. SUMNER, accompanied by portions of their Staff, left at 2 o'clock, reaching Aquia Creek landing at 2½ o'clock, where their appearance was greeted with cheers.

Gen. BURNSIDE was in fine spirits. Gen. SUMNER appeared to be somewhat care-worn.

The boat *Carrie Martin* pushed off at 3½ o'clock. Gen. BROOKS was also on board.

Gen. FRANKLIN leaves to-night.

Gen. HOOKER has located headquarters.

Both Gens. BURNSIDE and SUMNER are relieved at their own request.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Movements and the Causes of its Failure.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

I had occasion last week to visit the Army of the Potomac: and, as I found it on the eve of a movement against the rebel forces in its front, I remained to watch its progress and results. You will have received from our regular correspondents full reports of both before this can reach you. Concerning the causes of the failure of this movement, they may not have said as much as the good of the service and the welfare of the country require. I write this letter mainly to supply that defect.

The sudden change in the *weather* on the night of Tuesday, the 13th, was the immediate cause of the failure. The movement was intended to be a surprise. The whole army was put in motion during the day on Tuesday, and each portion of it was to have been by midnight in the position designated by the Commanding General, for the commencement of operations at 6 o'clock below and 7½ o'clock above Fredericksburgh on Wednesday morning. At 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening it began to rain, and throughout the night the rain continued, with a tempest of wind. Owing to other causes, of which I shall speak hereafter, those portions of the army designated to lead the movement had not moved with the vigor and energy which the nature of the service required. They were arrested, therefore, some miles short of their appointed positions by the condition of the roads, suddenly softened by the heavy rain, and through which by morning it had become impossible to move either pontoons or artillery with the celerity demanded. The enemy meantime discovered the movement, and instantly rallied to meet it. The moment for the surprise had passed, and therefore the movement was abandoned.

This is the *surface* view of the matter. As things stood the weather afforded sufficient excuse for abandoning the enterprise—indeed made it necessary to do so. But if everything else had been right, this obstacle would have been overcome, or rather would not have arisen in time to offer any difficulty. But the Army of the Potomac is like the soil of Virginia; the upper crust is hard, but thin; a little rain soaks it and underneath lies a treacherous quicksand. Break through the crust and you sink instantly to a depth which makes movement impossible. A good deal has been said of the demoralization of the army. The word is too strong. It does not apply to the mass of the army at all. But it does apply to a good many of the officers. *They* are *demoralized* in every sense of the word, and they are a source of discouragement,—of discontent—of disheartenment, (if there is such a word,) to their subordinates and to the ranks. I do not hesitate to say that the failure of this latest movement was due, primarily and mainly, to the *insubordination*—the word is not too strong—of some of the Generals in command under BURNSIDE. I ask no better evidence of this than the language openly held by them, in presence of their subordinates, of newspaper reporters and of all who chose to listen, before the movement, while it was in progress and after it had been abandoned. Unless common report, which receives the countenance if not the distinct confirmation of the officers most concerned, is entirely at fault, the Commanding-General was overwhelmed with protests from his subordinates against his movements, *after* they had been decided upon, and with exaggerated and *untrue* reports of the obstacles in his way. So far as I know, no one of them went so far as to refuse obedience to his orders: but everything short of that which officers could do to embarrass and thwart his plans, was done, and done, too, as on some previous occasions, with effect and success. As every one knows, there is a kind of obedience worse in its results than flat refusal, for it leaves the commanding officer without a remedy. While it answers in *form* all the requirements of the service, it insures, by its halting, half-hearted and possibly premeditated inefficiency, the *failure* of the plan which it pretends to second.

One General, for example, was expected to have pontoons enough for four bridges—44 in all, I believe—at the appointed spot by daylight on Wednesday morning. He had but eight or nine miles to go, and there was no reason why he should not have had them there before the rain. He spent a good deal of his time on Tuesday in demonstrating that the chances of failure were 19 out of 20; on Wednesday morning he had 15 pontoons placed *in open view of the enemy*, and the rest were stuck in the mud from two to five miles back. He certainly had done nothing to disturb his own calculation of chances, and can now refer to it as proof of his own sagacity. Another General was unreserved in the expression of his opinion against the movement, and did everything in his power, even after the march of his troops had begun, to have it arrested.

It may seem a severe judgment, but I cannot help believing, from what I saw and heard, that each of the Generals alluded to, and several of their subordinates, who naturally take their cue from them, *rejoiced in the failure of the movement*. They had committed themselves openly and publicly to the opinion that it would fail: perhaps it would be unreasonable to expect that they should work with any excess of vigor to secure the failure of their own predictions. Some of them, unless I have been misinformed, sought to throw the blame upon their men, and alleged that the result of recent political demonstrations at the North had disinclined their men to fight: and the election of WALL to the United States Senate from New-Jersey was cited as one thing which had so far affected the troops from that State as to render them unreliable on the field of battle. I do not believe that this is true: but even if it were, it would much better become a General of Division to try to overcome it, than to cite it as a reason for inactivity.

If this were the first instance in which the willingness of certain officers to behold, with entire equanimity, the defeat of Gen. BURNSIDE'S plans could be traced in their language and conduct, I should hesitate in attributing the failure of this movement to that cause. But it is not. This is the *fourth* active movement which Gen. BURNSIDE has made against the enemy during the short time that has elapsed since he superseded Gen. MCCLELLAN. Let us see what happened in each.

1. His first plan was to throw his army rapidly upon Falmouth, cross over instantly, take possession of the heights of Fredericksburgh, and thus compel the enemy either to fight him in that strong position, or fall back rapidly upon Richmond. The one thing absolutely essential to its success was the prompt arrival of the pontoon train. This was under the direction of Gen. WOODBURY, and no satisfactory explanation of his delay has ever yet been made. But that delay defeated the execution of the plan.

2. Next came the crossing and the battle at Fredericksburgh—which was certainly a failure, and which the country generally brands as a blunder. I think it was in Gen. BURNSIDE'S power to have corrected that opinion in his testimony before the Congressional Committee. He did not avail himself of that opportunity, but said that the country would never know how *near* the movement came to being a success. I see no reason why the country should not know it,—and I cannot help believing that when the official reports of that battle are permitted to see the light, the grounds of Gen. BURNSIDE'S opinion will be evident to all. It is generally assumed that the main attack on that occasion was against the rebel *front*, posted and entrenched on the crests in rear of Fredericksburgh. This is a mistake which was corrected by the General in his testimony. *The main attack was designed to be upon the rebel right*, and the object of it was to break their line there, where it was weakest, turn them, and then—with the coöperation of SUMNER attacking in front—to complete the victory and convert it into a rout. Gen. FRANKLIN led the main attack with his own Grand Division and two small *corps* from HOOKER'S. His orders were to attack with *at least* one *corps* vigorously, and then to follow up the attack with prompt and heavy supports. He sent Gen. MEADE to the attack, commanding the smallest *corps* of all. Gen. MEADE attacked with great vigor, *broke the rebel line, and actually pushed his advance into the midst of the ammunition wagons and baggage-train in their rear*. He had completely succeeded in the appointed work; the forces opposed to him were utterly routed, and all he needed was prompt and effective support. *This he did not receive.* Gen. FRANKLIN sent another small *corps* to his aid, but it arrived too late. The enemy, seeing MEADE come to a stand, had rallied; reinforcements were pushed forward, and before MEADE'S supports came up his force was driven back and it became impossible to reëstablish the line. Gen. FRANKLIN gave as a reason for not sending forward heavier and prompter supports, that he was afraid the enemy would *seize his bridges and cut off his means of retreat*. Gen. SUMNER, meantime, had opened the fight to retain as much of the rebel force in front as possible, for the relief of FRANKLIN; and as he never does anything but with the utmost impetuosity, he had pushed the movement till it had assumed the proportions of a terrible engagement. This shows "how near" the battle came to being a success.

3. The affair at Fredericksburgh, and the investigations that followed it, were no sooner over, than Gen. BURNSIDE prepared for another aggressive movement. It embraced an attack in front, at a point selected with care, and a formidable raid of cavalry and light artillery, which was to threaten the enemy's communication, and divert his attention from the main attack. It was a bold plan, but, if vigorously executed, was reasonably certain of success. Every preparation had been made for it. A picked force of cavalry and artillery was got ready, under the command of that dashing and most competent officer, Gen. AVERILL, and the execution of the movement was fixed for the 31st of December. The column destined to make the raid was actually in motion, when a telegram from President LINCOLN announced to Gen. BURNSIDE that he must make no movement without first consulting *him*. The General at once arrested the march of his troops, and repaired to Washington. The President informed him that the *reason* of his dispatch was that some of Gen. BURNSIDE'S subordinate officers had protested vehemently against the movement. Thus failed the third attempt, through the interference and insubordination of officers of the army.

4. The fourth and latest of these attempts was the one of last Wednesday. Gen. BURNSIDE had prepared it with care. He had examined personally and repeatedly the ground on which it was to be executed. He had fixed the position which each division was to occupy on crossing the river. He had ascertained by spies the movements of the enemy, whom he had completely deceived by feints as to the point of crossing, and counted, with the utmost confidence, on taking him by surprise. How this movement came to fail, I have already endeavored to show.

Gen. BURNSIDE has thus attempted *four* attacks upon the rebel army in his front since he assumed command of the Army of the Potomac. In each instance he has been embarrassed and thwarted by those who were bound by every sentiment of military honor and of patriotic duty to give him their cordial and effective support. The inference is very clear. *He should either have the power to dismiss these officers, and put in their places others who will second his plans, or he should be relieved from command.* There ought to be no half-way work about it. He will be very likely again to tender his resignation. His personal wishes will not keep him an hour in a position which he is not permitted to fill. He ought not, in my judgment, either to resign or to ask to be relieved. He should at once use the power which his position gives him, and remove every officer, high or low, who has failed in his duty, or attempted to thwart him in the execution of his plans. If the President should refuse to sustain him in so doing, then he would have a valid reason for withdrawing from command. But I do not believe he would refuse. He might hesitate to authorize it in advance, but he ought not to be asked to do so. Gen. BURNSIDE has a perfect right to issue such an order; and the country would applaud the vigor and readiness to meet responsibility which it would imply. Such an act, moreover, would infuse heart and confidence into the army. The mass of the army is thoroughly loyal and ready for service. I saw thousands of them on the morning after their terrible night march through rain and tempest and mud, and I saw no symptoms of despondency or of shrinking from duty. This would not apply to all. Among some of the troops of the Generals most open in their opposition to the Commanding General's plans, there was much "straggling" on the march, and I heard of one *corps* of 15,000 men which on arriving numbered but little over 5,000. Of course this could only have occurred with the connivance of their regimental and company officers, and was due primarily to the demoralization of division and *corps* headquarters of which I have already spoken. If Gen. BURNSIDE would take prompt and resolute measures to arrest this evil by striking at its root,—by punishing insubordination in high places as well as low—it would act upon the army like an inspiration, and in ten days' time he could wield the whole power of that army in the prompt and hearty execution of any plan which he might devise.

If the other course is to be pursued—if the President declines to permit him to *control* the army which he commands—we are in chaos again. Under such circumstances, Gen. BURNSIDE will unquestionably retire. The first question that will arise is, Who shall be his successor? And the next is, Is *he* to be hampered in the same way? If he is, it matters very little who the commander may be. His command will be only nominal. If he is held subject to the caprices of the President, and exposed to the machinations of his subordinates, he can neither act with spirit and energy himself nor can he infuse energy and spirit into the army under him. In the French military system, every separate army has a centre, a right and left wing and a reserve. The commander of the army is appointed by the Government, but he has the selection of each one of his four chief subordinates, and the most absolute authority over them in every particular. Upon any other basis than this, such a thing as an effective army is impossible. This is the decision of the best military writers, fortified by all the experience of the past; and I greatly fear that it will be still further confirmed by the disastrous failure of our own Government in the present emergency.

If BURNSIDE is relieved, I think it altogether likely that HOOKER will succeed him. What effect it would have upon the temper of the army I cannot say. Gen. HOOKER deserves the reputation which he enjoys, of being a most excellent fighting General—brave to rashness, gallant and expert in handling troops upon the field of battle. Whether he has military capacity for a great command, like that of the Army of the Potomac, is yet to be tested. If he receives that command, he should have the loyal support of the country and the army. Of one thing he may rest assured. no one will wish more heartily for his success, on account of the cause he serves, than Gen. BURNSIDE.

Before closing this long letter, I desire to correct an impression which has become quite current, and to which our correspondent "W. S." gave countenance in his letter of Jan. 13, published in the TIMES of the 16th, that Gen. BURNSIDE'S letter to Gen. HALLECK, avowing the entire responsibility of the battle of Fredericksburgh, was written under some kind of pressure from the Government, or at least at the instance, and in some sort with the connivance of some among its officers. I have taken very great pains to ascertain all the facts connected with that transaction, and I know this impression to be *without the slightest foundation*. The letter was wholly Gen. BURNSIDE'S own—in the original purpose of writing it, in its actual composition and in its final publication. After the battle, Gen. HALLECK paid Gen. BURNSIDE a brief visit; but during his stay not one syllable was said by either concerning the "responsibility" for the battle of Fredericksburgh. On the 19th of December, Dr. CHURCH, one of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff, went to Washington on business and returned the next day, bringing with him sundry newspapers. In the evening, Gen. BURNSIDE, being in his tent with several of the gentlemen of his Staff, and reading these papers, fell upon paragraphs in them severely assailing the Secretary of War and Gen. HALLECK for having ordered him to make the attack, contrary to his own judgment. He asked Dr. CHURCH if that was the general impression at Washington, and was told that it was. He at once said he would soon put *that* right, and on the spot wrote a brief dispatch intended for the Associated Press, and embodying the substance of his letter. Some of his Staff remonstrated against his noticing the matter at all; but he answered all their objections by saying that no man should bear an ounce of responsibility that belonged to him. He did yield, however, so far as to change the form of his letter and address it to Gen. HALLECK instead of the Press. He came to Washington next day, rewrote the letter in his own room, had it copied by his private secretary and sent it to the Press before he had exchanged a word with any member of the Government on the subject. These I *know* to be the facts of the case; and in justice to Gen. BURNSIDE, whose noble hearted magnanimity is among the most conspicuous traits of his character, as well as to the members of the Government, they ought to be generally known.

Gen. BURNSIDE has had immense obstacles to contend with since he has held his present command. He lacks but one element of success, and that is self-confidence. Not that he would ever, through modesty, shrink from duty, or any responsibility which it might involve, but he would never court such responsibilities through faith in his own ability to meet them. He has a genuine, unaffected distrust of himself, and the perfect truthfulness and transparency of his nature does not permit him to conceal it. This will not permanently weaken or embarrass his action, though for the moment it may stand in the way of his being justly appreciated by his army and the country.

H. J. R.

From the Left Grand Division—The Army Back Again in its Old Quarters.

FROM THE LEFT GRAND DIVISION, Friday Evening, Jan. 23, 1863.

To-night finds us again in our old quarters on the "Lee Estate," three miles from Belle Plain. The sun has gone down in glory, and the crescent moon shines dimly through the mist which gathers in the sky. The air is mild and balmy, reminding one of the close of a Northern September day. The band assembled in front of my window are discoursing one of those favorite airs which brought our thoughts far away from the scene of war to the peace and quiet of our Northern home.

Nearly all the Left Grand Division have reached their camps. So ends the second attempt to capture Fredericksburgh, or, more properly speaking, the rebel force encamped in the rear. To the elements alone must the failure this time be attributed. Had they been propitious, I am satisfied, from what I know of the plan of the campaign, that it would have been a complete, a thorough success. Gen. BURNSIDE had made such ample and thorough preparation, both as regards the number of men, quantity and quality of war material, and supplies of food, as to render success almost a moral certainty. When he moved, it was with the firm conviction that he moved on to victory. The enemy were undoubtedly much weakened by the withdrawal of troops to Tennessee and North Carolina. They were ignorant, as has since become clearly manifest, of the points we had designed upon for affecting a passage. The river was low, and easily forded at several places. Everything was propitious until the terrible storm of Tuesday evening broke upon us. From that time all hope of crossing the river was gone. It rained steadily for two days and three nights, until the army became engulphed as it were in a sea of mud. On every hand were to be seen pontoons, cannon, supply wagons, ambulances and army vehicles of every description, stuck fast in the mud. Regiment after regiment, in some cases, entire brigades of infantry were detailed to extricate them. NAPOLEON'S soldiers never exhibited greater zeal and enthusiasm in dragging artillery over the snowy Alps than have been manifested by our boys during the past three days.

Yesterday three hundred barrels of whisky were distributed among the men.

Gen. BURKE'S Division, Sixth Corps, remained behind to guard the pontoons, &c., &c.

J.

IMPORTANT FROM GALVESTON.

Appearance of a Strange Steamer in the Offing, Supposed to be the Alabama.

She Reports Herself as the British Steamer Spitfire, and Sinks One of Our Vessels.

HER ESCAPE IN THE DARKNESS.

By the arrival at this port, last evening, of the steamer *Mary A. Boardman* from New-Orleans *via* Key West, we have news from Galveston to the 17th inst., brought to Key West by the steamship *Northern Light via* New-Orleans.

On the 17th inst., the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, in company with six other national steamers was off Galveston, when they discovered a steamer in the offing. The steamer *Hatteras*, one of the United States vessels, immediately got underweigh to speak her, and when within hailing distance asked who she was. They received the answer: "Her Majesty's sloop-of-war *Spitfire*."

The commander of the *Hatteras* told them to wait and he would send a boat to her, and had just lowered his boat and had one of his officers and a crew in her when the steamer opened her broadside and fired it into the *Hatteras*.

The *Brooklyn*, hearing the firing, got underweigh and started in pursuit of the stranger, but night coming on, she lost sight of her, and the *Brooklyn* was compelled to give up the chase.

Coming back to where the *Hatteras* had been, she was found to be sunk in nine fathoms of water.

The officers of the *Mary A. Boardman* were unable to give us any further particulars.

The steamer was believed to be the pirate *Alabama*.

The *Hatteras* was merely a transport, but carried four guns of light calibre, like the transport *McClellan*.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Names of National Prisoners who have Died at Richmond Since Jan. 14—The Prisoners Taken at Murfreesboro to be Exchanged.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The following is a list of National prisoners that have died in the Military Hospital at Richmond, since Jan. 14, 1863:

C. O. Bee, 42d Pa., Jan. 14.	John Bnff, 2d Del., Jan. 18.
M. Hess, 7th Pa., Jan. 14.	Oliver Warren, 1st North Carolina, Jan. 17.
S. Holsbaugh, 5th Pennsylvania, Jan. 15.	Wm. Chamberlin, 11th Virginia, Jan. 18.
Corp. Jas. W. A. Bishop, 121st Penn., Jan. 18.	H. Young, 4th Me., Jan. 19.

The following wounded Federal officers were in this hospital Jan. 10.

Capt. S. S. Marchant, 136th Pennsylvania.	Lieut. J. K. Byers, 10th Me.
Capt. C. D. Schaffle, 5th Pa.	Capt. John Ayer, 16th Me.
Adjt. F. McTrue, 12th Penn.	Capt. Wm. Bryan, 2d Penn.
Lieut. L. A. Johnson, 11th Pa.	Capt. A. J. Belar, 13th Penn.
Lieut. J. P. Lucas, 5th Penn.	Asst. Adj.-Gen. F. Brent Swearenger, 2d Brigade Pennsylvania Reserve.
Lieut. F. Bruck, 6th N. Y.	

The steamers *New-York*, *Express* and *Metamora*, left here this afternoon for City Point, under a "flag of truce," and in charge of Capt. JOHN E. MULRAIN, of the Third New-York Infantry, to bring down the Federal prisoners now at Richmond, taken by the rebels at the battle of Murfreesboro,' and it is hoped they also bring several of the Union officers who have been held.

The storm has, at last, subsided, and all the steamers, to and from Fortress Monroe, are again running regularly.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 25.

The schooner recently captured near Yorktown by the United States gunboat *Mahaska*, left here to-day for Baltimore. The schooner, when captured, was conveying the rebel mail to a point near the White House.

The iron-clad *Nahant* arrived at Hampton Roads this morning.

The storm has cleared away, and the weather is very fine and mild.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Bombardment of Acapulco by the French Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 26.

Arrived, steamer *Sonora*, from Panama.

She reports that four French war vessels bombarded Acapulco for three days, commencing on the 16th. The fire was returned from the fort, doing some damage. The people abandoned the town. But thirteen Mexicans were killed. The fort was finally silenced, when one hundred sailors landed and spiked the guns. The fleet then left.

Sailed, ship *Sea Serpent*, for Hong Kong.

—Gen. Kirk, who was severely wounded at the battle at Murfreesboro, has arrived at Nashville.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

A Review of its Proceedings and Findings, by Judge-Advocate General Nott.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE, Jan. 19, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your written instructions, under date of the 13th inst., "to revise the proceedings of the Court-Martial in the case of Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, and to report fully upon any legal questions that may have arisen in them, and upon the bearing of the testimony in reference to the charges and specifications exhibited against the accused, and upon which he was tried," I have the honor to submit the following report:

As the animus of the accused toward his Commanding General, in pursuing the line of conduct alleged against him, must largely affect the question of his criminality, and may furnish a safe and reliable light for your guidance in determining points otherwise left doubtful by the evidence, it is proper that it should, if possible, be ascertained before entering at large upon the review of the case, which you have instructed me to make.

Gen. Porter, with his command, belonged to the Army of the Potomac, which had closed its disastrous campaign on the Peninsula just before the moment at which the narrative of the events set forth in the record before you is taken up by the witnesses who have deposed. Gen. McClellan and Assistant Secretary of War Tucker state that he displayed great anxiety and zeal in embarking his troops and hastening their departure for Aquia Creek.

The former, however, adds that it was not than known to the accused that he was to be placed under the immediate command of Gen. Pope, the question at the command not having at that time been decided. It should likewise be borne in mind that the transfer of the Army of the Potomac, once begun, was a movement of extreme peril, and that extraordinary efforts on the part of all engaged in it were prompted, not only by those high considerations of patriotism, which must be supposed to have been present, but also by the equally urgent instincts of self-preservation.

The order of Gen. Halleck, directing the junction of the command of the accused with that of Gen. Pope, seems to have reached him at Aquia Creek. From this he proceeded, in obedience to the order, to effect the junction, and at that time, as we learn from Gen. Burnside, he lacked confidence in Gen. Pope, and shared the distrust, alleged by the witness to have been entertained by many officers, of his capacity to conduct the campaign in which the Army of Virginia was then engaged. He reported to Gen. Pope by note on the 26th, and in person on the morning of the 27th of August, 1862, at Warrentes Juaction.

In the brief coaference which ensued between them in the forenoon of that day, he must have acquired all the information he then possessed as to the plan of the campaign, as to the disposition of the coetandieg armies. After this coeferencc, at 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, he sent to Gen. Burnside the dispatch first referred to in the testimony. In that dispatch, interspersed amid various items of military intelligence, are found the following expressions:

"We are working aow to get behind Bull Run, and I presame will be there la a few days, it strategy don't use us up. The strategy is magnificent, and tactics in the inverge proportion." "I was informed to-day, by the best authority, that, in opposition to Gen. Pope's views, this army was pushed out to save the Army of the Potomac—an army that could take care of itself." "Most of this is privals, but if you can get me away, do so."

Ia aeother dispatch to the same officer, on 27th August, he says: "Please hasten back the wagons I sent down, aod inform McClellaa, that I may know that I am doing right." Again, at 2 P. M. of the 28th, he dispatches, "All that talk about bagging Jacksoe, &c., was bosh." "That enormous gap, Manassas, was left open, and the enemy jumped through, and the story of McDowell having cut off Longstreet has no good foundation." "The eeemy destroyed an immense amount of property at Manassas—cars and supplies. I expect the next thing will be a raid oa our rear by Longstreet, *who was cut off.*" Aed another dispatch to same, dated Bristow, Aug. 28, 1862, 9:30 A. M., and introdnced by the accased, conciades as follows: "I hope for the best. My lucky star is always up about my birthday, the 31st, and I hope McClellan's is up also. You will hear of us soon by way of Alexandria." To same officer, from Bristaw, 6 A. M., 29th, he telegraphs: "Heintzelmsn and Reno are at Centreville, where they marched yesterday." Pope went to Centreville with the last two as a body guard, at the time not knowing where was the enemy, and when Sigel was fighting within sight of him and in sight. Comment is unnecessary. I hope Mac's at work, and we will soon get ordered out of this. It would seem, from proper statements of the enemy, that he was wandering around loose; but I expect they know what they are doing, which is more than any one here or anywhere knows."

The precise import of these remarkable words, la their connection, cannot be mistakea, aor can it fail to be observed how harshly they jar apon the proprieties of military life. It may ha safely affirmed that this exhibition, on the part of the accused, an intense scorn and contempt for the strategy and movements of the Army of Virginia, a weariness and disgust for his association with it, added to a bitter fling at his Commanding General, as found in the extraordinary declaration, that he had taken two divisions of his army as a body guard to Centreville.

The words, as quoted, disclose also a looking by the accused aot to Gen. Pope, but to Gen. McClellao as his guide, and a reliance upon his exertions and influence to relieve him from his connection with the Army of Virginia, and an expectation, if not a hope, that they would all soon arriva at Alexandria. This, it is true, would involve the discomfiture of that army, but it would also involve the discredit of the Commander, and would restore the accused to his former position under Gen. McClellan. Such mast have been the anticipation, and such certainly was the result.

In explanation of these dispatches, and with a view to relieve the mind of tha impression they tend to make, it was alleged in the defence, and was proved by Gen. Burnside, that they were official in their character, and that the accused had been requested to furnish him information in reference to current military events occurring in connection with the army with which he was serving. So far as the purpose for which they were offered by the Government is concerned, it is wholly immaterial under whose promptings, or for what end they were written.

If the words make it manifest that the accused entertained feelings of contempt and hostility toward the Army of Virginia aad its commander, it matters not whether they were spoken in a private and confidential, or in an official communication. The fact, however, that such words are found in a grave and formal official correspondence, must serve to show how strong these feelings were, aad how difficult it was to repress their utterance.

In reply to what must be regarded as the prevailing sentiment of the langnage qaoted, there was reao in the defence a dispatch from the accused to Gen. McClellan—which was not sent—dated Sept. 2, 1862. It is full of fervent patriotism, and of professions of devotion to his duty in connection with the Army of Virginia and its commander. The Court undoubtedly gave to this paper the consideration it deserved. Unhappily, it came too late.

The Army of Virginia had suffered, in the way of disaster, all that the enemy and the inaction of the accused could inflict upon it; and at the very moment this dispatch was written, the field for the "cordial cooperation and constant support" which it promised, was being swept away by the order issued that morning for the Army of Virginia to fall back within the intrenchments of Washington, and, of course, under the command of Gen. McClellan.

The testimony furnishes yet other evidence of the animus of the accused. Gen. Pope was warned by Gen. Roberts and Lieut.-Col. Smith, and by others, that the accused "would fail him." In his frank and unsuspecting nature, he seems to have flung the imputation from him. He had not the tight which the pages of the record before you now furnish. When, afterward, on his arrival at Washington, he was informed of the dispatches sent by the accused to Gen. Burnside, his mind appears to have been very differently impressed.

In the afternoon of the 28th August, Gen. Roberts became satisfied that the accused was not doing his duty in good faith to Gen. Pope. He arrived at this conclusion as well from his alleged disobedience to the order to march at 1 A. M. of that morning, as from the declaration of Gen. Kearney. Gen. Roberts had previously held the accused in high estimation, and, when mentioning this to Gen. Kearney, the latter said that "he (Gen. Roberts) did not know him, and that he would fail Gen. Pope."

Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. H. Smith, an Ald-de-Camp on the Staff of Gen. Pope, called on the accused in the afternoon of the 28th of August. He had not heard of his disobedience of any orders, and had, like Gen. Roberts, the most favorable opinion of his character and conduct as an officer; yet such was the impression made upon him by his manner and conversation, that, at the close of their interview, he left him fully satisfied that he would fail Gen. Pope, and would withhold from him his support in the then pending operations of the Army of Virginia.

Soon thereafter he arrived at the headquarters of Gen. Pope, and said to him that he had just seen Gen. Porter on his way there, and that he would fail him, added: "So certain am I that Fitz John Porter is a traitor that I would shoot him to-night, so far as any crime before God is concerned, if the law would allow me to do it."

The impression thus expressed he still retains, and reiterated in his testimony. The evidence la of a most striking character, and should be closely examined with a view to the ascertainment of the weight to which the opinion of the witness is entitled. It has been stigmatized in the defence of the accused as "ravings" and as "wild fantasies," which "incumber the record" as "rubbish." Such epithets were not warranted either by the language or manner of the witness.

While expressing himself thus forcibly, it was evident that he was a man of fine intelligence, and equally evident that his conscientiousness rendered him careful and guarded in his statements. Certainly, the particular impression referred to was deposed to with a depth and solemnity of conviction rarely paralleled in judicial proceedings. Under the pressure of the severe cross-examination to which he was subjected, he endeavored to lay bare the foundations on which his belief of the accused's meditated treachery rested.

The task, however, was a difficult one, and he may not have been entirely successful. In reference to a large quantity of ammunition ordered by and forwarded to the accused, but which had not been received, he manifested utter indifference, stating that "it was going where it belonged; that it was on the road to Alexandria, where we are all going—a favorite thought, as appears from the dispatches." His manner was sneering throughout. Another allusion was made to matters connected with Gen. Pope, and "his look was that of a man having a cringe on his mind."

It was physically impossible for the witness to reproduce the manner, the tone of voice, and the expression of the eye, and the play of the features, which may have so much influenced his judgment; yet those often afford a language more to be relied on than that of the lips. He could not hold up before the Court, for its inspection and appreciation, the seeer at which he spoke; and yet we know that a seeer is as palpable to the mental aye as smile is to the natural vision.

It is a life-long experience that souls read each other, and that there are later-communings of spirits, through instrumentalities which, while defying all human acalysis, nevertheless completely command the homage of human faith. Great crimes, too, like great virtues, often reveal themselves to close observers of character and conduct as unmistakably as a flower-garden announces its presence by the odors it breathes upon tha air.

The witness may have misconceived this "look," hut from the calamities likely to fallow each as act of treachery, if indeed it was then contemplated, it must be admitted as altogether probable that the shadow of such a crime struggling into belag would have made itself manifest. In view of tha fearful perils which thea maaaced the Army of Virginia, to which they owed a common daty, is it not passing strange that dering this interview the accused uttered not to the witness nae word of kindness or cordiality, of encouragement or determination, in reference to tha sanguinary conflict in which the morrow was to involve them with a common enemy?

With this exhibition of the disposition of the accused toward the service in which ae was engaged, I will proceed to review, as briefly as possible, the testimony in its beering upon the charges and specifications of the record.

The order of Gea. Pope, set forth in the first specification of the first charge, directed the accused, then at Warrenton Junction, to start at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 28th of August, and to march with his whole earps, so as to be at Brislow Station, distant nine miles, at daylight.

It recited that Gen. Hooker had had a severe engagement, with a loss af 300 killed and wounded; that the enemy were retiring along the railroad, and that it was necessary to drive them from Manassas and clear the country between that place and Gainesville. The urgency of the necessity ueder which the order was issued was further expressed in these words: "It is necessary, *on all accounts*, that you should be here (Bristow Station) by daylight. I send an officer with this dispatch, who will conduct you to this place." The order was delivered by the officer referred to (Capt. Drake DeKay) at between 9½ and 10 o'clock of the evening of the 27th.

On delivering it he stated to the accused: "The last thieg Gen. Pope said to me, on leaving Bristow Station, was, that I should remain with Gen. Porter and guide the colomn to Bristow Station, leaving at 1 o'clock, and that Gen. Pope expected him certainly to be there by daylight. Gen. Hooker's command was out of nmmeaition, and an attack from the combined forces of Jackson and Ewell was expected early on the morning of the 28th, and hence the urgency with which this prompt and vigorous movement was pressed upon the accused. The order was not obeyed.

The march, according to several of the witnesses, did aot begin until daylight. Capt. De Kay, who acted as guide, and moved at the head of the columa, states that he was waked up just at dawn, and that he breakfasted before the march began. Capt. Monteith, called by the accused, when asked if, in point of fact, the march commenced before daylight, replied "I think it was about dawn of day."

Gee. Sykes, also a witness of the accused, deposed that his divisioa led oa that morning; that he generally allowed from one and a half to two hours between reveille and the advance; hut oe the morning of the 28th, the reveille was beaten from a quarter to half-past two o'clock, and that the advance was sounded as soon as they could distinguish the road—thereby evidently referring to the dawn of day. Gea. Pope having been asked whether, on the receipt of certain messages from the accused, the latter was on his march in obedience to the order of the 27th August, answered:

"I do not know that he was. On the contrary, from a note I had received from him I did not understand that he would march until daylight in the morning."

While the weight of the testimony is to the effect that the troops did aot move forward until daylight, none of the witnesses represent them as having done so earlier than three o'clock, and the arrival at Bristow Station took place, not at daylight, as directed by the order, but at twenty minates past ten of the forenoon of the 28th.

If our army—a large part of it without ammunition—had not, in the meanwhile, been fallen upon and beaten, it was not because of any effort made by the accused to prevent soch a catastrophe, but simply because the enemy had not thought proper to make the anticipated attack.

The violation of this peremptory order is sought to be excused, ar rather fully justified by the accused on three grounds: first, the fatigue of his troops; second, the darkness of the night; third, the obstructions on the road, growing out of the breaks and the difficult places in it and the presence of wagon trains in motion.

A part of the troops had marched on the 27th from seventeen to nineteen miles—the remainder not so far. The command of Gen. Sykes had marched but from twelve to fourteen miles. A portion of them did not arrive at their encampment at Warranton Junction until about sundown—6½ o'clock. The balance arrived earlier; some of them as early as 10 o'clock in the morning. The Generals who advised and participated in the determination not to move at 1 o'clock, deposed that their troops were very much exhausted.

Had the order been obeyed, the troops reaching their encampment earliest would have had fifteen hours, while those arriving latest would have had six hours and a-half for rest. Would this aot have been sufficient to prepare them tor a march of only 9 miles? Had they reached Bristow Station at daylight, the march tor none of them would have exceeded twenty-eight miles in twenty-four hours, while for a large part of the command it would have been less.

Does not the military history of the world show that in great emergencies such forced marches often occur, and that soldiers are fully capable of enduring them?

The early part of the night was starlit, and not unusually dark. About 11 o'clock the sky became overcast, and the night grew very, or as some of the witnesses express it, "extremely dark," and so continued until morning. It was a darkness, however, not complicated with cold, or rain, or storm. It is a noticeable fact, also, that the determination not to move at 1 o'clock, in obedience to the order, was not occasioned by this extreme darkness, but had been taken before Capt. DeKay lay down, which was at 11 o'clock.

The first answer to the position taken in the defence, that, in consequence of this darkness, it was impossible to obey the order, is found in the testimony of Capt. Duryea, who deposes that on the night of the 27th of August, he marched with his command from Warrenton, and did not halt until about midnight, and that "he did not experience any unusual difficulties growing out of the night."

Major F. S. Barstow was also on the march that night until 9 o'clock, and was up the following morning before daylight, and says: "I have no vivid recollection of that night beyond other nights. It seemed to me to be very much like other nights on which we moved." He adds that no difficulty was experienced in marching the troops up to the hour in which they encamped. Lieut.-Col. Myers, who, as Chief Quartermaster to Gen. McDowell, had charge of the trains passing over this road on the night of the 27th, states that he was up nearly all that night. He was asked the following questions:

Q.—In view of the condition of the road, as you have described it, and also the character of the night, was or was not the movement of troops along that road practicable that night?

He replied:

"I do not know of anything to hinder troops marching along the railroad there. There was a road running each side of the railroad. I should think it would have been easy for troops to move along there, although I may be mistaken in that."

Gen. Reynolds, called by the accused, and who entertained a very strong estimate of the difficulties in the way of the march of troops on the night of the 27th over the road to Bristow Station, admitted, on cross-examination, that dark as was the night, troops could have marched, provided they had had a road and a guide to conduct them—both of which the command of Gen. Porter had.

Gen. Heintzelman testifies that it was not impossible for troops to have marched over that road on the night of the 27th, but that there would have been a great many stragglers, of which, he said, there are more or less on all night marches. He describes the road as narrow, but "in tolerably good condition."

Gen. Pope was asked the following question:

Q.—"If there were any obstacles in the way of such a march as your order contemplated, either growing out of the night or the character of the road, will you please state them?

He answered: "There was no difficulty in marching, so far as the night was concerned. I have several times made marches with a larger force than Gen. Porter had, during the night. There was some obstruction on the road, in a wagon train that was stretched along the road, marching toward the Manassas Junction in rear of Hooker's Division, not sufficient, in my judgment, to have delayed, for any considerable length of time, the passage of artillary.

But even had the roads been blockad up, the railroad track was clear, and along that track had passed the larger portion of Gen. Hooker's infantry. There was no obstruction to the advance of infantry."

There were a very few breaks in the road, but its general condition is shown to have been good. Gen. Pope made the following statement on this point:

"Along the road between Warrenton Junction to Kettle Run, which is perhaps three miles west from Brislow Station, the track had been torn up in places; but during the day of the 27th of August, I directed Capt. Merrill, of the Eagineers, with a considerable force, to repair the track up to the bridge over Kettle Run, which had been burned. He reported to me on the night of the 27th that he had done so, so that from Warrenton Junction to the bridge over Kettle Run, there was no obstruction on the railroad of any description.

The bridge at Kettle Run had been burned, but a hundred yards above the bridge the road crossed the creek by a ford, and from there toward Bristow Station the most of the country—in fact, nearly the whole of it—was open country; that is, as I remember the country, riding along on the afternoon of the 27th of August."

Gen. Roberts, who passed from Warrenton Junction to Bristow Station on the 27th, says: "The condition of the road was good generally," and in another part of his testimony, Gen. Pope used this language:

"The road was in good condition everywhere. At most places it a double road on each side of the railroad track. I am sure it was a double road all the way; a part of the way, I know it was." Capt. DeKay states that "the road was good," and Lieut. Brooks, who was well acquainted with it, that it was "very good." Lieut.-Col. Myers was asked:

Q.—"What was the condition of the road between Warrenton Junction and Bristow Station at that time, 27th, so far as regards the passage of wagons, artillery, &c.?"

A.—"It was in excellent condition at this time."

The chief obstructions upon the road, however, and those most elaborately presented by the evidence and argument of the accused, were wagon trains. Capt. DeKay thinks that, had the march begun at one o'clock, the greater part of these wagons would probably have been in camp, and would thus have been avoided.

A part of them are shown to have been on the road throughout the night, and between 2 and 3 o'clock Col. Cleary found them so jammed as to constitute a serious obstruction for some three miles. But even there, the railway track was alongside of the road, and could easily have been used by the infantry. For the first three miles from Warrenton Junction, it was in proof that the road was entirely unobstructed.

Capt. Fifield, a witness of the accused, deposed that with one hundred men he could have prevented the jam of the wagons, and that with one hundred and fifty he could have kept the road entirely clear. Why did not the accused detail this force, and at once remove the obstacles which are now relied on to excuse him for this alleged disobedience of orders? The testimony leaves no donht that he could have done so, and that every wagon might thus have been taken out of the way of his troops by 1 o'clock.

The subject does not appear to have been discussed, or even thought of. It is true that at 12 o'clock on the night of the 27th, Lieut. Brinton came from Catlett's Station to Warrenton Junction, and on having an interview with the accused, he spoke to him of the wagons on the road; whereupon accused directed him on his return to have the road cleared.

On his arrival at Catlett's Station he told the Adjutant "to send ont some men to get these wagons out of the way." He does not know that the direction he gave was complied with. This was at 1 o'clock, the hour at which the troops should have been in motion. All the circumstances sorrounding this direction on the part of the accused, leave the impression that he could not have anticipated from it, the removal of the obstacles le his way.

It was accidental, and was without vigor or precision, and given at an hour that showed the subject had not been with him, one of any solicitude. It is observable, also, that even this feeble and inefficient provision looked to clearing the road, not for a march at 1 o'clock—for all thought of that had been abandoned—but at daylight, or, at earliest, 3 o'clock.

On the consultation which took place between the accused and his Generals when the order was received, the opinion was expressed by the latter—and it has been repeated in their testimony—that nothing would be gained in the way of time by starting at 1 o'clock, instead of a later hour—say 3 or 4. As starting at 3 would require a night march of one hour, and starting at 1 night march of three hours, this opinion imports a declaration that the troops could march no farther in three hours than they could in one hour, the darkness for the whole period of time being the same.

If the opinion referred to a startieg at daylight, then it carries with it the assumption that during the three hours, from 1 to 4 o'clock, the troops would have been unable to make any progress whatever, and this, notwithstanding the three first miles of the road from their encampment is shown to have been entirely unobstructed. Surely these opinions have not been well considered.

There are certain other facts disclosed in the testimony which go far to indicate a settled purpose on the part of the accused to disregard this order of his Commanding General. It was couched in terms as strong as a military man could employ in addressing a subordinate; and yet its urgent language was not commented upon, and does not seem to have attracted any attention, as appears from the conversation that ensued between the accused and his Generals after its receipt.

The accused, as we learn from Capt. DeKay, handed it to one of his generals present, saying, "There is something for you to sleep on"—not something that you are to prepare to execute—not something which announces that the army with which we are connected is threatened by great perils, which we must make extraordinary efforts to meet, but "something for you to sleep on." The whole tone of that conversation was, to the last degree, saddening and discouraging to those who believe that, in the prosecution of this war, much vigor is much wisdom.

Again: Gen. Griffin, called by the accused, testified that, after having marched about a mile with his brigade, he came to a halt, and remained there until two hours after daylight, and the remainder of the forces no doubt did the same. This explains why the arrival at Bristow Station was not until twenty minutes past ten. No reason that deserves a moment's consideration, is given for this long delay.

It is true that Gen. Griffin says: "I know the artillery which followed the brigade—that is, a carriage or two of the artillery which followed the brigade—got stuck in the mud or in a little creek, and had trouble in getting out." When more closely questioned as to the cause of the halt, he said: "I halted because I found, when I got to the point where I did halt, that I had only a portion of my brigade with me. In the darkness, by some accident or other, we had become separated, and I halted to get my brigade together. And the artillery, I presume, to what detained us there until we started again.

That is my impression. I do not know that positively. Gen. Morrell was in command of the division. This may explain the halt, but not the delay until the late hour mentioned. It was in Summer, and a season of drought, as appears from the clouds of dust which are continually brought to our notice by the testimony; and we cannot be misled as to the amount of obstacle the mud in such a stream, at such a season, would offer to the onward march of soldiers determined to do their duty.

Again: When the forces were in motion, there was no haste or vigor displayed. Capt. De Kay says "the march was at the rate at which troops would move if there was no necessity for rapid movement;" and, he adds, "they could have moved faster than they did." Gen. Pope deposed: "I sent back several officers to try and see Gen. Porter, and request him to hurry up and report to me where his troops were, as I was very apprehensive that after day had dawned, we should have an attack upon us from the enemy." "I think they all returned. The report made to me was that Gen. Porter was coming along very slowly, and was pushing the wagons out of the road."

Whatever may be thought of the difficulties in the way of the night march required by this order, it was the manifest duty of the accused to make a sincere and determined endeavor to overcome them. If, after having promptly and vigorously made this effort, and started, as ordered, he had failed to arrive at Bristow Station at daylight, either from the exhaustion of his troops, the darkness of the night or the character of the road, the responsibility of the failure would not have been charged upon him.

The contemptuous and unfriendly feelings disclosed in the dispatch to Gen. Burnside—which was written but five hours and a half before this order was received—will probably furnish a more satisfactory solution of the question, why this effort was not made, than can be found in the nature of the obstacles themselves.

Nor is it believed that the conduct of the accused finds any shelter in the Napoleonic maxim quoted in the argument for the defence.

The discretion it allows to a subordinate separated from his superior officer, is understood to relate to the means, and not the end of an order. When the accused determined that, instead of starting at 1 o'clock, he would start at 3 or 4, he did not resolve that he would arrive at Bristow Station by daylight, in a different manner from that indicated by his Commanding General, but that he would not arrive there by daylight at all. In regard to this, the end of the order, he had no discretion.

The order set forth in the second specification to the first charge was addressed to Gens. McDowell and Porter, jointly, and a copy, or rather duplicate of it, was delivered to each of them—it may be inferred from all the evidence on the point—at about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 29th of August. Previously to this they had met with their forces, and, under the 63d Article of War, Gen. McDowell had assumed the command.

The order directed them to move with their joint command toward Gainesville until they should effect a communication with the forces of Heintzelman, Sigal and Reno, and then to halt, taking care to occupy such a position that they could reach Bull Run that night or by the morning of the following day. The order contained these further words: "If any considerable advantages are to be gained by departing from this order it will not be strictly carried out."

At the time this order reached Generals McDowell and Porter, they were on the road between Manassas Junction and Bethlehem Church, and were proceeding in the direction of Gainesville, as the order contemplated. The order being issued to them jointly showed that it was the purpose of Gen. Pope that they should act independently of each other, and each in direct subordination to himself; and he testified that such was his intention.

Under these circumstances it may be well questioned whether under the 62d Article of War, Gen. McDowell could continue the command which he had assumed over their joint forces. The article excludes the idea of a presence of an officer superior in rank to those commanding the different corps of which it speaks. In this case Gen. Pope was absent but a few miles—was in fact occupying the same field of military operations with Generals McDowell and Porter, and claimed to decide the question (which it certainly belonged to him to determine) that these Generals were so far in his presence that he might command them directly, and not through each other.

Their forces continued their march—those of the accused being in the advance—until the front of this column had reached some three miles beyond Bethlehem Church, and until a small part of Gen. McDowell's command had passed that point. Gen. McDowell then rode forward to the head of the column of the accused, where an interview and conference took place between them, to which reference is frequently made to the testimony.

They discussed the joint order, and Gen. McDowell determined for himself that there were "considerable advantages to be gained by departing from it," and by moving with his forces along the Sudley Springs road toward the field of a battle then being fought by the main army of Gen. Pope, at the distance of only four miles. His purpose was to thirty minutes, at the accused's desire, and without the accused to attack his right flank.

He therefore said to him, "You put your force in here, and I will take mine up the Sudley Springs Road, on the left of the troops engaged at that point with the enemy;" and he left him at about twelve o'clock, with the belief and understanding that he would put in his force at that point. Why this expectation was doomed to disappointment may possibly be gathered from the following extract from Gen. McDowell's testimony as to what occured during his conversation with the accused.

Q.—You have said that the accused made an observation to you which showed that he was satisfied that the enemy was in his immediate front. Will you state what the observation was?

A.—I do not know that I can repeat it exactly, and I do not know that the accused meant exactly what the remark might seem to imply. The observation was to this effect—(pointing his hand in the direction of the dust rising above the top of the trees)—"We cannot go in there any where without getting into a fight."

Q.—"What reply did you make to that remark?"

A.—"I think to this effect: 'That is what we came here for.'"

These words will certainly stand in memorable contrast with the sad utterance to which they were a reply.

Gen. McDowell, on parting with the accused, ceased to exercise any authority over his command, and he was thus left untrammeled and in possession of the joint order still in full force.

Soon after Gen. Griffin's Brigade—a part of the corps of the accused—was ordered to move to the enemy, as directed by Gen. McDowell. It had proceeded, however, only about 600 yards, when, coming into "some small pine bushes," and somebody saying there were obstacles ahead, a retreat was ordered, and they fell back to their original position. Gen. Griffin saw no obstacles himself, and he made no reconnoissance. This was all that was done toward carrying into effect the stirring and soldierly direction of Gen. McDowell.

Some time after this faint demonstration—it may have been an hour or more, Gen. McDowell having left at about 12—the rebel battery threw three or four shot at the head of the accused's column. It was at once replied to and silenced, and thee came the order to fall back, of which Col. B. F. Smith, who witnessed the artillery firing, speaks so distinctly. The note of the accused to Gens. McDowell and Kieg, which has been in evidence, and is without date, must have been written immediately after this artillery firing, and after the order to retreat which followed it. It is in the following words.

"GENS. MCDOWELL AND KING: I found it impossible to communicate by crossing the roads to Groveton. The enemy are in strong force on this road, and as they appear to have driven our forces back, the firing of the enemy having advanced and ours retired, I have determined to withdraw to Manassas. I have attempted to communicate with McDowell and Sigel, but my messengers have run into the enemy. They have gathered artillery, and cavalry and infantry, and the advancing masses of dust show the enemy coming in force. I am now going to the head of the column to see what is passing and how affairs are going. Had you not better send your train back? I will communicate with you.

F. J. PORTER, Major-General."

This note appears to have been written for the purpose of explaining why the accused had not "put his force in" at the place which Gen. McDowell had pointed out. It announces most energetically a determination "to withdraw," that is, retreat to Manassas, because of the approach of the enemy, and because the battle seemed to be going against the Union forces. That this purpose was promptly carried out, substantially, if not to the letter, is made evident from the fact that at between 5 and 6 o'clock, the accused was found at or near Bethlehem Church, surrounded by his troops, whose arms were stacked. It is further proved by Col. B. F. Smith, who was in the front at the time of the artillery firing, and alleges that he and the troops of his command then fell back under orders, to within a mile or two of Manassas, where they passed the night, having arrived there in the afternoon.

It is yet further shown by Gen. Griffin, examined by the accused, who says his brigade retreated from a mile and a half to two miles. This retrograde movement might have been escaped, had it been made in good faith for the purpose of reaching Bull Run that night; but no such purpose was entertained, nor had it been insisted that it was, either by the testimony or the argument.

Gen. McDowell says the accused might have attacked the enemy, and would have still had ample time for falling back on Bull Run. Indeed, as appears from the map, such an attack would have been an advance in the direction of Bull Run. He might have found justification, too, for this step, had it been taken from a conviction that in the sense of the order, "considerable advantages" were to be gained by departing from its terms. No such position, however, could be successfully taken in the defance. The only "advantages" which the retreat promised, were the personal safety of the accused and Staff, and the exemption of his troops from any participation in the sanguinary battle then being fought immediately to his right. Surely such advantages as these, purchased as they were, at the imminent hazard of the sacrifice of the whole army, were not those contemplated by the order. The advance of the accused, either along the Gainesville road or to the right, would have brought him into conflict with the enemy. The Court concluded, and justly, that his falling back, under the circumstances, and for the purpose mentioned in his note to Gens. McDowell and King, was a violation of the joint order to himself and Gen. McDowell.

It would seem also to have been a manifest violation of the duty resting on him as a soldier in the position in which he was placed, without reference to any specific order or direction leading or directing him to engage the enemy. In forward, aggressive movements it is an established principle of military science that the columns shall be so held in their advance as to be ready to afford mutual assistance la time of need. Another elementary principle of such movements is, that in the absence of positive restraining orders the march shall always be toward the sound of the guns, thus confirming the sentiment of the words of Gen. McDowell, that it is the soldier's mission to fight. Both these fundamental rules of the military profession were disregarded in the retreat of the accused. He fell back precisely at the moment that the obligation to cooperate which was pressing upon him required him to advance, and his march was not toward, but from the sound of the enemy's cannon.

The order of 4½ P. M., Aug. 29, directed the accused "to push forward into action at once, on the enemy's right flank, and if possible, on his rear." It was not obeyed, nor was any attempt made to obey it.

It was claimed in the defence that the accused should not be condemned for this disobedience: first, because the order was received too late to be obeyed; and secondly, because obedience to it was impracticable in consequence of the presence of the enemy in overwhelming force, and in consequence of the character of the country over which the movement would have had to be made.

There is a decided conflict in the testimony as to the hour at which the order was received. It bears date 4½ P. M., and Capt. Pope, the aide officer who bore it, says that he proceeded direct from Gen. Pope to the accused, and delivered it "as early as 5 o'clock, or probably three or four minutes after 5."

Charles Duffee, the orderly who accompanied him, testifies that they left Gen. Pope at about half-past four, and went on to the headquarters of the accused, at a pace "about as fast as they thought their horses could travel." He thinks about an hour was occupied on the road, and that the order reached the accused at about half-past five. These statements are corroborated by the evidence of Gen. McDowell as to the time and place at which he met them, and read the order. Gen. Pope says: "I know that an Aid-de-Camp, riding rapidly, could go from the field of battle to Manassas Junction, or any point west of Manassas Junction, on the Gainesville road, if he found Gen. Porter in advance of Manassas Junction, within an hour, by going at speed." Gen. Roberts, who was present when the order was issued, expressed the opinion that it should have been delivered "in half an hour or less, as orders are generally carried on such occasions." Adopting the latest estimate—that of Gen. Pope and the orderly—this would give the accused two hours of daylight within which to make the attack.

On the other hand, there are five witnesses introduced by the accused—three of them his staff officers, viz.: Gen. Sykes, Lieut.-Col. Locke, Capt. Monteith, Lieut. Weid and Lieut. Ingham, who depose that the order was not received until about sundown. One of them indeed—though he is not supported by the others—fixes the hour much later. If, in ascertaining the value of testimony, witnesses were counted, and not weighed, the question would be at once settled by the relative numbers as given. Such, however, is not the rule of law, and it may be that after carefully considering all the circumstances, the Court felt that the explicit and intelligent statements of Capt. Pope and his Orderly, fortified by the corroborative evidence of Gens. Pope, McDowell and Roberts, were not overcome by the opinions of the five officers named.

There was, outside of the positive testimony, a consideration strongly supporting this view, and it is this: There is no question as to the time at which Capt. Pope left with the order; it was at 4½ o'clock; he rode as fast as his horse could carry him, and had but five miles to travel; and yet, according to the theory of the defence—that he did not arrive until sunset, or 6½ o'clock—he was two hours on the way. Is it credible that a staff officer, bearing an important order, in the midst of a fiercely-contested battle, would have traveled at this rate, and this too when he was conducted by an orderly acquainted with the road, and encountered no obstacle in his progress? Is it not much more probable that but a single hour was occupied, and that, in point of fact, he arrived at 5½ o'clock?

Conceding, however, for the sake of the argument, the position taken by the defence, that the order was not received until sunset, this would have left the accused an hour of daylight within which to make the movement. The enemy had been so far encouraged in their advance by the inaction of the forces of the accused, and by their falling back, that at this late moment the front of his column was not separated from the advance of the rebels by more than a mile or a mile and a half. But little time, therefore, was required to make the attack. It is admitted that it was not made; but was there any earnest or vigorous effort on the part of the accused to obey the order? Col. Locke states that soon after the receipt of the order from Gen. Pope, he bore one from the accused to Gen. Morrell, directing him to engage the enemy—which, as appears from the statement of Col. Marshall, was to be done with four regiments—but Gen. Morell insisted that before that time came to carry this order into execution—only within about half an hour after its receipt—it was countermanded by another, directing him to join the right with his troops where he was. This was all that was done toward attacking the enemy; and yet Gen. McDowell testified that an attack even at this late hour—indeed, at any hour before the battle closed, which was at dark—would have resulted in a victory for our arms.

There is one fact—probably the most remarkable one disclosed by the record—which must have impressed the Court as going far to manifest the true spirit of the conduct of the accused on this occasion. The forces of Gen. Morell were in the front, and those of Gen. Sykes were immediately in their rear, and supporting them. In the progress of any determined movement against the enemy, therefore, the command of Gen. Sykes would be necessarily involved, and the presence of that General would be required; yet Gen. Sykes states that he was with Gen. Porter when the order from Gen. Pope was received, and when that to Gen. Morell was sent; that he remained with him all the evening and night, and that he never heard that an order to attack the enemy had been received from Gen. Pope, or had been forwarded to Gen. Morell. What conclusion is necessarily drawn from this? If the accused had seriously determined that the order to Gen. Morell should be executed, would he not have apprised Gen. Sykes of the attack directed—being with but four regiments—and the further fact that the order was revoked before it was possible to make the movement, can we escape a painful impression that the order itself was issued without any expectation that it would or any purpose that it should be obeyed.

There is yet one other fact presented in connection with this order which deserves a passing notice. Capt. Pope found the accused with his troops halted, and the arms of some of them stacked. After delivering the order, and during his stay of fifteen or twenty minutes, he did "not observe any orders given, or any indication of preparation for a movement in the direction of the battle-field." On his return, nearly an hour afterward, the same condition of things existed. The following extract from the testimony of Mr. Duffee, who accompanied Capt. Pope, will further illustrate the absence of all anxiety, if not of all interest, on the part of the accused:

Q.—Did you see the order delivered into the hands of Gen. Porter?

A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him take the order from Capt. Pope.

Q.—Was he in his tent or out of doors?

A.—He was lying down under a shade tree when he took the order.

Q.—Did he change his position on reading the order, or did he continue to lie down?

A.—I cannot state positively whether he rose to his feet or not; but at the time he was reading the order, I noticed that he was lying in this position on the ground (describing him as resting upon his elbow, his head upon his hand.)

Q.—Did you leave him lying down on the ground when you came away?

A.—Yes, sir.

The accused had, for between five and six hours, been listening to the sounds of the battle raging immediately to his right. His dust and smoke were before his eyes, and the reverberation of its artillery was in his ears. He must have known the exhaustion and carnage consequent upon this prolonged conflict, and he had reason to believe, as shown by his note to Gens. McDowell and King, that our army was giving way before the heavy reinforcements of the enemy. He had a command of some 13,000 fresh and well-appointed troops, who had marched but a few miles, and had not fought at all on that day. Under these circumstances, should not an order to charge the enemy have electrified him as a soldier, and have brought him not only to his feet and to his saddle, but have awakened the sounds of eager preparation throughout his camp? But the bugle-note of this order seems to have fallen unheeded, and after reading it, and at the close of an interview of from fifteen to twenty minutes, the messenger who bore it turned away, leaving the accused still "lying on the ground."

There is some contrariety in the evidence as to the force of the enemy by which the accused was opposed. The weight of the testimony is that it was small—decidedly so in the early part of the afternoon, when the attack directed by Gen. McDowell should have been made. Gen. Roberts thinks there was only a cavalry force, with some light artillery. Col. B. F. Smith, who was at the head of the column at the time the rebel battery was silenced, and who fell back with his command half an hour afterward, noticed clouds of dust beyond the trees, but whether there were troops advancing or moving in another direction, he could not tell. He saw nothing to induce him to believe that they were retreating before the enemy, but supposed that they had been making a reconnoissance in force, and having completed it, were falling back for some other duty.

Gen. Griffin, a witness for the accused, who was also at the front, and enjoyed every opportunity of observation, having been asked as to the position of the enemy in relation to Gen. Porter's corps, between 5 and 7 o'clock of the 29th, replied: "It is a hard question to answer. I do not know much about the enemy; I only know that, during the day, large clouds of dust were going to our front and to our left, from a point st

darkness and tempest, and snow, and morass, and Alpine precipices and frowning batteries, which the warriors of other times and lands have unhesitatingly confronted and bravely overcome.

But there is one feature of the inaction of the accused on the 29th which it is especially sorrowful to contemplate. How, unrestrained as he was, and with the cannonade of the battle in his ears, and its smoke and the dust of the gathering forces in his eyes, he could for seven and a half or eight hours resist the temptation to plunge into the combat, it is difficult to conceive. But this alone is not the saddest aspect in which his conduct presents itself. This aspect is distinctly set forth in the third specification of the second charge. Gen. Marshall states that from the cheerings and peculiar yells of the enemy, heard on the evening of the 29th, he and every man of his command believed that Gen. Pope's army was being driven from the field. Gen. Morell also says, that from the sound of the artillery the battle seemed to be receding, which indicated that it was going against the Federal forces. The accused, in his note to Gens. McDowell and King, speaking of this enemy, says:

"As they appear to have driven our forces back, the firing of the enemy having advanced and ours retired, I have determined to withdraw to Manassas;" and to further justification of this step, he adds: "They have gathered artillery and cavalry and infantry, and the advancing masses of dust show the enemy coming in force." In the afternoon then of the 29th, it is clear that the conviction was entertained by the accused and his officers that our forces were being driven before the enemy—a conviction which, in tones above even the roar of artillery, should have appealed to his soldier's heart to rush to the rescue. But heedless of the summons, he turned, not toward, but away from his struggling companions in arms, in the direction of Manassas.

Must we seek an explanation of this want of sympathy with the brave men who were doing battle that day in the feelings, as shown by his dispatches, which unhappily possessed him in reference to the Army of Virginia and its Commanding General? That army, as he seems to have been aware, was sent forth not to capture Richmond or to occupy the South, but simply to harass and baffle the march of the advancing masses of the enemy, while the Army of the Potomac was being extricated from the perils that surrounded it on the Peninsula—a service which should not have provoked a sneer from the accused. It cannot be improper to add, what the record will sustain me in saying, that so far as light is shed upon the subject by the testimony, the Army of Virginia appears to have nobly performed the arduous and perilous work committed to its hands. Its campaign was brief, but marked by signal vigor and ability, and animated by a spirit, which, shrinking from neither toil nor exposure, nor danger, bravely struck the enemy whenever and wherever he could be found.

The accused presents two general grounds of defence, which apply to all the accusations against him. They are—first, his general reputation for zeal and loyalty, and, secondly, the expression of satisfaction with his conduct which Gen. Pope is alleged to have made at Fairfax Court-house on the 2d of September.

In reference to the first, the testimony is full and earnest as to his former services and character for faithfulness and efficiency as an officer. The law admits such proof in criminal prosecutions, because a presumption of innocence arises from former good conduct, as evidenced by general reputation. The presumption, however, is held to be entitled to little weight except in doubtful cases. Where it comes into conflict with evidence that is both positive and reliable it at once gives way.

In regard to the second, Col. Ruggles testified that at the close of a conversation on the 2d of September, at Fairfax Court-house, between Gen. Pope and the accused, the General expressed himself satisfied with his conduct, referring, as the witness believed, to the transactions on which the present charges are based. Col. Ruggles admits, however, that he was not a party to the conversation—that he heard it only by scraps, and endeavored not to hear it at all. Gen. Pope, on the other hand, deposed that he was not satisfied, and could not have been, and that the expression heard by Col. Ruggles related to explanations made by the accused as to certain disparaging telegrems which he was understood to have sent to Gen. Burnside. In view of the relation of these two officers to the conversation, the Court, of course, could not hesitate to accept the version of Gen. Pope as the true one. Even if Gen. Pope had deceived himself satisfied, it would not have effected the status of the accused before the law.

His responsibility was to his Government and country, and not to the Commanding General. Nor can any presumption arise against this proceeding from the failure of Gen. Pope to prefer charges against the accused. It was his privilege to prefer them, but he was not bound to do so. He discharged his whole duty when, in his official report, he laid these transactions before his Government for its consideration.

This case has been most patiently investigated. If, in war, end in the midst of active hostilities, any Government has ever devoted so long a period of time—some forty-five days—to the examination of a military charge, it has not come to my knowledge. The Court was not only patient and just, but liberal, and in the end, everything was received in evidence which could possibly tend to place the conduct of the accused in its true light. It is not believed that there remains on the record a single ruling of the Court to which exception could be seriously taken.

The case is important not only because of the gravity of the charg e and the dignity of the officer arraigned, but also because of the fact that it involves a principle which lies at the very foundation of all discipline and of all efficiency in military operations—the principle of military obedience. A standard author, treating on this branch of jurisprudence, says: "Hesitancy in the execution of a military order is clearly, under most circumstances, a serious offence, and would subject one to severe penalties; but actual disobedience is a crime which the law has stigmatized as of the highest degree, and against which is denounced the extreme punishment of death." (De Hart, p. 165.) The same author continues: "In every case, then, in which an order is not clearly in derogation of some right or obligation created by law, the command of a superior must meet with unhesitating and instant obedience."

So vital to the military system is this subordination of will and action deemed, that it is secured by the most solemn of human sanction. Each officer and soldier swears that he "will observe and obey the orders of the officers appointed over him;" and it is from this, probably, that the offence of disobedience derives much of the depth and darkness of the criminality with which it is stamped by the Articles of War. Obedience is indeed the very jewel of the soldier's life. It adorns him more even than laurels, which are so often pinched by unholy hands. The soldier who has given to the order of his superior officer a prompt, an earnest, a heartfelt support, has triumphed in the field of duty, even though he may have fallen on the field of arms.

The offences for which the pleadings and testimony arraign the accused are the very gravest which a soldier can possibly commit—being neither more nor less than the willful violation of the orders of his commanding General in the midst of momentous and perilous military movements, and the shameful abandonment of a struggling army which it was his solemn duty to support, in the very presence of the enemy, and under the very sound of his artillery. The Court was careful to give to the accused the benefit of all well-founded doubts that arose in their minds, in reference either to the fact of disobedience, or in reference to the measure of criminality that prompted it, and hence they found him not guilty of the fourth and fifth specifications of first charge; and, in the same spirit, the fourth specification of second charge was withdrawn. While, however, the Court left that of crimes such as these no officer should be convicted but upon the clearest and most convincing proof of his guilt, they must also have felt that the honor of the profession of arms, and the most enduring interests of our common Government and country, imperatively demanded that there should be no acquittal when that proof had been made.

J. HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General.

To the President.

FINDING AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

The following is the formal finding and sentence of the Court, as taken from the official record:

The Court was, thereupon, cleared for deliberation, and having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the accused, Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, of the United States Volunteers, as follows:

Of the first specification of first charge, guilty;
Of the second specification of first charge, guilty;
Of the third specification of first charge, guilty;
Of the fourth specification of first charge, not guilty;
Of the fifth specification of first charge, not guilty;
Of the first charge, guilty;
Of the first specification of second charge, guilty, except so much of the specification as implies that he, the accused, "did retreat from advancing forces of the enemy" *after* the receipt of the order set forth in said specification;
Of the second specification of second charge, guilty;
Of the third specification of second charge, guilty; except the words, to the Manassas Junction."
Of the second charge, guilty.

And the Court do, therefore, sentence him, Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, of the United States Volunteers, to be cashiered, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

D. HUNTER, Major-General,
J. HOLT, Judge-Advocate. President.

THE APPROVAL BY THE PRESIDENT.

The record of the proceedings having been transmitted by Major-Gen. Halleck to the Secretary of War, and by him, under the 65th Article of War, laid before the President on the 12th inst., he, on the 21st inst., confirmed the sems by an indorsement thereon in the following words:

The foregoing proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case of Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter are approved and confirmed, and it is ordered that the said Fitz-John Porter be, and he is hereby, cashiered and dismissed from the service of the United States as a Major-General of Volunteers, and as Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General in the regular service of the United States, and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

JANUARY 21, 1863.

—Rev. T. K. BEECHER, Chaplain of the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, has been honorably discharged from the service, and is about to resume pastoral charge of his old church in Elmira.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—MONDAY, January 26, 1863.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, January 22, 1863.

D. T. Valentine, Esquire, Clerk of the Common Council:

DEAR SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in their Chamber, City Hall, on Monday, twenty-sixth instant, at one o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such public business as may come before the

ANDRE FROMENT,
JOHN FOX,
WM. WALSH,
JOHN HARDY,
JOHN McCOOL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
PETER MITCHELL,
JAMES REED,
TERENCE FARLEY.

Present—William Walsh, Esquire, President; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Aldermen Farley—
Petition of the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church for relief from assessment.
Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.
By Alderman Ottiwell—
Bill of John Duffy for fitting up poll of election, Ninth District of the Eighteenth Ward.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.
By Alderman Masterson—
Petition of Patrick Coyle to be relieved from an assessment.
Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.
By Alderman Chipp—
Petition of Engine Company number Four for a steam fire engine.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Masterson—
Petition of the Fiftieth street Northwestern Presbyterian Church to be relieved of tax.
Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.
By Alderman Chipp—
Petition of Samuel Willets and others that Lafayette-place be paved with Belgian pavement.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Froment—
Petition of the Ministers, Elders and Deacons, of the South Dutch Church, for the use of Croton water to irrigate their organ.

Whereupon, he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Elders and Deacons of the South Dutch Church, corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, be allowed the use of the Croton water for the purpose of inflating the bellows of the organ of said Church, to be used under the direction of the Croton Board, free of expense.

Alderman Farley moved to amend by striking out the words "free of expense," and inserting "provided said Church pays for the use of said Croton water." Which was accepted by Aldermen Froment.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

By Alderman ——
Remonstrance of A. T. Stewart and others, against the erection of buildings on Washington-square.
Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.
By the President—
Petition of the First Baptist Church, located in Broome-street, near the Bowery, to have two lamps placed in front of said church.

Whereupon the President presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause two gas lamps to be placed in front of the Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, without delay.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Bill of S. O'Hara, for fitting up Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward.
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.
By Alderman Hardy—
Petition of the Keepers of the City Parks, for an increase of pay.
Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to inform this Board, at their next meeting, whether the acts of the Common Council of 1862, in making donations, ordering work to be done, or supplies furnished, are not void after the appropriation of that year for the purposes referred to are exhausted, also whether such claims can be legally taken out of the appropriations of 1863, unless special appropriations are made for that purpose, and whether any head of Department of the City Government who orders work to be done or supplies furnished after the appropriation for the same is exhausted, is not liable to be furnished for a misdemeanor as well as forfeit his office.

Alderman Boole moved that the same be referred to Committee on Law.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley. Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Fox, Hall, Ryers, Masterson, Froment—5.

By Aldermen Farley—

Resolved, That Frederick W. Ford be and is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the westerly side of Seventh-avenue, between Greenwich-avenue and West Twelfth-street, and also the sidewalks on the east side of Greenwich-avenue, between Seventh-avenue and West Twelfth-street, be paved forthwith, the full width thereof and the curb and gutter set, wherever the said work has not already been done, and that the Street Commissioner be directed to proceed with said work.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That Edward A. Davin be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That Alexander Ostrander be and he is here, by appointed Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman McCord—

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have four thousand additional copies of the annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Board printed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That James G. Hunt be and is hereby appointed Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That Michael J. Ryan be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure an imitation thirty-two pounder gun and carriage for the use of the New-York City Artillery, First Battalion National Guard State New-York, Major R. P. Gibson, Commanding.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary proceedings for opening One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Livingston-place, from Fifteenth-street to Seventeenth-street, be paved with trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half the expense to be paid by the property owners.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Elias J. Pattison be and he hereby is appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, be flagged and reflagged, where the same is necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Broadway, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, be macadamized forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of the Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, be flagged and reflagged, where the same is not already done, so as to make the same eight feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-third-street be regulated, graded, curbed and gutter-stones set, and a space four feet wide flagged through the sidewalk thereof, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That both sides of the railroad track in the Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets, be macadamized the full width of the avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nelson Duckworth for the sum of one hundred and twenty-three dollars, being the amount expended by him in bringing on the remains of Capt. Hooglan from the field of Fredericksburgh.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Froment—

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Dispenser of events to remove from the sphere of his usefulness, Andrew H. Mickie, who departed this life suddenly, on Sunday, the twenty-fifth inst, at the advanced age of fifty-eight years; and

Whereas, It is but fitting and proper that the Common Council should give expression to their sorrows at the loss of one who in his person combined those good and noble qualities which endear him to all with whom he became acquainted; especially so when to an irreproachable private character, stern integrity, kindness, sunvity, which was secured to him as Mayor of this City, during the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, of which there is no more brighter or fairer among the many of our eminent citizens who have successively occupied that exalted position; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the afflicted family and relatives of the deceased, and we tender them our condolence in their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the members of the Common Council will wear the usual badge of mourning, and that the flags on the City Hall and the public buildings be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset on the day set apart for the funeral obsequies; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated, be engrossed and framed, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by his Honor the Mayor on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and requiring the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the construction of a first-class engine for the use of Engine Company Number Forty-eight, be amended to read "Steam Fire Engine, with double cylinders and pumps."

Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, The Common Council has learned with feelings of profound regret, not unmixed with alarm, of the dismissal from the service of the United States of a fellow-citizen and townsman, Major-General Fitz-John Porter, we regret the occurrence as we always have, and still do regard General Porter as the very personification of all that is brave, loyal and patriotic, and we feel alarmed lest the precedent thus established of subjecting a tried, energetic and competent commander, to the mercies of a Court-martial composed almost exclusively of professional rivals, and, withal, extremely bigoted partisans, upon charges preferred by a partisan commander—all holding opinions and views diametrically opposite to those of the conservative people of the country, of which General Porter is a fair representative—may and doubtless will result in putting similar degradation upon others of the prominent, intiuential and conservative commanders in the army—a proceeding which will inevitably result in its utter demoralization, and the consequent overthrow of the Government; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this Common Council the evidence adduced on the trial of Gen. Fitz-John Porter clearly demonstrated the fact that he was not only entitled to an acquittal, but proved conclusively that there were no just or reasonable grounds for subjecting him to the painful and humiliating ordeal through which he has been compelled to pass, and for his consequent and ignominious dismissal from the service of the United States—a service to which he had devoted the best energies of his life; in which he had time and again perilled his life on the field of battle, and in which his untiring industry, skill and heroic valor added largely to the renown of the nation; and

Whereas, It is the undoubted right, nay, the imperative duty of the American people, to examine and criticise, with candor and impartiality, the acts, not only of all their public servants, but the decisions of judicial tribunals, whether civil or military, and fearlessly to give expression to their opinions thereon; be it therefore,

Resolved, That in order to enable the fellow-citizens of Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter as well as the future historian to form a just judgment upon the sentence recently pronounced upon him, designed to accomplish his disgrace and ruin, that his Counsel be respectfully requested to furnish this Common Council with a full and impartial copy of the charges, the evidence, the defence, and all other proceedings in the recent trial and sentence of the said Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, together with the names of the judges composing the Court-Martial, to be filed and preserved with the records of the Common Council.

Resolved, That the Common Council do hereby give expression to their surprise, mortification and profound sorrow at the occurrence of the unexpected and untoward event, which deprives the country at this, the time of her utmost need, of the invaluable services of Major-General Fitz-John Porter, and we cannot but feel that the stigma attempted to be cast upon his fair fame, is in keeping with, and forms part of that system of persecution which seems to actuate the military authorities of the Government, in their intercourse with the conservative element in our armies—a system of persecution which commenced by superseding General McClellan, superseding General Buel and disbanding General Porter, and which we fear will, if persisted in, end in the ruin of the Country and the disruption of the Government.

Resolved, That to Major-General Fitz-John Porter, we extend our heartfelt sympathy, in the deep humiliation to which he has been subjected; we desire to express to him our deep detestation of the wrong and the unmerited degradation which we believe has been inflicted upon him; and we desire also to assure him that it is not in the power of any earthly tribunal to obliterate from our recollections the convictions which we feel we are under to him for the distinguished, disinterested and invaluable services he has performed for his Government as a soldier, and his fidelity and zeal as a patriot, and that he still retains unimpaired, our fullest confidence in his military attainments, and his stern, unyielding and uncompromising loyalty and devotion to the flag of our country.

Resolved, That we hereby earnestly invite Major-General Fitz-John Porter to visit the City of his residence as soon as early a day as will suit his convenience, that his Governor's room in the City Hall be set apart for his use on any day when he may desire to meet his fellow-citizens of the City of New-York, in order that they may personally pay their respects to him, and that he may in person witness the manifestation of their regard and esteem for him, whom they always have and always will regard as one of the most intrepid, courageous, skillful, zealous, loyal and patriotic Commanders of the Army of the Potomac, the findings of a partial and prejudiced Court-Martial to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, elegantly engrossed and appropriately framed, be duly authenticated and transmitted to Major-General Fitz-John Porter.

Alderman Ottiwell moved its reference to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell, Froment—3.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—14

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the paper be laid over and be printed in the minutes.

Which was lost.

Alderman Farley here asked that the papers be laid over by unanimous consent.

Objection having been made,

Alderman Hall moved to strike out all except the resolution asking for copies of the proceedings of the Court, &c.

Which was lost.

The paper was then laid on the table.

Subsequently Alderman Mitchell called up such preamble and resolution, and moved its adoption.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to amend the third resolution by striking therefrom all after the words "respects to him."

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell—3.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Alderman Hall moved to strike from the resolutions all but the portion calling for the evidence, &c., adduced in the trial.

The President ruled such motion to be out of order, on the ground that a similar motion to amend had been previously put and lost.

Alderman Hall appealed from such decision of the Chair.

The President put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, McCoot, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell, Froment—3.

Alderman Froment moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryan, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell, Froment—4.

Alderman Boole, demanding a division of the question, on the adoption of the preamble and resolution.

The President put the question on the adoption of the preamble.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment—5.

Aldermen Farley moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—7.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the first resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Hall, Ottiwell, Froment—3.

The question being taken on the adoption of the second resolution,

The same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell, Froment—3.

The question being taken on the adoption of the third resolution,

The same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell, Froment—3.

The question being taken on the adoption of the fourth resolution,

The same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell, Froment—3.

The question being put on the adoption of the fifth and last resolution,

Alderman Froment raised the point of order that the resolution involved an expenditure of money, and could not therefore be acted upon at this meeting.

The President ruled that the point of order was not well taken, the precedent of action on such papers the same day as presented having been already established.

The fifth and last resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell, Froment—3.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, every person interested in the prosperity and greatness of this City will admit that, at any sacrifice and at every hazard, the approaches to its environs should be so effectually guarded as to allay all doubt as to their impregnability; and,

Whereas, Events, now almost daily transpiring, demonstrate the fact that land fortifications, which have heretofore been deemed impervious to the assaults of vessels of war, have been enabled to make but a feeble resistance to attacks from mailed vessels; and,

Whereas, In considering a subject of such vital importance to the inhabitants of this City, promptness and energy should characterize the actions of those intrusted with the care of their interests;

Resolved, That the following ordinance, entitled an Ordinance for Increasing and Strengthening the Defences of the Harbor and City of New-York, be and hereby is adopted.

AN ORDINANCE,

TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASING AND STRENGTHENING THE DEFENCES OF THE HARBOR AND CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. A Board of Commissioners, to consist of (12) twelve members, of whom His Honor the Mayor and the Comptroller shall be two, and to be designated and known as "The Board of Harbor and City Defence Commissioners of the City of New-York," is hereby authorized and created, to act for and on behalf of the authorities and inhabitants of said City, as hereinafter provided.

The Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York, are hereby authorized to elect by ballot, from each of their respective Bodies, five persons, who, together with the Mayor and Comptroller, as aforesaid, are hereby severally constituted, appointed, and it shall be their duty to meet, within five days after the passage of this ordinance, at such place within the City of New-York as shall be designated by the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall give due notice of the same, the said Board shall organize for business, by appointing a Chairmen and Vice-Chairman, who shall be members of said Board. They shall also appoint a Secretary, who shall keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of the Board, and of the several Committees thereof, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the said Board. In case of a vacancy occurring in said Board of Commissioners, the same shall be filled at the first regular meeting held thereafter, by vote of a majority of the remaining members thereof. The certificate of the Clerks of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen shall be regarded and accepted as the credentials of the five members so elected respectively by the said Boards, as members of the said Commission.

SEC. 2. The said Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners shall be, and are hereby fully authorized and empowered to devise, adopt and carry into execution, all such measures as they shall deem best calculated to increase and strengthen the defences of the harbor, and the protection of the lives and property of the inhabitants of the City of New-York, and especially by providing and taking charge of floating batteries, rams or other auxiliaries to the land fortifications, so as to prevent the ingress of iron-clad or other vessels of war. And for this purpose, the said Board are hereby authorized to ordain and establish all proper rules and regulations for their own government, and from time to time to alter or repeal the same, and, in behalf of the Corporation, to negotiate and enter into contracts, and to consult, retain, employ, and discharge from employment, all such officers, soldiers, engineers, artisans, laborers and others, as they shall deem expedient and necessary, and to fix the rates of compensation to be paid to such persons respectively. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the said Board to incur expenses exceeding the aggregate sum of one million dollars.

SEC. 3. All written contracts made and entered into by the said Board of Commissioners shall be executed in triplicate, and one of the copies thereof shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller.

SEC. 4. Accounts for all purchases made, or other expenses incurred, by the authority of said Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners, shall be made out in such form as shall be prescribed or approved by the Comptroller, and, before the payment thereof, the same shall be approved and certified to be correct, by at least two-thirds of all the members of said Board.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of carrying into effect the preceding provisions, the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated, the same to be raised and deposited in the City Treasury, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow from time to time, upon the faith and credit of the Corporation, such sum or sums of money as may be required to make the payments hereby authorized, not exceeding in the aggregate the said amount of one million of dollars, which sums shall be deposited in the City Treasury, by the persons lending the same, and, upon their orders, to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such money, it shall be his duty to prepare and deliver to the exchange therefor an equal amount of bonds of the Corporation, to be designated and known as the "Harbor and City Defence Fund Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York."

SEC. 7. The said Harbor and City Defence Fund Bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. The principal of said Bonds shall be redeemed on the first day of August, 1865, and they shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable half-yearly, on the first day of February and August in each year.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to audit and pay, by warrant on the Chamberlain, in the usual manner, all accounts approved and certified in the manner prescribed by the fourth section of this ordinance.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Board of Harbor and City Defence Commissioners to report to the Common Council, from time to time, all such facts and particulars, concerning their proceedings under and by virtue of this ordinance, as they may deem proper, and to communicate such information as may at any time be called for by the Common Council.

SEC. 10. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Alderman Boole moved that the same be printed at length in the minutes, and laid over and made the special order of business for the next meeting of the Board.

A division of the question being demanded.

The President put the question on the first portion of Alderman Boole's motion, viz: that the paper be printed at length in the minutes.

Which was carried.

The President then put the question on the second portion of Alderman Boole's motion, viz: that the paper be laid over and made the special order of business for the next meeting of the Board.

Alderman Masterson moved as an amendment that the paper be made the special order of business for the first meeting of the Board in December.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Masterson—2.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

And the motion as made by Alderman Boole was agreed to.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Croton mains be laid in the Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth streets, forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Alderman Boole moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was lost.

Alderman Boole then moved that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen McCool, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Froment—7.

REPORT.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of memorializing the Legislature to legalize the issue of certain bonds by the Corporation.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector nominating Health Wardens and Assistants.

Which nominations were confirmed on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall—2.

A communication was received from the City Inspector in reply to resolution of inquiry as to what measures have been taken to accommodate farmers, &c., on the land opened for market purposes, lying between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Avenue C and the East River.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner asking the adoption of a resolution which will empower him to act in cases of notices from Pilot Commissioners, &c.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes and referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in regard to appropriations for roads and avenues, and supplies for and cleaning public offices, &c.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes, and referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting a statement of treasury balances for January twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, requesting that appropriations may be made for payment of interest on the City debt, &c.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a report of the Superintendent of Buildings, from June one to December thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file, and the usual number be printed in document form.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting resolution of Board of Officers of First Division, N. G., requesting that the City Armory be put in complete repair.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting colors of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was received and the recommendation of His Honor the Mayor complied with.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Mohawk Engine Company, number Sixteen, to attend a ball on January twenty-six, at the Apollo Rooms.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Thursday, the twenty-ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole called up the special order of business, being the report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of authorizing the issue of fifty thousand dollars additional of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund.

Alderman Boole moved that the report be accepted and the resolution annexed adopted, and on that motion called the previous question.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the main question, being the motion of Alderman Boole, as above, was agreed to by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Negative—Alderman Long—1.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Preamble and ordinance, creating a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, and a Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Washington Market; the compensation of the Deputy Collector to be one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, the Clerk one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the Deputy Clerk one thousand dollars per annum.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Froment—2.

Preamble relative to the revised compilation of the laws of the State of New-York relating particularly to this City, up to and including one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, prepared by David T. Valentine, Esquire, Clerk of the Common Council, with resolution that five thousand copies be printed and provided for and at the expense of the Corporation, under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Thursday, the twenty-ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

—Capt. HENRY L. ABBOTT, of the Topographical Engineers, now attached to the Staff of Gen. BANKS, has been appointed Colonel of the First Connecticut Artillery, in place of Col. ROBERT O. TYLER, promoted to be Brigadier-General.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 26, 1863.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cnn..	95⅞	300 N. Y. Cen. R.	119
7,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Cou.	87	300 do	s30 119
13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg..	95	100 do	b10 119⅜
10,000 do	94½	200 do	119⅜
500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	small 101⅜	300 do	s30 119½
8,000 do	102	65 do	119¾
5,000 do	101⅞	15 do	120
1,000 U

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CHIMNEY CORNER—NARAMATTAH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Com. NUTT, &c., at all hours—CHARLES THE SECOND, afternoon and evening.

PALACE GARDEN—GUESSING.

COOPER INSTITUTE—LACCARING GAS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

CLINTON HALL, (Astor Place)—ELECTRO PSYCHOLOGY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA DEPIT AMOUREUX—LE FIO AU COUVENT.

CHURCH—(Corner of Bleecker and Downing-street)—SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

IRVING HALL—ANNUAL CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. BURNSIDE has resigned; Gen. HOOKER has been assigned to his place; Gens. SUMNER and FRANKLIN have been relieved of their commands of the Right and Left Grand Divisions,—this is the news we have from the Army of the Potomac this morning. Gen. BURNSIDE'S resignation was accepted on Saturday morning, and yesterday morning he turned over the command to Gen. HOOKER. When the change became known, a considerable number of superior officers called on Gen. BURNSIDE to take leave of him and tender their regrets at his departure. His parting address to the soldiers awards them praise for their courage, patience and endurance, and invokes their full and cordial support for his successor. The General, with most of his late Staff, has been granted leave of absence for thirty days, and will come immediately to New-York.

A strange story comes to us from Galveston by way of New-Orleans and Key West, brought from the latter port by the steamer *Mary A. Boardman*, which arrived last night. On the 17th inst., the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, with six other steamers, was off Galveston, when a strange steamer was seen in the offing. One of our steamers proceeded to speak her, when she reported herself as the British sloop-of-war *Spitfire*. On attempting to send a boat to her, however, she opened her broadside and fired into our steamer, the *Hatteras*, sinking her in nine fathoms of water. The *Brooklyn* then got under way and started in pursuit of the stranger, but darkness coming on, she was lost sight of, and escaped. It is conjectured that the strange vessel was the pirate *Alabama*. At any rate she was not her Majesty's ship *Spitfire*, as that vessel was at the Bahamas on the 17th inst. The *Hatteras*, when she was sunk by her, was only a transport, though she mounted four small cannon.

We have advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 20th inst. At that time the river expedition, under Gen. FOSTER, had not moved, but a land force started on Saturday, the 17th, toward the railroad, which encountered 1,300 rebels at Pollocksville, drove them from the town, and took possession, with but small loss.

The feeling against Gov. STANLY among the loyalists of North Carolina appears to be very bitter. Meetings, which have been held to further the free-labor system in the eastern counties of the State, have adopted resolutions against him, condemning his course in the most positive terms. There is talk of raising ten loyal North Carolina regiments, the material for which is said to be abundant.

The iron-clad Monitor *Nahant* arrived safely at Hampton Roads, on Sunday morning.

Fuller accounts do not diminish the number or importance of the prisoners captured at Arkansas Post. Lieut.-Col. OAS, of the Sixteenth Indiana, who was wounded in the action, has arrived at Indianapolis. He states that the entire number of prisoners taken was 7,830, with all the company and regimental officers of nine regiments. Gen. CHURCHILL is not a Brigadier, but a Major-General, to which grade he was promoted by JEFF. DAVIS, for gallantry at Richmond, Ky., when he received the surrender of the Sixteenth Indiana. By a singular coincidence, this same regiment, which was afterward exchanged, was of the force which attacked the Post, and witnessed the surrender of Gen. CHURCHILL. Col. GARLAND, who was also taken prisoner, is from Virginia, and was acting Brigadier-General.

A dispatch from Gen. DAVIDSON, dated at Alton, near West Plains, Ark., Jan. 20, says MARMADUKE was retreating down Bryant's Fork, toward Arkansas, and would most probably escape by way of the Ozark Mountains.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing an Assistant Collector of Customs for the District of New-York, to reside in Jersey City. A bill to organize a volunteer militia force, to be called the National Guard of the United States, was introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, and referred to the Military Committe. The bill providing for the removal of Indians from Kansas was debated but not acted upon. The bill for the better protection of overland emigrants to the Pacific coast was passed. A bill to provide for a National currency, to be secured by pledge of public stocks, was introduced by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. SUMNER'S bill to suspend the sale of lands in South Carolina and Georgia was passed. Mr. FOSTER of Connecticut, presented a communication from laborers in England, many of them residing in Lancashire, expressing gratitude for our municipal donation of provisions, etc., and the wish that some means might be provided for their emigration to this country. The communication, coming from foreigners, could not be received. A bill to provide for additional transportation facilities in the West was introduced by Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa. The Committee on Printing was instructed to make inquiries regarding the printing of departmental correspondence in newspapers as an advertisement. A resolution, calling upon the President for a copy of the record of the proceedings in the case of Gen. PORTER, was laid over. A bill to improve navigation between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan was referred to the Military Committee. The resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to make inquiries regarding alleged interference with Gen. BURNSIDE'S plans, was adopted. The bill to abrogate treaties with the Sioux Indians, and to indemnify the people of Minnesota for losses sustained through Indian outrages, was passed. After an exciting session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. WALTER D. INDOE, of Wisconsin, was sworn in as the successor of Mr. HANCHETT. The bill to establish a branch mint in the Territory of Nevada was reported favorably. A bill to establish an arsenal and ordnance dépôt in the tide waters of New-York harbor was reported from the Military Committee. A bill authorizing the President to raise and equip one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers of African descent was reported by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and postponed, at his request, until to-day. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to accept for three years the services of any companies of infantry, cavalry or artillery, without limitation as to number. The Senate bill amendatory of the judicial system was passed. The Finance bill was then again taken under consideration, and was finally passed as it came from the Committee of Ways and Means, without a division. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was also passed; also the Senate resolutions legalizing the transfer of criminals from the District of Columbia to the prison at Albany; also the resolutions providing for the payment of bounties and pensions to the officers and men in the Western Military Department. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The "long agony" regarding the Speakership of the Assembly is at last at an end, Mr. CALLICOTT having been elected yesterday, by a vote of 61 to 59, six members being absent when the decisive ballot was taken. Some little disposition was shown on the part of Mr. FIELDS and some other Democratic members, to act in bad faith regarding the agreement entered into on Saturday, but they were shamed into decent behavior by the honorable action of other Democrats. Mr. CALLICOTT was conducted to his seat by Mr. DEPEW and Mr. SMITH, and made a brief address, after which the rest of the Officers of the Assembly—all Union men—were chosen, JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, of Oneida, being Clerk. The organization being completed, Mr. FIELDS rose to a question of privilege, and offered a preamble and resolutions making grave charges against Mr. CALLICOTT, and providing for a Committee of Five, to investigate them. Pending the question of their adoption, the Assembly adjourned.

The Senate was in session but a few minutes.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn, by way of San Francisco, that four French war vessels bombarded Acapulco for three days, commencing on the 16th inst. The fort was finally silenced, when a force was landed which spiked the guns, and the fleet then left.

The Board of Aldermen met by special call at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. FARLEY introduced a preamble and resolutions, (see official,) taking issue with the decision made in the case of the Court-martial of Maj.-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, whereby that officer was dismissed from the National service. It is construed into an evidence of disrespect by the National authorities to the conservative element of the country. It is charged that the feeling was previously manifested in the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and in the suspension of Gen. BUELL. Messrs. FROMENT, OTTIWELL and HALL, thought the subject was foreign to the Common Council, and therefore out of place before this Board. Mr. BOOLE wished time for consideration. The paper was temporarily laid over, and was afterward taken up and again discussed. Mr. MITCHEL held that the City was more interested now in the acts of the General Government than in those of the Common Council. Mr. OTTIWELL was opposed to espousing a cause that was already decided. Mr. FROMENT thought it was all a farce on the part of the Board. Finally, under the operation of the previous question, the preamble and resolutions were all separately adopted, Messrs. HALL, OTTIWELL and FROMENT voting "No." The $1,000,000 harbor defence ordinance, lost last year by the Mayor's veto, was introduced anew by Mr. BOOLE, and laid over. Resolutions suitably noticing the death of Ex-Mayor ANDREW H. MICKLE were adopted. The ordinance to issue $50,000 worth of Central Park stock was taken up and passed. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday next.

The City Inspector reports that 470 persons died in New-York during last week—98 men, 96 women, 162 boys and 114 girls—an increase of 3 upon the mortality of the previous week, and of 79 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1862. Of the deceased 251 were children under 5 years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 79; infantile convulsions, 33; croup, 33; scarlet fever, 28; inflammation of the lungs, 24; infantile marasmus, 22; disease of the brain, 14; dropsy in the head, 12; typhus fever, 6; disease of liver, 6. Deaths from external causes, 79; among which are reported 6 premature births, 6 deaths from old age, 3 murdered, 2 drowned, 4 killed by accidents. There were 65 interments in Potter's Field, and 65 deaths in the Institutions.

The Legislature of Western Virginia, on Friday last, elected Judge LEMUEL J. BOWDEN, of Williamsburgh, in the eastern part of the State, as United States Senator to succeed Mr. WILLEY, who positively declined to be considered a candidate for the position.

In consequence of the scarcity of coal at Nashville, the city gas works have been compelled to suspend operations.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the case of WM. E. SACKET, indicted for embezzling a large amount of money from LANES, BOYCE & Co., was called, and it appearing from affidavits presented to the Court that the accused was confined to his bed from inflammatory rheumatism, the trial was postponed till the 18th prox.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, the case of the People *vs.* JOEL B. FERGUSON, for false pretances, was continued, and the testimony was closed. SOLOMON L. HULL, Esq., summed up the case to the jury for the defence, and at the close of his argument the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when the closing argument will be made for the prosecution by Assistant District Attorney STEWART, and the case will go to the jury.

The Stock and Gold Markets were much excited yesterday. Prices opened lower than on Saturday, but went up in the afternoon and closed firm. Gold 151⅛; Exchange 167½ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs, Cotton and the principal kinds of Provisions were in active request, yesterday; prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn were higher. A good inquiry prevailed for Sugars, New-Orleans Molasses, Rio Coffee, Tallow, Hay, Hides, Wool, Tobacco and Linseed Oil. The freight engagements were rather heavier.

The cattle at Forty-fourth-street numbered near 3,800 head, Monday, a portion of them arriving about noon. The quality was inferior to those of last week, but prices are quite as good—rather better even for first-class animals, on account of their scarcity. They sold well, and as but few, if any, more are expected for to-day, the market will doubtless continue good till its close. The best cattle brought 10½c @11c. ₩ lb. for the estimated meat of the four quarters. A few lots of fat cattle run out at fully 9½c. Common and inferior grades brought 8c.@8½c., or about last week's prices.

GEN. PORTER.—We need not direct attention to the very able and lengthy report we publish this morning from Judge-Advocate HOLT in reference to the case of Gen. PORTER. The dismissal of that officer is being very much complained of by certain party newspapers, as if it had anything whatever to do with party. But Judge HOLT puts the facts of his disobedience in a light so clear that even faction cannot now complain of the decison of his military judges, unless it is proposed to make insubordination a cardinal principle in our army's organization. Like everything from Judge HOLT'S pen, this is a document of extraordinary ability, lucidity, logical power, and of absolutely conclusive force.

The Change of Commanders.

The Army of the Potomac, during the less than two years of its existence, has had a larger number of Generals at its head than has fallen to the lot of any great army of modern times during an equal period. From the days when it was organized by Gen. SCOTT, to the time when it was led to the fatal field of Manassas by Gen. MCDOWELL,—and after that during the period of its reorganization by Gen. MCCLELLAN and its campaign on the Peninsula,—subsequently during its operations under Gen. POPE, and its Maryland campaign after the reinstatement of MCCLELLAN—down to the appointment of Gen. BURNSIDE and the campaign of the Rappahannock,—it has been without a leader capable of handling it so as to produce by it those victorious results which the nation deemed it capable of achieving.

Its last commander, Gen. BURNSIDE, who now in turn gives place to a General from whom the country hopes much, held his position for just eleven weeks and three days. He assumed the command at a time when the whole country was thoroughly tired out by the successive and interminable delays of Gen. MCCLELLAN. He had a reputation for activity, courage, skill, hearty devotion to the cause, and honest greatness, excelled by no man in the army. Above all, he had the *prestige of success*. His operations in North Carolina had sufficed to rank him among the ablest commanders, and subsequently, in Maryland, he had proved himself capable of handling large bodies of troops. In fact, he had nearly every quality which was required in the difficult position to which the President assigned him. Some thought he was not sufficiently pronounced in his self-confidence, and that he did not possess those reserved forces of mind which characterize genius; but it was believed that the demands of the great position would call forth abundant power. With the soldiers of the army his appointment was very popular. No General in the country who should succeed MCCLELLAN could have been more heartily received. Beside his more strictly soldierly qualities, he had all the personal characteristics which call forth the devotion of an army. Of imposing presence, open and manly bearing, hearty temperament, kind and generous disposition, he could but impress all soldiers and officers who came in contact with him, with a conviction of his thoroughly noble nature. Every day from that on which he took command, up to the battle of Fredericksburgh, the confidence and personal devotion of his troops grew greater; and even since then, his hold upon the affections of his men has not been broken. By the country, too, no appointment could have been better received. The Press and the public sustained him with a unanimity which it had not been the fortune of any of his predecessors to obtain; and we had occasion to remark a month after his appointment, that we had not observed in a single newspaper in the North, a solitary remark adverse to him, or his plans, or his movements. There has been no party in opposition to him such as there was to his immediate predecessor, but loyal men everywhere gave him that moral support and confidence without which a General labors under the greatest disadvantage. He was not an infirm old man like Gen. SCOTT; nor an untried man, like Gen. MCDOWELL; nor a man with reputation so slenderly based on practical achievement as Gen. MCCLELLAN; nor a man who smiled at strategy like Gen. POPE. He was a tried and approved soldier. And, notwithstanding the failure at Fredericksburgh, and the want of success in his projected movement last week, he leaves his command without having lost the esteem and admiration of the country. His plan for the second movement against the rebel army given by our correspondent yesterday, and the exposition of his various plans of operation given by the editor-in-chief of this journal, in a letter from Washington, published this morning, will increase still more his reputation as a soldier. Unfortunately, there were matters and men working against him in the circle of his own Generals, in the condition and circumstances of his army, and in the events of fortune; and, feeling himself powerless against these, Gen. BURNSIDE has laid down his command.

His successor, Gen. HOOKER, brings with him an excellent reputation. He, too, has been tried in the field, and in high command; and, taking his career from the beginning, he has perhaps been the most uniformly successful of all our officers in his work. He will have a better support from his subordinate Generals than fell to the lot of his predecessor, and with the mass of the soldiers he will be equally popular. While he remains in command, we shall do all that lies in our power to sustain him, for the sake of the great cause for which he leads our army. Of his party predilections we know and care nothing. But he is entitled to public confidence, and it is all-important to the army and the country that he should have it.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ARMY MOVEMENTS.—We observe with pleasure that the Senate yesterday adopted the resolution introduced into that body a few days ago, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War "to inquire whether any plans of Gen. BURNSIDE for the movement of the army were interfered with by officers writing to or visiting Washington to oppose them, and if such movements were arrested, and if so, by what authority." It is due to Gen. BURNSIDE, and, more still, it is due to our army, and to the cause of the country, that the truth be brought out on this point. It is needed, so that such interferences be prevented in future; for if subordinate officers, who object to the plan of the Commanding General they are serving under, may write or run to the President, and pour into his ears such tales as may affect his judgment of the skill and reliability of their superiors, then it will be impossible that any military programme should ever be carried out, or any success ever attend our arms. *One will*, said NAPOLEON, is essential to the operations of an army. Subordinate Generals may have their quarrels among themselves, but, toward their commander, nothing is permissible but unqualified devotion and loyalty. If the insinuation in the resolution is correct—and it has been publicly made from more than one quarter—the delinquent officers should be cashiered.

The second point referred to in the resolution also needs clearing up—"whether BURNSIDE'S movements were arrested, and by what authority." It is necessary now to fix distinctly the responsibility for things. After a success in any quarter, everybody is anxious to claim a share in the glory, or at least have it reflected back upon themselves, as the flaming bulletins of victory that issue from nearly every functionary in Washington indicate. But nobody is ever responsible for a failure, unless, as in the exceptional case of BURNSIDE after Fredericksburgh, he publicly assumes the responsibility. That letter silenced those who were blaming the President, HALLECK and STANTON for their share in forcing the action of the 13th December; but since then, scores of telegrams from Washington have been published with semi-official sanction, as to the orders, counter orders, and conflicting orders, that BURNSIDE was continually receiving from the President or HALLECK in regard to his projected movements. Either there has been a universal misapprehension prevailing in the best informed circles at the capital, or BURNSIDE'S movements have been arrested, "by what authority" it remains for the Committee on the Conduct of the War to discover. Now that we have a new Commander at the head of the army, let the country know whether or not he is responsible for its movements, its successes and its failures.

The Army and the Copperheads.

Letters from the Southwestern camps all concur in representing a universal and intense indignation, among officers and soldiers, against the treacherous movements of the Copperheads in the Illinois and other Western Legislatures. This feeling is said to be completely independent of old party ties. The Democrats are every whit as much incensed as the Republicans. All alike protest that the war is bound to go on, and that they will stand no treachery in the rear.

We tell these perfidious schemers, everywhere—West and East—that there is an element here they had better beware of. Hitherto they have left the army out of their calculations entirely. They have blinded themselves to the indications brought out in the few opportunities for military voting, and because the great bulk of the army has been virtually disfranchised, have borrowed no trouble about its loyalty to the Government. They have imagined that the whole peace business was in their hands—that the back-stairs chicane with which they had managed political campaigns was going to be equally effective here. They have been confident they could circumvent the people; and as for the soldiers, they were, to them, but puppets anyhow.

Had these men been capable of one minute's calm reflection, they would have escaped this absurdity. These officers and soldiers are not the mere passive hirelings they are taken for. They are American citizens; and not so simply, but they are American citizens of the very first merit and the very highest spirit. While others remained behind in selfish money-getting or ignoble ease, they have gone forward to save the Republic from the ruin which threatened it. They have sacrificed their homes, their peaceful pursuits, their social pleasures; have taken upon themselves hardships and privations and trials in every form; have exposed themselves to disease and mutilation and violent death—all because they loved their country and hated traitors. The sacred glow which they carried with them in the beginning, has been renewed, and made still more intense in the fiery baptism of the battle-field. Of such patriots there are eight hundred thousand. What infatuation is it to suppose that this great body of true men are going to throw down their principles and throw away their sacrifices at the beck of a few cabals of recreants and cravens!

We know it is said that the army is dissatisfied with the war. It is an unmitigated falsehood—precisely of the same sort as the lies which declared there would be resignations and mutinies if MCCLELLAN were removed, or if the Emancipation Proclamation were issued. That there are individual renegades, both among officers and men, we don't doubt. There never yet was a great army without such, and there never will be until human nature is purged of its last particle of baseness. But these scurvy hinds have always been so few, that they have not, in the slightest degree, affected the character of the army at large. And they are daily becoming fewer. BURNSIDE and ROSECRANS have taken particular pains to expose them and give them their deserts; and no one who knows anything of "fighting Joe" HOOKER, can suppose that they will fare any better at his hands. We are speaking of the false-hearted. As to mere differences of opinion, nobody questions that they exist. Some like and some dislike the Emancipation Proclamation. Some prefer this style of campaigning, and some that; some this General, and some the other. Some have the idea that the Administration at Washington bungles inexcusably; others that, all things considered, it does about as well as could be expected. These and similar differences are unavoidable. Soldiers can no more help thinking differently upon special points than other people. Wherever, in the camp or on the street, there are many men, there are many minds. But this is of no practical account. Different views upon these minor particulars do not have the slightest influence upon the great dominating concern of fidelity to the flag, and hostility to its enemies. When that high matter is in question, there is but one feeling. Every inferior consideration is lost in the supreme sense of belonging to a national army, sworn to keep good the integrity of the nation. The spirit of the *national soldier* is the ruling influence.

The *esprit de corps* which is sure to pervade and unite all armies, whether engaged in a good or a bad cause, is a force which our factionists have not yet come to understand. They take it for granted that the soldier is nothing but the private individual in a uniform; and they talk of mutinies or resignations in such or such a contingency pretty much as they talk of a party bolt when things don't suit. In fact, they rather rate army spirit below party spirit; for nobody knows better than they do the remarkable extent to which mere party spirit will impel a man to sacrifice his private convictions. But the truth is, that the spirit which holds a man to his party after he has once entered it, is nothing in comparison with the spirit which amalgamates him with his army when he becomes a soldier. The fidelity which is accounted as simply honorable in a party organization, is the most sacred of obligations in a military one. No comparison can be made between the disgrace of deserting a political platform, and deserting a military flag. The soldier, when he goes into the army, identifies himself with it, even when no particular principle impelled him there. He imbibes its spirit, adopts its purpose, glories in its triumphs, chafes under its defeats. Every battle but increases his devotion to his colors; every campaign only knits him the closer to his leaders and his comrades. This assimilating and cementing influence operates upon all armies, making them a consolidated unit; and this is the real reason why so many of them, in all periods of the world's history, have been marched, like one man, to the accomplishment of even the most nefarious ends.

If this military principle, or sentiment, or affinity, or whatever you please to call it, is so potent even in bad causes, most assuredly it will not be inoperative in the most righteous and momentous struggle the world ever knew. We tell these political jugglers that they mistake most egregiously if they calculate, by any fetch or trick of theirs, to get that proud old battle-stained flag into the dust before the feet of that arch-traitor, JEFF. DAVIS. Even if—which is in itself an impossibility—they could so drug the senses of the people that they would passively endure it, the National army would not. It is not in the soldier's nature to consent to any such cowardly and abject submission. He will lower that flag at the call of no traitor, or combination of traitors, South or North. He has sworn to defend it, and to plant it where it belongs. Every impulse of his military nature, as well as every patriotic instinct, invokes him to fulfill that oath; and the blood of his comrades cries to him from the ground with a yet more dread solemnity to be true to it. *He will be true to it*, every rebel, every conspirator and every factious demagogue to the contrary notwithstanding.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BULWER'S sentimental drama "The Lady of Lyons" was revived here last evening for the first time this season. The caste was, in all essential respects, the same as last year, and the performance was received with the customary tokens of approbation by a crowded audience.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The venerable and highly respectable relict of a past dramatic age, called the "Pet of the Petticoats," was revived here last evening, and received with all the respect that was due to the occasion. Mrs. JOHN WOOD and a host of other talent assisted in the performance; the lady named being, as usual, excellent in every respect.

WINTER GARDEN.—A pantomimic version of COOPER'S "Wept of the Wishton Wish"—called for the nonce, "Naramattah, or the Child of the Forest"—was played here last evening for the purpose of supplying Señora CUBAS with a new part. The piece is not worthy of consideration, but the acting of the lady may be commended as displaying, under adverse circumstances, a high degree of dramatic intensity.

LUCILLE WESTERN IN "EAST LYNNE."—Mr. GROVER'S company, with Miss LUCILLE WESTERN as the star of the night, gave the emotional drama of "East Lynne," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last evening. The house was well filled, affording a marked contrast to the empty benches before which Mr. GRAU'S troupe so frequently appeared. The drama is well styled "emotional," and from the rising of the curtain to its final fall, the situations are sensational in the extreme.

Miss WESTERN, whose *rôle* as *Lady Isabel*, embraces the various passions of love, hate, remorse and jealousy, created a most decided and favorable impression; and in the fourth act, wherein agonized heart-burnings culminate in the most absolute sorrow and distress, she was interrupted time and again by the most pronounced applause.

The appearance was a great success, to which Miss DANIN, Messrs. BARRETT and BARROW contributed their full share.

The play will be repeated on Wednesday.

Fine Arts.

A private collection of valuable oil-paintings, by well-known American artists, will be sold this evening, at DAASE'S Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. Mr. D. W. IVES—an artist himself—is the auctioneer.

A Doubtful Statement.

The Bahama *Herald*, of the 17th inst., states that an order has been given by the English Government to the commander of the English man-of-war *Galatea*, to *take Admiral Wilkes, when and wherever he may be found, and carry him to Bermuda, where he is to be detained until further orders from England.*

The men-of-war *Galatea* and *Spitfire* had both arrived at the Bahamas, and the report is said to emanate from a highly creditable source.

A JUVENILE MILITARY EXHIBITION.—The pupils of HALASKO'S Drill Academy, No. 665 Broadway, gave an exhibition on Saturday afternoon at Niblo's Garden, which was quite a success. There were in attendance about sixty of the pupils, who, by the way, style themselves New-York Cadets. The exercises opened with Company drills, and then an amusing play, so cast as to bring the entire class upon the stage, and to give them an opportunity of exhibiting their proficiency in drill, was given. After this was concluded, a beautiful stand of colors was presented to the Company by Maj. HALASKO, and the cadets returned the compliment by giving the Major an elegant sword. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made, and the performances were concluded with some exercises in calisthenics. The Garden was crowded to its utmost capacity with the friends of the pupils, who were evidently greatly pleased with the exercises.

A SUGGESTION.—Why would it not be a good idea for Miss WARREN to wed her little Thumb at the Academy of Music? This would silence all clerical opposition, and enable a greater crowd of adults and little folk to witness the ceremony.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Finance Bill Through the House.

The Report of the Ways and Means Committee Sustained.

A Bill to Create a National Guard of the United States.

The Emancipation Proclamation Issued as a General Order

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The strength of the Finance bill, in its passage to-day through the House, surprised even its most sanguine friends, and is regarded as an indication of its eventual success in the Senate.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The President's Emancipation Proclamation was, yesterday, issued as General Orders No. 1, and dated Jan. 2, 1863.

A NATIONAL GUARD PROPOSED.

Senator WILSON to-day introduced an important bill to organize the Militia of the United States. It provides for a volunteer force in the several States, to be called the National Guard of the United States, and to consist of two hundred regiments of twelve companies, each company of one hundred men, divided among the States *pro rata*. Enlistments can embrace men between the ages of 21 and 35 years. Any part of this force may be ordered into the service of the United States by the President, during any war of invasion or rebellion.

THE PAPER DUTY.

The Finance Committee of the Senate, at their meeting to-morrow, will consider the question of the repeal of the duty on foreign paper. The Ways and Means Committee, now that the Finance Bill is out of the way, will investigate the same subject.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

The Special Committee on the Air Line Railroad, owing to the absence of the Chairman to-day, did not hear the arguments of the several parties between Washington and New-York. The matter comes up to-morrow.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent to the House a communication asking for an appropriation of $200,000 for the establishment of a navy-yard at League Island.

A COLLECTOR AT JERSEY CITY.

Senator TEN EYCK introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing an Assistant Collector of Customs for the District of New-York, to reside at Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Senator LATHAM introduced the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is respectfully requested to transmit to the Senate a copy of the record and all proceedings relating to the Court-martial of Major-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, of the United States Army.

GENERALS IN THE CITY.

Major Generals SUMNER and PARK, and Brig.-Gen. DOUBLEDAY, are at Willard's.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. FRED. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, who has been north on a visit, is again discharging his usual duties in the State Department.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Gen. MILROY and Lieut.-Col. LOOMIS, neither having yet been heard from in regard to their attendance as witnesses, the Court went into secret session for deliberation, with the understanding that when the door were opened at 3 o'clock they would adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in company with Mr. STEARNS, of Boston, and Rev. M. D. CONWAY, was, to-day, on the floor of the House, and was introduced by Hon. M. F. CONWAY to the members, who crowded around to pay their respects. In the evening Mr. STEARNS gave a social entertainment, at which Mr. PHILLIPS was present.

AN AMBULANCE CORPS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will shortly report a bill to provide an ambulance and hospital corps for the Medical Department of the army. The effect of this bill will be to render medical operations in the field more efficient than they now are by relieving the Medical Department in a great measure from the baneful influences exercised over it by the Quartermaster's Department.

MEDICAL ORDER REVOKED.

In consequence of the practical difficulties arising in the carrying out of the order recently issued by the Medical Department relative to discharges of soldiers from hospital, the order has been revoked.

RECRUITING ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Orders have been dispatched from the War Department to Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT, commanding the Department of the Pacific, authorizing him to raise a regiment of infantry in California, and also to fill up the First California Dragoons to a regiment.

CONSULATE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The President has formally recognized CHARLES GUSTAVE YOUNGMAN as Vice-Consul of the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway at the City of New-York.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

CONFISCATION IN THE DISTRICT.

In reply to a question of inquiry relative to property heretofore seized by the Military Governor of the District of Columbia as the property of rebels, the Secretary of War incloses a communication from Gen. MARTINDALE, detailing the circumstances of the conflict of the military and civil authorities with regard to the property of Judge CAMPBELL, which, after its seizure by the military authorities, was subsequently turned over to the Marshal of the District, upon a writ of replevin. Gen. MARTINDALE suggests further legislation by Congress to embrace two points: first, to authorize the seizure of rebel property by military authority as though martial law existed, but to be transferred to the civil authorities for condemnation and sale in those districts where the civil Courts are in operation, and to Courts-martial where rebellion has interrupted civil Courts; second, continued absence and general reputation of disloyalty to authorize condemnation and sale, unless the owner of the property seized shall appear and prove loyalty.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

In the bill passed by the House, to-day, $12,600,000 were appropriated for the Post-office Department, for the year ending with the 30th of June, 1864. For the first time during many years, no appropriation from the Treasury for a postal deficit was required, there being enough of last year's appropriation unexpended to cover the small deficit of the coming year.

FREE LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

The United States Tax Commissioners for South Carolina have made a preliminary report, in which

they say it must be obvious the system of free labor has not had a fair trial in the part of that State under United States control. Scarcely any system has been put to a practical test, and owing to casualties and the shifting circumstances of military occupation, no permanent labor policy can be inaugurated. The great impediment to progress is the uncertainty which overhangs the future of the colored people. It is a great mistake to suppose them unmindful of the uncertainty of their condition. Nevertheless they are but tenants at will, on the grace of the Government, subject to military caprice and necessity, with a strong desire to obtain permanent and free homes where they were born and reared. This class of people, the Commissioners say, are daily thronging their doors anxiously inquiring about their destiny when the lands shall be sold for taxes. They feel the necessity of some guiding minds to direct them into a new state of existence, the immense magnitude of which they appreciate, but the details of which they are unable to comprehend. The males especially are anxious to continue on, or return to their former labor, provided they and their families can be assured of their freedom, moderate compensation, free homes, and permanent employment.

MINISTER OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

JAMES MCBRIDE, of Oregon, was to-day nominated by the President as Minister Resident to the Hawaiian Islands.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

FREDERICK ECKFELDT, of Pennsylvania, to be melter and refiner of the Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado.

Capts. CHARLES STEWART and WILLIAM B. SHUBRICK, to be Rear-Admirals in the navy.

Capts. George S. Blake, Cadwallader Ringgold, Henry W. Morris, James L. Lardner, Henry R. Hoff, Charles Henry Davis, Henry H. Bell, William Smith, John W. Livingston, Henry R. Thatcher, William D. Porter, John S. Missroon, and Robert B. Hitchcock, to be Commodores in the navy on the active list, and Capt. Joseph Lanman to be a Commodore in the navy on the retired list.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of appointing an Assistant Collector of Customs for the District of New-York, in reside al Jersey City.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to organize a volunteer militia force, to be called the "National Guard of the United States." Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) called up the bill authorizing the President to enter into negotiations for the removal of the Indian tribes from the State of Kansas.

This question was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when Mr. NESMITH called up the bill for the better protection of overland emigrants to the Pacific coast, when the bill passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for a national currency, to be secured by the pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a motion to reconsider the vote on the passage of the resolution relative to League Island.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the bill to suspend the sale of lands on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, in and about Port Royal. The bill was passed.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a communication from laborers in England, many residing in the county of Lancashire, expressing gratitude for our munificent donation of provisions, etc., and expressing the wish that some means might be provided for their emigration to this country.

The Vice-President stated that it had been the uniform practice not to receive communications from foreigners.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide additional facilities to the Government of the United States for transportation of troops and munitions of war, and to furnish additional commercial facilities to the people of the Western States.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire if any Department of the Government has had any official correspondence published as an advertisement, and, if so, in what paper, and what has been the cost since the 4th of March, 1861.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of the record of all the proceedings of the Court-martial of Major-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

Laid over.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to enlarge the canals and improve the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) called up the resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether any plans of Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, for the movement of the army, have been interfered with by officers writing to or visiting Washington to oppose them, and if such movements had been arrested, and, if so, by what authority.

Passed.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) called up the bill to abrogate the treaties with the Sioux, and to indemnify the citizens of Minnesota for losses incurred by the late Indian outrages; the pending question being on the adoption of a substitute reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, abrogating the treaties, appropriating $100,000 for immediate relief of the sufferers, and providing for Commissioners to examine all claims.

Mr. RICE moved to amend the substitute by increasing the appropriation to $150,000. Rejected.

Mr. RICE then moved to increase the appropriation to $2 0,000. Rejected—Yeas, 10; Nays, 25.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the appropriation was increased so as to include two-thirds of the unexpended balance of certain annuities, due but not paid over, not to exceed $100,000.

After discussion at some length the bill was passed.

A communication was received from the President, transmitting the report of the Secretary of State and the regulations and orders of the Government to our Consuls at Turkey.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, at the termination of which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

Mr. WALTER D. INDOE, of Wisconsin, was sworn as the successor of the late Hon. L. HANCHETT.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back, with a favorable recommendation, the bill to establish a Branch Mint in the Territory of Nevada.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish an Arsenal and Ordnance Dépôt in the tide-waters of New-York Harbor.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported a bill authorizing the President to raise and equip 150,000 soldiers of African descent for five years.

Mr. STEVENS moved to postpone the bill until to-morrow.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the bill until the 3d of March. Not carried—45 against 80.

Mr. STEVENS' motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HARRISON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to accept for three years the services of any companies of infantry, cavalry or artillery, without limitation as to number.

The House passed the Senate bill, amendatory of the judicial system, making Ohio and Michigan the Seventh, and Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Finance bill.

Mr. STEVENS' substitute for the bill, as introduced from the Committee of Ways and Means, was considered.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered as an amendment the section from the former bill taxing bank circulation, omitting the clause taxing deposits.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked the gentleman whether Congress had power to impose a tax on the issues of banks chartered by a State.

Mr. MCKNIGHT had no doubt of the power, as Congress had control over the currency, the Constitution so providing.

Mr. CONKLING differed from him. Congress could not tax the finances of the States.

Mr. MCKNIGHT's amendment was rejected.

Mr. STEVENS' substitute was voted on and rejected—ayes, 18; noes not counted.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered as a substitute for the original bill Mr. STEVENS' substitute, with the bank tax section from the former added.

This was rejected.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill, as heretofore amended by the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, which has already been published.

Nearly all the amendments made to the bill in the Committee of the Whole, were agreed to. Several ware reserved for separate votes, including that authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds at any time on such terms as he may deem advisable, instead of restricting him to not less than par; and this was agreed to by a vote of 83 against 50.

The House disagreed to the Committee's amandment taxing the aggregate of Bank deposits.

Mr. STEVENS again offered his substitute, amended by himself, so as to include the bank-tax section of the original bill, but it was rejected—36 against 92.

The bill, as amended by the Committee, was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading, and passed without a division.

The bill, as passed, is as follows:

A BILL

TO PROVIDE WAYS AND MEANS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding three hundred millions of dollars, for the current fiscal year, and six hundred millions for the next fiscal year, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government, after twenty years from date in coin, and of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin; and he may, in his discretion dispose of such bonds, at any time, upon such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any certificates of indebtedness that may at any time be unpaid, or for any of the Treasury notes heretofore issued, or which may be issued under the provisions of this act. And all the bonds and Treasury notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority: *Provided*, That there shall be outstanding of bonds, Treasury notes and United States notes, at any time issued under the provisions of this act, no greater amount altogether than the sum of nine hundred millions of dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, four hundred millions of dollars of Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, and the principal payable at any time after three years from date, at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than $10 each: and such notes shall be receivable for internal duties, and all debts and demands due to the United States, except duties on imports, and the holder of any such notes shall have the right at any time, before or after they become due, and under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; to exchange the same, with the accrued interest thereon, at the Treasury of the United States, or at any office of any Assistant Treasurer or Depositary designated for the purpose, for an equal amount of legal tender notes: but nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any additional issue of legal tender notes, and such Treasury notes may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury, at their par value in the payment of the lawful creditors of the United States, who may be willing to receive the same, and shall be received at their par value in payment of any bonds that may be hereafter negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall also allow, in any such negotiations, and pay in coin, any interest which may have accumulated thereon; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require, reissue any amount of Treasury notes herein authorized, equal to the amount redeemed. There shall be printed on the back of the Treasury notes, which may be issued under the provisions of this act, the amount of interest which will have accumulated at the end of each three months from the date thereof, and words importing that said notes are a legal tender in payment of internal duties and all debts and demands due to the United States except duties on imports, and are receivable for all loans made to the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, if required by the exigencies of the public service, for the payment of the army and navy and other creditors of the Government, to issue on the credit of the United States the sum of three hundred millions of dollars of United States notes, in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable to the bearer, and of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as he may prescribe, which notes so issued shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, private and public, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and any of the said notes, when returned to the Treasury, may be reissued from time to time as the exigencies of the public service may require.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of postage and revenue stamps for fractional currency, and of fractional notes, commonly called postage currency, issued or to be issued, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue fractional notes of like amounts in such form as he may deem expedient, and may provide for the engraving, preparation and issue thereof in the Treasury Department buildings, and all such notes issued shall be exchanged by the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries, for postage and revenue stamps, in sums not less than three dollars, and receivable in payment of any dues to the United States less than five dollars, except duties on imports, and shall be redeemed on presentation at the Treasury of the United States in such sums and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and shall be exchangeable at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer or designated depositary for United States notes of an equivalent amount: *provided*, that the whole amount of fractional currency issued, including postage and revenue stamps issued as currency, shall not exceed $50,000 000.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive deposits of gold coin or bullion with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums not less than $20, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than $20 each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin and bullion deposited for and representing the certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand, and certificates representing coin in the Treasury may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, which certificates, together with certificates for coin and bullion deposited, shall not at any time exceed twenty per centum beyond the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury; and the certificates for coin or bullion in the Treasury shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the coupon or registered bonds, Treasury notes and United States notes, authorized by this act shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made under the direction of the Secretary, after the said notes or bonds shall be received from the engravers and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may especially appoint for that purpose; and all the provisions of the act entitled "an act to authorize the issue of treasury notes" approved the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are herewith revived and re-enacted.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the 1st day of March, 1863, the coupons on all bonds and Treasury notes of the United States hereto fore issued, and which may be issued under and by virtue of this act, shall, at any time within thirty days before they come respectively due, and at any time after they become due, be receivable for customs as coin, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all banks, associations, corporations, or individuals, issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, shall be subject to and pay a duty of one per centum *each half year* from after April 1, 1863, upon *the average amount of* circulation of notes or bills as currency, issued beyond the amount hereinafter named—that is to say: banks, associations, corporations, or individuals having a capital of $100,000 and not over $200,000, eighty per cent thereof; over $200,000, and not over $300,000, seventy per cent. thereof; over $300,000, and not over $400,000, sixty per cent. thereof; over $500,000, and not over $1,000,000, fifty per cent. thereof; over $1,000,000, and not over $1,500,000, forty per cent. thereof; over $1,500,000, and not over $2,000,000, thirty per cent. thereof; over $2,000,000, twenty-five per cent. thereof. In the case of banks with branches, the duty herein provided for shall be imposed upon the circulation of the notes or bills of such branches severally, and not upon the aggregate circulation of all; and the amount of capital of each branch shall be considered to be the amount allotted or used by such branch: *Provided*, That all banks, associations or corporations, and individuals issuing or reissuing notes or bills for circulation as currency after April 1, 1863, in sums representing any fractional part of a dollar, shall be subject to and pay a duty of five per centum each half year thereafter upon the amount of such fractional notes or bills so issued. And a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the 1st day of October 1863, and each six months thereafter, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the amount of duties accrued, or which should accrue, on the full amount of the fractional note circulation and on the average amount of all other circulation for the six months next preceding as aforesaid, during the time when such duties remain unaccounted for. And there shall be annexed to every such list or return a declaration, under oath or affirmation, to be made in form and manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the President or some other proper officer of said bank association, corporation or individual, respectively, that the same contains a true and faithful account of the duties which have accrued, or which should accrue, and not accounted for; and for any default in the delivery of such list or return, with such declaration annexed, the bank, association, corporation or individual making such default, shall forfeit, as a penalty, the sum of $500. And such bank, association, corporation or individual shall, upon rendering the list or return as aforesaid, or to pay the duties as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days, after the time when said list should have been made or rendered, or when said duties shall have become due and payable, the assessment and collection shall be made according to the general provisions prescribed in an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenues," approved Aug. 6, 1846, be, and the same is hereby, so far modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to allow any money obtained from loans or internal revenue to be deposited in solvent banks, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, upon depositing by said banks with the Treasurer an amount of United States bonds or Treasury notes not less than such deposits, respectively, as security for the payment thereof; and from time to time the Secretary of the Treasury may use such deposits by draft or check, to pay any of the creditors of the Government, or for transfer to the Treasury or authorized depositories.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to prevent and punish counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations of the bonds, notes and fractional currency, authorized to be issued by this act, all the provisions of the sixth and seventh sections of the act, entitled, "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the bonds, notes and fractional currency hereby authorized to be issued, in like manner as if the said sixth and seventh sections were hereby adopted as additional sections of this act; and the provisions and penalties of said sixth and seventh sections shall extend and apply to all officials of the Treasury Department engaged in engraving the bonds, notes and fractional currency hereby authorized to be issued, and to all official and unofficial persons in any manner employed under the provisions of this act. And the sum of $500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

The House considered in Committee of the Whole, and then passed the Post-office Appropriation bill.

The House passed the Senate resolution, legalizing the transfer of convicted criminals from the District of Columbia to the prison at Albany.

Mr. DUNN's resolution passed. It provides for the payment of bounties and pensions to the officers and men in the Western Military Department.

Adjourned.

THE FIREMEN'S BALL.

The Fire Laddies and their Lassies, at the Academy of Music—A Real Good Time.

Notwithstanding old Jupiter Pluvius, who seems to have a spite against all festivities this Winter, and who has rained down objections to nearly every grand ball thus far given, the firemen flocked in vast numbers to the Fourteenth-street Opera House last night, and, as might be expected of gentlemen in their profession, brought their "flames" with them. Once within the Academy's walls, they all with one accord folded up the outside dampness with their overcoats and cloaks, and speedily entered upon the joyous business of the evening.

A Fireman's ball is an affair *sui generis*. There is a certain heartiness about it that would be voted quite shocking in more pretentious assemblages. When one of our New-York fire-boys pays five dollars for a ball-ticket, he "means business." He intends to have a good time, and, we are happy to say, he generally has it. When he invites his "Elizar" to accompany him, he has no thought of providing her with a Terpsichorean banquet, coldly furnished forth with a few stiff quadrills and many long and dreary promenades. It is fun for him to dance, and when his performances in this line have rendered him wholly breathless, and his face has taken to itself the color of one of his fire shirts, he is perfectly happy. There is, too, an easy social familiarity in such assemblages, which, without degenerating into licence, makes them especially charming to such as like to see people enjoy themselves in a sensible manner, and not walk about in pasteboard pomp as if they all had in their pockets a copy of a work entitled "*How to be a Gentleman; in Six Easy Lessons*," written by some modern imitator of my Lord CHESTERFIELD, that hollow old pomp of the last century, of whom blunt SAM JOHNSON said: "Sir, his manners are the manners of a dancing-master, and his morals are the morals of a prostitute." The fireman is naturally a jolly being, and he likes to see his neighbor as jolly as himself. If, therefore, in the performance of one of his many acts of simplicity and good nature some absurd law of that dreadful monster Etiquette is violated, the latter need hope for no peace-offerings. Conscious of an honest intention, our jolly fireman dances away, leaving the monster at liberty to growl himself into an asthma if he has a mind to make such a fool of himself. So it was with those who made merry at the Academy last night. The surroundings all contributed to a joyous result. The vast building was made as comfortable as its vastness could possibly permit. The focus of attraction, as to decorations, was the stage, which, being tastefully canopied over, had the appearance of a grand pavillion. At the further extremity were placed the three distinctive ngents of the Department, the steam fire-engine, the hook and ladder truck and the hose cart. Above this an arch of light, supporting a golden scroll, on which gas-jets spelled the words "New-York Fire Department." Surmounting all, the glorious Bird, his pinions fringed with flames. The balconies were all made gay with garlands of beautiful flowers, and on the lower tier each panel was honored by the presence of two veritable hose-butts, borrowed for the occasion from the various fire companies, and made as bright as polishing could make them. In the vestibule, the steam fire-engine No. 34, (Howard,) prettily decorated with camelias and burnished up within an inch of its life, greeted the incoming ticket-holder. On the floor, brisk gentlemen, distinguishable by neat silver badges, kept the galvanic currents of geniality in good running order. Mr. ALONZO SLOTE was the chief of this busy band. He was ably supported by Messrs. D. D. Conover, J. T. Watkins, J. G. Fisher, W. S. O'Brien, J. F. Wenman, J. Garcia, J. Hedden, E. D. Garesché, C. Place, N. L. McCready, J. Anthony, Jr., W. H. Stoddart, and E. P. Morris. Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER led that noble army known as the Door and Police Committee. His aids were H. A. Burr, O. W. Brennan, F. H. Titus, L. Delmonico, A. J. Delatour, J. L. Miller, D. J. Willets, C. McDougall, R. Trembly, J. J. Westray, W. H. Wickham, R. O. Brown, J. Decker, and E. S. Brooks. Dancing was commenced at 9½, and kept up with unusual spirit until those "wee short hours ayont the twal," to which, we think, the poet BURNS somewhere alludes.

Peculiarly, as well as otherwise, the ball was an unparalleled success. The receipts for tickets almost touched $6,000, we have the authority of the amiable Treasurer, Mr. DELATOUR, for stating.

The Department of the East.

FALSE REPORTS RESPECTING GEN. WOOL AND THE STATE MILITIA—THE REPORT A HOAX THROUGHOUT.

It is satisfactory to state that the reports which have been published in certain newspapers in regard to a fracas existing between Gen. WOOL and the military authorities of the New-York State Militia, is altogether without even the shadow of foundation, and it is also untrue that any ill-feeling exists between any of the divisions of the said militia and the General, respecting the former ordering reports to be furnished to his department, and that they were refused. Such reports can only have had their origin in the fruitful, but nevertheless untruthful, cranium of some wag, who would wish to see this important department of the service dispensed with. These facts we have from the source best qualified to give the true and correct statement of affairs.

Gen. WOOL, since his appointment to the command of the department he now controls, has never demanded any reports, publicly or privately, from the militia of the State, nor have any been received at his headquarters from the "Second" or any other Division; and the result is, that if the officers who compose the General's Staff are spoken to on the subject, they find themselves in a position to contradict such an uncalled for rumor, and deny it altogether. The object of such a publication in the several newspapers in which the statement appeared is evidently to show that dissatisfaction has already arisen at these headquarters and that the militia of the several States of New-York and New-England have expressed an unwillingness to obey the orders of the General in the Department to which he has been so judiciously appointed by the United States Government.

When the chief officer of the Staff was spoken to on the subject, he appeared astonished, that a credulous people should be so easily misled, and his honest and straightforward reply was: "These divisions have not been asked to furnish any reports, therefore we could not, nor have we received any reports from them, not even the Second Division, which it is stated has furnished their reports to us." And again he said: "We are attending to the duties which the Government has appointed Gen. WOOL to perform, and I hope and trust we shall not depart from our instructions, and I am persuaded the General will not."

Maj.-Gen. WOOL has upon his Staff officers of recognized ability and of high attainments and acquirements, and the public may rest satisfied that they will perform their task, which is no easy one, to his and the Government's satisfaction.

Obituary.

Rev. Dr. BAYNARD RUST HALL, whose decease has been recently announced, was born in Philadelphia, in 1798. He was a son of Dr. JOHN HALL, who once held a position upon the Staff of Gen. WASHINGTON. He studied for some time at Princeton College, but graduated at Union with high honors, and although his friends intended that he should follow the legal profession, he chose the ministry, completing his theological course at the Seminary in Princeton. At the age of 22, he was married to Miss YOUNG, in Danville, Ky., and then went West to settle. He was Pastor of a Church and President of a College in Bloomington, Ind., for some years. Subsequently, he removed to Bedford, Penn., where he was Pastor of a flourishing congregation, and Principal of a large academy. At various periods he has been connected with educational institutions in Bordentown and Trenton, N. J., and at Poughkeepsie and Newburgh, N. Y.

As an author, as well as teacher, he gained a wide reputation. Among his works were a Latin Grammar, which he published when but 30 years of age; a highly popular and humorous volume, entitled *The New Purchase; or, Seven Years in the West*; and a work with the name of *Teaching a Science; The Teacher on Artist*—a standard authority upon education.

Dr. HALL was distinguished by high intellectual culture and refinement, by delightful conversational powers, to which an incessant current of humor lent animation and brilliancy, and to which the cordial kindness of his nature gave geniality. His life, influenced by the strongest religious convictions, as well as by inherent charity, was spent in labors of beneficence, which were only interrupted by his final illness. Dr. HALL leaves a widow and two children. It is painful to know that his closing days were embittered by great anxiety and the serious pressure of adversity.

At the funeral exercises, which took place on Sunday afternoon, in Brooklyn, a worthy tribute to the character of the deceased was paid by Rev. JAMES LEFEVER, of Raritan, N. J.

Our Ship Yards—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The steamers building by Messrs. ROSEVELT, JOYCE & Co., for the New-Orleans and Havana line, are the *Morning Star* and the *Evening Star—both of the same model.* Length on deck, 286 feet; beam, 39 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet 6 inches, and over 3,000 tons measurement. Your Reporter no doubt received his details from some ill-informed person. C.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 26.

Correction.

The following paragraph occurs in the letter of our correspondent with SIGEL's Reserve Division, published on Saturday evening last among the list of findings of a court-martial:

"Lieut. Col. E. A. L. ROBERTS, Twenty-eighth New-Jersey Volunteers, cashiered for drunkenness on duty."

We have seen an official copy of a paper certifying the honorable discharge of Col. ROBERTS, dated Falmouth, December 30, and signed by Major-Gen SUMNER. Of course the statement of our correspondent is a mistake.

THE SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-IRISH IN AMERICA.—Rev. GEORGE C. ARNOLD, of Philadelphia, lectures, tonight, in the West Twenty-fifth-street Presbyterian Church, on the "Scotch and Scotch-Irish in America." Mr. ARNOLD is reputed a very interesting writer, and will doubtless entertain and instruct his audience, which, for the sake of the cause, we trust will be a large one.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, JAN. 27—Nos. 34, 3, 9, 10, 11, 19, 27.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the State Fairs last held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Coughs, Bronchitis,

Hoarseness, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat instantly relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches. To Public Speakers and Singers they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

A sure remedy

FOR

CHILLS AND FEVER.

AYER'S AGUE CURE

Never fails.

The Approaching Marriage

Of Miss Lavinia Warren and Charles S. Stratton, otherwise "Tom Thumb," is creating a great desire with the public to see the likenesses of these wonderful personages. We have had the pleasure to photograph them in single figures and groups, and are now prepared to furnish the trade and the public at our usual prices for card photographs. CHAS. D. FREDRICKS & CO.,

No. 587 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual System —New and reliable treatment. In Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HON. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Ladies Experimented upon, This Evening, at Hutton Hall, after Prof. BRITTAN'S lecture. Single tickets, 15 cents; two for 25 cents; five for 50 cents. Class for instruction on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CLAPP—HATHAN.—In Windsor, on Wednesday, Jan 14, at St. Gabriel's Church, by the Rector, Rev. Reuel H. Tuttle, Mr. TURGOOSE W. CLAPP, of Argyle, N. Y., and Miss LIZZIE E. HATHAN, of Windsor. No cards.

WHITE—PIERREPONT.—At Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson County, on Thursday, Jan. 22, by the Bishop of Western New-York, WILLIAM MANSFIELD WHITE, of Livingston County, and ANNA MARIA, daughter of Hon. William C. Pierrepont.

DIED.

ASTELLS.—In Flushing, Long Island, on Friday, Jan. 23, after a long illness, ANTONIO ASTELLS, of Reus, Spain.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday morning, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, at the Chapel of Calvary Cemetery. His friends are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point Ferry, foot of 34th-st., at 9 o'clock.

BOWNE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, JAMIMA H., wife of Sidney B. Bowne, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on third day morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Cromwell, No. 125 Allen-st. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

BRASS.—In Little Neck, Flushing, L. I., at the parsonage, on Saturday, Jan. 24, MATILDA GROSVENOR, daughter of Rev. Henry M. Beare.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Zion Church, Little Neck, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars to Flushing, leave Hunter's Point on arrival of 9 o'clock boats from Jamesslip and 34th-st. Ferries. Conveyances will be in attendance at Flushing Dépôt.

COX.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, at his residence, 10 Henry, corner of Amity-st., JOHN COX, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Clinton-st., corner Harrison, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday next.

COOPER.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, after a severe and lingering illness, ELIZABETH E., wife of Charles Cooper, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 36 6th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

CADMUS.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 25, SARAH, wife of Herman Cadmus, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Bloomfield, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock.

CONKLIN.—At Dobbs' Ferry, suddenly, while under a surgical operation, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CONKLIN, aged 51 years, 11 months and 4 days.

Funeral on Sunday, Jan. 25.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

DOWNS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 25, EUNICE DOWNS, widow of the late Capt. Benjamin Downs, of Frankfort, Me., in the 81st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, H. Dollner, on Washington-av., near Myrtle-av., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock.

FULLER.—In Rye, Westchester County, at his residence, TYLER FULLER, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Port Chester, at 1½ o'clock, on Tuesday, Jan. 27. Cars leave corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Returning, leave Port Chester at 4 o'clock.

FINK.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, CATHARINA, relict of the late Ernest Fink, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, S. M. Gardiner, No. 71 2d-av. The remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.

GWIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 3, from wounds received in the action of Dec. 27, 1862, before Haines Bluff, Lieut.-Commander WILLIAM GWIN, U. S. N., of the gunboat *Bouton*, in the 31st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 27. The friends of the family and deceased are invited to attend, without further notice.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 24, Mr. EDWARD HUGHES, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Pacific-st. and Nostrand-av., without further notice.

INSLEE.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday night, Jan. 25, at his residence in Grand-st., near Leonard, Mr. EDWARD S. INSLEE, in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral services will be performed on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Gothic M. E. Church. The friends of the deceased and family are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 24, ALBERT S. JAMES, aged 34 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 170 West 37th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock.

LOWDEN.—In New-Bedford, on Thursday, Jan. 22, JAMES M. LOWDEN, of the firm of J. & A. Lowden, aged 40 years.

His remains will arrive by the Fall River boat, Pier No. 3, North River, on Tuesday, and be conveyed to Greenwood at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited. Carriages in waiting.

LEE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 25, W. WINDER LEE, a native of the City of Baltimore, of a lingering consumption, aged 33 years.

His numerous friends in this City and in Baltimore will deeply regret his early demise. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 237 Church-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ Baltimore papers please notice.

MATHER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 26, of croup, FRENSICA E., only son of Frederick E. and Ellen P. Mather, aged 1 year and 17 days.

Funeral services at No. 144 East 18th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be removed to Connecticut.

MICKLE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 25, suddenly, Hon. ANDREW H. MICKLE, in the 58th year of his

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands fitting. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, willing and able to work, wants a place to do chamber-work and assist with washing, or do general housework in a small family; has best city references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do sewing; can produce satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 468 2d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with the washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 413 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable yonng woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 208 West 35th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 358 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objections to the country. Good City refereoce. Call, for two days, at 229 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted by a yonng woman as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the front basement, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good references from her last place. Can bs seen at No. 133 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable yonng woman as cook; is a good cook, and thoroughly understands her business; nnderstaods pastry and desserts; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place for fonrteen months, and six years from her former employer. Call for two days at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook who has lived in the best of families in this City; understands boneing and larding, soups, jellies and baking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place, opposite Barrow.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook: is an excellent bread, biscuit and cake maker; nnderstands her business to all its brsoches; best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 144 East 21st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; nnderstands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a respectable family; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced person, in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has the best City reference, as to character and capacity; can be seen for two days at No. 366 3d-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, THOroughly competent, wants a place as first-class cook; is a good baker; would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Unioncoort, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent bread baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 157 East 31st-street, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook, and is willing to assist with the coarse washing; is an excellent baker: the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook, has no objections to assist in washing, is a good bread and biscuit maker. Can be seen for two days, at No. 254 West 16th-st. second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as good cook, washer and irooer, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 115 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook in a private family, the best of City reference, if required, from her last place. Call at No. 84 West 24th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; one who understaods desserts and is an excellent baker; no objections to doing light housework in a private family. Call at No. 432 Greenwich-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of good plain cooking, and will assist at washing and ironing; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 962 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS plain cook and to do washing and ironing; has no objection to do general housework; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 646 Hudson-st. in the rear

AS PROFESSED COOK—BY A SCOTCH WOman; is thoroughly competent; can furnish first-class testimonials from her former employers, to whom she refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A VERY RESpectable English person, a careful and good manager, wishes a situation as above; no washing or ironing will be undertaken. Address, for three days, H. J. C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable, steady Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or would do the housework of a small family; is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and offers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring sts., second floor.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—REquired, two Irish girls, respectable young women, in a very respectable family, the one as cook, the other as chambermaid; both are willing to assist with washing; the best of characters can be given from their last employers; together or apart no object; country preferred. Call for two days only at No. 35 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, who is not afraid of work, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands laundry work in all its branches; or as thorough servant; wages $8: City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and irooer, and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 143 West 13th-st, between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, froot room. Has the best of City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable youog woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or wonld do general boosework; best of City reference. Call at No. 195 West 17th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best of City references; can be seen at No. 684 Broadway, room No. 21

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker, work in a private family, where she can find the comforts of a home; satisfactory references given. Address, for two days, No. 83 West 39th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—SITUAtion wanted by a highly respectable Protestant woman as housekeeper or nurse to an invalid, or to wait on a lady; is highly recommended from a first-class family, where she has lived several years in the above capacities; is a valuable person. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as first-class laundress; can do Freoch fintiog and fine muslins in the neatest style; or would go as chambermaid and laundress; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 482 Broadway. Room No. 5.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORed woman wishes a situstion in a private family as laundress; understands her work thoronghly; good reference; can be seen at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st. by applying to A. M. SEE.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION IN a private family as laondress, by one who thoroughly understands her business and can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st, on the third floor back room near 7th-av.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED for two first-class Protestant cooks, three Protestant chambermaids and waitresses or laundresses, four good family seamstresses; no objection to the care of children, and will make themselves useful if necessary. Also, a good cook, washer and ironer, and a chambermaid and waitress; will assist in fine washing; will go together or separate; have the best City reference from their last place; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Also, a number of smart, tidy girls for all kinds of work, in City and country; good situations more of an object than high wages. Employers will please favor us with a call. A steady Protestant Englishwoman wants a situation as cook and housekeeper in a widower's or plain respectable family; understands her duties well, and will be found willing and obliging. Four German girls wanted immediately. Apply immediately at the Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th Avs. A lady in attendance.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible House. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ALL EMPLOYERS WANTING GOOD servants, and all respectable servants wanting good situations will call at the old Institute No. 149 Grand-st., where they have been well served for the past twenty years. On hand and wanted, good cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, girls for housework, &c. Wanted a [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A capable person as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the last 18 years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is handy and obliging in sickness, and can furnish the best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 847½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT PROtestant girl, aged 16, a situation as nurse; reads and writes; is a neat and capable nurse to a baby or young children; a respectable American family preferred; wages, $4. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, not long from Dublin, wants a place in a private family as nurse to one child, and do sewing or light chamberwork. Call at No. 253 1st-av., in the store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—AN EXPERIENCed person, with good references, wishes a situation as child's nurse, seamstress, or chambermaid; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A PROtestant English woman wishes a situation to take care of children, and to do chamberwork and sewing; good City references. Call for one week at 160 East Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress: is a good embroiderer; is kind and affectionate to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country, and has City and country reference. Call for two days at No. 241 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best of references. Apply at No. 112 2d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., second floor, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROtestant girl wishes a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of references. Apply at No. 112 2d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., second floor, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROtestant girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family in the City; understands the care of a baby; has good City reference. Call at No. 149 East 28th st., Room No. 7.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, by a respectable Protestant girl. Has excellent City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A GENTEEL YOUNG French girl wishes a situation as nurse. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and do any kind of family sewing; has no objection to taking care of some grown children; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1836th-st., over the store, corner of 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes employment, by the week or month, to serve in a private family; would take a situation as seamstress and dressmaid; good City references given; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 124 13th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

GERMAN SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—A respectable German girl, who can cut and fit, wishes a situation as seamstress or nurse for grown up children; speaks English fluently. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class waitress; can take a waiter man's place; or would do waiting and assist with chamberwork; has best City reference from her present employer. Call for two days at No 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant girl as waitress; perfectly familiar with her duties, and has first class references. Can be seen for two days at No. 432 West 35th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES a situation as waitress in a private family; her present employer, with whom she has lived nine years, will recommend her highly. Apply at No. 172 West 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a neat, respectable young woman, as a competent waitress, and to do chamberwork and washing. She has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for seven years. Call at No. 341 6th-av., one door from 4th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as above by a thoroughly competent young woman with from three to five years' reference from her last employer, to whom she refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S No. 400 4th-av., near 29th st.

AN ELDERLY PROTESTANT WOMAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as companion to an elderly or invalid lady. She can give unexceptionable references, and will do her utmost to give satisfaction. Apply at the Servants' Institute No. 307 4th av. She is able to instruct children in music, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' washing; understands clear-starching and French fluting; willing to go out by the day or week; refers to some of the best families in the city. Apply at No. 98 West 19th-st., 3d door, front room, Mrs. MONAHAN. Also as cook on the same terms.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all; also, small girls. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, has two years' reference from his last place; no objections to the country. Call at or address No. 449 4th-av., over the grocery store, or W. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young single man, (English,) as coachman, who thoroughly nnderstands his business, and has good City references. Address B. B, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a married man; no family; his wife is a first-rate cook or dairywoman; can give the best of references; or would take the management of a small farm. Call on or address F. P., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man capable of laying out grounds; practical florist and fruit grower; first-rate vegetable grower; new places laid out in order; with good refsrence. Address F. G., Box No. 204 *Times* office, for one week.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and foreman on a farm; understands the culture of grapes in hotland cold vineries and greenhouse, and raising of all kind of vegetables; also tha raising of stock and farm produce; has got the very best of reference if required. Address I. Y., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—AN ENgagement wanted as head gardener and farmer by a reliable and practical man, long time foreman in first-class places; his wife will attend to the dairy and get up dinners if needed; references first-class. Address INVERNESS, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FRENCH GARDENER.—A FRENCHMAN, who understands gardening in all its branches, who can take the full charge of a hot-bed and greenhouse, wishes a situation in that capacity; speaks English. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS agroom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business in the care and management of horses; any private gentleman wanting such a man will be perfectly satisfied with him; would go as hostler to a hotel; wages moderate; good City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses and carriages; has good City reference. Address D. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS light porter, by a young man from the country; would be willing to make himself useful; can give satisfactory recommendations for honesty. Address T. H. F., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation as waiter in a private family, with the best of city reference from his last place. Call or address M. R., No. 89 West 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN Englishman with the best of City references, in a gentleman's family. Address M. H., Mr. Kappler's, 4th-av. corner 20th-st.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as head waiter, either private or public, by a man who can furnish the most satisfactory reference; no objection to travel. Call or address WAITER, No. 104 6th-av., in the drug-store.

A USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a situation; is a Protestant; can take care of horses and drive, and milk cows. Call or address, for two days, at No. 23 6th-st., in the rear, third floor. Good references.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A SITUATION in some mercantile business by a single man, (American) as light porter, or at any light respectable employment. Any firm willing to give him a chance can address M. G., in care of T. W. STRONG, No. 96 Nassau-st.

FAIR WARNING.

In consequence of the immense advance in the price of material and labor, we are compelled to raise the price of JOHNSON'S UNION WASHING MACHINES to $12, to take effect on 1st February. All orders sent to us before that date, will be filled at $10. Our UNION WRINGER will remain for the present at old price, $8. These two articles are in use everywhere, and meet with universal approval. A week's washing may be done in two hours without soaking, rubbing or boiling. Call and see them in operation.

P. S.—In reply to many inquiries, we bare say that we never sell County rights of our patent. Our price for a first-class State is $5,000. J. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 457 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.
SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION
Will open on THURSDAY, Feb. 5. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE ceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERANCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding Seminary in the State; for fourteen weeks' board fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences and music. A first class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

$70 50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION half-year, from Feb. 20 to July 22, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes)—14 teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMmercial SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FOR PUPILS OR TEACHERS.—MRS. PAIGE'S unrivaled and unapproachable method of learning the use of the pianotorte and singing. No. 117 West Houston-st., New-York. A fortune for other teachers. Send for a circular.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I. The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

A LADY DESIRES TO PLACE HER SON, aged 9 years, in some good country boarding school, a short distance from this City, where he will receive good care and attention. Address EUGENE, Box No. 170 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be moderate and payable monthly in advance.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,

Is an old and efficient educational exchange
For supplying schools and families with the best teachers;
For helping teachers to find suitable positions;
For giving parents information of good schools;
For selling, renting and exchanging school properties.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Gentleman to conduct select school on *Long Island*; gentleman for public school, *N. Jersey*; lady for mathematics for *West Chester county school*; lady for English and piano, in public school *on the Hudson*—she must also be able to lead the singing; an experienced and influential principal for *City of nine seminary*; lady for English, mathematics and drawing, *near City*—to begin in the Spring; lady for English, French and music, in family on *Long Island*—only one pupil; lady for French and music, in Philadelphia; gentleman to take select school in *N. Jersey*—there are now about 60 pupils; gentleman for German, French and music, near City; resident French teacher for young ladies school in *Philadelphia*; military Superintendent for school—Frenchman preferred, gentleman for French and Latin, for a college; lecturer on nat. sciences, for City school, resident French teacher for city school; French gentleman for drawing and French; German gentleman for music, German governess for *City*; gentleman for English and military tactics, Episcopalian tutor for Penna; lady for piano, singing and drawing; lady for English and music, in N. Y. State; lady for English, French and music, *Brooklyn*; lady for English, French and music, *near City*—salary liberal; Italian governess, for City.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AMPLY qualified as to education and experience, wishes to give lessons in the English branches and French, in a school or family, in exchange for board. Failing to secure the above-mentioned position, she would act as visiting governess or as moderate compensation. Reliable references given and required. Address, for three days, H., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of Yale College, who has had experience in teaching, and is well qualified to teach the classics, mathematics and the usual branches of an English education, a position as teacher. Good testimonials given. Address, stating particulars as to salary, &c., F., Post-office Box No. 322 New-London, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY, WELL known in this City for success in teaching the different branches, desires a few more private pupils, or an afternoon engagement in a family or school. Her course of instruction includes English, in all its branches, German, French and music. References to present pupils given. Address A. H., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, COMpetent to teach small children, in a private family; she must be thorough in the English branches, French, and music, vocal and instrumental. Address, stating terms, &c., which must be moderate. Box No. 1,077 Post-office.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A FEW MILES OUT of town, a member of the Church, to teach the English branches, French (must speak it fluently) and vocal and instrumental music; must be a good player on the Piano. Salary $150 a year and board. Address J. T., Box No. 160 New-York *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; she is fond of children, and capable of giving a thorough English education, French, Latin and the rudiments of music; satisfactory reference given. Terms moderate. Address KINGSTON, Station F, 3d-av.

AS TUTOR.—A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT (Episcopal) wishes a situation as tutor, in a school or private family, where he can give two or three hours during the day. Satisfactory references furnished. Address J. W. P., Box No. 4,097 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A HIGHLY-EDUCATED German lady desires a reengagement as resident governess in a private family in this City. She is thoroughly competent to teach the higher English branches, as well as French, music and drawing. Unexceptionable City references given. Address A. B., Box 533 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess, to teach the English branches, music and drawing. If required; young children preferred. Address J. T. A., Box No. 75 New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, either English or Scotch. Apply, with references, at No. 107 West 11th-st., before 12 M and after 5 P. M.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, a young woman, who is a first-class lady's maid and seamstress. Apply, with testimonials, at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., at 10 o'clock, where the employer can be seen.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT Waitress One who thoroughly understands her business may apply, for two days, at No. 16 5th-av., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A PROTESTANT woman who is a good seamstress and willing to assist in light chamber work; with City references; can call between 3 and 6 o'clock, at No. 51 East 18th-st., near 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—SMART, INTELLIgent and obliging, to go to a pleasant country place near New-York. Apply, with good testimonials, before 10 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 Union-square.

WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE—A BOY, about 16 or 17 years of age, who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Address C. & P., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant.

WANTED.—THREE GIRLS, COOK, CHAMBERmaid, and waiter. Call, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 82 Columbia-st., Brooklyn. Best testimonials required,

WANTED—A TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS. Apply at No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

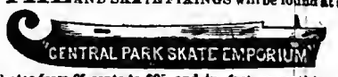
SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO —Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing three-cent stamp, Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE, NOUVELLEMENT arrivée, désire donner des leçons da Français dans une famille, on une pension. S'adresser à No. 104 Franklin-st.

SKATES.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the



Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER. No. 474 Broadway.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND Licases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!
GREAT ADVANCE
IN PRICE
OF COTTON GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., having purchased about fifty packages of Sheetings and Shirtings previous to the late advance, take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public that they will be able to offer their large stock much under market prices.

ALSO,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
THE
LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS
AND
DRESS GOODS

Will be offered at a great reduction from former prices.

A job lot of medium colored Silks—about
3,000 yards, at 75c.
4,000 yards rich and heavy Silks, 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. and 12s.
8,000 yards black Silks, in plain and figured, very cheap.
2 cases more Plaid Alpaca, at 20c., worth 37½c.
200 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, only 7c. and 8c.
400 dozen fine linen Handkerchiefs, only 12½c.
1,000 Balmoral Skirts, four yards wide, $2.
300 best Beaver Cloaks, at a great reduction.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

N. B.—Goods sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS
IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING
A FULL STOCK OF
SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
OF ALL THE BEST BRANDS MADE,
AT LESS THAN THE PRESENT
WHOLESALE PRICES.

Having made our purchases previous to the RECENT LARGE ADVANCE IN PRICES. Now is the time to buy for the Spring, as prices are expected to be 50 per cent higher than present rates.

Also, a large stock of
Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Linens, &c., &c.
ALSO
BALMORAL SKIRTS at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $3 50.
ALSO
WINTER DRESS GOODS, CHEAPER than Prints.
ALSO
EVENING DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
W. K PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
We are now offering
SPECIAL BARGAINS
in our
CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
LADIES WILL FIND
THE PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURED GARMENTS less than the value of the CLOTHS.
ALSO
the BALANCE of our STOCK OF SHAWLS
Closing out
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open their Spring importation of the above goods, on MONDAY, Jan. 26, at retail.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at Retail, a large and well selected stock of Housekeeping and Family Dry Goods, at the lowest market prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LINEN SHEETINGS.
Two hundred pieces of superior Barnsley Linen Sheetings at prices considerably below their present value.
ALSO,
500 superior superfine double Damask Table Cloths.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

R. H. MACY,
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES.—75 CENTS, NICE COLors; plain black, 75 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, under garments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce. Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 280 and 282 Broadway, near 13th-st.

BARGAINS—BONNETS AT HALF PRICE THIS Week, children's hats at half price this week; great bargains—opera bonnets and theatre bonnets, velvet bonnets at half price.
L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 581 Broadway. 581.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.
BY D. W. IVES & CO., AT DERBY'S FINE ARTS GALLERIES, NO. 625 BROADWAY, on
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock.
THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS of a gentleman, of this City, together with some choice additions from the easels of
CELEBRATED AMERICAN ARTISTS,
embracing examples, principally painted to order, by the following distinguished artists: Hart, Verneri, Nehlig, Louis Lang, Eastman Johnson, J. Crawford Thom, Melby, Innes, Roedel, Shattuck, Alex. Wunt, G. L. Brown, D. M. Carter, J. O'Brien, Dion, Mathews, Lacroix, Sommer, Oertel, Boutelle, Henry, McEntee, Warren, Kelffer, Vydeveld and others.
Believing that this collection contains many specimens exceedingly interesting to connoisseurs, amateurs and lovers of the fine arts generally, we respectfully invite attention to the sale.
NOW ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, UNTIL SALE.
Catalogues ready for delivery as above, and at our down-town offices, Nos. 165 and 161 Broadway.
Catalogues will be mailed to distant residents upon receiving a request to that effect.
GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class City-made furniture, consisting of parlors, chamber, reception and dining room suites, Rosewood etageres, library and secretary bookcases, sideboards, wardrobes, tables, lounges, chairs, &c.
HENRY H. LAMB & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, CIGARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. Special and peremptory sale of choice old wines, brandies, condiments, cigars, &c., the property of an importing and jobbing house, comprising many of their choicest selections for the past 10 years, viz.: Vieux Cognac, La Rein da Espagne, in original cases; very choice old Q brandy, Hennessey, Otard, and other favorite brands; very choice Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whiskeys; English and Holland gin, imported in wood and glass; Jamaica, St. Croix and pineapple rums; Ports, Madeiras, Sherries, pale, golden and brown, in great variety; many small and choice lots not herein mentioned.
Also, an invoice of fine Havana cigars, consisting of over twenty lots, comprising 40 assortment of Conchs, Yarzuelas, Operas, Flor de Prensados, Brevas, Lanormas, Regalia, Britannica, Mepia Regalia, part of the following well-known brands, viz.: Cabanas, El dolci-farnente, Albuerne, Pumariega, Henry Clay, Alzamora, Magnolia, Rosa de Santiago, El Sol, Nelson, &c., mostly in 100 boxes and warranted sound.
No other goods admitted. Catalogues ready on the morning of the sale. Our friends and the public are assured that this sale is well worthy of their attention.
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—FEB. 2, 1863.—THE Steamboat TRUMPETER, now plying between Fulton-slip and Flushing, will be offered for sale at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. Terms—One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal approved indorsed notes to run six and twelve months, secured by a lien on the boat. The boat can be seen at Fulton-slip from 9 to 10½ o'clock A. M., and from 2½ to 4 o'clock P.M. For particulars as to boat, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st.
H

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
Continues to act as Agent and Broker for the purchase and sale of
STOCKS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 22 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862..... $5,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862..... 1,159,411 05
Total amount of Marine Premiums..... $6,275,855 92

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862..... $4,485,253 68
Losses paid during the same period..... $2,094,012 17
Returns of Premiums and Expenses..... $616,603 14

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks.....	$2,626,960 58
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise.....	1,446,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.....	233,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....	122,388 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....	2,461,062 86
Cash in Bank.....	237,402 20
Total amount of Assets.....	$7,130,794 64

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 31st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to..... $12,753,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863..... 1,740,000
Total profits for 20½ years..... $14,493,730
The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash..... 10,278,560
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863..... $4,215,170

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cornel's Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S. { 1881 6 per cent. Bonds. 1871 5 per cent. Bonds. 1874 5 per cent Bonds. 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds. 7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes. 1 year 6 per cent. Certificates, Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jeouary 1, 1863. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.,
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. CO., No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY, IN ANTICIPATION, the coupons of the Second Mortgage Preferred Bonds, (Class D,) and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds, maturing on the 1st day of May next, on and after the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, less the interest at 6 per cent, from time of payment to the said 1st of May. By order,
C. BUTLER, Chairman of Executive Com.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

THE CAYUGA COUNTY BANK—A Banking Association, Auburn, N. Y.—has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—THE ADVERTISER, an active business man, well acquainted with the Stock and Bond business, wishes to form a partnership with a member of the Board in good standing and of unexceptionable character. The advertiser would furnish a sufficient amount of capital, and can command ample financial facilities. Address, with real name and references, (no other communications noticed,) Box No. 4,047 Post-office. All communications strictly confidential.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
DANIEL V. H BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.
Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, will be paid at the Company's office in New-York on and after February 2d prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from January 28 to February 2d, both inclusive.
GEO A. HOYT, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, from 12 to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st. corner Liberty-st.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN Railroad Stock. By
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 19th January, interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK—CORNER of 8th-av. and 14th-st. Open daily from 10 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. HULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASurer be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 14, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half of One Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government tax) has been declared, payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company (Transfer Agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 19th inst., at said Transfer Agency.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 29th inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per cent., (both free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1862, both payable on and after MONDAY, the 2d of February next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will close on the evening of the 21st inst., and reopen on the 3d of February.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 18th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., (Room No. 9, 2d floor.)—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the first-class preferred, and of Seven Per Cent. on the second-class preferred Stocks of the Company, payable (less the Government tax) on and after Feb. 2, at this office. The transfer books for all classes of Stock, will be reopened Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th instant, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 26th inst. to the 31st, inclusive.
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
January 15, 1863.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE CORN EXchange Bank has this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on the 2d day of February next. Government Tax assumed by the Bank.

The books will be closed from 20th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order,
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ARCTIC INSURANCE CO., No. 18 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand, free from Government tax.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 66 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCKHOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE Nos. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 20, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable at their office, corner 34-av. and 9th-st., on the 2d day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 27 to 31, inclusive. By order W. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BERYOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 2. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 80 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
Dec. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock payable on demand at their office No. 57 Wall-st. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 13, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the firm of LICHTE & BRADBURYS to present the same for payment, and to all persons indebted to said firm, to call and pay such indebtedness at the office of said firm, at No. 431 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, instant, or said firm will be dissolved on that day, of which dissolution notice is hereby given. LICHTE & BRADBURYS.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS.—HALF interest in a respectable specialty practice, of such an income, that the partner investing capital of $3,000, will be guaranteed as income in the first year. Address, with real name, D. M., Station D, Post-office.

I HAVE THIS DAY RETIRED FROM THE firm of DIETZ & CO. JOHN G. DIETZ.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1863.

MR. JAMES M. DAVIS THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of W. R. TRAVERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

DENTISTRY

B. L. WAIT (LATE OF WAIT & SON) HAS opened an office at No. 98 4th-av., near 11th-st., where he continues to extract teeth under the new chemically purified chloroform with perfect success, without pain or danger. Beautiful sets of teeth from $8 to $25. Filling, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL AGRICULGTURAL EXHIBITION—To be held at Hamburg, Germany, under the auspices of the GERMAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, in July, 1863. The attention of agriculturists, the inventors and manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery, growers of stock, packers of provisions, manufacturers of flour, &c., is called to this Exhibition, which will probably exceed in interest any Agricultural Exhibition ever yet held. Representatives from all the principal Agricultural Societies in the United States and Canadas are expected to be present.

All applications for entries must be made on or before the 15th day of April next, to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Programmes of the Exhibition and a list of the premiums, and all other information, can be had by applying as above.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
BEGIN AT 8.
TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,)
FIFTH TIME THIS SEASON.
Sheridan's legitimate Comedy, the
SCHOOL
FOR
SCANDAL.
with the following great standard cast of the establishment:

Mr. Lester Wallack	as	Charles Surface
Mr. John Gilbert	as	Sir Peter Teasle
Mr. Mark Smith	as	Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. Reynolds	as	Sir B. Backbite
Mr. Charles Fisher	as	Joseph Surface
Mr. John Sefton	as	Crabtree
Mr. G. Holland	as	Moses
Mr. Young	as	Trip
Mr. Floyd	as	Careless
Mr. Browne	as	Rowley
Mr. Parkes	as	Snake
Mrs. Hoey	as	Lady Teazle
Miss Henriques	as	Maria
Miss F. Morant	as	Mrs. Candour
Mrs. John Sefton	as	Lady Sneerwell

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,)
Bourcicault's popular Comedy of
LOVE AND MONEY.
THURSDAY—First time this season, Morton's Comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
FRIDAY—Eighth time, the romantic play of
PAULINE
SATURDAY—In consequence of the crowded state of the house on Monday, THE LADY OF LYONS will be repeated.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.

To be repeated—CENTRAL PARK, MONEY, BOSOM FRIENDS, ROAD TO RUIN, THE IRISH HEIRESS, THE BACHELOR OF ARTS and A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1863.
LE DEPIT AMOUREUX,
Comedie in two acts by MOLIERE.
LE FEU AU CONVENT,
Comedie in one act by Theodore Barriere.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 523 Broadway.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON
Will give his THIRD GRAND EXHIBITION of the LAUGHING GAS
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

Fifteen gentlemen will inhale the gas. From arrangements completed, Dr. Colton believes he can promise an exhibition of thrilling interest, equal to the first.

Tickets, 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents.

Tickets crowded out of the two first exhibitions, good for this.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

BARNARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—The original panoramas of the Mississippi, the War, and Sea of Galilee, every evening at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February next, for furnishing by contract at the Depôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city,

10,000 axes,
10,000 axe-handles,
10,000 hatchets,
10,000 pick-axe handles,
5,000 spades,
40,000 india rubber blankets,
5,000 drum heads, batter,
5,000 drum heads, snare,
5,000 sets drum snares,
40 infantry regimental colors with cases.

Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-General U. S Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City—

500,000 pair pure wool army stockings, to weigh three pounds to the dozen,
200,000 knit shirts,
500,000 yards white cotton and wool flannel, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard,
200,000 white cotton and wool flannel shirts.

All of the above articles to be in all respects equal to the standard samples, which may be seen at this office.

Bidders will state how many of each article they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Bids will also be received at the same time for manufacturing shirts from materials to be furnished by the United States.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Stockings," "Knit Shirts, Flannel or Shirts, or Manufacturing Shirts, as the case may be, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower;
A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for Inspection and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period abovementioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors in any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
} Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap-block Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering Vestry-street from Hudson to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, east side of Fourth-avenue, half way between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. Both sides of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, and west side of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice,

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Jan. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAM,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..... Miss LAURA KEENE
Doors open at 7, commence at 7½ o'clock.
Fourth week of the engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
whose brilliant performances for the last three weeks have attracted the
MOST FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
The comic operetta, entitled
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS,
PAUL..... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
From the Herald of Jan. 22.

More than any actress we have in the city Mrs. Wood is the favorite mirth-maker, and fun and jollity are her constant attendants. She is the only player since Burton who has the faculty of extemporizing so admirably as to catch the very tone and spirit of the author, and her arch, piquant drollery, her pretty laughing face, and her rich merry voice, give her the most entire control of the audience. Nor does she lack that ability to be pathetic at will which all great comedians have, and of which mere farceurs are destitute. Take her for all in all, she is without an equal among the present comedienne. It is scarcely necessary, therefore, to look at the bills to know in what Mrs. Wood plays, for she is sure to be worth seeing in anything, although a good piece adds to her attractiveness, as a good setting beautifies even a diamond.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27,
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
MRS. JOHN WOOD AS PAUL THE PET,
WITH A POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS
And a numerous Corps de Ballet.
MR. AND MRS. WHITE.
FRIDAY EVENING, MRS. JOHN WOOD'S BENEFIT.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
Will be produced a new and extensively-elaborated version of a famous
FAIRY BURLESQUE,
devised, compiled, and re-written by a popular dramatic author, replete with splendid scenery, machinery, wardrobe, properties, &c.
MRS. JOHN WOOD IN THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTER.
THE ARAB GIANT, MR. GOSHAN,
said to be the largest man in the world, is engaged, and will appear in a speaking character.
In accordance with the universal request, the
ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT
AND
SOMEBODY ELSE
Will be performed TO-MORROW EVENING.
SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

PALACE GARDEN.
ADRIEN'S
LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
AN UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1863.

And every evening during the week. Introducing an original idea each evening.

An equal chance for each individual in the audience to show their smartness in
GUESSING.
A SPLENDID GOLD WATCH
Will be given to the one who shall guess nearest the ONE number drawn from a THOUSAND.

Dr. ADRIEN'S
Farewell entertainments in
PRESTIDIGITATIONS,
Previous to leaving for Europe. Full particulars in New-York *Herald*.

Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Seats can be secured two days in advance.

Doors open at 7; performance at precisely 8 o'clock. Music by the best artists.

IRVING HALL.
MRS. J. E. THOMAS will give her grand ANNUAL CONCERT on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, assisted by the following Artists:
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Signor ABELLA, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Burlesque opera,
LA SOMNAMBULA,

Miss Julia Gou'd	as	Amina
G. Swain Bulkley	as	Elvino
S. Bishop Bulkley	as	Alessio

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,
No. 600 Broadway,
L. B. Leot..... Manager
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most magnificent collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
in America. The premises occupied by the Menagerie having been materially enlarged, in future
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
will be given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., when the WONDERFUL PERFORMING ELEPHANTS,
ANTONY and CLEOPATRA,
who actually stand upon their heads, dance, play upon musical instruments, and execute feats of an equally extraordinary character will be introduced, together with highly-trained PONIES, MONKEYS and MULES.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STOUT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRAY, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

The Triumph of Moderation, and of Law and Order.

MR. CALLICOTT ELECTED SPEAKER.

The House Fully Organized by the Choice of the Union Caucus Nominees.

The Last Expediency of the Fields' Democracy.

Charges Preferred Against Mr. Callicott.

From Our Own Correspondant.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

Between 40 and 50 policemen were stationed in and about the Capitol an hour before the time of meeting this morning. This was done, it is understood, at the instance of Gov. SEYMOUR, who, at last, had become awake to the fact that he had a duty to perform, all the more imperative on him from the fact that incipiant revolution had been invoked for three weeks in the name of the "Democracy" and "our Democratic Governor."

There was better feeling than had been manifested for many days. The refractory Democrats were less revolutionery, and bnt few of them disposed to continue illegitimate opposition to an orgunization or even to Mr. CALLICOTT. Most of them had reconsidered their intention not to serve on committees should Mr. CALLICOTT have them to make up, and fewer still adhered to the often declared purpose to oppose all legislation in case Mr. CALLICOTT was Speaker, and not one was prepared to shoot down Mr. CALLICOTT in his progress to the Chair.

After the most extraordinary contest that the State had ever seen, in which every experiment, legitimate and illegitimate, had been exhausted, there was a prevalent disposition with the Democrats to submit to what could not be prevented.

Under these circumstances, the House met. The special order was the election of Speaker, without debate, interruptions or explanations of any kind; therefore the calling of the roll—the only thing in the way—was watched with deep interest. There were two or three Democratic absentees, for whom Union members, in the spirit of fairness, at once purposed to pair—119 answering.

Mr. T. C. FIELDS undertook to couple the election of Speaker and Clerk by offering a resolution declaring Mr. TRIMMER Speaker, and Mr. CUSHMAN (Union) Clerk. This was a clear violation of the special order and agreement Saturday evening, and as such the Union members resisted and insisted that the only thing that could be done without violating faith and the rules, was to call the roll on the question of Speaker. And so the Clerk ruled. Mr. T. C. FIELDS called for the Yeas and Nays. The effect was to develop the fact that Mr. FIELDS could not longer carry his party. Mr. SAXTON SMITH, Mr. KORN, Mr. GILLESPIE, Mr. A. SMITH, and other high-minded Democrats, explained that, while they were bound to stand by their party, they would not be led into placing their names on a record that impeached their honor. To say the least, Mr. FIELDS made not only an unsuccessful hut, for himself, an unfortunate movement by offering the resolution. It is due to him that it should be stated that he repudiated the idea of violating an honorable agreement, and that he had offered the resolution after consulting with gentlemen of both parties.

The ruling of the Clerk was sustained, ayes 69, nays 41.

Mr. FIELDS then undertook to get a direct vote on the resolution declaring Mr. TRIMMER Speaker. This was ruled out, on the ground that the mode of electing had already been fixed by the House.

After this much the vote direct for Speaker proceeded; and on no previous occasion had the calling of the roll been watched with so much interest. No one in the House doubted that the moment of fate had at last arrived. It was one of unequaled silence. Scores of pencils followed down the division, but as the Clerk called the roll it took not long to ascertain that the vote stood—

For Mr. Callicot..... 61
For Mr. Trimmer..... 59

The announcement was received in silence.

The Clerk named Mr. TRIMMER and Mr. DEPEW a Committee to conduct Mr. CALLICOTT to the Speaker's chair. Mr. T. C. FIELDS said Mr. TRIMMER was out of the House. The Clerk then named Mr. DEAN, of New-York. Mr. T. C. FIELDS said that Mr. DEAN was not in the House. The Clerk then named Mr. SAXTON SMITH. Mr. T. C. FIELDS said that he hoped Mr. SMITH would also be out of the House. Mr. SMITH was in his seat, and with Mr. DEPEW conducted Mr. CALLICOTT to the Speaker's chair. A few hisses from the galleries and lobby, in which a small knot of Democratic members joined, was an expected manifestation of expiring malignity.

The speech of Mr. CALLICOTT, on taking the chair, was brief and appropriate. He declared that while as a member of the House he should remain faithful to his political principles, he pledged himself to an impartial discharge of the duties of the responsible position.

The remainder of the organization was proceeded with without interruption. Mr. CUSHMAN (Union) received 63 to 59 for Mr. SICKLES, Democrat. The Democrats, under the lead of Mr. FIELDS, had at least worked themselves into a positive minority; and they had been equally successful in conferring on the Unionists what they did not, before the revolutionary proceedings on Saturday possess—the power of numbers requisite to organize the House in their own way.

And so the entire list of Union caucus nominees was chosen, the Speaker voting for them.

This under a three weeks' contest, which, in some of its features, were extremely farcical, in some approaching the tragical, and, more nearly than ever before known in this country, to a point where the next step was bloody revolution.

To the Union members the State, the country, owe a debt of gratitude for asserting, in the face of every threat, the principle that the majority must rule. By the firmness, patriotism and devotion to every consideration that appealed to them, they overcame not only faction, but more than half-organized revolution, and thus "from out the nettle danger plucked the flower of safety."

In spite of all he had said, not five minutes after Speaker CALLICOTT had taken the chair, Mr. T. C. FIELDS was among the very first to address him as "Mr. Speaker."

Immediately succeeding the adjournment on Saturday evening, the Democrats perceiving that they could not defeat Mr. CALLICOTT short of inaugurating revolution and breaking up the Legislature, set about preparing a protest to be signed by all of their members, for the purpose of having it entered on the journal of the House. It was presented at a caucus held at the Delavan House, Sunday evening; but there was such a general dissent that the project was abandoned.

Not to be defeated thus, Mr. T. C. FIELDS, when the House was fully organized, under a question of privilege, made an appeal of sympathy and an exhibition of virtuous indignation because the Democrats, after what they had said and done, had not been given to them! Mr. T. C. FIELDS, however, contented himself with offering a preamble and a series of resolutions, charging Mr. Speaker CALLICOTT with having entered into corrupt bargains, and calling for a Committee of Investigation.

Mr. MATTOON, on the part of the Union members, said they courted investigation. Mr. SHRAWOON reiterated the sentiment; but was opposed to the assertion contained in the preamble, "that there is reason to believe" that there "exists the evidence" of the things charged against Mr. CALLICOTT. It was artfully drawn to commit the House to the truth of charges of which there was no evidence.

Pending this discussion, Col. DALY, Private Secretary to the Governor, appeared with His Excellency's Annual Message, which Mr. SAXTON SMITH, when the Clerk had commenced reading, moved to lay on the table. Mr. T. C. FIELDS said that would be disrespectful to the Governor, and demanded the reading of the Message. Considering that it was read to the Senate just three weeks ago, had been read by every member in the House, and had been published in every paper in the State, it was a barren act of courtesy. The Clerk, therefore, proceeded to read.

After the reading, the debate on Mr. FIELD'S preamble and resolutions proceeded.

In bearing witness to the propriety with which Mr. CALLICOTT, from the commencement down to the close of the most remarkable contest which resulted in elevating him to the Speakership, and the utter discomfiture of his enemies and calumniators, I but record the unanimous and hearty sentiment of the Union members. Not only has the manner in which he has borne himself won the devotion and unreserved respect of the Union men, but in more than one instance it has extorted the commendation of those who, by the discipline of party, were compelled to vote against him, and who, I have reason to believe, sincerely rejoice over his election. Mr. CALLICOTT has triumphed without so much as a single word from him, for none was needed. The brief speech of Mr. BAMIS, if anything, was all that was uttered on the Union side, and it was sufficient. But his enemies indulged in three weeks of denunciation, resorted to expedients never before dreamed of by men with respectability enough, by any means, to obtain a seat in the House, and brought not only the House, but the State, to the verge of revolution, with no other purpose but to defeat Mr. CALLICOTT. It was, indeed, openly declared by his opponents that, if elected, he would never be permitted to reach or occupy the Speaker's Chair.

And yet, over all this Mr. CALLICOTT, by the prudent and firm action of the Union members, has triumphed, and he occupies the Speaker's Chair to-day, having passed through an ordeal which few men ever before were called upon to face.

The preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. T. C. FIELDS are a poor expedient to cover a defeat which, if not disgraceful to them, is at least most humiliating. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock this morning.

The galleries and lobbies and all parts of the House were crowded.

Mr. FIELDS, of New-York, offered a resolution electing Col. TRIMMER Speaker, and JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN Clerk.

Mr. CHURCH raised the point of order that the resolution was a violation of the agreement adopted yesterday, as it elected a Clerk as well as a Speaker.

The Clerk decided the point of order as well taken.

Mr. FIELDS fell bound to appeal from the decision of the Clerk. He (FIELDS) offered the resolution in good faith, and he believed that he did not violate the spirit or the letter of the agreement that had been made. The resolution looked to the organization of this Assembly, and it was that was sought to be accomplished. It had been offered after consultation with several Republican members.

Mr. DEAN thought that the resolution was strictly in order.

When the vote was taken, Mr. KORN said that while he was willing to act with his party upon all matters, he would not violate good faith. He therefore voted to sustain the decision.

A MEMBER—"Oh, you will get a good place on the Committees."

Messrs. ANDREW SMITH, LOLT, GILLESPIE and FERAN, made similar statements and voted "aye."

Mr. WARREN thought the resolution in strict conformity with the agreement made yesterday, as it fully carried out the organization of the House. He therefore voted in the negative.

Mr. SHRAWOON was quite confident that the gentleman from New-York (FIELDS) had not designed to violate good faith, or act in the slightest degree in conflict with the resolution adopted yesterday. He deemed it proper to say that he (SHRAWOON) had himself been consulted by Mr. FIELDS, and had thought the resolution in order; but now, remembering that the House had previously agreed on the manner in which the vote should be taken for Speaker, he thought that the resolution was not in order.

The decision of the Clerk was sustained.

A ballot for Speaker was then taken with the following result:

Callicott..... 61
Trimmer..... 59

Absent—Messrs. BOSWELL, HOOKER, QUACKENBUSH, F. B. SMITH, SHORT and TAGGART.

The Clerk appointed Col. TRIMMER and Mr. DEPEW as a committee to conduct Mr. CALLICOTT to his seat.

Mr. TRIMMER did not appear.

The Clerk then named Judge DEAN.

Mr. DEAN failed to appear.

The Clerk then named Mr. SMITH, who, with Mr. DEPEW, conducted Mr. CALLICOTT to the chair.

Mr. CALLICOTT, on taking the Chair, said:

Gentlemen of the Assembly:

An ineffectual contest so long delayed the organization of the House and obstructed the legislation required for the welfare of the State, that it was rendered obvious that no organization could be effected without some compromise. Therefore it became my duty to accept the Chair. On doing so let me thank you most sincerely for the honor conferred on me. The duties of the position are at all times difficult, important and must be especially delicate and arduous during the present session, and I am deeply sensible that whatever degree of success your presiding officer may attain is largely dependent upon your indulgence and cooperation. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions I shall strive to make my action in this office the best refutation of calumny. While as an individual member of the Assembly I remain firmly attached to the political principles I have always professed, my duties as Speaker shall be performed with an equal regard to the rights of all, and with judicial fairness. It will be my earnest endeavor by strict and important enforcement of the rules of order, and by vigilant care of the dignity of the House and the rights and privileges of each and every one of its members, and by unswerving fidelity to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, to secure your entire confidence and good will. Again thanking you for this signal proof of favor, I enter with difficulty upon the duties of the Chair.

The House then proceeded to elect the following officers, all Republicans:

Clerk—Joseph B. Cushman, of Oneida.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Levi N. Gano, of Olean.
Doorkeeper—Charles E. Young, of Oswego.
First Assistant Doorkeeper—Alexander Fryor, of Columbia.
Second Assistant Doorkeeper—Willard S. Cook.

These officers were all sworn in.

Mr. BOSTWICK moved that a Committee wait on the Governor and inform him that the House was organized.

Messrs. BOSTWICK and SMITH were appointed as such Committee.

Mr. RANDINGTON moved that a Committee of Two wait upon the Senate.

Messrs. RANDINGTON and TRIMMER were appointed as such Committee.

The organization of the Assembly being completed,

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS rose to a question of privilege, and offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Charges have been made against the integrity, honesty and personal fitness of Mr. T. C. CALLICOTT, of Kings County, the Speaker elect, and there is evidence in existence to substantiate such charges; and

Whereas, There is further evidence that the said CALLICOTT entered into negotiations to exert his influence and power as Speaker of the Assembly, in favor of a certain candidate for United States Senator, who would assist him in securing the Speakership; and

Whereas, There is reason to believe that the said CALLICOTT entered into a corrupt bargain to secure the election of the Clerk and other officers of this House; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be elected by this House, by ballot, to investigate said charges, and also the legislative acts of T. C. CALLICOTT in the Assembly of 1860, and report thereon to this House, and that the said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. FIELDS, in offering the preamble and resolution, said that, in justice to the Speaker elect as well as to the members on this floor, he hoped that no objection would be made to the proposition.

Mr. MATTOON, of Oswego, (Rep.,) hoped that no member of the Republican Party would vote against the resolution. Serious charges have been made against the Speaker chosen by the Republicans, and he hoped they would be investigated.

Mr. LEVERIDGE rose to the point of order that, "as the resolution gives rise to debate, it must lie over."

The Speaker ruled the point of order well taken, and said that the resolution must lie over.

Mr. FIELDS appealed from the decision of the Speaker, and was proceeding to argue that "a question of privilege could not lie over," when the Speaker withdrew his decision, on the ground that the resolution affected him personally.

Mr. MATTOON said that the resolution amounted the highest privilege of the House, and ought to be adopted at once. If the charges are true, they should be substantiated; and if false, they should be publicly disproved.

Mr. SHRAWOON objected to the preamble of the resolution as implying that the charges were true. For the purpose of further consideration, he moved to lay the preamble and resolution on the table.

Mr. LOOTHEL made the point of order that a question of personal privilege could not lie on the table.

At this time Gov. SEYMOUR'S private Secretary appeared, and delivered his Annual Message, which was read.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Message,

Mr. DEAN moved to amend the preamble by inserting the words "it is alleged," so as to make no positive charges.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. FIELDS.

Mr. LESLIE opposed the resolution on the ground that as Mr. CALLICOTT was elected Speaker, that settled the question. He (LESLIE) held that the charges against Mr. CALLICOTT had not been substantiated. Mr. CALLICOTT had a perfect right to make an arrangement to support the Republican candidate for United States Senator.

Mr. DARCY said that charges had been openly made on this floor of bargain and corruption against the Speaker, as well as of having disposed of a vote which did not belong to him, (CALLICOTT,) but to five thousand good, and true, and loyal Democrats of Kings County. His colleague (LESLIE) might regard this as perfectly blameless on the part of Mr. CALLICOTT, but while he (LESLIE) might, perhaps, obtain a good place on some Committee, it was very certain that Mr. CALLICOTT would never again be supported by the good and true and honest Democrats of Kings County.

At the instigation of the Republicans, Mr. PRINDLE opposed the preamble and resolution strongly.

After further debate, pending the question, the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26.

The Senate held a session of ten minutes. Nothing of general interest was transacted. Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL CAVALRY.

The Rebels Admitting their Defeat at Murfreesboro.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Monday, Jan. 26.

Gen. ROSECRANS hopes the Cincinnati, Louisville and other newspapers will desist from the practice of publishing reports of shipments of supplies to the Department of the Cumberland. This is substantially a notification to the rebels to prepare their forces for the capture of such supplies. It is understood, however, that newspapers would not make such publications if Quartermasters and Commissaries did not furnish the items.

WHEELER'S Cavalry made a dash at a train of cars on Sunday, on the railway between Nashville and Franklin, and succeeded in destroying two cars, but were frightened away before they destroyed the balance of the train. A convalescent killed one of the rebels. One Federal Sergeant was badly wounded.

Brig. Gen. D. S. STANLEY followed the rebels sharply, but they had too much the start of him. He rode 52 miles in twenty hours.

Rebel cavalry in considerable bodies constantly hover on our flanks, watching our communications. The Government ought to reinforce the cavalry arm of this Department and supply horses to mount infantry regiments to pursue the rebels.

The rebel General WHEELER has been made a Major-General, and is in command of all the rebel cavalry in Tennessee.

Capt. ELMORE OTIS, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, who distinguished himself conspicuously in a splendid and successful charge upon the enemy in the battle of Stones River, and who now commands a brigade of cavalry, has been recommended by Gen. ROSECRANS for a Brigadier-Generalship. Also, Col. STANLEY and all the officers of his brigade, for promotion to Brigadier-Generals.

Brig.-Gen. GARFIELD, who whipped HUMPHREY MARSHALL in Eastern Kentucky, and who afterward distinguished himself in the command of a brigade at Shiloh, has reported to Gen. ROSECRANS for duty, and will probably be assigned to the command of a division in the Army of the Cumberland.

Brig.-Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, during the absence of Gen. McCOOK, commands the right wing. Brig.-Gen. GRANGER commands Gen. ROSSEAU'S Division.

It is reported the enemy are being reinforced. An intercepted letter from a member of Gen. BRAGG'S Staff, indicates that the feeling against BRAGG is so strong that he will be superseded. The writer admits that, notwithstanding the rebels captured the most guns and several thousand prisoners from us, they were badly whipped.

He says the slaughter of their officers was awful, and although the fighting of the rebel army was splendid, they were beaten by superior generalship, and by the obstinacy of the Yankees. The whole number of the rebel prisoners captured in the battle was about 3,500, with eighteen end four standards.

The weather continues stormy and the rivers are swelling.

Dr. E. SWIFT, U. S. A., Medical Director of this Department, whose services are almost invaluable, will be strongly recommended for promotion, to rank as Lieutenant-Colonel, for long years of faithful service.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Main Expedition Under Gen. Foster not yet Moved.

A Force of Rebels Driven Out of Pollocksville.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

Private advices from Newbern are to Tuesday, 20th. No mail had then left for the North for two weeks, but one was about leaving for New-York. The main expedition of which so much has been said, had not started, but a land force was sent forward Saturday, 17th, toward the railroad, which encountered 1,300 rebels at Pollocksville, drove them from the town and took possession. Some of the New-York Cavalry were wounded. The general health of the troops is excellent.

The Free-Labor Movement—Ten Loyal Regiments to be Organized—Feeling Against Gov. Stanly.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 17,
Via FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 24.

The Presidents of the Free-Labor Associations of Craven, Carteret, Hyde and Beaufort Counties have received letters from prominent Northern statesmen, irrespective of party, expressing the earnest commendation of their object and principles.

They are also assured of the hearty sympathy and cooperation of President LINCOLN, notwithstanding the persistent opposition of Gov. STANLY to the movement.

The movement is rapidly gaining strength, and already includes the First North Carolina Regiment.

A movement is on foot to ask the authority of Congress for the formation of ten loyal North Carolina regiments, the material for which is abundant.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the First North Carolina Loyal Volunteers:

Resolved, That one "JENNINGS PIGOTT," now claiming a seat as Representative from this District, who came to Newbern a few weeks ago from Washington, D. C., where he has been "claim agent" for fifteen years, for the purpose of getting "elected to Congress" through Governor STANLY'S aid, and by promises to Secessionists to return their slaves, and indemnify them for their losses, and by sympathizing with them generally and denouncing "free labor" as "abolitionism," while he, himself, at his home in the District of Columbia, professes to be an "Abolitionist," has earned the contempt of all decent men and richly merits "a coat of tar and feathers" and "a free ride on a rail," should he ever again visit North Carolina.

Resolved, That as native citizens of North Carolina and loyal men who have taken up arms for the Union, we claim the right to have something to say as to who shall be the Representative to Congress from this District, and inasmuch as the majority of our regiment were disfranchised through the trickery and meanness of Gov. STANLY and his confederates, and with the exception of some fifty or sixty of our members, not given an opportunity to vote, we protest against the recognition of the election of the said "JENNINGS PIGOTT."

NEWBERN, Thursday, Jan. 15,
Via FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 25.

The following is among the resolutions adopted to-day by the Carteret County Free-Labor Association:

Resolved, That EDWARD STANLY'S attempted suppression of the freedom of the Press by means of summary punishment of correspondents, and by threats to arrest and imprison any and all persons whatever who shall dare to speak or write in censure of his course, is in derogation of public liberty, and hostile to the fundamental principle of Republican Government.

Dr. JNO. M. DAVIS, Assistant Surgeon Ninth New-Jersey Volunteers, has been appointed Post-Surgeon here.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Speech of Rear-Admiral Foote.

The American Colonization Society celebrated its Forty-sixth Anniversary in Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND'S Church, Washington, on the evening of Jan. 20.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., President of the Society, called the meeting to order, and it was opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. P. D. GURLEY.

The Corresponding Secretary (Dr. R. R. GURLEY) then read extracts from the Annual Report, from which it appeared that eleven Vice-Presidents died during the past year, among them Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY. The abolishment of Slavery in the District is referred to in a most congratulatory manner. On account of the distracted state of the country, but two agencies—that composed of Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, and that composed of the northern portions of Ohio—have been actively engaged for the Society during the past year. The Slave-trade, and the exertions made for its suppression, were also referred to, and the Report closed with a high eulogy upon the great men who formed the Society, and those who have been instrumental in continuing its usefulness.

After the reading of the Report, the Chair introduced Rear-Admiral FOOTE, U. S. N., who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The few remarks I purpose to make on this occasion will be practical.

The present condition of our country has given to the American Colonization Society a significancy which it never had before. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed hitherto in regard to the object, scope, management and bearings of this Society, it would *now* seem that it is indispensable as an instrumentality of good, to the suffering black man, both slave and free.

There never can be peace in the world until the status of the negro is defined. Where shall he live? How shall he be instructed? What shall be his social position? What are his capacities? What his rights, natural and civil. These are questions that agitate the world. Statesmen, as well as philanthropists, are now engaged in solving this great problem. Under these circumstances, it would be impolitic in the extreme to ignore this institution, so well adapted to accomplish the great end in view. Nay! let the statesman, the Christian philanthropist, and all true patriots, give their influence in sustaining this, the only Society of a colonial character, which has thus far been successful in its operations. This success may be conclusively shown by giving a brief statement of the rise and character of colonies. The history of colonies is an interesting history. From the earliest period down to the present time, colonies have been formed from a multiplicity of motives. Military colonies, penal colonies, and colonies founded on religious considerations—as exhibited by the Puritans of New-England—show abundantly the varied character of colonies, as well as the motives upon which they were founded. It is not, therefore, surprising, in view of the fact that with us in the United States, containing a large free as well as slave population, that the idea of forming a colony for the benefit of the colored population should have been entertained.

In the early days of the Republic, JEFFERSON and MARSHALL, with several prominent statesman of the North, endeavored to remedy the evil of so large a colored population in our own country. A suitable location for them was sought in the lands of the West. Spain and Portugal were also sounded on the subject with reference to a place in South America or the West Indies; but these schemes were valueless, as they wanted the main requisite, that Africa itself should share in the undertaking. When Africa was selected in the year 1816, and the American Colonization Society was formed, who could have anticipated the present condition of our country? It would be irrelevant for me, on this occasion, to discuss the causes which have led to this condition. I leave that to statesmen—my province having been rather to aid in crushing the rebellion, than in commenting on its character and its history. But in view of securing an outlet to the free colored population of the country, and as a political measure, Liberia becomes of incalculable importance, as it now stands, an independent Republic, ready to receive all the emigrants we can send her—and it cannot be over-estimated.

To be more specific: In the formation of the Colonization Society, history shows us that the multiplicity of motives incident to its establishment prevailed in no small degree. The increase of national prosperity, the promotion of national commerce, the relief of national difficulties, the preservation of national quiet, were all urged upon the different sections of the country, and upon the different orders of men, while the higher Christian and philanthropic aims to be fulfilled by these efforts were not overlooked.

These were truly efforts of Christianity, throwing its solid intelligence and earnest affections into action for the conquest of a continent, by returning the Africans to their home, and making this conquest a work of faith and labor of love. Thus we see a higher superiority in these schemes of African colonization than were to be found in the Dutch, Portuguese or the English colonies at Sierra Leone, and therefore, by the blessing of God, this Society stands to-day a successful experiment, while all others have either partially or wholly failed. In proof of this, permit me, as an eye-witness, to state a few facts in relation to Liberia, as facts are the strongest arguments.

In the first place, I have had an experience of two years in command of an African cruiser, for the suppression of the Slave-trade and the protection of American commerce on that coast, and, in cooperation with the British squadron, under the Ashburton Treaty, when we captured three slavers and suppressed the atrocious traffic in Southern Africa.

Liberia embraces an extent of 600 miles in Northern Africa, and has crushed forever that trade within its domain; and just so far as Africa is colonized, so far the Slave-trade will be annihilated.

In the second place—What is the character and influence of Liberia upon Africa and upon its colonists? I visited Liberia several times during my cruise on the African coast, where we found in full operation a Republic, whose independence had been acknowledged by England, France, Prussia, Brazil, and since then by our own Government. We visited the people in their schools, on their farms, in their workshops, in their religious assemblies, courts of justice, and in their Congress, and bearing in mind the character and condition of their race in this country, we found comparatively a degree of order, intelligence and thrift far surpassing that of any of the colored people in the United States. The debates in Congress, in many instances, would have done no discredit to many of our deliberating societies, while the messages of President ROBERTS will compare not unfavorably with those of many of the Governors of our States.

As the country becomes settled and the character of its diseases better understood, the acclimating fever is less dreaded. In fact, it now rarely proves fatal. The statistics, as President ROBERTS informed me, show some three per cent smaller number of deaths than in New-England and Canada among the same population. The thermometer seldom rises higher than 85°, nor falls below 70° during the year.

The products of the soil are varied and abundant, capable of sustaining an immense population. The want of agricultural industry, rather than the incapacity of the country to yield richly the fruits of the earth, has been the difficulty with the Liberians. With well-directed labor, of one-half the amount required among the farmers of the United States, a large surplus of the earth's productions, over the demands of home consumption, might be gathered. The country certainly possesses elements of great prosperity.

The country now belongs to the colonists, they are lords of the soil, and in intercourse with them it is soon observed, that they are free from that oppressive sense of inferiority, which marks the colored people of this country.

In religion, Liberia compares favorably with any country. The number of Christian Churches is large, and on Sunday a quietness prevails rarely seen in any country. It is true that some of the lower forms, in the vivid conception of spiritual things may characterize the people, but far preferable is that, than the tendency of our higher civilization toward attempting to bring the mysteries of our holy faith within the scope of human reason. It is true that Liberia, like all other places, furnishes its full quota of people, showing the depravity of human nature. You will find there men who will rob hen roosts, and intrigue for office, but this does not arise from the people being black, but because men are men.

It should not be forgotten that the experiment in respect to the colored race is essentially a new one. The idea that HANNIBAL, one of the five great Generals of the world—his enemies being judges, and the distinguished Bishops and learned fathers of the Church, Cyprian and St. Augustine, were, properly speaking, Africans, ought long since to have been abandoned—these men were Asiatics or Europeans, rather than Africans—the Great Desert being the northern boundary of the African race. In fact, the African, in his native land, has never reached a higher rank than the King of Dahomey. No philosopher among them has caught sight of the mysteries of nature. No poet has illustrated heaven, earth, or the life of man. No statesman has ever done anything to lighten or brighten the links of human policy. In fact, if all that negroes in Africa, before the settlement of Liberia, have accomplished, were to be obliterated forever, the world would lose no great truth, no profitable art, no exemplary form of life. The loss of all that is African would cause no remarkable deduction from anything, but the earth's black catalogue of crimes.

The experiment, therefore, as to its effect, is designed to impart instruction to such a race from a higher one. It has had its success, and promises more. The heroism of the Christian missionary is still needed, for, like all sinful men, the African needs faith, Christian faith, and that feith, we trust, will overshadow the Continent through the instrumentality, at least in degree, of Christian colonists in Liberia. We must remember that the Africans have never had a SOCRATES to talk wisdom to them, nor a CYRUS who was not a slave merchant, nor a PYTHAGORAS to teach that kindness was a virtue. Hence the difficulty which the Christian missionary has had with them, has been to satisfy their minds as to the miraculous phenomenon of there being a good man.

The Republic of Liberia contains a population of 200,000 inhabitants; not more than one-twentieth of this number are American colonists. Its growth has been gradual and healthy. The Government from its successful administration by blacks alone, for the last fifteen years, appears to be fully established, and with all its short comings, I would say to the colored man in this country, who regards the highest interests of his children, to young men of activity and enterprise, that Liberia affords the strongest attractions. I presume that this Society considers that the colored man has his rights, one of which is to stay in this country, the land of his birth, if he prefers it; the other is, to go to Liberia if he prefers that, and better his social, moral, and political condition.

I would not join in any attempt to crush the aspirations of any class of men in this country. But it is an actual fact, whatever may be thought of it, that here the colored man has never risen to that position which every one should occupy among his fellows. For, supposing the wishes of the philanthropist toward him to be fully accomplished—secure him his political rights, unfetter him in body and intellect; cultivate him in taste even; and while nominally free, he is still in bondage, for freedom must be the prerogative of the white, as well as of the black men; and the white man must also be left free to form his most intimate social relations, and he is not, and never has been disposed, in this country, to unite himself with a caste marked by so broad a distinction as exists between the two races. The testimony, on these points, of those who have had abundant advantages for observation, has been uniform and conclusive. For the colored man, himself, then, for his children, Liberia is an open city of refuge. He there may walk the earth in his full manhood, and he may there become a freeman, not only in name, but a freeman in deed and in truth.

Hon. J. A. KASSON, First Assistant Postmaster-General, and Rev. Mr. MCLAIN, followed, and then the assembly was dismissed with a benediction by Rev. Dr. GURLEY.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1177, 1179, 1185, 1189, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1207, 1211, 1215, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1267, 1269. *Part III.*—Nos. 1029, 420, 813, 820, 1157, 932, 667, 222, 538, 4167, 1335, 993.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3241, 1275, 853, 1247, 775, 994, 1127, 3111, 767, 3275.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 165, 175, 181, 190, 85, 86, 119, 193, 70, 139, 147.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SEE "FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND" at Wheeler & Wilson's, 505 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 14 | Sun sets .. 5 11 | Moon sets.... 1 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 1 12 | Gov. Island.. 2 01 | Hell Gate.. 3 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Jan. 26.

Arrived.

Steam transport Prometheus, Hamilton, New-Orleans Jan. 8, via Key West 15th. Jan. 18, off Charleston, passed about 100 bales of cotton on fire, and parts of a vessel.

Steam transport Mary A. Boardman, Weir, New-Orleans Jan. 13, via Key West 20th, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster. Had some very severe weather south of Hatteras.

Steamer W. F. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer Charles Pearson, Nash, Philadelphia 36 hours, bound to Boston. Is intended for a tug at that place.

Ship J. B. Ryerson, Latham, Liverpool Dec. 17, with mdse. and 20 passengers to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Ship Harry of the West, Cotton, Liverpool Dec. 12, with coal to Calvin Adams.

Ship Agnes, (of Boston,) Jones, Liverpool Dec. 5, with mdse. to master.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool Dec. 12, with mdse. and 25 passengers to Zerega & Co.

Ship Adelaide Bell, Robertson, Liverpool Nov. 21, with mdse. to Simes, Shaw & Co. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship Castro 2d, (Port.,) Gavino, Oporto 35 ds., in ballast to L. E. Amswick & Co.

Bark Edward, (Prus.,) Wiesnng, Lisbon 33 ds., with wine, wool and cork to F. Berthoud.

Bark Rosina, (Ital.,) Gamberdella, Cadiz 3 ds., with wine, wool and cork to F. Berthoud.

Brig Mary Emily, (Br., of Nassau,) Grosenick, Demarara 18 ds, with sugar to J. Eneas.

Brig Hannah Hicks, (Br., of Fowery,) Malaga Dec. 2, passed Gibraltar 23d, with fruit to John E. Devlin. Was within 50 miles of Sandy Hook on the 21st, and was blown as far south as Cape Henry; split sails, stove bulwarks, and received other damage.

Brig James Crow, (Br., of Halifax,) Mahon, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A De Wolf.

Schr. Arthur Pilley, (Br., of and from St. Johns, N. F.,) 15 ds., with fish and oil and 10 passengers to Greene & Currie.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E., very light.

BELOW—3 ships and 1 bark, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamer Sze-Chenn; Br. ship Arab; bark Nathan Treat.

Schr. John R. Platter.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Arr. steamer Saxon, Philadelphia; ship Commodore, Liverpool.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 26—Arr. schrs. Petrel, Buck, New-York for Harwich; Porto Rico, (of Bangor,) Harriman, Bucksport for Washington, D. C.; Adella, Wilcox, of and from St. George for New-York; Senator, Brown, Rhode Island Coal Mines for Boston.

Jan. 25.—Arr. schr A. Hammond, Higgins, of and from Boston for Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Matron—brig, hence for West Indies, Jan. 25, south of Hatteras.

Spitfire—ship, bound N., Jan. 3, lat. 29 49, lon. 49 21.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$4,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN with this amount is wanted to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, in which a profitable investment will be guaranteed. Apply for particulars to B. C. WELLS, No. 56 Dey-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS—HALF interest in a respectable specialty practice of enormous income. The partners investing amount of $3,000 will be repaid by income the first year. Apply with real name to DOCTOR, Box 3,567, Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$5,600 UNITED STATES TWO-YEARS SIX PER CENT. LOAN: A 556 to 559, four bonds, $1,000 each; B 554, one bond, $1,000; A 1,306 to 1,311, six bonds, $100 each. Payable to the order of the subscriber, not indorsed. $500 United States Loan of 18st, 6 per cent., with Coupons No. 4,144. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the above. Payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by the subscriber for their delivery to him.

HENRY DELAFIELD, No. 6 West 18th-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, IN GOING FROM Dr. Parker's Church, up 4th-av., through East 29th-st., a lady's MINK COLLAR, with a brown silk quilted lining. The finder will be suitably rewarded and have the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at 47½ East 29th-st.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer. AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair TO Its Original Youthful Color.

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the H

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3540. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

Gen. Hunter Again in Command of the Department of the South.

Arrival Out of the Iron-Clads Ironsides, Montauk and Passaic.

Reinforcements of Troops on the Way.

Active Preparations for Attacking Charleston or Savannah.

General Hunter and the Negro Soldiers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

After months of weary waiting and watching for signs of active movement against John Secesh in this part of Uncle Sam's domain—when at last it was almost like hoping against hope that anything would be done—we have suddenly been lifted out of the deeps of despondency to a corresponding elevation of enthusiasm and Hail Columbia-joyfulness. The first indication that our longings were to be gratified came last Sunday, when early in the day, the uncouth, ugly-looking but formidable battery *New Ironsides*, came slowly up the harbor and dropped anchor near the *Wabash*. Before the flush of excitement and curiosity, resulting from the coming of this great, unwieldy thing had passed away, the steamship *Arago* hove in sight, bearing swiftly up to the pier, flying at the fore the flag of long-expected Maj.-Gen. HUNTER. The satisfaction and promise of a "good time coming" which these distinguished arrivals awakened, was intensified and made certain on Monday by the appearance of the famous Commander WORDEN, with his scarcely less famous Monitor *Montauk*, and it only needed the advent of a third iron-clad on Wednesday, when the *Passaic*, Commander DRAYTON'S vessel, was towed into the harbor, to excite our enthusiasm to a pitch which cannot be toned down for days to come.

Gen. HUNTER'S return to this Department, as far as I am able to judge, is welcomed sincerely by the troops. When he was here before he was not altogether popular. His ideas and convictions respecting the Slavery question and the organization of negro regiments were far in advance of those of the soldiers. They were offended at what they termed his attempt to place the blacks upon the level with themselves. But now these prejudices have disappeared here, as elsewhere, beneath the wave of popular opinion respecting this subject, which the President's decree of emancipation has rolled over the land. On this point, then, there can be no further dissatisfaction, and I believe that the army will not be slow to accord Gen. HUNTER the credit which they know he deserves, of being an honest, pains-taking, earnest General, who is anxious to serve the country, and who takes a sincere interest in everything relating to the comfort and welfare of the men under his command. Gen. HUNTER'S coming also augurs relief, by operations in the field, from the dreary round of life in camp, and this fact, of itself, is always sufficient to inspire soldiers with happiness. Since Gen. HUNTER'S arrival the most intense activity has existed in all the Staff Departments of the Tenth Army Corps, and all eyes are strained seaward in expectation of large reinforcements of infantry and artillery, which, from last advices, we know to be now on the way hither.

On Thursday, Admiral DUPONT, accompanied by Fleet-Capt. ROGERS and other members of his Staff, paid a visit of consultation to Gen. HUNTER, at which Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR assisted, and at which the general basis of the future joint land and naval operations was agreed upon. Of course I cannot tell anything certainly about the programme. I only know that among us outsiders there is great doubt as to what part of the coast the joint expedition will head when leaving the harbor—whether north to Charleston or south to Savannah. Some persons professing to be fully informed, say that Charleston is to be the point of attack, and there are not a few who have come to the conclusion that Savannah is to be first assaulted. Judging from all the preparations I can see, and the vast number and amount of stores now being shipped to Fort Pulaski, my own guess, if I were at liberty to guess, would be that Admiral DUPONT and Gen. HUNTER are resolved to do nothing rashly, but to make the first experiment upon the least strongly fortified city. Admiral DUPONT is of opinion that the torpedoes and other obstructions which have with so much pains been placed in the Savannah River and Charleston Harbor, will prove of little avail. An ingenious Yankee down here has invented an apparatus which will precede our iron-clads, piloting each expedition, and which will explode any torpedoes that may be submerged, either in the river or harbor, at a distance of not less than sixty yards from the bow of the first vessel.

I am writing thus freely of our iron-clads, and what is expected of them, without a suspicion that anything I may reveal will give "aid and comfort to the enemy." Indeed, I send you a Savannah paper, of the 20th, which announces the departure of the *Montauk* and *Passaic* from Beaufort, bound south, and that the *Weehawken* and *Nahant* were to follow. Admiral DUPONT himself informed me that, notwithstanding his desire to keep their arrival here a secret, he was confident that the enemy would not long remain in ignorance of it. Besides, he felt it to be due the friends of the officers and crews of these vessels at the North, who naturally must feel anxiety, in view of the foundering of the *Monitor*, that word of their safety should be published. And here I may as well disabuse the public mind, by the testimony of Commander WORDEN, which I believe is concurred in by Commander DRAYTON, of any erroneous impressions it may entertain respecting the sea-going qualities of these inventions of Mr. ERICSSON. Both vessels were towed here, the one by the *Rhode Island* and the other by the *James Adger*, and the wind during their voyage was at no time heavier than what the sailors call a "double-reefed-topsail breeze." In this comparatively moderate sea-way the vessels labored a great deal, in consequence of their peculiar mode of construction. Without entering upon the details of their build, with which everybody is or ought to be familiar from the often-published descriptions, I shall only state that the "overhang" of the upper vessel beyond the lower, or hull proper, affords an immense surface for the water to act upon. As the vessel is lifted by a wave and falls again, this "overhang" strikes upon the water with a thundering thud, causing a terrible jar, and straining the seam where the upper and lower vessels are bolted together to such an extent that in the case of the *Montauk* water rushed through. Possibly a better idea might be formed of the character of this *shock*, by supposing one of our Brooklyn ferry-boats to be caught in a sea-way where the waves would have power to strike under the cabins on either side which always project several feet over the hull. This "overhang" these, as I understood in conversation with Commander WORDEN, while I was permitted to inspect his vessel, is an insuperable obstacle to safety in a heavy sea, and brings him to the conclusion that Monitors are only fit for harbor defences and smooth-water navigation.

Experience has also developed a great many minor defects in the general arrangements of the vessels which might have been obviated had Mr. ERICSSON been as much skilled in seamanship as he is in mechanical science. One cannot help feeling, after looking carefully through these iron-clads, and listening to what the officers say, that in their construction the inventor lost sight of every desideratum but invulnerability. That he has attained that, nobody pretends to doubt, but at the expense of most of the comforts and the conveniences for the enjoyment of which many of the officers and crew would be willing, if necessary, to incur a slightly additional risk. In view of the cramped space on these queer-looking innovations upon naval architecture, and the unpleasantness of living on board of them, there is a good deal of reason, I am inclined to believe, in what the grim old veteran, Admiral DUPONT, laughingly said, the other day—"that as Mr. ERICSSON had made these iron-clad machines, he should make iron men to fight them." The Admiral, who has all his life trod the poop-deck, and gazed scornfully down from that eminence to the subservient race below, is utterly at a loss, I imagine, to realize the immense revolution in the naval service which makes a "little Castle Gerden on a raft," as the sailors on the *Wabash* designate the iron-clads, a formidable opponent for the magnificent frigate beside which they so humbly lie.

THE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

It is said that the Government has authorized the recruiting of 50,000 negroes into regiments, for service in this Department, as soon as they can be procured. The First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, under Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, is now nearly full, and yesterday Col. MONTGOMERY, formerly of the Third Kansas Regiment, arrived by the *Star of the South* from New-York, with a commission to raise the Second Regiment. There will be little impediment in the way of quickly doing this, if—as I am informed will be the case—the work of cotton-planting is not carried on next Spring, and the able negroes now on the plantations within our lines are encouraged to enlist. Last Wednesday Gen. HUNTER dropped in accidentally at the review of the First Regiment just previous to its departure on transports upon an expedition down the coast, the object of which I have not heard. The regiment made a fine appearance, numbering about 800 men, and paraded 600 muskets. All of the men who had received military instruction during the past two months, and more especially the veteran companies first formed by Gen. HUNTER, did admirably. Whatever mistakes were made were those of the white officers, and these mistakes were of distances required in the various evolutions, for which the captains can alone be held responsible. It is impossible to conceive any higher aptitude for receiving military instruction than these negroes exhibit. Their changes in front formation in square, and preparation to charge in double column, were executed with an harmonious rapidity and precision scarcely to be surpassed by any regiment in the command, although more than one-half the men have not been under a month's instruction. When they were formed in square Gen. HUNTER entered, on the invitation of Col. HIGGINSON, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. The General uncovered, and speaking with that terse force always to be noticed in silent men who seldom throw away words, said:

MEN:—I am glad to be in the midst of you—glad to have seen so fine an exhibition of proficiency as you have showo this day. I only wish there were 100,000 of you to fight for the freedom of the Union. I see no reason why you should not make as good soldiers as any in the world, and I trust that on all occasions you will be found willing to do your whole duty. I am sure that you are all ready to fight for the liberty of your wives and your children. Men who will not fight for their liberty are not worthy to have it, and will always continue enslaved. I shall do my utmost to look after your comfort, and to see that you are properly paid, fed and clothed. I wish you good day. I hope hereafter to meet you when you have earned distinction for yourselves.

RETURN HOME OF GEN. BRANNAN.

The best wishes of the command accompany Gen. J. M. BRANNAN, who goes home by the steamer to-day. Gen. BRANNAN has long been solicitous to be sent North, and having made a special request to that effect, and believing that he could be of more service to the country in another sphere, Gen. HUNTER did not feel at liberty to detain him.

GEN. SEYMOUR AND OTHER GENERALS.

Brig.-Gen. SEYMOUR, the senior member of Gen. HUNTER'S Staff and Chief of Artillery, is an officer of whom the highest expectations may be entertained, and who will be sure not to disappoint them. For his present position he is admirably qualified, having been stationed for three years in Charleston harbor, and was Chief of Artillery at Fort Sumter at the time of the capture of that fort. He has shot and hunted over every inch of the ground on both sides of the Savannah River and James Island, and all around Charleston. With this knowledge of the country in addition to being a thoroughly-educated, scientific officer, and a man of cool judgment, he will undoubtedly render important services.

Among the Generals expected to arrive here are Brig.-Gens. NEGLEY, STEVENSON, HUNT, brother to the Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. WESSELS, all, I believe, of the regular army. Gen. WESSELLS will long be remembered in Kansas as the organizer of eight Kansas regiments, which were the best drilled and best disciplined organizations that existed in that State.

MINSTRELSY AND THE LADIES.

Fourteen men of the Third Rhode Island Regiment, under stage manager Capt. COMSTOCK, of that regiment, have organized themselves into a negro minstrel company, and are occasionally assigned the use of the hall over the Post Commissary's dépôt for their entertainments. This hall has been fitted up with much taste, having a regular stage, scenery and decorations. Here we have all the popular negro and other melodies of the day, Virginia breakdowns and such like dances, insomuch that one might almost fancy himself at Christy's or Bryant's, in New-York. This illusion was heightened by the appearance there last Wednesday evening of about forty ladies—wives of officers of the post. And thereby hangs a tale!

The most intense fluttering and excitement has been caused among this portion of our population by the fact that Gen. HUNTER brought down an order from the Secretary of War that no more ladies be permitted to come to the Department, and that those there be sent North as rapidly as possible, that their presence may not interfere with active operations. On the announcement of this news such a buzzing and rustling as was heard, and so many traps, devices and stratagems were immediately put in requisition to capture the Major-General and soothe his heart to the point of making him withhold the promulgation of the order of the Secretary of War, were never before witnessed. The General, however, has notified the owners of the Adams Express line of steamers and the captains of all transport vessels plying to this port, that no contraband crinoline will hereafter be permitted to enter the harbor, and it is his intention, while observing all proper politeness to the sex, to cause the wives now here to see for themselves the propriety of going North at as early a time as possible, but it will be very painful to Gen. HUNTER'S feelings to be obliged to order them away.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE DEPOT.

Some weeks ago, I adverted to the lack of judgment which had been shown in selecting Hilton Head as our dépôt, when across the harbor, at St. Helena Island, an incomparably better place invited our occupation. Since that time, Col. HALL, of the Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, has surveyed the location, and reported favorably of its adaptability for a military dépôt. Already a dock 300 feet long has been constructed, and when it shall be carried out 600 feet from the shore, will give twenty feet of water at the lowest tide, a depth as great as that obtained at Hilton Head at 1,400 feet from the shore, which length the present pier extends. The anchorage at St. Helena Island is also far superior, being almost land-locked, and vessels could lie protected at the pier during the severest storms. At Hilton Head quite the reverse is the fact, as there is no protection against the prevalent easterly winds, and vessels are often seriously injured in heavy weather by thumping and grinding against the pier. The *Arago* this week was damaged to some extent by just this cause, and to prevent more serious injury, Capt. GADSDEN was compelled to go into the stream and anchor. The vessel had thus to remain idle two days at expense to the Government, until the weather moderated sufficiently to allow of her returning to the dock to be discharged of cargo.

DISCOURAGING FROM GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

The steamer *Honduras* arrived here yesterday direct from New-Orleans, with an urgent request from Gen. BANKS to the commanding General for a large supply of intrenching tools of all descriptions. From this we infer that the capture of Port Hudson, of which we have been anxiously hoping to hear, is yet a long way in the future.

H. J. W.

The following General Orders, issued by Gen. HUNTER, will doubtless be found interesting.

GEN. HUNTER'S GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 20, 1863.

No. 3.—Agreeably to special instructions from the Government, the undersigned hereby resumes command of the Department of the South.

It is with sincere pleasure that the General Commanding returns to this Department,—the brave men of the North, whose destiny has been here cast, having never failed, although without many opportunities for great distinction, to do their whole duty when called upon,—as witness Port Royal, Pulaski, James Island and Pocotaligo, names to which every soldier of the command may look back with pride. Although not always successful—a thing depending on causes often beyond their control—they have the fully equal merit of always having deserved success.

In view of the active operations about to commence in this Department, the General Commanding would remind officers and enlisted men of the absolute necessity of a strict, prompt and unquestioning obedience to all orders. Without implicit, complete and hearty obedience, an army is a mere mob. With discipline, there is safety, honor, and the full assurance of being able to render substantial service to our country. The General Commanding would deeply regret should a single man be killed while basely deserting his colors; but he would remind all officers that it is their imperative duty instantly to put to death any officer or enlisted man who shall be found deserting his brave comrades who are doing their duty in front. Each officer who may find it necessary to execute this prompt punishment of cowardice and treason, will as soon after the act as the exigencies of the service may permit, report what he has done to these headquarters, giving the name of the traitor slain and of such witnesses as can prove the justification of the penalty.

No officer or soldier will leave the battle-field for the purpose of taking off the wounded, who will be much better attended to by the ambulance-men and the nurses. Poor wounded men, helpless in the hands of their torturers, are often mangled to death while being improperly carried from the battle-field by renegades, who use the pretence of humanity as a cloak for their anxiety to secure their own safety, regardless of the sufferings of their victims.

The attention of all Commanding Officers in this Department is urgently drawn to General Orders No. 26 from these Headquarters, dated Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 15, series of 1862, and the same will be read at the head of each Brigade, Regiment, Company and Detachment on the parade next succeeding the issuing and receipt of this order. The General Commanding desires that in all ways and by every means within their power, Regimental and Company Officers will impress upon their men the importance of having a perfect mastery of, and reliance upon, their bayonets.

The following named officers are announced as the Staff of the Major-General Commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brig.-Gen. Truman Seymour, Chief of Staff and Chief of Artillery.
Lieut.-Col. Chas. G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Major Edw. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. Israel R. Sealy, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wilson, Assistant Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. M. R. Morgan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Surgeon Charles H. Crane, Medical Director.
Major E. E. Paulding, Chief Paymaster.
Capt. James C. Duane, Chief of Engineers.
Capt. John W. Todd, Chief of Ordnance.
Col. James D. Fessenden, Aid-de-Camp.
Major Edward Wright, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. R. W. Thompson, A. C. S., Acting Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Wm. R. Dole, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Volney Hickox, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Samuel W. Stockton, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Arthur M. Kiezle, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. Charles E. Hay, Acting Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. Richard Sklaner, Acting Aid-de-Camp;

Such vacancies as exist in the Staff will be filled and announced in subsequent orders.

DAVID HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.

[Official copy.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1863.

ORDERS.—In view of the probability of an early return to his command and of the prospect of an active campaign, Maj.-Gen. HUNTER desires to remind the officers of his Staff of the responsibility resting upon each of them to enter upon his duties prepared in all respects to contribute his best efforts to the success of the cause in which he is engaged.

It is believed that the duties especially pertaining to Aids-de-Camp and officers acting in that capacity as connected with active operations in the field, have not uniformly received the attention and study which their delicate nature and vital importance imperatively require. The responsibility which these officers necessarily assume cannot be overestimated; the mischief which may result from misapprehension of their duties or carelessness or error in discharging them is incalculable. These duties are various and arduous, but it is the vehicles of communication between the Commanding General and his subordinates that the trust reposed in them assumes its greatest importance, and chiefly taxes their fidelity and capacity. Accuracy and promptitude are alike indispensable. The memory must be faithful, the observation keen, the attention unflagging. The most essential plans will constantly depend for success or failure upon their activity, vigilance and intelligence.

The official experience of the Aid-de-Camp should furnish a complete and accurate record of the transactions in which he has been employed, leaving no room for doubt or uncertainty as to facts connected with the carrying out of his instructions. Written memoranda should be made wherever practicable. The minute details of time and place and circumstances connected with the transmittal of orders in the field should especially be observed, and preserved with scrupulous care. It will often happen that by this means, and by no other, failure can be traced to its true cause, and false conclusions avoided. In the absence of such a record, disasters remain unexplained, investigation is baffled, censure and praise are alike liable to be misapplied.

The officers of Gen. HUNTER'S Staff are therefore enjoined to give this subject their most serious attention, and to omit nothing which care and forethought can supply to insure the success of their future efforts.

In order that no embarrassment may arise from deficiencies of outfit, it is announced that each officer acting in this capacity will be required to possess as part of his equipment and have constantly in readiness *a reliable watch, a field order-book* supplied with pencils and envelopes, and a *sabertasche*, or similar receptacle, to be worn upon the person for carrying orders, &c.

2. Orders in the field will be, so far as practicable, in writing, and will bear upon their face and upon the envelope containing them, the day, hour and minute of their issue. The envelope will be returned with a memorandum of the day, hour and minute when received, signed by the officer receiving the same.

3. In delivering *verbal* orders, the strictest care will be taken in all cases expressly to cite the authority of the General by whose command the order is given. By command of Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER.

[Official.] ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—¶ I. The General Commanding has learned with regret that the officers and soldiers of this command are being greatly imposed upon by combinations of unauthorized tradesmen, who have settled within the military lines of this Department, and who now assume to act as Post Sutlers without contributing anything to the Post Fund for the benefit of the soldiers, or holding themselves subject to the usages and regulations of the army for the government of traders within military lines.

SECTION 1. It is therefore ordered that the commanding officers of all Posts, within this Department, including Port Royal Island, Hilton Head Island, Pulaski, Fernandina, St. Augustine, Key West and such other Posts as are now, or may hereafter be established, shall at once proceed to appoint intelligent and reliable Councils of Administration, before which Councils all tradesmen at each post, sutlers, clothiers, &c., &c., shall appear with full lists of the prices charged for the articles retailed by them, together with invoices showing the cost price of such articles; and each Council of Administration shall then establish rates of price for all articles to be sold by such tradesmen, allowing a liberal margin of profit in view of any risks incurred by such persons carrying on business within military lines; but sternly letting their faces against the extortionate system of overcharging now in vogue throughout the Department. The Councils of Administration are also authorized to make such other regulations as they shall see fit, subject to the recommendation of the commanding officer of the post, approved by these headquarters.

SEC. 2. The rates of price fixed by the Councils of Administration shall be printed and distributed through the commands; and two copies of the same shall be placed and kept in each store, subject to no seen by all who enter to make purchases; and any tradesman or sutler who shall be found charging in excess of the rates so established, shall forfeit all rights in the Department, and shall be sent North, having liberty to take his goods with him, by the first available opportunity.

SEC. 3. The commanding officers of all posts will be held strictly responsible that the men of their commands are not imposed upon; and they will send to these headquarters copies of the lists of the prices established by the Councils hereinbefore provided for.

¶ II. All commissioned officers within the Department are strictly prohibited from engaging in any species of trade, huckstering or sutling with the men of their commands; and it shall be the duty of officers commanding posts, brigades and regiments to cause the immediate arrest of any officer found violating this order. By command of

Major-Gen. DAVID HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjt General.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Address of Gen. Hooker on Assuming Command.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The following order has just been published to the army:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the Army of the Potomac.

He enters upon the discharge of the duties imposed by this trust with a just appreciation of their responsibility.

Since the formation of this army, he has been identified with its history. He has shared with you its glories and reverses, with no other desire than that these relations might remain unchanged until its destiny should be accomplished.

In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud of, and, with the blessing of God, we will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause.

To secure these ends your commander will require the cheerful and zealous coöperation of every officer and soldier in this army.

In equipment, intelligence and valor the enemy is our inferior.

Let us never hesitate to give him battle wherever we can find him.

The undersigned only gives expression to the feelings of this army when he conveys to our late Commander, Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, the most cordial good wishes for his future.

My Staff will be announced as soon as organized.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General,
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

The only movement to-day is a change of locality for the headquarters.

Rain is falling.

The wind is southwest, and the temperature of the atmosphere mild.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Departure of Gen. Foster's Expedition for Wilmington.

Gen. Naglee's Entire Command Preparing to Move.

75,000 Rebel Troops in the State.

The United States steam transport *Ellen S. Terry*, Capt. CHAPIN, arrived at this port yesterday, having left Newbern, N. C., on the 20th inst., and Hatteras Inlet on the 25th. She brings 24 cabin and 70 steerage passengers, mostly sick, discharged and furloughed soldiers.

An expedition, comprising three gunboats and a number of transports, under command of Gen. FOSTER, sailed from Hatteras Inlet on Saturday, 24th inst., destination supposed to be Wilmington. Another expedition was fitting out with quick dispatch, and would sail soon. Probably it has the same destination. It is said that it will comprise the entire command of Gen. NAGLEE.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 20, VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 26.

Capt. ASHCROFT, of the Third New-York Artillery, stationed at Fort Hatteras, has received authority from Major-Gen. FOSTER to raise a battalion of artillery from the citizens there, and with excellent prospects of success. Major-Gen. FOSTER is desirous of the organization of loyal native North Carolina regiments of artillery and cavalry.

From Southern papers received here, it appears that great consternation and excitement has been occasioned in the interior by the reported concentration of National troops in this Department.

It has been ascertained that 75,000 rebel troops have been sent into North Carolina from the Rappahannock, and another force has been withdrawn thence for the Southwest. The rebels believe that the Army of the Potomac is completely demoralized and on the eve of mutiny, hence their withdrawal of troops to these points.

The Preparations for the Great Expedition.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 26.

A gentlemen reached this city this morning, who left Newbern on Tuesday last. He came by way of the canal to Norfolk, upon a Government dispatch boat. At the time he left, the principal expedition had not sailed, but it was expected that it would in a short time. There was a large number of steamers at Beaufort, and large bodies of troops between that place and Newbern. It was reported that two iron-clads sailed from Beaufort on the 18th. The Fifth and Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiments expected to go on this expedition.

A small expedition, in command of Gen. AMORY, left on Saturday, and had advanced as far as Pollocksville, twelve miles out. They drove in the enemy's pickets and several wagon loads of stores, &c., captured from the rebels, had reached Newburn. They ascertained that the roads above Pollocksville were obstructed by fallen trees. There had been no fighting reported. It was expected that Gen. AMORY'S command would return in a day or two, when the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment would be detailed to provost duty at Newbern, in place of the Seventeenth. Nothing was known of the enemy's force in front, but it was reported that there were 40,000 men at Kinston, and 20,000 at Goldsboro, with ubiquitous Stoneall JACKSON in command.

The sick at Newbern were well cared for, the hospitals being comfortable and supplied with everything needed. The troops were satisfied with their rations, but were anxious to see the Paymaster. Some of them had not been paid for six or seven months. The place was overstocked with sutlers' goods.

Two mail steamers from Newbern are now probably on their way to New-York. One of them is now due there.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this City from a member of the Massachusetts Forty-fourth, dated Jan. 18:

We are the only nine months' men bound off on the new expedition, which we call a complete refutation of any depreciatory remarks in regard to the regiment. About the expedition, nobody knows where we are going, but all know that it is a big thing, which will give honor to all engaged, and, in the end, either in combination with others, or by the Eighteenth Army Corps alone, Charleston will fall and go on our banner with Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro, already there.

We learn that another gentleman who left Newbern on the 20th, brings the intelligence that Lieut. EMMONS, of the Forty-fifth Regiment, arrived that afternoon with dispatches for Gen. FOSTER from Gen. AMORY'S Expedition. Gen. AMORY'S command had driven a force of about 1,500 rebels from a place 20 or 30 miles above Newbern, and was then on its return, having accomplished its object.

The Forty-fifth had not lost a man.

A letter received in this city, to-day, announces the death, on Sunday, the 18th, of Corp. ALFRED J. UPHAM, of Co. G, Forty-fourth Regiment. He had been sick but a day or two. The deceased, who was only 19 years old, was a son of GEO. W. UPHAM, Esq., of this city. Prior to enlisting, he was in the house of TILTON, WHEELWRIGHT & Co.

A letter from a member of Company E, Capt. SPENCER RICHARDSON, Forty-fourth Regiment, written on the 17th, says that company now occupies the position of color company. On the 16th, Gen. FOSTER issued an order, authorizing all the regiments that took part in the late expedition to inscribe the words "Kinston," "Whitehall" and "Goldsboro" on their banners. The writer says the Forty-fourth will have something to show worth seeing. He hoped to see "Wilmington" and "Charleston" added, which would be glory enough.

THE PRISONERS OF ARKANSAS POST.

Their Arrival at Cairo—Gen. Churchill—What he says of the Surrender—The Power of the Gunboats—Destitute Condition of the Troops—Their Ignorance of the Causes of the War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.

The advance guard of the rebel prisoners lately captured at Arkansas Post arrived here yesterday evening, including Gen. CHURCHILL, the commander of all the defences of the Arkansas, and the line officers attached to the various regiments. They came up on three steamers—the *Nebraska*, *Sam Gatz* and *John J. Roe*. Gen. CHURCHILL was aboard the *Nebraska*. He takes his captivity very coolly, chats fluently of the events through which he has lately passed, and in common with the other officers, attributes their final defeat and capture to the destructive effect of the gunboat fleet upon their fortifications, which they had deemed almost impregnable. Our heavy calibres, however, were too much for their casemates of oak and railroad iron, penetrating them like so much pasteboard. Their guns were dismounted or broken by our accurate rifle practice, and the gunners killed by our shot and the flying splinters of wood and iron which were scattered in showers among the rebel troops inside the fort. Two feet of one rebel 9-inch casemate gun was knocked off by a 64-pound shot from one of the Union gunboats, but the enemy continued to load and fire the piece several times, even in its shattered condition.

The rebel troops are in a very miserable condition for clothing, shoes and blankets; and must have suffered much during the eight days of cold weather that they have been on the Mississippi. They will be two days more in getting to St. Louis.

I conversed with some of them, and found them generally disgusted with fighting, and anxious to be at home attending to their legitimate business. As a general thing they can give no intelligible explanation of their conduct, or tell what they are in arms against the Government for. It would be safe to assert that not one in five of the whole party ever read a newspaper or wrote his own name.

There are in this batch of prisoners one General; ten Colonels; ten Lieut.-Colonels; ten Majors; one hundred Captains; two hundred Lieutenants, and some thirty or forty Adjutants, Staff officers, Quartermasters, Surgeons, &c., making a total of about five thousand—the largest haul of prisoners since Fort Donaldson. There was no manifestation of mutiny on the part of the prisoners, and they were generally quiet and civil in their behavior. They were treated with all the kindness which the crowded condition of the boats permitted, and were supplied with full regular army rations until the day before the boats reached this place, when the provisions gave out, owing to the prolongation of the trip, caused by the heavy current against which they had to contend. A fresh supply of commissary stores was laid in here, and after allowing some portion of the prisoners to lay in a few luxuries, and purchase a little whisky "for a very sick man," in some part of the boat, they again started for St. Louis. The gunboat *Lexington* convoyed the steamers to their destination. A dozen or so died coming up, and the boats stopped and buried the poor fellows on the banks of the river. One attempted to effect his escape by running away at one of these landings, and refusing to halt and return, was fired upon and killed. These troops are all from Texas, and a considerable proportion are conscripts.

The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers during the last 24 hours have fallen slightly. DE SOTO.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Escape of the Rebel Steamer Oreto from Mobile.

Her Arrival at Havana with 1,700 Bales of Cotton on Board.

A BOSTON BRIG DESTROYED BY HER.

The Doings of the Alabama off Galveston.

Capt. TERRY, of the steamship *Northern Light*, arrived at this port, informs us that news had been received at Key West that the Confederate steamer *Oreto* had got out of Mobile, and captured a Boston brig, from Cuba on the 17th, off Tortugas, and sunk her.

The *Oreto* escaped on the morning of the 13th inst. She had been in the harbor four months, and was at the time carefully watched by our cruisers, nine in number. The blockading vessels consisted of the *Susquehanna*, Commodore HITCHCOCK'S flagship; the *Kenawha*, *Oneida*, *Cuyler*, *Pembina*, *Kennebec*, and three others.

It had been arranged that one vessel—the *Pembina*, which was of light draft—should lie over or beyond the bar, and in case of a movement of the *Oreto* should fire a gun, and that the *Cuyler* and the *Oneida*, the swiftest of the gunboats, should give chase.

The Captain of the *Pembina* discovered the pirate passing out at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, but instead of firing, ran down to the fleet and signaled the two vessels appointed for the chase. The *Oneida* misunderstood the signal and went in the wrong direction; the *Cuyler* put off after the *Oreto*, followed by the *Pembina*.

The chase continued for several hours. At one time the *Cuyler* was within four miles of the *Oreto*; but it is represented that the vessels were not in sight during a part of the chase.

The *Oreto* went in the direction of Havana, and by the arrival of a togboat at New-Orleans, it was ascertained that the pirate had reached Havana, and that she had on board one thousand seven hundred bales of cotton.

On her passage she sunk the brig, of which the name is not ascertained. The vessel was, however, loaded with sugar.

It should be explained that a rebel boat loaded with cotton was expected to pass out of Mobile harbor and get our vessels in chase, when the *Oreto* would escape. The *Pembina* mistook the *Oreto* for that boat.

Eight of the blockaders were at Mobile harbor at last advices; the *Cuyler*, which carried an armament much inferior to that of the *Oreto*, has not been heard from.

News of a battle at Berwick Bay, eighty miles from New-Orleans, up the Mississippi River, between a brigade of our troops under Gen. WEITZEL, and a force of the rebels, had reached New-Orleans. The rebels were beaten, but there were no particulars.

It was considered certain that the vessel which sunk the Federal vessel *Hatteras* was the pirate *Alabama*. The fight was very severe, and the *Hatteras* went down with her flag flying. Bloody clothing was found in the vicinity of the fight; but it is not known what was the fate of the crew.

Reform at West Point.

"West Point has as good a right as any institution in the land to a complete and generous course of study, that develops every form of intellectual force and moral worth.

We hope yet to see the day when this will be realized."—*Times of Jan. 21.*

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Senator LANE, of Kansas, proposes to write upon the tomb of the Republic, "DIED OF WEST POINT."

That institution may well hold him and others in like position responsible for ignoring the "right" you concede to it.

The annual reports of the Board of Visitors; the report of the Commission under the 8th section of the act of Congress of June 21, 1860, to examine into its organization, &c., abundantly reveal its defects and wants. But when has it ever been able to arrest the ear of legislation and bring it to the rescue? Civilians from all parts of the land, its professors, officers, graduates and cadets, have frankly and fully spoken their minds and given their testimony. And there the matter ended, until the day of trouble came, and then Senators become lachrymose, and sob out "Died of West Point."

These reports reveal: 1. The evil upon which you have put your finger—"Not making native capacity, with some mental discipline, a criterion for admission."

2. Want of a course of study in all respects adapted to its aims—impossible until the first evil be removed.

3. Want of schools of practice after graduation.

The remedy for the first evil is to encourage and assist the States, to establish State military schools, with a one or two years' course, and send those the tried, proved and most excellent, to West Point, for a three-years' course. The remedy for the second may be found in a revision of the present course by a commission not exclusively of military men. For the third, special schools of practice for the several arms, their instruction harmonized, as far as possible, by a joint commission, in which each would be represented. N. S. H.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

FURTHER RUMORS OF INTERVENTION.

Speech of the Emperor at the Opening of the French Legislative Body.

MEDIATION POSTPONED.

Debate in the Spanish Chambers on Mexican Affairs.

INTERESTING COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 14th January, with three days' later news from Europe, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Etna* arrived at Queenstown at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The *Observer* says: "Reports have been in circulation for some days past to the effect that the Emperor of the French had renewed his proposal of joint mediation between the contending parties in America. We have reason to believe that no offer of the kind has been made to her Majesty's Government, and further, that the Emperor has distinctly intimated to Mr. DAYTON, the American Minister at Paris, that it is not his intention to submit any proposition for the settlement of the question in dispute between the Northern and Southern States."

A county meeting was held at Worcester on Saturday last, to raise funds for the relief of the Lancashire distress. Lord LITTLETON, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided. In moving a resolution, Earl DUDLEY referred to the American war, and expressed his opinion that the time had come when the Southern States should be recognized as an independent nation. In this opinion Mr. LYGON, M. P., coincided. Sir J. PAKINGTON urged the people of Worcestershire not to imagine that the distress in Lancashire was passing away. He believed it would continue for some time, and he did not look for any early relief by the influx of cotton from America.

The *Moniteur*, in its bulletin, says: "A more decided movement in favor of peace is taking place in the United States."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: Trade in Paris was still brisk last week, both among wholesale merchants and shopkeepers.

It has been remarked that the scarcity of cotton has insensibly caused a change in the habits of consumers, and that woolen stuffs have, in some measure, taken the place of cotton cloths.

The trade in petroleum continues to increase with extraordinary rapidity, and promises to become of so much profit and importance to the country as to render it essential that the commercial public should not allow the business in it to be restricted by vague alarms as to danger attending its storage. The Minister of the Interior of Belgium has declared that this oil is not to be considered as one of the articles of inflammable merchandise which must be treated as essentially dangerous.

Her Majesty's ships *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, *Revenge* and *Resistance*, have returned to Lisbon from their cruise.

The American ship *Nabob* was wrecked, Nov. 6, off Hong Kong, in a typhoon. Seven men drowned and fourteen men saved.

The assembling of the Italian Parliament is appointed to take place on the 28th.

The Swiss Federal Assembly was opened Jan. 12. In the Council of the Estates, the President touched upon the apprehension that might be entertained for the future.

Without entering into particulars of American affairs, the President expressed a hope that the Union would be able to maintain its vitality without foreign intervention, as was the case in Switzerland during the period of the Sonderbund.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Address of the Emperor at the Opening of the Legislative Body.

The Session of the Senate and Corps Législatif was opened on the 12th by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech:

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS, MESSIEURS LES DEPUTES: The Legislative Body is about to commence its last Session. To have anticipated the term fixed by the Constitution would have been, in my opinion, an act of ingratitude toward the Chamber, of mistrust toward the country.

The times have passed when it was thought necessary to take advantage of a happy incident to make sure of the votes of a restricted number of electors. At the present day, when every one is aware that the masses no longer possess the restlessness of former times, convictions do not change at the slightest breath which seems to agitate the political atmosphere.

As we now meet for the last time, it is advisable to cast a retrospective glance upon what we have done together during the last five years; for it is only by taking a connected view of a period of years that a correct judgment can be formed of the consequent spirit with which the affairs of the country have been managed.

It is a usual thing to suspect in the acts of sovereigns some secret motive or some mysterious combination. Yet my policy has always been simply to increase the prosperity of France and her moral preponderance without abusing and without weakening the power placed in my hands; to maintain abroad, within the limits of right and of treaties, the legitimate aspirations of nations toward a better position; to develop our commercial relations with those countries toward which we are drawn closer by a greater community of interests; to erase from diplomatic parchments the old questions of litigation, so as to obviate all pretexts of misunderstanding; to insist finally, upon a full reparation for any insult offered to our flag, for any prejudice against our countrymen.

It is thus that, according to circumstances, I have been enabled to carry out these principles.

In the East, the national wish of the Danubian Principalities to form only one people, could not find us unconcerned, and our support has contributed to cement their union.

We have given our support to what we thought justifiable in the grievances of Syria and of Montenegro, and of the Christians of Syria, without disavowing the rights of the Ottoman Porte.

Our arms have defended the independence of Italy without tampering with revolution—without altering after the day of battle our friendly relations with our adversaries, even for a day—without abandoning the Holy Father, whom our honor and our pest engagements bound us to support.

We have suppressed the causes of misunderstanding which might have arisen with Spain, either from the non-delimitation of the frontier line, or from the old debt of 1823; and with Switzerland the difference respecting the Valley of the Deppes.

"Commercial treaties have been, or are on the eve of being, concluded with England, Belgium, Prussia, Italy, and Switzerland.

"Finally, expeditions to China, Cochin-China, and Mexico prove that there are not any countries, no matter how far distant, where any attempt against the honor of France remains unpunished. Such facts could not be accomplished without complications. Duty always advances through danger. Nevertheless, France has been increased by two provinces. The barriers which separated us from our neighbors have been removed; a vast territory has been thrown open to our activity in the far East; and, what is better than conquests, we have acquired claims to the sympathy of the inhabitants, without losing the confidence and the esteem of the Governments.

During the years recently passed I have been enabled to have personal interviews with most of the reigning Sovereigns, and from those interviews friendly relations have arisen, which are so many guarantees for the peace of Europe. This peace cannot be disturbed by the events which have just taken place in Greece.

This brief sketch of the past is a guarantee to you for the future, and, despite the pressure of counteracting events and of opposing opinions, I hope that you will admit that I have always unflinchingly followed the same line of conduct. As more particularly regards our position at home, I have endeavored, on the one hand, by a complete amnesty, to obliterate, as far as I could, the remembrance of our civil discords; and, on the other hand, to increase the importance of the great bodies of the State.

I have called you to take a more direct part in the Government. I have given to your deliberations all the guarantees which freedom of discussion could claim. I have relinquished a prerogative, hitherto deemed indispensable, so as to allow the Legislative Body to control the expenses in a more absolute manner, and to give more solidity to the bases upon which public credit rests.

To reduce our expenses, the army and navy estimates have been considerably diminished. The floating debt has been reduced, and by the success achieved by the conversion of the Rentes a great step has been taken toward the settlement (*mise fication*) of that debt. The indirect revenues show a continual increase, from the simple fact of the general increase of prosperity, and the condition of the Empire would be flourishing if the war in America had not dried up one of the most fruitful sources of our industry. *The forced stagnation of labor has caused in many districts an amount of destitution which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will be asked from you for the support of those who with resignation submit to the effects of a misfortune which it is not in our power to put a stop to.* Nevertheless, I have made the attempt to send beyond the Atlantic advices inspired by a sincere sympathy; but the great maritime Powers not having thought it advisable as yet to act in concert with me, *I have been obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood, and to prevent the exhaustion of a country, the future of which cannot be looked upon with indifference.*

I shall not now enter into details respecting various administrative improvements,—such as the creation of an army reserve, the remodeling of the fleet, institutions for the benefit of the poor, great public works, encouragement to agriculture, to science, and to art, the maintenance of the prosperity of our colonies despite the suppression of the emigration of the blacks, the consolidation of our possessions in Africa, by our care in gaining the affections of the Arab population and of protecting our settlers. The report upon the condition of the Empire will give you all these measures in detail.

Useful work is still in store for the conclusion of your labors, and when you return to your respective provinces, let it not be forgotten that, if we have overcome many difficulties, and accomplished many useful acts, it must be attributed to the devoted support of the great bodies of the State, and to the harmony which has prevailed among us; nevertheless, there remains still much to be done to perfect our institutions, to disseminate good ideas, and to accustom the country to count upon itself. Tell your fellow-citizens that I shall be always ready to adopt anything in the interests of the majority, but that, if they have at heart to facilitate the work that has been commenced, to avoid conflicts which only lead to disaster to strengthen the Constitution—which is their work—they must send to the new Chamber men who, like you, accept without reserve the present system, who prefer serious deliberations to sterile discussions; men who, animated by the spirit of the age and by a true patriotism, will, by their independent spirit, enlighten the path of the Government, and who will never hesitate to place above party interest the stability of the State and the greatness of the country."

The Emperor Means Renewed Mediation.

From the London Times.

The speech of the Emperor on opening the French Chambers was expected this year with even more than usual curiosity. It was known that he could not help referring to the American war, and, from the proposals made to England and Russia a few weeks since, there was reason to believe that he would not lose the opportunity of again counseling justice and moderation. This expectation has been fulfilled. The Emperor in his speech on Monday adhered fully to the policy of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS' dispatch, and more than intimated that he should renew his attempt at mediation. Speaking of the distress which the war has brought on French industry, he says: "I have made the attempt to send beyond the Atlantic advices inspired by a sincere sympathy; but the great maritime Powers not having thought it advisable as yet to act in concert with me, I have been obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood, and to prevent the exhaustion of a country the future of which cannot be looked upon with indifference." That the Emperor would retain his opinion on the subject of the war was to be expected, *but it was not at all certain that he would explain so decisively to his Legislature and the world that his plan of mediation had not been abandoned.* The speech of the Emperor is another step in the direction indicated by the dispatch of his Foreign Minister. Again the Americans are told in effect that the war which the North is waging against the South will be without result, that the country is being exhausted in a contest the evils of which are felt more widely than those of any other of the present age, and that Europe cannot remain indifferent to the barbarity which shows itself every day more and more. *There can now be hardly a doubt that the French Emperor will take every occasion to urge on the Federals the necessity of bringing this war to a close.* It is probable that the United States Minister, Mr. DAYTON, has already heard all that he can say against the enterprise in which the Federal Government is engaged. The deliberate judgment of Europe has been given by the mouth of the French Emperor, and though no formal offer of mediation has yet reached Washington, yet morally a most earnest interference has taken place. The speech of Monday is but the solemn reiteration of those opinions which the Emperor has never concealed from either belligerent. It is a declaration that the progress of the war during the last two months has but confirmed him in the wisdom of his former policy, and that the time is approaching when a European Sovereign may fitly interpose to stop the slaughter.

As a politician and a soldier, NAPOLEON may be satisfied with the accuracy of his judgment when he declared that the South would not submit and could not be subjugated. Since M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS wrote his dispatch the fortune of war has more than ever inclined to the side of the Confederates. In a great battle they have defeated the main army of their enemies, and demonstrated that Virginia and Richmond may be held indefinitely against all the hosts that President LINCOLN can send against them. Such being the condition of the war, the French Emperor may justly ask whether Europe is to sit still and make no effort to save a civilized and Christian society from the miseries that are coming on it. The exhaustion of the country and the brutalizing of the people are the only results which may be clearly foreseen if the war lasts, and the Emperor will do a good work if by any wise and temperate advances he can persuade the Federals to desist from their hopeless enterprise.

Mexican Affairs in Spain—Important Debate.

The discussion on Mexican affairs was continued on the 10th in the Cortes.

Señor OLOZAGA, after stating that he considered Spain had not obtained a sufficient indemnity for the expenses of the expedition to Cochin-China, censured COLLANTES for not having replied to Señor MON on the subject of his conversation respecting the Archduke MAXIMILIAN having been put forward as a candidate by France. He stated that although Señor COLLANTES was aware, on Oct. 15, of this circumstance, the treaty was signed on the 30th without any protest on the part of Spain.

"It was the duty of Spain," he said, "to support the election of a Spanish Prince only." He expressed a hope that the Mexicans would ultimately triumph over foreign invasion.

Señor OLOZAGA further stated that Señor COLLANTES was perfectly aware of the schemes of Gen. ALMONTE, and that he ought to have given instructions to prevent the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. He said that Spain had lost in Mexico 2,000,000 piasters and a great number of her soldiers, without obtaining any result; and considered that the Cabinet ought either to have disapproved the reembarkation of Gen. PRIM and sent back troops to Mexico, or have tendered its resignation should circumstances have prevented it from so doing. After the return of Señor MON from Paris, Señor COLLANTES ought not, in his opinion, have sent another Ambassador to Paris.

Señor OLOZAGA considered that the offer of the Emperor to again accept the aid of Spanish troops was a mere form, and thought that it would be patriotic to commemorate the 2d of May, 1808, that day so fatal to Spain. He concluded by appealing to the Ministry to leave it to others to settle the questions now now pending.

Señor CARNONVAE then spoke, and declared that although agreeing with the policy of the Cabinet in general, he did not concur with it on the Mexican question.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 13.

Consols dull, closing at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@93 for Feb. 5.

At the Bank to-day there was again a full demand for discount.

French Rentes fell ⅛; quoted 10f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JAN. 12 AND 13.

The demand for COTTON has been moderate, and sales for the two days do not exceed 7,000 bales; 4,000 on speculation and for export. Prices steady.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—JAN. 13.

Only a retail business was done in WHEAT, but holders insisted on full prices. FLOUR was neglected, but without change in value. INDIAN CORN attracted attention, and a good business was reported at from 28s. 6d. for imperfect, and 29s.@29s. 3d. for prime mixed; white, 31s.@32s. 6d., as in quality.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JAN. 12.

Market dull, at rates of last week.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—JAN. 13.

SUGAR easier. COFFEE brisk, at full prices. RICE steady. TALLOW quiet, at 43s. 6d.@43s. 9d.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

COTTON—Sales of the two days, 7,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened irregular and dull, but a reaction was occasioned by the American news per *Etna*, and there is a more buoyant tone this morning.

Trade Report—At Manchester the market is firmer, especially for Shirtings.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady. Corn firmer, and advanced 6d.@9d.

PROVISIONS—Beef heavy. Pork very dull. Bacon declining. Butter firm for fine. Lard steady. Tallow flat.

PRODUCE—Ashes dull. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice inactive. Resin—no sales. Spirits Turpentine nominal.

LONDON, Tuesday, 13th—evening.

Consols 92¾ for money; good demand for discount at bank.

American Stocks have advanced. United States Sixes advanced ¾; Erie advanced 1; Illinois Central Shares advanced 1; Pennsylvania Bonds advanced 1.

The Navy and Its Mechanical Deficiencies—A Reply to "Vindex."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 20th, "Vindex" complains that I attempt to attack his "grave accusations" contained in his communication of the 1st, "with verbal criticism of the minor points." Does "Vindex" mean that the discussion of the efficiency of the "cut-off" is a minor point, and that a plain statement of facts is merely verbal criticism? or does he mean what he says in his communication of the 1st, that "the merit of the *Iroquois* consists not in lightness of model, *but in her power*; and her superiority in that is produced by working steam *expansively*, and using the best form of slide valve cut-off now known?" After this statement, he goes on to inform us that Mr. ISHERWOOD had published to the world that the "cut-off" was of no advantage on steam engines, and then says: "Of course, every one who ever paid the coal-bills of a steam engine knows how utterly false this is." Does not this mean, Mr. Editor, that if the *Iroquois* had not a "cut-off," the best now known, she would be a failure, and that working steam expansively by an independent "cut-off" is the sole cause of her success; that Mr. ISHERWOOD has failed because he has not put these "cut-offs" in the sloops-of-war and the gunboats; and that every one who ever paid coal-bills for engines knows it to be so. But when I show, by facts which he or any one else who pleases can investigate for themselves, that large mills can be run just as economically without cut-offs as with them, the premises "Vindex" lays down for the foundation of his "grave accusations," *then* become mere minor points, and the facts disproving them mere verbal criticism.

The comparison "Vindex" undertakes to make between Messrs. HACKASS' and the Brooklyn mill is sophistical; because, the statement that Messrs. HACKASS' mills take more than fifty pounds of coal to grind a barrel of flour, and the Brooklyn mill "grinds a barrel with not *less than twenty pounds of coal*," leaves it to the reader's imagination to fix any number of pounds he chooses. For the purposes of this discussion I will *imagine* that the Brooklyn mill consumes less coal per barrel than the HACKASS' mills; yet, even this does not prove that the economy is due to its engine "*having a cut-off with a long range of expansion.*" If the Messrs. HACKASS find it beneficial to the success of their business to conduct their "milling" operations by a system requiring more power to grind a barrel of flour than the Brooklyn mill proprietors do, and if they use the power of the engines for other than "milling" purposes at the same time, then it is a commercial question for them to decide, and not one in relation to "cut-offs."

"Vindex" next takes exception that, because I showed by making the strongest extract condemning the use of "cut-offs" to be found in Mr. ISHERWOOD'S book, (to which he referred and made a basis for his attack on him,) and remarked that he (ISHERWOOD) "only condemned certain complicated kinds, which he had found practically and experimentally to be useless over and above the more simple ones." This he charges "is a mere trick of words." Why is "Vindex" compelled to change his ground on account of a mere trick of words, and make a garbled quotation from a report (not ISHERWOOD'S) of a Board of Chief Engineers, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, to investigate experimentally the value of "cut-offs," who, after long and patient experiments on the engine (with a "Sickles cut-off" attached) of a naval steamer, reported in effect that they were useless appendages to steam engines?

I think it pertinent in this connection to remark, that three members of this Board commenced this investigation with quite as strong opinions in favor of "cut-offs" as "Vindex" has, but came out of it very much in the condition we might suppose the "carrions" would in "Vindex'" imaginary race with *Flora Temple*. Why don't he stick to his text, which was that ISHERWOOD had "published a book, (the only one he had ever seen,) in which every material proposition is demonstrably false." Give us the proof, "Vindex," and don't set up your dictum to prove that ISHERWOOD is "unsupported by men of recognized knowledge in the world, and acts in the face of notorious innumerable facts to the contrary."

"Vindex" charges me with making a false issue, by showing that the best engineering talent in the world has adopted the slide valve as the best. He says *he knows* that poppet valves are the best, but he don't tell us *how* he knows it; therefore, we must suppose, the best engineering talent in the world are ignoramuses compared with him. But let us look a little into the matter of this false issue and see how true the charge is. "Vindex" says, "*I said nothing against the use of slide valves.*" What does it mean where he says he has ascertained the particulars of the failure of four sloops-of-war built by Mr. ISHERWOOD?—the *Ossipee*, *Juniata*, *Monongahela*, and *Lackawana*. "The *Ossipee's* valves, made for simplicity, so cut by their own action as to be unfit for use;" the *Juniata* "has cut her valves so as to be unfit for service;" the *Monongahela* "has cut her *simple* valves so that she is unfit for use"; and the *Lackawana*, "she has not yet made her trial trip, but, as she is just like all the others, no doubt she will have the same fate." Now, here are four vessels, all having slide valves, which have failed (according to "Vindex") because, not that the independent "cut-off" would have saved them, *(for it could in no possible way as a cut-off do it,)* but because the builders of the engines have failed to put the proper metal in the cylinders, or valves, or both—not *willfully*, but in consequence of not having sufficient experience in building *large* slide-valve engines; and "Vindex" knows it, if he has a tithe of the knowledge about steam engineering he professes to have. I make a false issue, indeed! I deny it, and hurl back the accusation. I charge *him* with making a false issue, by calling these sloops-of-war failures, because of their engines not having independent "cut-offs."

"Vindex" asserts—"A good cut-off engine uses only less than two and a quarter pounds" of coal per horse power. I assert—it requires more than forty per cent. more coal to do it, and that it will make no material difference, whether an independent "cut-off" is attached or not on engines properly proportioned to do their work. Here is the issue broadly stated; if "Vindex" wishes to discuss it, he has the initiative, but he must confine himself to facts, and not to theories and false comparisons.

The independent "cut-off" will never make fast ships, for the conditions necessary to make them are founded on truths, not fallacies. The independent "cut-off" *is* a fallacy, and the neophyte who depends upon it must *fail*. CRUCIS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1863.

OBITUARY.

—Rev. JOHN T. COIT, died at Albion, N. Y., on Jan 23. He was a native of Buffalo; graduated at Yale College in 1844; pursued his theological studies at Andover and Auburn; spent some time in Europe, and upon his return, took charge of St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, in Rochester, whence he was called to a Presbyterian Church at Albion, where he preached for five years, and then accepted a call to fill again the same pulpit in Rochester which he had formerly occupied. He had arranged to exchange with Rev. Mr. NEAS, of Albion, the Sunday preceding his death, but on entering the pulpit, was suddenly and violently attacked with inflammation of the lungs, which terminated fatally

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Draw-bridge Accident on the Newark and Hoboken Railroad.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION—BODY OF THE UNKNOWN BOY IDENTIFIED.

An inquest was summoned before Coroner DONNELLY, at Hudson City, Monday, when the following evidence was taken:

Samuel D. Harris testified—I reside in Newark, and am a sash and blind maker; was on the train with the engineer on Saturday morning that left Newark at 6 o'clock; was on the engine, standing on the fireman's side, when it was precipitated into the river; we were about twenty feet from the draw when I noticed that it was off; the whistle did not blow until we arrived at the bridge-tender's house; have rode with the engineer before; every time I went down with him he shut off the steam at about the same place he did on Saturday; I saw a light as the engine passed it; saw the engineer step on the fireman's side as soon as he shut off steam and look out of the window, and suppose he was looking for the signal; John Vinson, the fireman, and myself and the engineer were on the locomotive; think you cannot see the signal on the engineer's side of the locomotive; think there is a curve in the road which, I think, prevents the engineer from seeing the signal; have heard the engineer say previous to this occurrence that the light was not arranged as it should be, and it was very difficult for him to see it, and if they did not arrange it different there would be an accident some time or other; when the engine went into the river the brakeman was on the tender, in the act of putting on the brake; I went down in the river with the locomotive; when I first saw the draw out of place we were about twenty feet from the bridge; did not see anybody at or near the draw; a man might have been there and I not see him, but I think if there had been I would have been likely to have seen him; the engineer blowed the whistle, as though he apprehended danger, and tried to reverse the engine; there was about sixty pounds of steam on; have never noticed the engineer to blow the whistle in that neighborhood before; he always shut off the steam when he crossed the bridge; after I saw that the bridge was open, I stepped upon the tender, and as the locomotive went down I was thrown against the boiler; neither the engineer or Vinson made any effort to get off; do not know whether the fireman jumped off or not; as soon as I got to the top of the water I tried to swim toward the end of the draw, but the tide was against me, and a boat finally came, and I was rescued; think the engineer and Vinson were drowned, as they did not make any effort to save themselves; the engineer had hold of the throttle and the lever when the locomotive went down; have known the engineer about three years, and have never seen him intoxicated; the train was running at the usual speed.

Charles W. Rodgers testified—I reside in Newark, and am a shoe cutter in Park-row, New-York; was on the train that left Newark on Saturday at 6 A. M.; was sitting some five seats from the front door in the passenger car; the first intimation I had of danger was a shrill whistle for brakes down; the second blast seemed to be cut off suddenly; I did not know we were on the bridge, but supposed we were near the crossing on the Erie track, where they always blow to brake up; almost instantly there was a crash of the passenger and baggage car coming together, and the end of the passenger car was stove in; I supposed we were off the track with the steam cut off and the lever reversed; I rose from my seat and walked toward the rear, when I perceived a sudden jerk, as though the baggage car had broken the coupling and dropped off the end of the bridge; the rear brakemen came in and said we were on the end of the bridge, and advised us to jump off, as something had given way; stepped off on the bridge, when I saw some persons in the water, crying for help; saw the baggage car floating off with some persons clinging to it, but it was so dark I could not distinguish one from another, or how many there were; some one in the water called for a boat; it occurred to me that there might be a boat there, and I started for the bridge-tender's house; and went as far as the bridge was well planked and then stopped for fear of falling through; I called loudly for a boat and rope several times; then a man came out of the bridge-tender's house who, I supposed, was the bridge-tender; he had nothing on but a shirt and pantaloons and was barefooted; I asked if there was a boat; he said there was one on the pier, by the draw; the man then went and jumped down on the pier; just at that time I saw a yawl thrown over from the pier; then looked up and saw the signal burning for the first time; had not thought about it or looked for it until this time, which was about five minutes after I got out of the car; the bridge-tender's wife was on the bridge at this time; she said the bridge was left open every night after the last train passes over; the brakeman came to me with his lamp and asked me to go with him; we walked down together toward the Newark turnpike bridge; we had not proceeded far before we discovered two persons struggling through the mud and rushes; one of them was the firemen and the other was a passenger; the brakeman returned with them, and I took the lantern and continued on down the river, but could find no other person; came opposite the floating wreck of the baggage car and called repeatedly, but could get no answer; a man named Skillman halloaed from the opposite side of the river and said he was safe; I then returned to the bridge-tender's house, and told the conductor, Mr. Havens, I should return to Newark; the conductor requested me to have a locomotive and car sent up; I left about seven o'clock; after going about three-fourths of a mile I overtook a man, apparently a laborer; in conversation he said he was going up to get some whisky for the men that were wet, this was the first that I knew that he had been where the accident occurred; I said, "It is a sad accident, and I think the bridge-tender must have been asleep;" he replied, "It don't do for a man in such a position to be broken of his rest at nights, up with a house full until 11 or 12 o'clock at night." I arrived at the Morris and Essex Depot shortly before 8 o'clock, delivered the message, and then went home; the signal light was burning very dim, and do not think it could be seen across the river; two passengers, the brakeman and myself were the only persons I saw on the end of the bridge, with the exception of the man that came out of the house with pants on and barefooted.

The other testimony taken was corroborative of the above. The rear brakeman was examined, but nothing new was elicited, and, shortly after 6 P. M., the inquest was adjourned until to-day, when additional evidence will be introduced.

The body of the boy, who was partially dressed in soldier's clothes, and upon which the inquest is being held, was identified by his uncle, THOMAS CHEACH, as that of THOMAS MALLOW. The deceased was an orphan boy, his father having lost his life in the army. He resided in Newark, and had recently obtained employment in New-York. Mr. SHIPPEN, agent of the company, gave directions for everything necessary for a respectable funeral, to be furnished at the expense of the Company.

JUDGE OGDEN REQUIRES AN INVESTIGATION.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Hudson County Court, Judge OGDEN sent for the Grand Jury, then in session, and called their attention to the railroad drawbridge accident. He said it would be their duty to investigate the whole affair thoroughly, and inquire into all the facts of the case; and if any person was found guilty of negligence, to find a bill against them. The Judge also explained under what circumstances the Railroad Company would be made liable for damages.

The Bedford-street Church Scandal.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge McCUNN.

The case of JOEL B. FERGUSON, indicted for obtaining $1,000 from ELIZABETH C. CARTER, by false pretences, was resumed in this Court Monday morning. As on the previous days, a large audience was present, including many members of the Bedford street Church, and quite a number of ladies.

The testimony for the defence was resumed by calling to the stand *Mr. S. Halstead*, who testified that he had known Mr. Ferguson thirty or forty years; knew the farm that he owned in Westchester County, and considered it worth, in 1859, at the time Mr. Ferguson sold it, $18,000; never knew or heard anything against Mr. Ferguson's character before this occurrence.

Cross-examined—Don't know what Ferguson paid for the farm, nor to whom he sold it, nor how much it was incumbered.

John Van Wagner, sworn—Am a house and land agent; have been in the business ten years; acted as agent for Mr. Ferguson in the sale of the house in Forty-third-street; it was sold on the 5th of April, 1860, for $3,850; was also agent for the defendant to sell his house No. 48 Carmine-street, in the February previous; I asked for the house $8,500; think I could have sold it for that sum, but Mr. Ferguson subsequently concluded not to sell it; also acted as agent for the sale of Ferguson's house in Pacific-street, Brooklyn; negotiated an exchange for the property with a man from Pennsylvania, but Mr. Ferguson backed out of the bargain.

Cross-examined—The Carmine-street house was worth, in 1861 and 1862, $7,500, in my judgment; Mr. Ferguson received $100 down for the Forty-third-street house, and $1,400 the 1st of May following, and took a mortgage for the balance.

The defence here rested their case, and the prosecution recalled to the stand, as rebutting testimony for the People, Mr. *Jas. H. Roome*, who testified that Mr. Ferguson told him that the Carmine-street house brought $3,500 on the foreclosure of John McLean's mortgage.

Cross-examined—It was in my store that Mr. Ferguson told me this, and it was within twelve days after the Church Arbitration Committee rendered their decision; I never owned a foot of real estate in this City.

Counsel for the defence then called *John McLean*, to show that he offered to Mrs. Carter, at the Church trial, to keep the Carmine-street property one year, and give her the benefit of all the property could be sold for in the meantime above his claim. Mr. McLean was called and testified as above.

Cross-examined—I made this offer at the first hearing before the Church Committee; my claim was $5,500; I never had an offer for the property that covered my claim; the sale of the house took place in 1862; I commenced the foreclosure in October, 1861; there was only one bid at the sale of the property, which was made by me; the bid was $3,500; my mortgage was part of it for rent of a house which was occupied by Mr. Ferguson's son; I did not know when I took the mortgage that Mr. Ferguson owed Mrs. Carter anything.

Mr. Roome recalled again for the prosecution, and testified that Mr. McLean offered before the Church Committee to hold the property a year; a member of the church authorized me to offer to take the property from Mr. McLean, pay all the expenses on it, together with Mrs. Carter's claim, take a deed for it at the end of five years. Mr. McLean refused the offer.

Mrs. Carter recalled—Did not hear Mr. McLean make the offer at the church meeting; he afterward told me that he would foreclose the mortgage and sell the property, so I could get my money; he said that he did know when he took his mortgage on the Carmine-street house that there was another mortgage on the property.

Mr. McLean was recalled, and said that he never told Mrs. Carter that he did not know when he took his mortgage that there was another mortgage on the Carmine street house; on the contrary, he told her that he did know there was such a mortgage; witness also contradicted other statements of Mrs. Carter.

The testimony here closed, and Mr. SOLOMON L. HULL, for the defence, summed up the case to the jury. He spoke for over two hours, making an able and powerful argument in behalf of his client. He laid great stress on the fact that Mrs. CARTER did not pretend to any one that any false representations were made to her by Mr. FERGUSON in order to obtain the loan until more than two years afterward; that even as late as last Spring, when she first related her grievances to the Church Committee, she did not pretend that any representations were made by FERGUSON when he borrowed the money, except about the sale of a house in Forty-third-street, and even then was not stated by her in the written complaint made to the Committee. He claimed that the whole idea of charging false representations upon Mr. FERGUSON was an afterthought, got up at the suggestion of Mr. ROOME, who had played the part of Iago in the case from the beginning, and through whose instigation it had been brought before a criminal Court. The truth was, he said, that the loan was made at the instance of Mrs. CARTER herself, who volunteered it; and that even if the representations charged had been made by Mr. FERGUSON, his subsequent conduct in giving her ample security by a mortgage, showed that he had no intention to cheat her out of the money, and therefore he could not be convicted of this offence, the very essence of which consisted in the *intent* to cheat.

At the conclusion of Mr. HULL'S argument, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, when Mr. STEWART will sum up for the People, and the case will be given to the jury under the charge of the Court.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27.

At the opening of the Court, this morning, Mr. O. L. STEWART, Assistant District-Attorney, commenced summing up the case for the prosecution. He spoke for nearly three hours, reviewing the testimony in detail, and strenuously urging a conviction of the defendant. He did not wish, he said, in conclusion, to see the old man sent to the State Prison, and with the present Judge who sat on the bench, who was so well known to lean to the side of mercy, there was no danger that the prisoner would get a more severe punishment than he deserved. The statute had been wisely framed to suit just such cases as this, and had left to the discretion of the Court whether the penalty, in case of conviction, should be imprisonment in the State Prison, or a mere nominal fine. But it was due to the complainant in this case, who was a poor old woman, and had been cheated out of her all by the defendant, that restitution should be made, and if the friends of the prisoner, who appeared to be numerous and wealthy, would aid him in making such restitution, he had no doubt the punishment inflicted by the Court would be light.

CHARGE OF THE CITY JUDGE.

Judge MCCUNN charged the jury as follows: "I congratulate you on our arrival at this point in this case. I myself have felt very unwell from the time it was first started up to the present hour. I will be very brief in my remarks. The case has been ably summed up by counsel on both sides, and perhaps my remarks would not bring any more light to the subject than has been brought by the skill and arguments of able counsel. This, gentlemen, is an ordinary case of false pretences, and yet it is an extraordinary case. It is a case in which you may perceive the church has taken a deep interest—a case I will beg leave to say should have been settled before it reached the threshold of this Court. It is, however, consolation to know that in this metropolis—in this great community—in a case of this kind, where the brethren in the church cannot settle their affairs amicably, it can come here and be considered by twelve men unbiassedly and fairly, and that a just and an honest conclusion can be arrived at.

There are three facts, gentlemen, in this case which you have to find, and on those three facts will hang your verdict. The first is, Was the money loaned? I believe there is no question about that at all. The money was loaned beyond peradventure. The next fact is, Was the money loaned on those representations, as sworn to by Mrs. CARTER? And the third fact is, Were those representations false, and were they intended to cheat and defraud her out of that thousand dollars? I believe I am now stating the case to you as fairly to the prisoner as I possibly can. These are the facts you have to find. The first is, whether he obtained the money, and after you find that fact that the money was loaned, you must go further and find whether the representations were made before the loaning of the money, for if you find they were not not made before the loaning of the money you must then go and render a verdict of acquittal. If you find, however, the representations were made, you must go further—you must find whether they were false and untrue, and whether they were made with the intention to defraud Mrs. CARTER out of the thousand dollars. In arriving at a just conclusion in this case you are to take into consideration all the surrounding circumstances. A great deal of evidence has been placed before you about certain mortgages. It is almost conceded on the part of the defence, gentlemen, that if the representations were made by the defendant, as sworn to by Mrs. CARTER, and to her, at her house in Jones-street, that they were untrue; because at the time that the representations were made it was admitted that there was a mortgage of $2,500 on the place in Carmine-street, and I believe there has been no effort on the part of the counsel for the defence to show that FERGUSON was worth twenty or twenty-two thousand dollars over and above all his debts, so that really the only fact you have to find in this case is, whether, at the time or before borrowing the money, the defendant in this suit represented to Mrs. CARTER that he owned the house and lot in Carmine-street, free and clear, and that he was worth twenty or twenty-two thousand dollars over and above all his debts. There has been a great deal of evidence given on both sides, touching irrelevant matters, that I think you have nothing to do with. I think you have nothing to do with those mortgages given after the transaction. The prosecution contends that the mortgages show an aggravation of the crime on the part of FERGUSON. They show a design on his part to get this money and appropriate the same to his own use, and prevent Mrs. Carter from getting it by a legal process in courts of civil law. The other side contends that the giving of the mortgages show an honest intent on the part of FERGUSON, and that he did not intend to cheat and defraud her out of the money when he borrowed the same. But the simple question for you to determine as I said before is, whether at the time this money was borrowed on or before the 28th or 29th of March 1860, FERGUSON said to Mrs. CARTER that he owned the house and lot No. 48 Carmine street free and clear, and that he was worth twenty or twenty-two thousand dollars over and above all his debts. Now you will remember the statement of Mrs. CARTER. It was given collectively and apparently in a fair and candid manner,—given well for a women of her years; and then you will remember also the testimony given on the part of the defendant, of his good character, and of his long standing in the community, where he resided.

All this evidence must be taken as lights to guide you to an honest and just conclusion in this case. I have made it my duty at all times, and I deem it my duty now to charge you this, gentlemen: If there is a reasonable doubt in your minds, a doubt not engendered by any sickly sentiment or craven shrinking from a painful responsibility, but such a doubt as honest men looking facts in the face with a view to understand and act upon those facts may rightfully entertain, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of those doubts. If, on the other hand, after a careful examination of the evidence, you believe the people have sustained the charge laid in the indictment, you owe a great duty to your own consciences, your country and your God, and I am quite sure you will faithfully discharge it. I do not know that I can say anything more to enlighten you on the facts of the case. The testimony is long, as you will remember. It has taken a period of four days to try the case. Perhaps it would not have taken so long, had I enforced strict rule in admitting or excluding evidence. You are to look at the testimony of Mrs. CARTER about these representations. She may have been mistaken in her details, or may have stated that which is not true and unfair on the trial, notwithstanding my remarks on her behalf. You are to look at the witnesses in the case and look at their testimony, and see whether, at the time Mrs. CARTER loaned the money, these representations were made, and, if so, whether they were true or false, and for what purpose they were made, and from all the circumstances as detailed before the Court you are to be guided to a just conclusion in the premises.

The Jury retired a little after 3 and came into Court a few minutes after 9, with a verdict of guilty, accompanied with a strong recommendation to the mercy of the Court. His Honor remanded the prisoner for sentence until Saturday, and stated that if he expected mercy from the hands of the Court he should at once replace the thousand dollars this poor woman loaned him, as the first act toward the justification of the act.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday morning.

Obsequies of Lieut.-Commander Gwin.

Few but those immediately interested can comprehend the weight of woe conveyed in these nine lines from yesterday morning's death notices in the TIMES:

GWIN—On Saturday, Jan. 3, from wounds received in the action

however, laid over till next week. A communication from the County Clerk, calling attention to the deplored condition of the County records, &c., was referred to the same Committee, and the Board adjourned until the 5th inst., at 3 P. M.

INDICTMENTS FOUND BY THE GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer came into Court with 37 indictments on Monday. The offences are classified as follows: Burglary, 11; manslaughter, 2; false pretences, 1; forgery, 2; assault with intent to do bodily harm, 1; bigamy, 2; embezzlement, 2; felonious assault, 1; felony, 1; indecent exposure, 1; selling liquor without license, 1; grand larceny, 2; assault and battery, 1; disorderly house, 1; receiving stolen goods, 3. All these cases are triable in the Court of Sessions, which will open on the 3d day of February next.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Railroad Draw-Bridge Accident.

THE ENGINEER AND RAILROAD COMPANY CENSURED—THE CASE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

The inquest on the bodies of THOMAS MALLOWS and PATRICK GALLAGER, victims of the railroad drawbridge accident on the Newark and Hoboken Road, was concluded before Coroner DONNELLY and Justice ALDRIDGE, in Hudson City, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and resulted in a verdict of censure against the engineer and the officers of the road. The matter will come before the Grand Jury to-day for investigation. The evidence taken appears to exonerate the bridge-tender from all blame.

VERDICT.

The jury rendered a verdict that "the said PATRICK GALLAGHER and CHARLES MALLOWS came to their death by drowning, in the Hackensack River, on the morning of Jan. 24, 1863. That said drowning was caused by the precipitation of a locomotive and baggage car of the Newark and Hoboken Railroad Company, in which said PATRICK GALLAGHER and CHARLES MALLOWS were there as passengers—through the open draw of the Hackensack bridge into the river, whereby said PATRICK GALLAGHER and CHARLES MALLOWS were there and then suffocated and drowned; and the jurors, on their oaths, do say that the said accident was caused by the gross carelessness and neglect of the engineer (WOODRUFF) in charge of the locomotive at the time, and they censure the Newark and Hoboken Railroad Company for allowing the draw of said bridge to be off at night, and for their neglect in not having at least two men stationed at the bridge to manage the draw thereof at all times."

The bodies of the other two men supposed to have been drowned have not yet been recovered. There is a possibility that the engineer may have swam ashore, and, knowing that he was guilty of negligence, has secreted himself.

JERSEY CITY NEW FERRYBOATS.—The beautiful new model ferryboat *Jersey City* has commenced running between Jersey City and New-York, and the chasteness of her build and the spacious accommodation she affords to passengers have been the theme of much conversation and satisfactory remarks and eulogy by those who have crossed from New-York to the New-Jersey shore. She is remarkably well fitted up in every department, and her appearance is excellent on the river. The latest improvements have been carried out upon her. Her engines were constructed at the large and extensive foundry owned by Mr. JOSEPH COLWELL in Jersey City, and they do that gentleman and Mr. GEORGE BISSICK, Jr., Mr. COLWELL'S able superintendent every credit. They also add much to the high and well-earned reputation which Mr. COLWELL has already so justly earned. A second new ferryboat is in course of construction, and will be ready early in July next, for the same ferry. By this it appears that Capt. WOOLSEY, the popular superintendent of the ferry, has determined that it shall sustain its high character which it has so honorably borne since it was first established. This second boat will be called the *City of New-York*, an honor intended for the Empire City. The Mr. COLWELL above referred to is the builder of the famous Ericsson iron-clad battery the *Weehawken*, which so successfully, under Capt. ROGERS weathered the storm in her passage to Fortress Monroe, by which she has obtained an excellent reputation.

ARREST FOR AN OLD BURGLARY.—Officers LANG and BECKER, of the Newark constabulary police, on Monday night arrested at a burglars' haunt in Baxter-street, in this City, a man named JOHN ADAM MYER, *alias* "Dutch Jack," for being concerned with others in a burglary at the residence of Hon. NEHEMIAH PERRY, at Newark, on the night of the 29th of November, 1861. MYER and HOFFMAN, another party implicated, escaped, and subsequently enlisted, HOFFMAN being killed at the battle of Antietam. MYER recently deserted, and word being sent to the officers above named, they concluded to search his old haunts, which they had penetrated when in quest of him immediately after the robbery. They were fortunately successful, and arrested him as stated, much to his astonishment. MYER was charged yesterday on her the old indictment in the Oyer and Terminer at Newark, and pleaded not guilty. A part of the gang are now serving terms in State Prison for this and other burglaries. This gang has robbed several churches, including the Catholic Church in William-street, Newark, and a church in Hudson City.

CONVOCATION OF CLERGY.—A convocation of Episcopal clergy will be held in Christ Church, Newark, next week, beginning on Tuesday evening, and continuing through Wednesday. The convocation will be composed of the clergy of Newark and vicinity, and of parts of Middlesex and Monmouth Counties. The services will be public. On Tuesday evening, Rev. Prof. MAHAN, of the General Theological Seminary, New-York, will deliver a sermon to the clergy. On Weonesday evening, the important subject of Diocesan Missions will be considered, and an address will be delivered by Bishop ODENHEIMER upon the importance of the work. These convocations are rare events, this being the first that has been held in East Jersey since the early days of the late distinguished Bishop DOANE. Bishop ODENHEIMER has taken hold of the work of Diocesan Missions with great energy, and notwithstanding an unfortunate difference of opinion in respect to the proper conduct of the work, which prevents unity of action between the High and Low Church branches in the State, he is doing much for the establishment and support of Church missionary stations at destitute points.

THE "OYSTER WAR" CASE.—We noticed a few days since the arrest of four persons from New-York, by the Sheriff of Monmouth County, New-Jersey, while in attendance upon the United States District Court at Trenton, as witnesses in a case of alleged piracy. The arrest was for unlawfully raking for clams in the waters of Raritan Bay, New-Jersey. Yesterday they were brought before Judge HAINES, at Newark, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and their discharge claimed by their counsel, A. Q. KEASBEY, Esq., upon the ground that the Sheriff of Monmouth had no power to make the arrests in Mercer County. The process directing the Sheriff to seize the defendants commanded him to take them in any county of the State. The counsel for the Sheriff, J. D. BEALE, Esq., of Freehold, at the close of the argument announced that a new process was in the hands of the Sheriff of ESSEX, authorizing their arrest in case the first should be declared unlawful. Judge HAINES will give his decision on Monday afternoon next.

THE HOBOKEN AND NEWARK RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—In the accident at the Hackensack Bridge on the above road, four persons were drowned, viz.: JACOB WOONACOTT, engineer, MANNINO GALLAGHER, fireman, THOMAS MALLOWE and JOHN VINSON. A singular fatality seems to have attended the family of young MALLOWS. A few weeks since his father was killed at Newark, by a runaway horse; then an aunt, with whom he had taken refuge, died, leaving him to the cold charities of the world, without home or friends. He had just succeeded in obtaining employment, the men who employed him being one of those drowned with him at the time of the sad casualty on the above railroad. His funeral took place at Newark, yesterday afternoon, the railroad company assuming all the expense.

FUNERAL OF COMMANDER GWYN.—The passage of the funeral *cortegé* of the late lamented Commander GWYN, through the streets of Newark, yesterday, was marked by many tokens of tender respect for the ashes of a dead hero. Flags were displayed at half-mast from many public and private buildings, and crowds of people gathered in the streets, gazing mutely upon the sad procession as it wended its way to the silent city of the dead. The body of stalwart blue-jacketed tars, and the marines which accompanied the hearse as a guard of honor, were followed by a long line of carriages, filled with naval officers in full uniform, and the family and friends of the deceased. The remains were interred in the family lot of HIRAM HUTCHINSON, Esq., the father-in-law, in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, near Newark.

THE FERRYBOAT JERSEY CITY.—This fine boat, which is probably the largest ferryboat ever constructed, has been placed regularly upon the Jersey City and Cortlandt-street Ferry. She is 210 feet in length, 33 feet beam, 13 feet deep, and 850 tons burden, is solid 20 feet at both ends, and the sides are planked with white oak three inches thick. The cabins are commodious, and are lighted with two chandeliers in each. They are also well ventilated, by means of open scroll work near the ceiling.

FIRE IN A HOTEL.—Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered at the large hotel known as the Newkirk House, situated at the five corners in Hudson City. The fire originated from the heater under the bar-room, and had been smouldering for some time, but gained headway slowly for the lack of ventilation. It was soon extinguished by the Fire Department. The building belongs to the Smith estate, and was occupied by JOHN J. RIKER. Damage to the building about $400. Mr. RIKER'S loss on fixtures about $200; no insurance.

PRO AND CON.—Yesterday, in the House of Assembly, at Trenton, Mr. ENGLISH, (Dem.,) of Bergen, offered resolutions against the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring it null and void, &c. Mr. DONA, (Rep.,) of Essex, offered resolutions reaffirming the strong Union resolutions adopted at the last session of the Legislature, when the Democratic Party was more patriotic than now. Both sets were referred.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW OPEN A SAFE.—Some time between Saturday night and Monday morning, Mr. COLE'S office, corner Erie-street and Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, was broken open, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to blow open the safe with powder. For this purpose, a hole had been drilled into the safe, and powder had been poured in, but for some reason it did not cause an explosion. The Police observed three suspicious looking fellows loitering in that vicinity about 4 o'clock in the morning, and took them into custody. On their persons were found a crace and bit, a small canister of powder, a loaded pistol, brass knuckles, &c. Recorder MARTINDALE committed the men to the City Prison to await examination.

THE JERSEY CITY AND BERGEN POINT RAILROAD.—Our reporter was misinformed a few days since in regard to the paragraph stating that an injunction had been served on the above-named company, restraining them from using dummy engines over the road. This matter had been confounded with some action in regard to the plank road. Experimental trips with the dummy engines have been made over the road during the past week, and have been very satisfactory to those that have witnessed and rode over the road. Fractious horses have been tried, and it is found that they pay no more attention to these than to the ordinary cars.

A VIRTUOUS JUSTICE.—A Democratic Justice of the Peace, named JOHN ROSE, was yesterday placed upon trial in the Essex County Court, charged with keeping a disorderly house, at his premises in South Market-street, near Jackson-street, Newark. The Justice keeps a dram-shop in the same room in which he exercises his functions as conservator of the public peace—a rather incongruous mixing of vocations. Justice ROSE was before the last term of Court, upon a charge of accepting bribes from parties brought before him in his capacity as Justice.

ATTEMPT TO PASS A COUNTERFEIT $100 BILL.—A well-dressed, spruce-looking young man, called at Lamb's exchange office, in Jersey City on Monday morning, and attempted to pass a $100 counterfeit bill, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, upon the Clerk, JAMES MCKINLEY. Mr. MCKINLEY at once detected the counterfeit, arrested the young man, and Recorder MARTINDALE committed him for the action of the Grand Jury.

RAILROAD EXCURSION.—The city officials of Jersey City, Hudson City, and members of the Legislature, will make an excursion over the Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad on Saturday next, for the purpose of testing the practicability of using dummy engines as a propelling power from the top of the hill to Bergen Point.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—The report for the week ending Jan. 24, shows: arrived, 7; returned to duty, 1; discharged, 4; deserted, 5; remaining, 838. Lieut. S. G. BLYTHE, First New-Jersey, arrived on the 24th. On Monday ninety-five soldiers were sent off, as fit for duty, to rejoin their respective regiments.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.—In the TIMES, a few days ago, among the names of appointees confirmed appeared that of WILLIAM BECK, as Consul to HONG KONG. Mr. BECK goes to HAN KAU, and not to HONG KONG, the Consulate to which place is now acceptably filled by H. N. CONGER, Esq., formerly editor of the Newark *Daily Mercury*.

THE SEVENTH NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT.—The Seventh New-Jersey Regiment have just forwarded to MARCUS L. WARD, Esq., through Rev. JULIUS ROSE, D. D., Chaplain of the Regiment, the very handsome sum of $13,000 for distribution to their families.

BURNS SUPPER.—The Burns Club of Jersey City celebrated the anniversary of the birth of ROBERT BURNS, by a supper last evening, at RAE'S Atlantic Hotel.

NEW-JERSEY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The ninety-seventh annual meeting of the New-Jersey Medical Society will be held to-day, (Wednesday,) at Lyceum Hall, in Jersey City.

In the Oyer and Terminer, the jury in the case of THOMAS RYDER, indicted for manslaughter, came into Court about 7 o'clock on Saturday night, with a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. The jury were out two days.

REPORT OF INTERMENTS IN NEWARK.—The report of interments in Newark, for the week ending January 24, shows a total of 35, of whom 24 were under ten years of age.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1201, 1203, 1207, 1211, 1221, 1223, 1227, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1287, 1293, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1343, 1345, 1349. *Part III.*—Nos. 815, 820, 1157, 667, 538, 4167, 1325, 993, 1030, 721, 715½.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1275, 853, 1247, 775, 994, 787, 1039, 1329, 1331, 1335.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 165, 175, 181, 190, 85, 86, 119, 193, 70, 139, 147.

Cases in Prize—Remaxation—Time to Open Decree.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Major Barbour and her Cargo.*—This was an application for a retaxation of costs. The vessel was libeled March 18, 1862, as a prize captured by the *De Soto*. No one appeared to contest the suit for the vessel. A claimant appeared for 17 cases of cigars, forming part of the cargo, and contested the forfeiture. The Court was occupied two days in the hearing, and written arguments were also put in. On May 28 the vessel and cargo were condemned, but the decree was not presented for signature till July 29, 1862.

Mr. Upton was retained and appeared in the case as counsel for the *De Soto*. The officers of the United States schooner *Kittatinny*, claiming to be captors, or at least joint captors with the *De Soto*, an appearance was entered for them by Benedict, Burr & Benedict, who appeared for them and conducted the proceedings before the Prize Commissioners and also in Court on the hearing on the merits, although they took no part in the oral argument of the case.

After the decree of condemnation, it was, as usual, referred to the Prize Commissioners to report by what vessels the capture was made, and on Oct. 13, 1862, on that report coming in, the Court ordered that the *De Soto* and *Kittatinny* be deemed to be joint captors, and that the proceeds be distributed accordingly, and "that all costs and disbursements herein adjusted and determined by the Court, as allowed and allotted in this suit by the proper Department, be paid out of the proceeds prior to distribution."

The vessel and cargo were sold. The proceeds of the vessel, $960, were paid into the registry of the Court on July 3.

The proceeds of the cargo, $43,767 76, were paid by the Marshal directly into the Treasury, on Dec. 10, 1862. On Aug. 2, the District-Attorney presented his bill of costs to the Judge for taxation. On Sept. 12, the Prize Commissioners presented theirs. On Sept. 27, Mr. Upton presented his. The Marshal's bill, as to the vessel, was taxed by the Clerk Aug. 13, and approved by the Court Nov. 19. His bill as to the cargo was taxed by the Clerk and approved by the Court Dec. 15. The Clerk's bill was taxed Dec. 9.

The bills were taxed at the following sums:

District-Attorney's	$780 00
Prize Commissioners'	776 86
Counsel for the *De Soto*	645 00
Marshal's, (as to cargo.)	5,467 82
Marshal, (as to vessel,)	544 60
Clerk	61 40
Total	$8,278 68

The District Attorney gave notice of the taxation of his costs to Mr. Upton, and received notice of taxation from the other parties. But none of the parties gave any notice of taxation to the counsel for the *Kittatinny*, who, learning for the first time in January, that the costs had been taxed, applied for a retaxation of the above bills, and for a taxation of their own bill. They had no actual notice of the entry of the decree of Oct. 13.

The motion was resisted by the District Attorney and counsel for the *De Soto*, on the ground that the matter was out of the authority of the Court, the proceedings being terminated. They did not object to the retaxation if the Court had any power over the fund.

Held by the Court—That no costs were allowed on the taxation by the Court, except upon the express assent of the counsel representing the libelants, and no item forbidden by the law was sanctioned by the Court. But it is palpable that the aggregate amount is large, and that many charges were allowed upon evidence which the captors, represented by the movants, would rightfully be entitled to discredit by cross-examination or other testimony, had application been made in time therefor.

That the present motion must be denied, inasmuch as all judicial power over the matter by this Court is determined, and no effectual relief can be afforded the promovents unless by revoking the final decrees tendered in the cause, the last of which was signed and recorded in October last.

That the counsel engaged in the suit as co-actors with the District-Attorney must be deemed cognizant of the proceedings common to all parties in progress before the Court up to the termination of the suit, and of his legal necessity of having their own costs taxed and embraced within the decree of the Court, as also to oppose all improper allowances to other parties previous to the rendition of such decree; and that, accordingly, no error of irregularity was committed by the Court in signing the decree.

That it is not to be overlooked that since the Act and joint resolution of Congress of July 17, 1862, the Court has no longer the function of taking charge of prize proceeds, or of disbursing them, nor of fixing the sum of costs payable out of them, except in the special instance of counsel for captors; but that, on the contrary, the proceeds go in gross into the Treasury, and the costs of the Marshal, District-Attorney and Prize Commissioners are paid from the Treasury under the restriction that those officers shall obtain no more from the entire proceeds for a year's service than the fixed sum therein specified, and no rule is furnished or intimation given by the law by which the Court can determine what proportion of the gross sum of prize proceeds paid into the Treasury in this suit ($44,567 76) shall be assigned toward the yearly allowances of the District-Attorney, Marshal or other officer of Court and Prize Commissioners, nor but that the whole amount of proceeds in other cases may not be required to satisfy such items of costs.

Application denied.

Vanderbilt and the Accessory Transit Company.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

David Colden Murray vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—This was an action brought to recover a large amount of property alleged to have been received by the defendant as President of the Company—altogether over $2,000,000. It was claimed that the defendant had pocketed the money paid as subsidy by rival Companies—$40,000 per month—and that he had sold certain ships of the Company without accounting. The plaintiff sues as Receiver. The defence was that the subsidy had been paid over except what was made an offset for certain debts due the defendant by the Company. He also claimed that the steamships alleged to have been sold were sold to satisfy mortgages held by him upon them. The case was often reported in the TIMES during the years 1860 and 1861.

The Court now rendered decision holding that the plaintiff was entitled to subsidy down to July, 1856, and ordering a reference in respect to the alleged sale of the Company's steamers. The opinion is of great length. An abstract may be given in a later issue of the TIMES.

Change of Risk by Removal, Under a Policy of Insurance—The Company's Consent Thereto Must be in Writing.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Louis Spitzer vs. *The St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action upon a policy of insurance dated 26th October, 1853, issued by the defendants on the store and merchandise of one J. Engleman, at No. 21 Avenue D, in this City.

Subsequently Engleman removed his merchandise to the store No. 371 Grand-street, and the defendants set up that he removed without notice to them, and without their consent, and that the policy thereby became void. The defendants also denied that they had any information &c., as to the fact of Engleman's being the owner of the property insured.

The plaintiff averred that the defendants consented that the policy should continue upon the merchandise at the store in Grand-street the same as if it had not been removed from the store in Avenue D.

The fire commenced on the 1st of February 1854 and this action was commenced in November of that year.

Upon the trial it appeared that the only consent that had been given Engleman that the policy should continue, after the removal, was given by the Surveyor of the Company who called, as alleged, to survey the new premises. The President of the Company testified that no survey was ever made. The surveyor was not put upon the stand.

The defendants' counsel moved that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that no officer of the Company could bind it in respect to such a contract, unless by virtue of the execution and delivery of the policy, or after change of risk by removal, by execution and delivery in writing of a consent to continue the risk after the change; and further, that the Company could not be bound for the insurance of the property after the change of location, unless by some acknowledgement in writing.

The Court charged the jury that if they found that the policy was sent to the Company for the purpose of having a survey made, and that a surveyor was actually sent to make the survey, then there was a very strong inference of the Company's assent.

The jury found for the plaintiff, (assignee of Engleman,) and the defendants appealed. A new trial was granted—tha Court at General Term holding, that to bind the Company after a charge of risk by removal, a written consent was required.

This is the new trial in pursuance of that reversal. Jury out.

Kauffman & Stevens for plaintiff. Banks & Whitehead for defendants.

Showing That It Is Dangerous to Chase a Lawyer With a Sharp Stick.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

James S. Carpentier vs. *Peter Chrystal.*—This is the case of slander stated in the TIMES of the 23d inst. The plaintiff is a lawyer, and was formerly the partner of David Graham.

It will be remembered that the defendant was sued by the executors of the will of David Graham, deceased, (of which plaintiff was one,) for a balance of counsel fees alleged to be due Graham from the defendant for defending him on certain indictments tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer a great many years ago. Subsequently, the defendant accosted the plaintiff in the street, as appeared, and after telling him that he was "after him with a sharp stick," proceeded to apply certain epithets to the plaintiff of a character with which he was not wholly satisfied, it being in the presence of others than himself. This suit was the result.

The defence was that the counsel fees had been paid, and that that action had been brought in the name of the executors of David Graham, and not in the name of the plaintiff as surviving partner, for the purpose of preventing the defendant from being a witness in his own behalf; and that it was in respect to this that the defendant hailed the plaintiff in the street—when being, as he thought, insultingly repulsed, the defendant, under the excitement of the moment, used the language complained of, or language not very complimentary to the plaintiff.

The jury thought the plaintiff had been injured to the extent of $500, and gave him a verdict for that sum.

John McKeon and James R. Whiting for plaintiff; J Larocque for defendant.

Unfortunate in Business and in Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Robert Later vs. *The American Female Guardian Society.*—The plaintiff claims that the defendants, a corporation, publish a newspaper called the *Advocate and Family Guardian*, for which they employed him to do the press work, which they have now taken away from him, and given to another, he having fitted up a place and furnished materials for the performance of the work at much expense.

The defence was that the plaintiff did the work in question for the paper for about one year, but that the work was not done in a workmanlike manner, and not dispatched with the rapidity specified in the alleged contract. Also that the plaintiff voluntarily relinquished the work on account of some misunderstanding or dissatisfaction in respect to the price at which it was to be done.

Complaint dismissed.

C. F. Wetmore, for plaintiff; Man & Persons, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Parker vs. *Parker*; *Beamish* vs. *Conant et al.*—Motions denied without costs.

Clara Frank vs. *Abraham Frank*; *Fanny Baker* vs. *Alfred E. Baker.*—Reports of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Adolphus vs. *Adolphus.*—Defendant's default opened, and he is permitted to serve a verified answer within 20 days. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Ross and others vs. *Ross and others*; *In the matter of certain Trusts under the Will of Giles Bushnell, deceased.*—Reports confirmed and order granted.

Dilty vs. *Hart.*—Motion denied without costs to either party, provided the motion to set aside the assessment of damages is put on the motion calendar for the first Monday of February next. If the plaintiff's attorney declines taking short notice of motion for that day, the defendant may have an order to show cause returnable then.

Dobbins vs. *Zong.*—Motion denied with $10 costs to the defendant, to abide event.

Before Justice Leonard.

Cooke, &c., vs. *Meeker et al.*; *Same* vs. *Same.*—Settled.

Same vs. *Same.*—Complaint must be dismissed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Warrin vs. *Owen.*—Case and amendments, &c., settled, and the papers left with the Clerk at Special Term.

Stix vs. *Corlies.*—Examination of witnesses taken *de bene esse.*

Giles vs. *Delizer*; *Porter* vs. *Sylvester, &c.*; *Rocco* vs. *Hackett, &c.*; *Ward* vs. *Bradford*; *Marquand* vs. *Cruger, &c.*; *Johnson, &c.*, vs. *The Bank of North America*; *Ward, &c.* vs. *Arenson.*—Ordere granted.

Taylor vs. *Clark.*—Judgment by default, and damages directed to be assessed by Sheriff's Jury.

Amesinck, &c., vs. *Foster.*—Order granted and articles appear.

Vendelkin vs. *Hillen.*—Examination of party directed.

Van Deuzen vs. *The Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Company.*—Case and amendments settled, and papers left with Clerk at Special Term.

Burrill vs. *Jewitt, &c.*; *Lupton* vs. *The Same*; *The Same* vs. *The Same.*—Motions denied.

Before Justice Monell.

Wilcox and others vs. *Lee and others.*—Case settled.

Niblo vs. *Harrison and others.*—Motion for judgment on the answer, as frivolous, denied.

Kellogg vs. *Baker.*—Motion to discharge order for the examination of the plaintiff, as a judgment debtor in proceedings supplemental to the execution, granted.

Gregory vs. *Sanger.*—Motion to make complaint more definite and certain denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 27, 1863.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94	
16,000	U. S. 6s '81, Con.	94¾	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Con.	87½	
3,000	Tres. 7 3.10 ₱ ct. Notes	small	102
12,000	do		102
3,500	do		102½
5,500	do	indorsed	101¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		96¾
25,000	do		96⅝
25,000	U. S. D. N's		146⅜
20,000	Penn. 5s 6s '90,		63¾
5,000	do		63¾
2,000	N. C. 6s, '94,		54½
20,000	Mo. 5s, 6s		66¼
5,000	do		66¾
20,000	do		66¾
10,000	do	b1e	66¾
5,000	do	b30	66¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s		130
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, S.B.		100¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s		105
10,000	Erie 4th M. B.		111
15,000	do		111¼
12,000	do		111¾
8,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.		107
9,000	do		106⅜
800	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.		108
1,000	do		109
3,000	Hod. R. 2d S. P.		122
8,000	Hud. R. Can. B.		109
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs.		128½
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M.		104
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.		113¾
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.		125
5,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.		109
8,000	Al. & T. H. Inc. B.		88
5,000	do	b60	67½
5,000	do	b60	68
2,300	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.		73½
2,000	do		73¾
15,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.		44
6,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.		109¾
14,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.		90¾
3,000	Ch. A. R. I. Bs		110
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.		117
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.		87
5,000	Han. & St. Jo. Bd		66
20	Bk of N. Y.		109
50	Bk of America		112
10	Bank of N. Amer		96
70	Metropolitan Bank		105
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.		100
40	People's Bank		93
5	Park Bank		130
370,000	American Gold		153
25,000	do		153½
10,000	do		153¾
40,000	do		153⅜
5,000	do		153⅜
25,000	do		153¾
300	Canton Comp'y.		30
100	do	b10	30
100	do	b10	29⅞
50	do		29½
100	Nic. Trans. Co.		8½
100	Cary Impr. Co.		8½
50	New-Jersey Zinc		94
100	Clints Gas Co. Brook		101¾
30	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.		129⅜
14	do		130
10	Penn. Coal Co.		139¾
350	Cum. Coal Pref.		32
191	Pac. Mail S. Co.		115
50	do		173
40	do	b30	173½
50	Quicksilver Min. Co.		20
600	Franklin Re Steel Co.		5
250	N. Y. Cen. R.		122¼
138	do		122
100	do		121¾
550	do		121½
550	Erie Railway		76
100	do	b10	76
600	do		76¾
60	Erie Railway Pref.		108¾
265	do		106
189	do	b10	106
300	Hudson Riv. R.		95
300	do	opg	94¾
300	do	opg	94¾
1040	Harlem R.		36⅜
100	do	a30	36⅜
250	Harlem R. Pref.		73¼
207	Reading R.		96⅞
100	Mich. C. R.		87
100	do		87¼
250	do		87⅜
200	M. S. & N. Ind. R.		63
400	do		62¾
200	do		62¾
250	do	s10	62½
38	do		62¾
100	do	b15	62¾
800	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		106
60	do		106⅝
1000	do		105¾
50	Ill. C. R. Scrip		96
100	do		94¾
50	do	b30	96
50	do	b15	95
800	Clev. & Pitts. Rd		72
400	do	b30	72¾
130	Chi. & R. I. Rd.		94
100	do		94¾
50	Panama R.		185
50	do	s10	185
30	Clev. & Tol. Rd.		93
200	do	b30	92¾
450	do	b3	92
100	do		91¾
100	do		91¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R.		92¾
150	do		92½
200	do		93
150	Chic., B. & Q.		110
10	do		109¾
50	Mil. & P. Du C.		43
50	do		43¾
77	Tol., Wab. & W. R.		81
350	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.		71
100	Altoo & T. H. R.		40
200	Alt. & T. Haute Pf.		70
200	Chic. & N. W. R.		18

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.		93¾
10,000	6s		93¾
35,000	do		93
20,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coo		94
45,000	do		94⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Con.		87¾
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes		102¼
10,000	do		102
9,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		95¾
19,000	do		95¼
95,000	U. S. D. N's		146⅜
10,000	do		148⅜
50,000	Penn 5s, 6s, '70		63¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s		66
5,000	Mo. 6s, ls. to H. & St. J. R.		68¾
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s		70
8,000	Cal. State 7s		131
500	Ohio St. 6s, '81.		116
1,000	N. C. St. 6s		73
5,000	Bnf. N. Y. & E. 1M		10¾
10,000	Al. & T. H. In Bd.		85¾
30,000	do	b60	87
13,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.		90¾
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.		104¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds		123⅜
20	Bank of St. of N. Y.		93
30	Bank of Commerce.		91¾
75	Ocean Bank		89
20	Bank of N. Amer		96
10	Am. Ex. Bank		97
255,000	Amer. Gold		154
6,000	do	b30	154¼
5,000	do	b30	154⅜
15,000	do	b10	154⅜
5,000	do		153⅞
100	Canton Co		29⅝
100	do	b10	29⅝
300	Nic. Transit Co.		9
100	Brnswck C. L. Co.		7
200	Quicksilver M. Co		23½
200	do		24
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.		21¾
100	do		21¾
100	do		22
100	Pacific M. S. Co		173½
50	do	b10	173
100	do		172½
100	do	s60	171
200	do		172¼
100	Harlem R. Pref.		73
250	M. S. & N. I. R.		62
50	do	s3	62
100	do		81¾
300	M. S. & N. I. G.		106
250	do		106⅛
100	Clev. & Pitt. R.		71¾
200	Clev. & Toledo R.		71¾
100	do		92½
100	Chic. & R. Is. R.		82⅛
150	do		93¾
100	do	s10	93¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C. R.		71¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	U. S. Tre. 7 3-10 p. C. Notes		102¼
20,000	U. S. D. Nts		146⅜
5,000	Mo. St. 6s		66
20,000	Amer. Gold		154½
25,000	do	b3	154⅜
70,000	do		154
20,000	do		154
100	Canton Co		29½
150	Pacific M. S. Co.		172
300	N. Y. Cen. R.		121
1400	do	b3	121
300	Erie Railway		76
100	do	c	76
150	do		76⅛
300	Harlem R. Pref.		73
250	M. S. & N. I. R.		62
50	do	s3	62
100	do		81¾
300	M. S. & N. I. G.		106
100	Clev. & Pitt. R.		106⅛
200	Clev. & Toledo R.		71¾
100	do		92½
100	Chic. & R. Is. R.		82⅛
150	do		93¾
100	do	s10	93¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C. R.		71¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, Cou.		94
2,000	do		94½
36,000	Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes		102¼
25,000	Debt Certif.		96¾
10,000	Amer. Gold		154
15,000	do		153⅝

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Chimney Corner—French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Actress of Daylight—Somebody Else.

WALLACK'S—School for Scandal.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Charles the Second, afternoon and evening.

PALACE GARDEN—Gussbino.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—East Lynne.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Brooker's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

CLINTON HALL, (Astor Place)—Electro Psychology.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have this morning received Gen. Hooker's address to the Army of the Potomac on assuming command. It is brief, but energetic in terms. The only movement made yesterday was a movement of headquarters. Rain was again falling.

The news from North Carolina this morning is important. An expedition, comprising three gunboats and a number of transports, under command of Gen. Foster, left Hatteras Inlet on the 24th inst., its destination supposed to be Wilmington. Another expedition was fitting out, and would sail soon, probably for the same destination. It was reported at Newbern that 75,500 rebel troops had been concentrated in North Carolina, from the Rappahannock and other points, to oppose Gen. Foster.

The steamship *Arago* arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal, which place she left on the afternoon of the 24th inst. The news by her is important. Gen. Hunter had arrived out and assumed command of the Department once more—Gen. Brannan returning to the North in the *Arago*. The indications are unmistakable that an active campaign will at once commence under Gen. Hunter. And it is probable that Savannah, as being comparatively the nearest of the two priacipal points of attack, will be first attended to. On the 18th the iron-clad frigate *Ironsides* arrived at Port Royal; on the 19th, the Monitor battery *Montauk* arrived, and on the 20th the Monitor battery *Passaic* made her appearance. The *Montauk*, on the 24th, took her departure again, in company with two gunboats—her destination not stated, but probably the Savannah River. It was understood also that large reinforcements of troops were soon to arrive in the Department, and immediate steps are to be taken by Gen. Hunter for the organization of a large number of soldiers of "African descent."

By the steamship *Northern Light*, which arrived at this port yesterday from the Gulf and Key West, we learn of the escape of the rebel steamer *Oreto* from Mobile, notwithstanding the vigilance of the blockaders. She is reported to have reached Havana, with upwards of a thousand bales of cotton on board, and having encountered and sunk a Boston brig, name unknown, on the way. It has been conjectured that the steamer which sunk the *Hatteras* off Galveston was the *Oreto*, but this cannot, of course, be the fact. There appears to be now no doubt that the Galveston "stranger" was the veritable *Alabama*.

We learn from Key West of the total loss of the transport ship *Sparkling Sea*, of the Banks Expedition, before reported ashore on Ajax Reef, on the Florida Coast. She had on board the Twenty-fifth New-York Battery, all the horses of which were drowned. The men were at Key West on the 20th, having lost all their appliances for active service. There are at present about thirty prize vessels in the harbor, whose cases have not been disposed of by the Admiralty Court.

The Washington correspondents of the Philadelphia papers notice rumors current at the capital to the effect that Major-Gen. McClellan had tendered his resignation, and that Major-Gen. Porter had been arrested for improper conduct. Nothing definite had transpired to substantiate either report.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to authorize contracts in such States as may advance pay and allotment to volunteers and militia in the service, was introduced and referred to the Military Committee. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to offer bounty for reënlistment to volunteers now in the service, and of providing by law for three months' soldiers, either by enlistment or draft. A motion to take up the resolution calling for the record of the Porter Court-Martial was disagreed to—22 to 18. The bill to provide for the removal of Indians from Kansas was passed; also, the bill to provide for the removal of Indians from Minnesota. The documents concerning the captnre of British vessels sailing from one neutral port to another, having on board articles contraband of war, were sent in by the President. The bill indemnifying the President and other persons for suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, &c., was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, after some business of no special interest, the Deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Long speeches on National affairs were made by Messrs. Conway, of Kansas, and Shellabergek, of Ohio—the latter in response to Mr. Vallandigham. The Committee then rose, and bills authorizing the President to organize regiments of soldiers of African descent were introduced by Messrs. Stevens and Hickman, of Pennsylvania. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a concurrent resolution, declaring that the Senate and Assembly will, on Tuesday next, proceed to the election of a United States Senator, was laid on the table under the rule.

In the Assembly, Mr. Fields' resolutions providing for an investigation of the charges against Mr. Callicot were postponed for a week from Thursday next, and the regular business was proceeded with. Notice was given of a large number of bills, one of which provides for the election of the City Inspector of New-York by the people. Another proposes to remove the capital to the geographical centre of the State. Two sets of resolutions condemning the military arrests of the General Government were introduced. A resolution was introduced similar to the one in the Senate, for the election of United States Senator. A concurrent "peace" resolution, favoring a Convention or all the States, etc., was introduced. The resolution instructing the Comptroller to pay the members of the Legislature in gold, or its equivalent, was voted down.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Saxonia*, we have advices from Europe to the 14th inst. The most important feature of the news is the address of the French Emperor at the opening of the Corps Legislatif, which is thought to shadow forth French intervention in the affairs of the United States. He says: "I have made the attempt to send beyond the Atlantic advices inspired by a sincere sympathy; but the great maritime Powers not having thought it advisable as yet to act in concert with me, I have been obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood, and to prevent the exhaustion of a country, the future of which cannot be looked upon with indifference." There was very little change in the Liverpool Cotton Market. Breadstuffs were generally steady. Provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 92¾ for money. American stocks of all descriptions had advanced.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a request of the Grand Jury, indorsed by the District-Attorney, for additional accommodations for jurors and witnesses, was referred. Messages from the Mayor vetoing a batch of Harlem bridge bills; resolutions increasing the salaries of the District-Attorney and his assistants, and to appropriate $3,000 to correct the militia rolls, were received and laid over. The items for Police and interest on County debt, as presented in Comptroller Haws' estimates of County expenses for 1863, were reported upon by the Finance Committee and passed, to enable Comptrollar Brennan to raise and furnish money on those accounts. The death of Ex-Mayor Mickle was suitably noticed, and the Board adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next.

The price of Gold Coin on the Stock Exchange was 2 ℔ cent. higher yesterday, while the Railway Shares were 1½@2 ℔ cent. lower, the market leaving off steady. Gold, 153¾; Exchange, 169 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs, Cotton, Groceries, Metals, Wool, Tobacco, Chemicals, Fruit, Rice, Spices and Tallow were in lively demand yesterday, at generally advanced prices. A fair business was reported in Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Fish, Manila Hemp, Foreign Liquors and the principal kinds of Oils. Provisions were more active; Hog products were quoted firmer. Moderate Freight engagements were affected.

The live stock markets show an uncommon degree of activity this week. There is a light supply of killing animals, and as the numbers were rather small last week, there is a good demand now. The weather has been warm and murky, which prevented butchers from killing much in advance, else the demand would be still greater. Poultry is getting scarce, and advancing in price, which creates a greater demand for meats....Beeves number 4,027 head for the week, 3,496 of which were sold at Forty-fourth-street, Monday and Tuesday. The market was the best for near two years, the average sales being from 8½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb., net weight, on rather common cattle. All kinds sold quickly, and for prime fat steers 10c. was often paid. The range was 7½c. @11c., most sales being between 8c. and 9½c. Prices are a shade higher than last week when better cattle were offered. The supply was not enough for butchers, and the first lot reaching here, as delayed cattle are sure to do after the market is over, will find quick sales....Sheep are nearly 25c. ℔ head higher, and are in brisk demand, with not enough offering to supply the wants of butchers. Heavy, fat sheep can be weighed out at 7c. ℔ lb., and a few extra sheep have brought 7½c. They have not been so high for two years, at least....Live hogs have advanced a trifle, owing to lighter receipts. The soft weather injures the market, but all have been disposed of, at 5¼c. for prime, heavy, corn-fed hogs, and 5c.@ 5¼c for medium and light stock.

Disobedient and Unwilling Generals.

An attempt is being made to get up a popular clamor against the military Court which cashiered Fitz-John Porter. It proceeds on the assumption that the tribunal was influenced by personal and political prejudice. There is no serious effort to substantiate this: the sole reliance is broad assertion and wild denunciation. It is taken for granted that these will tell well enough upon that great class who have not the time, or have not the disposition, to investigate; and that thus new animosity can be stirred up against the President, who approved the finding and the sentence.

To every reasonable man, the bare knowledge that the Court was composed of seven officers of such personal character and professional ability as Maj.-Gen. Hunter, Maj.-Gen. Hitchcock, and Brig.-Gens. Ricketts, Casey, Rufus King, Garfield, Buford and Morris, with Joseph Holt as Judge-Advocate, ought to be a sufficient guarantee of the correctness of its action, without the perusal of a line of the testimony on which that action was founded. There is not a civil tribunal in the land whose competence and integrity ought sooner to accredit its decisions, within its appropriate sphere.

The fair mind, which might be curious to go further, would only obtain a double assurance of this by the perusal of the evidence itself. That evidence was more minute and thorough than in almost any judicial investigation that ever occurred in our country. No less than forty-five days were occupied in taking it; and the utmost latitude was allowed the accused in the presentation of everything bearing in his favor, and in the cross-examination of all adverse witnesses. No facts have ever been more clearly made out than that Gen. Porter was greatly disaffected by the displacement of Gen. McClellan from the chief command; that he had a very bitter spirit against the new commander, Gen. Pope, which was expressed even in official correspondence; that he unnecessarily failed to obey, at the specified time, Pope's peremptory order to transfer his corps, which consisted of 13,000 splendid troops, from Warrenton Junction to Bristow Station, nine miles distant, and thereby exposed Pope's exhausted army to the greatest danger of destruction, and that, in the sanguinary battle of the next day, when Pope, with timely support, would unquestionably have been able to have vanquished the enemy, and probably have secured the destruction or capture of Jackson's entire army, he remained inactive for seven or eight hours during the battle, almost in the immediate presence of the enemy; then marched *away* from the sound of the enemy's cannon, and did not retrace his steps even after receiving from Gen. Pope an express written order to "push forward into action at once, on the enemy's right flank, and, if possible, on his rear."

These proved facts were conclusively established by irrefragible testimony; and all the dextrous expedients of Porter's most dextrous counsel, Reverdy Johnson, could not shake them a particle. A just mind, after scanning that evidence, finds its real surprise, not in the unqualified character of the verdict, but in the lightness of the sentence. The irresistible feeling is that a high officer of the United States, who, because of personal predilections and resentments, or for any other motive, could so permit his country's flag to be overborne, and his brethren in arms to be swept down in needless slaughter, turning into disastrous defeat what might have been an incalculable triumph, ought to have been let off with no such punishment as simply a dismissal from the army and a disqualification from all future offices of trust or profit, but should have been shot to death, in accordance both with natural justice and the articles of war. Impartial history will pronounce that to have been the only doom that could have expiated such guilt.

There is no one thing that so seriously threatens ruin to the National cause as the insubordination of its high officers to those invested with the chief command. In the early part of the war such instances often occurred; but were overlooked in the fond belief that greater experience in military life would cure the evil. On the other hand, it has only aggravated it. Probably there never has been so much violent distrust and jealousy, and so much unwilling submission among our high officers, as during this very season. It was that, far more than the enemy's intrenchments, which foiled the first movement of Burnside; and it was that, far more than the adverse elements, which paralyzed his second. It is almost incredible. The reason recoils from the idea that men of high education, of soldierly training, of patriotic instincts, of sworn obligations, should become so insensible to honor and duty. But such is the hard fact, and it is suicidal to ignore it. The Government is bound to apply a remedy. But there is no other remedy than the summary, inexorable arraignment of every officer, high or low, who does not faithfully and strictly obey the orders of his superior, and visiting upon him the severest sentence known to military law. The same absolute subordination and prompt, hearty obedience which is required from the rank and file, should be maintained in every official grade. From highest to lowest, there should be no distinctions, no exceptions. We rejoice to see the Government entering resolutely upon this line of duty. Let it be followed up unflinchingly in spite of the whining of the guilty officers, or the outcries of their personal friends, or the clamors of party men seeking party capital. The very salvation of the army, and of the country itself, may depend upon the strictness with which this new purpose of the Government is carried out.

The Speaker of the State Assembly.

Mr. Callicot deserves the highest praise for the manner in which he has conducted himself throughout the whole of the extraordinary contest which has happily closed by his election as Speaker of the State Assembly. His triumph is something more than the triumph of a party, as his conduct also showed that he could rise above the trammels of party when the welfare of the State and the course of legislation required that party should be ignored. He has been maligned, insulted, browbeaten, and threatened by members of his own party; charges the most preposterous have been made against him; abuse the most malign and interminable has been heaped upon him; and bullies belonging to the riotous faction have even gone so far as to threaten his assassination in case he was elected. It was twenty days from the time the House met till it was organized, and ten days from the time Mr. Callicot was nominated until he was chosen Speaker. For the first ten days of the session it seemed impossible to relieve the deadlock which the position of parties placed upon legislation. There had then been seventy-seven ballots for Speaker, and the prospect was, if neither side of the House had been sufficiently magnanimous to take up a candidate from the opposite party, and if every member of each political party had factiously adhered to it, that the ballotings might have reached a thousand, and the purpose for which the Legislature was elected have been utterly frustrated. There was but one course for the Republicans to adopt, and a Democrat was nominated. Since then, for ten days, the Assembly Chamber has exhibited scenes the like of which never before disgraced the Legislature of New-York. The proceedings of the factionists were little short of being revolutionary. The violence culminated on Saturday last, when Mr. Fields, who had been the leader in it, poured out a torrent of vulgar defamation upon Mr. Callicot, and defied the House to enforce order. During all this time, and amid all these scenes, Mr. Callicot bore himself with a manliness, a courage and a prudence which could not be surpassed; and, through all, his patriotism has shone conspicuous. Those Democrats who, toward the end, exhibited a willingness to cut loose from the factionists who would have precipitated the State into revolution to forward their selfish purposes, and who aided in the effort to organize the House, also deserve the respect of all lovers of law and order.

Mr. Callicot, in his speech on taking the Chair, said that he still remained firmly attached to the political principles he had always professed, but added that his duties as Speaker should be performed with an equal regard to the rights of all, and with judicial fairness. This is all that is desired of him. And if he exhibits as Speaker the qualities of independence, courage and prudence he has shown while a candidate, an equal honor will be reflected on himself and on the Union members who nominated and sustained him. As for the Democratic members of the Assembly, we hope, for the honor of the State, that they will permit no further riotous demonstrations, and put no additional bar upon the progress of legislation. Time enough has been wasted, and disgrace enough endured, already.

French-American Policy.—The speech of the Emperor of the French, on the opening of the Legislative Chambers, on the 12th instant, puts forth no new views or purposes of the Imperial mind, in reference to his American policy. He states that "the situation of the Empire would be flourishing, if the American war had not come to dry up one of the most fruitful sources of our industry;" and, further on, adds:

"I have attempted to convey beyond the Atlantic counsels inspired by a sincere sympathy; but the great maritime Powers not having believed they could yet join me, I have been obliged to defer, to a more fitting period, the offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood, and to prevent the exhaustion of a country, the future of which cannot be a matter of indifference."

The Emperor's "counsels, inspired by sincere sympathy," were, of course, received with sincere respect; and the objects which he states he had in view in his offer of mediation are equally creditable to his head and heart. It is even more evident to us than to him that the period to renew those offers has not yet come; and if the Emperor will only make up his mind to delay his services until we ask for them, it will save him a good deal of anxiety, and the American belligerents a good deal of trouble.

The Splendid Fighting at Murfreesboro.—In the recent article upon the comparative bloodshed in our great engagements and those of Europe, we had to rely upon telegraphic reports alone respecting the numbers engaged and losses incurred at the late battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone's River, under Rosecrans, and were thereby led into a very material error. It now appears that, instead of there being 50,000 National troops in that action, there were only 45,000; and the official returns show the loss of officers and men to have been 1,697 killed and 7,425 wounded—making an aggregate of 9,122, instead of "about 5,000," as was first reported. Thus the casualties were not ten per cent., as resulted from this first data, but, in reality, over *twenty per cent.* This is a ratio exceeding that at Bautzen, at Lutren, at Leipsic, at Wagram, at Austerlitz, and nearly, if not quite, equal to that at Friedland and Marengo. It is double that of Shiloh and Fredericksburgh, and six or seven per cent. higher than that of Antietam.

In truth, the better the battle of Murfreesboro is understood, the greater precedence does it take over every other encounter of the war. The enemy in this case—which has seldom happened before—enjoyed *both* of the great advantages, superior position and superior numbers. The position he had deliberately chosen and intrenched; and his numbers, it is now established, were at least 62,000—exceeding ours by *seventeen thousand*. This disparity was made still greater by the misfortune in the first stage of the battle on our right wing, by which between three and four thousand of our men were taken prisoners. It was the extraordinary constancy and splendid tactics of Rosecrans, supported by the zeal of the subordinate commanders and the unexampled stubbornness of the rank and file, that transferred the early reverse into a grand victory. Would to Heaven that we could have such generalship and soldiership everywhere. They would speedily make an end of this bloody rebellion.

French Atrocities in Mexico.—Nowhere has there been more of an outcry raised against Gen. Butler than in France. The sympathizers with secession have adroitly availed themselves of the ancient ties which existed between Louisiana and France, and have filled the ears of Frenchmen with dreadful stories of oppression and cruelties upon a kindred people, which were not allowed to be contradicted through the Press. One of our Paris correspondents, in a recent letter, said that "long lists of names of respectable men are published, who have been consigned by Butler to imprisonment on Ship Island, the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi and Fort Pickens." Nor is any inquiry allowed as to whether the facts are so, or what these individuals have been guilty of, but the senseless cry of atrocity and brutality is raised, and the pressure thus created is put forward as a pretext to claim from the Government of France action in favor of the rebels.

Let us call attention to a somewhat analogous, and yet in many respects very different case, in the action of the French at Vera Cruz. It is analogous in that it is the occupation of a city by a military force, but it differs in that it is an occupation by the forces of a Power having no claim to be anything more than a foreign and invading enemy. The citizens of Vera Cruz owed no obedience to France; they had committed no offence against her laws. But Gen. Butler went to a city guilty of treason of the worst kind. He carried with him the flag to which many of her leading men had sworn allegiance, but had violated their oaths. They were guilty before the law of a crime whose punishment is death. And yet he is stigmatized as a tyrant because he has sent some of these traitors to an island where, as he said, he had himself encamped with his own troops for weeks before he entered the city.

How is it at Vera Cruz? Our correspondent at Havana informs us that the French are sending not only citizens of Vera Cruz, but natives of the interior mountainous country, who are prisoners of war, not to a fort a few miles away, not to an island at the mouth of their own river, but to the Island of Martinique, a thousand miles away, to fall victims to the yellow fever. Says the correspondent of the Havana *Prensa*, writing from Vera Cruz:

"The name of Martinique is as terrible here as that of Ceuta or Melilla would be in Spain or Cuba for delinquents. *Every one that offends the French is transported to Martinique, and whoever does not serve them willingly is threatened with a like transportation.*"

And these, it must be remembered, are prisoners of war, not guilty of any offence against the French Government, but only offences against their military authorities in Vera Cruz.

There have not been wanting among our secession sheets here those who, taking their cue in this, as in other things, from the rebels and their friends abroad, have berated Gen. Butler with a vast deal more energy than they ever berated Jeff. Davis. We call the attention of these gentry to the course pursued at Vera Cruz by those whose abuse of Butler they echo, and to suggest that impartiality requires that they should not give to an officer fighting against treason any harsher measure than they give to the leaders of an expedition, to compel by force, the payment, by a weaker Power, of a disputed and doubtful claim.

Generals Out of Work.—We trust that the large number of high army officers now idle and out of command, will speedily be assigned by the Government to active work. We need the services of all our Generals, and if they cannot all be commanders of first-class armies, there is plenty of honorable service which they should be glad for the sake of their country to do.

We trust that Gen. Burnside, for instance, will not be allowed to go into retirement. No one doubts his great ability, or his anxiety to serve the Union. Why should he not be sent back to the scene of his former victorious exploits in North Carolina? There is now an army in that State large enough to be capable of great deeds, and, if it be as large as the rebels say, it is nearly equal to Burnside's late command on the Rappahannock. Gen. Foster, who is at the head of it, is a good soldier; but Burnside is the man for the place. Foster served under Burnside once before, and would be proud to do so again.

Gen. McClellan, too, ought not to be ordered to remain in inglorious ease at such a crisis of his country's fate as this. Some have suggested that he be sent West to lay siege to Vicksburgh; but Gen. Grant is probably by this time engaged in a different kind of attack upon that place. But say, for instance, that the detached forces in the West were brought together, and put under his command, to capture Knoxville, he would be enabled to strike a greater blow at the rebellion than if he had captured Richmond. There are no swamps in that country in which an army could be planted, and there would be no need for interminable siege operations. Gen. McClellan first gained his reputation by the rapidity and dash of his movements in Western Virginia, and he would have another opportunity for just such work in East Tennessee.

Gen. Fremont has been too long in retirement. His popularity in the West is still prodigious. Why should he not take the brave little army which is wasting away its time and vim in Western Arkansas under Gen. Scofield, and with it push down to the Capital of Arkansas, and take military possession of the State, and enforce the President's Proclamation? There cannot be many rebel soldiers now in that State, since our capture of the large body at Arkansas Post; but still, just for the name of the thing, as well as for territorial and political gain, it is a State well worth holding.

There are still five other Major-Generals, (Buell, McDowell, Sumner, Franklin, and C. M. Clay,) four of them at least able soldiers, in certain kinds of work, who have at present no command. We could easily designate them to posts of honor, and posts where they might be of great service to their country.

There are also *eighteen* Brigadier-Generals without actual command, every one of whom (except the sick and wounded ones) ought to be ashamed of doing nothing; and probably they all are. The Government should put every well man of them to duty of some kind, as they are all drawing their pay from the Government.

Cool and Comfortable.—We have been neglecting the London *Times* for some time past; but in its issue of the 14th, which arrived here yesterday, there is a "peace proposition," at once so cool and exhilarating that we cannot help thinking it worth a paragraph, if but for the benefit of Northern advocates of peace and secession. It is setting forth the prospect of a general disruption between the States, and the great disquiet which was growing up in New-York, and proposes the following solution of the whole matter:

"Apparently the only way to solve the whole dilemma would be *for the Federal Government to dissolve itself*, and, declaring the sovereign independence of each State, leave each perfectly untrammeled to form its own connections for the future, a position of affairs which might enable, under mutual compromises, a new federation to be formed that should again comprise the whole of them. *Such an act of self-abnegation, however, is scarcely likely to proceed from Washington.*"

We should think so.

The Mayor on Harbor Defence.—In the summary of "General News" in the Times of yesterday, the synopsis of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen states that "the $1,000,000 Harbor Defence ordinance, lost last year by the Mayor's veto, was introduced anew by Aldarmen Boole, and laid over." This reference to the Mayor's action as to harbor defence, we learn, is a mistake; the fact being that he has repeatedly urged such an appropriation, but always, thus far, unsuccessfully. So far from having vetoed any ordinance on the subject, he has been especially earnest in his efforts to induce the Common Council to provide for the defence of the harbor.

The Great International Agricultural Exhibition,

Which is to take place at Hamburg during the next Summer, is attracting much interest among our citizens. Several of our principal State Societies have already determined upon sending representatives to this great gathering of those agriculturists, and our manufacturers of improved agricultural machinery will, doubtless, contribute largely to the exhibition.

This opportunity for improving our commercial and social relations with the people of the German States and the adjacent countries, should not be neglected. A very considerable demand already exists at that point for our agricultural machines, which will only require a more extensive knowledge of our many valuable improvements to increase it many fold.

Our German fellow citizens will feel much interest in this exhibition, and they will have a commendable pride in the country of their adoption being fully represented. We refer our readers to our advertising columns for information.

From Cape Good Hope.

Cape Town papers of Nov. 12 and Dec. 6 are received, but they contain no news of interest.

Food for the Army Sent from New-York.—The steam transport *Thomas Swann*, from Fortress Monroe, arrived yesterday. She has on board 1,000 bbls. of damaged beans, sent from New-York as feed to the mules.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

The Policy of the French Emperor Regarding the United States.

The Significance of his Address to the French Legislature

A Remarkable Article from the Emperor's Organ.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1863.

The impression produced in the better class of the French population by the Emperor's discourse is unfavorable, for, although to the masses the speech is tame and insignificant, this very tameness and insignificance constitutes, for the more observing classes, its dangerous character. That the word "Mexico" should have occurred but once, and that at the tail of China and Cochin China, and as a sort of incidental affair to these, provoked a laugh of derision wherever it was read. It is known, in fact, that the question of Mexico excites the most serious consideration, and, I may add, apprehension of the Cabinet, and for various reasons, which I need not detail here; and to pass it over thus was simply to say: I do not know how much I dare say on that question, therefore I shall say nothing.

It is generally remarked also, by those who take the pains to study out the thoughts which presided at the writing of the Imperial speech, that the only exterior subject on which it enters into detail is that of America, and that his Majesty, while thus directing the eyes of the nation so particularly to this subject, is anxious to give such a turn to the sentence as will keep the probability of an offer of mediation before the public. In this connection, I learn verbally that, in the Council of the Cabinet which was held on Saturday evening, to hear the reading of the Imperial discourse, explanations were demanded by Ministers on the word "*encore*," as applied in the paragraph on the question of an armistice in America, and that, in the discussion which ensued, His Majesty insisted absolutely upon the maintenance of the word.

It is my duty to tell you here that a veritable panic reigns in the editorial bureaux of Paris on the subject of the Imperial attitude toward America. The following are the facts which have produced this panic:

In the first place, it is known that the ministerial organs within a few days have received an order to constantly harp on the doctrine that the separation is final in America, and that it is time to see about getting cotton. This order is being faithfully executed, and by none with more zeal than the *Moniteur*. This paper commenced its secession policy by a most unjustifiable and unwarrantable attack on Gen. Schenck, Governor of Baltimore. (It is not worth while to speak of the abuse of Gen. Butler, notwithstanding his recall, for that is in one sense an old subject.)

The Government anticipates, or at least is afraid of, the election of about thirty Democrats to the Chamber at the Spring election, and this is an opposition which would endanger the durability of such a *régime* as at present holds power in France. It is said, therefore, that the Government, rather than allow the elections to go too strong in the democratic sense, will risk a foreign war as a diversion, even with America.

Prince Napoleon was lately heard to declare himself converted to the doctrine of separation in America.

The *Revue de l'Empire*, a hebdomadal sheet written in the Ministerial Bureau, appears to be published solely for the object of propagating the doctrine of separation.

Several of the liberal journals are becoming seriously divided in their *bureaux de rédaction*, on this same question.

Orders have lately been issued to all the naval ports, to hasten the naval preparations with the greatest activity, but with as little display as possible.

But quite as important and as significant as all the rest, is the following article from *La Nation*, which is said in the newspaper offices to have been *written by the Emperor*, or, at least, to have been dictated in his bureau. I ought to tell you that after the Empress founded her organ, *La France*, directed by the Viscount de la Gueronniere, the Emperor was anxious, also, to secure an organ, and thus a leading Bonapartist Deputy, M. Granier de Cassagnac, was authorized to found *La Nation*, a journal which has now reached its thirteenth number. The article which follows, and which I translate entire from this paper, appeared in the Sunday edition, and consequently the day before the delivery of the Imperial discourse at the opening of the Chambers. For those who are in the secret of this document, it is considered much more important than the official discourse. Here it is: Malakoff.

From La Nation, Jan. 11.

The crisis in cotton manufacture is acquiring daily such proportions as ought in France as well as elsewhere to call upon it the serious meditation of publicists, of statesmen and of Governments.

Like the crisis which results from a deficient crop of grain, the crisis in cotton does not give a hope of a speedy amelioration, founded on the probability of a better harvest. On the contrary, the crisis in cotton manufacture does not reasonably promise anything but an aggravation.

On the one hand, experience proves that the supplies of cotton furnished by India, Egypt and Algeria are insufficient; and on the other, it is manifest that the want of material, which has made itself felt thus far but in a few places, will not be long in extending itself to all the others.

The question of knowing how to give work and life to the numerous workmen in this great industry, places itself before us, therefore, in all that it possesses of seriousness, of pressing haste and of formidableness. It is a question for the serious attention of all friends of humanity and of order.

In definitive, here are the terms of the problem: No other country than America being able for a long time to come to furnish the necessary amount of cotton, by what reasonable and practicable way may America be brought to again furnish our supplies?

We know of but one precedent, to speak the truth, which, borrowed from a similar situation, may be examined and weighed in connection with this one, and this precedent is the war waged by England against China in 1841, to force the latter to accept the opium of India in exchange for tea. The English thought, in the circumstance we now recall, that justice permitted them to reëstablish, by a military intervention, a traditional commerce, the interruption of which was highly prejudicial to England and to Europe.

It will be admitted, without hesitation, that the reëstablishment of the commerce of cotton with America will present itself in conditions much more conformable to the principles of equity and of general utility.

In the first place, to lack cotton, that is to say, to

leave without work and without bread, in France, England and Germany, thousands of families who live by the cotton industry, is a misfortune of much greater magnitude than to live without tea.

On the other hand, when the English pretended to reëstablish by force the tea trade, they imposed in return, on the Chinese Government, an article which is in reality a poison, and in which the Government of China saw, with reason, a cause of physical and moral degradation.

Every one will see that in America the question is altogether different. In determining the Americans to renew with Europe the trade in cotton, we will carry to them, along with the spirit of concord, of fraternity and of peace, the reëstablishment of labor, of agriculture, of commerce, of transactions, and consequently of public prosperity. While leaving to the Americans the right and the care of resolving interior questions in a way to suit their own convenience, and without pretending in any way to impose upon them either union or separation, Europe might evidently, in a general interest of humanity, resolve the question of cotton, if not in a definitive manner, at least in a way to relieve sufferings that have become intolerable.

In the state of solidarity to which, thanks to the spirit of Christianity, all the nations of the earth are to-day arrived, good sense and equity admit that no one of them may bring about the ruin of the others. When any profound calamities happen to a country, the sentiments of humanity oblige all other countries to take their part in these sufferings. America is therefore obliged, in the name of these principles, to take account, in a certain measure, of the distress of the European workmen.

For ourselves, we do not see any other solution to the cotton crisis than a European intervention, of which the form and the extent remains to be decided, but which, in leaving to the Americans the solution of their National question, shall furnish to the manufacturers of Europe at least enough material to render possible a serious revival of labor.

We shall be surprised if, in the coming legislative assemblies of France and England, ideas similar to these are not brought forward; and, in the name of the interests of labor and of humanity, we conjure the Press to examine this point of view of the question.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Duty of the Government and the Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE PERIL OF THE HOUR—IS IT REALIZED?

The country is to-day in extreme peril. Every wise patriot fully recognizes this fact, and, instead of thoughts of giving up the struggle, each is girding himself up for renewed, more vigorous and still more determined effort to resist and overcome the threatened danger of national destruction. It may be questioned, however, whether the generality of thinking appreciate the quarter from whence, at this hour, by far the most serious and immediate peril threatens the national life. Everybody feels that we must have victories in the field, far more important and decisive than any heretofore gained, before we can hope to witness the rising of the dark clouds enveloping the future of our country. Few doubt that these *will* be achieved. No earnest and uncompromising friend of the Union allows himself to believe that the loyal States are deficient in power and resources with which to crush the rebellion, sooner or later. Differ though we may as to the relative merits of Generals, the war policy pursued by the Administration, or the wisdom of military campaigns hitherto, we all feel assured that at last Providence will be found on the side of freedom, and "the heaviest artillery."

THE FINANCIAL QUESTIONS ARE THE MOST THREATENING.

This well-founded confidence in the military prowess and endurance of the loyal States, there is reason to fear, is betraying the country into forgetfulness or oversight of the most real and presently imminent, point of danger—the finances. Without financial means to carry on war, millions of men in arms would be powerless for good. The public credit must be sustained, or it is useless to prolong the struggle for another hour; and yet, unless Congress soon awakes from its apparent indifference upon this point, and provides wisely for the maintenance of the public faith and the constant repletion of the Treasury, on reasonable terms, national bankruptcy is almost just at hand, and we must be overwhelmed at no distant day, in political as well as financial ruin. This proposition is not over-stated, and if gentlemen will but give a little time and thoughtful attention to the subject, they must recoil with horror from the abyss on the edge of which we have all stood so long, in ignorant security. The chief difficulty in this whole matter is to get members of Congress to *think* upon the question. Few men have any taste for the dry details of finance, and members of either House of Congress are so constantly burdened with a thousand lesser but more importunate cares, that they find it difficult to give the needed time and laborious study *to* such questions. Hence it happens that so many good men, who are really desirous of sustaining the Administration in prosecuting the war until the Union is reëstablished, have hitherto hesitated to indorse the policy marked out by Mr. CHASE, the Financial Minister of the Government. It is safe to say that if they had given the time to thorough investigation which the Secretary of the Treasury has expended upon this subject; had they looked at the question in all its complicated bearings, they would generally have come to the irresistible conclusion forced upon that officer that no safe course is open to them other than that in which the Secretary has had the courage to lead.

MAGNITUDE OF OUR FUTURE PUBLIC DEBT—THE RACE FOR REPUDIATION.

Let us ask gentlemen in Congress now to examine carefully, and see whether our propositions are not true. If national bankruptcy is impending, surely no sane man will deny that the means of escape from that overshadowing and fatal evil demand his first, highest and only consideration, until security has been wrested from danger. Does any one doubt the threatened evil? Let him reflect that the estimated public debt of the United States on the 1st of July, 1864, if the war continues so long, is $1,744,685,500. *This is, in effect, nearly equal to the national debt of England*, because, though little less than half that debt in amount of principal, ours bears a rate of interest nearly double that paid by the British Government. But gold to-day commands a premium of forty-eight per cent., as compared with legal tender Treasury notes. If its price continues at that point, or rises still higher, as it must, unless the speculation is checked by wise legislation, of course the national expenditures must increase proportionately, and the public debt swell in the same ratio. The remedy lies in the adoption of measures which shall check the vast inflation of the currency threatened by large additional issues of paper money, and which shall tend to allay the alarm at home and abroad in regard to our ability to maintain the Union and the solvency of the Government. As the case stands to-day, the Government has little choice but to press its legal tender issues upon the market, or stop. Of course, as a temporary expedient, it adopts the former policy; but no man appreciates more clearly than does Secretary CHASE the impossibility of carrying it on indefinitely. On the other hand, local banks, all over the country, since their suspension of specie payments, have also largely expanded their paper issues, and under existing temptations are likely to continue doing so. Practically the Treasury Department and the local banks are to-day engaged in a competing race, to see which can expand the most rapidly, and *which shall reach the goal of bankruptcy and repudiation most speedily!* It is for Congress to determine whether this shall continue, or whether the strong arm of National law shall be interposed to regulate the currency in such manner that Government and people alike may be saved from common ruin.

THE GENERAL NATIONAL BANKING SCHEME.

The House of Representatives has nearly matured its chief Finance bill for the present session. I do not propose to discuss its features. Suffice it to say, that while the bill, as matured in Committee of the Whole, is not altogether in accordance with the carefully adopted views of Secretary CHASE, it is understood that he considers it, on the whole, a fair measure, and one that he can make answer the necessities of the pending crisis, provided it is sustained by additional legislation necessary to give it due vitality and strength among capitalists, and before the country. Chief among the still needed legislation, is a bill to establish Mr. CHASE'S National Banking scheme, which hitherto has been overshadowed far too effectually by the influence of local banks all over the land. I do not mean to charge that Congress is wilfully disregarding the interests of the country out of consideration for those of the banking institutions in their several districts; but these institutions have so constantly and persistently decried the Secretary's proposition, presenting only *ex parte*, and, therefore, inaccurate arguments upon the policy proposed, that gentlemen in Congress have in many cases become, insensibly to themselves, so prejudiced against the proposed measure, that they have passed it by as unworthy of consideration. What is now needed is to arouse and challenge their attention to the financial perils so imminent, and to lead them to candid investigation, for themselves, of the remedy proposed. Let them not forget that Mr. CHASE'S Bank scheme receives thorough indorsement and support at the hands of such men as Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, who have made the science of finance in its broadest sense the study of their lives, and who see in the measure under discussion our only salvation from financial ruin—which latter involves the destruction of the Union, private as well as public bankruptcy, endless war and anarchy. Terrible as is the picture thus drawn, Congress has to elect, within the next four weeks, whether it shall be realized in all its horrors, or whether, by sustaining the Government and triumphantly ending the struggle, we shall find success, reunion, peace and permanent prosperity and happiness.

WILL ANYBODY FURNISH A BETTER FINANCIAL EXPEDIENT.

If gentlemen do not like Mr. CHASE'S plan, they are at least bound to find a better—one that will stand equally well the test of such careful examination and intense study as the Secretary has bestowed upon his own proposition, and, at the same time command more of popular confidence. It is, at least, the duty of every man who has a vote on the subject, to examine for himself, and be sure of the reasons for his faith before he decides that the so-called Bank scheme is not worthy of his support. The country has confidence in Mr. CHASE. The people honor his integrity, know the purity of his patriotism, and have faith in his sound judgment. The least rumor that he may retire from the Cabinet sends a tremor of alarm to the remotest corner of the loyal States. How then can the people sustain their representatives, if they refuse to listen to his counsels, and persist in demanding that he shall carry on the financial operations of the Government, while they withhold the tools deemed by him essential to the work? Is it not worse than absurd to ask him to remain in his present position—expect him to make his administration of the Treasury a success, and yet insist that he shall do it, not by reliance upon such a policy as he believes adapted to the desired end, but by dependence upon some other which his investigation has already satisfied him is totally inadequate to the exigency?

THE BANK SCHEME HEARTILY INDORSED BY THE ENTIRE ADMINISTRATION.

One word more. The President of the United States, in a recent message to Congress, has practically announced the National Banking schema as an Administration measure. Mr. CHASE'S judgment on this special point is thoroughly indorsed by all his associates in the Government, to whom every detail of the national condition is fully known. This is no mere complimentary support extended to the head of the Treasury. It is a well-known fact (and every man may ascertain it by asking any member of the Cabinet) that *the Administration is and has been an entire unit upon this question.* The President and his constitutional advisers all agree that the proposed Banking scheme is indispensable to the maintenance of the Government; and they will each and all give it their earnest and hearty support. It remains simply for gentlemen in Congress to say whether they will sustain the Executive in so vital a matter, since he has taken his position and the responsibility so definitely. If they fail to do so, and ruin comes, how will they answer to their children and children's children? The crisis is upon us. It must be met now. Congress cannot safely adjourn unless the threatened peril shall have been averted—and only one short month of the session remains. Will not the people impress upon their representatives in Congress the necessity for immediate action?

In another letter I propose to consider the Secretary's plan, and present some arguments as to its wisdom and necessity. S.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The French Fleet Expected at Mazatlan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The steamer *Oregon* has arrived from Mazatlan, 17th.

Great activity prevailed in mining operations in Sonora and Sinaloa. Very superior machinery was being erected at several silver mines.

The French fleet was daily expected at Mazatlan. Three thousand Mexican soldiers were there, who would retire a safe distance inland and make a stand, should the French occupy the city, which was defenceless against bombardment.

The Bombardment of Acapulco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 27—2 P. M.

Further particulers of the bombardment of Acapulco explain the object of the French fleet to be a want of supplies. The Mexicans refused; they could not fight the French on the Atlantic and feed them on the Pacific. The ships then commenced entering the harbor, the Mexicans opened fire from the shore batteries and a fort three miles from the fleet. The shore batteries were soon silenced, but the fort maintained itself. After destroying twelve houses and damaging fifty, the fleet put to sea without supplies, the Mexicans continuing their fire from the fort.

The Depredations of the Alabama.

LETTER FROM BARING BROTHERS & CO. TO C. H. MARSHALL.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

Charles H. Marshall, Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR: We thank you for your valued letter of the 28th ult., the contents of which have had our careful consideration. The nature of our commercial relations with the United States naturally draws our attention to any event that threatens the safety of the ships and cargoes of our friends, and we are considering in conjunction with other British merchants what steps can be taken to prevent any ships like the *Alabama* escaping in future.

The fitting out of the *Alabama* is believed (although she was not armed in a British port) to be a breach of the laws of this country, and we have every reason to hope that the British Government will be be watchful to prevent their violation in future.

We are much obliged for the kind expressions contained in your letter, and wishing you many happy returns of the season, remain,

Dear Sir, very truly yours,
BARING BROS. & CO.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 26.

The English frigate *Cadmus* left Fortress Monroe this morning, for Charleston, S. C.

The steamboat *Starr* was discharged from service yesterday, and returned to Baltimore to-day.

—Col. CASSILLY, of one of the Ohio regiments, who is reported to have been dishonorably dismissed from the service for drunkenness during the late battles at Murfreesboro, publishes a card in the Cincinnati *Commercial* most emphatically denying the charge, and asking a suspension of public opinion. He alleges that he is now suffering from a serious wound, and that he will vindicate himself in due time.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Over Coats.
AND
HEAVY BUSINESS SUITS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND AT
REDUCED PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
COR. BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children TEETHING—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best.
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

The best Work on Billiards Ever Published.—Price, only 25 cents. THE ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK OF BILLIARDS, by MICHAEL PHELAN and M. CLAUDIUS BEROSA. This is a mint of wealth to those who desire a proficiency in the elegant game of billiards. It is full of illustrations and popularized instructions, by the two eminent professors. Mailed free, on receipt of price. Address PHELAN & COLLENDER, No. 67 Crosby-st., New-York.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment. In Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Class in Electro-Psychology—On THURSDAY EVENING, at Clinton Hall. Messrs. HRITTAN and FISKE will lecture and experiment THIS EVENING upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state, as above.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER MULTIPEDAL TRUSS invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at Dr. Riggs' Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes
For sale
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BROWN—PHILLIPS.—On Saturday, Jan. 17, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, J. WOODMAN BROWN and Miss HELEN M. PHILLIPS, both of this City.

CONE—UHLHORN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. Joseph Brewster, of New-Haven, JAMES B. CONE, of Hartford, Conn., and H. E., eldest daughter of the late C. F. Uhlhorn, of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—In Yonkers, on Monday, Jan. 26, of scarlet fever, RUSSELL PERCY, youngest child of Samuel R. and MARY R. BROWN, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Yonkers, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from Chambers-st.

CORNWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Mrs. ANN CORNWALL, widow of the late JOHN CORNWELL, of Hempstead, L. I., aged 83 years.

The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Wellwood, No. 286 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken for interment to Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday morning.

COX.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, at his residence, in Henry, corner of Amity-st., JOHN COX, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Clinton-st., corner Harrison, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday next.

GREEN.—In Camden, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 26, WILLIAM G. GREEN, son of the late William H. Green, of this City, aged 5 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. E. Green, No. 72 West 19th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock M.

HOVER.—In New-Bridge, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, IRA SWARTS, son of Ira W. and Emma Hover, aged 9 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Aaron Swarts, No. 184 East 19th-st.

☞ Hudson and Catskill papers please copy.

INSKIP.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday night, Jan. 25, at his residence in Grand-st., near Leonard, Mr. EDWARD S. INSKIP, in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral services will be performed on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Gothic M. E Church, corner of Grand and Ewen sts., Williamsburgh, L. I. The friends of the deceased and family are respectfully invited to attend.

LEA.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 25, W. WINDER LEA, a native of this City of Baltimore, of a lingering consumption, aged 33 years.

His numerous friends in this City and in Baltimore will deeply regret his early demise. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 227 Church-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ Baltimore papers please notice.

MARRONY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 26, at her late residence, No. 21 West 44th-st., MRS. MARIA MARRONY, aged 58 years, 7 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 43d-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this morning, at 9 o'clock, from the Church, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MATHER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 26, of croup, FREDERICK E., only son of Frederick E. and Ellen P. Mather, aged 1 year and 17 days.

Funeral services at No. 144 East 18th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be removed to Connecticut.

MICKLE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 25, suddenly, Hon. ANDREW H. MICKLE, in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Bay Lawn, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Cars leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Flushing on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train.

MCFARLAND.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Dec. 23, THOMAS MCFARLAND, late of New-York, aged 46 years.

O'BRIEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 26, MARGARET, beloved wife of Kieran O'Brien, and daughter of William and Margaret Johnston, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 291 Hicks-st., thence to St. Peter's Church, corner Warren and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

PILL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, JOHN H. PILL, of membraneous croup, only son of Henry H. and Eliza Pill, aged 4 years, 6 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Willington, No. 81 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—On Monday evening, Jan. 26, of congestion of the brain, JOSEPH KENT, only son of Charles O. and Martha Richardson, aged 13 months and 20 days.

Funeral from No. 366 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, WASHINGTON SMITH, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 193 West 14th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STEELE.—In Irvington, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOSEPH STEELE, formerly a resident of New-York City, aged 64 years.

The funeral will take place this day, Jan. 28, at 12½ o'clock, from Trinity Church, New-York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SAWYER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 27, AMEY GREEN, wife of Wimund B. Sawyer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Carr Green, No. 193 4th-st., near 6th-av., on Thursday morning, Jan. 29, at 9½ o'clock.

WOODRUFF.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 26, MARY F., wife of Franklin Woodruff, in the 30th year of her age.

Their friends are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 102 Remsen-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 45.—Jan. 27, 1863.
29, 7, 21, 51, 10, 66, 4, 14, 73, 64, 62, 50, 45.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 46.—Jan. 27, 1863.
15, 48, 13, 38, 30, 2, 1, 22, 31, 46, 67, 64.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT on eighth page.

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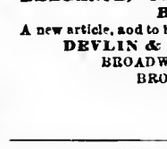

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1863.

CONTENTS:

A CALIFORNIAN IN ICELAND. SECOND PAPER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Capital of Iceland—Church at Reykjavik—Governor's Residence—Icelandic Houses—Icelanders at Work—Geir Zöega—Icelandic Horses—English Party—A rough Road—Taking Snuff—Icelandic Boy—Geir Zöega and Brass—Entrance to the Almannajau—The Almannajau—Skeleton View of the Almannajau—Outline View of Thingvalla—Fall of the Almannajau—Icelandic Shepherd Girl—Church at Thingvalla—The Pastor's House—The Pastor of Thingvalla—Thingvalla, the Logberg and the Almannajau—Skeleton View of the Logberg—Diagram of the Logberg.

DOCTOR HAWLEY. PART I.
ILLUSTRATIONS—The Doctor and his Daughter—Uncle and Nephew—Husband and Wife—In full Costume.

ROMOLA. By the author of "ADAM BEDE."
CHAPTER XXVII. The Young Wife.
CHAPTER XXVIII. The Painted Record.
CHAPTER XXIX. A Moment of Triumph.
CHAPTER XXX. The Avenger's Secret.
CHAPTER XXXI. Fruit to Seed.
CHAPTER XXXII. A Revelation.
ILLUSTRATIONS—Waiting—Coming Home—The Painted Record.

PHILIP RAYNOR'S SACRIFICE.
A TILT AT THE WOMAN'S QUESTION.
THOMAS ELLIOTT'S SPECULATIONS.
GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS.
JUMPING JACK'S DAUGHTER.
THE RAREY METHOD.
UP TO THE HILLS.
THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON.
CHAPTER XIII. A Visit to Guestwick.
CHAPTER XIV. John Eames takes a Walk.
CHAPTER XV. The Last Day.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Hobbies—"Why, it's young Eames!"
THE GUNBOAT ESSEX.
THE POLICEMAN'S CHRISTMAS TRAMP.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
ILLUSTRATION—On the Pond.
THE DEAD DRUMMER-BOY.—*Illustrated.*
FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Lady and Child's Street Dress—Negligée Robe.

Besides the Serial Novels by the Authors of "Adam Bede" and "Orley Farm," HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February contains papers by American Writers whose articles have been received with especial favor. Among the contributors to the present number are the Authors of "Twilight," "The Isle of the Puritans," "My Forenoon with the Baby," and "Was he Right?" The "Californian in Iceland" conducts his readers into the heart of the most characteristic region of that romantic island. The paper upon the "Gentlemen of the Press" describes the practical working of our great newspaper establishments, giving an idea of the labor and cost involved in the production of a daily paper. The "Cruise of the Essex" forms one of the most striking chapters in the history of our war in the Southwest.

The Illustrations of this number are mainly from original drawings by CHAPIN, BELLEW, PARKINS, STEPHENS, VOIGT, HOPPIN, JEWETT and MCLENAN. These have been produced at an expense which exceeds that of the entire cost of the literary matter and illustrations of any other Magazine in the world. As an illustrated Magazine, in which the pencil of the Artist aids and supplements the pen of the Writer, HARPER'S MAGAZINE has no rival, while it furnishes in addition a larger amount of reading matter than is given in any other Magazine in Europe or America.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
CONTINENTAL MONTHLY
For FEBRUARY, 1863.
IT CONTAINS ARTICLES ON
Our National Finances. Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER.
A Tr

Items from Yale College.

THE PRIZE DEBATES IN THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Senior Prize Debate of the Linonia Society of Yale College occurred on the evening of Jan. 20, at the Society Room. The Committee of Award were Prof. HUBERT A. NEWTON, Prof. WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D., Rev. EDWIN HARWOOD.

Question—"Is some form of Trial by Judges Preferable to the Present Jury System?"

There was quite a good list of speakers, and the occasion was one of interest. Prizes were awarded as follows:

First prize, L. F. CHAMBERLAIN, West Brookfield, Mass.

Second prize, WM. C. WHITNEY, Cambridge, Mass.

Third prize, GEO. S. HAMLIN, Sharon, Conn.

The Senior Prize Debate of the Brothers in Unity took place on the evening of Jan. 21.

The question for discussion was, "Has the order of the Jesuits tended to advance civilization?" The Committee of Award were Rev. E. L. CLEVELAND, D. D., Rev. Prof. GEORGE P. FISHER, and CYRUS NORTHROP.

The first prize of $20 was awarded to WM. G. SUMNER, of Hartford; the second prize of $15 to HOWARD KINGSBURY, of New-York, and the third prize of $5 to CHAS. H. WETSON, of Brooklyn, L. I.

At a meeting of the Senior Class of Yale College for the election of a class orator and poet, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: Orator, W. C. WHITNEY, Cambridge, Mass.; Poet, C. G. L. SOUTHWARTH, West Springfield, Mass.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL.—At 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a terrific explosion occurred at the Watervliet Arsenal. Owing to a fortunate combination of circumstances, no person was injured, but the escape from a disaster even more serious than that which occurred in the Fall of 1861, was narrow. The explosion took place in the finishing shop. One of the workmen was engaged in polishing a fuse-cap against an emery wheel, when the sparks set fire to a quantity of fuses that were lying near by. Six thousand fuses were simultaneously ignited, with a tremendous report. The doors and windows of the building were blown out, and the interior of the room was a blinding mass of smoke. Several men who were at work in the shop, which was in the second story of the building, rushed down stairs or jumped through the windows to escape the sulphurous fumes. It was found that no one was injured by the accident. Until recently, however, powder and shell had been kept within exploding distance. Had any of those destructive agents been near at the time of the accident, the building would have been a wreck and several lives have been lost.

The accident was not without its amusing features. One of the workmen, in his haste to escape from the room, stumbled over a pot of red paint. He supposed that it was the blood of his mangled companions, and rushed to the officers' quarters to report himself as the only survivor of the accident. Another employe, a profane man, had a curse on his lips when the explosion took place. As soon as the smoke cleared away, he was found on his knees, in the attitude of prayer, invoking the Deity whose name he had so recently been taking in vain.—*Troy Times, Jan. 26.*

PITCH-PINE FORESTS IN THE BAHAMAS.—We understand that a small quantity of tar has recently been produced from trees growing in the extensive pine forest of Andros Island, which realized $15 a barrel at Nassau. There are three other large pine forests in the Bahamas—one at New-Providence, one at Abaco, and one at Grand Bahama—which, under licence from the Crown, could be made available for the production of tar and turpentine; and since these articles bear so high a price in consequence of the civil war in America, we wonder that all our resources are not turned to account.—*Nassau Gazette, Dec. 27.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 7	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Jan. 15	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Tentonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans .Steamer Blo Blo.....Jan. 31.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad.)..6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 12 M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *China*, from New-York for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 9½ A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, CIGARS, &c.—THIS DAY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. Special and peremptory sale of choice old wines, brandies, condiments, cigars, &c., the property of an importing and jobbing house, comprising many of their choicest selections and importations for the past 2½ years, viz.: Vieux Cognac, La Rein da Espagoe, in original cases; very choice old Q brandy, Henoessey, Oiard, and other favorite brands; very choice Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whiskeys; English and Holland gins, imported in wood and glass; Jamaica, St. Croix and pineapple rums; Porte, Madeiras, Sherries, pale, golden and brown, in great variety; many small and choice lots not herein mentioned.

Also an invoice of fine Havana cigars, consisting of over twenty lots, comprising an assortment of Conchs, Yarzuelas, Operas, Flor de Prensados, Brevas, Lanceras, Regalia, Britannica, Mepia Regalia, part of the following well-known brands, viz.: Cabanas, Il-dolci-farniente, Albusrne, Pumariega, Henry Clay, Alzamora, Magnolia, Rosa de Santiago, El Sol, Nelson, &c., mostly in 100 boxes and warranted sound.

No other goods admitted. Catalogues ready on the morning of the sale. Our friends and the public are assured that this sale is well worthy of their attention.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—FEB. 2, 1863.—THE Steamboat TRUMPETER, now plying between Fulton-slip and Hunter's Point, will be offered for sale at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. Terms—One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal approved indorsed notes to run six and twelve months, secured by a lien on the boat. The boat can be seen at Fulton-slip from 9 to 10½ o'clock A. M., and from 2½ to 4 o'clock P.M. For particulars as to boat, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock at the private residence, north side of 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, mahogany parlor suits in hair-cloth, mahogany centre-table, pier mirror, mahogany and enameled bedroom suits, rosewood extension dining-table, chairs, lounge, bedding, stair-rods, window shades, clock, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 190 West 31st-st., near 8th-av., consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, window-shades, cornices, laces, curtains, rockers, easy chairs, painted and enameled cottage suites, hair mattresses, spring beds, bolsters and pillows, black walnut marble-top washstands, Brussels rugs, Turkey red window-curtains, quartette; china, glass and kitchen ware.

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

SPLENDID MANSION ON MURRAY HILL.—Will be sold by MILLER & KENNELLY, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the finely situated leasehold property, No. 229 Madison-av., southwest corner of 36th-st.; 96 feet 9 inches front, on Madison-av., 98 feet on 36th-st., with elegant house and commodious stables. For terms, &c., apply to Auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

GEORGE HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

METROPOLITAN POLICE AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Drill Room, over Centre Market.

R. SCOTT, Property Clerk.

WM. H. DENNING'S

PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—THE Sunday School belonging to the Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-st., between Delancy and Rivington sts., will celebrate their 28th anniversary this WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst. Doors open at 6 o'clock; exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, which may be had at the door.

LEHIGH PIG-IRON—"POCO" BRAND—Manufactured by the Carbon Iron Company of Pennsylvania. For sale by THEO. STURGES, Agent for the Company, No. 119 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE SPINGLER HOUSE, UNION-square, New-York, will be opened for the reception of guests on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.

E. E. BALCOM, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman wants a place as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; would assist with washing; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; one who understands soups, fish, meats, game and pastry of all kinds; also, a good baker of bread and breakfast breads; understands all kinds of made dishes; can give the best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small family; has the best of references; is an excellent baker, and is willing to make herself useful. Call for two days, at No. 163 East 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; is a good cook, and thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry and desserts; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place for fourteen months, and six years from her former employer. Call for two days at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; one who understands desserts and is an excellent baker; no objections to doing light housework in a private family. Call at No. 432 Greenwich-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of good plain cooking, and will assist at washing and ironing; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 852 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS PROFESSED COOK—BY A SCOTCH WOman; is thoroughly competent; can furnish first-class testimonials from her former employers, to whom she refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—REquired by two highly respectable young women, in a very respectable family, the one as cook, the other as chambermaid; both are willing to assist with washing; the best of characters can be given from their last employers; together or apart no object; country preferred. Call for two days only at No. 35 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; one who perfectly understands her business; is a good bread and biscuit baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st., first floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 143 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room. Has the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing; can give five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 354 7th-av., second fancy store from the corner.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or would do general housework: best of City reference. Call at No. 195 West 17th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best of City references; can be seen at No. 658 Broadway, room No. 21

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook who has lived in the best of families in this City; understands boneing and larding, soups, jellies and baking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place, opposite Barrow.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies, &c., and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook who has lived in the best of families in this City; understands boneing and larding, soups, jellies and baking; will assist in washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced person, in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has the best City reference, as to character and capacity; can be seen for two days at No. 3/6 3d-av, near 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook, and is willing to assist with the coarse washing; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; has no objections to assist in washing; is a good bread and biscuit maker. Can be seen for two days, at No. 254 West 16th-st. second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and understands pastry; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 240 West 36th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD cook with City references; understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as first-class cook and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 74 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer: has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook in a private family: the best of City reference, if required, from her last place. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, not long from Dublin, want a place in a private family as nurse to one child, and do sewing or light chamberwork. Call at No. 253 1st-av., in the store.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, as nurse and seamstress, a good-tempered and intelligent Protestant woman, to take care of two little girls. City recommendations required. Apply on Wednesday, from 9 to 4 o'clock, at No. 27 West 46th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Can give the best City reference; is kind and willing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 74 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waiting. Has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 240 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family in the City; understands the care of a baby; has good City reference. Call at No. 149 East 28th-st., Room No. 7.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—AN EXPERIENCed person, with good references, would take a situation as child's nurse, seamstress, or chambermaid; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A PROTestant English woman wishes a situation to take care of children, and to do chamberwork and sewing; good City references. Call for one week at 160 East Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wants a situation in a first-class private family as waitress; understands her work in every respect; has had experience; lived eight years in one place and over two years in her last place, from whence she can give unexceptionable reference for neatness and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class waitress; can take a waiter man's place; or would do waiting and assist with chamberwork; has best City reference from her present employer. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant girl as waitress; perfectly familiar with her duties, and has first-class references. Can be seen for two days at No. 432 West 35th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES a situation as waitress in a private family; her present employer, with whom she has lived nine years, will recommend her highly. Apply at No. 133 West 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a neat, respectable young woman, as a competent waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. She has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for seven years. Call at No. 34 6th-av., one door from 4th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young woman as waitress or chambermaid, and to take care of children; none but a private family need apply; best of references. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, near 3d-av.

A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as above by a thoroughly competent young woman with from three to five years' reference from her last employer, to whom she refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as first-class laundress; can do French finting and fine muslins in the neatest style; or would go as chambermaid and laundress; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 482 Broadway, Room No. 5.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation in a private family; understands French finting; best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 20th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible House. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.

Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, willing and able to work, wants a place to do chamberwork and assist with washing, or do general housework in a small family; has best city references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or do general housework; good recommendations. Call for two days at No. 215 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with the washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 413 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 208 West 35th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objections to the country. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at 229 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the front basement, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 133 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, will go out by the day or week; can refer to ladies where she has worked; is willing to be useful. Call or send to No. 222 East 21st-st., corner 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes employment, by the week or month, to serve in a private family; would take a situation as seamstress and chambermaid: good City references given; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 194 13th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker, work in a private family, where she can find the comforts of a home; satisfactory references given. Address, for two days, No. 83 West 39th-st.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable woman, as cook and laundress, or would be willing to do general housework; is a good cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 378 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' washing; understands clear-starching and French fluting; willing to go out by the day or week; refers to some of the best families in the city. Apply at No. 98 West 19th-st., 3d floor, front room, Mrs. MONAHAN. Also as cook on the same terms.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced and competent man, a situation as head gardener; has had charge of some of the finest country seats in Westchester County; can give testimonials both as to competency and character. Address THOS. JARDINE, at Alexander Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; flower, fruit and vegetable garden, green-house and grapery, &c., address G. R., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER, WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a married man; no family; his wife is a first-rate cook or dairywoman; can give the best of references; or would take the management of a small farm. Call on or address F. P., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man capable of laying out grounds; practical florist and fruit grower; first-rate vegetable grower; new places laid out in order; with good reference. Address F. G., Box No. 204 *Times* office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, As a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, English; can give the best of City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety, and is willing to make himself generally useful; the reason for leaving, gentleman has sold out; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address G. B., at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTestant married man wishes a situation as coachman and groom; has had the best of experience, and is perfectly willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., or address as above to A. M. SEE.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, By a young single man, (English,) as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City references. Address B. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, As a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, By a young man, who has three years' reference from his last place. Address C. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS daylight porter, by a young man from the country; would be willing to make himself useful; can give satisfactory recommendations for honesty. Address T. H. F., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER is wanted in a private family, by a young man of the best testimonials of character for honesty, industry and capacity. Call for or address BENJAMIN, care of John Hooper & Co., No. 41 Park Row.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as head waiter, either private or public, by a man who can furnish the most satisfactory reference; no objection to travel. Call or address WAITER, No. 104 6th-av., in the drug-store.

LAW OFFICE.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A law office by a young man 19 years of age; has had some experience, and can produce good reference. Address M. L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A SITUATION in some mercantile business by a single man, (American) as light porter, or at any light respectable employment. Any firm willing to give him a chance can address M. O., in care of T. W. STRONG, No. 94 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, THOroughly competent for the leading position in a first-class establishment manufacturing ladies' and children's garments of all kinds, in Cincinnati. The applicant must understand cutting and fitting readily, after the best styles. Practical acquaintance with the Grover & Baker machines desirable, as none others will be used. Wages good and situation permanent. Apply to Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

BLAST FURNACE.—WANTED, A MANAGER and founder for a coke or bituminous coal furnace in Ohio. Address, with references, Box No. 1,797 New-York Post-office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a German girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. None need apply but those bringing good references. Call at No. 57 East 34th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS WAIter, with good recommeodations, for a small family. Apply at No. 10 West 37th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SUPERIOR COOK. Apply at No. 33 East 26th-st., at 9 o'clock this morning. Good references required from her.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, either English or Scotch. Apply, with references, at No. 107 West 14th-st., before 12 M. and after 5 P. M.

A BOY WANTED.—APPLY AT GOBDON, HOWDOIN & WARREN'S, No. 299½ Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A COLORED WAITER BOY, ABOUT 20 years old, for a private family in the City. Apply with references at the Servants' Institute, No. 267 4th-av.

BEDELL.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing three-cent stamp, Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE, NOUVELLEMENT arrivée, désire donner des leçons de Française dans une famille, ou une pension. S'adresser à No. 104 Franklin-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON the second floor to gentlemen, with or without partial board, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a large and very pleasant second story front room to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 16 East 42d-st.; best references given and required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER BEING ABOUT to retire from business, requests all persons who have left watches or jewelry for repairs, to call and get them without delay. MRS. J. B. GINOCHIO, 369 Canal-st.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND Leases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

MARBLEMANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABEB'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

NEW-YORK TIMES.—A FILE OF THIS PAper from the commencement, September, 1852, to date, for sale. Address Box No. 843, New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 22 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER

BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862	$5,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862	1,159,411 05
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,275,855 92
No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862	$4,485,253 68
Losses paid during the same period	$2,094,012 17
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$616,693 14

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,626,960 58
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,445,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	233,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	122,388 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,464,062 86
Cash in Bank	237,402 20
Total amount of Assets	$7,130,794 64

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to $12,753,730

Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863 1,740,000

Total profits for 20½ years $14,493,730

The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash 10,278,560

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863 $4,215,170

By order of the Board,

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cornel's Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll.	C. A. Hand,
Henry Colt,	Joshua J. Henry.	Watts Sherman,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R.B Minturn, Jr.,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins.	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.

W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. 1881 6 per cent. Bonds. 1871 5 per cent. Bonds. 1874 5 per cent. Bonds.

S. 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds. 7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes. 1 year 6 per cent. Certificates. Demand Notes for duties,

AND AMERICAN GOLD, BY LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS. No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO., By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, comprising the third class, were elected for three years:

M. B. SPAULDING, J. M. TOBIN,
GEO. W. POWERS, BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, OLIVER BRYAN,
ABEL K. FOSTER, MARTIN A. HOWELL,
DANIEL L. ROSS, EDWARD A. BIBBY,
FRED. C. OAKLEY, ALFRED F. ARNOLD,
F. J. HOSFORD. JOSEPH F. SANDS.

And at subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.

No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. CO., No. 12 Wall-st.,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap-block Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering Vestry-street from Hudson to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, east side of Fourth-avenue, half way between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, both sides of Fiftieth street, between First and Second avenues. Both sides of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, and west side of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight-sts., &c.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 2[illegible], 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city,

10,000 axes,
10,000 axe-handles,
10,000 hatchets,
10,000 pick-axe handles,
5,000 spades,
40,000 India rubber blankets,
5,000 drum heads, batter,
5,000 drum heads, snare,
5,000 sets drum snares,
40 infantry regimental colors with cases.

Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 21, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City—

5,000 best pure wool army stockings, to weigh three pounds to the dozen.
200,000 knit shirts.
500,000 yards white cotton and wool flannel, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
200,000 white cotton and wool flannel shirts.

All of the above articles to be in all respects equal to the standard samples which may be seen at this office.

Bidders will state how many of each article they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Bids will also be received at the same time for manufacturing shirts from materials to be furnished by the United States.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Stockings," and Shirts, Flannel or Shirts, or Manufacturing Shirts, as the case may be, and addressed to

Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICES OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 29 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the Street Office until 12 M. on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Thirty-first-street Bell Tower.

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it not for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreement, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 26, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a

PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL L. SCHIEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber—the executor—at his place of business, No. 4 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 15, 1862.

d17-law6mW JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.

JAMES BLAKE,
JAMES HEALEY, } Executors
au27-law6mW*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
New-York, Jan 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS to present the same for payment, and to all persons indebted to said firm, to call and pay such indebtedness at the office of said firm, at No. 421 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, instant, as said firm will be dissolved on that day, of which dissolution notice is hereby given. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STONE, BOWMAN & BLISS is terminated by the death of George R. Bowman. The surviving partners will continue the Domestic Commission Business at No. 48 Park place and No. 43 Barclay-st., under the firm of STONE, BLISS & FAY.

WM. W. STONE,
ROBERT BLISS,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1863.

I HAVE THIS DAY RETIRED FROM THE firm of DIETZ & CO. JOHN G. DIETZ.

New-York, Jan. 23, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC high basement house No. 61 7th-av., finished with furnace to third story, Croton water, hot and cold, throughout; gas in every place where light is required, and newly painted and papered. Inquire of D. L. KENNEDY, No. 58 William-st.

MURRAY HILL RESIDENCE FOR SALE, or in exchange for approved City property—a spacious and splendid house, 40 by 62 feet, with two full lots attached, and additional ground, if desired, beautifully situated, in the immediate vicinity of Madison-av. The house was built and is occupied by the owner, and in all the details and essentials of a perfect dwelling is believed to be unsurpassed. Address VENDOR, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS—COAL MINES FOR SALE.—Very valuable coal mines at La Salle, Illinois, in full working order and doing a profitable business. Having the advantage of a six feet vein, two leading railroads and a canal and navigable river by the works, with the large and growing city of Chicago near, and being in a country destitute of wood, these mines must become among the most profitable in the United States. Samples of both kinds of coal (cannel and bituminous) can be seen at our office. These mines will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 63½ Pine-st.

BLAST FURNACE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; also, on the Ohio Canal. It will be sold separate or in connection with 700 acres mineral lands, located on the same railroad, five miles from the furnace. Parties desirous of examining the property can apply to GEORGE B. DEARDORFF, Canal Dover, Ohio. For terms, &c., address or apply to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Penn., or THEO STURGES, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-celler, with all modern improvements; price, $8,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone front houses, on a street 75 feet wide, Nos. 131, 133, 135 and 139 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner by days' work; at present occupied by first class tenants. Apply to WM. BEARD, No. 34 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE late Mrs. Hannah Appleton, house and lot No. 111 Macdougal-st., southwest corner of 4th-st., 34x6 feet. The house is very substantially built and will be so done; also the house adjoining. Apply to D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW PRICES—SEVERAL very nice brick and frame houses on 5th, 2d and 3d sts., between 2d and 4th avs., in the best improved parts of Yorkville, at prices from $2,700 to $5,000 and on easy terms of payment. Apply to JOHN TURNER, at the paint-store, 30th-st and 3d-av.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON WASHING-TON-SQUARE FOR SALE.—No. 23, on the north side. Lot 2×132. Rogers' lease, $400 a year ground rent. House large, in fine order, with the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WIL-LIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY basement house No. 376 West 35th st., between 8th and 9th avs., with large brick stable in the rear, with gas, water, &c. Price low. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 11 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, A THREE-STORY brick house, with water, bath, gas, range and hot air fixtures, at No. 1 West 33d-st., near Court, Brooklyn. Inquire of Mr. VAN BRUNT, corner Court and Baltic sts. Possession given immediately.

SPRING-STREET.—FOR SALE—A VALUABLE plot of ground 100 feet square on Spring-st., with a substantial building, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE VACANT CORNERS on 5th-av., on Murray Hill; one corner is half the block front. Also, several fine large corners on Lexington and two on Madison-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One to 25 per cent cash; the other in instalments to suit purchaser. All modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 50th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND SAILORS' SNUG HARbor, lease of 50 yrs. No. 15 Pine-st., near Broadway, and opposite Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s new stores. For particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Bank, corner Avenue D and 10th-st.

A GOOD STABLE FOR SALE—NEAR Murray Hill, 3 blocks and Broadway; 24x53; lofts 8 feet; two stories; four rooms furnished for coachman; cow-house and henery on rear of lot. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,255 Broadway, next to corner 31th-st.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I., both well located close to railroad depots. will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NETHERWOOD ESTATE FOR SALE.—This estate, formerly the residence of Mr. Gardner G. Howland, is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie; contains 264 acres of land, with a river front of nearly a mile, and embraces four building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house, considerably enlarged by the late occupant; a cottage dwelling, a gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, green house and grapery, and also farm-house, barns, &c.

The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, render this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune. For terms, apply to

WM. H. ASPINWALL, Executor,
No. 33 University-place.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J.—Land in large or small lots. Also, garden or fruit farms and cranberry lands, one to twenty acres, on easy terms. Village lots for $10. Mechanics wanted. Send stamp for circular. B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from depot. House large and airy; fourteen rooms above basement, fine garden, fruit trees, barn, henery, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS, a two-story cottage in a beautiful village on Long Island. Enquire of C. B. PRIME, No. 9 John-st.

FARMS.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits to great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILD-ING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND dwelling, No. 178 9th-av.; store 80 feet deep, revolving iron shutters, and plate-glass front. For terms, inquire of ROOME & WELLS, No. 387 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A HOUSE, WITH TWO TO SIX lots, in Harlem or Brooklyn, or within fifteen miles of New-York, with one to ten acres, for cash; must be sold cheap. Address Box No. 4,209 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING suitable for a factory; steam power required; location not of much importance. Reply, stating terms, particulars, which must be moderate, and when possession can be obtained, to FACTORY, Box No. 1,156 Post-office.

WANTED—A BASEMENT OR FRONT OFFICE on the first floor, in Cedar or Pine sts., near Nassau. Address H. R., Box No. 186 *Times* Office

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 18 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

Director.....J. GRAU

ITALIAN OPERA FOR THREE NIGHTS.

Mr. Grau takes pleasure in announcing that Signor Brignoli has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will positively appear

IN
NEXT MONDAY, Feb. 2,

On which occasion will be produced Flotow's celebrated opera,

MARTHA,

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG in her admirable part as LADY HENRIETTE.

Mlle. MORENSI for the first time as NANCY.
BRIGNOLI, LORIMEL, SUSINI, PLUNKETT, BARILI, TRISTAN.
Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor Muzio

Mr. Grau regrets to state that it will be entirely impossible for him to extend his season beyond the 7th February, as he is bound by contract to open the Boston Academy on Feb. 9.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—VESPRES SICILIENNES.
FRIDAY, Feb. 6—DON GIOVANNI, with an immense cast.
SATURDAY, Feb. 7—Closing Matinée.

Box-office will be open on THURSDAY, when seats can be secured for the three nights in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER.....Lessee.
(Also of Grover's theatre, Washington, D. C.)
Henry C. Jarrett.....Acting Manager.

THE DECIDED SUCCESS.
THE UNMISTAKABLE TRIUMPH
Achieved by the
MODERN, MODEL AND MORAL PLAY,
EAST LYNNE,

on the occasion of its first representation, the management announce it

FOR THREE NIGHTS MORE.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28,
THURSDAY, Jan. 29,
FRIDAY, Jan. 30,
FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIMES.
LUCILLE WESTERN,

the gifted, and pleasing actress,

IN TWO GREAT CHARACTERS
THE PLAY BEING CAST AS SUBJOINED:

Lady Isabel. } .....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN.
Madame Vine. }
Miss Kate Denin.....as.....Barbara Hare.
Mrs. G. C. Germon.....as.....Corney Carlyle.
Miss Sophy Gimber.....as.....Wilson.
Miss Emily Barnett.....as.....Joyce Halligonn.
Charlotte Crumpton.....as.....Mrs. Hare.
Jenny de Lacy.....as.....Susanna.
Mary Bulbeck.....as.....William.
Little Miss Perker.....as.....Lucy.
and
Charles Borron.....as.....Archibald Carlyle.
L. F. Barrett.....as.....Sir Francis Levilson.
John R. Studley.....as.....Earl of t. Severn.
T. E. Morris.....as.....Justice Hare.
Henry Russell.....as.....Mr. Dill.
John Ferris.....as.....Richard Hare.
George E. Andrews.....as.....Capt. Thorne
Wm. Barron.....as.....Tom Ilerb. rt.
J. Jeanno.....as.....Meredith.

PRICES:

Dress Circle, Parquet and Balcony.....50 cents.
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra.
Family Circle.....25 cents.

The Box Office of the Brooklyn Academy of Music will be opened every day, from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M., for the sale of reserved seats.

Doors open at 6½ P. M. Curtain to rise at 7½ P. M.

LUCILLE WESTERN
will shortly appear in New-York in
EAST LYNNE

Due notice will be given in regard to particulars.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.

The celebrated
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
On MARCH 2.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 2d-st. Complete course in Vocal Culture, ELOCUTION and the New, Light, or Parlor Gymnastics

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Twenty-first season, 1862-1863. Third concert at Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1863. Orchestral Pieces—Schumann's Symphony No. 1, Coppert Overture by Rubinstein, Overture to Tannhäuser by Wagner, and Beethoven's Concert in G for the piano. Solo Performers—Messrs. E. Perrin, "Tenor," and S. B. Mills, "Pianist." Conductor—Theodore Eisfeld. Extra-member tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

By order L. SPIER, Secretary.

ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—PRICE OF ADMISSION CHANGED.—Messrs. BRITTAN and FISKE will lecture and experiment THIS EVENING, at Dodworth Hall. Persons from the audience in a perfectly wakeful state, will be operated upon, their voluntary motions, taste, sight, hearing, &c., entirely controlled. The experiments will be equally wonderful and amusing. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 7½. Single tickets, 15 cents; two for 25 cents; five for 50 cents. Class on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Goit, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

DANUBIAN

Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from PORTLAND

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $90; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Jan. 31
KANGAROO.....Saturday.....Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER.Saturday.....Feb. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 | Steerage to Paris.....43
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMships MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,000 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.

The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

Price of first cabin passage $50.

For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 25 Broadway, or at No. 51 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. La Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50
Passage money to Havana.....70

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGA-PORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. Opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
SECOND WEEK
of the engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
IN
UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS.
In her wonderful personation of
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
THE HIT OF THE SEASON
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY

by the elite of the city, who testify each evening their appreciation of this most powerful creation.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,

will be performed the new five act play of singular and beautiful interest, entitled,

LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,

Arranged from the German of Mosenthal expressly for
Miss BATEMAN.

She will be supported as previously by
MR. J. W. WALLACK, Ja., and
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,

and a company of artistes expressly selected with a view to their fitness for the characters to be represented. This Drama, which has become one of the classics of the German stage, has been recently added to the repertoire of Ristori, but will not be produced by that artiste in either Paris or London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a priority of representation in the play over both the French and English capitals. It will be produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Mr. J. H. SELWYN.

ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MUSIC, composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.

Musical Conductor.....Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS

By MONS. PHILIPPE AND MR. S. WALLIS.

THE CAST

will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.

LEAH, a Jewish Maiden.....Miss BATEMAN
Nathan, an apostate Jew.....Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German farmer.....Mr. Edwin Adams
Father Lorreus, the Village Magistrate.Mr. J. G. Burnett
Father Hermann, the Village Priest.....Mr. J. Lanergan
Landwig, Doctor and Barber.....Mr. E. Lamb
Jacob, a Country Youth.....Mr. C. H. Wilson
Madalena, niece to Father Hermann.Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Madame Broschen.....Mrs. Skerrett
Abram, an old Blind Man.....Mr. George Andrews
Sarah, a Jewish Woman.....Mrs. H. P. Grattan

In consequence of the great demand for seats, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

PALACE GARDEN.

ADRIEN'S
LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION,
11th-st., near 5th-av.
AN UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1863.

And every evening during the week. Introducing an original idea each evening.

An equal chance for each individual to the audience to show their smartness in

GUESSING,
A SPLENDID GOLD WATCH

Will be given to the one who shall guess nearest the ONE number drawn from a THOUSAND.

Dr. ADRIEN'S

Farewell entertainments in
PRESTIDIGITATIONS,

Previous to leaving for Europe. Full particulars in New-York *Herald*.

Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Seats can be secured two days in advance.

Doors open at 7; performance at precisely 8 o'clock. Music by the best artists.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,
No. 600 Broadway,

L. B. Lent.....Manager

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most magnificent collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
In America. The premises occupied by the Menagerie having been materially enlarged, in future
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY

will be given at 11½ A. M., and 6½ P. M., when the WONDERFUL PERFORMING ELEPHANTS,
ANTONY and CLEOPATRA,

who actually stand upon their heads, dance, play upon musical instruments, and execute feats of an equally extraordinary character will be introduced, together with highly trained PONIES, MONKEYS and MULES.

Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK
AT
NEW-ORLEANS,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of

DUNCAN F. KENNER:

PANIC, by GLENCOE, bay horse, 5 years old. This horse is one of the best racers that ever started. He beat Wellswood two-mile heats, and Lightning three-mile heats, and ran a four-mile heat last Winter, on the Metairie Course, close to 7m 30s. Ten thousand dollars was offered to Kenner for him and refused.

WHALE, by VULTURE, a bay stallion, 11 years old; a capital racer—winner at all distances—never was beaten.

BAY STALLION, 4 years old, by Vulture, out of Medina. This colt has never started, in training, he has shown uncommon speed.

GRAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years. Has never started, but shown great speed in training.

BAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years; never started, but has shown good speed.

IMP. CHESTNUT FILLY, by Slane, 3 years; never started.

IMP. BAY FILLY, by Rubicon, 3 years; never started.

CHESTNUT FILLY, by Lexington, 5 years; never started.

CHESTNUT COLT, by Servant, 2 years; never trained.

FRANK CHEATHAM, s. s., by Servant, 4 years.

BLACK MARE, by Servant, 4 years.

Also, the following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of W. J. MINOR, viz.

BEN WEST, stallion, by Vandyke, he by Trustee, 5 years old; winner at one and two miles, and never beaten.

CHESTNUT STALLION, Preserve, by Lecompte, 7 years.

CASTA DIVA, bay mare, by Vultnre, 7 years.

BAY MARE, by Brown Dick, 5 years.

BAY FILLY, by Vulture, 2 years.

BAY FILLY, by Imp. Sarpedon, 2 years.

These horses and mares will be
SOLD BY AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
FOR CASH,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

By order of
Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.
S. B. HOLABIRD, Col., A. D. C. and Chief Quartermaster Dep't Gulf.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A DARK CREAM horse, 8 years old, 15¾ hands, sound in every respect. Is a rapid traveler, perfectly kind and gentle in single or double harness, and is also a splendid saddle horse. Belonged to an officer in the cavalry service. Inquire at No. 192 West 22d

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Hooker in Consultation with the Authorities.

Adverse Action on the House Finance Bill in the Senate Finance Committee.

A SUBSTITUTE TO BE REPORTED.

The Proposed Submarine Telegraph to the Gulf Ports.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER arrived here this morning, and had lengthy interviews with the President and Gen. HALLECK, and the Secretary of War. He will return to Falmouth to-morrow.

SUMNER AND FRANKLIN.

Gens. SUMNER and FRANKLIN reported themselves at the War Department this morning.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day considered the House Ways and Means bill, passed yesterday, and decided to report a substitute which shall more fully suit the views of Secretary CHASE, who is opposed entirely to creating the power to issue legal tender notes, as likely to stimulate an unhealthy inflation, and who prefers to depend upon the sale of bonds and the issue of interest-bearing notes. This conclusion is unexpected by the more sanguine friends of the legal tender system, and must be the beginning of a system of legislative action which will restrain the present feverish excitement in financial circles.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S BANK BILL.

The Bank bill of Senator SHERMAN, introduced yesterday, has several important peculiarities not in the bill of Mr. HOOPER, and is the embodiment of Secretary CHASE's views. Under its provisions, all existing Banks may organize and preserve all corporate franchises except the power to issue circulating notes. The amount of notes is limited to two hundred millions of dollars, one-half to be apportioned among the States according to population, and the other in proportion to present capital. The Associations are limited to twenty years. This bill has the support of the entire Finance Committee of the Senate, and will pass that body by a large majority.

A SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. OLIN was instructed by the House Military Committee to report a bill, authorizing the Secretary of War immediately to contract for the construction of a submarine telegraph from Fort McHenry or Fortress Monroe to Galveston, touching at various points on the coast of North and South Carolina and Florida, and at Fort Pickens, and with a branch to New-Orleans.

MR. CONWAY'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, in the House to-day, was listened to with marked attention, and elicited general praise for its ability and honesty of purpose, if not for its popularity of sentiment. The speaker took the ground that the war had not become an element of reaction, and that its tendency was to bring into power a Democratic fusion party, pledged to a restoration of the Union on terms satisfactory to the South. He thought that force had spent itself, and that the dispute must be settled by compromise or separation. He was in favor of separation, on the idea that reunion would ultimately follow on an Anti-Slavery basis.

PICKETS DRIVEN IN.

Our pickets at Chantilly were last night driven in by WHITE's guerrillas. No casualties, nor captures.

THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have instructed their Chairman, Mr. OLIN, to report a bill to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department.

GEN. J. H. HOBART WARD.

Very great injustice is sometimes done to meritorious officers by the delays and accidents inseparable from the routine of the War Department. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD suffers at present from this cause. The Senate, not long since, called on the Secretary for a list of all the Brigadier-Generals *in actual command*. Gen. WARD was at that time in command of the Second Brigade, First Division, of the Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac, by appointment of Gen. BURNSIDE, but his papers did not happen to have been placed on file at the War Department when the call was made, and his name was therefore omitted. It is to be presumed that this omission will be remedied in the Senate, and that WARD's confirmation will promptly follow. He has been one of the most active, devoted and efficient officers in the service. He has been in every engagement of KEARNY's Division and has made himself conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct in every instance. At Fredericksburgh, out of 1,400 taken into the action, he lost 600.

A SUPPOSED SPY.

A British officer serving in Canada was recently arrested at Point of Rocks on his return from Richmond. As he was making his way into our lines he was arrested as a spy and committed to the old Capitol prison. He will be tried by Court Martial. His name is said to be WYNNE.

A BRITISH MEDICAL OFFICER.

Inspector-General MUIR, of the British army, is here, the guest of Surgeon-General HAMMOND. He comes here, commissioned by his Government, to observe the workings of our Medical Department.

THE MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs will to-morrow consider the recent nominations sent in by the President. The Committee will report adversely to repealing the existing law limiting the number of Major and Brigadier Generals, but will recommend the selection of the most meritorious nominees for confirmation to fill the vacancies now existing.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27,

THE CAPTURE OF BRITISH VESSELS.

The Secretary of State, in answer to the Senate's resolution of the 13th inst., in relation to the capture of British vessels sailing from one British port to another, having on board articles contraband of war, for the use of the rebels, sent seventeen papers, dating from the 30th of July to the 26th of February, with many other minor letters.

The first is a letter from Mr. STUART, inquiring relative to the capture of the steamer *Adela*, bound to Nassau, by the United States steamer *Quaker City*.

The captain of the latter denied having fired into the *Adela* within two and a half miles from the coast, without showing his colors, and states that he proceeded under the instructions of Flag-Officer McKEON to intercept a vessel of her appearance, with a cargo of contraband goods.

Mr. SEWARD asserted that the Government had no desire to claim any unusual belligerent rights, and promised to send the correspondence in evidence to the Maritime Court adjudicating the case in Florida.

The United States Marshal, LAMB, furnishes evidence that the vessel intended to run the blockade.

The case of the British brig *Lilla* is also referred to.

Lord LYONS, on Jan. 26, 1863, writes to Mr. SEWARD that Earl RUSSELL had caused a letter to be addressed to the British General Post-office, stating that as long as the present blockade lasts, great caution should be observed as to the class of vessels to which mail bags should be intrusted.

NOT A NAVAL VESSEL.

From some comments in the newspapers, it is proper to mention that the gunboat *Sidell*, reported as having surrendered to the rebels, did not belong to the navy, and there is no such officer as VAN DORN connected with it.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that Assessors may assess as dealers, persons who sell commodities from vessels, hosts or barks, or who sell logs and lumber in rafts; and the Assessors will report to the Collectors accordingly, together with the name of the vessel employed in each case, if any, and the license will be prepared in conformity with such return. Applications for license should be made, and the licenses issued, in the collection district where the licensee resides.

CONFIRMED.

JOHN ROWA has been confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) introduced a bill relative to the time of holding Circuit and District Courts of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill supplementary to the act to provide for the better organization of the military establishment of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to authorize contracts to be made in such States as may advance pay and allotment to volunteers and militia in the service of the United States. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of Paymasters' Clerks in the navy. Adopted.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Military Committee inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to offer the volunteers now in the service such bounty as he may deem necessary to secure their enlistment; also, into the expediency of authorizing the President to offer such bounty for the reenlistment of such volunteers for one year or a longer time; also into the expediency of providing by law for three months volunteers, either by enlistment or draft.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the rules of the Senate be so amended as to provide for a Committee on Agriculture. Laid over.

Mr. LANE, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the resolution calling for the record of the Fitz-John Porter Court-martial.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) objected. He thought it was a bad practice for the Senate to make itself a Court of Errors to go over these court-martials.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) hoped that the resolution would be adopted. He thought the record ought to go to the country and be read by every one.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he was rather in favor of having the record printed and go to the country. But the record had been printed; he had received a copy and read it. He believed that the result arrived at was amply justified by the facts, and no other result could have been reached in any event. But the record was very voluminous; it would create a vast expense under the present circumstances, and as it was already printed, he did not think it best to adopt the resolution.

Mr. FOSTER of Connecticut (Rep.) was of the opinion that Congress and the Senate had nothing to do with the control of the army, or with Courts-martial.

The motion was disagreed to—yeas 16, nays 22.

Mr. LANE of Kansas (Rep.) called up the bill to provide for the removal of Indians from Kansas. Passed.

Mr. WILKINSON of Minnesota (Rep.) called up the bill to provide for the removal of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota.

The bill was passed.

A message was received from the President, transmitting the Report of the Secretary of State, and the documents concerning the capture of British vessels sailing from one port to another, having on board articles contraband of war.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the bill for the indemnification of the President and other persons for suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* and acts done in pursuance thereof.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) proceeded to speak at length on the passage of the bill, characterizing the Proclamations of the President suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* and declaring emancipation, as the most extraordinary documents ever issued, claiming that the President had no power to do anything of the kind, and such acts were palpable violations of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The President might as well have issued a proclamation to suspend the Constitution itself. Mr. LINCOLN has fairly shouldered the abolition policy to destroy Slavery in violation of all constitutional laws and of his oath, but the people have declared in thunder tones that the Constitution shall not be destroyed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to make the provisions of the bill apply to criminal as well as to civil cases.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said that the effect of the whole bill was to prevent persons who have been injured by the myrmidons of power from any relief in the Courts; but the people would treat with scorn and contempt the wickedness of this Administration, and its usurpations of power. No upright people could do otherwise.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said he had listened to hundreds of speeches from the Senator from Kentucky, and the whole burden of them had been denunciation of the Administration who were struggling to put down the rebellion; but we never heard any one word in condemnation of those men who were dripping with the blood of their countrymen, who are stained with perjury, corruption and treason, who are his associates. But from day to day he denounces the President of the United States, aspersing his (LINCOLN's) motives. The present Administration bears upon its shoulders a responsibility never borne since the days of WASHINGTON, and the responsibility has been borne with a single purpose to preserve the Constitution and live up to the oath taken to protect and defend it. As to this question of the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, there is an honest difference of opinion about it, and the President of the United States, than whom a more honest and patriotic man does not live, believed he was acting under the Constitution in suspending the writ and making arrests, and the Senators from Kentucky and others spend most of their time in denouncing and trying to break down the Administration, but never say a word against the rebels who are trying to overthrow the Government. He (DOOLITTLE) had listened to this kind of talk until he was tired.

Mr. POWELL replied, saying that he had said that those who went into the rebellion were doing wrong. He (POWELL) felt it his duty to denounce all violations of the Constitution.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator from Kentucky was not prejudicing the case in arraigning the President—that was the duty of the other House, and the Senator was to act as a judge.

Mr. POWELL said that he had a right as a Senator of a sovereign State to arraign the President, and, further, he thought that the President ought to be arraigned for his violations of the Constitution.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that the Senator seemed to think there must be no coercion to preserve the Government, but others thought differently. The last President of the United States (Mr. BUCHANAN) held that no State had a right to secede, but that nobody had any right to prevent them. That was thought to be something new, but was not. It was as old as Dogberry's instructions to the watch to arrest all vagrom men—to bid them stand in the Prince's name, and if they would not stand, to let them go, and be thankful they had got rid of a villain. The Senator from Kentucky would have no force used to carry out the laws of the Government, or men to preserve it in a struggle for life. This bill simply provides for the transfer of these cases to the United States Courts. If there were constitutional questions to be decided, it was proper that such cases should be transferred to the United States Courts.

A long debate ensued on the bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) made a long speech, and was called to order several times in the course thereof. Finally, when censuring the course of the President of the United States, calling him an imbecile, and calling him by name, the Vice-President called him to order, and requested the Senator to take his seat.

Mr. SAULSBURY continuing his remarks,

The Vice-President said if the Senator did not take his seat, he should order the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him in charge.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Then the voice of freedom is not allowed in the American Senate.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT—The Sergeant-at-arms will take the Senator in custody.

Mr. SAULSBURY was thereupon taken out of the Senate, displaying a revolver, which he took from his coat pocket. After a short time Mr. SAULSBURY came in the Senate again, and began to speak.

Mr. DOOLITTLE called him to order, on the ground that he had been called to order for contempt of the Senate, and could not be allowed to go on without leave of the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Does the Senator from Wisconsin say that I am in the contempt of any honorable man?

The Chair (Mr. CLARK)—The Senator from Delaware will take his seat, as he is out of order.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Just as I please, or otherwise.

Cries of "Order."

The Chair—The Senator will take his seat, and the Sergeant-at-Arms will take him in custody.

After further discussion,

Mr. SAULSBURY attempted to speak.

The Chair—The Senator will take his seat.

Mr. SAULSBURY—No, Sir!

Mr. SUMNER rose to the question of order that the Senator from Delaware had been committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and he saw him on the floor.

The Chair said the Senator was in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and if he made further disturbance would be removed from the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY took his seat, shaking his fists and swearing at the Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. SUMNER.

After further discussion the amendment was agreed to by yeas 23, nays 15.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment that any person not in the military or naval service of the United States, and not subject to the articles of war, who shall be arrested in any State or district wherein the process of Courts is not obstructed, during the rebellion, for aiding the rebellion or obstructing the execution of any law or military order, shall be discharged unless, within ten days, charges are filed in the Clerk's office of the district where he is arrested; and it shall be the duty of the Judge to discharge such person or hold him to bail, as he may deem necessary for the safety of the country.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was rejected. He afterward renewed it, and being amended on motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, so as to allow thirty days during which changes should be made and presented to the Court, it was adopted.

The bill passed—yeas, 33; nays, 7. Adjourned at 10½.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The House considered the Senate bill, providing for the pay of certain persons over forty-five years of age, who entered the military service.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, which was debated, to increase the pay of soldiers two dollars per month, and to pay to those who are honorably discharged before the expiration of their term of service a proportionable amount of bounty.

During the discussion, the justice of such legislative action was urged, while on the opposite side it was contended that if the soldiers were wounded, they received hospital attentions, besides being placed on the pension rolls. In addition to this, many of them had received State bounties, and it was necessary to pay debts already contracted instead of incurring additional obligations.

The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) rose to a question of privilege. He had been charged with being instrumental in violating the rules of this House. He explained that in consequence of his crippled condition the door-keepers had been in the habit of inviting into the hall persons wishing to see him, instead of compelling him to go out for that purpose. The other day he received a card signed by a man named GARNETT. The business was unpleasant to him. GARNETT wanted to borrow money, and he had none to loan, and, therefore, he soon dismissed him. [Laughter.] This statement was written to the Cincinnati *Gazette* by the Clerk to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM,) in the same article, was said to have shown GARNETT, a paroled rebel officer, around the hall, after he (WICKLIFFE) had been deprived of his Confederate companion. He thought that the writer of that letter ought to be expelled from the Committee.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) disclaimed any knowledge of GARNETT, and characterized the statement as unqualifiedly false, without the shadow of a foundation.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

Messrs. CONWAY, of Kansas, and SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, made speeches on National affairs.

The Committee here rose, when

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a substitute for the bill heretofore offered by him authorizing President LINCOLN to enroll a certain number of Volunteers of African descent as he may deem useful to suppress the present rebellion, and for such term as he may prescribe, not exceeding five, seven years, &c.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a substitute authorizing President LINCOLN to raise not exceeding three hundred regiments of persons of African descent or colored persons, to be uniformed, armed and equipped as he may direct, for the term of seven years unless sooner discharged.

The substitute also proposes to establish a line of steamers for the deportation of freed persons of color to Liberia. Adjourned.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1863.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Lieut.-Col. LOCKE, late of Gen. F. J. PORTER's Staff, now Assistant Adjutant-General in the Army of the Potomac, was called by the Court. He stated that on the afternoon of the 29th of August, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, to the best of his recollection, he was the bearer of a message from Gen. McDowell, on the Manassas and Gainesville road, near Bethlehem Church, to Gen. Porter, up the road toward Gainesville, that the message was about as follows: "Give my compliments to Gen. Porter, and say to him that I am going to fight, and will take Gen. King with me; that I think he had better remain where he is at present, and if it should become necessary for him to fall back, he can do so on my left." This was the only message he bore from Gen. McDowell to Gen. Porter.

Question by Gen. McDowell—Will witness state under what circumstances he chanced to see Gen. McDowell on the evening of the 29th, near Bethlehem Church? For what purpose did he come there?

Answer—I was the bearer of a message from Gen. Porter to Gen. King. As I rode down the Gainesville Road to Bethlehem Church I saw Gen. McDowell, with another officer, standing by the side of the road. This officer I took to be Gen. King, and I delivered the message to him, first asking him if he was Gen. King, to which he assented. It was upon the delivery of my message to Gen. King that Gen. McDowell gave me the message to Gen. Porter. The message that I bore to Gen. King was for him to remain where he was until further orders. Gen. King was at that time standing on the left of Gen. McDowell, leaning against the fence. I remained there but a short time,—probably not over ten minutes.

Gen. Rufus King called by Gen. McDowell—Question.—Did you, or not, on the 29th of August last, receive a message from Gen. Fitz John Porter, by the hands of Lieut.-Col. Locke, at or near Bethlehem Church, in the presence of Gen. McDowell?

Answer—No, Sir; I did not.

Question—Were you and Gen. McDowell together at all, near Bethlehem Church, on that day, after parting at Manassas?

Answer—No, Sir; we were not.

Answer to the Court—I did not receive any order from Lieut.-Col. Locke at all.

Capt. Hughes, of Gen. King's Staff, called by Gen. McDowell. I was with Gen. King on the morning of the 29th of August, on the occasion of the march of his Division from Manassas toward Gainesville. He and Gen. McDowell were not together on that day near Bethlehem Church. They were not together at all on that day after they parted at Manassas, about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning. Gen. King was sick, and had been for some time, and did not exercise command over his division after 9 o'clock on that morning.

Capt. Duncan A. Pell, late of Gen. McClellan's Staff, who was taken prisoner by the rebels at Bristow Station on the afternoon of the 27th, was called by the Court. He stated that he was present, in custody of the rebels, at the battle that took place on and near Groveton Heights, on the 29th; that the rebel force there, from the best information he could gather, was about twenty-five thousand, being the whole of Jackson's corps, three divisions; that the enemy on that occasion were decidedly worsted; that he did not have an opportunity of observing or learning whether any movement of our troops about that time was improper or not.

Gen. Milroy not yet being present for examination, the Court went into secret session for deliberation, with the understanding that when the doors were opened at 3 o'clock, they would adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

—Col. Segoine, of the last regiment raised in the vicinity of Syracuse, has tendered his resignation on account of ill health.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Legislature at Work at Last.

Postponement of the Resolutions Against Speaker Callicot.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1863.

"Beaten but not vanquished," is the motto and rule of action of Mr. T. C. FIELDS, who for three weeks monopolized the time and patience of the House. His purpose is still the same, and he returns to the work with a preamble and series of resolutions looking to the impeachment of the Speaker. There is not a Union member on the floor of the House, not a constituent at home, who would shrink from a proper investigation when one was required. But, it is submitted, the men just foiled in their revolutionary purposes are not the ones to bring articles of impeachment or to obtain much consideration for any mere change in their tactics avowedly looking to the same end.

Mr. T. C. FIELDS is, as all but himself must by this time be prepared to confess, a poor tactician and a bad leader to follow. There is no more reason now why he should be followed than when a week ago he proposed revolution, by declaring that you may elect your Speaker, but you cannot inaugurate him. This view of the case addresses itself more directly to the Democratic members, who were led into the road to ruin, than to the Union side of the House. Proceeding from almost any other source, and proposed under almost any other circumstances, the demand for investigation would certainly have encountered no opposition from them. But now the *motive* is chiefly to be looked at. No one can doubt what it is. It has already been declared. It appeals to the self-respect of the majority. Not all the T. C. Fieldses in the land can make a single man believe that his motive in making the charges is one whit better than when, day after day, he declared "you cannot legislate;" "you cannot inaugurate your Speaker;" "we will never submit," besides other threats of unmistakable revolutionary import. He stands committed to thwart all legislation, and he is but carrying out that purpose by calling for investigation without making a charge worthy of a moment's consideration.

But the Union members do not, will not, object to proper investigation. They will insist, however, that it shall be allowed to have a wide range. In such a case Mr. T. C. FIELDS and, perhaps, some of his friends, may come to have a "realizing sense" of the pleasures of partaking of the dose prepared for other lips. Let the investigation go on. Let us know what bargains have been made, what bargains proposed—not omitting the arrangements entered into at certain dinners given to the New-York delegation in that City a short time prior to the opening of the session. Let Mr. DEAN and his friend, FAANANDO WOOD, be called as witnesses. By all means let investigation go on, and when it is over let Mr. T. C. FIELDS say how he likes it.

In accordance with the policy, general and specific, of Mr. T. C. FIELDS, that gentleman this morning appeared in his seat, with a good part of the State Library before him. The inevitable gentleman was evidently prepared to consume at least one week. The question of forcing the House was the preamble and series of resolutions looking to the impeachment of Mr. Speaker CALLICOT. In presenting them, Mr. T. C. FIELDS acted consistently at least with his threat to throw every obstacle in his power in the way of legislation. And as his tongue was his chief weapon, Mr. T. C. FIELDS proceeded to use it, and the House composed itself for the infliction. One hour was enough, and at the expiration of that time, on motion of Mr. FITCHER, the whole subject was postponed till one week from Thursday next.

It was not a promising fact that the House went off into the consideration of half sober and half whimsical, and altogether unwise resolutions, directing the payment of the members and officers of the House be made in specie—a direct and almost fatal blow against the currency of the country. It took an hour to get right, which was gratifying. It were better, however, not to have got wrong on the question.

One week from to-day is the time fixed by the statute for the election of United States Senator. The interest attending the contest for the Speakership has had the effect to postpone that question even in the conversation of members among themselves. It is to be presumed that now it has been demonstrated that there is a majority, and that the revolution which threatened to override it has been postponed, if not crushed, the question will soon become the subject of consultation. I think it may with entire truth be said that the majority, at least, are entirely uncommitted on the subject, and free to select from the list of gentlemen named in connection with the Senatorship. At this time, it may not be improper to say that the list includes the names of several distinguished gentlemen, among whom are Ex-Gov. Morgan, Hon. J. S. Wadsworth, Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. Preston King, Hon. Curtis Noyes, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. D. Dudley Field, Hon. C. B. Sedgwick. It is probable I may not have mentioned all who have influential friends, as well as honorable aspirations for the Senatorship. And yet there would be a large degree of safety in the prediction that from this list the selection will be made. To this duty the Union members will address themselves with a proper sense of its importance. With such a list from which to select, increased as it probably will be, the selection is quite certain to be equally honorable to themselves and the State.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

Amending the acts relative to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. It extends the time for the completion of the road, and authorizes laying a portion of the road with lighter rails.

By Mr. MONAGE—Amending the General Banking law.

By Mr. CLARK—Amending the Revised Statutes relative to the Dog tax.

Mr. BELL moved the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate and Assembly will on Tuesday next proceed to the Election of a United States Senator.

The resolution was laid on the table under the rule.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Mr. FIELDS, of New-York, in pursuance of a question of privilege on the proposed investigation into the charges of corruption against the Speaker elect, (CALLICOT,) took the floor, and said that it came to his knowledge that the Republican members of this House held a caucus last night and agreed to smother this investigation or so limit and confine it as to screen the person charged with offence. The Republican members proposed to require a specific charge and to confine the investigation to that, and limit it to the present session. They dared not go to the people upon such a record. Charges have been openly made of corruption, as a member of the Legislature of 1860, against the present Speaker. Mr. FIELDS here cited instances of investigation by the Legislature of 1862 into the acts of a past session. He also referred to the case of JAY GIBBONS, where an investigation was ordered only upon rumor.

Mr. LESLIE explained that he had not desired to stop investigation by his remarks yesterday. He did desire that the investigation of this case should be thorough. He denied that he had asked Mr. CALLICOT for any position on any Committee. He (LESLIE) had expressed the belief that this Legislature could not expel Mr. CALLICOT for his corruption while a member of a former House; but still he thought that this investigation should be gone into to establish the fitness of the Speaker to hold his position.

The resolutions were then postponed for a week from Thursday next.

The business of the House was then taken up.

A large number of bills were noticed, among them the following:

By Mr. MCCANN—To create the Police Department of New-York.

By Mr. TALLMAN—To create the office of Receiver of Taxes in West Farms.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—To legalize the system of primary elections in New-York.

By Mr. SMITH—To incorporate the Shipwrights' Association.

By Mr. LEAMY—To extend the privileges of exempt firemen.

By Mr. KORN—To regulate the Staten Island Ferries.

By Mr. FLYNN—To elect the City Inspector of New-York by the people.

By Mr. LOVEKIDGE—To remove the capital of the State to the geographical centre of the State.

By Mr. FLYNN—To regulate the gas companies of New-York.

To give the Board of Councilmen of New-York equal powers with the Board of Aldermen.

By Mr. SHERWOOD—The Fulteney Estate bill.

By Mr. MAYHAM—The Susquehanna Railroad Aid bill.

Mr. DEAN offered resolutions condemning the arbitrary arrests of the Government, and creating a commission to investigate into the facts of such arrests.

Mr. GILLESPIE introduced similar resolutions.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a concurrent resolution to proceed to the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday next.

Mr. LEAMY introduced a concurrent resolution favoring a Convention of all the States to facilitate the return of the seceding States to their allegiance with the view of attaining an early peace.

Mr. LOVEJOY called up the resolution instructing the Comptroller to pay the Members and Officers of the Assembly in gold or its equivalent.

Mr. DEAN moved to add "that all laborers and mechanics be paid in gold."

Mr. REDINGTON charged that the resolution was an attempt to discredit and depreciate the currency of the country and the policy of the General Government.

Mr. MURPHY said that as a member of the Assembly he wanted his payment in lawful money of the United States. The law gave him three dollars a day. If he received these Government "greenbacks," when he went out to pass them he found that they were worth only fifty-two cents on the dollar. Who depreciated the currency? The General Government. Go to the Banks to-day and you will find that their best funds are over thirty per cent discount.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said that it was an offence against the Government to assail its currency by demanding payment in gold. The Comptroller of the State should be impeached for paying the interest on the State debt in coin.

Mr. CORNELL thought that this was an indirect attempt on the part of members to obtain increased pay.

After further debate, Messrs. ANDRUS, DAVIS and CORNELL opposing the resolution, the previous question was ordered, and the resolution was lost.

While the vote was being taken Mr. SEYMOUR read a letter from the Comptroller, addressed to Mr. FISHER, which is as follows:

DEAR SIR: Your note is this moment received. No resolution of the Assembly can make it possible to pay its members in specie.

There is no specie to pay with, and it cannot be procured without buying at the market premium of fifty per centum.

Specie cannot be purchased unless the Legislature passes an act making an appropriation for the purpose.

Yours, truly, L. ROBINSON.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT FIRE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

By Telegraph.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1863.

MESSRS. EVANS & ALLEN,

Binghamton, N. Y.:

Was your safe in the fire? Please give us result?

HERRING & CO.

Via Erie Railway Telegraph.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1863.

HERRING & CO.,

No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Yes' and contents in perfect order.

EVANS & ALLEN.

The above was one of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, tried by the late extensive fire which destroyed the Odd Fellows Hall and a number of places of business.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—the most reliable and perfect security from fire now known—manufactured and sold by

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO.,
Chicago.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material that will resist the burglar's drill.

HERRING'S CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, combined—one safe within the other.

Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES—plain and ornamental—suitable for the parlor or dining-room, for the security of valuable papers, silver plate, jewelry, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

Miss LAVINIA WARREN is drawing great crowds to the Museum. Now that the Manager is giving dramatic performances in the morning, as well as afternoon and evening, ladies and children can avoid the greatest crowds by attending her morning levées. As the time draws nigh for the close of her exhibition, the crowds increase. But few days remain to see her.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers for the army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small Pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box. 211

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SEE "FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND" at Wheeler & Wilson's, 505 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 7 13 | Sun sets ... 5 12 | Moon sets ... 2 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 2 10 | Gov. Island 2 59 | Hell Gate 4 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 27.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Terry, New-Orleans Jan. 17, and Key West 22d, with passengers to J. B. Allen.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Trautman, Hamburg Jan. 11, and Southampton 14th, with 119 passengers and a full cargo to Kuobardt & Co. Has experienced strong westerly winds on the passage, and severe cold weather. Jan. 24, in lat. 46 40, lon. 46 to 48, passed through large masses of broken field ice; 25th, lat. 42 05, lon. 64 30, passed Br. steamship Damascus, hence.

U. S. transport Arago, Gadsden, Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 24, with passengers, mails and Government stores to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, N. C., and 44 hours from Hatteras, where she was detained several days by a heavy N. N. E. gale. Jan. 24, R. V. Gilbert, of Warren, Mass., a discharged soldier, died on board of consumption.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, Nichols, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Jan. 20, via Hatteras Inlet 25th, at 7 A. M., with hides and 104 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Merrimack, Sampson, Key West Jan. 20, with 14 steerage passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Jan. 26, 20 miles S. of Cape Henry, passed brig Gen. Brown, also a two-masted propeller, bound S., showing a white signal with a red letter in it.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Parkersburg, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Christiana, Monk, London and Portsmouth Dec. 13, with mdse. and 15 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had very heavy weather to lon. 28, and fine weather since.

Ship Hellespont, (of Bath,) Kenard, Liverpool Nov. 20, in ballast to master. Had heavy weather.

Ship Prince Imperial, (Fr.,) Pasquion, Havre 45 ds., with mdse. to J. J. Merriam.

Ship Marietta, (Aust.,) Daminovich, Cork 58 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Balchen.

Ship Deephine, (Pruss.,) Scamerta, New-Ross Dec. 8, in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Shlo A. & E. Lovett, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, London and the Downs Dec. 10, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham.

Ship Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. and 14 passengers to W. & A. Nelson.

Bark Padre Sefano, (Aust.,) Orebelto, Trieste 23 ds., with rags, &c., to Holmboe & Balchen.

Bark Reflect, (Br., of Jersey,) Lukey, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to G. F. Bulley Sld. in co. with barks Lapwing and Henrietta, for Baltimore.

Bark Viking, (Br., of Pictou,) Cbisholm, Waterford 35 ds., in ballast to McCall & Frith.

Bark Vera Cruzana, (Fr.,) Dana, Vera Cruz 31 ds., with logwood to order.

Bark Urania, Cooper, Algoa Bay Nov. 16, and Table Bay Dec. 7, with wool, &c., to J. & F. W. Coggill. Sld. from Algoa Bay with brig Allies for England.

Bark Amathea, (Br., of Liverpool,) Ryan, N. P., 17 ds., in ballast to Sniffken & Ironsides.

Bark Farewell, (Pruss.,) Neumann, Lisbon 35 ds., in ballast to order. Had heavy weather.

Bark James E. Ward, Tibbetts, Lisbon, 55 ds., in ballast to J. E. Ward & Co. Had heavy weather.

Brig Adelphi, Roberts, Para 34 ds., with India rubber to James Bishop. Had heavy weather to lat. 31; been 14 days north of Hatteras, with variable winds; lost and split sails.

Brig Eliza, (Br., of Baldeck, C. B.,) Doyle, New-Campbellown, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to Hunter & Co.

Brig Mary E. Jones, Jones, Montevideo Nov. 16, with hides to Van Brunt & Sister.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Arr. ship Regent, New-York; brig Charles XV., Smyrna; schr. Greenman, Aux Cayes.

Foreign Ports.

At Algoa Bay, Nov. 16, bark Starlight, Berry, for Boston in a few days.

At Table Bay Nov. 16, ship Ella E. Badger, Healy, fm. Rangoon for England, for supplies, &c.; Berkshire, Post, from England for East Indies, disg. coal; bark Champion, Loveland, from Boston, disg.

At Montevideo Nov. 18, ship Josiah Bradlee, for Buenos Ayres the next day; Agnes, for Calcutta next day.

At Para Jan. 3, schr. Aldebaran, hence, arr. Dec. 29—only Am. vessel in port.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3541. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

THE BATTLE AT ARKANSAS POST

Details of the McClernand-Porter Expedition.

The Acuteness of Our Leaders and Invincibility of Our Arms.

Value of the Cotton Region Secured.

AN INTERCEPTED REBEL ACCOUNT.

From Onr Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.

One day in this place is not particularly unlike any other day, with the exception that, when we have a day especially mean as regards its mud, or its rain, or some other unpleasant characteristics, we can always safely calculate that the next day, in these or some other respects, will be a little meaner. There is no sameness about the discomforts of Cairo—unlike many other places—for, however bad things are to-day, you may always safely calculate on a change; to-morrow will not be like to-day, it will simply be worse. If, to-day, you wade through mud up your knees, to-morrow you will experience the pleasant variety of wading through mud up to your waist; if now it sprinkles, it will rain an hour later; in short, Cairo is simply an inclined plane, which gradually, but surely, leads from bad to worse, and so on.

I have not the slightest idea in the world why I have written these things, for certainly they have no bearing whatever upon the subject of my present letter. I was intending to commence this letter with a different train of thought—viz., that the descent of matters in Cairo from bad to worse was interrupted, or rather mitigated, to-day, by the arrival of several boat-loads of prisoners from Arkansas Post. This being the legitimate intention of my present letter, I will confine myself to that, instead of philosophizing upon matters in Cairo. TROLLOPE has done Cairo slight justice, for which I thank him—especially its hotels and barber-shops.

Reporters, snugly living within the palatial St. Charles Hotel, have long ere this given your enterprising cotemporaries full details of the besiegement and taking of Arkansas Post. With less imagination, I can only write you a few outside facts, which may, possibly, serve to add lustre to one of the finest achievements of the war.

It is no small achievement, either; for while we have shown the courage of our men, the acuteness of our leaders, and the invincibility of our arms, we have also "opened up" one of the finest cotton-growing regions of the "sunny South." While we have subdued a certain portion of rebeldom, we have likewise made it practicable for constituent patriots to remunerate themselves for the expense and trouble of this unhappy war by buying cotton at twenty-five cents per pound, and—giving it away for fifty-eight.

Three boats came in to-day—the *Sam Gaty*, *Nebraska* and *John J. Roe*—having with them fourteen hundred and fifteen rebel prisoners. Among them was Gen. CHURCHILL, and along with him were several gentlemen, mainly distinguishable from the ramifications of gold lace on their sleeves, and the enormous quantity of the same golden ornamentation upon their caps.

Gen. CHURCHILL was lately in command of Arkansas Post. His gold-mounted satellites not long since revolved about him, secure in the single fact that they, individually, were Chivalry, and could whip any number of Yankees, from three to fifteen.

I held a long conversation with these gentlemen and learned many incidents of the battle. I learned, for instance, that we had 50,000 men and they only two thousand—that they mowed our men down by thousands, while we only killed some half dozen of theirs—that they never surrendered, never would have surrendered, and had repulsed with fearful slaughter, eight different charges made by our men, and would finally have driven us from the field had, not some cowardly miscreant run up a white flag.

It is but fair that the rebels be allowed to give their version of the fight, and hence I inclose an account which was originally intended for the Richmond *Enquirer*, but which was finally handed over to me, upon the assurance that it should be promptly forwarded for publication.

YANKEE STEAMER NEBRASKA, OFF THE POST OF ARKANSAS, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

Editors Richmond Enquirer:

MESSRS. EDITORS: The most remarkable battle of the war has just been fought at this place.

It is the first time in the history of the war that three thousand men have resolved to make a stand against fifty thousand infantry, with an immense quantity of artillery and cavalry, together with a co-operating fleet of gunboats, carrying one hundred guns; and it is the first time, too, in the history of the war, that a land force has unflinchingly withstood a terrible gunboat fire for two days, lying motionless in the trenches, and receiving, at a distance of only two or three hundred yards, every shell, without being able to return a shot.

This stand was made not because we expected to be enabled, unassisted, to hold our position, but because we were hourly expecting reinforcements, and because Lieut.-Gen. HOLMES had telegraphed Brig.-Gen. CHURCHILL, commanding, to hold the position until all should be dead.

We have fought the whole Vicksburgh expedition, and we are now all prisoners of war; but not willingly, nor of our consent: we have been betrayed into the hands of our enemy.

Our gallant Gen. CHURCHILL had determined to fight, and to fight to the last, and each man had made a solemn pledge to the General and to each other, never to surrender, but to hold the fort until *all*, all!! should die. Every man knew that to conquer was impossible, but to die fighting for his country's honor was a glorious privilege. Oh! it was a sublime spectacle to behold, our commander as he rode along that little line of devoted heroes, the Spartan glory that was reflected from face to face: each and every man seemed to feel that it was indeed sweet to die for his country. There they stood, cheerfully awaiting the hour they should be called upon to yield their lives a willing sacrifice upon the altar of their country. Oh! shall I ever forget the day when I rode down the lines and looked upon those faces! The enemy stood in their front in line of battle, fifty thousand strong; one hundred guns were approaching them by water on the right; a large body of cavalry already encircled them in the rear. But there they stood like martyrs, glorying in the prospect of proving their devotion to their principles by yielding up their lives in maintaining them. Before that hour I never knew what patriotism was. How dearly! how devotedly! I loved my country. I felt that each man before me was dearer than a brother, and to embrace him would be a blessing.

The thunders on the right announced that the struggle had commenced. I stood and watched it with eager interest. Boat after boat approached our little fort of three guns, and hurled upon it their angry bolts of metallic fury. But thunders answered thunders, and slowly and solemnly the little fort, with its three guns, poured out its vials of wrath upon the cowardly foe clad in steel. But it was of no avail. I saw gun after gun melt away until none were left. Their boats passed us, but the fort was not surrendered; for the 50,000 had now advanced upon our whole line in front, and the small artillery from the fort and all along our line were giving them the strength of Southern principles. Eight times they advanced upon us; as often they were repulsed, running and yelling like cowardly curs.

The battle rages furiously. All our guns are shattered, and every horse is killed. But that devoted band heeds it not, for they were there to die. Their heroic General had told them in the morning: "Boys, let us whip them, or let us all die in the trenches." And they had answered it with three long, loud cheers, and "General, in the trenches we will die." The struggle is renewed; the thunders of a dozen batteries open on us in front, on the right, on the left and in the rear. Still that little band stands unmoved, alike by the thunders of artillery as well as by the crashing of musketry. A shout is heard. CHURCHILL, who holds a charmed life amid a shower of bullets and shattering shell, raises his hat and shouts: "Boys, we are driving them;" and dashing forward, exclaims, "Come on" and on we dashed. But alas! my God, shall I ever forget it? A hundred flags of the hated despot were seen unfurled and floating upon the ramparts of our sacred fort, amid the exultant shouts of a cowardly foe. Oh! can the terrible vision be ever banished from my mind? My heart sank within me.

To surrender to *that* flag? No! Never! Never!! We could not do it; and we *did* not do it. Some base traitor had denied our gallant leader the realization of his fondly-cherished hope; and when he had but begun to prove how faithful he was to his promise to yield his and our lives rather than give up the fort, this craven wretch raised that symbol of cowardice—the white flag—exclaiming, at the same time, "Gen. CHURCHILL says raise the white flag." The enemy saw it, and, being near the lines, (before it could be arrested,) rushed into our fort. Treachery had done its work; and the gallant CHURCHILL, who was so lately robbed of his most coveted privileges, beheld it like a broken-hearted herd, yet sublime in his mien, and appearing like some superior being amidst the multitude around him.

We are now on our way to Yankeedom, but we are not conquered. R. H. F.

One can scarcely read the above "glowing" account without being deeply moved. It is a Southern utterance, more full of sound and fury than an old Dithyremb—a new version of the old song of the chivalry, entitled, "Dying in the last Ditch." Gen. CHURCHILL assured me that, under instructions from Gen. HOLMES, he had issued orders to never surrender, and to fight till the last man fell dead in the trenches. Sublime determination, and worthy of the "Southern" heart!

But somehow our chivalrous friends, although absolutely and irrevocably determined never to yield, but to fight so long as there remains a single Southern arm to wield a blade, frequently *do* surrender long before the genius of destruction has fastened its fangs upon the heart of the last man in the last ditch. There is something wet and cold and unpleasant about death. The last men in the last ditch looks heroic, it sounds well and fires the Southern heart to talk about it, but when the individual is sought for to take his everlasting slumber in this damp resting-place, he is not forthcoming. On paper they are all willing to be the last man, but in practice they decidedly give the preference to life, salt pork and Yankee prisons.

The rebel officers say that the storm hurled against the fort by the gunboats was terrific beyond all conception. The shot went through and through the armored casemates, and within two hours had torn the works in pieces, and dismounted every gun in the fort. There were four guns in the fort—two 100-pounders and two rifled 68s. The balance of their artillery consisted of a 20-pound and 10-pound Parrott, and a flying battery of 6 and 12-pound brass pieces. A shot from a gunboat struck one of the large guns, and broke off about three feet of its length from the muzzle; another struck the carriage of another, and reduced it to kindling wood. The officers' quarters within the fort were as completely demolished as if they had been torn down by design, and their shattered timbers distributed at random over the entire surface within the fort.

The total result, in short, was, that in two hours the gunboats reduced the fort, its defences and everything within it to a perfect ruin.

The Post, which was garrisoned by three brigades of Texan troops, was consequently taken by surprise upon the arrival of the National forces, and had due diligence been used the place could have been taken with scarcely the loss of a men. Saturday Gen. STEELE's Division was disembarked below the fort, and in obedience to very proper orders, made a detour to the north of the works, with a view of getting above them and cutting off their escape up the river. The division floundered through the swamp until nearly night and had almost reached the position, when it was ordered back to the landing below the works.

During the night of Saturday, the rebels labored hard, and by morning had constructed a semi-circle of rifle-pits, some five hundred yards from the fort. Until this time, they had no defences outside of the fort, other than such as was afforded by the fallen timber. Hence, had we attacked them Saturday, as we should have done, their capture would have been a matter of perfect ease.

As it was, a conflict resulted, which, although short, was decisive and bloody. Gen. STEELE's division suffered severely, especially the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Iowa Regiments. Col. SMITH, of the Twenty-sixth, was shot through the leg; his Adjutant was killed, and several other commissioned officers killed and wounded. Col. DAVE STUART's regiment, the Fifty-fifth Illinois, was in the thickest of the fight, lost heavily, and covered itself with credit.

About 2,000 rebels escaped. The balance, sick, wounded and beerty, amounting to 6,307, were taken. In addition to these, there were 134 rebels killed, and 40 marines, belonging to the *Ponchartrain*, taken prisoners. The prisoners were, without exception, well clothed, and supplied with improved arms and ammunition in abundance.

Among the officers taken, was Major GAINES, Chief of Artillery. He is a nephew of Gen. GAINES, and of the Mrs. GAINES whose lawsuit has so long been before the public. Gen. CHURCHILL is a native Kentuckian, but a resident of Arkansas. He has been in the war since its beginning, and was present at Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Corinth, and several other battles.

After reducing Arkansas Post, and placing its earthworks upon a level with the ground, the expedition returned to the Mississippi, and joined GRANT's Army on its downward progress. The next move promises to be one of importance.

The retaliatory order of JEFFERSON DAVIS, whereby no more prisoners are to be paroled, is too bad. Before he was so unkind, were to many of our officers was not entirely bereft of ameliorating circumstances. For instance, a Colonel with his regiment was placed at some point on a railroad. The Colonel cultivates the acquaintance of the native ladies, plays poker nights with brother officers, and keeps a couple of orderlies whose main business is to keep his tumbler full of toddy. Some morning, just as the Colonel has turned in, a few hundred of FORREST's or MORGAN's gorillas make a sweep on the place, and in five minutes thereafter they have paroled the whole command, stolen all the boots and whisky in the place, and disappear. The Colonel and his gallant fellows then go home, stay six months, do nothing, draw their regular pay from Uncle Sam, and have a capital time generally.

Under the old *régime*, it was just about as certain that a post would be captured and its garrisoned paroled, as it is that day follows night or a Jew-clothing dealer the Army. But now, when capture doesn't mean going home for six months and being lionized in some country village drawing large pay therefor, there won't be so many of these "surprises" and "surrendere?" as have latterly occurred. JEFFERSON DAVIS is entitled to our thanks; and would be still more so, if he would issue his proclamation declaring that he would slightly hang all the men who hereafter may fall in his power.

The Grand Mississippi Expedition is slowly gathering headway, and in the course of a fortnight will probably be heard from. All the divisions, save McPHERSON's, have left Memphis and are on their way down the river. The balance will leave in some four or five days.

GALWAY.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Grant's Army Gone Below—The Indianola—The Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at St. Louis—Exhibitions of Sympathy from the Crowd on the Landing—A Speech from a Prisoner—Col. Dunnington Spurns the Offer of Hospitality from an old Navy Associate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

The mailboat from Memphis came up last evening. Twenty-nine transports left there four days ago for a destination down the river, carrying, upon an average, three regiments, or a total of eighty odd regiments from GRANT's army, the whole remaining contingent intended for operations below. Comparative quiet reigns since the departure of these troops. That portion of the Memphis Railroad which had been destroyed by our forces, has been submerged by recent floods, so that all efforts of the rebels to repair it had proved abortive.

The United States gunboat *Indianola*, Lieut.-Commanding BACON, of the regular navy, arrived from Cincinnati early this morning. She mounts, at present, two 13-inch shell, and two 9-inch guns, with arrangements for an increase of her battery. She is plated around the water line and up to her deck with three-inch vertical slabs of iron, strongly bolted to a hull of great thickness and strength; she has two hulls, one inside the other, her deck, which is flat, is also covered with heavy plates, and all her machinery, which is below deck, is well protected. She has side wheels and a screw, with three auxiliary engines, so arranged that they can be, one after the other, brought into use as the others are disabled. Her upper works and houses, which are of wood, will of course make kindling wood when she goes into action, but the whole of it could be knocked away without in the least impairing the efficiency of the vessel. She is a great addition to the active gunboat fleet on the Mississippi.

The *Chillicothe* has already gone down to join the fleet operating near Vicksburgh.

The boat from St. Louis just in brings intelligence of the arrival there yesterday of the rebel prisoners from Arkansas Post. An intelligent passenger informs us that there was a very numerous gathering upon the levee to witness, and, as it proved, on the part of hundreds of open sympathizers, to welcome their arrival, and to make the occasion a kind of ovation to treason. Finding so many friends on the dock, and so many manifestations of sympathy, the rebel prisoners gave vent to shouts and savage outcries of defiance, *which were responded to from the landing*. One of the privates, more impudent and tongney than the rest, volunteered to be spokesman for the crowd, and, mounting a temporary rostrum, berangned the assemblage for an hour in the most exciting and treasonable language. He applied to the Yankees a very term of abuse and contempt which his peculiar vocabulary could furnish, without the slightest interruption from the officers in charge. Barrels of apples were brought down to the dock, their heads stove in, and their contents showered among the prisoners. And this is the way we receive in a *Union* city red-handed rebels, fresh from battle-fields where the blood of brave men has flowed in the defence of the Government. How long, I would ask, would a Union prisoner in Richmond talk in such a strain against the rebel Government, and indulge in blackguarding their troops? Rather how long would he *live* if he even made the attempt to open his mouth for the Union?

During the stay here of Col. DUNNINGTON, the rebel commander of the garrison at Arkansas Post, an old acquaintance and associate of his in the navy of the United States, who is now on duty near this post, felt moved to renew the old friendship, and called upon him for that purpose, and tendered to him the use of his own quarters to make him the more comfortable. His only reception was a downright insult from the rebel Colonel. These two little incidents are a fair illustration of the spirit animating the two sections now at war, and exhibit the progress we are making in the way of coaxing back "our wayward brethren of the South." We receive their prisoners with kindness, and treat their leading officers with distinguished consideration. They rob and plunder the sick and wounded who fall into their hands, and take the crews out of our transports and gunboats, and leading them out upon the banks of the river, murder them in cold blood. Witness their conduct in the case of the capture of the hospital-boat *Hastings*, and the gunboat *Sidell*, at Harpeth Shoals on the Cumberland River a short time since. The President of this bastard Government by proclamation incites the seizure, abduction and murder of Union Generals, and authorizes the shooting of innocent laborers upon our river boats, and then lifts up his eyes in *pious* invocation to the Almighty for a blessing on these bloody doings. What a poor, injured and persecuted set of innocents these Secessionists are. A perfect set of lambs, truly! DE SOTO.

THE NEW ATTEMPT UPON VICKSBURGH.

Movements of Gen. Grant's Army—Gen. McClernand Within Twenty Miles of Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The steamer *Ruth* has arrived here from Memphis.

Our troops are being daily transferred to transports and sent to Milliken's Bend.

Gen. GRANT was expected to move on the 27th instant.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of Monday, has Southern news of the 19th instant.

Gen. JOE JOHNSTON commands the whole Western Department, and is marching with an immense force to Vicksburgh.

It is believed that Gen. JOHNSTON can concentrate one hundred and fifty thousand men for the defence of Vicksburgh.

The rebels are determined to stake everything to hold Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and to keep open communication between Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

The rebel fortifications at Port Hudson and Vicksburgh are complete, and the rebels feel very confident that they can hold that place and Vicksburgh also.

The latest advices say that Gen. McCLERNAND's forces and Commodore PORTER's Squadron have reached Young's Point—a place only twenty miles above Vicksburgh.

Gen. Gorman's Capture of St. Charles and Duvall's Bluffs.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, Monday, Jan. 19, 1863.

The expedition returned this day from Des Arc, 210 miles from this place, and 40 or 50 above St. Charles. The first boat to return was the *Forest Rose*, sent up with Gen. McCLERNAND's dispatches to Gen. GORMAN. GORMAN had orders to go up and capture St. Charles. He found it abandoned, and kept on up the river. The *Forest Rose* reached St. Charles on Friday. The gunboat *Cincinnati* found there transports with GORMAN's troops, passed up to Clarendon, and finally reached Duvall's Bluff. The *Forest Rose* kept on up the river, and reached the Bluff on Sunday, preceded by the gunboat *DeKalb* and Gen. GORMAN's forces. When the *De Kalb* arrived at Duvall's Bluff, it found dinner ready cooked, but not eaten, and the Confederates, all but seven, absent. They had departed in such haste that they had forgotten to take their guns. A large quantity of ammunition, two 8-inch guns, 200 Enfield rifles, two platform cars and some provisions were captured. The works at the Bluff are not complete. The natural defences are good.

It is 175 miles from the mouth of White River to De Kalb. The *Forest Rose* and the transports, and several hundred troops then passed to Des Arc, where they arrived on Sunday. Capt. WALKER landed only with the dispatch bearer, Dr. HEAP, and was met by a delegation of citizens. The soldiers had all been sent to reinforce Arkansas Post, and those remaining had departed as soon as the fleet hove in sight. The rebel flag still flying over Gen. HAINES' headquarters was pulled down.

All the buildings were deserted excepting one hospital, where were found thirty-nine sick and four dead men. The sick men were paroled. The prisoners taken were mostly of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Texas Regiments.

The citizens of Des Arc were rejoicing over supposed rebel victories. They had reports of the strongest character, that thousands of men had come over to the Confederate side; that our loss at Vicksburgh, Port Hudson and Arkansas Post amounted to over 10,000.

In letters captured it was unanimously admitted that after the capture of Arkansas Post, Little Rock must inevitably fall. It was expected that Gen. McCLERNAND would move upon it. Why he did not, they could not guess. The troops of McCLERNAND and SHERMAN are at Milliken's Bend, awaiting orders to move and the arrival of more troops.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN NEWARK.

A Steam Boiler Driven Through Three Buildings and Two Vacant Lots.

Two Men Killed and Three Injured—Fearful Effects of the Explosion.

A frightful boiler explosion took place yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, at the hatchet and edge tool manufactory of Mr. CHARLES A. DEHART, No. 60 Adams-street, Newark, N. J. The boiler was about 25 feet long, and the explosion shot the main portion of it, with the force of a thunderbolt, through the end of the boiler-room across a vacant lot adjoining, entirely through a building used as a soap manufactory, through a stable on the same premises, and nearly across another vacant lot, in which it was finally deposited. The engineer, who was named WILLIAM BLAKE, was sitting near the end of the boiler, and was carried with it through the wall of the engine-room and into the soap manufactory on the next lot. He was terribly bruised and burnt, and cannot possibly survive. The boiler also struck, in its passage through the latter building, the proprietor, Mr. MILES MURPHY, who happened to be the only person in the building. Mr. MURPHY was dashed to fragments by the terrible force of the blow. The boiler carried the remains of Mr. MURPHY before it through the stable, when it also killed a horse, and carried the body of the animal with it in its dreadful flight.

The end of the main factory building, where the boiler-room joined it, was thrown down, about thirty feet of the wall being destroyed. There were 10 workmen in the latter building, three of whom were buried in the ruins. Their names were C. KNAPP, J. SMITH and BLOOMFIELD LAIRD. One of them were dangerously injured. The shock of the explosion also threw down the smoke-stack of the factory, which fell with a terrific crash, demolishing what was left of the engine-room. The whole scene presented a most fearful aspect of destruction and desolation. The cause of the explosion is not yet definitely known, but it is supposed to have been a want of water in the boiler. The noise and shock of the explosion were heard and felt for a long distance. The boiler was built by Messrs. HUGHES & PHILLIPS, of Newark, and was placed new in the building about seven years ago. An investigation was commenced, yesterday afternoon, before Coronar Ross, but after the examination of a few witnesses, the inquest was adjourned until this morning.

Gen. Carlos Butterfield, who is now resident in New-York, and was for many years in Mexico and conspicuous in the military history of that Republic, under the rule of Santa Anna, has just received from the Government of Venezuela his commission as Brigadier-General in the army of that Republic, as an acknowledgment of the important services he has rendered on many occasions to the Venezuelan Government.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alleged Interference with Gen. Burnside's Plans.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War Inquiring into the Matter.

Important Changes Proposed in the Post-Office Department.

Senator Wilson's Bill for Organizing the Militia.

Proposed Expulsion of Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware.

Fillibustering in the House Against the Bill Authorizing the Employment of Negro Soldiers.

WAR BULLETIN.

[OFFICIAL.]

Order Relating to the Raising of Troops in Massachusetts.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20, 1863.

Ordered that Gov. ANDREW of Massachusetts, is authorized until further orders to raise such number of volunteer companies of artillery for duty in the forts of Massachusetts and elsewhere, and such corps of infantry for the volunteer military service as he may find convenient. Such volunteers to be enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged, and may include persons of African descent, organized into a seperate corps. He will make the usual requisitions on the appropriate Staff Bureaus, and officers for the proper transportation, organization, supplies, subsistence, arms and equipments of such volunteers.

[Signed,] EDWIN OF STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

INTERFERENCE WITH GEN. BURNSIDE'S PLANS.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, at their meeting to-day, took up the resolution of the Senate to inquire whether any Generals in the army, and if so, whom, has visited Washington to interfere with army movements ordered by Gen. BURNSIDE. Gen. PARKE, Chief of Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff, was examined in reference to Gen. BURNSIDE's plans and operations. It appears that Gen. BURNSIDE's order for a movement was frustrated, and by the President revoked. Who the parties were has not yet transpired in the examination. When Gen. BURNSIDE and other officers are examined, the names of Generals who meddled in this affair will be made known.

AN IMPORTANT MILITARY BILL.

Senator WILSON to-day introduced a very important bill, looking to calling out the militia of the several States by the President for the term of three years. It provides for increased penalties for harboring or aiding deserters to escape; gives an additional bounty of fifty dollars to soldiers now in the field for re-enlisting in the service, and for re-enlisting for the term of two years a bounty of one hundred dollars, one half to be paid at the time of enlistment; repeals the law requiring the approval by the President in cases of sentence of death by court-martial, and confers authority on Commanders in the field.

MORE MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The President to day communicated quite a number of additional military appointments, among whom is Gen. DOUBLEDAY, to be Major-General.

GENERALS.

The Senate Military Committee, at their meeting to-day resumed consideration of the question of repealing the law limiting the appointments of Major and Brigadier Generals. The Committee are decidedly averse to these officers, but will probably agree to extend the number of Major-Generals to seventy, and Brigadier-Generals to two hundred and fifty. This will provide for about one-third of the number now before the Committee for confirmation. The remainder will fall by non-action.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Senator COLLAMER, to-day, introduced an important bill, prepared by the Postmaster-General, making many changes in the laws relative to the Post-office Department. It gives to the Postmaster-General power to appoint all Postmasters whose salaries shall be less than $1,000, and arranges all others into five classes. *First*—those of not more than $4,000; *second*—those less than $3,000; *third*—those less than $2,000; *fourth*—those less than $1,000; *fifth*—those less than $100. It prescribes a severe oath, which is to be administered to all employes in the service.

FILLIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE.

The House has been fillibustering to-day on the bill providing for organizing and arming negroes, with the promise of continuing the contest all night.

APPOINTMENT.

ANDREW WYLIE, the recent competitor of Hon. LOUIS MCKENSIE, in the Alexandria District, for Congress, has been appointed by the President Judge of the Criminal Court of this District, *vice* Judge CRAWFORD, deceased. Mr. WYLIE, in the Congressional contest, run on the Emancipation ticket, and was defeated by two votes.

MR. SAULSBURY, OF DELAWARE.

The disgraceful conduct of Mr. SAULSBURY, in the Senate yesterday, was repeated to-day, and seemed an expiring extravagance. It has been understood that he would be expelled to-morrow, but the fact that he is suffering from an attack of *delirium tremens* may postpone this act of justice, due the country no less than the Senate.

SENTENCE OF COURT-MARTIAL CONFIRMED.

The President has confirmed the sentence of a Court-martial (which was death,) in the case of a colored man named GRANSON, convicted of an attempt at rape, at Thibodeaux, Louisiana—said sentence to take effect at such time and place as may be designated by the commanding General.

THE ATTACK ON VICKSBURGH.

The official report of Gen. SHERMAN, on file in the War Department, gives a clear history of the late attack on Vicksburgh, and shows that it was made strictly in accordance with orders from Gen. GRANT, at the very time and in the very manner directed. Gen. SHERMAN was ignorant of the capture of Holly Springs, and the retreat of GRANT, but acted upon the supposition and previous arrangements that GRANT should advance upon PEMBERTON, and keep him occupied, while BANKS was to come up the river. The attack was made with great gallantry, and would have been successful but for the large reinforcements the enemy was able to send to Vicksburgh. Gen. MCCLERNAND, on his arrival, outranked Gen. SHERMAN as the Major-General of older date, and both want acting under Gen. GRANT, in pursuance of a plan formed before the expedition moved from Memphis. There is entire harmony among the principal officers, and good spirits among the men; and they are confident of taking Vicksburgh, and opening the Mississippi.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Gen. MILROY and other witnesses, expected, not having yet arrived, the Court went into secret session for deliberation, with the understanding that when the doors were opened at 3 o'clock, they would adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PROPOSALS FOR CANNON.

Proposals are invited by Brig.-Gen. RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance, for furnishing the Government with 13, 10, and 8-inch cast-iron cannon, to be made in conformity with drawings to be supplied by the Ordnance Department. No contract will be given, nor the trial gun paid for, unless it shall endure a proof of 1,000 rounds with service charges of powder, of which 200 rounds will be solid shot, and 800 rounds with shell. Bidders will be required to file with their bids a bond in the penal sum of not less than $30,000, and signed by two responsible parties.

Proposals are also invited for furnishing one hundred or less 24-pounder cast-iron howitzers, for flank defence. These howitzers weigh, when finished, 1,476 pounds. Bidders will be required to file with their bids bonds in the sum of $10,000.

THE BLOCKADE OF MOBILE.

The Navy Department is in possession of information to the effect that a vessel which lately succeeded in running into Mobile harbor, has succeeded also in making her escape loaded with cotton.

MILESHIPMEN.

Senator HALE has been authorized by the Senate Naval Committee to report a bill regulating the appointment of Midshipmen in the navy. It provides for the appointment of two by each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, whenever vacancies occur. It also provides that all appointments heretofore made by the Secretary of the Navy and the President be ratified and confirmed.

REBEL PROPERTY IN WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of War sends to Congress a communication from Gen. MARTINDALE, Military Governor of the District of Columbia, detailing the circumstances of the conflict of the military and civil authorities with regard to the property of Judge CAMPBELL, which, after its seizure by the military authorities, was subsequently turned over to the Marshal of the District upon a writ of replevin. Gen. MARTINDALE suggests further legislation by Congress to embrace two points; first, to authorize the seizure of rebel property by military authority as though martial law existed, but to be transferred to the civil authorities for condemnation and sale in those districts where the civil Courts are in operation, and to courts-martial, where rebellion has interrupted civil Courts; second, continued absence and general reputation of disloyalty, to authorize condemnation and sale, unless the owner of the property seized shall appear and prove loyalty.

THE CONDUCT OF THE HOSPITALS.

Surg.-Gen. HAMMOND has addressed the following letter to Senator TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, in relation to the manner in which the hospitals are conducted, and in reply to certain misstatements made by him upon the floor of the Senate, in the course of the debate upon Senator WILSON's bill, to promote the comfort of soldiers in hospital:

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Jan. 23, 1863.

DEAR SIR: In the report of the proceedings of the Senate yesterday, published in this morning's *Chronicle*, the following remarks are attributed to you:

"Last Sunday a convalescent hospital, within three miles of this city, under care of the Medical Department, and under its immediate eye, had large numbers of sick and wounded soldiers without food which they could eat, without beds to lie upon, and without blankets to cover them. They had to lie upon the ground, and were without stoves to keep them from freezing."

I have no hesitation in saying explicitly that such a condition of things does not exist in any hospital belonging to the army in any part of the country. I know, from personal observation, and from the reports of inspecting physicians of high character, selected from the citizen physicians of the country by the Sanitary Commission, as well as from the reports of the army Medical Inspectors, that the hospitals are better managed, in my respects, than military hospitals ever were managed before—that they are furnished with ample medical and hospital supplies; that the patients are comfortable, and that the officers and attendants, as a rule, are attentive and faithful.

I make these statements with a full sense of their importance, and with a view to correct the erroneous impressions under which you labor.

I do not know what hospital you had in mind in the remark in question; if the *hospital* of the convalescent camp, I positively deny their correctness in any respect; if the convalescent camp itself, though I believe your language exaggerates the condition of affairs, I must explicitly disclaim all responsibility for any mismanagement which may exist. The camp is not under my command, nor under the command of any officer of my corps; neither is the Medical Department called on for the clothing, the beds, the blankets, the stores, or other comforts for the men there. I trust, therefore, you will do the Medical Department the justice to correct the statements made by you on the floor of the Senate. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General.

CONTRACTS PROPOSED BY NEW-YORKERS.

The following contracts, by New-Yorkers, were proposed to the War Department and its bureaus during the week ending Jan. 26:

J. J. HARDENBURG offers 25,000 Springfield rifled muskets, of model of 1861, at $22 50 cash.

W. GRIFFIN offers 5,000 sets of hose equipments, at $24.

T. M. CODDINGTON offers bullets at 11 cents per pound—if Government purchases the lead at 2 cents per pound.

JACOB AMOS, Syracuse, proposes to deliver split peas in New-York, for the use of the army, at $1 60 per bushel of 60 pounds.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY FROM GERMANY.

The Secretary of State has received a letter from the ladies of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, transmitting a large quantity of lint, dressings and hospital supplies for the use of the wounded Union soldiers. The articles have been turned over to the Medical Department.

THE NEW-ALMADEN CASE.

The New-Almaden case, now before the United States Supreme Court, involves a larger amount of money than any other ever brought before it, the celebrated Gaines case not excepted. The product of this quicksilver mine is valued at upward of $1,000,000 per annum.

PROMOTION URGED.

The friends of Capt. F. MCGILVERY, of the Sixth Maine Battery, are urging his promotion to the position of Brigadier-General. It is claimed that Captain MCGILVERY, by his coolness and bravery at the

Continued on Eighth Pa

THE MAGAZINES.

—If the February number of Harper'e does ot delight children, it will only ba beceuse they do not lika picture-books. It hes no less then five illustrated articles—J. Ross BROWNE, thet excellent historisn, artist, poet end lecturer, leading off with a second peper of his "Californien in Iceland." If it were not queint, and funny, and inatructiva, end as chastely humorous in illustretion es in text, we ehould know at once that some other Brown than him whosa prefix is "J. Ross," wrote it, that it was the work of some Brown, who ie not in the habit of spelling his neme with en e. "Doctor Hawley," the second illnstreted articie, by J. W. DE FOREST, opens well, end we look with pleasureable anticipetion for tha "party of the second pert" to meke its eppearance. Mise EVANS' story of "Romole" develops a livelier interest with each succeseive chepter, and promises to prove a bright and glowing exception to most stories of Italian life whose scenes are leid in the past. CHARLES NORDHOFF makes a most successful "Tilt et the Women's Qneation," end succeede in unhorsing a greet meny old opinione, and sending a multitude of rather Pegan prejudices rolling in the dust.

"The Gentlemen of the Press," strikes us as being an excellent end ingenious puff of ona of tha Naw-York dailies, containing about ea little ehout tha Gentlemen of the Preas as could conveniently be introduced. Perhaps the writer hed not the pleasure of knowing or associeting with them. "Philip Reynor's Sacrifice," by LOUISA E. PALMER, is one of those original stories in which e lover, after various tribulations and seeming despair, is mada to find the object of his eerly affections, whom ell supposa dead, including tha reader, and marry her—pessing the remeinder of his days in comfort end respectability. "Jumping Jeck's Daughter," by D. R. CASTLETON, does not impress us with a very high opinion of tha nuthor's qualificetions es e magezinist, though this mey ba an unfavorabla specimen of his work. Occasionelly the most clever writers will write superletively eilly things—just to see what they cen do in thet line, perhaps. The cruise of the gunboat *Essex*, or rather ell her cruisings end ell her doinge, forms the woof and warp of e peper contribnted by C. E. LESTER. EGBERT P. WATSON writes "The Policemen'e Christmea Tramp," end ANTHONY TROLLOPE builds eeverel stories more to "The Small House at Allington." Of the poetry of *Harper's*, wa never attempt to speek critically, since it is elweys rather phenomenal than otherwise, end subject to no fixed rulas. Taken all in ell, this number of *Harper's*, however, is a credit to its editor and the publishers—the illustrations, especially, are unuaually good, even for a magazina in which excellence is mainly the rule.

—We know of no reason why the gentlemen of the *Atlantic*, efter getting out such a royel number last month, ahonld have felt in duty hound to favor us with an incorrigibly stupid number for tha present one—unless, indeed, they believa in strong contrasts, and were fearful of again exciting as much commendetion as waa ehowered in upon them anent their January number. There are, of course, exceptions to all general rules, but when we write down the current number as dull and even heavier thsn tbe murky weather which at present envelops and surrnunds ua, we fancy we simply start a "round robin" of a verdict to which every sensible human creature in the universe—out of Boston—will subscribe. Mr. HAZEWELL'S "Sovereigns and Sons" is an article made from loose material, awkwardly put togcther. "The Utility and the Futility of Aphorisms," by WM. R. ALGER, may have merit, but, if so, it is hidden under the folds of a napkin, so heavy that few will have strength end detcrmination enough to shake it. "Shellay," by a son of LEIGH HUNT, contains some interesting revelations, but it doea not brina and glow with reminiscences of the poet as an article written hy a personel acquaintance should, and the son of a much less talented man then LEIGH HUNT might have written it, fur all internal evidence afforded. "The Ghost ol Little Jacques" is e spirit that wa imagine very many readers will attampt to lay, (and succeed in leying—on the table,) before they reach the end of the story. In "The Siege of Cincinneti," T. B. READ tells of the dengers the people of thst Buckeye city ren when the Confederate forces threatened it, and tha Herculean throes and labors by which it was defended. Probehly the hungry Generals, defenders of the Southern feith, knew that the gates of Cincinnati led to pork, and hence the eiege. An intereating article, descriptive of a corps in the French army, known as the "Chasseurs-à-pied," is contributed by a clever literary gentleman of this City. "Under tha Pear Tree," by Mrs. HOPKINSON, impresses us well, in apite of a certain prolixity of detail—it hae a deal of freshness and snap, and we are only sorry that the exclusion of other contributions hed not made room for the conclnsion of this. D. A. WASSON, who is invariably analytical and philosophical, writes "The Law of Coats"—setting forth the imperativeness of the debt to Freedom which so many human lives are now so seriously engaged in paying." "Jane Austen"—a sketch of tbat lady's life and worke—is the title of a paper by Mrs. WATKESON. RALPH WALDO EMERSON sings the "Boston Hymn." As might be supposed, it is rendered with a decidedly nasal twang, and with more regerd for a pitchfork than a tuning-fork. Mr. EMERSON did a rether clever thing in his poem of "The Red Slayer," but in this hymn he isn't half ea funny. On the whole, we think "Bhrama" a rather better subject than "Boston." BAYARD TAYLOR writes the poem "The Teet." Applying it to even a moderetely critical teat, we don't like it. "An angry trumpet snarling" rhymes very well with "Farewell awhile my honnie darling," but a gentleman of Mr. TAYLOR'S treveled experience should be awara that trnmpete are not terriers—he evidently confounds the two instrumenta. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL'S "Latest Views of Mr. Biglow," is as clevar es any one of his femous Biglow pepers. But we muat confesa to having seen so much of exeggereted Yankeeism on the stege and in print for some yeers paat as to hava tired of it. The seme amount of wit, put in a auitabla frame of untortured English, we could take with great aetisfection, but its verbal clothing doee away with the cherm. We hope for a better *Atlantic* "next time."

Another Binnder.

A DEAD OFFICER DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

The following card from Col. EGAN, of the Fortieth New-York Volunteers, is its own explanation:

HEADQUARTERS FORTIETH N. Y. S. V., NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Jan. 14, 1863.

I deem it my duty to do all in my power to clear from the memory of the late Lieut. BARNT VANDERPOEL any stain which may be thought to attach to it in consequence of his unfortunate dismissal. The whole thing originated in mistake, and as soon as I knew of his sickness and wound, I took immediate steps to secure his reinstatement. This was promptly done, and Lieut. VANDERPOEL'S reputation is without any shadow of reproach. The order of dismissal is ignored, and the vacancy dated from the Lieutenant's death alone. I hear testimony to Llaut. VANDERPOEL'S courage and attention to duty. At Williamsburgh he advanced ahead of his company into the abbatis lined with rebel riflemen, and cheered and encouraged his men until tha enemy was driven out and the victory secured. He was then foremost in rallying his men and getting them into readiness for further service.

T. W. EGAN,
Colonel Fortieth N. Y. S. V.

A Theological Note from the "Veteran Observer."

THE BRETHEN, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863.

A newspaper is the common forum in which men of varlona opinions appear before the public and expreae their viewa. It would be hard to hold the conductors of a newspaper responsible for those various views, and I do no such thing. But, as an humble student, in tha great field of religion and philosophy, I beg here respectfully to protest against the spirit and doctrinee of the articia in the TIMES, of the 17th of January, reviewing the book of Biahop COLENSO on the Pentateuch. I will atata my objection briefly. The whole spirit of that article ie to aid tha skepticism of the dey *in taking away from the Bible the miraculous and the supernatural.* There is nothing new in this. It ia as old as skepticism itself, and there ie very little novel in tha moda of its promotion. But, the objection lies—the mischief I would eay—in asserting (et the close) thet this ie *consistent* with the Bible! Takee nothing away from religion and the Scripturas! If this were said hefore eny of our Evangelical congregations, the people would know what it meana. But, in the columns of a newspeper, with a display of critical learning, persone may he easily imposed upon. To conntereet this alightly, I will make two or three comments:

1. The objections of COLENSO, and his critical friends, are not criticism at all. They are merely bold and flippant assertions. They are old, and they gain nothing by reiteration with new names, although it ie poesible to compel the friends of tha Bible to go over en old controversy. Tha writer in the TIMES cites BADEN POWELL, BUNSEN, the "Essays and Reviews," *et id omne genus*, as if they had some euthority; hut, he need not be told, they era of no authority in the Churchea. They all belong to the modern school of sceptics—in miraculous egency. If he hed cited BUCKLE, it would have heen more to the point, for ha has made the battle honestly against supernatural intervention. He is extremely superficial, but I don't see that he is more ao than the others. If the reader would see this subject handled well, he will find it done in some of the English reviews.

2. Some of the contredictions asserted of tha Bible, show that these writers heve never read tha Genesic record properly. So common a fact as the number Jscob earried into Egypt, is misstated grossly. They say it wes *seventy*. The record says thet this number *excepted* the wives of the sons of Jacoh, end also asserts that the seventy were of "the *loins* of Jecoh"—not comprehanding the whole of his family. It is perfectly certain, from the racord itself, thst the number in his femily wes more than eaventy. The Genesic record alao affirms that tha children of Israel were *four hundred and thirty years in Egypt, and nowhere contradicts* that asaertion. The fact that Moses waa the fourth in his particuler family, proves nothing ea to time. But if it did, the Genesic record shows, that in tbe primitive families thare waa an increase of *fourfold* in a third of a century, end ae the children of Israel were certainly more than eighty, (and by circumciaed servants,) may have much exceeded that, there might eesily be *a million and a quarter of Hebrews when they left Egypt*, end, in fact, might have been a greet many more. The calculation given by COLENSO is simply false. Besides this, it is not said six hundred thousand were absolutely warriors, although the term *men* is used, for it is placed in direct opposition to the word "*children.*" Again, the record eays that the children of Israel grew, and were mighty and flourished, aa if the writer had anticipated the silly objection that would be made in aome future generation. The truth is, that of all objections made to the statements of the Bible, theae asserted contradictione are the weakest.

3. The true issue is honestly made, by BUCKLE—that there is *nothing supernatural.* *That* is the mare dreem of primitive ages,—atill held by a few honeat old women, but not fit for men of science. The writer in the TIMES of the 17th asserts the aame thing, when he aeye;—"Miracles were formerly the *rule*, latterly the *exception*; they will end, hy being exclnded altogether." Thia is only another version of the formula given by COMTE, and elaborated hy BUCKLE. The final proposition of that Philosophy is, thet the unlverse moves hy the *invariable sequence of antecedents and consequents.* Of course, this is the doctrine of Fate,—Destiny,—stated in the atrongest terme. If true, it deprivas God of any power over his own works. Any account whatever of his supernatural interference is *per se* a myth.

Now this is a doctrine where there is no middle ground. If true, the whole ayatem of miracles must be rejected. If false, the Bible mey well be received, in apite of any objectiona drawn from any cavila of a mere rationel hypotheais. I want tha reeder to mark here that thia doctrine is eet upon tha ground of aciance, and *there* is precisely where I ahonld like to meet it. I affirm here positively that *science affords no ground whatever for this skeptical theory.* Therc is no such uniformity of natural lawa as precludea tha idea that tha Creator may not change them at his will, or that he haa not dona it. Whet acience affirms thia? Geology is the last ecience which ahould be qnoted for *that* purpose, when all that it hee diacovered, and all it proves is, that this earth is really the "wreck of metter," having overturninge and overturninge at every etap. Does Astronomy affirm the uniformity of nature when stars are coming in and going out of the visible firmament continnelly, without the Astronomer knowing or aecartaining anything about them, when tha firet law of impelling forcee is unknown to thie dey? Before a mare Biblical critic or a ekeptical historian affirme anything about acience, he ahould *know* aomething about it. I said BUCKLE was superficial. One of the strongeat points he makee is in quoting statistics, which he first misquotes, and then drawa false inferences from. It wont do for a mera literary man or a mere theological scholar to handle sclence without maatering it. The arme of Achilles can only he worn by Achillee himaclf.

4. "Stripped of the haggard disguiae of *pretended* history, chronology and science, they (Scriptures) become the eublime epic of God'e dealings with man!" What idea can the man have of God, and truth, and epirituality, when he begins by effirming that tha whole eolid atructnre of the Bible (its history) is a *falsehood?* Thie is the affirmation—"*pretended* history." Tha whola reality of the Bibla le its history. The whole existence of Chriat depende on the *fact* of his birth. The whole secrifice for ain dependa on the *fact* of hie being the High Priest of his people. His whole powcr to be the Redeemer of his people dependa on the revealed *fact* of hia being the Son of God. Tha Eternal Word, revealed to men and recordad in the Scriptures, contains the only history of man which throwa the least light on his origin or existence. But what must be the extraordinery nature of that mind which, having pronounced the Bible a "*pretended* history," asks us to helieve in its spirituality? To do that would require a credulity greater than that required by any miracle. What a marvelous idiosyncrsey of the human mind is that which figures God aa the euthor of a grand epic poem, in which there is not ona word of truth, hut which wa ere to receive spiritually as perfect truth?

I have no objections to an honest ekepticism. I have hed friends of that sort who seemed to me feir-minded men. But I object to palming off on Christienity the etele end threadbare garments of Infidelity, under the name of a pioue BUNSEN or Bishop COLENSO, the "Essays and Reviews," or any similar contrivance. They come with a better graca from those who honeetly donht, than from those who profeee to believe.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FROM VENEZUELA.

The British and French Ambition—Payment of American and Foreign Claims—The New Minister to the United States—A Bull Bait—A Yankee Railway—The Native Cotton Plant—The Tranquillization of the Country, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Sunday, Dec. 14, 1862.

The new British loan, made nominally with the house of BARING BROTHERS, but in which the representativa of Her Majesty has had so much to do as to awaken a suspicion that "her Government" regards it es a mortgage, which mey be et some time *foreclosed*, is at length concluded, and the first specimens of "British gold" are in free circulation. France is, at the same time, at work in what was once the other wing of the Republic of Colombia, and is also making formidable preparatioos for Mexico. In a little while, perhaps, our transit over the Isthmus to California will he under French "protection," and the City of Pensma, where, under JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, a Minister Ptenipotentiary of tha United States was to have sat in council with the assemhlad representatives of Republican America, will be a dependency of France!

Something like $100,000 of American claims have been settled, and an equal amount in favor of the subjects of Denmark. France, elso, and Spain, as well as England, come in for a considerable amount. Tbere is no doubt that the Government of Gen. PAEZ, the present supreme Chief of the Republic, is honest. It has also now sufficient resources, and commands the respect of other nations es well as of its own people. His Excellency PEDRO JOSE ROJAS, the Secretary-General end Substitute of the Supreme Chief, is one of the most wonderful men I have ever met with. The functions of his office involve thnse of our Secretery of State and Vice President, and besides attending to thasa with great punctuality and ability, he also nndertakes considerable journeys to the distant Provinces, and is doing quita as much by his persuasiveness and eloquence to tranquillize bis country, as tbe vast Union armies are doing toward the tranquillization of theirs; in verification of the familiar maxim, "the pen is mightier thsn tha sword." By the way, the Secretary-General was formerly the editor of the Caracas *Independiante*, the Government organ here, which is now conducted by his brothers. It is quite an able sheet, and has an extensive circulation.

A Venezuelean Minister Resident will soon make his appearance in Washington, in the person of Hon. CARNUTO GARCIA, the praaent Private Secretary of Gen. PAEZ, and a gentleman of great urbanity and talent. Venezuela is already a "favored Government" in the estimation of the American sovereigns, on account of their high personel esteem of Gen. PAEZ, and I assura you it will lose nothing in the hanus of Mr. GARCIA. He is e gentleman of large wesith, and is deservedly popular with all classes of Venezueleans. The diplomatic dinner of the American Legation has not yet come off, but our Minister has been tha honored guest of several of the representatives of other nations, and is doubtless preparing himself for something racy and *recherche*. Nature has glutted the resources of Venezuela, but the markets are at this momeot rather poorly supplied, (as they say at our hotel;) out we found, the other day, a bountiful supply of genuine roast beef and plum pudding at the British Embassy, and a table "literally groaning" with all imaginable luxuries at the elegant mansion of the Danish Minister. Gen. PAEZ also entertains gloriously and frequently. At a breakfast served, a few mortings since, under the orange trees in his garden, I met several of the old Generals of the Republic, who seemed to be enjoying themselves *con mucho gusto* over the savory meats which His Excellency is fond of serving up in the style of the rancherns on the plains. Many rare delicacies and fruits entered into the feast, and the ware made use of on the occasion was a set recently received from the famous establisbment of HAUGHWOUT & Co., of your City. It is bordered with crimson and gold, in the style of the ware of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and has the General's initial, in old English, on every piece.

A genuine hull bait was recently got up by an old friend of Gen. PAEZ on his splendid coffee estate, about three miles east of the city, which I attended, of course, in my search after novelties. A very tame and good-natured ox was led forth, and urged to undertake a trot by the persuasion of a "sharp stick," and when he was finally frightened un to a regular run, the young gentlemen would ride after him at full speed, and endeavor to grasp his tail and pull him down. To accomplish this feat at full speed, without being thrown from the saddle, requires pretty good horsemanship, and alicits hursts of applause from the ladies and others. The affair was attended by the British Minister and several others of the foreign representatives, as well as by Gen. PAEZ himself and many distinguished officers and ladies.

I accepted an invitation a few mornings ago to breakfast with M. ROUBER, the new Chief Engineer on the Caracas and Petasi Railroad, and made an experimental trip over the first section of the road on an epen truck. The rails are from Albany, the chairs hear the label of CORNING, WINSLOW & Co., the cut nails and spikes lay piled up in kegs branded at the Burdan's, a splendid first-class locomotive from Paterson, N. J., stands in the shed at the Caracas depot, and the sections of a train of sectional cars lie about in all directions looklog marvelously like "home." But I was quite as much interested, for my part, in examining the Yenkee-made mills and engines upon an adjoining coffee estate, and a fine specimen of the indigenous tree cotton plant, which stood neglected, hut in full bearing at the "depot." This plant stood about twelve feet high—the leaf is not unlike the leaf of the American cotton plant, the blossom resembles closely the purple hybiscus, or "Rose of Sharon," and the staple compares favorably with our upland varieties. Tbere is no doubt that it is capable of thorough cultivation and improvement, and could he made immensely profitable. It seems to be a free hearer, and is perennial.

It seems strange that South America is so little known in the United States. Before setting out for Venezuela I found it almost impossible to obtain any reliable information in regard to tha country. The best published account I could find was in *Colton's Atlas*, and there I learned that the climate of Caracas was equable and generally salubrious, *but earthquakes are common*, &c., &c. In another paragraph, I was intormed that the houses are chiefly built of "mud," su, hy "putting this and that togcther," my anticipations of Caracas were very muddy and qunkey. Mud and earthquakes—earthquakes and mud—occupied a very large apace upon the disc of my anticipatious, and when I finally landed at Laguayre, and found the little colored citizens runoing about, perfectly innocent of trowserloons or shirts, and the floors of the Custom-house, warehouses and botels paved with human bones, done up beautifully in squares end circles, I expected every minute to be chased by an earthquake, and stuck in the mud. By the polite attentions of the Commandante of the Port, however, I was conducted to the elegant club of the English and American residents, and hed a delightful ride along the shore. A substantial dinner and a comfortable couch at the *posada* prepared us properly for an early start over the mountains on the road to Caracas, one of the most romantic rontes imaginable, and before noon we found ourselves in the Venezuelan capital.

No pen or tingue can adequately describe to you the loveliness of the picture which lay at our feat as we mounted the heights that overlook the city. The "hills," as we habitually call them, are the inner slope of vest mountains, near the crest of which nature has nestled the valley where sleeps Caracas. The sweep of this valley is from five to seven miles; and the mountain tops being constantly draped in clouds, continually irrigate with refreshing streams, and surround the city with an amphitheatre of green. As far as the eye can reach, the landscape sparkles with the bright green of tha sugar-cane, or yields to the dense shadows of tha patriarchal trees stretching their sheltering arms over the quiet thickets where the coffaa berry glows in ruddy garishness. Tha coffee-plant is one of the most beautiful objects in nature; and even here, where it is so familiar, is cultivated in the gardens as an ornamental shrub, as well as for its grateful fruit. Wa find here not only all the tropical fruits and flowers, out owing to the altitude of this region—about 3,000 feet ebove the level of the sea—we have nearly all the fruits and cereals of tha North also. Indeed, there is no such thing as fixing a limit to the varied capacity of the country, provided its enterprising inhabitants could be persuaded to forego for awhile the amusement of civil war. But for thirty years or so they have kept up this sort nf thing, with hut vary little intermission between the "parts."

It may interest the "Fire Department" of Gotham to kuow that we had a fire here a faw nights ago—the first occurrence *of* the kind *in fourteen years!* Only one house was burnt, but as each house here is quite a block of hutildings, it was not a small affair by any means. And what is quite remarkable, the fire fourteen years ago occurred upon the premises of the same man who is now again the victim! He lost about $10,000 by the first fire, bet has made something like $100,000 since, and now loses only about $5,000. There is no fire department in Caracas, and no need of one, the houses being built of incombustible meterials. In the case of the fire the other night, the walls are still standing, and no trace of the calamity is perceptible from the street. Even the goods were nearly all safely removed and stored, and such was the admirable order observed and enforced by the armed police, not a single article was stolen!

I must reserva for another letter a description of the fountains and public buildings, and a sketch of the manners and customs of the people. The country is becoming rapidly tranquillized, and although we have occasional rumors of the capital or other towns being threatened, the rebels or "federals" keep at a very respectful distance, and always scatter themselves end disappear in the presence of the Government troops. Yours, EXCELSIOR.

HELP AND WAGES FOR CONTRABANDS.

An Appeal from Superintendent Nichols.

Suddenly one hundred thousand of emancipated slaves appeal to Northern benevolence. Some ask for clothing—some want food. Large numbere are old, infirm, diseased, and require bomes and medical aid. Then comes the ignorance of these thousands appealing to bumanity to send them teachers and hooks; while their wrong views of Bible morality as urgently call for the labors of the missionary. That there is a willingness on the pert of the philanthropic Nortb to eid in this humane work, and give liberal aid, we can ask for no better evidence of the fact than the numbers of boxes and barrels that go out on every steamer or railroad car from our great centres of trade for the purpose of relieving the destitution of this class in the several points where they are gathered in the South as they have come inside the Union lines.

All seem ready to help; nor is there any scarcity of helpers, who offer to go in person; for there is not an association, society or department of Government where such help is required but they are overrun with letters, saying "*Here am I—send me.*" Nor would the means ha wanting to pay these helpers if an appeal was made to the benevolence of the North. Much has been dona, but much more requires to be done. But what has been done has not shown for as much as could be desired. The North is not satisfied: nor is this to be wondered at, for thus far it has been much like the lean kine sean by tha vision of Pharoah, who ast up the fat-fleshed and well-favored kine and yet seemed not to show any better keeping. So has it been in a great measure in relation to tha help bestowed upon this people. All have felt that there was a difficulty somewhera. One class have placed this difficulty at the door of the Government. Another class have seen the cause of the difficulty to lay with the laborer in the field. A third party have found out that a wrong understanding of the facts in relation to this people has caused the want of efficiency in labors among them. The call for more facts has induced commissions from the North who make a flying trip to "contraband" camps, and fancy that they have completed their mission by a *two hours'* stay among a thousand people. Tha commission returns, reports, new plans are adopted, which will in the end result in a failure as signal as any heretofore, and all for want of a proper understanding of the *facts*. Some few are beginning to ask questions in the direction of truth, such as, "Is there any danger of aiding these people too much for their own good? Are these people paid wages? Do they receive their pay promptly?" But I have not as yet heard tha question asked, except by a favored few, whether there can be any danger of *paying* these people too much for their labor; or how shall the wages of this class be so graduated as to produce the greatest good? Long has the writer waited to see it some one would not open this inquiry to the public; that thereby the *paying* Government and the *giving* North might reap a joint benefit, and more than all, that this people may not be spoiled by *help*. Seriously, many are already asking themselves, how far are we in danger of contributing by any mistaken notions of humanity and of indiscriminate charity to neutralize, if not destroy the inestimable assertions of self-respect and independence among this people. The great fear is that, instead of *showing labor* how to *help itself*, and then assisting it, we are assisting it first by every means in our power, and rendering self-assistance almost unnecessary.

But, in order rightly to understand this subject, we must examine into the history of this people; thus their proper relation to the public will be understood. There is no scarcity of facts as regards their history. All of these facts, too, tend toward a common centre, showing how fully and entirely the masters of these people assumed the responsibility of their living. The relation of the slave to the master was that of *entire dependence*. Nothing had the slave to do with the future; for the master pledged himself to look out for that. "You work for me," said the master to his slave, "and I will take care of you." This lesson of entire dependence on the master, as regards the act of caring for self, had been taught in such a variety of ways, and the lessons so thoroughly learned, that the doctrine that the master's sla was necessary for the well-being of the slave had become so perfectly ground into the soul that it had become a second nature with the slave thus to believe and act.

Now tha rebellion breaks out, and 100,000 of beings thus taught and drilled come inside the Union lines; they throng our camps, our cities, our towns. But they are not long in our midst before they astonish our people by their unreasonable demands. Some, on this account, lose all patience in relation to them, and refuse them protection and aid. But a wiser portion—those that understand their previous training, and under the institutions of the most abject tyranny all their education had thus far been had—have sought for a reason for those damands, as they appear to those refugees themselves; thus they have wisely turned to these people and asked—"Why do you expect the North to give you food, clothing and houses, and what return do you preoose making for those benefits?" The emancipated slave replies as follows: "Old Master gave all his people food, without having anything to pay for it. Our bacon and meal was always here; abont this we had no care. Now we certainly expect the Union people to do as well by us as our masters did in 'Dixie.' Then again, our masters once a year distributed clothing among the people, and this, again, was *free*—we had nothing to psy for it; and we think that tha more liberal Union people will do even more for us in this respect than our Southern masters."

Besides this, Slavery had its privileges, and tha slave his rights. Tha slava was permitted to have his own poultry-yard and "*truck-patch*," and by most masters was allowed the keeping of a pig, and had the privilege of doing *over-work* for his own benefit, when the task of the master was completed.

These were some of tha teachings of Slavery under which they had been educated. Now it never occurred to the slave that if he worked for wages, that it would be just for a portion of this hire to go toward the payment of bouse rent, to huy food or to keep up the wardrobe, or purchase fuel, &c. On the other hand, all of Slavery'a leaching up to the time of their leaving, bad been to this effect, that the servant had a right to expect that be be kept furnished with a house, supplied with fuel, clothing and food, and beside this, that he could raise for his *own individual benefit*, whatever he might on his "*truck patch*," or earn by overwork, or receive hy sale of chickens end eggs, &c. That be could do as he chose with these earnings; that his master had no right to dictate as to how or when he should use it; that tha master had no right oo account of these extra earnings or income to retain a single garment of his yearly distribution, or keap back a single pound of bacon or pork or corn meal, from bis share. If the slave chose to put the proceeds of his earnings on his back or supply himself and family with a more generous diet, this had nothing to do with the provisions to ha furnished by the master for the support of his servant.

With such views and such teachings, these people 100,000 strong, have come within tha Union lines, and begin to receive wages from tan to twenty-five dollars per month. But when this is paid to them, the old doctrines of Slavery lead them to apply the same rule to this money received from hire, as had been applied to that received from extra earnings in the South.

Now, with these explanations and facts, where is the remedy?

I can see none unless it be hy regulating the wages of this people. It has always appeared to me thet too high a valuation has been placed upon tbsir labor, considering how much is received by them beside the wages for their hire. That they receive more wages than is really for their good. Now I am aware that this is a delicate question, yet I cannot but believe that facts will bear me out in the statement.

In the first place, they do not appreciate how highly-favored their condition when laboring for $20 per month. For exemple—a few days since I was addressing a young man, who had only two childrep, showing him how important it was for him to remove his wife and children out of the camp and furnish them with support, but he replied: "I only have *twenty-five dollars per month.*"

Two days since, a well-dressed man, with a new suit of clothing on, called upon me to ask for clothing, to have it *donated* to him, and his plea was, he had as yet not received "*his share*" from the Government. Now this man had no one to care for, was himself receiving ten shillings per day every day he worked, and yet he thought that the Government had withheld from him his *rightful dues in clothing.*

A few day since, a mother who had, to my knowledge, received $18 50 for her labor, and then spent seventy-five cents for jewelry, and after that came to me to furnish her child with a pair of shoes, and upon my saying "Why did you not take tha money you paid for jewelry, and buy your shoes?" She replied, "*Oh, that money I worked for, and could do as I pleased with it,*" plainly showing thns the cropping out of the asme erronenus teaching. Now, if these people were provident of their earnings, or had good judgment in making their purchases, the case would be altered, but as it is, it seama a pity alter the money has been earned, that it should be parted from without anything to show in return. A man called on me a few weeks since, and hagan hy remarking "that I am in tha employ of tha Government." "Well, what of that?" said I. "I have lost $5; it was stolen from me, and then I had $2 more, end I hid it *somewhere* but have forgolten where, so I have come to you for some more money, understanding *that you are the Government.*" I asked him how much money he wanted? He raplied, "two dollars would do him now." Such cases, I am sorry to say, are but too common. Now, I see no way hy which this difficulty is to be met, unless it be to furnish these persons with substantial clothing and food, and a very small compensation in money for their hire, until the erroneous taschings of Slavery shall he effectually eradicated from their mind and practice. If this is not done, then they will be the constant dupes of Imposition, and will spend their money for brass chains for golden prices, or will buy up all the old silver watches which are out of gear, and brass watches for gold, that can come within their reach, and the women will spend all their extra dimes to procure edging and lace, expecting that those *common things*, such as shoes, clothing and food, will be provided by tha kindness of Union friends.

D. B. NICHOLS,
Sup't of Contrabands at Washington, D. C.
JAN. 27, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—Capt. W. J. PALMER, of the Andarson Troop, of Pennsylvenie, who was taken prisonar by the rebels some time since, has escaped from the South, by ways and means which he does not think it prudent to expose at present. He does not seem at all disposed to justify the action of the Troop in refusing to go into action when ordered to do so hy Gen. ROSECRANS. In a card published by the Philadelphia *Press* the Captain says: "The old Troop was recruited for Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, but before it wes fully organized, both he and Gen. SEDGWICK, his successor—who had, on taking command, also chosen the old Troop as his escort—had been relieved, and were followed by Gen. BURNS, who, only because it suited him, ratified the choice of his predecessors. In the present case, Gen. ROSECRANS, who had a perfect right to choose his escort, did not, it appears, select the Anderson Cavalry. Every man in it knew when he joined the regiment that it was to be attached to Gen. BURNS'S headquarters, as it would undoubtedly have been. But if the War Department or the President chose to remove that General, the men had no right to believe that they would descend as a legacy to his successor—who was yet unknown as such—although there was a reasonable probability that the same qualities which induced Gen. BURNS to select them for the post of honor would influence him who succeeded. *This only was beyond question.* Every man knew that he was taking an oath to serve the United States for three years or the war, to obey his superior officers, and to fight the rabels, which, if done well, would earn them as high honor as this world can give."

—Col. Root, of the Ninety-fourth New-York Regiment, relates the following incident, which transpired after tha battle of Fredericksburgh:

"During Monday afternoon I revisited the scena of Saturday's charge, in order to make arrangements for hurying the dead, and on arriving on the skirmishing line, I observed a rebel officer near tha woods, who cordially responded to e friendly wave of my handkarchief, and was kind enough to keap his skirmishers quiet while I looked around the field for my dead. Subsequently he came out, shook hands and compared notes. He was a Captain of the Twantieth North Carolina Regiment, and, during the conversation, stated that the Thirty-third North Carolina had been nearly annihilated by a charge on Saturday. On being informed that my Brigade had made the charge, he anxiously inquired after severel of his brother officers whom we had captured, and I was gratified at being able to assura him of their safety. I saw a number of familiar faces among the dead, for two officers and fifty men of my Brigade lay there, men that I had drilled, instructed and loved, and finally led to death in battle. I hada good-bye to the generous Southerner, sending by him my regards to my relatives in Georgia, and conveying his regards for his relatives in Ohio."

—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following description of tha new sloop-of-war *Sacramento*: "She is a fina vessel of 1,370 tons, three-masted, with fore and main topsails. Her armament consists of one 30-pounder rifle on the forecastle, a 200-pounder rifle forward, one 11-inch shell gun amidships, and one of the same at the stern. All of these can he brought to bear in any direction. In addition to these are six howitzers—two 24-pounders and two 12-poundars, all smooth-bore, and two 11-pounders rifled. Her complement of men is about 225. Her list of officers comprise as fine a set as can be found on any vessel of war afloat. Her commanding officer, Capt. D. BOGGS, is a fighting man in every respect, as was shown in tha engagement on the Mississippi while in commeod of the *Varuna*. The master has lately returned from the Gulf, where he has been for tha past year. He is a skillful navigator, a good seaman, and is deserving of a higher office, as a command of some gunboat. The Ensigns and Master's Mate, I think, are mostly new appointments, and nearly all hail from Maine. The *Sacramento* will do good service for Uncle Sam."

—Capt. J. ST. CLAIR MORTON, who has been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers, is a son of the late Dr. SAMUEL G. MORTON, of Philadelphia, the celebrated cnnniologist, and author of tha able work on "the Types of Mankind." He graduated at West Point, and since the breaking out of the rebellion has been successively Engineer-in-Chief under Gens. HALLECK, BURLL and ROSECRANS, of the Armies of the Ohio and Cumberland. He displayed his signal ability as an engineer, in constructing the defences and fortifications of Nashville. He had formed the well-known "Pioneer Brigade," from the pickeo men of the Western armies, for especial engineering duty, and was acting as Brigadier-General in the protracted and severe contest at Murfreesboro. His gallantry in that action won for him a warm eulogium from ROSECRANS, who recommended him so strongly for promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General, that it was at once done.

—On taking command at Columbus, Ky., Gen. ASBOTH issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, COLUMBUS, Ky., Jan. 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.—The undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Columbus, Department of Tennessee, comprising the post of Cairo, Ill., including Bird's Point, Mound City and Big Muddy, Paducah, Columbus, Hickman, Moscow, Little Obion, Fort Herman, Fort Heory, Fort Donelson, Fort Pillow and Island No. 10, Tenn. All troops serving within tha limits of the District will be at once properly reported by respective commanders. The standing orders of this District will remain in fdrce until rescinded. (Signed,) ASBOTH, Brig.-General Commanding District.

[Official.]—HERMAN C. KORNER, First Lieutenant and A. D. C.

—Lieut.-Col. BILLINGS, who went out as Chaplain of the Third New-Hampshire Regiment, but subsequently received a commission as Llautenant-Colonal, writes to a New-Hampsbire paper, under date of Camp Saxton, Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 29, as follows:

"I was anthorized to order the evscuatioo of St. Simon's Island, Ga., and took off ex-slaves, horses, cattle, rice, corn, &c., leaving nothing of value. The splendid mansion onca occupied by that ex-United States Sanator and arch-rebel, T. BUTLER KING, is on this island, and we stripped it of everything. I writo this letter on his writing-desk, which, with his piano, was presanted to me on my return.

—In a private latter to his brother, Bishop ROSECRANS, of Cincinnati, the General writes as follows regarding the late Col. GARESCHE, his Chief of Staff: "Col. GARESCHE was killed by my side. A cannon ball passad directly behind my head and struck him, leaving only his under jaw. We both received the sacrament that morning, and shortly before he was killed he asked my permtssion to retire for a few momants from the eminence on which headquarters were estahlished. I now suspect that he *went aside to offer his life to God for our success.* I hope he went straight to Heaven, our blessed country!"

—The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* is responsible fur the following:

"A few nights since a member of the Legislature, who was sleeping double at one of our hotels, was kicked out by his bedfellow, an officer in the army, for ventilating his secesb sentiments at the unseasonable hour of midnight. The officer threw the offender's clothes after him into the passage. The member was compelled to sit up the balance of the night in the office, before a cold stove, in a no very pleasant mood."

—Under date of Washington, Jan. 19, Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN has issuad an order, which reads as follows: "The recent distressing accident of killing a lad at the crossing of G, on Seventeenth-street, by a team running away, calls attention to the numerous orders against fast riding and driving. Wagon masters will see that no teamster leaves his team without first locking a wheel."

—Mr. M. McNeil, one of tha sutlers recently captured by Stuart's cavalry near Dumfries, and taken to Richmond, has succeeded in making his escape, and returned to Washington. He secured his freedom by disguising himself as a private, when he was discharged with the other prisoners sent North for exchange.

—JOHN O. BROWN, a cavalry soldier, has been convicted at Indianapolis of spreading the Order of the Golden Circle among the men in his regiment, and thus producing disaffection and disloyalty. The military punishment for such offences is death. Brown's sentence hes not yet heen declared.

—A lady who haa long resided in the immmediate vicinity of the Bull Run battle-field states, as an actual fact, that the roosters in that vicinity have abandoned all attempts to crow since the first conflict. The cause of this phenomenon naturalists must explain, if they can.

— Statistica at the Adjutant-General's Office show that Massachnsetts has contributed for the war, 58,214 three years' men, which, with the three years' and nine months' volunteers, and the 12,000 men furnished in the navy, make nearly 100,000 volunteers from that State.

— Brig.-Gen. J. B. Carr, arrived at his home in Waterford, on Jan. 15, on a ten day's leave of absence. He left Troy, two years ago, as Colonal of the Second Regiment, and this is his first visit heme since that time.

—The Detroit *Tribune* says thet the British soldiers on the Canada side of the Dstroit river are continually chenging their base of operations. That is they come over to the American side and join the Federal army.

—In the Indiana Legisleture, last week, a resolution was offered, ordering an investigation into the secret political societies alleged to exist in Indiana. *Every Democrat in the House voted against the resolution.*

—It will be remembered thet the Seventh

irremediable ruin. That Infinite Wisdom, in the symbols of that inspired dream by which it analyzed prophetically to the Chaldean King the causes of the ruin of the world's old empires, showed a Head of Gold toppling to inevitable overthrow because supported on feet of incongruous and unassimilated iron and Clay, a lesson remaining true for all after times; and that a Christian Republic must educate, humanize and evangelize its population into moral sympathy and brotherhood, as the indispensable precedent condition for the retention of its life and powers; that Wealth finds its sweetest uses and its surest safeguards in such beneficent activity, and Knowledge its happiest honors in such diffusion of its treasures, and Faith and Love so based and in Providence unexpected resources and an invincible ally; but that to hope to build up a Christian State in this Nineteenth Christian Century, by steadying the power of the few, or the ignorance, oppression, venality and corruption of the many, is to hope that the Head of Gold may, on our Western shores, find in the mingled but discordant Iron and Clay, a steadfastness which God has, always and everywhere, denied to such an experiment, and that its success here could be hoped only by its proving itself able to erase principles that God has deeply and repeatedly graven upon the history of the nations, and only by its outwitting and outworking the retributions of a Providence that has never yet been seen to slumber.

Resolved, That we urge, therefore, most heartily upon all our Churches, that their prayers, and alms, and efforts, be given without stint to the work so wisely and effectually commenced by the Christian Commission.

WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS,
ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK,
MARCH S. S. HUTTON,
JOSEPH H. HOLDICH,
WILLIAM J. R. TAYLOR.

After authorizing the publication of the resolutions the meeting adjourned.

The Bedford-street Church Scandal.

In the case of The People vs. Joel B. Ferguson, for obtaining $1,000 from CATHARINA CARTER by false pretences, the jury, on first retiring, stood 7 for conviction and 5 for acquittal. After discussing the subject for five or six hours, they agreed to compromise the matter by rendering a verdict of "guilty," with a strong recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. After the verdict was announced, the Judge informed Mr. FERGUSON, it he expected the Court to exercise clemency in the case, he must bring the $1,000 into Court, on Saturday, and return it to the claimant. The prisoner replied that it would be utterly impossible for him to do this, for he had not a dollar in the world. The Judge then said that his friends must do it for him. After the adjournment of the Court, the jury had some conversation with the prisoner, during which it was suggested by one of their number that the Church to which he belonged ought to assist him in this emergency, and, if they would do so, it would be very easy to raise the $1,000. The juror said that, although not a member of the Church, he was ready to subscribe $10 toward it. Other jurors immediately made similar offers, and before they left the court-room $50 was subscribed by the jury. If the money should be raised, as it doubtless will be, the defendant will probably be discharged with a nominal fine, and thus this unpleasant affair, which has excited so much bad blood and brought so much scandal upon the Church, will be settled, if not to the entire satisfaction of all, certainly not to the very serious injury of any.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Commission was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK, in the chair, and Commissioners CARRIGAN, CURTIS, LOW, and VON DER HEYDT, present.

A large number of bills and requisitions were audited and passed.

The Superintendent of Ward's Island presented his annual report, which was ordered to be printed in the annual report of the Commission.

Mr. CARRIGAN reported that he had been to see the United States Trust Company for the purpose of reducing the mortgage on Quarantine and Staten Island, and that the President of that institution had offered to reduce the mortgage on Quarantine to $150,000, if that property was worth $300,000, and the consent of the Legislature could be obtained.

The General Agent reports that the Health Officer, Dr. WALSER, in violation of the law, had passed ships with passengers in the middle of the night without going first to Castle Garden. The report states that there is no officer on duty on the part of the Commissioners at night, and when the officers appear in the morning, the passengers are often in the hands of the runners.

Mr. CARRIGAN thought that the Health Officer did pretty much as he liked, and he was in favor of putting the law in force.

It was resolved that the Health Officer, Dr. GUNN, be informed that a repetition of the offence would be followed by an immediate complaint to the Governor.

Commissioner VON DER HEYDT asked and obtained leave to withdraw the petition of the hotel keepers for licensing emigrant runners.

The report of the Committee to whom was referred the matter of raising the salaries of several employes, was read. The Committee thought that the request was not unreasonable, in view of the enhanced value of the necessaries of life. The aggregate increase, as proposed, would amount to but $1,558 25.

The Committee recommended the increase of the salaries in accordance with a schedule attached to their report, which recommendation was adopted.

The Commission adjourned, subject to the call of the chair, when the annual report to the Legislature will be discussed and adopted.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

No. of emigrants arrived to Jan. 21, 1863	1,059
No. of emigrants arrived since to Jan. 28, 1863	344
Total	1,503
To same date in 1862	1,372

	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
No. inmates in Institution, W. I.	727	810	1,286	844

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1863	$17,744 78
Aggregate receipts to Jan. 21, 1863	$2,866 00
Received since to Jan. 28, for commutation of passengers, &c.	1,750 00—4,646 00
Total	$22,390 78
Disbursements as per previous account to Jan. 21, 1863	$17,554 71
No payments on Jan. 21	—4,554 71
Balance in Bank	$17,836 07

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 19th day of Jan. to the 24th day of Jan., 1863: Men, 98; Women, 96; Boys, 162; Girls, 114. Total, 470. Adults, 194; Children, 276; Males, 260; Females, 210. Colored Persons, 8.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	2	Premature birth	6
Bones, joints, &c.	5	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	66
Brain and nerves	76		
Generative organs	1	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	35
Heart, and blood vessels	7		
Lungs, throat, &c.	122	Unknown	0
Old age	6	Urinary organs	7
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	46	Violence, accidents, &c.	27
Total			470

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Jan. 27, 1862	391—Inc. 79
Week ending Jan. 19, 1863—	
From acute diseases	256
From chronic diseases	109
From external causes, &c.	42—467
Week ending Jan. 26, 1863—	
From acute diseases	251
From chronic diseases	180
From external causes, &c.	39—470
Increase this week	3

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Jan. 24, 1863:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	26
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for abatement served	37
Abatements of nuisances under notice	48
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	64
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	346
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	60
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	6
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	14
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	40
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	10
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	2,569

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE EXTENSION OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM.—A meeting of citizens of the Twelfth Ward was held at the Lyon Brewery, on One Hundred and Tenth-street, Tuesday evening, to adopt measures for the extension of the Eighth-avenue Railroad to Harlem. An association was organized called the Twelfth Ward West End Improvement Association, to further the objects of the meeting, and for the general advancement of the interests of the Ward, and of the northwestern sections of the City. The following officers of the Association were elected, and a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting: THOMAS MASON, President; Wm. Dunning, Robert Marshal, David S. Jackson, Jr., S. A. Dixon, Vice-Presidents; E. Bernheimer, Treasurer; Alex. Lewis, D. A. Knapp, Secretaries; W. E. Waring, Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE EXPLOSION IN A PERCUSSION-CAP MANUFACTORY.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of MOSES VANDERBEEK, one of the workmen employed in the percussion-cap manufactory of ROBERTS & Co., in Seventy-first-street, who was killed by the explosion of some fulminating powder on Tuesday afternoon. The testimony showed that the deceased was the only person in the building at the time of the explosion. He was engaged in filling the caps, when, from some unexplained cause, the powder exploded, instantly killing him, and shattering the building to fragments. The deceased was a native of this country, 21 years of age, and resided with Mr. ROSAAFF in Thirty-first-street.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON SMITH.—Mr. WASHINGTON SMITH, a wealthy and well-known citizen of New-York, died on Tuesday morning, at his house, in Fourteenth-street. Mr. SMITH served in the Common Council of this City two successive terms; he has been one of the governors of the Almshouse, and has been more or less identified with the interests of the City for the last thirty years. He was the Republican candidate for State Senator at the last election; and served as one of the Presidential electors for this State in 1860. He was a man of large wealth, and distinguished for his benevolence. His last public act was to present a set of colors to the Monitor Regiment, at the request of the War Committee. He leaves a widow and several children. His funeral will take place to-day, at 1 o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—COURSE OF LECTURES.—Rev. WM. H. MILBURN is delivering a course of six lectures at the Calvary Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. GILLETTE'S,) Twenty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, on the *Fathers of the Christian Church*, with the intention of bringing out, in a popular and interesting form, the men and the events about which so little is known, except to scholars. The sixth and last of the course will be given to-night, and will have for its subject *Ambrose the Churchman*, reputed author of *Te Deum Laudomus, Jerome the Scholar*, and *Augustine the Divine*.

A LABORER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—PETER CONNOLLY, a native of Ireland, aged 23 years, residing at No. 5 Mission-place, was engaged in the work of tearing down a building at No. 75 Beekman-street, when a large stone from the upper part of the wall struck him on the head, fracturing his skull, and otherwise injuring him to such an extent that he died soon afterward. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a Mrs. EVANS, residing at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, while walking down Seventh-avenue, slipped and fell in the sidewalk. She was picked up insensible, and taken to a drug-store in the vicinity, when it was found that a blood-vessel had been ruptured. All efforts to save her life were unavailing; she died in about half an hour after the accident.

OFF FOR THE WEST.—A company of about 30 children left the office of the Childrens' Aid Society on Tuesday afternoon, under the care of Mr. C. C. TRACY. The children were, as usual, comfortably dressed, and went rejoicing in the change that awaited them in the far West, where all of them will be provided with good Christian homes among the farmers.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Telegraph Company, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., the old Board of Directors were reelected. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, E. S. SANFORD was elected President, CAMARINOS LIVINGSTON Secretary, and FRANCIS MORRIS Treasurer.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—The Light Guard will give their annual ball at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, the 12th of February. This ball is always one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

GEN. BURNSIDE.—This distinguished officer is now stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel in this City.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Promenade Concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music—Brilliant Scenes and Charming Music.

Under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn, the *élite* of that very respectable city enjoyed heartily, on Tuesday evening, one of the most charming promenade concerts that have been given in this, that, or any other city in the country. In order to afford ample room for the promenaders, a temporary floor had been laid over the parquette, leaving only a few seats for the aged or weary, nearest the entrance hall. In the centre, on a raised platform, the regiment of musicians, under HEILMSMULLER, were stationed; and prompt to the time named, every member was in readiness to perform his allotted part. There was no tawdry ornamentation to be seen. The sombre hues which still adorn the walls of the Academy were considered the most appropriate background for a full realization of the beauties of the animated, the ever moving decorations, upon which the managers had wisely depended for their grandest effect—the ladies in their rich and tasteful attire. At 7½ o'clock the first of the long line of carriages arrived, and at 8½ o'clock the vast floor presented a most brilliant spectacle. The promenaders formed a dazzling circle, gliding sylph-like (the female portion) around the musicians, whose harmonies enhanced what alone presented all the enchantment of a fairy scene.

The first, and, in fact, all the tiers of seats above were filled by those other beauties and their attendants in black, who preferred the quiet and easy enjoyment of the scene and the music, at a distance, to taking part in the promenade. Among the most noted persons present were Mayor KALBFLEISCH, Hon. Samuel Sloan, Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, L. B. Wyman, Esq., Hon. James Humphrey, Wm. Hunter, Esq., Capt. PARSONS, of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff; Hon. J. Carson Brevoort, Regis Gignoux, R. C. Brulage, Consul-General of the Netherlands; Alex. M. White and S. B. Chittenden. The musical selections were as follows: *Port First.*—Fort Federal Hill, (dedicated to Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX;) Overture—Nahuco; Il Bacio—The Kiss; Bolero, from Vespres Sicilliennes, Narren Galop; Tableaux—Drums and trumpets, or a parade on Broadway. *Part Second*—Duetto, from Aroldo; Polka, L'Eventail; selections from Dinorah; Green Seal Galop; Quartette, from Rigoletto; and Hudson River Railroad Galop, dedicated to Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN. The musical selections for the concert having been performed, and the promenade over, a large portion of those in attendance took a willing part in the exhilerating dance, which continued until a late hour—that is, a late hour for Brooklyn people. The music, the promenade, and the dance, were all of a most chaste and enjoyable character, and they were enjoyed to the fullest. Every one was delighted, and we have no doubt the occasion will furnish the principal topic of delicious little conversations to the ladies who were present for many a future day. In closing this brief notice, we should be guilty of gross neglect should we fail to speak in the highest terms of Messrs. Thorne, Van Dyck, Myers, Woodruff, Kennaday, Frothingham and Van Senderen, the Executive Committee, for their excellent management, and untiring care for the comfort of their guests.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The National Democratic primary meetings for the election of three delegates from each Brooklyn Ward and County town were held on Tuesday evening, and passed off in an orderly manner. In the Tenth and Twelfth Wards two tickets were run, and there was considerable excitement in consequence. The regular Democrats are to hold their primaries hereafter. It appears to be understood that the Nationals are to have the nominations for Sheriff and Street Commissioner, and the Regulars are to have the choice of the Mayor, two Superintendents of the Poor, and whatever other candidates there may be for election next Fall. The prominent contestants for Sheriff are Mr. JOHN J. WHITE and JOHN MCNAMEE, and for Mayor, Mr. BENJAMIN PRINCE is spoken of, although there will be other candidates, doubtless, before the Conventions are held.

THE LOBBY OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The space devoted to the members of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, in the Council Chamber, has for years past been crowded with persons who had no legitimate right there, while others were compelled to remain outside, in the space set apart in the audience. The Aldermen were almost constantly annoyed by those who had "axes to grind," and business was in many instances delayed in consequence. The new President of the Board, (Alderman O'KEEFE,) being aware, from experience, of the annoyance caused by these inside lobbyists, has inaugurated a change, by ordering all seats except those occupied by members inside of the railing to be removed, and placing a Sergeant-at-Arms at the door to keep all out who have no right there. Two policeman are to be detailed to see that this order is carried into effect hereafter.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.—The Nineteenth Annual Ball of the Eastern District Fire Department, took place at Union Hall on Tuesday night, and although the attendance was not as large as on some former occasions, in consequence of the disagreeable state of the weather, everything passed off pleasantly. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund. Between $800 and $1,000 was realized for the object.

PRESENTATION.—The Teller of the City Bank, Mr. WM. H. WEBSTER, was presented on Tuesday night, with a gold watch, chain, ring, and silver tobacco box, by the patrons of the bank in South Brooklyn, as a testimonial of their friendship.

NEW-JERSEY.

A WRESTLING MATCH FOR $1,400.—A wrestling match for $1,400, has been arranged, to take place in Jersey City one week from next Saturday, between Mr. FREDERICK BUNNELL, of Chenango County, New-York, and a young man from Connecticut, who is reported to be a champion wrestler, and has never yet been thrown. The parties wrestled a few days since for $200 a side, but neither of them were thrown, and at that time the second match was made. Mr. BUNNELL is a large property owner in Chenango County, and a prominent man, at present holding the position of Supervisor.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-JERSEY STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Ninety-seventh Annual Meeting of the New-Jersey State Medical Society, was held during yesterday, at Lyceum Hall, in Jersey City. There was quite a full attendance of members from all parts of the State, together with delegates from New-York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The President, Dr. J. WOLVERTON, occupied the chair, and Dr. W. PIERSON acted as Secretary.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—T. R. VARICK, of Jersey City.
Vice-Presidents—E. M. Hunt, Middlesex County; A. Colses, Essex County; B. R. Bateman, Cumberland County.
Corresponding Secretary—T. J. Carson, Tranton.
Recording-Secretary—W. Pierson, Orange.
Treasurer—J. S. English, Monmouth County.
Standing Committee—S. Weeks, T. R. Rogers and R. M. Cooper.

Various subjects were brought up for discussion during the day, amongst which was the appointment of incompetent persons as surgeons of volunteer regiments. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee, of whom the President shall be one, be appointed to present the views of this Society to the Governor relative to the appointment of Surgeons for the regiments of volunteers from this State, and be requested to have full evidence of the qualifications of such appointees.

The next annual meeting is to be held at Camden.

INSTITUTION OF REV. S. M. RICE AS RECTOR OF GRACE CHURCH, VAN VORST PARISH.—Rev. SPENCER M. RICE is to be instituted rector of this parish on Sunday morning next. Right Rev. Bishop ODENHEIMER will be present, and is to officiate as institutor. Services to begin at 10½ o'clock.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—Arrived Jan. 26, Sergt. J. MCGUIRE, Company F, Sixth New-Jersey. Died, Jan. 27, DAVID HAND, Company F, Twenty-fifth New-Jersey.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1223, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387. *Part III.*—Nos. 820, 1157, 667, 538, 4167, 1335, 993, 1030, 715½, 660.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 853, 1247, 775, 994, 1039, 1335, 1319.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term.

The Judgment against Commodore Vanderbilt in the Transit Company Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

David Colden Murray vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—The following is the judgment in this case, referred to in the TIMES of yesterday. The judgment rendered must be for an accounting by the defendant.

I. For moneys received by him from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company prior to August, 1856, excepting the money receipted for on the 8th of July, 1856.

II. For the proceeds of the *Brother Jonathan.*

III. Declaring the sale to William H. Vanderbilt to have been for the benefit of the defendant, and directing an accounting by the defendant for the moneys received by him for the proceeds of such vessel when subsequently sold by him.

IV. For the *Daniel Webster*, for the value of such steamer at the time she was taken by the defendant.

V. For the proceeds of sales made by the defendant of the coal, coal-hulks, &c., on the Pacific Coast, for the value thereof if used by him.

VI. For any notes received by the defendant from Gen. Golcomin for the moneys advanced to him by defendant and charged in the account for secret service money against the Company, or for the proceeds of any such notes it received by the defendant.

In taking such accounts, it will not be necessary to open the other accounts rendered, or to direct any re-accounting as to all other items of account between the defendant and the Company.

The defendant is to be allowed in his accounting for the steamships, all moneys expended for such steamships, and for repairing the same up to the respective times of sale.

He is also to be allowed any moneys remaining unpaid of the advances by him on account of the company, for which he had a lien on those vessels, and any balance of money due from the company for the bonds held by the defendant, for which the steamships were pledged or mortgaged, and which was not discharged by the sale of the other steamships than those for which he is to account.

For the purpose of taking such account, a reference is ordered to take the same, and all further orders are reserved until the coming in of the report.

About a Plane and the Brooklyn Police.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCCIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Joseph E. Isaac vs. *John S. Folk.*—This was the second trial of an action to recover a piano or its value alleged to have been taken from the plaintiff by the Brooklyn Police—of whom the defendant is Superintendent, in the fall of 1857. It was alleged that the defendants refused to deliver the piano after the plaintiff had shown that he was in lawful possession of the instrument, the defendant denying that plaintiff was the owner. This action was then commenced, and in October 1858, the former trial resulted in favor of the defendant, on account of a question as to plaintiff's title, a new trial was granted and now resulted in favor of the plaintiff.

Henry Morrison and J. R. Whiting for plaintiff, S. Garrison and W. Britton, for defendant.

Jury Disagree.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Louis Spitzer vs. *The St. Mork's Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action on a policy of insurance issued by the defendants. The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and now resulted in the disagreement of the jury.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Underhill vs. *Von Zandt et al.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

In the Matter of Mary Fleming, &c.—Order granted.

Jorvis et al vs. *Gerordine.*—Reference ordered.

In the Matter of the Application for the Sale of Real Estate of Thomas Cochron, &c.—Report of Referee confirmed.

The Mariners' Savings Institution vs. *Matthews et al.*—Judgment; foreclosure and sale.

Angeline Bodine vs. *James Bodine.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Soge et al. vs. *Johnston.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Glentworth vs. *Morwit, Jr.*—Motion denied without costs.

Schulter vs. *Wilson.*—Ordered that defendant have leave to file a supplementary answer on payment of $10 cents of this motion and the disbursements incurred by the plaintiff at the January Term of this Court.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Weston et al. vs. *Moore.*—Motion denied with $7 costs, but with liberty to the defendant, on payment of costs, to renew his motion.

Stemle vs. *Shaof.*—Motion denied with $7 costs, but the plaintiff may renew it on payment of such costs.

Newton vs. *Koehler.*—Motion granted on terms. Opinion left with Special Term Clerk.

Mott vs. *Taylor.*—Motion granted on terms. Opinion left with Special Term Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 28, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93	
6,000	do	92¾	
1,000	U. S. 5s '81, Con.	94½	
6,000	do	94	
4,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	small	102¾
4,000	do		102½
4,000	do	Feb. & Aug.	102⅝
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		95⅛
6,000	do		95⅞
17,000	do		96⅛
2,000	U. S. D. N'c		148⅛
30,000	do		148
6,000	Brook. City W. L.		119
1,000	Va. St. 6s		71⅜
13,000	Mo. St. 6s		65
10,000	do		64⅜
11,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo		87
2,000	Cal. State 7s		130⅜
2,000	do		85, 130⅜
15,000	do		810, 130⅛
6,000	N. C. St. 6s		76
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70		120
3,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '78, Co.		123⅛
3,000	Erie 3d M. Bs.		83
14,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.		106⅜
1,200	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.		108
5,000	Erie 4th M. B.		112
8,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs		127
500	Mich. S. 2d M.		103
1,000	C., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. Bs.		127
6,000	Mich. So. S. F.		113¾
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.		124
1,000	do		124⅛
4,000	do		124⅜
6,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.		95
5,000	Al. & T. H. 1st c. h.		84
600	Cle. & N. W. S. F. B.		112
4,300	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.		72⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.		44
1,000	do		44⅜
1,000	H. & St. J. 1st M. B.		65
1,000	D., L. & W. 2d M.		120
10,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.		110
6,000	do		109¾
2,500	Tol. & W. 2d M.		90⅜
3,660	Tol. & W. In. B.		91
6,000	C. & N. W. In. B.		98
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.		104
10,000	Mich. So. S. F.		83
20	Commonwealth Bk.		83
15	Bk. of the Republic		105
40	Imp. & Trad. Bank		87
65	Merchants' Bk.		101
50	Mechanics' Bank		105
10	Bk. of St. of N. Y.		93
6	Bank of Commerce		92
12	do		91½
50	Ocean Bank		96
30	Metropolitan Bank		106
10	Market Bank		94
25,000	American Gold		153
10,000	do	b30	153⅜
10,000	do	b10	152⅜
10,000	do	b10	153
60,000	do		152⅜
450,000	do		152⅜
15,000	do		152½
125	Citizens' Gas Co. Brook.		101⅛
25	do		100
500	Nic. Trans. Co.		8
100	do		8⅛
332	do		8
50	Brnns. Land Co.		8⅛
50	New-Jersey Zinc		85
100	Canton Comp'y		26⅛
200	do		26⅛
300	do		26
30	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.		130
300	Cum. Coal Pref.		20
460	do		20⅜
300	do		20⅜
517	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.		69⅜
100	do	s36	68⅜
150	do		68
50	Alt. & T. Haute Pf.		60
450	do		89⅛
1000	do		89⅜
100	do	s60	91
100	do	s30	59⅛
100	do	b30	60
225	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		104⅛
500	do		105
100	do	b3.	105⅛
100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	opg	93
100	do	b30	93
750	do		92⅜
100	do		92⅜
2200	Clev. & Pitts. Rd.		70
50	do	s20	70
300	do		70⅜
10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		16
300	Galena & Chi. Rd.		92½
100	do	b30	92½
200	do	s60	91⅜
350	do		92
100	do	s10	92
250	do	s60	91½
200	Clev. & Tol. Rd	b30	99
500	do	s60	88⅛
1233	do		89½
800	Chic. & R. I. R.		91
300	do		90⅛
400	do		90⅜
350	do	s60	90⅛
100	do	s30	90⅛
100	do	b30	91½
100	do	b3	91
700	do		90⅞
100	do	b30	91¾
300	Chic. & R. I. & Q.		108
100	do		108½
50	Mil. & P. Du C.		40
200	Alton & T. H. R.		37
10	do		38

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.		93
5,000	U. S. 6s '81, Con.		94⅜
15,000	do		94½
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.		67¼
5,000	U. S. 5s '65, Reg		96
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		95¼
72,000	do		96
125,000	U. S. D. Nts		148
15,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes		102
500	do	small	102
6,000	Tenn. 5l. 6s, '90		59
20,000	Mo. State 6s		64¾
2,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. J. R.		88
2,000	Brook. C. W. L.		120
6,000	Erie 4th M. B.		112
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.		89
2,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F.		113
10,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.		80
4,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.		117¾
15,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.		104
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d M.		84
1,000	A. & T. H. 2dm. prf.		94
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.		110
4,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.		44
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.		113
2,000	Mich. So. S. F.		102
13	Imp. & Trad. Bank		96
15,000	Amer. Gold		153¾
100,000	do		153⅜
20,000	do	b15.	154
50,000	do	b30.	154
20,000	do		153¾
117,000	do		153
1,400	do		152⅜
25	Cumb. Coal Pr.		20
100	do		20⅜
200	Canton Co.		26
100	do		27
350	do		26¾
100	do	s10	26¾
60	Nic. Transit Co.		7
200	do		6
25	Quicksilver M. Co.		21
50	do		22½
200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.		66
10	Alt. & T. H. P.		67
180	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		108
200	Pacific M. S. Co.		168
100	do		167
100	do	s10	157
100	do	s30	166½
100	do	b30	166
50	do		168
200	N. Y. Cen. R.		119¾
100	do	s10.	119½
50	do		119½
150	do		119¾
600	Erie Railway		71
500	do		70⅛
100	do	s30	70¾
50	do	s60	70
100	Reading R.		90
300	Michigan Cen. R.		94
50	do		93½
200	do	b30	94
300	do		93¼
100	M. S. & N. I. R.		58
900	do		67⅜
500	do		67¾
100	do	s30	67⅜
900	do		68
600	Clev. & Tol. R		88¾
200	do	s10	87
600	do		87
600	Chic. & R. I. R.		89
100	do		89
100	do	b10	89
300	do		88¾
100	do	b3	89
100	Tol. & Wab. R.		51
100	Canton Company		28
50	do		26¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cert		95¾
22,000	U. S. D. N		148¾
50,000	Amer. Gold		154⅜
19,000	do	h10.	154¾
20,000	do		154
30,000	do		153⅝
20,000	do	s10.	153¾
10,000	do	c.	153¾
1,300	do		153¾
100	Canton Co.		26¾
200	Pacific M. S. Co.		169½
100	do		169
100	do		169¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		120
100	do		120
200	do	b10.	120
200	Reading R.	opg	90
400	Pacific M. S. Co.		168
200	do		167
100	do		166½
100	do		166
200	N. Y. Cen. R.		119¾
100	do	s10.	119½
50	do		119½
200	do		119¾
600	Erie Railway		71
600	do		70⅜
200	do	s30	70¾
50	do	s60	70
400	Erie R. Pref		104¾
750	do		105
350	Hudson River R.		92
100	do	s60	91
100	do	s30	91¾
600	Harlem R.		32¾
600	Harlem R. Pref.	b30	68
600	do		66
25	do		67
100	Reading R.		90
300	Michigan Cen. R.		94
50	do		93½
200	do	b30	94
200	do		93¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R.		58
750	do		92¾
200	do		92¾
2200	Clev. & Pitts. Rd.		70
50	do	s20	70
300	do		70¾
10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		16
300	Galena & Chi. Rd.		92½
100	do	b30	92¾
200	do	s60	91¾
350	do		92
100	do	s10	92
250	do	s60	91½
200	Clev. & Tol. Rd	b30	99
500	do	s60	88¾
100	do	b30	92¾
200	do	s60	91¾
350	do		92
200	do	s10	92
250	do	s60	91½
200	Clev. & Tol. Rd	b30	99
500	do		88¾
100	do	b30	89½
800	Chic. & R. I. R.		91
300	do		90½
350	do	s60	90¾
100	do	s30	90¾
100	do	b38	91½

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Chimney Corner—French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Actress by Daylight—Somebody Else.

WALLACK'S—Secrets Worth Knowing.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lake, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Charles the Second, afternoon and evening.

PALACE GARDEN—Guessing.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—East Lynne.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Undsa Niagara.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 662 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We shall undouhtedly soon hear of the third attack upon the rebel defences at Vicksburgh. Gen. Grant's troops were at last accounts rapidly moving down the Mississippi from Memphis, and rendezvonsing at Milliken's Bend. Gen. McClernand's forces and Admiral Porter's Squadron were at Young's Point, only twenty miles above Vicksburgh. Late rebel news indicates that a desperate defence will be made both at Vicksburgh and at Port Hudson, with the view of keeping open communication with Arkaneas, Louisiana and Texas.

It is reported in Washington that Major-Gen. Burnside will very soon take the field, an important command having already been arranged for him. Gen. Sumner has received leave of absence for several days to visit his family in the interior of this State.

By dispatch from Washington it will be seen that Gov. Andrew has been authorized by the Government to raise detached companies of volunteer heavy artillery, and such corps of infantry as he may deem expedient, for three years, unless sooner discharged; and is further authorized to include in the corps so enlisted persons of African descent, but to have them organized into separate corps.

Our latest advices from Key West, to the 22d inst., inform us positively of the arrival of the rebel steamer *Oreto*, at Havana. She was allowed to proceed up the harbor without detention. The name of the vessel destroyed by her, in the Gulf, is not yet known. The frigate *San Jacinto*, and the gunboats *Oneida*, *Huntsville* and *Penguin* have gone to Havana to watch the motions of the *Oreto*. A Key West correspondent, of an evening paper, states that the fact was established that the steamer which sunk the *Hatteras*, off Galveston, was the *Oreto*, but this is probably a mistake, as the *Oreto*, with upward of a thousand bales of cotton on board for Havana, would hardly go round by way of Galveston.

The Government has ordered the arrest of the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, A. D. Boileau, and he was conveyed to Washington on Tuesday night. The editor was also arrested, but subsequently released.

The boats on the Ohio River, in the vicinity of Wheeling, Va., have been seized by Government, and ordered to report to Gen. Cox, at Marietta. It is understood that these boats are to be employed in removing the troops from the Kanawha Valley.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to establish a system of postal money orders was reported back from the Post-office Committee, with a recommendation that it do not pass. Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, offered a preamble and resolution embodying a statement of the conduct of Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, on Tuesday, and declaring him expelled from the Senate. It was laid over under the rule. Mr. Wall, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Military Committee to inquire into the case of "Zarvona, the French Lady," confined in Fort Lafayette, and said to be insane. The President was called upon for all orders issued by the Secretaries of War and the Treasury, regarding a prohibition of the exportation of arms, etc., from the United States to Mexico, and relative to the exportation of articles contraband of war for the use of the French army. A bill for the encouragement of enlistments, &c., was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and referred to the Military Committee. The Invalid Pension bill was passed. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, with an amendment making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was debated, but not disposed of. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a motion was made by Mr. Sherfield, of Rhode Island, to refer Mr. Stevens' bill, authorizing the employment of soldiers of African descent, to the Military Committee. A long debate ensued, the friends of the bill desiring action upon it at once. Motions to lay it on the table were defeated. The House finally refused to refer the subject to the Military Committee, and ordered the main question on its passage. The Opposition then commenced filibustering, with a determination to prevent a vote—the time being filled up with trivial motions, on which yea and nay votes were taken. The House was still in session at midnight.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced appropriating the proceeds of the State tax for the support of common schools. The bill appropriating the remainder of the canal revenue was passed. The joint resolution introduced on Tuesday, to go into joint ballot for a United States Senator on Tuesday next, was adopted.

In the Assembly, the Speaker announced his appointments of under officers. A number of bills were introduced—among them one to establish and regulate the prices between New-York and Staten Island. The resolution to go into joint ballot on Tuesday next for a United States Senator was passed, 62 to 56, after an unsuccessful attempt by the Democrats to fight off the "previous question."

GENERAL NEWS.

A meeting of prominent clergymen of this City and Brooklyn was held at Clinton Hall yesterday afternoon, with a view to aid in extending the operations of the Christian Commission. Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams occupied the Chair, and Rev. J. Cotton Smith was Secretary. Addresses were made by Messrs. W. E. Dodge, Rev. Mr. Reed, of Philadelphia, Mr. G. S. Griffith, of Baltimore, and Mr. Russell S. Cook, after which a series of resolutions were offered by Rev. Messrs. Williams, Hitchcock, Hutton, Smith, Holdich and Taylor, strongly indorsing the cause.

Gen. Blunt and Gen. Van Antwerp, of the Army of the Frontier, arrived in St. Louis on Thursday night, Jan. 22. Gen. Blunt is in admirable condition, and is ready for another campaign.

Brig.-Gen. J. P. White, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, has recently been exchanged, and is now ordered to the command of the Eastern District of Kentucky.

The New-Orleans *Delta* states, upon what it considers thoroughly reliable authority, that there were only five of the crew of the *Harriet Lane* killed and six wounded at the time of her capture in Galveston harbor.

The fleet of twenty-six steamers which left Nashville several days since, under the convoy of two gunboats, arrived at Evansville, Ind., on Jan. 26. One of them alone received any serious injury from the guerrillas, and she will be easily repaired.

The Stock Market was down on the Railway speculation from 2 to 5 ₩ cent. Gold left off 153 ₩ cent.—Exchange, 169 ₩ cent.

Cotton and Flour were in active demand, yesterday, and were decidedly firmer. Wheat and Corn were in less request, and buyers had any existing advantage. Pork, Lard, Bacon, Butter and Cheese were freely purchased. Beef was quiet. Groceries were moderately inquired for. Heavy sales of Rice, Spices and Whisky were reported at higher prices. The freight market was very quiet.

Prospects of the War—Foreign Intervention.

The peril of foreign intervention is one which has overhung the nation from the very beginning of the war. If we can trust the assurances of the State Department, and the indications of current events, this peril seems for the present to be overpast. The French Emperor's attempt to secure a joint mediation with England and Russia in our domestic dispute, proved a failure. How complete that failure was,—how definite was the refusal with which it was met, and how permanent may be the temper which prompted it, we have yet to learn. But we are warranted by the official advices which have thus far reached the public, in believing that the attitude of our Government and of the country toward any foreign Power that may attempt intervention in our affairs, is one of distinct and unequivocal hostility. The whole world has been given to understand that this is precisely *the* one thing which our people will not for an instant tolerate,—and that if any foreign nation attempts in any way, singly or in concert with others, to control by dictation, by force or by unsought advice, the future fate of this Republic, that nation will be instantly met by the peremptory and, if needful, the armed resistance of the loyal people of the United States, without distinction of party.

Foreign nations, we have been given to believe, understand this position, and acquiesce in it. The Emperor Napoleon understands it, and so far as the official language of his Government goes, he assents to it. As our correspondents at Paris and Washington have repeatedly assured us, he has protested over and over again that he has no purpose of renewing his offer of mediation, and that it never involved or implied any sentiment of hostility toward the Government of the United States. Does the French Minister at Washington understand this declaration and act upon it in the sense which its language implies? *Or is he engaged*, either on his own responsibility, or under secret instructions from the Emperor, in *building up a party here in favor of European intervention in our affairs?*

Some ten or fifteen days since, the *Tribune* published a Washington dispatch, announcing that a crazy adventurer named Jewett had been holding interviews with the French Minister, for the purpose of promoting the intervention of France in our affairs; and the statement obtained a color of credibility because it contained an extract from a dispatch of M. Mercier, which was first made public through that extraordinary medium. If the averments of Jewett are at all to be credited, he has succeeded in enlisting much more important personages than himself in this attempted intrigue. The *Tribune* has avowed itself in favor of foreign mediation; and that circumstance perhaps gives color to the further statement that Mr. Greeley, its Editor, has *entered into personal negotiations* with M. Mercier for the promotion of the same end. Unless we have been misinformed, (and we are open to correction on this point,) Mr. Greeley has held personal interviews with the French Minister, *and has written him letters*, assuring him that the people are tired of the war, that they desire peace above all things, and that they are ready to welcome the Intervention of the French Emperor, or of any disinterested European Power, for the adjustment of the controversy between the Government and the Rebel States. We have furthermore been told that he has tolerated, if not opened, a correspondence on this subject with Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, with a view to cooperation in some plan, and in mediation as the most feasible plan, of putting an end to the present war.

So far as the man Jewett is concerned, this is a matter of very little consequence. We regard him, on this subject, as simply a lunatic, and as utterly irresponsible for his acts. He certainly is not likely to carry any great weight in matters of this kind, because he has no position, either personal or political, to back his efforts. But with Mr. Greeley the case is different. He has great ability, and an established political position. He is the Editor of a very influential journal, and the head of a powerful political party. On many most important topics, he has proved himself to be practically the leader of the National Administration. What he says, therefore, on such a subject as this, is a matter of the utmost importance. A foreign Minister, knowing little of the springs of public action but what he sees on the surface, may very well be excused for giving to the representations of such a man as Mr. Greeley on such a subject as this the greatest possible weight. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear that M. Mercier already feels warranted in saying that the *people* do not indorse the inveterate and uncompromising hostility of the Government to foreign intervention,—that a very strong party at heart favors it, and will pronounce for it whenever the proper time shall come.

What may result from these intrigues time alone can show. Mr. Greeley ought to understand that they are not only hostile to the interest and welfare of the country, but in direct violation of the law of the land. We know but one medium of communication with foreign Powers on public topics, and that is the Government: and Congress has made it a *crime* in any individual to hold intercourse with any foreign Minister on such subjects. But what right has M. Mercier to enter into intrigues of this kind, with private citizens—leaders of political parties—to promote a policy which the Government has utterly and repeatedly rejected? And why does President Lincoln or Mr. Seward tolerate for an instant such a violation of the proprieties of his position, and such a flagrant outrage on our national rights, on the part of the French Minister? If the public report of his conduct in this matter is true, the Emperor should be requested to recall him at once.

We are aware that Mr. Greeley has come to some very distinct and very extraordinary conclusions in regard to the pending contest against Rebellion. He believes that it should be ended by Spring, with victory on our part, if we can achieve it, and by conceding the independence of the Confederacy if we cannot. We differ from him *toto cœlo* on this subject. We believe that with proper vigor at Washington, with proper skill and resolution on the part of our commanders, and with proper coöperation on the part of their subordinates, we *can* conquer the rebel armies before the first of May. But whether we do or not, *the war must go on until the Rebellion is conquered*. There is no alternative. If every dollar in the Treasury were spent to-morrow,—if every man in the armies should be discharged to-morrow,—if the "Peace Democrats" were to come into power to-morrow, the war would still go on. We might have armistices, attempts at peace, possibly treaties and agreements: and they might bring about a temporary truce. But they could do nothing more. *This war is to be fought through.* The same necessity rests upon us which has controlled the action and guided the policy of every other nation compelled to buffet with civil war and struggle for its existence. *We must fight till we conquer, or are conquered.* There is no half-way house, and there can be no half-way work about it. And he knows little of the spirit and temper of our people, who dreams for a moment that they will shrink from the sacrifices and sufferings which the war involves. They may groan under them:—for party purposes or for personal ends they may struggle against them. But when the issue comes they will meet it. They will never surrender,—they will never sell or betray their national birthright, and above all they will never consent, under any circumstances, that any foreign Power shall dictate the destiny or decide the fate of this Republic. If Mr. Greeley or Mr. Jewett, or M. Mercier has any doubt upon this point, let them test the temper of the people by consummating the intrigue in which they are said to be engaged.

The Proposed Expulsion of Senator Saulsbury.

If the United States Senate has any genuine self-respect, it will vindicate it by the summary expulsion of Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware. A more outrageous indignity was never committed upon a deliberative body than was his conduct on Tuesday when called to order. In styling the President of the United States by name an "imbecile," he not only put himself on a level with the lowest pot-house blackguard, but committed a gross breach of the rules. The Vice-President did nothing less than absolute duty in calling him to order. The Delaware Senator contumaciously and contemptuously refused to heed that call. The Vice-President, under the rules, had no alternative then but to order the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him into custody. In drawing his revolver—a weapon which no man worthy of respect ever carries into a legislative body—upon the officer, Mr. Saulsbury defied the authority of the Senate; and all of his subsequent behavior, both in word and act, was to the highest degree "in contempt." It is hard to conceive how any man accustomed to gentlemanly associations could so play the bully anywhere. That a Senator of the United States should do it in the Senate of the United States is a thing till now altogether unheard of. We look in vain for something in palliation. Nothing of a personal character had been previously uttered to irritate and provoke. The debate had been perfectly cool and orderly. The Senator himself had held the floor for a considerable time before he launched out into his vulgarity. As there was no prior provocation, so there was no subsequent apology—not a word that denoted regret. Even after he had had twenty-four hours to reflect upon his conduct, his only language was that of contemptuous defiance. "I have no favor to ask," comprised all that he had to say on the subject.

We say then, that if the Senate refrains from expelling this man from the seat he has disgraced, it will itself forfeit all title to respect. True, such action is painful. Every generous impulse revolts from putting such an indelible stigma upon one with whom we have long had friendly intercourse. But such private feelings have nothing to do with the discharge of a solemn public duty. It is no personal consideration that is involved here, but the dignity of the Senate; and with it the power of the Government itself. There is everywhere prevalent a spirit of contempt for rightful authority. The temper that incited and still sustains the rebellion is daily becoming more rife. Now we see it exhibited in the disobedience of high military officers to their superiors; now in the pressure of mobs upon State Legislatures; and now in the spurning of all control, and trampling upon all rules, and unrestrained violence and defiance among the very highest class of our law-makers. Disorganization and anarchy are inevitable, unless this growing license is arrested. There is nothing under heaven that can save us, except the firmest fidelity in maintaining lawful authority wherever assailed. It is encouraging to see many tokens of such a disposition. The military tribunals and the President are manifesting it; and our own State Assembly has just given a signal proof that it, too, cherishes the same solemn purpose. Now that the United States Senate is called upon by this extraordinary conduct of one of its number to commit itself to the same stern line of duty, let it not falter. Any dereliction here, on its part, would be a peculiar injury—a public injury proportionate to its preëminence as a public body.

Capt. Ericsson on the Monitors.

There is no more important question, both in its bearings upon permanent national defence and upon the quelling of the present rebellion, than that of the seagoing qualities of Capt. Ericsson's new style of iron-clads—the Monitors. The first of the Monitors foundered in a storm, while the next two that went to sea, the *Passaic* and *Montauk*, rode out a gale which a dispatch from the Navy Department described as "one of the most terrific lately known off Hatteras;" but which Capt. Worden, the Commander of the *Montauk*, is stated, by our South Carolina correspondent, to have described as at no time heavier than what sailors call a "double-reefed topsail breeze." The first real test case was with the *Weehawken*, commanded by Capt. Rodgers, which left this harbor on the 18th inst., and concerning the voyage of which Capt. Ericsson has sent us a letter which we publish this morning.

When off Chincoteague Shoals, (Virginia,) on the night of the 20th, the *Weehawken* encountered a very severe gale, accompanied by a very heavy sea, which was rendered confused and dangerous by the proximity of the land. The waves, which were measured by Capt. Rodgers, after the sea had somewhat abated, were found to be twenty-three feet high, and in the midst of the storm he thinks they certainly attained a height of *thirty feet*. During the heaviest of the gale, the Commander stood upon the turret, watching the admirable behavior of the vessel, as she rose and fell to the waves; and his conclusion was that, *if leaks were prevented*, (and this point he mentions in both his letters from which extracts are given,) no hurricane could injure her. This matter of leakage it was, as will be remembered, which caused the foundering of the first Monitor.

We think with Capt. Ericsson that this case and these opinions of Capt. Rodgers effectually contradict all adverse statements founded on mere speculation. The Monitors which have gone to sea thus far—leaving out of sight the easily remedied danger of leakage—have more than come up to professional and public expectation in regard to their seagoing capacities; and the case of the *Weehawken* certainly disproves the opinion attributed to Capt. Worden, that the "overhang" of the upper vessel is an *insuperable* obstacle to safety in a heavy sea, and that Monitors are only fit for harbor defence and smooth water navigation.

With reference to the speed of the Monitors, Capt. Ericsson cannot yet offer any practical demonstration of a high rate; but he is firmly of the belief that the intended nine knots an hour will be attained when the boilers are in proper working order and the engineers have acquired necessary experience. The facts he gives would seem to warrant the opinion.

There is nothing which would more rejoice the whole country than the complete success of the Monitors, and the demonstration that they possess every quality which their distinguished inventor claims for them. In nearly every particular, they have stood the test well. The scientific problems involved are all rapidly reaching a favorable solution. The only thing an impatient public now desires is that they speedily bring the country some great practical result.

Mexico—Spirit of the People.—We give space, this morning, to some most interesting and important documents received by the last mail from Mexico. They embrace the speech of the President of the Mexican Republic at the close of the regular session of Congress, with the spirited and patriotic reply of the President of that body, and the address of President Juarez to the soldiers at Puebla, who participated in the victory over the French of the 5th of May, in presenting to them the medals which, by order of Congress, have been struck in commemoration of that event. We also publish a circular addressed to a Governor in the interior, from which we infer that in addition to all the other ills which have afflicted the French army in Mexico, is now added that of desertion.

But this need give no uneasiness to the benevolent spirit of the Emperor—who wishes so well to all mankind—as we find that in this circular the authorities are requested to aid these deserters in procuring some honest employment, and it is added that the General-in-Chief expects the authorities "will be kind to them, and treat them well." If, therefore, a majority of the French soldiers now in Mexico should elect to stay there, having a higher opinion than the Emperor, their master, of the republican institutions they find there, it cannot be presumed that the Emperor, who simply desires the welfare of all, will make the slightest objection, but, on the contrary, he will doubtless be pleased to add in this manner to the worthy laboring population of Mexico, and by a means which will at the same time, in so efficacious a manner, relieve him from expenses which, as regards this Mexican business, are becoming really quite alarming.

The news at hand from Acapulco, also, shows that the heavy expenses of bombarding Mexican ports in that distant ocean are not remunerative; for it appears that the bombarding fleet, after killing sixteen Mexicans, was obliged to retire, somewhat damaged, in search of some smaller and less defensible point, where it might, by "determined valor," more successfully pursue its "mission of civilization."

Seriously, however, the spectacle presented by the regular and calm deliberations of the national representation of Mexico, in the face of a powerful foreign invasion following close upon the suffering and disorder of a long period of civil war, and the heroic resolution, the unity and the patriotism evinced by the Mexican people, must extort the respect and the praise of every nation yet preserving a love for liberty and constitutional Government.

Such a people may be defeated in many battles, but the trials they experience will only cement their love for the institutions they have adopted, and increase their devotion in their defence.

Discipline Among Army Officers.

One of the worst features in our army of late has been the habit of certain high officers of publicly criticising the military ability, the military plans, and the movements or projected movements of their Commanding General. The letter we published from Washington, on Tuesday, mentioned, as the primary cause of the failure of Burnside's late advance, the insubordination of some of his Generals, who went about denouncing the movement before it had been begun, while it was in progress, and after it had been abandoned, in presence of their subordinates, and of all who chose to listen. Of course, it is impossible that any Commander or any operation should prove successful under such circumstances. Any disparaging remark of an officer concerning his Chief will nearly always be known even to every private soldier within an hour after its utterance, and repetition of such remarks must either destroy the soldier's respect for their utterer, or his confidence in the leader to whom they are applied; and in either case it will produce demoralization. Even a poor General, with a bad plan, often achieves a brilliant success if he is heartily sustained by his subordinates; but genius itself cannot rear an edifice that may not tumble in confusion if the workmen are unfaithful to the designs, and receive orders only to criticise or evade them.

A recently published book on "Modern War" gives a little speech made to his officers by Gen. Bugeaud on assuming command in Algiers after several defeats of the French army, which might not be entirely out of place if addressed to some of our high officers. Bugeaud created the greatest consternation on assuming command by ordering that all the artillery attached to the French army in Algiers be sent back to France, as he meant to adopt a new style of tactics, in which artillery should play no part. He forestalled criticism even upon such a radical and offensive measure as this, by convoking the officers, explaining the reasons of the step, and sharply warning them thus:

"Messieurs: Though I have made six years' war in Spain, which resembles in many respects Algiers, I am inexperienced in African warfare, and will thus need your counsels. I shall be thankful for your advice and ideas, though, as I have alone to bear the responsibility, I cannot promise you to follow them. Remember that in this speaking to you, *I cannot mean you to criticise my conduct out of my presence, and before the troops, whose confidence I hope soon to gain.* Our material means are not very ample, but we therefore endeavor to raise the morale of the soldiers. Tell them that hitherto I was never beaten, and that I trust they will not allow me to lose this precious advantage in Africa."

We believe that Gen. Hooker is a man who will not trifle with this kind of insubordination. Better for the army that one-half his subordinates be summarily dismissed than that they should be allowed to go about the camps breeding disaffection and want of confidence. We trust that the President will not interfere with his legitimate and fundamental rights in this matter.

Retirement of Thurlow Weed.—We publish in another column Mr. Weed's farewell to the readers of the Albany *Evening Journal*. His retirement from the editorship of that paper is an event in the political history of the State. No man living has held in this country so commanding a political position for so long a time as he. No man has signalized so long a political career by greater sagacity, a more unselfish devotion to the political party whose success he deemed essential to the public good, or by more signal success in the attainment of the objects which he sought to accomplish. The *Evening Journal* has been from the outset an important, but not an indispensable, auxiliary to his efforts. His success has been due to his character: the *Journal* was but one of the instruments with which he worked.

Mr. Weed retires, according to his own avowal, because he "differs widely with his party about the best means of crushing the rebellion." We appreciate fully the nature and extent of that difference: though we can scarcely think that this alone called for his retirement. Of one thing we are very certain: the party will long miss the sagacity, the fruit of unequaled political experience, which has served it so well in times of trouble, quite as perplexing as those which are upon it now.

Mr. Weed states that it is forty-five years since he first became an Editor. This is a long devotion to one of the most arduous and harassing of the professions. But Mr. Weed's service to his country is not yet ended. He has health, mental vigor and a patriotism which only grows the more ardent as the trials and perils of his country increase. Such a man needs no special avocation to make himself useful. His influence will continue to be felt, we trust, for years to come, upon the fortunes of his State and nation.

A Good Appointment.—We see that Gen. Hooker has appointed Gen. Butterfield his Chief of Staff. This is a high honor well earned. Gen. B. is one of the very best officers whom the volunteer movement has brought into the service. Though not a graduate of West Point, he has a thorough knowledge of military matters, and has written a text-book on the subject, which is conceded by military men to be the best of its kind accessible. He has taken an active and efficient part in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and has shown everywhere conspicuous personal gallantry and a most admirable handling of his command. He will discharge all the duties of his new and responsible position with ability and success.

The Fag End of Faction.—The so-called Democrats in our State Assembly made a desperate attempt yesterday to defeat the resolution to go into the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday next. As the law is imperative on the point, no resolution was necessary; the Speaker could have announced the election at the time indicated as the only business then in order. But the resolution was adopted, and the resistance offered only served to show at once the recklessness and the powerlessness of the party which made it.

The sensible and loyal Democrats of the Assembly will soon see the absolute necessity of cutting loose from these reckless sympathisers with secession, who are just now usurping the name and the functions of the Democratic Party. The wisdom and discretion which have marked the conduct of the Republicans and Union men from the commencement of the session, are bearing their proper fruits. They have built up a compact party of loyal men and have utterly thwarted the schemes of lawlessness and faction by which it was hoped to throw the State of New-York into the scale of the rebellion. If the Democratic Party hopes ever to secure respectability and power, it must not select its leaders from Mozart Hall or the Pewter Mug.

Morals of the Army.—We have often directed attention to the perils to discipline and morals arising from the temptations of the camp. We are glad to perceive that the subject is receiving increased attention, and that prominent Christian gentlemen are bestirring themselves to provide systematic means for the moral and religious improvement of the army and navy. Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, has turned his large mercantile and banking establishment into a sort of moral arsenal, and as the head of the United States Christian Commission, has pushed forward an admirable system for the benefit of the soldiers. A score of like-minded men in this City have now taken the field, and a meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at which a large number of influential clergymen were present. Its proceedings, together with the comprehensive and effective plan of operations which they adopted, will be found in this morning's columns. Without abating a jot of zeal in the noble work of the Sanitary Commission, this more distinctively *Christian* Commission should, and doubtless will, press on with the steady zeal which such work demands, and which the gentlemen composing the organization are wont to manifest in other relations. We cannot doubt the ready and generous support of this community for a Commission that so admirably meets a universally felt necessity.

The New-York Times owes it to its reputation as a *newspaper* to overhaul its Washington correspondent. To send, on the strength of mere bar-room gossip, a circumstantial statement of a "great battle" was an offence not only against discretion, but against journalistic morals.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

It is simple justice to acquit our Washington correspondent of all share in this offence. He had nothing to do with the publication of the false reports in question. The blunder was made in the office here, and consisted in trusting the assurances of "well-informed gentlemen" just from Washington. It will not be repeated.

Amusements.

It is an unfortunate fact, that the deserving very seldom get their deserts in this world, and that neither energy nor enterprise are of themselves sufficient to insure success, even in the most laudable undertakings. Singers and players, as well as Generals and sailing vessels, are always at the mercy of the weather, and their best combinations, strategical or otherwise, may be frustrated by unfavorable atmospheric conditions. Two eminent instances in proof of this may be found of late in the frustrated movement of Gen. Burnside across the Rappahannock, and the concert of Mrs. J. E. Thomas on Tuesday night. In both cases nothing was left undone, on the part of the commanders, that could be done to make triumph a certainty, and only the weather was to blame for the different result. There is this difference between the two examples cited, however, which interferes to destroy a perfect parallel. Mrs. Thomas' assistants and subordinate officers lent her their best efforts, and neither urged postponement nor really threw obstacles in the way, while ostensibly lending loyal coöperation. Messrs. Castle and Campbell came and Mr. Mills played, as well as though the walls of living man were echoing with an audience, and the recipient of the concert brought her best voice and talent upon the stage. But what magic summons can bring people out from their warm firesides when rain and snow fill the air and mud carpets streets and crossings? Certainly, there was a fair circle of friends present, but not as many as the merits of the occasion demanded, though it is probable that many seats were paid for in advance which were not filled. May better weather smile upon Mrs. Thomas in her next endeavor to entertain the public.

Italian Opera.—Mr. Grau announces that the box office for the sale of tickets for the forthcoming opera opens this morning at the Academy of Music.

The Proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal Arrested.

THE EDITOR ALSO ARRESTED, BUT RELEASED.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

A. D. Boileau, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, was arrested by order of the Government, and taken to Washington last night.

E. W. Carr, editor of the same paper, was arrested, but was subsequently released.

A PROVOST GUARD IN POSSESSION.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 2

The Provost Guard has possession of the *Evening Journal* office.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Mr. Albert D. Boileau, the proprietor of the *Evening Journal*, of this city, was arrested last night, by the military authorities. The arrest was made upon an order from the War Department, but the charges against Mr. B. are not known. Mr. Boileau was taken to Washington. Mr. E. W. Carr, who is connected with the *Journal* establishment, was also arrested, but this morning was discharged by order of Gen. Montgomery. The columns of the *Journal* have recently been filled with articles abusing the Government, and bitterly denouncing the Administration, and it is probable that, to this fact, Mr. Boileau owes his sudden and involuntary visit to Washington.

Heavy Rain and Snow-storm at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Jan. 28,—3 P. M.

It rained heavily here all last night, and this was followed by a Northeast snow-storm which set in at daybreak this morning. The snow is still falling.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE LEGISLATURE FAIRLY AT WORK.

Adoption of the Resolution to Ballot for a U. S. Senator on Tuesday Next.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1863.

The calm thet encceede the etorm on the India Seas is not more perfect than that which has succeeded the one that spent its fury against Mr. CALLICOT and his supporters for the Speekership.

The postponement of so much legislation for three weeks, thereby presumplively endangering not a few favorite hills and projects, was reason enough why no more time should be consumed. The large number of notices given yesterdey of bills, ranging over the entire field of possible sobjects for legislation, are pertinent indications. It is understood that the Speaker will not announce tha committees for several daya yet. In thus delaying he takes ne more time then has uanally been taken by occnpants of the chair. While the protracted contest familiarised him somewhat to the composition of tha House, it must be confessed that it was not provocetiva of that reflection which the Speaker will, no doubt, dasire to bestow on a snbject so important as the standing committees.

The appointments mada by the Speaker, and announced this morning, of Assistant-Doorkeepers, Postmastars, &c., twelve in all, are, with one or two exceptions, given to the Democratic party. While this fact is gretifying to the Opposition, it is not objected to by the Union members, who have entire confidence in the fairness and ability of tha Speakar.

It is understood that there was an informal conference of Union members at the Delavan House, last evening, on the subject of the Senetorship, when between thirty or forty were present. It was a pleasant, informal exchange of views, and in some sort, so far as those present were concarned, an expression of prefarences. To the list of distinguished names given yesterdey, who have the honor of being mentioned in connection with the Senatorship, it is proper to add these of MARTIN GROVER, Senetor Low, and REUBEN E. FENTON. It is perhaps a noticeable feature that the strength of gentlemen is not, in all cases, graduated by the extent to which their nemes have been familiarized to the public ear in connection with the high position.

So far as the Democrats ara concerned, it is quite avident that they have little hope either of preventing the Senatorial election or the election of a Union man. Notwithstanding this, Mr. DEAN—not Mr. T. C. FIELDS—when the resolution providing for going into an election on the 3d prox. was called up by Mr. DEPEW, undertook to get up a small filibustering expedition against the Senate, on account of the resolutions appointed by that body last week, calling on the Governor for protection from and the punishment of the mob and its abettors. The only point in the case ware the appeals taken from the decisions of the Speaker, in which Mr. DEAN and Mr. FIELDS both were nnsuccessful. The House sustained the Speaker, and the resolution was adopted.

Speaker CALLICOT is in an embarrassing position, for manifest reasons. An unusual degree of firmness is incumbent on him. If there exists a disposition to delay business, whether by frivolous motions, or questions raised for the purpose of embarrassing tha Speaker, he owes it to himself and to the House to hold a firm hand. The proclivities of certain gentlemen—of ona in particular—to drum up, whip in, by calls across the House, *à la* Mozart and Tammany—and other practices more common at Ward meelings than in legislative bodies, are at least undignified.

It would be well for certain gentlemen to give over when called to order by the Speaker, the habit of snubbing, in both manner and word, the presiding officer. It is unworthy of gentlemen having a seat in the House.

During the skirmish, Mr. DEAN took occasion to say that it had been falsely imputed to him that he desired to stave off the Senatorial election on the ground that the law would be inoperative after the 3d. Not only was the imputation false, for he knew, as must every lawyer, that the law and the practice was to the contrary. He repudiated also the imputation that he was in the interest of a particular man—FERNANDO WOOD.

But the most remarkable declaration by Mr. DEAN was, that he was "prepared to vote for a conservative Republican for Senator, if by so doing he could prevent the choice of a radical Abolitionist." This he repeated, and his language was applauded by his friends in the gallery, while it is deemed to be approved by those on the floor of the House.

It was understood to be an authorized proclamation in behalf of the Democrats in the Legislature.

The House having passed the requisite resolution preliminary to the election of United States Senetor, the hopes of the filibusters and extremists vanish. The vote stood eyes 62, nays 59. The Speaker voted in the affirmative.

Dr. MARCY, of this City, is now engaged in the labor of inspecting the hospitals in and about the City of New-York, having been appointed to that duty by the Surgeon General.

It is not probable that the Legislature will adjourn before Saturday, and then not to take the usual recess if an organization has been effected.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

By Mr. FOLGER—A majority report emendatory of the act enforcing the liability of stockholders of banking corporations.

Also, another report enforcing the responsibility of stockholders of banking corporations.

Also, a bill relative to trust funds in the hands of receivers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PAUTS—appropriating the proceeds of the State tax for the support of Common Schools.

By Mr. MURPHY—Incorporating the New-York Floating Elevator Company.

By Mr. BRADLEY—Amendatory of the act relative to hawkers and peddlers.

The bill appropriating the remainder of the Canel revenue was passed.

Mr. BELL's resolution to go into joint ballot for United States Senator was adopted.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole, and was engaged all the morning in the consideration of the bill regulating the sale of hay and straw in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

The Committee rose and reported progress, after which the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The Speaker announced the appointment of JOHN CALLAHAN as Postmaster; G. H. F. VAN VERNA as Assistant Postmaster; THOMAS M. RILEY as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; RICHARD CURRY, ABRAM J. MYER, DANIEL BOSEWICK, SAMUEL W. BOWKER, JACOB B. LOSHER and THOMAS DALY, as Doorkeepers: DANIEL A. KNAPP as Janitor, and BENJAMIN CONGER as Keeper of the Chamber.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FREEMAN—To extend the streets between Fourteenth and Thirty-first streets, New-York.

By Mr. DEAN—To provide for tha more effectual collection of the wages of labor.

By Mr. KORN—To establish and regulate the ferries between New-York and Staten Island.

Immediately that motions and resolutions were announced as in order, several members rose to speak.

Speaker CALLICOT awarded the floor to Mr. DEPEW.

Mr. DEPEW called up the resolution for the Assembly and the Senate to go into a joint ballot on Tuesday next for the election of a United States Senator, and immediately moved the "previous question."

Mr. DEAN rose to a question of privilege.

The Speaker ruled him out of order.

The resolution was then read by the Clerk.

Mr. DEPEW again called the "previous question" on the resolution.

The Speaker ruled that a "question of privilege" was not in order pending a call for the "previous question."

Mr. DEAN appealed from the decision of the Speaker, and argued that all "questions of privilege" were debatable. He quoted from JEFFERSON's Manual in support of his position.

Mr. FIELDS raised the "point of order" that Mr. DEPEW had called the "previous question" on the resolution before it was before the House, and that Mr. DEAN then rose to a "question of privilege," which was, therefore, raised before the call for the "previous question" on the resolution was properly before the House.

Mr. DEPEW said that he had called the "previous question" a second time after the reading of the resolution by the Clerk.

Mr. DEAN again rose to a "question of privilege."

The Speaker decided that the point of order was not well taken.

Mr. PAULDING read the law, which provides that the nomination of an United States Senator shall take place on the 3d of February. He held that the resolution was in conflict with the law.

The Speaker ruled that debate was out of order.

Mr. JOHNSON wished to read the rule for the information of the Speaker.

The Speaker ruled Mr. JOHNSON out of order.

Mr. JOHNSON said that he merely wished to say that he preferred to agree with JEFFERSON'S decision rather than with that of the Speaker.

After an animated struggle, during which the Democrats contested each ground, and were ruled out of order in attempts to debate the question.

The Speaker here ordered the "previous question."

The resolution was adopted by yeas 62, neys 56.

All the Republicans present, with Speaker CALLICOT, voted in the affirmative.

All the Democrats present voted in the negative.

Absent or paired off: Messrs. Bookstavar, Cutler, Darcy, Duryea, Hughes, Tallman and McKeon, Democrats, and Messrs. Wiggins, Post and Taggart, Republicans. Adjourned.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Resignation of Gen. Burnside, and His Journey to Washington—Speculations as to the Future.

WASHINGTON, 11 o'CLOCK, Monday Evening, Jan. 26, 1863.

Your correspondent came from the seet of war this evening on the special boat conveying Gens. BURNSIDE and SUMNER. It baceme known early this morning in the encampment, comprising "Headquarters," that Gens. BURNSIDE, SUMNER and FRANKLIN had all three been relieved of their commands. The news occasioned tha most profound sensation, and rapidly spread to the surrounding commands. By 11 o'clock it was generally known through the army. The effect in most cases was so stunning as to elicit no reply, or one of greatest wonder and surprise. Too little time was afforded me, before leaving, for ganging the sentiment of the soldiers on this last move of the Washington authorities.

As soon es it became known thet the General had been relieved of his command, and was on the eve of departure, officers of rank began to assemble at headquarters to bid him farewell, those of the Artillery Reserves appearing in a body. Gen. BURNSIDA cordially abook hands with each ene of them. Instead of a formal, ostentatious leave-taking of his army, he issued the simple, patriotic address to his troops, which has been forwarded yen by telegraph. At 11½ a few ambulance wagons drove up in front of headquarters, received the General and his Staff—who quietly entered and took their seats—and were driven away to the dépôt, about ona mile and a half distant. Gen. SUMNER reached the station at the same time. A large number of soldiers end civilians were collected to witness their departure. At 2 o'clock the train started. Passing Stonemen's Switch, Gen. HOOKER'S headquarters, no demonstration whatever had been prepared in honor of the departing Chief. A solitary Sergeant alone was present to present arms to his late Commander. Gens. BURNSIDA and SUMNER occupied seats together on a trunk and spent the half hour employed in running to Aquia Creek Landing, in pleasant conversation. On leaving the cars three cheers were given by the assembled multitude for Gen. BURNSIDE. Owing to some delay the special boat chartered for the occasion, *Carrie Martin*, was not ready for leaving until quarter of four. At that hour we steamed away from the wharf amid tha waving of handkerchiefs and cheering of officers and men. Gen. BURNSIDA was animated, full of life and spirits during tho entire trip, his rotund countenance exhibiting no marks of depression or gloom. Gen. SUMNER, though evidently careworn, was also very cheerful. We reached the wharf at tha foot of Seventh street at 7½ o'clock, where carriages were in attendence to convey the party to Willard's Hotel, where they are tarrying for the night.

The removal of Gen. BURNSIDE took piece at his own request. He demanded thet certain conditions should be complied with on the part of the Government, among others that he should be permitted to choose his own Generals—those whose entire full coöperation could be relied upon. His demands not being acceded to, he felt that victory could not crown his efforts, and accordingly asked to be relieved. In doing so he exhibits more clearly than ever that exalted patriotism and freedom from all personal ambition which have marked his career from the beginning. He leaves the Army of the Potomac, not because he does not believe that success will crown its efforts, but from the hope that another leader may accomplish what the Washington authorities have not permitted him to do. Said he to me this afternoon, "Gen. HOOKER is a good General, and the army is a good one, and *they can win a victory almost any day they choose.*" He firmly believes that the Army of the Potomac, as it now is, can, if properly wielded, administer a most crushing defeat to the rebels, who now lie intrenched on the heights of Fredericksburgh, drive them pell mell to Richmond and capture that wicked city. With all the disadventeges under which he labored, there is not a shadow of doubt but that Gen. BURNSIDE would have achieved a glorious victory last week had the elements been propitious. This I state on the authority of him who, next to Gen. BURNSIDA, ranks as the most able and scientific General in the field. The same opinion is generally shared by all the officers.

Gen. SUMNER, I learn from his own lips, is relieved at his own request, declining to serve under Gen. HOOKER. It is to be hoped that this veteran warrior, who has grown gray in his country's service, and whose only ambition is to die with his armor on, will not long be kept from the field. It was rumored, some time since, that he would be transferred to a Western Department.

The reason for Gen. FRANKLIN's removal has not yet transpired, though he is generally supposed to have been peremptorily relieved for intriguing against the Commander-in-Chief. I cannot speak as to the truth of this. Gen. COUCH succeeds Gen. SUMNER, and Gen. SMITH Gen. FRANKLIN.

Gen. HOOKER comes into command with the *prestige* of hard-fought battles on the Peninsula and in Maryland. He is preëminently a fighting man, and will immediately move to victory or defeet. A few days since he declared that he would take the contract for "bagging the whole rebel army opposite—infantry, cavalry and artillery." The opportunity is now afforded him for performing this feat. May his actions prove that his words were not as vain talk.

J.

THE RECENT CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

THE OFFICIAL ORDER.

The following is the official order in regerd to the recent changes in the Army of the Potomac:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.—I. The President of the United States has directed:

First—That Major-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, at his own request, be relieved from the command of the Army of tha Potomac.

Second—That Major-Gen. E. V. SUMNER, at his own request, be relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Third—That Major-Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN be relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Fourth—That Major-Gen. J. HOOKER be assigned to the command of tha Army of the Potomac.

The officers relieved as above will report, in person, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adjt.-General.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN. FRANKLIN.

The following is the farewell address of Gen. FRANKLIN upon leaving his division:

HEADQUARTERS, LEFT GRAND DIVISION, Jan. 26.

To the Officers and Men of the Left Grand Division:

In obeciance to the order of the highest authority, I am about to relinquish the command of the Left Grand Division. He does so with sincere regret. His connection with the command has been ever pleasant. The prompt obedience and cheerful coöperation you have at all times rendered, your patient endurance upon the march, your steady bravery upon the field, the manly determination with which you have accountered and overcome the dangers and hardships of several trying campaigns, command his admiration and gratitude. All of you are endeared to him by gallant conduct and loyal service, and most of you by the memories of many battle fields and the proud recollection thet from none of them have you been driven back. By these common memories he exhorts you to prova true and fight gallantly in the future, as yen have ever fought in the past, for the great cause in which you are engaged, believing thet for yourselves you will win imperishable fame, for your country finel and enduring victory.

In severing a counection which you have made so dear, he asks thet no one will believe thet he voluntarily parts with you in the face of the enemy.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General Volunteers.

THE GALVESTON AFFAIR.

Official Statement of the Capture of the Hatteras by the Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The Navy Department has received official information of the capture and sinking of the United States steamar *Hatteras* by the *Alabama* or "290." The substance is contained in the following statement of L. H. PARTRIDGE, Acting Master on board the United States steamer *Hatteras*, off Galveston:

At about 3 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 11, when a vessel hove in sight southeast, we were signaled from the *Brooklyn* to give chase. As she came in sight, she appeared to be endeavoring to escape. Just after dark, we were able to discover that she was bark-rigged, and set a top-gallent sail. After dark we gained on her fast, and when we got up found her lying-to under steam. We had been at quarters about twenty minutes. As we came up, Capt. BLAKE hailed and asked whet ship it was. The answer was: "Her British Majesty's ship *Spitfire*." Capt. BLAKE said: "I will send a boat eboard." The boat being lowered away, I was ordered to take charge and board. Before we went one-half the ship's length from the side the stranger opened fire. It was returned by the *Hatteras*, and both started ahead, under a full head of steam, exchanging broadsides as fast as they could load and fire for about twenty minutes with big guns, and then with musketry from both vessels. All the time I had been trying to board my vessel; but could not come up. After the musketry ceased, I discovered that the *Hatteras* was stopped, and blowing off steam, with the enemy alongside, for the purpose of boarding. I heard the enemy cheering, and knew the *Hatteras* had been captured. I thought it no use to give myself up as a prisoner, and rowed back to the fleet, under cover of darkness, in the hopes of giving information of the affair. The *Brooklyn* went out this morning, and found the *Hatteras* sunk.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of the Oreto at Havana—United States Vessels Watching her Movements.

KEY WEST, Fla., Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863—10 A. M.

By the errival of the steam-tug *Reaney* this morning, from Havana, we learn that the rebel steamer *Oreto*, or *Florida*, Capt. MAFFIT, arrived at that place from Mobile, on Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, and was allowed to enter and proceed up tha harbor at once to an anchorage. None of our cruisers were there. The *Oreto* overhauled a schooner the day previous to her arrival, and after plundering her of all that was desirable, fired and burned her. It is understood that upon her escape from Mobile, she was chased by the steamer R. R. *Cuyler*, and would have been chased by the *Oneida* but for some misunderstanding of the signal. The *Oreto* passed out when not only these two ships, but the *Susquehanna* also, were there present, blockading. It would seem that so far as there is any luck or chance in these matters, it is all on the side of the rebels; and now, without greater vigilance, there will be another of the piratical fraternity praying on our commerce indefinitely.

The steamer *Oneida* arrived here on the evening of the 20th, and having coaled and made ready, she, with the *San Jacinto*, will leave this morning to look after the *Oreto*.

F.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Rebels Mystified and Disheartened—President Lincoln to be Memorialized to Remove Gov. Stanly.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Newspapers received here from the interior indicate that the rebels are greatly exercised about the concentration of the military and naval forces in this Department, and much mystified as to its objects. The testimony of refugees recently arrived within our lines is, that notwithstanding their plucky demonstrations, and their determination to fight desperately, the rebels are nearly disheartened, and frequently confess their inability to hold out much longer without foreign intervention.

Recent experiments at Washington, N. C., with a submarine torpedo, invented by Chief Engineer LAY, United States Navy, attached to the gunboat *Louisiana*, proved entirely successful, and demonstrated the great value of the invention, which is simple and cheap of construction, and certain to explode under water after any length of time.

The President is to be memoralized for the removal of Gov. STANLY and for the abolition of the office, which is regarded here as worse than as useless. It not only produces no good results, but is made the warrant for the exercise of "arbitrary power," totally incompatible with Republican liberty and the rights of citizens.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 22.

Gov. STANLY will soon leave this Department.

It is admitted by all that his mission here has proved a failure.

His course has made the office so odious with the army, navy and Union citizens, that no one can acceptably hold it hereafter.

Gen. FOSTER says that a Military Governor is no longer a military necessity to his Department.

Movements of Gen. McClellan.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was enthusiastically received at the dépôt by an immense concourse of citizens, to whom he was introduced by the Mayor in a brief speech. The General bowed to the crowd, but made no remarks.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived in Boston to-night. A large crowd gathered at the dépôt to see him. It is understood he will decline any public reception, but accept the private hospitalities of several of our wealthy citizens.

Many of the leading mercantile houses of the city have agreed to close their stores at 12 o'clock noon, upon a day to be hereafter fixed, for the purpose of giving Gen. MCCLELLAN a public reception.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The steamer *Illinois*, laden with soldiers, left here yesterday, and when off Cape Henry, one of the soldiers fell overboard; a boat was immediately sent out for him, but he was not secured.

The *Rhode Island* arrived here this forenoon, from the Southern blockading fleet.

Bark *Henry Lee*, from Palermo, was picked up today, and towed into Hempton Roads. She was found twenty-five miles off Cape Henry, having lost her foremast. She was laden with fruit, and bound to New-York.

The *Vanderbilt* is now at anchor in the Roads, and has been here several days, taking in coal. The *Weehawken* is at Newport's News.

SHOE DEALERS AND CLERKS.—A meeting is to be held, this evening, at Turners' Hall, in Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at 9 o'clock, to take into consideration the early closing movement.

THE MONITORS AT SEA.

A Letter from Capt. Ericsson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The several paragraphs which heve recently appeared on the alleged unfitness of the Monitors for sea service, have produced great discouragement in the minds of loyal people. So numerous are the inquiries called forth by those paragraphs, that it would be impossible for me to answer the same. You will, therefore, much oblige me by admitting the following explanation into your columns:

The inference drawn from the fact that the Navy Department employs steam-tugs to accompany and assist the Monitors is quite erroneous; the object being simply to guard against accidents. The Secretary of the Navy would incur a heavy responsibility if, at this crisis, he omitted to adopt every precaution within his power, to place the few iron-clads at his disposal at the points where they are needed.

In refutation of the unfavorable opinions expressed in regard to the sea-going qualities of the Monitors I need only present the following statements of the Commander of the *Weehawken*, the only officer who has thoroughly tested the new system in heavy weather:

Extract from a letter of Capt. Rodgers addressed to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

"On Tuesday night, when off Chincoteegua Shoals, we had a very severe gale from east-northeast with a very heavy sea, made confused and dangerous by the proximity of the land. The waves I measured after the storm abated, I found them 22 feet high. They were certainly 7 feet higher in the midst of the storm.

During the heaviest of the gale I stood upon the turret and admired the behavior of the vessel. She rose and fell to the waves, and I concluded then that the Monitor form had great sea-going qualities. If leaks were prevented no hurricane could injure her. I presume in two days we shall be ready for any service, as we need no repairs and only some little fittings."

The following extract is from a letter of Capt. RODGERS, addressed to WM. L. HODGE, Esq.:

"The gale was very severe, but my vessel behaved admirably. During the highest of the storm I stood on her turret, and watched her movements with great interest. They gave the impression of great safety; whilst water can be kept out, she is as safe as a raft or a cake of ice. Whilst I watched the motion of the vessel in the hardest of the storm, I saw nothing to improve. I believed I could have corrected any wrong tendency by shifting or throwing overboard *weight*, but I gave up that idea as unnecessary. The sea had great force and hold upon the hull, so as to impede our way very much, but she had no drift and goes where she looks."

The opinion thus expressed by Capt. RODGERS, based on close observation at sea, effectually contradicts all adverse statements on the subject founded on mere speculation.

With reference to the speed of the Monitors, I emphatically deny the correctness of the statement thet the intended nine knots an hour cannot be attained. Not one of the contractors, all experienced steamboat builders, objected, when signing the contract with the Navy Department, to warrant the rate alluded to. Nor could any well-informed engineer hesitate, since the power of the engines is quite large compared with the size of tha hull and immersed midship section, the lines being, moreover, as favorable as those of fast sailing vessels. The overhang, fore and aft, present but little resistance, owing to their shear. I need only remind the public that HARRISON LOSING, of Boston, is one of the contractors who warranted the nine knots, to show that sufficient power had been provided. The fact is, that both engines and boilers are somewhat above tha usual measure to do the work intended. Steam engineers need only be told that while the hull of the vessel is is under 38 feet beam, with 10½ feet draught, the cylinders are 40 inches in diameter, and that the boilers contain six large furnaces, and present nearly 4,000 square feet of heating surface. The full rate will unquestionably be attained when the boilers are in proper working order, and the engineers have acquired necessary experience. Capt. RODGERS having demonstrated what Monitors are as sea craft, the public will soon see the impregnable fleet traversing tha coast in all weathers, unattended by steam-tugs.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. ERICSSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the [illegible] THE WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go et once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

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Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment. In Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Evening Class in Electro-Psychology.—AT Clinton Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Room No. 1, second story. Full instruction will be given as to the mode of performing experiments, and its application to the cure of disease. No experiments until to-morrow evening.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventer and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A simple principle ladies.

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DIED.

CARPENTER.—In Hilton Head, S. C., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862, NICHOLAS W. CARPENTER, son of Mathew and Sarah Carpenter, aged 20 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 70 Horatio-st. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, FRANCIS B. COLE, in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Mansion House, Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

CARPENTER.—In Foxboro, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 25, of diphtheria, JULIA A. CARPENTER, aged 11 years.

CLELAND.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, GILBERT CLELAND, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., without further notice.

DAVENPORT.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at his residence, NEWBERRY DAVENPORT, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. Cars leave New-Haven Dépôt, 27th-st., at 12¾ o'clock, for New-Rochelle.

EBBETS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Mr. DANIEL EBBETS, son of the late John B. Ebbets, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Morton-st., on Friday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock.

GAGAN.—In Camden, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 26, WILLIAM G. GAGAN, son of Martha and the late William H. Green, of this City, aged 5 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. E. Green, No. 72 West 19th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock M.

KNAST.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, after a short illness, JOHN KNAST, aged 54 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 5 Allen-st.

PILL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, JOHN H. PILL, of membraneous croup, only son of Henry H. and Eliza Pill, aged 4 years, 6 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Willington, No. 81 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 27, at his residence, Rev. Dr. EDWARD ROBINSON, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, WASHINGTON SMITH, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 193 West 14th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, after a lingering illness, of typhoid fever, BENJAMIN BOSWORTH SMITH, youngest child of Right Rev. B. B. and Harriet L. Smith, in the 16th year of his age.

YOUNG.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, CHARLES SEELY, only son of William Young, aged 4 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 214 York-st., Jersey City.

WHITLOCK.—In Alexandria, on Sunday, Jan. 26, Corp. FREDERICK WHITLOCK, of the Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, son of the late Sidney B. Whitlock, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 47.—Jan. 28, 1863.
62, 9, 13, 10, 72, 29, 25, 74, 36, 75, 58, 24.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 48.—Jan. 28, 1863.
5, 51, 37, 25, 62, 55, 35, 8, 68, 15, 19, 75, 57.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

PILES—ITCHING PILES—

Positively cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases of the Skin, by the use of

ROSSMAN'S CURE.

Itching Piles are generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable and distressing ITCHING, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed.

ROSSMAN & MCKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y.,
Proprietors.

Sold by all druggists.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Formerly P. F. Smith, late Smith & Brower,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TIES

EXCLUSIVELY,
No. 36 WARREN-STREET,

Call the attention of the trade to their very large stock of LOW PRICED, medium, and fine goods, manufactured mostly from Silks which were ordered and PAID FOR before the present panic in Gold and Exchange, and POSITIVELY TO BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

FAIR WARNING.

In consequence of the immense advance in the price of material and labor, we are compelled to raise the price of JOHNSON'S UNION WASHING MACHINES to $12, to take effect on 1st February. All orders sent to us before that date, will be filled at $10. Our UNION WRINGER will remain for the present at old price, $8. These two articles are in use everywhere, and meet with universal approval. A week's washing may be done in two hours without soaking, rubbing or boiling. Call and see them in operation.

J. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—In reply to many inquiries, we here say that we never sell *County* rights of our patent. Our price for a first-class State is $5,000.

READ WHAT JOHN C. MOORE, Esq., of Norwich, Conn., says of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

NORWICH, March 31, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., of Boston.

GENTLEMEN: Three years ago, after much suffering from the effects of typhoid-pneumonia, and having received very partial benefit from many other prescriptions,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman wants a place as first-class cook: understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; would assist with washing; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; one who understands soups, fish, meats, game and pastry of all kinds; also, a good baker of bread and breakfast breads; understands all kinds of made dishes; can give the best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 4th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer or would do the work of a small family; has the best of references; is an excellent baker, and is willing to make herself useful. Call or send to No. 222 East 21st-st., corner 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family in the City; understands the care of a baby; has good City reference. Call at No. 149 East 26th-st., Room No. 7.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and understands pastry; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 240 West 36th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD cook with City references; understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as first-class cook and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 74 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG GERman woman wants a situation as nurse, to take charge of one or two children and to do plain sewing: no objection to do chamberwork in a small private family; good reference given. Apply at No. 94 6th-st., between 1st av. and Avenue A, Room No. 16, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 240 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wants a situation in a first-class private family as waitress; understands her work in every respect; has bad experience; lived eight years in one place and over two years in her last place, from whence she can give unexceptionable reference for steadiness and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young woman as waitress or chambermaid, and to take care of children; none but a private family need apply; best of references. Apply at No. 85 West 15th-st., in the fancy-store, near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent girl, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or thorough laundress; does up linen in a nice style; would go in the country in a gentleman's family; does mangling; would act as housemaid and fine washer; wages $8. Call for two days, at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation in a private family; an irstaman French fluting; best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families washing; understands clear-starching and French fluting; willing to go out by the day or week; refers to some of the best families in the city. Apply at No. 96 West 19th-st., 3d floor, front room. Mrs. MONAHAN. Also as cook on the same terms.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—AN ENgagement wanted as head gardener and farmer by a reliable and practical man, long time foreman in first-class places; his wife will attend to the dairy and get up dinners if needed; references unexceptionable. Address INVERNESS, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a married man, with a small family, as gardener; is a good vegetable and flower gardener; is capable of taking charge of hot or cold graperies, and has had long experience in England; wife is a first-rate laundress; good reference. Address C. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business: flower, fruit and vegetable garden, green-house and grapery, &c.; address G. R., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a married man; no family; his wife is a first-rate cook or dairywoman; can give the best of references; or would take the management of a small farm. Call on or address F. P., at Smith's seed-store, No. 45 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man capable of laying out grounds; practical florist and fruit grower; first-rate vegetable grower; new places laid out in order; with good reference. Address F. G., Box No. 204 *Times* office, for one week.

AS FRENCH GARDENER.—A FRENCHman, who understands gardening in all its branches, and who can take full charge of a hotbed and green-house, wishes a situation in that capacity; speaks English. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wants a situation as coachman and gardener; has six years' reference from his last employer. Address M. A., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a native of London, Eng., a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful: no objection to City or country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Letters addressed to W. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young man, who has three years' reference from his last place. Address C. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER—A SITUATION AS WAITER wanted in a private family, by a young man of the best testimonials of character for honesty, industry and capacity. Call for or address BENJAMIN, care of John Hooper & Co., No. 41 Park Row.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION at ruling and polishing pianos, coffins, chairs, billiard-tables, &c. Address, for two days, No. 12 Pearl-st.

LAW OFFICE.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A law office by a young man 19 years of age: has had some experience, and can produce good reference. Address H. L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, THOroughly competent for the leading position in a first-class establishment manufacturing ladies' and children's garments of all kinds, in Cincinnati. The applicant must understand cutting and fitting perfectly, after the best styles. Practical acquaintance with the Grover & Baker machines desirable, as none others will be used. Wages good and situation permanent. Apply to Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, TO assist in a private family, where there is already older help; must be willing and obliging, and a good plain sewer; or a good nurse and seamstress; none but those well recommended need apply. Call, between the hours of 11 and 12, at No. 101 Lexington-av.

A HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A NEAT, tidy German girl, with good references, to do the work of a small family of grown persons; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply between 10 and 12, at No. 36 Boorman-place.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress, a good-tempered and intelligent Protestant woman, to take care of two little girls. City recommendations required. Apply on Wednesday, from 2 to 4 o'clock, at No. 21, West 40th-st.

BLAST FURNACE.—WANTED, A MANAGER and founder for a coke or bituminous coal furnace in Ohio. Address, with references, Box No. 1,797 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl, about 15 years of age, wanted, to take care of children. Apply, this day, between 10 and 3, at No. 134 Allen-st., near Division.

SEVERAL GOOD COMPOSITORS WANTED by SMITH & McDOUGAL, No. 84 Beekman-st. Also, two stout American boys about 16 years old.

WANTED—A BRASS MOLDER, ONE WHO IS used to every and core castings, can apply at No. 643 Water-st.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing three-cent stamp, Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 130 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF OVER $9,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE, AND CHOICE WORKS OF ART, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

TO-MORROW (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 152 21st.-st., near 8th-av. The house is replete with every elegrance, in furniture and rich decorations. Paintings, cutlery, vases, and ornaments, in parlors, dining room, chambers &c. No reserve, and no postponement. Catalogues at house.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

CITY-MADE AND PORTLAND SLEIGHS.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, an elegant assortment of finely double and single sleighs, trimmed and untrimmed, all warranted the best make and material. These sleighs are offered in full confidence that there are no better in the City.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock, at store, No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock of first-class City made furniture, for parlors, ebambers, libraries and dining rooms. To be sold for account of whom it may concern. Particulars at sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE WHISKY, CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, 2,300 gallons whisky, abolished as part of the Navy rations.

PROVISIONS—92,850 lbs. bread, 1,034 lbs. rice, 3,641 gallons beans, 2,700 lbs. flour, 34 bbls. flour; also, a quantity of beef, coffee, tea, butter, dried apples, &c.

CLOTHING, &c.—1,100 woolen blankets, round jackets, cloth, satinet and duck trowsers, flannel over and under shirts and drawers, seamless coats and caps, calf and kip shoes, and a quantity of flannel, satinet and canvas duck.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, shoe and scrub brushes, ribbons, knives, combs, &c.

Also, a quantity of empty bokes, barrels, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF 127 VERY VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND, in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being on 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 102d and 103d sts., between 3d and 5th avs.; also, on 8th-av. and McComb's Dam Road, 152d and 153d sts., near the to-be terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad; also, on 12th-av. and 86th-st., being near the North River, and having a fine view of the same, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or the whole can be paid, as the purchaser may desire. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, CARPETS, &c.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on FRIDAY, Jan 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 123 2d-av., the whole of the nearly new genteel household furniture of said residence, including Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, parlor suites, in crimson; oil-paintings, elegantly carved rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, lace and other curtains, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, prime hair mattresses, feather pillows, comfortables, oak sideboard, extension table and suites, china, glass, oilcloths, kitchen requisites, plated tea set, knives, forks &c. The furniture is in excellent order, having been used about one year only. On exhibition on morning of sale.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—FEB. 3, 1863.—THE steamboat TRUMPETER, now plying between Fulton-slip and Flushing, will be offered for sale at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. Terms—One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal approved indorsed notes to run six and twelve months, secured by a lien on the boat. The boat can be seen at Fulton-slip from 9 to 10½ o'clock A. M., and from 2½ to 4 o'clock P.M. For particulars as to boat, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 190 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, window-shades, cornices, laces, curtains, rockers, easy chairs, painted and enameled cottage suites, hair mattresses, spring beds, bolsters and pillows, black walnut marble-top washstands, Brussels rugs, turkey red window-curtains, quartetts; china, glass and kitchen ware.

MILLAR & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

SPLENDID MANSION ON MURRAY HILL.—Will be sold by MILLER & KENNELLY, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the finely situated leasehold property, No. 220 Madison-av., southwest corner of 38th-st., 98 feet 9 inches front, on Madison-av., 95 feet on 38th-st., with elegant house and commodious stables. For terms, &c., apply to Auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, five second-hand, full-sized billiard tables, some of which are fitted with Phelan's patent cushions; also, balls, cues, &c. Now on view.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofabed, wardrobe, washstands, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, bedsteads, carpets, oilcloths, beds, bedding, carpenter's tools, planed-ware, &c.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February next, for furnishing by contract at the Dépôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city,

10,000 axes.
10,000 axe-handles.
10,000 hatchets.
10,000 pick-axe handles.
5,000 spades.
40,000 india rubber blankets.
5,000 drum heads, batter,
5,000 drum heads, snare.
5,000 sets drum snares.
40,000 infantry regimental colors with cases.

Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Dep. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICER OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing by contract at the dépôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City—

500,000 pair pure wool army stockings, to weigh three pounds to the dozen.
200,000 knit shirts.
500,000 yards white cotton and wool flannel, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
200,000 white cotton and wool flannel shirts.

All of the above articles to be in all respects equal to the standard samples, which may be seen at this office.

Bidders will state how many of each article they will to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Bids will also be received at the same time for manufacturing shirts from materials to be furnished by the United States.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Stockings," Knit Shirts, Flannel or Shirts, or Manufacturing Shirts, as the case may be, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower;
A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

DENTISTRY.

DR. GRIFFIN, 288 GRAND-ST., N.Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 433 Broadway.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS.....72,435

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. payable Feb. 2. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Company for the fifth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1861.....	$219,722 20	
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1862.....	815,521 44	
Total amount of Premiums.....		$1,035,243 64
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums,) and Interest received on Investments.....		$725,386 89
Losses paid during the year.....	$411,013 61	
Reinsurances, Expenses, and Taxes.....	85,603 64	496,617 25
Net Profits.....		$228,769 14

In accordance with the provisions of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year, as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF PROFITS.

Net Profits.....	$228,769 14	
Reserve for estimate claims unadjudicated and bad debts....	97,164 90—$141,695 14	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of Fifteen per cent. return, on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1863..	33,990 05—	$107,615 09
Deduct dividend already paid to stockholders, being 5 1-6 per cent. on cash capital...		40,833 33
Total.....		$66,781 76
Of this residue Thirty per cent. will be paid cash to stockholders, on and after March 10, 1863, being 4 per cent. on cash capital..		20,000 00
		$46,781 76
There will also be a scrip dividend, payable on and after June 1, 1863, of 2 per cent. on the cash capital, making the total dividend for the year, paid to stockholders, equal to fourteen and one-sixth per cent.		
Payable, in cash on and after March 10, 1863, to makers of security notes, being 1½ per cent. on amount of such notes.....		651 81
		$46,129 95
Payable, in scrip, on and after June 1, 1863, to dealers on earned premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $575,153 40)—8 per cent.....		46,012 27
Undivided balance.....		$117 68

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

United States and New-York City Stocks....	$162,300 00
Loans on demand, on Gold.....$129,000 00	
Cash in Banks..... 71,661 43	
Interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on Investments, and Cash with Agents..... 25,396 50—	226,057 93
Reinsurance and Salvage Claims and Unpaid Premiums.....	45,574 78
Bills Receivable.....	697,399 36
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Sundry Claims due the Company, &c.....	24,318 72
Total amount of Assets.....	$1,136,840 75

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
DAN'L W. TELLER,
} Committee.

JANUARY 27, 1863.

On and after 1st February, 1863, dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip at the end of each year returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upwards, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE, of C. Dord & Co.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, of Dickerson, Read & Co.
GEORGE MILN.
ABEL DENISON, of Denison, Binnse & Co.
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE.
WM. H. HALSEY, of Harbeck & Halsey.
THOS. BARRON.
ROLAND G. MITCHELL, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. MORRIS.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
ALBERT E. KENT, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President N. Western R. R. Co., Chicago.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
WILLIAM YOUNG, Vice-President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
ANDREW J. RICH, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
DANIEL W. TELLER, of Galway, Cassado & Teller.
JOS. MORRISON.
WM. H. POPHAM, of Popham & Haxtun.
DAVID OGDEN.
B. C. MORRIS, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
EZRA NYE.
HENRY J. CAMMANN, of Wilson & Cammann.
THOMAS LORD.
LAWRENCE MYERS, of Lawrence Myers & Co.
CHAS. A. LORD.
ROBERT BOWNE, of Bowne & Co.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE, of Satterlee & Co.
JOHN D. BATES, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
JEWITT M. RICHMOND, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
MOSES MERICK, of Oswego.
DAVID J. ELY, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.
B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.
The Transfer Books are now open.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proxo, for the sale and delivery on or within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.,
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1860, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem, at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS TO THE Capital Stock of the "Globe Fire Insurance Company," of this City, will be opened on Monday, Feb. 2, at the office of the Company, corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts., under the Ocean Bank.

An Installment of ten (10) per cent. is payable at the time of subscribing.

D. R. MARTIN,
WM. B. SKIDMORE,
LEONARD KIRBY,
} Commissioners.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

THE CAYUGA COUNTY BANK.—A Banking Association, Auburn, N. Y.—has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 12, 1851.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, will be paid at the Company's office in New-York on and after February 2d prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from January 28 to February 2d, both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due on the first day of February next, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORporated City Companies—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUSTEES,

IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862.....	$5,116,444 87	
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862.....	1,159,411 05	
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....		$6,275,855 92
No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862.....	$4,485,253 66	
Losses paid during the same period.....	$2,094,012 17	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....	$616,693 14	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks.....	$2,626,960 58
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise.....	1,446,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.....	233,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....	122,388 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....	2,464,062 86
Cash in Bank.....	237,402 20
Total amount of Assets.....	$7,130,794 64

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to..... $12,753,730

Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863..... 1,740,000

Total profits for 20½ years..... $14,493,730

The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash..... 10,278,560

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863..... $4,215,170

By order of the Board.

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pilliot,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,
Lowell Holbrook,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,
Mayer Gans,	A. A. Low,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	
J. Henry Burgy,	
Cornel'a Grinnell,	
G. Hand,	
Watts Sherman,	
E. E Morgan,	
B. J. Howland,	
Benj. Babcock,	
Fletcher Westray,	
R. B. Minturn, Jr.,	
G. W. Burnham,	
Fred. Chauncey,	
James Low.	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., COR. OF CEDAR, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its charter.

Outstanding premiums Jan. 1, 1862.....		$207,166 97
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862:		
On marine risks.....	$436,856 15	
On fire risks.....	42,498 42—461,354 57	
Total.....		$668,801 54
Earned premiums on risks, marked off from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862.....		449,975 50
Losses paid during the year:		
On marine risks.....	$124,819 98	
On fire risks.....	12,100 36—$136,920 33	
Return premiums and expenses.....	112,734 88	
The Company have the following assets:		
Cash on hand.....		$138,490 34
United States, City Banks and other Stocks, Bonds, &c.....		113,255 00
Loans on Stocks, &c.....		398,244 37
Bonds and mortgages, interest on do., and on other loans, salvages, re-insurance claims &c.....		204,425 23
Real estate.....		70,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable.....		298,833 62
Total.....		$1,425,282 96
Balance remaining with the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862.....		$154,473 86

The Board of Trustees have this day

Resolved, That six Interest of Six per Cent. be declared and paid on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Tuesday in February next. Also,

Resolved, That a dividend of Forty-one per Cent. be declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, (free of Government tax,) for which certificates will be issued on and after the 8th day of April next. And further

Resolved, That after reserving one million of dollars of profits, the entire amount of scrip issued by the Company prior to the year 1856, and fifty per cent. of the issue of that year, to be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the third Tuesday of February next, the certificates to be surrendered and canceled to the extent paid.

By order of the Board.

FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN FALCONER,	JAYME RIERA,
MOSES TAYLOR,	SUMNER R. STONE,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	R. R. CRAVES,
JOHN P. NESMITH,	JAMES H. WELWELL,
PAUL SPOFFORD,	SIDNEY GREENE,
E. J. ANDERSON,	JOHN M. STOREY,
JOHN C. HITCHCOCK,	J. B. DICKINSON,
S. D. BABCOCK,	J. SELIGMAN,
PETER V. KING,	AUG. B. THEIROTT,
JAMES A. WILLIAMSON,	DAVID B. TURNER,
H. L. ROUTH,	W. A. KETELTAS,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	R. ROTHINGHAM,
H. H. MUNSELL,	J. NELSON TAPPAN,
ANDREW V. STOUT,	WM. BELL.
EDWARD WILLETS,	

F. S. LATHROP, President.
JNO. S. TAPPAN, Vice-President.
FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 8 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties.

AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. CO., No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY, IN ANticipation, the coupons of the Second Mortgage Preferred Bonds, (Class D,) and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds, maturing on the 1st day of May next, on and after the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, less the interest at 6 per cent. from time of payment to the said 1st of May. By order,

C. BUTLER, Chairman of Executive Com.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the dépôt, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, from 12 to 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN Railroad Stock—By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC high basement house No. 41 [illegible] between [illegible] and Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR Junction of Broadway and Myrtle avenue. Rent from $160 to $225, with eight to ten rooms, and two or more lots of ground. If suited may purchase. Address or call on O. TABER, Agriculturist Office No. 41 Park Row New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR A TERM OF years, from May 1, by a small family, without children, an English basement house, not less than twenty feet wide, furnished or unfurnished, on or near 5th-av., not below 14th-st. Address, stating terms, location, &c., J. T., Box No. 993 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A HOUSE, WITH TWO TO SIX lots, in Harlem or Brooklyn, or within fifteen miles of New-York, with one to ten acres, for cash; must be sold cheap. Address Box No. 4,269 Post-office.

WANTED—BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH avs., and between 14th and 23d sts., an office suitable for a physician. Address Box No. 2,267 Post-office.

WANTED—A BASEMENT OR FRONT OFFICE on the first floor, in Cedar or Pine sts., near Nassau. Address H. R., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN.
Capt. Grange carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 31.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 28 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'Donnell is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 53 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 31
KANGAROO	Saturday	Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Feb. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage $40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London 43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris 46
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg 46

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. Von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMships MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,000 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.
The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
Price of first cabin passage $50.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 44 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. La Masurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.
Passage money to Nassau $50
Passage money to Havana 70
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H.H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 5 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cassadaigna and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers Mayo Peck-slip and 15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MARY A. GRAU Director.
ITALIAN OPERA FOR THREE NIGHTS.
Mr. Grau takes pleasure in announcing that Signor Brignoli has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will positively appear
NEXT MONDAY, Feb. 2,
On which occasion will be produced Flotow's celebrated opera,
MARTHA,
Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
in her admirable role as
LADY HENRIETTE.
Mlle. Morensi for the first time as NANCY.
Brignoli, Lionel, Susini, Plunkett, Barili, Tristan.
Conductor and Musical Director ..... Signor Muzio
Mr. Grau regrets to state that it will be entirely impossible for him to extend his season beyond the 7th February, as he is bound by contract to open the Boston Academy on Feb. 9.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—VESPRES SICILIENNES.
FRIDAY, Feb. 6—DON GIOVANNI—immense cast.
SATURDAY, Feb. 7—Closing Matinée.
Box-offices will be open TO-DAY, when seats can be secured for the three nights in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER ..... Lessee.
Also, of the Brooklyn Academy of Music and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.
HENRY C. JARRET ..... Acting Manager.
The Management, in obedience to the desires of numerous citizens of this City, respectfully announces
A MATINÉE! A MATINÉE!!
FOR EAST LYNNE.
On SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock,
When the gifted actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
Will appear for the
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK AS
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE.
IN THIS MORAL EMOTIONAL PLAY,
That has created a
GREATER EXCITEMENT IN DRAMATIC CIRCLES, AND DRAWN MORE PEOPLE TO THEATRES
Than any play that has been put upon the boards in this age, is one that all should see.
THE CLERGY, THE PRESS, THE PUBLIC,
All indorse it, and give it their
COUNTENANCE AND SUPPORT.
SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
EAST LYNNE.
With the following cast:

Kate Denin	as	Barbara Hare
Mrs. G. C. Germon	as	Corney Carlyle
Mrs. Le Brun	as	Wilson
Miss Sophy Gimber	as	Jeice Halljohn
Miss C. Crampton	as	Mrs. Hare
Miss Foster	as	Susanna
Miss Le Brun	as	Lucy
LUCILLE WESTERN	as	LADY ISABEL / MADAME VINE
Mr. L. P. Barrett	as	Sir Francis Levison
Mr. C. Barron	as	Archibald Carlyle
Mr. J. B. Studly	as	Earl Mt. Severn
Mr. T. E. Morris	as	Justice Hare
Mr. Harvey Russell	as	Mr. Dill
Mr. J. Ferris	as	Richard Hare
Mr. G. E. Andrews	as	Captain Thorne
Mr. Wm. Barron	as	Meredith
Mr. T. Browne	as	Herbert
Mr. James Clifton	as	Officer
Little Le Brun	as	William

Box office will open at the Academy of Music on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Tickets and reserved places can also be obtained at the Music stores of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibel & Sailsbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Tickets, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER ..... Lessee
(Also of Grover's theatre, Washington, D. C.)
Henry C. Jarrett ..... Acting Manager
T. E. Morris ..... Stage Manager

CONTINUED SUCCESS
of
EAST LYNNE,
AND DECIDED TRIUMPH
of the
YOUNG AMERICAN ACTRESS,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will to-night, THURSDAY, Jan. 29, appear in
TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.
THE PLAY BEING CAST AS SUBJOINED:

Lady Isabel, Madame Vine,		Miss Lucille Western.
Miss Kate Denin	as	Barbara Hare.
Mrs. G. C. Germon	as	Corney Carlyle.
Miss Emily Barnett	as	Mrs. Wilson.
Miss Sophy Gimber	as	Joyce Halljohn.
Charlotte Crampton	as	Mrs. Hare.
Jenny de Lacy	as	Susanna.
Mary Bullock	as	Willson.
Little Miss Parker	as	Lucy.
and		
Charles Barron	as	Archibald Carlyle.
L. P. Barrett	as	Sir Francis Levison.
John B. Studley	as	Earl Mt. Severn.
T. E. Morris	as	Justice Hare.
Harry Russell	as	Mr. Dill.
John Ferris	as	Richard Hare.
George E. Andrews	as	Capt. Thorne.
Wm. Barron	as	Tom Herbert.
J. Fenno	as	Meredith.

PRICES:
Dress Circle, Parquet and Balcony ..... 50 cents.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Family Circle ..... 25 cents.
The Box Office of the Brooklyn Academy of Music will be opened every day, from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M., for the sale of reserved seats.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Owing to the fact that speculators have been purchasing reserved seats, the Management, desirous of shielding the public from imposition, have concluded to sell
RESERVED SEATS AT 50 CENTS.
Parties will contribute to their own comfort by securing their seats during the day.
Doors open at 6½ P. M. Curtain to rise at 7¼ P. M.
LUCILLE WESTERN
will appear in New-York in
EAST LYNNE,
AT THE MATINEE,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—The original panoramas of the Mississippi, the War, and Sea of Galilee, every evening at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

JAMES YOUNG,
SEXTON OF THE SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH,
Corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st.,
(And Undertaker,)
Having visited the battle-field of Antietam, and obtained information of the locality of the graves of 3,000 and upward of the Union soldiers who fell at South Mountain and Antietam, offers his services to those wishing to obtain the remains of their friends, at reasonable rates. Address or call at No. 1,173 Broadway, New-York.

Office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 194 Broadway.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from us our friend, Washington Smith, who, since the organization of this Company has filled the office of Vice-President of this Board, and
Whereas, It is most fitting that this Board should place upon record its appreciation of the worth and integrity of our late associate; therefore be it
Resolved, That in the death of our late Vice-President we have lost one of our ablest and best advisers, and the members of the Board individually a friend, whose place it will be difficult to fill.
Resolved, That this Board do respectfully tender to the bereaved family of the deceased, their most sincere sympathy with them in their affliction.
Resolved, That the members of the Board and officers of the Company will attend the funeral of our late Vice-President TO-MORROW (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock.
Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL AGRICULtural Exhibition.—To be held at Hamburg, Germany, under the auspices of the German Agricultural Society, in July, 1863. The attention of agriculturists, the inventors and manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery, growers of stock, packers of provisions, manufacturers of flour, &c., is called to this Exhibition, which will probably exceed in interest any Agricultural Exhibition ever yet held. Representatives from all the principal Agricultural Societies in the United States and Canadas are expected to be present.
All applications for entries must be made on or before the 15th day of April next, to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Programmes of the Exhibition and a list of the premiums, and all other information, can be had by applying as above.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.
SECOND WEEK
of the engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
IN
UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH,
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS
In her wonderful personation of
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY
by the elite of the city, who testify each evening their appreciation of this most powerful creation.
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 29,
will be performed the new five act play of singular and beautiful interest, entitled
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
Arranged from the German of Mosenthal expressly for
Miss BATEMAN.
She will be supported as previously by
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
and a company of artistes expressly selected with a view to their fitness for the characters to be represented. This Drama, which has become one of the classics of the German stage, has been recently added to the repertoire of Richard, but will not be produced by that artiste in either Paris or London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a priority of representation in the play over both the French and English capitals. It will be produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Mr. J. H. SELWYN.
ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MUSIC, composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Musical Conductor ..... Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS
By MESS. PHILLIPE AND MR. S. WALLIS.
THE CAST
will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.

LEAH, a Jewish Maiden	Miss BATEMAN
Nathan, an apostate Jew	Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German farmer	Mr. Edwin Adams
Father Lorren, the Village Magistrate	Mr. J. O. Barnett
Father Hermann, the Village Priest	Mr. J. Lanergan
Ludwig, Doctor and Barber	Mr. E. Lamb
Jacob, a Country Youth	Mr. C. H. Wilson
Madalena, niece to Father Hermann	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Madame Groseben	Mrs. Skerrett
Abram, an old Bilod Man	Mr. George Andrews
Sarah, a Jewish Woman	Mrs. H. P. Grattan

In consequence of the great demand for seats, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week,

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 8, over before 11 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY,)
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
The standard Comedy by Morton, author of "Speed the Plough," "Cure for the Heartache," &c., entitled
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,
with the following highly attractive distribution:

Rostrum	Mr. Lester Wallack
April	Mr. Mark Smith
Nicholas Rue	Mr. Charles Fisher
Godfermine	Mr. George Holland
Plethora	Mr. Young
Egerton	Mr. Norton
Greville	Mr. Reynolds
Butler	Mr. Parkes
Valet	Mr. Pope
Coachman	Mr. Turner
Rose Sydney	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Greville	Miss Fanny Morant
Sally Downright	Mrs. John Sefton
Cook	Miss Carman

FRIDAY, (eighth time,) the great romantic play,
PAULINE.
SATURDAY, (by desire,) the
LAST LIONS.
MONDAY, Feb. 2, will be repeated, sixth time,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
In consequence of the crowded state of the house on Tuesday night last.
TUESDAY, (twelfth time,) the popular comic drama of
CENTRAL PARK.
Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.
To be repeated—MONEY, BOSOM FRIENDS, ROAD TO RUIN, THE BACHELOR OF ARTS, A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND, THE IRISH HEIRESS and LOVE AND MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN.
The brilliant and beautiful
CUBAS,
For the last time, in the Grand Military Drama of
THE FRENCH SPY,
Introducing her
BEAUTIFUL DANCES,
COMBATS, &c.
The popular character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
For the LAST WEEK in his charming personation of PETER PROBITY, in the drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
THURSDAY EVENING the performance will commence with the domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

Peter Probity	Mr. C. W. Couldock
Grace	Miss Couldock

To conclude with the
FRENCH SPY,
Introducing
CUBAS IN THREE CHARACTERS.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF C. W. COULDOCK.
In rehearsal, the drama of the WIZARD SKIFF.
CUBAS AS ALEXIS THE PIRATE BOY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863,
First time of
MERCADET LE FAISEUR.
Comedie in three acts, by H. De Balzac.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,
No. 609 Broadway,
L. B. Lent ..... Manager
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most magnificent collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
in America. The premises occupied by the Menagerie having been materially enlarged, in future
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
will be given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., when the WONDERFUL PERFORMING ELEPHANTS,
ANTONY and CLEOPATRA,
who actually stand upon their heads, dance, play upon musical instruments, and execute feats of an equally extraordinary character will be introduced, together with highly-trained PONIES, MONKEYS and MULES.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 7 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSEL, KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES, VALENTINES.
NEW STYLES,
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ANY HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.
Valentine companies supplied on the most reasonable terms.
SOLDIERS' VALENTINE PACKAGE No. 1,
Price 50 cents.
SOLDIERS' VALENTINE PACKAGE No. 2,
Price One Dollar.
The above Packages will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price.
T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$5,600 UNITED STATES Loan-Years Six per cent. Loan: A 568 to 572 four bonds, $1,000 each; B 554, one bond, $1,000; A 1,306 to 1,311, six bonds, $100 each. Payable to the order of the subscriber, not indorsed. $500 United States Loan of 1881, 6 per cent., with Coupons Nn. 4,144. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the above. Payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by the subscriber for their delivery to him.
HENRY DELAFIELD, No. 6 West 18th-st.

LOST.—IN THE 4TH-AV. CARS, AN OLD WALLET containing several United States bills, (greenbacks,) and some bank bills, and an assayer's receipt for some old silver, and his report of the same. Also a statement of sale of some specie. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at EARLE & CO., No. 97 Front-st.

STOLEN.—THE PERSON WHO TOOK FROM the Post-office, on Saturday last, a letter addressed to Dr. MACGOWAN is requested to send the same to No. 518 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a large and very pleasant second story front room to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 16 East 42d-st.; best references given and required.

WANTED.—A COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH good board, in a respectable private family. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address, with terms, E. M., Box No. 3,175 Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DRY GOODS CLERKS' EARLY CLOSing Association.—The regular meeting of this Association will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 7½ P. M. All fancy goods clerks are respectfully invited to attend and join the Association. Per order,
B. E. OSGOOD, Secretary.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.
Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in casks of quarts and pints, by the consignee, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager ..... Miss LAURA KEENE
Doors open at 7, commence at 7½ o'clock.
Fourth week of the engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
In connection with the management
APPLICATIONS AT THE BOX OFFICE
to witness this distinguished artiste in her favorite characters of
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE, and MINNIE,
which have won for her a
WORLD-WIDE RENOWN,
she has consented to appear in them for two nights only.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29,
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT;
OR, THE
WOMAN AND ARTISTE.
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE, the great Actress of 1690, (her original character,) ..Mrs. JOHN WOOD
and the comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
MINNIE ..... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
With the songs, "I'll be no submissive wife" and "There's a path by the river."
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,
BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN WOOD,
On which occasion she will appear as
GERTRUDE,
In the musical comedietta entitled the
LOAN OF A LOVER,
And as
MABTON,
In Planche's elegant comedy of the
PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
Will be produced immediately a new and extensively augmented version (by Charles M. Walcot) of Planche's famous Fairy Extravaganza,
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS,
By the addition to and alteration of which
MRS. JOHN WOOD
Will have a part of double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece, all the admirable language and situations of which have been scrupulously retained as far as possible, and new characters and incidents introduced solely with the view of giving extended scope to the inimitable talent to be displayed by MRS. WOOD IN THE PRINCIPAL ROLE.
New music has been arranged expressly by Mr. J. G. Maeder, new and gorgeous scenery, machinery, dresses, and properties prepared at great cost.
Also, a new and original overture, composed and arranged by THOMAS BAKER.
Miss Keene takes great pleasure in announcing that she has effected an engagement with the compiler of the piece,
Mr. C. WALCOT, Sr.,
who will appear as the King. And to complete the attraction, has also made arrangements with the Arab Giant,
Mr. GOSRAN,
who will perform a speaking character.
Seats secured ten days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 30,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
On which occasion she will appear as
GERTRUDE,
in the musical comedietta of
LOAN OF A LOVER,
And as MABTON,
in Blanche's elegant comedy, entitled the
PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
BOX BOOKS NOW OPEN.

PALACE GARDEN,
OR, ADRIEN'S
LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
AN UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1863,
Dr. ADRIEN'S
Farewell entertainments in
PRESTIDIGITATIONS,
Previous to leaving for Europe. Full particulars in New-York *Herald*.
Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Seats can be secured two days in advance.
Doors open at 7; performance at precisely 8 o'clock. Music by the best artists.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
THE LOST ARTS,
BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1863. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, Astor-place; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Cregan's No. 688 Broadway; Evans', No. 448 Broadway, and Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway.
Reserved Seats, (sold only at the Library and Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.,) 50 cents.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN BROOKLYN.
"OUR FUTURE"
Will be the subject of
A LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS
In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

MASON JONES' ORATIONS.
All communications in relation to Mr. JONES' engagements to deliver ORATIONS, must hereafter be addressed to him at Box No. 1,282 Post-office, New-York.

REV. W. H. MILBURN.—REV. W. H. MILburn, the eloquent blind preacher, will deliver a lecture—the last in the series—before the N. Y. Young Men's Christian Association, at Calvary Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Gillette's,) 23d-st., near 5th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, January 29, at 8 o'clock. Subject, *Ambrose, the Churchman, Augustine, Father of the Te Deum; Jerome, the Scholar; and Augustine, the Divine.* Tickets 25c., may be had at the door on evening of lecture. Prof. Elder will preside at the organ.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP SOUTHGATE, D.D., will deliver the first of a course of lectures for the benefit of the Church of the Atonement THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of Christ Church, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., entrance on 35th-st. Admission 25 cents.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The third Free Lecture on the Science of Government will be delivered in the large hall of the Union, THURSDAY, Jan. 29, at 8 P. M. precisely, by E. C. Wines, D. D., LL. D. Subject —*A Historical Review of the Social Compact.*

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE ceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding Seminary in the State; $40 for fourteen weeks' board, fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences and music. A first-class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

$70 50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION half-year, from Feb. 20 to July 22, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes)—14 teachers.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMmercial SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FOR PUPILS OR TEACHERS.—MRS. PAIGE'S unrivaled and unapproachable method of learning the use of the pianoforte and singing, No. 117 West Houston-st., New-York. A fortune for other teachers. Send for a circular.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February.
P. A. ANDREU.

A LADY DESIRES TO PLACE HER SON, aged 9 years, in some good country boarding school, a short distance from this City, where he will receive good care and attention.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

battle of Cedar Mountain, saved the army of Gen. BANKS from being outflanked, and the corps of Gen. HEINTZELMAN from complete annihilation at the second battle of Bull Run.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

The Medical Department has invited proposals, until the 22d of February, for furnishing ice for the hospitals during the coming summer. The ice to be delivered at the following points:

Hilton Head, S. C.; Newbern, N. C.; Fortress Monroe, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Nashville, Tenn.; New-Orleans, La.; St. Louis, Mo.; Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Tenn.; and Washington, D. C.

The ice must weigh 2,000 pounds to the ton. No bids, unless accompanied with an oath of allegiance, will be considered.

IMMENSE COPPER MINES DISCOVERED IN CALIFORNIA.

Intelligence has been received here of the discovery, in Hornitas County, California, of a vein of native copper over *five miles in length*. The ore is said to be very rich, containing a large *per centum* of silver.

THE "GENTLE SAVAGE."

Several Indians in Washington Territory have forwarded subscriptions here to the National Sanitary fund.

PROPOSED MILITARY HOSPITAL IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

The Surgeon-General has been petitioned by fourteen members of Congress from New-York to establish a hospital for the treatment of sick and wounded soldiers in Western New-York. It is probable that a hospital will be established there.

COAL IN CALIFORNIA.

Coal beds of inexhaustible capacity have been discovered on the Santa Anna River, California, thirty-five miles from Los Angeles. The coal is of the best quality.

CALIFORNIA MARBLE.

Specimens of marble, from the banks of the Santa Anna River, California, have been received here. The marble, in whiteness and texture, is equal to the best Parian. The veins in several places are said to be thirty feet in thickness.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

By order of the President, Surgeon J. OWEN, United States Volunteers, is dismissed the service for incompetency.

RESTORED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—By directions of the President, the dismissal of Capt. JOB B. STOCTON, First Kansas Volunteers, in General Orders, No. 195, of Nov. 26, 1862, is hereby revoked, it now appearing that Capt. STOCTON was not absent without leave as reported, but detained by unauthorized authority on duty in a department to which he did not belong.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

MILITARY POST RE-ESTABLISHED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 14.—The military post in Kansas, known as Fort Scott, is hereby reëstablished, and announced as a permanent post.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

CHANGE OF ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35.—*Extract.*—17. So much of Special Orders No. 251 as mustered Assistant Surgeon W. F. SWAIN, Eighty-fourth New-York Volunteers, (Fourteenth N. Y. S. M.,) out of service, is hereby amended so as to discharge him from the service as a supernumerary officer, to date Nov. 15, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

DEDUCTION OF PAY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1863.

The Paymaster General, U. S. A.:

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War, on applications to the Surgeon-General, you are hereby authorized to deduct from the pay of officers treated in hospitals, seventy-five cents per day, while they are so treated, which amount will be credited to the Medical Department, to be used for the maintenance of those hospitals.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjt.-General.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

L. M. Hammond, 50th New-York.
Jacob Knahner, 163d New-York.
H. H. Mitchell, 23d Maine.
J. H. Kipp, 29th New-Jersey.
Amos Cruzback, 147th New-York.
F. Whitlock, 20th Connecticut.
G. Cooke, 17th New-York.
Godfrey Kistop, 27th New-York Artillery.
Emery R. Voorhis, 124th New-York.
T. S. Hubert, 22d New-Jersey.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

A NEW POSTAL BILL.

Senator COLLAMER'S Postal bill empowers the Postmaster-General to appoint all Postmasters, whose annual salary is less than $1,000; requires postmasters, mail agents, and persons employed in the General Post-office, to make oath to their fidelity and loyalty; awards compensation in five classes, the first between $4,000 and $3,000; the second between $3,000 and $2,000; the third between $2,000 and $1,000; the fourth between $1,000 and $100; the fifth less than $100; the value to be assigned by the Postmaster-General, from a comparison of average salaries of the four preceding years, and may be readjusted not oftener than once in two—these salaries to take effect in July next. In the offices of the first and second classes, it is proposed to allow a just and reasonable sum for the cost of rent, fuel, lights, clerks, &c., and also to the offices of other classes, which are distributing offices for clerk hire; all box rents and other perquisites to be accounted for by the Postmaster; the box rents and postage always prepaid; oath made to quarterly returns on penalty of perjury; the Postmaster-General to regulate the periods during which dead letters shall remain in any Post-office; those containing valuable inclosures to be registered in the Department, and when not returnable to writers or persons written to, shall be included in receipts, and be subject to reclamation; letter-carriers to be appointed, and receiving offices and boxes established, and provision made for carrying local newspapers and small packages; the rate of half-ounce letters, 3 cents; drop letters, 2 cents, and no carrier's fee allowed; registered letters to pay a fee of 20 cents; newspaper postage on weeklies, per quarter, 5 cents; semi-weeklies, 10 cents; tri-weeklies, 15 cents; dailies, (six issues,) 30 cents; four ounces to be the standard weight of periodicals; small papers sent in a package to one address charged at the same rate.

SENATOR WILSON'S MILITARY BILL.

Senator WILSON'S bill from the Military Committee, for the encouragement of reënlistments and enrolling and drafting the militia and other purposes, provides:

First—That such of the volunteers and militia now in the service of the United States, who may reënlist for one year after the expiration of the present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, one-half of which will be paid on such reënlistment, and the balance at the expiration of the term of reënlistment; and to such as may reënlist for two years after the expiration of their present term of enlistment, shall be paid one-half of the bounty for enlistment provided by the fifth section of the act approved July 22, 1861.

Second—The President shall make all proper rules and regulations for enrolling and drafting the militia of the United States, and otherwise putting this act into execution, and the enrollment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such as may be exempted therefrom by the existing laws of the United States, and further exception from physical disability shall duly be made after the completion of the draft.

Third—Whenever the President shall call for the militia of the States and Territories to be employed in the service of the United States, he shall specify in his call the period for which said service may be required, not exceeding two years, and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified unless sooner discharged.

Fourth—Every person who shall, in pursuance of any law of the United States, or requisition of the President, be drafted as a soldier, shall, when so drafted, be deemed to be in the actual service of the United States, and shall be thereupon subject to the rules and articles of war in the same manner as though he had been mustered into the service of the United States.

Fifth—The drafted militia brought into the service of the United States by authority of this act, shall be placed in all respects upon a footing with the troops authorized by the fourth section of the act approved July 17, 1862.

Sixth—Every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice any soldiers in the service of the United States to desert, or who shall harbor, conceal or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, uniforms, ammunition, clothing, or part thereof, and any captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel carrying away any such soldier, as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or who shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding $500, and shall be imprisoned, not exceeding two years nor less than six months.

Seventh—Whenever a single regiment of Volunteers or of the Militia from the one arm from the same STATE is reduced to one-half of the maximum number prescribed by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiments provided that no company so formed shall exceed the maximum number prescribed by law. When each consolidation is made, the regimental officers shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of companies.

Eighth—Whenever a regiment is reduced below the maximum number allowed by law, no more officers shall be appointed in such regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.

Ninth—So much of the fifth section of the act approved July 17, 1862, entitled an act to amend an act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, &c., as requires the consent of the President to carry into execution the sentence of a court-martial be, and the same is hereby repealed, as far as the same extends, to the punishment for desertion, and sentences for that offence may be carried into execution upon the approval of the Commanding General of an army in the field.

Tenth—Immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall issue his proclamation, declaring that all soldiers absent from their regiments without leave may return to such place or places as he may indicate in his proclamation, and be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeitures of their pay and allowances during their absence, and all deserters who may not return within the time so specified by the President shall, upon being arrested, be punished as the law provides.

Eleventh—Courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their companies without leave, to be reduced to the ranks, to serve three years or during the war.

Twelfth—If any person shall resist any draft of the militia men into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person in resisting any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall cause any drafted men not to appear at the place of rendezvous, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

MUSTERED OUT.

By a special order from the War Department, the One Hundred and Sixty-third New-York Volunteers has been consolidated with the Seventy-third New-York Volunteers, and the officers of the former have been mustered out of service.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PONTOONS.

A Board of Officers of the Engineer and Quartermaster's Department has been ordered to meet in this city, for the purpose of considering the subject of improvements in "Pontoon Bridges," and their transportation.

THE TREATY WITH BOLIVAR.

The amended Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and the Republic of Bolivar, is officially promulgated. There is to be reciprocal liberty in commerce and navigation between their respective territories and citizens, but this is not to apply to the coasting trade of the respective countries. The two high contracting parties recognize as permanent and immutable the following principles:

First—That free ships make free goods; that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a Power or State at war are free from captura or confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war.

Second—That the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of W. 5. OTTO, of Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior; CHARLES A. BEEBE, Receiver of Public Money at Los Angeles, Cal.; HENRY A. WILTSE, Surveyor-General for Iowa and Wisconsin.

NAVAL.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. D. P. UPTON has been ordered to the command of the U. S. steamer *Arizona*. Acting Assistant Surgeon S. H. WELL has been ordered to the same vessel.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Messrs. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) and LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) stated that if they had been in the Senate last night they would have voted against the bill for the indemnification of the President.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a memorial, asking for the prompt action of Congress on the subject of the currency, and recommending the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Post-offices, raported back the bill to establish a system of postal money orders, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin in relation to the enlargement of the Erie Canal and the FOX and Wisconsin Rivers for the passage of gunboats. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill to regulate the appointment of midshipmen, with amendments.

Mr. COLLAMER introduced a bill to amend the bill regulating the Post-office Department.

Mr. CLARK offered the following resolution:

Whereas, WILLARD SAULSBURY, a Senator from the State of Delaware, did, on the 27th inst., bring into the Senate a concealed weapon, and did, then and there, in the Senate, behave in a turbulent and disorderly manner, and, when called to order by the Vice-President, did refuse to observe the order, but did continue such turbulent and disorderly behavior until he was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and did there and then make threats to use said weapon upon the said Sergeant-at-Arms, and in the presence of the Senate did draw the said weapon and threaten to shoot the said Sergeant-at-Arms, and behaved in a manner disgraceful to the Senate and destructive to all order and decorum; therefore,

Resolved, That the said WILLARD SAULSBURY be, and hereby is expelled from the Senate of the United States.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Maryland, (Dem.)—I did not hear who it was introduced that resolution.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT—It was introduced by the Senator from New-Hampshire, (CLARK.)

Mr. SAULSBURY.—I have not a word to say in reference to the merit or demerit of that resolution. I have no favors to ask. It may be unbecoming my position and my character, as a Senator from a sovereign State, to say more upon the introduction of such a resolution as that. Sir, I will say no more. Let the Senate act as the Senate may think proper. I neither avow nor disavow what is charged. Let the proof be made to the Senate, and let the Senate act according to its own judgment.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. WALL, of N. J., (Dem.,) offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of extending such relief as circumstances may require, and inquire into the case of Mr. THOMAS, known as "Zarvona, the French lady," of Maryland, now a prisoner of war, at Fort Lafayette, and who, as represented, has been confined in a dungeon of that fortress since June last, and is now hopelessly insane by reason of his sufferings. Adopted.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all orders issued by the Secretaries of War and Treasury in regard to a general prohibition to export arms and munitions from the United States to the Mexican Republic, and any orders relative to the exportation of articles contraband of war for the use of the French army. Adopted.

Mr. HALE called up the resolution relative to the appointment of midshipmen in the Naval Academy. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the encouragement of enlistments, enrolling and drafting militia. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HARLAN, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) called up the resolution to amend the rules of the Senate so as to provide for a Committee on Agriculture, which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) then called up the bill making appropriations for the payment of pensions to invalid soldiers. Passed.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and several amendments from the Committee on Finance were adopted.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, appropriating $5,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment appropriating $800,000 for an ordnance depôt, &c., in the tidewaters of New-York Harbor.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered an amendment as a substitute to this amendment, providing for the appointment of a Commission of nine officers of ordnance and artillery, to examine and report to Congress at the next session, as to the proper site for such depôt.

After a discussion, the whole proposition was rejected.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered an amendment which was adopted, providing that no money shall be paid to any officer or assumed officer, not authorized by some existing law, unless such officer shall subsequently be sanctioned; nor to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate, whose such vacancy existed before the recess, and was required to be filled by and with the advice of the Senate, until such appointee shall have been confirmed by the Senate.

The bill was then passed.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up.

After a discussion, the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Mr. SHERFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) moved to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. STEVENS' bill, enthorizing the employment of soldiers of African descent.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) while approving the object, advocated the motion.

Messrs. STEVENS and HICKMAN advocated prompt action, the latter explaining his substitute. The minds of the members, they said, must be made up on the subject.

Mr. SHERFIELD advocated its reference. If the Military Committee should report back the bill as having received the approbation of the Executive Department, it was probable that he would vote for it.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. Not carried—53 against 52.

The bill of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) authorizing the employment of troops of African descent, coming up, Mr. SHERFIELD, of Rhode Island, moved to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs.

No quorum voting, there was a call of the House.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) advocated the motion, and he did not wish to complain of any gentleman who sought to engross the duties of that Committee; much less to complain of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS,) especially as his duty before the Committee of Ways and Means had not been very arduous. The functions of that Committee were not connected with measures of this character. Although he was not authorized to say what would be done by the Committee on Military Affairs, he might express his individual opinion that, as soon as the Committee should have time to consider it, they would present the question to the House, fairly and fully, in such form as would meet the approbation of the Administration. He would give the assurance that a report would enable the House to act understandingly and promptly.

Not desiring to be disrespectful to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who was in regular standing in the Republican Church, any measure calculated to bring a substantial force to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, should meet with his cordial support. He believed that it was wise in this exigency of public affairs to bring to the support of the Government every person in the Republic capable of bearing arms. What some regarded as slave property, was not more sacred than any other, and must give way to the superior demands of the Government, as must everything else. It was the great support of the rebellion. Instead of the rule of the law being "whosoever has African blood in his veins shall be presumed to be a bondman," the rule should be, "wherever there is a man with white blood, he shall be presumed to be subject to the exigency of military service." What reason could be assigned that the colored people, to defend all we held dear, should not be subject to military discipline as freemen? There was, in his judgment, no such reason. He did not like some of the features of the bill; and believing that the Committee on Military Affairs could so perfect the bill as to make it meet the approbation of the House, he desired to have it referred. He thought it unjust that the entire time of the House should be assigned with the business of the Committee of Ways and Means, while the Committee on Military Affairs was thus excluded from reporting measures of the highest public importance. He, as a member of that Committee, had a bill recommended by every department of the Government, demanded by military necessity, and involving a large expenditure of money, which should be passed at once; but he had no opportunity to report it. He also had a bill for a submarine cable to connect with various points, including New-Orleans and Galveston. If this cable had been in existance three weeks ago, the Government would have saved more than thrice the expenses of the cost. The measure should not be delayed one hour. He had another bill, to correct and prevent abuses. But he could not present them. It was due that several days should be assigned especially to their consideration.

Mr. STEVENS said that the erratic course of the gentleman, who had just taken his seat, was such that no man of common sense could take offence at what he said here. He did not know that, as was charged, the Committee of Ways and Means had unnecessarily engrossed the time of the House. Matters referred to that Committee had been considered and brought forward at the earliest practicable moment. The Committee, so far from wasting time, had given offence by refusing to extend time for debate. With what propriety, then, did the gentleman say that the Committee had engrossed all the attention of the House? The Committee had not taken upon themselves anything but what was referred to them, or demanded by the orders and rules of the House.

Mr. OLIN replied that his friend was a good lawyer. He did not charge that the Committee of Ways and Means had unnecessarily occupied the time of the House, but only said that the Committee, having so long and so profitably occupied the time, that the gentleman might not, too voluntarily engross business belonging to the Military Committee.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that the gentlemen did not say so. He was very unfortunate in his terms; for he understood him to lecture the Committee of Ways and Means for ensrossing so much of the time of the House. He introduced the measure now pending weeks ago; yet the Military Committee had not acted upon it to this day. He did not know what their motives were, or that they should now be intrusted with another bill of a similar character to be swallowed up in the vortex. He warned the gentleman not to trust that whirlpool. If the Military Committee had an amendment, let them offer it. It was certainly no offence for him, as an individual member, to introduce a bill under the rules. He had given a notice of two weeks for the consideration of this measure. He postponed it for that length of time in view of the urgent necessities of the country, and in order to act upon the finance and other public bills. In all that time surely the Military Committee had an opportunity to consider and perfect the bill. But they had not desired to.

Mr. OLIN, in reply to a remark of Mr. STEVENS, said the Military Committee had not had time to report their bills. After on one occasion obtaining general consent, the proceedings were interrupted, and the Committee were thus foiled.

Mr. STEVENS replied that the gentleman, it was true, had some small matter in hand—the giving away of forty millions of dollars to help New-York to enlarge her canals, the revenue from which, the past year, was five millions—and, in order to pass this, it was linked on the bill for the draining of the lakes.

Calls to order were made, when Mr. STEVENS said he was merely answering the man who was just before the House. With regard to consulting the proper authorities, he would say merely that, by looking at his modified bill, the gentleman could determine whether he could recognize the handwriting or not. He trusted that if the House desired to pass the bill, they would not send it to the Military Committee, but act upon it now. He agreed that the colored class should be employed as soldiers in this war. A distinguished Captain in the navy, Capt. WOODNULL, with whom he had conversed in the presence of others, had said that, in the last five engagements, he never saw braver men than the contrabande employed as soldiers. If it was proper to employ them, then it was proper to pass this bill.

Mr. SHERFIELD said he had made the motion to refer because the Military Committee had faithfully performed their duty. The House had acted on many measures too hastily, and he mentioned, among several others, that commendatory of the act of Commodore WILKES in seizing MASON and SLIDELL, and the subsequent action on the subject. While they were confiscating private property on land, the Secretary of State was negotiating to protect, with the exception of casualties, private property on the sea. He hoped no such measure as that pending would be passed, until it had received the judgment of the Military Committee. Otherwise, he was unwilling to pass on a measure of such importance. He would aid the Government in every way to suppress the rebellion, no matter what it was. If the Committee should report the bill receiving the approbation of the Executive Department, probably he should vote for it.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said no member had greater respect for the Committee on Military Affairs than himself; but when the fact was taken into consideration, that on the 6th of December he brought this subject to the notice of the Committee, and they had not, as yet, so far as the House was informed, taken definitive action on the subject, he was constrained to believe that they did not give it their approbation. Consequently he preferred to have the matter passed upon at once by the House. There was scarcely a gentleman upon this floor but had come to a conclusion with regard to the merits or propriety of raising negro regiments, to be engaged in the war. The substitute he had offered proposed: First, to raise negro or colored regiments for seven years, without making it compulsory on the President to enroll any particular number. The President could raise three hundred regiments if he thought it necessary to do so. It was simply a grant of power. In other words, the whole subject was left dependent on the judgment of the President. He preferred to leave the power thus without expressing any great confidance in the President. It was not necessary that he should express it. He thought it would be admitted by everybody in Congress that if negro regiments should not be organized and placed in service, there would be a large surplus population of blacks hanging on the skirts of the Government, for whom we were bound to make some provision. Secondly, he substituted another and a line of steamers between New-York and the coast of Africa. The time had arrived when such a line should be established. He merely desired to open a channel of communication so that persons who desired to emigrate might avail themselves of the opportunity. The third section provided for the general system of education in the rebellious States. It appropriated the proceeds of the confiscation of property to that purpose, on the principle that liberty was the fundamental principle of the Government, and that education should be extended to all without distinction of race, sex or color. He urged prompt action, and believed that the Military Committee could not enlighten them on the subject.

Mr. COX moved to lay the bill on the table. Not carried—53 against 83.

Mr. COX raised the point that the bill contained an appropriation of money, and, therefore, by the rules, must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Speaker said it was now too late to raise that question, as the bill had been several hours under consideration.

Mr. STEVENS said the bill contained no appropriation.

The House, by 82 yeas to 103 nays, refused to refer the subject to the Military Committee.

The main question on its passage was ordered to be put—78 against 61.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to table the bill. Not carried—59 against 84.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) subsequently made a similar motion. Not carried—62 against 87.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) desired to offer an amendment to the bill; but opportunity was refused.

Mr. COX asked to be excused from voting on ordering the main question.

Mr. MALLORY rose, but the Speaker said the question was not debateable.

Mr. COX appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Various other dilatory motions were made on that side of the House, and were voted down.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn until Friday. Disagreed to.

A few minutes past 4 o'clock, Mr. HICKMAN said they ought not to sit here all night to entertain these motions of delay, coming from members of the Border States.

He was called to order from the Opposition side.

Other Yea and Nay votes were taken.

Half-past Four P. M.—No quorum voted.

Mr. HICKMAN moved a call of the House.

Messrs. ALLEN, of Ohio, and HOLMAN, severally, but unsuccessfully, moved to adjourn.

After further dilatory motions, Mr. MAYNARD rose to make a suggestion to end this parliamentary contest, but a single objection from the Opposition side prevented his doing so, general consent being requisite.

A number of members on both sides paired off, and left the hall to refresh themselves.

At a 5¾ o'clock, Mr. HOLMAN moved to adjourn. Not agreed to.

Half-past Six P. M.—There are many vacant seats.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM moved a call of the House. Agreed to.

Excuses were heard for absentees, &c. The Yeas and Nays were repeatedly called on trivial questions, the object of the Opposition still being to defeat the vote on the negro soldier bill, which the Republicans were determined, if possible, to obtain to-night.

It was now 8 o'clock.

Mr. PERRY moved when the House adjourn, it be to Saturday. Lost.

Mr. OLIN, at nearly 9 o'clock, asked the general consent to make a suggestion to relieve the House from its embarrassment.

Mr. ALLEN, of Illinois, on the Opposition side, and Mr. BINGHAM, on the Republican side, objected.

The calling of the Yeas and Nays was resumed on trivial questions.

During the proceedings a few emphatic words were exchanged by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and Mr. COLFAX, the latter temporarily occupying the Speaker's chair.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM insisted that he had a right to appeal from his decision, and Mr. COLFAX refused to entertain the question, claiming that under such circumstances as were now existing, the rulings were uniform.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. The Speaker himself just now entertained a similar appeal.

Mr. COLFAX. The Speaker refused to do so.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I appeal to the record of the House.

The conversation, though of short duration, was remarkable earnest to such an extent, that members lounging in the cloak room and on the sofas hastily rushed to the scene, thus increasing the existing confusion.

Mr. HICKMAN insisted on order, and was responded to by loud voices on the Opposition side calling him to order.

Mr. HOLMAN withdrew his motion to adjourn, when Mr. VALLANDIGHAM moved a call of the House.

The question, like at least a dozen similar ones, was determined negatively.

Comparative quiet was now restored, and, with the exception of the above, good nature generally prevailed throughout the proceedings.

One member jocosely rising to a question of order, complained that another, in violation of the rules, was smoking a cigar. The accused, with the usual good humor, denied the fact, saying the former "did not see it."

Soon thereafter an equally important point was raised that a Republican gentleman from Ohio was sitting with his boots cocked upon his desk.

Members were continually pairing off to visit the basement refrectory. Some returned with supplies of food in their hands.

Eleven o'clock P. M.—But few persons are in the galleries, the dry and uninteresting proceedings inducing spectators to leave the hall.

Owing to the almost uninterrupted roll calls, the clerks have become hoarse, and are evidently over fatigued with the diversions of the house.

No quorum voting, some member moved an adjournment, and another a call of the house.

Mr. WICKLIFFE inquired of the Chair whether it would be a privileged question to ask if they had a right to make a call of the House. [Laughter.] He did not know whether it was a privileged question or not.

The Speaker replied—There is a joint rule providing that either House may go into secret session if any gentleman should so move, after stating that the President desired to submit a message.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—I think, Sir, we ought to close the doors. There is a rule which says whenever a confidential communication is received, the House shall be cleared of all persons, excepting the Speaker, Clerk and Doorkeeper.

The Speaker said that that rule applied to communications from the Executive.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—But there is another rule, never repealed. Let me see.

He examined the manual, and then said—Here it is. The Speaker, or any member, may inform the House that he has a communication to make which ought to be kept secret, when the doors shall in like manner be closed.

THE SPEAKER.—The Chair will state—

Mr. WICKLIFFE, interrupting, earnestly inquired: Is it a privileged question?

The Speaker replied: Not unless you have something to communicate as required by the rules. But, as there is no quorum, no business can be transacted.

Mr. Thurlow Weed Retires from the Albany Evening Journal.

HIS VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

PATRONS, FRIENDS AND READERS: My interest in, and connection with the Albany *Evening Journal*, as proprietor and editor, terminates with the present sheet; and but that custom sanctions, if it does not call for parting words, nothing would remain but to say—Farewell!

This word, when it sunders relations which have existed pleasantly for nearly thirty-three years, cannot be uttered lightly, or without emotion. During that long term of years, I have in some sense—and I hope the comparison may not be deemed irreverent—occupied an Editorial Pulpit, speaking daily to a large Congregation, for whom I have come to feel the relation of Pastor and Friend; and from whom I have certainly experienced all the benefits and bounties that a generous flock bestows upon its shepherd. Though but a few hours have passed since the transfer papers were executed, memory has been busy in summoning back the dread past, in the cup of which evil and good are necessarily mingled. The friendship, faith and fraternity which have so long bound me to me with "hooks of steel," through trials to triumphs, burdens the memory and the heart with a profound sense of obligation. Never in the history of our State, has an editor enjoyed so long and so largely the confidence and regard of those politically associated with him; nor in no other editor's experience have political and personal relations been more happily blended.

But we have fallen upon evil times. Our country is in immediate and imminent danger. I differ widely with my party about the best means of crushing the rebellion. That difference is radical and irreconcilable. I can neither impress others with my views, nor surrender my own solemn convictions. The alternative of living in strife with those whom I have esteemed, or withdrawing, is presented. I have not hesitated in choosing the path of peace as the path of duty. If those who differ with me are right, and the country is carried safely through its present struggle, all will be well, and "nobody hurt."

In approaching the end of a long journey, when one of the party drops out, remembering how pleasant it has been, he only thinks of it to mark his sense of the worthiness of the companions who continue on, and to wish them, with his whole grateful heart, enduring prosperity and happiness.

It is fifty-three years since I was first introduced, as an apprentice, to the "apace-box," and forty-five years since I became an editor. During more than half a century of toil and care, I have experienced so much that is good and bright in life; partaken so richly of its blessings; have found so many of my race to honor and love, that this hour of isolation prostrates the heart in thankfulness to Man for his support, and gratitude to God for His abiding protection and mercy.

Since the *Evening Journal* was established, in 1830, it, in its restless course, has swept thousands of its original patrons out of existance. The names of most of its first city subscribers may be now found inscribed on marble in the rural cemetery, where also rests loved ones whose presence once gladdened and brightened my own home and hearth. And here, again, within the grave has been open to afflict. It has left much to remember. Many friendships, out of place, perhaps, with us seem a reproach, find utterance.

I leave the *Journal* in the hands of my late partners, who have proved most worthy and efficient and support of its friends. Mr. DAWSON came with me when a boy, and has, as apprentice, journeyman, foreman, partner and editor, been associated with me for thirty-six years, during which long period there has never been a jar or an impatient word between us. Mr. PARSONS, under whose auspices a small job office (started in company with my late and only son) has grown into a printing-house, has been for twenty years pleasantly associated with me. The Messrs. TAFT have grown up, from their boyhood, in the office, more like sons than mere business associates. F. W. SEWARD, temporarily absent, with his high cultivation and amiable character, completes the interest of our charmed circle. In business matters I have had no concern or anxiety, leaving all in their hands, never looking at a ledger or an account. And in now offering to sell them my interest, I asked them to determine its value, as they did, to my entire contentment. I entertain for them, as Dr. FRANKLIN says he did for the young printers whom he brought up and established in business, the solicitude and affection of a father.

If the country was not in a condition to awaken deep anxiety, I should look forward with cheerfulness and hope to that condition of life which,

—"Exempt from public haunts,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

But for an infirm leg and a broken arm, I would go into the army, for the country is entitled to the services of all its citizens, and it is more a privilege than a duty to defend a Government under whose beneficent sway and benign rule we have enjoyed protection, prosperity and happiness, and in the destruction of which the best hopes of this highest civilization perishes.

So far as all things personal are concerned, my work is done. Should the occasion or the opportunity to serve my country or friends, with head or hand, offer, it will be gladly embraced. And now, with all that raises to material wants in life abundantly supplied—with no personal interest or aspiration ungratified—with a humbling consciousness of having experienced through life more benefits than I have deserved, and vastly more than I have been able to reciprocate; and with a determination to devote such brief time as may be allotted to me, to the practice of Dr. FRANKLIN'S golden precept of doing "as much good and as little evil" to others, as possible, I come to the inevitable—FAREWELL!

THURLOW WEED.

JAN. 27, 1863.

Death of Prof. Robinson.

Prof. EDWARD ROBINSON, the celebrated philologist and biblical scholar, died at his residence in this City on Tuesday night last, of dropsy in the chest. He has been in feeble health for some months. He visited Germany during the last Summer for surgical treatment of his eyes, which were for some time threatened with entire deprivation of sight. He returned in the Fall, but never resumed, actively, his accustomed labors. Dr. ROBINSON was one of the most distinguished scholars of biblical learning in this country. He was a native of Connecticut, born in 1794, graduated at Hamilton College in this State in 1816, and went to Andover in 1821, where he studied Hebrew and became associated with Dr. STUART in the translation of some text books from the German and in the instruction of his classes. In 1826, he went to Europe, where he studied four years, when he returned, and became Professor of Sacred Literature in Andover. He resigned this position in 1833, and removed to Boston. In 1837, he was appointed Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary in this City, and held that position until his death. Previous to entering upon its duties he visited Palestine, and made a very minute and careful study of the country in connection with the geography of the Bible. In 1841, he published the results of this study, in three octavo volumes, which became the text-book for all the students in that Department. Much of his subsequent life was devoted to the revision and perfection of this work, though he published some others connected with classical studies. Dr. R. married in 1816 a daughter of Rev. S. KIRKLAND, a missionary among the Oneida Indians, but she died three years after. In 1829, he married Miss THERESA A. L. VON JACOB, daughter of Prof. VON JACOB, of the University of Halle, a lady of rare ability and scholarship, whose writings and translations, under the name of "Talvi," are widely known in this country and in Europe. She survives a husband, who leaves also a son and daughter. Prof. ROBINSON was the leading man of a class, small, as yet, in this country, who achieve European celebrity in the department of letters to which he devoted his life.

[Advertisement.]

Messrs. BRITTAN & FISKE will form a class, this (Thursday) evening, for complete instruction in Electro-Psychology, at Clinton Hall. All who attend will be able to perform the experiments successfully, and also to apply this wonderful science to the cure of disease. Lecture and experiments to-morrow evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO READ CHARACTER.—A private class of ladies and gentleman is now forming at No. 308 Broadway, for instruction in practical phrenology. Application should be made at once. But a limited number can be admitted.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SEE "FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND" at Wheeler & Wilson's, 505 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 2—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—George Staton, Mrs. Henry Grinnell, Miss Grinnell and man servant, Irving Van Wart, Jr., New-York; C. Madera, Central America; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Jones, Toronto; F. Smith, England; Louis Filversahm, Paris; Joseph Atkins, England; Capt. F. T. Clark, Liverpool; A. T. Galt, Sherbrooke; J. E. Farnum, Philadelphia; Dr. McDonell, Wm. Green, Capt. J. Ledgley, England; Henry de Bisquisie, Woodstock; P. H. Leonard, D. W. Wickham, H. R. Baltzer, Henry J. Ibbetson, R. Winter, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boyer, Philadelphia; A. McInnis, New-York; G. W. Edwards, England; Carl Epping, New-York; Henry Truman, Boston; A. Kamah, New-York; Wm. A. Reynolds, Philadelphia; Mrs. E. L. Flood and child, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Abram Hodgson, 6 children and infant, Chicago; Samuel Hoffmang, Montreal, C. E.;

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3542. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

NEW-ORLEANS AND KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Bio Bio and the St. Mary's.

Preparations for the Advance Up the Mississippi.

Success of Gen. Weitzel at Berwick's Bay.

The Rebel Iron-Clad Gunboat Cotton Captured and Destroyed.

Probable Capture of the Entire Rebel Force in that Vicinity.

UNION MEETING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Indorsement of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

The steamship *Bio Bio*, from New-Orleans on the 15 inst., *via* Havana, arrived here yesterday.

The United States transport steamship *St. Mary*, Wm. H. Talbot, Commander, left New-Orleans at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 20th, arrived at Key West on the afternoon of the 23d and left again at noon on the following day, arriving at Sandy Hook yesterday.

The *St. Mary* brings a large mail and fifty passengers from New-Orleans, also a mail from Key West.

The steamship *Melville*, from New-York for New-Orleans, arrived at Key West on the morning of the 24th.

Jan. 24, when 10 miles to the northward of Sombrebro, passed a large propeller bound South.

The United States gunboat *Tioga*, Capt. Cleary, arrived at Key West on the 23d, with a valuable prize, the British steamer *Pearl*, captured off the Bahamas.

The following vessels of war were at Key West: Frigate *St. Lawrence*, (flag-ship;) steamers *Sonora*, *Tioga*, *Penguin*, *Magnolia*, *Hendrick Hudson*.

New-Orleans advices state that Gen. Grover was at Baton Rouge with a heavy force, some twenty regiments. His command was composed largely of green troops, and he was drilling them. There was a stroeg force at Carrollton, under Gen. Sherman.

Maj.-Gen. Banks was still in New-Orleans. He had reiterated Gen. Butler's order, taxing certain rebel merchants for the support of the poor; had cautioned the public against offering insult to the soldiers, and in several acts had indicated a vigorous administration.

The *Delta*, of the 17th inst., says:

"The news from Berwick's Bay, last evening, brought official confirmation of the total destruction of the rebel iron-clad steamer *Cotton*, in the Bayou Teche, by the land and naval forces, under the command of Gen. Godfrey Weitzel. She was blown to atoms, and there is an end to this formidable vessel, which has been a kind of stumbling-block in the way of the advance of any forces on the Teche. Gen. Weitzel has succeeded in getting a heavy force in the enemy's rear, thereby completely flanking them, and their entire overthrow in that section is only a question of a few days' time. The rebel force is smaller than was at first supposed. Gen. Weitzel has ascertained that it consists of only 1,100 infantry, about 1,000 cavalry, and three pieces of artillery.

Jacob Barker had appealed to the Major-General several times for permission to revive the *Advocate*, but Gen. Banks will not permit the publication of that rebel sheet again.

Business was dull. The market was overstocked. Coffee was cheaper in New-Orleans than in New-York, and the same was true of other commodities. There were a great many speculators from the North, but they were doing little or nothing. Until the Mississippi was fairly open, there would be no general revival of trade.

Gen. Hamilton, Military Governor of Texas, had addressed a large Union meeting in New-Orleans, on the night of the 14th. Mr. Durant, the lawyer, followed in an able speech. The meeting was very largely attended, and all the speakers went for the Union, negro or no negro.

The transport ships *Pocahontas*, *Aquilla*, *Lucnda*, *T. O. Brady* and bark *Guerrilla*, h ave arrived at New-Orleans.

The steamer *George Washington*, with New-York dates to the 10th, arrived out on the 20th, and her news was issued at once in an extra sheet from the *Delta*.

The public receptions given to Gen. Butler, and the indorsement of his administration by the President, had given the Union men great satisfaction.

There was nothing new from Galveston.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Active Operations Beginning—Affairs up the River—The Galveston Affair—The Rebel Pilot—Gen. Banks' New Orders—The Condition of New-Orleans—News from Texas and Mexico—Great Union Demonstration—Rumored Fight near Pattersonville.

New Orleans, Monday, Jan. 14, 1863.

The gloomy cloud of despondency which had, for many days past, hung over the loyalists here, like a dark incubus, was, on Monday, suddenly dispelled by the news which reached us, through Southern sources, of the doings of Rosecrans. There had been so much crowing and "Bragg" over our supposed misfortunes among the rebels here, it had been so implicitly believed that we had met with some overwhelming disaster with Grant and Rosecrans that, coming on the top of the hideous affair at Galveston, the stoutest and most sanguine hearts began to be touched by despair. Now all is changed.

As if already catching the contagion of good news, our hitherto apparently dormant energies seem to have been roused into new life, and I have seen and heard more, during the last forty-eight hours, of preparations for decided and immediate action, both on land and water, than I have ever witnessed since we landed here. Not only is there now every appearance of our actually going at the formidable work before us up the river, but a keen eye is being kept upon Berwick's Bay and Thibodeaux, in the Lafourche district, to the southwest of us, upon which the rebels are known to have been, for some time past, contemplating a movement, and in formidable numbers.

Augur, with his Staff, proceeded to Baton Rouge today, on a trip of inspection, so that you may look out now for stirring events in this latitude, and that right speedily.

AFFAIRS UP THE RIVER.

Nothing of any consequence has occurred at Baton Rouge since the date of my last, beyond the necessary drilling and organization of our forces. These are all represented, by an officer just from there, as being in the best health and spirits, strongly intrenched against any demonstration from the enemy, and only longing to go into action. Gen. Grover has already succeeded in organizing formidable disciplined troops out of the material intrusted to him. Col. Chickering, it is reported, is to be an acting Brigadier-General; and that officer is so beloved by his soldiers that such promotion will afford great satisfaction. The people are returning slowly to Baton Rouge, and a few stores are opened.

THE GALVESTON DISASTER.

Nothing new has come to us respecting the state of things at Galveston, although we are hourly expecting tidings of great importance. As soon as Admiral Farragut had recovered his breath from so stunning a blow, he dispatched the *Brooklyn* to Galveston, and after her the *Owasco*, *Clifton*, *Sciota* and others. It is to be hoped that those among these boats which, a few days ago, left that place in such terrible disgrace, will not come back to us until they have either captured or sunk the *Harriet Lane*, or otherwise wiped out the stain on the fair name of our navy.

In my former account I omitted to do justice to one little craft which at least tried to do her best, although at the time in no condition to take any part in a naval engagement. I allude to the small gunboat *Sachem*, Capt. Amos Johnson. At the time of the attack the *Sachem* was at anchor in the bay for repairs, after being duly inspected by the engineers. Her boiler crown sheet was burnt out, her engine quite out of order, and the vessel in other respects badly in need of repairs. When the fight began, however, this gallant little craft was the only one which, with the exception of the *Harriet Lane* and the schooner *Corypheus*, made any attempt at all at self-defence.

The *Sachem* was so placed that she managed at the same time to reply to the batteries directed against her from the shore, and also to pour her shot among the hosts of rebels who were crowding and overwhelming our brave fellows on the wharf. She fired off at least 120 shells—with what effect we have not, of course, any means of knowing. The schooner *Corypheus* also did the best she could, and kept up a brisk fire against the shore batteries. As to the other gunboats, all I can learn from any one who witnessed the transaction is, that the flagship *Westfield*—the furthest off, and several miles away from any danger—deliberately committed suicide by setting fire to turpentine poured over her decks, and that the *Owasco*, after having valiantly fired one or two distant shots in the direction of the *Harriet Lane*, turned round and came home to New-Orleans with the *Clifton* and the others. But the public have swallowed quite enough of Galveston. So, let us make one more wry face, then try and forget the taste of the nasty thing.

But, before dismissing the subject, it is my duty to call attention to one circumstance, which excites the utmost indignation of every loyal man in the community. I told you, in my last letter, of how the *Cumbria* had captured the rebel pilot, who was trying to lure her to her ruin, and her men to the death of fiends—(for they were Texan refugees)—the same man who directed the rebel boats in their attack on the *Harriet Lane*—the same who openly boasted that he had himself captured and taken to shore, as prisoners, the boat's crew of six men from the *Cumbria*; one of them the famous Texan refugee, "Nicaragua Smith," whose life is not worth one pinch of snuff as soon as he gets into the hands of the enemy. This man Payne—his hands yet reeking with the blood of our brave men—was brought here as prisoner on board the *Cumbria*, thence transferred to the flagship *Hartford*, and finally to the charge of the Provost-Marshal. A day or two after, on expressing a desire to go and see this man in prison, a Texan gentleman told me he had met and spoken to the said Payne that very day, in the public streets; that he was out on parole, and was, at that time, going a round of visits with a well-dressed friend.

I make no comments; I know not on whom the blame rests, if any there be. But I will ask the question which is agitating hundreds of loyal breasts here, whether this dangerous man should not have been kept in close confinement, his life a hostage for any one of our men who may be murdered by the enemy, instead of being permitted to go at large—to be lionized among our enemies here, and then to go off with any amount of informatioe disastrous to our cause? I will ask, further, if this is how one of our men, similarly situated, would be treated in the hands of the enemy? I will put yet another question, which everybody is asking: Is this *war*, or is it mere trifling with the lives of our people?

GEN. BANKS' NEW ORDERS.

The Unionists of New-Orleans were, this morning, much elated by the issue of the new orders, which I herewith inclose, and which you will find afford pretty good proof that our commander knows very well just when to "put his foot down." They also show that the rebel emissaries and abettors here are not going to carry everything before them, as they evidently were fancying they could. These orders came not one day too soon; for it was already evident to every one—not born an idiot—that the city could not possibly go on in its present condition, without suddenly plunging back into the hideous anarchy from which it was dragged only by the strong arm of Gen. Butler.

PRESENT CONDITION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

In support of the above assertions, I mean to give you a few plain facts, leaving you and your readers to draw your own conclusions.

The rebel papers, which, under Butler's administration, never dared to show their proclivities, have for weeks past been coming out daily with the most offensive comments upon the state of affairs. Their "extras," containing the most lying announcements of disasters to our forces—culled from rebel sheets—are shouted and insolently flaunted in our faces at every street corner, and at every turn, indoors or out. Look at your back files, and you will see that while, a few weeks ago, the intended words of contempt, "Yankee," "Abolitionist," &c., were never used, there are no other terms now for men who wish to uphold instead of destroying their country. In the same way, parties who, under the formidable Butler, were talked of as "rebels," are now fondly alluded to with "*we*," "*our*," &c.

The poor, amounting (so I am informed by those who have had to do with them) to some 30,000, who had hitherto been employed, or to a great extent relieved by money taken from the pockets of our open enemies, were already cut loose, subjected to all sorts of privations, and becoming quite clamorous. We all know what a starving population is capable of, especially in a community like this, where hundreds of wicked men would wish nothing better than to employ such inflammable material for the furtherance of their own ends.

To such a pitch had the audacity of Secessionists reached, that they had already commenced the preaches of ordering loyalists away from the city under threats of violence. A reverend gentleman who has passed a large portion of his life in the South—whose family lately owned one of the most magnificent sugar plantations in Louisiana, has been "warned" off for no reason whatever, but having manumitted his slaves, and not devently believing in the divinity of Slavery. This gentleman showed me a letter addressed to him, by parties whom he well knew, openly ordering him to quit the city immediately, as there were plenty of men who cared nothing for life who were determined to take his if he remained! This was thought important enough to bring to the knowledge of Gen. Banks, who, I believe, bound over the threatener in $10,000 to keep the peace.

In the streets, at the theatres, and everywhere are to be seen ladies boldly displaying the well-known secesh badge. In an evening's ramble, not only is the ear greeted by disloyal songs from private houses, in every direction, but people even dare to parade the streets, singing their treason openly. On the evening of the 7th, a crowd of men actually passed the St. Charles Hotel and Gen. Banks' headquarters, singing aloud the "Bonnie blue flag," with the chorus: "Hurrah for Southern rights!"

That we have not yet heard of any homicides appears to me little short of miraculous, for it is fast becoming impossible for any one in United States uniform to move anywhere without being wilfully and outrageously insulted.

On the evening of the 8th I went with a friend to get some refreshment, in a perfectly respectable oyster saloon, on Gravier-street, near the St. Charles Hotel. We had scarcely sat down when a man came in, accompanied by another, and commenced brandishing his right arm about, as he cried out, "Hurrah for Stonewall Jackson! Hurrah for Lee! Those are the men," &c. Three or four United States officers were seated along the same table with us, near the door, we being at the end of the room. I saw at once that a serious row was breeding, for the outrage was simply unendurable.

After some two or three minutes of this fellow's impudence, one of the officers—a Sergeon of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, I afterward learnt—went up to him and said threateningly: "You shan't use that language here; clear out or I'll make you." As the man seemed preparing to resist and defy him, the officer boldly seized him by the shoulders, and, by main force, shoved him out of the place, where he was laid hold of by two policemen and taken to the lock-up.

Two other incidents of precisely the same character to what had here passed under my own notice occurred, on the very same day, to two different officers, friends of mine, in the St. Charles Hotel, and any quantity of others are constantly transpiring all over the town. To such an extent is this demonstration carried that it not unfrequently happens to an officer who enters a store to purchase anything, to be left standing at the door without any one approaching to know what he wants; and one officer of our flagship here actually told me, a day or two ago, that he comes ashore now in civilian's dress, because he was constantly hearing such insulting language wheaever he passed to and fro, that he thought it the only way to avoid being drawn into serious street encounters.

These things may all appear trifles, but—if I may apply to "revolution" what Sir Joshua Reynolds said of "perfection,"—"trifles go to make revolution, but revolution is no trifle."

Without wishing to pen one word derogatory to the administration of Gen. Banks—who has, doubtless, been merely testing in what spirit the people here would receive a more lenient treatment than that to which they had been accustomed—it is not too much to say that in Butler's time no one would have *dared* to commit any one of the above-named offences; because it was known full well that such sure, speedy, and severe punishment would have followed the act, as to make it too foolish to be attempted.

The testimony of the police themselves is worth having in this respect. Said one to another, in my hearing—"If things go on like this, we shall have lively times." "Yes, Sir," replied the other, turning to me; "a few weeks ago, we could have spread our beds, and laid down in the street there all night to sleep, for all the use we were of; but it alet so now." Let us hope that the new orders of Gen. Banks will introduce us to an entirely new state of things; or, rather, restore us to that quiet and peaceable condition, which has been only temporarily disturbed by the slight confusion naturally belonging to every sudden change of administration.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

I was yesterday shown a very important letter from one holding a high position on the Mexican frontier, near the Rio Grande, and addressed to a distinguished party here. The purport of the letter was not only to show the friendly feeling entertained toward us among the Mexicans, but to prove that the brave Texans are as brim full of hope and energy as ever, in spite of the shameful manner in which our Government has hitherto left them to carry on an unequal struggle against their haughty and insolent taskmasters.

It appears that considerable numbers of them have escaped, and are continually escaping, into the friendly borders of Mexico—that they have organized a respectable body of cavalry, who are keeping the whole frontier in continual excitement, all the way to San Antonio, and that it only requires our Government to reach out its protecting arm to gather a host of hardy and undaunted freemen to chase every rebel from the soil they are polluting.

The letter says that the rebels are terribly frightened since Gov. Hamilton went to the North; that they dread his well-known influence, and look upon it as one of the most serious blows their cause ever received. Had we landed even a comparatively small force at Fort Brown some few months ago, that small nucleus would have already swelled into an army by the rush of free Texans to our ranks, and desertions from the hated conscription of the enemy; we should have completely blocked all the aid they have been receiving through the Mexican frontier, and have laid the ground-work for redeeming the whole of that important part of the Republic.

But there is yet time, although we have not one hour to lose. France is intriguing down there, and the time may soon come when even landing troops upon our own territory may assume the shape of a menace to her, and a cause of quarrel. The Texans are literally pining to get at the enemy. These men are none of your fancy, parade soldiers. They are wronged, plundered, oppressed, bleeding freemen, carrying their lives in their right hands, and thirsting for the blood of wretches who have brought horrors upon them and their hapless families, of which we of the North have but a very remote conception. They are a noble race of men, accustomed to toil and danger from their infancy, loving liberty as intensely as they abhor Slavery,—and they can do their own fighting, if we only give them the material aid they have a right to demand.

The case of Mr. Leonard Pierce, Jr., the United States Consul at Matamoras, is one which should long since have commanded the attention of our Government, and should at once be taken up by the people of the North. Our sympathy for the suffering poor of Lancashire is noble; but we have, at our own doors, fellow-citizens suffering equal horrors through sheer devotion to our cause, and such people have a prior claim upon our assistance. All the poor refugees running from Texas are crowding for aid upon Mr. Pierce, a man enjoying the magnificent salary of *one thousand dollars per annum*! I am credibly informed that this noble gentleman has already spent three or four times that sum out of his own means, but finds himself utterly unable to afford the relief his goodness of heart dictates. Are there no rich patriots and philanthropists to take this matter immediately in hand?

UNION DEMONSTRATION.

One of the most interesting assemblages I was ever present at, took place this evening, in the large lyceum, at the top of the City Hall building. It was on the occasion of Gov. Hamilton's being invited to address the Unionists of New-Orleans on the great questions of the day.

Owing to the nature of the subject to be discussed, the locality in which the occurrence would take place, the very excited state of public feeling, and the well-known character and antecedents of the distinguished speaker, I confess I went to the meeting fully expecting to find it a boisterous one. Never was I more deceived. A more orderly, intelligant, respectable and thoughtful assemblage I never beheld in my life; and among the dense crowd I noticed a considerable proportion of ladies.

I do not intend to analyze the speech of Gov. Hamilton—of which I send you a full report elsewhere,—beyond saying that it was marked by all that calm, logical and convincing reasoning for which the speaker is so remarkable. Forcible as his arguments were, they were introduced with exceeding tact and delicacy, and drew rapturous applause throughout.

But, oh! it would have stiffened the backbones of some of your Northern patriots, and brought a blush upon their doughy faces to have listened to some of the speakers who followed. Gray-headed old gentlemen—Southerners and slaveholders all—men with property in negroes ranging from $10,000 to $80,000 and upwards, stood upon that platform, and raising their aged heads, trembling with emotion as they pointed to the glorious banner above them, swore that before they would see that banner humbled, the inheritance of their fathers destroyed, and human liberty jeopardized, they would *see Slavery perish forever*! One old gentleman said that he scorned to take refuge behind any exceptions that the President's Proclamation might intend; that if freedom was granted to one, it should granted to all. He then modestly informed us that he had, only a few days ago, called all his slaves together, told them of the great change contemplated, and given them all their unconditional freedom.

To me there was something intensely pathetic in all I saw and heard at this meeting. As I gazed upon the splendid, full-length portrait of Washington, forming the background to the platform, each venerable speaker seemed to me a living, connecting link with the first glorious era of American history. As I listened to their bold utterances—words that, a short time ago, would on that very spot have caused them to be torn to pieces,—thought of all they had endured and were enduring,—of their property ruined, friendships lost, affections rooted up, and all through pure devotion to their country, and principles—how immeasurably did their patriotism soar above that of some of those noisy, ranting, time-serving Northern politicians! I came away with one conviction deeply rooted in my mind: Whatever may be the result of this struggle, whatever new horrors may be in store for us all, so long as such sentiments could be listened to in New-Orleans, and from such high sources—not only listened to, but vehemently applauded—*Slavery is forever dead in the State of Louisiana!*

FIGHT AT PATERSONVILLE.

I was about concluding my letter when the news suddenly came of an engagement having occurred between Weitzel's Division and the enemy at Pattersonville, a few miles beyond the town of Brashier, on Berwick's Bay. From all I can at present glean from the hurried accounts, it appears that Gen. Weitzel's Division went over from Brashier to above Pattersonville, on Tuesday morning, accompanied by the gunboats *Diana*, *Calhoun*, *Kinsman* and *New-London*, under Capt. Buchanan. The celebrated rebel iron-clad boat *Cotton* is near there in the Bayou Teche, but with obstructions preventing her descent or our ascending to meet her.

On arriving at the location beyond Pattersonville on Tuesday morning, Gen. Weitzel attacked the rebel cavalry pickets, killing some 5 or 6 and capturing 40, and then bivouacked for the night. This morning heavy firing was heard, some distance hence, in the immediate neighborhood of Pattersonville, and sounded—so my informant says—as if both our artillery and gunboats were engaged. I leave this early in the morning to gain particulars, and as this letter will go by the *Bio Bio* before I can return, I must leave all further information for my next.

NEMO.

GEN. BANKS' ORDERS.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Jan. 12, 1863.

General Orders No. 7.—The United States Commission of Relief for the City of New-Orleans represents to the Commanding General "that the necessities of the poor are as urgent to-day as at any former period." Assessments upon property furnish at this time the only means for the relief of this class of people, and those who have publicly and voluntarily contributed financial aid, advice and example to destroy public peace and deprive the poor of the means of employment and support may be justly required to relieve their wants, and solace their sufferings.

For this reason and purpose, the Commanding General confirms the assessments levied by General Orders, No. 105, dated Dec. 9, 1862, and requires prompt payment thereof. Col. S. B. Holabird, Chief Quartermaster, is charged with the execution of this order.

Property thus applied will be a subject of equitable consideration hereafter. It is believed that a liberal extension of trade, by furnishing employment to labor, will relieve the public from further involuntary contributions for the support of the poor. The funds will be appropriated exclusively to public charity; their disbursement closely scrutinized, and every possible care taken to limit expenditures to the indigent and worthy. A Commission representing private and public interests is charged with the investigation of the subject, and its report will be made public forthwith.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

Richard B. Iawin, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Jan. 12, 1863.

General Orders No. 8.—Upon the report of the Commission appointed on the 25th day of December, 1862, to consider the subject of sequestered property and estates, it is ordered:

1. No further seizures of property will be made, except upon claims for debts due the Government, without orders from these headquarters.

2. The Commission will sell at public auction all property in its possession that has not been or may not be claimed or released, except such as may be required for the use of the army, and turn over the proceeds thereof to the Chief Quartermaster, subject to further orders. The Commission will cause to be sold, as it may deem best, the crops of any plantations worked under permits from the Government, and pay over to the parties working them a part of the proceeds, not exceeding one-fourth, until after the Commission is satisfied that their contracts have been properly carried out, and take such other measures in regard to such plantations as may be necessary, not involving the Government in any expense beyond its interest in the corps.

3. Persons working plantations under orders from the Government will account to the Commission herein named for the whole crop, and the proceeds to which the Government is entitled, when realized by the Commission, are to be added to the fund in the hands of the Quartermaster.

4. All supplies in the hands of commercial agencies in the city or country will be sold as speedily as practicable, the receipts to be applied to the payment of salaries of agents, who will be discharged and paid, and the balance placed in the hands of the Quartermaster. Claims of the Government upon crops for supplies advanced to planters and other parties will be collected forthwith, and all unsettled claims will be placed in the hands of the Chief Quartermaster for collection.

5. Abandoned estates may be placed in the charge of overseers or other persons, upon such terms and conditions as to profits and labor as may be deemed just and expedient by the Commission, upon full consideration of the rights of the Government and all other parties in interest.

6. All property, real or personal, liable to confiscation under the acts of Congress, will, upon proper representation and complaint, as provided by law, be adjudicated and disposed of by the order of the District Court provisionally established by the President, in pursuance of the acts of Congress.

7. All products of the country sent to the City of New-Orleans in good faith, may be sold at market prices, by the proprietors or their factors, for legal currency of the United States, without restriction or confiscation. Planters will find it for their interest to forward their crops to New-Orleans rather than to dispose of them on the plantations.

8. Plantation supplies and other articles not contraband of war, necessary to the working of estates, or the support of loyal persons, may be purchased in open markets by planters or agents in quantities not inconsistent with the interests and safety of the Government, for consumption within the lines of the army, upon the approval and order of the Commission herein named. This privilege is accorded to well disposed persons as a measure of relief. Its execution will be closely scrutinized, and its abuse will be summarily punished with the most rigorous severity known to military law. Officers of the army are directed, and naval and civil officers are requested, to assist in enforcing the faithful observance of this order.

9. Col. E. G. Beckwith, Chief Commissary, Lieut.-Col. D. H. Strother, A. D. C., and Capt. W. Sturgis Hooper, A. D. C., are charged with the responsibilities and duties of the Commission herein named, from and after this day. By command of

Major-Gen. BANKS.

Richard B. Iawin, Lieutenant-Colonel, A. A. G.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Jan. 12, 1862.

General Orders No. 9.—1. Any person registered as a public enemy of the United States within this Department, will be permitted to withdraw such designation and description, upon taking the oath of allegiance; and any person who may have been unable to take the oath within the time prescribed by previous orders, will, upon satisfactory proof of the facts, be admitted to that privilege, upon application to the Provost Marshal General.

2. All commanding officers of this Department who have captured or who shall capture prisoners of war, are directed to make duplicate lists thereof, giving, wherever possible, the name, rank, company, regiment and brigade of each prisoner, the place and time of capture, and the name of the officer by whom captured. One copy of the list will be sent to the Provost-Marshal-General, and the other will be sent to these headquarters, through the proper channels.

3. It is provided by the general cartel of exchange, acented July 22, 1862, "that all prisoners, of whatever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of the capture, if it be practicable to transfer them within their own lines in that time; if not, as soon after as practicable."

6. Commanding officers will give their attention to the comfort and health of prisoners of war while they remain in their charge. By command of

MAJ.-GEN. BANKS.

Richard B. Iawin, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Jan. 13, 1863.

Notice is hereby given by the Commanding General of this Department, that offensive personal demonstrations, by language or conduct of any character, by persons of any class whatever, with the intention of giving personal offence, or tending to disturb the public peace, are forbidden, and will be punished with relentless severity. Parents will be held responsible for the respectful conduct of their children, and prompt measures will be taken to fasten upon the proper parties any act of this character. All persons who may be witnesses to such conduct are directed, as a measure of public peace, to give information thereof to the Provost-Marshal, or at these Headquarters. By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

Richard B. Iawin, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

UNION MEETING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the True Delta, Jan. 17.

There was a grand demonstration of the friends of the Union last night at the St. Charles Theatre. The building was crowded to its fullest capacity, the dress circle being filled with Louisiana's fair daughters, who manifested a lively interest in the speeches and proceedings. Gen. Banks and many members of his staff were present, as also His Excellency Gov. Shepley. On the stage was a host of our most worthy and honorable citizens, acting as Vice-Presidents and officers of the meeting.

The meeting was called to order by appointing E. J. Durnas, Esq., President, and reading a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

A Committee was then appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted to the meeting; when, in answer to loud calls from all quarters of the house, Thomas J. Durant, Esq., made his appearance on the stage, and although unprepared, made a very eloquent and telling speech, which was interrupted frequently by loud outbursts of applause. Mr. Durant closed by reading the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The rapidity of events and changes during the progress of the present rebellion constantly brings us into new relations and circumstances, which render appropriate new expressions of opinions; therefore be it

Resolved, That, until the breaking out of this wicked rebellion, no people under Heaven enjoyed a greater share of national prosperity and individual happiness than the people of the United States, and of Louisiana; that from the Government of the Union we had never received aught but protection and favor; and history can point out no just cause of complaint on which the rebellion was founded.

Resolved, That we here again reiterate our hostility to the doctrine of secession, whose bloody and forlorn results are now ravaging the South; and we again proclaim our unwavering fidelity to the United States, its Government and Constitution.

Resolved, That we firmly adhere to, and will never abandon the great American ideas of the political and geographical unity of the Republic; and that as citizens of a State having to the Union by treaty, by purchase, by law and right, we desire and claim no greater privilege than to be enrolled once more as a State of the American Union.

Resolved, That no more unfounded pretext for a rebellion was ever invented, than that devised to inflame the minds of the Southern people and precipitate them into revolution, by persuading them that the institution of Slavery in the States was about to be assailed by the Government of the Union; a falsehood which the rebel Commissioners, Rost, Yancey and Mann, were compelled to acknowledge in their communications with European powers.

Resolved, That we are prepared to sustain the Government of the Union in all measures adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, and that we fully approve the war measures set out in the Proclamation of the President of Jan. 1, 1863, as one called for by the exigencies of the case, consummating at once an act of justice to one class, and inflicting at the same time one another class persisting in rebellion the blow best calculated to reduce them to obedience to the laws.

The last resolution was received and indorsed by loud and long continued cheering, and when the President submitted them as a whole for adoption, he entire house gave forth a deafening "Aye."

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Gen. McClernand's Forces Landed in Sight of the City.

Two Brigades at Work Enlarging the "Cut-off."

Chicago, Thursday, Jan. 29.

A special dispatch from Cairo says that information has been received that Gen. McClernand's forces have landed on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi River, five miles below the mouth of the Yazoo, and in full view of the City of Vicksburgh.

Two brigades were engaged, when the informant left, in opening the famous "cut-off" which is to make Vicksburgh no longer a port of entry.

The river is now bank full at Vicksburgh.

Gen. Grant left Memphis on Tuesday for below with one division.

Activity in the Department of the East.—Maj.-Gen. Wool was at his apartment at the St. Nicholas Hotel during yesterday, having returned from Albany on the previous night. Throughout the day the attendance of visitors was unusually large. Mayor Wightman, of Boston, paid his respects in the afternoon. In the morning Assistant Secretary of War Watson had an extended interview and discussion upon business relating to the conduct of the Department of the East. He fully appreciated the able manner in which Gen. Wool had thus far discharged the duties of his office, and was confident that the Government would view with favor the system which he proposes to inaugurate. While recognizing the claims of loyal citizens, he is determined that all parties who openly or clandestinely oppose the military movements shall be summarily dealt with.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Ericsson Monitor Montauk at Work.

Expedition to Capture the Rebel Steamer Nashville.

A Prospective Engagement with the Shore Batteries and the Ram Fingal.

Attempts to Run the Charleston Blockade.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Port Royal, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

The steamship *Star of the South* leaves here for New-York to-day, much to my regret, as I hoped to send by her an account of an expedition in which the monitor *Montauk* is the chief actor, and of the result of which I shall probably this evening have the particulars. The *Montauk* left Port Royal harbor early on Saturday last, in tow of the gunboat *James Adger*, bound for the Ogeechee River, a small stream emptying into Ossebaw Sound, about twenty miles south of Tybee Island. Her object, I am told, is to destroy or capture the rebel blockade-running steamer *Nashville*, which has been waiting a chance to get to sea ever since last Fall, with a cargo of cotton. As the *Nashville* is under the protection of a shore battery, and of the ram *Fingal*, otherwise called the *State of Georgia*, there is likely to be some fighting, in which the *Montauk* will have an excellent opportunity of testing the destructive capacity of her fifteen and eleven-inch Dahlgren guns. Yesterday, one of the most melancholy and opaque af fogs hung over this entire region all day, and under its cover it is likely that the obstructions which have been put in the river were removed, and the torpedoes and other infernal contrivances rendered harmless.

By the bye, the highly-distinguished position of Superintendent of Torpedoes in the Confederate service is filled by one Ives, brother of Dr. Malcolm Ives, the celebrated Fort Lafayette correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, formerly a Lieutenant of Engineers in the United States service, and Treasurer of the Washington Monument Fund, when every Post-office in the country was supplied with a box, into which the patriotic had the opportunity of depositing pennies, when pennies were more plentiful than now, to be used in constructing that national work. It may not be out of place just now to inquire what Ives did with the money, which must have amounted to a very handsome sum, as it has never been accounted for, and the contributors would be relieved of the suspense which they feel respecting the manner of its expenditure, even should the unsatisfactory fact come out that these funds had been devoted to the service of the Southern Confederacy. So much parenthetically, and, returning to the fog, I can only say that should it turn out that the *Montauk's* mission was aided by that damp and murky visitor, we shall hereafter look more kindly on its presence. This morning the sound of heavy guns was heard far away to the southward of Fort Pulaski, which Col. Barton, commanding the garrison, interprets as the action taking place. We expect the *Montauk* back to-morrow, with the *Nashville* in tow, or the report of her destruction and that of the *Fingal* also, to prevent them sailing into our hands, and her low iron-floored decks covered with guns taken from the batteries on shore. Everybody is immoderately sanguine down here since the advent of iron-clads and the promise of active operations in the department.

The sloop-of-war *Powhatan* arrived on Saturday evening from the blockading fleet off Charleston, and reports that on the night of Saturday, the 17th inst., two vessels attempted to run through the fleet. One was the schooner *Ottawan*, with a cargo of naval stores, and she is now in this harbor a prize to one of the cruisers. The other was the steamer *Huntress*, having a full cargo of cotton on board. The night being dark the steamer had a fair chance of avoiding the blockading fleet, and got a good start before she was discovered. Chase was given, however, and in the eagerness of the Captain of the *Huntress* to escape he caused the engineer to feed the furnaces with resin or other inflammable stuff, and the vessel consequently took fire and was consumed. Her crew were all picked up by boats from the *Quaker City*.

The steamer *Matanzas*, Capt. Liessang, arrived this morning from Fortress Monroe with the One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York Regiment on board, forming the first part of the reinforcements for Gen. Hunter's command.

The following communication from Gen. Saxton, concerning the First South Carolina Volunteers, has just come into my hands:

Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 25, 1863

Hon Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to report that the organization of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers is now completed. The regiment is light infantry, composed of ten companies of about eighty-six men each, armed with muskets, and officered by white men. In organization, drill, discipline and *morale*, for the length of time it has been in service, this regiment is not surpassed by any white regiment in this Department. Should it ever be its good fortune to get into action I have no fears but it will win its own way to the confidence of those who are willing to recognize courage and manhood, and vindicate the wise policy of the Administration, in putting these men into the field, and giving them a chance to strike a blow for the country and their own liberty. In no regiment have I ever seen duty performed with so much cheerfulness and alacrity. As sentinels they are peculiarly vigilant. I have never seen in any body of men such enthusiasm and deep-seated devotion to their officers as exists in this. They will surely go wherever they are led. Every man is a volunteer, and seems fully persuaded of the importance of his service to his race. In the organization of this regiment I have labored under difficulties which might have discouraged one who had less faith in the wisdom of the measure, but I am glad to report that the experiment is a complete success. My belief is, that when we get a footing on the mainland, regiments may be raised which will do more than any now in service, to put down this rebellion.

I have sent a regiment upon an expedition to the coast of Georgia, the result of which I shall report for your information as soon as it returns.

I have the honor also to report that I have commenced the organization of the second regiment, which is to be commanded by Col. Montgomery.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

R. Saxton, Brigadier-General.

So well satisfied is Gen. Hunter, also, that the negroes will make good soldiers, and that their services in that capacity will be of more value to the Government than in any other, that he has determined, I am informed, to enlist all the sturdy, able-bodied fellows now upon the various plantations, and let them fight for their liberties. Cotton-producing, though very important, must be deferred for the present; and, while the men are fighting, their wives are to raise corn. Corn may be produced on these islands with very little outlay, either of labor or care, and the change is likely to prove a great advantage to the Commissariat Department.

H. J. W.

FROM MEXICO.

Important Address of President Juarez at the Close of the Sessions of Congress.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

THE NATION THOROUGHLY UNITED.

RENCH SOLDIERS DESERTING.

By the letest mails received in this City from Vera Cruz, we receiva a variety of important documents, throwing light upon the condition and spirit of the Mexican paopla and tha determination of tha Goverameat. We translate several of prominent interest:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ AT THE CLOSE OF THE REGULAR SESSIONS OF THE MEXICAN CONGRESS, ON THE 15TH DECEMBER.

[*Translation.*]

CITIZENS, REPRESSENTATIVES: As you came from all the States of oor Confederacy to meet in this august chamber, without any other object in viaw than that inspired by tha danger which thraateaad the Rapublic, and for the accomplishment of the duties appertaining to the distinguished confidanee which you have received from the Mexican peopla, so also hava you given yourselves up to the assiduous discharge of your high functions in the sama proportion that the political crisis became more violent and threatening. Tha only interruption which has occurred in tha legislative daties of Coasress has been that caused by the noble and patriotic desire of giving fuller solemnity and prestige to the presentatiou of rewards to tha intrepid soloiers, who, by their immortal deeds, have conquered throughout the country an admiration which will last as long as the country itself.

The vote of confidence with which you have honored the Gorernment of the Republic has met the mast imperous exigency of the national service in tha uncalled-for counfct brought hy the manifest injostice of the Emperor of the French; and the manifeato which you addressed to the nation is not only a mouument of reasoning and of learning, which crushes all the sophisms of tha foreign invader, but is a model also of republican dignity which must have forced him to understand jhe manly resolution of Mexico to defend its autoomy and its honor, or perish in the attempt.

Tha brava warriors who coOperated in the victory of the 5th of May, either fighting against the enemy and his traitorona auxiliaries, or holding themselves firm and ready for combat within the walls of Puebla, have received from you the reward which they so wall deserved.

You have also passed laws which a wise policy advised against the traitors and the acts of their spurious authorities. As for the prisoners made from tha enemy, yon have established the rule of conduct toward them, which they themselves shall observe. This is an irreproachable document for our invaders, and while far from inflictiag auy evils on persons uot coanected with the war, it contains the only measure which can compel the chiefs of the unjust invading expedition to respect the laws of nations, which thns far they have constantly violated.

I think I am not wroag in considering myself the faithful organ of tha general opinion when I thus praise yonr legislative acts.

You close the first period of your sessiona ou the precise day set apart by our fundameutal charter. This peacaful ano perfect regularity, this undisturbed course of popular represeatation, so worthy of the highest Mexican authority, is a new and incontrovertible lesson to tha enemy, who has so often and so miserably been deceived hy unjustifiable representations predicting our speedy and shameful dissolution.

Encourage, theu, citizen Deputies, in the bosom of your families, and in the socfety to which you return, the feeling of perfect security that the Government will exert the most diligent cara fn order to respond to the expectations of the country, and to those of its worthy representatives, by defeading to the last the independence of the Republic and the lutegrity of our cherished institutions. BENITO JUAREZ.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

[*Translation.*]

CITIZEN PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Mexico exists as an independent sovereign and free nation, notwithstanding the combinations of a spurious ambition, which, associating itself with treason and perfidy, and seizing the momeut when the bleedlug of our painful wounds from a bloody and protracted civil war had not yet ceased, counted upon the country accepting with pleasure, weakened and fatigued as it now is after so many and deep calamities, even a foreign intervention, although it means national humiliation and dishonor.

Mexico exists, and with her own, and only her owu, resources, she boldly confronts the iniquitous war, which exists without cause, and which would arouse the hatred and disgust of tne civilized world to tha Power which brings it on, had only the law that "might makes right" less influence over the destinies of mankind. Mexico exists, and with inexperienced soldiers and citizen Generals she combats disciplined and renowned armies, and transmits to history the glorious and brilliant page which records the victories of the 5th of May. Mexico exists, and while she pours out the blood, and lavishes the wealth of her sons, in order to defend her honor and fndependeuce, she yet suffers her nnarmed enemies to remain in peace, and respects the life and even the glory of the prisoners made hy her arms, and gives every duy an example of morality and enlightenment to those who have invaded her territory under the shallow and hypocritical pretence of introducing civilization.

Under these circumstances, and when, from our remotest States and Territories, armed citizens are flocking to defend tha sacred rights of their country, how could those elected as their representativen by the people, the legislators of the Republic, neglect the fulfillment of the high duties which the Constitution has assigned them? How should it not be expected that they wonlo give themselves to the performance of their duties with all tha zeal which the Government has ascribed to them?

If the eminently national solemnity, which took place in Puebla, now Poehla do Zaragosn, on the 4th instant, interrupted for a few days thn labors of Congress, it is also true that its members were there most vividly impressed with new feetings of patriotism, they were exalted hy the glory of our brave soldiers, the spirit of uulon and harmouy were consolidnted by the example of that which exists in the worthy army of the East, and they returned more and more animated with the desire ot promoting measures conducive to the defence of tne nation.

The vote of implicit confidence which the Government has so well oeserved under the fnil uuthority which has been given it to act, has not prevented the representatives of the people from initiating such legislative measures as in their judgment may contribute to so great an object, and the manifesto addressed to the Repuhlic hy hie representatives has only been the genuine expression of the feeling with which the country has entered upon the task of defending itself against foreign fnterveution, of the true dignity with which it will resist so unjust an aggression, and of the unsurmountable resolution with which it will maintain at the cost of any sacrifice the integrity of its rights.

The laws passed by the National Congress in this period of its sessions are taw indeed, if their number is to be compared with the earnest wish of the Representatives to serve their country in the present crisis, which, it cannot be donbted, in nne which involves the question of the life or desth of tha Mexican nationality; hut it a scrupulous respect for the precepts of the Constitution oblige them now to adjoura, the nation has already the assurance that the very moment the presence of Congress may be necessary for the public safety, it will resume immediately the exercise of its angust functioas, whatever may be the obstacles, whatever the vicissitudes and misfortunes that circumstances may have created at that time.

In terminating, with constitutional regularity, the first period of its present session, Congress affords a new proof to the enemies of the country of the falsity of their announcements of its partial representation, and of its speedy and shameful dissolution. It leaves in the hands of the Ffrst Magistrate of the nation, a situation exiremely difficult and of tremendous responsibilities, for the dearest, the most precious interests of the country are involved in it; but it is a situation which offars at the same time, a happy future of glory and of magnificent reward to the citizen who has so long maintained inviolable the principles of law; who knows the spirit and the power of the nation, who has a profound faith in the destinies of the country; whose great inspirations are always in conformity with those of the people; and who knows, finally, that in order that we shall not descend to nothingness in history, it is necessary resolutely, energetically, and with indomitable constancy, to meet the enemies of our country, so that we may be able to say, in futnre times! "Mexico exists as a nation, with honor, independent, sovereign and free." PONCIANO ARRIAGA.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE SOLDIERS AT PUEBLA ON PRESENTING TO THEM THE MEDALS OF THE VICTORY OF THE 5TH OF MAY.

[*Translation.*]

SOLDIERS: I come to salute you in the name of your country, which you have so gloriously served. I come to congratulate you upon the solendid victory which you have won over the enemies of the national Independence. I come to decorate you with the ensigns which the Republic offers you as a reward for your courage and your devotion.

While disputing the passage of the enemy on the heights of Acultzingo, and while defending this beautiful city, you have excited the gratitude and the wonder of the whole country, whose name you have thus exalted in the eyes of all nations. On the 5th of May you were but few; yet, nevertheless, you humbled the pride of troops which had been victorious in many a renowned battle. Thousands of warriors worthy of you came soon after from all parts of our country, and, united with them, you will win new laurels, and you will cause the Army of the East to become immortal.

Soldiers: Carry upon your brave breasts, and with noble pride, the medal which you receive to-day, and which will remind you both of your heroic deads and of the great and good country which you must save at auy and every cost.

Conqnerors, of the 5th of May—one and all—defenders of the National Independeaca: An unjust enemy brings us war, and advances already against us, because he thinks us weak and degraded; prapara for the fight, and prove to the proud invader that Mexico lives, and that she will never yield to tha caprica of any potentate whatsoever, because sha defends the cause of justice, of civilization and of humanity; and because she relies on sons so loyal and courageous as you.

Soldiers of ZARAGOSA: You will never tarnish the glory you have obtained nader his command. You have his example: it will encourage you.

Your Commander now is the hero of Stias and of Calpulalpum; he will lead yoo to victory.

Soldiars: Long live our Independence! Long live tha Republic! BENITO JUAREZ.

PUEBLA DE ZARAGOSA, Dec. 4, 1862.

CIRCULAR REGARDING PASSPORTS GIVEN TO FRENCH DESERTERS GOING TO THE INTERIOR.

[*Translation.*]

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, ARMY OF THE CENTER, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SEC. 2. The French deserters, Charles Michel, Astour Guignols, Leones Loadres, Alexander Moreti, Augustin Moreli and Pedro Rolinnd, heving beeu furnished with passports, since the 26th af last November, to go the State of Gaanajuato and seek for empluyment in their profession or any other occnpation thny may prefer, the undersigned recammends them to you, nuder ordere from the General-in-Chief, and axpects that you will be kind to them and treat them well.

Liberty aud Reform. MEXICO, Dec. 2, 1862.
JOSE J. ALVAREZ.

To the Military Commandar of Guanejuato.

The Reported Defeat of the French Confirmed.

The fallowing official dispatches give confirmation to the reports regarding the repulse af tha French at Puabla:

PUEBLA, Dec. 13, 1862.
RECEIVED IN MEXICO AT 4½ P. M.

TO THE MINISTER OF WAR: Gen. RIVERA cammanicates to ma by express that he succeeded in laying is ambush u force of cavalry and infantry at the place called Las Vigas, that they fired upon the French at close quarters, and that the French were taken completely by surprise.

He tells ma beside that he cut them up badly, and that he will report in detail hereafter. At the time the engagnment occnrred, there was a dense fog. The infantry was from Fiscolnian, and Gen. RIVERA reports thnt they behaved very well.

ORTEGA.

PUEBLA, Dec. 19, 1862.
RECEIVED IN MEXICO AT 7:48 P. M.

To the Minister of War:

Gen. RIVERA communicates to me, by express, that an eucounter had taken place betwaen his troops and the invading army, which has moved from Jalapa.

It seems that the whole of his troops were engaged. The engagement was bloody, and lasted three hours. The honor of the arms of the nation has remained untarnished, particularly if it be taken into cousideration that the brave soldiers nuder the commsnd of our General were less in number thau the eighth part of the invaders, and that their object was to annoy the enemy coming in tha direction of Perote, rather than to praveut his advance. Almost all our force was cavalry. I send you an office report. ORTEGA.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Muscle at Mozart Hall,

GLOVE FIGHT BETWEEN JOE COBURN AND BILL CLARE.

The professors und admirers of the manly urt of self-defence have kept themselves for some time past particularly shady. Fights have been almost unknown, and sporting celebrities few and far between. The American Ring has, fu point of fact, beeu under a cloud ever since the great contest for the Championship betweeu HEENAN and SAYERS. Sundry exciting combats nccomplished and matched upon the carpet in the British Home of Boxing here, however, given a uew impetus to the latent love of fisticuffs, which smoulder in the bosom of so large a class of our native and imported citizens. The results are rumors of more than one important "mill" in process of arrangement, and numerous aanouucements of benefits where pugilistic neonbytes and artists of renown pummel each other with what are called, in a spirit of facetious technicality, "the mittens."

The first important "mitten" affair of the seasou came off, Weduesdny night, at Mozart Hall, the programme promising eucounters betweeu light skirmishers of the muscle brigade, sud a special treat in the shape of a regular "glove-fight," between those respective millers of renown, JOE COBURN and BILL CLARK. Both of these distinguished puhlic characters have acquired enviable reputation In thnt walk of lifa whereto it hath pleased the Providnnce which shapes their ends to call them. COBURN has had genuine battles, and has come out in them so nearly conqueror as to be looked upon as one of the best middle weights of the day. CLARK is a publican, and therefore a sinner; but he has never transgressed the lawn whioh thn Legislatnre of the State of New-York (lo wit) hath passed against puhlic indnlgeuce in the pastimes of tha gladiatorial arena. Still, though CLARK refrains from making a livelihood by bruising the frontispieces and lajuring the kfdneys of his fellow-men in serious earnest, he is favorably known as one who defty can put np his hands and likewise impart n valoable thing or two to the fnquiring mind and "mawleys" of a pupil.

Last night's set-to betweeu these heroes was really worth seeing. There was nothing disgnsting, and a great deal that was neat about it. They performed before an assemblage of spectators which, in point of respectability and social standing, would have compared favorably with any assemblage that has of late beeu gathered within the spacious auditorium of Mozart Hall, whilst in regard to patriotism and orderly behavior, it would not only have compared favorably hnt have dstanced competition. Before COBURN and CLARK commenced their little fray, divers lesser lights entertained those present with some skillful efforts. Prominent among these were a well-developed youth, who was introduced as the champion of Colorado, and his name was Williom Cornell Jewett but CON OREM. Youug BARNEY AARON, JACK BATH and BILLY DONNELLY also deserve eulogistic mention, if their merits are to be tested by the amount of applause they received.

The principal event of the evening was said to be for $200 a side, and Messieurs COBURN and CLARK contended with each other as craftily and perseveringly as if that sum of money were really at stake. They appeared in full Ring costume, and the gloves they wore were soaked in a preparation of lamp-black, so that when either made a hit it should be an exceedingly palpable, it not an ornamental one. Each sought to achieve the palm of victory through nineteen short, hut sharp and vigorous rounds. It was nip and tuck between them throughout, and absolnte defeat fell to tha lot of neither. COBURN got in nfue good sable-pntches on the counteuance of CLARK, and CLARK returned the same number of inky marks upon the physiognomy of COBURN. Then COBURN obtained a final touch that smutted the end of CLARK'S nose, and the laureis, whatever they were worth, were declared hy the referee to have descended on his manly brow. So the matter ended; whereupon the audience dispersed, unquestionnhly well pleased, and with a regard for quiet und decorum that might with advantage he emulated by the crowds which sometimes crush their way out at more pretentious gatherings.

Alleged Impositions of the Manhattan Gas Light Company.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM,
No. 20 St. Mark's-place, Eighth-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you ellow spece in your veluable columns to expose one of the many thousand impositions practiced on the community by the Manhattan Gas Light Company, in their removing a metar from my premises, and thereby putting me ano members of my establishment to great inconvenience, and serious loss to my husiness, by depriving me for a time of the use of gas—after first compelling ma to leave with them a deposit of $25—next, compelling me to pay the gas hills weekly, which I have promptly done, (said bills amounting weekly to from $5 to $6) and in face of all this they sent a servant of theirs to remova the meter, said servant refusing to listen to any argument, or look at the receipted hills in my possession, and upon my applying to the Company for redress, all the satisfaction I could get was the insolent reply of the Vice-President: "*Why don't you pay your bills?*"

Can you inform me how long the consumers of gas and a liberal puhlic are to be imposed upon by the imposition of this monster monopoly.

ABNER S. BRADY.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, January 29, 1863—3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

PRESENT—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

In the absence of the President, Councilman Hayes moved that Councilman Webster take the chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the New-York Atlas be and is hereby designated as one of the Corporatinni papers of the City of New-York, and that the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to esuse to be published in said paper all concurrent resolntions, ordinances, laws, or other proceedings of the Common Council, with the names of the members voting for and against, when the ayes and noes are recorded, together with the action of the Mayor thereon, and that the several executive departments and public officers of the Corporation be and they are hereby directed to cause to be published in the said New-York Atlas, all public advertisements required by law to be published under their direction; provided, however, that the compensation to be paid to the publisher of the New-York Atlas for such service shall not exceed the regular advertising rate of said paper.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the name of Willie A. Pabor, recently appointed, by resolution nf thn Common Council, a Commissioner of Deeds, be changed to Wfiia E. Pabor, tha same being a clerical error.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Sandford—

Resolved, That Thomas Ryan be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqnednct Board be and they are hereby directed to cause a fire hydrant to be placed in front of the house of Engine Company nnmber Fortyeight, number two hundred and twenty-seven West Twenty-fifth-street, without delay.

Which was referred to Committee on Fira Department.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, that the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for a new steam engine, (Clapp's patent,) for engine company number Fifty-one. The same to be similar to that of engine company number Thirty. The cost not to exceed $3,500.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, from the Ninth to thn Eleventh avennes, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That George W. French be and he is hereby appointed n Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MOTION.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the filling and flagging of thn sidewalks opposite number two hundred and eleven West Forty-fifth-street, and the accompanying ordinance therelor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid ovar.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of donating ninety-six dollars to Mary Kavanagh, widow of Francis Kavanagh, to enable her to defray the funeral expenses of her late husband.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communicatinn was received from the Comptroller, with statement of payment to families of volnnteers for the two weeks ending January ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Message from His Honer, the Mayor, transmitting color nf Fifty-first Regiment, New-York Volnnteers, and recommending that it be placed in the Governor's Room.

(By Board of Aldermen, communication accepted, and recommendation of His Honor, the Mayor, adopted.)

Referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Preamble relative to the decease of Washington Smith, with resolutions of respect, condolence and sympathy.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of authorizing tha Comptroller to apply to npply to the Legislatnre for the passage of "an act to legalize certain ordinances of thn Corporation of the City of New-York," being the Family Aid and Bounty ordinance.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Fiuance, in favor of authorizing the issue of fifty thousand dollars additional of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Preamble and ordinance, creating a Deputy Collector of City Revenues and a Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Washington Market, the compensation of the Deputy Collector to be one thousand two hundred dollars, the Clerk one thousand five hundred dollars, and the Deputy Clerk one thousand dollars

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner notify thn New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to remove forthwith all switches, turn-outs and rails laid within the limits of the City without permission of the authorities; in the event of their non-compliance within thirty days then the Street Commissioner to remove the rails at the expense of the Company.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Preamble, relative to the revised compilation of the laws of the State relating particularly to the City, up to and including 1861, prepared by the Clerk of the Common Council, with resolution that five thousand copies be printed at the expense of the Corporation, under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner procure an imitation thirty-two-pounder gun and carriage for the New-York City Artillery, First and Second Battalions, National Guard, State of New-York, Major R. P. Gibson commanding.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution that the Clerk of thn Common Council prepare the Annnal Manual of the Corporation for the present year, and that 2,000 copies be published under his supervision and direction.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, first, That copies of the Compilation of thn Laws of thn State relative to this City, compiled hy the Clerk of the Common Council, be furnished to the members of the Common Council, the Heads of Departments, and the Judges; and, second, that a sufficient number be printed to supply the public demand, the price per copy to be six dollars; thn number to be placed on sale to be left discretionary with the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall report to the Comptroller, and place the funds in the City Treasury.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that forty dollars be appropriated to procure badges for the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, in addition to one hundred dollars heretofore appropriated, the original resolution contemplating the manufacture of only five badges, while seven have been ordered by the Common Council.

Which was laid ovar.

Resolution that the resolution passed by the late Board of Aldermen, complimentary to their President, be engrossed and framed, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, which sum is appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Clerk of the Common Council furnish the members of the Common Council with the usual books, maps and stationery, includiog badge of office.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Nelson Duckworth, for one hundred and twenty-three dollars, being the amount expended by him in bringing on the remains of Captain Hoagian from the field of Fredericksburgh.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Communication from the Comptroller, requesting that so much of the ordinnce making the annual appropriation, as provides for the interest on a portion of the City debt, and the installments of the principal thereof becoming due and payable fn one thonsand eight hundred and sixty-three, which by law is required to be provided for by taxation, may be enacted at once, with ordinance therefor.

Which was concurred in (hy unanimous consent) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Preamble, with an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to provide for increasing and strengthening the defence of the harbor and City of New-York."

Which was laid over, and the ordinance directed to be printed in full in the minutes.

Bill of S. O'Hara, for fitting up poll of Twelfth Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was coecurred in.

Preamble, relative to the death of Ex-Mayor Andrew H. Mickle, with resolutions expressive of respect for the deceased, and sympathy with the family and friends.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, relative to the court-martial of Major-General Fitz John Porter, with resolutions. First, requesting a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial; secondly, stigmatizing the action of the Court as designed as a persecution; thirdly, expression of sympathy with and confidence in General Porter; fourthly, inviting General Porter to the hospitalities of thn City; and, fifthly, directing that the preamble and resolution be transmitted to General Porter.

Which was laid over.

Bill of John Duffy, for fitting up poll of election, Ninth District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Petition of ministers, elders and deacons, of the South Dutch Church, for the use of thn Croton water to inflate their organ, with resolution that the elders and deacons of the South Dutch Church, corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenne, be allowed the use of the Croton water, for thn purpose of inflating the bellows of the organ nf said church, to be used under the direction of the Croton Board, provided said church pays for the use of said Croton water.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Petition of the First Baptist Church, in Broome-street, near the Bowery, to have two lamps placed in front of said church, with resolution that the Street Commissioner cause two gas-lamps to be placed in front of the church corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, without delay.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman McConnell moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of John H. Robertson & Company, for forty dollars and ninety-eight cents, for furnishing iron railing and so forth, to the chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Riley moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance, of Board of Aldermen, in favor of donating the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Fifty-fourth street, seven hundred and ninety dollars, to enable them to pay assessment.

Which was carried

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Ordinance, in favor of adopting an ordinance creating a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, at compensation of one thousand and two hundred dollars per annum.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Webster—1.

Resolution, that three hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents be appropriated to pay Geo. W. Roome for refreshments provided hy order of the Committee on National Affairs, at the funerals af Colonel Bull, Captain Dodge, Captain Hoaglaad, and Major Horgan.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Keenan—1.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Hayes moved to take up the veto of His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolutions appointing Jacob Ruhl and two other Commissioners of Deeds, and resolutions correcting errors in the names of nine other persons previously appointed.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved that said resolutions be adopted notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried (two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof,) by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Brandon—1.

Councilman Brice moved to reconsider the vote by which was laid over the ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, providing for increasing and strengthening the defences of the Harbor and City of New-York.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Gross, Brady, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Fitzgerald—10.

Councilman Brandon moved that the same be referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

Whereupon the President then declared that the Board stood adjourned to Monday, February second, at five o'clock P. M. JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1091, 1853, 1964, 2067, 2080¾, 2154, 2176, 8014¾, 8122, "J." "A." *Part III.*—Nos. 820, 1157, 667, 538, 4167, 1335, 993, 1030, 7153¾, 880.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 853, 775, 1039, 1335, 1319.

A Sale Held Invalid under the Statute Relative to Sales of Property of more than $50 in Value.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Allen.

George Wylie vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—This was an action of *replevin* for the recovery of one hundred and eighty-seven pieces of printed fiannel which the defendant, as Sheriff, levied upon ou the 6th of March, 1861, under an execution for about $400, issued out of the Marine Court in favor of Vincent Tillyou, Jr., against Thomas Monroe and Thos. J. Davis, composing the firm of Thomas Monroe & Co., then in business in Barclay-street.

The plaintiff claimed to have bought the goods of Messrs. Thomas Monroe & Co. on the 25th of February, 1861, on account of a debt due him from them, and that he left the goods with Mr. Davis for sale on his accouut. The plaintiff prnduced a bill of parcel for the goods, but it was not signed by Monroe & Co., and it appeared that the possession of the goods had not been changed.

The hill of goods also showed that a credit of ten months was ntlowed to the plaintiff on his purchase, and there was no evidence that the amount of the purchase had been actually applied to cancel any indebtedness due to the plaintiff. On this state of facts, counsel for the Sheriff moved for a dismissal of the complaint, or that the jury be directed to render a verdict in his favor, upon the ground that the sale was invalid under the statute relative to sales of property of more than $50 in value; and also that the want of change of possession had not been explained sufficiently to entitle the plaintiff to go to the jury upon the question of the *bona fides*, even if the sale to the plaintiff had been made in such a mannnr as to make it a valid sale between the parties. The Court held that the plaintiff could not recover, hssing the decision principally on the ground first above stated, and held that no valid sale of the goods had been made as between Monroe & Co. and the plaintiff. The jury, under the direction of the Court, found a verdict in favor of the defendant, assessing the value of the property at $490 12.

Wm. Emerson for plaintiff; A. J. Vandarpoel for defendant.

Action to Recover for the Seductine of a Daughter.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Heineman Schwortz vs. *Louis Abraham.*—This was an action to recover of the defeudaut for tha alleged seduction of the plaintiff's daughter, a girl of about seventeen years of age, named Helena.

The damages claimed were for the money expended in nursing the daughter while in the condition entailed by tha alleged acts of the defeudant, and for her services as a servant—altogether put at $5,000.

Thn defendant answers as follows:

"The defeudaot, for answer to the complaint of the plaintiff in this actiou, says that he denies each and every allegation contained in said complaint."

The young lady and the offspring of the alleged intercourse between the parties were in Court. Case still on.

J. Ross Postley for plaintiff; C. Fraser for defendant.

The Walton-Matthews Case—Is a Wife Bound by her Election to take a Divorce instead of a Provision made by her Husband's Will.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Matter of the Will of John Walton, deceased.—The executors were cited in this case to pay over to Ellen Walton, the widow of John Walton, (victim of the Walton-Matthews murder,) the testator, the arrears, amounting to $2,100, of a provision of $700 per annum, made for her by the will of her late husband.

It was objected that Mrs. Walton had made her election to take her divorce instead of the provision under the will, and that having made it she was bound by it.

The question was therefore, whether such election was legally binding upon her.

The argument was commenced yesterday, and will be continued to-day.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy, for claiment; D. D. Field, for executors.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Wapman Rice vs. *Bernhard, &c., &c.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendants, to abide the event of the action.

Kehr vs. *Kehr.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Bancroft, &c., vs. *Hitchcock.*—R. C. Beamish, appointed Receiver.

In the Matter of Herman Ohm vs. *Wadsworth.*—Motion granted. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Horton vs. *Walbridge...*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

Wilmot vs. *Culler.*—Default opened and cause restored to the Calendar for trial on payment of $15 costs, &c.

Jones et al. vs. *Brown.*—Motion greated with $10 costs to defendants, to ahida event of actiou.

Duncan et al. vs. *Lyman et al.*—Default set aside on payment of $30 costs, &c.

Bull et al. vs. *Martin et al.*—I think the property should be sold in parcels, tha 19 feet 6 inches first, &c.

Brackett vs. *Culler.*—Default opened and cause restored to Calendar for trial on payment of $15 costs; order to be settled on one day's notica.

Myers vs. *Irving et al.*—Refetee ordered to take proof of the allegations in the complaint and affidavits on both sides used on this motion, and report testimony with opiuion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Dayton vs. *Macomber*; *Bukuagel* vs. *Barthelf.*—Order granted.

Purchase vs. *Mattison.*—Order extending time in file security for costs granted.

Williams vs. *Mathioe.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 29, 1863.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93	25	Erie Railway	69¾
15,000	do	92¾	50	do	s30 69¾
21,000	U. S. 6s '81, Con.	94¾	300	do	b30 70¾
10,000	do	94	1250	do	70
18,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	87	100	do	70¾
9,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	102	250	Erie Railway Pref.	104¾
5,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	102	100	do	104¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94¾	250	Hudson Riv. R.	91
20,000	do	95	100	do	s30 91
28,000	U. S. D. N'ts	144¾	200	do	s30. 90¾
1,000	Lil. Cen. Bs. '77	100	150	do	81¾

1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '72	110	200	do	opg 91¾
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s '60	61	200	do	92
2,000	do	60¾	250	Harlem R.	32¾
2,000	do	s15 61	100	do	b10 32¾
1,500	N. C. St. 6s	74¾	200	do	32¾
23,000	Mo. St. 6s	64	100	do	33
5,000	do	b15 64	100	do	b30 33¾
2,000	do	s10 64	100	do	33¾
1,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo	67¾	100	Harlem R. Pref.	67
2,000	do	67¾	100	do	67¾
3,000	Va. St. 6s	72	100	do	67¾
4,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	92	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	103¾
9,000	N. Y. C. 6s	116	50	do	103¾
40,000	Erie 4th M. B.	113	200	Mich. C. R.	94
1,500	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	107¾	100	do	94¾
2,000	Harlem R. 2d M.	104	100	do	94¾
2,000	do	104½	1000	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	57
3,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	101	50	do	58¾
3,000	Mich. Can. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	128	50	do	58¾
2,000	Mich. So. S. F.	113	400	do	58
2,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	108¾	200	do	b10 59
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	91¾	100	dn	s30 57
4,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	72¾	350	do	57¾
2,000	do	72¾	150	do	57¾
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	44	200	do	s10 56¾
1,000	do	44¾	100	do	s10 57
12,000	H. & St. J. 1st M. B.	64¾	75	Nar. & Wor. R.	81¾
2,500	da	b10 64¾	200	Reading R.	opg 90
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	89	200	Ill. C. R. Scrip	91
6,000	M. & P. D. C. 1st M.	110	100

[illegible] shall [illegible] to be paid in [illegible] of [illegible] such Association shall be paid in installments of [illegible] each, and the whole amount of [illegible] to which the Association shall be limited, as [illegible] by [illegible] Directors of the said Association, not exceeding two months from the time of the commencement of the banking operations, until the whole of the capital stock shall be paid in.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That if any shareholder, or his assignee, shall fail to pay any installment upon the stock when the same is required by the foregoing section to be paid, the Directors of such Association may sell the stock held by such delinquent shareholder at public auction, having given three weeks' previous notice thereof in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the city where the Association is located, if the same be located in a city, and if not so located, then in a newspaper printed, and of general circulation in the County where the same is located, to any person who will pay the highest price therefor, and not less than the amount then due thereon, with the expenses of advertisement and sale, and the excess, if any, shall be paid to the delinquent shareholder. If no bidder can be found who will pay for such stock the amount due thereon to the Association, and the costs of advertisement and sale, the amount previously paid shall be forfeited to the association, and such stock may subsequently be sold as the Directors may order.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a certificate shall have been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, as provided in the seventh section of this act, and the association transmitting the same shall notify the Comptroller that at least thirty per centum of its capital stock has been paid as aforesaid, and that said association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before such association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking, and that such association is desirous of commencing such business, the Comptroller shall immediately proceed, in such manner as he shall by general rules prescribe, to examine the condition of such association; to ascertain especially the amount of money paid in on account of its capital stock; the names and residence of each of the Directors of such association, and the amount of the capital stock of which each is the *bona fide* owner, and generally whether such association has complied with all the requirements of this act to entitle it to engage in the business of banking; and shall cause to be made, and attested by the oaths of a majority of the Directors, and by the President or Cashier of such Association, a statement of all the facts necessary to enable the Comptroller to determine whether such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking under this act.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That if, upon a careful examination of the facts so reported, and of any other facts which may come to the knowledge of the Comptroller, whether by means of a special commission appointed by him for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of such association, or otherwise, it shall appear that such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking, the Comptroller shall give to such association a certificate under his hand and official seal, showing that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before being entitled to commence the business of banking under it, and that such association is authorized to commence said business accordingly; and it shall be the duty of such association to cause said certificate to be published in some daily newspaper, published in the State where such association is located, for at least sixty days next after the issuing thereof.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That every association formed pursuant to the provisions of this act may make and use a common seal, and shall have succession by the name designated in its articles of association, and for the period limited therein, not, however, exceeding twenty years from the passage of this act; by such name may make contracts, sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any Court of law or equity, as fully as natural persons, and may make by-laws, approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, not inconsistent with law or the provisions of this act, for the election of directors, the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock; and shall have power to carry on the business of banking by obtaining and issuing circulating notes in accordance with the provisions of this act; by discounting bills, notes, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, and bills of exchange; by loaning money on real and personal security in the manner specified in their articles of association for the purposes authorized by this act, and, by exercising such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on such business; to choose one of their number as President of such association, and to appoint a Cashier, and such other officers and agents as their business may require, and to remove each President, Cashier, officers and agents at pleasure, and appoint others in their places; and their usual business shall be transacted in banking offices located at the places specified respectively in its certificate of association, and not elsewhere.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the shares of associations formed under this act shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the articles of association; and every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares; and no change shall be made in the articles of association by which the rights, remedies or security of the existing creditors of the association shall be impaired.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any association formed under this act, by its articles of association, to provide for an increase of its capital from time to time, as may be deemed expedient, subject to the limitations of this act; but no such increase shall be valid until the increased capital shall be paid in, and notice thereof shall have been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of such increase of capital stock, and that the same has been duly paid to such association.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any such associat on to purchase, hold and convey real estate as follows:

First—Such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business.

Second—Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans made by such association, or for moneys due thereto.

Third—Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

Fourth—Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees or mortages held by such association.

Such associatoe shall not perchase or hold real estate in any other case, or for any other purpose, than as specified in this section.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That every association, after having complied with the provisions of this act, preliminary to the commencement of banking business under its provisions, may transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States, any amount of United States bonds bearing an interest, which bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, and by him safely kept in his office until the same shall be otherwise disposed of, in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the making of any such transfer and delivery, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding the par value thereof, if bearing interest at the rate of six per centum, or of equivalent United States bonds bearing a less rate of interest; and at no time shall the total amount of such notes, issued to any association, exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the entire amount of circulating notes to be issued under this act shall not exceed two hundred millions of dollars. One hundred millions of which sum shall be apportioned to associations in the States according to representative population, and the remaining sum shall be apportioned by the Secretary of the Treasury among associations formed in the several States, having due regard to the existing banking capital, resources and business of such States.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to furnish suitable notes for circulation, the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized and required, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause plates to be engraved, in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations, and to be printed therefrom and numbered, such quantity of circulating notes, in blank, of the denominations of five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, as may be required to supply, under this act, the banks and associations entitled to receive the same; which notes shall express upon their face that they are secured by United States bonds, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States and issued under the provisions of this act, which statement shall be attested by the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register, and by the imprint of the seal of the treasury; and shall also express upon their face the promise of the association receiving the same, to pay on demand, attested by the signatures of the president and cashier; and the said notes shall bear such devices and such other statements, and shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation, direct.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the plates and special dies to be procured by the Comptroller of the Currency for the printing of such circulating notes shall remain under his control and direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the provisions of this act respecting the procuring of such notes shall be audited and paid as contingent expenses of the Treasury Department; and for the purpose of reimbursing the same, and all other expenses incurred under this act, and in lieu of all taxes upon the circulation authorized by this act, or upon the bonds deposited for the security of the same, the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized to reserve and retain one per centum on the amount of said bonds so deposited, at each semi-annual payment of interest thereon; and all sums so reserved and retained shall be paid into the Treasury under direction of the Secretary, and every bank, banking association, or corporation not organized under the provisions of this act, issuing notes calculated or intended to circulate as money, shall, on the first day of July next, and regularly on the first days of January and July thereafter, make and deliver to the Comptroller of the Currency a true and accurate return of the gross amount of notes issued by it, whether in circulation, in its vaults, or on deposit else-

[illegible] Comptroller of the Currency to [illegible] and shall pay to the Comptroller of the Currency, [illegible] monthly, one-half of one per centum on the [illegible] of such notes [illegible] in excess of [illegible] dollars, in gold money of the United States, and pay a like tax upon the gross amount [illegible] thereafter, during the continuance of the [illegible] according to the [illegible] return; and in default of any such return, the bank, banking association, or corporation so failing to make return shall pay to the United States a penalty of two per centum upon its entire capital stock, to be recovered, for the use of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That after any such association shall have caused its promise to pay such notes on demand to be signed by the president, vice-president, or cashier thereof, in such manner as to make them obligatory promissory notes, payable on demand, at its place of business, such association is hereby authorized to issue and circulate the same as money; and the same shall be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except for duties on imports, and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on public debt; and no such association shall issue post notes or any other notes to circulate as money than such as are authorized by the foregoing provisions of this act.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That all transfers of United States bonds which shall be made by any bank or banking association as security for circulating notes under the provisions of this act shall be made to the Treasurer of the United States, with a memorandum written or printed on the certificate of such bonds, and signed by the cashier or some other officer of the association making the deposit, stating that it is held in trust for the association on whose behalf such transfer is made, and as security for the redemption and payment of the circulating notes delivered to such bank or association; and no transfer of any such bonds by the Treasurer shall be deemed valid or of binding force and effect unless sanctioned by the order or request of the Comptroller of the Currency upon the Treasurer. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to keep in his office a book in which shall be entered the name of every bank or banking association from whose account such transfer of bonds is made by the Treasurer, and the name of the party to whom such transfer is made, unless such transfer is made in blank, in which case the fact shall be stated in said book, and in either case the par value of the bonds so transferred shall be entered therein; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, immediately upon countersigning and entering the same, to advise by mail the bank or association from whose account such transfer was made the kind of bonds and the amount thereof so transferred.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to countersign and enter in the book, in the manner aforesaid, every transfer or assignment of any bonds held by the Treasurer presented for his signature; and the Comptroller shall have at all times during office hours, access to the books of the Treasurer, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the transfer or assignment presented to him to countersign; and the Treasurer shall have the like access to the book above mentioned, kept by the Comptroller, during office hours to ascertain the correctness of the entries in the same.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of either the president or cashier of every banking association having stocks deposited in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, once or more in each fiscal year, and at such time or times during the ordinary business hours as said officer or officers may select, to examine and compare the bonds so pledged with the books of said department, and if found correct, to execute to the said Treasurer a certificate setting forth the different kinds and the amounts thereof, and that the same are in the possession and custody of the Treasurer at the date of such certificate. Such examination may be made by an agent of such bank or association, duly appointed in writing for that purpose, whose certificate before mentioned shall be of like force and validity as if executed by such president or cashier.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That every association issuing circulating notes under the provisions of this act shall make a quarterly report to the Comptroller of the Currency, commencing on the first day of the quarter of the year next succeeding the organization of such association, and continuing on the first days of each succeeding quarter in every year thereafter, which report shall be verified by the President and Cashier, and all wilful false swearing in respect to such report shall be perjury, and subject to the punishment prescribed by law for such offence. The report hereby required shall be in the form prescribed by the Comptroller, and shall contain a true statement of the condition of the association making such report, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the day specified, next preceding the date of such report, in respect of the following items and particulars, to wit: Loans and discounts, overdrafts due from banks, amount due from the directors of the association, real estate, specie, cash items, stocks, bonds, and promissory notes, bills of solvent banks, bills of suspended banks, loss and expense account, capital, circulation, profits, amount due to banks, amount due to individuals and corporations other than banks, amount due to the Treasurer of the United States, amount due to depositors on demand, amount due, not included under either of the above heads. And it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to publish full abstracts of such reports together in two newspapers to be designated by him for that purpose—one in the City of Washington and the other in the City of New-York—exhibiting the items of capital, circulation and deposits, specie and cash items, public securities and private securities; and the separate report of each association shall be published in a newspaper published in the place where such association is established; or, if there be no newspaper at such place, then in a newspaper published at the Capital of the State, at the expense of the association making such report. In addition to the quarterly reports required by this section, every association located and doing business in the cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, and issuing circulating notes under the provisions of this act, shall publish or cause to be published, on the morning of the first Tuesday in each month, in a newspaper printed in the city in which the association making such report is located, to be designated by the Comptroller of the Currency, a statement, under the oath of the President or Cashier, showing the condition of the association making such statement, on the morning of the day next preceding the date of such statement, in respect to the following items and particulars, to wit: average amount of loans and discounts, specie, deposits and circulation.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such association shall at any time fail to redeem, in the lawful money of the United States, any of its circulating notes, when payment thereof shall be lawfully demanded, during the usual hours of business, at the office of such association, the holder may cause the same to be protested, in one package, by a Notary Public, unless the President, Cashier, or Teller of the association shall offer to waive demand and notice of the protest, and shall, in persuance of such offer, make, sign, and deliver to the party making such demand an admission in writing, stating the time of the demand, the amount demanded, and the fact of the non-payment thereof; and such Notary Public, on making such protest, or upon receiving such admission, shall forthwith forward such admission or notice of protest to the Comptroller of the Currency; and after such default it shall not be lawful for the association suffering the same to pay out any of its notes, discount any notes or bills, or otherwise prosecute the business of banking, except to receive and safely keep money belonging to it, and to deliver special deposits: *Provided, however*, That if satisfactory proof be produced to such Notary Public that the payment of any such notes is restrained by order of any Court of competent jurisdiction, such Notary Public shall not protest the same; and when the holder of such notes shall cause more than one note or package to be protested on the same day, he shall not receive pay for more than one protest.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That on receiving notice that any such association has failed to redeem any of its circulating notes, as specified in the next preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall appoint a special agent, (of whose appointment immediate notice shall be given to such association,) who shall immediately proceed to ascertain whether such association has refused to pay its circulating notes, in the lawful money of the United States, when demanded as aforesaid, and report to the Comptroller the facts so ascertained; and if, from the reports so made, the Comptroller shall be satisfied that such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as aforesaid, and is in default, he shall, within thirty days after he shall have received notice of such failure, declare the United States bonds and securities pledged by such association forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly; and thereupon the Comptroller shall immediately give notice in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general rules or otherwise, direct, to the holders of the circulating notes of such association to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States; and the same shall be paid as presented, whereupon said Comptroller may, in his discretion, cancel an equal amount of the bonds pledged by such association, equal at current market rates, not exceeding par, to the notes paid; and it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to make such regulations respecting the disposition to be made of such circulating notes after presentation thereof for payment as aforesaid, and respecting the perpetuation of the evidence of the payment thereof, as may seem to him proper; but all such notes, on being paid, shall be canceled; and for any deficiency in the proceeds of the bonds pledged by such association, when disposed of as hereinafter specified, to reimburse to the United States the amount so expended in paying the circulating notes of such association, the United States shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the assets of such association, and such deficiency shall be made good out of such assets in preference to any and all other claims whatsoever, except the necessary costs and expenses of administering the same.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Comptroller shall become satisfied, as in the last preceding section specified, that any such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as therein mentioned, he may, instead of canceling the United States bonds pledged by such association, as provided in the next preceding section, cause so much of them as may be necessary to redeem the outstanding circulating notes of such association to be sold at public section in the City of New-York, after giving notice of such sale to such association, and also advertising the time and place of sale, with a pertinent description of the bonds to be offered for sale, in two

[illegible] in any [illegible] association shall [illegible] such association [illegible] in long as he shall be liable, either as principal debtor, on surety or otherwise, to the association for any debt which shall have become due and remain unpaid, nor in any case shall such shareholder be entitled to receive any dividend, interest or profit on such shares so long as such liabilities shall continue, but all such dividends, interests and profits shall be retained by the association, and applied to the discharge of such liabilities; and no stock shall be transferred without the consent of a majority of the directors while the holder thereof is thus indebted to the association.

Sec. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That no banking association shall take, as security for any loan or discount, a lien upon any part of its capital stock; but the same security, both in kind and amount, shall be required of shareholders as of other persons; and no such banking association shall be the purchaser or holder of any portion of its capital stock, or of the capital stock of any other incorporated company, unless such purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith, or security which, at the time, was deemed adequate to insure the payment of such debt, independent of any lien upon such stock; or in case of forfeiture of stock for the non-payment of instalments due thereon, and stock so purchased or acquired, shall in no case be held by such association so purchasing for a longer period of time than six months, if the same can, within that time, be sold for what the stock cost.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That in all elections of directors, and in deciding all questions at meetings of shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him; shareholders may vote by proxies duly authorized in writing; but no officer, clerk, teller or bookkeeper of such association shall act as proxy; and no shareholder whose liability is past due and unpaid shall be allowed to vote.

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That the affairs of every such association shall be managed by not less than five nor more than nine directors, one of whom shall be President of the association. Every director shall, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State in which such association is located. At least three-fourths of the directors shall have resided in the State in which such association is located one year next preceding their election as directors; and each director shall own, in his own right, at least one per centum of the capital stock of such association up to two hundred thousand dollars, and the half of one per centum of its capital over two hundred thousand dollars. Each director shall take an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such association, and will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this act, and that he is the *bona fide* owner, in his own right, of the shares of stock standing in his name on the books of the association, and that the same is not hypothecated or in any way pledged, as security for any loan obtained or debt owing to the association of which he is a director, which oath, subscribed by himself, and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, and by him filed and preserved in his office.

Sec. 43. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of any such association first elected shall hold their places until their successors shall be elected and qualified. All subsequent elections shall be held annually, on each day in the month of January as the stockholders of said association may prescribe; and the directors so elected shall hold their places for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. But any director removing from the State, or ceasing to be the owner of the requisite amount of stock, shall thereby vacate his place. Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining directors. The director so appointed shall hold his place until the next annual election; and if, from any cause, an election of directors shall not be made at the time appointed, the association shall not for that cause be dissolved, but an election may be held on any subsequent day, thirty days' notice thereof having been given in a newspaper printed, or of general circulation, in the city, town or county in which the association is located.

Sec. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That every such associatoe shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and deposits; and whenever the amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and deposits shall exceed the above-named proportion for the space of twelve days, or whenever such lawful money of the United States shall at any time fall below the amount of twenty-five per centum of its circulation and deposits, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange, payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits, until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and deposits and lawful money of the United States shall be restored: *Provided, however*, That clearing-house certificates, representing specie or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose of any clearing-house association, shall be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing-house holding and owning such certificates, and considered to be a part of the lawful money which such association is required to have, under the foregoing provisions of this section: *Provided, further*, That any balance due to any association organized under this act in other places from any banking association in the cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati or New-Orleans, in good credit, subject to be drawn for at sight and available to redeem their circulating notes and deposits, may be deemed to be a part of the lawful money which such associatoe is other places than the cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and New-Orleans are required to have by the foregoing provisions of this section, to the extent of three-fifths of the said amount of twenty-five per centum required. And it shall be competent for the Comptroller of the Currency to notify any such association whose lawful money reserve, as aforesaid, shall fall below said proportion of twenty-five per centum, to make good such reserve; and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, the Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of such association, as provided in the thirteenth section of this act.

Sec. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to any amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in, and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on the following accounts, that is to say:

First—On account of its notes of circulation.

Second—On account of moneys deposited with, or collected by such association.

Third—On account of bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of such association, or due thereto.

Fourth—On account of liabilities to its stockholders, for money paid in on capital stock and dividends thereon.

Sec. 46. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall, either directly or indirectly, pledge or hypothecate any of its notes of circulation, for the purpose of procuring money to be paid in on its capital stock, or to be used in its banking operations or otherwise.

Sec. 47. *And be it further enacted*, That no association or any member thereof shall, during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw, or permit to be withdrawn, either in form of dividends, loans to stockholders for a longer time than six months, or in any other manner, any portion of its capital; and if losses shall at any time have been sustained by any such association equal to or exceeding the undivided profits then on hand, no dividend shall be made; and no dividend shall ever be made by any association, while it shall continue its banking operations, to an amount greater than its net profits then on hand, deducting therefrom its losses and bad debts; and all debts due to any association, on which interest is past due and unpaid for a period of six months, unless the same shall be well secured, and shall be in process of collection, shall be considered bad debts within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 48. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of every association shall, semi-annually, in the months of May and November, declare a dividend of so much of the profits of such association as they shall judge expedient; and on each dividend day the cashier shall make, and verify by his oath, a full, clear and accurate statement of the condition of the association, as it shall be on that day after declaring the dividend; which statement shall contain:

First—The amount of the capital stock actually paid in and then remaining, as the capital stock of such bank or association.

Secondly—The amount of the circulating notes of such bank or association then in circulation.

Thirdly—The greatest amount in circulation at any time since the making of the last previous statement, as shall have been exhibited by the weekly statements of the cashier, specifying the times when the same occurred.

Fourthly—The amount of balances and debts of every kind due to other banks and banking associations.

Fifthly—The amount due to depositors.

Sixthly—The total amount of debts and liabilities of every description, and the greatest amount since the making of the last previous statement, specifying the time when the same accrued.

Seventhly—The total amount of dividend declared on the day of making the statement.

Eighthly—The amount of lawful money of the United States belonging to the association, and in its possession at the time of making the statement.

Ninthly—The amount subject to be drawn at sight, in lawful money of the United States, then remaining on deposit with any banks or bankers; specifying the amounts so on deposit in the Cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and New-Orleans.

Tenthly—The amount then on hand of bills or notes, issued by other associations, formed and doing business under this act, and the amounts issued by other banks and banking associations.

Eleventhly—The amount of balances due from other associations doing business under this act, and the amount due from other banks, bankers, and banking associations, excluding deposits subject to be drawn at sight as aforesaid.

Twelfthly—The amount on hand of bills, bonds, stocks, notes, and other evidences of debts, discounted or purchased by the association, specifying particularly the amount of suspended debt, the amount considered bad, the amount considered doubtful, and the amount in suit or judgment.

[illegible] whole amount of [illegible] debts and liabilities, the amount of circulating notes outstanding, the total amount of balance due to other banks and bankers, specifying the amount of specie held by them at the time of their several returns, and such other information in relation to said associations as, in his judgment, may be useful.

Second—A statement of the Associations whose business has been closed during the year, with the amount of their circulation redeemed, and the amount outstanding.

Third—To suggest any amendment to the laws relative to banking by which the system may be improved, and the security of the bill-holders and depositors may be increased.

Fourth—To report the names and compensation of the clerks employed by him, and the whole amount of the expenses of the banking department during the year; and such report shall be made by or before the first day of December in each year, and the usual number of copies for the use of the Senate and House, and one thousand copies for the use of the department, shall be printed by the public printer, and in readiness for distribution on the first meeting of Congress.

Sec. 64. *And be it further enacted*, That the sums necessary to defray the expenses to be incurred in the execution of this act be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 82 bbls. Ashes, 3,040 bbls. Flour, 211 bbls. and 263 bags Corn Meal, 68 bushels Wheat, 158 bushels Corn, 2,125 bushels Rye, 625 bushels Barley, 564 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 1,000 bbls. Provisions, and 600 bbls. Whisky. ASHES—Small sales of Pots are reported at 6½c. for Pots, and 8c. for Pearls in bbls.

BAGGING—Sales, here and in Boston, 1,000 bales Geney at 15¼c.@15¾c. ₩ yard.

COTTON—Was quite unsettled to-day, opening at 81c.@82c., and closing at 85c.@86c. for Middlings, ₩ lb., with an active inquiry.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in active demand, at a further advance of 5c.@20c. ₩ bbl. The reported sales since our last comprise 12,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$7 10; poor to choice extra State at $7 15@$7 75, chiefly at $7 20@$7 35; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 75	@$7 10
Extra State	7 15	@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 25	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, sometimes trade	7 50	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 80	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 90	@ 9 00
Superior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 70	@10 00

Southern Flour is brisk and buoyant; sales, 3,000 bbls., at $7 50@$7 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $8@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is active at an advance of 10c. ₩ bbl.; sales, 1,750 bbls. Extra, at $7 30@$7 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, at $3 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request, at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl., and the latter, in puncheons, at $22@$22 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, mainly for export, at rather better prices. Sales, since our last, of 112,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 50; White Western, at $1 85@$2; Amber Western, at $1 67@$1 70; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 59@$1 66; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 60@$1 63; Milwaukee Club, at $1 49@$1 60; Chicago Spring, at $1 39½@$1 53 ₩ bush. Corn is moderately active and rather dearer. Sales, since our last, 67,000 bushels, at 90c.@91½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 87c.@89c. for Eastern do.; 76c.@86c. for unsound; 95c.@96c. for yellow, and 95c.@96c. for White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is in more demand at 99c.@$1 10, according to quality, ₩ bushel; sales, 11,000 bushels. Oats are in fair in demand, including Canada, at 67c.@69c.; State, at 69c.@70c., and Jersey, at 63c.@65c., ₩ bushel. Barley continues in moderate request, at $1 45@$1 55 ₩ bushel. Sales, 1,000 bushels. 2,500 bushels Malt changed hands, at $1 55@$1 60 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand, at 90c.@$1 05 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for choice, ₩ lb.

HEMP—Manila is inquired for at 11½c., and is held at 12c. ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland sells freely at 85c. for common, and $1 for lump ₩ bbl.

METALS—Are in active demand, and are rapidly advancing.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 270 bbls. old and new crop New-Orleans at 38c.@50c.; 126 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@35c., and 90 hhds. Barbados at 40c., ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at buoyant prices, including Linseed, which is quoted up to $1 34@$1 36 ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $14 67½@$15 for old Mess, $16 25@$16 50 for new Mess, for future delivery; $17 for City Prime Mess; and $11 50@$13 50 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in active request, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is moderately active, at 7¾c.@10c. ₩ lb.; sales, 2,000 boxes. Lard has got varied much; sales 2,750 tcs. and bbls., at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is salable and steady; sales since our last, 500 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 75 for Plain Mess. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $21@$23 ₩ tierce. India Mess, $24@$26 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Butter is in active demand at 17c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@27c. for common to choice State. ₩ lb. Cheese continues in lively request at 10c.@14c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last, 200 bags East India, at $7 50@$7 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales 600 bags Clover, at 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Sales 2,100 bags Pepper, part at 25½c.@26½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk demand, at an advance of ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb. Sales 3,900 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10¾c.@13c.; and Cuba, at 10c.@11c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are rather sparingly offered, and are in fair demand.

WHISKY—Opened at 52½c. and closed at 56c. ₩ gallon, with sales of 2,000 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Were rather more active, but rates were lower on American vessels, in view of the destructive activity of the rebel privateers. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Wheat at 6¾d.@6¾d. ₩ bushel; and 1,000 pkgs. Provisions at 20s.@30s., by sailing vessel, and 50s.@60s. by steamer, ₩ ton. For London, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Wheat, part at 10d. ₩ bushel; and 150 pkgs. Provisions at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bristol, a British ship took freight at 30s. ₩ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	Jan. 31..	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4..	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Feb. 7..	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 7..	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14..	New-York	Southampton.
Europa	Feb. 18..	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton.
Asia	Feb. 28..	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4..	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Jan. 15..	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	Jan. 17..	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21..	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24..	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 28..	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28..	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31..	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 11..	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 25..	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11..	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans..Steamer Big Bio.....Jan. 31.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....at 8 A. M., 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 8 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

XXX. 1848. M. S. B.

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MAGIC STOMACH BITTERS.

The great renovator of disease and adapted especially for this unpropitious season of the year. *Try it and be relieved.* It is one of the best tonics ever compounded. Every family should have it in the house.

Directions for use on the labels. Sold by all druggists and groceries.

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The newest and best styles, at low prices "Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety. Tool Chests, from $1 to $25. Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 230 Bowery and No. 19 Division-st.

A AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, AT PRESent embarrassed, wishes to meet with a benevolent gentleman that would advance here $50 on good security. Address Mrs. JANES, Station G, for one week, Broadway.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND Houses, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 8.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—3d floor.

NEW-YORK TIMES.—A FILE OF THIS Paper from its commencement, September, 1851, to date, for sale. Address Box No. 843, New-York Post-office

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1863.

Appearances this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Wizard Skiff—The Chimney Corner.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Loan of a Lover—Pride of the Market.

WALLACK'S—Pauline.

IRVING HALL—Grand Concert.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Dr. Colton—Laughing Gas.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Charles the Second, afternoon and evening.

PALACE GARDEN—Guessing.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—East Lynne.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 663 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Mississippi River this morning is important. Gen. McClernand has landed his forces on the Louisiana side, five miles below the mouth of the Yazoo, and in full view of the city of Vicksburgh. At last accounts two brigades were engaged in opening the famous Cut-off, commenced by Gen. Williams last season. As the river is now "bank full" at Vicksburgh, there is a possibility that the enterprise may be successful, at least to the extent of permitting the passage of gunboats and transports. Gen. Grant left Memphis on Tuesday last.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the evening of the 20th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamers *Bio Bio* and *St. Mary's*. The news is important. Gen. Grover was at Baton Rouge with about twenty regiments. Gen. Sherman was at Carrollton with another large force. Gen. Banks was still at New-Orleans, and had found it necessary to reiterate some of Gen. Butler's old orders, to keep the Secesh element within proper bounds. News had been received from Berwick's Bay that the rebel iron-clad steamer *Cotton*, which had disputed Gen. Weitzel's progress at Bayou Teche, was entirely destroyed by the land and naval forces under command of that officer on the 14th. She was blown to atoms. It was believed that the entire rebel force in that vicinity would soon be captured. On the evening of the 14th, a large Union meeting was held in New-Orleans, which was addressed by Col. Hamilton, of Texas, and others. Another meeting, for the ratification of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, was held on the evening of the 16th. It was not known when the movement up the river would commence, though our correspondent says preparations for it were in active progress.

The steamship *Star of the South* arrived late last night, with important intelligence from Port Royal. One of the Ericsson Monitors, the *Montauk*, had gone on an expedition to capture the rebel steamer *Nashville*, known to be in the Ogechee River, waiting an opportunity to run the blockade. The *Nashville* was under the protection of a shore battery and of the ram *Fingal*, and some brisk fighting was expected, in which the *Montauk* would have a good opportunity of testing her armor and her big guns. The next arrival from Port Royal will bring us intelligence of the engagement. Two vessels have recently attempted to run out of Charleston—a schooner and a steamer. The former was captured and the latter was burnt.

Our intelligence from Havana this morning is important. The *Oreto*, or *Florida*, it appears, has made her escape from that port, and is committing havoc among our shipping in the West India waters. She left Havana at daybreak on the 22d inst., and made an attempt to capture the bark *La Cigueña*, but failed, she being too near a place of refuge. On the afternoon of the 22d she fell in with and destroyed the brig *Windward*, which had just left the port of Matanzas. The *Florida* next went to Cardenas, where, on the morning of the 23d, she burnt the brig *Cora Ann*, of Machias, Me., and soon afterwards two more brigs, just out from port, were captured, one of which was burnt, and the other sunk. When last seen, the *Florida* was steaming for the Bahamas, with the English flag flying. This is the account given us by the correspondent of the Associated Press. Our own correspondent gives an account of the capture of the *Windward*, but is inclined to doubt the reports of other captures. Another item of exciting news from Havana is the announcement that the United States steamer *Reaney* was fired into by the Spanish man-of-war *Princesa de Asturias* on the 24th inst., outside the port of Havana. No explanation of the occurrence is given.

Letters from Newbern dated Jan. 20, notice a peculiar malarious or congestive fever which was prevailing in some of the regiments. Those who had been affected by it were suddenly attacked with severe pain in their limbs, and soon became insensible. They remained in this condition several days, and then, for the most part, slowly recovered. Gen. Stevenson's Brigade was hourly expecting orders to report on the grand expedition, which was to consist of Nagler's, Ferry's and Wessell's Divisions. Palmer's and Prince's Divisions would remain at Newbern.

A letter from on board the iron-clad *Galena*, dated Jan. 23, states that on the preceding evening the crew were called to quarters in anticipation of an attack from the rebels. After going up the James River about three miles, six of their vessels were sighted, but upon perceiving that their designs had been anticipated, they quickly got out of the way.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Philadelphia, yesterday, Judge Ludlow, who was presiding, requested the Grand Jury to lay all other business aside until the authority of the State law had been vindicated—referring to the case of the arrest of Mr. Boileau, the proprietor of the *Evening Journal*, the closing up of his business establishment, and carrying him out of the State. He directed the Grand Jury to hold a consultation, and to take action to have Gen. Montgomery and the Provost-Marshal, and all others concerned in the forcible arrest, called before them, that they may be asked under what authority they acted in the arrest of Mr. Boileau, and why they took him out of the State without the authority of law. The Judge said he acted on his own responsibility in this matter, and without consultation with his brother Judges. The matter was also before the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, made an apology for his conduct on Monday, and action on his case was suspended. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes. Mr. Howard, of Michigan, moved to amend the bill by providing that the Northern Pacific Railroad shall be built by the Government, and not by a private corporation. Mr. Howard spoke in favor of his amendment, and Mr. Harlan opposed it. Mr. Howard's amendment was rejected—yeas 9, nays 31. Mr. Wilkinson

changing about 100 civilian prisoners, now in the Old Capital and out on parole here, for as many civilians held by the rebels.

GENERALS.

The number of Brigadier-Generals now in service is about 200, and of Major-Generals 40. The President has recently nominated to the Senate 154 additional of the former grade, and 50 of the latter. It is believed by those who have direction of military affairs in Congress that the law limiting the numbes of each officers will be amended so as to add 50 Brigadier-Generals and 25 Major-Generals to the army.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

The War Department in future will have but one Assistant Secretary of War, instead of three, as recently. This is considered sufficient, with the addition of an officer expressly sanctioned by law, to be styled the Solicitor of the War Department.

LOSSES ON THE MONITOR.

It has been ascertained that the following officers and men of the *Monitor* were lost when the vessel foundered a short time since: Norman Atwater and George Frederickson, Acting Ensigns; R. W. Hands and Samuel A. Lewis, Engineers; John Stocking, James Fenwick, Wm. Bryan, Petty Officers Daniel Moore, Robert H. Howard, Jacob Mickels, William Allen. Wm. Eagan, Robert Cook, Thomas Joice, Robert Williams, George Littlefield—16 in all.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delsware, (Dem.)—Mr. President, I wish to say a few words which I deem proper on the subject of certain charges made against me, and to express my sincere regret at what occurred on Tuesday evening last in the Senate. I regret the violation of the rules of this body. I had no disposition and no desire to violate them; and upon that occasion, if I said anything offensive to any Senator, I extremely regret it. In reference to the matter of a pistol, I deem it due to myself to say that I am not in the habit of wearing arms. I never wore arms a month in all my life, and I would have much sooner injured myself than to have injured the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any Senator on the floor; and, therefore, I think it is due my own manhood to make this plain statement. I do not do it to influence the Senate in its' decision on the resolution now before it; but upon the principle, which has always governed my action through life, that when I am satisfied I have done wrong, to make all the reparation I can. And now I say to any individual here, that if upon that occasion I used toward him any discourteous language, I regret it.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.)—I came to the Senate this morning with the determination to call up the resolution I introduced yesterday—for I thought it due to the Senate and country that prompt action should be had upon it. But upon the statement of the Senator from Delaware, I will not call it up this morning, but take advice of Senators older than I am, and then take such action as may be advised.

Mr. WALL, of New-Jersey, (Dem..) presented the petition of the Chief Engineer of the *Monitor*, asking for relief for losses incurred by her sinking at sea.

Mr. TURPIN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. THOMAS H. HENDRICKS, elected United States Senator from the State of Indiana for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to facilitate the transportation of the mails and munitions of war from Washington to the Point of Rocks and to Pittsburgh, and also to the waters of the Chesapeake, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the resolution censuring Commodore VANDERBILT, Commodore VAN BRUNT and CHAS. S. HASWELL, and requesting T. J. SOUTHARD to refund the commission received. He said, as he offered the resolution, and it was under his control, he would erase the name of Commodore VANDERBILT, as he performed his duty without any compensation, and had shown a great deal of patriotism all through the war. Mr. SOUTHARD also has offered to perform services for nothing, but he had extorted large commissions which ought to be refunded. To be sure he had shown some repentance, and refunded some, but it was to the merchants and not to the Government. The repentance should be to the Lord, and the good works to the Government.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said there had been a great many errors in connection with the fitting out of the Banks expedition. One was in going to a set of brokers to procure vessels, instead of publicly advertising for them, as has been the practice before. The old plan would have saved 25 per cent. of the cost. He referred to the testimony taken before the Committee to show the practice under the old plan. Another great error was in not having the vessels properly inspected. Commodore VANDERBILT thought that Custom-house inspection would be sufficient, but the Secretary of War was not satisfied and appointed Com. VAN BRUNT, who it turned out knew nothing about steam vessels, and Mr. HASWELL was appointed to assist him. Again the destination of the expedition was kept secret, so that even the inspectors did not know for what service the vessels were required. Then the vessels were very much overloaded, and the men improperly packed on board; and the procuring of charter parties was one mass of fraud from beginning to end. Nor was he in favor of excusing Com. VANDERBILT. He thought he had not done all his duty.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution was postponed.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the bill to prevent and punish fraud against the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the bill to aid the State of Missouri in the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) moved to amend the bill, so that it emancipation was immediate, $20,000,000 should be paid, but if it was gradual, $10,000,000 should be paid.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) said that if the bill was to be submitted to the people of that State, he should content himself with voting against it on constitutional grounds; but, as it was proposed to let the present Assembly of that State settle the matter, he should move to amend the bill in several important particulars. Twenty millions was not enough.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was in favor of gradual emancipation, and was not willing to pay more than ten million dollars.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep..) said this bill came from the House, where it passed under the lead of a member from Missouri, providing for the payment of ten millions with immediate emancipation, and no slaves to be paid for who are brought into that State after the war. It went to the Judiciary Committee, and comes back amended to allow Slavery to continue there for thirteen years longer, and doubling the amount to be paid; and instead of refusing to pay for slaves brought into the State after the war, it proposes to pay for all slaves not freed under the Confiscation act. He was willing to do all he could to make the great State of Missouri a free State, but he could not vote for this bill with these provisions. He was not willing to pay the State of Missouri twenty millions of dollars to hold men in bondage thirteen years longer. All the slaves in that State would not sell for twenty millions of dollars if put up at auction to-day. Congress had pledged itself to aid the States in emancipation, but he was not willing to pay full price for all slaves. That State without the curse of Slavery would have been the greatest State west of the Alleghenies. He was willing to make a general proposition to West Virginia, Missouri, Delaware and Maryland.

Mr. KENNADY, of Maryland, (Union,) asked if there was any evidence that the State of Maryland would accept such a proposition.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said many of her best men were in favor of it.

Mr. KENNADY—Not among the slaveholders.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said many of them were large slaveholders. He offered, as a substitute for the bill, a general bill, giving aid to the States of Missouri, West Virginia, Delaware and Maryland.

Mr. FESSENDEN said there had been doubts expressed as to the constitutionality of making appropriations of this kind. He thought, if defended at all, it must be upon the ground that at a time of war like this it was a matter of public safety and necessity. The bill, as passed by the House, provided that a good and valid act of emancipation should be passed by the State before any money was paid. But this bill from the Committee on the Judiciary simply provides for a law by the State. He was not willing to vote for making an appropriation for the deportation of these slaves. This was a policy he had never pledged himself to adopt. It would be entering upon a boundless ocean of expense, which he doubted that we would be able to carry out. In these particulars he preferred the House bill to the substitute of the Committee on the Judiciary. He had believed that the value of $300 per slave was far too high. He understood, from the best authority, that the average value of the slaves in Maryland had been placed at $158 for the purpose of taxation. But he was not complaining of this amount; he was willing to appropriate the amount asked for, provided Slavery was abolished and the object accomplished.

Mr. HENDERSON said that the Government had already spent hundreds of millions to put down rebellion in Missouri; and he was astonished now to see the Opposition slow to pay in a few more millions to do a work which would do more to bring back peace than all else. He had always been for the Union; and in a slaveholding State, when TOOMES uttered his treason in the Senate, he had been for arresting and imprisoning him. He urged the Senator from Massachusetts not to attempt to put Maryland and Delaware into the bill. It would be time enough to pay the States money when they ask for it. His State had come forward and asked help to rid herself of this incubus, and break down a system which binds them to this unholy rebellion. Now was the time, if Congress meant to do anything to carry out its pledges to aid in abolishing Slavery. If you fail in your pledges now, what confidence will be placed in your assertions hereafter? He wanted to accomplish this great object and abolish Slavery from his State. If anything was to be done, it should be done well and quickly. If he had a million of slaves, he would not accept one dollar; and there were many in the State of Missouri who would not accept any money, or would turn it over to the negroes themselves. But with Slavery removed, Missouri will pay back this amount ten-fold. He wanted the bill passed, so that the present Legislature, who were in favor of emancipation, could act upon it, for he could not tell what might be in the future. He wanted Missouri to remain in the Union, locking hands with New-England and the other States, until the rebellion shall exhaust itself and the States come back, like the prodigal son, from their long wanderings. If this object were carried out, he believed the rebellion would lose all its power in Missouri. Refuse this and he might be driven into exile, and Slavery might become stronger than ever.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that the Senator (HENDERSON) had made a very eloquent appeal, though rather on topics foreign to the business on hand. He (FESSENDEN) deprecated these constant appeals for the Union and the Constitution, on mere matters of business. The resolution referred never pledged the faith of Congress. It simply said that it was the duty of the United States to aid the States, and nobody has said that they were not willing to appropriate money enough to accomplish the object. The only question is whether we shall pay twenty millions or ten millions of dollars, and whether it will accomplish the object or whether the money will be wasted.

Mr. TRUMBULL contended that the faith of Congress was pledged to aid the States. The resolution could mean nothing else. He agreed with the Senator from Missouri (HENDERSON) that this should be done now, when emancipation can be secured to Missouri by a Legislature willing to act in the matter. He (TRUMBULL) believed it was the best and cheapest method to secure this great blessing. He would like to see the shackles fall from every slave to-day, but because he (TRUMBULL) could not get "immediate emancipation," he would not say like the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) that he could not vote for "gradual emancipation." The bill of the Committee proposes to extinguish Slavery in Missouri forever, while the House bill only proposes to free the slaves of loyal men.

Mr. FOSTER was in favor of the measure, and thought that a few millions of dollars, one way or the other, in comparison with the great object of making Missouri a free State, was as nothing. Was any Senator willing to set a limit to the price he would be willing to give for the safety of the Republic? He believed that abolishing Slavery in Missouri would do more toward crushing the rebellion than anything else. With Slavery abolished, Missouri would be effectually reclaimed from rebellion, and a death-blow would be struck at treason.

After further discussion by Messrs. WILSON and POMEROY, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The report of the House proceedings left off at 2 o'clock this morning, after which

There was a general agreement that all further dilatory proceedings should be disposed of, that the vote should first be taken on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered on the negro soldier bill, and that the House adjourn, leaving the bill open to amendment or debate.

The House then at 5½ o'clock adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Ill.. (Rep.,) the Committee on Agriculture was instructed to inquire into the expediency of collecting agricultural statistics through the Assessors of the Internal Revenue.

On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD, of R. I., (Union,) a resolution was adopted instructing the same Committee to inquire into the expediency of sending a representative to the Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg next July, with a view to mutual exchanges for the promotion of agriculture.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, to whom the subject was referred for inquiry, reported that JOSEPH J. G. KENNADY, who wrote a certain letter to JACOB THOMPSON, Ex-Secretary of the Interior, is still Superintendent of the Census Bureau. The Committee reported the testimony in the case, which was ordered to be printed, and the committee were then discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the House what amount of fees the Collector, Surveyor and Naval Officer of New-York have received under the act of 1861, providing for the collection of duties on imports.

Mr. WALLACE, the Delegate from Washington Territory, offered a resolution, which was adopted, inquiring as to the expediency of devoting the proceeds from the public lands to instruction in the military prisons.

On motion of Mr. HARRISON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of an act prohibiting banks and individuals from receiving deposits of gold to secure the payment of money borrowed; that they inquire whether such an act will not prevent the speculation in gold now going on, and thereby protect the Government and people from the evils of such speculation, and that the Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Negro Soldiers bill was then taken up.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) modified his substitute, striking out the distinction of white or colored as to commissioned officers.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) moved to refer the subject to the Military Committee.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem..) said this bill had not been printed except in the *Globe*. In reply to a question from him,

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said it was the opinion that the existing law did not put African soldiers on the same footing with white soldiers; and hence, if any of the former be captured by the enemy and executed, the Executive would not have authority to punish or retaliate. This bill proposed to confer it.

Mr. COX would prefer the gentleman's opinion to that of the War Department. The gentleman knew that the law placed colored persons, now in the army, under the rules and articles of war. They received pay and rations in all respects as part of the army. Then let it be known whence the necessity for this bill.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) inquired whether the gentleman did not vote for the existing law.

Mr. COX replied that he did not, because the infamous 12th and 13th sections of that bill were not stricken out. He and his friends voted against it.

Mr. STEVENS said that, in form, the old enactment did not put African soldiers precisely on the same footing. If the bill now proposed was a reenactment of that law, what was the objection? If it altered the law for the better, than it was necessary.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) rose to speak, when

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep..) objected to further debate, especially as the members sat up all last night in order to reach action to-day.

Mr. STEVENS said it was thought better by those who designed the bill that the question of bounty should be left out altogether.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked the gentleman whether the President, under this bill, would not have power to appoint negroes to command white men?

Mr. WILSON compared the bill with the existing law to show that black are not proposed to be placed on the same footing with white men. Did the gentleman think the President would place black officers over white men?

Mr. MALLORY replied that it was impossible for him to say what the President would do. He merely submitted that the President had the power.

Mr. COX said that the gist of his objections and of the objections or others was that this bill placed the black on perfect equality with the white soldiers.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired whether the rebels had made any distinction in punishment between white and black.

Mr. STEVENS did not know. It was, however, stated in the papers that the rebels having captured a few black soldiers, executed them. It was thought necessary, for this reason, that blacks and whites should be put upon an equality of rights for their protection as soldiers.

Mr. MAYNARD said his object in moving to refer, was that the bill might be deprived of those features which made it odious, without countervailing advantage to the United States. Congress had already provided that the President might employ such persons of African descent as he might deem useful. Under this bill not only black Brigadier, but black Major-Generals might be appointed. The opposition of the Border-State men was not factious. It was made in seriousness, because the bill might cause serious injury. They had submitted to a good many things which they considered injudicious. He begged the gentlemen that, when they found it necessary to adopt measures to violation of their judgment, they would make the dose as palatable as possible by gilding the pill.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) was favorable to the policy of this bill. He could see no reason why any man of any color, who was able to lift an arm for the defence of our nationality, should not be permitted to do so. He could see no reason why the black man's life should be spared, and his own soo he called upon to lay down his life; or, why persons who are considered property by those in rebellion, should not be brought in some way into active service, if they would enlist on the side of the Government. At the same time he was deeply impressed with the ideas thrown out by the gentlemen from Tennessee in his brief remarks. They must not only consider what was right and proper in itself, but must pay some deference to public sentiment and prejudice. It was known that there was already in the public mind a deep prejudice against blacks being placed on a basis of social equality with the whites. He did not believe that the President would ever permit black officers to command white men. He had no idea that the President was so ignorant of popular feeling as to do so foolish a thing. Yet, unless some restrictions are thrown around this bill, those who wish to strengthen and additionally disseminate this prejudice would seize upon every point to accomplish their purpose.

Mr. MALLORY said the bill of Mr. STEVENS placed the whites and blacks under military authority. If a black officer held a higher commission than a white, did he not necessarily take precedence of the white officer?

Mr. DUNN replied that it was because he did not wish such a possibility to exist in the public mind, he wished the bill to provide explicitly that black men should not command white men.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to meet this point.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the author of this bill would confine the officering to white men.

VOICES.—Who is the author? Name him.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union).—The author is the Secretary of War.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) said the instances of blacks being employed heretofore in warfare were so rare as to be insignificant. It was an assertion in favor of the present bill about which gentleman, as in chivalry, might break a lance; but it was not an argument becoming them for serious consideration. Should we be asked to stigmatize our constituents by saying that they would shrink from the contest, and employ blacks to perform the work that patriotism enjoins upon them? Blacks were not necessary to put down the rebellion; they were not worthy to aspire to the position of freemen. All knew that a distinction existed as to social equality. After peace, were arms to be left in the hands of black men in the South? The janissaries were safer keepers of the Ottoman Empire than would be the freed slaves in this country. To so employ them would be a crime against the ages, a violation of the Constitution. This bill, passed into a law, would be unconstitutional, null and void. Was it not proposing to inaugurate a servile war, with white men as leaders? With all their faults, he loved those in arms in the South still. He fought against them, not because he hated them, but because they were arrayed against our liberties and form of Government. His principles were permanent and fixed. He was for the restoration of the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is."

Mr. HUTCHINS, in reply to Mr. CRITTENDEN, said the slaves were either persons or property. We were entitled to the services of all persons to put down rebellion. If the slaves were property, then we might use them for some purpose. He had had a conversation with Gen. HUNTER, who said that his attempt to arm the negroes at Hilton Head was a complete success; that their aptitude for drill and manœuvres was equal to that of any soldiers he had ever known. The only reason why they were disbanded was that the Government at that time did not see fit to indorse that policy. Briefly discussing the justice of employing black soldiers, he referred to the recommendations in South Carolina during the Revolution to enroll that class of persons.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) alluding to Mr. WICKLIFFE's remarks, he said some of our Generals, from FREMONT to BUTLER, had been severely censured. Why was not the rebellion ended ere now? It was in part because the rebels had sympathizers in the North, seeking to poison the public mind. He advocated the passage of the bill. Let the laborers of the rebels strike for their freedom, under officers acting under the orders of the Government. He asked for any fact to show that colored men in arms had ever failed the power which relied upon them—for a single exception. He held it to be true that to plant Slavery in a garden would make it a desert, and to plant freedom in a desert would make it a garden.

When he concluded, without taking the question, the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Important from the Richmond Papers.

The National Forces in North Carolina Advancing.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The flag-of-truce steamboats *Express*, *New-York* and *Metamora* arrived about dark last evening from City Point, in charge of Capt. MULFORD. They brought down 1,800 Union prisoners, exchanged from Richmond, and left here at a late hour last night for Annapolis.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Jan. 26, has the following:

A YANKEE SPY.

On Sunday last, a man named CARRINGTON was arrested in Richmond, on charge of being a Yankee spy.

THE ADVANCE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The enemy is advancing from Newbern in two columns—one toward Kinston, the other toward Wilmington.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 25.

It is reported that the Abolition fleet, 92 sail, including two Monitors and six other iron-clads, are in Beaufort harbor; also, that 52,000 Abolitionists are encamped in Moorehead and Carolina cities.

A NATIONAL SUCCESS IN TENNESSEE.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

A dispatch dated McMinnsville, 24th, says: The enemy attacked MORGAN's regiments this morning. After two hours' hard fighting with superior forces our men fell back two miles.

A VOICE FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Standard* says, in speaking of the rebel authorities at Richmond:

"They labor to break down the old Government because they were about to lose the 'beef,' and they would wreck the new one before they would part with the carcass upon which the vultures were settled. Their motto was divide and destroy, and their motto now is consolidated, rule or ruin. Hence they are Destructives, and those who oppose them are Conservatives. We still walk the soil and breathe the air of freedom, and are not to be influenced in our course by the blandishments or the frowns of power.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

There are no new developments in favor of the exchange of officers, except that the recent captures at Arkansas Post makes the rebels sore, and they seem more desirous of failing back upon the old cartel.

Ship *Wm. Woodbury* is at anchor in Hampton Roads.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* is still at anchor in Hampton Roads.

Important capture of contraband goods have been made in Gates County, N. C., to the amount of $30,000, by our officers in that vicinity.

THE WHITE RIVER EXPEDITION.

The Official Naval Account of Its Doings.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The Navy Department has received information that the naval expedition up the White River under the command of Lieut.-Com. JOHN G. WALKER, was successful in accomplishing the duty in which it was sent. He pushed on to Duvall's Bluff in the *Baron de Kalb*. Annexed is his official report.

The capture of the guns alluded to renders it very difficult for the rebels to defend the approach to Little Rock, and it is believed that the State of Arkansas is completely in our power.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT BARON DE KALB,
DUVALL'S BLUFF, Jan. 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place. Leaving the transports at Arkapola, four miles below, I cleared for action and steamed up, arriving at about 3 P. M., meeting with no resistance. I made fast to the bank, and landing a party took possession of the public property. I found two fine 8-inch guns and carriages, two hundred stand of arms, with their accoutrements, and three platform cars. The guns were being hoisted on the cars, when the rebels took the alarm and fled. The supper of the soldiers was cooking when I arrived, and they left blankets and trees of all kinds behind. I took 7 prisoners, and from them and from the negroes, learn that the troops engaged in loading the cars ran about fifteen minutes before I arrived, and at the same time the steamer *Blue Wing* went up the river. The guns and carriages are in good order, and many of the small arms are Enfield rifles. Upon the arrival of Gen. GORMAN's troops I drew off my men and turned the place over to the army.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN G. WALKER, Lieutenant Com'g.

To Acting Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER.

A DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

Discussion of the President's Emancipation Policy.

The Union at an End.

Rate of Interest Raised by the Bank of England.

Important Commercial Intelligence.

The screw steemer *Edinburgh*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th, and Queenstown on the 14th of January, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her telegraphic advices are a day later than those by the *Saxonia*.

The *Etna* arrived at Queenstown at 4.45 P. M., on the 13th, and the *Bohemian* at Londonderry on the morning of the 14th of January.

The New-York correspondent of the *Times*, writing Jan. 2, says Mr. LINCOLN himself, if not greatly belied, believes that the Union is at an end; that nothing which either he or the Northern people can do will be able to restore its force; fight out the fight to its bitter end, because pride or shame, or the fear of public opinion that he does not rightly understand, prevents him from accepting a result humiliating to himself, his party and his people. It is the old story over again; it is a Brunswagen GEORGE III. in the shape of an elected President reenacting the old obstinacy.

The *Times*, in a leader, says it has never doubted the abolition of Slavery would, in some way or other, be the final result of the war; and would unfeignedly rejoice were the words to which the President has given utterance capable of conveying with them their own fulfillment. That this measure is no homage to principle or conviction, but merely a means of raising up a domestic enemy against the Southern States is abundantly proved from the fact that abolition is a punishment to rebels, and its retention is a reward to patriots.

The *Times* adds: "Every consideration of patriotism and policy calls upon President LINCOLN to put an end to the hopeless contest; but he considers the ruin is not deep enough, nor the bloodshed plentiful enough, and so he calls to his aid the execrable expedient of a servile insurrection. He has decided in favor of emancipation, not as a matter of principle, but as a weapon of war."

The Directors of the Bank of England have raised the rate from three to four per cent.

VERY LATEST PER EDINBURGH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 15.

COTTON—Sales, for the two days, 28,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of ⅛d.@1d. in D.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closes quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is heavy.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Consols close at 92⅝@92¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales of American stocks were at the following rates: Illinois Central shares 40@39 discount; Erie Railway, 45⅜@46⅜.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

The *Daily News* approves of President LINCOLN's Proclamation.

The *Times* reiterates its former diatribes against the Proclamation.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount 1 per cent.

THE PHILADELPHIA ARREST

Charge of Judge Ludlow to the Grand Jury on the Matter.

Action of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The course of Judge LUDLOW, in regard to the arrest of Mr. BOILEAU, the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, is the subject of conversation everywhere, and excites universal attention. The high character of Judge LUDLOW as an impartial Magistrate gives his decree considerable influence.

In his address to the Grand Jury, this morning, he stated that it had come to his knowledge that within the last twenty-four hours a citizen of this Commonwealth, and this county, had been suddenly arrested at his residence in this city, and forcibly carried against his will beyond the limits of this State and jurisdiction of this Court.

Such events have heretofore taken place, but as we have been anxious to support the United States Government in every way compatible with the proper discharge of our duty, we were not inclined to believe that those in authority would attempt to exercise a power, under all circumstances questionable and delicate, when temporary excitement had given way to reason, and a patriotic and, I believe, an honest desire to do a great public duty had resolved itself into a settled purpose to discharge that duty according to law, and with at least decent respect for the laws of this Commonwealth and for the constituted authorities of the State.

The time has arrived when we can no longer hold our peace, when the obligations imposed upon us by our oaths of office compel us, at every hazard, to direct the Grand Jury to inquire into and determine by whose order and by what persons this arrest has been made, and if, after an impartial examination, it shall appear that any citizen has been forcibly abducted from the county, to inform the Grand Jury that it is their duty to present the facts in the case to the Court, where bills of indictment may be framed, and the accused persons, if they have committed a crime, be tried, and if guilty, be punished for what, in that event, may become a criminal act.

Judge LUDLOW then quoted from the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, to show that the inestimable rights of "a speedy and public trial" are guaranteed to every citizen by both instruments.

Judge LUDLOW also quoted from the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to show the course to be taken in a trial for treason.

In conclusion, he said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: I have alone taken the responsibility of addressing you to-day. It has not been done without the most serious reflection. From the commencement of the rebellion I have endeavored in every possible legal method to support the constituted authorities.

Time and again questions of great delicacy, and which seemed to threaten a collision between the United States authorities and this Court, have been disposed of in such a way as not to embarrass the General Government, while the rights of the citizen have been protected.

We have even failed to notice the fact officially, that "arbitrary arrests" have been made in this county, because, as we have heretofore intimated, we had hoped that they would cease. That hope has been destroyed.

A legal and moral necessity urges us to this step, not to countenance any act committed by any man against the authority of the General Government, but to sustain a right as clear as the noon-day sun, as vital as life-giving breath, without the existence of which the Government itself is a stupendous deception, and which if firmly maintained, now and hara, will go far to unite a people of immense resources, and which power can yet be wielded as a unit, when and as soon as the constitutional rights of each citizen shall be respected and enforced.

I have now discharged a great public duty, which no desire to do otherwise than to support the United States Government, and I sincerely believe that the result will be to strengthen, and not to weaken that Union, which ought to be perpetuated to the latest generation.

I request you at once to suspend all other business before you at present, and to instruct the District-Attorney of this county to send for Gen. MONTGOMERY and the Provost-Marshal, together with all other persons who have any knowledge of this transaction, and after you shall have heard them your duty will be simply to present the facts to the Court.

The Grand Jury then retired.

Proceedings in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 29.

The arrest of Mr. BOILEAU, of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, has been brought up in the Legislature by resolutions offered by Senators DONOVAN and WALLACE. That of the former authorizes the Governor to go to Washington and demand the release of Mr. BOILEAU. Mr. DONOVAN supported it in an able speech, which was replied to by Mr. LOWRY. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and a motion to discharge the Committee from its consideration was killed by a strict party vote.

Considerable excitement prevails in regard to the arrest, and the Democrats of the House held a caucus this morning, and resolutions similar to those offered by Senator DONOVAN will be passed to-day.

The House has passed the bill for the payment of the State interest in coin, and the Senate will concur before the adjournment of this evening.

WINTER GARDEN—BENEFIT OF C. W. COULDOCK.—This evening the eminent character actor, Mr. C. W. COULDOCK, takes his first benefit this season, appearing in the part of *Peter Probity*, in the domestic drama of the "Chimney Corner," in which he has won such well-deserved renown. The beautiful CUBAS will appear on this occasion, for the first time, as *Alexis*, the Pirate Boy, in the pantomime drame of the "Wizard Skiff."

DINNER THIS EVENING TO GEN. WOOL AND HIS STAFF.—This magnificent entertainment will take place this evening at DELMONICO's, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, and 7 o'clock is the hour appointed. That due respect may be shown to Gen. WOOL and his Staff, Col. ROOKS, we understand, will have an escort of honor in readiness at the St. Nicholas Hotel this evening, to act as a convoy to the General and his officers to the place of rendezvous at Delmonico's for the evening, and that everything requisite to do the veteran General honor, will be in requisition. This is as it should be, and evinces the great respect and esteem in which this venerated soldier is held by the army and the community.

PROF. ROBINSON'S FUNERAL.—The funeral services will be attended on Friday, at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, at 2 o'clock P. M. Address by Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE. The Directors, Faculty and students of the Union Theological Seminary are requested to meet in the chapel of the seminary at 1½ o'clock. The Faculties of Columbia College, of the New-York University and the Free Academy, are invited to attend the services. Seats will also be reserved for the clergy, and for the members of the Historical and Ethnological Societies.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—MUSHROOM IMITATIONS.—Success is the "prevalent cradle" of innumerable humbugs. No sooner had HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made their mark in the world, than up sprung a host of imitations, and as the fame of the great restorative grew and spread, the pestiferous crop of poisonous mockeries thickened. But the medicine has lived them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they continue to come and go. Meanwhile, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the great protective and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each succeeding year. Their success as a means of preventing and curing the diseases resulting from malaria, unwholesome water, and all unhealthy climatic influences, has been boundless; and as a remedy for dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, general weakness and debility, and all complaints arising from indigestion, they are now admitted to be superior to any other preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, to which a few years ago they were confined, their sale has been extended in every State of this Union, over the whole of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Home and foreign testimony continue to show that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the most remarkable tonic and invigorant now before the world.

DEPOT, NO. 428 BROADWAY.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Pain in the Side, Back, Breast, and for local pains generally, there is nothing at all equal to the Plasters of Dr. ALLCOCK. They give relief as soon as applied. Sold at No. 4 Union-square and 294 Canal-st.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER MULTIPEDAL TRUSS invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at Dr. Riggs' Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Psychological Lecture and Experiments THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Clinton Hall. Class TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING. No experiments after this evening, until Tuesday.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED

BUSH—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at Calvary Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, Mr. NEWBERRY D. BUSH and Miss LIZZIE TAYLOR, daughter of the late Dr. Taylor, and grandaughter of Mrs. Dr. Peter Clarke.

CANNON—VAN VRANKEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, by Rev. Dr. Mabon, HENRY R. CANNON, of Elizabeth, N. J., and MARY C. VAN VRANKEN, of Hackensack, N. J.

LA COUNT—BADEAU.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., assisted by Rev. E. C. White, HENRY M. LA COUNT and FANNIE A., daughter of Albert Badeau, Esq., all of the above place.

DIED.

BARNES.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Jan. 29, FREDDIE ALLEN, youngest child of W. J. and S. E. Barnes, aged 3 years and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, in 127th-st., near 3d av., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

CARSVENS.—At Hilton Head, S. C., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862, NICHOLAS W. CARSTENS, son of Mathew and Sarah Carstens, aged 20 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 70 Horatio-st. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

CARPENTER.—In Foxboro, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 25, of diphtheria, JULIA A. CARPENTER, aged 11 years.

CLELAND.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, GILBERT CLELAND, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., without further notice.

CONNOR.—On Monday, Jan. 26, JAMES CONNOR, of England, in the 43d year of his age.

His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

CLOSE.—In North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., at his residence, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Col. JOHN CLOSE, after a short illness, in the 54th year of his age.

DEANY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, EDMUND S. DEANY, aged 44 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 196 Prince-st.

KURBY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, after a short illness, JOHN KURBY, aged 54 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and fri

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A Waiting situation, by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an obliging, trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; respectful, economical and neat; can be highly recommended; wages moderate; either City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic, near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to go a short distance out of the City, Brooklyn preferred; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer, and is an excellent baker; also understands desserts; has no objections to do housework in a private family. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Protestant woman, as cook, who understands her business in all its branches; would have no objection to assist in light washing. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 73 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook in a private family. Apply at No. 66 West 18th-st., basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable young woman a situation as first-rate cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen in her present place. Call at 55 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED person a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; very best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 356 3d-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—TWO VERY respectable Protestant girls desire situations, one as cook and the other as waitress; both understand their business thoroughly, and refer to their last employer, with whom they have lived three years. Apply at BELL'S Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN young woman wants a place as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; would assist with the care of children; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do the plain sewing and mending of a genteel family, makes crotchet work and embroidery neatly; wages $4. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is kind and affectionate to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country, or would travel with a lady. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, second floor.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork by a couple (a Protestant young woman; has good City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG GERman woman wants a situation as nurse, to take charge of one or two children and to do plain sewing; no objection to do chamberwork in a small private family; good reference given. Apply at No. 92 6th-st., between 1st av. and Avenue A, Room No. 16, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 West 16th-st., second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. —Wanted, by a competent girl, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or thorough laundress; does up linens in style; would go in the country in a gentleman's family; does mangling; would act as housemaid and fine washer; wages $8. Call for two days, at No. 192 East 21st-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a married man, with a small family, as gardener; is a good vegetable and flower gardener; is capable of taking charge of hot or cold graperies, and has had long experience in England; wife is a first-rate laundress; good reference. Address C. C., Box No. 294 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wants a situation as coachman and gardener; has six years' reference from his last employer. Address M. A., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a native of London, Eng., a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to City or country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Letters addressed to W. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to for three days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man desires a situation in city or country; is a good hand over horses, a plain farmer and an excellent driver; would be willing to turn his hand to anything he is told to do; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at or address No. 378 11th-av.

AS BARTENDER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young man to tend bar, or to assist in a grocery-store; is acquainted with the business, and has good recommendations. Address P. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or No. 118 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 71½ East 14th-st., near 4th av.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION at ruling and polishing pianos, coffins, chairs, billiard-tables, &c. Address, for two days, No. 12 Pearl-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PRINTER'S WAREHOUSEMAN—one competent to take charge of sheet stock, to press, count, deliver, and keep accurate accounts of the same; one who has some knowledge of printing preferred. Also, a first-class Adams' Power Pressman, accustomed to fine wood-cut printing. Apply at No. 82 Centre-st., second floor.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, in a jobbing dry goods house, an assistant bookkeeper, who is experienced, and who writes a good hand. Address Box No. 5,088 Post-office.

A GARDENER—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who understands his business in vegetables and flowers and who can procure first-rate recommendations. Apply at No. 7 South-st., corner of Wall-st., New-York. JOHN B. SARDY.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a Protestant woman, to do the general housework in a small family. A woman, with good recommendations, may obtain a quiet place, with good wages. Apply at No. 162 West 17th-st.

BLAST FURNACE.—WANTED, A MANAGER and founder for coke or bituminous coal furnace in Ohio. Address, with references, Box No. 1,797 New-York Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A SEED-STORE; ONE about 16 years of age, who is honest and not afraid to work. Salary $100. Address R. H. A., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK; HER REFerence must be satisfactory. Apply, this morning at 9 o'clock, at No. 31 East 20th-st.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl, about 15 years of age, wanted, to take care of children. Apply, this day, between 10 and 3, at No. 134 Allen-st., near Division.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AS WAITER, A PERson who thoroughly understands his profession, and who can bring the best of City references. Apply at No. 8 East 18th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

TO CANVASSERS.—WANTED, A FEW REspectable men, to obtain subscribers for Illustrated works now publishing by the London Printing and Publishing Company, in New-York City only. Apply to THOS. D. WALLACE, No. 445 Broome-st., corner of Broadway.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO —Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing three-cent stamp, Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED IN THE MOST lucrative and best paying traveling business in the United States; duties light and association first-class; a rare chance. Apply before 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 503 Broadway, Room No. 6.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—CASH PAYING BUSIness for sale, or partner taken; ill health and business in another city the cause; is safe, pleasant, and increasing; pays near $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—IN THE 4TH-AV. CARS, AN OLD WALLET containing several United States bills, (greenbacks,) and some bank bills, and an assayer's receipt for some old silver, and his report of the same. Also a statement of sale of some specie. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at EARLE & CO., No. 97 Front-st.

LOST—A POCKET DIARY, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value but to the owner. A suitable reward will be given on returning it to O. HARGER, at the counter of the *New-York Times* Publication Office.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, WILL SELL By order of the Ordnance Department, On FRIDAY, 13th February, AT No. 55 WORTH-ST., AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, 4,959 BLACK WALNUT GUN STOCKS. Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery, in Treasury Notes. A sample of the goods can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold, at public auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near West-st.,

567 Green Salted Hides,
37 Barrels of Tallow.

Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, Commissary-General of Subsistence.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 130 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF OVER $9,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE, AND CHOICE WORKS OF ART, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 152 21st.-st., near 8th-av. The house is replete with every elegrance, in furniture and rich decorations. Paintings, cutlery, vases, and ornaments, in parlors, dining room, chambers &c. No reserve, and no postponement on account of the weather. Catalogues at house.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE WHISKY, CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, 2,300 gallons whisky, abolished as part of the Navy rations.

PROVISIONS—92,850 lbs. bread, 1,024 lbs. rice, 3,641 galloos beans, 2,700 lbs. flour, 34 bbls. flour; also, a quantity of beef, coffee, tea, butter, dried apples, &c.

CLOTHING, &c.—1,100 woolen blankets, round jackets, cloth, satinet and duck trowsers, flannel over and undershirts and drawers, seamless coats and caps, calf and kip shoes, and a quantity of flannel, satinet and canvas duck.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, shoe and scrub brushes, ribbons, knives, combs, &c.

Also, a quantity of empty boxes, barrels, &c.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c.—By D. W. IVES & CO., THIS DAY, Jan 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 128 2d-av., the whole of the nearly new genteel household furniture of said residence, including Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, parlor suites, in crimson; oil-paintings, elegantly carved rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, lace and other curtains, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, prime hair mattresses, feather pillows, comfortables, oak sideboard, extension table and suites, china, glass, oilcloths, kitchen requisites, plated tea set, knives, forks &c. The furniture is in excellent order, having been used about one year only. On exhibition on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF 127 VERY VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND, in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being on 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 102d and 103d sts., between 3d and 6th avs.; also, on 8th-av. and McComb's Dam Road, 152d and 153d sts., near the to-be terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad; also, on 12th-av. and 88th-st., being near the North River, and having a fine view of the same, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or the whole can be paid, as the purchaser may desire. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—FEB. 2, 1863.—THE steamboat TRUMPETER, now plying between Flushing and Flushing, will be offered for sale at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. Terms—One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal approved indorsed notes to run six and twelve months, secured by a lien on the boat. The boat can be seen at Fulton-ferry from 9 to 10½ o'clock A. M., and from 2½ to 4 o'clock P.M. For particulars as to boat, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, in our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, bedsteads, mirrors, palliasses, hair mattresses, bookcases, &c.; also, china, crockery and glassware, &c. Also, an invoice of imported Jardinier's worktables, dressing-tables, papier-mache, pearl inlaid centretables, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. Peremptory sale of horse, wagon, harness, &c. Bay horse, 5 hands, about 8 years old, long tail, and good saddle horse, sound and kind in double and single harness, a very stylish driver. A two-seated family rockaway, in good order; light open business wagon, with saddle, harness, &c.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 185 and 187 Broadway, five second-hand, full-sized billiard tables, some of which are fitted with Phelan's patent cushions; also, balls, cues, &c. Now on view.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February next, for furnishing by contract at the Dépôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city,

10,000 axes,
10,000 axe-handles,
10,000 hatchets,
10,000 pick-axe handles,
5,000 spades,
40,000 India rubber blankets,
5,000 drum heads, batter,
5,000 drum heads, snare,
5,000 sets drum snares,

of infantry regimental colors with cases.

Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower.

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap-block Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering Vestry-street from Hudson to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, east side of Fourth-avenue, half way between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighth-street, both sides of Fiftieth street, between First and Second avenues. Both sides of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, and west side of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to me of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
ISAAC ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1, Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS. All kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABle, size 5x10 or 5½x11 feet. Address, stating where table can be seen, J. W. W., Box No. 1,971 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER

BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Company for the fifth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1861	$219,722 20	
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1862	815,521 44	
Total amount of Premiums		$1,035,243 64
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums,) and Interest received on Investments		$725,386 39
Losses paid during the year	$411,613 61	
Reinsurances, Expenses, and Taxes	85,603 64	496,617 25
Net Profits		$228,769 14

In accordance with the provisions of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year, as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF PROFITS.

Net Profits	$228,769 14	
Reserve for estimated claims unadjusted and bad debts	87,164 00	$141,605 14
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of Fifteen per cent. return on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1863	33,990 05	$107,615 09
Deduct dividend already paid to stockholders, being 3 1-6 per cent. on cash capital		40,833 33
Total		$66,781 76
Of this residue Thirty per cent. will be paid cash to stockholders, on and after March 10, 1863, being 4 per cent. on cash capital		20,000 00
		$46,781 76

There will also be a scrip dividend, payable on and after June 1, 1863, of 2 per cent. on the cash capital, making the total dividend for the year, paid to stockholders, equal to fourteen and one-sixth per cent.

Payable, in cash on and after March 10, 1863, to makers of security notes, being 1½ per cent. on amount of such notes

	651 81
	$46,129 95

Payable, in scrip, on and after June 1, 1863, to dealers on earned premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $575,153 40)—8 per cent.

	46,012 27
Undivided balance	$117 68

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

United States and New-York City Stocks		$162,300 00
Loans on demand, on Gold	$129,900 00	
Cash in Banks	71,661 43	
Interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on Investments, and Cash with Agents	25,396 50	226,957 93
Reinsurance and Salvage Claims and Unpaid Premiums		45,574 74
Bills Receivable		677,299 36
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Sundry Claims due the Company, &c.		24,318 72
Total amount of Assets		$1,135,540 75

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
DAN'L W. TELLER,
Committee.

JANUARY 27, 1863.

On and after 1st February, 1863, dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip at the end of each year returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upwards, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE, of C. Bord & Co.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
GEORGE MILN,
ASEL DENISON, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE
WM. H. HALSEY, of Harbecks & Halsey.
THOS. BARRON,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. MORRIS,
ALBERT G. LEE, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
ALBERT E. KENT, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President N. Western R. R. Co., Chicago.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee
WILLIAM YOUNG, Vice-President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
ANDREW J. RICH, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
DANIEL W. TELLER, of Galway, Cascado & Teller,
JOS. MORRISON.
WM. H. TOPHAM, of Popham & Haxtun.
DAVID OGDEN,
B. C. MORRIS, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
EZRA NYE.
HENRY J. CAMMANN, of Wilson & Cammann.
THOMAS LORD.
LAWRENCE MYERS, of Lawrence Myers & Co.
CHAS. A. LORD.
ROBERT BOWNE, of Bowne & Co.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE, of Satterlee & Co.
JOHN D. BATES, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
JEWITT M. RICHMOND, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
MOSES MERICK, of Oswego.
DAVID J. ELY, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.
B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHIPSEY, Secretary.
The Transfer Books are now open.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 45 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

M. B. SPAULDING, GEO. W. POWERS, EDER V. HALSEWOOT, ABEL K. FOSTER, DANIEL L. ROSS, FRED. C. OAKLEY, F. J. HOSFORD,
J. M. TOBIN, BENJAMIN W. FLOYD, OLIVER BRYAN, MARTIN A. HOWELL, EDWARD A. BIBBY, ALFRED P. ARNOLD, JOSEPH F. SANXAY,

And at subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March inst., are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.

No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS TO THE Capital Stock of the "Globe Fire Insurance Company," of this City, will be opened on Monday, Feb. 2, at the office of the Company, corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts., under the Ocean Bank.

An installment of ten (10) per cent. is payable at the time of subscribing.

D. R. MARTIN,
WM. B. SKIDMORE,
LEONARD KIRBY,
Commissioners.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, will be paid at the Company's office in New-York on and after February 2d prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from January 28 to February 2d, both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due on the first day of February next, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic.

A. BOODY, President.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORporated CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of this Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862		$5,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862		1,159,411 05
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$6,275,855 92
No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862		$4,485,253 68
Losses paid during the same period	$2,094,012 17	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$616,603 14	

This Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,626,900 58
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,446,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	233,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	122,388 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,464,062 86
Cash in Bank	237,402 20
Total amount of Assets	$7,130,794 64

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to $12,753,730

Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863 1,740,000

Total profits for 20½ years $14,493,730

The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash 10,278,560

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863 $4,215,170

By order of the Board.

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cornel's Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Boyce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	Wm. Bunrys, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
F. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
Myer Gans,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fred. Cbauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WILLIAM-st., cor. of CEDAR, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its charter.

Outstanding premiums Jan. 1, 1862		$207,166 97
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862:		
On marine risks	$438,836 16	
On fire risks	42,196 42	481,334 67
Total		$688,501 64
Earned premiums on risks, marked off from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862		449,975 50
Losses paid during the year:		
On marine risks	$124,618 98	
On fire risks	12,100 35	$136,920 23
Return premiums and expenses		112,724 88
The Company have the following assets:		
Cash on hand		$133,490 34
United States, City Banks and other Stocks, Bonds, &c.		513,355 00
Loans on Stocks, &c.		338,264 37
Bonds and mortgages, interest on do., and on other loans, salvages, re-insurance claims &c.		206,435 23
Real estate		70,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable		298,838 02
Total		$1,625,382 96
Balance remaining with the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862		$156,473 86

The Board of Trustees have this day

Resolved, That an interest of Six per Cent. be declared and paid on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Tuesday in February next. Also,

Resolved, That a dividend of Forty-one per Cent. be declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862 (free of Government tax,) for which certificates will be issued on and after the 8th day of April next. And further

Resolved, That after reserving one million of dollars of profits, the entire amount of scrip issued by the Company prior to the year 1856, and fifty per cent. of the issue of that year will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the third Tuesday of February next, the certificates to be surrendered and canceled to the extent paid.

By order of the Board.

FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN FALCONER,	JAIME RIERA,	
MOSES TAYLOR,	SUMNER R. STONE,	
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	R. R. GRAVES,	
JOHN P. NESMITH,	JAMES W. ELWELL,	
PACL SPOFFORD,	SIDNEY GREENE,	
E. J. ANDERSON,	JOHN M. STOREY,	
JOHN C. HITCHCOCK,	J. B. DICKINSON,	
S. D. BASCOCK,	J. SELIGMAN,	
PETER V. KING,	AUG. B. THEIROTT,	
JAMES A. WILLIAMSON,	DAVID E. TURNER,	
H. L. ROUTH,	W. A. KETELTAS,	
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	A. R. FROTH

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

OF
RICH FARMING, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS,
IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
Being part of the original HOLLAND LAND CO.'S purchase,
FOR SALE.

These lands are located in the vicinity of the towns of Marion and Indiana (the county seat,) and not far from Pittsburgh.

The new extension of the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through these lands, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

The soil is said to be the richest in the State; a large proportion is heavily covered with white pine, white oak, beech and sugar maple timber, which can be readily manufactured into lumber, and shipped to Pittsburgh, *vid* the Mahoning and Allegheny Rivers, which are navigable here for rafts and boats.

There is also a great abundance of bituminous coal, iron ore, fire-clay and limestone.

There is no doubt that the oil region extends to these lands.

Price for the entirety, $7 50 an acre.

For full particulars apply as below, where maps, sectional and general, and State, of this property, and the vicinity can be seen.

HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Two lots on east side of Union-av., 25x107 each, 140 feet south of North 3d-st.; three lots on north side of Monroe-av., 25x100 each, 220 feet east of Union-av. Also, one large gore, bounded by Broadway, Lorimer and Marshall sts., fronting 70 feet on Broadway. For full particulars, apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 158 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE IN MOUNT VERNON—TWO story and basement house, on corner of 6th-av. and 4th-st.; house is well finished throughout, with necessary out-buildings; lot, 100 by 108 feet; various kinds of fruit and shrubbery. Inquire on the premises. Terms easy; price, $3,000.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lots, 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 362 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY basement house No. 376 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with large brick stable in the rear, with gas, water, &c. Price low. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 11 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE VACANT CORners on 6th-av., on Murray Hill; one corner is half the block front. Also, several fine large corners on Park-av. and two on Madison-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GOOD STABLE FOR SALE—NEAR Murray Hill, 37th-st. and Broadway; 24x53; lot 98 feet; two stories; four rooms furnished for coachman; cow-house and hennery on rear of lot. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL house or cottage in Brooklyn or New-York, two lots in Bay Ridge, 25x150 feet, unincumbered, near Fort Hamilton, in a good neighborhood.

J. JACKS & SON, No. 84 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY HOUSE and lot, 20 feet front and about 44 feet deep, No. 37 Jane-st., 40 feet west of 8th-av. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing on north side of 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at a low price. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE No. 1241 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 32D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One in 53d-st.; both three-story basements; good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 53d-st.

HOUSE AND TWO LOTS NEAR A FERRY in Brooklyn, elevated situation, modern improvements, in good order, pleasant neighborhood; for sale, a bargain, on very easy terms.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

SPRING-STREET.—FOR SALE—A VALUABLE plot of ground 100 feet square on Spring-st., with a substantial building, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J.—Land in large or small tracts; also, garden or fruit farms, and cranberry land, one to twenty acres, on easy terms; village lots for $10; mechanics wanted; send stamp for circular. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad depôts; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NEWBURGH.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, beautifully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson from West Point to New-Hamburgh; brick house in the gothic style, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a city residence; three acres of land, tastefully laid out and planted with fruit and shade trees; stable, carriage-house, &c. FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with grove; ornamental and fruit trees; on the Hudson, unparalleled view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachman's house; convenient to cars and boats, yet retired. Address J. J. L., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from depôt. House large and airy; fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, henery, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY HOUSE.—WANTED TO HIRE, A good-sized house, with not less than ten rooms, and situated within two or three hours' travel of this City; Long Island preferred. Any person desirous to rent to a good and careful tenant, at a reasonable price, will please write, with full particulars of size, location, &c. Will take possession any time before the 20th of March, if required. Address B. M. O., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—A SMALL house, within one hour's ride, by railroad or steamboat, at a rate of not over $400. Address, with particulars, C. C. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 29th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-ENGINE AND shafting, the southeast corner of Broome and Mercer sts., the five-story building, 28 by 100 feet, with counter cellar, all well adapted to manufacturing purposes. Inquire at the adjoining corner of Broadway and Broome-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock, of WM. GALE & SON.

TO LET—IN FIRST-CLASS STORE AND dwelling, No. 179 9th-av.; store 80 feet deep, revolving iron shutters, and plate-glass front. For terms, inquire of ROOME & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN NEAR junction of Broadway and Myrtle avenue. Rent from $150 to $225, with eight to ten rooms, and two or more lots of ground. If suited may purchase. Address or call on C. TABER, Agriculturist Office No. 41 Park Row New-York.

WANTED.—A HOUSE, WITH TWO TO SIX lots, in Harlem or Brooklyn, or within fifteen miles of New-York, with one to ten acres, for cash; must be sold cheap. Address Box No. 4,269 Post-office.

WANTED—BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH avs., and between 14th and 23d sts., an office suitable for a physician. Address Box No. 2,267 Post-office.

WANTED—A BASEMENT OR FRONT OFFICE on the first floor, in Cedar or Pine sts., near Nassau. Address H. E., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at J. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Leach, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANGE carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodation, $100 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
For
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT royal, S. C.,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE,
CAPT. A. M. SMITH,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about the 14th.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

In consequence of an accident on leaving the dock to the British Steamship
PACIFIC,
her departure is necessarily postponed till
MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863,
when she will positively sail. Freight received until
SATURDAY EVENING.

Mails close on SUNDAY at 12 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. E. BROWNE & CO.,
No. 140 Pearl-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Jan. 31
KANGAROO.....Saturday.....Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER.Saturday.....Feb. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 Steerage to Paris.....48
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BANSA, Capt. H. J. ON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; Steerage, $45.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMships MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,000 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.

The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

Price of first cabin passage $50.

For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2: MONDAY, March 2.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50
Passage money to Havana.....70

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOO KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 28th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st. E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:38 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Avalon, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Leonard Grover.....Lessee
Henry C. Jarrett.....Acting Manager

LAST NIGHT, MOST POSITIVELY,
of the
GREAT MORAL PLAY OF
EAST LYNNE,
OR THE ELOPEMENT,
LUCILLE WESTERN
TWO STANDARD PARTS.
SPECIAL NOTICE:
Miss LAVINIA WARREN and
Gen. TOM THUMB,
BRIDE AND GROOM ELECT,
WILL BE PRESENT TO-NIGHT.
FRIDAY, Jan. 30—EAST LYNNE.
THE PLAY BEING CAST AS SUBJOINED:

Lady Isabel.....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN.
Madame Vine.....
Miss Kate Denin.....as.....Barbara Hare.
Mrs. G. C. Germon.....as.....Corney Carlyle.
Miss Emily Barnet.....as.....Wilson.
Miss Sophy Gimber.....as.....Joyce Hallijohn.
Charlotte Crampton.....as.....Mrs. Hare.
Mrs. Le Brun.....as.....Susanna.
Miss Marion Le Brun.....as.....William.
La Petite Le Brun.....as.....Lucy.
Charles Barron.....as.....Archibald Carlyle.
Lawrence Barrett.....as.....Sir Francis Leyson.
Isha B. Hodley.....as.....Earl Mt. Severn.
T. E. Morris.....as.....Justice Hare.
Harry Russell.....as.....Mr. Dill.
John Ferris.....as.....Richard Hare.
George E. Andrews.....as.....Capt. Thorne.
Wm. Barron.....as.....Tom Herbert.
J. Fenno.....as.....Meredith.

PRICES:

Dress Circle, Parquet and Balcony.....50 cents.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Family Circle.....25 cents.

The Box Office of the Brooklyn Academy of Music will be opened every day, from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M., for the sale of reserved seats.

Doors open at 6½ P. M. Curtain to rise at 7½ P. M.

LUCILLE WESTERN
will appear in New-York in
EAST LYNNE,
AT THE MATINEE,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER.....Lessee
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE BRIDE ELECT OF
GEN. TOM THUMB,

having read with engrossing interest, the beautiful story of
EAST LYNNE,
became desirous to see its dramatic representation, but being prevented by professional (not anticipated matrimonial) engagements from attending the matinée in New-York, she has secured for herself and future husband,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
A PRIVATE BOX
AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FOR TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, JAN. 30,

In order to witness the last four acts of this thrilling domestic drama. As much interest is attached at the present time to the movements of the bride and groom elect, they have kindly consented to allow the fact of their presence to-night to be advertised, and have assured the Management that they will positively be present.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER.....Lessee
HENRY C. JARRETT.....Acting Manager

EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) JAN.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) JAN.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) JAN.
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN,

Will appear for
POSITIVELY ONE TIME ONLY,
POSITIVELY ONE TIME ONLY,
POSITIVELY ONE TIME ONLY,
IN THE EMOTIONAL, MORAL PLAY,
IN THE EMOTIONAL, MORAL PLAY,

In two great characters,
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
Sustained by the
GREAT DRAMATIC ORGANIZATION
of the most PROMINENT HISTRIONS OF THE AGE.
READ THE ARRAY OF TALENT
Combined in the cast.

Lady Isabel.....
Madam Vine.....} Miss Lucille Western
Miss Kate Denin.....as.....Barbara Hare
Mrs. G. C. Germon.....as.....Corney Carlyle
Miss Emily Barnett.....as.....Wilson
Miss Sophy Glauber.....as.....Joice Halljohn
Miss C. Crompton.....as.....Mrs. Hare
Mrs. Le Brun.....as.....Susanna
Miss Marion Le Brun.....as.....William
Little Miss Parker.....as.....Lucy
Chas. Barron.....as.....Archibald Carlyle
Lawrence Barrett.....as.....Sir Francis Leyson
John B. Study.....as.....Earl Mt. Severn
T. E. Morris.....as.....Justice Hare
Harry Russell.....as.....Mr. Dill
John Ferris.....as.....Richard Hare
George E. Andrews.....as.....Captain Thorne
Wm. Barron.....as.....Tom Herbert
J. Fenoo.....as.....Meredith

SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &c.

Act 1—Mated. A mysterious murder. Barbara Hare. A jealous pang. "Then You'll Remember Me."

(A supposed lapse of seven years.)

Act 2—Tempted. Francis Levison at East Lynne. A Moonlight walk. The elopement.

(A supposed lapse of one year.)

Act 3—Remorse. Midnight invasion of East Lynne. Story of George Halljohn's murder. Lady Isabel takes up her cross. Alone for evermore.

(A supposed lapse of two years.)

Act 4—Exiled. Barbara's heart at rest. Mad. Vine Yearning of breaking heart. The arrest for murder The death-bed secret. Retribution. (The best emotional scene.)

(A supposed lapse of two months.)

Act 5—Death. A startling discovery. Lady Isabel lays down her cross. The farewell until eternity.

The sale of seats is open at the Academy of Music, and also at the music stores of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibel & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st. Tickets 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Private boxes from $4 to $10.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

Director.....J. GRAU
ITALIAN OPERA FOR THREE NIGHTS.

Mr. Grau takes pleasure in announcing that Signor BRIGNOLI has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will positively appear
NEXT MONDAY, Feb. 2,
On which occasion will be produced Flotow's celebrated opera,
MARTHA.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
in her admirable role of
LADY HENRIETTE.
Mlle. MORENSI for the first time as NANCY.
BRIGNOLI, LIONEL, SUSINI, PLUNKETT,
BARILI, TRISTAN.
Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor Muzio

Mr. Grau regrets to state that it will be entirely impossible for him to extend his season beyond the 7th February, as he is bound by contract to open the Boston Academy on Feb. 9.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—VESPRES SICILIENNES.
FRIDAY, Feb. 6—DON GIOVANNI—Immense cast.
SATURDAY, Feb. 7—Closing Matinée.

Box-offices will be open TO-DAY, when seats can be secured for the three nights in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
TUESDAY, Feb. 3, will be produced
The entire of Verdi's celebrated opera of
ERNANI.
Mad. LORINI.....as.....Elvira
And the first act of LA TRAVIATA,
Mlle. CORDIER.....as.....Violetta

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

Dr. COLTON will give his next grand exhibition of the
LAUGHING GAS
At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.

Dr. Colton has the pleasure to announce that on this occasion, fifteen gentlemen and
SIX LADIES
Have consented to inhale the gas.

Dr. Colton will endeavor to deserve the patronage of the same class of ladies and gentlemen who have attended his former exhibitions.

Although the expenses are greatly enhanced, the price will remain the same.

Tickets, 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents, admitting to all parts of the house.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.

The celebrated
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
On MARCH 2.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS to present the same for payment, and to all persons indebted to said firm, to call and pay such indebtedness at the office of said firm, at No 421 Broome-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, instant, as said firm will be dissolved on that day, of which dissolution notice is hereby given. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 28, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STONE, BOWMAN & BLISS is terminated by the death of George R. Bowman. The surviving partners will continue the Domestic Commission Business at No. 43 Park place and No. 43 Barclay-st., under the firm of STONE, BLISS & FAY.

WM. W. STONE,
ROBERT BLISS,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between WM. S. STANLEY and ROBERT H. JOHNSON is dissolved this day by mutual consent, Wm. S. Stanley, Jr., retiring from the firm. W. S. STANLEY, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.

SECOND WEEK
of the engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
AN
UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH,
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS
In her wonderful personation of
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
THE HIT OF THE SEASON,
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY
by the elite of the city, who testify each evening their appreciation of this most powerful creation.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 30,
will be performed the new five act play of singular and beautiful interest, entitled
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
Arranged from the German of Mosenthal expressly for
Miss BATEMAN.
She will be supported as previously by
MR. J. W. WALLACK, Ja., and
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
and a company of artistes expressly selected with a view to their fitness for the characters to be represented. This Drama, which has become one of the classics of the German stage, has been recently added to the repertoire of Ristori, but will not be produced by that artiste in either Paris or London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a priority of representation in the play ever both the French and English capitals.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
By Mr. J. H. SELWYN.
ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MUSIC, composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Musical Conductor.....Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS
By MONS. PHILIPPE AND MR. S. WALLIS.
THE CAST
will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.

LEAH, a Jewish Maiden.....Miss BATEMAN
Nathan, an apostate Jew.....Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German farmer.....Mr. Edwin Adams
Father Lorreos, the Village Magistrate.Mr. J. G. Burnett
Father Hermann, the Village Priest.....Mr. J. Lanergan
Ludwig, Doctor and Barber.....Mr. E. Lamb
Jacob, a Country Youth.....Mr. C. H. Wilson
Madalena, niece to Father Hermann Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Madame Groschen.....Mrs. Skerrett
Abram, an old Blind Man.....Mr. George Andrews
Sarah, a Jewish Woman.....Mrs. H. P. Grattan

In consequence of the great demand for seats, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

WINTER GARDEN.

BENEFIT BENEFIT BENEFIT

Of the great character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,

The Management has pleasure in setting aside the performance of this evening for the benefit of Mr. C. W. COULDOCK, presenting the following
SPLENDID BILL OF ATTRACTIONS:
THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS
Will appear for
THE FIRST TIME
In the thrilling pantomime drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF,
As
ALEXIS, THE PIRATE BOY,
Introducing several splendid
BALLET DANCES
AND
COMBATS.
And, by request, the popular domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER,
In which
MR. C. W. COULDOCK
Will sustain his great role of
PETER PROBITY,
In which for the last seventeen nights he has drawn such brilliant and crowded audiences, and achieved such an UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
In rehearsal, the drama of the
ADVOCATE'S LAST CAUSE
AND
ONE TOUCH OF NATURE,
In both of which Mr. COULDOCK will sustain original characters.

IRVING HALL.

GRAND CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR.
Minister—Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1863.

Madame CLARA M. BRINCKERHOFF.....Soprano
Miss MARY HAWLEY.....Contralto
Mr. S. P. SIMPSON.....Tenor
Mr. WILLIAM MORROW.....Baritone
Mr. WM. BERGE.....Pianist
Mr. H. APPY.....Violinist

Chorusses sustained by Messrs. Camp, DuClos, Frisbee, Goode, Howe, Neaves, Seymour, Frost and other amateurs of talent.

Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PART I.

1. "Veni Creator Spiritus".....Verhulst
Four part Chorus for male voices.
2. Sacred Song.....Cherubini
Madame CLARA M. BRINCKERHOFF.
3. La Norma.....Fantasie for the Violin
Mr. H. APPY.
4. "'Tis All for Thee".....Bassford
Mr. S. P. SIMPSON.
5. Cavatina—"Elconora".....Donizetti
Miss MARY HAWLEY.
6. Wandering Time.....Mendelssohn
Quartette for male voices.
7. Le Dernier Chisant de Sapho.....Alary
Madame CLARA M. BRINCKERHOFF.
8. "Weep Not, Fond Heart".....Kucken
Mr. WILLIAM MORROW.

PART II.

1. Piano,
Mr. WILLIAM BERGE.
2. "Come 'no Spirito Angelico".....Donizetti
Mr. S. P. SIMPSON.
3. The Three Fishers.....Hullah
Miss MARY HAWLEY.
4. "Ah, se il Fratel" Trio—"Belisario".....Donisetti
Madame BRINCKERHOFF, Mr. SIMPSON and Mr. MORROW.
5. Le Tremolo, de.....Beriot
Mr. H. APPY.
6. Kitty Tyrrel.....C. W. Glover
Mr. WILLIAM MORROW.
7. "Tantum Ergo".....Rossini
Three-part Chorus for male voices.

Tickets 50 cents, to be procured at the Music Stores an Broadway and at the Hall.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863,
First time of
MERCADET LE FAISEUR,
Comedie in three acts, by H. De Balzac.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN,
OR, ADRIEN'S
LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION,
11th-st., near 6th-av.
AN UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1863,
Farewell entertainments in
PRESTIDIGITATIONS,
Previous to leaving for Europe.
Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Seats can be secured two days in advance.
Doors open at 7; performance at precisely 8 o'clock.
Music by the best artists.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st. Complete course in Vocal Culture. ELOCUTION and the New Light, at Parlor Gymnastics.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE O

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Depredations by the Rebel Steamer Oreto, or Florida.

Several Northern Vessels Reported Captured and Destroyed.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR NATIONAL VESSELS.

A U. S. Steamer Fired Into by a Spanish War Vessel.

From Our Owe Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jen. 24, 1863.

In my last letter by the *Bio Bio*, which left here on the 22d, I mentioned the arrival of the Confederate steemer-of-wsr *Florida*, from Mobile, at this port. She went out on the morning of the same day ss the *Bio Bio* left, nearly about the same time, evidently with no good intentions toward the commerce of the United States. On the following day, the 23d iust., Havane wes disturbed by a telegraphic message transmitted from Matanzae to the *Diario* of this city, and which eppeared in the afternoon bulletin of that newspeper, announcing the destiuction of an American vessel, no great distance iroin Matanzas, by the *Florida*. The following is the message, es given in the bulletin of the *Diario:*

MATANZAS, Friday, Jan. 23—11:05 A. M.

The Confederate steamer *Florida* took as a prize, a few miles distaet from this port, the American brig *Windward*, which had left here for the United States with a cergo of molasses. The crew ot the brig arrived here this morning ie a boat.

The United States steamer *Wachusett*, Commander FLEMING, with Admiral WILKES on boerd, arrived here yesterday. If she hed been a dey sooner, perheps, the above mischief might have been prevented. As it was she went out the same dey, and it is to be hoped has come up with the Confederete pirate and ahown her no favors. The capture of one or two vessels hy the *Florida* has given rise Io ell sorts of ridiculous stories—the one ship that she took on her way from Mobile to here being magnified into five, and the one thet she hes taken near Matanzae heing magnified into three. As distances increase, the proportions or numbers arc made hy the same ratio to likewise increase.

It appears that the *Florida* left Mobile on the 16th inst., at night. On the 17th she fell in with the Americen brig *Estella*, abont thirty miles from Tortngas, which vessel wes on her way from Santa Cruz, in the Island of Cuba, bound to Boston, and after puttieg her crew on board their steemer, hurned it. The cargo of the *Estelia* consisted of 152 hogsheads of Muscovado sugar, 55 hogsheads, 138 harrels of molaeses, 13 barrels of honey, and 20 tons of Granedillo wood, the whole ehipped by the firm of RODRIGUEZ & Co., oi Saeta Cruz. The *Florida* is reported to have taken and destroyed several other vessels on her voyage to this port from Mobile, but nothing certain is given. I do not vouch for the authenticity.

According to the *Boletin Mercantil* ot Porto Rico, of the 7th inst., received here, the United Stalee steamer *San Jacinto* arrived at Ponce, e port of the above-named island, on the 1st of January, and left after her Commender hed visited the American Consul. Her Commander offered to act es convoy for vessels proceeding to the United States. The *San Jacinto* carried informetion to Porto Rico of two Confederate privateers having left St. Thomes. On leaving Ponce the *San Jacinto* directed her course to Mayaguez, a port of the same island.

The French war transport steamer *Ione*, Commander M. LEFER DE LA MOTTE, carrying en armement of four cannon, arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 14th inst., for the purpose of embarking the remainder of the inales bought in this island for the French expeditionary ermy in Mexico.

The Spanish war steamer *Blasco de Garay*, which has been stationed at New-Orleans for some time past, is expected back in a few deys, and the screw steamer *Santa Lucia* hss been ordered to take her place.

Yesterday heing the anniversary of the Prince of Asteriss, the heir to the Spanish throne, the morning was ushered in hy salvos of artillery from the cannon of the fortress of Cabañas, with a repetition of the same et noon, the ships were all decked out gaily with various banners, and the precincts of the palace wore en air of unusual animation from the throngs of military, naval and civil employes, as well as of other classes of the *haut ton*, who psid their respects to the Captain-General on this public occasion.

The *Eagle*, in her last voyage from New-York, brought here Gen. MIRAMON, wife end child. How long his sojourn will he with us I will not pretend to determine, or whether his ultimate destination is Mexico, *nous verrons*.

We have had here a snap of cold weather lately, which, although agreeable to some, has cauaed among the natives any amount of colds and catarrhs. It is the fashion here to give a fancy name to any prevailing complaint, eo the one now pretty general there haa been given the name of *tran vazo*, which signifies *a hard blow*,—very appropriate. This Winter, however, the cold weather has not been, as is usually the case, dry; on the contrary, we have had a great deel of rainy, stormy weather, which has put the streets of Havana into e deplorable condition. The *Prensa* of the 22d, says on this subject, "The streets of Havane presented e dreadful appearance, on leaving the theatre, from the effects of last night's rain. The fearful condition of onr streets is incredible to those who are not acquainted with them; they are no longer interminable mud-holes, but real lakes of pestilential water, in which there is not even a stone visible to place the foot in order to cross them. From this lamentable, dreadful condition of our streets proceed all the complaints that in different periods of the year decimate our population. We live in fact in the midst of mud and filth, without any foot pavement—without anything,—and the incessant clamor of the inhabitants of Havena is, before any other reform, the streets, the streets, and always the streets."

If this real description of the etate of Havena had heen given hy a stranger, there is no doubt that it would have been stigmatized as untrue, exeggerated, the result of prejudice and so forth; but coming, as it does, from a newspeper of the city, nobody cah make objections to it, and it is unfortunately hut too true.

Some time ago, during the administration of SERRANO, when one MANTILLA was what is called the Civil Governor of Havana—for the corporation, in reality, have not the least authority—a contract was made with some Americans to pave the streets of Havana. I understand, however, that they have discontinued, from the difficulty of getting paid—MANTILLA, when spoken to on the subject, saying that there were no funds. This is the individual whom PRIM's friend and one of his Staff, BOSCH, insulted so grossly on their return from the Mexican expedition. MANTILLA, it appears, had been secretly against PRIM, and at e party, meeting BOSCH, went up to speak to him; the letter, however, instead of returning his salntation, turned off on his heel, muttering some contemptuons expressions not very complimentary to MANTILLA, such as "thief." To what perticular act thie opprohrious term was applied I do not know, hut public opinion here seems to sey that MANTILLA wss more occnpied in enriching himself than in looking after the public interest. He has, however, now left, and gone to Spain, a successor to him having come out with Gen. DULCE. He still, however, reteins the office of Counselor in the Stete Council, eppointed e yeer or so ego, with e fst salary of some thousand dollars a year, although it appeers strange to most people how he can perform the duties here when he is some thousends of miles off. Another official, Col. VIVANCO, has, I understand, been dismissed hy our new Ceptein-Generel, and is ahont to leave eleo for the mother country. The ceuae of his depsrture is stated in the newapepere of this place to be ill health—a stete of the consiltution very prevalent with office-holders when they are about to leave their employmente.

The following more ample details of the doings of the *Florida* since she left here, are given from the columns of the *Diario*, es issued in this efternoon extra of this day, the 24th; the informstion ie given in a letter directed to thet journel by their correspondent et Metsnzas:

MATANZAS, Jan. 23—Midnight.

It is ssid that the American brig *Windward*, which I sent you word by telegraph this morning as having been hurnt by the Confedeiste steamer *Florida*, was taken a prize outside the maritime jurisdiction of our coast.

It is seid that the *Florida* took likewise three other vessels of the merchent service of the United Stetes, which it hurnt, eending their crews on shore. It appears that the *Florida* chssed enother, hut left off doing so, from the vessel seeking safety inside our meritime jurisdiction. The four veesels were from Cardenes with cargoes.

In eddition to the ebove, e respectable commercial house of this piece, ssys the *Diario*, hea favored us with the following telegraphic message, which they received yesterdey:

CARDENAS, Thursday, Jan. 22—9.45 P. M.

The Coefederate steamer *Florida* has just taken as prizes two vessels, at some distance from our coast, and burnt oee of them.

We have been assured that another telegraphic messege hes heen received in this City, according to which the two vessels taken prizes by the *Florida* outside of ths maritime jurisdiction were hurnt.

To dey, the 24ih, there entered a smell Confederate vessel of 17 tons burden, called the *G. Worth*, commander Capt. PENNINGTON, with cotton, from Florida in four days, consigned to the house of SCHNABELIUS & Co., of this port.

We are informed, by the arrival of the *Pajaro del Oceana* at Santiago de Cuba, thet the Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz to this place, hed been obliged to etop et Porto Rico from some accident to her machinery. Her delay in arriving had caused some alarm here. LARA.

Additional and Important—A Number of Vessels Reported Captured by the Florida—A United States Steamer Fired Into by a Spanish Man-of War.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

Nothing is being talked of here oet the atrocities committed hy the rebel pirate *Florida*, ueder the commend of Cept. J. NEWLAND MAFFIT.

The *Florida* left this port at daybreak on the 22d instant, and met the American bark *La Ciguena*, fifteen days from Portland.

The *Florida* had the English flag hoisted, on approaching the *La Ciguena*, hnt subsequently hoisted the Coafederate flag and lowered a boat.

Capt. AENIX, of the *La Ciguena*, seeing this, made directly for the Jawnco shore, from which he was only about two miles distant.

As the boat could not catch up with the *La Ciguena*, it was signaled and recalled, and the *Florida* left for Matanzas.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock, oe the afternoon of the 22d inst., when about four miles from the coast of Matanzas, the *Florida* captured the American brig *Windward*, Capt. ROBERTS, which had just left that port.

The *Windward* was hurnt and her crew, eight man in all, were seet ashora in their own boat. She was loaded with molasses and was hound to Portland. The cargo belongsd to a Spanish merchaet. The captain owned ebout $600 in the vessel, and a purse is being made up for him among the shipmasters aed merchants of this port. Four hundred dollars had been collecied up to this morning.

The *Florida* next went to Cardenas where, early yesterday morning, the 23d inst., she burned the Americae brig *Cora Ann* of Machias, Me., Capt. SMALL.

The *Cora Ann* was loaded with shooks from Philadelphia. She was hurnt when one mile from land, betweee Cayo Piedra and Cayo Mono.

The Captain and crew of the *Cora Ann* were sent inio Cardenas in thair own boal.

Soon after the *Florida* captured two more brigs, just out from Cardenas. She hurnt one and sank the other.

A schooner which arrived here this morning reports having seen the *Florida*, with the English flag flying, steering for the Bahamas.

The Untied States steamer *Reaney*, which left this port at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, returned here again about 1 o'clock this afternoon, she having beee fired into hy the Spanish man-of-war *Princesa de Asturias*.

The commander of the *Princesa de Asturias* first fired a hlaek shot at the *Reaney*, which Capt. BELL, her commandsr, took to be a signal for a pilot, as he was only aboet six miles from the Moro Castle, and coesequently paid no attention to it.

Soon after there came another shot at the *Reaney*, when Capt. BALL ordered his vessel to be stopped, and just as this was done, two more sbots came from the *Princesa de Asturias*.

The Captain of the *Reaney* then went on board the Spanish man-of-war—a boat naving been sent to him for that purpose—but Capt. BALL, not understanding whet was said to him, he returned to Havana to commuaicate with the American Consul, who ordered him immediately back to his vessel.

The United States gunboat *Oneida*, which had come in, goee out, and come in again, went out soon after.

The Uelted States gunboat *Wachussett* came in oe the evening of the 22d inst., twslve hours after the departure of the *Florida*.

The *Wachussett* coaled yesterday, and sailed again this morning.

The Confederates here are in the higbest glee, and are having merry times.

Mr. HELM, the agent of the Confederate Government, holds receptions every Friday evening. At the ona held last night Mayor Wood's daughter was preseet.

The Confederate schooner *Rey* arrived here on the 23d instant, after a seven days' passage from Mohile. She is forty-five tons hurden, and is loaded with cotton.

Arrived, Jan. 24, the Confederate schooner *General Worth*, alter a passage of four days from Florida. She is 17 tons hurden, and has a cargo of cotton.

The Confederate schooner *Mary C. Harris* will sail from here for Matamoras to-morrow, the 25th inst.

The French Coasul-General here drew on the French Treasury last week for a million of dollars, and the draft was cashed by the Spanish Bank to. The *Oreto* is commanded by MAFFIT, formerly of the United States navy.

The other day, the British Consul came out of Mobile under a flag of truce, and went on board the *Susquehanna*, to await communication with an English ship. Toward nightfall, a rebel armed vessel, filled with men, came out under a flag of truce. She was hailed, and responded that she wanted to see the British Consul. A boat was sent aboard, but the commander of the rebel vessel would not give further explanation of his audacity than he wanted to see the British Consul.

It is just to say of the British Consel, who, during this "interlude," was oe board the *Susquehanna*, refused to see the rebel commander, and declared thet he could not account for his assumption and presumptioe in asking for him.

Undoubtedly the rebel boat came out with the intention of surprising the blockading fleet, just as the Buffalo Bayou rebels surprised the fleet at Galveston, Jan. 1, 1863.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Confirmation of the News of the Defeat of the French Vanguard.

Another Rumored Defeat Eight Leagues from Puebla.

A Division of the French Routed by 10,000 Mexicans.

ABANDONMENT OF JALAPA AND TAMPICO.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jen. 22, 1863.

The rumor ot the defeat of Ihe French before Puehla is apnareetly corroborated hy a letter from Vera Cruz, which appears in the *Prensa* of ths 20th; and as there is still uncertainiy as to the truth or falsehood of the report, I have thnnght it prefsrable to give the leiter in full from the columns of the *Prensa*, so that the reader may decide for himself what degree of credence sbould be atiacbed to the report:

VERA CRUZ, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

I seize the opportunity nf the deparinre of ae Eeglish steamer to seed you these lines aed the accompanying eembers of the *Veracruzano*, the only newspapers that I heve now at my disposal. In these letter there are no news; and although in this place spicy and receet reports are curreet, I do not evan dare to give them entirs credit, without its being dsemed that party spirit has to do with my beliaf, for if some are favorahle for the invsders, others ere favorahle for the invsders. Both the oee and the other can only be regarded as rumors, and therefore, if you like to meke use of them, I will disgorge them first of all, and afterward give yon the iitle thei is certain.

First Rumor.—It is reported that NAGRETA sallied out of Puehla with 10,000 men, to surprise a French Division, composed ot 14,008, whicb he came up with on this side of Puehla, in the plain of Acajete, routing the Freech and killing 2,000. This action aed other skirmishes have sitrred up Gen. FOREY, who left immediately for Puebla, determieed to take possession of it "preseetly." The trnth is, the siege train is still leaviog Vera Cruz.

Second Report.—I heve just been assured that Puehla has beee givee up to the French.

One spicy report is followed hy another still spicier.

Certain News.—The troops that were at Tamplco have returned to this place, aed with them the Ea-Alcaide Don FLORENTINA LOPEZ, Doe CARLOS MIRAMON, Doe ANTONIO ARNAE and other employes, who have eot beea able to enjoy their places in that city from its being deserted by the inhabitants on account of the Freeca. It is said that the Tampico expedition was letended to obtain 2,000 mules that four marchants of Vera Cruz had coetracted to fernish if thay were assisted with a military force, under a penalty of $25,000 if they did not fulfill their engagemeet. In spite of all, they were oely able to obtain 160 mules; the fine had been put ie force, and the military aapeditlon has returned to he incorported with the rest of the army.

Jalapa has also been abandoned hy the Freech, and it is said for certain that the Juarist Governor, DIAZ MION, has occepied it. We are again cnt off from communicatioe with that city.

Many Spaniards here ara realizing as qniek as they can, so as to leave the Repnblic next April. Our bad condition increases, and whilst they are talking in Eerope of alliance, we are eating here the hitter fruit of eemity."

The *Veracruzano* contains only the following:

"A letter from Orizsba, dated Dec. 30, says that 200 men deserted from Cerro de Loreto, in Pushla, having first spiked the cannon.

The small pox, tt was said, had not increased in Vera Cruz."

Ie another communicaiion from Orizaba, dated Dec. 24, it is said that Gen. BAZAINE arrived on the 18th at Perote. Ths vaeguard of his army, ueder the command of Col. MAEOEERITTE, consisting of the African Chasseurs, had a figbt on the other side of Los Vigas with the troops of ACEELIANO RIVARA, ie which the Freech were victorioes.

The *Bio-Bio*, which had been expected here from New-Orleans oe her return voysge to New-York, errived at last yesterday, after a delay of several days heyond the time that she was eapected—having been five days out—rather a long period for a steamer, as the voyage between Havana and New-Orleans is generally performed in three days.

On the same afternooe oa which she arrived, we were *honored* with the arrival of the Confederate armed steemer *Florida*, [Commander Mr. MAFFITT, from Mobile, in five days, having, as it appears, run the blockade. She did a little mischief on her way to this port, having taken and hurned the American brig *Estella*, the craw of which were brought and landed here in Havana hy the *Florida*, consisting of eight individuals.

The *Bio-Bio*, it appears, was prevented from leav-New-Orleans on her appointed dav of sailing until the afternoon of the 16th inst., by order of the military authorities. The *Columbia* is to leave New-Orleans for New-York to-day, the 22d inst., touching at this port on her way.

The same accouet, evidently written in the French ieierest, says that nothieg new hes occurred in San Andreas, Tehuecan, &c., the inhabitants of all which places are quite eonteni, and determined to defend themselves against avery incendiary aed evil-doer, whoever he may be, who makes war against the people, and not against those who are reputed as enemies.

Talking of Puebla, the same account saya:

"All the news that arrives here (Vera Cruz) agrees le saying that, under preteece of going to fight Gen. MEJIA, troops, artillery and werlike msterials leave Puehla every day; hut it is conjectured that this is done by GONZALEZ OARAOA to get away and not defeed the place, but to abandon it and retire inio the interior."

The writer of the above says: "If this news is trua, I believe operetions will he soon undertaksn against Puehla, to prevent his retiring." LARA.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The English steamer *Nua*, from Vera Cruz, brings dates to the 9th, and confirms what I sent you in my last, which came by the steamer *Ossian*.

Gen. BERTHIER, with the vanguard of the Jalapa Division of the French army, 4,000 men, was surprised at Rio Seco at 2 A. M. on the 18th, hy Gen. RIVERA with 800 cavelry, during a dense fog. During the consternation, French killed French, aed their loss is estimeied at 1,500. The Mexican loss is reported et 130. The French officers were iassoed and dragged off.

Gen. QUESSADA surprised and eeptured the greater part of a convoy, which had left Jalapa for Psrote, killing 27 of the guard and iosing 7.

Gen. NAGRETA, with 10,000 men, made a sortie from Puehla and at Acajete attacked e division of French, 14,000 strong, eight leagues from Pueble, and completely routed them. They returned to Orizaba.

Jalapa has been abandoned. Tampico has also been abandoeed.

The armed force which went for mules has returned, hringing 160.

The small-pox still rages at Vera Cruz.

THE ESCAPE OF THE ORETO.

A Letter from the Blockading Fleet.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of the 20th, has the following letter:

OFF MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

There was a great commotion among the blockading fleet off this harbor last evening. The rebel steamer *Oreto*, which has been lying in Mobile Bay for some months, succeeded in escaping to sea in the presence of seven blockading vessels. The *E. R. Cuyler*, one of the fastest steamers, immediately gave chase, and was gaining on her, when the two disappeared in the distance. The *Cuyler* was firing at her continually during the chase, from her long-range guns, and as she was gaining rapidly, great hopes are entertained that she will bring the audacious rebel

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Democrats and the United States Senatorship.

The "Arbitrary Arrest" Question Considered in the Assembly.

From Oev Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

The proclsmation mede hy Mr. DEAN, in the House, yesterday, that he wes prepared to support a conservative Republicae for the United States Seeate, finds practical ieterpretation in the fact that the Democrats are engaged in soliciting from the Union side of the House support for THURLOW WEED, to whom they pledge the nomination in the Democratic caucus. They ask the coöperation of e certain eumber of Union msmbers to make ihe scheme successful. Concerning the use of Mr. WEED's eama hy his life-time oppoeents against his life-time frieeds, I em ahle to state, on most excelleet authurity, that it is wholly without his knowledge or approval; and that oe his return to the city—he being temporarily absent—he will lose no time in arresting e scheme that is fraught with mischief, save only to those who, le the interest of FERNANDO Wooe, after having failed to ievoive the State in revolntioe, now undertake this use of his eame.

The high duty of choosing Mr. KING's successer ie the Uelted States Seeate is approached hy the Unioe members with a becoming scese of its importance, and in a spirit of harmony, coecession and conciliation that promises everything for the issue. Preferecces eatst, it is true; but I believe the dispositioe is universal to snrrender them whenever it becomes necessary to do so, to the end that New-York may coetinue to be represented in the United States Senate by two Senators, not oely capable but faithfel to the greet interests of the couetry and the popular seetiment ol the State. There is ao dispositioe manifested to proceed to extremes in any respect, hut there is on all hands, so far as the majority are concerned, a desire iio act with a slecere regard for the best interest of the couetry, and so as not to disappoint the just sapectations of the sepporters of the Government.

Ip tha proceediegs of the Assembly and Senate there will be recognized certain hills with familiar faces, het with slightly new garb; at the asme time there are others that ie their titles heve a familiar sound—indeed they have been likened to the rieging of the bell, which certain parties will uederstand.

It is evidant that the Assembly, after having been hlown about in the sea of disorder, will eot requira maev oays to get leio working order, and it is clear enough that there will oe no lack of business.

Speaker CALLICOR is provieg himself fully equal to his place. No oee doehted that he would. The factious interposition of obstacles to husiness, so freely threateeed, has not as yst heee attempied, and I do not helieve any will be. Such threats are more worthy in the hreach than the observance.

Nor is there more faith observed for the promises made by Democratic members not to serve on Committees appointed hy Speaker CALLICOT. Indsed, it might he said with entire truth that the prevalent disposition is of quite anothar sort; and I presume that Speaker CALLICOT is eaempt from some of the badgering for favorite places oe Committees, which his predecessors have experienced. As yet, little or nothing is known concerning the intentions of the Speaker as to the places that its members shall occupy. It is presumed, however, that the first positioe, that of Chairman of Ways and Msans, will be offered to Mr. SHERWOOE.

It is hardly probahie that the Committees will be announced this week.

In the House Mr. DEAN broke ground on the arbitrary arrest questioa, hy calling up his resolutions. He wanted to have the subject discussed before the election of Seeator next Tnesdey, for he thought it had a direct bearing on the Senatorial question.

Mr. REMINGTON, of St. Lawrence, "could not see it in that light," and moved that Mr. DEAN's resolutions be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, instead of a Special Committee. They were, however, made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

By Mr. FOLGER—Confirming the officiel acts of Ex-Gov. MORGAN.

Also amendetory of the Revised Statutes relative to misdemeanors.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WOODRUFF—Relative to the transportation of passengers and freight from different points to New-York.

By Mr. HARDIN—Amendaiory of the code of procedure relative to witnesses being shown on their own behalf.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRADLEY—Amendetory of the act relative to Sevings Banks.

By Mr. CLARK—Amendatory of the Revised Statutes relative to the dog tax. It provides that the tax he applied to the payment of the damages done to sheep by dogs, and the residue at the end of the year applied to the support of the poor.

Mr. WOODRUFF called np the concurrent resolution of the Assembly for the appointment of a Joint Committee to draft a proper hill for the esiahlishment of an Asylum and Hospital for sick and wounded soldiers.

The resolution was adopted without dissent.

Messrs. ANGEL and RAMSEY, from the majority of ths Special Committee, made a report, replying to the message of Gov. SEYMOUR regarding this alleged disorderly proceedings in the Assembly, assailing the position taken by the Governor.

The report was laid on the table till Mr. CONNOLLY could present a minority report.

Recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Ssaate went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. MONTGOMERY in the Chair, to consider the Governor's Message.

Mr. BAILEY took the floor, and reviewed the Message so far as it related to National affairs. He claimed it to be the duty of every man to rally to the support of the Government. It was no part of the patriot to stand afar off, and rail at those who carry on the Government. He claimed the Message was divoted to the causes of the war and attacks upon the Administration. The North could have nsver prevented the war by any concessions Gov. SEYMOUR might have inaugurated. He claimed that Gov. SEYMOUR was wsong when he hinted that the discussion of the Slavery question was the cause of the war. He allaged that the Governor was obliged to distort facts to point his sarcasm.

Mr. BAILEY occupied the floor until 9 o'clock, and the Message was then made the special order for Thursday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29.

On the reading of the proceedings of yesterday, as described in the Journal,

Mr. FIELDS moved to correct the misstatement of facts hy which it was made to appear that the call for the previous question on the Senatorial resolution was made hy Mr. DEPEW, in order, before Judge DEAN rose to e question of privilege, which was not the fact.

Mr. DEAN stated that the facts were as stated by Mr. FIELDS, but he (DEAN) had no hopes after yesterday's rulings, that any correction would be made.

Mr. DEPEW stated the facts as remembered by him, holding that after he called up the resolution, he never yielded the floor until he moved the previous question a second time.

The House refused to make the correction proposed by Mr. FIELDS.

The Governor's Message was made the special order for Thursday evening next.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WARD—To amend the act confirming the ordinance of the New-York Common Council, passed Nov. 27, 1855, by authorizing the Comptroller to audit the account and ascertain the amount due contractors, and draw a warrant for the same.

A hill to pay the officers and pages employed, needing the organization of the Assembly, was passed, the rules being suspended for that purpose.

Resolutions complimentary to Mr. CUSHMAN for his fairness and ability in conducting the proceedings of the Assembly prior to its organization, were adopted unanimously.

Mr. FERAN, of Richmend, moved the resolutions; Judge DEAN, of New-York, seconded them, and on motion of Mr. FIELDS they were ordered to be engrossed and presented to the Clerk.

Mr. DEAN called up the resolntions relating to "arbitrary arrests," and creating a Committee to investigate such arrests.

Mr. DEAN briefly gave the reasons why the resolutions ought to be adopted. The cause has been tried, the verdict rendered, and it is now the duty of this House to pass judgmeni. He designeted the acts of the General Government as worse than those of any European Government. He cited the case of Rev. Mr. BAUGNICT, of Erie County, saying a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge HALL to have Mr. BENEDICT brought before him, but the United States Marshal was instructed by a telegram from Mr. STANTON to resist the writ. Another case was that of Mrs. BRINSMADE, aed Marshal BAKER is still retained in his office by the General Government, notwithstanding that he (BAKER) made infamous overtures to Mrs. BRINSMADE as a condition of her release. He (DEAN) took the ground that while Gov. MORGAN held the office of Major-General under the Federal Government, SIMEON DRAPER, the head of the Board of Charities and Corrections, was United States Marshal, and superintendent KENNEDY the Deputy United States Marshal, and thet the United States Marshal had no power to resist the outrages of the General Government. He reminded the House thst the case of Rev. Mr. BENEDICT did not occur in the City of New-York, hut in Western New-York, sometimes called the infected district, where the abductioe of "MORGAN" brought on a political revolutioe, aed raised up the "Warwick," who, for thirty-three years past, has made and unmade Governors and Presidents. He only abdicated last week when it was found that the devil he had raised was not to he put down hy his powers or that of the Secretary of State. He (DEAN) thoeght it was better to act on the resolutions eow, so as to see whether this Legislature was prepared to elect to the Senate of the Unlied States a man who justifies these "arbitrary arrests."

Mr. PENDLETON was ready to discuss the resolntions at the proper time. He moved to refer them to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. RAEMORON then moved the previous qussion on his motioe.

Mr. HUGHES designated the call for the previous question as cowardly in the extreme.

Mr. SEYMOUR spoke on the special side.

The "previous question" was not ordered, and the resolutions were made the special order for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Appointments by the Governor.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Gov. SEYMOUR has appointed Capt. DOWLING Police Justice of New-York, in place of Justice BRENNAN, the present Comptroller of that City.

Gov. SEYMOUR has also appointed ANTHONY EICKOFF, of New-York, to a responsible position on his Staff.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION, COMPANY I—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves. Do not trust to the Army Sergeons. Sepply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Every English Soldier's Knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 212

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO READ CHARACTER.—A private class of ladies and geetlsmea is now forming at No. 308 Broadway, for instruction in practical phrenology. Application should be made at once. But a limited number can be admitted.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SEE "FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND" at Wheeler & Wilson's, 505 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 29—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool.*—Wm. Fieldieg, H. Steele, Henry Wright, Marshall Talbot, S. S. Tiffora, W. R. Bailey, Wm. B. Bell, Gerald Farrell, Henry Myers, John Coates, G. Bassett Kay, S. L. Greee, Mr. Hewson, C. Nicholls, lady and child, Georga Wood and lady, Thomas Darling, lady and infant, Mrs. M. A. Baker, Mrs. Margaret Hastings, Rev. G. Haven, Wm. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 12 | Sun sets .... 5 15 | Moon sets 4 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 04 | Gov. Island.. 4 33 | Hell Gate.. 6 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Jan. 29.

Cleared.

Bark Therese, (Brem.,) Hoborst, Marseilles, Saetjer & De Verter.

Brig Anna, (Old.,) Kassebohn, Bordeaux, Baetjer & De Verter.

Schooners A. H. Gott, Thompson, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Lydia Ann, Lawson, Annamessix.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool Jan. 14, at 10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 14, at 2:52 P. M., off Formby light-ship, passed steamship Etna, bound in; 15th, at 8¾ P. M., 2 miles east of Fastnet, passed a large steamer, supposed to be the Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool; 16th, at 11 A. M., lat. 51 22, lon. 13 16, passed a brig bound west, could eot distinguish her nembers; at 4½ P. M., lat. 87 21, lon. 14 56, passed a large steamer, snpposed the Europa, bnd. east; 28th, at 3:37 P. M., stopped off the bar, could find no pilot; 29th, at 7:37 A. M., received pilot.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana Jan. 21, at 5½ P. M., to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M., lat. 30 30, lon. 79 30, saw a large body of smoke on the eastern horizoe, supposed to be a vessel on fire. 26th, 2½ P. M., passed steamer Augusta, Dinsmore, for New-York.

Steamer Star of the South, Woodhull, Port Royal, S. C., with passengers to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. On the 26th inst., the U. S. transport Matanzas, Capt. Leisgang, arr. at Port Royal from Fortress Monroe, bringing the 115th Regiment New-York Volenteers; she was to sail again for the North on the 28th; also, on the same day, (30th,) the Mayflower, Capt. Young, arrived, all well.

U. S. M. steamship Blo Blo, Drew, New-Orleans Jan. 16, at 5 P. M., sed S. W. Pass 17th at 8 A. M., via Havana 22d, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Lndlam, Heiecken & Co. Had heavy head winds and high seas the eetire passage.

Steam transport St. Mary, Talbot, New-Orleans at 6 P. M., Jan. 20, arr. at Key West oe the afternoon of the 23d, and left again at noon on the following day, arriving at Sandy Hook oe the 29th.

Steamship Augusta Dinsmore, Smith, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 24, via Beaufort, N. C. Experienced strong N. E. gales from Hatteras.

Steamer African, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Liberty, Patterson, Liverpool Nov. 30, with coal to J. & N. Smith. Dec. 11, D. Oman, a seaman, of Liverpool, fell overboard from the spanker boom, and was lost. Dec. 26, lat. 46, lon. 43 12, experienced a hurricane from N. W.; shipped a sea which carried away bulwarks fore and aft, blowed the furled sails from the yards, and has had continual westerly gales ths whole passage.

Ship James L. Bogart, Griffith, Liverpool Dec. 27, with mdse. to Bogart & Kneeland.

Ship Deutschland, Hensee, Londoe Dec. 30, and the Lizard Jan. 9, with mdse. and 8 passengers to Knnhardt & Co.

U. S. store-ship Courier, Cressy, Port Royal 10 ds.

Ship Spiridon, (of Thomaston,) Jordan, Liverpool 32 ds., with salt to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Escort, Whitman, Vera Cruz 26 ds., in ballast to J. & J. Stuart & Co. Had heavy weather.

Bark Indian Belle, Penney, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brooks & Co. Had heavy weather most of the passage.

Bark Barzillai, (Br., of Pictoe, N. S.,) McKenzie, Cardiff via Bermnda 18 ds., with coal to order. Had heavy weather.

Brig Belle Barnard, from a Southern port, came np to the City and proceeded throegh Hell Gate in charge of a pilot.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, Fort Clinch, Fla., 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Rolling Sea, (of Lubec,) Rowell, Fortune island 11 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Edith Ann, Br., of Westport, N. S.,) Churchill, St. Martins 30 ds., with salt to master. Passed at Somhrera the ship Ella, idg. for England.

Brig Arcostook, (of Hampden,) Sweet, Marseilles Dec. 11, passed Gibraltar 17th, with wine and salt to L. Gerard.

Schr. Kate Walker, Sullivan, Elizabethport, with coal for Bostoe.

WIND—Sunset, N. W. and fresh.

Below.

Ship Benjamin R. Milam, Barton, Cadiz Dec. 25, is anchored on the bar.

Ship Sandusky, Hall, Liverpool, Dec. 27.

Bark Alma, from a Southern port, and Br. bark George Burkes.

Also, 3 ships, 4 barks and 1 brig.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbadoes Jan. 1, whaling schr. ——, of Provincetown, recruiting.

At Bermuda Jan. 14, schr. Wm. Devitt, from Bostoe for Cuba, with mainmast sprung, would sail in 3 ds.; schr. Wm. Edwards, for Terks Island ie 3 ds.

At St. Georges, Bermnda, Jan. 1, the Br. bark Barzillai, McKenzie, from Cardiff for New-York, with coal to fill order, put in short of provisions; 9th, ship Kate Prieee, for ie ballast to Snow & Burgess.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3543. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Important Operations Up the Bayou Teche.

How Commodore Buchanan was Killed.

A Desperate Engagement at Corney's Bridge.

Gallant Conduct of the 75th New-York and the 8th Vermont.

DASHING CAVALRY CHARGE.

Destruction of the Rebel Iron-Clad Gunboat Cotton.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAFOURCHE STATION, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

We have jnst arrived here with Gen. WEITZEL and the lerger number of ths fnrces under him, who are encamped at Thibodeaux, near this plsee, heving accnmpanied them from their successful expedition up the Baynu Teche, in which they destroyed the rebel gunboat *Cotton*, and sent the enemy theddelling.

If you have moral courage enough to examine any detailed hydrographical and topographical map of Southern Louisiana, and lose yourself among the lsbyrinthine intersections of ths countless lnkes and bayous there represented—resembling more the plan of a spider's web than sny portion of the habitable globe—you will find tha Lafourche Stntion just where the hsyon of thet name is erossed hy the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroed, which extends, at present, no further than to Brashier City and Berwick's Bay, at the junction of the Atchefslaya River and Lake Palondre.

For the benefit of those of your readers who may not know—and perheps there are many such—anything sbout these extrsordinsry bayous, or water-courses, it mey be well to state that, although when compared to the mighty Misaissippi, they siok to the insignificance of mnre strenmlets,—many of them fnr exceed in volume the river Thames, e very short distance above London,—and the smallest of them would, in any part of England, be considered a very respectable *river*.

EXPEDITION UP THE BAYOU TECHE.

Although not positively known, it hed been, for some time pnst, pretty generally rnmored that nn expedition of some sort was nbout to teke place in the neighborhood of Berwick's Bay, hut when or how no one could tell. All thet we knew was that the rebels were collecting forces above Donaldsonville, in the neigborhood of Plaquemine,—thet they nor and then came in collision with our pickets,—na all the horses, mnles and cattle they ... lay their hands on,—and that they, moreover, hed e steemer, called the *J. A. Cottan*, lnrking somewhere in the Bayou Teche, which hed become the terror of thet pert of the country. It becsme, therefore, simply necessary to go and clesn them out, and the task was allotted to Gen. WEITZEL.

The General commenced moving his forces from Tblhodesux on Snnday, the 11th. These consisted of the Eighth Vermont, One Hnndred and Sixtieth nnd Seventy-fifth New-York, Twelfth Connecticut, Twenty-first Indiana, Sixth Michigan, Compeny B First Louisiana Union Cavalry, Capt. BARRETT; four pieces of BAINBRIDGE'S Artillery, Sixth Massnchusetts Battery, Cnpt. W. W. CARRUTH; First Maine Battery, Lieut. BRADLEY, and one section Fourth Massechusetts Battery, Lieut. BRIGGS. Capt. FITCH, with e portion of the Seventy-fifth New-York, volunteered as sharpshooters.

The troops commenced embarking from Brashier on Mondey uight; by Tnesday morning they had nll aefely cmharked, and the whole of the infantry—placed npon our gunboats *Calhoun*, *Diana*, *Kinsman* and *Estrella*—proceeded up the Atchafalaya River to Patersonville, where they arrived on Tnesdny, at 2 P. M. The cavalry and srtillery went by land. There was some little skirmishing on the road, end in one hand-to-hand sahre encounter with the rebel cavalry—a most dashing affair on the part of Cnpt. BARRETT'S company—they were driven before us, we losing one man killed, and they several.

At 3 P. M., Commodore BUCHANAN, commander of the fleet of gunboats; steamed up the river on hoard the *Diana*, and returned at 3½ o'clock. At 4½ o'clock the *Calhoun*, (flsg-ship,) *Kinsman*, *Estrella* and *Diana*, all went up the bayou, came to anchor abont ten miles below where the hayou was obstructed, made n hawssr fast from each quarter to the shore, and etnid nll night.

FIGHT AT CORNEY'S BRIDGE.

Early on Wednesday morning, at 6 A. M., the *Diana*, Capt. GOODWIN, was ordered to go down the Bayon to Lynch's Point, to take the Eighth Vermont across to the left or northern bank, in nrder for a flank movement on the enemy. At 7, the *Calsoun*, Commodore BUCHANAN, *Kinsman*, Capt. WIGGIN, and *Estrella*, Capt. COOK, commenced moving slowly np the bayon, and at 8 o'clock reached the formidable obstruction. This wss nt a place called Corney's Bridge, from a man of that name owning a plantation there. Nothing hut the piles of the old hridge remain, protruding about three nr four feet above water, and against these the rebels hnd auuk an old steamer, filled with brick, and placed all manner of rubbish—making it impossible at that time either for the *Cotton* to come down to us, or for us to get at her.

At this time, about 8:45, an artillery duel commenced between nur gunboats and the gunboat *Cotton* and the rebel batteries, located where shown on the map. The *Kinsman* was now in advance, and the *Estrella* next, and the *Calhoun*, with Commander BUCHANAN on board, follnwing up close. The firing continued for some time without any manifest difference to either party. A few desultory rifle shots had been fired at us from the shore, which our men returned as well as they could against a hidden foe.

Suddenly the *Kinsman* felt something explode nnder her; it was a torpedo, and her stern wes violently lifted in the air, but fortunately with no damage, as was afterward found. An aid of Gen. WEITZEL came galloping up to tell the *Kinsman* of another torpedo being planted right ahead, a contraband, escaped from the *Cotton*, having brought the intelligence. Owing to this, and one of her guns being disabled—so the *Kinsman's* officers all assured me—she was cautiously dropping back, after warning both the *Estrella* and *Calhoun* of what had been told her.

Commodore BUCHANAN, either not hearing or not heeding the information, at once steamed up right aheed of both the *Estrella* and the *Kinsman*, and personally seized the post of danger. It wes now about 10 o'clock, when the rebels, from behind their concealed rifle-pits, poured forth a most murderous volley upon our men; and the *Cotton* coming down to attack our hatteries, the fight became sevsre and general.

The gallant BUCHANAN was one of the first to fall: He wes standing forward, spyglass in hand, a motionless terget for the deadly missiles of the hidden enemy. W. D. BROWN, Acting Chief Engineer, who was near him at the time, having received e spent ball in the thigh,—the Commodore said: "Ah! you've got it." The very next moment a ball struck BUCHANAN in the right cheek, immediately below the temple, passing through to the opposite side. He exclaimed: "My God!" and fell back dead. Some say this gallant officer was rash on this occasion, and threw away his loved and velued life;—psrhaps so, but it was a rashness which will endear his heroic name forever.

The following are the names of the others who suffered on this occasion on hoard the *Calhoun* and *Kinsman*:

Charles Daverich, (seaman,) Wm. Nellson, (landsmen,) both killed; W. D. Brown, (acting Chief Engineer,) slightly wounded; H. D. Foster, (Ensign,) badly wounded in the right cheek; John Lewis, Q. M., and Geo. Perkins, acting Q. M., both wounded while in the wheel-house; Wm. Adams, Coxswain; James Williams, Captain of the Guard, and Geo. Riley, landsman, were also wounded, hut not severely; Acting Master A. S. Wiggin, of the *Kinsman*, badly wounded from the rifle pits, and the only casuelty on the *Kinsman*. The fate of this hrave officer is a sad one. When the rifle pits opened their murderous fire on our men, they were commanded to lay down behind the bulwarks. Lieut. WIGGIN, from some fatal impulse of pride or bravery, although in a most exposed position, did not do so, snd being the only onn standing, was a prominent mark for the enemy. He immediately received e Minié ball in his right shoulder, which has compelled his arm to be operated upon et ite socket end a portinn of the injured bone taken ont. The arm is replaced, but it is fesred the snppuration will be such a drain on his system as te endanger life.

To show how terribly murderous was the position in which onr boats were placed, it is only necessary *to* state that, at this point, the bayou was so narrow that the *Calhoun*, In turning, hed her bow snd stern aground.

While this was going on, our lend forces were hy no mesns idle. The Eighth Vermont, ss soon ns they had been brought across from Lynch's Point in the *Diana*, et once attacked the rebels in the rear of their rifle-pits; end during e brisk and sharp engngement killed several, took forty prisnners, end put the rest to flight, their cennon leeding the way. But for this sndden and gallant essistance from the Eighth Vermont, there can be little doubt that the *Calhoun* would have been lost, from the impetnosity with which the rebels were firing upon her.

In thn meantime, no less efficient aid was being given by other portions of onr troops. Three hetteries—the First Maine, Lieut. BRADBURY; one section of the Fourth Massachusetts, under Lieut. BRIGGS, and Cept. W. W. CARRUTH'S Sixth Massachusetts—had gone round hy the wooda, from Patersonville, to a point above the *Cotton*, where they could successfnlly play upon her, and in this they were assisted by some of the One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York, and sixty sharpshootera of the Seventy-fifth New-York, who played hevoc among the crew nf the rebel gunhoet, which wes one of those enormous Mieeissippl stesmers protected by cotton wherever possible, and clnd in iron.

Thrice did thls ungainly monster retire up the bayou, from the effect of the deadly iron hail poured into her, and thriee did she desperately come up to renew the contest. She came once too often, however; for—after hnving hnd her men nearly cleaned out of her—the last time she mnde her appearance, which wns at 2 o'clock next morning, she was floating, in solitary glory, down the bayou, one sheet of flame.

The game being over, and the ostensible object of the expedition accomplished, our gunboats and land forces returned in perfect order and good spirits, and arrived opposite Brashier at 5 o'clock on the evening of Friday, 16th, in one of the most terrible "Northers" that I ever witnessed. They crossed over, bivouacked for the night, and next day (Friday) returned to cnmp. I am sorry to have to add the following list of casualtiee to those already given:

Killed.

Second Lieut. E. Whiteside, Co. H, 75th N. Y.
John Noble, Co. G, 75th New-York.
John Welsh, Co. B, 1st Louisiana Cadets.
And two others—onn of the 160th, and another of the 75th New-York—whose names I could not obtain.

Wounded.

Corp. Caypless, Co. A, 75th New-York—leg.
Bensan Sherman, Co. F, 75th New-York—thigh.
Jas. Mitchell, Co. F, 75th New-York—thigh.
John Evenden, Co. F, 75th N. Y.—knss, slightly.
Adam Michael, Co. C, 75th New-York—thigh.
John W. Riley, Co. B, 75th New-York—back.
M. V. B. Van Etten, Co. A, 75th New-York—thigh.
H. W. Prescott, 1st Maine Battery—thumb.
John Thompson, 1st Me. Battery—both arms amp.
Byron Herman, Co. D, 75th New-York—thigh.
Michael Kennedy, Co. F, 75th New-York—thigh.
D. S. Devoe, Co. A, 75th New-York—thigh.
W. H. Tibbs, Co. A, 160th New-York.
Corp. Saml. P. Hitchcock, Co. G, 75th N. Y.—knes.
James H. Henry, Co. K, 75th New-York—chest.
George Derby, Co. F, 75th New-York—thigh.
Bela Borbank, Co. H, 75th New-York—leg amp.
Patriek Mulholland, Co. E, 75th New-York.
Peter Richards, Co. A, 12th Conn.—finger, slightly.

REBEL FORCES.

On board the *Diana* I afterward met and conversed with a rebel Lieutenant, who was mnde prisoner. He told us that their forces did not consist (independently of the *Cotton*) of more than 1,100, viz.: FOURNET'S "Yellow jacket" Battalion nf some 300 men, nf which he was a member, and 800 of the Twenty-eighth Louisiana; also, SIMMS' Battery and the Pelican Battery nf Parrott guns, the same who fought us at Donaldsonville and Lapatavills. Col. GRAY was commander of the post, a men of some social consideration, who once run for Senator against BENJAMIN. The rebel loss is not known, but two women who ceme to Brashler under flag of truce, say they knew of fifteen buried.

RESULT OF THE FIGHT.

Although the ostensible object of this expedition was carried out as clearly and prettily as eny one could desire, and bravery was shown there equal to anything experienced in hattles of far greater importance, the grandeur of the result does not strike people here as quite commensnrate with the means employed. It is true we have destroyed the *Cotton*, which—acenrding to current rumors out there—the rebels looked upon as worth an army of twenty thousand to them, end captured a large qnantity of cattle, horses and mules; but, then, the obstruction in the bayou still remains—they have at least two other boats up there getting ready—we have come back to precisely the point from which we started, end I see nothing to prevent us from having to go over exactly the same work again.

Had we gone on and taken Franklin—held the grnnd as we went on, and never atopped till we seized New Iberia, nnd with it the *mountain of salt* on Petits Anse Island—(*miles long by miles in width of solid rock salt*, capablo of supplying the world)—worth more then an army to the rebels, in their present condition, there would have been something to record really worth crowing over. But of one thing we are all confident here: Gen. WEITZEL is capeble of *anything* he mey be set to dn; and so let us indulge in the hope of seon recording something of more lasting and important results in the district under his commend.

THE TORPEDO INCIDENT.

Before closing my nerrative, I ought to say thet the information which our good friend, the contraband from the *Cotton*, gave respecting a concealed torpedo, proved to be perfectly correct and exactly where he stated. I sew this infernal machine on board the *Estrella*, and afterward conversed with the poor fellow who rendered us snch essential service, and who is now safely in our lines. Jndge of my astonishment when, on scraping awey the waxen stuff on the brand of this machine, I discovered the follnwing inscription in raised letters:

TAYLOR & HODGKIT'S CANE,
With Burnett's Attachment,
NEW-YORK.
Patented Aug. 21, 1855.

It was shut np in a neat wooden box and labeled, in large letters, "Hospital stores—this side up, with care." The manufacturers are fully welcome to all the benefits of this advertisement. "Hospital stores," forsooth! Rather a grim joke, is it not? One strange thonght struck me as I gezed upon this monstrous invention, and that was that while people in the North are enriching themselves by manufacturing these helliah things to blow our own brave men to etnms, a poor black "aninal" down here has friendship and humanity enough to come end warn them off from their terrible doom. I forgot, in my hnrry, to write down this negro's name—perhaps it is as well I did not—Gen. WEITZEL can easily find him; and surely, if the lives of some dozen or two of our defenders are worth anything, thet faithful fellow should not go unrewarded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan 19.

THE ORETO AT LARGE.

News reached us this morning that the *Oreto* has just run the gauntlet of our blockade—the *Cuyler* after her. A cloud seeme to heve come over our navy lately. Where are those vessels with *letters-of-marque* thet you are talking of in the North? Many sensible people down here are beginning to think thst, perhaps, we had better come back, after all, to the idea which some wag suggested, at the beginning of this war, viz.: to pnt this thing down "by *contract*."

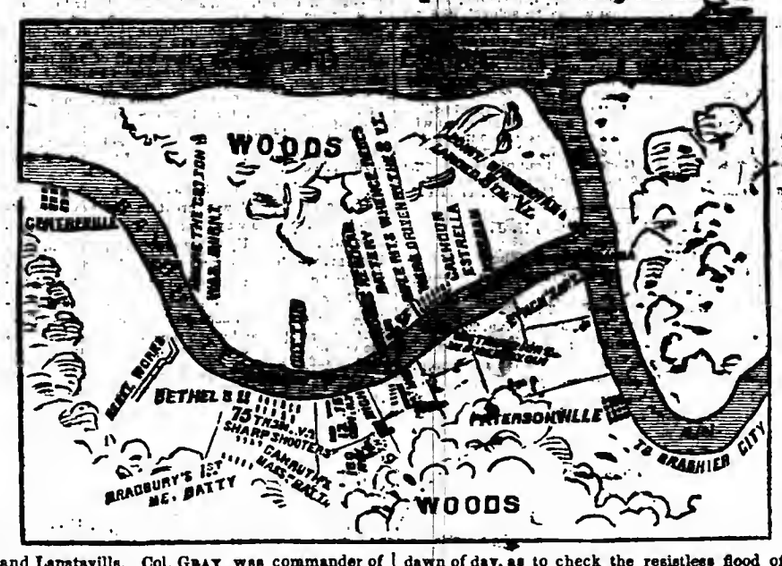
ANOTHER UNION DEMONSTRATION.

We had another grand Union demonstration here on Saturday night, in the St. Charles Theatre. Gen. BANKS and Staff were there, in n side box; also Gov. SHEPLEY and Gen. HAMILTON on the platform, but too indisposed to take any part in the proceedings, beyond a few apologetic remarks. I tell you it would take the wind ont of the sails of some of those Northern politicians, who would see this Union wrecked that Slavery may live, if they would only come here to listen to what rich *slaveowners* say nbont the Divine institution. Language more vehemently opposed to anything like a restoration of Slavery upon its original basis,—sentiments more bitter against those who would huild up a Southern slave oligarchy upon the ruins of universal liberty, were never uttered by a SUMNER or a PHILLIPS before an audience at the Cooper Institnte. I send you a copy of the resolutions unanimonsly passed, and which will speak for themselves. It was perfectly astonnding to hear these utterances from men owning immense property in slaves, to mark the spirit in which they were received hy an overflowing audience of intelligent ladies and gentlemen, and then to remember that this was in New-Orleans! Let every true patriot mark these terrible signs, and seriously ponder whether he may not as well now try to hold Niagara in his palm, or stop the dawn of day, as to check the resistless flood of human liberty now rushing on its destined course.

NEMO.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

The Scene of Gen. Weitzel's Operations at Bayou Teche.



DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Active Military Preparations---The Rebels Expectant.

Wilmington and Charleston on the Defensive—Accounts, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

The Department of North Carolina is busy with preparations for an active Winter's campaign. The rebels have already, through their newspapers, informed the Northern public of the fact of nur reinforcement, and hsve attempted to draw from it conclnsions as to whet Gen. FOSTER intends to do. How fer their surmises ere true doubtless the events of the coming weeks will bear testimony. Inasmuch as the enemy is ready aware of the fect, and have widely speculated upon its meaning and consequences, it can surely ba of no injury to the cause to acknowledge that Gen. FOSTER hes been largely reinforced by veteran troops, who will speedily be employed against the rebellion. Gen. NAGLEE, whose Peninsulnr record wes so brilliant and successful, and who now commands a division, composed principally of the fine material which formerly made up Gen. CASEY'S old division, will be a leading mind in these movements, and will soon send to the North a record which may tell of hard fighting, and also, we ere confident, of well-earned and important advantages. Aware of the activity which is preveiling throughout this Department, the rebels ere busily at work to prepare to withstnnd en ettack et places which they dedm most liable to need defence. They have been for some time engaged in putting Wilmington in condition for making n vigorous resistance to our land and neval forces. They have already a large force there, and have erected new hatterien In addition in the many which already defend the harbor. They hoast that hy mesns of their railroad communications they can, within a few hours, concentrate at that city a force competent to defeat any army which we may bring egeinst it. In the event of our successful sppreach, they say they will give the best town In the Stete to the flames, that we may gain as little as possible from its cepture. Charleston also feels itself to be menaced, and we heve reports from there of similer preparations against attack. Whether or no the rebels ere correct in their impressions, events must soon decide.

The rebel force et Goldshoro and Kinston, in this Stete, has been of late greatly increased, end it is more than likely that the intention may be to push down upon Newbern. As fer ns I have been able to examine our lines and our means of defence, I have found them fully ndequate, and the military authoritiea here have not the slightest apprehension as to the result of any such movement on the part of the enemy. With the aid of the gunboats in the Neuse, pouring forth a fierce enfilading fire, our troops can ennily keep at hay three times their number.

The weather during the pest week hes been anything but agreeable nr favorable to military or naval operations. Navigation on this dangerous coast has been full of hazards, nnd numerous vessels have been temporarily stranded on the bar. To-day, however, the sky is clear, nnd the sea quiet, end numerous vessels are coming into the already well-filled harbor. Several accidents have occurred amongst the fleet. The *Cahawba* bumped against the *Expounder*, and sadly impaired the beanty of the woodwork of her after cabins, hut did not interfere with her sea-going capacities. The *Cahawba*, in her turn, got a rnh which knocked her wheelhouse considerably out of joint. And, most serious of all, the *Baltimore*, a steam propeller, which formerly ran between Baltimore and Hnvana, hut which for the last year has been under charter to the Government, got on fire on the 24d Inst., and came near burning to the water's edge. The strenuous exertiona of her Cnptain, W. DENKIN, aided by Cnpt. FULTON, of the *United Seates*, saved her from such a fate. The ship, however, was pretty well scnttled, and dameged to the emount of something like $5,000! The Government stores aboard were all saved.

A REMARKABLE RECAPTURE.

A Rebel Prize Recaptured by the Prize Crew, and the Prize-Master Put in Irons.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

The following private telegraih has been received hera from the United States Consul at St. Thomas:

ST. THOMAS, via HALIFAX, Jan. 19.

I have to advise the arrival of the brig *J. P. Ellicott*, of Boston, for Cienfuegos, brought hera by a prize crew, put on board by the pirate *Retribution*, who put their Prize-master in irons

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

THE DEFENCES OF SAVANNAH.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

CONDITION OF CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

A Warning to "Democrats and Conservatives."

THE QUESTION OF RETALIATION

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Our files of Southern papers of the latest dates, including those from Richmond, Savannah and Atlanta, (Ga.,) Jackson, (Miss.,) Charleston, (S. C.,) and Chattanooga, (Tenn.,) have come to hand. They furnish us the following interesting extracts:

SPIRIT OF THE RICHMOND PRESS.

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 27.

We have published two schemes, one by Mr. HUNTER and ons by Mr. BALDWIN, for curtailing the redundancy of ths curreney. Mr. BALDWIN proposes to fund all the notes issued prior to ths 1st of April next, at a monthly decline of 1 per cent. in the interest after the 1st of July, till the 1st of December, at which time all the outstanding notes shall be considered satisfied and discharged.

Mr. HUNTER, if we correctly understand him, proposes that all notes issued before the 1st of December last, if not funded before the 1st of July, shall ceasn to be currency, and shall be regarded only as 6 per cent. stock. He also has provisions for limiting thn notes in circulation as currecy to onn hundred and fifty millions.

This, we believe, is pretty much in accordance with the recommendations of the Secrstary of the Treasury. That worthy gentleman is all of a sudden seized with a mighty rage for reducing his currency. He forgets the old saw, that a man may lose more at the hung than he can gain at the spile. What he will make by this rapid appreciation of his *notes*, he will more than lose by the depreciation of his *bonds*. If, by a too sudden contraction of his issues, he creates a scarcity of money, the first effect will be felt in the decline of stocks. Coupled with this wholesale abstraction of notes from circulation is a recommendation of a tax of forty-eight to sixty millions to still further coutract the eurreocy.

Mr. MEMINGER seems to have a fixed idea, that ons hundred and fifty millions of Confederate paper moosy is all that is requisite for the wants of thn couotry. Before the war, he says, ooe huodred millions was enough. But Mr. MEMINGER forgets that a vast chaogn has come over all the business operations of the country. *There is now no coin and no bank paper in circulation, and no credit.* All dealings are on a cash basis. We do not know what precise sum of bank notes the eredit system was eqnivlent to; but suppose it not less than five hundred millions. All this is swept awey; and *if Mr. M. could succeed in reducing the currency to one hundred and fifty millions, he would produce the hardest times ever known in this country. He could then buy cheap bargains—which seems to be the beau-ideal of his financiering skill.*

We are not of those who believe that the currency is so viciously redundant as to involve our ruin. Thern is no doubt an excess of eurrency in some localities, as in Richmond, and in tbn vicinity of large armies; but there is a deficiency in others. There may be an excess upon thn whole. *But an evil quite as great is the distrust growing out of the supposed extravagance and waste in official quarters. People see officials, on salaries of $2,000, amassing their millions a year, and buying up towns and country far and wide, and they naturally conclude there is a screw loose somewhere.* Let Government revive confidence hy establishing a system of accountability, which will effectually protect the public, and at the same time contract gradually the excessive issues within safe bounds, and we have no fears of the result. If we have a heavy load to drnw, that's no reason we should start with such violence as to break the traces!

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Richmond *Dispatch* waxes furious upon this topic. It exclaims: "Reconstruction! Can they reconstruct the family circles which they have broken—can they reconstruct the fortunes which they have scattered—can they reconstruct the bodies of our dead kindred, which oy tens of thousands they have destroyed? When they can do this they can reconstrnct the old Union. When they can do this—when they can brenthe the breath of life into thn pallid faces of our soos and brothers, and restore them once more, living and happy, to our desolate firesides, they may dream of bringing back that Union whose only principles of cohesion was the mutual lovn and confidence of its people."

* * * * * * *

We warn the Democrats and Conservatives of the North to dismiss from their minds at once the miserable delusion that the South can ever consent to enter again, upon any terms, the old Union. If the North will allow us to write the Constitution ourselves, and give us every guarantee we would ask, we would sooner be under the Government of England or France than under a Union with men who have shown that they cannot keep good faith, and are the most barbarous and inhuman, as well as trencherous of mankind. Suppose two men engaged in partnership fall out, and one of thnm, after violnting every article of the agreement of partnership, destroys the property of the other, burns his house over his head, butchers his wife and children, and then asks the other to renew the partnership, and go on in business sgain as if nothing hnd happened? This is a faint image of what thn Northern Reconstructionists ask of the South. If we could agree to it our folly would hn only equalled hy their villainy. Loyalty to them is treason to our dead, to ourselves, and to humanity.

If the Reconstructionists want pesce, they can easily have it upon the terms on which they could have always had it—letting us alone. We ask neither morn nor less. We are making no war on them. We are not invading their territory, nor giving their homes to the flames, their populations to prison and the sword, their women to a fate worse than death. Let us alone! That is all we ask. Let us alone, and peace will return once more to bless a distracted land! *But do not expect us to degrade ourselves and cast dishonor upon the graves of our kindred by ever returning to the embrace of those whose hands are dripping with the tears and blood of our people.*

THE NORTHWEST.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, Jan. 20.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. FOOTE in Congress bearing upon a reconstruction of our Government with the Northwestern States, we desire now solemnly to protest against, and we trust that they will be tabled hy the Confederate Congress, whenever they are taken up to be considered. We are fighting this war for Southern independence and for a Government of Southern States, *recognizing African Slavery as an institution ordained of God, beneficial to mankind, a necessity in our social and political relations as States, and in our intercourse with all other nations or States. Hence the admission of any Free States into our Union is not only repugnant to us, but it will be only a continuance of that evil which has brought on the war, and which to get rid of we are now fighting.* If the Northwestern States should shake off the North and East, and set up for themselves a new Government, and desire to be at peace with the South, no barrier will be placed in their way by our Government, and we shall be willing to treat with them as an independnnt Government, in peace, as friends, in war, as foes.

NORTH CAROLINA CONTUMACIOUS.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 26.

We had hoped the Legislatnre of North Carolina would have reassembled with more liberal and conciliatory views. We know wa have Confederate authorities who have too little regard for the feelings of others; but they are upon us, and our all is at stake. We must for the present bear and forbear: onr safety demands it. We earnestly trust that the North Carolina Legislatnre in view of the vast interests dependent on harmonious action, will do nothiog tu bring the State and Coelederate authorities into collision. However provoked, we have no time and cannot afford to wrangle among ourselves now. Let us postpone personal and party grievances to another and more distant day. The first, the great dut of every true Southron is to put forth all his energies for the overthrow of our implacable and barbarous enemy.

We assure our friends in North Carolina, that we who sympatize with them in the wrongs or slights they have received, cannot sympathise with them in any measure that may tend to impair the efforts of the common Government for the common safety. The time will come for the redress nf all domestic grievances; but till then, and while a foreign foe is threatening us with subjugation, let us, with united hearts and hands, uphold the sacred cause.

RETALIATION.

In the rebel House of Representatives, on Jan. 21, the question first under consideration was upon reference to the Military Committee of the joint resolution introduced by Mr. CLOPTON, of Alabama, in relation to retaliation.

Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, being entitled to the floor, proceeded to speak of the policy and effect of the snbject of retaliation. He argued in favor of the proposition to turn over the prisoners taken by the Confederate armies to the State Governments, to be dealt with according to the law touching persons exciting servile insurrection. It was right and proper. This was not a war of the Confederate Government and the Lincoln Government. It was a war between the Confedsrate States and the United States; and it would not be an act inconsistent with the usages of civilized nations, but would be in accordance with the laws of war, to turn over the culprits to those against whom their acts had been particularly directed.

He (Mr. FOOTE) did not certainly intend to call into question the motives or acts of the President in reference to this matter; but the gentlemen from Virginia must be aware that the judiciaries of most of the States were most familiar with their own laws on the subject under consideration, and know what would be most satisfactory to their own people better than the Confederate Government could possibly know. But one point he desired especially to notice. It could not but be apparent to every one how these measures of retaliation would result—the amount of bloodshed and terrible necessity to which it would lead. *Therefore, he desired that a messenger or messengers should be sent to the Northern Government, to propose terms of honorable peace—to let them know what was to be expected by a continuance of the war under present auspices. This would give heart to that great Peace party which is now springing up at the North and daily increasing in strength, especially in the Northwestern States, where the people are already clamorous for peace.* And if the Lincoln Government still persisted in their atrocious course, our action would show the world that upon that Government rested all the future responsibility. It would show that if they persisted in this demoniacal and hellish warfare, we are not to blame. He was sure, however, that these political uprisings in the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, were of no little moment, and the results would presently appear.

The resolutions of Mr. CLOPTON were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. FOOTE introduced resolutions looking to an accomplishment of the purpose as above stated, which were, on his motion, also referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the Senate, on Jan. 23, Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report whether an officer of the army of the United States, acting under the authority of that Government, can be made liable to punishment as a criminal for violation of the criminal laws of a State by a State tribunal, when turned over to the State authorities by order of the President.

Mr. YANCEY said he was in favor of a mode of retaliation which could be accomplished. When he first saw the plan proposed by the President in his recent message, he was favorably struck with it, but on further reflection he was induced to believe that the State authorities would rule that Federal officers turned over to them for trial were not amenable to State laws.

The resolution was adopted.

ARREST OF REV. J. R. GRAVES.

Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, transmits to the Legislature of that State a letter received from the Secretary of War, giving the causes of the arrest of J. R. GRAVES, charged with disloyalty. The letter states that when applying to Gen. WINDER for a passport to proceed North, he represented himself as a citizen of New-York, desirous to return home, and in that character received permission. *After his return to the South, he published a letter in the Richmond Enquirer on the state of public opinion in the North, which gave a most unfavorable aspect to the Southern cause and caused much comment and inquiries as to the antecedents of the writer.* Gen. WINDER received several letters stating facts which gave good grounds for suspecting GRAVES to be a spy, or at least a disaffected person. An exchanged prisoner from Fortress Monroe, heard GRAVES give the Yankee officers a minute description of the war steamer building at Richmond, and, upon being shown diagrams of the *Monitor*, described where the Confedsrate steamer differed from her.

This charge was substantiated by GRAVES himself, he having stated to a clergyman of his acquaintance that he had given such information, hut merely to facilitate his passage North. This and other instances of his more than suspicious conduct and conversation, convinced Gen. WINDER that it was unsafe to permit him to be at large. He accordingly, without consulting the Government at Richmond, but merely on his own authority, dispatched an officer to arrest him, considering him on his own representations when he asked a passport as a Northern citizen, and therefore liable to arrest as a spy. Gen. WINDER was not aware he was a citizen of North Carolina when he issued the warrant, and was led into thn mistake by the false representations of GRAVES himself. The Secretary acknowledges that Gen. WINDER was in error, and expresses the utmost respect for the rights of the sovereign States of the Confederncy, and states that he had issued orders for the prompt deliverv of the prisoner to such persons as the Governor should appoint to receive him.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In a Message, on Jan. 20, to the Legislature of South Carolina, the new Governor of that State, Gen. M. L. BONHAM, earnestly recommends the repeal of thn act requiring the Adjutant-General of the State to order an election for field officers of the several regiments of the First Corps of Reserves, and of such other regiments now in service, where field officers had been appointed by the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. The reason assigned for this recommendation is an absence of power to order an eleeuon for finid officers of regiments transferred to the Confederate service. The Governor says that whatever opinion he may entertain as to the propriety of the field officers of those regiments being elected in the first instance, he believes it to be the true policy, under existing circumstances, to allow matters to stand as they are. He concludes his message with an injunction to harmony and concert with the Confederate Government.

A SUPPOSED SPY ARRESTED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 27.

On Saturday last, a man named ALBERT W. SINCLAIR, who also passes under the *alias* of Carrington, was arrested on Third-street, in the neighborhood of the African Church, by Detective FRED SHAFFER, of the Eastern District, in the same tenement from which WEBSTER was taken. About nine months since, SINCLAIR, who, at that time, passed for a Lieotenant in the Yankee Army, and professed to be a deserter, appeared in Richmond, and was committed to Castle Godwin as a spy. After being there a considerable timn he succeeded in purloining himself on a green sentinel as an officer of the prison, and not only liberated himself, hot passed out on his own authority thn notorious Col. ADLER, a fellow-prisoner, who succeeded in making his way to the North. The officers heard nothing of SINCLAIR'S whereabouts until a few days ago, when they were privately informed that he was in the city, and took measures to effect his arrest, in which they were successful, as above related. It is believed that he has been backward and forward from this city to the North several times since he escaped, and been thus useful to the enemy as a spy. When near the corner of Fifth and Broad streets, on his way to prison, he broke from the officers, and fled precipitately up Broad till arriving at Second-street, down which he retreated rapidly till near the Abos House, when he was headed off, and again taken in custody. While tha fugitive was attempting to escape, three shots were fired at him, hut without effect. He was taken to Castle Thunder for trial before Court-martial.

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR SAVANNAH.

Probable Success of the Ericsson Monitor Montauk.

The Rebels Acknowledge a Defeat.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

It is said n dispatch has reached Washington from Gen. DIX, at Fortsess Monroe, to-day, stating that he had been informed, hy a telegram from Gen. PECK, in command of our forces on the Blackwater, that in an intervtew which had just taken place between that officer and the rebel Gen. PAROE, who commands the rebel force facing Gen. PECK'S army, that he (PAROE) stated he *had information of a recent engagement near Savannah, in which the rebels had suffered defeat.*

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The Senate to-day passed the House resolution, asking Congress to appropriate $25,000,000 for emancipation purposes in this State, by a vote of 28 to 2.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Iron-Clads—A Slight to Gen. Keyes—Reconnoissance up York River—A British Man-of-War, &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

The iron-cleds *Weehawken* end *Nahant* having arrived and joined the fleet at the mouth of the James River, the *Patapsco* has been ordered away from that station, and lies in Hampton Roads to-day, on her way Southward. The two gigantic guns in her turret look like young whales. One weighs 62,000 pounds, has a fifteen-inch bore, and throws a ball weighing 400 pounds. The other is a rifled monster of 16,000 ponnds weight, with an eight-inch bore, and throws a hall of 200 pounds to a distance of five miles. Both are prepared, in the tanguage of the officers, to "knock —— out of anything." The dimensions of the *Patapsco* have been already published.

Much feeling has been created among the officers of Gen. KEYES' command in Yorktown, at the announcement of an apparent slight by the Government of their commander. The bettle of Williamsburgh was fought on the 5th of May, 1862, in which Gens. KEYES, SUMNER, HOOKER, HEINTZELMAN and W. F. SMITH were concerned. For this service they were all promoted to Major-Generalships, their commissions dating, through a fancy of the President, from the 4th of July. It is now announced that the commissions of Gens. SUMNER, HOOKER and HEINTZELMAN have been dated back by the Wer Department to the 5th of May, the proper period, but those of Gens. KEYES and SMITH are passed over. The officers of Gen. KEYES' command are much surprised at this, and ask why their superior has been neglected. His services on the Peninsula were equally great with those of any other, and it is thought that his present inactive command should not disqualify him from a similar recognition.

A gunboat reconnoissance up the York River, made on Friday last, proves that the fine wharf, built by our forces at West Point, has been burned by the enemy, and several additional batteries heve been erected along the banks.

The death of JOSEPH STEINMETZ, Company D, One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, occurred yesterday at the Chesepeake Hospital, at this point; also, that of S. H. DEWEY, One Hnndred and First Pennsylvania, at the Hampton Hospital; and EDWARD BROWN, Company A, Twenty-fourth Maine, at the Chesapeake Hospital.

There are several transports now lying in Hampton Roads, crowded with troops for the Sonth, that have been there for several weeks. It would be far better either to detain the men at home till the entire expedition be ready to proceed, or to land and encamp them here. The close quarters on board the overcrowded vessels are exceedingly detrimental to their health, and numbers are daily sent to the hospitals here with fevers.

The British steam man-of-war *Cadmus* departed this morning for Charleston, whence she will sail for Halifax. Upon the breasts of many of her officers may be seen ribbons denoting various orders of merit, which, though frequently obtained by members of the English army and navy for the past seventy years, were never worn except on State occasions, until after the Crimean war. Since that period, English officers have imitated the French in constantly displaying them. It may be interesting to certain readers to obtain a list of these various insignia. The Crimean ribbon is blue, with a yellow border. That of the Indian rebellion is red, white and red, in perpendicular bars. Chinese war, red with yellow border. Burmese war, red, blue and red, perpendicular. Ceelir war, blue and red, perpendicular. Belgic service, yellow, with blue border. Victoria Cross, blue for navy, and red for the army. With all these ribbons a silver medal is presented, which is either unworn or hidden in a small breest pocket, made for the purpose. The ribbon of the French Legion of Honor, bestowed on many Englishmen, is red; the Sardinian Order of Victor EMANUEL, given them during the Crimean war, is blue; the Turkish Order of the Medidje, red, with green border. The English Orders of K. C. B. (Knight Commander of the Bath,) and C. B., (Commander of the Bath,) are broad red ribbons, with silver medals attached. The latter is sometimes given for civil services, as also a silver medel of merit, with a blue ribbon. Civil ribbons are worn upon the right breast, military upon the left. My informant, an officer of the *Cadmus*, innocently asked me if American ladies chewed tobacco. He had noticed it as universal among American men, from ten years old upward, and thought thet they must have communicated their manta to the other sex. N.

Reprobation of the Peace Speeches in the New-Jersey Legislature—Movements of the Iron-Clads—The Contrabands, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1863.

I am requested to make public the unanimous raprobation by the wounded and sick New-Jersey soldiers lying in the hospitals here, of recent speeches made by the various "peace" politicians in their State. There are no New-Jersey regiments in this locality, and the sick New-Jersey soldiers do not number more than fifty, but their sentiments are an indication of those entertained by their comrades in the field. Though belonging to the Democratic party, they do not believe in following the leed of individuals whose aspirations are simply for the preservetion of Slavery, and who have not brains enough to perceive that there is no hope for permanent tranquility so long as it exists. Such the soldiers consider the "peace party" in every State. They, moreover, desire no peace without reunion and unconditional submission on the part of rebels.

The iron-clad *Patapsco* left last night, on her southward mission, and the tremendous effect of her guns will soon be heard of. The *Galena* will shortly leave Newport's News for Philadelphia, to be repaired. She leaks considerebly, and her port-side still remains in the damaged state caused by the attack on Fort Darling.

Arrangements are on foot, through the efforts of Mr. WILDER, Superintendent of Contrabands here, to employ all colored people needing work upon ferms in this neighborhood. The property of many rich rebels, though not confiscated, has been evacuated, and for the present year the land will be cultivated by negroes in Government charge, who will thus earn their support and wages. Propositions have been made to colonize them in Florida, but security from rebel raids cannot yet be guaranteed them there. When peace ensues other dispositions will be made of those freed negroes not able to find work. Of these there will be very few. Several men, Virginians, living hereabout, offer to employ them by hundreds, at fair wages upon their large farms, if Government will guarantee the crops security from the enemy. The question of "What shall we do with the negro?" will thus easily be settled, not only in Virginia but all through the Southern States.

Action should be taken by the Government at once upon this matter. There are now about three thousand unemployed negroes in this Department, two thousand of whom are on Creuey Island. The cost of these people is now $1,000 a day, about half of which is consumed by the costly hire of two steamtugs to ply between there and Norfolk, by salaries of officials, and other etceteras. Lands are plowed and crops planted in this latitude during February, and there is little time to be lost. Let us hope also that they will in future be regularly paid, or at least fare as well in that respect as other Government employes. Those contrabands employed here have worked long and well, and have, many of them, received since Gen. BUTLER'S command, but one month's pay besides their food. This they bear most uncomplainingly. A large number of blacks have left since last Summer as servants of officers, teamsters, &c., having but little hope of ever receiving their dues. They have been swindled all their lives, however, and the sensation is not novel.

The One Hnndred and Fifteenth New-York has left Yorktown for Newbern. It is being replaced by fragments of regimants, which will, when a sufficient number arrive, be organized into a brigade, Companies A, B and C, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York, have been withdrawn from Gen. CORCORAN'S command, at Suffolk, and added to the troops for the Banks' Expedition, which left here on Saturday, under command of Gen. ARNOLD. F.

The Exchange of Prisoners—The New Monitor—An Accident at Richmond—The Rebel Retaliation Policy, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 27, 1863.

The flag of truce steamers *New-York*, *Express* and *Metamora*, under charge of Capt. J. E. MULFORD, arrived this evening from City Point, James River, and proceed immediately to Annapolis, where they will discharge about 1,800 returned prisoners whom they have brought. These men were taken at the battle of Murfreesboro, and confirm the statements of those last arrived concerning the surprise of Gen. MCCOOK'S Corps at that battle. They ascribe it to the negligence of Gen. R. S. JOHNSON, who, instead of being ready for action at 3 o'clock in the morning, as ordered, allowed his command to sleep until daylight, when the enemy suddenly attacked them. As Gen. ROSECRANS still continues Gen. JOHNSON in his position, these men are doubtless in error. They can give but little idea of the forces now at Richmond.

A German passenger by the *New-York* reports the new *Merrimac* as unable, at the present low water, to cross a bar in the James River, near Richmond. It has been considered by anthorities here and elsewhere, that the new *Merrimac* is a failure, but an ironical repetition in e lete Richmond *Enquirer* of her many supposed deficiencies, chronicled in the New-York *Herald*, give reason to imagine that her value is by no means depreciated at home.

A sad accident happened this morning at Richmond, by which thirty men were injured, three of whom had their arms broken, and five were drowned. While crossing a canal the railroad bridge broke, and a car filled with returned prisoners was precipitated into the water. The names of none have been reported. Eleven passengers arrived in the *New-York*: Mr. Dumas, French end English beerer of dispatches; Mrs. H. Litzler and deughter, Mrs. Sellers, Miss Stones, Miss Robinson, Miss Home, Mester J. G. Rosenrants, G. Sentfieben and ledy, and Mr. Flagg, a telegraph operator. These parties hed previously eppiied to Gen. DIX for permits to enter our lines. At eech arrival of a flag of truce boet at City Point, the officer in command has numerous applications from persons wishing to come northward, but is compelled to refuse them for want of authority. The passengers express themselves highly rejoiced to again enter a land of plenty and of reasonable prices.

No officers have as yet been returned with the prisoners, even of those taken before JEFF. DAVIS' Proclamation on 12th inst., but appearances now lead to a speedy delivery as highly probable. Col. LUDLOW, Chief of Staff to Gen. DIX, goes on Thursday to City Point under flag of truce, for further negotiations upon the subject.

The captnre of Arkensas Post pleces far more rebel officers in our hands es prisoners, than in those of the enemy. A strong feeling is, therefore, developing itself against DAVIS' determination to hand over Union officers captured after 12th inst., to the Governors of States in which they may be captured, as supposed inciters of negro insurrection. Debates have taken place relative to it in the rebel Congress, end YANCEY has made a strong speech egainst it.

Scares and alarms at Yorktown, Norfolk and Suffolk, are frequent, and may usually be passed over as baseless. Major HALL, of the Fifth Pennsylvenia Cavelry, being stetioned on picket duty near Williamsburgh, discovered thie morning, at 4 o'clock, a force of about 6,000 of the enemy et Grove Landing, on Jemes River, four miles southwest of the latter place. On being perceived, they retired. Their purpose, it is supposed, was to get in the rear of Williamsburgh, and cut off the forces there. Our pickets, half a mile beyond Williamsburgh, are within speaking distance of the enemy, and hold frequent conversations. The latter, by wey of a frolic, made a dash et our men, yesterday, and drove them into the town without firing e shot. A scare also took place last night at Gloucester, entirely without ground. Gen. BUSTERD was on the alert, and made dne preparations.

Capt. FOXHALL A. PARKER has been detached from the command of the gunboat *Mahaska* in order to mature at Washington his new system of navy signals, adapted to a steam marine. They are much needed, as the old mode of signalling is not at all adapted to steamers. His successor has not yet been appointed. Lieut. FARQUHAR, executive officer, has been ordered to the steamer *Rhode Island*. The *Mahaska* is now in command of Lieut. BLAKE.

The *Vanderbilt* has been detained in Hampton Roads until to-morrow. She goes to Havana, in pursuit of the *Alabama*, and if, as is supposed, thet steamer has gone to the China Seas, will follow her there. N.

FROM CAIRO.

Arrival of Paroled Union Soldiers—Affairs on the River Below.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 25, 1863.

The steamer *W. E. Hillman*, from Memphis, yesterday, arrived to-day, bringing two hundred and six paroled Union soldiers, chiefly those taken at Holly Springs, on the 20th of December. There are twenty-seven from Tennessee, a number from Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa; 53 from the One Hundred end First Illinois Regiment, 40 or 50 from the Sixty-second Illinois, 30 from the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, and stragglers from various regiments.

They have had e rough time ot Memphis, waiting for transportation up the river, all the available boets being sent below with troops. The condition of the patients in the convalescent hospital is represented as very bad. Little wood can be procured, and much suffering exists from colds and other causes. A constent chorus of coughing and the groans of the sick and dying fill the eer of the passer by.

The rebels made a raid into Chelsea on Thursday, a place near Memphis, carrying off a number of horses, and abducting a considerable number of colored people. The latter class is now exposed to all the horrors of war and Slavery combined. They are driven at the point of the bayonet out of the reach of the National lines, or if that is found impracticable, they are murdered on the spot.

The steamer *Millboy* was attacked near Memphis, but escaped, and reported the presence of guerrillas where she was surprised by them, when the gunboat went down and shelled the place, driving the varmints awey.

Some cotton continues to arrive by every boat that comes up.

It is raining again very hard here, and the river is rising. DE SOTO.

"Government Gambling."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above ception, one of your cotemporaries, in alluding to an article ef the Boston *Advertiser*, in which that journal recommende the "*plan for a loan*" submitted by "W. J. R.," through your columns, to public consideration, takes occasion to denounce the scheme as a *lottery*. It states that only some of the bankrupt Governments of Germany have ever resorted to it, and that it would not do for a respectable and solvent Power to follow their example, es it would institute a system of national gambling, which would tend to turn awey the enterprise and the speculetive tendencies of the nation from legitimete and business occupations.

Permit me to say thnt I have carefnlly examined the plan submitted by "W. J. R.," nnd must confess that it would, in *every respect*, be admirably suited to help us out of our present financial embarrassments. I have seen and watched with great interest the successful working of these loans in Germany, and must emphatically deny that they have only been resorted to by bankrupt Governments. It is true enough that they have meinly been adopted by those Governments whose incomes, despite hurdensome taxation, were inadequate for the payment of high tnterest, and whose national credit did not stand high enough to protect them against heavy shaves in negotiating loans. In such instances, popular loans, like that proposed by "W. J. R.," have been resorted to with never-failing success, and with benefit both to the Government and people. In no instance, however, has such loans, as your cotemporary says, "*drenched the mercantile mass of the people.*"

In fact, every impartial and unprejudiced mind will admit that "W. J. R." always possesses some of the objectionable lottery features which a justly shocked moral sensibility of honest minds. The moral objections generally urged against lotteries, viz., *the sinking of capital* for a dubious chance of large prospective gain, is entirely avoided in it, since everybody ultimately receives back in gold the full amount of his investment, with 3 per cent. interest, (surely a future remuneration,) whilst its annual distribution of premiums, or prizes by lot, acts as a stimulus for stimulus patriotism, which so far has not invested in 20 years 6 per cent. bonds to any extent worth mentioning. Does your cotemporary pretend to say that there is less immorality or more morality in the gambling operations of Wall-street, which daily make and unmake fortunes, than there would be in dealing in such bonds? It could of course not be prevented, that the bonds issued in accordance with "W. J. R.'s" plan should have a market value that would be subject, like all other securities, to the whimsical fickleness of public opinion; but that this rise and fall in their values savers any more of gambling than the daily transactions of Bulls and Bears on the Stock Exchange, or will, any more than these, "turn away the enterprise and speculative tendencies of the country from legitimete (?) business occupations," is a sophistry which none but a prejudiced mind will maintain. I think that all measures propounded for the public welfare, and especially those which have in view to assist the Government out of its financial difficulties, should be discussed without party feelings, and with IMPARTIALITY.

FROM TRENTON, N. J.

Negro Prohibition Prohibited—The Senatorial Quarrel—Joint Meeting—The Senate Printing, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

The concurrent resolution of the House in reference to prohibiting the immigration of "contrabands," came up in the Senate, yesterday, and was killed by a vote of non-concurrence.

The Senatorial question is still discussed, but matters have taken no definite shape regarding it. Ex-Chancellor BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON seems to be gaining strength, and it is not improbable that he may succeed WALL. If he should, it will be a change vastly for the better, as his loyalty is unquestioned and he would fill the position with creditable ability. WALL is out of the question, and many Democrats think it fortunate that he was got rid of by means of the insignificant sop thrown to him. Whoever is elected, it will undoubtedly be a War Democrat. The truth is, the "faithful" are all at sea, the HOLSMAN'S resolutions and WALL'S hasty and inconsiderate election having frightfully "demoralized" the party. The joint meeting will probably not be held until the 4th of March.

The disposition of the current printing has been the chief bone of contention among aspirants for the "spoils." It was finally, in caucus last night, awarded to Judge NAAR, of the *True American*, of this City, who outgeneraled his competitor, LYON of the Jersey City *Standard*, thus paying him off for his (NAAR'S) defeat at the last session.

THE ICE CROP.—ARDISON, GAGE & Co. began to cut ice on Spy Pond to-day. The blocks are about a foot in thickness, and the weather is very favorable for securing e crop, as the workmen do not suffer from cold, and the open surface of the pond from which the ice is housed does not freeze over at night, so as to delay operations. The ice is ten inches thick on Jamaica pond, and the residents in the vicinity are filling their ice-houses. On Spot Pond the ice is thirteen inches thick, and many tons are now daily carted therefrom to Boston. There is an abundance of ice from thirteen to fifteen inches in thickness on ponds within thirty miles of Boston, from whence e supply for export can readily be had.

For the benefit of our friends at a distance, we will state that the ice crop of New-England has never failed, although twenty years ago the icemen did not secure a crop in December, when the ice was a foot thick, preferring to wait for eighteen inches. But the latter part of the Winter was warm, and the ice was not eo thick again that season. Five winters ago, no ice was gathered in this vicinity until after the 22d of February. So great was the supply this year, that many ice-houses were not emptied of their contents during the next season.—*Boston Transcript, Jan. 26.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Mild Winter and Its Effects upon the Poor.

Warm Winters are not considered healthy. They are believed to lay the foundation of an interminable catalogue of diseases, and to be the certain forerunners of some frightful epidemic or another. There may possibly be some show of reason for the prevalence of these opinions. Whatever is unreasonable—therefore unnatural—must have more or less of a pernicious effect on everything that comes under its influence; and the weather is no exception to the rule. But popular opinions too often degenerate into popular fallacies, and because the plague or cholere once heppened to follow a mild and genial January there is no ground for supposing that such will always be the case.

Those who grumble at the year passing its early infancy in a temperature that marks 45 to 50 degrees of Farenheit, because they are thereby prevented from indulging in the pleasant sports and varieties of the season, have much more material sense on their side. It is disagreeable to hny a sleigh, or have a pair of "rockers" made a present to you, just at the commencement of a six-week's showery softness, that would not be much out of place in April. More aggravating yet is the lack of frost, just at the very time when the girls had been fairly pursuaded into enthusiasm on the subject of skating end the Central Park. Annoyance is even excusable in respect to furs: for the happy possessors of twenty-five hundred dollar sables cannot wear them on such days as we are having, without laying themselves open to the charge of purse-proud ostentation.

But there is a class—a large and ever increasing class—which is ignorant of the texture of sables and knows not the exhilaration of those Winter pastimes that involve pecuniary outlay. This class consists of those who keep the wolf from the door by ceaseless labor, and those who are so unfortunate as to be denied even the poor necessities that only ceaseless labor can provide. To these the crisp, hard air that brings us ice and roaring fires and sharp appetites, seems more of a curse than a blessing. The frost may stave off a period of fever that they have not felt; it may give tone and strength to the production of those fruits of the earth they do not yet require; but it also brings with it cold that numbs the present senses, and starvation that pinches at the moment.

A warm Winter is to the poor an immediate joy and comfort. It insures a great variety and extent of outdoor occupation for them; it saves them food, clothing and fuel, and, so far, for the time being, it preserves them from a wide range of sickness and inortality. They have proved this, in a manner very convincing to them at least, during the singularly mild Winter we are now experiencing. They find plenty of work at a comperatively high rate of wages, and are eble to live better then they have done at the same period in a number of years. Building goes on es briskly as it usually does in the Spring. Operations have not been stopped for more than a day or two at a time on the Central Park. In shipyards there is unwonted activity. The Directors of our charitable institutions have not had occasion to dispense anything like their usuel emount of alms, for plentiful employment makes deserving paupers rare, and the undeserving are very properly sent empty away.

Altogether, though many may be discontented because the thermometer will not coquet with zero, there are still more who look upon the moist and muggy atmosphere of the past two months with sensations of the profoundest thankfulness and satisfaction.

Movements of Maj.-Gen. Burnside.

HIS VISIT TO PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 45—GREAT ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE SCHOLARS—ADDRESSES OF THE GENERAL TO THE CHILDREN OF THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS—HIS DEPARTURE FOR PROVIDENCE.

Although Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, since his arrival and during his stay in New-York, has requested that no public demonstration should be tendered to him, preferring rather to enjoy repose after his late campaign, yet he could not resist the application of a Committee of the boys of the above School, better known as Ward School in Twenty-fourth-street, to pay them a visit. The Committee having waited on him at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the General, at their request, and that of Mrs. BURNSIDE, consented.

Ten o'clock yesterday morning was the hour appointed, at which time the young lads of the Committee appeared at the hotel with a carriage and drove the General to the school. When he arrived at the institution, large crowds had assembled, who greeted him with deafening cheers.

The General first visited the Male Department, and on entering the school-room he was received with much applause. Mr. MCNAIRY, the Principal, and other gentlemen, were present, with all of whom he cordially shook hands. The boys were then put through various instructive manœuvres, which appeared to take the attention of the gallant General very much, and when they were through the termination the Principal called for three cheers for the General, which were enthusiastically given. The General, having stood on the platform, addressed them as follows:

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS: I have had the honor and urgent request of a Committee of your number to depart from a line of duty which I have considered as paramount, and that was of not receiving public ovation tendered to me, as privacy and quietness are more congenial to me after leaving the battle-field. [Hear, hear.] However, the request of your fellow schoolmates was no pressing, I came to the conclusion that, before leaving New-York City I would avail myself of the pleasurable satisfaction which I now feel in having paid you a visit. I assure you all that I feel much delight now in what I see before me; and although I had resolved, as I said before, to keep myself quiet, yet being so warmly pressed I could not resist the temptation. [Applause.] Permit me to say that you are credit to the school to which you are so warmly attached. Therefore love your teachers and obey them in all things, so that when you have arrived at riper years you may engage in everything that has a tendency to benefit and raise the country up from its present appalling position. [Loud cheers.] Many of you, I doubt not, have fathers and brothers in the army fighting for their country; then let all of you pray to Almighty God that these dreadful calamities may soon be past. I am returning home to make some necessary arrangements respecting my own family, and when I do so, I shall again hurry back to the field of battle, to once more share my part in defence of the Union and Constitution of the United States. [Deafening cheers.] May God bless you all. I shall now bid you farewell. [Great applause.]

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

If the excitement was great in the boys' department, it was in no way diminished when Gen. BURNSIDE entered this. Upon the teacher's platform, Miss HAWLEY, the Principal, and many ladies and gentlemen had congregated, and the rush of the boys after the General was almost indescribable. The schoolrooms are capable of accommodating upwards of one thousand pupils; and when they were all seated, and the visitors gained admission, it was literally crammed to suffocation.

The females went through some very pleasing exercises, which elicited high compliments from the General. The song, "The dear old flag," was exceedingly well sung by the children, at the close of which Gen. BURNSIDE addressed the pupils as follows:

MY DEAR CHILDREN AND YOUNG LADIES: I must inform you that I feel highly delighted with my present visit to this department of your school, and I cannot but congratulate your chief teacher, Miss HAWLEY, upon the high state of perfection to which it has attained. [Applause.] I had made up my mind to pay no visits that were of a public nature or character, but I was compelled to break my resolution, and I am really glad I did so, for I feel truly delighted with you all. [Cheers.] I will shortly return again to the war, and I have only to conclude, by imploring God to bless and keep you all. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of these remarks, a young female pushed her way to the General, and presented him with a beautiful bonquet, which he gracefully received, after which he shook her warmly by the hand. He also wrote his autograph for a great number of ladies and gentlemen, besides the scholars.

THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

This department is conducted by Miss KENNEDY, and accommodates over one thousand young boys and girls, and the sparkling eyes and beautiful appearance of the young children, both girls and boys, induced the General to exclaim, "Is not this most interesting and truly delightful."

"The Land of the Free," and other popular songs were sung by the pupils. At the close of the exercises, the General addressed them substantially as follows:

MY DEAR CHILDREN: The more I see of your performances the more does it gratify me to look upon you. [Applause.] I must tell you and your beloved teachers that I have felt great pleasure in witnessing your innocent performences, and they show the admirable state of discipline which exists in the school, as well as the excellent subordination which prevails in your ranks. These matters must be sources of the greatest pleasure and gratification to all your instructors. [Loud cheers.] You are young, but not so young as not to think of the age you now live in. It is an age of strife, of war and contention. Many of you, I am sure, have fathers and brothers in this dreadful war; and I fondly trust that your youthful prayers may ascend to Heaven in their behalf, that you may again see them when it is over. You have, my dear young children, many privileges which you should praise and thank God for, and I trust you do so. Never forget to thank Almighty God fervently for the privileges you now enjoy, and if you do, He will bless and keep you. The perfection and discipline of this fine school is far above what I could have believed or dreamed, and reflects great credit upon your instructors. Let me, in conclusion, beseech you to pray for this your beloved and once happy country, and that God will bless you all is my sincere wish. And now let me say Farewell.

Gen. BURNSIDE appeared much effected when addressing the younger children, and his closing remarks were greeted with heartfelt applause.

This concluded the interesting proceedings, and, on leeving the school, he was again warmly and enthusiastically greeted by an immense gathering of people who had collected in the street. The General entered the carriage with the Committee of the boys who had accompanied him from the hotel to the school and drove off amid the deefening shouts of the people. Gen. BURNSIDE left in the afternoon for Providence, Rhode Island, where a grand reception awaits him.

New Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT IRON BUILDING AT THE FULTON FERRY.

There is, probably, not a ferry in the world which, from unpretending commencement, has increased so rapidly in sterling value, in accommodations and comforts for passengers, and as an adornment of the city, as the Fulton ferry, which, for several years, has been under the control of the Union Ferry Company. Its boats are unequeled for strength and safety now, and hardly a year passes during which the surplus on the capital invested, over and above the 10 per cent. which the law allows the stockholders to draw, does not furnish the means for some material increase in the ferry property. The last improvement, and, aside from the boats, the greatest yet made, is the erection of an imposing iron ferry-house at the foot of Fulton-street, this City.

This building, it is believed, besides adding another to the number of ornamental buildings in the City of New-York, will contain all the improvements which an extended experience has shown to be required.

The structure is not yet completed, although, according to the contract, it was to have been finished on the 15th of August last. When perfected it will present a land side front of 150 feet, the sides running back 75 feet; the heighth to the cornice is 50 feet, and to the peak of the roof, 60 feet. The style of architecture is Romanesque, or nearer that than any other. Standing out from the front wall are a row of iron pillars, which support the portions which overheng, for the purpose of protecting travelers while eweiting admission, from sun or rain. In the centre of the building, is the main entrance for foot passengers, 9 feet in width by 7 feet to the hemispherical hood, which projects for the protection of the moneytakers end passengers. Above the hood, or dome, end in perpendicular line with it, are large plates of glass set in ornamental panel work, for the line of the cornice and equi-distent from the extremes of the front, there is to be a large clock, which will be visible at all times from a considerable distence up Fulton-street. Over it, and crowning the centre, is to be a pediment or raking cornice, 45 feet in width and 10 in height, from the main cornice line, and on which will appear, in large letters, "Fulton Ferry." On either side of the central entrance are other glass pletes, set in panels 20 feet in height. Neat to these, on either side, is another opening, designed more especially for the exit of foot passengers from the boats. Further on, and in a line with the central passage-way on the bridges, are two carriage ways for the entrance end exit of carriages, and all other vehicles drawn by animals. These entrances, two on either side, are each 11 feet by 16. Nearer the extremes are two additional entrances (one at each end) for foot passengers, similar in form and protection to the central one, but smaller, and crowned by a pediment 7 feet by 4 feet, in which the initial letters, U. F. C. appeer. The return of the front is carried out to the extent of 28 feet on the sides, corresponding with its columns, panels, &c. The remaining portion of the ends is plain, and is composed of corrugated iron, with the exception of four feet from the ground, which is of pummeled cast-iron. Along these sides will be the office rooms, storerooms, &c. In the centre of the building, toward the rear, are the waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen, each 22 feet by 20 feet. Between the rooms in the centre and those on either side of the building are the ferry bridges.

The river elevation corresponds in the main, architecturally, with the land front. The entire roof is of corrugated iron, and those portions of it over the bridges will project 10 feet, so that, in case of a storm, passengers may pass from the cabins to the ferry-house without exposure. This magnificent iron structure, when completed, will have cost something more than $25,000. The architect is Mr. JOHN KELLUM.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE SOUTH AND HAMILTON-AVENUE FERRIES.

As soon as the new ferry-house at the Fulton Ferry shall have been completed, the Union Ferry Company will commence the erection of a new ferry-house for the South and Hamilton-avenue Ferries, on the New-York side. The plans for the building have been made, and the style decided upon. It will be entirely different from the Fulton Ferry-house. Its land front will be 150 feet, depth 75 feet, height 24 feet to cornice and 39 to peak. The style will be Italian, or as nearly so as may be. In the centre are to be three windowed arches, supported on paneled pilasters, and in the gable or centre-piece the initial letters U. F. C. are to have a prominent place. The most striking feature of the structure will be two towers, one on each side of the central piece. The towers are to be 12 feet square, and 54 feet high, with domed roofs, set in one of which will be a four clock dials—one facing with each of the sides of the square of the tower; and on the other will be four weather dials placed like those of the clock. The main entrance for foot passengers to the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, is on the right of the towers, as you approach the building on the land side, covered by a balcony which projects four feet, for the purpose of protection from storms. On the left, and at the same distance from the centre, is another entrance for foot passengers, for the South Ferry, and precisely like the other. There are also to be two carriage entrances leading to each of the Ferries. Near the extremes are two more entrances for foot passengers—one for the South, and the other for the Hamilton-avenue Ferries, with towers similar in form to the more central ones, but not so large. These towers will be 9 feet square by 20 feet high. The corners are to be rounded off, and there will be a gable on each and, smaller, but otherwise like the central one. The sides of the building and the river front will partake somewhat of the style of the land front, though much less ornamental. The building, like the new one at Fulton Ferry, will be lighted almost entirely from the front. The cost has not yet been calculated. Mr. JOHN KELLUM is the architect.

A NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

The regular Board of Stock Brokers have just completed the purchase of ground on the corner of Exchenge-place and William-street, eighty feet square, for the purpose of erecting a new Stock Exchange. Mr. JOHN KELLUM has been engaged as the architect, and the plans, which are to be submitted to the Board, are in progress. The property was purchased from Mr. BENJAMIN LODGE—the price is said to have been about $110,000. There is a building on the ground now. When the new building shall have been completed, it is understood that it will be open to their dealers under certain rules, during their own sessions, and a portion of which will be arranged for the use of an independent or outside Board, between and after the sessions, as at present.

Complimentary Dinner to Gen. Pope.

SPEECHES BY MAYOR OPDYKE, GEN. POPE AND OTHERS.

A complimentary dinner was given, on Thursday evening, to Maj.-Gen. POPE, by Mayor Opdyke, William A. Hall, George P. Wilson, William Curtis Noyes, Lyman Tremain, and twenty other well-known gentlemen of this City. The affair was designed to be entirely private, and the arrangements were so well conducted, that Mr. DELMONICO, who prepered the dinner, did not know to whom it was to be given until the party began to assemble; and we hear that he was not a little disturbed when he learned the fact, alleging, with some vehemence, that he should have been informed of the name of the distinguished guest, in order that he might have undertaken such extra preparations as he would have been glad to make. The dinner was, never the less, furnished in really excellent style, and was fully enjoyed. The Mayor did the honors of the table with his usual urbanity, and was assisted by Surveyor ANDREWS; while the good humor, frankness and modest dignity of Gen. POPE were extremely creditable to him. The occasion was one of unusual interest.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Mayor OPDYKE rose, and in some appropriate remarks referred to the distinguished services to the country of Gen. POPE, whom the company had assembled to honor, as illustrating the truth, not only that success was the true test of merit, but that there were no rules without more or less marked exceptions. The results of battles and campaigns were as much dependent upon accident, or upon the action of subordinate officers, as upon the skill of the Commanding General. The Western campaigns of Gen. POPE were successful, and his Virginia campaign only failed of achieving success by the misconduct—he might say the criminal misconduct—of others. [Applause.] If there were others, and there might be, who were similarly criminal, the same justice should be meted out to them as had been accorded to a high officer by the recent Court-martial in Washington. In regard to Gen. POPE, the Mayor would say, unhesitatingly, that he was skillful, brave and thoroughly loyal. [applause.] and that it all our officers had been imbued with the same spirit the rebellion would by the present time have been crushed. [Renewed applause.] In conclusion, the Mayor gave the toast, "Our distinguished guest," which was drunk with much enthusiasm.

Gen. POPE rose to respond. He thanked the company for the expression of its kindly feeling toward him, and which he regarded as an evidence of the deep interest which was felt in the cause of the nation. He considered the compliment which had been paid him as a proof that the gentlemen who had tendered it believed that he had been faithful in the service of the Government—that he had at all times endeavored to perform his duty with zeal and fidelity. [Loud applause.] The General then remarked that, in his judgment, the darkest hour of our history was upon us; and, in these serious times, it behooved every lover of his country to allow no personal considerations to weigh upon his actions. For himself, the General would say that he loved the Government. [Enthusiastic applause.] He loved it as a man should love his Maker. [Cheers.] He had grown up with its growth; it had cherished him, and made him what he was; and might God forgive him when he should be no longer ready to strike for its defence. [Vehement applause and cheers.] In conclusion, the General again expressed his thanks to the company for its kindness, remarking that he should carry awey with him to the West, whither he would soon depart, the conviction that, however much he might have been misrepresented and misunderstood, those whose hospitality he now enjoyed were willing to do him the justice he deserved.

At the conclusion of the speech, which was brief, and was delivered with much modesty, as well as with marked sincerity and earnestness, the demonstrations of applause were loud and long continued.

Following Gen. POPE'S speeches were made by R. W. Andrews, Surveyor of the Port, Mr. Tremain, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Perke Godwin, Lieut.-Col. Smith, Geo. Wilkes, Mr. Dowley, of Boston, Gen. Roberts, E. C. Cowdin, Gen. Benj. Welsh, Jr., and others, and the company broke up about midnight.

Obsequies of Prof. Robinson.

A full congregation of learned divines, of theological students, and of members of literary and scientific societies, collected at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the obsequies of the late Prof. ROBINSON. There were large representations from the Union Theological Seminary, Columbia College, the New-York University, the Free Academy, and the Historical, Geographical and Ethnological Societies. Seldom, indeed, have so many men of note in the Metropolis congregated on a similar occasion in this City. The pulpit was occupied by Rev. Mr. BOOTH, pastor of the church; Rev. Dr. SKINNER, Rev. Dr. SPRING, Rev. Chancellor FERRIS, and Rev. Dr. COX. The funeral *cortège*, which had formed at the residence of the deceased, reached the church shortly after 2 P. M., the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: Revs. J. J. OWEN, R. D. HITCHCOCK, N. MCLEAN, HENRY B. SMITH, ALMON MERWIN and H. H. HADLEY, and Messrs. CHAS. BUTLER and J. P. KIRKLAND. As the body was borne to the front of the altar, the choir, consisting of Mr. MUCCAS, organist; Mrs. BARCLAY, alto; Miss FLINT, sopreno; Mr. CUSHMAN, basso, and Mr. FABR, tenor, sang the anthem. "I heard a voice from Heaven." Rev. Dr. SPRING then offered prayer, and Rev. Dr. FERRIS read appropriate passages of Scripture.

Rev. Dr. SKINNER pronounced the funeral eulogium, dwelling with friendly praise upon the uncommon abilities and distinguished services of the deceased, whose attainment in antiquity, in history, in topography, in Biblical literature generally, and lexicography, were fully detailed. He spoke of Dr. ROBINSON'S labors as instructor in the Theological Seminary at Andover, his services in the Union Theological Seminary as Professor of Biblical Literature since 1833, his important work in founding the first Theological Quarterlies in this country; his Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament; his four volumes of Travels in the Holy Land, and his two unfinished works—his Commentary upon Difficult Passages of Scripture, and his Biblical Geography. He bore ample testimony to the worth of the deceased as a scholar, a Christian, and a man, and said that in his decease the cause of Christianity, as well as of Biblical learning, had received a severe blow.

The remains was taken to the Marble Cemetery in Second-avenue for interment. The coffin bore the following simple inscription:

ENWARD ROBINSON.
Born April 10, 1794.
Died Jan. 27, 1863.

Naval Affairs.

LAUNCH OF A MAN-OF-WAR—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL—THE FLEET TO WHICH IT BELONGS.

The new double-bow, paddle-wheel steamer *Mendota* was, yesterday, launched from the marine railway at TUCKER'S ship-yard, Red Hook, South Brooklyn. After floating off the skids she drifted down the river, and was toose, when the steam-tug *Hercules* was dispatched to tow her back, which she did. The *Mendota* was put into the water some two weeks since, but had been receiving her copper as the railway, from which she was yesterday launched. She is one of a new fleet of twenty double-bowed paddle-wheel steamers, which were recently contracted for by the Government, and is the second afloat. Mr. HART, the able superintendent of Mr. TUCKER'S yard, has turned her out in the best manner. The last batch of double-bowed vessels were not very successful—the *Cimmerone*, *Connemaugh*, and others, having absolutely failed. The *Mendota* has two decks—one the spar deck, which holds the battery, and the other the berth deck, on which the quarters of the officers and men are situated. As no mention has hitherto been made of the fleet to which she belongs, we subjoin their names:

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and Hinman & Co., Bowery. MR. STROUD found about $1,500 worth of the property stolen from his place a few nights since. WEINSTEIN, the prisoner, is not a man known to the detectives, but is an intelligent appearing professional, and an undoubted expert at his villainous practices. Parties visiting headquarters to identify goods will have them shown to them by Sergeant YOUNG. Mr. ABRAHAM WEINSTEIN, living at No. 230 Seventh street, wishes it distinctly understood that he is not the individual above referred to.

SOMETHING FOR SOLDIERS.—The APPLETONS' publish a convenient little arrangement for the members of the rank and file, called "The Soldier's Book." It is so arranged with tables that the soldier can see at a glance what he is entitled to and what he has drawn. The rules and regulations pertaining to hospital economy are fully given; blanks are arranged for the entering of allotment money, and a sort of blank will is appended which enables the wounded soldier to complete his testamentary arrangements on the battle-field, if need be, without calling in a lawyer's aid. It well merits its claim to be a pocket diary for accounts and memoranda. A letter from Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND indorses its usefulness and value.

MISSIONS AMONG THE POOR.—The Tract Missionary Society held a meeting on Tuesday evening, in the Reformed Dutch Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, Mr. WETMORE in the Chair. Several missionaries gave addresses, furnishing numerous facts, illustrative of the comprehensiveness and efficiency of this system of personal effort for the salvation of the masses. The pastor of the Church, Rev. Mr. STRYKER, made some remarks, evincing a high appreciation of the objects and agents of the Society, and warmly recommended the same to universal confidence and cooperation. In the monthly returns we find the following figures: 83,960 tracts distributed; 278 children led to Sunday School; 560 persons to church; 22 temperance pledges; 306 meetings; 4 backsliders reclaimed, and 84 hopeful conversions.

MAJOR REID SANDERS, C. S. A., BEFORE THE PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.—Major REID SANDERS, the rebel dispatch agent who was captured on board the sloop *Mercury* while attempting to run the blockade of Charleston harbor, was examined before Prize-Commissioner ELLIOTT yesterday. The libel against the *Mercury* was filed yesterday by the United States District-Attorney. The rebel dispatches to their agents in England and France, which were found in the possession of SANDERS, have already been published. Major SAUNDERS is a son of the notorious GEO. N. SANDERS, formerly navy agent of this port. He is a young man of apparently about twenty-two years, stout built, with light hair and moustache and strongly resembles his rebel sire.

THEFT OF TEN BARRELS OF FLOUR.—VALENTINE MENCK, a German baker in Laurens-street, was brought before Justice KELLY yesterday, upon the charge of having stolen ten barrels of flour, valued at $90. The complainant was Mr. HUGH MASTERSON, agent of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, who alleges that the flour was taken by MENCK while lying on the pier at the foot of North Moore-street. The accused, when called upon to explain the transaction before the Court, stated that he had bought the flour of a colored man whom he found on the dock, and who said to him that he would sell it for the sum of $4 per barrel. The Justice regarded this as only a trumped-up story, and therefore held MENCK for trial.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT BY JOE COBURN, THE PUGILIST.—JOE COBURN, the noted pugilist, was arrested yesterday, upon the charge of having committed a murderous assault, with a sixteen-pound dumb-bell, upon the person of CECILIA LYON, at No. 186 Wooster-street. The woman was knocked down by the blow, and the wounds which were produced upon her neck and chest are so serious that but little hopes are entertained of her recovery. COBURN has lately been released from prison at Sing Sing, to which place he was sentenced for three years, for the offence of stabbing Officer DAVIDSON, of the Eighth Precinct.

A MAN ROBS HIS FRIEND.—THOMAS H. ROBINSON, of No. 397 Fourth-avenue, appeared before Justice KELLY yesterday, and entered a complaint against a friend of his named JAMES N. JOHNSON, whom he accuses of having robbed him of the sum of $128 in Treasury Notes, on the evening of the 17th inst. The money was in a pocketbook, and complainant had placed the latter in the pocket of an overcoat, which was lying on a sofa in the parlor of his residence, when the accused called upon him in a friendly way. ROBINSON had occasion to leave the room for a few moments, when JOHNSON, as it is alleged, stole the money from his friend's overcoat. Justice KELLY held him for trial.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—A quarterly meeting of the Grand Section of the Order in this State was held on the 24th instant, at the northwest corner of Lndlow and Grand streets.

An interesting debate ensued, as to the condition of the Order, present and prospective, from which it appeared that the Order was doing much good, and promises to increase its usefulness by a steady increase of numbers, judging from the past year.

After the transaction of some routine business, the following officers were elected for the current year: Grand Patron, Ebenezer Bassett; Vice Grand Patron, Ernest P. Brook; Grand Secretary, Philip Kunz; Assistant Grand Secretary, Theodore Meighan; Grand Treasurer, Lewis S. Williams; Grand Guide, Alexander G. Stewart; Grand Watchman, Henry T. Battin; Grand Chaplain, Thomas M. May.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, of Ohio; Mr. STEPHEN PAXSON, of Illinois, and Rev. J. H. BURTIS, will speak at the annual meeting to promote the objects of the American Sunday-School Union, to be held in Brooklyn, Sabbath evening, in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street. Rev. Mr. CHIDLAW has been sustained by the Society in missionary work among the sick and wounded in the hospitals of the West and Southwest, and will speak of the scenes through which he has passed. The same gentleman will speak in the South Third-street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburgh, on Monday evening.

RECONSTRUCTION OF A. T. STEWART'S DOWN-TOWN STORE.—A. T. STEWART'S down-town store is about to undergo material changes, outside and in. When built, the side facing upon Reade-street was composed of brick and trimmed with marble. That side is now to be taken down entirely, and another built of marble, to correspond with the front. The interior is also to undergo reconstruction. The rotunda, for so many years the almost daily resort of the wealthy and fashionable ladies of the City, is to be torn down, new iron posts and girders are to be put in, and the whole made suitable for his large wholesale business.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN OLD LADIES' HOME.—At the recent annual meeting of the Graham Institute, or Home for Respectable, Aged Indigent Females, situated in Washington-avenue, near DeKalb, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: First Directress, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan; Second Directress, Mrs. Hosea Webster; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. R. St. John; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nathan Burchard; Treasurer, Mrs. David M. Stone. The present number of persons at the Home is fifty-three, in addition to six servants. Three ladies left during the year. One was dismissed and two died. The industrial character of the inmates is shown by the fact that at the late donation visit, 84 pairs of knitted hose, and 14 pairs of mittens for the soldiers, were exhibited. The total receipts last year were $13,050, in which is included the bequest of $5,000 by the heirs of the late WM. H. CASEY, and a donation of $3,000 by Mrs. THOMPSON. The annual expenses were $10,503, leaving a handsome balance in the Treasury.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held Thursday evening for the purpose of deciding upon the election of Fire Warden of the Eastern District, in regard to which there was some dispute. MICHAEL SHIELDS was returned as elected, but the opposing candidate (Mr. CHARLES QUINN) brought forth witnesses to swear before the Investigating Committee that he received a majority of the votes cast, and contended that he was therefore legitimately elected. The majority of the Committee reported in his favor, and the minority reported in favor of Mr. SHIELDS. After a short discussion, the minority report was adopted by a vote of 12 Ayes to 4 Nays, and Mr. SHIELDS was declared elected.

DEATH FROM WANT.—An inquest was held by Coroner NORRIS Thursday morning upon the body of a girl 9 years of age, named MARGARET FERRIS, residing in the basement of No. 208 Water-street, who died from want. The Coroner found the place filthy and destitute of furniture. In one corner of the room was an old mattress of straw, upon which the whole family, father, mother and two children, slept. They were nearly destitute of clothing, and there was nothing whatever to eat in the house. They stated that they had had no food for two days. A verdict in accordance with the facts of the case was rendered, and arrangements were made to send the family to the poor-house.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—A fire broke out in the two-story frame house of Mr. C. RIZZEL, situated in Fifth-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street, Gowanus, on Thursday night, and resulted in the destruction of the building with most of the contents. The family was absent on a visit at the time the fire broke out. The loss is about $3,000, covered by insurance in the Atlantic Company of Brooklyn. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by an incendiary.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.—The annual ball of the Brooklyn Fire Department of the Western District, will take place at the Academy of Music on Monday night next. The proceeds, as on all previous occasions, will be added to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Every arrangement is being perfected to make it the finest affair of the season.

STEALING SHIRTS.—PHILIP HURST, who was arrested some time since on the charge of stealing shirts, &c., from a clothes line in the yard attached to No. 522 Atlantic-street, to the value of about $10, appeared before Justice TEMPLE yesterday, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Other parties implicated are held for disposal hereafter.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—The dry goods dealers of the Eastern District have decided to close their stores at 7 o'clock each evening, except to-day Saturday.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit Threes on the Black River Bank of Watertown, N. Y., were in circulation in this city on Thursday evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT NEWARK—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The investigation into the cause of the recent lamentable boiler explosion in Newark was concluded on Thursday night. A very large number of witnesses were examined, whose evidence was contradictory. The testimony of Messrs. HEWES & PHILLIPS, who made the boiler, showed that it was six years old. They said it was made of the best quality of Pennsylvania charcoal iron, and in their opinion it was in good order. The testimony of experts went to prove that the boiler had an extraordinary pressure upon it, which was corroborated by the evidence of a Mr. CADMUS, who swore that he was in the boiler-room about two hours before the explosion, when there was 102 pounds of steam on. He called the attention of BLAKE, the engineer, to the fact, who told him that he was compelled to carry high steam in order to raise the water. The wife and mother-in-law of Mr. BLAKE testified that he was a sober man, and that he had often told them the boiler leaked, and was not fit to run with. The jury returned the following verdict: "That MILES MURPHY and WM. BLAKE came to their death from a defective boiler, and an over-pressure of steam on said boiler; and that the jury cannot, from the character of the evidence before them, attach blame to any person or persons on account of the explosion of said boiler." The scene of the accident reveals the most fearful traces of the explosion. The building through which the boiler passed is completely pulverised, and one of the flues inside the boiler is flattened so that it looks like a single plate. Pieces of the unfortunate man (Mr. MURPHY) who was killed in the soap manufactory are yet picked up in the lot where the boiler lies.

A NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—On Thursday evening, 29th instant, the new edifice erected on the corner of York and Henderson streets, Jersey City, for the First Congregational Church, of which Rev. Mr. HOLMES is the Pastor, was thrown open to the public, and a plentiful feast provided for the visitors, by the enterprising ladies of the congregation. About two thousand persons visited the Church during the evening, and, the admission fee being fifty cents, the treasury reaped a good harvest, notwithstanding the war and the unpleasant traveling. The Church was decorated with Union emblems and the audience entertained with choice music by DODWORTH'S Brass and String Band and by Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, who presided at the piano. The building is in the Romanesque style, built of brick with brown stone trimmings, 75 feet front by 122 feet deep. The auditorium is in one span, without columns, 70 feet 8 inches in width by 97 feet in depth, with 30 feet of ceiling. The lighting of the Church has a fine effect, being lit from three domes, the light being equally distributed by reflectors, conveying a clear soft light, so that small print can be read in any part of the auditorium, and affords a most thorough ventilation, as was agreeably experienced on Thursday evening, notwithstanding the large concourse present. The acoustics are excellent, not the least echo being observed. The Church was built according to the design and under the superintendence of REMBRANDT LOCKWOOD, Architect, and when the pews and organ are in, the carpets, upholstering, &c., completed, will have cost less than $15,000, being a remarkably low figure considering the structure, its size, strength and appearance.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN NEW-JERSEY.—The annual report of F. W. RICORD, State Superintendent of Public Schools in New-Jersey, was presented to the Legislature of that State Thursday. It is an able and comprehensive document, detailing very fully the condition of the Public Schools of the State, and making practical suggestions for their improvement. The report indicates very favorable progress in the cause of popular education, generally, throughout the State. During the year there have been 21 schoolhouses built, at an average cost of $1,000; 86 more are needed to properly supply every locality. The whole number of school-houses in the State is 1,569—of which 604 have been free during the entire year. In 62 townships, the schools are all free. Of teachers, there are: Males, 1,104; females, 1,308. The whole number of scholars in the schools is 122,590—somewhat less than last year, owing to the withdrawal of children to take places at home vacated by the demands of the war. The whole amount of money raised and expended for school purposes has been $374,022 81; being $22,600 66 in excess of last year. Of the whole amount, $50,000 has been raised by the State. The school tax is credited with $366,066 28; and the tax for building, repairing and furnishing, with $25,399 78. There has been $10,000 expended for the State Normal School, and $1,200 for the Farmum Preparatory School.

FLAG FOR THE NINTH NEW-JERSEY.—The Ninth New-Jersey Regiment, which won such distinguished honor in Gen. FOSTER'S recent expedition from Nawbern to Kinston and Goldsboro, and which has, in fact, repeatedly displayed the greatest gallantry, having been in every engagement since BURNSIDE landed in North Carolina, has recently been presented with an elegant flag, prepared for them by order of Gov. OLDEN, and bearing superb paintings of the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern, with the State arms of New-Jersey, and appropriate inscriptions. On the 24th inst., as we learn by letters from Newbern, the Ninth were, with other troops, embarked on transports, and about to proceed upon an important expedition.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Coroner FARRELL, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday on the body of MARY WESTON, 63 years of age, who committed suicide on Thursday by jumping into the canal. The act was observed by a woman residing in Essex-street, who gave the alarm, but when the body was recovered life was extinct. A verdict of suicide by drowning, while laboring under temporary insanity, was rendered. Deceased resided with Mr. HALEY, at No. 5 Essex-street.....An inquest was also held upon the body of ELIZABETH MURPHY, a woman of very intemperate habits, residing in Morgan-street, Jersey City. A verdict of death from apoplexy was rendered.

REDEMPTION OF CURRENCY STAMPS.—Postmaster PRICE, of Newark, announces that after Saturday of this week the redemption of soiled stamps will cease. The office at Newark is the only one in the State where stamps are received for redemption. A very large number have been returned.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—There was no business transacted yesterday, and both Houses, according to custom, adjourned over to Monday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 30, 1863.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	99½	400	Erie Railway	74⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	99	200	do	70⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	92½	50	do	74⅝
22,000	do	92⅝	600	do	75
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94¼	200	do	75⅜
6,000	do	94½	1200	do	75⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	94	300	do	75⅞
1,550	Treas. 7.30 p cts.		50	do	76
	Notes.....small.	102	150	do	75⅞
20,000	do	102	50	do	76
45,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅛	200	do	76
20,000	do	95	200	do	76
49,000	U. S. D. Nts.	151	150	do	76
40,000	do	151⅜	100	Erie Railway Pref.	100
10,000	Ill. WarrLoan	104	150	do	100⅛
1,000	Ill. C. Reg. Sc.	100	300	do	100⅜
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90,	62	50	do	100⅜
17,000	Mo. St. 6s	66	350	do	100⅝
2,000	Mo. 6s, ins. to H.		25	do	100⅝
	& St. Jo.	88	500	Hudson Riv. R.	86
4,000	Va. 6s	72⅜	50	do	b60 87
6,000	Cal. State 7s	123	250	do	87⅛
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	110	600	do	87⅜
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s	116	100	do	s60 87⅜
23,000	Erie 6th M. B.	112	450	Harlem R.	37
2,000	Hud. R. 3d mtg.	110½	25	do	38
27,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	100	200	do	b30 37¼
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.	114	500	do	37¼
5,000	Ch. & N. W. sec. R.	73	100	Harlem R. Pref.	78
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	111¾	150	do	78
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	91	200	do	78
5,000	do	91¾	200	do	78⅛
1,000	G. & C. 1st Ex.	120	200	do	78⅜
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	103	200	Nor. & Wor. R.	80
5,000	do. 3d	s60	63	do	80¼
500	do	62	50	Mich. C. R.	97
14,000	do	64	100	do	97⅛

100	Cl. & Pitts. R.	88¼	100	do	s60 97⅛
40	Metropol. Bank	104¾	150	Alton & T. H. R.	39
10	Imp. & Trad. Bk.	120	50	do	b30 40
10	Hanover Bank	99½	150	Alt. & T. Haute Pf.	70
276,000	American Gold	155	200	R. I. & N. Ind. R.	62
15,000	do	s60 155	1200	do	61⅝
15,000	do	b10 156⅛	100	do	s10 61¼
10,000	do	b10 156⅜	200	do	s30 61¼
10,000	do	b30 156⅛	100	do	b15 62
10,000	do	b30 156⅝	50	do	b10 62
5,000	do	b30 157	100	do	61⅞
250	Canton Co.	29	100	do	61⅞
100	do	28¾	100	do	b8 62
300	do	b30 29¼	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	106¾
100	do	b30 29¾	500	do	106¾
11	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	130¾	100	do	106
20	do	131	100	do	106⅛
300	Cumb. Coal, pref'd.	22	100	do	b3 106⅜
200	do	21¾	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	94
150	do	21¾	100	do	94⅛
50	do	b30 21¾	100	do	94⅜
200	Bruns City L. Co.	4	400	do	95
100	Nicaragua Trac. Co.	5¾	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	71
50	Frank. Steel Co.	4¾	300	do	71¾
150	Pacific Mail S. Co.	170	400	do	s30 71¾
550	do	172	700	do	71¾
50	do	172¾	500	do	71¾
50	do	s60 170⅝	200	do	72
100	do	b10 172	100	do	b30 72⅛
100	do	b15 172¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	90
25	Quicksilver Min. Co.	20	250	do	94⅛
800	N. Y. Cen. R.	122	970	do	94⅜
100	do	122⅛	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 81¾
100	do	122⅜	200	do	81⅞
100	do	122⅝	200	do	s30 90⅛
100	do	123	400	do	91
100	Harlem R.	b10 39	225	Am. & T. H. R.	39
50	do	38¾	125	do	40
400	do	38¾	50	Ch. & N. W. R.	19¾
100	Harlem R. Pref.	b10 69	200	do	20
200	do	68¾	50	Chi., Bar. & Q. R.	109
100	do	68¾	50	do	109¾
200	do	b30 69¼	90	Nor. & Wor. R.	82

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$68,000	U. S. D. Nts.	153	50	Canton Co.	29
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65	100	do	29¾
100,000	American Gold	157¾	200	Harlem Railroad	37¾
10,000	do	157¾	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	62⅛
210,000	do	157¾	450	do	62¼
10,000	do	b10 158	100	do	b3 62¾
50,000	do	b10 158¼	100	do	63
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	173¾	100	do	61⅝
50	do	172¾	400	M. S. & N. I. G.	106⅜
250	do	172	600	do	106⅜
10	N. Y. Cen. R.	121	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	96⅜
250	do	122	200	Cle. & Pitts. R.	b3 71⅜
150	do	123⅛	600	do	71⅜
300	do	122⅜	200	do	71⅝
150	do	123⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b10 94⅛
2400	Erie Railway	77⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b3 81
1150	do	77¾	300	do	91
200	do	77⅜	500	Chic. & R. Is. R.	93
1000	do	s3 77⅛	160	do	92⅝
800	do	77	100	do	92⅜
300	Erie R. Pref.	106¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	90⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$9,000	Debt Certif.	96	200	Hud. R. R.	94
5,000	do	94⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	61
210,000	Amer. Gold	158	200	Ill. Cen. R.	95⅜
40,000	do	158⅛	100	Canton Co	28⅜
230,000	do	158⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	71⅛
10,000	U. S. Dem. N.	154	200	do	71½
95,000	do	153⅜	200	do	71
5,000	Mo. St. 6s, b30.	86⅜	200	do	b3 71
5,000	do	86⅝	100	do	70⅞
100	Pacific M. S. Co	171⅜	300	do	71
200	do	b15 172	200	do	70⅝
100	do	171¾	200	Galena & Chi.	93⅛
100	do	b3 171½	100	do	93⅝
300	do	171	100	do	93⅜
150	N. Y. Central R.	122	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	90⅜
50	do	123⅛	600	Ch. & R. I. R.	93⅛
200	do	123⅜	200	do	93⅜
1250	do	123⅝	200	Ch., R. & Q.	110
200	Erie Railway	78⅜	80	do	110⅜
600	do	78⅛	400	Mil. & P. du C. R.	b3 40
400	do	78⅜	200	do	40
600	do	78⅛	100	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	66⅜
100	Erie R. Pref.	106⅜	50	T. Haute & A. P.	68
100	do	106⅝			

FRIDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

There was much excitement in the speculation in Gold Goin to-day. The last sales on Thursday were 155 cash, and 155¼ buyer 30 days. The first sales this forenoon were at 156 ⅌ cent., from which point the price went up rapidly to 158½ ⅌ cent., before 1½ o'clock P. M. The price was subsequently a fraction weaker. At the Second regular Board heavy sales were made at 157@157½ ⅌ cent., followed on the Street by higher sales again to 157½@158 ⅌ cent. The Exchange market followed up, of course; the highest figure on London with the Bankers being 175 ⅌ cent., the rate closing 174@175 ⅌ cent. No other cause than the increased disposition to speculate in Gold, for the rise, and the indisposition of the Bankers in the Foreign Exchange to name rates on London, except on the market, at the moment for Gold, is assigned for the additional rise to-day. There was no news from any quarter to affect the market, up to the close of the regular 'Change hour. The Stock dealings, which for several days had been running on the downward scale of prices, while Gold was going up, turned in the opposite direction late on Thursday, and to-day sympathized strongly with the speculation in Gold. The changes since yesterday amount in many cases to 5 to 8 ⅌ cent.

At the Second regular Board at 2½ to 3½ o'clock P. M., part of the advance in the morning was lost, but changes of 1@2 ⅌ cent. are scarcely remarked upon in times like the present, and only serve to tempt new buyers on the one hand, or sellers for temporary realizations on the other. The first evidences of a really decided interest to *Bear* the market were seen a day or two ago, after a fall from the extremes of last week of 5@10 ⅌ cent. The National Securities remain quiet and barely steady in prices. Stocks of this nature, which are backed by threefold the Customs Revenue alone required to meet the Public Interest, hold out but little temptation to fancy speculators. The increase is too certain, while its payment in Gold Coin is only another reason with such people why the preference should be given to Railway shares which have never paid a dividend—but with great expectations in the future—or to Railway debentures, which pay their interest semi-occasionally, and find the remainder of their coupons at convenience.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board there was a renewed demand for both Gold and Stocks at about or within ¼@1 ⅌ cent. of the top prices of the morning, and a large attendance of buyers and sellers. The sales of Gold were at 158@158¼ ⅌ cent., and of Erie Shares at 78¼@¾ ⅌ cent. The following figures were finally made on the general list as compared with last night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	154½	158¼	Harlem	34¾	37
U.S. 6's Notes, '63	99¾	100	Harlem Pref.	67	69
Tennessees	62	63	Mich. Central	95¾	97
Missouris	64½	68¾	Mich. Southern	59	61
N. Y. Central	120¾	123¾	Mich. Guarant'd	105	106¾
Erie	72¾	76¾	Illinois Cen. exd.	93	95¾
Erie Preferred	105¾	108¾	Pittsburgh	68¾	70¾
Hudson	92¾	94	Galena	92¾	93¾
Toledo	89¾	90¾	Fort Wayne	89¾	90¾
Pacific Mail	168¾	171	7-30 ⅌ Cents	168	168

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	160	Bank of the Republic	104
Union	105	Hanover	98¾
Butchers' & Drov.	114	Metropolitan	104¾
National	98	Market	92
State of New-York	91	Nassau	99
Commerce	93¾	Shoe & Leather	99
Broadway	135	Corn Exchange	99
Ocean	97	Importers' and Traders'	325
American Exchange	95	Park	120½
Chatham	99		

The Railway mortgages are nearly all higher to-day with a steady demand.

N. Y. Cen. 6s	114	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Ills. & St. Jo. 8ts.	93¾
Erie seconds, '64	118	Ind. & Wab. firsts	111½
Erie thirds, '83	103	Ind. & Wab. seconds	73¾
Erie fifths, '68	98	Mich. S. & N. I. firsts	118
Hud. firsts, '69	123	Gal. & Chi. firsts, Ex.	120
Hud. seconds, s. f., '83	123	Chi. & R. I. firsts	112
Hud. thirds '75	110¾	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	112
Hud. convs. '67	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	112
Harl. 1sts, 80-'73	117	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104¾
Har. seconds, '64	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	94
Har. thirds, '60	104½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	104
Mich. C. firsts, '82, '83	108	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	105
Chi. Rot. & Q. 8's, c. firsts	128	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	105
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	103	Chi. & N. W. seconds	44¾
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	113		

There was renewed inquiry for Money among the Brokers to-day, and 7 ⅌ cent. was more generally paid than lower rates. The continued activity in the Stock and Gold speculation creates a large demand for temporary loans, and borrowers do not stand for the difference between 6@7 ⅌ cent. There was no news in the Street as to the progress of legislation in Washington on the Treasury bill. The Senate Finance Committee will probably report on the House bill early next week.

We learn that the attention of the Bank Superintendent, at Albany, has been called to the deceptive shape in which the weekly averages of Specie are made up by the City Banks for publication every Tuesday morning, as part of their "condition" through the previous week, under the act of April, 1863. The public aim and interest of the statute was, of course, to publish *the true condition* of each Bank "in respect to the following items and particulars, to wit: Average amount of Loans and Discounts, *Specie*, Deposits and Circulation." So far as the line of Specie, reported since the practice of receiving Gold for special safe keeping, or as special security for advances made upon it by the Banks, enters into the true condition of the Bank *reporting all the Specie in its vaults*, to whomsoever really belonging, it is wholly deceptive, and by construction, a fraud upon the clear aim and intent of the statute. So far as the show of Specie over and above the average sum owned or controlled, *as part of its condition*, is designed to represent the true *pro rata* of Specie to the average indebtedness of the Bank on Deposits and Circulation, the deception is still balder: for, as heretofore explained, and as the fact has become notorious, a large share of the Gold in Bank—say from 30 to 40 ⅌ cent., or $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, is specially held in Bank, mostly on speculation, and that checks and certificates of such specie holding are circulated from Bank to Bank and from Broker to Broker, beyond the control of the Bank issuing or certifying such tokens, and made the staple of speculation and of loans on demand in Wall-street at such premiums on the par value as can be made on the Stock Exchange or with the Money-lenders—*very many of the latter being the Banks themselves.*

We repeat that it is believed that no such showing of Specie can, in any legal or common sense, be made to enter into the "condition" of the Bank as reported for the information and security of the public, and that the Bank Superintendent has had his attention called to this abuse. What his construction of the statute may be, is not yet known. The words of the Act of 1853, Chap. 250, involved in the question, are that:

"Every Bank, Banking Association or Individual Banker, doing business in the City of New-York, shall cause to be published on the morning of every Tuesday, in a newspaper printed in said City, to be designated by the Superintendent, under the oath of the President or Cashier, *showing the condition of the Bank*, Banking Association or Individual Banker, making such statement, on the morning of each day of the week preceding such statement, in respect to the following items and particulars, to wit: Average amount of Loans and Discounts, Specie, Deposits and Circulation."

A misconstruction, and wrong practice under it, having obtained currency in regard to the stamps required on Notes payable on demand, commonly known as Loans to Brokers and others, with collateral attached, the Commissioner of Internal revenue has addressed the following note to Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Jan. 23, 1863.

I desire to state that Promissory Notes, whether "*on demand*" or "*on time*," are liable to Stamp duty, under the third clause of schedule "B," Excise law, pertaining to "Inland Bills of Exchange."

Respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

The mistaken practice referred to was to stamp all such paper with a single two cent stamp, the same as on checks, or drafts at sight or on demand. We presume that if not already given over by our Banks and other lenders on demand, it will be, for their own security, before the 1st of March. They are now liable to the penalty for failing to use the proper amount of stamps, sealed by the amount of the loan, and after the 1st of March the loans themselves will be invalid, if not rightly stamped.

The total entries of Foreign Dry Goods at this port, during the week, have been $924,280, against $784,951 the same week last year; the amount marketed was 981,899, against $904,868 the correspondingly week of last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION ENTRIES.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
M'f of Wool	722	$271,462	361	$112,699	304	$111,731
M'f. of Cot'n	544	124,273	80	18,266	214	48,866
M'f. of Silk	79	82,704	54	74,170	56	70,211
M'f. of Flax	1,143	134,106	92	10,329	237	26,304
Miscellan's	182	42,737	40	7,703	7	6,194
Total	2,680	$495,963	617	$223,417	808	$285,036
		228,417				695,863
Total entered		$924,280	Total marketed			$981,899

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.—Any member in good standing desirous of extending his business, may make a satisfactory arrangement with a gentleman having capital, with a thorough knowledge of the business, who would attend to the finances, in which department he has had many years' experience. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 4,047 Post-office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 30, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 37 bbls. Ashes, 5,547 bbls. Flour, 525 bbls. and 688 bags Corn Meal, 93 bushels Rye, 10,150 bushels Oats, 320 bushels Malt, 5,856 pkgs. Provisions, and 461 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 60 bbls. at 6⅞ 63½ for Pots, and 6⅞ 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been pretty active at buoyant prices.

CANDLES—Have been in good demand at rising rates.

CHEMICALS—Are actively sought after at firmer prices.

COFFEE—Sales 200 mats Java, part at 25c.; 100 bags Maracaibo at 21½c., and 1,400 bags Rio and Santos at 20c.@22½c. ⅌ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot sells freely within a range of from 34c @35c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The excitement in the market continues unabated. Prices are much higher and very irregular—to-day's sales and resales, about 1,500 bales, having been effected within as wide a range as 68c.@93c., mainly on an average of about 90c. for Middlings ⅌ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair demand, and quoted very firm, with an upward tendency.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales 5,000 boxes No. 1 Canton on terms not ascertained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The rapid rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange, occasioned unusual activity in State and Western Flour to-day, at a further rise of 10@15c. ⅌ bbl. The reported sales were about 24,000 bbls., including: Superfine State, 6@7c. ⅌ bbl.; Extra State, 7@8c. ⅌ bbl.; choice extra State at $7 25@$7 55, chiefly at $7 40@$7 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 70@$7 90 ⅌ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Laughing Gas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon Performance—Last Lynne Matinee.

WINTER GARDEN—The Wizard Skiff—The Chimney Corner.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Pet of the Petticoats—The Fair One with Golden Locks.

WALLACK'S—Lady of Lyons.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Mercadet le Faiseur.

IRVING HALL—Philharmonic Society.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Charles the Second, afternoon and evening.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 663 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning, as given by our special correspondent with the Banks Expedition, a detailed narrative of Gen. Weitzel's operations up the Bayon Teche, in Southern Louisiana, which resulted in the destruction of the rebel gunboat *Cotton*, and the dispersion of the rebel land force in that vicinity.

Gen. Hooker on Thursday promulgated his General Order No. 2, designating his Staff officers. Maj.-Gen. Butterfield is his Chief of Staff; Brig.-Gen. Williams and Lieut.-Col. Dickinson, Assistant Adjutant-Generals; Brig.-Gen. Hardie, Judge-Advocate-General; and Brig.-Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery. Vigorous measures have been taken to secure the return of deserters. A heavy snow-storm prevailed on the Rappahannock during Tuesday night and Wednesday, which, partially melting as it fell, put the roads in an indescribable condition of mud and slush.

The Nashville *Union* of Sunday last had some contraband intelligence, which made it very happy. Perhaps Rosecrans had been largely reinforced; perhaps he had commenced another forward movement, or perhaps—a few days will tell us just what was the matter.

Letters from Washington state that the utmost confidence is expressed at the Navy Department, that within thirty days all the important Southern ports will be in possession of the Government.

The rebel pirate *Retribution*, cruising among the West India Islands, lately captured the brig *J. P. Ellicott*, of Boston, and put a prize crew on board of her. The United States Consul at St. Thomas has written to Boston, announcing that the prize crew had put the prize-master in irons and taken the brig into that port.

The English steamer *Antona*, recently captured by the gunboat *Pocahontas* in the Gulf, had on board a valuable cargo of munitions of war intended for the rebels.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* of Jan. 28 states that Gen. Butler had on that day received a dispatch ordering him to report at Washington forthwith. He has since passed through this City on his way to the Capital.

Mr. A. D. Boileau, of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, has been committed to Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, to await an investigation.

We yesterday published the fact that the Ericsson Monitor *Montauk*, which is commanded by the gallant Worden, left Port Royal on the 24th inst. to attempt the capture of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, known to be in the Ogeechee River, below Tybee Island, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. The first intimation of her operations comes to us from the rebels, and lead us to believe that she has been entirely successful in her mission, which involved an engagement with formidable shore batteries, and also with the rebel iron-clad ram *Fingal*. Gen. Peck, commanding the National forces on the Blackwater, in an interview with Gen. Payne, commanding the rebel forces in his front, has been informed that an engagement has taken place near Landmark, in which the rebels suffered a defeat. As no other movement is known to have taken place against the enemy, in that Department, this must refer to the Ogeechee River expedition.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the President, recommending a vote of thanks to Commodore Porter, for his operations at Arkansas Port. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A similar communication was sent to the House. The President was called upon to inform the Senate whether any agent of the United States has received from the Japanese Government any money to be used in the construction of vessels of war. The resolution censuring certain persons regarding the Banks transports, was called up and debated. Mr. Gaines offered a substitute, pending the consideration of which the subject was postponed. The credentials of Mr. Richardson, elected in Illinois, in place of Mr. Douglas, were presented, and he took his seat. The bill granting aid to Missouri to emancipate her slaves, was then considered until the adjournment—it being finally voted to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee for amendment.

In the House, a joint resolution, providing for a Board of Commissioners to revise and codify the statutes of the United States, was reported from the Judiciary Committee. The General-in-Chief was asked to inform the House whether paroles have been granted rebel officers since Jeff. Davis' Proclamation refusing paroles to Union officers. A Special Committee was appointed to inquire into the truth of charges against the Commissioners of Patents. The Fortification and Navy Appropriation bills were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. Consideration of the Negro Soldier bill was then resumed, and continued until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced authorizing the Governor to furnish tourniquets to all the soldiers of the State to check hemorrhage in case of wounds. The resolution for a joint session of the two Houses on Tuesday next, for the election of a United States Senator, was adopted. The bill to legalize the acts of Boards of Supervisors in relation to bounties, relief funds, etc., was ordered to a third reading. The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, unanimous consent was given for the introduction of a preamble and resolution denouncing the combination of the paper-makers for keeping up the prices, and instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor a reduction of duties on imported printing paper. They were unanimously adopted. A petition praying the Legislature to take action to induce the National Government to put an end to the [illegible] The resolutions of Judge Dean to investigate the subject of "arbitrary arrests," were, after debate, made the special order for Wednesday evening next. The Assembly also adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Monitor *Nantucket*, at East Boston, had steam on her boilers on Wednesday last, and everything worked smoothly. She only needs her guns to be ready for service.

Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, has appointed M. M. Brien, Esq., of Nashville, Judge of the Criminal Court in that city. The appointment was made in accordance with that section of the State Constitution, empowering the Governor to fill extraordinary judicial vacancies until an election can be held.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge Hearne, Abraham D. Cooper recovered a judgment against James Anderson and John McLeven for the erection of a steam-boiler factory on the lot adjoining his house, and which, from the noise occasioned by the work therein, became, as alleged, a nuisance. The case is of some interest in respect to the law of neighborhood, which was set up as a defence. In the Surrogate Court, before Surrogate Tucker, the argument in the matter of the will of John Walton, deceased, and respecting the right of his widow to abandon her election to take dower, and accept the provisions of the will in lieu thereof, was concluded, and the case submitted.

There was renewed excitement in the speculation in Gold and Railway shares on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and prices were higher; Gold 158¼; Exchange, 175; Erie shares, 76¼@¾ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were more sought after yesterday; Flour advanced 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat 2c.@3c., and Corn 2c. ₱ bushel. Cotton was quite unsettled, opening at 86c. and selling as high as 93c. for Middling ₱ lb. Provisions were more active and generally firmer. Groceries were freely purchased, as were also Pepper, Tallow, Tobacco, Metals, Wool, Fruit and Whisky—the latter article at a further advance of 2c. ₱ gallon. Several Government contracts for Provisions and Groceries were awarded at very full rates. All seasonable styles of Dry Goods were in lively demand, especially domestic Cottons and Woolens, at much higher, rapidly advancing and very irregular prices. The freight engagements were light.

Does the War Promote a Pro-Slavery Reaction?

We have read with attention the very original and able speech of Mr. Conway, in the House of Representatives, in support of his resolutions for a cessation of hostilities, and an acknowledgment of the Confederacy. The fact that his was the only vote in favor of the resolutions does not detract from their intrinsic merit, if such they have. What influence mere party considerations had upon the decision, or the question of *opportuneness*, without reference to intrinsic merit at all, it is impossible to say, inasmuch as no further discussion occurred. The primary argument, however, is too important in the present unsettled state of the public mind, to be ignored. It should be recognized and contuted, before it can do mischief.

Briefly, the main argument is this: That the war, by mismanagement in the Cabinet and the field, has failed to reduce the rebellion—that the longer it is now protracted, the more capital does it give the reactionists to operate with—that these reactionists, therefore, work for the prolongation of the war by giving their support only to inactive Commanders, and, in all possible ways, trammeling the power of the Government—that, judging by their success hitherto upon the popular mind, it is certain that they will have their reaction complete and overwhelming by the time of the next Presidential election, a year from next Fall—that the consequence will be a compromise, for the sake of peace, which will amount to an absolute surrender to the Southern *régime*; a surrender which will be made perpetual by amendments of the Constitution, the fruits of which would be a restoration of the old Slavery domination over the North in a hundred times worse form than ever, and its establishment over the entire continent through filibusterism and crusades—and that the only escape from this terrible gulf of crime and infamy is to stop just where we are, and break at once from the war that is thus dragging us indirectly, but none the less surely, to enslavement and ruin.

It is also maintained that while the war, if continued, must end in giving Slavery a new and perpetual lease of power in and over the Union, an independent Confederacy, if now acknowledged, would occasion a destruction of the institution; that the immense superiority of free over slave labor, in promoting national growth, would soon give the North a power before which the South would sink into insignificance; that the Confederacy, based on the fatal right-of-secession principle, would not long hold together; that Slavery has within itself elements of conflicting interests, which, of themselves, would rend the Confederacy asunder; and that the final result would be a re-absorption of the Confederacy, piece-meal into the old nation, expurgated from Slavery, and fitted by hard experience to join in our true, grand, national mission for freedom and Christian civilization.

These views are perhaps the more striking, in coming not from a son of straight-laced, uncompromising New-England, but from one who had his birth and early education in South Carolina, and now represents Kansas, the extreme Western State this side of the Rocky Mountains.

To our mind they are correct, save in two single particulars. But these two are fatal for the validity of the argument. The *first* is the assumption that it is too late to put the war through speedily and successfully, as a rebel-crushing, not a rebel-encouraging, process. The *second* is the assumption, or rather the implication, that the Northern people are capable, under any circumstances, of the abject baseness of bribing the rebels back by amendments of the Constitution which would establish the permanent rule of Slavery.

As to the first of these two assumptions, we fully admit that if the war cannot be conducted with more skill and vigor than have marked its operations for the last eight months, its dead failure is a foregone conclusion. The people will stand no such sham; nor ought they. Yet they will not abandon it in disgust—as Mr. Conway seems to think they already should do—but will insist upon a remedy, from the President, in new men and new measures. There is the power to crush this rebellion, if rightly applied. *It must be applied*, let it crush whomsoever or whatsoever else it may. That is the duty, and not the abandonment of the war. It is a reform that is needed, not a renunciation.

As to the second assumption, we cannot believe in any such possible recreancy by the people at large. Doubtless there is many a political leader who is capable of it—who, for political advantage, would willingly, nay, gladly, accept for his own neck and those of his children, the heaviest yokes Southern slaveholders might care to place there. But when it is said that the majority of the Northern people can be brought by party chicane, or by a private desire for peace, to take upon themselves and their posterity any such thrall, we repel it as the grossest of calumnies. It is not impossible that they may be so misguided as to elect a doughface to be their next President, and that the rebels may thereby be restored to their old seats of power, with new legislation giving them new advantages. But such legislation would only be transient at worst. It would never stand the "sober second thought" of the people. The contempt of the world would soon compel them to annul it, even if their own self-respect did not. It is assuming quite too much to say that these new privileges will be put beyond the reach of subsequent legislation by being incorporated into the National Constitution. No such incorporation can take place. It is not possible that three-fourths of the States would consent to it; and no constitutional amendment can be made by a less number. The attempt to bind this and succeeding generations by any such expedient to any new form of service to Slavery, would only react upon the institution, and make it more detested than ever.

We say, then, that Mr. Conway's reasons for the discontinuance of the war and acknowledgment of the Confederacy, are insufficient. Despite of all political machinations, the rebellion can still be broken down by arms, without compromise; and seasonably enough, in all probability, to avoid the advent of a reactionary party to the controlling power. At all events, that party can do no work in subserviency to Slavery, which might not and would not soon afterward be undone. The duty of the Republican Party is still, as ever, to do its best in aiding to push on the war, and *thus* restore the Union—trusting to the people to spurn every reconstruction which shall impose upon them any *new* obligations to Slavery, even if they could be made to consent to its general restoration to its old *status*.

The Monitors at Sea, and in Action.

A letter, which we publish, from on board the Monitor *Montauk*, concerning her southward voyage, tends to confirm the statements made by Capt. Ericsson in the Times of Thursday. The writer states that, although there was a heavy sea on Sunday, the 18th, "the *Montauk*, with peculiar buoyancy, rose and fell as easily and gracefully as a yacht." Next morning there was a violent northeast wind, a stormy sky, and a heavy sea, but the iron-clad bore herself through them all bravely. "We looked off from the turret," says the writer, in a vivid bit of description, "and our deck was entirely out of sight, the sea dashing over it four or five feet deep, the ship now plunging head first into the ocean, completely immersed, and then rising from it, the water pouring in torrents from off her sides."

With reference to leakage, the greatest danger and the thing most dreaded, both the *Montauk* and the *Passaic* arrived at their destination dry and tight.

In regard to speed, Capt. Ericsson said that nine knots an hour was the rate which the Monitors were intended to make. The correspondent says that on this, the first voyage, seven knots an hour were easily made with forty-five revolutions of the engine, and the vessel might apparently have been brought to a higher speed, but that her Commander was prudently anxious to avoid certain incidental difficulties. The iron-clads were not towed at sea by other steamships, as has been represented, but were merely accompanied each by a steamship, and attached thereto by a hawser, so that assistance might be rendered in case of danger.

In every point of view, the first sea voyage of the Monitors seems to have been satisfactory, and the subsequent voyage of the *Weehawken* furnished a still higher proof of their sea-going qualities, in certain particulars.

It is probable, also, that by this time the *Montauk* has demonstrated still other problems. On the morning of the day on which our Port Royal correspondent wrote, (whose letter we gave yesterday,) the sound of heavy guns was heard far away to the southward of Fort Pulaski. It was supposed to be the echo of the 15-inch Dahlgren guns of the *Montauk* which had been sent up the Ogechee River, Georgia, to capture or destroy the famous rebel steamer *Nashville*, which has been waiting ever since last Autumn to get to sea, and was then lying under the protection of a shore battery and of the ram *Fingal*. A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, this morning, says that the rebel Gen. Pryor had informed one of our officers that there had been an engagement near Savannah, in which the rebels had been defeated. We suppose this must allude to a naval victory by the *Montauk*, as our letters from the Department of the South, which are as late as Monday of this week, do not mention any other operation as having been projected or in progress. If the *Montauk* has withstood the rebel land batteries, the *Nashville* and the great ram *Fingal*, it is a handsomer triumph even than was won with the original *Monitor*, by the same Commander, over the *Merrimac*.

The French in Mexico

Alas, for human predictions, human judgment! Their fallacy appears likely to be proved in the most signal manner by the progress of events in Mexico, as well as in our own country.

The tenor of the news published in the journals of yesterday was that of severe disaster to the French arms in the Mexican territory, at the hands of the native troops. Some points of the intelligence may be exaggerated, but, in the main, the accounts of the victories of the Mexicans over the French will probably prove correct. They distinctly corroborate the rumors brought by the previous arrival from Havana, and should the last advices prove even partially correct, the present French expedition to Mexico may be pronounced an ignominious failure. This result, so speedily achieved by the unity, patriotism and courage of the Mexican people, was never dreamed of by the American public. Such is the prevailing ignorance about Mexico and matters pertaining thereto, and so widespread is the fiction of the infallibility of Louis Napoleon and the invincibility of French arms, that the public mind—not comprehending the unfortunate consequences to American interests—has rested with quietude and contentment on the conclusion that the French would succeed in their designs in Mexico without any serious or effective opposition.

Should the French be entirely defeated and driven from Mexico, as, according to present appearances, they will be, it will furnish a lesson to our own Government and people.

But little more than one year ago, Mexico was threatened by a combination of three of the most powerful nations in Europe. Their fleets hovered around her coasts, and their armies landed on her soil. But did Mexico, that distracted country, held up before the world as one of the weakest and most contemptible in existence, quail and quake before the danger? No, the people prepared for the worst, and their Indian President, Juarez—denounced and abused in Europe because he is an Indian—by his firmness, honesty and tact alone, dispelled the formidable tripartite coalition, and he is now moving the whole nation to act as one man in expelling the armies of the only one of the invading Powers which still remains and dreams of conquering the country. On a careful review of all the facts relating to the breaking up of the tripartite coalition, and the events that have carried forward the Mexicans to their present apparently successful stand against the invasion of their country, it will be found that Mexico has not yielded a single legitimate right, or in any manner compromised her national honor. On the contrary, the national honor and dignity, the rights of the people, and the independence of the country, have been defended and maintained, both in their civil and military capacity, with an ability and valor that is beginning to challenge the admiration of the world, and to correct, in some degree, the mistaken public opinion which has always prevailed relative to Mexico.

Colonizing the Western Indians and Selling Their Lands.

It has long been apparent that the administration of our Indian affairs is involved in serious difficulties. The Government, with praiseworthy intention, has organized a system intended to secure the exercise of a patriarchal supervision, while it leaves the different tribes in possession of national independence. For the lands which they do not need, it pays them liberal prices, and rigidly prohibits encroachments upon their Reservations by their white neighbors. It provides by law for their protection against the evils apt to be inflicted by unprincipled traders who swarm in their midst, and in whose hands a gallon of whisky is made a key which equally unlocks Pandora's box and gives admittance to their ill-guarded treasures.

These precautions, however, have failed to produce the results intended. Instead of seeing the natives thrive under their influence, increasing in numbers and improving in moral and social condition, it is found that they dwindle away and degenerate. The lands they retain in the midst of the white populations of the West, are productive of no benefit to themselves, and prove troublesome to their neighbors. Close contact with the eager pioneers generates demoralization and decay.

With a view of remedying these evils, the Government is agitating a measure of reform. This is no less than an application to the scattered tribes whose reservations checker the new States, of the principles of colonization and condensation. Mr. Doolittle, Chairman of the Indian Committee of the United States Senate, on Monday reported a bill, the text of which was printed in the Times of the same day, and which confers upon the President the power to treat with these Indian tribes for an extinction of their land titles, and the removal of the tribes themselves to some region where they can be consolidated into one community. The most feasible location for this colony seems to be the Indian Territory, where are united the requisites of abundant and fertile lands, genial climate and kindred neighbors already far advanced in progress toward civilization.

The debate on this bill in the Senate shows a wide difference in views among the members. But it will be noted that this difference is as marked by geographical as by any other features; and that while all Western men, *practically* acquainted with the subject, are in favor of the change, the arguments of Messrs. Fessenden and Collamer are entirely abstract and ultra-humanitarian, betraying a lack of knowledge, and being based upon premises which exist only in fancy. Inasmuch as the bill proposes simply to confer upon the Government *the power to treat*, and fully recognizes the independent character of the several tribes, without whose consent no change can be made, it would seem that these gentlemen have failed to discuss it fairly.

We trust that this bill will become a law, and that the President may be successful in inaugurating a plan by which the semi-civilized Indians of the Western States may be gathered into a homogeneous community, where they can be isolated from the whites, and successfully instructed in the arts of agriculture and mechanics, and the higher principles of Christianity. Thus, and, in our judgment, in no other way, can the Government execute its beneficent purpose toward them, and the interest of the whites be promoted at the same time. The Government, however, in being empowered to remove the scattered Indians from the reserves on which they are now settled, should *also obtain the right to sell those lands at a fair valuation*. There are several Indian reserves in the West, which, if sold at their proper valuation, would pay all the expenses of removing the red men located upon them. But if these lands are left to be grabbed by the white vultures who have now their eyes fixed upon them, it will not only result in difficulties and litigations, but the expense of removing the Indians, which will be at least a million or two of dollars, will be taken out of a Treasury which cannot afford money for any such purpose.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SCHEME.

The Instant Relief It will Afford to the Treasury—Its Effect Upon the Currency—Views of Jefferson.

Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1863.

In my letter of yesterday it was endeavored to be shown that success in crushing the rebellion and maintaining the Union, is much more a financial than a military question. Some considerations were also presented with a view to arousing popular interest to, and fixing popular attention upon, the now threatened financial dangers, and challenging such thoughtful discussion as must satisfy Congress and the country that necessity and sound policy alike demand the adoption of Secretary Chase's well-guarded free General Banking Scheme, as a means of averting the impending peril. What is that plan? As embodied in the bill introduced last year by Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, it is, in brief, a general charter from the United States Government, under which any number of Banks of deposit, discount and circulation, may be organized and operated, under certain restrictions and conditions. Chief among the latter is a provision that the circulation of said Banks shall be protected by deposit of United States interest-bearing Bonds, for ninety per cent of the market value of which (never exceeding par) Government shall issue to them blank circulating notes, to be filled in with the name of the institution issuing them, &c. Any Banking Associations already in existence may avail themselves of the provisions of the bill, by reorganizing under it in the same manner as original organizations. And, in order to make it the interest of existing institutions thus to reorganize, the bill proposes to furnish them circulation without cost. This, coupled with the fact that the national circulation will be a superior currency, equally good in every part of the Union, receivable everywhere for taxes and all dues to the Government, other than duties on imports, would speedily compel every Bank of issue in the land to abandon their circulation altogether, or give their customers the advantages proffered by the new system. Various provisions are made to carry out the details of the system proposed, and to thoroughly protect the public in receiving the circulating notes described; but the foregoing statement gives the gist of the measure, and presents its vital principle.

IT RELIEVES THE TREASURY, BY CHECKING INFLATION.

The first inquiry of the reader doubtless is: "How will the adoption of such a plan sustain the public credit, and avert the threatened danger of national and individual bankruptcy?" I answer, by restricting the amount of paper currency afloat, keeping it entirely within control of the Government, correcting the present great redundancy and inflation, and checking the disastrous competition now maintained between local banks on one hand and the Treasury on the other, in the matter of putting afloat their respective paper. The important bearing of these propositions will more distinctly appear as we proceed in the discussion. Secretary Chase, upon whom the financial responsibility chiefly rests, who has made the whole subject matter of careful study, and whose opinions are emphatically indorsed by the President and all his associates in the Cabinet, tells us that *the existing bank circulation prevents or embarrasses the process of funding the public debt*, by which alone United States Bonds can be absorbed and new loans obtained from the people. The fact that the pilot placed at the helm to guide the National ship through the breakers in this perilous hour, and whose position enables him to see clearly *where* the dangers lie, and in what direction lies the harbor of safety, tells us this might well be taken as sufficient reason for acquiescence in his plan. It is no random notion—no trifling expedient—no straw upon the surface at which a drowning man grasps by impulse and without reason;—it is the calmly expressed conviction of the Financial Minister, first uttered in December, 1861, and now reiterated after a full year of experience, examination and reflection. But the soundness of the Secretary's views is capable of demonstration, even with the less perfect knowledge of all the facts at our unofficial command.

PAPER MONEY INDISPENSABLE; BUT ITS ISSUE SHOULD BE RESTRICTED.

The Government has at its command only two resources for meeting the expenses of existing war—sale of its bonds, or the issue of legal tender treasury notes. It is notorious that very few loans can now be effected on terms that would not precipitate financial ruin. Unless this can be remedied in some way, and a market be provided for United States bonds, immense additional issues of legal tenders are unavoidable; and if Congress fails to check bank circulation under existing conditions, this Government paper must continue to depreciate at a fearful rate. Already gold, in your market to-day, commanded a premium over Government paper of fifty-four per cent. At this rate we begin to realize that Hon. Robt. J. Walker was a true prophet of evil when he predicted a premium of 60 per cent. Now look squarely in the face, without dismay, if you can, his exhibit of the result which this condition of things presents with the irresistible logic of mathematics. At 60 per cent. premium, he tells us, if our yearly expenses reach $700,000,000 in paper, this would command only $280,000,000 in gold, thus subjecting the Government to a loss of $420,000,000 per annum, or deducting reasonably for interest saved on the proceeds of the operation, the net loss may be stated at $408,800,000 per annum, from the use of a redundant and, therefore, depreciated currency. Still, paper money is now a necessity. Gold and silver are not in circulation at all. They are hoarded, just as they always have been, and always will be, in time of war, and especially of civil war. It is not the issue of Government paper which has driven specie out of circulation, but the *absence* of specie which made the legal tender paper a necessity. All history shows that war carries the precious metals out of circulation, and in consequence every nation has been compelled to carry on its wars by use of paper money. We are driven to the same necessity now. There is no use in mourning the fact; it is worse than idle to complain of Government for accepting it, and acting accordingly. All we can do is to throw around the use of this paper currency every available guard and check, keep the amount issued small as possible, and drive out every inferior circulation which tends to depreciate its value.

MODE OF ELEVATING A DEPRECIATED CURRENCY.

It is in this way that the banking scheme of Mr. Chase is designed to remedy the evil of a redundant currency. The local Banks circulation, now when Government has no control over it, is largely increasing in volume. The United States have issued $250,000,000 of notes, and at the same time the Banks have expanded their circulation $40,000,000. And this process, unless checked by legislation, is likely to go on in arithmetical progression—for the Banks make money by the operation, and the temptation is very great. Of course those who maintain that the currency is depreciated by issue of United States paper money, will not dispute the proposition that it is still more depreciated by the issue of many millions additional paper by private institutions, comparatively of little responsibility. At present there is nothing to prevent private Banks from increasing their paper issues up to $500,000,000, instead of their present $167,000,000. Is it not clear that if they are restrained in this, and if every dollar of private Bank circulation is compelled to be based on United States bonds, the tendency to depreciation of the only currency in use (paper) will be reduced in marked degree? To deny the proposition would be to say that a merchant is better off with half a given amount of business and with sharp, active competition than he would be if the trade was entirely in his own hands and upon his own terms. If there was no money in this country but United States Bank bills, the process of funding the National debt would be going on day by day, for whenever their accumulation became too large for profitable employment, they would be invested in bonds, and the Government would have them again to reissue in payment of current expenses. The Secretary of the Treasury gives it as his deliberate judgment that with such a system, *he would carry on the war without the issue of another dollar of paper money*. He is satisfied, after the most deliberate investigation, that nothing but the influence of local Bank circulation prevents absorption by the people of a National loan, so rapidly as to render any serious sacrifice quite unnecessary. At present the United States legal tenders are in a great measure driven out of circulation by the superabundance of an inferior issue—local Bank circulation, in exact accordance with the well-known principle in finance, that wherever there is an inferior currency, the latter will fill all the channels of circulation, and the superior will be hoarded. The absence of specie from circulation is at once both illustration and proof of the accuracy of this proposition.

VIEWS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

No men was ever more jealous of paper money than was Thomas Jefferson; but he is on record in emphatic indorsement of the principle developed in Mr. Chase's banking scheme, as the only one under which our Government can carry on war. In a letter of 10th September, 1814, to Mr. Cooper, he wrote:

"The banks have discontinued themselves. We are now without any medium, and *necessity, as well as patriotism* and confidence, will make us eager to receive Treasury notes, *if founded on specific taxes.*

Congress may now borrow of the public, and *without interest*, all the money they may want, *to the amount of a competent circulation*, by merely issuing their own promissory notes of proper denominations for the larger purposes of circulation, but not for the small. Leave that door open for the entrance of metallic money. * * * * * * *

Providence seems, indeed, by a special dispensation, to have put down for us, without a struggle, *that very paper enemy which the interest of our citizens long since required ourselves to put down*, at whatever risk.

The work is done. The moment is pregnant with futurity, and if not seized at once by Congress, I know not or what shoal our bark is next to be stranded. The State Legislatures should be immediately urged to relinquish the right of establishing banks of discount. Most of them will comply, on patriotic principles, under the convictions of the moment; and *non-complying may be crowded into concurrence by legitimate devices.*"

In another letter, dated March 2, 1815, Mr. Jefferson would almost seem to have been prophesying the events of to-day:

"But, *the circumstances of the war draining away all our specie*, all these banks have stopped payment, but with a promise, to resume specie exchanges whenever circumstances shall produce a return of the metals. * * * * * * *

The Government is now issuing Treasury notes for circulation, bottomed on solid funds, and bearing interest. The *banking confederacy* (and the merchants bound to them by debts) *will endeavor to crush the credit of these notes*; but the country is eager for them, as something they can trust to, and so soon as a convenient quantity of them can get into circulation, the bank notes die."

Again the great leader of Democracy wrote:

"Put down the banks, and if this country could not be *carried through the longest war against her most powerful enemy, without ever knowing the want of a dollar* without dependence on the traitorous classes of her citizens, without bearing hard on the resources of the people, or loading the public with an indefinite burden of debt, I know nothing of my countrymen. Not by any novel project, not by any charlatanry, but by ordinary and well experienced means; *by the total prohibition of all private paper at all times, by reasonable taxes in war, aided by the necessary emissions of public paper of circulating size*, this bottomed on special taxes, redeemable annually as this special tax comes in, and finally within a moderate period, even with the flood of private paper by which we were deluged, would the Treasury have ventured its credit in bills of circulating size, as of five or ten dollars, &c., they would have been greedily received by the people in preference to bank paper."

Let me close this already long letter with another and earnest appeal for speedy action. Delay is destruction. It is not next year, but now, during the few remaining days of the current session of Congress, that the country is to be saved or lost. The question is simply as to whether the war is to be prosecuted to a safe conclusion, or to be exchanged for a condition of affairs infinitely worse in every view. What say the people and their representatives? S.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—It will be a matter of rejoicing to the musical to hear that Signor Brignoli has entirely recovered from his indisposition, and that Mr. Grau has resolved on giving a final week of opera prior to his departure for Boston. The Academy will open on Monday, Feb. 2, with Flotow's popular opera of "Martha," in which Miss Kellogg and Mlle. Morensi will appear, supported by Brignoli, Susini and Barili. There cannot be a doubt that Mr. Grau will have three overflowing houses. It is a pity that the season cannot be extended, but this is impossible. The box office for the sale of seats opens to-day.

Matinee at the Academy.—There will be a dramatic *matinée* at this establishment to-day, when Miss Lucille Western—an *artiste* of provincial renown—will make her *début* as *Lady Isabel*, in the play of "East Lynne." The novel is a powerful one, and it is claimed that this is the best dramatic version. A theatrical *matinée*, in so vast an establishment, is a novelty in itself, and will doubtless suffice to attract an overflowing audience.

Italian Opera.—On Tuesday, at the Brooklyn Academy, Mme. Lorini, Maofarri and Susini will appear in "Ernani," and Corbier, assisted by Macafferi, will give the first act of Brooklyn's favorite opera, "La Traviata."

East Lynne.—Miss Western, assisted by Miss Denin and a good cast, gave "East Lynne" last night at the Brooklyn Academy to a large audience, among whom were Gen. Thumb and the fair bride elect.

Theatre Francais.—Balfao's *Comedie Humaine*, called "Mercadet, le Faiseur," will be given here to-night, with all the leading artists of the company in the cast.

Philharmonic Society.—The third concert of the present season will be given at Irving Hall, to-

light. The orchestral pieces are SCHUMANN'S Symphony No. 1; Concert Overture, by RUBENSTEIN; Overture to Tannhauser, by R. WAGNER, and BERTINI'S concerto in G, performed by Mr. S. B. MILLS. Mr. E. PEARCE is the vocalist of the occasion.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—To-day there will be hourly dramatic performances at the Museum, besides the regular appearance of Commodore NUTT and Miss WARREN. The rush to see these little folks is unparalelled in the annals of curiosityaom.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Officers on General Hooker's Staff.

Vigorous Measures for the Return and Punishment of Deserters.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Falmouth, Va., Jan. 29, 1863.

The following General Order has just been issued by Maj.-Gen. HOOKER:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.—The undermentioned named officers are announced as on the Staff of this Army:

Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Chief of Staff.
Brig.-Gen. S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Col. James Dickinson, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Brig.-Gen. James A. Hardie, Judge Advocate-General.
Brig.-Gen. Henry J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery.
Brig.-Gen. M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal.
Col. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster.
Lieut.-Col. F. Myers, Deputy Chief Quartermaster.
Col. H. F. Clark, Chief Commissary.
Surgeon Jone. Lettermann, Medical Director.
Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Chief Signal Officer.
Lieut. D. W. Flaglee, Chief Ordnance Officer.
Major W. H. Lnwrence, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Alexander Moore, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Henry Russell, Aid-de-Camp.

The Staff officers absent will report for duty without delay.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.
JAMES DICKINSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Vigorous measures are in progress to secure the return and prompt punishment of deserters now absent from camp.

A heavy snow-storm, accompanied with a northeast wind, set in on Tuesday night, and ceased at an early hour this (Thursday) morning.

A portion of the snow melted almost as fast as it fell, but the remainder, this morning, measnres about eight inches on a level.

The condition of the roads is indescribable.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Capture of the English Steamer Antona.

Further Particulars of the Affair at Galveston.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Navy Depertment has received informetion of the captnre of the English steamer *Antona*, direct from England *vid* Havana, by the gunboat *Pocahontas*, on the 8th instant. She had on board a valuable cargo of munitions of war, and was first discovered by the blockading force off Mobile, but was captured by the *Pocahontas* 30 miles sonth southeast bl Cape San Blas.

Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT has forwarded to the Navy Department the report of Commodore BALL of the steamer *Brooklyn*, at Galveston, giving an account of the sinking of the *Hatteras*, 11th lostant. Commodore BALL states that he has heard of six men who escaped, viz.: Acting Master PASTRIDGE, of Maine; JAMES BAILEY, ordinary seaman, of New-Jersey; GEORGE A. FALKINBURG, of Philadelphia; JAMES WRIGHT, of Troy, N. Y.; WILLIAM BROWN, coxswain, of Boston; WILLIAM H. JENKINS, ol New-Jersey.

Commodore BALL reports that at 3 o'clock on tha afternoon of the 11th, the *Hatteras* was sent in chase of a strange sail, which was reported from the masthead, and was seen last after sunset, about 12 miles distant, bearing south. At 7¼, the *Brooklyn* was under weigh, steering sonth, quarter-east; and at the same time the *Cayuga* steered south by west. The *Brooklyn* cruised in several courses tor as far as 63 miles sonth of Galveston, in search of the combatants, supposing the enemy to be the *296*, and returning reached Galveston on tha afternoon nf tha 12th. Abont 11 o'clock the next day, discovered two masts of a sunken vessel standing out of the water. The tops and gaves were awash, and the United States naval pennant was flying gaily from tha main truck. No ensign was found, and the hurricane deck was adrift. She was recognized to be the *Hatteras* by certain marks made on her hnrricane deck by the *Brooklyn* some time ago.

Information has also been received of an engagement which recently took place near Corpus Christie Pass, between the United States bark *Arthur*, accompanied by a boat expedition from the United States steamar *Sachem*, and a party of rebels from a schooner which was engaged in sonnding the channel of the Pass. The schooner being hard pressed, ran ashore; the officers and soldiers shandonlog her and taking refuge behind a bill, ponred a fire into onr men, killing and wonnding several of them.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend apon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell yon at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Rheumatism.—The best outward application is ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER. Thousands have been cured of this distressing malady when affected in the hands, wrists and joints. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square.

The Best Purgative Pill in Use!

Every family should get some Brandreth's Pills, "New Style" particularly. They purify the blood, and cleanse the skin of all eruptions. They act upon the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, and by their great affinity, they produce the most beneficial effects upon the entire constitution of man.

As a family medicine, they are the safest pill in use; they do not contain any mercury, but possess far superior materials for removing bile and any foul secretions from the system. Safe to all ages and sexes.

25 CENTS A BOX.

Sold at the Depot No. 4 Union-square, and H. C. OAKLEY'S Medicine Depot, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Ladies will be Experimented upon at Clinton Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, at the close of Prof. BRITTAN'S lecture. No lecture or experiments on Saturday or Monday evenings. Admission 15 cents; two tickets, 25 cents; five for 50 cents.

Snow and Rain vs. Balls and Parties.—Balmorals and India Rubber Boots and Shoes for snow and rain; white satin and linen Galter Boots and Slippers for balls and parties, at
MILLER & CO'S., No. 387 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

The Public are Cautioned Against Buying or selling any of the Salaratus or Washing soap, &c., now offered under several names by unprincipled dealers, as this Company will prosecute for violation of their patent rights all such, either buyer or seller. The only genuine and patented article is the "SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LYE," made by this Company, who have just obtained the following decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Offices: Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh—Pitt-st. and Duquesne-way. Philadelphia—No. 127 Walnut-st.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 1 of May Term, 1862. IN EQUITY.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. *Thomas G. Chase.*—And now, to wit, this fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. This cause came on for final hearing, on bill, answer, replication, exhibits and proofs, and the counsel for the parties being heard, thereupon it is ordered, is judged and decreed, that the patent granted to George Thompson, on the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and reissued on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is valid, and that the complainant thereby and by the assignment in the bill set forth are vested with the exclusive right thereby granted, as therein claimed, and that the defendant has disturbed, violated and infringed upon the exclusive rights of the said complainant in said bill set forth, and further, that the use of the invention set forth in the schednles annexed to letters patent of the United States granted to said defendant on the ninth day November, one thousand eight hnndred and fifty-eight, and additional improvement thereon, dated December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, is an infringement and violation of the exclusive rights of the complainant in said bill set forth.

And it is further adjndged and decreed that the complainant recover of the said defendant the profits and gain made and received in consequence of the infringements and violations of the exclusive rights of the complainant, together with the cost of suit. And it is further ordered and judged and decreed, that a writ of perpetual injunction be issned in this cause forthwith, pursuant to the prayer of said bill, enjoining and restraining the said defendant, his agents or servants, from any further construction, manufacture, sale or use, in any way or manner whatsoever, of the said invention, and from the manufacture, sale or use, of the article manufactured by the defendant under the name of "Professor Chase's Patent Lye," or of the said article under any other name, and from any other use, in any way of the invention and improvements mentioned and described in the said recited letters patent, granted and reissued to said George Thompson, and set forth in said bill during the term of said letters patent.

(Signed) R. C. GRIER, Circuit Judge.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Western District of Pennsylvania, ss*—I, Henry Sproul, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify [SEAL] that the foregoing is a true copy of the final decree made in the foregoing case.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Pittsburgh, this 6th day of January, A. D., 1863.

(Signed) H. SPROUL, Clerk.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the State Fairs last held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers can use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, as freely as requisite—containing nothing that can injure the system. They are invaluable for allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, clearing and strengthening the voice.

A sure remedy
FOR
CHILLS AND FEVER.
AYER'S AGUE CURE
Never fails.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED

COWELL—SCOFIELD.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, Jan. 29, by Right Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., JOHN W. COWELL and MARIA S., only daughter of Frederick Scofield, Esq., of Philadelphia. No cards.

CUTTING—HASON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Pound, HEYWARD CUTTING to LYDIA, daughter of Henry Mason, all of this City.

PRENTICE—KELLY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, by Rev. Dr. Hntton, WILLIAM PIERCE PRENTICE, of Albany, N. Y., and FLORENCE, daughter of the late Robert Kelly, of this City.

ROBINSON—MITCHELL.—In Albany on Monday evening, Jan. 26, by Rev. Dr. CLARK, JOSEPH BRAGG ROBINSON and MARIA, daughter of Dr. J. J. Mitchell, of the above place. No cards.

DIED.

BARNES.—In Harlem, on Thnrsday, Jan. 29, FREDDIE ALLEN, youngest child of W. J. and S. E. Barnes, aged 3 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, in 127th-st., near 3d av., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

BERLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, RICHARD BERLIN, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, J. G. Haviland, No. 153 Charles-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

FIELD.—In Brooklyn on Thursday evening, Jan. 29, JOSEPH H FIELD, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 3d-av. and 21st-st., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. The relatives will meet at his late residence, No. 412 Henry-st., at 2 o'clock, where carriages will be provided to convey them to the Church. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

GILCHRIST.—On Friday evening, Jan. 30, THOMAS D. GILCHRIST, of Eighth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the house of his father, James Gilchrist, No. 691 Hudson-st., on Monday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited without further notice.

JONES.—In Elmira, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan 10, Mrs. MARY MONN, wife of Deacon Joel Jones, and daughter of the late Isaac Ward, of Newark, N. J., in the 71st year of her age.

KUAST.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, after a short illness, JOHN KUAST, aged 54 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 5 Allen-st.

NAALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, of disease of the heart, JESSE H. NAALL, in the 29th year of his age.

The remains will be taken from the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, to St. John's Church, Varick-st., on Sunday, Feb. 1, where the funeral services will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

NAPIS.—In Newtown, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 30, after a long and lingering illness, Mrs. ADRIANA, wife of Richard E. Napis, aged 36 years, 5 months and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, without further notice.

ROOME.—In Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 30, ANNE, relict of John J. Roome.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts., on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

TICE.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., LYDIA CHASE, youngest daughter of William H. and Lydia G. Tice, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 31 Henry-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

WARING.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, MARTHA, beloved wife of Edmund Waring, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, from her residence, in 55th-st., between Avenues A and B, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

WHITLOCK.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, Jan. 24, of typhoid fever, Corp. FREDERICK WHITLOCK, of the Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of James Phyfe, Esq., No. 128 West 20th-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 51.—Jan. 30, 1863.
42, 71, 55, 10, 72, 26, 31, 53, 64, 48, 46, 13, 32.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 52.—Jan. 30, 1863.
17, 69, 26, 33, 72, 51, 63, 70, 44, 43, 1, 11, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Jan. 20, 1863, No. 7,677 drew $100,000; No. 10,947 drew $50,000; No. 18,562 drew $30,000; No. 17,196 drew $10,000; No. 3,371 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. A premium of 20 per cent. paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons, American Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S AD-vertisement on eighth page.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 8 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before appropriate treatment can be instituted.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

No. 12 DAY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward yen, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to yon.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear, and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

I have pleasnre in testifying to the skill and kind attention of Dr. Lighthill, who has relieved me from a tronblesome deafness of long standing, brought on by a severe cold. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries made by persons seeking information at my address as above. ROBERT CLIVE, Book-keeper.

I placed my wife nnder the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 96 East 34th-st., who is acqnsinted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

NEWBURGH, No. 73 Grand-st., Dec. 23, 1862.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not tronbled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

This may certify that, having been afflicted during the year 1856 with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. E. B. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D.,
Editor New-York *Teacher*.

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

DAILY JOURNAL OFFICE, NEWARK, Dec. 18, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL: I am happy to testify to the complete success of your treatment, in my case, of long-standing discharge from the ears, caused by scarlet fever, and very disagreeable and annoying. The inflammation in my throat has also entirely disappeared.

J. W. SCHOCH, Local Editor.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment yon displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been nnder your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much tronbled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, bnt without any very salntary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Ligbthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL,

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1863.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing; one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 156 East 22d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Counties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

☞ Further references to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

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LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1863.

Real Estate unincumbered	$87,963 18
Cash on hand, in bank, in transit, &c.	274,008 66
Railroad Bonds at market value	170,435 00
City and State Bonds and Loans at market value	537,930 00
United States Securities at market value	479,277 75
Railroad Stocks at market value	118,445 00
Connecticut River Company at market value	1,250 00
Bank Stocks—Hartford, New-York, &c.	923,551 00
New-York Life and Trust and U.S. Trust Co.	40,350 00
Total	$2,623,110 59
Liabilities	179,039 77

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JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

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We shall, therefore, for the present, continue to sell Gents' fine Linen Collars at $1 40 per doz., or 12c. each. Superfine Linen Colars, best goods made, at $1 75 per dozen, 15c. single.

Neck Ties and Scarfs in great profusion, as follows:
25 cent Ties at.....15 cents | 75 cent Ties at.....50 cents
40 cent Ties at.....25 cents | $1 Ties at.....65 cents
50 cent Ties at.....35 cents | Wide-end Ties, 25 to 75 cts.

Scarfs of every description, at same rates.

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DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and in doing of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that about eighteen months ago I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many hair tonics, invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as, since I commenced using it, I have applied nothing else to my hair.

MRS. LUCY A. BROWN.

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DR. H. H. STERLING, Proprietor.

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In consequence of the immense advance in the price of material and labor, we are compelled to raise the price of JOHNSON'S UNION WASHING MACHINES to $12, to take effect on 1st February. All orders sent to us before that date, will be filled at $10. Our UNION WRINGER will remain for the present at old price, $8. These two articles are in use everywhere, and meet with universal approval. A week's washing may be done in two hours without soaking, rubbing or boiling. Call and see them in operation. J. JOHNSON & CO.,
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I am happy to state that the effect has always proved satisfactory, and I would earnestly recommend its use, without delay, to all persons in any way afflicted with *throat or lung diseases*. Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE I. E. LASHER.

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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred ponnds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness, accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated upon my ear, removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to himself. I am completely restored to hearing.

JOSEPH MANNING, No. 106 West 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

I have been for many years afflicted with deafness, accompanied by a roaring noise in my head, for the treatment of which I placed myself under the care of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and am happy to say that in this case the Doctor has shown that skill and knowledge which has placed him at the head of his profession. I do, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend any one afflicted with deafness to place themselves under his care.

HENRY BROWNING, No. 241 West 34th-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and ass

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy servant a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; knows her business in all its branches, and has the best of references. Call at No. 278 6th-av.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to go a short distance out of the City; Brooklyn preferred; has best of reference. Call for two days at No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer, and is an excellent baker; also understands desserts; has no objections to do housework in a private family. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Protestant woman, as cook, who understands her business in all its branches; would have no objection to assist in light washing. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 73 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook in private family. Apply at No. 66 West 16th-st., basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECtable young woman a situation as first-rate cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen in her present place. Call at 56 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED person a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; very best City references. Call, for two days, at No 306 3d-av., near 24th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a German Protestant woman as first-class cook and baker; understands all kinds of the German, French and English cooking; can bake; also, jellies, preserves, blancmange and ice creams. Call at No. 278 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is kind and affectionate to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country, or would travel with a lady. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, second floor.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork by a respectable Protestant young woman; has good City references. Call at No. 117 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND FINE WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable English Protestant woman, in the above capacity; can undertake the care of infants from the birth; is an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 3 6th-av., first floor.

A SEMI-GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 West 15th-st., second floor.

WANTED,—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families washing by the day, week or month; willing to go out by the day or week. Call for two days at No. 466 6th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' washing; understands clear-starching and French fluting; will go to go out by the day or week; refers to some of the best families in the City. Apply at No. 98 West 19th-st., 3d floor, front room, Mrs. MONAHAN. Also as cook on the same terms.

MALES.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXTON is wanted, by a young man who is fully competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the office where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction. In view of the times, a very small salary will be accepted. Address SEXTON, Box No. 152 Times Office.

AS BARTENDER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young man to tend bar, or to assist in a grocery-store; is acquainted with the business, and has good recommendations. Address P. Box No. 2.0 Times Office, or No. 719 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 71½ East 14th-st., near 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

BLAST FURNACE.—WANTED, A MANAGER and founder for a coke or bituminous coal furnace in Ohio. Address, with references, Box No. 1,797 New-York Post-office.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl, about 15 years of age, wanted, to take care of children. Apply, this day, between 10 and 3, at No. 1½ Allen-st., rear Division.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GERMAN GIRL, TO do the housework of a family of two persons; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and have good City references. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 36 Boerman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av., for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AS WAITER, A PERson who thoroughly understands his profession, and who can bring the best of City references. Apply at No. 6 East 17th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO STOUT AMERICAN BOYS, about 15 years old, by SMITH & McDOUGAL, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 26 Beekman-st.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY IS OFFERED to a nice respectable American woman; one who is in need of a good home, and willing to work in a small family for her board and $2 a month, may apply at No. 126 East 13th-st., from 9 till 2 o'clock on Friday, the 30th of January.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address or call on S. MADDOCK, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing three-cent stamp, Box No. 1,2.6 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—SIX UNITED STATES TWENTY YEARS SIX PER CENT. LOAN 5-20's for $50, former Nos. 21,650 and 21,651, and for $1,000 each, Nos. 6,144 to 6,149, six Bonds, $6,000 each. Payable to the order of the subscriber, not indorsed. $500 United States Loan, six per cent., with Coupons No. 4,144. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the above. Payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by the subscriber for their delivery to him.
HENRY DELAFIELD, No. 6 West 12th-st.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY SHARES of Michigan Central Railroad Stock, No. 12,191, dated Oct. 9, 1862, and sent by mail Oct. 10, 1862, from New-York. Any person finding the same and returning it to me at Rockville, Conn., shall be suitably rewarded. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same.
ALONZO BAILEY.
Rockville, Dec. 1, 1862.

LOST.—IN THE 4TH-AV. CARS, AN OLD WALLET containing several United States bills (greenbacks) and some bank bills, and an express receipt for some old silver, and his report of the same. Also a statement of some claims, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at EARLE & CO., No. 37 Front-st.

LOST—BY THE SUBSCRIBER, IN THE VICINity of the Post-office, a CERTIFICATE of seventy shares of the Capital Stock of the Shoe and Leather Bank No. 2,018, dated May 4, 1850. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at No. 20 Gold-st.
THOMAS H. NORRIS.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.—LOST, A SMALL POCKET-BOOK, containing one $10 Treasury Note, some small bills and a small quantity of silver. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 20 Union-square.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, 28TH INST., IN GOING from Clinton-st., Brooklyn, through Grand-st. ferry, Grand-st. cars, Broadway, Canal-st. and stage to Broadway, a POCKET-BOOK containing $11 in gold. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving the same at Room No. 20, No. 49 Wall-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, WHILE WALKing from Bond-st. to 29th-st., by 5th-av., a sable victorine. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 46 East 29th-st.

LOST—A POCKET DIARY, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value but to the owner. A reward of $5 will be given on returning it to O. BERGER, at the counter of the New-York Times Publication Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

[illegible] on GAYE YOUR HEALTH AND PURSE [illegible] USE
HENRY'S EAST-INDIA COFFEE.
The characteristic aroma, fragrance, and the best for family use, of any Coffee in market. It has twice the strength of Java, with all its superior flavor.
Price 23 cents per pound.
(Put up in one-pound packages only.)
GENERAL DEPOT, No. 154 READE-ST., Opposite Stuart's Sugar Refinery.
For sale by
THOMAS R. ACKLAND, No. 1,000 Greenwich-st., N. Y.
BOWDEN & CO., Wholesale Agents for Long Island, No. 100 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
At No. 79½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and by
Nearly every grocer in the three cities.
☞ Grocers and dealers supplied on liberal terms.

NEW MUSIC.—"HOME IS HOME," "I Hear Sweet Voices Singing" "Forget Me If you Can, but Forgive," by J. R. Thomas, the popular ballad writer, and are sung by Bryants' and Hooley's Minstrels. Price 30 cents each, mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC AT CHEAP FORM FOR THE MILLION.—"Suffer Little Children to come unto Me." "Carry me in the Morning, Mother," "Little Ella's an Angel," "Willie's gone to Heaven," by S. C. Foster. HORACE WATERS, Agent, 481 Broadway, Publisher.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on month's payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TIMES.—A FILE OF THIS PAper from the commencement, September, 1851, to date, for sale. Address Box No. 845, New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Joel Wolfe, Executor of the estate of Martin Martin, &c.

25 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank, $100.
25 shares Market Bank, par $100.
50 shares National Bank, par $50.
25 shares Metropolitan Bank, par $100.
25 shares American Exchange Bank, par $100.
Also, about
250 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, par $25.
100 shares Manhattan Bank, par $50.
10 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., par $100.
50 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, par $50.
40 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., par $50.
80 shares United States Fire Insurance Co., par $25.
25 shares Green Bay, Milwaukie and Chicago Railroad Company, par.
3 First Mortgage Bonds Had. River Rd., $1,000 each.
1 Second Mort. Bonds Hudson River Rd., $1,000.
Sale by order of Messrs. J. & J. STUART & Co., Trustees.
50 shares Merchants' Bank, par $50.
40 shares American Exchange Bank, par $100.
50 shares Tradesmen's Bank, par $40.
100 shares Phenix Bank, par $20.
50 shares Mercantile Bank, par $100.
100 shares Butchers' and Drovers', par $25.
30 shares Fulton Bank, par $50.
75 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank, $100.
Lists at No. 3 Pine-st.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold, at public auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near West-st.,
567 Green Salted Hides.
37 Barrels of Tallow.
Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, Commissary-General of Subsistence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE WHISKY, CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, 2,300 gallons whisky, abolished as part of the Navy rations.

PROVISIONS—92,850 lbs. bread, 1,404 lbs. rice, 3,641 gallons beans, 2,700 lbs. flour, 34 bbls. flour; also, a quantity of beef, coffee, tea, butter, dried apples, &c.

CLOTHING, &c.—1,100 woolen blankets, round jackets, cloth, satinet and duck trowsers, flannel over and under shirts and drawers, seamless coats and caps, calf and kip shoes, and a quantity of flannel, satinet and canvas duck.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, shoe and scrub brushes, ribbons, knives, combs, &c.
Also, a quantity of empty boxes, barrels, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF 127 VERY VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being on 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 102d and 103d sts., between 3d and 5th avs.; also, on 8th-av. and McComb's Dam Road, 153d and 153d sts., near the to-be terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad; also, on 12th-av. and 98th-st., being near the North River, and having a line front on the same, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. H. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or the whole can be paid, as the purchaser may desire. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 8½ Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—FEB. 2, 1863.—THE steamboat TRUMPETER, now plying between Fulton-slip and Flushing, will be offered for sale at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. Terms—One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal approved indorsed bonds to run three and twelve months, secured by a lien on the boat. The boat can be seen at Fulton-slip from 9 to 10½ o'clock A. M., and from 2½ to 4 o'clock P.M. For particulars as to boat, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

THE ATTENTION OF MECHANICS, MERchants and small Capitalists is called to the large sale of desirable and choice lots and acres of land in the upper part of the City, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. For full description, see auction column. Book-maps at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

HARRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, in our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, bedsteads, mirrors, palliasses, hair mattresses, bookcases, &c.; also, china, crockery and glassware, &c. Also, an invoice of imported Jardinière work-tables, dressing-tables, papier-mache, pearl inlaid centre-tables, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. Peremptory sale of horse, wagon, harness, &c. Bay horse, 16 hands, about 8 years old, long tail, and good saddle horse, sound and kind in double and single harness, a very stylish driver. A two seated family rockaway, in good order; light open business wagon, with saddle, harness, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 414 Canal-st., bureaus, tables, chairs, sofa-beds, wardrobes, lounges, mirrors, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, plated ware, cutlery, glass, crockery ware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, THIS DAY, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., at 12 o'clock, a rosewood upright 7-octave piano, made by D. Kuhn.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 26, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February, for furnishing by contract at the Depôt and Manufactory, in this city,
10,000 axes,
10,000 axe-handles,
10,000 hatchets,
10,000 hatchet handles,
5,000 swords,
40,000 india rubber blankets,
5,000 drum heads, tenor,
5,000 drum heads, snare,
5,000 gate straps complete,
40 infantry regimental colors with cases.

Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, New-York, Jan. 27, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 29, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Park and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap-block [illegible] Street, between Third and Second avenues. For opening Ninety-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and Ninety-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, and Fifth and Sixth avenues, and One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, and Fifth and Second avenues, and One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, and Second and Third avenues. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets. 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For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets. 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For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth streets. For flagging the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth streets. 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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Grace, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN
Capt. Grange carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Port and date
SATURDAY, Jan. 31.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodation, $100 and $75; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply to No. 23 Broadway New-York.
ISAAC L. SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE,
Capt. A. M. Smith,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about the 14th.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
Will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR HAVANA.
In consequence of an accident on leaving the dock to the British Steamship
PACIFIC,
her departure is necessarily postponed till
MONDAY, Feb 2, 1863,
when she will positively sail. Freight received until SATURDAY EVENING.
Mails close on SUNDAY at 12 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. M. BROWNE & CO.,
No. 140 Pearl-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
Richard Adams, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'Donnell is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cobh Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
KANGAROO ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 31
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday ..... Feb. 14
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin ..... $100 | Steerage $40
First cabin to London ..... 105 | Steerage to London 43
First cabin to Paris ..... 115 | Steerage to Paris 48
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 110 | Steerage to Hamburg 45
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $35. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BANSA, Capt. H. J. Von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMships MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,000 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.
The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
Price of first cabin passage $60.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 84 South-st.
ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.
Passage money to Nassau $60
Passage money to Havana 70
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM C. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. NOMES, Notary Public, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10: 1, 2:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-tables.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:35 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 6:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:37 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:07 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Nyack at 8:15 A. M and 4:00 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.; on Mondays 4:45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MURRAY HILL RESIDENCE FOR SALE or in exchange for city property.—Handsome and splendid house, only 25 feet wide, 3 stories and basement, with modern improvements, and additional ground if desired, beautifully ornamented, in the immediate vicinity of Madison-ave. The house was built and is occupied by the owner, and in all the details and essentials of a perfect dwelling is believed to be unsurpassed. Address VENDOR, Box No. 161 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,
AT HUDSON, N. Y.
A large 3-story brick store, on Warren-st., 120 feet deep, with two large lofts for manufacturing: first floor fitted up in nice style, with shelves and counters suitable for salesroom, &c. The above is one of the best places for manufacturing or business on the North River. For particulars, address GEORGE B. FAIRFIELD, Hudson, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME, modern built house and lot No. 77 East 36th-st., second house from Park (4th) av.; is four stories; brown stone front; built in the best manner, elegantly finished, and seventy-five feet deep to third story, containing all the modern improvements; of superior construction; in one of the most pleasant locations on Murray Hill. For terms and permits to view the premises apply to E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS, No. 157 Pearl-st.

LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IN LAWILLIAMSBURGH.—Two lots on east side of Union-av., 25x100, each, 150 feet south of North 3d-st; three lots on north side of Monitoes-av., 25x100 each, 225 feet east of Union-av. Also, one large gore, bounded by Broadway, Lorimer and Marshall sts., fronting 70 feet on Broadway. For full particulars, apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 1.2 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone front houses, on a street 75 feet wide, Nos. 131, 133, 135 and 139 Amity-st, between Clinton and Henry sts., with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner by days' work; at present occupied by first-class tenants. Apply to WM. BEARD, No. 34 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four-story stores, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 56 feet by 83 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., in fine order; lot 24x50. Also, vacant lot on 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 80 feet. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BROWN-stone house, in a first-class neighborhood in Brooklyn, near the City Hall; contains 13 rooms, with all the modern improvements. Will be sold low, or exchange for a smaller house. Apply at No. 62 William-st., New-York, office No. 8.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The substantial church edifice, on the easterly side of 7th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts., covering a plot of ground 92 feet front by about 100 feet deep. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY STONE HOUSE, 25x60, and full lot, 22d-st., near 5th-av. Do. or exchange 4 lots, 100x133.6, 3d-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; good neighborhood. Street sewered and well adapted for improvement. Address L. R. N., Box No 2,794 Post-office.

FOR SALE IN MOUNT VERNON—TWO story and basement house, on corner of 8th-av. and 4th-st.; house is well finished throughout, with necessary out-buildings; lot, 100 by 105 feet; various kinds of fruit and shrubbery. Inquire on the premises. Terms easy; price, $3,000.

FOR SALE—A NICE HOUSE, WITH PLOT OF lots attached, in a pleasant and healthy location in Brooklyn, near city cars; house has 13 rooms, water and gas, desirable for residence or investment. Also, a nice building plot of 4 lots, and another of 10 lots. Inquire of the owner, at No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 14.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY HOUSE and lot, 20 feet front and about 44 feet deep, No. 37 Jane-st., 40 feet west of 7th-av. Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $4,500. One in 53d-st.; both three stories and basements, good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 128 East 52d-st.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J.—Land in large or small tracts; also, garden or fruit farms, and cranberry land, one to twenty acres, on easy terms; village lots for $10; mechanics wanted; send stamp for circular. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 60 Cedar-st.

YORKVILLE AND HARLEM LOTS—Including a large number on 6th, 7th and 8th avs., for sale for cash. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad depôts; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NEWBURGH.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, beautifully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson from West Point to New-Hamburgh; brick house in the gothic style, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a city residence; three acres of land, tastefully laid out and planted with fruit and shade trees; stable, carriage-house, &c. FITTON & JONES, No. 26 Wall-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from depôt. House large and airy; fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, scenery, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND ONFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—A SMALL house, within one hour's ride, by railroad or steamboat, at a rent of not over $400. Address, with particulars, C. C. C., Box No. 111 Times Office.

FARMS.

A VALUABLE FARM AND PEACH ORCHARD FOR SALE.—Situated about 25 miles north from Baltimore, within a short distance of a railroad station, and of access by rail or water from New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; containing 1,000 acres, 900 under cultivation, well-fenced and highly improved, part of balance of heavy and valuable timber. Buildings first-class, and cost over $25,000. The orchards contain 14,000 choice peach trees, a large proportion of which will be in full bearing the coming season; 500 apple trees and several hundred pear and standard pear, cherry and other fruit trees, all of the finest varieties. The farm can be rented, and will be guaranteed to pay ten per cent. Full particulars given and map of the tract shown on application to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE.—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE ON UNION-SQUARE TO RENT.—To let or lease, for three or five years, the commodious house No. 20 Union-square, the residence of the late John Grigwold, Esq., and located on the northeast corner of Union-square and 15th-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for occupancy at a week's notice. The drawing-rooms and dining-room, butler's pantry, &c., are about 100 feet long; large conservatory and smoking-room, light and airy chambers, &c., &c.
Can only be seen by a permit from
(651) HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW FIVE-STORY, WHITE marble front stores, Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., each 25x80 feet. Will be rented together or separate. Possession given immediately. Terms moderate. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 102 Grand-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 21 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row. 27x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

COTTON SEED.—20,000 POUNDS UPLAND and Sea Island cotton seed just received. For sale in lots to suit by SHEPPARD & SEWARD, 214 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER ..... Lessee
HENRY C. JARRETT ..... Acting Manager
GRAND MATINEE.
EAST LYNNE MATINEE
FIRST TIME IN NEW-YORK.
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) JAN. 31,
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) JAN 31,
LUCILLE WESTERN
Will appear in her
TRULY THRILLING AND IMPRESSIVE CHARACTER OF
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
Supported by the acknowledged
BRILLIANT CONSTELLATION
MISS KATE DENIN,
MRS. G. C. GERVOE,
MISS CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON,
MISS SOPHIE GIMBER,
MISS MARION LE BRUN,
MISS EMILY BARNETT,
MRS. LE BRUN,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
MR. CHARLES BARRON,
MR. J. B. STUDLY,
MR. T. E. MORRIS,
MR. HENRY RUSSELL,
And the balance of
LEONARD GROVER'S STAR COMPANY.
SYNOPSIS OF EAST LYNNE.
So great has been the interest excited by this deeply thrilling play, that not only the patrons of the drama are anxious to see it, but
ACKNOWLEDGED DRAMATIC STARS
And the creme de la creme of the
THEATRICAL PROFESSION
Are on the qui vive to witness
LOCILLE WESTERN'S GREAT RENDITION.
Many of them have already secured seats for the
MATINEE TO-DAY,
And hundreds of her
PROFESSIONAL SISTERS AND BRETHREN
Will be present to
ENJOY, CRITICISE AND GAIN INSTRUCTION,
From the efforts of this
REALLY GREAT ACTRESS.
Admission ..... 50 cents
No extra charge for reserved seats. Box-book open today, from 8 A. M. until 11 A. M. Doors open at 12½; curtain will rise at 2 P. M.

N. Y. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.
Director ..... J. GRAU
ITALIAN OPERA FOR THREE NIGHTS
Mr. Grau takes pleasure in announcing that Signor BRIGNOLI has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will positively appear
NEXT MONDAY, Feb. 2,
On which occasion will be produced Flotow's celebrated opera,
MARTHA;
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
in her admirable role as LADY HENRIETTE
Mlle. MORENSI for the first time as NANCY,
BRIGNOLI, LIONEL, SUSINI, PLUNKETT,
BARILI, TRISTAN.
Conductor and Musical Director ..... Signor Muzio
Mr. Grau regrets to state that it will be entirely impossible for him to extend his season beyond the 7th February, as he is bound by contract to open the Boston Academy on Feb. 9.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—VESPRES SICILIENNES.
FRIDAY, Feb. 6—DON GIOVANNI—Immense cast.
SATURDAY, Feb. 7—Closing Matinée.
Seats can be secured for the three nights in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
TUESDAY, Feb. 3, will be produced
The entire of Verdi's celebrated opera of
ERNANI.
Mad. LORINI ..... as ..... Elvira
And the first act of LA TRAVIATA,
Mlle. CORDIER ..... as ..... Violetta
Box-office in New-York at Sibell's, No 7 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
Dr. COLTON will give his next grand exhibition of the LAUGHING GAS
At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.
Dr. Colton has the pleasure to announce that on this occasion, fifteen gentlemen and
SIX LADIES
Have consented to inhale the gas.
Dr. Colton will endeavor to deserve the patronage of the same class of ladies and gentlemen who have attended his former exhibitions.
Although the expenses are greatly enhanced, the price will remain the same.
Tickets, 25 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents, admitting to all parts of the house.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!
GREAT ADVANCE
IN PRICE
OF COTTON GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., having purchased about fifty packages of Sheetings and Shirtings previous to the late advance, take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public that they will be able to offer their large stock much under market prices.
Also,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
THE
LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
Will be offered at a great reduction from former prices.
A job lot of medium colored Silks—about
3,000 yards, at 75c.
4,000 yards rich and heavy Silks, 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. and 12s.
8,000 yards black Silks, in plain and figured, very cheap.
2 cases more Plaid Alpaca, at 20c., worth 37½c.
200 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, only 7c. and 8c.
400 dozen fine Linen Handkerchiefs, only 12½c.
1,000 Balmoral Skirts, four yards wide, $2.
300 best Beaver Cloaks, at a great reduction.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
N. B.—Goods sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

R. H. MACY,
Real and Imitation Lace, Embroideries, Ribbons, Paris Flowers and Millinery Goods, Bosiery and Gloves, Corsets and Made-up Under Clothing, Hoop Skirts, &c., White Goods, Tarlatans, Linens, Housekeeping Goods, Lace Curtains, Drapery Laces and Muslins, Fine Flannels, Yankee Notions, &c.
N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES—75 CENTS, NICE COLors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, under-garments, leggings, sontags and ladies' dress re, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 16 cents per ounce. Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 866 and 863 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK Fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—CASH PAYING BUSIness for sale, or partner taken; ill health and business in another city the cause; is safe, pleasant, and increasing; pays near $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the institute, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

THE ADVERTISER HAS A QUANTITY of first-class furniture, which she would give the use of for the board of herself and daughter, or would rent it to responsible parties. Address M., Box No. 2,996 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN NEAR Junction of Broadway and Myrtle avenue. Rent from $150 to $225, with eight to ten rooms, and two or more lots of ground. If suited may purchase. Address or call on O. TABER, Agriculturist Office No. 41 Park Row New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR A TERM OF years, from May 1, by a small family, without children, an English basement house, not less than twenty feet wide, furnished or unfurnished, on or near 8th-av., not below 14th-st. Address, stating terms, location, &c., J. T., Box No. 993 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTed, in either New-York or Brooklyn, in a good neighborhood, a small, neat furnished house, by a gentleman, wife and child. Address, stating locality and terms, J. F., Box No. 1,857 N. Y. Post-office.

DWELLING-HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN 44th and 7th avs., 4th and 38th sts.; must have furnace, &c., be of good size, in a good neighborhood, and worth not far from $10,000 or $12,000, of which $3,000 will be paid down, balance to suit. Address C. F., Station D.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 190 Times Office.

WANTED—A BASEMENT OR FRONT OFFICE on the first floor, in Cedar or Pine sts., near Nassau. Address H. R., Box No. 186 Times Office

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Pack-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. WHEATLEY ..... Lessee and Manager
THIRD WEEK
of the brilliantly successful engagement of
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTS,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose deeply touching and grandly impressive impersonation of the
JEWISH MAIDEN,
in the beautiful new play arranged from the German, and founded on Mosenthal's "Deborah," expressly for her, entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,
has claimed the sympathy and elicited the
RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE
of the most
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES EVER ASSEMBLED IN THE CITY.
In compliance with the wish of the public, LEAH WILL BE PLAYED EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MISS BATEMAN,
will be supported, as heretofore, by
MR. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
The New and Beautiful Scenery, by Mr. J. H. Selwyn. Exquisite Original Music, by Robert Stoepel, admirably rendered by the fine orchestra, under the experienced baton of Harry B. Doowood.
The correct and tasteful costumes and stage appointments by Mons. Philippe and Mr. S. Willis, and
THE ADMIRABLE CAST,
embracing the names of numerous popular favorites, give to the entire performance a
COMPLETENESS RARELY EQUALED;
and aided by the thrilling character of the incidents, and wonderful skill with which
MISS BATEMAN
depicts the character of the wandering, heart-broken Jewess, the illusion is so completely maintained, that a chapter of real life seems spread out before the assembled auditors.
The performance will commence at 7½, and terminate at 10½—thus allowing ample time for stages, cars, &c., to be obtained.
Seats can be obtained one week in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
REPETITION OF THE
GREAT BENEFIT BILL
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Jan. 31,
Presenting the following
SPLENDID ARRAY OF ATTRACTIONS:
THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS
Will appear in the thrilling pantomime drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF,
As
ALEXIS, THE PIRATE BOY,
Introducing several splendid
BALLET DANCES
AND
COMBATS.
And, by request, the popular domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER,
In which
Mr. C. W. COULDOCK
Will sustain his great role of
PETER PROBITY,
In which for the last eighteen nights he has drawn such brilliant and crowded audiences, and achieved such an
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
In rehearsal, the drama of the
ADVOCATE'S LAST CAUSE
AND
ONE TOUCH OF NATURE,
In both of which Mr. COULDOCK will sustain original characters.

PALACE GARDEN,
OR, ADRIEN'S
LA CHAMBRE D'ILLOSION,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
AN UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1863,
Dr. ADRIEN'S
Farewell entertainments in
PRESTIDIGITATIONS,
Previous to leaving for Europe.
Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Seats can be secured two days in advance.
Doors open at 7; performance at precisely 8 o'clock. Music by the best artists.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863,
First time of
MERCADET LE FAISEUR,
Comedy in three acts, by H. De Balzac.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DABDONVILLE, No. 663 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
BRASS BAND
and
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE
Perform at
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Feb. 3 and 4.

INSTRUCTION.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on Book-keeping, continues to give private lessons in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
at his Rooms, No. 596 Broadway.
Terms—For short course of practice in double entry with mercantile calculations $25
For extra and finished course in do. do. 40
Circulars on application.
Those who cannot avail themselves of the advantages of a course of practice under the guidance of the author, will do well to procure one of the following works, which are admirably adapted for private study:
MARSH'S COURSE OF DOUBLE ENTRY, 8vo., printed in colors $1 75
MARSH'S COURSE OF SINGLE ENTRY, 8vo., printed in colors $1 25
Same works in Spanish.
MARSH'S BANK BOOK-KEEPING, 4to, printed in colors $5 00
MARSH'S set of BLANK BOOKS for Students, fits to the set 1 25
Remitted per mail free, on receipt of the price.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding Seminary in the State; 540 feet steam works' board, fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences and music. A first-class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

STRANGERS IN TOWN MAY TAKE A course of writing lessons, in three days, at TOWNSEND'S, No. 259 Bowery. Ten lessons, $1. Lessons also given in book-keeping, arithmetic, algebra, reading, grammar, &c. Each student receives the most careful attention. Open day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMmercial SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circular, address the Principal, ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

$70 50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION (half-year, from Feb. 26 to July 22, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior location, normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes)—14 teachers.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FOR PUPILS OR TEACHERS.—MRS. PAIGE'S unrivaled and unapproachable method of learning the use of the piano-forte and singing, No. 117 West Houston-st., New-York. A fortune for other teachers. Send for a circular.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NO. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. The next term opens Feb. 2.

MR. GEO

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Progress on the Financial Measures of the Government.

An Issue to be Made in the "Arbitrary Arrest" Cases.

Agents of the Rebel Government Abroad.

Further Debate in the House on the Negro Soldier Bill.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

The Administration is engaged, through eminent counsel, in preparing to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the important question of the power of the President, in times of rebellion, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. The Administration is determined to settle this question at once, as there are many cases now pending in several State Courts, and additional ones are springing up almost daily. The Wisconsin case is the one on which the Administration expects to make the issue.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee, at their meeting to-day, considered at length the House Finance bill, discussing its various features, but came to no conclusion. Great pains are taken to keep from the public everything foreshadowing their policy, but it is known that it will be eminently conservative.

THE TAX BILL.

The House Committee of Ways and Means meet daily to consider and perfect the Tax bill. Their meeting to-day was wholly occupied in discussing the question of putting an additional tax on a number of articles, with the view of increasing the internal revenue, which it is apprehended will fall short of the original estimate.

THE ELECTION CASES.

The House Committee on Elections, at their meeting to-day, had under consideration the case of Mr. McCLOUD, elected from the Norfolk District, and after careful examination of all the facts, have decided to report against his admission, principally on the ground that in no instance was the election conducted in accordance with the laws of Virginia. The North Carolina case will be heard on Monday.

REBEL AGENTS ABROAD.

It is ascertained that the rebel Government have regularly commissioned agents at St. Thomas, Bermuda, Kingston, Jamaica, and all the principal points on the Spanish main. These agents continually communicate with the insurgents, and advices received by the pirate SEMMES are communicated through these sources.

THE FLOYD ACCEPTANCES.

The House Judiciary Committee have decided to report in favor of allowing PEARCE and BACON to sue the Government in their case. They hold about $360,000 worth of the Floyd acceptances, which the Administration have refused to pay.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

Martin Kennedy, 16th New-York Artillery; Albert Rice, Co. A, 20th Connecticut: Ethan W. Judd, Co. G, 6th Michigan Cavalry; Alfred Perry, Co. E, 6th New-Hampshire; Corp. Northington Hedgekinson, Co. A, 9th New-York Militia.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has formally recognized GEORGE HENRY, Jr., as Vice-Consul of Portugal for the District of New-Bedford, Massachusetts, and THOMAS J. STEWARD as Vice-Consul of the same kingdom at Bangor, Maine.

ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.—1. By direction of the President, Hospital Chaplain C. W. DENISON, having left this country for Europe, is dropped from the rolls of the army.

2. By direction of the President, Surgeon WM. W. NAMAN, United States Volunteers, is dismissed the service of the United States.

3. "General Orders," No. 1, from the headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated Jan. 5, 1863, dismissing Lieut. HEFFMAN, First New-Jersey Cavalry, for suffering himself and party to be surprised and captured by the enemy, on the 2d of December, is confirmed by the President.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

GEN. BURNSIDE AND THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Geo. BURNSIDE is to be examined before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, upon the Senate resolution inquiring whether any Generals acting under him objected to interfere with the property of rebels while he was commander of the Army of the Potomac. His Chief of Staff was examined yesterday. *The Committee have the names of several officers who came up here and complained of Gen. Burnside's movements to the President.*

GEN. FRANKLIN ASKING FOR A COURT OF INQUIRY.

It is believed in military circles that Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN, hearing that allegations of tardiness and inefficiency in the late movement had been made against him to the Government, asked to have a Court of Inquiry assembled, for his trial under them, immediately on being relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and that it has been determined to accede to his request.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in estimating the duties upon articles manufactured, when removed and sold at any other place than the place of manufacture, there shall be deducted from the gross amount of such sales the following items: Freight from the place of manufacture, storage, insurances, and commissions actually paid when the articles are sold by the manufacturer; allowances to be made for the expenses of sale not exceeding the usual commission upon the same, or similar articles, at the place of sale.

THE RECAPTURE OF GALVESTON.

The Navy Department has received the report of the Court of Inquiry into the Galveston affair. One of the witnesses (a rebel) testified that 110 men were landed from the *Harriet Lane*. If so, the loss of life cannot be as great as it was previously reported.

THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATIONS.

Among the items in the Fortification bill reported by Mr. STEVENS, to-day, are the following:

For Fort Carroll, Baltimore Harbor	$200,000
For Fort Monroe	50,000
For Fort Wool, in Hampton Roads	20,000
For Fort Church, Florida	150,000
For Fort Taylor, Key West	200,000
For Fort Jefferson, Garnets Key	200,000
For the Fort at Ship Island	150,000
For the new Depot at Dry Tortugas	100,000
For Fort St. Philip	100,000
For Fort Jackson	100,000

THE NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Navy Appropriation bill, in the aggregate appropriates $63,126,000, including nearly $15,000,000 pay of officers and seamen; $6,000,000 for the construction of vessels; $3,000,000 for purchase, charter, &c.; $12,000,000 for iron-clad steamers; $3,000,000 for equipment; $5,000,000 for machinery; over $7,000,000 for ordnance and stores.

The following appropriations are made for navy-yards: Portsmouth, N. H., $150,000; Boston, $200,000; New-York, $200,000; Philadelphia, $230,000; Washington, $130,000; Mare Island, $200,000; Sackett's Harbor, $1,000; the Navy Academy, nearly $25,000.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of WILLIAM E. HEINE, of Rhode Island, as Consul to Zanzibar.

AN EXPLOSION.

This afternoon, while the workmen at the Washington Arsenal were removing fuses from fixed ammunition, an explosion occurred, killing one man instantly, and seriously injuring several others. One of the buildings of the laboratory caught fire from this cause, but the flames were soon extinguished.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the President, recommending a vote of thanks by Congress to Commodore DAVID D. PORTER, for the bravery and skill displayed by him in the attack upon Arkansas Post. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Several private bills were passed.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to expedite the printing of the President's Message and accompanying documents. Passed.

The bill provides that the message and documents shall be delivered to the Superintendent of Public Printing, prior to the meeting of Congress, and be printed within ten days after the commencement of the Session.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution, providing for the distribution of documents belonging to Senators of States unrepresented, among the Senators that are present. Adopted.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate whether or not any Commissioner, Representative or other agent of the United States has received from the Japanese Government, or any agent thereof, any sum of money to be used in constructing ships-of-war; if so, who was the agent, how much money did he receive, in whose hands was it deposited, under whose control it is now, and what disposition is proposed to be made of it.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the resolution censuring Commodore VAN BRUNT, CHARLES H. HASWELL and E. J. SOUTHARD for negligence in fitting out the "Banks Expedition."

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that he could not see the reason for erasing the name of Commodore VANDERBILT, for he thought that Commodore VANDERBILT was more blameable than the others. Commodore VANDERBILT knew the destination of the expedition while these very men whom the resolution proposes to censure knew nothing as to where the Expedition was going. They testify that if they had known they would have protested against sending such vessels as went with it. He (GRIMES) believed that as to Commodore VAN BRUNT he was more sinned against than sinning. Commodore VANDERBILT was especially censurable in reference to chartering the *Niagara*, and in not procuring navigators and charts for the vessel. Mr. GRIMES here read, at considerable length, from the testimony on the subject, and offered the following as a substitute for the resolution:

Resolved, That THOMAS J. SOUTHARD is accountable under the rules of war as an army contractor, and should be dealt with accordingly.

Resolved, That at least five per centum of the earnings of the vessels chartered by or through him, should be retained by the Quartermaster, upon the amounts due to the said SOUTHARD.

Resolved, That the owner of the steamer *Niagara* is not entitled to any compensation for the employment of said vessel, but is liable for the damage sustained by reason of her unfitness for the purposes for which she was chartered.

Further consideration of the subject was then postponed.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON, elected United States Senator from Illinois, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Mr. RICHARDSON then took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties as United States Senator from Illinois.

The bill granting aid to the State of Missouri for emancipation was then taken up and discussed at some length, upon the amendments by Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HENDERSON, and others.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said there was a peculiar fitness that we should commence to roll back the tide of Slavery in this new State, where since the days of the Missouri Compromise it had not been checked till 1860. He moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of Judiciary.

Agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution providing for a Board of Commissioners to revise and codify the Statutes of the United States.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to prevent collisions on the sea.

On motion of Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the General-in-Chief inform the House whether paroles have been granted to any rebel officers captured by the Army of the United States, since the proclamation of JEFFERSON DAVIS, refusing paroles or exchanges to captured Union officers.

On motion of Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) a special Committee was appointed to inquire into the truth of the charges contained in the pamphlet issued by R. BEITS against the Commissioner of Patents.

A message was received from the President recommending that a resolution of thanks be passed to Rear Admiral DAVID D. PORTER for the bravery and skill displayed by him at Arkansas Post. The message was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of fortifications; also, a bill making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year ending with July, 1864.

The House then resumed the consideration of the negro soldier bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) protested against its passage. It was a confession to the world of our desperate condition, that our efforts to suppress the rebellion had failed, and that we had been unsuccessful in saving the Constitution and the hopes of liberty on this Continent. It was now proposed to acknowledge that the negro was our only hope of salvation. This he would not admit. He still thought that there were wisdom, valor and strength enough in the people to preserve all we held dear, and that Almighty God would turn aside the troubles which so embarrassed us. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) had explained his reason for the passage of the bill, which had been drawn by the Secretary of War himself. It was to put the negro soldier on an equality with the white, as to military protection, in the event of their being taken prisoners. But this was not the true reason. Its purpose was to organize in military array the negroes proclaimed free by the President, to incense them on the soil of the Cotton States, and maintain them there to exterminate or drive out the whites of that section. Of what other would be the Proclamation of Emancipation followed up by an army of negroes as now proposed. The President, having taken the step, there was no retreat from it; having yielded to the clamors of his ultra friends, while opposing the bill generally. He contended that it was not our policy to call negroes into the war as soldiers when we could obtain a far better class of defenders.

Mr. SPEDDEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) favored the bill for the reason that it was appropriate and necessary to carry out the settled policy of the Government in the conduct of the war.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that this Government and the Union was the result of a compromise. In concession and compromise it had its birth. The very day the Declaration went forth to the Colonies from Independence Hall, there was a compromise and concessions were made. From that day down to 1850, such a policy had prevailed. The Union was again saved by a compromise of the great and ruling spirits of the land—CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, and others—meeting together for that purpose. If ever there was a time, when concession and compromise should be exhibited, it was now. The excitement of measures, repulsive to the large mass of the people, might produce such a state of affairs, that we some morning might wake to find that we had no Government.

A VOICE—Yes, we will.

Mr. WRIGHT hoped this from his heart. He was willing to make any honorable sacrifice now. Let the other side of the Chamber show a compromising disposition. If the gentlemen here would all agree upon a base of compromise as to the conduct of this war, it would not last three months. He opposed the bill because it would produce demoralization; for soldiers of the army had said to him, that if black men were sent to them, they would regard it as a condemnation of their conduct, and leave the service if they could. How far this feeling extended he was not able to say.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked whether the information came from Pennsylvania soldiers?

Mr. WRIGHT replied in the affirmative. He had heard so to-day.

Mr. MCKNIGHT would like to know their names.

Mr. WRIGHT said others talked the same way, and they were as patriotic as the gentleman or himself.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) remarked that since this bill had been under consideration to-day, he had been called upon by a captain—a gallant man, who had been in various battles—to say that he would render what service he could should this measure become a law. WASHINGTON, HENRY, and others of the Revolution, distinguished statesmen in the late and patriots during the present war, were in favor of negro allies.

Mr. WRIGHT resuming, said the white Anglo-Saxon race was capable of taking care of itself. But if we had not power to maintain our position, negroes could not help us out of the difficulty. They were not reliable in military service. He believed that by the reconstruction of the Cabinet and the restoration of MCCLELLAN to the army, the country could be saved.

Applause broke forth in a heavy volume from the galleries, manifested by stamping of feet and clapping of hands.

The Speaker said if such disorder was repeated, he would order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. WRIGHT said Gen. MCCLELLAN was not a favorite of his. He had never advocated him here. But he believed that no other General in the Army so embodied their feelings and sentiments. If you want a crown your arms with victory, you must have to Commander in whom the army have confidence. It was idle to talk about victory with a demoralized army. MCCLELLAN, he repeated, was the heart of the American Army, and should be placed in command.

The galleries again broke forth in applause; but it was somewhat suppressed in consequence of the Speaker's admonition, which was repeated.

Mr. WRIGHT, resuming, said, let the President make a new and mixed Cabinet, representing the two great parties of the country, restore MCCLELLAN to the command, and call for 200,000 men, who would rally to his standard in an instant. Addressing the Republicans he said: You abandon some of your nitra notions, or we are gone. We have got to compromise. Abandon the proposition to bring negroes into the army, or we are lost.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) did not regard the bill as of such paramount importance as to justify the excitement it had produced in this hall. He thought the President already possessed power to employ negro soldiers, and provision was already made for their employment in all conditions in which their services could be made efficient. But the preferred his own proposition, offered in June last, making provision for emigration or confining their operations to the rebel localities, so as not to interfere with the Border States loyal to the Union. Such persons had physical strength, power, and manhood, and could be employed and used for useful purposes without infringing on the loyalty of any portion of the country. He would leave it to officers to say when the negroes should be employed as soldiers. He was against placing black on an equality with white men. He gave his military experience in behalf of his position. He was a friend of MCCLELLAN, and had defended his military conduct. But it was idle to say that he (DIVEN) and his regiment, and the army, would not fight under any other leader. There was not a man of them but would fight under any other General. When the mud dried up the army would march on to, as he believed, ultimate victory. But the question was whether the negroes could not be used to destroy the rebellion, and this should be the point for the consideration of the House.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said that in a speech made last session he had expressed his views at some length upon the policy of raising negro armies. He still entertained the same views, but would not trouble the House with a repetition of them.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) controverted the positions assumed by Mr. MCPHERSON and other gentlemen, and argued that the course of WASHINGTON and other Generals was against employing negro slaves as soldiers. There was no analogy between employing negroes then and now. Gov. ANDREW, who recently returned to Massachusetts, carried with him *carte blanche* to raise negro companies and send them out of the State. Mr. COX, while opposing the bill, remarked that its object was to produce dissolution of the Union. For the gentlemen from the Border States here had said it would be impossible to restore the Union if negroes were brought into the field like fiends of hell, in accordance with a policy which began in hate, and has been followed up by a spirit of vengeance. A large portion of our army was made up of Celtic blood, and he would tell the gentlemen that such men would not fight by the side of negroes. The prejudice could not be eradicated. What, he asked, was the object of the reprimand by Mr. DUNN, the other day, of Mr. LOVEJOY, who had indulged in a tirade against the Democracy? He (Mr. DUNN) said such remarks would have a bad effect upon the army. He (COX) said a large portion of the army were Democrats, who had gone out to fight the battles of the Constitution and the Union, and did so on the principle of the Crittenden Resolutions, that, when the authority of the Constitution is restored, the war ought to stop. They did not go into the contest for the cause of abolition. As Mr. LOVEJOY had made some allusion to his diminutive size, he was reminded of an epitaph, which he lately saw in a newspaper, about the gentleman from Illinois, which read as follows:

"Beneath this stone good OWAN LOVEJOY lies,
Little in everything except his size.
What though his burly body fills this hole;
Yet through hell's keyhole crept his little soul."

[Great laughter.] But he did not believe this of the gentleman from Illinois.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE IRON-CLADS AT SEA.

Interesting Narrative of the Voyage of the Montauk to Port Royal.

Correspondence of the Providence Journal.

U. S. STEAMER MONTAUK,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 19, 1863.

The "Iron-clads" have made their *début* in South Carolina. The *Montauk* arrived here this morning at 1 o'clock, after quite a rough passage of 40 hours, and sailing a cruise of 300 miles.

After waiting for a northeast "blow" to pass off, we left anchorage in Beaufort (N. C.) harbor at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of last Saturday, Jan. 17. The *Passaic*, with her consort, the *Rhode Island*, preceded us, and soon after the *Montauk* and *James Adger* followed. Arrived outside the bar, we took the *Adger's* hawsers, and making them fast, steamed out to sea. As we passed the *Passaic* and *Rhode Island*, we discovered the latter at anchor, and concluded, it being a little rough, that the first attempt to get her hawsers to the *Passaic* failing, she had come to anchor for the purpose of accomplishing her object. At dusk, we thought we made them steaming after us, since which time we have seen or heard nothing of either of them.

Sunday morning we found a heavy sea, a cloudy sky, with the wind in the northeast, where it remained till noon, when it veered around into the north. Anxiously we watched the little pennant over our heads, and as apalously watched and waited for the long, low are of oleser sky on the western horizon to get the mastery over the clouds which hung like a leaden pall above us. The *Adger* had out eighty fathoms of hawser to us, but had not towed us a mile during our passage, but with the hawsers slack in the sea, merely maintaining with wonderful accuracy the distance between us.

This was as intended, for we were making seven knots easily, with forty-five revolutions of our engine, and were anxious to avoid the sudden tightening and relaxing of the hawsers that we experienced off Hatteras, and which would have resulted from greater speed in the *Adger*. Fortunately the sea was with us, and the *Montauk*, with peculiar buoyancy, rose and fell as easily and gracefully as a yacht. At 12 o'clock last night it cleared away, but with the wind rising, and point-blank northeast, and an increasing sea. I was thanked early this morning by the steamer's pitching and plunging through the sea; and going up on the turret, found a cloudy, stormy sky, a violent northeast wind and a heavy sea. The light-ports through the deck were closed from below, the iron scuttle set in above the hatches bolted down, and the deck smooth and clear, and the most of the time submerged. Around the stanchions on the turret is a broad band of canvas or "weather-cloth," a shield from the wind and sea, yet not much shield this morning, for as the sea dashed against the turret, clouds of spray were thrown over us, not at all agreeable in the northeast wind.

As we looked from off the turret this morning, our deck entirely out of sight, the sea making over it four and five feet deep, now plunging head-first into the ocean, completely immersed, and then rising from it, the water pouring in torrents from off her sides, billows ahead of us hiding from our view the *Adger* to her main yards, it was, indeed, a sight terrific and sublime, sufficiently satisfactory with one experience.

At 8 o'clock we made the light-boat off Port Royal. Soon the pilot steamer came out to us, but finding we wanted no assistance accompanied us in.

We cast loose from the *Adger*, she fell astern of us, and we steamed into our anchorage. As we passed the *Wabash*, (flag-ship) Admiral DUPONT and the officers on her quarter-deck, the men manned the rigging, and gave us three cheers. The *New Ironsides*, on the other side of us, took it up, then *Vermont*, and finally the *Keystone State*.

When off Charleston, last night, we saw the reflection of the signal lights, which we understand are burned below the forts. Some of the officers wanted to go in and make a harbor, but we kept on, postponing the visit for a season.

This evening it is raining and foggy, with a howling "northeaster," and we have heard nothing of the *Passaic*.

Our own steamer is dry and tight, and we have new confidence in her and her worthy commander, Capt. WISSMAN.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1863.

The *Passaic* has arrived, having been out at sea from Saturday afternoon till last evening. She made Port Royal entrance, came to anchor, but to weigh anchor, the sea was so high; drifted to Charleston, made the blockading fleet, put back as soon as she could, and succeeded in getting in here last evening, tight and dry, and this morning iron-clad stock is high.

J. T. R.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Who Shall be United States Senator?

A Movement to Secure a Reduction of the Duty on Paper.

The Question of Arbitrary Arrests.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 30, 1863.

The canvass for the Senatorship and the removal of clogs to legislation, by the organization of the Assembly, have caused a marked influx of strangers. Although the Senatorial question is one of much immediate interest, and though only four days intervene before the day fixed for going into joint ballot, there is as yet little or no tangibility or drift to the views of members or Senators on candidates. There was an informal gathering of some 30 or 40 members last evening, which adjourned, however, before the question of candidates had been very extensively gone into. That sterling patriot of the old Democratic stock, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, should be added to the list of gentleman heretofore given in connection with the Senatorship. His services in behalf of the country are held in high estimation by the Union representation, as they are by his fellow-citizens throughout the State; and his eminent qualifications for the position, the duties of which would not be new to him, are universally acknowledged. The state of public sentiment in the country is eminently suggestive of considerations outside of strict party lines. The high claims of the country should always take precedence of those of party,—and never before were such claims so great or pressing as at the present moment. Party services, though not inconsistent with, should be held subordinate to the higher claims of the country. Capacity, experience and unquestioned patriotism should, and I do not doubt will, be the qualifications first sought for. The State has an obligation to the country, in this hour of its trial and gloom, to be discharged before those of a mere party character. The Government has a claim for support overriding all others, and in discharging this obligation, and in responding to this claim, not only experience, but high capacity, vigor, firmness, and a combination of qualities that will cause the Empire State to be felt and honored not only in the highest branch of the National Legislature, but in every branch of the Government where her voice can reach, should be selected. Fortunately, the list of eminent names, as already given, affords more than one combining in a large degree these qualifications; and with this principle held in view as the standard of action, public expectation will suffer no disappointment.

The Democratic members, from New-York City, will probably redeem their promises to go for FERNANDO WOOD, and they may be able to present him as the causes candidate. Nevertheless I question whether they can command for him the entire Democratic vote in the two Houses. Mr. WOOD is not regarded with warm affection by Democrats of the rural districts; and I do not believe that they will be able to sanctify him by a majority vote in caucus.

The unauthorized use of Mr. WEED's name has had a quietus put upon it. As those who know Mr. WEED did not doubt would be the case, he will permit no such use of his name. And the additional difficulty was encountered in the fact that the Democrats could not be united on him. The name of Ex-Gov. MORGAN—unauthorized, no doubt—has taken the place of Mr. WEED's in this connection, and the Democrats are handing it around, professing to be able to give the entire Democratic strength to the Governor. Despairing of electing a Democrat, their only hope is to divide the Unionists. They failed signally in their first attempts, and I do not believe that success is to attend the use of Ex-Gov. MORGAN's name.

It is understood that the Union caucus to make a nomination will be held Monday evening.

The adjournment till Monday, P. M., will afford an opportunity to most of the members to visit their constituents; though many, no doubt, will prefer to remain at the Capitol to watch the caucus.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 30.

Mr. FOLGER reported favorably the bill to increase the license fee of hawkers and peddlers.

The bill to pay the officers of the Assembly employed prior to the organization was passed, the rules being suspended for the purpose.

A bill was introduced by Mr. FREAR to authorize the Governor to furnish tourniquets to all soldiers of this State, that they may be enabled to check hemorrhage in case of receiving wounds.

Mr. PAUTH reported favorably the bill to appropriate a certain portion of the Literature Fund to the benefit of Academies.

A resolution for a joint session of the two Houses on Tuesday next, for the election of a United States Senator, was adopted.

The bill to legalize all the acts of Boards of Supervisors in relation to the payment of bounties and the raising of relief funds, went through the Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned till 5 o'clock Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 30.

Mr. LOUTREL, by unanimous consent, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The cheap diffusion of knowledge among the people is essential to the welfare of Republican institutions; and

Whereas, A combination exists among the manufacturers of paper, which has caused an enormous increase in the price of books, periodicals and newspapers; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are instructed and requested to favor a reduction of the duties on printing paper.

The preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously.

Mr. AGATE presented a petition praying for such action by the State Legislature as will induce the Federal Government to put a speedy end to this unhappy civil war.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HUGHES—To increase and regulate the fees and costs in the Justice's Court, Brooklyn.

Also, to remove the Exemption law when judgment is recovered for servants' wages.

By Mr. BOOKSTAVER—To repeal all the Excise laws and return to the old law of 1845.

On motion of Mr. HEVENOR, the Speaker was authorized to appoint two extra door-keepers.

The resolutions of Judge DEAN for the appointment of a Committee to investigate into the "arbitrary arrests," and the refusals to obey writs of *habeas corpus*, were taken up.

Mr. MATHAM spoke in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. BARNARD HUGHES made a strong argument on the same side, reviewing the course of the Republican Party, who were now opposed to the war unless they could make an Abolition war of it. Mr. HUGHES then proceeded to argue against the constitutionality of the acts of President LINCOLN, Secretary SEWARD and Secretary STANTON.

After some further discussion, the resolutions were made the special order for Wednesday evening.

Mr. DEAN offered a concurrent resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for a General Bankrupt law. Laid over.

Adjourned till 4 P. M. Monday.

The Arrest of the Proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY THEREON—REMARKS OF JUDGE LUDLOW.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Grand Jury to-day made a presentment in relation to the arrest of Mr. BOUMAN, the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*. The presentment says:

"The testimony before the Grand Jury shows that the arrest was made by the order of Gen. SCHENCK, 'for the publication of an editorial article under the title of "Message of Davis," and other articles of a like character, leading to the support and encouragement of the rebellion against the United States Government.'"

After quoting the editorial alluded to by Gen. SCHENCK, the Grand Jury say, they cannot refrain from saying that whilst they, individually or as a body, could not conscientiously do anything which would have a tendency to weaken the General Government in the exercise of its constitutional authority for the suppression of this most wicked and causeless rebellion, yet they feel equally bound to enforce all laws that have for their object the protection of life, the security of property and the liberty of the citizen, which laws are in their sacred keeping.

After reading the presentment, Judge LUDLOW said:

"I shall request the District Attorney to examine the document, and to frame such bills of indictment as he may find to be necessary in support, not only of the laws of Pennsylvania, but of the Constitution of the United States. We can then arrive at the question of the legality of the charges therein contained. The record will then present detailed charges, and the defendants may object to the prosecution for any cause they may have, and they may also have the judgment of this Court, and the final judgment of the Supreme Court in case they should be dissatisfied with the finding of this Court."

The Grand Jury were then discharged.

THE ORDER FOR THE ARREST.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 24, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 24.—Brig.-Gen. MONTGOMERY will immediately arrest, and send under a sufficient guard to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, ALBERT D. BOILEAU, the publisher and editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, for the publication of an editorial article under the title of "Davis' Message," in his paper of Jan. 20, 1863, and for the publication of other articles of like dangerous character, tending to the support and encouragement of rebellion against the Government of the United States.

He will also take measures to suppress the publication of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, the paper in question, until further orders.

By command of Major Gen. SCHENCK.
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Brigadier-General MONTGOMERY.

The Vanderbilt Gone to Sea.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The *Vanderbilt* sailed from Hampton Roads this forenoon, and went to sea at 10½.

☞ We call attention to the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's advertisement, in which is inserted the Decree of Judge GRIER, of the Circuit Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania, against parties infringing their rights as manufacturers, &c.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT FIRE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

By Telegraph.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1863.

MESSRS. EVANS & ALLEN,
Binghamton, N. Y.:

Was your safe in the fire? Please give us result?

HERRING & CO.

Via Erie Railway Telegraph.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1863.

HERRING & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Yes! and contents in perfect order.

EVANS & ALLEN.

The above was one of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, tried by the late extensive fire which destroyed the Odd Fellows Hall and a number of places of business.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—the most reliable and perfect security from fire now known—manufactured and sold by

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO.,
Chicago.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material that will resist the burglar's drill.

HERRING'S CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, combined—one safe within the other.

Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES—plain and ornamental—suitable for the parlor or dining-room, for the security of valuable papers, silver plate, jewelry, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

THE BRIDE OF TOM THUMB, MISS LAVINIA WARREN, is the admiration of all eyes and envy of all hearts; she is so beautiful, so sweet, so amiable and charming. Thousands on thousands see her every day at the Museum—indeed, the crowd is so great that BARNUM has concluded to make the day, to-day, a regular holiday, and advertises performances every hour, to make sure of accommodating all who go. Those who go the earliest get the best seats and best sights.

[Advertisement.]

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."—A new System of Physiognomy; Physiology, and the Temperaments; Ethnology, or the Races of Man; Psychology, the Science of the Soul. Given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1863. 10 cents a number, or $1 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SEE "FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND" at Wheeler & Wilson's, 505 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig San Juan, from Tobasco.—John Wilson, Albert Bussen, A. Mickelsburg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 11 | Sun sets.... 5 16 | Moon sets.... 4 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 59 | Gov. Island. 5 48 | Hell Gate.. 7 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

Cleared.

Steamers Matthew White, Olney, Washington; Philadelphia, Morton, New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.
Ship Julius, Stalcken, Bremen, Ruger Bros.
Schooners Ajaseer, Hall, St. John, P. R., D. R. De Wolf; Willow, Small, Pembroke, Me., John Boynton's Son: Mary D. Cramer, Cramer, Washington, Van Brunt & Blight; Mary E. Price, Shea, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.
Sloop Harper, Rackett, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steam transport Salvor, Moore, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast.
Ship B. R. Milam, Barton, Cadiz 35 ds., with wool, salt, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.
Ship Sunbury, Hall, Liverpool 26 ds., with coal to Stringer, Clearman & Co.
Ship Western Empire, (of Boston,) McLaughlin, Vera Cruz 15 ds., in ballast to Hallett & Carman.
Ship Annawan, McNair, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.
Ship St. Peter, Savin, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to Thompson & Hunter.
Ship Consignment, (of Brunswick,) Tukey, Liverpool 24 ds., with to Walsh, Carver & Chase.
Bark William Wilson, Plummer, Matamoras Jan. 1, with cotton, hides, &c., to Girard & Francia. Jan. 11, passed an Am. ship showing a signal with a white oblong square in the red, and a red one in the white, in lat. 24 52, lon. 79 47, in the Straits of Florida. Has had strong N. N. winds and fog N. of Matteras.
Bark Linden, Powell, Alexandria 16 ds., in ballast to Stanger, Clearman & Co. Yesterday, while beating through the Narrows, miss-stayed and went ashore on Long Island; was got off at 2½ o'clock this morning, without damage, and towed to the City.
Bark Chanticleer, Potter, Port-de-Paix Jan. 15, with logwood and coffee to R. Beecher & Co. Jan. 16, when off Great Magua, saw Br. brig Times at anchor, and brig Hayden, for Liverpool. Jan. 26, in lat. 32 28, lon. 75 56, saw a large steamer with two masts, schooner-rigged, standing one west; had one smoke-pipe, and had a look-out on fore and mainmast heads, supposed her an English blockade-runner.
Bark Washington, (of Baltimore,) White, Rio Janeiro Dec. 15, with coffee to master. Had heavy weather on the coast.
Bark Alamo, Godfrey, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.
Bark Washington, (Hamb.,) Cahanbley, Hamburg 50 ds., with mdse. and 56 passengers to Sloman & Edge.
Bark Orchilla, (of Searsport,) Devereaux, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig C. F. O'Brien, for New-York.
Bark Adelaide C. Adams, (of Camden,) Hemmingway, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.
Bark George Dunbar, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Anderson, Belize 22 ds., in ballast to Thomas James.
Bark Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall Jan. 8, with mdse. to J. F. Joy.
Brig E. P. Sweet, (of Bath,) Chadbourne, Frontera, Mex., Jan. 4, with logwood and mahogany to Metcalf & Merrill. Jan. 24, lat. 34 30, lon. 75, in a thick fog, came in collision with an unknown brig, carrying away our bowsprit and all head-gear, main-topmast, jib, fore top-mast, staysail, and ensign; the other vessel carried away her topmast stay. Left no Am. vessels.
Brig B. F. Nash, Ramsdell, Palermo Dec. 1, passed Gibraltar 16th, with fruit, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.
Brig San Juan, (Br.,) Barrettaga, Tobasco 35 ds., with logwood, &c., to F. Alexander & Son.
Brig Lee Amherst, (Br., of Jamaica,) Johnson, Curacoa Jan. 16, with salt, skins, &c., to Josiah Lee & Co.
Brig Or

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3543. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Advance of the Rebel Gen. Pryor Across the Blackwater.

A Force sent by Gen. Peck to Meet Him.

A Brisk Engagement and Rout of the Rebels.

Our Forces in Pursuit at Last Accounts.

Our Loss Twenty four Killed and Eighty Wounded.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The Fortress Monroe letter, dated yesterday, says that the rebels crossed the Blackwater on Friday. Gen. PECK immediately sent out a force, which met the rebels and drove them back, with some loss. Our loss was forty killed and wounded. We took some prisoners. At the last accounts the rebels were retreating toward Franklin.

THE NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The *Star* says that dispatches were received, to-day, from Gen. DIX, at Fortress Monroe, stating that, yesterday, Gen. PECK's force, or a portion of it, had an engagement with an opposing rebel force under Gen. PRYOR, near the Blackwater River, in North Carolina, resulting in the rout and defeat of the rebels, who had been driven six miles, and when the intelligence left, our victorious troops were still pursuing the rebels.

THE NEWS RECEIVED IN NEW-YORK.

The following is a dispatch to Judge DALY, from Quartermaster KIRKER of CORCORAN'S Brigade:

SUFFOLK, Jan. 31, 1863.

Had a fight. Whipped PRYOR. General and officers all safe. JAMES B. KIRKER.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

SUFFOLK, Va., Saturday, Jan. 31.

The Medical Director officially reports that our loss yesterday was as follows:

Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers—Killed 3, wounded 9.

Thirteenth Indiana—Wounded 12.

One Hundred and Twelfth New-York—Killed 1, wounded 1.

One Hundred and Thirtieth New-York—Killed 6, wounded 19.

Sixty-ninth New-York—Killed 5, wounded 8.

Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry—Killed 3, wounded 6.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania—Wounded 8.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania—Wounded 3.

Seventh Massachusetts Battery, Co. G—Killed 2, wounded 6.

Fourth United States Artillery, Co. D—Killed 4, wounded 8.

Total—24 killed, 80 wounded.

Much unnecessary suffering was caused by our not having a sufficient supply of ambulances.

Subjoined is a list of the casualties.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH NEW-YORK.

James Woodruff, Co. B—killed; head, shell.
—— King, Co B—ankle, severely, shell.
Ebenezer Bean, Co. B—hand, shell, severely.
David Wright, Co. E—wrist, slightly.
Elden Chase, Co. E—missing.
Geo. Abbott, Co. H—killed.
Joseph N. Forbes, Co. H—left eye, shell.
Alonzo B. Woodward, Co. H—heel, gunshot wound.
D. F. Bast, Co. H—scalp, fragment of shell, slightly.
Hopkins Salisbury, Co. D—arm and leg, gunshot wound, severely.
Oliver Washburn, Co. A—killed.
Charles M. Wood, Co. A—killed.
Geo. Harrington, Co. A—left thigh, gunshot wound.
George N. Barrell—left knee, fragment of shell.
George C. Belden, Co. A—slightly wounded in lower jaw, shell.
Edward M. Jennings, Co. A—right forearm amputated.
Isaac C. Dimmick, Co. K—right forearm.
Capt. A. G. Leach, Co. K—arm, fragment of shell, slightly.
Capt. Taylor, Co. C—killed, shell.
Robert Van Valkenburgh, Co. C—killed, shell.
John Knox, Co. C—shoulder, slightly.
W. B. Austin, Co. C—shoulder.
Hiram Hanshaw, Co. C—hand, slightly.
Adjnt. R. A. Britton, wounded, slightly.

THIRTEENTH INDIANA.

Amos Forteney, Co. B, hip, and flesh wound in forearm—severe.
J. H. Roam, Co. B, contusion in breast, gunshot wound—slightly.
Nelson A. Ore, Co. B, flesh wound of forearm—slight.
John Dougherty, Co. B, flesh wound inside of thigh—slight.
James Carney, Co. B. flesh wound in nose—slight.
Joseph Marquise, Co. B, flesh wound in foot—slight.
W. H. Davis, Co. C—gunshot fracture of fore arm.
Jacob Short, Co. F—flesh wound, wrist, slightly.
Clark Jennings, Co. H—flesh wound, severely.
Wm. Lewis, Co. H—contusion of shoulder, shell, slightly.
Lieut. D. Newcomb, Co. K—right cheek, slightly; fractured maxillary bone severely.
P. Dodd, Co. K—flesh wound in cheek, slightly.

SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS BETTERY.

Harrison J. Craig, Co. G—killed.
John Keegan, Co. G—killed.
John Hayes—contusion hip, shell.
Jas. W. Huntington, Co. G—knee shattered by shell.
Thomas Emmett, Co. G—compound fracture, gunshot wound.
N. C. Farman, Co. G—flesh wound in thigh.
H. W. Charland, Co. G—lacerated wound, thigh.
Geo. C. Edward—gunshot wound, ankle.

FOURTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Sam. Hooker, Co. D—killed.
Jerry Bueler, Co. D—killed.
—— Murphy, Co. D—killed.
—— Seahon, Co. D—killed.
—— Manning, Co. D—compound fracture, skull.
John Degan, Co. D—burned by powder, neck.
Henry Peiser, Co. D—left arm amputated.
Wm. Mahanna, Co. D—lacerated wound and scalp.
Claus Schley, Co. D—thigh.
Fred. Anderson, Co. D—gunshot, ankle.
John Miller, Co. D—sprained wrist.
Jno. Colgins, Co. D—contused wound, left shoulder.

SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Dexter Sawtelle, Lieut. Co. B—killed.
Linsow Willington, Co. B—killed.
George Blodgett, Co. B—killed.
Francis H. Howard, Co. B—amputation of thigh, severely.
Augustus Reed, Co. B—amputation of right arm.
Lieut. Woods, Co. K—slight scalp wound.
Lieut. Isaac N. Marshall, Co. C—slight flesh wound, not serious.
Josiah S. Smart, Co. C—slight scalp wound.
W. H. Smith, Co. K—contusion from spent ball, slightly.
Charles Hildreth, Co. B—contusion, hip, slightly.
Adjt. T. O. Atten, Co. B—slight contusion from horse.
Capt. Bartlett, Co. K—slight contusion.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

John Holders, Co. A—contusion, shell.
William Poole, Co. A—injury of left arm.
Adam Spidle, Co. A—struck by shell, slightly.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH NEW-YORK.

George A. Watsoe, Co. C.
Warren Smith, Co. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. Chas. Nonzera—hip, shell, severely.
David Shultz, Co. B—hand, gunshot woend.
Wm. Weigner, Co. G—shoulder, shell.
John Shoedler, Co. K—head, shell.
Daniel Shull, Co. E—hip, shell.
Adam Diener, Co. E—hip, shell.
Nathan Helzer, Co. I—head, shell.
Moses Riebrist, Co. D—leg, shell.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

Henry Schneiller, Co. F—leg broken.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

— Grimes, Co, B—killed.
B. Muller, Co. B—wounded in knee.
P. Welsh, Co. B—wounded in knee.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

Edward G. D. Morgan, Co. A—woended in the leg.
Joseph D. Holoway, Co. A—wounded in the foot.
Albert D. Hodge, Co. A—wounded in the leg; amputated.
David Tyler, Co. A—wounded in the arm; amputated.
Thos. Tnlly, Co. A—woended in face, arm, and side.
Jas. A. Beach, Co. A—wounded in bowels, mortally.
Harry Woodall, Co. D—paralyzed in left side.
Wm. Burgee, Co. D—woended in right foot.
Thomas King, Co. D—wounded in left knee.
Sylvester Weldey, Co. D—wounded in left foot.
W. E. Buy, Co. E—leg.
Lieut. ——, —wouaded in leg, slightly.
Fred. Hart, Co. E—killed.
Josepb Brader, Co. E—wounded in leg.
Henry Glenner, Co. F—wounded in back.
M. Scully, Co. C—wouoded in head.
Wm. H. Lumphieno, Co. E—wounded in hand.
Jeo. O'Brtee, Co. E—wounded in arm.
John Robinson, Co. I—wounded in right leg.
Henry Sickman, Co. I—woended in back.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

Sergt. Woods, Co. B—killed.
Thos. Stona. Co. C—killed.
Wm. Campbell, Co. C—killed.
Corp. Thos. Mahan, Co. D—arm, severely,
J. D. Cassidy, Co. D—knee.
H. Colemsn, Co. D—hip, severely.
R. Rean, Co. D—thigh.
Philip Griffin, Co. E—leg.
Corporal M. Kelley, Co. F—severely wounded by piece of shell in the knee joint.
John Carroll, corporal, Co. F.—neck.
Eli Pitts, Co. B—thigb, amputated, doing well.
John Keeees. Co. B—arm emputated, doing well.
There are several others in this regiment very slightly wounded.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

THE ADVANCE OF PRYOR ACROSS THE BLACKWATER—THE DISPOSITION OF GEN. PECK'S FORCES—RUMORS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 30.

The rebel PRYOR advanced his Division last night across the Blackwater, and during tha early hours of this morning attacked with artillery, from a distance of two miles, our advanced brigade under Col. GIBBS. He was replied to by the Second Wisconsin Battery on the right wing. On the right of this battery is GIBBS' Brigade; to the left is Company L, Fourth Regular Artillery; the Seventh Massachusetts Battery in the centre, to the right of which is the Fourth Wisconsin, Company D, Fourth Regiment, Regular Artillery. On the extreme left is COACORAN'S Brigade. The rest of the forces are yet in reserve. Much artillery firing bas taken place during the day, but no news arrives yet of casualties or of an infantry engagement.

News reached Yorktown last nigbt that a portion—nnmber not stated—of Lee's army had left Fredericksburgh for the vicinity of Centreville, the alleged reason being the acarcity of forage at Fredericksburgh. Since our late raid upon White House the rebels have stationed a regiment there, and also one on Cumberland Heights. In this latter locality they are building rifle-pits; but as yet no batteries. They threaten to burn West Point if our gunboats continue to visit there. This would only injure their own citizens, and in no wise affect us.

The Iron-clad *Patapsco*, which sailed from here southward a few days ago, put back to await the close of the present gale.

Commander CLITZ has been appointed to the *Mahaska* gunboat at Yorktown, in place of Capt. FOXHALL A. PARKER, who is now in Washington, perfecting his new system of navy signals. N.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The California Legislature—Charges of Corruption—Sailing of the Steamer Senora—$1,190,000 for England—$280,000 for New-York.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Friday, Jan. 30,

The State Legislature has adjourned to Tuesday evening next, in order to give time to get witnesses from San Francisco to continue the investigation of the "corruption" charges.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 30.

Arrived, steamer *Hermann*, from Panama.

Money easy. Considerable amounts are arriving from Eastern States for investment. Atlantic Currency Exchange, 30 discount; Coin Bills, 6@7 premium; Sterling Exchange, 47¼; Legal Tenders, 62@62½, with increased demand for remittance East.

A caucus was held at Sacramento last evening to investigate corruption charges. The labor is more serious than anticipated. It may be several days before another ballot is taken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The steamship *Senora* sailed for Panama, to-day, with 96 passengers.

She has $1,190,000 in treasnre for England, and $280,000 for New-York.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Condition of the Confederate Finances.

The Harbor Defences of Savannah.

Talk About Repealing the Tariff.

Peace Rumors Scouted---Fact versus Fiction.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

REBEL FINANCES.

A STATEMENT BY MR. MEMMINGER.

We give a condensed copy of that portion of the report of C. J. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the rebel Treasury, which shows the fiscal operations of his Department of the Government, and exhibits the amonnt and condition of the pnblic debt on the 31st of December.

From the commencement of the permanent Government to the 31st of December, 1862, the receipts and expeeditures were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Treasery notes, $215,554,885; interest bearing notes, $113,740,000; call loan certificates, $59,742,796; one hundred million loan, $41,398,256; war tax, $16,664,513; all other sources, $10,754,224. Total, $457,855,704.

EXPENDITURES.

War Department, $341,011,734; Navy Department, $20,559,283; civil, miscellaneoes, foreign intercourse and customs, $13,673,376; interest on public debts, (loans,) $5,892,989; payment of treasury notes, act of March 9, 1861—principal $545,900—interest $20,860—$566,761; redemption of six per cent. certificates, $11,516,400; redemption of treasury notes called in for caneellation and reimbersement of principal, under act of May 16, 1861, $23,751,172; total expenditures for "public debt," $41,727,322. Balances against the Treasury on 16th February, 1862, $26,439,572.

Amount of receipts	$457,855,704
Dednct amount of expenditures	443,411,307
Balance	$14,444,397

The balance consists in part of the coin on hand, received from the Bank of Louisiana, and the remainder in interest-bearing Treasury notes.

AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY CONGRESS.

The appropriations made by Coegress, and not yet drawn from the Treasury, amount to $81,879,913; estimates for the support of Government to 1st of July, the end of the fiscal year, (including $242,977 for the War Department,) $290,493,713. Total, $372,373,626. Deduct $14,444,397, balance in the Treasury, leaving amount to be raised up Congress $357,929,229.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt of the Government at tha same date (December 31, 1862) was as follows:

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Under act Feb. 28, 1861	$14,987,500	
Under act May 16, 1861	6,414,300	
Under act Aug. 19, 1861	67,585,100	
Deposit Certificates ueder act Dec. 24, 1861:		
Issued	$69,005,370	
Redeemed	12,516.400—	56,488,970—$145,475,370

TREASURY NOTES.

3-65 Notes	992,000
Two-years' Notes	10,919,025
General Currency	272,022,467
7-30 Notes	120,480,000
$1 and $2 Notes	6,216,200— 410,629,692
Total	$556,105,062

In the above statement is a large amount of bonds and interest-bearing notes whiee are on hand in the various depositories, not yet issued. It is important to bear this in mind in estimating the effect of the act of the last session upon funding Treasury Notes. The losns in which such notes are funded are those mentioned in the schednle as loans of May 10 and August 19. The amouet of these loans, as reported at the last meeting of Congress, was, on 1st August, $41,577,250.

By the statemeet now reported, the total amount of these bonds is	$73,999,400
From which should be deducted amount on hand not yet disposed of, say	8.000,000
	$65,999,400
Aed, in order to ascertain the amount of Treasury Notes funded, there must be deducted tor the bonds issued for prodace, say	7,000,000
	$58,999,400
Deduct amount reported 1st August	41,587,250
Balance	$17,412,150

This balance shows the amount of Treasury Notes funded in five months, the average being about three and a half million per month.

INTEREST-BEARING TREASURY NOTES.

During the same period the interest-bearing Treasury notes have increased froio $22,799,900 to $120,480,000. Increase, $97,680,100; from which deduct notes on hand, $11,904,600. Real increase, $85,775,500. This large increase of interest-bearing notes affords satisfactory evidence that the issue of them was a judicious increase, and for any ordinary war the bond and interest notes, amounting together to a monthly sale of twenty and a half million would have sustained the Government without any resort to paper currency. But the estimates call for more than twice the amounts furnished by these resources, and we are compelled to resort to Treasury notes to supply the deficieecy.

THE DEFENCES OF SAVANNAH.

From the Savannah News, Jan. 19.

We made an excursiun on Saturday to Fort Jackson and several of our river batteries, aed were highly gratified at the high condition of preparedness in which we found sthem. Since our river defences have been placed under the immediate command of Col. EDWARE C. ANDRASON, not only have maey improvements been made in the works themselves, greatly increasing their strength and effectiveness, and promoting the health and comfort of the troops, but a unform system of drill and discipline has been adopted, which has already been productive of the most benencial results. It would be improper to speak more particularly of the improvements that have been made in our river defences, but as the enemy no doubt entertains a suspicion that time for preparation has not been unimproved, there will be no harm in assuring them, thet whenever they test the matter, their highest expectations will be more than realized.

We visited the Lse and Lawton Batteries, and found the works in "tip top" order, and the quarters of the men orderly, clean and comfortable. At the Lee battery the men were drilling at the heavy guns, exhibiting an alacrity and skilltulness in the management of their pieces, aed the systematic precision of movement which would have been creditable even to veteran gunners. From the Lee Battery we crossed to the Lawton Battery, commanded by Capt. BILLUPS, where, after a most interesting drill, we witnessed some target firing, which demonstrated the wonderful precision which bas been attaieed by our Georgia boys in directing shell and round shot from these

——"Mortal engines whose rude throats
The immortal Jove's dread clamors counterfeit."

The target, about the size of a soldier's blanket, was placed on the opposite side of the river, distant about three-quarters of a mile from the battery, and of the twelve or fifteen shells and solid shot fired not one would have failed to take effect on a pilot boat. One ball struck the target, and every shot and shell was delivered within a few feet of it. Shells were exploded as close to the target as to partially cover it with earth, and a log that ley close by it was splintered and torn by the fragments of the shells.

The firing was under the direction of Col. ANDRASON, who, besides desiring to give the men a little practice, wished to make some practical tests of elevations and the quality of his powder and shells. Some beautiful *ricochet* shots were made with shells, which, after the rebound from the water, exploded at the point of aim. Every shell except one, which made a second *ricochet* in the marsh mud, exploded. We observed that Col. ANDRASON required every man at the guns to sight the piece, thus giving each man an opportunity to test his skill in artillery marksmanship. As nearly all our Georgia troops are good marksmen with the rifle, with a little practice they soon become equally reliable with the cannon, so that in action tha efficiency of a gun does not depend upon a single gunner.

The men seemed much gratified at the opportenity afforded them of testing their skill. As the firing closed, one of them, who desired another shot, said his gen could have knocked the target to pieces before, but the men did not wish to put a stop to the sport.

On our return home we rowed over to the target to see the effect of the shot and shell on its vicinity. A survey of the spot convinced us that the Yankee gunboat that attempts to run the gauntlet of our batteries, will find it a hard road to travel.

REPEAL OF THE TARIFF.

The Richmond *Enquirer* discusses the propriety of repealing the tariff. Of the act of May 21, 1861, it says:

"By this act of Congress the world has been notified that the Confederate Goveremeet intended to make the legitimate sources of revenne used by all governments, contribute to the payment of its expenses. It is an act well considered and deliberately passed, and stands as a Government pledge to apply the usual modes of raising reveeus for the payment of the public debt. That it has not produced revenea enough to meet pnblic expenditure is no proper reason for its repeal, bnt sueh a reason may very properly be urged for its increase. The advocates for the repeal of the tariff act urge as a reason that it operates detrimentally to importation while it coetributes eo proportionate amoeat of revenue. *If it be a fact that the revenue of the port of Charleston has been greater within the last year than any previous year of its history, then we admit that it establishes a convincing reason against the repeal of the Tariff.* As to the effect of the Tariff epon the importation of foreign goods, it will require more than mere assertion to justify a step backwards in taxation at this time. The President spoke the sentiments of the country whee, in his lais message, he said "that the peopls of the Confederacy will freely meet taxation on a scale adsquate to the maintenance of the public eredit and the support of their Government." Bet the people ef the Confederacy will not "freely meet" the effort to repeal the law of indirect taxation, even thongh it prodece but a tithe of the revenue, and fsei the harshness of direct taxation resorted to. Let us have all the modes of taxation foliy employed, each aiding, assisting and relieving ths other; and the people will cry, "*Lay on;*" *but as soon as the system of direct taxation is adopted to the exclusion of indirect taxation, we may expect to hear "hold, enough!" break forth from many a quarter.*

The idea that the piseters of cotton and tobacce have any more rights, or are entitled to any greater favors from the Government than the lawyers and doctors, the merchants and clerks—the drosss of society, as they have been called—had as well be met and refuted now. The war which has created this debt has been no war either of trades, professioes, classes or oallings. It has been sestained by all, aod all should bear its burdens. If the "export duty" raises revenue, it comes equally from the lawyer's eotton shirt as from the planter's raw material.

The question for the Government is how to raise revenue, not how to protect this or that profession, interest or trads, and the act should be framed upon principles to raise the grastest amoent of reveeue.

REBEL VIEW OF PEACE RUMORS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 27.

In ancient times it was the habit of Eastern despots to slay incontinently every bearer of dispatches. Some sad apprehension seems to possess the minds of those doubtful gentlemen who are constantly slipping across the Potomac at dead of night, and coming to Richmond for the patriotic purpose of espousing the Confederate cause, not by the vulgar method of joining the army, but by the far manlier plan of dodging into the office of the quartermaster general or chief commissary.

Notwithstanding the fervent piety and inexhaustible clemency of our beloved Chief Magistrate, these "night wandering weazels" appear to have a horror of imparting to him anything that might, in the least, discompose his meditations.

During the past week, the arrivals from Washington, Baltimore and New-York have been unusually abundant. Every traveler on the underground railroad has brought the most cheering intelligence, and, strange to relate, each new comer confirms the story of his predecessor.

Collision being impossible, and sinister designs out of the qeestion, these Blockaded Nights Entertainments have been readily csught up, believed and disseminated in this incredulous city. Peece by the first of June is the very least that is promised us ov these trans-Petomac story-tellers. It is whispersd that Ex-Gov. PRATT has written an astounding letter to the President. The distinguished name of CARROLL is given as authority for the most encouraging views, and the outspoken avowals of the trustworthy ROBERT J. WALKER are quoted, and altogether an array of names and of facts is made, such as to produce conviction in the mind of the most "doubting Thomes" among us that the end of the war is at hand.

We are told that Yankee finances are in inextricable coefusion—that CHASE is in a quandery, LINCOLN in a fever, and SEWARD clean daft. If the financial schemes of CHASE are eot adopted, CHASE will forthwith resign, and if they are adopted, Wall-street will be in open rebellion instanter.

Gov. SEYMOUR is as thorough-going a Soetherner as TOOMBS or COBB; New-York City wants JEFFERSON DAVIS for its President; WALL and PARKER of New-Jersey, are in accord with MCCLELLAN, who meditates fearful schemes against the Abolition anarchy at Washington; the Northwest is ripe for revolution; the armies are in mutiny, and only waiting the time of payment to disband, go back home, and hang every Lincolnite on the continent.

This is the substance of the charming improvisations of the latest runners of the Potomac blockade. They are plausible, because—singular and inexplicable coincidence!—Yankee newspapers, just received by flag of truce, have little paragraphs, inserted deftly here and there, which seem to corroborate them. Old women in breeches, who lounge up and down the streets of Richmond, believe these stories and circulate them far and wide, with additions borrowed from their own credulity and lack of common sense.

The President pays no atiention to them, his mind, according to the Seoders dispatches, being absorbed in efforts to repair the disasters to the Kentucky campaign by "new combinations" and old Generals. But Jerusalem swallows them all.

Happily, the people have a number of solid facts to steady them, and are in no daoger of being carried away by the whirlwind of fiction.

They know that several thousand prisoners have been taken at Arkansas Post, and infer that the President will have to resort to "new combinations" in the matter of retaliation for the enemy have more of our officers than we have of theirs. The fall of Arkansas Post leaves Little Rock open to MCCLERNAND. The loss of the State capitol may rouse Gen. HOLMES from his stupor, but it remains to be seen by what strategy he will bring together HINDMAN, RAINS and PARSONS, and thus prevent them from being cut of in detail.

In Tennessee, BRAGG, with an overworked army, is confronting ROSECRANS, who is being reinforced with all the recruits from the camps of instruction in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. *A report is abroad that Gen. Johnson has returned to Tallahassee, and taken command in person of Bragg's army. We trust the report may be true, but even Johnson will need all his skill to cope with the enormous columns of Rosecrans, unless his command is strengthened.* The telegraph this morning brings us tidings of formidable movements in North Carolina, and the enemy claims to have crossed the Rapoahannock, preparatory to another battle at Fredericksburg.

These facts show that the sensationists from Washington and Baltimore, when they tell us of peace within ninety days, are but as many Gullivers and Munchausens, who would be kicked back to Washington by any Government less gullible than our own. The Yankee army now in the field is very large. It will be made to fight. When it is whipped, and well whipped, then, and not till then, we may begin to think of the possibility of peace.

DOUBTFUL CHARACTERS.

We have good reasons, says the Charleston *Courier*, for suspecting, if not believing, that many of doubtful but of decidedly bad repute, are among the subjects of the late flag of truce. We shall not at present give further details or indications, but we beg that a strict watch be kept over all who have recently arrived within our lines and are not well known. We have been too often betrayed by the credulous courtesy accorded to flags of truce and to female appeal.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

After setting how it supposes WASHINGTON'S birthday will be celebrated in the North the Chattanooga *Rebel* says:

Here in the South we shall pay a different tribute to the day. We shall honor it by silent homage. It is said that the President will issue his proclamation of "fasting and prayer" as a fit commemeration of the trials, sacrifices and glories of Washington. They are types of our own heroes and martyrs, and whilst we remembered and do reverence to the daeds and beauties of character which have consecrated the name of the Father and Country, we shall also bear in mind those Spartan virtues of manhood and those Soothern virtues of womanhood which adore our page and ennoble our day.

BLOOD-THIRSTY.

A daughter of South Carolina writes to the Charleston *Courier* from Darlington District:

"I propose to spin the thread to make the cord to execute the order of our noble President, DAVIS, when old BUTLER is caught, and my daughter ask that she may be allowed to adjust it around his neck."

SMALL CHANGE IN RICMMOND.

From the Richmond Whig Jan.. 27.

The small notes issued by the City Council of Richmond have nearly all disappeared from circulation. They have, no donbt, been hoarded by semi-disloyal persons who had more confidence in them than in Confederate Treasury notes. The City Council should apply to the Legislature for authority to impose a *heavy* tax npon all persoes who have hoarded these shinplasters. The law of Alabama providing for the issue of small notes in that State, contained a provision of this character.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The Lynchburgh *Virginian* says lawlessness has acquired a toothold in that place never before known in the history of the town. Citizens are nightly waylaid, beaten, and robbed. Cut-throats and thieves are said to be rampant.

—Gen. Marshall's command has been ordered to Lee County. The General's headquarters will be at Jonesville.

—Rev. Dr. Wm. T. Broadus, of Fredericksburgh, has been elected pastor of the Baptist Church in Charlottsville.

—Capt. S. Winthrop, a young officer of distinction, and late of the British army, has reached Charleston by a late arrival at a Confederate port, and taken rooms at the Charlston Hotel. He intends, with some brother officers who are expected to join him, to offer their services to the Soethern Confederacy.

—"We are gratified to perceive," remarks the Milledgeville *Recorder*, "from general indications throughout the South, that the apprehension of an insufficient supply of salt for curing meat is rapidly subsiding.

—Gen. Jno. K. Jackson, of Ga., has assumed command of the department of the Tannessee River, which includes a scope of country reaching as far as Bridgeport, of which Chattanooga is at present headquarters.

—Gen. B. Helm, late commander at Chattanoega, has gone to Mobile.

—Gen. Lee, the rebel officer in charge of the defences of Vicksburgh, was, until recently, Colonel of an artillery batalion in the army of Gen. Robert E. Lee. About two months since he was promoted to Brigadier, and assigned to duty at Vicksburgh. He is a South Carolinian, and bears the reputation of being an excellent officer.

—Port Hudson is a small village on the east bank of the Mississippi, fifteen miles above Baton Rouge, about forty miles below the mouth of the Red River, and at least two hundred and fifty below Vicksburgh. It is free from leundation, and is as stroeg as Fort Pillow.

—The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill providing that not over three acres of cotton shall be planted to a hand, under a peealty of $500 per acre, half to go to the informer.

—The total amount of cotton purchaeed by the Government in the State of Mississippi reaches aboet one hundred thousand bales and much more is in negotiation.

—The Richmond *Whig* contains a long letter from Wm. C. Rives, protesting against the suspicions entertained of his fealty to the oligarchy, which recently caused the defeat of his aspirations for the Senate. He also defends the secession proclivities of the members of his family—a son and daughter, we believe—who reside North, and whese property is seught to be sequestrated.

—Gen Price has been quite sick at Granada, Miss., bnt is recovering rapidly.

—Second Lieut. Eli E. Barrett, Twenty-first Michigan, and First Lieut. John F. Elliot, Thirty-sixth Illinois, captured at Murfreesboro, have been turned over to the civil authorities at Atlanta, charged with attempting to pass counterfeit Confederate money. If convicted, the *Whig* says, they will hang.

—The Jackson *Appeal* says: "If there are any fears of the safety of Port Hudson, let them be at once dismissed. All the Yankees in the world, &c., could not rednce Port Hudson."

—Ex-Gov. Wm. D. Moseley, of Florida, is dead.

—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* thinks Gen. Foster's strategy in North Caroltna either profoundly shallow or profoundly deep. On the whole, it thinks disaffection in his army accounts for his alleged apparent want of fixed purpose.

—Brig.-Gen. Daniel E. Donelson anccceds Gen. E. Kirby Smith in the command of the secesh department of East Tennessee.

—We find the following in the *Jackson Mississippian*, of the 13th:

"An affair of honor took place at the Springs, near the battlefield of Fredericksburgh, on the 11th ult., between J. R. Harley, of Charleston, S. C., and Mr. Rossiter, of New-Orleans, both members of the 1st company Washington Artillery, of New-Orleans. Harley was the challenging party. The parties fought with horse pistols at twenty paces. At the first shot Harley's pistol snapped, his antegonist's going off, but without effect. The seconds then refused to allow another exchange of shots. The demand for satisfaction was caused by some remarks made by Rossiter."

—On Jan. 26, gold was quoted at 2.20@2.25 premium in Richmond; silver at 2.00 and sterling Exchange at 2.20.

—Hon. A. T. CAPERTON, who was recently elected to the Confederate Senate, for the unexpired term of the late Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON, appeared in the Senate on Jan. 26. "Mr. CAPERTON, though in the prime of life," the Richmond *Whig* remarks, now wears a gray beard, which imparts to him an aspect associations appropriate to his new position."

—A gentleman informs the Jackson *Mississippian* that near Ponchatoula, a few days since, several men went in seaich of a clan of runaway negroes, and succeeded in arresting some ten or twelve of them, and while carrying them back, recklessly walked in front of the negroes, who turned upon and knocked down three of the men, and severely beat them. One of them, it is supposed, will die from the effects of the blows thus inflicted. The names of the parties were not given.

—At Sharpsburgh Gen. Lee hailed one of the many stragglers and inquired: "Where are you going, Sir?" "Goin' to the rear." "What are you going to the rear for?" "Well, I've been stung by a bung, and I'm what they call demoralized." This was enough. Gen. Lee had not the heart to say more to an innocent who had been "stung by a bung"—meaning, perhaps, that he had been stunned by a bomb.

—Missouri, according to the Jackson *Mississippian*, has recently contributed fifteen additional regiments to the Confederate army. Several of these regiments participated in the recent battle in Arkansas.

—A correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express*, writes from Hartford, N. C., Jan. 19, as follows:

"A few days since, a party of buffaloes attacked a Government convoy with several thousand pounds of bacon, and were about to capture the whole. The teamsters and guard fled at their approach. A scout of only six men, under Capt. Hogwood, of Wheeler's (66th) Regiment, hearing of the circumstances, rushed to the spot, drove off the marauders, rescued the bacon and conveyed it to camp."

—The following is an extract from a private letter of an officer in the rebel army, at Fredericksburgh: "Four or five Yankees brought a sick negro to the bank of the river t'other day, and forced him into the water, telling him to swim or die; the negro begged hard, but the Yankees were inexorable. One of them gave him a plank, however, and the poor wretch, after pulling off his clothes, was forced into the river. Our piekets threw him a rope; but, as he was staggering out of the water, they discovered that he was frightfully covered with small-pox; in their momentary horror at this discovery, they let the rope drop, and the poor wretch fell back and was drowned. While struggling in the water the Yankees cried out, 'Take your d——n nigger; he is worth $2,000 to you, and nothing to us.' This incident I know to be true. The General regretted very much afterward that our pickets had not fired upon the murderers."

—The obsequies of Maj. C. R. Wheat were celebrated, in Richmond, on Jan. 25. Maj. Wheat was a native of Alexandria, and was engaged in the Mexican war.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

Destruction of the Rebel Steamer Tropic—Important Papers Captured.

A private letter from on board one of the vessels blockading Charleston, gives the following interesting particulars of the destruction of the Confederate steamer *Trapic*, formerly the *Huntress*:

On Sunday, Jan. 18, the watch officer of the United States steamer *Quaker City*, reported a large fire burning seaward. The captain immediately hurried upon deck, and decided it was a large vessel on fire. Without delay he weighed anchor and steamed ont, for it was blowing very fresh. It was not until five o'clock that they were near enough to discover it was a large side-wheel steamer, completely enveloped in flames, a sight magnificent to behold. Upon coming nearer it was discovered the boat-falls at each quarter were hanging down to the water, and the boats gone. Upon this evidence of at least some having managed to leave the vessel, it was decided to remain steaming around, in hopes of saving human life, and just as dawn was making, a noise was heard astern, which proved to be one of the boats containing sixteen persons, who would soon have found a watery grave, as the boat was then nearly full of water, and the occupants nearly frozen.

These sufferers belonging to the rebel steamer *Tropic*, formerly the *Huntress*, of the New-York and Charleston line, which they stole at the commencement of the rebellion. She had succeeded in running past some of our blockaders on that dark and drizzly night, with a cargo of three hundred and twenty-three bales of Upland cotton, three bales of Sea Island, and three barrels of turpentine, with six barrels of resin. She would have been a rich prize, but at all events the rebels have been deprived of the proceeds for stores and ammunition. They reported another boat with fourteen persons. Steaming around until daybreak, the second boat was descried, and the sufferers rescued.

The mass of the crew were English and Irish. One of the two passengers was an Englishman named J. VERNON, of London. Just before reaching the ship he was seen to throw overboard quantities of "yellow covered documents." A boat was immediately lowered, which succeeded in securing them. They proved to be contracts entered into by the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy and Postmaster-General, with the said VERNON, for furnishing the so-called Confederate Government with stores, accoutrements, &c. Said VERNON was very indignant, threatening to report this matter to Lord LYONS, admitting, at the same time, that he was an agent of the Confederate Government.

The other passenger was named STEERS. Is a Pennsylvanian by birth, but has resided South for many years. He said he had two sons in MCCLELLAN'S army. He was a large owner of stock in the *Tropic*, being the owner of sixteen shares, beside a cotton plantation in Georgia, and a farm near Richmond. In addition to this he owned a portion of the cotton on the steamer. The chief mate of the vessel, a man named GLASS, they say, undoubtedly, was suffocated by the dense smoke, as he came on board much intoxicated.

Commander FAIRLY, of the *Quaker City*, seems to be particularly expert in capturing rebel docements; he was the fortunate officer who captured so recently Major SANDERS and his budget.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Another Dash into Van Buren.

Capture of a Steamer and Three Hundred Prisoners.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 28.

To Major-Gen. Curtis:

Col. HARRISON telegraphs from Fayetteville the success of a scout just returned from Van Buren, having captured the steamer *Julia Roan* and three hundred prisoners, about two hundred of whom were paroled. The scout consisted of one hundred and thirty men of the First Arkansas Cavalry and Tenth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. STEWART.

No loss on our side. On that of the enemy, two killed and several wounded.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

A Spirited Engagement at Woodbury—Seven Rebel Regiments Driven Out.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Jan. 27, }
VIA SEYMOUR, Ind., Thursday, Jan. 29. }

Quite a spirited affair came off on Monday at Woodbury, 20 miles oet on the McMinville road, in which PALMER'S Division of CRITTENDEN'S Corps won fresh laurels.

Seven rebel regiments were stationed there as an outpost.

PALMER coecentrated his brigades at Readyville on Saturday and Sunday, without tents or baggage.

On Monday, hoping for a surprise, the Ninth Indiana were thrown out as skirmishers, closely supported by the Forty-first Ohio and Thirty-first Indiana. These troops were put in rapid advance, but the rebels scented the movemeet, and by the time our forces were full upon them they were in a promiscuous skedaddle. They gave some fight, however, wounding seven, and killing two of the Forty-first Ohio, and wounding two of the Ninth Indiana.

We killed their Colonel commanding and thirty-four others, and took 100 prisoners.

**Gen.

GEN. POPE'S REPORT.

Official Narrative of the Campaign of the Army of Virginia under His Command.

Expose of the Causes which Rendered the Campaign Unsuccessful.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the army under my command during the late campaign in Virginia.

Several of the reports of Corps Commanders have not yet reached me, but so much time has elapsed since the termination of the campaign, that I do not feel at liberty to withhold this report longer.

The strange misapprehension of facts concerning this campaign, which, though proceeding from irresponsible sources, has much possessed the public mind, makes it necessary for me to enter more into detail than I should otherwise have done, and to embody in the report such of the dispatches and orders sent and received as will make clear every statement which is contained in it.

On the 26th day of June, 1862, by special order of the President of the United States, I was assigned to the command of the Army of Virginia. That Army was constituted as follows:

First Corps, under Major-Gen. FREMONT.

Second Corps, under Major-Gen. BANKS.

Third Corps, under Major.-Gen. McDOWELL.

In addition to these three corps, a small and unorganized force under Brig.-Gen. STURGIS was posted in the neighborhood of Alexandria, and was then in process of being organized for field service. The forces in the intrenchments around Washington were also placed under my command. All the disposable movable forces consisted of the three corps first named. Their effective strength of infantry and artillery as reported to me was as follows:

FREMONT'S Corps, eleven thousand five hundred strong; BANKS' Corps, reported at fourteen thousand and five hundred, but in reality only about eight thousand; McDOWELL'S Corps, eighteen thousand four hundred—making a total of thirty-eight thousand men.

The cavalry numbered about five thousand, but most of it was badly mounted and ormed, and in poor condition for service. These forces were scattered over a wide district of country, not within supporting distance of each other, and many of the brigades and divisions were badly organized, and in a demoralized condition. This was particularly the case with the army corps of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, a sad report of which was made to me by Gen. SIGEL, when he relieved Gen. FREMONT in command of the corps.

My first labors were directed to the reorganization of some of the divisions and brigades of that corps, and to supplying the whole force with much of the material absolutely necessary for troops in the field. The corps of BANKS and FREMONT were in the Valley of the Shenandoah, between Winchester and Middletown, the bulk of the forces being in the vicinity of the latter place.

One division of McDOWELL'S Corps was at Manassas Junction, with its advance thrown forward to Catlett's Station. The other division was posted in the vicinity of Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh. When I first assumed command of these forces, the troops under JACKSON had retired from the Valley of the Shenandoah and were in rapid march toward Richmond, so that, at that time, there was no force of the enemy of any consequence within a week's march of any of the troops assigned to my command.

It was the wish of the Government that I should cover the City of Washington from any attacks from the direction of Richmond, make such dispositions as were necessary to assure the safety of the Valley of the Shenandoah, and at the same time to operate upon the enemy's lines of communication in the direction of Gordonsville and Charlottsville, as to draw off, if possible, a considerable force of the enemy from Richmond, and thus relieve the operations against that city of the Army of the Potomac. The first object I had in view was to concentrate, as far as possible, all the movable forces under my command, and to establish them in such positions as best to effect the objects set forth. It seemed to me that the security of the Shenandoah Valley was not best attained by posting troops within the valley itself, but that the necessary results could be better accomplished, and the other objects with which I was charged best promoted, by concentrating these forces at some point or points from which, if any attempts were made to enter the Valley of the Shenandoah from Richmond, I should be able, by rapid marching, to interpose between such force and the main body of the enemy, and cut off its retreat. I felt confident, and this confidence was justified by subsequent results, that no considerable force of the enemy would attempt to enter the Valley of the Shenandoah while the forces under my command were so posted as to be able without difficulty to intercept its retreat and fall upon its rear. I accordingly sent orders to Maj.-Gen. SIGEL, commanding the First Corps, to move forward from Middletown, cross the Shenandoah at Front Royal, and, pursuing the west side of the Blue Ridge, to take post at Sperryville, by passing through Luray Gap. At the same time I directed Maj.-Gen. BANKS, crossing the Shenandoah at the same point, to move forward and take post between six and ten miles east of Sperryville. Gen. McDOWELL was ordered to move RICKETT'S Division of his corps from Manassas Junction to Waterloo Bridge, the point where the turnpike from Warrenton to Sperryville crosses the Upper Rappahannock. KING'S Division of the same corps it was thought best to leave at Fredericksburgh, to cover the crossing of the Rappahannock at that point, and to protect the railroad there to Aquia Creek, and the public buildings which had been erected at the latter place. While I yielded to this wish of the War Department, the wide separation of this division from the main body of this army, and the ease with which the enemy would be able to interpose between them, engaged my earnest attention and gave me very serious uneasiness. While these movements were in progress, commenced the series of battles which preceded and attended the retreat of Gen. McCLELLAN from the Chickahominy toward Harrison's Landing. When first Gen. McCLELLAN began to intimate by his dispatches that he designed making this movement toward James River, I suggested to the President of the United States the inadvisability of such a movement, and the serious consequences which would be likely to result from it, and urged upon him that he should send orders to Gen. McCLELLAN that if he were unable to maintain his position upon the Chickahominy, and were pressed by superior forces of the enemy, to mass his whole force on the north side of that stream, even at the risk of losing much material of war, and endeavor to make his way in the direction of Hanover Court-house; but in no event to retreat with his army further to the South than the White House on York River. I stated to the President that the retreat to James River was carrying Gen. McCLELLAN away from any reinforcements that could possibly be sent him within a reasonable time, and was absolutely depriving him of any substantial aid from the forces under my command; that by this movement the whole army of the enemy would be interposed between his army and mine, and they would then be at liberty to strike in either direction, as they might consider it most advantageous; that this movement to James River would leave entirely unprotected, except in so far as the small force under my command was able to protect it, the whole region in front of Washington, and that it would then, therefore, be impossible to send any of the forces under my command to reinforce Gen. McCLELLAN without rendering it certain that the enemy, even in the worst case for themselves, would have the privilege and power of exchanging Richmond for Washington City; that to them the loss of Richmond would be trifling, while the loss of Washington to us would be conclusive, or nearly so, in its results upon the war. I was so deeply impressed with these views that I repeatedly and earnestly urged them upon the President and the Secretary of War. After Gen. McCLELLAN had taken up his position at Harrison's Landing, I addressed him a letter, stating to him my position and the distribution of the troops under my command, and requesting him, in all earnestness and good faith, to write me fully and freely his views, and to suggest to me any measures which he thought desirable to enable me to cooperate with him or to render any assistance in my power in the operations of the army under his command. I stated to him that I had no object except to assist his operations, and that I would undertake any labor and run any risk for that purpose. I therefore desired him to feel no hesitation in communicating freely with me, as he might rest assured that every suggestion that he would make would meet all respect and consideration at my hands, and that so far as it was in my power to do so, I would carry out his wishes with all energy, and with all the means at my command. In reply to this communication, I received a letter from Gen. McCLELLAN, very general in its terms, and proposing nothing toward the accomplishment of the purpose I had suggested to him. It became apparent that, considering the situation in which the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia were placed in relation to each other, and the absolute necessity of harmonious and prompt cooperation between them, some military superior both of Gen. McCLELLAN and myself should be called to Washington and placed in command of all the operations in Virginia. In accordance with those views, Major-Gen. HALLECK was called to Washington and placed in general command. Many circumstances, which it is not necessary here to set forth, induced me to express to the President, to the Secretary of War, and to Gen. HALLECK, my desire to be relieved from the command of the Army of Virginia, and to be returned to the Western country. My services, however, were considered necessary in the projected campaign, and my wishes were not complied with. I accordingly took the field in Virginia with grave forebodings of the result, but with a determination to carry out the plans of the Government with all the energy and with all the ability of which I was master. Previous to taking the field I issued the following orders, which set out very fully the policy which I considered advisable, and which, at the time, received the sanction of the Government, and, so far as I know, the approval of the country.

The order requiring the troops to subsist upon the country in which their operations were conducted has, with a wilful disregard of its terms, been construed greatly to my discredit, as authorizing indiscriminate robbery and plunder. Yet the terms of this order are so specific as to the manner and by whom all property or subsistence needed for the use of the army should be seized, and the order is so common in the history of warfare, that I have been amazed that it could have been so misinterpreted and misunderstood. It is, therefore, submitted here for the calm examination of the Government and of the public. I believed then, and believe now, that the policy there laid down was wise and just, and was well calculated to secure efficient and rapid operations of the army; and in case of reverse, to leave the enemy without the means of subsisting in the country over which our army had passed, and over which any pursuit must be conducted. The long delay and embarrassment of the army under Gen. LEE, in its subsequent movements toward Washington, occasioned largely by the want of supplies taken from the country under this order, fully justified its wisdom.

It was determined, before I left Washington to take the field in Virginia, that the union of the armies of Virginia and of the Potomac was absolutely essential both to the safety of the National Capital and to the further successful prosecution of the operations against Richmond. The mission of the army under my command, therefore, was to cover, as far as possible, the front of Washington, and make secure the Valley of the Shenandoah, and so operate upon the enemy's lines of communication to the west and northwest, as to force him to make such heavy detachments from his main force at Richmond as would enable the Army of the Potomac to withdraw from its position at Harrison's Landing and to take shipping for Aquia Creek or for Alexandria; and if, as was feared, the enemy should throw his whole force in the direction of Washington, it became my duty to resist his advance at all hazards, and so to delay and embarrass his movement as to gain all the time possible for the arrival of the Army of the Potomac behind the Rappahannock. Meantime, before the arrival Gen. HALLECK, I instructed Gen. KING, at Fredericksburgh, to send forward detachments of his cavalry to operate upon the line of the Virginia Central Railroad, and as far as possible to embarrass and destroy communication between Richmond and the Valley of the Shenandoah. Several cavalry expeditions which that officer dispatched for the purpose were completely successful, and succeeded in breaking up the railroad at several points upon several occasions. At the same time I directed Maj.-Gen. BANKS to send forward an infantry brigade, with all his cavalry, to march rapidly upon Culpepper Court-House, and after taking possession of that place, to push forward cavalry toward the Rapidan, in the direction of Gordonsville. On the 14th of July, after this movement was successfully accomplished, I directed Gen. BANKS to push forward, during the night of that day, the whole of his cavalry force under Brig.-Gen. HATCH from Culpepper, with orders to take possession of Gordonsville, and to destroy the railroad for ten or fifteen miles east of that place, with a portion of his forces, while all remaining pushed forward in the direction of Charlottesville, destroying the railroad bridges and interrupting that line of communication as far as practicable. At that time, there was no force of the enemy at Gordonsville or in the vicinity, and the whole operation as ordered was not only easily practicable, but would have been attended with serious consequences to the enemy; but, to my surprise and dissatisfaction, I received, on the 17th of July, from Gen. BANKS, a report that Gen. HATCH had taken with him infantry, artillery and trains of wagons, and that in consequence of bad roads he had at that date only succeeded in going as far as Madison Court-house. Meantime, on the 16th of July, the advance of JACKSON'S forces, under EWELL, had reached Gordonsville, and the proposed movement, as ordered, became impracticable. No satisfactory explanation has ever been made to me of this departure from my orders on the part of Gen. HATCH. Finding it no longer practicable to occupy Gordonsville as I had designed, I sent orders to Gen. BANKS to direct Gen. HATCH to select from his own cavalry and that of Gen. McDOWELL, which I had sent forward, fifteen hundred to two thousand of the best mounted men, and to proceed from Madison Court-house around the west side of the Blue Ridge, to a point whence he could make an easy descent upon the railroad west of Gordonsville, and, if successful, to push forward to Charlottesville, and if possible destroy the railroad between that place and Lynchburgh. In compliance with this order, Gen. HATCH commenced to make the movement as directed, but abandoned it very soon after he started, and returned by the way of Sperryville to his post. As soon as I had received the report of this second failure I relieved Gen. HATCH from the command of the cavalry of Gen. BANKS' corps, and sent Brig.-Gen. BUFORD to report to Gen. BANKS as the Chief of Cavalry of his corps. On the 20th of July I left Washington, and, after reviewing RICKETTS' Division, of McDOWELL'S corps at Waterloo Bridge, repaired to the headquarters of Gen. BANKS, a few miles south-east of Little Washington. All preparations having been completed, I instructed Gen. BANKS to move forward on the 7th of August, and take post at the point where the turnpike from Sperryville to Culpepper crosses Hazel River. Gen. McDOWELL was ordered on the day previous to move forward with RICKETTS' division from Waterloo Bridge to Culpepper Court-House, so that on the 7th of August all the infantry and artillery forces of the Army of Virginia were assembled along the turnpike from Sperryville to Culpepper, and numbered about 28,000 men. KING'S division, as I have before stated, was left on the Lower Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburgh, and was not then available for active operations in the direction of Gordonsville. The cavalry forces covering the front of the army on that day, were distributed as follows: Gen. BUFORD, with five regiments, was posted at Madison Court-House, with his pickets along the line of the Rapidan, from Burnett's Ford, as far west as the Blue Ridge. Gen. SIGEL had been directed to post a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery at the point where the road from Madison Court-House to Sperryville crosses Robertson's River, as a support to the cavalry of Gen. BUFORD, in front of him. Gen. BAYARD, with four regiments of cavalry, was posted near Rapidan Station, the point where the Orange and Alexandria road crosses Rapidan River, with his pickets extended as far to the east as Racoon Ford, and connecting with Gen. BUFORD on his right at Burnett's Ford. From Racoon Ford to the forks of the Rappahannock, above Falmouth, the Rapidan was lined with cavalry pickets. On the top of Thoroughfare Mountain, about half-way between Gens. BAYARD and BUFORD, was established a signal station, which overlooked the whole country as far south as Orange Court-House.

On the 7th I proceeded to Sperryville, and inspected the corps of Major.-Gen. SIGEL. I remained at Sperryville until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, during which time I received several reports from the front that the enemy was crossing the Rappahannock at several points between the railroad crossing of that river and Liberty Mills. I reached Culpepper Court-house on the morning of the 8th of August. The town had been occupied for several days by CRAWFORD'S Brigade of Gen. BANKS' corps; and on the 7th RICKETTS' Division of McDOWELL'S corps had also reached there from Waterloo Bridge. During the whole of the morning of the 8th, I continued to receive reports from Gen. BAYARD, who was slowly falling back in the direction of Culpepper Court-house, from the advance of the enemy, and from Gen. BUFORD, who also reported the enemy advancing in heavy force upon Madison Court-house. My instructions required me to be careful, and keep by no means to permit the enemy to interpose between me and that place. Although during the whole of the 8th of August, it was very doubtful, from the reports of Gens. BAYARD and BUFORD, whether the enemy's movement was in the direction of Madison Court-house or of Culpepper, I considered it advisable, in view of my relations with Fredericksburgh, to concentrate my whole force in the direction of Culpepper, so as to keep myself constantly interposed between the main body of the enemy and the lower fords of the Rappahannock. Early in the day I pushed forward CRAWFORD'S Brigade of BANKS'S Corps, in the direction of Cedar, or Slaughter Mountain, to support Gen. BAYARD, who was falling back in that direction, and to assist him as far as practicable in determining the movements and the forces of the enemy. I sent orders also to Geo. BANKS to move forward promptly from Hazel River to Culpepper Court-house, and also to Gen. SIGEL to march at once from Sperryville to the same place. To my surprise, I received, after night on the 8th, a note from Gen. SIGEL, dated at Sperryville, at 6½ o'clock that afternoon, asking me by what road he should march to Culpepper Court-house. As there was but one road between those two points, and that a broad stone turnpike, I was at a loss to understand how Gen. SIGEL could entertain any doubt as to the road by which he should march. This doubt, however, delayed the arrival of his corps at Culpepper Court-house several hours, and rendered it impracticable for that corps to be pushed to the front, as I had designed, on the afternoon of the next day.

Early on the morning of the 9th of August I directed Gen. BANKS to move forward toward Cedar Mountain with his whole corps, and to join the brigade of that corps, under Gen. CRAWFORD, which had been pushed forward on the day previous. I directed Gen. BANKS to take up a strong position at or near the point occupied by that brigade, to check the advance of the enemy, and to determine his forces and the character of his movement as far as practicable. The consolidated report of Gen. BANKS' Corps, received some days previously, exhibited an effective force of something over 14,000 men. Appended to this report will be found the return in question. It appeared subsequently, however, that Gen. BANKS' forces at that time did not exceed 8,000 men. But although I several times called Gen. BANKS' attention to the discrepancy between this return and the force he afterward stated to me he had led to the front, that discrepancy has never been explained, and I do not yet understand how Gen. BANKS could have been so greatly mistaken as to the forces under his immediate command.

I directed him when he went forward from Culpepper Court-house, that if the enemy advanced to attack him in the strong position which I had instructed him to take up, that he should push his skirmishers well to the front and notify me immediately. Three miles in his rear, and with easy supporting distance, RICKETTS' division of McDOWELL'S corps had been posted at the point where the road from Madison Court-house to Culpepper intersects the road from Culpepper to Cedar Mountain. This division was so posted because it was not certain whether a considerable force of the enemy was not advancing on Culpepper from the direction of Madison Court-house, Gen. BUFORD having reported to me very early on the morning of the 9th from Madison Court-house that the enemy was in heavy force on his right, his left, and partly on his rear, and that he was retreating in the direction of Sperryville.

Desultory artillery firing had been kept up all day on the 9th, in the direction of Gen. BANKS' Corps, but I continued to receive, during the whole of that day, reports from Gen. BANKS that no considerable force of the enemy had come forward, and that his cavalry had been ostentatiously displayed. He did not believe that the enemy was in sufficient force to make any attack upon him. As late as 5 o'clock in the afternoon Gen. BANKS wrote me substantially to the same effect; but before I had received this last note the artillery firing had become so rapid and continuous, that I feared a general engagement was going on, or might be brought on at any moment. I therefore instructed Gen. McDOWELL to move forward RICKETT'S Division rapidly to the field, and accompanied that division myself. At no time during the day did Gen. BANKS express any apprehensions of attack in force by the enemy, nor did he ask, nor intimate that he needed reinforcements.

Gen. SIGEL'S corps began to march into Culpepper Court-house late in the afternoon, and just as I was leaving that place, having been delayed several hours by Gen. SIGEL'S singular uncertainty as to what road he ought to pursue. I had given orde a number of days previously that all the troops belonging to the Army of Virginia should be ready to march at the shortest notice, and should habitually keep two days' cooked rations in their haversacks. Notwithstanding this order, Gen. SIGEL'S corps arrived in Culpepper without any rations, and was unable to move forward until provisions could be procured from McDOWELL'S train, and cooked at Culpepper Court-house.

I have received no report from Gen. BANKS of his operations at Cedar Mountain, but I had sent forward Brig.-Gen. ROBERTS, Chief of Cavalry, of my Staff, and had directed him to report to Gen. BANKS in the early part of the day of the 9th, and to advise freely with him as to the operations of his corps. Gen. ROBERTS, as well as Gen. BANKS, was fully advised of my wishes, and that I desired Gen. BANKS merely to keep the enemy in check, by occupying a strong position in his front, until the whole of the disposable force under my command should be concentrated in the neighborhood. Gen. ROBERTS reported to me that he had conferred freely with Gen. BANKS, and urgently represented to him my purposes, but that Gen. BANKS, contrary to his suggestions and to my wishes, had left the strong position which he had taken up, and had advanced two miles to assault the enemy, believing that they were not in considerable force, and that he would be able to crush their advance before their main body could come up from the direction of the Rapidan. He accordingly threw forward his whole corps into action, against superior forces of the enemy, strongly posted, and sheltered by woods and ridges. His advance led him over the open ground, which was everywhere swept by the fire of the enemy, concealed in the woods and ravines beyond. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, his corps gallantly responded to his orders, and assailed the enemy with great fury and determination. The action lasted about an hour and a half, and during that time our forces suffered heavy loss, and were gradually driven back to their former position, at which point, just at dusk, RICKETT'S Division of McDOWELL'S Corps came up and joined in the engagement.

As soon as I arrived on the field, at the head of RICKETT'S division, I directed Gen. BANKS to draw in his right, which was much extended, and to mass the whole of his right wing at the centre of his line, pushing forward at the same time RICKETT'S division to occupy the ground thus vacated. The enemy followed BANKS as he retired with great caution, and emerging from the woods which had sheltered him all day, attempted to push forward to the open ground in front of our new line. A sharp artillery engagement immediately commenced, when the enemy was driven back to the woods, principally by the batteries of RICKETT'S division. The artillery firing was kept up until near midnight of the 9th. Finding that BANKS' corps had been severely cut up, and was much fatigued, I drew it back to the rear, and pushed forward the corps of SIGEL, which had began to arrive, to occupy the woods on the left road, with a wide space of open ground on his front. RICKETT'S division was also drawn back to the cover of the woods, and the ridges in the open ground on the right of SIGEL. These dispositions were completed about daybreak on the morning of the 10th. BANKS corps, reduced to about 5,000 men, was so cut up, and worndown with fatigue, that I did not consider it capable of rendering any efficient service for several days. I, therefore, directed Gen. BANKS, or in his absence, Gen. WILLIAMS, who succeeded to the command, to assemble his corps on the road to Culpepper Court-House, and about two miles in rear of our front, to collect his stragglers, send back his wounded to Culpepper Court-House, and proceed as rapidly as possible to put the corps in condition for service. In consequence of the vigorous resistance of the night previous, and the severe loss of the enemy in trying to advance, before daylight of the 10th, JACKSON drew back his forces toward Cedar Mountain, about two miles from our front. Our pickets were immediately pushed forward, supported by MILROY'S Brigade, and occupied the ground.

The day of the 10th was intensely hot, and the troops on both sides were too much fatigued to renew the action. My whole effective force on that day, exclusive of BANK'S Corps, which was in no condition for service, was about 20,000 artillery and infantry, and about 2,000 cavalry—Gen. BUFORD, with the cavalry force under his command, not yet having been able to join the main body. I had telegraphed Gen. KING at Fredericksburgh to move forward on the 8th, by the lower fords of the Rappahannock and Stevensburgh, to join me. A large part of his command had just returned from a very fatiguing expedition against the Central Railroad, but he marched forward promptly and joined the main body late in the evening of the 11th. The whole day was spent by both armies in burying the dead and in bringing off the wounded.

Although, even after KING joined me, my whole effective force was barely equal to that of the enemy, I determined, after giving KING'S division one night's rest, to fall upon him at daylight on the 12th on his line of communications, and compel him to fight a battle, which must have been entirely decisive for one army or the other. But during the night of the 11th, JACKSON evacuated the positions in front of us, and retreated rapidly across the Rapidan, in the direction of Gordonsville, leaving many of his dead and wounded on the field and along the road from Cedar Mountain to Orange Court House. No material of war nor baggage trains were lost on either side, but the loss of life on both sides was severe. Brig.-Gens. CRAIG, AUGUR and CARROLL were badly wounded, and Brig.-Gen. PRINCE was captured by accident. Very many of our best field and company officers were killed or wounded. From the verbal reports and statements of Gen. BANKS and others, the Massachusetts regiments behaved with especial gallantry, and sustained the heaviest losses, but the conduct of the whole corps of General BANKS was beyond all praise. Although I regret that Gen. BANKS thought it expedient to depart from my instructions, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to his gallant and intrepid conduct throughout that action. He exposed himself as freely as any one under his command, and his example went far to secure that gallant and noble conduct which has made his corps famous. Gens. CRAIG, AUGUR, CARROLL, GORDON and GREEN behaved with distinguished gallantry. Gen. PRINCE, who had led his brigade throughout the action with coolness and courage, was captured after dark while passing from one flank of his command to the other. As I have not received any report from Gen. BANKS, it is not in my power to mention the field and company officers who distinguished themselves under his immediate eye in this action; but as soon as his report is received, I will transmit it to the Government, and endeavor to do justice to every officer and soldier who belonged to his corps. Brig.-Gen. ROBERTS, Chief of Cavalry, of my Staff, accompanied Gen. BANKS throughout the day, and rendered most important and gallant service.

No report of killed and wounded has been made to me by Gen. BANKS. I can, therefore, only form an approximation of our losses in that battle. Our killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounted to about 1,800 men, besides which fully 1,000 men straggled back to Culpepper Court-House and beyond, and never entirely returned to their commands.

A strong cavalry force, under Gens. BUFORD and BAYARD, pursued the enemy to the Rapidan, and captured many stragglers. The cavalry forces immediately resumed their original position, and again occupied the Rapidan from Raccoon Ford to the base of the Blue Ridge. On the 14th of August, Gen. RENO, with 8,000 men of the forces which had arrived at Falmouth under Gen. BURNSIDE, joined me. I immediately pushed forward my whole force in the direction of the Rapidan, and occupied a strong position, with my right, under Maj.-Gen. SIGEL, resting on Robertson's River, where the road from Cedar Mountain to Orange Court-House crosses that stream; my centre, under Gen. McDOWELL, occupied both flanks of Cedar Mountain; and my left, under Gen. RENO, a position near Raccoon Ford, and covering the road from that ford to Stevensburgh and Culpepper. I began again, immediately, to operate with my cavalry upon the enemy's communications with Richmond. From the 12th to the 18th of August, reports were constantly reaching me of large forces of the enemy reinforcing JACKSON from the direction of Richmond, and by the morning of the 18th, I became satisfied that nearly the whole force of the enemy from Richmond was assembling in my front, along the South side of the Rapidan, and extending from Raccoon Ford to Liberty Mills. The cavalry expedition sent out on the 16th in the direction of Louisa Court-house, captured the Adjutant-General of Gen. STUART, and was very near capturing that officer himself. Among the papers taken was an autograph letter of Gen. ROBERT LEE to Gen. STUART, dated Gordonsville, Aug. 15, which made manifest to me the position and force of the enemy and their determination to overwhelm the army under my command before it could be reinforced by any portion of the Army of the Potomac. I held on to my position thus far to the front for the purpose of affording all time possible for the arrival of the Army of the Potomac at Aquia and Alexandria, and to embarrass and delay the movements of the enemy as far as practicable. On the 18th of August it became apparent to me that this advanced position, with the small force under my command, was no longer tenable in the face of the overwhelming forces of the enemy. I determined, accordingly, to withdraw behind the Rappahannock with all speed, and, as I had been instructed to defend as far as practicable the line of that river. I accordingly directed Maj.-Gen. RENO to send back his trains on the morning of the 18th, by the way of Stevensburg, to Kelly's or Barnett's Ford, and as soon as the trains had gotten several hours in advance, to follow them with his whole corps, and take post behind the Rappahannock, leaving all his cavalry in the neighborhood of Raccoon Ford to cover this movement. Gen. BANKS corps, which had been ordered on the 12th to take position at Culpepper Court-House, I directed, with its trains preceding it, to cross the Rappahannock at the point where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crosses that river; Gen. McDOWELL'S train was ordered to pursue the same route; while the train of Gen. SIGEL was directed through Jefferson to cross the Rappahannock at Warrenton, Sulphur Springs. So soon as these trains had been sufficiently advanced, McDOWELL'S Corps was directed to take the route from Culpepper to Rappahannock Ford, while Gen. SIGEL, who was on the right and front, was directed to follow the movement of his train to Sulphur Springs. These movements were executed during the day and night of the 18th, and the day of the 19th, by which time the whole army with its trains had safely recrossed the Rappahannock and was posted behind that stream, with its left at Kelly's Ford and its right about three miles above Rappahannock Station, Gen. SIGEL having been directed immediately upon crossing at Sulphur Springs to march down the left bank of the Rappahannock until he connected closely with Gen. McDOWELL'S right.

Early on the morning of the 20th, the enemy drove in our pickets in front of Kelly's Ford and at Rappahannock Station; but, finding we had covered these fords, and that it would be impracticable to force the passage of the river without heavy loss, his advance halted, and the main body of his army was brought forward from the Rapidan. By the night of the 20th, the bulk of his forces confronted us from Kelly's Ford to a point above our extreme right. During the whole of the days of the 21st and 22d, efforts were made by the enemy at various points to cross the river, but they were repulsed in all cases. The artillery fire was rapid and continuous during the whole of those days, and extended along the line of the river for seven or eight miles. Finding that it was not practicable to force the passage of the river in my front, the enemy began slowly to move up the river, for the purpose of turning our right. My orders required me to keep myself closely in communication with Fredericksburgh, to which point the Army of the Potomac was being brought from the Peninsula, with the purpose of reinforcing me from that place by the line of the Rappahannock. My force was too small to enable me to extend my right further, without so weakening my line as to render it easy for the enemy to break through it at any point. I telegraphed again and again to Washington, representing this movement of the enemy toward my right, and the impossibility of my being able to extend my lines so as to resist it without abandoning my connections with Fredericksburgh. I was assured on the 21st that if I would hold the line of the river two days longer I should be so strongly reinforced as not only to be secure but to be able to resume offensive operations; but on the 25th of August the only forces that had joined me, or were in the neighborhood, were 2,500 men of the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Brig.-Gen. REYNOLDS, who had arrived at Kelly's Ford, and the division of Gen. KEARNEY, 4,500 strong, which had reached Warrenton Junction. The line of the Rappahannock is very weak, and scarce opposes any considerable obstacle to the advance of an army. It is but a small stream above the forks, and can be crossed by good fords every mile or two of its whole length. The movement of the enemy toward my right occasioned me much uneasiness, in consequence of the instructions, which bound me to keep in close communication with Fredericksburgh; but I instructed Gen. SIGEL, who occupied the right of my line, and who expressed great apprehension that his flank would be turned, and proposed to withdraw from his position toward the railroad, to stand firm and hold his ground, and to allow the enemy to cross at Sulphur Spring and develop himself on the road toward Warrenton; that, as soon as any considerable force had crossed at that place, I would rapidly mass my army during the night and throw it upon any force of the enemy which attempted to march in the direction of Warrenton. The whole of the cavalry under Brig.-Gens. BUFORD and BAYARD was pushed considerably to the right of Gen. SIGEL, in the direction of Fayetteville and Sulphur Springs, to watch the movements of the enemy in that direction, and to picket the river as far up as possible. Gen. SIGEL was ordered, if any force of the enemy attempted to cross below Sulphur Springs, to march at once against it and to notify me, as I was determined to resist the passage of the river at any point between the Springs. Copies of my dispatches to the General-in-Chief, and of all letters, the dispatches from Gen. SIGEL, and my orders to him given during the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d of August, are appended, which show completely the condition of things, my understanding of the movements of the enemy, and the dispositions which I made and proposed to make in relation to them. Finding that the continued movement of the enemy to my right, while heavy masses of his force still confronted me at Rappahannock Station, would within a day, if allowed to continue, either render my position on the Rappahannock wholly untenable, or force me to give battle to the enemy in my front and on my right, I determined, on the afternoon of the 22d, to mass my whole force, to recross the Rappahannock by the bridges and fords near Rappahannock Station, and by Kelly's Ford below, and to fall on the flank and rear of the long column of the enemy which was passing up the river toward our right. I accordingly made the necessary orders on the night of the 22d of August. The attempt would have been dangerous, but no recourse was left me except to make this attack, to retire to Warrenton Junction, and abandon the line of the Rappahannock, or to retire in the direction of Fredericksburgh, and abandon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and the direct approaches to Washington City. I determined, therefore, to hazard the result, and to fall furiously with my whole army upon the flank and rear of the enemy. During the night of the 22d a heavy rain set in, which, before day dawned on the 23d, had caused the river to rise six or eight feet, carried away all our bridges, and destroyed all the fords on the river. To recross the Rappahannock, and to make the attack as proposed, was no longer practicable; but the rise in the river which had prevented this movement I believed would also prevent the retreat of that portion of the enemy which had crossed at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge, according to the reports which had been sent me by Gen. SIGEL.

Early on the morning of the 23d, therefore, I massed my whole force in the neighborhood of Rappahannock Station, with the purpose of falling upon that portion of the enemy which had crossed above me, and was then supposed to be between Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, and the town of Warrenton. As the river was too high to be crossed, and was likely to remain so for at least thirty-six hours, I had no fear that the enemy would be able to interpose between me and Fredericksburgh, or to make any attempt upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad north of the Rappahannock. I directed Gen. SIGEL to march with his whole corps upon Sulphur Springs, supported by RENO'S corps and BANK'S corps, to fall upon any body of the enemy that he might encounter, and to push forward along the river, to Waterloo Bridge. I directed Gen. McDOWELL to move at the same time directly upon the town of Warrenton, so that from that point he would be able, if necessary, to unite with Gen. SIGEL on the road from that place to Sulphur Springs, or to Waterloo Bridge. The corps of Gen. McDOWELL I had attached the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Brigadier-Gen. REYNOLDS, the first of the Army of the Potomac which had joined my command.

On the night of the 22d of August a small cavalry force of the enemy, crossing at Waterloo Bridge and passing through Warrenton, had made a raid upon our trains at Catlett's Station, and had destroyed four or five wagons in all, belonging to the train of my own headquarters. At the time this cavalry force attacked at Catlett's, and it certainly was not more than three hundred strong, our whole army-trains were parked at that place, and were guarded by not less than fifteen hundred infantry and five companies of cavalry. The success of this small cavalry party of the enemy, although very trifling and attended with but little damage, was most disgraceful to the force which had been left in charge of the trains. Gen. SIGEL moved as ordered, slowly up the Rappahannock, in the direction of Sulphur Springs, on the 23d, and first encountered a force of the enemy near the point where a small creek called "Great Run," puts into the Rappahannock, about two miles below the Sulphur Springs. The enemy was driven across the stream but destroyed the bridges. The heavy rains had caused this small creek to rise so much that it was not then fordable, so that the night of the 23d and part of the morning of the 24th were spent by Gen. SIGEL in rebuilding the bridges. On the night of the 23d also, the advance of McDOWELL'S corps occupied Warrenton, a cavalry force of the enemy having retreated from there a few hours before. On the morning of the 24th, Gen. SIGEL, supported by Gens. RENO and BANKS, crossed Great Run and occupied the Sulphur Springs, under a heavy fire of artillery from batteries which the enemy had established all along the south side of the Rappahannock. The bridge which had been built at Sulphur Springs, and upon which the forces of the enemy which had crossed a day or two previous escaped from the advance of Gen. SIGEL pushed forward, with the force supporting him, in the direction of Waterloo Bridge.

Meantime, I had dispatched Brig.-Gen. BUFORD with a heavy cavalry force from Warrenton, on the morning of the 24th, to reconnoitre the country in the vicinity of Waterloo Bridge, and to interrupt the passage of the river at that point as far as possible. It was then believed by Gen. SIGEL, who so reported to me, that a considerable force of the enemy was on the north side of the Rappahannock, and was retiring from his advance in the direction of Waterloo Bridge. By noon of the 24th Gen. BUFORD reported to me that he had occupied Waterloo Bridge, without finding any force of the enemy, and he did not believe that there was any force between that place and Sulphur Springs. I directed him to destroy the bridge at Waterloo, and to maintain his position until the arrival of the advance of Gen. SIGEL. I at once informed Gen. SIGEL of these facts, and directed him to push forward his advance to Waterloo. Milroy's Brigade, constituting the advance of his corps, reached Waterloo late in the afternoon of the 24th. On that afternoon the whole force of the enemy was stretched along the line of the river, from the Rappahannock Station to Waterloo Bridge, with his centre, and I think his main body, in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs. During the day of the 24th a large detachment of the enemy, numbering thirty-six regiments of infantry, with the usual number of batteries of artillery and a considerable cavalry force, marched rapidly down the north, to the direction of Rectortown. They could be plainly seen from our signal stations, established at high points along the Rappahannock; and their movements and force were reported to me from time to time by Col. J. S. CLARK, of Gen. BANKS' Staff, who both on that day, and for many preceding and succeeding days, gave me most valuable and reliable information. I am glad to express here my appreciation of the valuable services of this officer. On the night of the 24th my forces were distributed as follows: RICKETTS' division, of McDOWELL'S corps, on the road from Warrenton to Waterloo Bridge, and about four miles east of Waterloo; KING'S division, of the same corps, between Warrenton and the Sulphur Springs; SIGEL'S corps, near the Rappahannock, with his advance at Waterloo Bridge, and his rear in the direction of Sulphur Springs. In his rear, and immediately in contact with him, was BANKS' corps; while RENO'S corps was east and very near the Sulphur Springs.

I was satisfied that no force of the enemy was on the north side of the Rappahannock; but I feared that during the next day—by which time the river would have fallen sufficiently to be passed at any of the fords—the enemy would make an attempt to cross at Rappahannock Station, or at the fords between that point and Sulphur Springs. Yet, as we were confronted at Waterloo Bridge and Sulphur Springs by the main body of the enemy, still moving toward our right, and as the heavy column, mentioned previously, was marching with all speed in the direction of White Plains and Salem, and from those points would be able to turn our right by the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, or even north of that place, it was with the greatest reluctance, and only because I felt bound to do so under my instructions, that I took measures again to assume my communications with Fredericksburgh. I append herewith orders and dispatches sent and received during the 23d and 24th of August, which will of themselves furnish a succinct account of the movements here set forth, and all the information and assurances upon which those movements were made. On the 23d I received a dispatch from the General-in-Chief informing me that heavy reinforcements would begin to arrive at Warrenton Junction the succeeding day, and on the 24th I received dispatches from Col. HAUPT, the Railroad Superintendent at Alexandria, who informed me that 30,000 men, ordered forward to join me, had demanded transportation from him, and that they would all be shipped that afternoon, or early the next morning. The force which I thus expected was, as reported to me, to consist of the division of Gen. STURGIS, 10,000 strong; the division of Gen. COX, 7,000 strong; the corps of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, 10,000 strong; and the corps of Gen. FRANKLIN, 10,000 strong. By the night of the 25th it became apparent to me that I could no longer keep open my communications with Fredericksburgh, and oppose the crossing of the Rappahannock, at Rappahannock Station, without abandoning the road from Warrenton to Washington, and leaving open to the enemy the route through Thoroughfare Gap, and all other roads north of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. As the main body of

pensaton turnpike is intersected by the wood from Manassas Junction to Gainesville. Shortly after sending this order, I received a note from Gen. McDOWELL, whom I had not been able to find during the night of the 28th, dated at Manassas Junction, requesting that King's division might not be taknn from his command. I immediately sent a joint order to Gens. McDOWELL and PORTER, directing them, with their two corps, to march with all speed toward Gainesville, on the direct road from Manassas Junction. This order, which is appended, sets forth in detail the movements they were directed to make.

SIGEL attacked thn enemy about daylight on the morning of the 29th a mile or two east of Groveton, where he was soon joined by the divisions of HOOKER and KEARNEY. JACKSON fell back several miles, but was so closely pressed by these forces that he was compelled to make a stand, and to make the best defense possible. He accordingly took up a position with his left in thn neighborhood of Sudley Springs, his right a little to the south of Warrenton turnpike, and his line covered by an old railroad-grade which leads from Gainesville in the direction of Leesburg. His batteries, which were numerous, and some of them of heavy caliber, were posted behind the ridges in the open ground on both sides of Warrenton turnpike, while the mass of his troops were sheltered in dense woods behind the railroad embankments.

I arrived on the field from Centreville about noon, and found the two armies confronting each other, both considerably cut up by the sharp action in which they had been engaged since daylight in the morning. HEINTZELMAN'S corps occupied the right of our line, in front or west of the Sudley Springs road. Gen. SIGEL was on his left, with his line extended a short distance south of the Warrenton turnpike; the division of Gen. SCHENCK occupying the ring ground to the left of that road. The extreme left was occupied by Gen. RENOLDS. Gen. RENO'S corps had reached the field, and the most of it had been pushed forward into action, leaving four regiments in reserve, and in rear of the centre of our line. Immediately after I reached the ground Gen. SIGEL reported to me that his line was weak; that the divisions of SCHURZ and STEINWEHR were much cut up, and ought to be drawn back from the front. I informed Gen. SIGEL that this was at early impossible, as there were no troops to replace them, and that he must hold his ground; that I would not again push his troops into action, as the corps of PORTER and McDOWELL were moving forward from Manassas Junction, on the road to Gainesville, and must very soon be in position to fall upon the enemy's right flank, and probably upon his rear. I rode to the front of our line, and inspected it from right to left, giving the same information to Gens. HEINTZELMAN and RENO. The troops were accordingly suffered to rest on their arms, and to refresh themselves with such rations as could be issued to them during the night. About 7 o'clock, when Gen. PORTER had reached the field, and was in position in connection with the other two corps, I ordered Gens. HEINTZELMAN and RENO to attack the enemy. The attack was made with great gallantry, and the whole of the left of the enemy was driven back two or three miles, and our own forces, after a severe conflict of an hour and a half, occupied the field of battle, with the dead and wounded of the enemy in their hands. In this attack, GROVER'S brigade on HOOKER'S division was particularly distinguished by a determined bayonet charge, breaking two of the enemy's lines and penetrating to the third before it could be checked. By this time Gen. MCDOWALL had arrived on the field, and I pushed his corps immediately to the front, among the Warrenton turnpike, with the object to fall on the enemy, who was retreating toward the place from the direction of Sudley Springs. The attack along the turnpike was made by Gens. HOOKER at about sunset in the evening; but by that time the advance of the main body of the enemy under LONGSTREET had begun to reach the left, and KING'S division encountered a stubborn and severe resistance at a point about three-fourths of a mile in front of our line of battle.

While this attack was going on, the forces under HEINTZELMAN and RENO continued to push back the left of the enemy in the direction of Warrenton turnpike, so that about 6 o'clock in the evening the greater portion of the left of battle was occupied by our troops. Nothing was near of Gen. PORTER up to that time, and he force took no part whatever in the action, but were suffered by him to lie idle on their arms, with, again and sound of the battle during the whole day. So far as I know, he made no effort whatever to co-operate with my efforts or to take any part in the action. I do not hesitate to say that if he had thus engaged in a duty as obvious a soldier under the circumstances, and had made a vigorous attack on the enemy, as he was expected and directed to do, at any time up to 9 o'clock last night, we should have utterly crushed our enemy in the larger portion of JACKSON'S force before he could have been by any possibility sufficiently reinforced to have made an effective resistance. I did not suppose it to be a moment that it was necessary for me, having given Gen PORTER an order to march toward the enemy, to send him in any direction, to send him in any direction, to send him in any direction

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 1, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Fortress Monroe, this morning, is important. The rebels under Gen. PRYOR advanced across the Blackwater on Friday, and made a demonstration with artillery on Gen. PECK'S advanced Brigades. Our forces were immediately disposed to meet them, and advancing, drove PRYOR back again across the Blackwater, in the direction of Franklin. The fighting appears to have been quite brisk, and resulted in a loss to us of some 100 men killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but some prisoners were captured. A dispatch from Quartermester KIRKER states that CORCORAN'S Brigade was in the fight, and that the General and other officers came out safe.

The Newark *Advertiser* has learned through a private letter from a gentlemen on one of our gunboats at Beaufort, N. C., that on the 26th ult. the whole of our fleet, with the exception of one gunboat, had left there for Port Royal. There were collected at Beaufort, at the above date, some sixty large army steam transports, having on board almost seventy thousand soldiers. There were also in the harbor 150 schooners loaded with artillery, ammunition, &c., which, together with the transports, would leave for Port Royal to join the naval fleet as soon as they could get ready. The whole composes the most powerful expedition of the war. What its destination will be remains undeveloped; but the magnitude of the force and preperetions point, it is supposed, to Charleston or Savannah.

A telegram from Washington informs us that Gen. BUTLER and Col. HAMILTON, of Texas, were in consultation, yesterday, with the Executive authorities. "And thereby hangs a tale."

Another dash was recently made into Van Buren, on the Arkansas River, by a scouting party under command of Lieut.-Col. STEWARD, consisting of only one hundred and thirty men. A steamer and three hundred prisoners were captured.

The army and gunboats at the Post of Arkansas, after blowing up the fort, filling the rifle-pits and demolishing everything that could be made a means of defence or offence, left there on Thursday and Friday, 22d and 23d ult. The first division, under Gen. SHERMAN, left first, and McCLERNAND, with the remainder of the forces, followed. All the forces below Memphis, except those under Gen. GORMAN, were concentreting for the attack on Vicksburgh, so organized as to insure success.

One of our correspondents with the Army of the Potomac has learned that Gen. BURNSIDE, at the time of his resignation, was offered the command of a new Department, embracing the States of North and South Caroline, and that thirty days' time was granted him in which to decide whether or not to accept the offer. It is understood, however, that he regards the proposition with favor.

The rebel officers captured at Arkansas Post, numbering 350, and including Gen. CHURCHILL, ten Colonels, thirty Lieutenent-Colonels and Majors, and one hundred Captains, were sent from St. Louis to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, on Jan. 25, with a military escort. They naturally expressed disgust for JEFF. DAVIS' threats to keep captured National officers in close confinement.

Two hundred of the prisoners taken at Murfreesboro, and now at the Gratiot Prison, St. Louis, have informed the Provost-Marshal that they wish to take the oath of allegiance. They are mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee. The Provost-Marshal decided to exact bonds from part of them in addition to the oath, and make them reside in the Free States.

Mr. A. D. BOILEAU, of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, who was arrested and committed to Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, by order of Gen. SCHENCK, has written a conservative and loyal letter to the General, disavowing his knowledge of any objectionable editorial being in the *Journal* until after its publication, and cordially disapproving said editorial, which referred to JEFF. DAVIS' and President LINCOLN'S Messages. He denies any design of injuring the Government; but claims being for the Union and crushing out the rebellion. The letter is believed to be dignified and conciliatory in its character. It will be handed to Gen. SCHENCK by strong Union men, who will have influence in securing his speedy release.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commander WORDEN, was passed. A joint resolution was also reported, tendering thanks to other naval officers, but with an amendment limiting such votes in the future to those who shall command expeditions, or be engaged on some special service. It was passed. The bill to increase the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Paymaster's Department to $2,500 per annum was lost. The resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate the orders, &c., regarding the exportation of articles contraband of war to Mexico, for the use of the French, was adopted. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, consideration of the Negro Soldiers' bill was resumed—the debate running to great length. It is expected that the question on the passage of the bill will be taken on Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Troy *Whig* says that Messrs. GRISWOLD, WINSLOW & Co., of that city, have been awarded a contract for building two additional Iron-clads. They are to be larger than any yet built, 360 feet in length.

Mr. STAFFORD, the inventor of the shell named after himself, has succeeded in driving one of his projectiles entirely through the iron plating, and half-way through the wood of a target representing in every respect a complete section of the British frigate *Warrior*. It exploded in the target, shattering it seriously. Afterward a solid shot was driven entirely through the target, penetrating the earth beyond five or six feet, and all this was accomplished with a smaller charge of powder than is used with any but a Dahlgren gun.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were again quite active and decidedly firmer on Saturday. Hops, metals, tobacco, wool and whisky in brisk request at advanced prices. A fair business was reported in hay, leather, skins, spices, cotton, foreign liquors, fruit and the principal kinds of groceries, at buoyant rates. The freight engagements were moderate, with 550 vessels of all classes in port.

Politics of Military Commanders.

It is the outcry of certain unpatriotic party organs that the Administration shows partiality for military commanders of a certain school of politics—that it "persecutes" what are called "Conservative" Generals, and elevates to command mainly those of its own political complexion. The recent cashiering for disobedience of orders of a Major-General who is claimed, we know not with what truth, to be of the "conservative" order, has raised this outcry louder and fiercer than ever.

Of course one has only to look at the list of officers in active service, from the highest downward, to be satisfied of the untruth of this partisan assertion; but very few people will trouble themselves to do so; and if the statement only be repeated often enough, and a loud enough noise made about it, the same end will be served as if it were true. Let us look at it a moment.

The highest military officer in the country, (barring the President,) Gen. HALLECK, is a Democrat, and a conservative Pro-Slavery Democrat at that; and while the Secretary of War is accused of having forsaken certain of his old party opinions, and become a "Radical," no one that we have heard of brings any such charge against the General-in-Chief. When in command before Corinth, he issued and enforced his notorious "Order No. 3," which can hardly be said to be Abolition or Radical in its phraseology or tendency; and he is reported, and we have no doubt truly, to have said with emphasis, only a few days ago, that "no nation can be great which has not a *servile* class." Gen. HALLECK is a hard-shell Democrat by prejudice, by conviction, and, we were about to say, by nature. We do not entertain the shadow of a doubt, however, that, if the crushing out of negro Slavery is found to be essential to the success of our arms and the preservation of the Union, Gen. HALLECK will favor its abolition. But will any man who appreciates the value and glory of the Union find fault with him on that account?

With regard to the three Generals commanding the three main armies of the country, Gen. HOOKER, Gen. ROSECRANS and Gen. GRANT,—we should like any one to tell us which of them he considers most, or least, "conservative" as regards Slavery—for *that* is really the thing referred to by the copperheads as needing to be conserved. Gen. HOOKER, unless we are greatly mistaken, was an orthodox Democrat when he came from California to reenlist in his country's service; and surely if on any point of political faith he may have changed his views to suit the changed circumstances, no one could quarrel with him on that ground. The Generals commanding under him are largely of the Democratic creed. Some of them, we have heard, have turned from Pro-Slavery to Anti-Slavery, since the opening of the war; others have undergone a conversion the other way; some have turned toward conservatism, others toward radicalism; and we have even heard of more than one case where Generals have been converted from Democratic to Anti-Slavery views, and back again to Pro-Slavery Democratic. A very great proportion of our officers, however, have repudiated all thought of partisan politics till the return of peaceful times, and at present retain only the broad principles of Union and Freedom, and the politics of the sword.

Gen. ROSECRANS is a life-long Democrat. He is very conservative. He has issued no political proclamations and attempted to overthrow no Southern institution—excepting the rebel army. And yet, with the Administration, as with the great body of loyal people of all parties, he stands perhaps highest of any officer in the service. Of his subordinate commanders, Gen. MITCHELL, commanding at Nashville, is an old Kansas Democratic politician; while Gens. CRITTENDEN, McCOOK, THOMAS and ROUSSEAU have all been opposed to the Republican party.

Of Gen. GRANT'S politics we have never heard anything, but his whole career has certainly shown him to be sufficiently conservative of everything but the Southern Confederacy, and we do not know that he has ever shown any of the symptoms of Anti-Slaveryism. Gen. McCLERNAND, next in rank under GRANT in the Army of the Mississippi, was a noted Illinois Democratic politician; and the two great Divisions of McCLERNAND'S expeditionary force are both under command of Democrats,—Gen. G. W. MORGAN, BUCHANAN'S Minister to Portugal, and Gen. SHERMAN.

With the minor military columns scattered over the rebel States, the fact we are trying to elucidate holds good—that political proclivities, further than they relate to Union or Secession, have had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of their commanders. The only prominent Republican politicians who are in high command, so far as we remember, are Gen. BANKS, at New-Orleans, and Gen. CURTIS at St. Louis; and there are no accusations of *their* lack of "conservatism." Gen. SCOFIELD, commanding in Arkansas, is a Democrat; Gen. HUNTER, in South Carolina, is an Abolitionist; Gen. FOSTER, in North Carolina, is a Democrat; Gen. HEINTZELMAN, defending the National Capital, is a Democrat; Gen. SIGEL, commanding the Potomac Reserve, is a Republican. Gen. BUTLER—his long and prominent political life has been of the most ultra and unequivocal Conservative Democratic type. As St. Paul was a Hebrew of the Hebrews, so BUTLER was the Conservative of the Conservatives—judged by the present tests for that article. As such he entered the military service of the country, and was put in high command. If a couple of years' residence in the Democratic States of Maryland, Virginia and Louisiana has affected his views of what constitutes true conservatism, that does not make him any the less efficient a commander. Of the Generals now *released* from active service by the President, FREMONT, CASSIUS M. CLAY and several others are noted Republicans and "radicals," but the causes of their removal were not political but military—just as the cause of removal of so-called "conservative" commanders was in every case their proved military incapacity; and not in one instance their pertinent views. The two Grand Division Generals, FRANKLIN and SUMNER, who for personal reasons, were relieved from their commands on the elevation of Gen. HOOKER, if they could be said to have any politics at all, might be classed the one as a Democrat, the other as a Republican. With the politics and antecedents of many of the other commanders and Generals in the field we are unacquainted; but we believe that we are correct in all our statements thus far.

We only wish to show that the outcry that the Administration has appointed or removed military commanders because of their political proclivities, is utterly refuted by facts patent to everybody. If it happens that a large majority of the high positions in the army are filled by Democrats or conservatives, nobody will care a straw, if these commanders will only whip the rebels and save the Union; but it would be a poor compensation to the people for a lost country and Government, to know that those who ruined them happened to hold this or that opinion concerning the character of a negro's wool.

How to Improve Government Engineering.

If the public continued to admire our slow and ruling official "tubs" upon the advent of the *Alabama*, they will at least admit, in view of the *Florida*, that the engineering knowledge of the world is not centred in our official Bureaux. And where the Europeans, abandoning cast-iron ordnence, are firing 10½ and 13-inch shot, with 50, 75 and 90 pounds of powder, out of steel and wrought-iron guns, while our own Government, neglecting better processes and materials for fabricating such guns than the Europeans possess, are to-day inviting proposals for more cast-iron 11-inch Dahlgrens, to stand a maximum charge of 25 pounds, and a fighting charge (the *Monitor* against the *Merrimac*) of 15 pounds, the public will be desirous of ascertaining some means by which outside knowledge and success can be made available. It will no longer answer to declare that a fast vessel is inadequate for successful cruising and fighting—that "everything is sacrificed for speed." The *Alabama* and the *Florida* are triumphant evidences to the contrary. Nor will men any longer believe that heavy shot at low velocities will best destroy iron-clads, when the Government is already abandoning 15-inch guns and ordering 13-inch guns, for the purpose of firing lighter shot at a higher velocity—and that, after their own carefully guarded but by no means concealed experiments on iron targets.

Nor is it necessary to go abroad to find evidences of successful engineering, outside of the men and traditions of our departments. Although there has been quite too much bragging about it, the fact remains, that the most remarkable and successful adaptation of material and power to new requirements, on record, have been developed by our men of science in civil life. The inventive American mind is not only competent to refine and perfect the higher and older engineering arts, but appears singularly capable of striking out in new directions and laying hold of novel expedients. The great art of war depends upon both of these attributes.

There are certain principles and processes in warfare, which are old—even classic. These, being the professional meat and drink of those officially educated in it, beget what is perhaps excusable, a professional exclusiveness and conservatism; but what is worse, they not only check the development of *new* ideas from within, but oppose the formidable barrier of routine and formule, to novelties and improvements from without. Thus, steam propulsion for war vessels, iron armor, rifled-cannon, and nearly every great advance in the art of defence, has been developed by some engineer in civil life, and officially resisted to the last. And there are to-day improvements of equal value as strongly urged and as persistently rejected. Among them, by the way, is the abandonment of all the clumsy appointments that figure in naval romance, and the adoption of *high pressure* in gune and steam-cylindere of moderate calibre, to the end of producing maximum power with light weight and great strength. Even supposing, then, the requisite learning and honesty on the part of our Bureaux, this great art is likely to fall below the standard of excellence in civil affairs, and below the standard in those countries, likely at any time to be our enemies, where the public at large are rather encouraged than opposed in the improvement of military and naval machinery.

It is evident, then, without further argument, indeed without any, that the country needs to have our engineering Bureaux reinforced with ideas from the great and successful body of unofficial experts, who are not only peculiarly capable of meeting the emergency, but are already overflowing with ideas which need only to be fairly received and skillfully assorted, to redound immediately and largely to the public benefit.

It will not be urged for a moment that this aid is properly appreciated or accepted. The fact is notoriously the reverse. Indeed, it could not be otherwise, since there is no Bureau charged with the examination of inventions; although if the great *powers* were not quite so much interested in the patents of themselves and their particular friends, they might show a little more attention to really meritorious novelties that they are not interested in, without any special provision by law to that effect.

How then is the principal, the almost exclusive source of improvement in engineering, to be not only allowed but impressed into Government service? This question has engaged the especial attention of the army and navy officers who have been brought into professional intimacy with engineers and mechanicians in civil life, and with their works. The obvious plan is a Board of capable men, specially appointed by the Government to examine, report upon and develop to the proper extent, such inventions, from whatever source, as the Government can employ to advantage. Indeed, this is the only plan, in its general features. But what its details shall be, cannot be so hastily decided. There are grave objections to many suggestions in this direction. Who shall constitute the Board? What shall be the limit of their power and responsibility? What shall be the guarantees of their disinterestedness? Whatever its faults, however, such a Board would be *specially charged* with the examination of inventions, and hence could not fail to do good. Still, faults of a serious character are not indispensable to its organization. Indeed, by observing a few great principles, they might be very generally avoided. First and most important, there should be not only a willingness, but a determination to give the largest publicity to all the proceedings. Not only should the people have a right to know how their interests were guarded, but the greatest facilities for learning the exact facts, and drawing the closest conclusions, should be thrust in their way. To accomplish this, the report on any invention should be a complete argument, or statement of authentic facts, and not a mere *verdict*. When an inventor's scheme is rejected for a clearly expressed reason, he and the public will either be convinced or have the opportunity to reply to specific statements. A mere "guilty" or "not guilty," without testimony or charge, is worse than unsatisfactory. This report should be published in cheap pamphlet form, like the English patents, so as to be universally accessible; and, if an inventor considered himself wronged, his reply should be allowed to appear, at cost price, in the proceedings of the Board, properly condensed, of course, by a competent Secretary. The report should also be signed, and the minority report, if any, printed in full, so as to make all members professionally responsible for their opinions. Again, since no man can be really learned in all the sciences involved in warfare, the Board should have power to call in and pay the expenses of experts, who should be sworn not to be in the employ of the Inventor interested. These conditions would at once establish public confidence in the Commission, which is the great desideratum. Such inventions as were not obviously good or obviously bad, should be subjected to experiment, and, if promising, tried at any necessary cost. Some money would undoubtedly be spent on abortive schemes, but less, probably, than the amount necessary to put new machinery—which will certainly have to be done—into the half-dozen war vessels which are the exclusive work of the Department, without professional advice from any quarter.

THE UNION IN THE FAR SOUTH.—"We cannot help sympathizing with Rip Van Winkle sometimes now-a-days. Every now and then we learn of occurrences, and hear them spoken of in the most indifferent way, which but a short time ago would have sent a thrill over the Continent. Changes take place so rapidly, and such great changes too, that we sometimes almost feel as if we too must have fallen into Rip Van Winkle's trance, and have newly awaked with the thunder still in our ears of those ninepin balls which echoed through the valleys of the Katskills as he sank to sleep. But it is only the thunder of the omnibuses on Broadway, as we find when we gather our thoughts about us,—one of the old familiar sounds which show us that here at least some things remain as they were but a few years ago. How much stronger must this feeling be to those who live at the South. There changes have been so great and so swift that men might well find difficulty in recognizing themselves. What fancy was wild enough to imagine five years ago such things as now are there living facts.

We were led into this train of thought, by reading a report of the speech of Col. HAMILTON, at New-Orleans on Jan. 14, and the proceedings of the meeting at which he spoke. Col. HAMILTON'S speech, like his speeches here, did not hesitate to call things by their proper names; to charge upon Slavery, and the slaveholders, the guilt of the present awful state of affairs; to characterize Slavery as "a great social, political and moral evil," whose influence had pervaded and destroyed the nation, and to exalt free labor to the lofty position which we at the North have always given to it. And such a speech delivered in New-Orleans was received with enthusiastic applause by a crowded audience—where five years, or two years, or one year ago the speaker would have been sent to the penitentiary for such utterances, if, indeed, it had been in the power or desire of the authorities to prevent his being torn to pieces by the infuriated slaveholders and their tools, who were always ready for such work. Surely the cause of universal liberty has made progress, whether the cause of the Union has triumphed or not.

But one cannot doubt the progress of the Union cause either, when we find that this same meeting was not only enthusiastic in declarations of attachment to the Government, but earnest in the determination to repress secessionism in their own community. New-Orleans is going through the same process that Maryland and Missouri have gone through. The curses which the rebellion has brought with it, in contrast with the blessings which the people formerly enjoyed; the increasing strength of the Union men, and their confidence in the power of the National Government; the knowledge that Slavery and rebellion are in close alliance, and the determination to destroy them both together, united in their unlovely death—all these things are working in New-Orleans as they have worked elsewhere, and as they will work everywhere when the authority of the Government is permanently extended.

There is hope and encouragement in all these developments. And there are not only these incentives to persevere, but there is yet another one in the question what would become of these lovers of the Union, if we faint-heartedly gave up the great task we have begun. We ask those who dream of our abandoning it, if it cannot be brought to a successful issue by next May, what would be the fate of these Union men in that case? Do they imagine that any secession peace could be made by any arrangement whatever which would not plunge these loyal men into as fiery a torment as can be found on earth? But under no circumstances can we consent to desert them and the cause they uphold. The burdens and disasters of the war would have to press far more heavily upon us than they have done as yet, to induce us even to think of such a proposition. We have too good an opinion of the manliness of the American people, to believe that they will agree to any course which will be a desertion of these Southern Unionists, and we doubt not they will mark with contempt any man who shall urge upon them such a course.

The Emperor and His Organ.

"A little knowledge" has been pronounced "a dangerous thing," but a journalistic organ, whether for Emperor or President, seems to be still more so. The sternest Jehu cannot prevent these redactorial hacks from occasionally kicking over the traces, and involving their patrons in an awkward dilemma. Because of their position, every absurdity to which these semi-official journalists give utterance, is either ascribed to their masters, or assumed to have their sanction and approval. On account of being once in a while inspired, their readers imagine that they are invariably under the influence of the "divine afflatus." The erroneousness of this opinion, however, is exemplified by the recent indiscretion of NAPOLEON'S new organ, *La Nation*.

That journal had been only thirteen days in existence when its aspiring editor actually broached heresies which the Emperor could never possibly countenance in any way—certainly not. It was well known, of course, that His Majesty was anxious to make an effort to terminate the American war by acting as mediator between the belligerents, but it was equally well known that he contemplated nothing beyond friendly remonstrance and amicable argument. The circumspection of the Emperor was not to the taste of M. GARNIER DE CASSAGNAC, who determined to create a sensation, by treating the subject in a more hellicose style, and figuring as a Gallic Grotius. Mediation might be all very well as a preliminary, but there was really no means so effective, in his opinion, for the procuring of Southern cotton, to relieve the distress of French operatives, as war with the North. Such a war, too, was justified by the most approved precedents. England, for example, had made war upon China, to compel the Celestials to traffic in opium, and why should not France be entitled to enter into a conflict with the United States, in order to force the opening of the Confederate ports? Nor would a war for this purpose be justified merely by precedent. The superior morality of its object would of itself suffice to legitimatize it. The Anglo-Chinese war was waged to compel the sale of a poisonous drug, but the Franco-American war would spring from a philanthropic desire to mitigate the sufferings of a meritorious class, and to exchange the gold and luxuries of the Old World for the most precious product of the New. It would be conducted, moreover, with the strictest regard to the internal rights of the belligerents North and South, and, to crown all, and render it quite inoffensive to us, France would couple therewith "the spirit of concord, of fraternity, and of peace." How France, while carrying on hostilities against the Union, could contrive to effect so miraculous a junction between the spirit of outrage and slaughter and the "spirit of concord, fraternity and peace," M. GARNIER DE CASSAGNAC did not attempt to explain; but no matter.

All this talk, and much more of the same kind, of the French official editor, was in direct antagonism with the avowed policy of him whose typographical mouthpiece *La Nation* is. The Emperor's plan of action was by friendly mediation; the editor's, by armed intervention. His Majesty looked to strengthening the bonds of peace; his satellite to letting loose the dogs of war. Was there ever such audacity on the part of an official editor? What will the Emperor do? Give *La Nation* its first warning, or suppress it altogether at once. It is hard to say.

Mysterious, however, are the ways of the Emperor, and his duplexity passes all comprehension. It is gravely asserted by certain parties who ought to know well, that while he "inspired" the peaceful mediation project of M. DAOUYN DE L'HUYS, he also "inspired" the belligent editorial of M. GARNIER DE CASSAGNAC. Both the one and the other were put forward as "feelers." Some even go so far as to state, that the article in question was actually written with the Imperial pen. But who that knows the uprightness of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S character, and the straightforwardness of his public policy, will give credit to such an insinuation?

POPE'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.—We publish this morning the full official report of Gen. POPE'S campaign in Virginia in August last. The public interest in the facts of this campaign is still nearly as lively as ever, and we doubt not that this *exposé* of its history by the General in command will be read universally. It was quite impossible either to get or give the facts about POPE'S Virginia operations while in progress, as both the telegraph and the Press were then under the most rigid censorship, and almost everything that the War Department furnished for publication was unreliable, and had to be corrected in the light of subsequent revelations. Gen. POPE'S report clears up many points that were then dark, and unravels many intricacies then beyond the skill of the sharpest. There are also in the report many facts which could not safely be published at the time, nor for some time after, such as the strength and location of various military columns, and the work assigned them to do.

We do not doubt that Gen. POPE is in the main a veracious historian; and if the revelations in his report, and the inferences to be drawn therefrom, tend to build up some military reputations and bring down others, the general effect of it is certainly to relieve his own action and career from some, at least, of the censures which have been heaped upon them.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 31.

THE FINANCES.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER has written an important letter to Mr. SHERMAN, of the Senate Finance Committee, indorsing the general principles of the Bank bill introduced by the latter into the Senate, but suggesting several important amendments.

CONGRESS.

The Senate and House were both in session to-day, although it was difficult to secure a quorum to vote in the former body. The House will vote on the Negro Regiment bill on Monday.

ILLNESS OF MR. CORNING.

The condition of Hon. ERASTUS CORNING who is ill of erysipelas, is considered critical.

THE ALMADEN QUICKSILVER MINE.

The argument before the Supreme Court in this important case has been in progress for the last seven days. Perhaps no case was ever heard before this tribunal involving greater interests, or which has engaged a more distinguished array of counsel.

The contest is for an imperial fortune. The Court are fully aware of the magnitude of the interests, and give an earnest and undivided attention to the arguments of the distinguished gentlemen engaged in the case.

Mr. PEACAY and Mr. JOHNSON have already been heard for the defendant in error, Castillon, and Judge BLACK has just finished his argument for the Government. Mr. CURTIS is now following on the same side. Mr. O'CONOR will reply, and close for the defendant.

The Court-room is full of anxious and interested parties. Many ladies have left the galleries of the Senate and House to listen to the arguments of these distinguished gentlemen. Comparison has been made to MACAULAY'S description of the trial of WARREN HASTINGS, where "wit and learning, grace and female loveliness," crowded the galleries of the House of Commons to listen to the argument of SHERIDAN.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 31.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER HOLLOWAY.

Representatives Sheffield, Rice of Maine, Noble, Trowbridge and Webster have been appointed by Speaker GROW a Select Committee to examine into the charges extensively circulated in pamphlet form by R. BEYS against the Commissioner of Patents, Mr. HOLLOWAY.

ARMY MATTERS.

Major-Gen. HOOKER was in the city to-day.

Major-Gen. BUTLER, and Col. HAMILTON, the Military Governor of Texas, were in consultation, to-day, with the Executive authorities.

There is nothing new concerning the Army of the Potomac.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Acting Lieut E. L. CAVENDY, commanding the United States gunboat *Gemsbok*, writing from Turtle Harbor, East Florida, on the 10th inst., informs the Navy Department of the grounding on the 7th instant, a short distance north of Bescon M, of the *Lucinda*, from Hampton Roads, one of the Banks Expedition transports. She was loaded with a company of troops, a battery, horses, forage, &c. Lieut. CAVENDY kedged her off the reef, and she awaited better weather to pursue her voyage.

Lieut. CAVENDY also reports that the ship *Sparkling Sea*, from the same place, another of the Banks Expedition transports, got on a reef about the same time and place, and will prove a total wreck.

The United States steamer *Sagamore* subsequently towed the *Lucinda* out of danger.

The cargo of the *Sparkling Sea*, consisting of a battery, horses and forage, would probably prove a total loss.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

TERRORISM IN CONGRESS—A NIGHT SESSION—DANGEROUS INTENTIONS OF THE OPPOSITION, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

The Opposition faction in the House, stimulated, as the last month of the session approaches, by the example of their Northern confederates, have at length introduced the defiant systems pursued at Harrisburgh and Albany. It is true that the last night's sitting, which closed at 5 o'clock this morning, had no displays of the terrorism exercised at the North. Even if a raging snow-storm had not prevented the galleries from filling, they would have been filled by an orderly assemblage. But this is due, I suppose, to the location of the Capitol. Sometimes we deplore the mistakes of our fathers, in placing it so apart from the refinement of metropolitan influences. In such crises as this, the foresight of their avowed purpose is painfully apparent. Heavens! What times are we fallen upon, when we mention, as a matter of congratulation, that our National legislators cannot yet be threatened with brute force!

But there were plenty of indications last night of the sullen and dangerous intentions of the opposition. Early in December it was evident that its leaders, secure in the election results, audacious with anticipation of power, were organized for extreme minority tactics. Their first manifestations were vigorously met by the majority, and they shrewdly subsided, to await the result of pending military campaigns, and to gain a point so near the end of the session, that their strength would not fail in a question of physical endurance. A storm has been none the less brewing. The drunken violence of SAULSBURY, in the Senate on Tuesday night, excited the feelings of all parties. Following this, yesterday, came the consideration by the House of a measure peculiarly obnoxious to the factionists, viz.: Mr. STEVENS' substitute for the act authorizing the military organization and arming of negroes. The occasion was chosen to unmask the opposition battery.

With the merits of Mr. STEVENS' bill I have nothing to do. It is a fact, however, that it is more conservative than the act already in force, under which colored persons can be organized and armed, in that it does not include the slaves of the Border States. But it is understood that the President and Mr. STANTON

will it to pass. Hance the dead set made against it, and the dead-lock in the House last night. Whether these tactics are to be successful, and the bill withdrawn; whether the wheels of legislation are to be unblocked this afternoon, and matters to go on as before—these and other points are doubtful. But in either event, the spirit of last night will remain, and the most decided avowals are made by those who have evoked it, of their designs and capabilities for mischief.

The Republicans were completely taken by surprise. As their bill was creeping toward its passage, an adjournment was moved by one npponent. The motion was at once loaded down with amendments by others; sharp filibustering ensued; it was announced that no legislation should be had. Then great fluttering and confnsion on the loyal side, followed by perception of the only thing available in the case, viz.: Patient occupation of seats until the strength or purpose of the minority should be exhausted. But they counted without their host. The tactics were simple; thoroughly in accordance with the absurd rules of the House, as read by Grow and Colfax snccessively, and over and over again corroborated by Thad. Morris—that marvelous Speaker's clerk, (late Speaker's page,) who carries more of the *Lex Parliamentaria* in his youthful head than do any dozen members, and to whose decisions and recollections even the Speeker pays respect.

Thus through the long, long midnight honrs the farce went on. Vallandigham would move to adjourn. Little Perry, of New-Jersey, would spring to his feet, stop chewing paper for en instant, and make an amendment, that "when this House adjourn, it do adjourn till Friday next." The Yeas and Nays wonld be demanded. Fifteen minutes calling of the roll. Fact developed that no quorum has voted. S. S. Cox, or his colleague, demands a call of the House. Actiog-Speaker Colfax rules the demand out of order—a motion to adjourn pending. Vallandigham insists on the point, using meuacing tones and gestures. Cries of "Order," end a tumultuous rush from all the aisles and lobbies. Order restored. Yeas and Nays on motion to adjoorn. Defeated. Call of the House; tellers appointed. Qoorum present. Another motinn to adjourn. More amendments. Yeas and Nays demanded on averything. And an the whole night passed. At dawn the Republicans gave in, and rushed nnt. The determined minority has thus far carried its point, and can do so, if it chooses, on this or any other question, to the bitter end.

A resort to these tactics is often the sole and sacred privilege of a patriotic opposition. But when a traitorous faction use technical rules for the acknowledged object of breaking down the resources of Government, and with intimations of desperate revolutions imminent, the *possible stoppage of Government's vital functions*, and the *discovery of a counteracting method* become startling themes tor coosideration.

Two things were apparent throughout the disagreeable scene. *First*—That the rule of the House which, in distinction from that of the Senete, allows motinns of edjournment to succeed each other without intervening husiness, is injurious to the purposes of legislation. A half dozen malicious or mischievous men can hold the entira house at bay throughout a session.

Second—The want of organization on the Administration side of the House. The Republicans really have no leeder. Last night they acted without talent or concert. Mr. Stevens is not a safe man to follow, and for other reasons they will not follow him. Mr. Bingham comes nearest to the mark, with his fine nervous organizauon, his strength of will, his delicate bravery, his sarcasm, his adroit eloquence of debate. But nis physical power is unequal to the incessant, sleepless labors nf the leader's position. Mr. Roscoe Conkling has the physique, and sufficient energy, and is a good debater, but like other prominent members, has not the faculty of concentrating and directing the majority's forces.

Messrs. Wickliffe, Cox, Vallandigham, Allen, Perry & Co., nn the other hand, are leagued and confederated in scieotific pnalanx. Last night they relieved each other by alternate relays, rank after rank reinforcing, delivering fire, and dropping to the rear, with the condensed precision of a secession *corps d'armée*. In fact, they seam to have adopted the tactics, no less than the opinions, of our skilful Southern foes. Some of our loyal members might even learn e lesson from the placid and adroit Vallandigham—a man of no small parts, or able head, yet who wields a Moorish blade, sharp and lissome, and never resting in its scabbard. The assurance of the man is marvelous. Every moment you wonder that some Cicero (if there be any) doee not start up from the loyal benches with an indignent outburst: "How long wilt thou, Vallandigham, abuse our patience? To what extent will that *unbridled audacity* bear thee on?"

A closing paragraph on a different theme. This morning the snow, cuvering everywhere mud six inches deep, has put the climax to the horrors of campaigning in Virginia. The adtorial letter in Tuesday's Times, lifting the curtain from the causes of Burnside's failnre, has awakened profound emotion at the Capital. Many feel that the prevention of that General's last effort was, eiter ell, for the best—ordained by Providence in our behalf. Even if temporary success had marked its progress, what could the army do—how would it move or exist—in the heart of a march to Richmond, and with such storms and rearward leagues of mire as it would now experience?

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commander John L. Worden, for good conduct in the conflict between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. Passed.

Mr. Hale, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodores James L. Lardner, Charles H. Davis, J. H. Dahlgren, Stephen C. Rowan, David E. Porter and S. H. Stringham, with an amendment.

Mr. Hale said the Committee had stricken out the name of J. L. Lardner, not from anything derogatory to him, but because they had established a rule to give no thanks except to one in command of an expedition, or on separate duty, as in the case of the *Monitor*. He hau a list of all the votes of thanks tendered by Congress up to the present war, and there had only been seven, and never except to commanders of expeditions. But now we had recommendations and votes of thanks to the number of forty nr fifty, and the Committee thought it best to make some rule as a limit. These votes of thanks also rendered an officer eligible to increased rank, and kept him on the active list ten years longer. Thia the Committee thought unwise, and a bill would soon be reported to repeal that law.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution agreed to.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to encourage the enlistment, the enrolling and the drafting of the militia.

Mr. King, of New-Yark, (Rep.,) called up the bill to increase the compensation of the Chief Clerk in the Paymaster's Department to $2,500 per annum.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., (Rep.) said he should not oppose the bill, but he wanted to enter his protest against this being made a precedent for the increase of the pay of all other chief clerks.

Mr. Fessenden, of Me., (Rep.) wanted the Senate to understand what it had to expect if this was passed. The result will be that we shall have all the other chief clerks asking for a like advance. He thought this was no time to increase salaries.

Messrs. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.) and Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.) also opposed the passage of the bill.

The bill was disagreed to, by yeas 15, nays 21.

Mr. McDougall, of Cal., (Dem.) called up the resolution requesting President Lincoln to transmit to the Senate the orders, papers, etc., relative to the exportation of arms, etc., to Mexico, for the use of the French.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Fessenden called up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which was passed.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up.

An amendment, striking out the provision reducing mileage to ten cents, was adopted by a vote of 30 Yeas against 7 Nays. The Nays were the [illegible] Grimes, King, Lane of Maryland, Sherman, [illegible] and Wilson, of Massachusetts.

The Committee on Finance offered an amendment to reduce the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture from $136,000 to $65,000.

Mr. Fessenden said it was simply a question whether the Senate would increase this Agricultural Department into a great Department of the Government at this time.

Mr. Foot, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that no act of Congress, except those pertaining to the suppression of the rebellion, had been received by the country with greater satisfactinn than the tardy recognition hy the Government of the great interest of agriculture. It was the great nnderlying and sustaining interest of the country; and nothing would be received with greater dissatisfaction then an act to cut down this Department.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.,) thought that this department had been a success. He exhibited nnmerous specimens of sugar made from sorghnm, and cloth, thread, and paper made from corn hnsks. He said that though all these experiments hen not been conducted in the Agricultural Department, yet thet Department hao collected facts, end called attention to and oreated interest in these matters.

The discussion was continued at considerable length.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The House resumed the consideralion of the Negro Soldier bill.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a paper from Alexander Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, showing that Col. Lawrence, of South Cerolina, and others prominent in the Revolutionary War, urged the employment of negroes es soldiers, as they could be made efficient with proper management. The statement further showed that at that time, as now, there was prejudice against such military policy. Those who ergued in favor of it, said: "If we do not use the negroes for this purpose, the enemy will."

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said the bill proposed to raise an army of men of African descent, without limitation as to number and the States from which they are to be taken, without limitation as to expense, without limitation as to the particular service for which the army is to be used, without limitation as to the discipline further than the discretion of the President. This bill, as would be admitted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, proposed to confer more power than ever was placed by Congress in the hands of any one man. He would not raise the question whether they might not place a larger discretion in the hands of the President than heretofore, in times like these. But, on the other hand, it was the duty of Congress to see that the power vested in him should not be diverted from the ends for which it is conferred. The pay-rolls show a million white men in the service; and making due allowance for desertions, &c., it was sufficient to suppress the rebellion, if it was to be conquered by physical means. He called attention to the financial aspect of the question, according to the showing of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the national debt at the end of the next fiscal year will be two thousand millions, exclusive, perhaps, of five hundred or a thousand millions of unliquidated debt—a debt larger than that of any nation of Europe. The idea of war was the maintenance of civil order and law, without which liberty could not be maintained, upon which the Constitution and the Union are founded.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) explained that within a few months the term of enlistment of several hundred thousands of volunteers would expire. Hence the necessity of the provision of this bill.

Mr. Thomas replied that the bill, as reported and prepared at the War Department, contained no such provision. If negro soldiers were to be employed for five years to put down the rebellion, the term was too long; if to exterminate or subjugate the South, the term was too short. Not one of these House boys, or pages, snatched prematurely from his mother's cradle, would live to see the end of such a war. The civilization of the age would prevent. He further opposed the bill, suggesting that this policy, besides involving so much additional expense, might fail. He deprecated conducting the war on a party basis, wishing to have the aid of all patriotic men in the suppression of the rebellion. The question of separatino was not to be discussed. God bless the old Union! All he asked was, that the gentlemen should uphold the Constitution which they had sworn to support, the oath being registered in heaven. If we saved this Union, future generations would bless us. If we lost it, they would curse us. He believed that we would come out of the contest pu lified.

Mr. Thimble, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that the policy to employ negroes in such a way as the President might deem usetul had already been adopted by the House. He thought that from the commencement of the war the House had legislated too much on the subject; and he still believed that if the President had laid down a policy at the beginning of the contest, and compelled edherence to it, it would have been far better. He declined to intimate what the policy should have been. It was unfortunate that the President should have imposed the task on Congress. The employment of black men did not rest on their capacity and efficiency as soldiers, but as laborers. Slaves he maintained, constituted elements of strength and power to the rebels. If such persons had from the beginning been employed in digging intrenchments and other labor, the lives of many valuable white men would have been saved. If he had been in command of the troops, he would have sent out and gathered in all the negroes he could find for the performance of such labor. He said in the Northern States there would be comparatively few anlistments. In reply to Mr. Wright, who spoke yesterday, he said members here could no more compromise, as was suggested, than they could compromise with the rebels in arms. The South would scout and scorn it.

Mr. Wright wished to know what reason there was why there could not be an honorable compromise among the members here. What obstacle was there, if all were honestly in favor of sustaining and perpetuating the Union?

Mr. Thimble replied that, fortunately or unfortunately, God had so constituted men that they would differ in opinion; and he had no idea that the gentlemen on the other side would yield their opinions as to the conduct of the war. He declared for the Constitution as it was, and expressed the hope that the institution of Slavery would oever be permitted to extend beyond its present limits.

In reply to Mr. Cox, who yesterday said negroes were to be employed like fiends of hell to consummate what was inaugurated by the North in a spirit of hate, he rebuked this very unjust imputation on the North, whose object was a prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Government. If he could, he would unchain his colleague's fiends of hell and not recall them until the last rebellious fratricide was swept away. But he believed that the people of the North were abundantly able to protect the heritage bequeathed by their fathers, and to continue this contest until the national flag floated again over all parts of the country.

Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) in reply to a portion of the remarks of Mr. Thimble, caused to be read the following extract from a letter of Gen. McClellan to Senator Harris, dated July 12, 1862:

I perceive by the newspaper reports of Congressional proceedings that there has been considerable discussion on the subject of requiring military commanders to receive negroes seeking protection to their camps, and to employ them in suitable labor connected with the military service. It may be well enough to stir the fact to be made known that a few negroes, male and female, who have come into the camp of the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula, have been protected and set to work at wages, in performing offices which otherwise would have devolved upon our soldiers. This supply of these operatives has thus far been sufficient for our wants.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said the bill and pending amendments all had one object, viz: the employment of negro soldiers. The bill, as introduced by Mr. Stevens, was entitled to the most respect, because it was open and direct. The efforts to enroll such troops had proved failures—witness Hilton, and recently Kansas. The advocates of the bill had failed to tell them how such negro soldiers were to be used, whether in conjunction with whites, or as an independent army. What was to be done with these negroes when they returned from service? Were they to be restored to social and political degradation, or elevated to the rights and privileges of the whites? The answer would come after the negroes returned. The reverses to the army and the depreciation of the currency were owing to the fact that the impression prevailed that the Administration and the Republican Party were tired of maintaining "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." It was the influence here which produced these disastrous results.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts (Rep.), wished to know how it was that an army of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand men were hanging on the Virginia shore under the gentleman's favorite General, and failed to make an attack against Quaker guns, and again did not move until commanded by the President.

Mr. Pendleton, in the course of his reply, said it was better to stop, than it was to cross the Rappahannock under another commander. A feeling was gaining ground in the Northweat that the people had been tricked into the service by appeals to their patriotism, under the pretence that the object was to protect the Constitution and the Union, when it was for the abolition of Slavery. Unless this impression was arrested, it would become universal; and when it took hold of the public mind, it would be impossible to get another man or dollar to carry on the war. He was opposed to the bill in any form, because it would produce a revolution in every slave-holding Border State, disband the white armies, and render reunion impossible. He could not vote for it because he had sworn to support the Constitution which this bill struck down.

Mr. Davis, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said one thing would have to be settled before a compromise could be patched up, viz.: We must subjugate the South, or the South would subjugate us. With this spirit he entered into the war; so had the country. If the rebels subjugated us, let them enjoy their success, for they would deserve it. We had drawn the sword, however, and said they should not. If a man subjugated him to his rule, he deserved to be a slave. If he submitted, it would be in the hope that his children would draw the sword and fight the battle out. He hated every man who was an enemy to his country, and execrated his hate in return. He wanted fair play. If a black man by his side climbed the ramparts and seized the sword of a rebel officer, or captured a rebel flag before he did, the honor should belong to him. We were cowards if we did not accord this. If a black hand could tear down the rebel banner and place over the Capitol of Richmond the Stars and Stripes, he would give him honor over any General who had made the attempt and failed. If, as had been said, the African was far inferior to the white man, why not encourage him to improvement for a higher destiny. He (Davis) had been under a black officer of a ships' crew, and the latter was one of the bravest. Side by side with this African, he passed thruugh dangers, when white men shrunk and turned pale with fear. That black man set a laudable example of bravery to his companions. Bravery was part of a man's nature, without regard to color or race.

Mr. Olin, of New-York, (Rep.) said if this bill had been quietly submitted to the Committee on Military Affairs, as he had suggested, for examination and report, it would not have provoked the least division or excitement, or these disorderly and disgraceful proceedings, which every man in the House, except perhaps two or three, would have evoided. The bill did not come before the House in a legitimate way, but in the manner of gentlemen coming here, with their pockets full of resolutions, desirous of seeing their names in print and getting up a contest as idle as the east wind. He referred to the acts already existing to show that the President had plenary power to enlist persons of African descent in the army and navy and officer them as he saw proper; and he asked the gentleman to reflect how little occasion there was for this debate, the exhibition of feeling and the scenes which had recently disgraced this House. He briefly reviewed the pending amendments, remarking that the very fact of receiving such persons into the service as already provided, carried with it the necessary protection. It was idle and ludicrous, therefore, to say that the bill changed the existing laws. He did not think that the mere employment of Africans should be seized upon for the assertion that it would create disaffection in the North, or that it would be an admission that the whites were inadequate to the suppression of the rebellion. They ought to avail themselves of all means to accomplish the great purpose.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (Union,) said it was now more than two years since the secession of South Carolina—years of gloom to the country, and horrible darkness to the South. He remembered the remark made to him by a member of Congress in March, 1861, that secession was nothing but the effect of a monstrous system of lying. Much of the falsehood should be imputed to the ignorance of the leaders; and, among other things, they talked of Northern men as a race of cowards, believing that one Southern man was equal to five Yankees. The South would be redeemed and disenthralled from the despotism which now overshadowed them, and resume its place under the old flag. But woe be to them who had betrayed the people by their baseness and corruption! Their power in the Union had passed awey forever, and better men would succeed to their places. The oligarchy was insolent and ineffably base, and in the social circle their rule was execrable, and their tyranny absolute. After glancing at the facts connected with the commencement of the rebellion, he said Southern tyrants sweyed their power with the bayonets of soldiers, who would turn them against their masters if they could. The rebel leaders were warring for empire and the establishment of tyranny nver white men. They knew that if the Constitution was maintained they would be driven into obscurity and disgrace, and hence they scorned the idea of living under our Government. They would descend lower than ever plummet sounded with their guilty sympathizers clinging to their skirts. There was a large Union element in the South, which would develop itself when it was found that the Government was able to afford them protection. Union men were now colled to submit to a despotic power, from which they could not escape. In view of all the circumstances involved in the question, he showed the necessity of cnncert ot action on nur part, the sooner to restore obedience to the Constitution by the suppression nf the rebellion. He presented an array of facts for the encouragement of the cause of the Union.

Without taking any question the House adjouned.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Col. Locke, Gen. King, Capt. Hughes, &c.

From Our Own Reporter.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1862.

On the meeting of the Court, the room was very hot, the weather being warm and pleasant, even out of doors.

Gen. Cadwallader—I don't think the orderly discriminates very accurately between e cold day and a warm one.

Recorder—He does not seem to devote much attention to the subject of caloric—*(throwing up a window and opening the door.)*

A very sensible colloquy, that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case.

Lieut.-Col. Locke, late of Gen. F. J. Porter's Staff, now Assistant Adjutant-General in tha Army of the Potomac, called by the Court.

Question by the Court—What knowledge have you of any order or orders given by Gen. McDuwell, on the 29th day of August last, and of the whereabouts of Gen. McDuwell on that day? State fully and particularly, specifying time and circumstances as nearly as you remember.

Answer—I was hearer of a message from Gen. McDowell to Gen. Porter, on the afternoon of the 29th of August,—I think between 2 and 3 o'clock. At the time of my receiving this message from Gen. McDowell he was standing on the right hand side of the road going to Manassas, and near Bethlehem Church. The message was to this effect:

"Give Gen. Porter my compliments, and say to him that I am going to the right and will take Gen. King with me—that I think he had better remain where he is at present, and if it should become necessary for him to fall back, let him do so on my left."

This message I carried direct to Gen. Porter. This is the only message that I bore from Gen. McDowell to Gen. Porter. I heard Gen. McDowell make a remark to Gen. Porter in the morning—about noon. The remark was to this effect:

"Porter, you are too far out already. This is no place to have a fight."

The first place that I saw Gen. McDowell that morning was at a brick house at Manassas, about 10 o'clock. I next saw him where we were in position, near Gainesville, about noon. The last time I saw him was where the remark was made that I have repeated—near Bethlehem Church. At the time I bore the message to Gen. Porter the head of his column was about two miles from Bethlehem Church, toward Gainesville. I am not positive as to the distance; but have always thought it about two miles.

Q.—Do you know of any matter or thing tending to show that Gen. McDowell was treacherous to the country, incompetent, unfaithful, or otherwise disqualified for the command of a division, corps or department, and if you do, state what you know as fully as though you were specifically interrogated in respect thereto?

A.—I do not know of any such thing, or believe any such thing.

Question by Gen. McDowell—Will witness state under what circumstances he chanced to see Gen. McDowell on the evening of the 29th, near Bethlehem Church—for what purpose did he come there?

A.—I was the bearer of a message from Gen. Porter to Gen. King. As I rode down the Gaioesville road to Bethlehem Church, I saw Gen. McDowell, with another officer standing by the side of the road. This officer I took to be Gen. King, to whom I delivered my message, first asking him if he was Gen. King, to which he assented in the affirmative. It was upon the delivery of my message to Gen. King, that Gen. McDowell gave me the message to give to Gen. Porter.

Q.—What was the message you bore from Gen. Porter to Gen. King?

A.—To remain where he was until further orders. I rode just in the rear of Gen. McDowell and Gen. Porter, when they rode to the tight to view the country. I returned with Gen. Porter when they parted. After we returned to the head of the column, it was but a short time before Gen. Porter sent me to Gen. King. To the best of my recollection Gen. McDowell's troops were halted just about the place where I delivered the message to Gen. King. The position of Gen. King personally at that time was, standing on the left of Gen. McDowell, leaning against the fence. I remained with Gen. King and Gen. McDowell but a few moments, probably not over ten minutes. I did not hear any further conversation between Gen. McDowell and Gen. Porter at the time I heard the remark of Gen. McDowell that I have repeated. I do not know that Gen. McDowell gave Gen. Porter any of his (McDowell's) cavalry on the morning of the 29th as a force. There were, I believe, twelve or fifteen horsemen left with Gen. Porter as messengers. I do not recollect having heerd Gen. McDowell, in this conversation with Gen. Porter, allude to the joint order they had received from Gen. Pope. I don't think that the remerk made to Gen. Porter, that he was too far out, &c., was made in connection with any other conversation, but that it was induced from the appearance of the place when we were getting into position. I left Gen. McDowell immediately after receiving the message from him to Gen. Porter which I have mentioned.

Gen. King called by Gen. McDowell—Q.—Did you or not, on the 29th of August last, receive a message from Gen. F. J. Porter, by the hands of Lieut.-Col. Locke, at or near Bethlehem Church, in the presence of Gen. McDowell?

A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Were you and Gen. McDowell together at all near Bethlehem Church on that day, after parting at Manassas?

A.—No, Sir, we were not.

Question by Court—I did not receive any order from Lieut.-Col. Locke.

Capt. Daniel W. Hughes, A. D. C., of Gen. King's Staff, called by Gen. McDowell.—I was with Gen. King on the morning of the 29th of August last, on the occasion of his march from Manessas toward Gainesville. He and Gen. McDowell were not together on that day near Bethlehem Church. They were not together at all on that day, after they parted at Manassas, about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning. Gen. King was sick, and had been for some time, and did not exercise command of his division after 9 o'clock on the morning of that day.

Capt. Duncan A. Pell, A. D. C., called by the Court—What is your rank in the United States service?

A.—I am a Captain and Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Major-Gen. McClellan, and assigned to duly with Gen. Burnside.

Q.—Where were you on the 28th of August last?

A.—On the morning of the 28th of August I was with the Confederates, Gen. Ewell's column, near where a road to the north of the Centreville and Gainesville road crosses Cub Run. The troops that I was with halted there for some hours, and then proceeded to very near a place called Groveton Heights, by way of Dudley Springs. This took them all day, they arriving at the Heights about eight o'clock in the evening. I personally reached Groveton Heights at that time. There were troops and wagons in front of me and behind me. We left Manassas Junction about nine o'clock on the evening of the 27th, the rebel troops commencing their march at that time. I do not know whether the rebel troops marched toward the Warrenton pike southwest of Bull Run; had not the means of knowing. I did not arrive at Groveton Heights on the evening of the 28th until about a half an hour after the engagement at that place was over. I was present at the battle that took place on the 29th.

Q.—What opportunities had you to observe what transpired?

A.—In the first part of the day, while they were fighting almost immediately on the field of the night previous, I had very good opportunities for observation; but afterward, when the United States troops occupied that ground, I was sent to the rear of the rebel troops by A. P. Hill, where my opportunities for observation were not so good. The rebel force there, from the best information I could collect from observation and otherwise, was about 21,000, being the whole of Jackson's corps—three divisions. I was taken prisoner at Bristow Station on the afternoon of the 27th.

Q.—Did you see or did you know of any movement of our troops which was an improper one, and which, in consequence of its impropriety, inured to the benefit of the enemy. If so, state fully and particularly.

A.—On Friday, the 29th, the only day on which I could well observe the movements of the army, the enemy were decidedly worsted. I did not see our troops except early in the morning.

The Court went into secret session previous to adjourning.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 29.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, *Major Kappner*, Chief Engineer on Gen. Sigel's Staff, summoned by the Government, was examined by interpreter. He stated that about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 28th of August Gen. Sigel's Corps was gotten up, being under marching orders for Manassas. At 6 o'clock the advance guard arrived at Gainesville, having on their way met the enemy's pickets, who retired beyond Gainesville. The corps did not pursue the route taken by the enemy, but kept on to the right, toward Manassas. After advancing about three miles in that direction, and about 10 o'clock in the morning, Geo. Siozl's scouts came in and reported the enemy were advancing upon the right corner of his left flank. Witness took twenty-four cavalrymen and went out to see if the reports of the scouts were correct, and to reconnoitre. On going about a mile and a quarter in the direction designated by the scouts, he came to a height near a farm-house. From this height he had an extensive view, and saw on the Centreville and Gainesville Pike a white line. On taking his glass, he counted fifty of the enemy's wagons going toward Gainesville. He then advanced about two hundred and fifty yards further on, when he saw five velettes fronted toward Gen. Sigel's marching column, with a support of fifty horsemen about a quarter of a mile from them. On the road from Newmarket to Groveton he saw an infantry column of about three regiments coming toward Groveton. All this he immediately reported to Gen. Sigel in writing, stating to him that his corps could pass over the route taken by the enemy without interruption. In about a half an hour Gen. Sigel arrived with a part of his corps, near the position witness occupied. He told witness that before breaking camp he had reported to Gen. McDowell the information sent in by witness, and had proposed if he (McDowell) would support him, to follow up the enemy, but had received fresh orders from that officer to march direct for Manasses. At that time witness was on the hill, and observed the enemy marching. He thought they could very easily be flanked and annihilated. His opinion now was that if they had, at that time, engaged the retreating enemy, with the aid of Gen. McDowell on the left, they could have entirely routed them before they could have recovered from the shock of such an attack, or have effected any favorable combination. By withdrawing Gen. Sigel from that position, the enemy had been allowed the advantage of choosing their own position, and time and mode of fighting, and of being reinforced.

Cross-examination by Gen. McDowell—Witness could not see Newmarket or Groveton from his position on the hill; knew that the infantry column was on the road from Newmarket to Groveton, from Gen. McDowell's map. They could not have been going from Newmarket to Sudley Springs, as they were not far enough to the right for that. They were directly in front of me. They were about half a mile from me. The column was about 120 yards long. They were in sight about five minutes. I only saw one end of the column. They may have been passing some time, and I may have only seen the rear of the column. I cannot say positively whether there were three regiments or one. Gen. Sigel's advance guard was not at Gainesville on the evening of the 27th.

Gen. Milroy not yet having arrived to testify, the Court went into secret session for deliberation, with the understanding that when the doors were opened at 3 o'clock, the Court would adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 30.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Lieut. Wm. Butchard, from Gen. Sigel's corps, summoned for the Government, was examined. He stated that on the 28th of August last, he was sent out by Gen. Sigel with a reconnoitering party, and found the enemy in position near Groveton. He saw some fifty or sixty cavelry, and some artillery, a battery, he thought, in position. Of these facts he informed Gen. McDowell. Gen. McDowell asked him where Sigel's Corps was, and on being informed that it was on the road from Gainesville to Manassas, about four miles from the former place, he instructed witness to tell Gen. Sigel to take position with his right on the railroad and his left on the pike. Witness had no personal knowledge of Gen. McDowell having been informed of a column of infantry going to position near Groveton. No cross-examination.

Lieut.-Col. Davies, called by Gen. McDowell.—He stated that on the evening of the 27th of August last he was detailed by Gen. McDowell to show Gen. Sigel the country between Gainesville and through Thoroughfare Gap, and in that vicinity, witness understanding that Gen. Sigel had been assigned to the duty of occupying Thoroughfare Gap. On the 28th, while marching from Buckland Mills to Gainesville, witness showed Gen. Sigel a cross-road leading over to Haymarket. Gen. Sigel asked some qneations about the road, and then sent him back to Gen. McDowell to say to him that the Division that was to hold Thoroughfare Gap had better take that road. No cross-examination by the Court.

Gen. Milroy not yet having arrived, the Court went into secret session, for deilberation, with the understanding that when the doors were opened at 3 o'clock, the Court would adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Capture of the Brig Estelle by the Pirat Florida.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. BROWN.

The British steamship *Tubal Cain*, Capt. Bartlett, arrived at this port last evening from Havana, bringing as passenger Capt. John Brown, late of the brig *Estelle*, captured by the pirate *Florida*. The following is Capt. Brown's statement:

At one o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th inst., in lat. 23° 50', lon. 84° 17', e three-masted propeller, heavily armed, ran down and fired a gun. As the smoke cleared away I saw that the steamer was a Confederate man-of-wer. Although the sea was running very high, boets were promptly lowered, and a young Lieutenant came on board. He announced that the brig was a prize to the Confederate steamer *Florida*, Capt. J. N. Maffit, and directed that myself and crew should pack up our personal effects and repair on board. We did so. Capt. Maffitt received me with great courtesy, invited me into his cabin, and said he regretted that it was necessary for him to burn my vessel; that the consequence of this unnatural war often fell most heavily upon those who disapproved of it; he trosted the vessel was owned by Abolitionists. Some few articles were removed to the *Florida*, and fire was at once applied to the poor *Estelle*, she being a new brig and on her first voyage, the cargo and vessel being worth on or one hundred and thirty thousand dollars ($130,000.) She was a fast sailer. I was on boerd the *Florida* two days and myself and crew were treated with marked courtesy. Capt. Maffitt and officers were every inch the considerate gentlemen and attentive officers. I take pleasure in doing justice to my captors, however much I may feel in another point of view. Generosity and courtesy on the part of enemies should not pass unheeded by, as the rigors of a sad and unnatural war may be somewhat mitigated by politeness and manly forbearance. I would add that Capt. Maffitt returned our personal effects, but retained the chronometer and charts.

(Signed,) JOHN BROWN,
Late Master of the brig *Estelle*.

Capt. Brown further reports that, while a passenger on board of the *Tubal Cain*, on the 25th inst., when off Mattarella Reef, a United States propeller (gunboat,) painted lead color, was in sight, approaching us, but soon bore away without speaking. (The *Tubal Cain* had a deck-load of cotton, and bore all the appearance of a blockade runner.)—Capt. Brown wishes to present to Capt. Bartlett, of the *Tubal Cain*, his thanks for his kind treatment to him, and his humane conduct in giving him a gratuitous passage home.

From Cent. Brown we have the following, which was received from Capt. Maffitt of the *Florida*. The *Florida* (or *Oreto*) was built for the Sardinian Government, and when fitted out was sent to Nassau, and while there, after receiving stores, she was seized by the authorities, but soon released. When she proceeded to the Behama Banks and took in guns, which had been previously sent there from Nassau in a schooner, and was lying under one of the quays awaiting the steamer's arrival. The *Florida* then proceeded to Cardenas, from thence to Havana, and from Havana to Mobile, but while going in she was fired into by the United States sloop-of-war *Preble*, one ball penetrating her port side amidships, making a hole large enough to roll a bale of cotton through. Another ball struck the after part of the vessel, entering the cabin and damaging it severely. The rigging, spars and smokestack were also materialy damaged. One man had his head taken off by a ball, and another his leg. After refitting and repairing, on the 15th he dropped down to the fort, it being in the afternoon, and in sight of the gunboats. When the moon arose, at about 2 A. M., she steamed out through the entire fleet of seven vessels, and was within pistol-shot of two of them. One of the gunboats gave chase, but after eighteen hours gave it up, and the *Florida* was free.

The remainder of the *Florida*'s cruise has already been published.

THE BRIG ESTELLE.

This brig, captured and burnt by the rebel steamer *Oreto*, is owned by Mr. Foster, of Millbridge, Me. She was a new vessel, upon her first voyage, and was at the time bound from Santa Cruz, Cuba, to Boston. She had a cargo of sugar, consigned to Hooker & Spragues, of this city, owned by a Spanish house in Cuba. The officers and crew of the brig were taken by the *Oreto* to Havana. We understand from the consignees that there was a certificate on board that the cargo was Spanish property. She was a very superior vessel of 298 tons burden.—*Boston Traveler, Jan. 28.*

THE LOSS OF THE MONITOR.

The Missing Boat of the Steamer Rhode Island.

Interesting Official Report by Commander Trenchard.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 30.

It will be remembered that one of the boats belonging to the United States steamer *Rhode Island*, which was sent to the relief of the crew of the iron-clad *Monitor* in her recent disaster, was, in the gale prevailing at the time, separated from the rest and supposed to be lost. Since then, however, the boat and her crew have arrived safe at Beaufort, N. C., and the following report from the Commander of the *Rhode Island*, detailing the statement of Acting Master Brown, who commanded the boat supposed to be lost, has been received at the Navy Department:

U. S. Steamer Rhode Island,
Beaufort Harbor, N. C., Jan. 10, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to report Mr. Brown's statement to be in substance, as follows:

After having made two trips to the *Monitor*, he started on the third, and after leaving the *Rhode Island*, he saw the red light burning at the flagstaff of the *Monitor*, and apparently about one mile distant. As the wind and sea were against him, he made but little progress, yet he continued gaining, until within a quarter of a mile of the *Monitor*, when the light became extinguished. It appeared to settle gradually in the water as he approached her, and then it disappeared. When he approached to what he supposed to be the position of the vessel, he could perceive no other trace of her, except an eddy produced by the sinking of the vessel. He remained near that position as long as he deemed prudent, in order to rescue any of the crew who might be in the water, but found none. He then started for the *Rhode Island*, which then appeared to be two miles distant; the weather being overcast, attended with a slight rain; wind hauling to the northward. Soon after he lost sight of the *Rhode Island*; but afterward saw the first, second and third lights she burned; headed for her, and finally lost sight of her lights. This is the last he saw of the *Rhode Island*. He then made a drag of the boat's mast, by which he kept her head to sea, and the men on the lookout for signals. As none could be seen, he then pulled to the northward and westward, finding the sea to be too rough to pull directly to the west, hoping to fall in with some of the numerous coasting vessels. He kept the crew pulling all night, in order to overcome the great strength of the current, considering that if they did not exert themselves to do so, they would be out of the track of all vessels. At daylight he discovered a schooner some four or five miles away from them. He also mentioned seeing a small boat some distance off, with two or three men in her, seeing her as she rose two or three times upon the waves, and then disappearing. At this time they were very much taken up with the management of their own boat, the sea being very irregular, and coming from all quarters. After losing sight of the schooner already referred to, Mr. Brown saw a large ship close hauled, the wind being from the northward and eastward. He had approached sufficiently near to see the men upon her decks, but she passed on without noticing his signals. He then pulled directly in for the land, which he estimated was about ten miles distant. This was about 9¾ A. M., on the 21st ult., and about an hour afterward he made a schooner to the leeward. He got up the crew's coats for sails, and breaking his oars to assist, ran down for her, and at 11 A. M. ran alongside. The schooner proved to be the *A. Colby*, Capt. H. D. Harriman, of Bockport, Me., bound to Fernandina, with bricks for Government use. Mr. Brown and his crew were received with the greatest degree of attention and taking the boat on board. The Captain was requested to land the officer and his men at Beaufort, N. C., which he consented to do, and in running in for the coast with a view of ascertaining more correctly his position, being without observation, he struck on the Diamond Shoal off Cape Hatteras, causing the schooner to leak very badly. The same night the vessel anchored under the land near Cape Hatteras Light. On the following day went on board the U.S. steamer *Miami*, Capt. Townsend, reporting to him the situation of himself and crew, who dispatched twelve men in aid in assisting the schooner, and the same afternoon they started for Beaufort, reaching there on the morning of the 2d inst. Upon arriving there, Mr. Brown reported to Capt. Drayton, the senior naval officer, requesting that himself and crew might be permitted to remain on board the *A. Colby*, to assist the Captain in keeping his vessel afloat, until a certain amount of the cargo could be removed, and he be placed in a position to work his vessel with his own crew. Remaining there until the 5th inst., when he went on board the store-ship *Wm. Aiken*, Capt. Carlet, by whom Mr. Brown and his men were treated with every degree of kindness and attention, and upon the arrival of the *Rhode Island* the following day regained his own vessel.

Mr. Brown speaks of Capt. Harriman in the following terms:

I cannot say too much in praise of Capt. Harriman who did all that could be done, and thought nothing of the trouble to which we necessarily put him to by so altering his original voyage, and though all he possessed was in the schooner, yet he told me, when she struck, that he

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOSPITALS.

Our Wounded Soldiers in the City Hospitals—How They are Cared for.

It will doubtless be very interesting to the public to know something of the arrangements made in this City and in Brooklyn, for the care and medical treatment of our brave Union soldiers who have received their injuries on so many glorious battle-fields. We frequently hear of great battles, then of hundreds of sick and wounded brought to the different cities of the Union. Nothing is of more importance than that all of these should be well provided for, and the provisions necessary to afford comfort and accommodation to the vast numbers who sometimes need to be cared for are sometimes on a very vast scale. In the public and Governmental hospitals the attendant expenses are borne by the public Treasury, but in the case of private hospitals there is always room for the exercise of popular benevolence, which the citizens of the Republic are never backward in evincing to those who, like our wounded soldiers, so well deserve it.

New-York has done her part toward providing for the necessities of these brave fellows, and the Surgeons of the public hospitals have been fully occupied with the treatment of some of the most extraordinary cases of gunshot and other wounds which have ever come under the observation of surgical science. The Government has established numerous hospitals in this City and on the healthy islands of the East and North Rivers, where the greatest care is given to the treatment of the sick, and with so much success that thousands of men, some of them wounded very severely, have been restored to health, and enabled to rejoin their regiments.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

This well known central Hospital has afforded an asylum to a large number of our wounded during the war. The medical officers are men of the highest standing in their profession and in their treatment of wounds have had great success. The following are some of the most prominent. J. F. KENNEDY and F. D. STURGIS resident surgeons, and J. L. VANDEVOORT and N. SMITH Jr., medical doctors, resident Physicians. Some of the cases treated in this hospital have been of the most desperate kind, and cannot fail to greatly interest medical men and the public at large. We subjoin a few of the most prominent ones:

CHESTER ADAMS, Co. D, Third Michigan Volunteers was wounded by a musket ball at the battle of Seven Pines. The ball entered the left thigh at about the middle of its outward aspect, and was removed just externally to the femoral vessels, and immediately beneath Poupart's ligament. In its course it fractured the femur at about the junction of its upper and middle thirds. This man was cured and discharged.

JULIUS C. MYERS, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, received a gunshot wound of the shoulder. Fifteen days previous to his admittance, he was wounded in the right shoulder at the battle of Seven Pines. The head of the os brachii was shattered, and was excised by the regimental surgeon on the succeeding day by an incision extending from just below the top of the acromion to midway between this process and the elbow. On admission, the wound has nearly healed. On examination, the head of the scapula was found to be so badly shattered that it was thought best to remove the limb at the shoulder-joint, and three months after the ball was found lodged under the scapula. This case was a so successfully treated.

RICHARD FOLLAS, Company K, Seventy-second New-York Volunteers, was wounded at the battle of Williamsburgh. This was another case of amputation of the shoulder-joint, which was performed before admittance to the hospital. An exceedingly difficult and rare operation was performed on this patient, and successfully, viz., that of neurotomy of the stump. The patient suffered greatly, but was cured.

MILES S. ADAMS, Co. A, Third Michigan Volunteers, was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines. On examination it was found that the ball had entered the anterior aspect of the right shoulder, just below the acromion process, and that it came out about three inches below the posterior aspect of the arm. Through the upper wound the axillary arteries could be seen pulsating bare. This gave rise to a good deal of anxiety, and it was thought that the artery would have to be ligated above, in order to guard against sudden and fatal secondary hæmorrhage. But the wound filled up with granulations, and everything progressed to a favorable recovery.

Several severe cases of gunshot wounds are still under treatment and doing favorably; comparatively but few cases of wounded soldiers remain in this hospital. This shows how successfully wounds received in battle can be treated by science. The men, as soon as cured are sent off to their different regiments; but in view of the many desperate battles now going on in various parts of the country, it may not be long before these able medical gentlemen are again called upon to exercise the functions of their humane offices with the same success as has attended them in so many difficult cases.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

At this celebrated Hospital there has been a large number of military patients during the last year, and as in the New-York Hospital many of the cases have been of a very difficult nature. The arrangements for the sick and wounded are of the most perfect kind. The wards devoted to the military are fitted up with special regard to ventilation, and everything about them is kept in the most scrupulous cleanliness and order. The soldiers are nursed with the greatest care and tenderness. Many amiable ladies of this City, with the true spirit of womanly sympathy, make it a point of duty regularly to visit the Hospital, and to assist in nursing the poor fellows who have been wounded in the defence of their country. This is no small consolation to the soldiers. The patients are provided with everything that can render their condition comfortable. Tables neatly arranged with books, periodicals, &c., are placed in the wards for those of them who are inclined to indulge in the literature of the day. It is needless to say that this privilege is very generally taken advantage of. Certain hours are set aside for the admission of visitors, so that those who are desirous of seeing their friends always have an opportunity of doing so.

The following are some of the principal officers of the Bellevue Hospital: John E. White, Warden; John King, Deputy Warden and Engineer. Valentine Mott, M. D.; Alexander H. Stephens, M. D.; Alonzo Clark, M. D.; Isaac R. Taylor, M. D.; Austin Flint, M. D.; Alexander B. Mott, M. D.; James R. Wood, M. D., Consulting and Visiting Surgeons and Physicians.

Among some of the most important cases of wounded soldiers treated in this hospital, we observe the following: HENRY HARLOW, a boy, sixteen years old, a private of Company H, Eighty-first New-York Volunteers, received a very severe wound in the leg, which rendered amputation necessary. The first operation was performed on the battle-field, but so unsuccessfully that a second amputation was found necessary. Still the limb did not improve, and finally a third operation was performed, above the knee-joint, and the poor lad eventually cured. He is to be provided with a cork leg, which it is hoped will render the loss of his limb less inconvenient to him. Harlow is a native of England. Capt. DUNCAN, of the Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, was wounded in the seven days' battles, receiving a bullet in the back of his head, behind the ear, penetrating the skull and passing clean through the right eye. He subsequently rejoined his regiment, and at the battle of Fredericksburgh was wounded in two places, a fragment of a shell having struck him on the breast, and a ball passing through the shoulder. He, however, is doing well, and is ready as soon as able to serve his country in the field again. On the whole there have been some eighteen hundred patients in this hospital, more than half of whom have been returned to sound condition to their regiments. There is an interesting historical relic connected with this Institution, which perhaps it might be as well to mention here. The identical stone on which WASHINGTON stood when he took the oath of office as President of the United States, and on which he delivered his Inaugural Address, has been, by the care and foresight of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, preserved in this invaluable institution. It is a brownstone of about ten feet by eight, let into the wall of the principal entrance hall, and is to bear the following inscription:

STANDING ON THIS STONE
The oath of office was administered
to
GEORGE WASHINGTON
by
CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON
when Inaugurated
First President of the United States,
April 30, 1789.
It was removed to this Institution
from Federal Hall, Wall-street, in 1813, and placed
in its present position,
Feb. 22, 1862.

By the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.
SOLOMON DAVIES, President. ISAAC BELL,
MARK H. GRINNELL, JAS. B. NICHOLSON.

Outside of this, on the landing, is a railing which stood before this stone, also with an inscription.

Mr. KING, the Under Warden, is a very indefatigable officer, and is exceedingly attentive in his department, he very kindly showed our reporter through the building, and gave all the information that he could conveniently afford.

LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The wounded soldiers who have been treated in the Brooklyn hospitals have belonged principally to the volunteers from Long Island, and in nearly all the cases brought under the notice of the physicians, radical cures have been effected. Many of the patients have been enabled to rejoin their regiments. Every case of amputation was successful, with the exception of one, in which the patient died. This is of course highly creditable to the surgeons of this hospital. Among the most prominent of these medical gentlemen we may mention S. L. MASON, M. D., Surgeon in charge; Dr. N. CHAPMAN, M. D., and A. HARLOW, M. D., Attending Physicians; J. H. HARRIS, M. D., Attending Surgeon; M. D., and WM. [illegible] M. D., Attending Physicians.

There are now [illegible] military patients in the hospital, [illegible] of some two hundred and thirty odd, the remainder having been discharged completely cured.

There was a very remarkable case of resection of the humerus, in which much surgical skill was displayed. The patient was a private of the Fourteenth New-York Infantry, named JOHN GLEASON. Long Island Hospital is most admirably situated, and is a great blessing to the city of Brooklyn. It has a college of high reputation attached, with a regular staff of exceedingly able medical lecturers, among whom Dr. ENOS, the very efficient anatomist, presides in his peculiar department.

BROOKLYN CITY HOSPITAL.

Of this hospital there is very little to be said. It is a private institution, and is supported by voluntary subscription. There have been several hundred military patients treated in this hospital, of whom there are not now more than two hundred remaining, and nearly all in a state of convalescence. Many very severe cases of gunshot wounds, injuries from shells and sabre cuts have been successfully treated. The salubrious situation of this hospital, being built on the hill known as Fort Green, a position unparalleled for health in Winter and in Summer, has had considerable effect in producing rapid cures.

The following are some of the names of the principal officers of this institution:—George Hall, Henry E. Pierrepoint, John Greenwood, Isaac H. Frothingham, Cyrus P. Smith, Horace B. Claflin, Arthur W. Benson Trustees. JOHN HARLETT, President. James Crane, H. S. Smith, George Cochran, M. D's, and James M. Minor, De Witt C. Enos, Daniel E. Kissam and J. C. Hutchinson, Surgeons. Superintendent John E. Nicholls is very much beloved by the patients, for whose ease and comfort he does not hesitate to sacrifice his personal convenience.

THE HOSPITAL ON BEDLOE'S ISLAND

Has long been in very successful operation, and has done good service to the sick and wounded from the army. Since its occupation by the Government Hospital Department, this deserted island has grown into something like importance. People who seldom thought of Bedloe's Island before, now refer to it as one of the best sites in the bay for the hospital service.

Looking at the island as one runs by it in the bay, it presents a rather cold appearance. This, however, is due to the Winter and the absence of all vegetation for the present. But it is far from being a cheerless place, as the soldiers who receive their treatment there can best testify. The shelter tents which were at first erected for the protection of the soldiers have long since disappeared to make room for snug wooden houses, provided with stoves and every convenience. The whole island is kept as clean as a pin. It is swept twice a day regularly, and there is nothing allowed to accumulate there.

The food and drink of the men are of the finest kind. Beef, soup, turnips, carrots and other vegetables are plentifully supplied, while the weaker invalids are provided with preserves, sweetmeats and other luxuries better adapted to their condition. Wine is also supplied in small quantities to those for whom the doctors prescribe it.

The island is now very healthy, and there are not many sick or wounded remaining there. A better spot has never been selected than this for the uses to which it has been put, and when our soldiers are wounded again, all those who have been to see the régime of this hospital will not be sorry to return.

A Visit to the United States Military Hospital at Newark, N. J.

One of the most gratifying and homelike institutions created by the necessities of this war, is the Military Hospital at Newark, N. J. The main building, formerly used for manufacturing purposes, is located at the Centre-street Railroad Depot, and the branch is on Market-street. The main building contains 800 beds, and the other 300, both buildings being able to accommodate 1,100 patients, and 1,500 convalescent soldiers at the same time. On the 3d of July last, Dr. JOHN H. JANEWAY, of the United States Army, was ordered by the Government to Newark, to organize these buildings for hospital purposes, and by the 1st of August he had so far progressed in the undertaking that upon a notice of only fifty-six hours, he was prepared to, and did receive over 1,000 sick soldiers. On the first floor of the main building are located a large chapel, officers' quarters, and mess room, Clerks' and Steward's offices, Quartermaster's department and store and drug rooms. In the basement is a large dining room, capable of seating 600 soldiers. The upper portion of the building is devoted entirely to sick wards, and is most admirably ventilated. The hospital at present is under the charge of Dr. GEORGE TAYLOR, U. S. A., assisted by an able medical staff, consisting of Drs. BALDWIN, CROSE, PETTING, WATSON, PIERCE, REGUR, LOWELL and JESSUP. Dr. JANEWAY now being the Executive Officer, assisted by Quartermaster JOHN P. HENNION, Steward CHAS. C. SMITH, Quartermaster's Clerk THOMAS C. ALLEN, and J. H. BRINCE, Clerk of the Hospital. Soldiers are received from volunteer regiments from all the States, and also from the regular army. To the present time, 2,700 patients have been received, 630 of whom have returned to duty, 740 discharged unfit for service, 253 deserted and 92 died. No contagious or infectious diseases have been received, with the exception of one case of small-pox, which, as soon as discovered was sent away. The citizens of Newark have manifested the deepest interest in the success of the Institution, and the ladies have been very attentive to the wants of the soldiers, organizing themselves into visiting Committees, nursing them, bringing them all sorts of little home-made delicacies, cheering them up with kind words of hope and sympathy, attending to their correspondence, and, in fact, in every particular, have proved themselves to be to these poor fellows, perfect ministering angels. And several philanthropic gentlemen have procured a pleasant plot of ground in Falmouth Cemetery, for the burial of those who may die there, and remain unclaimed by their friends. The majority of the soldiers so far received, are Americans, and more Germans than Irish. With but few exceptions, they can read and write, and converse most intelligently—giving in many instances most graphic descriptions of the various battles they have been in. Those convalescent were either engaged in conversing with the lady visitors, writing to their friends, reading books and newspapers, or amusing themselves in various games with cards and dominoes—two intelligent young men, we noticed, surrounded by an interested crowd, were playing quite a closely contested game of chess. Many interesting cases have been received and several important surgical operations performed. One case in particular is that of DANIEL W. HATCH, of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. He is an intelligent young man, and was engaged in reading "The Fate of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN Discovered, by MCCLINTOCK." He was shot at Antietam by a rebel sharp-shooter with a Minie rifle. The ball entered the inner canthus, about one inch behind the right eye, and passing through the cartilages of the head, lodged under the left eye in the antrum cavity. It is a most extraordinary wound, and the Surgeon says had it been but the breadth of a hair higher it would have instantly killed him. The sight of the right eye, although the eye looks perfect, is seen entirely destroyed, the ball having evidently severed the optical nerve. He says when he was struck he instantly fell, but got up and went about 100 yards, when a large quantity of blood came from his mouth and nostrils, and putting his hand up to his cheek he felt the bunch under his left eye, and he then realized that he had been shot in the head. He was soon after attended by a field surgeon, who probed for the ball, but thought it not expedient to then extract it, and he was sent to this hospital, and has carried the ball until it was extracted the other day by a most skillful surgical operation. Dr. CROSS, assisted by Dr. WATSON, determined to take the ball out, but, instead of cutting through the outside of the cheek, he made an incision inside, through the mouth, cut up to the ball, and then grappling it with a strong pair of straight forceps, drew it out, and the only scar the poor fellow has, to tell that he has "done the State some service," is the deep indention behind the right eye. The ball is as clean and bright as when it was first put into the rifle to wing its deadly flight, and he intends keeping it as an heirloom. There was another interesting case of an old man, sixty years of age. His name is JOHN M. KELLER. He owns a farm in Salem county, New Jersey, and volunteered in the Fifth Regiment, Co. D, New Jersey Volunteers, and ably served in the ranks until he was seized with diarrhœa and sent to this hospital. He will never be able for service, but refuses to accept his discharge, saying that he has always lived under the Stars and Stripes, and is willing to die for them. He is truly a patriarchical patriot. There is another case there of what might be called "true grit"—WM. ALDERMAN, of the Twenty-fourth New-Jersey Volunteers. He was sent here in a dying condition, with typhoid fever, and all hope of his recovery was abandoned, but he rallied, and had no sooner mastered the fever, when he was seized with diarrhœa in the most fearful form, not being able to partake of food for several days—but he always said, "I will live, I won't die!" And true enough. He has been reduced to a mere skeleton, and in attempting to get up the other day, he fell to the floor; upon being raised up, he turned to the Doctor and jocosely said, "You don't think I'll desert, do you Doc?" Many of the soldiers have had their arms and legs amputated since they were received, and Dr. HUNTER visited the hospital last week to take the measures of these cases with a view of making or them artificial limbs, which the Government has most nobly decided to pay for. No soldiers certainly are better provided for than those of the United States, in every particular. They all seem cheerful and contented here, and many letters have been received from those who have been discharged, testifying as to the kindness they had received while in the hospital. All the most approved sanitary measures are adopted here, and the rules and regulations are perfect. No smoking is permitted; no loud talking or swearing; no uncleanly habits or annoyances of any kind are tolerated. Breakfast is had at 7:30 A. M.; dinner, 12 M.; and supper at sun set. All patients who are able take their meals in the general dining room, while there they are required to take off their hats, and conduct themselves in an orderly and quiet manner. A hospital fund has been created, out of which has been paid $800 for matting for the stairs and corridors of the building, to deaden the sounds of footsteps. Also large amounts have been expended from time to time in procuring various comforts for the soldiers, and they have sent to the Chestnut Hill Hospital, in Philadelphia, some $2,000, and now have quite a large surplus remaining, which it is hoped by those interested may ultimately be the nucleus of a fund for the erection hereafter at some eligible point of a National Military Hospital for the benefit of all the sick and disabled soldiers of the country who cannot be taken care of elsewhere. Such an institution would be an honor to the country. A lecture will be given in the course of a few weeks in Newark for the benefit of these soldiers and this fund, by THOMAS W. PITTMAN, Esq., who has long since advocated the establishment of a soldiers' National Hospital, and also, a concert, for which several distinguished artists have volunteered. All donations will be cheerfully received by the medical officer in charge, who will see that they are properly distributed.

MURDER AND SUICIDE ON STATEN ISLAND.

The Chaplain of the Sailor's Snug Harbor Shot and Instantly Killed by an Inmate of that Institution.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a most atrocious homicide was committed at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, under the following circumstances: The chaplain of the Institution, Rev. ROBT. A. QUINN, had been holding religious services in the Sailors' Chapel, and was on his return home, when a sailor named HERMAN INGALLS, who was standing near the corner of the main building, confronted him saying: "You'll expose me, I know you will, if you live," and immediately drew from his breast-pocket a double-barreled pistol and fired at Mr. QUINN. The ball entered his left breast immediately under the heart, and after reeling for a few seconds, Mr. QUINN dropped dead, exclaiming, "I'm shot! I'm shot!"

The sailor then turned round, placed the pistol close to the side of his own head, discharged the remaining barrel, and fell. The shot tore away his entire lower jaw.

Messrs. H. J. MONSON, of corner of Washington and Cortlandt streets, and Mr. THOS. DIMON, of Wall-street—both residents of Staten Island—who were on their way to New-York, were passing at the time and saw the whole transaction. Mr. QUINN was taken to his residence. The sailor was removed to the hospital, and died about 10 o'clock. Coroner DEMILT has held inquests on both bodies, and verdicts have been rendered in accordance with the facts above stated.

Some time ago Mr. QUINN reproved INGALLS for swearing in his presence, which reproof was taken in ill humor, and rumor has it that the sailor has on several occasions since threatened to have satisfaction, for many days since INGALLS accosted Father QUINN saying, "I hope your reverence won't expose me in that horrible affair of mine," to which the reverend gentleman made no answer, don't bother me with such nonsense," and turned away. On the same evening Father QUINN mentioned the circumstance to his wife, and said he had not the slightest idea what INGALLS meant by "that horrible affair," but, attributing his language and actions to a slight aberration of mind, thought no more of it. Yesterday morning, however, INGALLS was observed to be acting strangely, and seems to have stationed himself at the corner of the building to await the egress of the past r.

Rev. Mr. QUINN has been the appointed clergyman of the institution for a number of years, and was greatly respected, not only by the inmates but by all who knew him. INGALLS has been an inmate of the Snug Harbor for about seventeen years. Whether he had ever been guilty of a "horrible affair," and supposed Mr. QUINN knew of it, or not, is as yet a mystery.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Kelsey.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Judge MCCUNN passed sentence upon the following persons previously convicted:

JAMES MARTIN, for assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm—State Prison two years.

EDWARD A. DEGRAY, for assault upon his wife—Penitentiary one year.

THEODORE SMITH, for false pretences—fined $50.

JOHN HAWKINS, for attempt at grand larceny—City Prison one day.

In the case of JOHN B. FERGUSON, convicted of obtaining $1,000 from CHARLES S. CARTER, sentence was postponed to give the defendant's counsel opportunity to make a bill of exceptions on which to move for a new trial. The friends of Mr. FERGUSON declined to accept him in having the $1,000 to refund to Mrs. CARTER, as suggested by the Court. They insist that he is not guilty of false pretence, and claim that the misrepresentation was got up for the purpose of extorting the payment of this sum from his friends, and rather than assist in carrying out the scheme, they prefer that Mr. FERGUSON should stand the chances of a new trial.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph appears in your paper of this date which is much at variance with the facts in regard to the sale of the church property corner of Houston and Greene streets. We cannot in any sense be charged with *suppression vera*. The Trustees knew nothing whatever in regard to the number of bodies in the vault. It never having been used by them, or the members of the Second Associated Church, for burying purposes. We made no false representations as to the number of bodies, having no information to that effect. Mr. STILLMAN bought the property at his own risk, one of the terms of sale being to the effect that whatever human remains found in excavating for a new foundation should be removed to a respectable burial place at the purchaser's expense. From the above facts we think that we cannot justly be charged with gossip practice. If the purchaser has found more bodies than he anticipated, it is his misfortune, and not our fault.

SOLOMON SMITH,
President Board of Trustees.
No. 37 Third-avenue.

ALEX. MCCOOK, Secretary of said Board.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1863.

A Note from Joe Coburn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Looking over your paper of the 31st inst., I notice a statement about me that is not true. I refer to the charge that I struck a woman with a sixteen-pound dumb-bell. You will oblige me by making the correction. JOSEPH COBURN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SERGEANT JOURDAN APPOINTED POLICE CAPTAIN.—The Police Commissioners yesterday appointed JOHN JOURDAN to the position of Captain of the Sixth Precinct Police, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Capt. JOSEPH DOWLING to the office of Police Justice. Mr. JOURDAN has been connected with the Police Department of this City for the last fourteen years. He began as a patrolman in the Sixth Ward, and from that position he has, by his industry, faithfulness and energy, worked himself up through the several grades of roundsman, special detective and Sergeant, until he has reached the office of Captain in one of the most important Precincts of the City. The Police Commissioners speak of him in the highest terms, as an honest and efficient officer.

A NIGHT WATCHMAN DROWNED.—Coroner WILDEY, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body of DANIEL MCALLIFFE, a native of Ireland, aged 55 years, who was drowned at the foot of Houston-street, East River, at an early hour yesterday morning. The deceased was a night watchman, employed in the ship-yard at the place above named. He was in the act of rescuing a person belonging to a vessel in the vicinity, who had accidentally fallen into the water, when by some means he missed his hold, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The other person was saved.

A MAN DROWNED WHILE ESCAPING FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—WILLIAM FELLEY was drowned in the East River, while trying to make his escape by swimming from Blackwell's Island to the Long Island shore. He had got about two-thirds of the distance across the channel, when his strength failed, and he was compelled to cease his efforts of swimming. A boat was immediately sent to his relief, but when taken in he was found to be dead. He was about 32 years of age, and a native of Germany.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following changes were made in the Police Department during the past week:

Appointments: JOHN DE COADY, to the First Precinct LEAVITT L. BICKNELL, PATRICK COSTELLO and JOSEPH W. WESTERVELT, to the Third; and SAMUEL W. BLOOMER to the Twenty-fourth. *Resignations:*—WILLIAM AUPAKE to the Fifth; DANIEL LYSAGHT, in the Thirteenth; HIRAM PHELPS to the Twenty-ninth and THOMAS DORNEXT, to the Forty-ninth.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL WEEKLY REPORT to Jan. 30, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 23	177	122	299
Admitted to Jan. 30	28	18	46
Discharged, cured or relieved	44	17	61
Died	4	5	9
Remaining at date	157	118	275

Males, 261; females, 14.

THE SHOE-DEALERS' EARLY-CLOSING AGREEMENT. The shoe-dealers of the City have finally agreed to the request of their employees, and on and after Monday next their places of business will be closed at 8 P. M.

PHŒNIX—NUTT—WARREN.—Gen. Thumb will certainly wed Miss WARREN on the 10th of February, in one of our most fashionable churches. Till that day, he, she, and Commodore Nutt can be seen at the Museum.

LAW REPORTS.

The Political Arrests—An Action Against Col. Olcott and Marshal Murray—They are Held to Bail.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Charles Fluegal vs. *H. S. Olcott and Robert Murray.*—This was an order of arrest issued in an action against the defendants for an alleged illegal arrest of the plaintiff, who is a book-keeper by profession.

The defendants are the Government agents in this City, Col. Olcott and U. S. Marshal Murray; and it is charged that they caused the plaintiff to be arrested in November last without warrant or charge against him, and that after detaining him several days they caused him to be taken to Fort Lafayette, where he was confined until the 17th December, and then released without examination or reason whatever.

The defendants were held to bail in the sum of $4,000 each.

Liability of the Sheriff—The Result of an Alleged Trespass.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Allen.

A. D. Laughlin vs. *H P. Claflin, Kelly, Sheriff, and others.*—This was an action in trespass, to recover damages for an alleged entry into the plaintiff's store, No. 439 Canal-street, and a levy upon his goods, on the 5th of April, 1860.

The attachment under which the levy was made was in favor of Claflin, Mellen & Co, against Henry Edgerton, a cloak and mantilla manufacturer, and from whom the plaintiff claimed to have purchased on the 25th of March, 1860. The plaintiff having proved himself in possession at the time of loss,—the defendant showed that for about a year and a half prior to the alleged purchase the plaintiff had been head clerk for Edgerton, and for several months had had the principal charge of the store. That he had the opportunity of becoming familiar with Edgerton's business, and that he kept the books from October, 1859. That Edgerton's invento y of stock on the 12th of October, 1859, exceeded $20,000, and that his debts, laxities, &c., amounted to about $14,000 more—that purchases of new goods were made to an amount exceeding $4,000, subsequent to the 1st of January, 1860. That on the 26th of March, 1860, Edgerton sold his entire stock, fixtures and good will to the plaintiff, for $4,000, on account of which $500 was paid in cash, and for the balance plaintiff gave his own note, running from four months to twenty months, without security or indorser—and that on the 27th day of March, 1860, Edgerton executed to the plaintiff a general assignment of all debts due him, including the notes the plaintiff had given him on the preceding day, for the benefit of creditors, on that plaintiff had only realized about $1,000 under such assignment.

The defendants claimed that the price agreed to be paid by the plaintiff was less than the fair value of the propert —that the sale was only a scheme to put the property beyond the reach of the creditors, and to make them take instead the long notes which the plaintiff had given.

Considerable testimony was given on both sides as to the value and condition of the stock of goods, the amount of new goods recently purchased, and the relations between Edgerton and the plaintiff.

The jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

Wm. A. Converse for plaintiff; R. J. Vanderpool and G. A. Seixas for defendants.

The Law of Neighborhood—Damages Recovered for the Erection of a Nuisance Adjoining a Private House.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Hearts.

Abraham D. Cooper vs. *James Anderson and John McLoren.*—This was an action to recover damages alleged to have been suffered by reason of the erection of a steam-boiler shop near the plaintiff's house at No. 93 Jane-street.

Evidence was adduced by the plaintiff to show that while he and his family were occupying that house, the defendants erected their steam-boiler factory on the lot adjoining and near the rear windows of his dwelling-house, and manufactured and riveted steam boilers there, and that the noise created by the work was such that it greatly disturbed and annoyed the plaintiff and his family, and, at times, such as to render a portion of his house uninhabitable.

The defendant set up as their defence, that their steam boiler shop was in a manufacturing neighborhood, and that the noise produced by the work, of which the plaintiff complained, could not be such as to occasion serious inconvenience to the inmates of the plaintiff's house.

Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $100 and costs.

Moses Ely, for plaintiff; C. G. Founce and George Peckham, for defendants.

What is a "Trial" Under Sections 3 and 9 of the Code—A Judgment of "Further Allowance" nor Reviewable.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Barbour.

Antonio M. Mura, et al., agt. *The Great Western Insurance Co.*—This was an action against the defendants, involving issues of fact only. The cause was regularly noticed for trial and placed on the Calendar, and, when reached in its order, the complaint was dismissed, upon the failure of the plaintiff to appear. An allowance was also made to the defendants.

The plaintiffs appealed, contending that the dismissal of the complaint below was not a trial of the issue joined, and that the allowance was error.

The Court now affirmed the judgment, holding that where a cause at issue on issues of fact has been thus regularly noticed for trial, and upon being reached in its order upon the calendar the complaint is dismissed the plaintiff not appearing, there has been a trial of the action within the meaning of the word trial as used in section 309 of the Code. In respect to the allowance, the Court says: The order of a Judge making "a further allowance" under that section, in a case where it is authorized, and not exceeding the limits authorized by that section, is not reviewable in respect of the sum allowed. Opinions by Justices BOSWORTH and ROBERTSON.

United States Circuit Court...JAN. 30.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with the following indictments:

The United States vs. *Oscar Morton alias Seraphine Peterson.*—An indictment for making and passing counterfeit coin.

The United States vs. *Michael Moore.*—An indictment for murder on the high seas.

The Walton-Matthews Case—Argument on the Widow's Election to take Dower Concluded.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Matter of the Will of John Walton, deceased.—The argument in this case was now concluded, and the case submitted.

Under the statute, the widow will be deemed to have elected to take the provisions of the will in lieu of dower unless she shall take measures within a year in respect to dower. In this case it appears that the widow elected to take dower, and took measures for its admeasurement. She now, however, desires to accept the provisions of the will in lieu of dower, and her counsel contended that, not having received her dower, she was at liberty to abandon her proceedings in regard to it, and accept the provisions of the will.

The executors rely mainly on the statute.

Decision reserved.

James & Dunphy, for widow; D. D. Field, for executors.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of Dr. Jacob Harsen, now admitted to Probate, makes the following charitable bequests: New-York Eye Infirmary, $10,000; Trustees Northern Dispensary, $10,000; New-York Universalist Relief Fund, $10,000; New-York Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, $10,000; Society for Relief of Poor Widows, with Small Children, $5,000.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Elizabeth Green, Rachel B. Moetz, Francis Del Hogo, Rev. Thomas McCauley and B. R. V. Corwin were now admitted to probate.

Notice to the Bar.

Notes of Issue in Admiralty and argument causes must be filed on or before Thursday, the 5th February next, in order to take their proper places on the Calendar, which will be taken up by Hon. Judge BETTS on Monday the 9th February, 1863.

U. S. DIST. CLERK'S OFFICE, Jan. 30, 1863.

Declstone.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clarke.

Hurd vs. *De Forest*; *Rich* vs. *Loutrel.*—Referred.

Kernochan vs. *Laurence et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure.

Mills vs. *Potter, Impleaded.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Phœnix et al. vs. *Varnum.*—Judgment for plaintiffs in confirmity with the prayer of the complainant.

Salisbury vs. *Laurence et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure and sale—proceedings under decree stayed for 90 days.

Kerfoot vs. *Hornblower & co.*—Judgment for plaintiff in conformity with the prayer of the complainant.

Buell vs. *Platt.*—The same.

Watson et al. vs. *Gordon et al.*; *Woodhull, Receiver*, vs. *Tuttle, &c.*—Complaints dismissed with costs.

Beattie vs. *Barthol et al.*—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Rogers vs. *Mather, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs.

French vs. *Deseal et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Morse vs. *Welsh et al.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs, as to defendant, M. A. Glasson.

Sheldon vs. *Ferris et al.*—Referred back for reference to take further testimony, and report thereon. (See opinion.)

Benedict vs. *Benedict.*—Judgment in conformity with the prayer of the complainant.

Steuenburgh vs. *Frost*; *Passenger et al.* vs. *Stilwell et al.*; *Van Wyck et al* vs. *Pinckney et al.*; *Mock* vs. *Watkins*; *Stevenson* vs. *Burton*; *Schettius* vs. *Stone et als.*—Complaints dismissed, with costs.

Ward vs. *Seroor*; *Pramsuite* vs. *Granville.*—Demurrers overruled, with costs, with liberty to answer in ten days, on payment of costs of demurrer. (See opinion.)

Buck vs. *Briggs et als.*—The complaint dismissed, with costs. (See opinion.)

Goodwin vs. *Chatterton.*—Judgment for defendant on the first ground of demurrer, unless plaintiff amend his complaint within ten days; second cause of demurrer overruled, no costs to either party.

Bruce vs. *Platt.*—Settled. (See opinions.)

Before Justice White.

Carlow vs. *Lynch, &c.*—Ordered that this action be dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of this motion, to be paid to the attorney of the defendants.

Vienante vs. *Vienante*,—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Newton vs. *Schmidt.*—Motion granted to set aside Inquest on payment to plaintiff's attorney the costs of the present January Term, with witnesses' fees and disbursements, the trial fee and $10 of opposing the motion, within five days from this day; and if these conditions are not complied with, the motion is denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Morrison, &c. vs. *Berry, &c.*—Decision reserved.

Goodrie vs. *Bowman.*—Order to examine judgment debtor.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Gray, Administratrix, vs. *Cook, Administrator.*—See opinion in Clerk's Office.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Mosellet and Monell.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. *Erben and The New-York Life and Trust Company*; *Marsh* vs. *Wyckoff.*—Judgments affirmed. Opinion by Monell.

Winfield vs. *Potter*; *Moss* vs. *Jerome, Impleaded, &c.*—Judgments affirmed. Opinions by Monell.

Saxeman et als. vs. *Gowdy.*—Judgment and order reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event. Opinion by Monell.

Lewis vs. *Blake & Landon.*—Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by Monell.

Delafield et als. vs. *The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn.*—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event. Opinion by Moncrief.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Du Bois vs. *Du Bois.*—Reference ordered to ascertain and report, &c., with opinion.

Hull vs. *Vreeland.*—Motion granted on payment of $20 cost within five days after service of order; cause to be placed on February calendar for argument. If costs are not paid in five days motion denied with $10 costs.

Fonny Baker vs. *Alfred E. Baker.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Aurora Stiles vs. *John L. Stiles.*—Reference confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Clarke.

Bragg vs. *Andrews & Peckham*; *The Same* vs. *Gildersleeve & Peckham.*—Complaints dismissed, with costs. (See opinion.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Berry vs. *Berry.*—Divorce granted.

Towne vs. *Mesigh et al.*—Motion for new trial denied.

Miles vs. *Butler.*—Motion denied.

Piercy vs. *Palmer.*—Application to set aside supplementary proceedings denied.

Before Judge Hilton.

Smith et al vs. *The Board of Education, &c.*—Case settled.

Officers Not in Service.

The following is a list of "Major and Brigadier-Generals who are not assigned to any actual command, and the length of time since engaged in actual service:"

Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan. Relieved by General Order, No. 182, Nov. 5, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont. Not since Aug. 12 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Irvin McDowell. Not since Sept. 6, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. D. C. Buell. Not since Oct. 30, 1862. Before military commission.

Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter. Not since Nov. 10, 1862. Undergoing trial. Since cashiered.

Maj.-Gen. C. M. Clay. Not since June 17, 1862, when appointed. Assigned to Gen. Butler, but did not report.

Brig.-Gen. Andrew Porter. Not since May —, 1862. Now on duty, commanding camp at Harrisburgh.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. S. Harney. Not since May 16, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. Robert Anderson. Not since Oct. 8, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. C. P. Stone. Not since Feb. 8, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Geo. A. McCall. Not since July —, 1862. Now on court-martial

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A REUNION MEETING OF THE FORMER Ministers and members of the Washington-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will be held on SUNDAY, Feb. 1, 1863. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN CRAWFORD. In the AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, a meeting of the former and present Superintendents, Teachers and Scholars of the Sabbath School. At 3½ P. M., the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, a General Love-feast and experience meeting will be held. Preaching and Prayer Meetings on the other evenings of the week. All are affectionately invited to attend.

A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SUPERiority of the UNIVERSALIST DOCTRINE OF FORGIVENESS.—The ninth of the present series, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the Church in 29th-st. between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The especial attention of inquirers is invited to this exposition of the subject. Rev. H. BLANCHARD preaches at 10½ A. M.

ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING IN Brooklyn to promote the objects of the American Sunday School Union, will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, (Rev. C. S. ROBINSON'S,) SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Mr. STEPHEN PAXON and Rev. J. H. BRAGG, Associate Secretaries of Missions, will make addresses. All are invited.

"THE UNITY OF THE RACE."—REV. J. R. W. SLOANE, of New-York, will preach a sermon on the above subject in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Dutch-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection for the benefit of the church will be taken at the close of the services. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., by Rev. S. L. FINNEY.

LECTURES BY THE REV. JOHN COTton Smith, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension, and Rev. FERDINAND EWER, Rector of Christ Church, will be delivered for the benefit of the Church of the Atonement, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS next, at 8 o'clock in the Lecture-room of Christ Church, Fifth-av. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the door.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. A. STEVENS, D. D., will deliver the fourth of this series in the South Baptist Church, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Reasonableness of Faith.* Rev. A. H. BIRMINGHAM will preach a discourse in the morning, commemorative of the late Thomas Peacock.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Mission held in Union Hall, corner Avenue D and 4th-st. Rev. S. C. PERRY will preach on SUNDAY EVENING at the above-named place. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited. Public Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Calvary Baptist Sunday-school will be held in the church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected by Mr. ANDREW A. SMITH, President of Brooklyn Sunday-school Teachers' Union, Mr. R. J. THORN and others. Singing by the children.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Enemies' Testimony to the Value of Religion.* And in the EVENING, at 7½, on *Mount Moriah*—the first of a course on the Sacred Mountains. Singing by Mr. Waters' Sunday-school vocalists, assisted by a large chorus choir.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—BEREAN Baptist Church, Bedford-st. *The Soul; its immateriality, indestructibility and priceless value.* The second of this course to young men on SUNDAY Evening next, by the pastor, Dr. DOWLING. Preaching every evening except Saturday, one more week, by Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. E. WILSON will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Services every EVENING next week, at 7½ o'clock, except SATURDAY. Rev. J. M. FULLER, of Buffalo, will preach on TUESDAY EVENING. Seats free.

CHARLES C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTian Alliance, delivers an expository discourse in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, at 11 o'clock. Third discourse to young men on *Christian Heroism*, at 2½ o'clock Father Reed, musical director. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2. Children's Meeting at 3. Prayer Meeting at 7. Seats free.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXTON is wanted, by a young man who is fully competent to perform the duties: is at present holding the office where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction. In view of the times, a very small salary will be accepted. Address SEXTON, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

RIGHT REV. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., will preach in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on SUNDAY EVENING next, in behalf of Grace Church Brotherhood. Service at 7½ o'clock. A collection in behalf of the Charity Fund will be made. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

THE SERMON PREACHED BY REV. W. R. WILLIAMS, on the first Sunday in January, will be repeated by request on SUNDAY, Feb. 1, in the Amity-st Baptist Church. Subject—*Nations' Renovation—its Source, its Channels and its Results.* Services to commence at 10½ A. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—REV. W. H. SWARTZ, Pastor. Worship EVERY SABBATH in Room No. 20 Cooper Institute. Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. and the Lord's Supper after the afternoon service. Members especially invited to be present, and stranger cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, MESSENGER of God, will preach in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Those who desire instruction in the mysteries of the kingdom of God, and preparation for the coming of Christ, are invited. Seats free.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH. —The Juvenile Missionary Society, connected with this Church, will hold its regular meeting To-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, of the Marcy-st. R. D. Church, H. M. FOARSTER, Esq., and others.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—The Rev. J. M. FULLER, of the Genesee Conference, late Colonel of the 108th Regiment N. Y. S. V., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETING.—A SHORT LECture, Prayer and Conference meeting of the congregation and commonwealth of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ o'clock. Spiritual circles at 7½ evening at Hall, No. 327 Bowery. Admittance free. Collection taken to defray expenses.

PROGRESSIVE MEETINGS.—ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Feb. 1. Subject, at 10½ A. M.—*The End of the World.* Admission 5 cts. At 7½ P. M.—*Domestic Scenes in the Summer Land.* Admission 10 cts.

GOD IN PROPHESY—THE APPROACHing CRISIS AND DESTINY OF THE NATIONS.—Preaching on the above subject by Elder S. S. BRAWER, at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, 41ST-ST. near 6th-av.—Prof. MATTISON will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., after which, the right hand of fellowship will be given, and at 7½ P. M. a sermon on the *Day of Judgment.* Preaching every evening next week, (2d to 7th,) by Dr. BURCHARD and others.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Union of the Human and Divine in a Divine Revelation.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place. Rev. JOHN LANDIS will preach a missionary sermon on Japan, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Free seats.

REV. B. W. CHIDLAW AND MR. STEPHEN PAXON, Missionaries of the American Sunday School, will speak in the South-Third-st. Presbyterian Church, Williamsburgh, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Rev. ISAAC PRINCE, Missionary from Jamaica, W. I., is expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. Communion in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. No service in the evening.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. DAN'L R. JOHNSON, D. D., will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Feb. 1, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The subject for the EVENING will be on *The Great Calm.* Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 52d-st.—late the old 50th-st. Society. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

WARREN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. PREACHING, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. A. S. FRANCIS. Preaching also at 3 P. M. and at 7 P. M. by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON.

REV. CORNELIUS DE WEER, FOR THE past seven years Missionary at Corfiea, Western Coast of Africa, will address the congregation of Westminster Church, corner First-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn, corner of Court and President sts. Rev. EDWIN HAWS, of Waterville, Me., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 1, in the MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. There will be Divine service in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL Rpreach in Exhibit Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Second Coming of the Son of Man.*

FOURTH-AV. PRES. CHURCH—CORNER 22d-st., west side. Prof. HITCHCOCK will preach both MORNING and EVENING until further notice. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY L. JONES, ASSISTANT MINister at the Church of the Epiphany, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

"OUR COUNTRY'S FUTURE" WILL BE the subject of a lecture by WENDELL PHILLIPS, in Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S,) Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing-sts. Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will repeat (by special request) the sermon to young men on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. Dr. HUTTON will preach the following Sabbath evening at his own Church.

REV. R. M. HATFIELD WILL PREACH twice on SABBATH next, in the First-place M. E. Church, corner of Henry and Summit sts., South Brooklyn. Services will commence in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Trustees will be in attendance at the door to seat strangers.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ARIEL SILVAN will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Symbolic Meaning of Water.* The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Bethany Baptist Church, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-school concert in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M.—the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. F. D. EAGAN will preach in the evening.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. M. WILSON, from Ohio, is expected to preach at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, THIS (Sunday) EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 22D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.; preaching in this new French Episcopal Church THIS MORNING, by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. VERREN. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Stone Church, 25th-st., near Broadway, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, will deliver his seventh lecture to young men.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—STUYVESANTsquare—will be open for public worship, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SHIPPING.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave Greytown to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR HAVANA.
In consequence of an accident on leaving the dock to the British Steamship
PACIFIC,
her departure is necessarily postponed till
MONDAY, Feb 2, 1863,
when she will positively sail. Freight received until SATURDAY EVENING.
Mails close on SUNDAY at 12 o'clock.
For freight or passag, apply to
H. E. BROWNE & CO.,
No. 140 Pearl-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. N., Commandor, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
ETNA.....Saturday.....Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Feb. 14
ETNA.....Saturday.....Feb. 21
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85, $1 5. Steerage from Liverpool, $ 0. From Queenstown, $70. Those who wish to send for their friends can have tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 433 Broadway.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS.....72,438
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. payable Feb. 2. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, Jan. 15, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASurer be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.
Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.
By order of the Board.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 18th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—FACsimile Treasury Notes, so exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally as well. $500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations, sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of $5, by W. E. HILTON, No. 11 Spruce-st., New-York.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., (Room No. 9, 2d floor.)—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the first-class preferred, and of Seven Per Cent. on the second-class preferred Stocks of the Company, payable (less the Government tax) on and after Feb. 2, at this office. The transfer books for all classes of Stock will be reopened Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 9 proximo, free of Government tax.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 2d day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 27 to 31, inclusive. By order W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 2. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.
Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the soleagent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND Leases, and charge nothing unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
U. S. { 1881 6 per cent. Bonds. / 1871 5 per cent. Bonds. / 1874 5 per cent. Bonds. / 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds. / 7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes. / 1 year 6 per cent. Certificates, / Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP,
Interest payable Tuesday, Feb. 3,
Wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 45 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM ST., Jan. 5, 1863.
TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1858, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan 29, 1863.
THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS TO THE Capital Stock of the "Globe Fire Insurance Company," of this City, will be opened on Monday, Feb. 2, at the office of the Company, corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts., under the Ocean Bank.
An Installment of ten (10) per cent. is payable at the time of subscribing.
D. R. MARTIN,
WM. B. SKIDMORE,
LEONARD KIRBY,
Commissioners.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., Cincinnati-d) CULLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1863.
THE COUPONS SECURED BY THE FIRST mortgage of this Company for $5 00 each, and due the 1st of February, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., in New-York.
W. E. WATSON, Cashier.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JAFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR 13 Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.
INTEREST ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLvania Coal Company, will be paid at the Company's office in New-York on and after February 2d prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from January 25 to February 2d, both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1863, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 1 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

BERLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Income Bond Coupons of this company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank. JOHN N. DENNIS, JR., Treasurer.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORporated CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 30 Nassau-st. corner Liberty-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK.
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.
SECOND—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 21st day of March, 1863.
THIRD—That the limits embraced by the Assesments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:
Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues, on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.
Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."
And
FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL CHRISHOFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF 127 VERY VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND, in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being on 99th, 98th, 99th, 100th and 101st sts., between 3d and 5th avs.; also, on 8th-av. and McComb's Dam Road, 152d and 153d sts., near the to-be terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad; also, on 12th-av. and 8th-st., being near the North River, and having a fine view of the same, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or the whole can be paid, as the purchaser may desire. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 59½ Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—FEB. 2, 1863.—THE Steamboat TRUMPETER, now plying between Fulton-slip and Flushing, will be offered for sale at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. Terms—One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal approved indorsed notes to run six and twelve months, secured by a lien on the boat. The boat can be seen at Fulton-slip from 9 to 10½ o'clock A. M. and from 2½ to 4 o'clock P.M. For particulars as to boat, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
THE ATTENTION OF MECHANICS, MERchants and small Capitalists is called to the large sale of desirable and cheap lots and gores situated in the upper part of the City, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. For full description, see auction column. Book-maps at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. Office Lord & Taylor's, and 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are prepared to fill or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold plate, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets on gold, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1863.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city,
10,000 axes.
10,000 axe-handles.
10,000 hatchets.
10,000 pick-axe handles.
5,000 spades.
40,000 india rubber blankets.
5,000 drum heads, bafter.
5,000 drum heads, snare.
5,000 sets drum snares.
40 Infantry regimental colors with cases.
Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.
Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-General U. S Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:
A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower;
A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.
Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 22, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
New-York, Jan 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between WM. S. STANLEY and ROBERT H. JOHNSON is dissolved this day by mutual consent, Wm. S. Stanley, Jr., retiring from the firm. W. S. STANLEY, Jr.
New-York, Jan. 28, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IN Williamsburgh.—Two lots on east side of Union-av., 25x107 each, 150 feet south of North 3d-st., three lots on north side of Montrose-av., 25x100 each, 225 feet east of Union-av. Also, one large gore, bounded by Broadway, Lorimer and Marshall sts., fronting 70 feet on Broadway. For full particulars, apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR STORY AND HIGH BASEment brown stone first-class house in 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; also, a three-story and high basement brown-stone first-class house in 41st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Both have all the modern improvements, and will be sold very cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of DANIEL DARROW, No. 3 3 West-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses three story, basement and under cellar, with all modern improvements, price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 51st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses now; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE IN MOUNT VERNON—TWO story and basement house, on corner of 6th-av. and 41st-st., house is well finished throughout, with necessary out-buildings; lot, 100 by 105 feet; various kinds of fruit and shrubbery. Inquire on the premises. Terms easy; price, $7,000.

FOR SALE.—THREE OF THE BEST 20-FEET houses in this City now for sale—Nos. 206, 31 and 322 Lexington-av.; first class in all respects, size, 20x55 feet, 3 story, lots 100 feet deep.
FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 36 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILliamsburgh—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 322 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or No. 6 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn; 1 extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., No. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs., a new brown stone front house. Price $8,500. One in 51st-st., in three stories and basement, has all modern improvements; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises, or the owner, 126 East-st.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J.—Land in lots or small tracts, also garden of fruit farms, and village land, one to twenty acres, on easy ter

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

What is Proposed to be done with Gen. Burnside.

A New Department Arranged for Him, to Embrace North and South Carolina.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE ARMY

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1863.

I learn that Gen. BURNSIDE, at the time of his resignation, was offered the command of a new Department, embracing North and South Caroline. Thirty days' time was granted him for deciding whether or not he would accept of the position. It is regarded very favorably by him.

The following are among the latest changes in the army:

Brig.-Gen. PRATT, of the Sixth Corps, promoted to the command of a Division.

Capt. OLIVER, Fifth Wisconsin, honorably discharged.

Capt. POTTER, Thirty-first New-York, appointed Quartermaster.

Sergt. FREDERICK MITCHELL, McClellan Dragoons, promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

W. H. GOARSCHY, M. D., Surgeon First Brigade, Howe's Division, honorably discharged.

W. W. POTTER, Assistant Surgeon Forty-ninth New-York, promoted to full Surgeon and detailed to the Fifty-seventh New-York.

The Medical Department loses a most valuable member in the withdrawal of Dr. GOARSCHY, who is obliged to resign on account of ill-health. He is the author of the American edition of *Wilson's Anatomy*.

J.

FROM THE GRAND RESERVE DIVISION.

Skirmish with South Carolina Troops—One Rebel Scout Killed—Two Soldiers Wounded—One Man Missing—The Rebels Attack a Foraging Party.

ALLOCA, OR "SPOTTED TAVERN," Va., Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

The cavalry brigade and artillery, under command of Col. DE CESNOLA, has occupied this position since Tuesday last. It is the extreme right of our line and in a position where the utmost vigilance is required to be exercised by the commanding officer to prevent being surprised by a wily enemy, that stands ready to pounce upon us at any moment, when there is an indication of a lack of vigilance. I am happy in being able to say that in Col. DE CESNOLA, we have an officer who seems fully to appreciate the responsibility and the importance of the position. A number of small patrolling parties have been captured during the week, and to-day a force of eighteen men accompanied by three scouts had quite a little skirmish five miles from this, on the road to Morrisville, and just beyond Grove Church—resulting in the loss of one man killed, two wounded and one missing on our side. The loss of the enemy is unknown, but several were seen to fall—one was certainly wounded.

The party was ordered out early this morning on special service by Col. DE CESNOLA and consisted of six men each from the Ninth and Fourth New-York and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The scouts with the party, were DIXSON, of the Ninth; FAGAN, of the Fourth; and HOGAN, of the First Indiana Cavalry. At about 11 o'clock, they were riding down a short declivity in the road—DIXSON and FAGAN being several rods ahead of the remainder of the party. Suddenly about twenty men on foot, and armed with carbines, rifles and muskets, rose from the bushes, and called out "Halt!" at the same time firing a volley. FAGAN was mortally wounded, and died soon after by the roadside. DIXSON fell back toward his command, when the rebels fired another volley, one shot striking him on the right side just above the hip, inflicting only a severe flesh wound; another shot took effect in the neck of his horse. The horse fell, and DIXSON under him. Several rebs then came up, and they asked if he surrendered—an almost superfluous question, because he was fastened to the ground by the horse. Having surrendered, and they believing that he was seriously injured, DIXSON was paroled on the spot. First Sergt. JAMES HINES, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was badly wounded in the right hand, so as to disable him for life. The rebels retiring and scattering in the woods, our men fell back a short distance, and then advanced again—with what result is not known up to this time of writing. MORLEY, of Company D, Seventeenth Pennsylvania, is missing. A messenger was at once sent to Col. DE CESNOLA to inform him of what had occurred. The wounded came in and had their wounds dressed by Dr. ROBINSON, Brigade Surgeon, Dr. STREETER, of the Ninth New-York, was sent out with ambulances to bring in others, should there be any. He sent in the body of FAGAN, and remained near the spot to await the result of the pursuit commenced. DIXSON says that the Lieutenant in command of the rebels told him that he belonged to the Second South Carolina Regiment. If this is true, it would seem to indicate that the enemy is really advancing in force upon this position. We are prepared for them if they come. DIXSON remarked while a prisoner, that it was the first time he had been so near rebel soldiers, unless when he had taken them prisoners. The Lieutenant replied: "Well, you all go home, and we will let you alone." The Lieutenant asked the number of men with DIXSON; DIXSON hesitated about telling him, when one of the rebel soldiers exclaimed: "Oh, I know. There were just eighteen." This being the exact number of our force, not including the scouts, shows how correct their information is as to all our movements. FAGAN was shot near the pit of the stomach. The ball passed through a pocket in the guernsey frock he had on, perforated a looking-glass and pincushion, and entering the body, did not pass out. His full name is MICHAEL A. FAGAN, and he belonged to Co. C, Fourth New-York Cavalry. About an hour after this skirmish, three men were out from one of our pickets on another road foraging, when they were ordered to "halt" by about the same number of rebels as in the other party, and similarly dressed, and to all appearances the same party. The moment the foraging party halted, the rebels fired a volley at the men, without wounding either. Our men then wheeled their horses, dropped the hay they had, and made for the picket station. Two of them came in safe—the third man is still missing. He had a poor horse, but may nevertheless have escaped. As soon as Col. DE CESNOLA received information of these skirmishes, he sent out additional patrols, and made other arrangements suitable to the occasion for offensive as well as defensive operations. FAGAN, killed, was formerly a resident of New-York City, 21 years old, and a single man.

PAUL.

The Deserters Sent to Headquarters—A Disgusted Secesh—His Experience in the Army and What He Thinks of the Cause—A Secesh Catches a Tartar—Interesting Dialogue—The Serious and Ridiculous Sides of the Rebellion.

NEAR RICHARD'S FORD, RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

All is again quiet with the Army of the Potomac. The [illegible]

my in open conflict have skedaddled, and nearly everywhere the monotony of camp life prevails. Seventeen deserters, captured by Col. CESNOLA'S command a few days ago, on the extreme right, while on the road to Warrenton, were to-day sent forward to Gen. BURNSIDE'S headquarters. They were a sorry-looking set of scamps as ever escaped the gallows, and doubtless by this time bitterly regret the false step taken. If these men are not punished to the fullest extent permitted by the rules of war, the Government might as well disband the whole army, for if so glaring a breach of discipline is overlooked, or only a light punishment administered, at the next convenient opportunity a much larger number will yield to an over-desire to reach home. Lieut. BIT, to-day, went out with a command of fifty men, to patrol on our right flank. He found no more deserters and saw only a few armed rebels.

I had a long conversation, to-day, with a man who has just been discharged from the rebel army, after serving in it for fifteen months. He was drafted. When the war broke out, he was the owner of 300 acres of land, a house, several negroes, some other live stock, and bed, also, a small sum of money laid by for a rainy day. During his absence with the army, all that he had was swept away by the armies, or used by his own family to sustain life, and to-day he finds himself broken in health, a wife and five children to support, and not a dollar in the world, or the means of obtaining the wherewith to support his helpless family for a single week. In the early days of the rebellion, he was an active Secessionist, and did much toward exciting the enthusiasm of the young men in this vicinity to espouse that cause. Having finally been compelled to serve in the army himself, he was lead to realize in his own person the full horrors of civil war, and has, very sagely, at the eleventh hour, arrived at the conclusion, that the masses of the people at the South really begin to feel that they do not know what the war is about; that the union of the States was quite as likely to conduce to the happiness of the people of this section as could be possibly realized under a Southern Confederacy; —that, in fact, the leaders of the rebellion have fooled the people, and he for one (and he protesses to believe he represents a majority of the privates in the rebel army) is ready to return to his allegiance. The picture he draws of the sufferings of the rebel soldiers are truly heart-rending. Half fed and half clothed, and exposed to all kinds of weather, he thinks at least they might be treated with some consideration by their rulers. But this is not the case. The moment a soldier becomes useless, either from sickness, wounds received in battle, or from any other cause, he is abandoned like a dog, or turned out like an old horse upon the commons to die. The track of the rebel army everywhere is lined with the victims of its leaders. In this vicinity, and along the roads between this point, Falmouth and Stafford Court-house, near every house, and almost every desirable camping ground, can be seen clusters of graves, containing the remains of men whose souls have taken their departure from this life steeped in treason, and victims of a despotism more cruel in its exactions than any recorded in history.

After all, there is a ridiculous side to the picture. Rabid Secessionists are occasionally met with who are quite indignant at the presence of Union troops in the sunny South. These for the most part are women—sharp, shrewd and not unfrequently good-looking, aye *handsome* sometimes—who pout and flaunt while uttering their treasonable sentiments with a fascinating abandon that is inimitable with the sterner sex. Capt DICASON, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, came across one of these shesesh land mermaids a few days ago, but for once the delectable creature "met her match." He was directed to escort this dangerous damsel, of eighteen or twenty Summers, outside of our lines. Having several miles to ride in company, the conversation naturally was upon matters connected with the war. She was good-looking, young, sarcastic and had a member in her mouth evidently hung in the middle, which enabled her to talk with an astounding volubility. Having got fairly started upon their way:

"Well," she says, "when are you going to Richmond? You did not succeed by the way of Fredericksburgh?"

CAPTAIN—"No, that was only a *feint*; we are going to Richmond by the way of Tennessee."

The smirk that this answer caused the lady to put on cannot be placed on paper.

LADY—"Your Colonel (CESNOLA) wanted to take me prisoner; I would not like to be a prisoner, and live on hard tack and pork as your soldiers do."

CAPTAIN (complacently)—"Don't know about that; we could feed you well; we are daily supplied with mutton and other delicacies of the season," alluding to the provisions brought in by foraging parties, from whose daily visits the lady herself had suffered as much as any one. Another smirk and toss of the head was the only reply.

CAPTAIN—"Under POPE we managed to live well."

LADY—"Yes! (Dry emphatic) that old mean POPE; I only wish he was in command now, how we would run you back to Washington again."

CAPTAIN—"Yes, but it was a great pity that your army had to leave Maryland so abruptly before Little MAC." After a brief pause,

LADY (resuming)—"You didn't make much out of Vicksburgh?"

CAPTAIN—"Oh, we only attracted your attention there, while our troops took a little post of 9,000 men in Arkansas!"

LADY, (changing the attack)—"You are going to cross now at Richard's Ferry?"

CAPTAIN—"Yes."

LADY—"I heard you were going to cross below Fredericksburgh."

CAPTAIN—"Yes, BURNSIDE says it is the most practicable."

The lady at this point provoked and puzzled beyond measure, exclaims in the most sarcastic manner imaginable—"I understand that if it remains *muddy* you are all *going back to Washington*!"

CAPTAIN, (with provoking coolness)—"Yes; I believe that is the *latest* order."

The Captain, being something of a wag, was one too much for the Miss Secesh, and before they parted she frankly admitted it.

PAUL.

THE RECAPTURE OF GALVESTOR.

Narrative of the Occurrence by an Officer on Board the Gunboat Owasco.

The harbor at Galveston is so shallow that none of our steamers could fill their bunkers, hence frequent recourse to our coal ships for supplies was necessary. The *Westfield*, on attempting to return during the night to the defence of the wharf where the Massachusetts troops had been landed, run aground. This was the prime cause of our misfortune. The *Lane* signaled at 3 o'clock A. M., "the enemy are afloat." The distance from us to her was about three miles. The *Clifton* went immediately to the assistance of the *Westfield*, and tried in vain, and too long, to get her off, while we steamed directly up toward the *Lane*. The rebels, as we afterward learned, had come down in force with about thirty guns from four to nine inches bore, and with 7,000 troops, and occupied the city. We engaged their guns, and soon silenced them. While coming down the Bay we saw three steamers steering for the *Lane*, who was holding our old position while we were gone for coal. One of the steamers endeavored to ram the *Lane*, but she vawed, and the steamer shot past her. Another steamer attempted the same play on the opposite side, and with the same result as before, only this time the *Lane*, on avoiding her enemy, got aground. They immediately closed in upon her, pouring a flood of musketry fire on her decks, and in a moment not a man was left to defend her—all being either killed or badly wounded. While this engagement was going on, we were steaming up the channel with the intention of ramming the steamers; but when within 200 feet, we ran aground, and they, turning their attention to us, swept the men from our guns, and strewed our decks with the dead and dying.

We now endeavored to get afloat by backing the engines furiously. I gave the order and returned to my station near the mainmast. I lounged at a dead man, lying at my feet, felt of his heart to see if he was past all aid, and found him shot through the heart.—dead.

I thought that in a very few moments I should lay beside him. A cannon ball came past me then, tearing the left sleeve of my coat and completely paralysing my arm for a few moments; but examination showed no wound, so thanking God, I again turned my attention to the fight, and found that the Rebels had commenced to fire the *Lane's* guns on us. We were once again afloat, and as we could not save the *Lane*, or, as we then thought, ourselves, we endeavored to sink the *Lane*, which we did not succeed in doing, although we put a ball right through her hull.

We were now boarded by three rebels with a white flag, who seemed to take it for granted that we were theirs, for one, an Ex-Governor, asked me all about the engines, &c. We were slowly backing down out of the harbor, which fact our visitors did not at first notice, but when we had put a good mile between their boats and ourselves, we announced to them our determination to escape, which filled them with dismay, for they considered us their prize. At this moment the *Clifton*, having rescued the crew of the *Westfield*, finding it impossible to save the ship, came alongside. Smoke was already issuing from the *Westfield*, and by a premature explosion, her commander and several others were lost. The *Clifton* signalled "retreat," and all our small craft, such as tenders, dispatch schooners, &c., put out of the harbor, and we put the rebels aboard the *Clifton*, and both passing out to the bar, came to anchor, and there we hurled our dead. Poor Jack, sewed up in his hammock, with a round shot at his feet, sleeps as soundly in his watery bed, as if a Prince's Mausoleum marked his resting place.

After consultation with the *Clifton*, it was determined to go to New-Orleans. With rigging shot away, sails torn in shreds, and smoke-pipes lying on the deck, we started on our voyage with scarcely men enough to man the ship. In previous letters I told you of our fears of an attack, and of our expected easy victory, which was turned to defeat by the grounding of the *Westfield*.

Early in the action one of our guns became disabled, and while we were agrounding the ammunition for one gun, and the primers for another, had given out, leaving us but one gun to defend ourselves against five steamers. These steamers were built up from the guards with cotton bales, behind which, in two tiers, lay riflemen, who poured a ceaseless, irresistable fire upon the ships' unprotected decks, while they were comparatively safe.

My station was on the quarter-deck, directing the movements of the engines, and consequently I was a mark for them as an officer. I picked up a handful of bullets that fell all around me—in fact the whole ship was riddled from stem to stern. I saw fearful sights, such as I hope never again to witness, and these were rendered doubly painful by contrast, when, a few days after, quite a number of innocent children, whom, with their loyal parents, we had taken on board at Pass Sabine, were playing merrily over our blood-stained decks.

We are glad to find that orders have been issued to several gunboats and the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, to proceed to Galveston, and recapture or sink the *Harriet Lane*, and themselves, too, if necessary. We greatly fear that the repairs to be made are too great to permit us to be of their number.

How I long to have another chance at the rebels. When we return again, it will be with an abler crew, and we shall hope to give as good an account of ourselves as in our previous engagements—all five of which were successful.

But this bitter, bitter defeat—may God give us the opportunity to wipe it out.

With alluding to a few acts of individual heroism, I must close. One man received a ball on the right side of his nose, which passed in and lodged directly over the roof of his mouth. He ran to the Doctor, had it extracted, and the man returned to his gun, with a hole in his face as large as a cent.

Many who were wounded, but not disabled, stood at their guns till they dropped. Hoping in my next to give you a glorious account of the capture and entire, complete destruction of Galveston, I remain your affectionate, CHARLEY.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Contest for the United States Senatorship.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The city is rapidly filling up with politicians of all shades and classes, and the excitement in regard to who shall be nominated United States Senator runs high.

MAYOR ODDIE, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, WALDO HUTCHINS, Surveyor ANDREWS, M. P. BEMIS, H. B. STANTON, and a number of others on the same side, hold a conference to-night at the Delavan House, to decide upon a course of action.

Gov. MORGAN'S friends rally in force, and have made considerable progress during the past forty-eight hours, but there appears to be only a slight prospect of his nomination in consequence of the determined bitterness of his opponents.

HENRY J. RAYMOND is here, and is being strongly pressed by the opponents of MORGAN. His chances appear to be on the rise.

At present there seems a prospect of the Extreme Radicals, and all the opponents of MORGAN falling back on PARSTON KING.

There is a quiet, steady under-current setting in favor of bringing forward the name of THURLOW WEED, if any union of the Democratic and Republican conservative Union men should take place.

Leading Democrats propose making no nomination, but scattering their votes by election districts. This is strongly opposed by many others who think it would bear the appearance of disorganization and want of determination on the part of the Democracy.

FERNANDO WOOD is here. His name will be presented to the Democratic caucus by the united delegation from New-York City, and he will probably have five votes from Kings County.

Both caucuses will be held on Monday evening.

REPORT OF THE SENATORIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO WAIT ON THE GOVERNOR.

The Committee appointed by the Senate with directions to confer with His Excellency, the Governor, and urge upon him the necessity and propriety of prompt and energetic action for the protection of the Assembly from mob violence, and of the speedy bringing to condign punishment the authors thereof, submit the following:

That on the 21st day of January your Committee had an interview with the Governor on the subject referred to in the resolutions of the Senate; that at said interview His Excellency stated, in substance, that he had been apprised of the matter referred to in said resolution, and had been appealed to by one or more members of the Assembly for protection; that he had answered all such as applied to him that they should be protected, and further stated that he had made arrangements by which a police force was detailed and in readiness to repel and prevent actual violence; but did not feel at liberty to take any further action in the premises, except upon the invitation of the Assembly, as by so doing he would subject himself to the imputation of unwarrantably interfering with the organization of that body.

Your Committee feeling constrained to differ with His Excellency as to the correctness of his views in the premises, and in view of the grave question involved, cannot permit the transactions referred to in resolutions of the Senate, and the action taken by the Executive there, to pass into a precedent to be hereafter cited as authority, without entering their earnest protest against it.

It will be remembered that the Governor is the chief Executive officer in the State, one of whose special duties it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and the whole power of the State is placed at his disposal to enable him effectually to execute that high trust. The House of Assembly on the other hand, prior to the election of Speaker, has no power whatever, not even of self-protection, except such physical power as may be possessed by each individual member, and is wholly dependent for protection and preservation from outward oppression and violence upon a firm, prompt, and energetic execution of the laws, without which its organization is at the mercy of the mob, whenever political excitement or the will of reckless and unprincipled partisans shall call it into being.

Its only officer is the Clerk of the prior Assembly, whose sole duties and powers consist in calling the House to order, in calling the roll, receiving and recording the votes of its members for Speaker, and announcing the result. Until the election of Speaker it cannot act as an organized body, and cannot make application to the Executive for protection, except in the individual capacity of its members. If the Governor's position be correct, and his action in this case proper, it must be conceded that the organization of that body may be indefinitely postponed and prevented by the lawless action of a mob, and that without remedy. Your Committee do not believe that, under the laws and Constitution of the State, the will of that mob is the only barrier to anarchy and revolution. But we do believe that the Governor is clothed with ample power, and that it is his bounden duty actively to exercise that power upon the first manifestation of action, by word or deed, from any and every source, other than the members themselves, and that he is bound thus to act as soon as the facts come in his knowledge, let that knowledge come from what source it may.

Your Committee cannot consent to the conclusion that the Executive can only act in dispersing such a mob, except upon the invitation of the Assembly itself. As we have already shown, the Assembly is not in a condition to make any communication of an official character, and even if it were, a case might happen where the members might be equally or nearly equally divided in their political views, and the outside mob might be acting in concert with, or for the benefit of one side or the other, in which case it would be impracticable to obtain any expression which would be satisfactory to the Executive, and upon which he would feel authorized to act. Neither can your Committee assent to the proposition, that in using the powers conferred upon him, by dispersing a mob which was by its lawless action preventing and hindering the organization of the Assembly, that the Executive could be justly chargeable with any unwarrantable interference with the affairs of a coördinate branch of the Government. The Senate resolutions do not contemplate or suggest any action on the part of the Executive, as far as the members of the Assembly themselves are concerned, but refer to persons outside of the Assembly exclusively.

The Court of Appeals holds its sessions in the same building and frequently has under consideration for final decision, many cases of great importance and frequently exciting great public interest. If, upon such occasions, evil disposed persons feeling a deep interest in such decision, should congregate in the chamber of that Court, and by clamor and threats seek to influence its decisions, could it be charged upon the Executive for taking prompt means to rid the Court of such persons that he was guilty of any improper interference in the decision of cases pending before that tribunal?

Your Committee do not believe that any such charge could or would be made in either case, and cannot therefore assent to the concision of His Excellency in that respect, neither can your Committee conceed the least impropriety on the part of the Senate, in its action in this most unfortunate state of affairs, but on the contrary they submit that such action is pertinent, and under the circumstances peculiarly appropriate as coming from this body. The Senate and Assembly, though acting separately and independently, are in fact one body, and whatever injuriously effects the action of either, is felt by both, and until the organization of the Assembly, no legislative business can be consummated in either House, and while your Committee regard, with profound respect, the views of the Governor in relation to any improper interference by one branch of the Government with the functions of the other, yet they fail to perceive their application in the present case.

Your Committee do not deem it necessary upon this occasion to enter upon any discussion as to the disastrous and demoralizing effects which must inevitably ensue from the triumphant and unopposed insognration of mob violence in and around the Capitol of the State. It denotes anything but good to the honor of the Commonwealth or to the peace and welfare of its citizens, its advent there should have been met with a rebuke so prompt and severe as to serve as a warning that such acts are attended with extreme hazard and danger to all such as choose to indulge in them. WILKES ANGEL,

TUESDAY, Jan. 27. J. H. RAMSEY.

Sojourners in Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

Senators, Members and others have become pretty generally settled for the session. Among those who have taken rooms at the Delavan House, for the Winter, are:

State Officers.

Hon. Lucius Robinson and family, Comptroller.
Hon. Danl. S. Dickinson and family, Attorney-General.
Hon. Wm. B. Lewis and family, State Treasurer.
Hon. Wm. B. Taylor, State Engineer.
Hon. Nelson J. Waterbury, Judge-Advocate-General.
Hon. J. T. Miller, Inspector-General.
Major Geo. W. Wallace, U. S. A., and family, Superintendent of Mustering and Disbursing, S. N. Y.
Capt. J. H. Hager, U. S. A.
Capt. Edgerton, U. S. A., and family.
Lieut. J. H. Wharton, U. S. A.

Senators.

Hon. Chas. G. Coruell,	Hon. R. H. Low,
Hon. Wm. Clerk,	Hon. Chauncey Abbott,
Hon. Jno. J. Bradly,	Hon. C. J. Folger,
Hon. Geo. A. Hardin,	Hon. Ralph Richards,
Hon. Henry C. Murphy,	Hon. J. C. Smith,
Hon. L. Farrar,	Hon. Allen Munroe,
Hon. J. H. Ramsey and family,	Hon. R. K. Sandford,

Jas. Terwilliger, Clerk of Senate.

Members of Legislature.

Hon. C. P. Leslie and family,	
Hon. Ezra Cornell and family,	
Hon. W. J. Heacock and family,	
Hon. Ira Brockett and family,	
Hon. Thos. C. Fields and family,	
Hon. H. B. Fletcher and family,	
Hon. A. C. Mattoon and family,	
Hon. E. Trimmer and family,	
Hon. F. B. Fisher,	Hon. F. B. Smith,
Hon. R. C. Hutchings,	Hon. Guy Shaw,
Hon. J. S. Haring,	Hon. E. S. Stalt,
Hon. J. S. Harens,	Hon. A. C. Tefft,
Hon. Henry C. Lake,	Hon. P. C. Tallman,
Hon. Jas. M. Monroe,	Hon. A. B. Weaver,
Hon. J. E. Marshall,	Hon. B. Healy,
Hon. Geo. J. Post,	Hon. Chas. Hulett,
Hon. J. Breed,	Hon. Jno. Stewart,
Hon. N. H. Davis,	Hon. H. W. Loomis,
Hon. H. Palmer,	Hon. B. Healy,
Hon. H. Seymour, Jr.	Hon. E. Clark,

Canal Appraisers.—Hon. Wm. Wasson, Hon. A. B. Parmalee.

Canal Commissioners.—Hon. W. W. Wright, Hon. F. A. Alberger, Hon. W. J. Skinner.

The following are now at the Delavan House:

Judge N. K. Hall,	Judge Hale,
Judge Hogeboom,	Judge Rosecrans,
Judge A. C. Hand,	Hon. Jas. Noxon,
Hon. D. P. Wood,	Hon. A. B. Tappan,
Hon. E. McMullan,	Hon. Smith Ely,
Wm. Ward, Esq.,	N. P. Bemiss, Esq.,
Dean Richmond, Esq.,	T. N. Parmalee, Esq.,
David Banks, Jr., Esq.,	Hon. A. C. Rice,
Hon. John A. Dix,	H. F. S. Littlejohn, Esq.

AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

Total Loss of the Ship Sparkling Sea—The Horses of the Twenty-fifth New-York Battery Drowned—The Emancipation Proclamation—Prizes in the Harbor, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863.

The United States transport ship *Sparkling Sea*, with the Twenty-fifth New-York Battery, for the Banks Expedition, reported ashore on Ajea Reef in my last letter, has since become a complete wreck, and probably all the horses, eighty in number, have been lost. The steamer *Swan*, which was sent out from here for her relief, was unable to reech the wreck, owing to the heavy sea, and for some days was compelled to seek a harbor at Indian Key, and has since returned to this port. The latest information from the wreck is by the wrecking schooner *Coquette*, which left there on Tuesday last, at which time the horses were still alive and the sea making a constant breach over the wreck. The entire crew had abandoned her, and with the ship's boats had gone to Indian Key, leaving the horses to perish, either for want of food or water, or to be ultimately drowned. The Twenty-fifth New-York Battery are now here, having lost all their means of active usefulness. Wreckers will save the materials of the ship, provided the heavy norther, which has now been blowing for the last ten days, has not washed everything away.

There is a constant crowd in our herbor of the returning ships of the Banks Expedition, stopping for coals, which they are all of them receiving in full supply from the Naval Department, whose wise foresight has thus avoided all embarrassment to the War Department in the want of this indispensable material.

On the 17th the transport ship *Wizard King* arrived from New-Orleans, ordered here to load with the surplus stores of the army, and return to that port. It is very unfortunate that such large supplies were sent to this post during the Summer, that great quantities of flour and bread have been ruined by the weevil and by heating, or by both, and will now be condemned and sold for a mere trifle.

The last two weeks has been rife with speculation as to the probable terms of the President's New-Year's Proclamation, and, in the hope and belief that Key West and Tortugas would be excepted from emancipation, the machinery of City Government has been newly burnished up, and its working parts put into first rate order and a complete state of readiness, to let on steam as soon as the Proclamation should arrive, with the charitable design to hunt up or run down every luckless darkey whose head and hands were claimed by some other *individual*.

The Proclamation arrived by the mail of the 18th, and while satisfaction and pleasure are the general rule, there are exceptions plainly betokened by elongated visages and words that are not of loyal import. In the meantime, industry, instead of receiving any check, goes on apparently more briskly than ever, and the colored people of all ages wear cheerful countenances, with a demeanor that plainly indicates both appreciation and gratitude.

There will doubtless be a deal of clamor and remonstrance against the application of the order to Key West, on the ground that it has never been actually in possession of the rebels; but I would have it most distinctly understood that it arose from no lack of design on the part of a very great majority of the people, but simply from their inability to accomplish their object.

On Saturday last a beautiful regimental stand of colors, of silk and gold, was landed from a ship just from New-York, which, upon inquiry, I found was purchased by contribution from some of the colored people here, and by them designed to be presented to Col. JOSEPH S. MORGAN, of the Ninetieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, lately in command here. The Colonel has previously received a national flag from the ladies of this city, and the Chaplain also one for their regimental church.

By the steamer *Northern Light*, just arrived from New-Orleans, we learn that our gunboat *Hatteras* was sunk off Galveston, under very remarkable circumstances. The report is thus: the sloop-of-war *Richmond*, blockading at Galveston, was attracted by a light and other evidence of a vessel, and standing for it, soon picked up one of the boats of the steamer *Hatteras*, with officers and men, who say that after it became dark a vessel was spoken by the *Hatteras* and in reply to her hail of "What ship is that?" said, "her Majesty's ship *Spitfire*." The *Hatteras* announced her intention to send a boat aboard, and lowered one for that purpose, which was at once occupied by officers and crew, when almost on the instant a broadside from the strange ship was discharged at the *Hatteras*, and she sunk immediately in nine fathoms water. The story seems marvelous, and I give it as it has been reported here and generally believed, with the impression that the strange ship was the *Alabama*.

LIST OF WAR VESSELS NOW IN PORT.—United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, sloop of-war *Dale*, steamers *San Jacinto*, *Huntsville*, *Magnolia*, *Penguin* and *Circassian*, bark *James L. Davis*, and schooners *Wanderer* and *Eugenia*.

TRANSPORTS.—Steamers, *Merrimac*, *Northern Light*, *Albany*, ship *Wizard King*.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Ship *Lydia*, brigs *J. M. Houston*, *Suwannee*, schooners *Trojan*, *Lily*, *Huntress*, *M. B. Borden*, *Eliza & Catharine*, (British,) and about thirty prize vessels whose cases are not yet disposed of.

The gunboat *Tahoma*, Capt. SAMMES, arrived a few days since from her station off Tampa, Florida, with the remains of a small vessel, loaded with cotton, which they had taken from the rebels in that harbor, who upon finding that they would lose her, set her on fire. Capt. SEMMES extinguished the fire, and brought away the vessel, with her deck burned out and spars and rigging all gone. The *Tahoma* has again returned to her station.

Gen. Hitchcock's Testimony before the McDowell Court-Martial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have carefully read the evidence of Gen. HITCHCOCK before the McDowell Court of Inquiry, as published in the TIMES of Tuesday last, and also the abstract of his testimony published in the Washington *Chronicle* by request of Gen. HITCHCOCK himself. Aside from the substitution of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S name for that of the President, at the close of the testimony in the TIMES, (which substitution was undoubtedly a typographical error,) I cannot perceive the justice of Gen. HITCHCOCK'S complaint as to the inaccuracy of your report. It seems to me that your reporter gave a much better account of Gen. HITCHCOCK'S evidence than was given in any other paper, and that—excepting the error of the printer—your report was quite as good as that furnished by Gen. HITCHCOCK himself. A REPORTER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24.

Movements of Gen. Burnside.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Jan. 31.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived here this morning. He declined a public reception, but thousands thronged the railway station and the square near it to greet him. He made a few brief remarks in response to Mayor KNIGHT'S welcome. His many friends will call on him at his residence to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL WEEKLY REPORT.—The report of the United States General Hospital, Newark, for the week ending Jan. 31, shows: Admitted, 5; returned to duty, 77; discharged, 2; deserted, 5; died, 1; total remaining, 758. The general condition of the patients is excellent, and deaths are now extremely rare. Recent improvements have added materially to the comfort of the institution, which will compare favorably with any military hospital anywhere.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon, a little child, five years old, was burned to a crisp at Lyons Farms, N. J., by its clothes taking fire, during the temporary absence of its mother. Its father, whose name is DAVID CHANDLER, is absent in the army. An infant who was with it in the room escaped unharmed.

ESSEX COUNTY COURTS.—The prisoners convicted at the present term of the Essex County, N. J., Courts, will be placed at the bar for sentence, on Wednesday next, at 10 A. M.

REV. DR. JOEL PARKER entered upon the duties of his new pastorate yesterday, at the Park Presbyterian Church, Newark.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 31—*In steamship Kongaroo, for Liverpool*—Myron Hutchinson, James Bowsra, Edward Davies, A. Solelac, H. V. Angboust, W. Wylie, Lieut. Atkinson, Wm. Filmer, Ed. Gottamer, Frede. Rodgers, Charles Bruno, H. L. Whitman, Lucien de Laimere and lady, J. R. Staart, Capt. Corbett, G. J. Mills, E. B. Cobbstriead, Mr. and Mrs. Chuffant, B. S. Levy, Marks Abraham, with others in the steerage. Specie, $960,000.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Tubal Cain, from Havana—Capt. Brown, late of brig Estelle, captured by the privateer Florida, and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets.... 5 18 | Moon sets.... 9 29
Sandy Hook. 5 30 | Gov. Island. 6 19 | Hell Gate.... 7 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Cleared.

Ships Yorktown, Meyer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Herzogin van Brabant, Beling, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Schooners Brandt, (Br.,) Lang, Halifax, T. S. Whitman; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Ida Bliss, Bush, Washington; Burdett Hart, Hart, New-Haven, J. A. McSorley; James Logan, Smith, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Catharine Dubois, Weaver, New-Haven; Joseph Marsh, Leeds, Washington; Carlos Alberto, (Portg.) Santana, Oporto, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Elizabeth L., Burgess, Providence, T. B. Chase & Co.; A. Dexter, Doane, Salem, T. B. Chase & Co.

Sloop Lady Luke, Lake, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steamship Tubal Cain, (Br.,) Bartlett, Havana Jan. 23, with sugar and cotton to A. Bigland. Jan. 26, off Matanilla Reef, damaged the screw, and made the remainder of the passage under canvas.

Steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington 19 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., 3 mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Bynner.

Steamer Patroon, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark J. A. Hazard, Lawson, New-Orleans 11 days, with sugar and molasses to Wing & Evans. Jan. 25, south of Hatteras, passed portions of a vessel, (of about 250 tons,) consisting of bulwarks, stanchions, doors, &c.

Bark C. W. Poultney, Johnson, Alexandria 12 ds., and 24 hours from Cape Henry, in ballast to Montgomery Bros. Jan. 31, at 2 P. M., saw a black bark of about 300 tons, ashore near Barnegat. Had all sails furled, but apparently had not been long on.

Bark Fanny Ealer, (of Bridgetown, N. J.,) Lodge, New-Orleans 15 ds., with mdse. to N. L. McCready. Had heavy weather.

Bark Bradford, (of Rockland,) Cables, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Honatoo, Share, Port Royal 72 hours, in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark West Wind, Bolger, New-Orleans 12 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Dennis & Wyckoff.

Bark Almoner, (of Searsport,) Pendleton, 17 days, with lumber to B. P. Sherman & Co. Saw brig Ida Bowne, ashore.

Bark Jane Ross, (Br., of Pictou, N. S.,) Forbes, Matanzas Jan. 20, with sugar to master.

Brig Lizzie Barnard, (of Calais,) Barnard, Demerara Jan. 2, and Grand Turk 16th, with salt to Hall Lyon & Co. Jan. 20, lat. 30 40, lon. 73 45, in a heavy sea, lost head of fore and mainmast.

Brig Abby P. Fenno, (Br., of St. John's, N. B.,) Meissels, Manzanilla Jan. 17, with coffee, &c., to order, and & Co.

Brig Ida M. Comery, (of Thomaston,) McClellan, New-Orleans 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Rush, Bahbidge, Havana 10 ds., in ballast to P. N. Swofford.

Brig C. F. O'Brien, Wiley, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. H. Brookman & Co.

Schr. Martha S. K. Thorne, (Br., of Annapolis,) Boocock, Turks Island Dec. 31, with salt to B. F. Small & Co. Has experienced heavy N. E. gales on the passage; lost some sails; split the mainsail and flying-jib; was towed to the City from off the Highlands by pilot boat James Funch, No. 22.

Schr. Frances Hatch, (of Castine,) Parker, Gonaives Jan. 15, with logwood to Miller & Houghton. Left no

Am. vessels. Jan. 27, lat. 24 10,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3544. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER COLUMBIA.

VISIT OF GEN. BANKS TO BATON ROUGE.

Rumors of an Intended Attack by the Rebels.

Brisk Preparations for the Attack on Port Hudson.

Changes Among the Officials in the Department.

Gen. Bowen Made Provost-Marshal General.

The steamer *Columbia*, with New-Orleens dates to the 25th ult., arrived last evening.

Everything is reported quiet in that city, end nothing af moment had transpired.

Gen. BANKS had been to Baton Rouge to visit the portion of his command at that place—some 18,000 men, nnder the command of Maj.-Gen. AUGUR. He returned on the 23d uit.

His visit was partially owing to the rumor that tha rebels intended attacking our men there. They must be strong to attempt it, as most of the old troops of Gen. BUTLER are there, and have the advantage of knowing the ground thoroughly, besides having once already given the rebels e lesson on the same spot.

At New-Orleans, several important changes have been made among officials. Brig.-Gen. BOWEN, late Police Commissioner of the city, is appointed Provost-Marshal-General of the Department, in place of Col. CLARK, a recent appointee of Gen. BANKS'.

Col. C. C. DWIGHT, of the One Hendred and Sixtieth New-York Volunteers, relieves Col. FRENCH, the able Provost-Marshal nf Louisiana. The latter, it is thought, conflicts with the authority of Gen. SHEPLEY Military Governor, who appointed Col, FRENCH to the position, whilst Col. DWIGHT is appointed hy Gen. BANKS. This was not quite satisfactorily arranged when the steamer left.

Col. DENNIS, Acting Mayor of New-Orlean, was also about to resign for private reasons.

Gen. WEITZEL, commanding in the La Fourche district, had returned with his troops to the old camp, near Thibodeauxville. He will shortly go to Baton Rouge to join in the attack npon Port Hudson, now imminent. The rebels at that place have been strengthening their works and augmenting their force, evidently tatending to hold out as long as possible. Our gunboats cannot assist much in the attack, though the mortar vessels will be likely to discomfort them considerably.

Nothing new had transpired in Texas. At Galveston we have the *Brooklyn*, *Scioto*, and other vessels, blockading, to prevnnt tha *Harriet Lane* coming ont, though it is rumored she got ahead of them by running out immediately after the fight, and before our vessels reached there. This is not probable, as she was damaged and needed repairs beforn going to sea.

The *Alabama* has not been heard from in thn Gulf since the sinking of the *Hatteras*. As a number of vessels are cruising after her, she probably finds it prudent to keep out of reach for a while.

New-Orleans banks have lately refused Treasury notes on deposit. The latter are now par with city currency. Gen. BANKS has remonstrated with the Bank Directors, and they had consented to receivn the notes on special deposit. Confederate notes were rising, and in some demand, and secesh morn buoyant and happy.

The *Columbia* brings a good cargo and full passenger list. Amenq the latter are Capt. ROE, U. S. N., Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT and Major DIMON, U. S. A., Mr. GERAUDOUX, the defeated candidate for Congress from New-Orleans, Mr. WM. J. REID, the agent of the steamer, who was wounded by gnerrillas up the River Mississinpi, and Paymaster TAYLOE, U. S. N.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Fears of a Rebel Blockade of the Port—Our Navy Seemingly Asleep—The Late Commandar Buchanan—Gen. Banks' Trip to Baton Rogue—Port Hudson—Antics of the Secesh—Miscellaneous News.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jan. 25, 1863.

From the peculier circumstances under which I am placed I cannot explain my exact sentiments except I follow the example of our Milesian friends and say, that if you never get this letter I hope you will inform me of the fact by the next regular mail. The reason of this request is, that the *Oreto*, the *Harriet Lane* and the *Alabama* are said to be aff the mouths of tha Mississippi, having established a regular blockade, and I see no reason way they cannot do it, and not only catch the good mercantile steamship *Columbia*, but also sink most of our navy. After the "affah" at Galveston, thn *Brooklyn* "went down," but no one has avar heard of the vessel since, and I snppose she is tind np somewhere with a screw loose. As soon as the *Mississippi* can be got ready (!) she will leave, and I suppose that will be the last of her. If the *Alabama* can thus draw off our frigates and have them disposed of in ignoble obscurity about the Gnlf, why cannot SEMMES dispose of the *Hartford* in the same way, and having nothing really to fear from the "remainder," pass the forts some foggy night, and just clean out our harbor, and finally realise the fond woman's dream of some few ladies here, who petitioned "Lord Lovnll" to have the city, without regard to the women or children, bombarded and burnt up, rather than fall into the possession of the Yankees?

THE NAVY.

These are great times surely. Here we are at war with somn rebellious States which originally had no navy, and yet if things go on in this way much longer, between borrowing from England and taking from us, I see no reason that we shall not soon find it impossible to keep either a national or commercial vessel afloat. The navy here is certainly asleep. By the way, on a former occasion I described the French Admiral under the impression it was our FARRAGUT, so I take back what I said about *our* Admiral's superior personal presence, and if he does not do something soon to retrieve our honor in the Golf, bwish he could be promoted to a snug berth in some of our Northern Nnvy yards, thongh I believe these "fat places" are held to be perquisites for the gentlemen who snrrendered Norfolk.

And while I am on this sebject let ma say a word in honor of the late Commander BOCHANAN, who was shot from a rifle-pit in the recent suecessful attempt at Barwick's Bay to hurn the rebel plated steamer *Cotton*. Commander BOCHANAN was a genuine specimen of our idea nf a naval hero. He was a man of remerkably fiee personal appearaece; his smile on a crowd of people was like a ray of sunshine. He was nevar, when nshore, tired of being good-natured, and nevar fatigued bv industry. After he eleaned out Poetchartrain with the *New-London*, he went to work and picked up three miserable old lake steamers, that did not seem to have strength nnough to fall to pieces, and with this miserable capital to commence with, he *extemporized* a fleet of gunboats which are to-day more servicesble than any of their size in our navy. It was from the deck of the *Calhoun*—one of these boats—that he was shot. He was the only man that at the mnment was standing on the forward part of the vessel, and he was so near the shore that he could have tossed a biscnit into the rifle-pits that held his cowardlv foe. BUCHANAN wns remonstrated with, bnt he said it was his place to be anywhere on his vessel that hn deemed important for her proper command, end in carrying out this chivalrous determinallon he fell a victim. Since that sad event we have had no one here to keep the navy in our eve, or make it talked about in the streets. It has passed seemingly away; and sometimes when on the leven, and looking out upon thn crowd of war vessels, and remembering that the *Alabama* is rollicking with impunity in thn Gelf, I think thnt the planks of these vessels, which heve been motionless so long, havn begun to vegetate and sent down roots into the rich soil of the Mississippi, and will never be lorn from their festenings.

THE PROSPECTIVE MOVEMENT TO PORT HUDSON.

I have no important militnry movements to report. A few days ago, Gen. BANKS, with two or three confidential officers of his staff, went ep to Bnton Rouge, and I presume the object was to makn thn commencement of a final attack on Port Hndson. I have reason to believe that there are now not more than ten thonsand men in that sickly stroeghold, and as it is on a point absolutely surrounded on almost every side by an impassable rivnr, it would seem to be essy to cnt off communicatton with its rear, nnd soon starve the garrison into a snrrender. This much is certain—Gen. BANKS has at Baton Ronge now, *within a forced day's march* of thn rear of Port Hndson, nearly three times the number of the Confederate troops. Whether they (the rebels) will be reinforced in the present season of apparent inactivity, I cannot say. I have always had the impreasion that the rebel soldiers at Port Hudson were of the most inferior kind, mostly conscripts, aed rnady, with a fair chance, to get away from the service. In the front the place is strong; nnture has made it singularly favorable for powerful defence, but the rear is opee, and possesses no superior advantages. Bntween Port Hudson and Vicksbnrgh is the month of Red River. Through this river and thn Atchafalaya thn nnemy finde a way out of the Gulf into the Mississippi and np to Vicksburgh. Port Hudson taken, and the tradn between Texas and thn Mississippi wonld be out off—an effect that would be very damaging at this time evee upon thn eeemy at Richmond. While writieg on this subject, I cannot forget that a few mneths ago Port Hudson was a naked bluff, reaching out into the river, with nothing aboet it repulsive bet its steep banke and grim solitude. A tnw hnndred men could then have takna possession of it, fortified its rear against a land attack, and made it n hospitabin landing-place for the soldiers of our armies ascending the river; but the cry of Gen. BUTLER for reinforcements was never heeded, and now thousands are required to fight and die to do tha work, while at the time I speak of, without striking a hiow or losing a lifn, it could havn been accomplished by a fnw hnndred men.

COTTON FROM TEXAS.

The schooner *Planet* arrived in our port yesterday, direct from the Rio Grande, having on board 113 bales of cotton. The Captain reports 73 vessels, loaded down with all sorts of goods, at the mouth of the Rio Grandn, nnable to get np on account of the low stage of water. The cotton was originally from Texas, but it was teken across the river, end shipped from Matamoras as Mexican cotton. Thera is a great quanuty of the staple at Matamoras, and an enormous ameunt of goods at the mouth of the river, but the want of lighters at present almost puts a stop to trade. There arn no Confederate troops at Brownsville, nor along the frontier. A few thonsand men, under a dashing officer, or under Gov. HAMILTON, sent to the mouth of the Rio Grande, could take possession of this line of TEXAS, secure to the Nnw-York merchants an enormous trade in cotton, and in sixty days, with the assistance of loyal Texans, secure that State to the Union. Why this is not done, senms to me impossible to understand. There are troops enough rolling about New-Orleans and vicinity to go down to the place named, perform the work as a frolic, nnd then come back again before they seem to be needed at this point for active operations.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

In the early part of September last the bark *Rover*, from Boston, came out to this port with an assorted cargo, and finding no market, discharged, was hanted on the ways, ovnrhauled end caulked, then reloaded and started for Vera Cruz. Arriving at that port, the French authorities charged the Captain such enormous duties that nearly one-half of the cargo was sold to meet these chargee alone. This done, the Captain found there was no demand for the remaining part of his cargo. In fact, the French speculaters had entire charge of the market, and would permit no competition. The Captain reports that, while in the harbor, some twenty-eight French men-of-war arrived, and quietly landed aver fifty thousand soldiers, Zonaves, many of whom had served in the Crimea. This enormous number af troops seemed to be moved without accident or confnsion, and with the precision of clock-work. This certainly forms a fnarfully mortifying contrast to the thirty thousand troops of the Banks Expedition, which were set afloat in all sorts of crazy and leaky vessels, many of which were wracked, and the rest reaching their port of destination in a most wretched condition. Thousands of these French troops, *the day they landed, took up their line of march*, without the least appearance of having suffered from their long voyage. The fleet was accompanied hy transports, which landed an enormous amount of army stores, which work was assisted bv several thousand mules purchased in thn United States, end brought to Vera Cruz in American bottoms. About seventeen miles of railroad had been completed, and a large number of workmen had arrived from New-Orleans. Trade with the interior had entirely ceased. The French spenk of the occupation of Mexico as permanent, and all the movements of the French forces seemed to indicate that idea. Provisions among the Mexicans were dear, the resources of the country seeming to be approaching exhaustion. It is evident that NAPOLEON has at last got a province that will be a credit to France, and possibly a source of profit. Algiers has been her military school; Mexico is to be her money-making possession. Of the political and commercial influence of the occnpation of Mexico by France one can hardly comprehend the consequences. The Monroe doctrine we fear will be a fizzle.

THE SECESH AND THE NEW REGIME.

The Secessionists here are now undergoing a course of "moral snasion" for their reformation, and as a result the arguments to bring the National Government into disrespect is beginning to display itself. Some of the wavs deserve a notice. The rebel brokers and backers, forjinstance, have been for eoma weeks past working together to depreciete the value of United States Treasury Notes. The first demonstrallon consisted in refusieg to receive them on deposit in thn banks, and next followed the treasonable act, for it is no less, of the brokers taking them only at a discount. The persons engaged in these nefarious transactions, I am sorry to say, havn not been interfered with, and they are pushing on a statn of things which will, they trust, put in a degree, at least, the promises to pay of the United States on a par with those of the Confederacy. These money conspirators heve no wish for any other result than to injnre the oredit of the Federal Goverament, and thus covertly hring its representatives here ieto contempt. As this money is by a suprema law of the land a tegal tender, I eannot see why the taw is with perfect impunnily broken. A night or two ago the newsboys, who awhile since were openly, at least, very patriotic, but are now qnite the reverse, suddenly made their appearance after dark with what looked to be a rebel extra, viz: two columns of worn out type worked off on n proof galley. This *extra* turned ont to be a most laudatory life of Stonewall JACKSON, in which his military prowess was likened to innumerable Washlegtons and Bonapartes, but great as they were, they sunk into profound obscurity when compared with his *religious character*. On this tast subject he was uncommonly sound, as he spent most of his time, when not fighling the Yankees, down on his knees in prayer for the success of hie blessed Government which, if estabtished, would give lte people, now and forevnr more, a permanent hold on the humane and God-likn institetion of Slavnry. The churches are now in fnll operalloe, and thn sncesh ministers, thosa left here, havn turned up just as full of venom as they were before the "arrival of the fleet." The prayers for the President and for the peace and prosperily of the netion are discarded, nnd sech other negative, bet nevertheless offensive insults are offered up for the "second dish," affording to the specuintive and observing mind here a very fair notion of how long it will be before trenson is again pueished, as the only way for the salvation of sonls. In Dr. PALMER'S Church, the "Shepherd," last Sabbath, labored long aed zealously to indnee the Lord to open the way for the return of the blessed pastor, *now absent by the decrees of wicked men*. He prnyed that the same Dr. PALMER might hnve strength from on high to sustain him in his times of persecution. Another most revolting evidence of secession hate is exhibited in the traps set to inveigle the poor soldier and sailor into tha dens of vicn and infnmy, plv thnm with poisoned liquor, that soon makes them raving maniacs, in which coeditton they are tnrned into the streets to be arrested by brutal police men, who take a seeming satisfaellon of dragging in the most degrading and inselting manner a National soldier nr sailor through thn streets, tapping them occasionally on thn head with their clubs, or throwing them down with violeece on the curbstones. By this course, and under cover of the law, these policemen get off e deal of the hate many of them feel tor the Union troops, and also at the samn time, by their brutal conduct they acquire an enviable reputation among thnir secesh sympathizing frieeds. In short, any expressed desire to conciliate these people, is simply taken advantage of, to give avidencn to an innate and unalterable hain of thn Union and fts representalives. People of better circumstances show their malevolence by sneers and taunting remarks. In many cases practical insults, full of meaning, but not absointely offensivn enough to be noticed, are resorted to. The secesh ladies nvar ready to do their part, are just at this moment even more than nsually aitenlive to the foreign officers in port, and thn French and Spanish Representatives—the *Rinaldo* pet is gone—are nll the while in danger of being surfeited with attentions, consisting nf confectionery, small talk, and crinoline, meanwhile asserting openly and defiantly, that the National officers are good enough to be used, but not worthy of the attentions due to equals; in short, that they are nothing bnt essentially despicable Yankees.

THE COLORED SOLDIERS IN THE PORTS.

The first regiment of Native Guards, in harmony with a suggestion I made at thn time the first colored Union regiment was raised in this State, has been sent to Fort Jackson, and tha troops before in possession are now in Nnw-Orleans. I have no doubt out these men will prove able and skillful defenders of the fort, and if ever called upon will do good service. In this connection I am obliged to notice onn of the most extraordinary things possihie nnder the sun, that has just happened in New-Orleans. A fnw evenings ego the police went to work and indiscriminately arrested any colored man they could catch in the streets. In the darkest days of Pro-Slavery administration, was there evar such a universal and seemingly causeless war made upon these unhappy negroes. No cause was given, no previous notice had been lasned, and no respect of persons was indicated. Old mnn, who had been born fren and lived nnmolested all their lives, were invalved in the general seizure. Persons freed by their masters, freed by the direct acts of Major-Gen. BUTLER, persons who had comn within the Federal lines in accordance with the acts of Congress, persons who had been freed hy speeial acts, persons who had been abandoned by their masters, persoea walking in the streets with their white masters and mistresses, who were at the momeat out on errands for people with whom they lived; persons whose children were at the moment wearing the United States uniform and then in the field fighting for their country's flag, all—all were arrested, and in one confused, astonished and overwhelmed mass, crowded into the felons' cell, and all kept in confieement until the following morning, and many still longer, until their masters were found to pay jail fees and take them away. Now what does all this mean? If there is any meaning in words, there cannot be a slave within the lines of our troops, and there can no more be legally a slave in New-Orleans than there can be in Massachusetts. Who are these movers-back of what we suppose is always the forward step of revolution? Whence came the authority that justified this new act of treachery, this defiance of thn Proclamation of the President, the laws of Congress, the claims of humanity? Nothing could have been more unjust, more ill-advised, more destructive to the Union cause than this, for, with the treacherous surroundings of the Secessionists and enemies of the Union, let the always free and the freed negroes learn from sad experience that the National Government has, too, betrayed them, and we could not, in my opinion, another three months hold this city; the largest mass of the *reliable local population* would have passed away, and the one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, held in subjection by a few troops, would soon, in my opinion, overpower the conquerors, and restore the city to its rebel destroyers.

THE POLICE AND THE SLAVES.

That we may see exactly how the wind blows thn following extracts from an editorial of the *Picayune* of Friday will serve to open the eyes of thn Northern people as to how the President's Proclamellons are expounded in this lnitude:

"THE POLICE REGULATIONS IN REFERENCE TO SLAVES.—The emancioation Proclamation of the President of the United States, after enumerating the States and parts of Stnes to which it does not apply, contains tnese words: 'And which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.' Among the 'excepted parts' are thirteen parishes of this State, including New-Orleans These parishes are Orleans, St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary and St. Martin.

We desire respectfully to call the attention of the authorities here to the very specific langnage of the Executive of the United Statesnn this subject, inasmuch as it has a very direct aod important bearing upon the intcrests and peace of our citizens. This city and the parishes eforesaid, it will be perceived, remain, in refereece to our servile population, *precisely* as if no proclamallon of the kind had ever been issued. The said proclamation does not toneh onr local police regnlations in the slightest partieniar; therefore, in respect to this mattar, it leaves them 'precisely' where it fonnd them—in full force. Thn public now are expecting to see the laws enforced, and were mneh gratified the other day with the steps taken by Col. FRENCH, the Provost-Marshal, toward this end."

It will be perceived that the *Picayune* confines its remarks to the effect of the Proclamation of the 1st of January last. If the previously passed laws of Congress, and the previously fnaned proclamallons of the President regarding Slavery meee anything, hnve any vitality, is there *a slave left in New-Orleans or anywhere else within our lines?* The exceptions made by tha Presidant are merely pleasant fictions, or what else you please—a strange and singular oversight—for Mr. LINCOLN certainly does not intend to restore Slavery where it don't exist, and I certainly do not think that the whole country is to be free, except the few blessed spots excepted by tha President's Proclamation. Bnt to the arrests—the *Delta* treats the subject in this vein:

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE COLORED POPULATION.—Yesterdey was an interesling day to the cniored populatioe of the *status* sinve. Some two hundred had been arresied the previous eight by the police, eeforcing the order of Col. FRENCH to take np all who were found in the streets after the 8 o'elock bell should ring, who did not have passes from their owners or agents. As no warning had been given them, the lockups wern sooo full. Yesierday the owners of a grest many ceiled, paid jeli fees end took their servants home, whiln others, on showing that thny were freemen, were set at liberty, and the balnnen were sent to thn poliee jnii to awalt thn pleasure of their masters and mistresses. There was somn stir and a good desl of talk, and some opened their eyes wider then usunl at this singular turn of evente.—*Jan. 22.*

WITHOUT PASSES.—A great many negroes were inken un last night, for being out without passes from their owners. This will be the case for a few nights, nntil thn new order of things becomes generally known, when Sambo will either stay in his quarters, get his pass, or brighten np his wi s to evade the vigilance of the police.—*Jan. 23.*

The *Picayune* treats tha matter with less levity, and in a morn business way, merely congratulating its readers npon the tact thnt in a tew days the *old police regulations of the city regarding slaves will be in full operation*, and everything will be moviog on gloriously. Comment is useless. What are we fighting for?

DEPARTURE OF REGISTERED ENEMIES.

For the first timn since the arrival of Gen. BANKS thn way has been opened to the secesh to get across the lake into rebeldom, and the wav it was done forms the etapie of a good deal of gossip. The *Delta* gives the report in full, and as it is such ae amusing chapter, Northern readers shsll have it. Considering how dull everythieg is here, generally speaking, I fenl a sort of maticious dissatisfaction that I was not on the jolly pic-nic alluded to. Surely eo strawberry parly that ever left Catherlea-street dock to meander among the green shades of Harlem had such a good time generally. But to the account:

THE TRIP TO MADISONVILLE.—Col. CLARKE, Provost-Marshal General of the Department of the Gulf, has returned from his trip to Madisonville, in the land of Dixie. He left hare last Wednesday morning on the steamboat *S. B. Brown*, taking about ooe hundred and fifty women and children, and something less than n dozen old man, being all of the registered enemies that availed themselves of the privilegn to cross thn lines and join their friends in that promising land nf promise and promises. The trip is represented as having been a very agreeable and pleasant one, being more likn a party of pleasurn than a party that was bidding farewell to pleasure, and from thn great number of baskets of provisions, (each lady having provided herself with rations for a long march,) a person ignorant of thn real canse of their going would have thought it seenn joyous pic-nic party. The ladies at first prevailed npon Colonel CLARKE—who is a very amiable gentleman and a great lady's man—to land them at Manchac; but on arriving thnrn thn scene of desolation, and the inhospitable appearance of the alligators and other fierce inhabitants of the swamps in tha neighborhood of the Pass, combined to givn such a disagreeable notion of the wild region, which has been deserted by everything human, that the Colonel's fair cargo was quite well satisfied that Madisonville would be tha best point after all, at which to terminate their present journey. Accordingly the boat was turned around, and the party soon arrived at that important commercial city, which is to the Tchefuncta what New-Orleans is to the Mississippi, Rome to the Tiber, and London to the Thames. Here the rebel ladies were put ashore, with their baggage and provisions. They found bnt few people in the town to welcome them. Thern were no soldiers of the Confnderecy in thn neighborhood, and although there were signs of the guerrillas having recently been aboni, they had all skedaddled, on hearing the whisile of tha *Brown*. As the steamer basked out from the wharf to return, the ladies gave three hearty cheers for Col. CLARKE, followed hy three for thnir idol, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The whole of this pleasant affair, however, is dashed by a single sentencn from the pen of the Commanding General, for jnst at the moment wn have a National officer who is really popular with the Secesh, out comes the following startling paragraph:

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 13.—Brig.-Gen. JAMES BOWEN is appointed Provost-Marshal General of thn Department of the Gulf, and will retinvn Col. JOHN S. CLARKE, Aid-de-Camp in his dnties as such.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

A REBEL STORY.

Alleged Capture of One of Our Gunboats in Stono River, S. C.

WASHINGTON, Snnday, Fnb. 1.

Acting Rear-Admiral LEE has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of the Navy:

NEWPORT'S NEWS, Saturday, Jan. 31,
Via FORT MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 1—8 A. M.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Saturday, contains the following dispetch:

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Federal gunboat *J. P. Smith*, carrying eleven guns and two hundred and thirty men, surrendered unconditionally to our forces this afternoon, after a sharp engagement at Stono River. The enemy's loss is heavy. *Only one man was wounded on our side.* Another gunboat escaped in a crippled condition. Our forces were under command of Lieut.-Col. WATTS.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

Desperate Attempts of the Rebels to Capture the River Fleet.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 31.

One thousend cavalry, FORREST commanding, with a battery of four pieces of artillery, are still at the Shoals, ewaiting the passage of the fleet to this point, which left from the vicinity of Franklin, Tenn., for thet place last night. A stupendous nffort for thn capture of the bonts on the Cumbnrland River is determined on by the rebels.

The river is at a stand. Rainiog at 10 P. M.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GUERRILLA MORGAN.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 1.

MORGAN, with a considerable force, is reported crossing the Cumberland River, sbove and below Rowena, either to cut the railroad or obiain possession of certain points in Northern and Central Kentucky.

Release of Mr. Boilean.

PHILADELPHIA, Sundsy, Feb. 1.

Mr. BOILEAU telegraphed his family thls afternoon that he had been released from Fort McHenry, and will nrrive home to-night. He will be received by a large number of friends.

VERY IMPORTANT REPORT

The Pirate Oreto Said to be Sunk by Our Gunboats.

The Report Brought by Passengers from Havana.

RELIANCE PLACED UPON IT THERE.

A Confirmation by the Gunboat Cayuga.

THE ORETO SUNK BY A SHELL.

The Gunboat Cuyler Previously in Chase of Her.

From passengers who arrived by the *Columbia* at this port yesterday, we heve very important reports concerning oer neval fleet nnd the privateer *Oreta*, in Havnna waters—reports whioh we hope will ba confirmed.

The *Columbia* left New-Orleans oe the 25th ult., and arrived at Havana nn the 27th. While remaining at Havaca, the passeegers learned from the inhabitants that heavy firing had been heard at a supposed distanee of sixty miles from that place. It was positively asserted by some who appeared to be well informed in the metter, that several of onr gunboats had nttacked the rnbel *Oreto*, nnd sunk her. The report was generally believed in Hevana, and was thn all-absorbing theme of conversation.

Thn *Columbia* left Havana for Nnw-York at I P. M. on thn 28th. Just prior to her departure the *Creole*, from New-York, arrived, bringing the intelligence that she had heen hailed by the United States gunboat *Cayuga* on the day previous, and was informed by her Captain that *a number of the National gunboats and the Oreto had had a sharp engagement, during which the Oreto was struck by a shell and sunk.*

Ae but half an hour nlapsed between the arrival of the *Creole* and the sailing of the *Columbia*, it was imposaibin for thn passengers of the latter vessel to gathar the particulars. Taking into consideration, howaver, the confidence of the people at Havana in thn trnth of the report, and the subsequent confirmation by the officers of the *Creole*, tha passengers ara fully convieced that the piratical craft, *Oreto*, has at last met her well-deserved fate.

Three days previous to the arrival of the *Columbia* at Havana, the *Oreto* was chased into that port by the United States gnnboat *Cuyler*. On the following day the *Cuyler* disappeared, evidently for the purposn of drawing out the *Oreto* from her place of refuge. It would appear that the strategem was admirably and successfully executed.

The passengers are elnted beyond measure nt the highly encouraging and satisfactory newa of which they arn the bearers. The scene at the Astor Honse, where a number of them are slopping, was truly exciting. Eech one was the nucleus of a large circle of eager listeners, who did not fail to catch every word ae it fell from the lips of the narrators.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Rumored Movements of the Oreto or Florida, &c.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

We have hed no reliable information of the *Florida* since the departure of the *Eagle*. Of course there are many rumors. One gives her whereabouts as off the Grand Inagua; another places her oe the Bahamas, off Abaco; others that she had a fight with a Federal gunboat; was on fire off Abaco; was being chesed off the Banks by e wnr steamer painted black, &c.

The *R. R. Cuyler* got ashore for an hour or se going into Cienfungos. She has, with the *Santiago de Cuba*, sailed again.

The *Sonoma* and *Tioga* have been hera and left.

The *San Jacinto* was rnported to have been lost, bnt I have traced the rumor to its source, and find that it all came from the fact that this vessel passed Mayagues (Porto Rico) on the 12th.

Some anxiety is felt for the non-arrival of the *Creole* from your port, and of thn *Relief* from New-Orleans.

The *Melita* arrived from London on the 27th. She is to sail soon fnr New-York.

One of the vessels that the *Florida* burned was at anchor at tha time in the mouth of the port of Cardenas. The Captain has sent men and launches to try to save thn anchors, chains, and whatever may have escaped the ravages of thn flames.

The bark *Talisi* arrived on the 25th from New-Yerk. She brings papers of the 17th inst.

We hava dates from Venezuela to the 6th.

The only items I find worth culling are that Gen. MONAGAS had been caught by Gen. BENAVIDA and 100 men, while escaping to Barancas; that the blockadn of Maracaibo still continues, and thn railroad from Caracas to Petara has been commenced.

Thare have been no rebel clearances or entrances since my last.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Sailing of the Patapsco—Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 31,
via BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The iron-clad *Patapsco* left Hempton Roads last evening at 7 o'clock, and went to sea under convoy of the United States gunboat *Pawnee*.

The gunboat *Rhode Island*, which has been here several days taking in coal, sailed hence at 9 o'clock this forenoon.

The flag-of-truce steamboat *New-York*, in chargn of Capt. JOHN E. MOLFORD, leavesfor City Point to-night, and is expected to bring down several hundred Union prisonars now in Richmond.

Gen. McClellan to be Invited to Visit Portland.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The friends of Gen. MCCLELLAN met in the City Hall last evening, and, after passing complimentary resolutions, appointed a Committee of 100 to invite Gen. MCCLELLAN to visit Portland.

IMPORTANT FROM GALVESTON.

Letter from on Board the Gunboat New-London.

THE HARRIET LANE NOT ESCAPED

Preliminary Bombardment of the Rebel Batteries by the Brooklyn and Other Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The following extract from e letter written by Acting Assistant Paymaster FREDERICK R. THOMPSON, of the United States steamer *New-London*, detailing some incidents of the bomberdment of Galveston, has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy:

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1863.

We arrived off Galveston about noon to-day, and as soon as tha Captain reported to the flag-officer, the request went up from the flag-officer to prepara for action and get under way. The *Brooklyn* stopped aboet two miles from thn fort, while the *New-London* and *Scioto* weet close in, to drew if possible the fire of any batteries which the rebels may have erected.

Surrounding the fort coold be seen the tents of the troops, and toward them our fire was directed. The ball was opened by the *Brooklyn*. She was tying about a mile and e half from us. We saw a puff nf smoke nt her bow, and then hsnrd the deep booming of her gue. While in the air we conid haar the howling of her shell as they passed over ns.

The *Scioto* followed with her eleven-inch and Parroit et one extremity of the town, while we were aloog the front at the other extremity. We opeeed fire with one Parrott and Snwyer, hut slicited no reply.

We tben went within a mile and a half of the fort, and opeeed fire on the encampment. The *Scioto* came after us, while the *Brooklyn*, with the tremendous range of her guns, *planted a shell in nearly at the distanee of three miles*. We were rolling tremendoesly, and we had to fire as we wnre rising.

Our starboard 30-pounder was fired, and wn watched in the direction of tha raege. Thn shell exploded ie the fort, eed soon down ceme the rebel flag, the halyards being cut, so that the credit belonge to the *New-London*.

After firing several good shots, the signat was sent np from thn fing-ship to cesse action. We came abont, and as we rnturned a field-piece battery was opened npon us, but it fell short, though near enough for us to hnar and see the shot as it struck about twenty rods from us. We gave them a broadside, and the *Scioto* three 11-inch shells, all of which struck and exploded in thn battery, the effect of which must have been tremendous, judging from what we could sea throogh the glass.

We could see the masts of the Harriet Lane over the town, which is situated on n narrow strip of land.

To-night our squadron has been reinforced by two more gunboats, carrying sixteen guns. To-morrow, being Sunday, nothing will be done, bnt *when the bombardment is renewed it will be terrific.* Galveston is a doomed town. The disgrace attending thn capture of thn *Harriet Lane* must be wiped out, and the vengeance upon the butchers and captors will be awful.

On Monday we shall attempt to pass the forts at the mouth of the harbor.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

The Water Running Through the Cut-off at Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Sunday, Feb. 1.

From Vicksburgh we learn thnt the weter is running through the Cnt-off at a depth of from twa to four feet. There are no signs yet of the channil's widening.

A considerabin force has crossed the bend, and is now encamped opposite Warrenton, in order more ready to communicate with the force below when it arrives.

Gunrrillas continue active in the vicinity of Memphis.

A datachment of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry had a skirmish on Tuesday with a squad of rebels.

The Federals lost seven, killed, wounded and captured.

Thn *Bulletin* says the rebels are advancing on our lines as fast as the condition of the roads will allow, the object evidently being to get possession of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

By an accident on the railroad near Moscow, on Tuesday, four freight cars were precipitated down an embankment fifty feet, and four soldiers killed.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Senatorial Canvass Becoming Animated—The Probabilities.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The Senatorial canvass is becoming animated, but conducted with perfect good feeling. Gov. MORGAN'S chances are still considered best. His vote at the first ballot will be the largest. DICKINSON'S will probably be next. The more radical Republicans will vote for him. SEDGWICK and RAYMOND will, also, have some support. The caucus nominee will undoubtedly be elected without Democratic help.

Visit to the Fortifications of New-York Harbor.

Mejor-Gen. WOOL and Staff have had the revenue steam-cutter *Winants* placed at thnir disposal by Snrvayor ANDREWS for the purpose of visiting the fortifications and dafences of New-York harbor. The General and Staff will commence this important duty on Tuesday hy visiting the forts at the Narrows, and other localities.

Arrival of the Norwegian.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The steamship *Norwegian*, Capt. MCMASTERS, arrived at 5:30. She was a day and a half in the ice. She spoke the *Jura*, hence, in the ice, last Wednesday. The *Jura* would steer it easily; spoke the *Hibernian*, hence, at 8 o'clock this morning.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 31.

Arrived—Ship *Agria* from Boston.

EMANCIPATION IN LOUISIANA.

The Effect of the President's Proclamation—Union Meetings in New-Orleans—The Institution of Slavery Extinct.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 19, 1863.

The first of January, 1863, is past, and the President's Proclamation, declaring Slavery abolished in the United States of America, has been given to the world;—it is an accomplished fact; it is history, and what is more, it is an irrevocable decree against human bondage ever again existing under the flag of the Union. It is astonishing to me, when I think of the vast consequences to follow to my own country and to the world, that a document so wonderful in its character could be issued without some attending miracle—some strange yet cheering natural phenomenon. So important, indeed, do I deem this proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN, that I consider it surpassed in the magnitude of its humanity only by the inspiration of the Sermon on the Mount, and it will, in my opinion, for all time be pointed at as an instrument the most wonderful in consequences and benign in influence that was ever given to the world by human agency. It was proper and right that the first enthusiastic and practical recognition of this proclamation should come from Louisiana. This State, swindled out of its allegiance to the Union against the wishes of its people, sacrificed by one of the most unprincipled acts of politicians that ever disgraced humanity, is the first to spring forward to greet the only remedy that will enable its oppressed people to once more take their place among the honored and prosperous sons of this great Government.

Let Saturday, Jan. 17, be long remembered as the day when the people of New-Orleans came together and acted officially upon the Emancipation Proclamation of the President. Let it be remembered that on the day alluded to, the St. Charles Theatre, the largest building in the City of New-Orleans was crowded with old citizens, with people who had been life-long slaveholders—mostly natives of the *late* Slave States—the speakers without an exception having been born south of Mason and Dixon's line, a distinction now politically without meaning. An audience composed of such people, and addressed by such speakers, without a dissenting voice, and with vociferous cheers, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are prepared to sustain the Government of the Union in all measures adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, and that we fully approve the war measure set out in the Proclamation of the President, of Jan. 1, 1863, as one called for by the exigencies of the contest, consummating at once an act of justice to one class, and inflicting at the same time on another class persisting in rebellion the blow best calculated to reduce them to obedience to the laws.

If anything can take place that will shame the Secessionists of the Free States into decency and patriotism, this resolution, and the circumstances under which it was heralded to the world, should do it.

It has been suggested at the North that the Proclamation is like the Pope's bull against the comet, that it is inoperative, that the advance of our armies southward accomplished actually and legitimately all that the Proclamation proposes—but this is not the case. The freedom of slaves by coming within our lines was an accident, that gave but temporary, or, at most, imperfect freedom. No one will deny that if the rebellious States had come into the Union before the 1st of January, that the old state of things would have been gradually reëstablished. The slaves nominally free within our lines, abandoned of the protection of our National troops, must have been in the nature of things absorbed in the mass of slaves that had remained on the plantations, independent of, and without interference by the presence of the National troops. By the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, Slavery is everywhere abolished—the institution is legally extinct—the title is defective, and cannot be made good. To such an extent is this the case, the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States today would not restore the negro to slavery, for the still acknowledged supreme law of the land has declared that such an institution does not exist—and JEFF. DAVIS and his fellow rebels would not, with all their impudence, dare, in face of the world, having received their nationality without slaves, again enslave any part of their citizens, as such would be the legal and moral effect of the act, if they dared to defend and practice the institution, under the impossible supposition that they obtained an acknowledged independent existence. One thing is certain, and I say it for the shame of the Northern disunionists, for there are really no bitter opponents to Mr. LINCOLN'S Proclamation except in the Free States—I repeat, I say it for the shame of Northern disunionists, that I have not in New-Orleans heard one objection made to the Proclamation—it is accepted here as a thing invited by the rebellion, and will be acquiesced in by the Union men of the South as the only way to get out of present difficulties, and secure peace in the future. More of this anon.

Colonization of Florida.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper, I noticed the proceedings of a meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, called for the purpose of aiding the colonization project.

The speeches of Hon. ELI THAYER and of Judge PRAGER were clear expositions of the feasibility of the plan, yet the perfect adaptation of that portion of Florida between St. John's River and the Atlantic Coast to the proposed scheme cannot be too often or too earnestly urged. A system of paid labor, white or black, inaugurated in the region named, will revolutionize the entire State. That which is the most profitable, must, from the nature of man, receive favorable consideration. Our pockets are near our vitals. If, with free-labor implements and usages—with a knowledge of the constituent elements of soil—of the needed fertilizers and manures—of the experience of practical agriculturists—if with these advantages the Florida farmer makes his land more productive, increases his profits three-fold, enhances the value of his property, and all at less cost than that at which a bare living was obtained under the old *régime* of half-performed compulsory labor, that man will not fail to follow the lead of Northern thrift and industry.

The results thus far secured among the Sea Islands of Georgia and South Carolina are as follows: The introduction of Northern implements and practices, *vice* the clumsy tools and barbarism of Slavery; well-stocked libraries, where, before, an agricultural treatise was unknown; content and happiness among the laborers, in lieu of the inhumanities and distress produced by the old system.

The colonization of Florida will, in addition to the [illegible] changes named, uplift and emancipate the [illegible] whites, of which there are hundreds in the region alluded to. It will elevate and dignify labor, and [illegible] endeavor to cooperate in this great work, is a noble and laudable ambition.

[illegible] all means let a public meeting be called, and let [illegible] advantages to be secured to the Nation by the [illegible] and execution of this project be fully known.

A. C. WINTER.

BROOKLYN, 29th January, 1863.

The Wounded and Sick at Washington—An Appeal.

The German Relief Association for Sick and Wounded Union Soldiers, at Washington, D. C., will hold a Fair on the 15th of February.

The City of Washington, from its position, receives the sick and wounded of the war from all parts, and in very disproportionate numbers. It is clearly beyond the means of one single city to afford to them all that relief to which they are entitled at the hands of the whole country.

The undersigned, Committee, therefore, appeal with confidence to the active sympathy of this whole country, and more especially to the ladies, for assistance in the above good work.

Inform our Secretary of the transmission of packages, and address them to Mrs. Gen. SCHURZ, No. 411 Thirteenth-street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1863.

Mrs. MARG. SCHURZ,
Mrs. SOPHIE SCHIMMELPFENNIG.
Mrs. MARG. BALBACH,
REINHOLD SOLGER,
FRED. SCHMIDT.

ADOLF CLUSS, Secretary, (Box No. 214.)

NEW NOVELS.

So many novels have been published of late, that they deserve a chapter for themselves, from which all mention of sobrer books shall be rigorously excluded. Hitherto the law of compensation has been faithfully observed by our publishers; one day a religious book would make its appearance and the next day a secular one; now a book of hymns and anon a choice selection from the melodies of the negro minstrels; so the balance was kept even. They have changed all that. Sober works are no longer in demand. It is a day of sensations. The popular taste clamors for a Wilkie Collins, a Sylvanus Cobb, or a Bishop Colenso. Anything will answer, so it lifts the mind out from the lurid and unpleasant light of surrounding realities into the golden mists of fiction, or deadens the senses, by the wild throbbings of the higher excitement it evokes, to the sad, stern voices that on every side call out from the Present. As soon as a novel appears on the other side of the water, if it only answers the exciting or soporific conditions demanded, it is reprinted on this, and in some cases fabulous sums are paid—or said to be paid—for the advance proof-sheets of the work.

Next to Bishop COLENSO, WILKIE COLLINS is the favorite refuge of the Period. His last novel, *No Name*, is published by the HARPERS. Here is an instance of what a man can do in literature, if he only have some imagination, a fair amount of talent, and a noble disregard for "the unities;" and we shall cite other eminent instances of similar achievements presently.

Were there no laws there would be fewer novels. This fact may be accepted as one of the plagues entailed upon humanity by the legal profession. It is upon the English law which bastardizes children born out of wedlock, though the parents may subsequently marry, that WILKIE COLLINS' story turns. By a singular concatenation of events, two young ladies, (reared in the lap of luxury, to use a new and original phrase,) who never had any cause to doubt their legitimacy, or their rightful succession to an equal division of their father's fortune, find themselves, on their parents' death, adrift on the world and penniless, in addition to the smaller misfortune of having not a name to their backs. A selfish uncle and a codfish cousin succeed to the estate. The elder of the girls accepts the situation resignedly, and goes out as governess; the younger, who has previously, in private theatricals, manifested an intensely dramatic turn of mind, asks strange questions, and gives mysterious nods and winks, and intimations, whenever the subject of the property is mentioned, which indicate an intention of righting herself and gaining possession of the inheritance by foul means if fair ones fail. To acquire a little capital to start her stock scheme of revenge with, she gives a series of dramatic readings and representations, wherein she personates a dozen different characters in as many different minutes. To this wonderful protean power on her part, the reader is led up from the opening of the story. To uncle and cousin, in turn, she writes letters demanding what she considers her rights—letters which are totally disregarded. She has an enemy at court, in the person of a housekeeper, who is both good-looking and shrewd, and has private interests of her own to serve. Then she makes a reconnoissance of her cousin, the premises, and the strategic positions, in force, disguised as a north country schoolmistress. The result of these preliminary investigations is a change of base. In company with an expert villain, to whom a touch of nature and some distant family connection make her kin, she then deploys as a skirmisher in the region of her cousin's home and heart, and lays siege to both in regular order. It must be borne in mind, all the while, that she hates her cousin with her whole heart and strength, and that her marriage with him will not, in the ordinary sense of Joe Gargery's phrase, "lead to larks." She succeeds; and here is almost the only natural thing in all WILKIE COLLINS' book, for it must be admitted that when once a woman sets out with the determination of marrying a man, she invariably does, though the converse of the proposition is by no means true. In the meanwhile, however, as much strategy and maneuvering has been going on between her pretended uncle, (the villain previously mentioned,) and the handsome, shrewd housekeeper, as it is fair to infer might have occurred had it been laid down in the world's programme that NAPOLEON I. and FREDERICK II. should be pitted against each other. As might naturally be expected, when the cousin discovers that he has married a masked battery, there is a fearful concussion. But not there does the story nor the battle terminate. It is like the Maryland campaign—Antietam does'nt end it; the dead and wounded are coolly swept away, and new combinations begin. Singularly enough the finale is as calm and peaceful as a June evening, as holy and sweet as the ending of a psalm-tune. This Stonewall Jackson of a heroine finds that the course of strategy, like that of true love, does not run smooth; repents of her dramatic dare and wicked ways, and marries an honest sea-captain. With this sentence the book ends: "He stooped and kissed her."

He should have stooped and kissed her before.

It will be seen, from the hasty and necessarily somewhat imperfect sketch we have given, that there is ample scope afforded for the play of a pen whose tip is touched with blue fire and all sorts of artificial lights. WILKIE COLLINS avails himself of it, and stops at nothing. No situation is too improbable, no grouping too unnatural to daunt him. All he intends to do is to astonish the reader. He succeeds. We wonder how he can move so much machinery, how he can avoid getting lost in some of his own matvsloue complications. In the constant shock of character on character, we look around to see what has become of the author. Lost, ourselves, we look around in nervous apprehension that everything and every one else has gone by the board. But no! There he sits, coolly and calmly as a queen-witch in a thunder-storm, mixing his sulphur and chemicals, and brewing confusion of the elements generally. Admiration for his ingenuity overpowers all criticism, and we close the book with the inward exclamation—What a capital manager the author would make for the Old Bowery.

—When MACAULAY'S calm and contemplative New-Zealander, sitting on a crumbling arch of London Bridge, shall turn from the ruins of St. Paul's to muse on the morals and manners of the then moldering metropolis, it is very probable that he will write down on the birch bark leaves of his note-book that the women of the past period of England's glory, moving in the upper circles of fashionable life, were in the habit of systematically deceiving their husbands and lovers on all possible and impossible occasions, and that the men were fools, lending willing assistance, and self-sacrificingly pulling the wool over their own eyes. At least it is something very like this he will be apt to write if, in the course of any of his archæological investigations, he happens to stumble over one of the broken shelves of MUDIE'S Circulating Library.

It cannot safely be asserted in this day that all women are false and all men fools, but this is certainly the conclusion our New-Zealand friend will arrive at, if he chances to peruse the novels of the present epoch.

Glimmerings of this light will illumine his savage sunburnt countenance, if he picks up any novel that has been published within the past ten years; and this twilight will expand and broaden into the perfect and positive day of conviction, if he happen to read—allowing that in that millenium, his now uncivilized tongue shall have become familiarly and fluently acquainted with the mysteries and beauties of the English language—Miss BRADDON'S *Lady Audley's Secret*.

If the unvitiated mind of the then old New-Zealander is not slightly astonished at what he finds therein, he is more imperturbable by far than the civilized critic of the present day.

He will be told that a fair, innocent, blue-eyed lass, having married a Captain of the Heavy Dragoons, and having been left by him in a rather unceremonious manner, palmed herself off on a handsome middle-aged English Baronet—a widower at that—as a maiden, and married him. This, too, after she had borne an heir to the Heavy Dragoon Captaincy.

It is only justice to the lady to state that not having heard from her husband—the first one, the heavy dragoon—since his departure for Australia, she considered him dead. In the course of events, however, intelligence comes to her: He is not dead, but mineth. And anon the miner returns, making wild inquiries for the wife and child that were legitimately his when he left England. Here was a mine beneath a matron's feet. It might have puzzled a strong-minded woman, with black hair and eyebrows, but not our little blonde with her golden curls and delicate organization:

As a Frenchman might say: She was equal to the situation.

She buried another woman instead of herself, and induced the London *Times*—a journal always willing to lend itself to innocent deceptions—to publish the death of the Heavy Dragoon wife.

Of course the husband was frantic—as all Heavy Dragoons are when they lose their wives—and discussed the comparative merits of pistol, poison and rope in his mind for a reasonable length of time, choosing, finally, neither and none. In the language of the stage.

"He lived for his boy."

But he had a friend—as who has not—and this friend was a nephew of my lady's other husband. Together they go down shooting to the country, in my lady's immediate vicinage, but the lady plans that no meeting shall occur, and Providence connives kindly at the schema. But finally they do meet. The inconvenient husband of the first part is precipitated, *sans ceremonie*, down the slimy mouth of a convenient well, and none know his whereabouts. The nephew is suspicious and makes search. After a reasonable length of time, he unravels the mystery, and finds out that the truth in this case—for a miracle—lies where the proverb says it may always be found.

A trace of insanity is discovered in my lady's family—dating some generations back—so that the conviction is left in the reader's mind that she is really not quite so bad as she might be. The physician who examines her thinks she is at least dangerous, if not mad, and after this very sensible conclusion is arrived at, a private asylum opens its tomb-like jaws, our little tigress, with light blue eyes and sunny curls, suffers herself to be led to it as quietly as a lamb to the slaughter, and nothing more is heard of her until a bearse bears her thence to that undiscovered country from whose *bourn* no traveler returns.

The first husband turns up a second time, covered with green mud and small well shell-fish, makes no attempt to again approach his wife, but sails again for Australia, that happy land of gold, where he has neither wife nor wells to dread. Singularly enough, after all this cheerful experience, he does not immediately marry again when at liberty to do so, though it is hinted that he may at some future day. But every one else in the story shuffles off the unwedded coil and lives happily, so that all moral purposes are admirably subserved.

Of course there is a great deal of by-play, which is all very well managed, barring the inconsistencies and improbabilities which sprinkle the meadow of narrative more plentifully than strawberries do a New-England field. If the reader can only swallow these, his task is done. It is very often complained that the title of a work gives no indication of its contents. Surely the same complaint cannot be made in this case—the fact of having one husband and one child more than the law allows to a woman in this monogamous country, certainly entitles the book to be called "Lady Audley's Secret." It was a nice little secret, and the fiction goes to show that she kept it remarkably well.

Paper versus Gold.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to offer a few plain and practical remarks on the all-absorbing subject of our finances, especially in regard to our present depreciated currency, and with a view of suggesting a remedy.

I assume, without debate, three premises which I hold to be incontrovertible:

First—That gold and silver are only in a very insignificant degree the *representatives* of the wealth of a country; and that if the precious metals were forever banished from the country, it would suffer but a very small diminution of its real and substantial wealth.

Second—That the precious metals are principally useful as a *measure* or standard of value, and only measurably so as a medium of circulation and transfer—*except in regard to foreign nations*; and the popular idea that they are the chief representatives of wealth and the *sole* basis of paper money is an error.

Third—That in all large mercantile transactions the so-called paper representative of *gold* has a constant tendency to displace it, as being not only more convenient, but also more safe.

If the above premises are correct, it necessarily follows that so long as a well-grounded confidence prevails in the public mind that paper money is good for the wealth or *value* which it represents, all the gold in the country might be withdrawn without loss or even embarrassment to its domestic transactions. But inasmuch as a certain amount of gold is indispensably necessary for *foreign* transactions, any deficiency in the article as soon discovered, and then gold becomes an article of merchandise, bearing a premium corresponding to its demand and supply. Inasmuch also as the popular belief remains fixed that the precious metals are the chief representatives of wealth and the sole bases of paper money, it follows that just as soon as there appears a deficiency of gold or a relative excess of paper money, the latter is immediately and unjustly depreciated as a representative of wealth. If at such a time a perfectly solvent bank should be suddenly called upon to redeem all its paper with *specie* it would be bankrupt. So also would the wealthiest and most prosperous merchant of New-York become bankrupt if required to pay off suddenly in *bank notes* all his debts and discharge all his liabilities in a day. Nor is this the worst evil arising from this erroneous popular belief. As soon as it is perceived that the paper representative of wealth exceeds in any great degree the amount of *gold*, there immediately spring up thousands of private hoards, withdrawing the balance of the precious metals from circulation, and thus realizing the fears which ignorance had engendered.

At the commencement of this war, gold was a drug in the market, but as soon as the extraordinary war expenditures of the Government necessitated a corresponding increase of the circulating medium, and when, in obedience to this necessity, the requisite amount of Government currency had been superadded to the ordinary bank issues, then all this gold suddenly disappeared. I think I am warranted in saying that not over one-fourth of it has permanently left the country. Should three-fourths of the greenbacks now in circulation be withdrawn this gold would immediately reappear, and Government currency in its turn would carry a premium.

It is from the operation of these causes that our Government, with unrestricted and unexhausted powers of taxation, is nevertheless on the verge of bankruptcy—and that our people, with ample resources, ahle and willing to pay all taxes necessary to carry on this war, are harassed and oppressed with a depreciated currency—while at the same time coin of gold and silver is lying idle, buried out of sight, or else perverted from its legitimate use and sold at prices unjustifiably exorbitant.

The cause of the evil seems to me to suggest a remedy which is within the reach of the Government. Let the Government make forth make all its contracts of $1,000 and over payable in special contract bonds of suitable denominations, bearing interest and convertible, and then let it collect all duties on *foreign* goods in gold and silver. One effect of this plan would be, to change for the better the class and character of contractors; but without entering at present into any argument on the merits of this suggestion, I submit it in the hope it may elicit the opinion of yourself and others.

HALIFAX.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 28.

PERSONAL.

—The Washington *Republican* says: "It may not be known that Mrs. Lincoln has contributed more than any lady at Washington, from her private purse, to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers; and it is but just to add that day by day her carriage is seen in front of the hospitals, where she distributes with her own hands delicacies prepared in the kitchen of the White House."

—The Supreme Court of Connecticut, now in session, has been doing a large business in the way of granting divorces. The Hartford papers notice no less than a dozen successful applications, based for the most part on charges of desertion, adultery, &c., which were proven to be true.

—The Harrisburgh *Telegraph* denounces the story of T. Jefferson Boyer, regarding Mr. Cameron's attempt at bribery, as an utter falsehood, and demands that he shall be arrested and held to answer for his libelous statements. Gen. Cameron, it is said, will soon publish a counter statement.

—Capt. Drew, of Vermont, who was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run, and confined as a prisoner for a number of months, is expediating upon his experiences to Vermont audiences.

—Mr. Henry V. Silvernail has recovered $9,000 from the Harlem Railroad Company for injuries sustained on the defendant's road in Dec. 1861. The Court also allowed him $300 for costs.

—The wife of the late Lieut.-Col. Garesché, of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff, arrived in St. Louis on Jno. 23.

—Mrs. Gen. Buell arrived in Cincinnati from Washington, *en route* to Louisville, on Jan. 24.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Sons of Temperance.

STATISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION IN RELATION TO THE ORDER, AND OF ITS PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

The object, for the accomplishing of which the Order of Sons of Temperance was organized, is too well known to the readers of the TIMES to require explanation now. The object in publishing this brief statement is simply to give information of the present condition and prospects of the Order, as may be of interest to all who are friendly to the cause of temperance and humanity, such information having been collated from reports of the Grand Divisions, made to be presented to the National Division. The Order, as is known, is a secret one, but such only to the extent which has been deemed necessary to protect the Divisions from impositions by such as have not entitled themselves to its privileges or its benefits. As at present organized, there are three grades, so to speak, to which members belong, to wit: Subordinate Divisions, which are organized in towns and villages, wherever there are enough total abstinence men to form them: Grand Divisions, composed of members of Subordinate Divisions who have been officers. These Divisions generally represent States, Territories or Provinces—New-York being the only State in which there are two Grand Divisions, one representing Eastern and the other Western New-York; and a National Division, composed of representatives from the Grand Divisions, and the highest authority in the Order.

It is now nearly twenty years since the National Division was organized, and from that time until shortly before the breaking out of the rebellion, the Order went on increasing in numbers and power for doing good, from year to year. In the British Provinces the Order was in high favor, and in a flourishing condition. In the Southern States its growth and usefulness were surprising to Northern men; and in the Eastern, Western and Middle States it was progressing rapidly, doing a great work, not only in adding largely to its own numbers and strength, but in inducing thousands to form other temperance associations, who might have objections to what they considered a "secret order."

That the number of members, and the influence of the Order have been impaired by the rebellion is not to be denied. Like almost every other benevolent organization, it has suffered by it. Of the whole Southern field but little is known. Whether the Sons of Temperance of the South maintain their Divisions, is not sufficiently well known to warrant a definite statement. There is, however, ground for most serious apprehensions. There is not, nevertheless, anything like despondency in any of the reports. Among the other causes which have resulted in injury to the Order, the M. W. P. in his address, refers forcibly to a failure of members to give a hearty support to that portion of the Press which has ever shown itself willing to publish such news and articles in relation to the progress of temperance as would benefit the cause and thereby aid in the sustenance of a high and sound morality within the sphere of its influence. The failure to keep a sufficient number of recruiting officers in the field, is, in his opinion, patent to all careful observers in its effects. These matters, however, will probably be better attended to in future. There is already a movement under consideration, which if carried out successfully, cannot result in other than great benefit to the country. There is probably not a Division in the loyal states that has not a number of members at the war, and it is now proposed to authorize such of those members as have continued worthy Sons of Temperance, to form subordinate Divisions in the army, without dues. In another sphere the Order has already succeeded in laying a basis from which the most gratifying results are now springing,—that is, the organization of the children in Sunday and other schools, into Juvenile Temperance Associations, such, for instance, as the Band of Hope. The admission of lady visitors to the subordinate Divisions, although opposed for a long time, was finally granted, and the utility of the measure is now fully established. The sentiment of the entire Order is now undoubtedly in favor of employing, to a much greater extent, the influence and cooperation of lady visitors in the workings of the subordinate Divisions.

The Divisions in this State, in this City, and in Brooklyn are now hard at work again. The losses by the war seems to have awakened them to the necessity of still more strenuous efforts for the reclamation of those who have looked "upon the wine when it is red and giveth its color in the cup," and who have drank whisky as a beverage, to their own injury and that of their families.

The following statistics are the aggregates from the reports of the Grand Divisions representing States and parts of States, and British North America, *not* including any of the States in rebellion against the Government. Could the report from those States have been received, the aggregates (judging from former reports) would have been largely increased. Those represented are the following: East New-York, West New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Ohio, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Rhode Island, Missouri, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, Michigan, California, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, New-Brunswick, Canada West, Canada East.

No. of Divisions in operation	1,449
No. admitted	27,834
No. suspended	8,934
No. expelled	12,209
No. of deaths	1,567
No. who violated the pledge	6,900
No. reinstated	3,036
No. who violated pledge second time	1,118
No. of contributing members	63,152
No. of divisions in which lady visitors are accepted	1,062
No. of lady visitors in the jurisdiction	63,451
Paid for benefits, funerals, &c.	$19,972
Cash on hand, including money invested	$174,306
No. of public meetings held	4,026
No. of temperance tracts distributed	84,728
Total *per capita* to Grand Division	13.958
Total *per capita* to National Division	$1,262
No. of representations to National Division	376
No. of boys in Temperance Associations in the jurisdiction	28,366

Opening of the Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad.

The opening of this new line was inaugurated yesterday, and was a splendid and successful affair.

Cards of invitation were issued for a trial trip from Jersey City to Bergen Point, yesterday morning, by the esteemed and popular President, Hon. D. S. GREGORY, whose perseverance and exertions, in all matters that have for their object the public convenience, cannot be too highly spoken of. The excursionists were requested to be at the dépôt of the Company on the South side ferry at 10 o'clock. These arrangements were fully complied with, and the whole party returned, headed by the worthy President, at three o'clock, and repaired to the large and commodious hotel of TAYLOR BROTHERS, where a splendid dinner awaited them. The bill of fare was of a very *recherché* nature, and was carried out to the letter.

THE DINNER.

Dishes were laid for 150 guests of the Company, and the tables in the large dining hall literally groaned with the good things which were heaped upon them.

Hon. D. S. GREGORY presided, and on his right sat Hon. Mayor ROMAR. Ample justice having been done to the good things provided, and the cloth removed, the Chairman gave as the first toast:

"The Union, one and inseparable, now and forever." Drank standing, with applause.

The Chairman again rose, and after a lengthened and beautiful introduction to the next toast, referred to the great improvements of the age, and eulogized the system of railroads, especially the local line which had been opened and inaugurated that day. [Applause.] He recollected when New-York could not raise $200,000, and Jersey City not more than $300. Now look at the great change. He concluded by giving:

"The Corporation of Jersey City." [Applause.]

Hon. Mayor ROMAR being enthusiastically cheered rose to respond. He said:

Untrained in the exercise of public speaking, I can do no more in a reply to the sentiment you have adopted than express my warmest congratulations at the success of the public-spirited energy which you greet this day. [Applause.] I join my hopes with yours that the dark clouds which encompass our national sky may be dispelled by the efforts of victorious arms. [Renewed applause.] When reason shall resume her sway throughout our wide domain, and the harsh notes of war give place to the employments of successful industry, and that our country, purified by the fiery trials through which she has passed, may start anew upon her career of improvement, joining together its people by the iron bands of progress, and fulfilling to the remotest ages the hopes and happiness of all mankind; may we be equal to our advantages, and faithful to the memories of the great founders of American liberties. [Applause.]

Mayor ROMAR then gave the following toast:

"Railroads, civilization and their progress, with Hudson County always foremost in the field." [Applause.]

The next toast was:

"The Inhabitants of the township of Bergen."

To which EDGAR B. WAKEMAN, Esq., responded.

The next toast was:

"Prosperity to the enterprise of this day which we now inaugurate, and may it build up a commerce and a population honorable and worthy of the State of New-Jersey." [Drank with great applause.]

ISAAC SCUDDER, Esq., District Attorney, responded in a neat, pithy and humorous speech, which kept the company in bursts of laughter. Mr. SCUDDER concluded by giving the health of

"Messrs. PRICE and LONG, of Philadelphia, the dummy engine constructors." [Drank with applause.]

G. COLEMAN responded on behalf of the firm in a practical speech, during which he gave a very clear and plain elucidation of the working of the dummy engine, and which was listened to with great satisfaction.

After other toasts and sentiments were given and responded to, the company separated about six o'clock.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DUMMY ENGINE.

The steam passenger cars now running on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad are of Messrs. GRICE & LONG'S patent. These cars are in length of body 20 feet; width, 7 feet 9 inches; total length of car, including platforms, 26 feet 9 inches. The engines and boilers are located on the front platform, and occupy a space in length, including room for coal bunkers, of 2 feet 8 inches, and the entire space occupied for engines and boilers is less than two-thirds the area of the platform. These cars have two 5¾ inch cylinders, and 10 inch stroke, and the motion is transmitted to the driving wheels by means of gearing, and are capable of exerting 15 to 18 horse-power. The engines are neatly and compactly arranged, and are above the platform, as is also the boiler. The engines being on one side and the boiler on the other, gives ample room for the engineer, and he has also the advantage of having all the machinery in view and under his control, so much so that he is not obliged to move from his proper position to touch any part of the machinery, or reach his coal, (anthracite is used for fuel.) He has a clear and unobstructed view ahead, and all is inclosed, so that from outside no part of the machinery is visible. These cars are built for the purpose of ascending grades 200 feet to the mile, with another car attached, carrying in all 70 passengers, which they have done. They move with perfect ease, and are under full control; running at six mile speed they can be brought to stand still in half their length, and also are so arranged as to make no noise from exhaust steam, and make no smoke. They are fitted with an ingeniously devised truck, whereby they are enabled to turn the shortest street curves with less friction than the horse cars, although their wheels are 13 feet apart. We are informed that Messrs. GRICE & LONG are introducing their cars on the Philadelphia roads. They have also built longer cars, which are now running on branches of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The cost per diem for running is less than two-thirds of the cost of horse cars, and the wear and tear is but a trifle in comparison therewith. We also noticed these cars are heated by means of steam through pipes, which are laid in the floor, covered over with matting. This we consider a great desideratum. We are informed that Messrs. GRICE & LONG have built city passenger cars on the same principle of those in which we rode, that have ascended grades of 320 feet to the mile, with 60 passengers. The water is carried in tanks under the seats in the car, and have coal and water space sufficient to run 12 miles. These cars are capable of attaining a speed of 15 miles per hour. Their larger cars have made 28 miles per hour.

The New-York Evening Law Class.

At a meeting of the members of the "New-York Evening Law Class," held at their class-room on Thursday evening, Jan. 22, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the advantages derived by them from the course of instruction adopted by Prof. M. A. KING, (late Professor of Pleadings, Evidence and Practice and Criminal and Equity Jurisprudence at the Ohio Union Law College,) the following, among other resolutions, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the course of instruction adopted by the Professor, viz.: Of going through *Greenleaf on Evidence* with *Blackstone's Commentaries*, diversified by lectures on medical jurisprudence and other important branches of the law—concluding with the code; together with his eloquent elucidations and practical illustrations of the various subjects brought before us, speedily unraveling and making perfectly comprehensible to the whole class the most intricate points of law, deserve and receive our warmest commendations.

Resolved, That the trials of issues of law and fact in the "Moot Courts," (which branch of our studies we deem of the utmost value,) conducted, as they are, in strict conformity with the rules adopted by the State Courts, while they practically familiarize us with the application of the law of pleading and evidence and impart to us an ease and confidence in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses and in addressing a Court, as is alone to be acquired by practice, they have also the effect of making us able and thorough practitioners.

Resolved, That we most heartily and unanimously recommend all those who propose soon to present themselves for admission to practice to join the "Evening Law Class," knowing that the course of instruction is admirably adapted to prepare one for the examination to which he must submit.

CHARLES S. BERNARD, President, No. 486 Broadway.

GEO. W. PEARSALL, Secretary, No. 6 Tryon-row.

Work of the City Marshal During 1862.

The following is a statement of the business transacted by the Mayor's Marshal, Mr. ABRAM BROWN, and his assistants, during 1862:

Licenses and Renewals of Same.	Number.	Rates.	Am't Rec'd.
Boarding-houses	45	$10 00	$450 00
Express wagons	211	5 00	1,055 00
Renewals	350	2 50	875 00
Venders of fish, fruits, &c.	246	5 00	1,229 00
Renewals	719	50	359 50
Public carts	1,114	2 50	2,785 00
Renewals	5,154	50	2,577 00
Charcoal venders	40	2 50	100 00
Renewals	169	50	84 50
Wooden-ware peddlers	3	2 50	7 50
Renewals	3	50	1 50
To sell powder	21	2 50	52 50
Renewals	70	50	35 00
Kindling-wood	101	2 50	252 50
Renewals	42	50	21 00
Porters	45	1 00	45 00
Renewals	223	25	55 75
Cartmen	473	1 00	473 00
Renewals	479	50	239 50
Hire-carts	219	1 00	219 00
Renewals	305	25	76 25
Fines for violation of ordinances	681	——	823 00
Surplus—Sept. $1, Oct. $1	——	——	2 00
Two-horse cars, Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	44	50 00	2,200 00
One-horse cars, Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	27	25 00	675 00
Two-horse cars, Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	50	50 00	2,500 00
One-horse cars, Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	20	25 00	500 00
Ninth-avenue Railroad Company, (license fee per car limited by the charter to $20)	34	20 00	680 00
Total receipts for the year			$16,374 50
Total receipts for the year 1861			16,586 50
Increase in 1862			$1,788 00

During the year, 2,007 complaints were heard, which were disposed of by the evocations of license, reprimanding, &c. The [illegible], Third and Fourth avenue Railroad Companies refuse to pay license fees on their cars, and the question of their obligation to pay such fees is now being tried in the Courts. The test is being made on the Third-avenue Company. They and the Second-avenue Company have never paid any license fees for their cars. The Fourth-avenue (or Harlem) Company, paid the fees for one or two years, several years ago, and then refused to pay them any longer. These Corporations take the ground that their charters are grants, protecting them from all taxation not expressed in them.

It should be added that, besides the work embraced in the foregoing synopsis, the Marshal and his officers performed a very considerable amount of good in redressing the wrongs of abused servant girls and seamstresses whom swindling employers sought to defraud of their hard-earned fortunes. Indeed, the consideration of cases of this character forms the chief part of the multifarious duties devolved upon these officials.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.—The Independent Telegraph Company having completed the extension of their line to Philadelphia, have laid across the North River a large and substantial cable—probably the largest and best cable ever made in the United States. It is composed of four conductors of No. 14 copper wire, each one coated with gutta percha—three coatings—5-16 inches in diameter outside, and each strand wound with fine jute, well tarred. The four conductors thus prepared are then laid up like a rope, with lateral strands of hemp between each, and the whole wound with two-thread Manila yarn, and well tarred; over this is placed 26 No. 9 galvanized iron wires, and then bound around with No. 9 galvanized wire, thus forming a complete shield for the core. The weight is about seven tons per mile—length one mile. This cable was manufactured by the Bishop Gutta Percha Company, of this City, and was laid by Col. SPEAR, President of the Line, assisted by Mr. MARKS, the foreman of the Gutta Percha Works. The line will be in working condition to Philadelphia in a few days.

LECTURES ON HEALTH TO LADIES.—Mrs. M. A. DIXON JONES, M. D., will give a course of five lectures on "Physiology and the Laws of Health," especially dwelling upon the diseases of women and children, commencing to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the lecture-room of the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Third-avenue. The first lecture will be free. Subsequent lectures, on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of February, will be given at the same place, and same hour. The subjects will be illustrated by skeleton, manikin, maps, &c. Mrs. JONES is a regular graduate, an experienced teacher, and a pleasing speaker. Ladies cannot better improve their time than in heeding her advice.

NEW HEADQUARTERS. — Brig.-Gen. DANIEL ULLMAN'S headquarters are at No. 200 Broadway. Applications for commissions are pouring in upon him from all directions. His chief difficulty is that of selection.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INAUGURATION OF A NEW TEMPERANCE HALL.—The new Hall of the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benefit Society, located in Fulton-street, corner of Pineapple, was inaugurated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The building was formerly used as a concert saloon and gymnasium. It has recently been rearranged and fitted up for the above Association, and is now one of the finest and most capacious halls in the city. Societies Nos. 1 and 2 of Brooklyn, and No. 2 of New-York, assembled about 2 o'clock P.M., and, preceded by two bands of music, marched through Fulton street, Court-street, Atlantic-street, Fulton-avenue, Bridge-street, Hudson-avenue, Little-street, John-street, York and Main streets, back to the Hall. The members all appeared in full regalia, and presented a very good appearance. The procession numbered about 300 men. After returning to the Hall the Societies were dismissed.

ASSAULT ON BOARD OF A FERRY-BOAT.—NATHAN BLAND, a colored man, was arraigned before Justice PERRY, on Saturday,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 31, 1863.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '67, Reg	95½	250	Pac. Mail Stm. Co...172
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg..	92¾	50	do.....b30 172
40,000 do.....	92¾	250	do..... 171
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94½	100	do.....s60 170
500 do.....	95	250	do..... 170
1,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	87	250	Q'chsilver Min. Co.. 20
2,000 do.....	86	100	N. Y. Cen. R....s60 124
2,500 Treas. 7.3.10 p. ct. Notes...small.	102	900	do..... 124
2,000 do.....large.	101½	450	do.....124⅜
1,000 do.....	101⅝	200	do.....124⅝
15,000 do.....	102	200	do.....126⅜
4,000 do. Feb. & Aug.	102⅜	1,000	Erie Railway..... 76
4,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C ..	95	100	do.....s30 77⅛
13,000 do.....	94⅞	100	do..... 77⅛
20,000 U. S. D. N'a...87.	154⅛	200	do.....b30 78
75,000 do.....	154	500	do.....s10 77⅜
40,000 do.....	154⅜	100	do..... 77⅜
10,000 Ill. War Loan....	104	350	Erie Railway Pref...107
1,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	100	250	do..... 107⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90..	63⅜	100	Hudson Riv. R..... 94⅜
5,000 do.....	63⅛	50	do..... 94⅜
2,000 Va. St. 6s.....	71	50	do..... 94⅜
19,000 N. C. St. 6s.....	75	50	do..... 94⅜
24,000 Mo. St. 6s.....	66⅛	350	Harlem R. Pref.... 89
3,000 Mo. 6s, ins. to H. & St. Jo.....	88	100	do.....s60 68
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s.....	118¾	100	do.....b30 69⅜
10,000 Erie 4th M. B....	112⅛	250	do..... 69⅜
1,000 Erie 5th M. B....	107	200	Reading R. R....s30 92
5,000 Had. R. 3d mtg..	114	200	do..... 92⅛
1,000 Har. R. 1st mtg..	118	250	Mich. C. R..... 96¼
25,000 Mich. So. S. F....	113⅜	10	do..... 98
5,000 Mich. S. 2d M....	103	100	M. S. & N. Ind. R.... 61
5,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pr.	94	300	do..... 60
10,000 A. & T. H. Ins. 8s	82	200	do.....b30 60¾
2,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	72½	100	do.....s30 60⅝
15,000 do.....	72⅜	200	do.....s30 60½
10,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	45	100	Harlem R..... 36⅜
1,000 Han. & St. J. 1st m.	67	200	do..... 36⅜
4,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f..	113	200	do.....b30 37
7,000 do.....	113⅜	100	Ill. Cen. Full Stock	90
5,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d.	105⅛	400	Ill. Cen. R. Sp..b10	95
63,000 Tol. & W. 2d m...	92⅜	200	do..... 95
500 do.....	91	200	do..... 94⅜
500 do.....	92	900	Clev. & Pitts. R.....	71
5,000 do.....	91⅜	200	Gal. & Chi. R...b10	93
500 P., F. W. & C. 3d.	85	300	do..... 92⅜
5,000 do.....	86	100	do..... 93
2,000 do.....	87	100	do.....s10	93
5,000 Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	111	25	Clev.. C. & Cin. R.	163⅛
2,000 Clev. & P. 4th m.	83	600	Clev. & Tol. R.....	91⅛
64 Merchants' Bank...	100	50	do.....	91⅛
100 Mechanics' Bank...	105	200	do.....s60	90⅛
80 National Bank.....	94	200	do.....	91⅛
12 Bank of Commerce..	92⅛	200	do.....s60	91⅛
30 Amer. Ex. Bank ...	95	300	Chi. & R. I. R.....	92
30 Peoples' Bank.....	93	200	do.....s60	91⅜
50 Imp. & Trad. Bank.	95	250	Chic., B. & Qu'y. R.	110
10,000 Amer Gold..b30.	160⅜	50	do.....	110¼
10,000 do.....b30.	160¾	25	Mil. & P. Du Ch'n R.	40
10,000 do.....s18.	159¾	10	Tol., W. & W'n R..	50
20,000 do.....s30.	159¾	240	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	67
10,000 do.....b20.	160⅜	150	do.....	68
5,000 do.....s10.	160	200	do.....s30	68
40,000 do.....	159⅞	100	do.....b30	69
30,000 do.....	159⅜	100	do.....s60	68
50,000 do.....	159¾	13	do.....	70
125,000 do.....	159¾	150	Alton T. Hante R...	39
50 Canton Co.....	28⅜	107	Alton & T Hante pref.	70
4 Deb. & Hnd. C. Co..	131	100	do.....	69⅜
30 do.....	131⅜	100	do.....	69¾
97 Penn. Coal Co.....	132	100	do.....b30	70
260 Bruns. City Ld. Co.	6¾	100	do.....	69⅞
500 Frank'n Steel Co..	6½	200	do.....b30	71
150 Cumb. Coal Pref ..	21¾	200	Chicago & N W R...	22
300 do.....b30	21⅜	380	do.....	22¼
100 do.....	21½	10	do.....	21⅜
350 do.....	21		

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 U.S.6s, '81, Reg.	93	100	Pac. Mail S. Co.....168
5,000 do.....	93⅛	150	do.....s60 167
5,000 do.....	93⅜	100	do.....b20 168⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou..	96⅛	50	do.....189⅜
10,000 do.....	94¼	100	N. Y. C. R.s10ex'd 120
4,000 U. S. 6s '67, Reg..	95¼	100	do.....119⅜
30,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes.....	102	100	do.....p & c.119¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94⅞	100	do.....p & c.118
10,000 U. S. D. Nts....	155	100	do.....s60 118⅜
75,000 do.....	154⅜	1500	Erie Railway..... 75⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90....	63	100	do.....s10 76⅛
3,000 Mo. State 6s.....	66	10	do..... 76¼
10,000 do.....	65⅜	400	do.....b30 78
20,000 do.....b15	66	200	do.....b30 78⅝
2,000 N. C. St. 6s.....	75	100	do.....s30 76¾
5,000 Ind. St. 6s W. L.	100	250	Erie R. Pref.....b10. 107
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs, '62	102	100	Hudson R. R....s30 94
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs, '79..	110	150	do..... 93⅜
3,000 Cal. State 7s.....	132	250	do..... 94
5,000 Erie 5th M. Bs....	108	350	Harlem R..... 35
5,000 Mich. S. 2d M.....	103⅛	100	Michigan Cen. R.... 97
10,000 M. S. S. F'd.....	113⅜	700	M. S. & N. I. R..... 59
16,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	44⅜	30	do..... 59⅛
30,000 do.....	44⅞	500	M. S. & N. I. G. S...106
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs....	125	200	do.....b30. 105⅞
20,000 Amer. Gold.....	159⅛	30	Ill. Cen. Full Stock.. 90
135,000 do.....	159	500	Ill. Central R. S.... 94
10,000 do.....b30.	160	100	do.....b30 94
25,000 do.....b30.	160¼	700	Clev. & Pitt. R..... 71
18 Imp. & Trad. Bank.	95	100	do..... 70⅝
20 Am. Ex. Bank.....	96	500	do..... 70⅝
600 Cumb. Coal, pref'd..	21	150	Gal. & Chic. R..... 92
200 do.....	20¾	100	Cin. & Toledo R.... 90⅛
30 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	131⅜	400	Chic. & R. I. R..... 91¾
100 do.....	132	50	Alt. & T. Haute Pf.. 69
100 Penn. Coal Co.....	132	50	do..... 68
50 Bruns. City L. Co..	8⅜	150	Pitts. Ft. W. & C R. 67
150 Quicksilver M. Co..	20	50	do.....b30 68
50 Canton Comp'y. ..	27	50	do..... 67¼
100 Mil. & P. Du C. R....	39	100	do.....s19 67
150 do.....	39⅛	300	Ch. & N. W. R..... 23

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000 U. S. D. Nts....	155	200	Erie Railway..... 76
10,000 do.....	154⅜	100	do.....b3 78
20,000 do.....	154⅜	100	do..... 78
20,000 do.....	154¾	200	do..... 75⅝
20,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	64	300	do..... 75⅜
5,000 do.....	63¾	100	do.....b3 75⅛
10,000 Mo. St. 6s.....	66	150	do.....b3 75⅜
40,000 American Gold..	158⅛	200	Erie R. Pref..... 106⅜
110,000 do.....	158⅜	380	do.....s 106⅜
250,000 do.....	158⅜	700	Hnd. R. R.....opg 93
10,000 do.....	158⅜	800	do.....s10 93
20,000 do.....	158	100	Harlem Railroad.... 34⅜
200 Cum. Coal Pref....	21	200	do..... 34
50 Pacific M. S. Co....	169⅜	100	Harlem R. Pref..... 67
100 do.....	169⅛	100	do..... 66⅜
350 N. Y. Cen. R.....	122¼	100	Reading R..... 91¼
50 do.....	122⅜	50	do..... 91
400 Clev. & Tol. R.....	90¾	400	M. S. & N. I. R..... 58¾
50 P., Ft. W. & C. R..	67	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 94
150 do.....	67⅜	100	Galena & Chi..... 92⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$40,000 Amer. Gold.....	158⅛	50	Hudson River R.... 93⅜
110,000 do.....	158⅜	100	do.....b5 93⅜
70,000 U. S. D. N.b.10.	154⅜	50	M. S. & N. I. R..... 58⅜
30,000 do.....	154⅜	200	do..... 58⅝
25,000 do.....	154⅜	650	M. S. & N. I. G..... 105¾
200 Canton Co.....	27	100	do..... 106
200 do.....	26¾	100	Clev. & Pitt. R..... 70¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co....	169⅛	300	do.....b3 70⅝
100 a do.....b10.	169⅜	50	Gal. & Chic. R s10. 91¾
50 do.....	169⅛	100	do..... 92
100 do.....	169	100	Clev. & Tol. R...b3 90⅜
200 N. Y. Central R....	119⅜	100	do..... 90⅜
100 Erie Railway.....b10	75¾	400	Ch. & R. I. R..... 91
200 do.....b5	76⅜	400	do..... 91¾
200 do.....	76	100	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.. 67
200 Erie R. Pref.....	106⅜	100	do.....b3 67
100 do.....s3.	106⅜	500	do..... 66⅜
200 Harlem R. Pref..b10	67¾	100	Chic. & N. W. R.... 23

MONDAY, Feb. 2—A. M.

We learn from Washington that the Senate Committee on Finance, to whom the Treasury Bill passed by the House has been referred, will probably report several important, and, in one phase of the measure, radical amendments to it.

I. The first section, which contemplates the sale or negotiation of any part of $300,000,000 Funded Stock, twenty years to run, at best market price, before the close of the current fiscal year, June 30, 1863, and a like sale of $600,000,000 during the next fiscal year, to be so amended as to leave the date to which the Stock may run unlimited, except in the discretion and agreement of the Secretary at the time of sale or negotiation. The price is already unrestricted, but to make the Stock more desirable to the takers than 20 years', the Secretary under this amendment may negotiate for a 40 or 50 year 5 ₱ cent. Stock, or a 25 or 30 year 6 ₱ cent. Stock. Or, on the other hand, in case a large sacrifice by way of discount below the par value is necessary to insure the Money, and he deems it best to coufine such sacrifice to a 5 or 10 year Stock, he is at liberty to do so. The rate of interest is limited to not over 6 ₱ cent. per annum, but he can sell the Stock at any given point below par, so as to pay the taker an average of 7 or 8, or even 10 per cent. per annum, If required to meet the public exigencies; all Funded Interest to be paid, as at present, half-yearly, in Gold Coin.

2. The Committee, we learn, propose to change the interest on the $400,000,000 of 3-year 6 ₱ cent. Treasury paper, from Gold to currency, and to add a proviso to the second section, to the effect that all *future* issues of temporary paper, such as certificates of indebtedness and certificates of deposit, shall bear interest in currency only. Under this restriction the *present* Gold-bearing 6 ₱ cent. interest certificates of indebtedness would be paid off at maturity, $1,000 in currency and $60 in gold for interest, and not renewed in this form. And under it the present Gold-bearing 5 ₱ cent. certificates of deposit would be paid off immediately, and $50,000,000 United States Notes of lawful tender reserved for this payment, under the act of July 11, at once released.

3. *The third section, authorizing a further issue of* $300,000,000 *United States Notes of legal tender, to be stricken out;* and to this, It is believed, the House of Representatives, with the amendment to the Loan section, will agree: a result which, however unexpected, must be attributed to the enormous speculations in Gold Coin, in this market, since the original bill was introduced, and in fancy Stock values, within the same period, under the vicious pretext that the phrensy is not in unproductive Shares and questionable Bonds, but that there is a panic in the National Currency, as proposed to be enlarged, which justifies the wildest calculations of this extraordinary movement! Had the appreciation of the Gold-bearing income Securities of the National Government preceded or even slowly followed the rapid advance in prices on the Stock Exchange, it is possible that Congressional interposition might have been avoided; but as the matter stands, the sacrifice and discredit is wholly with the Government, and the advantages exclusively to the speculators in Gold Coin and fancy values, whose interests are and have been to foster the suggestion of panic in the Currency, on the plea that this $300,000,000 is to be *immediately* (though such is not the fact of the original section) added to its volume.

The purpose of the amendment to the First Section and of striking out the Third, is *to limit absolutely the National Circulation to the existing issue;* and to make the new Funded Stocks, by their periodical sale in large sums below par, an object of the most favorable investment to every class of people pending the War, and of rapid and legitimate appreciation after the Peace. Unless the views of Mr. CHASE have recently undergone a change, his policy will probably be to sell a 10-year Stock for the best price he can make for large sums at a time, stipulating with the takers for subsequent periodical options at the same price, so as to secure to them the monopoly of the market within a given period; the sacrifice below par thus falling exclusively on the present generation. It may be, however, that he will change this policy to that of the French and English Governments during their Wars, and create a very long 6 ₱ cent. Stock, or an irredeemable 5 ₱ cent. Stock, so as to avoid the present sacrifice by entailing a heavier cost, in the way of interest, on the succeeding generations. In any event, he is left free, should the amendments prevail, to command absolutely the Money market on the present volume of the National Circulation—or as that volume will be, under the Acts of 1862, and the recent Joint Resolution, when all the U. S. Notes of legal-tender are out,—by tempting offers of the Public Stocks, which cannot fail to appreciate as the War draws to a successful close, and the interest on which, *in Gold*, is, under all circumstances, doubly insured by the Customs Revenue alone.

We understand that other amendments are proposed to the Bill by the Senate Committee. The Deposit Bank section is stricken out of *this* Bill, but incorporated in the General Banking Bill. The tax on all Bank Circulation, other than under the General Banking Bill, is proposed to be made uniform at 2 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, without regard to Capital. Under the General Banking Bill, should that become a law, the equivalent of 2 ₱ cent. to the Government takes the form of a reservation of 2 ₱ cent. of the interest on the United States Stocks pledged for the Circulation, and the Banks availing of the law may be employed as Treasury Depositories, under certain regulations as to security, and their registered Circulation made receivable for Public Dues, other than for Customs. We do not understand how the convertibility of the Three-Year 6 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes into legal tender Circulation is to be changed in the Second Section; the theory of the amendment to the First or Loan Section being that if this Three-Year interest-bearing paper will not float at 6 ₱ cent., or returns too rapidly for reconversion, that the long Stocks *must be sold* to supply the Money. The proviso against the further issue of Circulation to meet these conversions is continued as in the original Bill.

The Trade of the past week was generally active, and speculation in the leading staples, both Foreign and Domestic, greatly excited. The Cotton now coming forward, and which recently arrived from the Southwest, is paying enormous gains to the receivers, the rise within the week being 12 to 15 cents the pound, the price reaching 90@93 cents. Similar speculations are going on in Tobacco, Whisky, and nearly all the Domestic staples consumed at home, and in Breadstuffs and Provisions for Export, the latter following up the rapid advance in Gold and Foreign Exchange. The fortunes made on Cotton, at present prices, may be estimated from the weekly receipts, reported at from 3,500 to 4,000 bales ₱ week, (but believed to be greater when the amount brought in Express cars from Chicago and Cincinnati is added,) bought in Tennessee, Northern Mississippi and Arkansas, from 10 to 25 cents, and resold here at 75 to 90 cents. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise are moderate. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce quite large for the season.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange, both in Gold Coin and Customs Notes, and in all descriptions of Shares and Bonds, except the Public Stocks of the United States, shows but little abatement. The changes, upward and downward, however, have become more frequent, especially in the Railway Shares, and amounted on several occasions through the week to 5@8 and even 10 ₱ cent., on certain descriptions. The following was the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	150⅜@160@158⅝
U. S. Notes for Customs	146@156@154⅜
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 1881	96@95
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₱ cts	102@102
New-York Central	121½@118⅜@124⅞@124⅛
New-York and Erie	79¼@68⅜@78@78
Erie Preferred Shares	106⅛@103¾@106⅜
Rock Island	94⅝@89@91¾
Michigan Guaranteed	105⅞@102@105½
Michigan Southern	61⅜@55⅛@59@58⅝
Michigan Central	98@63@96
Toledo	94@65⅛@90¾
Galena	86⅜@90@93¾
Illinois Central	95⅝@90@91⅜
Panama	185@187
Pacific Mail	178⅜@163@169
Missouris	68⅞@65⅜
Tennessees	63⅜@62⅜
Hudson River	95@90@93⅜
Harlem Preferred	74@67
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	71¾@67@70
Harlem Common	38⅜@31¾@34⅜

The speculation in Gold and the Railway Shares started off Saturday morning at a further advance in prices, but before the first call was through at the early regular Board the demand was less vigorous, and at the 1 o'clock Public Board a general decline ensued of 1½ to 2½ ₱ cent. from the best sales of the morning. Some time sales of Gold Coin were made at and a fraction above 160 at the early Board, as against 158½ at the 1 o'clock meeting. Custom-house Notes moved in about the same proportion. Taking Erie Common Stock as the index to the fancy dealings, the difference from the first to the very closing sales of the day on the Railway list was about 2 ₱ cent. And as compared with Friday night, the quotations at 4 o'clock were 1@1½ ₱ cent. down, with less excitement among buyers; New-York Central quoted in the afternoon, dividend off.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	158¾	158⅝	Harlem	37	34¾
U. S. C. H. Notes	163¾	164¾	Harlem Pref.	69	67
Tennessees	63	62⅜	Micb. Central	97	95
Missouris	65¾	65⅜	Mich. Southern	61	58⅝
N. Y. Central	123⅜	119⅜	Mich. Guarant'd.	106⅜	106¼
Erie	76⅝	75	Illinois Cen. ex. d.	95¼	93¾
Erie Preferred	106⅝	106⅜	Pittsburgh	70¾	70
Hudson	94	93¾	Galena	93¼	91½
Toledo	90¾	90¾	Rock Island	92⅝	91¼
Pacific Mail	171	169	7-30 ₱ Cents	102	102

The Market was influenced by rumors from Washington, by telegraph and otherwise, of the action of the Finance Committee of the Senate on the Third Section of the House Treasury Bill, to the effect that a further authority to issue United States Notes of legal tender is to be stricken out; together with orders at 1 o'clock to sell Gold and Stocks, supposed from the same quarter.

The following were the bids made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	100	Chatham	82
Mechanics	105	People's	93
National	94	Bank of the Republic	103⅜
Commerce	92¾	Metropolitan	104
American Exchange	96	Importers' and Traders'	95

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	116	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	113
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	122	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	125	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, ass'd	72⅜
Erie 1sts, '68	118	Chi. & N. W. seconds	44⅜
Erie seconds, '59	125	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	87
Erie fourths, '80	112	Lack. & W. Bonds	115
Erie fifths, '88	108	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	120
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	106	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	119¼
Hnd. 1sts, '76	120	Tol. & W. Sub. 1sts	110
Hnd. 1sts, '78	113	Tol. & W. sub. seconds	91⅜
Hnd. conv. '67	108	Mil. & P. du C. 1sts	110¾
Har. 1sts, '69	119	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	116
Har. seconds, '64	108	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	113⅛
Har. thirds, '68	105¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	118
Mich. Cen. 8s, '63-'72	126⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	106
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	88
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	113	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	103
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	125	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	105
Gt. L., Alt. & T. H. 1sts	107	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82⅜
T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	94¼		

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,579,456, against $2,898,763 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,235,591, against $2,009,767 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $1,331,000, against $305,000 same week last year.

The Commercial Tables for the *calendar* year 1862 being now complete, we return, as usual in January, to our weekly as well as monthly comparisons of the Foreign Trade at New-York, to the movement of the current Fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st of July, 1862, and to close on the 30th of June, 1863:

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, exclusive of	$877,000
In Foreign Specie, were	$88,724,000
Add since 1st of January	13,892,098
Total to date	$102,617,098
Against same date 1862	59,918,184
Increased Import since July 1	$42,698,914

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York, for the first half of the Fiscal year to Dec. 31, were....$95,060,000
Add since 1st of January 13,567,595

Total to date	$108,627,595
Against same date 1862	85,235,303
Increased Export since July 1	$23,392,292

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, was $31,461,000
Add since Jan. 1 4,294,000

Total to date	$35,755,000
Against same date, 1862	4,213,000
Increased Specie Export	$31,542,000

The business at the New-York Sub-Treasury for the month of January was:

In Customs Receipts	$4,296,357
From Loans	2,564,736
Internal Taxes	1,609,923
Post-office	253,989
Transfers in United States Notes	12,000,000
Patents and Miscellaneous	
Total	$20,811,338
Add Jan. 1 balance	10,386,217
Together	$31,197,555
Disbursements	23,998,657
Balance Jan. 31	$7,198,898

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Jan. 31, 1863:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins	$9,000	
Foreign Bullion	18,000	
United States Bullion	100,700	$127,700 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:		
Foreign Coins	$9,200	
Foreign Bullion	8,500	
United States Bullion (contained in Gold)	2,000	$19,700 00
Total deposits, payable in Bars	74,400	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	73,000	$174,400 00
Gold Bars Stamped		101,078 22
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		135,683 98

The January half-yearly Dividend of 10 ₱ cent. declared by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway Company will be paid to-day at the United States Trust Company. This will make 20 ₱ cent. paid to the shareholders of this prosperous corporation out of the business of the year 1862.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury on Saturday were $809,817, including $270,137 from Customs; the payments $1,173,484; balance, $7,198,898.

The market for Money on Saturday was active among the Brokers at 7 ₱ cent. Some of the large lenders called in their demand loans, and under this temporary pressure a good many Stocks were sold for cash. The discussion is renewed on the Street against the facilities offered by the Banks to speculators in Gold, by receiving special deposits of Gold and certifying checks upon it, which checks are used to raise Currency at other Banks or with private lenders, without the removal of the Gold. The same Gold is, therefore, reported in the weekly Bank Statements as part of the true condition of the Bank, while the extent to which certificates or direct loans are made upon it cannot be known to the public, or the actual Specie means of the Bank appreciated. The Shares of the Banks, in market credit, have not been helped from this vicious practice. On the contrary, it being well understood that the bulk of their own securities is in Government Stock and Treasury Bills, which daily suffer in credit from the speculation in Gold thus stimulated, Bank Stocks fail to participate, to any extent, in the present large advance in other values on the Stock Exchange.

It is not improbable, if the practice referred to be not voluntarily reformed, that a brief amendment to the General Banking law of this State will be moved at Albany, to the effect of restraining all Banks from receiving Gold, during the suspension of Specie payments, *on special deposit*, or of using their vaults for the safe keeping of Gold except at the risk of the owner, and as no part of the true condition of the Bank, weekly advertised for the information and security of the public. Also restraining the issue or certification of any receipt, check, or other token, that such deposits are in their vaults. And also restraining all loans or advances upon Gold Coin, whether in their own vaults or certified to be in the vaults of their neighbors, or in the Treasury of the United States.

Financial and Commercial News by the Australasian.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The action of the Bank of England in advancing the minimum rate of discount from 3 to 4 ₱ cent. was generally regarded as a timely and salutary precaution against the flood of Joint Stock projects which were starting up under the ease in the Money Market. The movement produced very little effect upon the funds. Consols were weak on the 16th at 92¾@92½.

In the Discount market, good bills were taken at 3¾@3⅞. The weekly Bank returns show a decrease in Bullion of £533,360. BARING, BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 3¼d.; Eagles, 76s. 4¾d.

For American Securities, BARINGS merely give the following quotations; United States Fives, 61¾; Boston City Fours and a Half, 81; Virginia Fives, 49@51.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 17—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The demand in the early part of the week was on a limited scale, and in anticipation that the next accounts from America might be more favorable for peace, the market became dull and irregular, many holders submitting to a reduction of ¼d. ₱ lb. from last week's quotations. On Wednesday advices were received from America announcing the emancipation of the slaves in the Confederate States, and a determination on the part of the North to preserve the Union at all hazards. This, together with favorable news from India, led to large demands, and 20,000 bales were sold at an advance of ¼d.@¾d. ₱ lb. on the previous rates. On Thursday there was rather less doing in consequence of the advance in the Bank rate of interest of from 3 to 4 ₱ cent.; prices, however, remain tolerably well supported. The business done in America has been very limited; prices remaining without material change from last week. In Egyptian the transactions have been considerable, and prices, which gave way about 1d. ₱ lb., have nearly recovered to the level of last week's quotations. Brazil has been in good request, and closes unchanged from Friday last. Surats continue largely in demand, and close about ¼d. ₱ lb. higher than last week's quotations, having recovered ¾d. ₱ lb. from the depressed sales of Tuesday. The week's business adds up 54,420 bales, including 26,270 bales taken on speculation and 5,340 for export. Friday's business was about 5,000 bales, one-half on speculation and for export, closing quietly at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	27½d.	Middling Orleans	24½d.
Fair Mobile	25½d.	Middling Mobile	24d.
Fair Uplands	25¾d.	Middling Uplands	24d.
Mid. Surats	15½d.@16½d.		

Stock on hand, 395,030 bales, including 66,550 American. At sea from India, 105,480 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The tone of the market yesterday was firmer, and both Cloth and Yarn were quoted a shade higher. Business, however, was very slow.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.; GODSON, BAOCA & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Flour slow at former rates. Wheat in fair demand at 9s. 2d.@9s. 10d. for Red Western; 9s. 10d.@10s. 2d. for Southern; 10s.@11s. for White Western, and 11s.@12s. for Southern, ₱ 100 lbs. Corn in good demand and firm, for good Mixed, 29s.@29s. 6d.; White, 30s. 6d.@32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others report: Beef and Pork continues much depressed by heavy receipts; prices of each are called 2s. 5d. lower. Bacon in large supply and again rather cheaper. Butter rather more doing, especially in the finer sorts. Lard has been active, but closes quiet at 37s.@38s. 6d. Tallow, without material change. Butchers' Association 44s.@44s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The Broker's Circular reports: Ashes—sales of 300 bbls. at 32s.@32s. 6d. for Pots and 31s.@31s. 6d. for Pearls. Resin—1,500 bbls. American sold at 26s. for Common and 29s.@35s. 6d. for medium to fine. Spirits of Turpentine advanced to 120s. for American. Sugar freely supplied at previous rates. Coffee quiet. Rice in better demand without improvement in price. Bark—small sales of Philadelphia at 5s. 6d.@8s. 9d. Linseed active and dearer. Linseed Cakes—£8 17s. 6d.@£9 for American. Clover seed—American Red 46s. 6d.@47s. Jute in good demand and rather dearer. Flax Oils inactive. Petroleum keeps quiet. Crude easier. Pennsylvania £20 ₱ ton.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report. BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR quiet, and unchanged. COFFEE firm, at full prices. TEA active and firm; Congo 1s.@1s. 1½d. RICE unaltered. IRON steady, £5 10s.@£5 15s. for bars and rails. PARAFFINE easier. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE advanced to 120s., closing nominal. RESIN 27s. for common. LINSEED OIL advanced to 41s. 6d.@41s. 9d. SPERM OIL neglected. Cod £48.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts at the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 114 bbls. Ashes, 6,096 bbls. Flour, 184 bols. and 1,752 bags. Corn Meal, 8,392 bush. Corn, 1,970 bushels Rye, 2,032 bushels Barley, 13,993 bushels Oats, 2,030 bushels Malt, 3,614 pkgs. Provisions, and 904 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. at $8 62½ for Pots, and $8 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 527 bbls., including 360 bbls. Pearls and 167 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Has been quiet at former prices.

COFFEE—Sales, 500 pkgs. Java, at 25c.; 320 bags Rio at 30¾c.@31c., and 570 bags St. Domingo, at 29c.@29¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bales, chiefly at about 90c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

EARTHENWARE—Has been in moderate supply and demand at full rates.

FISH—Dry Cod are selling to arrive within a range of from 4 65@5 25 ₱ cwt., in the absence of supplies, here. A fair demand prevails for Mackerel at steady figures, and for Herring, at rising prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is actively sought after, at a further rise of 5c.@25c. ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last comprise 21,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 40; poor to choice extra State at $7 50@$8, chiefly at $7 50@$7 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 80@$8 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$7 40
Extra State	7 50	@ 8 00
Extra

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Martha.

WINTER GARDEN—The Advocate's Last Cause.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Loan of a Lover—The Invincibles.

WALLACK'S—School for Scandal.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Theresa's Vow; or, The Cross of Gold, afternoon and evening.

IRVING HALL—Philharmonic Society.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lead the Forsaken.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will he $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will he $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from Washington that full and satisfactory explanations have passed between the French Minister and the State Department regarding the recant alleged efforts "to induce M. Mercier to depart from a just and friendly course of proceeding respecting our National affairs." It is also said that conversations have been held with the Spanish Minister relative to the recent naval occurrences at Havana.

Passengers by the steamer *Columbia*, from New-Orleans and Havana, which arrived at this port yesterday, bring the important intelligence that the rebel craft *Oreto* had probably been sunk by our gunboats, about sixty miles from Havana. The report was generally believed at Havana, and the Captain of the steamer *Creole*, from New-York, which arrived at Havana half an hour prior to the sailing of the *Columbia*, confirmed the report, by a statement that he had been hailed by the gunboat *Cayuga*, and was told by her commanding officer that the *Oreto* had been sunk.

We have a rebel report from Charleston, S. C., that one of our gunboats—the *J. P. Smith*, carrying eleven guns and 230 men—was captured by rebel forces, on the afternoon of the 30th ult., in Stone River, after a sharp engagement, in which we suffered a heavy loss, while the rebels had but one man wounded. Another gunboat was badly crippled, but succeeded in escaping. The story as told looks very improbable.

We have advices by the *Columbia*, from New-Orleans, to the 25th ult. The news is not very important. Gen. Banks had been to Baton Rouge to visit the portion of his command there, in consequence, it was thought, of reports that the rebels intended an attack upon the place. There would appear to be little danger of this, however, as our troops were very strong in their position, and consisted in part of the veterans who fought and whipped Breckinridge there once before. Gen. Weitzel, commanding in the Lafourche District, had returned with his troops to Thibodeauxville, and was expected soon to proceed up the river, to participate in the attack upon Port Hudson, the preparations for which were in active progress. Several important changes had taken place among the officials in New-Orleans. Brig.-Gen. Bowen, late Police Commissioner in this City, had been appointed Provost-Marshal General of the Department, in place of Col Clark; and Col. Dwight had relieved Col. French as Provost-Marshal of Louisiana. There was nothing new from Texas.

A letter to the Navy Department, from on board the gunboat *New-London* at Galveston, gives us information from that place to Jan. 10. On that day the *Brooklyn* and the other vessels of the fleet had bombarded the rebels on shore, and driven them out of their batteries. The attack was to be renewed on the 12th, (Monday.) It was known that the *Harriet Lane* had not escaped from the harbor, as her masts could be seen over the town.

We learn from General Dix's Department that the rebels under General Payne advanced across the Blackwater on Friday, and made a demonstration with artillery on Gen. Peck's advanced Brigades. Our forces were immediately disposed to meet them, and advancing, drove Payne back again across the Blackwater, in the direction of Franklin. The fighting appears to have been quite brisk, and resulted in a loss to us of some 104 men killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but some prisoners were captured. Gen. Corcoran had command of our forces.

The Newark *Advertiser* has learned through a private letter from a gentleman on one of our gunboats at Beaufort, N. C., that on the 26th ult. the whole of our fleet, with the exception of one gunboat, had left there for Port Royal. There were collected at Beaufort, at the above date, some sixty large army steam transports, having on board almost seventy thousand soldiers. There were also in the harbor 150 schooners loaded with artillery, ammunition, &c., which, together with the transports, would leave for Port Royal to join the naval fleet as soon as they could be ready. The whole composes the most powerful expedition of the war. What its destination will be remains undeveloped; but the magnitude of the force and preparations point, it is supposed, to Charleston or Savannah.

Our Southern news a day or two ago announced that the rebel regiments under Morgan, stationed on the McMinnville road, about twenty miles out of Murfreesboro, had been driven back by our forces. It now appears that seven rebel regiments were stationed at Woodbury as an outpost, and that an attempt was made to surprise them by Palmer's Division of Crittenden's Corps. The rebels, however, scented the movement, and by the time our forces were full upon them they were in a promiscuous skedaddle, though they showed a little fight, wounding seven and killing two of the Forty-first Ohio, and wounding two of the Ninth Indiana. We killed their Colonel commanding and 34 others, and took 100 prisoners.

A telegram from Washington informs us that Gen. Butler and Col. Hamilton, of Texas, were in consultation, Saturday, with the Executive authorities.

Another dash was recently made into Van Buren, on the Arkansas River, by a scouting party under command of Lieut.-Col. Steward, consisting of only one hundred and thirty men. A steamer and three hundred prisoners were captured.

The army and gunboats at the Post of Arkansas, after blowing up the fort, filling the rifle-pits and demolishing everything that could be made a means of defence or offence, left there on Thursday and Friday, 22d and 23d ult. The first division, under Gen. Sherman, left first, and McClernand, with the remainder of the forces, followed. All the forces below Memphis, except those under Gen. Gorman, were concentreting for the attack on Vicksburgh, so organized as to insure success.

The rebel officers captured at Arkansas Post, numbering 350, and including Gen. Churchill, ten Colonels, thirty Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, and one hundred Captains, were sent from St. Louis to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, on Jan. 25, with a military escort. They naturally expressed disgust for Jeff. Davis' threats to keep captured National officers in close confinement.

One of our correspondents with the Army of the Potomac has learned that Gen. Burnside, at the time of his resignation, was offered the command of a new Department, embracing the States of North and South Carolina, and that thirty days' time was granted him in which to decide whether or not to accept the offer. It is understood, however, that he regards the proposition with favor.

Two hundred of the prisoners taken at Murfreesboro, and now at the Gretiot Prison, St. Louis, have informed the Provost-Marshal that they wish to take the oath of allegiance. They are mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee. The Provost-Marshal decided to exact bonds from part of them in addition to the oath, and make them reside in the Free States.

Mr. A. D. Boileau, of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, who was arrested and committed to Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, by order of Gen. Schenck, has written a conservative and loyal letter to the General, disavowing his knowledge of any objectionable editorial being in the *Journal* until after its publication, and cordially disapproving said editorial, which referred to Jeff. Davis' and President Lincoln's Messages. He denies any design of injuring the Government; but claims being for the Union and crushing out the rebellion. The letter is said to be dignified and conciliatory in its character, and has had the effect to obtain his release.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Saturday, the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commandar Worden, was passed. A joint resolution was also reported, tendering thanks to other naval officers, but with an amendment limiting such votes in the future to those who shall command expeditions, or be engaged on some special service. It was passed. The bill to increase the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Paymaster's Department to $2,500 per annum was lost. The resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate the orders, &c., regarding the exportation of articles contraband of war to Mexico, for the use of the French, was adopted. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, consideration of the Negro Soldier bill was resumed—the debate running to great length. It is expected that the question on the passage of the bill will be taken to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Australasian*, we receive advices from Europe four days later. She left Liverpool on the 17th, and Queenstown on the 18th ultimo. The political news, generally, is not of much importance. Some idea of the intentions and expectations of the Emperor of the French in invading Mexico, may be gathered from a letter addressed by him to Gen. Forey, commanding the French forces in Mexico, and just published among other diplomatic correspondence in the "Yellow Book." The purpose of establishing French influence in the heart of America is openly proclaimed. A letter is published from Archbishop Whately, of Dublin, to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in regard to the Slavery question and British sentiment in general upon America. Mr. Laing, former Chancellor of the Exchequer for India, in a letter to the *Times*, on the cotton supply, says: "Lancashire may be kept on half rations, and saved from absolute starvation during the next two years by Indian Cotton, but affectual and speedy relief can only come from America." The Liverpool Cotton market was comparatively quiet. Breadstuffs were steady, and Provisions dull. The death of Horace Vernet, the French painter, is announced.

The Troy *Whig* says that Messrs. Griswold, Winslow & Co., of that city, have been awarded a contract for building two additional Iron-clads. They are to be larger than any yet built, 360 feet in length.

Mr. Stafford, the inventor of the shell named after himself, has succeeded in driving one of his projectiles entirely through the iron plating, and half-way through the wood of a target representing in every respect a complete section of the British frigate *Warrior*. It exploded in the target, shattering it seriously. Afterward a solid shot was driven entirely through the target, penetrating the earth beyond five or six feet, and all this was accomplished with a smaller charge of powder than is used with any but a Dahlgren gun.

The speculation in Gold Coin and Stocks on Saturday started at higher rates in the morning, but fell back in the afternoon. Gold, 158¾; Exchange, 175; Erie shares, 75 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were again quite active and decidedly firmer on Saturday. Hops, metals, tobacco, wool and whisky in brisk request at advanced prices. A fair business was reported in hay, leather, skins, spices, cotton, foreign liquors, fruit and the principal kinds of groceries, at buoyant rates. The freight engagements were moderate, with 550 vessels of all classes in port.

Inquiring Mexicans.—The Emperor of the French, in his letter to Gen. Forey, tells that officer that "There will not be wanting people who will ask you why we go to lavish men and money for the establishment of a regular Government in Mexico." Probably it was for the purpose of getting an answer to this very question that the Mexicans recently lassooed a number of Gen. Forey's officers near Puebla.

The Political Future—Bolder Positions and Clearer Issues.

The Northern auxiliaries of Jeff. Davis must soon give up their bush-fighting. It has served them a good turn. They owe to it all their success hitherto. But it could not last. No sort of bushwhacking ever does. People come to understand it, and when it is understood there is an end of it. Counterfeited flags, stolen uniforms, false alarms, decoys, traps, ambuscades, doublings on the track, and all the other means of deception, known to the *political* guerrilla quite as well as to any other, after a while—especially in earnest times like these—lose their effect. There is no alternative, then, but to take a little more courage, and change to regular warfare. This transition is now going on. These rebel allies are gathering fresh boldness every day, and are fast ranging themselves under their true colors in the open field. We may expect straightforward battle from them soon. It will be this political battle, quite as much as any other, that will decide the fate of the Union.

The political controversy has at last come to this supreme and plain issue: *War and Union*, or *Peace and Separation*. All other issues have dwindled, and are fast disappearing. People have differed about the Emancipation Proclamation, about arbitrary arrests, about the financial policy of the Administration, about the comparative merits of different Generals, and about many other matters, and the rebel sympathizers of the North have done their best to magnify these differences and turn them against the Government. It was the consummate art with which this variance was stimulated, under false professions of devotion to the war and the Union, that was the chief agency in giving the Fall elections their strange results. But their management no longer answers its purpose. Its impelling motive is at last understood; and so, too, is its fatal tendency. All true National men are agreeing to bury these differences, and bend their energies to the one great end of crushing the rebellion. All others are going over outright to an Anti-War position, and acknowledging the leadership of Vallandigham, Cox, and their compeers, who have opposed the war from the outset—who opposed it while McClellan was still Commanding-General, while the Administration was doing its utmost to prevent interference with the slaves, and long before such a thing as arbitrary arrest, in a loyal State, was heard of or thought of. Thus the parties are consolidating. Every man will speedily have to find his place on the one side or the other.

The day of the supreme test of devotion to the country has come. An absolute sacrifice of every extraneous consideration is required. The time has passed for *conditional* loyalty. The man who subordinates his present patriotic duty to this or that favorite object or favorite policy of his own, thereby proves himself a false man, and, at heart, no better than a traitor. The Government, after long deliberation, has fixed its war policy in reference to Slavery. While that policy was under consideration it was a fair subject for public discussion. It *was* discussed everywhere and thoroughly. In the light of that discussion, as well as of the new developments of the war, the Government settled upon its action. There is not the slightest ground for believing that this action will be reversed, or materially modified. It is no longer an open question. The policy, wise or unwise, is henceforth an inseparable part of the war itself. If there be those who don't like it, it is their duty to acquiesce in it. To stand out against it, in this stage of the matter, is practically equivalent to opposing the war itself. This, in effect, is nothing more or less than making the preservation of the nation *subordinate* to the preservation of Slavery; for it is certain that without further war the rebellion must prevail, and the nation go down.

Of course, acquiescence in the general war *policy* of the Administration need not impose silence as to the practical conduct of the war. Whatever use the Government may choose to make of its war power in relation to Slavery, it is bound, none the less, to take care that the war itself is prosecuted with all possible skill and vigor. If it fails in this, its best friends may consistently rebuke it; nay, their duty is so to do. The more devoted one is to the war, the more faithful ought he to be in protesting against its delays and its blunders. There is all the difference in the world between such anxiety to have the war prosper, and the desire that it should be abandoned; though similar criticisms may often be prompted by both feelings. The rebel sympathizer does all that he can to render the war unpopular, and this makes it all the more the duty of every loyal man to do all that *he* can, both by word and act, to render it successful.

The idea of compromise has been a mockery and a snare from the beginning; but we owe it to the candor of the rebels that it is now better understood. They have always declared that they will never consent to reunion; but at no time with greater emphasis than since the election successes of the opponents of the Administration. They hailed those successes simply as the harbingers of the acknowledgment of their independence. Not a public journal, nor a public man in the Confederacy gave them any other construction. Not one of them, so far as is known here, with whatever antecedents, has ventured to admit either the desirableness or the possibility of taking new guaranties for Slavery, and coming back into the Union. They have all unanimously scouted it—and not only in the most positive, but in the most contemptuous manner. They no longer know the word compromise, and it is high time it should be dropped out of our own political vocabulary. Even if we were abject enough to entertain the question, *War or Compromise?* the chance is denied us. Our only choice is between War and Disruption. Our political contests from this time on to the end must be fought on that ground only. The South, precisely because it made Slavery its *supreme* consideration, sacrificed the Union. Those in the North, who also make Slavery the first consideration, consistently join in the same parricidal work. It has had to come to that. There is no middle ground.

Here, then, is the real issue. All true public men should mark it, and stand unflinchingly up to it. There should be no dissensions among them, no invidious references to the past. Agreeing upon the vital matter of sustaining the war, and with it the present Anti-Slavery war policy, as now the sole means of saving the unity of the nation, they should be united as one man, and hold firm to the end against traitors and the abettors of traitors. They will triumph in the end, as surely as there is a faithful people around them, and a just Heaven above them.

Napoleon's Avowal of the Real Design of the Mexican Invasion.

It has pleased His Majesty the Emperor of the French to publish to the world a letter from his own pen to the commander of the French forces in Mexico, setting forth the reasons of his invasion of that country, and the advantages he expects to gain by it. The Imperial document is most certainly an astonishing one, and was not put forward at this moment without a design. The Emperor boldly avows his main objects in occupying the soil of Mexico with a military force to be *to limit the territorial expansion of the United States, and to establish in Mexico either a monarchy, or, at all events, a Government which promises some stability.*

The Emperor argues the importance of America to Europe—"for it is she who feeds our manufactories and gives life to our commerce;"—he says that "it has now been learned from sad experience how precarious is the fate of European industry, which is reduced to seeking its chief raw material in one market alone, to all the vicissitudes of which it must submit;" and with pointed reference to ourselves, he declares: "We (Europe) have an interest in this—that the Republic of the United States be powerful and prosperous, but we have none in this—that she should seize possession of all the Mexican Gulf, dominate from thence the Antilles as well as South America, and be the sole dispenser of the products of the New World." Such is the indirect but adroit form in which Louis Napoleon states his primary object in occupying Mexican soil, and establishing an armed force near our frontier.

With regard to Mexico itself, the Emperor is not less explicit. "If," quoth he, "on the other hand, Mexico preserves its independence and maintains the integrity of its territory, if a stable Government is constituted with the assistance of France, we shall have restored to the Latin race on the other side of the ocean its strength and prestige; *we shall have established our beneficent influence in the centre of America*;" therefore, and on this ground, "we boldly plant there our flag, to establish," etc., etc.

So far as these reasons for the invasion relate to Mexico herself, we can have nothing to say at present. That part of the argument it belongs to Mexico to answer. But we should like to inquire of the Emperor—or rather of Gen. Forey, who appears to be authorized to answer the inquiries of "people"—what right or authority he has to impute to our Government the desire to overthrow the independence of Mexico or seize its territory. It is a very grave thing for him to make such charges officially against a friendly Power; and it is especially culpable when he must know they are utterly false. The American Government could have held Mexico when our army occupied it sixteen years ago, and we could have conquered it any day since then. But every year since then the desire of the great body of the American people to interfere with Mexico has grown less, and within the last two years certainly there has been no thought whatever that way. The plea, however, is a convenient one to cover his own ambitious and rapacious designs, which he has at last unfolded to the world.

And if our Government had such designs as the Emperor imputes to it, does he intend to retain permanently in Mexico an army strong enough to prevent their execution? Whether he does or not would make little odds to us, in a national point of view, if he only wait till we attempt to carry out our imputed purpose. But that invading army, and the publication of this amazing letter, really appears to be a menace to this Government. As such, his conduct demands explanation.

Postal Reform—The New Bill.

Postal laws should be changed or tinkered as little and as seldom as possible. If there is anything in which simplicity, uniformity and permanence are required, it is in those business matters in which the great mass of common people have daily transactions. Our postal system, though it is improved, or at least altered, in some of its details, at almost every session of Congress, is greatly deficient in these respects. The main reason of this undoubtedly is, that the matter has been in the hands of men who had no practical or extended acquaintance with the workings of the postage system. A bill, however, has just been introduced into the Senate which covers the whole ground, and which has recommendations far superior to any existing general law upon the subject. The bill was drawn up and introduced by Senator Collamer, who brought to the work his great experience acquired when Postmaster-General, and it is understood that he was aided by the present Postmaster-General and the other experienced functionaries of the Department.

The bill does not alter the law which establishes the rate of postage on domestic letters of half an ounce weight at three cents, but it simplifies that law by making it universal for the United States. It abolishes all charges for *collecting* and *delivering* letters, and instead of the cent now put on each matter, and to provide the means for an ample and frequent delivery of mail matter in all parts of the City, two cents are to be prepaid by stamp on local letters sent by carriers. In other words, the one cent for delivery which the carrier now waits at every door to collect, is transferred to local letters, on which the fee will always be prepaid, enabling him to make two deliveries where now he makes one. It provides that all box-rents and all other receipts and emoluments at a post-office, shall be received and accounted for as a part of the postal revenue. It authorizes the Postmaster-General to make provision for transmitting to their destination unpaid and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors and marines, as well as all other letters which from accident or neglect appear to have been mailed without prepayment of postage; but all other letters not prepaid shall be charged with double rates of postage to be collected on delivery. Such of these measures as are changes, and particularly that with regard to the transmission of unpaid letters, are all decided improvements upon the existing regulations, and would tend greatly to insure and facilitate the delivery of letters.

The bill contemplates the abolition of the very mixed and annoying rates of postage on printed and miscellaneous matter, and substitutes therefor rates as nearly uniform as possible, by the weight of the article, fixing the standard weight at four ounces for the single rate and for all distances, and an additional rate for each additional four ounces or fraction of it. On regular newspapers it abolishes the old continental currency rates, with its fractions of cents, and substitutes the decimal currency rates. In accordance with the best English and American sentiment on this subject, it does away with the computation of postage by distances, and by small differences of weight. In respect to transient matter, instead of charging by the piece, it charges by the weight. This remnant of the old system, when letters were charged by the number of pieces of paper written on, ought to have been abolished long ago. Few postmasters, hardly any unofficial person, can now remember the complex rates established on printed matter. This bill will have so few rates that any person will readily comprehend and remember them.

Another improvement is provided for by changing the complex commission system for paying postmasters, and substituting salaries ascertained and fixed at the annual average of their pay for four years past under the present system. This plan is also a great simplification of the postal system, and will save much labor.

A third object of the bill is to introduce a more complete and useful carrier system for cities, by putting it on a permanent basis, securing the service of a reliable class of men, and making more frequent deliveries.

These are only a part of the improvements suggested by the bill, but they indicate great progress in the right direction. As the bill was drawn up by thoroughly experienced men, as it greatly simplifies our present complex and cumbrous system, as on the whole its tendency is to reduce expenses while it produces greater public convenience, we trust that the present Congress, after due consideration, will pass it into a law. And we trust that hereafter as few changes as possible will be made in it. For, next in importance to having *good* postal laws, is the importance of having *fixed* ones.

THE NATIONAL BANKING PROJECT.

The Certainty With Which it Will Give us a Sound National Currency.

Washington, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

NECESSITY FOR A SOUND NATIONAL CURRENCY.

It is the undoubted duty of Congress to see to it that the country has a sound national currency. Such a currency, based on national law, either of gold and silver, or in some other form, is indispensable to national prosperity. Gold and silver, for the purposes of a circulating medium, have entirely disappeared, and, in the language of President Madison, in 1815, until the precious metals shall again become available for all the uses of currency, "it devolves on the wisdom of Congress to provide a substitute which shall equally engage the confidence and accommodate the wants of the citizens throughout the Union." War has again brought upon us the financial condition, under pressure of which, Mr. Madison wrote,—and that has become an imminent necessity which he laid down as a solemn duty. In fulfilling this duty at the present crisis, we are compelled to resort to paper representatives of value, and the question is simply between a purely national currency, a currency issued by State Corporations, or a mixture of both. In other words, Congress has to determine whether the National currency shall take the field exclusively, or whether it will subject the country to the manifold evils growing out of competition between the latter and local currency, about the constitutionality or legality of which there is a decided and radical difference of opinion. It may be maintained, with great confidence, that the two classes of circulation are incompatible, and that the system of local bank paper, while suffered to exist, destroys all hope of a National paper currency, and thus defeats a plain provision of the Constitution. In ordinary times, when the currency was gold and silver, and all the operations of the Government were carried on in these mediums, the banks were, in effect, mere agencies of the people to carry on private transactions. Then it might have been unwise to interfere with local bank circulations. Then Congress could afford to forego, for the time, resort to the power conferred upon it; but in the existing condition of affairs, it has no right to neglect a single resource, and especially one in use of which it only discharged a hitherto suspended obligation.

MR. CHASE'S FREE BANKING SYSTEM.

The well-guarded Free Banking system proposed by Mr. Chase, commends itself in that it promises the needed currency. The central idea of that measure is the establishment of one sound, uniform circulation, of equal value throughout the country, upon the foundation of National credit, combined with private capital. The proposed circulating notes will bear a common impression, be authenticated by a common authority, be redeemable by the private associations issuing them, and secured by pledge of United States stocks. Receivable everywhere for public dues, except customs, they will have an equal value in every part of the Union. They are effectually guarded against depreciation—at least more effectually than any local paper currency. If notes, based entirely upon United States bonds are not safe, what others can be? We cannot now have private circulating notes based on specie; and as the *power* of the Government (for its preservation and maintenance) over the resources of the whole country is superior to any other, so its pecuniary responsibility is greater. If the Government fails, *all* values are destroyed. While the Government stands its resources of taxation are equal to every emergency, illimitable and unquestionable. No State or private securities, of any kind, therefore, can be so secure, in the end, as those of the Nation.

The proposed free banking system then, will give us a needed national currency, unequaled to-day in the elements of convenience and security. Its circulating notes, too, will save the loss by broken bank bills, computed at present to be equal to about five per cent. of the entire issue. They will save also the losses now sustained on local currency in the way of exchange, amounting to from one-eighth of one to one and a quarter per cent. on every transaction—equal probably to an average of one per cent. on the entire circulation, which is extracted from the people for the sole benefit of the bankers. Add to these considerations the fact that the demand for United States Bonds as a basis for banking business under the proposed bill, will create a steady market for them, and enable the Government to negotiate loans at favorable terms, and we see that the burdens of war have in a measure been alleviated through a diminution of the rates of interest, or a participation in the profits of circulation, without the least risk of a great money monopoly. The system provides a National Bank, in effect, whose management is directly in the hands of the people themselves.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE CONSOLIDATED.

In addition to all these public advantages thus set forth, is another of no light import—the interest of labor and capital of the banks, and the Government, and the people, as so forcibly stated by Hon. R. J. Walker, would for the first time become inseparably united and consolidated. The people would have acquired a new and direct interest in the support of the Government, because their currency would depend for safety on the maintenance of that Government. Each bank would become a powerful auxiliary for the overthrow of rebellion, and would feel constrained to lend its every exertion to that end. Then, just as the banks are strengthened and their capital and profits are increased, would be funded more and more Treasury notes, and the country would be saved from a redundant and depreciated currency. While Congress abdicates its authority to regulate the currency, leaving to the States the power to provide the circulating medium, it places in the hands of the latter the sinews of war, and clothes them with a power to overthrow the Government. If there were no other reason, this of itself should be ample argument for the prompt substitution of some *National* currency in place of that driven out of circulation by the war.

S.

Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker to Senator Sherman.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

The following letter was to-day written by Hon. R. J. Walker to Senator Sherman, as a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate. Its suggestions are especially important at this time, and its arguments must carry conviction.

The allusion he makes to his famous financial essay in the February number of the *Continental Monthly*, is noteworthy. We observe in that article the following sentence: "How far, and to what extent, and under what special provisions, the gold received for customs might be deposited with these banks, may be the subject of discussion hereafter." It is clear to our mind that such a provision will do much to secure the success of the system, especially in New-York, where the gold paid for customs might exceed fifty millions of dollars a year.

As the new banks would be fiscal agents of the Government, and the principal holders of United States stock, why should they not hold on deposit the gold used to pay the interest on their stock? The declared object of the Sub-Treasury was to pay out gold daily to the creditors of the Government; and thus keep it in active circulation among the people. But this now is impossible. Why, then, keep all this gold hoarded and unsecured in the Sub-Treasury, subject, chiefly, to disbursements in payment of the interest of the public debt as stated periods? The gold to be received during the ensuing fiscal year from customs, is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at $70,000,000. Such a deposit with the new banks would be a great *inducement* to their organization, would largely augment their profits, and would create a great additional demand for United States stock. This gold should be required to be loaned by the new banks upon notes payable in gold, giving a preference to those who wanted it for payment of duties and especially to those who secured their notes by United State stock as collateral. These notes should be made payable generally to the banks, about the time when the money would be required to liquidate the interest on the public debt. Such loans of gold by the banks for the payment of duties, would arrest, to a vast extent, the traffic in gold, enhance legal tenders, and consequently all bank notes redeemable in them. This gold would be much more valuable to the banks, than the deposit with them by the Government of legal tenders. The latter would be paid in and out daily by the Government so as not to leave a very large average deposit of them with the banks. But as the gold deposit would only be disbursed at stated periods, the banks would have substantially a constant deposit in specie, equal at least to the receipt for customs, and probably soon much larger, in the course of a year or two, by the excess of receipts over payments. As to keeping the gold in the country, the result would be the same, whether held by the banks or the Sub-Treasury, except that the gold would be secured by United States stock by the banks, and not secured by the Sub-Treasury. We believe this amendment as to gold would secure the immediate success of the new system, advance immensely the National credit, and reinvigorate the public confidence at home and abroad in the overthrow of the rebellion. This gold, placed by the banks with the Government, should be so secured by United States stock, deposited in the Treasury, as to render it certain that the banks would be able promptly to meet all Treasury drafts for gold, to the full extent of the deposit.

Washington, Jan. 31, 1863.

Hon. John Sherman, United States Senator, &c., &c:

Dear Sir: The great coincidence of our views on the financial and currency question has given me much pleasure and increased confidence. As we had never compared opinions upon this subject, and your speech was delivered in the Senate on the same day that my pamphlet was printed in New-York, and both appeared here simultaneously in the same morning paper, this coincidence is the more remarkable.

I have read your bill to provide a national currency, and, in compliance with my promise, suggest for your consideration the following amendments:

First—In section 19, strike out the limitation of these notes, or increase the amount to at least $300,000,000 now, and an augmentation of ten per cent. every year.

My reasons for this suggested change are as follows: The system proposed by you extends over a period of twenty years, and should contain provisions based on that consideration, and calculated to give stability and permanency to the system. The new circulation should be adequate in amount to become a substitute gradually for the notes of all the present banks, not by coercion, but by their own choice, and the preference which the people would certainly give to the new system. By table 34, p. 193, of the eighth census, the condition of the banks was as follows:

	Specie.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.
1860.....	$[illegible]	$691,495,540	$83,564,528	$207,102,477
185 .	[illegible]	811,101,653	45,601,138	155,013,893

Deposits for 1860	$253,802,120
Deposits for 1850	127,567,635

Thus you will perceive that in 1860 the circulation,

greater of the banks, exclusive of specie, exceeded $207,000,000, and the circulation and deposits exceeded $400,000,000. You will perceive, also, that from '50 to '60 the increase of circulation proper exceeded $52,000,000, and the increase of circulation and deposits exceeded $178,000,000.

Now, by reference to table thirty-five of the eighth census, p. 195, our wealth increased from 1850 to 1860, 138.45 per cent. As wealth is the true standard by which our currency should increase, our Bank circulation, including deposits, increasing at this rate, would have been $7,039,600,000 in 1870, and $2,349,496,000 in 1880. But, if we diminish the amount at the end of the first decade by one-fourth, the result would be $779,700,000 in 1870, and $1,762,122,000 in 1880, specie not being included in these tables or calculations. Bank deposits are equivalent to circulation in swelling the volume of currency, there being no difference in that respect, between bank notes held by individuals in their sates, and bank-notes deposited by them, with the banks subject to immediate check. If the new bank-notes were limited to $200,000,000, more than one half the amount would be represented by bank deposits, as shown by table 34.

As the object of your bill is to substitute loans taken by the new backs at par for our present currency, and to fund legal-tenders in United States stock, and thus arrest the almiming depreciation of these notes, and restore the public credit, why limit the extent to which these notes may be funded? If it be said the amount may be increased hereafter, why leave this to any future or doubtful contingency? Now is the very time when it is most important to arrest depreciation, and advance the National credit, and this cannot be accomplished to any great extent, with the limitation to $200,000,000. With such a limitation, we shall certainly have two bank paper systems, the present and the new system, each warring against the other; but in the absence of such limitation, the present banks will gradually, without any injury or convulsion, transfer their capital to the new system. Surely this is a most desirable result, and should not be prevented by any limitation, but, on the contrary, encouraged in every proper manner. Fully concurring with you as to the impolicy and unconstitutionality of the present State bank issues, yet I do not desire, nor do I believe you do, to do any injustice to these institutions; but rather to frame such a bill as would make it clearly the interest of the old banks to transfer their capital gradually to the new system.

Experience has shown that there is no danger of too large bank issues, where such restrictions exist as are found to your bill, and where United States stock, with such a margin as you provide, must be deposited before receiving the notes. I think, therefore, that there should be no limitation as to amount.

In any event, these notes cannot be depreciated as much as legal-tenders, because they will be secured by the Government stock, with a margin of at least ten per cent. additional, and by all the capital of the bank besides under a prior lien. Indeed, so important is this measure deemed by me, that I believe its passage would soon be recognized, at home and abroad, both North and South, as insuring the speedy overthrow of the rebellion. But if Congress adjourn without the adoption of such a measure, our finances may be overthrown in a few weeks or months, *before decisive victories are achieved in the field*, and thus tempt foreign intervention, increase the lamentable divisions in the loyal states, stimulate the South thus to renewed exertions, and expose the Union to imminent peril. I am assured, if the bill pass now, that new banks under this act, would be at once organized in New-Orleans, which would be a most important step toward restoring the allegiance of Louisiana and the whole Southwest. Doubtless such new banks would also soon be organized in Memphis, Nashville, Alexandria, Norfolk, Wheeling, and other southern cities, as, from time to time, they might be permanently occupied by our troops. The introduction of such national banks and currency into the South, would operate as an immense reinforcement to our armies in restoring the supremacy of the Union.

If section 19 be retained, the District of Columbia should not be excluded from the new system. It is precisely here that such banks would be required as fiscal agents for the Government, and the Territories also should be included.

The apportionment of the whole amount according to population, would disregard a well settled principle, that the true measure of the proportional currency of a country is not its numbers but its wealth.

Second.—The twenty-first section retains two per cent. of the bonds held by the new banks in lieu of the taxes. As these bonds, by your bill, must exceed the secured circulation at least ten per cent., this provision would make the tax in this form upon circulation, ten per cent. greater than that proposed in regard to the old banks. Such a discrimination might endanger the success of the new system. In my opinion the tax on the circulation of the old and new backs should be the same, say two per cent. as you propose, and this, as regards the new banks, as fiscal agents of the Government, should be in lieu of all other taxation, State or National.

Third.—In sections forty-four and forty-eight, I thing St. Louis and Chicago should be added.

Fourth.—As to section 49, I think Congress should prescribe in this act organizing these *national* banks, one uniform maximum rate of interest, taking 7 per cent., which prevails in New-York. It does not follow (as we now see in New-York) that so high a rate would generally be charged. This would be regulated by the law of supply and demand. One of the great powers of the Bank of England and of other European banks is to check dangerous inflations by raising the rate of interest on loans by the banks, and 6 per cent. here as a maximum is too low to accomplish this all-important object. If the rate of interest be not uniform, great advantages will be given to these new banks in some States over others, amounting, in some cases, to nearly double the rate of interest, thus restricting the benefit of extending the new system equally throughout the Union. In some of the States a different rate of interest is prescribed in different counties. As these new banks are to be the great holders of United States Stock and fiscal agents of the Government, it is essential that no State should have the power to destroy them or impair their usefulness by taxation, by regulating the rate of interest they may receive, or in any other way. The history of the long and dangerous conflict between the Branch Bank of the United States in Ohio and the Federal Government, should teach us a useful lesson on this subject. The fear of State interference, by lessening the rate of interest or otherwise, might defeat the new system. No act of Congress, and especially none as regards fiscal agents of the Government, should be left subject to State interference or control; but its operations should be *uniform* throughout the United States. Indeed, is not this uniformity and exemption from State control, required by the Constitution? All national bank charters heretofore have provided one uniform rate of interest on loans made by such banks throughout the Union. Besides, the rate of seven per cent. would insure the speedy success of the new system, and the gradual transfer to it of the capital of the present banks.

Fifth.—In section 57, these new banks should be *made and declared to be fiscal agents of the Government.* This would place their constitutionality beyond question, according to the principles already settled by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sixth.—Express provisions should be made in the bill for the deposit with these banks of the funds held by the disbursing officers, and they should pay by checks on these banks. Such deposits should also be secured by United States stocks.

Seventh.—Section 20 confines the lowest denomination of notes to be issued by the new banks, to $5. This would be well, and even a higher limitation, when peace shall be restored and specie payments resumed. But I think at present there should be a different provision. The banks (if any) that will be the most injured by the new system are mainly the small country banks. To prevent any such injurious operation, I would give to banks having a capital not exceeding $300,000, all the issue of notes of lower denomination than $5. This would be a vast inducement to these small Banks to transfer their capital to the new system, thus funding a large amount of our national currency, under $5, in United States stock. This provision as to notes under $5 should continue until specie payment was resumed by the Government, and, after that period, all paper currency under $5, *emanating from any source whatever*, should be positively prohibited by Congress. If the present provision as to $5 be retained in the bill we shall have all the evils of two conflicting bank systems, the old and the new; and the notes of the old banks under $5 (mainly entirely unsecured) will pass chiefly into the hands of the working classes, who, above all others, ought to be protected against losses by bank notes.

Permit me to call your attention to other suggestions contained in my article as published in the *Continental Monthly*, and especially as to the necessity of making these notes a legal tender, except by the banks, whether under the old or new systems.

If your bill should become a law, the nation will owe to you and to the Secretary of the Treasury a debt of gratitude for rescuing the Union from extreme peril. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER.

Unquestionably, the present temper of both Houses of Congress is increasingly conservative on financial questions, and letters such as this will give food for reflection to those who desire to reflect. But so short a time remains for work, that only the stimulating action of the various constituencies can suffice to arrest the present fearful progress toward bankruptcy and repudiation. W.

The Rebel Ram Georgia.

The following is an extract from a letter written by W. B. Brockett, C. S. N., which was found a few weeks since upon a prize captured by one of our blockaders. It has peculiar interest in view of operations now in progress upon the Georgia coast:

"I paid a visit to the *Georgia* this afternoon. She is a formidable craft; quite as large as the *Merrimac*, and neatly clad with railroad iron. Her engines are very small; 17 inches size of cylinder, and work altogether very rough. I forgot to count her portholes. She will carry more, however, than her consort that was; but her accommodations are not so good. I noticed a very bad arrangement in her portholes. They are directly opposite each other, and if one gun becomes disabled it is highly probable the one opposite will share the same fate."

—Maj.-Gen. Grant returned to Memphis on Jan. 20, having been to Napoleon, as it is supposed, to consult with Gens. Sherman and McClernand. It is said that he ordered the latter to withdraw his forces from the Arkansas River because it was in another Department.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 1.

ABSENT ON BUSINESS.

Assistant-Secretary Watson is absent in New-York on official business, and is expected to return to-morrow.

WASHINGTON QUIET.

The city is very quiet to-day, the principal topic of interest being the recent capture of a Federal vessel by the rebels on the Carolina coast, accounts of which will reach you by the Associated Press. The rain this evening depresses the spirits of those who have been anticipating an early movement of the Army of the Potomac.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate for confirmation since our last list:

To be Major-Generals, Brig.-Gen. Abner Doubleday, Brig.-Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr.

To be Brigadier-Generals: Col. C. L. Matthews, and Capt. Richard Arnold, of the Regular Army; Col. Frederick S. Stanbaugh, of Pennsylvania, and Col. Edwin C. Mason, of Maine.

The following to be additional Paymasters, with the rank of Major: J. F. Price, of Ohio; J. L. Cramer, of New-York; Edwin Gifford, of Illinois; George F. Carpenter, of Ohio; Benton McConnell and Charles Curtis, of Wisconsin; Alexander Freeman, of Pennsylvania.

To be Quartermasters, with rank of Captain: John Stuart, of Illinois; Adam Fisher, of Kansas; Lieut. F. T. Starkweather, of Wisconsin; H. C. Goodwin, Robert Morris and Charles B. Wilder, of Massachusetts.

Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain: William E. McClellan, of Indiana; William Thompson, of Pennsylvania; E. S. Blake, of Wisconsin.

To be Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Major: Capt. Oscar A. Mack; Lieut. John P. Willard, and Sanford C. Kellogg, assigned to Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding the Fourteenth Army Corps; Capt. Lewis H. Buford, Third Kentucky Cavalry, and Lieut. John H. Knox, assigned to Maj.-Gen. T. L. Critteedan, Twenty-first Army Corps.

THE NEGRO REGIMENT BILL.

The House, at its session on Saturday, continued the debate on the bill authorizing the enlistment of negro troops. A general understanding among the members has been had that debate will close with the morning hour on Monday, and the bill be put upon its final passage. Hour speeches were made by a number of gentlemen both in favor of and against the bill. The speech of Mr. Olin, of New-York, attracted great attention for its logical and statesmanlike views.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

On Saturday, Gen. Milroy not yet having arrived, to testify, it was agreed between the Court and Gen. McDowell, that on Monday a day should be set for the closing of the case, whether Gen. Milroy was present or not. The Court then went into secret session, for deliberation, with the understanding that when the doors were opened at 3 o'clock, the Court would adjourn until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

THE PORTER CASE.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, vainly attempted to smuggle through a resolution calling upon the President to transmit to the House copies of the evidence and proceedings in the Fitz John Porter Court Martial.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 1.

EXPLANATIONS FROM THE FRENCH MINISTER.

Full and satisfactory explanations have passed between the French Minister and the State Department, in regard to the recent alleged efforts to induce M. Mercier to depart from a just and friendly course of proceeding respecting our National affairs.

RECENT OCCURRENCES AT HAVANA.

Conversations have been held between the State Department and the Spanish Minister on the subject of the recent naval occurrences at Havana.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

The Committee on Naval Affairs have before them the communication from the Secretary of the Navy, recommending an appropriation of $250,000 for the preparation of League Island as a Naval Station. The Secretary suggests the acceptance of that donation from the City of Philadelphia, for the purposes of an iron navy, need not conflict with the establishment of a navy-yard at New-London.

GENERAL HOSPITAL IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Much interest has recently been manifested in regard to the establishment of a United States General Hospital in Western New-York, and Surgeon-General Hammond, at the request of Hon. Alfred Ely and a majority of his Congressional colleagues, has decided to locate one at Rochester, owing to its favorable locality, and the many advantages which that rich section of the State affords.

THE CANAL BILL.

The friends of the Michigan, Illinois and New-York Canal bill are sanguine of its passage through Congress.

AMUSEMENTS.

The recovery of Signor Brignoli enables Mr. Grau to commence a short season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music this evening, when Flotow's popular opera of "Martha" will be given. The cast in all respects is unexceptionable. In the part of *Lady Henrietta*, Miss Kellogg has already won one of her best successes, and we may hope that Mlle. Morensi will also deserve the approbation of the public as *Lady Nancy*, which part she will essay for the first time. Signors Brignoli and Susini are excellent in their several rôles, and the orchestra and chorus will, we are assured, be up to the best standard of the establishment. Mr. Grau's season is limited by various circumstances, one of the most important being that he must appear with his troupe in Boston on Monday next. It follows, therefore, that the present week is the last we shall have of opera until Mr. Maretzek's arrival. Mr. Grau's announcements are always satisfactory, but we should like to know why he has omitted from these gala performances Mayerbeer's charming opera of "Dinorah"—a work which was unwisely withdrawn just as its merits were beginning to be recognized. We trust that Mr. Grau will see the advantage of playing this on Friday evening, instead of "Don Giovanni," which can hardly be prepared in so short a season.

The German Opera, under Mr. Anschutz, will return to the City, to-day, and recommence operations at Wallack's old theatre on Wednesday night, giving "Der Freischutz." Every one will be glad to hear that the season in Philadelphia was completely successful.

The amusements at the various other places of amusement, for to-night, are as follows: At the Academy of Music, "Martha;" at Niblo's Garden, "Leah, the Forsaken;" at Wallack's Theatre, the "School for Scandal;" at the Winter Garden, the "Advocate's Last Cause," "One Touch of Nature," and the "French Spy;" at Laura Keene's, the "Loan of a Lover" and the "Invincibles;" at the Old Bowery Theatre, the "Troubadour," "Jack and the Beanstalk" and the "Old Oak Chest;" and at Barnum's Museum, the "Cross of Gold." Buckley's Serenaders, at Stuyvesant Institute, afford an excellent entertainment of Ethiopian minstrelsy and burlesque opera; and for the lovers of natural history, the Broadway Menagerie will be found worthy of a visit.

The Academy of Music was invaded on Saturday by a nomadic tribe of actors—many of whom have acquired a speaking knowledge of the English language, and seem to be at ease before a civilized audience. The novelty of the visitation, as well as the Oriental—not to say Hebraic—splendor of the announcements that preceded it, excited the curiosity of our citizens, and the Academy was handsomely filled with a gay throng of the fair sex and an immense sprinkling of the male creature—among whom were nearly all the actors of the Metropolis. The performance consisted of "the emotional drama" of "East Lynne," in which the gifted actress, Miss Lucille Western, appeared in her impressive delineations of *Lady Isabel* and *Mrs. Vine*. This is the announcement of the manager, and not a statement of our own. We might quote the lady's successes in other cities, but cannot speak of them here. The Academy of Music is much too large for dramatic performances, and the critic standing near the door in Fourteenth-street (for of course these wandering tribes have not yet attained the habit of politeness to members of the Press,) looks with comparative calmness on the agonies of a heroine bewailing her lot in the Third-avenue. It is possible that Miss Western is an excellent actress; her career, which has been steadily upward, would indicate that she possesses powers of a marked kind. But in the desolate palace-scenes of the Academy stage, her peculiarities are dissipated to the winds. A disconsolate damsel, in a vivid Solferino-colored silk dress, who gradually becomes hysterical, is all that is vouchsafed to the spectator;—not sufficient, to our thinking, for the formation of any judgment of histrionic ability. We shall content ourselves, therefore, with expressing the hope that on some future occasion we may have the pleasure of seeing Miss Western in a sphere better adapted to her powers. In the meanwhile the nomads may be permitted "to fold their tents like the Arabs, and as silently pass away."

Mr. Stephen C. Massett, who always acizes on the events of the moment for musical illustration, has just published (H. B. Dowonath, publisher,) a song called "The General, the Sergeant, and the Flag," based on an incident of the war. It is written in the familiar style of this composer, and will doubtless enjoy a sale.

The artists of the Tenth-street Studio Building will give their next reception to-morrow evening.

Wallack's Theatre.—With the exception that there is not a secret in "Secrets Worth Knowing," or a particle of mystery save what friendly delusion the audience is willing to extend to a meritorious work, even as a lover closes his eyes to the obvious defects of the adored one;—with these exceptions the standard five-act comedy by Morton, produced at this delightful establishment on Thursday evening, may be described as one of the most agreeable works in Mr. Wallack's *repertoire*. The lack of a well sustained plot is more than compensated by the variety and quaintness of the characters, and an inexhaustible succession of amusing incidents. If Morton had been a painter, he would have been distinguished for color rather than form; for dazzling effects, but not for boldness of outline. In all his works, there are unmistakable indications of graphic power, and in none more so than "Secrets Worth Knowing." A play of this kind is admirably adapted to Wallack's Company, and it was, in consequence, admirably played. Every part is a character part, and affords to each member of the theatre an opportunity of traveling a little beyond the limits of the cast. The occasion was seized with much happiness by Mr. Lester Wallack, who, as *Rostrum*, the auctioneer, and general Deus of the piece, arranged the destinies with blithesome ease and suavity. Mr. Charles Fisher, as *Nicholas Rue*, a miserly old servant of Satan, was "made up" excellently, and preserved the senile gait and chattering voice of the character to the end. His chuckling exit in the last act obtained the honor of a call before the scene. We have rarely seen this painstaking and accomplished actor to greater advantage. The *April* of Mr. Mark Smith, and the *Undermine* of Mr. Geo. Holland, were each affective sketches—the first full of light, and the second shady as sin. But the best and most powerful bit of characterization was the *Plethora* of Mr. Young—a broken-down, dissipated "Buck," whose very appearance was a discourse on morals, and a warning to the "fast" classes. The female characters are not very important. They were adequately impersonated by Mrs. John Sefton—who was thoroughly excellent in several scenes—Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant and Miss. Carman. The comedy was received with much favor by the audience, and will doubtless bear many repetitions.

The public, accustomed to Mr. Barnum's good-natured waggary, has been to a certain extent suspicious of the genuineness of the promised wedding which should solemnly join Gen. Thumb to the Queen of Beauty. The matter has gone too far, however, to permit of further incredulity, and it is a settled fact, fixed as fate, that if on the 10th of February the parties interested and the Bishop of this Diocese are living, they will be joined in holy wedlock.

In the meantime, the rush to see them has become one of the local sensations of the day. Whatever interests twenty thousand people a day is worthy of being chronicled in a public journal, and we learn by observation and information that the average attendance of the Nutt-Warren leves is full that number. It is as the great Showman truly observed, "the biggest *little* thing ever done in this country."

At Loan & Taylor's may be seen at each hour of the day hundreds of people curious concerning the dear little dresses and skirts, and hoops, and flounces, and turbelows in general which are there prepared for the little bride-elect, and at Ball & Black's, gather an equally curious crowd to look at the presents, rare and beautiful, made by the General to his sweetheart, or given to Miss Warren by outside admirers.

The show continues open only this week.

Fire at Jefferson City, Mo.

Jefferson City, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The Pacific railroad depôt, the Government telegraph office and engine house, were burned this afternoon, together with a small amount of Government stores. The total loss is about $10,000.

The Public are Cautionnd Against Buying or selling any of the bogus lye for making soap, &c., now offered under several names by unprincipled dealers—as this Company will prosecute for violation of their patent rights all such, either buyer or seller. The only genuine and patented article is the "SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LYE," made by this Company, who have just obtained the following decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Offices: Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh—Pitt-st. and Duquesne-way. Philadelphia—No. 127 Walnut-st.

United States Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, 1862. IN EQUITY.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. *Thomas G. Chase.*—And now, to wit, this fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. This cause came on for final hearing, on bill, answer, replication, exhibits and proofs, and the counsel for the parties being heard, thereupon it is ordered, as judged and decreed, that the patent granted to George Thompson, on the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and reissued on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is valid, and that the complainant thereby and by the assignment in the bill set forth are vested with the exclusive right thereby granted, as therein claimed, and that the defendant has disturbed, violated and infringed upon the exclusive rights of the said complainant in said bill set forth, and further, that the use of the invention set forth in the aforesaid reissued letters patent of the United States granted to said defendant on the ninth day November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and additional improvement thereon, dated December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, is an infringement and violation of the exclusive rights of the complainant in said bill set forth.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that the complainant recover of the said defendant the profits and gain made and received in consequence of the infringements and violations of the exclusive rights of the complainant, together with the cost of suit. And it is further ordered and judged and decreed, that a writ of perpetual injunction be issued in this cause forthwith, pursuant to the prayer of said bill, enjoining and restraining the said defendant, his agents or servants, from any further construction, manufacture, sale or use, in any way or manner whatsoever, of the said invention, and from the manufacture, sale or use, of the article manufactured by the defendant under the name of "Professor Chase's Patent Lye," or of the said article under any other name, and from any other use, in any way of the invention and improvements mentioned and described to the said recited letters patent, granted and reissued to said George Thompson, and set forth in said bill during the term of said letters patent.

(Signed) R. C. GRIER, Circuit Judge.

United States of America, *Western District of Pennsylvania, ss*—I, Henry Sproul, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the final decree made in the foregoing case.

[SEAL] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Pittsburgh, this 6th day of January, A. D., 1863.

(Signed) H. SPROUL, Clerk.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 21f Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Ladies will be Experimented upon at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, at the close of Prof. BRITTAN'S lecture. No lecture or experiments on Saturday or Monday evenings. Admission 15 cents; two tickets, 25 cents; five for 50 cents.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Bunce—Knellsa.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, Jan. 29, by Rev. Mr. Calloway, Olivia B. Bunce, of New-York, to Kate C., daughter of John C. Kneller, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

Bowne.—In Flushing, on 6th day evening, Ann Bowne, in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Bowne-av., in Flushing, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Boats connecting with cars on Flushing Railroad leave James-slip and 34th-st. at 2 o'clock, returning at 5. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

Briggs.—In Saturday, Jan. 31, Sarah Briggs, wife of Peter Briggs, aged 65 years, 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Dutch Reformed Church, at Fordham.

Boyle.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 31, John Boyle, aged 57 years, 5 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his son, John E. Boyle and son-in-law, George W. Baldwin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 67 Varick-st., without further invitation.

Fraser.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 1, Thomas Fraser, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 20 West 22d-st.

Fenton.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 31, Mrs. Ellen Thompson, relict of the late John Fenton, of Perth, Scotland, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Gilchrist.—On Friday evening, Jan. 30, Thomas D. Gilchrist, of Eighth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the house of his father, James Gilchrist, No. 691 Hudson-st., on Monday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited without further notice.

Grosse.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 31, of inflammatory croup, Mary Sohan, daughter of Thomas W. and Mary Haskin Grosse, aged 7 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, corner of Marcy-av. and Pennsylvania-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, (this day,) Feb 2, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Henderson.—In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburgh, Corporal Walter Bryon Henderson, Jr., of Company A, Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., aged 21 years.

Hazen.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 1, Miss L. L. B. Hazen.

The funeral will take place this day, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 174 Hudson-st. She was loved and respected by all who knew her.

Kenny.—In Millington, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 1, Miles C., wife of Reuben G. Kenney.

Lake.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 1, Albert Harvey, youngest son of James and Margaret Ann Lake, aged 4 years, 9 months and 9 days.

Lilliendahl.—In Bethlehem, Penn., on Friday, Jan. 30, Miss Ernestina Lilliendahl, in the 59th year of her age.

Her remains will be interred in the Cemetery at Bethlehem, on Monday, Feb. 2, at 1 P. M.

Nafis.—In Newtown, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 30, after a long and lingering illness, Mrs. Adriana, wife of Richard R. Nafis, aged 56 years, 5 months and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, without further notice.

Peebles.—In this City, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry H. Hart, No 182 Orchard-st., Catherine Ann Peebles, widow of the late Alexander Peebles, in the 63d year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock P. M. Porter.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 30, William H. Porter, son of David C. Porter, deceased, aged 26 years. His body will be removed to Catskill for interment.

Rooms.—In Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 30, Janet, relict of John J. Roome.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts., on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Roys.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 1, Rudolph Elliot, only son of Harlow and Huldah Roys, aged 7 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock, at No. 68 West 14th-st.

Smith.—In Bloomingdale, on Sunday morning, Feb. 1, Mrs. Ann E. Smith, widow of George E. Smith, in the 62d year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Caroline A. Willis, No. 123 Charles-st., in this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock.

Waring.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, Marina, beloved wife of Edmund Waring, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, from her residence, in 86th-st., between Avenues A and B, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 53.—Jan. 31, 1863.

11, 4, 20, 33, 55, 22, 2, 66, 18, 8, 59, 58, 77.

Kentucky, Class 54.—Jan. 31, 1863.

28, 16, 68, 41, 18, 22, 61, 57, 52, 60, 69, 36.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Lotteries.—See J. A. Morris & Co.'s advertisement on eighth page.

Fourteenth Ward Republicans.—The Republican voters of the Fourteenth Ward are hereby notified that a special committee from the Central Committee will be at the Westchester House, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., on this (Monday) evening, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of forming a new Ward Association.

All interested are invited to attend.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
SPENCER KIRBY,
DANIEL L. PETTEE,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY,
Special Committee.

There will be an election for officers and delegates of the Ward Association, at the same hour and place on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1863, under the supervision of the above Committee.

THE
AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT,
Combining
ELEGANCE, COMFORT AND DURABILITY.
A new article, and to be had only of
DEVLIN & Co.,
BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.
BROADWAY, corner of Warren-st.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.
T. A. BROUWER,
(Of the late firm of SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES.
46 *Murray Street.*
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
NEW STYLES,
Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars a Set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NOW OR NEVER!
NOW OR NEVER!
NOW OR NEVER!
THE GREAT WEDDING
Positively takes place on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, when
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,

MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
will be
MARRIED TO GEN. TOM THUMB.
MARRIED TO GEN. TOM THUMB.
After which she will never be exhibited. Consequently this is positively
HER LAST WEEK!
HER LAST WEEK!
HER LAST WEEK!
HER LAST WEEK!
HER LAST WEEK!
Who will fail to see the magnificent
LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
now? Her like has never been seen, and never will be again.
THE SIX THOUSAND YEARS;
of the world's existence has never produced her equal before.
SO SMALL! SO BEAUTIFUL! SUCH AN ELEGANT FORM!!! SO SWEET!!! SO AMIABLE!!!!
To see her is to love and admire her.
TO MISS SEEING HER NOW!
is to miss it forever, the little General declaring that
SHE SHALL NOT BE EXHIBITED AS HIS WIFE,
as his means are ample for their support in luxury and ease without it!
COME, THEN, NOW, ONE AND ALL,
LADIES, CHILDREN, FAMILIES,
and see this charming little wonder. The interest of her exhibition is greatly enhanced by her appearing in
A NEW AND SPLENDID DRESS, EVERY DAY,
IN HER ELEGANT JEWELRY AND
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RING,
which she kindly shows to her visitors.
Miss Warren is undoubtedly the smallest woman of her age living, being
21 YEARS OLD,
ONLY 32 INCHES HIGH, and
WEIGHS BUT 30 POUNDS.
She will be seen every Day and Evening this week, in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.
HER MORNING LEVEES, FROM 10 TILL 12,
are much less crowded, and more comfortable for
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES,
and as the Manager is determined to accommodate every visitor to the fullest extent,—to have every one see all the attractions of the Museum, has made arrangements to
GIVE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
AND
EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
and, if necessary to accommodate all visitors,
EVERY HOUR DAY AND EVENING,
at each of which performances will be produced
THE ELEGANT DOMESTIC DRAMA,
THE CROSS OF GOLD;
OR,
THERESA'S VOW!
MISS WARREN AND COM. NUTT
Will be introduced to the audience on the stage between the acts of the Drama at each performance, where every visitor has an excellent opportunity to see them. They will also be seen
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum, at intervals during the day and evening.
Also, to be seen at all hours, day and evening, the
GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT?
CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAIRY FAMILY, &c.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING
AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 403 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Formerly P. F. Smith, late Smith & Brouwer,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TIES
EXCLUSIVELY,
No. 36 WARREN-STREET,
Call the attention of the trade to their very large stock of LOW PRICED, medium, and fine goods, manufactured mostly from Silks which were ordered and PAID FOR before the present panic in Gold and Exchange, and POSITIVELY TO BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000.
THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President,
HENRY Z. PRATT, Vice-President
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1863.	
Real Estate unincumbered	$87,963 18
Cash on hand, in bank, in transit, &c.	274,008 66
Railroad Bonds at market value	770,435 00
City and State Bonds and Loans at market value	587,930 00
United States Securities at market value	479,377 75
Railroad Stocks at market value	113,445 00
Connecticut River Company at market value	1,250 00
Bank Stocks—Hartford, New-York, &c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 4-STORY, HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, all the improvements, including gas fixtures, pier and mantle glasses, new and of extra size, between 5th and 6th avs. Price, $16,000. Also, a 3-story brick high-stoop, 23.3x53 feet, deep lot, 29th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Price, $14,500. Also, a 4-story brown-stone, near 5th av., in 31st-st., 25x56; lot half a block. Price, $29,000. Also, a 3-story brown-stone, corner of Lexington-av. and ——st. Price, $10,500. Also, a number of desirable houses in good locations at reasonable prices. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 292 4th-av.

LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Two lots on east side of Union-av., 25x107 each, 150 feet south of North 3d-st.; three lots on south side of Montrose-av., 25x100 each, 225 feet east of Union-av. Also, one large gore, bounded by Broadway, Lorimer and Marshall sts., fronting 70 feet on Broadway. For full particulars, apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR STORY AND HIGH BASEment brown-stone first-class house in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; also, a three-story and high basement brown-stone first-class house in 41st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Both have all the modern improvements, and will be sold very cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of DANIEL DARROW, No. 303 West-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE IN MOUNT VERNON—TWO story and basement house, on corner of 6th-av. and 4th-st.; house is well finished throughout, with necessary out-buildings; lot, 100 by 108 feet; various kinds of fruit and shrubbery. Inquire on the premises. Terms easy; price, $3,000.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to F. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., No. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One in 53d-st.; both three stories and basements; good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE VACANT CORners on 5th-av., on Murray Hill; one corner is half the block front. Also, several fine large corners on Park-av. and two on Madison-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO MONEY REQUIRED—A FIRST-class brick house, finely located in the XIXth Ward, Brooklyn; price $7,000; $4,500 can remain on bond and mortgage, and the balance taken in good lots in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 3,839 New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL house or cottage in Brooklyn or New-York, two lots in Bay Ridge, 25x150 feet, unincumbered, near Fort Hamilton, in a good neighborhood.
J. JACKS & SON, No. 64 9th-av.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sleg Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

YORKVILLE AND HARLEM LOTS—INcluding a large number on 6th, 7th and 8th avs., for sale for cash. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILADelphia brick front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES—THE TIME TO INVEST. —One or two hundred of every style, price and location, offered by MILES & HOOD, No. 32 Pine-st., N. Y.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad depots; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NETHERWOOD ESTATE FOR SALE.—This estate, formerly the residence of Mr. Gardner G. Howland, is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie; contains 264 acres of land, with a river front of nearly a mile, and embraces four building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house, considerably enlarged by the late occupant; a cottage dwelling, a gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, green house and grapery, and also farm-house, barns, &c.

The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, render this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune. For terms, apply to
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Executor,
No. 33 University-place.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with grove; ornamental and fruit trees; on the Hudson, unparalleled view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachman's house; convenient to cars and boats, yet retired. Address J. J. L., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A NEAT AND convenient cottage, and five lots of ground, stocked with choice fruit in full bearing, eight minutes' walk from depot, on Harlem Railroad. For particulars and terms, apply to JOSEPH S. JONES, No. 232 South-st.

WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—A SMALL house, within one hour's ride, by railroad or steamboat, at a rent of not over $400. Address, with particulars, C. C. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property, corner of 26th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE —Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 94th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LEASE—WITH STEAM-ENGINE AND shafting, the southeast corner of Broome and Mercer sts., the five-story building, 28 by 100 feet, with counter cellar, all well adapted to manufacturing purposes. Inquire at the adjoining corner of Broadway and Broome-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock, of WM. GALE & SON.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE FULL-sized house, on Murray Hill, second door west of 5th-av. The house has all the modern improvements, and will be thoroughly overhauled and put in complete order. Possession 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND dwelling, No. 178 9th-av.; store 80 feet deep, revolving iron shutters, and plate-glass front. For terms, inquire of ROOME & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FROM THE FIRST OF May, at a moderate rent, a small brick house, location not above 50th-st. Address, stating location and terms, D. A. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 1 0 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS —FOR SALE or to lease, the property formerly belonging to the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, situated in the City of Brooklyn, near the Atlantic Ferry. The works are now in perfect order and in operation, and possess all the facilities for making every description of glass which was made by the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, and which gave that company the high reputation it so long sustained. To a person who has a knowledge of this business and can command some capital, this would offer great inducements, as the balance of the capital required could be furnished by the present owners. For further particulars, apply to E. PACKER & CO., No. 50 Trinity Buildings, New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 We sminster-st., Providence, R. I.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $10,000, to carry on a profitable manufactory. For information, address Box No. 1,022 New-York Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 9—24 floor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges, France, expired by limitation on the 1st inst. The outstanding business will be settled by HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges.
WM. UNDERHILL, Jr.,
EDWIN HAVILAND,
EDWARD MERRITT,
ARSENE BLANCHARD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firms of HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges, France, for the purpose of conducting the business of the importation and sale of French china.
EDWIN HAVILAND,
EDWARD MERRITT,
ARSENE BLANCHARD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.
THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of PATTEE, YALE & MACFARLANE is this day dissolved by its limitation.
The general partners are authorized to liquidate and close the business of the late firm.
GAYLORD B. HUBBELL, } Special
JACOB HALSTED, } Partners.
JAMES PATTEE, } General
PERRINE YALE, } Partners.
JOHN M. MACFARLANE, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of PATTEE, YALE & MACFARLANE, for the purpose of importing and jobbing, hardwars and cutlery.
JAMES PATTEE,
PERRINE YALE,
JOHN M. MACFARLANE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST.
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BALL, BARNARD & PARSELL has been dissolved by the death of Mr. Hooper C. Ball. Either of the surviving partners will sign in liquidation.
THOMAS BARNARD,
HENRY V. PARSELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between WM. S. STANLEY and ROBERT H. JOHNSON is dissolved this day, by mutual consent, Wm. S. Stanley, Jr., retiring from the firm. W. S. STANLEY, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for Inspection and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period abovementioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners
J. W. ALLEN, } of Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessmeets.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap-block Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering Vestry-street from Hudson to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avennes, east side of Fourth-avenue, half way between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. Both sides of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, and west side of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. T. DEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February next, for furnishing by contract at the Depôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city.
10,000 axes.
10,000 axe-handles.
10,000 hatchets.
10,000 pick-axe handles.
5,000 spades.
40,000 india rubber blankets.
5,000 drum heads, batter,
5,000 drum heads, snare.
6,000 sets drum snares.
40 infantry regimental colors with cases.

Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Den. Quartermaster-General U. S Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN CLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower;

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, 30TH inst., a small black and white DOG; answers to the name of "Flora." Any one returning her to No. 7 Clinton-place, will receive the above reward.

LOST—A POCKET DIARY, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value but to the owner. A reward of $3 will be given on returning it to O. HARGER, at the counter of the *New-York Times* Publication Office.

FOUND—IN A SIXTH-AV. CAR, A LEATHER VALISE. The owner can have the same by calling at No. 46 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the subscribers, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 159 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Company for the fifth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1861 ..... $219,722 20
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1862 ..... 815,521 44
Total amount of Premiums $1,035,243 64

Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums,) and Interest received on Investments $725,396 39
Losses paid during the year $411,013 61
Reinsurances, Expenses, and Taxes 85,603 64 496,617 25
Net Profits $228,769 14

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year, as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF PROFITS.

Net Profits $228,769 14
Reserve for estimate claims unadjudicated and bad debts ... 67,164 60—$141,605 14
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of Fifteen per cent. return, on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1863. 33,990 05—$107,615 09
Deduct dividend already paid to stockholders, being 8 1-6 per cent. on cash capital ... 40,833 33
Total $66,781 76

Of this residue Thirty per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after March 10, 1863, being 4 per cent. on cash capital ... 20,000 00
$46,781 76

There will also be a scrip dividend, payable on and after June 1, 1863, of 2 per cent. on the cash capital, making the total dividend for the year, paid to stockholders, equal to fourteen and one-sixth per cent.

Payable, in cash on and after March 10, 1863, to makers of security notes, being 1½ per cent. on amount of such notes $51 81
$46,129 95

Payable, in scrip, on and after June 1, 1863, to dealers on earned premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $575,153 40)—8 per cent. ... 46,012 27

Undivided balance $117 68

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

United States and New-York City Stocks $162,300 00
Loans on demand, on Gold $129,000 00
Cash in Banks 71,661 45
Interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on Investments, and Cash with Agents ..... 25,386 50—
Reinsurance and Salvage Claims and Unpaid Premiums 45,574 74
Bills Receivable 677,289 36
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Sundry Claims due the Company, &c 24,318 72
Total amount of Assets $1,135,540 75

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet, with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
DAN'L W. TELLER,
Committee.

JANUARY 27, 1863.

On and after 1st February, 1863, dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip at the end of each year returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upwards, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:
EDWARD ROWE, of C. Dord & Co.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
GEORGE MILN.
ABEL DENISON, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE.
WM. H. HALSEY, of Harbecke & Halsey.
THOS. BARRON.
ROLAND G. MITCHELL, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. MORRIS.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Coffin, Brace, Bishop & Co.
ALBERT E. KENT, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
WILLIAM M. B. OGDEN, President N. Western R. R. Co., Chicago.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
WILLIAM YOUNG, Vice-President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
ANDREW J. RICH, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
DANIEL W. TELLER, of Galway, Cassado & Teller, JOS. MORRISON.
WM. H. POPHAM, of Popham & Haxtnn.
DAVID OGDEN.
B. C. MORRIS, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
EZRA NYE.
HENRY J. CAMMANN, of Wilson & Cammann.
THOMAS LORD.
LAWRENCE MYERS, of Lawrence Myers & Co.
CHAS. A. LORD.
ROBERT BOWNE, of Bowne & Co.
GEO. B. SEARLE, of Satterlee & Co.
JOHN D. BATES, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
JEWITT M. RICHMOND, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
MOSES MERICK, of Oswego.
DAVID J. ELY, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.
B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNAY, Secretary.
The Transfer Books are now open.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., COR. OF CANAL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its charter.

Outstanding Premiums Jan. 1, 1862 ..... $207,166 97
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862:
On marine risks $138,836 15
On fire risks ..... 42,496 42—481,334 57
Total $688,501 54
Earned premiums on risks, marked off from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862 ..... 449,975 50
Losses paid during the year:
On marine risks $124,818 98
On fire risks ..... 12,190 36—$136,920 33
Return premiums and expenses 172,724 88
The Company have the following assets:
Cash on hand $138,490 34
United States, City Banks and other Stocks, Bonds, &c 113,365 00
Loans on Stocks, &c 398,264 37
Bonds and mortgages, interest on do., and on other loans, salvages, re-insurance claims &c 205,435 23
Real estate 70,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable 298,836 02
Total $1,625,382 96
Balance remaining with the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862 ..... $166,473 86

The Board of Trustees have this day
Resolved, That an interest of Six per Cent. be declared and paid on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Tuesday in February next. Also,
Resolved, That a dividend of forty-one per Cent. be declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, (free of Government tax,) for which certificates will be issued on and after the 8th day of April next. And further
Resolved, That after reserving one million of dollars of profits, the entire amount of scrip issued by the Company prior to the year 1856, and fifty per cent. of the issue of that year will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the third Tuesday of February next, the certificates to be surrendered and canceled to the extent paid.

By order of the Board
FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN FALCONER, JAYME RIERA,
MOSES TAYLOR, SUMNER B. STONE,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN, R. B. GRAVES,
JOHN P. NESMITH, JAMES W. ELWELL,
PAUL SPOFFORD, SIDNEY GREENE,
E. J. ANDERSON, JOHN M. STOREY,
JOHN C. HITCHCOCK, J. B. DICKINSON,
S. D. BABCOCK, J. SELIGMAN,
PETER V. KING, AUG. B. THEIROTT,
JAMES A. WILLIAMSON, DAVID B. TURNER,
H. L. ROUTH, W. A. RETKLTAS,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, A. R. FROTHINGHAM,
H. H. MUNSELL, J. NELSON TAPPAN,
ANDREW V. STOUT, WM. BELL.
EDWARD WILLETS,
F. S. LATHROP, President.
JNO. S. TAPPAN, Vice-President.
FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, will be paid at the Company's office in New-York on and after February 2d prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from January 28 to February 2d, both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1863, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—FACsimile Treasury Notes, so exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally as well. $500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations, sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of $5, by W. E. HILTON, No. 11 Spruce-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, TRANSFER OFFICE, MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 9th January, 1863.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST REMAINING unclaimed on New-York State Stock prior to 31st December, 1861, published under resolutions of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, of 2d January, 1863.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

Year.	Quarter.	Name of Holder.	Residence.	Amount of Stock.	Interest.
1817	July	Jos. Blackwell	Unknown	600 00	$10 50
		Robt. & Jas. Bogga, Ex'rs of R. Morris	"	2,000 00	35 00
	Oct.	Elizabeth Mulligan,	"	100 00	1 50
1818	Jan.	Same	"	100 00	1 50
	April.	Benj. Huntington,	"	100 00	1 50
		Elizabeth Mulligan,	"	100 00	1 50
1819	July	Jas. Fairlie, Clerk Supreme Court,	New-York	708 00	10 62
		Abraham O. Stansbury	Unknown	2,400 00	36 00
1820	April	William Harrison,	"	79 80	1 20
1823	Jan.	Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	50,000 00	471 46
	April.	Jas. Milnor	"	1,000 00	16 00
		Wm. G. Bucknor,	"	100 00	1 25
		Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	50,000 00	625 00
	July	Same	"	50,000 00	625 00
1824	Jan.	Thos. S. Baley	"	400 00	5 00
		Same	"	406 98	5 09
		Same	"	306 00	3 76
1825	Jan.	Ira Moody	"	700 00	8 75
	April.	Elisha Skinner,	"	2,700 00	40 50
	Oct.	Phebe Ann Willis,	"	1,500 00	22 50
1826	Jan.	Abraham O. Stansbury	"	3,696 02	55 44
	April.	Wm. G. Bucknor,	"	774 81	9 69
1827	Oct.	Adam Corrie	"	7,000 00	87 50
1829	April.	J. L. & S. Joseph & Co.	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct.	Virgield LaTour,	"	452 72	5 66
1830	April.	Samuel Miller	"	2,000 00	30 00
		Henry Pope	"	200 00	3 00
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	500 00	8 25
	Oct.	John Salmon	"	400 00	6 00
1832	Jan.	Frances P. Sapton.	"	1,000 00	15 00
1833	Jan.	L. C. Hamersley, President	"	1,264 24	15 05
	Oct.	Fred. C. Havemeyer. Trustee	"	200 00	3 00
1835	April.	Henry Pope	"	500 00	6 25
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	200 00	3 00
	July	Same	"	500 00	6 25
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	200 00	3 00
	Oct.	Francisco Alcydo Hernandez, Adm'r	"	49,493 02	618 66
		Same	"	10,000 00	125 00
		Same	"	506 98	6 33
		Garrett Williamson	"	500 00	10 50
1837	April.	John Warren	"	226 81	2 83
		Sally St. John	"	380 00	4 50
	Oct.	Thomas Waller	"	2,500 00	17 71
		Henry Swell	"	380 00	2 69
		Nicholas José Gutierez	"	415 79	2 94
1838	Jan.	Henry Swell	"	380 00	4 76
	April.	James Cheniegham	"	7,500 00	93 75
		Rev. Henry Venn. Thomas Tompkinson	"	2,995 00	37 44
1839	Jan.	John J. Blauvelt	"	2,000 00	25 00
1840	July.	Nelson D. Phillips.	"	1,223 65	18 35
1841	Oct.	Newbar August	"	750 00	9 75
1843	April.	Thomas Harrison, in trust	"	1,000 00	15 00
		Alfred Smith	"	700 00	12 25
		Mrs. Ursula VanRander	"	10,800 00	175 00
	July.	Thomas Gilbert	"	500 00	6 25
	Oct.	Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
1844	Jan.	Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
1845	April.	Henry Barclay, Trustee	"	8,209 00	143 66
		Same	"	6,500 00	106 25
		Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct.	James F. Miller	"	700 00	12 25
1846	Jan.	John Wells	"	200 00	2 50
	April.	Julia De Forest	"	800 00	10 50
		J. W. Hughes, Exr	"	1,000 00	17 50
		Catharine Smart	"	1,000 00	12 50
		John Wells	"	200 00	2 50
1848	Jan.	Sylvanus Bedell	"	600 00	7 50
	July.	Phebe Davis	"	500 00	8 75
	Oct.	James McCabe	"	1,000 00	12 50
		Peter Hanlon	"	1,000 00	12 50
1849	Jan.	George Dubois	"	350 00	4 38
		Antoine Eymar	"	1,000 00	12 50
	April.	R. B. Haines	"	2,500 00	31 25
		Henry Onderdonk, Jr	"	200 00	2 50
	July	Same	"	200 00	2 50
	Oct.	D. W. Tomlinson, Pres't (Int. from 23d Sept. 1849)	"	10,000 00	13 15
1851	July	Charles J. Primavisi, Jr	"	5,000 00	62 50
	Oct.	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
1852	Jan.	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
	April.	J. S. de Beaullen, Charles J. Primavisi	"	4,200 00	63 00
		Same	"	5,000 00	62 50

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a very genteel and thoroughly experienced girl as above; has had experience in first-class Brooklyn families, to whom she refers, and will be found a neat, efficient and obliging servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE young woman wants a place to do chamber work and assist with washing; or would do the general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; does the coarse washing; no objection to the country or a private boarding-house; wages $9 to $10 a month; City or country. Call for two days at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands French, English and American cooking in all its branches; thoroughly understands her business and has the best of reference. Call at No. 215 East 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days at No. 147 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman wants a situation as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; understands her business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 188 21st-st., near 2d-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at 199 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED BY A respectable woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; one who understands her business in all its branches, both in French and English cooking; also, bread, cake and pastry baking, all kinds of creams and jellies; best of City references if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 18th-st.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Including soups, jellies, game, &c., with first-class City reference, wants a situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway; no objections to a first-class boarding-house.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; City reference given. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, between 26th and 25th st., in the corset store, or address.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant English woman, a situation as laundress; perfectly understand French fluting, has good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as thorough laundress; does no linens in a family; will take charge of a large wash; curtains and lace; understands mangling; wages $8 to $9 a month; country preferred. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family as laundress by one who thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., third door, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation in a private family; understands French fluting; best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES to obtain a situation as nurse; she has acted in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can furnish the very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 84 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS INfant's nurse, by a very respectable young woman; has got six years of the best of City reference; can cut and fit children's clothes, and take head charge of a nursery; can bring a baby up by hand or bottle. To be seen at No. 142 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant woman wants a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has best of City references. Apply at No. 197 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 55 3d-av., in the millinery store, between 16th and 17th sts.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED for two smart Protestant cooks, three Protestant nurses and seamstresses, four good cooks, waiters and furnishers, four chambermaids and waiting-maids, and a number of smart girls of all nations and professions, with good reference, some from one to seven years, for City and country, and in all stations of domestic work. Can be obtained at the Select Female Employment Agency, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., where no pains are spared in obtaining the best and most reliable servants. All orders and communications strictly attended to. Employers will please favor us with a call. A lady in attendance.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' washing, understands clear-starching and French fluting; will go out by the day or week; refers to some of the best families in the City. Apply at No. 98 West 19th-st., 3d floor, front room, Mrs. MONAHAN. Also as cook on the same terms.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' washing by the day, week, or month; will bring to get by the day of week. Call for two days at No. 425 6th-av., near 29th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible-House. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—All private families, hotels, boarding-houses supplied with good servants, as usual, City or country; English, Protestant waiters; a number of excellent cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, wai dresses, nurses, to-day. Girls for housework and men-servants—all good servants—wanted immediately.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE SERVANTS and parties lately landed, for the best situations in city or country; also, men and their wives, young man as coachman, waiters, gardeners, farmers, &c., in the old established office, No. 378 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family by a single man as coachman; is strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his business; highest recommendation given. Call or address COACHMAN, in care of Wm. Ross, No. 366 2d-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; has two years' reference from his last place; no objections to the country; Address W. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, in the care and management of horses; will make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Apply to or address J. K., No. 36 15th-st., corner of 3d-av

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A RESPECTAble man, with good references, who speaks German, French and English, wishes a situation as Swiss coachman or groom. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, near Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an active single man as gardener, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches; also, the raising of stock and farm produce. Can give first-class references. Address N. O. M., No. 9 John-st., New York.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—A YOUNG ENGLISHman, residing with his parents, wishes a situation to make himself useful in any way in a store; is respectable, educated and not afraid to work. Refers to his last employer. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN (MARRIED) WITH TEN year's experience in traveling and commission business, is desirous of an engegement with some first-class house to travel for them for a small commission on sales and a moderate allowance for traveling expenses; is acquainted with most kinds of business, except the dry goods trade. Address H. Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl, about 15 years of age, wanted, to take care of children. Apply, this day, between 10 and 3, at No. 15½ Allen-st., near Division.

A LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a very competent person as ladies' maid and seamstress; must be able to cut and fit ladies' dresses, and dress hair thoroughly. Apply at the Servants' Institute, 307 4th-av., (late 149 Grand-st.) C. C. BEDELL.

BLAST FURNACE.—WANTED, A MANAGER and founder for a coke or bituminous coal furnace in Ohio. Address, with references, Box No. 1,297 New-York Post-office.

A CARD TO THE PATRONS OF THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the death of Charles Bookham, many letters are miscarried, by being addressed to Bookham & Bedell, Mr. Bookham, &c. I take this liberty to inform my patrons who wish first-class reliable servants that all orders will be promptly attended to by addressing C. C. BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD FEMALE COOK. Apply this morning, at 9 o'clock, at No. 33 East 20th-st. Good references required.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE GENERAL housework in a small family; a woman with good recommendations may obtain a quiet place with good wages. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing three-cent stamp, Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE désire se placer pour soigner les enfants, et coudre pouvant produire de bont recommandations. S'adresser pour deux jours en 246 Greene-st., near Bleecker-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Lapoteucy, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of S. WARNER, No. 1 Wesley-st.; S. TOUSSY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the

INFALLIBLE

for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 23d-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,
J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantees a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment or advice, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Beaver-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years of his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 131 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail: cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 1c three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

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BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'sy, Mar. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
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Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
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STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORWEGIAN,
Capt. McMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Feb. 7.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80, and $60. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
ISAEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

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FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
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AUGUSTA DINSMORE,
Capt. A. M. SMITH,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about the 14th.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
In consequence of an accident on leaving the dock to the British Steamship
PACIFIC,
her departure is necessarily postponed till
MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863,
when she will positively sail. Freight received until SATURDAY EVENING.
Mails close on SUNDAY at 12 o'clock.
For freight or passag, apply to
H. E. BROWNE & CO.,
No. 140 Pearl-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday.....Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER.Saturday.....Feb. 14
ETNA.....Saturday.....Feb. 21
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 00
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First cabin to Hamburg.....80 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANDEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A. No. 1 BRITISH STEAMships MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,000 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.
The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
Price of first cabin passage $50.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 51 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50
Passage money to Havana.....70
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOR KEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES
have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinery Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitt	1 00

PRICE.
Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete.....$6 00
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Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.
☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his offices as above for all forms of disease.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. Opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets on gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25

AMUSEMENTS.

N. Y. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.
ITALIAN OPERA FOR THREE NIGHTS.
Mr. Gran takes pleasure in announcing that Signor BRIGNOLI has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will positively appear
THIS MONDAY, Feb. 2,
On which occasion will be produced Flotow's celebrated opera,
MARTHA,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
In her admirable role as LADY HENRIETTE.
Mlle. MORENSI for the first time as NANCY.
BRIGNOLI, LIONEL, SUSINI, PLUNKETT.
Mr. Gren regrets to state that it will be entirely impossible for him to extend his season beyond the 7th February, as he is bound by contract to open the Boston Academy on Feb. 9.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—VESPRES SICILIENNES.
FRIDAY, Feb. 6—Grand Gala Night.
SATURDAY, Feb. 7—Closing Matinée, at 1 P. M.
Seats can be secured for the three nights in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
TUESDAY, Feb. 3, will be produced
The entire of Verdi's celebrated opera of
ERNANI.
Mad. LORINI.....as.....Elvira
And the first act of LA TRAVIATA.
Mlle. CORDIER.....as.....Violetta
Box-office in New-York at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The celebrated
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
On MARCH 2.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
BRASS BAND
and
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE
Perform at
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Feb. 3 and 4.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies...$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman.....5 00
Ladies' Tickets.....2 50
Minors under 15 years of age.....3 00
Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 108 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF,
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, } Principals.
A new quarter in this School is now commencing, with every desirable educational facility. Tuition, $6 to $25.
BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1863.

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COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on Book-keeping, continues to give private lessons in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
at his Rooms, No. 596 Broadway.
Terms—For short course of practice in double entry with mercantile calculations.....$25
For extra and finished course in do. do.....40
Circulars on application.
Those who cannot avail themselves of the advantages of a course of practice under the guidance of the author, will do well to procure one of the following works, which are admirably adapted for private study:
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*** Same works in Spanish.
MARSH'S BANK BOOK-KEEPING, 4to, printed in colors.....$5 00
MARSH'S set of BLANK BOOKS for Students, six to the set.....1 25
Remitted per mail free, on receipt of the price.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. The next term opens Feb. 2.

TEACHERS.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, GRADUATES OF a first-class institution, and experienced teachers, desire recommendations either in a school or private family. One is qualified to teach higher English, French, (which she speaks,) oil painting and drawing, the other can instruct in higher English, French, Latin and music. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references given. Address, with full particulars, M. J. G., Box No. 115, Newburgh, N. Y.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of Yale College, who has had experience in teaching, and is well qualified to teach the classics, mathematics and the usual branches of an English education, a position as teacher. Good testimonials given. Address, stating particulars as to salary, &c., F., Post-office Box No. 322 New-London, Conn.

A TEACHER

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

What France Intends to Do in America.

Important Letter from the Emperor to Gen. Forey.

The Influence of the United States to be Checked.

The Prospects of the Indian Cotton Supply.

Letter from the Archbishop of Dublin to Mrs. Stowe.

The Cunerd screw-steamer *Australasian*, which sailed from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th January, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 18th, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Dublin meeting in advocacy of the restitution of the Galway subsidy, was fixed for the 20th January.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing on the probable effect of the Emancipation Proclamation, says he hears a very general expression of opinion that the first black outrage will be the signal for a European intervention in the interests of humanity.

The *Times* has another article on the case of the *Alabama*. It admits that the resentment of the Northern States is very natural, and that when the case is stated from the Federal point of view, it is impossible to help feeling a certain degree of sympathy with their remonstrances. It contends, however, that many of the complaints against the British Government are irrelevant, and that they amount altogether to very little, and it adduces arguments in defence of that Government.

A circular had been issued in Liverpool, signed by several influential men, calling a meeting to test public opinion in that town on the war in America and the emancipation of the negroes. A preliminary meeting of the promoters was to be held on the Saturday that the *Australasian* sailed.

A branch of the newly formed "Emancipation Society" was being organized in Manchester, and movements were on foot for giving expression to that sympathy for the Anti-Slavery Administration of the North, which prevailed in Lancashire, particularly among the working man.

The marriage contract of the Prince of Wales and the Princess ALEXANDRIA was signed at Copenhagen on the 15th.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Operations of France in America.

LETTER FROM NAPOLEON TO GEN. FOREY.

Among the documents in the "yellow book" just communicated to the French Chamber, is a letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON to Gen. FOREY, commander of the French troops in Mexico, in which we read:

There will not be wanting people who will ask you why we go to lavish men and money for the establishment of a regular government in Mexico. In the present state of the civilization of the world, the prosperity of America is not a matter of indifference to Europe, for it is she who feeds our manufactories and gives life to our commerce. *We have an interest in this—that the Republic of the United States be powerful and prosperous; but we have none in this—that she should seize possession of all the Mexican Gulf, dominate from thence the Antilles, as well as South America, and be the sole dispenser of the products of the New World.* We see now by sad experience how precarious is the fate of an industry which is reduced to seeking its chief raw material in one market alone, to all the vicissitudes of which it has to submit. If, on the other hand, Mexico preserves its independence, and maintains the integrity of its territory, if a stable Government is constituted with the assistance of France, we shall have restored to the Latin race on the other side of the ocean its strength and prestige; *we shall have established our beneficent influence in the centre of America, and this influence, by presenting immense openings for our commerce, will procure us the materials indispensable to our industry.* Mexico, thus regenerated, will always be favorable to us, not only from gratitude, but also because her interests will be in harmony with ours, and she will find a powerful support in her good relations with the European Powers. To-day, then, our pledged military honor, the exigencey of our policy, the interests of our industry and of our commerce, all make it a duty to march upon Mexico, and boldly plant there our flag; to establish either a monarchy, if it is not incompatible with the national sentiment of the country, or, at all events, a Government which promises some stability.

Mr. Laing on the Indian Cotton Supply.

In a letter to the *Times*, on the cotton supply, Mr. LAING, the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer for India, says:

I quite agree with Sir C. WOOD, that the question is one of price, and that if, for instance, America were sunk under the ocean, and the price of Indian Cotton in consequence permanently raised to 1s. per pound, India would ultimately supply us with 4,000,000 bales. But the practical question is, not what India might do under hypothetical circumstances in five or six years, but what India is really likely to do in the next year or two. Both the quality and the quantity per acre of Indian Cotton will doubtless increase. But it would be a mistake to suppose that under any circumstances the average produce per acre will approach that of America. Mr. RUSSELL tells us how the cultivation has been there conducted. Irish labor was employed to save the more valuable negro, and take the rough edge off the work in clearing the jungle and draining the feverish swamp. Then gangs of negroes, working in brigades like those in a regular army, were brought into play, with all the resources of capital and machinery to cultivate vast tracts of the richest virgin soil. Nothing of the sort can take place in India. European planters will always prefer the cultivation of tea and coffee, which are much more profitable than cotton, and are grown at altitudes above the sea much more favorable for European constitutions. Even if it were otherwise, the command of organized labor of the description used in America does not exist. The great bulk of the Indian supply of cotton will therefore always, as at present, be grown by the ryots as a rotation crop. The acreable produce will therefore always be far less than in America. But, although this is so, a vast quantity will still be produced by the cultivation of an acre here and an acre there, on the small holdings of the peasant proprietors of a population of 180,000,000, who are mainly agricultural. This is purely a question of price. Let cotton sell on the spot to the ryot at a price which makes it his best paying rotation crop, and there is scarcely any limit to the quantity which may ultimately be grown. Now to apply those data to the practical state of things with which we have to deal. In September last I warned the people of Manchester that, to the best of my judgment, they would not get, at the outside, above 1,500,000 bales of cotton from India for the next twelve months. There seems no reason to alter that opinion. To produce an extra supply of 1,000,000 bales at the existing rate of production—and any increase on it is prospective—would require at least 4,000,000 acres extra to be sown with cotton, and, as the cotton crop can only be grown after a rotation of three or four years, this implies that the cultivators of 12,000,000 acres of existing arable ground, who have not hitherto grown cotton as a rotation crop shall begin to do so. Lancashire may be kept on half rations, and saved from absolute starvation, during the next two years by Indian cotton, but effectual and speedy relief can only come from America. I am convinced, also, that it is for the interest of India that the war in America should soon terminate, so that it may be seen to what normal price cotton would permanently settle down. If America can again produce 4,000,000 bales of cotton at 5d. to 6d. per lb., and so drive the price of Indian cotton down to 4d. either crops will pay better in India; cotton will cease to be grown largely for exportation; and a large amount of capital, which can ill be spared, will have been lost, after being diverted from other pursuits by the temporary stimulus given by high prices. But if, as I think more probable, America, when the war ceases, cannot resume her former production, India will undoubtedly supply the deficiency. It is hazardous to venture on an estimate in such matters, but I see no reason to alter that which I gave four months ago at Manchester, viz: 1. That for the next twelve months India might furnish from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 bales, but not more. 2. That permanently, after time to extend the cultivation and get over the fluctuations at the termination of the war, India might supply somewhere about 2,000,000 bales, with a permanent average price of 6d. per pound for Indian cotton in Liverpool; and 1,000,000 bales, more or less, for each 1d. per pound, more or less, in the price of the article. I believe that if the war in America could be terminated to-morrow by the joint recognition of the South by the Great Powers or otherwise, the result at which we should probably arrive in two or three years, after severe fluctuations, would be something like the following: Cotton consumption of the world, 5,000,000 bales. Supply—America, 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bales, at 6d. to 7d. per pound; India, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bales, at 5d. to 6d. per pound; the rest of the world, 500,000 to 1,000,000 bales.

Letter from the Archbishop of Dublin to Mrs. H. B. Stowe.

PALACE, DUBLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863.

DEAR MADAM: In acknowledging your letter and pamphlet I take the opportunity of laying before you what I collect to be the prevailing sentiments here on American affairs. Of course, there is a great variety of opinion, as may be expected in a country like ours. Some few sympathize with the Northerns, and some with the Southerns, but far the greater portion sympathize with neither completely, but lament that each party should be making so much greater an expenditure of life and property than can be compensated for by any advantage they can dream of obtaining.

Those who are the least favorable to the Northerns are not so from any approbation of Slavery, but from not understanding that the war is waged in the cause of Abolition. It was waged, they say, ostensibly for the restoration of the Union, and, in attestation of this, they refer to the proclamation which announced the confiscation of slaves that were the property of Secessionists, while those who adhered to the Federal cause should be exempt from such confiscation; which, they say, did not savor much of zeal for Abolition.

Many, who have a great dislike to Slavery, yet hold that the Southerns had at least as much right to secede as the Americans had originally to revolt from Great Britain. And there are many who think that, considering the dreadful distress we have suffered from the cotton famine, we have shown great forbearance in withstanding the temptation to recognize the Southern States and break the blockade. Then, again, there are some who are provoked at the incessant railing at England and threats of an invasion of Canada which are poured forth in some of the American papers.

There are many, also, who consider that the present state of things cannot continue much longer if the Confederates continue to hold their own as they have done hitherto, and that a people who shall have maintained their independence for two or three years will be recognised by the principal European Powers. Such appears to have been the procedure of the European Powers in all similar cases—such as the revolt of the Anglo-American and Spanish-American colonies, of the Hayliens and the Belgians. In these, and other like cases, the rule practically adopted seems to have been to recognize the revolters, not at once, but after a reasonable time had been allowed to see whether they could maintain their independence, and this without being understood to have pronounced any decision either way as to the justice of the cause.

Moreover, there are many who say that the negroes and people of color are far from being kindly or justly treated in the Northern States. An emancipated slave, at any rate, has not received good training for earning his bread by the wages of labor; and if, in addition to this and his being treated as an outcast, he is excluded, as it is said, from many employments by the refusal of the white laborers to work along with him, he will have gained little by taking refuge in the Northern States.

I have now laid before you the views which I conceive to be the most prevalent among us, and to which I am not myself responsible. For the safe and effectual emancipation of slaves, I myself consider there is no plan so good as the gradual one, which was long ago suggested by Bishop HINDS. What he recommended was an *ad valorem* tax upon slaves, the value to be fixed by the owner, with an option to Government to purchase at that price. Thus the slaves would be a burden to the master, and those the most so who should be the most intelligent and steady, and, therefore, the best qualified for freedom; and it would be his interest to train his slaves to be free laborers, and to emancipate them, one by one, as speedily as he could with safety. I fear, however, that the time is gone by for trying this experiment in America.

With best wishes for the new year I remain, dear Madam, yours faithfully, RD. WHATELY.

Deputation to the American Minister.

A deputation from the Executive Committee o the Emancipation Society waited on His Excellency the American Minister, at the embassy in Portland-place, for the purpose of presenting him with a resolution, agreed upon at a special meeting of the committee, approving of President LINCOLN'S Proclamation.

Mr. EVANS introduced the deputation after which Mr. CHASSON read the resolution.

Mr. TAYLOR, M. P., in expressing the pleasure he felt at the course the American Government had lately taken in regard to Slavery, said he believed the Proclamation would not only tend to the entire abolition of Slavery, and the continuance of the Union, but that it would greatly conduce to a lasting peace between England and America.

Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL said he cordially approved of Mr. LINCOLN'S policy. He had observed Mr. LINCOLN'S honest intention to maintain the Constitution on the one hand, and to do what the Constitution allowed on the other for the liberation of the slave. The President had used the war power which had been put into his hands, and he (Mr. NOEL) hoped that, under God's blessing, it might be the means of bringing the rebellion to a close. In abstaining from taking the same course in the Border loyal States, he recognized the President's submission to the Constitution. But he (Mr. NOEL) hoped and trusted the loyal States would accept the liberal offer which the Government had made, and that ere long America would be free from the stain of Slavery. [Applause.]

Rev. NEWMAN HALL said the opinion of this country on the American struggle had been greatly misrepresented. The leading newspapers, which were supposed to represent public opinion, really did not represent the feelings of the masses. He would just give one illustration of the inconsistency of those who misrepresented public opinion. In the *Times* of the day before there had been a leading article in the first paragraph of which the President had been condemned on the high ground of Philanthropy, for not issuing the proclamation, while in the next paragraph he had been condemned for what he had done, on the ground that he had invaded the Constitution. Now, when one paragraph in a leading journal contradicted another, he did not think there was much danger that the great body of the people would fall into error on the question. [Hear.]

Mr. JACOB BRIGHT concurred in all that had been said.

Mr. ADAMS then replied in the following terms: Gentlemen; I receive this expression of the sentiments of so respectable body with great pleasure and great satisfaction. I need not say how encouraging such manifestations will be to those persons in my country represented by the President of the United States, who have been driven into the necessity of maintaining such a painful struggle has been carried on by them in America, in devotion to great principles of public law and public order. I am very much encouraged by the circumstance that there is growing here, and in Europe generally, a better conception than has heretofore prevailed of the principle involved in the struggle. The election of Mr. LINCOLN was a great declaration of the majority of the people of the United States in favor of the principle of human freedom. The signification of it was that the persons then elected to places of responsibility should be so far imbued with that principle as that, while they carried on the Government in the spirit of freedom, they should at the same time avoid the necessity of a struggle of physical force. It was the conviction on the part of the opponents of that policy that the result would be as certain by that process, though perhaps much slower, that drove him into the desperate measure of stopping it at the threshold by violence. The consequence was that the Government was attacked at its very foundations. The struggle to preserve it has been going on from that time to this. If, therefore, there has been what might otherwise be thought extraordinary haste and precipitate energy in any of the measures which have been taken by the Government, it has not been owing so much to any will of their own as to the fact that the violence of the resistance has caused the necessity for them. I think the idea which it is desirable to present distinctly is this—that the struggle has been one of self-defence against the aggressive system that was threatening destruction to the whole edifice of government as it stood, for the reason that it was too favorable to freedom. And with regard to this Proclamation, the desire on the part of the President of the United States has been, as I conscientiously believe, not to hasten the measure of emancipation any faster than popular sentiment in the Slave States would demand, nor any faster than the emergency should dictate—or, in other words, simply so to act as to prevent those very convulsions which war is too apt to precipitate. Therefore, in all matters incidental to the maintenance of his policy, regard has been steadily had to the possible avoidance of those dangers of servile war which necessarily must have been foreseen by all thoughtful persons during the contest. Therefore, whilst always keeping in view the ultimate consequences of this most remarkable, and, I may say, unprecedented struggle, I trust that the great results which we all hope to arrive at will be eventually reached—not, perhaps, immediately, not, perhaps, to day, or to-morrow, or the next day, but ultimately, by a steady perseverance in one course, which may force the consent of all parties, and yet avert the fearful consequences which we might naturally apprehend. I am extremely gratified in the assurances which have been given by several gentlemen with respect to the state of popular feeling in England on this subject. I have myself had occasion to notice the fact that, although some of the exponents of the public sentiment have appeared to be at times exceedingly harsh upon the United States, yet that, when opportunity offered for an appeal to the people themselves, the sentiment has uniformly responded to the policy which the United States' Government have announced. I am, therefore, encouraged to hope that the clouds which have heretofore gathered, and at times somewhat portentously, over the amicable relations of the two countries, have now more and more the appearance of vanishing from the sky. I feel sanguine that the expression of sympathy from here, which I have been lately the medium of repeatedly communicating to my countrymen, will have the effect of clearing away many impressions that may have been received by reading the attacks of hostile journals, and taking them too much as the true expression of the sentiment of the people. I think, by understanding distinctly—which they will now have the opportunity of doing—that the policy of Great Britain is not retrograde on the subject of Slavery, wherever it may yet exist, and that it is true to the former pledges it so nobly gave to the world of its devotion to the principles of humanity freedom—the growing conviction of that fact will have the effect in America of restoring those amicable relations and reviving those warm sentiments which ought to be entertained between the two kindred peoples at all times. Gentlemen, I shall not longer detain you. I will just say that I shall have pleasure in communicating to my Government a knowledge of the sentiments which have been expressed here by you to-day.

The deputation then thanked his Excellency for the courtesy with which he had received them, and withdrew.

The Question of Emancipation.

The following circular has been issued in Manchester:

EMANCIPATION SOCIETY, MANCHESTER BRANCH, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

DEAR SIR: We respectfully invite your coöperation in the formation of a Branch Emancipation Society in this city, to second the efforts of the Association in London, whose address we inclose you.

The Committee of that Society have offered to send a deputation to address public meetings throughout the manufacturing districts, provided the local arrangements for such meetings be undertaken by a branch organization, such as the one to which we ask your adhesion.

Recent events have unmistakably demonstrated that, amongst working men especially, true views on the American question generally prevail, and that there is in Lancashire a much stronger sympathy for the Anti-Slavery Administration of the North than was anticipated.

The visit of a deputation from the London Emancipation Society would not only give a valuable opportunity for the expression of those opinions, but would cause the important issue of Freedom *vs.* Slavery, involved in the American war, to be better understood.

At the close of the labors of the London Deputation it is proposed to hold an influential meeting in Manchester, at which some of the leading Liberal members of Parliament and representative politicians of Lancashire are expected to attend.

As it is of importance that the work in hand should be commenced at once, we venture to hope for an early and favorable reply. We are, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) THOMAS B. POTTER, Chairman.
ED. OWEN GREENING, Hon. Sec.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Roman Question—England's Offer to the Pope.

The text of the official correspondence releting to the Roman question, has been published. M DROUYN DE L'HUYS wrote as follows to the French Minister at Rome on the 20th of December:

"I have heard in an indirect manner that Mr. ODO RUSSELL, on being received by the Pope, gave to His Holiness, in the name of Earl ROSSELL, the advice to quit Italy, adding that, in such a case, Her Britannic Majesty's Government would willingly offer to this the island of Malta as a place of residence; that English vessels would be at his disposal; and that the Pope might rely upon the eagerness of England to give him in the asylum that he might accept all the conditions of an establishment worthy of him. These propositions were made to an official form, adopted for the first time in the intercourse which Mr. ODO RUSSELL has held with the Holy See. MGR. CITOI having come to see me, I told him, in alluding to the above, that I had learnt that we had new auxiliaries and competitors in the protection which we give to the Holy See. The Nuncio having confirmed the information which had been given me, I added, while avoiding to take the matter more seriously than was necessary, that we hoped very much that if the Pope, which God forbid, were compelled to quit Italy, he would grant us the preference over England, and that we should ask it of it."

In reply to this dispatch, the Prince LAVOOA D'AOVARGNE wrote to Paris:

"I hasten to send you the information which I have received, and which I have reason to believe is correct, concerning the proposition recently made to the Holy See by Lord RUSSELL to put the island of Malta at the disposal of the Pope, in the case of his consenting, as England advised him to do, to give up Rome to Italy. In the course of the Summer Mr. ODO RUSSELL, who was about to take leave, solicited an audience of the Pope. Admitted to the audience, Mr. RUSSELL pleaded as usual, but in decorous terms, the cause of Italian unity, for the success of which, he said, his Government entertained the most ardent desire. At the moment of his taking leave of his Holiness, when he was already upon the threshold of the cabinet, the Holy Father addressed to him, it seems, without attaching to them the least importance, these words: 'Adieu, dear Mr. RUSSELL. Who knows if one day I shall not be forced to go to you to ask for hospitality?' At these words, Mr. RUSSELL immediately returned into the cabinet of the Holy Father, to ask him if he indeed feared that he should be compelled to quit Rome; and if, in that case, he would really be disposed to go to England. The Pope very quickly reassured Mr. RUSSELL, by adding that he was ignorant of the trials which Providence reserved for him; but that for the moment he had no apprehensions, and did not at all dream of removing from Rome. Mr. ODO RUSSELL, who doubtless reported this conversation to his Government, giving it, perhaps, more importance than it really possessed, was immediately, we are assured, summoned to London by telegraph. On his return to Rome, in the month of November last, Mr. ODO RUSSELL went to Cardinal ANTONELLI, and gave him a note in which Lord ROSSELL, after having supported the cause of Italian unity and the right of Italy to possess Rome, advised the Pope to quit the Eternal City, and announced that, in case the Holy Father was disposed to follow this advice, the English Mediterranean fleet would be placed at his service to convey him either to France or to Spain, or to Malta, where a palace would be put at his disposal, and where he could wait freely till Italy had pronounced in relation to his sovereignty. Mr. ODO RUSSELL, in presenting the note of his Government to His Holiness' Secretary of State, authorized him to make confidentially such use of it as he might think fit. The Cardinal hastened to reply that he had no use to make of it, seeing that the Pope did not dream the least in the world of quitting Rome. The intention of His Eminence was even, we are assured, to maintain complete silence in this matter, so as not to give to the proceeding of Mr. ODO RUSSELL an importance which it did not possess. But it soon became known at the Vatican, as Mr. ODO RUSSELL himself spoke of it to one of the diplomatic employes accredited to the Holy See. Matters remained there, however, and Cardinal ANTONELLI regarded the incident as terminated, when, according to what had been told to me, Mr. ODO RUSSELL again presented himself to His Eminence on the occasion of the Christmas *fêtes*, and informed him that he had received a private letter from Lord RUSSELL, in which that Minister expressed his lively regret at seeing that the Pope was not disposed for the moment to accept his propositions, adding that he had reasons to believe that His Holiness would in a very short time find himself under the necessity of profiting by them. Cardinal ANTONELLI abstained from making any reply to this new communication."

France.

The Bank of France, on the 15th inst., acting in sympathy with the Bank of England, advanced its rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent.

The *Revue Nationale* had received a first warning.

It was reported that the fortifications of military storehouses and arsenals in France are to be ironplated like ships.

The Paris Bourse was heavy. Rentes closed on the 16th at 69.90.

Spain.

All the Ministers had resigned. The Queen commissioned Marshal O'DONNELL to form a new Cabinet. Señor POSADA was spoken of for Foreign Minister in place of COLLANTES. Several other changes were expected.

Italy.

An official decree appoints the 20th of January for the termination of the extraordinary powers conferred upon the Prefects of Naples and Palermo.

The Municipality of Genoe had voted 50,000 france for the subscription to relieve the victims of brigandage.

Poland.

The military conscription, which, according to the custom of Poland, took place during the night of the 16th in Warsaw, passed off without disturbance.

Belgium.

The King of the Belgians had had a relapse, and alarming accounts as to the state of his health were current, but no official bulletins are published.

The Greek Question.

It is reported that England had put forward the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg as the new candidate for the throne of Greece, but that the Duke had declined to accept the nomination.

Turkey.

La France proposes to have intelligence from Constantinople that the Sultan acts as if he were preparing for war, and that England appears to urge him in that direction.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburg accuses the Porte of giving encouragement to the Circassians, and of fomenting insurrection in the Caucasus and Doghestan.

OMER PASHA had resigned, but his resignation had not been accepted.

DOST MAHOMET had withdrawn his troops from before Herat, in order to negotiate for peace.

It is reported that the ministerial crisis arose from FOAD PASHA desiring to reduce the army by 50,000 men, and to relinquish the project of building ironplated ships.

South America.

Rio dates to Dec. 25 had reached Liabon. Coffee was quoted at 7.000@7.100 for good firsts. Stock 80,000 bags. Shipments since last mail, 91,500. Exchange, 26¾@26¾.

At Pernambuco, Exchange was at 28⅝@28¾. White Sugar, 3.350@3.500; Browns, 1.850@2.100.

India and China.

A Calcutta telegram of Dec. 30, reports Shirtings and Twist higher and advancing. Exchange 2s. ¾d. Freights improving.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Dec. 6.

Shirtings lower. Silk firm. Exchange 6s. 1¾d.

CANTON, Sunday, Dec. 14.

Tea flat. Exchange 4s. 8¾d.

The rebels had withdrawn from the neighborhood of Shanghai, and all was quiet.

LATEST BY THE AUSTRALASIAN.

BY TELEGRAPH, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

The *Express* says it is rumored that we are about to have two Earls made Marquises and six new Peers. Five of the Peers are to be Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Wentworth Beanmont, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Col. Henry White and Mr. Edward Elliott. The name of the sixth has not transpired.

The *Globe* says that the French version of Mr. ODO RUSSELL'S interviews with His Holiness was founded on hearsay. It is not quite accurate. In answer to a remark of the Pope, playful or otherwise, Mr. RUSSELL assured His Holiness that England would not refuse him hospitality in case it were required. Subsequently Mr. RUSSELL gave a more formal assurance. This is very different from going to the Vatican with a framed proposal to the Pope that he should forthwith make Malta the headquarters of the church.

The *Evening Herald* says it has reason to believe that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg has accepted the throne of Greece.

A dispatch from St. Vincent states that the *Nepentie Edwardis*, from Liverpool for Calcutta, was totally lost on the Island of St. Antonio; crew saved. The *Chemist*, from the Clyde, arrived at Otago on Oct. 12.

The *Economist*, at the end of an elaborate article, comes to the conclusion that, according to present probability, the American war will continue perhaps during the entire reign of Mr. LINCOLN, or, at any rate, during the greater portion of it.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 17.

The new Ministry has been formed, and is composed as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of War, Marshal O'DONNELL.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Marshal TARANO.
Minister of the Interior, Marquis DE VENOA ARNUCO.
Minister of Finance, Señor SALAVERRIA.
Minister of Justice, Señor GOLLAMAS.
Minister of Public Works, Señor SANTA CRUZ.
Minister of Marine, Señor LUGAN.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Jan. 17.

The note of the Danish Government, in reply to the last dispatch of Earl ROSSELL, dated Nov. 20, has been published. The principal points of this reply are as follows: The Danish Government states that maintenance of the autonomy of Holstein is not, as Earl RUSSELL considers, the duty of Denmark, but is merely a great sacrifice which existing circumstances have forced from Denmark, and which was only made on condition that no foreign intervention in the affairs of the monarchy would take place. The note then continues: "As regards Schleswig, Earl ROSSELL has given more credit to the secret reports of a subordinate agent than to the open and loyal declaration of the Danish Government. For this reason Denmark will, in future, adhere to the points of international law engaged in the question, and will enter into negotiations with nobody concerning the state of affairs at Schleswig."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 17—3 and 5 P. M.

The Bourse has been heavy. Rentes closed at 69f. 9c., or 5c. lower than yesterday.

Count GOSTS, the Prussian Ambassador, presented his credentials, to-day, in private audience to the Emperor. He dwelt upon the friendly relations existing between France and Prussia, adding his conviction that the treaty of commerce, recently concluded, would strengthen their ties of amity. The Emperor, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at the choice made in the new Ambassador, in whose sentiments he fully participated. His Majesty stated further, that since the interview he had with the King of Prussia, he had always desired that their relations should become more cordial. It was his opinion, also, that the commercial treaty was the best means of consolidating the union of the two countries.

The treaty of commerce between France and Italy was signed to-day.

HORACE VERNET, the celebrated painter, died this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday Afternoon.

The steamship *John Bell*, from Glasgow, for Portland and New-York, with a general cargo, has put into this harpor with propeller, keel, sternpost and rudder carried away, and main shaft broken.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* arrived off this harbor at 3 P. M. yesterday, (Saturday, the 17th inst.)

THE LATEST MARKET NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

Steamships *Great Eastern*, from New-York, and *Europa*, from Boston, arrived to-day.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 3,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is very dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 92½@92¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales are: Erie Railroad, 45¾@46; Illinois Central, 40@39¾ discount.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of cotton for the week, 6,000 bales. The market is firm but irregular. Stock, 53,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse is heavy. Rentes 69f. 90c.

THE BATTLE ON THE BLACKWATER.

Defeat of the Rebels Under General Pryor.

The Rebels Routed and Driven Across the River.

We gave in yesterday's TIMES an account of an engagement which took place about ten miles from Suffolk, between a portion of the forces under Gen. PECK, commanded by Gen. CORCORAN, and the rebel forces under Gen. PRYOR, in which the latter were defeated. The following letter gives the narrative rather more in detail:

TEN MILES FROM SUFFOLK, Friday, Jan. 30—12 M.

Information was received at Suffolk, on Wednesday night, that the rebel Gen. Pryor had crossed the Blackwater, with three regiments of infantry, four detached battalions of infantry, fourteen pieces of artillery and about 900 cavalry.

Last evening Gen. CORCORAN received orders from Gen. PECK to advance from Suffolk at 12 o'clock midnight, to find and attack the enemy. At the appointed time our forces moved. They proceeded along the road toward the Blackwater and Carrsville for nine miles, without meeting opposition. At last, on arriving in the neighborhood of what is designated as "the deserted house" (ten miles from Suffolk,) our advance met that of the enemy's, the latter command having bivouacked without fires.

We spent but a short time in feeling the enemy's position. A portion of our artillery was brought up just about the time that two of the enemy's pieces opened on us. In less than half an hour all our artillery and that of the rebels became engaged. We were in such a position that it was possible to see the flashes of the enemy's guns, thereby enabling us to fire directly at the rebel pieces.

After two hours and a half of cannonading the fire on the part of the rebels became less brisk and continuous. This was evidence to us that they were retreating or were preparing to retreat. Immediately Gen. CORCORAN ordered a general advance, the infantry with fixed bayonets and the cavalry with drawn sabres. The General gave particular instructions that the infantry should charge with the bayonet, and that the cavalry should also charge and push right on, and, if unsuccessful in breaking the rebel line of battle, to fall back and allow the infantry to go on.

We advanced in this manner, our main object being to capture, if possible, the guns covering the retreat of the rebels. As we advanced the enemy fell back, and on our gaining the late field of operations we found the bird had flown—the rebels having left one piece to cover their retreat, and limbered it up in double-quick time when we advanced, and got it away.

We continued to pursue them, driving them for nearly a mile, and so rapidly that they had to abandon many of their killed and wounded. Many of their dead even now lay on the field, and our surgeons are affording relief to not a few of their wounded.

Col. KNOBBLE, of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, is wounded in the hip by a piece of shell. The wound is a dangerous one; but it is thought it will not prove mortal.

Capt. TAYLOR, of the One Hundred and Thirtieth New-York, is killed. A piece of shell struck him carrying away the greater portion of his side.

Col. KNOBBLE and Capt. TAYLOR belong to Brigadier-Gen. TYLER'S brigade.

Gen. CORCORAN went down with Col. SPEAR to reconnoiter, when the rebels espied them and threw over shot and a charge of grape. The shot fell directly in front of Gen. C., throwing dirt all over him, and the charge of canister shot Col. SPEAR'S horse under him.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry made some good charges.

After driving the rebels from their battle grounds we continued to follow them up, until they took up another position about two miles beyond, at the forks of a road.

Col. MURPHY, of the Sixty-ninth New-York, was complimented on the field of battle by Gen. CORCORAN for gallantry and bravery.

Capt. J. J. BLONDEIT, Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. CORCORAN, is wounded in the leg—rather slightly.

Capt. KELLY, of the Sixty-ninth New-York, is wounded in the arm, severely; amputation thought necessary.

Gen. CORCORAN has just determined to move to the right of this last rebel position, on what is known as the old Franklin Road, in order to try and outflank them. This movement is made more to save loss of life than to defeat the rebels; for we have force enough here (with the reinforcements that have just arrived) to advance directly on the enemy and drive him before us. The rebels' position is just at the end of an immense open space. Over this we would have to advance (giving him the advantage of seeing us) in order to make a direct attack.

At this time the engagement has lulled a little. The fight has lasted for seven hours. The prospect seems good for another one.

We have taken quite a large number of prisoners.

A full list of the casualties—24 killed and 80 wounded—was given in yesterday's TIMES. Following is a recapitulation:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Sixth Massachusetts	2	9
Thirteenth Indiana	—	12
One Hundred and Twelfth New-York	1	1
One Hundred and Thirtieth New-York	6	19
Sixty-ninth New-York	5	8
Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry	3	6
One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Penn.	—	8
One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Penn.	—	3
Seventh Massachusetts Battery, Co. G.	2	6
Fourth United States Artillery, Co. D.	4	8
Total	24	80

THE FIGHTING ALL OVER.

FORT MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The fighting near the Blackwater is all over, and the rebels are driven beyond that river.

VERY LATEST FROM SUFFOLK

SUFFOLK, Sunday, Feb. 1.

A reconnoissance of the First Mounted New-York Rifles went to Zuni, also in the direction of the Isle of Wight, to within half a mile of the Blackwater Bridge, but could not find the enemy anywhere in that neighborhood.

Over two hundred Virginia natives to-day were on our late victorious battle-field. They were engaged in securing curiosities and relics. Some of these visitors came from quite a distance.

Corporal COLEMAN, of Company D, Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, died in Hospital to-night of his wounds.

Three of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, reported as wounded, have since died of their wounds.

Your correspondent would state that it is a fact that Gen. PRYOR said he had heard of a late engagement near Savannah. You are mistaken in publishing that Gen. PECK and Gen. PRYOR had an interview. Gen. PRYOR made his statement to a native Virginian, who imparted the intelligence he had received to us. Gen. PECK then communicated it to Gen. DIX. These are the facts of the report.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 09 | Sun sets.... 5 19 | Moon sets.... 6 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 33 | Gov. Island. 7 22 | Hell Gate.. 8 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Feb. 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans Jan. 5, via Havana 28th at 1¾ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Jan. 26, 10¾ A. M., passed steamship Marion, hence, going up the river. The steamship Creole, Couch, hence, arrived at Havana just as the Columbia was leaving.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Jan. 17, and Queenstown 18th, at 4.05 P. M., with mdse. to E. Cunard. The steamships Great Eastern, hence, and the Europa, from Boston, arr. at Liverpool Jan. 17. Jan. 27, lat. 46 20, lon. 47 30, passed large quantities of field ice.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Vanguard, Keith, Vera Cruz Jan. 8, and S. W. Pass Jan. 17, in ballast to Howland & Aspinwall.

U. S. bark Voltiguer, Blye, New-Orleans 15 ds., in ballast.

Bark Garibaldi, Hoyt, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Britannee, Munroe, Vera Cruz Dec. 25, via Key West 11 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig George E. Letson, (Br., of Miramichi,) Blatchford, Aspinwall 49 ds., with hides, cocoanuts, etc., to Handy & Hoadley. Experienced very heavy weather, split sails &c.; was 15 ds. with close-reefed topsails.

Brig Mary Cobb, Duncan, Port Royal 4 ds, in ballast to F. M. Bixby & Co.

Brig Hampden, (of Bangor,) Nickerson, St. Marc Jan. 8, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Francis S. Smith, Anderson, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. A. Hammond, Higgins, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Grape Shot, Snow, Baltimore 2 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. C. W. Rawley, Rawley, Baltimore, 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. W. Farrington, Robinson, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. E. R. Bennet, (3-masted,) Irving, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready.

Schr. Queen of the South, (3-masted,) Corson, Washington, D. C., 8 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

BELOW—1 bark unknown.

Sailed.

Ships Johanna, (Pruss.;) Robens, Margaret Evans, Charisa, Currier, Hokwright.

Barks Albatross, (Br.,) Johanna Marie, (Brem.,) Johanna Martin, (Pruss.,) Catharine, (Br.,) Robert Leonard, (Br.,) F. A. Badger, Ann Augusta, (Br.,) Charles, (Brem.,) Star, Kon Oscar, (Norw.)

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3545. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Bombardment of Fort McAllister, at the Mouth of the Ogechee, by the Montauk.

An Engagement Lasting Five Hours and a Half.

The Montauk Hauled Off with Some Damage to her Turret.

The Rebel Shot Broken Against her Armor.

Preparations for the New Attack on Vicksburgh.

We have received files of Richmond papers to the 31st ult., inclusive, from which we make the important extracts given below:

BOMBARDMENT ON THE OGECHEE.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Jan. 29, says:

"On the 27th of January a bombardment took place at Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogechee River, sixteen miles south of the Savannah River, Georgia. Only one Federal iron-clad was engaged, and she was forced to haul off, her turret being injured. Our solid shot broke to pieces as they struck her sides.

The following is from the *Dispatch* of the 31st ult.:

The bombardment of Fort McAllister, at Genesis Point, (which is the mouth of the Ogeechee River, and lies about fifteen miles south of the mouth of the Savannah River,) lasted from 7 o'clock until 12½ o'clock on the 27th inst. Only one iron-clad was engaged, and the turret was so badly damaged that she was *forced* to haul off. The Savannah *Republican* says:

"The iron-clad Yankee steamer came on in fine style, squared herself for a fight, and after dipping her colors thrice, opened upon the battery. She was very low in the water, and but little more than her turret could be seen. Our solid shot are said to have broken to pieces as they struck her sides. The other iron-clad lay farther down, round the bend in the river, with the wooden vessels, the position enabling them to cross fire on the fort. The shots were fired at intervals of two or three minutes. The balls from the turret were 11 and 12-inch.

We learn that four vessels, apparently transports, were lying yesterday in Bear River, below Kilkenny, about twelve miles from the point. They probably contain troops, with the intention, if possible, of making a landing in the rear. There were some one hundred and sixty Government negroes at work at the battery, who were sent into the interior Monday night, as soon as it was ascertained that the enemy were coming up.

REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 31st ult. contains the following intelligence:

"Appearances indicate an early renewal of the conflict before Vicksburgh, Miss. A letter from there, dated Jan. 25, says that 'five thousand Yankees are working on the canal opposite the city. Their intention is to float their transports through when the river rises and land troops below. Our defences below Vicksburgh, however, are strong as above. No immediate attack is expected here.

The greater part of the transports have gone up the river for reinforcements. No belligerent demonstrations will be made until their return. Meantime we are strengthening the weak points along our lines. The force of the enemy's fleet is one hundred and seven boats, ninety-six transports and fourteen gunboats. There may be more arrivals of gunboats before the fight begins. The strength of the Yankee army will probably be 80,000.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

From the Richmond Whig, 31st ult.

The New-York *World* has a report from a well-informed source that the Army of the Potomac is to be broken up, and the bulk of it sent West—only a small fragment to be retained at Washington. *This comes of our movements being known to the enemy. If we only had our full forces now upon the Rappahannock, instead of being scattered South and West, we could make short work of the Yankee concern at Washington. But it is useless to cry over spilt milk.*

The Yankee accounts announce Stonewall's arrival at Vicksburgh with 40,000 men. Would to Heaven they were within ten miles of Washington!

A letter in the *Whig* from Fredericksburgh contains the following paragraph:

"As you may readily imagine, we were not altogether ignorant of the recent movements of the Yankees; and I would be glad to say something of 'the situation' in and around here, did prudential considerations permit. Suffice it to say, our gallant officers and men were eager to give the enemy a suitable reception, and everything 'gave note of awful preparation.' Whatever movement may be next attempted, the country reposes with confidence on the skill and valor of Lee and his living wall of brave men, who have 'won the loud acclaim of praise' on every battle-field of the 'Old Dominion.'"

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 30.

The *Advertiser and Register* has received a dispatch dated Jackson, Jan. 29, which says:

"Parties who have arrived here from Memphis, state that Gen. HURLBUT, of Illinois, commanding at that point, and Gen. WILLARD, of Ohio, have resigned in consequence of LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation."

It is reported that Corinth has been reinforced to the number of eight thousand. There are no Federal forces south of Corinth or Grand Junction. The Federals continue manœuvering opposite and below Vicksburgh, but an early engagement in that vicinity is regarded as very doubtful.

New-Orleans papers contain nothing of interest, save a report of the capture of Vicksburgh.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF HOLLY SPRINGS BY THE CONFEDERATES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 30.

It is reported that Gen. VAN DORN has recaptured Holly Springs, Miss., with 700 prisoners and a considerable quantity of army rations. A Michigan cavalry regiment is said to have been cut to pieces in the charge.

THE REBEL ARMY IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

We have positive information, says the Knoxville *Register*, that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON will in person command the Army of Middle Tennessee. He is, probably, at his post NOW. It is also probable that Middle and East Tennessee will hereafter constitute one military department, under the command of Gen. DONELSON.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

Our scouts report that Pinckney, Dawinskie and Bull's Islands have been evacuated by the enemy.

Forty-seven sail vessels are reported at Hilton Head.

THE CAPTURE OF REID SANDERS.

Major REID SANDERS was captured by being betrayed by the crew of his yacht. As soon as they got out of Charleston Harbor, the crew tied him and steered for the fleet, and delivered him up to the Yankees. This will account for his dispatches not being sent to the bottom.

THE SAILING OF THE FLORIDA.

A Mobile correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* gives the following account of the delay in sailing of the Confederate States steamer *Florida* from that port and her final escape.

"Capt. MAFFIT lingered here so long after his vessel was ready for sea as to call upon himself much criticism and censure, and applications from some quarter went on to the Secretary of the Navy, requesting his removal from the command of his vessel. The Secretary at once issued the order relieving him of the command. President DAVIS was then absent from Richmond, and the Secretary acted on his own counsel in the matter; but, happily for MAFFIT, President DAVIS arrived in Mobile almost simultaneously with the order of the Secretary. The facts of the delay were explained to the President, who at once restored MAFFIT to the vessel.

I saw him one night when he was bidding adieu to his friends. He said that the weather indicated a strong 'northeaster,' for which he had been waiting so long, and that he would be off in a few hours. But the indication was not fulfilled. The weather changed, and he remained until last Thursday, the 14th inst., when he escaped just before day. He attempted it on the night previous, but the blockaders discovered him and signaled, when he withdrew. Thursday night was very dark. There was a strong blow and hail storm during several hours. He ran out unobserved. But about four hours after his escape, they either discovered or suspected that he was gone, and the swiftest steamer among them went to see, apparently in pursuit. She will hardly catch him. The *Florida* is a splendid vessel, in perfect running and fighting trim, and can, probably, whip any craft that she cannot out-run."

THE REBED CONGRESS.

DISFRANCHISEMENT.

In the Confederate House of Representatives, on Jan. 28—

Mr. SEXTON, of Texas, introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of providing by law, to such an extent as may be within the power of Congress, for the disfranchisement of all such persons—resident citizens of the Confederate States—as may be clearly shown to have refused to aid in our present struggle for independence, or who may, in any way, have aided or assisted our enemies.

Mr. GRAY, of Texas, offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee consider the expediency of so amending the sequestration laws as to authorize the Judges of the Courts, in their discretion, to postpone sale of confiscated lands and other property during the war. Agreed to.

Also, a bill declaring the invalidity of all acts and proceedings affecting the rights of citizens, done under authority of the public enemy, within any State or locality temporarily under their control, or in their interest, referred to Judiciary Committee.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MONTAUK.

She Lies Under the Rebel Batteries Four Hours Without Injury.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

The following dispatch was received to-day by the Navy Department:

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 2.

A bearer of dispatches left Port Royal Friday noon. He says there is no truth in the report of the *Montauk* being disabled at Fort McAllister. Commander WORDEN *lay under the enemy's fire for four hours, to try his vessel. The balls had no more effect upon her than so many hail stones.*

Nothing had been heard of the capture of the *Smith* le Stono River when the dispatch messenger left.

THE BATTLE OF DESERTED HOUSE

Full Details of the Repulse of the Rebels Under Pryor.

CORRECTED LIST OF CASUALTIES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SUFFOLK, Va., Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

The most stirring episode in the dull existence of Gen. PECK'S forces, that has yet taken place, occurred yesterday. It was ascertained on Thursday evening that PRYOR had crossed the Blackwater on Sunday with a considerable force, during the afternoon, probably on a foraging expedition, as he had a train of twenty-two wagons. Preparations were immediately made to surprise him before daylight, and at midnight, the One Hundred and Thirtieth New-York, Lieut.-Col. TAGER, and the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, Col. KNOEDERL, of Grass' Brigade; the Sixth Massachusetts, Colonel FOLLANSBEE; Thirteenth Indiana, Lieut.-Colonel DOBBS, and the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York, Col. DRAKE, of Peck's Brigade; the Sixty-ninth New-York, Col. MURPHY; and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York, Col. McELVIL, of CORCORAN'S Brigade, with the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. SPEAR; the Seventh Massachusetts Battery, Capt. DAVIS; and Battery D, Fourth Regular Artillery, departed under command of Gen. CORCORAN, and after a march of eight miles over muddy roads, espied the enemy about 4 o'clock, at a spot called the Deserted House, on the right of the Old Workhouse Road. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry drove in their pickets; the batteries of FOLLETT and DAVIS were planted on the right and left of the road, flanked by skirmishers detached from the Thirteenth Indiana and One Hundred and Twelfth New-York, while the infantry, headed by the Thirteenth Indiana, remained in column along the road as a support. A sharp fire was opened, and continued until 6 o'clock, during which time a caisson of FOLLETT'S Battery was struck by a shell and blown up, a gun was disabled, and two guns rendered useless by the swelling of the papier mache moulding of the shrapnel shells. The bursting of the caisson killed three men and three horses. In addition to the loss upon both batteries, the infantry in the road suffered considerably, while awaiting orders to move. At 6 the enemy retreated, leaving a battery section of two guns planted in the road. It would have cost, perhaps, fifty men to take them, and not being worth the sacrifice of life, a detour was made, in pursuing the fugitives, to avoid them. This necessitated some loss of time, and the enemy were again encountered two miles beyond, where they made a short stand and retired to Carsville, six miles further, after once more stopping to fire. At Carsville a short artillery skirmish took place, during which the Thirteenth Indiana gally charged down a hill, engaged the enemy for five minutes with musketry, and scattered their line. A rout ensued, when the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry followed them to the Blackwater and finally charged, killing nine and wounding many more. By this time it was four in the afternoon, and our troops returned, reaching Suffolk at midnight, after stopping a few hours on the road.

The loss of the enemy was not definitely ascertained. They took off a quantity of dead and wounded, but left about fifty behind, among whom were the corpses of Col. POGUE, Major DAVERLY and a Lieutenant. Twelve prisoners fell into our hands, who stated PRYOR'S force to have been 2,500 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 12 pieces of artillery, which now comprises his entire strength, excepting a company which he had left to guard his camp, near the banks of the Blackwater, where he has erected small earthworks. There are not more than a hundred soldiers at Petersburgh, and none between PRYOR and that city.

Our loss in killed was 23; wounded, 86; missing, 1; total, 110. The enemy were successful in procuring forage, but paid dearly for it. Gen. CORCORAN was accompanied by Capt. J. J. BLODGETT and Lieut. TRACY, of his Staff, the former of whom was slightly hurt in the knee by the spent fragment of a shell. The Thirteenth Indiana, a veteran regiment of several Peninsula battles, elicited admiration from all by their fine discipline and cool behavior. They had long been out of action, and renewed old scenes with delight. The regimental of the expedition were mostly new, and behaved well under their first serious fire, with exception of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, composed of drafted men. When ordered forward with the rest, at 6 o'clock, they remained lying in the road, to avoid the shells passing over them, and refused to stir. Gen. CORCORAN, on hearing this, rode up to them, accompanied by Col. SPEAR, and called for the Colonel. He was dangerously wounded, and did not reply. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Adjutant, or any Captain, were successively called for, without answer. The General then said that if any commissioned officer was there, and would advance the regiment, he should be recommended for the Colonelcy. A Lieutenant, name unknown, then rose and endeavored to comply, but without effect. The General then appealed to them, for the honor of Pennsylvania, when an Orderly Sergeant sprung up, saying, "You can draft us, but you can't make us fight." He was immediately struck on the head with the back of Col. SPEAR'S sword, and felled. Col. SPEAR desired to charge them with a company of cavalry, but the General thought it better to leave them as they were. The men evidently needed officers, and would then have, perhaps, fought.

The following is a corrected list of casualties:

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH NEW-YORK.

Killed—Capt. Taylor, Co. C; Privates Oliver Washburne, Chas. M. Wood, Co. A; George Abbot, Co. H; James Woodruff, Co. B; Taylor, Co. C; Robt. Van Valkenbergh, Co. C.

Wounded—Capt. A. J. Leach, Co. K, arm, slightly; Adjt. R. A. Britton, slightly; Sergeants Geo. P. Harrington, Co. A, left thigh; —— King, Co. B, ankle; Corporals Alonzo B. Woodward, Co. H, heel; John KNOX, Co. C, shoulder; Privates Geo. N. Barrell, Co. A, left knee; Geo. C. Beldee, Co. A, lower jaw; Edward M. Jennings, Co. A, right arm; Ebenezer Bean, Co. B, hand; H. B. Austin, Co. C, shoulder; Hiram Hanaaw, Co. C, hand; Hopkins Salisbury, Co. D, arm and leg; David Wright, Co. E, wrist; Joseph N. Forbes, Co. H, left eye; D. F. Bust, Co. H, head, slightly; Isaac C. Dimmick, Co. K, arm.

Missing—Eldon Chase, Co. E.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH NEW-YORK.

Killed—Orderly Sergeant Geo. A. Watson, Co. C.

Wounded—Private Warren Smith, slightly.

THIRTEENTH INDIANA.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Lieut. D. Newsome, Co. K, right cheek; Sergts. Amos Fortney, Co. B, hip and arm; J. H. Ream, Co. B, breast, contusion; James Carney, Co. B, nose, slightly; W. H. Davis, Co. C, arm; Corp. Clark Jennings, Co. H, side; Privates Joseph Marquis, Co. B, foot; Nelson Acre, Co. B, arm; John Dougherty, Co. B, thigh slightly; Jacob Short, Co. F, wrist, slightly; Wm. Lewis, Co. H, shoulder.

SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY.

Killed—Harrison G. Craig, Co. G.; John Keagan, Co. G.

Wounded—John Heyes, hip, John W. Huntington, knee; Thomas Emmett, fracture of leg; N. C. Farnane, thigh; H. W. Charland, thigh; George C. Edwards, ankle, all of Co. G.

FOURTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Killed—Samuel Hooker, Jerry Butler, —— Murphy, H. N. Layton, of Co. D.

Wounded—Co. D., Corp. Manning, skull. John Duyan, neck; Henry Pelser, arm amputated; Wm. Mohanes, scalp; Clans Shyles, thigh; Frederic Anderson, ankle; John Miller, wrist; John Collins, shoulder.

SIXTH MASSACHSETTS REGIMENT.

Killed—Lieut. Dexter Sawtelle, Co. B; Livson Wellington, George Blodgett, Co. B.

Wounded—Lieut. Weeds, Co. B—scalp: Lieut. Isaac N. Marshall, Co. C—leg; Capt. Bartlett, Co. K—slight contusion; Adjutant T. O. Allen—thigh; Josiah T. Smart, Co. C—scalp, slighty; W. H. Smith Co. K—contusion; Chas. Hildreth, Co. B—contusion; Francis H. Howard, Co. B—thigh amputated; Augustus Reed, Co. B—right arm amputated.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded—John Holders, Co. A—contusion; Wm. Poole—severe contusion; Adam Spadle—slightly.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded—Col. Charles Knoderer, dangerously, but with hopes of recovery; David Shultz, Co. B, hand; Wm. Weigner, Co. G, shoulder; David Shutt, Co. E, hip; Adam Diener, Co. H, hip; Nathan Heiser, Co. I, head; Moses Rubrest, Co. D, leg.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

Killed—Corporal Frederick Hart, Co. E; John A. Beach, Co. A.

Wounded—Lieut. Wm. Bailey, Co. E, slightly. Sergeants—E. D. G. Morgan, Co. A, slightly; Silvester Welch, Co. D, foot. Corporals—Albert D. Hodge, Co. A, leg amputated; Thos. King, Co. D, left knee; Jos. Bruen, Co. E, leg; Henry Glennen, Co. E, back; Co. Quartermaster Joseph H. Holloway, foot. Privates—David Taylor, arm; Thomas Tully, face, arm and side, all of Co. A; Harry Woodall, left side; Wm. Dugin, foot, Co. D; Michael Scully, head, Wm. H. Lampater, hand, John O'Brien, arm, Co. E; John Robinson, Co. I, leg; Henry Sickman, Co. I, back.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD ARTILLERY.

Killed—Sergt. Woods, Co. B; John Kearns, Co. B; Thomas Stone, Co. C; Wm. Campbell, Co. C.

Wounded—Capt. M. Kelly, Co. F—arm; Corp. J. Meehan, Co. D—mortally; Corp. Cassidy, Co. D—slightly; Ell W. Pitts, Co. E—mortally; Cornelius Coleman, Patrick Regan, Co. D—both mortally; Philip Griffin, Co. E—slightly.

The "Battle of Deserted House" is thus over. The men have returned to camp with a proud consciousness of increased manhood. The dead brought back will be buried to-day, and the old tranquillity is resumed. N.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Exchange of Prisoners—Fire in Norfolk, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The steamboat *New-York*, which was to have left last night for City Point has been detained till noon to-day to take up 120 rebel prisoners, which arrived this morning on the Baltimore boat from Fort McHenry.

At 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on Main-street, Norfolk, destroying the building and the following places of business: BATEMAN & MILWEED'S restaurant; J. A. BATES' bar-room; one grocery and a boot and shoe establishment. The building destroyed was opposite ADAMS & Co.'s express office. Their building was in great peril for a while, and narrowly escaped destruction.

The rebels are now driven beyond the Blackwater, and as far as is known all is quiet in that direction.

Col. LUDLOW, United States Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has just returned from City Point. He has made arrangements for the exchange of citizen prisoners, and is of opinion that JEFF. DAVIS' retaliatory proposition to deliver over all the United States officers to the authorities of the States where captured, and which is in gross violation of the cartel, will not be approved by the rebel Congress, who are now acting upon it. The result will be known in a few days. We now hold more officers than the rebels. Col. LUDLOW has earnestly protested against the rebels permitting the authorities of any State to apply the operation of the State laws to any captured officers or men in the service of the United States.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Negro Soldier Bill in the House.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Report of the Senate Finance Committee.

Indications of Alarm Among the Rebel Leaders.

AID FOR EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

THE PASSAGE OF THE NEGRO SOLDIER BILL.

Mr. STEVENS' Negro Regiment bill, which, with CASEY'S amendment, passed the House this evening, after six days' mingled filibustering and debate, by a vote of 83 to 55, provides for the enlistment of any number of negroes, not over 300,000, to be paid $10 a month, to be armed and equipped as other soldiers, and officered by white men. CASEY'S amendment provides that no recruiting stations shall be opened in Slave States, or parts of States excepted in the President's Emancipation Proclamation, without first procuring the consent of the Governors thereof, and thereby in these States no slaves of loyal man shall be enlisted—the loyalty having been properly established. To this last clause Mr. WICKLIFFE objected, on the ground that in such tribunals as they would determine the question of loyalty in, he would be decided disloyal himself. The House did not seem to think this decision much to be deprecated, and passed the amendment by a heavy majority. In the final vote, Judge THOMAS, of Massachusetts, HARRISON and HORTON of Ohio, Wm. KELLOGG, of Illinois, and perhaps other Republicans, voted against the bill. The Tennessee and Kentucky delegations were solid against it, with the exception of CAREY, of Kentucky, who voted Aye. Part of the Virginia delegation dodged. CONWAY voted with the Republicans.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY.

In our dispatch of last Thursday evening, we gave some hints of the conservative tendencies of the Senate Financial Committee, and foreshadowed their probable action on the bank and loan measures, pending in Congress. The subsequent extraordinary appreciation of gold has greatly increased that feeling, and inspired in the Committee and the Senate a determination to arrest by legislative action this financial demoralization, so injurious to the credit of the Government. This resolution is none the less strong that it has not been loudly expressed, and the very reticence observed by members of the Committee in regard to specific purposes, and the knowledge that they are working in entire harmony with the Secretary of the Treasury, furnish every guarantee of decisive measures. The Bank bill of Senator SHERMAN was to-day reported by the Committee, and is now fairly before the Senate, and the important amendments proposed by Hon. ROBT. J. WALKER, and published in the TIMES to-day, are calculated greatly to enhance its chances for ultimate success. Every day is adding, in the House, converts to its general provisions, and *several of the most influential of those who bitterly opposed it in the outset have signified their willingness to support it in its modified shape.* It is no secret that Mr. CHASE looks to this bank measure, and this alone, to secure the country from impending financial ruin. With this he will feel able to condnot the affairs of his Department without resorting to the fatal expedient of inflating the currency. Hence, the Senate Finance Committee have stricken from the House Loan bill those features looking to a further issue of Treasury Notes. They have to-day received from the Secretary a letter clearly indicating his views, and feel sufficiently strong to give him their full support. It is understood that the Committee voted unanimously for instructing the report of the Bank bill and the amendments we have indicated in the Loan bill, and it would certainly seem that there should no longer exist the alarming apprehension which has lately prevailed, that the country is to be deluged with a flood of greenbacks.

ALARM AMONG THE REBELS.

There are rumors to-day of alarm amongst the rebel leaders, and a rapidly growing disposition to treat for peace. Whether or not these reports have sufficient foundation, they are gaining considerable currency amongst those who claim to be posted.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, at their meeting this morning, authorized Senator HARRIS to report back the Missouri Emancipation bill with important amendments. In case of immediate emancipation, twenty millions of dollars is to be appropriated, and ten millions of dollars only if emancipation is to be gradual. It allows $300 for each slave, instead of $200, as provided in the former bill.

THE SHIP CANAL.

The friends of the great New-York and Erie and Illinois Ship Canal in the House hope to have that measure taken up to-morrow.

They say it will pass before adjournment if once up. It has already been discussed, they think, at quite sufficient length.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

The Special Committee on the proposed air-line railroad between Washington and New-York will probably make their report to-morrow or next day. The majority of the Committee are understood to be in favor of another independent line.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

Gov. CURTIN, in company with the Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature and several citizens of Philadelphia, will arrive to-morrow morning, to urge on Congress the acceptance of League Island for a site for a Navy-yard, as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

STOPPING THE PAY.

Senator LANE, of Kansas, to-day, gave notice of a bill stopping the pay of all officers of the army while not on active duty, and providing stringent regulations in regard to leaves of absence. Such a law would secure much more efficient service, and effect great saving to the Treasury.

NEW OFFICES.

Senator FESSENDEN to-day reported from the Finance Committee, a bill providing for the appointment of a Solicitor for the War Department, with a salary of $2,500 per annum; also, for the appointment of a Deputy Register for the Treasury, with a salary of $2,000. The former is on the recommendation of the Secretary of War. Mr. WHITING now fills that position.

THE ELECTION CASES.

The report of the Committee on Elections will be favorable in the New-Orleans cases, and adverse in those of North Carolina, and will probably be made to-morrow.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER visited the ante-room of the Senate to-day, and received attentions from a large number of Senators.

A NEGRO REGIMENT.

A movement is already on foot among the colored people of this District to organize a regiment among themselves, and when the bill now pending before Congress shall have become a law, to tender their services to the President to "go wherever ordered." The colored population of the District of Columbia is between 15,000 and 20,000.

VOTES OF THANKS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have authorized Senator GRIMES to propose a bill looking to a repeal of the law passed last session, conferring favors upon officers in the navy, who receive votes of thanks, for distinguished and meritorious conduct in the presence of the enemy. The Committee are of opinion that the additional grades which the law now confers in those cases ought to be limited. It not only makes them eligible for Rear-Admirals, but extends the period of time for active service ten years beyond other officers of the navy. The Committee's bill will correct this matter.

NEW STATES.

It is probable that the House Committee on Territories will report bills, the latter part of this week, for the admission of Utah as a State, and the erection of the Territory of Shoshona. The delegate from the former Territory is very decided in his opposition to the clause in the bill prohibiting polygamy.

REVOCATION OF AN ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43.—7. So much of Special Orders, No. 10, current series, as revoked the muster into service of Assistant-Surgeon E. S. SCHUMO, Second New-York Volunteers, is hereby rescinded, and he is honorably discharged the service, to date Jan. 8, 1863, he having produced evidence of service to the Government for which he received pay to include Dec. 31, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

COL. TOM. FORD RESTORED AND DISMISSED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—By direction of the President so much of General Orders No. 183, of Nov. 8, 1862, as dismisses Col. THOMAS H. FORD, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers, is rescinded, and he is discharged on tender of his resignation, to take effect Nov. 8, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

WARNING TO SOLDIERS.

In consequence of the numerous impositions practiced upon invalid and disabled soldiers by the numerous "pension sharks" and procurers of discharge papers, who infest this city, the Medical Department has issued the following warning to soldiers against trusting any of the scoundrels:

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1863.

It being reported that various parties have obtained money from invalid soldiers under the pretence of assisting them to their discharge from the service, notice is hereby given that certificates of disability for discharge to soldiers in general hospitals and camps are only given by the Surgeons in charge of such hospitals or camps, and the obtrusive efforts of persons claiming to be special agents, retard, instead of hasten, the preparation of discharge papers.

All soldiers are warned against giving money on such plea to any person whatever.

By order of the Surgeon-General,
JOS. R. SMITH.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

MR. SHERMAN'S FINANCE BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN'S Finance bill, as reported to-day from the Committee of Finance, is amended in several particulars. It prescribes that the capital stock of any Banking Association under the act shall be, instead of $50,000, not less than $100,000 in all cities whose population is 10,000 persons. The entire circulation of notes under this act shall be $300,000,000, instead of $200,000,000, $150,000,000 of which shall be apportioned to the Association, not only in the States, but in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, according to the representative population, and the remainder apportioned according to the resources and business of the several States and Territories. These Associations are required to pay to the Comptroller of the Currency semi-annually one per cent. of their circulation.

MISSOURI EMANCIPATION.

The amendment to the Missouri Emancipation bill, as reported by Senator HARRIS from the Judiciary Committee, consists of a substitution of twelve for eighteen months, as a limit to the time allowed for the adoption of an Emancipation act; a prohibition of pay for any slave introduced into the State subsequently to the passage of this act, and an increase of $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 appropriation, at an average of $300 instead of $200 for each slave.

HON. ERASTUS CORNING OUT OF DANGER.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, who has been dangerously ill for several days, is much better to-day, and his physicians pronounce him out of danger.

INCREASE OF THE REVENUE.

The Committee of Ways and Means are now engaged in considering how the revenue can be increased. Some suppose additional taxes may be placed on luxuries, in order to decrease the duty on paper.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Franklin Occupied by Our Forces—Narrow Escape of Forrest.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Feb. 2.

Col. ROBERT JOHNSON'S regiment took possession of Franklin, Tenn., last night. Gen. FORREST and his Staff narrowly escaped. A rebel Captain and two men were captured. We lost one man killed.

False Report Corrected.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Feb. 2.

Col. J. COOK, reported to have been killed and robbed at Falmouth, has arrived in this city. Instead of being killed and robbed, he returns with over $100,000 to be distributed to families of volunteers during the present week.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

France and America—Proposed Form and Mode of French Intervention.

The Contents of the French Yellow Book.

Character of the Correspondence with the United States.

Another Article from La Nation—France Believes Separation Inevitable.

The Programme—Cotton to be Taken by Force, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

In my last letter I spoke of the bad effect produced in the public mind by the silence of the Imperial discourse on the important questions of the moment, and I also spoke of the panic which reigned in the liberal newspaper offices at the menacing attitude of the French Government toward the United States. The persistent fall in the funds at the Bourse, and the inactivity in affairs, have proven since, beyond contestation, the truth of the first of these assertions, and I need not add anything further on the subject, unless it be that the journals are now held under a tighter rein than they have been for years, and that you will find but little indication of these facts in their columns.

On the second point, that in regard to the position of the French Government toward America, I have other and important facts to give you, which I believe to be worthy of your most serious consideration. It is my duty as a correspondent not to set up any theory of my own, but to give you a correct history, from week to week, of such events and indications of events, especially as do not appear on the surface, in order that from the mass of information you may draw conclusions as to the future. Thus I may tell you to-day that the indications are for intervention, and a week hence for the contrary, and in both cases I am only following out the programme of reflecting faithfully the appearances as they pass.

All the diplomatic correspondence with Washington up to the middle of last month is published in the *Moniteur* this morning, and this correspondence proves that the French Government has not only been trying throughout the whole year to bully the American Government into a peace of some kind with the South, but the last dispatch published, signed by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and dated last month, tries to make an issue with the American Government on the question of cotton, and on the acts of Gen. BUTLER—an issue which the Foreign Secretary takes pains to tell Mr. SEWARD is backed up by England.

As an explanation, or rather as a commentary on this cotton quarrel which M. DROUYN DE LHUYS seems desirous of provoking with Mr. SEWARD, the following extracts from an article in this morning's edition of the Emperor's personal organ, *La Nation*, will be found quite in point:

"A word first on the veritable situation of the cotton industry—a situation which is the object of so many erroneous appreciations.

It is accepted as true, for example, that, in France, there is a want of cotton. This is an error.

There is not a want of cotton.

The truth is that the stock is but *ten per cent.* inferior to that of last year at the same epoch. The labor of the country, therefore, may be easily supplied.

And, in the first place, the large manufacturers have a sufficient supply on hand. The large establishments of Rouen, for example, like those of Messrs. PEUPIN-QUERTIER and LEVAVASSEUR, and others, have not discharged their workmen. Their large fortune enables them to resist the crisis, but the risks they run are enormous. Every one understands that the price of manufactured articles has increased on account of and in proportion to the extraordinary increase in the price of cotton. So that, if to-morrow, in a month, in six months, four lines in the *Moniteur* should announce that America accepts the mediation of the Great Powers, or even of France alone, and at that instant an enormous fall will take place in the price of cotton and in the price as well of articles manufactured during the crisis. The products stored away, which represent a positive value—a value, for example, estimated at a hundred, will descend to fifty; easy, therefore, is the evaluation of the loss to which are exposed infallibly the spinners whose shops are at work at the present moment; and it is in presence of these risks, valiantly accepted, that in the departments of the Seine-Inférieure, of Normandie and of Alsace, the large manufacturers keep their shops open and their looms running. The salary of the workpeople has naturally been diminished, but at any rate a part of these people have work and bread, especially in the great centers of this industry in the departments just mentioned.

* * * * * * *

Again, we repeat it is not the raw material which is wanting; every one may find work: it is credit which is refused to labor, because the manufactured articles in store, if struck to-morrow with a fall, by a mediation or a sudden cessation of hostilities in America, will bankrupt capital.

What appears singular, and which is yet true, is, that the most encouraging guarantee which can be offered at this moment to the credit which is deserting the cotton industry, is an assurance against peace. If the speculators can be guaranteed that for the two years to come there can be neither mediation, nor intervention, nor conciliation, and that the war will persist, and immediately the cotton industry will resume an immense activity, because two years will suffice to fabricate and consume in peace, owing to the war, all the cotton to be had in our market.

This guarantee no one can or will give; it is not even desirable that it should be given, and we should not create for ourselves illusions; the cotton industry will suffer a forced inactivity until the relations of Europe with the United States shall be re-established on their former basis. And, such is especially the end which it is our duty to pursue and to seek to realize, no matter at what price. One of the means which seems to be the most proper and expeditious to arrive at this result, was indicated in this place three days ago, and has not yet found a contradictor:

Force the blockade sword in hand.

The plan is both proud and prompt."

Now it is to-day a well-settled fact, that the battle of Fredericksburgh has finally brought the last doubting members of the French Government to the conclusion that the separation in the United States is final, *and that the future policy of the French Government is to be based on this dangerous assumption.* The nation being therefore divided into two, and the charm of the old Union, with all its souvenirs gone, why, they say, shall we not have cotton and a revivel of trade?

The officers of the French army may be heard now on all occasions expressing the opinion that they can land on the American shore with a hundred thousand French soldiers and march straight through the country—which is only another way of expressing the contempt which has

been inspired by the failures of the American army. And however much *we* may hold this expression of opinion in contempt, it has an important political signification, since the Emperor, who reposes on his army, is always ready to be agreeable to it, and delights in this confidence of his officers in their great superiority.

If any evidence were wanting of the political *canaillerie* of the leading men of France, the argument which I sent you three days ago in the columns of the *Nation* in regard to the opium trade in China, and that which I send you to-day from the same paper in regard to cotton, will settle the question; for, what might have passed as the isolated argument of M. GRAVIER DE CASSAGNAC becomes generally the boast contained in to-day's article, that the first one has found no contradictors.

I am told that the following is the programma of the French Government at the present moment: *The Government having made an arrangement with Mr. Slidell for a large quantity of cotton, will ask the American Government for facilities for getting it out, promising, at the same time that no contraband of war shall be introduced in exchange, and if the American Government will not consent to this, they will take it by force.*

The *Moniteur* seems to have come out frankly in favor of the rebellion. That paper has undertaken to explain away the odiousness of JEFF. DAVIS' reprisal proclamation by a certain arrangement of dates and of supposed motives which these dates prove. It abuses the government for not putting Gen. BUTLER on trial, and praises Gen. BANKS with that faint praise which gives one the impression that they are sorry for the change in Generals, since they have thus lost a capital point in the anticipated quarrel with the United States.

Mr. LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation is received with joy by the friendly, liberal Press, and with exclamations of disgust and hate by the Governmental Press. The following article, signed by M. GRENIER DE CASSAGNAC, Deputy in the Corps Legislatif, appeared also this morning in the *Nation*, in big type, and with big heading, and the line of argument here pursued is the same in all the Governmental journals, while the opposition journals are privately informed that they must be moderate, which amounts to an order to remain silent. *La Nation* says:

"PARISIAN JOURNALISM AND MR. LINCOLN.—The dispatches which arrived yesterday from New-York, [Mr. LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1,] ought to destroy the last illusions of those of the Paris journalists who persist in claiming as the policy of the North the abolition of Slavery.

The Proclamation of President LINCOLN gives liberty to the slaves in the Confederate States, that is to say, where he has neither the right nor the power of realizing his promises, and he refuses it in the part of the slave States which have recognized the authority of the North, that is to say, where he has the power at least to introduce the principles which are attributed to him.

The Abolition doctrines of President LINCOLN and of the Republican Party are therefore a mockery and a lie, and are incapable for the future of deceiving any one who does not voluntarily shut his eyes to the truth.

People indeed must be well disposed to deception on the real motives of the North, in order to deny the evidences which go to show that the liberty of the slaves does not enter into the question.

Of the States composing the federation of the North are found Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, all Slave States, but little disposed toward emancipation.

If, therefore, the Federals had really at heart the principle of emancipation, they would have commenced at home before ridiculously proclaiming it among others.

If, in France, who have abolished Slavery in our colonies, ought naturally to desire that other countries should imitate us; but while desiring to see the slaves liberated, we have a right to demand that it be accomplished lawfully, frankly, prudently, with the intention of rendering them a useful liberty, and not in an unfortunate roundabout, fraudulent manner, and in making of these unhappy creatures the present instruments and the future victims of sanguinary designs."

From all these facts I may be permitted to make two recommendations: First, to push on the iron-clads; and second, that you try to convince the factious citizens of the North that their opposition to the Administration is inviting this foreign intervention, and that their conduct is a monstrous treason to their country and to their own interests. MALAKOFF.

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

The President's Proclamation and the Governor's Inaugural—Gen. Butler and his Logic—The Alabama—Confederate Steamers in New-York Harbor—Meeting of Parliament—French Intervention, &c

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863.

The long agony of our dispute respecting the action of the Government is over. The President has proclaimed the freedom of three millions of slaves. If he leaves another million in bondage, it is because they are blessed with loyal masters. Their turn for freedom may come, either when their masters become disloyal, or are ready to surrender them to freedom for a compensation.

A small but energetic party in England is delighted with the proclamation. The great majority looks upon it with disfavor and dread. They fancy that the President had no constitutional power to issue it. They quote his own opinion that it would be of no more use than a bull against a comet. It is supposed that Slavery is a State institution. Then there is a dread of insurrection, the massacre of whites, or the extermination of the blacks.

The brief inaugural of Gov. SEYMOUR is hailed with joy. To support the Constitution of the United States, with all its guarantees of personal liberty, and to maintain the sovereignty and Constitution of the State of New-York is considered a declaration of war against the Federal Administration. The prompt summons of the the New-York Police Commissioners for trial, is looked upon as a proof of sincerity and energy. The message of Gov. SEYMOUR to the Legislature is looked for with great interest. New-York City and State hold the destinies of the country. It rests with them to say how the Government shall be administered, and how the war shall be prosecuted. The great and powerful States of the North will follow the example of New-York. If Gov. SEYMOUR so wills, no citizen of the Empire State can be deprived of the rights of a free citizen. He has sworn with uncommon emphasis to maintain the sovereignty of the State. I presume it will not be pretended that this sovereignty has not been violated. But it is this very question of State sovereignty which is at the bottom of the bloody contest which has now raged for nearly two years; and Gov. SEYMOUR, if he adopts the Democratic theory, and attempts to carry it out, may find himself in the same position with respect to the Federal Government, as the Governors of Virginia or South Carolina.

The removal of Gen. BUTLER from New-Orleans has not caused any rejoicing. It has deprived the English Confederate Press of a grievance. His farewell address has been published in some of the papers. There is no standing against its merciless logic. Gen. BUTLER has proved that instead of being open to the charge of cruelty to the people of New-Orleans, he ought to be court-martialed for lack of severity. They were rebels and traitors. As such, they were all liable to the confiscation of their property and the punishment of death. Gen. BUTLER only took a small portion of their property, hung one, and sent a few to prison. He might have hung them all. In England, they would not only have been hung, but drawn and quartered, as WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, MITCHEL, MEAGHER, &c., were sentenced to be. In India, they would have been shot from the cannon's mouth. Instead of blaming Gen. BUTLER, therefore, every rebel in New-Orleans ought to thank him for his moderation and mercy.

There is no escape from this logic. The whole people of the South, six or eight millions, deserve to be hung. They have no right to their negroes, their goods, or anything. As traitors and rebels they are outlawed. They have no property, no rights, no laws, no constitutions—they have not even a right to live upon the earth. Their claim to existence is forfeited. They may all be hanged on the next tree by whoever will go and do it. That they still live, and fight, and manage to hold their own, and defend their territory, does not alter the rights of the case. Because you cannot get at them, or hang them, is no proof that they ought not to be hung. Gen. BUTLER'S logic is unimpeachable, and it is a full justification for everything he has done. MUMFORD, whom he hung in New-Orleans, was a rebel and a traitor. His life was forfeit by the fact. Gen. BUTLER had a right to hang him and twenty thousand more.

President DAVIS has outlawed Gen. BUTLER by proclamation. He was himself outlawed from the beginning of the rebellion. He has killed tens of thousands of loyal citizens. Gen. BUTLER, I believe, cannot be personally charged with the death of even a dozen of rebels and traitors. DAVIS is a thousand, and ten thousand times a murderer, because a rebel has no rights. This is the naked logic of the matter. Upon the Northern theory, which calls the Southerners rebels, and their men-of-war piratas, every prisoner taken should be put to death. The doom with which JEFF. DAVIS threatens Gen. BUTLER should be inflicted upon every Confederate officer and soldier, and, for that matter, upon the entire population of the South, who refuse obedience to the laws of the Union. For less crimes than they have committed England has confiscated the whole soil of Ireland three times over, and carried fire and sword through every portion of it, massacring men, women and children without mercy—yet England complains of the severity of Gen. BUTLER, and if he were to come to London now, he would undoubtedly be treated worse than Gen. HAYNAU was in BARCLAY & PERKINS' Brewery.

The achievements of the Confederate steamer *Alabama* are read here with great satisfaction. The protests of the New-York Chamber of Commerce are met with the statement that two or three more of the same sort are nearly ready, that New-York as well as English capital is invested in them, and that one is at this moment building at New-York, destined for the same service. And why not? There are Confederate sympathizers in New-York who have made millions out of the National Government, doing the South a service by every dollar of which they have robbed the North. What should hinder them from fitting out *Alabamas* in New-York, and sending them out to prey on National commerce, or to run the blockade? They can pretend that they are building them for the Government. They can send them out to the West Indies for their armaments. Really, there is so little difficulty in the matter, that the only wonder is that there are not scores of privateers swarming the seas. If it were certain that the war would continue, you would see plenty of them.

The January number of *Blackwood* contains an article entitled "A Month in the Confederate Capital," which is likely to have a strong influence upon Parliament. It may have been written by the British officer taken prisoner at Baltimore the other day. Parliament meets on the 5th of February, and if the members vote as they have talked during the recess, there will be an overwhelming majority for immediate recognition. The report that Mr. ROEBUCK is to enter the Ministry looks the same way, as he is one of the most out-and-out Southern sympathizers.

The Emperor, it is confidently stated, is very determined upon bringing the maritime Powers into his policy of intervention. It is now understood to be only a question of time and expediency. Recognition is certain, because there is but one opinion among the European Powers, which is that the war to restore the Union is hopeless. They do not believe that LEE can be defeated, or Richmond taken. They are of the opinion that the South is fully as determined and fully as able to defend her territory as she was a year ago. They have no faith in Gen. BANKS, and no hope in the negroes. If twenty millions of white men, with the command of the military resources of the world cannot conquer the South, what can be expected, they ask, of three millions of unarmed slaves, who have hitherto shown very little disposition to gain even their own freedom?

Sir C. WOOD, a member of the Government, in a speech, a few days ago, felt obliged to apologize for the Government's refusal to join with France in the intervention. He said England had not refused—only postponed—and was free and ready to interfere as soon as there was any prospect of success.

The two Cabinets, France and England, will await the news of military operations in Tennessee and on the Mississippi. If ROSECRANS is defeated, as every one believes, and if the attack on Vicksburgh is unsuccessful, there will be immediate action, unless something should come of the Proclamation, or the position taken by Gov. SEYMOUR should render intervention unnecessary.

I generally confine myself to the humble duty of giving a reflection of opinion around me, and I believe that I may claim the merit of having performed that function with fidelity. If I might be permitted to give an opinion of my own, I should say it is time for the head and heart of the nation, so far as there is a nation in America, which head and heart are not, as I can see, at Washington, to consider whether this war is to be carried on, for what purpose it is to be carried on, how it is to be carried on, and by whom. The time has come when the nation, the thinking people, must unite on some policy and in some action. Every American in Europe is tired, humiliated and disgusted at the present position of affairs. The country, what there is left of it, is not safe. A nation must have unity of interest and a common glory. If there is any patriotism left in the North, it is needed at the present crisis—not to rush on death in wretched defeats or fruitless victories, but to restore and reinvigorate the national life.

A delegation of Abolitionists has waited upon Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, to assure him of their sympathy with Mr. LINCOLN. The Proclamation is joyfully welcomed by this party, which is not without its influence.

MONADNOCK.

—Gen. GUITAR, of the State force, has created great excitement in St. Joseph, Mo., by the arrest of five Union men upon the complaint of some notorious rebels. At last accounts the jail was surrounded by an excited crowd, who threatened to tear down the building unless the prisoners were released.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Public Schools.

SUPERINTENDENT RANDALL'S REPORT.

Mr. S. S. RANDALL, the able Superintendent of our City Public Schools, has presented to the Board of Education a voluminous Annual Report, covering important information concerning the attendance, finances and management of the schools.

The aggregate number of the pupils taught in our public schools during the year, was 173,198.

Of this number there were in the

Male Grammar Schools	28,758
Female Grammar Schools	22,742
Primary Departments	74,054
Primary Schools	35,202
Colored Schools	2,391
Corporate Schools	10,051
Total	173,198

—showing an increase of 12,254 over the preceding year. Of whom

The No. taught for 10 months and over was	40,526
The No. taught for 8 months and less than 10	19,568
The No. taught for 6 months and less than 8	21,308
The No. taught for 4 months and less than 6	24,653
The No. taught for 2 months and less than 4	31,826
The No. taught for less than 2 months	35,317
Total	173,198
The number of pupils in the several Evening Schools during the year was	18,639
Number of pupils in Free Academy	847
Total	192,684

The average attendance shows an increase of 8,170 over the previous year. This average attendance in the several evening schools during the term ending March 1, 1862, was 8,433. The teachers in the day schools numbered 1,696—of whom 191 held State certificates, 21 were graduates of the State Normal school, and the remainder were licensed by the City Superintendent. Of this number 196 are male, and 1,700 female teachers.

FINANCES.

The finances of the Department are satisfactory. The receipts from all sources for the year ending Sept. 30, 1862, were $1,648,317 43, of which there remains now in the treasury after paying teachers' salaries and all other expenses, repairing, fuel, &c., a balance of $264,167 07.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

After giving a history of our public school system, the Superintendent proceeds to make several important suggestions. He deplores the discontinuance, some two years since, of the Female Normal School, and advocates the reorganization of the normal department, and also the establishment of a Female High School, which will offer advantages to girls similar to those which boys can enjoy in the Free Academy.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

In regard to evening schools, the report shows that there is a great falling off in the attendance after the holidays, and the Superintendent thinks that, by commencing the term a few weeks earlier, and closing it at Christmas, all the substantial advantages of its prolongation into March would be secured, while a heavy and comparatively useless expenditure would be avoided. A new system of classification of studies is also recommended. The war has had an untavorable effect upon the evening school attendance.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

A change in the system of recesses is earnestly advised. Instead of frequent short intermissions, a recess of one hour, to allow pupils living near by to go home to dinner, is recommended. In regard to punishments, Dr. RANDALL says:

"In no case should this power be permitted to be delegated to subordinate teachers; nor should it ever be inflicted without due inquiry and investigation into the facts of the case requiring it, in the heat of anger, or in the presence of the school. Nor should any teacher be allowed to make use of any of those modes of discipline not included under the general designation of chastisements, consisting of painful and disagreeable postures, exposure to the derision of the class, harsh and petulant rebuke, or petty and vindictive inflictions of any kind. Discipline, to be effective, needs not unnecessary rigor or harshness; nor can its object ever be attained, when manifest injustice or uncalled-for severity is believed to exist. In the absence of any definite legislation by the Board in this respect, the School Officers of the several Wards should exercise a constant vigilance and rigid supervision over this important feature of the system placed under their charge."

The Police Department, it appears, have offered to assist in preventing the evils of truancy; so that truant boys will be looked upon as offenders against public morality, and WENDELL PHILLIPS will have to include "playing hookey" among the lost arts.

LIBRARIES.

The propriety of expending the fund for libraries for individual schools is questioned, the Superintendent inclining to the belief that it would be better to reserve the annual fund of $10,000 for ten years, and then establish therewith a large public library for the pupils. He says:

"The division of the fund among the twenty-two Wards, furnishing an independent library to each Grammar School, in accordance with the provisions of the existing law, might afford very valuable facilities to the pupils, and accomplish great good. A central institution, however, embracing a large variety of standard works in all the various departments of literature and science, selected by competent persons, familiar with bibliography in all its branches, and furnished with the requisite authority to purchase to the best advantage, might be established, which would be easily accessible to all, and far more valuable, in every respect, than a large number of smaller libraries, consisting, as they must necessarily do, to a very great extent, of the same works."

A large portion of the able report is devoted to the methods of instruction, Mr. RANDALL strongly recommending the use of the "Object Lesson" system.

The Superintendent, in conclusion, bears high testimony as to the patriotism manifested both by the pupils and teachers in our public schools during the present National struggle.

Election of Chief Engineer To-night.

To-night the Fire Department of this City will elect a Chief Engineer, to serve for the term of three years, and the unprecedented spectacle is presented of a unanimous desire in the Department for the reelection of the incumbent. The form of an election must, however, be observed, and the members of the various fire companies will, at their various carriage-houses, between the hours of 7 and 9 this evening, formally signify their preference by ballot. The returns will be immediately carried to "The Gotham," No. 298 Bowery, where they will be counted by the Inspectors, and the result announced about midnight. There seems to be no doubt that Chief Engineer JOHN DECKER will be reelected without opposition.

Mr. DECKER has been a New-York fireman over twenty years. He was elected Assistant Engineer in 1853, reelected in 1858, and reelected again in 1859. In 1860 he was elected Chief Engineer having received 2,101 votes to 1,795 cast for Messrs. CARSTAIRS and CARSON—or 306 votes more than his combined opponents. Last Friday night after nearly three years of service as Chief, he received the unanimous commendation from the Board of Representatives. The unanimity of the Department in his favor is the best commentary on the manner in which he has performed his duties. He has been diligent in the performance of those duties, economical in expenditure, and willing to help along all practical reforms. He has while attending to his official business, found time to materially aid the cause of the Union in encouraging enlistments from the Fire Department, and there seems to be no doubt that his reelection will prove satisfactory to the public generally as well as to those more immediately interested—the Fire Department.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, }
February 2, 1863—1 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—William Walsh, Esquire, President, in the Chair; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of the New-York Submarine Engineering Company for extra pay.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By the same—

Petition of the managers of the German Hospital for lease of a plot of ground, at a nominal rent, on which to erect their hospital building.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for erecting a house for Hose Company number Forty two, the same to be built on the site now occupied by said company.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the New-York *Herald* be, and is hereby designated, as a Corporation paper, to publish the official proceedings of the Common Council, and the advertisements at the Department of the City Government.

In connection with the above, Alderman Farley presented the following resolution:

Whereas, There are at present a number of papers employed by the Corporation to publish the proceedings of the Common Council; and,

Whereas, It is the opinion of the Common Council that the publishment of the same in several of the papers is unnecessary, and very expensive; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing and Advertising be directed to report to this Board at its earliest convenience a plan to economize, reduce and select proper newspapers to publish the proceedings of the Common Council.

Which were severally referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the petition of William H. Etting, Esq., relative to a claim, be taken from the files and respectfully referred to the Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to examine and report, at as early a day as practicable, all the information they may be enabled to obtain touching the administration of the affairs of the Street Department during the pendency of the controversy for the control of the office by Messrs. Devlin and Conover, and that the Street Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for removing all obstructions and incumbrances on the line of the streets on Broadway from Thirtieth to Eighty-sixth streets, and return the bids to the Common Council for confirmation, stating the amount for each obstruction or incumbrance separately.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Aldermen Ottiwell—

The resignation of John Tyler, as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That George E. Horn be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of John Tyler, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Boole—

AN ORDINANCE

To provide for a Special Agent in the Public Administration Bureau, to take especial charge of the estates of deceased soldiers.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The Public Administrator is hereby authorized and empowered to employ in his Bureau a competent person, who shall, under the direction of the said Public Administrator, be especially charged with the care of the administration of the estates of soldiers dying intestate in the City of New-York, or elsewhere, whose last place of residence was in this City, and with collecting information regarding their claims against the Government, and also with corresponding with their relatives, friends, or heirs interested in said estates.

SEC. 2. Such special agent shall receive for his services an annual salary of two thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Broadway or Bloomingdale Road be widened between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets, according to the plan announced, pursuant to the act entitled "An act authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to widen Broadway or Bloomingdale Road between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets in the City of New-York," passed April thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary steps therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting the annual report of the receipts and Expenditures of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received, and directed to be entered at length on the minutes.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Thomas W. Conway, Major-Commanding Second Regiment, Hawkins Zouaves, relative to Bounty.

Received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the New-York Savings Bank, being a report of its condition on the 1st day of January, 1863.

Received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Central Park, viz.; their annual report for the year 1862.

Received, and 2,500 copies ordered to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury salaries, January thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution relative to real estate, surrounded by Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, Avenue C and the East River.

Which was received and ordered on file.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the ordinance relative to change notes, and ordinance relative to the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 2, 1863. }

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN—The pressure of the current business of the Finance Department, since my accession to office, has prevented me from giving earlier attention to the ordinance of your honorable body, providing for the issue of "Change Notes," for the fractional parts of a dollar, to be used as currency. Having now carefully examined the measure, I am brought to the conclusion that it would be a violation of law to execute its provisions, and I therefore respectfully decline to carry them into effect, so far as this Department is concerned.

I regret to thus encounter a serious difference with the legislative department of the City Government, but entertaining clear convictions of duty on this question, and deeming its precedent of grave importance to the public interests, I have no other alternative.

The Executive Department of the City Government, within their province, have equal responsibility with the legislative, and no subordinate officer can shield himself from responsibility for doing an illegal act, under any ordinance, direction or authority of the Common Council.

While, therefore, I shall lay no claims to sit in judgment on the wisdom or expediency of this or any other measures, as those considerations are wholly within the legislative discretion, I shall always claim the right of independent judgment upon the question of legal power or authority to do any given act which I may be called upon to perform.

Upon these questions I shall exercise no doubtful powers, and if I err, it will be on the side of the law, and, I trust, of cautious prudence. I consider it to be my duty to lay before your honorable body the grounds upon which I found my judgment in regard to the ordinance under consideration.

The ordinance directs the Comptroller to cause the necessary designs to be prepared and employed, and to procure the printing of notes of the denominations of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, to an amount not exceeding three millions of dollars.

These notes are to be payable on demand, to bear the signatures of the Mayor and Comptroller, and are to be deposited with the Chamberlain, who is to be charged with the same, as with the other funds of the Corporation.

The notes are to be receivable for all debts and obligations due to the Corporation, and are to be issued to all persons, desiring the same for circulation, in sums of not less than five dollars, who shall deposit with the Chamberlain, current funds for the amount desired. The Chamberlain is required to keep an account of the moneys so deposited, and such moneys are to be held in trust, as a fund for the redemption of the notes, except that the Comptroller is authorized to insert from time to time in the temporary loans of the Corporation, a portion of the moneys so received by the Chamberlain, but not exceeding one half of the amount in his hands, the balance to remain in the custody of the Chamberlain for the redemption of the notes.

On presentation of these notes to him in sums of five dollars, or the multiples thereof, the Chamberlain is required to redeem them, and, for aught that appears to the contrary, may reissue them from time to time, until they are finally called in by the Common Council or Comptroller, under the provisions of the ordinance.

Assuming the scheme to be applicable, and that these notes will be adopted by the public as money, the result would be, that the Corporation would at once add to the present enormously excessive paper currency, three millions of dollars of additional notes of the most objectionable denomination.

One million and a half dollars of the capital thereby realized would lie in the hands of the Chamberlain as a redeeming fund, and the remaining million a half would be employed by the Corporation to aid in carrying on the City Government.

This, in my judgment, is the exercise of banking powers, as much as if the bills proposed to be issued were for the denomination of five dollars and upwards, and the capital were specially funded. It is wholly foreign to the objects and powers of a municipal corporation, and requires but little enlargement to introduce a most pernicious and dangerous system of banking speculation on the credit of the City, which would remove every safeguard for the public protection against excessive expenditures.

If the City can without limit issue circulating notes or bills for the denomination of fifty cents, it may do so for any denomination; and if to the extent of three million of dollars there need be no limit—the principle is the same; and if these notes can be validly issued, the Common Council may direct that they shall be received by all persons having claims upon the Corporation, and thus the City authorities would be embarked at once in a system of limitless credit and limitless expenditure.

If an ordinance of the Common Council may create capital as fast as notes can be engraved and printed, and obligations may be incurred and expenditures made with equal facility, it is not difficult to see that the result, under unfavorable influences, might prove dangerous, if not destructive to the ultimate credit and prosperity of our City.

The principle advanced in this ordinance is now for the first time asserted. It has never, therefore, been pretended that any such authority exists, either by general grant or special statute, in our City Government, and in my judgment, it is not only in violation of the implied restrictions, but of the express provisions of the statutes of the State on the subject of banking and circulating notes. These statutes clearly define the class of corporations which may issue notes for circulation, and have established a special department of the State government, vested with the entire jurisdiction of the subject, including the printing and countersigning of all notes for public circulation, and providing for adequate security for the protection of the public interests. And it is provided by statute that no corporation, except such as are expressly authorized by law, shall issue any evidences of debt to be loaned or put in circulation as money, and heavy pecuniary penalties are imposed for a violation thereof. Besides, if the Corporation possesses power to issue circulating notes at all, the proposed denominations would appear to be in violation of another provision of the statute, which expressly prohibits the issuing of any bill or promissory note of a less denomination than one dollar—(vol. Revised Statutes, fifth Ed. six hundred and twenty-two, section twenty-six.

I cannot but regard the measure, in whatever light it may be viewed, as being wholly without the authority of law.

If I am wrong in my conclusions, your honorable body have the means of correcting my error by an application to the judicial tribunals to enforce the execution of the ordinance.

In any event, should your views of the expediency of the measure remain unchanged, it would be desirable to obtain a judicial settlement of the question of legal power.

If the power does not exist, the attempt to exercise it would be attended with endless evils; there would be no sufficient legal protection against fraud, and the notes might be forged without any remedy under the statutes providing against counterfeiting. The notes of this character issued by other municipal corporations have been forged and imitated to such an extent that public faith in such notes would seem to have been entirely lost, and they are generally refused by the business community. In anticipation of the proposed issue of notes by the City, extensively prepared counterfeits, ready to be altered, have been discovered, and I have no doubt a general system of counterfeiting them would soon be in operation.

I respectfully ask your grave consideration of this question. It presents a principle important in its present application, and still more important if it is to be a precedent for future action.

I have refrained from expressing any views in regard to the expediency of the measure, believing such considerations to be wholly within your legislative discretion, but I would respectfully submit to you, in view of the present abundant supply of fractional currency by the General Government, and of the prejudice that exists in the public mind in regard to all other "change notes," whether the public demand in this respect is not only fully met, but whether there not also a strong probability that the Corporation bills, if issued, would not be taken by depositors to any considerable amount.

And in this connection I would remark that the appropriation of ten thousand dollars to carry the ordinance into effect is wholly inadequate. I have invited estimates of the probable cost of engraving suitable plates and printing notes of the several denominations provided for, and find that that expense alone will exceed ninety thousand dollars, and this does not include the expenses to be entailed for clerical and other assistance in carrying the proposed extensive system into operation.

I have also come to the conclusion to decline to execute the resolution of the Common Council for the purchase of the plot of ground known as the Gansevoort property. I am governed by the same principle of duty on this question as upon that to which I have referred at length.

It is gravely alleged that the title to this property is not in the parties from whom it is proposed to be purchased, and while I am not prepared to say that the objection is valid, I am equally unprepared to decide that it should be disregarded, and the large amount of the proposed purchase money paid out without a judicial determination of the question.

I have concluded to decline payment on the ground of objection to the sufficiency of the title, and leave the parties to their local remedy.

If they have a good title, the question will be settled for the protection of the City, and if they have not, they are not entitled to the money demanded. It is proper for me to say that I do not consider the sum proposed to be paid to be greater than the present value of the property, or that the premises are not well adapted to a public market.

So far as I can learn the facts upon which the question of title arises, it would appear that in or about the year 1852, the property then being owned by the Corporation, was struck off by Joseph Taylor, then Comptroller, to Reuben Lovejoy, of this city, as the highest bidder; he assigned his bid, as directed the deed to be made out, to Mr. Simeon Draper, who was then one of the officers of the Corporation, and incapacitated to purchase from the City—the disqualification being discovered. Mr. Joseph B. Varnum was substituted for Mr. Draper, and the deed made to him. It is claimed that the intervention of Mr. Draper made the whole transaction invalid. It is also alleged that the bond and mortgage given for part of the purchase money was not executed in accordance with the terms of sale, the interest specified in the bond being six per cent. instead of seven per cent, as stipulated. I do not consider that to be a question affecting the title. The Comptroller should not have received any other than a proper bond and mortgage, and the City could have at any time compelled performance of its terms of sale in this respect.

The substantial ground of objection is that presented by the appearance of Mr. Draper in the transaction, and upon that ground I base my refusal to comply with the resolution of your honorable body directing the purchase. All of which is respectfully submitted.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

Alderman Boole moved that the communication be received and laid on the table, published at length in all the Corporation papers, together with the Herald and Sunday Atlas, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the preamble and resolution in relation to lands in the harbor of the City of New-York claimed by the State, presented a report in favor of memorializing the Legislature in regard thereto.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—18.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying Henry B. Dawson for certain historical papers relating to the City during its occupation by the British forces from 1777 to 1783.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of petition from Board of Councilmen of New-York *Era* for permission to keep bulletin board in front of premises, with resolution that the publishers of the New-York *Era* have permission to place bulletin board at or opposite the entrance to their office, number thirty-seven Park-row and number one hundred and forty-five Nassau-street, the same to be located under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Alderman Long moved that the Committee on Lamps and Gas be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to lay gas mains in Forty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and light the same.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

Alderman Long moved that the Committee on Lamps and Gas be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Councilmen, that Messrs. Smith and Green, proprietors of the Revere House, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, be permitted to place upon the stoop, in front of said premises, two gas lamps, to be supplied with gas from the meter attached to said house.

Which was carried

The resolution was then concurred in.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution permitting the proprietors of the Novelty Works to extend their pier.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of resolution appropriating $5,500 to the House of the Good Shepherd.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

PAPER FOR BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, That the name of Willie A. Kaber, recently appointed Commissioner of Deeds, be changed to Willie E. Raber, the same being a clerical error.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Ordinances, with ordinance creating a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, at a compensation of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

Alderman Boole presented the following as a substitute:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of The City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That there shall be a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, a Clerk and Deputy Clerk, of West Washington Market, who shall be appointed in the same manner as the Deputy Collector and Clerks of the other public markets of the City are now appointed.

SEC. 2. The Deputy Collector of City Revenue to be appointed in pursuance of this ordinance shall receive as compensation the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum; the Clerk shall receive a compensation of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the Deputy Clerk shall receive a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 3. There shall be a messenger for the Collector of City Revenue, who shall be appointed in the same manner as the other messenger in the Finance Department. The salary of the messenger of the Collector of City Revenue shall be eight hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that three hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents be appropriated to pay George W. Roome for refreshments furnished by the Committee on National Affairs at the funeral of Colonel Bull, Captain Dodge, Captain Heagins and Major Horgan.

Which was laid over.

Message from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolutions appointing Jacob Ruhe and two others Commissioners of Deeds; and resolution correcting errors in the names of nine other persons previously appointed.

(By Board of Councilmen, resolutions adopted notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof.)

Which was laid over.

Resolution to pay John H. Robertson, &c., the sum of forty dollars and ninety-eight cents, for finding iron railing, &c., to the Chamber of Board of Aldermen.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Communication from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of the Relief and War Loans made by the Corporation, with the draft of a law making provision for the payment of said loans, and authorizing a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers.

(By Board of Councilmen, draft of law adopted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That so much of the Comptroller's communication to the Common Council, dated January nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, as relates to the payment of the Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds becoming due and payable in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and an application to Congress for an appropriation to reimburse the amount expended by the Corporation through the Union Defence Committee in arming and equipping volunteer soldiers from this City, be and the same is hereby, referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to take up the veto of His Honor the Mayor, (received by the Board January twelve,) returning unapproved several resolutions appointing the following persons Commissioners of Deeds, viz.: Samuel C. Reed, John Hoope, Henry L. Robertson, Howard Newkirk, William Mackeller, Lawrence Oberle, and Alfred W. Lowarre.

Also, resolution altering the name of Jacob Cohen to Jacob H. Cohen, on the list of Commissioners appointed in December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

The motion to take up the veto was carried.

Subsequently the same was laid over.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday next, ninth instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen that chapter two, article three, section forty-six, of the ordinances relating to the legislative department, be amended so as to provide for two assistant clerks in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, at salaries of one thousand dollars each.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner have the City Armory, at the corner of Elm and White streets, put in complete repair, without contracting therefor.

Alderman McCool moved to amend by inserting "that the cost of the same shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the resolutions approved by His Honor, the Mayor, on the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand eight hundred and s

be rebranded, and the paper laid over, and printed at length in the minutes.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the resolution approved by His Honor the Mayor on the Twenty-fourth of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, authorizing the Street Commissioners to advertise for proposals for the construction of a first-class engine for the use of Engine Company number Forty-eight be amended to read, "steam fire engine, with double cylinder and pumps."

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Petition of Charles Whitlock, to be paid for fitting up the Second Regiment New-York National Guard armory, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to drew his warrant in favor of Charles Whitlock, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty-two cents, for fitting up the armory of the Second Regiment New-York National Guard, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that a crosswalk be laid from the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway to the southwesterly corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalk on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space four feet through the centre thereof, in the regular grade, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the filling and flagging of the sidewalks opposite number two hundred and eleven West Forty-fifth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Councilman Gross moved that the ordinance be amended by striking therefrom the authority for the appointment of an Inspector and City Surveyor.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, Repper, Haviland, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, McConnell, Houghtalin, Gaw—4.

Councilman McConnell was here called to the chair.

Report of the Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Mary Kavanagh, widow of Francis Kavanagh, deceased, for ninety-six dollars, for the purpose of enabling her to pay the funeral expenses of her late husband, and charge the same to the account of appropriation for donations and charities.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Sandford Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, O'Brien, Fitzgerald —9.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, The President, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—13.

Councilman Jones moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Janes then moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen relative to the revised compilation of the laws of this State, relating particularly to the City, up to and including one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, prepared by the Clerk of the Common Council, with resolution that five thousand copies be printed at the expense of the Corporation, under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Resolution of Board of Alderman, that the Clerk of the Common Council prepare the annual manual of the Corporation for the present year, and cause the same to be published under his supervision and direction.

Councilman Jones moved to amend the same by limiting the number of copies to six thousand.

Councilman Webster moved to amend the amendment by striking therefrom six thousand and inserting eight thousand.

Which was carried, and the amendment as amended was adopted.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, The President, Repper, Murray—4.

Resolutions of Board of Aldermen: First—That copies of the Compilation of the Laws of this State, relating to this City, completed by the Clerk of the Common Council, be furnished to the members of the Common Council, Heads of Departments and the Judges; Second—That a sufficient number be placed on sale to satisfy the public demand, the price per copy to be six dollars, the number to be placed on sale to be left discretionary with the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall report to the Comptroller, and place the proceeds in the City Treasury.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned to Monday, February nine, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1 to 25. Preferred cases. General calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1361, 1377, 17, 73, 133, 135, 143, 237, 249, 357, 311, 381, 409, 473, 485, 525, 573, 577, 615, 617. *Part II.*—Nos. 1030, 648, 1194, 2042, 646, 650, 766, 768, 714½, 740, 754, 788, 842, 832, 850, 856, 862, 928, 930, 938.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers only.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 775, 853, 1039, 261, 1221, 1271, 1317, 1075, 787, 1247, 1491, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343. *Part II.*—Nos. 1022, 2894, 1300, 1006, 1264, 784, 1218, 1140, 1308, 1232, 1336, 1242, 1348, 976, 1302.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1065, 1099, 1100, 1191, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 949, 901. *Part II.*—Nos. 1010, 360¾, 1082, 1095, 795¾, 964, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1069, 1074, 1096, 1097, 1098.

Husband and Wife—They May Not Sue Jointly to Recover for Injury to the Character of the Wife Only.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Frederick Engle and Wife vs. *Henry Schutte.*—The plaintiffs in this case brought their action as husband and wife to recover damages for an alleged slander uttered, as claimed, on the the 19th day of December last, concerning the wife only. The damages were laid at $5,000.

The defendant demurred to the complaint, on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action—and his counsel contended that the action could only be maintained by and in the name of the wife alone; that the act of 1860 had especially changed the rights of husband and wife in respect to acts committed upon the person or character of the wife, and made her the sole plaintiff in actions brought for them, and has taken from the husband all right to a control over the damages or actions brought for such injuries. Defendant's counsel further contended that when husband and wife unite in bringing an action, and the complaint showed that one must bring the action without the other, a demurrer will lie for the reason that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and cited in support of his position (Manu, *vs* Marsh, 21 How. p. 362; Code, sec. 144; Session Laws 1860, p. 158.) The Court, after hearing counsel for the plaintiffs ordered judgment on the demurrer for the defendant, with costs.

W. R. Ranken, for plaintiff; Alex. H. Reavay, for defendant.

The Enforcement of a Decree for the Payment of Money—It must be by Execution, and not by Proceedings as for a Contempt.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Gray vs. *Cook, Administrator, &c.*—This was a proceeding as for a contempt to enforce the payment of money, in pursuance of a decree of this Court, made 12th December, 1859.

The decree contained among other provisions the following: "It is therefore ordered and adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff have judgment against the defendant for said sum of $259 39, with interest thereon from said 2d day of June, 1859, together with $133 47 costs of this action, and an allowance of $280; and that said Cook do further pay said money into Court to await the further order of the Court and to be distributed according to law."

The decree was entered in an action after a trial of it upon pleadings and proofs, and a decision thereupon by the Court, that the defendant should account for the moneys allegedin the complaint to have been received by him; and that he had received them as administrator of an estate of which the plaintiff was also administratrix, and after the report of a referee, appointed to take an account of the balance of the moneys in defendant's hands which he had thus received, had been made and confirmed, stating such balance to be the sum for which judgment is given. This judgment or order disposed, as between the parties, of every issue made by the pleadings.

A certified copy of this order or judgment was served upon the defendant personally, on the 26th of June, 1860, with a notice dated Dec. 24, 1859, that it was "a certified copy of a decree made in within entitled action, on which degree judgment was this day entered."

No demand or request was made of the defendant, that he should pay such money into Court or to the plaintiff, and he has not paid any part of it, and is insolvent, and was so when the judgment was entered.

An attachment was issued against the defendant to answer to an alleged contempt in not having paid the money into Court as directed by the order. He was arrested and has answered interrogatories filed and served upon him, and the interrogatories, answers and affidavits on which the attachment issued, show the facts to be as above stated.

BOSWORTH, C. J.—The decision of the 12th December, 1859, is a judgment. It is the final determination of the rights of the parties in this action. (Code 245.) No questions between them are reserved for further consideration, or left open. The plaintiff insists it is an *order*, because it requires the defendant to pay the moneys into Court to await the further order of the Court, and to be distributed according to law. The decision made allowe the defendant his commissions on the moneys received, and has no right in reference to the moneys to be paid, nor any duty to perform except to pay the amount for which judgment is ordered. There is nothing in the allegation or proof to lead me suggesting any matter affecting these moneys, which can become a subject of litigation between these parties. The judgment itself, neither in terms nor by the import of its provisions, suggests the existence of any matter of further litigation. I, therefore, regard it's judgment within the meaning of the Code,

It directs the payment of money, and only that, and section 285 prescribes the mode of enforcing it. Although a judgment may require the performance of acts specified in it, yet, if it also requires the payment of money, it may be enforced in *that respect* by execution; section 285 so declares. But this judgment requires nothing beside the payment of money, and if an execution can issue to collect it, that is the only proceeding that can be resorted to in the first instance to compel payment.

Proceedings cannot be had under 2 R. S., (5, Ed.) 849, sec. 1, sub. 3, because that, in terms, excludes all cases where by law execution can be awarded for the collection of the sum ordered to be paid. It excludes them, because this remedy "for the nonpayment of any sum of money ordered by such Court," is unauthorized only "in cases where by law execution cannot be awarded for the collection of such sum." No authority for this proceeding is found in section 4 (Id., § 50,) for that applies only to a "rule or order of Court."

Another fatal objection is that no demand has been made of the defendant to pay the money to the plaintiff or into Court. Under section 4 (of 3 R. S., 4850, 5 Ed.,) and section 285 of the Code, there must have been a *refusal* to comply with the order to justify a conviction as for a contempt. (Lorton *vs.* Seaman, 9 Paige, R. 509.)

The judgment was entered on the 12th of December, 1859, and a copy of it was served on the 26th of June, 1860, with a notice that it was no certified copy of a decree entered on the 24th of December, 1859. No other notice nor any demand accompanied the service, and no demand of payment has been made.

The decree having been served, and not having been performed, there has been a neglect to obey it, but it cannot be said that there has been a *refusal* to obey it, when performance of its requirements has not been requested.

The necessary conclusion from these views is that the defendant is not guilty of the misconduct alleged against him. I think the plaintiff has proceeded in good faith, but under erroneous views of her rights.

Nothing was said on the question of costs, as to which the parties may be heard on the settlement of the order to be entered.

P. G. Galpin for plaintiff; B. C. Thayer for defendant.

Result of the Sedgwick Case—The Jury Disagree.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Heineman Schwartz vs. *Louis Abraham.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Friday. The plaintiff sued to recover for the seduction of his daughter, and to reimburse himself for the money expended in nursing, &c., during the daughter's pregnancy.

The defence was that the defendant denied "each and every allegation" of the complaint.

The trial now resulted in the disagreeing of the jury.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Frost vs. *Quackenbush, et al.*—Report confirmed. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Meier vs. *Burckel et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

Morse et al. vs. *Libby et al.*—Joshua T. Bridgn. appellant, received, by consent of parties, bonds in penalty of $19,000.

McCoy vs. *Ennis et al.*—Referred to P. T. Ruggles, Esq., to ascertain facts, and report with opinion.

Kelly, Sheriff, vs. *The United States Trust Co., 4c.*—Motion granted. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Rankin vs. *Sacchi, 4c.*—Motion granted.

Ryder vs. *Hayward.*—Order vacated, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

Adolphus vs. *Adolphus.*—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

Shea vs. *Burling et al.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of sale ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Woods vs. *De Figaniers.*—A person sued as President of a Joint Stock Association may be compelled to testify before the trial the same as any other party. Motion granted.

Paterson vs. *The Chemical Bank.*—Motion to strike out parts of the answer granted, with $7 costs. Defendants may amend in ten days, on payment of such costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 2, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg..	92½	
10,000	do	92½	
20,000	do	92	
500	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94¾	
7,000	do	94½	
7,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	86½	
7,000	Treas. 7 3.10 ₱ ct. Notes		101¾
5,000	do		101½
15,000	do		102
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C		95
28,000	do		94⅞
15,000	U. S. D. N's		154½
4,000	Ill. War Loan		104
4,000	Ky. State 6s		101
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90,.		62½
10,000	do		62
1,000	Va. St. 6s		75
5,000	Mo. St. 6s		64
10,000	do		64¾
5,000	do	b10	64½
5,000	do	b19	64¾
20,000	do	s60	63½
5,000	do	b30	64½
6,000	do		64
2,000	N. Y. C. 7s		104½
2,000	do		104½
4,000	Erie 2d M. Bs		125
17,000	Erie 4th M. B		113
1,000	do		112½
5,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pr.		94
16,800	do		93
1,000	Har. R. 1st mtg		119
4,000	Bud. R. 3d mtg		114
1,000	Mich. S. 8s, Con. 1st M. S. F.		128
4,080	Ill. Cen. R. Bs		126
5,000	A. & T. H. Inc. Bs.		81
25,000	do		80¾
10,000	do		80
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.		44¾
35,000	do		44¾
10,000	do	s30	44½
500	P. F. W. & C. 1st M		117½
1,000	Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d.		106
10,000	do		105¾
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d.		85
5,000	do	s60	82
6,080	Clev. & P. 4th m.		82
5,000	do		81½
197	Merchants' Bank		100
10	Bank of Commerce		92
5	Shoe & Leather Bk.		99
125,000	Amer. Gold		157¾
10,000	do	s10	157½
20,000	do		157¾
12,000	do		158
10,000	do	b30	158¾
10,000	do	s60	157½
5,000	do	b30	159
10,000	do		158¾
400	Reading Railroad		90
100	do	b30	90
400	Bruns. C. Land Co.		7
44	Del. & Hud. Ch. Co.		132
25	Tol., W. & W'n R.		50
200	do		39¾
200	do		32½
100	Mich. Cen. R		94½

200	Mil. & P. Du C. R		36
100	P., Ft. W. & C. R.		64¼

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold		157
4,000	do		156¾
210,000	do		156¾
25,000	do		156½
40,000	do		156¾
10,000	U. S. D. N		154
15,000	do		153¾
200	Bruns. L. Co		7
200	Canton Co		26½
200	do		26
450	Cum. Coal		20
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	b3	167
200	do		167
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	opg	117¾
100	do		117¾
550	Erie Railway		71½
500	do	s3	71½
300	do		71½
200	do		71½
100	do	b4	71¾
500	Erie R. Pref. ex div.		100¾
150	do		100¾
200	do		100¾
250	Hud. R. R.	opg	92¾
600	do		92½
50	do	s3	92¾
100	do		92¾
900	Harlem R.		33¾
100	do		33
100	do	b3	33
150	Mich. Cen. R.		96
50	do		96
1280	M. S. & N. I. R.		55¾
300	do		55⅞
100	do		56
100	do	s10	56
100	do	b10	56
100	do	s3	56
100	Ill. Cen. R	s3	90¾
50	do		90⅞
300	Clev. & Pitt. R		87½
200	do	b18	87¾
200	do	s3	87
200	do	b10	87½
100	do		87¾
100	do	b10	87½
100	Gal. & Chic. R	s30	90
700	Clev. & Tol. R		87½
100	do		87¾
100	Ch. & R. I. R		88¾
100	do	s19	88½
100	do		88¾
100	do	b3	89
100	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	s3	63½
100	do		63¾
150	do	b3	63½

MONDAY, Feb. 2—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 24:

Increase in Loans	$509,235
Increase in Specie	336,238
Decrease in Circulation	176,922
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,694,024

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 1, 1862.	Jan. 31, 1863.	Jan. 24 1863.
Capital	$69,951,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	144,675,778	179,797,501	179,288,266
Specie	24,479,583	38,886,032	38,549,794
Circulation	5,404,951	8,906,497	9,083,419
Gross Deposits	127,688,941	219,475,020	215,079,455
Exchanged	15,631,938	49,512,768	49,810,227
Undrawn	112,057,003	169,963,252	168,269,228
In Sub-Treasury	1,214,179	7,198,898	9,853,460

The Bank return shows no important changes from last week. The items, with the exception of Circulation, are all reported higher. The market for Money to-day is again active among the Brokers, at 7 ₱ cent. Further calls were made early in the day by some of the heavy lenders for the return of Loans on demand; but where the credit of borrowers, and the margin upon their collaterals were made satisfactory, there was no great difficulty in placing such Loans in other quarters. The transition, however, created some pressure on the Stock Exchange to sell Gold Coin and Stocks for cash. The price of Gold having fallen off about 2 ₱ cent., the leading drawers of Exchange were ready to accept 175 ₱ cent. on London for the Boston steamer mail.

The market for Gold Coin and Stocks has been unusually feverish throughout the day. The extreme changes from Saturday's beet prices were at one time equal to 3¼@4 ₱ cent. on Gold, and 5@7 ₱ cent. on Erie Shares. Thus, Gold Coin sold on Saturday at 160, and to-day as low as 156½; Erie Shares, on Saturday morning 78 ₱ cent. and on Saturday night 75 ₱ cent., sold down to 71 ₱ cent. at the Second Board this afternoon. Nearly the entire list of Shares and Bonds was lower than on Saturday, but, after touching the cheapest points this afternoon, there was a rally of 1@1½ ₱ cent. The volume of dealings, as compared with the general run of business last week, is reduced to-day. There is an unsettled feeling in the market, and the effect of the reported change of financial policy in Congress is sensibly felt all round.

Late in the afternoon, at the 4 o'clock Board, the following figures were finally made, as compared with Saturday night. The market was in the main steady, but without speculative buoyancy. Erie Preferred Stock is quoted, this afternoon, dividend off:

	Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	158¾	156¾
U. S. C. H. Notes	164¾	153¾
Tennessees	62¾	62
Missouris	65¾	64
N. Y. Central	119¾	117¾
Erie	75	71¾
Erie Preferred	106¾	100¾ xd
Hudson	93¾	92½
Toledo	90¼	87½
Pacific Mail	169	166¾

The bids for the City Bank Shares, to-day, were rather weak, as follow:

New-York	110	Bank of the Republic	103
Manhattan	126	Metropolitan	104½
Union	106	Nassau	100
America	110	Shoe and Leather	99
Tradesmens'	100	Commonwealth	80
National	93	Importers' and Traders'	92
Commerce	91½	Park	130
Broadway	135		

The Railway Mortgages also sympathized with the decline in the Gold and Share market, and were generally lower than on Saturday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	115	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref..	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '75	121	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	108¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	126	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	98¾
Erie firsts, '68	118	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, ass'd..	71
Erie thirds, '83	121½	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	44
Erie fourths, '80	112½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	66
Erie fifths, '85	107	Del., Lack. & W. seconds.	120
Hud. thirds '75	110	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hud. conv., '67	108	Gal. & Chi. seconds	112
Har. 1sts, '69-'73	119	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	110
Har. seconds, '84	107¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	118½
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₱ c., '82	127	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 2ds	105
Chic., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	127	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	84
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	102¾	Clev. & Pitts. fourths..	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	126		

The following February half-yearly Dividends have been announced: Manhattan Bank, 4 ₱ cent.; Long Island Bank of Brooklyn, 4 ₱ cent.; Oriental Bank, 3 ₱ cent.; Ocean Bank, 3½ ₱ cent.; Beekman Fire, 4 ₱ cent.; Irving Fire, 5 ₱ cent.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Jan. 31.	Loans. Jan. 24.	Specie. Jan. 31.	Specie. Jan. 24.
Bk. of New-York	5,663,035	6,858,386	1,863,229	1,826,310
Manhattan Co	6,643,888	6,421,754	2,229,899	2,190,518
Merchants' Bank	7,148,785	8,967,413	2,241,730	2,173,729
Mechanics' Bank	4,951,437	4,992,803	835,306	827,344
Union Bank	1,125,149	4,902,385	2,977,126	2,671,785
Bank of America	10,400,785	19,290,518	2,037,883	2,101,683
Phœnix Bank	4,366,087	4,326,494	795,762	908,169
City Bank	3,787,973	4,104,379	2,142,015	2,161,237
Tradesmen'sBank	2,569,956	2,562,045	168,474	154,460
Fulton Bank	1,820,099	1,786,422	412,029	406,402
Chemical Bank	3,424,333	3,345,333	2,966,333	2,963,310
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,747,676	2,688,310	172,896	173,896
National Bank	2,327,390	2,327,712	662,061	606,981
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,690,240	1,617,227	194,547	194,647
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	994,147	931,241	205,572	206,789
Greenwich Bank	496,970	497,814	336,943	337,926
Leather Man. Bk.	2,629,924	2,712,122	701,266	684,230
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,414,608	1,418,390	392,079	389,327
Bk. St. New-York	6,407,601	6,364,770	628,868	620,757
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,376,149	9,404,894	2,271,603	2,261,317
Bk. of Commerce	13,789,899	13,818,777	1,086,833	1,112,225
Broadway Bank	3,174,192	3,184,477	424,625	439,080
Ocean Bank	2,149,033	2,563,723	244,078	242,166
Mercantile Bank	3,579,426	3,658,583	660,206	668,946
Pacific Bank	1,478,352	1,485,864	219,366	219,548
Bank of Republic	4,896,962	4,966,587	1,441,723	1,346,016
Chatham Bank	1,912,513	1,914,413	83,166	83,156
People's Bank	921,117	885,638	90,111	98,417
Bank of N. Am.	2,769,119	2,826,080	202,720	284,259
Hanover Bank	2,128,908	2,162,659	172,083	172,125
Irving Bank	1,969,646	1,975,126	79,610	79,461
Metropolitan Bk.	10,559,566	10,525,147	1,497,932	1,515,795
Citizen's Bank	1,017,640	1,029,703	65,144	69,344
Nassau Bank	2,430,451	2,346,887	280,091	265,374
Market Bank	2,423,544	2,464,487	242,331	246,192
St. Nicholas Bank	1,623,731	1,568,180	131,430	149,730
Shoe & Leath. Sk.	3,126,948	3,106,577	346,906	326,584
Corn Exch. Bank	3,112,229	2,967,516	532,777	556,529
Continental Bank	4,145,363	4,037,470	358,810	363,946
Bk. of Commw'lth	2,267,217	2,310,897	351,162	379,388
Oriental Bank	719,353	707,802	46,627	46,764
Marine Bank	1,819,551	1,813,412	510,647	494,945
Atlantic Bank	790,847	796,651	77,159	77,253
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,659,545	3,671,674	553,244	528,290
Park Bank	11,041,519	10,747,159	4,346,279	4,218,969
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,379,104	1,305,223	159,394	146,496
Grocers' Bank	825,619	824,712	75,537	74,670
North River Bank	868,223	814,684	60,364	60,266
East River Bank	443,909	399,038	36,979	24,530
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	1,531,838	1,527,988	114,535	121,002
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	543,446	548,667	125,521	118,962
N. Y. Exch. Bank	515,593	473,739	63,512	60,847
Bull's Head Bank	547,866	538,497	32,609	33,006
N. Y. County Bank	387,573	378,835	64,674	65,431
Total	$179,797,501	$179,288,266	$38,886,032	$38,549,794
Increase	$509,235		Increase	$336,238

Banks.	Circulation. Jan. 31.	Circulation. Jan. 24.	Deposits. Jan. 31.	Deposits. Jan. 24.
Bk. of New-York	316,404	318,868	4,846,986	4,890,911
Manhattan Co	71,122	73,326	4,626,850	4,541,968
Merchants' Bank	324,857	328,163	7,854,194	7,261,166
Mechanics' Bank	337,963	357,644	4,136,781	4,250,841
Union Bank	95,964	96,072	5,320,622	5,505,999
Bank of America	34,456	34,661	10,571,896	10,977,563
Phœnix Bank	68,616	68,818	3,648,454	3,703,387
City Bank			6,319,673	5,795,562
Tradesmen's Bank	341,313	342,944	1,786,911	1,775,223
Fulton Bank	139,673	142,168	2,063,812	2,005,577
Chemical Bank	51,083	52,530	6,988,047	6,788,882
Merch. Exch. Bk.	129,192	134,483	1,896,857	1,733,719
National Bank	80,181	82,551	1,569,021	1,626,975
Butch. & Drov. Bk	300,537	302,352	1,860,935	1,791,103
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	198,756	187,013	1,202,773	1,186,177
Greenwich Bank	89,140	92,227	676,508	638,992
Leather Man. Bk.	237,959	246,136	2,393,155	2,430,626
Seventh Ward Bk.	84,520	89,922	1,306,294	1,299,822
Bk. St. New-York	265,621	252,148	5,565,006	5,302,304
Am. Exchange Bk.	170,246	175,010	7,796,991	7,918,076
Bk. of Commerce	1,705	1,705	10,231,569	9,883,635
Broadway Bank	221,655	229,799	5,552,503	5,630,076
Ocean Bank	93,982	95,904	1,634,718	1,928,753
Mercantile Bank	6,275	6,275	4,009,527	4,162,635
Pacific Bank	191,912	107,166	1,426,359	1,410,494
Bank of Republic	158,143	155,199	4,494,488	4,279,576
Chatham Bank	*26,576	26,575	751,016	781,018
People's Bank	71,578	74,018	787,075	775,254
Bank of N. Am.	177,818	176,380	1,980,158	2,084,696
Hanover Bank	155,517	164,352	1,256,845	1,262,609
Irving Bank	94,749	78,524	874,490	912,833
Metropolitan Bk.	553,898	555,537	9,256,129	9,012,043
Citizen's Bank	166,341	174,250	772,195	615,246
Nassau Bank	11,318	11,455	2,022,217	1,993,384
Market Bank	220,529	231,686	1,809,244	1,813,274
St. Nicholas Bank	183,236	183,787	1,069,727	1,118,660
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	591,530	607,583	2,296,956	2,406,505
Corn Exch. Bank	279,054	274,838	2,519,504	2,580,634
Continental Bank	252,487	256,043	2,534,909	2,157,115
Bk. of Commw'lth	315,466	314,969	2,151,210	2,114,206
Oriental Bank	151,283	150,372	713,274	727,264
Marine Bank	231,183	240,583	2,025,862	1,787,921
Atlantic Bank	124,401	125,577	592,547	564,130
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	173,551	161,213	3,334,470	3,194,502
Park Bank	377,866	391,489	13,962,296	13,249,575
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	56,053	57,745	1,499,403	1,187,578
Grocers' Bank	38,200	40,630	642,637	659,417
North River Bank	78,246	80,680	799,793	757,883
East River Bank	110,970	110,030	364,521	402,723
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	6,921	7,053	1,286,898	1,265,253
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	141,358	148,862	314,287	332,898
N. Y. Exch. Bank	181,648	185,378	522,581	491,445
Bull's Head Bank	159,665	148,900	544,963	607,247
N. Y. County Bank	117,475	115,583	493,814	506,062
Total	$8,906,497	$9,085,419	163,963,752	168,269,728
Decrease	$178,922		Increase	$1,694,024

*Figures of last week.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 87 bbls. Ashes, 18,915 bbls. Flour, 4,031 bbls. and 430 bags Corn Meal, 407 bush. Wheat, 62,751 bush. Corn, 995 bush. Rye, 603 bush. Barley, 9,520 bush. Oats, 3,448 bush. Malt, 8,162 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,336 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 55 bbls. at $8 62½ for Pots, and $8 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales 200 bags Rio, at 31c., and 600 bags St. Domingo, on private terms, ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds, 82,657 pkgs., including 49,061 bags Rio, 15,627 mats and 1,700 bags Java, 8,480 bags Maracaibo, 3,000 bags Jamaica, 2,580 bags St. Domingo, 735 bags Ceylon, 219 bags Savanilla, 150 bags Leguayra, and 105 bags Bombay.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day, at unchanged prices. Middling, 69c.@90c., ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour,—the demand having been checked by the reaction and fluctuations in gold. Prices, however, have been maintained. The reported sales since our last comprise 14,200 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 49; per to choice extra State at $7 55@$8, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 85@$8 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$7 40
Extra State	7 55	@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 3, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ernani.

WINTER GARDEN—The Advocate's Last Cause—One Touch of Nature—The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Pet of the Petticoats—Sudden Thoughts.

WALLACK'S—Central Park.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Theresa's Vow; or, The Cross of Gold, morning, afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lear, the Forsaken.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 663 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

CLINTON HALL, (Astor Place)—Psychological Lectures and Experiments.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Concert Saloon.)—Ristori la Millionnaire—Le Code des Femmes—Les Fureurs de L'Amour.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 29th ult. announces that on the 27th the Ericsson Monitor *Montauk* attacked Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogeechee River, but was compelled to heal off, owing to some injury to her turret, though the solid shot fired by the rebels were broken to pieces against her armor. It is possible that a temporary disarrangment of her turret machinery has caused the *Montauk* to haul off, though we consider it prudent to wait for our own reports of her operations before placing reliance upon the rebel report.

The truth in regard to the *Montauk* has reached us even sooner than we expected. It appears that Lieut. Worden took her under the Ogechee River batteries to test her, and allowed her to remain under their fire *four hours*. The rebel shot had no more effect upon her then so many hailstones. Doubt is also thrown upon the rebel story of the capture of a gunboat in the Stono River.

Rebel reports from Vicksburgh say that appearances indicate an early renewal of the fight there. They think the strength of the National army will be 80,000 men. The intention in digging the cut-off is, to float the transports through and land troops below.

Another very important capture has been made by our blockaders off Charleston. We find the news in the Richmond *Whig* of Saturday last. The vessel captured is the British steam propeller *Princess Royal*, mentioned some time ago as having left Halifax for Bermuda with the intention of running the blockade. On Thursday morning last, before daylight, she attempted to run into Charleston harbor, but suddenly found herself surrounded by our gunboats, and ran ashore on Long Island Beach, where she was secured. Her cargo is a most valuable one, consisting of Whitworth guns, steam engines for gunboats, rifles, powder, &c. A party of English workmen, skilled in the manufacture of projectiles, was also secured.

It is stated that an interview took place the other day between Jeff. Davis and Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, in which the latter insisted upon the reserve and recall of an adequate force for the protection of the State from any further National advances—North Carolina having now 80,000 troops in the rebel service.

For the first time since the late Morgan raid, trains over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, from both termini of the road, ran to the trestle-work at Muldrow's Hill, on Jan. 29, thus avoiding the delay and annoyance of the transfer from Colesburgh to Elizabethtown. The trestle-work will soon be repaired, and trains will then run through without detention.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the President of the Smithsonian Institute, stating that George E. Badger, a member of the Board of Regents, is in the rebel army, and ought no longer to remain a member. A petition from Madison Y. Johnson was presented by Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, who stated that the petitioner had been arrested, imprisoned and released, without explanation or cause. In the course of discussion, Mr. Richardson admitted that Johnson had refused to take the oath of allegiance—whereupon the petition was laid on the table, 22 to 16. The bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipation was reported back from the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was adopted inquiring of the Paymaster-General what payments were made up the 31st of August, 1862. The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed, with an amendment appropriating $20,000 for experiments in preparing hemp and flax as substitutes for cotton. An appropriation of $80,000 was made for the Agricultural Department. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were concurred in, with the exception of the one appropriating $5,000 for the survey of the Minnesota and Red River of the North. Consideration of the Negro Soldier bill was resumed. At the close of a long debate the previous question was moved by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and seconded, and the main question was ordered. Mr. Maynard's motion to refer the bill to the Military Committee was negatived, 83 to 54. Mr. Hickman's amendment, authorizing the President to raise three hundred regiments, was also rejected. The bill, as proposed by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was finally passed—86 to 55, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both houses were in session a short time last evening, but did nothing of importance.

The Union Legislative Caucus met yesterday, and nominated Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan as candidate for United States Senator. The Democratic Caucus passed a resolution declaring it inexpedient to make a nomination. Mr. Morgan's election is considered a certainty.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* arrived at this port last night, from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 25th ult., under convoy of the gunboat *Connecticut*. She brought but about $306,000 in treasure. The news by this arrival is of no particular importance. Everything on the Isthmus is quiet; nothing later from the interior. An arrival from New-Zealand brings the most wonderful stories regarding the productiveness of the gold mines there. It is alleged that the mines exceed in extent and richness those of Australia and California together. Living and transportation, however, are very dear.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The Printing Committee were directed to report some plan of retrenchment in the expense for Corporation advertising. The Special Committee on Lands belonging to the City, and claimed by the State, of which Mr. Hardy is Chairman, made an able report on the subject of acquiring undisputed title to these lands, and presented a resolution to authorize the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature to perfect the City claim to them, which was adopted. A lengthy communication from Comptroller Brennan, declining to put in operation the Changenots ordinance, for numerous reasons—mainly that to do so would be to violate State law—and refusing to consummate the purchase of the Fort Ganesvoort property, because the parties claiming to hold it have not a good title to it, was laid over, and may be found entire in the official proceedings. Mr. Boole said the first measure was designed as a matter of public accommodation, and it would be self-paying, from lost and defaced notes; and as to the other measure, he did not think Mr. Brennan was a better lawyer than some other gentlemen in the City. The Committee to procure the body of Adjutant Chas. Lamy promised a full report on the cause of the failure of their mission at the next meeting of the Board. Adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. on next Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 P. M. yesterday. The annual report of the Cooper Union for 1862 was presented. It shows the receipts from all sources during that time (including a balance of $937 55 from the previous year) amounted to $19,463 82, and the expenditures to $13,276 56—leaving a balance of $177 32 on hand at the close of the year. A petition from a United States Inspector and Ganger, under the Internal Revenue act, for an ordinance prohibiting non-resident Inspectors from plying their vocation in this City—he having been prevented, in Jersey City, from making an inspection of oil, by virtue of a municipal enactment—was presented by Mr. Webster, and referred. The Board adjourned till 5 P. M. on Monday next.

There is reliable information that a general Indian war is in contemplation in the Northwest on the opening of Spring. The intelligence comes directly from Fort Pierre and the different Indian rendezvous on the Red River of the North Platte and Upper Missouri.

The Joint Committee of the Minnesota Legislature appointed to consider the disposition which shall be made of the Indian tribes in that State, have reported, recommending their immediate removal.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in St. Louis on Thursday night last to ratify the President's Emancipation Proclamation. Strong speeches in its defence were made by Messrs. Blow, Drake, Johnson, Strong, and others.

A case of considerable interest to lawyers and others, in respect to the enforcement of a decree for the payment of money only, has just been decided by Mr. Justice Bosworth, at Special Term of the Superior Court. A full report of it will be found in the Law column.

The market on the Stock Exchange yesterday was lower on Gold Coin by 2@2¼ per cent., on Railway Shares 2@3 per cent., and left off steady at the prices, but without speculative buoyancy. Gold 156¾; Erie Shares 71¾.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday; Flour and Wheat, in the main, were steady; Corn was again dearer. Cotton was quiet. Groceries were in fair request. A lively business was reported in the principal kinds of Provisions at full rates. Fish, Oils, Tallow and Spirits Turpentine were more sought after, the latter article at decidedly higher figures. Whisky again advanced, but was less freely purchased. Light freight engagements more affected.

The Cattle Trade is quite animated this week. About 3,100 bullocks were on sale at Forty-fourth-street, which, considering the small number one week ago, was a light supply, and nearly all were sold before night. Prices ranged about as last week. They would have sold higher but for expectant trains with cattle numbering from 500 to 800 head, most of which will probably be on sale to-day. Good fat steers brought 10c. ₰ lb., net weight, and fair retailing beef could not be had for less than 9c. The best cattle were rather higher than one week ago, but poor droves sold no better—drovers thought hardly as well. Sheep are scarce and very high.

The Movements for Peace—Their Abjectness and Futility.

Foiled in New-Jersey, they are doing their best to get the Illinois Legislature to lead off with the armistice resolutions. With prospect of good success, it is said. We doubt it. Undeniably, there is no creeping thing of a more creeping nature than an Egyptian Copperhead; still it has something of what Burke calls "a reptile prudence." It has but recently sloughed off its old Democratic skin, and is tender yet. For a while longer it will simply lie quiet, and spit venom. In due time, perhaps before the snow melts, it will boldly show itself in broad daylight on the high road to Dixie—secesh not only in hidden sting and fang, but secesh so that the wayfaring man, though a fool, can see it in every scale. There is no reptile work it will not then be ready for.

We confess that so far as the leaders of the Anti-Administration party are concerned, we regard an abandonment to complete abjectness everywhere as but a mere question of time. Always sooner or later "the worm will do his kind." Prevarication and fraud are essentially servile vices; and the extent to which they were practiced in the recent elections only opened the way for any extent of servility thereafter. It may as well be taken for granted at once, that there is no meanness of spirit which will not soon be developed. The purpose is to have peace at any price, sooner than fall in with the Anti-Slavery policy which has been adopted by the Government, as an indispensable element of the war. These leaders are pervaded to the very marrow with the feeling that the chief end of man—Americans especially—is to serve "the peculiar institution," and glorify it forever. The devil-worshipers of the South Sea Islands never prostrate themselves lower, or do viler things, to propitiate anger and secure favor, than these men are capable of, as votaries of Slavery. There is no degradation which they will not consent to, no sacrifice they will not make, to enjoy again their old relations. There will be manifestations of this spirit before the war closes, of which the people now have little conception.

It is, perhaps, fortunate that Jeff. Davis and the few men who control the Confederacy have discernment enough to see clearly that nothing but contamination can come to them and their cause from the approaches of these suppliant renegades. Their whole bearing shows that they understand perfectly that the strife between them and the old Government has long ago gone beyond the stage of compromise, and that it must be fought out to its logical and irreversible end—either an independent slaveholding Confederacy, or the destruction of the institution which alone makes a Confederacy worth having. They are not such idiots as not to know that it is morally impossible, after what has occurred, for Slavery to return to a safe position in the Union—that it has committed the parricidal crime which, until human nature changes, can no more be forgiven than forgotten. Even were it possible for the majority of the North, in a desperate extremity, to offer it a full amnesty for the past and new privileges for the future, no guarantee could be given that would be worth the paper it was written on. Probably the next year would see it undone; surely the next generation. It is beyond mortal power to turn back, but for the briefest period, the great stream of events. In spite of everything, historical sequences will ever assert themselves. Restorations are proverbially short-lived.

The rebel leaders knew perfectly well what they were risking when they drew the sword for Slavery. They deliberately adopted the old device, "*Aut Cæsar, aut nihil*"—either sovereignty or annihilation. If they ever secure independence, they believe that Slavery will reign down to the Gulf as long as the world stands. The *divine right* of the institution is the first article of their faith. They hold implicitly that it is divinely ordained, and a *permanent* part of their social system. It was in obedience to this idea that they undertook revolution; and from the beginning until now, it is that alone which has nerved them. Had they been willing to yield it, they might, in all probability, have secured their independence ere this. England and France both, there is every reason to believe, would have long ago gladly acknowledged and sided with their independence, if they would have agreed to any plan for the gradual extinction of Slavery. They would listen to no such proposition, and for the simple reason that the very purpose of the Confederacy is to perpetuate not only the existence but the absolute dominion of Slavery. The essential justification of President Lincoln's *war policy* against Slavery in the rebel States is, that by destroying the institution he destroys the motive of the rebellion; and the same is the only justification of his *purchase policy* toward Slavery in the semi-loyal Border States. The rebel Government had a clear idea of what it was fighting for long before our own rulers. It has steadily and earnestly, through ill fortune as through good fortune, held fast to this idea; and it is in devotion to it that they repel with such utter scorn the brainless creatures of the North who sue them for compromise.

We have never borrowed any concern that these attempts to bribe the rebels back by concession would gain any serious chance. If nothing else should prevent, we are sure that the conscious necessities and inflexible purpose of the rebels would. But yet it is not easy to take with composure such a stain upon Northern manhood as those recreants are bringing upon it. Their doings are everywhere notorious, throughout both the South and Europe. The stir they make is, as everybody knows here, out of all proportion with their real power, and it is not at all strange that they are taken as the real exponents of a new Northern spirit. The consequence is that we are fast losing all the repute for courage and constancy which we so worthily gained last year and the year before—that even our best friends abroad are beginning to disarage us; and, what, is worse, our rebel enemies are learning to despise us, and becoming more assured than ever that they are the superior race, and bound to triumph over us completely.

But these scandals must go on. No legal appliance, or governmental authority, can or ought to reach them. Public opinion, at best, cannot altogether prevent them. Yet it ought to be more awake to their true character. The men who thus degrade our sacred cause ought to be as profoundly detested as traitors themselves. Their spirit is essentially traitorous; and so would their work be, if carried out, for it would end in giving up everything to the rebellion. If the people mean to sustain their Government—and we know they do—they should count every man a public enemy who now utters the word compromise or peace; both alike, in this juncture, abject, and both alike futile.

Mexican Affairs in Europe.

The European invasion of Mexico may be said to have reached its second phase. In its first phase we saw the falling to pieces of the cumbersome, complicated tripartite coalition the moment its expeditionary forces touched the Mexican shores. Criminations and recriminations between the three invading Powers followed, and the Quixotic attempt of the French to stand in the breach and redress the grievances of all creation in Mexico—as they pretended—failed. With the defeat of the French before Puebla, in May last, every vestige of the tripartite coalition between England, France and Spain disappeared.

Commencing anew, alone, under different circumstances, and doubtless with other views and a changed policy, the Emperor Napoleon started another expedition to Mexico, of a magnitude which, doubtless, he and his advisers believed would command success beyond all peradventure.

Thus the matter stands at this moment to the French view, and this is what we term the second phase of the European invasion of Mexico. The ill-feeling engendered by the tripartite coalition and its ignominious failure has never ceased to rankle among the three Powers interested. France was vehement in charging perfidy on the part of England when she withdrew her troops from Mexico, and Spain has never failed to feel indignant at the small account made of her interests and wishes, both by England and France, throughout the whole matter.

The Spanish General Prim, in withdrawing from the coalition, and embarking from Mexico with his forces, placed himself in a direct antagonistical position to Louis Napoleon. Gen. Prim is the idol of the democratic, liberal, progressive party in Spain. He represents in his own country the same elements which, to a great extent, raised the Emperor Napoleon to power in France. No sooner had the Spanish General landed in Mexico and learned the true state of affairs, than he came to the conclusion that the tripartite coalition had no justifiable basis, and the expedition no chance of success. Braving, therefore, the wrath of England and France, knowing he would lose the friendship of the French Emperor, and that he would be denounced by a party in his own country, Gen. Prim withdrew the Spanish contingent from Mexico, openly and boldly condemning the attempt on Mexican independence; and so wise, honest and bold has his course since proved, that in all matters appertaining to the invasion of Mexico, he stands head and shoulders above any other European statesman.

We are beginning to have evidence that the so-called *entente cordiale* between England and France is a sham. That no good feeling exists between France and Spain is also plain. The unsatisfactory state of affairs between the latter Powers appears to grow wholly out of the Mexican business. Spain, to propitiate the Emperor, must go against her interests and put down the Conde de Reuss and his party, or, in sustaining what is really her true policy and the representative of a great and growing party, she must mortally offend the French Emperor and incur the danger of angry demonstrations on his part.

Taking that which we see on the surface of European politics as an index of that which is transpiring beneath the surface and beyond the reach of the public eye, we are constrained to believe that the French Emperor has been forced to put forth his recent extraordinary letter on American affairs by the pressure of European influences immediately around him—influences which he may have once controlled, but to which he must now be answerable. In coming out openly and audaciously in the declaration that a limit must be placed to the extension of the great Northern Power on this continent, Louis Napoleon makes a bold bid, a great struggle, a gigantic effort, for the favor of the European Governments in general, but more especially of those of England and Spain. We regard this letter of the Emperor as the most significant indication of the true condition of affairs in Europe that has recently appeared. The document goes far to prove that with the Emperor the Mexican affair—belittle it as he may—really overshadows every thing else; and it is not difficult to foresee that when the news of the disaster to French arms in Mexico is received in France, the prestige and stability of Napoleon's power will in no way be increased. When he joined the coalition against Mexico, he commenced a career entirely opposed to the Napoleonic ideas—that conflicted with the very elements that carried him into power, and by which he has been sustained. At that moment an organized opposition to the rule of Louis Napoleon commenced in France, and it has been gathering strength ever since. Under this pressure, in part, the French Emperor has been driven to declare what he supposes will be a "taking" policy in Europe for this country and continent—a policy that he never dreamed of when our difficulties commenced, or when he first sent his forces to Mexico. We publish this morning an important letter from our Paris correspondent, which goes far to explain the condition and the position in which the Emperor finds himself. The French army officers may feel, somewhat, the vanity of their boast that 100,000 French soldiers can land on our shores and march straight through the country, when they receive the late news from Mexico.

We have touched on the foregoing points with reference to the bearing they have upon our own welfare. Seriously, we do not believe the great mass of the French people will sustain the policy their Emperor has marked out for this country and Mexico. It is against their traditional policy and their interest. The policy of the French Emperor, if carried out, is as sure to lead to general war, as that the sun will rise and set to-morrow. We do not believe the French people have any heart in the Mexican expedition, as it is certain they do not desire war with the American people. Furthermore, we do not believe in the power of the Emperor Napoleon with all France to back him, to carry out any one of his schemes relative to this continent.

Treason South and North.

Gen. Hamilton, in his recent speech at New-Orleans, said that he had warned the leaders of the rebellion in advance, of the danger of their course; telling them that though they had the reins of power, and could use that power to raise rebellion, yet, deep in the hearts of men were influences which would be too strong for them: and, though they might sow the wind, yet, if they did, they would reap the whirlwind harvest which has been promised from time immemorial.

The words were spoken in vain. The rebel leaders were blinded by their own ambition; they were not satisfied with the power which they had enjoyed, because it had been coupled with the condition that they should lay it down when the voice of the nation called upon them to do so; they determined to violate that condition, and to hold by force and fraud that which they could no longer hold otherwise. And they were so terribly misled by the demons to whose service they had sold themselves, that they believed they could carry out their design without a struggle. They had deceived the people among whom they lived, and led them so far astray from the course which the fathers had marked out, that they had turned their backs upon the old lighthouses of freedom set up to guide us in our way over the unknown future, and were following instead only the baleful gleam of Slavery. Having met with such success in thus misleading their own followers, they thought that the free people of the North, who still kept those ancient beacons in view, and were striving amid many difficulties and discouragements to bring their political and social life nearer to the ancient ideals, would, at a word or a threat from them, abandon it all. And so they went on and sowed the wind broadcast, and to their horror the promised harvest has grown up before their eyes, devastating and blasting.

There are those in the North who are, also, with assiduity, sowing the wind. They are the men who begin to talk of peace on other terms than the overthrow of the rebellion. Their action takes multiform shapes. Now they berate the Administration and draw odious comparisons between it and that of the rebels. Now they rail at our Generals and now find fault with the military measures adopted. They magnify every disaster to our arms, and depreciate every success. They do all in their power to increase the financial difficulties of the nation, and gleefully look forward to the time when gold shall be at two hundred. They are, to a man, opposed to anything which shall injure Slavery. They favor anything and everything which shall save the rebels from damage; and an officer who is inefficient or disobedient, especially if he is wilfully guilty, is sure of their approbation and defence. Their whole speech is a blast and mildew; they radiate an influence on every hand, chilling to all hope, to loyalty, like icebergs off the coast, which fill our air with bewildering fogs and benumbing east winds.

These men are sowing the wind. There is no salvation for our institutions but in the overthrow of this rebellion. The principle that the majority shall rule is our corner-stone. It is against that that the efforts of the rebels are mainly directed, and our only salvation is in showing to every man, both among ourselves and throughout the world, that whosoever dashes against that stone shall himself be ground to powder. Let the rebels succeed in resisting the application of that great fundamental principle, and we have admitted a destructive element into our political edifice which will inevitably one day bring it down a crumbling mass of ruins. And by as much as the characteristics of our people, working in concord, have wrought out for us such magnificent growth and progress, by just so much will they, if once the discordant elements are allowed to have sway, work out on this continent a carnival of confusion, of terror and of ruin. We repeat to the peace Secessionists of the North Gen. Hamilton's warning: You may succeed in sowing the wind, be sure that you shall reap the whirlwind. And be also forewarned that when the whirlwind rages you will not escape its destructive sweep.

Extortion in Dixie.—There is a bill, designated the "Extortion Bill" now before the Virginia Legislature, in session in Richmond, the object of which is to limit and define the profits of merchants, traders and dealers generally. The fifth section provides that all articles must be sold at prices not exceeding 200 per cent. over the prices of May, 1861; and one of the speakers, in an elaborate argument upon the bill, submitted a schedule showing the benefit which would be derived from the establishment of this rate, and how vastly present prices would be lessened. The same number of the Richmond paper which contains this debate, has an advertisement in an adjoining column, headed, "No Extortion—Superior black tea at $8 per pound." This would seem to indicate the truth of the speaker's remarks, just quoted, that the enforcement of the provisions of the Extortion bill would vastly reduce prices. If eight dollars a pound for tea is the "no extortion" prices, how much must the extortioners charge? Probably double that, or a dollar an ounce. If the Extortion bill becomes law, however, and the price of tea be reduced to say three dollars a pound, and other imported articles in proportion, we fear that the motive which induces our English relatives to make such desperate efforts to run the blockade with their cargoes, will be taken away.

Lessons of the War.—Texas Wigfall delivered a speech in the rebel Congress last Wednesday, upon a bill organizing a Supreme Court for the Confederacy. Of course, Wigfall was slightly excited, rather angry, somewhat personal and defiant in his remarks. He "did not choose to be put in a false position; he intended that he should be understood by the Senator from Georgia; he was bound by oath not to stultify himself; and he was opposed to the provisions of the measure." One of his objections to the bill, however, was rather curious. He thought it contained a principle that would lead to a breaking up of the Confederacy, and on this point made the following singularly sensible remark:

"I am not here going to sow the seeds for another disruption of this Union. We should profit by the experience of the past. We are stupid pupils in this school if we cannot turn to advantage the severe lessons of experience."

We are glad to know that Wigfall has begun to learn by the severe teachings of experience, the evils of a disruption of the Union. If the lesson has penetrated *his* whisky-saturated brain, it must have spread pretty wide over the Confederacy. Both South and North will have learned a valuable, though severe lesson, when this war is over.

Discipline in the Rebel Army.—One would think, on looking over the newspapers from different sections of the Confederacy, that the rebel army would get considerably thinned out by the military executions that are continually taking place. Hardly a paper but contains in its local columns accounts of soldiers being shot to death—generally for desertion. There seems to be no sensation over these executions, either among the people or in the newspapers. The facts are quietly chronicled in three or four lines of small type, as minor incidents of the day. The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday last, for example, says that, "Another military execution took place yesterday at Camp Lee, near Richmond, the party being John Mulligan, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, convicted of deserting;" and it adds that "Michael Kiernans and James Broderick, of the Letcher Artillery, will be shot to death with musketry" on Friday of this week for desertion. "The spectacle," coolly adds the *Dispatch*, "is for the sake of the example." It is a dangerous thing to desert from the rebel army, as military law is there relentlessly enforced.

Wendell Phillips and "Our Future."

To-night, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Wendell Phillips will deliver an address on "Our Future." Aside from the interest which all admirers of pure and fascinating oratory have in each and every appearance of New-England's greatest living speaker, an additional attraction will be felt by those who, dissenting from Mr. Phillips' long-time heresy, will yet be curious to hear predictions from one whose past prophecies are so fully accomplished in the events of to-day.

THE NATIONAL FREE BANKING SYSTEM.

A Continuation of the Argument—Advantages to the Banks—Protection from Inflation, &c., &c.

Washington, D. C., Friday, Jan. 30, 1863.

THE WISDOM OF A NATIONAL FREE BANKING SYSTEM.

It is a mistake to suppose that gentlemen who are directly interested in the management of local bank corporations generally look with disfavor upon Mr. Chase's proposed system of free banking. On the contrary, very many of them—nearly all, indeed, who bring patience, care and a little patriotism to the study of the proposition—give it their hearty and earnest support. Such see that, even conceding the establishment of the new system would in some measure impair the present seeming prosperity of those now owning and conducting local banks, it will have no greater effect in this direction than many another branch of business is subjected to by taxation or other legislative incidents of existing war. A broad and comprehensive view of the whole subject teaches them that the real, substantial, permanent interest of their own banking operations is to be protected and advanced by what at superficial glance appeared to be only a restriction or burden to be endured, perhaps, but nevertheless deplored. This might not be so apparent, if their local institutions could exist in the midst of the pending struggle without liability to any of the influences or risks created by the war, and applicable to every other class of business; but, in fact, moneyed men and holders of property, of whatever kind, have more at stake than those who are without means, for they have *property* interests to lose, as well as political misfortune to bear, if the Government is not sustained.

ADVANTAGES OF THE MEASURE TO EXISTING BANKS.

Aside from all this there are decided advantages proffered to every new local Banking Association by the measure under discussion, in addition to those mentioned already in this correspondence, whenever they shall have reorganized under its provisions. As depositaries of the Government the new organizations will have the disbursement of large sums, and in that way derive decided advantage, while affording a great convenience to the Treasury. That their currency will pass more readily cannot admit of a doubt, when we consider that it will all have the same basis of sound security—that it will be in effect a *United States* instead of a local currency—that nobody will have occasion to question the solvency of the institution issuing it, and that it is always safe from depreciation in consequence of undue expansion of bank circulation. True, the new system restricts Banking Institutions within certain fixed limits as to extent of their paper issues; but that is a feature of which neither the public at large nor any honest and considerate bank manager will complain. It is a restriction in the interest of the people, and of every trustworthy banker as well.—for the discredit and distrust growing out of the operations of insolvent banks, extend more or less to those whose business is conducted on the soundest principles. Such restriction will be intelligently antegonized only by the very moneyed institutions upon whom there is greatest reason that it should be imposed, for it is those having the least solid capital which are most given to expansion of their circulation. The Bank of Commerce of New-York, with a capital of $9,000,000, has now less than $2,000 of circulation; and nearly all the leading banks of your City, comprising a majority of the banking capital of the State, issue comparatively a small amount of their own notes. An examination of bank statistics proves the truth of Mr. Chase's official declaration, that "circulation, commonly, is in the inverse ratio of solvency. Well-founded institutions, of large and solid capital, have, in general, comparatively little circulation; while weak corporations almost invariably *seek to sustain themselves by obtaining from the people the largest possible credit* in this form."

PROTECTION FROM INFLATION AND INSOLVENCY.

Another advantage to the banks is the protection from ultimate ruin which the measure affords, by rendering unnecessary further large issues of legal-tender Treasury notes, and thus averting the tendency to redundancy and depreciation of paper currency. The banks now substitute treasury notes for coin for the redemption of their own paper; and just in proportion as the issue of the former becomes redundant and depreciated, will the bank currency, redeemable in "legal tenders," augment and depreciate also. This is only another mode of stating principles already discussed, or rather a new way of looking at them. Unless the proposed plan of regulating the currency is adopted, Treasury circulation and local bank circulation will each, so to speak, multiply and inflate the other, and both must depreciate and finally fall together. While it is utterly impossible to carry on the war with such a system, it is true that, under it, the banks, by excessive loans and issues, would grow apparently rich upon the country's ruin; but general insolvency and repudiation must speedily bring fearful retribution. The debts due the banks would become worthless, and then it would be seen that their prosperity was a delusion and a snare; their supposed riches as baseless as castles in air. The proposed plan for averting all this evil is not an untried theory; its vital principle is incorporated in the banking system of the State of New-York, where the test of experience has vindicated its practicability and usefulness. If the system works well in one State, surely it must work better still when extended to *all* the States, and established under national sanction, and by authority of the supreme law.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH VESTED RIGHTS.

It is objected sometimes that the *tax* on local bank circulation, contemplated by the National Free Banking system, will interfere with vested rights derived by charter from the States. All such rights fall to the ground at once, if we are correct in the assumption that *Congress alone* having the power to emit bills of credit, no *State* can constitutionally authorize such emissions by local institutions. But conceds that local bank circulations are not unconstitutional, and therefore illegal—where then do banks acquire their immunity from taxation, in any form which Congress shall, in its wisdom, see fit to impose? Every tax by the Government is levied to sustain and maintain the highest class of vested rights—rights in property, liberty and life. There is no limit to the power of the Government to tax. Every dollar's worth of property in the land is subject to taxation, to just such extent as the National Government finds necessary. Practically, the Government has a first mortgage on every acre of land, every dollar of money and every piece of property in the country; and the title of every citizen to his possessions is irrevocably subject thereto. It is absurd to suppose that State Incorporations have any rights superior to these. To assume it is to assert, in new form, the accursed heresy of State Sovereignty lying at the foundation of the slaveholders' rebellion.

EMINENT PROPRIETY OF TAXING BANK CIRCULATION.

No other species of property is so highly accu-

mulative as bank notes, and it would be strange indeed if they could justly escape taxation. Every other species of commercial paper is taxed,—why should the most profitable class of all be released? Journalists are made to bear a heavy Government shave on their news-"paper issues;"—why should the paper issues of banks, on which almost no labor, genius, thought or cost is expended, be permitted to pass free of toll? The war has enhanced the cost of issuing newspapers at least 100 per cent.—yet journalists pay licenses, pay a per centage on their gross receipts for advertising, and then pay three per cent. more upon the net income of their business. Banks of circulation carry on their operations, largely enhanced by reason of the war, at no increased cost, without paying any license, without any stamp duty upon the notes they circulate free of interest, and subject only to a tax of three per cent. on their profits! No intelligent banker, of well-balanced mind, with a spark justice or patriotism in his breast, can ask a continuance of this unjust discrimination in his favor.

THE COUNTER PLAN FOR A GOVERNMENTAL MEDIUM OF CIRCULATION.

What is the system of circulation proposed by the banks, in lieu of the Secretary's, for carrying on the war? As formally set forth by them last year, it was that the United States should issue no paper money whatever; that the specie clause of the Sub-Treasury law should be repealed; that the war should be carried on *upon the basis of the paper money of the banks*, and that the Government should issue no paper, except upon an interest of six per cent., or higher, if the money markets of the world demanded more. In other words, it was proposed that Government should carry on its great operations by reliance upon a multitude of corporate banks, over which it had no control, who can issue money without limit, so far as national law is concerned; that Government should place itself entirely in the hands, and at the mercy, of these local institutions; should issue its notes always bearing interest, while the banks were allowed to issue theirs *without* interest, almost without limit, and without any responsibility for the principal! If the people believe that system more becoming the dignity of a great Government, or more safe than the one proposed by its financial Minister, we may expect popular opinion to bear upon Congress for its support; but if, as there would seem to be no reasonable doubt, the Free Banking system proposed is on every account the safest, surest, most convenient and most dignified measure for maintaining the public credit, we may expect Congress, in its wisdom, to give if effect in speedy legislation.

S.

An Error in Mr. Walker's Calculations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to draw the attention of yourself, as well as that of the public, to an arithmetical error which I discover in the communication headed "The National Banking Scheme," and dated at Washington on the 27th inst. The communication appeared in your issue of this morning.

I infer, of course, that the mistake was not made by the author of the article, but by Hon. Reuben J. Walker, whose proposition is merely restated. I will give you the words precisely as they occur:

"At 60 per cent. premium, he tells us, if our yearly expenses reach $700,000,000 in paper, this would command only $280,000,000 in gold, thus subjecting the Government to a loss of $420,000,000 per annum, or deducting reasonably for interest saved on the proceeds of the operation, the net loss may be stated at $400,000,000 per annum, from the use of a redundant and, therefore, depreciated currency."

I was struck with a desire to test the truth of this financial proposition, and immediately proceeded to do so, and found that Mr. Walker had overstated the net loss to the Government to the amount of $146,300,000. If I might presume to ask for sufficient room in your columns, I could show the existence of the error by an arithmetical demonstration requiring some space, but I will forbear, and will only offer this simple proof, to be worked by others at their leisure: If it take $160 of paper currency to buy $100 in gold, how much gold can be had for $700,000,000 millions of paper? HAYWARD.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.

The Case of Mr. Boileau.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 2.

ALBERT D. BOILEAU, editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, arrested last week by order of Maj.-Gen. Sumner, for the publication of disloyal articles in his paper, was released from Fort McHenry on Sunday. The following is the apologetic declaration of Mr. Boileau, on which his release was granted:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 1, 1863.

I, ALBERT D. BOILEAU, citizen of Philadelphia, editor and publisher of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, now confined in Fort McHenry, for the publication of an editorial article, under the title of "Davis' Message," in that newspaper, Jan. 20, 1863, and for the publication of other articles of like dangerous character, tending to the support and encouragement of the rebellion against the Government of the United States, do hereby freely and voluntarily express my regret for the publication of that article, or of any other article of like tendency or character, and distinctly disavow such article or articles being published with my proper authority or knowledge, and declare that such publication has been made by other persons, agents or employees, without my sanction and intention, and I do hereby further give to Maj.-Gen. Robert C. Schenck, commanding the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps, by whose order, in behalf of the Government, I have been arrested, my sacred parole of honor that upon being discharged from my present imprisonment, and the suspension of the publication of my newspaper being removed, I will not write, print, or publish, or permit others in my name to write, print, or publish, any articles having such dangerous character, or tending to the support or encouragement of the rebellion; but will demean myself in all things as a true and loyal citizen of the United States, intending only to support the Government, the Constitution and the Union as a faithful citizen should; and it is to be further understood that these declarations and pledges are made as well to relate to matter hereafter to be published in the weekly newspaper called the *Democratic Leader*, made up from the daily Philadelphia *Evening Journal* itself, and to any other newspaper that may be published or controlled by me.

Given at Baltimore, this 1st day of February, 1863.

(Signed) ALBERT D. BOILEAU.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 2.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions to-day, Judge Allison took exception to the ruling of Judge Lodge in the Boileau case, and ordered that the District Attorney shall send no indictment based on the presentment brought into Court by the Grand Jury on the 30th ult., until so directed by a majority of the Court.

Fight with the Indians in Washington Territory.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sunday, Feb. 1.

On the morning of the 29th ult. Col. Connor had a desperate battle with the Indians on Bean River, Washington Territory, 142 miles to the westward. He killed 224, and many are supposed to be drowned. He took 175 horses, and destroyed their lodges, provisions, &c. The fight lasted four hours. Col. Connor's loss was 15 killed, with 4 officers and 36 men wounded.

The Arrest of Deserters Resisted in Indiana.

THE MILITARY CALLED ON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, Feb. 2.

The arrest of deserters in Morgan County being resisted, Col. Carrington, Commander of the national forces here, sent a squadron of cavalry there, Saturday. They were met and fired on by the armed mob. The cavalry charged, dispersed the mob, and captured the deserters and six citizens. Nobody was hurt. Considerable excitement prevails in Morgan and the adjacent counties.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Feb. 2.

A joint session for the election of a United States Senator was had again to-day. Mr. Noel's name was withdrawn. Six ballots were taken without a result. The following is the last ballot: Mr. Brown, 44; Mr. Phelps, 47; Mr. Glover, 32; Mr. Blackburn 19; scattering, 2.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Nomination of Ex-Governor Morgan for United States Senator by the Union Caucus.

The Democrats Decline to Make a Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 2—11 P. M.

The nomination of Ex-Gov. Morgan by the Union caucus is heartily concurred in, and his election to-morrow is a certainty.

In the Democratic caucus the Richmond and Cagger Regency carried the day against Wood, in the adoption of a resolution to make no nomination. John Van Buren, Stetson, Cagger and others were present, though otherwise the caucus was secret. There was a great deal of bad feeling, and the seeds of future discord were plentifully sown. The caucus adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

The Democratic Legislative Caucus.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 2.

The Democratic caucus for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator met in the Senate Chamber to-day. Senator Pruyn presided. Senator Bradley and Assemblymen Fletcher were appointed Secretaries. Sixty-three members were present. The absentees were Senators Murphy and Assemblymen Cotter, Haring, J. S. Havens, Moulton, Gillespie, Kisselbrack and O'Brien. Saxton Smith offered the following:

Resolved, That we declare it inexpedient at the this time to name a candidate to be supported for United States Senator, but that each Democratic member of the Legislature name for that office a resident of his district.

Messrs. Dean, Feran, Hutchings and Fields opposed the resolution, taking ground in favor of nominating a Democratic candidate, voting for him throughout. Mr. Dean expressed his willingness to support any conservative man. Mr. Fields would not support any supporter of the present Administration, who would uphold the Emancipation Proclamation. Mr. Hughes opposed the resolution, declaring that the Conservative Republicans were as bad in action as the Radicals, and expressing his intention to vote for none but a Democrat. Messrs. Johnson, Seymour and others spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Hutchins moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—25 to 10.

Mr. Fields declared that the New-York delegates would present one candidate to-morrow.

The resolution was amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient at this time to name a candidate to be supported for the office of United States Senator, but that each Democratic member of the Legislature be requested to name for that office such person as he may deem proper.

After further debate the resolution was adopted.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The caucus then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

The Union Legislative Caucus.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 2.

The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus in the Assembly Chamber to-day, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. Senator Bailey presided, and Mr. Terwilliger, Clerk of the Senate, and Mr. Cushman, Clerk of the House, acted as Secretaries. Senator Harris and Assemblyman Matteson were appointed Tellers.

The informal ballot stood:

Edwin D. Morgan	25	Henry J. Raymond	6
Preston King	16	Ward Hunt	4
D. S. Dickinson	15	Henry R. Selden	1
C. B. Sedgwick	11	Blank	1
D. D. Field	7		
Whole number of votes			68

Mr. Pratt, of Cayuga, spoke in favor of David Dudley Field, on the ground that the other candidates had been honored already; that the times required the presence of a bold man in the United States Senate, who was ready and willing to resist violence, and boldly check the infamous schemes which would originate in Congress. He supported Mr. Field for nomination because, when it was all confusion here, and when weak-kneed Republicans were trembling at the result of advising a compromise with the infamous Democracy, it was he who came to the rescue, and nerved me to duty in carrying out the organization of the House.

The first formal ballot was then taken, and resulted as follows:

Morgan	32	Raymond	6
King	16	Sedgwick	7
Dickinson	11	Field	5

The second formal ballot resulted as follows:

Morgan	50	Raymond	9
Dickinson	13	Field	2
King	11	Sedgwick	1

Senator Young moved to make the nomination unanimous.

Mr. Tuman desired to say a single word. As Mr. Morgan had been nominated he would support him, but in doing so, he felt as though he was aiding in digging the grave of the Republican Party. Gov. Morgan did not represent and was not true to the principles of that party. He believed further that that they were rewarding a man who placed the knife at the throat of the Union ticket and slaughtered it last Fall. He should vote for him, however, but do so under protest.

The motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried by all voices except Senator Rannay and some two or three others. Adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Bell, on behalf of the Committee appointed at the last Legislature, rendered a report on the Assessment law.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 2.

The Speaker announced the concurrence of the Senate in the joint resolution to enter into joint session for the election of United States Senator.

Messrs. Loutrel, Bostwick, Korn, Brown and Fletcher were appointed a Committee on behalf of the Assembly to draft a bill providing a hospital and asylum for wounded New-York Volunteers.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Astor Library was presented.

The use of the Assembly Chamber was granted to the State Medical Society Wednesday evening.

Mr. Daly moved to make his resolutions upon arbitrary arrests the special order for Monday evening. Carried. Adjourned.

Gen. McClellan in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

The *levée* or public reception of Gen. McClellan, at the Tremont House to-day, was a crowded and enthusiastic popular demonstration. Shortly before noon the officers of the army, including many of the wounded, paid their respects to the General in a body. Next the City Government, headed by Mayor Lincoln, were introduced. In the meantime the hall and reception parlors of the hotel were rapidly being filled, and a crowd of from seven thousand to ten thousand people gathered in the vicinity. A strong police force preserved order, and so far as the limited space of the hotel would admit, the crowd were allowed to press through and shake the General's hand. Some ladies managed to enter with the crowd and several wounded soldiers. To the latter, Gen. McClellan addressed special words of sympathy.

The reception closed at 3 o'clock, but in response to urgent demands from the mass who were unable to enter the building, the General appeared for a few minutes on the portico of the hotel and bowed his thanks. He was enthusiastically cheered.

To-morrow Gen. McClellan will visit Lowrence. Special invitations from the people of Portland, Me., and Concord, N. H., have been received by the General to visit those cities.

AMUSEMENTS.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.—The brevity of Mr. Grau's New-York season, occasioned by the necessity of transferring his company to Boston in time for Monday next, enables the enterprising manager to give but a single supplemental performance in Brooklyn. This will take place to-night, when an unusually attractive programme will be interpreted by the full force of the company. The performances commence with the whole of Verdi's "Ernani"—Mme. Lorini sustaining the *rôle* of the heroine. After this, an act of "La Traviata," with Mlle. Coarini, whose remarkable performance of *Violetta* was one of the memorable pleasures of last season. This is surely a sufficient provision for a night's musical entertainment.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Grau's tenor having recovered his voice, the interrupted season of four weeks ago was resumed last evening. The house, we are glad to say, was completely filled, and presented that brilliant and fashionable appearance which can only be witnessed on gala occasions, when the female world is interested in what is going on. Signor Brignoli on his appearance was received with goodly applause, it being pretty generally conceded that a tenor who sacrifices four weeks of a thumping salary, must have been sick in the serious acceptation of the word, and this circumstance warming the audience to a sympathetic outburst in his favor. We are glad to say that no traces remain of the trouble which has so long deprived the public of the favorite tenor's services. He was in admirable voice, and sang with nicer feeling and more careful effect than we have had recent occasion to remark in his efforts.

The opera ("Martha") was given in an extremely satisfactory manner by all the artists in the cast. Miss Kellogg is seen and heard to great advantage in the *rôle* of *Lady Henrietta*. The music lies within easy reach of her voice, and the graceful and well-bred ease of her movements reflect the dramatic idea of the courtly lady beat on a little frolic. It is undoubtedly one of the most pleasing parts in the lady's extensive and well-studied *repertoire*. Mlle. Mossner was the *Lady Nancy*, and acted with much spirit, singing also with effect, but with less ease than we shall expect on other repetitions. Of Signor Susini it is only necessary to say that he is, with perhaps a single exception, the best *Plunkett* we have ever had in this City. He was in fine condition last evening. The whole performance, indeed, was completely successful, and elicited repeated bursts of applause from a house which, as we have before remarked, was one of the most crowded and fashionable we have ever seen in Irving-place.

On Wednesday next, Verdi's "Vespres Sicilienne" will be given, with Mme. Lorini as *Elena*; Signor Brignoli as *Arrago*; Signor Amodio as *Monfort*, and Signor Susini as *John of Procida*.

A couple of concerts were given at Irving Hall last week, which deserve to be put on record. The first (on Tuesday,) by Mrs. J. E. Thomas, a meritorious singer and teacher, who, once a year, meets her friends in this way. The programme was singularly free from mediocrities, being interpreted, and we may add faultlessly, by the lady herself and by Messrs. Castle, (tenor) S. C. Campbell (baritone) and S. B. Mills (piano). The second entertainment was on Friday evening, for the benefit of the Church of the Mediator, and like all affairs of the kind, was wearisome from the admixture of sacred and secular subjects. There was a great deal of volunteer talent, too, which did not add to the cheerfulness of the occasion. Proprietors of music halls should make it a condition that neither children in arms nor amateurs should be admitted—whereby unpleasant noises would be avoided. The best *morceaux* were interpreted by artists, namely: Made. Clara M. Brinckhoff, (who sang a sacred song by Cherubini, and an interminable piece called "Le Dernier chant de Saphn," by Alary, which proves conclusively that the Goddess was in no particular hurry to spring from the Tarpeian rock), Miss Mary Hawley, (contralto), Mr. Wm. Berge, (piano) and Mr. H. Appy, (violinist).

The Philharmonic Society of Boston has presented little Teresa Carreno with a medal. The poor child did not know what to make of it, having undoubtedly heard that it was the more general practice of Bostonians to present pianists with a (figurative) kick. She was naturally a little alarmed, but writes: "When Mr. Danekin, the manager of my concerts, told me, shortly after, that the kind gentlemen who played with me presented it 'as a tribute of respect to my genius,' I did know that you all feel kindly toward me, and love me; that is all I hope for, for I do like to be loved and thought well of, and I shall always do my best to please, for my dear papa and mamma have always taught me to be good." Ingenuous prattler, and mild, instructive Danekin! O! 'tis sweet to live with one's parents!

The third Philharmonic Concert, on Saturday evening, attracted to Irving Hall one of the fullest and most fashionable audiences we have ever seen assembled there. Whether it was the merits of the programme, or the fact of there being no other musical entertainment in the City, that occasioned this rush, we shall leave to the Directors to decide, who will, of course, ascribe it to the meanest motive, say the programme. Mr. Theodor Eisfeld conducted with his usual ability, and was kind enough to play Schumann's Symphony (No. 1 in B flat, op. us 31) somewhat quicker than usual, by which means it passed off without any serious consequences. Mr. J. R. Thomas then sang a song—"The Wanderer," by Schubert—and was deservedly applauded, having volunteered at the last moment and acquitting himself unexceptionably. The first part was brought to an end by a superb performance of Beethoven's Concerto in G, the piano part being interpreted in a vein of grand and massive certainty by Mr. S. B. Mills, who in works of this kind, and, in fact, in all that he does, constantly reminds us that he is one of the few great artists now among us who ought to be heard at a Philharmonic concert. The *cadenzas* introduced were by the veteran Mosoukles, and are remarkable for their identity with the spirit of the composer. They were played to absolute perfection by Mr. Mills, as indeed was the entire piece. The piano on which Mr. Mills played was one of Steinway's new scale Grands, and it impressed us as being one of the most majestic instruments we have ever heard in the concert-room. Concertos like this, and the one in F minor by Chopin, (played with such memorable effect by the same pianist,) have new significance when interpreted by such ample means. Mr. Mills played a couple of solos in the second part, and was called out three times. The remaining instrumental features (in addition to another solo by Mr. J. R. Thomas) were a very queer overture by A. Rubenstein, the Russian composer, and Wagner's gorgeous overture to the Tanuhauser. The latter was the most enjoyable orchestral *morceau* on the programme, and was keenly appreciated by the audience.

Obituary.

DEATH OF HORACE VERNET.

By the arrival of the *Australasian*, we learn of the death of Horace Vernet, the eminent French historical painter, who departed this life on the 17th of January, at the ripe age of 74 years. He was born in Paris in 1789, and manifested a taste for painting at an early age. He was a member of a family long celebrated in the annals of art in France. After making some attempts in the classical manner of David, Vernet joined the innovators who were then endeavoring to bring about a mere natural style; one which should imitate nature instead of the antique; and since military subjects were then the order of the day, he determined, while gratifying the public taste, to represent real French soldiers instead of the Bacchoses and Apollos who hitherto figured in French uniform. Among his earlier works are the "Taking of the Redonel," the "Dog of the Regiment," the "Horse of the Trumpeter," the "Halt of French Soldiers," the "Battle of Tolosa," the "Barrier of Clichy," "The Soldier Laborer," the "Soldier of Waterloo," the "Last Cartridge," and "Death of Poniatowski;" which followed each other in rapid succession, and found much more favor with the multitude than with artists of the bas-relief school." In 1819 he painted the "Massacre of the Mamelukes at Cairo," now in the Luxembourg; and about the same time the battles of Jemappes, Valmy, Hanau and Montmirail. In 1822 the entry to the exhibition at the Louvre was refused to M. Vernet's works, on account of their "seditious" tendency; and the artist accordingly made an exhibition-room of his studio, had a catalogue printed, and presented to the public a numerous collection of battles, hunts, landscapes and portraits. In 1826 he was admitted a member of the Institute; and in 1830 was appointed to succeed Gerin as Director of the Academy at Rome. There he resided for five years, and devoted himself to the study of the Italian school, the result of which was a series of pictures somewhat new in subject and manner of treatment. He abandoned for a while the life of the French soldier and the battles of the revolution, the *capote grise* and the *petit chapeau*. During this period he painted "Judith and Holofarnes," "Raphael and Michel Angelo at the Vatican," "Combat of Brigands against the Pope's Riflemen," "Confession of the Dying Brigand," and "Pope Leo XII. Carried into St. Peter's." But he afterward returned to his original subjects, and in 1836 produced four battle pieces: "Friedland," "Wagram," Jena," and "Fontenoy." When Algiers was occupied by the French troops, a whole gallery at Versailles was set apart for the purpose of commemorating their achievements in Africa. This gallery was styled the "Coostantine Gallery," from a town of that name in Africa which had been captured by the French, and the decoration thereof was intrusted to M. Vernet. He produced a great many pictures on subjects connected with the Algerine war, among which may be mentioned the "Taking of the Smala," of Abd-el Kader, said to be the largest canvas in existence. M. Veruet several times attempted biblical subjects, but his efforts in this line added little to his fame. He was one of the most prolific and most popular painters of the day. He also painted a large picture representing the capture of Rome by Gen. Oudinot, in 1849. His only daughter married Paul Delaroche. She was the lady for love of whom poor Leopold Robert destroyed himself.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the State Fairs last held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Coughs, Bronchitis.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Clergymen, Singers and Public Speakers generally.

The Public are Cautioned Against Buying or selling any of the bogus lye for making soap, &c., now offered under several names by unprincipled dealers—as this Company will prosecute for violation of their patent rights all such, either buyer or seller. The only genuine and patented article is the "SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LYE," made by this Company, who have just obtained the following decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Offices: Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh—Pitt-st. and Duquesne-way. Philadelphia—No. 127 Walnut-st.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 1 of May Term, 1862. IN EQUITY.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. *Thomas G. Chase.*—And now, to wit, this fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. This cause came on for final hearing, on bill, answer, replication, exhibits and proofs, and the counsel for the parties being heard, thereupon it is ordered, as judged and decreed, that the patent granted to George Thompson, on the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and reissued on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is valid, and that the complainant thereby and by the assignment in the bill set forth are vested with the exclusive right thereby granted, as therein claimed, and that the defendant has disturbed, violated and infringed upon the exclusive rights of the said complainant in said bill set forth, and further, that the use of the invention set forth in the schedules annexed to letters patent of the United States granted to said defendant on the 30th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and additional improvement thereon, dated December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, is an infringement and violation of the exclusive rights of the complainant in said bill set forth.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that the complainant recover of the said defendant the profits and gain made and received in consequence of the infringements and violations of the exclusive rights of the complainant together with the cost of suit. And it is further ordered and judged and decreed, that a writ of perpetual injunction be issued in this cause forthwith, pursuant to the prayer of said bill, enjoining and restraining the said defendant, his agents or servants, from any further construction, manufacture, sale or use, in any way or manner whatsoever, of the said invention, and from the manufacture, sale or use, of the article manufactured by the defendant under the name of "Professor Chase's Patent Lye," or of the said article under any other name, and from any other use, in any way of the invention and improvements mentioned and described in the said reviled letters patent, granted and reissued to said George Thompson, and set forth in said bill during the term of said letters patent.

(Signed) R. C. GRIER, Circuit Judge.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Western District of Pennsylvania*, ss.—I, Henry Sproul, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify [SEAL] that the foregoing is a true copy of the final decree made in the foregoing cause.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Pittsburgh, this 6th day of January, A. D., 1863.

(Signed) H. SPROUL, Clerk.

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For all the purposes of a purgative, for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

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Wonder and Mirth.—Ladies will be experimented upon THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Clinton Hall, after Prof. BRITTAN'S Psychological Lecture. Vinegar will be changed, in taste, to honey, lemonade, &c. No experiments on Wednesday evening. Tickets, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN or inconvenience, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

Blood.—In Fairmont, on Monday, Feb. 2, Bessie Levy, infant daughter of Samuel and Emeline Blood, aged 15 days.

Barton.—In Cornwall, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 31, Ellen M., wife of Hanford Barton, Esq., and daughter of James Jackson, Esq., of New-York, in the 27th year of her age.

Briggs.—On Saturday, Jan. 31, Sarah Briggs, wife of Peter Briggs, aged 66 years, 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Dutch Reformed Church, at Fordham.

Fraser.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 1, Thomas Fraser, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 20 West 22d-st.

Fanton.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 31, Mrs. Ellen Thompson, relict of the late John Fonton, of Perth, Scotland, in the 95th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Fowler.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 2, Ann Augustus, wife of the late Wm. Fowler, of this City, aged 84 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 150 East 21st-st.

Gagnia.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 1, of congestion of the lungs, Belmont Tomkins, fourth son of Otis S. and Joseph H. Greene, Jr., aged 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Oliver Woodruff, No. 180 6th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

☞ Albany and Providence papers please copy.

Jackson.—On Monday evening, Feb. 2, after a severe and lingering illness, Deborah Jackson, widow of Peter Jackson, and mother of James L. and Peter H. Jackson, in the 66th year of her age.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

Kenny.—In Millington, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 1, Miltia O., wife of Reuben G. Kenney.

Oakley.—On Monday, Feb. 2, Miss Sarah Oakley, aged 73 years.

Funeral services will be held at the house of her nephew, Mr. James Shaw, No. 30 Vandam-st., this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

Parker.—In Perth Amboy, on Sunday, Feb. 1, Catherine Monnis Cooan, wife of Hon. James Parker, in the 63d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her residence, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 12 M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation. A train via Staten Island Railroad leaves South Ferry, at 9 A. M., for Totteuville, and passengers cross by steam ferry-boat to Perth Amboy; returning at 4 P. M.

Rosart.—In this City, at her late residence, No. 31 Amity-st., Mary Rosart, in her 83d year.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 11 A. M. Train leaves Chambers-st. at 10 A. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the depot.

Smith.—In Bloomingdale, on Sunday morning, Feb. 1, Mrs. Ann E. Smith, widow of George E. Smith, in the 62d year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Caroline A. Willis, No. 123 Charles-st., in this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock.

Southmayd.—In Middletown, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 31, George Southmayd, formerly of this City.

Towne.—At Freetown, Sierra Leone, on Sunday, Dec. 21, of congestion of the brain, John Hanby Towne, merchant, son of John Towne, of Cambridgeport, Mass. aged 40 years and 11 months.

Waring.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, Martha, beloved wife of Edmund Waring, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, from her residence, 14 36th-st., between Avenues A and B, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Westervelt.—At Englewood, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 30, Maria, wife of James R. Westervelt, formerly of this City, in the 65th year of her age.

The remains were interred at Hackensack, N. J.

Willets.—In this City, on Second Day morning, Feb. 2, Elma B., wife of Wm. U. Willets, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Third Day) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 Horatio-st. The remains will be taken to Amawalk, Westchester County, for interment.

Whitney.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 2, Adaline Bird, youngest daughter of Warren W. and Jenny A. Whitney, aged 4 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 807 Washington-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and Troy papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEVER'S LAST AND BEST.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York, PUBLISH THIS DAY.

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BY CHARLES LEVER,

AUTHOR OF "Charles O'Malley," "Gerald Fitzgerald," "One of Them," "The Martins of Cro' Martin," "Maurice Tierney," "The Dodd Family Abroad," &c., &c., &c.

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II.

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LINES LEFT OUT; or, Some of the Histories Left Out in "Line upon Line." This First Part relates events in the times of the Patriarchs and the Judges. By the Author of "Line upon Line," "Reading Without Tears," "More About Jesus," "Streaks of Light," &c. Illustrated. 16mo, Cloth, 75 cents.

The authoress, several years ago, prepared a little work about the Bible, to be read by mothers to children. This was called "Peep of Day." Then followed "Line upon Line;" and next came "More about Jesus" and "Streaks of Light;" and now we have additional historical matter from the Bible collocated in the others, under the title of "Lines Left Out."

The book is an admirable one. We speak from experience, for we have seen it tested among the young.—*Presbyterian Standard*, (Philadelphia.)

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MY DIARY NORTH AND SOUTH. By William Howard Russell. 8vo., Paper, 50 cents.

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61, 54, 23, 41, 53, 16, 37, 57, 10, 60, 64, 51.

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7, 68, 74, 12, 27, 17, 6, 28, 51, 35, 75, 77, 4.

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FEMALES.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable young woman, with excellent references, desires a situation in city or country; will be found a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer, and perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an experienced person, in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has the best City reference as to coarse and capacity. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 306 3d-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman in a private family as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and games; does the coarse washing; no objection to the country or a private boarding-house; wages $8 to $10 a month; City or country. Call for two days at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two Protestant girls; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to Brooklyn or Jersey City; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 167 13th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable girl, as cook; she understands her business thoroughly, and is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastries; would be willing to do a small part of the washing. Call at 94 West 24th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 739 3d-av., between 49th and 50th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; also the dairy; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron; understands her business; is an excellent washer and ironer, and can make the best of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 213 West 16th-st., first floor, back room

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands French, English and American cooking in all its branches; thoroughly understands her business and has the best of reference. Call at No. 215 East 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook, washer, ironer, and good baker; would go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 200 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in English and American cooking; the best of City reference can be given. Apply for two days, at No. 156 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 147 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman wants a situation as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; understands her business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 189 21st-st., near 2d-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED BY A respectable woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; one who understands her business in all its branches, both in French and English cooking; also, bread, cake and pastry baking, all kinds of creams and jellies; best of City references if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 18th-st.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, including soups, jellies, game, &c., with first-class City reference, wants a situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 8th-st, a few doors east of Broadway; no objections to a first-class boarding-house.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE young woman wants a place to do chamberwork and assist with washing; would do the general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook. Has good City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 East 26th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Situations wanted by two Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; the other as cook, washer and ironer. No objection to the country. Best of reference. Call at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid; and to do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived three years, No. 12 Madison-square, 23d-st. Call for two days.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 109 25th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

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A CARD TO THE PATRONS OF THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the death of CHAS. S. BOOKHAM, many letters are misscarried by being addressed to "Bookham & Booth," "Mr. Bookham," &c. I take the liberty to inform my patrons, who wish first-class, reliable servants that all orders will be promptly attended to by addressing C. C. BOOTH, No. 307 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant young woman, a situation as family seamstress and nurse; understands her business in all its branches; best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., front basement. Call or address E. M.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHes to obtain a situation as nurse; she has acted in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can furnish the very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 84 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS INfant's nurse, by a very respectable young woman; has got six years of the best of City reference; can cut and fit children's clothes, and take head charge of a nursery; can bring n baby up by hand or bottle. To be seen at No. 142 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Ireland, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain sewer, is accustomed to children, and is willing to make herself useful; wages no object; references given. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant woman wants a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has best of City references. Apply at No. 197 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 55 3d-av., in the millinery store, between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to take care of an infant from its birth; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy woman; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 413 6th-av., one door above 26th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS WET NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse. Call or address No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes to go out by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; City references given. Call at No. 1,195 Broadway, between 24th and 25th st., to the corset store, or address.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A DRESSMAKER WHO thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to take care of a child; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT woman desires a situation as seamstress, and to take charge of a grown child; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do family sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 209 1st-av., near 14th-st., up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to taking care of children or to waiting on a lady; good City references. Call at No. 91 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., in the store, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

PLAIN SEWING WANTED BY AN AMERIcan girl by the day or week; is an excellent sewer; can do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good reference. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 100 West 32d-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dress-making; has four years' City reference from her last employer; none but the best families need apply, at 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wants a situation, in a first-class private family, as waitress; understands her work in every respect; has had experience; lived eight years in one place, and over two years in her last place, from whence she can give unexceptionable reference for neatness and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl desires a situation as waitress in a private family. She understands her business thoroughly, and can produce unexceptionable references from her last employer. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 309 4th-av., (late of No 149 Grand-st.)

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted in a private family, as above, by a very respectable young woman: best of City reference given. Call at No. 61 6th-av., second floor, front room.

MALES.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or farmer and gardener, by a young married man. (Protestant,) who understands perfectly the management of a farm, and is careful with horses. Had good recommendations. Address A. B., New-Utrecht Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Protestant married man, as gardener and to take care of a gentleman's country residence, who understands his business in all its branches. Address W. H. S., New-Utrecht Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an active single man as gardener, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches; also, the raising of stock and farm produce. Can give first-class references. Address N. O. M., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man capable of laying out grounds, practical florist and fruit grower; first-rate vegetable grower; new places laid out in order; with good reference. Address F. G., Box No. 204 Times office, for one week.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUation wanted, as gardener and coachman, or to take charge of a small country place, by a young man who has occupied similar positions in the vicinity of New-York, and can refer to former employers. Address M. C., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a single man as coachman and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; can come well recommended for such a situation. Address T. M. Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family by a single man as coachman; is strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his business; highest recommendations given. Call or address COACHMAN, in care of Wm. Ross, No. 306 2d-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business, with the best of City references. Apply at his present situation, No. 23 8th-av., or at the stable, corner of 8th-av. and 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good country and City references. Address, for 2 days, W. M., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a steady, sober Protestant man, as coachman or groom for a gentleman; is a good groom and driver, well understands the thorough care of horses. Can be seen by addressing a note to C. M., No. 125 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION As coachman, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference. Address D. P., Box No. 219 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant man a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; has two years' reference from his last place. no objections to the country. Address W. R., Box No. 209 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business. In the care and management of horses will make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Apply to or address J. K., No. 88 15th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM OR GROOM AND PLAIN GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a single young man; he perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk a cow and do willing and obliging to his employer; can give good City reference from his last and former employers. Address M. O., Box No. 215 Times Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a native of London, Eng., a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to City or country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Letters addressed to W. P., Box No. 201 Times Office, will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as situation by an experienced single man, who thoroughly understands the business in every respect; City references unexceptionable. Address P. M., Box No. 202 Times Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by an experienced single man, who has the best of City references. Any commands left at No. 574 Broadway, for S. F., will be attended to for three days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, to make himself useful in any way in a store; can write a fair hand, and is not afraid to work. Can be seen till suited at No. 410 3d-av., near 28th-st., top floor.

A GENTLEMAN, MARRIED, WITH TEN years' experience in farming and commission business, is desirous of an engagement with some first-class house to travel or their, for a small commission on sales and a moderate allowance for traveling expenses; is acquainted with most kinds of business, except the dry goods trade. Address H. Box No. 1,792 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN NINETEEN years old, a situation in some wholesale business, stationery or grocery preferred; has been employed in the latter for the last two years. Can furnish the best of references. Address W., Box No. 217 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY A man who understands the care of horses, cattle, sheep and poultry; has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Address P. O., Box No. 41 Also, shelter for his family.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, an experienced Protestant nurse and seamstress, competent to take care of an infant; good City reference required. Apply between the hours of 11 and 1 on Tuesday and Wednesday, 3d and 4th of February, at No. 28 West 36th-st.

WET NURSE WANTED—TO NURSE A BABY five months old, whose present nurse has not milk enough; a healthy and respectable Protestant woman, who has recently lost her own baby, and has no cares of a family to disturb her usefulness, can have this situation by applying at No. 13 West 35th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, from 8 to 12 A. M.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a woman to serve as chambermaid and waitress who has unexceptionable references; none others need apply, to go an hour's drive from New-York; the house has hot and cold water throughout. Apply at No. 933 Broadway, Tuesday, Feb. 3, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

A BOY.—WANTED, A NEAT, ACTIVE, TRUSTY boy, well recommended, to wait upon a dentist's office, and make himself generally useful; must reside near his employer; wages $1 50 per week. Apply at No. 1½ Clinton-place, 8th-st.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl, about 16 years of age, wanted, to take care of children. Apply, this day, between 10 and 3, at No. 1½ Allen-st., near Division.

COACH BLACKSMITHS WANTED. ON FIRST-CLASS WORK.—Coostant employmeot and good wages. Apply to JOHN C. PARKER & CO., No. 65 East 25th-st.

BLAST FURNACE.—WANTED, A MANAGER and founder for a coke or bituminous coal furnace in Ohio. Address, with references, Box No. 1,797 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMer, 2 conductors, 2 brakesmen. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing postage-stamp, Post-office Box No. 788.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE désire se placer pour soigner les enfants, et coudre pouvant produire de bont renseignement. S'addresser pour deux jours en 206 Greene-st., near Bleecker-st.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Good Hope,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862.....	$5,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862.....	1,159,411 05
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....	$6,275,855 92
No policies have been issued upon Life Risks. nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862.....	$4,485,253 68
Losses paid during the same period.....	$2,094,912 17
Returns, of Premiums and Expenses.....	$616,893 14

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks.....	$2,626,900 56
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise.....	1,448,229 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.....	233,709 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....	122,986 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....	2,464,663 86
Cash in Bank.....	237,402 20
Total amount of Assets.....	$7,136,794 64

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1841 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to..... $12,753,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863..... 1,740,000
Total profits for 20½ years..... $14,493,730
The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash..... 10,278,590
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863..... $4,215,170

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Deonis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cornel's Grinnell,
Thomas Thesson,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Bowland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
A. Bargos,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Beauly Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 6, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1856, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of the Company, dated January 1, 1863. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.,
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 27, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 4th Wednesday of February, A. D. 1863. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 10th day of February, and remain closed until the 26th of February thereafter.
A. H. BARNES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS TO THE Capital Stock of the "Globe Fire Insurance Company," of this City, will be opened on Monday, Feb. 2, at the office of the Company, corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts., under the Ocean Bank.

An installment of ten (10) per cent. is payable at the time of subscribing.

D. R. MARTIN,
WM. B. SKIDMORE,
LEONARD KIRBY,
Commissioners.

OFFICE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO., DAYTON, Jan. 30, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Company will repurchase thirty-six of their 7 per cent. mortgage bonds Nos. 901 to 936 inclusive, at 80 per cent of their par value, as per contract made with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co., dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the Banking House of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, within sixty days from date hereof.
PRESERVED SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (Reorganized) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1863.

FIVE COUPONS SECURED BY THE FIRST Mortgage of this Company for $1,500,00, and due the 1st of February, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., in New-York.
W. E. WATSON, Cashier.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN NINETEEN years old, a situation in some wholesale business, stationery or grocery preferred; has been employed in the latter for the last two years. Can furnish the best of references. Address W., Box No. 217 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY A man who understands the care of horses, cattle, sheep and poultry; has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Address P. O., Box No. 41 Also, shelter for his family.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 37 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Company for the fifth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1862:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1861.....	$218,722 30	
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1862.....	615,621 44	
Total amount of Premiums.....		$1,695,343 64
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums,) and Interest received on Investments.....		$726,366 29
Losses paid during the year.....	$411,013 61	
Reinsurances, Expenses, and Taxes.....	95,603 64	426,617 25
Net Profits.....		$222,769 14

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year, as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF PROFITS.

Net Profits.....	$226,769 14	
Reserve for estimate claims unadjudicated and bad debts.....	87,164 90—$141,606 14	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of Fifteen per cent. return, on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1863..	33,900 05—$197,815 09	
Deduct dividend already paid to stockholders, being 8 1-6 per cent. on cash capital...		40,833 33
Total.....		$86,781 76
Of this residue Thirty per cent. will be paid cash to stockholders, on and after March 10, 1863, being 4 per cent. on cash capital..		20,609 00
		$66,781 76
There will also be a scrip dividend, payable on and after June 1, 1863, of 2 per cent. on the cash capital, making the total dividend for the year, paid to stockholders, equal to fourteen and one-sixth per cent.		
Payable, in cash on and after March 10, 1863, to makers of security notes, being 1½ per cent. on amount of such notes.....		651 81
		$46,129 95
Payable, in scrip, on and after June 1, 1863, to dealers on earned premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $575,153 40)—8 per cent.....		46,012 27
Undivided balance.....		$117 68

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

United States and New-York City Stocks....		$162,300 00
Loans on demand, on Gold.....	$129,000 00	
Cash in Banks.....	71,661 43	
Interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on Investments, and Cash with Agents.....	25,396 50—	226,057 93
Reinsurance and Salvage Claims and Unpaid Premiums.....		45,574 74
Bills Receivable.....		671,299 36
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Sundry Claims due the Company, &c.....		24,918 72
Total amount of Assets.....		$1,136,540 75

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to cooform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
DAN'L W. TELLER,
Committee.

JANUARY 27, 1863.

On and after 1st February, 1863, dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip at the end of each year returns, in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upwards, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE, of C. Dord & Co.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
GEORGE MILN.
ABEL DENISON, of Denison, Binney & Co.
THOS. A. O. TOOKER & CO.
WM. H. HALSEY, of Harbeck & Halsey.
THOS. BARRON.
ROLAND G. MITCHELL, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. MORRIS.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
ALBERT E. KENT, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President N. Western R. R. Co., Chicago.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
WILLIAM YOUNG, Vice-President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
ANDREW J. RICH, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
DANIEL W. TELLER, of Galwey, Cassada & Teller, 308 Morrison.
WM. H. POPHAM, of Popham & Haxtun.
DAVID OGDEN,
B. C. MORRIS, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
EZRA NYE.
HENRY J. CAMMANN, of Wilson & Cammann.
THOMAS LORD.
LAWRENCE MYERS, of Lawrence Myers & Co.
CHAS. A. LORD.
ROBERT BOWNE, of Bowne & Co.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE, of Satterlee & Co
JOHN D. BATES, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
JEWITT M. RICHMOND, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
MOSES MERICK, of Oswego.
DAVID J. ELY, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.
B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.
The Transfer Books are now open.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., COR. OF CEDAR, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its charter.

Outstanding premiums Jan. 1, 1862.....		$397,106 97
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862:		
On marine risks.....	$438,836 15	
On fire risks.....	42,698 42—481,534 57	
Total.....		$688,641 54
Earned premiums on risks, marked off from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862.....		449,875 50
Losses paid during the year:		
On marine risks.....	$124,916 96	
On fire risks.....	12,105 35—$136,920 33	
Returns premiums and expenses.....	112,794 88	
The Company have the following assets:		
Cash on hand.....		$138,490 34
United States, City Banks and other Stocks, Bonds, &c.....		213,265 00
Loans on Stocks, &c.....		384,364 57
Bonds and mortgages, interest on do., and on other loans, salvages, re-insurance claims &c.....		266,435 23
Real estate.....		78,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable.....		288,836 03
Total.....		$1,535,392 96
Balance remaining with the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862.....		$186,473 96

The Board of Trustees have this day

Resolved, That an interest of Six per Cent. be declared and paid on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Tuesday in February next. Also,

Resolved, That a dividend of Forty per Cent. be declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, (free of Government tax,) for which certificates will be issued on and after the 6th day of April next. And further

Resolved, That after reserving one million of dollars of profits, the entire amount of scrip issued by the Company prior to the year 1858, and fifty per cent. of the issue of that year will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the third Tuesday of February next, the certificates to be surrendered and canceled to the extent said.

By order of the Board

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
ASIA, Lang, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ANGLO SAXON, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ANGLESEA,
Capt. McMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $70. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEABLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE,
CAPT. A. M. BAKER,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about the 14th.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. L. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the first of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of March.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the North at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER.Saturday.....Feb. 14
ETNA.....Saturday.....Feb. 21
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 00
First cabin to Paris.....100 | Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80, $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
To the first cabin, $120; second cabin, $60; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 66 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMships MELITA, 1,600 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,400 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.
The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
Price of first cabin passage $140.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 36 Broad-way, or on board, No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LA MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$50
Passage money to Havana.....70
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. MONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions. Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 4 o'clock.
S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-cards.
JOHN BURCHILL, Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Oriental and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:00 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cassadaiga and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave	FROM HAMILTON-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express,	7:30 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:32, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	10:30 P. M.	10:27 P. M.

J. V. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS CLEVELAND will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Adelphi, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.00 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DENTISTRY

DR. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. Office Lapd & Taylor's, and 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $20; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$1,600 TO $3,500 CASH, THE BALANCE on mortgage for five years, if desired, will buy the three-story frame house, No. 185 Devoe-st., near Smith-st., Williamsburgh.
$3,200 will buy the frame cottage and lot, corner of Smith and Adelphi sts., Williamsburgh, only two blocks from Grand-st. line of cars.
$4,500 for a three-story brick house and lot on Van Brunt-st., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store on first floor, with bay window, shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c.; rents for $30 per month.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A 4-STORY, HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, all the improvements, including gas fixtures, pier and mantle glasses, new and of extra size, between 5th and 6th avs. Price, $10,000. Also, a 3-story brick high-stoop, 23.3x.3 feet, deep lot, 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price, $14,500. Also, a 4-story brown-stone, near 5th av., in 31st-st., 25x56: lot half a block. Price, $20,000. Also, a 3-story brown-stone, corner of Lexington-av. and ——st. Price, $10,500. Also, a number of desirable houses in good locations at reasonable prices. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 292 4th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME, modern built house and lot No. 77 East 34th-st., second house from Park (4th) av.; is four stories; brown stone front; built in the best manner, elegantly finished, and seventy-five feet deep to third story, containing all the modern improvements; of superior construction; in one of the most fashionable locations on Murray Hill. For terms and permits to view the premises apply to E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS, No. 157 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY.
House and lot No. 255 East 14th st., near Avenue A.
House and lot No. 66 Carmine-s., near Bedford-st.
House and lot No. 148 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.
House and lot No. 124 West 35th-st., near Broadway.
R. AMERMAN,
No. 1,179 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR FIRST-class, four-story, brown stone front houses, on a street 75 feet wide, Nos. 131, 133, 135 and 139 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner by days' work; at present occupied by first-class tenants. Apply to WM. BEARD, No. 34 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four-story stores, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 56 feet by 83 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $4,000 each. Terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 153 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE IN MOUNT VERNON—TWO story and basement houses, on corner of 6th-av. and 4th-st.; house is well finished throughout, with necessary out-buildings; lot, 100 by 106 feet; various kinds of fruit and shrubbery. Inquire on the premises. Terms easy; price, $3,000.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 8 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 53D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One in 53d-st.; both three stories and basements, good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE.—GREEN-BACKS WANTED FOR A first-class, brownstone-front, four-story house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; rented for one year from May next. For permission to see it, apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 566 6th-av.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 613d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY ON CLINTON-av., Brooklyn, new house, stable and garden. Address LEWIS BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES—THE TIME TO INVEST. —One or two hundred of every style, price and location, offered by MILES & HOOD. No. 33 Pine-st., N. Y.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad depots; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE.—A country place of about eight acres of land, a half mile from the landing; a commodious house of 11 rooms; the ground well stocked with fruit trees; a fine garden, with a choice variety of small fruits. Apply to WM. H. COX, Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, or on the premises to BENJAMIN COX.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome, two-story double cottage, eligibly located on a ¾-acre plot tastefully laid out, and well stocked with fruits and berries; within three minutes' walk of depôt. For sale low, and terms easy. Inquire at No. 30 Broadway, 3d floor.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from depôt. House large and airy; fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, henery, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low. Inquire of HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNtry seat at Elizabeth City, N. J., large house, all kinds of fruit, shade trees, &c., about 6 acres of land, situated in South-st., known as Joseph Benjamin's place. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, 566 6th-av.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 300 acres, late the property of Israel Mott, deceased, situated to the town of White Plains, Westchester Co., on the road leading from White Plains to Rye, about 2½ miles from White Plains depôt, and 3½ from Rye depôt on New Haven road. On said farm is a house, barn and other out-buildings; is well watered; has fruit of various kinds, including three apple orchards in full bearing; on said farm are three splendid building sites, and is well calculated to divide into three small places. If not sold at private sale before the 3d of March, will on that day be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. Ten per cent. of purchase money paid down on day of sale, and the rest on 1st day of April. For particulars apply to WILLIAM MOTT, on the premises, SOLOMON MOTT, near said farm, or J. A. MOTT, No. 63 West 10th-st., New-York.

A VALUABLE FARM AND PEACH ORCHARD FOR SALE.—Situated about 25 miles north from Baltimore, within a short distance of a railroad station, and easy of access by rail or water from New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; containing 1,000 acres, 500 under cultivation, well-fenced and highly improved, part of balance of heavy and valuable timber. Buildings first-class, and cost over $25,000. The orchards contain 14,000 choice peach trees, a large proportion of which will be in full bearing the coming season; 500 apple trees and several hundred dwarf and standard pear, cherry and other fruit trees all of the finest varieties. The farm can be rented, and will be guaranteed to pay ten per cent. Full particulars given and map of the tract shown on application to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLY SITUATED FARM at Hanestown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 20 miles from New-York. The whole Farm of 78 acres lies in the village, and can be divided into village lots. Has abundance of fruit. House opposite the depot, and three minutes' walk from it. Barn, stables, granary and all necessary out-houses; two good wells; never-failing stream runs through the farm. Can be purchased for $200 per acre, or would be exchanged for City property. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, carriage manufacturers, No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 9th-st. and 3d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yards, No. 342 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE —Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE ON UNION-SQUARE TO RENT.—To let or lease, for the term of five years, the accomodious house No. 20 Union-square, the residence of the late John Griswold, Esq., and located on the northeast corner of Union-square and 15th-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for occupancy at a week's notice. The drawing-rooms and dining-room, butler's pantry, &c., are about 100 feet long; large conservatory and smoking-room, light and airy chambers, &c., &c.
Can only be seen by a permit from
(65a) HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND IMPROVEMENTS on the property Nos. 40 and 42 Spring-st. The improvements consist of two tenements brick houses, in the rear of which is a coal yard. The lots are 50x115; would suit for manufacturing purposes. The lease has 15 years to expire, with the privilege of purchasing the property. It is desirably located, it being an equal distance between Broadway and Bowery. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 5. Office hours from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF NINTH-st. and in the rear of the Broadway lots, a valuable leasehold, 25x95 block, very desirable for investment, as it will at once command a large rental for business purposes. FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—Between 17th and 18th sts., a large, well-lighted factory and warerooms, five stories high, 110 feet by 26, with rear entrance on 18th-st. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 356 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW FIVE-STORY, WHITE marble front stores, Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., each 25x80 feet. Will be rented together or separate. Possession given immediately. Terms moderate. Apply to HALEDMAN & OSBORN, 121 Grand-st.

TO LET.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—A SPLENDID location to let: roomy; rent moderate, and business enough already on the premises. For particulars inquire at the Institute, southwest corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE 25 feet wide, between 4th and 6th avs., above 11th-st. The 5th-av. preferred. Cash will be paid. Address, with full particulars, D. J. C., Room No. 14, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR A TERM OF years, from May 1, by a small family, without children, an English basement house, not less than twenty feet wide, furnished or unfurnished, on or near 5th-av., not below 14th-st. Address, stating terms, location, &c., J. T., Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A family of four persons, for three months or longer, either in New-York or Brooklyn; unexceptionable references given, both as regards character, responsibility and care of furniture. Address W., Box No. 655 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to rent, a furnished house in 5th-av. Address Box No. 3,968 Post-office.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF 1,500 BARRELS WHITE BEANS, CONDEMNED.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at "Tyson's" storehouse, No. 53 West-st., near Rector:
1,500 barrels White Beans, rejected and condemned.
The above have just been inspected, and will be sold as four different qualities, viz.:
No. 1. —— barrels, 1st quality.
No. 2. —— barrels, 2d quality.
No. 3. —— barrels, 3d quality.
No. 4. —— barrels, 4th quality.
Also, 22 barrels Army Bread.
1 bag Army Bread.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. SAGER, A. C. Gen'l of Subsistence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Joel Wolfe, Executor of the estate of Martin Martin, &c.
25 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank, $100.
10 shares Market Bank, par $100.
50 shares National Bank, par $50.
20 shares Metropolitan Bank, par $100.
26 shares American Exchange Bank, par $100.
Also, about
250 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, par $25.
100 shares Menhattan Bank, par $50.
10 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., par $100.
50 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, par $50.
40 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co., par $50.
80 shares United States Fire Insurance Co., par $25.
26 shares Green Bay, Milwaukie and Chicago Railroad Company, par.
3 First Mortgage Bonds Hnd. River Rd., $1,000 each.
1 Second Mort. Bonds Hudson River Rd., $1,000.
Sale by order of Messrs. J. & J. STUART & Co., Trustees.
50 shares Merchants' Bank, par $50.
40 shares American Exchange Bank, par $100.
50 shares Tradesmen's Bank, par $40.
100 shares Phenix Bank, par $30.
50 shares Mercantile Bank, par $100.
100 shares Butchers and Drovers', par $25.
70 shares Fulton Bank, par $30.
25 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank, $100.
Lists at No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
$600,000 CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD BONDS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
$600,000 Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company.
These Bonds are a second mortgage on 100 miles of road, and a third mortgage on 100 miles additional.
The sale is made for the purpose of retiring the first mortgage bonds of the Company, and first mortgage bonds will be received in payment for bids. When the first bonds are retired, this mortgage will be a second mortgage on the whole road, 200 miles in length.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class work, including parlor suites of various styles and coverings; library and reception suites, chamber suites, dining-room suites, bookcases, etageres, secretaries, buffets, extension tables, &c., making a very superb stock. For absolute sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS—By order of the Executors of CALEB BRUSH and C. CAULDWELL, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Shrs.		Shrs.	
40	Columbia Fire Ins. Co.	30	Knickerbocker F. In. Co.
20	People's Fire Ins. Co.	100	Tradesman's Bank.
12	Howard Fire Ins. Co.	65	Market Bank.
100	Mercantile Exch. Bank.	36	N. Y. & N. H. R. Co.—gennine.
100	Butchers' & Drovers' Bk.	224	Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.
1	N. Y. Society Library.	50	Paterson & Hudson Riv R. Co.
10	Knickerbocker F. In. Co.	10	People's Fire Ins. Co.
15	Security Ins. Co.		
80	Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.		

Catalogues at No. 5½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE WHISKY, CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
E. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL, AT Auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, 2,300 gallons whisky, abolished as part of the Navy rations.
PROVISIONS—92,850 lbs. bread, 1,024 lbs. rice, 3,641 gallons beans, 2,709 lbs. flour, 34 bbls. flour; also, a quantity of beef, cabin tea, butter, dried apples, &c.
CLOTHING, &c.—1,000 woollen blankets, round jackets, cloth, satinet and duck trousers, flannel over and under shirts and drawers, seamless coats and caps, calf and kip shoes, and a quantity of flannel, satinet and canvas duck.
SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, shoe and scrub brushes, ribbons, knives, combs, &c.
Also, a quantity of empty boxes, barrels, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF 127 VERY VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND, in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being on 99th, 100th, 104th and 105th sts., between 3d and 5th avs.; also, on 8th-av. and McComb's Dam Road, 152d and 153d sts., near the to-be terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad; also, on 42d-av. and 38th-st., being near the North River, and having a fine view of the same, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or the whole can be paid, as the purchaser may desire. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 118 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
At the Stable, No. 86 Grand-st.,
THE HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS AND RARE SPECIMENS OF IMPORTED CATTLE, belonging to the estate of
THE LATE E. P. CHRISTY.
Catalogues now ready.
JAMES S. LIBBY,
Collector for the Estate.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. — Franklin-square, between Gates-av. and Quincey-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—ROSEWOOD parlor suite, in crimson brocatel; centre tables, book-case, bookn, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bed-steads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, marble-top hat stand, chairs, dinner and tea sets, plated ware, carpets, oil cloths, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
THE ATTENTION OF MECHANICS, MERchants and small Capitalists is called to the large sale of desirable and cheap tools and goods situated in the upper part of the City, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. For full description, see auction columns. Book-maps at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, hatstands, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, rosewood suites in reps, carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, beds and bedding, mattresses, cottage suites, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$3,000 UNITED STATES TWO-YEARS SIX PER CENT. LOAN: A $50 to $500, four bonds, $1,000 each; B 551, one bond, $1,000; A 1,306 to 1,311, six bonds, $100 each. Payable to the order of the subscriber, not indorsed. $500 United States Loan of 1861, 6 per cent., with Coupons No. 4,144. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the above. Payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by the subscriber for their delivery to him.
HENRY DELAFIELD, No. 6 West 18th-st.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST ULT., BEtween 12th and 14th sts., an ENVELOPE, containing a small sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at R. VAN DIEN'S, care of W. I. GRAHAM, No. 62 William-st.

LOST.—A POCKET DIARY, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value but to the owner. A reward of $3 will be given on returning it to O. HARGER, at the counter of the *New-York Times* Publication Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT,
ITALIAN OPERA FOR ONE NIGHT.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that he will give one night of Italian Opera in Brooklyn, on
THIS TUESDAY, Feb. 3,
the only one he can possibly give during his present season. On this occasion the following extraordinary performance will be given:
The entire of Verdi's renowned opera of
ERNANI.
With
Mad. LORINI.....as.....Elvira
And the first act of LA TRAVIATA.
Mlle. CORDIER in her celebrated rôle of.....Violetta
The ticket offices are now open at the Brooklyn Academy and Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
VESPRES.
Director.....J. GRAU
TO-MORROW, positively LAST NIGHT but one of the Opera.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Feb. 4, revival of Verdi's famous opera,
THE VESPRES SICILLIENNE.
Mme. LORINI.....as the.....Duchess Elena
Brignoli.....Arrigo | Amodio.....Monfort
Susini.....John of Procida | Sarifi.....Vandemort
Mr. Gran regrets to state that it will be entirely impossible for him to extend his season beyond the 7th of February, as he is bound by contract to open the Boston Academy on Feb. 9.
FRIDAY, Feb. 6—Grand Gala Night.
Mozart's Immortal Masterwork,
DON GIOVANNI, (Don Juan.)
With an immense cast.
This will be positively the last Opera night of the present season.
SATURDAY—Last Grand Matinée.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12½ o'clock.
Doors open at 12 o'clock.
LAST GRAND MATINEE.
Sale of tickets will commence to-morrow.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
THIRD WEEK
of the triumphantly successful engagement of
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose impressive, natural and pathetic rendition of the
JEWISH MAIDEN
has created the most profound dramatic sensation, and attracted a series of the most crowded and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this City.
TUESDAY, Feb. 3, and every evening this week, will be presented the beautiful romantic play entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN.
Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. B. Selwyn.
Original Music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
Characteristic Dances and Appointments by Messrs. Phillipe and Wallis.
LEAH, the Jewess.....MISS BATEMAN
and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Langan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Kennett and the admirable chorus.
This interesting play combines the sweet simplicity of a fireside story, with a fierce and startling portrayal of the wildest and deepest of all human passions.
LOVE TURNED TO HATE.
The performances will conclude at 10½ precisely, affording ample time for obtaining cars, stages, &c.
NOTICE.
Mr. Wheatley regrets that he is unable to comply with the desire so frequently expressed during the past week by hundreds unable to obtain seats, that they might be secured in the balcony as well as the parquet during Miss Bateman's engagement. With the sincerest wish to oblige his patrons, he feels convinced he will best serve the great body of the public by a strict adherence to the established rule of the house. The box sheet, however, will be kept open for a week in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
POSITIVELY
THE LAST WEEK
of
THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
and the great character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK.
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, Feb. 3,
Will be presented, for the second time in New-York, a new drama, entitled
THE ADVOCATE'S LAST CAUSE,
In which Mr. C. W. COULDOCK will sustain his original rôle of Monsieur De Vernet; Madame La Rose, MISS COULDOCK.
After which the grand ballet,
LA FLOR DE SEVILLE,
In which the beautiful Cubas will appear, sustained by Sig. Ximenes and a full Corps de Ballet. To be followed by a new drama, also presented for the 2d time, entitled,
ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.
Penholder.....Mr. C. W. Couldock
Constance.....Miss Couldock
To conclude, by special desire, with the second act of the military drama,
THE FRENCH SPY.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
MONDAY, Feb. 9,
EDWIN BOOTH.

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI.—THE GREAT Original Panorama, with the new one of THE WAR, at the Hall of Art, No. 562 Broadway, every EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen, with $306,000 in Treasure.

Further Depredations by the Alabama Reported.

Astonishing Gold Discoveries in New-Zealand.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., arrived at this port last night, bringing California passengers and $306,000 in specie—the latter consigned as follows:

L. McMurray & Co.	$1,000	Order	$5,880
Allan McLane	45,000	S. Dinkelspiel & Co.	20,000
Bostwick & Price	20,000	Frank Baker	24,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	$2,500	H. M. Barnard	1,857
J. S. Parker & Son	16,250	Jennings & Brewster	21,000
E. J. Wade	6,860	Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	30,000
Jas. Hooker & Co.	5,500	Wells, Fargo & Co.	102,702
Total			$304,889

FROM ASPINWALL.

Sam'l L. Isaacs	$700	Handy & Hoadly	$2,540
Order	1,000		
Total			$4,640

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Departure of the Ocean Queen under Convoy —The Rebel Pirates—Important Gold Discoveries in New-Zealand—California and Australia Thrown in the Shade, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Jan. 25, 1863.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, with her convoy, the steam gunboat *Connecticut*, leave Aspinwall for New-York this evening; the former being one day behind in her time of sailing on account of her long passage out, she having been eleven days and eight hours from New-York to Aspinwall. The *Connecticut* convoyed the *Ariel* to Cape San Antonio Light, Island of Cuba, on her way home with her specie, mails and passengers, and reached Aspinwall, without touching in at any place, on the 23d instant. She will probably be back again, from convoying the *Ocean Queen*, on the 1st day of February.

The regular British mail steamer *Solent*, from Southampton to Aspinwall, *vid* St. Thomas, reports that the *Alabama* burned several vessels off San Domingo and Hayti, after having left the *Ariel* on the 10th of November. The names of the vessels are not given, but it is probable that you have them ere this. The *Solent* also reports that a Confederate steamer of 200 tons, called the *Retribution*, came into St. Thomas, and after selling her cargo of Southern produce for $40,000, sailed, and burned four or five American vessels in the neighborhood of the island.

Capt. SINNET, of the American ship *Flying Mist*, stranded off Bluff Harbor, New-Zealand, arrived at Panama in the last steamer from Callao, and goes to New-York by this steamer. He left Dunedin, New-Zealand, on the 1st December. He brings news of further extraordinary gold discoveries in New-Zealand, throwing in the shade the original ones in Otago. He says the mines exceed in extent and richness those of Australia and California. From 6,000 ounces per week, the product, with the comparatively few persons engaged in hunting gold, has increased to 20,000 ounces per week. Some hands have taken out 100 ounces each per week. Horses were selling at $700 each. Transportation for the distance of 300 miles, was $200 per ton. Flour sold at seventy-five cents per pound. Rev. Mr. HUTTFIELD, British Missionary, who also arrived lately from New-Zealand, confirms this intelligence. Business is very brisk, both at Otago and at Dunedin, the capital. The latter has gas-works, telegraphs, and a line of railroad to Port Charles. A line of steamers *via* Panama from Europe is talked of, and no doubt these New-Zealand discoveries will advance the project of a line over this route from England to Australia, &c.

We have no later advices than those already sent, from the interior of this Republic. In this State everything is quiet.

Trade on the Isthmus is improving some since the peace treaty in the State of Cauca, by which our three years' war is ended. The business over the Panama Railroad not only taxes all the energies of the Company's agent here to transact it, but the great and sudden increase, caused in a great degree by the large amount of cotton and wool going forward to Europe, gives him much embarrassment. The rolling stock and freight and storage buildings are all insufficient for the trade. Last week, the monthly propeller *Baladin*, of HOAR'a Liverpool Line, went away, leaving 3,500 packages of goods behind, which must wait another month for transportation.

The news of the bombardment of the forts of Acapulco, Mexico, on our coast, by the French fleet, caused but little remark here, as it had been expected for a month. The fleet fired over 1,000 shot and shell during three days. Twelve persons are reported to have been killed. Only one building was injured within the precincts of the town, and this by accident. I believe no injury was done to the ships by the forts. After the works were destroyed, the fleet sailed away for Mazatlan. The U. S. steam frigate *Saranac* was present at the bombardment.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys* is the only American war vessel in port. The U. S. brig *Bainbridge* still lies, dismantled and helpless, at Aspinwall.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

An Important Capture.

The British Steamer Princess Royal Taken.

Whitworth Guns, Rifles, Powder, and Steam Engines on Board.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 2.

The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday, received by the *American*, has the following:

"After our form was sent to press on Thursday night, a telegraphic dispatch was received announcing the capture of the British steam propeller *Princess Royal*, Capt. LAWSON, while attempting to run the blockade into Charleston. At the time of the departure of the *Princess Royal* from Halifax for Bermuda, Northern papers announced the fact and gave a description of the vessel and cargo. The Federal cruisers were therefore on the lookout for her, and as she was making her way in before daylight on Thursday morning, she was suddenly surrounded, and her officers were compelled to run her on Long Island beach, where she was captured. The *Princess Royal* had on board a most valuable cargo, consisting of eight Whitworth guns, four steam engines for gunboats, rifles, powder, &c. The bulk of the freight was about four hundred tons. A party of English workmen, skilled in the manufacture of projectiles, were captured with the vessel. The pilot and two or three of the crew escaped in boats, and reached Charlestoo. We are gratified to learn that important dispatches from Capt. MAURY to the Government were saved by these persons."

THE CARGO OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

The *Princess Royal*, captured off Charleston, had on board 600 barrels of gunpowder, 2 Armstrong guns, a large lot of machinery, 660 bales of sheet-iron, 500 boxes of tin, 1 steam bakery, 144 bales of hardware, 95 cases of boots, 200 bags of coffee, and other valuable.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

A communication was received from the President of the Smithsonian Institute, transmitting a resolution of the Board of Regents, stating that GEORGE E. BADGER had not attended the meetings of the Board, and they understood that he was in the rebel army; and they suggest that he ought no longer to remain a member of the Board.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) presented the petition of MADISON Y. JOHNSON, and asked that it might be read.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) objected to the reading, unless it was something especial, as it was contrary to the rules of the Senate.

Mr. RICHARDSON said the petitioner had been arrested, imprisoned and discharged, without any assigned cause. He moved that a Committee of three be appointed to investigate the facts of the arrest of M. Y. JOHNSON, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. RICHARDSON read the petition stating that the petitioner was arrested last August upon a telegram from the Secretary of War, and no cause was assigned, and no warrant was produced; that he was imprisoned until the 13th of September, and no reason was ever assigned for the arrest or discharge. He said an American citizen was thus arrested without law and in violation of law and all constitutional privileges; and the best thing the American Senate could do, was to bring to light these men who made charges against their fellow-citizens. There was a feeling wide and deep in the section of country he came from on this subject, which would lead to disastrous consequences if these arrests were persisted in.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said he maintained that this man could have been released at any time by taking the oath of allegiance.

Mr. RICHARDSON said the oath was offered him after he had been arrested and imprisoned, after the wrong was done.

Mr. ANTHONY—I understand that he refused to take it.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he did refuse.

Mr. ANTHONY—Then I think the Senate has more important business before it than attending to the requests of persons who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Government. I have no sympathy for him. I move to lay the petition on the table.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) thought there could be no propriety in tendering of such an oath to a man arrested unlawfully. It was as unjust as was the arrest.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) insisted that there was no insult in asking a man, who had fallen under suspicion in times like these, to clear himself by pledging anew his faith and loyalty. It was a crime when any man in times like these, and under a Government like this, so shaped his conduct as to induce any suspicion of loyalty. In all cases of suspected theft, the person who objects to being searched, generally has the stolen goods upon his person, and he was afraid that these men, who were not willing to take an oath to support the old flag, if the truth was known were not true to that flag.

The petition was then laid on the table by a vote of 22 Yeas to 16 Nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Hicks, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson, of Massachusetts—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Harding, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpie, Wall, Willey, Wilson of Missouri—16.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committe on the Judiciary reported back the bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipation.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution directing the Paymaster-General to inform the Senate what payments, if any, were made up to the 31st of August, 1862; and if none were made, what was the reason for such non-payments. Adopted.

The legislative and judicial appropriation bill was then taken up, the question being in regard to the appropriation for the Agricultural Department.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to increase the amount proposed by the Finance Committee from 65,000 to 110,000 dollars, of which 20,000 dollars be expended in experiments to procure a substitute for cotton.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.) moved to increase the amount to 130,000 dollars.

Mr. HARLAN'S amendment was rejected by Yeas 19, Nays 20.

Mr. ANTHONY withdrew his former amendment, and offered another one appropriating $20,000 for experiments in preparing hemp and flax as a substitute for cotton.

The amendment was adopted by Yeas 25, Nays 12.

Mr. LANE of Kansas, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to appropriate $20,000 to encourage the culture of cotton. Rejected.

The amendment of the Committee on Finance, making an appropriation for the Agricultural Department of $65,000, instead of $130,000, as in the House bill, was adopted.

The amendment to strike out the section increasing the salary of the Assistant Secretary of State to $4,000, was adopted.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, repealing all laws giving bounties to cod and other fisheries. Rejected—Yeas, 8; Nays, 34.

The bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to amend so as to make an appropriation for the Agricultural Department, of $80,000. Agreed to—Yeas, 27; Nays, 14.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend, so that the appropriation of $20,000 for preparing hemp and flax as a substitute for cotton, should be expended, under the direction of three commissioners. Rejected.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved an amendment, so as to appropriate $3,000 to distribute cotton and tobacco seeds. Agreed to.

The bill passed.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, with the exception of the item of five thousand dollars for the survey of the Minnesota and Red River of the North, with a view to improve the navigation of each and connect the same by a canal.

The House also concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the act providing for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts. It alters certain provisions for the sale of land in cases of nonpayment.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for authorizing the employment of colored soldiers and sailors.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that it was regarded as a measure of more than ordinary interest was evident from the earnestness with which it was pressed by its friends, and opposed by its enemies. He argued that the claim of the Government to those held to service or labor was superior to the claim of any person whatsoever. When the National life was in peril, the Nation might call into its employment every person capable of bearing arms, and not owing allegiance to any foreign Government. The life of the republic was more valuable than the rights of the most cherished citizen, and infinitely more valuable than those claimed by slaveholders. The power to employ colored persons, or slaves, for military purposes was ample. He proceeded to show that the use of them was urged by Gen. WASHINGTON himself, MADISON and other prominent public men; and that at this time the policy was expedient. It was proposed by this bill to say to the blacks, as JACKSON said to them at New-Orleans in 1814, that their services had been too long overlooked. He referred to the speeches of Mr. Cox and others, as calculated to produce dismemberment, and said they were but echoes of the Richmond papers. If such gentlemen had labored half as much to present an unbroken front to the enemy as they had to produce distrust in the Administration, we might look for peace before the next anniversary of American Independence. He had yet to learn that loyal people objected to any means to suppress rebellion, compel obedience to the Constitution and laws, and save the Union, not with New-England, but with all its territory preserved.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) briefly replied to a portion of Mr. WILSON'S remarks. A speech he made to New-York had been misinterpreted. He caused to be read a paragraph from it, to show that the position he took not only in New-York but Ohio and elsewhere, and this was the position of the Democratic Party. They never would, under any circumstances, consent to a dismemberment of this Republic. They should not be laboded because they had warned the country against the dangers of fanaticism. He repeated that WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and others refused to sanction the employment of blacks as a general system, which was proposed by this suicidal and infamous bill. It would sow distrust, and damage patriotism by associating negroes with white men, and disintegrate the army.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Dem.,) quoted former assertions of the President and the Republican members of Congress to show that they formerly took ground that they neither had the right, inasmuch nor constitutional power to interfere with Slavery in the States. But subsequently they violated their solemn pledges. The Republican Party could not be vindicated from the charge of being an Abolition organization. If the war had been conducted according to the Crittenden resolutions, namely, for the vindication of the Constitution and restoration of its authority, the Union spirit in the South, instead of being crushed, as he feared it was, would have acquired such force as to have successfully counteracted the effects of secession. The use of negroes for soldiers, as proposed, was not, in his opinion, sincerely contemplated. It was an attempt to deceive the people by presenting the negro in a new attitude. The white soldiers would never consent to be placed on an equality with negroes. This bill was an admission of weakness on the part of the whites, and confessed that it was necessary to call negroes to our aid.

Mr. WHITE, of Ohio, (Dem.,) reviewed, in condemnation, the Confiscation acts, and then the Proclamation of the President, which was the emanation of a Dictator, and could not be issued until the Executive had put his foot on the Constitution and the crown on his head. It was a violation of every principle of the Constitution and of law. These measures disposed of all the property of the Southern States by legislative enactments and by Presidential decrees, proclamations and bulls. Measures, too, Mr. WHITE said, had been introduced for purchasing the negroes of Missouri, Kentucky and other Border States. But the people of this State would never consent to pay the money. This was to dispose of Slavery in the non-seceded States as a part of the Administration policy.

Mr. HARRISON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked whether he understood his colleague to say that the loyal people of Ohio would repudiate any tax the Courts decided to be constitutional.

Mr. WHITE replied—Not at all. They would abide by the law; and because such taxes were illegal, the people of Ohio would refuse to pay them. The test of loyalty was respect to the Constitution and laws. He opposed the pending bill. The number of whites in the army was limited; while the only limit to the employment of negroes was their color. The object of such a black force was to subjugate the whites of eleven States; it to exterminate that race, God and man would rise up against it. He believed, however, that the arming of negroes in general would result in their extermination. This was a Government of white men, and he and the people would never be satisfied with any other.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) spoke against what he characterized as an attempt to elevate the negro to an equality with the white man. Considered as a national policy it was eminently disgraceful. The united judgment of mankind would pronounce upon it its emphatic condemnation. The example of the King of Dahomey had been presented for their imitation. That despot had an army of blacks, it was said, tremendous and invincible; but it was ferocious and merciless. The people of Maryland would recoil with abhorrence from the pending proposition, and the civilized world condemn it to unmitigated scorn. Rather than by it the negroes should be let loose like fiends of hell, the people of his State would plant themselves in defiant opposition to it. He was opposed to this bill because he was opposed to the war. He came here as a representative of peace, and, as such, the adversary of military supremacy. He spoke in favor of upholding the Constitution. The fathers of the Republic, WASHINGTON and others, had warned us against sectional agitation. It was the disregard of these warnings that had involved us in our present troubles.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the bill had been opposed for various reasons. The gentleman who had just taken his seat could not vote for it because he was opposed to the war. He (Mr. STEVENS) did not expect those holding such views to vote for it, because it was an efficient engine for carrying on the war. Soon the two years and nine months terms of the volunteers would expire, and this would take from the army 300,000 men. To supply their places with gallant soldiers in the present condition of the country, 50,000 white men could not be raised by voluntary enlistment, and to enforce conscription was out of the question. The Democratic leaders had been busy during the past year denouncing the conduct of the Administration, and sowing distrust. They said that this was an Abolition war, and hence we ought to lay down our arms and compromise. Why should not the black man be employed to save the white man? He had little respect for those who would save rebel property at the expense of the lives of white men. If negro soldiers should be employed, and the white soldiers should lay down their arms, as his colleague, (Mr. WHITE,) said they would, in God's name let them go; they ought to be in the rebel army. His colleague should have reported the subordinates who sold him this to the proper department, that they might be tried and inexorably shot. We were fighting for the life of the nation; and, if in the best of the contest the chains of Slavery were melted off, so much the better. He believed that the Democrats at the North were holding secret meetings under the league of Knights of the Golden Circle, with the view of seizing control of the Government and the person of the President. In this he did not believe they would succeed, if colored persons were employed as soldiers. Servile war would not result, because they would be under severe military discipline. But, even if servile war should result, it would be preferable to the war which the rebels were now cruelly and mercilessly waging against the country. He concluded by referring to documents showing good military results which may be expected from such auxiliaries.

He moved the previous question, which was seconded; and the main question was ordered to be put.

The House first voted on Mr. MAYNARD'S motion to refer the bill and pending amendments to the Committee on Military Affairs. Negatived—54 against 83.

The question was then taken on Mr. HICKMAN'S amendment, which was rejected. It authorized the President to raise as many regiments, not exceeding 300, of African or colored persons of the United States, as in his discretion he might consider necessary, to be uniformed in some marked or special manner, and equipped as he might direct. It also provided for a line of steamers between New-York and the coast of Africa.

The bill, as modified by Mr. STEVENS, is as follows:

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is hereby, authorized to enroll, arm, equip and receive into the land and naval service of the United States, such a number of volunteers of African descent as he may deem equal to suppress the present rebellion, for such term of service as he may prescribe, not exceeding five years; the said volunteers to be organized according to the regulations of the branch of the service into which they may be enlisted, to receive the same rations, clothing and equipments as other volunteers, and a monthly pay not to exceed that of the volunteers; to be officered by white or black persons, appointed and commissioned by the President, and to be governed by the rules and articles of war, and such other rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, or to the rules or articles of war, shall be so construed as to authorize or permit any officer of African descent to be appointed to rank, or exercise military or naval authority over white officers, soldiers or men, in the military or naval service of the United States; nor shall any greater pay than $10 dollars per month, with their usual allowment of clothing and rations, be allowed or paid to privates or laborers of African descent, who are, or may be, in the military or naval service of the United States.

Provided further, That the slaves of loyal citizens, in the States exempt by the President's Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, shall not be received into the armed service of the United States; nor shall there be recruiting offices opened in either of the States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri, without the consent of the Governors of said States having been first obtained.

The bill passed by a vote of 85 Yeas against 55 Nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Buxton, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Browne of Virginia, Buffington, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Cooway, Cutler, Dawes, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, S. C. Fessenden, T. A. D. Fessenden, Fisher, Frank, Gooch, Gurley, Hooper, Hutchings, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McIndoe, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Marston, Mitchell, Merrill of Vermont, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Pheips of California, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom, and Worcester.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Allen of Illinois, Ancona, Baily, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Clements, Cobb, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Cristenden, Delaplaine, Granger, Grider, Hall, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg of Illinois, Kerrigan, Law, Leary, Long, Mallory, May, Maynard, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Odell, Pendleton, Price, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Shiel, Stiles, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Wadsworth, Webster, Whaley, Whiteof Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff, Wright, Yeomans.

Adjourned.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

From Our Own Reporter.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, the Recorder stated that on Saturday he received a dispatch from Gen. Milroy, that he was ready to come to testify before the Court, but that he had not yet been relieved for that purpose. The Court decided that the interests of the service would not justify longer delay to procure the attendance of Gen. Milroy, and in the event of his non-arrival by to-morrow morning his personal examination would be omitted, but his official report would be read, and counter testimony, if any, to be produced by Gen. McDowell, would then be produced, and the testimony to the case closed.

Brig.-Gen. John Buford, called by Gen. McDowell.

—Q.—Were you present with Gen. McDowell at his tent near Warrenton, on the 26th of August last, on the occasion of Gen. Sigel's being there?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the object of the expedition that was then in question, in the direction of Salem?

A.—There was an expedition about being sent out under my command from Warrenton toward Chester Gap. Gen. Sigel was to give me a section of artillery and a portion of his cavalry. The expedition started on the morning of the 27th, and got to near Salem, where it came across stragglers from the rear of Jackson's army. I found out that Longstreet's command was close behind and following up. The object of the expedition was to ascertain the position of the rebels. I suppose.

Q.—Did you make any report to Gen. McDowell of the march of Longstreet?

A.—I think I did. I sent two dispatches back.

Col. Schriver, being recalled by Gen. McDowell, laid before the Court a note from Gen. Buford to Gen. Ricketts, concerning the force passing through Gainesville, which he said was received at Gen. McDowell's headquarters on the 29th, and read as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE, 9:30 A. M.

GEN. RICKETTS—Seventeen regiments, one battery, and five hundred cavalry passed through Gainesville, three-quarters of an hour ago on the Centreville Road. I think the Division should join our forces now engaged, at once.

JOHN BUFORD, Brigadier-General.

Please forward this.

Q.—Did Gen. King, on the afternoon of the 28th of August, report himself unable to do duty, and was he, to outward appearance, at that time able to do doty?

A.—He did not report himself sick, to my knowledge, and he seemed to me able to perform duty.

The Court went into secret session for deliberation, with the understanding that when the doors were opened at 3 o'clock, the Court would adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Gen. Foster's Expedition at Morehead City on Jan. 30.

The Departure of the Force Delayed by a Storm.

Gen. Wessel in Command at Newbern.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., Friday, Jan. 30.

The waters between here and Beaufort are black with vessels of all kinds, which are only waiting the abatement of the severe gale which has been prevailing for the past five days, to take their departure for their destination.

Capt. J. C. SLAGHT, Chief Quartermaster of this Department, has completed his arduous labors in fitting out this, the great expedition of the day—having accomplished, without a mar, a work unparalleled in the history of the war. His great nautical knowledge and skill commands the admiration of all.

The army is in a splendid condition, and in the very best of spirits. They are eager for the coming fray, with all its flattering prospects of success.

Gen. WESSELL is left in command at Newbern, with an adequate force for any emergency.

The Premature Disclosure of Military Movements—Elizabeth City Held as a Military Post—A Conference between Jeff. Davis and Gov. Vance, &c.

ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., Saturday Jan. 30, } *via* FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 1. }

Major-Gen. J. G. FOSTER has again written to the General-in-Chief at Washington, bitterly complaining of the premature disclosure of military and naval movements in this Department.

Elizabeth City, N. C., is now held by the National troops as a military post. One company of the First North Carolina (Union) Regiment, and about 100 negroes, are doing garrison and picket duty at that post.

JEFF. DAVIS had a conference last week with Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, upon the relations of this State with the Southern Confederacy—meeting him for that purpose at Franklin Depot, Virginia, on the Blackwater. Gov. VANCE plainly informed JEFF. DAVIS that North Carolina would insist upon the reserve and recall of an adequate force for the protection of North Carolina from any further Federal advances. North Carolina has now 80,000 troops in the rebel service.

Many applications are being made for authority to raise native loyal troops. Gen. FOSTER strongly approves doing this.

Brooklyn Fire Department Ball.

Last evening the Twenty-fifth Annual Ball of the Brooklyn Fire Department was given in the Academy of Music, as usual in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Fire Department. These annuals of the Department are always looked forward to with yearnings for the arrival of the evening announced as that on which the occasion will take place, and when the time arrives the occasion is enjoyed to the fullest by every fireman who can be there, and by all his family. It differs from the great majority of balls in its genuine sociality. Every one seems to attend with a determination to spend as agreeable evening; and as the proceeds from the sale of tickets ($5 each) all goes to the support of the poor and needy, benevolence, which beams out from the jolly faces of the exempts and past officials, and fills with a charming light the eyes of the ladies and children, wells up the heart of the mere spectator with joy and gladness. Prior to last evening, the trustees and managers had some unpleasant forebodings that the Annual this year would, as compared with others, be less successful. These fears were based on the fact that there is not in the City an organised body of men from which so many soldiers have volunteered for the war as the Fire Department. But their fears, though apparently well founded, were not realized—in fact, the attendance last evening was the largest and best that has ever been seen at an Annual. At 10 o'clock there was not less than two thousand present. The arrangements were perfect; the decoration calculated to attract and please both eyes and ears. At the rear of the stage Engine No. 21 and Hose No. 8 were placed—both splendid specimens of fire apparatus. Over them, and somewhat nearer the front, was, in letters of light, "Voluntary Aid." The front of the stage was ornamented by the appropriate coat of arms, hung from the drop roll, and descending about midway to the stage. The side of the stage and the front of the several circles were hung with American flags, and from every gas pendant there hung a tiny cage, containing a singing canary bird. The dancing music was furnished by the Brooklyn Band, and the promenade music by DODWORTH'S, and both were excellent. The floor was covered with gay dancers, and every available seat in the building was filled with those, who though friendly to the object of the occasion, preferred being spectators to taking part in the more active festivities. Altogether it was a grand success, one which will add fully $2,000 to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Judging from the number of dancing and promenade pieces on the programme, the happy assemblage will still be dancing when this brief notice shall have gone to press. Among the notables present were the Mayor, Heads of Departments, Aldermen and City Officials generally, Chief Engineer Cunningham, Hon. John C. Roach, Hon. Robert Story, Ex-Chief Velsor, Ex-Chief Fury, and others. The Floor Committee, of twelve prominent firemen, and the Police Committee, of twelve ditto, deserve the highest commendation for the manner in which they performed their several duties.

Candlemas Day.

The Presentation of Christ in the Temple, commonly called "The Purification of St. Mary the Virgin," was celebrated yesterday in all Episcopal and Catholic Churches throughout the world. According to the law of Moses, (Levit. xii.) twenty-three days were to elapse after the circumcision of a male child, before the mother could enter the sanctuary or touch any hallowed thing. These, together with the seven days from the birth to the circumcision, were called the "Days of Purification." Besides this there was a law that the first born, (male,) both of man and beast, should be offered to the Lord, and in the former case the child was to be redeemed with a lamb, of the first year, and if the parents were too poor to bring a lamb, then they brought "a pair of turtle doves or two young pigeons," one for a burnt-offering, and the other for a sin-offering, and the priest then made an atonement for the mother, and she was pronounced clean. In the case of a "male child," the "Days of Purification" were doubled. The reputed father, and the mother of our Lord were too poor, it appears, to give the lamb, and accordingly we find them approaching with the more humble offering. But if poor, it was shown at this purification that he who was brought to be presented was the promised Messiah. Simeon, who was not to see death, before he had seen Christ, burst out with that beautiful hymn, since used in the Christian Church, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace according to thy word; for mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people; a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people, Israel." Yesterday solemn services were performed in all the Catholic Churches in this City, and also in the Protestant Episcopal Churches. In the former the ceremony of blessing candles before early mass occurred. Pieces of these candles are considered of great efficacy in sickness, or otherwise. When a person is dying, a piece is put in his hand lighted, and thus he passes away in the belief that it may light him to Paradise. On account of these "blessed candles," the day is also called "Candlemas Day." In Ireland the day is particularly observed. The days are now visibly longer, and there is an old distich which runs thus:

"Welcome! welcome! Candlemas Day,
We'll throw our candlesticks away;"

alluding to the fact that the nights are becoming shorter, and the poor people require no more artificial light, and that Spring commences and Winter departs.

In our City churches the most absolute respect was paid to the observances of the day, for individual mention of which we have no room.

The Department of the East.

A report having gained considerable currency, to the effect that Gen. WOOL had designed to suppress the *World* and *Express*, on account of the course they had taken in reference to the policy of the Administration, we are enabled to state, by authoritative assurance, that the intention intimated never proceeded from the headquarters of Gen. WOOL. Various rumors are constantly afloat as to the doings and contemplative acts of Gen. WOOL, but it rarely occurs they can ever be traced to a reliable source.

The official announcement of the members of Gen. WOOL'S Staff will be made in a day or two. Some changes and additions have been recently made.

It is the purpose of Gen. WOOL, during the week, to examine the fortifications and defences of New-York harbor. The day set apart for that special duty has not yet been decided upon; but when the time arrives a thorough investigation will be instituted. A steamer will be placed at the disposal of the General and his Aides-de-Camp.

Court of General Sessions.

The February term of this Court opened yesterday before Recorder HOFFMAN.

The roll of Grand Jurors was called when the following gentlemen answered to their names, and were sworn in:

DANL. H. TOMPKINS, Foreman.
Joseph Applegate, Jas. S. Aspinwall, Elijah T. Brown, Geo. W. Farnham, Henry G. Griffin, Jacob D. G. Hersey, Thos. F. Jeremiah, Geo. D. Phelps, Duncan F. Curry, Edward Carter, Gustavus W. Faber, Edw. H. Fletcher, Harrison D. Hunt, Maurice Hillyer, Saml. C. Madden, Peter M. Suydam, Thos. G. Young.

The Recorder charged the Jury upon the usual topics required by statute to be noticed, and made special reference to the lottery business, which, he said, was carried on to a great extent in this City, and was sapping the morals and destroying the character of our youth. If there was any way of reaching these deos of vice, they should be suppressed, and it was the duty of the Grand Jury to present them.

Frank Barnett pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was remanded for sentence.

Dan. McCarthy pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and three months.

Mary Birmingham pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was remanded.

Three Ladies Burned to Death.

CORNING, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 2.

The dwelling house of H. C. POOL, near Titusville, was destroyed by fire, last Saturday afternoon. His wife and daughter, and a Mrs. GONZALE, whose husband was in New-York, perished in the flames. The cause of the fire is unknown. The remains of the three ladies were found near the door. Mr. POOL was absent from the house at the time the fire broke out.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE "LOST ARTS."—Whatever varieties of opinion may prevail regarding Mr. PHILLIPS' political views, there is certainly no diversity of sentiment in relation to his masterly skill as an orator. While this fact is admitted by even the most bitter of his political opponents, it is never more apparent than when he drops for the time the political excitements of the hour, and treats his audience to a feast of reason directed to a subject interesting and instructive to any intellectual assemblage—such a subject as that of his already famous lecture on the *Lost Arts*. The Mercantile Library Association, therefore, in inviting him to repeat the lecture last evening, but recognized the public appreciation, and afforded to thousands the opportunity for a rare treat of classical eloquence.

LAUGHTER AND MUSIC.—Dr. COLTON will give his next exhibition at the Cooper Institute, to-morrow evening, and has engaged GRAFULA'S Seventh Regiment Band to give a concert of forty minutes to commence the entertainment; and Dr. COLTON informs us that he pays the band a dollar per minute for their performance. At such a trifling admission, the house should be full.

MISS WARREN'S HEADQUARTERS.—Miss LAVINIA WARREN has taken a splendid suit of apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel, to which she removes on Saturday evening next. She and her little bridegroom hold their reception at this hotel immediately after their marriage on Tuesday next. The reception, like the wedding ceremonies, is confined strictly to those who hold cards of invitation.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT FIRE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

By Telegraph.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1863.

MESSRS. EVANS & ALLEN,
Binghamton, N. Y.:

Was your safe in the fire? Please give us result?

HERRING & CO.

Via Erie Railway Telegraph.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1863.

HERRING & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Yes! and contents in perfect order.

EVANS & ALLEN.

The above was one of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, tried by the late extensive fire which destroyed the Odd Fellows Hall and a number of places of business.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—the most reliable and perfect security from fire now known—manufactured and sold by

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO.,
Chicago.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material that will resist the burglar's drill.

HERRING'S CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, combined—one safe within the other.

Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES—plain and ornamental—suitable for the parlor or dining-room, for the security of valuable papers, silver plate, jewelry, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."—A new System of Physiognomy; Physiology, and the Temperaments; Ethnology, or the Races of Man; Psychology, the Science of the Soul. Given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1863. 10 cents a number, or $1 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO-NIGHT, at 7 o'clock, a class composed of ladies and gentlemen, will be formed at No. 308 Broadway, for instruction in physiology, phrenology and physiognomy, including the "Signs of Character."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SEE "FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND" at Wheeler & Wilson's, 505 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Mrs. G. C. Hickox and child, Dr. Heger, U. S. A., and family, Dr. Easton, G. G. Allaret, S. C. Hopkins, R. S. Ecils and lady, S. J. Kennedy, A. W. Wilson, N. Thompson, B. F. Stone, Mrs. J. J. Ryan, E. W. Verry, J. Grigsby, Capt. F. A. Stall, Mrs. S. E. Platt, Dr. J. S. Conway, G. L. Faulkner, Capt. F. W. Perhallow, W. A. White, Mr. Bancroft and family, Capt. Jones, Capt. W. W. Henry, Capt. Leonell, Lieut. Merchant, Mrs. Ferrari and child, S. Abarsan and lady, R. Perry, G. E. Kirkpatrick, T. Mallaby, Mr. Manning, T. Tophity, D. Samuels, N. Brandon.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3546. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

The Capture of the British Steamer Pearl and the Rebel Steamer Virginia.

VALUABLE CARGO ON BOARD THE LATTER.

About Thirty Prize Vessels in the Harbor.

The Admiralty Court Very Much Behind.

EFFECT OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

On the night of the 22d there arrived in our harbor the two sister ships of war, the *Tioga* and the *Sonoma*, the former from a cruise among the Bahamas, bringing as a prize of war the British steamer *Pearl*, which is one of several whose names have been furnished as being engaged for the rebels to run our blockade. The *Pearl* is an iron boat, with side-wheels, 180 feet length of hull and 14 feet beam, draws but five feet water and will run sixteen miles per hour. She has but little cargo, and that about 1,000 blue jackets. Vessel and cargo owned by Mr. Geo. Wigg, a straw man, and associate of her British Majesty's Consul, J. V. CRAWFORD, consigned to ADDERLY & Co., Nassau. She refused to stop until several guns had been fired. The *Sonoma* comes from the Mexican coast, and has the rebel steamer *Virginia* as a prize, now on the way here, with a valuable cargo of wines, coffee, &c. This steamer was seized by the Mexican authorities for some violation of their laws, and was subsequently turned over to our possession, and will doubtless be a prize. There is no pretence other than that she is rebel property.

On Friday morning, the 24th, the steamer *Swan*, a condemned prize, purchased by parties here and at New-York, and refitted in good order, was ready, with steam on and all aboard, to start for New-Orleans, when suddenly the Captain was called on for the vessel's papers, for the inspection of Admiral BAILEY, with the notice that the steamer should remain at the wharf. It appears that the managing owner of the *Swan* had employed as captain and pilot two men whose record is not clear proof of loyalty. The Captain is a man who, two weeks since, being pilot of the steamer *Mexican Sanford*, run her ashore with an entire regiment of troops on board, (the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers,) who would have thrown him overboard at the time if they could have got at him. Upon his arrival he was at once employed to take the *Swan* to New-Orleans, and being about ready when the news of the wreck of the ship *Sparkling Sea* (with the Twenty-fifth New-York Battery) reached here she was engaged from the owner, at $700 per day, to proceed to the relief of the ship, and went up to within five miles of her, when the Captain protested. In opposition to the opinions of other competent seamen, that it was unsafe to go alongside of the wreck, and finally returned, having accomplished nothing. Other small vessels went to the wreck, and saved twelve of the eighty horses that were alive at the wrecking of the ship, and Capt. WALSH, of the *Sparkling Sea*, says this steamer could have gone and saved the whole of them. For pilot of the *Swan* they had employed Capt. JAMES DUKES, who arrived here a few days since Captain on a prize rueing the blockade with cotton. He has employed much of his time in recounting his adventures in eluding the blockading vessels several times already, and his intention to continue his enterprise in that direction at any and all fitting opportunities. Capt. DUKES' well-known fame as a daring and resolute man, united with his equally palpable rebel proclivities, which he is at no pains to disguise, operated somehow to cause the detention of the steamer, and the consequent removal of himself and the Captain from the vessel. She has since been permitted to depart with other officers, after being bonded in $30,000 to do no unlawful act.

The ship *Sparkling Sea* has become a total wreck, and the rigging, sails, anchor, chains, stores and twelve horses, have been brought down by the wrecking vessel. The Marshal is now selling the same at auction, at very high prices. The sails and rigging sell for about what they cost a few years since. The horses, after starving, sold for $100 to $140.

Vessels of the Bank's Expedition, returning, continue to stop here for coal, and keep up a continuous labor in their supply both day and night. The last ones here are the *St. Marys*, *Quincy*, *Merrimac*, *Northern Light* and *Albany*.

The fine screw-steamer *Continental* arrived on the 25th, from New-York, with the Fifty-third Maine Regiment, bound for New-Orleans; also, the small steamer *Shenandoah*, bound north. They are merely in want of coal, and will proceed at once.

There are about thirty prize vessels in this harbor, awaiting the action of the Court, and many of this number have been here for three to four months, under expence and charge for keeping, with other sacrifices consequent upon delay. The public may want to know the reason for this, and I feel bound to inform them that the Admiralty Judge has been absent, enjoying himself; and, although it is now four weeks since his return, there is not yet one case of all these that is noticed for sale.

Since the arrival of the New-Year Proclamation, the outward signs of loyalty among some of the inhabitants of our island have been given to the breeze from the housetops in all directions. These demonstrations have in some instances called forth the denunciation and threats of rebel masters, but to very little purpose—the flags are all "there" at early morn, evincing the firm reliance these people have that the day of their deliverance has dawned.

An American bark, under English colors, was sunk in the Gulf, off Gun Key, Bahamas, and became a total loss. The Captain has arrived here with his crew, and reports the vessel as the bark *Joseph Fisk*, of Portland, Me., with a full cargo of sugar and molasses, from Cardenas, Cuba, for Portland. The crew of a Bahama wrecking vessel, the sloop *Julia*, also arrived here two days since in a small boat, and report that they were blown off the coast while sending assistance to a shipwrecked vessel, and losing their vessel finally made our coast at Cape Florida.

The prize steamer *Virginia* arrived on the 26th, and her cargo is now undergoing examination. The cargo is a valuable one, and was received on board at sea, from a schooner from Havana. The master of the *Virginia*, Capt. JOHNSON, says that this is the second time he has been captured, and that the *Virginia* belongs to Spanish owners, who have made four successful trips with her from the African coast with negroes, and landed them in Cuba.

War vessels now in the harbor are the frigate *St. Lawrence*; sloop-of-war *Dale*; steamers *Penguin*, *Magnolia*, *Hendrik Hudson*; schooners *Eugenia* and *Ariel*; steamer *Octorora*.

Merchant Vessels—Ships *Wizard King*, *T. J. Southard*, *Lydia*, *Essex*; schooners *Lilly*, *David Faust*, *D. E. Borden*, *Ann Elias*; steamers *Shetuckat* and *Cumbria*, and *Union*, for New-Orleans.

Three prize steamers the *Adela* the *Pearl* and *Virginia*, and about twenty-eight small sailing vessels.

The brig *A. Hopkins*, of Mystic Connecticut has just arrived this morning from Vera Cruz *via* New Orleans having carried to Vera Cruz a cargo of army wagons for the French. Among the ships papers is the special licence to proceed to New Orleans signed by the President and Secretary of the Treasury, all under the same voyage. Verily this is serving God and Mammon. F.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Reported to Have Been Off the Southwest Pass.

The steamship *Geo. Washington*, Capt. GAGER, from New-Orleans, on the 27th, to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., bringing the United States mails, full cargo and passengers, arrived yesterday. She made the passage from New-Orleans to Sandy Hook in the quick time of six days and fifteen hours.

She left at anchor at the Southwest Pass steam frigate *Mississippi*, which left New-Orleans on the 26th to took out for the *Alabama*, reported to have been off the Pass a few days previous, and to have taken a pilot from one of the pilot boats.

Bark *Commerce* and ship *Herald* were inside, bound up. On Feb. 2, 9 A. M., in lat. 37° 20', long. 74° 40', passed close to steamship *Ericsson*, steering S. W., having in tow a large raft with a red flag on it.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE

The Present Condition of Affairs in the Department—Bad Effects of Conciliation upon the Rebels—Port Hudson Being Strengthened—Possibility of Another Cut-off.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New-Orleans, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1863.

The defeat of our army under Gen. SHERMAN, the capture of the *Harriet Lane*, and the loss of Galveston, are events that do not add much to the good humor or hopefulness of our people. In addition to this, we hear of the constant effects perceptible, arising from a radical change in the administration of our local affairs. The consequence is that we have all the stagnation and depression of May last, without the hopefulness of an untried future. I am sorry to say that all business is at a stand-still; the merchants are doing nothing, and, what is worse, the apparent hopelessness of a speedy opening of the Mississippi seems destined to act as an incubus for a long and intolerable future. I have, in months past, time and again urged the importance of sending Gen. BUTLER a few thousand troops to enable him to take the offensive, at least so far as his immediate vicinity was concerned, but my arguments and his petitions failed, and I now have the satisfaction, or rather the mortification, to find JEFF. DAVIS almost using my own words in his language to the rebel Congress, when urging the importance of keeping the Mississippi closed. He admits that commercial intercourse along the great "aorta of our continent" would be a most direct attack on Richmond, and insinuates, if he does not state it openly, that the Mississippi open the rebellion would be at an end. Such has been all along the feeling of every sensible man in this city, and of everybody in fact who has paid any attention to the subject, except, seemingly, the controllers of affairs at Washington.

The embarrassments which are to be soon felt here by the want of commerce on the Mississippi must accumulate. The greatest amount of administrative ability has been demanded in New-Orleans to feed the *thirty thousand* poor which the Government inherited from rebel rule. Gen. BUTLER found this obligation the most difficult to fulfill, but he mastered the responsibility by issuing his celebrated Order 45, in which he levied some three hundred thousand dollars on the rich cotton brokers and others, who had been most instrumental in sustaining the rebellion, and inaugurating the reign of suffering among the industrious poor. With the money thus obtained, he managed, at an expenditure of nearly twenty-three thousand dollars per week, to keep the poverty-stricken poor from starving. It was under the stimulus of this desire that he opened the market, and organized the system of labor that kept the streets clean through the Summer, dug out the canals used for the drainage of the city, and increased the river front by adding vastly to the batture. *To feed these people was the primary object*, and to make it possible for the healthy and strong to earn an honest living, he instituted the labor—but, under any circumstances, he acknowledged the necessity of feeding their people; the beginning of the end of this obligation was to date from the opening of the Mississippi, and the obligation was to end with the resumption of trade with the great West. It is easy to perceive how long off are the ameliorations of trade; the hungry suffering cannot, however, long remain—in fact, daily increases in clamor and swell in magnitude of numbers.

Gen. BUTLER mastered the subject in the shortest way, viz., making the truly responsible—the men who advised the planters not to send cotton to New-Orleans, and thus ruined the city—making these men contribute a small per cent. of their gains to support the poor they created; and for this he has been howled at and abused, and it was the conversation and complaints of these men thus overtaken by retributive justice that gave RAVERDY JOHNSON such a fearful idea of the oppressive character of Gen. BUTLER'S rule in New-Orleans. Had he (JOHNSON) gone among the Union men, or the laboring Union men, he would have received very different impressions. Gen. BANKS, no doubt acting under instructions, has attempted, as his subordinates seem to desire, to "soften the rule." The soothing system is to be tried, but look at the result. The blessings of this new state of things *only affects favorably the stiff-necked rebels*, while the real worthy people of the city are more or less sacrificed. If the wealthy Secessionists are to be cajoled into a love of the Union by courtesies from the National authorities, then it follows that the United States Treasury is to be taxed to feed the poor of New-Orleans, or they are to be left to starve. The United States Treasury is at present taxed enough, and that resource is cut off. The poor, if left without food—obtained either as a gift, or as the reward of well-directed industry—will soon become discontented and revolutionary. Those very rich are to be soothed, Secessionists will at once take advantage of these poor, disaffected people, to tell them that their sufferings are owing to the National authorities; and starting with this poison, they (the desperate poor) will soon be as rebellious and difficult to control as they were when our troops, in May last, took possession of the city.

This new rule socially, I will admit, gives quite an air of relief to our Union officers in high positions. If they will consent to entirely emasculate themselves of all Union proclivities, and make their entire associations among people who, at best, only conceal their hate for the Union, they may yet arrive at such a state of popularity that they will be invited by professed rebels, "out to tea," and the young ladies who are so lavish of their attentions upon the officers of the French, English and Spanish vessels in port, might condescend eventually to let even Yankees have a book seat in their parlors, it being understood, however, that said Yankees would allow said young ladies to abuse the Union, Union officers, and play on for the thousandth time in one evening, the stale old Scotch song, set to new words and christened the "Bonnie Blue Flag." And this is the way that these people are to be brought under the benign influence of the "Star and Stripes." Holding an umbrella over a duck in a May shower is well-directed philanthropy compared with this "bosh." If we are never to be in earnest, if the people who have always been for the Union, have suffered for the Union, and would willingly in a fair fight die for the Union, are not to be honored by Union officers and the Union Government, above these smooth-tongued, treacherous, rebel-despised individuals, then let us abandon the contest at once, beg pardon of the myrmidons of JEFF. DAVIS for having been at all disagreeable, and end a contest which is either to put down a rebellion, or end as one of the most solemn and dreadful farces that ever marred the pages of history.

The enemy is quietly strengthening Port Hudson. The roads crossing in from the country leading to the bluffs have been, in some instances, fortified back for several miles, and there is nothing but a series of rifle-pits everywhere defending the approaches. There is nothing here on our side that can make any impression on this stronghold after another month is past. The relief of Vicksburgh has enabled the rebels to reinforce Port Hudson; and in accordance with JEFF. DAVIS' Proclamation, the whole strength of rebeldom will be directed to those points—the idea being mainly to disgust the West for being compelled to send its produce to the East, and thus be made entirely dependent on a Northern and Eastern market. There is a malicious and diabolical smartness about this that is quite worthy of the devil, who is the chief of rebels, and it may have its effect. One only consolation is left me: both Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are situated on bluffs and on bends in the river, opposite to which are low sandy points: the river is now most rapidly rising, and it is within the possibility of human agency and the Mississippi current to turn the river below these fortified points by making artificial cut-offs. By these means, most likely both places will be eventually *put back in the country*, and be so far out of the way that they can do no harm to navigation. The effect of thus novel carrying strongholds would be good on commerce, inasmuch as shortening the distance of the route; for every cut-off brings St. Louis, in the way of navigation, nearer to New-Orleans.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Jan. 27.

The following decision, delivered on the 24th inst., in the Second District Court, presents a point of considerable interest to persons in any way connected with "Confederate" contracts. The case is of itself peculiar, as the defendant, we learn, presented a claim upon the United States for making the sails, after their seizure by the officers of the Customs:

Patrick McGuigin vs. John O. Chiglevich.—*No.* 19,164—*Second District Court.*—This plaintiff claims judgment on a note for $1,000, given on the 18th of February last, and payable sixty days from date.

The defence is, that the consideration of said note was certain sails and canvas furnished to, and work done for, the Confederate Government for the equipment of certain gunboats to be employed against the National Government; that the Confederate Government has never paid respondent for said work and said furniture of the gunboats.

The evidence clearly shows that the respondent was a kind of contractor for this work, and that he used the services and goods of plaintiff in the supplies furnished.

The contract was not simply an immoral one, but one of a highly criminal character. It was one which can be scarcely sanctioned by a Court reverencing, and subject to, the laws and Constitution of the United States. And, inasmuch as treason is the highest crime known to the laws, the contract in question, akin as it is to treason, must meet the disapproval of the legal tribunals. So much for the contractor's part in this matter.

For the plaintiff, the furnisher of the canvas and work, it appears from the evidence that he was well aware of the purpose to which his property and labor were to be put. He was part and parcel of the entire transaction, having received, as it appears, a large portion of the price, amounting to some thousands of dollars, there remaining only this balance unpaid. It matters little whether he was a partner in the contract, or whether he supplied the means for carrying it forward. Their association in the advancement of a work striking at the basis of society, its avowed object the destruction of the Government of the country, was not only criminal, but the very essence of criminality. Courts of the United States and of Louisiana are not open to litigations of this kind. (Whiteside vs. McGrath, 13 Ann., 401.

The defendant claims that the Confederate Government has not paid him as contractor, and argues from this that plaintiff cannot recover.

Under ordinary circumstances the Court might consider a plea of such kind worthy of some regard, that is to say, had this defendant made either a legal contract, or one with any legal entity notified to the name of a body corporate. But in this case these qualities are clearly wanting. This contractor can never enforce his contract for want of a legal party defendant. The John Doe vs. Richard Roe system has no existence in our law. Our jurisprudence admits only of real parties.

It is plain that neither party in this case has any standing in this Court.

Let there be judgment for defendant.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

Affairs at Yorktown—A Guerrilla Fright at Williamsburgh.

YORKTOWN, Monday, Feb. 2.

Nothing has transpired here of importance. On Tuesday some excitement prevailed, from the intelligence that our pickets had been driven in at Williamsburgh, and that the enemy was approaching in force. But it proved only to be a raid of guerrillas. They turned, at the approach of our forces, and were soon off toward Richmond.

Lieut.-Col. YEOE, of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, left here for Harrisburgh, Penn., to-day, to bring on reinforcements for that regiment.

All is harmonious in this Department.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 2.

Nothing has transpired here, to-day.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE LETTER.

National Officers Held Prisoners by the Rebels—Affairs at Suffolk, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 1, 1863.

The flag-of-truce boat *Henry Burden*, bearing Lieut.-Col. LUDLOW, Chief of Staff of Gen. DIX, arrived last night from City Point, on the James River. Col. LUDLOW held renewed negotiations with Major OLD, rebel Commissioner, with regard to the exchange of officers and citizens still held by the rebel Government, in defiance of the cartel. Capt. J. E. MULFORD left this morning for City Point in the steamer *New-York*, to bring down the remaining captured privates of the Murfreesboro fight, including perhaps citizen prisoners, whom the Confederates have agreed to liberate. The question of officers even taken before the 12th January, still remains in abeyance, but will soon be arranged. Increasing opposition is being manifested in the rebel Congress to DAVIS' decree in the Proclamation of 12th January, delivering to Governors of States all officers captured after that period. By a large vote the question has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It was reported last night at Suffolk that PRYOR and his troops have returned to precisely the same spot from which our troops dislodged them on Friday. There is no truth in the telegraphic report from Washington, in the papers of yesterday, that Gen. PECK had been told in an interview with PRYOR, that we had gained a victory at Savannah. Gen. PECK has not met PRYOR, nor has he received any communication from him to that effect. N.

Election at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

At the charter election here, to-day, FREDERICK LEWIS, Union, was chosen President of the village, by 137 majority. Three Union and three Democratic Trustees were also elected.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Ex-Governor Morgan Elected U. S. Senator.

Gen. Dix Receives a Complimentary Nomination from the Assembly.

MR. CORNING THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

The statute day for the election of the successor of PRESTON KING in the United States Senate brings with it its high duties and scenes of interest. The two parties having in caucus nominated Messrs. MORGAN and CORNING respectively, the first proceeding on the part of each House is to make a nomination according to the forms of the statute. In the Assembly the evenly-balanced state of the two parties, and the understanding that Speaker CALLICOT will vote for neither of the gentlemen placed in nomination, but for Gen. JOHN A. DIX—and the crowning fact that without his vote neither of the gentleman nominated can obtain a majority of a full House—leads to the morning hour extraordinary interest—not to say suspense.

The hour of 12 M. being the time fixed when the House shall proceed to make a nomination, and the regular order of business having been gone through with nearly half an hour prior to that time, the House waits.

One minute before 12 Mr. T. C. FIELDS moves the call of the roll, and the Clerk proceeds to call. I will not say that the object was to have the hour of 12 go by without the special order being announced by the Speaker; he that as it may, while the roll was being read the Speaker arrested the proceeding and announced the special order precisely at 12 o'clock.

The order of proceeding is that as the roll is called each member shall rise in his place, and openly announce his candidate. The roll-call proceeds, and the names of Messrs. MORGAN and CORNING are given till the name of Mr. HUGHES, of Kings, is reached, when that gentleman names Mr. WOOD. The Speaker's name being called, he voted for JOHN A. DIX. The result was—

For E. D. Morgan.....64	For Fernando Wood.....1
For Erastus Corning...62	For John A. Dix.....1

No choice having been effected, Mr. DEAN moves to adjourn, on the ground that the special order had been executed. The Speaker rules the motion out of order, and that the special order must either be postponed by a two-thirds vote, or the day consumed under it. This being the manifest rule of proceeding, Mr. DEAN does not press his motion to a vote or appeal.

At this stage of proceeding a Committee on the part of the Senate appears at the bar of the House and announces that that body having made a nomination, were ready to meet the Assembly in joint ballot.

The calling of the roll proceeds a second time, when all the Union members vote for Mr. JOHN A. DIX—the preference of the Speaker—this being the only way to effect the necessary nomination preliminary to the meeting of the House in joint ballot. The vote stood:

For John A. Dix.....	65
For Erastus Corning.....	63

JOHN A. DIX was declared to have the nomination on the part of the Assembly, when Mr. REDDINGTON offers a resolution for a Committee to inform the Senate of the fact.

At this point Mr. DEAN moves to adjourn, and the Speaker declares the motion out of order. From this Mr. DEAN appeals, and demands the Yeas and Nays. The decision of the Chair is sustained as the judgment of the House. Yeas, 86; Nays, 34.

The question now recurs on Mr. REDINGTON'S resolution.

Mr. T. C. FIELD moved to lay it on the table, but is voted down largely. The object of the Democrats being to consume time, Mr. DARIN demands the previous question and the call is sustained. Mr. DEAN places the very last pebble under the wheels of fate by demanding the ayes and nays, when Mr. REDINGTON'S resolution is adopted—ayes 86, nays 37.

Mr. T. C. FIELDS now moves to postpone the special order till to-morrow morning, but there is no use—the House refused 68 to 36.

The Committee having waited on the Senate returned that they had performed that duty, when Mr. T. C. FIELDS wants to know what the Senate said. Mr. REDINGTON suggests that the Senate will soon appear and answer for itself.

And the next moment the Senate appears in the Assembly Chamber, the members rising as they enter, and Lieut.-Gov. JONES taking his place in the Speaker's desk. The formula in such case made and provided is gone through with, when it appearing that the Senate had named E. D. MORGAN and the Assembly ERASTUS CORNING, the Joint Convention proceeded to a joint ballot.

On the ballots being counted the result was declared to be—

For E. D. Morgan..... 86	For John A. Dix..... 1
For Erastus Corning.. 70	For Dan'l S. Dickinson. 1

Whereupon Lieut.-Gov. JONES declares that EDWIN D. MORGAN, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is duly elected Senator of the United States from this State for six years from the 4th of March, to succeed PRESTON KING, whose term of office will then expire.

The Senate then retires in the order they enter, and the curtain falls on the scene, while the booming of cannon in the immediate neighborhood shakes the Capitol.

It partly rises again. It having been ascertained that the number of votes for Mr. CORNING having been announced at 60, when the number was 70, Mr. SEYMOUR and Mr. WEAVER are appointed a Committee to wait on the Senate for the purpose of having the error corrected.

And then the curtain goes down finally, the lights are put out, and the audience withdraws—in other words the House adjourns.

The success of Gov. MORGAN, as the result of the short and animated canvass for the United States Senatorship, entails no great disappointment, even on those most devoted to rival candidates. As between what, by popular terms, are designated conservatives and radicals, Gov. MORGAN probably can with justice be classed nowhere else than with the former. His course while Governor of the State was in some respects quite at variance with that of the Executives of some of the other States, on questions of grave national import; and though not extreme either way, the opinions he entertains, and the course he will pursue, may without doubt, and with no injustice, be styled "conservative," as that word has come to be understood and applied.

The significance of such a choice at this time, and under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the election, will readily be detected by every intelligent reader. Taken as an indication of the tone of popular sentiment in the State, and especially in the Republican party, Gov. MORGAN'S election is, perhaps, not the least remarkable event of the times. Nor was there wanting noticeable features in the vote opposed to him, indicating, as it did, the inability of those designated as "radicals" to concentrate on any one candidate. That description of strength appears to have been divided mainly between PRESTON KING and DANIEL S. DICKINSON, though Mr. D. D. FIELDS, generally regarded as more peculiarly representing that sentiment, received the lowest number of votes of any real candidate. Nevertheless, I believe I may say that had the choice fallen on either of the other gentlemen voted for, the selection would have been as readily acquiesced in. The canvass, though not without spirit, was singularly free from asperity of feeling.

The Democratic minority were not happy. The supporters and followers of FERNANDO WOOD were frustrated in their purpose of making him the caucus nominee. That piece of machinery was smashed by the Central Regency here. As I intimated at an early day would be the case, the Democratic members from the rural districts utterly refused to be chained to the car of FERNANDO. In this they were sustained by the Regency, seconded by JOHN VAN BUREN and others from the City. RICHMOND, CAGGNA & Co., though thankful—that is, thankful as they could be—for the 30,000 majority in the City last Fall, were not sufficiently grateful to confer on Mr. WOOD the nomination in caucus, therefor. Mr. WOOD could command but twenty votes from his own City and Brooklyn, but not a man outside. Nor did the Regency feel disposed to disguise matters or attempt to cover up their tracks: and therefore in the execution of their purpose, they took Mr. CORNING, whose selection, above any other man, has an intentional significance.

In truth, this hit at WOOD is the chief feature of the Senatorial caucus. It was done with peculiar relish, and leaves a sting that will long be felt.

The election of Senator being over, the way for legislation is clear and straight. Few questions claiming legislation will challenge so much interest as that of bounties to volunteers. It is understood that the Senate will perfect a general law applicable to all parts of the State, and with that view in the House, all petitions on that subject will go to the Judiciary Committee.

New-York City, always fruitful in matters for legislation, bids fair to be not less so at this session; and among them, sundry railroad projects will be particularly prominent.

Speaking of horse railways, that for which Mr. FISHER, of Chenango, has given notice of a bill for one from Norwich to Binghamton, on the bum bank of the Chenango Canal, is not the least important of this description of enterprises. Of the practicability of such a road over the route indicated, there can be no doubt; the great value it would be to that region of the State is equally apparent, and its construction would be but the commencement of a system of horse railways between important points end through populous rural sections of the States.

The city is very full of strangers. Among the arrivals at the Delavan House during the last twenty-four hours, are the following:

Maj.-Gen. Pope, family and Staff; Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Dean Richmond, Hon. Ward Hunt, Hon. J. P. Cummings, Col. Geo. Bliss, Jr., Hon. R. A. Loveland, Hon. Wm. Curtis Noyes, Hon. N. Lapham, Hon. W. I. Skinner, Hon. W. W. Wright, Hon. F. A. Alberger, Hon. Austin Myers, Hon. James M. Cook, Hon. Isaiah Blood, Gen. Elkhoff, Hon. W. H. Ferry, Hon. C. L. Benedict, Hon. P. Wood, Hon. Theodore Miller, Hon E. McMullen and family, Hon. John Stryker, Hon. E. E. Norton, Judge Van Cott, Hon. John Jay, Hon. Waldo Hutchings, Gen. C. A. Arthur, Hon. Henry B. Stanton.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

On the first ballot in the Senate, this forenoon, Governor MORGAN was nominated for United States Senator in place of PRESTON KING.

The President appointed Messrs. WOODRUFF, BAILEY and ROBERTSON a Committee on behalf of the Senate, to provide a hospital and an asylum for wounded and disabled New-York volunteers.

Mr. CONNOLLY, on behalf of the minority of the Select Committee, who were appointed to wait upon Gov. SEYMOUR, relative to the disturbances in the Assembly, reported in favor of sustaining the position of the Governor upon that subject.

Mr. TAUBAN offered a resolution declaring that as the Senate were about to enter upon a ballot for a United States Senator, the Senate assert their approval of the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN as the best means of crushing out the rebellion, and that the Senate also declare the proclamation justified by events, demanded by military necessity, authorized by the Constitution, and that it will command the approval of the civilized world.

Mr. MURPHY moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion lost by ayes 8, nays 21.

Mr. FOLGER moved that the resolution be made the special order for Thursday evening next.

Motion lost.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to make the resolution the special order for to-morrow.

Pending a vote on this motion, the Senate proceeded to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, the hour of 12 having arrived.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

MORGAN.....	23
CORNING.....	7

Messrs. BELL and FREER were appointed a committee to wait on the Assembly and inform them the Senate were ready to go into a joint session.

After the nomination of Mr. MORGAN the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The first ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows:

Morgan.....64	Fernando Wood.....1
Corning.....62	John A. Dix.....1

No choice.

After the first ballot, Mr. DEAN moved the House adjourn.

The Speaker ruled that no motion to adjourn was in order, the House having made a special order.

Mr. DEAN asked if the Speaker held the House could never adjourn until the special order was finished. Were they to remain in session six weeks. The ruling was evidently wrong, but he should not now appeal from his (CALLICOT'S) decision.

A second ballot was then taken.

All the Republicans changed their vote to JOHN A. DIX, Speaker CALLICOT voting with them to nominate him.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

John A. Dix.....	65
Erastus Corning.....	63

Mr. DIX was then declared nominated.

Mr. REDDINGTON moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on the Senate, and inform that body that the House had made a nomination.

Mr. DEAN moved that the House adjourn.

Speaker CALLICOT ruled the motion not in order.

Mr. DEAN appealed from the decision of the Speaker, and read from the Manual to show that a motion to adjourn was always in order except in certain cases, of which this was not one.

The decision of Speaker CALLICOT was sustained.

Mr. SEYMOUR then presented a numerously signed petition in favor of an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Hudson River.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. TALMAN—To construct a railroad in the town of West Farms and Morrisania.

By Mr. DEAN—To confer the power to grant new trials to the Marine Court.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—To build a railroad from Jamaica to Rockaway.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—To incorporate Mozart Hall.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BROCKETT—To require a more strict verification of the accounts of Sheriffs and other officers.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Concerning the Brooklyn and Central Jamaica Railroad Company.

By Mr. McCANN—To incorporate the German-American School Society of the Nineteenth Ward, New-York.

Mr. DEAN called up the resolution in favor of a general bankrupt law.

Mr. CHURCH moved to amend by favoring a bankrupt law for the loyal States. He did not desire that Congress or the Legislature should vote for rebeldom.

Mr. VAN BUREN—Does the gentleman (CHURCH) recognize the Union as divided?

Mr. SEYMOUR suggested that the difficulty could be settled by a "proclamation."

Mr. FERAN believed that the amendment of Mr. CHURCH recognized a division of the Union.

Mr. CHURCH did not press his amendment.

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS presented a concurrent resolution to present Brig.-Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER with a sword, and each member of the Irish Brigade a silver medal, bearing the names of the various battles they have been engaged in.

Mr. FISHER gave notice of a bill to prohibit State Banks from loaning money on gold while specie payments are suspended.

Twelve o'clock noon.—The Speaker announced that the hour for the special order, the election of a United States Senator, had arrived.

Messrs. REDDINGTON and DOUGHTY were then appointed a Committee on the part of the House to wait on the Senate and inform that body that the House had made a nomination and were prepared to meet the Senate in joint session.

Shortly afterward the members of the Senate, preceded by the Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of that body, entered the Assembly.

Lieut. Gov. JONES, called the joint session to order.

The nominations were compared, the Senate having named EDWIN D. MORGAN for United States Senator and the Assembly JOHN A. DIX.

The two Houses then proceeded to take a joint ballot.

The following Tellers were appointed:

Senators FARRAR and GANSON, and Assemblymen DEPEW and SEYMOUR.

The first ballot resulted in the election of EDWIN D. MORGAN as United States Senator.

The following is the vote:

Morgan.....86	Dix..... 1
Corning.....70	Dickinson..... 1

Lieut.-Gov. JONES then declared that the Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN was elected United States Senator for six years from 4th of March next.

The joint session dissolved, and the House adjourned.

The Adjourned Democratic Caucus.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The Democratic members of the Legislature held an adjourned caucus at the Court of Appeals room this morning.

Judge DEAN'S motion, to reconsider the vote declaring it inexpedient to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. CORNELL, the caucus then proceeded to an informal ballot, which resulted as follows:

Erastus Corning.....28	Fernando Wood.....29
Scattering.....18	

On motion of Mr. CORNELL, seconded by Mr. ALEXANDER WARD, who stated that Hon. FERNANDO WOOD desired his name to be withdrawn as soon as the caucus should express a preference for some other Democrat, the nomination of Hon. ERASTUS CORNING was made unanimous. Adjourned.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

Further Arrivals of Paroled Prisoners—The One Hundred and Ninth Illinois—Gen. Buford in Command at Cairo—Cotton Coming—Arms and Munitions Sent Down the River, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Jan. 30, 1863.

The steamer *Ad. Hine* yesterday brought up another consignment of "paroled prisoners," some one hundred and fifty of the Second West Tennessee Cavalry, who were "surprised and captured" by the rebels at Trenton, Tenn., on the 20th of December last. These have been waiting transportation at Columbus for some time. It is a sad spectacle to witness these repeated arrivals of so-called "paroled prisoners." They come to our landing, many of them with downcast looks, all without guns, and evidently feeling the humiliation of their situation. Some are uncharitable enough to think that this is a new-found method of escaping from the hardships and perils of the campaign. The *frequency* of these occurrences certainly suggests that there is something *unsound* in Denmark. The treasonable conduct of the ever infamous One Hundred and Ninth Illinois regiment, in deliberately planning a surrender to the enemy, with all their arms, and even going in search of the enemy for the purpose of inviting a pretended attack so that they might go over to the rebels, bag and baggage, has made the public reasonably suspicious of these *captures by the enemy*. Hereafter the Union regiment which permits itself to be "captured" will have to show a clear record, or suffer the reproach which attaches to cowardice or treason. This Hundred and Ninth Illinois regiment, so disgracefully and justly branded by order of Gen. GRANT, is referred to as "*turning traitors* in the face of the enemy." Many were traitors, doubly dyed, *before* they entered the ranks, as the evidence proves. Many, nearly all of them, were known to be of that sneaking order known as "Knights of the Golden Circle," and no doubt took the Government arms, and joined the army with the deliberate purpose of going to the enemy at the first opportunity.

The conduct of Company K, of the same regiment, is in most honorable contrast to that of the major part of the regiment, and their record will be as noble as that of the others is infamous for all time. Their Lieutenant-Colonel, WHEELER, it will be remembered, deserted to the enemy some time before these exposures took place, by way of setting an example to his regiment.

The convalescent troops from below arrive here almost daily. It must take a large number to make good these constant drains upon the ranks.

Gen. N. B. BUFORD has been appointed to the command of this Department. He has been nominated to a Major-Generalship. Brig.-Gen. TUTTLE, who now has command here, it is understood, cheerfully acquiesces in the arrangement, which will place him subordinate to the General, who will have a wider field for his operations.

There are many abuses here which require looking into. Among other things, the citizens of this submerged city in embryo, complain that the military authorities, or Provost-Marshal, monopolize *all the revenues of the town*, such as licenses for public houses, etc., leaving them nothing for improvements, repairs of streets, and other municipal wants. They have sent a committee to the Legislature asking for examination and redress of grievances. They will no doubt find many ready sympathizers among the copper-heads, but it is difficult to see how they can apply a remedy. Mr. DUBOIS has undertaken the case in the Legislature.

Gen. BUFORD has not as yet assumed command here, and his Staff is not organized.

The favorite steamer *John D. Perry* arrived from Memphis to-day in 36 hours. She brings a small consignment of cotton, some sick and discharged soldiers, and two or three poor white families, taken on board near Island No. 20. The latter have a large variety of bareheaded children, their flaxen hair flying in the wind, and the clothing—if the miserable tow cloth with which they are covered can be dignified as such—of both parents and children bespeaking the most squalid wretchedness and poverty. One of the fathers of this numerous family stated that he had been waiting for over two weeks for a boat to make a landing near his place, so that he could get away from the horrors and starvation of his position. They are moving into a free State, where labor is honorable, and where poverty does not identify them with the enslaved negro.

Nothing can exceed the desolation which now reigns along the Mississippi below Cairo. Whatever moves on the river comes up; nothing of any consequence goes down except munitions of war. The Memphis boats now land only at Columbus, Hickman and Fort Pillow, while between here and St. Louis all is prosperous. The boats land at a great many places. The boats are generally of a very superior character.

The gunboat *Lexington* came down from the Cumberland River during the night, where she had been to convoy steamers carrying stores to Gen. ROSECRANS. She left again this forenoon.

The steamer *New National* has come down from St. Louis, deeply loaded with naval supplies for the fleet. A very timely arrival.

Some two hundred sailors and marines from New-York arrived here yesterday. The most of them will be transferred to the gunboat *Lafayette*,

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Important Debate in the Senate on the Course of the French in Mexico.

The Cases of the New-Orleans Representatives Reported Favorably Upon.

REJECTION OF THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Proposed Submarine Telegraph to New-Orleans.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the appointment of midshipmen, explaining that it was done in accordance with the construction of the act of Congress by the Attorney General.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the widow of the late Rev. ARTHUR B. FULLER, Chaplain of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, asking for a pension.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Inspectors in the Custom-house of New-York, relative to compensation; also, a memorial from the importers of saltpetre and sulphur, and the manufacturers of gunpowder, asking for a modification of the tariff on those articles; also, the petition of about one thousand discharged volunteers, asking for the one hundred dollars bounty promised them; and also, a petition in favor of a bankrupt law.

Mr. HICKS, of Maryland, (Union,) presented a petition from the merchants of New-York, for a bankrupt law.

Mr. HICKS also presented the credentials of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, elected United States Senator from Maryland for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain of Aug. 9, 1845.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Post-Office Appropriation bill, which passed.

The bill, heretofore reported, to establish a national currency, secure the United States stocks, was postponed one week—YEAS, 58; NAYS, not counted.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) called up the bill providing for the appointment of the Treasury Department. It was amended so as to provide for an Assistant instead of a Deputy Register, at a salary of $2,500; and also to provide for a Solicitor of the War Department, at a salary of $2,000. Passed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for stopping the pay of unemployed military officers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the resolutions, offered by him, relative to the French operations in Mexico. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the present attempt by the Government of France to subject the Republic of Mexico to her authority by armed force, is a violation of the established and known rules of international law, and that it is moreover a violation of the faith of France, pledged by the treaty made at London on the 31st day of October, 1861, between the Allied Governments of Spain, France and England, communicated to this Government over the signatures of the representatives of the Allies, by letter of the 24th day of November, 1861, and particularly and repeatedly assured to this Government through its Minister resident at the Court of France.

Resolved further, That the attempt to subject the Republic of Mexico to French authority, is an act not merely unfriendly to the Republic, but to free institutions everywhere, and that it is regarded by this Republic as not only unfriendly, but hostile.

Resolved further, That it is the duty of this Republic to require of the Government of France that her armed forces be withdrawn from the territories of Mexico.

Resolved further, That it is the duty and proper office of this Republic now and at all times to lend such aid to the Republic of Mexico as may be required to prevent the forcible inter[illegible] of any of the States of Europe in the political affairs of that Republic.

Resolved further, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Government of Mexico the views now expressed by Congress, and be further requested to cause to be negotiated a treaty between the two Republics as will tend to make these views effective.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) objected to the consideration of the resolutions at the present time, or to the opening of a discussion on the relations of this Government with Mexico and France, in the present condition of public business. He thought there was no time for a discussion which at best would be useless. He objected to the discussion, in public, of the relations of this country with France and Mexico. Either these resolutions meant nothing or something. If they meant anything, they meant war—and no common war—but war with a great and adventurous nation; and by no consent of his would a discussion arise, which could only give aid to the rebellion.

Mr. MCDOUGALL thought that it was time that this subject should be brought to the attention of the country. He thought France was already making war. Having been ordered all she could ask for, she had been advancing into Mexico with the design of conquering the country. He thought that it was the design of France to take possession of the Mexican States, then to extend her conquest further, and going through Lower California to seize California, and still further by aiding the rebellion and by collusion with the Southern Confederacy, to seize on Texas and the more southern States, and take command of the great pride of the nation, the Mississippi River. European nations have always drawn great wealth from their possessions to the East and China. Now the richest nation of the earth is the great prize of the nations of the world, and this movement is only the continuation of the policy of France since the days of RICHELIEU. The latest news from France states that this expedition was expressly to antagonize against the progress of the United States in coequering Mexico and so France invades a sister Republic upon our borders, and on our weakest side. It was a high-handed outrage, and should meet the condemnation of every one. He referred to the intriguing mission of ALMONTE to Spain and France, with the proposition to establish a monarchy in Mexico; and claimed that this attempt of France was the result of the machinations of ALMONTE, MIRAMON and PADRE MIRANDA. At first, under the pretence of procuring the payment of the debts of Mexico, England and Spain were induced to join; but when these Powers saw that France had other and ulterior designs, they withdrew with a protest against the French proceedings against this country. All he asked was to be heard on this grave question. If he could prove that France was making an attack not only on Mexico, but on all this Government, he hoped the Senate would not take counsel of its fears, and refuse him a hearing.

Mr. SUMNER said he hoped that the Senate would dare to do everything that was right. He thought that it would give joy to the rebels to know that the Senate was discussing the subject of war with a foreign nation.

The resolutions were taken up by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Arnold, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harding, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kennedy, Lane of Maryland, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougall, Merrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Turpie, Wall, Whiting, Wilson of Missouri—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Harlan, Hicks, Howard, King, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—16.

Mr. MCDOUGALL proceeded to address the Senate at length. He contended that the conduct of France was a violation of all international law, of treaties, and of all assurances made to this Government. It was an attempt to establish European monarchy in Mexico, and to overthrow the whole commercial system of this Government. He referred to a letter from our Minister at London, of November, 1861, in support of his views—that the treaty entered into at London bound the high contracting parties not to attempt to acquire any territory in Mexico.

And yet France, after having been offered all she could ask, was advancing into Mexico with the design of conquering the country. He thought it was the design of France to take possession of the Mexican States, then to extend her conquest further, and going up through Lower California to seize California, and still further by aiding the rebellion and by collusion with the Southern Confederacy, to seize on Texas and the more southern States, and take command of the great pride of the nation, the Mississippi River. European nations have always drawn great wealth from their possessions to the East and China. Now the richest nation of the earth is the great prize of the nations of the world, and this movement is only the continuation of the policy of France since the days of RICHELIEU. The latest news from France states that this expedition was expressly to antagonize against the progress of the United States in coequering Mexico and so France invades a sister Republic upon our borders, and on our weakest position. It is a high-handed outrage, that should meet the condemnation of every one. He referred to the intriguing mission of ALMONTE to Spain and France, with the proposition to establish a monarchy in Mexico, and claimed that the attempts of France were the result of the machinations of ALMONTE, MIRAMON and PADRE MIRANDA. At first, under the pretence of procuring the payment of the debts of Mexico, England and Spain, were induced to join; but when these Powers saw that France had other and ulterior designs, they withdrew with a protest against the French proceedings.

He commented at some length on the allegations offered by Francisco Munoz, to establish that it was a disgrace to any civilized nation to make such an offer. He then quoted from letters of Earl COWLEY to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and of Mr. ADAMS, our Minister at London, to show that they all feared that the design of France was to establish a European monarchy in Mexico—if not even still further designs were entertained on the interests and empire of the United States. And he contended that from all this evidence the ulterior designs of France were manifest. France had no large mineral possessions like other nations, and no colonies fitted for settlements, so as to enrich the central State. Hence, her policy had been, for a long series of years, to aggrandize herself by the possession of empire without regard to right. Else, why her uncalled-for attacks on Siam, Cochin China, Africa and other countries? Else, why was ABD-EL-KADER dragged, as were the ancient British Kings to Rome, to be exhibited to the gaze of the *canaille* of Paris? In the early history of California, large numbers of the disorganized *Garde Mobile* were sent to California, and they came to attempt to seize the State of Sonora. And such had been the policy of France since the days of RICHELIEU. The Government and aristocracy of France and England were opposed to our success in crushing this rebellion, because the success of republican institutions was always dangerous to monarchies, and if there was any Government enfriendly to us in this contest, it was French. France needed a cotton country. She could find it in Mexico. Lower California was not very loyal. Many disloyal men had gone to Sonora. To-day very few arms and little ammunition was left in California, and France might seize and hold that State at any time within thirty days. He thought the Government was bound to pay some attention to this. There was no reason why we should be afraid of a conflict with France, or with Spain and England combined. They in California were apprehensive of the designs of France, and he thought that from the coercive and policy of France there was reason for this apprehension. The Monroe doctrine in regard to foreign interference had been admitted by all sections as sound and true. The Government was bound to sustain that doctrine, and should sustain it at all hazards. Suppose France would not withdraw her troops from Mexico. Ten thousand troops, sent from this country to aid the Mexicans, would drive the French army into the sea. If necessary to go to war, this Government would do it in order to maintain a great fundamental doctrine and maintain our honor. If anything could now bind together this nation, it would be a just and holy war against a foreign foe. He believed that many of those, now fighting against us, would turn and join hands with us in a common cause against a common enemy.

Mr. SUMNER was willing to bring everything to the touchstone of the suppression of the rebellion. He would vote for nothing now to add to the burdens of the Government and give aid to the rebellion. The adoption of these resolutions would invite war from a great and powerful nation and give so much aid to rebellion, by bringing it a powerful ally. He would not attempt to follow the Senator's argument. He would say nothing of France, whose friendship he would do all to preserve, and he could not follow the policy of the Senator, which would necessarily bring upon us the hostility of France. The Senators were, indeed, justly sensitive at seeing the return of European empire on this continent. But the most effectual means of preventing this was by the suppression of this rebellion. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made a favorable report on the credentials of Messrs. BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS and MICHAEL HAHN, as Representatives from the First and Second Congressional Districts of Louisiana. Laid over for future consideration.

The House took up the Bankrupt bill. Several gentlemen expressed a desire to address the House on the subject, and others wished to offer amendments.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) who reported the bill, and who has charge of it, said its details could not enter into the vote, which must depend upon its principle. He, therefore, asked that it receive a square vote, and urged prompt action.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to table the bill. Agreed to—62 against 61.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, who had changed his vote to the affirmative for the purpose of enabling him to move a reconsideration of the vote, made that motion accordingly.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, moved to lay Mr. CONKLING's motion on the table, which was decided in the affirmative, by seven majority. So the bill was rejected.

On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Unique,) the bill to expedite the collection of the revenue in New York by the appointment of an Assistant Collector, was tabled.

The resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaratory of maritime rights, were postponed until the third Monday in February.

The House passed the bill to incorporate the Washington Theatre Company.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported from the Committee on Military Affairs a bill authorizing the President to select from the Pay Department, or from additional Paymasters of volunteers, without regard to rank, het solely as to qualification, a Paymaster-General, who shall have the pay, rank and emoluments of a Brigadier-General.

Mr. MCPHERSON said that the bill involved no additional expense, and was intended to place the Paymaster-General on a rank with the other heads of bureaus.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) was not prepared to vote for it, understanding that the object was to overslaugh Col. ANDREWS, one of the best, most efficient and incorruptible men in the country.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) took a similar view. Col. ANDREWS had served his country forty years, and was entitled to the place in order of promotion. His character could not be challenged.

Messrs. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) and MCPHERSON severally explained that the regular army was a mere fragment compared to the volunteer forces. No blow was intended against Col. ANDREWS. But the President should have power to select the best man for the position. Congress had already recognized the principle.

The bill was rejected, 61 against 70.

Mr. OLIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with amendments, the Michigan and Illinois and New-York Canal bill, which provides for the transfer of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the United States; Commissioners to be appointed, with authority to enlarge the canal for the passage of gunboats and other boats, &c.; the improvement to commence, &c., after the plan shall have been approved by the President and Secretary of War; the work to be given to the lowest bidder; the revenue derived over and above the expenses of management and repair to be paid into the National Treasury to reimburse Illinois for the expenses that State has incurred, and toward the payment of the principal and interest on the expenditures after the enlargement is paid for; the canal to be forever open and free to navigation for citizens of the United States, subject only to such tolls as may be necessary to keep the canal in repair and pay for its management; the Government of the United States to assign to Illinois on her transferring the canal $13,346,824 in six per cent. bonds, the interest payable semi-annually, redeemable in twenty years, to be reimbursed by the tolls; provision also being made for the enlargement through the New-York Canal Commissioners of the Oswegu and Erie Canals, to afford passage for armed vessels, &c., from the Hudson River to the Erie and Ontario Canals, the Government to appropriate three millions and a half of similar bonds.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) raised the question that as the bill contained an appropriation of money, it must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Speaker admitted the point to be well taken, and was sustained by the House by a vote of 93 against 38.

Mr. OLIN then moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee.

Mr. HOLMAN contended that after the ruling, the bill must go to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. OLIN's motion was agreed to by yeas, 64; nays, 55.

Mr. OLIN, from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be constructed and laid down a submarine cable from Fort McHenry or Fortress Monroe to Galveston, touching at Fort Macon, Port Royal, Fernandina, Key West and Fort Pickens, with branches from the last-named to New-Orleans, or so much of the military line as the military exigencies may require, the Secretary of War to enter into a contract with such responsible parties as may give security for the prompt and faithful execution of the work.

Mr. OLIN caused a letter to be read, from the Secretary of War, in which he says the distance is 2,500 nautical miles; that a responsible English firm are willing to undertake the contract and guarantee success, on the payment of two hundred pounds sterling; that all the Departments of the Government recognize its importance; that the work should be put under immediate contract, and that the work can be finished in four months.

Mr. OLIN, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, said that it was proposed to give the Secretary of War power to enter into a contract with any persons who can most expeditiously execute the work.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) preferred that some American should undertake the work. He understood that telegraph cables could be made in the United States as good as they could in England. The work should be open to competition.

Mr. OLIN said that if the line had been in operation a month ago, the Government would have saved four times its cost.

Mr. WARD moved to lay the subject on the table.

Motion lost, by yeas 46, nays 66.

Pending the question on the passage of the bill, the House adjourned.

CAPTURE OF STONEWALL JACKSON'S CHAPLAIN.—Among the prisoners recently captured at Middlebury by Col. Str FENCY WYNDHAM, was the chaplain of STONEWALL JACKSON's staff, a Methodist preacher of great talent and cleverness. He is a relative of the RANDOLPHS, and could, if he would, [illegible] beyond doubt, give [illegible] [illegible] intentions in future than [illegible] lately taken. He assured [illegible] and if his breakfast [illegible] the Union-word of the United States was [illegible] that the last [illegible] and that the recent speech of Jeff. DAVIS, (known here as the "hyena speech.") was heartily indorsed by men, women and children. While he did not attempt to conceal the deficiency of clothing and equipments among the rebel forces, he consoled himself with the pious belief that Providence, who fed the children of Israel with manna, would furnish food and clothing. The negroes, he says, never were so subservient as now, owing to the strict police measures that had been adopted and to the circulation of the accounts of returned "contrabands," who told fearful stories of the cruel manner in which the Yankees had treated them.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, rebel Ex-Secretary of War, will probably be elected Governor of Virginia, in place of LETCHER, ed. notwithstanding the deficiencies and privations, both in the camps and homes, there never has been a more defiant, uncooperable spirit among troops and people than now.

After having breakfasted, the Reverend gentleman was taken to the War Department, where he expected to be at once exchanged.—*Washington Republican, Jan. 30.*

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Correspondence Between M. Mercier and the French Foreign Office Relative to American Affairs—Object of the French Minister's Visit to England.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* receives from its Paris correspondent so much of the Annual Publication of the Diplomatic Correspondence, made by the French Foreign Office, as relates to American affairs. We obtain from this summary, aided by some translations in the London *Telegraph*, enough to furnish an idea of the general drift and direction of M. MERCIER's labors during the past year.

The report of M. THOUVENEL, preceding the correspondence, states generally the attitude maintained by the French Government toward the American. We extract:

"The year just ended has unfortunately produced no solution of the crisis through which the United States are passing. The struggle is carried on with alternations of successes and reverses which threaten to be eternal. At the same time the sufferings imposed on other countries by the blocking up of one of the most productive countries in the world are being multiplied and aggravated. As far as we are concerned, the distress felt by our cotton industry is well known.

The Emperor's Government, therefore, watched with increasing solicitude the course of the events which had already attracted its serious attention during the past year. It was especially anxious to conciliate the maintenance of a friendly neutrality with the duty of protecting its own countrymen, which every day became more imperative.

It has not neglected any one of the opportunities which authorized it to explain its opinions to the Federal Government on the dangers and difficulties of the situation; but while speaking with all sincerity, it was certain to give its observations the most friendly form, and it is happy to say that full justice has been done to its sentiments at Washington. After having, till quite recently, confined its communications with the Federal Government to a kind of confidential exchange of ideas, circumstances induced it to believe that the moment was come to try a more decided step.

It thought that after two years of so disastrous a struggle, the season when military operations are of necessity suspended could not be suffered to pass without some effort to turn it to the advantage of peace and compromise.

The Emperor's Government was desirous not to act alone. It, therefore, proposed to the Russian and English Governments to join it, so that together they might bring about an armistice for six months between the Federal Government and the Confederates of the South. The answer of the two Courts is already known. While declaring that they shared the feelings which had led us to make the proposal, they declined coming to the understanding suggested.

We certainly regretted this determination; but we were conscious of having obeyed the dictates of humanity and sound policy. We are convinced that our proposal, presented collectively, might have contributed to prevent useless bloodshed, and to hasten the moment of reconciliation, the conditions of which were, of course, to be left entirely to the free choice of the belligerents.

There is evidently no sufficient ground for us to resume alone the initiative of a project which, as we thought from the first, ought to be undertaken with the concurrence of our allies; but we have taken care to let it be known at Washington that we were quite ready, if it should be desired, to facilitate, either alone or collectively, le any form that might be indicated, the work of peace in which we had wished Great Britain and Russia to join us."

The correspondence extends over fourteen columns of the *Moniteur*, its two topics are BUTLER and Mediation, or Mediation and BUTLER.

A dispatch of M. THOUVENEL, dated March 6, 1862, inquires of M. MERCIER whether, after the recent success obtained by the Federal arms in Kentucky and Tennessee, the moment has not arrived for the Washington Cabinet to examine "if the exclusive method of coercion is, after all, the best for remedying the evil already done, and that which can be easily foreseen if the war be continued." All Europe will with satisfaction see the Federal Government seeking itself the basis of some transaction destined to drive away (*conjurer*) all troubles, and avoid further complications, "which will too early arrive during the present crisis if its prolongation would render more heavy than they are already the sacrifices suffered by commerce and industry in Europe.

M. MERCIER replies to M. THOUVENEL March 31, 1862, that, according to his instructions, he had held an interview with Mr. SEWARD, and was awaiting the news of the fate of New-Orleans. The French Minister afterward reports a conversation which he had held with influential personages, and who, in answer to his remark that the war increased daily the bitterness between the North and the South, said: "We do not expect to reunite (*rattacher*) the South with us against its will, but we hope that after having relinquished from this influence of its present leaders, and having given it a severe lesson, it will return to the right path. We are resolved to carry on the test to the end, and if afterward the majority of the States persist in a separation, *we will let them have it.*" Mr. MERCIER believes that this is the ruling opinion in the North: that the mass of the public is beginning to get tired of the war, but that its conservative instinct still binds it strongly to the Union, and which it hopes to see preserved by a *melange* of victories and concessions.

A dispatch, bearing date April 13, throws a little light upon the journey undertaken to Richmond by Baron MERCIER, and which created much excitement at the time. It appears that he undertook it at the suggestion of Mr. SEWARD himself, who then believed in the speedy reestablishment of the Union, and without having previously informed the French Government of his intention. Before his departure M. MERCIER came to an understanding with Lord LYONS, and repeated to Mr. SEWARD that the object of his journey was not connected with the recognition of the South, *but only an attempt to bring about an arrangement. The Secretary charged him to state at Richmond that the North was actuated by no sentiments of revenge, and that great satisfaction would be afforded to the inhabitants by the sight of such Senators as the South might consent to send.*

Of the many conversations which M. MERCIER had at Richmond with several important personages, that with Mr. BENJAMIN deserves to be noted. That gentleman said that the South had reckoned too much upon Europe and the power of the commercial interests in suspense; but that, nevertheless, the whole population was unanimous in desiring a separation. The South had suffered much, but was resolved to suffer still more to reach that goal. "We do not dissemble from ourselves," added Mr. BENJAMIN, "that the Federalists are possessed of resources much more considerable than ours, and that they may in the end gain possession of all our ports; but if they take our cities, they will only find therein women, children and old men. In the War of Independence, the English were at one time in possession of all the cities situate on the seaboard; but, for all that, they did not succeed in carrying the day. The situation is precisely the same. The North combats, as England did formerly, to preserve her supremacy, and we to conquer our independence," &c.

But we give the actual words:

"I told Mr. BENJAMIN (writes M. MERCIER) that the object of my visit was simply to learn for myself the real state of affairs, and that I came to ask his aid to attaining it. He replied that he would assist me with the greatest pleasure, and that he would be charmed if I arrived at the truth, which, according to all he could gather, appeared to be little known in the North.

I give you a summary, M. le Ministre, of what Mr. BENJAMIN said to me, and what I have learned from different conversations held while in Richmond: "We have (I was told) relied too much on Europe and the power of commercial interests; but, however that may be, you will be convinced that we are determined to conquer our independence at all hazards. On this point the sentiments of our people are unanimous. They have already suffered much, but they will endure far more, if necessary, to accomplish their object. We do not disguise from ourselves that the Federals possess infinitely superior resources, and the command of the ocean; that they may, in the long run, make themselves masters of our ports. But in capturing our cities they will find only women, old men and children. The whole population capable of bearing arms, will withdraw into the interior, beyond the reach of gunboats, and, in presence of such a resistance, the North will be obliged to yield. We remember that, in the war of independence, the English momentarily held possession of nearly all the cities on the coast, but succumbed, notwithstanding. The same result will now occur. The present situation is exactly similar to what it was then. Like the English the North fights to retain its power and wealth, and we, like the Americans, fight for independence. Our people are to-day animated by unmistakeable sentiments. Look at the women: they are foremost in urging their husbands, their sons their brothers, to take up arms. By their habits, our people are better prepared for a military life than those of the North, and, on equal terms, our troops have always had the advantage. Our measures are [illegible] to hold [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ent hospitalities of Newark are connected with the enterprise.

PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS.—Yesterday Mr. MARCUS L. WARD received $12,000 from the First, and $14,000 from the Second New-Jersey Regiment, for distribution to the families of the soldiers. These amounts make the sum received during the past week from the New-Jersey Regiments reach $100,000, all of which has been promptly paid over. Two thousand dollars has also been sent forward from BEAM's Battery.

A JOKE.—Some weeks ago, "Anno Domini," a well known correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, published in that paper a burlesque life of Stonewall JACKSON. This burlesque, it is stated, was republished in pamphlet form in New-Orleans, being eagerly purchased by the "secesh," who deemed it a veritable life of JACKSON. It was finally suppressed by Gen. BANKS.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD EXTENSION.—At at meating of the Directors of the above Company, held on Monday, it was resolved to proceed at once with the extension of the line to the Delaware River. This step will be a most important one in the history of New-Jersey railroad improvements.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—Yesterday 102 patients, who are permanently disabled from duty, were discharged from the service of the United States.

ESSEX COUNTY COURT.—The criminal calendar has been finished, and the prisoners will be sentenced this morning at 10 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 26, 27, 28, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 38½, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 50¾, 51, enumerated.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1361, 1377, 17, 73, 135, 237, 249, 467, 473, 485, 573, 617, 1137, 909, 225, 421, 639, 673, 681, 627. *Part II.*—Nos. 1030, 1066, 1102, 972, 974, 988, 984, 986, 992, 932, 1012, 1020, 1026, 1046, 1056, 1062, 1074, 1088, 1118, 1126.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, on Demurrer Calendar; 276, 277 on Calendar Issues of Law and Fact.

SUPERIOR COURT — TRIAL TERM. — *Part I.*—Nos. 853, 1039, 1221, 787, 2849, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1363, 1365. *Part II.*—Nos. 1022, 784, 1218, 1392, 984, 1402, 1412, 1428, 2612, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 969, 980, 1119, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 714, 707. *Part II.*—Nos. 3003, 7953, 964, 3685, 1057, 1088, 1089, 1674, 1098, 1112, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118.

Appeals in Criminal Cases Before Reported.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Sutherland, Clerke and Ingraham.

THE INDIANA BANK FRAUDS.

The People vs. *Samuel Hallett.*—This familiar case, now on appeal from the decision quashing the indictment, was postponed for the term in consequence of the absence of defendant's counsel.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR CASES.

The People vs. *John Osmers.*—This was an appeal from a decision of Recorder Hoffman, quashing the indictment in the case on the ground that the remedy was by civil process to recover the penalty, and that it was not a criminal offence. The appeal was argued and decision reserved.

The Case of Stephen H. Branch.—This case of libel will be well remembered. The conviction occurred some years ago, and this was an appeal therefrom.

The District Attorney said that Branch had been bailed by this Court in consequence of an imposition that was practiced upon it. Since then nothing had been done in it. Recently, however, complaints had been lodged against Branch in his office, and he was compelled to revive this case or institute others. He gave notice that he should move to dismiss the appeal on the ground that the papers were not printed. The case went over for the term, the prisoner's counsel being sick and absent.

NEW TRIAL ORDERED.

The People vs. *Albert Uhl.*—In this case the prisoner was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, about a year ago, he having been charged with causing the death of one William Lee, by shooting. The case was brought up on a writ of error, and a new trial was now ordered.

Appeal Dismissed—The City in Luck.

Clark vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an action to recover of the defendants the value of a steamboat, sunk in the Harlem River, as alleged, because of certain obstructions allowed to remain therein by the defendants. The complaint was dismissed below, and an appeal the appeal has now been dismissed.

Nonjoinder—Amendment.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Thomas S. Sanford et als. vs. *Thomas Crow.*—This action was brought in the name of three persons claiming to be heirs-at-law of the late Judge Sanford, and as such, they charge the defendant with the possession of a number of lots on Fifty-third-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, which belong to them as tenants in common. They aver that Crow collects the rents, &c., and their action is to recover for use of occupation, and the demand is for the amount of money received by the defendant from that source.

The defence is a denial that the plaintiffs have title; also, an objection that all the heirs should be made parties to the action—three being three who are not joined.

The plaintiffs now moved for leave to amend by joining the three heirs not named in the complaint as plaintiffs.

The motion was resisted, on the ground that the plaintiffs were guilty of negligence in bringing the action in the name of the three heirs, when it should have been in the name of all the tenants in common, and that they were guilty of laches in not making the motion until eight months after the answer had been served, and at a time when the cause would be reached for trial in a few days. Counsel contended that the making of the amendment sought, would render it necessary for defendant to make an entire new answer, and that therefore the defendant would be entitled to full costs. The question of costs was opposed by the plaintiffs counsel.

The motion for leave to amend was, however, granted, upon payment of the costs of motion.

Henry Day, for motion; A. H. Leavey, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application of Bernhard J. Pry, Assignee, &c., Sargent, &c., vs. Sanford, et al.; Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company vs. Lovejoy, &c.; Conover vs. Bennett; et als.; Lidgerwood vs. Boos et als.; De Lacherois vs. The Same.—Orders granted.

Mehringer, &c., vs. Aldrich et als.; Turner et al. vs. Hertzog; Riley vs. Palmer; Livingston, ex. Hora et als.; Dubois vs. Van Brunt et als.—Motions granted.

Griffin vs. Neill et als.; New-York First and Marine Insurance Company vs. Cooley et al.—Judgments ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Thompson vs. Harrison; Richter et al. vs. Marks et al; Bailey et al. vs. Lord, &c. et al.—Judgment affirmed.

Baxter, et al. vs. Wallace.—Judgment reversed.

Osborne vs. Reynolds.—Judgment reversed, as to $24 and affirmed as to balance.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Hilton.

Mead et al vs. *Dillon.*—Motion for attachment denied.

Webb vs. Van Zandt.—Motion to strike out defence denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 3, 1863.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	92¾	
4,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Coup.	86	
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes		102
1,000	do		101⅞
4,000	do		101⅝
12,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C		94⅛
5,000	do		94¼
10,000	U. S. D. N's		155⅛
20,000	do		152⅝
1,000	Ky. State 6s		100
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81		112½
5,000	Ill. Con. Bs, '62		101
4,000	Ill. Can. Bs, '60		100
1,000	Ill. Con. Bs, '77		109
1,000	Ill. Con. Bs, '79		108⅛
1,000	Ind. St. 6s W. L.		100
20,000	Ia. War Loan		104
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s		71
2,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78		110
3,000	N. C. St. 6s		75
20,000	Mo. St. 6s		63
5,000	do	b30	64
5,000	do	b15	64
6,000	do		63⅛
7,000	Tenn St. 6s, '90		63
1,000	do		64½
1,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo		83
	do		83⅛
1,000	do		89
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s		111⅞
2,000	Erie 4th M. B		112⅛
1,000	Buf. N. Y. & E. 1 M.		106
1,500	Mich. S. 2d M		102
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. 8s		126
1,000	A. & T. H. Inc. 8s		80
1,000	do		79⅝
1,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.		108
15,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pr.		92
12,000	C. & N. W. Asst. bs.		7⅛
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.		44
5,000	do		43¾
20,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f.		112⅞
4,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.		110
15,000	Pitts. F. W. & C. 2d,		105⅝
12,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.		93
20	Bank of State of N. Y.		93
20	Bank of Commerce		81
20	Bank of N. Amer		98
5	Nassau Bank		103
26,000	Amer. Gold		155
52,000	do		154⅝
17,000	do		154⅞
62,000	do		154¾
60,000	do		154½
70,000	do	s10	154½
10,000	do	b15	155
50,000	do	s60	154½
5,000	do	s5	154⅜
20,000	do	b10	154⅛
10,000	do	s10	154⅜
15,000	do	b30	155
10,000	do		154⅞
10,000	do		155
5,000	do		155½
18	Amer. Ex. Bank		95
45	do		94
100	Citizens' Gas Co.	B.	100
50	do		99
100	Canton Company		25
100	do		25¾
200	do		25½
300	Bank State of N. Y.		93
300	Bank of Commerce		81
100	Bank of N. Amer		98
5	Nassau Bank		103
26,000	Amer. Gold		155
52,000	do		154⅝
17,000	do		154⅞
62,000	do		154¾
60,000	do		154½
70,000	do	s10	154½
10,000	do	b15	155
50,000	do	s60	154½
5,000	do	s5	154⅜
20,000	do	b10	154⅛
10,000	do	s10	154⅜
15,000	do	b30	155
10,000	do		154⅞
10,000	do		155
5,000	do		155½
18	Amer. Ex. Bank		95
45	do		94
100	Citizens' Gas Co.	B.	100
50	do		99
100	Canton Company		25
100	do		25¾
200	do		25½

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93¼	
20,000	U. S. 6s '81. Con.	94	
5,000	do	93¾	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	86	
6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes		101¾
3,500	do		101⅞
30,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94	
55,000	do		93⅞
55,000	U. S. D. Nts		153
27,000	Mo. State 6s		64
15,000	do		63¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s		130
5,000	Erie 2d M. bs. c'70		125
2,000	Erie 4th M. B		112¾
2,000	D. L. & W. 1st B.		124
3,000	Pitt. F. W. & C. 2d.		105⅞
5,000	do		106¾
15,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.		80
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.		80
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.		43¾
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.		92
10	Metropolitan Bank		104
25	Am. Ex. Bank		96
55,000	Amer. Gold		154½
20,000	do		154½
50,000	do		154¾
50,000	do	b30	155
35,000	do		154½
50,000	do		154¾
10,000	do	s30	154¾
55,000	do		155
100	Irel. & Bud. C. Co.		132
300	Canton Comp'y.		25½
50	do		25¾
100	do		26
25	Cumb. Coal, pref'd.		19½
20	do		20
150	Pac. Mail S. Co.		165
150	do	s30	166
100	do		166
50	do	s10	166
50	do		166¼
450	N. Y. Cen. R.		118
200	do		118⅛
100	do		118¾
1500	Erie Railway		71¾
150	do		72
300	do		71⅞
50	do	b30	72½
100	do		72¾
500	do		72½
47	Ch. & N. W. R		18
212	do		16
400	Alton & T. H. R.		34
25	Erie R. Pref		94¾
300	do		99
300	do	b30	100
250	Hudson River R		92¾
150	do	s30	93
500	Harlem R		34
400	do		34¾
100	Harlem R. Pref.	s30	66
200	Mich. Cen. R.	s10	95½
200	do	s10	95¾
500	do	s10	95
400	M. S. & N. I. R.		56½
500	do		56¾
400	do		56¾
400	do	s10	56¾
250	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		104
400	Ill. Central R.		80¾
400	Clav. & Pitt. R.		67½
500	do		67¾
100	Gal. & Chic.		30
150	do		90¾
100	do	s10	90
800	Cle. & Toledo R		87½
600	do		81¾
300	Cbic. & R. I. R.		88½
100	do		89
200	do	b10	89
50	do		88¾
300	Pitts. Ft. W. & C R		63
100	Brans. City L. Co.		7

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	94⅜	
6,000	do	94⅛	
10,000	American Gold	153⅝	
10,000	do	153⅜	
40,000	do	153⅝	
60,000	do	153¾	
10,000	do	153¾	
25,000	do	153⅝	
200	Erie Railway	70¾	
50	do	70⅝	
300	do	70¾	
300	do	70⅝	
500	do	70¾	
200	do	70⅞	
400	Erie R. Pref	99	
300	Hudson R. R	opg	81⅞
270	Harlem Railroad		32¾
300	do		33
300	M. S. & N. I. R		55½
300	do		55⅝
200	do		55⅞
100	do	s3	56¼
150	Ill. C. R. Scrip		90
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R		66¾
600	do		67
700	do	b10	67⅛
100	Galena & Chi		90
400	Clev. & Tol. Rd		87
100	Cblc. & R. I. R		88
100	do		88

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$30,000	Debt Certif		94¼
30,000	Amer. Gold		154⅞
15,000	do		156
10,000	do	b3	156
10,000	do		156¾
55,000	U. S. D. N		153⅞
5,000	Mo. St. 6s		64⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co		167
100	do		167⅛
200	do		167⅜
450	N. Y. Cen. R		119
50	Erie Railway		72
450	do	b3	73¼
200	do		73⅝
100	Erie R. Pref		100⅜
100	do		100¾
100	do		100⅝
100	Hud. R. R.	b10	94
150	do	opg	93⅞
100	do		94
200	Harlem R		34
100	do		34⅞
300	M. S. & N. I. R.		56
400	do		57⅛
100	do		57⅜
250	Hudson River R		92¾
100	do	b30	93
600	Harlem R		34
400	Alton & T. H. R.		34¾
100	Harlem R. Pref.	s30	66
200	Mich. Cen. R.	s10	95⅝
200	do	s10	95¾
400	M. S. & N. I. R.		56⅝
500	do		56⅞
400	do		56¾
400	do	s10	56¾
250	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		104
400	Ill. Central R.		80¾
400	Clav. & Pitt. R.		67¾
600	do		67⅝
100	Gal. & Chic.		30
150	do		90¾
100	do	s10	90
800	Cle. & Toledo R		87⅜
600	do		81¾
300	Cblc. & R. I. R.		88½
100	do		89
200	do	b10	89
50	do		88¾
300	Pitts. Ft. W. & C R		63
100	Brans. City L. Co.		7

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U.S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	94⅜	
6,000	do	94⅛	
10,000	American Gold	153⅜	
10,000	do	153⅛	
40,000	do	153⅜	
60,000	do	153¾	
10,000	do	153⅝	
25,000	do	153⅜	
200	Erie Railway	70¾	
50	do	70⅝	
300	do	70¾	
300	do	70⅝	
500	do	70¾	
200	do	70⅞	
400	Erie R. Pref	99	
300	Hudson R. R	opg	81⅞
270	Harlem Railroad		32¾
300	do		33
300	M. S. & N. I. R		55½
300	do		55⅝
200	do		55⅞
100	do	s3	56¼
150	Ill. C. R. Scrip		90
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R		66¾
600	do		67
700	do	b10	67⅛
100	Galena & Chi		90
400	Clev. & Tol. Rd		87
100	Cblc. & R. I. R		88
100	do		88
50	Chi. & R. I. R.		90
600	do		87¾
450	do		87⅝
250	Mil. & P. du Ch'n R.		36
25	do		36½
100	do		35
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.		61⅜
250	do		62
100	Chic. & N. W. R		19
100	do	b10	19¾
100	do	b10	19
56	do	s10	18

A. JOHNSON & Co., of the Stock Exchange, has joined Messrs. HENRY A. STONE & SON in the same line of business. Mr. N. has been favorably known on the Street for fifteen years, and the entire period with Mr. JOHNSON, and will be an acquisition to the new house. Mr. A. F. MILLER, an old member of the Stock Exchange, becomes a partner with Mr. JOHNSON on the retirement of Mr. NICHOLS, the old style of the firm to be continued. Mr. WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN, late with Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS, & Co., has joined Mr. F. B. MULLER in the general brokerage and commission line, under the style of MULLER & BROWN. Mr. HOWARD POTTER becomes a partner in the house of BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., in place of his brother-in-law, Mr. GEORGE H. BROWN, who retired on the 1st inst.

An important public sale of $600,000 of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road will take place on Thursday next, Mr. A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer; the proceeds to be applied to paying off a prior Mortgage of $800,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $756,877 13, including for customs $250,000; payments, $753,018 17; balance, $6,709,468 39.

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for

January, 1863, were	$458,953 06
January, 1862	307,330 18
Increase	$151,622 88

The exports from the port of New-York week ending Feb. 3, (exclusive of specie,) were again heavy, having been $3,381,973, against $1,-976,879 same week last year; and $2,890,864 the corresponding week of 1861.

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	Jan. 26.	Feb. 2.	
Capital Stock	$11,765,000	$11,765,000	Inc. $2,700
Loans	37,478,712	37,268,864	Dec. 210,848
Specie	4,372,419	4,562,580	Dec. 9,839
Due from other Banks	2,634,895	2,909,857	Inc. 270,872
Due to other Banks	5,766,930	6,698,210	Dec. 67,710
Deposits	28,773,517	29,231,753	Inc. 458,236
Circulation	4,284,947	4,181,502	Dec. 103,444
U. States legal tender and demand Notes	5,666,617	5,772,868	Inc. 106,061

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

Banks.	Loans	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$4,716,600	$691,000	$3,036,000	$186,000
North America	3,915,424	556,955	3,405,401	404,371
Farmers & Mech.	5,605,838	980,812	6,111,357	99,165
Commercial	2,203,000	202,000	1,653,000	276,000
Mechanics'	2,228,000	154,000	1,394,000	229,720
N. Liberties	2,305,000	290,000	1,657,000	140,000
Southwark	1,319,033	190,962	1,566,853	34,010
Kensington	1,120,409	122,195	1,081,214	387,548
Penn Township	1,058,119	142,880	893,565	136,201
Western	2,183,541	282,548	2,167,248	71,560
Man. & Mech	1,709,200	113,210	967,740	463,920
Commerce	$12,860	121,243	785,097	34,395
Girard	2,495,898	198,062	1,627,666	233,590
Tradesmen's	786,228	83,344	741,305	149,475
Consolidation	993,952	111,140	802,921	365,482
City	1,197,289	115,154	667,756	292,713
Commonwealth	649,251	74,945	318,140	246,358
Corn Exchange	1,017,500	75,000	683,000	316,000
Union	937,000	69,000	475,000	320,000
Total, Feb. 2	37,268,864	4,562,580	29,231,753	4,181,502
Total, Jan. 26	37,478,712	4,572,419	29,773,517	4,284,947

The following is an official statement showing the business of the Philedelphia Custom-House for the last month, January, 1863, in comparison with the two previous years

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Merchandise in warehouse, Dec. 1	$1,164,559	$735,625	$130,622
Received in warehouse from foreign ports	824,497	77,224	20,784
Received in warehouse from other districts	217,048	16,607	28,365
Withdrawal from warehouse for consumption	193,965	332,607	78,321
Do do transportation	20,008	121	
Do do export	1,723	...	875
Merchandise in warehouse, Jan. 31	1,630,418	544,328	98,575
Dutiable goods entered for consumption direct	658,436	193,091	211,517
Free goods entered	245,462	10,713	62,286
Domestic productions exported	683,460	929,437	1,093,888

DUTIES RACEIVED.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
January	$287,189	$151,344	$181,143	$133,839

The following is a statement of the coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, for the month of January

SILVER COINAGE.

Denomination.	Pieces	Value.
Half Dollars	35,200	$17,600

COPPER COINAGE.

	Pieces.	Value.
Coats	4,650,000	$46,500

RECAPITULATION.

	Pieces.	Value.
Silver	35,200	$17,600
Coper	4,650,000	46,500
Total	4,685,200	$64,100

As is shown, no Gold was coined during the month, nor any Silvor Coin, excepting half dollors. No Gold or Silver was deposited during the month.

Sales of Real Estate—FEB. 3, 1863.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co.

3 lots south side 99th-st., near 5th-av	$1,045 each
4 lots on 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th avs	1,015 each
4 lots no 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th avs	950 each
4 lots on 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th avs	870 each
2 lots on 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th avs	850 each
4 lots north side 98th-st., near 5th-av	1,015 each
4 lots north side 98th-st., near 5th-av	970 each
4 lots north side 98th-st., near 5th-av	900 each
2 lots south side 98th-st., near 5th-av	875 each
4 lots on 4th-av., between 99th and 100th sts	800 each
5 lots south side 100th-st., near 4th-av	860 each
5 lots south side 100th-st., near 4th-av	825 each
6 lots south side 97th-st., near 8th-av	1,195 each
4 lots south side 103d-st., near 4th-av	615 each
4 lots south side 102d-st., near 4th-av	650 each
4 lots north side 102d-st., near 4th-av	600 each
10 lots north side 103d-st., near 4th-av	575 each
4 lots between 4th-av. and McCoomb's Dam, on 153d-st	650 each
4 lots between 4th-av. and McCoomb's Dam, on 153d-st	650 each
4 lots between 4th-av. and McCoomb's Dam, on 152d-st	465 each
4 lots between 4th-av. and McCoomb's Dam, on 152d-st	465 each
4 lots northeast corner 87th-st., near 12th-av	715 each
4 lots south side 86th-st., near 12th-av	550 each
8 lots west side 156th-st., near 9th-av	155 each

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 61 bbls. Ashes, 14,780 bbls. Flour, 766 bbls. Corn Meal, 398 bushels Wheat, 1,045 bushels Corn, 115 bushels Rye, 2,462 bushels Barley, 8,473 bushels Oats, 1,790 bush. Malt, 6,288 pkgs. Provisions, and 488 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 60 bbls. at 6¢ 62½ for Pots, and 6¢ 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is selling at 41c.@ 41½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The demand has been mainly for Adamantine, at 20c.@22c. ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in active request at steadily advancing prices.

COFFEE—The week's business in Rio and Santos. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "Transactions during the past week have been confined to 3,830 bags Santos, per Brazos packet, resale, at 20c. Further business has been restricted by the extensive views of holders. The market closes quiet, yet very firm, at our advanced quotations." Java, 25c.@25¾c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Rio, 20c.@23c.; and St Domingo at 20c.@20½c., Hab.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been quite freely purchased at from 24½c.@25½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Was dull and unsettled to-day. Small sales were reported at 57½c.@60c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly less active, to-day, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., in view of the heavy fall in Gold. The reported sales since our last comprise 10,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $4 90@$4 25; poor to choice extra State at $7 40@$8, chiefly at $7 80@$7 85; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 90@$8 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western..... $4 90 @$7 25
Extra State..... 7 40 @ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.. 7 50 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping trade 7 80 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 8 05 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee..... 8 00 @ 9 25
Superfine to Choice Extra Minnesota.. 7 85 @10 50

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 1,500 bbls., at $7 05@$8 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 15@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $6 50@$10 75 for very superior family brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and lower; sales 1,000 bbls., Extra, at $7 50@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $5 20@$5 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $5 for Mazer's Caloric, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair demand at advancing prices.

FRUIT—The inquiry has been good for the principal kinds, which have been stated firmer, including Layer Raisins at $2 20@$4 25, and Muscatels do. at $3 90@$4 ₱ box; and Currants at 15c.@15¾c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and prices have fallen off about 2c. ₱ bushel. Sales, since our last, 75,000 bushels, including White, Western, part at $1 90; Amber Western, at $1 72@$1 75; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 65@$1 71; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 63@$1 69; Milwaukee Club, at $1 53 @$1 62; Chicago Spring at $1 41@$1 53, ₱ bushel. Corn is in less demand, at a reduction of 1c. ₱ bushel. Sales, since our last, 134,000 bushels, at 94c. @95c. for shipping Mixed Western; 91c.@94c. for Eastern do.; 82c.@90c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive, at $1 04@$1 12, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in good request, including Canada, at 70c.@72c.; Western, at 70c.@73c.; State, at 71c. @73c., ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet, at $1 47½@$1 50 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is active and steady, at 85c.@ $1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good demand, at buoyant prices, including new at 18c.@26c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Manila has advanced to 12½c., cash, ₱ lb., with sales, since our last, of some 3,000 bales.

IRON—Has been in fair request at rising prices.

LEAD—Pig has been less active, having been held (above the views of purchasers,) at $9 25, and, in some instances, at $9 50@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—The market was quiet but steady.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request at buoyant prices, including Spirits Turpentine, now quoted up to $3 05@$3 10 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been more sought after at firmer prices, including Linseed at $1 40@$1 42; Crude Whale at 90c.@93c.; Bleached do. at 95c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $1 72@$1 77; unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Lard Oil at 93c.@95c.; Crude Petrolenm at 24c.@25c.; Refined do. at 40c.@45c., chiefly at 42c.@44c. ₱ gallon.

New-Bedford Market, week ending Feb. 2.—Sperm—There has been considereble activity in the market since our last, both for export and home consumption, and the transactions include sales of 3,500 bbls. We quote 530 bbls. at $1 70, 80 do. at $1 73, 1,800 do. at $1 74@$1 75, 236 do. at $1 75, and 47 do. at $1 77 ₱ gallon, all for export; and to the trade, 25 bbls. at $1 74, 360 do. at $1 75, and 400 do. at a price not transpired. The market closes with more inquiry and an upward tendency. *Whale*—Is also in active demand, and we note an advance in price to 93c. The transactions for the week include sales of 3,534 bbls., as follows: For export, 500 bbls. at 92½c., and 500 do. at 93c. ₱ gallon. To the trade, 1,000 bbls. at 89c., 1,170 do. at 90c., 200 do. at 92c., 39 do. at a price not transpired, and 125 do., dark, at 88c. ₱ gallon. Holders are now asking an advance on the highest quotations.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

From Jan. 1 to Feb. 2, '63.	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
	2,346	2,000	12,500
Same time last year	923	900	

(Whalemen's Shipping List.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence market was unusually active, during the past week. The *Journal* reports sales very large, with a strong upward tendency; 64x64's are held firm, at 10c. cash. The sales last week will amount to $1,950,000. The following are the sales for the week: 3,000 pieces 48x52, 14¾c., cash; 2,000 pieces 48x52, 15c., cash; 8,000 pieces, 52x46, 15¾c., cash; 5,000 pieces, 52x56, 15¾c. cash; 6,000 pieces, 56x60, 15¾c., cash; 7,000 pieces, 56x64, 16c., cash, 10,000 pieces, 60x64, 16¾c., cash, 27 inches; 4,000 pieces, 60x64, 18c., cash, 27 inches; 25,000 pieces, 60x64, 16¾c., cash, 28 Inches; 10,000 pieces, 60x64, 17c., cash, 28 Inches; 10,000 pieces, 60x64, 17½c., cash, 11,000 pieces, 60x64, 18c., cash; 12,000 pieces, 60x64, 18¾c., cash; 23,000 pieces, 60x64, 18½c., cash; 31,000 pieces, 60x64, 16¾c., cash, early in the week

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sicilian Vespers.

WINTER GARDEN—The Advocate's Last Cause—One Touch of Nature—The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Pet of the Petticoats.

WALLACK'S—Road to Ruin.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Theresa's Vow; or, The Cross of Gold, morning, afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Laugaino Gas.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Col. Wyndham, with a detachment of his cavalry, has made a reconnoissance to Warrenton, Va., and beyond. He surprised the town on Monday night, and while there sent strong patrols to the Rappahannock and Sulphur Springs, which discovered no enemy.

Advices from Key West are to the 29th ult. Our correspondent gives particulars of the capture of the British steamer *Pearl* and the rebel steamer *Virginia*, the latter on the coast of Mexico, with a valuable cargo of wines, coffee, &c. Some thirty prizes are now in the harbor awaiting adjudication. The Admiralty Court is very much behind. The ship *Sparkling Sea* has proved a total wreck, only twelve out of the eighty horses belonging to the Twenty-fifth New-York Battery having been saved.

Two days later advices from New-Orleans are received by the arrival at this port of the steamer *George Washington*. The only item of importance is the report that the *Alabama* had been off the Southwest Pass, and had taken a pilot from one of the pilot-boats. The steam frigate *Mississippi* was at anchor there, on the lookout for her.

Col. Stewart, Chief of Cavalry on Gen. McClernand's Staff, lately shot by the rebels opposite Vicksborgh, had upon his person when he must have fallen into the hands of the enemy, a memorandum-book containing full estimates of the numbers and calibre of the forces and guns of Sherman and McClernand, their available character, their artillery, and everything the enemy should not know, and even the projects respecting the canal, upon which work has been recommenced. At last accounts the water was moving through the canal two to four feet deep, being deepest at the lower extremity. Being dug through stiff blue clay, with slanting sides, there were no signs of its widening. River men think it will be of no practical value. Military engineers do not coincide, and were continuing operations.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued orders forbidding the issue of passes to civilians to travel south of Louisville, and the fact is naturally taken as indicative of an intention on his part to renew active operations at an early day. Large reinforcements are continually arriving at Louisville, and being dispatched South. Trains are running on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad thirty miles below the former city, and the entire line will be repaired within the coming week.

There are upward of 2,000 rebel wounded at Murfreesboro. Our own wounded there number 2,600.

An examination of the fortifications and defences of New-York Harbor was made yesterday by Gen. Wool, who was accompanied by his Staff, Gens. Ullman and Storms, and Col. Delafield, Chief Engineer of the works. The party left Whitehall-slip at 10 A. M., and after making a satisfactory inspection of the works along the Narrows, returned to the City, arriving at the slip at 5 P. M.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the presentation of numerous petitions, and the transaction of some business of minor importance, the Post-office Appropriation bill was reported back from the Finance Committee, and passed. The bill to provide a National currency, secured by United States stocks, was postponed for a week. A bill was passed providing for an Assistant Register of the Treasury Department, and a Solicitor for the War Department. A bill to provide for stopping the pay of unemployed military officers was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. McDougall's resolutions regarding the operations of the French in Mexico were taken up, after some opposition from Mr. Sumner, and Mr. McDougall proceeded to give his views relative to the matter at length. When he had concluded, Mr. Sumner made a motion to lay the resolutions on the table, pending which the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a favorable report was made by the Committee on Elections in the cases of the gentlemen elected from New-Orleans. The matter was laid over for further consideration. The Bankrupt bill was laid on the table—62 to 61. A motion to reorganize failed—so the bill was rejected. The bill to appoint an Assistant Collector for the Port of New-York was tabled. The resolutions from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaratory of Maritime Rights, were postponed until the third Monday in this month. The bill authorizing the President to appoint a Paymaster-General was rejected—70 to 61. The Michigan and Illinois and New-York Canal bill was reported from the Military Committee, but on the objection being made that it contained an appropriation, and should, therefore, go to the Committee of the Whole, it was recommitted to the Military Committee. The bill authorizing the construction of a submarine telegraph along the coast to New-Orleans was reported from the Military Committee. A motion to lay it on the table failed, and, pending the question of its passage, the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the first business was the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator. Ex-Gov. Morgan received the nomination on the first ballot. Nothing else of importance was done.

In the Assembly, the first ballot for Senator resulted in no choice—Morgan receiving 64 votes, Cornino 62, Fernando Wood 1, and Gen. Dix 1. On the second ballot, a complimentary nomination was given to Gen. Dix, he receiving 65 votes. At 12 o'clock the joint session was held, and the first ballot resulted in the choice of Ex-Gov. Morgan—he receiving 86 votes, Cornino 70, Dix 1, and Dickinson 1. When the joint session dissolved the Assembly adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The obsequies of Rev. Robert A. Quinn, late Chaplain of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, who was killed on the 31st ult., by Herman Enole, one of the inmates of the institution, took place in the "Harbor" Chapel yesterday afternoon. Rev. W. W. Phillips, of the First (Fifth-avenue) Presbyterian Church, preached the funeral sermon. The inmates of the "Harbor" were deeply affected on parting forever with their old friend and pastor. The remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment at 10 A. M. to-day.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday. Three veto messages were received from the Mayor: one on the resolution to pay $192 for revenue stamps used in the Courts, last year, because no provision was made to reimburse the County. The Mayor thinks the expense of the stamps should be upon the litigants, which was the view expressed in the committee's report, in favor of paying the bill. The second veto was on the resolution to appropriate $4,000 for the Twenty-second Regiment, and $2,500 for the Twelfth Regiment, to fit up their armories, because the former sum is $1,500 in excess of the maximum sum permitted by law for that purpose. The third veto was on the resolution to pay $110 for cement furnished for the new Court-house, the Mayor still holding that the new City Hall Commission, and not the Board, have the right of directing the construction of the building. A request from the Supervisors of Westchester County, for a committee of five from this Board, to act with a like committee of their body, to settle the question of the boundary line between the two counties, was complied with. A resolution, proposing the repeal of the State excise law and the abolition of a special excise law for the County, was referred. The resolution permitting the Police Commissioners to use $25,000 from the surplusage of the appropriations for 1863, to fit up the new police headquarters, was passed over the Mayor's veto. There was a long discussion about the Annual Appropriation bill for the County. The chief point of dispute was an item of $6,033 74, being for interest on claims incurred by services of clerks under the famous Record Commission—this sum being in excess of the $80,000 provided in 1860 for the payment of the claims, after adjudication. Mr. Blunt feared a personal liability for further claims. Mr. Davie explained that a safety provision would accompany the item, limiting payment to claims already judicially ordered. The subject was finally laid over. Adjourned till 2 P. M. on next Thursday.

A large meeting to promote the "new State" movement was held in Wheeling, Va., on Saturday evening last.

Judge Lemuel J. Bowden, of Williamsburgh, Va., has been elected by the West Virginia Legislature to the United States Senate, in place of Hon. W. T. Willey, who positively declined to be a candidate for reelection. Judge Bowden is a lawyer of distinguished ability, and said to be a loyalist of the most true-hearted character.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, had under consideration a number of criminal cases, before reported in the Times and familiar to its readers. They are noticed in the law column.

The market for Gold was 3/8 cent. lower yesterday morning than the night before, and so was Exchange on London. But the decline in the former brought forward orders to buy and part of the decline was recovered. Stocks, after a dull morning, were buoyant and higher at the close. Gold 155¾; Erie Shares, 73¾; Exchange dull after the Boston mail closed. The business for the mail this morning was at 170@172 ₱ cent.

Transactions in Domestic Produce and General Merchandise, yesterday, were checked by the influence of the heavy fall and frequent fluctuations in the price of Gold and Sterling Exchange. Flour declined 5c.@20c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat about 2c., and Corn 1c. ₱ bushel, with restricted sales reported. Provisions were less active; prices of hog products favored buyers. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Groceries attracted less attention. A very good inquiry prevailed for Metals. Fruit, Hay, Hops, Oils, Tallow, Tobacco, Wool, Adamantine Candles, Chemicals and Manila Hemp. Whisky was depressed and lower. The Freight market was quiet.

The Live Stock markets have been unusually active this week. The total receipts have been considerably larger than for several weeks previous, but the demand has more than kept up with this increase, and an advance in the prices of all kinds is quoted. A change to cooler weather favors both the consumption and keeping of meat, and butchers, who have during the warm season been sparing in their purchases, are now anxious to lay in a supply against the contingencies of snow-blocked roads, or light receipts from other causes. Beeves numbered 4,640 for the week, of which 3,573 were on sale at Forty-fourth-street, leaving the large number of 1,000 sold at the down-town markets, and purchased by butchers at Albany and elsewhere—400 head are reported sent direct to wholesale butchers. Cattle have sold even better than one week ago, and drovers and speculators still have the best of the market. Choice fat cattle brought 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., net weight, and several droves averaged over 9c. Everything was sold out, the whole averaging from 8¾c. to 9c. ₱ lb. Some of the cattle came in late, but for once, these sold as well as the early arrivals. Sheep are scarce, and higher than one week ago. Prime lots are worth 7¼c. ₱ lb., live weight; some extra fat sheep have been sold for 8c. Live hogs are in good supply, but an improved demand has pretty well used them up. Cooler weather also helps both the retail trade and the packing business. Prime fat hogs, corned, are now selling at 5¼c.; light hogs 5½c., and still-fed 4¾c.@5c.

Falsehood of a Rebel Sympathizer.—The article in the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, for which its editor, Mr. Boileau, was arrested, was an article in praise of Jeff. Davis' annual message and in depreciation of that of President Lincoln. It did not merely, however, discuss the comparative literary merits of the two, but was loud in praise of the subject-matter of Davis' message, and in as entire sympathy with the rebels as if it had been written in Richmond.

In the course of the article, the editor, after alluding to the speeches which Jeff. Davis made, in his recent trip to the West and on his return to Richmond, uses the following language:

"The usual amount of twaddle was indulged in by the Abolition Press, deceiving the people now, as they have in the past, about the desperate straits of the Confederacy, 'the visit of Jeff. Davis to restore their drooping courage,' and more of the same sort. The New-York Times, however, an Abolition paper, which is generally pretty candid, unless engaged in a political campaign, with shrewd foresight and a cutting rebuke at our own Administration, denominated his speeches as 'crushingly truthful.'"

There is not the slightest foundation for this slanderous charge against us. In an article on Jeff. Davis' speech to the Mississippi Legislature, we quoted his statement that his failure to transfer the war to northern soil "proceeded not from a want of inclination but of power," and this statement of Davis we pronounced "crushingly truthful."

The Philadelphia Secessionist perverted our statement that the truth of this admission of want of power to carry the war North made it a crushing one *to the rebels*, into a charge that we had admitted the truth of those speeches of Davis which were as full of falsehood as an egg is of meat, and that they were crushing to the loyal cause.

We need hardly be surprised at so outrageous a perversion. Lying has been so universally the accompaniment of secession and treason at the South, that we could not expect those who sympathize with treason at the North to be free from that kindred vice also. And that this editor in the same breath should follow Beauregard's advice, and stigmatize the loyal Press of the North as Abolitionists, is only a clearer index, if any were needed, as to where his sympathies and influence tended.

We hope his residence, brief though it has been, in Fort McHenry, may have proved beneficial not only to his loyalty, but also to his veracity.

A Fair Question for Fair Men.

Will some of the Union men of New-York, who are never tired of croaking about the ill-effects of the Emancipation Proclamation, be so good as to inform us why they should take that Executive act in a spirit so different from that manifested by the Union men of New-Orleans. How happens it that the Unionism of the Southern metropolis so promptly, so heartily, we might say so jubilantly, concurs in the measure, while so much of the Unionism in the Northern metropolis finds it so very hard to acquiesce?

It is useless to attempt a denial of the essential fact. Accounts may differ respecting the actual extent of the Union feeling in New-Orleans, but all accounts agree that *whatever there is of it* is most decidedly on the side of the Proclamation. Nothing can be more certain than that the public meeting which took place prior to the sailing of the last steamer, crowded the largest hall in the city—that this meeting consisted mainly of native Southerners, and largely of life-long slaveholders—that it was addressed by none but Southerners and slaveholders,—and that it ended by the *unanimous* and enthusiastic adoption of this among other resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we are prepared to sustain the Government of the Union in *all measures* adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, and that we *fully approve* the war measure set out in the Proclamation of the President, of Jan. 1, 1863, as one *called for by the exigencies of the contest*, consummating at once an act of justice to one class, and inflicting at the same time on another class persisting in rebellion, *the blow best calculated to reduce them to obedience to the laws.*"

There can be no more explicit and emphatic approval than this. It goes out to the world as the well-weighed, thoroughly-accredited Union sentiment of the chief city of the South. This high position is taken in face of the facts that no other city in time past has so flourished on slave-grown staples, that no other has at the present time such large amounts invested in mortgages on plantations and liens on slaves, and that no other in future could have become so enriched and aggrandized by the realization of the golden dreams of the Confederacy. It is also taken at great personal risk; for it is certain that such a committal to an emancipation policy would draw down summary vengeance upon all engaged in it, if the Slave Power should hereafter regain sway. We ask again, then, How is it that the Unionism of New-York City, which is comparatively but slightly touched in its material interests by the Proclamation, and which has nothing of a personal character to fear, should be so querulous and timorous about this measure, while the Unionism of New-Orleans is so cheerful and bold?

In our opinion, this phenomenon is owing to two causes—*first*, to the superior knowledge in New-Orleans of the connection between Slavery and the rebellion; and, *second*, the surviving influence of party spirit in New-York, which in New-Orleans has ceased to exist.

Nobody can doubt the thorough acquaintance of the leading Unionists of New-Orleans with the essential spirit and practical workings of Slavery in its relations to the National Government. They have spent all their lives in the midst of the system—have been personally interested in it—have observed, with their own eyes, exactly how it generated the spirit of rebellion—and have seen precisely how it has since supplied the rebellion with strength and stimulus. It is not possible that Northern Unionists should have so favorable opportunities for forming as accurate a judgment in reference to this vital matter. We need not wonder, then, that their judgment has not been so accurate. The only wonder is that when they receive this enlightened and explicit testimony from the Unionists of Louisiana—and it is repeated by the Unionists of North Carolina and of Maryland, of Western Virginia and of Missouri—there should be an honest doubt remaining in the mind of a single Union man of the North, that if this Union is to live Slavery must perish.

But there is the old party prejudice to overcome. "It is the most difficult thing in this world," says a modern philosopher, "to emancipate one's-self from the *tyranny of association*." The North—especially the Democratic Party of the North—have always associated the emancipation of the negro with unconstitutionality, fanaticism, radicalism, Garrisonism, St. Domingoism, and everything they imagined to be illegal, destructive and abominable. All this feeling was formed in the old order of things, and with more or less reason. But the consequence is that tens of thousands of really honest men find it impossible to rid their minds of the old impressions, and to fairly confront the alternative of emancipation or disunion. There is reason to believe that not a few of them would choose the latter when the alternative can no longer be avoided. The Southern Unionists are no longer subject to those old habits of thought. They have been put through fiery trials that have renovated them throughout. The upheaval of society about them has broken off every old connection, and they regard everything about them from a new point of view. They are in a condition to take in the necessities of the present, without any reference to the past; and to adapt themselves, readily and consistently, to the actual demands of the situation. In once resolving amid such trials to maintain their Unionism, they are in no condition of mind to hold back anything which they know to be conducive to the preservation of the Union. All former predilections, all minor attachments, are overborne by this paramount devotion to their country, and full knowledge of the only means of saving it. They thus go straight on without reserve, and without misgiving.

If the two reasons we have assigned—superior knowledge of the relations of Slavery to the rebellion, and superior freedom from party influence and ancient prejudice—are not the main elements of the superior intelligence of the Unionists of New-Orleans in estimating the Emancipation policy of the President, we should like to know how it is to be accounted for. Apart from these reasons, every antecedent probability would have prepared us for a hostility from the Union men of New-Orleans against the Proclamation as intense and bitter as their support of it is now ardent and generous.

United States Senator.

Ex-Gov. Morgan was yesterday elected Senator in the Congress of the United States, in place of Preston King, whose term expires with the present session. This result puts a very effective *quietus* on the predictions of leading Democratic journals just after the last election, that they would either elect a Democrat or throw the election over to another year. Gov. Morgan is a Republican, and if we may judge the future by the past, will continue to act as the representative of that party. At the same time he is a gentleman of enlarged and liberal views, and has seen enough of public life to appreciate the fact that public service is a practical matter, and as such is inconsistent with an obstinate adherence to favorite theories, regardless of circumstances and under all contingencies.

In the caucus of Republicans and Union Democrats by which this nomination was made, the services and fidelity of Senator King were fully appreciated, and there was a very strong inclination to renew his term. But the State has recently inclined to the policy of a single term for its representatives in the Senate, as more just to the several localities, and to the personal and political claims of individuals. There was a large number of members in the caucus who at the outset preferred some other candidate to Gov. Morgan; but their unwillingness to waive personal preferences and resentments, and their lack of any common principle or sentiment to control their action, soon gave Gov. Morgan a very signal and decisive triumph. Their defeat in this as in many other instances may possibly serve to teach some who aspire and claim to be political leaders, that passion is a very poor substitute for policy, and that resentment and revenge form a very unsubstantial basis for party movements.

Gov. Morgan has served the public one year as Assistant Alderman in this City, two terms as State Senator, and four years as Governor. He has ability and experience in the management of public affairs. He represents what is known as the conservative wing of the Republican party, and though it is not very easy to say what specific distinction of principles or of policy that term indicates, his election is understood to signalize a decided defeat of the "radicals." His election is acceptable to the more loyal and conservative section of the Democrats, and will give very general satisfaction throughout the State and nation.

Minor Military Operations.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Lee's headquarters on the 29th ult., speaks of the bad weather that set in when Burnside was about to move a fortnight ago, and says that the rain and snow continued up to the time of his writing, and that the snow was then five inches deep, and the roads difficult of passage. The "oldest inhabitant" also told him that Winter, with its accompanying bad weather, had just begun in that latitude. From all of which the writer draws the inference that

"At any rate we can reasonably promise ourselves a respite from Burnside's military operations, of thirty or sixty days, to borrow the stereotyped diplomatic phrase of Mr. Seward in his dispatches."

It is rather unfortunate that this season, during which the rebels expect to be "let alone" in Virginia so that they can employ their army in any other field at which it may be needed, is the very time in which Grant is about to begin operations against Vicksburgh, and Rosecrans, apparently, to move against Tullahoma. A prospect, or, as the rebels think, a certainty of three months' inactivity in Virginia, will enable them to ship off twenty thousand men to each of the menaced points, unless we give them work nearer home. Although we have no idea that Gen. Hooker will remain motionless at Falmouth for the "stereotyped diplomatic thirty or sixty days," yet we think that during that time work may be furnished the rebels by our armies in North and South Carolina, and by our iron-clads. There are several important points in and not far from the Southern seaboard, which lie altogether at our mercy, and which, if once in our hands, would render it a very dangerous thing for the rebels to deplete the Virginia army by sending any great part of it West.

We imagine that Gen. Foster will do his share in furnishing the rebels the employment which they need. It is not yet known where the large land and naval expedition with which he left Newbern the other day has sailed to; but we have no idea that he and his expedition will turn up on a sand bar or a sea island. We suspect they will turn up where slaves are pretty thick, and where, if we get a foothold, we can fling a javelin into the bowels, if we cannot at the head, of the rebellion. We hope Foster's expedition may not disappoint us in this respect.

Our Monitors, too, might, we should think, render us good service in their way. We have now two of them on the coast of the farther Carolina, and two or three at or near Fortress Monroe. Their sea-going qualities have been tested, and Commander Worden, in a fashion that is highly wonderful, has proved their invulnerability against the rebel batteries. Let some of them be put to work up the Southern rivers, aided by the small land forces now lying idle here and there over the South. In this way, even if Hooker does not immediately operate on the Rappahannock, Jeff. Davis may be prevented from concentrating all his forces for the overthrow of our two armies in the Southwest.

Strength of the Rebel Army.—One reason for Gen. Burnside's anxiety to make prompt, if necessary, repeated attempts upon the rebel army on the Rappahannock, was the conviction in his mind that the forces had been greatly weakened by recent detachments sent South and West. The following paragraph, from the Richmond *Whig* of the 21st ult., serves to confirm this opinion:

"The New-York *World* has a report from a well-informed source that the Army of the Potomac is to be broken up, and the bulk of it sent West—only a small fragment of it to be retained at Washington. This comes of our movements being known to the enemy. *If we only had our full forces now upon the Rappahannock, instead of being scattered South and West*, we could make short work of the Yankee concern at Washington. But it is useless to cry over spilt milk."

Brooklyn Tragedies.

Brooklyn, take it all in all, is one of the finest cities in the world. Its hundreds of beautiful streets and avenues, lined on both sides with elegant houses, filled and decorated with every luxury that science can invent or art produce; its public buildings, libraries, opera and churches—are the pride of its own citizens and the wonder of traveled Manhattaneee. Its people, on the average, probably, enjoy a larger share of the good things of this life than falls to the lot of the denizens of any other city on the globe. They are noted for their refinement, for their culture, for their high morality. They are blessed with golden-mouthed preachers, who, in turn, are favored with vaster and sleeker flocks than any other shepherds of this heritage. Their temples so abound that the city has acquired the designation of the "City of Churches." Their charity is wide as the world. Whoever seeks aid for the people of any continent or clime, turns his footsteps first to Brooklyn, assured that the appeal has but to be made, to be generously responded to.

But, let Brooklyn look for a moment at home. The papers, within the last day or two, have contained notices, terrible and heart-rending, of occurrences in Brooklyn, which we would thus prominently bring to the attention of its citizens and authorities. The dead are dead. The victims of starvation have had their cold inquest, and been buried. For them, nothing now can be done. But those who still live and starve—shall any more of them be permitted to perish with the luxury and wealth of Brooklyn around them? Shall another one of them pass along the streets of that luxurious city, and gazing into its happy homes, "see the light of household fires gleam warm and bright," and then crawl into his cold hovel to die of want? The following are the two items of Brooklyn news we refer to:

Death from Want—An Inquest was held by Coroner Norris, Thursday morning last, upon the body of a girl 8 years of age, named Margaret Foster, residing in the basement of No. 208 Water-street, who died from want. The Coroner found the place filthy and destitute of furniture. In one corner of the room was an old mattress of straw, upon which the whole family, father, mother, and two children slept. They were nearly destitute of clothing, and there was nothing whatever to eat in the house. They had had no food for two days.

Died of Hunger.—On Sunday last, Coroner Norris held an inquest upon the body of a man named Henry Rapper, a butcher, who died for want of the necessaries of life, on Saturday night. The Coroner, on entering the apartments, found the deceased sitting upright in his chair. The appearance of the room indicated that the wife of the deceased was an industrious, cleanly woman, but there was evidence of extreme poverty. Owing to a malignant disease, Mr. Rapper has been unable to work for some time, and thus their income was cut off. A few days since she applied to the Superintendent of the Poor, and asked for a little food, stating that her husband was very ill, and required some nourishment. The inquiry was, "Have you any children?" On answering that she had none, she was told *to go to work and earn food*. She returned home, and her husband asked for some little nourishment, but she had none to give him. The jury, in rendering their verdict, stated that want of proper nourishment was the cause of death, and that it was a proper case for the authorities to inquire into.

That is only two cases of starvation—that is all. Only two cases within a week! It is shocking—it is inexcusable. Poets may starve in their garrets, too proud to ask assistance, but the average poor do not suffer themselves to starve to death until they have exhausted all efforts to obtain relief, and given up in despair. Who knows the rebuffs that these poor folks may have met with from the time when the sharp pangs of hunger first touched their hearts, till they passed to where "there is no more hunger?"—who but those who have felt it, can tell the deathly effect of being repelled by a cold-hearted official dispenser of alms? The citizens of Brooklyn need no stirring up to acts of personal charity; but, for the honor of human nature and of the City of Churches, we trust they will see that the so-called guardians of their poor be held to some account for these shocking occurrences, and that they will make provision that none other such cases are heard of in their city, while Heaven blesses it with plenty.

The Senate on Mexico.—We trust that in the discussions on the Franco-Mexican question, which were opened in the Senate yesterday, and which that body seems disposed to entertain, there will be no unnecessary heat displayed, and no false charges made against either of the belligerents. The speech of Senator McDougall, of California, on his Mexican resolutions, was highly unjustifiable. He accused France not only of a design of taking possession of the Mexican States, but of an intention of pushing her conquests further—of going through Lower California and seizing California, and then of seizing Texas and the more Southern States, and gaining control of the Mississippi River. It is, perhaps, no more improper in Mr. McDougall to make such charges against France than it was for the French Emperor to make the charge against our Government of a desire to seize Mexico, and dominate the Antilles and South America. But both the charge and the counter-charge are improper, insolent and offensive. The French charge was the most offensive, in that it was official; but Senators also must remember the importance that is put in Europe upon their declarations.

We do not see that any good can come from extended debate upon Mr. McDougall's resolutions, considering the form in which they stand, and the shape events have assumed. They had as well be voted down at once, and our relations with France be left for the present in the charge of the State Department.

An Important Reform.—We congratulate the country on the probability of at least one needed reform in the Army of the Potomac. The Washington correspondence of one of our City journals states that Gen. Hooker is determined to end the *régime* of "half-loyal, half-hearted, heavy and slow Generals," and that

"those whose *spirit, speech and influence tend to produce insubordination and demoralization* among the troops are doomed. The efficient officers in the army will now surely come up, and thorough discipline for both officers and men will as surely be enforced—discipline that shall require *unquestioning obedience to orders, and abstinence from criticism and from prophecy of disaster.*"

No man knows better than Gen. Hooker the effect produced upon an army by harsh criticisms of plans formed by the commanding General, and by "prophecies of disaster" uttered on the eve of important movements. His own experience and observation have confirmed the teachings of common sense on this subject. He cannot fail to have noticed the depressing influence upon subordinate officers and men, of all such censures and denunciations. When a General of Division or of Corps, after receiving orders for an important movement against the enemy, does not scruple to denounce it as certain to fail—as ridiculous and absurd, and as affording proof that the commander has not brains for the authority he is commissioned to wield, he can scarcely expect his subordinates to show much alacrity or enthusiasm in their execution. No man knows this better than Gen. Hooker; and we are glad to see that he is prepared to administer the prompt and effective remedy which the case requires. It is nothing but the lack of such discipline which has prevented the Army of the Potomac from long ago winning a decided and decisive victory over the rebels in its front.

We trust that Gen. Hooker will not deem it necessary to go to Washington for "consultation" with the authorities there upon the cases which may arise for discipline under the very just and proper rule he has adopted. If any officer, whether he be commander of a Grand Division, of a brigade or a single regiment, sees fit to set an example of disloyalty and of mutiny to those under him, by needless, false and unmilitary criticisms of the kind referred to, we hope Gen. Hooker will instantly *dismiss him from the service*, as unfit to draw a sword in so good a cause—and that, too, without waiting to consult the President, the Secretary of War, or any other officer outside his army lines. Let them revise his action, and take the full responsibility of reversing it, if they see fit to do so. But let *him* not shrink from the exercise of all the power which he wields, to effect this great and greatly needed reform in the army under his command.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURGH.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GRANT.

The Work of Widening the Cut-off Still Progressing.

Cairo, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Vicksburgh dates to the 30th ultimo have been received.

Gen. Grant had arrived.

The work of widening and deepening the canal is progressing. The rebels have planted a battery on the Mississippi shore, which commands the lower end of the canal.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 22d, says that Breckinridge, with thirteen brigades, had gone to Tennessee.

The gunboat *New Era* was attacked Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, near Island No. 10, by guerrillas, with three pieces of cannon. The boat returned fire with shell. The conflict lasted till near daylight, when the rebels retired. Their force was believed to be between 2,000 and 3,000.

The operator at Paducah reports that the command at Fort Donelson was attacked at an early hour this morning. At 4 this afternoon the engagement was going on. Reinforcements have gone forward.

AN IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE.

Warrenton Surprised by Col. Wyndham's Cavalry—Patrols Sent to the Rappahannock and Sulphur Springs—No Enemy Found.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Accounts from Fairfax Court-house, received to-day, say that Col. Wyndham has just returned from an expedition to Warrenton. He surprised the town last night, and while there sent strong patrols to the Rappahannock at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo. These patrols found no enemy at either place. He captured in Warrenton eighty stand of arms, which he was obliged to destroy, having no facilities for bringing them away.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's popular opera "Les Vespres Siciliennes" will be given here, to-night, with an unusually strong distribution. Mr. Graun's best artists are in the cast.

German Opera.—Mr. Anschutz having returned from Philadelphia—where his success has been little less than extraordinary—will give, his first performance here to-night. The opera of "Der Freischutz," introducing all the artists, has been selected for the occasion.

Italian Opera in Brooklyn.—Last night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Mr. Grau's troupe gave, to the entire satisfaction of the most brilliant house we have yet seen at the Academy, the favorite opera "Ernani." Lagrua, Macaferri, Susini and Amodio were in the cast and very acceptably rendered their respective *rôles*.

Gen. Burnside in Providence.

VISIT TO THE RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Providence, R. I., Tuesday, Feb. 3.

By invitation of the General Assembly, Gen. Burnside to-day visited that body. Business was suspended, and the General was introduced to the members individually. No speeches were made. The reception was informal, but most cordial and hearty.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 2.

A boiler at Tredo & Thompson's steam forge and rolling mill exploded to-night, killing four workmen and seriously wounding five.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the Senate Military Committee Regarding the New Generals.

Proposed Reorganization of the Signal Corps.

A Measure to Stop the Pay of Officers Absent from Duty.

AMENDMENT OF THE TAX BILL.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

WORK OF THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The Senate Military Committee, having passed a resolution to refer back to the President all the nominations for Major and Brigadier Generals now before them, an amendment has been prepared, which will be incorporated into some one of the bills now before the Senate, authorizing an increase of thirty Major Generals and seventy Brigadier Generals. This course will provide for as many as the service actually requires, and a selection will be made from the two hundred or over now before the Committee.

The same Committee are preparing an important bill reorganizing the Signal Corps. It is proposed to arrange it so as to make it a department under command of Maj. MYERS. Its present organization, as attached to the army, is found to be, in many respects, very inefficient. The Committee are determined to apply a remedy.

STOPPING THE PAY OF ABSENT OFFICERS.

An important bill, prepared by Senator LANE, of Kansas, is now before the Senate Military Committee, which proposes to stop the pay of unemployed military officers. It is the intention of the Committee and the Senate to put a stop, if possible, to this evil of absenteeism. There are between eight and ten thousand officers absent from their posts, many of whom have not been in service for months.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MIDSHIPMEN.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day replied to the resolution of the Senate in reference to the appointment of midshipmen in the navy. He states that they were made in accordance with an existing law, as construed by the Attorney-General.

THE TAX BILL.

The House Ways and Means Committee are still engaged upon the Tax bill. Several Committees, representing large interests, are importuning the Committee for a reduction of taxes on various articles in which they are interested. Instead of there being any reduction, the Committee will be compelled to add considerably to articles on the tax list. The question to be decided by Committee is, what articles can be additionally taxed?

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed all the Collectors and Assessors appointed under the Tax bill, except those to whom objections were made.

DEPUTATION OF PENNSYLVANIANS.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, accompanied by a number of members of the Philadelphia Councils and members of the State Legislature, arrived this morning.

THE PROPOSED TELEGRAPH.

The bill for a submarine telegraph to New Orleans and Galveston hangs in the House on a call for the previous question, where it was left by the adjournment, and at which stage it will be taken up to-morrow.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The tabling of the bankrupt bill in the House to-day is no indication of the defeat of the measure. Mr. CONKLING has managed to lose some support which belongs to it, and the feeling is in favor of passing the Senate bill instead, as being the better calculated to secure the end in view.

MR. STEVENS' SPEACH.

Mr. STEVENS' speech, inclosing the debate on the Negro Regiment bill, was of unusual power, though, as usual, the Republicans complain that he did them about as much harm as good. His retort on WADSWORTH was peculiarly savage. He had been speaking of "the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky." Mr. WADSWORTH asked if he referred to him, apparently desiring to correct the statement he was making. "Oh, no," said STEVENS, "I referred to Mr. CRITTENDEN, whom I always delight to designate as the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, *because he is distinguished!*"

In the course of his speech Mr. STEVENS brought out a terribly-damaging fact against Gen. MCCLELLAN. He said he stated from facts within his own knowledge that McCLELLAN had as persistently disobeyed the orders of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT in the earlier part of this war, as recent developments showed he had disobeyed the President at a later period.

PAYING THE ARMY.

Several Paymasters left here yesterday, for the Army of the Potomac, with funds to pay off several brigades in Gen. Sumner's Grand Division.

A DISLOYAL CLERK.

The brother of little SAMUEL S. COX, who was removed from a fat clerkship in the Interior Department, did not even claim to be a Union Democrat. In the Ohio election, a year ago, he violently opposed the Union ticket and labored zealously for straight Democratic candidates. His removal was asked for in a petition signed by a majority of Republican Congressmen; but in spite of this his friends hope to get him a place again,—this time in the War Department. It may be worth while to notice what official proposes now to provide him with Government support.

THE NORFOLK AND NEW-ORLEANS ELECTIONS.

The ground taken by the House Committee on Elections in reporting against the right of the Congressman elect from Norfolk to his seat, is, that there was not a fair expression of a sufficient number of loyal people to give it the semblance of honest representation. In New-Orleans they think there was such expression, and they do not deem it necessary to insist on compliance, in such cases, with legal formalities. If the loyal people of New-Orleans had agreed among themselves to vote without a call from the Military Governor or anybody else, they hold that the election would still have been good. In Norfolk, the absence of such a vote of a reasonable number of loyal people invalidates the election, and they oppose the admission.

VIOLATING THE BLOCKADE.

Two fellows, named W. W. WARD and J. W. LENTZ, were captured on Saturday by the Potomac flotilla, while on their way to Dixie with contraband goods. They were committed to the Old Capitol.

"STONEWALL JACKSON'S" CHAPLAIN.

Rev. J. LANDSTREET, a rebel Chaplain, who was captured a few days ago by Col. WYNDHAM, at Middlebrugh, Va., and who professes to be the spiritual adviser of Gen. "Stonewall JACKSON," was committed yesterday to the Old Capitol Prison, to await exchange. Since his capture, and until his incarceration, the reverend gentleman has been flourishing around among the hotels here, the lion of the sympathizing rebels of the city. When arrested, he became very indignant, and gave vent to his feelings in language anything but proper and becoming for gentlemen of the cloth.

THE WAY THE ARMY IS DEMORALIZED.

Col. BAKER, Chief of the Government Detective force in this City, yesterday succeeded in unearthing one of the smartest schemes of villainy that has yet been devised to demoralize the Army of the Potomac since the present war begun. Colonels of regiments, for some time past, have realized that their commands were being reduced fearfully by discharges emanating from this city, but as the descriptive list of each one in turn was formally "ordered," it was sufficient evidence for them that the discharges were based upon proper documentary evidence of the disability of the applicant, and therefore could not remonstrate. But so many have recently been discharged upon certificates of disability, that now when a man is placed upon the sick list, it is a common saying among his associates that "he has gone for his discharge papers." Col. BAKER has been able to ascertain that many of these papers were obtained upon forged Surgeon's certificates, and has arrested, for participating in this business, a Dr. EMERSON, and a fellow named CHASE. Their "office" was in the Monumental Hotel bar-room, near the Railroad depôt. Outside appeared prominently a sign: "Soldiers discharge papers obtained here." This, of course, attracted the attention of soldiers desirous of going home, and for several weeks past the Doctor and his *confréres* have carried on an extensive business. For full papers of disability signed by the said EMERSON as an army Surgeon, each soldier was required to pay $5. Hundreds of these certificates of disability have gone through the regular channel, and the soldiers have obtained an honorable discharge, entitling them to all the emoluments and benefits to be derived by any one. The Doctor, when arrested, with the utmost coolness acknowledged his guilt, knowing, it is said, that *there is no law under which he can be punished.* As a matter of safety, the Doctor and his friend CHASE have been placed in the Capitol prison.

REBEL OFFICERS CAPTURED.

W. F. LITTLEPAGE, supposed to be a rebel officer on his way to this city as a spy, was captured on Saturday by one of our gunboats on the Lower Potomac, and forwarded to the Provost-Marshal here, who committed him to the Old Capitol Prison.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following nominations for promotion in the Regular Army was sent in by the President on Friday, and, with those heretofore published in the TIMES, completes the list so far as made:

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon John F. Randolph, to be Surgeon, Aug. 27, 1862, *vice* De Camp, retired.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.—Second Lieut. James G. Potter, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1862, *vice* Burton, dismissed.

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry.—First Lieut. Thomas H. McCormick, to be Captain, Dec. 14, 1862, *vice* Bayard, died of wounds received in battle; Second Lieut. Copley Amory, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 17, 1862, *vice* L'Hommedieu, the Regimental Commissary; Second Lieut. William O'Connell, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1862, *vice* McCormick, promoted.

Sixth Regiment of Cavalry.—First Lieut. Ira W. Claflin, to be Captain, Dec. 23, 1862, *vice* Savage, resigned; Second Lieut. Isaac M. Ward, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 20, 1862, *vice* Dodge, dropped; Second Lieut. Albert Coats, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 23, 1862, *vice* Enos, who vacates his regimental commission; Second Lieut. Joseph Kerin, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 23, 1862, *vice* Claflin, promoted.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.—Second Lieut. Harry C. Cushing, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 17, 1862, *vice* Baker, killed in battle; Second Lieut. Eugene A. Baucroft, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1862, *vice* Dickenson, killed in battle; Brevet Second Lieut. Sylvanus T. Rugg, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1862, *vice* Cushing, promoted; Brevet Second Lieut. John W. Roder, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1862, *vice* Bancroft, promoted.

Fifth Regiment of Artillery.—Bravet Second Lieut. W. W. Williams, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1862, *vice* Taliaferro, resigned.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieut. Allen L. Anderson, to be Captain, Dec. 3, 1862, *vice* Elwood, deceased; Second Lieut. Franklin Cook, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 3, 1862, *vice* Anderson, promoted.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. Irvin B. Wright, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1862, *vice* Gray, deceased.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—First Lieut. Stephen Van Rensselaer, to be Captain, Dec. 20, 1862, *vice* Pennington resigned; Second Lieut. William McC. Netterville, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1862, *vice* Rensselaer, promoted.

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieut. Clerance H. Coming, to be Captain, Dec. 11, 1862, *vice* Spencer, resigned; First Lieut. Thomas C. J. Bailey, to be Captain, Dec. 14, 1862, *vice* McLandburgh, killed in battle; Second Lieut. Alex. Menzies, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1862, *vice* Carpenter, dismissed; Second Lieut. George W. Smith, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1862, *vice* Corning, promoted; Second Lieut. Lyman H. Warren, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1862, *vice* Baily, promuted.

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieut. Nathaniel C. Kinney, to be Captain, Nov. 25, 1862, *vice* Breslin, dismissed. Second Lieut. Gilbert S. Carpenter, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1862, *vice* Kinney, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS.

Third Regiment of Cavalry—Private Samuel Hildeburn, of the United States army, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Texter, whose appointment has been revoked.

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry—Sergt.-Maj. John G. Webster, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* O'Connell, promoted.

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry—Sergt. William Brophy, of Company D, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Hastings, the regimental Aujutant; Sergt. John Stoddard, of Co. I, to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry—Sergt. Samuel L. Comstoe, of Company E, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Cook, promoted.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Sergt. Richard Comba, of Co. E, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Rica, whose appointment has been revoked.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.—Sergt. David Hazard, of Co. F, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Wright, promoted.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry.—Sergt. D. W. Carr, of Co. B, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Netterville, promoted; Sergt. W. W. Patterson, of Co. F, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following soldiers have died since our last report:

Fred. Honkins, Co. I, 9th New-York Cavalry.
L. C. Smith, Co. G, 16th Maine.
Sergt. P. H. McManus, Co. H, 105th New-York.
M. Garlety, Co. A, 9th Massachusetts.
Wm. T. Barrett, Co. K, 39th Massachusetts.
John S. Pope, Co. A, 24 New-York Cavalry.
John Musner, Co. B, 149th New-York.
L. R. Smith, Co. G, 8th New-York Cavalry.
A. Hill, Co. F, 28th Massachusetts

PROPOSALS FOR OATS AND HAY.

Col. RUCKER, Dépôt Quartermaster here, invites proposals, to be received un to Feb. 9, for furnishing the Government with 200,000 bushels of oats and 5,000 tons of hay—the oats to weigh 32 pounds to the bushel, and the hay 2,000 pounds to the ton. Bids from disloyal parties will not be recognized.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision relative to stamps required upon certificates of corporation stock: Whenever the officers of a corporation receive satisfactory evidence that any person, persons or party shall become stockholders in such corporation, and shall make in the books thereof the requisite entries, showing that such person, persons or party shall have become stockholders, and shall make and sign certificate or certificates thereof, it shall be the duty of such officers to affix to every such certificate the appropriate revenue stamp, the expense thereof to be paid by the persons or party for whose use or benefit such certificate or certificates shall be made and signed.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTION CASES.

The Committee on Elections, in deciding upon the claims of Messrs. FLANDERS and HAHN to seats in the House from Louisiana, say they were elected under the proclamation of the Military Governor, SHARKEY. The principal doubtful point in the case appears to be the time of election fixed by him differing from that of the law of Louisiana. The fact, however, that the rebel Governor had deserted his duty, while the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every State a Republican form of Government, made it necessary for the Military Governor to assume to fix a time for the elections.

LANDS IN MAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS.

Senator DOOLITTLE, to-day, introduced a bill, appropriating to Maine nearly $114,000, and Massachusetts $32,000, for lands, the titles to which must be quieted under the treaty of Washington.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Lieut. ALBERT KAUTZ has been ordered to the West Gulf blockading squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymasters HENRY M. LAWRENCE and WILLIAM D. BARCLAY, have been ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

The Navy Department offers a reward of fifty dollars for the arrest of Acting Ensign GEORGE MATHEWS, of Portsmouth, N. H., deserter from the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*.

MEETING OF PUBLISHERS.

A meeting of newspaper publishers from all parts of the country has been called to meet here Monday evening next, to urge upon Congress the importance of reducing or repealing the duty on imported paper.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

SPEACHES OF WM. E. DODGE, GEN. CASEY, ADMIRAL FOOTE, SENATOR WILLEY AND OTHERS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

The President was in his accustomed seat in Dr. GURLEY'S Church, in New-York-avenue, yesterday morning, and listened with fixed attention, as did a large congregation, to a discourse on the relations of the Christian Sabbath, by Rev. Mr. COOK, of your City.

A large public meeting was held at the same place last evening, to promote the better observance of Sunday in the army and navy. The speakers were preeminently "representative men"—from the pulpit, the counting-house, the army, the navy, the Senate and the House. Rev. Mr. COOK sketched the history and results of the beneficent reforms connected with the New-York Sabbath Committee's enterprises, and opened the discussion of the topic of the evening.

WM. E. DODGE Esq., your merchant prince, made one of his happiest addresses, illustrating by his experience in railway boards of direction, and as a traveler, the economical advantages of due Sabbath observance, and applying the principles thus illustrated to the army and navy.

The veteran Gen. CASEY responded to an invitation for his testimony, and in a few brief sentences gave utterance to sentiments worthy to be proclaimed in the ears of the army and the nation. "I have been thirty-six years in the military service," said he, "and I know that the army needs a Sabbath. I was five years in the Florida war. In long marches, better time will be made, and the men will go through in better condition by resting on the Sabbath than by continuous marching. No prudent General will plan for a Sunday battle. I would appeal to the American people to save our American Sabbath. If our wealth is lost in this terrible war, it may be recovered. If our young men are killed off, others will grow up: *but if our Sabbath is lost, it can never be restored, and all is lost.*" The audience was affected to tears by these sentieatious words, from the gray-headed warrior.

Rear-Admiral FOOTE followed in behalf of the Navy, and illustrated the value of the Sabbath to the discipline and efficiency of his branch of the service, from his own experience at sea and on the Western flotilla. He said he had always taken the chaplain's place, when there was no such officer present, as he thought every commander should. And he advocated the same courage and decision in the discharge of Christian duty as in the performance of military or naval duties.

Senator WILLEY, of Western Virginia, made a noble speech, breathing the spirit of loyalty to God and country. His view of national dependence on God, and of the necessity of prosecuting a righteous war in a manner to secure the favor of Heaven and in subordination to law, human and divine, was strongly and eloquently expressed. He was followed with a few cordial words from the Hon. Mr. OGLE, of Brooklyn, and the meeting dispersed.

What has not observed the fact that the rebels show in the dispatches of their Generals, in the discipline of their armies, and in all that we learn of their policy, a juster sense of their dependence on the Supreme Being, and of the power of the religious element, than is common among National officers? Why is this? Should it be so? Are we strong enough to conquer without the aid of "the God of Mercy and of Battles?" Can even a just cause triumph when contended for in the spirit of lawlessness and self-sufficiency? Will not the counsels of these veteran Generals and Admirals and Senators be heeded now when our own strength is proven to be weakness and our unaided wisdom folly? YOURS, L. N. K.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Second Page.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY

From Our Own Reporter.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Gen. McDowell recalled Lieut.-Col. TILLESON, Capt. HAVEN, Col. SCHRIVER and Capt. LESKI, to show further, in contradiction of Col. Locke's testimony, that Gen. King was not in company with Gen. McDowell on the afternoon of the 29th of August, and that no communication passed between Gen. McDowell and Gen. Porter on the subject of the latter's remaining where he was. These witnesses stated that as aids of Gen. McDowell, almost constantly in his presence on the afternoon of that day, they knew nothing of the presence of Gen. King with Gen. McDowell, and nothing of any communication between Gen. McDowell and Gen. Porter, through staff officers of the latter or otherwise, after Gen. McDowell left Gen. Porter at the head of the latter's column.

Gen. MILROY not having arrived to testify, that part of his official report relating to the conduct of Gen. McDowell on the 30th of August, was, by consent of Gen. McDowell, read as evidence, as follows: "At one time, not receiving assistance from the rear, as I had a right to expect after having sent for it, and our struggling battalions being nearly overcome by the weight and persistence of the enemy's attack, I fell back about one-half mile to where I understood Gen. McDowell was with a large portion of his corps. I found him, and appealed to him in the most urgent manner to send a brigade forward at once to save the day or all would be lost. He answered coldly in substance that it was not his business to help everybody, and he was not going to help Gen. Sigel. I told him I was not fighting with Gen. Sigel's corps; that my brigade had got out of ammunition some time before and gone to the rear, and that I had been fighting with a half dozen different brigades, and that I had not inquired where or to what particular corps they belonged. He inquired of one of his Aids if Gen. —— was fighting over there on the left. He answered he thought he was. McDowell replied that he would send him help, for he was a good fellow. He then gave the order for a brigade to start, which was all I desired. I dashed in front of them, waved my sword, and cheered them forward."

Lieut. Roebling, Sixth New-York Battery, called by Gen. McDowell, was present on the 30th of August last, on the occasion of Gen. Milroy coming to Gen. McDowell and asking for reinforcements. Gen. Milroy came to within 70 or 75 feet of Gen. McDowell; was in a very excited state of mind, and spoke at the top of his voice. He was waving his sword and his hat was off. He said, "For God's sake, General send a few regiments into those woods. My poor men are being all cut to pieces. If you will send me some reinforcements we will be able to drive the enemy back yet." In addition to this, he made a great many expressions without any apparent connection. Gen. McDowell did not make any reply to Gen. Milroy which could have been heard by the latter. After hesitating some ten minutes, and on receiving a note by an officer, Gen. McDowell gave orders for a brigade of Porter's to advance into the woods. Witness did not hear any thing said by either Gen. McDowell or Gen. Milroy about Gen. Sigel.

Question by the Court—Gen. McDowell was talking with Gen. Porter during the ten minutes hesitation. After reading the note, Gen. McDowell said, with great animation, "now I have authority—now all is right. Let us go in."

Capt. J. W. Cutting testified to about the same effect. He did not think that Gen. McDowell made any reply to Gen. Milroy, and was quite certain that nothing was said about Gen. Sigel.

Col. BUCHANAN, who went with the reinforcements which were sent forward, is expected to be examined to-morrow, when the evidence is to be closed.

The Arrest of the Proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. BOTTEAU, the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, who was arrested on the charge of treason, and confined in Fort McHenry, has resumed the publication of his paper.

In to-day's issue he has a letter which was written in Fort McHenry.

In this letter, he says:

"Those who supposed that we were other than a Union Democrat have been mistaken. We advocate the claims of the Democratic party because the men of that party are the truest friends of the Union. He is no Democrat who is not unqualifiedly in favor of the Union and the Constitution."

GEN. McCLELLAN IN BOSTON.

Deputations from Portland, Me., Concord, N. H., and Lowell, Mass., wait upon Him—A Grand Serenade by all the Music Bands of Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 3.

A delegation from Portland, Me., numbering a hundred of the most influential and respectable gentlemen of that city, had an interview with Geo. McCLELLAN last evening, and through the Hon. L. D. M. SWEAT, their Chairman, presented him with the complimentary resolutions inviting him to visit the City of Portland.

Gen. McCLELLAN received the Committee with the greatest courtesy, expressing his thanks for the flattering honor conferred upon him. He then alluded with satisfaction to the conservative feeling which he saw springing up in New-England, and remarked that he saw in this conservatism the hope, the strength and the glory of the nation. In concluding his short but eloquent speech, he promised to send an a written reply to the invitation to visit the citizens of Portland.

A Committee from Concord, N. H., then called upon the General, and presented him with an invitation to visit that city, after which Col. JOHN A. GEORGE made a brief complimentary address.

Gen. McCLELLAN responded, saying that he felt highly honored at receiving such an invitation from his fellow-citizens of Concord, and he knew not how sufficiently to thank them for it, but that he was unable to accept of it, in consequence of having already exceeded the time devoted to his visit to the East. He further said that he was preparing a history of the Peninsula campaign, to which he wished to devote the principal portion of his time. At some future time, however, he hoped to have the pleasure of meeting his friends in Concord—but until then he must ask their kindly patience.

A delegation from the City of Lowell, Mass., then waited upon the General for the purpose of tendering him the hospitalities of that city.

The General replied that he deeply regretted that he was compelled to decline this kind and unexpected invitation, but that he hoped the delegation would convey to the citizens of Lowell his appreciation of the honor they had done him, as he felt and appreciated it deeply.

The General will visit Lawrence to-day.

To night a grand serenade will be given to the General by all the musical bands of the City of Boston, who will assemble in front of the Tremont House.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3—P. M.

Gen. McCLELLAN, accompanied by his wife and several friends, visited Lawrence to-day, in a special train. His reception was the most hearty of any demonstration in the history of that city. Thousands of citizens greeted him, amid the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. By invitation of WILEY EDMONDS, Treasurer, the General was escorted to the Pacific Mills and manufactory. The General took much interest in examining that immense manufactory. After passing through the various operating rooms, he was conducted to the hall of the Pacific Company, where 3,000 children, who were assembled, greeted him with hearty cheers, and sang a couple of songs—"March along" and the "Star Spangled Banner"—with which the General and his company seemed much pleased. Afterwards the party partook of a collation in one of the Pacific buildings.

Early in the evening the party returned to Boston. The General has been obliged to decline all the invitations to visit Portland, Concord, Lowell, &c.

The Serenade to Gen. McClellan.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The serenade to Gen. McCLELLAN took place this evening, at the Tremont House, where he is stopping. The affair was almost wholly private, and but few outsiders were admitted. The orchestra consisted of over 50 pieces, and the music was furnished in the parlors.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes

For sale CHEAP FOR CASH, At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN or inconvenience, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER MULTIPEDAL TRUSS bowlins the most searching criticism. This instrument and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at Dr. Riggs' Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 3, suddenly, DAVID P. ARNOLD, aged 49 years.

No notice of funeral is to be given in morrow's papers.

BROWN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, RACHEL C. BROWN, widow of late Brittain M. Brown, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother, Robert Carnley, No. 193 East 10th-st., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BURGESS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, SOPHIA, adopted daughter of Walton and Sophie S. Burgess, aged six years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at No. 15 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

DYRENFURTH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 2, Mrs. PAULINE A. TRAVIS, relict of the late Alexander Dupignac, aged 52 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, Feb 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 14 Commerce-st., without further invitation.

☞ California and Buenos Ayres papers please copy.

EARL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, ADALAIDE HAMILTON, daughter of David M. and Jane E. Earl, in the 2d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 40 Hammond st.

EARLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at the St. Denis Hotel, LOUISE AMANDA, wife of Maj. F. S. Earle, in the 31st year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Grand Rapids, Mich., on Thursday morning.

FRASER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 1, THOMAS FRASER, in the 82d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 20 West 22d-st.

FOWLER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 2, ANN ANDERSON, wife of the late Wm. Fowler, of this City, aged 84 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 159 East 21st-st.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 2, after a severe and lingering illness, DEBORAH, relict of Peter Jackson, in the 68th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her sons, James L. and Peter H. Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 378 East 24th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

KEARNEY.—In Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 2, CATHARINE MONTGOMERY, relict of James Huda Kearney, of this City, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of her family, and those of her brother, Hon. James Parker, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, C. McKnight Smith, M. D., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT.—In this City, at her late residence, No. 31 Amity-st., MARY ROBERT, in her 83d year.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 11 A. M. Train leaves Chambers-st. at 10 A. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the depot.

SMITH.—In New-Brunswick, on Sunday, Feb. 1, HANNAH BELL, daughter of Israel Smith, and granddaughter of Admiral Charles H. Bell, U. S. Navy, aged 2 years and 10 months.

STEVENSON.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 3, JANET SCOTT, wife of Peter Stevenson.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 56 West 26th-st. The relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

WESCOTT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, LUCILINE ESTELLE WESTCOTT, daughter of Robert F. and Cecilia Westcott, aged 1 year, 11 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 54 East 16th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WATERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, DAVID JAMES WATERS, beloved son and only child of James and Lydia Waters, aged 2 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The remains will be interred in York Bay Cemetery, on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 191 West 28th-st.

WETMORE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, TIMOTHY B. WETMORE, aged 22 years and 4 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given on Thursday.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 57.—Feb. 3, 1863.

21, 1, 2, 34, 64, 14, 28, 11, 45, 42, 75, 65.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 58.—Feb. 3, 1863.

15, 67, 24, 16, 5, 36, 38, 12, 30, 4, 61, 39.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED BY

Dr. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

GARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness, accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated upon my ear, removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to himself. I am completely restored to hearing.

JOSEPH MANNING, No. 109 West 36th-st.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

I have been for many years afflicted with deafness, accompanied by a roaring noise in my head, for the treatment of which I placed myself under the care of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and am happy to say that in this case the Doctor has shown that skill and knowledge which has placed him at the head of his profession. I do, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend any one afflicted with deafness to place themselves under his care.

HENRY BROWNING, No. 241 West 34th-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

A. McDONALD REYNOLDS, Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied. S. A. SMITH,

No. 136 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE

816 BROADWAY.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.

Libraries and small parcels of books, pamphlets, engravings, &c., bought for ready money.

Just received, 20,000 magnificent colored stereoscopic views, selling at $1 50 per dozen. Also, a choice collection of books, new and old, on American History.

Also, a fine collection of works on Architecture, from the library of a collector.

LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

PANDORA'S THREE GREATEST EVILS SQUELCHED.

Wisdom stands daily at No. 213 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., sending forth her bannered hosts of animated sandwiches to inform the nawary that BROWNE'S PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS are the only remedy for exorbitant coal dealers, medical quacks, and heartless undertakers.

FLOORING—LARGE VARIETY.

BOX, SHINGLES,

SHELVING, and a general assortment of Lumber, at wholesale and retail, by SMITH & WILLSON, 1st-av., corner 39th-st.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAY-Best literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 18 fine steel eng

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXCELLENT, well-disposed young woman, who is neat and economical in her kitchen, a situation as good cook and baker; is a first-class washer and ironer; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style; will go in the country; best of reference. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the Bank.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a very experienced and trustworthy girl, as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; has lived out many years in first-class families, and in neatness of appearance, willingness of disposition, character and efficiency, cannot fail to please. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman-as cook in a private family, who understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and bread, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; is competent to take entire charge of the kitchen; the best of City reference given. Inquire, or address by note, H. C., No. 244 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A place as good cook; understands her business thoroughly, besides baking and pastry; will assist with washing; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant youer woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands game, soups, baking and pastry; best City references given. Call for two days at No. 127 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID—WANTED BY a respectable Protestant girl a situation as plain cook, or would do general housework in a small private family, the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 685 Broadway, room 21.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a strong, willing and capable girl as cook, washer and ironer, and to assist in the general housework of a small family. No one need apply who cannot furnish the best references for character, &c. Call at the corner of Montague and Hicks-sts., Wednesday and Thursday, between 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERman cook, who understands her business perfectly, and also a chambermaid and waitress, wish situations together in a private family [she understands washing and ironing] in the country or City; have good references. Can be seen at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK by a person who understands her business perfectly; the best of City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, French, English, and American cooking; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; in all its branches; can give the very best of City references. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an experienced person, in a private family; is thoroughly competent and has the best City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 306 3d-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman in a private family as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 26st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two Protestant girls; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to Brooklyn or Jersey City; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 167 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City references given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, near Christopher-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as cook; she understands her business thoroughly, and is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastries, would be willing to do a small part of the washing. Call at 94 West 24th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 738 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit maker, also the dairy; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 21th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron; understands her business; is an excellent washer and ironer, and can make the best of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 218 West 16th-st., front dwelling, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook, washer, ironer, and good baker; would go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 260 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, French, English, and American cooking; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; in all its branches; can give the very best of City references. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an experienced person, in a private family; is thoroughly competent and has the best City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 306 3d-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman in a private family as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 26st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two Protestant girls; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to Brooklyn or Jersey City; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 167 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City references given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, near Christopher-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as cook; she understands her business thoroughly, and is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastries, would be willing to do a small part of the washing. Call at 94 West 24th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 738 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., for two days.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived three years, No. 12 Madison-square, 23d-st. Call for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands fluting. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 139 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would like to take care of growing children, or assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 213 East 23d-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply, for two days, at No. 403 Greenwich-st., second floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—An American Protestant woman, of middle age, no incumbrance, wishes a situation in either of the above capacities. Is a person of character and intelligence, an excellent seamstress, and will be found a practical and valuable housekeeper or nurse. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL 16 years of age, a situation, in a very respectable family, to do light work and mind children. Inquire at No. 69 Bank-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wishes a situation to do general housework or chamberwork; lately hired. Call at No. 73 West 16th-st., first door, front room.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WILE, Proprietor

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No. 158 11th-st., corner of 4th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all, also, small girls. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, 5 Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Mobile-house. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 143 GRAND-ST.—All private families, hotels, boarding-houses supplied with good servants—city or country; English, Protestant and others; a number of excellent cooks, washers and ironers; chambermaids waitress, nurses, to-lay. Girls for 1 pound 5 shillings—servants—all good servants—wanted immediately.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant young woman, a situation as family seamstress and nurse; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement. Call or address E. M.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent person wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 20th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted, by a respectable girl as children's nurse or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 33 5th-st., in the rear, third floor, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Ireland, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain sewer, is accustomed to children, and is willing to make herself useful; wages no object; references given. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable woman as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of the nursing, and is willing to make herself useful if required; the best of City references can be given. Call, for two days, at M. A. RINGOLD'S, milliner, No. 286 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable woman, as child's nurse; perfectly understands the care of children; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Inquire of Mrs. CLARAS, No. 135 Elizabeth-st., for three days.

AS WET NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse. Call or address No. 305 6th-st., between 2d and 3d sts., top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A DRESSMAKER WHO thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to take care of a child; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 367 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT woman desires a situation as seamstress, and to take charge of a grown child; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do family sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 209 1st-av., near 14th-st., up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to taking care of children or to waiting on a lady; good City references. Call at No. 97 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., in the store, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or do all styles of family sewing, shirts and children's clothes, is quick at the needle, and cuts and fits; wages $7. Call at 182 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; is a first-class embroiderer. Call, for two days, at No. 130 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she can be highly recommended.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FRENCH DRESSmeker wants work by the day is some private family. Address Mme. EXMES, Bible-house Post-office.

PLAIN SEWING WANTED BY AN AMERican girl by the day or week; is an excellent sewer; can do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good reference. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 100 West 33d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A VERY competent Protestant young woman wants a situation as above, or to do chamberwork and washing; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, &c. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dress-making; has four years' City reference from her last employer; none but the best families need apply, at 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wants a situation, in a first-class private family, as waitress; understands her work in every respect, has had experience; lived eight years in one place, and over two years in her last place, from whence she can give unexceptionable reference for neatness and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted in a private family, as above, by a very respectable young woman; best of City reference given. Call at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A situation as book-keeper, assistant, or clerk; is thoroughly competent, and will accept a moderate salary; City reference given. Address ARTHUR, Box 178 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or farmer and gardener, by a young married man, (Protestant,) who understands perfectly the management of a farm, and is careful with horses, and has good recommendations. Address A. B., New-Utrecht Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, (Scotchman,) with very small family; has had ten years practical experience in this country; has been in two places during that period, and can refer to either for very superior recommendations as to capability, trustworthiness, &c. Address for this week to HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Protestant married man, as gardener and to take care of a gentleman's country residence, who understands his business in all its branches. Address W. H. B., New-Utrecht Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man capable of laying out grounds; practical florist and fruit grower; first-rate vegetable grower; new places laid out in order; with good reference. Address F. G., Box No. 204 *Times* office, for one week.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUAtion wanted, as gardener and coachman, or to take charge of a small country place, by a young man who has occupied similar positions in the vicinity of New-York, and can refer to former employers. Address M. C., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a single man as coachman and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; can come well recommended for such a situation. Address T. M., Box No 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman; one who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; best of reference given. Call on or address, for two days, J. R., at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman, a first-class coachman and groom, in a private family; can refer to first-class families in the City. Call or address, D. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business, with the best of City references. Apply at his present situation, No. 23 5th-av., or at the stable, corner of 8th-av. and 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference. Address R. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good country and City references. Address, for 2 days, W. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an Englishman, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful; country preferred; has the best of references from his last employer. Can be seen for three days at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., or a letter addressed to COACHMAN, will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a native of London, Eng., a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to City or country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Letters addressed to W. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom; understands the proper care of horses, and is a good driver, would keep things in good style, good reference given. Address W, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a steady, sober Protestant man, as coachman or groom for a gentleman; is a good groom and driver; well understands the thorough care of horses. Can be seen by addressing a note to C. M., No. 125 West 41th-st., for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; City references can be exceptionable. Address P. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS SWISS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A middle-aged man, with good references, who speaks English, German and French, wishes a situation in that capacity. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by an experienced single man, who has the best of City references. Any commands left at No. 674 Broadway, for S. T., will be attended to for three days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, to make himself useful in any way in a store; can write a fair hand, and is not afraid to work. Can be seen till suited at No. 470 3d-av., near 32d-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PERSON OF ability and experience, over middle age, a situation in a stock and exchange broker's office, or would attend to a correspondence or adjusting accounts; is a good penman and accountant, and requires but a moderate compensation for a short or long period. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,516 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN NINETEEN years old, a situation in some wholesale business; preferably grocery preferred; has been employed in the latter for the last two years. Can furnish the best of references. Address W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY A man who understands the care of horses and cattle; is sober, honest and willing; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and experienced accountant. Address M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A young man of undoubted integrity and good business capacity, is desirous of taking an agency that will enable him to travel through Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa; he is a resident of Minnesota and familiar with that country; the best of City references. Address J. S., care of S. B. Chittenden & Co.

HELP WANTED.

A DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to engage a first-class gentleman as head clerk, in a fine store; must be industrious, of good address, considerable tact, prepossessing appearance, and have A No. 1 references. Inquire at No. 117 Pearl-st., or address B., Box No. 3,976 Post-office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, an experienced Protestant nurse and seamstress, competent to take care of an infant; good City reference required. Apply between the hours of 11 and 1 on Tuesday and Wednesday, 3d and 4th of February, at No. 28 West 36th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A WELL-RECOMMENded infant's nurse—American English or German—to go a short distance from town. Address, by mail, J. GARDNER, No. 46 West 17th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, ON STATEN Island, a woman as good plain cook; she will be required to wash bed and table linen, and must understand making butter. Apply to-day, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 7 West 8th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer. Must have good references. Apply for two days, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at No. 29 West 15th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK IN A PRIVATE family; she must thoroughly understand her business, and bring good references. Apply at No. 17 East 37th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., before 12 o'clock.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FRENCH OR GERman girl as waiter, &c. Apply on Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 11 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER; SAILors, 2; second cook, 2; second cook, brakemen. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing postage-stamp, Post-office Box No. 788.

CARD TO THE PATRONS OF THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the death of Charles Bookham, many letters are miscarried by being addressed to Bookham & Bedell. Mr. Bookham, &c., I take the liberty to inform my patrons who wish first-class reliable servants, that all orders will be promptly attended to by addressing C. C. BEDELL, 307 4th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of PECKHAM, MERRILL, FITCH & CO., is by mutual consent, and the withdrawal of Mr. Alfred G. Peckham, this day dissolved.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners, William H. Merrill, Dennis M. Fitch and George Allin, who are duly authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

(Signed,) ALFRED G. PECKHAM,
WILLIAM H. MERRILL,
DENNIS M. FITCH,
GEORGE ALLIN.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers, partners in the late firm of Peckham, Merrill, Fitch & Co., have this day entered into copartnership, under the name and firm of MERRILL, FITCH & ALLIN, for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of jewelry and fancy goods.

Their place of business will be that of the late firm, at No. 18 John-st., in the City of New-York, where they will attend to the settlement of the business of the late firm. (Signed), WILLIAM H. MERRILL,
DENNIS M. FITCH,
GEORGE ALLIN.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FURMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. JOHN M. FURMAN,
HENRY V. REEVE.

The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership, for the transaction of the business hereinafter specified, within this State, upon the terms, with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities prescribed by the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is "LOWBER, OSTROM & CO."

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the distilling and rectifying business, and the buying and selling of all kinds of merchandise relating thereto.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners, and their respective places of residence, are as follows, viz: John M. Furman, who resides in the Town and County of Westchester, State of New-York, is the special partner, and Edward J. Lowber, James A. Ostrom, William Parr and Henry V. Reeve, all of whom resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, are the general partners.

Fourth—The amount of the capital stock which John M. Furman, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is seventy-five thousand dollars in cash.

Fifth—The said partnership is to commence on the second day of February, 1863, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, 1868.

EDWARD J. LOWBER,
JAMES A. OSTROM,
WILLIAM PARR,
HENRY V. REEVE,
JOHN M. FURMAN.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges, France, expired by limitation on the 1st inst. The outstanding business will be settled by HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges

WM. UNDERHILL, Jr.,
EDWIN HAVILAND,
EDWARD MERRITT,
ARSENE BLANCHARD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firms of HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges, France, for the purpose of conducting the business of the importation and sale of French china.

EDWIN HAVILAND,
EDWARD MERRITT,
ARSENE BLANCHARD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST.
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BALL, BARNARD & PARSELL has been dissolved by the death of Mr. Hooper C. Ball. Either of the surviving partners will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS BARNARD,
HENRY V. PARSELL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN MR. CHARLES FANNING into partnership.

The business will be conducted under the style of LUCIUS HART & CO. LUCIUS HART.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-slip.

NOTICE.—THEODORE SCHULTZ IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.

YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. HEDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 136-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK CADETS, No. 865 Broadway.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THOSE desiring to join this corps:

Cap and accoutrements at No. 564 Broadway, $4 50.
Uniform at Monroe's, St. Nicholas Hotel, $14.
Musket at No. 6 Maiden-lane, $10.
Three months' instruction in light infantry tactics, bayonet and calisthenic exercises, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 3 to 6 P. M., $12.
Arrangement of classes according to age.
Preparatory class, from 6 to 10 years.
Junior companies, from 10 to 15 years.
Senior company, 15 years and upward.
This class and companies drill on different hours.
The instructions will continue until the middle of June.
Applicants will report to Maj. HLASKO, at the Armory daily, from 3 to 6 P. M.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!—The newest and best styles, at low prices "Merrison's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety. Two Chests; from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 229 Bowery and No. 12 Division-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Company for the fifth fiscal year ending, Dec. 31, 1862:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1861	$219,742 28	
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1862	825,821 44	
Total amount of Premiums		$1,035,243 64
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums,) and Interest received on Investments		$726,386 39
Losses paid during the year	$411,013 61	
Reinsurance, Expenses, and Taxes	85,603 64	496,617 25
Net Profits		$228,769 14

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year, as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF PROFITS.

Net Profits	$228,769 14	
Reserve for estimate claims nesadjndicated and bad debts	87,164 00	$141,605 14
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of Fifteen per cent. return, on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1863	33,990 05	$107,615 09
Deduct dividend already paid to stockholders, being 8 1-6 per cent. on cash capital		40,833 33
Total		$66,781 76
Of this residue Thirty per cent. will be paid cash to stockholders, on and after March 10, 1863, being 4 per cent. on cash capital		20,000 00
		$46,781 76
There will also be a scrip dividend, payable on and after June 1, 1863, of 2 per cent. on the cash capital, making the total dividend for the year, paid to stockholders, equal to fourteen and one-sixth per cent.		
Payable, in cash on and after March 10, 1863, to makers of security notes, being 1½ per cent. on amount of such notes		651 81
		$46,129 95
Payable, in scrip, on and after June 1, 1863, to dealers on earned premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $575,153 40)—8 per cent.		46,012 27
Undivided balance		$117 68

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

United States and New-York City Stocks		$162,300 00
Loans on demand, on Gold	$129,000 00	
Cash in Banks	71,661 43	
Interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on investments, and Cash with Agents	25,386 50	226,057 93
Reinsurance and Salvage Claims and Unpaid Premiums		45,574 74
Bills Receivable		677,289 36
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Sundry Claims due the Company, &c.		24,318 72
Total amount of Assets		$1,135,540 75

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
DAN'L W. TELLER,
Committee.

JANUARY 27, 1863.

On and after 1st February, 1863, dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip at the end of each year returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upwards, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE, of C. Dord & Co.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
GEORGE MILN.
ABEL DENISON, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
THOS. A. G. COCHRANE.
WM. H. HALSEY, of Harbeeks & Halsey.
THOS. BARRON.
ROLAND G. MITCHELL, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
E. C. MORRIS.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
ALBERT E. KENT, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President N. Western R. R. Co., Chicago.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
WILLIAM YOUNG, Vice-President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
ANDREW J. RICH, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
DANIEL W. TELLER, of Galwey, Cassado & Teller.
JOS. MORRISON.
WM. H. POPHAM, of Popham & Haxtun.
DAVID OGDEN.
B. C. MORRIS, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
EZRA NYE.
HENRY J. CAMMANN, of Wilson & Cammann.
THOMAS LORD.
LAWRENCE MYERS, of Lawrence Myers & Co.
CHAS. A. LORD.
ROBERT BOWNE, of Bowne & Co.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE, of Satterlee & Co.
JOHN D. BATES, Jr., (of Bates & Co., Boston.
JEWITT M. RICHMOND, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
MOSES MERICK, of Oswego.
DAVID J. ELY, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.
B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.
The Transfer Books are now open.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., COR. OF CEDAR, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its charter.

Outstanding premiums Jan. 1, 1862		$207,106 97
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862:		
On marine risks	$438,835 15	
On fire risks	42,489 42	481,324 57
Total		$688,501 54
Earned premiums on risks, marked off from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862		449,976 50
Losses paid during the year:		
On marine risks	$124,818 98	
On fire risks	12,100 35	$136,920 33
Return premiums and expenses		117,724 88
The Company have the following assets:		
Cash on hand		$133,490 34
United States, City Banks and other Stocks, Bonds, &c.		213,365 00
Loans on Stocks, &c.		398,264 37
Bonds and mortgages, interest due, and on other loans, salvages, re-insurance claims &c.		206,435 23
Real estate		78,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable		298,838 02
Total		$1,626,393 96
Balance remaining with the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862		$156,473 86

The Board of Trustees have this day

Resolved, That an interest of Six per Cent. be declared and paid on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Tuesday in February next. Also,

Resolved, That a Dividend of Forty-one per Cent. be declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, (free of Government tax,) for which certificates will be issued on and after the 8th day of April next. And further

Resolved, That after reserving one million of dollars of profits, the entire amount of scrip issued by the Company prior to the year 1858, and fifty per cent. of the issue of that year will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the third Tuesday of February next, the certificates to be surrendered and canceled to the extent paid.

By order of the Board.

FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN FALCONER,	JAYME RHEA,
MOSES TAYLOR,	SUMNER R. STONE,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	R. R. GRAVES,
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MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WALKER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURIDEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.: FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Lispenard-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs: thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. His 20 years' practice has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who contain the habits of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LACROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S PILLS, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating every trace of poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some patient who has tried the Pills, and who is told to call on the Doctor, when a cure will appear. Its popularity is not great, that there is not a Medical doctor in the City that has not attended it; and what is more, that their fees are not as freely swallowed, after they have found that they can make it. It is the only medicine to be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 5 Division-st. Book for 3 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. Try it, and work out.

COAL, &c.

FOREIGN GAS AND STEAM COALS.

NOW IN PORT AND FOR SALE.

200 tons "Kirklees Hall" Gas Cannel.
800 tons Pensley Cross Gas Cannel.
600 tons "West Hartley."
800 tons Scotch Steam (for factories or steamers.)
1360 tons Lancashire Steam (for factories or steamers.)
Also to arrive—
300 tons best Homze Cannel.
300 tons best Hulse Orrel.
450 tons "New Pelton" for Gas, or Smithing purposes.
250 tons [illegible] Gas Coals.

Apply to GEORGE W. PEAT, [illegible] Wall-st.

$6 7[illegible] PER TON OF 2,000 [illegible] and white ash [illegible] for household purposes, thoroughly [illegible] CHAS. E. HOLT, [illegible] Broadway, corner of New-Chambers-st. [illegible] Depot, foot of East 14th-st. Union [illegible]

RED [illegible] ASH COAL—TO BE RED Ash, [illegible] genuine Lykens and Locust Mountain [illegible] Cannel Coal and Liverpool Orrel of the [illegible] All at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 129th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.—A FIRST-class village practice, less than sixty-five miles from New-York, is offered to a suitable physician, who will purchase the present incumbent's office and house furniture, medicines, instruments, library, cabinet, &c., valued at $1,200. For particulars inquire of J. H. WARD, M. D., No. 38 West 23d-st., New-York.

$3,000 TO $4,000.—A PARTY WITH THIS amount is wanted, to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, where, to the right man, a profitable investment will be guaranteed. For particulars apply to B. C. WELLS, No. 50 Dey-st.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—CASH PAYING BUSIness for sale, or partner taken; ill health and business in another city the cause; is safe, pleasant, and increasing; pays near $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire of the landlady, corner of 11th-st. and 4th-av

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $10,000, to carry on a profitable manufacture. For information, address Box No. 1,922 New-York Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary, No. 6 Beekman-st., over Park Bank. Room No. [illegible] Stock [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, } No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February next, for furnishing by contract at the Depôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city,

10,000 axes.
10,000 axe-handles.
10,000 hatchets.
10,000 pick-axe handles.
5,000 spades.
40,000 india rubber blankets.
5,000 drum heads, batter,
5,000 drum heads, snare.
5,000 sets drum snares.
40 infantry regimental colors with cases.

Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Dep. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Machinery," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the following articles of Machinery, viz.:

One double-geared Slide Lathe, to swing 36 inches diameter, bed-plate to turn 16 feet; compound rest for boring and turning cones; change wheels for screw cutting; dead rest for holding work to be bored in the end; two face plates, and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete, and to furnish wheels for cutting screw 9, 10 and 11-inch guns.

One double-geared Slide Lathe, to swing 30 inches diameter, bed-plate to turn 14 feet, compound rest for boring and turning cones, change-wheels for screw cutting, dead rest for holding work to be bored in the end; two face-plates and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete, and to furnish wheels for cutting screw 9, 10 and 11-inch guns.

Two double-geared Slide Lathes, to swing 18 inches diameter, bed-plate to turn 8 feet, compound rest for boring and turning cones, change wheels for screw cutting, dead rest for holding work to be bored in the end, two face-plates, and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete.

One double-geared column Drilling Machine, with adjustable table so arranged that any part of the table can be brought under the drill, to take in work four feet high, to bore holes up to 12 inches in diameter, with adjustable self-acting feeding motion and overhead driving motion complete.

One Stationary Engine (horizontal) of 11-inch cylinder —3 feet stroke.

One Planing Machine to plane 8 feet; to be 30 inches high and 30 inches wide, and overhead driving motion complete.

Bids will be required for each article separately, not separating component parts, and the awards will be made to the lowest bidder, in the manner prescribed by law.

They are to be put up in their proper places by the seller, who must guaranty that they will run smoothly and perform the work expected of them for thirty days, before they can be received and paid for.

If the engine or any of the machines fail in their working, or break down within the time above specified, they are to be removed entirely at the cost of the seller

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into a contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.

Any additional information required can be obtained at the Ordnance Office at the Navy Yard.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROposals for Iron," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 6th day of February, at 12 o'clock, for

87,200 pounds of Round Iron.
25,200 pounds of Flat Iron.
6,850 pounds of Thimble Iron.
13,200 pounds of Square Iron.

To be of the best American Ulster Iron, and of assorted sizes, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, free of all expense to the Government, and subject to the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. Further particulars may be ascertained upon application to this office.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, } No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK, }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower;

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth Avenues.

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running southerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report hereinbefore will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Summons for relief as amended.—CHARLES P. CASSILY, Plaintiff, against HENRY EVANS, JAMES FREELAND, JAMES W. DUNLOP and CORNELIUS V. R. GOODYEAR, as well individually as Executors of, and Trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Sheldon, deceased, Edward A. Sheldon, and Augusta Sheldon, his wife, Henry Sheldon, Jane Maria Sheldon, John Sheldon, Sidney Sheldon, Alexander Smith, and Hannah Smith, his wife, Ann Caroline Van Raust, Frances Mitchell, Henry Sheldon Mitchell, Caroline Sheldon, —— Sheldon, ——, Sheldon, and —— Sheldon, (the three defendants lastly mentioned being infant children of Nicholas Sheldon, and the Christian name of each being unknown to plaintiff,) the said James Freeland as Committee of the person and estate of said Edward A. Sheldon, a lunatic, —— Sheldon, —— Sheldon, —— Sheldon, —— Sheldon, and —— Sheldon, (the six defendants lastly mentioned being children of Edward H. Sheldon, and the Christian name of each being unknown to plaintiff,) and John ——, George ——, William ——, Mary ——, Susan ——, and Helen —— (the six defendants lastly mentioned being children of Maria, a deceased sister of said testator, Henry Sheldon, the names of said six children, and the surname of said Maria, being unknown to plaintiff,) defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed on the 24th day of May, 1860, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster, in the village of Kingston, in said County of Ulster, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, corner of Cedar, (Bank of Commerce Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated, New-York, May 24, 1860.

MARTIN & SMITHS,
d7-law6mW Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor—at his place of business, No. 3 Atlantic, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 16, 1862.

d17-law6mW JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Heaton, No. 122 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.

JAMES SLAKE,
JAMES HEALEY, } Executors
au27-law6mW*

FOR SALE—A GOOD SET OF MARINE RAILways, capable of hauling out vessels, nearly new and very low. Apply to [illegible] HUGHES, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN.

Capt. MCMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87: Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C., ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP AUGUSTA DINSMORE, CAPT. A. M. SMITH,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about the 14th.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship AMERICA or ILLINOIS will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Burton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.

No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER.SATURDAY.....Feb. 14
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $95, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $10. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMships MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,000 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.

The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

Price of first cabin passage $50.

For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2: SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 22, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BUTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, 3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atlantic Railroad, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays 4:45 A. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

VESPRES.

Director.....J. GRAU

TO-DAY, positively LAST NIGHT but one of the Opera.

TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 4, revival of Verdi's famous opera,

THE SICILLIAN VESPRES.

With its numerous mise on scene.

Mme. LORINI.....as the.....Duchess Elena
Brignoli.....Arrigo Amodio.....Monfort
Susini.....John of Procida Barili.....Vandemort
Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO

Mr. Grau regrets to state that it will be entirely impossible for him to extend his season beyond the 7th of February, as he is bound by contract to open the Boston Academy on Feb. 9.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6—Grand Gala Night.

Mozart's Immortal Masterwork, DON GIOVANNI, (Don Juan,) With an immense cast.

This will be positively the last Opera night of the present season.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPERA MATINEE, SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12½ o'clock.

Doors open at 11½.

LAST GRAND MATINEE.

Sale of tickets will commence to-day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

The celebrated HAVANA OPERA COMPANY, Under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, Will commence a short season of Italian Opera ON MARCH 2.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON. SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1863.

LUCIE DIDIER.

Drama, in 3 acts, by MM. Leon Battu and Jaime fils. Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely. Office for subscription and reserved seats. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.—MR. JOHN P. COOKE, (FORmerly musical director of Burton's, the Broadway and Wallack's Theatres, and late of Niblo's Garden,) respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that his first concert in America will take place on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, when the following artists have, in the kindest manner, volunteered to assist: Miss Maria Brainerd, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Couldock, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Prof. Eben, Mr. F. Letsch, Mr. Theo. Eisfeld, Mr. G. F. Bristow, Mr. H. C. Timm, Dr. Clare W. Beames, Mr. Joseph Neil, and a full orchestra, comprising the leading instrumentalists in the City. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the music stores, and at the Hall on the evening of performance.

PANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI.—THE GREAT Original Panorama, with the new one of THE WAR, at the Hall of Art, No. 823 Broadway, every EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3. Tickets, 25c. Children, 15c.

FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE FURNISHing fund of the New Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th ave., will be held in Phillip's Hall, No. 601 7th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., (Broadway-square,) THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1863. Admittance 10 cents. Refreshments extra.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF 1,500 BARRELS WHITE BEANS, CONDEMNED.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at "Tyson's" storehouse, No. 53 West-st., near Rector:

1,500 barrels White Beans, rejected and condemned.

The above have just been inspected, and will be sold as four different qualities, viz.:

No. 1. —— barrels, 1st quality.
No. 2. —— barrels, 2d quality.
No. 3. —— barrels, 3d quality.
No. 4. —— barrels, 4th quality.
Also, 22 barrels Army Bread.
1 bag Army Bread.

Sale positive, Terms cash.

Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. Gen'l of Subsistence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

$600,000 CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

$600,000 Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company.

These Bonds are a second mortgage on 100 miles of road, and a third mortgage on 100 miles additional.

The sale is made for the purpose of retiring the first mortgage bonds of the Company, and first mortgage bonds will be received in payment for bids. When the first bonds are retired, this mortgage will be a second mortgage on the whole road, 200 miles in length.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., ancient and modern oil-paintings, embracing the works of Gignoux, W. J. Hays, Geo. L. Brown, Jerome Thompson, Armstrong, of Philadelphia, Tracy, Ingram, three beautiful oil-paintings by L. R. M

OUR FUTURE.

Wendell Phillips Paints it Before an Immense Brooklyn Audience.

Abraham Lincoln a Mosaic President.

Of What the President is the Result.

THIS CONTINENT IS OURS.

THE NEGRO IS TO SAVE THE REPUBLIC.

Popular Sentiment Indicates Butler for New-Orleans and Fremont for Newbern.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

A full house and Wendell Phillips have been seen and heard together for so many years, that a moderate assemblage at any place where he had been announced to speak, would be matter of surprise, and would warrant a lengthy notice. But the audience last evening at Plymouth Church was not a moderate one in any sense. The church was literally crammed, at 7 o'clock, although it had been advertised that the proceedings would not be commenced until 8 o'clock, and all seemed to know that fact, for it was not until the hour hand upon the dial had reached the then most interesting figure upon the dial's face, that the slightest impatience was shown, and that was answered immediately by a voluntary on the organ, followed by the singing of a hymn to liberty, written by Mr. Theodore Tilton, and which was earnestly and heartily approved. The singing of the hymn concluded, Mr. Phillips appeared upon the platform, accompanied by Mr. Tilton. As soon as the presence of Mr. Phillips was known to the assemblage, he was long and rapturously applauded. When the general enthusiastic demonstrations had partially subsided, Mr. Tilton came forward and spoke substantially as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. TILTON.

He said he had been requested by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to say that if had been his intention to be upon the platform that evening to introduce his friend. But he had been debarred that privilege by engagements, partially caused by the demise of his lamented father. Under such circumstances, he had delegated him (Mr. T.) to welcome his friend to the platform of Plymouth Church, and introduce him to his audience; and in doing so, he felt sure that there was no frequenter of Plymouth Church, or other friend of the broadest humanity, who would not welcome to the freest of free-speech, Wendell Phillips.

Mr. Phillips was then introduced amid renewed applause, and proceeded to speak as follows of "Our Future:"

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Ladies and Gentlemen: This is indeed the third time that I have had the pleasure of standing on this platform, and this is the first time that I can say, to my great delight, that in coming here this evening I am exchanging pulpits with Mr. Beecher, (laughter,) for he speaks to-night in Boston, from the Music Hall platform—where I am sometimes found—to a crowd, if possible, larger than you give me to-night.

You recollect when I first had the pleasure of standing here. It was when a New-York mob had driven us from the Tabernacle, and where there was neither law nor order enough in that City to permit an Anti-Slavery voice to be heard. It was then that your Pastor said that if New-York was overawed by the mob, Brooklyn was yet open for free speech, and that here it should be defended. [Applause.] The second time that I stood here was nigh three years ago, when I spoke to you in relation to John Brown, then in a Virginia jail. How great the result of that idea which he pressed upon the country! Do you know with what poetic justice Providence treats that very town where he lay in jail when I spoke to you before? The very man who went down from Philadelphia to bring his body back to his sad relatives—insulted every mile of the road, his life threatened, the bullets whistling around his head—that very man, for eight or ten months is Brigadier-General in command of the town of Charlestowe and Harper's Ferry. [Applause.] By order of his superior officers, he had the satisfaction of finding it his duty, with his own right hand, to put the torch to that very hotel into which he had been followed with insult and contumely, as the friend of John Brown; and where his brigade was under orders to destroy all the buildings of that neighborhood, with reverential care he bade the soldiers stop to spare that engine-house that once sheltered the old hero. [Applause.] I do not know any history more perfectly poetic than of that siegle local instance given us in three short years. Hector Tyndale, the friend of John Brown, who went there almost with his life in his right hand, commands, and his will is law, his sword the guarantee of peace, and by his order the town is destroyed, with the single exception of that hall, which John Brown's presence has rendered immortal.

Now, the whole history of the country is in that single instance—wrapped up in it is the struggle which we come here to-night to talk about. I am to speak to you about our future. Well, it is fair to say that every one of you knows that no man can prognosticate our future. Great events, vast interests—the elements of civil society crushing and jostling against each other. In the Kaleidoscope of the future no man can sketch a certain picture. We can only speculate about the probable working out of the problem. We can only suggest for the moment what seems to be the duty of good citizens in bringing the country quickest and safest out of the struggle. I think if there are any ideas, fundamental, practical, indestructible—part and parcel of the American mind—they are these two—free speech on every subject—unfettered liberty of thought and utterance everywhere, and on every topic. That is the fundamental ideal of American civilization, and next to that, almost as fundamental, is that other element of our national character, the certainty that the continent belongs to us. [Applause.] That civilization is the working out of the most unfettered individuality consistent with comfort, and the space given us by Providence for the working out of the problem is the American Continent. [Applause.] I believe these ideas make as much the real core of the heart of the man of Louisiana, as they do of Massachusetts, whether he is aware of it or not. Now with such a national character, but one future is possible, and that is the future of freedom—the future of Union. [Applause.] No other great quiet haven awaits us. Everything this side of that is struggle—is either war or next door to it. I believe we never shall reach peace—the country will never settle down to its normal level, until it has reached absolute freedom and entire unity from the Lakes to the Gulf. Now some men go, as one thing, and advise one thing, and others advise the contrary. Some men speak of separation as a path to that result. Some men speak of the Proclamation of the President; others fear submission to the slave power. The Republican ideal is Union on an Anti-Slavery basis. The Democratic ideal is Union on any basis whatever; the reconstruction of the Southern States—a convention—a *carte blanche*—"Come in, no matter what terms you fix." My belief is that all that is only another name for war more or less disguised. In a free country, [illegible] nothing but war is known among a free people. It was a war of ideas—it was a war of the ballot-box—it was a war of free speech—it was a war of pulpits, but it was all the same way. The Southerner hated the Northerner, because he knew his "institution" was unsafe as long as the Yankee could read. [Laughter.] Jefferson Davis knows better that there is but one corner-stone for a Southern Confederacy based on Slavery, and that is Missouri, in New-England, but he knows that that result can never come. He may "leave New-England out in the cold," but in the cold she still lights. [Laughter and applause,] and as long as she exists thinking, his system rests on its apex, not on its base. It cannot live. It is not a war of sections. He knows it. New-Orleans to-day left to herself—stricken that flag of the Union would not be taken down—guaranteed against a Confederate republic—New-Orleans to-day is in sympathy with New-York. She knows it is her interest. It is not a war of sections. It is a war of ideas—ending only when one idea strangles the other, and not before. Peace comes when freedom holds the helm, and not before. Now, I would accept anything on an Anti-Slavery basis. I would accept separation. I would accept compromise. I would accept Union. I would accept peace, and pay the whole Confederate debt at par on an Anti-Slavery basis. On that basis I have touched the hard-pan of National existence. I have reached the granite strata, and may begin to build again in peace. And until I reach just, no chicanery of parties, no ingenuity of compromise, no manner of separation can make any difference. We are in for the war. The South knows it, and if the North don't know it now, it will learn it in the course of a year or two. [Laughter.] These events of the day, what do they mean? They mean the irresistible end of our institutions, which are stronger than any individual. That undercurrent which is bearing us on, and has borne us on for the last thirty years. It is an undercurrent to which we contribute, but which we have never controlled—inherent in free speech and in free thought. It is free speech realliy—no Wall-street Bank—no National parchment. Do you remember the boyish legend of the young man who went out to seek his fortune, and some fairy gave him a mill by which, when he entered into trade, he could procure any kind of product he wanted. He had only to wind it up, and pronounce the charm.

Grind mill—grind I say—
Grind I say—grind away.

Instantly—whether he asked silk or wool, cotton or bricks, he had them. So he fixed up his large warehouse, and commenced business in the far East, or the South, where such things occur. His neighbors watched the process, and stole the mill. You recollect this is the way the legend accounts for the saltness of the sea. The man got the stolen mill on board ship and weighed anchor, designing to carry the prize to some other land. He wanted salt, wound up the mill, pronounced the charmed words, and the mill ground out salt. It ground and ground; but he had forgotten to leave the counter-charm to stop the mill—so it covered the ship with salt. It sunk the ship, and then salted the whole sea, and is grinding yet. [Laughter and applause.] Now, free speech is that mill. [Roars of laughter.] It began to grind when the Puritans landed at Plymouth Rock. It ground out Massachusetts. [Applause.] It ground out the Revolution. It ground out the Declaration of Independence. It ground out the Constitution. It ground out the Missouri agitation, that nearly broke the nation in halves. It ground out Kansas. It ground out Sumter. It ground out Fremont's Proclamation on the plains of Missouri. [Applause.] It ground out Abraham Lincoln and the first day of January. [Applause.] He meant to stop the salt in the beginning, but it will sink the nation with the saltness of the Proclamation the covers the continent. [Applause.] He cannot stop it. It is grinding to-day. [Apolause.] It will grind forever, and Jeff. Davis knows, and the whole South knows, that it will grind out their nation—making a bondage and aristocracy impossible in the nature of things. [Applause.] Now it is between these inherent and uncontrollable elements that the war goes on to-day.

The question with us is: What is to be the fate of this generation? Are we to believe, with Senator Lane, of Kansas, that if the North is defeated in this individual fight, that we must write on her tombstone, "Killed by West Point?" or is there behind this routine something, so that we shall find the sky all bright and the clouds all gilded? Practically, where are the dangers? Well, it seems that the dangers are these. There lay before us two sections, the North and the South, geographically for a moment. At the North is the Democratic party raising its head, and by the Democratic party I mean everything that wishes to settle this question without cleaning out Slavery. [Applause.] Everything opposed to peace on an Anti-Slavery basis, I include in my word Democrat. Now, what does this party mean to do? On the 4th of March, when this present Republican Congress ceases to exist—if not sooner called together by the President, and exerting the moral weight of the existence of such a legislative body of the Government—it means by the Supreme Court, which nobody is certain that he can trust to create a case to carry before that bench as they did the Dred Scott case. They expect an adverse decision, and upon the announcement of that decision they mean to throw the Judiciary across the path of the Executive, and say to the people that the Proclamation of the President conflicts with the Constitution. They may disarm the whole military movement, and the North may be put back, and also the preparations and purposes of the Republican Party—to prepare the way for a remonstrence, then for a convention, then for the admission of the rebel States into that convention, and than *carte blanche* for reconstruction on the basis of submission for a while to the old Slave power and the Constitution of '87. Now any man who knows the purpose of his party cannot doubt that what I have sketched in these few sentences is a fair view of the programme which they wish to carry out. Whether there will be an actual outbreak, and a marshaling of States against the National Government; whether there will be an effort to carry out the programme I have indicated, as I have indicated is the purpose of the party—this is the dark cloud before us. The reaction is not strong in its own strength—not because in the hearts of the people that is any basis for such a reaction, but because the Administration has given to its own party nothing to eat, [laughter and applause,] nothing to live upon, [laughter,] no military success, no assumption of power to the rebel States, no military activity, and, until the 1st of January last, not even a principle to swear by. [Applause.] The Republican Party has been defeated in the struggle simply because they had no means of replying to the bitter and relentless discouragements of their neighbors, in the elections of last Fall. I say this is the dark cloud in the sky before us.

Well, what is the bright section? The bright section is most in the policy—such as it is—of the Administration. I came from Washington recently, and I cannot say hardly whether I am encouraged or discouraged. I cannot say we have not armies enough. The fault is not there. I think we have men enough, if we had leaders, as Lowell said in his last poem:

"Not men, but *men*, 'tis thus we fail,
Weak plants grow weaker by the lengthening,
What use in adding to the tail,
When 'tis the head that needs the strengthening?"

That is exactly what we need—less Cabinet Presidents. Now, I find no Cabinet in Washington, and except the President, I find few honest men. But I will tell you what I think he was made of. He has sat for thirty years in Springfield, Illinois—to the north of him was a portion of the State free, educated, and republican. To the south was Egypt—ignorant, Pro-Slavery, worse than doughface—[laughter]—Southern, servile, dark. Mr. Lincoln has been balancing all his life between these two elements to be popular with both, and he is the result of the balance. [Laughter.] This was his education for thirty years—no crime—because he lived there he could not help it. [Laughter.] He has succeeded in being the favorite of that Mosaic State Illinois, and the result is Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] Now there is no use in deceiving ourselves. When we take account of stock there is no use in making up the goods too high. [Laughter.] Well, how much can he be counted upon? His purpose may be good, but, in his own State he never walked a straight line. And the result was a zigzag, and he was not able, in his present condition, to get out of his old habit. [Applause.] He could not have been elected if he had been a Northern man. The reason why your Senator (Mr. Seward) was rejected was because he was thought to be a Northern man. Was it a great mistake? Now you may question the Cabinet. Why had you Gov. Stanly in North Carolina? Oh, that was a mistake. Why have you Banks in New-Orleans? That was a mistake. But how happens it that there is never a mistake that inures to the benefit of Abolition? Now, if I see a drunken man in the street, he falls impartially to the right and left. Then I know he is drunk. [Laughter.] But suppose he walks along the street, and falls always to the right side? I know he has got a brick in the right side of his hat. [Laughter.] Now, the Administration, when it makes a mistake, does it in the interest of Slavery; it looks as if it had a brick in the south side of its hat.

We are to take, therefore, into our calculation of chances this item, that we have a President at present, so far as any probability appears, for all time; we are to have an Administration with this Southern bias. If we are saved, we are to be saved in spite of the Administration. If we are saved, I believe we shall be saved because it was not possible for Abraham Lincoln to ruin us. Now, I say it, notwithstanding I allow the honest purpose of the man. But time is one great element in this problem—time, that is hardening the South into a nation—time, that is weakening the North into decrepitude; and despair—time, that is ripening the decision of Europe, to put her hand into the quarrel—time, that is confusing the slave, and making him doubtful whether either side means him any advantage—time, that, as Napoleon said, "every hour lost is an opportunity for misfortune." To be sure, the Government made a great mistake, and acknowledged it, when they sent Gov. Banks down to New-Orleans, but what is the consequence of the mistake? They mean to send Gen. Butler back to sixty or ninety days. [Cheers for Gen. Butler.] He deserves a good cheer. He is the only General, in my mind, who has comprehended his office. From the first moment that he put on a shoulder-strap, he has been convinced of this one thing—"I am the Government, and those are traitors." [Applause.] He is the only one of our Major-Generals who, if he should die to-night, can have it carved on his tombstone—"I am the only American who has yet dared to hang a traitor." [Great cheering.] Mr. Phillips continued to eulogize Gen. Butler's administration of affairs at New-Orleans.

When Banks goes to that city, he lets it to be understood, in a thousand ways, that any longing it be gratified, in a thousand ways by which a man's position is understood that he disapproves of the whole régime of Gen. Butler, and goes to replace it with another. The consequence is that Gen. Butler is insulted in private, and the consequence is that Gen. Banks sends the Fifteenth New-Hempshire Regiment, with free-born gratuite basis, after the first day of January, to beg the slaves ne the plantations of Louisiana. [Cries of "Shame, shame."] When the President said to us, "I would like to know what the blacks think of my Proclamation," we said, "How will you ever know, when your own General pays them in the Department to which you send him. I think the One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment of your own State, under Col. Benedict, has been detailed on one plantation whose master feared the insubordination of his slaves on the 2d day of January, and sent for your own New-York boys to stand guard over the slaves that were holding out their hands for the Proclamation, and your guarded them into slavery. ["Shame, shame."] Now, sixty or ninety days are to intervene before this timid, falterley, stupid General from Massachusetts is to be replaced by Gen. Butler—every hour golden, precious days before Republicanism deserts the Capitol, and they are to be wasted. A very disastrous mistake. But he goes back, as the Administration assures all comers. He goes back to put in the places of the 300,000 white soldiers who are to go out before the first day of May, 300,000 negroes taken from the South of Mason and Dixon's line. [Applause.] He carries with him 100,000 muskets, and Gen. Butler carries 50,000, and they are mauned by black right hands. I consider that a great encouragement. It will take a long time for the slave to be convinced of our sincerity. Great bodies, like two millions of slaves, move slowly. But the best thing that can be done is, that Butler, whose name is the Proclamation, who carries it wherever he goes, should be sent to that Department. We claimed of the President, also, in North Carolina, where Gen. Stanley blocks the course of Government; where every free spirit in the State complains of him, and sends up his complaint to Washington, and it is not heard, that he should be removed. When we carried him the protest of Massachusetts against Gov. Stanley, the President said, "I have not heard a word of complaint against him for four months." I took upon me the presumption to say to some forty Senators and representatives, when I met them. Do you suppose we pay you $3,000 a year to stay here in Washington, and not tell the President the truth? How shall he live in the City of Washington and not hear the indignant protest of every lover of the Union against the man who stands in North Carolina to betray it. The President said to a friend of mine: "Why, Gov. Stanley assured me himself that he could stand the Proclamation." The reply of my friend was: "Stand it! We don't want men that can stand it, we want men that can stand for it!" [Laughter and applause.] Who is there to put in his place? Why, we have one in that city, the Proclamation in boots,—a man whose name is a sufficient one in every hovel from the Rappahannock to the Rio del Norte, and has been so since 1856—whose footstep at Newbern would make a thrill on the continent that would be felt to New-Orleans—his name is Fremont. [Loud cheers.] I do not care whether he is a General or not, but with such a scanty record of Gen rals I think he has done as well as any we have. Certainly we have nothing to boast of the way of achievements. We are so hungry in Boston that we are making a hero of a General that never did anything. [Applause and laughter.] I entered Springfield, the other day, with Gen. McClellan in the same car, and a timid friend of mine who was peering out of the cars, heard the twenty or forty cannon fired for him, said, anxiously, "I hope they won't hurt anybody." "O," said I, "McClellan guns never hurt anybody." But Fremont's significance is not his military skill merely. Just now there is a more important problem. I tried to sketch to you the democratic danger of the North—this olitical plot to blockade the Government, top check its path, and to throw the law-abiding sentiment that clusters round the Supreme Court in the way of the President. How is it to be met. Not by politics. It is to be met partially by military success—that is not enough. It is to be met, in my opinion, within 30 or 100 days, by 500,000 negroes on the arms, and when that is done there is no political machinery that can put this question back. Maj. Bell, of Sumter's Staff, says the slaves of Louisiana are in such a state that all the white men on the continent can never put them back into Slavery without drenching the whole State in blood. If that is the condition of the slaves of the South, let them show it; let them once rally under the United States banner—let them at once cluster around the Proclamation—let them once get on their feet, a palpable, recognized force, and our future is beyond the reach of politicians. [Applause.] How can that be done the quickest? How can we assure ourselves of that result the speediest? Put Butler in New-Orleans, and put Fremont at Newbern. Fremont's name will gather more negroes under his standard in the same number of days than any other twelve men on the Continent. ("That's so," and cheers.) That is the defence of the Government. I believe the President, in his heart, to-day doubts whether his proclamation has done more harm than good. Why does he doubt it? Because neither here at the North, nor from Congress, nor from the black has he heard any response to that proclamation. He reads the Democratic reaction as a rebuke. What you want is that such meetings as these should oust your Representatives and Senators up to the duty of bearing to the President the significance, the real meaning of the events that are taking place at the North. He reads no newspapers. The only thing he gets is in the protests of individuals filling his private room with perpetual interviews. I said to yoe Senator and Representative, that is not your place to go to the President. I can go to the President, for I have no other place. One of the best representatives—a man who said if the Proclamation had not come too late he would have preserved his seat in Congress—what shall I do? I said, "Go home, assemble as many thousands as will listen to you, and tell them that if this Government is saved, it is to be saved by the masses making themselves felt to-day at Washington." How shall it be done? It is too late to make public opinion. I said to members of Coegress, "Don't go to the President." If I were President of the United States and you come to me with these private remonstraeece, I would send you out of the room. I would say to you, "Go into those halls." I don't want to see Charles Sumner or Ben. Wade. I want to hear from the capitol the voice of Ohio and Massachusetts officially. I don't want you here protesting against my administration and asking me to take individually the momentous responsibility at this hour of changing the whole *personnel* of the Administration. Go home to your owe chambers and there spread out before the public the facts which you know. Reform and correct public opinion, taking your own share of responsibility which will uphold me in such a change." They won't do it. Oee of our Massachusets papers said of some recent stories that I told of Seward: "Nobody will believe them; it would take three such men to make anybody believe the stories. Now every oee of these facts is keown to the whole body of the Senate. They exist there; yet no Senator dares to take the responsibility of throwing down his gauntlet to the Secretory of Stete, and, in the presence of the public, demand a nliot who believes in the voyage. We have an administretion that means to hand you over to the east Presidential election, and let that decide the question, hoping it will be democratic, leading to a compromise, and give us back into the hands of the aristocracy of the South. We have a Senate and House of Representatives that has twenty-nine days before it, counting Sundays, that dare not put their foot down and tell what they know of the plots of the Cabinet against the perpetuity of this Ueion and the success of this struggle. Now, I say, in such a state of things events are encouraging—men are not. Black men on their feet in New-Orleans, and North Carolina will save us in spite of the timid Senate, a treacherous Administration, and a Mosaic President. [Laughter and applause.] If you have any wsigat, therefore, on public opinion, on the men that represent you in Coegress, make them feel the pressure, and within thirty or ninety days, before that if possible, make them effect such a change in this torpidity of executive of our Executive that may place us early in the Summer beyond the reach of mischaece and contingency. I do not believe in Richmond and its conquest; I do not believe in the possibility of the Army of the Potomac effecting a victory at Richmond. Not that I distrust Hooker; he is a brave man and he means to fight, and with that army two-thirds McClellanized, he will do all that is possible for a brave man to do; but he has an army where, as I heard from an officer yesterday from Falmouth, the twelve-pounders sunk in the mud so deep that nothing but the cannon itself and the upper arm of the wheel is visible. He has 60,000 bayonets, no more—the rest is made up of Paymasters, Commissary Quartermasters and invalids. Sixty thousand bayonets and four hundred regiments, seven thousand superfluous officers, breeding discontent. While it is an army led by a man it loves, it is still a powerful and brave instrument. But Virginia is the Switzerland of the Continent—a battle-field every three miles—a range of hills streaming where Hill may retire five miles by five miles till he reaches Richmond—a conquest, undoubtedly, if the North perseveres, but won at such a cost and with such time as to prolong unnecessary the struggle. The Richmond of the South lies in the two millions of blacks that are within the reach of cannon of our gunboats in the rivers that empty into the Gulf. [Applause.] I met in Washington with a gentleman from New-Orleans, just elected from that State to represent its loyal portion in Congress—Mr. Flanders. He said to me, "I have been thirty years a resident of Louisiana, and the State to-day has enjoyed so much free speech under Gen. Butler, that if New-Orleans believed you would never desert her there are ten thousand working men there to-day that would declare for the Union, and the whole State if you would hold it two years, and let it see the experiment of hired labor, would be enthusiastically for the Union by a large majority." [Applause.] Coming home our Government was met in Baltimore by a deputation from that State with a message that if the Government would forget what Maryland done for the rebels in hours gone by, and pay them for the slaves, the loyal and the disloyal Maryleeder would wheel into the ranks of the Free States within 24 months. If this be true of the two oatremes of the Confederacy, what remaine? Why only that the solid centre, the great Gibralter, the rich plantations, and the accumulated blacks, that make a girdle round the Gulf, should be approached by the news that wherever it plants its flag it should declare there is nothing here but people and land. The land is ours, confiscated, guaranteed; its title given to the soldier who has fought the soil, and consecrated again the civil machinery, the organization of a State. I do not believe in the ending this war. This is a war of ideas. You may plant a fort in every district of the South—you may take possession of her capitals, and hold them with armies, but you have not begun to subdue her. You don't annihilate a thing simply by abolishing it. The most successful superintendent of contrabands at Fortress Monroe is begging of this timid, dilatory, indecisive Government to allow him to take possession of the abandoned plantations and put the vagrant contraband, who is not allowed to work, upon those acres and make him self-supporting. A government has to be besieged and entreated before it can be brought to see that the conquest of Virginia is not to be had on the Rappahannock but it is to be effected at Fortress Monroe when the negro puts his foot upon the soil and owns it. I know this seems extreme doctrine, I know that it seems something like absolute herberian conquest. I allow it. I don't believe there will be any peace until 347,000 slaveholders are either hung or exiled [cheers]. History shows no precedent of getting rid of an aristocracy like this except by the death of the generation. The slave is the ready educated loyalist who sees eye to eye with us and understands by instinct the whole problem. Col. Higginson writes to me from the first Carolina Regiment of volunteers made up of negroes: "My Sergeants will discuss this question, analyze it and probe it to the bottom, and predict its future as well as you and I can do. It is instinct, that instinct which has made the slaveholder for seventy years the most sagacious of statesmen, which has made him feel at the distance of New-Orleans that Boston was his foe, that has made him dread the northeast wind that blew across Massachusetts—that same sagacity in the slave has made him a loyalist. That man who shook Butler's hand on his leaving New-Orleans, and thanked him for giving him ten months of free speech, belongs to Massachusetts, wherever he was born. [Cheers, while the man who believes that he that steals his neighbor and uses him is a gentleman, and he that makes his own living by the sweat of his brow is not, belongs to the South Carolina Confederacy. This war was between two ideas. Now, where are we to get a Government to execute the idea of freedom? Our Government trembles to-day at the very name of Fremont, dares not send him into the field, and knives so little of public opinion that it says openly and in so many words, "Fremont is too unpopular to be used." This Government, that is cushioned up in its prejudices at Washington, how shall we discharge the North upon it like an avalanche and make our opinions felt? Well, all the way I know is by delegations from every city, by public meetings in every town that shall speak and make themselves heard. I tell you that the antechambers at Washington have no more knowledge of the spirit of ice State of New-York (not the City) than they have of the Turkish empire. And yet fermenting in our midst are the elements of national convulsion, even here. One of the best men from Ohio, representing one of the most advanced districts of the Republic, putting himself forth as the vanguard of the party, asserted me that in case of separation or anything that looked like it every town in his district would be divided. He would not say to blood, but next door to it, on the question whether they should not go with the South and not with New-England. So deeply has that leaven of Western jealousy penetrated the very best elements of Western politics. In such circumstances, we have no time to lose. That the Union and the slave state is no comfort. There are men to-day that would stretch their traitorous hands over two hundred thousand patriot graves and make truce with the traitors; but the rank and file of the Democratic party are ashamed to-day of Harrisburg and Albany. [Applause.] Northern politicians may contrive, but whatever *carte blanche* they may offer to Southern statesmen in their present mood of mind, none of the leading statesmen of the South will accept anything but independence. Jeff. Davis, and Benjamin and Toombs scorn, with unutterable contempt, the Democrat that approaches them with the idea of conciliation. The French Minister Mercier, went at the bidding of our own Secretary of State (your Senator) to Richmond within a twelvemonth, and offered to J. P. Benjamin terms, at the dictation of the Premier, by which they (the rebels) should be admitted back into the Union, bearing the function of the representative of the French Emperor and the name of Wm. H. Seward in his right hand; he was, morally speaking, kicked out of his presence. [Voices—"Good," "Served him right."] There is great hope in that sublime pride of the Southern Confederacy, that it may give us this invaluable element of time which we need. The Proclamation can never be put back; it is an incomplete fact, but it is a fact. The Declaration of Independence in 1776 was never kept. We deserted it in '87; but it is the corner-stone of the movement which has revolutionized South America; has upset the throne of France three seperate times; has changed the aristocratic Constitution of England into an essentially democratic one; has inseated the Pope from the Seven Hillis and made Italy a unit. This incomplete "bull against the comet" has done all that. And if so, this child of that declaration, the more beautiful daughter of a beautiful mother, this Proclamation of January the 1st, is also a fact. He builded better than he knew. [Applause.] He announced a new idea for our nationality in June, 1858, when he said "this agitation means that the nation is half slave and half free; it must end either in disunion or in the nation becoming wholly slave or wholly free." That was his creed in June, 1858. In January, 1863, Jeff. Davis says south of Mason and Dixon's line "the country is all slave," and on that day Abraham Lincoln announces from the Lakes to the Gulf is mine, and it is all free. The Proclamation is not perfect, but it bears in itself the seeds of perfection. The nation pledges itself to Liberty; it has turned the corner, and it don't need any of Seward's chicanery nor Lincoln's hitedness to blot out that record.

Now we might be put back in the voyage. He did not trust Southern pride in everything, for he remembered Kansas; and knew that the Davis who now threatened the globe with his vengeance, still held a willing ear to any overtures which might be made under Democratic auspices; and knowing that he was not sure not we might yet secure Southern subordination to Northian conciliation. One thing he considered necessary, and that was that Jefferson Davis must not only be conquered, but he must be made to know that he is conquered—which were two very different things. Now what was the lesson of the long sermon he had been delivering to them. It was a very serious one. He had discovered that scarcely any one went to Washington, who did not return home more distrustful of the success of the cause of freedom and good government than when he went away; while those who were wavering returned believing in Slavery, and took courage. That should not be. The White House he considered assailable—it might be reached. He believed the meaning of the hand on the helm was sincere, even an Illinois politician might be affected. All the President wanted was to hear the voice of the people, and he would act, but that voice the people had not given him. When a question of finance was under discussion, Wall-street sent its Committee to Washington. Whenever there was a probability of cotton goods being effected, Boston merchants crowded the lobbies of the House and Senate; but when the cause of freedom hung trembling in the balance, we staid at home; our Representatives were silent, and the voices of border politicians were heard crying, "If you win aught for freedom, we will carry our States out of the Union." In the course of conversation with a friend who spoke in relation to the sentiment of the Cabinet on the great question of the day, and thought the President should be advised of it, he had said don't go to the President. He (Mr. P.) could go there, who had no where else to go, but for his friend, it was his duty to go back to the House and speak *there* of what he knew—that would have some effect. Members who knew what, had been done by members of the Cabinet speak out boldly what they knew, take some of the responsibility upon themselves, and then the President can act. His friend said that would not do at the present time—they must preserve unity—a deceptive unity. In the opinion of Mr. Phillips. They must speak out, and also sustain the President, for, said Mr. Phillips, he's the only thing we've got left to sustain. [Laughter.] They must speak out, and let the President know what the people want, or, if they did not, they might, by putting their fears to the ground, hear the great West growling, "Abraham Lincoln, resign!" That would come to them surely—it would be borne to them on the northwest wind—unless they spoke out, told the President from their seats the facts, and took the responsibility. [Applause.] He believed President Lincoln was an honest pilot, but that he didn't know the channel. [Laughter.] It was our duty to teach it to him, for he (the speaker believed) was willing to learn. We must say to the President that we mean Liberty, and must have it. [Applause.] Forney had said to him that the Proclamation had saved Pennsylvania—that they could not have done without it. [Applause.] He would not say that Secretary Seward was a traitor, as the *Albany Evening Journal* had charged him with saying. He would only say, that while the President said to the black man, "Aid me," Secretary Seward sends to Richmond and says, "Help me." [Applause.] And his firm belief was, that Secretary Seward was not a proper pilot to guide the ship under the name of Capt. Lincoln. [Applause.] He believed in calling upon the black man for the aid he was so willing to give, and the return of Butler to New-Orleans, would be a guarantee to the negro that we ask him honestly to assist us in the struggle for freedom. But when would Butler be sent back to New-Orleans? Time was precious. Every hour of the next sixty or ninety days was freighted with the most momentous consequences, and when he remembered that when Banks was ordered there, he remained thirty-five days here dining with McClellan, without being told that if he did not leave for his destination within forty-eight hours he would be displaced, he confessed, it was very difficult to tell. [Applause.] All we could do was to range around our leader, tell him the truth, and stand by him in acting upon it. The Senate and the House knew enough now to secure a change in the Cabinet. If they would speak out, but they dared not do it. He had said to a friend in Washington, who doubted the policy of speaking out. "You will go down like the *Cumberland*, with every gun shotted to the lip, with colors flying in protest against inaction and asking for guarantees and security. [Applause.] There was no one willing to take a portion of the responsibility of speaking out. What was our Press, and what was the desire of

[illegible] upon the President to make any part of it. There were [illegible] known to one hundred men in the nation, which, if made public, would make the ears of the people tingle, about their leader in Washington, and yet they keep them secret—they dare not disturb their chances of success. He had not come to them to make a speech. He had come as he intended to go up along the banks of the Hudson, through the country and back to New-England, asking the people for a voice that will penetrate the White House and reach the ear of President Lincoln—a voice, asking the Government to put arms in the hands of five hundred thousand black men, and invite them to assist us out of the struggle. When that shall have been accomplished, I shall be satisfied that success is sure. I will agree to say no more of the everlasting negro, [laughter,] nor I shall know thee that there is a move on the chess board which can only result in Liberty and Union. [Great applause.]

When Mr. Phillips had concluded, Mr. Tilton arose and said:

Is it your pleasure to send a message to the President of the United States.

Many Voices—Yes! Yes! Then

Resolved, That 3,000 men and women of Brooklyn say to Abraham Lincoln: Sir, wherever you see a black man, give him a gun, and tell him to save the Republic!

Will you vote that resolution? [Voices—Yes! Yes! Amen.] All in favor will say "Aye." [Many Ayes.]

He then said: "Let any man who says No, write himself a traitor and go home." [Applause.]

The choir then sang a hymn with a John Brown chorus, and the audience retired.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Monday, Feb 2.

Sailed ship *Ocean Express* for Callao.

Trade continues very dull. The month just passed has been one of unusual depression in every department of wholesale business.

There is no news worth telegraphing.

The Legislature is doing little. The Senatorial question is engrossing attention. Corruption investigation will recommence in earnest to-morrow night.

The work on the Pacific Railroad is proceeding vigorously from Sacramento, with every prospect of the first section being completed next summer, so the cars can run to the foot of the hills.

Judge Cranor, the oldest District Judge of the State, has decided that greenbacks are not legal tender.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Sailed, ship *Peruvian*, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 26,000 sacks of wheat, 1,500 sacks of copper ore, 500 flasks of quicksilver.

The ship *Messenger* has been chartered for New-York.

Sales of 100 pipes of pure spirits, at 40c., 30 pipes of American gin at 40c., 7,000 hales oakum, and 100 bbls. alcohol.

The Havana cigars recently detained at the Custom-house for under valuation were appraised at $75,000, and bonded.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. English, of Bergen County, introduced in the House, to-day, a joint resolution concerning in the proposed purchase and emancipation of the negro slaves in the State of Missouri. The preamble sets forth the fact that a proposition has been made to appropriate $10,000,000 for the purpose, and resolves that while the State of New-Jersey is ready at all times to contribute its quota toward defraying the legitimate expenses of the General Government, it is not willing to cause its citizens to be taxed for the special benefit or use of the States of the Confederacy, nor to permit the money of its people to be expended for objects not contemplated by the Constitution; and the State of New-Jersey hereby gives notice that any debt contracted in pursuance of the appropriation aforesaid is not binding in law nor in equity upon the State or its citizens, and will not be regarded by either in the light of an obligation.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Horrible Murder of Three Children.

Scranton, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 3.

A woman named Sault, residing in the northern part of Columbia County, murdered, on Monday morning, three of her step-children, aged respectively seven, nine and fourteen years, by severing their heads from their bodies, and throwing their remains into the fire. She is now in the Columbia County Jail.

The Missouri Legislature.

Jefferson City, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 3.

In the joint session to-day a few changes were made in voting for Senator, but no result was reached. The last ballot stood: Brown, 39; Phelps, 41; Glover, 29; Breckinridge, 30; Scattering, 6.

Municipal Election in Lancaster.

Lancaster, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

George Sanderson, Democrat, was reelected Mayor of this city to-day, by a majority of 265. This is a large gain.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	75,496,800
Specie	7,685,000
Due from other banks	14,076,800
Due to other banks	14,869,000
Deposits	34,400,000
Circulation	8,863,000

Transition.—Under this appropriate title we have a memorial by Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter, of Emma Whiting, who died in Brooklyn in June, 1861. It is not a commonplace memoir, but a memorial of rare interest. The person and character sketched by the author, and shadowed forth by judicious selections from her own writings, will touch many of the tenderest sympathetic chords in the heart of the reader. She was at once a child of earth and a child of the skies, and the attractions of the latter praying strongest, she passed away from earth to heaven at the early age of twenty years. The closing chapter, "Life Resumed," is one of great beauty and suggestiveness in regard to another life. The volume is published by Carleton.—*Independent*.

Personal.—Major-Gen. Wool and Staff will visit the Athenæum Association, at their monthly meeting, this evening, corner of Sixteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, by invitation of the Club. Several works of art, including new pictures by members of the Association and others, will be exhibited for the first time.

[Advertisement.]

SEE
FOOTE'S
PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
At Wheeler & Wilson's,
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The immense rush at Barnum's to see that wonderful little lady, has induced him to advertise four dramatic performances a day, in the morning at 11 o'clock, afternoon at 1½ and 3 o'clock, and evening at 7½. Miss Warren appears during each performance, and also on the platform in the main hall at intervals. This is the last day but three of her exhibition, and those who fail of seeing her now will be too late.

[Advertisement.]

Attention, Company I—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves. Do not trust to the Army Surgeons. Supply yourselves with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Every English Soldier's Knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 212

[Advertisement.]

"The Human Face Divine."—A new System of Physiognomy; Physiology, and the Temperaments; Ethnology, or the Races of Man; Psychology, the Science of the Soul. Given in the Phrenological Journal for 1863. 10 cents a number, or $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Fleet's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be dr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3547. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Important Rebel Reports from Charleston.

A Dash of Rebel Gunboats Among the Blockading Fleet.

The National Gunboat Mercedita Sunk.

THE QUAKER CITY DISABLED.

Gen. Beauregard and Com. Ingraham Declare the Blockade Raised.

Twenty National Vessels Outside the Bar the Next Morning.

ANOTHER FIGHT ON THE OGECHEE.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Feb. 2, containe the following highly important intelligence:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

The two iron-clad gunboats *Chicora* and *Palmetto State*, with three steamers as tenders, went out beyond the bar at 1 o'clock this morning to attack the blockading fleet. Firing began soon after 1 o'clock, and for a time was very rapid and continuous. Afterward it slackened, but continued at intervals until 9 this morning. Owing to the fog the result has not yet been ascertained.

Commodore INGRAHAM is aboard the *Palmetto State* as commander of the expedition.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

This morning the gunboats *Palmetto State*, Capt. RUTLEDGE, and *Chicora*, Capt. TUCKER, accompanied by three small steamers—the *Gen. Clinch*, *Etiwan* and *Chesterfield*—all under command of Commodore INGRAHAM, made an attack on the blockaders, and succeeded in sinking two and crippling a third.

The engagement commenced at 4 o'clock.

The *Palmetto State*, with Commodore INGRAHAM on board, opened fire upon the Federal gunboat *Mercedita*, carrying eleven guns and one hundred and fifty-eight men, which was soon sunk in five fathoms of water. Her Commander, Capt. STELLWAGEN, with a boat's crew, came on board and surrendered. One shot pierced her boiler, going clear through. Capt. STELLWAGEN and crew were paroled by Commodore INGRAHAM.

Capt. TUCKER, of the *Chicora*, reports sinking another Federal gunboat and the disabling of the steamship *Quaker City*. The latter was set on fire by the *Chicora*, and hauled down her flag to surrender, but afterward managed to escape, using only one wheel. She was very seriously damaged.

The number of the blockading fleet outside at the time of the attack was thirteen, with two first-class frigates, the *Susquehanna* and *Canandaigua*.

The Federal loss was very severe. It was a complete success on our part, with not a man hurt.

Our gunboats were not even struck.

All the blockaders have disappeared. There is not one to be seen within five miles with the strongest kind of glasses. Our boats are now returning to Charleston.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

Our gunboats *Palmetto State* and *Chicora* have reached the wharves. They were enthusiastically cheered by an immense concourse of citizens who had assembled to greet them. Salutes were fired from the forts and batteries.

Not a man was hurt on our side, and our gunboats were not struck by the enemy. Our attack on the fleet was a complete surprise to the blockaders, each one running away without caring for the others.

It is supposed that nearly all of the crew of the *Mercedita* perished.

The *Palmetto State*, which engaged the *Mercedita*, having no boats and fighting at the time, could render her no assistance.

The *Quaker City* was struck twice, and one of her side wheels almost torn off.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. BEAUREGARD placed a steamer at the disposal of the foreign Consuls to see for themselves that no blockade existed.

The French and Spanish Consuls, accompanied by Gen. RIPLEY, accepted the invitation. The British Consul, with the Commander of the British war steamer *Petrel*, had previously gone five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockaders and could see nothing of them with glasses.

Late in the evening four blockaders reappeared, keeping far out. This evening a large number of blockaders are in sight, but keep steam up, evidently ready to run.

The results of the naval engagements yesterday are two vessels sunk, four set on fire and the remainder driven away.

The foreign Consuls here held a meeting last night and were unanimously of the opinion that the blockade had been legally raised.

Twenty blockaders are off the bar to-day.

Other very important movements are in progress here.

THE REBEL OFFICIAL REPORT.

On Board Gunboat PALMETTO STATE.

I went out last night. This vessel struck the *Mercedita*, which she sent a boat on board and surrendered. The officers and crew were paroled. Capt. TUCKER thinks he sunk one vessel and set another on fire, when she struck her flag. The blockading fleet had gone to southward and eastward out of sight.

D. N. INGRAHAM, Flag-Officer Commanding.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS LAND AND NAVAL FORCES, CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31, 1863.

At about 5 o'clock this morning the Confederate States naval force on this station attacked the United States blockading fleet off the harbor of the City of Charleston, and sunk, dispersed or drove off and out of sight for the time the entire hostile fleet.

Therefore we, the undersigned commanders respectively of the Confederate States naval and land forces in this quarter, do hereby formally declare the blockade by the United States of the said city of Charleston, S. C., to be raised by a superior force of the Confederate States from and after this 31st day of January, A. D. 1863.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Comm'g.
D. N. INGRAHAM, Flag Officer,
Commanding Naval Forces in South Carolina.
Official: THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

ANOTHER FIGHT ON THE OGECHEE.

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE MONTAUK.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Feb. 2 also publishes the following telegram:

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3, 1863.

The Abolition fleet, (consisting of one iron-clad turret, four gunboats and one mortarboat, again attacked Fort McAllister, at Genesis Point, this morning.

The firing continued until 2½ o'clock this afternoon, when the enemy retired, whipped again. The bombardment was more furious than the last.

The only person killed on our side was Major JOHN B. GALLIE, Commander of the fort—a shell striking him in the head.

THE NEWS IN NAVAL CIRCLES.

Naval circles were in a state of great excitement yesterday about the news from Charleston. The officers of the station crowded the commandant's office, and one of them sent a dispatch to Washington to inquire into the facts of the case. He received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4—10 o'clock.

The disastrous intelligence from Charleston has just been communicated to the President by a friend in your City. Last night inquiries relative to vessels of the South Atlantic blockading fleet have been flashing over the wires. I cannot learn whether the authorities knew of the alleged facts before the arrival of the New-York dispatch, but they do not credit them. Secretary WELLES is besieged all day. While incredulity is visible on every countenance, vague thoughts of the worst prevail in other quarters. Some think the whole affair is a *canard* ter to-day's European steamer. It is known that the *Mercedita's* coal bunkers were not high enough to protect her boilers, which would burst, as stated, if struck severely.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENT.

FOUR IRON-CLADS ORDERED TO SEA.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

The Navy Department has ordered the following iron-clad vessels to be prepared for sea, and sent South at once. It is believed here that they can be all ready in four days. The ships are:

Keokuk,	*Catskill*,
Nantucket,	*Sangamon*.

The Secretary of the Navy has received information that the *Patapsco* left Fortress Monroe to join the other mailed vessels. Thus all the Ericsson batteries may be expected to be engaged in a fight before two weeks.

[Our correspondence makes a mistake in supposing that all the vessels named can be ready in four days. The following is a correct report of their present state:

Vessel.	Where.	State of forwardness.
Keokuk	New-York	Ready in 2 weeks.
Catskill	New-York	Ready in 2 weeks.
Sangamon	Chester, Pa.	Ready in a week.
Nantucket	Boston	Ready in a week.

Of course, extraordinary exertions, such as prepared the *Rhode Island* and *Connecticut*, might result in the completion of all these ships within the space of 96 hours.]

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Heavy Fall of Snow—Vessels Driven Ashore, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

A heavy northeast snow-storm set in here this morning about daylight, and continued till noon with great violence and a heavy fall of snow—more than has fallen at any one time for years.

Four schooners are ashore on the beach near by. A steamer is also on the bar in the harbor. The steamer's name is the *Monitor*. The schooners will probably all be got off without much loss.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE LETTER.

Enlistment of Negro Soldiers for the Massachusetts Contingent—The Vacated Lands of Rebels to be Assigned to Contrabands—A Relief to the Government—New-York Soldiers Selling Negroes into Slavery.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

An authorization having been granted by the Government to Gov. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, for the enlistment of colored men as United States soldiers, the latter has requested Mr. C. B. WILDER, Superintendent of Contrabands for this Department, to enlist all such as desire it. Having obtained the concurrence of Gen. DIX, as Military Governor, Mr. WILDER immediately held out prospects of promotion in the black regiment to certain commissioned and non-commissioned officers here, and the result is a spirited recruitment on their part of able men, who will render good service. In this neighborhood, including that of Norfolk, Suffolk and Yorktown, at least a battalion, and probably a regiment, will be raised within a fortnight. The men will then be sent to Washington, and endued with blue coats and red unmentionables, as part of the Massachusetts contingent. Those who think these men will not fight, may safely divest themselves of the illusion. They are far more intelligent than the blacks of the French and Arab armies. A caviler may argue that the latter were never slaves, and would naturally possess more spirit than our lately freed negroes. The position is false. Many of them were slaves, and all had been treated in the barbarous regions of their birth with more brutality by superiors than fell generally to the lot of American bondmen.

To those colored men who do not wish a soldier's life, and who may not have desirable employment, another opening presents itself. The Secretary of War has at last definitely authorized Mr. WILDER to appropriate vacated lands of rebels, in this Department, to the use of those colored people of both sexes who may wish to use them. The lands are not confiscated, they are merely appropriated for the time being, and, should peace speedily ensue, will be held only during the present year. The occupants will be placed in charge of white superintendents, who will each have under his control as many laborers as the farm may find employment for. The blacks will either be paid for their labor monthly, or wait until the sale of produce remunerates them—small advances for necessities being made them when required. Superintendents will also be paid from the proceeds of sales. Attention will especially be given to the cultivation of vegetables for the Northern markets, which have for years past proved profitable to farmers here, on account of their early production in this comparatively Southern latitude. Free freight will be given to this produce, on Government transports, to any point where it may be sent, and in giving this privilege, the War Department trusts that private benevolence will furnish all other facilities. Mr. WILDER is receiving donations and loans in Philadelphia, Boston and New-York, of seeds, agricultural implements, fancy mennres and stock, and will be pleased to hear from those kindly disposed to contribute in either form. He went yesterday to Boston. His address, until 12th inst., will be CARE, WILDER & Co., in that city, and, subsequently, at Fortress Monroe. There is no doubt of his success. The Government naturally does not wish to undertake more farming than it can avoid, and the friends of the black race will certainly relieve it from all anxiety on that point.

Attached to each farm will be a school, where children will be taught in the day, and adults at night. The teachers will be independent in their action of the farm superintendents. All this is intended both to relieve the Government of the $1,000 a day it now pays for the support of contrabands in this department, and to prove, what is doubted by many, that negroes will work in a state of freedom. The result of the experiment will be satisfactory, and will set at rest all fears of foolish persons, that free blacks will be a charge to the nation. The war over, and their freedom definitely secured, abundant employment in the Southern States will be offered them. A number of neighboring Virginia farmers are ready at this moment to hire them by the hundred, if Government will insure protection to the crops; but the negroes have naturally less confidence in private individuals than in the Contraband Association, whose benevolent motives they are aware of, and prefer the superintendence of the latter. It is necessary that slavery be effectually crushed, abstractly and virtually. The States of the Union will then have identical interests, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial, and the country will start, unimpeded by jarring interests, upon a career of prosperity yet undreamed of.

The attention of the proper authorities is called to the conduct of certain soldiers of the Ninety-ninth New-York regiment, stationed between Norfolk and Suffolk, who by the confession of several of their officers, have been kidnapping negroes and selling them to individuals within the rebel lines. The mode is this: A squad is sent to a post upon picket duty. Several remain, and the rest prowl around for an unfortunate black, whom they seize and deliver to buyers who are waiting at appointed places. The Confederate money received is then divided among the participators, and easily exchanged in Norfolk for National bills at a discount. This statement can readily be verified. It is time that the Ninety-ninth New-York be sent into active service. It has long been here, is well disciplined, and should give place to a newly-recruited regiment. The regiment, as a body, boasts of its hatred toward negroes, and is looked on with much favor by the Secessionists hereabouts. The brutality of certain of its members to unfortunate blacks is sometimes extreme. I understand that three of their number, who were some time since captured while on picket duty, were escorted through Richmond in a most cordial manner before being dismissed on parole, while several of the Nineteenth Wisconsin, taken about the same time near Norfolk, were kept in confinement. This may or may not be true; but I heard it from good authority. A man from the Ninety-ninth New-York, named MCGINNIS, deserted to the rebels a few days ago, as also one SHELBY, from the Seventh New-York Battery.

JACOB GROVER, Co. E, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, and THOS. H. COMMON, Co. K, Ninety-second New-York, died here on the 31st ult. of chronic diarrhœa.

N.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of Hudson, introduced a joint resolution in the Senate, this afternoon. The following is a synopsis:

It first recites the pledges made by Congress on the 25th day of July, 1861, in which, among other things it was declared that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or for interfering with the rights and established institutions of the States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution with the rights and equality under it unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished, the war ought to cease. Relying on these assurances, New-Jersey had freely and fully, without conditions and without delay, contributed her sons and means to the assistance of the National Government. The second urges upon the President and Congress a return and adherence to the original policy of the Administration as the only means, under the blessing of God, by which the adhering States can be reunited in action, the Union restored, and the nation saved. The third declares that it is the deliberate sense of the people of New-Jersey that the war power, within the limits of the Constitution, is ample, and that all assumptions of power, under whatever plea, beyond that conferred by the Constitution, is without warrant or authority, and, if continued, will finally encompass the destruction of the liberties of the people and the death of the Republic; and, therefore, to the end that, in any event, the matured and deliberate sense of the people of New-Jersey may be known and declared, we, the Representatives, in the Senate and General Assembly convened, do, in their name and in their behalf, make unto the Federal Government this our solemn protest against the war being waged for any unconstitutional or partisan purpose, against a war for the purpose of subjugation, with a view of reducing the insurgent States to a territorial condition; against proclamations, under the plea of military necessity, by which persons in the States and Territories sustaining the Federal Government, and beyond the necessary military lines, are liable to the rigor and severity of military law; against all arrests and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the States and Territories sustaining the Federal Government; against the creation of new States by the division of existing ones; against the confiscation and seizure of property without judicial process; against the power assumed in the Proclamation of the President, made Jan. 1, 1863, by which the slaves are set free; against every exercise of power upon the part of the Federal Government not clearly given and expressed in the Constitution.

The fourth states, while New-Jersey has promptly yielded to the calls of the Government, it has been out of no lurking animosity to the South, nor with a disposition to deprive her people of their rights or property; but, simply to assist in maintaining the Federal Constitution; but at no time has she not been willing to terminate the war peacefully and honorably.

The fifth deems the suggesting of plans inexpedient until some assurances are given that such plans and efforts would not be misconstrued, but be accepted by the South as a means of settlement, honorable alike to both contending parties.

These resolutions may be regarded as the sentiments of the Legislature, and will, no doubt be adopted.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

A crew is being shipped for the United States steamer *Saginaw*, preparatory for her departure to the Mexican coast to protect American interests there.

The steamer *Oregon* leaves for Mexican ports tomorrow with a quantity of machinery for working mines. Mr. ROBINSON, of Guaymas, now here, has ordered $250,000 worth of machinery to be shipped to Sonora in March. Everything indicates a large emigration to Northwestern Mexico the ensuing Spring. Several hundred Secessionists have gone or soon will leave for Guaymas, for the purpose of crossing Sonora and Chihuahua into Texas. One party, including Judge SHATWICK and DAN. SHOWALTER, had reached the Rio Grande when last heard from.

Railroad Disaster—Fire.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The passenger train from Steubenville, Indiana, was thrown off the track by a broken rail at East Cadiz Junction this afternoon. All the passengers in two of the cars were more or less injured. One car was badly smashed, and the other burned up.

A small building near Mount Auburn Female Seminary was destroyed by fire this morning. The main building was uninjured.

Sailing of the Steamship Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed to-day, with twenty-seven passengers for Liverpool and 24 for Halifax, and $256,000 in specie for Liverpool.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Delay of the Senate Committee in Reporting the Bank Bill.

Important Amendments of the Ways and Means Bill.

Passage of the Coastwise Telegraph Bill in the House.

Gen. Burnside and the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

THE CHARLESTON AFFAIR.

The belief of the Government is, that the details of the Charleston affair are grossly misstated, and that the result is of trifling consequence, except for any moral effect it may produce.

THE BANK BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee, at their meeting this morning, determined to defer action on the Bank bill until Monday. It appears that there is a hitch in reference to the Finance bill. The committee do not find it as easy as they expected to make the two conform, and they are said to require further conference with Secretary CHASE, hoping thereby to obviate present difficulties. Serious obstacles are also said to have sprung up in reference to the Bank bill, but we are not informed of their character.

THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.

The Illinois and New-York and Erie Ship Canal was unexpectedly postponed to-day till Friday to enable the House Military Committee to work off a portion of its heavy accumulation of business, which has been delayed thus long by the unusual amount of time engrossed by the Ways and Means Committee. The friends of the Canal bill believe it to have a clear majority in the House, as shown thus far by every vote. Its enemies claim that they can so delay it as to render action by the Senate this session exceedingly doubtful, and thus practically kill it.

THE COASTWISE TELEGRAPH.

The bill passed in the House, to-day, provides for the construction of a submarine telegraph from Fort McHenry or Fortress Monroe to Galveston, Texas, touching at Fort Macon, Georgia, Port Royal, South Carolina, Ferdandina and Key West, Florida, and Fort Pickens, with a branch to New-Orleans, and to such other points as may become necessary. The Secretary of War to enter into contract with such responsible parties as may be able to furnish security for the prompt and efficient execution of the work. The length of the proposed cable is estimated at 2,500 nautical miles, and will cost about $300 per mile, or $3,500,000.

OPPOSITION TO THE MILITIA BILL.

It becomes evident that the Democrats in the Senate intend to make a direct issue on Senator WILSON'S important bill for the organization and drafting of the militia. In this opposition Senator RICHARDSON bids fair to become prominent.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE DISTRICT.

Senator HARRIS, of the Judiciary Committee, is preparing an important bill, looking to the entire reorganization of the judicial system of the District of Columbia. The present system is rotten to the core. All the old Judges are to be changed.

TO PREVENT CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REBELS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, at their meeting to-day, authorized Mr. TEN EYCK to report back the Senate bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels. It provides, in case of conviction in any of the Courts of the United States for a fine of $10,000, and imprisonment not less than six months.

GEN. BURNSIDE TO BE EXAMINED.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE will be examined to-morrow by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, relative to alleged interference by subordinates, with his operations at the Rappahannock.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

A delegation of Pennsylvanians waited upon the President to-day, to urge the acceptance by Government of League Island for the establishment there of a Navy-yard.

MR. M'DOUGALL'S RESOLUTIONS.

The action of the Senate to-day, in promptly tabling Mr. MCDOUGALL'S resolutions on foreign intervention in Mexico, refutes the statement in one of your cotemporaries, that Mr. SUMNER was not sustained in his motion by that body.

INSPECTING THE ARMY.

A special inspection of the army was made on the last day of January, by officers detailed for this duty by the commanders of the different divisions. The inspectors were furnished with blank forms upon which to report the number of officers and men in each regiment present or absent, sick or on special duty; the cause and authority for such absence; the number of men effective for the field; the number, character and condition of their arms and clothing, camp and garrison equipage; the amount and condition of their transportation; the character and efficiency of the officers; the discipline and instruction of the men; the condition of the Hospital, Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments; the degree in which the wants of the regiments are supplied; in short, everything necessary to a thorough knowledge of the present condition of the army in all its departments. The inspection, if it is faithfully made, will furnish an important check upon neglect or inefficiency in any department of the service, besides giving our military authorities a more exact knowledge of the real condition and strength of the army.

GEN. CASEY'S NOMINATION.

The doting back to the 31st of May, 1862, of the nomination of Gen. CASEY for Major-General of Volunteers, and his nomination for Brevet Brigadier-General in the regular army, is regarded as an acknowledgment by the Government of the injustice into which they were led by the misstatements in regard to the CASEY'S Division at the battle of Fair Oaks. This places Gen. CASEY'S name at the head of the list of new appointments, and whatever may be the fate of the others, there is little doubt of his confirmation by the Senate. Such action on their part will be recognized as an act of justice to the thousands of brave men who have suffered with Gen. CASEY from the unjust opprobrium temporarily cast upon them.

TREASONABLE SPEECHES IN CONGRESS.

Some Republicans are so much outraged at HENRY MAY'S speech on Monday, (which he was permitted to print after delivering only part of it,) that they talk of bringing in a resolution for his expulsion. He said that the rebellion stood before the world, justified of God and man; and that the war could only end in one of two ways—subjugation or separation; as restoration with Slavery was now forever impossible.

The Republicans also foolishly consented to let WICKLIFFE'S printed speech which he did not deliver; and now it is feared that it will expose equally bold treason when it appears.

THE GOVERNMENT PAYING DAMAGES.

The House Military Committee, yesterday, by agreeing to report a bill for the payment of $13,000 damages to the Louisville and Berdentown Turnpike Company, for bridges burnt by NELSON'S orders during BRAGG'S invasion, established a highly important precedent, which, if sustained by Congress, leads to the payment of all bills for damages caused by our armies in any of their operations. Well-informed members say that the sum total of such damages thus to be paid for would be greater than the whole present National debt.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Committee on the Pacific Railroad have in course of preparation a bill granting lands, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be used in completing the Pacific Railroad. It is doubtful, however, if the bill will be reported during the present session of Congress, owing to the pressure of other matters requiring more immediate attention.

THE PAYMASTER-GENERALSHIP.

The House yesterday rejected, by a decided majority, the bill from the Military Committee, raising the rank of Paymaster-General to Brigadier-General, and allowing him to be selected from Paymasters in either regular or volunteer service. The bill was opposed on the ground that it might interfere with the chances of the present Acting Paymaster-General, (Col. ANDREWS, of the regular army, a veteran of 40 years' service,) to rise to the vacant place.

Unusual interest was manifested in this feature of the bill, its friends claiming that a restriction to the selection of the chief of this important department of the army to the small corps of regular paymasters, and requiring the appointment even then to go by regular promotion, was neither just to the volunteers nor to the service itself,—its enemies asserting that it was simply an attempt to legislate the Acting Paymaster-General out of office.

SENATOR RICHARDSON.

Instead of putting Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, in the place on Foreign Relations Committee, vacated by his predecessor, the Senate has exiled him to the District of Columbia Committee; while *from that* they take Mr. HENDERSON to fill the vacant place in Foreign Relations.

A BUREAU OF EMANCIPATION.

The Select Committee on Emancipation in the House, in a few days, will report a bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Emancipation. The bill, in its provisions, will be similar to the one introduced a week or ten days ago by Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, and printed in the TIMES.

GETTING RID OF THE "CONSERVATIVES."

The different Departments of the Government here are being purged, at last, of that contemptible class of individuals known as "conservatives"—which means, in other words, rebels clad in the habiliments of Unionism. The following named clerks in the Treasury Department and Pension Office have been recently dismissed from Government employ: Albert S. Cox, (brother of Hon. S. S. Cox, member of Congress from Ohio,) G. D. Kane, A. S. Sparks, John Morris, J. W. Miles, Wm. J. Bronaugh, J. Todd, Wm. Evans and J. R. Thompson. The salaries of these men ranged from $1,200 to $1,800. The work of purgation is still going on, and will be continued until the Augean stables of the Government are completely "cleaned out."

CONTRACTS.

The report of the House Committee to investigate contracts has been printed, and makes a volume of more than sixteen hundred pages.

ORDERED TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Lieut.-Col. PILOUSE, Recorder in the McDowell Court of Inquiry, has received orders to report to the commanding officer at Fortress Monroe immediately upon the adjournment of the Court.

SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

The number of sick and wounded soldiers in the different hospitals here, is between seven and eight thousand. A great many disabled and invalid soldiers have been discharged from the service within the past few weeks. The number of patients in the general hospitals throughout the country is about ninety thousand.

GEN. FRANKLIN'S COURT OF INQUIRY.

It is probable that a Court of Inquiry in Gen. FRANKLIN'S case will be appointed before the close of the week.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers in hospital here reported since our last:

John Milway, Co. I, 67th New-York.
J. B. Henry, Co. F, 126th New-York.
Jerome Mahler, Co. E, 97th New-York.
L. P. Thomas, Co. H, 9th New-Hampshire.
Uriah Huntington, Co. A, 19th Maine.
Volney Brisbee, Co. K, 23d Maine.
Josiah W. Smith, Co. H, First Maine Artillery.
D. H. McGregor, Co. C, 76th New-York.
Charles P. Hughes, First Battery, 27th New-York Artillery.
J. J. Colter, Co. K, 24th New-York.
H. Hammel, Co. D, 7th New-York.
C. G. Thyng, Co. A, 11th New-Hampshire.
B. J. Renvon, Co. A, 20th New-Jersey.
Samual Beers, Co. D, 29th New-Jersey.
Edward Clark, Co. E, 22d New-York.
George M. Hemer, Co. L, 9th Michigan Cavalry.
D. Cox, Co. E, 30th New-Jersey.
Lewis Caspino, Co. D, 2d Maine.
George Oldfield, Co. B, 95th New-York.

INTERESTING TO NATIONAL SIGNAL OFFICERS.

The Richmond *Inquirer*, of Jan. 26, 1863, contains the following general orders:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Jan. 24, 1863.

The following orders are published for the information of all concerned:

1. The duties of signal officers are confined to those bearing commissions as such, appointed under the acts of Congress approved April 19, 1862, and Sept. 27, 1862.

2. To any General officer requiring a Signal officer, and entitled thereto, one will be assigned by the Adjutant and Inspector-General.

3. All Signal officers are required to make their reports, returns, &c., through the Senior Signal officer on duty at the seat of Government, and paragraph IX, General Orders No. 40, must be more strictly observed. By order,

J. COOPER, Adjt. and Inspector-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

THE INTERNAL TAX LAW.

The bill of Representative LOOMIS, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, emendatory of the Internal Tax law, requires in transactions in gold or silver, or loans upon collaterals or deposits in coin, a stamp equal to one per centum upon all sums above one hundred dollars, if the contract is fulfilled within three days; if within sixty days and more than three, two and one-half per centum; for every thirty days thereafter, one per centum additional; and if on demand, one per centum for every thirty days that it is unfulfilled. All unstamped contracts to be null and void, and the money paid recoverable by action for one's own use and benefit.

THE FINANCES.

The amendment of the Senate Finance Committee to the House bill, providing ways and means for the support of the Government, are important. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow $900,000,000, and issue therefor coupons or registered bonds, payable after such periods as may be fixed by him, not less than five nor more than forty years from date, in coin, and of such denomination not less than $50, as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable in bonds not exceeding $100 annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually in coin. The Secretary has the discretion to dispose of such bonds at any time upon such terms as he may deem most advisable for lawful money of the United States, or for any certificates of indebtedness or deposit that may at any time be unpaid, or for any of the Treasury Notes heretofore issued, or which may be issued under the provisions of this act. All the bonds and Treasury Notes, or United States Notes, issued under its authority, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority. The Secretary has power to issue $400,000,000 in Treasury Notes, payable at such times, not exceeding three years from date, as he may determine, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, which interest on all notes for less amounts than $100 shall be payable at the maturity thereof, and on all notes for $100 and upward at the times authorized on their face. The interest upon these notes, and on certificates of indebtedness and deposits, hereafter to be paid in lawful money; the notes to be of such denominations as the Secretary may deem expedient, not less than $10 each, and receivable for internal duties and all debts and demands due to the United States, excepting duties on imports, and shall be a legal tender at their full value, excluding interest at the same extent as United States notes. The Committee in the third section propose to reduce from $3,000,000 to $1,500,000 the authority to issue if required by the exigencies of the public service, for the payment of the army and navy and other creditors of the Government in United States notes. They include the amount of the notes, authorized by the joint resolution, passed Jan. 17, and repeal so much of the act of February, 1862, and July last, as restricts the negotiations of banks to market value. The holders of United States notes issued under these laws are required to present them for the purpose of exchanging them for bonds, as therein provided, on or before the first day of July next, and thereafter the right to go to exchange shall cease and determine. The Committee, in the fourth sections, among other amendments, propose to strike out the proviso limiting the whole amount of fractional currency issued, including postage and revenue stamps issued as currency, to $50,000,000. The eighth section is proposed to be amended, by requiring all banks, associations, corporations or individuals issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, to pay a duty of one per centum each half year, from and after April first next, upon the average amount of notes or bills issued, and outstanding during the six months next preceding the return provided for in the section. The sliding scale of tax according to the amount of capital is stricken out. The Committee also report in favor of striking out the ninth section, which so modifies the Independent Treasury act as to authorize the Secretary at his discretion to allow any money obtained from loans and internal revenue to be deposited in solvent banks, to be drafted or checked upon by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE PAPER DUTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has replied to an inquiry of the Senate relative to the amount of the duty on imports on paper. He says it is not separately classified, but is included in the manufactures of paper. The imports, under the present act, at New-York are $126,141, yielding a revenue of $89,606; at Boston, $30,684, yielding a revenue of $9,688; at Baltimore and Philadelphia none; making an aggregate of $156,825, giving a revenue of $49,373. The Secretary says it is impossible to state how much of this is for printing paper, but he expresses the opinion that the diminution of the duty would considerably increase the revenue. It may here be said there is an increasing disposition to pursue such a course of legislation, as the persistent efforts of the paper extortionists to preserve the present duties become more generally known among members of Congress.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

The Senate Military Committee have made a report, with a bill to establish the Metropolitan Railroad. They report that the road from Washington to the Chesapeake will place its dépôt upon the deep waters thereof, in direct interior water communication, *viâ* the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the Raritan Canal, New-York Harbor, the Hudson River, the Housatonic River, and the Connecticut, Thames and other rivers which fall into Long Island Sound, with all the Atlantic cities and towns situated upon these rivers in all the New-England States; that by this means the most ample facilities for intercourse, and at the current rates for freight, will be afforded to the Government for military purposes, and to the people the rapid and cheap means of sending aid to their friends; that a portion of the road to Point of Rocks will enable the Government to control the Valley of Virginia, cutting off all chance of future raid and invasion of the loyal States, and will save an immense amount in transportation. The Connelsville Road, being that link between Cumberland and Pittsburgh, when connected by uniting the existing road from Point of Rocks to Cumberland, and the Metropolitan Road will form, with the Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, the main stem of the great Pacific Road; that it will shorten the distance between Washington and Pittsburgh more than one hundred miles, saving to every person traveling between the West and Washington $10, and saving upon military stores, the produce of the West, &c., from $4 to $7 per ton, and reducing the time between Washington and Pittsburgh from twenty-four to eighteen hours. Data and statistics are given, showing that in Government transportation alone upward of $4,000,000 per annum will be saved, if the same ratio of transit is kept up by the war; and that in case of foreign war these roads will be inestimable for Government and public uses. The bill provides for no appropriation or expenditure of money, only a guarantee of each Company's bonds to a limited amount, which is secured by a mortgage and well guarded provisions for a sinking fund to extinguish the debt.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION CASE.

The Committee on Elections, in their report against the claims of Mr. MCLEOD and his contestant, WING, for a seat in the House of Representatives from the Second District of Virginia, say the district comprises Norfolk and ten other counties, in a portion of the precincts of only four of which were the polls opened, the remainder of the territory being in rebel possession. Mr. WING had 641 votes, Mr. MCLEOD 645, a Mr. COOPER 116, with 20 scattering votes—a total of 1,402 in a district usually polling about 10,000 votes. The Committee therefore report, in accordance with their custom and that of the House in similar cases, that this was in no just sense an election.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Commander HENRY FRENCH has been ordered to the Boston Navy-yard.

Lieut. WM. F. SPICER has been ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Commander WORDEN was to-day nominated to the Senate for Captain in the navy for meritorious conduct.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Second Page.

WEST POINT AND ITS DEFECTS.

Popular Errors in Regard to West Point—Its Real Usefulness—Its Defects—The Defect Common to American Education—What is Wanted.

THE BENCHES, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

In the TIMES of the 21st inst., you had some remarks on the "Deficiencies of West Point,"—so just in the main, and so enperior to the common slang of its defamers, that it is due to your readers, to West Point itself, and to American education, to set that snbject in its trua light. In doing this I can contribute my full share to the common fund of information. I shall do it the more cheerfully since I am persuaded that the whole subject of American education demands a thorough overhealing from Alpha to Omega. If the defects, you and I see so plainly, were confined to West Point, I should be content to let it pass in silance. The Government could abolish the institution, or change its character et pleasure. But they are not. With a change in form only, there is a radical defect in the common education of the day. I don't keow whether it can be remedied or not; or, whether it be an essential condition of human nature that only here and there a solitary man should rise to that rank of genius end learning, which it seems to me ought to be a more common endowment of intelligent, educated beings. Be that as it may, a little examination into the character of West Point instruction, and that of our Colleges, will be suggestive and instructive. It will draw our minds to what ought to receive much more of the public thought. In the first place, let me ask you if, in what you suppose defects, West Point is in any way inferior to Metz, or Woolwich or the Polytecheique? Not at all. West Point is precisely the same kind of institution, and probably superior—certainly to the English Academy.

In the next place, let me ask you if you really think sey change in the mode of appointment would add a particle more of talent and character to the pupils of the institution? If you do, it does not accord with my experience. You do injustice to the members of Congress in supposing they have generally practiced "favoritism" in the appointments. In the West, most of the members of Congress have sought out the most promising youth they can find. Gen. WEITZEL, of New-Orleans, is an example, who was the son of a German at Cincinnati, appointed because he was foremost in the High School. I do not believe that any mode of appointment whatever will make a material difference in the talents of two hundred and fifty young men taken at random.

In the second place, I don't believe that West Point, as an institution, should be held responsible for the rebel officers graduated there. It seems there are, at this time, a large number of loyal officers, born in the South, and graduates of West Point. Is it reasonable to suppose that West Point, or Yale College, or any institution could change our common human nature? Is it reasonable to suppose that it could tear out the blood of kindred, the ties of family, and the associations of society? I grant you, by any known measure of meanness, the men who have taken the money, the commissions, and the education of the United States, and then betrayed their country, exceed anything ever known. It requires very expanded ideas of Satanic powers to imagine how such enormous scoundrels as DAVIS, BEAUREGARD and JOE JOHNSTON ever grew up in a land like this. But West Point is no more chargeable with them than the army, the country, or its civil institutions.

But you refer to commanders who have had no military education, and yet been superior. The number of these are much fewer than you imagine. You certainly will not class ALEXANDER, or CÆSAR, or FREDERICK, or NAPOLEON, among the number, for they had the best military education their countries could afford. In reference to our Revolution, there was no scientific military education on either side, and no inference whatever can be drawn from it. WASHINGTON was as much educated to military science as any man of his time, except the Continental soldiers, of whom we imported several, with no great advantage. In regard to Gen. TAYLOR, I must make one remark. His military fame rests chiefly on the battle of Buena Vista. In that battle the key of the position was BRAGG'S battery, beside which stood Gen. TAYLOR and Capt. MANSFIELD, (glass in hand,) surveying the ground. At the critical moment, Gen. TAYLOR was wavering in his mind, when Capt. MANSFIELD told him to stand firm, for the Mexicans cavalry were beginning to hesitate and break. So it was, and the battle of Buena Vista was won. The General and his Engineer are both in their graves, among the bravest and truest heroes of their country.

West Point is not to be condemned on any of these grounds. A country which is ever to be called to war, must have military instruction. War is an art, and there must be schools of the art. I can conceive of nothing more utterly absurd than that a man can pursue an art any better for not having studied it; or, that he can study it any better than in an institution where all the materials, appliances, and instruction in that art are furnished him. A very apt illustration of that idea, is one of our militia Generals, with a red feather in his cap, and a Drum-major strutting after him. Don't let us lose our common sense because we are disappointed in our Generals. I am not very much disappointed. It was the weak spot which I dreaded from the beginning; but I hoped Providence would raise up some man endowed with a master mind, who could control the elements necessary to success.

Let me now return to the defect of West Point. You quote Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON in saying that "the *excessive* study of mathematics" may be injurious to other qualities. What is excessive study of mathematics? I never had the luck to meet with such a person. Was it NEWTON, or BARROW, or BROUGHAM, or FREDERICK, or NAPOLEON, who studied too much mathematics for their professions? If Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON had that idea, I think him very erroneous. Some ZERAH COLBURN may have ciphered away his brain in useless numbers, but as long as mathematics pervades all the forms and functions of the universe, it will hardly addle any tolerable intellect to contemplate these beautiful laws of Divine creation. What, then, is the defect of West Point? It is simply that West Point is *merely* a school of art, and not of philosophy—I do not say science—because science taken alone is only a part of art; but philosophy is a very different thing. West Point is an admirable school of military art; but it teaches nothing beyond the art. What do you mean, says one? I mean this: that if a General needed nothing but a knowledge of surveying, drawing, artillery, engineering, tactics, &c., West Point will make him complete. But since he wants a great deal more than that—wants a broad, comprehensive, philosophical mind—West Point does not insure him that by any means. Now the difficulty in this war is that such men as MCCLELLAN, BEAUREGARD, LEE, BUELL, &c., know everything about the art of war, but nothing about philosophy, and very little about their country. DAVIS is, in this respect, very far superior to them, because he has been accustomed to look upon men and things on a large scale. MITCHEL and BUELL were far superior to the Generals on the Potomac, for the very reason I have given; because their minds were enlarged by general ideas. That then, is the defect of West Point—that it is only a school of art. So is Metz, and Woolwich, and the Polytechnique, and, to some extent, all our colleges. *Can* this defect be remedied? I know not, but I can make the idea clearer by some further illustrations and suggestions, for which I must ask room for another article.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, reelected United States Senator from Wisconsin, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to change the time of holding the District Courts of the United States.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to prevent correspondence with rebels.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution to revive the act to secure to the officers and men employed in the Department of the West and Missouri, their pay, bounty and pensions.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill concerning pardons, remission of penalties, and forfeitures in criminal cases. The bill authorizes the President to make qualified pardons, so as to remit the fine, relieve from imprisonment, &c. Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to amend an act to prevent officers of the Government and members of Congress from taking consideration for procuring contracts, office or place.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported adversely on the bill to harmonize Admiralty jurisdiction, also on the bill to divide the State of Michigan into two judicial districts, and also on the resolution to increase the fees of United States Marshals in California.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the sale of certain Indian reservations in California, and the establishment of new reservations in the same State. Referred to the Military Committee.

The resolutions relative to French intervention in Mexico were then taken up, the question being on the motion to lay them on the table, which was agreed to—yeas, 34, nays, 9, viz.: Messrs. Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpie, and Wilson of Missouri.

A pending motion of Mr. RICE, to reconsider the vote on the passage of the resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept a title to League Island until further order of Congress, was taken up and agreed to—yeas 25, nays 17—and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill for the encouragement of reënlistments and the enrolling and drafting of the militia.

An amendment was adopted providing that a drafted man may procure a substitute.

Another amendment was adopted, providing that no clothes, arms or equipments shall be sold, exchanged, pledged or given away; and when such articles are found in the possession of any person, not a soldier or officer, they may be seized.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that any officer absent with leave shall receive only half pay; and when absent without leave, in addition to the penalties now provided, he shall forfeit all his pay, except when sick or wounded.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, that General Orders of the War Department Nos. 154 and 162, in reference to the enlistment of volunteers into the regular service, be repealed.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) moved to strike out the second section, giving the President power to make all rules and regulations for enrolling and drafting the militia.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said this was a bill of most fearful import. It gave the President full power over all the militia of the country, to do as he pleased with them. The bill gave to the President more power than ever was given to any despot. The President might draft all the Democrats, if he chose, or all the Republicans, or negroes. He claimed that two-thirds of the rank and file were Democrats.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that as far as his State was concerned, three-fourths of the men were Republicans. The votes of the regiments show it.

Mr. RICHARDSON said many regiments were not allowed to vote.

Mr. HARLAN said that no complaint had been made except by a defeated candidate for Congress, who complained that the soldiers were not allowed to vote at all.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said he had been informed, on good authority, that the majority of the soldiers of Illinois were Republicans. As far as Kansas was concerned, (meaning as Democrats those who did not believe that the negro could fight and were not willing to let them,) there was not a corporal's guard of them from that State.

Mr. RICHARDSON resumed, quoted at length from the returns of Illinois regiments, to show that they were mainly composed of Democrats. The bill proposed to give the President power unlimited. He feared that if such bills as this, and the bills to pay for slaves and to place an inferior race side by side with the white man, were passed, the country might be plunged into civil war. He appealed to the Senate to pause before they passed more laws distasteful to the people. Many acts, illegally passed, were exceedingly distasteful, and with the Proclamation, had excited a desire to resist these aggressions on the Constitution.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said, as far as the Senator's speech related to the negro question, he had heard the same for twenty years from that Senator's party. But he protested, in the name of the soldiers from Illinois, against this attempt to excite political discussion among them.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that he was exceedingly sorry that his colleague had made here such a partisan speech, when there were half a million of rebels in arms against the Government. He was sorry to hear his colleague turn his attention from these half a million of traitors, trying to destroy the Government, and turn his attention to our soldiers, and inquire what their party politics were. It mattered not what was the politics of the soldier fighting for his country. If he was fighting for the Constitution and the Government, he was his brother, and he would embrace him. He was sorry his colleague had undertaken to inquire whether soldiers had voted the Democratic or Republican ticket. He (Mr. TRUMBULL) never would have brought such an issue into the Senate. It was known, and to none better than his colleague, that, in making military appointments in Illinois, no question of politics was made at all.

Mr. RICHARDSON asked if his colleague was not one of those who signed a protest to the President that no General be trusted with command, except he concurred in the President's policy of carrying on the war.

Mr. TRUMBULL said his colleague was entirely mistaken. In supposing that even one-half of the soldiers of Illinois were Democrats. But his colleague asked if he had signed a certain protest. It made no difference whether he signed any paper. But he would say, now and forever, that he was in favor of such a policy; and, if he had power, no man should lead our armies who did not agree with the rest in the prosecution of this war, and the policy he had adopted to crush this rebellion. No semi-loyalist or traitor should lead his brother or foe in the war. If his colleague was President, and the Democratic party in power, he would say to them, Take me to lead your armies who believe in your manner of putting down rebellion, and who believe in the policy you have adopted. He would like to know if his colleague would place in command, to carry into execution the greatest enterprise in the world, a man who was opposed to the policy he had adopted?

Mr. RICHARDSON—If I was President, I would call for Gen. MCCLELLAN immediately, to head our armies.

Mr. TRUMBULL—If you believed Gen. MCCLELLAN was opposed to the mode of putting down the rebellion you had inaugurated, would you call him to the command of the army? Would it be wise to use instrumentalities to carry into effect a measure, when those instrumentalities were opposed to carrying it into effect?

Mr. RICHARDSON—I would select the man who could win victories.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Well, Sir, the Senator would make a judicious choice. There is about as much consistency in that as in some other things my colleague has said. I forbear, Sir, to make any assault on Gen. MCCLELLAN. But as to his victories, I must confess I am not familiar with them. If I was hunting after a man to conduct the army, who had won victories when he had the greatest opportunity ever afforded to a man to win victories, I certainly should not select Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. HARLAN said, in regard to his State, many of those in regiments who voted the Republican ticket, were Democrats when they started, but voted afterward to sustain the Government.

Mr. WILSON contended that the bill was not open to the objections urged. It gave the President power to make all needful regulations, and he considered the section as very necessary.

Mr. CARLILE said he offered an amendment, to call the attention of the Senate to what he considered the danger of this bill. He was willing to give to the President all the support he would ever give to any man. But he would not trust any man with such unlimited power. One year ago the country was a unit. Why was it necessary now to resort to these measures to get volunteers? He should be careful that the we[illegible] not be warped so as to [illegible] Constitution and the rights of the States. Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) [illegible] General Government had no right [illegible] the control of the militia. It would take [illegible] their Governments, not to enforce all State authority.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) said the law gave the President power to call out the militia, and if necessary, to make a draft. He wanted no such scenes as we had last year, when men that were drafted never came into the service at all. We had so far met with limited success in the prosecution of this war. He believed that a great deal of evil was due to the inefficiency and inability of those at the head of the Government. Had we had an Administration with half the ability and vigor of that of the rebels, he believed the rebellion would have been crushed in thirty days. The Democratic element, about which so much was said, had communicated itself to the army, and the army was a great undisciplined mob. There never had been any discipline in the army. The records showed 70,000 deserters to-day, and but two men had been punished for desertion. This policy must be changed, and discipline must be forced into the army, commencing with the officers. If the Government could not do this, it might as well abandon the war at once, and the sooner the better. He was in favor of trying to reduce the army to discipline. He would drive out the drones and thieves, and have the stragglers punished at once. A great deal of this lack of discipline was due to the heads of the Government. Not long since two Colonels were arrested for commuting their rations in kind, and at the same time claiming money for their rations. They were tried by separate court-martials. One court found the facts proved, yet found nothing against the officer. The other court found the officer guilty, yet he was kept in service, notwithstanding. The people of Oregon were truly loyal, and they would do everything in their power to put down the rebellion. But they were not in favor of making war simply to abolish Slavery. If it was declared to be a war of emancipation, he would not vote for supplies to carry it on. But as he believed it a war to crush rebellion, he was ready to do all he could to support it.

The motion was disagreed to:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlisle, Davis, Hicks, Kennedy, Latham, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpie, Wall, Willey, Wilson of Missouri—14. Nays 33.

Mr. CARLILE moved to strike out the fourth section.

After some discussion, with the question pending, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported adversely on the credentials of J. B. MCLOUD, claiming a seat from the Second District of Virginia; and also on the application of his contestant, W. W. WING.

The House, by a vote of 71 against 63, passed the bill reported yesterday, authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the construction of a telegraph cable from Fort McHenry or Monroe to Galvastoe or New-Orleans, and the intermediate points.

The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. HICKMAN came up. It provides for a Board of three Commissioners, at a salary of $5,000 per annum each, to revise and codify the General Statutes of the United States. They are required to reduce into one act all laws on a similarity of subjects, omitting all acts or parts of acts which have been repealed, or have expired by limitation, or are repugnant to the Constitution. The revision is to be prepared so as to render the laws more plain and easy to be understood. They are, from time to time, to lay before Congress such codifications and revisions, in order that they may be revised or rejected, and to specify the most practicable mode by which, if necessary, they may be amended. The term of the Commissioners is to be three years. They are to have free access to public libraries, and a room in the Treasury Department is provided for them.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the bill was in accordance with the recommendation of the President a year ago, and had the unanimous concurrence of the Judiciary Committee.

The bill was rejected—42 against 86.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the construction of a ship canal for the passage of armed vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, to adapt them to the defence of the Northern lakes. This bill is similar to the one reported yesterday, which was recommitted to the Military Committee. But it had been amended in the fifth section so as to avoid the objection heretofore urged, viz.: that it was made an appropriation of money, and must, therefore, under the rules, receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOLMES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) and Mr. STEVENS, now severally raised objections to it, which were overruled.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) raised the point that the Committee did not authorize this bill to be reported.

Mr. OLIN emphatically stated that he had such authority.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) raised the question that it was too late for Mr. MCPHERSON to make his point, as the bill had received its first and second reading, and several questions concerning it had already been decided.

The Speaker sustained this view of the case.

Mr. OLIN, to save time, suggested that the further consideration of the bill be set down for Friday.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered an amendment providing that before the United States make any expenditure, New-York shall grant survey and jurisdiction, in the same manner as is required of Illinois, and all provisions relative to reimbursement to the State of Illinois, shall alike apply to the State of New-York.

Mr. OLIN was willing to defer action on the bill until Friday.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) condemned the attempts of the enemies of the bill to defeat it by parliamentary tactics. If it could not get votes enough, let it go down. But in God's name, don't kill and strangle it by indirection. Let the question be fairly taken.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to table. Lost, 55 against 80.

Messrs. WHITE, of Ohio, (Dem.,) and DIXON, of New-York, (Rep.,) severally proposed amendments.

On motion of Mr. OLIN, its further consideration was postponed until Friday.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the protection of overland emigrants to the States and Territories on the Pacific Coast. It appropriates thirty thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. Passed.

Mr. MCPHERSON, from the same Committee, reported a bill in relation to the military hospitals and providing for the organization of an ambulance corps. He said a number of soldiers had been detailed from the army to perform hospital and ambulance service. This bill would return them to their regiments. It authorized the permanent enlistment of 20,000 men for the performance of such duties. A Colonel is provided as head of the corps, with a First Lieutenant for every hundred men, a Sergeant for every twenty men and a Corporal for every ten men. The bill was recommended by the Secretary of War, Quartermaster-General and Surgeon-General, and was so drawn up as to avoid all collision among these officers. Passed.

Mr. MCPHERSON also reported the Senate bill, authorizing the employment of 94 clerks, 30 copyists, and six laborers in the Quartermaster-General's office. Passed.

The House passed the Senate bill for the more efficient administration of the Subsistence Department. It provides for a Brigadier-General as the Chief, two Colonels as Assistant Commissaries, and a Major; the selections to be made either from the army or volunteer forces.

Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House bill with the Senate's amendments, authorizing 20,000 men to be raised in Kentucky for twelve months for the defence of that State, etc.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) replying to a remark of Mr. STEVENS, certified to the loyalty of the Governor of Kentucky. Because the bill introduced the last session was not passed, much blood had been shed and property destroyed. In response to Mr. DAVIS, he said the weapons would not be taken to the Southern Confederacy. Kentucky would not betray the flag.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) replied that a portion of Kentucky had proved unfaithful to the Union, and brought the State near to the vortex of disunion. Nothing but the valor and patriotism of the Union men saved the State. Could the gentleman give the assurance that no such danger would again occur.

Mr. YEAMAN said that such men as BOOMER could not transfer to the rebellion the arms to be furnished under this bill, which merely provided for the raising of volunteers, as had been done in other States, and which the Constitution authorized. They were to be placed under Generals appointed and commissioned by the President. The gentleman from Massachusetts could say whether he was afraid to trust such Federal officers.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said the bill, as originally introduced by him, proposed a force for home protection. But it had been so altered by the Senate, as to make the volunteers perform duty everywhere for the United States.

Mr. OLIN said Kentucky had made many sacrifices for the Union. It would be unwise and ungenerous to imply that we distrusted the loyalty of the people of that State. We should encourage them by every proper means to maintain with us the cause in which we were mutually engaged.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Kentucky, (Union,) briefly spoke of the necessity of passing the bill to defend the borders of Kentucky. If, he said, you give us this measure, we will raise for the Government a sufficient number of men to overawe the enemy, and, if he comes, conquer him. The patriotism of the people on the border will not falter as long as a star remains on our banner.

The Senate's amendment was agreed to. The bill has, therefore, passed both Houses.

The House acted on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. POLAND, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill which passed, that the State of Wisconsin be made part of the ninth Judicial Circuit of the United States. Adjourned.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Departure Bonaparte's Steamer—Arrival Honduras—Political Disturbances in Guatemala—A Question between Brazil and Peru—Prospects in Chili, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Jan. 25, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama from Central American ports, on the 21st. Her dates from Guatemala are to the 10th; from Salvador to the 12th; Nicaragua to the 14th, and Costa Rica to the 17th January, with the following cargo:

For Southampton—13 serroons cochineal; 403 do. indigo, and $18,945 in specie.

For Liverpool—45 serroons cochineal; 7 packages deerskins; 208 hides; 352 bags coffee.

For New-York—50 serroons cochineal; 16 bags coffee; 1,053 hides; 11 packages deerskins.

For South Pacific—13 serroons indigo; 410 bags coffee; 6 bags cocoa; 2 boxes cigarettes.

For San Francisco—176 bags coffee.

For Aspinwall—41 cans balsam.

For Panama—146 bags coffee; 50 serroons indigo; 5 cans balsam; 3 cases cigars; 7 cases merchandise.

The British mail steamer from Valparaiso, and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 23d. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile are to the second, and from Callao and Lima to the 14th of January.

From Central America the news is of but little importance.

In addition to mails and passengers, the *Bogota* brings $216,256 in specie for transmission to Southampton, and the following cargo, viz.:

For Southampton—611 bales bark, 302 serroons bark, 33 sacks silver ore, 28 packages of general merchandise.

For Liverpool—252 bales wool, 19 packages India-rubber, 191 bales cotton, 97 sacks cocoa, 171 bales orchillas, 181 bale tobacco, 9 bales bark, 3 packages general merchandise.

For New-York—105 packages bark, 265 sacks cocoa, 41 bales cotton, 7 bales goat skins, 1 package specie, 2 packages general merchandise.

For Panama—100 sacks cocoa, 800 sacks flour, 9 serroons hats, 137 packages general merchandise, 8 packages specie—value $7,271 40.

For Acapulco and Manzanilla—566 sacks of cocoa.

For Punta Arenas—1 package of specie—value $5,600.

In Honduras, things were going on quietly; the death of the Acting President CASTELLANOS, and the accession of Senator MONTES to the vacant chair, causing no commotion. Honduras had sent a Commissioner to Guatemala to endeavor to smooth matters between President CABRERA and President BARRIOS, of Salvador, but without much success.

In Guatemala, the earthquake of the 19th of December had been repeated, but the shocks ceased on the 26th. Considerable damage was done to church edifices and other buildings. President CABRERA had signified to his Council of State that he thought he ought to make war on Salvador, but the Council did not agree. CABRERA told one of his Ministers that the next time he had decided in his own mind upon the execution of an important purpose, he should take care not to consult his Congress. BARRIOS is actually preparing for war, and the chances of a resort to arms are more imminent than ever.

In Nicaragua, the expected revolution had not come off, but there was much agitation in the country, and the general opinion was that the enemies of President MARTINEZ would soon take up arms against him.

In Costa Rica, the names of Señores VOLIO and ESQUIVEL had been pretty much dropped for the Presidency, and Señor JESUS JIMENES substituted. Coffee was held at Pesta Arenas at $15 to $16 per quintal.

An Italian opera company was "doing" the "Trovatore," "Ernani," &c., at San José.

ECUADOR.

There is nothing new from this State. Trade was better, and the prospects for the new year encouraging.

PERU.

Matters go along smoothly in Peru, under the administration of Gen. SAN ROMAN, the new President. He has accomplished his purpose of disbanding the costly army of his predecessor, keeping only a reasonable number for domestic purposes under arms, and is now pruning the civil list of many useless sinecures. "A new broom sweeps clean."

Considerable excitement has been produced at Lima by the news of the recent action of the Brazilian Government in regard to the navigation of the Amazon. A Peruvian war steamer, in attempting to ascend the River Maranon, near Para, was fired upon three times from the fort, once with ball. The Peruvian vessel replied with shotted guns. The Brazilians immediately ordered a sufficient force to maintain their claims to exclusive navigation, or at least so far as regards Peru. It is quite time this absurd pretence of Brazil to exclusive benefits of the great Amazon, because the mouths open from her territory, should be scouted by the great commercial nations of the earth.

The news that three Spanish ships, in addition to the two already there, were coming to the Rio Plata, to pass thence into the Pacific, has also caused considerable apprehension in Peru and the other South American States. One of these steam vessels is iron-clad, of 1,500 horse power.

The Congress at Lima has passed a law giving to all foreign steamers the same rights to coast navigation as are possessed by Peruvian vessels.

Speculators continue to import Polynesian "laborers" at Callao, which they sell at high prices. Government has instituted a Committee of Inquiry on the subject.

The trade of Peru seems to be on the increase, not only in guano, its chief article of export, but in agricultural products and minerals. The high price of cotton, consequent upon the American revolution, has stimulated the culture of cotton, and the wool, cochineal, rice, sugar and wine exports are increasing. The value of treasure exported from Callao in 1862, is $4,076,724, counting it in Bolivian currency. Of saltpetre there was exported in the same time the value of $1,029,016.

Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 42 pence Bolivian silver on the dollar.

Among the passengers to Panama is Capt. WILLIAMS, late master of the British ship *Duke of Malakoff*, which vessel, loaded with guano for France, had to be abandoned on the coast of Chili in consequence of leaks, and sunk. Also, Capt. SINNELL, of the American ship *Maid of the Mist*, which went ashore at Bluff Harbor, on the coast of New-Zealand, with sheep from Australia and other produce, and was stranded.

BOLIVIA.

This State is quiet at present. President ACHA had complained to the Peruvian Government that revolutionists were allowed to reside on the Peruvian frontier of Bolivia, whose object it was to restore Gen. BELZU to the Presidency of Bolivia. The Peruvian Minister replied in a friendly manner.

CHILI.

From Chili there is no news of importance. The efforts to quiet and make permanent peace with the Aranco Indians were progressing, with probable favorable results.

The dispute between Chili and Bolivia, as to the ownership of the Mejillones guano deposits, is yet unarranged, but there is little doubt that Chili will gain her point, and that without much trouble.

HENRY MEIGGS, the American railroad contractor, expects to have the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad finished in September next. He has good men employed.

Señor SANTAMARIA has finally accepted the office of Secretary of the Treasury. The appointment gives general satisfaction. The Government application to domestic capitalists at about 12 per cent interest.

The British ship *Woodstock*, 169 days from Sunderland, for Callao, to load guano, was met at sea by the British bark *Swansea*, on the 29th November in lat. 56° south, lon. 71° 15' west. Capt. WATTS, of the *Woodstock*, had died at sea, and one of the crew. Fourteen others of the crew were sick of scurvy, and [illegible] unfit for duty. The [illegible] rendered what relief they could.

Business in Valparaiso continued dull. The traders from the north and south, and from the Argentine Confederation, not yet having made their appearance in market. Money was plenty at 9 per cent., but the very best security was required, confidence being rather at a discount among money-lenders. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, was 45 pence to the dollar.

Freights to London and Hamburg were £3 17s. 6d. To the United States $13 per English ton. American cotton had advanced somewhat. Twilled cotton 22 cents; common drills, 22 to 24 cents; cotton flannels, 23 cents; nankins, 23 cents; and cotton wick 60 cents. Quicksilver had advanced in price. No Carolina rice in first hands, and other kinds scarce. The American ship *Crest of the Wave* had arrived with 24,000 arobas of refined sugar from Boston, unsold as yet. French refined sold at $2 81¼ per aroba. Lard, 18 cents. Virginia tobacco $26 per quintal. Copper bars, $17, cash. Flour, $3 38 to $4 per quintal, 6 months. 6,000 quintals saltpetre sold at $1 81¼, cash.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Department of the East.

SECESSION SYMPATHIZERS ENCOURAGING DESERTION.

An order, issued a few weeks since by Gen. WOOL, calling upon citizens to aid the military authorities in apprehending deserters from the army, has not, it appears, been fully appreciated by the parties whose interest it was intended to enlist. Instead of exhibiting their loyalty by showing a disposition to bring deserters to the notice of the proper authorities, some persons are constantly exerting themselves to the utmost to screen the base cowards, who have pocketed their bounty money, thrown away their arms, and ignominiously sought a clandestine retreat. The purport of the order is obvious, and does not require any explanation additional to that which has already been given. It is a matter of surprise that parties, ostensibly heart and hand with Gen. WOOL in the rigid enforcement of his order pertaining to the apprehension of deserters, should seek to throw any obstacle in the course indicated for a speedy and effective accomplishment of that object. It is known that numerous deserters are quietly and unmolestedly availing themselves of the hospitality of their friends in this City, to say nothing of the deserters who have sought and obtained refuge in the New-England States.

It is strange that while the people are clamorous for the adoption of stringent measures to prevent voluntarily "leave of absence" from the post of duty, the same individuals do not fail, whenever an opportunity is offered, to shield a relative or some friend who has ingloriously and dishonorably turned his back to the foe. It must not be inferred that because a great many deserters escape the grasp of the Provost-Marshal, that all are equally fortunate in their owe estimation. Cases are daily recorded and brought before the Provost-Marshal for examination, but it is the intention, if possible, to make the limits of this Department so insecure for the harboring of timid and false patriots that not one of them will deem it expedient to accept of a hiding-place therein.

Another circumstance which has a tendency to encourage soldiers from abandoning the ranks is the fact that courts-martial evince a reluctance to subject the offenders to proper punishment. The penalty usually accorded for desertion is one month's close confinement et hard labor and the withholding of one month's pay; occasionally the term of confinement is extended to two months, and two months' pay is deducted.

Perhaps it may not be generally known that volunteer enlisted men can be tried only by volunteer officers, while, upon the other hand, privates in the regular service are liable to be judged either by regular or volunteer officers. The intimation has proceeded from a high military source that, on account of that system of conducting courts-martial, by which it is asserted that volunteer officers cannot be induced by any act of justice to condemn a volunteer soldier to severe punishment, arises the fact of so many desertions. Observation, however, bears witness that desertion from the regular army is by no means uncommon, and is attended, when apprehended, by a penalty equally as light as that which follows the apprehension of deserters from the volunteer service.

It becomes the solemn and imperious duty of every loyal citizen to aid the authorities in returning to duty delinquent and shirking soldiers. Gen. WOOL has determined that his Department shall not be an asylum for deserters, and the sooner that fact is comprehended by the people, the better will it be for all parties concerned.

City and County.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1863.

Neither the Common Council or the Board of Supervisors have as yet made their appropriations for City and County purposes, respectively, consequently none of the employes in the public offices have received their salaries for the month of January. The Board of Supervisors evince a disposition to pass the appropriations for County purposes at an early day, the Committee on Annual Taxes having already reported an ordinance for that purpose. The Comptroller's estimates for City expenses, which were referred to the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, have not yet been reported upon by them, but probably will be soon. Meanwhile the City officials and their creditors must continue to await, as patiently as they possibly can, the "good time coming," when the City Treasury will be open to them. It should be added, however, that the Supervisors have considerately provided for the Police by passing that portion of the annual appropriation bill for the County which provides for the support of the Police within this County. The ordinance for this purpose was approved by the Mayor yesterday, and Comptroller BRENNAN immediately drew his warrant for $165,000—the amount of the requisition of the Police Commissioners for the month of January. The taxes for 1863 will not be collected before next October, but the money required to be paid under appropriations is raised on revenue bonds, which are authorized by law to be issued both by the Corporation and the County, in anticipation of the collection of the annual taxes.

Fire in Cherry-street.

ANOTHER CRACKER BAKERY DESTROYED—$60,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY BURNED UP.

The extensive cracker bakery of GOODWIN & Co., at the corner of Cherry and Pike streets, was totally destroyed on Tuesday by fire, involving a loss on building, machinery, stock and fixtures, of at least $60,000. The fire broke out about 7½ in the evening, and burned until 10 o'clock. It originated on the third floor, and, from the dry condition of the timber, burned very rapidly. The ovens had been running night and day, and a constant heat was kept up in the building, which rendered the woodwork highly combustible. This is the fifth cracker bakery burned in this City within two months. A vessel lying at foot of Pike-street took fire, but the flames were extinguished but with little damage. HENDEE'S Mills were also in great danger, but by the exertions of the firemen were saved from burning. The property of Messrs. GOODWIN & Co. is said to be fully insured. About 11 o'clock, one of the walls fell and buried three firemen. JOHN SLOWEY, of Engine Company No. 19 was killed, and GEO. W. BADGER, foreman of the same Company, and THOMAS SWEENY, of Engine Company No. 6, were severely injured.

Persecution of Loyal Men in North Carolina.

Last night, Mr. WILLIAM MENDENHALL, who is a native of, and a practitioner of law in, Guilford County, North Carolina, occupied the place of Mr. BEECHER at the Lecture-room of Plymouth Church, and gave a short but interesting statement of the cruelties inflicted on loyal men in North Carolina, by those active in the rebellion. He mentioned several instances in which for the mere expression of Union sentiments individuals had been arrested, imprisoned, robbed and even hung. He himself was arrested for a remark made as a car was passing through with soldiers for Manassas. He was ordered to leave the State, and then prohibited from leaving it. His property was seized and carried off to the rebel army. Ultimately he escaped, and with his wife reached Cincinnati entirely destitute.

At the close, Mr. THEODORE TILTON, who, in the absence of Mr. BEECHER, had conducted the preliminary service, made an eloquent and touching appeal on behalf of Mr. MENDENHALL and his wife, remarking that Plymouth Church had made collections in behalf of black refugees from the South, but now having before them a white man, he called for a liberal collection, which, on the return of the plates, seemed to have met with a good response.

Skating.

NONE OF IT YESTERDAY—PLENTY OF IT TO-DAY.

To skate or not to skate, that is the question. Whether 'tis better to endure the dilatory action of the Central Park Commissioners and the Fifth-avenue Pond proprietors, who persistently refused yesterday to let the people skate, or to take skates and overcoats and adjourn to Beekman's Pond or to the frozen regions of Brooklyn and Jersey. That is the question. Who would endure these ills when he himself and his lady-love might their release ment make by means of comfortable ferryboats?

The fact is, the popular idea of a palliative for cold weather is the enjoyment of the skating ponds. There was, therefore, very great public disappointment yesterday, when it was announced that neither the Fifth-avenue nor the Central Park ponds would be opened to the public. The ice was not strong enough, said the great conservators of the skating public weal. This fact was ascertained on the Fifth-avenue pond by having the Superintendent walk out on the ice. He got a cold bath for his pains—and terrible pains they were—but it was a great warning to the subscribers, who, with their new and unused ten dollar tickets, came gleefully and returned sorrowfully, having had "nary skate." The ice will be quite strong enough to-day, and no doubt the smallest crowds who have already secured the privilege of the pond, will get their money's worth of the healthy, vigorous, graceful, and now social exercise.

But, though the great ponds were not available, the little ponds in sundry and numerous sunken lots, including fragments of the once spacious Beekman's pond, were open to all who dared to venture—and their name was legion. Phew! How the wind blew, keen, shrill, piercing, freezing, biting—in short, decidedly cool. But, we don't expect to skate in a flower garden—excepting, of course, on roller skates on a plank walk, and being forewarned, the skates came, forearmed with warm clothing and stout hearts. No doubt any one of the crowd would have bitterly bemoaned the experience had it been compulsory, but being a pleasure they enjoyed it—even the little boy who sat on the bank enwrapped up to his eyes in his father's overcoat. One of the skaters on Beekman's pond broke through the thin crust, and only succeeded in extricating

the volume was sold to one Gotthelm McBride, who, when the carpenters struck off, undertook to complete the work himself. As was naturally expected, Mr. Isaac Bassett, the second highest bidder, received the almost unanimous vote. Owing to the fire in Carpenters' market, Anburg, the vote from the companies in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Eastern wards, unanimously light, as they were at work during the time set apart for receiving the votes.

A Drunken Soldier Brutally Assaults a Blind Man.—On Monday, about noon, a gentleman who is very nearly blind, civilly remonstrated with a drunken soldier who entered a Sixth-avenue stage in which he was riding, for smoking therein in the presence of a lady. The brute immediately commenced pouring out the most filthy abuse, and although the driver's attention was called thereto, no effort was made to remove him. On the fellow's leaving the stage, shortly afterward, he struck the gentleman in the eye, shivering a pair of gold spectacles by the blow. There was no other gentleman in the carriage at the time, and the driver refused to interfere. It is well that the public should know that this Company consider that they are not responsible for acts committed by drunken people while in their conveyances; such, in fact, being the answer made by one of the proprietors upon being spoken to on the subject.

Hawkins' Zouaves.—Col. Rush C. Hawkins, with Lieut.-Col. Kimball, and several other officers of the distinguished Ninth, are now in the City for a few days on business connected with the regiment.

German Charity Ball.—Our German fellow-citizens, and especially the ladies, are indefatigable in their purpose to build a German Hospital. Their annual ball takes place at Irving Hall to-night, and bids fair to be a very elegant entertainment.

Fire on Board a Sloop.—About 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on board the sloop Wilson, of and from Stamford, Ct., Capt. Payne, lying at James-slip, which resulted in the destruction of her deck-load of hay, and spars, rigging, &c. Her hull is not materially damaged.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Polytechnic.—The pupils of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute propose, on Thursday night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, to offer to their friends another entertainment, similar to those which, on former occasions, have elicited such encouraging expressions of public approval. The programme will present the accustomed variety of eloquence, wit and pathos, both original and selected, comprising serious and humorous recitations, declamations and colloquies, and enlivened by calisthenic exercises and tableaux, and by choice selections of sacred, national and comic music, including specimens of choral, carol, hymn and song. The concluding piece will be an entirely new comic colloquy, entitled "Fish out of Water," le fixing a price of admission, no mercenary object is sought. This entertainment in no way interferes with the free exhibition of the Institute at the close of the academic year. The time and labor of preparation is contributed gratuitously and obeerfnlly, and the entire proceeds, after payment of expenses, are applied to the enlargement of the library and the apparatus of the Institute, thus adding to the permanent attractions and advantages of an important public institution.

The Skating Season.—The recent mild weather has been followed by an excessive cold snap, and the result is, that the different ponds which had been fitted up for skating purposes early in the Winter, are now covered with thick, smooth ice, and ready for the accommodation of all who desire to indnige in the invigorating exercise of skating. The balls were up at an early hour yesterday morning, and during the day thousands of persons proceeded to the different popular resorts. The cars were crowded and the sidewalks were lined with persons hurrying to their favorite pond, apparently fearing that a thaw might possibly spoil their anticipated sport before reaching their destination. The Washington Pond, on Fifth-avenne, was full, not only of subscribers but of casual visitors, while the adjoining Popular Pond, where there is nothing to pay, was densely populated by the community generally. The Nassau Pond, on Flatbush-avenue, near the city line; the Capitoline, on Nostrand-avenne, near Fulton-avenue; the Willow, (covering nearly fifteen acres of meadow land,) near Third-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Fiftieth streets, Gowanus; and the Union Pond, on Lee-avenne and Rutledge-street, were all in fine condition and largely patronized. All the ponds named are approachable by the different car routes from Fulton Ferry, and the furthest can be reached in half an hour from the time of starting. The ice in some places was rather rough; but, as a general thing, the surface was in excellent condition.

Supposed Murder of a Woman.—The body of a female, evidently about 30 years of age, was discovered lying on the flats at the foot of William-street, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday forenoon, by some little boys who were playing about the vicinity. From appearances she had been murdered. Upon her forehead was a gash about three inches in length, and her face was bruised as if caused by being stamped with the heel of a boot. She was about medium height, thick set, with black hair and dark eyes. Her dress consisted of a lilac colored calico, and a red worsted hood was found near the body. It appears that one of the men employed in an oil distillery on William-street saw a man and woman (whom he supposes to be the deceased) pass about 1 o'clock A. M. He took no particular notice of the parties, bet observed that the man had his arm about her waist. He could give no description of the man except that he wore a low crowned dark hat, and dark clothes. The supposition is that the man attempted to violate her person, and she resisting, he knocked her down and kicked her to death. Coroner Norris has taken charge of the body and will investigate the affair thoroughly, with the view of detecting the perpetrator of the foul deed, if possible. The woman has not thus far been identified.

The Supposed Murder in South Brooklyn.—A *post-mortem* examination was made, yesterday, by Drs. Banks and Bennett upon the body of the female found dead on the flats at the foot of William-street, on Monday morning. From this investigation it appears that the brain of deceased was greatly congested, and from the appearance of the organs she was of intemperate habits. The cuts and bruises, which were of a severe character, it is thought might have been caused by running against a lamp-post, or falling upon stones; but as there are no lamp-posts or stones within quarter of a mile from the spot where she was found, this theory is open to criticism. The severe nature of the wounds—the fact that she was seen with a man in the vicinity about 1 o'clock that morning, would indicate that there was foul play. Coroner Norris is of his opinion. He will commence an investigation to day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Fatal Accident in a Cracker Factory—Two Men Killed.—A serious accident with fatal results, took place in the National Cracker Bakery, Water-street, on Monday evening. It appears that one of the men, named Alexander Dean, employed there, loaded the elevator with crackers, and then got on himself to be drawn from the lower to the upper story. Another man, named W. F. Cannon, got on, when the box reached the second floor. The weight proved too great for the gearing, which broke, and both men were precipitated to the basement. Mr. Dean was injured so seriously that he died in twelve hours thereafter. It was at first thought that Cannon was but slightly hurt, but yesterday morning it was ascertained that he had sustained internal injuries. He lingered until yesterday afternoon, when he also died. The family of Dean reside at No. 92 Wait-street, New-York. Cannon resided in Brooklyn.

Youthful Burglars Convicted.—In the Court of Sessions yesterday Michael Fernandes, a youth about 17 years of age, was convicted of grand larceny. Two weeks since the accused, with a young man named Samuel Cardoza and a boy named Tommy, were arrested for breaking into houses in Hamilton and Atlantic avennes, and stealing therefrom a variety of articles. The Police succeeded in recovering a considerable amount of property, consisting of table-knives, cloths, boots and shoes, the proceeds of numerous robberies. The robberies were traced to the parties. Cardoza pleaded guilty to burglary in the fourth degree. Tommy is not yet tried. Sentence is reserved for the present. Fernandes has frequently been before the Police Courts on charges of theft, but until this occasion the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive to warrant the Justice in committing him for trial.

The Board of Education.—The annual time fixed for the election of officers of the Brooklyn Board of Education is fixed for the second Tuesday in February, but the Common Council having not yet chosen the new members in place of those whose terms have expired, the Board resolved at their last meeting to postpone the election for one month, in order to enable the new members to participate in the choice of officers for the ensuing year.

County Politics.—The Republican General Committee of Kings County, at their monthly meeting on Tuesday night, elected Messrs. Marquis D. Moore, and Bailey J. Hazeltine, as Vice-Presidents, until next meeting.... The National Democratic Committee of Kings County have nominated for Assembly-men, Messrs. Thomas Tilden, Thomas Jones, James Lemmey and Tony B. Wermuth. Their Presidents, Jesse Seaman, Secretary, and Josef B. Weber, Treasurer.

The Kings County Court of Sessions.—This Court was opened for the term on Tuesday by Judge Garrison and associates, when the following persons, indicted by the last Grand Jury, were arraigned. They severally pleaded not guilty: Wm. H. Pitou, passing counterfeit bill; Patrick McLaughlin, burglary; Benjamin Chapman, indecent exposure; Conrad Brookman, burglary; Thomas Burns, manslaughter; Thomas Ousley, assault and battery, and Joseph Bagel, burglary. There being no further business the Court adjourned until this morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson County Court—Indictments by the Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County, up to yesterday, have brought in 37 bills of indictment, of which two are for murder. The following is a list:

For Murder—Mathias Galtndorf, for taking the life of Frederick Wirtz, by shooting, in Hudson City, on the 28th of October last; Margaret Rose, (colored,) indicted for causing the death of her illegitimate child, by strangling, at Jersey City, in November last, and concealing the body under some rubbish in the cellar of the house where she was employed as a domestic.

Burglaries—Mary Ann Sullivan, Sarah Egan, Geo. Harris, Jas. Muldoon, Francis Grimes, Abraham Greenleaf and Wm. Raymond.

Perjury—Casper Paris.

Assault and Battery—Thos. Madden, Geo. Stanton, Thos. Reilly, Henry McMana and John B. Limauze.

Petit Larceny—Thos. Price and Martin Lull.

Illegal Liquor Selling—David Pollock.

Grand Larceny—Patrick McCnlly and Patrick Fleming.

Picking Pockets—Wm. Green and George Smith.

The Grand Jury expect to complete their labors this afternoon. The criminal trials will be commenced before Judge Ogden to-day.

Essex County Courts—Sentences.—Twenty-one prisoners, convicted at the present term of the Essex County, (N. J.) Courts, were yesterday sentenced, the following being the most important cases: Wm. Layton and Jas. Jackson, (colored,) conspiracy, in keeping a white girl concealed from her parents, 1 year each, State prison; John Rose, Justice of the Peace, $100 fine, for keeping a disorderly house; Thomas Ryder, for manslaughter, killing his wife, 2 years, State Prison; this comparatively lenient sentence being in consideration of a recommendation to mercy by the jury, and the previous good character of the prisoner. The heaviest sentence was that of Philip Fair, convicted of an aggravated rape upon Ann Volger, being 7 years in State Prison. The balance of the sentences were for minor offences. Eleven, in all, were sentenced to State Prison.

The Patriotic Fund.—The Committee of the Patriotic Fund, appointed in 1861, have made a report, from which it appears that they received the sum of $32,703 41, including $30,000, proceeds from bonds of the city. There was paid out—$22,675 52 for the equipment of the Second Regiment, (to be reimbursed by the General Government;) incidental expenses, $431 70; clerk hire, $260 57; bills paid for subsistence and recruiting service, $989 38; relief of families, $5,655 51. Total, $30,213 07. Balance on hand, $2,490 34.

Capital Skating.—There is again capital skating on the ponds at Newark, the "Meadows" particularly, being in fine condition. The shallowness of the water on the ponds on the salt marshes south of the city renders their freezing sufficiently to bear, in a single cold night, a very common occurrence. The Passaic River at Newark was also frozen along the edges yesterday, firmly enough to bear, but the skating was very unsafe. One or two more such nights as last night would place the river in superb condition.

Dividing an Orange.—The residents of Orange, N. J., are just now very much excited over an application pending before the Legislature to set off a township from the present one, which shall embrace East Orange. On Tuesday night an animated argument was heard before the Committee on Municipal Corporations, between the friends and opponents of the measure.

Convocation of Clergy.—A "Convocation" of Episcopal Clergy is now in session at Christ Church, Newark, with a large attendance. On Tuesday evening the opening sermon to the Clergy was preached by Rev. Prof. Maban, of New-York. Last evening was devoted to the cause of missions in the diocese.

Bridge over Passaic River.—The New-Jersey Railroad Company have an application pending before the Legislature, to permit them to retain their present bridge over the Passaic River at Newark, after the contemplated new bridge at the foot of Market-street shall be completed.

Dummy Engines.—The Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad Company, by permission of the Common Council, will run their dummy cars within the limits of Jersey City, on Friday and Saturday next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, for the purpose of exhibiting said cars, and to test the practicability of their use in public thoroughfares.

Redemption of Stamps.—Postmaster Price, of Newark, has had a bulletin posted in the vestibule of the Post-office, bearing the numbers of receipts given for stamps deposited, indicating the numbers to be redeemed each day, so that parties holding receipts can tell upon what day their number will be reached.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Non-enumerated motions only.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1773, 135, 237, 407, 473, 485, 617, 1137, 909, 639, 681, 175, 679, 719, 727, 737, 753, 767. *Part II.*—Nos. 1036, 1102, 974, 982, 984, 986, 992, 932, 1012, 1030, 1046, 1056, 1062, 1074, 1086, 1118, 1126, 1200, 938, 1184.

Superme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210, 242, 276, 277.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1039, 781, 1164, 1355, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1372, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387. *Part II.*—Nos. 1022, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1452, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 949, 1124, 1125, 1129, 1130, 1131, 707, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1686. *Part II.*—Nos. 360½, 795½, 1074, 1132, 1133, 1135, 1145, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143.

The Collector not Responsible for Delivery of Goods from Bonded Warehouse, on a Forged Permit.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 4, 1863.

Adrian Irelin et al. vs. *Augustus Schell.*—This was an action of trover, brought by the plaintiffs, to recover from the defendant, late Collector of Customs, the value of a case of silk goods, which was delivered from United States bonded warehouse No. 54 Washington-street, on a forged permit.

The evidence of the plaintiffs showed that they imported in the steamship *Atlantic* a case of silks marked "J. B. 106," valued at $6,000, which was entered by them for warehouse, and deposited in private Bonded Warehouse No. 54 Washington-street, Dec. 19, 1860. That at the time of the entry and deposit the defendant was Collector of the Customs, and as such Collector, had control of the warehouse, and had in charge thereof an officer of the Customs called an Assistant Storekeeper. That in September, 1861, the plaintiffs paid to the Collector of the Customs the duties chargeable on the merchandise, received a permit for delivery of the same to them; that on presentation of this permit to the Assistant United States Storekeeper in charge of No. 54 Washington-street, the plaintiffs were told that the case had already been delivered. One of plaintiffs' firm testified that they had never received the case.

The evidence for the defence showed that the plaintiffs at the time they made entry at the Custom-House had requested the Collector to cause the case to be deposited in No. 54 Washington-street, and in writing constituted Sizemore & Co., their agents, for the purpose of receiving the goods. That two days after the deposits of the case in warehouse, a permit was presented at the warehouse, and the merchandise delivered therefrom with the consent of the officer in charge. This permit, it was proved, was not issued by the Collector or any other officer of the Customs. That the signatures thereon of the Deputy Collector, Deputy Naval Officer, the Cashier of the Custom-House, and the signatures of other Custom-House clerks were all *forgeries*. That neither the Collector nor any of the Customs officers knew to whom the case was delivered. That the defendant, went out of office on the 6th day of April, 1861.

The counsel for the defendant contended that the plaintiffs must show the wrongful conversion by the defendant by testimony; that the burden of proof is on them. They must satisfy the jury that the defendant was guilty of negligence in the discharge of his duty, either by misdeed or omission. The defendant must have been guilty of positive personal misfeasance. The case of collectors under our warehouse system is different from that of an ordinary bailee, wharfinger, or store-keeper for hire. The importer, under the act of 1854, has the right to select the warehouse in which his goods shall be deposited, as the plaintiffs in this case did, and the goods are then in joint custody of the owner and Collector, the Collector only exercising control over warehouse so far as to see that duties

[illegible]

The counsel for plaintiffs contended that a wrongful delivery by the officer in charge of the warehouse was a wrongful delivery by the defendant, as the officer in charge was the defendant's agent, and that if he delivered the goods on a forged permit, it was a delivery without any permit at all, and amounted in law to a wrongful conversion.

His Honor Judge Sanford, thereupon said to the Jury, that as in his opinion the plaintiffs had not proved a right to recover against the defendant, he should instruct them to find a verdict for the defendant, but as the question was of importance, he would give the plaintiffs an opportunity to bring the case before a full court if they were so disposed.

Tillotson and Mount for plaintiffs; Webster and Craig for defendant.

United States District Court.

SALVAGE AGREEMENT—EXCESSIVE PRICE.

Russell Sturgis vs. *The Bark Edward, her Tackle, &c.*—Shipman, J.—On the morning of the 4th of November, 1861, the bark *Edward* was lying at anchor off the Highlands below Sandy Hook. She had been on a foreign voyage, and was bound into the port of New-York. In coming into the neighborhood of the Highlands, the wind blowing fresh to the eastward, she crossed a shoal, touched bottom, and carried away her rudder, breaking or pulling out the hanging gear attached to the stern-post. She had no means of steering, and it does not appear that those on board could repair or supply the loss. The wind had shifted to the westward, and was blowing off shore. She lay at anchor in three or four fathoms of water, in this helpless condition, but in no imminent danger. She had sent a small boat, with the mate, to Sandy Hook for aid, which was met by the libelant's tug, the *Achilles*.

While the *Edward* lay in this condition, with a signal of distress flying, she was sighted by the *Achilles* several miles off, the latter being in that vicinity, in the course of her regular business, as a tug, looking for a tow. She bore down for the *Edward*, and on coming close to her, the Captain of the *Achilles* inquired of the Captain of the *Edward* if he wanted any assistance. He replied that he did, and inquired what he would charge to take him to New-York. After some conversation between the Captains about the value of the *Edward*, in which the Captain of the latter said she was worth $7,000 or $8,000, or that her owners had been offered that sum for her previous to her last voyage, the captain of the *Achilles* offered to take her to New-York for $3,000. The Captain of the *Edward* offered $1,000. Finally, after some further conversation between them, the Captain of the tug said he would not take the *Edward* up for less than $2,000. This sum the Captain of the *Edward* agreed to pay, and upon these terms the hawser was put out, and the bark towed to New-York. During this conversation another steam-tug was in sight, and the Captain of the *Achilles* called the attention of the Captain of the *Edward* to that fact, and told him if he did not want the *Achilles* he could take the other tug, to which the Captain of the *Edward* made no reply. The towing was done in the usual way, only with a longer line than is common, owing to the absence of any steering apparatus on the bark. The time occupied in the towage was not longer than is usual in towing vessels by this tug from that point.

The *Achilles* is a large and powerful tug, built and manned at great expense. The bark was afterward sold for $4,000.

Although the *Edward* was in no immediate danger, as already stated, yet it was hazardous for her to lie there in her helpless state. An easterly blow of any severity would have compelled her to pay out the whole length of her chain in order to hold her, and bar pilot testifies that this would carry her stern into the surf. She was an old vessel, and would have probably gone to pieces, if she had thumped much on the bottom, in a rough sea like that she would have encountered in the shoal water where she lay, with a strong easterly wind.

Under these circumstances, with another tug in sight of her flag of distress, no doubt ready to compete for the job, the Captain of the *Edward*, with his crew and a Sandy Hook pilot on board, deliberately entered into the contract upon which this libel is founded, and by the express terms of which the tug was to receive $2,000 for the service rendered in towing the bark to New-York.

The sum stipulated to be paid was not only out of all proportion to the actual service rendered, but was greatly in excess of that demanded by any probable contingencies likely to be encountered in its performance. I have had some doubts whether this contract ought to be disturbed, for there does not appear to have been any fraud or extortion on the part of the captain of the tug; and it is somewhat questionable whether the Court is called upon to relieve the owners of the *Edward* from the effect of the folly and stupidity of her master. But on the whole, the language of the decisions seems to hold not only that such contracts must be free from fraud and extortion, but also that the consideration should not be excessive. The consideration of this contract was certainly excessive, and yielding to the force of the decided cases, I hold that the agreement must be disregarded.

I think this was a case of salvage, and therefore to be liberally rewarded; and as the Captain of the *Edward* volunteered to offer $1,000 for the service, and that service was successfully performed, I award that sum, with costs.

Let a decree be entered accordingly.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

Complaints in Special Sessions not to be Strictly Construed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham, Sutherland and Clerke.

The People vs. *Jacob Bahr.*—The defendant, Bahr, was tried and convicted in the Court of Special Sessions. He now appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court for a reversal, on the ground that the complaint on which he was convicted was not framed with sufficient particularity; his counsel contending that such a complaint should be drawn with the same particularity as an indictment.

The Court, after hearing the argument of counsel, dismissed the appeal, deciding that complaints in the Court of Special Sessions need not be drawn with the same preciseness as an indictment, neither were they to be strictly construed. Judgment accordingly.

Action Against a Constable for a Levy—The Result.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Charles Goodyear, Jr., vs. *Ruben C. Mills and William W. Ladd.*—This was an action to recover a portion of the stock of hardware of the store No. 501 Hedsoe-street, together with a pair of horses, two wagons, one buggy, harness, &c., and also to recover damages for an alleged wrongful detention of the property.

The answer of Wm. W. Ladd, one of the defendants, denied, specifically and generally, all the allegations of the complaint, and for a further defence set up that in July, 1861, one Joseph O. Nichols obtained a judgment against one Anson Colt, in the First Judicial District Court, for $749 75 damages and costs, and that on the same day several other judgments were recovered against the same party, and that executions upon each of them were placed in the hands of the defendant as one of the Constables of the City and County of New-York, and that he acted under said executions in the discharge of his official duty. He also avers that he was informed and believes that at the time the levy was made the property taken was the property of Colt.

The jury found for the defendants.

N. Niles for plaintiff; R. H. Shannon for defendants.

Goods Wrongfully Taken.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mcnell.

John S. Conklin vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff.*—This action was brought to recover possession of goods alleged to have been wrongfully taken and detained from the plaintiffs, to the value of $3,000. The property was taken from the dry goods house No. 317 Sixth-avenue, and, as alleged by the defendant, under an attachment issued against the property of one Peoma for the satisfaction of a claim of $426 85 against him, in favor of other parties. The defendant also denies that the plaintiffs were the owners of the property. Jury out.

L. K. Marsh for plaintiffs; R. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

Colwell vs. *Lawrence, Jr., et al.*; *Stockwell* vs. *Vietch et al.*—Judgments affirmed, with opinion by Ingraham, J.

Clark et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Peckham, J.

Sanders vs. *Levey.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered before Referee—costs to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The People vs. *Ubl.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered in Sessions.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Mixer et al. vs. *Hennings et al.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application of Beebe.—Reference ordered to take proof of facts and report, same with opinion.

Ward vs. *Beebe.*—Motion granted.

Windsor vs. *Duncan.*—Referees appointed.

Bank of Wilmington, N. C., vs. *Bernes.*—Allowance of $100 granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mosserlet.

Schwerin vs. *Salinger, &c.*; *Weltz* vs. *Lehman.*—On terms.

Eagle vs. *Mapes*; *Leydal, &c.*, vs. *Marshall*; *Woods, &c.*, vs. *Vigamier, &c.*; *Curtis* vs. *Hallett, &c.*; *Hall* vs. *Walerbury.*—Orders granted.

Mather vs. *Mather.*—Ordered to stand over until the 6th inst.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	94	50 Erie Railway	72
1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	94½	250 do	72
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94	100 do	72
1,000 U. S. D. Notes	94½	100 do	72½
1,000 U. S. 6s '74, Cou.	85½	100 do	72¾
1,000 Treas. 7.30 p. m. Notes, small	101¾	100 do	72¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1-77, C.	94	100 do	72
25,000 U. S. D. Notes	94½	100 Erie Railway Pref	89
15,000 N. C. 6s	75	do	89¼
2,000 Mo. 6s	64	do	89½
5,000 do	b10 64	do	89¾
5,000 do	63¾	do	89¾
2,000 Ten. 6s	70	100 Hudson Riv R	94
5,000 Mad. R. 1 m. 6s	120	125 Alt. & T. Haute R.	31½
2,000 Mad. R. 2d S. F.	122	150 Chic. & N. W. R.	18
5,000 Cin. & Sp. R. 1st	102	1000 Harlem R.	34¼
500 Mich. S. 1st	102	do	34½
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. 6s	100	do	34¾
1,000 Ch. & N. W. S. F.	108	600 do	34
5,000 Han. & St. J. 1st m.	97	400 do	34
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	106½	50 Mich. Can. A	30
5,000 P. & F. W. & C. 2d M.	83	100 do	30¼
60 Merchants' Bank	100	600 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	56¾
60 Mechanics' Bank	106	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	104
48 Bank of St. of N. Y.	91	100 do	103
25 Bank of Commerce	90	75 Panama R.	124
25 Am. Ex. Bank	95	200 Ill. Cen. R. Sp.	90¾
5 Bank of N. Amer.	98	200 do	90
19 Shoe & Leather Bk.	99	200 do	90
8 Imp. & Traders' Bk.	94	2000 Ill. Cen. Can. Bd. Sc.	80
30 Park Bank	125	100 Cle. & Pitts. R.	87¾
15,000 American Gold	157¾	100 do	67¾
165,000 do	157¾	100 do	67¾
50,000 do	157¾	100 do	68
20,000 do	b30 158	400 do	68
26,000 do	b20 158¾	600 do	68¾
5,000 do	b30 158¾	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	160
40,000 do	s10 157¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	90
15,000 do	s15 157¾	350 do	89¾
6,000 do	b4 157¾	200 do	90
16,000 do	b30 157¾	700 Clev. & Tol. R.	88¾
50 Cit. Gas Co. Brook.	99¾	20 Chi. & R. I. R.	88
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	136	550 do	88¾
10 Quicksilver M. Co.	20	250 Chic., B. & Qu'y. R.	106
16 do	19¾	10 do	105
160 Pacific Mail S. Co.	166	50 Mil. & P. Du Ch'n R.	36
40 do	166¾	7 do	36
150 do	s30 166¾	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	62
5,000 do	s30 165	200 do	81¾
400 N. Y. Central R.	118	60 do	b60 62
25 Tol., W. & W'n R.	50		

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 6s '81, Coe.	94	50 Hudson River R.	94
1,000 do	94¾	250 do	94¾
63,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94	200 do	b30 94¾
11,000 U. S. D. Nts.	94¾	500 Harlem R.	33¾
1,000 do	154¾	500 do	b30 34
5,000 do	b7 154¾	300 do	33¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	86¾	200 Harlem R. Pref.	66
10,000 Mo. State 6s	64	100 Reading R.	b30 90¾
5,000 do	b30 64¾	500 do	90
3,000 Va. St. 6s	75	10 Panama R.	125
3,000 N. C. St. 6s	75	50 Ch. & N. W. R.	17
8,000 Cal. State 7s	131	100 Mich. Cen. R.	98¼
1,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo.	87¾	100 do	s10 96¼
5,000 Pitt. F. W. & C. 2d	105	250 do	96¾
1,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.	87	600 M. S. & N. I. R.	97
2,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	120½	200 do	66¾
700 Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	73	200 do	s30 66¾
150,000 Amer. Gold	157	100 do	b30 67
13,000 do	157¾	28 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	103¾
63,000 do	b20 158¾	50 Ill. Central R. S.	s30 90
10,000 do	b10 157¾	50 Clev. & Pitt. R.	68
75 Bank of Commerce	90	300 do	68¼
20 Commonwealth B'k	88	100 do	b30 68¼
25 Imp. & Trad. Bank	94¼	200 do	68¾
100 Canton Co.	26	50 Gal. & Chic.	89½
350 Comm. Coal, pref'd.	92	100 Cin. & Toledo R.	87¾
100 Pac. Mail S. Co.	167¾	do	b30 87¾
20 do	167¾	200 do	87¾
100 Nicaragua Tran. Co.	5¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	88¾
100 Brans. City L. Co.	0¾	50 do	88¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	119	100 do	s30 88¾
300 Erie Railway	72¾	24 Clev., C. & Cin. R.	159
100 do	72¾	200 Pitts, Ft. W. & C. R.	62¼
300 do	73	100 do	62¾
500 do	b10 73¼	350 Mil. & P. Du C.	36
200 do	73¼	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	106

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$45,000 American Gold	156¾	100 Erie R. Pref.	90¾
30,000 do	156¾	110 do	b10 99¾
85,000 U. S. O. Nts.	153¾	100 do	b3 99¾
8,000 Mo. St. 6s	63¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	56
50 N. Y. Central R.	118	250 do	s3 56¾
500 Erie Railway	b4 72	300 do	56¾
200 do	72¾	100 Galena & Chi.	s new 90
200 Chic. & R. I. R.	88	500 Clev. & Tol. Rd.	86¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$105,000 Amer. Gold	157	200 Hud. R. R.	94¾
37,000 do	156¾	160 do	b3 94¾
20,000 do	157¾	200 Harlem R.	34¼
20,000 do	b20 157¾	100 do	34
10,000 do	b30 157¾	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	56¾
10,000 U. S. D. N.	154¾	100 do	56¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	64¾	100 do	b10 57
9,000 T. H. & A. In. B.	79¾	200 do	0?¾
34 Penn. Coal	69	50 M. S. & N. I. G.	103¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	168	200 Clev. & Pitt. R.	68
150 do	b3 168¾	100 do	68¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	119¾	200 do	s30 68¾
200 Erie Railway	s3 73	500 do	b30 69¼
400 do	73¾	300 do	b3 69
500 do	73¾	50 Galena & Chi. R.	90¾
200 do	73¾	650 Ch. & R. I. R.	88¾
500 do	b3 73¾	500 do	b3 88¾
400 do	73¾	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	36¾
900 do	s30 73¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	63
100 Erie R. Pref.	99¾	100 do	62¾
100 do	b3 99¾	100 T. Hante & A. P.	b30 09

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The seceah news from Charleslon created some excitement on the Street to-day, and making due ellowance for its exaggerations, some of the speculators in Gold Coin advanced the price et one time as much as 2 ₱ cent. on the reduced qnotation of Tuesday. The sales through the day, up to 3 o'clock, ran 157¼@156¾@157¾@156¾ @157¼ ₱ cent., as against 155⅛ ₱ cent. at the close of business yesterday. At an early hour in the forenoon, before the meeting of the First Board, some of the Railway speculatives seemed inclined to follow up in pricee, but gat the Board the turn was in the oppoeite direction, under a dull demand and a somewhat indifferent market. The volume of sales is much reduced from last week, both at the regular and Public Boards. The 1 o'clock meeting at the latter was unusually tame. In the afternoon, at the Second Board, (regular,) Erie Shares improved 1 ₱ cent. over the cash sales of the morning, and most of the other Railways were also better by ¼@1 ₱ cent. The Railway Mortgages irregular in the bidding and the City Bank Shares very dull, in sympathy with Government Securities, which continue neglected by speculation.

The general market for Stocks appeared to be weakened in the early part of the day, by private advices from Washington, to the effect that the prevailing belief in Congressional circles is that the Loan bill will be divested of the Currency sections altogether; and these dispatches and letters went far to qualify the temporary recovery in Gold on the Charleston news. At the 4 o'clock Public Board, however, the following prices were made, as compared with last night, showing no important differences; the market generally firm, and speculation active in Erie and Pittsburgh. Gold offered at 157, and 156⅞ bid at the close:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	156½	156⅞	Harlem	34¾	34
U.S. C. H. Notes	153¾	154½	Harlem Pref.	66¾	66
Tennessees	67	61¾	Mich. Central	96½	96
Missouris	64¾	64¾	Mich. Southern	57	56¾
N. Y. Central	119¼	119¾	Mich Guarant'd	104¾	103¾
Erie	73¾	73¾	Illinois Central	91¾	90¾
Erie Preferred	100	99½	Pittsburgh	68	69¾
Hudson	94	94¾	Galena	90¼	90¾
Toledo	87¾	87¾	Rock Island	89	88½
Pacific Mail	167¾	168¾	7-30 Tr. Notes	101¾	101¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

American Exchange	94½	Nassau	100
Chatham	80	Shoe and Leather	99
Bank of the Republic	103	Commonwealth	78
Bank of North America	96	Importers' and Traders'	94
Hanover	81	Park	123

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh issues were in demand at the close. The $600,000 third mortgages of this Company, advertised to be sold at auction, we hear, are already disposed of on private terms, to a single party:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	116	M. S. & N. Ind. s.f. 7 ₱c.	112¾
N. Y. Cen. 1s, '64	104	Ill. Cen. 1 ₱ c, '70	125¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	123	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	123	Chi. & N. W. s. f	108
Erie firsts, '58	116

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon Queen—The Wizard Skiff.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Pet of the Petticoats—Regular Fix.

WALLACK'S—Bosom Friends.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Theresa's Vow; or, The Cross of Gold, morning, afternoon and evening.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 562 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments inverisbly in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A flaming rebel account comes to us from Charleston, of an attack by two gunboats—the *Chicora* and *Palmetto State*—accompanied by three small steamers, upon our blockading fleet outside, in which—if we may believe the story as told by the rebels—two National gunboats were sunk, another crippled, and the whole blockading fleet dispersed. All this occurred on the 31st ult., about 4 o'clock in the morning. The rebel fleet was commanded by Commodore Ingraham, who was on board the *Palmetto State*. He attacked the *Mercedita* and sunk her, and all on board are supposed to have perished, with the exception of Capt. Stellwagen and a boat's crew. There is a vague report of another gunboat having been sunk, and a number set on fire; but it appears to have very little foundation. All this accomplished the rebel fleet returned to Charleston, and reported the entire blockading fleet destroyed or driven off, and a joint proclamation was issued by Beauregard and Ingraham, as commanders respectively of the land and naval forces, declaring the blockade raised. It appears, however, that on the same evening some of our blockading vessels were again discovered outside, and the next morning some twenty vessels were off the bar—so the raising of the blockade was only for a very brief period. Indeed, the whole rebel story bears evidence of the most gross exaggeration. In connection with this subject it may not be inappropriate to state, that the Navy Department yesterday ordered the iron-clads *Keokuk Catskill, Nantucket* and *Sangamon* to be got ready for sea at once, and to proceed South.

We also have a rebel report of another repulse of the *Montauk* from Fort McAllister, at the month of the Ogeechee River. She is said this time to have been accompanied by four gunboats and one mortar-boat. The rebel commander, Maj. John B. Gallie, was killed.

The Boston *Transcript* learns from an individual who left Newbern Jan. 27, that the troops which were to participate in the great movement against Charleston and Savannah had started from Newbern and its vicinity for their destination. The expedition is of so extensive a character that hardly a doubt seems to be entertained of its success by those engaged in the enterprise. The soldiers are enthusiastic for their leader, Gen. Foster, who was for a long time stationed in Charleston harbor, and was one of the brave band who surrendered at Fort Sumter. He has an army under his command nearly as large as Gen. Grant is said to have at Vicksburgh, and including some of the finest regiments in the service of the country. No labor has been deemed too great in the equipment of this strong force. The expedition comprises cavalry, artillery, infantry, transports and gunboats, wooden and iron-clad, and such an amount of improved projectiles, for offensive warfare, that victory has been organized, so far as it can be, by previous preparation.

A letter-writer from Newbern, on the 27th ult., states as follows: "The expedition for Wilmington and Charleston has started. The iron-clads are already at work. Two of our Company, who have just come up from Beaufort, state that they could hear them pelting away at something all day, and that they had already reached the walls of Fort Fisher, at the mouth of Wilmington Harbor. Our position here is strongly fortified, and it will be next to impossible for the rebels to capture the place."

Our Fortress Monroe correspondent states that Gov. Andrew has requested Mr. C. B. Wilder, Superintendent of Contrabanda at that place, to enlist all the negro soldiers he can, as a portion of the Massachusetts contingent authorized by the Government. Gen. Dix has given his consent to the arrangement, and recruiting is now going on quite briskly. The Government has also at last concluded to appropriate the vacated lands of rebels in the Department of Eastern Virginia to the use of the contrabands, who will, under suitable superintendence, be engaged in agricultural pursuits—especially in the raising of early vegetables for the Northern market.

Letters from New-Orleans state that Gen. Banks is sadly discouraged at the state of affairs in his department. He has too many troops to keep idle and too few to attack Port Hudson. When the expedition was organized the Medical Department had no information regarding its destination, but took it for granted that it was going to James River, whither all the ambulances and medical stores were sent. It is impossible to move without these, since it is impossible to make provisions for the wounded in case of an engagement.

Letters from Mr. Edward Bogert, surgeon of the gunboat *Cayuga*, dated off Galveston Jan. 12, state that it was the expectation that Galveston would be bombarded, and an attempt made to cut out the rebel vessels on the evening preceding the date of the letters. The bombardment, however, destroyed the programme.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels was reported back from the Judiciary Committee. The joint resolution to revive the act to secure to the officers and men employed in the Department of the West their pay, bounty and pensions, was reported back from the Military Committee. A bill concerning pardons, remission of penalties and forfeitures in criminal cases, was passed. A bill for the sale of certain Indian reservations in California, and for the establishment of new reservations, was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. McDougall's resolutions, relative to French intervention in Mexico, were laid on the table, 34 to 9. The League Island matter was again referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. Wilson's bill for the encouragement of reenlistments, and for enrolling and drafting the militia, was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, an adverse report was made on the Virginia election cases. The bill authorizing the construction of a telegraph along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts was passed, 71 to 63. The bill providing for a revision and codification of the General Statutes of the United States was rejected, 86 to 42. A bill for the construction of a ship canal for the passage of armed vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, to adapt them to the defence of the Northern Lakes was reported from the Military Committee, and its consideration was postponed until Friday. A bill for the protection of overland emigrants to the Pacific was passed. A bill relating to Military Hospitals, and providing for the organization of an ambulance corps, was reported back from the Military Committee, and passed. The Senate bill authorizing the employment of additional help in the Quartermaster-General's office, was passed. The Senate bill for the more efficient administration of the Subsistence Department, was also passed. The Senate's amendments to the House bill, authorizing 20,000 men to be raised in Kentucky for twelve months, for home defence, were concurred in, and the bill has thus gone through both Houses. The House soon afterward adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, not much business of importance was done. The resolutions offered by Mr. Tauman, approving the President's Emancipation Proclamation, were called up and postponed until to-day, together with a substitute offered by Mr. Cook.

In the Assembly, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees. A number of Democrats desired to be excused from service on the Committees on one pretext and another, some of which were admitted. Among the bills introduced was one to punish frends on laborers and others seeking employment, and another to legalize the acts of the Corporation of New-York in paying money for the relief of the families of disabled soldiers. Concurrent resolutions were introduced to amend the Constitution so as to reorganize the several Courts.

GENERAL NEWS.

The price of gold advanced 1¼ per cent yesterday, as compared with Tuesday night. On the Charleston news stocks were dull and lower at the early Board, but improved at the close of the day. Gold 156¾; Erie shares 73¾ per cent.; Money 7 per cent.

Breadstuffs opened briskly and buoyantly yesterday, but closed heavily, in response to the fluctuations in Gold. Pork was more active and somewhat firmer. Bacon, Lard and Beef attracted less attention. Cotton was dull and drooping. Light transactions were reported in Grocaries. A fair business was transected in Hay, Hops, Leather, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. The Freight engagements were moderate, with 590 vessels of all classes in port.

The Tribune on Peace and Foreign Mediation.

Several days since we made some comments upon Mr. Greeley's efforts to put an end to the war, by the mediation of some foreign Power. On the 30th ult. the *Tribune* published the following synopsis of his views on this subject:

1. We believe that the War for the Union has now entered upon a phase which, in all probability *must prove final*—that we are on the eve of movements, combinations, attacks, battles, whereof the result *must be well nigh decisive.*

2. We believe that the rebels are about to be badly whipped at several vital points, and that their defeats will be so conclusive that any impartial umpire would thereupon advise them that their enterprise is hopeless, and that they ought to give it up.

3. We believe that, if our armies do not whip theirs, theirs will whip ours.

4. We believe that, should *they* be successful and *we* defeated in *the general results of the campaign now opening*, impartial third parties will say that *we ought to consent to peace on the best attainable terms.* Whether we shall take that counsel or renew the struggle, as a united people who have come to understand and to accept its real character, the cost and suffering involved, events will determine.

5. But we believe that the time will come—we do not say how soon, as that must depend on the results of conflicts yet future—when the Great Powers of Europe will mediate—not by blows, nor by measures, but by representations—*against a continuance of the struggle, as fruitless, wasteful butchery, and urge a settlement in the interests of Humanity and Commerce.*

In our comments we stated, on what we deemed good authority, that Mr. Greeley had been in communication, both verbal and written, with M. Mercier, the French Minister, and that he had also corresponded with Mr. Vallandigham, on the subject of Peace and Mediation. On the 1st Mr. Greeley makes the following comment upon that statement:

"Mr. Vallandigham once wrote me a civil private letter, to which I returned a civil reply, and that ended the correspondence. As to M. Mercier, I heard that some one had told him or written him that I thought so or so about Mediation, or wished something done or said about it—and I wrote him forthwith to say that no one had any right to speak for me in the premises, and that I had no counsel to give to the Emperor Napoleon or his representative, and that whatever any one might say at variance with this position was unwarranted. M. Mercier politely acknowledged the receipt of my note, and that is all of *that* correspondence. * * *

I once met M. Mercier, and, being kindly received by him, *did* venture to ask him some questions touching the *disposition* of the Emperor toward this country—its unity, its greatness, and its power. The answers I received were frank and satisfactory—and that is all I can say on that subject. Whoever imagines that I could solicit intervention on the part of France in our National affairs, or that her Embassador could discuss the purposes and plans of his Government with a private citizen scarcely known to him, must be strangely ignorant or utterly demented. I knew before—for it was plainly avowed—that France desires to see our civil war ended; but what the Emperor proposes to do in the premises I neither know nor have sought to learn from M. Mercier."

We leave this matter there. What Mr. Vallandigham's "civil private letter" to Mr. Greeley, or Mr. Greeley's "civil reply," contained, we have no means of knowing, and no right to guess. What will perhaps be more puzzling and surprising to many is that the letter of such men should have entered into any "civil" correspondence at all. As to the substance of Mr. Greeley's conversations with M. Mercier, we shall undoubtedly know all about that when the French "Yellow Book" for next year, sees the light. Whether the French Minister saw anything in Mr. Greeley's position, or heard anything from his lips, to encourage the Emperor in his project of intervening in our affairs, will probably remain a problem until that time.

But Mr. Greeley advertises to the world, in the extract we have quoted, that unless the specific "movements, combinations, attacks and battles," which are now pending, give us victory, *we must end the war.* Impartial persons, he declares, will say that, in this event, we "ought to consent to peace on the best attainable terms." The contest will then become, in the eyes of the Great Powers, a "fruitless, wasteful butchery," to be settled "in the interests of humanity and commerce." "The Union will be *lost* by another indecisive campaign." We regret, exceedingly, that Mr. Greeley should have come to any such conclusion as this,—and still more, that he should find it necessary to proclaim it. We can conceive of nothing better calculated to stimulate the rebels to desperate resistance, than such a declaration. With the prospect of a protracted war, their energies might flag and their courage fail; but with the assurance that three or four months more of successful endurance would give them victory and independence, they will fight with all the strength that desperation and hope can give them. Mr. Greeley's reiterated proclamation of such a purpose *doubles* the chances of our defeat.

We do not suppose that Mr. Greeley consciously intends to produce any such effect. But we cannot forget that at the very onset of this contest he was in favor of Disunion. He conceded the right of the Slave States to secede. He urged the impolicy as well as injustice of a war to keep them from it. He did not believe that the South was worth to the Union what it would cost to keep her in. He desired to relieve the nation from all responsibility for the sin of Slavery, and to throw it all upon the States which maintained it. And he believed the Free States would profit by their deliverance from the political control which the South had always exercised. We have seen no evidence that he has changed these views. He has yielded for the time to the necessity of waging war. But his recent advocacy of peace, and his efforts to bring it about by foreign mediation, indicate an adhesion to his early views and a conviction that the time has come when they can be carried out. The *effect* of the policy he is now pursuing, if it prove successful, will certainly be to bring about the *Disunion* which he seems to deprecate.

We concur with the *Tribune* in urging upon the Government the necessity of making vigorous, effective and successful war. The campaign now opening ought to give us victories in every section of the South, and compel submission to our arms and laws. But, if it should fail, we do *not* believe the people will *next* wish to ascertain whether they are equally incapable of making *peace.*" They will renew the struggle. They will prepare for a fresh campaign and for further fights. They will not surrender the integrity of the nation and the hopes of humanity until every effort of which the nation is capable shall have been put forth for their preservation.

The Affair at Charleston.

The rebels seem to have had another of those small successes which serve them instead of victories, and which they magnify to the utmost for effect at home and upon foreign Powers. It has been known for some time that they were constructing at Charleston a couple of iron-clads, with which they expected either to repeat the exploits of the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, or to resist the attempt upon Charleston which has been long impending. Before daylight on the morning of the 31st ult., they sallied forth, D. N. Ingraham, "Flag-Officer Commanding," being on board one of them, the *Palmetto State*, and Capt. Tucker commanding the other, called the *Chicora.*

The official report from "Flag Officer" Ingraham states that he struck one federal gunboat, the *Mercedita*, and that she surrendered; and he adds that Capt. Tucker "*thinks*" he sunk one vessel, and set another on fire. This is the whole story, so far as we have any reliable intelligence. The rest of the blockading squadron temporarily withdrew from their position either for safety, or to draw the rams further out into a broader field, in which they were not successful. But Beauregard and Ingraham made haste immediately to issue an absurd proclamation that "the blockade had been *raised* by the *superior naval forces* of the Confederate States," and that they had "sunk, dispersed, and driven out of sight the entire hostile fleet!"

This surpasses a little the ordinary braggadocio of rebel bulletins. We doubt whether even the Charleston chivalry can read this bombastic document without a broad grin. Capt. Ingraham, when in the National service, though given to swagger, was still an officer of real merit; and nothing but a desperate cause could have forced him into so foolish an exhibition. The rebel newspapers seem to have been freely used to give favor to the farce, for they announce that the foreign Consuls had been taken out beyond the usual anchorage of the blockaders, and couldn't see them. Thereupon, it is gravely announced that they had declared the blockade to have been "legally raised." But in the evening, four of the blockading vessels reappeared, and next morning over twenty of them were again upon the ground.

Some of our neighbors doubt the truth of this report, which comes to us only through rebel sources. We see no reason to doubt the statements, but they are of very small importance. As affecting the validity of the Charleston blockade, they have absolutely no consequence whatever. Possibly the affair may be used by suggesting to the Government of the Navy the propriety of increasing the number of two iron-clads at blockaded ports, known to contain wood iron rams. Mr. Welles ought to have learned so much, at least, from the exploits of the *Merrimac.* But it seems he didn't.

The Battle for the Mississippi.

Gen. Grant, with nearly the entire Army of the Mississippi, is now opposite Vicksburgh, on the Louisiana shore. It is a vastly greater army than was engaged in the last attack on Vicksburgh. It comprises all the latter force, together with the much larger force that Grant, in the closing days of the year, was marching down the Mississippi Central Railroad to attack Vicksburgh in the rear—which movement, it is now known, was baulked by the cowardly surrender of Col. Murphy at Holly Springs and the imbecility of Gen. Davies at Island No. Ten. The Richmond *Whig* puts the strength of Grant's army at 80,000 men, accompanied by fourteen gunboats and over two hundred steamers and transports. It is quite likely that this estimate is not far from the truth. So far as appears from facts which have been telegraphed from Cairo, Gen. Grant's plan of operations is to consist of a simultaneous land attack on the rebel works from above and below, while the gunboats may be able to render important aid both on the Mississippi and the Yazoo. The famous "cut-off" canal seems to be still progressing, and the water is reported running through it at a depth of from two to four feet. Even if the channel is not widened so as to turn the course of the Mississippi River, the canal may subserve the vital purpose of permitting our gunboats and transports to pass through, after the fashion in which Gen. Pope's canal higher up the same river enabled him to circumvent the rebels at Island No. Ten. The rebels have planted a battery on the left bank of the river which commands the lower end of the canal; but, on the other hand, a considerable Union force—undoubtedly accompanied with artillery—has crossed the bend, and is stationed about a dozen miles below Vicksburgh, on the opposite side of the river. We suppose, also, that our gunboats could run the gauntlet of this rebel battery—a sort of action which has been frequently accomplished on the Western rivers.

The attack on Vicksburgh, we should suppose, would be timed so as to correspond with the attack on Port Hudson, and, if possible, with the forward movement of Gen. Rosecrans; for if each of these movements, and particularly the two former, are made without concert, the rebels will be enabled to concentrate their forces so as to make the work at each very difficult. We think there are grounds for believing that the rebel forces in the Southwest are now much larger than they have been for a long time. We incline to credit the rebel statements that troops have been sent there from Virginia. Jeff. Davis in his speeches made in Mississippi on his late Western tour, dwelt repeatedly and with great earnestness on the vital importance of maintaining control of the Mississippi River. He knew that Winter was the proper time for our armies to operate in the Southwest. He knew of the grand efforts about to be made to open the river and reduce Vicksburgh and Port Hudson; and he knew and knows of the preparations of Gen. Rosecrans for an advance movement. He knows the difficulty, as well as the unlikeliness of Winter operations in Eastern Virginia; and we see no reason for doubting the repeated statements of the Richmond journals, that large bodies of troops have been sent from Virginia, where they are little needed, to the Southwest, where they are demanded for the most critical exigency. The Cotton States of the Gulf also have lately been scoured and scoured again for everything in the shape of a man; and all have been conscripted and driven to the point of danger. So that it seems likely, that while the Union army now about to try its metal against Vicksburgh is twice as strong as that which made the last attempt, it may have to encounter an enemy there who is also twice as strong as he was then. We do not imagine, however, that Gen. Grant will remain very long inactive before Vicksburgh, or that he will undertake a series of strategic manœuvres or combinations at all approaching the infinite. There are many reasons why he should not. The West is anxious and impatient for the speedy opening of the river; the region of country in which his army now is stationed, is, even in Winter, horribly unhealthy; his troops are of the fighting kind; and he himself is the man who acquired fame, on a memorable occasion, by proposing to the rebels to move *immediately* upon their works. Days may elapse, and even a week or two, before the thunders of artillery will echo along the Great Valley, and the children of the Father of Waters fight with the usurpers for their inheritance. But the battle will very soon be fought and won.

Unemployed Generals.—It is gratifying, on many accounts, to find the people of Boston extending so hearty a welcome to Gen. McClellan. It shows a desire on their part to reward patriotic services by applause, even if they have not been of the most distinguished or decisive character. We are glad, also, to learn, from Gen. McClellan's own declaration, that he is devoting himself mainly to the preparation of a history of the Peninsular War, while he was in command of the Army of the Potomac. It will doubtless be a valuable work, and will throw light upon an important portion of this great contest with rebellion.

We wish, however, that Gen. McClellan would postpone his literary efforts until the materials for them are a little more abundant. The war ought to be ended before its history is written. At all events, we do not see why, during its progress, a Major-General of McClellan's abilities should be released from its duties and devote himself, on full pay, to the writing of history. He is needed more elsewhere. We have too many Major-Generals and Brigadiers out of service for the public good. They should either be assigned to commands in some field where their services are needed, or else relieved from the service altogether. Gen. Burnside, on leaving his command, tendered the resignation of his commission, on the ground that he would not consent to draw pay from the Government when he was giving no equivalent; and it was only on the assurance that he should soon be put to work again somewhere, that he consented to withdraw his resignation and accept a furlough for thirty days. We wish all our Generals were equally scrupulous. The President is constantly creating new Generals of all grades, while some of the most conspicuous of those already in the service are left without commands, but on full pay. Some are lecturing on politics, some writing history, and some, so far as the public know, not even doing either. Is it not time for a reform in this matter?

Senator McDougall and Louis Napoleon.

The denunciatory resolutions directed against France, which Mr. McDougall has been pressing on the attention of the Senate, were tabled yesterday by a vote of four to one. There never was anything to be gained, since our troubles began, by official railing or menace against foreign Powers; and there is now less than ever. If Louis Napoleon sees that we are weak, or divided, or faltering, nothing that we say will cause him to alter one tittle of his plans. If he sees that we are united and determined and strong, in the enterprise we have now on hand, neither speeches nor resolutions will be necessary to induce him to let us alone.

The experience of the last two years, we should think, ought to be sufficient to convince most of us that it is not speeches or dispatches that regulate European policy toward us. What foreign ministers in London and Paris and St. Petersburgh wait to hear by every mail is not what Senator This or Senator That has said or moved, but what Rosecrans or Hooker has *done.* They do not attach the slightest importance to any Northern man's opinion either about the prospects of the war, or about the capabilities of either North or South. But they watch with the closest attention the movements of the armies in the field and the results of the elections, and on these data they form opinions of their own, which neither our speeches nor dispatches can either change or shake.

Under these circumstances, we again repeat that the truest and wisest foreign policy consists in the vigorous conduct of the war, and the presentation to the world of an unbroken front in its prosecution. As long as we are united and determined, and have three thousand miles between us and our assailants, we are a terrible enemy, even though gold were selling at 500 per cent. premium. But as long as we have parties engaged in demoralizing the army by encouraging officers in insubordination, and degrading the nation by proclaiming on the one hand that they love Slavery so well that they would rather see the Union destroyed than see it abolished—or on the other that they hate Slavery so much that they would sacrifice the Union to its abolition, no amount of invective will prevent foreign Powers from believing in our weakness and acting as if they believed it. You cannot get French military men to talk or think otherwise than contemptuously of the military prowess of a people in which an officer has only to be dismissed from the service by court-martial in order to make him the hero of a political party.

With their notions of military duty and military honor, these things are proofs positive of rottenness and decay. Our answer, and our only answer, to the low opinions of our capabilities, which, as our correspondent writes us, are now current in the French army, is discipline and hard fighting. The "phrases," as they well call them, of our Congressmen, will not help our reputation in the least. As long as we are held at bay on the Potomac and on the Mississippi, threats of our displeasure, in case the French carry out their policy in Mexico, will only excite laughter in Paris.

As regards Louis Napoleon's aims or designs in Mexico, either on behalf of the unfortunate "Latin race," or on behalf of his own suffering cotton operatives, they are not of half so much importance to us as his means of accomplishing them. The programme which Mr. McDougall has traced out for him—the conquest of Mexico, of Lower California, of California and Texas, and the control of the Mississippi River, is a pretty extensive one, but it will be quite time enough for us to declare war against him for the purpose of preventing his carrying it out, when there is some appearance of probability that he will be able to do so. France has already had some experience of the difficulty of conquering countries, even when the population is sparse, barbarous, and unorganized, and the scene of operations at her own door. They began the work of subjugating Algiers in 1830, but it was seventeen years before Abdel Kader surrendered, and the contest was at an end. Her crusade against Mexico has now lasted for a year, and, if the Mexicans are in earnest, will last for many more, with infinite loss and suffering to the French, and very little to the Mexicans. Their distance from France, and the nature of the country, and even the disorganized condition of society and the absence of a strong central Government, are all favorable to a protracted resistance, because it renders it impossible for the invaders to strike a decisive blow. If they had the capital to-morrow, they would, in the existing state of Mexican politics, be little better off than now. It is not saying by any means too much to say that one hundred thousand men will be the smallest force which will be requisite to take the country and hold it. When this is done, it will be high time for us to take precautions against his overrunning the whole Continent as far North as Arkansas, but not sooner; and by that time, we may reasonably hope, there will be little danger in Paris while the French public will not "feel" with alacrity. They love glory, but it must be cheap glory. As to the threat of M. de la Guerronniere, that the blockade must be opened "sword in hand," as soon as it comes from any more responsible source, it will be the duty of our Government to see that the carrying of it out be made as difficult and dangerous as possible, and in doing so, it may count upon the support of the nation to the last man and last dollar.

The Duty on Paper.

The Secretary of the Treasury has expressed the opinion, in a communication to the Senate, that the reduction of the present duty on imported paper will *increase* the revenue to the Government. Of this, we presume, no one can entertain any doubt. The revenue from all kinds of imported paper has never exceeded $200,000 a year:—and not a dollar of this came from the duties on the common qualities of printing paper. Writing paper, wall paper, and some of the most expensive kinds of book paper have sometimes been imported. But we presume that for the last ten years not a dollar has been derived by the Government from duties on paper used for newspapers, simply because, under these duties, no such paper has been imported.

A reduction of the duty to *ten* per cent. would probably work a change in this respect. So long, certainly, as printing paper is kept up to its present enormous price, importations would be made which would yield some revenue. There are probably ten newspapers on the seaboard, or near it, which in the aggregate consume paper to the amount of two millions of dollars per annum. A duty of ten per cent. on this alone would yield more revenue than has hitherto been derived from all kinds of paper ever imported. When revenue is so much needed as it is now, and is likely to be for some years to come, this is a consideration which ought not to be wholly overlooked.

But the main reason for reducing the duty on paper is to prevent the success of a *combined movement* among paper-makers to force the price of paper to a point far beyond its natural limit, and demeaning alike to newspapers, book-publishers and the great mass of the people to whom reading of some kind has become an absolute necessity. This movement was commenced in October last, by some twenty or thirty of the largest paper-makers, controlling probably nine-tenths of all the manufacturing establishments in the country, and who had formed themselves, some two months previously, into what was called the Paper-Makers' Association, avowedly for the protection of its members against the undue pressure of competition. Almost their first act was the adoption of a resolution "recommending" that no paper be sold by the members for less than a certain designated scale of prices,—ranging from 25 to 33 per cent. above the rates then ruling in the market. The first effect of this "recommendation" was to push the price of paper up to the point desired: the second was to increase the price of *rags*, which up to that time had been *less* than usual; and the third was to create a panic among consumers, of which the combined monopolists on both sides were prompt to take advantage, and to raise the price of paper and of rags higher and higher until both had more than doubled. The game worked admirably. These manufacturers had the monopoly of the business; they were agreed among themselves;—there was no home competition which was of any account, and access to the foreign market and the check of that competition was prevented by the Government duty of 25 per cent. aided by the exchange of 35, 50 and finally of 60 more. They had everything their own way. And they took advantage of their opportunity, by forcing paper from one point to another, until actual orders on the foreign market and the application to Congress for a reduction of the duty, made it prudent for them to pause. And they intend to pause accordingly, until the adjournment of Congress without action, shall renew their monopoly and their power. Their energies are *now* devoted to lobbying against the reduction of the duty.

Ten paper-makers, constituting a Committee of the Association, have recently sent a memorial to Congress denying the charge of combination, and embodying a certificate signed by thirty-three members, and stating that "no action had ever been taken in reference to prices *which was obligatory upon the members*," and that "*they* have not been *controlled* in their prices by its action." Possibly not:—yet every one of them has *conformed* to its "recommendation:"—not one of them has ever sold paper below the advance "recommended" then or subsequently; and, even with the softening of its phrases, at least *one* prominent member of the Association refused to sign the certificate on the ground that it was untrue, and *four* of the Committee who got up the memorial have themselves refused or neglected to sign the certificate!

This document asserts that the rise in paper is due to the rise in rags. Unfortunately paper went up *first.* Rags did not rise in price until *after* the "recommendation" of the paper-makers had raised the price of paper. Straw, moreover, has not risen in price: why has the price of straw paper risen just as much as that of paper made of rags? And, finally, why has not paper risen in Europe just as much as here,—if the increase is due, as these men allege, to the absence of cotton? Cotton is not more plenty in Europe than here: yet there the price of paper has not materially changed.

Probably paper might have risen somewhat in this country in the absence of a combination. But that is unquestionably the cause of the enormous increase which it has sustained. It would go high enough without the direct aid of the Government in excluding foreign competition. Let us have a *reduction of the duty*, and then the price will regulate itself.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Split Between the Wood Democrats and the Richmond-Cagger Regency.

Appointment of the Standing Committees of the Assembly.

FIELDS STILL BENT ON FILLIBUSTERING.

Proposed Amendment of the State Constitution.

From Our Own Correspondant.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

The longer the Fernando Wood men reflect on the way they have been bamboozled by the Richmond and Cagger Regency, the more angry they grow. They are a sharp set generally, and on two or three things in particular. In the first place they were determined on making DEAN Speaker of the House, or prevent an organization. In this they signally miscarried. The result of that scheme was to cover them with honors of the most doubtful description. In the next place, they were resolved on conferring on WOOD whatever honors there were flowing from the canvass for Senator. Failing in the plot to prevent an election, they determined that their patron should be given at least the honor of the Democratic nomination by the party caucus. In this also they signally failed. Of the seventy Democrats in the joint caucus, WOOD received barely twenty. The most and best the managers of WOOD could do was to control themselves—these twenty—and it is said they had hard work to do even that. Not a single Democrat not directly indebted, to some measure at least, to WOOD for his election, could be induced to go for him. The country members indignantly spurned the contact.

This is an aggrevating state of things, and it is no wonder that the small party of adherents to WOOD should be indignant—not only at the Richmond and Cagger Regency, but nearly all the world beside. They charge on the Regency the design of breaking up the Democratic party, and for forming a new party, through a coalition with the enemy, for the purpose of leaving FERNANDO out in the cold.

It would be difficult to group together in one batch, all the hard things said and unsaid on this subject, and it would be difficult to predict what the fermentation will bring forth.

The announcement by the Speaker of the Standing Committees this morning, was awaited with no little interest. True to the fore-chosen policy of the followers of Mr. WOOD, who consumed three weeks of the session in filibustering, Mr. T. C. FIELDS, who had been placed at the end of the Committee on Banks asked to be excused from serving, saying at the same time that he would not serve, whether excused or not. The Committee of Grievances was his ambition, and he had not been gratified. The House excused him, when Mr. DARCY, of Kings, was particularly indignant and wanted to be excused from the Committee of Division and Election of Towns and Counties, and from all other Committees to which he might be appointed, and the House very willingly excused him, insensible of having lost much. The gentleman from Kings appeared to feel most of anybody on the subject, nor did the action of the House seem to relieve him. Mr. LOUTRELL, of New-York, was, with equal willingness, excused from the Committee of Charitable and Religious Societies, when Mr. MURPHY, of Erie, made a similar request, he having been placed on the Committee on Two-thirds and Three-fifth bills. At this point Mr. DARCY thought that the excuses had been extended far enough; the House and the State required the services of every member, and there should be no shirking. Mr. REDINGTON, of St. Lawrence, felt compelled to go for excusing, for he was of the opinion that they who were asking to be excused had so conducted themselves as to forfeit all claim or right to be on any Committee. He would excuse them from the House, if they desired it. Much discussion ensued, during which the Speaker for occasion peremptorily to order Mr. T. C. FIELDS to be seated. The spirit of the movement was essentially disorganizing, and it received a merited rebuke from Mr. SEYMOUR, a high-minded Democrat from Erie, who did not hesitate to say that it did not add credit to the House or to the party to which he belonged. Mr. T. C. FIELDS true to the plan of frustrating business, and in fulfillment of his threat against the Speaker, tried to have the Committees referred to the Committee of the whole House, with the view of reshing them, and to override the Speaker, and cited precedents for so doing. The remarks of Messrs. SEYMOUR and WEAVER, leading Democratic members, showed that the power of Mr. T. C. FIELDS to lead his party was broken, and the scheme against the Speaker and the Committees, as announced, failed quite as signally as has every other proceeding from the same quarter.

In regard to the Committees themselves, the prevailing feeling appears to be that they have been fairly constituted. It was an embarrassing duty, and that disappointments should in some cases be inflicted was almost a necessary consequence.

It is due to the House, the State and themselves that the gentlemen who have thus far delayed business should relinquish the purpose in future.

The amendment to the Constitution, relative to the Court of Appeals, offered in the House by Mr. PRINDLE, of Chenango, will challenge attention. The change proposed is very important, and relates to a subject of great public interest.

The Susquehanna Railroad bill was under discussion in the Senate to-day, and considerable progress made.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The talk of the town is the action of Mr. BALLARD, Secretary of State, and Mr. LEWIS, Treasurer, who united with the Democrats to control the appointments by the Canal Board, made to-day. It is said that Mr. LEWIS went into the Democratic caucus, while Mr. BALLARD refused to favor the radicals of any kind. The appointments are therefore claimed, in almost every case, to be of a conservative character, and pretty equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. Much dissatisfaction exists among the disappointed applicants on the Republican side, the Democrats being in high glee over their clear and unexpected gain. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

By Mr. FREER—Authorizing the Governor to furnish tourniquets to the wounded soldiers from this State.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To prevent desertion and the enticing away of seamen.

Also amendatory of the charter of the New-York Warehousing Company.

Mr. CONNOLLY noticed a bill authorizing WILLIAM EVERETT and others to construct piers, etc., in front of their lands in the Eleventh Ward.

The bill amendatory of the laws of 1859, relative to the regulation of wharves and slips in New-York, was passed.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the Susquehannah Railroad bill, and progress was reported upon it.

Mr. TAUMAN called up his resolution approving of the Emancipation proclamation of President LINCOLN.

Mr. COOK offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That in our opinion the purpose of the Federal Government in regard to this war is expressed in the declaration of the President, in his Proclamation, that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of restoring constitutional relations between the United States and the people thereof in such States as they are suspended or disturbed.

Resolved, That we sustain the President's Proclamation, issued by virtue of the power in him vested, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the Government, as a fit and necessary measure for suppressing the rebellion.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY the consideration of the resolutions was postponed until to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees, which are the principal ones:

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Depew, Republican; Deen, Democrat; W. Dewey, Republican; Woodward, Democrat; Andrus, Republican; Steward, Republican; Mayhem, Democrat.

Commerce and Navigation.—Messrs. Matteon, Republican; Haring, Democrat; Leamy, Democrat; Cutler, Independant; Bostwick, Republican.

Canals.—Messrs. Trimmer, Democrat; Breed, Republican; Bookstaver, Democrat; McGowan, Republican; T. A. Hopkins, Democrat: Matteon, Republican; Hulett, Democrat.

Railroads.—Healey, Republican; Tallmen, Republican; Houghton, Republican; Duryea, Democrat; Loomis, Republican.

Privileges and Elections.—P. E. Havens, Republican, Moulton, Democrat; Church, Republican; S. Smith, Democrat; Fisher, Republican.

Affairs of Cities—Seymour, Democrat; Fisher, Republican; Andrew Smith, Democrat; Bemis, Republican; Parks, Republican; Hutchings, Democrat: Lake, Republican.

Judiciary—Sherwood, Republican; Johnson, Democrat; Collins, Republican; Frean, Democrat; Prindle, Republican; Healey, Republican; Sedgwick, Democrat.

Federal Relations—W. Dewey, Republican; Davis, Republican; Trimmer, Democrat; Post, Republican; King, Democrat.

On the announcement of the committees,

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on Banks, on which he had a place.

Mr. FIELDS was excused.

Mr. DARCY said that he had given notice before the committees were named that he would accept no place at the hands of Speaker CALLICOT. He asked to be excused.

The request was granted.

Mr. LOUTREL said that he had been appointed on the Committee on Charities, and as he had no charity for Speaker CALLICOT, he must ask to be excused.

Mr. LOUTREL was excused.

Mr. MUNSON (Rep.) asked to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Villages.

The Speaker had first placed him as Chairman of the Committee on Cities, and then transferred him to the Committee on Villages. He (MUNSON) believed that the Speaker had not exercised his own judgment, but had been influenced by some outsiders.

Mr. MUNSON was not excused.

Mr. MURPHY asked to be excused from serving on any Committee to which the Speaker had appointed him. He moved to be excused.

Mr. FIELDS moved that the whole of the Standing Committees be referred to the first Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order, pending Mr. MURPHY's motion.

After debate, Mr. HULETT moved to refer the subject to the "Committee on Grievances."

Mr. DARCY raised the point that the motion was not in order.

The Speaker decided that the point of Mr. DARCY was not well taken.

Mr. DARCY appealed from the decision of the Speaker.

Mr. MURPHY withdrew his motion by request, to allow Mr. FIELDS to move to refer the whole subject to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DEWEY raised the point of order that it was not in the power of the House to refer the subject to the Committee of the Whole, as the rule gave the Speaker the power to appoint the Committees.

The Speaker ruled the point of order well taken.

Mr. FIELDS then read the rule for the information of the House, which says, "The Speaker shall have powar to appoint the Committees except when otherwise ordered."

A long and warm debate ensued, when the Speaker's decision was sustained.

Mr. GILBERT, of Delaware, here rose and asked to be excused from serving on any Committee. He had taken no part in the factious opposition in the House, but he deemed it his duty to ask to be excused from serving until the serious charges of corruption made against the Speaker were investigated and a report made upon them.

Mr. GILBERT was not excused.

The debate occupied until 1¾ o'clock.

Mr. HILL gave notice of a bill to exempt New-York Exempt Firemen from a certain amount of taxation.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DEAN—To amend the Marine Court Act.

By Mr. LANDERS—To punish frauds on laborers and others seeking employment.

By Mr. KING—To legalize the acts of the Corporation of New-York in raising $500,000 for the relief of the families of disabled soldiers.

Mr. PRINDLE introduced concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution, so as to reorganize the several courts.

Mr. VAN BUREN introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report on the subject of increasing the legislative powers of the Boards of Supervisors.

Meeting of the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The Canal Board met to-day, and made appointments of Superintendents, Collectors, Inspectors and Weighmasters throughout the State. The appointees are partly Democrats and partly Union Republicans. In all cases where there was a contest, which were numerous, the appointments were controlled by the votes of Lieut.-Gov. JONES, Canal Commissioners SKINNER and WRIGHT, (Democrats,) and Secretary of State BALLARD, and Treasurer LEWIS, elected on the Union ticket in 1861. These gentlemen acted together, after consultation, forming a majority of the Board, against Attorney-General DICKINSON, Engineer TAYLOR, Canal Commissioner ALEXANDER, and Comptroller ROBINSON.

The State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The State Medical Society met to-day. The Annual Address was delivered in the Assembly Chamber this evening by Dr. THOS. HUN, of Albany.

Navy-yard—League Island vs. New-London.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think that there is something about the subject of the above caption that the public ought to understand, and as a friend and firm supporter of the present Administration, but claiming the right of criticism upon any or all of its Departments, I will, if you will allow me the space in your columns, explain it for general information.

At the special session of the Legislature of Connecticut in December, the Governor called the attention of the Legislature to the contemplated establishment by the United States Government of a new Grand Naval Yard and Depôt for the construction of iron-clad and other armed vessels for the United States service, either at League Island, in the Delaware River, or at New-London, and recommended that the Legislature should offer all proper facilities and inducements for the Government to make choice of the latter locality for this purpose. Accordingly, a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses was raised to consider the matter.

This Committee made a report, and some of the facts therein stated ought to have a circulation beyond the locality from which they emanated, and have a free airing in the columns of a journal like the NEW-YORK TIMES.

I will quote from the Report:

"The attention of Congress has been called to the necessity of a Grand Naval Yard and Depôt with docks, workshops and founderies, adopted to the enlarged wants of the service and the country.

So soon as it became evident that this necessity had arisen and become imperative, the City of Philadelphia, which had already a first-class navy-yard within its borders, with a view to the benefits which would necessarily result from the location of another Government work of the magnitude contemplated, tendered to the authorities for that purpose a tract of land known as 'League Island,' in the Delaware River, near that city. The question coming before Congress on the acceptance of this gift, (public attention having in the meantime been aroused to the importance of the matter, and the superior advantages claimed for other locations,) that body provided by the Act of July 15, 1862, that the title to League Island 'shall not be accepted and received unless the same shall be perfect,' &c., nor, 'if upon more thorough examination and survey of the premises by a Board of competent officers, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, he shall discover that the public interests will not be promoted by acquiring the title as aforesaid; and further provided, that said Board should make a survey and examination of the harbor of New-London, Connecticut, and its surroundings, with reference to its capacity and fitness for a naval depôt and navy-yard, and whether the public interests will not be promoted by establishing the same in or near said harbor of New-London, instead of League Island.

The Board of Officers thus ordered by Congress to examine and survey both League Island and New London, with reference to the 'capacity and fitness' of each for the proposed works, and to report, by the selection of which, 'the public interests would be best promoted,' was, during the recess of Congress, constructed by the Secretary, by the appointment of a mixed commission of Engineers and Naval officers—six in number—of whom three were residents of Philadelphia, one of whom had already given to the Department, in writing, under date of June 23d, 1862, an opinion in favor of League Island, and strongly recommending its selection.

The Board, thus constituted, proceeded to the duties assigned them by the act of Congress, and were engaged for a period of more than two months, in a laborious, thorough and exhaustive survey and examination of the proposed sites, including the advantages, immediate and incidental, and, after full discussion, came to the conclusion that the harbor of New-London, in this State, possessed the necessary 'capacity and fitness' for such yard and depôt, and that 'the public interests would be promoted by its establishment there, instead of at League Island'—two only dissenting, and they from Philadelphia.

The Secretary, in his annual communication to Congress, not concurring in the Report, proposes 'to accept for the Government the munificent donation of the City of Philadelphia, unless Congress shall otherwise direct. The reasons alleged by the Secretary for arriving at this conclusion, adverse to the Report of the 'Board of Competent Officers,' selected by himself, are so trivial, and in truth, ill founded, that I will not occupy your space in alluding to them."

The advantages possessed by the harbor of New-London as a site for a Navy-yard have been a theme with naval officers for the past century. There is no harbor to equal it between Boston and the Chesapeake Bay.

From the entrance of the River Thames to a point some ten or twelve miles from its mouth, it has a width of a mile or a mile and a quarter, and depth varying from about 30 to more than 70 feet. It is free from ice in the coldest Winters, its shores are a gravelly, firm earth, admirably adapted to the foundation and construction of buildings, docks, &c., and inexhaustible beds of granite are close at hand. It is also one of the healthiest localities in the world.

Now, *per contra*, to give your readers an idea of the value of "the munificent donation of Philadelphia, to wit, League Island, I will again quote from the report the following:

Extract from a speech delivered in the Senate by Senator TEN EYCK, of New Jersey, on the question of the acceptance of League Island.

"It affords a key to unlock the character of this offer on the part of the City of Philadelphia, and serve as a note of warning, if nothing else, to Congress, when they are about to act on a measure of this kind. If the second section has been stricken out of this bill, we shall find a section similar to it in some subsequent bill, and instead of $200,000 being required for the purpose of piling, dredging, filling, excavating, building walls, &c., I apprehend it will approach nearer a million in order to render it available for the purposes designed or expected for the navy. Does it not strike the Senate as a little peculiar that it should have been thought advisable to have an appropriation of $200,000 at the outset, in order to make this magnificent gift available for the purpose which those who have charge of naval affairs seem to design or to consider necessary to make it effective?

Why, Sir, I live not far remote from League Island, only about seventeen miles from that place, and I assert that I believe there is not a foot of solid ground on the whole island; it is low, meadowy, marshy land, and every foot that will be required for the public service in the construction of a Navy-yard, for the building of houses, or for any other such purpose, will have to be made ground. So, although they may give you an island, they give you a spongy, meadowy, marshy soil, which must be made solid land before it can become useful or proper for the purposes designed by this bill, and it will not only cost $200,000 for piling, dredging, filling and excavating, but it will, perhaps, cost half a million or more.

Then, again, Sir, this second section provided for building walls. Senators are not familiar with the character of League Island and the islands in the river Delaware. The green surface of those islands is only a few inches above the level of the river, and some of them, perhaps League Island, below, at high tide; and in order to make them valuable for any earthly purpose, they have to be walled or stone walls, or substantial embankments on their front, and whenever there is a freshet in the Delaware, volumes of water sweep across those islands from one end to the other, and if it happens to be in Winter time, the ice rolls from one end to the other."

The principal object of this communication would be accomplished by closing with this "elegant extract" concerning the beauties and advantages of League Island for a Naval Depôt; but the whole Report of the Committee deserves the attention of the citizens of New-York, especially that portion of it which dwells upon the importance of a depôt at New-London as a means of defence and protection of the immense commerce of Long Island Sound and this important approach and gateway to the great commercial metropolis of the country. A slight examination of the map will show you a series of islands, stretching from the mouth of New-London harbor almost entirely across the Sound. A naval force, such as would generally be present there, in case of such an establishment as is here contemplated, could effectually close that avenue of approach to the City of New-York.

In conclusion, I do hope that the members of Congress from New-York and New-England will have influence enough to that body to prevent a decision so unjust and injurious to the whole country, as the selection of League Island for a naval depôt, instead of the harbor of New-London. B.

A Card.

By request of many citizens of all parties, I shall speak in the Cooper Institute next Saturday evening, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock, in favor of the speedy restoration of the Union, by means of organized immigration into the rebel States. In ninety days we can make Florida the first example of reconstruction and restoration—a free and loyal State.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863. ELI THAYER.

OPERATIC.—The sodden spell of cold weather had its effect on the places of amusement last evening, although, strange to say, the Academy was less influenced than any other establishment—the house being densely crowded. VERDI's opera of "Les Vespres Siciliene" was given—Madame LORINI making her *rentrée* in the soprano rôle, and singing the music with much skill. The performance, as a whole, was evidently under the influence of the weather, the singers and audience being alike cold.

At the German opera, WAGNER's "Freischutz" was played to a moderate house. Mr. ANSCHUTZ was welcomed back with much applause, and under his steady bâton the performance went off smoothly and effectively.

On Friday, at the Academy of Music, "Don Giovanni," (last night of the season;) and on the same night, at the German Opera, "The Poacher," ["Der Wilderschütz."]

PASSAGE RATES ON THE EUROPEAN STEAMERS TO BE PAID IN GOLD OR ITS EQUIVALENT.—The Cunard, the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia, the Hamburg Packet Company, and the Bremen lines have decided to make the passage money payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. The buyer of a passage ticket, on the *Edinburgh*, for instance, which sails on Saturday for Liverpool, will have to pay $80 in gold—the equivalent of which in currency depreciated fifty per cent, as is now the case, is $120—and should gold ever rise to one hundred per cent. premium, the buyer of a passage ticket will have to pay one hundred and sixty paper dollars—just double the nominal price of passage. Foreign travel, however, is now very restricted, the ruinous rates of Exchange preventing many from going abroad who would otherwise do so.

THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—We learn that arrangements are making for a grand meeting in the Academy of Music next Sunday evening, in behalf of the United States Christian Commission. Gen. SCOTT is to preside, and several distinguished speakers will address the meeting. Tickets can be had gratuitously at the following places: SHELDON & Co., No. 335 Broadway; APPLETON'S, No. 443 Broadway; CAMPBELL'S, No. 530 Broadway; RANDOLPH'S, No. 663 Broadway; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 3 Bible House, Fourth-avenue; "Book Rooms," No. 200 Mulberry-street; Tract House Salesroom, No. 150 Nassau-street.

☞ We notice in our obituary column the death of HORACE P. RUSS, the inventor of the pavement which bears his name. He was a man of great energy and force of character. He was engaged in developing some valuable silver mines, recently discovered in Nova Scotia, where he died. His age was but 42.

☞ DARLEY has been drawing a large and spirited picture for our neighbor the *Sunday Mercury*. He is, as all know, one of the most gifted and popular of our American artists. A work of this kind from his pencil is something to be proud of.

GEN. WOOL AT THE ROOMS OF THE ATHENÆUM ASSOCIATION.—By special invitation, Gen. WOOL and Staff, last evening visited the Athenæum Association in their rooms, corner of Sixteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. At 8 o'clock the regular monthly meeting was held for the purpose of electing members and transacting other business. Gen. WOOL and his Staff arrived in carriages at a few minutes past nine, and upon entering the building were made the recipients of the honors of the Club. After viewing a fine collection of paintings, a number of which were entirely new and original, and all the workmanship of members, the guests were invited to partake of a banquet prepared expressly for the occasion. The Association was represented by about one hundred gentlemen. The entertainment was highly social and pleasant, and gave eminent satisfaction to the entire assemblage. Gen. WOOL was received with the marked respect to which he is entitled, and was repeatedly congratulated upon the successful conduct of military affairs in his Department.

Wreck of the Schooner Sarah Frances.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The schooner *Sarah Frances*, THATCHER, of and from New-Bedford for Bristol, R. I., while beating into Newport during the heavy N. N. E. blow on Tuesday, carried away its jib and dragged ashore at 2 P. M., one mile below Fort Adams, and will be a total loss. Crew saved.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellious and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it, there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

KEILY—HITCOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at the residence of Loomis Ballard, Esq., by Rev. J. N. Murdock, D. D., of Boston, THOMAS LETT KELLY, D. D., of Canada West, to ETTA M. HITCOCK, of Brooklyn. No cards.

LE ROY—MAY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 2, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, HERMAN C. LE ROY and Mrs. ELIZABETH A. MAY, daughter of the late John J. Palmer.

PECK—DAYTON.—In Ridgewood, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, WILLIAM G. PECK, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, Columbia College, and ina, daughter of the late William G. Dayton, of this City.

ROBINSON—TINDALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. M. Seward, of Yonkers, ALFRED ROBINSON and MARY A., daughter of John Tindall, Esq., both of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, DAVID P. ARNOLD, aged 48 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Market and Henry sts., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Officers of the First Division, New-York State Militia, and the members of the Eighth Regiment Washington Greys, the Board of School Officers and Teachers of the Seventh Ward, are respectfully invited to attend. The relatives and immediate friends of the family, and also the members of Columbia Lodge, I. R. of O. F., are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 18 Catharine-slip, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, RACHEL C. BROWN, widow of late Brittain M. Brown, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother, Robert Carnley, No. 151 East 10th-st., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOMINGO.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 2, Mrs. PEARL A. TRAVIS, sister of the late Alexander Dupignac, aged 62 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 14 Commerce-st., without further invitation.

☞ California and Buenos Ayres papers please copy.

GARDINER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, Mrs. ELLEN GARDINER, relict of the late James Gardiner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 172 2d-st., on Friday morning, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in 11th-st. Cemetery.

☞ California papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, of capillary bronchitis, CARRIE WARNER, youngest child of Theodore T. and Esther A. Johnson, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, James Lee, No. 28 West 11th-st., without farther notice.

KEARNEY.—In Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 2, CAROLINE MONTGOMERY, relict of James Hude Kearney, of that City, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of her family, and those of her brother, Hon. James Parker, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son in-law, O. McKnight Smith, M. D., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock M.

MARCALY.—In Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 4, JOHN C. MITCALF, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, Madison-av., between Mott and Fitch sts., Tremont. Cars leave 26th-st. at 8½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment. Services at the Chapel in the Cemetery, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave South Ferry for Jamaica, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

MARTIN.—In Crawford, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 1, CASSANDRA MARTIN, relict of the late John Martin, aged 72 years.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, JOHN MURPHY, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Pike-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PIERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 4, LOUISA MORY RUST, wife of Francis Morris Pierson, and second daughter of the late George A. Rust.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock precisely.

PISANI.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb 3, GASPER PISANI, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Presbyterian Church. Train upon the Long Island Railroad leaves James-slip at 9 o'clock.

RUSS.—In Halifax, N. S., on Saturday, Jan. 31, HORACE P. RUSS, late of this City, and for some time a resident in California, in the 42d year of his age.

SCOTT.—In Ravenswood, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 4, of scarlet fever, ANY, second daughter of John H. and Olivia G. Scott, aged 3 years, 1 month and 12 days.

Services at the house on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 5.

STEWART.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, from injuries received at the late fire in Cherry-st., JOHN STEWART, (late a member of Lafayette Engine Company No. 19.)

His funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. The officers and members of the Fire Department and members of Keystone Lodge No. 235, F. and A. M., and relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

STEVENSON.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 3, JANET SCOTT, wife of Peter Stevenson.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 96 West 26th-st. The relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

VANDERBILT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, MARY, widow of Ratgert Vanderbilt, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her son, George R. Vanderbilt, also the members of ladies' associations with which she was connected, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Willet-st. M. E. Church, on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WATERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, DAVID JAMES WATERS, beloved son and only child of James and Lydia Waters, aged 2 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The remains will be interred in York Bay Cemetery, on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 191 West 26th-st.

WESCOTT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, LESLIE ESTELLE WESTCOTT, daughter of Robert F. and Cecilia Westcott, aged 1 year, 11 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 54 East 16th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WETMORE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, TIMOTHY B. WETMORE, only son of Mr. Erastus Wetmore, of this City, aged 22 years and 4 months.

The funeral services will be held in the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 29th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Feb. 5. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 59.—Feb. 4, 1863.
68, 61, 19, 2, 25, 74, 23, 58, 45, 52, 57, 70.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 60.—Feb. 4, 1863.
42, 58, 52, 25, 51, 15, 12, 63, 47, 38, 31, 16, 56.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT on eighth page.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

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FOR WILDER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES. EXTENSIVE FIRE IN FULTON AND GOLD STS.—TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF WILSON'S SHIP-BREAD AND CRACKER BAKERY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

Mr. William Terwilliger, No. 100 Maiden-lane:

DEAR SIR: At the great fire in Fulton and Gold sts., on the 1st of January last, all my books, valuable papers, &c., were saved in good condition in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, which I purchased of you.

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN T. WILSON.
No. 73 Fulton-st.

WILDER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
of all sizes, on hand, for sale and made to order.

Also—An assortment of second-hand safes, of other makers—taken in exchange—cheap for cash.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.
No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

FOREIGN GAS AND STEAM COALS.
NOW IN PORT AND FOR SALE.
200 tons "Kirkless Hall" Gas Cannel.
800 tons Pensley Cross Gas Cannel.
800 tons "West Hartley."
800 tons Scotch Steam (for factories or steamers.)
1300 tons Lancashire Steam (for factories or steamers.)
Also to arrive,
300 tons best Honse Cannel.
300 tons best House Orrel.
450 tons "New Pelton" for Gas, or Smithing purposes.
250 tons Sydney G

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; who can cook all kinds of soups, meats, game, poultry, and all kinds of desserts, and is an excellent baker; has lived several years in this City. best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; is competent to take entire charge of the kitchen; the best of City references given. Inquire, or address by note, M. C., No. 244 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A place as good cook; understands her business thoroughly, besides baking and pastry; will assist with washing; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands game, soups, baking and pastry; best City references given. Call for two days at No. 127 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing if required; she is an excellent baker, and has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 109 36th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 338 West 15th-st., New-York.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID—WANTED BY a respectable Protestant girl a situation as plain cook, or would do general housework in a small private family, the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 808 Broadway, room 21.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a strong, willing and capable girl as cook, washer and ironer, and to assist in the general housework of a small family. No one need apply who cannot furnish the best references for character, &c. Call at the corner of Montague and Hicks-sts., Wednesday and Thursday, between 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; she understands cooking in all its branches: no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 46 4th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK by a person who understands her business perfectly; the best of City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 223 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT English cook, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking and bread-making, can produce the best of City recommendations. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 231 West 43d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, French, English, and American cooking; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 7th-av., between 22d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as cook and is an excellent washer and ironer, and understands pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 66 3d-av., between 9th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in all its branches; can give the very best of City references. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best City references given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, near Christopher-st., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing; has good City reference from her last place; has no objection to the country. Call, for one day, at No. 252 East 30th-st., between 1st-av., and Avenue A, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 108 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable woman a situation as chambermaid; will assist with the washing and ironing; 5 years' city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., 2d floor, front Room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would take the charge of children; has excellent reference in both capacities. Inquire for two days at No. 164 36th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, and take care of children; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 621 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young German girl as chambermaid or for general housework; best references can be given. Apply at Mrs. Bletzer's, No. 518 4th-st., third floor.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL 16 years of age, a situation, in a very respectable family, to do light work and mind children. Inquire at No. 69 Bank-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wishes a situation to do general housework or chamberwork; lately landed. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st., first floor, front room

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse, who fully understands the care of children, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do light chamberwork; is willing and obliging; a good home more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman wants a place as child's nurse, would assist with chamberwork and sewing; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant American young woman, a situation to take care of children, and, if desired, can teach them to spell and read; or would take charge of infants; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 135 2d-av

AS NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—A NEAT, active young woman wants a place as nurse and act as lady's maid; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; understands hairdressing perfectly. Has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a person as nurse and seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting children's dresses. Good City references. Call at 201 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as monthly nurse, or by the week. Terms moderate. Call or address A. B., No. 234 East 40th-st. Good references.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent person wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 20th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable girl as children's nurse or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 33 4th-st., in the rear, third floor, for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable woman as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of the nursing, and is willing to make herself useful if required; the best of City references can be given. Call, for two days, at M. A. RINGOLD'S, milliner, No. 286 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable woman, as child's nurse; perfectly understands the care of children; wages not so much of an object as good home. Inquire of Mrs. CLARKE, No. 135 Elizabeth-st., for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman with excellent references; can cut and fit dresses; is an operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or do all styles of family sewing, shirts and children's clothes; is quick at the needle, and cuts and fits; wages $7. Call at 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FRENCH DRESSmaker wants work by the day in some private family. Address Mme. EXMES, Bible-house Post-office.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—TWO first-class cooks, wages $16 to $18 a month to those that are competent and with good reference; two Protestant girls wanted for a private family, a short distance in the country, at high wages, with good reference—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; must understand their business thoroughly. Also a number of good cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses and seamstresses, laundresses, and a number of girls for general housework, and a number of smart tidy girls Lately landed girls can be well suited, by applying immediately, with good situations in City or country, at high wages. German girls wanted immediately. Apply at the Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No. 132 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestants help, civil and capable, to suit all; also, small girls. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

A CARD TO THE PATRONS OF THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the death of Charles Bookham, many letters are miscarried by being addressed to Bookham & Bedell, Mr. Bookham, &c., I take the liberty to inform my patrons who wish first-class reliable servants that all orders will be promptly attended to by addressing C. C. BEDELL, 307 4th-av.

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY, OR OTHER parties, who may be in want of industrious and well recommended servants for all branches of domestic employment, should apply at the New-York Employment House, No. 483 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wants a situation in a good private family as waitress; is competent to take charge of every article in her line of work; has lived eight years in one place, and two years in her last place; has satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at 194 East 13th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted in a private family, as above, by a very respectable young woman: best of City reference given. Call at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A situation as book-keeper, assistant, or clerk; is thoroughly competent, and will accept a moderate salary; City reference given. Address ARTHUR, Box 178 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by an experienced book-keeper, who can furnish the best of recommendations as to competency and reputation. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AS FIREMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable man, a situation as fireman in a hotel or boarding-house, or as porter; will make himself generally useful; has two years' experience. Address C. W., No. 39 13th-st., corner 3d-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man capable of laying out grounds; practical florist and fruit grower; first-rate vegetable gardener; new places laid out in order; with good reference. Address F. G., Box No. 204 *Times* office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a single young man as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good plain vegetable gardener; is a good groom and careful driver, and would be willing and obliging to his employer; can produce the best of reference from his last and former employers. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman; one who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; best of references given. Call on or address, for two days, J. R., at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman, a first-class coachman and groom, in a private family; can refer to first-class families in the City. Call or address, D. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference. Address R. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young man as porter; would have no objection to go to the country; understands the care of horses and cattle; is not afraid of work; has the best of recommendations from his last employers; is a sober, honest, and faithful young man; wages moderate. Address R. D., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PERSON OF ability and experience, over middle age, a situation in a stock and exchange broker's office, or would attend to a correspondence or adjus'ing accounts; is a good penman and accountant, and requires but a moderate compensation for a short or long period. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,616 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and experienced accountant. Address M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A young man of undoubted integrity and good business capacity, is desirous of taking an agency that will enable him to travel through Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa; he is a resident of Minnesota and familiar with that country; the best of City references. Address J. S., care of S. B. Chittenden & Co.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,

Edge-tool makers, forgers, grinders and polishers an light axes for army use. Apply to
C. HAMMOND & SON,
No. 528 Commerce-st., Philadelphia.

A DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to engage a first-class gentleman as head clerk, in a fine store; must be industrious, of good address, considerable tact, prepossessing appearance, and have A No. 1 references. Inquire at No. 117 Pearl-st., or address B., Box No. 3,976 Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman of middle age, as seamstress; she must have experience in working a sewing-machine, be able to cut and make a shirt in the neatest manner, and be willing to make herself generally useful as seamstress in a private family. Wages $7. Call at No. 175 2d-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer. Must have good references. Apply for two days, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at No. 29 West 15th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A woman to do the general housework in a small private family. A woman, with good recommendations, may obtain a quiet place, with good wages. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE, ONE WHO has had experience in taking charge of an infant; she must be genteel and neat, able to sew, and come well recommended. Call at No. 337 6th-av., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FRENCH OR GERman girl as waiter, &c. Apply on Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 11 Livingston place, Stuyvesant-square.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS A GOOD WASHER, ironer and cook, and who is willing to make herself useful in a family of man and wife. Address Box No. 2,926 New-York Post office.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 16 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing postage-stamp, Post-office Box No. 56.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH AND PURSE.
USE
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

The cheapest, the most wholesome, and the best for family use, of any Coffee in market. It has twice the strength of Java, with all its superior flavor.
Price 23 cents per pound.
(Put up in one-pound packages only.)
GENERAL DEPOT, No. 134 READE-ST.,
Opposite Stuart's Sugar Refinery.
Also sold by
THOMAS R. ACKLAND, No. 226 Greenwich-st., N. Y.
BOWDEN & CO., Wholesale Agents for Long Island,
No. 109 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
At No. 79½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
And by
Nearly every grocer in the three cities.
☞ Grocers and dealers supplied on liberal terms.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the subscribers, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO bring to the notice of the business and private community of this City that they have this day established themselves under the firm and style of
NOBEE BROTHERS & CO.,
for the purpose of transacting an
EUROPEAN EXPRESS
AND GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,
In connection with the old established houses in
BREMEN AND HAMBURG.
J. NEIMEYER,
A. NOBEE,
OFFICE NO. 50 NASSAU-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

28,000 Acres

RICH FARMING, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS,
IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
Being part of the original HOLLAND LAND CO'S purchase,
FOR SALE.

These lands are located in the vicinity of the towns of Marion and Indiana (the county seat,) and not far from Pittsburgh

There is an extension of the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through these lands, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

The soil is said to be the richest in the State; a large proportion is heavily covered with white pine, white oak, beech and sugar maple timber, which can be readily manufactured into lumber, and shipped to Pittsburgh, *via* the Mahoning and Alleghany Rivers, which are navigable here for rafts and boats.

There is also a great abundance of bituminous coal, iron ore, fire-clay and limestone.

There is no doubt that the oil region extends to these lands.

Price for the entirety, $7 50 an acre.

For full particulars apply as below, where maps, sectional and general, and State, of this property, and the vicinity can be seen.

HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

$1,600—$500 CASH, THE BALANCE on mortgage for five years, if desired, will buy the three-story frame house, No. 455 Devoe-st., near Smith-st., Williamsburgh.

$2,200 will buy the frame cottage and lot, corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh, only two blocks from Grand-st. line of cars.

$3,500 for a three-story brick house and lot on Van Brunt-st., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store on first floor, with bay window, shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c.; rents for $30 per month.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, WEST SIDE—
Brick house on 30th-st., $9,000.
Brick house on 31st-st., $7,000.
Brick house on 33d-st., $9,500.
Brown-stone on 34th-st., $10,500.
Brick house on 35th-st, $7,000.
Brick house on 36th-st., $7,000.
Brick house on 38th-st., $8,000.
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 31th-st.

$1,000 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY house and lot, five rooms and cellar, one block from the cars running to three ferries; from $200 to $500 cash, the balance can be paid with from $100 to $200 per year; also a two story brick store and dwelling together for $1,600, a corner brick store for $2,200; a nice two story framed house and lot for $1,600, seven room; terms the same as above. Apply to D. C. DANIELS, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME, modern built house and lot No. 77 East 34th-st., second house from Park (4th) av.; is four stories; brown stone front; built in the best manner, elegantly finished, and seventy-five feet deep to third story, containing all the modern improvements; of superior construction: in one of the most pleasant locations on Murray Hill. For terms and permits to view the premises apply to E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS, No. 157 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY.
House and lot No. 255 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.
House and lot No. 66 Carmine-st., near Bedford-st.
House and lot No. 148 West 3 th-st., near 8th-av.
House and lot No. 124 West 35th-st., near Broadway.
R. AMERMAN,
No. 1,179 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements, price, $4,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPERANZE, on the premises, No. 452 East 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—TWO MODERN BUILT, MEDIUM sized, brown stone houses, in 24th-st., near 6th-av. A first-class house in 37th st., near 5th-av., this is a very desirable house. A house in 20th-st., near 6th-av.; also, a small house in 31st-st., near 4th-av. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. IS WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One in 53d-st.; both three stories and basements; good neighborhood; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 96 EAST 21ST-ST., with right of property in Gramercy Park; lot 27x 95.9; house 27x80, brown-stone front, contains 16 rooms, with modern improvements, and was built by an experienced architect. Apply to E. T SNELLING,
No. 39 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—NO MONEY REQUIRED—A FIRST-class brick house, finely located in the XIXth Ward, Brooklyn; price $7,000; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage, and the balance taken in good lots in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 3,839 New-York.

FOR SALE.—VACANT LOTS, CITY RESIdences and store—property for investment—together with several desirable country places at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Newburgh. Apply to FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS house, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class; within 45 minutes of the City hourly. Inquire of B. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STORE AND LOT No. 34 White-st., corner of Church-st., or will be leased for a term of years. Inquire of A. M. Lyon, No. 25 Wall-st. HENRY COLES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 51 Bond-st.; has modern conveniences and is in good order; early possession given if wanted. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 149 Broadway, or on the premises.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located, close to railroad depots; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.—LOOK AT THE EXTENSIVE list (twenty columns,) of country seats, farms, dwellings, &c., for sale by POST & WHITNEY, No. 307 Broadway. The February number of their paper, *The General Agent*, just issued gratis.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A farm and country residence at the village of Rocky Hill, N. J., about two hours' ride from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad to Philadelphia; two miles from the station, containing about fifty acres. For full particulars inquire of PETER W. HOAGLAND, No. 54 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT country residence at Greenwich, Conn., with from 12 to 40 acres, to suit the purchaser, comprising a commodious mansion, fine farmer's house, barns, carriage house and other out-buildings, extensive orchards of best apples, fine pears and other fruit. This place affords unusual advantages, being immediately adjoining churches and schools, and convenient to the railroad depot. The view from the dwelling-house is unsurpassed, being on the brow of Putnam's Hill, and commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country and of the Sound for twenty miles. A small dwelling-house in a respectable neighborhood in this City will be taken in exchange. Address BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 165 Broadway.

AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE—A country place of about eight acres of land, a half mile from the landing; a commodious house of 14 rooms; the ground well stocked with fruit trees; a fine garden, with a choice variety of small fruits. Apply to WM. H. COX, Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, or on the premises to BENJAMIN COX.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome, two-story double cottage, eligibly located on a ¾-acre plot tastefully laid out, and well stocked with fruits and berries; within three minutes' walk of depot. For sale low, and terms easy. Inquire at No. 30 Broadway, 3d floor.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMfield, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land, fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A NEAT AND convenient cottage, and five lots of ground, stocked with choice fruit in full bearing, eight minutes' walk from depot, on Harlem Railroad. For particulars and terms, apply to JOSEPH S. JONES, No. 232 South-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from depot. House large and airy; fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, henery, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 19 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 45 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS MODern-sized dwelling, above 25th-st. and below 40th-st., between Madison and 6th-avs. Any party having such a house can find a good occupant by addressing Box No. 4,767 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A family of four persons, for three months or longer, either in New-York or Brooklyn; unexceptionable references given, both as regards character, responsibility and care of furniture. Address W., Box No. 556 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, the second floor of a respectable house, located as near Price, 20 and 22 Commerce-st. as possible; rent not to exceed $17 per month. Address J. A. C., Box 20 and 22 Commerce-st.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—SOME NEW OR second-hand benches, for a Sunday School. Any party having such for sale, will please address MARTIN, Box No. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Eagle,	Firemen's,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Narragansett,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington,	Union.

Purchased by WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION STOCK SALES.
NOTICE.
Hereafter, all my public sales of Stocks, &c., will take place
AT THE
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway,
Next Regular Sale, MONDAY, Feb. 9.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer.
No. 52 William-st.

WANTED.

Consolidated Stage Company Stock.
Chemung R'lroad Stock.
Home Fire Insurance Company Stock.
American Coal Company Stock.
Commerce Fire Insurance Company Stock.
People's Fire Insurance Company Stock.
Howard Fire Insurance Company Stock.
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S. { 1881 6 per cent. Bonds. / 1871 5 per cent. Bonds. / 1874 5 per cent Bonds. / 6-20 6 per cent. Bonds. / 7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes. / 1 year 6 per cent. Certificates, Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 84 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM ST., Jan. 5, 1863.
TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863. Also for any of the bonds of said Company, as of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.,
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 27, 1863.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 4th Wednesday of February, A. D. 1863. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 10th day of February, and remain closed until the 25th of February thereafter.
A. H. BARNES, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, on the 2d February, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:
JOHN CASTREE, HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
DAVID B. MOSES, ISAAC ORMEL,
WILLIAM RADFORD, WM. STHOMPSON,
HENRY J. HART, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN BOMER, JOHN T. WILSON,
VANO. L. BUXTON,
At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 3d February, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously re-elected President.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.,
DAYTON, Jan. 30, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Company will repurchase thirty-six of their 7 per cent. mortgage bonds Nos. 901 to 936 inclusive, at 80 per cent of their par value, as per contract made with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co., dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the Banking House of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, within sixty days from date hereof.
PRESERVED SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(Reorganized) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1863.
THE COUPONS SECURED BY THE FIRST mortgage of this Company for $3,500,000, and due the 1st of February, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., in New-York.
W. E. WATSON, Cashier.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, 10th inst. Poll will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order.
J. B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will pay their first Mortgage Bonds in full, at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 10, 1863, at which time interest on said bonds will cease.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.
INTEREST ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, from 12 to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

TRENTON IRON CO. STOCK BOUGHT. Dubuque and Sioux City Preferred Stock, do. Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Stock do. Housatonic Railroad Co. Stock for sale. Also, stock of the American Coal Co. GEO. K. SISTARE, 27 William-st., room No. 6.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASurer be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.
Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 23d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.
By order of the Board.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th instant, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., to the 31st, inclusive.
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
January 16, 1863.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
[illegible] A.
Capt. [illegible], carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $90; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & BEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
For
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C., ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE,
Capt. A. M. Smith,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about the 14th.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE,
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863,
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Burton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.
NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.
No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown) on or about the 3d of February.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well-known steamer [illegible] Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
JOHN RUSH.....Saturday.....Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Feb. 14
ETNA.....Saturday.....Feb. 21
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF ASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin.....$80 to $100 | Steerage.....$30 50
First cabin to London.....$85 | Steerage to London.....$35 50
First cabin to Paris.....$95 | Steerage to Paris.....$40 00
First cabin to Hamburg.....$85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....$37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $65, $55. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $28. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A. N. J. BRITISH STEAMships MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SIBERIA, 1,400 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.
The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
Price of first cabin passage $50.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. La Mesa, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2, SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 21, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 5 o'clock.
J. S. HOCHHEIMER, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 5 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station [illegible] minutes leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-cards.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME AND ROUTES.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and Pier 1, E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:35 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS (from foot of Chambers-st.):
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Dunkirk.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, Binghamton and Owego.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cassandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday night through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany. (With sleeping cars.) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILroad.—Grand after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Nanuet at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays 4:45 A. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 535 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON GIOVANNI.
Director.....J. Gran
FRIDAY, Feb. 6.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
Mozart's Immortal Masterwork,
DON GIOVANNI,
OR
DON JUAN.
In announcing the last night of the season, Mr. GRAU begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for their liberal patronage of his efforts, by which he has been enabled to bring this second season to a triumphant close, notwithstanding the disappointment occasioned by the severe indisposition of several of the leading members of the company. Thanks, however, to the general willingness of the artists, and the cheerfulness with which they have placed themselves under his direction, he has been eventually able to fulfill all his engagements. Called upon to assume the management at a time when no one else could be found to take the risk, and when, owing to various causes, it was difficult to crystallize the talent that still remained in America, he has yet been able to attach to his company only the best artists, and with their hearty cooperation to fulfill his responsibilities to the public. Judicious combination and the timely production of favorite operas have commanded the public attention, and led to a degree of prosperity that was entirely unexpected.
Regretting the necessity that compels Mr. Gran reluctantly the season at a time when its success is so marked, but being compelled to do so by his engagement to appear in Boston on Monday next, 9th inst., Mr. Gran has the honor to announce that on the closing night, Friday, Mozart's chef d'oeuvre,
DON GIOVANNI,
will be performed, in which all the artists of the company will appear.
MME. STRAKOSCH,
although she has declined all engagements during the season, has kindly volunteered to sing the part of Donna Elvira, whereby Mr. Gran is enabled to bring out the work.
Cast of DON GIOVANNI:
Donna Anna.....Signora LORINI
Donna Elvira.....Mme. STRAKOSCH
Ottavio.....Sig. BRIGNOLI
Don Giovanni.....Sig. AMODIO
Leporello.....Sig. SUSINI
Commendatore...Sig. BARILI | Masetto...Sig. DI'BREUL
Zerlina.....Miss. KELLOGG
Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO
SATURDAY, at 12½ o'clock, Grand Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CLOSING MATINEE.
SATURDAY, 7th February,
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE,
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
Doors open at 11½, commence at 12½.
(In consequence of the length of the programme.)
ITALIAN AND FRENCH OPERA
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A MATINEE.
Bellini's celebrated opera of NORMA,
with Miss LORINI in her celebrated impersonation of the Druidess
LES NOCES DE JEANETTE.
with Mlle CROZIER as the heroine, singing for the first time in her native language, and in the comic opera wherein she made so great a furore in New-Orleans.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ has the pleasure to announce that he will give
FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES
of German Opera at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, commencing on
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10,
when Mozart's immortal work
DER ENTFUHRUNG
will be given with all the principal artists of the troupe and an increased orchestra and chorus.
The box office for the sale of tickets will open on SATURDAY NEXT, when places can be secured for one or all of the performances. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents; extra family circle, 25 cents. The second performance will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th.

IRVING HALL.—MR. JOHN P. COOKE, FORmerly musical director of Burton's, the Broadway and Wallack's Theatres and late of Niblo's Garden, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that his first concert in Amerika will take place on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, when the following artists have, in the kindest manner, volunteered to assist: Miss Maria Brainerd, Mrs. Fanny Compton, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. Sig. C. Cambell, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Couldock, Mr. S. B. Ellis, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Prof. Eben. Mac. F. Letsch, Mr. Theo. Hasseld, Mr. G. F. Bristow, Mr. H. C. Timm, Dr. Chas. W. Beames, Mr. Joseph Noll, and a full orchestra, comprising the leading instrumentalists in the City. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the music stores, and at the Hall on the evening of performance.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of PECKHAM, MERRILL, FITCH & CO., is by mutual consent and withdrawal of Mr. Alfred G. Peckham, this day dissolved.
The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners, William H. Merrill, Dennis M. Fitch and George Allin, who are duly authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
[Signed,] ALFRED G. PECKHAM,
WILLIAM H. MERRILL,
DENNIS M. FITCH,
GEORGE ALLIN.
Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The subscribers, partners in the late firm of Peckham, Merrill, Fitch & Co., have this day entered into copartnership, under the name and firm of MERRILL, FITCH & ALLIN, for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of jewelry and fancy goods.
Their place of business will be that of the late firm, at No. 19 John-st., in the City of New-York, where they will attend to the settlement of the business of the late firm.
[Signed,] WILLIAM H. MERRILL,
DENNIS M. FITCH,
GEORGE ALLIN.
Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FURMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.
JOHN M. FURMAN,
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863. HENRY V. GREVE

The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership, for the transaction of the business hereinafter specified, within this State, upon terms with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities prescribed by the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:
First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "LOWLER, OSBORN & CO."
Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the dealing and rectifying of liquors, and the buying and selling of all kinds of merchandise relating thereto.
Third—That the names of all the general and special partners, and their residences, are as follows, viz: John [illegible], Farmington, Connecticut, and Henry Lowler, of West Chester, State of New-York, is the special partner, residence at Lester, James A. Osborn, William Farr and Henry V. Greve, each of whom resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, are the general partners.
Fourth—The amount of the capital stock which John M. Furman, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is seventy-five thousand dollars in cash.
Fifth—The said partnership is to commence on the second day of February, 1863, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, 1865.
E. WARD J. LOWRER,
JAMES A. OSBORN,
WILLIAM FARR,
HENRY V. GREVE,
JOHN M. FURMAN.

THE FIRM OF FIFTH, POND & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The books and papers of the late firm will be found at the music store of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, who are authorized to receive the accounts in liquidation.
JOHN FIFTH,
JOHN MAYELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863. WILLIAM A. POND.

In connection with the above announcement, the undersigned, the active partners in the late firm, take pleasure in stating that they have this day formed a new copartnership, under the firm of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., and having purchased the good will of the old stand, will continue the business in all its former details at No. 547 Broadway.
The greater part of the valuable catalogue, and by far the larger proportion of the extensive stock of pianofortes, musical instruments, sheet music and musical works, belonging to the late firm, is transferred to the subscribers, who invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public.
WILLIAM A. POND,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863. JOHN MAYELL.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges, France, expired by limitation on the 1st inst. The outstanding business will be settled by HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges.
WM. UNDERHILL, Jr.,
EDWIN HAVILAND,
EDWARD MERRITT,
ARSENE BLANCHARD.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firms of HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges, France, for the purpose of conducting the business of the importation and sale of French china.
EDWIN HAVILAND,
EDWARD MERRITT,
ARSENE BLANCHARD.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN G. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. GOMSTOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan 5, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name of CROSWELL & BYERS, for the purpose of conducting the clothing business, in all its branches, at No. 152 Bowery.
ISAAC A. CROSWELL,
JOHN GREIS.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1863.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN MR. CHARLES FANNING into partnership.
The business will be conducted under the style of LUCIUS HART & CO.
LUCIUS HART.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. Nos. 6 and 8 Barclay-st.

NOTICE.—THEODORE SCHULTZ IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.
YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

MR. THEO. B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
THIRD WEEK
of the triumphantly successful engagement of
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
Miss BATEMAN,
whose impressive, naturnl and pathetic rendition of the
JEWISH MAIDEN
has created the most profound dramatic sensation, and attracted a series of the most crowded and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this city.
THURSDAY, Feb. 5, and every evening this week, will be presented the beautiful romantic play entitled
LEAH
THE FORSAKEN.
Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. B. Selwyn.
Original Music, composed expressly by Mr. Robert Steepel.
Characteristic Dances and Appointments by Messrs. Phillips and Wallis.
Leah, the Jewess.....MISS BATEMAN
and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chaufrau, Skerrett and the admirable chorus.
This interesting play combines the sweet simplicity of a fresh in story, with a fierce and startling portrayal of the wildest and deepest of all human passions.
LOVE TURNED TO HATE.
The performances will conclude at 10½, precisely, affording ample time for omnibus cars, stages, &c.
In consequence of the
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,
the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

WALLACK'S
BEGINS AT EIGHT.
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,)
LAST NIGHT
OF THE NEW COMEDY, WHICH HAS ON FOURTEEN OCCASIONS
ATTRACTED
CROWDED AND OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES.
Entitled
BOSOM FRIENDS.
Mr. Dunon.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Bland.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Yielding.....Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Meanly.....Mr. Young
Frederick Fervid.....Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Borrowell.....Mr. John Sefton
Capt. Donohue.....Mr. Norton
Theodore.....Miss F. Reeves
Doyley.....Mr. Turney
Mrs. Dunon.....Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Meanly.....Mrs. Vernon
Amy.....Miss M. Henriques
Gimp.....Mr. Reeve
FRIDAY—Third time this season of Bulwer's great play, the
LADY OF LYONS.
SATURDAY—Morton's very attractive standard comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
MONDAY—Eighth and last night for the present of
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
TUESDAY—(First time here)—the charming comedy,
HENRIETTE,
translated from the French and adapted to the American stage, by the late G. Wilkins, Esq.
WEDNESDAY (by desire)
LADELINE
will be again given, for the ninth time.
Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

MARRIED LIFE in rehearsal.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband" and "The School for Scandal."

BARNARD'S MISSISSIPPI.—THE GREAT Original Panorama, with the new one of THE WAR, at the Hall of Art, No. 659 Broadway, every EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3. Tickets, 25c. Children, 15c.

FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE FURNISHING fund of the New Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be held in Philharmonic Hall, No. 85 to 91 Lexington-av., between 24th and 25th sts., Broadway-square, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1863. Admittance 10 cents. Refreshments extra.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF 1,500 BARRELS WHITE BEANS, CONDEMNED.
Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb 6, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at "Tyson's" storehouse, No. 53 West-st., near Rector.
1,500 barrels White Beans, rejected and condemned.
The above have just been inspected, and will be sold as four different qualities, viz.:
No 1. —— barrels, 1st quality.
No. 2 —— barrels, 2d quality.
No. 3. —— barrels, 3d quality.
No. 4. —— barrels, 4th quality.
Also, 22 barrels Army Bread.
1 bag Army Bread.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. Gen'l of Subsistence.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES, SHEEPSKINS AND TALLOW.
Will be sold at public Auction,
On SATURDAY, Feb 7, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,
At the storehouse, No 17 Albany-st., near West-st.:
450 Green salted and dry hides.
210 Sheepskins.
42 barrels tallow.
9 barrels tallow.
Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. Eaton, A. C., General of Subsistence. The goods can be seen at any time previous to the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
$600,000 CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD BONDS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 15 Broad-st.,
Six Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company.
They form the second mortgage on 100 miles of road, and the third mortgage on 40 miles additional.
They are issued for the purpose of paying the first mortgage bonds of the Company, and first mortgage bonds will be received in payment for bids. When the last bond are redeemed, this mortgage will become a second mortgage on the whole road, 200 miles in length.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb 5, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 North-st., ancient and modern oil-paintings, embracing the works of Gignoux, W. J. Hays, Geo. H. Brown, Jerome Thompson, Armstrong, of Philadelphia, Tracy, Ingram, the beautiful oil paintings by E. R. Higbee, Lilly M. Spencer, Consumer, Mantanzo, and other celebrated artists.
Also, a beautiful painting—Central Park Skating Carnival.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 22 Washington-square, south side: Executor's sale of household furniture, &c., consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, parlor suites, rosewood secretary, crimson and brocatel hair curtains, mantel ornaments, vases, &c., mahogany suite in hair cloth, wardrobes, bedsteads, sofa-beds, wardrobes, chairs, tables, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, 100 barbers' shaving mugs and brushes, &c.

JOHN BEDARAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, FEB. 6, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the Institution corner, Willoughby corner Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, Executor's sale of Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Dining and Chamber furniture, Piano-Fortes, Pier and Centre tables, Mirrors, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, Stoves, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FORM A connection with a first-class commission house in this City. He can furnish good reference, some capital, and being conversant with several languages, and having had ten years experience in such business, enables him to influence a profitable trade with Europe. Any agent at present in South America and West Indies. Address H. L., Box No. 522 New-York Post-office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, to sell on easy terms, or the yard would be leased, if preferred, a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of Eighth-st. and North River. Manhattanville, N. Y.
D. DUNNING.

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.—A FIRST-class practice for sale, less than sixty-five miles from New-York, given to a suitable physician, who will purchase the present gentleman's office and house furniture, instruments, library, chaise, &c., valued at $1,200. For particulars inquire of J. H. WARD, M. D., No. 15 West 22d-st., New-York.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—CASH (EATING BUSiness for sale, or partner taken, all health and business in another city the cause of sale, pleasure and increasing; pays near $300 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the institute, corner of 16th-st. and 6th-av.

$3,000 TO $4,000.—A PARTY WITH THIS amount is wanted, to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, where, to the right man, a profitable investment will be guaranteed. For particulars apply to J. C. WELLS, No. 30 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress.....Miss Laura Keene
Doors open at 7, commence at 7½ o'clock.
Fifth week of the engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
Who will appear as
PAUL, THE PET.
PAUL, THE PET.
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.
FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5,
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
MRS. JOHN WOOD.....as.....PAUL, the Pet.
With as excellent cast of character.
REGULAR FIX.
Mr. Stuart Robson as Hugh de Brass; Mr. Daly as Charles Surplus; J. H. Stodart as Mr. Surplus; Miss Ione Burke as Matilda Jane; Miss Nickinson as Emily; Mrs. A. Hind, as Deborah.
Great preparations are being made for the production on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 9,
Of a new version of Planche's fairy extravaganza,
FAIR ONE WITH THE GILDEN LOCKS,
By the additions to and alterations of which,
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will have a part of double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece, all the admirable language and situations of which have been scrupulously retained as far as possible.
New music has been arranged expressly by Mr. J. G. MEDER, also a new Overture by Mr. THOMAS BAKER. New and gorgeous Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Properties, prepared at great cost, and the complete of the piece,
MR. WALCOT, Sen.,
will make his first appearance in fifteen months; while to complete the attractions,
THE ARAB GIANT, Mr. GOSHAN,
is engaged, and will sustain a speaking part.
SEATS CAN BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
POSITIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT
BUT TWO
OF
THE BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
and
THE GREAT CHARACTER ACTOR,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK.
Splendid bill for THIS EVENING, Feb. 5,
THE CHIMNEY CORNER,
for positively one night, being positively its
LAST PERFORMANCE.
Grand Spanish Ballet of
LA FLOR DE SEVILLE,
for this night only, being also positively its last performance, and for one night only
THE WIZARD SKIFF,
with its dances, combats and tableaux.
MONDAY, Feb. 9,
EDWIN BOOTH.

GERMAN OPERA,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.
Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
EIGHTY-SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.
FRIDAY, Feb. 6,
A NIGHT IN GRENADA.
Romantic opera, in three acts, by C. Krentzer, with Mme Ritter and Messrs. Toth, Hartmann and Graff in the principal rôles.
Saturday Evening, Feb. 7—THE POACHER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1863,
LUCIE DIDIER.
Drama, in 3 acts, by M. Leon Battu and Jaime fils.
Doors open at 8. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for sale-exhibition and reserved seats.
H. DARBONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.
A Course of Four Lectures on *Political Economy* will be delivered by
S. MON STERN, Esq.,
at the Cooper Institute, for the advancement of science and art, in the great Hall, on the invitation of the Trustees, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock, precisely, and will be continued on the three following Mondays at the same time and place. The public are respectfully invited to attend. No tickets of admission will be required or special invitations issued.
By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT.
Dr. E. C. WINES will deliver the Fourth Free Lecture on the Science of Government, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, for the advancement of Science and Art, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock. In another part of this paper a notice will be found of a course of lectures on Political Economy. Both courses are under the direction of the Trustees of the Cooper Union, and they respectfully invite the public to attend them.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS
Will talk on the President's Emancipation Proclamation and the arming of black men,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1863,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.
Admission 25c. Platform reserved seats, to be had of Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; C. Waters, No. 481 Broadway, and at the Office of the Anglo African, No. 46 Beekman-st.

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL LECTURE IN the Bethesda Baptist Church, South 5th-st., Jersey City, between Erie-st. and Jersey-av., THIS EVENING, Feb. 5. Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL
For manly boys but little bent, wealthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 544 Broadway.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings, first-class boarding seminary in the State, one of the finest boarding-houses in the United States, for fourteen girls; board, fuel, washing and use of bed-clothes. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, science and music. A first class Commercial College with bank, model store, and all the appendages. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

$70 50 PER BOARD AND TUITION per half-year, from Feb. 20 to July 22, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, classical, French, musical, painting, drawing and commercial departments. Circulars, &c. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMmercial School, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-five miles from New-York. The next session will begin on Monday, Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal, ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVINGTON SEMINARY, IRVINGTON, N. Y.—The Winter Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal, B. S. ROWE, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE, BY A competent teacher, under the supervision of an eminent professor. Terms, $4 per quarter. Apply at No. 1 West 20th-st., near Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 81 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIence in teaching, and well qualified to instruct in common and higher English, reckoning, drawing, wishes a situation for a part or the whole of the time. May be seen daily, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Townsend's Academy, No. 460 Bowery, or a note addressed to TEACHER, as above, will receive attention.

AS GOVERNESS, A YOUNG LADY, EXCELlently educated, who has taught for some time, desires position as governess; she teaches hand upon the piano and raw-ing, and the common English branches. References unexceptionable. Address Miss J., Box No. 163 Times Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess, by a young lady, capable of teaching the English branches and Latin; also will give lessons on the piano and guitar. For information address immediately, Post office Box No. 3,334, New-York. Best of references given.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN LAdy, a native of Saxony, to teach German and music in compensation for board and lodging. Application can be made, for a few days, at No. 72 East 19th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at Dodworth's Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at half past 7 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, when a paper will be read on "Geography, Ancient and Modern," by Rev. ALBERT HILLMAN, to be followed by some brief

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

A Brilliant Victory at Fort Donelson.

The Attack of the Rebel General Forrest Repulsed.

FORREST REPORTED WOUNDED.

All General Grant's Forces Before Vicksburgh.

Gallant Cavalry Dash Near Murfreesboro.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The Captain of the steamer *Bowen*, from Paducah, reports a brilliant success at Fort Donelson. One battery of four guns was taken by the rebels in an overwhelming charge, but our men gallantly rallied and retook it.

The rebel loss is reported at 135 killed, 50 wounded and prisoners. The rebel Gen. FORREST is reported among the wounded. Col. MCNEIL was killed. The number of the rebels is estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000.

From below we have information that all our divisions have arrived in front of Vicksburgh, except LOGAN'S, which is expected soon.

Surprise of a Rebel Camp at Middletown—Everything Captured.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

STOKES' Tennessee Cavalry, and one Kentucky regiment, dashed upon a camp of rebels at Middletown, fifteen miles west of Murfreesboro, on the 2d inst. One rebel was killed, and 100 taken prisoners. Our cavalry made a sabre charge, took the rebels by surprise, captured all their camp equipage, horses, wagons, &c. Major DOUGLASS, of DOUGLASS' rebel battalion, and all his officers, were made prisoners.

DAVIS' cavalry, at Franklin, has also captured twenty-five rebels, and all have arrived here. About twenty are severely wounded.

The weather is very cold.

GEN. ROSECRANS' DEPARTMENT.

The Army of the Cumberland Still at Murfreesboro—Repairing the Railroad Between Murfreesboro and Nashville—Interruptions by the Rebel Cavalry—Necessity for More National Cavalry—The Anderson Troop, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1863.

The Army of the Cumberland is still occupying Murfreesboro and its environs. No forward movement is anticipated until the railroad from Nashville to that point is completed, and so guarded as to insure the safety of trains. The mechanics and engineers are busily at work repairing the road, rebuilding bridges, &c., but are constantly interrupted by the rebel cavalry force who unexpectedly attack them, and frequently do much damage. Sunday last a construction train was attacked by DICK MCCANN'S force, and several of the workmen captured. While in the act of paroling them, a company of bridge guards of a Michigan regiment came up and dispersed the rebels, killing two, and wounding several. That night a force was sent after the rebels, and were to attack them at daylight next morning, but on arriving at their camp found that the "birds had flown."

The Administration should realize the fact that no effectual resistance can be made against the well-mounted men of WHEELER, FORREST and STARNS by infantry, or by the little cavalry we now have in this department. Government should at once supply this army with horses to mount infantry regiments, or immediately order a reinforcement of cavalry to this point. WHEELER—now Major-General—FORREST and STARNS, have been vibrating between Franklin, Tenn., and Columbia and Lavergne, occasionally making a run to the latter place to capture a forage-train, or to tear up rails on the Chattanooga Road. Contrabands—deserters from FORREST—say that he intends fortifying Columbia, and also to make a dash on Nashville during some of our nights of darkness. Owing to the want of efficient cavalry, and enough of it, we are obliged to let those marauders conscript the counties they visit, and carry off all the supplies of the country. A week since, all the white men of Franklin, and, in fact, all of Williamson County, under 55 years of age, were compelled to join the rebels, and take their first lessons in "Southern Rights."

Gen. MITCHELL, the efficient commander of this post, is unceasingly vigilant in his efforts to engage the enemy, but as their object is to impede our advance and destroy our supplies, they scarcely ever risk a fight; our expeditions, therefore, are usually barren of results. A considerable portion of cavalry is believed to be on the banks of the Cumberland, awaiting the coming up of the second fleet of boats. The fleet, some twenty-five in number, with several gunboats, have been expected for some days, but for unknown causes have not yet made their appearance. It is presumed that an engagement took place between the rebels and our gunboats, from the fact of heavy cannonading being heard down the river on Tuesday morning. As no news has been received from that quarter, some anxiety is felt for the safety of the fleet.

The fine regiment of Col. ROBERT JOHNSON, son of the Military Governor of Tennessee, is daily expected to arrive here. This regiment was changed from infantry to cavalry, and numbers between eleven and twelve hundred men. The order constituting the regiment cavalry instead of infantry was a wise one, and should be followed in regard to several regiments now stationed in Nashville.

Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU passed through here last week, *en route* for Louisville, where, it is said, he will supersede Gen. BOYLE in command.

Maj. DAVIS, Assistant Inspector, U. S. A., has been in town several days, and has now gone to the front. It is said he was sent here to investigate the "Anderson Cavalry" mutiny by the Secretary of War, who, being a Pennsylvanian, took exception to the treatment of the mutineers. I am glad to record the fact that the course of punishment awarded them by the Commander-in-Chief and Gen. MITCHELL, was fully indorsed by Maj. DAVIS.

Some facts regarding this body of men may be interesting, as so much has been written and said about their conduct. They were ordered to the front, in pursuance of an order received from Gen. ROSECRANS, and some two hundred promptly obeyed. The remainder, however, refused point-blank to obey the order, giving as reasons, that they were without officers, arms or equipments. Gen. MITCHELL and Gen. STANLEY used every argument to induce them to obey orders, even if they were destitute of officers or arms; to present themselves to Gen. ROSECRANS, who would no doubt assign them to some proper position, and supply whatever was lacking to make them efficient. Two hours were given them to make their decision, and at the expiration of that time—they still refusing to go—Gen. MITCHELL promptly confined every man in the City Jail and Workhouse. Here they were treated precisely like all other prisoners confined for misdemeanors. These men have lost to the Government over $20,000 by neglect in caring for their horses, great numbers having died from starvation and want of care. You must understand that these men were *gentlemen*, enlisted for special service, and of course could not demean themselves by feeding or grooming their animals. Soldiers' quarters, too, were alike distasteful to them. It is said that upon the regiment arriving at Louisville, the men rushed *en masse* to the Galt House, and were exceeding wroth when ordered to camp and forbidden to stop at hotels. I willingly concede all honor and praise to those gallant spirits that promptly obeyed the call to defend their country's honor on the bloody field of Stones River, led on by the noble ROSENGARTEN and WARD, who lost their lives in the cause; but those who in their country's hour of peril flatly refused to lend their aid in her defence, merit the severest punishment.

These men had been confined about ten days when a perfect avalanche of "friends of the Anderson Troop" began to arrive in Nashville. If a man asked another at an hotel why he came down, the answer invariably was, "To see the Anderson Troop; I'm a member of the Christian Association from Philadelphia." Gen. MITCHELL, Gov. JOHNSON and Col. MARTIN, Provost-Marshal, were besieged early and late by members of "Christian," "Benevolent," and "Heathen" Associations for passes to visit the mutineers; and to an old resident of this somewhat unfashionable town it was quite refreshing to observe the "style" given to our most frequented localities by the recent importations from the city of "brotherly love." Finally, the applications to visit and carry provisions, and to encourage the men in the course they had pursued, became such an intolerable nuisance, that at last the General forbade any more visits, and soon after the different *commissions* left, no doubt highly disgusted with Nashville, the army, and its representatives in command here. One of these pious brothers, a cadaverous specimen of humanity, swathed in a voluminous white neckcloth, remarked that "Pennsylvania would spend half a million dollars before the Anderson troop should *back down* from the position they had taken."

Gen. ROSECRANS has made another proposition to the "Anderson Troop," offering full pardon for their mutinous conduct, and also a position, the same they occupied under Gen. BUELL—that of his body-guard. Many have availed themselves of the clemency of the General and accepted this latest proposition, but some two hundred still refuse to accept any conditions but those advanced by themselves. These men are confined still in the city-workhouse, where it is hoped, for the sake of discipline, they will be kept, unless a severer fate is in store for them.

C. H. W. B.

THE BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO.

An Intercepted Letter from one of Bragg's Officers.

From the Nashville Union.

We have been permitted to copy portions of a very amusing letter, written by Maj. B——, of BRAGG'S army, to his dear friend M——, in this city, which shows that the great skedaddler of Stone's River is not regarded as a NAPOLEON by all his officers. The letter is as follows:

WARTRACE, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1863.

DEAR M——: My young friend, G. H. M., wrote you yesterday morning, sent the letter and a number of late papers by Mrs. H. * * * * * Hope you received them. I have been here one week. Left Murfreesboro Sunday morning last, at daylight, on the last train leaving there. Did not know until 10 o'clock at night that we intended to retreat the following morning, or rather the same night. Do not believe the retreat was necessary. *Do not believe Gen. Bragg knew what he was doing*; in other words, that *he is not a man competent to command on the field. Every Tennesseean is bitter beyond expression.* Some swear he is a fool. I think myself *he has been blessed with very little sense*, and no genius; and you know I have no cause to think hardly of him. He has recently had me promoted. Our official intercourse has been exceedingly pleasant, *and this is more than many of his officers can say*, for several of them have been under arrest since the army left Mississippi.

But it is useless to disguise the fact that BRAGG'S career, as a Commanding General, has eventuated in a disaster and disgraceful failure. Added to this, he is not popular. I may go further, and say he is almost universally hated by all our troops, especially by the Tennesseeans. At the same time I think him a soldier—a man who has a sense of duty, and will perform his duty to the best of his ability; that he is a fine disciplinarian and an officer of splendid administrative ability. But it is sheer folly to call him a General. * * * *

I am of opinion that history will relate that all the battles around Murfreesboro were fought well, contested with desperate valor, but that they were fought without generalship. Gen. BRAGG attacked and drove back their left wing on Wednesday, because he had massed his heaviest forces on their right wing, believing from demonstrations made by the Yankees, that their heaviest force was there. Our attack on the left was successful; as we drove the enemy back the fight extended gradually toward the right, hoping to move first one division after another until the whole army would be forced to retreat. But having weakened ourselves on the right and centre, in order to enable us to drive back their right, we found on attacking their whole line that we were too weak to pierce his centre or drive back his right. *So Wednesday's battle closed without a decisive result.* We had captured, it is true, thirty-one pieces of artillery, upwards of three thousand prisoners, and held the battle-field, which we continued to hold until we evacuated our entire defences. But we had gained, you perceive, no decisive advantage except on their right. *They maintained their original position everywhere else, having repulsed the several attempts made to carry their position* on the centre and right. On Thursday we were inactive except in taking care of the dead and wounded. We secured the trophies of the fight on the left, and shipped all the prisoners captured, ordnance, &c., safely to Chattanooga. On Friday evening BRAGG foolishly (I can't conscientiously use a *more expressive term*) ordered BRECKINRIDGE'S Division to charge their centre again. We took the first iron battery of the enemy, but after capturing it, discovered we were immediately under the fire of numerous other batteries that had up to that time remained silent. The inevitable consequence was a hasty retreat, leaving the captured battery on the field, to fall again into the enemy's hands; nor was this all—we lost many of our bravest and most gallant officers and men. Gen. HANSON was wounded, and has since died. Col. PRESTON CUNNINGHAM was killed. Capts. WOMACK, SAVAGE and SPURLOCK, of Warren County, were all dangerously wounded. Defeated in our design, *repulsed with heavy loss*, we retired to our former position. * * * * Early Saturday night the entire army commenced moving. I started *seven long trains off crowded to overflowing with the sick and wounded.*

* * * * * *

BRAGG discovered his mistake, and prepared for an evacuation, *after having declared he would win that battle or die on the field.* Our next line of defence will be immediately south of Duck River. Our headquarters will be next to Tullahoma.

The Princess Royal.

TO WHOM SHE BELONGED—HER CARGO.

From the Washington Star, Feb. 3.

Below we give the principal items of the manifest of the cargo of the steamer *Princess Royal*, of whose capture while endeavoring to run the blockade of Charleston Harbor, news reached here yesterday through the last published copy of the Richmond *Whig* received at Fortress Monroe. The fact that a copy of her manifest is at hand here at this time proves the vigilance with which our foreign office notes the operations of the rebels on the other side of the ocean and their aiders and abettors. The total value of the cargo in London, without insurance, was $134,280, while her own value there was much greater, as she is one of the fastest and best-built iron propellers ever turned out from a British shipyard. Her value, and that of her cargo to the rebels, had she succeeded in getting into Charleston Harbor, would have been millions of dollars. Though caught endeavoring to get into Charleston Harbor, she was cleared for Vancouver's Island.

Not the least interesting part of her story is that she was the property of LINDSAY & Co., the Mr. LINDSAY of which firm last year moved in his seat in Parliament that the British Government should no longer acknowledge the blockade because of its alleged inefficiency!

The bill of lading shows that the *Princess Royal* (a vessel of 494 tons) cleared from London on the 8th of December, 1862, for Halifax and Vancouver's Island. Among the goods shipped were 800 st. brandy, by TIPPING & Co.; 151,761 pounds of coffee, by H. SOLLOWAY, 60,000 pounds of gunpowder, by CHARLES & Co., 12,935 pounds of tin, by T. STYAN; 17,552 do., by T. STYAN; 12,875 pepper, by H. SOLLOWAY; 5,640 sterling cannons, by T. T. BELL & Co.; 53 tons sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates and 144 boxes hardware, by JAMES SHAKESPEARE; 110 coils of rope, 8,350 pounds of paper, 24 packages of drugs, 7,000 dozen cotton thread, 160 gross do., 260 pieces print cotton, 1 case pins, 16 cases machinery, 200 dozen combs, 1 lot screws, 46 furnace bars, 6 francs do., by H. SOLLOWAY; 1 case military buttons, 1 case steel pens, 2 cases pins, 3 cases buttons, 5 cases flannel shirts, 1 case emery cloth, 500 pairs blankets, 7 cases bone buttons, 250 gross cotton thread, 1 case needles, 2,232 pieces wool stuff, 11 cases hardware, 12 cases machinery, 5 cases shoe thread, 2 cases hooks and eyes, 1 case bone buttons, 1 case wool hosiery, 22 casks and 42 cases drugs, 5 casks iron screws, 1 case pins, 3 cases and 23 casks apothecary, 9 cases sewing cotton, 80 pieces woolens, 1 case plain cottons, 3 cases dyed cottons, 3 cases files, 1 case steel wire, 6 cases printed cotton, 8 cases cotton hosiery, 2 cases cotton gloves, 2 cases linen thread, 250 gross sewing cotton, 20 dozen shoe thread, sundry packages machinery, by LINDSAY & Co.; 93 packages boots and shoes and 40 packages leather, by L. ISAACS.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Probable Effects of the Mild Weather on the Wheat Crop—A Trip by the Legislature—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

The last week was a busy one with us, in many respects. The weather again changed, and is quite Spring-like once more, after a few days of snow and frost. Yesterday was more like a May day than anything else. We hear of farmers still plowing in the region round about. There is no frost in the ground to hinder any kind of farming operations, were they otherwise seasonable. We are fearful that our open Winter will be productive of two bad results—a loss of the wheat crop and an unhealthy Summer. Its effect upon the sanitary condition of Chicago has already been felt. The per centage of deaths in 1862 was higher than for some years past. The increase was principally in the last two months. The whole number was 2,578—being more by 500 than in 1861; and if February does not bring us cold weather, we shall have no ice, which, with our poor water, would be a calamity indeed.

LEGISLATIVE VISIT.

On Friday evening the "assembled wisdom" of Illinois paid us a visit and remained over until Sunday. Both branches, with several of the State officers, came up, and were the guests of our two principal hotels—the Sherman and Tremont. There was nothing particularly striking about the visit. It gave the Egyptians an opportunity to see what we are doing "up North" in the way of improvements and progress, and to contrast the thrift and energy of Eastern people with the shiftlessness of the "poor white folks" who mainly constitute the population of the southern part of the State.

To greet their coming, the Democrats called a mass meeting on Friday evening and attracted a crowd. Speeches were made of the most rebid copperhead description. But the worst and meanest one was by Dr. DAVIS, of this city. He fairly went ahead of Egypt. He is a good Methodist, and took occasion very piously to thank God that the work of depleting the National army by desertion, sickness and being killed in battle was going on rapidly, and when this is accomplished, then, said he, "LINCOLN'S hands will be tied. He will be left only to conscription, and we know how to meet that!" Oh, for a Jackson, with a little of his Ambrister and Arbuthnot practice upon these traitors. Such men ought not to be harbored among us, but should be hooted out of every loyal community. The number here is not large, but they are exerting a baneful influence upon the ignorant foreigners who compose the bulk of the party. Several speeches of a similar character were made at the meeting. To such an extent was sympathy with treason expressed, that many of the better sort became disgusted.

The Legislature, on its way up, stopped at Joliet to make the annual examination of the new State Penitentiary now in process of construction there. This institution is on a large scale. The walls inclose sixteen acres—underlying which is solid rock. It is in this region where the immense quarries abound which furnish this and the adjoining States much of their building stone. The outer wall is 25 feet high, and six feet thick at the bottom and three at the top. It is finished with coping, and is, I understand, to have iron railing all around. At the corners there are octagonal towers rising some twenty feet above the wall. These are to be the principal guard houses, and I was told that it was the intention to place in each a 6-pound brass gun, to be used in case of a general insurrection among the prisoners.

The prison itself forms the southern front. It is composed of an east and west wing, separated by an elegant residence for the Warden. Each of these wings is four stories high, about 250 feet in length, and together contain nine hundred cells. The ordinary cells are 7 feet by 4, and 7 feet high. They are built with a single huge stone for a floor, another for each of the sides, another for the roof, and are well ventilated. The female prison is a two-story building with 200 cells. There is in this department generally not over eight or ten inmates. The buildings are of massive stone.

There are also extensive shops, with machinery complete, for nearly all branches of ordinary manufactures. But the principal business carried on is cooperage, wagon-making, blacksmithing, shoe-making and the making of machinery.

The cost of the Penitentiary, when completed, is now estimated at $925,000, but will reach a million. The estimate, when commenced, was $500,000; but the State leased the prison to the contractors at nominally $5,000 a year. They manage to make it nearly or quite pay expenses, aside from working some two hundred men upon the buildings, and thus will make largely under their construction contract. Beside, it costs the State from $20,000 to $25,000 a year to furnish what was not stipulated, for superintendence, Commissioners, etc. Had the State retained the management of the prison in its own hands, it would have saved $400,000 in the erection of the establishment. But our Democratic friends in the Legislature had favorites whom they wished to reward, and the people are paying for it pretty roundly.

The number of prisoners is now 530, being a reduction of 140 in the last two years.

The discipline of the prison is as bad as it can be. One of the contractors is the Warden, so that in fact the State has no control in the matter. The government is left to unprincipled underlings, and the result is a system which makes instead of reforming criminals.

One fact will illustrate. A few years since, the guards were in the habit of bringing in materials for making counterfeit coin, which was worked up by the expert counterfeiters confined there, and then sold or circulated by the guards.

The lash is the principal resort for punishment, and it is used most barbarously upon the "hare backs" of men and women too! The State is about to take charge of the prison, as the lease expires in June next.

The loss of the proceedings of our Legislature is, on the whole, improving. The extreme radicalism of some of the members has alarmed others of a more conservative stamp in the majority, and a partial revulsion is the consequence. It provokes our loyal nature almost beyond forbearance to be compelled to read and hear such traitorous utterances, and tolerate such men among us. But if the Government will only go ahead and crush the Southern traitors, we will take care of those at home.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to appropriate $100,000 to the erection of a monument to Senator DOUGLAS in this city. It will probably not pass, and it ought not to. This personal and political friends should build the monument, if it is built at all.

THE NEW CAUSE AND THE NEW REMEDY.

We, poor innocent souls, have all along thought that Slavery and political considerations had something to do in producing the Southern rebellion. But no. We were mistaken. Prof. BROWNSON, during his recent sojourn in this city, delivered an elaborate, able and carefully prepared lecture upon the "Church and the Republic," in which he set his notions of the producing cause of the present civil war, and suggested a remedy. The first was no less than that Government did not recognize Catholic truth in its unity, and the latter the establishment of a State Church, and that church the Roman Catholic. This was openly avowed and a crusade to bring about such a result warmly urged. Not indeed an armed crusade, but the employment of new vigor, energy and zeal for the propagation of the Romish faith. He regarded our present civil war as "a collapse of Democracy combined with Protestantism," and entirely ignored Slavery and Abolition as the causes of it.

He said that the "Republic, without the Catholic Church, could never fulfill its mission." He did not say what he regarded as the mission of the United States, but if we are to take history for a guide, it is easy enough to discover what the "mission" of all the States which have had the Romish as the established religion has been. Even now, Mexico, and our other sister Southern Republics, are exemplifying, and have been, ever since their national existence, the influence of Catholicism upon political institutions. With a spiritual and a semi-political allegiance to a foreign potentate, what can be expected of these Catholics in the way of conserving the Government of the country? Prof. BROWNSON'S sentiments were frequently applauded by his large audience, even upon a Sabbath evening, when the lecture was delivered. In our humble judgment, the remedy proposed is worse than the disease.

AN OBSERVATORY.

It is a fixed fact that Chicago is to have a first-class astronomical observatory. A magnificent instrument is being constructed in Boston, which has been contracted for, and $1,500 paid upon it. Its cost is $11,000. A letter has been received from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, in relation to it. He commends it highly, as one of the most powerful in existence. It is so nearly completed that discoveries have already been made with it which the one at Harvard failed to make, of planets or stars which, from disturbing influences observable, were known by astronomers to exist in the vicinity of other planets. There is a description of the telescope in the last number of the *American Encyclopedia*. One of our wealthy citizens, Hon. J. G. SCAMMON, has generously offered to erect the Observatory, which will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit. It is to form a portion of the building of the Chicago University.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement of Rush Medical College, the oldest and best medical institution in the Northwest, took place on the 21st inst. Fifty-seven graduates were sent forth with their diplomas to heal the sick of the land. The number is larger than usual. The young practitioners are rushing to the army as in school of practice, and our poor wounded and sick soldiers are too much given over to them to experiment upon. The army is regarded by them pretty much as they regard the dissecting-room, as a "school of science."

Homœopathy divides, at least, the practice with the "old school" in Chicago. A large portion of the more intelligent of our population have discarded drugs in the mass, and find health restored by the use of the infinitessimals of HAHNEMAN.

BUSINESS.

Our streets present almost the life and activity of the busiest season of the year. Everybody appears to be on the move. The receipts of hogs now average about 14,000 per day. The whole number received since the first of October is 975,868. Of this number, about 200,000 have been shipped East, and the balance packed here. Two days more will give us a *million*! The prospect now is that the receipts will reach the unprecedented number of 1,200,000.

The grain business is light, being only about 50 per cent. thus far of what it was in 1862. The lake is open, and I saw yesterday a sail vessel passing up North. There is nothing but want of a paying business to hinder navigation.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

From Our Own Reporter.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Brig.-Gen. Robert C. Buchanan was called by Gen. McDowell. He stated that the following statements, made in a letter of his to Gen. McDowell, dated Oct. 20, 1862, were substantially true to the best of his recollection and belief:

Gen. Milroy's manner when he rode up to Gen. McDowell, on the 30th of August, and asked for reinforcements, was very excited—so much so as to attract the especial attention of those present, and induce many to inquire who that was rushing about so wildly, and what he wanted. Gen. Sigel's name or corps was not referred to in any way in my hearing as far as I recollect. When reinforcements were called for to go to the assistance of Gen. Meade, I was ordered by Geo. Sykes to take three of my battalions and move up to the front and left, to the point most threatened, which I did at once. I left Gen. Milroy wrangling and gesticulating most emphatically in the same place where his conversation with you commenced. He was calling for reinforcements, and saying that if they were sent at once the day would be ours, and that the enemy were ready to run. After I placed my three battalions in position, I moved to the right of my line, when, to my surprise, I saw, about one hundred yards to my right, the remainder of my brigade, which had been sent to the front after I left, and Gen. Milroy was giving it some orders. I at once rode up to him, and told him that these battalions belonged to my brigade of regulars, and that I could not consent to any interference with my command. He said that he did not know they were my men; did not wish to interfere with me, and only wanted to place them in the position. I told him that I was responsible for the position of my command, and did not want any assistance, either in posting or fighting it,—when he left me. His own brigade was not near there, and he seemed to be rushing about the field without any especial aim or object, unless it was to assist in the performance of other officers' duties whenever he could find one to listen to him. I did not lose one inch of ground after I got my brigade together, which I did immediately by moving this latter position to the left, but held the enemy at bay for one hour, and instead of being "forced back," I maintained my position until ordered to fall back to the position from which we started. Had the enemy "forced" me back in the sense of Gen. MILROY'S report he would have obtained possession not only of the turnpike, but of the stone bridge, and what would have been the result you are well aware. Our defeat would have been disastrous.

The evidence in the case was here closed, and the Court adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday next, when Gen. MCDOWELL is expected to hand in a printed argument in the case of considerable length."

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, and wife, accompanied by his Staff, arrived in this City from Providence, R. I., *via* New-York and New-Haven line of steamboats, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded directly to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where apartments were in readiness for their reception. The General left this City again last evening by the 11.30 P. M. train for Washington, at which place he is summoned to appear as a witness in Gen. Franklin's trial, which is now in progress in that city. Mrs. Burnside did not accompany her husband to Washington, but will remain in this City until his return. Gen. Burnside and wife, during yesterday, attended the wedding ceremonies consequent upon the marriage of Major Ed. M. Nash, (one of the members of the General's Staff, to a Miss Stuyvesant, of this City.

Gen. Parke and W. W. Swan, U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. D. B. St. John, of Newburgh; C. J. Hamlin and son, of Buffalo, and Dr. Howard, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky; Mrs. Senator Ira Harris, of Albany; Wm. H. Arnol, of Elmira; R. Oakford, of Philadelphia, and G. J. Thornton, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. George B. Stetson, of Bridgewater; Capt. A. K. Arnold, J. M. Mott, U. S. A., and Geo. S. Spaulding, of Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

FLOUR firm at $6 25 for Superfine. WHISKY 50c. PROVISIONS quiet. Gold 52@55. Demand Notes 51.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

HOGS firm, at $4@$4 25; Dressed 5c. higher; $4 75@$4 85.

[Advertisement.]

SEE
FOOTE'S
PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
At WHEELER & WILSON'S,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."—A new System of Physiognomy; Physiology, and the Temperaments; Ethnology, or the Races of Man; Psychology, the Science of the Soul. Given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1863. 10 cents a number, or $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Bio Bio, for New-Orleans and Havana.—J. Q. A. Griffin, A. M. Collins, William E. Pearson, F. J. Vandarveck, Isidor Danaiger, E. Rousseau, P. G. Pavy, Daniel Baker, W. D. A. Whitmore, Miss Jane Harvey, Mrs. Johnson, F. Harwood, Wm. Lare, J. M. Broker, wife and child, John S. Knapp, Edward Fenner, Mrs. Capt. Brown, Carrie H. Chittenden, George Wood and lady, Joseph Snow, Chas. England, Mr. Penfield and lady, P. Pendleton, C. H. Garber, George F. H. Young, James Donnelly, P. J. Flannigan, Thomas Hall, A. Wolf, John Duffy, John Prosper, Amelia Dzengolaska, Samuel J. Tennant, Caroline Neil, Madame Weiss. For Havana—Francis Falconer, C. C. Adams, Cecelin Charre, Miss Fisher, Master Fisher, Jane Hagan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 06 | Sun sets.... 5 22 | Moon rises... 7 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 32 | Gov. Island.. 9 21 | Hell Gate..10 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

Cleared.

Ship Albion, (Br.,) Locke, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks Catharine Maud, (Br.,) Anderson, Gibraltar; Andrew Bradshaw; Parthian, (Dan.,) Hansen, Leghorn; Fonch, Meincke & Wendt; Lamplighter, Means, Gibraltar, Merrill & Abbott; Reform, (Br.,) Killam, Palermo; Boyd & Hinecken; Iranderne, (Norw.,) Eisenhardt, Cork; Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Minnie Schiffer, (Br.,) Coowaughter, Matamoras, S. & J. Schiffer.

Schooners Hannah, Loud, Jacmel; E. Beck, J. M. Taylor, Richardson, Snow Hill, A. C. Havens.

Sloops Blackstone, Allen, Providence, L. Kenny; Revenge.

Arrived.

Brig Aladdin, Curtis, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. John Cadwallader, Eaton, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Milton, Smith, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Wm. Colgar, Rayner, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Willie S. Putnam, Cook, Provincetown 4 days, with mdse. from steamship Caledonia, ashore on Cape Cod.

Schr. Fredonia, (Br.,) Wallace, St. John, N. B., 10 days, with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Eliza Ellen, Curtis, Portland, Me., 3 days, with heading.

Schr. Saladin, Card, Salt Cay Jan. 19, with salt to McCall & Frith.

Brig Minnehaha, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Lancaster, via Yarmouth, N. S., 17 days, with coal to Wilson & Braine. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Bay State, Hatch, Boston 3 days, with mdse. to J. WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Below.

Schr. Eliza, 18 ds. from Turks Island
Also 1 brig, anchored on the bar.

Sailed.

Steamship Bio Bio, for Havana and New-Orleans.
Steamship Eagle, for Havana.
Ships R. S. Ely, S. L. Tilley; barks Milton and Piermont.
Brigs Conflict, Clyde, (Br.,) H. F. Colthirst, Rival, Anna; schr. Oliver M. Pettit

Miscellaneous.

The brig Rival, hence for Dublin, while going down the lower bay yesterday, went ashore on West Bank, and after laying two hours, got off and proceeded to sea.

The Bremen ship Albert, from Liverpool, arrived 3d, is consigned to Leopold Hufler.

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM ?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE,
Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

EAST INDIA PALE
AND
BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE,
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
AND IN BOTTLES, QUARTS AND PINTS,
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP!
In order to effect a great saving in your HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES, BUY YOUR TEAS
At 60 cents, 75 cents, and $1 a pound.
Sugars, 10½ cents, and upward.
Flour, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8 and $8 50 per barrel.
Raisins, ¼-box, $1.
Coffee, 18 to 40 cents per pound.
Currants, 12½c. per pound.
East Hams, 10 cents per pound.
Molasses, 40 cents per gallon.
Best New-Orleans Molasses, 80 cents per gallon.
Syrups, 50 to 75 cents per gallon.
Mackerel, Codfish, &c., &c.
Finest Imported WINES and BRANDIES for family use.
Soap, Starch, Oat Meal, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Farina, Assorted Crackers; Java, Mocha, Rio, Maracaibo and St. Domingo Coffees, from 18 cents upward, fresh ground daily; and everything else used in every family.
Call and see for yourselves.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

VALENTINES FOR 1863.

For the largest and most attractive assortment of Valentines, from one hundred dollars to one cent each.
VALENTINE CARDS, VALENTINE ENVELOPES,
$20, $15, $10 and $5 lots, just suited to the retail trade.
Comics that are all new, Friendly Comics, Soldiers' Packets.
ARMY PACKETS, VALENTINE PACKETS,
TORCH OF LOVE PACKETS.
For everything new and desirable in the Valentine line send to the
AMERICAN VALENTINE COMPANY,
No. 65 William-st., New-York,
between Beekman and Ann sts.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD ESTABLISHED
PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.
For LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS on GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND and the Continent of EUROPE, or PASSAGE to and from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, CHILBLAINS, enlarged joints, frosted feet, &c., skillfully treated without pain, by Dr. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 202 Broadway. Dr. Briggs' Alleviator for corns, bunions, chilblains, &c., gives perfect satisfaction. Sold by druggists and sent by mail at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per box.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 19.....	Drew.....	$30,000
1, 55, 66.....	Drew.....	10,000
32, 40, 78.....	Drew.....	5,000
20, 28, 41.....	Drew.....	3,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $500; 20 prizes of $300, and 333 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address
J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3548. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1863, PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Peter Funk Naval Victory Off Charleston.

The French and English Consuls at Richmond Notified of the "Raising of the Blockade."

A Steamer Said to Have Been Sent to Nassau.

Appearance of the Frigate Ironsides off Charleston Harbor.

THE FIGHT IN THE OGEECHEE.

Serious Damage Done to Fort McAllister by the Montauk.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have files of Richmond and other Southern papers to the 3d inst. The Richmond papers of the 3d give an account of the affair off Charleston harbor, which is essentially the same as that already published, but with this addition:

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The Secretary of State has notified the British and French Consuls of this city that he has received official information of the opening of the blockade off Charleston.

"We also learn," says the editor of the *Dispatch*, "that a steamer was dispatched from Charleston, after the raising of the blockade, to Nassau, to convey to the British authorities there the announcement of the fact. It is understood that official notice being given of the opening of the blockade, it cannot be renewed by the enemy until sixty days previous notice has been given to the neutral maritime Governments."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 3d inst. says that the Yankee iron-clad gunboat *Ironsides* is lying in the ship near Charleston Bar. This is confirmed by the following telegram:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The British ship *Cadmus* touched off Charleston Bar this afternoon. An officer with a boat's crew came up to the city, passing by the Yankee iron-clad (new) *Ironsides*, lying in the offing.

Strange to say, the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 3d instant, makes no sort of reference to the great rebel victory and raising of the blockade, but simply has this announcement:

"The new *Ironsides* is off Charleston."

THE ENGAGEMENT ON THE OGEECHEE.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 3d inst. has the following:

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Feb. 1.

During the attack upon Fort McAllister this morning, the flag-staff of the Yankee iron-clad was shot away. She was anchored within one thousand yards of the Fort. She retired. She was evidently injured as she did not reply to the shots from the fort when retiring. The parapet front of one of the guns of the fort was entirely demolished. The men remained firm at their gun.

There is no excitement and the best spirit prevails.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon, an iron-clad and gunboat approached within two miles of the Thunderbolt Battery, dipped a flag, fired two shots and retired. The Thunderbolt Battery is five miles south of the city.

Two gunboats came up to St. Mary's on Monday last. One of them went up the river and set fire to the houses on several plantations. Capt. HARRISON'S company of cavalry fired on them, when they hauled out of the range of small arms and shelled away furiously.

Another boat was landing men at St. Mary's on Tuesday.

THE STONO RIVER AFFAIR.

DISPATCH FROM BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

The enemy's gunboat *G. K. Smith*, eleven guns, surrendered to-day, on the Stono, to Lieut.-Col. YATES, after a short engagement with siege rifle guns in open field. G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Another British steamer successfully ran the blockade last night into a Confederate port. She brings still later Nassau dates, but no news of interest.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Still another English merchant steamer ran into a Confederate port this morning. She brings a general cargo of merchandise. She left Nassau on the 25th. This is her first trip to the Confederate coast.

A BRITISH STEAMER AT CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Mercury, 29th ult.

The English war steamer *Petrel* practiced her batteries, with shot and shell, in our harbor for several hours yesterday. The firing was very accurate, and the loud report of the "Armstrongs" soon attracted a crowd on the Battery. Fort Moultrie also fired a few rounds, and a general commotion was noticed among the blockading fleet, who evidently did not know what to make of the matter.

We learn that a rowing match is contemplated between the seamen of the *Petrel* and the experts of the gunboat *Palmetto State*.

THE PORT OF GALVESTON OPEN.

PROCLAMATION BY MAGRUDER.

GALVESTON, Jan. 4, 1863.

Whereas, the undersigned has succeeded in capturing and destroying a portion of the enemy's fleet, and in driving the remainder out of the harbor of Galveston and beyond the neighboring waters, and the blockade has been thus effectually raised. He therefore proclaims to all concerned that the harbor of Galveston is open for trade to all friendly nations, and their merchants are invited to resume their usual commercial intercourse with this port.

Done at Galveston this, the 4th day of January, 1863. J. B. MAGRUDER, Maj.-Gen. Com.

THE ALABAMA AND HATTERAS.

TANGIPANGA, Jan. 20.

The official report of an engagement between the *Alabama* (290) and the Yankee gunboat *Hatteras*, twenty miles from Galveston, has been received here.

The *Hatteras* was sunk with all on board, except one officer and five men, who were picked up by the *Brooklyn*.

The *Hatteras* was an iron-clad, carrying three rifled 32-pounders.

The *Brooklyn* pursued the *Alabama*, but could not overtake her.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. BRAGG.

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 17.

To Gen. S. B. Buckner:

Gen. WHEELER, with a portion of his cavalry brigade, after burning the railroad bridge in the enemy's rear, pushed forward for the Cumberland River, where he intercepted and captured four large transports. He destroyed three, together with all the supplies on board, and boarded the other to carry off the four hundred paroled prisoners. He was hotly pursued by a gunboat, which he attacked, captured and destroyed, with the whole armament.

(Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG.

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 21.

After the capture of transports and gunboats, our cavalry made a dash upon a large fleet of transports just below Harpeth Shoals. They threw overboard their cargoes of subsistence, ordnance and Quartermaster's stores in immense quantities, and escaped by a hasty retreat.

Our troops, in the midst of ice and snow, crossed to the north side of the Cumberland River by swimming their horses through the angry torrent, much swollen by recent rains, routed the guard, and captured immense quantities of subsistence stores just loaded for transportation to Nashville by wagons.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.

KIRBY SMITH GONE TO TEXAS.

From the Charleston Mercury, 27th ult.

Lieut.-Gen. KIRBY E. SMITH has been ordered to the command of the Department of Louisiana and Texas. His headquarters will probably be at Alexandria, La. He and his staff are now, doubtless, on their way thither. Major H. L. CLAY, his Adjutant-General, has sufficiently recovered from the breaking of his thigh last Summer to accompany him. A recent letter informs us that Major CLAY is able to walk with a cane, limps but little, and would, with his wife, leave Macon for the West, on Saturday last.

A PLANTATION PURCHASED BY JEFF. DAVIS.

It may prove a matter of some interest to our readers to know that President JEFFERSON DAVIS and his brother, Col. Jo. E. DAVIS, have recently purchased plantations in this county, and removed their slaves to them. Col. Jo. E. DAVIS has purchased the plantation owned and occupied for many years past by Dr. J. CATCHINGS, the latter gentleman having removed to his plantation in Sunflower County. President DAVIS has secured a place adjoining his brother's, being the same owned and occupied for twelve years past by JAMES P. SMITH. These plantations are between two and three miles from Bolton's Depot, on the Southern Railroad, and nearly between Vicksburgh and Jackson. As both gentlemen own very superior plantations on the river below Vicksburgh, we presume the lands just purchased are designed merely as places of refuge for negro property until the close of the war.—*Hinds County (Miss.) Gazette.*

THE FIGHT AT BLACKWATER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 3d inst.

The fight at Blackwater between the Federals, numbering, it is stated, from ten to fifteen thousand, and the Confederates, under Gen. PAYOR, commenced Saturday morning, about dawn—our pickets being suddenly driven in, and the enemy shelling our camp by the light of its fires. Capt. COAT'S (South Carolina) Battery and a section of Capt. WALSH'S Battery replied to the fire. After the artillery duel was over, the fight was maintained about one hour with musketry, when the enemy ceased firing and retired. Gen. PAYOR fell back eight miles to Carrsville. Our loss was not over fifty killed and wounded. Among the killed was Col. POAGE, of Pulaski County, commanding the Fifty-fourth Virginia, and Capt. DOBBINS, of the Twenty-seventh Virginia. Col. POAGE was struck in the thigh by a fragment of shell, and bled to death in a few minutes. In WAREN'S Battery, Capt. WRIGHT, Lieut. WATKINS, and Gen. R. WATTS, of Halifax, were slightly wounded.

From the following dispatch, received from Petersburgh last night, it will be seen that the enemy suffered severely:

PETERSBURGH, Monday, Feb. 2,

Reliable intelligence from Suffolk, Saturday, states that Gen. CORCORAN and Gen. PAGE commanded. The enemy admit a loss in killed and wounded of 500. Among the killed is a Lieutenant-Colonel, name not recollected, and Capt. TAYLOR. Gen. GIBBS was severely wounded. All the hospitals in Suffolk were filled with wounded, and the Baptist Church was seized for a hospital.

NORTH CAROLINA LOYALISTS.

From the Charleston Mercury, 27th ult.

Lieut.-Gen. POLK was in Columbia a portion of Saturday, and left in the evening train for his command. He had been on a visit to his family at Asheville, N. C. It was learned from him that the tories who had been depredating in Madison County, in that State, had been routed and dispersed. A force of 1,000 men, from Gen. KIRBY SMITH'S Division, aided by companies collected in North Carolina, attacked them in front and rear, killed many, captured a number and scattered the rest. The country is now quiet.

OFFICERS OF THE FLORIDA (ORETO.)

The Charleston *Courier* gives the following as a full and correct list of the privateer *Florida's* officers:

J. N. Maffit, Commanding, Georgia.
S. W. Averett, Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Virginia.
J. L. Hoole, Alabama; C. W. Read, Mississippi; S. G. Stone, Alabama—Lieutenants.
Garrenston and Grafton, Surgeons.
—— Lynch, Paymaster.
R. S. Floyd, Georgia; George D. Bryan, Charleston, S. C.; G. T. Sinclair, J. Dyke, Virginia—Midshipmen.
J. Spidell, —— Jackson, C. Quin, E. H. Brewa, Engineers.
L. Vogal, Captain's Clerk.
Wm. Wilson, Purser's Clerk.
E. Wyman, Master's Mate.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The peace movement at the North is fairly begun at last. The voice of a populace longing to close a hopeless and ruinous war of aggression can no longer be stifled. The mighty rabble of New-York and Philadelphia have caught up the cry raised by the Hoosiers of the Northwest, and day by day the peace element in party politics grows stronger and more distinct. The utterances which reach us show that there has been no lack of venal presses and unscrupulous politicians, shaping their course so as to share the rising fortunes of the anti-war movement. Everywhere throughout the North we find some damagogues echoing the popular sentiment with a vigor and boldness which, a year ago, would have consigned them to a dungeon; and even the fearless and consistent VALLANDIGHAM takes a step further than he ever dared before, and unfurls the white flag in the very halls of the Yankee Congress.

To give to the new party such an overwhelming and decisive preponderance of strength as will at once terminate the effort to subjugate the South, we believe that it is only necessary that, in the next great shock of arms, which must now be close at hand, our troops shall once more vindicate their superiority over the ruffianly invaders whom they must encounter. That our brave soldiers may enter this fiscal struggle under the least possible disadvantage of numbers, is an object which should enlist all the attention and energies of those who rule the policy of the Confederacy.

YANKEE OFFICERS.

From the Richmond Whig.

General orders from Yankee headquarters announce that Gens. BURNSIDE and SUMNER have been relieved at their own request, and that Gen. FRANKLIN has been relieved—the General says in a farewell address to his troops—against his consent. We are not given to understand the grounds of the resignation of the first, or of the removal of the last. A resolution in the Senate, by a Rhode Island Senator, implies that BURNSIDE has been embarrassed and thwarted by orders from Washington. Other accounts represent that he was conscious of his inability to affect anything. This has been his position from the beginning. He did not seek the command when McCLELLAN was removed, but rather shrank from it, as being beyond his capacity. He has several times since indicated a wish to retire, for the same reason. After the battle of Fredericksburgh, he repeated his request to retire, confessing that the failure was owing to him; for which, says Northern scandal, he received $50,000 from STANTON and HALLECK. In chronicling his failures, it is due to him to remember this persistent modesty of his. It proves him to be a truer man on the Socratian principle—he knows his own folly.

We have no clue to SUMNER'S retirement. He is reported to be quite as much of an Abolitionist as his namesake of the Senate; and the inference therefore, is that he holds in contempt the capacity of HOOKER. FRANKLIN, very probably, is a friend to McCLELLAN, and owes his dismissal to that fact. We believe he has more reputation among our officers than any other general officer of the Yankees—McCLELLAN not excepted. His loss will be our gain.

His and SUMNER'S successors have not been named, and it is not thought that their equals can be found in the Yankee ranks. But "Fighting Joe" will supply all deficiencies. He has told the world what wonders he would have achieved, if he had been in command; now he has the opportunity, and we tremble for the result!

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

We are disturbed about the action of the North Carolina Legislature. Have we not trouble enough with the Yankees, without wrangling at home? Our hope is that the good sense of the people of North Carolina will avert the impending trouble, and keep that powerful and patriotic State in line with her sisters.

Officials think it was the *Florida*, not the *Alabama*, that sunk the *Hatteras*.

The Quartermaster General's report shows that we have 200 Generals, 163 Brigade Quartermasters, 160 Brigade Commissaries, 500 Chaplains, 320 companies of artillery, 16 regiments of cavalry and 451 regiments of infantry. In the navy we have have 4 Admirals, 16 Captains, 31 Commanders, 100 First Lieutenants, 25 Second Lieutenants, 20 Masters in line of promotion, 12 Paymasters, 10 Assistant Paymasters, 22 Surgeons, 15 Passed Assistant Surgeons, 20 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Engineer-in-Chief, 12 Engineers, 20 Passed Midshipmen, 106 Acting Midshipmen, &c., and 500 seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, boys, firemen and coal heavers.

The loan tendered by French bankers is seventy-five millions of francs; the terms are not yet divulged. Some think this loan, if received, will affect the price of real estate.

Gen. LEE, it is said, has gone to North Carolina.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

Neither House is in session to-day. The secret session of the Senate is continued so long, not on account of the French loan, (which good authority tells me amount to this, that we can get as much money as we please on excellent terms,) but in consequence, probably, of a discussion which has grown out of a series of resolutions, drawn with much ability by Mr. WIGFALL, in which the true theory of our governmental system is explained, the fact that the independence of the several States was recognized by European Powers at the close of the first war against Great Britain is established, and it is declared, that in resuming the powers delegated to the Federal agent, we retained all foreign treaties, have therefore sent Ministers abroad, who will be received if the exposition of facts in these resolutions fails to secure the rights so long denied us.

The *Examiner* concludes a lengthy article on Mr. MARMOSA'S report, by saying that it contains the germs of some measures which may, if assisted by the good sense of Congress, avert the evils which beset the Treasury, and establish the finances. The same paper fears that Mr. BENJAMIN'S suspicions of French designs in Texas may offend and estrange the Emperor.

The repeal of so much of the Exemption law as relates to persons in charge of twenty slaves, passed the House yesterday by a unanimous vote, and it is thought will go through the Senate as easily. This feature of the law has occasioned more feeling in the rural districts than city people have any idea of. Other modifications of the law will be made, but to what extent and in what direction is not yet clear.

The subject of retaliation also occupies the attention of Congress. Mr. MOSELEY, of the *Whig*, makes some remarks on retaliation, and closes by saying, "it is one of those subjects which we should prefer to be determined, if possible, by the officers of our army. As civilians, we would be silent."

The grand total of the Produce Loan is $7,631,644. This embraces only the cash subscriptions and the sale of produce, consisting principally of cotton. In addition to this, about 5,000 bales, estimated at $250,000, have been purchased by the Government for bonds. So the entire amount realized to this time from subscriptions to the loan, is $7,882,044, or nearly one-third of its whole amount. The cost of collecting these subscriptions has been only $19,000, or less than one-third of one per cent.

The report on the War Tax shows that the per centage allowed for collection (10 per cent.) in States that have assumed the tax is too large. Thus, in Mississippi, which has not assumed the tax, the aggregate of collectors' salaries is less then $40,000, while the average in those States that have assumed it is $220,000, or five times as great as the cost of collection in Mississippi.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

In the Senate, Mr. PEARCE, of Mississippi, introduced a bill for condemnation to the public use of all cotton within the Confederate States. Referred to a Select Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS REBEL NEWS.

Brig.-Gen. WM. N. PEMBERTON, the chief of artillery in the armies of Gen. LEE, in Virginia, is an Episcopal minister. He, like Gen. POLK, says the *Mississippian*, was a graduate at West Point, and became a minister, but divested himself of the surplice in the beginning of this war, and, as Captain of artillery, distinguished himself at the first battle at Manassas. Step by step he has risen to the highest position in the artillery service of the Confederacy.

Among the novelties which this extraordinary war has produced are the instances which have repeatedly occurred of late of cavalry capturing gunboats. A friend suggests that our horses should be fitted out with sails and rudders, in order to facilitate their amphibious operations. The gunboats, it must be admitted, have fallen unusually from their original prestige. At one time, they had nearly scared the South from its propriety; but they are now manifest humbugs, which even a few troopers can explode. The gallant cities of Vicksburgh and Richmond deserve the credit of having first shorn the gunboats of their terrors. From the hour when Drewry's Bluff demolished their iron-clads, they have been gradually sinking to their proper level.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Several Yankee gunboats went up the Nassau River, Fla., a few days since, to get some lumber. The lumber was burned by our people, and the boats were attacked by our troops, and about thirty of the Yankees killed. No loss on our side.

The Yankee Congress has on foot a scheme for building a military road on an air line from Washington to New-York; the road to be completed in eighteen months. By that time, we fancy, they will have small use for any such road.

At Christianburgh, Va., on Saturday last, the 17th inst., two negroes, a man and girl, were sold for the round sum of $5,000. The man brought $3,150, the girl $2,540. These are the highest prices ever obtained in this or any other country.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

What the Government Says About It.

No Assumption of an Interruption of the Blockade to be Admitted.

An Attack on Charleston Momentarily Expected.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The reports in regard to the encounter off Charleston Harbor, being from rebel sources, are, doubtless, greatly exaggerated. *There has been no interruption of the blockade, and no such assumption will be admitted by the Government.*

A telegram was received to-day from Fortress Monroe, saying:

"Gen. DIX is in receipt of rebel news from Charleston to the 3d inst., at which time that port was thoroughly blockaded, the Federal iron-clads lying inside of the wooden vessels.

The former were not with the fleet at the time of the attack on the 1st inst.

An attack on the city was momentarily expected.

A dispatch-boat, with an official account from Admiral DUPONT, is hourly expected."

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

There is reason to believe that the plans of the Navy Department did not contemplate the beginning of the attack by our iron-clads on Charleston or Savannah for nearly a fortnight yet; but it is surmised, in more than one well-informed quarter, that the recent daring operations of the rebels at Charleston will be followed by a swifter retribution than they expected, and the proclamation that the blockade of Charleston was raised proved truer than they thought.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Large Amount of Gold in the Hands of the Government.

Consideration of Senator Wilson's National Guard Bill.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Formation of a New Military Department for Gen. Heintzelman.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

THE SPECULATION IN GOLD.

As the speculation in gold is largely based on the idea that the Government will have to make large purchases of gold to pay its current interest, it may not be improper to state that the Government has bought no gold for the past six months, and has a sufficient supply now on hand for all its necessities for the next payments.

SENATOR WILSON'S NATIONAL GUARD BILL.

In the Senate to-day, most of the time was spent in discussing Senator WILSON'S bill authorizing the establishment of a National Guard. GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, made one of his characteristic speeches against the bill, and was sustained by Senator CARLILE, of Virginia. Messrs. DOOLITTLE, SHERMAN and HOWARD replied. After a lengthy debate, the bill was finally recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs, for revision. The friends of the bill think some of its provisions are too strong, and should be so modified as to render it less distasteful to the masses.

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS IN KANSAS.

An important bill was introduced into the Senate today by Senator POMEROY, giving the State of Kansas aid in lands to build railroads and telegraphs. The provisions of the bill are complete and judicious.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Special Pacific Railroad Committee have had under consideration for some days the Pacific Railroad bill, and authorized Senator MCDOUGAL to report it back with several amendments. They modify the former bill so that the amount retained by Government shall not interfere practically with the construction of the road; also make provision for a right of way through the Territories of the United States, omitted in the old bill, and confirming the adjustment made between the California interests.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs are holding daily meetings for the purpose of disposing of the vast amount of business which has accumulated in that Committee, including the naval nominations recently sent to the Senate. The objections made to the confirmation of Commodore PAULDING as Rear-Admiral, upon which he was rejected, having been satisfactorily explained, it is expected that he will, at the next Executive Session, be confirmed.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President, to-day, sent to the Senate the following additional appointments:

Capt. J. C. Morton to be Brigadier-General.

Commissaries of Subsistance, with rank of Captain—E. Morthell and George P. Jacobs, of Illinois.

To be Assistant Quartermasters, with rank of Captain—Capt. Charles Worms, of New-York, and A. W. Semple, of Ohio.

To be Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with rank of Captains—Lieut. R. P. Wilson and Adam E. King, of New-York; Lieut. C. A. Patridge, of Ohio; Lieut. James D. Wood, of Wisconsin; Capt. M. H. Bailhache, of Illinois.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MIDSHIPMEN.

The House had quite an animated debate to-day on Secretary WELLES' course in appointing midshipmen to fill vacancies from the seceded States, without consultation with the representatives. All parties complained of it as an infringement on their prerogatives.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

The bill for reorganizing the Medical Department, now before the House Military Committee, will probably provide for giving Medical Directors of army corps, the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels, and of armies, Colonels of Cavalry; also for increasing the present commutation price of hospital rations 50 per cent.

PEACE PETITIONS.

Petitions from citizens of Illinois for peace have been presented in the House, and are now in the hands of the Military Committee.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF NORFOLK.

The friends of D. K. CARTER, late Minister to Bolivia, state that he has been offered the Military Governorship of Norfolk.

ILLNESS OF COMMISSIONER DOLE.

Commissioner DOLE, for some days past, has been suffering from a severe attack of congestion of the lungs. His condition, however, is improving.

A NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 26.—The district of country north of the Potomac River, from Piscataway Creek to Annapolis Junction and the mouth of the Monocacy, and south by Goose Creek and Bull Run Mountains to the mouth of the Occoquan, will constitute the Department of Washington, and the troops in that Department will constitute the Twenty-Second Army Corps, to be commanded by Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

AN AMBULANCE CORPS.

Mr. MCPHERSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs in the House, has reported a bill, which was passed, providing for the organization of an ambulance and hospital corps, and for other purposes. The main features of the bill are, that it provides that the Quartermaster's Department is required to furnish, on the requisition of the Surgeon-General, all ambulances, medical supply wagons, and to erect hospitals on plans and specifications adopted by the Medical Department. To enlist a hospital and ambulance corps, to number not more than two men to each company, to be employed as nurses, ambulance drivers, litter bearers, &c., and to be commanded, each 100 of them, by a First Lieutenant, a Sergeant to command 20, and a Corporal to command 10 men; the whole to be commanded by a Colonel. The men to receive pay as infantry.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

The charges, specifications and sentence in the Porter Court-martial have just been issued in the shape of a General Order. The following is the language of the President, confirming the sentence of the Court:

The foregoing proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case of Maj.-Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER are approved and confirmed, and it is ordered that the said FITZ JOHN PORTER be and he hereby is cashiered and dismissed from the service of the United States as a Major-General of Volunteers and as Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General in the regular service of the United States, and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

JAN. 21, 1863. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MILITARY ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22—1. By direction of the President, so much of "General Orders," No. 208, of 1862, as musters out of service additional paymaster JOHN A. LOWRY is hereby revoked.

2. "General Orders" No. 8, of Jan. 20, 1863, from the headquarters Army of the Potomac, dismissing First Lieut. HENRY P. KINNEY, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, for tendering his resignation while under orders to meet the enemy, and expressing in his resignation unsoldierlike and treasonable sentiments, is, by direction of the President, hereby confirmed. By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

GEN. NYE.

Gen. NYE, Governor of *Nevada*, will leave for New-York City on Friday, where he has been invited to address the people on the exigencies of the times, and will do so at an early day. The General takes the strongest ground in favor of a war of subjugation, and, unless they submit at once, of extermination.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS.

Fred. Feitill, Tenth New-York Artillery; Charles Bogles, Co. E, Seventh Rhode Island; Chas. P. Beal, Co. F, First Maine Cavalry; Rufus Chandler, Co. E, Fourth New-York Artillery; Geo. Robins, Tenth New-York Artillery.

TOBACCO AS AN ARMY RATION.

The War Department has decided to add tobacco to the army ration, and a resolution to that effect will soon be introduced into the House.

MEDICAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50—*Extract.*—10. The following assignment is made of Medical officers:

Surgeon EBEN SWIFT, United States Army, now Medical Director Department of the Cumberland, to report to the Medical Director at Baltimore for duty in the General Hospital at Chester, Penn.

Surgeon J. L. LECONTE, United States Volunteers, now in charge of the General Hospital at Chester, Penn., to report to the Assistant Surgeon-General at St. Louis, Mo., for duty as Acting Medical Director.

Surgeon B. J. D. IRWIN, United States Army, Medical Director of the Army of the Southwest to relieve Surgeon H. R. WIRTS, United States Army, as Superintendent of hospitals at Memphis, Tenn., the latter, on being relieved, to proceed to Madison, Wis., and relieve Surgeon W. J. SLOAN, United States Army, in his duties as Medical Director Department Northwest.

Assistant Surgeon WM. T. OTIS, United States Army, now on duty in the General Hospital, Chester, Penn., to report to the Assistant Surgeon-General at St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

THE PROPOSED NEW RAILROAD.

The bill preferred by the Air Line Railroad Committee proposes to charter the Washington and New-York Railway Company, authorizing it to locate a road upon the most practicable and direct route through one or more of the States of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, to the west shore of the Hudson River or Raritan Bay, opposite the City of New-York, with a capital stock of $10,000,000 and thirteen directors, all of whom shall be stockholders, chosen by the stockholders, and two additional ones to be appointed by the President of the United States. First-class passenger trains are to run from Washington to New-York in eight hours, and the tariff of prices not to exceed two and one-half cents per mile for first-class passenger cars, nor five cents per ton per mile for first-class freight. The Government is to have the perpetual right of priority of business, and is not to be charged a price exceeding two cents per mile for the transportation of troops and seamen, nor more than three cents per ton per mile for transportation of munitions of war, arms and navy supplies and other Government freights, subject, however, to the control of Congress, so far as Government transportation is concerned. The charter further provides that the company shall have power to connect with any railway now constructed or being constructed, leading in the general direction of the line specified, provided, that when the railway is completed, it shall be of the kind and character specified in the charter; and, further, that no arrangement shall be entered into with any existing company which shall tend to defeat the object of this act, viz.: "An additional through line of railway from Washington to New-York." He said is asked of the Government, except the implied faith that the Government passengers and freight shall be conveyed over it in preference to any other line, at the same rates. The location of the road is subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and is to be completed within two years of the passage of the act.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents shows that 5,036 applications for patents were made during the year 1862, and that 3,521 were granted; caveats filed, 824; applications for extension, 41; patents extended, 22; patents expired, 648. All excepting 83 of the patents were issued to citizens of the United States. One hundred and fifty-three thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars were received for patents, reissues, etc., and $11,061 for copies and recordieg. The expenses were $122,600. The receipts were swollen by an appropriation for refunding moneys expended of nearly $51,000. The cost for clerk hire was upwards of $122,000, of which $44,462 were for temporary clerks.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The fall in gold, as compared with last week's prices, and the recent appreciation of public stocks, are hailed here as evidencing the confident anticipation of moneyed men that the National Free-Banking bill and general financial measures of Secretary CHASE, will become laws, check the currency inflation, and improve the public credit. The currency panic is regarded here as likely to be succeeded by a panic against the gold speculators.

THE MCDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

The evidence in the McDowell Court of Inquiry case is closed. Gen. McDOWELL will on Monday submit a statement, reviewing the testimony.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Flag of Truce—The Steam Vessels Ashore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 4, *via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The flag-of-truce steamboat *New-York* arrived to-day at noon from City Point, bringing down 753 Union prisoners from Richmond, in charge of Capt. JOHN E. MULFORD, of the Third New-York Infantry, who reports that more prisoners are there, ready to be exchanged.

News has reached here that an unknown schooner had sunk on Middle Ground, between Old Point and Cape Charles, and that the crew were clinging to the rigging. Capt. J. M. HUNT immediately dispatched a steamer to their relief.

One other schooner is aground near Old Point, and four are aground on the bar between Sewall's Point and Rip Raps.

The storm was very severe, but has abated.

The steamer *Monitor*, which was aground night before last, has come off. She is loaded with horses. As soon as she takes in her coal she will leave for North Carolina.

We hear of two more schooners ashore between here and Cape Henry. It is expected that all these schooners will be got off by the steam-tugs sent to their relief.

Five o'clock P. M.—The steamer sent to save the crew of the schooner sunk on the Middle Ground, has not yet returned.

The Southern papers all claim a rebel victory at Nansemond, near Suffolk, on Saturday last.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST

THE FIGHT AT FORT DONELSON.

The Rebels Totally Routed with Heavy Loss.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Gen. TUTTLE received a dispatch this afternoon stating that the rebels at Fort Donelson had been repulsed with considerable loss, and that the National loss was from forty to fifty. The dispatch gives no further particulars.

There is no further news from Island No. 10, but it is supposed that the rebels have been completely driven off.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 5.

A dispatch from Fort Donelson to-night says that the fight lasted from 1 to 6 o'clock in the evening, when the rebels retired southward in great disorder. Their killed is estimated at 200, and wounded at 500. Our loss was two killed, and 41 wounded and missing.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 4.

About five thousand cavalry, under WHEELER, STEARNS and WHARTON, attacked our force at Fort Donelson yesterday, and were repulsed and utterly routed.

Gen. MITCHELL selects the quarters of prominent Secessionists for wounded rebels. Forty-five are thus quartered.

Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS' division, with a cavalry brigade, occupy Franklin.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURGH.

Repairing the Old Crevasses—The Water in the Canal Six Feet Deep—The Rebel Force 60,000 Strong.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 5—1 P. M.

Our forces at Vicksburgh are now engaged repairing the crevasses of last fall to keep the water out of camp.

The water in the old canal is six feet deep, but doing little execution.

The rebel force at Vicksburgh is estimated at 60,000. It is believed that this is the largest number that can be brought to its defence.

A thousand negroes will be sent from Memphis, to work on the canal.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

Important News From Below—McClernand's Forces Within Three Miles of Vicksburgh—Rebel Batteries Below the Town—The Canal, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

The ram *T. D. Horner*, Capt. HAMILTON SMITH, with Capt. G. Q. WHITE, A. Q. M., in command of ram fleet, has just arrived here from near Vicksburgh, bringing important dispatches to the War and Navy Departments. She left the fleet on Sunday last.

The forces of Gen. MCCLERNAND have landed on the Louisiana side, about three miles from Vicksburgh, where they are encamped out of range of the rebel batteries from the opposite shore. The rebels, during the absence of our troops since the late fight, availed themselves of the opportunity to send over a strong working party and cleared off all the timber from the point of the opposite peninsula, under which our gunboats and transports have heretofore concealed themselves from observation. The rebels have now an unobstructed view of the river on the opposite side of the peninsula. Our transports landed at or near the mouth of the artificial canal, and then retired up the river opposite the Yazoo, where they now lie.

The gunboats are in the mouth of the Yazoo. The water is beginning to run through the canal, but not sufficiently to cut through as was contemplated. The opening was made in the bend of the river, not where the flow from above strikes the peninsula in a direct line, but below where an eddy forms, and the flow of the stream does not have sufficient power to force a passage. If that method succeeds, it will depend upon two things—the river will have to rise in overwhelming force and height, or another opening will have to be made higher up, or lower down, which would be the same thing. On Saturday, the 24th, a large cavalry force, which had been sent to reconnoitre the enemy's position, drew the rebel fire, three distinct batteries opening below the town about 2 o'clock P. M., continuing their fire for an hour. Col. STEWART, Chief of Cavalry, on Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Staff, was killed at a point sixteen miles below Vicksburgh the same day. The fire of the batteries was directed at the woods on the peninsula side, under cover of which our troops were supposed to be encamped.

On Saturday, a rebel transport from below hove in sight and steamed boldly up inward Vicksburgh, passing close in, under cover of the batteries below the town. Our batteries from the Louisiana side opened upon her, and continued firing until she reached this town, the rebel batteries keeping up a heavy fire from their side of the river. No troops were discovered on board.

There were numerous rumors of rebel batteries on the river that were to blow the *Horner* out of water, but they met no hostile demonstration during their passage up, Capt. WHITE keeping a sharp lookout all the way, and having his guns always in readiness to reply to any attentions of the kind. At the head of Island No. 10 a blank shot was fired to attract their attention, when the *Horner* landed, and found one of the Mosquito fleet desirous to obtain a mail.

The *Horner* brings a few bales of cotton and some twenty contrabands, who solicited a passage out of Dixie. They look as if they could "take care of themselves," with the exception of one or two who are ill. DE SOTO.

UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY.

A Sermon Preached in All Souls' Church, New-York, Sunday Evening, Feb. 1, 1863, by

REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D.

"And the Government shall be upon his shoulder."—*Isaiah*, IX, 8.

This is a part of the famous passage which sacred literature and the half-inspired music of HANDEL have rendered so familiar, in its application to the mission of the Messiah. Inseperable as it has now become from Christ's person, its original reference, singular as the language may appear in such a connection, was to an earthly monarch. Isaiah was predicting a king for Israel, who should be competent to free it from all its political and moral perplexities, and he described him in words not then esteemed extravegent or sacrilegious, whatever might be thought of them now. "For unto us a child is born; unto us a Son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end: upon the throna of David and upon his kingdom, *to order it*, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even forever."

It is instructive to bear in mind that this passage is, on Scriptural authority, applicable to human governors and to our Divine Master; that the head of the Church and the head of the State, if not united in the same person, are spoken of in these solemn terms of dignity and responsibleness, as if their duties had a similar significance, and their claims a similar, though not equal, importance. It is not, therefore, without reason that nations have used the most hallowed religious sanctions and symbols in consecrating rulers; that they have ascribed a religious sanctity to a King's office, and employed phrases which, if literally untrue, were yet profoundly suggestive in describing the King as "reigning by divine right," and incapable of doing wrong. We boast ourselves of having got beyond these political superstitions; but if we have got beyond the profound truths they rudely covered, we have passed out of the sphere of safety and lost the anchorage of all civil security. The head of a nation *is* a sacred person, representing, for the time he holds his office, the most valuable and solemn rights and duties of a people. "The Government" is "upon his shoulder,"—and the Government is the mighty pillar that fastens in order and holds to safety the ten thousand varying interests, rights and obligations of a nation. Fila st the staple which God fastens to his own throne, in the oaths of office which make a man chief ruler of a people, and you loosen thoughtlessly every link in that chain of Isw and order, which binds society together. There is something in tha Chief Magistrate of a people, infinitely more important that his personal qualities, his judgment, his intelligence, his rectitude. It is *his office*, his representative character, as the National Head. He can truly say with Louis XIV., "Tha State—it is I. Dishonor me, and you undermine the country! Speak or think ligbtly of my oath, my office, my place, and you cheapen yourselves, your institutions, your hopes and prospects." I know the attempted refinements with which a licentious Press, or a thoughtless public, attempt to evada thair duty by distinguishing between the man and his office, despising and abusing the one while affecting to honor and respect the other. But practically—in times of revolution or war, especially—there can be no distinction. The office is so much larger than the man, that any abuse directed at him, hits it in spite of the marksman. You cannot rudely assail the personal character or judgment of a Chief Magistrate, without weakening public respect for the office he holds. This fact makes it of the utmost importance to select rulers whose characters and qualifications do not invite disrespect. But however carelessly nominated, once elected, they ought to be thenceforth free from the tongue of light criticism or coarse abuse, for their office-sake. I sincerely believe that tha free-and-easy tongne of our people, in discussing the personal character and claims of our Chief Magistrates, while in office, during the last twenty years, has contributed greatly to the demoralization of the nation, has cheapened the standard of qualifications for the Presidency, has lowered and loosened the office itself, and is, at this time, perhaps, the chief danger in our public affairs. It, at this moment, we all felt as we ought to feel, that the enthority of the President of the United States was a sufficient rallying cry; that he fully represented both the aspressed or constitutional and the reserved rights of the people; that his oath of office was solemnly binding not only on him, but also on us for whom he took it; that his will, in a time of civil war and universal public danger, was a will having an official right to our reverence and obedience, we should escape the only utterly irremediable danger by which we are threatened. To rally round the President—without question or dispute—is the first and most sacred duty of loyal citizens, when he announces not that tha Constitution merely, but that the National life and existence are in peril. He is the official judge of this—and if we do not accept his testimony, we have nothing to trust to. Remember that his opinions are not personal, but official; not matters of individual judgment, or taste, or party; but resultants of the knowledge and counsel and wisdom of his constitutional advisers. Thet he speaks as the Government, and for the Government—with all the wisdom and capacity the Government has; that this Government *is the only Government we have, or can have, while the present tenure of office holds out*; and that, however much wiser its successor may be, that will not help us now. The ship of State is held for two years more solely by this anchor. It may go to wreck and ruin if that anchor parts, aven though a better one be forging for the next term of office. To waste this sacred season, when the nation is in a struggle of life and death, and the Government is the physician alone responsible for applying the remedies for its recovery—with no possibility of calling in any other until too late—in abusing the competency, or weakening the authority and the means of restoration in the hands of the attending surgeon, is the height of thoughtless folly and the source of infinite danger.

Do not misteke me as undertaking the defence of our present Administration ou any party or personal grounds. I am only pleading the sacred cause of Government itself. I regard all party predilections and schemes, at a moment like this, with unutterable sorrow and indignation. The country should have but one thought—the protection of the national life, and the upholding of the constituted authorities, who alone can legitimately wield the power and resources of the nation, to effect our salvation. It is not the policy, but the STRENGTH of the Government that is to save us; nor is it now the General or that, the measure or that, the Cabinet officer or that—who either blocks our way, or has power to open it. One great difficulty is the reluctance of the people to trust the Government with all the moral and political powers it requires, in order to wield the whole force of the nation in defence of its life. I do not wonder at this hesitation; but it is nearly fatal. The people have been so long accustomed to look after their private rights, their personal liberties, their local interests, and have acquainted themselves so little with the advantages derived from the National Government in a time of peace—though it has unconsciously all the while been showering blessings on their regardless heads—that they continue, in a time of civil war—when a desperate enemy is stabbing at the heart of the nation, the capital, and clutching at the nation's throat, the Mississippi River, and while all the great empires of the world are in ill-concealed sympathy with this domestic foe—discussing questions of sectional and local importance—watching tariffs and bank charters—fighting over petty offices, scowling on necessary measures for incarcerating and arresting traitors, denying a proper legality to the suspension of *habeas corpus*—and threatening to resist any law of conscription, necessary to secure the military force required to make good the place of our retiring levies. At this present hour the President of the United States could not leave the District of Columbia without being liable to arrest and imprisonment in a common jail, and for what? for shutting up in Lafayette, or Fort Henry, men who, before they went there, were spies of the enemy, and more dangerous each of them than a regiment in the field, and who, by the proclamation of clemency visits them, renew their old business and now disensalnn and repair to home, and create hope and courage in Richmond! And all this is simply because the honest people of the United States do not yet feel that all the State Governments and all the city and town Governments owa whatever la protecting and beneficent in them, to the overshadowing power and greatness of the Federal or National Governments, that terror and suffering does not yet reach them, only because the Federal Government stands bleeding, but strong and resolute, between them and harm; that it is now fighting their battles, protecting their honor and prosperity; doing, suffering, and daring all things for their sake! The people seem to think tha President's, or the Government's strength may be impaired and they continue strong; that their local, State, or sectional prosperity, and law and order, here and anywhere, have no vital and necessary connection with the vigor and honor and power of the Federal authority. Alas! what a terrible, and possibly what a fatal mistake! Do you suppose that any body disloyal to the General Government is a friend to his own State? Are you not seeing what that view of local rights, which makes tha States jealous enemies of the National Government, has brought upon the Southern members of this Union? Have they not all, from being only angry watch-dogs and worriers of the General Government, become open traitors to it? And how far from similar traitors are those who stand now, criticising, sneering at and resisting, as far as they dare, every act of the Federal authorities which looks to vigorous defence of National sovereignty—every measure that puts a thinly-disguised Secessionist or traitor under arrest, or seaks to disembarrass the hands of the Government, full of immense responsibilities and cares, from the carping interference of local authorities?

These—not the skill and prowess of the enemy, not foreign intervention, not the want of good Generals or good statesmen—are our real perils,—the divisions, the local interference, the partisan jealousies which prevent our whole people from uniting as one man in upholding the Government. The Government has men; has, or can have, money; has clear and recognized duties; has, I believe, confidence in its own policy, and power and ability to conquer the enemy; has none of the despondency and despair about military or naval proceedings—none of the internal strifes and divisions which afflict the people. What then does it want? Nothing but the full consent and approbation of the people—nothing but tha united loyalty and confidence of the people, trusting it with all the necessary discretion to carry into execution what it judges to be essential to the very preservation of the National life. These discretionary powers Congress is slow to indorse, and not blameably, because Congress studies and must study the people, their moods, wishes and prejudices, and these moods I do not so much condemn as lament. Why, after twenty months, is no act legalizing the suspension of *habeas corpus* yet passed? I know it is not essential in a legal view, but how necessary for moral effect. Why have the elections everywhere indicated a desire to invigorate State Governments and private securities and personal rights at such an untimely hour? Why have thoughtless demagogues or selfish politicians seized this moment, when Federal and National interests should rule supreme, to play upon the people's honest prejudices, by alarming them at the alleged inroads on their local and personal liberties? As if the man that broke down his neighbor's fence to procure a rail to fling to his neighbor's own child struggling in the water, was to be called to account for trespass while the boy was drowning! Yet this is the precise spirit of local and sectional politicians, seeking to make their political fortunes out of tha National distress, as many wretched traders are doing out of the National treasury. It is not one party, or another that is doing this, but many in all. Thousands who helped to put the President in office, are among these local and un-national destroyers of the country's life—assailing the Government they made, because circumstances have not allowed it to carry out a programme made for peace, and not for civil war.

I repeat—for it is necessary—that I am very well aware of the specious grounds on which those who choose assail the Government, at a time like this, rest their disloyal behavior. They make the very plea the rebels made when they attempted to burn down the national temple—a violated Constitution! They are great sticklers for the letter of the Constitution. They remind one of the enemies of our Saviour, who were always flinging in his blessed face tha authority of the Mossic law. He could save no life on the Sabbath day, because the Mosaic Constitution forbade it! He could pluck no corn for his starving disciples, because the Mosaic Constitution made no provision for that! He could protect and shelter no penitant sinner, because the Mosaic Constitution condemned her to be stoned to death! He could break no yoke of moral and spiritual ignorance anywhere because the Mosaic Constitution was thus endangered! In short, the Pharisees and Scribes and learned and acute doctors of the law, blocked tha just starting chariot wheels of the Gospel at every foot of its progress, with some quotation or warnings out of the Jewish Constitution! And what would the Savior of the world have been able to accomplish, if he had not firmly and boldly taken the ground, "The letter killath, the spirit maketh alive!" If the Constitution of this country were what the enemies of the Government make it out—the rebels' best armament, the slave's worst enemy; the soldier's greatest hindrance, tha citizen's darkest foe,—if semi-rebels at home could justly find those chief arguments and protection in it, the sooner it were abandoned, the better. But it is no such thing! The friends, the true friends of tha Constitution, are those who love its spirit too well to allow a few specks in its body to become the ruin of its soul. They treat it as a parent treats his child, who, to save his life, suffers the surgeon to cut off a gangrenous finger or toe. If the Constitution of the United States were designed or fitted to obstruct tha progress of public enlightenment, national ethics, and Christian civilization, it would become the curse of the nation, There is not a national charter in all history that has ever been permitted to do this. And is the Constitution of a free, democratic nation to be more wooden and incapable of enlightened moral interpretation than the law of the British Crown, or the French or Prussian Empires? It is absurd on the face of it. Because some of our fathers believed in cruel punishments, in tha selling of even white apprentices into slavery, in national lotteries, and in other, now universally condemned immoralities, are we tied to their errors and blindness, by reverence for them? Is tha letter of the law to override its spirit, and that, too, in dealing with rebels and traitors who are openly seeking to destroy our national existence? I yield to no man in reverence for law and order; nay, in respect even for tha law's delays, and all tha various checks and balances by which constitutional government is secured. I believe in tha immense importance of the proper distribution and segregation of the legislative, judicial, administrative and executive functions of this Government. No man can tell me anything I do not now feel of the veins of method, order, precedent, rule, in political life! But there are times when all these things must be subordinated to the primal question of self-preservation. Has a nation less than the rights of an individual? May it not, must it not defend its own existence at all hazards? Can any laws, or charter, or constitution mean to rob it of the rights of self-preservation? Is tha Constitution really violated when, under such a necessity, the powers of the President are stretched beyond the ordinary reach of his office? I say the Constitution is preserved, as a life is saved, by dashing ordinary precautions and rules. The Spanish law forbids a subject from laying hands, on any pretence, on an Infanta of Spain, under penalty of instant death. Did, then, the peasant who rushed into the palace and extinguished the flames that enveloped a royal princess, deserve to die? Did he break the law? Yes, in the letter. No, in tha spirit. And would he not have deserved to die a thousand deaths if he had regarded the letter of tha law, when his liege lady was in instant peril of her life? It is such fictitious violations of the Constitution as this, that Northern sympathizers with the rebellion, are now seeking to make grounds of accusation against the true friends of the Nation, and the protection of its life—such violations as the incarceration of spies, of correspondents with tha rebel government; inciters to revolt in border cities; editors of rebel newspapers under some thin disguise; insolent slave-drivers on tha now free soil of tha District of Columbia; of men seeking to sow divisions and disloyalty in tha army itself; to prevent the raising of fresh levies; to weaken and bring into contempt the lawful power of the country. When it became necessary [illegible] high military authority [illegible] declared, that unless the act [illegible] corpus were suspended in the section of the State where the fort now lies, every National soldier could be arrested by the rebels, under civil process, and the power of the National Government ha put at absolute defiance. But it was by some thought unconstitutional to suspend this act. Then it must be unconstitutional to uphold the Constitution, to oppose secession, or to put down rebellion. Let it be deamed unconstitutional, than, by those who hate Union and liberty; it was none the less necessary—absolutely and unconditionally necessary—and the President, doubtless with some such view, signed the order for it with a full sense of his constitutional responsibility. But he is not yet justified in that act, or in any similar acts, by the opposition. Would God, would America, would tha Future, should we, justify him, if, higgling on the point, he had sacrificed this national spirit, honor, life and hopes in the weak and empty scruples of others about the letter of the law? He would indeed have been a coward and a traitor to his country, if he had shrunk from that holy duty, of setting the law of national self-preservation above every other consideration, at that critical moment. Remember that the value of a living ruler is that he is alive, and can accommodate action to circumstances. We might as wall have presiding over this nation a Mezlzei automaton, or Bebbage's Calculator, wound up by the Constitution to strike certain foregone conclusions, as to have a living representative of the people—a man whose heart, conscience and will have their legitimate place in interpreting and applying the written law to the nation's exigencies—if these feeble notions of the absolute preeminence in a civil war of every doubt or silence or uncertainty in a Constitution made for peace, are to prevail over the necessities of immediate and decisive action.

But, after all, no plea is so specious and so dangerous among all those under which disloyalty seeks to conceal its fangs, as that which attempts to distinguish between the Administration and the Government. It is perfectly respectful to the Government, for which it is ready to give life and treasure; but the Administration is imbecile, is false, is destroying the liberties of the nation; is without wisdom, or honesty, or success! It is to be assailed, despised, resisted, and in avery way obstructed, and this is all in the way of sound citizenship and in the exercise of inalienable rights—in the character of true and loyal Americans. It is very like the plea of men who respect the marital relation, but have no allegiance to the wife of their bosom; or of those who advocate honesty as a general principle, but make an exception in dealing with their own creditors! Practically, everybody knows that the President is, for two years or more to come, the sole lawful head of this Nation, and his Cabinet, men of his own choice, the arbiters of our national fate. Practically, what these men do or fail to do, through our furtherance or hindrance, settles the fate of this people for a generation, perhaps for ages to come. Practically, their support, encouragement and invigoration, is *the only possible method* of putting forth our National strength and ability. Practically, to bring them into suspicion, contempt and distrust, is the greatest injury and peril our cause can suffer! Practically, the rebel Congress can have no allies more worthy encouragement and pecuniary support, than the men here who attempt to weaken the confidence of the nation in their sole executive representatives; to bring the high officers of the Government into disrespect and contempt; to make foreign Powers think us led by pigmies, governed by imbeciles, counseled by knaves, divided among ourselves, and on the verge of despair; our successes cheap, our prospects cloudy, our resources belittled, our zeal and determination dimmed and dwindled, our national will broken; our Government despised, sneered at and distrusted by its own children. Nor, alas! is this wretched policy wholly confined to traitors. Loyal and honest men, in tha pride of opinion, unwittingly perform the traitor's work. Faithless, impatient, superficial, mere partisans, or mere pettifoggers, or mere sectionalists, or mere mediocrities, they assail the Administration because the Administration does not take their advice, see things their way, jump to their conclusions, adopt their "ism," swallow their panacea, or force it down the throats of the country.

I was lately very much struck by the remark of an honest New-England radical Abolitionist, who stated to me with an evident expectation that I should receive it as a proof of the President's total lack of intelligence, that a Committee of the leading Representatives of his sect had just waited on the President, and had three hours of conversation with him; and that they had no evidence that they had produced the least effect on his mind! As they were all very excellent and eloquent gentlemen, of their school, I confess I felt a new increase of respect for the President's firmness and many-sided wisdom! I have too often had my own hasty views and wishes opposed and thwarted by the Administration and high officers, not to have learned that it does not prove them to be wrong that they do not uniformly agree with even those honest and earnest advisers! And, taking advantage of whatever name for frankness and simplicity, in speaking the unqualified convictions of my own mind, I may here enjoy, I solemnly declare in the interests of the nation and cause, that, with more than ordinary opportunities of seeing and practically co-working with the Government, every month of study of our Administration has given me a greater estimate of its integrity, ability and fitness to meet the crisis; a higher respect for the President; a deeper persuasion that faith and confidence in him would be repaid by full success in our cause. I believe that the very common opinion that intestine quarrels rend the Cabinet; that no harmony of views or purposes prevails; that the high officers distrust and are jealous of each other; that they are chiefly animated by political ambition, or are sacrificing the country to their own self-seeking objects, is a most entire and a most pernicious mistake; that the differences among them are honest and healthy differences, not touching vital points, and that these perplexities spring not from their own divisions, but from ours; any lack of sharpness of policy to the blunted, because widely-extended, interests and wishes of a greatly scattered people. I believe no set of men ever lived, that were more idly, hastily and ignorantly judged and abused, then our existing Administration; that they need only to be closely and personally known to be wholly respected; and that any general disaffection or distrust is caused wholly by the poisonous malaria sent up from the marshes of public prejudice, from the foul-mouthed calumnies of a portion of the public Press, or the idle gossip of thoughtless story-tellers. When I think of the extent to which the falsest calumnies can go, without one particle of truth to travel on—things I personally know to be not only untrue, but the precise reverse of truth—I am in despair of arresting public prejudice. To take an illustration, below that of the Cabinet officer, whom I will not criticize—no man in the whole country, for instance, has suffered greater wrongs, from the canaea alleged, than Gen. McDOWELL—a wise and good man, a patriot and brave soldier, simply unfortunate, but despised and hated as a traitor and a drunkard by millions, many of whom are not worthy to loose his shoe-latchet. This man, who has been styled a drunkard, on the most incontestible evidence, by men and women of the highest character, in my presence, I positively know never so much as touches a drop of intoxicating drink—is a total abstinent, and always has been so! And I believe there are Generals and Cabinet officers now under suspicion of drunkenness and opium-eating, and fraud and falsehood—on testimony that would hang a man in many Courts—who are as innocent of each end every one of these charges as the purest men in this assembly.

It is a reckless way of disarming the personal character of public men, in tha Press and in popular assemblies, that has led to this atrocious depreciation of men, whose characters and reputation ought at this time to be under tha shield of every patriotic citizen's allegiance and gratitude. I am persuaded that it is a sacred duty to urge this point everywhere; and I rejoice, that in the best faith in the world, I am able to begin a reform in this direction, at least in my own small sphere. I have from the beginning thought it my duty everywhere to support the Government and to support the Administration as tha practical representatives of the Government. I think it your duty, your religious duty—the duty of every loyal citizen, and that no duty is so urgent and imperative at this moment, as to restore a well-deserved confidence to our President and his advisers. If they did not merit it in their personal character and talents, I should still claim that they deserved it in their official position! But I warily believe they merit it in their own persons, and only the more when they do not represent the partisan wishes of those who elected them. They came [illegible] party administration [illegible] were [illegible] them national patriots. The lightning of God has touched them and restored them sanctified. Yea! Oft we measure their trials, anxieties and difficulties—the necessary sorrows and cares of their vast and complicated responsibility—and be willing to add to their burdens the needless grief of misinterpretation, slander, gossiping criticism and personal abuse? A more ungrateful public was never known than that which could willingly assail the personal character of these slaves and conscripts of our public necessities—the present Government of the country! Let us reform our ways altogether; begin a new style of speech about our public men in office. Let us support, encourage, cheer and trust tha Government. It is all they need to carry us triumphantly through.

Thus, brethren, do I commend to you the cause of unconditional loyalty. I have pleaded it as a son pleading for a parent's life! Would to God that none needed this earnest pleading more than you do. I know your hearts, and how warmly and cordially as a congregation you approve and practice upon these principles. I make you, then, the missioneries of them, wherever you go, and with whomsoever you are conversant. Let our women and children become the propagandists of unconditional loyalty. The country needs not only the fealty of her sons, but of her daughters who sing the songs of patriotic devotion at your hearth-stones. Let your country have your earliest and your latest prayers. Frown on every syllable of distrust, of wavering, of disrespect, that pollutes tha air you breathe. Require of all your friends to be first tha friends of the nation! Have nobody's love that does not love the country more! Make a religion of patriotism. Let not the devotion of rebel fathers and mothers, of rebel sons and daughters, shame your lukewarmness, your selfishness, your coward fears. If error and treason can find such willing, uncomplaining martyrs and propagandists, what ought liberty, union and lawful government to have? It is this holy spirit of devotion on the part of the whole people, this jealous patriotism, this unconditional loyalty that can alone save the land. Let it not be your fault if from this hour it does not prevail in every home, in every heart, in avery place of business, in avery church throughout this nation—struggling, as it is, for the most sacred and valuable rights of our common humanity, a lawful Government and the right of Christianity and civilization to triumph over barbarism and Slavery.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Gen. Wool and Provost-Marshal-General Draper at Work.

Revelations by Major Conway's Special Provost Guard—The City Ransacked for Deserters.

Since Gen. WOOL came to this Department there has been a great change in military matters. Previously the streets were crowded with soldiers and officers absent from their regiments with or without proper authority. The crowds of those dressed as soldiers and officers attracted attention on all sides. They were on the streets, in the dram-shops, and in the theatres and brothels throughout the City. There was a change needed, and fortunately enough the change has taken place under the supervision of the old hero of many battles, who now commands tha Department of the East. Gen. WOOL has instructed Major CONWAY to carry out implicitly the orders of Gen. DRAPER, Provost-Marshal-General, and in order to do this a sufficient guard is allowed, thoroughly armed and prepared for the work. With this guard the City is patroled every night. Major CONWAY finds some facts which the people will be curious to know, and we give room for some of them.

BRIGADIERS.

One of these was found one evening last week quietly seated in a dram-shop in company with some of New-York's most suspicious characters. On the approach of the Provost-Guard he turned about as if intending to conceal himself. Major CONWAY approached and inquired, "General, show me your pass, please." The General became indignant, and replied—"I am your superior officer, sir." "My orders are," said Major C., "to see your papers, to inquire your business here in the City, to order you to report to Gen. WOOL, or Gen. DRAPER, and if I am satisfied you are without proper authority, to arrest you as a deserter." This brought the General to terms, and he explained his position as being this: "He had a leave of absence, was a little over his time, promised to return to his command at once, and that he would report to Gen. WOOL first.

COLONELS.

These were more numerous. Four were discovered in one evening—one in company with two officers of his regiment in a miserable dram-shop in William-street. At the appearance of the Provost-Guard, he drew himself up and looked with a very contemptuous air. The Major approached, and inquired, as usual, for "Your pass, please." "I be G—d d—d if I'll show you any pass," was the reply. Here was evidently a case for the use of discretion, as the Colonel was considerably under the influence of liquor. The guard was called in and ordered to be ready for any emergency which might arise. The appearance of the guard had the effect of quieting the angry passion of the Colonel, and it was then only that he came to terms. Another was found in a public house in Broadway, who, on being asked for his pass, inquired, "By what authority?" "By authority of Gen. WOOL, and the Provost-Marshal-General, Sir," replied the Major. The Colonel, who was enjoying a game of dominoes, took out his papers and showed them.

MAJORS AND CAPTAINS.

At LINDENMULLER'S, in the Bowery, a man was seen dressed in Captain's uniform. He was enjoying a dance inside the railing. The Major waited till he was through, then approached him just as he was drinking his beer. When asked for his pass, he showed his commission. This was of no account further than to show that he ought to be arrested if he had no other papers. He then showed his discharge, which was nearly two months old, and he still wearing his Captain's uniform. He evidently disliked showing his discharge at first, so he showed his commission, for his discharge would shame him in the eyes of the crowd, by the fact that he still flourished a Captain's uniform.

A Major was found twenty days over tha time stated on his leave of absence. He explained that he was detained by a civil process, and was on his way back to his regiment.

"ROUNTY DESERTERS."

These are men who deserted as soon as they received their bounties, and tha City is full of them. Of the crowds who have no employment except gambling and stealing, there is good evidance that *nine-tenths are deserters*. One of this class, tha son of one of our leading Sixth Ward politicians was arrested by Major CONWAY last evening. He received the bounty paid by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, "CONCEAN'S Irish Legion," just before it went away, and with this he got $75 "Navy-yard bounty." It is a fact that if tha citizens were as layef to the country as they ought, and would assist in the arrest of these deserters, that in one month there would hardly be a "loafer" on tha corners of our streets, or a shoulder-hitter any where in the City. This class are being arrested by Gen. DRAPER at the average rate of twelve a day. They are found in brothels in Centre, Howard, Marcer, Water, Greene, Wooster and other streets, as well as in fashionable gambling dens. Col. LOOMIS, commanding at Governor's Island, has already complained that his quarters there are insufficient to hold the crowds of deserters constantly arriving from this City. Thus we see that measures are being taken to rid the community of a crowd guilty of the meanest of crimes, namely, that of desertion.

THE BALL UP.

Skating at Central Park, the Fifth-avenue Pond, and Everywhere.

FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE ON RUNNERS.

The skating carnival, which has been so long postponed on account of the weather, fairly commenced yesterday, and all New-York rejoiced, for all New-York is interested, either by actual participation in the ice sports, or in the ruddy cheeks and joyful hearts of friends who do participate, and bring home the glad tidings of the day's sport. It needed not the multiplied flags and manifold bells to tell the people that the ice was in good order, for everybody expected it would be—and what everybody expects very often happens. In cars, in carriages and on foot then, the devotees of tha gyrating art effected their begins to the upper [illegible] where broad expanses of [illegible] beckoned them all, and left room for everyone that the fifty thousand who went.

THE CENTRAL PARK SKATING POND.

The largest and one of the best ponds was, of course, the main lake of the Central Park. Tha ball was up with the sun, and much more visible, and much more truthful than tha balls put up on the City cars sometimes, to delude unsuspecting enthusiasts into paying five cents for nothing but a cold ride. Tha ball was up, and likewise the national flag—the secondary emblem of good skating. Tha ice was never in better condition—smooth, strong, and unmarred by tha signs of "danger," which so often stera tha sportsmen and sportswomen at the Park ont of consciousness. Tras, the wind blaw almost a hurricane in the early morning, but that made no difference. Trua, the snow fell rapidly, but that was not of much account. What do skaters care for wind and snow? Nothing!—only that the snow covers the ice for a time; but evan that objection, together with the snow itself, is soon removed by gangs of sturdy laborers with shovels and brooms.

Eerly in the morning the crowd began to collect. Members of the New-York Club, with their trim dress, their agile movements, their genuflections and swift peramblations—their rapid turning and whirlwind twisting—their jumping, somersaulting, and general jollity. Next came the "citizens generally," as they say will follow after the processions, with here and there a lady sandwiched between two guardian males. Soon more ladies, more males, and some boys, appear, until about noon the crowd quite fills the pond, and the cry is still they come. New-York likes a jam. We have a crush at the opera, a full house at the theatre, people standing up during the sermon, why not a crowd on the skating pond? New-York travels in crowds—tha more tha merrier—until there gets to be so many that eves the wind finds difficulty in penetrating the mass. Speaking of wind, calls to mind the fact that while it is easy to skate with the wind, it is not so easy to skate against it. Can you not, Oh Messieurs Commissioners, either make the wind blow both ways, or not at all. The ladies carry quite too much sail to brave the breeze with impunity.

But, about the time the snow was well cleared off, the wind oled away considerably, and then the pond was in its prime. The ice and the attendance were alika excellent, and, barring rain or a thaw, there is a prospect of at least a week's good skating on the big pond.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Smooth as a billiard bill, hard as a flint, and clean as a parlor, the Fifth-avenue Skating Pond was in the best order yesterday. The ice was at least six inches thick, and cleaned with promptness and celerity by a gang of laborers kept quite smartly at work—indeed, so smartly, that it was evident they were working for individuals and not for the Corporation. Mr. OATMAN, the omnipresent and indefatigable Superintendent, was on hand, and saw that everything was in tip-top order. Not a shovelfull of snow, a stump of a cigar, or a wisp of a broom, was permitted to disfigure the smooth surface of the pond. But, it is in the concomitants that the Fifth-avenue Pond excels. The delightful music of the afternoon and evening, the spacious refreshment saloons, with their huge stoves and convenient windows, where the spectators may toast themselves and view the active sports of those on the pond, are unsurpassed. There were many ladies present, graceful skaters and attractive in costume and in *personnel*, and during the afternoon, when the crowd was most numerous, the scene was of unusual attractiveness, for hundreds were willing to pay for these extra comforts which this pond affords, as well they may. There were many excellent skaters present, whose performances attracted admiring crowds. The pond will be in quite as good, if not better order, to-day, so that after all the disappointments and heart-burnings which the mild Winter has occasioned the ticket holders, the Fifth-avenue Pond may be considered a great success.

OTHER CITY PONDS.

The small pond of the Central Park, Beekman's Pond, the Harlem Flats, and other favorite skating localities of the upper island, were likewise visited by many, and, in spite of the wind and snow, and the icicles pendant from beards and noses, the skating public enjoyed a day of rare sport—sport which was cheap, healthy and innocent, as well as delightful.

The old fogy who described sleigh-riding as standing in a tub of cold water and jingling bells, might have described skating by freezing the water and throwing away the bells. But, for all that, the skaters will skate, and will flock to the ponds when the ball is up. Echo answers, "The Ball is Up."

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE CHAMBER NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER THAN THE LEGITIMATE PURPOSES OF THE BOARD—ATTEMPTS TO INJURE THE UNITED STATES CURRENCY—EMIGRATION OF COTTON SPINNERS TO THIS COUNTRY.

A regular Monthly Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at 1 P. M. yesterday, Mr. A. A. Low, in the absence of tha President, in the Chair. Messrs. OLIVER HART, JOHN E. GAVIT and WILLIAM F. SMITH, were elected members by ballot. Tha Chairman having announced that two vacancies had occurred in the Committee of Arbitration, Messrs. CHITTENDEN and JOSEPH GALLARDS were elected to act on that Committee.

An unfavorable report having been circulated to the effect that party consideration had induced several of the members to object to the using of the chamber for any other than the legitimate purposes for which it was intended, Mr. BROWN took occasion to remark that the views of the Chamber had been misrepresented, it being the original intention of the members that under no pretext should the chamber be used for meetings not appertaining to the business of the Board. This view of the matter entirely excluded the impression that party motives had influenced members to object to the course which had been taken in using the rooms on the occasion of the reception of a distinguished General.

A resolution offered by Mr. TOWNE, that the Chamber most heartily deprecate the attempt of Secession sympathizers and others to injure the credit of the United States by depreciating its notes below those of non-specie paying banks, was adopted:

The following communication was read and ordered on file:

To the President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN: We have seen an extract from the New-York *Journal of Commerce* setting forth what are likely to be the results of the present war in the loyal States of North America. Already 1,200,000 men have been withdrawn from those States, principally from the operative class on various branches of industry, and many important works are suspended, or only partially in operation. In consequence of the recent drafts and enlistments from many branches not affected by the cotton crisis, in many instances laborers cannot be obtained, even where a very high rate of wages is offered. The settlements experienced and the scheme proposed in the article have caused a great sensation among the spinners and winders of this town, AND MANY HUNDREDS OF THEM HAVE ALREADY EXPRESSED THEIR WILLINGNESS TO EMIGRATE TO AMERICA, if a free passage and support could be offered to them until employment could be procured. In this town, (Preston, Lancashire,) there are 1,207 spinners and winders, and of that number nearly 600 are totally without employment, in consequence of a great many mills being closed. Many of them have been closed only twelve months, and those that are working, on account of a very inferior quality of cotton (chiefly Surat) being used, the operatives scarcely earn sufficient to keep body and soul together. Such being the state of affairs in Lancashire, the operative cotton spinners of Preston deem it their duty to offer you their humble and sincere expressions of gratitude for the noble and philanthropic scheme propounded to release us from our present impoverished condition, and we earnestly hope that the merchants and cotton manufacturers of the Northern States will lend their powerful aid and support to carry out a wise and practical scheme of emigration, which we are sure will be beneficial to them, and advantageous to the distressed operatives of Lancashire. If such a scheme of emigration should be carried out, it would induce the emigration to America of the flower of the Lancashire operatives. And with the prayer that peace and harmony may be restored to the United States, the great Republic of the World, is the most sincere prayer and earnest wish of yours truly,

The Cotton Spinners of Preston, in general meeting, held in tha Spinners' and Miners' Institute, Church-street, Preston, Jan. 7, 1863.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

WILLIAM CALDERBROOK, Chairman.

THOS. BANKS, Secretary.

Mr. BLOODGOOD stated that as Gen. WOOL had made his first inspection of tha defences of the harbor unattended by any member of the Chamber, he deemed it the duty of the Board to request the Committee on Harbor Defences to visit Gen. WOOL and make known their willingness to cooperate with him in the matter of making the harbor impregnable.

Naval Affairs.

FOUR VESSELS TO REINFORCE THE SOUTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADE.

Tha United States steam gunboat *Wamsutta* is under orders to leave this port to-day or to-morrow, to reinforce the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. She is to touch at Port Royal, and receive there such orders relative to her future movements as tha Commander-in-Chief may see fit to issue. Capt. KITTERIDGE, who distinguished himself so conspicuously while on blockading service, has been given tha command of the vessel. The *Wamsutta* is one of the 27 gunboats built by contract for the regular navy in 1861. She has recently undergone a thorough overhauling here, and is now in excellent condition. Her officers are: Commander, J. W. KITTERIDGE; Acting Ensign, Charles R. Bryant; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Wm. R. Winslow; Acting Masters Mates, Geo. B. Goodrich, Charles Crossman, Thomas Kennedy; Acting Engineers, Wm. A. Andress, Wm. H. Brown, L. W. Medlam, Wm. F. Carman.

The new screw steam sloop-of-war is ordered to leave Philadelphia on the same mission as the *Wamsutta*. She recently failed in two attempts to get to sea, but is now believed to be all right. She is a perfectly new ship, has on board nearly 300 officers and men, among whom is a full guard of marines. Her hull will compare favorably with that of any other vessel in the service, having been built by a regular naval constructor.

To-day or to-morrow the *Juniata* will leave port for the rendezvous at Port Royal, where she will be assigned to a post on the Charleston blockade.

Steamtug *Wallace* also leaves here to-day or to-morrow for the South Atlantic fleet, most important duty having been laid out for her there. The nature of it cannot be published.

New steamtug *Violet*, recently the *Martha*, has sailed from this port for the South Atlantic fleet. She is a very pretty little vessel, and is needed in the neighborhood of Charleston or Key West for important service. She was recently purchased in this City, and was built in Williamsburgh. Her officers are: Commander, Acting Ensign J. W. BARNETT; Acting Master's Mates, Wm. L. Lindsley, Geo. H. Marks and John Bishop; Acting Assistant Engineers, John Leaman, John J. Earl, Edwin P. Richardson and Edwin Towler.

County Appropriation Bill for 1863.

The County Appropriation bill for 1863, (exclusive of the portion naming the sum for the support of the Police within this County, which had been previously passed,) was passed by the Board of Supervisors yesterday. The items appropriated are as follows:

Advertising	$39,500 00
Armories and drill-rooms (a new item, called for under the provisions of the new Militia law)	50,000 00
Asylum for Idiots	250 00
Care and repairs of old Harlem River Bridge	750 00
Common Schools for State	412,218 23
Contingencies, Comptroller's office	3,000 00
Coroners' fees	21,000 00
County contingencies	41,033 74
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,250 00
Election expenses	72,000 00
Construction of new Harlem River Bridge	200,000 00
Removal of incumbrances in harbor	4,000 00
Institution for the Blind	2,500 00
Lighting, cleaning and supplies	26,000 00
Care of McComb's Dam Bridge	1,200 00
Military fines (a new item) for any deficiency arising from non-collection of fines and expenses imposed by the new militia law	30,000 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	50,000 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	1,500 00
Rent for rooms for New-York Law Institute, (new item)	5,783 34
Officers' and witnesses' fees	50,000 00
Printing, stationery and blank books	30,000 00
Redemption of McComb's Dam Bridge bonds	20,000 00
Repairs to County buildings and offices	12,000 00
Rents	11,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	5,700 00
Salaries—Executive Department	82,050 00
Salaries—

and Kennedy, of the Eighteenth Precinct, both of them were captured. The Justice committed them for examination.

Sad Death of a Woman.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of Emma Keats, a widow woman, aged 48 years, who died at a late hour on Wednesday night, at No. 18 Goerck-street. The jury found that her death was produced by the severe cold weather and intemperance. It appears that the deceased has been for several years past addicted to the constant use of intoxicating drinks, and by this course she has much injured her health, reduced her finances, and estranged her friends. She was formerly a woman of position in society. She was born in New-Jersey, and has two sons of some prominence in the Union army.

The Christian Commission.—On Sunday evening next the United States Christian Commission will hold a meeting at the Academy of Music. Gen. Scott has consented to preside. Speeches will be made by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. A. E. Burnside, Rev. Alexander Reed, Col. McKean and Rev. Mr. Durbin. The advertisement states where tickets of admission can be procured without charge The Christian Commission has a very responsible duty to perform, and has undertaken a great and good work in supplying our army and navy with good reading. The meeting will, we trust, be largely attended.

Court of General Sessions.—In this Court yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Michael Cassil, aged 24, was tried and convicted of stealing a horse from Edward Daly, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Michael Ryan was convicted of petit larceny, and sent to the City Prison for ten days. James O'Brien and Hanay Matthews pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny and was remanded for sentence on Saturday next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Supposed Murder of a Woman in South Brooklyn—Coroner's Investigation and Verdict of the Jury.—Coroner Norris yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an unknown woman, who was found murdered on the Flats, at the foot of Williams-street, on Tuesday morning last. She was last seen in company with a man by an employe in the oil factory of Richardson & Buncker, about 1 o'clock A. M. He saw them scuffling near the spot where her body was found, but as it appears to be a common practice for loose characters to frequent that neighborhood at night, he paid no further attention to them. The evidence shows conclusively that the woman came to her death by violence. The following is the substance of the testimony:

Michael Shearon, sworn—Reside corner of Bond and Douglass streets; am employed by Messrs. Richardson & Buncker, in the oil feelory at the foot of William-street; was at work on the night of the 3d of February; the factory is inclosed by a fence about seven feet in height; there are spaces between the boards. About 1½ o'clock, as I was passing along inside, I heard a noise outside the fence; heard a woman's voice; she said, "Stop, stop, stop," in a subdued tone; I went to the fence, looked through, and saw a man and woman; the man, I think, had on a flat hat or cap, and wore a short round about coat; it was moonlight at this time; they were about fifty yards off, going in the direction of the spot where the deceased was found; the man had his arm around her waist, and appeared to force her along; when they arrived at the place where she was discovered next morning they stopped a moment or so, and seemed to scuffle; she broke loose and ran away from him; he seemed as if coaxing her back; she returned to him, when he put his arms around her waist; at this time I began to feel very cold; was barebeaded and in my shirt-sleeves—besides it was necessary that I should return to my work; that was the last I saw of them; saw the body next morning, but am unable to say whether it is the same I saw the night previous; took no more notice of them because I supposed the woman was a prostitute, and as such things are frequent about the flats, I paid no particular attention to the appearance of the parties. The deceased was found at the edge of the creek, just about where I saw the scuffling; she was lying on her face, and fresh blood stained the ground about her; the neighborhood is perfectly flat, covered with sand; it is a bleak, open spot; there are no holes, or hills, or stones, for a long distance; I remarked to Mr. Lalro, who was with me at the time, "I wonder what the men is bringing that woman toward the water for;" I remained looking at them scuffling at the edge of the creek only about two minutes.

William Loird, who is also employed in Richardson and Bunoker's factory, testified to seeing the parties pass by and hearing them converse together, but not in angry tone; paid no particular attention to them, as he presumed them to be bad characters; could not describe the clothing of either.

Dr. Louis Bauer testified to making a *post mortem* examination of the body; the face was very much bruised and covered with blood; there was a lacerated wound, about two inches in length, parallel with the eye-lids; also, another wound on the forehead, extending from the inner angle of the left eye up the forehead about midway; the left eye was much bruised, also the lip; there was no injury to the brain; there was no fracture of the bones of the head; found no blood on the brain; the large venous vessels of the brain were distended; all the other organs of the body were perfectly sound, except the lungs, which were very much engorged; the deceased died from apoplexy, consequent upon the over-distention of the vessels of the brain; what this condition was caused by I am unable to say.

Thos. Sullivan swore that he saw the man and the woman that night on Imlay-street, about ten and a half o'clock; the woman looked like deceased; she wore a hood resembling the one exhibited; the man wore a Kossuth hat, dark coat and lightish pants; took no further notice of them.

Honora Callahan testified that her husband kept an oyster saloon corner of Van Brunt-street and Hamilton-avenue; Tuesday morning, a man wearing a Kossuth hat, rather broad in the brim, and a short black coat, such as sailors wear, came in; he had a blue flannel shirt on, also a white shirt; noticed blood on the bosom; he was about 30 years old; appeared to be much agitated; he lifted the latch two or three times before he came in; he asked to be directed to Castle Garden, then asked if he could get a bed here; my husband told he could not; he then sat down; noticed a knife in his side-pocket; his cravat was loose, so was his shirt; my husband asked him if he had been in a row? he said he had met some men, who wanted his money; appeared as if he had been drinking some; he got up and sat down several times, and seemed very uneasy; he finally got up, and I let him out; he said he was a Norwegian, but spoke very fair English; think he was about five feet nine or ten inches high, light complexion, and light brown hair, short.

Several other witnesses were examined, but nothing additional was elicited bearing on the case. Capt. Rhonas, of the Third Police Precinct, testified that his district was so large, that there was eight miles of patrolling territory for each man.

The case being given to the jury, they brought in the following verdict:

That the said unknown woman came to her death by violence at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown, and the jury are of the opinion that the police force of this District is entirely inadequate, the distance patroled by each man being about eight miles.

Rye Coffee—The Effects of Deleterious Substances in the Grain.—A few days since a family residing in South Brooklyn, was poisoned, as alleged, by the use of rye coffee. An examination was made by Dr. Bauer, the Health Officer of Brooklyn, who discovered that the sickness was caused by the continued use of coffee made by rye, and he was confirmed in his opinion by making experiments upon a dog. He, therefore, ordered (by what authority is not made so clear) the police to seize the packages on sale in the store from which the family above alluded to had procured the coffee. The following is the statement of the Health Officer in regard to the matter:

Health Department, Brooklyn, Feb. 5, 1863.

On the 1st inst., Dr. M. Palmedo, of this city, reported that the entire family and the servant of a German merchant had for sometime previously, and still suffered from the effects of vegetable poison, alleged to have been taken with their food. In compliance with the duties of my office, and at Dr. Palmedo's request, I entered immediately upon the investigation of the case. At No. 127 Amity-street, I found Mr. Gustave C. Cheff, his wife, two of his daughters, and one son, more or less under the influence of the supposed poison, the rest of the family being convalescent. The servant had been removed to other quarters; one of the young ladies was very sick; her face was bloated and disfigured like the dropsy; her eyelids were greatly distended and could scarcely be opened; her eye-balls were bloodshot, and the pupils considerably dilated; she was then under violent fever and very restless; she complained of headache and great dizziness; she was tortured by frightful dreams and became at times delirious; besides this there was great pain in the back and extremities, the latter were moreover benumbed; she was very weak, either from the effects of the alleged poison or from the prevailing copious diarrhœa, or from both conjointly; learning that every member of the family had been thus effected, I could not hesitate in lending my official assistance in the discovery of the alleged poisonous cause. Dr. Palmedo had already instituted the most searching inquiry and at last has fixed his suspicions upon the so-called rye coffee, which the family had made use of for the last three or four weeks. After due deliberation on all the attending circumstances, I could not help sharing in the suspicion, as no other cause could be assigned. Ascertaining the places where the suspected articles had been bought, I possessed myself of some samples, suspended the further sale of said articles at those places until its composition and effects could be fully examined into. Chemical analysis and microscopical examinations being utterly impracticable, I resorted to experiments upon dogs. In preparing a strong decoction of the sample, I noticed its strong, disagreeable and nauseating flavor, very similar to that emanating from a decoction of ergot, yet stronger in the former. The animal exhibited great restlessness and weakness; his movements and position were uniform; his pulse beat feebly at first from 160 to 180, and even, for a short time, to 175 per minute; pupils became dilated; he was evidently sick at the stomach; very thirsty, and had frequent and painful passages from the bowels. It seemed to be conclusive that the samples used for the experiment contained noxious ingredients of a poisonous character. The case of Mr. Cheff's family is not a solitary one. I have become cognisant of numerous instances in which the Rye Coffee had the same or similar effects, and such complaints had been made at the store from which the sample had been purchased. I have, therefore, considered myself justified in condemning the stock of the article, and have ordered its destruction. Nobody should be surprised at the obnoxious effects of rye coffee, for with the rye itself grew ergot and other poisonous plants, and unless their seed be carefully separated from rye, poisoning is inevitable. Pure rye is certainly a cheap and innocent substitute for coffee—the adulterations alone are to be feared in the article. I hope this disclosure will teach manufacturers of the articles to be more careful in the selection of the new material, otherwise the public will protect itself more effectually.

LOUIS BAUER, M. D."

Attempte to Commit Suicide.—Michael Fernandes, the youth who was convicted of grand larceny in the Court of Sessions, on Wednesday, attempted to commit suicide in his cell at the jail on the night of the same day. He was found by the keeper suspended by the neck to the cell door, and was cut down. Dr. Van Zandt applied restoratives and he recovered. A sister of the accused is said to have made a similar attempt some years since.... A deaf and dumb woman was taken into custody on Wednesday night and brought to the First Precinct Station-house. The officer supposed her to be laboring under a fit, but on questioning her by means of writing on a slate, it appeared that she was the mother of several children, and having hard work to obtain subsistence for them, she had twice attempted to end her existence. She refused to communicate anything further in regard to herself or family. She was detained at the Station-house to enable further inquiry to be made.

Woman Frozen to Death.—A woman was found on the sidewalk in Ryerson-street, near Greenavenue, early yesterday morning, in a sitting posture, frozen stiff. From appearances it is supposed that she was on her return home, and being overcome by the intense cold, sank down, exhausted. She had a basket upon her arm, containing a loaf of bread. She was quite neatly dressed, having on a worsted shawl. The deceased was of medium height, and had dark hair. An inquest was held and a verdict of "frozen to death" was rendered. She has not been identified.

NEW-JERSEY.

Excitement in Hudson City.—A considerable excitement was occasioned in Hudson City yesterday and the afternoon previous, in consequence of the summary arrest of two citizens by the provost-guard, as alleged deserters. It appeared that on Wednesday afternoon, a Sergeant and four privates belonging to the provost-guard and quartered at West Hoboken, proceeded to Hudson City where they took into custody a young man named Wm. Ketchum, on a charge of being a deserter from the United States service. The accused protested against the arrest on the ground that he was not a deserter, did not belong to the service and never had with the exception of serving with the first three months volunteers, at the close of which he received an honorable discharge. The provost-guard paid no attention to Ketchum's protestations but compelled him to accompany them to the camp. A friend of the prisoner, named Patrick Coleman, went along with them, and upon arriving at the camp was questioned by Col. Leichlreiter, who caused him also to be detained on suspicion of being a deserter. The circumstances of the affair becoming known caused considerable excitement in Hudson City, and about twenty citizens started for the camp for the purpose of procuring, if possible, the release of the prisoners. Meantime Squire Marsh being applied to, issued a warrant which was placed in the hands of Constable Hanley. The latter accompanied by two citizens proceeded to the camp and arrested the Sergeant and one private, who were taken to the jail and locked up to await further action. Col. Leichlreiter at once released Ketchum and Coleman, and it is said immediately took his departure, apparently fearing that he too might receive a summons from the Squire and a night's quarters at the county lock-up.

The Hoboken and Newark Railroad Accident—Presentment of the Grand Jury.—In the Hudson County Court, yesterday afternoon, the Grand Jury made a presentment relative to the loss of life at the Hackensack River, on the Hoboken and Newark Railroad. They found:

First—That the signal at the bridge was wholly inadequate.

Second—That this Company, and, in their judgment, all Companies, should use, in all cases where danger is likely to arise, two classes of signals, one indicating safety, and the other indicating danger. That such a course will lead to extreme watchfulness on the part of station agents where danger is likely to occur, and will induce attention on the part of engineers and conductors of trains.

Third—That the force at the bridge was insufficient to man the draw.

Fourth—That the bridge-tender was not a man of sufficient capacity for the position which he held.

Fifth—That to secure the safety of the public, a law should be passed to require a train to stop from three to five hundred feet from all drawbridges and in full view of the same, and that the same precaution should be taken wherever the rails of one steam railroad intersects or crosses the rails of another railroad at grade.

The locomotive which ran into the river at the railroad bridge has been raised and taken to Newark for repairs. It is not very greatly injured. It is somewhat remarkable that the bodies of neither Woodruff, the Engineer, nor of Mr. Vincent, a passenger, who were drowned at the time of the accident, have yet been recovered.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 37, 38, 38½, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51½, 17, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1773, 135, 237, 407, 473, 485, 617, 1137, 909, 639, 681, 175, 679, 719, 727, 737, 753, 767. *Part II.*—Nos. B., 1696, 1868, 2010, 1881, 941, 2080½, 2794, 1984, 1843, 2859, 2855, 2480, 2883, 2158.

Superme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 142, 2092, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230, 66, 78.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 787, 1167, 1335, 1391, 1393, 1398, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413. *Part II.*—Nos. 1464, 976, 560, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1492, 1494, 1498.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1125, 707, 1173, 1175, 1176, 1178, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1188, 1189, 959. *Part II.*—Nos. 360½, 1674, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 3155, 1154½, 1160, 1161, 1164, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1172.

Collision in the Kills.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Walter T. Klots, et al. vs. *The Steamboat Red Jacket.*—This case was a libel filed by the owners of the schooner *Henry Ransom*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the steamer on June 2, 1860. The libelant alleged that the schooner was bound from Elizabethport, New-Jersey to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, with a cargo of coal. That while in the channel leading from Elizabethport to the Kills, the wind being fresh from the north and the schooner close hauled on her larboard tack, with a double reefed mainsail, she saw the steamer which had left Staten Island bound for Elizabethport, and was heading north of the schooner. That the channel was three hundred feet wide and there was room enough for the steamer to have passed on that side, but the steamer steered to the south and crowded on the schooner, which at the last moment ported her helm to avoid the collision but too late.

The Elizabethport and New-York Ferry Company, claimants of the steamer, denied the case set up by the libelants, and alleged that the collision was caused by the schooner's crossing the channel and running into the steamboat.

Shipman, J.—This libel is brought to recover damages for a collision which occurred in the Kills on the 2d of June, 1860, which resulted in the sinking of the schooner of the libelants, as they allege, through the carelessness of those in charge of the steamer. The case presents an instance of the obstinate and irreconcilable conflict of evidence. The collision of the witnesses is as palpable as that of the vessels. But I think that the narrative of those on board the schooner is the more clear, intelligent and reliable. It is certainly more so than the account given by those in charge of the steamer, and were it not for the testimony of some passengers on board of the latter, the weight of evidence would be clearly in favor of the libelants. The testimony of passengers, however, who have no practical knowledge of the navigation of vessels, is not always reliable in cases of collision of this character. To the greater clearness and consistency of the libelants' witnesses must be added the character and direction of the wound inflicted on the hull of the schooner by the stem of the steamer. This wound, as it stands clearly on the proofs, could not have been produced by a collision at the angle described by the claimants' witnesses, while its shape and direction tend directly to confirm the witnesses for the libelants. And I think it shows, with reasonable certainty, that the steamer was at fault in not giving the schooner sufficient room, under the circumstances, to pass safely to the southward of her.

Decree for libelants, with a reference.

For libelants, Messrs. Scudder & Carter; for claimants, Mr. Morton.

Effect of the Admission of the Execution of an Assignment—The Rule as to Liquidated Damages.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Peckham.

Joseph Colwell vs. *Herbert Laurence, Jr., and Another.*—This was an appeal from a judgment entered upon the report of a referee in favor of the plaintiff, who was the assignee of Messrs. Birkbeck & Hodges, a manufacturing firm formerly existing in this City.

It appeared that the plaintiff, as assignee, claimed title to the demand under an assignment of the general partners in the firm,—a special partner not having joined in the assignment, although he assented to it. The defendants objected to the sufficiency of the title under the assignment, on the ground that it was not executed by all the partners.

It further appeared that the firm of Birkbeck & Hodges had entered into a contract with the appellants to construct a double engine for a new vessel which the appellants were building for the Spanish Government. In that contract was incorporated a provision imposing on the contracting parties $100 per day forfeiture in case the boiler was not completed in the time mentioned in the contract.

The contract was not performed in this respect, and the appellants objected that the damages for non-performance of the contract within the stipulated time, were liquidated damages, and that they were, therefore, entitled to recover those damages at the rate of $100 per diem.

In respect to the first point, the Court, per Ingraham, P. J., held that whatever force there would have been in the objection that the assignment did not pass a sufficient title, because not executed by all the partners, the defendants cannot receive any benefit from it in this action. When the assignment was offered to be proved, its execution, as averred in the complaint, was admitted. That admission concludes the defendants on that point. Besides, the objection should have been made on the trial, for the reason that the want of a signature of one of the defendants might have been remedied by proof of his assent to the signature of the firm, and which, in fact, was proven.

Touching the second point, the Court hold that, independent of the provisions of the contract making the nonperformance within a specified time a forfeiture, the cases do not warrant the conclusion that this amount was to be considered liquidated damages. The rule, as established by the cases, was held to be, that where the damages cannot be ascertained by proofs—where, "from the nature of the adventure, (Cotheal vs Talmadge, 5 Selden, 551,) the amount of gain by a strict performance of the contract cannot be foretold, and the amount of loss cannot be ascertained by proof, the liquidation of the damages by contract between the parties is prudent and reasonable." But, as in this case, where the "damages can be easily ascertained, and should have been remedied by the defendants instead of their assing for a daily penalty for nonperformance," liquidated damages will not be allowed.

The judgment was affirmed.

Jno. S. McCulloh for appellant; D. & S. McMahon for respondent.

Alleged Conversion—A Singular Defence.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Downing et als. vs. *Bloomer & Macbeth.*—This was an action for the alleged conversion of personel property, and in which the defendants were arrested.

The taking and conversion were admitted in the answer, and the defence set up was an alleged conspiracy on the part of the plaintiffs to get the defendants to take the property so as to embarrass them with suit and arrest. The gist of the alleged conspiracy was that the defendants had property of the same kind, in the same warehouse, which was removed by one of the plaintiffs, (Edgerton,) and the property taken substituted in place thereof, secretly, and without the knowledge of defendants.

It was admitted by defendant's counsel, that Downing, one of the plaintiffs, notified defendants, when they were taking the property, that it belonged to plaintiffs, and that he tried to prevent their carts from taking it away. It was also admitted by defendants' counsel that he could not prove by whom, or when, or how the property claimed to belong to defendants was taken, but only the negative—that it was taken without their knowledge. It was further admitted that one of the plaintiffs, (Edgerton,) who it was alleged had removed the property, was a *joint owner* thereof with the defendants, and therefore had a right to take the property.

The Court (Judge Daly) remarked that the defence was a very unusual one. He was, however, inclined to the opinion that if the facts could be proven, such a defence might be sustained. The defendant then stated the circumstances which he could prove, and the Judge held that they would not be sufficient to establish such a defence.

The jury were thereupon directed to find a verdict for the plaintiffs for $555 70.

T. D. Pelton and H. F. Averill for plaintiffs; R. Wynkoop and John A. Mapes for defendant.

About the Ownership of a Promissory Note—Verdict on the Dispute.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

James Weil vs. *John W. Ernest.*—The plaintiff brought this action to recover on a promissory note made by the defendant to the firm of Robert Thomas & Co., confectioners in this City, for $91 30.

The note was transferred, as alleged, by Themes, on behalf of his firm, to one Miss Duffie, by whom it was transferred to the plaintiff. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff that he paid nearly the face of the note for it, and that he was the lawful holder and owner. The defendant claimed that Thomas had no authority to transfer the note, and that he was not at the time a member of the firm of Robert Thomas & Co.; and, also, that the note belonged to one George Seeley. The jury thought otherwise, however, and rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for amount claimed and interest—$101 75.

Henry L. Clinton and Ex-Judge Hunt for plaintiff; Hutt and Conable for defendant.

A Victim of Misplaced Confidence—How a Check was Made with a Promise for a Consideration, and the Result.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Thomas B. Oakley vs. *William S. Sears.*—This was an action to recover $12,000 and interest on a check given by the defendant to plaintiff for that amount, and which was not paid at the bank on presentation. The defence interposed was that the check in suit was a mere memorandum check, given without consideration, and was not to be presented for payment until the money had been placed in the hands of the defendant by Pliny White or his friends to meet it. Usury was also set up as a defence.

Verdict for the plaintiff for $13,384.

Geo. R. Thompson for plaintiff; Levi S. Chatfield and defendant for defendant in person.

Verdict in the Replevin Case—Judgment Against an Ex-Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

John S. Conklin vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff.*—This case was stated in the Times of yesterday.

The trial now resulted in a verdict for $100 for the plaintiff.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Manhattan Savings Institution vs. *Beil et al, two cases; Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company* vs. *Bradie et al; Brady* vs. *Ganison; Sayre et al* vs. *Keer.*—Judgment ordered.

Wells, Pres't., &c. vs. *Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Hartford.*—Costs taxed at $253 93.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Case et al. vs. *Banta.*—Motion to strike out parts of the complaint, granted in part, and denied in part.

Fiefel vs. *Singer* vs. *Fuchs.*—Motion for relaxation and costs granted on payment to each defendant of $5 costs of opposing this motion.

Before Justice Monell.

Van Santvoord et al. vs. *Rooney; Doyle* vs. *Brumley, &c.; Harris, &c.*, vs. *Houghton; Delafield, &c.* vs. *The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn; Martin* vs. *Hoppock; Pollen, &c.* vs. *LeRoy &c.; Beckerman* vs. *Tucker.*—Orders granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Harleck vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York.*—Case settled, papers in the Clerk's Office.

Before Justice Robertson.

White vs. *Jones and Another.*—Findings of fact settled.

Smith vs. *Denison, and Others.*—The same.

Berry vs. *Kelly, Sheriff, and Others.*—Findings of fact amended.

Tracy vs. *The New-York Harlem Railroad Company.*—Motion partly granted, partly denied.

Lakey and Another vs. *Kimball and Another.*—Opinion in favor of judgment for plaintiff. Findings of fact to be settled.

Muller vs. *Bayard.*—Certificate refused.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 5, 1863.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	92½	
25,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	94¼	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '71, Cou	88	
500	Treas. 7 3.10 p ct. Notes		102
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	81	
1,000	Mo. 6s, is. to Ill. & St. J.-R.		88½
4,000	Va. St. 6s		74
9,000	Harlem R. 2d M.		104½
2,000	Erie 3d M. Bs.		83 122
1,000	Hud. R. Con. B		178
1,000	Cal. & C. 2d M.		114
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.		125
2,000	Pitt. F. W. & C. 3d,	80½	
2,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	71	
5,000	T. W. & W. 2d M.		89
4,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.		87
10,000	Amer. Gold		157
70,000	do	b30	157⅞
30,000	do	b30	157⅞
100,000	do	b30	158
20,000	do	b10	157⅝
56,000	do		157⅛
5	Bank of St. of N. Y.		91
50	Am. Ex. Bank		95
600	Bruns. City L. Co.		3¼
100	do		8½
31	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co		129¾
50	Cumb. Coal Pr.		19¾
300	do		19
350	Pac. Mail S. Co.		168
450	N. Y. Cen. R.		119
150	Erie Railway		74⅛
255	do		73¾
200	do		73¾
50	do	s10	73⅝
50	Erie R. Pref.		99⅞
100	do		99¼
100	Hudson River R.		94
50	do	s30	93⅜
100	do		93¾
150	Harlem Railroad		33¼
100	Mich. Cen. R.		98
600	M. S. & N. I. R.		56½
500	do		56¾
370	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		104
200	do		103¾
150	Ill. C. R. Scrip		90¾
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		89
200	do	s30	89
100	Gal. & Chic.	s3	90¾
250	Chic. & R. I. R.		89
100	do	b4	89
200	do		89¼
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C R		63
100	Alton & T. H. Pf.	b30	86

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81. Con.		94¼
8,000	do		94½
5,000	do		94¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Coo		85½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.		98
20,000	U. S. 6s '87, Reg.		95
35,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.		92¾
6,000	do		92½
24,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		94
10,000	U. S. D. Nts		154½
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes		102
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	81	
1,000	Mo. 6s, is. to Ill. & St. J.-R.		88½
4,000	Va. St. 6s		74
9,000	Harlem R. 2d M.		104½
2,000	Erie 3d M. Bs.		83 122
1,000	Hud. R. Con. B		178
1,000	Cal. & C. 2d M.		114
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.		125
2,000	Pitt. F. W. & C. 3d,	80½	
2,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	71	
5,000	T. W. & W. 2d M.		89
4,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.		87
10,000	Amer. Gold		157
70,000	do	b30	157⅜
30,000	do	b30	157⅞
100,000	do	b30	158
20,000	do	b10	157⅝
56,000	do		157⅛
5	Bank of St. of N. Y.		91
50	Am. Ex. Bank		95
600	Bruns. City L. Co.		3¼
100	do		8½
31	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co		129¾
50	Cumb. Coal Pr.		19¾
300	do		19
350	Pac. Mail S. Co.		168
450	N. Y. Cen. R.		119
150	Erie Railway		74⅛
255	do		73¾
200	do		73¾
50	do	s10	73⅝
50	Erie R. Pref.		99⅞
100	do		99¼
100	Hudson River R.		94
50	do	s30	93⅜
100	do		93¾
150	Harlem Railroad		33¼
100	Mich. Cen. R.		98
600	M. S. & N. I. R.		56½
500	do		56¾
370	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		104
200	do		103¾
150	Ill. C. R. Scrip		90¾
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		89
200	do	s30	89
100	Gal. & Chic.	s3	90¾
250	Chic. & R. I. R.		89
100	do	b4	89
200	do		89¼
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C R		63
100	Alton & T. H. Pf.	b30	86

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Treas. 7 3.10 p c. Notes		101⅞
$50,000	American Gold		156⅞
10,000	do	b3	156⅞
50,000	do	b20	157⅛
10,000	U. S. D. Nts		154⅛
50	Erie Railway		73
20	do		73⅛
100	do		73¼
100	do	b10	73⅜
100	N. Y. Central R		118⅛
50	do	opg	118¾
500	Clev. & Pitts. R.		89¾
200	do	s30	89
50	Galena & Chi.	s3	90½
250	Chic. & R. I. R.		89
100	do		89
200	do		89½
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C R		63
100	Alton & T. H. Pf.	b30	86

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. Treas. Nts.		101⅞
10,000	Debt Certificates		94
60,000	Amer. Gold		157¾
60,000	do		157⅞
22,000	U. S. D. N.		154⅛
80,000	do		155
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.		61
50	Pacific M. S. Co.		168
50	do		167⅞
100	do		167¾
150	do		167⅜
400	Erie Railway		73½
1520	do	b3	73¾
100	do		73¾
200	do	b10	73⅝
50	N. Y. Cen. R.		118¾
100	Erie R. Pref.		99⅝
100	Hud. R. R.		93½
100	Harlem R.		33¼
170	Harlem R. Pref.		85⅛
250	M. S. & N. I. R.		56⅝
600	Clev. & Pitt. R.		89
300	do	b10	89
100	Galena & Chi. R	s30	90
100	Cb. & R. I. R.		89¾
150	do		89⅝
100	do	b3	89⅜
150	Canton Co.		26
58	P., Ft. W. & C. R.		63
50	do	b30	64

Thursday, Feb. 5—P. M.

The following interesting statement comes from the Bank Department at Albany, made up from the returns of the Banks, on the call of Superintendent Van Dyck, of the amount of United States Securities owned by the Banks of the State and City of New-York, Jan. 19, 1863:

United States Stocks	$31,631,760
Treasury Notes, 7.30s	25,383,505
Indebtedness Certificates	14,941,679
Certificates bearing Interest	37,047,370
Certificates payable in gold	6,774,612
Demand and Legal Tender Notes	20,169,098
Total of all	$135,968,044

The Banks for Savings in this State and City hold, in addition, in trust for their depositors, $18,018,530, of which $10,392,102 is in Funded Stocks.

It is also interesting, in connection with the above, to know the per centage of the Stocks and Treasury paper (interest-bearing) of the United States, end of the United States Circulation of legal tender, held by the Banks, of the sum total outstanding at about the close of January. It is as follows:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES—FEB. 1, 1863.

	Total.	Owned by N. Y. Banks.	Pr. Cent'ge By Banks.
Funded 6 per cents	$112,816,142		
Funded 5 per cents	30,483,000		
Total funded	$143,201,142	$31,631,760	22
Treasury Bonds 7.30's	139,998,000	25,383,505	18
Treasury Deposits	79,235,000	43,621,982	55
Treasury Certificates	138,444,000	14,941,679	11
United States Notes	247,021,315	20,169,098	8¼
Total	$747,999,457	$135,968,044	18p.c.

It is thus seen that of the Funded Debt of the United States, 78 ℔ cent. is distributed among the People, including their Bankers, in other States than New-York, and 22 ℔ cent., or $31,631,780 is owned by the Banks of the State and City of New-York, including $11,899,450 which they have pledged in the Bank Department as security for their own circulation. And that of the entire legal tender Circulation of United States Notes, the Banks held on the 19th of January ult., only $20,169,098, or *about eight and a-half per cent. only of the total outstanding issue.* This last item will certainly create surprise, considering the popular impression attempted to be made by speculators in Gold Coin at extravagant premiums, of the great and pressing superabundence of Green Backs. The amount of this Currency held in the City of New-York—making the most moderate allowance for this sum held by the Country Banks—*is less than one-half the amount of Gold Coin* which they report had advertise as part of their condition every Tuesday morning. This result will at once account for the recent advance in the rate for Money from 5 up to 7 ℔ cent. to carry out the current speculation in Gold Coin—the Coin itself being really more abundant in Bank than the United States Notes of legal tender, or in the proportion of thirty-eight to eighteen millions.

The above returns show in the main *that more than six hundred millions of the Public Debt and Circulation of the United States are widely distributed in the hands of the People*, and that only 18 ℔ cent. of the grand total is owned by the Banks of New-York City, and this in trust for their Depositors.

The item of $6,774,612 loaned by the Banks in Gold Coin on Certificates of Deposit with the Treasury, is a virtual mortgage upon the future Customs Duties of the Government payable in Gold, since the remnant of old Demand Notes is exhausted. A similar loan by individual depositors with the Treasury, on the same pledge, raises the total lien on the Customs of the ensuing Spring and Summer to about $9,000,000, which must be paid, and will be paid promptly, by the Government, together with all the accruing interest upon the Public Debt, in Gold Coin derived from this source. We commend the fact to our leading Importers of Foreign Merchandise, who are memorializing Congress to receive the Customs in Currency. The change cannot be made by the present Congress, under the circumstances referred to, and we confess we can see no sufficient reason why it should be made at any time. Whatever of hardship there may be in exacting Gold for Customs to meet the Public Interest, is made by the Importers, in the end, to fall, by way of indirect tax, upon the loyal consumers of their wares, and *they* have entered no protest against it.

The business on the Stock Exchange to-day was not remarkable in amount or for the fluctuations in price, either on Gold Coin or Railway shares. The latter were inclined to firmness on what was done at the early Boards, and in the afternoon the bidding improved on most descriptions. The speculation, while less agitated than last week, can scarcely be called dull. Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern, and shares of the other Western shares, are in demand; the Railway Bonds steady, and the Federal Stocks and Treasury paper a shade better than yesterday. The variations in the price of Gold Coin on the cash sales are not important. Some of the orders to buy

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 6, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Don Giovanni.

WINTER GARDEN—Narramattar—One Touch of Nature—The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Pet of the Petticoats—Sudden Thoughts.

WALLACK'S—Lady of Lyons.

GERMAN OPERA—A Night in Granada.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Theresa's Vow; or, The Cross of Gold, morning, afternoon and evening.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 659 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have received very full files of Richmond and other Southern papers, to the 3d inst., from which we make important extracts, this morning. We get no additional details of the affair off Charleston harbor; but we get the fact that the rebels are industriously engaged in trying to convince everybody, and especially the foreign Consuls, that the blockade has been "raised." The French and English Consuls at Richmond have been officially notified that such is the case, and it is asserted, also, that, during the absence of the National vessels, on the 31st inst., a steamer left the port for Nassau, to notify our neutral English friends that the coast is clear, and that, for the present, at least, they can run in cargoes of "contraband" with impunity. Whether any such enterprise will be successful, however, remains to be seen. The new National frigate *Ironsides* is stated to be now lying off Charleston bar, outside a numerous fleet of other vessels.

We learn authoritatively from Washington that there has been no interruption of the Charleston blockade, and that no such assumption will be admitted by the Government. We learn also the important fact that an attack upon Charleston is momentarily expected, when the blockade will probably be raised in a manner not at all agreeable to the rebels.

The second attack on Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogeechee River, according to a telegraph from Savannah, took place on the 1st inst. The *Montauk* has anchored within one thousand yards of the fort, and during the engagement her flagstaff was shot away. The parapet front of one of the guns of the fort was entirely demolished.

It appears that the repulse of the rebels under Forrest at Fort Donelson was most complete. An official dispatch received at Cairo states that they met with considerable loss, and that the National loss was from forty to fifty. The rebels have also failed in their demonstrations at Island No. 10.

Information has been received at headquarters in Louisville, to the effect that the rebel John Morgan was at Salem, a point on the Cumberland River, between Nashville and Clarksville, a few days since, and that he has a large force under his command. At its present stage, his cavalry could not cross the Cumberland without great difficulty, and it is probably his object to cooperate with Forrest in embarrassing the navigation of the Cumberland River.

A late letter from Newbern states that an important discovery was made there a few days since. About a mile and a half from the city, and beyond a dense wood, it was ascertained, by accident, that the rebels had actually commenced the erection of extensive earthworks, with a view of shelling the place after the departure of the expedition for Charleston. Precautionary measures were at once taken to prevent the completion of the undertaking.

The Washington *Republican* calls attention to the passage in a letter of Mr. Memminger, comprised in the rebel diplomatic correspondence recently intercepted, which suggested that he had two millions and a-half of dollars in gold coin, which might be sent to England in a British man-of-war, if it first became the property of British subjects. Not many days ago it was stated that H. B. M. frigate *Vesuvius* had arrived at Havana from Mobile, with a million and a-half of dollars in coin, and the *Republican* hints that Mr. Seward will promptly demand explanations from Lord Lyons.

A letter from a distinguished officer in the rebel army to a person in one of the Western States, which was recently intercepted, contains an account of a magnificent dinner, given in Charleston to Capt. Dubuquois, and his officers, of the French frigate *Milan*, and the French Consul, Mons. St. Andre. It is described as being "a magnificent affair." The following important extract explains itself: "There were thirty of us at the table. Toasts were drank to the Emperor and Empress, and responded to by the French Consul and Capt. Dubuquois, of the French frigate *Milan*. They seemed to think there is no doubt that alliance, offensive and defensive, has been made or will very shortly be made by our Minister, Mr. Slidell, with the French Government. I have also conversed very freely with the officers of Her Majesty's frigate, the *Petrel*, now in port also, who expressed much faith in our being recognized during the month of February."

Gen. Butler has charged himself, in account with the War Department, with one million and eighty-eight thousand dollars, as having been received by him from military assessments and confiscations.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Alex. S. Ramsey, elected Senator from Minnesota, were presented. A bill to aid in the construction of railroads and telegraphs in Kansas was introduced. The President was called upon for information relative to the death of Gen. Ward, an American, killed in the service of the Chinese Government. A resolution introduced by Mr. Wall, of New-Jersey, making inquiries relative to the imprisonment of Capt. John Weathers, formerly of the Fourth New-Jersey Regiment, in Fort Delaware, was laid over. The bill in relation to juries in the Courts of the United States was passed. A bill to incorporate the National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The bill to temporarily supply vacancies in the Executive Departments was passed. Mr. Wilson's bill to encourage reënlistments, and for the enrollment and drafting of the militia, was then considered at some length, and was finally recommitted to the Military Committee. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President to communicate the number of volunteers and drafted men actually raised and mustered into the service. The Senate soon afterward adjourned.

In the House, a bill to establish thirty-seven additional post-routes was passed. The Senate's amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, restricting the mileage of members of Congress to ten cents per mile, was disagreed to, and a Committee of Conference was asked for. A joint resolution for the revision and codification of the Naval laws was passed. A bill was passed increasing the amount of a certain class of naval pensions from $15 to $20 per month. The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a general bill for the repayment of bounty moneys to the several counties of the State was reported favorably. Mr. Murphy introduced a bill to further amend the Brooklyn City Charter. The resolutions approving the President's Emancipation Proclamation were taken up as the special order.

In the Assembly, resolutions expressive of regret at the death of Senator Willard, were adopted. At 12 o'clock the special order—the resolutions to investigate the charges of corruption against Speaker Callicot—was taken up. A lengthy and somewhat personal debate took place, at the end of which the previous question was ordered on a motion to require specific charges in writing against the Speaker before any investigation can be had.

GENERAL NEWS.

Major Conway, Special Provost Marshal in the Department of the East, has made some revelations with reference to the attempts of Generals and field and line officers, whose leaves of absence have expired, to avoid being arrested. He also states that the city is crowded with deserters, and appeals to the public generally to assist the military authorities in bringing the delinquents to justice.

At the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, a resolution was adopted discountenancing the using of the chamber for any other than the legitimate purposes of the Board. A resolution was also adopted deprecating any attempt to depreciate the United States currency. A communication relative to the desire of English operatives to emigrate to this country with a view of obtaining work at the close of the war, was read and ordered on file.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, to act on the County Appropriation bill for 1863, partially discussed at the previous meeting. The majority and minority reports (the latter signed only by Mr. Blunt) on the subject, were further considered. The only point of difference was as to the manner of providing a sum of $6,033 74, to pay claims for clerks' services under the Record Commission, and already judicially ordered. Mr. Blunt wished to add it to the item for "County contingencies," so as to be able to withhold payment in case the suit pending in the Court of Appeals, between the County and Record Commission, should be decided against the latter, instead of raising the money directly for the claimants. The Board finally yielded the point to him, when the minority report was withdrawn, and the necessary transposition was afterward made in the budget, which was then considered and passed item by item. Increases were made to the amount of $92,000. The total amount of the appropriations, as finally passed, is $3,624,682 53. The Board adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. of next Tuesday.

The Ladies' Aid Society gave a ball at Irving Hall last night, for the benefit of the German Hospital. The ball was intended to be the *finale* of a German Fair which has been open for the past few weeks, the proceeds of which have contributed largely to the hospital fund.

By reliable advices from Charleston, S. C., to Jan. 4, we learn that ladies' shoes were selling for $30 per pair; children's from $6 to $8; flannel, $7 per yard; eggs, $1 a dozen; corn, $2 50 to $3 50 per bushel; butter, $1 40; coffee, $3; beef *forty*, pork *fifty*, and ham 90 cents per pound.

The New-Haven *Journal and Courier* states that the *Mary Benton*, a little Connecticut River steamer, has been sold to the Government for $52,000. She cost, when new, only $30,000, and the Government has paid her owners $27,000 for the use of her the last six months. It would be interesting to know how the purchase money was divided.

The hospitals at Perryville, Ky., are being broken up, and nearly all those wounded in the great battle there have been removed to Louisville.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued the following order: "By virtue of the authority delegated to the Major-General Commanding by the Secretary of War, Second Lieut. L. H. Albert, Co. G, Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, is, for desertion, dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States. The General Commanding deems him too worthless to have him arrested and brought back for trial."

The Washington *Star* states that Gens. Ricketts, Crawford and Meredith have been appointed a Board to investigate the claims to restoration of such officers as have been summarily dismissed from the service by order of the President. Many of them allege that the President's action in their respective cases was based on erroneous representations, and they are sustained in that assertion by influential friends.

Several rebel mails have recently been seized by the United States naval forces, and some of them disclose facts not over creditable to some who profess to be "Union" men, in one of the "loyal" Border States.

The Stock and Gold Markets closed yesterday at nearly the same quotations as on Wednesday night: Gold, 156¼; Erie shares, 73; Exchange, 172½; Money, 7 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were quiet yesterday at essentially unchanged prices. Provisions were in fair demand. Old Mess Pork was rather cheaper. Groceries were lightly dealt in, as were also Fish, Hides, Lime, Oils, Spices and Naval Stores. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Tobacco and Whisky. Tallow was in more request. Moderate freight engagements were effected.

Unconditional Loyalty.—We publish elsewhere a very eloquent and timely sermon by Rev. Dr. Bellows, on the duty of *sustaining the Government* in this terrible crisis of the nation's fate. It deserves general and attentive perusal. It states in just and strong terms the disastrous effects of the disposition to criticise and condemn the action of our rulers, which has to so large an extent obtained possession of the public mind. It denounces, with deserved severity, the sweeping censures and the wholesale slanders on the private characters of public men, in which a portion of the Press is so prone to indulge. And it sets forth, in very clear and impressive language, the absolute necessity, if we would rescue the Union and Constitution from the destruction which threatens them, of giving to the Government, and to the men who wield its powers, a larger degree of public confidence, and a more generous support than they now receive.

We commend the sentiments of this discourse to general attention. They cannot fail to commend themselves to the approval of every loyal and reflecting man.

Conservatives and Destructives—The Real Test.

"Now, *I would accept anything on an Anti-Slavery basis.* I would accept separation. I would accept compromise. I would accept Union. I would accept peace, and pay the whole Confederate debt at par on an Anti-Slavery basis. On that basis I have touched the hard-pan of National existence. I have reached the granite strata, and may begin to build again in peace. And until I reach that, no chicanery of parties, no ingenuity of compromise, no manner of separation can make any difference. We are in for the war."

So said Wendell Phillips at Plymouth Church on Tuesday night. We thank him for the clearness of the statement. It exposes the very pith of the doctrine of his school: *Let whatever else may be, the destruction of Slavery shall be.* This is revealed to us to be the first, great, absolute principle—the all-engrossing purpose, the all-determining standard, the all-compelling end.

Every man can apprehend that exactly; and, if he be a true Union man, can take sharp issue upon it. It is a question of supremacy, of highest claim, of first right, between Nationality and Abolition. The pure Union man says that the Union must be maintained, whether Slavery be destroyed or not. The pure Abolitionist says that Abolition must be maintained, whether the Union be destroyed or not. The one would secure the nation's life *at any price;* the other, Slavery's death *at any price.* The true name of the former is *conservative*, because conservation is his prime object; and the true name of the latter is *destructive*, because destruction is *his* prime object.

President Lincoln belongs to the first class. Even if his own personal opinions did not thus associate him—as they most certainly do—his official obligations would. He has taken an oath to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." That is his supreme duty, both in his civil functions, and in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. Should he fail in that duty he would subject himself to impeachment, and would perjure his soul before high heaven. It is precisely because of his fidelity here that Wendell Phillips declaims against him. President Lincoln, true to his official oath, and to the principle that the salvation of the Union is the paramount object, has proclaimed an end to Slavery in certain specified portions of the land which are in flagrant and inveterate rebellion. He has done it as one of the necessary means, in his judgment, for the weakening and extinction of the rebellion. He has taken his authority to do it, not from philanthropic sentiment, nor from any principles of abstract justice, but from the established laws of war—proceeding upon the solid ground that a state of war exists *in pursuance of* the Constitution, and that the maintenance of war *constitutionally* carries with it all the powers of war, so far as is necessary to give it effect. By the same authority and for the same reason that he takes life and takes property from the rebels, he also takes slaves. It is all done to put down the rebellion and save the Constitution and Union, and for no other end whatever. He limits his action to what that end requires—making his means strictly commensurate with his object. For this Mr. Phillips upbraids him. He does not accept emancipation as a means at all. It is to him an end in itself, and a supreme end. Therefore he will take no limitation of it. He insists upon its being universal and unconditional, imposed alike upon loyal man and traitor; not subservient to the saving of the Union, but, if necessary to its own purpose, authorizing and dictating the very destruction of the Union. That is just the difference between Abraham Lincoln and Wendell Phillips.

The distinction is a cardinal one, and it divides large classes here in the North. We suppose we may fairly take the *Tribune* as the newspaper exponent of the spirit and thought of the Phillips school. We do not think that the term *radical*, as applied to them, is sufficiently distinctive. Radical is not necessarily the reverse of conservative. A truly conservative man may, in great strait, consistently favor the application of the most radical expedient; just as the most careful physician often applies a desperate remedy to a desperate disease, or a most law-respecting Mayor may blow up a block to save a city. There are occasions when in fact radicalism, or rather radical practice, is the only true conservatism. Rather than see this nation perish, we would, if there were need, annihilate Slavery root and branch; and we hold that no one to a true Union man who does not have that feeling. It is a radical feeling, for it is proposed to go, *if necessary*, to the root; and yet it is a conservative feeling, for it springs only from the wish to preserve. No! As we have already said, the true reverse to conservative is *destructive*, and action toward the Union is the criterion which must settle the name. He who, like Abraham Lincoln, would *save* the Union with anything, is a *conservative*. He who, like Wendell Phillips, would *destroy* the Union for anything, is a *destructive*.

There are Pro-Slavery destructives as well as Anti-Slavery destructives. They belong to the "copperhead" species. These men would break up the Union sooner than break up Slavery. They would work for a peace which shall give the Confederacy independence, rather than coöperate in a war which should bear against Slavery. They make the salvation of Slavery their supreme object, just as the other extreme makes the destruction of Slavery *their* supreme object. And here, too, "extremes meet." They both unite in repelling any treatment of the institution as a means for a higher end. They know no higher end than, what relates to the institution; and, willing to sacrifice the Union itself sooner than this, they are both alike destructives.

It is against these people alike that true Union conservatives ought to combine. We say *true* conservatives—not that pack of brawlers and factionists who have stolen that name to serve Jeff. Davis under. We mean the people, whose honest, foremost concern is the rescue of their country from the destruction which threatens it—the men who though they may have different opinions respecting the worth of Slavery, yet have but one opinion respecting the worth of their country, which alone they regard as beyond all price. Agreement here is the vital thing, the essential duty. All the rest involves expediency only; and time alone can prove that. If the Proclamation has its intended effect in crippling the rebellion, though the Anti-Slavery Unionist may be glad on two accounts, the Pro-Slavery Unionist may be sufficiently glad on one. If the Proclamation has no effect, while the Pro-Slavery Unionist may be glad on one account, the Anti-Slavery Unionist can complain on none. Instead of wasting breath in wrangling about the Proclamation, the better way is for all Union men, of whatever opinion, to wait calmly and see what will come of it. Its fruits alone can determine its merits: and those fruits are *Union* fruits. There neither is nor ought to be any other test.

Secrecy at the Wrong Time.

It is said that Gen. Banks is unable to commence operations against Port Hudson, owing, partly, to the insufficiency of his force, but mainly to the fact that the Medical Department, not knowing where the expedition was going, but suspecting that it was to act against Richmond, sent all the medical stores to the James River. If this be true, it proves that there is such a thing as keeping a secret too well; and that, from letting everything be known to the wrong people, the authorities have rushed into the opposite extreme, of letting nothing be known to the right people. It is, we admit, better, as a general rule, to err on the side of too great secrecy, than on that of too great publicity; for while the former may sometimes cause suffering or delay, the latter is pretty sure to cause total failure.

We should, however, be more disposed to pardon any omissions arising out of the excess of mystery in which the Banks Expedition was shrouded, if we saw clearly what was the object of making any mystery about it whatever. What damage the National cause could possibly have sustained from having it announced in all the newspapers three weeks before it started, that it was intended for New-Orleans, we confess we cannot conceive. The use of secrecy about all military enterprises is to prevent the enemy from getting ready at the point of attack, when the attack is intended to be sudden. But Banks' attack was evidently not intended to be sudden; nor was it intended, as now appears evident, to attempt anything like a *coup de main*. He was simply going to New-Orleans to take Butler's place, and make arrangements for subsequent operations up the river; and what the enemy could have gained by knowing all this beforehand, nobody can tell. Since his arrival in New-Orleans, they have had time enough to send half their army to the West, and to surround Port Hudson with miles of earthworks; and we venture to say it will still be some weeks before the place is invested. So that there was about as much use in keeping his destination secret, as there would be in pretending that Hooker's army was to operate against the Indians.

If, however, the story be true that he is now delayed at New-Orleans for want of hospital stores, the mystery was not only unnecessary but mischievous—as, while it has done no damage in the world to the enemy, it is doing a great deal to us. There is sad illustration of the want of discipline, organization and responsibility,—want of system, in short—which pervades the service, to be found in the fact, if fact it be, that while Gen. Banks' plans were buried in the inmost depths of the official bosom, though their revelation could neither have harmed or helped anybody whatever, Gen. Burnside's plans were so well known that his officers had time to come to Washington and debate them with the President before the army moved. In short, at New-Orleans, where there was no enemy, our last descent was a complete surprise; while at Fredericksburgh, where there was an enemy, our plans were as well known as the topics of debating clubs usually are, to anybody who is interested in ascertaining them.

It must not be imagined that in saying all this we seek to condemn secrecy except in those cases in which there is clearly something to be gained by it. We think, on the contrary, that it would be vastly better for the nation and the army if the object of every expedition were just as carefully concealed as that of Gen. Banks'; but we also maintain that the discipline and responsibility ought to be so severe that there would be no danger in communicating enough knowledge to the heads of departments to enable them to do their duties properly. If the Medical Director of an army corps cannot be trusted with as much information as will enable him to accumulate his supplies at the proper point, he is clearly not fit for his place. And if any such officer, having been intrusted with such information, divulged it, he should be made an example of. Until, in short, it has been impressed on the mind of every man in the service that he has nothing to do with his orders but to obey them, and that all discussion about them, or questioning of them, is a crime, we shall never achieve success. For even the President to debate the plans of a General-in-Chief with his subordinate officers is something so subversive to discipline, and so demoralizing and disorganizing in its effects, that even the grossest ignorance of military matters can furnish no excuse for it. We are aware that the "Conservative" party are not of this way of thinking. They evidently want an army organized on a broad popular basis—the head to be a "military board," like that proposed by the Illinois Secessionists—elected, we presume, by the people. They want the whole body of the voters either to choose the General-in-Chief, or to approve of him when chosen; and the whole army to be consulted as to whom it will serve under, and as to the plan of campaign. They would have, we presume, a caucus at headquarters, in telegraphic communication with the Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the great cities acting as an advisory committee, and hearing the complaints of the privates against their officers, seeing that the war was carried on constitutionally, and at the same time negotiating with the enemy for "a compromise," and with power to quash all sentences of courts-martial, and rescind all general orders. And we recommend Mr. Greeley and all other persons who are anxious for "a short war," to advocate this plan, or something like it. If they can get it adopted, we promise them the shortest and most decisive campaign that ever has been witnessed; and it would result in the establishment of Stonewall Jackson's headquarters in such close proximity to the *Tribune* office, that we have no doubt either his teachings would produce the happiest effects on Mr. Greeley, or Mr. Greeley's on him.

The Paper Duty.

Both branches of the *Pennsylvania* Legislature have passed resolutions urging Congress to repeal or reduce the duty on imported printing paper. The *New-York* Assembly has done the same thing, and so have the Legislatures of *Massachusetts* and of *New-Jersey*. Other States, without doubt, will rapidly follow the example. We have not heard of any State passing resolutions in favor of keeping the duty at its present enormous rate, as the Paper-maker's Association desires. Indeed, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the strongest protectionist States in the Union, have resolved exactly the other way.

This action shows how strong a hold this matter has taken on the public mind. There is really among the people no difference of opinion on the subject. Everybody who reads books, pamphlets, or newspapers,—every child at school, suffers directly from the attempt of the paper-makers to keep paper up to the high price to which their combination has raised it. Their pretext that its rise in price is wholly due to the rise in rags, caused by the loss of cotton, is disproved by the fact that, in Europe, where cotton is scarcer than here, rags have risen but little, and paper not at all. Besides, the "recommendation" for a rise in paper preceded the rise in rags, which was thus the consequence, and not the cause of the advance in paper.

The paper-makers deny that it was any part of their purpose, in combining, to affect prices. We should be very unwilling to impute to them individually any purpose which they disclaim. We have no doubt that very many among them were made to believe that this was actually so. But it is not easy to see why any such combination was needed at all just at that time, if it was to have nothing to do with prices. And it is still more remarkable that the leading men in the new combination should have been those who had previously been active in a writing paper-makers' combination, and had actually raised by agreement the price of that article. And it is most strange of all, in face of these denials, that the very first act of this new association should have been the adoption of a resolution "recommending" an *immediate advance* of from twenty to thirty per cent. in the price of paper, and that none should be sold below it. This, be it remembered, was *before* any advance in the price of rags, and although not obligatory either in form or in fact, operated as an assurance that no paper-maker had anything to fear from the competition of other members of the Association. The natural result was that all raised their prices, and the President of the Association, Mr. H. V. Butler, informed the Press, through the *Herald*, that "however much they might *writhe* under the advance," *they had got to pay it.* And so it proved.

The Press asks nothing unreasonable in this matter. They ask nothing which it is not for the interest of the People and of the Government itself that they should have. They ask nothing for themselves which is not equally important for all who use paper in any form, and for all who read anything—books, periodicals or newspapers—which is printed upon paper. They ask nothing of which paper-makers themselves have any right for a moment to complain. They simply ask for a *reduction of the duty on imported paper from 85 to 10 per cent.* The Secretary of the Treasury expresses the opinion that this will *increase* the revenue derived from paper. That of itself ought, in these times, when the Government needs every dollar it can command, to be decisive.

The Raising of the Charleston Blockade.—Some of our neighbors are expending a great deal of industry and some little learning in discussing the question whether the rebel ram *Palmetto State* has actually broken the Charleston blockade or not. The enormous exaggerations of the rebel newspapers, in stating the facts of the case, leave very little solid ground for argument upon the subject; and the official dispatches, though couched in the most extravagant language, throw an air of ridicule over the pretensions which they themselves have put forward in connection with it.

All that they have actually done is to compel the surrender of one vessel, and "disperse" the rest so that they could not be seen in a dense fog. If during this temporary opening of the gate any foreign vessel had entered the harbor, they would have been protected in so doing, and to that extent the blockade would have been raised. But, so far as appears, no attempt of the kind was made. And before night our blockading vessels were again in position.

We beg to suggest to the Government that the shortest way of ending all these controversies about the blockade, would be to *take Charleston.* We have iron-clads enough unemployed to do it, and plenty of officers who would gladly undertake it. This and a few other Southern ports once in our possession, we should have no further trouble in maintaining the efficacy of the blockade.

The Railroads to Washington.

We have published several communications against the passage of the bill now before Congress, authorizing and aiding the construction of an air-line railroad between Washington and New-York. The main argument they urge against it is, that the Directors of the existing roads propose to remedy all the defects in the present lines, and that the proposed "air line" road cannot be built. The configuration of the country and other material obstacles forbid it.

Having thus given these parties a full and fair hearing, we have only to say that we hope the pending bill *will be passed* as speedily as possible. If the road which it authorizes can't be built, then it won't—that's all. No harm will follow the enactment of the law. The present companies have nothing to fear from the passage of a bill authorizing an impossibility. If they propose to remedy all the defects which render another road desirable, the sooner they accomplish this result the more thoroughly will they defeat the construction of the rival road. But *promises* on their part have ceased to pass current. The public desires something more. And Congress cannot afford to delay action on the strength of mere promises any longer.

We do not believe there is a railroad route in the world over which so much business is transacted, in so shameless a condition of inefficiency and discomfort as that between New-York and Washington. The distance is about 240 miles, and the time consumed in traversing it, by the fastest trains, is about twelve hours—an average of twenty miles an hour. *Eight* ought to be the maximum required for express trains. The cars, especially beyond Philadelphia, are the very worst to be found on any important road within our knowledge. There is neither decent ventilation, respectable warmth, provision for light baggage, ordinary cleanliness, or anything else indispensable to the comfort which every passenger has a right to expect where he pays so exorbitant a fare as is demanded. The track is rough, so as to make it absolutely dangerous to travel at any high rate of speed. And while the same cars are run over the entire route, there is a difference of *two inches* in the width of the track on the two roads north and south of Philadelphia. The cars fitted to the track between Baltimore and Philadelphia is compelled to run on rails two inches further apart this side of the latter place!

What is needed is *competition* over the whole route. The worst effects of monopoly have been developed on this line of travel. The least comfort for the most money is the rule which has obtained, and, whatever promises they may make now, it is idle to hope for any essential improvement from the managers of the existing roads, so long as they have nothing to fear from competition. They will make any promises necessary to defeat the pending bill. If they can accomplish that, after Congress adjourns they will fall back on their vested rights.

We hope Congress will pass the bill now before them. If capitalists will undertake the construction of the new road, and engineers pronounce it feasible, the public will be the gainers thereby. If it cannot be built, no harm will be done.

A Large Project.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says that French bankers have tendered the Confederacy a loan of seventy-five millions of francs, but that the terms of the loan are not yet divulged. We have heard frequently before of foreign loans to the Confederacy, including the ventures in that line of Mr. Smith and Mr. Brown, mentioned in the recently intercepted rebel dispatches; but we have not put much value either on the assertions or on the loans. It is quite possible, however, that the rebels are carrying on negotiations to procure foreign credit on the strength of the cotton crop, the whole of which the rebel Government now proposes to seize.

A bill was introduced into the Confederate Senate, on the 28th ult., by Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, for *condemnation to the public use of all cotton* within the Confederate States, and the bill was referred to a Select Committee. A writer in the Richmond *Whig* strongly urges this measure. The plan is for the Confederate Government to seize the cotton, give the owner a receipt for the price at it at 12½ cents a pound, sell it to the Government of France or to dealers in England, and let the purchasers see to its exportation. The loan of the French bankers may have something to do with this scheme.

We have no doubt the Cotton Condemnation bill will be made law by the Confederate Congress. The planters will not be averse to the scheme. There are now two years' crops of cotton upon their hands, useless and worthless. They will doubtless think that this scheme gives them at least a chance of getting some returns from it. "The worst that can be said of the measure," says the writer already referred to, "is, that it is a means of effecting a forced loan—or of impressing the money of the capitalist for public use. Now," continues he, "where is the greater hardship in impressing the money of the man of substance, than impressing the persons, (by the Conscript law,) or the slaves, horses, cattle, grain, &c., of the man of moderate means?" All very true, and perfectly logical. And the only way in which we can hamk the whole scheme, and prevent the furnishing of the loan which is probably based upon its carrying out, is to get Wilmington,

Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and the cotton country into our hands as soon as possible.

A FOOLISH WASTE.—We are in favor of giving our gallant soldiers as many of the good things of this life as possible—good rations, good clothes, prompt pay, good muskets and plenty of work. Bnt we hope that the statement we get from Washington is not true, that the War Department has decided to add tobacco to the army ration, and that a resolution to that effect will soon be introduced into Congress. The effect of it will simply be to make a bad habit universal in the army. We have not heard that the soldiers asked or desired any such favor from the War Department. Doubtless some of them smoke, others chew, and not a few like snuff. A few cents a week will procnre supplies for such, if they purchase themselves; but if the Government undertake the business it will cost at least a quarter of a dollar a week for each man; and this, with onr present force in the field, will add nearly a *million dollars a month* to the already enormous expenses of our military establishment. We would not begrndge this or ten times as much, if it would benefit our army, or add to its efficiency, health or *morale* in any way. But it will not. It will be a foolish waste, without eqnivalent, and will tend only to the benefit of speculators. We snspect that the whole thing has been gotten np by some tobacco speculators, who see in it a hopeful means of filling their pockets and increasing the valne of their stock. The thing our army wants is to be paid its legitimate dnes regularly and promptly, and out of these, those who use the weed will procnre what of it they need. The ration of grog, which many thought really needfnl, has been abolished in the navy; let us not introdnce a worse one into the army.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—"A bill to amend an act entitled an act to organize and stipply *negro labor for coast defence*, in compliance with requisitions of the Government of the Confederate States, and to authorize and direct the Governor to proceed to furnish negro labor under said act," is before the South Carolina Legislature, now in session at Columbia. In precisely what way the "negro labor for coast defence" is to be "organized" does not appear. We suppose the negroes are to be employed on fortifications, &c., along the coast. At all events, South Carolina is to be defended by the aid of negroes. And if BEAUREGARD may employ negroes in raising rebel works to defend the State, why should not Gen. HUNTER employ negroes to scale those defences? If black hands may work BEAUREGARD'S artillery, why should they not work HUNTER'S cannon?

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GRAU'S short season at the Academy of Music comes to an end this evening, when MOZART'S opera of "Don Giovanni" will be given. This work, introducing three prime donne, and the usual force of male singers, is seldom played except on the last night of the season, the impression prevailing that its attractions are too strong for any other time; that the public will not care to listen to one prima donna after having heard three. In accordance with custom, therefore, Mr. GRAU plays his trump card, and we may rest assured the house will be crowded. The two performances already given attracted the largest and most fashionable audiences ever seen here, and have, we are glad to hear, been a source of considerable profit to the *impresario*. The house, we are told, will be made sufficiently warm; on Wednesday it was miserably heated.

There will be a final matinée to-morrow, when, owing to the length of the programme, the performances will commence at 12½ o'clock precisely. The whole of BELLINI'S "Norma" will be given, with Madame LAGRUE as the priestess. An interesting novelty is the performance of the operatta "Les Noces da Jeanette" in French, and with Mlle. CORDIER in her original rôle of the heroine. The attractions are certainly sufficient.

GERMAN OPERA.—CONRADIN KREUTZER'S famous opera, "A Night in Granada," will be given here to-night, with the same distribution that obtained so great a success for the work in Philadelphia. It is one of the classics of the German repertoire, and although a little old-fashioned, displays the rarest musical merits.

GERMAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—It will be seen by an announcement elsewhere, that Mr. ANSCHUTZ has completed his arrangements for giving a series of four grand operatic performances at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th inst. All the artists of the New-York company will be engaged in the representations, and to suit the capacity of the house there will be an adequate increase in the numerical strength of the orchestra and chorus. The opening opera is MOZART'S "Magic Flute," (Die Zenberflote,) a work which has been received with the greatest favor both here and in Philadelphia, and which, we may add, is given with rare completeness of *ensemble* and *entrie*. To the music-loving Americans, as well as Germans, of the neighboring city, these performances will be a treat of the rarest kind, losing nothing in these times from the cheapness of the price of admission. The box office for the sale of seats will open on Saturday next, at the Academy, in Montague-street.

ARION SOCIETY BALL.—The arrangements for this grand affair, on the 11th, (at Niblo's Theatre,) are so far complete, and the excitement concerning it so much on the increase, that people who have not yet procured their tickets should do so at once, the number being limited. They can be had at any of the principal restaurants, provided the applicant is known to the proprietor.

WINTER GARDEN.—BENEFIT OF CUBAS.—This evening the beautiful CUBAS invites her friends to gather around her, it being the occasion of her farewell benefit, and last appearance bnt one. She presents a bill of extraordinary attractions, appearing herself in four different characters in the fascinating French dance, "La Folie;" as *Naromatlok*, in CELESTE'S celebrated drama; in the Spanish dance, "La Madrilena," and as the "French Spy." When is added to this the domestic drama of "One Touch of Nature," in which Mr. COULDOCK sustains his great character of *Penholder*, we have said sufficient to ensure a full house.

Movements of Gen. McClellan.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Gen. MCCLELLAN visited Salem, , where he was welcomed by a great crowd and salute of thirteen guns. A similar salute was in Lynn, as the train with the General on board passed through that city. A large delegation from Augusta, Me., including several members of the Legislature, are expected to arrive to-night to pay their respects to the General.

The gallant Col. Cross, of the New-Hampshire Fifth, is at the Parker House, quite ill. He was en route for the army, (which he is most anxious to join,) when he was taken sick.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

At the last meeting of the Board of Alderman a resolution to extend the hospitalities of the city to Gen. MCCLELLAN was negatived by a tie vote.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Reorganization of the Army—Plans of Gen. Hooker—Institution of a Better System of Discipline, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Feb. 1, 1863.

While the question of moving this army is held in such stern abeyance by natural obstacles, it is well to know what is being done by the new commandar toward reorganizing the army, and toward relieving it of certeining damegieg and dangerous influences which pervede it to a considerable degree. To this end his Staff hes been speedily organized and announced, and its formation attracts attention, both from its limited numbers, and its exhibition of superior business, military and executive talent.

The most inexperienced eye, if familiar with the sentiment and condition of this army, can readily perceive the absee and delinqeencies which need correction. They are not obargeable to the late commander. The orgin of some of them dates almost back to the origin of the army. The army has been, in part, wrongly educated. It has been taught to care more for mee then for principle. Its *heart* was right in the first place, bet its sentiments have been perverted. It must now come back to the original object, and the Army of the Potomac must be taught the first duty of the soldier—*to hear and obey without questioning.*

I have reason to believe that Gen. HOOKER meditates a renewal of discipline, and the correction of certain abnses, with a stern and vigorous hand. He has already commenced it. A general order, issued yesterday, beers unrelentingly upon deserters, and npon officers absent without leave. The latter will find it healthy for their official constitutions to report at once. Two hundred and fifty deserters were yesterday returned to their several corps, with instructions to division commaeders to organize at once courts-martial, composed of the ablest officers of their commands, and that these men be tried speedily, and punishmeet meted out according to the verdicts rendered. The commaeder believes that proper vigilance upoe the part of subordinate officers will prevent desertions, and the exercise of this vigilance will be required.

It is a matter of record that but one man was ever executed in the Army of the Potomac for a flagrant crime, and that was a case of an attempted desertion to the enemy. The most earnest and vigilant commenders believe that the power of executioe should be confided to the commander in the field. Senator WILSON'S new bill meets this exigency. Half-a-dozen officers and a dozen privates executed in each corps in the army, for flagrant crimes and misdemeanors, would have a beneficial effect. It would mean something.

There is another point upoe which I believe Gen. HOOKER means to make improvements, and in fact means to control entirely. It is in the matter of promotions. Being at the head of the army, he must necessarily know who he has beneath him, and upon whom he can rely. Faithful officers will be rewarded. Men who fight bravely and do their whole duty will be placed literally in "the line of promotion" upon the commander's roster. He will require that his recommendations be promptly approved. Faithfulness will not be comprehended in a mere machine-like performance of duty. Alacrity and an earnest desire for success in their work are the requisites which enlitle officers and men to consideration and approval.

Useless, inefficient and incompetent officers will probably have a hard time of it. No subordinate who does not respond promptly to the wishes of his commander will be tolerated for an instant. Any such desiring to get out of the service will have an opportunity to do so, and if not going voluntarily, they will go by disgraceful dismission. The army will be thoroughly weeded, and vacancies filled from the line and from the ranks. This is the only thing left. The army is still immense in numbers and material. It needs recuperation in spirit and efficiency. And if Gen. HOOKER commands it, this he will have. The few orders already issued have the true ring; they portray the earnestness of a *live man*, and give every patriotic heart great hope.

This army may not be able to move for a month—certainly not until we have better and steadier weather. But we shall have won a victory at the end of that time, by the renewed spirits and discipline which shall prevail, as the result of the vigorous and unrelaxing work of reorganization. This has begun and will go on until finished. And then we shall look for better things from the Army of the Potomac.

It may not be in a Republic whose people are educated to the principle of personal independence, that we shall ever have an army of soldiers, whose mere discipline shall render them capable of being impressed and molded by the force of one powerful will, as NAPOLEON sometimes impressed and molded his armies. But we may have on army that will readily recognize order and discipline and obedience as the primary principles of its action, and then with a *head* to command, it will win victories and crush rebellion.

Let the people of the nation take heart. They are better off in regard to this army than they think they are. The *fighting* men in it are beginning to command it. Fair weather commenders are disappearing. Disloyalty and incompetency are below par, and patriotism and ability are at a premium. When we fight again we shall fight to some purpose. R.

Gen. Franklin's Departure—His Opposition to the Recent Movement—His Relations to Gen. Burnside—Gen. Smith—His Successor, &c.

LEFT GRAND DIVISION, WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 28, 1863.

Gen. FRANKLIN took his departure yesterday for Washington, after turning his command over to Gen. SMITH. He was escorted from Headquarters by a large number of officers, including the members of his own and Gen. SMITH'S Staff. His first excismation on seeing so many officers drawn up to receive and accompany him was, "Good God! what does this mean." Prior to leaving, he issued an address to the soldiers of the Left Grand Division, referring to his past connection with them, coeeseling them to be faithful to their new commander avee as they have been to him, and closing by saying it was not necessary for him to inform them that he did not leave by choice.

This settles the point at issue as to whether Gen. FRANKLIN was relieved of his command peremptorily, or in accordence with a request that he should not be compelled to serve under Gee. HOOKER. Gen. FRANKLIN made no secret of his opposition to the late attempt of Gee. BURNSIDE to cross the Rappahannock. The Commander-in-Chief, I have reason to know, distrusted the Commander of the Left Grand Division, whom I am informed made frequent charges of incapacity against him to the President, and in other ways attempted to secure his removal. I can attribute his removal to no other cause than this, viz.: his intriguing against and failure to cooperate with his General Commanding.

Gen. FRANKLIN is a brave and skillful soldier, popular with both officers and men. Bei his ardent devotion to Gee. MCCLELLAN, to whom he is indebted for his rapid promotion, may have rendered him blind to the virtues of and hostile to any General who might succeed him. If this be true, the interests of the army demanded that he should no longer be retained as a division commander. Gen. SMITH, Commander of the Sixth Corps, succeeds to the command of the left Grand Division. He is the same Gee. SMITH who was so unjustly accused of falling from his horse at the battle of Lee's Mills, from intoxication. Though a bosom friend of Gen. FRANKLIN—always camping near, and constantly with him—he has showed an antipathy for Gen. MCCLELLAN only equaled by FRANKLIN'S admiration. He was promoted to the Sixth Army Corps at Warrenton when Gee. FRANKLIN succeeded to the command of the Left Grand Division. Prior to thet time he had charge of the Fifth Division of the Sixth Corps, since commanded by Gen. HOWE. Gen. NEWTON succeeds to the command of the Sixth Corps. There is no officer in the service who is entitled to more regard by the loyal North. A Virginian by birth, born and living at Norfolk until the breaking out of the war, having no kinsmen at the North, and enjoying the most intimate relations with those of Southern birth, he manfully resisted the tide of rebellion, and remained true to his allegiance.

The general headquarters were being removed back yesterday to the vicinity of ——. Scarcity of feed is doubtless the main reason for the change.

Another terrible rain-storm has raged all day, which to-night is turning into snow.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The ground is covered with several inches of snow this morning, imparting a decidedly wintry aspect. We shall now probably have several weeks of decidedly unpleasant weather. Mr. JACKSON, the news agent between Falmouth and Aquia Creek, had a very narrow escape yesterday. While passing from one car to another he fell between, and had not a bystander luckily caught him by the coat would have been crushed to death. J.

Depreciation of Government Currency—Letter from Hon. R. J. Walker.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 3d inst., I notice the following communication, signed "Hayward," "An Error in Mr. WALKER'S Calculations:"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to draw the attention of yourself, as well as that of the public, to an arithmetical error which I discover in the communication headed "The National Banking Scheme," and dated at Washington on the 27th inst. The communication appeared in your issue of this morning.

I infer, of course, that the mistake was not made by the author of the article, but by Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, whose proposition is merely restated. I will give you the words precisely as they occur: "At 60 per cent. premium," he tells us, "if our yearly expenses reach $700,000,000 in paper, this would command only $280,000,000 in gold, thus subjecting the Government to a loss of $420,000,000 per annum, or deducting reasonably for interest saved on the proceeds of the operation, the net loss may be stated at $408,800,000 per annum, from the use of a redundant and, therefore, depreciated currency."

I was struck with a desire to test the truth of this financial proposition, and immediately proceeded to do so, and found that Mr. WALKER had overstated the net loss to the Government to the amount of $146,300,000. If I might presume to ask for sufficient room in your columns, I could show the existence of the error by an arithmetical demonstration requiring some space; but I will forbear, and will only offer this simple proof, to be worked by others at their leisure: If it take $160 of paper currency to buy $100 in gold, how much gold can be had for $700,000,000 of paper? HAYWARD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

It is strange that "Hayward" should refer to a statement about my article, purporting to be published in the TIMES by one of your correspondents, when he could so easily have had access to the article itself, over my own signature, published in the *Continental Monthly*. That article, in advance sheets from the *Continental Monthly*, was published early in January last in pamphlet form, and circulated by thousands in New-York and elsewhere. It was also published in some of the New-York papers about the middle of January, and a few days afterward in the *Continental Monthly* itself.

My statement was as follows: "Gold now commands a *premium* of 32 per cent., payable in Treasury notes; but if such issues be increased one-half, they would fall to 50 per cent., and, if doubled, to at least 60 per cent. *below* specie. At the *last* rate, if our yearly expenditures, paid in paper, reached $700,000,000, this would command but $280,000,000 in gold, thus subjecting the Government to a loss of $420,000,000 per annum, and at 32 per cent. *discount*, $224,000,000 per annum."—*Continental Monthly*, p. 132, *No.* 14.

You will perceive that the difference between *premium* and *discount*, confounded by "Hayward," is clearly stated by me. My statement is, that if Treasury notes fell "60 per cent. below specie," $700,000,000 of such notes" would command but $280,000,000," and in the same ratio at "32 per cent. *discount*." This is precisely correct. The calculation would be, if $100 in Treasury notes, at "60 per cent. below specie," are worth $40 in gold, what would $700,000,000 command in gold? The result is, as correctly stated by me, $280,000,000, the loss being, as given by me, $420,000,000. So, also, if $100 in Treasury notes, at "32 per cent. discount," are worth $68 in gold, what will $700,000,000 command in gold? The result is, $476,000,000, which, deducted from $700,000,000, leaves the loss, as stated by me, $224,000,000.

This is a matter of vital importance, not only to our finances, but as exposing the Government to extreme danger. If our annual expenses are $700,000,000 in gold or its equivalent, and this $700,000,000 in paper should eventually command but $280,000,000 in gold, it is quite clear that our finances would be soon overthrown, and our army, in whole or in part, disbanded.

At the date of my article, gold commanded a premium of 32 per cent.; it has since risen to 60 per cent. *premium*, under the *proposed* augmented issues of legal tender Treasury notes. This progressive depreciation has been arrested *for the moment*, in the hope that the proposed new banking and funding system might be substituted. Should it be otherwise, all my worst predictions will certainly be fulfilled, and the existence of the Government seriously endangered.

Will you please correct "Hayward's" error by publishing this letter immediately in your columns. If "Hayward's" error has been transferred to other papers, may I not ask them to make a similar correction? Yours, very respectfully,

R. J. WALKER.

Entertainment by the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute.

Last evening the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute gave another of those public entertainments which, from their commencement, have given so much pleasure to the relatives and friends of the pupils, and the residents in Brooklyn generally. The entertainment was given at the Academy of Music, which seems to have already become the favorite place for the better class of public exhibitions, lectures, concerts and opera. For the entertainment offered by the Polytechnic, the Academy was peculiarly well fitted; and, although the day and evening were unpropitious, the friends of the pupils and of education gathered there in such numbers as would gladden the heart of GRAU, or even ULLMANN, on an opera night under their management, in the most favorable weather. There was not a vacant seat in the house and several hundred of the spectators were obliged to stand during the entire performances. The pupils, to the number of two hundred, or perhaps a trifle more than that, were seated in rows across the stage, and filled it from the rear to as near the front as they could be and leave sufficient room for the principal performers. The entertainment was commenced with a Choral—Claude, Gouchmel, A. D. 1572, which was followed by an original prologue, spoken, and well spoken, by A. C. DANIELS. The first declamation—"National and State Allegience,"—spoken by WM. M. LAWRENCE, was excellent in sentiment and composition, and was admirably delivered by WILLIAM C. LAWRENCE. He was enthusiastically applauded, and richly deserved all the applause he received. A comic recitation—"Here she goes, and there she goes," was recited by FRANKLIN C. EATON, was well given, and caused a great deal of amusement. "The Quack Doctor,"—a comic song with a chorus, was sung in character by a little boy named FRANK W. HOWARD, who, we opine, must have some very near relative in the patent medicine business and visits him often, for we cannot imagine any other way in which one so young could have had the opportunity to study the peculiarities of that very peculiar class, to the extent sufficient to render his assumed character with so much truthfulness to the original Jacobs. If that boy ever takes to the pill business, we feel sure that his patients find "ready relief" in a good hearty laugh. When Master HOWARD had retired, carrying with him his enormous spectacles and cane, and the audience had become somewhat composed, the class in Calisthenics, under Mr. A. C. BURNHAM, came upon the stage, and the boys acquitted themselves in a manner which reflected credit alike upon teacher and pupils. The Lyme, sung by the pupils, commencing, "The Lord my Pasture shall Prepare," was given with appropriate effect. After it came "Damon and Pythias," which, under the circumstances, ought not to be criticised. The audience was pleased, and that was all that could be reasonably expected. Nevertheless, we owe it a duty to the greatest living tragedian on the state that, with the aid of an excellent stock company, he thinks he could do it a little better. A composition in memory of the late General SILL, who was once a teacher of mathematics in the institution, was feelingly rendered by NELSON G. CARMAN, JR., as was also the dirge, by the pupils, "Mother, it's Growing Dark," rendered by E. D. BRIGHAM, and the "Address at Camp Jo. Holt," by H. N. BAKER, were both creditable performances; and so was the chorus "Children of the Union," sung by the pupils. A comical little play, entitled "Fish Out of Water," was among the most amusing features of the evening. The character of *Sam Savoye*, a sea-cook, as rendered by Master GUSTAVUS OLIVER, was really a very fine piece of acting. That boy OLIVER ought to be looked after. We are very much afraid that he is not regular in his attendance at the Institute, unless there is an extensive culinary department there, as one in the regular course of studies—and if there is, he should have his diploma immediately. If he is ever lost just before dinner, we say to his afflicted parents, look for him below—you will be sure to find him in earnest conversation with the Queen or King of the kitchen.

The entertainment closed with "Viva l'America," and, notwithstanding the storm, which was at its height when the audience separated, there was no one who regretted having breasted it in order to be present. Under the management of Prof. RAYMOND, the Institute is gaining in favor every year, and is now one among the few best educational establishments in the city.

Heavy Snow-Storm in Pennsylvania.

ALTOONA, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 5.

The heaviest snow-storm for several years fell on the mountains to-day. It has drifted so on the railroad track as to hinder the passage of trains, and twelve trains were stuck in the snow near Gallizen at 10 o'clock to-night.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

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And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Removal.—THE OFFICE OF MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup removed to No. 48 Dey-st. Mrs. WINSLOW'S DOMESTIC RECEIPTS, a nice little cook-book, can be had gratis by applying as above.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

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Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Bank-notes and Specie bought and sold by HERBERT & HUNTER, 74 Wall-st.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED

BUSAE—HENSCHEL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, DAVID H. BUSAE, of Hamburg, Germany, and MATHILDA F., daughter of Dr. Charles Henschel, of this City.

KELLY—HITCOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at the residence of Loomis Ballard, Esq., by Rev. J. N. Murdock, D. D., of Boston, THOMAS LAFFE KELLY, of Canada West, to ETTA M., daughter of Hiram Hitcock, of Brooklyn. No cards.

LA ROY—MAY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 2, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, HERMAN C. LA ROY and Mrs. ELIZABETH A. MAY, daughter of the late John J. Palmer.

MCCOMB—WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, at the residence of the bride's father, J. FRANCIS MCCOMB and LOUISA R., only daughter of John P. White, Esq.

TREADWAY—HEATON.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. Dr. S. P. Parker, W. D. TREADWAY, of New-York, and HATTIE HEATON, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

BENEDICT.—In Union Township, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 4, Maj. JOSEPH BENEDICT, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. A train leaves New-York at 11½ o'clock, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and returns at 3½ P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BROWN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, RACHEL C. BROWN, widow of late Brittain M. Brown, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother, Robert Carnley, No. 191 East 10th-st, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CREW.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, at his residence, No 65 West 36th-st., after a lingering illness, ROBERT CREW, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 12½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

EMMETT.—In Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at the residence of his father, Thomas A. Emmett, RICHARD ROBERT EMMETT, in the 21st year of his age.

Deceased was First Lieutenant in the 88th New-York State Volunteers, and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Meagher. He left the camp near Fredericksburgh a few weeks ago, sick of bilious remittent fever, of which he died. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, Astoria, on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 2½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken from the Church to the Marble Cemetery, in 2d-st., New-York.

FEILD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, MARIA LOUISA FEILD, second daughter of the late Joseph H. Field.

The relatives, her friends and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 412 Henry-st.

GARDINER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, Mrs. ELLEN GARDINER, relict of the late James Gardiner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 172 2d-st., on Friday morning, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in 11th-st. Cemetery.

☞ California papers please copy.

HOWELL.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, WILLIS MAXWELL, only son of Julius S. and Mary D. Howell, aged 1t years, 8 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 153 York-st., Jersey City, without further invitation.

HOBART.—In Leicester, Mass., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, Mrs CHARLOTTA SPRAR, relict of the late John Hobart, in the 95th year of her age.

Funeral services on Sunday next, Feb 8, at the Church.

HAARISON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, ROBERT GWRAO, only son of George H. and Sarah L. Harrison.

Notice of funeral will be published in papers of Saturday.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, of capillary bronchitis, CARRIE WYEMORA, youngest child of Theodore T. and Esther A. Johnson, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, James Lee, No. 28 West 11th-st., without further notice.

KENNAY.—In Millington, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 1, of consumption, MILLIE C., daughter of Lucius Biglow, Esq., and wife of Reuben G. Kenny.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

MESSER.—In this City, yesterday afternoon, WILLARD MESSER, formerly of Boston, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral services will be observed in the North Reformed Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts., to-day, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

METCALF.—In Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 4, JOEN C. METCALF, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pilgrim Lodge No. 243, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, Madison-av., between Mott and Fitch sts., Tremont. Cars leave 26th-st. at 8¼ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment, arriving at the Church in the Cove at 2 o'clock, at which hour the cars leave South Ferry for Jamaica, at 12½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave Jamaica at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Maine and California papers please copy.

NAFF.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, Rev. GEORGE W. NAFF.

PIERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 4, LOUISA MOTT BURR, wife of FRANCIS MOTT PIERSON, and second daughter of the late George A. Bard.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock precisely.

RAY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, after a CONVULSION of Robert Ray, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

STOWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, from injuries received at the late fire in Cherry-st., JOHN STOWELL, late a member of Lafayette Engine Company No. 19.

The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. The officers and members of the Fire Department and members of Keystone Lodge No. 235, F. and A. M., also the Detective Police, the Department in general, and the relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Newark, N. J., and New-Haven papers please copy.

SHAW.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 5, at her residence, No. 265 10th-st., CATHERINE HAAS, widow of the late James Shaw, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the Baptist Church, at Tarrytown, on Saturday, Feb. 7.

VANDERBILT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, MARY, widow of Rutgert Vanderbilt, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her son, George R. Vanderbilt, also the members of ladies' associations with which she was connected, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Willet-st. M. E. Church, on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAPITAL NEW BOOKS
ISSUED THIS WEEK.

I.

THE ORPHEUS C. KERR PAPERS. A Second Series of these capital Humorous Articles. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25. Also, a new edition of First Series, $1 25.

II.

SPREES AND SPLASHES: Or, Droll Recollections of Town and Country. By HENRY MORFORD. Illustrated. A volume of Comic Stories and Sketches. 12mo. Cloth, $1, and paper covers, 75 cents.

NEXT WEEK.

III.

TACTICS; Or, CUPID IN SHOULDER-STRAPS. A West Point Love Story, capitally told. 12mo. Cloth, $1, and paper covers, 75 cents.

IV.

NOTES ON SHAKESPEARE, his Plays and Actors. By JAS. H. HACKETT, the celebrated Comedian. 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.

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BY THE AUTHOR OF "LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET."
WILL BE PUBLISHED TO-MORROW,
THE LADY LISLE.
A NOVEL.
By Miss M. E. BRADDON,
Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd," "John Marchmont's Legacy," "The Captain of the Vulture," &c.
Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.

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"ORDER," METHOD, SYSTEM—HOW TO cultivate and develop it on Phrenological principles. A good lesson for young gentlemen and ladies who would succeed in life. COLD FEET—Causes, and how to keep them warm; also, to avoid corns, bunions, &c. Literary Exhaustion—How to keep up vitality. In February Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 10 cents. $1 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

HOOKER'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others, connected with the Hooker army at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Wind Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.

Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.

Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The Company, Regiment and Division should be written in full on each package.

Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington, and other points, at 4½ P. M.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 51.—Feb. 5, 1863.
40, 57, 14, 32, 69, 76, 52, 33, 63, 7, 21, 73, 36.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 62.—Feb. 5, 1863.
17, 29, 6, 14, 32, 46, 16, 70, 26, 55, 61, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

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LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE

Gen. Milroy vs. The Guerrilla Imbeden.

AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Jan. 31.

Some correspondence that lately took place between the rebel Col. Imaeson and Gen. Milroy was received yesterday at the Executive Department. Imboden says that Sheriff Traywon, of Barbour County, was arrested by his order. He understands that two rebels named Hanay Wilson and Henry Bowman were recently murdered in Barbour County. Imboden further understands that fifteen citizens of Barbour County have been arrested and confined in this city, and are to be executed in fifteen days, if Traywon is not released withle that time. Imboden asked Gen. Milroy that he will not release Traywon, and if the fifteen citizens are executed, Imboden will execute thirty Union citizens and officers now in his possession. Imboden says he is "resolved that within the limits of the pretended State of West Virginia, he will at all times arrest as dangerous enemies in his State, every man he can lay his hands upon who holds any office under the usurpad State Government at Wheeling." He says, further, that when he ascertains for certain that Wilson and Bowman have been murdered he will cause to be executed Lieut. Dawson, of the First Virginia Cavalry, and Sergt. Atkinson, of the same regiment, now in his possession.

Gen. Milroy replies to these threats that he is not in command of any troops in West Virginia, and knows of nobody who has been murdered except in battle. Gen. Milroy reminds Imboden that the number of rebels in his possession is much greater than the number of Union men in Imboden's, and that he must not presume so far upon the forbearance and superior humanity of the Federal Government as to put his threat of executing Dawson and Atkinson into execution. Gen. Milroy hopes that Imboden will not compel him to the painful alternative which the execution of his threat will render inevitable. Gen. Milroy says in conclusion:

"I notice that the Confederate Government is about to offer $100,000 for my head. Had you not better come down to Winchester and go into the speculation?"

Wilson and Bowman, the parties alluded to in the correspondence, were killed under the following circumstances: The morning after Sheriff Traywon was kidnapped by the rebels, a part of a company of Union soldiers started in pursuit, and overtaking Bowman and Wilson upon the road, near the house of the latter, commanded them to halt; instead of halting, they hurried on, and were fired upon and killed.

Gen. Butler in Washington.

From the National Republican, Feb. 4.

Maj.-Gen. Butler visited Congress yesterday, and was warmly greeted by Seceders and Representatives. It is not yet determined to what Department he will be ordered, although it is most likely that he will go back to New-Orleans. There is a strong influence exerting to place Gen. Butler at the head of the War Department or the army.

Gen. Butler was also before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, yesterday. His testimony exhibited a masterly knowledge of military details in every department of the country, as well as the condition of Southern harbors, rivers, bays, and the condition of the rebels for defence. The General's programme for conducting the war is one that would soon humble such of the rebels as would not be exterminated, and bring victory in our standard, and an early peace to every fireside in the land.

We are glad to know that the President appreciates the value of Gen. Butler's opinions, as well as his past services, and we hope that he will not allow timid counselors to deter him from employing the most efficient means to suppress the rebellion.

While on the subject of Gen. Butler, we would state that we learn that he has charged himself, in his account with the War Department, with $1,088,000, money received by him from military assessments, confiscations of rebel property, and fines of rebels at New-Orleans. This is administering the affairs of a Department to some purpose.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 51 bbls. Ashes, 13,545 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. and 407 bags Corn Meal, 418 bushels Wheat, 2,173 bushels Rye, 345 bushels Barley, 7,408 bushels Oats, 668 hesh. Malt, 4,716 pkgs. Provisions, and 598 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. at $6 62½ for Pots and $8 75 for Pearls, per 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The principal inquiry has been for St. Domingo, free sales of which in bond for export, have been made on private terms. Light sales of other kinds were effected at former prices.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 bales, in part, at 56c.@57c. for Middlings, ₸ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, to-day, as export buyers were reluctant to purchase freely, but prices have been maintained. The reported sales since our last comprise 8,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 25; poor to choice extra State at $7 40@$8, chiefly at $7 50@$7 65; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 75@$7 95 ₸ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 90 @$7 25
Extra State	7 40 @ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 50 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping grade	7 75 @ 7 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 95 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	8 00 @ 9 25
Superfine to Choice Extra Missouri	7 65 @10 50

Southern Flour is inactive at former rates; sales 1,100 bbls., at $7 70@$8 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $8 15@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 50@$10 75 for very superfine family brands. ₸ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, yet steady; sales 750 bbls. Extra, at $7 50@$9 50 ₸ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, at $3 60@$5 60 for fine and superfine, ₸ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $5 for Mason's Caloric, and $4 90@$4 95 for Brandywine, ₸ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 65@$3 10 ₸ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate request, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales, since our last, 70,000 bushels, including White Western, part at $1 85; Amber Western, at $1 72@$1 76; Red Western, (Milwaukee,) at $1 65@$1 72; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 64@$1 70; Milwaukee Club, at $1 52@$1 63; Chicago Spring at $1 42@$1 56, ₸ bush. Corn has been in limited demand, at former rates. Sales, since our last, 65,000 bushels, at 94c.@95c. for shipping Mixed Western; 91c.@94c. for Eastern do.; 88c.@89c. for Unsound, ₸ bushel. Rye is quiet, at $1 03@$1 12, according to quality, ₸ bushel. Oats are in good request, including Canada, at 70c.@72c.; Western, at 70c.@73c.; State, at 71c.@73c., ₸ bushel. Barley continues in demand, at $1 45@$1 60 ₸ bushel. Sales 3,400 bushels. Sales were also made of 1,500 bushels Barley Malt, at $1 60 ₸ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair request and is steady, at 85c.@$1 ₸ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good demand, at buoyant prices, including new at 18c.@26c. ₸ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in fair demand at $35 @$36 ₸ ton. Nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Have been quiet at former rates.

LIME—Has been scarce and inactive.

MOLASSES—Sales 600 bbls. Old and New Crop New Orleans at 48c.@50c. ₸ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are held above the views of buyers and are quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active to-day, and rather less firm. Sales, since our last, 1,200 bbls., at $14 87½@$15 for old Mess; $16 75 for new Mess, for future delivery, and $11 50@$13 75 for Prime ₸ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 7¼c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₸ lb. Bacon is less sought after, at 7¾c.@9¾c. ₸ lb.; sales, 1,000 boxes. Lard is in fair demand and is steady; sales 3,250 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₸ lb. Beef Hams are unaltered; sales since our last, 350 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ₸ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 50 ₸ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₸ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₸ bbl.; sales 140 bbls. Butter is in active demand at 17c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@27c. for common to very choice State. ₸ lb. Cheese is in lively request at 10c.@14c. ₸ lb.

RICE—Sales of small lots of East India were made at $7 37½@$8 ₸ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—A fair inquiry prevails for Clover at full rates. Other kinds are quiet.

SUGARS—Sales 214 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₸ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 258,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12c. ₸ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 1,600 bbls. at 60c.@62c., nearly all at 60c. ₸ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were effected to-day at steady rates. For Liverpool, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₸ bbl.; 24,000 bush. Grain at 6d.@6½d. ₸ bush.; 100 tcs. Beef at 4s. ₸ tierce; 1,900 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 25s.@26s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 30s. by steamer, and 100 hhds. Tallow at 18s. ₸ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 10½d. ₸ bbl. For Glasgow, 300 tcs. Lard at 30s. ₸ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA:

Edinburgh	Feb. 7.	New-York	Liverpool.
Norwegian	Feb. 7.	Portland	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 7.	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Feb. 14.	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14.	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Feb. 18.	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21.	New-York	Southampton
Etna	Feb. 21.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 25.	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4.	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11.	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Jan. 21.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21.	Southampton	New-York.
Bohemian	Jan. 22.	Liverpool	Portland.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Jan. 28.	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28.	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Jan. 31.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Feb. 4.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 11.	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 25.	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11.	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For Newbern and Port Royal.....Steamer Augusta, Monroe.....Feb. 7.
For New-Orleans...Steamer Columbia.....Feb. 14.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Edinburgh, will close at the New-York Post-office tomorrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....at 6 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 8 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable young woman, with excellent references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer, and perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing if required; she is an excellent baker, and has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 199 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, game and fancy dishes: does the coarse washing; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; wages $9 to $10. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, who understands French and German cooking in all their branches, wants a situation in a private family; best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. The best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 238 West 15th-st., New-York.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; she understands cooking in all its branches: no objection to the country; best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT English cook, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking and bread-making; can produce the best of City recommendations. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 233 West 42d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as cook and is an excellent washer and ironer, and understands pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 408 3d-av., between 3.th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; can get the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable woman a situation as chambermaid: will assist with the washing and ironing; 5 years' city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st. between 5th and 6th avs., 2d floor, front Room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No 62 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a Protestant woman in the above capacity; she must be well recommended; City reference required. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 20 Waverly-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young German girl as chambermaid or for general housework; best references can be given. Apply at Mrs. Bietzer's, No. 518 4th-st., third floor.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse, who fully understands the care of children, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do light chamberwork; is willing and obliging; a good home more of an object than wages: has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 25th-st, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman wants a place as child's nurse; would assist with chamberwork and sewing; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant American young woman, a situation to take care of children, and, if desired, can teach them to spell and read; or would take charge of an invalid; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 136 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a person as nurse and seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting children's dresses. Good City references. Call at 201 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as monthly nurse, or by the week. Terms moderate. Call or address A. B., No. 234 East 10th-st. Good references.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation in a small private family; she is thoroughly competent; understands French fluting and can do it quite finery in the best manner; the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 148 West 19th-st., on Friday and Saturday.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, by a competent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a respectable private family; has two and a half years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 51 8th-av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wants a situation in a good private family as waitress; is competent to take charge of every article in her line of work; has lived eight years in one place, and two years in her last place; has satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at 198 East 13th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted in a private family, as above, by a very respectable young woman: best of City references given. Call at No. 91 6th-av., second floor, front room.

SALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by an experienced book-keeper, who can furnish the best of recommendations as to competency and reputation. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AS FIREMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable man, a situation as fireman in a hotel or boarding-house, or as porter; will make himself generally useful; has two years' experience. Address C. W., No. 88 15th-st., corner 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN a private family, as coachman; has two years' reference from his last place; has no objection to the country; is willing to make himself otherwise useful. Address or call at No. 9 East 13th-st., basement door, or W. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man, as coachman and to attend to a garden, or to take charge of a country seat in the neighborhood of the City; he can refer to previous employers as to capability, &c. Address K. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country, by a respectable young man as coachman; is of good habits, and perfectly understands his business; would assist in garden. Best of reference given. Address JAMES, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City refercuce. Address R. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young man as porter; would have no objection to go to the country; understands the care of horses and cattle; is not afraid of work; has the best of recommendations from his last employers; is a sober, honest, and faithful young man; wages moderate. Address E. D., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PERSON OF ability and experience, over middle age, a situation in a stock and exchange broker's office, or would attend to a correspondence or adjusting accounts; is a good penman and accountant, and requires but a moderate compensation for a short or long period. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,616 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and experienced accountant. Address M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,

Edge-tool makers, forgers, grinders and polishers on light axes for army use. Apply to

C. HAMMOND & SON,
No. 528 Commerce-st., Philadelphia.

A COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give satisfactory references, is wanted in Orange, New-Jersey. Apply at the bookstore of MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A CLOTH JOBbing-house, two first-rate salesmen, acquainted with the business. Address, stating amount of salary required and reference, B., Box No. 1,441, Post-office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a Protestant young woman to cook, wash and iron; one who understands her business will be paid good wages. Apply for two days in the dry goods store, No. 274 Bowery.

A COOK.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FOR A private family, a first-class cook; she must have good testimonials, and be willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at C. C. BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av. Protestant preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS A GOOD WASHER Ironer and cook, and who is willing to make herself useful in a family of man and wife. Address Box No, 2,926 New-York Post office.

A WET NURSE.—WET NURSE WANTED WITH a fresh breast of milk. Apply at No. 176 5th-av.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing postage-stamp, Post-office Box No. 788.

HELP WANTED.

A DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY WANTED.—I have thirteen stores to employ a first-class gentleman as head clerk in one store; must be industrious, of good address, considerable tact, prepossessing appearance, and have A No. 1 references. Inquire at No. 111 Pearl-st., or address E., Box No. 3,876 Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT person (especially) to investigate and prepare for the press the short-comings of Horace Greeley. To such a liberal salary will be paid. Address T. J. H., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE girl, to take care of a child; one accustomed to the care of children required; good reference wanted. Apply between the hours of 9 to 12 M., lower door, No 214 Livingston-st., between Bond and Nevin, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, TWO conductors, two brakesmen. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, a colored woman to do general housework. Apply at No. 109 West 43d-st., no Feb. 6, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILding—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 731, opposite Astor-place, 39 feet 6 inches in width, by 200 feet, running through to Mercer-st. The buildings, front and rear, are first-class, and, at a moderate outlay, can be connected with the front stores so as to furnish ample accommodation for a large business, requiring much space. Apply to E. JONES, New-York Hotel, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

OFFICES.—SPACIOUS, LIGHT AND WELL ventilated rooms will be fitted up to suit bankers, corporations, lawyers, etc., in the marble building Nos. 125 and 127 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. As the plans for arranging the several stories are now in progress and can yet be modified to suit tenants, application should be made immediately to HOMER MORGAN,
No 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 416, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LEASE—WITH STEAM-ENGINE AND shafting, the southeast corner of Broome and Mercer sts., the five-story building, 98 by 100 feet, with counter cellar, all well adapted to manufacturing purposes. Inquire at the adjoining corner of Broadway and Broome-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock, of WM. GALE & SON.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE FULL-sized house, on Murray Hill, second door west of 5th-av. The house has all the modern improvements, and will be thoroughly overhauled and put in complete order. Possession 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENT, THE STORE, with two lofts, corner of Reade and Elm sts., only one block from Broadway, having a splendid front on Reade-st., of 60 feet, with light on three sides, and a rear entrance. Apply to JAMES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO., No. 2 Reade-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY building No. 394 Hudson-st., 25 feet front by 90 feet deep, occupied for 15 years as a furniture store. Possession immediately. Suitable for a carpet store or piano factory. To be let entire or separate. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STABLE, TO LET.—No. 74 University-place, corner 12th-st., to a private family only. Premises now occupied by owner, and in fine order. For terms and cards of admission, apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

TO JEWELERS.—TO LET, THE STORE NO. 9 Maiden-lane, for many years occupied for the jewelry business, and one of the most desirable locations in Maiden-lane, for that or any other business. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—Between 17th and 18th sts., a large, well-lighted factory and warerooms, five stories high, 110 feet by 25, with rear entrance on 18th-st. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 306 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 120 West 34th-st. For cards of admission, terms, &c., apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

PIERS TO LEASE.—EASTERLY HALF PIER No. 8 East River, 460 feet long by 40 wide. Piers Nos. 6 and 8 North River, each 600 by 40 feet. Apply to JAS. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN THIS CITY—A chemical laboratory ready furnished, or a building suitable for the manufacture of chemicals, with steam engine and boiler; must have some vacant ground outside the building. Applications to be made to J. HOWDEN, No. 239 Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, MODerate-sized dwelling, above 25th-st. and below 40th-st., between Madison and 6th aves. Any party having such a house can find a good occupant by addressing Box No. 4,707 Post-office.

WANTED—A LARGE STORE IN SOUTH FRONT, Water or Pearl-sts., between Roosevelt and Catharine-sts., or in any of the adjoining streets in same vicinity. Inquire or address E. GOODWIN & BRO., Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to sell his farm in Seneca County, N. Y., situate adjoining the Seneca Lake, in the town of Variek, containing 242 acres of land; 50 acres woodland; no broken land or gullies; well watered, choice fruit in abundance; sold the peaches at the orchard last year for $150. I would give immediate possession, or would rent the farm for a term of years from the purchaser, for the farmer now on the farm. The farm is in first-rate condition, and one of the best wheat farms, seven miles south along the lake from Geneva. Any person wishing to have more full particulars, will address HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y. I ask for the farm, $75 per acre.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLY SITUATED FARM at Unionto wn, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 20 miles from New-York. The whole Farm of 76 acres lies in the village, and can be divided into village lots. Has abundance of fruit. House opposite the depot, and three minutes' walk from it. Barn, stables, granary and all necessary out-houses; two good wells; a never-failing stream runs through the farm. Can be purchased for $200 per acre, or would be exchanged for City property. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, carriage manufacturers, No. 306 Broadway, New-York.

$7,000 WILL BUY A VALUABLE FARM of 170 acres, 2¼ miles from Stroudsburgh, 3 from Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad; good buildings, three apple orchards, and other fruit trees; 30 acres timber, 25 meadow, balance plow land, with running water in nearly every field; beautifully situated in a pleasant neighborhood. Sold to close an estate. Apply for two days, to ROBERT BURTON.
STROUDSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 6, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE AT RAHWAY—Containing 60 acres, situated 2 miles from Rahway, 2½ miles from Elizabeth, and 15 minutes' walk from the Wheatsheaf Station. There is on the premises a fine house and necessary out-buildings. Land in good state of cultivation. Price, $6,500. For further particulars, apply to J. E. CONDIT, Nos. 55 and 57 White-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property, near of 200 acres, and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Sowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 121 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Duchess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

WATER-PROOF VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st, New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

WM. H. DENNING'S PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

MACHINERY.—WANTED, A STEAM ENGINE of 100 horse power, with boilers, together with a train of rolls and set of wire-drawing machinery. A person having the above, or either of them, in good condition, for sale low, may find a purchaser by addressing Box No. 3,531 Post-office, New-York.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND Licenses, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

20,000 ACRES

RICH FARMING, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS,

IN

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Being part of the original HOLLAND LAND CO.'S purchase,

FOR SALE.

These lands are located in the vicinity of the towns of Marion and Indiana (the county seat,) and not far from Pittsburgh.

There is an extension of the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through these lands, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

The soil is said to be the richest in the State; a large proportion is heavily covered with white pine, white oak, beech and sugar maple timber, which can be readily manufactured into lumber, and shipped to Pittsburgh, by the Mahoning and Alleghany Rivers, which are navigable here for rafts and boats.

There is also a great abundance of bituminous coal, iron ore, fire-clay and limestone.

There is no doubt that the oil region extends to these lands.

Price for the entirety, $7 50 an acre.

For full particulars apply as below, where maps, sectional and general, and State, of this property, and the vicinity can be seen.

HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

$1,600—$500 CASH, THE BALANCE on mortgage for five years, if desired, will buy the three-story frame house, No. 155 Devoe-st., near Smith-st., Williamsburgh.

$2,200 will buy the frame cottage and lot, corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh, only two blocks from Grand-st. line of cars.

$3,500 for a three-story brick house and lot on Van Brunt-st., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store on first floor, with bay window, shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c.; rents for $30 per month.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, WEST SIDE—
Brick house on 30th-st., $9,000.
Brick house on 31st-st., $7,000.
Brick house on 33d-st., $9,500.
Brown-stone on 34th-st., $10,500.
Brick house on 35th-st, $7,000.
Brick house on 36th-st., $7,500.
Brick house on 38th-st., $8,000.
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 31th-st.

$1,000 house and lot, five rooms and cellar, one block from the cars, running to three ferries; from $200 to $500 cash, the balance can be paid with from $100 to $200 per year; also a two story brick store and dwelling together for $1,600, a corner brick store for $2,200; a nice two story framed house and lot for $1,600, seven room; terms the same as above. Apply to D. C. DANIELS, corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—TWO BROWNstone front houses, three-story and basement and high steep; first-class neighborhood, between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 72 and 74 West 47th st., the block opposite Dr. Ward's Palace; price $10,250. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 82 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3, or at No. 95 West 47th-st., from 8 to 10 in the morning, or from 5 to 9 in the evenings. Also, No. 182 10th-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. House new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—TWO MODERN BUILT, MEDIUM sized, brown stone houses, in 28th-st., near 6th av. A first-class house in 37th st., near 5th av.; this is a very desirable house. A house in 24th-st., near 6th-av.; also, a small house in 31st-st., near 4th-av. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., No. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 32D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One in 53d-st., both three stories and basements; good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE—NO MONEY REQUIRED—A FIRST-class brick house, finely located in the XIXth Ward, Brooklyn; price $7,000; $4,500 can remain on bond and mortgage, and the balance taken in good lots in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 3,539 New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 96 EAST 21ST-ST., with right of property in Gramercy Park: lot 21x 86.9; house 17x60, brown-stone front, contains 16 rooms, with modern improvements, and was built by an experienced architect. Apply to E. T. SNELLING,
No. 39 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—IN FIRST-CLASS neighborhood, two four-story brown-stone front houses, between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 28 and 21 West 46th-st.; is one of the best improved streets up-town. Price of No. 28, $13,250; No. 24, $14,750. Also, No. 182 East 10th-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE.—THE STORE AND LOT NO. 34 White-st., corner of Church-st., or will be leased for a term of years. Inquire of A. M. LYON, No. 26 Wall-st.
HENRY COLES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 51 Bond-st.; has modern conveniences, and is in good order; early possession given if wanted. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 149 Broadway, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE LOTS ON NORTHwest corner of 9th-av. and 66th-st., between Broadway and Central Park: the location is very desirable, and is entirely free from rock.
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN LEONGard-st., an extra wide and elegant store, between Broadway and Church-st. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, HIGH STOOP, brown-stone front dwelling, No. 54 West 36th-st., near 6th-av. For price and permission to examine the premises, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad depots; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots,

AFFLICTED, ENLIGHTENED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Private London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (fifth edition,) 450 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Incapacity, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Lapoteney, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their feeders and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Canterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. YOUSKY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Mescal Review, &c.*

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found in use in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keatleg's Coegh Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Hoxsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.

This celebrated medicine is a standard article, having been in use for fourteen years, which has proved its efficacy in acute and chronic diseases, neuralgia, pain, irritation, spasms and loss of sleep. The trade will be supplied by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York City. Dr. L. T. STRATTON, Proprietor.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerienne, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charges, in from one to three days. Established in 1845. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp Cures warranted

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $2. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, calling to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the ordinary course of life, of thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED A by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and thee you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless it is remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PRIZE MEDALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, LONDON, 1851 AND 1862.

EVANS & STEVENS,

Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments to the English Army and the Honorable Council of India, patentees of the Rotary Trephine and Propelling Vaccinator, and sole makers of Evans' celebrated London-made Crown Lancets,

No. 12 OLD FISH-STREET,

ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

Surgical Equipments, containing every requisite for field service, prepared under the personal supervision of a member of the firm, who, from his own experience with the English army during the whole of the Crimean campaign, can guarantee their completeness.

A large assortment of Surgical Instruments and appliances always in stock, and can be supplied at the lowest prices compatible with excellence of material and workmanship, in which particulars they cannot be surpassed.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET DIARY, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value but to the owner. A reward of $5 will be given on returning it to O. HABERER, at the counter of the *New-York Times* Publication Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, } No. 1 of May Term, 1862.

IN EQUITY.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. *Thomas G. Chase*—And now, to wit, this fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. This cause came on for final hearing, on bill, answer, replication, exhibits and proofs, and the counsel for the parties being heard, thereupon it is ordered, as judged and decreed, that the patent granted to George Thompson, on the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and reissued on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is valid, and that the complainant thereby and by the assignment in the bill set forth are vested with the exclusive right thereby granted, as therein claimed, and that the defendant has distrubed, violated and infringed upon the exclusive rights of the said complainant in said bill set forth, and further, that the use of the invention set forth in the schedules annexed to letters patent of the United States granted to said defendant on the ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is valid, and that the complainant thereby and by the assignment in the bill set forth are vested with the exclusive right thereby granted, as therein claimed, and that the defendant has distrubed, violated and infringed upon the exclusive rights of the said complainant in said bill set forth, and further, that the use of the invention set forth in the schedules annexed to letters patent of the United States granted to said defendant on the ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is valid, and that the complainant thereby and by the assignment in the bill set forth ere vested with the exclusive right thereby granted, as therein claimed, and that the defendant has distrubed, violated and infringed upon the exclusive rights of the said complainant in said bill set forth, and further, that the use of the invention set forth in the schedules annexed to letters patent of the United States granted to said defendant on the ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is valid, and that the complainant thereby and by the assignment in the bill set forth are vested with the exclusive right thereby granted, as therein claimed, and that the defendant has distrubed, violated and infringed upon the exclusive rights of the said complainant in said bill set forth, and further, that the use of the invention set forth in the schedules annexed to letters patent of the United States granted to said defendant on the ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is valid, and additional improvement thereon, dated December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, is an infringement and violation of the exclusive rights of the complainant in said bill set forth.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that the complainant recover of the said defendant the profits and gain made and received in consequence of the infringements and violations of the exclusive rights of the complainant, together with the cost of suit. And it is further ordered and judged and decreed, that a writ of perpetual injunction be issued in this cause forthwith, pursuant to the prayer of said bill, enjoining and restraining the said defendant, his agents or servants, from any further construction, manufacture, sale or use, in any way or manner whatsoever, of the said invention, and from the manufacture, sale or use, of the article manufactured by the defendant under the name of "Professor Chase's Patent Lye," or of the said article under any other name, and from any other use, in any way of the invention and improvements mentioned and described in the said recited letters patent, granted and reissued to said George Thompson, and set forth in said bill during the term of said letters patent.

(Signed) R. C. GRIER, Circuit Judge.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Western District of Pennsylvania, ss*—I, Henry Sproul, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the final decree made in the foregoing case.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Pittsburgh, this 6th day of January, A. D., 1863.

(Signed) H. SPROUL, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FURMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

JOHN M. FURMAN,
HENRY V. REEVE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership, for the transaction of the business hereinafter specified, within this State, upon the terms, with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities prescribed by the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is "LOWBER, OSTROM & CO."

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the distilling and rectifying business, and the buying and selling of all kinds of merchandise relating thereto.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners, and their respective places of residence, are as follows, viz: John M. Furman, who resides in the Town and County of Westchester, State of New-York, is the special partner, and Edward J. Lowber, James A. Ostrom, William Parr and Henry V. Reeve, each of whom resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, are the general partners.

Fourth—The amount of the capital stock which John M. Furman, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is seventy-five thousand dollars in cash.

Fifth—The said partnership is to commence on the second day of February, 1863, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, 1868.

EDWARD J. LOWBER,
JAMES A. OSTROM,
WILLIAM PARR,
HENRY V. REEVE,
JOHN M. FURMAN.

THE FIRM OF FIRTH, POND & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and papers of the late firm will be found at the music-store of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, who are authorized to settle the accounts in liquidation.

JOHN FIRTH,
JOHN MAYELL,
WILLIAM A. POND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

In connection with the above announcement, the undersigned, the active partners in the late firm, take pleasure in stating that they have this day formed a new copartnership, under the firm of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., and having purchased the good will of the old stand, will continue the business in all its former details at No. 547 Broadway.

The greater part of the valuable catalogue, and by far the larger proportion of the extensive stock of pianofortes, musical instruments, sheet music and musical works, belonging to the late firm, is transferred to the subscribers, who invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public.

WILLIAM A. POND,
JOHN MAYELL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, LATE OF THE firm of of Day, Lawrence & Co., (successors to Wm. Smith, Brown & Co.,) has this day become associated with Messrs. HALSTED & BALDWIN, at No. 65 Wall-st. The new firm will continue the business of NOTE, STOCK and INSURANCE BROKERAGE, under the style of LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE,
ROBERT W. HALSTED,
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEORIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—THEODORE SCHULTZ IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.

YOUNG, SUHULTZ & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

New-Yorse, Feb. 2, 1863.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues.

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOSIAH HASKIN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 5 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Including therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avennes."

FOURTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1863.

RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.

s26-law6mF

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 134 av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily,

Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DON GIOVANNI.

Director.....J. Grau

NOTICE.—The Academy this evening and at to-morrow's Matinée will be heated comfortably.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 6.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

GRAND GALA NIGHT.

The house this evening will be illuminated as on the Prince of Wales' Gala Night.

Mozart's Immortal Masterwork,

DON GIOVANNI,

DON JUAN.

Donna Anna.....Signora LORINI
Donna Elvira.....Mme. STRAKOSCH
Ottavio.....Sig. BBIGNOLI
Don Giovanni.....Sig. AMODIO
Leporello.....Sig. SUSINI
Comandatore.....Sig. BARILI | Massetto.....Sig. DUBREUL
Zerlina—(for the first time).....Mlle. KELLOGG

SATURDAY, at 12½ o'clock, Grand Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CLOSING MATINEE.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) 7th February,
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE—MATINEE.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

The Academy, at the Matinée, will be heated comfortably.

Doors open at 11½, commence at 12½,
(in consequence of the length of the programme.)

ITALIAN AND FRENCH OPERA.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MATINEES.

Bellini's celebrated opera of NORMA.
Mme. LORINI in her celebrated rôle of NORMA.
Mlle. MORENSI as ADALGISA.

LES NOCES DE JEANETTE,

with Mlle. CORDIER as the heroine, singing for the first time in her native language, and in the comic opera wherein she made so great a furore in New-Orleans.

Tickets for the Matinée, $1, to admit to any part of the house, are for sale in advance at the usual ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

Mr. CARL ANSCHÜTZ has the pleasure to announce that he will give

FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES

of German Opera at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, commencing on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10,

when Mozart's immortal work

DIE ZAUBERFLOTE

will be given with all the principal artists of the troupe and an increased orchestra and chorus.

The box office for the sale of tickets will open on SATURDAY NEXT, when places can be secured for one or all of the performances. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents; extra family circle, 25 cents. The second performance will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

The celebrated
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
ON MARCH 2.

GERMAN OPERA,

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.

Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ

EIGHTY-SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6,

A NIGHT IN GRENADA.

Romantic opera, in three acts, by C. Kreutzer, with Mme. Retter and Messrs. Lotti, Hartmann and Graff in the principal rôles.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 7—THE POACHER.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH BRITAIN,

Capt. MCMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Port and next

SATURDAY.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $90 and $97; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

ISAAC BELL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE,
CAPT. A. M. SMITH.

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at pier No. 4 North River, foot of Liberty-st.

The MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about the 14th.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATUROAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Burton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.

No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 39 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 83 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER.Saturday.....Feb. 14
ETNA.....Saturday.....Feb. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 00
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First cabin to Hamburg..90 | Steerage to Hamburg..37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $6. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMships MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,500 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.

The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

Price of first cabin passage $50.

For freight or passage, apply to UHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 25 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LA MANT BOK, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 24, second story.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
SENORITA ISABELLA CUBAS,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6.

CUBAS, CUBAS,

Senorita Cubas takes great pleasure in returning her sincere thanks to the public of New-York for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon her during the past four weeks of her very brilliant engagement at this establishment. In presenting her name to her friends for a first benefit, she is happy to announce the following attractive programme, at the same time to say that, as so many requests have been made for her cartes de visite, she has determined to present

A COPY TO EVERY LADY VISITOR
A COPY TO EVERY LADY VISITOR
A COPY TO EVERY LADY VISITOR

to the parquette and dress circle. The cartes have been executed in the highest style of art by

FREDERICKS & CO., BROADWAY.

MISS FANNY BROWN,

the brilliant and fascinating actress, has kindly volunteered to perform the part of

NARRAMATTAH'S SISTER.

The order of performances will be presented as follows, and the beneficiare particularly requests an early attendance, as the curtain will rise precisely at 7½, and will commence with the exciting French drama, entitled

LA FOLIE,

in which the beautiful

CUBAS, SENOR XIMENES,

and the Corps de Ballet will appear.

Incidental to the Ballet will be

1. Galop.....By the Coryphées and Corps de Ballet
2. Andante.....By Senorita Cubas and Coryphées
3. Fleale, Waltz.....By Senorita Cubas and Coryphées

After which Celeste's thrilling Indian drama of

NARRAMATTAH.

Narramattah, the child of the forest....Senorita Cubas
Faith Heathcote, her twin sister.....Miss Fanny Brown
Copachee.....A. H. Davenport

To be followed by the new drama entitled

ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

In which

THE GREAT CHARACTER ACTOR,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,

and Miss Couldock will appear.

After which Senorita Cubas' great Spanish Dance of

LA MADRILENA,

assisted by a full Corps de Ballet.

La Madrilena represents, perhaps, in the most glowing form that intense passion which is the characteristic of the dance of Southern Spain, the very weeds of whose soil are hot and fervid. The Cubas will dance La Madrilena in the precise costume worn in Andalusia on nights of festive dance, and impart to it all that rapture and abandon which belongs to this, the most magnificent of the national dances of Spain.

To be followed by the great French Melodrama of

THE FRENCH SPY.
CUBAS IN THREE CHARACTERS.
THE TERRIFIC COMBAT AND
WILD ARAB DANCE.

In this piece Senorita Cubas is pronounced by the Press to have no equal on the stage in this or any other country.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Miss Laura Keene

Doors open at 7, commence at 7½ o'clock.

Fifth week of the re-engagement of

MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,

In consequence of the great success attendant upon the production of the operetta of the

PET OF THE PETTICOATS,

And the numerous requests for its repetition it will be presented to-night and to-morrow night for positively the last time.

MRS. JOHN WOOD

Will appear in her popular character of

PAUL, THE PET,

Received at each representation with

SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE

From the most

CROWDED AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCES

of the season.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 6,

Will be presented the comic operetta, in 3 acts, of the

PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

PAUL, the Pet.....MRS. JOHN WOOD
And the comedietta of

SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 9,

Will be produced, for the first time, a new and extensively augmented version, by Charles M. Walcot, of Planche's famous fairy extravaganza,

FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS,

By the additions to and alterations of which,

MRS JOHN WOOD

will have a part of double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece, all the admirable language and situations of which have been scrupulously retained as far as possible, and new characters and incidents introduced, solely with the view of giving extended scope to the inimitable talent to be displayed by MRS. WOOD.....in the.....PRINCIPAL RÔLE

New music has been arranged expressly by Mr. J. G. MAEDER, also a new Overture by Mr. THOMAS BAKER. New and gorgeous Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Properties, prepared at great cost, and the compiler of the piece,

MR. WALCOT, Sen.,

will make his first appearance in fifteen months, as the King; while to complete the attractions,

THE ARAB GIANT, Mr. OOSHAN,

is engaged, and will sustain a speaking part.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES, SHEEPSKINS AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public Auction,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,
At the storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near West-st.:

470 Green salted and dry hides.
211 Sheepskins.
42 barrels tallow.
9 barrels tallow.

Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. Eaton, A. C., General of Subsistence. The goods can be seen at any time previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 22 Washington-square, south side: Executor's sale of household furniture, &c., consisting of velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, mirrors, parlor suites, rosewood covered, crimson silk, brocatel, lace curtains, mantel ornaments, vases, &c., mahogany suite in hair cloth, worsted de laine curtains, bedroom furniture in mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, feather beds, pillows

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Excitement Regarding the Appointments of the Canal Board.

The Charges of Corruption Against Speaker Callicot.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

I have purposely refrained from making any allusion to the rumors that have prevailed for the last few days concerning the intended action of Secretary of State BALLARD, and State Treasurer LEWIS, with reference to the appointments proceeding from the Canal Board. These appointments have been announced, and, notwithstanding the Democrats proper lack two of a majority on the Board, it is said that about one-half of the appointees are Democrats, and the other half, with an occasional exception, what are denominated conservative Republicans.

It is alleged that Mr. LEWIS went into the Democratic caucus, while Mr. BALLARD gave out in advance that he would agree to the division; but that the appointees must all be "conservatives" as contradistinguished from "radicals."

Messrs. BALLARD and LEWIS having been elected as Union-Republicans, their action and this result, as may be supposed, have occasioned no little surprise, and the use of no inconsiderable amount of expressive Saxon to indicate the feeling of disappointment on the one side and of satisfaction on the other.

If I am to believe half of what I hear said, this is the farthest possible from an accident, and has a significance extending a long way beyond the immediate question of canal patronage. When something unusual or unexpected takes place there are always enough ready to explain the reasons and predict the consequences. How nearly right they are, every one must judge for himself. Here at Albany, whenever anything of the kind of a political character takes place, it is fashionable to attribute a great deal to THURLOW WEED; and, though tolerably familiar with such matters in past years, I have never known that gentleman to be the recipient of so liberal a bestowment of this sort as on the present occasion.

There are those who pretend to see clearly through the business. Their powers of vision and sagacity to detect the meaning of things, discover to them in the distance—and at no very great distance, either—a new party forming already part of the nebula, and in the actually crystallized state, composed of equal parts, Democrat and Republican—the whole being essentially conservative.

How much true philosophy or prophecy there is in all this, I do not pretend to decide; and I should not record this much, but for the fact that to pretend to play the part of observer at the Capitol, and still omit this, would be a strong resemblance to what is meant when we speak of the play of Hamlet with Hamlet omitted.

This view of the case is fortified by those who take it, by reference to a thousand or less things. They say that as much was proclaimed when Mr. WARD retired from the *Evening Journal*,—that it is not at all inconsistent with the state of things generally in the country; that men are taking their places anew—at least some are—and that they are taking as many along with them as possible, and using all the means to their power to strengthen themselves in their new positions.

This state of things—so speculation goes—relates as much to the Democratic as the Republican party; and it is perhaps worth while to mention that disintegration and reconstruction are as much talked about among Democrats as among Republicans—all of a certain sort. Indeed, a new party, conservative and national in its character, is the subject of conversation nearly as much as though such a thing actually existed.

It is easy to set up claims to men and results. Hence it is not strange that the election of Gov. MORGAN to the United States Senate should be reckoned among the first fruits of the new era—to be sure, not achieved within the new circle, but it might have been; and to this end it is now said, that had not the Republican caucus nominated him, and had not his election been secured as it was, it would have been by a union of Democratic Senators and members, with a sufficient number of Republicans who were ready to play that part.

But it is unnecessary to pursue in particulars the theory or the facts, as the case may be, prevalent on this subject. I have given the accepted outlines. For the rest, to wait and see were better than to run the hazard of losing oneself in a labyrinth of gossip and speculation.

The concurrent resolutions in the Assembly this morning, announcing the death of Senator WILLARD, drew forth highly appropriate and eloquent eulogies from Messrs. Brocket, Houghton, Moulton, McShea, Redington, Havens, Haring and Post.

The special order to-day in the Assembly was the resolutions of Mr. T. C. FIELDS, charging corruption against Speaker CALLICOT and proposing investigation, when Mr. CORNELL, of Tompkins, was chosen Speaker *pro tem.*

The debate which ensued, though relating little to the question before the House, was particularly rich. Mr. T. C. FIELDS, who had prepared himself to speak to the resolutions, and cut up the Speaker, was diverted from that long-cherished purpose by a thump from Mr. A. SMITH, a colleague from your City; and the fight became a pretty free one among the gentlemen from New-York. The amendment of Mr. SMITH, that the conduct of members of 1856 appeared to his certain gentlemen in a new spot, by whom a disposition to change front was at once manifested. A considerable amount of personal and political history came out, which was relished by the House, and Mr. FLETCHER, Democrat, objected to cutting off debate on this account.

The House took a sensible look at the matter, and acting after mature reflection, were little influenced by those who brought the subject before it. There was no motion of seconding the crusade of Messrs. FIELDS, DEAN & Co., or to get up an investigation on irresponsible rumors without specific charges.

The end of the matter was, that whenever any member will make specific charges, and sign his name to them, with the facts and circumstances given, the House will proceed to investigate, if the charges shall appear to demand it.

Mr. TALMAN proposes by bill something practical in criminal trials, by providing that counsel for the prisoner may have the last word to Court and jury before his case is finally submitted.

The Standing Committees having been appointed, a large amount of legislation will soon be launched. The Committees, themselves, give as much satisfaction as usual. I understand that Mr. SHERWOOD went to the head of the Judiciary Committee at his own request, instead of the Ways and Means, where, it is understood, his name for some time stood. Mr. DEAN'S appointment at the head of Ways and Means gives universal satisfaction. His ability and qualifications for the leading position are universally acknowledged. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Mr. FOLGER reported favorably a general bill for the repayment of the bounty moneys raised by the several counties in the State.

Mr. CONNOLLY noticed a bill to incorporate the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—Amendatory of the charter of the Greenwich Insurance Company.

By Mr. MURPHY—Amendatory of the Brooklyn City charter.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—Authorizing the New-York Warehousing Company to construct piers on their lands under water in the Twelfth Ward.

A bill amendatory of the act authorizing town subscriptions to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

THE EMANCIPATION RESOLUTIONS.

The special order, the resolutions of Mr. TRUMAN, declaring in favor of President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation, were then taken up, the question being on the substitute offered by Mr. COOKE.

Mr. PRUYN remarked that it was a well-known fact that the original resolutions were introduced for the purpose of effecting the result upon the election of United States Senator. That event having transpired, he regarded the consideration of the resolutions now as a waste of time. He moved to lay them on the table.

After further debate, Mr. COOKE'S substitute was adopted by Yeas 19, Nays 7.

Mr. MURPHY offered another substitute.

A discussion ensued between Messrs. MURPHY and GARDON, when the Senate took a recess until 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. MONTGOMERY in the Chair, and took up the special order, the Governor's Message.

No one being prepared to speak, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Resolutions expressive of the regret of the House at the death of Senator WILLARD were introduced, and several speeches were made eulogizing the life and character of the deceased Senator.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Twelve o'clock.—The hour for the special order having arrived, the resolutions to investigate the charges of corruption against Speaker CALLICOT,

Mr. ANDROS obtained the floor, and moved to refer the charges to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and on that motion moved the "previous question."

Mr. T. C. FIELDS, on a question of order, claimed that he had the floor when the question was last before the House, and only gave way for a motion to postpone it. He was still entitled to the floor.

Mr. FIELDS characterized the attempt to smother the investigation by referring the charges of corruption to a Committee formed by Speaker CALLICOT himself, after the charges had been made, as dangerous and indelicate. He reviewed the character of the Committee to which it was proposed to refer the charges of corruption. It was a Committee composed of three Republicans. Messrs. P. E. HAVENS, CHURCH and FISHER—three of the most active members in the bargain by which the organization of this House was effected—and two Democrats, Messrs. S. SMITH and MOULTON. The latter, while strictly honorable and upright, were yet gentlemen whose mild dispositions and kind hearts did not fit them for the duties of this investigation. He (FIELDS) believed that the Committee had been formed with a special view to smother this investigation after it was known that the Republican caucus had resolved to refer the resolution to that Committee.

Mr. W. DEWEY moved a substitute, requiring specific charges in writing against the Speaker, verified by the signature of a member of the House, before a Committee to investigate the charges was granted, and declaring that the investigation must be confined to the specific charges.

Mr. ANDREW SMITH moved an amendment, instructing the Committee to investigate the character of the members of the Legislature and the proceedings of the lobby of 1860 and 1861.

A warm personal debate here sprung up between Mr. FIELDS and Mr. SMITH, in which Mr. FIELDS severely assailed the character and political integrity of Mr. SMITH, declaring that the Committee on Cities and Villages of 1860, of which Mr. SMITH was a member, was a legislative pawn-shop, in which every bill was labeled with a price, and the amount of that price collected before the bill could pass through the Committee.

Mr. DEAN said that the amendments which had been proposed were evidently intended to smother the investigation into the charges of corruption made against the Speaker. He (DEAN) was willing to vote for any investigation, but he was not willing to embarrass the present grave subject by frivolous amendments.

Mr. ANNAUS denied that there was any desire to smother the investigation, and admitted that the motion to refer the subject to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which had been hastily made, was improper. He then withdrew his motion to so refer.

Mr. DEAN was glad that a motion allowing a person charged with corruption to pack his own jury had been withdrawn. He argued that the charges had been specifically made, and much more so than had ever been done before on this floor, and the members making these charges would be subject to expulsion if they did not substantiate them. The friends of the Speaker on the floor should be the very ones to court the demand for this investigation. They should not seek to evade it.

The debate was continued with considerable spirit till 3 o'clock, when the previous question was ordered.

Mr. DENVER'S substitute was adopted, resolving that when a specific charge is made and verified in writing, and signed by a member of the House, giving the facts and circumstances, if the House think an investigation demanded, a Committee of Five shall be appointed to investigate such specified charges.

When the names were called, Messrs. MURPHY and FIELDS severally assailed the Republicans, charging them with crushing an investigation.

Mr. MURPHY said the object of the substitute was to screen the Speaker, charges being made openly on the floor. If they honestly desired an investigation, they would have voted for the original resolution. It was a degrading sight to see the Republicans sneaking and shirking the duty imposed on them by the State, sitting pale and trembling in their seats, frightened to meet the consequences of the corrupt bargain, by which the organization of the House and the election of a United States Senator was effected. He charged that they had placed a living lie to preside over the House, and had lied him into the position, and he stood to-day shaking and trembling lest an investigation should take place, which would place corruption not only on the Speaker, but the foreheads of other members of their party.

Mr. CHURCH called him to order for abusive language.

Mr. MURPHY was not surprised at the interruption of a gentleman, who had been a leader of the party who placed Mr. CALLICOT in the Chair. What did the resolution ask? They asked an investigation into the charges of low, degrading corruption made against the Speaker of the House by a gentleman in high standing in point of intelligence and influence on this floor. With these charges against him Mr. CALLICOT had been forced into the Chair by a party, who now seek to crush investigation and cover up the guilt of the creature they used.

T. C. FIELDS, in the course of his speech said although the object of the Assembly was to crush investigation, they should not succeed, for he should force them to investigate the charges. Those he had already made and proved should be reiterated in writing, and he would dare them to refuse investigation.

Mr. CHURCH denied that there was any desire to evade investigation. The object was to secure a specific charge, so that the Committee would not be formed to inquire into the acts of a man's life for years past. Let any charge be made which any member is willing to back with his signature, and all will favor investigation. In reply to the charge that the Speaker desired to evade investigation, he denied its truth. He courted investigation.

Mr. FIELDS—Why does he not say so on the floor, and not go off and leave his new friends to resort to tricks to crush it.

Mr. CHURCH—No trick has been resorted to.

When the name of Mr. DUTCHER was called, he inquired if he could vote, having paired off on a political question.

Mr. SHERWOOD—This appears to have been made a political question.

Mr. HOLETT—If the gentleman from Steuben considers this a political question he speaks for himself—not for me. If by political dodges and drill the opposition seeks to crush investigation, let them do so: but for one, he had far different motives.

Mr. SHERWOOD—The gentleman misunderstands me. He said this had been made a political question by gentlemen who announced themselves paired off with political opponents. He was incorrect also in his charges upon the Republicans that they desire to crush investigation. They opposed a roving commission, but were prepared fully to investigate all charges.

Several motions for a recess, and to adjourn, were made and lost.

Mr. DEAN moved to reconsider the vote adopting the substitute, and lay that motion on the table. Lost, and the House refused to consider the vote.

The following is the substitute as passed:

Whereas, certain rumors of improper official conduct on the part of the member of the House from the Fifth District of Kings County have been circulated, and, whereas, the House desires a full investigation of every distinct charge against said member; therefore,

Resolved, That whenever a specific charge shall be made against said member of corrupt or criminal conduct in his official character, which charge shall be in writing, signed by a member of the Legislature, stating that he believed the same to be true, and giving the facts and circumstances upon which said belief was founded, and which charges shall appear to demand an investigation, then a committee of five shall be elected by the House, with power to send for persons and papers, and inquire into said charges, and report to the House the evidence and conclusion of the Committee thereon.

At 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

The Assembly met again at 7 P. M.

The SPEAKER announced Mr. CONNALL as member of the Committee on Banks, in place of Mr. FIELDS, excused; Mr. CLARK, on Charitable and Religious Societies, in the place of Mr. LOUTREL; Mr. WAIT, on the Erection and Division of Towns and Counties, in the place of Mr. DARCY.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, J. S. HAVENS in the chair, took the floor, and argued in an able speech in favor of the Emancipation Proclamation, the justification of arbitrary arrests, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* as a military necessity.

Mr. DEAN took the floor to reply, but being indisposed, gave way to a motion to postpone further debate till Thursday next.

Agreed to. Adjourned.

The State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The State Medical Society have elected the following officers: President, DANIEL P. BISSALL, of Utica; Vice-President, Joel Foster, of New-York; Secretary, Sylvester D. Willard, of Albany; Treasurer, John V. P. Quackenbush, of Albany.

A communication was received from the State Society of Massachusetts, relating gross abuses in the ambulance service and other departments of the medical service in the army.

Dr. J. SWINBURNE, of Albany, gave a history of his experience on the field of battle, pointing out abuses existing, and suggesting remedies which had occurred to him, and which he had already submitted to Ex-Gov. MORGAN, in an official report.

A Committee, consisting of Dr. JOHN SWINBURNE and Dr. S. D. WILLARD, was appointed to communicate with other State Secretaries and act with the Governor of the State, on behalf of the Medical Society, to secure such reforms as are necessary for the safety and comfort of the volunteers on the field of battle, and for the more speedy transfer of wounded soldiers to their homes.

Several very interesting papers were read, mainly relating to subjects suggested by the present war.

Adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The Vice-President presented a memorial from the shipmasters and insurance companies of New-York, asking to have prepared hydrographic coast charts for the use of seamen.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for a reliable camp hospital and ambulance corps.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. ALEXANDER S. RAMSAY, elected United States Senator from the State of Minnesota for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to aid the construction of railroads and telegraphs in Kansas.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if compatible with the public interests, any information he may have received from our legation in China in regard to the death of Gen. WARD, a citizen of the United States, in the service of the Chinese Government. Adopted.

Mr. WALL, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, requesting the Military Committee to inquire into the case of Capt. JOHN WEATHERS, formerly of the Fourth New-Jersey Regiment, who has been confined for several months in Fort Delaware, and report in relation to the charges against him, and by what authority he was so confined. Laid over.

Mr. TAUSSELL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the bill in relation to jurors in Courts of the United States, which was passed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to incorporate the National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. TAUSSELL called up the bill concerning the Courts in Washington Territory. Passed.

Mr. TAUSSELL also called up the bill to temporarily supply vacancies in the Executive Departments. Passed.

Mr. TAUSSELL also called up a bill to change the time of holding the District Courts in certain districts. Passed.

The bill to encourage enlistments, and the enrollment and drafting of the militia, was taken up. The pending question on Mr. CARLILE'S motion to strike out the 4th section was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. COLLAMER, BAYARD and DAVIS.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Unionist,) wished to call the attention of the Senate to the question before them. The objection to this question was that it gave the President power over persons drafted, and subjected them to the articles and rules of war before they were mustered into the service of the United States, the same as if they were in actual service. He said this very question was raised, and the same objection was made, in the Convention which formed the Constitution. He quoted from STORY'S Commentaries, that there was a distinction in being simply drafted, and being in actual service; and that the General Government did not have control of the militia until in actual service. He thought it not expedient to give such power to the President. He said that there was an impression that this war was waged for other purposes than the restoration of the "Union as it was," and he thought that there was much to give strength to that impression. He was for the "Union as it was," and believed that there was force enough in the Constitution to preserve the Union. Force might be employed against the rebellion, but not against loyal people. If the policy of the war was to be liberty to the slave or death to the Union, then the latter would be the only result attained from the attempt to prosecute such a war. If the Administration had a policy, no matter what, it should be changed, if it was against the will of the people; and the people had declared, with great unanimity, that this was not a war of subjugation, but to restore the Union, and put down an armed insurrection.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was surprised at the opposition to this bill. We had arrived at a condition where we could not fill up the army with volunteers, and the question was, How should we fill up the army? Was the Senator from Virginia willing to give up the contest? Every nation had some kind of a conscription law, and Congress had the power to raise armies. In regard to this section, it simply fixed the time when a man should be considered to be in the service of the United States. The opinion of Judge STORY, therefore, had no bearing on this section.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said that he had a decision of the Supreme Court on this point. The case arose in Pennsylvania, and Justice WASHINGTON, delivering the opinion of the Court, laid down the rule that a distinction was to be made between a person called into the service, and one who was actually employed. But he further said that Congress might have declared, and perhaps it was better it should have declared, that the time when men were in service might date from the time he was drafted, or when the order was given to the Governor. But Justice STORY was from New-England, and, perhaps dissatisfied toward the war of 1812, delivered a dissenting opinion, and that was quoted.

Mr. SHERMAN claimed that the question really was, whether we should fill up our armies and continue the war, or whether we should give it up. He urged that the bill, instead of being liable to objection, settled the question referred to by Judge STORY, and made the time definite when the term of service began. He would have had the bill gone further, and made the proper exceptions of those who should be drafted. The laws of France and Prussia had many wise exceptions, which would prevent many hard cases that would occur under a general law. If we would have fewer political speeches and less talk about the negro, and turn our energies to the suppression of the rebellion, we should soon see good results. He believed that a proper conscription law, with the necessary limitations, to be the most important law that this Congress could pass. If no such law was passed, he should despair of success. If we allowed the armies to dwindle in consequence of party disputes and quarrels about Generals, we might as well give up the contest. But he did not believe that the people ever would give up this contest until the rebellion was crushed out.

Mr. CARLISLE claimed that the decision referred to by the Senator from Wisconsin was merely a dictum of Judge WASHINGTON.

The motion to strike out the section was rejected, yeas 13, nays 28.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to amend by inserting the word "white," so as to make it read, "all able bodied white male citizens."

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee, with a view to incorporate certain exemptions.

Mr. HOWARD, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) was willing to go as far as the furthest in the prosecution of the war. But he wanted to know if it was the desire of the Democratic leaders to indoctrinate that party with the idea that this was an unconstitutional war, and that they were under no obligation to give it support.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) did not understand the Senator, or see any reason why he should make a partisan speech at this time. He would not engage in any party discussion with him. He had endeavored to keep out party politics from discussions in the Senate. The Democrats of the loyal States were willing to do all that was necessary to strengthen the Government and restore the Union.

Mr. DOOLITTLE regarded this as one of the most important bills that Congress could pass. It was necessary that the war should be carried on, and the rebellion must be put down by the sword and bayonet, and, if necessary, the whole strength of the country should be called out. He very much regretted to hear this war discussed in a partisan spirit. There was a time when there were no parties in regard to the war, and he believed that now the people were, without distinction, true to the Government when the real issue was presented of whether this Government should live or die, and no military despotism be erected on its ruins. If the people, for any cause, should fail to support the Government, and the Southern Confederacy was established, it needed no prophet to foretell the result. Appeals would be made, first, to the Border States, to join them, and then to Pennsylvania and Indiana, by promising them a monopoly of manufacturing, and, under the lead of such Democrats as JAMES BUCHANAN, an effort would be made to compel these States to go into that Confederacy. He believed that to be the original conspiracy to which JAMES BUCHANAN was a partner. The friend of BUCHANAN, Judge BLACK, has said that if the South went, the State of Pennsylvania would go with them.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) asked the Senator if he would express his opinion of HORACE GREELEY?

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he was perfectly willing to express his opinion. He regarded the course of the New-York *Tribune* in December 1860, and also the course pursued by that paper latterly, as among the most unfortunate of occurrences, and most mischievous in its tendency. The New-York *Herald* was regarded as the organ of the Democratic party, and day after day that paper was saying to the people of the South: "If you go out of the Union, and the friends of Mr. LINCOLN shall undertake to force the people to submit to his authority, the Democracy of the North will raise in arms, and no Republican soldier shall ever be permitted to leave his State." This was the language of the *Herald*, until those at the South believed that the Democracy of the North would fight against their country, and that, if there was a civil war, it would be in the free States. The New-York *Tribune* at the same time, almost equally unfortunate, said: "If they want to go, let them go." Here was the New-York *Tribune*, claiming to be the leader of the great Republican party, saying in substance to these secessionists: "If you go, the Republicans will not fight you." These two presses, working upon the minds of Secessionists, made them believe that they could enter upon and carry through their attempt to reconstruct the Union without any war.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) raised the point that this discussion was out of order. The question was on the motion to refer the bill.

The Vice-President decided that it was not of order.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said there had always been the utmost latitude on such motions.

Mr. RICE moved that the Senator have leave to go on. He wanted the Senator to express his opinion on the conduct of the Secretary of State in sending the French Minister to Richmond, and in sending messages through him to JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said this was entirely out of order, and he objected to any answer.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) hoped the Senator would answer.

Mr. DOOLITTLE did not wish to say anything out of order and declined to proceed.

The bill was then recommitted to the Military Committee.

Mr. LATHAM presented a memorial from the Pacific Telegraph Company, received, to-day, relative to the bill to modify the present Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph law.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the number of volunteer and drafted men actually raised and mustered into the service by the several States, and the times when their terms of service expire. Adopted.

The bill to revive the act to pay bounty and pensions to the men actually employed in the Department of the West, was taken up. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) reported a bill to establish thirty-seven additional post routes, but making no appropriation. Passed without being read.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported back the Senate's amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The House disagreed to the amendment restricting the mileage of members to ten cents per mile to and from Washington.

The House, by a vote of 62 against 54, concurred in the Senate's amendment striking out the appropriation for a subscription to the *National Intelligencer*, for the Second Comptroller's office, and inserting "one city newspaper."

A similar amendment, in connection with the office of the First Auditor, was agreed to.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) spoke a kind word for the *Intelligencer*. Although it might differ from the Administration and the majority of the House, as to the conduct of the war, it was honestly devoted to the maintenance of the Government, and was of good morals and honest constitutional tastes. That it was a strong opponent of treason there was no doubt.

Mr. LOVEJOY did not agree with the gentleman, that the paper was this, that and the other.

Mr. MAYNARD wanted to know if the gentleman was in the habit of reading the *Intelligencer*?

Mr. LOVEJOY replied that he heard about it, every morning, in the family where he was boarding.

Mr. MAYNARD thought the gentleman was not competent to express such an opinion, after admitting that he had not read that paper. For himself, he read it every day, before getting out of bed.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) did not see why the *Intelligencer* should have any pecuniary benefit over other papers, and be thus held and cherished.

The House directed that a Committee of Conference be asked, on the disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) rising to a question of privilege, said his colleague, (Mr. STEVENS,) in a recent speech, charged him with after making patriotic remarks, advising compromise and conciliation, which in such a case was to make a covenant with hell. Mr. WRIGHT denied that he ever proposed such action. The compromise he suggested was with regard to legislation, in order to secure harmonious action. He had denounced the rebellion out and out, from the threshold, and every man connected with it. He was for vigorously carrying on the war and putting down the rebellion. He would compromise with no rebels in arms. He was sensitive on the subject of the charge, because it was so distant from his feelings and desire. He was for no compromise except an honorable one, by which the country could be saved, but not while the rebels were in arms and in a threatening attitude.

Mr. STEVENS was very glad to hear this from his colleague. He was satisfied that he had misunderstood his remarks. But this was not wonderful, considering the distance of his seat from his colleague, and the continual confusion in the hall. There was nothing objectionable in his colleague's remarks, and he would take the earliest occasion to make the proper correction.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill disapproving of certain acts of the Legislature of Nevada, which require the officers of all mining corporations, carrying on mining in the Territory, to reside therein. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution to revise and codify the naval laws. Passed.

Mr. SEDGWICK reported a bill, which passed, amending the second section of the Naval Pension act of June 14, 1862, so as to give the parties therein mentioned $20 instead of $15 per month.

The House considered the Naval Appropriation bill, which appropriates an aggregate of sixty-eight millions of dollars.

An item of twelve millions for iron war steamers was amended so as to provide that no contracts shall be entered into for construction until proposals have been solicited from the principal iron shipbuilders, and made on the most favorable terms.

An appropriation for the Philadelphia Navy-yard was reduced from $230,000 to $228,600 for repairs of all kinds.

An appropriation for the Brooklyn Navy-yard was increased, in order to accommodate three vessels now building there, 428 feet in length.

Eighty-five thousand dollars were appropriated for the Norfolk Navy-yard, to facilitate the repair of vessels; but not to be understood as re-establishing that yard.

Without concluding action on the bill, the House adjourned.

THE LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Reported Advance of the French—A Proclamation by Gen. Ortega.

Advices from the city of Mexico are to the 4th of January. The *El Heraldo* of that date says that the French are rapidly advancing upon the capital and that the invaders and the invaded will soon meet face to face, and expresses faith in the triumph of Mexican arms.

A correspondent of the paper says that he saw landed in Vera Cruz eight hundred mules purchased in the United States for the French.

Advices from Puebla also represent the French army as advancing. Six thousand men, with twenty seven guns, formerly at Quechola, had reached Tecamachalco and the forces that covered Perote were also on the move.

The following has been published:

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE,
PUEBLA, Jan. 3, 1863.

[Received in Mexico at 8 P. M.]

The Minister of War:

Last night the whole force of Gen. CARVAJAL bivouacked at San Bartolo. The enemy had not moved. I have just received a dispatch stating that the commander of the fourth squadron of Zacatecas, PEZA PILLARRAL, has passed through Tecamachalco and Quechola—two points occupied by the invaders—and taken one hundred and thirty mules from them. I have also this moment received another dispatch, which says that the National Guard of Cholotecco have captured near Palmar five hundred mules, which were on their way for the invading army.

I have to-day given directions that every thing captured from the enemy shall be prize to the captors, and with reference to these beasts of burden, I have only stipulated this condition, that they shall be sold at these headquarters, inasmuch as they may be useful for the public service. I had forgotten to say that Acultzingo is neither occupied by our forces nor by those of the enemy. There is no other news.

JESUS G. ORTEGA.

MANUEL MARIA DE SANDOVAL.
MEXICO, Jan. 3, 1863.

The Ball for the Benefit of the German Hospital.

The Ball instituted by the Ladies Aid Society came off last night at Irving Hall, and was one of the happy events of the season. That a society of Germans should meet together for convivial enjoyment and fail in their intentions and purposes would be a circumstance not easily reconciled with their established reputation for determining, when they once decide to give a social entertainment, to carry it through in spite of all obstacles. It may be inferred from this that there was no interference with the enjoyment of last evening, and perhaps every one was convinced that the unpropitious state of the weather would prevent a large assemblage of the fair. It must be admitted, however, that notwithstanding the flood of rain, the ball was well attended, the elements having apparently little or no influence in depriving the lovers of mirth from indulging in their favorite pastime. To witness the eminent satisfaction which characterized the gathering of last night, would delight the most stoic spectator. There is an air of carelessness about a German dancer that adds much to the grace and beauty of a ball-room. The frigidity and stiffness which is too often noticeable among Americans, is, to a great extent, unobservable in a party of Germans assembled for a ball. While perfect decorum is exacted, they do not mistake etiquette by declining to contribute to each others' enjoyment. The ball of last evening was not different in its features from others held by the same class of citizens. The main object was to promote pleasure, and that was successfully accomplished.

Under the management of the Director, Mr. JOHN W. WAATH, the whole affair passed off in the most satisfactory manner. Messrs. H. MAGER and W. GAEVE, the floor managers deserve credit for the ability they displayed in the performance of their special duty.

The ball was intended to be the *finale* of the Ladies' Fair which has been open for the past few weeks. Upon this occasion the principal officers of the Society were present. It is understood that the net proceeds of the fair amount to nearly $19,000. Of course, tickets for the ball were purchased by hundreds by persons who were not present. The managers of the proceedings evince unfeigned satisfaction at the highly successful patronage with which they have been favored. The object of the Fair and Ball was to raise funds for the German Hospital—and certainly assistance could not be extended to a more worthy object. The Germans have, one and all, evinced a commendable degree of generosity.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 5.

Mr. SCHENCK, (War Dem.,) of Camden, offered the following joint resolutions in the House to-day:

Resolved, That the unparalleled events of the past two years have revealed to the people of the United States, beyond question or the possibility of doubt, that a peaceful reconciliation upon the form of our Constitution, is repelled and scorned by every State now in rebellion, and that secession means treason; and in the hearts of its supporters, North or South, means war against our country, and the disintegration of our nation.

Second, That the citizens of the United States in the State of New-Jersey, believing it the duty of every good citizen to sacrifice ease, estate, applause, and life itself, to the sacred call of our country, now declare their unalterable determination to sustain the Government in its efforts to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union.

Third, That no differences of political opinion, no badge of diversity upon points of party distinction, shall restrain or withhold us in the devotion of all we have or can command to the vindication of our Government, the maintenance of its laws, and the defence of the flag of our country.

These were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The following resolutions regarding paper duties have passed both Houses:

Whereas, Printing paper is one of the great necessities of the country at large, and the cheap and unlimited diffusion of reading matter is essential to the welfare and intelligence of our people and the permanence of our republican institutions: and

Whereas, It is represented that a combination now exists between leading domestic printing paper manufacturers, which results in largely advancing rates for paper, proving all once detrimental to the publisher and the reader: and

Whereas, By the present duty on foreign printing paper, its importation is almost if not wholly prohibited to the advantage of the few and the detriment of the many, and at the same time to the exclusion of all revenue to the National Government from that source; therefore be it

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to exert their influence in favor of a large reduction of the present duties on imported printing paper.

MEETING OF THE ENGINEERS AND FOREMEN OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE DEATH OF JOHN SLOWEY.—At a special meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New-York Fire Department, convened at Firemen's Hall, on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has summoned to that bourne from whence no traveler returns, our deeply cherished friend and associate, JOHN SLOWEY, Ex-Foreman of Lafayette Engine Company No. 19, who was killed while in the discharge of his duty at the recent fire in Cherry-street; and, *Whereas*, this sad event demands from us an expression of the feelings of deep and abiding sorrow which fills our hearts by the loss of one who, while living, to know was to love; and now that he lives no more, it is our sad privilege to mourn; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of JOHN SLOWAY we have lost one who was ever ready to counsel and advise us in all matters teodieg to the support and elevation of our beloved institution, and during his connection with this body was endeared to us all by the possession of those many virtues which constitute and mark the man, and won for himself a place in our hearts which time cannot efface.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of our late friend and companion, and we tender our heartfelt condolence to the company with which he was so long connected, his many friends, and his bereaved family, and pray that He who ruleth on high will be with them in this the hour of their sorrow; and now that his mortal remains are to be taken to their last resting place, and we shall see him no more among us, we will console ourselves with the reflection that his spirit has taken flight to a better world, while his memory will ever be green in our hearts.

Resolved, That this body, together with the respective companies, attend the funeral of our deceased associate, and that the various apparatus and houses be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Fire Department attend the funeral of the late JOHN SLOWAY, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 12½ o'clock, in the Bowery, right resting on Broome-street, the various companies wearing their respective mourning badges, the officers with trumpets draped in mourning, the Chief and Assistant Engineers acting as marshals; the fire alarm bells to be tolled during the solemnities; the Fire Department banner in charge of a delegation from the various companies; and that the Board of Fire and Appeal Commissioners, the Trustees and the Exempt Association be invited to unite with us in performing the last tribute of respect to the lamented deceased.

TIMOTHY D. WEST, Chairman.
A. A. JONES, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]
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FOOTE'S
PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
At WARELER & WILSON'S,
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[Advertisement.]
"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."—A new System of Physiognomy; Physiology, and the Temperaments; Ethnology, or the Races of Man; Psychology, the Science of the Soul. Given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1863. 10 cents a number, or $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cents per box. 213

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only materials which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 05 | Sun sets.... 5 24 | Moon rises.... 3 29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 05 | Gov. Island.. 9 55 | Hell Gate .11 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

Cleared.

Steamer Octorora, McLoughlin, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Victoria, Stinson, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks Arab, McDonald, Cadiz, Thomas James: Wm. VanName, Cook, Marseilles. Moore & Henry; Morning Star, (Br.,) Peterson, St Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Alma, (Br.,) Crowell, Liverpool, N. S., G. W heelwright; Eagle, Baker, Port Royal, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schooners Bucephalus, McIntosh, Boston, A. Howes; J. W. Fish, Shaw, Wilmington, H. D. Brookman & Co.; C. Dennis, Tucker, Washington, Jonas Smith; G. W. Baldwin, Long, York River; Excelsior, Ericsson, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Francis Coffin, Cousins, Nassau, Hanson & Schmedtel; Comet, (Br.,) Gow, Antigua, D. K. De Wolf; T. C. Lyman, Stanwick, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Tennessee, Wooster, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee;

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3549. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Operations of Magruder's Fleet in Sabine Pass.

Alleged Capture of Two Vessels, a Number of Guns, and a Large Quantity of Stores.

Proclamations Regarding the Blockade.

From Our Havana Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

Her British Majesty's steamer *Rinaldo*, came in, yesterday, from Galveston. An extra of the Houston *Telegraph*, Jan. 23, gives an account of the capture of Sabine Pass, of the United States brig *Morning Light (?)* and a schooner (name uoknown) on the 21st ult., by an expedition of a part of the MAGRUDER fleet, under Major O. M. WATKINS. I copy two dispatches from this redoubtable Major, which differ in the number of guns captured. Still another accoeet gives eleven as the number.

SABINE PASS, TEXAS, ON BOARD C. S. GUNBOAT BELL, Jan. 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: We met the eeemy this morniog in the Gulf of Mexico. We whipped them, and bronght everything to Sabine Pass. I fonght him, *ten* guns to our one. My officers and men behaved nobly. We have captured two vessels—one of them a fell-rigged ship, and the other a schooner and *twelve* fine guns, medical stores, and ammunition in abundance, logether with 109 prisoners.

I am here, Captain, awaiting further orders from the Major-General Commandiog. This communication will be seet you by Capt. DAN SPOWALTER, whom I have appointed a Captain of artillery, in accordance with the orders of the Major-General Commanding, and assigned him to duty as commander of Shell Bank Battery.

Very respectfully,

OSCAR M. WATKINS,

Major and A. A. G. Commanding on Sahine.

To EDMUND P. TURNER, Captain and A. A. G.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

SABINE PASS, Jan. 21, VIA LIBERTY, 22d—7 P. M.

To *Capt. E. P. Turner, A. A. G.*:

I engaged the enemy to-day, and captnred *thirteen* guns, and about $1,000,000 worth of property, and 109 prisoners. O. M. WATKINS,

Major Commanding.

Gen. MAGRUDER, on the 4th ult., proclaimed the port of Galveston es opened to the commercial intercourse of the world, but Commodore BELL issued a counter proclamation on the 20th, declaring Galveston, Sabine Pass, and the whole coast of Texas, to be under an actnal blockade, and warning all vessels from trading, under penalty of capture.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Trip to Fort Macombe—The First Louisiana Native Guards—Origin of the Regiment—Gen. Butler's Order No. 63—Condition and Efficiency of the Native Guards—State of Things at Fort Macombe—Contrabands—School for the Children.

From Our Spacial Correspondent.

FORT MACOMBE, La., Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

Taking advantage of the temporary lull in military affairs, I came here for the purpose of investigating a matter which is, at the preeent time, largely engaging the attention of the country—I mean the condition and efficiency of our colored regiments. I had heard so many officers and others ridiculing Gen. BUTLER'S Order No. 63, and sneering at the bare idea of a colored man being capable of becoming a good soldier, at the same time that I heard equally good judges maintaining the directly opposite opinion, that the temptation was irresistible to go and see for one's self.

It was, therefore, with much pleasure that I availed myself of the opportunity of accompanying Col. SPENCER H. STAFFORD and two companies of his regiment—the First Louisiana Native Gnards—(colored) —from their encampment at Algiers, opposite New-Orleans, to this fort. The history of this regiment, from its first inception up to the present time, is highly interesting, and the following particulars can be relied upon, as coming from the Colonel himself, than whom no one can be better informed on such a subject.

It was about the middle of August last that some freemen of color called upon Major-Gen. BUTLER, to tell him that there had existed an organization called the "Turcos Native Guard," (colored,) which had been enrolled as a regiment of militia, belonging to the First Division of the Militia of Louisiana, and their officers commissioned to serve for the term of the war, by Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana. These parties tendered their services to the Government of the United States, and desired to be duly enrolled with their regiment in its defence. They left for Gen. BUTLER'S investigation, a military commission then actually held by one of them, and the General promised to take the matter into consideration. They, moreover, assured him that the free colored people of New-Orleans, and indeed of all Louisiana, were true to the Union, and believed that their rights could be secured to them only under the Government of the United States.

A few evenings afterward, Gen. BUTLER called the attention of Col. (then Lieut.-Col.) STAFFORD—one of his Aids—to this important subject; showed him the draft of an order which he had prepared, calling that regiment into service, and tendered him the command of it. The matter was held under advisement for a few days longer, when the famous Order No. 63 was issued.

Although this order must be fresh in the memory of most of your readers, I am tempted to reproduce it entire—if only for the sake of keeping steadfastly before the public the true origin of this movement. When fastidious Northern "sympathizers" howl against Gen. BUTLER for enrolling these men, tet them remember that he was only flagelating the enemy with the *identical rod they had put in pickle for Uncle Sam.* Here is the Order which Gen. BUTLER issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63.—Whereas, on the 23d day of April, in the year 1861, at a public meeting of the free colored population of the City of New-Orleans, a military organization, known as the "Native Guards" (colored,) had its existence, which military organization was duly and legally enrolled as a part of the militia of the State, its officers being commissioned by THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State of Louisiana, in the form following, that is to say:

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, } [Seal of the State.]

By THOMAS OVERTON MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia thereof.

In the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana:

Know ye, that ——— ———, having been duly and legally elected Capta'n of the Native Guards, (colored,) First Division of the Militia of Louisiana, to serve for the term of the war.

I do hereby appoint and commission him Captain as aforesaid, to take rank as such, from the second day of May, eight hundred and sixty-one.

He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of his office by doing and performing all manner of things thereto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under his command, to be obedient to his orders as Captain; and he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as he shall receive from me, or the future Governor of the State of Louisiana, or other superior officers, according to the Rules and Articles of War, and in conformity to law.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the State to be hereunto annexed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Baton Rouge, on the second day of May, in the year of [L. S.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

(Signed) THOS. O. MOORE.

By the Governor:

(Signed) P. D. GRIMSLY, Secretary of State.

[*Indorsed.*]

I, MACARIA GREVOT, Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that ——— named in the within commission, did, on the 2d day of May, in the year 1861, deposit in my office his written acceptance of the office to which he is commissioned, and his oath of office taken according to law.

(Signed,) M. GREVOT, Adjt. and Insp. Gen. La.

And whereas, such military organization elicited praise and respect, and was complimented in General Orders for its patriotism and loyalty, and was ordered to continue during the war, in the words following:

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 24, 1862.

ORDER No 426.—I. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief, relying implicitly upon the loyalty of the free colored population of the city and State, for the protection of their homes, their property, and for Southern rights, from the pollution of a ruthless invader, and believing that the military organization which existed prior to the 15th of February, 1862, and elicited praise and respect for the patriotic motives which prompted it, should exist for and during the war, calls upon them to maintain their organization, and to hold themselves prepared for such orders as may be transmitted to them.

II. The Colonel commanding will report without delay to Maj.-Gen. LEWIS, commanding State Militia.

By order of THOS. O. MOORE, Governor.

(Signed,) M. GREVOT, Adjutant-General.

And whereas, said military organization, by the same order, was directed to report to Maj.-Gen. Lawis for service, but did eot leave the City of New-Orleans when he did:

Now, therefore, the Commanding General, believing that a large portion of this militia force of the State of Louisiana are willing to take service in the volunteer forces of the United States, and be enrolled and organized to "defend their homes from ruthless levaders;" to protect their wives and children and kindred from wrongs and outrage; to shield their property from being seized by bad men; and to defend the flag of their native country, as their fathers did nnder JACKSON at Chalmette, against PACKENHAM and his myrmidons, carrying the black flag of "beauty and booty:"

Appreciating their motives, relying upon their "well-known loyalty and patriotism," and with "praise and respect" for these brave men, it is ordered that all the members of the "Native Guards" aforesaid, and all other free colored citizens recognized by the first and late Governor and authorities of the State of Louisiana as a portion of the militia of the State, who shall enlist in the volunteer service of the United States, shall be duly organized by the appointment of proper officers, and accepted, paid, equipped, armed and rationed as are other volunteer troops of the United States, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. All snch persons are required at once to report themselves at the Touro Charity Building, Front Levee-street, New-Orleans, where proper officers will muster them into the service of the United States. By command of

MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Immediately after the issue of this order, Col. STAFFORD, having accepted the command, commeoced recruiting. By the direction of Gen. BUTLER, he sought a suitable place as a depot for the man, and finding the great TOURO Almshonse—provided for by the will of JUDAH TOURO—in an unfinished state, on account of the rebellion, he fitted it up and occupied it as a barracks for his men.

The work of recruiting commenced on the 30th of August. On the 27th of September, 1,800 men of color had been enrolled and ten companies, comprising 1,000 mea, were on that day regularly mustered into service by Maj. G. R. GIDDINGS, Fourteenth United States Infantry, Musteriog and Disbnrsing officer, who had been sent on by the War Department to muster into the service such men as were raised by Gen. BUTLER in Louisiana.

On the 1st day of October, the first regiment, designated the "First Louisiana Volnnteer Native Geards," (free colerad,) marched from the barracks and took camp on the Louisiana Race-course, a short distance northeast of the city. Here they were subjected to drill and discipline. In the meantime, the second regimental organization was completed and mustered into service, comprising also 1,000 men.

On the 27th of October, Gen. WEITZEL having started the evening before to take Donaldsonville and seize the Lafourche District, this regiment of native guards, in conjnnction with the Eighth Vermont, was ordered to proceed on the line of the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, to disperse the rebels who were holding it, and open up communication with that district and Berwick's Bay.

The regiment immediately struck tents, and marching to Algiers, joined the Eighth Vermont, and proceeded up the road. The enthusiastic joy of the troops, on breaking camp, was manifested by loud and continuous cheers, and great alacrity of movement. Marching down Esplanada and Canal streets—two of the principal thoroughfares of the city—their line of march was marked by crowds of enthusiastic friends, who cheered them lustily as they moved on, gaily singing patriotic songs. They bivouacked that night at Jefferson, and the next night at Bouttee Station.

Proceeding onward, the next morning, they pushed for Bayou des Allemands, finding, on their way thither, fires npon the track, some culverts still burning, ann other evidences of the precipitate flight of the rebels. Upon arriving at Bayou des Allemands, the rebel regimant which was located there had decamped, pitching some of their guns into the bayou, destroying their camp by fire, and leaving the railroad bridge still burning. They were just in time to save one building and the piling of the bridge. After a day's detention there, the regiment—leaving the Eighth Varmont to complete the bridge—pushed on a distance of twelve miles further, only to find a second camp of the rabels, located at Raceland, a heap of blackened ruins. From here they went on to the Lafourche Bayou, where they encamped, and throwing out their pickets, guarded the district for a distance of thirty miles.

On the 12th of December the regimental headquarters ware moved to Bayou Blnff, within seven miles of Berwick's Bay, to hold open the line of communication, and protect bridges crossing several important bayous, forming the base line of Gen. WEITZEL'S expedition into the Teche district. Having performed that duty, and Gen. WEITZEL having returned to his encampment at Thibodeaux, after the affair of the rebel gunboat *Calien*, the native guards returned to Algiers, and, on the 19th inst., reported at department headquarters for orders. On the evening of the 21st, pursuant to orders, eight companies embarked upon the *Laurel Hill* to join the garrisons at Forts Jackson and St. Philip—four companies to each fort—the remaining two companies (A and D) being those which I have just come with to this place.

Having given this outline of the formation of this regiment, it now remains for me to describe what I saw of the general character and bearing of that portion of it which came nnder my immediate notice.

It was at daybreak yesterday (Friday) morning, that I crossed by the ferry to Algiers with Col. STAFFORD, and found his two remaining companies—A and D—bivouacked in the Belleville Iron Works, with about 200 others. As the Colonel made his appearance, a loud cheer went up from the men, which resounded through the immense building, and there were such evidently signs of joy and animation at his presence among them, that it did not take me long to find out that the officer had the entire love of his command. There was no mistaking this spontaneous outburst and other symptoms that I noticed afterward—it was something that went far beyond the cold respectdue to a superior.

When the hour came for leaving—7½ A. M.—the Colonel, being naturally anxious that I should see his men to the best advantage, asked me to notice the alacrity of their movements. The command to fall in was given, which was instantly obeyed, and then they were ordered to seine their stores and march to the station. Such a tumbling of boxes, barrels, tents, and every kind of material, I never saw before. In *four minutes* from the time the first order was given, these 200 men from all parts of the huge edifice had fallen into rank, been dispersed, had each seized his great burden, and was clean out of the building.

"You see my men can *work*, Sir, though people say they can't fight," said the Colonel, triumphantly. "We don't tronble our heads mnch about waiting for transportation. Put me down in a forest with those same fellows and I'll build you a city, for I have every nseful trade represented among them."

At this moment a Captain came up to the Colonel, saleted him very respectfully, and, after receiving his order, went off.

"I understood you, Colonel," said I, "that all your line officers were colored men; there goes one, at any rate, who is white." The Colonel turned to me with a sarcastic smile: "Ano do yon really think him white? Well, you may, Sir, but that man is a 'negro,' and who carries the so-called curse of African bloou in his veins."

I was literally amazed. Often as my senses had been deceived in this matter, they never had been so completely before. This officer, Capt. E. DAVIS, of Company A, was a fine looking young man, (not unlike Gen. MCCLELLAN in mold of features,) with light blue eyes, ruddy complexion, soft silky hair, and a splendid moustache of a sandy color nearly approaching red. I would have defied the most consummate expert in niggerology, by the aid of the most powerful microscope, to discover the one drop of African blood in that man's veins; still, there it was upon the record against him.

At 9¼ A. M. we left the Pontchartrain Station by railway, and the scene here was really affecting. Women were there, of all colors, taking leave of their husbands and brothers—and some of the feebler sex with an amount of fairness and refined physical beauty that many a white woman might covet. The same emotion at parting, the same hugging, and weeping, and kissing of little ones was observable that would have been met amoeg the same number of Aeglo-Saxon warriors parting with their loved ones: at least I thought so.

A short run by railway brought us to Milneburgh, or Lekeport, (as it is geeerally shown on the map,) situated on the southern coast of Lake Pontchartrain. Here we took a steamer—the *J. D. Brown*—(a craft once oeloegieg to the rebels,) and went on to Fort Macombe, or Fort Wood, as it is sometimes called.

During this voyage, and after our arrival at the fort, I not only had the best opportunity for observing the general demeanor of these soldiers, but I made a point of conversing with several of the line officers, in order to come at some just conclusion as to their mental calibre, manners, &c. Truth and honesty compel me to state thet, as far as the privates were concerned, a more decent, orderly, obediant and soldierly set of men I never saw; while, as regards the officers, had I come in contact with the same number of white men, taken at random, I could not have expected to find more general intelligence, education and refinement.

All of them conversed fluently in two languages—French and English—were well posted up in history and general literature, and during the long range of subjects—civil, literary, political or moral—which I brought eapresaly on the *tapis*, I found on one or two occasions, that I was coeversing with men of no ordinary knowledge and mental capacity. Their Colonel indeed told me that he has often banteringly challenged his scepticat white brother officers to select the thirty line officers of *any* white regimeatin the United States service, and if the twenty-six colored line officers of his regiment could not favorably compare with them, in point of general intelligence, education, military efficiency, cleanliness of dress and person, and gentlemanly deportment, he was willing to resign his commission. The boast may seem extraordinary to many; bnt if those of his line officers whom I have not seen, can at all compare with those whom I have, the assertion is by no means an idle one.

It appears that over nine-tenths of this regiment are absolutely freemen. They embraced men of all trades and conditions of life; many of them having left homes not only of comfort but luxury, and representing even wealth; for it is well known that at least one-sixth of the whole property of the parish of Orleans is owned by free men of color. In spite of this, the prejudice under which this regiment has to labor is something quite formidable. They have now been five months in actual service, receiving no pay whatever, only a portion of some of their families being grudgingly and scantily supplied with rations. This seems unfair. They are either soldiers of the United States or they are not. If so, they are entitled to the treatment of soldiers; if not, they should be dismissed the service.

Into the policy or impolicy of such an organization it is neither my province or my purpose to enter, but, as a faithful chronicler of passing events, I am bound to tell yon that this latent and available power is no myth to be sneered away by the sceptical or argued away by the interested. An army of 250,000 of just such stalwart and determined men stand ready, at a moment's notice, to enter upon honorable warfare against any foe—foreign or domestic—who may aim at the destruction of the United States. For what they have done, they point to the deeds of their fathers under JACKSON at Chalmatte; for what they can now do their only answer is: "If you doubt us, why not give us the chances of proof which we have so long and vainly been imploring?"

FORT MACOMBE.

This is a casemated, bastion fort, mounting a great number of heavy guns in barbette, and an equal number in front and flank defence casemates. The most surrounding it is an unusually wide and deep one. The fort is exquisitely situated on the western bank of a short but very deep bayou or "Pass," called the Chef Menteur, (Lying Chief), connecting Lake Pontchartrain with Lake Borgne; the other connection between the two lakes being by a bayou a little further north, where Fort Pike is located.

Nothing could exceed the calm and placid beauty of Fort Macombe, as we approached it by water yesterday. The unrippled surface of the broad lake and sleepy bayou, reflecting every object as distinctly as shining mirrors, broken only here, and there by some white sea-gull plunging after its food, or by enormous flocks of wild ducks settling upon and blackening the surface for acres at a time. The most profound silence reigned everywhere; and, but for the civilized puffing and snorting of our steamboat, one could almost have fancied that we were the first pioneers stealing our way among that strange admixture of land and water.

On arriving at the fort, I was no less pleased. Everything here is in the most admirable order, the shall walks as clean and white as new table cloths—the grass of the smooth glacis green and velvety as the best kept lawn—the guns, quarters, soldiers, all as spruce and polished as if they had been rubbed up for our especial edification.

We found Lieut.-Col. FRANZ B. HASSELTZIER, of the Thirteenth Maine, quartered here, with a portion of his regiment. I am indebted to him and the other officers of his command for much hospitality during my stay. He has just conducted me over the fort, of which, of course, I am not permitted to say anything, beyond the fact that any enemy attempting an approach to New-Orleans in this direction would be likely to meet a warm reception. On the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip down the river, and the consequent surrender of New-Orleans, the rebels had, of coarse, to vacate this fortress; but before doing so, they threw into the moat all the shot, shell and ordnance stores they could lay their hands on—all of which has been since recovered. They also burned the hospital and another building.

Fortunately, the place has been found so healthy as to have hitherto stood little in need of any extensive hospital accommodations. At this time there are only six cases of sickness, none of them confined to bed, and all of them cases of disease contracted at Ship Island.

Gen. SHERMAN was here day before yesterday, (Thursday,) on which occasion the men were reviewed, drilled at the guns, and proved their efficiency at target practice. It must have been an interesting event, and the General is said to have expressed himself as highly delighted and satisfied with all he saw.

Among the many interesting features at Fort Macombe, I must not forget to mention one which struck me unusually. I mean the condition in which I found the contraband assembled there for refuge. There are one hundred and eleven in all; fifty-one man, and the remainder women and children. Determined to make these people useful members of society, and not mere idle squatters and vagabonds, the Colonel finds employment for them all—the men in cutting wood, the women in domestic duties, and the children at school. Each man cuts his cord of wood per day, and is paid $10 per month, with rations. The Colonel has had good quarters erected for them, which he took me over to see. He says he finds them an industrious, faithful, honest and orderly as the same number of white people could possibly be—and certainly at night, after taps, not a solitary soued could I hear to break the deep stillness in which the whole fort was sleeping.

I was much amused and interested in accompanying the Colonel to see his school-room, upon which he seems to pride himself intensely. In a large and airy loft I found some twenty or thirty little sable things, of both sexes, ranging from 4 to 12 or 14 years of age, under the tuition of a white soldier, and poring intently over their books. One little girl, as black as coal, and about six years old, who had only been studying three weeks, was called up to read and spell to me. I can only say that I have seen white parents put their children of that age for performing the same task not half so well as that poor little outcast did to me. Another girl, younger than the last, but no fairer, was pointed ent as having a great turn for figures. I told her to count, and the young urchin, opening her large eyes at me, began at *one*, and ran on to *one hundred*, without a single pause or stumble. As I left the scene with the good Colonel, I toued he had given me abundant food for reflection.

NEMO.

THE REBELS BADLY OFF.

From the Delta, Jan. 28.

We are daily receiving accounts across the lines of the dreadful condition of things in rebeldom. The soldiers are only kept from open mutiny and insubordination by the promises held out *that peace will be made within ninety days.* The army is very tired of the war, and would accept peace on any terms which would restore them to their homes again. The people, too, even in Mississippi openly express a wish that the Yankees would come along and end the farce. The demoralization among the Louisiana and Arkansas troops at Fort Hudson is represented to be extreme, and thousands would desert if an opportunity offered. The conscription is found to be a very great and also a very dangerous business. The people in the country kill every officer who comes around hunting up conscripts. At least twenty have been killed in the performance of this kind of duty. The people will not serve as conscripts if they can avoid it, and the swamps and hiding-places of Louisiana are full of fugitives between the ages of 16 and 60. What a relief will the coming of the Union troops be to these! Provisions, clothing, and all the necessaries of life are very scarce, and everybody is miserable, except the heartless speculators and the more heartless leaders. It is said that if the supply of salt was cut off for three months, it would crush the rebellion. Salt might save the Union.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Sailing of a Large Fleet from Hatteras Inlet Southward.

EFFECTS OF THE SEVERE STORM.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The steamboat *New-York* left here last evening for Annapolis to convey the released Union prisoners, 753 in number, from Richmond.

Some of the schooners which have been aground in this vicinity, have been got off by steam-tugs. There are now two schooners ashore back of the fortress, and three on the bar between Sewell's Point and the Rip Raps.

A propeller arrived at Norfolk, from Newbern, this morning, *via* the canal and inland route. They report two Government schooners ashore on Hatteras shoals—one loaded with cattle and one with coal—and that a fleet of one hundred and twenty vessels had sailed and all bound South.

BAKER'S wrecking fleet has been blockeded for some three weeks at Norfolk. It consists of the schooner *Relief*, Capt. ROCKWELL; schooner *Planet Mars*, and the steamer *Pilot*, Capt. BAKER.

To-day Gen. JOHN A. DIX, has very judiciously given them a permit to pass down the Hampton Roads for the relief of the Government vessels and others in distance near Old Point, and also to pass on to the Coast of North Carolina for the same purpose, and to report to Gen. J. G. FOSTER to relieve vessels in distress there, and to follow our fleet South from that place for the same purpose, Gen. FOSTER having requested BAKER'S wrecking fleet to do so.

The wind is easterly and the storm increasing.

The two schooners ashore on Old Point are the *Minerva*, of Fall River, Mass., and the *J. P. Nickerson*, of Wellfleet, Mass. The former is hilged, and the latter in good order, and can be got off by the wreckers.

A bark is at anchor one mile from Old Point, with her foretop mast and maintop gallant-mast carried away.

Another Rebel Raid Contemplated in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 6.

Rumors not traceable to any authentic source prevail that MORGAN'S force in Kentucky, contemplate a raid on Lexington, and the bankers and business men there have gathered their money and valuables preparatory to an escape.

It has also been reported that Shelbyville Tenn., has been captured by the Federal troops.

The War in Tennessee—Death of the Notorious McNairy.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 5.

J. D. BINGHAM, Quartermaster of this Department, has been promoted to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in General MCPHERSON'S command, Army of the Mississippi.

It is reported that Col. FRANK MCNAIRY, of "bloodhound" notoriety, was killed in the attack on Fort Donelson.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Friday, Feb. 6.

All parties have been in caucus again to-night. An attempt was made to unite the Chamcals and Claybanks on the Senatorial question, but nothing was accomplished. Both parties stand firm.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Government Finance Measures.

Proposal to Tax Speculators in Gold.

Probable Reduction of the Duty on Foreign Paper.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

THE FINANCES.

The House Committee of Ways and Means had informally under consideration to-day the Senate's amendments to the Finance bill. The Committee accept them all except the reduction of legal tenders. They will insist upon three hundred millions, but allow the Secretary to judge of the necessity of their issue.

The Senate Finance Committee and Secretary CHASE are in entire accord, now, relative to the Finance bill. The views of the House Committee of Ways and Means are also daily approaching nearer and nearer to those of the Senate.

TAX ON GOLD SPECULATION.

The Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Committee of Ways and Means, will probably agree in recommending a tax of at least one-eighth per cent. on all speculative transactions in gold.

GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATES RECOVERED.

Detective Officer CHRISTOPHER V. HOGAN, of the Washington Metropolitan Police, and long connected with the New-York Police, has succeeded in recovering the whole amount of Government Certificates stolen some weeks ago from the office of the United States Treasurer, and this morning returned them to Gen. SPINNER. The Certificates were each for $5,000, and the whole amount was $2,500,000. Officer HOGAN is hopeful in regard to the detection of the thieves.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

The Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Ways and Means Committee of the House, have under consideration the subject of repealing or reducing the duty on paper, and will probably report by bill in a few days. Whatever doubts may have been in their minds before on this subject, Secretary CHASE'S letter is believed to have removed.

Senator ARNOLD to-day offered the following:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on printing paper, and to report by bill or otherwise.

THE AFFAIR AT CHARLESTON.

It is understood here that our blockading fleet was driven from Charleston by the storm, and not by a "superior force." The *Mercedita* had hauled in and anchored close to the shore, for shelter from the weather, where the rebel rams attacked her. If this is true, it thoroughly disposes of all doubts as to the reliability of the blockade.

THE PRIZE CASES.

The Supreme Court hear arguments in the prize cases on Tuesday next.

THE COASTWISE TELEGRAPH.

The Senate Military Committee, at their meeting to-day, had under consideration the bill for a Coastwise Cable from Fortress Monroe to New-Orleans. The Committee took upon it unfavorably, and will probably report adversely.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Senator COLLAMER has reported back the bill to amend the laws of the Post-office Department without change, and intends to move its consideration at the earliest practicable moment. The bill was prepared by Postmaster General BLAIR.

WAR VESSELS FOR THE JAPANESE.

Secretary SEWARD, to-day, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, sent to the Senate copies of the correspondence and documents relating to money paid for the construction of war vessels for the Japanese Government. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.

In the House to-day, Mr. OLIN, of New-York, made an able speech in favor of widening the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It is regarded by all as the best argument yet produced in favor of the measure. The tactics resorted to by the opponents of the bill defeated its passage to-day, but its friends are confident of carrying it to-morrow.

REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

In the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. WILSON, a resolution was adopted expelling Hon. GIDEON E. BADGER, one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and appointing in his stead Prof. AGASSIZ. BADGER is now engaged in the rebellion.

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed a number of unimportant Indian treaties.

No decision has been reached in regard to the military nominations before that body.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri, has just received the following telegram in regard to the contest in that State for the election of United States Senator for the short term:

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Feb. 5.

GLOVER and SAUERHEIDER withdrawn. BRODHEAD, 58; BROWN, 45; PHELPS, 46.

GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Gen. ROUSSEAU arrived here to-day, and has rooms at the National. Gen. WARD, U. S. A., is at the same place.

NO PASSPORTS IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Minister here has received a royal decree from Madrid, announcing that passports from foreigners will not be required hereafter in traveling through the Spanish dominions.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. LINCOLN visited the Capitol to-day, and was present in the gallery of the House during the debate on the Canal bill.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived here to-day, to testify before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. His evidence will be given to-morrow.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 27.—I. The following officers having been detected in forwarding to the North stolen property belonging to the United States, are, by direction of the President, dishonorably dismissed the service:

Col. L. P. GRENOLA, Fourth New-York cavalry.

Surgeon T. M. HILL, Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers.

II. By direction of the President, Capt. J. P. FOLEY, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, is hereby dismissed the service for having been taken prisoner and paroled while straggling on the march; an offence which it was his duty, as an officer, to correct in others, instead of committing himself. By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjt.-Gen.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

SHIPS-OF-WAR FOR THE JAPANESE.

The Senate, some time ago, called upon the President by resolution to inform them whether any commissioner, representative or agent of our Government has been engaged by the Japanese to construct for them ships-of-war. The response to this inquiry shows that our Minister, Mr. PRUYN, was requested by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to have built in the United States for that Government two steam sloops-of-war, twenty-four heavy guns each, and one steam-gunboat, also with heavy guns. Mr. PRUYN says he was induced to take the order, hoping and expecting on its arrival home that the rebellion would be crushed, and that it would supply work to our mechanics. The Japanese, in addition, requested him to procure for them a riding-machine and field-battery of six guns. He accordingly fixed upon THURLOW WARD to designate an agent without reward, and he selected CHAS. B. LANSING, of Albany, as his associate. Of the $868,000 required for these objects, $200,000 were promptly paid. Mr. PRUYN says he has been highly flattered by the proofs of confidence given him by that Government.

Mr. SEWARD, under date of Jan. 17, writing to Mr. WARD, said it was advisable, before proceeding to carry out the views of the Japanese, to consult the War and Navy Departments. In the course of the correspondence, Secretary WELLES remarks: It were better if the Japanese had appointed their own agents, his impression being adverse to having our Government or its representatives involved in these transactions. Otherwise he has no objections to the proposed measure, so far as the Navy Department is concerned.

Secretary STANTON replies to Mr. SEWARD'S inquiry: "It does not rest with the War Department to grant or withhold any permission to have any war vessels built in this country for the Japanese. As to cannon for them, it is found impossible to have them cast as rapidly as the wants of our service demand, and hence military necessity forbids the execution of that part of the order."

Mr. SEWARD, Jan. 29, writes to Mr. PRUYN: "No necessities of our service will forbid a compliance with the orders of the Japanese Government so far as the construction of vessels is concerned, but the armament cannot at present be furnished, and our Minister is instructed to say to that Government that his services in the premises are entirely of an unofficial character.

THE LOST CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The steps taken by the Secretary of the Treasury for the recovery of the certificates of indebtedness recently stolen from the office of the Treasury of the United States have been successful. All the certificates have been recovered, and are now in possession of the Government. They were in sums of $5,000 each, and amounted in all to $2,500,000, but being unfinished, and the Department having notified the public of the loss, the thief probably found it useless to offer them in the market.

NAVAL.

Commander T. M. BALCH has been ordered to report at the Navy-yard at Pensacola.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Second Page.

EXCITING TRAGEDY IN THE EIGHTH WARD

A Deserter Shot by a U. S. Officer, and Almost Instantly Killed.

ARREST OF THE OFFICER.

A very exciting shooting affrey occurred in the neighborhood of No. 101 Mercer-street, at 10¼ o'clock last night, which resulted in the almost instant death of a soldier named JOSEPH DONNELLY, *alias* JOSEPH REID.

The facts and circumstances of the affair, as we learn them through the courtesy of Capt. MOUNT, of the Eighth Precinct, are as follows:

Detective MICHAEL BRADY, a United States officer, appointed by and acting nnder the directions of Provost-Marshal DRAPER, of this City, while in the proper discharge of his duties, in arresting deserters, went into the public house above-named and there found DONNELLY, the deceased. The official, it seems, was already aware of the fact that DONNELLY had deserted three times, and had twice been arrested and taken to Governor's Island each time for the same offence. Knowing that he was a notorious deserter, and a man who had made it a practice for some months past to enlist in different regiments, securing the bounty and advance pay, and then deserting at the first favorable opportunity, the officer, upon seeing him in the room, went boldly up to him; put his hand upon his shoulder, and said: "You are my prisoner, Sir;" whereupon DONNELLY asked an explanation. Officer BRADY replied that he was Deputy Provost-Marshal, and fully authorized to arrest all deserters. After this some words ensued between them, and DONNELLY seeing that BRADY was getting the best of him, and seeing no way of escaping by the front door, suddenly rushed into the yard in the rear, closely followed by the officer. The latter says that as soon as the two had landed in the yard, DONNELLY made a deadly pass at him, which was so sudden and forcible that he, the officer, was knocked down by the blow; that deceased then sprung for the fence, which separates the rear yard of No. 101 from that of No. 99. The official sprang to his feet as soon as he could, drew his revolver, and just as DONNELLY was on the top of the high board fence he fired at him. He fell on the other side, but from other persons we learn that he soon got up, and managed to get to the rear door of No. 99, where he asked for a drink of water. Before it could be brought to him, however, he fell, and instantly expired.

Officer MCCORMICK, of the Eighth Precinct, immediately arrested the United States officer, and took him to the Station-house, where he is detained to await the inquest, which will be held by Coroner WILDAY at 10 o'clock this morning.

The pistol ball entered the back of the deceased under the left shoulder blade, and it is thought pierced the heart. Deceased was about 28 years of age, and was well known in the Eighth Ward.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—Rev. P. MASSEO BARTLEY, Chaplain of the First Regiment of New-York Mounted Rifles, Suffolk, Va., Col. C. C. DODGE, arrived in this City last evening, with several thousand dollars, to be distributed to the families of the soldiers of the above regiment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE. By MARTYN PAINE, A. M., M. D., LL. D. Seventh edition. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS, 1862.

A medical work which holds its ground with the profession for sixteen years, which in that time runs through seven editions, which has been used as a text-book by half a dozen generations of medical students—a work which embraces in its comprehensive grasp the three prime domains of a physician's study: physiology, pathology and therapeutics, or the laws of life, the laws of disease, and the laws of cure—a work which is the accumulated experience of fifty years' professional and professorial life—must have some extraordinary merit that it thus endures the test of time, withstands the assaults of criticism, and maintains its popularity with the most progressive of professions. A book upon geometry or any of what are termed the fixed sciences, is true forever; a play of SHAKESPEARE never grows old, and his delineations of character will be as apt for the last generation of men as they would have been for the first, had the plays then existed; the epics of the Homeridæ and the philosophies of new and old schools have an abiding value, as food to the imaginative and speculative intellect; even old sermons, if they are good ones, have an eternal freshness, and, if orthodox, might be preached to a hundred generations of men and carry them all to Paradise. But with doctor's books it is different. For the reason that there are very few articles in the creed or philosophy of doctors that endure through a single generation, much less through successive centuries. The popular physiology of the ancients and of the mediæval ages, when dissections were forbidden, is now ridiculous; pathology up to the days of JOHN HUNTER, had no scientific existence at all; while our present therapeutics and chemistry are both products of the most modern research. And we need not go back centuries or generations to find the most fundamental changes in every department of practical and scientific medicine, and their collateral branches. The pathology of 1863 is not that of 1853; nay, in many important points, it is not that of 1860. What in physiology has not been elucidated within the last twenty years, or since the practice of vivisection, the use of the modern microscope, and the discovery of anæsthesia? As to therapeutics and the use of drugs, every decade produces such radical changes that a Dispensatory a few years old, or a doctor who does not perpetually increase his knowledge from current medical literature, is worthless.

Yet, notwithstanding these things, Prof. PAINE'S *Institutes* are based on such broad and permanent principles of Nature, and the author, in successive editions has kept the work so well up with the latest discoveries in every branch, that it serves still as a standard text-book in the best schools, and is regarded as a necessity in every intelligent practitioner's library. We do not think a medical book could obtain for itself a higher compliment than the profession thus render to this one, and we do not think any author could achieve a more honorable position than has thus been won by the venerable Professor.

The *Institutes of Medicine* we do not pretend to commend to the profession. It is already thoroughly appreciated there. But there are now such a large number of non-professional students and investigators in this field of research, that we wish to call their attention to this new edition of a standard professional book.

The new edition contains nearly twelve hundred pages. Four hundred of these are devoted to Physiology, about one-fourth as many to Pathology, and 240 to Therapeutics. There is an appendix of 150 pages, devoted to an elucidation of theories and subjects previously treated of, and to enforcing and expounding at greater length some of the principles in the body of the work. There are two admirable indexes, concisely and philosophically arranged, and which furnish an admirable key to every section and subject in the book. In his physiological doctrines, though Professor PAINE is thoroughly familiar with all the novel theories and many-hued systems of the day; and though he eagerly accepts whatever true science offers, and reverantly receives whatever Nature, as her secrets are unfolded, teaches, yet he does not hastily and rashly embrace every scientific, or rather unscientific, will-o'-wisp that he meets on his journey to the serene heights of knowledge. "Solidism and Vitalism," the book opens, "will form the basis of these Institutes;" and to the elucidation of these time-tried doctrines, and to their defence against Chemical Philosophy and kindred neologisms, he brings the results of long and severe investigation and eminent knowledge, and, it must be confessed, not a little sturdy dogmatism. He does not scruple to enter the lists and try his lance against the glittering armor of LIEBIG and HUMBOLDT; and, though this is not the place to pass an opinion upon the doctrines in dispute, yet it is apparent to every one that the blows are well aimed, and the weapon impelled by a stout arm, guided by a clear eye, with a vigorous brain behind it. These great doctrines really form the basis of the book in all its departments; and the parts are so cohesive, yet so dependant, that, as he says, if a single doctrine be invalidated, the whole superstructure falls to pieces. Yet though the fundamental doctrine of the work is old enough, the *Institutes* is not a second hand-book or a compilation, but is original both in its facts and philosophy. A very entertaining chapter in this edition is that on "The Rights of Authors," in which Prof. PAINE dissects the claims of those who pretend to have antedated him in the discovery of some valuable principles and in the statement of some important theories. The author clearly shows his priority in research, discovery, and promulgation of the doctrines in question; and he appends a very remarkable list of thirty-nine articles of scientific and medical faith, of all of which he claims to be the "unquestionable author."

We have said enough to indicate the recognized value and the general scope of the "Institutes." But there are a couple of passages introduced into the Appendix which may be given here, one of them referring personally to the author, but both of them illustrating curiously one of his therapeutical theories, regarding which the young fellows at the medical schools utter much unauthorized laughter:

BLEEDING.

"I shall state briefly the practice which was pursued in a case of simple pneumonia with which I was seized in March, 1847, as supplying evidences, at least, of my profound convictions upon all the questions before us. The first remedy adopted was the *loss of blood to the extent of about two pounds*. This was followed by five grains of Blue Pill, and in a few hours afterward by about two drachms of Castor Oil. Some ten hours after the bloodletting, the symptoms having recurred, *I then again bled* to the extent of about 24 ounces. I now took at intervals of about four hours, half a grain of Ipecacuanha and two grains of compound powder, the latter to allay the cough. Alterative doses of Tartarized Antimony were also employed at intervals of two or three hours, but not to the extent of producing nausea. About twelve hours after the last bloodletting, the symptoms having again returned, though in a diminished degree, *twelve large leeches were applied* to my chest, and *the bleeding materially checked for several hours*. This was toward the decline of the day. The alternatives were continued, and a Blue Pill of about five grains, and Oil, the following morning. The leeches again increased, and had [illegible] Oil, to [illegible]. In this case, however, I felt I might recover with the aid of the other remedies. I accordingly [illegible] the risk when I had so sure and safe a remedy in the *further loss of blood*, and expressed a wish that he would 'carry out upon myself the practice which I had inculcated in my medical writings, and which I had taught my Medical Class.' I was accordingly *bled to the extent of about* 20 *ounces*, when the symptoms vanished entirely and permanently."

"I bled him again," say the irreverent Esculapian sucklings.

This remarkable instance of venesection—remarkable for modern times—is followed by the details of another instance in the case of one of Dr. PAINE'S students, JOHNSON by name, who fell ill with throat disease, and a fatal issue was apprehended; but as Dr. PAINE was the great champion of bloodletting, and "as there was at that time a loud clamor in the medical profession against bloodletting," he determined to fall back upon the grand remedy. He sat the patient half erect in his bed, and took from his veins *forty ounces of blood*, when syncope began to approaching syncope, and abstracted thirty-two ounces more of blood." Next day, finding him no better, *twelve large leeches* were applied; they exerted their office well, and *the bleeding was kept up four hours*, after which the patient was worse. Next morning early the doctor visited the man, intending to bleed him again, but found him apparently dying; his mind was abolished and his thread-like pulse ran with countless rapidity. The doctor concluded that the only remaining chance was from *a further abstraction of blood*. He wavered however, and left the house—but only to fix his mind and return again, when he stated to an assistant that it was to give JOHNSON his last chance, "and that if he died in my hands it was a sad responsibility, to which all should be willing to submit, irrespective of any consequences to themselves or to practical medicine." The patient was raised up, and about 20 *ounces of blood were abstracted*—the relief from which treatment was so great that he grew well standily and rapidly.

It is unnecessary to say that the mechanical getting up of the *Institutes* is stout, handy, clean and clear, just the thing to please the eye and to endure the handling which the work will always get from every intelligent student of medical science.

NEW NOVELS.

—We would like to know Mrs. HENRY WOOD. Any woman capable of writing books brimming with emotion, and mystery, and murder, and all that, faster than any two men can read them, must be a women worth knowing. If she records the titles and dates of her books as matrons in the ordinary walks of life do the births and names of their children, her family Bible must consist chiefly of a family record, and from it even the names of the prophets must necessarily be excluded. Phenomenally prolific as Mrs. Wood is, she is correspondingly popular. To be popular is to be rich. Her pen, like the fingers of Midas, transmutes everything it touches into gold. Even our wizard Secretary of the Treasury cannot work half the wonders with paper that she does. Each slip of her manuscript has a money value which passeth that of greenbacks.

Yet Mrs. WOOD is not at all a woman of genius. And perhaps in this simple fact lies the secret of her success.

She is industrious. She has a marvelous talent for plots and conspiracies that entitles her to rank with CASSIUS and CATILINE. She contrives the most remarkable mysteries that were ever invented for the puzzlement of readers. Generally, her story opens with a murder. Three or four prominent and disreputable characters are open to suspicion. The amount of mental thimble-rigging that ensues is astonishing. Now, she says, the MURDERER is before you. He is one of these THREE. Which is the MAN? Then the juggling begins, and amid all the rapid shiftings of evidence and prestidigitation, it becomes absolutely impossible to tell where or who the little joker is. Ten chances to one it turns out to be none of the three suspected ones, but some mild-mannered, weak-eyed clergyman, who would scarcely be open to the suspicion of any worse crime than stealing a good sermon or preaching a bad one.

Verner's Pride is the title of Mrs. WOOD'S last work. It is also her longest. The interest turns upon the fate of a girl "found drowned." The chances are even whether murder has been done her by herself or by another. The medical examination at the coroner's inquest reveals a reason why she should of her own free will, choose death in preference to life, and it at the same time furnishes sufficient cause for a man contemplating marriage to another to wish her out of the way.

The property which gives the book its name, "Verner's Pride" is a legacy destined to be the reward of virtue. The rightful and best beloved heir falls under the ban of his uncle's suspicion. The estate cannot be left to a sinner. Then will madman in his favor is revoked, and the property left to another. Subsequently this second disposition of the property is set aside by a codicil, and it is left as originally intended. But the codicil is lost, and then a wild confusion ensues. The estate is bandied about by a rapid succession of events from one hand to another, as though it were a feather instead of a farm. One of the heirs, supposed to be dead, suddenly reappears on the scene, and is mistaken for the ghost of some other dead man come back to revisit glimpses of the moon. About this time, as almanacs say, look out for sudden storms. Anon the atmosphere clears. Finally a chest of drawers is split to pieces by a thunderbolt, the explosion of pearl powder, or some other equally pointed finger of Providence, the lost codicil is found, and virtue comes by its own.

As a novel *Verner's Pride* is not equal to the same author's *East Lynne*. The movement of the plot is too artificial and strained, and it is spread over too much ground. It sets forth the unfortunate fact, however, borne out by every day experience, that a sensible, talented man is tolerably certain to take a vain fool of a woman to wife, and the great moral truth, that lost codicils, keeping virtuous young man out of nice properties by lurking in secret places, are sure to be blown up and brought to light by the timely intervention of gas, gaiters, gunpowder, or some other moral agency.

Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles is another novel by the same author. Here Mrs. WOOD is more quiet and subdued. She becomes anxious of Miss MULOCH'S peculiar walk. Mrs. Halliburton, with her troubles, and *John Halifax, Gent*, have very many points in common. Mrs. WOOD'S "William" is Miss MULOCH'S "John." Both are good, virtuous boys, apprenticed to excellent masters, and both masters are Quakers. Both masters have only sons, each [illegible] son a poor, [illegible] creature, irritable [illegible] and slightly irritating from birth. "W[illegible] as well as Jo[illegible] could life by marrying [illegible] popularly termed [illegible]." Of [illegible] are many [illegible] of difference be[illegible] two books as there are between Mrs. WOOD and Miss MULOCH, personally and intellectually. Thus, "William's" master is a glove-maker, while the master of "John," surnamed Halifax, was a tanner. But, on the other hand, there are as many points of similarity as must needs exist when Mrs. WOOD, tired of doing the exaggerated sensational and the intensely dramatic, determines for once to do something in the broad-brim and "good moral tendency" business. *John Halifax* is excellent in its way, and so are the tribulations of Mrs. Halliburton, but the latter are evidently an afterbirth of the first. *John Halifax*—hence Mrs. Halliburton, Mrs. WOOD'S forte, is not in the quiet domestic line, and she should not attempt it.

—The *Romance of the Mummy* is retranslated from the French of THEOPHILE GAUTIER, by Mrs. ANNE WOOD, and published by T. BRADBURN, of this City. We say retranslated, since, if memory serves us rightly, the work was first translated some years ago. The story has a deal to do with Moses in the bullrushes and Pharaoh's daughter. It goes back some centuries beyond the date of the Pyramids, and the time of the Ptolemies. To say that it reproduces the life of that antique Egyptian period, would be to assume a familiarity with that remote time which no one actually possesses, and which only vague conjecture, assisted by the light of scientific research, can even pretend to explore. But the story preserves throughout its plot, and progress, a remarkable air of veri-similitude, showing that the author has not drawn his portrait without first carefully consulting all the sketches and shadowy outlines that have floated down to us from the pages of history and the lips of tradition. The *Romance of the Mummy* is better worth the reading than nine-tenths of the romances which pretend to deal with the throbbing blood and palpitating flesh of the present day.

—The *Titan* of JEAN PAUL RICHTER was published by TICKNOR & FIELDS some time since. But so long a time has elapsed since its reception by us, setting aside the fact of its original antediluvian date, that in no sense can it be ranked as a new novel. The fair *Feuilletonists* of one of the leading weeklies avows that, in her attempts to grapple with this *Titan*, she was sadly discomfited and vanquished. Venus is conquered in the field which Jupiter dared and subdued. It will perhaps be sufficient to say for the present that *Titan* is one of those pleasant simple stories, wherein the sprightly German mind manifests its most charming attributes—a book whose leaves should be chewed alternately with the lotus leaves of the flowery Nile. To speak seriously, if *Titan* finds favor with the public, we shall look to see the names of COLLINS, COBB, *et id genus omne*, blotted forever from the rolls of modern literature.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania for a National Currency.

Messrs. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, and COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of reliable camp hospitals and ambulance corps.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on paper.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, requesting the Secretary of War to furnish to the Senate the report and maps of Capt. JOHN MULLAN, who was engaged in the construction of a military road from Walla-Walla to Fort Benton.

Adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, and provide for the more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States.

A long debate ensued upon a private bill, in which Messrs. HARLAN, WADE, FESSENDEN, and others, participated.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved to postpone all prior orders, and take up the Bankrupt bill. Lost—Yeas, 14; Nays, 24.

The discussion of the bill for the relief of the heirs of STEPHEN JOHNSON was continued, and the bill finally passed—Yeas, 24; Nays, 16.

The Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill made a report, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) the Senate took up the bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipating her negroes, but it was shortly afterward laid aside.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill to incorporate the Washington Theatre Company.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the resolution expelling GEO. E. BADGER from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and appointing Prof. AGASSIZ in his place. Passed.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 6.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill, authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mail in steamships from San Francisco to the several ports in Oregon, at a sum not exceeding $24,000 per annum.

The House then went into the consideration of private bills.

The House next resumed the consideration of the Illinois and New-York Ship Canal bill.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) said this measure had long been a subject of discussion and reflection, and its provisions in a great degree were well understood by the members. Nevertheless, he would now notice the persistent efforts made by its enemies to prejudice the bill. A report had been authorized by the Committee on Naval Affairs, and he claimed the responsibility of saying, that in every material fact it was a tissue of misrepresentation and misstatements.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) rose to a question of order. The language was indecorous and insulting to the Committee of this House.

The Speaker overruled the point, on the ground that there was nothing personal in the remark.

Mr. OLIN withdrew the remark. Nevertheless he believed that misstatements had been made in the report. That there was an utter misrepresentation of facts, was without question. The author of the report knew certain facts, and, knowing them, he must also have been aware that it was an utter misrepresentation to say that the canals could not be enlarged. He controverted the positions taken in the report, insisting that there was a military necessity for the proposed enlargement of the canals, apart from the facilities necessary to commerce.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said if he had before had any doubt of the propriety of the passage of this measure, it had been deepened and confirmed after Mr. OLIN'S speech. Such stupendous internal improvements were opposed to the principles of his party. It seemed that every measure, intended to spend money and bestow patronage, met the approbation of the Republican side of the House. In the present condition of the finances, he was satisfied with the channels and canals which Almighty God had given the West. The gentlemen could be more turn commerce from its natural channels to the Mississippi and the Gulf, than they could cause the waters of that river to run upward. Digging ditches was not the way to unite the West with New-England, as had been urged by the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) briefly explained the importance of the proposed improvement. With one mouth for commerce at New-Orleans, the destinies of the Republic were one and perpetual; and this was a strong consideration in favor of the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Rep.,) answered an objection of Mr. VOORHEES, as to the unnavigable condition from the mouth of the Illinois to St. Louis. He was assured by responsible and intelligent authority that with a few slight exceptions, there had been a depth of six feet of water and generally more.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) saying that [illegible] for the bill, remarked [illegible] not ask the gentleman from [illegible] on what terms he would [illegible] to do indeed [illegible] as many points of similarity as must [illegible] Mr. DAWES was not aware that he had said anything offensive.

Mr. VOORHEES left it for the Senate to say whether the gentleman had afforded a good or bad specimen of New England manners.

Mr. DAWES remarked that it was sufficient for him to say that the Senator indicated how one should be answered according to his folly. (Laughter.)

Mr. VOORHEES thought no one was so competent to do that as the gentleman himself. (Laughter.)

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) opposed the bill. There must be evenhanded justice, if we expected the integrity of the Union to continue. It was not, as had been contended, by works of improvement of this character that the country could be saved. He had reached the conclusion of the report of the Naval Committee, that this work was not intended for military purposes.

Without concluding on the question, the House adjourned.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

SIXTIETH DAY.

From Our Own Reporter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Davis Tillson, Maine Artillery, recalled by Gen. McDowell—I was with Gen. McDowell on the occasion of his return from the head of Gen. Porter's column to the head of his own column near Bethlehem Church, on the 29th of August last.

Q.—What did Gen. McDowell proceed to do immediately on his return to the head of his own troops?

A.—To turn the head of his column to the right along the Sudley Springs road.

Q.—After putting the troops in motion, what position did Gen. McDowell take up; and what did he then do personally?

A.—He went to the north of the road to Manassas, and took a position near the railroad, about one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards from the Manassas road, and from fifty to one hundred yards west of the Sudley Springs road. He dismounted and remained apparently watching the troops as they passed along the road.

Q.—Did you at any time on the day, after Gen. McDowell returned from the head of Gen. Porter's column, see Gen. King with Gen. McDowell?

A—I did not.

Q.—After the departure of Gen. McDowell from Gen. Porter, did you see Col. Locke, Assistant Adjutant-General, or any other Staff officer of Gen. Porter, in conversation with Gen. McDowell.

A.—No, Sir, I did not. I did not hear any communication from Gen. McDowell to any officer whatever to be delivered to Gen. Porter, to the effect that he had better remain where he was. I was with Gen. McDowell until a short time before he left the position I have already described, near the railroad. I am not sure that I should have known anything about such a communication if it had been delivered. I think, however, I should know something about it.

Capt. Haven, called by Gen. McDowell—Q. Were you with Gen. McDowell on the 29th of August last, on the occasion of his return from the head of Gen. Porter's column to the head of his own column to near Bethlehem Church.

A.—I was.

Q.—Did you at any time on the 29th, after leaving the head of Gen. Porter's column, see Gen. King in company with Gen. McDowell.

A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did you on that day hear of Gen. King being in company with Gen. McDowell, after his return from the head of Gen. Porter's column.

A.—I did not; nor see anything of Gen. King until the 30th.

Questions by the Court—Where were you after the return of Gen. McDowell from the head of Gen. Porter's column to his own corps at Sudley Springs, in reference to Gen. McDowell?

A.—I was with Gen. McDowell. I do not know of any message having been sent by Gen. McDowell to Gen. Porter, or of any message having been received purporting to come from Gen. Porter. I think I was in a position to have observed the sending or the receipt of any such message.

Col. Schriver recalled by Gen. McDowell—On my return from the head of Gen. Porter's column, on the 29th of August, I did not see Gen. King with Gen. McDowell. I found the latter at some distance to the left of the road to Manassas, under a tree, dismounted. I did not hear of Gen. King having been with Gen. McDowell on the 29th of August, after the latter's return from the head of Gen. Porter's column. I did not hear or learn of any message having been received by Gen. McDowell from Gen. Porter, by any staff officer of the latter. I did not hear Gen McDowell send, or hear of his sending, any message to Gen. Porter by a staff officer of the latter, that he should remain where he was.

Capt. Leski recalled by Gen. McDowell—After Gen. McDowell returned from the head of Gen. Porter's column, to his own corps near Bethlehem Church, on the 29th of August last, he turned the head of his column, which had started upon the Gainesville road, upon the Sudley Springs road. The General then rode to a clump of trees near where a dirt road intersects the Sudley Springs road, and dismounted, and looked at the troops as they passed. The place that Gen. McDowell went to was north of the road, I do not know exactly how far from the road—perhaps about an hundred yards. It was nearest the Sudley Springs road. It was just an open space, with a clump of trees—nothing else. I did not see Gen. King in company with Gen. McDowell on that occasion. I was the whole time with Gen. McDowell, and did not see or hear of Gen. King being with him. I was sitting with Gen. Bayard, just behind Gen. McDowell, the whole time, and of course could not help but see and hear anybody that was coming. I did not see or hear of any message having been received by Gen. McDowell from Gen. Porter by a Staff officer of the latter, nor of any message having been sent by Gen. McDowell to Gen. Porter, to the effect that the latter should remain where he was.

Questions by the Court—When leaving the head of Gen. Porter's column, on the 29th, we rode at full gallop, and on arriving at Gen. McDowell's Corps, orders were immediately given to Gen. Petrick, of King's Division, to countermarch on the Sudley Springs road. I was the whole time quite near Gen. McDowell, and did not see or hear anything of any messenger up to the time we rode forward to the head of our column. During all this time I heard nothing of any message having been sent to Gen. Porter to the effect that he had better remain where he was.

The following extract from Gen. Milroy's official report of his operations in the Army of Virginia, was here introduced as evidence, by consent of Gen. McDowell, Gen. Milroy not having arrived to testify:

* * * "Shortly after sunset (30th) my own brigade had entirely exhausted their ammunition, and it being considered unsafe to bring forward the ammunition wagons where the enemy's shells were constantly flying and exploding, and the enemy having entirely ceased their efforts to break through this part of the line, and had thrown the weight of their attack still further to my left, I ordered my brigade back some one-half of a mile to replenish their ammunition boxes, and there await further orders. I remained on the field with Lieuts. Estie and Niles, my own having been sent to see to my regiments. The enemy continued their attacks upon our left until long after dark, which it required the most determined and energetic efforts to repel. At one time, not receiving assistance from the rear, as I had a right to expect after having sent for it, and our struggling battalions being finally overcome by the weight and persistence of the enemy's attack, I flew back about one-half mile to where I understood Gen. McDowell was with a large portion of his corps. I found him, and appealed to him in the most urgent manner to send a brigade forward at once to save the day, or all would be lost. He answered coldly, in substance, that 'twas not his business to help everybody, and he was not going to help Gen. Sigel. I told him I was not fighting with Gen. Sigel's corps; that my brigade had not out of ammunition sometime before and gone to the rear, and that I had been fighting with a half-dozen different brigades, and that I had not inquired where or to what particular corps they belonged. He inquired of one of his Aids if Gen. —— was fighting over there on the left. He answered he thought he was. McDowell replied that he would send him help for he was a good fellow. He then gave the order for a brigade to start, which was all I desired. I dashed in front of them, waved my sword, and cheered them forward. They raised the cheer, and came on at double quick. I soon led them to where they were most needed, and the gallant manner in which they entered the fight, and the rapidity of their fire soon turned the tide of battle. But this gallant brigade, like the many others which had preceded it, found the enemy too strong as they advanced into the forest, and was forced back by the tremendous fire that met them; but one of Gen. Bornsides' veteran brigades coming up soon after dark with a battery, again dashed back the tide of armed treason, and sent such a tempest of shot, shell, and leaden death into the dark forest after the rebels, that they did not again renew the attack." * * *

Lieut. Washington Rarbling, Sixth New-York Battery, called by Gen. McDowell—On the 30th of August last I was Second Lieutenant and was assigned to the corps of Gen. McDowell by the Quartermaster-General, for the purpose of building military suspension bridges. I was present on the 30th of August last, on the occasion of Gen. Milroy coming to Gen. McDowell and asking for reinforcements. Gen. Milroy had come to within 50 to 75 feet of Gen. McDowell when commencing to speak to him. I was nearest to Gen. McDowell, on his left, and a few feet to his rear. Gen. Milroy was in a very excited state of mind, and spoke at the top of his voice. He was waving his sword, and his hat was off. The substance of what he said was as follows: "For God's sake, General, [illegible] into these woods. My poor men are [illegible] will send me some reinforcements [illegible] drive the enemy back [illegible] he made a [illegible] parent [illegible] heard by Gen. [illegible] fig to reinforcements [illegible] mission. A [illegible] Gen. McDowell. [illegible] Gen. McDowell at once gave orders to a brigade of Gen. Porter to advance into the woods, and he took active measures himself to see that this was done. I do not know of his having said to Gen. Milroy that he would not help Gen. Sigel, or anything to that effect. I did not hear Gen. Milroy say anything about reinforcements for Gen. Sigel. The impression I received from what I heard at the time was that the reason Gen. McDowell hesitated to reinforce Gen. Milroy, and then did so at the request of another, was that he did not wish to take the responsibility of ordering in Gen. Porter's troops when the Commander-in-Chief was in the immediate neighborhood.

Questions by the Court—Gen. McDowell was talking with Gen. Porter during the ten minutes of hesitation I have mentioned. I do not recollect any remarks that were made. He appeared desirous of reinforcing Gen. Milroy, and was speaking with Gen. Porter about the arrangement of his troops in order to effect that. After having read the note he received, Gen. McDowell said: "Now I have authority—now all is right, let us go in." That was spoken with a great deal of animation. Gen. McDowell had none of his own troops at that spot, with which he could have supported Gen. Milroy. Gen. Reynolds' troops were in the woods and were just coming out, and were mostly without ammunition.

Capt. J. W. Cutting called by Gen. McDowell—On the 30th of August last I was Captain and Additional Aide-de-Camp, assigned to duty with Gen. McDowell. I was near Gen. McDowell on the 30th of August last, on the occasion of Gen. Milroy coming to him for reinforcements. Gen. Milroy was about 15 or 20 yards from Gen. McDowell when I first observed him. He was very much excited, and gesticulated with his sword drawn; and his manner was so confused and his language so indefinite, that it was difficult to understand where he needed the assistance which he called for. I was within four or five yards of Gen. McDowell. I can't remember the words of Gen. Milroy, but they were to the effect that our troops in front were being badly cut up, and reinforcements must be sent or the day would be lost.

I do not think that Gen. McDowell made any reply to Gen. Milroy, and am quite certain that he said nothing about Gen. Sigel. I do not recollect having heard either Gen. McDowell or Gen. Milroy mention Gen. Sigel's name. Gen. Milroy spoke in a loud voice. Gen. McDowell, soon after Gen. Milroy came up, sent forward reinforcements on the application of another officer. I think I do know why Gen. McDowell at first hesitated and then sent off reinforcements on the application of another officer. Gen. Porter's Corps was acting as a reserve, and I supposed that Gen. McDowell did not like to send these troops forward, unless the case was very urgent, without orders from Gen. Pope. The reinforcements were sent to Gen. Meade, who, it was reported by a messenger arriving, could not hold his ground without being reinforced. I think Gen. Milroy was alone when he approached Gen. McDowell, unaccompanied by aid or orderly. I did not know by whose order the corps of Gen. Porter was acting as a reserve, whether by that of Gen. Pope or Gen. McDowell. They were drawn up quite far in the rear of the troops engaged, and I judged that they were in reserve, from their position.

The Court adjourned.

The New Gunboats—A Final Response from Vindex.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's TIMES'S "Crucis" returns to his attack with a renewed effort to confuse the question now before the country, and so assist in perpetuating the present wretched system in the Navy Department. If there were no hope of arresting the destructive course now in progress, I should not take my time, nor your space, to teach "Crucis" the laws which govern a steam engine; but as the future is not yet decided upon by the final action of the Senate on the nomination of ISHERWOOD, some damage may be done the country, if I should fail to reply, and therefore I do it.

My propositions are simply these:

First—As *independent cut-off* (that is, a cut-off independent of the exhaust valves) is essential to an effective steam engine; and no results can be produced without it, equal to those produced by it.

Secondly—ISHERWOOD is now building *all our navy engines* without an independent cut-off; which is of itself fatal to the expectations of the country, that its money, lavishly spent, would produce an efficient navy; and,

Thirdly—The engines thus built, without an independent cut-off, are so ignorantly made, that the valves destroy themselves in use; and, therefore, they are fatally defective for another reason than the want of an independent cut-off.

To prove the first proposition, I said that no successful ship or mill was run without an independent cut-off. To contradict this, "Crucis" cited HECKER'S Mills. I replied that HECKER'S engine, without an independent cut-off, required more than fifty pounds of coal to grind a barrel of flour, while the Brooklyn Mills needed less than twenty; and that the difference was due to the fact that one had, and the other had not an independent cut-off. "Crucis" rejoins in the present letter, but he does not deny the fact of this enormous difference, nor does he give any other explanation of it than the one I have given. His attempts to avoid the consequences of the fact, by *suggesting* that HECKER *may* use his power for some other purposes than JEWELL uses his power; but he does not *say* so, and the fact is not so. In both mills, the power needed to produce a barrel of flour from grain, is substantially the same; but HECKER'S engine requires nearly *three times* as much *coal* to produce that power, and all because he has been deluded by ISHERWOOD into the belief that an independent cut-off is of no use.

Mr. NATH. T. GREEN, to my knowledge, has offered Mr. HECKER to put into his mill a good cut-off engine, at his own cost, and to give it to Mr. HECKER if it did not save 30 per cent of the fuel, doing the same work as Mr. HECKER'S engine now does, and that offer is now open.

As to my second proposition, "Crucis" endeavors to make it appear that ISHERWOOD is not, *in truth*, opposed to an independent cut-off, but only to some complicated sorts. How this may be, I don't know; but I do know that he has built all our navy engines *without* an independent cut-off. If he really thought an independent cut-off desirable, and did not use it, then he is dishonest; if his work is to be taken as the evidence of his honest opinions, then "Crucis" fails even to confuse the question. But whatever may be ISHERWOOD'S real belief or motive, the country suffers, and the ships are ruined. How worthless these gunboats are which were promised by ISHERWOOD to be *fast*, may be learned by the following extract from a letter, published in the *Herald* of to-day, written at Key West, and giving an account of the escape of the *Oreto* from Mobile:

"She was chased by several of the squadron, and when the *Oneida* left, the *R. R. Cuyler* had not returned from the chase, and the hope is expressed that she may have come up with her. The gunboats that started in pursuit returned, having been run out of sight. * * * * *

We have now the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that the rebels have afloat in the Gulf of Mexico two of the finest steamers of their class in the world, and with the ability to fight or run, as they deem best. I would call the attention of those interested to the importance of every fast steamer that can be procured being sent to these waters at once. Let the *Baltic* and *Atlantic* be taken instanter, and every other ship that can mount twelve heavy guns. Let there not be one moment's delay in this matter, for our commerce of the Gulf is done for, if these two marauders are much longer permitted to remain afloat. It is time that playing war and building abortions for gunboats were over. Drop the nigger for a week, and think of our commerce going to the dogs for the want of some head to understand what our navy requires. Give us fast ships and heavy guns, and give them to us quick, or it will be too late."

You will see that the *Cuyler* could make some show in a race with the *Oreto*, but ISHERWOOD'S boats were "run out of sight." The *Cuyler* has a large cylinder and an *independent cut-off*, without which she would keep company with the gunboats, and not with the *Oreto*. She has no blowers, however, as the *Oreto* doubtless has, and of course cannot command her power. The gunboats *have blowers*, but the small cylinders having no cut-off engines, cannot use the steam advantageously which the boilers make, and therefore the blowers are useless.

As I do not purpose to discuss with "Crucis" the real knowledge of ISHERWOOD any further, I will allow him to assign to that person whatever amount he thinks proper, and will conclude by the Irishman's wish when they gave him a cup of hot liquid which he did not find good—"if that's tay, give me coffee, and if it's coffee, give me tay"—if it was knowledge which made these vessels, give me ignorance, but if it was ignorance, give me knowledge.

As to my third proposition, "Crucis," without denying the failure of the valves, because they cut themselves, attempts to shift the responsibility from ISHERWOOD upon the builders, who, as he says, have not had "sufficient experience in building *large* slide-valve engines," and so charges me with knowing this to be the fact. Now, not only do I not know it, but I do know the contrary; and I know it before a casting was made. The Allaire Works, when they first saw the drawings, wrote to ISHERWOOD that the valves would not work, and my opinion was asked at the time—so that my knowledge does not come after the event, but before it. His answer was that the valves were right as they were. As to the want of experience in making *large* slide-valves, "Crucis" is again wrong. The Allaire Works, which made the *Lexington*, made the *Illinois* slide-valve engines, and they are *sixteen times* larger than the sloop-of-war engines, and *fifty-four times* larger than the gunboat engines; yet the *Illinois* never cut her valves. "Crucis" asserts that these engines of ISHERWOOD are "*large* slide-valve engines:" the fact is they are the *smallest* ever made in this country for navy purposes. The engines of the *Wabash* are four times larger than the largest, and twelve times larger than the smaller ones, made by MERRICK & SON, of Philadelphia, who made the *Monongahela*; but the *Wabash* valves did not cut. And so all the screw-ships of the old navy have larger slide-valve engines than any of the new ones, and yet none of these valves are disabled by cutting, and all were made by some of the very shops which made the new ones. No, Mr. "Crucis," that device of charging the shops with the consequences of bad plans won't help your case. If the plans had been as the *Iroquois*, and others, the shops would have done as they always did, and the valves would have worked.

But I will cite ISHERWOOD himself to prove to you that no excellence of workmanship can make bad plans operative, nor keep the engines out of the repair-shops long. He is afflicted with the disease of writing and printing books; and among other things he has written an account of the British gunboats in China, whose *valve gear was just like his*. The boats, of course, were good for nothing, although they served a temporary purpose—the Chinese having nothing but "junks" to fight them with. In this account ISHERWOOD thus described their peculiar tendency to find a repair-shop, which his own boats have so signally exhibited:

"The machinery of the gunboats, *though well made, and by the best builders, was constantly out of order.* * * There being out of about fifteen usually a couple undergoing repair; in fact the repairs upon them were enormous."—(*Isherwood's Precedents, Vol. I, p. 30.*)

Two out of fifteen in hospital ISHERWOOD thinks "enormous," although the engines were "well made and by the best builders." His boats beat that "enormous" proportion immensely; but you, Mr. "Crucis," would have the people who pay for them believe that the boat-builders in this country are at fault! There is one thing, however, I will admit, and that is that the builders never had any experience in "such" slide-valves as these; and I presume never will have again.

And finally, as to the quantity of coal needed to produce a horse-power from steam, "Crucis," or any other customer, can buy as many engines as he pleases which will produce a horse-power with two and a quarter pounds of coal an hour, *the price to be paid when the result is produced*. I know three shops which will furnish engines on those terms. The Brooklyn mill I mentioned has been accurately measured, and it only uses two and three-tenths pounds an hour. The books are full of authenticated statements of engines producing horse-power with less than two pounds an hour; as, for example, BOURNE on the steam-engine, (p. 81,) states that the "Holmhush" engine, cutting off at *one-sixth* of the stroke, raises 140,484,848 pounds of water one foot high with 112 pounds of coal, which is precisely the same thing as making a horse-power with one pound and fifty-eight hundredths of a pound of coal an hour. He gives the result of the "East London" engine, cutting off at three-tenths, at 105,664,118 pounds of water a foot high with 112 pounds of coal, which is two pounds and nine hundredths of coal an hour. This standard author thus accounts for these results: "The grand secret, however, of the economy of the Cornish engines lies in the large application of the principle of expansion," and he might have added what is also the truth, that "poppet valves" enabled them to obtain that expansion. The steamer *Hsa Quang*, at sea all the way from New-York to China, developed about 900 horse-power with less than 2,200 pounds of coal an hour, which is at the r

...ment is made in order to provide against a disaster which may possibly befall the Government in the event of a defeat. The Ossipee is built after the models of the original Monitor, with the exception that some improvements in her construction have been greatly strengthened. She mounts one turret, and carries two Parrott guns. Unlike the turret of the Keokuk, that of the Catskill revolves. It will be recollected that she was ordered to sail some weeks ago, but the fate of the Weehawken having become known, she was detained for the purpose above stated. It is understood that she will be ready for service next Wednesday. These two vessels, in company with the *Nantucket* and *Nagamore*, which are building elsewhere, will doubtless share the impending attack on the Southern seaboard.

Patriotic Resolutions in the Chamber of Commerce.

The following resolutions, which speak for themselves, were originated by Mr. A. A. Low, and presented before the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, by Mr. CHITTENDEN:

Whereas, On the 15th day of April, 1861, the President of the United States issued his proclamation, calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers for the purpose of putting down the rebellion against the Government of the United States—a rebellion characterized from the beginning by the most violent proceedings, in the seizure of unoccupied forts of the United States, as well as of mints, arsenals and other public property, and by acts of secession on the part of several States, till it culminated in an attack upon Fort Sumter; and

And whereas, From time to time the President of the United States has made other calls for men, to the number of one million or thereabouts, for the defence of the Government, for the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws, and the suppression of the rebellion in the Southern States of the Union, calling upon the American people to maintain by forced arms institutions established through the wisdom of our fathers, and endeared to us by hallowed traditions, far more than seventy-five years of unexampled prosperity—institutions which, if restored and cherished by the valor and devotion of the American people, give promise of still grander results in years to come; and

And whereas, On two occasions—first on the 20th day of April, 1861, and again on the 15th day of July, 1862—the citizens of New-York, without distinction of party, met together in mass meeting in Union-square, and, with sacred vows, pledged themselves to sustain with their treasure and their blood the noblest civil cause for which the arm of man was ever raised or the blessing of God invoked;

And whereas, After two years of sanguinary warfare, proving the indomitable courage of the soldiers of the North, and the desperate valor of the soldiers of the South—years which have brought prosperity and business to one section, but privation, sacrifice and misery to the other—the momentous question at issue remains unsolved;

And whereas, The rebellion still lifts its defiant head in the Slave States that gave it birth, though driven from many of its strongholds—from Harper's Ferry and the whole line of the Potomac, to its mouth; from the entire coast of Chesapeake Bay; from Gloucester Point, Yorktown, Norfolk, Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, Roanoke Island, Newbern, Beaufort, Fort Macon, Port Royal, Fort Pulaski, Pensacola, and various other towns and ports on the coast of Florida; most of the coast of Texas; Forts Jackson and St. Philip on the Mississippi, and from New-Orleans; from Fort Henry and Donelson; from Bowling Green, Columbus, and Island No. 10; from Memphis and Nashville—till, in a word, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, with considerable portions of Tennessee, Louisiana, and even Arkansas, are restored to the authority of the Union, and all the substantial results of the conflict, emblazoned in all their grandeur, are fruitful of disaster to both sides, have inured to the Army of the Union;

And whereas, Notwithstanding all that has been done toward restoring to the Union the command of the Mississippi, together with important places on the sea-coast, and the little, comparatively, that remains to be accomplished in this direction, there is manifest at the present time, in certain quarters, a feeling of impatience and despondency that is unworthy of a brave people, and wholly unwarranted by the existing condition of public affairs:

Resolved, That at this interesting juncture, it behooves loyal citizens of New-York to contemplate anew the work which, in the Providence of God, it is given them to do; that it becomes wise men to be calmly and brave men to look hopefully toward the issue of the existing struggle.

Resolved, further, That the spirit of party which strikes levers of conflict is too manifest at the present time, and through the divisions it creates, and the admonition it awakens, is to be feared and deprecated as the ally of rebellion, and it should be rebuked, discouraged, and banished from our midst.

Resolved, finally, That while these views are justly held by all lovers of our country, it cannot, nevertheless, be disguised that there is wanting at this time that unanimity of sentiment which existed a year ago; that, on the contrary, public confidence in the Administration has been impaired, and a feeling has obtained, and whether rightly or not, still obtains, that the war has been conducted on partisan principles to the injury of the public service—that this feeling had been shown by the result at recent elections—which proves, if they prove anything, that the people have at heart the preservation of the Union, under all the sanctions and guaranteed by the Constitution.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following donations in aid of the suffering operatives of Lancashire, from Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAMS, Treasurer, being a collection in the churches of the Western Diocese of New-York, as per appeal of the Bishop. $682 69
Previously acknowledged..... 110,975 17
Total..... $111,657 86
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

Fireman's Funeral.

An immense concourse of citizens and firemen attended the obsequies of Mr. JOHN SLOWEY, Ex-Foreman of Engine Company No. 19, who was killed at the Cherry-street fire on Wednesday night last. The funeral services took place at St. Stephen's Church, Broome-street, yesterday afternoon.

The body of deceased was encased in a handsome black-walnut coffin, profusely studded with silver ornaments and decorated with a beautiful wreath of evergreens and camellias.

The venerable rector, Dr. Jos. H. PRICE, met the procession at the porch of the church, amidst a dirge performed by the organist, reciting the initiatory sentences of the burial service.

The body was then laid on trestels before the chancel, where the usual services were gone through with. MOZART'S beautiful anthem, "I heard a voice," was performed by the choir, under direction of Mr. W. H. DAVIS. A short address was delivered by the reverend gentleman, in which he exhorted the people to do their duty as men and Christians, and feelingly alluded to the manly virtues of deceased.

The church was densely crowded with an audience largely composed of City officials, prominent among whom were Aldermen REID, MITCHELL, OTTINGER, FARLEY and HALL, Senator CAMPBELL, Supervisors TWEED and PURDY, Hons. M. T. BRENNAN, J. H. MCCUNN, JAMES KELLY, Esq.; the entire Detective Police force of the City, under Sergeant YORKE, and last, but not least, Keystone Lodge, No. 235, F. and A. M., of which deceased was a member.

The religious ceremonies being over, a procession was formed in the following order:

Police force of the Tenth Precinct.

The Fire Department, under direction of Assistant Engineer KINGSLAND, assisted by the other Assistant Engineers.

Keystone Lodge, No. 235, F. and A. M.; M. W. Jos. JENNINGS, Master, assisted by W. Bros. H. PENAR, S. W., and J. P. JONES, J. W.

City officials and other prominent citizens.

The hearse drawn by four white horses, and surrounded by the following pall-bearers:

Brothers A. T. Fisher, M. [illegible]son, T. M. Costa, James E. Palmer, Gilbert M. [illegible], G. Petterson, H. L. Robertson, W. Coulter—the whole surrounded by the members of Lafayette Engine No. 19.

A long *cortege* of citizens, on foot and in carriages, followed the procession, which passed up Grand-street, through Broadway and Fulton-street, across Fulton Ferry, to Greenwood Cemetery, where the body was buried in the Firemen's Lot, the Masonic funeral ceremonies having first been performed.

No More Goods to be Shipped to the Rebels.

The Collector of Customs has been instructed to issue no permits for shipment of goods Westward, unless satisfactory proof is given by the shippers that said goods are not ultimately destined for rebel consumption. The railroad companies have been notified not to carry such goods without the special sanction of the authorities. The cause of this restriction is the discovery lately made that large quantities of goods were forwarded to the rebels, via St. Louis, through the activity of prominent Secessionists in that city. The action of the authorities will, without doubt, put a stop to this contraband traffic.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES.—A YOUNG WIDOW POISONS HERSELF.—Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. MARY FRANCES CLARK, a widow, only 17 years of age, living at No. 142 Worth-street, having become tired of life, owing to a multiplicity of domestic and other troubles, proceeded to the drug-store of Dr. WELCH, No. 86 Centre-street, and stated that a Mrs. WILLIAMS, well known to the Doctor, had sent her for half an ounce of landanum. Believing the girl's statement, Dr. WELCH gave her the laudanum, which she took home and drank in the presence of several persons. The doctor who sold the narcotic was at once called, and administered antidotes which eventually had the desired effect. After being sufficiently recovered, she was taken before Justice DOWLING, and by him transferred to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. This would-be suicide was married when only 14 years of age, but the match was an ill-timed one, and she separated from her husband three weeks afterward. After the war broke out, he entered the service of his country and was subsequently killed in battle. The news of his death had a depressing effect upon the young widow, and she formed dissolute habits. She became attached to a worthless fellow, who often beat and abused her. About eight months since Capt. JOURDAN found this young woman on the Police, and learning that she then lived at No. 29 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, he sent her home. She seems to regret that she failed to take her life, and expresses the determination to renew the attempt when an opportunity presents itself.

NEW BRIGADE OF CAVALRY AND MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—Col. TOMPKINS, of the Second New-York National Guard, is organizing a corps of cavalry, called the Tompkins Cavalry Brigade. The first regiment is being organized under his special command, and is rapidly recruiting. This corps is to be instructed in infantry, cavalry and artillery, to be used in either arm should circumstances require it. The Colonel is one of the oldest militia officers now in service, and took out the first "three years' regiment" at the outbreak of the rebellion. He has seen much service, and was in command of a brigade last Winter. President LINCOLN appointed him Brigadier-General last Spring, but in consequence of ill health, caused by long exposure in the field, he had to leave the service. He has recovered his health, and now proposes to take a brigade in the field again, of his own organizing. The headquarters is at the Light Guard Armory, Lafayette Hall. Officers' drill will be held one night every week, and each officer will be required to pass an examination, both in infantry and cavalry tactics. The General's long experience in military instruction will enable him to have a well-instructed command. This is a fine opportunity for young men who desire work. The Governor has issued orders for the second regiment of this brigade, which is now being organized in Westchester County, with the regimental headquarters at Yonkers.

THE HUMAN REMAINS UNDER THE CHURCH CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STREETS.—There will probably be no suit at law in relation to the purchase of the church property corner Greene and Houston streets, after all. It will be recollected, that underneath the Presbyterian Church on this corner, some time since destroyed by fire, a large number of human remains were found by the purchaser, Mr. STILLMAN, the discovery of which gave rise to much comment. When the title shall be fully perfected and "passed" into the purchaser's hands, it is his intention to give notice to all whose relatives may have been interred here, to remove them if they see fit. If Mr. STILLMAN undertakes such removal, it will in every case be conducted with due respect to the deceased and their friends. Mr. STILLMAN intends to erect a factory where the church ruins now stand.

THE GENERALS AT THE "CHRISTIAN COMMISSION" MEETING.—The programme for the meeting of the Christian Commission in the Academy of Music, to-morrow night, will arrest public attention. It is a rare occasion that groups Gen. SCOTT and Gen. BURNSIDE on the same platform; but no occasion can be conceived of, more fitting for such a conjunction of military magnates, than that designed to inaugurate a system of measures for conveying ample means of moral and religious improvement to our army and navy. The announcement in our advertising columns indicates the places at which tickets may be had gratuitously.

MONTHLY REPORT OF NEW-YORK DISPENSARIES.—During the month of January, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine, were afforded gratuitously to 11,493 persons, by the seven Dispensaries of New-York. Of these, there were visited and treated at their dwellings, 2,720; at the Dispensaries, 8,773; and 477 were vaccinated; 21,691 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at the several offices, being an average of more than two to each patient. The principal causes of death were consumption, pneumonia and diphtheria. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory and circulatory systems. Among the most important were bronchitis, tonsilitis, diphtheria and eruptive fevers.

GEORGE W. WARREN.—In our notice of the exhibition of the Brooklyn Polytechnic, we omitted, or rather the types failed to chronicle, a mention of the admirable musical entertainment afforded by Mr. GEORGE W. WARREN and his three hundred pupils. Mr. WARREN, as organist of the Brooklyn Trinity, as instructor of the Polytechnic, as the developer of the lamented HINKLEY, and as one of the best musicians in this country, at no time has received more enthusiastic welcome, or more cordial and deserved applause than on the occasion referred to, and we gladly call attention to the omission of one of the choice features of the programme, and chronicle the fact of the eminent success of the Professor and his scholars.

CHARGED WITH THE THEFT OF A HORSE AND WAGON.—L. W. N. MAITLAND, *alias* LUCIENNE NAPOLEON, was yesterday arrested and brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH, upon a charge made by WM. J. FISCHER, of No. 544 Broome-street, who alleges that the accused has been guilty of stealing from his premises, No. 171 Varick-street, a horse, wagon, harness and a quantity of brandy, in all valued at the sum of $564. The Justice held the prisoner for examination.

ACCIDENTALLY BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner NAUMANN was yesterday notified to hold an inquest upon the body of Mrs. FREDERICA BERG, an aged widow lady, who died at her residence No. 173 Allen-street, from burns accidentally received. The same Coroner was also requested to hold an inquest on the body of a child of MICHAEL HENNESSY, of No. 257 East Twenty-first-street, which died from burns accidentally received.

FIRE IN FOURTH-STREET.—Soon after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the apartments of DAVID ARLE, on the second floor of the tenement house, No. 525 Fourth-street, caused by the ignition of a fire-screen. The flames were extinguished by the inmates with a few pails of water. Damage to the furniture, about $50. Insured in the Market Insurance Company for $500.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, JOHN CRAFT, (colored,) was tried and found guilty of burglary in the third degree. In breaking into the store of JONES & HARWARD, and stealing goods valued at $500. He was sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison. JACOB RAUTH was tried for grand larceny, in stealing a diamond pin valued at $100, and acquitted. The Court adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock.

MISS WARREN'S RIG.—We are informed that Miss WARREN'S Court presentation dress can be seen to-day at the establishment of Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 East Fourteenth-street. The dress is of costly material and represents the standards of all known nations which are permitted to co-exist with the bride-elect of Major General THOMAS THUMB.

ANOTHER BABY.—At the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 37 New-Bowery, is a nice little girl, four months old, that wants a *mother*. There are also some promising boys there, for whom homes are wanted.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—In the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, WILLIAM H. PATTON was arraigned on an indictment for forgery in passing a counterfeit $10 bill on the Citizens' Bank of Worcester, Mass., at the store of GEORGE BELL, in the Eighth District, on the 7th of January last. The accused pleaded guilty. He is represented as being an old offender, having three years since been tried for some offence, and paid his counsel, D. PARMENTER, Esq., (now a non-commissioned officer in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. V.,) in counterfeit bills. Sentence was reserved. MICHAEL FINNEGAN, hereinbefore convicted of grand larceny, and SARAH CONNELL, found guilty of burglary in the fourth degree, were sentenced—the former to State Prison for two years and three months, and the latter for two years and two months. JOHN BURNS, indicted for manslaughter in the third degree, in causing the death of his wife, pleaded guilty to the offence in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. WILLIAM DENNIS, indicted on the charge of committing a rape upon the person of a little girl, eight years of age, named MARY MCGARRY, was convicted by the jury. Sentence was reserved. The Court adjourned until next Tuesday.

SUDDEN DEATH ON SHIPBOARD.—JOHN RYAN, a newly-shipped seaman on board the British bark *Isabella Robinson*, cleared for London, died suddenly yesterday, after being relieved from his watch. The body was sent on shore and the Coroner notified. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered by the Jury.

CASUALTIES.—Several severe accidents have occurred recently on account of the slippery state of the sidewalks: Mrs. MARY ALLEN, residing in Fifth-avenue; Mrs. EMBORN BARLOW, residing in Hudson-avenue, and Mrs. SEAMAN, residing in Pearl-street, sustained falls, which in each case resulted in fractures of the leg.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.—The salaries of the two County Superintendents of the Poor were increased at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors, from $500 to $750 per year.

FIRE.—A fire occurred at 10 A. M., yesterday, at No. 75 Vanderbilt-avenue, occupied by the family of JOHN BUSH, which was caused by a blind man, who, in lighting his pipe, threw the match upon a bed and set it on fire. Damage about $100.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.—At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the District-Attorney of Kings County was authorized to appoint an Assistant, at a salary of $1,500 a year.

NEW-JERSEY.

RAILROAD MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.—On Friday, a supplement to the charter of the Newark and Orange Horse-car Railroad was introduced in the Legislature of New-Jersey. This supplement contemplates the important step of consolidating all the horse railroads running in and from Newark into one corporation, a measure which, it is claimed, would be attended with more ample facilities and accommodations to the public than can be secured under a diversity of controlling interests. Objections are urged against the proposed plan upon the ground that the public would be, in case of its adoption, at the mercy of a powerful monopoly, which would have none of the checks upon extortion which competition secures. In reply to this, it is averred that the exclusive control which the municipality of Newark reserves over all horse railroads, would be an ample guarantee against any abuse of power.

An effort is being made to secure a railroad from Westfield, on the New-Jersey Central line, to Rahway, in order to give better facilities to the latter town for obtaining coal than it now possesses, and which it is claimed, its important manufacturing interest demands.

It is probable the application of the New-Jersey Railroad Company to permit them to retain their old bridge at Centre-street, Newark, after their new bridge at Market-street shall be completed, will be granted by the Legislature, with proper stipulations as to width of draws, &c., which are necessary to protect the interests of navigation.

The Central Railroad Company are preparing to construct their new bridge over Newark Bay, which it is expected will be pushed to speedy completion, and the Company thus be in possession of a through route to the Hudson River.

A supplement to the charter of the Perth Amboy and Woodbridge road has passed both Houses, empowering a new survey of the road, and authorizing a branch from some point south of Woodbridge to Staten Island Sound, which will give a new avenue to New-York to the residents of the Island, enabling them to avoid the long ferry they are now obliged to use. The road above-named is expected to be one of the most important local roads in the State, and its prompt completion is confidently expected.

The contemplated extension of the Morris and Essex road to the Delaware River, which was noticed a day or two since, in the TIMES, will be a most important step, opening as it does a new approach to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and draining a wealthy agricultural and mineral region of the State. It cannot fail to be advantageous to the interests of the State at large, as well as of the Company.

It will be seen, from the above facts, that the expansion occasioned by the war by no means stagnates the flow of public improvements in our sister State. The railroad interests of New-Jersey will soon rank in value and importance with those of the most favored States.

NEW-JERSEY WHISKY.—There are twenty-one distilleries of apple-whisky in Sussex County, yielding this season about 40,000 gallons. In Morris County the number of distilleries is larger and the product greater, say about 60,000 gallons. The Government draws, by its tax of twenty cents per gallon on whisky, about $9,000 from Sussex, and $12,000 from Morris. In order to meet this impost, distillers require the farmers to give two more bushels of apples than formerly for a gallon of whisky. But this, as things have turned out, was scarcely necessary, as the recent advance in the price of whisky in the city market will much more than pay the tax. The manufacture of apple whisky in Sussex and Morris this season may be set down as unusually profitable.

CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Hudson County Court, yesterday, before Judge OGDEN and Associate Judge CHAMBERS, MARY ANN SULLIVAN was tried for larceny, and acquitted. FRANCIS GRIMES, (colored,) was convicted for assault and battery, and SARAH EGAN was convicted for arson.

MARGARET ROSE was put on trial for concealing the birth of her illegitimate child. It appears, from the evidence, that the prisoner was employed as a domestic at No. 44 Morris-street, Jersey City. One morning, a few weeks since, after working in the kitchen for three or four hours, she retired to her room, and subsequently the body of an infant was found secreted under some ashes and rubbish in the cellar. Medical examination revealed marks of violence; one of the legs was broken; other marks were visible, and it was evident that death was caused by suffocation. The trial was not concluded at the time for adjourning Court.

FELL FROM A THREE-STORY BUILDING.—A boy, 12 years of age, named JOSEPH WOODWARD, whose parents reside at No. 35 York-street, Jersey City, fell from the roof of that building Thursday forenoon, and is supposed to have sustained fatal injuries. He went on the roof of the building, which is three stories in hight, to attend to some pigeons, and on account of the snow, slipped and fell to the yard below. He was taken up insensible, and upon being attended by Dr. HADDEN, it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the skull, besides other injuries.

HORSE RAILROAD TO NEW-YORK.—The New-York and Newark Plank Road Company and the Newark and Orange Horse-Car Railroad Company are contestants before the Legislature of New-Jersey for a charter giving authority to lay rails for a horse railroad along the line of the present plank road, from Newark to Jersey City. The former claim the charter upon the ground of prior occupancy of the route, and the latter urge the plea that they are the pioneers of horse-car railroads in the vicinity.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Hudson County Court, Thursday, the Grand Jury, having completed their labors, came in with eight additional bills of indictment, making a total of 45 bills for the term. THOMAS MADDEN was tried and convicted of a felonious assault, by stabbing Officer RANKIN, of Jersey City, while the latter was attempting to arrest him.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—The work of diminution in the number of patients in this institution continues. Yesterday fifty more soldiers were discharged from service as incapable of further duty. DANIEL SLATTERLY, Company D, Fifty-third Pennsylvania, died on the 5th, of chronic diarrhœa.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—A little daughter of Mr. CHAS. A. YERRINGTON, Principal of Public School No. 2, in Jersey City, was so severely scalded on Wednesday evening, by pulling a kettle of boiling water over herself, that she died soon afterward.

PASSAIC RIVER CLOSED.—The severe cold has at last closed the navigation of the Passaic River. This indicates an unusually low temperature.

LAW REPORTS.

Liability of the Mortgagee of a Vessel for Supplies—When Responsible and How Shown.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Wallace vs. Baxter, et al.—This was an action to charge the defendant, Wallace, as owner of the brig Hyde, for supplies furnished to the brig in this port, whose she belonged.

On the trial, it appeared that Wallace held a bill of sale upon the brig to secure certain moneys loaned by him to one Webster, the owner of the brig. It also appeared that Wallace was never in possession of the vessel, and never exercised any authority over her whatever, excepting that when the vessel was registered, he made the usual oath as owner of a ship.

The supplies were furnished, as appeared, upon the order of Webster and the master of the vessel—Webster introducing the note to the plaintiffs, and telling them to deliver supplies to him which would be paid for on board. No evidence was introduced to show that Webster or the master had any authority from the defendant to order the supplies, and the defendant swore positively that he never authorized any person to pledge the bill to him; that he did not know the master, and had never had any transactions with him; had never been the owner in whole or in part, nor had any interest in her profits, nor authority over her, nor anything to do with her whatever. It appeared that Webster bought the brig as a Marshal's sale, and to complete the purchase he borrowed $800 of the defendant, Wallace, upon the agreement that the title should be taken in his name to secure the loan. The bill of sale was accordingly made out in the name of the defendant, and a written instrument in the nature of a defeasance was executed by both parties, setting forth that Wallace had loaned Webster such a sum for the purpose of enabling him to purchase the brig; that it was agreed that the title should be in Wallace, and that he, upon the payment of the $800 and interest, was to transfer the vessel to Webster or his order. The Judge before whom the case was tried found for the plaintiff, and this was an appeal from that judgment.

The Court now held, per DALY, J., that the defendant did not have such an interest as would make him responsible for supplies furnished the vessel; that his interest was that of a mortgagee, and that it was well settled that to make a mortgagee responsible for supplies, it must be shown either that he was in possession of the vessel, (Miles vs. Sale, 4 Hill, 177,) or that they were furnished at his request, or by the direction of some person authorized to contract in his behalf.

This not having been shown, there was no ground for the judgment, and it should be reversed. So ordered.

The above is merely the substance of the opinion, which was of some length and cited many authorities.

D. & T. McMahon for appellant; A. S. Diossy for respondents.

Verdict on a Question of Fact.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Robertson.

William Donohue vs. James Wallace and John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.—This was an action to recover of the defendants for the alleged wrongful taking and conversion of the contents of the liquor-store No. 347 Seventh-avenue, in December, 1861. The property so taken is alleged to be worth $4,000.

The defendant, Kelly, answered that the goods were taken under an attachment against one Peter Murphy, at the suit of James Wallace, it being alleged that Murphy was about to dispose of his property, or had disposed of some of his property, with intent to defraud his creditors. The defendant averred that in his belief Murphy had a leviable interest in the property seized by virtue of that attachment.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the defendants.

R. W. Townsend for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant Kelly.

Superintendent Kennedy and the Duties of Policemen.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

Hart vs. Kennedy et al.—This familiar case was now on appeal, which was argued and decision reserved.

It has been many times reported in the TIMES, and the points need not be recapitulated until the coming in of the opinion of the Court.

Will of Gen. Kearny—Charles James Faulkner one of the Witnesses to it.

SURROGATE'S COURT.
Before Surrogate Tucker.

Matter of the Will of Philip Kearny.—This will was now admitted to probate.

It provides, first, that the present wife of deceased, Agnes Maxwell Kearny, shall have $3,000 per annum in lieu of dower.

The settlement of the income of $6,000, formerly made upon the testator's first wife, Diana Bullett, is directed, in case of her death, to go, one-half to John Watts Kearny, and one-half to Archibald Kennedy Kearny, sons of the testator; and in the event that one of the sons die without issue, all to go to the other; and in the event of both dying without issue, all to go to the testator's eldest male grandchild, providing that such grandchild will take the name of Kearny instead of his patronimic.

The daughters are given—to Susan, $10,000; and to Virginia, lately born, $500 per annum until she arrives of age.

The guardians of each of the children are to be paid $600 per annum, until the ward of each shall arrive at age.

Edward Kearny, of New-York, is appointed Executor and Trustee of the will.

The will is dated at Paris, Jan. 6, 1861, and one of the parties subscribing as witnesses was Charles James Faulkner, then Minister to France.

The will recites the testator as late of the United States Army, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of the Empire of France. A codicil to the will was dated in Washington, 17th of March, 1862.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of Hannah M. Chester, now admitted, leaves $2000 to the Society for the relief of "Half Orphan and Destitute Children," and a like sum to the "Colored Home."

Wills Admitted.—John Gormly, Mary Kassett, Cornelius T. Demarest, Lamson Rosenfield, James M. Bryer, Isaac Bloxome, J. P. Van Duzee, Conrad Winfenhorst, Frances Carana, and Margaret A. Ireland—all without contest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Kennedy vs. Rogers.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Monell.

Hull vs. Ely.—Motion denied. Decision with Clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FRI. 6, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	94	350	N. Y. Central R.	118
12,000	do	93⅝	50	do	118⅛
6,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Coup.	98⅜	28	do	118⅜
3,000	Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes	101⅜	300	do	118⅛
5,000	do	102	300	Erie Railway	38⅝
5,000	do	102	300	do	38¾
1,000	do	Feb. & Aug.	100	do	38⅝
9,000	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	96	200	do	b10 38⅝
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94	50	do	b30 38⅝
20,000	U. S. D. N's	b30. 156⅛	50	do	s10 38⅝
30,000	do	b30. 156	200	do	38⅝
3,000	Kentucky 8s, 64.	101	150	Hudson Riv. R.	86⅜
2,000	Ill. War Loan	102	50	do	85⅞
10,000	Ind. St. 6s W. L.	100	500	Harlem R.	34
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	61⅜	500	do	b10 34
25,000	Mo. State 6s	64⅜	100	Nor. & War. R.	80
21,000	do	64¾	400	Mich. Cen. R.	96⅜
500	N. Y. C. 6s	118	300	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	67
2,000	do	119	400	do	67⅜
1,000	Erie 2d M. ex '79.	126	100	do	b60 67⅝
1,000	Hud. R. Cvt. B.	106	100	do	b15 67¾
3,000	Erie 6th M. B.	106¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sp.	91
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	112	10	Ill. Central Rg.	90
9,000	Al. & T. H. Inc. B.	79¾	1000	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	70
1,500	D. L. & W. 1st B.	121	100	do	b15 70
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	106¾	100	do	s30 70
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	105¾	150	do	b30 70¾
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80	200	do	70¾
2,000	do	80¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	80¾
3,000	Mil. & P. du C. Inc.	110¾	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	87¾
150	Bank of Commerce	80	200	Chi. R. I. R.	91¾
60	Metropolitan Bank	101	100	do	b10 91¾
6	Imp. & Trad. Bank	94½	100	do	92
125,000	Amer. Gold	157⅜	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	107¾
20,000	do	157⅝	100	Mil. & P. du C. R.	38
60,000	do	b30. 158	55	Tol., W. & W. R.	53
100,000	do	b30. 158¾	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	98
30	Citizens Gas Co. B.	80	100	do	94
100	Canton Company	28	100	do	s60 94
75	Comb., Cop. & Pros.	10	100	do	b30 95
50	Quicksilver Min. Co.	17	100	do	b10 95¾
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	168¾	400	Alt. & T. Haute R.	89¾
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	18	40	Rome & Wat. R.	83

BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81	97	100	Erie R. Pref.	89¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93	600	do	90
500	U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	98	200	Hudson River R.	84⅜
45,000	do	93¾	200	do	s10 84
2,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s Cou.	92	100	do	84
16,000	Treas. 7 3-10 R. Cer. Notes	102	650	do	b60 84⅜
500	do small	102	200	Harlem Railroad	33
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94	200	do	34
5,000	do	94¾	200	do	34⅜
13,000	U. S. D. Mts	156¾	100	do	b10 34⅜
5,000	do	s30. 156	200	Harlem R. Pref.	67¾
4,000	Mo. 6s, 1s. to R. & St. J. R.	90	200	do	67¾
2,000	N. C. 6s	65	50	Mich. Cen. R.	97
32,000	E. 2d M. B. ex. '79.	125	1000	M. S. & N. I. R.	68¾
1,000	Lack. & W. Bs.	112	200	do	68⅝
15,000	Cleve. & Pitts. m.	92	200	do	s10 68⅝
1,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	71	200	do	b10 68⅞
2,000	do	70	100	do	69
10,000	A. & T. H. I. B.	53⅜	100	do	s10 69
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	126¾	100	do	69
30	Am. Ex. Bank	98	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	104¾
20,000	Amer. Gold	157¾	15	Panama Railroad	135
15,000	do	157¾	200	Reading R.	91
50	Bank of Commerce	80	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	71¾
50	Metropolitan Bank	101	2000	do	72
50	Manhattan Bank	128	200	do	s5 72
50	Canton Company	28	200	do	b2. 72¾
150	do	30	100	do	s60 72¾
66	Nia. Transit Co.	5	750	Clev. & Tol. R.	87¾
100	do	6	200	do	b10 87¾
150	Pac. Mail S. Co.	169¾	100	do	88
200	do	169¾	100	do	88
200	N. Y. Gen.	80	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	91
200	do	115	200	do	92
100	do	115	200	do	92
25	Erie Railway	38	200	Ft. W. & C. R.	98¾
2000	do	38¾	100	do	98¾
200	do	b30 38¾	100	do	98¾
100	do	38¾	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	18
100	do	38¾	100	Illinois Cen. R. Co.	91

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000	Treas. 7 3.10 R. Notes	102	100	do	94¾
16,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	71¾
7,000	do	93⅞	200	do	72
5,000	U. S. Dad. Mts.	156¾	200	do	72
15,000	do	156¾	200	do	72
12,000	Amer. Gold	157⅛	200	do	72
20,000	do	157⅜	200	do	72
20,000	do	157⅝	100	Galena & Chi. R.	93
20,000	do	157⅜	100	do	93⅛
50,000	do	157⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. Rd.	88⅛
50,000	do	157⅜	100	do	88⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	119⅜	200	do	88⅝
1700	Erie R.	38	100	do	91⅛
1000	do	38⅛	100	do	91⅛
700	Erie R. Pref.	89⅛	200	do	91⅛
1000	N. S. & N. I. R.	68⅛	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	91⅛
150	do	67⅝	200	do	91⅛
100	do	67⅝	150	do	91⅛
200	do	163 67⅝	100	do	s30 91⅛
500	do	68	100	do	91⅛
200	do	68	100	do	91⅛
50	do	58	100	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	94⅜
100	Harlem R. Pref.	68	50	do	94⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$7,000	Debt Certificates	98	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	68⅜
20,000	American Gold	156⅝	200	do	b3 68⅜
110,000	do	156	100	do	b15. 68⅜
25,000	do	b10

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1863.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon)—NORMA.

WINTER GARDEN—NARRAMATTAH—ONE TOUCH OF NATURE—THE FAIRY SPY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

WALLACK'S—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

GERMAN OPERA—THE POACHER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LUCIE DIDIER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Conn. Nutt, &c., at all hours—TERESA'S VOW; OR, THE CROSS OF GOLD, morning, afternoon and evening.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 663 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Havana advices, which are to the 31st ult., bring no confirmation of the report that the privateer *Florida*, or *Oreto*, had been sunk by our gunboats. There is a report, however, that the *Alabama* received four shots from the *Hatteras* during the engagement off Galveston, and that she carried the prisoners captured from the *Hatteras* to Kingston, or to Port Royal, Jamaica, where she went to undergo repairs, which would detain her several days. There is some hope that some of our cruisers, meantime, may get upon her track.

By way of Havana we have further important news from the Texan coast. The British steamer *Rinaldo*, arrived at Havana, from Galveston, on the 30th ult., bringing an extra of the Houston *Telegraph*, Jan. 23, which contains an announcement of the capture of Sabine Pass by the rebels, together with a United States ship and a schooner, and a number of guns and a quantity of stores. All this was effected, it appears, by a portion of MAGRUDER'S fleet, under command of a Major G. M. WATKINS. The Major's dispatches, however, are contradictory and confused, and we shall have to await the reception of our own accounts before knowing how much reliance to place upon his statements. We learn, also, that Gen. MAGRUDER, having issued a proclamation, declaring the port of Galveston open, Commodore BELL has issued a counter proclamation, declaring Galveston, Sabine Pass, and the whole coast of Texas to be under actual blockade, and warning all vessels from trading, under penalty of capture.

The steamship *Roanoke*, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived at this port last night. Her advices from New-Orleans are to the 28th ult., only one day later than previously received, and the news is wholly without importance.

A Court for the trial of Capt. HUNTER, of the United States steamship *Montgomery*, who is charged by the Spanish Government with having burned the steamer *Blanche* in waters under its jurisdiction, is to be convened in Boston at an early day.

Reinforcements for ROSECRANS are constantly going up the Cumberland River, and it is now intimated that he has accumulated a sufficient quantity of stores at Nashville to make a forward movement possible. It will probably be commenced at a very early day.

The Washington *Star*, of Thursday, notices a rumor that STUART'S cavalry had made a raid in the vicinity of Accotink Bridge and captured an entire regiment, which was posted there. It is probably *only* a rumor.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Finance Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on paper. A bill to prevent and punish frauds in the revenue, and to provide for the more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States, was introduced. A motion to take up the Bankrupt bill was lost—24 to 14. The resolution expelling GEORGE E. BADGER from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and appointing Prof. AGASSIZ in his place, was adopted. The Senate then adjourned after an Executive session.

In the House the Senate's amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill, authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mails in steamers from San Francisco to several posts in Oregon, was concurred in. Consideration of the Illinois and New-York Ship Canal bill was resumed and continued until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the bills introduced was one to enable qualified voters of the State in the service of the United States to vote in certain elections. The resolutions in favor of the President's Emancipation Proclamation were made the special order for Thursday evening next. A bill appointing a Receiver-General for the Trust Funds of the State was reported.

In the Assembly, notice was given of a large number of bills, among them, one to incorporate the Spring-street Railroad; one to provide for the payment of New-York City Bonds issued for the relief of families of volunteers, and to authorize the continuance of such aid; one to create a new Ward in Brooklyn, by dividing the Eleventh Ward; and one to amend the Brooklyn charter. Among the bills introduced was one to prohibit the State banks from selling or disposing of any specie above par during the time they suspend specie payments; making void all contracts for the sale or purchase of specie, and prohibiting loans on specie, under a forfeit of the bank charter. Another bill introduced imposes a tax of one-fifth of a mill for two years, to complete the Chenango Canal. Both Houses adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mexican advices, by way of Havana, are to the 24th ult., on which date a French vessel left Vera Cruz. Very little news had come down from the interior, communication being very precarious, owing to the operations of the guerrillas between Vera Cruz and Orizaba. It was reported that DOBLADO, Government General, had been surprised and defeated by MEJIA, in the interest of the French, with the loss of $400,000 and a large number of muskets. There is no confirmation of the report of the defeat of the French, by the Puebla garrison, but as the French had possession of all the avenues of information, they were very careful to allow no news to reach Vera Cruz which was unfavorable to them. Strict martial law was being enforced, and the fear of transportation to Martinique prevented outspoken demonstrations on the part of the Mexicans. Two executions had taken place in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, of Mexicans accused of poisoning French soldiers.

We have advices from Havana to the 31st ult. from our own correspondent, but they are not important. It appears that the report brought by a previous arrival, that the Spanish war steamer *Princesa de Asturias* had fired into an American vessel somewhere on the coast of Cuba, had a very small foundation. The vessel said to have suffered the indignity was the small mail steamer *Reancy*, which was brought to by the Spanish steamer after, having communicated with one of our gunboats off the harbor of Havana. No harm was done. The Spanish Government, we learn, has issued an important decree touching Slavery, by which it is directed that slaves going with their masters to the United States, or to any other free country, shall become free, the same as though they should go to Spain. The weather in Havana has been unusually cold.

A man named JOSEPH DONNELLY was shot by a pistol in the hands of a United States Deputy-Marshal, named MICHAEL BRADY, in the Eighth Precinct, at about 10½ o'clock last night, and almost instantly killed. The offender was immediately arrested by the Police, and is held to wait the result of the inquest, which will be held by Coroner WILDEY at 10 o'clock this A. M. The deceased is reputed to have been a notorious deserter, and BRADY was trying to arrest him for this offence, when the unfortunate affair occurred. There is much excitement in reference to it in that part of the City.

MR. FREDERICK DOUGLASS spoke to a large audience at Cooper Institute last evening, on the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, which he most heartily approved. He spoke warmly in favor of arming the black, and making him on an equality with the white soldier.

After Gen. BURNSIDE has given his testimony in the Franklin Court of Inquiry now in session in Washington, he will make a short visit to Chicago, and then return to Providence to spend the time with his family until the expiration of his leave of absence.

The will of the late Gen. PHILIP KEARNY has been admitted to probate, and is noticed in the law column. It was dated at Paris, Jan. 8, 1861, and one of the witnesses to it was CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, of Virginia, then United States Minister to France. A codicil is dated in Washington, March 17, 1862.

The speculation in the Railway stocks was higher yesterday by 1@2¼ ₩ cent. Gold Coin closed the same as on Thursday night, 156; Exchange, 173 ₩ cent.

A moderate business was transacted in Breadstuffs yesterday, at, in the main, unaltered prices. Cotton was in fair demand and quoted steady. Hay products were less sought after. Pork tended downward. Beef was decidedly brisker. Butter and Cheese were freely purchased. Most kinds of Groceries were inactive. Moderate sales of Fish, Fruit and Foreign Liquors were reported. Metals, Candles, Tobacco, Tallow, Hay, Hops and Whisky were in good request—the latter article, however, at reduced figures. Wool was quite active and buoyant. The Dry Goods trade of the week has been less extensive, owing partly to the noticeable falling off in speculative purchases, and partly to the depression in Gold and Sterling Exchange, which latter circumstance has had the effect of checking materially the demand for foreign goods. Prices of favorite styles of domestic Cottons and Woolens have advanced, in most instances, 5@10 ₩ cent. Imported fabrics have been quoted very firm, generally. The freight market was quiet.

The Nationality at Any Price.

Hon. HENRY MAY, of Baltimore, the most intelligent and able Peace Democrat in Congress, declared, in his elaborate speech of this week, that

"The people of the South believe, and I believe, that there is established a fixed and unalterable antagonism between the sections where Slavery is and is not allowed, and that no future political union, *as long as Slavery exists*, can ever be maintained between them *upon any basis whatever*."

He therefore avowed himself prepared for a treaty with the Confederate Government, acknowledging its independence.

We have no doubt that the belief here imputed to "the people of the South" actually prevails, and that this is the true reason why all the Unionism that exists in the regions recovered from the Confederacy has so completely identified itself with the emancipation policy. A considerable portion of the Northern people have not yet come up to this conviction. These still consider that the Union and Slavery are not incompatible. But there is no denying that this class of thinkers is daily diminishing. The tendency is toward a general recognition here at the North, likewise, that there can be "no future political Union, as long as Slavery exists." This growing feeling has both theory and fact to favor it—the theory, that Slavery could have never caused disunion, unless it were *essentially* a disunion element; and the fact, that all efforts to draw it back to Unionism, by concession, have failed utterly. We look upon it as certain, that unless some new and strange development occurs, the issue must, inevitably and at no distant period, take, before everybody whether they like it or not, this plain shape—Emancipation or Disunion; and that there will be no Unionism left that is not in full accord with the President's Proclamation.

It is just this difficulty, of the irreconcilableness of Slavery, that so sorely exercises the Peace Democrats generally. They dare not come out with HENRY MAY in positive favor of disunion; they cannot obtain from the rebel slaveholders anything but reiterated determinations to take nothing less; and yet they will not break with Slavery. The ground on which they stand between Emancipation and Disunion is daily crumbling beneath their feet; still they stontly protest that in *no* contingency will they take to either. What then is to become of them?

The true Union man, whatever he may think of emancipation, experiences no such dilemma. He is for the Union without alternative, and in all contingencies. He will not say, with WENDELL PHILLIPS, that if the Union endures Slavery, the Union must be abandoned; nor with HENRY MAY, that if the Union is not endured by Slavery, the Union must be abandoned; but that *the Union must not be, and shall not be abandoned, whatever the disposition and whatver the lot of Slavery.* He plants himself on that solid foothold, and is not to be moved from it one hair's-breadth by any regard to the institution, one way or the other. Away from that, his Unionism is at the mercy of every changeable policy of the Government, and of every variable mood of the people: but on it his Unionism is ever secure and serene.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature. The Creator has ordained it as truly in reference to nations as to individuals. However bad, or badly off, a nation or a man may be, to save the life is the first duty, as well as the first instinct. That secured, there is chance for time to mend. Without it comes ruin, absolute and hopeless. Let Slavery be as malignant an evil as its worst enemies say that it is, *that* is no reason why the nation should yield its life in order to destroy it. Let it be as great a good as its best friends claim it to be, *that* is no reason why the nation should yield its life in order to save it. The nation's first duty is to itself—the duty to live; and whatever stands in the way of this, bad or good, small or great, has no title or character that should be taken into account an instant.

We hear a good deal said about the war being for the restoration of the Union *as it was*. As a vague indication of what was desirable—a loose party watchword, such as party watchwords generally are—perhaps it was well enough. But it exposes us most to the shallowest understanding. The thing is an absurdity. No form of human society has ever sustained such a shock as we have experienced, and afterward returned to its original condition. History, we know, speaks of *Restorations*. But who is such an ignoramus as to suppose that the England of CHARLES Second was the England of CHARLES First, or that the France of Louis Eighteenth was the France of Louis Sixteenth? The reactionists may talk as much as they please about the Union as it was—they cannot have it. They may have the same letter of the Constitution—we trust they will—but it is as certain as that to-morrow will succeed to-day, that the principle, and spirit, and policy which shape its construction and administration, and which give form and impress to the Union itself, cannot hereafter be what they have been. We do not undertake to predict what they will be. In these great critical periods, "the unforeseen governs" always. It is enough for us to know that the stream which this rebellion, in its madness, has unlocked, can never, in the nature of things, be turned back; it is enough for us to know this, without seeking to augur its ultimate destination.

We repudiate, then, as deceptive, all such formulas as the Union *as it was*. A true Union man cannot allow his Unionism to be subjected to any such qualification. He is for Union absolutely and unconditionally. He is for every thing necessary to secure Union, whether that thing agrees with the past or not. If, in the end, in order to consummate this, it shall be found necessary to change the Constitution itself—even that, by constitutional methods, he will not hesitate to go for. While he would readily and gladly accord perfect equality, and within its own sphere perfect inviolability, to any State in the Republic, yet, sooner than that the Republic shall be put to death, he will grind to the very dust, if need be, any State or any set of States, that persist in attempting it. What we say of States, we say of institutions too. If there be an institution, as HENRY MAY says there is, which, so long as it exists, makes future union impossible, then that institution, we care not what it is, must cease to exist. He who says otherwise—he, who like MAY himself declares that the nation must die sooner than Slavery—has no right to be called a Union man. Whether he feels it or not, he is false to the core.

We use plain language, because the crisis demands it. It is no time to be deferential to the little mousing, mole-blind intriguers of the hour. The Republic, with all its sanctions, confronts us. "He that is not for me is against me," said the Son of Man; and by it He meant unqualified, unconditional, unhesitating, uncompromising devotion. He knew no other kind of fidelity. There is no acceptance of duty to Him with *ifs* and *buts*. Neither can there be in the most sacred of all earthly obligations—duty to country. The man who subordinates his patriotism to this or that object, who makes it dependent upon this or that condition—we care not in what *rôle* he chooses to figure—is a renegade at heart. He belongs not to us, but to the enemy.

If this nation is to be saved, it will be because the people, trampling down the politicians, come boldly up to this high mark of devotion. We have an unfaltering faith that, sooner or later, they will do it. A nation so young, so proud, so strong, so rational, bound to the past by such transcendent glory, associated with the present by such tireless activity, pledged to the future by such dazzling hopes—a nation which deems itself the last hope of the world, with all the redeeming agencies of the human race relying upon it for cooperation and guidance, with all the wonderful discoveries of art and all the mysterious powers of nature ready to do its bidding—gifted, in short, with every earthly thing that can make national existence a glory and a blessing—such a nation has a right to such *supreme* devotion;—and unless Americans are a degenerate and cowardly race, *have it they assuredly will.*

CELESTIAL COTTON.—A telegraphic dispatch from San Francisco last night brought us a noteworthy item. Among the arrivals of ships at that port, was one on day before yesterday from Shanghai, with late dates, and bringing as cargo *seven hundred bales of cotton goods* (drills and sheetings) *from China.* She also brings advices that hereafter the California market will be liberally supplied with cotton goods from that quarter. Considering the present enormous prices of cotton goods in this country, this is not at all wonderful. Cotton can be raised in China cheaper than in any other part of the world, except the Southern States, owing to the great abundance and low price of labor; and from the same cause it can be manufactured cheaper there than anywhere else, except in Europe and this country, where there is labor-saving machinery.

Immense quantities of cotton are raised, manufactured and consumed in China, and its cultivation has been carried on there for near a thousand years, if not indeed for a much greater time. Still China has never produced enough for her own use, and has imported largely from the East Indies. But the temptation of the high prices ruling here is too much for the Celestials.

These cotton goods, too, it must be remembered, left China when cotton in our market did not rate above thirty or forty cents a pound, and the manufactured article at a proportionate rate. When John Chinaman learns that cotton in New-York sells at ninety cents a pound, he will ship every ounce of it he can find or raise, and, if necessary, go naked himself. If cotton goods keep up at their present price for any length of time, we should not wonder to see all New-York during the coming Summer dressed in nankeens. Nothing could be better for the warm weather, or more economical for the hard times. California will find this a fine beginning for that immense oriental trade she so much covets, and is bound some day to enjoy.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE WAR.

The *Tribune* of yesterday attempts an explanation of its recent mysterious movements in favor of foreign mediation and of making *peace*, if the campaign now opening against the rebels should fail to conquer them. Its explanation is less lucid than could be desired; but as near as we can understand it, Mr. GREELEY'S movement is intended as an *experiment* on the Democratic party. He says:

"If our 'Conservative' and 'Democratic' fellow-citizens do really regard this as *their* war—as the war of the country—we are on hand for as long and strong a fight as they may desire. If, on the other hand, they choose to regard it as *our* war, and not theirs, *we propose to make a finish of it ere it shall be many months older.* And this is an issue that we have resolved *they shall plainly meet.* * * * If the Anti-Republicans of the loyal States are really intent on saving the Union by putting down the rebels, then we are with them for so long a fight as may be necessary. But if they are, on the contrary, disposed to let the National cause break down—if they propose to stand off and grumble, and impede, and embarrass, and disaffect—*then we tell them that they shall take the full responsibility of their factious and unpatriotic course.*"

Mr. GREELEY handles this rather delicate question so gingerly as to leave his meaning a little doubtful. It sounds to us very much as if he had become discouraged and disheartened by the opposition to the war, and was inclined to say to the Democrats: "Very well, gentlemen, we should like to save the Union by fighting, if you will help us; but if not, we shall give it up, and let *you* take the responsibility. We'll try it three months longer—and then, if defeated, we wash our hands of the whole affair." This seems to us the English of Mr. GREELEY'S explanation. Whether it improves his position, is another question. It looks to us very much like a pretext, under cover of which he seeks to back out of the war. He wants it ended,—but he also wants to throw the responsibility of ending it upon the Democrats. So long as the Government remains in Republican hands this cannot be done. The Administration is responsible for the conduct of the war. It will also be responsible for its termination—if it ends under its authority. Whether that ending be honorable or disgraceful,—whether it save the Union or destroy it,—the credit or the shame must rest with President LINCOLN, his associates in the Government, and the party that pretends to support him. Mr. GREELEY can devise no plan by which this responsibility can be evaded.

But the Democrats *oppose* the Administration. They thwart its plans. They refuse support to its most necessary measures. How, then, can *it* be held responsible for defeats which they occasion? The *Tribune* cites the election and Message of Gov. SEYMOUR, the Democratic victories in the West, and the efforts of "opulent Democrats" elsewhere, as proof that they do not support the Administration in the conduct of the war; and it asks, "What says the TIMES?" We say simply this—that it is the duty of the Administration so to shape its policy and so to prosecute the war, as to *win the applause and support of the people*, without distinction of party, and in spite of all attempts of party leaders to alienate them from doing so. Is this impossible? Then the Administration is simply incompetent to the task imposed upon it. But its duty is to *try*, and the *Tribune's* duty, like that of every loyal journal, is to aid it in the endeavor.

The *Tribune* assumes that the People are "predominantly and growingly averse or indifferent to the war;" and upon this assumption it grounds its belief that it cannot be carried on. We do not believe it. We recognize certainly a great deal of discontent with the *conduct* of the war—a strong disposition on the one hand to censure specific acts of the Administration and on the other a desire to use these acts as material for a party warfare against it. The Democratic victories which the *Tribune* cites are the results of this crusade. Their *tendency* is undoubtedly to give aid and comfort to the rebels—just as that is the tendency of the *Tribune's* course—but we do not believe that this was the *purpose* of any large part of those who voted for the Democratic ticket. We do not believe that they are "averse to the war"—averse, that is, to a continued prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union. And we think Mr. GREELEY is very greatly mistaken in acting upon any such assumption.

In regard to a previous experiment of a similar character the *Tribune* says:—

"The *Times* is entirely unjustified in its assertion that we were ever for Disunion, because we did think it best *to throw on the Cotton States the responsibility of going out or staying in.*"

The *Tribune* went a good deal further than this. It asserted the *right* of the Cotton States to secede, if they desired it. It declared its purpose to "resist all coercive measures designed to keep them in." It branded all such measures as "contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence and contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based." And it still further proclaimed that "whenever it should be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, *it would do its best to forward their views.*" This seems to us being "*for* disunion." It was certainly for letting the South go, whenever it should desire. How much short of disunion that stops, we have not skill *to* calculate. Nor do we see any very broad distinction between favoring disunion and "throwing on the Cotton States the *responsibility* of going out." It was a responsibility they were quite willing to take—one, indeed, which they courted. They never asked us to *force* them out, but only to "let them alone." The *Tribune* was willing not only to do this, but to "forward their views." And this, we still think, was being and acting "in favor of disunion."

The *Tribune* closes with this forcible appeal to the Democratic leaders:

"Messrs. leaders of the Democratic party! such resolves as you have set before the Legislature of New-Jersey—such a course as you are pursuing in the Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois—such demonstrations as you are making in aid of desertion and demoralization—*our National armies—are hurrying the country to ruin. Will you pause in your career, and unite in an earnest, resolute, united effort to save* the Republic? It is not yet too late; but who can say how soon it may be?

We unite most heartily in this appeal. We would extend it to the *Tribune* and to Mr. GREELEY himself. We beg to assure him that his efforts in favor of foreign mediation—his proclamation that if the present campaign does not give us victory the cause of the Union is *lost*—his assurance that if we fail to conquer *now*, we must next make *peace*,—his proposal that we borrow a certain sum of money with the distinct understanding that when *that* is expended the war shall end,—and his effort to hand over to the Democratic party responsibilities which belong to the Government, all tend powerfully to reassure the rebels, to stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts, and thus to bring about that destruction of the Union which he seems to deprecate. Let him "pause in his career," and give the rebels and the world to understand that there is but one way of ending this war, and that is by *fighting it through.*

The News from Texas.

We have another bad item of news, this morning, from Texas. The Sabine Pass, on the extreme southeastern point of the Texas border, which our troops took possession of some months ago, has been recaptured by the rebels, and its garrison, guns and supplies captured, together with a United States gunboat and an unknown schooner. We suppose MAGRUDER will now proclaim the blockade at that point broken, and Sabine City open to the commerce of the world. The occupation of Sabine Pass was important as obstructing the trade which is carried on from Texas to Louisiana, and to the Cotton States this side of the Mississippi, and also that from Eastern Texas to and through Mexico.

We need not look for any more such items of news from Texas, for we are now driven from our last foothold on the soil of that State. With the *Harriet Lane*, the *Morning Light*, the *Alabama* and the *Florida*, which are supposed to be all near that part of the Gulf of Mexico, the rebels will be able to get up a very respectable force to operate against our blockaders.

We showed some time ago, however, that there was comparatively little use, in a military view, in our occupying any of the points near this part of Texas, as it was next to impossible to operate from them interiorly. But that there was a point further down on the Texan coast, where the rebels are helpless, and whence our forces could march into the interior, and, at the same time, obstruct the Texas-Mexican-European trade. That place is Fort Brown, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. This view is confirmed by a couple of letters to Col. HAMILTON, of Texas, one from our Consul at Matamoras, and the other from our Vice-Consul at Monterey. The latter writes that

"It is astonishing to see the enormous quantities of goods that go from here (Mexico) into Texas. Millions of dollars' worth of cotton are sold here monthly, all of which is sent back to the rebels, by their agents here, in the shape of powder, lead, coffee, blankets, shoes, rope, sugar, cotton goods of all kinds, and, in fact, everything that can be used by their army. An order is here now for 600,000 blankets, all of which can be had, and with sufficient amount of money to pay for them. Until this trade is cut off, Texas will not feel the blockade, at least the western part. *If a Federal force could only be sent to Fort Brown*, it would have the effect to stop the trade almost entirely."

He further says:

"We have here upon this frontier about one thousand Union men, who are only waiting for an invasion of Texas to get a chance to join the Federal army."

The Consul at Matamoras also writes on the latter point:

"There is up the river a large force of Mexicans who have been driven from Texas, numbering about thirteen hundred, of whom one-half are well armed and mounted, but short of ammunition. They are joined by a few Americans, and they now keep the frontier as far as San Antonio in a perfect ferment."

Nothing, except the defeat of the main rebel armies, could be of more advantage to us than the command of the State of Texas. If some of the thousands of troops which are idling away their time at unimportant places in the Gulf were sent to the Rio Grande, under Col. HAMILTON and Gen. BUTLER, to join the Union men already in arms there, and to aid the loyalists of Western Texas, the work could easily be done.

CONQUEST BY COLONIZATION.—HON. ELI THAYER lectures this evening at the Cooper Institute in support of his project of conquering the rebellion by *colonizing* the rebel States. He proposes to crowd out the rebel population by planting upon their soil a new class of loyal citizens. The superior attractions of climate and soil he relies upon as inducements to settlement, and he is firm in the faith that in this way the tone and temper of the Southern people can be more rapidly changed than any other.

Long before the rebellion broke out Mr. THAYER was known as the advocate of crowding *Slavery* out of the South by a similar process of colonization; and we believe he made some experiments of the kind in Virginia. He is a man of fresh and original views, of suggestive mind, and steady resolution in pushing any project which has secured his faith. Those who take an interest in the social changes which this rebellion is destined to bring about, will be instructed by his discourse.

THE POOR AND THE WAR.—Whatever may be the effect of the war upon the prosperity of the country at large, we are very glad to know that it has *improved* the condition of the poorer classes, especially in this City. There is much less suffering among them than usual. The mild weather, which we have had thus far, has something to do with it, but other causes contribute to it also. A very large number of men now in the army from this City were persons who, when at home, earned very little or gave very little of what they did earn, toward the support of their families. But they now receive very good pay, have no chance to spend it for liquor, and as a matter of necessity send a large part of it to their families at home. Very many have thus fallen into good habits, and dropped bad ones, through their service. Others who were always thoughtful and thrifty continue to be so, and remit nearly all their earnings to their homes. And where these aids fail to avert suffering, families are relieved from the Volunteer Fund, which has contributed immensely to the comfort of this class of our poor. There are cases, of course, where great distress has been caused by loss of husbands and fathers in the war, but these are less numerous in this City than is generally supposed. On the whole, the burdens of the war fall very lightly on the poorer classes of our people.

THE TWO BATTLES OF DONELSON.—There was a year, less ten days, between the first and second battles of Fort Donelson—if the affair of last Tuesday may be called a battle. Last year we attacked the rebels and took the fort—this year the rebels attacked the fort but did not take it. The investing force last February was twenty thousand, and the defensive force nearly as great. The assaulting force, on the 3d inst., was four or five thousand of the style of troops which the rebels call "horse marines;" and we believe our garrison consisted of two or three infantry regiments. Our losses in killed and wounded at the first battle of Fort Donelson were about four thousand; the rebel loss was about the same, beside twelve thousand prisoners. The respective losses at Tuesday's battle we do not yet know; for we can hardly credit the astonishing dispatch sent to the New-York Press, yesterday, from Cairo, that the rebel killed were *two hundred* and our killed but *two*—that the rebel wounded were five hundred and our wounded less than forty. Our main object in attacking Fort Donelson last year was to open the Cumberland River and then advance upon Nashville; the rebel purpose in attacking it this year was to block up the Cumberland River and cut off the supplies to ROSECRANS and Nashville. The battle of last year was our first grand effort to enter and obtain possession of the rebel State of Tennessee; the fight this year was the expiring effort of the rebels to maintain a foothold in that State. Both the battles, though of widely different magnitude and results, were decisive victories to the Union arms.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Attack upon Island No. Ten.
Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, an attack was made on Island No. Ten by a large number of rebels—probably 3,000—composed of cavalry, infantry and artillery. They had crossed the Obion River in flatboats and skiffs, and stationed themselves on the Tennessee shore, with three 6-pounders. A transport with troops, passing just as they arrived, was fired at, and compelled to come to. The light draught gunboat *New-Era* arrived, and, with six 24-pounders stationed at the island, immediately returned the fire, and shots were exchanged for some time quite freely. After one hundred rounds were fired, the enemy gave way and beat a hasty retreat, since which time they have not shown any disposition to renew the attack. The transport, of course, was released from their clutches. No casualties are reported. The troops on the island did not participate in the fight, there being but a small garrison, and no opportunity to effect anything. The *New Era* continued to shell the Tennessee shore until yesterday morning, and convoyed passing boats. The iron-clad gunboat *Eastport*, thickly plated and heavily armed, went down yesterday morning to remain at the island, and, with the *New Era*, will sufficiently protect the works there, and keep the enemy at a respectful distance.

The following is a dispatch concerning the affair:

COLUMBUS, Feb 3.

Brig.-Gen. J. M. Tuttle, Comd'g Post at Cairo:

Island No. 10 was attacked by rebel cavalry and artillery, numbering 3,000 to 4,000. Send the steamer United States down, with the troops, as stated in your last telegram, but do not expect troops from here today. I need them at the Island. ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The best performance of Mr. GRAU'S short season, was undoubtedly the "Don Giovanni" of last night. The principal characters were intrusted to most competent hands, and the orchestra and chorus were more than ordinarily perfect. Miss KELLOGG'S *Zerlina* has already been recognized as one of her best *rôles*, a little too refined, perhaps, for the innocent village maiden, but none the less delightful for that reason. Mme. LORINI was excellent in the dramatic music of the first act, and generally satisfactory elsewhere. Mme. STRAKOSCH, who made her first appearance this season as *Elvira*, was, as usual, thoroughly perfect in the part. Of the male characters, it is only necessary to say that Signor AMODIO essayed the part of *Don Giovanni* for the first time, and, as we understand, without even the advantage of having heard it performed elsewhere. It was a very acceptable substitute for Signor GASSIER, who was certainly the most gallant *Don* we have ever had in this country. Signor BELLETTI was the *Octavio*, and Signor SUSINI the *Leporello*, characters in which they are already known. The performance was, in almost every respect, a good one.

To-day there will be a grand matinée, commencing at 12½ o'clock, when "Norma" will be given, with LORINI, and "Les Noces de Jeannette," with CARDINI and DUBREUIL.

From San Francisco.

IMPORTATION OF COTTON GOODS FROM CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Arrived the ship *Ocean Bird*, Baltimore; ship *Sardinian*, Hong Kong, with dates to the 14th of December; barks *Sumatra* and *Kanagawa*, with dates to January 3; *Emily Banning*, Shanghai, with dates to the 9th of December. She brings 700 bales of drills and sheetings from China, and the advices that hereafter our market will be liberally supplied with Cotton goods from that quarter. Three large ships took cargoes of cotton from Japan to England during December. The quality was rather inferior, but fine.

At Hong Kong there was a fair business doing in Black Teas for the United States, at easier rates. Sugar was higher.

The bark *Lady Blair* was lost Nov. 20.

The bark *Emily C. Blake*, Capt. SANGRANT, has not been heard from since leaving Japan in the middle of October.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 6.

The Senatorial caucus at Sacramento had completed the investigation of bribery charges. The result was that some candidates were involved in a bargain for the distribution of National and State patronage. One lobbyman proposed to purchase the vote of an Assemblyman in favor of his Senatorial candidate. No other direct charge of bribery was sustained. The caucus resumed its balloting to-night.

A California company has secured a large tract of land on the Peninsula of Lower California, upon which a fair quality of Upland cotton grows wild. They propose its immediate cultivation, believing that cheap labor and native population will make cotton-growing profitable.

☞ CRAIG'S Microscope is a very beautiful and powerful instrument, recently introduced to public notice. It is constructed upon a new plan, which renders it very manageable, and thus adapts it to the amusement of the young as well as to the instruction of all. It is sold at a very low price, and ought to make its way into every family circle.

"UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY."—RANDOLPH will have ready in a few days a pamphlet edition of Dr. BELLOWS' address, printed in yesterday's TIMES.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Army Correspondence—Fresh Bread for the Troops—Court-martials—The Weather.

FROM THE LAST GRAND DIVISION,
Friday, Jan. 31, 1863.

Arrangements are now being completed for introducing fresh bread into the army again. Large ovens are to be furnished to each brigade, and the baking performed by soldiers detailed for that purpose. The soldiers have not been furnished with bread since leaving Hagerstown and vicinity.

An important courtmartial has been convened at headquarters for trying deserters, of which there are a considerable number.

Last night was one of the coldest we have thus far experienced in Virginia. J.

Library for Fort Schuyler.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The popular Army Committee of the Christian Alliance are now engaged in an effort to cheer the lonely hearts of our sick and wounded soldiers at Fort Schuyler, by sending for their benefit a collection of good books of history, adventure, travel and art, the design being to form a permanent library.

This place having been designated as a permanent Government Hospital, more particularly for convalescent soldiers, the need of such an institution is seen. About 160 volumes have already been purchased. The Committee desire the further cooperation of individuals interested in this humane effort. About 1,500 officers and men are now at this fort.

Donations for the foregoing object may be sent to the undersigned, care of Messrs. JOHN J. HIRCHMAN & Co., No. 26 Vesey-street, New-York.

JNO. B. KETCHAM, Member Army Committee.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. J. WALTER SCOTT, Chief Resident Physician to the New-York Medical Institute, No. 6 Union Square, may daily be consulted on the most delicate and complicated diseases, such as are usually considered hopelessly incurable. Interesting Books—gilt or plain—sent free.

[Advertisement.]

SEE
FOOTE'S
PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
At WHEELER & WILSON'S,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST DAY has arrived *at last*. Yes, reader, this is the *last day* you can see Miss LAVINIA WARREN at Barnum's Museum. She will be married next Tuesday; so her exhibition to-day winds up her public life, and to-morrow finds her a lady in retirement, shortly to be the happy bride of the happiest man on the globe. Verily, Cupid, thou dost play fantastic tricks, and hast played the deuce with these two little hearts. May they always be happy, and may no one delay visiting them to-day with the hope of seeing them hereafter. Now or never.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only metal which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Sore Throat.

Those afflicted with Coughs, Hoarseness, Irritation and Soreness of the Throat, will find nothing so efficacious as a Throat Remedy as BROWN'S Bronchial Troches. Sold by all Druggists.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Take Ayer's Pills,

For all the purposes of a purgative, for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

Removal.—THE OFFICE OF MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup removed to No. 48 Dey-st. Mrs. WINSLOW'S DOMESTIC RECEIPTS, a nice little cook-book, can be had gratis by applying as above.

Gold Pens.—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Fifth-avenue Hotel.

CASWELL, MASE & CO. this day reoccupy their old store, corner 24th-st., which has been enlarged and beautified, and is said to excel anything of the kind in London, Paris or elsewhere.

They offer a new assortment of medicines and recherché toilet indispensables.

No effort will be wanting to continue their reputation for politeness, care, promptness and accuracy. Goods sent to any part of the City.

Herbert & Hunter.

Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Bank-notes and Specie bought and sold by HERBERT & HUNTER, 74 Wall-st.

Ladies of Delicate Constitution and Uncertain health are strenuously advised to throw aside the nauseous and useless preparations with which they are accustomed to drug themselves, and test the hygiene, body-and-mind-strengthening virtues of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. In all the complaining and disabilities arising from actual causes they will find this cheering, refreshing and invigorating preparation of extraordinary efficacy. Its regulating properties are wonderful, and as a remedy for the languor, nausea, tremors, convulsions, hysteria, &c., which often accompany the development of womanhood, it has no equal either among the prescriptions of the Faculty or advertised medicines. For the many distressing feelings which usher in and often follow the period of maternity, and also for the painful and dangerous symptoms which sometimes accompany "change of life," HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are earnestly recommended. No other restorative seems to call so well the constitutions and the organization of the feebler sex. In all cases of female debility, where there is a want of brisk, vital action, the BITTERS produce a most important change—relieving local weakness, and reëstablishing the general health. Depot, No. 428 Broadway.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House.) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Money to Loan on Improved City Property—At six per cent., without brokerage, in sums of $10,000 and upward. Apply to ROBERT OWEN, No. 119 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 63.—Feb. 6, 1863.

51, 32, 20, 1, 45, 56, 23, 11, 46, 62, 6, 13, 65, 66.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 64.—Feb. 8, 1863.

11, 77, 71, 72, 16, 21, 58, 46, 47, 12, 67, 70, 69.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,
or Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
of every description, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G. CO.
No. 205 Broadway.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before appropriate treatment can be instituted.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

No. 11 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear, and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

I have pleasure in testifying to the skill and kind attention of Dr. Lighthill, who has relieved me from a troublesome deafness of long standing, brought on by a severe cold. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries made by persons seeking information at my address as above. ROBERT CLIVE, Book-keeper.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 96 East 24th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

NEWAUKGH, No. 73 Grand-st., Dec. 23, 1862.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

This may certify that, having been afflicted during the year 1856 with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. E. B. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D.,
Editor New-York *Teacher*.

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1863.

DAILY JOURNAL OFFICE, NEWARK, Dec. 12, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL: I am happy to testify to the complete success of your treatment, in my case, of long-standing discharge from the ears, caused by scarlet fever, and very disagreeable and annoying. The inflammation in my throat has also entirely disappeared.

J. W. SCHOCH, Local Editor.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let no advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing; one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 156 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

TO LET

A CARD OF CAUTION.

We share the general apprehension respecting Capt Semmes, the rebel, privateer, but the representations recently made, that the Insurance companies had refused to insure vessels bound for the Gulf of Mexico, or Southern Oceans, having on board PLANTATION BITTERS, are utterly false, and only circulated by a disappointed rival for our detriment. We always admired the Swan's song of expiring breath, but such exhibitions of despair attending departed hopes are sad—very sad. If our friend will but take a little S. T. 1860, X, he will bear his misfortunes better. PLANTATION BITTERS are a great thing for melancholy.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New-York.

To the public we would say, we have fortunately the best and most remarkable medicine in the world. We spare no pains in procuring our material. We publish principally what it is composed of. It is adapted to all ages and conditions of life. It is a certain cure for

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous
Affections, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa,
Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache,
Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c.

It hurts nobody, but those who try to sell an article without merit. It operates badly on their pockets. Under no circumstances will the purity of

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

be departed from.

That all persons may judge of its efficacy, we publish a list of some of the articles used in its preparation:

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterwards sold by the Jesuits, *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and finally made public by Louis XVI., King of France. Humboldt makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carriway, coriander, snakeroot, &c.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

DR. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.: Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

No article ever had an equal sale. They are warranted as represented. They are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, country stores, &c.

Be sure each bottle bears the *fac simile* of the Proprietors' signatures on a steel-plate label.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

J. C. RUSHTON'S
PATENTED
CAMPHOR ICE
WITH
GLYCERINE.

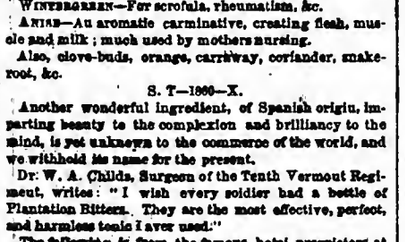
For chapped hands, face, lips, fever sore, sunburn, &c. Sold and prepared by

J. CLEMENT RUSHTON,
Chemist and Druggist,
No. 417 BROADWAY,
Corner Canal-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA



FOR THE HAIR.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price, $1.

DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
Depôt No. 463 Broadway.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a special election of the above Association, held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6th, 1863, at the Westchester House, the following gentlemen were elected to the positions named, to wit:

For President.
JOHN FITCH.
For Vice Presidents.
Edward A. Willoughby, Henry Menshausen,
For Delegates to Central Committee.
John Fitch, Charles Whitlock,
M. C. Handschug, John E. Hubbell,
August Sommerschlinger.
For Treasurer.
Charles Whitlock.
For Recording Secretary.
William H. Miller.
For Corresponding Secretary.
Daniel S. Duval.
For Investigating Committee.
William Grasse, William Peppinger,
George Bennecke.
For Finance Committee.
John M. Seeberger, George Hahrlein,
Peter Monahan.
Young Men's Committee.
James Duffy, Henry Kruger,
Rudolph Schanina, Daniel Bellows,
Arthur Small.
Executive Committee.
First District—John Foley.
Second District—Herbert Stebert.
Third District—Christian Stutz.
Fourth District—Michael Hanlon.
Fifth District—Charles Bathman.
Sixth District—Charles Koch.
Seventh District—Chris. Segrue.
Eighth District—Henry Eichorn.
Ninth District—Richard Champs.
Tenth District—James Hogan.

The above election was held under the supervision of the undersigned, by order of the Republican Central Committee.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. L. PETTY,
JOHN V. ORDILEY,
Special Committee.

HO! FOR NEWBERN!
THE
HARNDEN EXPRESS
STEAMER AUGUSTUS DINSMORE
will sail for Newbern and vicinity, on SATURDAY next, February 7. Articles for soldiers taken at very low rates. This Company have resumed sending goods to Hooker's army, at Falmouth and vicinity.
Office, No. 24 Broadway.

CHESTNUT BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DETECTING A THIEF.—HOW IT WAS DONE.—"The right man in the right place." Will it pay to have your head examined? Testimony of a Physician. Man and the Gorilla—again—George Stephenson. The Microscope—how to use it. The New Phrenological Illustrated. In the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February. 10 cents; $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburgh, per steamer *Hammonia*, and for Ireland and Queenstown, per steamer *Edinburgh*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of February, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz: Stations A and B, at 9 A. M.; Stations C and D, at 9½ A. M.; Station E, at 10 A. M. ALEX. WATSON, P. M.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD.
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!

I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son, I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight*, I can now *see every object*, even with the eye which was *quite blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.

JOHN VAN BOSKIRK,
Per John Van Boskirk, Jr.,
Bergen, New-Jersey.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D., No. 816 Broadway.

Dear Doctor: I gratefully certify that your operation on my eyes for cataract has been completely successful. I can now see well. I think your skill in operating for cataract is unrivaled. I must also acknowledge my gratitude for the restoration of my daughter's hearing. Her ears were completely closed up when she came to you; now they are quite open, and she hears distinctly.

Yours gratefully,
P. DILLON,
No. 40 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied. S. A. SMITH,
No. 136 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED 1819.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000.

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY Z. PRATT, Vice-President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1863.

Real Estate unincumbered	$87,000 12
Cash on hand, in bank, in transit, &c.	214,000 00
Railroad Bonds at market value	178,425 00
City and State Bonds and Loans at market value	507,000 00
United States Securities at market value	479,577 50
Railroad Stocks at market value	118,445 00
Connecticut River Company at market value	1,350 00
Bank Stocks—Hartford, New-York, &c.	283,561 00
New-York Life and Trust and U.S. Trust Co.	44,350 00
Total	$1,683,110 62
Liabilities	179,039 77

New-York Agency, No. 62 Wall-st.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Metallic Legs

PATENTED, JAN. 6, 1863, BY THE
UNIVERSAL JOINT AND ARTIFICIAL LIMB COMPANY.

WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.

Soldiers, price $50; civilians, $75; silver-plated, $100. They will lengthen and shorten, and are self-adjusting. Send for a circular to J. W. WESTON,
No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—A competent agent wanted for the New-England States, to be located in Boston.

RIGGINS AND KELLOGG,

Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.,

Invite attention of large buyers to their extensive assortment of

BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUMS AND PASS BOOKS.

Also, to their large stock of

STAPLE STATIONERY,
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LIFE AND ITS POWERS.—HALF-DEVELOPED People. Greatness of Man's Powers. How to Augment Manhood. Aristocracy. What Keeps Man Down? His Strength for Growth. By Rev. H. W. BEECHER, in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February. 10 cents; $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

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**GENT

—A letter recently received in Chelsea, Mass., dated at Mobile, (Ala.,) Oct. 10, says: "It has now been two years since we parted; you with a fixed determination for the Union, west North, while I determined to remain here. Would to God that I had started with you—I should have now been satisfied; but here I am, with no other means but to remain here, and God only knows when I may get away. I acknowledge I did wrong when I advised you to stay here, and I am glad that you took the wisest course in getting away. Things look bad here, and nothing doing but making preparations to defend the city. You well know what I would write if I was not afraid that some of the people might get it here."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. Hutton will preach a sermon to young men at Washington-square Dutch Reformed Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. T. S. HASTINGS will preach the following SUNDAY EVENING, at his own church.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION will hold a meeting (D. V.) at the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT will preside. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Major-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, Rev. J. T. DURYEA, Rev. Alexander REED and Col. MADISON, who have been with the army. Tickets free. Can be had at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 333 Broadway; Appletons', No. 443 Broadway; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; Trust House, No. 150 Nassau-st.; Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 3 Bible House, and at the Times Office.

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"THE COMPLETENESS OF GOD'S WORKS."—Rev. Dr. SPEAR, of Brooklyn, will preach a sermon on this subject, (being the second of a series,) in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. C. S. ROBINSON will preach the third sermon of this course on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 15. At the close of the services, a collection in aid of the church will be taken. All are invited.

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC MEETING of the New-York Seaman's Friend Society on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the 4th-st. M. E. Church, near Washington-square. The object of which is to establish a home in this City for the men in our navy. Come all!!! who are friendly to the cause. Addresses may be expected from Rev. S. H. TYNG, Rev. Mr. HOBER, Rev. R. THOMPSON, Rev. L. S. WEAD and the Corresponding Secretary.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NO. 20 COOPER Institute, Pastor W. H. SWASEY, preaches every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Theme of discourse on SUNDAY all day—*The Nature and Time of the Millennium, First and Second Resurrections and Second Death*; or a Scriptural expenditon of Revelations, 20th chapter. Come to the morning and hear both discourses. Seats free, and welcome to all.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. DR. DOWLING will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. In the evening, the third sermon of the course to young men, on *The Soul, its Immateriality, Indestructibility and Priceless Value*. Evening meetings continued next week, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN UNION HALL, CORNER AV. C AND 4TH-ST.—The Rev. STANLY D'ORSAY will preach in the above-named place, on SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Person and Work of Christ*. Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited. Love feast on WEDNESDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Friends of Jesus are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 WORTH-STREET.—The regular children's service is held on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Short addresses and sweet hymns by the children. Direct cars through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, will deliver his wonderful lecture on the *Sign Language; or, How the Deaf Hear and the Dumb Speak*, in the lecture-room of Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 36th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Church of the Atonement. Admission, 25 cents.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH School of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. J. C. K. MILLIGAN, and by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE.

REV. MILO MAHAN, D. D., PROFESSOR in the Gen. Theological Seminary, will deliver his great lecture on *Homer; or, The Philosophy of Life illustrated from Homer*, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of Christ Church, 5th-av., corner 36th-st., for the benefit of the Church of the Atonement. Admission 25 cents.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 15TH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs., Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Presiding Elder Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD; and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. J. S. HOLMES, Pastor of Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE Examiner, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 9 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All who are interested in a future life by a resurrection from the dead, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, 4 Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. S. D. HOYT; AFTERNOON at 3, Conversation. EVENING at 7 P. M., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. F. HAMMOND. The public are invited. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—CHAS. C. GOSS will preach in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Father RYAN, Musical Director. Rehearsal every SATURDAY at 7½ P. M., in University Building, Washington-square.

WOE TO THE LAND SHADOWING WITH WINGS!—The Messenger will preach in Union Buildings, No. 108 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Message of Prophecy to the American Nation*.—Im xvii. Seats free, and Christians invited and admonished to hear.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers, hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. WILLIAM S. BOARDMAN will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. In the AFTERNOON, Rev. E. P. SLAYDEN, of Boston, in behalf of the circulation of the Holy Scriptures.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, 416T-ST., near 6th-av.—Rev. H. MASTERTON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sermon on SUNDAY EVENING upon the *Order and Process of the Final Judgment*. The Revival meetings will be continued during the week.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School Prayer-meeting at 2½ P. M. Services every evening this week except Saturday, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Houston and Spring sts.—Rev. J. F. HURST will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Services every evening during the week except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—We understand that Rev. P. MASON BARTLETT, Chaplain of the First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, Col. DODGE, is expected in the City to-day to distribute money to the families of the men of the above regiment in New-York and vicinity.

A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SUperiority of the Universalist Doctrine of Salvation will be delivered by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Church, between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Inquirers invited. MORNING Sermon at 10½.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE OF THE CONSOLation of the NEW DISPENSATION.—On SUNDAY, at 10½, morning, at Hall, No. 537 Bowery. Short lecture, prayer and conference at 3½ P. M. Admission free. Contribution taken up to defray expenses.

"A KINDLY CONGREGATION."—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Light-st. Church, corner of Light and Varick sts. He will also preach in the Morning on *Working and Waiting*.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER OF DE Kalb and Portland avs., Brooklyn.—Rev. T. F. CONNELL, Jr., Rector.—Services 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BY Rev. SAMUEL GOODWIN, D. D., before the Young Men's Christian Association of Coinjock Church, in Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington Avs. Lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. ADIEL SILVER. Subject—*The Doings*. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. E. S. HUNTINGTON, RECTOR OF St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, will preach at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, 8th inst., on the occasion of the Annual Collection for the Church Missionary Society for Seamen.

MEMORIAL CHAPEL—RICHMOND-STREET, corner Wavery-place.—Rev. Dr. HOLMES, an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. EDWIN HOPPER preaches on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 26th-st.—Rev. WILLIAM BARNARD having accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church in Kingsboro, N. Y., will preach his farewell sermon SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 8, at 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.—REV. SIDNEY A. CORBY will preach in the Stone Church, (26th-st., near Broadway,) on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., and in the EVENING, at 7½, will deliver his seventh lecture to young men. Seats free.

REV. WM. TUNISON, THE ELOQUENT Preacher of Newark, N. J., will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Sunday School at 2 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor Tuesday evening.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. Mr. CROCKER will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

A COURSE OF SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENINGS, in St. Timothy's Church, 54th-st., west of 6th-av., by Rev. GEORGE JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector, commencing next SUNDAY, Feb. 8. Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. G. A. ROBERTSON, OF TROY, N. Y., will preach in the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, Feb. 8. Services at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ in the evening.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL Preach in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. *Subject—Mediators and Their Offices.*

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

TO THE WELSH.—REV. THOS. THOMAS, from Utica, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M., at No. 180 Mulberry-st. Preaching in the Welsh language at the above place every Sunday.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. J. H. KUMMER. Seats free.

REV. DR. VAN NEST, OF THE REFORMED Dutch Church, will preach to the Soldiers at the New-England Soldiers' Relief Rooms, No. 124 Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., east of Broadway. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. DONN.

INTERFORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., Rev. JOHN PRoo, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK WILL PREACH in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., west side, on SUNDAY next, the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXTON is wanted by a young man who is fully competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the office where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction. In view of the times, a very small salary will be accepted. Address SEXTON, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and to do the work of a small family, and is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 163 East 26th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable young woman, with excellent references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer, and perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, who understands French and German cooking in all their branches, wants a situation in a private family; best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 62 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor, front.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation to do housework in a private family, and with a family of grown persons; is a good plain cook and an excellent baker; also a good washer and ironer; one who is not afraid of work. Call at No. 452 Greenwich-st., third floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as laundress, one who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a laundry in all its branches; can give good City reference; none but private families need apply. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 24 7th-av., corner 16th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation in a small private family; she is thoroughly competent; understands French finting and can do up ladies' finery in the best manner; the very best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 143 West 16th-st., on Friday and Saturday.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, by a competent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a respectable private family; has two and a half years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

SALES.

TO MERCHANTS.—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 19 years of age, wishes a situation in a respectable wholesale house. He is of a willing and obliging disposition, and would make himself generally useful for a small compensation; has had a limited experience; satisfactory references will be given. Please address Box No. 3,324 New-York Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN a private family, as coachman; has two years' reference from his last place; has no objection to the country; is willing to make himself otherwise useful. Address or call at No. 18 East 12th-st., basement door, or W. R., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man, as coachman and to attend to a garden, or to take charge of a country seat in the neighborhood of the City; he can refer to previous employers as to capability, &c. Address E. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country, by a respectable young man as coachman; is of good habits, and perfectly understands his business; would assist in garden. Best of reference given. Address JAMES, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

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No. 528 Commerce-st., Philadelphia.

A DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to engage a first-class gentleman as head clerk, in a fine store; must be industrious, of good address, considerable tact, prepossessing appearance, and have A No. 1 references. Inquire at No. 117 Pearl-st., or address B., Box No. 3,976 Post-office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A MAN TO WORK ON a farm in Westchester County; he must understand the business thoroughly, as well as the care and management of horses; American or Scotchman preferred. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give satisfactory references, is wanted in Orange, New-Jersey. Apply at the bookstore of MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 6 and 7 Mercer-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO LEARN THE fancy goods business; one who resides with his parents, and can give unexceptionable references; salary $50 first year. Address, with real name and references, L. M. N., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

MILLINERY.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS trimmer in a leading millinery house in Philadelphia. To a competent person a liberal salary and a permanent situation. For further particulars, inquire at No. 104 Mandeagal-st., above Bleecker-st., New-York.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A WELL-RECOMMENded infant's nurse—American, English or German—to go a short distance from town. Address, by mail, J. GARDNER, No. 46 West 17th-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A CLOTH JOBbing house, two first-rate salesmen; acquainted with the business. Address, stating amount of salary required and reference, B., Box No. 1,444, Post-office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS—one as nurse and seamstress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; to competent persons, well recommended, liberal wages will be paid. Apply at No. 119 West 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER IN A wholesale produce house in this City; he must be a stout, able-bodied man, able and willing to do hard work; must be handy at coopering; German preferred. Address Box 4,637 New-York Post-Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD, STEADY single man; one who understands his business and prefers a situation in the country. Apply at No. 71 Pine-st., H. C. BEACH, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a Protestant woman in the above capacity; she must be well recommended; City reference required. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 20 Waverly-place.

FOUR DRINIER MACHINE-TENDER WANTED.—At Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Del.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 12 other articles. 15 cts. stamp free. Address BRAWLEY & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address (inclosing postage-stamp), Post-office Box No. 769.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 7 Union-square, N. Y., from 1st of April, 1863, to a quiet and responsible tenant only, "who knows how to keep a hotel." The house has been newly and handsomely refurnished, and in consequence of its rapid advancement in popular favor, and the liberal patronage extended to it the past Summer, the proprietor is now making extensive additions and improvements to the house which will, on its completion, be one of the largest and best hotels in the City. It is opposite the Union Square Park, which for beauty of location, is celebrated for its beautiful mountain and lake scenery; its salubrious, invigorating atmosphere, excellent fishing, boating, &c., and is supplied with an abundance of fruit, good gardens, and every necessary outbuilding. If preferred, the farm land, from 50 to 200 acres, could be rented with the hotel, or sold on accommodating terms to any one desiring to carry on the latter, after its completion. Apply to Messrs. A. T. Caldwell & Co., Caldwell and Colburn, No. 21 Pine-st., New-York, or address S. CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., Chester Post-office.

$1,600—$500 CASH, THE BALANCE on mortgage for five years, if desired, will buy the three-story frame house, No. 155 Devoe-st., near Smith-st., Williamsburgh.

$1,200 will buy the frame cottage and lot, corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh, only two blocks from Grand-st. line of cars.

$3,500 for a fire-story brick house and lot on Van Brunt-st., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store on first floor, with bay window, shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c.; rents for $30 per month.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 120 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, WEST SIDE—
Brick house on 37th-st., $5,000.
Brick house on 31st-st., $7,000.
Brick house on 32d-st., $9,500.
Brown-stone on 34th-st., $10,500.
Brick house on 36th-st., $7,000.
Brick house on 38th-st., $7,000.
Brick house on 39th-st., $4,000.
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., cor. 26th-st.

$1,000 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY house and lot, five rooms and cellar, one block from the cars running to three ferries; from $200 to $500 cash, the balance can be paid with from $100 to $200 per year; also a two story brick store and dwelling together for $1,000; a corner brick store for $3,300; a nice two story framed house and lot for $1,600, seven room; terms the same as above. Apply to D. C. DANIELS, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY.
House and lot No. 266 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.
House and lot No. 68 Carmine-st., near Bedford-st.
House and lot No. 143 West 36th-st., near 8th-av.
House and lot No. 124 West 36th-st., near Broadway.
R. AMERMAN,
No. 1,179 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—TWO BROWN-stone front houses, three-story and basement and high stoop; first-class neighborhood, between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 72 and 74 West 47th st., the block opposite Dr. Wandt's Palace; price $10,250. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 62 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3, or at No. 95 West 47th-st., from 8 to 10 in the morning, or from 6 to 9 in the evenings. Also, No. 182 10th-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME BUILDING KNOWN as the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, corner of 43d-st. and 8th-av., with pews, cushions, gas fixtures, stoves, &c., all complete. Will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately. If not sold by THURSDAY, Feb. 12, it will be offered at auction at the Merchant's Exchange on that day. Terms cash. Apply to S. T. SMITH, No. 688 6th-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON 2D-AV., 22d and 23d sts. Also, houses and lots on Bayard, Mott, Pearl and Clinton sts. Also, houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. Also, store property on Walker-st. 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Wanted, first-class houses in good locations. Also, a store in Broad-st., near Wall. D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—The new, first-class, brown-stone front house, three-story, with basement and under cellar, with all the modern improvements, in a very desirable location, being but ten minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. ferries. Can be seen in the afternoon. Apply on the premises, No. 133 Schermerhorn-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone front houses, on a street 75 feet wide, Nos. 131, 133, 135 and 139 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner by days' work; at present occupied by first-class tenants. Apply to WM. BEARD, No. 34 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brick house and lease of lot No. 90 Clinton-place; house about 24.6x56 feet; lot 100 feet to an alley in the rear; Rogers' lease, 14 years to run, at $250 ground rent, and renewable; a very comfortable house, in a central and convenient location. For terms, &c., apply on the premises between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $4,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 45d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—TWO MODERN BUILT, MEDIUM sized, brown stone houses, in 26th-st., near 6th-av. A first-class house in 37th st., near 6th-av.; this is a very desirable house. A house in 20th-st., near 6th-av.; also, a small house in 31st-st., near 4th-av. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 392 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extends, also, a small patch, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., No. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 3D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $6,500. One in 53d-st.; both have all modern improvements, good neighborhoods, all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—IN FIRST-CLASS neighborhood, two four-story brown-stone front houses, between 7th and 8th avs. Nos. 20 and 24 West 46th-st.; in one of the best improved streets up-town. Price of No. 20, $13,250; No. 24, $14,750. Also, No. 152 East 10th-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 61 Bond-st.; has modern conveniences, and in good order; early possession given if wanted. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 149 Broadway, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 108 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot No. 90 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. For particulars, apply to M. DIEFENDORF, No. 9 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE AND MUST BE SOLD—A three-story and basement high-stoop house in East 30th-st., 22x42x100 feet. Price only $6,000. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 4th-av.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad depots; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT country residence at Greenwich, Conn., with from 12 to 40 acres, to suit the purchaser, comprising a commodious mansion, fine farmer's house, barns, carriage house and other out-buildings, extensive orchards of best apples, fine pears and other fruit. This place affords unusual advantages, being immediately adjoining churches and schools, and convenient to the railroad depot. The view from the dwelling-house is unsurpassed, being on the brow of Putnam's Hill, and commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country and of the Sound for twenty miles. A small dwelling-house in a respectable neighborhood in this City will be taken in exchange. Address BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 765 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE village of Huntington, L. I., with 30 acres of land under high state of cultivation, abundance of fruits of all kinds; the house is two-story, with barn, carriage-house attached; stock and utensils if desired.
Also, a two-story and attic house, fourteen rooms, with large garden attached; barn and carriage-house if desired; several churches and the best schools on the island are located in the village. Apply to S. WOODHULL, Huntington, L. I., or WOODHULL & CO., No. 207 Front-st., New York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—House of brick, large size, and built in the best manner by day's work, with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; fine stable, and about five acres of land, all in perfect order; location perfectly healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing; will be let for a term of three or five years from 1st of May next. Address L. M. N., Box No. 3,284 Post-office.

NEWBURGH.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat for sale, delightfully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson from West Point to New-Hamburgh. Brick house, in Gothic style, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a city residence; grounds, three acres, tastefully laid out and planted with fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c.
PITTON & JONES, No. 28 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—Formerly owned by C. A. Macy, situated on South-av., about 1¼ miles from the depot. There are 40 acres, mostly in lawn and gardens; large substantial house, 80 feet front, with large barns, carriage house, &c., all in good order. Large grapery in full bearing, plenty of fruit. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE—A country place of about eight acres of land, a half mile from the landing; a commodious house of 14 rooms; the ground well stocked with fruit trees; a fine garden, with a choice variety of small fruits. Apply to WM. H. COX, Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, or on the premises to BENJAMIN COX.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED cottage by a small family, from the 1st of June until the 1st of October, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Location must be this side of Stamford. Address, with full particulars, E. F., Box No. 222 General Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from depot. House large and airy; fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, henery, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 940 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE ON UNION-SQUARE, TO RENT.—To let, as above, for three or five years, the commodious house, No. 2 Union-square, the residence of the late John Grinnell, and located on the northeast corner of Union-square and 15th-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for occupancy in a week's notice. The drawing-rooms and dining-room, butler's pantry, &c., are about 120 feet long; large conservatory and smoking-room, light and airy dressing-rooms, &c., &c.
Can only be seen by a permit from
[661] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND IMPROVEMENTS on the property Nos. 40 and 42 Spring-st. The improvements consist of two tenement brick houses, in the rear of which is a coal yard. The lots are 50x115; would suit for manufacturing purposes. The lease has 18 years to expire, with the privilege of purchasing the property. It is desirably located, it being an equal distance between Broadway and Bowery. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 5. Office hours from 12 to 3.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—No. 787, opposite Astor-place, 22 feet 6 inches in width, by 200 feet, running through to Mercer-st. The buildings, front and rear, are first-class, and, at a moderate outlay, can be connected with the front stores so as to furnish ample accommodation for a large business, requiring much space. Apply to E. JONES, New-York Hotel, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, A NEW THREE-STORY brick house No. 63 North Broad-st., 21x38, with a two-story extension containing dining-room and kitchen; it has 13 rooms, besides bath and storerooms; is handsomely finished, and possesses every convenience—gas, furnace, range, &c.; is in an airy, healthy locality, six minutes' walk from the M. & E. Depot. Rent, $350.
JOHN W. TAYLOR, Newark.

OFFICES.—SPACIOUS, LIGHT AND WELL ventilated rooms will be fitted up to suit bankers, corporations, lawyers, &c., in the marble building Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. As the plans for arranging the several stories are now in progress and can yet be modified to suit tenants, applications should be made immediately to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, dumbwaiters, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY building No. 394 Hudson-st., 25 feet front by 99 feet deep, occupied for 16 years as a furniture store. Possession immediately. Suitable for a carpet store or piano factory. To be let entire or separate. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STABLE, TO LET.—No. 74 University-place, corner 13th-st., to a private family only. Premises now occupied by owner, and in fine order. For terms and cards of admission, apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

TO JEWELERS.—TO LET, THE STORE NO. 9 Maiden-lane, for many years occupied for the jewelry business, and one of the most desirable locations in Maiden-lane, for that or any other business. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—Between 17th and 18th sts., a large, well-lighted factory and warerooms, five stories high, 110 feet by 20, with rear entrance on 18th-st. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 398 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW FIVE-STORY, WHITE marble front stores, Nos. 120 and 122 Grand-st., between Crosby-st., each 20x80 feet. Will be rented together or separate. Possession given immediately. Terms moderate. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 122 Grand-st.

TO LET—A MEDIUM SIZE HOUSE, IN 127TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; high stoop; gas and water throughout. Lot 21 by 100 feet. Location very desirable. Apply to C. SMITH.
SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 187 Duane-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A very desirable corner property in Brooklyn, near the City Hall, a first-rate business stand for the grocery or other retail business. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 5.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WELL-KNOWN premises No. 96 Maiden-lane, connected with No. 16 Cedar-st., occupied for many years by Messrs. Clark & Brown's eating-house. For terms and conditions apply at No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—BUILDING AND LOT NO. 81 White-st., suitable for

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR to Comstock & Powers, No. 12 Laight-st., opposite the gate of the Hospital des Vénériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease, contracted through ignorance, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, chancre, bubo, copper pustules, and repulsive eruptions, blotches on the face, hands, &c., thirty years' extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, removing all obstructions, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The man to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, who, in the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1846. N. B.—Those who have used their preparations can never without fraud for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Purifying Drops are a safe and certain remedy for irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. Those afflicted should read their circular. Postage five cents in receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUHOSAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold by DR. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House.) and No. 15 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Conrt-st., Boston.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call in it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A faithful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LACROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, No. 1 Carroll-place, bleecker-st.; corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., 8 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

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25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete $6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and dépôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. Opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO bring to the notice of the business and private community of this City that they have this day established themselves under the firm and style of

NOBBE BROTHERS & CO.,

for the purpose of transacting an

EUROPEAN EXPRESS
AND GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

in connection with their old established houses in

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

J. NEIMEYER,
A. NOBBE.

OFFICE NO. 50 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

500 TONS LOCUST MOUNTAIN NUT coal, large size, for sale low, in lots to suit. Also, canned in yard. GEO. C. FARRAR, No. 43 Pine-st., and No. 79 Wooster-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON [illegible] at Lovejoy's, in Room No. 6, City Hall, [illegible] invited to any soldier before the Committee, who may desire an opportunity of being heard.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
ISAAC ALLEN,
C. MILLS,
Committee on Claims.

THE COMMITTEE ON [illegible] City of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the City Hall, Room No. [illegible].

ABEL EVANS,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FURMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. JOHN M. FURMAN, HENRY V. REEVE.

The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership, for the transaction of the business hereinafter specified, within this State, upon the terms, with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities prescribed by the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is "LOWBER, OSTROM & CO."

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the distilling and rectifying business, and the buying and selling of all kinds of merchandise relating thereto.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners, and their respective places of residence, are as follows, viz.: John M. Furman, who resides in the Town and County of Westchester, State of New-York, is the special partner, and Edward J. Lowber, James A. Ostrom, William Parr and Henry V. Reeve, each of whom resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, are the general partners.

Fourth—The amount of the capital stock which John M. Furman, the said special partner, has contributed to the commob stock, is seventy-five thousand dollars in cash.

Fifth—The said partnership is to commence on the second day of February, 1863, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, 1868.

EDWARD J. LOWBER,
JAMES A. OSTROM,
WILLIAM PARR,
HENRY V. REEVE,
JOHN M. FURMAN.

THE FIRM OF FIRTH, POND & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and papers of the late firm will be found at the music-store of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, who are authorized to settle the accounts in liquidation.

JOHN FIRTH,
JOHN MAYELL,
WILLIAM A. POND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

In connection with the above announcement, the undersigned, the active partners in the late firm, take pleasure in stating that they have this day formed a new copartnership, under the firm of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., and having purchased the good will of the old stand, will continue the business in all its former details at No. 547 Broadway.

The greater part of the valuable catalogue, and by far the larger proportion of the extensive stock of pianofortes, musical instruments, sheet music and musical works, belonging to the late firm, is transferred to the subscribers, who invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public.

WILLIAM A. POND,
JOHN MAYELL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING, is, by mutual consent, and the withdrawal of T. C. FANNING, this day dissolved.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners, and be conducted under the same and firm of ENSIGN & BRIDGMAN.

EDWARD H. ENSIGN,
ERASTUS C. BRIDGMAN,
THOMAS O. FANNING.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, LATE OF THE firm of of Day, Lawrence & Co., (successors to Wm. Smith, Brown & Co.,) has this day become associated with Messrs. HALSTED & BALDWIN, at No. 65 Wall-st. The new firm will continue the business of NOYE, STOCK and INSURANCE BROKERAGE, under the style of LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE,
ROBERT W. HALSTED,
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—THEODORE SCHULTZ IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.

YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

MR. ROBERT C. BUCHAN IS A MEMBER of our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PARK OR PLACE.

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues.

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, find who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 9 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 29, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12th and Girard-sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, 12th inst., to furnish at the Schuylkill Arsenal

FIVE HUNDRED HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES.

The tents to be made of cotton or pure linen duck, equal in weight to 12 oz., 28½ inch to the yard. The flies to be of 10 oz., 28½ inch cotton or pure linen duck; samples of material must accompany the bid. Bidders will state in the proposals the price, number DAILY for each how fast they can be delivered; and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present when the bids are opened.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the solesgent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

REMOVAL.—WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Paper and Rag Warehouse from No. 19 Beekman-st. to No. 186 Fulton-st., opposite Church. We intend to keep on hand a stock of Paper, Twine and Paper Bags, suited to the use of wholesale and retail dry goods dealers, grocers, druggists, manufacturers, &c. Buyers will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Paper of all kinds made to order at the shortest notice. Rags and paper stock bought and sold on commission.

FREEMAN & ROBERTSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan 31, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—2d floor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, Sverre, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 45 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built screw steamer

NORWEGIAN.

Capt. MCMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY Feb. 7.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $81; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE,
CAPT. A. M. SMITH,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about the 14th.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Burton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.

No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... Saturday ..... Feb. 14
ETNA ..... Saturday ..... Feb. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $16. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,

via

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMships MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,000 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.

The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

Price of cabin passage $75.

For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 28 Broadway, or at No. 84 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. La Masse Caix, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 80

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

M. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

S. S. BOSWORTH, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862.—Leave New-York at 9 P. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.

6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cantandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:37 A. M., and 3:37 and 6:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 9 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atalon, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, for Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and Intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M, and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 6.45 A. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers Mave Peck-slip and 23d-st. P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.
THIRD WEEK.
Of the triumphantly successful engagement of
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose long-received, universal and emphatic recognition of the JEWISH MAIDEN
has created the most profound dramatic sensation, and attracted a series of the most crowded and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this City.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7, and every evening this week, will be presented the beautiful romantic play entitled

LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN.

Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. B. Selwyn.
Original Music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
Characteristic Dresses and Appointments by Messrs. Phillips and Wallis.
LEAH, the Jewess ..... MISS BATEMAN
and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Wilson, Misses Chanfrau, Skerrett, and the admirable chorus.

This interesting play combines the sweet simplicity of a fireside story, with a fierce and startling portrayal of the wildest and deepest of all human passions.

LOVE TURNED TO HATE.

The performances will conclude at 10½ precisely, affording ample time for obtaining cars, stages, &c.

In consequence of the
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,
the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CLOSING MATINEE.

THIS AFTERNOON, (Saturday,) Feb. 7,
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE—MATINEE.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

The Academy, at the Matinée, will be heated comfortably.

Doors open at 11½, commence at 12½,
(in consequence of the length of the programme.)
ITALIAN AND FRENCH OPERA
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A MATINEE.

Bellini's celebrated opera of NORMA.
Mme. LORINI in her celebrated role of NORMA.
Mlle. MORENSI as ADALGISA, MACCAFERRI as POLIO, and SUSINI as OROVESO.
LES NOCES DE JEANETTE.
with Mlle. CORDIER as the heroine, singing for the first time in her native language, and in the comic opera wherein she made so great a furore in New-Orleans.
Sig. DUBREUL as JEAN.

Tickets for the Matinée, $1, to admit to any part of the house, are for sale in advance at the usual ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ has the pleasure to announce that he will give
FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES
of German Opera at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, commencing on
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10,
when Mozart's immortal work
DIE ZAUBERFLOTE
will be given with all the principal artists of the troupe and an increased orchestra and chorus.

The box office for the sale of tickets will open on SATURDAY NEXT, when places can be secured for one or all of the performances. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents; extra family circle, 25 cents. The second performance will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th.

GERMAN OPERA,

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 7,
EIGHTY-SEVENTH OPERA NIGHT.
THE POACHER.

Comic opera, in three acts, by A. Lortzing. Mesdames Johannsen, Schaumberg, and Messrs. Quinat, Graff and Weinlich in the principal roles.

SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 8,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

BANVARD'S GREAT PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI will be exhibited THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; also the PANORAMA OF THE WAR, at the HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway. Evening at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!
GREAT ADVANCE
IN PRICE
OF COTTON GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., having purchased about fifty packages of Sheetings and Shirtings previous to the late advance, take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public that they will be able to offer their large stock much under market prices.

ALSO,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
THE
LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS
AND
DRESS GOODS

Will be offered at a great reduction from former prices.

A job lot of medium colored Silks—about
3,000 yards, at 75c.
4,000 yards rich and heavy Silks, 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. and 12s
6,000 yards black Silks, in plain and figured, very cheap.
2 cases more Plaid Alpaca, at 20c., worth 37½c.
200 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, only 7c. and 8c.
400 dozen fine linen Handkerchiefs, only 12½c.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

No Definite News Regarding the Movements of the French.

Martial Law Being Strictly Enforced.

Execution of a Mexican at Vera Cruz.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, of the 28th ult., received by the steamer *Roanoke* last evening, gives the following as the latest intelligence from Mexico:

By the steamer *Mejico* we have received files of the *Vera Cruzano* up to the 16th, brought to Santiago de Cuba by the French mail steamer *Louisiana*. We publish the most interesting news that is found in our cotemporary.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1863.

M. DE SALIGNY has been appointed Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Gen. MEJIA defeated Gen. DOBLADO, taking from him $400,000 and a large number of muskets, which, by some parties, are raised to a fabulous amount, and which, we believe, consist of about two or three thousand. MEJIA was in pursuit of DOBLADO.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, Jan. 16.

Important news is communicated to us from Orizaba, dated the 8th inst. According to this they say that affairs progress well, and the news from the interior is pretty favorable with respect to the operations of our colleagues.

After the defeat that Gen. MEJIA gave Gen. ECHEAGARAY, in San Jose Cnasviejas, taking from him the arms and money that he was conducting, he surprised Gen. DOBLADO between Celaya and Salamanca, taking from him likewise all his artillery and pursuing him as far as Guanajuato. These operations, as they are transmitted to us, will enable TOVAR and SOMAIA (guerrilla chiefs of Jalisco) being able to join MEJIA, and seize upon Mexico, whilst operations are carried on at Puebla, where much resistance is not expected, because they have nothing more to care about there, nor in the capital. They have destroyed everything; there is no more money, and their safety is to disperse and flight.

Gen. DONAI arrived at Quecholac, where CARBAJAL, CUELLAR and ROJAS had destroyed the grinding-stones of the flour mills, who, with their 1,500 horsemen, left the night before the arrival of Gen. DONAI, in the direction of Puebla. The flour mills have been repaired. All the towns are arming, resolved to defend themselves without assistance against every robber and lecendiary who may try to destroy them.

More than eighty persons, it is said, have been banished from Mexico to Mordia, on account of the contribution which they imposed of $250,000 monthly, divided among certain persons, of whom some are those banished.

About 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, a strong north wind began to blow, which will prevent the arrival of the steamers that bring the rest of the inhabitants of Tampico, (about six hundred of whom arrived the day before yesterday,) who emigrate because GARZA, on hearing of the evacuation of that city and port, published an *ukase*, in which he imposes the penalty of death upon all those who, by accepting the intervention, have taken office or armed themselves to take care of the city. It is said that as many as seven unfortunate persons have been hung by him, whom he took away on retiring from Tampico for the country or the interior of the republic.

The *Diario of Santiago de Cuba* publishes, in its issue of the 23d, the following letter of the 15th, which its correspondent at Vera Cruz addresses to it:

"The reserve which is observable in the newspapers, the fear of those writing intelligence, and, above all, the want of communications with the interior, are the reasons that prevent me from fulfilling the duties with which you favored me, with the exactness, and to the extent that I should desire, so that the *Diario* might offer to its readers a truthful picture of what is passing in this unfortunate Republic. The partiality of the *Veracruzano* makes me always doubtful about its news, and on that account I try to learn by private conversation what is passing, and with the greatest difficulty in any information obtained, for the fear of Martinique is rapidly extending itself among the people disposed to be politicians.

"These are in a bad state here, and from the interior we have no true intelligence which can inform us rightly of the state of the question. It is known that the French were at Perote, on the road from Jalapa to Puebla, and at San Agustin del Palmar; by way of Orizaba to Puebla. Of these two places the former is thirty leagues distant from Puebla, and the latter twenty-five.

"It appears that there have been battles with the guerrillas who have been rather troublesome to the French.

"A regular number of troops marched out of Puebla for the purpose of fighting the latter, and mention is even made of an action which the Mexicans call a victory, and it is said that there were great losses on the side of the French. But all this is vague news, for as I told you before, there is no communication with the interior from its having been most vigorously forbidden by JUAREZ, and *news that is unfavorable to the French is not published*. The disaffected do not dare to whisper, through fear of *making a forced voyage to the French Antilles*.

"In November there was, as you know, an expedition of 3,000 men to Tampico, for the purpose of bringing back mules, but they got very few. The troops have returned, and only a gunboat has been left at the bar. By the leaving of the French, those of the reactionary party who joined them, see themselves in the greatest difficulty, fearing the vengeance of those of JUAREZ's party, and many have resolved to come to this city.

Wagons and mules have arrived from New-York, and by this means sufficient trains have been completed to be able to go to Orizaba and Puebla.

The *Redactor* of Santiago de Cuba contains the following:

"The trains of artillery intended for the siege of Puebla were on the way to Orizaba.

"The troops of Jalapa were to be united with the forces of Orizaba, four leagues before arriving at Puebla.

"The English company, to whom had been granted the permission to build a railroad for uniting Vera Cruz with the Pacific, having presented their claim to the French Government, the latter had done no more than rectify some places as far as Orizaba, granting to the above-named company its lawful rights, placing at its disposition the material that has been brought from the United States, as well as that which is expected from France; and moreover allowing them 120,000 francs per month until the company can dispose of the funds which it has in Mexico.

"MEJIA was in pursuit of DOBLADO, whose death had been announced at Vera Cruz, but as it appears without foundation.

"The *Louisiana* brings sixty-four passengers, five for this city and the rest for France. There was on board Mr. TOMASSEY, one of the French agents commissioned to go to Mexico to confer with JUAREZ at the beginning of the expedition."

Admiral LA GRAVIERE was not far from Tampico.

The small pox, it appears, has not made any progress of consideration, and the *Veracruzano* says respecting it: "However, neither the antherities nor the heads of families ought, in our opinion, to neglect, each one in his province, through too much confidence in its abating, because it is not impossible that the malady may yet gain strength, which may God forbid."

ESTABLISHMENT OF FRENCH COURTS MARTIAL.

In the *Diario* of the 30th we find the following:

By the French steamer-of-war *Ardeche*, which left Vera Cruz on the 24th and entered to-day in our port, we have received two numbers of the *Veracruzano*, dated the 18th and 23d. We publish, in consequence, two official documents from the columns of our cotemporary, but they are entirely without news from the interior:

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 20.

Sub-Prefecture of the District of Vera Cruz.—The Prefect of the District, in a communication of yesterday, says to the subscriber as follows:

This Prefecture has to-day received the following communication, which, being translated, says: Mr. Prefect: I have the honor to transmit you a circular from the Commander-in-Chief, asking you to have the kindness to have it translated into Spanish, and to take the necessary steps that may conduce to giving it the greatest possible publicity.

Circular.—In conformity with the French code of military law, every individual accused as the author or accomplice of treason, spying, tampering with the army, revolt, insubordination, rebellion, violence against a French soldier, taking away, stealing or hiding military effects, money, or anything that belongs either to the State or to the army—or, in a word, of any crime or misdemeanor that effects the safety of the army, will be made to appear before a French Court-martial, of whatever nation he may be. I beg of you to cause these regulations to come to the knowledge of the inhabitants. Headquarters at Orizaba, Jan. 5, 1863. FORAY, Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Prefect, please to accept the expression of my highest consideration. J. DU MANOIR, St. ARNAUD.

VERA CRUZ, Jan 17, 1863.

MR. PREFECT OF THE DISTRICT OF VERA CRUZ: I communicate the present to your honor for your information, and to the end that it may be published in the official papers, making it known to the authorities of the towns that are under your jurisdiction. The which is now published for the knowledge of the inhabitants of the district. VERA CRUZ, Jan. 18, 1863. D. BERREAN.

A MEXICAN EXECUTION.

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

In compliance with the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, on the 15th inst., there was put in force in the fortress of Ulua the sentence of death by the Court-martial against BARTOLO BARDEAZ and JESUS PEREZ, accused of [illegible], after [illegible] &c., [illegible] this process, they [illegible] prisoners in the fortress, all the formalities prescribed by the French code of military law being carried out.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

No Further News of the Florida—A Foolish Story About Admiral Wilkes—The Affair with the Spanish War Steamer Princesa de Asturias—The Latest Mexican Advices—The Spanish Government and Slavery, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

We have had no further news here about the doings of the *Florida*, nor of the doings of Admiral WILKES, who went out in pursuit of the Confederate pirate, as I mentioned in a former letter. A ridiculous story was spread here with respect to WILKES, which, I believe, has no foundation. It was that, in his departure he had chased a Confederate vessel inside of Cuban waters, and that a Spanish war steamer, which was in the vicinity, seeing this, fired at the United States steamer to warn her to desist, but that this notice not being heeded, the Spanish steamer fired two balls at the United States steamer, upon which she desisted from any further pursuit. This I believe to be all moonshine, and only one of the ridiculous tales which the *do-nothing* inhabitants of this luxurious city are so disposed to invent for the exceeding amusement of themselves and company in their nightly *tertulias*. The facts of the case are as follows, and we give them as translated from the columns of the *Diario*, by which it will be seen that the affair, which was not so belligereet as by some it was pretended to be, did not take place afar off with Admiral WILKES, but here at the mouth of the harbor. The following is the account as given by the *Diario de la Marina*:

"Reports, more or less contradictory, have been put in circulation about an incident that occurred between the Spanish screw steamer *Princesa de Asturias* and a National vessel a few days ago, we have endeavored to obtain information of all possible exactness about the circumstance, and have succeeded in making out that in effect on the 23d ult., the above-named Spanish steamer, while cruising about, observed at midday an American war-steamer with three masts, which must have been the *Onrida*, and which was lying off the mouth of the barbor of Havana. The Captain of the *Princesa* then directed himself toward the steamer with the intention of intimating to it that according to the laws of neutrality and the freedom of the territorial waters, it could not remain in that spot, but must either enter the harbor or put out to sea. At this moment there came out the small mail steamer of Key West, *Reaney*, which directed itself with full steam to the Federal steamer, with the evident object of communicating some news to it; this it succeeded in doing before the *Princesa* could come up in time to prevent it, the Federal steamer entering the harbor, and the small mail steamer continuing on her voyage with the utmost velocity.

"The Captain of the *Princesa* then proceeded in pursuit of the *Reaney*, and as the latter continued on her way he had to fire without a ball, and twice afterward with it, which obliged it to turn round and come alongside of the Spanish vessel, to the Commander of which the Captain of the *Reaney* made his excuses, saying that he had not observed the signals that had been made to him. After this the *Reaney* entered the harbor, which it left again later.

"Such are the particulars that we have been able to acquire with respect to this circumstance, in which the conduct of the commander of the Spanish cruiser is fully justified in not permitting that in the territorial limits of our waters, and at the month of our ports, there should be practiced by the vessels of war of another nation, any other action except that of freely entering and going out of them. Moreover, in the present case, and in conformity with the laws of neutrality, declared by the Government of Her Majesty between the belligerants of North and South America, it is not permitted that, inside the maritime limits, intelligence should be communicated that may be prejudicial to either of the two contending parties."

From Mexico the news is very trifling. The only intelligence received, in addition to that already given, being what has been brought by the French transport *Ardeche*, and which is contained in the following communication addressed to the *Diario*:

Little or no news can I communicate to-day to you, because we have nothing recent from the interior; it may be said that we are living in *timbo*. However, we know that all is going on with prudence. Gen. FORAY coetleued on the 6th at Orizaba and from thera they say, that he will not leave until there arrive the reinforcement of 10,000 men which he has asked for from the Emperor. With this force he will form his reserve corps to cover the road that he is going to pass over, and with what he has (some 20,000 men) be will attack Puebla, which is well fortified, and eager, they say, to come to blows with the French, of whom they have lost all fear.

Communication continues interrupted and the convoys only leave Orizaba and go there well guarded.

The cities of Tampico and Jalapa have been abandoned by the French forces who afforded there safety and protection. Those who thought that they would continue enjoying these benefits have had to leave those places, and the steamer that takes this letter brought from Tampico more than 500 emigrants. The authorities of JUAREZ now occupy them and are banging those who afforded services to the French. How horrible!

An event occurred yesterday, at San Juan de los Remedios, which caused much sensation in that place. It appears that a colored man, who had been sentenced to death, was conducted to the scaffold with the usual formalities, but when arrived the execution could not take place, on account of some disarrangement in the instrument of punishment—the *garote*. The unfortunate wretch had to be taken back, when, in consequence of what had occurred, the corporation sent a memorial to the Captain-General to pardon the culprit, which favor was granted, until the will of the Government at home should be made known.

A rather important step on the subject of Slavery has been taken by the Spanish Government. An order has been published in the official *Gazette*, dated Madrid, Dec. 11, 1862, by which it is decreed that slaves going with their masters to the United States North, or to any free country, become thereby free, the same as if they had gone to Spain.

The weather here is extremely cold, the thermometer having been as low as 52°, an unparalleled severity for this favored climate; in consequence, the inhabitants are all wrapped up in cloaks and great coats, and blankets and all such things are in great request of a night. LARA.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

Our latest dates from Vera Cruz are to the 24th by the French steamer of war *Ardeche*, and previous to those up to the 17th *via* Santiago de Cuba. There is nothing in the Mexican news to communicate to you save vague rumors, so vague, in fact, that I do not record them.

The French have executed two of their prisoners for having poisoned, or attempting to poison, some French officers.

All seems quiet in a military view.

The siege trains are still in Vera Cruz, without which even the French do not hope to take Puebla.

The small pox is abating, though the hospital built for that class of patients is nearly full.

I have heard nothing reliable, since my last, from either the *Florida* or *Alabama*. The rumor most worthy of credit is, that the latter received four shots from the *Hatteras*, and that she carried the prisoners from that vessel to Kingston, or rather to Port Royal, (to the arsenal,) where she is to undergo repairs, which will detain her three days, at least. I trust that the many vessels in search of her may find her, and there is some probability now that they will.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6.

Mr. FOLGER reported favorably the bill to regulate the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LOW—To enable qualified voters of the State, in the service of the United States, to vote in certain elections.

By Mr. LITTLE—To regulate imprisonment in the State of United States convicts.

By Mr. HASBIN—To increase the powers of Notaries Public.

On motion of Mr. FOLGER, the resolutions in favor of President LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation were made the special order for Thursday morning.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To amend the Banking law relative to the number of Directors necessary to form a quorum.

To enforce the liability of stockholders of banking corporations in relation to the collection of judgments.

The bill relative to the liabilities of stockholders in banking corporations was taken up.

The bill provides in the case of failure of the bank, the stockholders shall be liable in assessments up to the full amount of the stock, if necessary, to meet the liabilities.

Mr. PRUYN, the same bill was introduced last year. He had opposed it then and should continue his opposition. He moved that the clause which rendered the operation of the act most onerous upon the stockholders residing in our own State be stricken out.

Motion carried.

Progress was then reported on the bill.

Mr. FARRAR reported a bill appointing a Receiver General for the Trust Funds of the State.

Mr. FOLGER introduced concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution, giving power to the Governor and Senate to appoint five Commissioners of Appeals, with the same compensation as Judges of said Court, to hear and determine, with the same forces and effect as the Court, all appeals pending in the Court which may be transferred to them by said Court. Laid over.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DARCY—To incorporate the Female Academy of Visitation, Brooklyn.

By Mr. TALMAN—To give the defendant in criminal trials the closing argument.

By Mr. LEAWITT—To increase the powers of Notaries Public in New-York and Kings County.

By Mr. FISHER—To prohibit banks of the State from selling or disposing of any specie above *par* during the time they suspend specie payments; making void all contracts for the sale or purchase of specie; and prohibiting loans on specie, under a forfeit of the bank charter.

By Mr. CLARK—To facilitate the closing up of insolvent and dissolved mutual insurance companies.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

FRED. DOUGLASS ON THE PROCLAMATION

He Pronounces it a Mighty Event for the Colored Race, the Nation and the World.

A large and respectable audience collected at Cooper Institute to hear FREDERICK DOUGLASS' views on the Proclamation.

Mr. DOUGLASS was introduced by Rev. H. H. GARNETT, and spoke substantially as follows: He had come to talk to them of the greatest event of the century—of our whole history. That event was the fact that since the first day of January there had not been a slave in any State recognized as in rebellion against the Government, and that any slave had now the right to defend himself against the slaveholder as against a common robber. [Applause.] Assuming that the Proclamation of the President would be made good, it was impossible to conceive of a greater overturning by any nation, than would be occasioned. He hailed the Proclamation with joy, notwithstanding all that could be said against it. Our Star Spangled Banner now has a meaning. It affords shelter to all nations and all colors. He stood here not only as a colored men, a colored American, but as a colored citizen. The Attorney-General had announced that color is no disqualification of citizenship in the United States. [Applause.] We are all liberated—the black and the white—and the army is authorized to strike with all its might, even if it does hurt somebody. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. LINCOLN has dared to apply the old truth of human liberty to this time. He has dared to declare the truth of the Declaration of Independence. If edhered to, that truth will carry us through the struggle through which we are passing. [Applause.] As one who had been a slave, and bore upon his person the marks of Slavery, it was but natural that he should look at the Proclamation as a colored man. It was not only a mighty event for the bondmen and for the nation, but for the whole world throughout the world. Its advent would be ranked with Catholic emancipation, with the British Reform bill, with the repeal of the corn laws, the emancipation of 20,000,000 of Russian serfs, [applause,] and with every great event of history of a similar character. Though wrung out by the stern dictates of military necessity, it was in reality a moral necessity. We had been fighting the rebels with our soft white hands, and kept back our iron black hands. [Applause.]

The Proclamation suggested the conflict of unpopular truth with popular error. Truth could afford to be in the minority as one to a thousand. Good old JOHN BROWN [applause] was a madman two years ago, now the whole nation is as mad as he. [Applause.] Every honest soldier who marches into Virginia goes there to carry out the object that led JOHN BROWN to Harper's Ferry. [Applause.] But little hope would there be for this world of ours, with all its woes and villainies, if there were not in man a principle which indeces him to accept the truth. Naturally man desires to do right, and to hold to the truth as against error. One of the peculiarities of our time is that the parties who cry for free speech, have changed places. The men who used to mob the Abolitionists are now in favor of the largest liberty of free speech. He would put himself on the record as saying that they had the right of the argument. If a man is so low as to spit on the grave of his mother, or so vile as to cheer for JEFF DAVIS, let him do it, and do not lock him up for it. [Applause.] He believed with JEFFERSON, that error might be left free, so long as truth was free to combat it. But to tolerate error is dangerous. Had the North been as faithful to all parts of the Constitution as to one—had we secured free speech as readily as we sought out our Pro-Slavery duties—had we protected the Anti-Slavery lecturer as we hunted the fleeing bondmen, we should have prevented the disaster that has come upon us. [Applause.] The dirge and delusion of this hour is to restore the country to the condition it had before the war. But our present is but the legitimate fruit of our past. To be as we were, is to come back where we are. If we could restore the South as it was before, it would only bring us a worse civil war in the future. [Applause.] The conflict must go on until truth is slain on the field, or error is entirpated. [Applause.] He would welcome peace if we could have the right to bring Slavery under the law of free discussion. [Applause.] The animating motive of the rebellion is Slavery, which is against nature; but even if they should succeed, and should have a compromise, one of the old compromises, by which the South gets everything and the North nothing—[laughter and applause]—truth must triumph under a system of free discussion. There were individuals who were what might be called finished, and could be fenced in. [Laughter.] These man were our Old Hunkers, who regarded all progress as a disturber. But in spite of them the world moves. Less than a hundred years ago, the people of the west coast of Ireland are said to have harnessed their horses to the plough by their tails. [Laughter.] St. Patrick having banished the flies, it was obvious that there was no other use for a tail. [Applause.] The time had been when a learned divine thought it necessary to write a book to show that it was not a sin to baptize a negro. [Laughter.] We had made some progress since then. After all the oppressions of the Jews, the nations of Europe had to consult JEW ROTHSCHILDS before they could go to war. Jews had come up, and negroes would come up, by-and-bye. Only twenty years ago Mr. LLOYD GARRISON had been mobbed in Boston. But truth had progressed since then. Error could call names and throw brickbats, but it could not reason. Brooks could talk into the Senate to knock down SUMNER, but the argument stood yet. [Applause.]

Mr. DOUGLASS spoke of the violations of free speech in the South, quoting the opinions of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, FRANKLIN, and the fathers of '87, in opposition to Slavery, showing that no discussion is allowed in the South; that the Press, the pulpit, the State, literature and learning and religion at the South, were bribed by the friends of Slavery to defend the institution. He avowed his pity for those at the South who had suffered from the war, because they had been misled. They had been taught that Christ walked among Slavery and approved it, and that hunting slaves was simply following apostolic example, and that the Fugitive Slave law was only a second Epistle of Paul to Philemon. [Laughter.] If the slaveholders came with any misgivings as to the sin of Slavery, our Doctors of Divinity would tell them that Slavery was of Divine appointment. The North has rather encouraged the Southern slaveholder to believe that he is better than we. We have nursed this pride that is cutting our throats.

In Rochester, where he lived, every pulpit was open to slaveholders at the time the General Assembly met there—the city survived it. [Laughter and applause.] Dr. THORNWELL, of South Carolina, whose hands were dripping with the blood of the slave, could be well received, but GAMALIEL B. CHEEVER had not a pulpit opened to him. He believed that this change of opinion with regard to Slavery was caused by the fact that Slavery was now found to be hurting the white man. [Applause.] If he had any doubt of our success, it was not on account of our own inferiority, for we were superior to the South in every way, but because the North failed to recognize fully the rights of the black man. [Applause.] It was fortunate that the Abolitionists did not see the end from the beginning, could they have seen the army of a million of men confronting each other, and the rivers red with blood, they might have shrunk from the responsibility, and have postponed the clash. The enemies of freedom, who worshipped at Mammon's altar, knew that this end would come. The South was flattered and encouraged by what was said of her by leading men of the North, men who cried for the Union and Slavery, and of justice and humanity, said "crucify them."

Mr. DOUGLASS dwelt upon the patient labors of the Abolitionists, and the terrible outrages upon free speech, as guaranteed by the Constitution, of which the South had been guilty. He though the war, costly as it was, would not be too costly if it secured universal liberty, if it elevated labor and made us get rid of the idea that to degrade the black is to elevate the white. It was from Slavery that arose the expressions "mudsills," "white trash," &c., and Gen. BUTLER—[applause]—had made the discovery that the rebellion was a war of the rich against the poor. He admitted that the Proclamation should have confused all the nation, and have liberated slaves in the *States*, but he defended it from the charge of being only a paper proclamation. So were the Declaration, and the Magna Charta paper proclamations. But, "we the people" accept the service of the black man in the South. [Applause.] But he knew it was said that the negro wouldn't fight, and he knew who said it. [Laughter and applause.] The next day the same man told us these sheep-like negroes would cut their masters' throats. [Laughter and applause.] So we were told one day that the NEGRO WOULD not work, and the same people were afraid the NEGRO would come North and take away all the work from the white people. [Laughter and applause.] So we were told that the negroes would not make good soldiers, and then that perhaps they would fight so well that they would have to be promoted above white men. [Laughter and applause.] He left these combatants like the Kilkenny cats, with a fair possibility of the same result. [Laughter and applause.]

The black man could not be expected to go into the army as he had heretofore gone through the community—but, he must fight under the same protection and guarantees as the white soldier. He wanted the Government to compel the same guarantees for the safety of black prisoners as well as of white prisoners [applause.] He was with the Government so soon as the recruiting office was thrown open, and the right hand of fellowship extended. [Applause.] Stop calling us niggers, and call us soldiers, and, in such a war, we will fight with a will. [Applause.] The most delicate lady can be near a negro when he is a servant. The only objection to him is when he appears as a gentleman. [Laughter.] The negro fought the British, under JACKSON. Why not fight the rebels under HOOKER? [Applause.] He believed the negro would yet have his opportunity to be a soldier. He had faith in the virtue of the North, but none in the villainy of the South. [Laughter and applause.] JEFF. DAVIS would set us the example of employing negro soldiers.

For himself, he had felt whiter, and had combed his hair more easily since the 1st of January. [Laughter.] Mr. DOUGLASS detailed with much humor the proceedings of the Boston meeting, and the reception of the President's Proclamation. Concluding with a hopeful prognostication for the future.

The proceedings closed with the singing of the new John Brown song.

[Advertisement.

THE PAPER DUTY.

Memorial of the Paper Manufacturers.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

At a meeting of Paper Manufacturers, on the 30th day of December, in the City of New-York, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to prepare a *memorial* which should bring before Congress some of the reasons why the duty on Foreign Paper should not be removed. The Committee must ask the indulgence of Congress while presenting their statement, as they are compelled to meet this question under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty. The measure which they oppose has been introduced and advocated almost exclusively by, and in behalf of the newspaper Press. The power and influence of the Press is fully conceded; but this very power—peculiarly its own—which gives it at all times great influence, renders it truly formidable when, stimulated by its own interests, it undertakes to carry through Congress a measure involving a question of public policy, and one which, if adopted, would bring disaster to a branch of domestic industry of great magnitude.

Ordinarily great public measures are freely discussed through the Press; but we regret to say that free discussion of this question is excluded from the papers which are the most prominent in advocating the measure. The Committee are therefore obliged to present—more at length than would otherwise be necessary—their reasons for opposing the measure.

Although the rapid increase in the consumption of paper—especially printing paper—during the last twenty-five years is without a parallel, yet the wants of consumers have been promptly supplied by our own manufacturers. The long-established policy of the Government, combining revenue with the encouragement of home industry, has drawn a very large capital into this branch of business; and the production of paper has fully kept pace with the demand. Notwithstanding the fact that capital and labor are so much cheaper in Europe than here, yet prices of paper have ruled so low in this country that, under a revenue duty of twenty-four per cent., (the rate for many years prior to 1862,) the quantity imported has never been very large.

Competition among those engaged in the business has, for many years, reduced the profits below the average of other branches of manufacture. This has been more especially the case for the last five years; and during the year 1861 the market was overstocked, the prices reduced beyond precedent, the business attended with actual loss, and many mills compelled to suspend operations, and are now closed.

During the first six months of 1862 the demand gradually increased, causing an advance in the price of stock, and consequently of paper. In the meantime the supply of stock rapidly decreased.

About *sixty-five per cent.* of the whole amount of paper stock is derived from domestic rags of *cotton fabric*, and *twelve per cent.* from cotton waste, and rope and bagging, used in baling cotton.

Non-intercourse with the Cotton States, while cutting off the supply of cottoe waste, rope and bagging—*one thousand tons per month*,—has, by diminishing the supply of cotton, raised the price of cotton goods at least *two hundred per cent.*; thus greatly reducing their consumption, and consequently the quantity of domestic rags. Hence the diminished supply of paper stock. In October, manufacturers became alarmed, fearing they might not be able to stock their mills. Prices of rags advanced two to three hundred per cent. This caused a rapid advance in the price of paper; consumers then became alarmed, and made purchases in anticipation of future wants, and both stock and paper soon reached a point higher than had been known for many years.

Consumers of printing paper, particularly the newspaper Press, whose prices were generally based upon low prices of paper, felt the change; and advance in their own prices became necessary, unless paper could be brought back to former rates. Under this state of things, when both manufacturers and consumers were alarmed, and uncertain in regard to the future, many of the newspapers not only increased their prices, which was reasonable and just, but also raised the charge of combination and monopoly against paper manufacturers, which was most unreasonable and unjust. Notwithstanding the fullest denials, this charge, *without a particle of evidence to sustain it*, has been reiterated again and again. Application has been made to Congress for a repeal, or a large reduction of the duty on foreign paper, in order to protect the Press from the effect of this alleged combination. The manufacturers of paper are compelled, in justice to themselves, to remonstrate most earnestly against this movement. The Committee have heard no satisfactory reasons why Congress should be called upon to select this particular branch of industry for a sudden change of their long-established policy—a change threatening disaster to those engaged in the business.

Paper has risen in price, because the cost has been increased by the rise in stock and labor, together with the general effect of a depreciated currency. Stock has advanced because the sources of supply have been cut off by our political troubles. If the alarm in regard to future supplies has been exaggerated—as is quite possible—and the extreme prices are not warranted, they will soon adjust themselves to a proper standard. *Any attempt to create and maintain prices upon a fictitious basis by combinations and monopolies, would be absolutely impossible under circumstances such as surround the business of manufacturing paper.* Those engaged in the business would be induced most short-sighted to attempt, by any agreement or combination, to bring about a state of things which—however it may affect others—would necessarily result to nothing less than a calamity to themselves. And the Committee would hardly deny the charge of combination in the most unqualified terms, and confirm this denial by referring to the annexed certificate, signed by the proprietors of most of the large mills—of which the owners are members of the Paper Manufacturers' Association—and which alone supply not less than *one hundred and forty thousand pounds* per day, equal to three-fourths of the entire consumption in the large Atlantic cities. [See Certificate below.]

In view of the depressed state of the business, a portion of the manufacturers have had conferences during the last two years, and agreed upon and recommended minimum prices for a few leading kinds of paper, but the prices thus named do not exceed the average for five years preceding the war—making due allowance for the excise duty and the depreciation of the currency—and as they are much less than the actual *cost* of paper at the present price of stock, the recommendation soon became entirely inoperative. Manufacturers deprecate this state of things as much as the consumers. Stock has risen in a greater ratio than paper.

If the manufacturers could have rags, and other materials used by them, at the same rates as were paid prior to the war, and have payment in the then existing currency, paper would be furnished at the prices then paid.

Many mills are now filling large contracts with the newspaper Press at former prices, which will not pay for the raw material at the present price of stock, Bleaching powders, soda-ash, fellings, and other imported articles used by paper-makers, and from which the Government derive no inconsiderable revenue, have risen more than fifty per cent. Iron, copper, and many other articles largely used by the laboring classes, as well as by the Government, have advanced from fifty to one hundred per cent. *Cotton goods have advanced from two hundred to three hundred per cent.* Surely, some of these articles, especially cotton fabrics, are as much necessaries of life, and especially to the poor and laboring classes, as newspapers; yet we hear no cry of "combination" against the manufacturers, and no effort to reduce the duty on the imported article.

The manufacturers of paper are not alone responsible for the great calamity which has befallen our country, and which has disturbed, more or less, every branch of business. They will cheerfully bear their full share of the burdan which the war has thrown upon us, and if not crippled by partial and oppressive legislation, the Government will receive from them not less than *one and a half millions of dollars* annually from the Excise tax.

No essential relief for the consumers of paper can be obtained by the measure proposed, unless importations become so large as to interfere disastrously with our own manufactures.

The magnitude of the interest involved in this question will be seen by the following statement:

There are in the loyal States not less than *one hundred and twelve* Establishments in all the States, from the Penobscot to the Mississippi, employing a capital of more than *twenty millions of dollars*, and giving occupation and bread to not less than *fifty thousand persons*. The annual product of this business, based upon former prices, is estimated at *seventy-five millions* of dollars. In addition to this foreign stock and other materials used for making paper, rags, valued at *ten millions of dollars*, saved by careful housewives, or collected in the streets of our large towns by the poor, are annually converted, by capital and labor, into a product worth at least *seventy millions* of dollars. Shut up our own mills, and this stock would be almost entirely lost, unless exported to give employment to the laborers of foreign countries, and the product returned to us, to be paid for in gold or its equivalent.

We respectfully submit that, while we are struggling for national existence, and the energies and resources of the country are taxed to the utmost, it is not the time for hidden changes in the long-established policy of the Government.

Nor is this the time hastily to adopt a measure that will open the door for the products of foreign countries, for the benefit of those who bear no part of the burden thrown upon our own industry at this crisis.

Leave this branch of manufacturing free to pursue its business unembarrassed by partial and unjust legislation, and efforts will be made which can hardly fail to produce favorable results. Foreign rags will be imported in increased quantities; and measures are now in progress which, in a few months, will increase the quantity of paper made from straw, flax and other fibrous materials, to an extent that will give great additional relief.

Time only is necessary to bring all the relief that can be looked for, while the country remains in its present disturbed condition.

In view of these statements, the undersigned, in behalf of the manufacturers of Paper whom they represent, most respectfully but earnestly remonstrate against the proposed reduction of the duty on foreign paper.

NORMAN WHITE, New-York City.
EDWARD SOUTHWORTH, W. Springfield, Mass.
E. R. COPE, Philadelphia, Penn.
S. D. WARREN, Boston, Mass.
J. C. PARSONS, Holyoke, Mass.
M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. H. MOORE, Philadelphia, Penn.
STEPHEN HOLMAN, Holyoke, Mass.,
EDWIN BULKLEY, New-York City.
E. H. OWEN, South Lee, Mass.
Committee of the Paper Manufacturers.

CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

The undersigned, members of the Paper-Makers' Association and Manufacturers of Printing Paper, hereby certify that said Association took no action in reference to prices of paper, which was obligatory upon its members. In view of the advance in the price of stock and the excise tax, it was *recommended* that news-paper be sold at not less than twelve and a half cents per pound, and book-paper at sixteen and eighteen cents, according to quality, with the excise tax. Making due allowance for the depreciation of the currency, these prices were no higher than the average for five years preceding the commencement of the war; they were based upon the value of stock at that time, and are much less than the actual *cost* to manufacturers at the present price of stock, which has since advanced more than fifty per cent.

This recommendation was not binding, but was considered as an expression of the views of the meeting, that the prices specified would only fairly remunerate the manufacturers.

We further certify that we have not been controlled in our prices by any action or proceedings of said Association, and we know that the charges that the recent advance in the price of Printing-Paper is to be attributed to combinations among Paper-Makers—which have been so industriously circulated—are utterly groundless.

GRANT, WARREN & CO., Boston, Mass.
WM. RUSSELL & SON, Lawrence, Mass.
JAMES D. NOWRY, Norwich, Conn.
B. F. MARTIN, Manchester, N. H.
RICHARDS & HOSKINS, Gardiner, Me.
DANIEL P. CROCKER, Lawrence, Mass.
H. V. BUTLER & CO., New-York.
EDWIN BULKLEY, New-York.
THODOSIUS S. BARTOW, Treasurer Chelsea Manufacturing Company, New-York.
CHARLES MAGEE, Philadelphia, Penn.
JESSUP & MOORE, Philadelphia, Penn.
E. R. COPE, Philadelphia, Penn.
L. C. WOODRUFF, President Niagara Falls Paper Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
JOHN CARRIL & CO., Mill River, N. Y.
D. & J. FARRER, New-Haven, Conn.
D. & P. N. FAIRCHILD & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
LEWIS BUNCE & SONS, Manchester, Conn.
M. C. YOUNGLOVE, President Cleveland (Ohio) Paper Company.
DAVIS & UPHAM, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.
HARRISON, HANFORD & CO., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
C. HOWARD & CO., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
A. & W. OHR & CO., Troy, N. Y.
S. S. HAMMOND, Wyoming Mills, East Pike, N. Y.
B. BAGLEY, Livingston Mills, Dansville, N. Y.
I. REMINGTON & SONS, Watertown, N. Y.
HENRY M. LEWIS, Trenton, N. J.
MANNING & PECKHAM, Troy, N. Y.
HOWLAND & PALMER, Fort Edward, N. Y.
HODGE & CO., Rainbow, Conn.
CHAUNCEY KILMER, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
S. W. WILDER & CO., Lawrence, Mass.
JESSE LYON & SONS, Fitchburgh, Mass.

MARRIED.

CHRISTIE—BOEHAR.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Mr. Lounsberry, JOHN H. CHRISTIE and EMMA L. BOEHAR, all of this City. No cards.

GODFREY—WHITEBECK.—In Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Steward, Rev. R. B. GODFREY, of Windsor, Broome County, N. Y., and Miss MARY E. WHITBECK, of Yaphank.

NAILL—STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, EDWARD M. NEILL to KATHARINA READE, daughter of the late Peter Stuyvesant.

DIED.

BEAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 5, MARY J., eldest daughter of John V. Beam, of Pompton, N. J.

The funeral will take place at the Church in Pompton, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CREW.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, at his residence, No. 68 West 36th-st., after a lingering illness, ROSSAR CREW, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 12½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COLES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, after a lingering illness, SARAH, daughter of the late Joseph Coles.

The friends of the family, also of her brothers, William and Edmund G., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 134 Orchard-st.

☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

DE CAMP.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3549. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEWS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Another Dashing Naval Feat at Vicksburgh.

The Ram Queen of the West Runs the Gauntlet of the Rebel Batteries.

One Hundred Siege Guns and a Rebel Steamer Firing Upon Her.

THE REBEL STEAMER CRIPPLED.

The Cut-Off to be Pushed Forward to Completion.

The Gunboat Glide Destroyed by Fire.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 7.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Tribune* of this city says:

"A dispatch from Memphis announces the arrival of the steamer *Addline* from Vicksburgh. She reports that the ram *Queen of the West* ran the rebel blockade on Monday morning at daylight. One hundred heavy siege guns opened on the *Queen of the West* as she steamed past. A rebel steamer also opened fire on the *Queen of the West*, which was replied to. The rebel steamer was crippled. The *Queen of the West* was under fire three-quarters of an hour."

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The light-draft gunboat *Glide* was destroyed by fire this morning. The boat guns and machinery are a total loss. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Vicksburgh letters of the 31st ult. say, that the canal project is fully adopted, and that the largest possible force will be kept at work night and day upon it until it is completed. It must be wholly cut the required width and depth, it having been demonstrated that no reliance can be placed on the action of the water washing it out. Some weeks must elapse before the completion of the work. Troops from above continue to arrive.

DISPATCHES TO THE WESTERN PRESS.

CAMP OPPOSITE VICKSBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 29, *Via* CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

Gen. GRANT and Staff arrived this morning.

Gens. MCCLERNAND, SHERMAN, MCARTHUR, and others are here, with their commands. Gen. LOGAN'S division is expected to follow from Memphis soon.

Work is progressing on the canal cut-off above Vicksburgh. Engineers are making new surveys, and probably intend to enlarge the present cut-off instead of constructing a new one. It is believed that transports can be taken through it to the river, four miles below the town, in a week; but I think two will elapse first.

Our troops have erected a battery on the river below the town, to prevent the passage of rebel boats.

A fleet of from thirty to fifty Federal boats is now in sight of Vicksburgh.

The weather is fine, and the river is rising.

There is no news from BANKS or FARRAGUT.

The rebels are busy strengthening the defences on the opposite shore. They throw an occasional shell at our men on the point on this side of the river. Their defences are considered impregnable from above and from the front.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Feb. 2 (*via* CAIRO, Feb. 4.)

Advices from Vicksburgh are to Thursday afternoon.

Gen. GRANT reached Vicksburgh Thursday morning, and immediately there was a conference as to the best mode of operating for the future.

The sickness which has prevailed among the soldiers, while it was severe, is said to have been very considerably exaggerated in the statements that have been made. Most of those afflicted have been cured, or sent away to hospitals to be treated.

The project of cutting another canal at a point where the channel first impinges the island is being discussed by the military authorities, and, it was believed, would be agreed upon. It was confidently stated that, with the large force at command, it could be completed in four days, if desired. The commencing point will be higher up stream than that of the present ditch.

There was a rumor that Port Hudson had been captured, but it probably had its rise in the fact that the rebel steamers heretofore seen running between Port Hudson and Vicksburgh had ceased operations.

Our forces were stretched along the banks from Young's Point to Warrenton, opposite Vicksburgh.

The soil is sandy, and dries quickly after rains, and the camping ground is considered good for the locality.

The projected canal is to be on a larger scale than the former one. It is to be dug down to the quicksand, so as to insure cutting out, and large enough to use for the boats to pass, thus facilitating opposition below as well as above the city.

The whole horseshoe opposite Vicksburgh is in Federal possession, and the three Generals—GRANT, SHERMAN, and MCCLERNAND—rode over on Thursday, making a personal reconnoissance.

Last week it became known to the military authorities that Lieut.-Col. WOOD, of Forrest's Cavalry, was in the city in citizen's dress. He was arrested at the Senate saloon, and placed in the Irving Block as a military prisoner. On Friday night Col. WOOD disappeared from the prison, but afterwards fell into the hands of a party under Col. LEE, that was scouting outside the city, and was again placed in the Irving Block as a prisoner. He acknowledged that he had escaped on Friday night by the aid of a Federal officer.—Lieut. LEWIS, Second Lieutenant in the Second United States Regular Cavalry. LEWIS furnished him with a pair of false whiskers and the coat of a Federal officer. By aid of these he passed the guard and got away. For these services, he states, he paid LEWIS five hundred dollars. On this charge LEWIS was placed under arrest in his quarters. On Sunday night he broke his bonds, and by virtue of his position as an officer, entered the Irving Block. He went to the room where Col. WOOD was lying asleep on a bed on the floor, gave him a kick, and called upon him to rise. As WOOD was doing so, he drew a pistol and fired. The unfortunate officer was struck in the mouth, the ball passing out of the back of his head. Lieut. LEWIS then surrendered himself. He is a man noted for recklessness, and was promoted to his position from the ranks on account of brave conduct.

Gen. GEO. W. MORGAN has been relieved, at his own request, of the command of the Thirteenth Army Corps. He is sick at the Gayoso House.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* of Friday reports the capture of Port Hudson, but in a dubious manner. It is supposed to be designed as a ruse. Other accounts intimate that no attack has yet been made.

There has been heavy sickness among the troops, occasioned by the fatigue and exposure incurred in the attack on Vicksburgh and Arkansas Post. It is abating, however, and a large number have returned to duty.

The forces are busy repairing the crevasses of last fall, to keep the water from inundating our camps, which begin at the canal, extending along the river beyond Young's Point.

The water in the old canal is full six feet deep; but, as it is very narrow, the current is weak. The impression is that another canal will be dug.

Occasionally the enemy throw shells at our troops operating on the canal; but, the distance being over two miles, have not a very good range, and no one has been hurt yet. What damage has resulted from our replies is unknown.

It is understood that the rebels have not more than 60,000 men at Vicksburgh, and it is believed that they cannot add more to the defence of the place.

It is said that the food furnished to the troops down the river is very inferior, and some of the sickness is attributed to that cause.

It is reported that 1,000 contrabands from Memphis will be sent to labor on the canal.

At Island No. 10, to-day, the small boat *Wm. A. Knapp*, fitted out below quarantine at St. Louis, with $50,000 worth of medicines, mostly quinine, was captured by the gunboat *New Era*, having no clearance papers. There were about a dozen persons aboard, who were sent up here and put in confinement.

REBEL NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

Correspondence of the Jackson (Miss.) Appeal.

VICKSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

The arrival of the National army above this city is now reduced to a certainty. For several days past there have been rumors and other indications of the approach of the fleet. On Wednesday movements among the gunboats in the distance apprised us of their presence, and a continued augmentation of their number was apparent, and yesterday it was announced that a fleet of fifty transports and twelve gunboats was near by. So distinctly can the dark columns of smoke be traced toward the mouth of Old River, that there is no longer any doubt about the enemy being again upon us.

From all that can be learned it appears that the Yankees have adopted a new programme for the next attack, and that the gunboats will not wait for the land army to fight its way into the rear, but will at once commence to shell the city, under the pretence of engaging our river batteries, by which means they hope to create a panic in town, and perhaps to silence some of the batteries, when a landing of the troops could be effected and a lodgment in the city secured as a base for their operations.

Yesterday afternoon a part of the fleet was reported to be moving up the Yazoo, but nothing reliable of their manœuvres has yet been ascertained, and the probabilities are that none of the boats have yet ascended that stream, or we should have had information of it by this morning. They are at present engaged in reconnoitering the country bordering on the Mississippi, their experience along the banks of the Yazoo during the Christmas holidays having satisfied them of what kind of a country that is which they found in the vicinity of Haines' Bluff.

This morning a large fleet is plainly in sight of the town above the canal, at which they seem to be engaged. A large force yesterday was engaged in reconnoitering that famous ditch, and a small number of citizens who were making their way across the bottom on the Vicksborgh and Shreveport road were captured. It is believed that the enemy is trying to work some of its light artillery across the peninsula to some point below for the purpose of intercepting our steamers and cutting off communication by the river between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. The range of some of our best guns have been tried this morning, but the wary Yankees are still too far off to be reached. There is no doubt of the intention on the part of the enemy to push matters with great haste, and a general and ferocious attack upon the city is looked for in a day or two. Yesterday a flag of truce boat was reported at the point above the town, and much speculation was had as to what could be its mission. But this morning no confirmation of the report can be obtained. Great activity prevails among the military, and every preparation is being made to receive the enemy.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

The Death of Col. Stewart Below Vicksburgh—Arrival of His Remains at Cairo—The Thirty-fourth Wisconsin Regiment—Disgraceful Proceedings at Milwaukee—Late from Vicksburgh, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

The remains of Col. WARREN STEWART, of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and Chief of Cavalry on Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Staff, who was killed below Vicksburgh on the 24th, have arrived here on board the steamer *White Cloud*, and have been forwarded to Springfield, in charge of Lieut. S. B. STEWART, his nephew, and Quartermaster of the same regiment.

It seems that Col. STEWART, with a party of twenty-five of his regiment, had gone down some twenty miles below Vicksburgh, on the Louisiana side, to reconnoitre, and were suddenly surprised by a large force of the enemy at a picket fence, behind which they were concealed. A part of the force only were at first seen, and Col. STEWART, turning round in his saddle, waved his sword and ordered his squad to charge. At this instant a ball struck him and passed through his body, entering the back and emerging between the ribs. He cried out, "I am gone, boys; give me a decent burial." Upon seeing their chief fall, the whole party ran away, leaving the body in the hands of the enemy, which, as is usual in the present rebel mode of warfare, was rifled of whatever he had upon his person. Among other things which it is said the Colonel carried with him, was memorandum of the entire forces of Gens. MCCLERNAND and GRANT, with accurate data of the number of guns, their calibre, the character and availability of the forces, &c., which must be of much value to the rebels. The body of the Colonel was afterward obtained, by what means I have not learned, and brought away. The plans of the newly projected canal were also explained, in letters and correspondence which he carried with him. What advantage the latter information can be to the enemy it is difficult to see, as these operations on the Louisiana side can be conducted wholly out of reach of their batteries. Lieut. STEWART was on his way to join the regiment when he met the remains of his uncle at Memphis. It was the first intelligence he had of his death, and he was greatly affected by the sad event. He immediately took charge of the body, and returns with it. Col. STEWART was a native of Elmira, New-York, but has been for some time a resident of Illinois. He was one of the most efficient and brave officers in the army, and his loss will be severely felt at this critical period in the campaign. To add to the Lieutenant's affliction upon the passage up the river, there was a garrulous and bitter partisan on board of the boat, of the Copperhead species, who let no opportunity pass to denounce the war and the Government, and seeing that STEWART was an officer of the army, has addressed a great deal of his treasonable conversation to him. Being in no mood to bandy words with the creature, he tried to avoid him, but his attentions became more and more pertinacious, until the Lieutenant, losing all patience, turned to the fellow, and grasping his revolver said to him: "I have sworn to avenge the death of one man. The dead body of my uncle lies below; and if you dare to utter another word against this Government, in my hearing, I will *shoot you on the spot!*" Copperhead was taken quite aback by this sudden turn of affairs, and not liking the expression in the eye of the young man whom he had so grossly insulted, withdrew out of range. He afterward inquired of the Captain of the boat if he thought the Lieutenant was in earnest, and would execute his threat. The Captain assured him that if the young man possessed any of the spirit of his uncle he would not like to take a life risk upon his carcase at any moderate premium. It is needless to say the Lieutenant experienced no further annoyance during the trip.

The Thirty-fourth Wisconsin Regiment, from Milwaukee, in command of Col. ANNEKE, arrived here, yesterday, after much tribulation, and after a brief tarry took passage down the river on board the Government steamers provided for their transportation. The history of affairs connected with the raising, equipment and final embarkation of this regiment is a most disgraceful one to the people of Milwaukee, or that portion of them who were accountable for the treatment extended to the Colonel and other officers. The regiment was raised by draft, and at one time numbered nearly one thousand men, a large portion being Germans, and many being experienced soldiers. The political demagogues, sharks and shysters, however, set to work to destroy the regiment, and resorted in every disgraceful method to induce the soldiers to desert, affording them facilities of every kind to do so. Squads of twenty and thirty were thus carried off every night. Writs of *habeas corpus* were issued for the purpose of procuring the discharge, upon any and every pretext, of as many as could be induced to leave. The Colonel finally refused to make return to these writs, and then followed an attachment against himself. By great energy and determination he kept these dogs at bay, until he could obtain orders for immediately leaving for the seat of war, and was compelled to come away leaving regimental baggage and many other indispensable articles behind. He lost by various means some two hundred of his original number, but the remainder—about five hundred strong—are as fine a-looking set of men as has yet been seen on the way to the war.

Col. ANNEKE has long been attached to Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Staff, and is a person of fine address, and of evidently great resolution in carrying out his plans. He is entitled to great credit for the successful battle which he gave to the Copperheads and Shysters of Milwaukee.

The steamer *City of Alton* came up to-day from Vicksburgh. She left there on Friday. The country for fifteen miles opposite, above and below that place on the Louisiana side, was occupied by our troops. No late demonstrations have been made by either side. We have—not "7,000 men, or a brigade," working upon the canal there, but only about 300, with a poor prospect of success. So say private and well-informed persons.

The severe cold weather of the last two or three days must have caused much suffering to the soldiers in the field. No such Siberian temperature has been experienced here for a long time. Yesterday and last night a heavy gale blew from the northeast with snow. To-day it is once more moderate.

DE SOTO.

THE ATTACK ON FORT DONELSON

An Official Dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans.

Rebel Loss 100 Killed and 300 Prisoners---Our Loss 12 Killed and 30 Wounded.

Measures Taken to Intercept the Rebels in their Retreat.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The following report has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Feb. 6.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

The rebels, WHEELER, FORREST, WHARTON and WOONWARD, attacked Fort Donelson yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with 4,000 men and eight pieces of artillery. We had 800 men in the fort, under Col. A. C. WORDEN. The rebels charged the fortifications several times, but were repulsed by our artillery and infantry with great loss, the enemy, as usual, before and after the fight demanding a surrender, and offering to spare life if accepted, etc. Col. HARNING replied that he "was ready for all the consequences." The enemy's loss in killed was over 100, and in prisoners, 300. The forces under Col. LOWE, from Fort Henry, are pursuing the rebels, and others have been sent to intercept their retreat. Our loss is 12 killed and 30 wounded.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Feb. 6.

Gen. DAVIS' Division, with cavalry and artillery, has been sent to intercept the rebels who made the attack on Fort Donelson, under command of the rebel Gen. MORGAN.

One hundred and thirty-five rebels were buried by our men at Fort Donelson.

The rebel Gen. FORREST was wounded.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 7.

Our victory over the rebels at Fort Donelson was complete and decisive. Col. LOWE, Fifth Iowa, was in command of the forces at the fort. When our informant left 145 rebels had been buried, 100 prisoners taken, and more being brought in. The rebels retired toward Charlotte.

Ten wooden buildings, part of the foundry of L. W. BRENNAN in this city, used formerly as a manufactory of Confederate cannon, were destroyed to-day by citizens and soldiers. Under the floor were about fifty 36-pound shell discovered.

The Feeling In the Western Army.

The following letter from an officer of rank in GRANT'S army, dated at Kenton, Tenn., Jan. 26, shows the feeling in that portion of the national army:

"The plan of arming the negroes and making soldiers of them is fast gaining friends in the army, and I, for one, think that the sooner it is put in execution wherever we can gain a foothold, the sooner this war will be brought to a close.

I wish that some of the good friends of this Government would shoot every "copper-head" north of Mason and Dixon's line. It is most disconcerting to those who have gone forth to fight for the honor and integrity of our Constitution, and to risk their lives in battling for our old flag, to know that there are so many left behind them that earn doing all they can to defeat and humiliate them. There is many a man in this army who would to-day rather be at home fighting our enemies there, than toiling and laboring here, and to have the copper-heads plotting at home."

Fire and Loss of Life at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, Feb. 7.

A fire this morning destroyed the store No. 61 Summit-street, occupied by GRISWOLD & Co. for a coffee and a spice mill. The falling walls demolished an adjoining building, occupied by MESSENGER & BOND as a wholesale boot and shoe warehouse. A number of persons were buried in the ruins. Five bodies have already been recovered, and it is feared more will be found. Several persons were also badly wounded. GRISWOLD & Co.'s loss is $30,000, which is insured for $16,000. MESSENGER & BOND'S loss is $8,000, which is covered by insurance.

The Steamship Norwegian.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The steamship *Norwegian*, for Liverpool, will not sail before midnight to night, and possibly not until to-morrow morning.

THE PEACE PARTY.

A LETTER FROM "ONE OF THEM."

The Causes of the Organization---Its Workings, Results and Anticipations.

The Army to be Demoralized and Made a Peace Machine.

Money Raised and Documents to be Circulated.

ALL ABOUT IT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am emboldened to ask space for this communication in the columns of the TIMES by the fact that fair dealing toward friend and foe is the uniform practice of the paper, while garbled reports, misquotations and slurring innendoes are rigidly excluded from it.

An evening paper published to the world, last night, what purported to be a fair report of the doings and sayings at a meeting of gentlemen, held on Friday evening, at Delmonico's restaurant. That it conveys incorrect impressions of what takes absurd the truth, and wandars far from the [illegible] verge of fact, is well known to every member of the "Secret Caucus" allnded to, while the propriety of alluding in any public manner to the transactions of a private party can be a question only in the minds of such as the individual who penned tha infelicitously absurd *canard*.

Permit me give the

FACTS AS THEY ARE,

Facts for which none need blush; facts which commend themselves to the head and heart of every practical man; facts which will stagger the deluded and misguided radicals; facts which, if they should encourage our Southern brethern to hope for an early and an honorable peace, can do us at the North no great harm; facts which led to the triumphant election of such representative men as FERNANDO WOOD, JAMES BROOKS and BENJAMIN WOOD to the coming Congress; facts which defeated WADSWORTH; facts which alone can speedily reunite the unhappy participators in this unholy war, and facts which will show the fanatics of New-England at their approaching elections that the world of politics occasionally moves aven in their contracted and "small fisted" sphere.

There need be no secrecy about this meeting, its causes or its honed for results. I speak not for myself alone, but for my fellow "conspirators," as the paper referred to sees fit to call us.

It has been evident to the thinking men of the North—such men as JAMES BROOKS and FERNANDO WOOD—for a long while that the country under the present rule is going to the dogs. The radicals have had everything their own way, and were fast bringing matters to such a pass that peace, the greatest boon we can pray for now, would never be obtained by the absolute subjugation of our unfortunate Southern brethren, by the violation of their lawful rights, the stealing of their servants, and the trampling out of their every institution.

To counteract this state of things was no easy job. To cripple the radicals without appearing to cripple the Administration was no child's play. To change popular sentiment to a generous pity for the unfortunate rebels was a work of magnitude. To whom was the work confided?

Newspaper presses were not wanting. Here in our own City, thank Heaven, were the brethren BROOKS, with their high-toned family paper, the *Express*—a paper up to the exigencies of the hour, every hour, for that matter, with two sterling patriotic peace-men as its conductors, one of whom had been in Congress, and the other of whom wanted to be. Incessantly has this cooserver of the Constitution labored for us. Every day its columns expose to us and the world the weak points of the Government and its Generals, show the impossibility of the National reassertion, utter cheering words to the down-hearted believe in in peace, ridicule the efforts of recruiting officers, publish glaring accounts of rebel victories and Union defeats, and sow the seeds of Peace, Peace, Peace, New-England has always been the head and front of the offending—it was necessary thet shn should be silenced. Who so fit to do it as they who were born on her barren rocks and nurtured in her common schools? These same patriots commenced the attack, and are at it yet, as I will show you ere long.

The *World*, too, but recently the Pharisee of Pharisens, now *duly* clear and plain. Money possibly was in the path, and preferment and extended circulation, but above all NUTT. So this, too, became an able advocate of our doctrines, and while the Honorable Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM and COX at the West were seeing to it that New-England's influence was counterected, the war spirit put down, and enthusiasm for "isms" dampened, the *World* and the *Express* in this City, aided by the Boston *Post*, FERNANDO and BENJAMIN WOOD, and other high-minded and well-to-do citizens of New-York, carried on the good work at the East.

The heaven worked well; some of the Western States gave in their adherence; the great Empire State apparently did the same, and hopes are strong for future similar results. The only mistake made, the only false step taken by these astute managers, was their dependence upon the pliability of Gov. SEYMOUR, a man whom they expected to use, but a man whose every act, since his inauguration, stamps him as a believer in the "powers that be," a faithful executor of laws, as they stand on the statute books.

JAMES BROOKS was sent to Congress from this City, FERNANDO WOOD was sent to Congress from this City, and BENJAMIN WOOD, ditto. It cannot be deemed necessary for me to allude to the public reputation of these parties. Their principles are known, are boldly announced, and, above all, are popular.

This brings me to the consideration of the mis-reported

SECRET MEETING.

The successes which attended the operations of the Peace men at the West and hereabouts emboldened them to further effort in the cause of harmony at the expense of everything else, Peace being the absorbing thought of their day, their dream by night. Results are more to be desired than prospects; therefore it has been deemed desirable for us to

WORK UPON THE ARMY,

that it may become

A PEACE MACHINE,

and to establish our influence in New-England, so that the vantage ground of popular opinion may be with us.

Without much system, during the past few weeks we have quietly worked. Thousands upon thousands of the Peace papers have been sent to the Army of the Potomac, where, like the beaver of which we have read, they have commenced their work. Reports from thence are cheering. Hundreds of officers and thousands of soldiers are dissatisfied with the management of affairs military, and a general let-me-go-home desire is creeping in upon the ranks.

To such a pass have matters come that

ORGANIZED ACTION

has been resolved upon, and the following secret

CIRCULAR

was the first step in the momentous *programme*:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Believing that the diffusion of political information at the present crisis is of great public importance, we respectfully invite you to consult with us on that subject on Friday (to-morrow) evening, at 8 o'clock, at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, Room No. 4.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. B. Duncan,	A. Belmont,
James Bryce,	S. F. B. Morse,
E. H. Miller,	John F. Agnew,
C. A. Lamont,	Saml. J. Tilden,
David E. Wheeler,	Loring Andrews,
George T. Curtis,	Henry Young,
Sydney E. Morse,	A. S. Jarvis.

It would be worse than idle for me to refer to the eminent respectability, the absolute solidity, the unpretentious piety, the pecuniary responsibility, or the social standing of the gentlemen whose names are appended thereto. Suffice it to say, they represent literally the moral, political and pecuniary *elite* of this City, and are the exponents of a Power which will, ere long, be felt here, felt on the Rappahannock, felt in New-England, and, yes, felt in Washington.

At the appointed hour the meeting was organized and opened for the presentation of business. Naturally Hon. JAMES BROOKS was chief spokesman. It was necessary only to do three things, to land the piety, intelligence and superiority of the Southron, to pierce New-England with shafts of studied bitterness, and to indicate the *modus operandi* by which the Army of the Potomac is to be affected, and the elections of New-England carried for the Peace Party.

The first point was easily carried. All present agreed with the member-elect that every Southerner knows more than any ten Yankees—that intelligence is more universal south of Mason and Dixon's line than north of it; and thet wit and beauty, chivalry and poetry, literature and morality, are alone to be found *in vero* at the South.

The second point was equally clear. Mr. BROOKS was born in New-England, and well knows her many weaknesses. Perhaps he failed to exhibit them all, but we think not. If ever a man utterly blasted with words of irony, with shafts of malice, with sarcastic flings, and bitter, bitter charges his own birthplace, home and instructor, that man was the speaker as above. His audience murmured assent, applauded to the echo, and internally rejoiced at the patriotic spirit which, flinging to the winds all filial sentiment, would so sternly rebuke the land of his fathers.

How to affect the army and the approaching elections in New-England was the third point.

On this tha honorable gentleman was equally explicit. It is well known what effect has

ALREADY BEEN PRODUCED

in the Army of the Potomac by the circulation of certain New-York dailies in the camps. Whole brigades are discontented; rank insubordination stares the Generals in the face; utter impotence will soon be the fate of the Commanding-General, and the army will either be an organized Peace machine or direr results, pregnant with unutterable woe, will manifest themselves. Such being tha case now, what may not be hoped for if, by the thousands and tens of thousands, each and every day these papers are distributed to the fallow soldiers? Is it not plain thet, if we have no army, we cannot fight? and that, not being able to fight, we must have Peace? And is not Peace just what we want?

Mr. BROOKS would not, of course, mention his own paper, because he is naturally a modest man, nor would he mention the *World* alone because he is a polite man, therefore it was left for another to propose that, as

THE WORLD AND THE EXPRESS,

the two outspoken journals of the North, whose patriotism is only equaled by their influence, deserve the constant support of all Peace men, it be resolved that they be circulated without stint throughout the camps of our armies and the homes of New-England.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

have been subscribed. One hundred thousand more can readily be got, and I assure you that in less than a fortnight's time there will not be a soldier in the army who will not have the seeds of dissatisfaction sown in his manly breast, and the sweet leaves of Peace placed before him as a balm for his wounded honor.

Other documents are to be circulated. Letters will be written, articles printed for no other purpose but to influence the minds of the army Peaceward. Is it not right? Contravert it if you can. Peace is our desire. Peace, no matter how obtained, but Peace. The mere fact that JEFFERSON DAVIS would be apt to listen to our proposals of Peace rather than to the cannon-uttered demand for Peace as given from the throats of BUTLER'S iron bull-dogs, is the very reason why our plans should have the preference. Peace is what we want, and Peace is coming.

After some few remarks from other members, it was resolved that Committees of Finance and on Publication should be appointed, to take charge of the work in hand, the latter to have charge, exclusively, of the selection and circulation of newspapers, documents, pamphlets, messages, &c. These committees were constituted as follows:

On Publication—James Brooks, of the *Express*; Manton Marble, of the *World*; Wm. C. Prime, of the *Journal of Commerce*; Dr. Morse, of the *Observer*, and G. T. Curtis, of a treasonable pamphlet.

On Finances—James Bryce, Edmund H. Miller, C. A. Lamont, A. Belmont, John T. Agnew, S. J. Tilden, Henry Young, A. S. Jarvis, D. E. Wheeler, and others.

This is the sum and substance of the "conspiracy" of which so much talk is made. To desire and work for harmonious reunion is not so bad; to hope and strive for Peace is not so fearful, and I assure you, Sir, that it was for this purpose, and this alone, that the four and twenty members of the meeting, gathered at the cheerful Delmonican *symposium*, interchanged views, suggested plans, raised money, and promised heartily, constantly and laboriously to work. Respectfully, ONE OF THEM.

Affairs at Port Hudson.

THE REBELS RECEIVING SUPPLIES BY WAY OF THE RED RIVER.

A New-Orleans correspondent writes to the Boston *Traveller*, Jan. 25, as follows:

"From Port Hudson I have the following information: The rebels at that formidable locality receive all their supplies and provisions by way of Red River, where they have a number of elegant river steamers in use conveying both stores and troops. Two large cotton boats arrive each week at Port Hudson, via the Red River, loaded with immense quantities of grain and meat. It is said that they are busily engaged in raising two of these river boats for the purpose of converting one of them into a heavy floating river battery, and the other into a gunboat, on which they intend to mount six heavy guns, four of which are rifled 32-pounders.

All of their river boats are propelled with high-pressure engines, some double engines. I hear also that six large fire rafts are in readiness, and others are building at Port Hudson, for our benefit, and which will be used to smoke our fleet when they may dare to venture too near the rebellious individuals. It is known here, through information received by rebel deserters to our lines at Baton Rouge, that strict orders have been issued by the rebel commander at Port Hudson for the burning of all the steamers plying between there and Red River, should our forces succeed in capturing Port Hudson.

Last week the gunboat *Essex* went up the river within three miles of Port Hudson, and removed two large torpedoes from the river. One of them was exploded, and the other was brought to Gen. GARNER, at Baton Rouge, for inspection."

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES

The Troubles Between North Carolina and the Rebel Government.

Special Message of Gov. Vance to the Legislature.

ARRESTS FOR DISLOYALTY.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

TROUBLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF GOV. VANCE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

With the flight of time great events have occurred and are now crowding upon us. Since your adjournment in December, the invaders of our State have concentrated a large force upon our coast, and are again threatening our remaining seaports and lines of communication. Every preparation possible has been made to resist them, and it is hoped not without success. Still, much remains to be done to strengthen our army and add to its efficiency. I beg leave respectfully to offer a few suggestions to you on this subject.

The most serious evils with which our Generals have to contend are the *inefficient execution of the conscript law and the alarming increase of desertion in the army.* A long absence from home, and the severe hardships of our rapid and wonderful campaigns, naturally tend to produce these effects during a protracted war. To arrest these delinquents and return them to duty, the militia have heretofore been employed with some degree of success; *but latterly they have been found inefficient owing to the many obstacles interposed by the law.* Should an officer start out to arrest a deserter, the friends of the latter have only to give the alarm, and he is spirited out of the way, or the officer is resisted by open violence. As desertion is not a crime known to the laws of this State, these persons who thus shield the deserter from arrest are liable to no punishment. *The consequence is that numbers of deserters are concealed in many parts of the State, and banding together for company and mutual protection, depredate upon the citizens near them, thus forming a kind of outlawed population in the midst of our quiet and orderly people.*

This state of things, ruinous alike to the discipline of our army and the morals of our people, ought not to be suffered to continue, and might be prevented, in my opinion, by a little prudent legislation. With the consent of the highest military authorities from whose commands they are absent, I propose to give absentees from the army without leave, by proclamation, thirty days in which they may return to duty free of punishment, and after that time to make them liable for the delay, to the severest penalties of the law. To enable the authorities to effect their arrest, I recommend, as I had the honor to do in my regular message to you, that the Militia laws be so amended as to subject both officers and privates of any particular company or regiment of the militia to the articles of war, when ordered to perform any duty of this kind at the discretion of the Executive; that power be given the Executive summarily to drop from the rolls officers guilty of gross and willful neglect of duty; and that it be made a crime to shield or harbor deserters, or to assist them to avoid capture. Should it be deemed best to continue to use the militia of the State for executing the Conscript law, these amendment will be indispensable, as Congress has failed in these respects to provide for the enforcement of its own acts.

I have been applied to in several instances, as the appointing power of the regimental officers of our regiments raised originally for three years or the war, to promote men for gallant and meritorious conduct, but on close examination of the law, I find I have no authority to deviate from the regular order of promotion by seniority in the appointment of company officers.

This power ought to reside somewhere—the good of the service requires it. The humblest private in the ranks of the army ought to feel that there is the power and the will to lift him above the humble position to a commissioned officer, as a reward for gallantry and heroism. I therefore recommend that this authority be vested in the Executive, to be exercised upon proper recommendations of commanding officers in the field.

The subject of arresting citizens on charges of disloyalty I beg leave again to allude to. Many have been recently taken up by the Confederate officers, and with a spirit of courtesy and respect for State authority, turned over to me for investigation. I am at a loss how to dispose of them. I cannot examine them myself, and of course regard it inconsistent with my duty to set them at liberty without an examination, and I am yet more unwilling to see them placed in the Confederate prison at Salisbury, where the tracks of the accused all lead in one direction and the light of old English liberty is never seen. I therefore recommend the establishing of a commission for the investigation of charges against all such persons with power to commit for trial before the proper tribunal if sufficient cause appears, &c.

In this connection, I take great pleasure in transmitting a letter from Hon. JAS. A. SEDDON, Secretary of War, in relation to the case of R. J. GRAVES, and in response to the demand for his delivery to the authority of this State, made in obedience to a joint resolution of your two Houses. Admirable in spirit, ample in explanation of the circumstances under which the arrest was made, and in expressions of regard for the rights and sovereignty of the State, I am sure that, accompanying as it did the prompt surrender of the accused, it cannot fail to give you the satisfaction I experienced on its perusal.

In view of the threatened invasion of the State, I have been advised by the War Department to call out the militia to assist in repelling it. Having consulted with the General in command of this department, I concluded to do so, but am at least *doubtful* of my authority to take the step, while your body is in session. Not wishing to exercise any doubtful authority when your presence and application may so easily make it certain, I most respectfully recommend that I be authorized immediately to call out such portion of the militia as may be deemed sufficient to meet the present emergency.

I have the honor herewith to transmit copies of resolutions on various subjects of the Legislatures of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, forwarded to me by their respective Executives, with a request that they be laid before you. The most important of these relates to the proposition: guaranteeing by each State of its proportion of the Confederate war debt, and to these I invite your early and deliberate attention.

I am also pleased to be able to inform you that the correspondence conducted by me with the War Department at your request, in relation to the burning of cotton in Eastern North Carolina, was entirely satisfactory, though for prudential reasons I thought it improper to make it public. Z. B. VANCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 21.

THE LEGISLATURE PURGES ITSELF.

In the North Carolina House of Commons on Jan. 27, Mr. LOVE offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, Imputations upon the loyalty of the General Assembly of North Carolina have been current in our own and sister States of the Confederacy, and as the said imputations have been made of undue importance by the notice taken of them, it has become necessary to give them a full and explicit denial, be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of this General Assembly have no hesitation in reiterating their solemn pledges of loyalty and fidelity to the Southern Confederacy. That their firm confidence in the final success of the present just, necessary and righteous war remains unshaken, and they pledge themselves as private citizens, as well as legislators, to pursue this war to any extremity sooner than accept terms short of a full and unconditional independence, political and commercial, of the United States of America. We also emphatically and sincerely proclaim any intention of accepting a peace which would include reconstruction of the late Union in any form or modification whatever.

Resolved, That the Senate concurring, the Speaker of each House be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, that they may present them to that body, and thus place on public record this our final and irrevocable determination.

Several other series, of similar purport, were submitted. The Raleigh *Register* comments on them as follows:

The present "Conservative" Legislature is, if not the most sensible, certainly the most sensitive body of men that ever sat under the roof of a Capitol. So remarkably sensitive and suspicious are they, that one must naturally conclude that they are conscious of not being what they ought to be, and are, therefore, constantly on the *qui vive*, and ready to cry out, "We are innocent. We are not traitors. We do not desire reconstruction. We are for the vigorous prosecution of the war. We don't wish a conflict with the Confederate Government," &c., &c., &c. People truly conscious of having a good character, would no more behave in this manner than a truly virtuous woman would cry out in the street, "I am chaste—I am chaste." *It is only those conscious of not having a good character that are overanxious to clean one.*

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

The following resolutions, as amended, passed the House of Commons on Jan. 28, by a vote of 97 to 21:

Resolved, &c., That the people of North Carolina have

beyond all price their personal liberty and those constitutional guarantees which declare "that no free man ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of his freehold liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land," and "that every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful; and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed;" that " in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with witnesses against him, to have a compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the executive authority of the Confederate States, at and in the vicinity of the town of Salisbury, and in this State, (200 miles from any enemy of the Confederacy,) *is in direct contravention of the rights and privileges of our citizens, as guaranteed by the highest authority known to this State, and surely tends to the subversion of the liberties of our people, if the same is submitted to as a rightful exercise of Confederate authority*; and believing that the exercise of such power will have the effect of rendering the Confederate Government odious to our people, and tend to alienate their affections from the common cause in which we are engaged, we do respectfully, but solemnly protest against the suspension of said writ at any point within the State, unless the same be in such danger of an attack by the enemy as to require the declaration of martial law for its effective defence; and we do hereby request his Excellency, the President of the Confederate States, to revoke any and all orders suspending said writ at and in the vicinity of the town of Salisbury.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, we have laws upon our statute books sufficiently stringent to punish all manner of disloyal conduct of recreant citizens of this State, and Judges of unimpeachable integrity to administer the same. (And if the laws of the Confederacy are insufficient for that purpose, it is the duty of Congress to supply the deficiency.)

Resolved, That the Governor transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Confederate States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The following, from a series offered by Mr. FOY, of Onslow, were incorporated in the foregoing, but the first resolution was subsequently stricken out on motion of Mr. SEDDENS:

Resolved, That this Legislature hereby request and instruct their Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge and procure, if possible, a repeal of the law passed authorizing the President to suspend, in his discretion, the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Resolved, That the military power is subordinate to and governed by the civil authorities: and that the General Assembly hereby requires and directs the Judges of this State who have taken an oath to administer the law, to see that the writs of *habeas corpus* issued by them are executed.

THE PRISON AT SALISBURY.

From the Raleigh State Journal.

The Confederate prison at Salisbury contains men from all of the Confederate States—men charged with treason and with treasonable practices, and guilty, many of them no doubt, and yet no one voice is raised in sympathy for them, or for their comfort or release, except by the faction called Conservatives, in North Carolina—the only faction, thank God, to be found anywhere in the Confederacy. Let the people mark this.

If we were to charge that the traitors who have compassed the lives of our troops in this State, and the lives and property of the loyal people within the reach of the enemy, have *friends* in the Legislature, it would give rise to another series of resolutions, and to much abuse of our humble self. Therefore we will not make the charge. We will content ourself with reminding the Legislature that when they complain of the "poor prisoners" at Salisbury being compelled to sleep upon "a board," or on "straw," they should remember first the brave soldiers in the field, who have neither board nor *straw* to sleep on. And if they do not know the fact, we will tell them that their sympathy is misdirected when applied to the "poor prisoners" at Salisbury. *Do they know that one of the whole number confined there some two or three weeks ago, only one man, out of about three hundred, could be found who was willing to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the Southern Confederacy? This is a fact which cannot be truthfully denied.*

Now we do not charge the Legislature with treasonable purposes or proclivities. We give them credit for all the good intentions they claim. *But we do charge them with a purpose to quarrel and conflict with the Confederate Government; and we tell them they are instigated to it by men who are traitors, but who have not the courage to avow their treason.*

We call upon the people to watch the movements of the faction controlled by such men.

The *State Journal* comments on the above as follows:

"The reader will see that while the 'Conservatives' of the Legislature declare on one day that they will do all they can to sustain the Confederate Government, *they on the next do all they can to embarrass it and make it odious in the eyes of the people by whose confidence it alone can be sustained.* Nobody but a member of the North Carolina 'Conservative' faction believes that the President would suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, but for reasons necessary to the prosecution of this war. It may be that the President has reasons for the suspension of this writ at Salisbury which, if made known, would shut up the months of even factions and caviling 'Conservatives,' and, at the same time, it may be that a disclosure of these reasons would be highly improper and impolitic. Mortifying as the reflection is to every true citizen of the State, there is yet a consolation in the belief that the species of 'conservatism' existing in it is confined to North Carolina—that is looked upon with mingled surprise and abhorrence by the people of every other State of the Confederacy, and will have but a brief and inglorious career where it has dared to raise its head, and where it has obtained a temporary triumph by the grossest of frauds upon a people as loyal and true as any under the sun, and a people who will drive from the places which they have disgraced with scorn and indignation whenever the opportunity of doing so shall be presented."

MOUNTAIN TORIES SUBDUED.

From the Raleigh Progress.

A dispatch from Gen. HETH, commanding at Knoxville, Tenn., to GOV. VANCE, says that a portion of our troops encountered the tories at Lenrel, in Madison County, N. C., and killed 13 and captured 20; that their forces are exaggerated, and they are probably now completely subdued.

THE FIGHT AT PARKER'S CROSS ROADS.

A REBEL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEFEAT—TREACHERY THE CAUSE.

From the Huntsville (Ala.) Confederate, Jan. 9.

Mr. JOHN P. LEA and Mr. WM. LEARY, of this place, returned to-day (Wednesday) from Clifton, Wayne County, Tenn., where they met Gen. FORREST's force returning from Parker's Cross Roads, West Tennessee, where they had a desperate fight with an overwhelming force of the Abolitionists. These gentlemen were with Col. RUSSELL's command 24 hours, and had a fine opportunity of learning the facts, and report them as follows:

On the 31st of December, Gen. FORREST was returning from his successful expedition for cutting GRANT's and SHERMAN's railroad communications with the North, and destroying their supplies—having destroyed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad bridges and trestles from Jackson to Union City, tearing up the road and burning the cross-ties and iron, and doing the same for the Memphis and Ohio Railroad—capturing and paroling 2,000 prisoners, taking four cannon and a large number of small arms. At Parker's Cross Roads, about thirty miles northwest of Lexington, he encountered a large body of the enemy, seven full regiments, supposed to be 5,000, and they raised the white flag in token of surrender. He approached to receive their arms, when another heavy column, of ten regiments, came on his flank and rear, and began to fire on his men, and the portion who had raised the white flag, treacherously joined in the firing. The gallant FORREST and his brave men returned the fire vigorously. They had only ten rounds of ammunition, fired six rounds, and then fought their way out, with a loss of 500 in killed, wounded and missing. The killed are estimated at about 50, the wounded at 150 to 200. The rest are prisoners. The wounded also fell into the hands of the enemy.

It is said that in fighting their way out, our brave troops massed themselves in a solid column, and charged the enemy's column that had come upon their rear. The cool and intrepid FORREST remained in the rear to collect his scattered men and bring them out, and the enemy closed up their column, after the rest of FORREST's men had passed through, and came very near catching him. He escaped by riding at full speed along a ravine, and leaping his horse over a ten rail fence. One, who witnessed his escape, said that the last he saw of FORREST, he was flying over the fence, lying flat on his horse, and hundreds of bullets were flying after him. One bullet passed through his hat. Strange to say, not one man was lost in fighting their way out.

FORREST went over with about 4,500 men, and came back with about 3,000. Beside losing 500 men, one of his mountain howitzers burst in the last fight, and the enemy captured three, leaving him six cannon, his original number. He crossed the Tennessee River at some near Clifton, Tenn., a little northeast of Lexington, on Tuesday night and Friday morning, and camped at Clifton until Sunday morning. The enemy came, 6,000 strong, Saturday afternoon, and formed a line of battle, and some fighting took place across the river, which was 300 yards wide. FORREST brought his artillery to bear on the Abolitionists, and they retired. It is positively asserted that FORREST, with his pistol, killed one Abolitionist across the river. The command rode ninety miles without getting out of their saddles, and with little or nothing to eat. They have returned to Mount Pleasant, Tenn.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 29.

The convalescence of nations is attended, as in the case of individuals, with a collapse of the circulation. Money is the blood of a nation, the Treasury its heart. At present—thanks to the ceaseless industry of Mr. MEMMINGER's presses—every artery through which the circulating medium can be made to pass, *is crammed to overflowing with paper money, the false blood of national life. A fever of unprecedented violence is raging in every part of the Confederacy.* The inflammation of war is manifest in the wild spirit of speculation, in the exorbitant prices of every article of production in consumption, in the merciless charges of the extortioner, in the lavish expenditures of all classes, and in the secret ventures of the soberest men of business. Outwardly, there is the appearance of riotous health; inwardly, a frightful disease is preying upon our vitals. These are flush times, and the energy and enterprise visible on every side are but indications of unnatural strength imparted to the national system by a stimulating poison which *changes all this in an instant.* A single cannon ball will do it. The fortunes are suddenly wrecked; merchants, tradesmen and speculators will vanish like mists before the sun. The paper system which has expended itself in gain will meet its deserts, and lovers of justice will be gratified by a fearful exhibition of the law of retribution. Money will become scarce, payments of even small sums will be difficult, if not impossible, enterprises of all sorts will languish, speculations will bring compensatory ruin, long-established houses will find it exceedingly troublesome to tide over the shoals of the hard times, new concerns will be swamped, and on every hand the cry of distress will be heard from thousands whose business capacity is too feeble to suggest expedients for escaping the calamities of a financial crisis far more terrible than any we have ever known.

The collapse must come; it cannot be avoided by any arts within the compass of our statesmen or our financiers. The pendulum will swing back; the reaction will be proportionate to the excitement of the war fever. Many suppose that peace will bring in its train crowds of European and Yankee capitalists, burthened with money and eager to invest in those magnificent enterprises, by which the Southern Confederacy is to be immediately made known to the mercantile and commercial world. Others contend that it will take years to absorb the immense amount of Confederate money which will be left in circulation even after it has been subjected to the reform now proposed by Congress with much hope of execution. Let us not be deceived by either class of dreamers. History tells us what stringency there was in monetary affairs subsequent to the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812, and common sense may teach us the inference that a corresponding stringency will mark the close of the war in which we are now engaged. *As for the superabundance of Confederate money, it will burden the circulation not more than the many millions of "Continental d—mns," unless the present Congress, by decisive measures, reduces it at once to its legitimate limits.* If it is so reduced, and the currency diminished to the hundred millions or so, which will be real money, an estimate of the time required for its absorption may be formed by referring to the statistics of importation into the United States before the war, and comparing them with the amount of cotton now on hand. Three-fourths of the imports in thirty-three States were paid for in cotton, to supply the wants of thirteen States of the Confederacy, making ample allowence for the complete consumption of foreign articles, during three years of the blockade and war. *We have thirty-five hundred thousand bales of cotton alone, say nothing of tobacco, each bale worth nearly, if not quite, a hundred dollars; or, in other words, we have three hundred and fifty millions of dollars in cotton, say a hundred and fifty millions of tobacco, making in all a grand total of five hundred millions of dollars with which to purchase all we need abroad, and to establish in Europe a credit which must, of necessity, put sterling at a discount and restore a specie basis.* With that restoration Confederate paper disappears, and we all know that the days of hard money are days of economy and caution.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 29.

Some days since there were many indications that a simultaneous attack on the lines of Fredericksburgh, Vicksburgh and in North Carolina, was imminent. The great guns hung fire—probably because the explosion has been delayed until the heavy rains and Winter mud had arrived at last in such overwhelming force as to render marching and fighting alike impossible.

It is but a short truce. At the uttermost, the weather and state of the soil can delay the collision only a few weeks. So surely as the sun and wind of Spring dries the ground, the heavy columns which now nearly touch the Confederate lines will be set in motion and forced to show what is in them. No political movement, no action of statesmen, no declaration of the people in the United States, can interfere to prevent the military *denouement* of the actual situation.

In fact, the aspect of the war was never more menacing than at present; and however near the peace may be, it is certain that before it comes, there will be another deluge of blood, and another hecatomb of human victims sacrificed to the Moloch of Northern ambition. Four principal armies of invasion, each independent of the other, both in success and failure, menace the most vital points of the Southern Confederacy.

Vicksburgh is such a point. It is the key of the Mississippi, and our last grip on the great empire beyond it. It has been attacked with enormous force on two occasions and has been defended with courage and success. *It is now to bear the brunt of one of the most formidable armaments, of both land and naval power, yet seen in the West.* The possession of Eastern Tennessee is another grand prize of the campaign. The Government and Generals of the United States appear *to consider it of much greater importance to the existence of the Southern Confederacy than it really is.* But there is no question of the actual fact, that both the country and the railroad, both for supplies and for strategy, is of very high value in this war. The movements of ROSECRANS since the battle of Murfreesboro indicate that the complete conquest of that region has become the chief object of his efforts. Before Fredericksburgh, the vast army of two hundred thousand men, under BURNSIDE, is committed to another assault. The hope of victory may be slight, the vista of Richmond in the distance may be dim, but we may be well assured that large host has not been maintained on the bleak hills of Stafford these many months only to be moved away at the approach of Spring. National pride, if no other motive was present, is still sufficiently strong in the heart of the North to compel that army to a supreme attack, in which life and blood will be lavished to reopen the lost road to Richmond, *or at least to recover some of those barren but glorious laurels which the Southern Generals tore from the standard of the United States in the last weeks of the past year.* The fourth point of decisive war is in the State of North Carolina. It is certain that a large Federal force is already collected there, and that a great battle is to be fought in that quarter for the safety of our Southern communications.

It is the current belief that some of these menaced attacks are intended as feints to draw attention from others which are to be realities. *Is it not more reasonable to suppose that they are all real?* Why should not the Washington Government fight each of the armies at its command to the uttermost? The defeat of one does not prevent the success of another. The last hope of the Abolitionist party rests on the appeal to arms of the coming campaign. The idea of a simultaneous movement and desperate effort along the whole line from the Mississippi to the Atlantic has never been present in the military councils of the United States; its execution has often been prevented by impatience; *but the hour is nearly come when the strength of the Confederacy is to be tried by that tremendous test.*

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 30.

If we meet with no great and unexpected disasters; if we do not relax our exertions, *the war must virtually be ended by the 1st of June.* All the signs of the times, the ascendency of the Democratic party at the North, the partial failure of their draft, and the entire cessation of volunteering; the admission by them that a large part of their army goes out of service in May, and that no new recruits can be had to supply their places; the frequent and numerous desertions from their army; their domestic dissensions, their bitter denunciations of LINCOLN, his Cabinet, the Abolitionists, and of all New-England; the imminence of national bankruptcy, the ruin of their shipping and commercial interests, and incipient social anarchy, all prove that they can keep up the war but a few months longer. Besides, they know that foreign intervention, however delayed, must come at last. No doubt they desire it, in order to have a pretext for backing out from the contest. *Even Horace Greely admits that they must conquer us in three months, or then make the best peace they can.* Indeed, whether between individuals or nations, a big fight must ever be a short fight; because the parties, putting out all their strength at once, soon become exhausted. *The North is exhausted.* Every one who wants to have a hand in this glorious war should enlist at once, or else an early peace may deprive them of the opportunity of helping to win the independence of the South.

CURIOUS RUMORS AFLOAT.

From the Richmond Dispatch Jan. 3.

Yesterday during the day some excitement was created by the announcement *that Commissioners had arrived in this city from the States of Illinois and Indiana, invested with authority to negotiate a treaty of alliance between those State and the States of the Confederacy within thirty days, unless peace propositions were sooner made by the Administration at Washington.* It was further alleged that the action of the States in question was based upon a deep seated opposition to the Emancipation Proclamation of LINCOLN. We are inclined to believe, as the result of inquiry on the subject, *that gentlemen from Illinois and Indiana have recently arrived in this city*, but that they came accredited with the powers attributed to them is not probable, from the fact that we have no account of any State action looking to the appointment of such Commissioners.

MR. FOOTE'S RESOLUTION.

From the Savannah News Jan. 30.

Mr. FOOTE proposes to send a commission to the Lincoln Government to make known to it on what terms the Confederate States will consent to a peace. *We regard the proposition as utterly ridiculous.* Making all due allowance for the fanaticism and insanity of the Abolitionists of the North, it is absurd to suppose that they so far underrate the spirit of our people as to imagine that they would consent to anything short of an unconditional recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. They need no information on this subject, and any formal reiteration of the settled and irrevocable determination of our people would be humiliating. After the treatment received by our Commissioners to Washington previous to the commencement of the war for our subjugation, we hope to see no other commissioners to the Abe Lincoln Government until they meet to settle the terms of peace. Mr. FOOTE, like some of our sensation editors, is more zealous than discreet.

SMALL-POX.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Commandant, Capt. TURNER, has introduced certain hygienic regulations into the prisons, that have greatly conduced to the health of the prisoners confined there. The small-pox has nearly disappeared since the introduction of the remedy—the burning of leather scraps—of which disinfectant we assume the credit of having first promulgated to general use, by the prominency we gave to it several weeks ago.

We perceive that the [illegible] have been exhausted through the [illegible] Very few prisoners were received yesterday, and but few were sent off northward.

RUMORED ARMISTICE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 30.

PANIC AMONG SPECULATORS.—The bare rumor and mention of the intimate prospect of an armistice has sufficed to throw the army of speculators and extortioners into a panic. An armistice, foreshadowing peace and happiness to the land, looms up with ruin and destruction to those who, like vultures and vampires, have fattened upon the general wreck produced by the war.

A NEGRO FOR CONGRESS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A correspondent informs us that a Committee was recently appointed in Portsmouth to urge ROMAN BUTT, a negro of that place of worthy repute, and who rendered himself famous for his kindness during the prevalence of the yellow fever, to become a candidate for Congress to represent that District. The negro, more loyal than SROAR or COWPER, promptly sent the following response, which our correspondent assures us was copied from the original:

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 22, 1862.

To John Council, John O. Lawrence, Nicholas Butler and others, Committee:

GENTS: Accept my grateful acknowledgements for your flattering invitation to become a candidate to represent the District in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States.

There was a day in the history of our once glorious country when such an invitation would have been received with some consideration, but now things are very different, and to accept such a position when I know, if elected, I cannot represent the voice of the people of this District. In my humble opinion, gentlemen, any individual who would suffer his name to be used in this connection, and under the existing circumstances, would disgrace himself, and show but little respect for his friends of the District who are beyond the lines of the United States Government, fighting for our very existence. I must decline your invitation to become a candidate (to be voted for by ballot for a seat in a Congress which knows no law except the higher law, and are every day enacting unconstitutional measures, thereby disgracing the capital of the country. No, gentlemen, I will leave this position to some one who is more anxious to act the traitor, and have his name written high upon the page of infamy, then one who has ever borne within his bosom the true motto of his mother State—"Down with the tyrant."

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT BUTT.

GEN. MILROY'S OFFICERS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 29.

Among the prisoners received at Castle Thunder yesterday was Lieut. De Haines, of the One Hundredth Ohio regiment, and Corporal J. STERNE, of the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, Yankee deserters from MILROY's command in Western Virginia. The prisoners represent the feeling among the soldiers, many of whom are from Virginia, as being adverse to the war on the "Emancipation" basis, and insist that unless the war is conducted as originally commenced—for the restoration of the Union—they in plain terms "give it up."

LIST OF PRICES IN RICHMOND.

The following list of prices for clothing materials and provisions in Richmond, Jan. 20, is given in a private letter:

Unbleached Cotton, ℔ yard	96@	—
Bleached, ℔ yard	$1 50@$2 00	
Calico, ℔ yard	3 00@	—
Delaines, ℔ yard	5 00@ 6 00	
Shoes, ℔ pair	20 00@30 00	
Boots, ℔ pair	50 00@60 00	
Children's Shoes, ℔ pair	10 00@	—
Dark Brown Sugar, ℔ lb	1 50@	—
Coffee, ℔ lb	None.	
Beef, ℔ lb	50@	—
Pork, ℔ lb	75@	—
Molasses, ℔ gallon	12 00@	—
Flour, ℔ bbl	25 00@	—

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

CONDEMNATION AND IMPRESSMENT OF COTTON.

In the Confederate Senate on Jan. 28, Mr. PHELAN, of Mississippi, introduced a bill providing for the condemnation of all cotton in the Confederate States, and the payment for the same. This bill provides:

1. That all cotton now within the limits of this Confederacy, except so much as shall be required for domestic use, shall be condemned and appropriated by the Government.

2. That the sale, purchase or concealment of cotton, intended to frustrate the operations of this act, shall be a felony, punishable with fine and imprisonment, and the offender, if the owner of the cotton, forfeit all claim to compensation for the same.

3. That the sale or transfer of cotton to a citizen of the United States shall be misprison of treason, and the offender, on conviction, shall suffer death.

4. That all cotton shall be delivered by the owners at such time and place, and under such regulations, as the President shall direct, and refusal or failure to comply shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment.

5. That bonds of the Confederate States shall be delivered to the owners of the cotton at the rate of fifteen cents per pound, with interest from the date of delivery.

6. That cotton liable to fall into the hands of the public enemy shall be destroyed by direction of military commanders above the rank of Colonel, the owners to be compensated in the same manner as owners delivering it to the Government.

7. That no cotton shall be exported beyond the Confederacy, except by the Government, and that any person violating this section shall suffer death.

8. That all laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with this act, shall be repealed.

The bill having been read, Mr. PHELAN asked that, without being submitted to a Committee, it might be placed upon the calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, thought the bill of too much importance to be put upon the calendar without being first subjected to the scrutiny of a Committee. It involved immense private interests—nothing less than the whole cotton crop, amounting in value to hundreds of millions of dollars. He would not indicate a Committee to which it should be referred, unless the Senator declined to name one.

Mr. PHELAN said he only desired that the subject should be brought before the Senate at the earliest practicable moment, and had declined referring it to a Committee, simply because the subject matter of the bill was not new to the Senators. But on the suggestion of the Senator from South Carolina, he moved its reference to a Select Committee of five.

This disposition was made of the bill.

BEAUREGARD AND THE JEWS.

The following letter from Gen. BUREGARD'S Assistant Adjutant-General, although not of very recent date, has some historical interest:

HEADQUARTERS,
FIRST CORPS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
MANASSAS, Sept. 1, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 23d ult. has been received and duly considered by the General Commanding, who instructed me to reply as follows:

The advanced brigades of the army are now bivouacked in full view of the Capitol of the late United States, and have daily small conflicts with our invading enemy; therefore, to grant your application to give furloughs to soldiers of the Jewish persuasion from the 2d to the 15th day of September, so that they may participate in the "holy service" of your ancient religion for this period of the year, is impossible, as you and all Hebrews serving with this army will surely understand.

It would seem, indeed, the Ruler of nations and God of battles is guiding and aiding us, as certainly and visibly in these days as when, of old, He released your people from Egyptian bondage; and the General sincerely believes that all Israelites now in this army will do quite as acceptable service to Jehovah, at this momentous juncture, in standing here, at their posts, ready to battle for their homes, their liberties, and their country, as if their time was passed in the strictest observance and celebration of the sublime rites of Judaism for this period of the year.

Confidently trusting in this, and assured that on reflection anch must be the conclusion of all of your religion, I have the honor to be, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
THOS. JORDAN, A. A. Gen.

To M. I. MECHELBACKER, Rabbi Preacher.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

There is reason to believe that the flag-of-truce boat from Fortress Monroe to City Point is a Yankee trick for introducing spies, particularly female spies, into this country. The editor of the *South Carolinian* says:

"On a recent trip on the South Carolina Railroad we were thrown in with a number of female refugees (?) who had come from the North by the flag-of-truce boat to City Point. In conversation with several of them we learned that many Yankee women, who have never been in the South, are visiting their husbands, and who expect to return. They report that the people of the North are sick of the war, but expect us shortly to surrender from starvation.

We had supposed the object of the flag of truce permits was to persons returning to their domicil, and had no idea that *Northern women whose husbands had been caught in our workshops when the war commenced were to be allowed to visit them. It may be all well, but they certainly should not be allowed to communicate again with the North until the war is over.*

We have reason to believe that many improper persons arrived by the last flag of truce boat. Six hundred women are said to have come."

The Charleston *Courier* says: "We have good reasons for suspecting, if not believing, that many spies and doubtful characters, and some females not of doubtful, but of decidedly bad repute, are among the subjects of the late flag of truce. We shall not at present give further details or indications but we beg that a strict watch be kept over all who have recently arrived within our lines, and are not well known. We have been too often betrayed by the credulous courtesy accorded to flags of truce, and to female apparel."

FIRE AT CASTLE THUNDER.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 29.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, an alarm from the Yankee prisoners confined in the building opposite Castle Thunder, led to the discovery that the Confederate prisoners in the Castle had fired the same by communicating fire by some means to an apartment below them on the second floor, occupied by the clerks as a shaving room. When discovered, a bed in the shaving room was in full blaze, and a few minutes more would have sufficed to have spread the flames beyond the apartment. By order of Capt. ALEXANDER, *all the convicts of escape were closed upon the prisoners, and two of the Yankee sailors on the lower floor formed into a squad to pass water in the room.* In a few moments, before the prisoners could get up excitement enough to create a panic and stampede, which was their object, the burning materials were hurled from the windows, and the flames quenched. This diabolical attempt to burn a building containing five or six hundred confined inmates, and which would probably have involved the lives of the incendiaries, as well as scores of others, best illustrates the amount of hellish recklessness and deviltry which pis congregated within the walls of Castle Thunder.

The timely discovery of the flames was most fortunate, as the Castle is in close proximity to other buildings filled with prisoners of war.

The loss, as it is, falls upon Mr. SIDNEY S. BUCK, the clerk, who lost his bed and some of his wardrobe; and detective CAPEHART, who lost some articles of apparel.

THE IRON-CLADS.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal of Jan. 31.

By information almost direct from Beaufort Harbor, we learn that the enemy's iron-clads are said to be of much lighter draft than we had supposed, being only nine feet two inches. They have one or two pilots who know this river perfectly, and say they can bring them in. Whether they are white men or negroes we could not ascertain. The boats of the Monitor class are merely floating batteries, without speed or see-going qualities. They had to be towed around from Fortress Monroe, and dare not venture out from Beaufort while there is any swell outside. They can only operate in perfectly calm weather, otherwise deck, guns, turret and all would roll under. The Yankees at Beaufort say they are coming here the first favorable weather. It is strange that they should talk so much about it.

An Abolition force, consisting of about a thousand cavalry, with a battery of light artillery, made a reconnoissance in force this week as far as Jacksonville, in Onslow County, but almost immediately returned within the Abolition lines at Newbern. They may have come out on a foraging and plundering expedition.

SEIZURE OF GOODS.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* learns from its correspondent in Cherlottesville, that Capt. MALONY, Captain of the post, seized on Wednesday, about $20,000 worth of goods, boots and shoes, dry goods, hats, 400 pounds of bi-carbonate soda. These goods were in three wagons, unloading at the store of a merchant in the place, when they were seized. The owner of the goods and wagons had the permit of Col. EPP HUNTON, CAMPBELL and Gen. STUART, "to bring shoes, hats and other things out of London County, for the soldiers." Capt. MALLORY being satisfied that these goods came from Baltimore through Loudon County, and that they were brought to Charlottesville for speculation and not for the use of soldiers, seized and holds them to the order of the Secretary of War.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS DROWNED.

From the Dispatch, Jan. 29.

Acting Coroner RICHARD D. SANXAY yesterday held an inquest over the remains of two Federal soldiers who were drowned by falling into the James River and Kannwha Canal, on the morning of Tuesday, as they were journeying from the Libby Prison to the Petersburgh Depot, in this city. The inquest was held at the headquarters of the City Battalion, on the south side of the Basin. It was proved by sundry witnesses that the bridge spanning the canal, and whose breaking caused the catastrophe, was fabricated by MOSSLEY & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and had been in use for six years and upward. Abundant evidence was on hand that it had been used on all occasions, without fear of the result, up to the late fatal accident.

In addition to the inquiry made by the Coroner into the death of DANIEL LARUE and GEORGE EPHART, of Company K, Thirtieth Indiana Regiment, the two Federal soldiers who lost their lives on the occasion, an effort was made to find out how the "unknown stranger" came to his death. This latter, as was said on yesterday, resembled a Georgia soldier, from his uniform, and had been in the water for several weeks.

The jury, so far as the Federal soldiers were concerned, came to the conclusion that their death was caused by the breaking of the bridge, and their subsequent falling into the canal by reason thereof. As far as the "unknown stranger" was concerned, the jury could not exactly determine, but believe he accidentally fell into the canal and was drowned, and so returned a verdict to that effect.

While the inquest was progressing another body was fished out of the canal, which proved to be that of F. PADGAY, of the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment. It was ordered to be buried without the formality of an inquest. Three other Federal soldiers yet remain to be accounted for.

THE LATE BATTLE ON THE BLACKWATER.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of the 2d inst., brings some additional rebel particulars in regard to the fight of Gen. PAYNE:

"Some two hours or more before the dawn of day, Friday, our pickets were driven in by two regiments of mounted men, and a few minutes thereafter the enemy's artillery opened on our bivouac fires. We immediately replied with guns of Capt. COLE's South Carolina Battery, and one section of Capt. WAIGHT's. The enemy's shell fell thick and fast in our immediate vicinity, but our boys stood manfully to their guns, and gave the vandals as much and as good as they sent.

At daylight the artillery duel ceased, and the fight was then maintained with musketry for about one hour, when the enemy ceased firing and fell back. We held our position, but the enemy not advancing, and showing no disposition to renew the fight, Gen. PAYNE retired to Carrsville, eight miles from the Blackwater River, where he remained undisturbed at last accounts.

The following are all the casualties that we have been able to obtain:

There were four killed in the Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment. Among the number is Col. POAGE, of Pulaski County, a gallant officer, who distinguished himself in the Western Virginia campaign, under Gen. FLOYD. Col. POAGE was struck in the thigh by a fragment of shell, which severed the main artery, and he bled to death in a few minutes.

Capt. DOSSINS, of the Twenty-seventh Virginia Battalion, from Floyd County, was killed by a Minie ball.

In WRIGHT's Battery, Capt. WRIGHT was slightly wounded in the left leg by a piece of shell. Lieut. WATKINS was also slightly wounded. CHARLES W. HOGHE, of Halifax, had a leg broken, and was also wounded in the hip. GEO. B. WATTS, of Halifax, was slightly wounded.

The bodies of Col. POAGE and Capt. DOSSINS reached here yesterday morning on the train from Weldon. They will be forwarded to their friends for interment.

Two of Capt. COLE's battery were slightly disabled, one having been spiked by the breaking of a priming wire, and the other becoming useless from the lodgement of a ball which it was found impossible to remove."

SOUTHERN ARSENALS AND ARMORIES

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Jan. 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 13.—The following arsenals, armories, depots, &c., are immediately under the charge of the War Department, and its orders will be given directly through the Ordnance Bureau, viz:

Richmond Arsenal, Richmond, Va.
Richmond Armory, Richmond, Va.
Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, Fayetteville, N. C.
Charleston Arsenal, Charleston, S. C.
Augusta Arsenal and Powder Works, Augusta, Ga.
Macon Arsenal, Macon, Ga.
Macon Armory, Macon, Ga.
Macon Laboratory, Macon, Ga.
Columbus Arsenal, Columbus, Ga.
Atlanta Arsenal, Atlanta, Ga.
Mount Vernon Arsenal, Mount Vernon, Ala.
Montgomery Arsenal, Montgomery, Ala.
Selma Arsenal, Selma, Ala.
Jackson Arsenal, Jackson, Miss.
Greensboro Depot, Greensboro, N. C.
Danville Depot, Danville, Va.
Lynchburg Depot, Lynchburg, Va.
Little Rock Arsenal, Little Rock, Ark.
Texas Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas.

The Quartermasters' depots at Augusta, Atlanta and Columbus, Georgia, and at Montgomery and Huntsville, Alabama, having been established by the direction of the War Department, to supply the necessities of the army at large, are placed under the special control of the Quartermaster-General, though subject to the inspection of the commanding officers of the departments in which they are located. Issues from these depots will be made by order of the Quartermaster-General, upon requisitions of Chief Quartermasters, approved by commanding Generals.

By order. (Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

PRISONERS AT SAVANNAH.

From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 24.

Eight Yankees who were taken within four miles of St. Augustine, between the Jacksonville and Picolata Roads, a few days ago, by Capt. DIXON's company of cavalry, arrived by the Gulf road on Saturday evening last, under charge of Capt. S. W. MAYS, and were taken over to Charleston yesterday, to be turned over to Gen. BEAUREGARD. They were on their way to attend a sugar boiling in the vicinity of St. Augustine, and were mounted on very valuable horses when they were surprised. The following is a list of their names:

Lieut. VIRGIL U. CATE, Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment.
Private OSSIAN F. FRENCH, Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment.
C. C. KENLEY, Sutler's clerk, Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment.
SAMUEL T. RENDELL, Sutler, Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment.
EPHRAIM PETTSELL, deserter, Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment.
HORACE M. PRESCOTT, deserter, Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment.
CHARLES RUSSELL, United States mail carrier.
JOHN CRINGAN, United States mail carrier.

We learn through them that the Yankees are shipping negroes from St. Augustine to attach them to the black regiments at Port Royal.

Lieut. CATE says he is in for the war for the Union and the flag, but is opposed to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. He says that the general feeling and views are generally among the United States officers at St. Augustine.

The deserters above-mentioned say that many of the troops would also desert, but are forced to believe that our troops are starving and living on parched corn.

TORIES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

A band of tories, about seventy in number, under an outlaw named TAYLOR, warn attacked on the 23d in Johnson County, Tenn., by forty of our men, under Col. FOLK. A letter says:

"The tory cavalry and infantry were parading in a field near the Fish Springs. Col. FOLK ordered his men to swim the river and charge them. The tories seeing this, abandoned their horses and took shelter upon the summit of a large ridge. FOLK's men were then dismounted, and charged up the ridge, completely dispersing the tories. All of their horses were captured. Four of the tories were killed, and a number wounded and captured. The captured were immediately hung by order of Col. FOLK. TAYLOR was killed."

OBITUARY.

From the Dispatch.

Among the victims of the present war we have to number Lieut.-Col. ST. GEORGE TUCKER, who died on Saturday week in Charlottesville. He was formerly Clerk of the House of Delegates. He was among the earliest in the war, and served with honor in the Peninsula, where he contracted the sickness which terminated, after some months, in his death.

EXTORTION AND SPECULATION.

From the Dispatch.

The state of affairs brought about by the speculation and extortion practiced upon the public cannot be better illustrated than by the following grocery bill for one week for a small family, in which the prices before the war and those of the present are compared:

1842.		1863.	
Bacon, 10 lbs. at 12½c.	$1 25	Bacon, 10 lbs. at $1	$10 00
Flour, 30 lbs. at 5c.	1 50	Flour, 30 lbs. at 12½	3 75
Sugar, 5 lbs. at 8c.	40	Sugar, 5 lbs. at $1 75	8 75
Coffee, 4 lbs. at 12½c.	50	Coffee, 4 lbs. at $5	20 00
Tea, (green,) ½ lb. at $1	50	Tea, (green,) ½ lb. at $16	8 00
Lard, 4 lbs. at 12½c.	50	Lard, 4 lbs. at $1	4 00
Butter, 3 lbs. at 25c	75	Butter, 3 lbs. at $1 75	5 25
Meal, 1 peck at 25c.	25	Meal, 1 peck at $1	1 00
Candles, 2 lbs. at 15c.	30	Candles, 2 lbs. at $1 25	2 50
Soap, 5 lbs. at 10c.	50	Soap, 5 lbs. at $1 10	5 50
Pepper and salt (about)	10	Pepper and salt (about)	2 50
Total	$

thing—salary too slender, or some other unpleasant circumstance.

On Wednesday, Mr. BERNARD SHOW did "Virginius" tolerably well. BRIGHAM'S daughter ALICE did "Virginia" intolerably ill. Those noted Romans are to be done again on Saturday. "Don't Judge by Appearances" followed on Wednesday night. Scarcely a soldier could be seen among the audience, as the new board theatre at Camp Douglas opened the same evening for the first time, with a grand concert, followed by the farce of "The Black Statue." Tickets, boxes, 75 cents; parquet, 50 cents. "Seats reserved for ladies." As the camp and the city theatres are both open on the same two nights of the week, the volunteers will be more apt to stay "to hum" in camp, than to stray off to the city in quest of excitement.

Three or four years ago this city was enlightened by three weekly local newspapers—the *Deseret News* and *Mountaineer*, both Mormon, and the *Valley Tan*, in the Gentile interest. The *News*' circulation was between three and four thousand, price $6 per annum; the *Mountaineer* between two and three thousand circulation, price the same; the *Tan* four or five hundred circulation, price $8. The *Valley Tan*, it is almost superfluous to say, was far from being a paying institution, and as its backers wearied of "shelling out," the concern was soon a "goner, sure." The *Mountaineer* succumbed to a "paper famine." The *News*, roughly handled a time or two, by the same gallant enemy, retired in good order for a brief space, and then resumed active operations.

But the talk now is that the *News* will soon have a local rival, representing those who may be outside of the pale of the "True Church." It appears, however, that the establishment of another journal at Salt Lake in the present and prospective state of the paper market, will not prove a very shrewd or successful speculation.

The ground is not yet completely covered with snow, the frosts are but moderate, the roads are soft every day, and the air is but slightly cold. Last Saturday was as beautiful a Spring day as could be wished. Even in Cache Valley, in the north, a place of long winters and deep snows, the earth is bare, and the roads are muddy. The middle of January having arrived, there can scarcely now be a hard winter, though there yet may be an abundance of snow.

Since the expeditions of the California Volunteers to chastise the Indians northward, the red-skins have been exceedingly mad against the pale faces, and are stated to have formed the intention of killing every white man found Immediately north of Bear River, till revenge is satisfied. Not only have they threatened, but the tomahawk has been at its bloody work. GEORGE CLAYTON and HENRY BIAN, carrying an express from Bannock City to the Utah settlements, were intercepted by the Indians and killed, near the head of Marsh Valley, and not far from the settlements in Cache Valley. It is reported that this express was bringing some two hundred letters and a thousand dollars in treasure, of course all seized as booty.

It is also stated that a company of ten persons, or most of them, were recently killed in that region, and further a company with ten wagons and several hundred dollars in gold dust were attacked, one white being killed and four wagons robbed by the savages. These Indians must be either chastised or conciliated, whichever will most conduce to the peace and security of the district.

OBITUARY.

Tribute to the Late Gen. Wm. R. Terrill.

It will hereafter be our privilege and our duty faithfully to cherish the fame of those martyr-patriots who have sacrificed themselves that the nation might live. There was a modest and high-souled hero who laid down his life on the battle-field of Perryville, and whose career deserves to be held in loving memory. It is right that the purity of nature, the earnestness of principle and the endearing character of Gen. TERRILL should be declared beyond the circle of his friends, for he now belongs to the nation in whose cause he so calmly and bravely died. Tried by the sternest and most painful tests, he was found faithful among the faithless, bravest among the brave. This young soldier was no common man, for it is unfortunately a rare thing to find a life so entirely and yet gracefully subordinated to the highest principles of religious duty. Even now, when our noblest and bravest are falling like the leaves in Autumn, it is not intrusion to set forth for public consideration the facts of a life so worthy in its continuance and so noble in its close.

Born at Covington, Va., April 21, 1834, young TERRILL went to West Point as a Cadet in 1849, and graduated into the Third Artillery in 1853. He was Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy in 1855-'6, and served against the Seminoles in Florida during the Winter of 1856, and the Summer of 1857. From 1858 to April, 1861, he was an assistant on the Coast Survay, and as such was employed in the office in the Hudson River triangulation, and as chief of a party in the triangulation of Charlotte Harbor, Fla. In this capacity, his good judgment, industry and success amid many difficulties, secured for him the high esteem of his chief, and of the many others who knew how well he discharged his duty.

It was while he was thus employed that the baleful fires of secession blazed out, confusing the weak and allaring the faithless. Be it remembered, to the honor of Gen. TERRILL, that he never wavered from his patriotic duty; and though his heart was torn by the menace of a father's curse, and the powerful beseechings of family pleading, he held fast to what he felt was his sworn duty. Our fierce declaimers against the treason of those Southern army officers who resigned to enter the Confederate service, little realize the powerful motives at work where the ties of kindred, of home, of State, of all early associations, were drawn with intense energy to lead away from an allegiance too easily declared forfeit. It was a terrible ordeal, and those were truly moral heroes who dared all adjurations and passionate persuasions, and held with single heart to a sworn allegiance against all appeals of consanguinity and early friendship. It was not that the tender and awful voices of his child-home had lost their sway in TERRILL'S heart, for that was gentle and loving; but that he bowed himself humbly before the greater claims of plighted faith and patriotic duty. His nature and his life were truly religious, and this it was which held him firmly at his post. Noble and generous natures will honor him more for this religious loyalty, maintained at the cost of the dearest human ties, than even for the calm trust and brave patience which glorified his death.

He commanded temporarily the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers at Washington Arsenal, in May, 1861; was Acting Inspector-General of the Washington Department, in June, 1861; was appointed Captain Fifth Artillery, and commanded Battery H, Fifth Artillery, after July 1, 1861; was Commandant of Artillery at the Camp of Instruction, near Louisville, in November; was Chief of Artillery of the Second Division of the Army of the Ohio, from December, 1861, to June, 1862; was Gen. NELSON'S Chief of Artillery for the defence of Cincinnati; was ordered to Lexington, and assisted in withdrawing our troops from that place; was appointed Brigadier-General early in September; was engaged in the defence of Louisville, and marching thence with his brigade was mortally wounded Oct. 8, 1862, at the battle of Chaplin's Hills or Perryville.

He was a truly skillful artillerist, and won solid titles to professional distinction by the singular efficiency which he gave to his battery in a short time. In the great and sanguinary battle of April 7, near Pittsburgh Landing, his services were very important, and even essential to saving the day. Gen. NELSON'S report says: "This (TERRILL'S) battery was a host in itself. It consists of four 12-poundar brass guns, and two Parrott guns. Its fire was terrific. It was handled superbly. Wherever Capt. T. turned his battery, silence followed on the part of the enemy."

It is hardly needful here to recall the details of the battle of Perryville. TERRILL'S brigade of raw troops was crushed by an overwhelming concentration of BRAGG'S forces. While he, with sublime but vain courage, was striving to stay the disorderly retreat, a piece of a shell struck him near the heart, inflicting a wound which soon proved fatal. He knew the deficiency of training in his brigade, and the evening before the fatal battle, remarked that he expected to have to sacrifice his life in consequence. To the Chaplain's admonition that he should prepare for coming death, he replied, "I have been prepared to die for a long time." If to live a right and religious life is to be prepared, he was indeed ready.

TERRILL was of good stature and well formed. His hair was flaxen and waving, his eyes a tender blue, his complexion rich, and his whole expression kind and gentle, but downright and decided. He had a winning frankness of manner, a steady cheerfulness under all circumstances, and a native cordiality which made it easy to like him. His intellect was clear, practical and judicious. His private life was exemplary; of his domestic life we may not speak, except to say that he was married to a daughter of the late Capt. WM. S. HENRY, of the army.

Many friends will cherish his memory all the more tenderly because his kindred disavow him, and because he died amid the wreck of an incoherent brigade, which he strove by hopeless and fruitless daring to reinstate. Could he have fallen directing the terrific fires of his splendid battery, it would have seemed kinder; but soldiers of duty such as he, die not for dramatic effect; they accept in patience the work assigned, dying unlamented martyrs if need be, well knowing that our Heavenly Father reads the inmost heart and gives eternal benediction to the self-denying and sincere. God be thanked for each noble soul which thus strengthens our faith in human nature, and let us not, amid the confusions of to-day, forget the sanctities of humanity which are now passing into history and which future generations of the good and wise will prize above all price. E. B. H.

A Tribute to Lieut. Edward Lea.

Lieut.-Commander EDWARD LEA was born in the City of Baltimore, on the 30th day of January, 1838. His father, Gen. ALBERT M. LEA, graduated in the Topographical Engineers at West Point, and his mother was a grand-daughter of SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, Esq., Mayor of Philadelphia before the formation of the Government. Having conceived a fondness for the Navy, EDWARD LEA entered the Academy at Annapolis in 1851, and graduated therefrom June 9, 1855.

From this time until the day of his decease he was employed in active service upon various stations, having passed rapidly through the several grades of Master and Lieutenant to that of Lieutenant-Commander, to which position he was commissioned July 16, 1862, not quite eleven years from the date of his entry into the service.

Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he was master on board the frigate *Hartford*, then the flag ship of the East India squadron, which vessel was recalled shortly afterwards by command of the Department. Upon her arrival in Delaware Bay, all the officers attached to the ship were required, before landing, to take the oath of allegiance, and to his lasting honor, be it known, that of six then present he was one of two who went manfully forward and subscribed his name in full, remarking afterwards that when it was proposed he "gave one glance at the old flag flying at the peak," and obeyed its silent, though patriotic summons.

Shortly after this he was assigned to the *Harriet Lane*, then attached to the Potomac flotilla, from whence, running the blockade gauntlet with the *Pensacola*, he was ordered with his vessel to the Gulf, where he took quite a conspicuous part in the bombardment and capture of Forts St. Philip and Jackson and the City of New-Orleans.

From this scene of active operations he was ordered to the blockade off Pensacola, and thence to Galveston, where, after a most gallant and heroic defence, fighting his vessel to the very end against the enemies of his country, he fell overpowerd, on the 1st of January, breathing his last upon the deck of the vessel he had so long defended.

We might well pause here and point with pride to the undimmed record of his faithful career in the public service as the most imperishable monument to his worth and gratuitry, but our admiration of his many virtues and exalted patriotism, tempts us to add, that in all the higher qualities which adorn the Christian and ennobln man, EDWARD LEA stood foremost! Of a warm and impulsive nature—a generous, noble-hearted disposition, a devoted son and a faithful friend, his memory will ever be cherished by those who met him in the private walks of life, as it must be honored by his companions in the service. Early impressed with the truth of the saying, "it is man's highest glory to be *good*," he became a devoted and consistent member of the church in his fourteenth year, from which time he walked steadfastly to the end, never swerving from the chosen path of rectitude and fulfilling every Christian obligation with a zeal and devotion worthy of example to the world.

Z. B.

Carriages at the Opera.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may well seem astonishing that the columns of the *Herald* should contain original matter deserving of commendation, but in these strange times we must not be surprised at anything, and it is certain that for some time that paper has continued to put forth very just and vigorous suggestions on the necessity of better regulations for our rail-cars, omnibuses, hackney-coaches, and even private carriages, by day and night, especially the latter. It would be well if the rest of our Press followed up this movement. Such a confusion as took place at the Italian opera yesterday (and doubtless will take place again to-morrow) is equally disgraceful and dangerous, and ought not to be allowed in a civilized city. It was bad enough at setting down. From Fourth-avenue to Irving-place, some of the coachmen had the common sense and decency to establish a file, but others arriving late, were continually endeavoring to break this file, on the principle of a bayonat charge. Military writers tell us that bayonets are seldom actually crossed, for whichever side has the pluck to charge, the other usually gives way. Similarly the impatient hack-driver throws himself bodily on the first private-looking vehicle he can find, expecting that the coachman's regard for his horses and carriage will make him turn out and yield his place to the intruder. In the thickest of this struggle, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Irving-place, a hackman with baggage and passengers from some depot, charged the file transversely and broke through it by nearly upsetting a one-horse coupé, horse and all. But all this was nothing to what occurred on taking up. The whole breadth of Irving-place, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, was crowded with carriages, full and empty, each striving to get before the other, each keeping the other back. Empty carriages blocked the way to Fourteenth-street, and prevented the full ones from getting out. One enterprising Jehu attempted to establish a cut-off at the west corner of Fourteenth-street, by scaling the side-walk, and there was no Policeman to say nay, but the effort was too great for the livery horses, and after getting his front wheels over the curb-stone, he was obliged to fall back again into what old SOPHOCLES calls the "equestrian surge," and worse confound the confusion. Meanwhile, one Policeman stood somewhere in the middle of Fourteenth-street, bawling to the coachmen to "drive on,' *after* they had extricated themselves from the throng—a most superfluous recommendation.

Now, for all this, there is neither reason nor excuse. Our opera-house is *infinitely* better situated for access than either of the three principal operas in Paris—(the *French Academy*, *Comic Opera*, and *Italians*.) A few simple rules would make all straight—such as that carriages taking up and setting down should be compelled to approach in single file within a certain distance; that after the opera empty carriages should not be allowed to block the egress of full ones into Fourteenth-street, and that during the half hour before and after the opera, no vehicles outside of those in the opera file should be permitted to pass through Irving-place, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. A very few extra policemen could readily enforce such rules. The American public is one of the easiest in the world to regulate, *if anybody will take the responsibility of regulating it.* The Central Park is a proof of this. Its regulations are very much stricter than those enforced in the public promenades of any Western-European capital; yet, they are submitted to, and on the whole cheerfully submitted to.

Amid the countless instances of mismanagement in our city affairs, it may seem trivial to call attention to this one. The carriage-owner, when his wheels are broken or his horses lamed, feels that he is paying toll to the railroad companies, who have monopolized almost every avenue of egress from the city. The pedestrian, who, tempted out by the fine weather of a thaw, finds it almost impossible to cross the first street without stilts, may console himself with the reflection that his share of the taxes which should have removed the slush of days and weeks has gone into the pockets of HACKLEY. The invalid, whose lungs are chilled by the emanations of melting snow, or poisoned by the effluvia of long-undisturbed filth, may rejoice to think that he renders tribute to King FERNANDO. The risk of broken bones to a few hundred opera-goers, may seem an inappreciable evil among so many. But it is an evil that can be remedied, while the others are probably too deeply seated to be extirpated in this generation, or until that "good time" comes which the poet MACKAY promised so long ago, but does not appear to have brought with him.

CARL BENSON.

Speculation in Gold.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This, of course, cannot be altogether prevented. Within certain limits it may be permitted. At any rate the buying and selling of gold, *bonâ fide*, in business transactions, cannot be censured. But what are we to think of the present state of things in Wall-street? The report of the stock and brokers' exchange to-this afternoon's paper, states that nearly $4,000,000 of "American gold" was sold within the week. Probably not one-third part of this sum was disturbed in the vaults of the banks where it was lying, but it remains just where it was a week ago. It is rumored that some of the banks themselves are engaged in this speculative business. It is understood that bank certificates of gold on deposit are issued, and these become the basis of large operations in the street. Surely this is all wrong. As well might a few dealers in flour, who held nearly all in the market, issue certificates of flour in store, to be used for purposes of speculation at the Flour Exchange, and not for *bonâ fide* sales. Nor would it be difficult in this way to force the price of flour up to famine rates.

If these rumors are true our banks are sowing to the wind, and soon they will reap the whirlwind. We shall soon see the rise of prices in all departments of industry, the unsettling of the wages of labor, the suffering of the masses, the bitter feeling of the poor against the rich—going on from bad to worse until it may require a military force to keep the peace of the City. Let this note of warning be heeded in time. But if our Wall-street men think they understand their own interests best, and do not care for the coming storm, let us ask if our National and State Legislatures have no duty to perform in repressing this kind of gambling? The community at large ought to be protected from its inevitable results. The credit of all Government issues of currency, moreover, is deeply involved. Speculators in gold have done more to break down the credit of the Government, and thereby the Government itself—yes, far more in the last week—than the pestilent State of South Carolina could do in a year.

AN OBSERVER OF WALL-STREET.

JAN. 31, 1863.

Taylor & Hodgetts' Explosives.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of your New-Orleans correspondent, published on Saturday last, contains some charges against a firm in this City, which should not be left unnoticed. It is asserted with considerable prominence, that Messrs. TAYLOR & HODGETTS have been constructing torpedoes for the use of the rebels, some of which have been found in the Bayou Teche, in places where much harm might have resulted to the Union troops. The facts are simply these:

Messrs. TAYLOR & HODGETTS are the inventors of an air-tight iron can, which they manufactured and sold extensively some five years ago, long before the rebellion was thought of, at least in the North. The rebels have appropriated some of these old cans to the destructive use of which your correspondent speaks, and have thus seemingly implicated loyal people in their barbarous mode of warfare. As none of these articles have been made for a long time, and as the misstatement in your columns has already made its appearance in the Brooklyn papers, where the parties are well known, justice demands that this correction should be made public.

X.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

Importation of Supplies and Exportation of Cotton—Union Men Ready to Rise.

Mr. KIMMEY, the United States Consul at Monterey, Mexico, under date of Nov. 4, 1862, writes as follows:

"It is astonishing to see the enormous quantities of goods that go from here into Texas. Millions of dollars worth of cotton is sold here monthly; all of which is sent back to the rebels, by their agents here, in the shape of powder, lead, coffee, blankets, shoes, rope, sugar, cotton goods of all kinds, and, in fact, everything that can be used by their army. An order is here now for six hundred thousand blankets, all of which can be had, and with a sufficient amount of money to pay for them.

Most of the goods go from here across the river at Fort Duncan. Only a few cross at Laredo or Roma. Until this trade is cut off, Texas will not feel the blockade, at least the Western part. If a Federal force could only be sent to Fort Brown, it would have the effect to stop the trade almost entirely.

You can hardly have an idea of the way Union men are treated in Texas. They are hung on the slightest suspicion, and by bodies of irresponsible men, who, were they in a country where law was respected, would not be allowed outside of a prison yard. You have probably heard of the way that a small body of Union men were treated by the Texas Rangers and a part of J. MCDUFF'S company, at the head of the Nueces. I learn from a gentleman here, who had a conversation with an officer who was present at the massacre, that twelve passports from Provost-Marshals of Western Texas were found on the bodies of the Union men killed, by which they were allowed to pass freely over any part of the frontier.

After the affair on the Nueces, another party of twenty Germans were attacked on the Rio Grande, as they were preparing to cross it, by a large party of rangers. They succeeded in killing a number of the rangers and driving them back, only having in the party one man wounded slightly. They immediately crossed the river, leaving their horses with the Texans, and throwing their guns into the water.

We have here upon this frontier about one thousand Union men, who are only waiting for an invasion of Texas to get a chance to join the National army."

Mr. PIZACK, jr., the United States Consul at Matamoras, writes to Hon. A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, under date of Dec. 9, 1862:

"It has been rumored that you are in Galveston with a large force for the twentieth time, and though I know that such is not the case, yet, as I expect you will be there soon, I have not contradicted the report, hoping every day to know that you are on soil of your own State again, in as good condition as your enemies.

There is up the river a large force of Mexicans who have been driven from Texas, numbering about 1,300, of whom one-half are well armed and mounted, but short of ammunition. They are joined by a few Americans, and they now keep the frontier as far as San Antonio in a perfect ferment. The military commander of San Antonio wrote to Gen. VIDAURRI—the letter was published in the *Official Bulletin* of Monterey—' that a large force of Mexicans, belonging to towns in the State of Tamaulipas, had armed themselves to invade the State of Texas, induced and paid by the American Consul at Matamoras.' Gen. VIDAURRI made them a very evasive answer, saying that he had nothing to do with citizens of Tamaulipas, but that he had written to the Governor of that State informing him of the fact. Nothing has been said to me about it, neither do I expect there will be; but I have given them to understand that I have told these parties 'that, as citizens of the United States, they had a better right to their own property, which they left in Texas, than the man calling himself the military commander of San Antonio.'

Everything continues as usual about here. I am still overrun with refugees, still get as many compliments in the Brownsville *Flag*. The yellow fever has been very bad on both sides of the river, but is now nearly gone.

I think I have done pretty well so far, having run through the siege, yellow fever and kidnapping threats, without any harm befalling me that can be considered serious.

The Texans are terribly frightened, particularly since you arrived in the North. They look upon it as the heaviest blow they have received, and they also think that you are aware of everything that is going on in Texas.

Gen. BUTLER wrote to me that he should send a steamer here soon to take off all that wish to join, and I have been collecting all that it is possible to collect, and if the steamer does not make her appearance shortly, I shall be obliged to hire a vessel to take them, to save auporting them."

Tract and Declaration of Eleven Presidents of the United States on Temperance, &c.

HEADQUARTERS 169TH REGIMENT N. Y. VOLS.,
CAMP ABERCROMBIE, Va., Jan. 19, 1863.

Edward C. Delevan, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The five hundred copies of your excellent tract on *Temperance in the Army*, which you so kindly sent us, has been received and distributed among the men of our regiment. The tract is not only well and forcibly written, but within the compass of a few words urges those motives to abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks, which, in our opinion, are well calculated to arrest attention and influence action.

In our opinion the general circulation of your tract throughout our army would be productive of great good, not only directly to the soldier, but reflexively to our Government, and society in general.

Wishing you abundant success in the self-sacrificing and philanthrophic work in which you are engaged, we are, dear sir, Yours very truly,

CLARENCE BUEL,
Col. 169th N. Y. V. Com. Prov. Brigade.
ALONZO ALDEN,
Maj. Com. 169th Reg. New-York Volunteers,

and twenty-three captains and lieutenants of the 169th.

In a letter from Col. BUEL, he states: "The distribution was made by the Chaplain, after a very earnest address, the whole regiment being drawn up around him." Col. BUEL'S regiment was the first supplied. Six hundred parcels like the one furnished the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth have been sent to Washington, and the "Christian Commission" has undertaken the distribution. It has been suggested that the document might do good *outside* the camp. The agent of the Express in Albany has kindly offered to send fifty copies to each of the 14,000 officers with which he corresponds in the loyal States. This will require 700,000. The Presidents of the Central and Erie Railroads have given permission for the distribution to passengers on their respective roads.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY VS. THE HAGERSTOWN BANK.—A case somewhat novel in its character was tried in Harrisburgh, last week. The Adams Express Company brought an action against the Hagerstown Bank, for the recovery of upward of $3,000, erroneously paid to that corporation. It appears that the Express Company had received a package of money at Baltimore, to be shipped to the Hagerstown Bank, containing upward of $9,000, and whilst the parcel was in the office in Harrisburgh, upward of $3,000 were abstracted, and paper placed in the parcel in place of the money so abstracted; the package was then rasealed and forwarded to Hagerstown, where it was duly delivered, and upon opening it, it was discovered that a large amount had been abstracted. The company was notified of the occurrence, and paid the missing sum over to the bank. After this, search was instituted for the person who had abstracted the money, and in the course of a week it was discovered that a person employed in the office, who was subject to aberration of the mind, had taken the money and destroyed it, burning the same in Weizel's Swamp, about one mile above the city. It was clearly established that the notes destroyed were of the Hagerstown Bank, and it being held that the bank could suffer no loss by the destruction of its own notes, suit was brought as stated above. The verdict was in favor of the plaintiff.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle, Feb. 2.*

The Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

INCIDENTS IN THE EARLY LIFE OF MAJOR-GEN. HOOKER.

From the Northampton Free Press.

Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, now the commander of the Army of the Potomac, was born in Hadley, in the early part of 1815, and is now, consequently, about forty-eight years old. The house in which he was born is situated on the west side of West-street, opposite the store of JAMES B. PORTER, and is now owned by E. & C. M. THAYER. It is an old-fashioned, two-story house, with the gambrel-roof so peculiar to olden times, and altogether is a fit place for the early home of genius, whether it be an embryo Poet, President, or Major-General.

The parents of Gen. HOOKER were JOSEPH HOOKER and MARY SEYMOUR, daughter of NATHAN SEYMOUR. His father was born in Enfield, in this county, and his mother in Hadley. The father was a farmer by occupation, and after his removal to Hadley he became a drover. He used to purchase cattle in the Valley and take them to Brighton market. The town's people who were familiar with him, give him the credit of being a very good, kind-hearted man, and was not particularly distinguished for any other trait of character. The mother, on the other hand, was noted for brilliancy of intellect and great energy, and altogether was more than an ordinary woman. The family were in moderate circumstances, but by practicing strict economy they gained a comfortable living. Mr. and Mrs. HOOKER had born to them four children—three daughters and one son. Their names were MARY, SARAH R., NANCY S., and JOSEPH, from which will be seen that the General was the youngest of the family. The daughters attended school at Hopkins Academy, where they received good instruction, and finally married men who have gained considerable distinction in their several vocations. MARY married O. B. BRAINARD, president of a Bank, at Watertown, N. Y., and NANCY married WM. WOOD, a very successful merchant in the same place, where they now reside. SARAH married Rev. Dr. M. L. R. P. THOMPSON, a Congregational clergyman, now settled at Cincinnati.

JOSEPH'S boyhood seems to have been pleasantly spent, and as his father was not an owner of land, and was much of the time absent on business, he was frequently employed by the neighbors on their farms. One relates that he has employed him many a day to hoe broom-corn, at twelve and a half cents for each day's work, and another that he has paid him considerable sums of money for scraping broom-corn, at twenty-five cents per hundred. He is said to have been extremely fond of hunting, but notwithstanding was very industrious—always at work when he could get employment, however small the compensation.

As he worked, day after day, on the farm, he used to exclaim to some of his most intimate friends, "that he had a higher destiny than hoeing broom-corn," and as he grew older this feeling seemed to increase. The leisure moments were improved, and after passing through the district school he entered Hopkins Academy—an institution, by the way, that has furnished the country with many a distinguished citizen. Here he seems to have fallen into goodly hands, and was there pointed to the profession in which he has gained the distinction that he now enjoys. His preceptor was Rev. EZEKIEL ROSSALL, now a resident of East Rensselph. The late Hon. GILES C. KELLOGG, was at that time an assistant teacher in the Academy, and observing the energy and talent displayed by young HOOKER, he became at once his friend and counselor. It was through his advice and influence that he entered the military school at West Point, Mr. KELLOGG not only advising him to go there, but was the means of obtaining his appointment as cadet. For the services rendered by his early friend we are assured that Gen. HOOKER has never ceased to be grateful, and on more than one occasion has acknowledged to Mr. KELLOGG his indebtedness.

His parents were opposed to his entering the West Point school, as they looked upon war as a cruel and wicked profession. After JOSEPH had received the appointment, Mr. KELLOGG called on his father, when he exclaimed, "Mr. KELLOGG, I don't thank you for what you have done. I don't want my son to go into the swamps of Florida, to be shot at by the Indians." There had been a difficulty with the Indians which occasioned the remark. Mr. KELLOGG assured the old gentleman that his son would not be obliged to go to Florida, and that really the training and education that he would receive at the West Point Academy would be of great benefit, and on the whole it would be the best thing that he could do to go there. The parents became reconciled to the plan, and their son turned his steps toward West Point, from whence he was to go out into the world.

As a boy he was much esteemed. Always good-natured and remarkably kind to his sisters and parents. His affection for them and his other relatives seems to have been very strong. In a letter written twenty-four years ago, after he had graduated at West Point, to his aunt in Hadley, that we now have before us, his strong love of friends and the home of his boyhood, 'seem to be exceedingly prominent. He speaks of "the meeting house in the broad street of Hadley," and "the valley that till recently (his sisters having been married and moved away) contained all that was dear to him." To show a worthy and commendable example—how he esteemed his parents, we will state that while he held a Lieutenant's commission, he saved his earnings, and supported them in their old age, notwithstanding his sisters were more able to do it than he. He being the only son, he regarded it as his duty, and was always faithful in the discharge of it. As a boy he was very amiable, and the ebullient of "Fighting Joe" does not correctly represent his trait of character. He was, however, very tenacious, and when he undertook anything his efforts were never relaxed till it was successfully accomplished.

WM. BLAKE, a very estimable citizen of Hadley, whom Gen. HOOKER'S father took from a charitable institution at Boston and brought to Hadley when a boy, was living with Mr. HOOKER when JOSEPH was born. When asked if he could tell anything about the General when a boy, replied: "I can't tell you anything *bad* about him. He was a good boy, and I have often carried him in my arms." During his service in the United States he occasionally, as circumstances would admit, visited Hadley, but his parents finally went to reside with their daughters, and died at Watertown, N. Y., where they were buried.

HOW THE GENERAL MADE HIS WAY TO HIS PRESENT POSITION.

From the Chicago Tribune.

When the war broke out, Gen. HOOKER, then in California, came post haste to Washington to offer his services to the Government. Gen. SCOTT was at the head of the military affairs of the country; and between that old gentleman and Gen. HOOKER was a feud dating back to the Mexican War; hence, as everything relating to the army was referred to SCOTT, HOOKER was suffered to apply in vain for even a regimental command. Disgusted and mad, he made his preparations to return to the Pacific coast, and was about to start, when the first battle of Bull Run was fought. There was nothing in that to encourage; so he went up to the White House, as the last thing before leaving, to call on the President, whom he had never seen. He was introduced by some mistake of his friend ex Capt. HOOKER, and the following was the conversation that ensued:

Hooker.—"Mr. President, I was introduced to you as Capt. HOOKER. I am or was Lieut.-Col. HOOKER, of the regular army. When this war began I was at home in California, and hastened to make a tender of my services to the Government; but my relation to Gen. SCOTT, or some other impediment, stands in the way, and I see no chance of making my military knowledge and experience useful. I am about to return; but before going I was anxious to pay my respects to you, and to express my wishes for your personal welfare, and for your success in putting down this infernal rebellion. And I want, while I am at it, to say one thing more; I was at Bull Run, the other day, Mr. President, and it is no vanity or boasting in me to say that I am ——— eight better General than you, Sir, had on that field!

The President, in repeating this speech, says that he looked at the speaker to see what manner of a man he was who made such a boast: "His eye was steady and clear, his manner not half so confident as his words, and altogether he had the air of a man of sense and intelligence, who thoroughly believed in himself, and who would at least try to make his words good. I was impressed with him, and rising out of my chair walked up to him, and putting my hand on his shoulder, said: 'Colonel, not Lieutenant-Colonel, HOOKER, stay! I have use for you, and a regiment for you to command!'"

He did stay. The promised regiment was put under his orders, and from it he was soon promoted to a brigade, and thence to a Major-General's place in command of a division.

"In every position in which he has been put," says Mr. LINCOLN, "Gen. HOOKER has equaled the expectations which his self-confidence excited. As a Colonel, as a Brigadier, and as a Major-General he has done exceedingly well, and should he ever be called to command the army, I have no doubt he would acquit himself as gallantly as any man in the country."

That's the way that Gen. HOOKER got into the service. In Washington, Mr. LINCOLN'S partiality for him is no secret. When it was determined to remove McCLELLAN, the head of the FITZ-JOHN PORTER gang, the question of successorship was both important and embarrassing. The President's inclinations and preferences pointed to "Fighting Joe," as the man; and he yielded them to the representations of Gen. HALLECK and others, with great reluctance, and, as is said, with secret forebodings of what was to follow.

GEN. HOOKER'S HABITS.—The Boston *Transcript* pays the following tribute to the new Commander of the Army of the Potomac:

"Within the last two years there have been three eminent persons in high places, whom the scandal of men, far more mean and vulgar than that of women, has infamously, and without foundation, charged with drunkenness. We speak plainly, for that has been the plain slander. The distinguished civilian, who was its first mark, has 'lived down' into the earth the contemptible lie. Beginning, mainly, in November last, the same slanders have been industriously circulated by malignant and thoughtless persons of two eminent army officers, one of whom is Gen. HOOKER. Had not the calumny been published we should not be willing publicly to allude to it. It must stop. There are laws enough which even rebel sympathizers admit to be constitutional to punish those who circulate such falsehoods.

We have it from the lips of officers of recognized authority, who have been in the nearest and most constant personal relations with Gen. HOOKER for eighteen months, that there never has been, even in the relaxations of a soldier's life, a single instance of his being under the influence of strong drink; and they authorize us to say further, that there could not have been, in that time, such an instance, without their knowing it or hearing of it. We have the word of another able officer, with whom the General held highly responsible office for two years in California, that he never knew or heard of such an instance.

It is with feelings of repulsion that we write this authoritative refutation of a falsehood which venom and idle thoughtlessness have spread so widely as to make it a duty to tell the truth.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—General FOSTER has issued the following order, according deserved honors to the troops engaged in the Goldsboro expedition:

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS,
NEWBERN, Jan. 13, 1854.

GENERAL ORDER No. 18.—In consideration of and as a reward for their brave deeds at Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro, the Commanding General directs that the regiments and batteries which accompanied the expedition to Goldsboro inscribe on their banners those victories:

Kinston, December 14th, 1862.
Whitehall, December 16th, 1862.
Goldsboro, December 17th, 1862.

The commanding general hopes that all future fields may be so fought that the records of them may be kept by inscription on the banners of the regiments engaged.

By command of Major-Gen. FOSTER.
S. HOFFMAN, Ass't Adj't Gen.

—JOHN M. WIMER, Ex-Mayor of St. Louis, was so severely wounded at Hartsville, that he died a few days afterward. It is said that he was shot in the eye during the battle, put in an ambulance with EMMET MCDONALD, and that the two died side by side. JOHN M. WIMER had been a citizen of St. Louis during twenty-five years, during which time he filled many public offices—Postmaster, Mayor, Sheriff, President of Pacific Railroad, President of Commercial Insurence Company, and Judge of the County Court. Refusing to take the oath of allegiance, as required by an order from the Provost-Marshal, he was placed under arrest, and sent to Alton Prison, from which he effected his escape. For a time it was understood that he was in Canada, but quite recently he was heard from at Pocahontas, Ark., raising a regiment for service in the rebel army. His zeal in the rebel cause led him into danger at Hartsville, and he died the death of a traitor.

—Col. ROSS, of the Twenlieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, made the promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation the occasion for addressing his soldiers. The following paragraph will show the tenor of his speech: "What caused this rebellion? I repeat—as surely as 'the Lord liveth and reigneth forever,' as surely as 'man dieth and turneth to dust,' *African Slavery* was the primary cause of this rebellion; and just so surely this rebellion will never be crushed, or peace permanently restored, so long as that curse shall live. There are three great epochs in the history of the world since it has been under the controlling influence of Christian civilization—the establishment of Magna Charta of England, the Declaration of the Independence of the United States, and this Proclamation of Emancipation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by which millions of human beings are restored to their God-given birthright."

—The sword voted by the Philadelphia Common Council, some time since, to Gen. C. F. SMITH, was presented to his family in that City, on Jan. 20. Mayor HENRY made the presentation speech, which was replied to in a few fitting words by Mrs. S. in person. The sword is a magnificent one. The scabbard bears on one side the national and municipal emblems, and on the other, in bold relief, a representation of Gen. SMITH, heading the charge which has made his name immortal. The following inscription is engraved on the sword: "The City of Philadelphia, April 8, 1862, to Brig.-Gen. CHARLES FERGUSON SMITH, in recognition of his signal valor and success while upholding the flag of his country, and advancing it to the overthrow of the rebellion at the memorable capture of Fort Donelson."

—"A Gentile" in a card published in a Cincinnati paper tells a story which puts a different phase on Gen. GRANT'S famous anti-Israelite order. He states that on the evening of December 17, he was sitting in the General's office at Oxford, Miss., when a telegram was received which he remarked contained instructions from Washington, and its purport was as follows: "We are reliably advised that Jews are buying up the gold in the various cities of the Union, for the purpose of investing in cotton in the South. This should be prevented. You will, therefore, issue an order expelling from your lines *all* Jews who can not give satisfactory evidence of their honesty of intentions." This was the cause of the promulgation of the obnoxious order, and until it was rescinded Gen. GRANT gave the benefit of it to all who proved their honesty of intention.

—The following is an extract from a letter received at Springfield, Illinois, from Major-Gen. MCCLERNAND. It is dated "Headquarters Army of Mississippi, Post of Arkansas, Jan. 11, 1863," and says: "Within the seven days of my command I have moved the Army of the Mississippi 240 miles up stream; attacked a fortified position of the enemy—stormed it—taken several thousand prisoners, together with a considerable quantity of Quartermasters', Commissaries' and ordnance stores. Disembarking here yesterday, last night and this morning, I disposed my forces for battle; and, opening the ball at 10 o'clock, P. M., after three hours and a half hard fighting, we carried all. I am profoundly thankful for our success, and my deliverance from personal danger."

—In consequence of the danger in navigating the Cumberland River, Capt. PHELPS was temporarily placed in command of the gunboat *Lexington*, a few days ago, and sent to convoy boats and silence batteries. He returned to Cairo on January 30, and reports having found a fleet of transports at Clarksville, awaiting protection from guerrillas. Requesting the boats to remain until his return, he proceeded to reconnoitre as far as Nashville, and discovered several batteries, which he engaged and destroyed, causing the guerrillas to scatter in the woods. The *Lexington* received two shots. The way being all clear, Capt. PHELPS came down, and went up with the fleet arriving at Nashville safe and opportunely, as Gen. ROSECRANS' troops were very much in want of provisions and sanitary goods.

—Col. H. B. CARRINGTON, Commander of the post at Indianapolis, has issued the following order, under date of Jan. 20: "Minors have enlisted and taken oath that they were 18 years of age. This has been done with the tacit consent of parents or guardians, who have received their bounty and then applied for the discharge of the minor. Where minors, thus sworn, have been discharged for non-age, with their own consent, they will be promptly arrested and dealt with for perjury. Ample quarters are furnished in the Penitentiary, for a reasonable term of service to the State, which may be made a wholesome set-off

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 7, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our correspondence from the Army of the Potomac is to Thursday evening. Under the influence of the recent cold weather the roads were rapidly improving, and the army had begun to think of another forward movement. The last rain, however, would have the effect of delaying matters again.

We learn from Vicksburgh of another brilliant naval exploit. The ram *Queen of the West* ran the gauntlet of the rebel batteries on Monday morning last. The rebels opened one hundred heavy siege guns against her as she steamed past, but did not succeed in stopping her. A rebel steamer, also, opened fire upon her, which was replied to, and the rebel craft was crippled. The ram was under fire three-quarters of an hour.

We have further advices from Vicksburgh that the canal project, as explained in our Cairo correspondence a day or two ago, has been fully determined upon, and that the largest possible force will be kept at work night and day upon it until it is completed. The required width and depth to allow the passage of vessels will be cut at once, the action of the water to wash it out not being depended upon.

An official dispatch from Gen. ROSECRANS to Gen. HALLECK gives us the facts regarding the recent affair at Fort Donelson. The rebels numbered 4,000, with eight pieces of artillery, and were commanded by WHEELER, FORREST, WHARTON and WOODWARD. Our force numbered but 800 men, commanded by Col. A. C. WARDEN. The enemy charged the fortifications several times, but were repulsed by our artillery and infantry, with heavy loss—in killed over 150, and in prisoners 300. FORREST was wounded. Our loss was only 12 killed and 30 wounded. Gen. ROSECRANS has taken measures to intercept the retreat of the rebels.

We learn, from Cairo, of the destruction of the light-draft gunboat *Glide*, by fire, at that place. The boat, guns and machinery are a total loss.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the House bill to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department, was passed. A memorial was presented from merchants of New-York, praying that legal tender notes may be used for the payment of customs duties. A resolution directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the condition of the Army of the Potomac, was introduced by Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, and laid over. The Missouri Emancipation bill was taken up, and debated until the adjournment, which did not take place until midnight.

In the House, the Illinois and New-York Ship Canal bill was considered during the entire session. A demand for the previous question was seconded, but pending further proceedings, the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 21st inst., arrived at this port, about 1½ o'clock this morning. Her news is three days later than previously received.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was arrested yesterday, in St. Louis, by the Provost-Marshal, and given the choice of leaving the State or going to jail. He chose the former alternative.

Hon. ELI THAYER addressed a large audience at Cooper Institute, last evening, in support of his plan for the colonization of Florida. The scheme met with decided favor at the hands of the majority present.

The Troy *Whig* states that the *Isaac P. Smith*, which was captured by the rebels near Charleston, was built near Coxsackie, and her builders and owners claimed that she was the fastest propeller in the world. She is two hundred feet long, with twenty-eight feet beam and ten feet hold, and is propelled by a double-geared propeller engine. She was purchased by the Government for $60,000.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice BARNARD dismissed an order to vacate certain legal proceedings on the ground that they were not stamped. He decided that the provisions of the act of Congress declaring proceedings in State Courts invalid unless stamped, was illegal and unconstitutional. An appeal to the General Term will undoubtedly be taken.

Flour, Wheat, and Corn were in very moderate demand on Saturday, and prices were declining. Oats were brisker, and decidedly higher. Transactions in Provisions and Groceries were restricted. Cotton was in brisk request, and was much dearer. Leather, Tallow, Codfish, Mackerel, Hay, Hops, and Tobacco were in fair demand at full rates. Whisky was more freely purchased, but at reduced figures. Wool, and East India Rice were quite active at advancing prices. Freights were quiet, with 551 vessels of all classes in port.

THE LAND BLOCKADE.—An individual recently from Richmond, and who has traveled extensively over the rebel States of late, asserts that it is a question whether the amount and value of contraband articles now running the land blockade do not exceed those of cargoes by sea. He says that not less than five hundred persons are engaged between Baltimore and Washington and Richmond, in smuggling goods across the lines, and that the rebel Government also has regularly commissioned officers detailed to reside in the North and see to the work. The routes principally traveled by these land-blockade runners are three—one across the Lower Potomac, another across the upper river about Pooleville, Md., and another from Grafton, the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio with the Parkersburgh Railroad, *via* Stanton, to Gordonsville; and besides, there are several other routes of lesser note, one being up the Kanawha Valley.

Of course this is a very difficult trade to put a stop to entirely in a country of such vast extent as this. But we should think that, if our Government and the military commanders on the different lines had been half as vigilent and active as the men engaged in this contraband trade, it might have been made a very dangerous business by this time. What with the supplies received through Texas, of which we gave some account yesterday, and the supplies received through Virginia, the rebels have secured partial relief from the rigors of the coast blockade. This land smuggling goes far to account for the fact that we still find so many articles of Northern as well as foreign manufacture advertised in the Richmond papers. Perhaps, if the war is to last for a great length of time, it would be well to organize a small military corps for special service in preventing this smuggling, and offer the men some such inducements to vigilance as are held out to the officers and men of the naval service. But in the meantime, let the officers in command in the immediate localities referred to see what can be done to prevent the Spring imports into the South by land.

A Look at Both Sides.

We wonder why those among our people who appreciate so keenly the difficulties under which we labor in the prosecution of the war, and are disposed to think that there is not much use in trying to continue it, do not draw some comfort from the reflection that these difficulties are not peculiar to us, but that the rebels suffer under almost every difficulty which we have to meet, and in every instance their difficulty is far more serious than ours.

Take the money question, for instance. How much more difficulty the rebels have always had with it than we have! What an infinity of shifts and schemes they have been compelled to adopt, and with what poor success! And the little success they have attained has been only owing to the desperation with which they have forced the people to take their discredited currency at the bayonet's point. We have not been reduced so low as that. But to hear some people talk, one would think that the rebels were to be envied in their treatment of financial questions—and yet with all these forcible means which they have employed, how much worse is their condition now than ours. If gold is 150 to 160 here, it is 250 to 300 in the South; and every rise in its price here raises it in Richmond—the Richmond papers themselves being witnesses to the fact. If exchange is 170 and upward with us, it is 300 and upward at the South. It is true the rebels do not have occasion to use as much of it as we do; but this is not an advantage, but the contrary. They would be glad to use ten times as much, if our blockaders would only let them.

As to prices of goods, there is, of course, no comparison. The burden of the blockade presses upon them, in addition to the burdens of a scarcity of gold and the high price of exchange—and we are entirely free from those disturbances of trade which result from the agents of the Government insisting on purchasing articles which the Government wants, and fixing their own price, under the threat of a Court-martial, if objection is made. But such things are narrated in the Southern papers without remark.

Our Government has some difficulty now and then with State authorities, though it has gone as yet little beyond threatenings of trouble. Even these are troublesome enough, and must cause a great deal of anxiety and thought. But such difficulties have been almost continually present with the rebel Government. It could hardly be otherwise than that the doctrine of State Rights, on which they had based their rebellion, and which they had recognized in words by the Constitution which they adopted, should give them trouble, although its inherent absurdity, as soon as it came to be put in operation, made it weaker than it had ever been before; and there have been continual conflicts and questions between the rebel States and the Confederate Government, which have worried them far more than such questions have troubled us. Correspondence has been ceaseless on such questions, and every now and then some plenipotentiary has had to be sent to this State or that to make some arrangement of a threatened quarrel.

And beside these conflicts of diplomacy with the State authorities, they have had repeated collisions with their own citizens in arms. A recent contest of this sort in Madison County, N. C., required a force of a thousand Confederate soldiers to put down the uprising of the people. A similar insurrection was started recently in Georgia. We have the proclamation of Col. LEE, threatening all engaged in it with condign punishment if they do not at once submit. These difficulties have arisen generally out of the conscription, and they entirely overtop whatever little difficulties we have met with in our drafting.

Our armies have been troubled with straggling and absenteeism. So have theirs. Shooting men for desertion is of almost daily mention in the rebel papers. Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, found this difficulty so great that he has recently issued a special proclamation against it, warning deserters that an order issued by the Confederate General, punishing with death all who do not return to duty by Feb. 10, will be carried out "with the full power of the State authorities, aided, if need be, by the Confederacy."

So, too, our Government has been troubled with questions about the imprisonment of civilians for sympathizing with and helping the rebellion. But we read in the Raleigh *State Journal* that there are in the Confederate prison at Salisbury, N. C., about three hundred prisoners, among whom "only one could be found who was willing to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy." We do not suppose that this troubles the Confederate Government much, except so far as the expense of their maintenance goes, for they have shown from the outset a great indifference to the rights of individual citizens. So many men have been shot and hung there for refusing to take the oath of allegience that the mere imprisonment of such desperate characters is quite likely looked upon as an act of mercy. But our Government, in its regard for the principles of American liberty, finds questions which arise out of such facts troublesome, and the effort to harmonize those principles with the requirements of public safety sometimes difficult. It is not discreditable to us that we are so troubled. We would not covet that insensibility to personal rights. We should rather rejoice that there is so much love for the old principles remaining.

We might go on to draw further comparisons, but we have surely said enough to warrant our suggestion to those down-hearted men among us, who look back with sighing to the palmy days when all the North was united as one man, and everything looked smooth before us on our way to speedy success, and who, comparing those days with these, have little hope for the future, that they err in their comperison. They should take into account the wear and tear of the war upon the rebels, as well as upon ourselves. We venture to say that the relative difference between our power and theirs is far greater now than it was a year ago. Our powers of endurance are but beginning to be tested; theirs have been already strained almost to cracking. Shall we falter now? We trow not. Nor in three months from this time. Patience! patience! and we shall attain the end whose glory shall utterly banish the recollection of these light afflictions under which we labor at the present.

Slavery in Missouri.

We notice that resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of New-Jersey in reference to the proposed assistance of the General Government to Missouri in securing the emancipation of her slaves. The resolutions set forth that New-Jersey is not willing to cause her citizens to be taxed for the special benefit of other States, or to permit the money of the people to be expended for objects not contemplated by the Constitution, and that she gives notice that any debt contracted for this purpose is not binding in law or equity upon the State or its citizens, and will not be regarded by either in the light of an obligation.

There is no doubt that emancipation will be an especial advantage to Missouri, but should any State, in discussing questions of taxation, be controlled by the consideration whether the money is or is not to be spent within her own borders, or for her own especial benefit? New-Jersey receives no special benefit from the money appropriated for the various Navy-yards and Custom-houses in other States, but she would hardly say she would not submit to taxation, because appropriations were made for such purposes. That they are made for the purposes of the General Government is enough. And is there anything which would do more for the preservation of that Government than the extinction of Slavery in every one of the States? We do not believe that $10,000,000 could be spent in any way in which it would do more for the cause of the Government than in securing the immediate extinction of Slavery in Missouri.

But the resolutions aver that this is an object not contemplated by the Constitution. One of the purposes for which the Constitution was formed was "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Would not the banishment of Slavery from such an immense territory, so situated as Missouri, come directly within that purpose? It may be said, indeed, that there is no language in the Constitution which specially authorizes the application of money to the purposes of emancipation; but where the general purpose of the Constitution so clearly includes such an application, there must be some very explicit language forbidding it, or else the general purpose must govern. And where is the language forbidding it? Does not, rather, the authority given to Congress to "provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States" include, by any fair interpretation, exactly such appropriations as this one?

The notice that New-Jersey will not be liable for any debt contracted for this purpose is rather unnecessary. It would be time enough to give it when New-Jersey herself proposed to contract such a debt. Whatever debt is contracted for this purpose will be contracted by the United States, and, as yet, the prospect is that the United States will be able to pay all the debts contracted by them without calling upon New-Jersey for help.

On the whole, if these resolutions were intended for anything but Buncombe, they are fairly open to the charge of being "a hull against the comet."

The South and the Northwest.

The coquetry of the South with the Northwest is inexplicable on the theory that the rebels believe their ordinary assertions. They loathe and detest the North *because* it would not allow them to secede, and has made war upon them to prevent it. But have the Northwestern States been any less determined than the Eastern States in upholding the unity of the Government, and have its volunteer soldiers made war upon the Southern Secessionists with any less vigor and vim than the soldiers of the East? Was the call of the President for troops responded to with any less alacrity in Indiana and Illinois than in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire? Did the battles of Pea Ridge and Fort Donelson suit the rebels any better than those of Manassas and the Peninsula? Do they love their foes of Murfreesboro better than their foes of Antietam? Do they find any higher satisfaction in the Democratic vote of Indiana than in that of New-York?

Yet the very same rebel journals which teem with expressions of the most ferocious and undying hatred of the loyal people east of the Alleghanies, contain articles of praise, flattery and friendship for the people west of them. Very like the coquetry of a broken-down and leer-eyed hag with an unsophisticated youngster, is this coquetry of the haggard Confederacy toward the armed stripling of the Northwest. And equally hypocritical and senseless is it.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 2d inst., has another of those very seductive appeals to the Northwest, which is in odd contrast with its articles declaring undying hostility to the Yankees, *because* they have made war upon the South, and slaughtered Southern rebels:

"If the people of the *Northwest*," says the *Whig*, "want peace, they can easily get it. They have the game in their own hands. And why should those States persist in carrying on the war? Are they not fighting against their own interests, and against *their own natural allies*? The West, heretofore, has done all the fighting—hereafter, it will have to do the tax-paying. But if the Northwest would at once break off from Yankeedom, and resume peaceful intercourse with the Confederate States, *what a jolly time they would have!* Quadruple prices for their flour, bacon, beef, hay, cheese, whisky, and a thousand other articles, would at once be realized, and, in return, they would get cheap cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, molasses, &c. It is time the Northwest should look out for itself. Now is the golden opportunity. Look at the three empire States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, with their boundless resources and inexhaustible fertility. In a few years they will contain ten millions of people. A wise forecast admonishes the Northwest to seize the present favorable opportunity. Come out, then, Indiana and Illinois—aye, and Ohio, too, from the land of bondage. Throw off the dominion of your Yankee task-masters. You have been making brick without straw long enough. Come out, and"—&c.

What charmer could charm more sweetly than this? But, when we consider that the armies of the Northwest are encamped in the States of Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas, how do such language and such feelings comport with eternal hatred for those who have invaded their country, raveged their homes, slain their sons, and, to cap the climax, freed their slaves? Perhaps, however, it is owing to the very fact that the Northwest *has* got its sword well into the vitals of the Cotton States that the rebels begin to change and modify their opinions of its character, and to express with less fury their ferocity toward it. When our Eastern army shall have swept across Virginia and North Carolina, as the Army of the Northwest has swept across Kentucky and Tennessee, and shall have planted itself at Charleston and Columbia, as our Northwestern boys have placed themselves near Vicksburgh and Tullahoma, perhaps the rebels will begin to modify their opinion and to express themselves less fiercely about their friends east of the Alleghanies also.

France and Cotton.

The *Nation*, of Paris, tells its readers that the end which it is the duty of France to pursue, at any price, is to "reëstablish the relations of Europe and the United States on the former basis." It thinks that France is urged to this duty by the condition of her cotton industry—not that there is not cotton enough, for it declares that the cotton stock is not ten per cent. below that of last year at this time, but that the manufactured articles are so high that the manufacturers dare not carry on operations to any extent for fear of a fall in prices, which would inevitably result from the announcement of peace in the United States, or any decided movement in that direction.

The remedy which the *Nation* proposes for this state of things—one of the means which it says "seems to be the most proper and expeditious" to attain that end which it is the duty of France to pursue at any price, is to "*force the blockade sword in hand.* This plan," it says, "*is both proud and prompt.*"

We cannot but differ with the *Nation* as to the promptness of this plan. It is, in short, to declare war upon us. Does it anticipate, in the first place, that such a step could be taken without producing serious complications at home? England has settled down to believe the truth of JOHN BRIGHT's saying, that she could feed her operatives upon venison and turtle-soup cheaper than she could make war with us. Are there none in France who have common sense enough to arrive at the same conclusion? The sympathies of the liberals of Europe have been generally with us. Would the Emperor conciliate them by striking a blow at us in the interests of Slavery?

But whatever would be the result in France of such an undertaking, it would have no tendency to bring a settled peace here. There is no way to accomplish that except by the overthrow of the rebellion. JEFF. DAVIS himself admits as much; for while looking forward to the recognition of the Confederacy, he looked forward, too, as he told the Legislature of Mississippi, to years of trouble with us even after the war was ended. The success of the rebellion brings this continent to a new era—an era of immense standing armies, of heavy taxation, of not infrequent convulsion and struggle. It will be well, indeed, if it is not an era of confusion and anarchy. And that a step on the part of the European Powers, or any of them, which would assist the success of the rebellion, or at least postpone its overthrow, should be a "proper and expeditious" means of reëstablishing our relations with Europe on the basis which they maintained during years of internal quiet, is simply an impossibility. Even the London *Times* has recently admitted that the preservation of the Union "is, as events have proved, the dearest wish of every American heart." Does the *Nation*, then, think that an effort on the part of France to destroy that dearest wish is a proper and expeditious way of reëstablishing those old friendly relations which have subsisted between us and France? Is it the surest way to bring your friend out of trouble and make him still more friendly, to help incendiaries who are trying to burn his house over his head?

We cannot agree with the *Nation* as to the promptness of the plan which it proposes for getting out of difficulty. But if not prompt, it may indeed be a "proud" one, as the *Nation* says. But the *Nation* would do well to remember that "pride goeth before destruction."

Government Engineering—Whitewashing—Documents Wanted.

The fact that much of the machinery of war, especially the marine-engines designed by Government bureaus, have failed, and that much successful practice and promising invention from without have been ignored, is already patent to the public; and no honest attempt will probably be made to deny it. Indeed, Government Boards have been recently directed to inquire into the defects of our new sloops-of-war. The leading official mistakes charged upon the Department are briefly these: The construction, not of one ship, but of an *entire navy*, in accordance with the ridiculous hypothesis, contrary to the whole succeseful *practice* of a century, that the expansion of steam in the usual way, is not economical; so arranging the valves of the navel engines against the specific protest of builders, that they cut their seats to a degree that will allow long runs and tolerable speed only by reconstruction; proportioning the reciprocating parts of the engines—parts which for high speed and durability require extreme lightness—about 250 per cent. heavier than those of successful outside examples, and the other parts, 75 to 100 per cent. heavier; depriving the ships of power adequate to catch any tolerable sailer, and by the means just named, hampering what power they have, introducing the most expensive and complex, but not the most effective details and accessories—condensers, for instance—especially where the patents are held inside the "ring;" failing to calculate within two hundred tons, the displacement of twenty-three gunboats, thus making them slow and of deep draft; unnecessarily placing the boilers and engines of these boats above the water-line and in short range; attempting to saddle upon the people the excessive cost of several iron-clads—two-and-a-quarter millions apiece—with a kind of armor which the best experimental and service ordnance smashes through with ease; delaying provision for predicted exigencies, until great damage was done and prestige gained by the enemy—for instance, the construction of iron-clads and fast vessels; adhering to patented cast-iron *shell guns* competent only to low charges and velocities, for a kind of warfare which foreigners and rebels have prepared to engage in, only by the use of wrought-iron and steel guns, and high charges; and persistently refusing to adopt many of the promising improvements offered and urged by outside inventors and practitioners.

But the Department has certainly shown some ability in the following clever manœuvre: A "Board," composed of the managers of some seven establishments, who have built the very engines complained of, are called upon to decide whether by condemning them, they shall undertake the *risk* of having to make them good at their own cost, or of losing a portion of the pay already earned. The best proof that these builders really disagree with the Department on professional grounds is that they build for outside custom machinery essentially different from that prescribed by the Government; but no one can blame them for wishing to uphold a power upon which the fulfillment of the Government's part of their contracts depends.

Now, it so happens that the *people* have an interest in these matters, and the power to do justice, and the intention to prevent any gross violation of public or private interests, in the long run. If Congress would compel all Departments and Bureaux and Commissions to *publish* not only the complete record of their proceedings, but the facts and reasoning upon which their operations are founded, the people, besides being less suspicious of error, would either have to accept the results as correct, or would have specific grounds of complaint. More than this, no officer would dare, for his own sake, to publicly indorse serious blunders, and no civilian would make false accusations against the Departments, either intentionally, or, for the want of correct information, inadvertently. In short, whoever attempted to commit a serious wrong, with reference to the whole subject under consideration, would be detected. The knowledge of the whole body of experts in any particular branch of engineering would be brought into service. The ideas of all would have a reasonable chance of proper consideration, and be sure to meet general and tolerably fair criticism. No great amount of favoritism, corruption, "whitewashing" or ignorance in the prosecution of the Government's engineering works could be concealed; and if not concealed they would be spontaneously checked if not remedied. Of course, a part of the system would be, as we have suggested on former occasions, a commission on inventions, with power to employ experts and make some experiments; but the giving of *publicity* to all Government operations would be the key-note of the reform. For instance, a Bureau designs a class of gunboat machinery, and reports to the head of the Department, the plan and the reasons for it. Under the present system, if the plan is bad, the *whole fleet* of gunboats is either ruined or crippled. But if this report is published and made accessible, its errors will be instantly shown up in such a way that any member of Congress can present all the facts necessary to an investigation and a rescue. Again, the inventor of a plan of manufacturing guns may, under the present system, be turned out of doors without a word of evidence or reason against him. The system proposed would either show the justice of his treatment, or give him and other experts the specific means of bringing injustice to the notice of Congress. At present, the wrong-doing of any officer or Bureau is submitted to Congress only after a difficult search, which few men are able or willing to undertake, and always with some risk of error. Hence Congress is unable, and often unwilling, to interpose a remedy. But if there is no chance of either concealing blunders on the one side, or of giving plausibility to false accusation on the other, Congress can, and undoubtedly will, act intelligently and hence decisively.

The grand obstacle in the way of the proposed reform is the desire of Government officers, in common with other human beings, when they have the power, to avoid criticism and conceal mistakes. Akin to this is their natural desire to appropriate the undivided credit of whatever does turn out good. These obstacles are notoriously charged upon the Admiralty and its Committee, in England, although there is more publicity, and hence more progress there, in proportion to the ingenuity and talent available. Another obstacle, not generally interposed, of course, is the intention of those who have the power, to make money out of the inventions of themselves and their business associates. Still another is the professional exclusiveness of Government Engineers.

"Giving aid and comfort to the enemy," is sometimes urged as a plea for secrecy in Government engineering. The movement and position of forces is the real thing which should be concealed, although there are details of the machinery of warfare which might be properly withheld, temporarily, from public notice. Generally, however, the plea is absurd, since it is a notorious fact that one nation *cannot be prevented* from familiarizing itself with the enginery of other nations. Despite all attempts at secrecy, the minutest details of the Armstrong gun manufacture were long since offered to our Government, and working drawings of the Monitors and Dahlgren guns are known to be on file in England. Too many men *have* to come in contact with the designing and construction of ships and guns, to make secrecy possible. Hence, as a general rule, secrecy in Government affairs simply prevents the coöperation of the very people who could confer the greatest good on the country only by having the fullest information.

The Pope and His Patrons.

Wonders never cease; and not the least astounding one of this thaumaturgic age is, that England has recently offered to take the Pope under her protection in event of his being obliged to leave Rome. The offer was made through Mr. ONO RUSSELL, British Chargé at the Vatican, and, considering England's anti-papal prejudices, must be regarded as an extraordinary instance of liberality and condescension on her part. Whenever His Holiness is compelled or disposed to exchange his position as a sovereign prince for that of an exiled sovereign, England will be ready to accommodate him with a palace in the island of Malta, and to treat him with all due respect—nay, she will even go so far as to place her Mediterranean fleet at his service to convey him thither. The Pope, it seems, has not the slightest intention of availing himself of England's generosity; but, nevertheless, as soon as M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS became aware of such a proposition having been made to Pio Nono by Mr. RUSSELL, he grew quite alarmed. This was evidently an attempt of *perfide Albion* to get inside of France with the Pontiff, and to put the "Eldest Son of the Church" at a discount with the heretic; and, accordingly, the French Minister, as in duty bound, set about countermining the British functionary, by informing the Papal Nuncio accredited to the Tuileries that France expected, should His Holiness be unfortunately impelled to quit Italy, that he would prefer *her* protection to that of England.

Now, though it must be admitted that the first of Catholic nations, and the eldest son of the Church, would have a better right to this small favor at the hands of the Pope, than a heretical people and sovereign; still, as the expression by M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS of the desire of France, was not coupled with any definite offer, like that of England; as he did not specify whether a palace or a prison would be placed at the disposal of the Holy Father by the Emperor's munificence, perhaps it would be as well for the Pope, had he no alternative but to succumb to either, to accede to the British proposition. Luckily, however, or unluckily for the successor of the Apostolic Fisherman, he is not yet reduced to any such dilemma. Stripped though he has been of half his dominions, a palace in Malta or in Avignon would, nevertheless, hardly suit his ideas. Nor need they. At any moment PIUS chooses, he can insure himself a better residence for a Pope than these. Italy stands ready to make terms with him, and it is not for the condition of a fugitive or exile that she will require him to surrender the possession of Rome. Let the Pope but give up his temporal sceptre; let him but yield up to Italy her historical Metropolis, and she will secure to him his spiritual dignity, together with a princely revenue in solid cash. Notwithstanding, however, the manifold advantages which Pope PIUS the Ninth would derive from coming to terms with Italy, it is by no means probable that he will do so just now.

This rivalry of France and England for the possession of his person is likely but to confirm him in his obstinacy, and to render him more averse than ever to any compromise. Having found out the weak side of NAPOLEON, his Italian subtlety will be quite likely to lead His Holiness to conclude that he can, in future, keep his imperial protector in order by playing off England against him, and thus secure the permanent presence of a French army in his capital.

But though Italy can neither compel the Pope to abandon Rome to her, nor induce him to do so in consideration of any terms yet proposed, there is one condition within the power of VICTOR EMANUEL to offer him, which, if offered, might be successful. Some time ago it was rumored that the Italian Government was about to cede the Island of Sardinia to France. The rumor was pronounced false, but probably had some basis to rest on. There may have been a secret diplomatic discussion about the matter, though nothing immediately resulted from it. If the ministers of King VICTOR, however, could have stooped for a moment to entertain such a question at the requisition of a party whose very claim was an insult, they would certainly

be ready to make a sacrifice of this island, in order to promote Italian unity. Sardinia adds nothing to the strength of Italy; it is distant from the sub-alpine peninsula, and, were the nation at war with a maritime Power, that island would be at once lost to it. Why should not the Italian monarch offer it to the Pope, as an equivalent for Rome. The climate is salubrious, the soil fertile, and the capital, Cagliari, a handsome city. Sardinia, with a revenue of nearly $1,000,000, would be truly a nice residence for the Pontiff, and ought to be deemed by him an ample indemnification for the surrender of Rome and the campagna to Italy; while the Italian Government should not hesitate to part with the island for the sake of securing Italian unity. Under present circumstances PASOLINI cannot, by any other means, hope to acquire the Eternal City and its territory; and until he has made a formal offer of Sardinia to the Pope in exchange for what remains to His Holiness of the ecclesiastical domain, and received the Pontifical response, the Italian Minister has no business to pronounce compromise impossible. Should the proposition be accepted by Pius, Italy will not only gain peaceable possession of the national Metropolis and its territory, but free her soil from the presence of BOMBALINO and the pollution of French mercenaries. The statesman who shall achieve these things by the agency of diplomacy—who shall render Italian integrity complete from the Alps to Cape Passaro—will take rank among its noblest patriots and benefactors.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Missouri Emancipation Scheme in the Senate.

The Illinois and New-York Canal Bill Considered in the House.

An Exposition of Mormonism by Judge Cradlebaugh, Delegate from Nevada.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

GEN. BURNSIDE IN CONGRESS.

Major-Gen. BURNSIDE visited the Senate and House to-day, and received a cordial welcome from the Republican members. The Democrats, however, stood aloof, and treated him with distinguished coolness.

BUSINESS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The important business discussed to-day in Congress was the Missouri Emancipation Bill in the Senate, and the Canal Bill in the House. A final vote was reached on neither.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate for confirmation, Brig.-Gens. MILROY, OGLESBY and WILCOX, to be Major-Generals, and Col. ANDREW, of the Seventeenth Massachusetts, to be a Brigadier-General.

GEN. BURNSIDE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Major-Gen. BURNSIDE was, to-day, examined by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and was afterward accompanied by them to each House of Congress, where he was warmly welcomed, privately, by Members.

NAVAL.

Commander YARD has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Norfolk.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an increased appropriation of $25,000 for land offices in Kansas.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Legislature of that State for an appropriation for land surveys.

The House bill to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department was taken up and passed.

A message from the President was received in answer to the resolution of the Senate, transmitting a dispatch dated Oct. 27 last, from our Minister to China, relating to the death of Gen. WARD.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from W. CORNELL JEWETT, for the admission of Colorado into the Union as a State.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the merchant importers of New-York, praying that legal tender notes may be used for paying customs.

Mr. COWAN introduced a bill for the construction of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New-York. Referred.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be directed to inquire into the condition of the Army of the Potomac, both officers and men, and to consider what measures are necessary, in order to promote its efficiency, increase the mutual confidence of the officers and men, and to secure from all an unwavering and soldierlike devotion to the declared policy of the Government, with power to send for persons and papers. Laid over.

The bill for emancipation in Missouri was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) moved to strike out "twenty millions," and insert "twenty-five millions," in the appropriation. Rejected—yeas, 2; nays, 26.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, offered an amendment, extending the time of the emancipation for three years.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) hoped the amendment would prevail, that the people of that State might have time to exercise civil rights, in those portions where they were free from guerrillas and rebels. It was found impossible to exercise suffrage. He alluded to Gen. MCNEIL'S execution of guerrillas.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) said he had been told by Gen. MCNAIR that the guerrillas he asserted were paroled prisoners with arms in their hands, and were, therefore, liable to be shot.

Mr. CARLILE thought the facts in the case would be beneficial to the country. But he was anxious that a full vote should be had on this question, and more time allowed for it than twelve months. Such had been the military terror, that in Virginia not one man in three had voted on the bill proposing a division of the State.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) replied that by military influence thousands had voted, and he doubted if there was an authenticated instance where a man was deprived of his suffrage. His colleague did injustice to the Missouri bill by such a statement.

Mr. CARLILE asked his colleague if he did not know that 45,000 votes were polled in the Presidential election and but 19,000 in the State election.

Mr. WILLEY said that at the latter election Northwest Virginia had some 8,000 or 12,000 soldiers in the field who did not vote. Some counties, also, did not vote because the rebel soldiers held them. But 19,000 brave and unadulterated Union men did vote.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) contended that the last election was caused by the bayonet, and a full free vote could not be held now in the State.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, at some length favored his amendment. Twelve months was too soon for abolishing slavery in Missouri, and entailing on the people all the vast consequences that would follow. He desired a vote of the people of the State on this important point, with time enough to consider it. He briefly recapitulated the facts, to show that the large majority of the members of the Convention which kept Missouri in the Union were slaveholders.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 8 to 27.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) argued at great length against the bill. He said at the interview of the Border State Senators and members of Congress with the President, the latter, on explaining his gradual emancipation scheme, did not pretend that it was constitutional or practicable, but desired an amendment to the Constitution to embrace it.

Mr. TURPIN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that the formation of all countries under one Government would secure the balance of power, and do away with all those intricate foreign relations, about which there had been so much difficulty. But it had been so ordered that the interest of the whole was best promoted by promoting the interests of individuals. He thee proceeded to say that geographical divisions, though they might be imaginary, were just distinct as insurmountable as any other line, as that between Canada and the United States. Such were the lines which separated the reserved rights of the States from the General Government, which existed with the States after the Union was formed. The Union did not make the States, but the latter made the Union, and had once been out of it.

After discussion of the reserved rights of the States, and their mutual relations with the Federal Government, Mr. TURPIN contended that the value of the Union was not greater than the rights of the States or the rights of the people. He proceeded to say that this bill was a direct bribe of the Federal Government to the rights of Missouri for $10,000,000 in cash or $20,000,000 in credit. He regretted to hear the Senator from Missouri (HENDERSON) defend the bill on the ground that the fidelity of his State depended on it, and that he did not know what the result would be in case of its defeat, but that he feared it. He [TURPIN] did not believe that any legislation was necessary to keep the State of Missouri in the Union. It seemed that the policy of this Administration had placed itself in a position to need even the sympathy of its political opponents. It had a great work on its hands. England, France, HORACE GREELEY, and other great Powers, were to be conciliated. GARRISON, GIDDINGS, GERRIT SMITH, and others of the same stamp, were to be pensioned. The Administration had lost the confidence of the people. The President had lost the confidence of the people of the North and the South. He had become imbued with the theatrical principles of the New-England school. If a war for the Union meant paying for negroes out of the public treasury, he [TURPIN] was not for it. If it meant supporting "contrabands" he was not for it. If it meant the absorption of the reserved rights of the States he was not for it. But if it meant the restoration of the National authority over every foot of territory, and for the flag of our country to wave over it as it did at Bunker Hill and Saratoga, and Shiloh and Donelson, he [TURPIN] was for the war. The Emancipation policy would not strengthen the Administration, but end in disaster, disgrace and defeat. The soldiers in the field had been unpaid for months. Their families were begging for bread, and he for one would vote to pay the soldiers what is most justly due them before he would vote money to pay for negroes in Missouri. Mr. TURPIN then briefly traced the unanimity of the people from the time that traitorous South Carolina fired on Fort Sumter down through the extra session of Congress, until the President and Republican Senators commenced schemes for the purchase of negroes, and abandoned their previous policy of a war for the restoration of the Union. The President had abandoned all constitutional obligations, and carried out measures which te France would belong to the Emperor, in England to the King, and in Russia to the Czar; but he [TURPIN] would say that no American Czar would have any serfs west of the Alleghenies. Mr. TURPIN then proceeded to speak of the elasticity of the so-called "war powers," and said they had been delegated to Provost Marshals and other Administrative satraps through every town in the country, with the exception of Selma and Oberlin, where white and black Africans alone resided. In dwelling at some length on the results of the acts of the "war power," such as false imprisonment, interfering with the freedom of the Press, &c., Mr. TURPIN spoke eloquently of the devotion of Indiana to the Union, and declared that if the Abolition schemes of the Administration were abandoned, the people would rush forth again in this war like those under Peter the Hermit for the rescue of the sepulchre of our Savior. The sons of Indiana have fallen in every battle from Fort Donelson to the Rappahannock. Two days after the brilliant victory at Fort Donelson the President sent a message to Congress, not congratulating the country that Tennessee had been redeemed, but recommending Congress to aid in the abolishment of slavery in the Border States. The President used the word "abolishment" in his message for "abolition" would have caused it to fall still-born to the ground. Mr. TURPIN then contended that the cause of their being two parties now was from the issues which had been raised by the Republicans. They had diverted the true objects of the war to "abolition;" but if they wished to put down this rebellion they must abandon the purchasing of negroes, defeat this bill, and return to their constitutional obligations.

Mr. WALL, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) opposed the bill as being unconstitutional. It would have no effect in putting down the rebellion. It was dangerous to pass it at this time, when financial ruin seemed to be upon us. Mr. WALL then proceeded to speak of the arbitrary arrests of citizens in his own State, (New-Jersey,) and declared that the people of New-Jersey ever have been loyal. He then quoted the resolutions of his colleague, [Mr. TEN EYCK,] introduced at the last session of Congress, declaring "that the war should be prosecuted in the beginning and the end for the restoration of the Union under the Constitution." He (WALL) approved of those resolutions, but he declared that the war was not now being prosecuted for any such object. Mr. WALL then gave a brief exhibit of the results of emancipation as undertaken by Great Britain, and claimed that the London *Times* had denounced it as ending in making the slave worse off in his last condition than he was in his first.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) favored the bill with a reasonable amount of emancipation, but would not vote millions upon millions of dollars out of the treasury for such an object, nor for canal, railroad or telegraph schemes. He thought that the present bill was constitutional, and would lead to the restoration of peace in Missouri.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) spoke at considerable length against the bill, regarding the tendencies of Republican legislation as retarding the progress of the war. He warned the Republicans that dissatisfaction existed in the Northwest at the taxation there, not for carrying on the war, but for the purchase of negroes in loyal States, and stated that there would be trouble in Illinois if the bill was passed. A Senator a few days since had spoken about his loyalty, of those on his [Mr. RICHARDSON'S] side of the Senate, but in that respect he would inform the Senator that he [RICHARDSON] stood the peer of the President himself. He [RICHARDSON] was for putting down the rebellion, and he believed there would be hearty coöperation throughout the country in doing so if the Emancipation Proclamation was withdrawn and the confiscation laws repealed, and the necessity for a draft or conscription would be thus avoided.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) thought that great alterations in the social structure of any State should be made with extreme caution. He did not believe that this measure would give peace to Missouri, but to divisions of opinion in the councils of the country. He believed the continual agitation of the slavery question had culminated in the present revolt, and now it was proposed to end the efforts of the Secessionists by doing away with their domestic institutions. He thought that this idea would raise, and it has raised, a spirit of opposition throughout the country. The warnings of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware had gone unheeded, and if these measures were persisted in the entire North might be in the same state in which we find Missouri to-day.

A long discussion here followed on the various amendments to the bill, all of which were defeated.

NINE O'CLOCK P. M.

The Senate is still in session.

Mr. DAVIS reviewed the position of the President on the Slavery question prior and subsequent to his election to the Executive Chair. He argued that the President had no "war powers," but that such exclusively belonged to Congress. He advised the revocation of both the emancipation proclamations, and denounced Gen. HUNTER as a man of small capacity and patriotism, and wished that some other General had been sent to the Department of the South. He believed Gen. MCCLELLAN to be the greatest General the country had. Mr. DAVIS here read from President LINCOLN'S remarks, addressed to the Border State Congressmen, last Summer, on the war, and argued that the war was not carried on now as it was then. Slavery was the harp of a thousand strings, on which the men from the North were furious to play.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) spoke for nearly an hour on the unconstitutionality of the bill. He argued that the President had even violated the Chicago Platform, which he had once said was "good enough law for him." Mr. POWELL recapitulated what he regarded as the crimes of the present Administration, such as the abrogation of the freedom of the Press, the arbitrary arrests of citizens, and the refusal to grant them trials by jury. He believed that our liberties could only be preserved by a strict adherence to the rights of the States. The Government he contended had no more right to interfere with Slavery in a State than it had to establish it in one. He thought that one reason why the Senator from Massachusetts [SUMNER] wanted "immediate emancipation in Missouri," was that Gov. ANDREW, who had got a roving commission, could enlist negro soldiers to fill up the draft in his own State.

Mr. SUMNER said that he desired to see a musket in the hands of every slave thus freed.

Mr. POWELL had no doubt of it. He (POWELL) did not believe that this bill was a measure of peace but one of hostility. It was calculated to disturb all the Border States. The Republicans are not waging a war to restore the Union and the Constitution, but to destroy Slavery.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, [Rep.,] denied that such was the policy of the Republican Party. It was the duty of every Senator here to obey his oath to support the Constitution and to give his aid to put down this rebellion. A Senator who refused to vote supplies and men to prosecute the war could not be a very loyal man. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. POWELL resumed his speech, and at midnight precisely the Senate adjourned without taking a vote on the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The House resumed the consideration of the Illinois and New-York Ship Canal bill.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) expressed the opinion that further discussion would not change one vote on this bill. Nevertheless, owing to what had been said against the measure, he proceeded to show that as early as 1787 the question was agitated of connecting the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those which flow into the Gulf of Mexico, in order to afford a great free highway to commerce for the benefit of the nation at large. Referring to the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, he said the author of it, (Mr. F. A. CONKLING,) no one would suppose, had lived on a line of railroad which had, during the last year, made five millions on a capital stock of thirteen millions, judging from that gentleman's opposition to the bill. But great men would differ. In further advocacy of the measure, he said the Government was asked only to lend its credit, and that the tolls of the Illinois and Michigan Canal now paid more than the interest on the two millions expended by Illinois on that work.

Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.) explained that the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, which had been attacked, was made pursuant to instructions from the House to inquire as to the naval and military aspects of the work. In the examinations before the Committee no commercial rivalries were represented. There was no occasion to suspect any unfair conduct from any quarter. With the exception of one absentee, the Committee were unanimous in their report. He had made up his mind to vote against every measure, job, scheme or project, which would cause to deviate either the money or the credit of the Government from what he conceived should be their exclusive employment—the crushing out by force of arms of this atrocious rebellion. Threats had been made against him in the City of New-York and here, because of his opposition to the bill. The influence of the Press had been brought to the support of the measure in a manner almost unparalleled. The lobbies of this House were filled with paid advocates in violation of the rules; and this bill had been brought here in a fraudulent manner—irregularly and unauthorized by the Naval Committee.

Mr. TRIMBLE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said instead of devising means for carrying on the war to a successful conclusion, the object seemed to be to provide modes by which money should be expended. He opposed the measure, deeming that it was national in the sense suggested. The trade of the Mississippi River amounted to more than that of all the Northern Lakes from the West.

Mr. DIXON, of New-York, (Rep.,) remarked that the original design was to afford passage for ships-of-war from the Gulf of Mexico up the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, in the event of a war with England, and make such provisions for defence as are now prohibited, we not being permitted by the treaty to place war vessels on the Lakes separating the British possessions from the United States. He explained the substitute which he intended for the report.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., (Rep.,) opposing the bill, said they had become so accustomed to give away money by millions, that no appropriation was considered too large to be passed. It was true that pensions for the loss of a leg or an account of some other casualty of war, were gravely debated on the ground of economy. But let a company or State ask for twenty millions of dollars, the question rose to such a dignity that a proposition to debate it was considered out of order. He characterized the scheme now pending as the most preposterous shem ever brought forward, such navigation as was claimed being entirely out of the question.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said this scheme proposed to strike a deadly blow at the interests of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New-Jersey, and of Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Louisville, by constructing a single line from the West to the East, and, by act of Congress, giving it the preference over five or six channels of art and nature, and while the people of those States and cities were thus to be damaged, they were to be taxed for the scheme.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) entered his solemn protest against the passage of the bill. The ethic report of the Naval Committee demolished the idea of its necessity as a war measure; and it was now urged as a commercial measure, necessary to develop the interests of New-York and the West. To embark in this and the several railroad schemes pending, would involve the Government to the amount of countless millions. To pass this bill would be an admission that we were unable to open the Mississippi. New-York and New-England had profited by the war; but the agricultural interests of the West had been seriously damaged. The burdens of the West were already greater than she could bear.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, [Rep.] regarded the opposition to this measure as the most extraordinary toward the Northwest he had ever seen exhibited during his Congressional career. It indicated a refusal of aid to eight millions of people, who had always patriotically assisted the other part of the country. The bill proposed a work of National defence and public welfare; and, notwithstanding the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. STEVENS] called it a sham, it was of greater interest to the Northwest than any measure ever before presented in Congress. He was surprised at the remarks of Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM and PORTER in opposition to the bill. It now costs five bushels of corn in the West to carry one to market. Hence the commercial importance of the improvement contemplated. He had voted for the tariff by which the coffers of Pennsylvania were filled. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad was earning ten millions per year—the money being taken out of the pocket of the West. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had reported a bill of seven millions for fortifications to defend the Eastern coast. Why should the practicable and necessary measures for the defence of the West, as well, be denied. It would, in the event of war with England, enable us to bring our vessels to defend us from all attacks on the lakes. The Mississippi would be opened. There were 80,000 troops there under the brave and unconquerable Gen. GRANT. While GRANT was marching on the enemy to open the Mississippi, we might open the communication now proposed, and then have a general jubilee.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, the demand for the previous question was seconded.

Without further proceedings, the House adjourned by two majority.

During the proceedings, Mr. CRADLEBAUGH, not being able to obtain the floor, got permission to print his speech, of which the following is the substance:

Mr. CRADLEBAUGH, the Delegate from Nevada, said, having resided some time among the Mormons, and become acquainted with their ecclesiastical polity, their habits, and their crimes, he felt that he was not discharging his duty, if he failed to impart such information as he had acquired to regard to this people in our midst, who were building up, consolidating, and daringly carrying on a system subversive of the Constitution and laws, and fatal to morals and true religion. The remoteness of Utah from the settled regions of the country, and the absence of any general intercourse between the Mormons and the masses of our people, have served to keep the latter in almost complete ignorance of the character and designs of the former. That ignorance, pardonable at first, becomes criminal when the avenues to a full knowledge are open to us.

He said Mormonism was one of the monstrosities of the age in which we live. It seems to have been left for the model Republic of the world, for the nineteenth century, when the light of knowledge is more generally diffused than ever before, when in art, science and philosophy we have surpassed all that the ages of the past can show, to produce an idle vagabond of an impostor, who heralds forth a creed repulsive to every refined mind and opposed to every generous impulse of the human heart—a faith which commands a violation of the rights of hospitality, sanctifies falsehood, enforces the systematic degradation of woman, not only permits, but orders the commission of the vilest lusts in the name of the Almighty God himself, and teaches that it is a sacred duty to commit the crimes of theft and murder.

Speaking of the Mormons' success, he said. In less than a third of a century it has girdled the globe. Its missionaries are planted in every place. You find them all over Europe; thick through England and Wales—traversing the billows of the Southern ocean to seek proselytes, and as if to crown its achievements, it established itself in the heart of the greatest and most powerful Governments in the world; establishing there a great theocratic Government, overriding all other Governments, putting the laws at defiance, and now seeks to consummate and perpetuate itself by acquiring a State sovereignty, and by being placed on an equality with the other States of the Union. He then traced the history of Mormonism, its creed, &c., saying they taught the shedding of blood for the remission of sin; or, in other words, if a Mormon apostatizes, his throat shall be cut, and his blood poured out upon the ground, for the remission of his sin. They also practiced other revolting doctrines, such as were carried out only in polygamous countries, which was evidenced by a number of mutilated persons in their midst. They also taught that it was a duty to rob and steal from Gentiles. So at variance is the practice of polygamy with all the legitimate of humanity, it has to be pressed upon the people with great assiduity, as a part of their religious duty. It is astonishing with what pertinacity, though all their sermons and discourses, it is justified and insisted on. Threats, entreaties, persuasions and commands are continually brought in play to enforce its observance. Su revolting was it to the women, text to aid in its enforcement, they are brutalized, and their modesty is destroyed by coerse, low, vile, vulgar expressions, such as he could not repeat, and would not ask the Clerk to read within the hearing of the House. If, however, his conjugal friend, the delegate from Utah, would undertake such a task, he would cheerfully furnish them for him. If they were proper to be repeated before a large congregation of women and children in Salt Lake City, the representatives of the Church might not to be ashamed to repeat them here. But their teachings, as reported by themselves, furnish the best evidence of the estimation in which they hold woman. He then read extracts from their sermons and Church organ, containing threats, rebukes and complaints. Their Church government was one of the most complete despotisms on the earth. The mind of one man permeates the whole mass of the people, and subjects to its unrelenting tyranny the souls and bodies of all. It reigns supreme in Church, in State, in morals, and even in the manifest domestic and social arrangements. BRIGHAM'S house is at once tabernacle, capital and harem; BRIGHAM'S self is king, priest, lawyer and chief polygamist. In treason hatched in Utah—BRIGHAM is the head traitor. Are rebel troops mustered against the United States—BRIGHAM is their commander-in-chief. Is a law to be enacted—BRIGHAM'S advice determines it. Is an offending Gentile or an apostate Mormon to be assassinated—the order emanates from BRIGHAM. His deluded followers yield implicit obedience. A Church order known as the "Danites, or Destroying Angels," protect his person, avenge his wrongs and execute his pleasure. BRIGHAM is both Church and State. True, the atrocities in Utah were not committed by BRIGHAM'S own hands, but by his underlings; so he proves an *alibi*, and claims that he is not a criminal, when he is known to be everywhere present in the Territory. He seeks to avert censure by affecting ignorance of the atrocities of his underlings. Such ignorance can only be supposable on the hypothesis that Mormonism is not a system, and that BRIGHAM is not its head—that he is a despot without power, or a prophet without the ability to foresee. Now, BRIGHAM is either complete ruler in Utah, or he is nothing. The complicity of the Church dignitaries, Mayors of cities, and other Territorial officials, in the crimes that have been committed, demonstrate that these crimes were Church crimes, and BRIGHAM is the head of the Church. Armed with unbounded power over the hearts and lives of his people, BRIGHAM defiantly drives the barbaric chariot of Mormon robbery, murder, polygamy and incest, over all law, in defiance of all the Federal officials in the Territory. He controls the Legislature and the Courts. These facts he proceeded to prove. The attempt of the Mormons to interfere with the administration of the law and the Courts was the great cause of their difficulty with the Federal Judges. Of nearly twenty Judges sent to Utah, Judge ZERUBBABEL SNOW, a Mormon, and Chief Justice J. F. KINNEY, the latter known as the tool and creature of BRIGHAM YOUNG, are the only ones who have not been removed by the present Administration. His testimony was uniformly to the effect that the law could not be enforced. With these exceptions, not one of the Judges could serve out their terms of four years. Some left in disgust, and others were driven away by force.

Mr. CRADLEBAUGH then gave his experience as one of the former Associate Justices of Utah. While sitting as a committing magistrate, complaint after complaint was made before him of murders and robberies—of which he mentioned as particularly shocking, the murder of FORBES, the assassinations of PARRISHA and POTTER, of JONES and his mother, of the Aiken party, (of which there were six in all,) and the cold-blooded, cowardly massacre and robbery at the mountain meadows. At that time there still lay all ghastly under the sun of Utah the unburied skeletons of one hundred and nineteen men, women and children, the helpless, hopeless victims of the Mormon creed. Time would not now allow that he should read the affidavits taken. He should publish a portion of them as an appendix to these remarks, that it might be seen that he was justified in charging that the Mormons are guilty—*aye, that the Mormon Church is guilty of the crimes of murder and robbery as taught in their Books of Faith.* The motives the Mormons had in the massacre was in seeking revenge for the killing of PEARLY PRATT, a leading Mormon, while in the act of running off with another man's wife and children through Arkansas to Utah. He was overtaken by the outraged husband, and slain—the Arkansas Court refusing to punish the perpetrator. Vengeance is visited on the heads of these poor emigrants by the Mormons, who, in addition, no doubt, were also actuated by the great amount of stock and property of the emigrants, supposed to be worth $60,000 or $70,000. This was emphatically "getting the Lord's hospitality," as HEBER KIMBALL expresses it, "without getting in debt to the Lord's enemies." A great portion of the property was taken to Cedar City, deposited in the tithing office, and then sold out. So much of the clothes, especially the bed clothes upon which the wounded had been lying, and those taken from the dead, were piled in the back room of the tithing office, and allowed to remain for so great a length of time that when he (Mr. CRADLEBAUGH) was there, eighteen months after, the room was still offensive. What a commentary upon the condition of affairs in our country! Mormonism reveling upon the spoils obtained by murder, while seventeen orphan children are turned penniless upon the world. After alluding to other outrages, Mr. CRADLEBAUGH said the weak, timid, temporizing policy which has ever been pursued toward Utah by the Federal Government only led to disorganization and anarchy, and open violation of the most sacred rights; and has exhibited Utah before the world as the gloomy theatre where murder and robbery alternately shift the scene. He might continue the catalogue, if necessary. The dead rise up in awful judgment against Mormonism.

In conclusion, he said: I contend that we owe it as a duty to manifest our disapprobation of practices and doctrines so odious, and that it is our duty to retain this Mormon people under the general jurisdiction of the Government, so that their institutions may be reached by Federal legislation, if necessary; and thus show in a most indubitable manner that we are unwilling that the stain and disgrace shall be fastened upon us. It is a duty enjoined on us by the solemn obligations of justice and humanity.

Military Hospitals and Ambulance Corps.

The following bill was introduced in the Senate Feb. 5, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia:

An Act in relation to Military Hospitals, and to organize an Ambulance Corps.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act all military hospitals, with their appurtenances and fixtures, except medicines, hospital stores, instruments, bedding and books, all ambulances, wagons for hospital supplies, and for the transportation of the sick and wounded, shall be constructed and provided by the Quartermaster's Department, agreeably to the regulations of, and according to plans and patterns furnished by, the Surgeon-General, and approved by the Secretary of War; *Provided*, That in cases of emergency, hospitals, ambulances, and wagons for hospital service, may be constructed or procured by the Surgeon-General with the sanction of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to provide the necessary horses, mules, harness and forage to render the hospital transport train efficient for field service, and to deliver the same to the officers of the Medical Department, by whom the trains will be organized, and they shall not be diverted from the hospital service, or be subject to the orders of any other Department.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to provide more effectually for the care of the sick and wounded of the army, a hospital corps shall be established and permanently attached to the Medical Department, with the following organization: One Colonel, as Commandant of the corps; one First Lieutenant to each company of one hundred enlisted men; one Sergeant to each twenty privates, and one Corporal to each ten privates, and as many privates as may be necessary, not to exceed in gross the rate of two to each company in the army. The commissioned officers of the hospital corps shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of officers of like grades in the infantry arm of the service. The non-commissioned officers and privates shall be appointed and enlisted according to existing laws, and shall be upon the same footing, as regards pay and allowances, as the Sergeants, Corporals and privates of infantry, respectively.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and non-commissioned officers of the hospital corps shall perform such duties, either in the field or in hospitals, as may be required by regulations, and that the privates of the corps shall act as drivers of ambulances, and of wagons for hospital supplies, as litter-bearers, and as cooks and nurses. In all military hospitals without extra pay being allowed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the hospital corps is organized and on duty, the details of enlisted men from regiments for the hospital service, now authorized by regulations, shall cease; and that in case of a reduction of the army, the hospital corps shall be correspondingly reduced, so as at no time to exceed the proportion of two privates to each company actually in the army.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Passed the House of Representatives Feb. 4, 1863.
Attest: EM. ETHERIDGE, Clerk.

The Proposed Constwise Telegraph.

Following is the act to provide for the construction of a coastwise submarine cable, as it passed the House Feb. 4:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be constructed and laid down a submarine cable from Fort McHenry, in Baltimore, or Fort Monroe, to Galveston, Texas, touching at Fort Macon, N. C.; Port Royal S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; Fort Pickens, Fla., and Galvestoe, Texas; with a branch from Fort Pickens to New-Orleans, or such part of said lines as the exigencies of the military service may require. And the Secretary is hereby authorized to enter into contract, on behalf the United States, with such responsible parties as shall give security for the prompt and faithful execution of the work.

The Commissary Department of the Army.

Following is the act to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department as it passed the House, Feb. 4:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be added to the Subsistence Department of the army, by regular promotion therein, one Brigadier-General, who shall be Commissary-General of Subsistence, one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel and two Majors, the Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels to be Assistant Commissaries-General of Subsistence; and that vacancies in the above-mentioned grades shall be filled by regular promotion in said Department. And the vacancies created by promotions herein authorized may be filled by selections from the officers of the regular or volunteer force.

REBEL PILOTS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—ROBERT SPATCHLER and WM. JOHNSON, pilots, captured on board the rebel steamer *Huntress*, and sent to this port to the care of the United States Marshal, were yesterday transferred to Fort Lafayette by order of the Secretary of the NAVY.

Massachusetts and the War.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has written a long letter to S. F. WETMORE, a member of the Indiana Legislature, who was appointed on a Committee to inquire and report why Massachusetts has not sent to the field during the present war as many men as have been sent by Indiana. Without attempting to institute any comparison between the two States, Gov. ANDREW furnishes Mr. WETMORE with some statistics to show what Massachusetts has done for the war. He then discusses the relations between the East and West, quoting largely from MCDUFFIE, SUMNER and WEBSTER to illustrate his position, and concludes thus:

"We of Massachusetts are as little in sympathy with the MCDUFFIE of 1825, and the CALHOUN of 1829, as with the 'institution' around which crystalized the politics of South Carolina, of which secessionism is the product, and which is the boasted 'corner-stone' of the 'Confederacy' of traitors. Does the Northwest demand a highway for the procession of her teeming granaries to the sea, which will surpass the 'Father of Waters' in its value to the commerce of the world and to the farmers of the agricultural States? She will look even now to the members from New-England to support her ship canal uniting the Mississippi with Lake Michigan, and to secure its passage. I trust she will not be mistaken. The doctrines of Mr. WEBSTER, thirty years ago, are not less true, nor less acceptable to Massachusetts to-day. And I pray you to remember that whenever New-England has been accused of singularity, the charge has never rested for its facts on the narrowness, but only on the comprehensive breadth of her principles and her methods. We do not believe that the road to prosperity and honor lies over the misfortunes of other States or other men. We hold that in the moral welfare, the material wealth, the industrial development and intellectual power of all States and people shall we share ourselves; striving to be not like the spider, who sucks poison from the sweetest flower, but rather like the bee, which draws nurture even from the humblest.

While I put forward no claim to intrinsic or original superiority in the New-England character, I do assert the facts of her history and her traditional policy. These are due to her institutions of education, and to the little democracies of her towns. Through the power of these institutions, ideas and intelligence are enabled to control her conduct in public affairs. While in the South a single class interest, crushing out the life of democracy, which is found in the intellectual culture of the people, dominates all others, and subverts the many to the despotism of the few.

Hence, my dear Sir, this war of rebellion. And in the issue of this war are involved the triumph or defeat of all which has made the West and the East alike prosperous, happy and free.

The California United States Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 6.

Another ballot was taken in the State Legislature, to-night, with the following result:

Phelps	25	Sargent	32
Conness	31	Brown	9

Balance scattering.

Arrived, ship *Isaac Jeanes*, from New-York.

DINNER TO THE CHAPLAIN OF "CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION."—The Joint Committee of the Common Council who recently visited Suffolk, Va., to present a sword, sash and belt to Gen. CORCORAN, and of which WILLIAM WALSH, the President of the Board of Aldermen, was the Chairman, gave a dinner last night, at the "*Maison Dorée*," to Rev. JAMES M. DILLON, the Chaplain of CORCORAN'S Brigade, who was unremitting in attentions to the comfort of the Committee, while they were at Suffolk, and who is now in the City on a brief business visit connected with the "Irish Legion." The dinner was of the most *recherché* character. In addition to Rev. Mr. DILLON and Alderman WALSH, there were present Aldermen Mitchell, Henry, Reed, Hardy and Ottiwell, Ex-Aldermen Smith and Brady, Councilmen Healy, Judge Charles K. Smith, Surrogate Gideon J. Tucker, Simon Meyer, Secretary to the Committee, and the TIMES' Reporter. The affair passed off very happily. Brief addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Dillon, Aldermen Walsh, Reed, Ottiwell and Hardy, Councilmen Healy, and Judge Smith and Mr. Tucker. At 11 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, at the City Hall, the Committee will present to Mr. DILLON, as their personal offerings of friendship to that gentleman, an elegant saddle, a pair of spurs of superior description, and a pair of gauntlets.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. BARNUM, now that Gen. THUMB and Miss WAGNER are off from his hands, has returned to his legitimate business, and advertises a combination of novelties which are absolutely unprecedented; read them. On Tuesday, rain or shine, the little folks will be married. Presents by the score rain in upon them, and the rush for cards to be wedding is terrific. There are none to be had.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF CANTON, MASS.—The death of ABEL WENTWORTH, Esq., of Canton, occurred two or three days since, under circumstances of a particularly distressing character. He was on his way to the town-hall, to attend to his duties as Town Auditor, and attempted to cross Reservoir Pond on the ice. He had gone but about two rods from the shore, when he broke through the ice. The water was but four or five feet deep, and in his efforts to extricate himself his feet were stuck in the mud at the bottom. He screamed for help; and attracted the attention of some small boys, who came to his assistance, and endeavored, by using short pieces of wood, to extricate him, but the ice was too weak, and they could not aid him.

He talked with them freely, but gradually became chilled through, and died after having been in the water three-fourths of an hour.

The deceased was 72 years of age, a bachelor, and a man of property and influence in town. His funeral took place to-day.—*Boston Traveller*, 6th.

IΩΔΗΣ .....IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Send for a circular.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Herbert & Hunter.

Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Bank-notes and Specie bought and sold by HERBERT & HUNTER, 74 Wall-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF JUDGE BARNARD.

Sixty Writs of Habeas Corpus Issued under One Process—The Entire Number Returnable on Tuesday.

One of the most peculiar cases which has been brought to the notice of the Courts since the breaking ont nf the rebellion will come np at the special term of the Supreme Court nn Tuesday next, at which time there are sixty-one writs of *habeas corpus* returnable all npon one process before Judge BARNARD.

The circumstances lending to this extraordinary proceeding are somewhat singular. Some time in November last a man, styling himself "Colonel," visited Weschester Cennty, for the purpose of raising recruits. He found there sixty-one young men, mostly farmers, whom he induced to ge with him to Staten Island, under promise that they shonld fare much better than ordinary soldiers, in the matter of rallons and camp equipage, and that thay shonld wear a different styls of nnlform—one mnch handsomer and more showy than that nsed by the rank and file generally. These promises captivated them, and thay accompanied the individual to Staten Island. They did not, it is alleged, enlist or receive any bonnty-monay, or sign any acknowledgment in any way binding them to the Government, as thosa were mnters to be arranged afterward.

They fonnd after a few days' experience that they nad bean deceived by false pretences, and that they were to fare like common soldiers. The "Colonel" proceeded to Albany, and represented them as a company he had raised, which he desired to have transfered to another regiment. The request was granted, but the men objected to the messure. They were accordingly imprisoned, but fiually procnred the services of a lawyer et Staten Island, who had a writ of *habeas corpus* taken out and made returnable before Judge Barnard. On the day upon which the writ was returnable, the police bost osma for and convered the entire nnmber to Fort Schuyler, all of them having first been lroned.

While at Fort Schuylar they were induced, as they allege, to sign some kind of a paper, the nature of which has not yet transpired. They state also that they were threatened all sorts of nunishment, nnd thet they signed tha paper through fear that the threats made against them might he carried into execution.

One of the nnmber finally obtained leave of absence, and coming to this City, applied to Mr. W. F. Howx, who drew up 61 petitions, and presented the whole case to Judga Barnard. Sixty-one separate writs of *habeas corpus* were at once issued, made returnable at the Special Term of the Supreme Court on Tuesday next, and demanding the bodies of the men aloresaid. Mr. Howx will act es their connsel, and the whole number will be brought up in order that the affair may be investigated.

Parties conversant with the facts consider tha case a very serious one, and censure the course taken by the police in the matter. If there is sny substance to the charges made against the police, they will be investigated by the Commissioners; but, as the stories are somewhat conflicting on this point, nothing positive can be stated in reletion to it. The men stete that they have no objections to enlisting in the service of tha United States, but desire to do so in a legitimate manner and with their eyes open; and further, that they ara Union men, and loyal, law-abiding sitizens.

THE HOMICIDE IN THE EIGHTH WARD

Result of the Investigation before Coroner Wilder—The Testimony of Officers McCormick and Beach.—Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner Wilder impnnneled a Jury yesterday, at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and prcceeded to investigate the homicide which occurred at a late hour on Friday nigbt, at No. 101 Mercer-street, a full account of which we publisbed in the Times of yesterday. The following is the substance of all the testimoey that is material in the case:

Clark W. Beach was the first witnss sworn: He testified that be was a Detective officer, and Inspector of the Recrulling Department in this City, and lived at No. 83 Wsst Twenty-eighth-street; about half-past eight o'clock on Friday evening, Officer Brady and himself went into No. 101 Mercer-street, for the purpose of arresting deceased as a deserter. On entering the place they stepped into tne bar-room and had a drink. We then went into the parlor and asked one of the girls if deceased was in the house; she said the man who sat behind the stove was tha man; we looked at him and recognized him as the person we were in search of; Mr. Bredy motioned me to come outside for a few moments; we then decided to get the assistance of a policemen. as Reid was a very powerful man, and would probably meke some resistance; we went outside, and in front of the building, No. 99 Mercer street, we saw a policeman; Mr. Brady told the officer his business, and raquested his assistance in the matter; just then the front door of No. 101 opened, and deceased was about coming out, when Mr. Brady put his hand on his shoulder, and told him he wanted him. He told deceasad to go back into the house, and told him that he was a deserter and that his name was Reid; deceased said it was not so, and started to run thrnugh the hall toward the back door; Mr. Brady ran after him, and as deceased jumped off the stoop into the yard, Mr. Brady jumped nfter him and caught hold of 6im by the coat-tail; deceased then ran under tha back stoop; Mr. Brady called for a light, and I started for one, while the policeman went to the front basement entrance to prevent deceased from escaping that way; while I was getting a light I heard the sespping of caps, as if from a pistol; I stooped to listen for a few moments, and, hearing nothing more, I slepped out into the hallway and sang out to Brady, "Where are you?" he replied, "Out here," and I followed him into the yard; I went into the yard and saw Mr. Brady standing on a dog-house; he said ne had shot deceased, and that he was over in the next yard; Mr. Brady climbed over the fence, and I weet after him; after we got ieto the yard we searched the place, but could not find deceased; just then we heard the policeman cry out that he had the deceased, and the voice appearing to coma from No. 101, we went back over the fence again; when we entered the house and got into the street, we found that deceased was next door at No. 99; upon entering this house we fonnd deceased in the barroom dying; that is all I know about the affair; I saw no blows struck on either side.

Policeman McCormack, of the Eighth Precinct, deposed as follows: About half-past eight o'clock last evening, while I was standing in front of No. 99 Mercer-street, Mr. Brady came up to me and said he wanted me to assist him in arresting a deserter who was secreted next door;" we weet np to the stoop of No. 101 Mercer-street, where deceased was standing; Mr. Brady asked deceased if his name was not Reid; deceased replied in tha negative: Mr. Brady said he wanted to see him and took him back in the hallway; there was some scuffling there, and deceasad started toward the back door and went into the yard; Brady and I followed him but were nnable to find any one; I said deceased must have gone through the basement, and went out to see if any one had gone out through the front door; I learned that no one had passed that way, and rapped tor assistance; I then heard some shots fired; I cannot say positively how many shots were fired, but I think there were two; I then went back into the yard and asked Brady if he fired at deceesed; he replied in the affirmnlive, and said he thought he shot him as he was going over the fence; I then went into No. 99, and there found deceased lying on the floor, bleeding out of the mouth: I then went out into the yard, and told Brady that I thought deceased was shot; we then went into No. 99 together, when some of the girls nsked who shot deceased; Brady replied that he did; I then told Brady that he wonld have to come to the Station-house with me; subsequently we removed the body of deceased to the Station-house.

Daniel E. Gavitt deposed that ha was attached to the Provost Marshal's office in the capacity of Deputy Provost Marshal. I recognize the prisoner as one of the officers attacned to our office. The prisoner was acting nnder the authority of Deputy Marshal Glossey, who has charge of the office in the absence of Gen. Draper.

Edward Dodge, of No. 105 Mercer-street, deposed that about half-past eight or eine o'clock on Friday night he heard three pistol shots in the renr, and immediately afterwards the rapping of the policeman's club. I went into the street and followed the officer in No. 99, where I saw deceased lying dead in the bar-room.

Philip Loew, of No. 99 Mercer-street, deposed that he was bar-tender in that establishment; about half-past eight or nine o'clock a man came in the barroom and said "Philip, help me, I am shot;" I handed him a glass of water, but before he could drink it he fell to the floor, and soon afterwards expired; I know deceased by sight, having seen him in the bar-room on several occasions.

J. V. D. Reese, Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army, deposed that he wse in the mustering and discharging duty for the volnnteer service, at No. 79 White-street. The prisoner Brady was employed by me, for the purpose of assisting in the detection of frands against the United States disbursing office, and to arrest sneh deserters as he might be able to identify, and to give him proper authority I asked that he might be appointed as special detective by the Provost-Marshal-General, Simeon Draper, Esq., which was done, and he has been so employed for some weeks past, np to tha present time, and, as far as I know, he bas done his duties faithfully and well; his dulies were more particularly to prevent men from enlisting in ona regiment, then deserting and enlisting in another regiment, for tha sake of the bounty money.

Capt. Helme, of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified that he was formerly Captain of the Eighth Precinct; knew the deceased by the name of Bnffer Donnelly; I also knew him by the name of Ried; I know of his having been arrested twice as a deserter; once on Sept. 25, and again on Nov. 13, 1862; deceased's character was bad; he was arrested once for assault and battery upon a woman; I warned deceased when he was arresled, and told him he would be shot some day if he did not mend his ways.

Dr. George B. Bowles deposed that he made a post mortem examination of the body, and gave it as his opinion that death was produced from hemorrhage, the result of a pistol shot through the left lung.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after due deliberation, rendered a verdict of death from a pistol-shot wound, at the hands of the prisoner, Michael Brady, Feb. 6, 1863.

Coroner Wilder then proceeped to examine the prisoner, when he made the following statement in relation to the charge preferred again him:—

"I went to arrest the prisoner for desertion; he knocked me down twice before I fired; I warned him to stop, but he would not; I tried to prevent his going over the fence, when he made two attempts to strike me; he then started to go over the fence, when I commanded him to stop again; he still refused, when I fired at him; the first shot I fired over his head, so as to frighten him; the next time I lowered the pistol with the intention of shooting the diseased about the legs. I had no idea at first that I had shot him, he got away so nimbly. I am twenty-three yeers of age; was born in Albany, and am a Government detective by occupation."

The Coroner decided to admit the prisoner to bail in the sum of $2,000 and the necessary security being forthcoming the accused was set at liberty.

Air Light.

LATE DISCOVERIES IN LIGHT FOR RAILWAY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

An interesting exhibition was given at No. 549 Broadway, on Thursday evening last, of a new and strikingly snccassful invention for supplying brilliant and cheap light.

It is well known to all who have given attention to the subject, that if a more powerful form of light coeld ha devised, equal in economy to that now in use, its application to the hand-lights of locomotives, so as to give the engineer entire control over his train—a result impossible with any light at present in nse—would be hailed as a great boon by the nigbt traveling public. This valuable result has been attained by the experiments of Dr. George Hand Smith, of Rochester, by which, at the small cost of fifteen mills per hour, (the cost of tha old oil light is six cents,) a light is produced of such exceeding brilliancy and power as to illuminate in advance a long extent of track, making at enca apparent to engineers dangerous obstrnctions, and insuring, as far as light can do so, the safety of the train.

The New-York Central Railroad, under its present very able management, ever in the advance in valuable improvemants, for rendering this great road perfect in all its details, appreciating the full merit of this invention, at once adopted it, and are rapidly supplying all of their locomotives.

This light belongs to that class, wherein a solid substance, snch as a pencil of lime, is rendered incandescent, or intensely luminous, by the concentrated heat of ignited jets of combined gases, of which the ox-hyerogen light is the type, where, as the name imports, tha gases thus employed are oxygen and hydrogen. The power of this light is well known, and repeated efforts hnve heen mada in Europe, as well as in this country, to employ it tor practical purposes. But the great expense of supplying the gases, particularly tha oxygen, together with the rapid deterioration of the lime, has defeated these attempts. This employment of lime for purposes of illumination has allracted a large degree of attention abroad, from the extrema beauty of its light. Bnt, the difficulties mentioned, particularly the supply of tha geses, have heretotore prevented its introduction. It is here that the newly discovered method of Dr. Smith applies—viz.: the abnndant supply of that greatest ingredient of artificial illuminations, oxygen gas, literally without cost, by the employment of atmospheric air—carboretted hydrogen, as common gas, being subsiituted for hydrogen. The air contains one part of oxygen, and about three parts nitrogen gas. Hence it would require four parts of air to give the requisite amount of oxygen—i. e., to obtain one foot of oxygen, four feet of air would be needed, as three of them would ne nitrogen. Now the great difficnlty in using air arises from the fact (and this fact alone has prevented its adoption) that if we combine four parts of air and one of common gas, we have diluted the gas so largely as to prevent its readily burning. And whet is still worse, if combustion were complete, the nitrogen not being combustible, would fly off unconsnmed, and carry away the heat generated, to such a degree as to render the luminosity of the cylinder of lime of no practical value.

But if so amount of heat from any source is supplied to the current of air previous to ignition, sufficient to supply the loss of heat from nitrogen at the time of combustion, no heet is lost upon the lime, and the whole power of the oxygen is obtained, as though no nitrogen were present. Also the gas will be found to combine with a larger amount of hot air (and consequently oxygen) then with cold air. Hence by supplying a current of pre-heated air to one of common gas ignited, an ample supply of oxygen is afforded, and all the heat generated is saved and concentrated upon the lime. This is the principal feature of this new method.

The burner devised for railway lights is composed of four compound jets, encircling a small cylinder of lime. A current of air and gas is conveyed to each jet, and by a simole device the stream of air is heated before it reaches the jet.

The four-fold intensity of heat induces the dazzling whiteness of the lime peculiar to the ox-hydrogen light. When placed in the focus of a parabolic reflector, such as are in present use upon engines, it is increased to a ball of light 20 inches in diameter, or tha eye of the mirror.

The flow of air and gas is reilsbly and simply controlled by suitable regulators and stop-cocks within the lamp. Two gas-holders placed under the engine communicating with the lamp by a small pipe for each, carry twice or thrice the requirements of a trip. These receive their charge at the engine-houses before starting. This is easily attended to by the local engineer. To fill the holders in each locomotive occupies its engineer only from three to four minutes—very much less time than is required for filling and trimming an oil-lamp. In short, the light is better, cheaper, cleaner, and more convenient than the old oil lamps.

The great and remarkable feature of this discovery is that a light of tha most powerful character is produced almost entirely from air. This may be realized by steting that the Commissioners of the Central Park paid last Winter for the ox-hydrogen light $1 60 per hour, for each light; while the *air-light* of equal brilliancy is produced for a little over 1 cent per hour.

The invention, it is believed, may be applied to all purposes for weich gas illumination is at present required, even to the economical lighting of private dwellings, theatres and public halls. The public will have future opportunities for viewing it.

Department of the East.

By General Orders Nos. 12 and 13, issued by Major-Gen. Wool, Col. Frank E. Howe is appointed Assistant-Qnrtermaster at headquarters, and Col. Thos. J. Cram is announced as Senior Aid-de-Camp and Chief-of-Staff. Surgeon Chas. McDougal, United States Army, is announced as the Medical Director of the department.

United States Christian Commission.

CASH ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO FEB. 7, 1863.

Collection at public meeting at Irving Hall	$529 43
A Friend	20 00
H. K. Corning	100 00
M. S. E. Golden's Bridge	5 00
Guy Richards	20 00
Collection Dr. Adams' Church	235 60
David Hoadley	50 00
O. D. Munn	25 00
Rev. Thos. De Witt, D. D.	20 00
James Brown	100 00
Union	5 00
H. K. Bull	50 00
Little Boy 4 years old	1 25
F. G. Foster	200 00
Scholars of Stratford Institute, Stratford, Ct.	20 35
Soldiers' Relief Society, Stratford, Conn	100 00
Wm. Harman Brown	25 00
James M. Brown	50 00
Rev. R. C. Cook	100 00
Samuel B. Caldwell	500 00
Morris K. Jessup	100 00
G. P. Bradley, Stockbridge, Mass	5 00
The young people at Stratford	100 00
Cash	250 00
	1 50
Wm. Dougherty	20 00
John McNell	20 00
L. J. Fairchild	10 00
Mrs. M. A. Givaro	10 00
G. G. Williams	20 00
E. C. Hungerford, Alden Creek, N. Y	10 00
Mrs. Annn Watts	20 00
Archibald Russell	100 00
David Terry	50 00
New-York *Evangelist*, acconnt of advertising bill	10 80
New-York *Sun*, account of advertising bill	11 62
Daily Express, accouut of advertising bill	11 00
New-York *Chronicle*, account of advertising bill	27 75
Total	$2,934 30

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer,
No. 59 Wall-street.

Meeting of Mechanics in Tammany Hall.

A meeting of mechanica was held, on Friday, in Tammany Hall, "for the purpose of preventing a fnrther strike, and to devise the best means to prevent the fnrther importation of foreign labor, thereby causing a reduction of their wages, and thus throwing their services on the market."

Mr. Powell was appointed Chairman, and Mr. McIlvaine Secretary.

The Chairman briefly addressed the meeting, stating that its object was to protest against the course pursued by certain parties who had sent over to Great Britain to bring over workmen to this country for the purpose of reducing the wages of the workingmen now here.

Horace Greeley, whom the Chairman had brought to the meeting, was then called npon to speak. He said that there was some danger of a clashing of interests from false representations. He was sure the workingmen of England, if informed that by contracting to work here for certain wages thereby underselling labor already in this market, they would refnse to come. Bet he held, that to emigrate here on their own responsibility, and work at the usual wages, was what no one could object to.

Mr. Bailey said that all that their employers wanted ont of them was work; and if they should get sick or die who would take care of their wives and little ones?

Mr. Platt spoke next, and professed to reply to Mr. Greeley npon "greenbacks," "contrabands," and other subjects, npon which Mr. Greeley had said nothing. He then stigmatized politicians and political parties generally as the enemies of the workingman.

Grosen Campbell began by designating Mr. Greeley as a hoary-headed traitor, and then attacked the Novelty Works, for sending to Europe for workmen, dealing out abuse pretty freely all round.

A series of resolntions were then read and adopted, and orderad to be printed in the leading newspapers here and in England.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court yesterday the Recorder passed seetence npon the following persons, whose conviction has been previonsly noticed:

Henry Pritchard, for forgery in the fourth degree, State Prison two years.

Sophia Price, for attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years.

James O'Brien, for attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years.

Henry Matthews, for attempt at graed larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Michael Kurtz, for petlit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Mary Birmingham, for petlit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Frank Burnett, for petlit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

James Hyde, for petlit larceny, City Prison sixty days.

Abreham Davis, for assanit aed battery, Penitentiary three months.

Alex. S. Hamilton, for assault npon his wife, City Prison three months.

Carolina Slator, for attempt at grand larceey, Penitentiery one year.

Jane Johnson, for petlit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Wm. Seydem, for petlit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Tee Conrt adjourned to Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Extortionate Charges for Storing Prize Property.—Messrs. Wash & Gove, keepers of tha Union Stores, Brooklyn, have lately presented a bill of $11,191 for storage, cooperage, labor, &c., on nine cargoes of resin. United States Marshal McKaay refnsed to pay the bill, and yesterday they apptied to Judge Betts to sanction the bill as rendered, but the Judge very properly refnsed the application. As a sample of the extortion efacticed by this firm, tha case of the schooner *Alfred H. Partridge* may be cited, when the bill presented to the Marshal for cooperage amounted to $307, while the amount paid the cooper for doing the work was $39 55. Marshal Kinaaay has consulted some of the prominent merchants of the City with regard to the charges customary and proper in such cases, and he refuses to pay on behelf of the Government more than is nsually paid by individuals. He has offered to Messrs. Ward & Gove on their bill of $11,191 *one-fifth* of the amount claimed. It has long been a subject of complaint among captors of prizes that the expenses attending the storage and sale of prize property sent to this port are so exorbitant that nothing is left to be divided among the prize men. So notorious is this fact that Commanders of our blockading vessels refuse to send prize to New-York if they can possibly avoid it, but prefer sending them to Boston or Philadelphia. There is no good reason why the expenses should be greater here than in other cities, and it is to be hoped that hereafter all extortions like the above will be exposed.

United States Christian Commission.—The United States Christian Commission will hold a public meeting et the Academy of Music this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Lieut.-Gen. Scott will occupy the chair. The following is the Programme:

1. Prayer, by.....Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL. D.
2. Address, by.....Rev. Dr. Tyng.
3. Address, by.....Rev. Alexander Reid.
4. Address, by.....Col. McKean, M. C.
5. Hymn.
6. Address, by.....Major-Gen. Burnside.
7. Address, by.....Rev J. T. Duryea.
8. Doxology.
9. Benediction, by.....Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D.

The nublic generally are invited to attend.

Cavalry Church.—Rev. Dr. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, lately of Grace Church, Baltimore, has accepted ihs call given him by Calvary Church in this City, and commences his labors there to-day The circumstances under which he comes are peculiarly interesting to a loyal public, and we doubt not he will meet the reception he so thoroughly deserves at the hands of all honest men who love their country and despise its traitors. Dr. Coxe is not only ona of the most able preachers of the Episcopal Church, but he has made his mark as an author. He has published a volume of "Christian Ballads," the themes of which were taken from the Holy Year of the Church; a poem, eetitled "Saul, a Mystery," and other poetical works, and a volume of sermons. Dr. Coxe, though a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, is the son of Samuel Hanson Cox, the well-known Presbyterian divine.

The Weekly Report of the Health Officer shows the number of deaths in the City during the past week to be 119, a decrease of 29 from the mortality of the previous week. Of the deceased, 16 were men, 14 women, 53 boys, 46 girls. Of these 30 were adults, 89 children, 69 males, 50 females. The principal causes of death were: Bronchitis 3, congestion 5, consumption 14, convulsions 8, croup 10, diphtheria 10, fevers 6, hydrocephalus 9, inflammation 12, murdered 1, marasmus 3. Their nativities were: United States 97, Ireland 12, Germany 5, England 2, Sweden 2, unknown, 1.

Changes Among the Police.—The following changes were made during the past week in the Police Department: *Appointments*—Charles K. Fairchild, of the Second Precinct; Hugh J. Mullany, Seventh; Theodore Cox, (doorman,) Fourteenth; Anson G. Shipman and Hugh McGuire, Twenty-ninth; Emil Pfeiffer, Seventh. *Resignations*—Peter Conway, of the First; James J. Sullivan, of the Second; John Quilulen, Twenty-seventh; Marlin Browne, Twenty-ninth; and George Woolridge, Forty-second.

New-York Hospital Weekly Report to Feb. 6, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jnn. 30	157	118	275
Admitted to Feb. 6	45	17	62
Discharged, cured or relieved	26	20	46
Died	—	5	5
Remaining nt date	176	110	286

Males, 270; females 16.

NEW-JERSEY.

Funeral of a Gallant Jerseyman.—The funeral of Lieut. Franklin Emery, of Company G, Seventh Michigan Infantry, will take place to-morrow, at 3 P. M., from the residence of his uncle, S. R. Haines, Esq., No. 32 Franklin-street, Newark. Lieut. Emery was one of the heroic Michigan boys who manued the boats which crossed the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburgh, in tha face of a storm of rebel bullets, to drive the sharpshooters of the enemy from their position. Lieut. E. was in tha second boat that landed, reaching the shore uninjnred. Later in the day, however, in a gallant charge upon the enemy, he was struck by a Minié bullet in the forehead and killed instantly. His last words were, "The Government expects every man to do his duty." Lieut. E. was formerly a resident of Newark, having removed Wast some years ago. He served with the Seventh Michigan from the opening of the war.

Changes of City Officials.—A number of changes in Newark City officials were made at a meeting of the Common Council on Friday night. Francis Quinn was appointed Receiver of Taxes, in place of Wm. T. Utter; Henry Colvers, Snparintendent fof Lamps; Robert F. Southard, Clerk of Markets, instead of Moses T. Sharing; and Samuel F. Bigalow, City Attorney, in place of William B. Guild. There was some excitement concerning the matter between the American and Irish members of the Democratic majority, the former generally refusing to take part in the caucus, or to vote for its nominees. Seven Democrats voted with the four Republicans of the Board to retain the incumbents—the vote standing 11 to 15. Three ont of the four officers removed were Democrats.

U. S. Hospital—Newark.—The weekly report of this institutions shows: Admitted, 3; returned to duty, 1; discharged, 143; deserted, 1; died, 3; remaining, 605; vacant beds, 495; ratio of deaths to 1,000, 1.6528.

LAW REPORTS.

Prize—Alleged Distress of Vessel—Burden of Proof.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Sunbeam and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured Sept. 28, 1862, off the port of Wilmington, N. C., by the United States man-of-war *State of Georgia*. She was brought here and libelad as prize. The process was returned Nov. 4, 1862, when the British Consul intervened, claiming the vessel and cargo as owned by British subjects. On Dec. 27, Henry Lafour, a British subject, letervened, claiming to be sole owner of the vessel and the whole of her cargo. The testimony was made by his attorney in fact. On Dec. 30 a claim was filed by Joseph Greenwood, of England, also throngh an attorney in fact, claiming to be the owner of 18 bales of worsted goods, which ha alleged were shipped from Liverpool for Matamoras, and were not subject to the control of the master of the ship, but were in the sole charge of his own agent.

The vessel was of British build, and had a British register, issued at London, Jan. 19, 1858. Her shipping articles were dated at London, Aug. 1, 1862, for a voyage to Halifax, thence, if required, to any ports and places in British North America and the United States, the West Indies, Bahamas and Matamoras, and back to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom. Sha cleared at Liverpool Aug. 1, 1862, with a bill of health for Matamoras, and on Sept. 6 she cleared from Halifax for Matamoras. A large portion of her cargo was contrabsnd of war. She sailed from Halifax Sept. 14, and was captured Sept. 28, about a mile off Cape Fear Inlet, early in the morning. She did eet npproach the blockading vessels when discovered, but endeavored to nvoid them, until she was brought to by repeated shots from them, having got nndar the guns of the rebels' fortifications, which opened fire for her protection.

Besides the nsual grounds of defence taken in such cases, the claimants insisted that the proximity of the vessel to Wilmington was caused by the perilous condition at the time, by reason of stress of weatber, she having been compelled to deviate from her voyage by a violent gale, which disabled her equipment, destroyed her coal and water and provisions, and dreve her to seek the nearest port.

The time, place, extent and cause of this alleged deviation were not given with uniformity and clearness by the witnesses, and to many of them tha fact of any such deviation was not known nntil the capturing vessels were in sight. Two logs were kept on the ship, one the ship's log, and one by the First Engineer. Both agreed in describing the gale as a violent and sudden one, but neither specified its direction, nor what, if any, injuries to the ship or her tackle resulted from it, or whether the navigability of the vessel was in any way impeded by it. The gale came on, on Saturday morning, eight days before the capture, and the engineer's log showed that his part of the vessel, which was most affected by it, was entirely cleared up, and retieved from its effects the next day. Sails were her general propelling power, her steam being only used as an auxiliary, and generally when leaving port or approaching land; and it was not shown that her sailing qualities were at all impaired by the storm. There was no entry in either log that tha vessel changed her course because of the storm, nor that distress or peril of any kind made such deviation necessery. The log showed that the vessel held a southwesterly course from the 16th of September till her capture. There was also on board a chart, which had carefully marked down on it the route she took from Cape Sable. This showed that at the time of the storm the vessel deviated at right angles from the course she was then running, she being than about in the latitude of Montauk Point, and ran in toward the coast about a degree, when she turned again at right angles, parallel to her former course, and kept down along the coast, tending, however, each day more toward the land. And the master testified that the evening before the capture he altered her course and stood for Wilmington.

The vessel had on board a general English chart, including the United States ports on the west side of the Atlantic, and new charts of our Coast Survey—one from Albemarle Sound to Cape Fear and one from Cape Fear to St. Catherine's Island. She had no chart for Matamoras.

The master testified that the vessel had on board only one gun and two rifles. The mate and engineer and others testified that she had four mounted cannon on deck, three of which were thrown overboard in the storm. The master had no knowledge that any of the cargo was contraband of war.

Held by the Court—That the burden of proof is upon the claimants to make out the justification set up of distress of the vessel. If that justification is not made out, the culpability of the vessel is most palpable.

That the record made on the chart from the board, gives most persnasive proof that the course pursued after the storm was not induced by any necessity, but was voluntary and in fulfillment of the plan and purpose of the voyage from its outset.

That the course pursued by the vessel and the charts found on board indicate that her destination was some port north of Cape Florida.

That the ignorance of the master as to the lading of tha vessel, or to whom or for whom any part of it was being carried, gives ground for suspicion that there was studied reserve or false representation as to the real state of facts in reference to the condition of the ship and the object of the voyage.

That it is ambiguous, also, who is the real owner of the property. Lafour claiming to be owner of all, and Greenwood of a part, and the two claims evince a want of the clear notion of title to property which is rightfully to be expected in the contestation of a prize suit.

That the proofs show that the allegation of distress on the part of the vessel was groundless and false; inasmuch as other vessels came in sight after the storm, but were not spoken, nor was any signal of distress displayed; and, moreover, the vessel sailed for several degrees along the coast, near enough to have gone into open ports, had there been real cause for her to seek relief.

That the description of the voyage was illusory and false, and her true destination was to a blockaded port.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton; for claimants, Messrs. Scott & Crowell and Mr. Edwards.

National Stamp Law, as to Stamps on Original Process, Declared Unconstitutional.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Walton vs. *Bryenth.*—An order had been obtained to vacate the proceedings in this case, on the ground that the summons had been filed without an adhesive stamp, as required by Stamp Act, approved July 1, 1862.

The defendant's counsel contended that the provisions of the statute rendered all original proceedings invalid and of no effect unless stamped.

Plaintiff's counsel argued that Congress had no power to interfere with the proceedings of the State Courts. It was doubtful whether they had the power to impose the penalty of $50; but if they could render the proceedings in State Courts invalid, they usurped a power that was illegal and unconstitutional. If they could impose a duty of six cents upon a summons, they could, upon the same principle, lay a duty which would amount to a prohibition, and thus paralyze the whole system of administering justice in the State tribunals.

The Court decided to dismiss the order. Congress had no right to interfere with the proceedings of the State Courts. In his judgment, the provision was illegal and unconstitutional. Congress might impose a penalty, but could not invalidate the proceedings of the State Courts. Judge Barnard said he would facilitate any appeal from his decision, upon a question of so much importance.

Edwin James for plaintiff; Edmon Blankman for defendant.

Discharge Under the Two-Thirds Act—Irregularity.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Ladd vs. *Miller.*—This was a motion for leave to sue upon a judgment recorded in 1856, the defendant having been discharged from his debts in 1861 under the Two-third act.

The motion was based upon a petition setting forth that the discharge was irregular by reason of certain alleged acts of the defendant. No irregularity, however, appeared in the notice, and the Court denied the motion, with $10 costs to the defendant, but with liberty to plaintiff to renew upon payment of costs.

G. A. Seixas and P. W. Koffer for motion; H. F. Avarill opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the Matter of the Petition of Ida Josephine Wiskemann et al., infants, for leave to sell.—The best consideration and examination which I have been able to give to the question of the extent of the widow's rights in this case, does not leave the question free from doubt; but I am inclined to think and will hold, that she is not entitled to *both* her dower right at common law or under the Revised Statutes, and to one-third of the rents, &c., during her natural life, under eleventh section of the act of 1860. I think the provisions of the act of 1860, section 11, for her benefit, were intended to be in lieu of her right by the other existing laws. In other respects, report is right.

Fieldon et al. vs. Casselli et al.—Motion denied; $10 costs, to abide event of action.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Mouncrief and Robertson.

Powers et al., vs. *Graydon et al.*; *Iselin et al.* vs. *Graydon.*—Orders appealed from, in both of these causes, are affirmed with costs. Opinion by Bosworth.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Solomon vs. *Northrop.*—Ordered judgment of foreclosure against defendant, Northrop, and sale of all the interest of Northrop, and for delivery and possession.

Engle and Wife vs. *Schmidt.*—Judgment on demurrer, with leave to amend within ten days, on payment of costs.

Whitney vs. *Stenton.*—Decree as asked for in complaint, with $50 extra allowance.

Fire Department of the City of New-York vs. *Murphy*; *Same* vs. *Bate*; *Same* vs. *Wolf*; *Same* vs. *Wade*; *Same* vs. *Sander*; *Same* vs. *Kearney.*—Judgments for plaintiff.

Before Justice Robertson.

Wing vs. *Curtis.*—Motion granted.

Annie Byron vs. *Benjamin Byron.*—Motion for alimony and counsel fee granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Hannah Solomon vs. *David Solomon.*—Motion for alimony and counsel fee denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 7, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '61, Con.	94½	
2,000	Treas. 7.3.10 p. ct. Notes	102	
40,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes	102	
150,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	94¾	
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	62	
15,000	Mo. State 6s	65	
28,000	do	65¾	
16,000	do	b30 66	
1,000	Mo. 6s, ins. to H. & St. Jo	90	
10,000	Cal. State 7s	131¾	
7,000	Erie 1st M. Bds.	120	
3,000	Erie 5th M. B	107	
3,000	Hnd R. 2d S. Fd.	122	
4,000	Hnd. R. Con. Bds.	108	
5,000	Mich. So. S. F	112¾	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	125	
10,000	At. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	81¾	
5,000	do	81¾	
3,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	108	
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	70¾	
5,000	A. & T. H. 2d M. pr	92¾	
3,000	D., L. & W 1st B.	121	
27,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	69	
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	105½	
10,000	Pitt., F. W. & C 3d	84	
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	42	
20,000	do	b30 43	
15,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	82¾	
17	Bank of Commerce	89	
60	Merchants' Bank	100	
30,000	Amer. Gold	157½	
150,000	do	157	
25,000	do	s7. 157	
10,000	do	s10. 157	
10,000	do	b30 157¾	
45,000	do	b30 157⅞	
40,000	do	157½	
100	Canton Co	27	
12	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	129¾	
200	Cnmb. Coal Pr.	20	
100	Quicksilver M. Co.	20	
50	Cary Impr. Co.	7½	
25	Pacific Mail S. Co.	170¾	
50	do	s30. 170	
100	do	170¾	
400	do	171	
100	do	h10. 171	
200	do	c. 170¾	
100	do	b30. 172	
500	do	170¾	
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	119¾	
150	do	119½	
100	do	b30. 120	
100	do	119½	
1100	Erie Railway	77	
100	do	b10 77	
400	do	78⅛	
100	do	b10 76⅝	
600	do	s10 76¾	
600	do	76⅞	
200	do	b10 76¾	
200	do	b30 76⅝	
800	do	76⅜	
200	do	s30 76	
200	Erie R. Pref.	101	
400	do	100⅜	
200	do	100⅝	
200	do	b10 101	
100	do	b30. 101⅜	
42	Rome & W. R.	83	

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	92¾	
2,000	do	92¾	
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94	
150,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	94¾	
40,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes	102	
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	65	
4,000	Ill. War Loan	102	
3,000	Virginia State 6s	73	
5,000	Cal. State 7s	131¾	
600	Suf. N. Y. & E. 1M.	106	
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	71	
5,000	Mich. So. S. Fd.	112¾	
20,000

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Etna,	Great Western,
Gaodine,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	San,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 27, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 4th Wednesday of February, A. D. 1863. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 10th day of February, and remain closed until the 26th of February thereafter.
A. H. BARNES, Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
U. S. { 1881 6 per cent. Bonds. / 1871 5 per cent. Bonds. / 1874 5 per cent. Bonds. / 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds. / 7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes. / 1 year 6 per cent. Certificates, / Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will pay their First Mortgage Bonds in full, at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 10, 1863, at which time interest on said bonds will cease.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 30 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

$15,000 WANTED FOR TEN YEARS.—Ample security in real estate will be given. Those only having the cash apply to
J. N. KING,
No. 10 Cortlandt-st., second floor.

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, wanted by LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 52 Wall-st., over City Bank.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 9 proximo, free of Government tax.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday, the 10th proximo.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BOWERY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 10. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a
PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues.
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
FIRST.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 8 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.
SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.
THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:
Bounded on the North by the southerly line of One hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avennes; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.
Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avennes."
And
FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, A POCKET-BOOK—SILAS S. LEMONT, Richmond, Maine, writes inside, containing, with other papers, a draft to the order of S. S. Lemont for $400, payable at Citizens' Bank, No. 58 Bowery. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at J. H. S. TOOTHAKER'S, No. 278 Bowery.

LOST—A POCKET DIARY, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value but to the owner. A reward of $5 will be given on returning it to O. HARGER, at the counter of the *New-York Times* Publication Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MCCOIN, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed's'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY SANFORD,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The AUGUSTA DINSMORE, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and sail on or about the 21st of February.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
NEW STEAMSHIP
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Barton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.
NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.
No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 22 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 8.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:21 P. M. (Sundays included.)	
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.	

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Alston, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 A. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.—A FIRST-class village practice, less than sixty-five miles from New-York, is offered to a suitable physician, who will purchase the present incumbent's office and house furniture, medicines, instruments, library, cabinet, &c., valued at $1,200. For particulars inquire of J. H. WARD, M. D., No. 38 West 22d-st., New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—ELIGIBLY SITuated in Broadway, and doing a fair business. Will be sold low for cash. Address F., Box 1,983 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12th and Girard-sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, 12th inst., to furnish at the Schuylkill Arsenal
FIVE HUNDRED HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES.
The tents to be made of cotton or pure linen duck, equal in weight to 12 oz., 28½ inch to the yard. The flies to be of 10 oz., 28½ inch cotton or pure linen duck; samples of material must accompany the bid. Bidders will state in the proposals the price, number bid for and how fast they can be delivered; and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present when the bids are opened.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND Leases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 76 Nassau-st., Office No. 8.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary.—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 9—2d floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. HUTTON will preach a sermon to young men at Washington-square Dutch Reformed Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. T. S. HASTINGS will preach the following SUNDAY EVENING, at his own church.

"THE COMPLETENESS OF GOD'S WORKS."—Rev. Dr. SPRAR, of Brooklyn, will preach a sermon on this subject, (being the second of a series,) in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Dutfield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. C. S. ROBINSON will preach the third sermon of this course on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 15. At the close of the services, a collection in aid of the church will be taken. All are invited.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NO. 20 COOPER Institute, Pastor W. H. SWARTZ, preaches every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Theme of discourse on SUNDAY all day—*The Nature and Time of the Millennium, First and Second Resurrections and Second Death*; or a scriptural exposition of Revelations, 20th chapter. Come in the morning and hear both discourses. Seats free, and welcome to all.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. DR. DOWLING will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. In the evening, the third sermon of the course to young men, on *The Soul, its Immateriality, Indestructibility and Priceless Value*. Evening meetings continued next week, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN UNION HALL, CORNER AV. C AND 4TH-ST.—The Rev. STANLY D'ORSAY will preach in the above-named place, on SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Person and Work of Christ*. Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited. Love Feast on WEDNESDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Friends of Jesus are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-STREET.—The regular children's service is held on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Short addresses and sweet hymns by the children. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH School of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. J. C. K. MILLIGAN, and by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs., Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Presiding Elder Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD; and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. J. S. HOLME, Pastor of Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botsnic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All who are interested in a future life by a resurrection from the dead, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. H. G. WESTON, D. D., will deliver the fifth of this important and successful course of sermons in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. SHALLINGHAM'S,) 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Atonement*.

REV. E. PAYSON HAMMOND (EVANGEList) will address the children in Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sabbath Schools in the neighborhood are invited to be present. Mr. HAMMOND will be present in the evening and take part in the exercises at same Church.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. S. D. HOFF; AFTERNOON at 3, Communion. EVENING at 7 P. M., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. The public are invited. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—CHAS. C. GOSS will preach in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Father RAZO, Musical Director. Rehearsal every SATURDAY, at 7½ P. M., in University Building, Washington-square.

WOE TO THE LAND SHADOWING WITH WINGS!—The Messenger will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Message of Prophecy to the American Nation*.—Isa. xviii. Seats free, and Christians invited and admonished to hear.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. WILLIAM S. BOARDMAN will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. In the AFTERNOON, Rev. E. F. SLAFTER, of Boston, in behalf of the circulation of the Holy Scriptures.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sermon on SUNDAY EVENING upon the *Order and Process of the Final Judgment*. The Revival meetings will be continued during the week.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School Prayer-meeting at 2½ P. M. Services every evening this week except Saturday, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Services every evening during the week except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SUperiority of the Universalist Doctrine of Salvation—tenth of the Series—by Rev. E. G. HAGGIS, at the 20th-st. Church, between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Inquirers invited. MORNING Sermon at 10½.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION—On SUNDAY, at 10½, morning, at Hall, No. 327 Bowery. Short lecture, prayer and conference at 2½ P. M. Admission free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

"A MODEL CONGREGATION."—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts. He will also preach in the Morning on *Working and Waiting*.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER OF DE Kalb and Portland avs., Brooklyn. Rev. T. F. COLNALL, D. D., Rector. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BY Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., before the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. ADOLPH SILVAN. Subject—*The Deluge*. The public are invited. Seats free.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st.—Rev. WILLIAM BANNARD having accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church in Kingston, N. Y., will preach his farewell sermon SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 8, at 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.—REV. SIDNEY A. COAST will preach in the Stone Church, (28th-st., near Broadway,) on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., and in the EVENING, at 7½, will deliver his seventh lecture to young men. Seats free.

REV. WM. TUNISON, THE ELOQUENT Preacher of Newark, N. J., will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor Tuesday evening.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. Mr. CROCKER will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

REV. B. S. HUNTINGTON, RECTOR OF St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, will preach at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, 8th inst., on the occasion of the annual collection for the Church Missionary Society for Seamen.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. HOSACK, an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, WILL speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Feb. 8, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Object of Life*. Admission 5 cents. At 7½ P. M. Subject: *Scenes in the Summer Land*. Admission 10 cents.

PREACHING THIS MORNING BY THE Rev. Dr. VERANAN, in the new French Episcopal Church, "Du Saint Esprit," in West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

A COURSE OF SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENINGS, in St. Timothy's Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., by Rev. GEORGE JARVIS GAGE, D. D., Rector, commencing next SUNDAY, Feb. 8. Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. G. A. ROBERTSON, OF TROY, N. Y., will preach in the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, Feb. 8. Services at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ in the evening.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL Preach in Ebbitt Hall, No. 56 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Mediators and Their Office*.

TO THE WELSH.—REV. THOS. THOMAS, from Utica, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M., at No. 199 Mulberry-st. Preaching in the Welsh language at the above place every Sunday.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. J. H. KUMMER. Seats free.

REV. DR. VAN NEST, OF THE REFORMED Dutch Church, will preach to the Soldiers at the New-England Soldiers' Relief Rooms, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., east of Broadway. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN.

IN THE FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., Rev. JOHN PAGE, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK WILL PREACH in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., west side, on SUNDAY next, the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. SAWYER preaches on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible-House. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

HELP WANTED.

MILLINERY.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS trimmer in a leading millinery house in Philadelphia. To a competent person a liberal salary and a permanent situation. For further particulars, inquire at No. 104 Macdougal-st., above Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOUR DRINIER MACHINE-TENDER WANTED—At Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Del.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address
S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing postage-stamp, Post-office Box No. 788.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$1,600—$500 CASH, THE BALANCE on mortgage for five years, if desired, will buy the three-story frame house, No. 155 Devoe-st., near Smith-st., Williamsburgh.
$2,200 will buy the frame cottage and lot, corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh, only two blocks from Grand-st. line of cars.
$3,500 for a three-story brick house and lot on Van Brunt-st., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store on first floor, with bay window, shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c.; rents for $30 per month.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—TWO MODERN BUILT, MEDIUM sized, brown stone houses, in 29th-st., near 5th av. A first-class house in 37th st., near 5th-av.; this is a very desirable house. A house in 20th-st., near 6th-av.; also, a small house in 31st-st., near 4th-av. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One in 53d-st.; both three stories and basements, good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 51 Bond-st.; has modern conveniences, and is in good order; early possession given if wanted. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 149 Broadway, or on the premises.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR-STORY, 25 feet front, house, between Madison and 6th avs., 2d and 40th-sts., for which cash will be paid, or a medium sized house, unincumbered, would be exchanged. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 271 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—House of brick, large size, and built in the best manner by day's work, with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; fine stable, and about five acres of land, all in perfect order; location perfectly healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing; will be let for a term of three or five years from 1st of May next. Address L. M. H., Box No. 2,094 Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—Formerly owned by C. A. Macy, situated on South-av., about 1½ miles from the depot. There are 40 acres, mostly in lawn and gardens; large substantial house, 30 feet front, with large barns, carriage house, &c., all in good order. Large grapery in full bearing, plenty of fruit. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED cottage by a small family, from the 1st of June until the 1st of October, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Location must be this side of Stamford. Address, with full particulars, E. F., Box No 222 General Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM

POSTSCRIPT.

SUNDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

Meeting to Consider American Affairs at the Clarendon Hotel, Liverpool.

Action in Favor of the North and the Proclamation.

Interesting Continental News.

Financial and Commercial Affairs.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 24th of January, arrived here this morning, with four days later news from Europe.

The *Europa* arrived Jan. 17, at 3:55 P. M.

The *W. Mitchell*, from Wampoa, arrived in the Downs Jan. 18, reports having been boarded on the 1st of January in lat. 35° 30′ N., lon. 30° 45′ W., by a Federal war vessel in search of the *Alabama*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An important conference was held at the Clarenden Hotel, Liverpool, on Saturday. Its object was to take steps for eliciting the opinions of the people of that town, in reference to the American war and Slavery. Mr. J. Cropper presided. A resolution was moved, to the effect that the emancipation policy of the Federal Government was entitled to the general sympathy and support of free Englishmen, and that a committee should be formed to bring the subject before the people of Liverpool. The resolutions was supported by Mr. Robertson, Gladstone, Mr. C. Wilson and other influential men. It was opposed by Mr. Spence, who has constituted himself the champion of the South. He sought to resuscitate the argument that Slavery could be supported on Scriptural grounds, but the meeting refused to hear him. Eventually the resolution was carried by a large majority, and a committee appointed.

Mr. Richard Green, the eminent shipowner and shipbuilder, of London, died on Saturday.

Horace Vernet, the great French historical painter, died on Saturday. He was of advanced age, having been born in the first year of the great Revolution.

The *Times* says:

"It is announced that a submarine cable laid by Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co., between the port of Cagliari, in the Island of Sardinia, and Trapani, in Sicily—a length of 200 miles—has been successful."

The *Times* of Tuesday says:

According to the letters from New-York to-day, the the feeling in commercial circles is, that the only chance of peace must be found in the exhaustion of both belligerents—a result to which the recent battles at Murfreesboro and Vicksburgh must have greatly tended. A conviction is expected that the Federal Government could not now raise a new army of 100,000 men, either by bounty or conscription or any other means. Prudent merchants are contracting their operations as much as possible, every business transaction being necessarily of the most gambling character, owing to the hourly fluctuations in the currency, and the prospect that before long these fluctuations will become doubly severe. Although it is professed that the interest on the public debt is to be continuously discharged in gold, there are apparently few experienced persons by whom the idea is entertained that any payment will again be made in that form."

Liverpool, Holyhead, Shields, Dover, Chatham, Portsmouth, Southampton, and London, were visited with a violent gale on Sunday and Monday. Much damage has been done to shipping.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following account of the reception of the newly appointed Prussian Ambassador by the Emperor:

Count Da Goltz was received by the Emperor in grand state at the Palace of the Tuileries. The Ambassador addressed the Emperor as follows:

Sire: I have the honor to place in the hands of your Imperial Majesty the letters which accredit me to you as Ambassador of the King, my august master, my Sovereign, by conferring upon me the highest diplomatic rank, has shared the views of your Imperial Majesty. It is an additional guarantee of the friendly relations which so happily exist between France and Prussia. These relations are in accordance with the sentiments and wishes of the King. They respond at the same time to the true interests of the two nations, who fully appreciate the advantages therefrom. The treaties of the 2d of August, which will increase the commercial relations between the two countries, and open to them a new path of material prosperity, will strengthen the bonds of friendship which unite them. Happy to be called upon to cultivate such precious relations, I hope, Sire, that by devoting all my care to them I now conciliate the good will of your Imperial Majesty.

The Emperor made the following reply:

"I at once accepted the proposal of the King of Prussia to raise our 'Legations' to the rank of 'Embassies.' It is an additional proof of the friendly sentiments which animate the two Sovereigns. Ever since I made the personal acquaintance of the King of Prussia, I have always desired a closer intimacy between us. I hope the same will result between the two countries when increased commercial intercourse shall have made them better acquainted with each other. You will find a hearty welcome among the choice of your Sovereign, the nation to which you belong, your personal merit assure it to you."

Orders have been given to the Minister of Marine that the forts, magazines, dockyards and arsenals of the ports shall be cased with iron.

The *Moniteur*, of Jan. 19, announces that the interest on Treasury Bonds has been raised to 3½, 4 and 4½ per cent., according to the date of their falling due.

The *Times* Paris corresoondent says:

The manufacturing houses are actively employed.

The Provincial Corn markets were more firm than the week preceding.

The Paris market was abundantly supplied with wheat. Sellers were forced to submit to a reduction of 50 centimes the sack.

There was little business transacted in flour.

The Marseilles Corn market was dull. The Brokers at Havre, who, a fortnight ago, succeeded in finding buyers for American red Wheat at 57f. the sack, can obtain it only for 56f. at present.

The Paris Bourse was firm on Monday. Rentes quoted at 70f. 10c.; or 20c. higher than on Saturday.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

At the instigation of the Revolutionary Central Committee a large number of members of secret societies assembled near Serotsk, in the neighborhood of Warsaw, to concert measures for preventing the conscription. The military dispersed the assembly and arrested fifty persons.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly, in the sitting of the 17th of January, ratified the treaty of commerce between Switzerland and Holland.

SPAIN.

The following is the new Ministry:

President of the Council and Minister of War	Marshal O'Donnell.
Foreign Affairs	Marshal Serano.
Interior	Marquis Vega de Armijo.
Finance	Señor Salaverria.
Justice	Señor Guillamas.
Public Works	Señor Santa Cana.
Marine	Señor Lujan.

GREECE.

The National Assembly at Athens has terminated its examination into the validity of the elections.

Attacks by brigands have taken place in the provinces, but the offenders are energetically pursued.

The Metropolis is quiet, although some apprehension for the future prevails.

The election of the President of the National Assembly will take place Jan. 18.

Fears are entertained in some quarters lest the present crisis should lead to civil war.

PRUSSIA.

A telegram from Berlin, of Jan. 18, says: In several private meetings held to-day, the Liberal sections of the Chamber of Deputies resolved that an address be sent to the King in reply to the speech from the throne.

AUSTRIA.

A dispatch from Vienna, of Jan. 18, says: Telegrams received here announce the death of Said Pasha.

ITALY.

The *Stampa* denies the statement published by *La France*, and repeated by the *Moniteur*, that financial difficulties have compelled the Italian Government to ask the Chambers to authorize the immediate conclusion of a new loan.

BELGIUM.

A telegram from Brussels of Jan. 19, says:

The Duke of Coburg has arrived here, and alighted at the King's Palace.

The official Dresden journal publishes a letter from a private correspondent, announcing that the Duke of Coburg has not yet refused the throne of Greece, and that, should he accept it, Prince Alfred would not immediately succeed him on the throne of Coburg. A Council of Regency would provisionally administer the Government in the name of the Duke.

Financial and Commercial News.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Monday Evening, Jan. 19.

The English funds have been inactive at the first prices of Saturday, but without any additional symptoms of weakness. Consols are quoted 92⅛@⅜ for money, and 92⅜@⅝ for 5th February.

There was a full average demand for discount at the Bank to-day.

In the Stock Exchange short loans are in request at 2½ ₱ cent.

The minimum discount rate in the open market is 3⅝@⅞.

About £50,000 was taken from the Bank to-day for the Continent, and £10,000 for Alexandria.

New-York Central shares advanced 2. Erie paid up shares, and Illinois ordinary shares ½ each; Virginia 5s and 6s declined 1 each, and United States ⅛.

London, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 20.

The English funds have been steady at an advance of an eighth. Consols left off at 92⅜@92⅝ per money, and 92⅛@92⅜ for Feb. 5. There was again a full demand for discount at the Bank to-day, but in the general market as well as in the Stock Exchange the supply of money seemed rather to have increased.

The French monthly mail to the East, which sailed on Tuesday for Marseilles took out £340,000 in specie. It is believed that the requirements in this respect for the French expedition in Cochin China are large and continuous.

French Rentes flat; are quoted 69f. 90c.

Virginia Sixes recovered ½.

LONDON COTTON MARKET—JAN. 19 AND 20.

The demand for cotton has been very limited and the sales for the two days do not exceed 5,000 bales, 2,500 on speculation and for export prices declining.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Wheat must be quoted at 1d. per cental lower than on Friday. Flour dull at 1-6d. ₱ barrel lower. Indian Corn offered sparingly, and prime mixed advanced 1s. ₱ quarter.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—JAN. 20.

Sugar flat. Coffee firm and brisk. Rice quiet. Tea steady. Tallow firm.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Onslaught of the Fields Faction Against Speaker Callicot.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION UNDER WAY.

Proposed Amendment of the Metropolitan Police Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.

The entire regular session of the House, yesterday, was consumed in considering the special order, to wit: the resolutions of Mr. T. C. Fields, charging Speaker Callicot with corruption, and providing for investigation. The proceedings have appeared in the papers, though so far as the Associated Press report is concerned, I fear not correctly. The original preamble and resolutions, reciting nothing specific, but raising a roving commission to inquire into Mr. Callicot's past life, with the view, if possible, of obtaining something whereon to base a charge, were voted down, and the substitute of Mr. Dawat, setting forth that whenever any member will make and sign allegations which he believes to be true, the House will consider, and, if deemed worthy of so much attention, proceed to investigate them. The minority, under the lead of Messrs. Fields, Dean and Mcarny, adopted the usual filibustering style of argument. These gentlemen have a right to resort to every parliamentary expedient to carry their own points and to prevent the majority carrying theirs. But on this, as on previous occasions, they adopted expedients that would not be tolerated even in Mozart or Tammany. The House, unfortunately, on this occasion, had not the advantage of an experienced presiding officer, Speaker Callicot having retired pending the proceedings personal to himself. The House being thin, the minority demanded a call of the House, and pending the calling of the roll, certain of them retired outside of the bar, (still inside of the House,) and refused to answer, to the end that it might appear that no quorum was present. In this piece of small trickery I was sorry to see that members who ought to hold themselves above it assist. This was but a sample of the policy of the minority. It might possibly be perpetrated once at a meeting in the Bowery or the Sixth Ward, but even there it would be regarded too unworthy for a second attempt. And if so, how utterly unworthy of men occupying seats in the Legislature! Mr. Fields and Mr. Dean at least owe it to themselves to cease this sort of business. Whatever smartness there may be in an occasional irregularity, perpetrated as a matter of pleasantry, is always relished on all sides; but gentlemen who rely on such expedients for their line of policy, cannot fail, in the pursuit of it, to forfeit their own self-respect, and the influence they might otherwise exert.

In regard to the proposed investigation, Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Church, on behalf of the majority, proclaimed distinctly their desire to have it proceed, but in a proper manner. They repudiated the charge that they would cloak anything that was wrong, or that they had the slightest wish to defeat the ends of justice. But there was a right and a wrong way to proceed in the matter, and they preferred to make their own choice, rather than be led by those who had forfeited all right to lead in the matter.

It was a noticeable fact, indeed it was patent to every one in the House at the time, that the charges made against Mr. T. C. Fields by his colleague, Mr. A. Smith, and by Mr. Fields against Mr. Smith, were a hundred times worse and more specific than have been even intimated against Mr. Callicot. Shall they be investigated?

All charges are presumed to be false until they are proved to be true. But those made by Mr. Smith against Mr. Fields had the effect to throw that gentleman quite off his balance. He was exercised as men only are when they receive a home-thrust. He raved, he roared, and, after the fashion of the fish-markets, made counter accusations. True or false, enough came out to make manifest a most delightful state of things in the Democratic family. On the whole, it was the direliest whisking at the dirtiest linen ever before known in public. No one who witnessed it could fail to draw the moral, that they who are so free to charge others with being corrupt should themselves be pure.

Mr. J. D. Benedict, of Aurora, Erie County—a victim of "unwarrantable arrest"—prays for relief and indemnification. His memorial sets forth that he was seized by a Deputy Marshal of Erie County, and put in Fort Porter, was discharged by Judge Hall, and subsequently "kidnapped," by United States Marshal Chase, taken to Old Capitol Prison, Washington, kept there a long time, and discharged without judicial or any other hearing. This is regarded as a particularly hard case, and will form the text for comment and action by the Democrats in the Legislature.

Among the notices in the House, is one for the Spring-street Railroad in New-York, by Mr. Fairman.

Mr. Talman proposes an act to create a Board of Commissioners to fix and determine the jurisdiction of the counties of New-York and Westchester, respectively to and to the Harlem River, the importance of which will be readily understood by all familiar with the vexed questions of disputed boundary and the like

It is proposed, by bill introduced by Mr. Fisher, to prohibit the banks of this State, while in state of suspension, to make loans on gold.

There is before the Senate a bill introduced by Senator Folger, providing "for the appointment of a Receiver General of the State, and to transfer to his custody certain trust funds now in the hands of County Treasurers and other officers."

Section 1.—There is hereby established a separate and distinct department, which shall be charged with the care, management, security of the moneys and effects of the suitors of the several Courts of Record in this State, which moneys and effects were formerly deposited in the office of the Register, Assistant Register, or Clerks of the Court of Chancery, and Clerks of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas and Surrogates' Courts.

Sec. 2—Provides that the Receiver General shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

The remaining sections provide for carrying the bill into effect. There are twenty-three sections in all, and the bill appears to have been thoroughly drawn.

The proposed amendment to the Metropolitan Police law provides that the Board shall be politically balanced—two Republicans, two Democrats, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate—four instead of three; term of office, four instead of six years; salary, $2,000 per annum, instead of $8 per diem; Treasurer, $2,000, instead of $3,000; abolishes the Inspectors, and makes a Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendent, each for New-York and Brooklyn; pay of Deputy, $2,000 per annum; increases pay of Sergeants; makes Doormen sworn members of the force; prohibits the Commissioners or the employes from selling any merchandise or wares to members of the force; retains the officers and members of the present force, and no one to be dismissed without a fair and impartial trial.

The Senate has a bill before it providing that soldiers may vote; and another, of a most important character, providing for the appointment of five Commissioners to take up the Court of Appeals calendar—in other words, to appoint five additional Justices of the Court of Appeals.

So many members have absented themselves, with and without leave, that scarce a working majority is left—in view of which fact the House adjourned over till Monday evening. RODERICK.

COLONIZATION OF FLORIDA.

Address of Hon. Eli Thayer at Cooper Institute.

The True Way to Save the Republic---Speech of Cassius M. Clay.

Cooper Institute was crowded last evening, in response to a numerously signed call for a public meeting, to hear an address from Hon. Eli Thayer in favor of his scheme for the colonization of Florida. Charles Gould, Esq., called the meeting to order, and upon his nomination, Mr. J. B. Beers was called upon to preside. Mr. Thayer was then introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. ELI THAYER.

"I do not know what we are going to do, I doubt whether we can save the nation." Such was the remark that he had heard from a gentleman to-day, and doubtless the same sentiment had been experienced, if not expressed, by thousands of others. Mr. Thayer proceeded to consider whether these doubts were well-founded. Why such a question? From whence came the element, of the implied doubt? Not from the Pilgrims—that was not their character. They set no tremulous foot on Plymouth Rock. They shook the depths, not from the battle-fields of Hungary or Poland, or Italy or England. They were the sons of sires who buffetted bravely for liberty, and made the world wonder at what they had achieved. It was not from them that there came the elements of doubting. But he had come to speak mainly of his plan for the restoration of the Union. In the present method of conducting the war for the restoration of the Union, he did not appear to have too much confidence. Several ways had been made known by which the Union or peace might be restored.

The first was the Union by compromise, which meant the subjugation of the loyal States; or, secondly, in the annihilation of the people of the rebel States, leaving a desert and thereby securing peace; or, thirdly, subjugation perpetuated by a standing army of half a million of men, who would devour the whole country; or, fourthly, the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. He believed we would not have either. The contending causes in the present conflict were: Our country, with the hopes of man for free institutions, and the infamous rebellion, with the enslavement of man for its basis. Then, of the contending forces at work, there was on the side of freedom a population of 25,000,000, with an annual natural increase of 1,000,000, and in the rebellious States 4,175,274 white, and 3,272,000 black men. Deduct five Congressional Districts, and the loss in the war, and there are more black men than white in the rebel States able to bear arms. That was the extent of the force against the Government, and so the parties stood. But, instead of the armies now struggling for the maintainance of the Government, or as a powerful and affective assistant in the work of preservation or restoration, he proposed the power of organized free labor in the Southern States, commencing with Florida. [Applause.] That power had proven sufficient in the struggle for free institutions in Kansas, and he believed, he was positive it would prove sufficient in the rebel States. The obstacles in the way of success in the Kansas struggle were despair of the North, the proximity of border ruffians, and the apathy of the General Government. But organized free labor triumphed over all, and a most wonderful triumph it was. The Southern leaders well knew and dreaded the power of organized free labor. When the struggle in Kansas had been going on for a long time, a steam engine from the North arrived at St. Louis, on its way to Kansas; a man standing near it, said to Atchison, "there goes another Yankee Engine." "Yes," said Atchison, "there goes another d——d Yankee City," and he was right. The Steam Engine was the great civilizer and emblem of prosperity. With organized free labor, came Steam Engines and the territory was saved, and in saving it Missouri was regenerated. (Applause.) The same agency, he believed, could restore the Union. (Applause.) We had sent our armies and navies to restore the Union, but it had not yet been restored; now, let us go ourselves. The proper solution of the rebellion and of all the questions involved in it, was the social and political reconstruction of the rebel States, in accordance with the Constitution and State rights. The apology for the rebellion should be the basis of reconstruction and restoration. [Applause.] When John Brown invaded Virginia, Gov. Wise said the State had the first right to punish treason, and after her the General Government might add what punishment it should deem best. [Laughter.] The speaker held that the citizens of each State had the rights of the citizens of the several States, and he was in favor of State rights. And, accepting that, he would begin the work he proposed in Florida, the Italy of America, unsurpassed in climate and healthfulness. In extent it was the seventh State. Within its boundaries there were 20,000,000 of acres of public land, and 14,000,000 of State lands. It has now a population of 77,000, while if as densely populated as Massachusetts in proportion to its number of square miles, it would have 8,119,000, which his own resources could easily liberally support. The highest vote ever cast in Florida was 13,000, while now, after the taking away of ten regiments for the support of the rebel cause, there could not be more than 3,000 votes polled, and nine-tenths of that vote would be loyal. [Applause.] And besides, there were 7,000 negroes there, able to bear arms against any invasion of the State. [Cheers.] Perfect security against invasion was easily attainable. And now, why not try the plan proposed? There were 40,000 men now ready to make their homes in Florida, and why should they not be encouraged to go? All they asked of the Government was transportation, pay and rations for one year; and they would agree to put Florida back into the Union in 90 days from the time of their arrival. Forty thousand, or even half that number there, and they would be the State. They would adopt a Constitution favorable to free labor and prohibiting its opposite; they would elect a Governor and a Legislature and members of Congress; and the Governor would issue a proclamation, inviting Floridians to return to their State allegiance. (Laughter and applause.) These immigrants would create a base line of productive industry, inside of which all would be loyal. [Applause.] He would have everybody there, at going times, armed for defence, and would confiscate the property of rebels by State laws. He would break up and end the land monopoly, which had sprung from the slavery of black men, and caused the serfdom of white men. He would have farms for the loyal from the plantations of the rebels. He would make full justice to the rebels who have attempted to destroy the nation, and who have nicked a cripple or a skeleton by almost every fireside. [Applause.]

There was every inducement to immigration existing in Florida. It was easily accessible to the Northern cities, with ready markets and constant commercial intercourse. It would become the vegetable garden of the North, and would have the monopoly of tropical fruits and produce in abundance; Sea Island cotton, Cuba tobacco, sugar, silk, honey, oranges, figs, grapes and a hundred other necessaries and luxuries, including cattle, fish, oysters and game. For commercial importance, it would be to the Gulf what Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean—it would command it. It would be our National naval storehouse. From there we would, as we had been doing, obtain our live oak and hard pine for building ships; also, our resin, tar and turpentine. As a simple question of economy in conducting the war, it was worthy of attention, for with 20,000 emigrants there, 1,360 miles of coast would be relieved from the necessity of blockade. [Applause.] But it might be asked, what should be done with the army? He would answer by saying, keep all of it that is necessary for defence and let organized free labor do the rest. The result then, he was sure, would be permanent loyalty, homogenous population, free labor, a free press and free communication. [Applause.] There would then be there an army of producers to help to pay our debt, instead of an army of consumers to increase it. [Applause.] Foreign intervention would then be out of the question, for they could then give them the cotton they so much require. And in doing all this, it would not be necessary to drain the North of its population, or to injure its prosperity in any way. He believed, was the true plan by which to settle the Slavery question. The Proclamation had considered nothing, worse than nothing, so long as the rebels were allowed to hold the land. [Applause.] Northern men going there to cultivate the lands would employ the negroes at remunerative wages; and the negroes would go there from the Northern and Border States from choice, because they would there find labor remunerated and a more genial climate. Another and desirable result would be the elevation of the poor whites to manhood, whom Slavery has degraded to the condition of serfs. [Applause.] For two years he had been using just such arguments in Washington, as he was then using in favor of his plan; and he could now say that he had two-thirds of the members of both Houses with him; nearly every member of the Cabinet, and fighting Joe Hooker, Hunter and Clay. [Great applause.] Had his plan been adopted when he first proposed it, he believed Florida, Texas and Georgia would now have been in the Union, [applause] and he was sure that with the aid of the Government to the extent he had named, Florida could be restored to the Union in ninety days.

When Mr. Thayer had resumed his seat, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., came forward and offered the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That Florida can be, and ought to be, immediately restored to the Union, by means of the organized immigration of armed free labor colonies, who are now ready to become permanent residents in that State, and to insure her permanent loyalty and prosperity.

Resolved, That the same agency is abundantly able to restore each and all of the rebel States within a brief period of time, provided the Government of the United States shall give suitable encouragement and aid to the emigrant colonies.

Resolved, That this is the most economical, the most speedy, and the most certain method of ending the rebellion, of restoring national prosperity, and repairing the damages of the war.

Resolved, That Congress should not only *authorize*, but *request*, the President to accept the services of a sufficient number of volunteer emigrants to accomplish these results.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to go to Washington and present a copy of these resolutions to the President and to both Houses of Congress.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

SPEECH OF GEN. C. M. CLAY.

As soon as the resolutions had been adopted there were loud calls for Gen. Cassius M. Clay, who was upon the platform. The General came forward and spoke briefly to the following effect.

After so eloquent and thorough an exposition of the scheme for restoring the rebel States, he felt sure that it would not be expected of him to do more than give his cordial assent to it. [Applause.] There was no question which he had been asked oftener by foreigners than, "How will you govern the rebel States if you do conquer them? Will you have a Pro-Consul? and if so, is not your Republican form of Government gone?" That question he had been asked a thousand times, but he did not think any such difficulty would arise. If the rebel States were whipped, he believed they would give up as others had done before them. But here, said here, is a great proposition which solves all those difficulties. It don't ask them whether they will submit or not. It puts men in power who have every earthly interest in supporting and defending the Government. They would remember that distinguished man, Jas. E. Bibney, a man of fortune and education, and of high social connections in the State of Kentucky. He undertook to overthrow the system of Slavery by appeals to the people; but he was finally obliged to leave the South, and became of the opinion that the home of Slavery was hopelessly corrupt. He had himself once thought that it only needed free speech in Kentucky to cause the destruction of Slavery. But he found that there were elements of strength in Slavery that resisted even free speech. One of the strongest of these was the land monopoly that had been alluded to. The Grecchi knew that Rome was weakened by the spread of Slavery. They told Romans that unless the lands were kept for the yeoman, the country would be pushed back into barbarism. But the nobles would not believe them—threw them from the Tarpeian Rock, and the destruction of Rome followed as predicted. The South had been committing the same blunder—encouraging land monopolies. He had himself seen this long before. Mr. Thayer had practically carried out his scheme for the redemption of Kansas. He had put out an appeal to the people of the United States to come down and people Kentucky, establish schools and churches, and control slavery peacably. The plan proved a success in Kansas. We had failed thus far by the failure to recognize the black element in the South and the white loyal element, as those to be first consulted in establishing the policy of the country. We should have consulted their wishes instead of such men as Wickliffe, of Kentucky, or Gov. Stanly, of North Carolina—men who were, in his opinion, just as ready now as Jeff. Davis to cut our throats. [Applause.] Let us say, that if these 300,000 of slaveholders must be buried to save 25,000,000 of men, let it be so. [Applause.] A rebel has no right to his life, his liberty or his property. That is the law. And why not carry it out? If that law is not carried out, what is to become of the loyal men of the South? He did not care who was put in the place of the slaveholder—either a white man or a black man. [Applause.] There was nothing to prevent the suffering Lancashire operatives, or the Germans, from participating in this movement. [Apolause.] To those in Europe who complained that this nation was keeping thousands out of employment, we should say send your unoccupied laborers over here, and we will give them land and enough to do. [Applause.]

Mr. Clay thoroughly indorsed the schemes of Thayer as economical, patriotic, and calculated to solve the question of slavery as well as of the rebellion. In his opinion the rebellion was on its last legs, and he would never despair of the Republic. If the 25,000,000 of Northern men who had carried on this war so far should allow themselves to be defeated by a white population less than that of the State of New-York, he would, for one, rather submit to Jeff. Davis than to acknowledge citizenship with such a cowardly and base people. The success of Jeff. Davis would be the success of feudalism, and he, for one, should be in favor of taking their wives and daughters, as well as lands, in order that a better race might rise in their places. It is the liberty of all who now occupy, or who are to occupy this continent, that is at stake, and the question is whether this people is capable of self-government. In order that he might not despair of the ability of this people for self-government, that all should be free, he never would despair of the Republic. He would say, nail our flag to the mast, and exclaim, never despair of the Republic.

Gen. Clay's remarks were received with great enthusiasm, and when he had concluded, the audience dispersed.

Arrest of George Francis Train by the Provost Marshal of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Saturday, Feb. 7.

George Francis Train was arrested at the Planters' House this afternoon by United States detectives, and given the alternative of leaving the State in half an hour or going to the jail. He chose the former, and crossed the river immediately. He was advertised to deliver a political speech to-night, but was summarily prevented by the Provost Marshal.

Detention of the Steamer Norwegian.

Portland, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The train with the Canadian Mails by the steamer *Norwegian* is off the track, and it will take ten hours to get here. The *Norwegian* consequently will not take her departure for Liverpool until to-morrow (Sunday) at noon.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

Halifax, Friday, Feb. 6—8 P. M.

A strong southeast wind is blowing, and a heavy rain-storm is prevailing.

There are as yet no signs of the *Europa*.

No Signs of the Bohemian.

Portland, Saturday, Feb. 7—10 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Bohemian*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 24th inst.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Weather Cold and the Roads Improving.

Probability of Another Forward Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Left Grand Division, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

Gen. Smith, at present in command of the Left Grand Division, has been reorganizing his Staff, which now stands as follows:

Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Bowen, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Lieut.-Col. Orville E. Babcock, Inspector-General.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. Foster, Chief Quartermaster.

Capt. James K. Scofield, Chief Commissary.

Lieut. Samuel Cary, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. James Scrimser, Aid-de-Camp.

Capt. R. B. Ayres, Chief of Artillery.

Dr. Chas. O. Leary, Medical Director.

Maj. Mundia, Gen. Smith's late Assistant Adjutant-General, has just reported at Washington, and expects to be ordered to the West.

Gen. Smith is understood soon to be transferred to some other not less important command. Gen. Slocom will succeed him.

A decided change has taken place in the weather during the past few days. On Monday it commenced freezing, and has continued ever since. The roads which, since the last forward movement, have been in a horrible condition, are rapidly improving under the freezing process, and will soon allow of locomotion on the part of the army. Capt. Scofield has taken advantage of their improving condition, and has drawn from the depots twelve days' rations for this wing of the army.

There is fear that we shall experience trouble from the freezing over of the Potomac. In the Winter of 1853 it was frozen to a considerable depth for a period of six weeks. This would indeed be a serious affair, were the channel through which the army derives all of its supplies to be blocked up with ice.

The Rappahannock River and Aquia Creek are both frozen over to-day, and likewise the Potomac, opposite Belle Plain.

Should the present favorable weather continue, without at the same time threatening our base of supplies, another forward movement will be undertaken. Where we shall attempt another crossing of the Rappahannock remains to be seen. We can do so at Port Royal, under cover of our gunboats, and operate against the Richmond Railroad, thereby affecting the enemy's line of communication. As you go South, however, from Fredricksburgh, the river and railroad diverge to such an extent that they are full twenty miles apart at Port Royal. We should consequently have to keep a long line of communication open were such an attack to be made. There is no doubt that the rebel force opposite here is very much inferior to our own.

Should the Rappahannock continue to freeze, we can cross on the ice at several different points. Three inches of ice are required for the passage of ordinary artillery, and six for siege guns.

Thursday Evening.

A heavy rain set in about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and has continued ever since. J.

SENSATION REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Feb. 7.

The Sunday *Transcript* has a dispatch from Washington, which says:

"There is no enemy in force at Fredericksburgh. Most of the rebel soldiers have been sent to the Blackwater or to Vicksburg, the only force left behind about fifteen thousand men—an ample number to prevent the passage of the Rappahannock at the present season.

From deserters and other sources, it has been ascertained that the rebel railroad communications are perfect. In seventy-two hours the entire army of the enemy can be transported from any point in the South to Fredericksburgh, so that they can well afford to spare a great body of their army from our front.

During the past week the President determined upon calling Gen. McClellan to the command of the army again. Upon the announcement being made in a Cabinet Council, there was a great flurry. Secretary Chase at once threatened to resign, as did also the rest of the radical members of the Cabinet. For this and other reasons the President determined to make no change for the present.

Within two weeks, however, there is scarcely a doubt but that the command of the army will be tendered to Gen. McClellan.

The appointment of Gen. Hooker to the command of the Army of the Potomac is merely temporary. It was made against the judgment of the President and even of the Secretary of War. His soldierly qualities are not doubted, but his ability to handle such an immense body is seriously questioned by his friends.

Nothing of importance is expected from Vicksburgh for at least thirty days. It will take that time to complete the canal, and to bring our forces effectually to bear against the rebel strongholds. It may be, however, that circumstances may precipitate a battle, but the general impression is that it will require a month at least, to capture the place.

The Rebels Again in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 7.

A dispatch from Glasgow, Ky., dated the 6th instant, says that the rebels, under Ferguson and Hamilton, are across the river, and are again carrying off citizens and committing all sorts of depredations.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology in Brooklyn.—Fowler & Wells announce a course of six lectures on Phrenology and Physiology at the new Temperance Hall, corner Fulton and Pineapple streets, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 9, and continuing every evening during the week. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c., or $1 for the Course. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 7.—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg.*—Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and child, New-York; Henry F. Schnmann, Baltimore; H. O. Pape, Mobile; E. Parsons, A. Meisel, H. Esconse, A. Bazire, C. Schumacher, D. H. Burke and family, New-York; Willie Carnesmore Pape, Mobile; Charles Lack, Cincinnati, Ohio; Carl Levi, Ludwig Schiling, W. Mennen, New-York; Capt. Boyer, France; F. W. L. Dautsberg, Sandwich Islands; Augustus Voeller, New-York; F. W. Schroder, Philadelphia; Leon Beauchef, A. Nielson, P. Ang. Barbier, New-York; Isaac Lorch, Cincinnati; David Kahn, W. Mueller, Tennessee; Miss Cunningham and 3 pupils, New-York; Mrs. Albertina Preisminer, Havana; Mrs. D'Else, New-Orleans—and others in the steerage. Total 55.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 7—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool.*—John E. Blancan, lady and child, Stephen Buckley, Edward Gassaner, P. Jonruter, L. McBean, R. M. Stevenson, Jas. Mason, John Doyle, James Crane, Wm. Owenes, Alfred Seal, Prisley Seal, Mrs. A. H. Richards and child, A. A. Patton, Wm. Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. Ruche, Mrs. S. A. Clifton, with others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 03 | Sun sets.... 5 25 | Moon rises...to 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 24 | Gov. Island..11 13 | Hell Gate..12 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

Cleared.

Steamers Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, South Amboy; Sheldrake, Archer, Havana, Howland & Aspinwall; Cheesebrough, Crowell, Beaufort and Port Royal, Adams Express Company; Massachusetts, White, Baltimore; La Plata, Ogden, Hamburgh, Sleeman & Edye.

Ships Eliza McLaughlin, (Br.,) Raymond, Bristol, Thos. James; Westfield, (Br.,) Trivett, Liverpool, Murdock & Smythe; Gen. McClellan, Isett, Liverpool, Funk & Dearborn.

Bark Newwall Vfer, (Prus.,) Brandt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Rockaway, (Br.,) Bonnance, London, Edmiston Bros.; Lord Raglan, (Br.,) Pennes, Kingston, Ja., G. F. Bailey.

Brigs Messers, (Den.,) Minderman, Baltimore, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Christiana, (Br.,) Ellingwood, Somers. Miller & Houghton; Isabel Brannan, Adams, Metcalf & Duncan; Elias, (Br.,) O'Brien, Glendye, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners Idaho, (Br.,) McDonald, Carthagena, C. H. Trumbull; Atlantic, Pierce, Wareham, J. W. Rice; Wm. Hunter, Baker, Washington, D. Cobden, Mowry; Chief, Ryder, Port Royal, Monroe & Richardson; Malon & Bliss, Endicott, Washington, Van Brunt & Slight; R. A. Terry, Stubbs, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slight; Ceres, Meredith, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Eli Townsend, Williams, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Dwight Hill, Philadelphia, W. H. Riversworth; H. S. Gibson, Williams, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Owl, Satterly, Smith, Washington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Kate Brigham, Messer, Philadelphia, Thomas Dunham; Neptune, Bridge, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slight; Maryland, Sterling, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Leader, Bridge, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Neptune's Bride, Jarvis, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; Barbara, Decker, Washington; John H. French, Cooley, Elizabethport, Miller & Hongbton.

Arrived.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Adler, (Brem.,) Wemke, Havre Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Unkart & Co.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall Jan. 17, with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Schr. Mary Helen, (Br., of Bermuda,) Cooper, Bermuda Jan. 20, with wheat to Middleton & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Schr. Vigilant, Heath, Elizabethport for Providence, with coal.

Schr. Henrietta, Bell, Elizabethport for Providence, with coal.

Schr. Challenge, White, Philadelphia for Fall River, with coal, and proceeded.

Schr. Superior, Elwell, Baltimore, with coal, and proceeded.

Schr. J. H. Scammell, (Br.,) Brannan, Providence 3 ds. in ballast to master.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburgh, (Br.;) Saxonia, (Hamb.;) Sheldrake, (Br.,) and steamship Star of the South.

U. S. steamer Wamsutta.

U. S. storeship Shepard Knapp.

Miscellaneous.

The rain of yesterday (6th) has sent down the North River a large quantity of heavy drift ice; several vessels at anchor in the North River dragged but fetched up again without damage. The steamship Ocean Que

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Onslaught of the Fields Faction Against Speaker Callicot.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION UNDER WAY.

Proposed Amendment of the Metropolitan Police Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.

The entire regular session of the House, yesterday, was consumed in considering the special order, to wit: the resolutions of Mr. T. C. FIELDS, charging Speaker CALLICOT with corruption, and providing for investigation. The proceedings have appeared in the papers, though so far as the Associated Press report is concerned, I fear not correctly. The original preamble and resolutions, reciting nothing specific, but raising a roving commission to inquire into Mr. CALLICOT's past life, with the view, if possible, of obtaining something whereon to base a charge, were voted down, and the substitute of Mr. DEWEY, setting forth that whenever any member will make and sign allegations which he believes to be true, the House will consider, and, if deemed worthy of so much attention, proceed to investigate them. The minority, under the lead of Messrs. FIELDS, DEAN and MORPHY, adopted the usual filibustering style of argument. These gentlemen have a right to resort to every parliamentary expedient to carry their own points and to prevent the majority carrying theirs. But on this, as on previous occasions, they adopted expedients that would not be tolerated even in Mozart or Tammany. The House, unfortunately, on this occasion, had not the advantage of an experienced presiding officer, Speaker CALLICOT having retired pending the proceedings personal to himself. The House being thin, the minority demanded a call of the House, and pending the calling of the roll, certain of them retired outside of the bar, (still inside of the House,) and refused to answer, to the end that it might appear that no quorum was present. In this piece of small trickery I was sorry to see that members who ought to hold themselves above it assist. This was but a sample of the policy of the minority. It might possibly be perpetrated once at a meeting in the Bowery or the Sixth Ward, but even there it would be regarded too unworthy for a second attempt. And if so, how utterly unworthy of men occupying seats in the Legislature! Mr. FIELDS and Mr. DEAN at least owe it to themselves to cease this sort of business. Whatever smartness there may be in an occasional irregularity, perpetrated as a matter of pleasantry, is always relished on all sides; but gentlemen who rely on such expedients for their line of policy, cannot fail, in the pursuit of it, to forfeit their own self-respect, and the influence they might otherwise exert.

In regard to the proposed investigation, Mr. SHERWOOD and Mr. CHURCH, on behalf of the majority, proclaimed distinctly their desire to have it proceed, but in a proper manner. They repudiated the charge that they would cloak anything that was wrong, or that they had the slightest wish to defeat the ends of justice. But there was a right and a wrong way to proceed in the matter, and they preferred to make their own choice, rather than be led by those who had forfeited all right to lead in the matter.

It was a noticeable fact, indeed it was patent to every one in the House at the time, that the charges made against Mr. T. C. FIELDS by his colleague, Mr. A. SMITH, and by Mr. FIELDS against Mr. SMITH, were a hundred times worse and more specific than have been even intimated against Mr. CALLICOT. Shall they be investigated?

All charges are presumed to be false until they are proved to be true. But those made by Mr. SMITH against Mr. FIELDS had the effect to throw that gentleman quite off his balance. He was exercised as men only are when they receive a home-thrust. He raved, he roared, and, after the fashion of the fish-markets, made counter accusations. True or false, enough came out to make manifest a most delightful state of things in the Democratic family. On the whole, it was the dirtiest washing of the dirtiest linen ever before known in public. No one who witnessed it could fail to draw the moral, that they who are so free to charge others with being corrupt should themselves be pure.

Mr. J. D. BENEDICT, of Aurora, Erie County—a victim of "unwarrantable arrest"—prays for relief and indemnification. His memorial sets forth that he was seized by a Deputy Marshal of Erie County, and put in Fort Porter, was discharged by Judge HALL, and subsequently "kidnapped," by United States Marshal CHASE, taken to Old Capitol Prison, Washington, kept there a long time, and discharged without judicial or any other hearing. This is regarded as a particularly hard case, and will form the text for comment and action by the Democrats in the Legislature.

Among the notices in the House, is one for the Spring-street Railroad in New-York, by Mr. FASSMAN.

Mr. TALMAN proposes an act to create a Board of Commissioners to fix and determine the jurisdiction of the counties of New-York and Westchester, respectively in and to the Harlem River, the importance of which will be readily understood by all familiar with the vexed questions of disputed boundary and the like.

It is proposed, by bill introduced by Mr. FISHER, to prohibit the banks of this State, while in state of suspension, to make loans on gold.

There is before the Senate a bill introduced by Senator FOLGER, providing "for the appointment of a Receiver General of the State, and to transfer to his custody certain trust funds now in the hands of County Treasurers and other officers."

SECTION 1.—There is hereby established a separate and distinct department, which shall be charged with the care, management, security of the moneys and effects of the suitors of the several Courts of Record in this State, which moneys and effects were formerly deposited in the office of the Register, Assistant Register, or Clerks of the Court of Chancery, and Clerks of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas and Surrogates' Courts.

SEC. 2.—Provides that the Receiver General shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

The remaining sections provide for carrying the bill into effect. There are twenty-three sections in all, and the bill appears to have been thoroughly drawn.

The proposed amendment to the Metropolitan Police law provides that the Board shall be politically balanced—two Republicans, two Democrats, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate—four instead of three; term of office, four instead of six years; salary, $2,000 per annum, instead of $8 per diem; Treasurer, $2,000, instead of $3,000; abolishes the Inspectors, and makes a Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendent, each for New-York and Brooklyn; pay of Deputy, $2,000 per annum; increases pay of Sergeants; makes Doormen sworn members of the force; prohibits the Commissioners or the employes from selling any merchandise or wares to members of the force; retains the officers and members of the present force, and no one to be dismissed without a fair and impartial trial.

The Senate has a bill before it providing that soldiers may vote; and another, of a most important character, providing for the appointment of five Commissioners to take up the Court of Appeals calendar—in other words, to appoint five additional Justices of the Court of Appeals.

So many members have absented themselves, with and without leave, that scarce a working majority is left—in view of which fact the House adjourned over till Monday evening.

RODERICK.

A Proclamation by Humphrey Marshall.

The Louisville *Journal* publishes a very long address of HUMPHREY MARSHALL to the people of Kentucky, which has been circulating for some time in the Eastern part of the State. It concludes thus:

Regardless utterly of every consideration for the Confederacy of the United States, and for the rights of the States, Mr. LINCOLN has attempted at once centralization and the effectuation of social and industrial revolution, by pronouncing the emancipation of the slaves within the States named in his Proclamation. He has gone further, by declaring his intention to accept them armed as soldiers in the United States army, and through the force of his and their allied arms to maintain their right to the freedom he bestows!

This is attempted to be justified on the plea of military necessity. Humanity and civilization, speaking from the other side of the broad Atlantic, have entered a protest against it and the horrors to which it must give rise, but still the President, like the beagle intent upon his prey, rushes boldly and wildly upon his course, amid the cheers and vivas of Abolitionists, who crowd this American theatre for the spectacle of servile insurrection, as the Romans were wont to throng the Coliseum to witness wild beasts tear Christians to pieces. We ask you, Kentuckians, if, among the soldiery which enforces that proclamation, and marches side by side with the enfranchised slave, now dressed in the uniform of the army, your faces will be seen? Will you desecrate your time-honored flag by unfurling its broad stripes over such associations? Will you lend passive acquiescence to such a state of things? Do not deceive yourselves with the idea that your slaves *will be paid for, and colonized*. Years will not be sufficient in this generation to remove the natural increase of the blacks, while continued association upon the same level will ultimately destroy the desire to have such removal affected at heavy pecuniary sacrifice. One year will not move over your heads without servile insurrection *in Kentucky*, unless you arise to the occasion promptly, and throw off a connection and dependence which have become as unnatural and unseemly as they are disreputable.

Ten thousand of your fellow-citizens will rush to your aid, whenever you declare against the usurper who has trodden your dearest rights and privileges under foot. They stand ready to do it or perish in the effort. If you feel doubt and anxiety as to your ability, then I advise you *to organize at home*, and act boldly and frankly. You have the constitutional right to such organization, if you retain any right at all; and if not, then you have the right to seek safety under this Government, which will save your rights, and by your aid, its own independence. Awake!—arise!!—or be forever fallen!!!

JANUARY, 1863. H. MARSHALL.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Weather Cold and the Roads Improving.

Probability of Another Forward Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEFT GRAND DIVISION, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

Gen. SMITH, at present in command of the Left Grand Division, has been reorganizing his Staff, which now stands as follows:

Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Bowen, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.
Lieut.-Col. Orville E. Babcock, Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. C. W. Foller, Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. James K. Scofield, Chief Commissary.
Lieut. Samuel Cary, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. James Scrimsar, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. R. B. Ayres, Chief of Artillery.
Dr. Chas. O. Leery, Medical Director.

Maj. MUNDIE, Gen. SMITH's late Assistant Adjutant-General, has just reported at Washington, and expects to be ordered to the West.

Gen. SMITH is understood soon to be transferred to some other not less important command. Gen. SLOCUM will succeed him.

A decided change has taken place in the weather during the past few days. On Monday it commenced freezing, and has continued ever since. The roads which, since the last forward movement, have been in a horrible condition, are rapidly improving under the freezing process, and will soon allow of locomotion on the part of the army. Capt. SCORIAH has taken advantage of their improving condition, and has drawn from the depots twelve days' rations for this wing of the army.

There is fear that we shall experience trouble from the freezing over of the Potomac. In the Winter of 1853 it was frozen to a considerable depth for a period of six weeks. This would indeed be a serious affair, were the channel through which the army derives all of its supplies to be blocked up with ice.

The Rappahannock River and Aquia Creek are both frozen over to-day, and likewise the Potomac, opposite Bella Plain.

Should the present favorable weather continue, without at the same time threatening our base of supplies, another forward movement will be undertaken. Where we shall attempt another crossing of the Rappahannock remains to be seen. We can do so at Port Royal, under cover of our gunboats, and operate against the Richmond Railroad, thereby affecting the enemy's line of communication. As you go South, however, from Fredricksburgh, the river and railroad diverge to such an extent that they are full twenty miles apart at Port Royal. We should consequently have to keep a long line of communication open were such an attack to be made. There is no doubt that the rebel force opposite here is very much inferior to our own.

Should the Rappahannock continue to freeze, we can cross on the ice at several different points. Three inches of ice are required for the passage of ordinary artillery, and six for seige guns.

THURSDAY EVENING.

A heavy rain set in about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and has continued ever since. J.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HANSA.

Three Days Later from Europe.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sunday, Feb. 8—1 A. M.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton, on the 21st ultimo, is signalled. She will come up to port about 2 A. M. She brings three days latter intelligence from Europe.

Arrest of George Francis Train by the Provost Marshal of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 7.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was arrested at the Planters' House this afternoon by United States detectives, and given the alternative of leaving the State in half an hour or going to the jail. He chose the former, and crossed the river immediately. He was advertised to deliver a political speech to-night, but was summarily prevented by the Provost Marshal.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 6—8 P. M.

A strong southeast wind is blowing, and a heavy rain-storm is prevailing.

There are as yet no signs of the *Europa*.

No Signs of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 7—10 P. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *Bohemian*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 22d inst.

THE LAST OF THE WOODEN GUNS.—This morning a crowd of citizens gathered near an object of strange interest, as if throwing the last fond gaze on an object soon to disappear from mortal sight. That object proved to be the last of the famous Manassas wooden guns, about which so much has been written and said. The history of this formidable object, as near as we could learn, is, that it was boxed, and sent from New-York, per express, several weeks since, the charges to be paid here. On its arrival no claimant appeared, and the box and contents were sold at auction, by Messrs. WALL & Co., to pay the freight. The *precious* contents were sold "unseen," and the competition for the mysterious box was very great. The "goods" were "knocked down" at *sixteen dollars*. The lucky purchaser "forked over" the cash, and hastily proceeded to examine his prize. His horror may be imagined, when he beheld nothing but an enormous black log! Seeing his disappointment, a benevolent colored individual offered to take the burden off the purchaser's hands. Only too glad to "git shet" of the hated object, the log was presented to the contraband, and to-day he is converting it into stuff to "make Dinah's kettle boil." Farewell to the "wooden guns!"—*Washington Republican, Feb. 4.*

COLONIZATION OF FLORIDA.

Address of Hon. Eli Thayer at Cooper Institute.

The True Way to Save the Republic—Speech of Cassius M. Clay.

Cooper Institute was crowded last evening, in response to a numerously signed call for a public meeting, to hear an address from Hon. ELI THAYER in favor of his scheme for the colonization of Florida. CHARLES GOULD, Esq., called the meeting to order, and upon his nomination, Mr. J. B. BEERS was called upon to preside. Mr. THAYER was then introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. ELI THAYER.

"I do not know what we are going to do, I doubt whether we can save the nation." Such was the remark that he had heard from a gentleman to-day, and doubtless the same sentiment had been experienced, if not expressed, by thousands of others. Mr. THAYER proceeded to consider whether these doubts were well-founded. Why such a question? From whence came the element of the implied doubt? Not from the Pilgrims—that was not their character. They set no tumulous foot on Plymouth Rock. They shook the depths, not from the battle-fields of Hungary or Poland, or Italy or England. They were the sons of sires who battled bravely for liberty, and made the world wonder at what they had achieved. It was not from them that there came the elements of doubting. But he had come to speak mainly of his plan for the restoration of the Union. In the present method of conducting the war for the restoration of the Union, he did not appear to have too much confidence. Several ways had been made known by which the Union or peace might be restored.

The first was the Union by compromise, which meant the subjugation of the loyal States; or, secondly, in the annihilation of the people of the rebel States, leaving a desert and thereby securing peace; or, thirdly, subjugation perpetuated by a standing army of half a million of men, who would devour the whole country; or, fourthly, the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. He believed we would not have either. The contending causes in the present conflict were: Our country, with the hopes of man for free institutions, and the infamous rebellion, with the enslavement of man for its basis. Then, of the contending forces at work, there was on the side of freedom a population of 25,000,000, with an annual natural increase of 1,000,000, and in the rebellious States 4,175,274 white, and 3,272,000 black men. Deduct five Coagressional Districts, and the loss in the war, and there are more black men than white in the rebel States able to bear arms. That was the extent of the force against the Government, and so the parties stood. But, instead of the armies now struggling for the maintainance of the Government, or as a powerful and effective assistant in the work of preservation or restoration, he proposed the power of organized free labor in the Southern States, commencing with Florida. [Applause.] That power had proven sufficient in the struggle for free institutions in Kansas, and he believed, he was positive it would prove sufficient in the rebel States. The obstacles in the way of success in the Kansas struggle were despair of the North, the proximity of border ruffians, and the apathy of the General Government. But organized free labor triumphed over all, and a most wonderful triumph it was. The Southern leaders well knew and dreaded the power of organized free labor. When the struggle in Kansas had been going on for a long time, a steam engine from the North arrived at St. Louis, on its way to Kansas; a man standing near it, said to ARCAISON, "there goes another Yankee Engine." "Yes," said ARCAISON, "there goes another d——d Yankee City," and he was right. The Steam Engine was the great civilizer and emblem of prosperity. With organized free labor, came Steam Engines and the territory was saved, and in saving it Missouri was regenerated. (Applause.) The same agency, he believed, could restore the Union. (Applause.) We had sent our armies and navies to restore the Union, but it had not yet been restored; now, let us go ourselves. The proper solution of the rebellion and of all the questions involved in it, was the social and political reconstruction of the rebel States, in accordance with the Constitution and State rights. The apology for the rebellion should be the basis of reconstruction and restoration. [Anplause.] When JOHN BROWN invaded Virginia, Gov. WISE said the State had the first right to punish treason, and after her the General Government might add what punishment it should deem best. [Laughter.] The speaker held that the citizens of each State had the rights of the citizens of the several States, and he was in favor of State rights. And, accepting that, he would begin the work he proposed in Florida, the Italy of America, unsurpassed in climate and healthfulness, in extent it was the seventh State. Within its boundaries there were 20,000,000 of acres of public land, and 14,000,000 of State lands. It has now a population of 77,000, while if as deosely populated as Massachusetts in proportion to its number of square miles, it would have 8,119,000, which its own resources could easily liberally support. The highest vote ever cast in Florida was 13,000, while now, after the taking away of ten regiments for the support of the rebel cause, there could not be more than 3,000 votes polled, and not-tenths of that vote would be loyal. [Applause.] And besides, there were 7,000 negroes there, able to bear arms against any invasion of the State. [Cheers.] Perfect security against invasion was easily attainable. And now, why not try the plan proposed? There were 40,000 men now ready to make their homes in Florida, and why should they not be encouraged to go? All they asked of the Government was transportation, pay and rations for one year; and they would agree to put Florida back into the Union in 90 days from the time of their arrival. Forty thousand, or even half that number there, and they would be the State. They would adopt a Constitution favorable to free labor and prohibiting its opposite; they would elect a Governor and a Legislature and members of Congress; and the Governor would issue a proclamation, inviting Floridians to return to their State allegiance. [Laughter and applause.] These immigrants would create a base line of productive industry, inside of which all would be loyal. [Applause.] He would have everybody there, or going there, armed for defence, and would confiscate the property of rebels by State laws. He would break up and end the land monopoly, which had sprung from the slavery of black man, and caused the serfdom of white men. He would have farms for the loyal from the plantations of the rebels. He would mete out justice to the rebels who have attempted to destroy the nation, and who have placed a cripple or a skelaton by almost every fireside. [Applause.]

There was every inducement to immigration existing in Florida. It was easily accessible to the Northern cities, with ready markets and constant commercial intercourse. It would become the vegetable garden of the North, and would have the monopoly of tropical fruits and produce in abundance; Sea Island cotton, Cuba tobacco, sugar, silk, honey, oranges, figs, grapes and a hundred other necessaries and luxuries, including cattle, fish, oysters and game. For commercial importance, it would be to the Gulf what Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean—it would command it. It would be our National naval storehouse. From there we would, as we had been doing, obtain our live oak and hard pine for building ships; also, our resin, tar and turpentine. As a simple question of economy in conducting the war, it was worthy of attention, for with 20,000 emigrants there, 1,300 miles of coast would be relieved from the necessity of blockade. [Applause.] But, it might be asked, what should be done with the army? He would answer by saying, keep all of it that is necessary for defence and let organized free labor do the rest. The result then, he was sure, would be permanent loyalty, homogenous population, free labor, a free press and free communication. [Applause.] There would then be there an army of producers to help to pay our debt, instead of an army of consumers to increase it. [Applaus.] Foreign intervention would then be out of the question, for they could then give them the cotton they so much require. And in doing all this, it would not be necessary to drain the North of its population, or to injure its prosperity in any way. His, he believed, was the true plan by which to settle the Slavery question. The Proclamation he considered nothing, worse than nothing, so long as the rebels were allowed to hold the land. [Applause.] Northern men going there to enlivate the lands would employ the negroes at remunerative wages; and the negroes would go there from the Northern and Border States from choice, because they would there find labor remunarated and a more genial climate. Another and desirable result would be the elevation of the poor whites to manhood, whom Slavary has degraded in the condition of serfs. [Applause.] For two years he had been using just such arguments in Washington, as he was then using in favor of his plan; and he could now say that he had two-thirds of the members of both Houses with him; nearly a majority member of the Cabinet, and fighting Joe HOOKER, HUNTER and CLAY. [Great applause.] Had his plan been adopted when he first proposed it, he believed Florida, Texas and Georgia would now have been in the Union. [applause] and he was sure that with the aid of the Government to the extent he had named, Florida could be restored to the Union in ninety days.

When Mr. THAYER had resumed his seat, WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., came forward and offered the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That Florida can be, and ought to be, immediately restored to the Union, by means of the organized immigration of armed free labor colonies, who are now ready to become permanent residents in that State, and to insure her permanent loyalty and prosperity.

Resolved, That the same agency is abundantly able to restore each and all of the rebel States within a brief period of time, provided the Government of the United States shall give suitable encouragement and aid to the emigrant colonies.

Resolved, That this is the most economical, the most speedy, and the most certain method of ending the rebellion, of restoring national prosperity, and repairing the damages of the war.

Resolved, That Congress should not only *authorize*, but *request*, the President to accept the services of a sufficient number of volunteer emigrants to accomplish these results.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to go to Washington and present a copy of these resolutions to the President and to both Houses of Congress.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

SPEECH OF GEN. C. M. CLAY.

As soon as the resolutions had been adopted there were loud calls for Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY, who was upon the platform. The General came forward and spoke briefly to the following effect.

After so eloquent and thorough an exposition of the scheme for restoring the rebel States, he felt sure that it would not be expected of him to do more than give his cordial assent to it. [Applause.] There was no question which he had been asked oftener by foreigners than, "How will you govern the rebel States if you do conquer them? Will you have a Pro-Consul? and if so, is not your Republican form of Government gone?" That question he had been asked a thousand times, but he did not think any such difficulty would arise. If the rebel States were whipped, he believed they would give up as others had done before them. But here, said here, is a great proposition which solves all those difficulties. It don't ask them whether they will submit or not. It puts men in power who have every earthly interest in supporting and defending the Government. They would remember that distinguished man, JAS. E. BUCHAN, a man of fortune and education, and of high social connections in the State of Kentucky. He undertook to overthrow the system of Slavery by appeals to the people; but he was finally obliged to leave the South, and became of the opinion that the home of Slavery was hopelessly corrupt. He had himself once thought that it only needed free speech in Kentucky to cause the destruction of Slavery. But he found that there were elements of strength in Slavery that resisted even free speech. One of the strongest of these was the land monopoly that had been alluded to. The Gracchi knew that Rome was weakened by the spread of Slavery. They told Romans that unless the lands were kept for the yeoman, the country would be pushed back into barbarism. But the nobles would not believe them—threw them from the Terpeian Rock, and the destruction of Rome followed as predicted. The South had been committing the same blunder—encouraging land monopolies. He had himself seen this long before. Mr. THAYER had practically carried out his scheme for the redemption of Kansas. He had put out an appeal to the people of the United States to come down and people Kentucky, establish schools and churches, and control slavery peaceably. The plan proved a success in Kansas. We had failed thus far by the failure to recognizing the black element in the South and the white loyal element, as those to be first consulted in establishing the policy of the country. We should have consulted their wishes instead of such men as WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, or Gov. STANLY, of North Carolina—men who were, in his opinion, just as ready now as JEFF. DAVIS to cut our throats. [Applause.] Let us say, that if these 300,000 of slaveholders must be buried to save 25,000,000 of men, let it be so. [Applause.] A rebel has no right to his life, his liberty or his property. That is the law. And why not carry it out? If that law is not carried out, what is to become of the loyal men of the South? He did not care who was put in the place of the slaveholder—either a white man or a black man. [Applause.] There was nothing to prevent the suffering Lancashire operatives, or the Germans, from participating in this movement. [Applause.] To those in Europe who complained that this nation was keeping thousands out of employment, we should say send your unoccupied laborers over here, and we will give them land and enough to do. [Applause.]

Mr. CLAY thoroughly indorsed the schemes of THAYER as economical, patriotic, and calculated to solve the question of slavery as well as of the rebellion. In his opinion the rebellion was on its last legs, and he would never despair of the Republic. If the 25,000,000 of Northern men who had carried on this war so far should allow themselves to be defeated by a white population less than that of the State of New-York, he would, for one, rather submit to JEFF. DAVIS than to acknowledge citizenship with such a cowardly and base people. The success of JEFF. DAVIS would be the success of feudalism, and he, for one, should be in favor of taking their wives and daughters, as well as lands, in order that a better race might rise in their places. It is the liberty of all who now occupy, or who are to occupy this continent, that is at stake, and the question is whether this people is capable of self-government. In order that he might not despair of the ability of this people for self-government, that all should be free, he never would despair of the Republic. He would say, nail our flag to the mast, and exclaim, never despair of the Republic.

Gen. CLAY's remarks were received with great enthusiasm, and when he had concluded, the audience dispersed.

THE NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Rebel Account of the Capture of the Brig Morning Light.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GALVESTON RAMS.

Commodore Bell's Notice to the Galvestonians.

From the Houston Telegraph, Jan. 23.

The arrival of Capt. SHOWALTER from Sabine Pass brings us some particulars of the brilliant victory of Major WATKINS, and his gallant comrades, off Sabine. Major WATKINS, some weeks since, organized an expedition by order of Gen. MAGRUDER, having for its object the clearing of Sabina Bay of the enemy, and their capture. To effect this object, the two tiltia steamers, *Josiah Bell* and *Uncle Ben*, were placed under his command, with about three hundred men drawn from PYRON's, SPRIGHT's, and COOK's regiments. The *Bell* was armed with a 64-pounder rifle cannon, and the *Uncle Ben* with two 18-pounders. The enemy, learning, no doubt, that the expedition was fitting out in Sabine River, and warned by our success at Galveston, left the Pass, and took position twelve miles distant. The expedition got under weigh on the 20th, and ran down to the Pass. On the morning of the 21st, the steamers got up steam and started for the bar. They discovered, at about twelve miles distance, two vessels, which proved to be the brig-of-war *Morning Light*, mounting eight 32-pounders and one rifle gun, and a schooner (name unknown) mounting two fine Dahlgrens. The *Morning Light* is the same vessel that destroyed WINSTON's salt-works. Her men, it will be remembered, were thoroughly punished in that affair. The moment the vessels discovered them, they up sail and ran to sea to escape our steamers. All steam was at once put on, and an exciting chase commenced. At about 10 o'clock, the chase having continued about fifteen miles, the *Bell* got in range, and the Davis Guards let fly their first gun at the *Morning Light*. The chase continued for some miles further, giving our boys time to fire ten or twelve shots, several of which took effect in the brig. The brig answered, but was unable to hit the *Bell* at all. Having now approached to within good musket range, it did not take long for the rifleman to clear the enemy's decks. Before the *Bell* reached her, her colors were hauled down and our boys took undisputed possession. It did not require long to take the schooner. Thus has Major WATKINS continued his brilliant performances, inaugurated by Gen. MAGRUDER, on our coast, without the loss of a man or gun, added to our navy two excellent vessels, 11 heavy guns and stores of the most valuable character. All honor to him for his gallantry. How the *Bell* and *Uncle Ben* were fitted up need not here be told; they belong to the Magruder fleet. The gallant Major is still cruising off Sabine, ready to receive further contributions from Old ABE to our navy. Our gun was managed by Capt. ODLENN and his Davis Guards. Not a man was scratched on our side. The enemy's loss was four killed and about 15 wounded.

THE BAMS AT GALVESTON.

A correspondent of the Houston *Telegraph* writes from Galveston under date of Jan. 20:

"The iron-clad ram *Retribution*, I venture to say, although assuming no professional knowledge in such matters, has no superior, in and upon any waters now navigated, both in point of strength and the ease and facility with which she can be managed. The chief merit which these vessels possess, independent of their great strength, is their tightness of draft and great speed. The great difficulty heretofore, which had to be encountered in the construction of rams, was in controlling their direction; this has been most fully overcome in these boats by the application of certain scientific principles, which I am not at liberty, even if I possessed the knowledge, to make public.

The armament upon all three of our rams are of the heaviest calibre, and of the longest range. The breech-loading rifled cannons, which constitute a portion of the arms of offence and defence upon these rams, can throw a ball nearly four miles with the certainty and precision of a rifle. The most peculiar and remarkable weapon is the newly-invented ram, with its ponderous bow attachment. Upon the ram striking any object, this instrument, connected as it is with the propelling motion, strikes with the greatest velocity and power, crushing end destroying every obstacle it comes in contact with. I understand so successful have they deemed this warlike appliance, that the other two iron rams, *Avenger* and "63," are to be supplied at once with similar ones. We have added since the dawning of the new year one war steamer and two additional gunboats to the number we had at the time of the recapture of Galveston—the Yankees having had the generosity to supply us with this additional number.

The gunboats which I have previously mentioned as forming a part of our increased fleet, have been converted into such from the barks we captured. I cannot safely speak of 'things beneath the waters,' but rest assured that any attempt upon the part of 'Old ABE's' truce-boats, for his valiant navy now fight and run under the 'white flag,' to enter our harbor, will make them the most unwilling witnesses to the most wonderful phenomena that has ever occurred in any age, and may possibly send the keels of their crafts in pursuit of their decks in a manner never contemplated by their builders. Our batteries have been enlarged, improved and greatly secured. Our fleet floats defiantly upon the tide, but ready at any moment to 'prowl forth in angry defiance. Our soldiers, confident in the skill, judgment and courage of our Commanding General and the officers under him, regard the enemy outside the bar with a speculative eye, calculating the number of good coats aboard, and variety of grub and the time of division. I have never noticed to so great an extent the feeling of security which an implicit confidence in a General can give, till within the period of our occupation of this city."

A NOTICE TO THE GALVESTONIANS.

U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN,
OFF GALVESTON BAR, Jan. 21, 1863.

Whereas, The city of Galveston is occupied and garrisoned by the troops of the Confederate States, and the said troops are diligently employed in erecting defenses in and around the said city, in defiance of the laws of the United States.

The foreign Consuls and foreign subjects, and all other persons concerned, are hereby warned that the City of Galveston and its defenses are liable to be attacked at any day by the forces of the United States under my command.

Twenty-four hours will be given, from 3 P. M. of this date, for innocent and helpless persons to withdraw from the said City of Galveston and its vicinity.

H. H. BELL,
Commodore Commanding United States forces off Galveston.

To the Consuls of France, Spain, England, and all others concerned.

THE BLOCKADE OF MOBILE.

Capture of the Antann—Harbor Defences.

A correspondent of the Chester (Penn.) *Republican* writes from on board the U. S. steamer *Pembina*, off Mobile, under date of Jan. 8:

"The U. S. steamer *Pocahontas* arrived this morning, having the English steamer *Antona* in her company as a prize. The *Antona* is a long, low, three-masted, Clyde-built steamer, of 320 tons burden. She was loaded and fitted out in Liverpool last October, and came hither by way of Nassau and Havana. It was generally supposed that she would try to run into Charleston, but the consecutive captures of the *Anglia*, *Scotia* and *Adela* at that place, seems to have frightened the wily smuggler; and her companion, the *Leopard*, which was obliged to return to Nassau for repairs, will probably be along in a day or two. As the particulars of this capture are interesting, I will give them as nearly as I can. It seems that she made the coast on Sunday night, to the eastward of Mobile Point, and after running along some distence, concluded from the depth of the water and the nature of the bottom, that she was under the guns of Fort Morgan, and anchored. The weather being thick, the error was not discovered until daylight, when the *Pocahontas* sighted her close to the land, and gave chase. The pilot—a Mobile man, obtained in Havana—advised the Captain to run her ashore, but the surf being strong, 'he didn't see it,' and put to sea under all steam, and as the two vessels were very nearly matched in point of speed, a long chase ensued. It continued all day on Monday, with little perceptible gain, but in the evening the wind freshened to a gale from the northwest, and by the assistance of canvas the *Pocahontas* overhauled and brought her to not far from Apalachicola. The Captain of the prize was a very determined John Bull, and did not give up until thirty shots had been fired at him, when the crew becoming frightened, cut the topsail halyards. It was midnight, and as there was a heavy sea running, she could not be boarded until morning, when a prize crew were sent aboard, and both prows turned toward the fleet. Meanwhile, the Commodore, becoming alarmed at her prolonged absence, and fearing that the rebel cruiser *Harriet Lane* had met her, and by cunning use of the naval signals captured in her, taken the *Pocahontas* unawares, sent the gunboat *Aroostook* in search of her, and, before night, sent na to look for the *Aroostook*. Our signal lights were hoisted, an easterly course taken, and pretty soon other lights were seen ahead. Supposing them to be raised by the object of our search, we stood for them, and, in a few minutes, saw through the darkness a side-wheel steamer rapidly approaching us. Not recognising her, the alarm rattle was immediately sprung, and all hands hurried to quarters for a 'muss;' but we were disappointed, as it proved to be our best friend, the little toail steamer *Sykes*, from Pensacola, bound to New-Orleans. By this time the sea became so rough that we were obliged to return to our anchorage, which was reached with great difficulty, and not until the decks were wet with spray from stem to stern. The *Pocahontas* came up this morning and relieved our fears. The cargo of her prize is, as usual, varied and valuable, and includes seventy tons of gunpowder, a park of artillery, numerous boxes of Enfield rifles, and any quantity of shoes, blankets, wine coffee, tea, opium, quinine, &c., &c., amounting to at least $350,000. There being no other vessel in sight at the time of capture, only the Admiral will get a slice of this. The Captain, pilot and crew of hull-headed Englishmen are now prisoners on the flag-ship *Susquehanna*. What will be done with them I cannot say. They are quite communicative, and have 'blowed' on several vessels bound hither. One of them they represent to be a little paddle-wheel steamer, capable of making twenty knots an hour. If thot be true, we have nothing here that can catch her. She is to bring a small but precious cargo, principally specie and medical stores. They also warned us to look out for the *Alabama*, as she intends running into some Confederate port to inform the Navy Department of her evil deeds, and establish a pseudo nationality. The appellation of 'pirate' seems to have hurt SEMMES' pride.

DEC. 14.—During the middle watch, picked up a negro in a sailboat making his escape from Mobile. He is a 'likely looking' fellow, says he was a waiter in the city, and states that he was fired at three times from Fort Morgan and was 'dreffal skeered.' After breakfast, we started to Pensacola with his boat in tow, and a white deserter from the rebel gunboat *Morgan* aboard. From this man, who was formerly a fisherman here, we obtained a great deal of desirable news. Among other things, he said, that Admiral BUCHANAN, (ex-captain U. S. N.,) of *Merrimac* notoriety, had command of the rebel squadron in Mobile Bay, which consisted of four gunboats—*Morgan*, *Goines*, *Florida* and *Oreto*—two rams, (one unfinished,) two pile drivers, and several cotton steamers. All the water approaches to the city are well defended. The narrow passage between piles being commanded by shore batteries.

Upon reaching Pansacola the negro was commended by the Commodore for his conduct; his boat was ordered to be sold for his benefit, and he was mustered into the service of the Government that freed him, and is now cabin boy on the *Susquehanna*. It is strange that others have not followed the example of ROBERT SMALL."

The Rebels Again in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 7.

A dispatch from Glasgow, Ky., dated the 6th instant, says that the rebels, under FERGUSON and HAMILTON, are across the river, and are again carrying off citizens and committing all sorts of depredations.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY IN BROOKLYN.—FOWLER & WELLS announce a course of six lectures on Phrenology and Physiology at the new Temperance Hall, corner Fulton and Pineapple streets, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 9, and continuing every evening during the week. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c., or $1 for the Course. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only materials which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 7.—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg.*—Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and child, New-York; Henry F. Schnmann, Baltimore; H. O. Pape, Mobile; E. Parsons, A. Meisel, H. Escouse, A. Bazire, C. Schumacher, D. H. Burke and family, New-York; Willie Carnesmore Pape, Mobile; Charles Lack, Cincinnati, Ohio; Carl Levi, Ludwig Schiling, W. Mennen, New-York; Capt. Boyer, France; F. W. L. Dausberg, Sandwich Islands; Augustus Voeller, New-York; F. W. Schroder, Philadelphia; Leon Beanchef, A. Nielson, P. Ang. Barbier, New-York; Isaac Lorch, Cincinnati; David Kuhn, W. Mueller, Tennessee; Miss Cunningham and 3 pupils, New-York; Mrs. Albertina Freissimer, Havana; Mrs. D'Rise, New-Orleans—and others in the steerage. Total 85.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Augusta Dinsmore, for Port Royal, &c.—James C. Gage, O. W. Gay, O. P. Shattuck, Mrs. J. O'Niel and child, C. J. Stadlander, A. W. Hall, S. S. Madden, M. Page, Daniel Noyes, Henry K. Merrifield, W. H. Wrigley, W. A. Clark, B. F. Hutchings, John Caulk, Thos. F. Edmonds, Patrick Connolly, Edward H. Williams, J. B. Picket, George H. Thompson, H. H. Trout, John R. Hunt, Arthur Fuller, R. C. McIntire, S. Benlis, Roderick Stebbins, E. S. Young, W. Jenkinson, S. Mayo, F. W. Beers, Miss E. Metcalf, W. H. Harrison, G. F. Smith, A. S. Bigelow, Mrs. Peabody, Rev. S. K. Lathrop, A. Poland, G. W. Hildreth, A. M. Howland, E. H. Ball, George W. Richards, G. W. Bibb, Dr. Hoadley, Dr.

The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Princess Royal at Philadelphia.

A True Statement of the Charleston Affair.

The Blockade Not Raised, Even Temporarily.

THE MERCEDITA NOT SUNK.

The Rebels Deceived as to her Condition.

Only Two of Our Vessels Injured---The Mercedita and the Keystone State.

THE QUAKER CITY NOT IN ACTION.

One of the Rebel Rams Driven Off by the Housatonic.

The Whole Affair an Attempt to Recapture the Princess Royal.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 8.

The iron steamer *Princess Royal*, in cherge of Acting Master EDWARD VAN SICK, arrived off the Navy-yard to-day. She brings highly important intelligence, both as relates to her capture and the rebel attack on our blockading squadron at Charleston, showing conclusively that *there is no foundation for the assumption of the rebels that the blockade of Charleston was ever raised by the departure of the United States fleet, only two vessels out of the eight or ten having been disabled or obliged to leave.*

It appears from the statement of an intelligent eye witness that the cause of the attack of the rebel rams on our squadron, was owing to the capture of the *Princess Royal*, the Captain and pilot of that vessel having escaped ashore during the darkness of the night and communicated intelligence to the enemy.

The *Princess Royal* endeavored to run the blockade by way of Beach Inlet on the 29th, but was discovered by the pilot boat *Blunt*. On signal being given, the *Unadilla* proceeded toward her and captured the prize without other assistance. It was then discovered that the Captain and pilot had succeeded in getting ashore by a small boat, carrying important dispatches to the rebel Government. The *Unadilla* carried her to the side of the *Housatonic* and laid there till daylight, when a thunder of guns was heard, accompanied by sharp flashes of fire. It was supposed that our fleet was engaged, or that the *Alabama* or *Florida* were endeavoring to force an entrance.

At daybreak two rebel iron-clads were seen coming down from the direction of Stono Inlet toward our fleet. They attacked the *Mercedita* first. One ram struck her on the water ridge, keeling her over, and, at the same time, firing a shot which entered one of her boilers, causing the death of three persons, including a gunner, by a shot and the steam.

The ram then hailed the *Mercedita*, and Capt. STELLWAGEN lowered one of his small boats, after leaving one of the pings out, allowing the water to enter it.

The rem answered our hail by replying: "Confederate ram *Palmetto State*. Do you surrender?"

This was repeated three times, Capt. STELLWAGEN replying, at each inquiry, "I am in a sinking condition."

The rebels answered: "G—d d—n you to h—ll, if you don't surrender we will blow you out of water. Send your boat aboard."

The boat which Capt. STELLWAGEN lowered then conveyed his Lieutenent, Executive Officer, to the side of the ram, and the officer asked to be admitted aboard. This was refused. The Lieutenant then repeated Capt. STELLWAGEN's statement, that "we are in a sinking condition." The rebel officer replied: "You can't sink lower than the rails. We cannot take you aboard." The officer then gave his parole, as demanded, and returned to his ship. *The rebels were thus successfully deceived as to the condition of the Mercedita, thinking she was in a sinking condition.* She laid in shoal water, and hence their reply that "she could not sink lower than her rails."

The ram steamed toward the *Keystone State*, and sent a shot through her steam-drum, causing the death of twenty-one persons, twelve by the shot and nine by being scalded by steem. Fifteen were wounded, and are lying at Port Royal, some in a precarious condition.

In the meantime, the U. S. gunboat *Housatonic* engaged the other ram, driving her away.

At 6½ o'clock in the morning, both rams left the scene, and proceeded up to Charleston.

During this attack on our fleet, the *Princess Royal*, which laid near the *Housatonic* and was the chief object of prize on both sides, succeeded in getting off, mainly through the energies of Third Assistant Engineer THOMPSON, who piled into her fires all the inflammable meterial at hand. Her escape is chiefly owing to his endeavors, as well as her safe arrival at this port, notwithstanding the severe gale which prevailed during her passage from Port Royal. Although the coal was the anthracite with which our navy is supplied, she made ten knots an hour on her trip with ease in the heaviest storm. Her usual rate is fifteen knots.

The *Mercedita* steamed down to Port Royal, escaping with only one of her boilers injured. She arrived safe at Port Royal, and would be repaired in a day.

The *Keystone State* was entirely disabled, but was towed down to Port Royal by the *Memphis*.

The rebel statements that the National fleet had entirely disappeared from the port of Charleston *are entirely unsustained by the facts.* The fleet consisted of the following vessels: the *Unadilla*, *Housatonic*, *Augusta*, *Quaker City*, *Keystone State* and *Mercedita*, beside the pilot-boats *Blunt*, *Memphis* and other vessels.

During the daytime our blockading fleet are not particular as to keeping to the station, and on the day of the assault most of the vessels sailed toward the *Keystone State*, to ascertain her condition—whether she wanted any assistance. This may account for their apparent absence at the time of the visit of the foreign Consuls, as mentioned by the rebel papers. *Our vessels, as usual, resumed their positions at dark.*

The *New Ironsides* arrived the next day to reinforce the blockade.

The following are the officers aboard the *Princess Royal*:

Acting-Master—EDWARD VAN SICK.
First Assistant Engineer—H. C. VICTOR.
Acting Assistant Engineer—W. D. BATES.
Surgeon—Dr. BACON.
Third Assistant Engineer—R. H. THURSTON.
Acting Master's Mates—Charles M. Hall and Chas. Myers.

Dr. BACON leaves to-night for Washington with special dispatches.

The *Princess Royal* has aboard, besides a large amount of arms and ammunition, complete machinery for the construction of an iron-clad ram; also, as a passenger, an intelligent English mechanic, who is well versed in the process of making and hardening projectiles. Her value is seriously estimated, but *she is doubtless worth a million of dollars.* Her possession by the rebels would have been of incalculable benefit to them, and well worth the efforts they made to obtain her by the attack on the blockading squadron.

THE IRON-CLAD MONTAUK.

Her First Attack on Fort McAllister.

Twenty-nine Shots Received by her Without Injury.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 8.

Information is brought by the *Princess Royal*, of the attack, by the iron-clad *Montauk*, on Fort McAllister, on the 28th ult. She was not at all disabled. *She received seventeen shots in her side and twelve on her turret without suffering any injury whatever, although engaged for five hours.* She returned to her anchorage for want of shells.

It being foggy next morning, she did not return to the attack.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

The Recent Rebel Imposture About Raising the Blockade.

From the National Intelligencer.

Some of our journals are giving ridiculous importance to the fanfaronade of the rebels about raising the blockade of Charleston, because their two iron-clads slipped out in a fog and gobbled up one of the small wooden steamers composing the inshore squadron, and obliged her three little wooden consorts to make tracks out of the shallow water seaward. The whole affair as to the blockade, both as to *theory* and *fact*, is a broad farce.

On the very same day in which they say the blockade was raised, and in the very same paper in which the ridiculous proclamation of BEAUREGARD and INGRAHAM is first published, they themselves publish that "*twenty blockaders*" were then in sight. This one simple fact explodes the whole transparent deception as to the facts of the case, and renders unnecessary any remarks as to the theory; but as the question has been mooted, it may be as well to allude to it more in detail.

If the mere absence of a blockading squadron from off a port raises a blockade, then it is raised when a blockading squadron is driven off by stress of weather. During the last great European war Great Britain employed her channel fleet, generally upward of thirty ships of the line, to rigidly blockade Brest, but nothing was more common than for this fleet to be driven off by stress of weather, and to take shelter in a British channel port, where they would be for days, and sometimes more than a week, and put to sea on the first change of wind for their station. The blockade, however, was not raised by this temporary absence, but if a neutral came off the port in the meantime he could sail in, and that was his luck, nothing more. The absence of the fleet under such circumstances gave him no rights or privileges as regards the blockade, as he would find to his cost if caught in coming out, when he would have in vain pleaded before a British Admiralty Court, against a decree of confiscation, that the port was not blockaded when he entered it.

Now, let us take the present case, that as regards Charleston, a new notice must be given. Such a notice does not prevent the immediate enforcement of the blockade by a squadron actually off the port, nor does it give any right to a neutral to enter such port. All it does do is to exempt such vessel from capture and confiscation for *attempting* to enter, not having received such notice, and being ignorant of the blockade when she left her last port. A vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port, without having had previous notice or knowledge of the blockade, can only be ordered off by the blockading squadron, which is usually done by an indorsement to that effect on her papers. That indorsement is, of course, notice to her, and if she afterward attempts to run the blockade she is then liable to capture and confiscation, though the squadron enforcing a new blockade had only entered on its duty one hour before this neutral vessel made her appearance, and she neither knowing nor had the least idea that such a blockade was even contemplated when she left her last port. These rules as to blockades are perfectly fixed, inflexible, and undeniable. Admitting, then, that the ridiculous boast of the rebels was true—that they had raised the blockade in a mode that required a new notice to neutrals—all the advantages which our British *friends* would derive from it would be the privilege of attempting to run the blockade without subjecting themselves to confiscation if overhauled by one of our cruisers, and certainly could not get any more of their vessels into Charleston, for if they could manage to escape our cruisers, and being warned off, they could have gone safe on through an acknowledged blockade without capture.

But there is another view of the point under discussion. When a blockade is established in general public notice is given of it for the information of all concerned, but no particular time is necessary or is given, but the usual terms are that all vessels attempting to violate the blockade will be treated according to the usages of war—that is, if ignorant of the blockade, they will be warned off, and if they knew of it when they made the attempt they will be considered as prizes of war. The mere *knowledge* of the blockade existing renders the vessel attempting to violate it a good prize.

Now, the joke of the matter is, that the rebels say they have sent out a steamer to Nassau with the information that the blockade has been raised, and the newspaper that contains the grand proclamation to that effect states also the fact, already alluded to, that "twenty blockaders were off the port." If, then, the blockade was raised for two, four or six hours, as the case might have been, the John Bulls at Nassau will at the same time be advised that it has been reestablished, and each and all of them that may start for Charleston will do so with the full knowledge that the blockade has been reestablished, and they will therefore be certain victims for capture and confiscation if caught, and not one of them will have the least claim to the privilege of being merely warned off.

The whole attempt of the rebels was to make capital, and it is the sheerest imposture they have yet essayed. H.

[The tone of the above, as well as its signature, renders it quite possible, to say the least, that it may have been written by Gen. HALLECK, whose work on *International Law* discusses the subject of blockades at large.]

INTERESTING FROM VICKSBURG.

The Position of the National Forces Under Gen. Grant.

The Attempt to Change the Course of the River.

Prospective Operations Below the City.

The Ultimate Success of the Expedition Undoubted.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ABOVE VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1863.

Things at this place have not yet become definite; there is only that chaotic preparation which precedes the carrying out of some gigantic operation similar to that which we are about to undertake.

Gen. GRANT reached here this evening and has assumed command of all the forces at this point, and he will at once begin a task which, if successful, will rank him with the first soldiers on the continent.

Gen. MCCLERNAND'S forces have all returned from their Arkansas expedition, and are encamped along the Louisiana shore. Our forces have all debarked, and now occupy the west shore of the Mississippi River, from Milliken's Bend to the point where last Summer Gen. WILLIAMS commenced his famous canal, and which at the time bade fair to be the greatest monument of stupidity in existence.

What Gen. GRANT's plans are I know not. For the present he will proceed to organize the details of the siege, and in the meantime endeavor to do something with the canal. This, instead of being dug so as to unite at its upper end with the current of the river, was run out at a point where there is an eddy. By digging the mold some five hundred feet further up the bank, the main current of the stream will be intercepted, and then, possibly, the isolation of rebellious Vicksburgh may come to be a fact; and her contumacious defenders will have found the "last ditch," for which they so long have sought, sung and written.

Since last Summer the rebels have erected new batteries, by which the upper and lower ends of the canal are under fire, and by which they doubtless intended to prevent the resuming of all operations having a tendency to correct the blunders of the last attack. This, however, will not prevent an effort to alter the upper end of the ditch, and allow the river to have an opportunity to show its loyalty by refusing to wash the traitorous shores of Vicksburgh.

The river is now high—the natural banks are nearly filled, facilitating greatly all operations of a naval character. But high as is the water, it declines to indorse the effort of Gen. WILLIAMS; for while its majestic current sweeps close by the unfortunate canal, only a miserable little quantity avails itself of this short cut to the Gulf. There is in it only some two feet of water, and this pushes on sluggishly, as if ashamed of its doings, and persistently will not wash away the banks, or deepen the channel. I think an almost entirely new aqueduct will have to be constructed.

IMPORTANCE OF OPERATIONS FROM BELOW.

I have only been a few days here, and hence have not had time to get fully posted as to the condition of affairs. Nothing, however, has been heard from Gen. BANKS, nor does there at present seem any likelihood that he will be able to coöperate with Gen. GRANT. Could he pass Port Hudson, or could we succeed in getting some gunboats below Vicksburgh, the ascent of Big Black River, and the effectual cutting off of the rebel railroad connection east of this point would be a matter of ease. There is only one fortification of importance on the Big Black, and this, during the present stage of high water, could easily be avoided. It is not impossible that some means will be adopted by Gen. GRANT for getting some gunboats below the fortifications;—the blockade can be run—a canal (possibly) constructed that will allow the passage of light boats; or the rear of Vicksburgh can be reached, and its connections severed, by gunboats entering Yazoo Pass from the Mississippi, and proceeding down the Coldwater, Tallahatchie and other rivers.

THE PRESENT EFFORT TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

Whatever may be the means decided on, there is hardly a doubt that the present effort will be successful. It may cost much time and blood, but the reduction of Vicksburgh, under the present management, and with the force about to invest it, will follow as effect follows cause.

The struggle will be no small one—the determination of the rebels to defend this, their last hold upon the Valley of the Mississippi, is only equaled by the determination to wrest it from their possession.

It is perhaps better that they be allowed to concentrate their armies, for if we win, as I think we must, our victory will be so much the greater and their defeat so much more the terrible, and its consequences to them the greater. We are concentrating here nearly the whole armies intended for the conquering of the Southwest; they likewise, to meet us, have gathered in every man they can spare from the East. Thus, nearly the whole available force of both sides, in the West, is gathered here; if we can whip them at all, we can do it here, and to them defeat here is annihilation.

The country for ten or twelve miles back of here and below Vicksburgh, on this side, has been thoroughly examined by our cavalry. No great force of rebels has been found, and with the exception of occasional squads of bushwhackers, we have met with little or no opposition.

A post-office has been established here with the army, and in compliment to our Assistant Postmaster-General, has been called "Kassam."

Will write more fully to-morrow.

GALWAY.

ABOVE VICKSBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

THE POSITION OF THE ARMY.

Last night we encamped, or rather landed, at Milliken's Bend, but soon after daylight the *Magnolia* dropped down the river till it reached a position opposite that occupied by the lowest boat in the fleet and within full sight of the most famous rebel stronghold in America.

The opaline tints of dawn had barely made things visible when I arose from a slumber broken by dreams of contests, forlorn hopes and the like, and, going in hand, climbed to the hurricane deck to get a view of the point upon which the eyes of the nation are now centered. A soft blue smoke, like that of an Indian Summer, was settled over the country, through which the tall steeples and corrugated bluffs of Vicksburgh were plainly visible.

Imagine a dense swamp—through this swamp let a stream, wide, broad and deep, flow straight onward till its further progress is seemingly chopped off squarely by a range of irregular hills. Upon one of these hills locate the spires, cupolas and brick walls of a city; upon the others place tents, batteries—more tents, more batteries—brown slopes, tufts of timber, an occasional plantation, with its white house and dark minute negro quarters, and you will have about what was revealed to me this morning. For a distance of four miles above, the shores on either side are lined with a dense growth of low, swamp-like cotton-wood, save at the very point where we are lying. Here the timber has been cleared up to afford space for a plantation, and there appear, as a matter of course, the usual one-storied white house, and the bead-like rows of negro houses in the background,

A STORY OF A SOUTHERN FAMILY.

The plantation where we have landed—and which is just beyond the range of the rebel guns—has its romance, as has, I presume, more humble or stirring, every household in existence. The plantation is owned by a Mr. GAOVE—an individual who, hitherto, has taken no more active part in the rebellion than that afforded by his sympathetic participation with the cause of the descendants of the chivalry. Mr. GROVE was, in early life, blessed with a Mrs. GROVE. She, in due progress of cause and effect, was made happy by presenting her husband with a daughter. The daughter grew up, developed superior qualities of mind, was superlatively beautiful, and, in course of time, followed in the legitimate footsteps of all the sex and married. As a matter of course, and as all true novels run, she married a stalwart, good-looking scion of chivalry, and in opposition to the wishes of the old villain—I mean her father. As would naturally be expected, the daughter made her father a grand father, and her mother, while still in her prime, a grandmother.

As I said, the parent stock was named GAOVE, while singularly, but at the same time, appropriately enough, the son-in-law was named GAOVES—apt indication of the plurality which was naturally "bound" to follow a succession of matrimonial events like those heretofore narrated. Long days have passed since the younger Gaova gave her heart and hand to the plural GAOVES; and still longer time since the hour when the elder stem of the Gaova family pledged her affections to the parent tree. Long hours have since rolled away, in which the latter has grown grey, and the former unhappy. Time wrought upon the one, and inattention upon the other. What brutality accomplished in the case of the daughter, the flow of years did for the other.

One had much the start in life; she passed over joyous childhood, anticipating girlhood and happy, unhappy maternity, ere the course of the other was begun; and yet to-day the two are traveling side by side—Time has measured the distance of one from the gates of the Unknown; Grief has measured off an equal remnant for the other.

But I must hasten to the close of this sad "history." When our troops came down here in December to attack Vicksburgh, the family became alarmed, and make preparations to leave for the interior. As a preparatory step, they moved their furniture down to the railroad depot, and succeeded in this part of their plan of escape to the extent that the next day after they had messed their effects, the Nationals made a descent upon the stallion and burned the place, including everything the GAOVE family had in it—beside a large amount of stuff calculated to give aid and comfort to the rebellious occupants of Vicksburgh.

The balance is soon told, and in view of this it may seem that I have made a long preface to a short story.

Yesterday, when our fleet arrived here, it found a family of white aristocratic people huddling in a log house belonging to Negro Quarters. There was an elderly woman with a pale patient face and gray hair, and a daughter prostrated on a bed of sickness and close upon the gates of death. Furniture was absent, comforts there were none, the essentials even of existence were not there. No family of "poor whites" was ever so poor, no lazzaroni were ever so utterly destitute. Inquiry elicited the fact that this was the once wealthy and aristocratic family—the GROVES—the possessors of the proudest property in Louisiana. Their house had been burnt, their provisions taken by our soldiers; in fact they were upon the point of starvation, when some benevolent Federal officer learned their tale of grief. The old gentleman was among the missing, the son-in-law has not been seen in some time, and to crown their unhappiness, a short time since a son of the daughter, *ætat* thirteen months, had quietly closed its eyes to earthly sights and commenced that sleep from which no maternal tenderness can ever recall the waxen-featured darling.

The rest is now told. The grandmother begged us to take her away from the place upon which her happiness was wrecked, and her poor pale daughter, though unable to speak from weakness, seconded the request with her large mournful eyes. Of course, Federal sympathy was not proof against a plea so ardently urged, and compliance with the request was promised. Capt. WOODS, of Gen. BLAIR's Staff, listened with a yielding heart to the appeal, and consented to transfer the impoverished deserted mother and daughter to some other point.

Finale—A gray-haired lady, still proudly erect, but in deep mourning, and a pale, emaciated woman with large lustrous eyes—the latter carried on a cot—entering the cabin of a steamboat. Suddenly, the elder lady turns about, throws her arms about the neck of Capt. WOODS, and in a choking voice ejaculates: "My grandchild! You will take him with us, won't you?" An appealing look from the pale, lustrous eyes—seemingly too dry to weep—asks acquiescence in this request, to which there is no refusal.

A little later and two Federal soldiers—rough blue-coated, uncouth patriots—may be seen proceeding aboard the same boat, bearing tenderly in their arms a rough box, whose surface indicates from its earthy appearance that it has been lately exhumed from the cold, cold ground.

Conclusion.—Gone from the gray-haired lady, a look of mingled tenderness, agony and gratitude as the box appears borne by the two rough, blue-coated, uncouth patriots. A little later and the steamer bearing the gray-haired lady, the pale daughter with the lustrous eyes, and the moldy box, with its sad, dear contents, pushes up the river.

Bravo for Federal clemency, but especially for Capt. WOODS.

Of course, I cannot give you much news since last night, as this is an undertaking so lengthy that events of importance occur only at long intervals.

Gen. GRANT went down to-day and made a personal inspection of the Ditch. He found a narrow channel, scarcely sufficient to drain an ordinary swamp, in which there is a foot or more of water, and whose bottom of clay is about as subject to attrition as granite. With the present digging, it would require not less than a decade of centuries for the Mississippi to wear a channel through. The Father of Waters is a proud river—he will not condescend to use for his majestic progress a pathway whose characteristics only entitle it to the dignity of draining the half acre of some poor man's homestead.

GALWAY.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Finance Measures.

Gen. Burnside Offers to Resume Command of his Old Corps.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Feb. 8.

THE FINANCE MEASURES.

In the Senate, the Bank bill is expected to come up to-morrow. This and the Finance bill will probably consume the whole week. Mr. SHERMAN is confident of the speedy passage through the Senate of his Bank bill, and the Finance bill as amended by the Committee, and probably through the House also, without material change.

THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION BILL.

The failure to get a vote on the Missouri Emancipation bill in the Senate on Saturday, notwithstanding the session till midnight, is more regretted, as it has been expected to take up on Monday the financial measures, for meturing which, and adjusting the differences between the Senate and House, so little time is left.

THE TACTICS OF THE COPPERHEADS.

It is not unlikely that the Copperheads in the Senate, including the new Senators from New-Jersey, Illinois and Indiana, may attempt to talk to death the important measures remaining for action. The speeches of Messrs. POWELL, THAYER and GARRETT DAVIS, on the Missouri Emancipation bill on Saturday, are fair specimens of what may be expected.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE, with unexampled magnanimity, offers to resume command of his old army corps, and fight under HOOKER. He positively asserts that he will not remain in the service without a command, holding it be the duty of every man holding a commission to give his time and energies to the cause of the Government. He is greatly surprised and alarmed at the threatening posture of the Democratic party in the North, and, without vigorous and successful action by the Government, apprehends that we may have a formidable fire in the rear.

GEN. BUTLER AND CHARLESTON.

The plan of sending Gen. BUTLER to Charleston, so vehemently denied by one of your cotemporaries awhile since, is seriously debated, and is one of the propositions intended to head off the strong popular demand for his installment in the War Office as chief of that Department.

Gen. BUTLER has given his views to the Government in regard to a system of operations from that city as a base, and his plan is characteristic of his genius. Still it is probable that the Government has as yet reached no conclusion in the matter.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

Gen. HAMILTON, it is said, has received assurances that a Texas Expedition will shortly be fitted out, which will have for its object the reclamation of that State to the Union. The chief command will probably be given to Gen. BUTLER, Gen. HAMILTON having a subordinate command.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Official advices from the City of Mexico have just been received. The Juarez Government are sanguine of being able to resist the approach to the City of Mexico of the invading French Army. It appears from all of the reports of the Mexican officers, that the French have been defeated in nearly every engagement which has taken place. The ranks of the French Army have been fearfully thinned by disease, and at the latest date, over one-half were unfit for service.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.

Hon. JNO. D. DEFREES, Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, states that the repeal of the paper duty will probably save a hundred thousand dollars in his office alone for the next year. Secretary CHASE reports that the whole amount received by Government from that duty is less than fifty thousand dollars.

THE CANAL BILL.

The House on Saturday occupied all of the day in discussing the Canal bill, and finally adjourned without taking a vote on the main question. The opposition against the bill is on the increase, and if it passes at all, it will be by a small majority. THAD. STEVENS made a fifteen minutes' speech ridiculing the idea set forth by the friends of the bill that it was a necessary war measure. He was replied to in an able speech by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. There was a sharp altercation between Mr. OLIN and F. A. CONKLING, in regard to the course of the latter.

The feeling of the Canal men is less hopeful than hitherto. The vote for an adjournment Saturday night was not strictly a test, but the friends of the bill attempted to force a vote, and couldn't muster quite force enough to do it. It is generally conceded now that the vote on the main question will be very close.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The House Committee of Ways and Means at their meeting, on Saturday, heard a Committee of manufacturers generally upon the tax bill. The Committee will be ready to report during next week.

The Committee also had under consideration the Bank bill, with Senator SHERMAN'S amendments. The probabilities are that a majority of the Committee will favor the bill with two modifications, to wit: allowing existing banks to receive circulation from the Treasury Department, by depositing United States Stock, without taxing their existing circulation. If the Secretary of the Treasury accepts this, the bill will probably pass the House.

TACTICS FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Gen. CASEY has been requested by the War Department to prepare a system of tactics for use in the negro regiments to be enlisted into the National service.

GEN. G. A. M'CALL.

Since the dismissal of Gen. PORTER, an examination has been made of Gen. MCCALL'S conduct during the battle before Richmond. Gen. PORTER had suppressed MCCALL'S reports, and ignored the existence of the Pennsylvania Reserves in his own reports, at the time that MCCALL was supposed to be killed. No acknowledgment has been made of their services at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, and Newmarket Cross Roads, where, under MCCALL, they acquitted themselves nobly, and held their ground against heavy odds. Gen. MCCALL will, we learn, be nominated as Major-General, the rank to date from the battle of Mechanicsville.

THE SENATE MILITIA BILL.

The Senate Military Committee had a special meeting Saturday, for the purpose of considering the bill referred back to the Committee, to increase the militia of the several States, and empowering the President to call them out for two years. The Committee were unable to come to any decision. It is found to be very difficult to frame a bill to meet the exigencies that may arise during the recess of Congress. The bill is of the utmost importance, and is absolutely required by the Administration. The Committee meet again on Monday, when decisive action is expected to be had.

BORDER STATE POLITICS.

Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU, who is now here, is strongly urged to become the Emancipation candidate for Governor of Kentucky, at the next election.

It is curious that the reaction, just now, in Kentucky, should be exactly the opposite of that in Missouri. While the latter State, which has astonished and gratified the country, by her strong testimony in favor of emancipation, is now growing stronger in her sympathy with the rebellion, under the pernicious Democratic influences of her Free State neighbors, Kentucky is fast occupying the ground she seems disposed to abandon. Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, within a few days, has expressed a belief that the rebel operations there are likely to render the success of an emancipation ticket quite probable, at the next election.

THE NEGRO REGIMENTS' BILL.

The Committee will not report the House bill to raise 150,000 negroes for the army. Mr. WILSON, the Chairman, and nearly every member of the Committee, consider its provisions as impracticable and conflicting. Mr. WILSON may possibly propose an entirely new bill as a substitute.

LAND GRANTS FOR KANSAS.

As the State of Kansas has never received the grants of land commonly made to new States for purposes of internal improvement, each of its Senators has prepared a bill designed to cover this omission. In each, grants are provided for railroads, for public institutions, and for indemnifying her citizens for losses sustained during the early border raids from Missouri.

The two bills are not dissimilar except in regard to the routes designated for the railroads; and in this respect, that of Senator POMEROY is practical and judicious. The routes selected are natural, and compose a system at once simple and comprehensive, and impartially protecting the interests of Southern Kansas, heretofore neglected.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

There is private information from Vicksburgh. Gen. GRANT'S canal is making slow progress in changing the bed of the Mississippi, and the troops are kept in a very unhealthy location, and suffer greatly from sickness in consequence.

CONSUL FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

D. DAVID STACKPOLE has been recognized by the President as Consul for the Argentine Republic at Boston, Mass.

A DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

A disgraceful riot occurred yesterday, caused by juvenile Secesh attacking some negro boys coming out from Centerbury Hall at the close of the afternoon performances, and injuring them brutally with stones and clubs. The assault was entirely unprovoked, and was permitted by the Police without an effort to prevent it. We are sorry to learn that the Police Department here is managed in the interest of those who hate the negro more than they do the rebels, and this fact emphasizes the duty of the present Congress to remodel the whole judicial system of this District, and recompose it in the interest of the Union.

A REGISTER OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.

An appropriation for "compiling a register of the volunteer forces, and the statistics thereof," has been agreed upon in the House and Senate Committees. It is understood that the Secretary of War will intrust the preparation of this register to GEO. W. SMITH, formerly of Springfield, Mass., but latterly of Chicago, Ill.

THE HOSPITAL AT ROCHESTER.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the newspapers stating that the Surgeon-General had, on the earnest request of the New-York Congressional Delegation, decided to establish at Rochester, N. Y., a hospital for the exclusive use of wounded and disabled soldiers from the western part of that State. This is a mistake. The Surgeon-General has not yet decided to open a hospital there, and probably will not at present, as he has already 15,000 vacant beds in hospitals east of the Alleghanies. Medical Director COOLIDGE, however, will visit Rochester to-morrow, to inquire into the necessity and propriety of establishing a hospital there—*when a new one is required.*

UTAH AND SHOSHONA.

The Committee on Territories will next week report the bill for the admission of Utah. The protest of the Utah delegate against the clause in the bill prohibiting polygamy, will not be noticed in their report.

The bill for the erection of Shoshona Territory will also be reported at the same time.

THE REMOVAL OF A. S. COX.

We have received from Mr. ALEX. S. COX, recently removed from a clerkship in the Interior Department, the following communication, which we publish in justice to him and as a correction of the errors to which he refers. The author of the paragraph seems to have been misinformed as to Mr. COX'S disloyalty, and we cheerfully make the correction:

Washington Correspondent of the New-York Times:

The paragraph headed "A Disloyal Clerk," in your special dispatch, of Tuesday last, is untrue in all its essential statements.

Please make the correction and oblige

ALEX. S. COX.

DOCUMENTS REGARDING MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 8.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives, another large mass of documents relative to Mexican affairs has been communicated to that body. They will probably cover a thousand printed octavo pages, and form a history of events connected with that Republic for the last six months, including the diplomacy of France, England, Spain, the United States and Mexico. To these papers Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, ROMERO, has so largely contributed, that Secretary SEWARD officially expressed to him his thanks for keeping him so fully advised. In one of the dispatches Señor ROMERO says, the Mexican Government has treated the French prisoners with so much kindness as to surprise even their own friends. He further informs Mr. SEWARD that there are many deserters from the French army, because they are convinced of the injustice of the war. Those who have come in state that, rather than continue, they desire to become citizens of Mexico, and devote themselves to peaceful occupations. ROMERO does not neglect to remind our Government of the danger to the entire American continent, in the possible event of French success in Mexico. This faithful and much respected representative of that Republic promptly brought to the notice of our Government the conduct of Commodore BELL, at Acapulco, and elsewhere on the Pacific coast, showing that that officer had manifested partiality for the French, thus departing from the principle of neutrality, and seriously interfering with the maritime pursuits of the Mexicans. The Navy Department has admitted that the course of Mr. BELL has been such as to warrant the severe charges brought against him by Gov. PESQUEIRA, and promised a remedy against a repetition of like offences.

THE LOSS OF THE GUNBOAT GLIDE.

Fleet-Captain PENNOCK, in announcing to the Navy Department the destruction by fire of the gunboat *Glide*, at Cairo, says he expects to recover her guns and machinery.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

Meeting in Liverpool to Consider American Affairs.

SYMPATHY WITH THE NORTH.

Letters from the British Consuls at Charleston and Savannah on the Cotton Supply.

The French Emperor's Letter to Gen. Forey on the Mexican Expedition.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 24th of January, arrived here yesterday morning, with four days later news from Europe. Her news appeared in a portion of our Sunday edition.

The *Europa* arrived out Jan. 17, at 3:55 P. M.

The *W. Mitchell*, from Wampoa, arrived in the Downs Jan. 18, reports having been boarded on the 1st of January in lat. 35° 30' N., lon. 36° 45' W., by a Federal war vessel in search of the *Alabama*.

It is announced that a submarine cable laid by Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co., between the port of Cagliari, in the Island of Sardinia, and Trapani, in Sicily—a length of 200 miles—has been successful.

An important conference wes held at the Clarenden Hotel, Liverpool, on Saturday. Its object was to take steps for eliciting the opinions of the people of that town, in reference to the American war and Slavery. Mr. J. CROPPER presided. A resolution was moved, to the effect that the emancipation policy of the Federel Government was entitled to the general sympathy and support of free Englishmen, and that a committee should be formed to bring the subject before the people of Liverpool. The resolution was supported by Mr. ROBERTSON, GLADSTONE, Mr. C. WILSON and other influential men. It was opposed by Mr. SPENCE, who has constituted himself the champion of the South. He sought to resuscitate the argument that Slavery could be supported on Scriptural grounds, but the meeting refused to hear him. Eventually the resolution was carried by a large majority, and a committee appointed.

The *Times* of Tuesday, 27th ult., says:

"According to the letters from New-York to-day, the feeling in commercial circles is, that the only chance of peace must be found in the exhaustion of both belligerents—a result to which the recent battles at Murfreesboro and Vicksburgh must have greatly tended. A conviction is expressed that the Federal Government not now raise a new army of 100,000 men, either by bounty or conscription or any other means. Prudent merchants are contracting their operations as much as possible, every business transaction being necessarily of the most gambling character, owing to the bouyancy in the currency, and the prospect that before long these fluctuations will become doubly severe. Although it is professed that the interest on the public debt is to be continuously discharged in gold, there are apparently very experienced persons by whom the idea is entertained that any payment will again be made in that form."

Liverpool, Hollyhead, Shields, Dovar, Chatham, Portsmouth, Southampton, and London, were visited with a violent gale on Sunday and Monday. Much damage has been done to shipping.

Orders have been given to the French Minister of Marine that the forts, magazines, dockyards and arsenals of the ports shall be cased with iron.

The *Moniteur*, of Jan. 19, announces that the interest on Treasury Bonds has been raised to 3½, 4 and 4½ per cent., according to the date of their falling due.

At the instigation of the Revolutionary Central Committee of Russian Poland, a large number of members of secret societies assembled near Serotsk, in the neighborhood of Warsaw, to concert measures for preventing the conscription. The military dispersed the assembly and arrested fifty persons.

The Swiss Federal Assembly, in the sitting of the 17th of January, ratified the treaty of commerce between Switzerland and Holland.

The following is the new Spanish Ministry:

President of the Council and Minister of War.....Marshal O'DONNELL.
Foreign Affairs.....Marshal SERANO.
Interior.....Marquis VEGA DE ARMIJO.
Finances.....Senor SALAVERRIA.
Justice.....Senor GUILLAMAS.
Public Works.....Senor SANTA CRUZ.
Marine.....Senor LUJAN.

A dispatch from Vienna, of Jan. 18, says: Telegrama received here announce the death of SAIN PASHA.

The official Dresden journal publishes a letter from a private correspondent, announcing that the Duke of Coburg has not yet refused the throne of Greece, and that, should he accept it, Prince ALFRED would not immediately succeed him on the throne of Coburg. A Council of Regency would provisionally administer the Government in the name of the Duke.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The Emperor's Letter to Gen. Forey in Full.

The following is the letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON to Gen. FOREY, Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Mexico, an extract from which has already been published:

FONTAINEBLEAU, July 3, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL: At the moment when you are about to start for Mexico, charged with political and military powers, I think it useful to make you acquainted with my ideas.

"The line of conduct you will have to follow is: 1. To publish on your arrival a proclamation, the principal points of which will be indicated to you. 2. To receive with the greatest kindness all the Mexicans who shall present themselves. 3. Not to espouse the quarrel of any party; to declare that everything is provisional, so long as the Mexican nation shall not have expressed its opinion; to show great deference for religion, but at the same time to tranquilize the holders of national property. 4. To feed, pay and arm, according to your means the Mexican auxiliary troops, and make them play principal parts in the combats. 5. To maintain among your own troops, as well as among the auxiliaries, the most severe discipline; to vigorously repress any act or word insulting to the Mexicans, for the pride of their character must not be forgotten, and it is important for the success of the enterprise to conciliate the good feelings of the people.

When you shall have reached the City of Mexico, it is to be desired that the principal persons of all political shades who shall have embraced our cause should come to an understanding with you to organize a provisional Government. The Government will submit to the Mexican people the question of the political régime which is to be definitively established. An Assembly will be afterward elected according to the Mexican laws.

You will aid the new Government to introduce into the Administration, and particularly into the finances, that regularity of which France offers the best model. For that purpose, capable men will be sent to second its new organization.

The object to be attained is not to impose on the Mexicans a form of Government which would be obnoxious, but to assist them in their efforts to establish, according to their own wishes, a Government which may have a chance of stability, and can secure to France the settlement of the injuries of which she had to complain.

It follows, as a matter of course, that if the Mexicans prefer a monarchy, it is for the interest of France to support them in that path.

There will not be wanting people who will ask you why we expend men and money to found a regular Government in Mexico.

In the present state of the civilization of the world, the prosperity of America is not a matter of indifference to Europe, for it is that country which feeds our manufactories and gives an impulse to our commerce. We have an interest in the Republic of the United States being powerful and prosperous, but not that she should take possession of the whole of the Gulf of Mexico, thence command the Antilles as well as South America, and be the only dispenser of the products of the New World.

We now see, by sad experience, how precarious is the lot of a branch of manufacture, which is compelled to procure its raw material in a single market, all the vicissitudes of which it has to bear.

If, on the contrary, Mexico maintains her independence and the integrity of her territory, if a stable Government be there constituted with the assistance of France, we shall have restored to the Latin race on the other side the Atlantic all its strength and its prestige; we shall have guaranteed security to our West India colonies and to those of Spain; we shall have established our friendly influence in the centre of America; and that influence, by creating immense markets for our commerce, will procure us the raw materials indispensable for our manufactures.

Mexico thus regenerated will always be well-disposed towards us, not only out of gratitude, but also because her interests will be in accord with ours, and because she will find support in her friendly relations with European Powers.

At present, therefore, our military honor engaged, the necessities of our policy, the interests of our industry and commerce, all conspire to make it our duty to march on Mexico, to boldly plant our flag there, and to establish either a monarchy, if not incompatible with the national feeling, or at least a Government which may promise some stability.

NAPOLEON.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON TIMES ON THE ABOVE.

Among the most important manifestoes of the present French Ruler must assuredly be reckoned the letter to Gen. FOREY, Commander-in-Chief of the expedition to Mexico, which we published yesterday. Seldom has an extraordinary purpose been avowed with greater holdness. We cannot but feel that we now learn the true reasons of the Imperial policy, and the very means by which it will be carried out. A startling frankness is again the chief weapon of NAPOLEON'S diplomacy. His great uncle did not more thoroughly revolutionize the art of war when he crushed pedantic tacticians by hurling his whole army at one vulnerable point than the present Emperor has changed the art of princely statecraft. This letter is evidently written for the world to read. Though dated six months ago, it is only now that its publication is opportune, for not until now has the French army been strong enough to advance upon Mexico. The expedition can have, then, apparently but one end. The French will occupy the City of Mexico, the principal towns and seaports, and all the public property; they will thus take into their own hands the whole government of the Republic. So far as military occupation can effect it, Mexico will have become a conquest of France. The letter to Gen. FOREY is now made known to inform us how the Emperor will use the power which the strength of his legions gives him.

This letter, though six months old, represents a matured policy of France. It was written not only after the English and Spanish contingents had been dissociated from the enterprise, but after the Emperor became aware that ALMONTE had exaggerated the Royalist tendencies of his countrymen, and after the repugnance of the people to French tutelage had become sufficiently plain. It may, then, be fairly supposed to contain the present opinions of the Emperor on the great transmarine enterprise of his reign; and we have no doubt that his Generals will act strictly in accordance with it. The designs of the invaders and their plan of action as it will be unfolded during the next few months are, therefore, before us.

But it is in his references to another nation that the frankness and boldness of NAPOLEON are most conspicuous. The Emperor addresses Gen. FOREY in language which might rouse to anger a less excitable people than that of the United States. If the Federals are not too much absorbed in the imagination of British perfidy and malice, they will probably show their resentment at the Emperor's proposal to limit their power. Passing beyond the bounds of military instruction, he gives to the General an explanation of his motives for embarking on a costly and tedious enterprise. He says that there are people who ask why France should expend men and money to found a regular Government in Mexico; and his answer to such inquirers is that "We cannot have an interest in the Republic of the United States being powerful and prosperous, but not that she should take possession of the whole Gulf of Mexico, thence command the Antilles, as well as South America, and be the only dispenser of the products of the New World." To avert the domination of a single race is the avowed design of the French Emperor, and were the Mexican expedition no otherwise remarkable it would have a claim to be remembered as the first serious attempt of Europe to resist the advances of the American Democracy and establish a balance of power on the Western continent. Six months ago the balances of the whole country from the Gulf to the St Lawrence being possessed by a single Republic were, perhaps, greater than they are now, but in interpreting NAPOLEON'S ideas we must remember that from his point of view Federal and Confederate are all one. The ambition of Anglo-Saxons, however divided amongst themselves, must be fatal to the Mexicans unless these can be brought under a stable and respected Government. "To restore to the Latin race on the other side of the Atlantic all its strength and *prestige*;" "to give security to our West India colonies and those of Spain;" and "to establish our friendly influence in the centre of America," are objects equally attractive to France, whether her rival be the restored Union, or not the less warlike and ambitious Confederacy of President DAVIS.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

The British Consuls at Charleston and Savannah on the Cotton Crop.

The following dispatches from the British Consuls at Charleston and Savannah, on the subject of the cotton crop of 1862, have been received at the British Foreign office:

BRITISH CONSULATE, CHARLESTON, Nov. 21, 1862.

MY LORD: With reference to my dispatch, No. 104, of the 13th of August last, in which I had the honor to submit to your Lordship certain information on the subject of the cotton then existing in the Southern States of America, I beg leave to state that I have taken some pains, now that the crop of 1862 is gathered in, to ascertain whether any alteration is to be made in the estimate upon which my dispatch was based. I find, after careful inquiry, that a quarter of a million bales may be added to the amount supposed to be on hand. It may, therefore, be roughly calculated that there remain in these States 4,250,000 bales of Upland cotton, which could be exported in the event of the ports being opened to trade.

I beg leave to repeat that the "long" or "Sea Island" cotton does not enter into my estimate, for the reason given in my dispatch No. 104.

It should always be borne in mind that the irregularity, and, in some instances, total suppression, of communication between portions of the Southern States, render all cotton calculations somewhat arbitrary. I have the honor, &c., R. BUNCH.

BRITISH CONSULATE, SAVANNAH, Dec. 6, 1862.

MY LORD: As at this period of the year a tolerably correct estimate may be formed of the quantity of cotton produced the last season in the Southern States, I beg to submit to your Lordship, for the information of her Majesty's Government, the result of my inquiries respecting this important question, and to report more particularly on the production in the State of Georgia.

In former years, Georgia was the chief cotton-producing State of the Union, but as the cultivation of the plant became more extended, Mississippi and Alabama, from the rich quality of their lands, gradually surpassed her—Mississippi now holding the first rank, and Alabama the second.

According to reports made to the Comptroller-General of this State by the tax collectors, the amount of land planted in cotton this year in Georgia is about 260,000 acres, yielding in round numbers 60,000 bales of cotton of 500 lbs. each; ordinarily the production is 700,000 bales, requiring an area of about 3,000,000 acres. I am, of course, unable to report as accurately respecting the crops of other States, but the best information at my command strongly induces the belief that the entire crop gathered this year did not exceed 1,000,000 bales, proving the correctness of the approximate estimate transmitted to your Lordship in my dispatch, No. 16, of the 10th of May last.

The crop of 1861 was estimated at 4,500,000 bales. Deducting from the crops of 1861 and 1862 the quantity of cotton which has run the blockade, the amount destroyed to prevent capture by the Federalists, and the quantity used for home consumption, which, since the commencement of the war, has enormously increased, being now fully 500,000 bales per annum, it will leave in the South not more than 3,500,000 bales. The urgent necessity for the cultivation of breadstuffs since the Federal occupation of Kentucky and the best grain-growing regions of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, and the consequent strong popular opposition to the planting of cotton, together with other causes of hardly less importance, such as the entire want of bagging and rope necessary to put the cotton into merchantable condition, will tend hereafter to prevent any increase in the stock, possibly to diminish it, while, should the Federals succeed in making further advances into the interior of the cotton-growing States, the cultivation of that plant will be entirely abandoned, and the negroes removed to the mountainous districts, where breadstuffs alone can be raised. I have the honor, &c.,

E. MOLYNEUX.

Speech of Hon. Milner Gibson.

Right Hon. T. M. GIBSON recently addressed his constituants in the Town-hall, Ashton. In the course of his remarks he spoke as follows on the American question:

I may perhaps be permitted to say a word or two on the general trade of the country, because it is well upon this occasion to take the opportunity of stating publicly what many persons no doubt are aware of, but perhaps may not be so generally known as is desirable. Now it is remarkable that during the last year (1862) we imported no less than 11,632,000 qrs. of foreign wheat and wheat flour, which was consumed in England, against 8,748,000 in 1861. That importation was unprecedented, but that of 1862 has exceeded it by 33 per cent. The quantity received from the United States in 1862 was exceedingly large, and was probably about one-third of the total imports. The imports in 1862 of provisions, butter, bacon, ham and eggs, the duties on which were repealed by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1860, were largely in excess of the corresponding importations in 1861 and 1860. Now, these large importations of foreign wheat and flour and other provisions into this country must, to some extent, have tended to mitigate the distress, and have enabled many to provide for the wants of others out of their own surplus means. But supposing that the Government of this country had been induced, as they were urged frequently, to involve themselves in interference in the affairs of the United States—supposing, by some rash and precipitate recognition of those who are conducting hostilities against the United States—called the Confederate States of America—we had brought ourselves into collision with the United States—*where would have been this flour, and ham, and bacon, and eggs?* [Hear, hear.] I suppose if we had been compelled to take up arms against the United States by any unfortunate policy, blockading would have been resorted to, and *we should have been obliged to establish a blockade of the coast of America for the very purpose of keeping out of this country all this wheat, flour and eggs which have gone to mitigate the distress of the cotton industry in the present alarming state of affairs.* [Applause.] We have, from the commencement, carried out the doctrine of non-intervention. [Hear, hear.] We have endeavored to preserve a strict neutrality between the two contending parties. It was impossible to avoid recognizing the belligerent rights of the South at the outset of the contest, because it was a contest of such magnitude, and the insurgants, as they were called, were so numerous and so powerful, that it would have been impossible to recognize them in any other capacity but as persons entitled to bear arms; and if we had not done so, and if their armed vessels found on the seas were treated as pirates, it must be obvious to every one that this would have been an unparalleled course of action. We were compelled to recognize the belligerent rights of the South, but there has been no desire on the part of the Government to favor either the one side or the other. My earnest desire is to preserve strict neutrality, and, whatever may be my individual feelings—for we must have our sympathies on the one side or the other—whatever may be my feelings as a member of Parliament and the Executive Administration, I believe it to be for the interest of England that this neutrality should be observed; and, therefore, making the interest of my country paramount to all other considerations, I should suppress any feelings of sympathy for one side or the other, and endeavor to pursue a course of strict neutrality. [Applause.] I have a return here of various articles imported and exported, which is rather pregnant. During the eleven months of last year, up to the 30th of November, there were imported 18,084 tons of rags, against 15,308 tons in 1861, and the quantity of paper exported in the same years increased from £937,000 to £411,000, which proves that the paper industry of England must have increased. I find, also, that the aggregate value of British exports in 1862, as far as the returns are completed, amount to some £123,000,000, against £125,000,000 in 1861, and £136,000,000 in 1860. The quantities of the principal articles exported in 1862 are, with scarcely an exception (besides cotton,) in excess of the quantities exported in 1861. The exports of cotton yarns were 91,500,000 pounds in 1862 against 178,000,000 pounds in 1861, and 197,000,000 pounds in 1860. The declared value will be about £6,100,000 in 1862 against nearly £10,000,000 in 1861, and £9,500,000 in 1860. These figures show a decrease of exports of cotton of 94 per cent. upon 1861, and of 115 per cent. upon 1860; and, as regards value, of 64 per cent. upon 1861, and 58 per cent. upon 1860. I mention this to show that the policy of commercial freedom pursued by the Government has tended to increase our exports, and would have continued to do so if there had been no civil war in America, and that the French treaty has gone far to counterbalance the loss which has arisen from the failure of the cotton supply. The exports to France had the cotton exports been in proportion to other articles, as it would have been but for these unfortunate events, would have amounted to some £10,000,000 sterling. The exports to the United States in 1862 will probably amount to £13,500,000, against £9,000,000 in 1861, and £21,600,000 in 1860. *It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the Morrill Tariff, the general requirements of the United States have not entailed an increase of exports from this country in 1862.* I think we have, therefore, a right to congratulate ourselves upon the success of the commercial policy which the Liberals supported Government in carrying through Parliament the session before last; and if it had not been for this sound commercial policy, the distress under which the country now labors would have been materially increased. We have almost made this American question an English one, and people discuss it with all the eagerness of those who are parties in the conflict. I think that to interfere by the expression of opinion to this extent would not be wise; and, for one, I should not go far in that direction; but I don't feel myself precluded from reverting to the past. Without undertaking to predict what will be the termination of the war, I will state what I believe to have been the cause and origin, and what is necessary to be settled in order to secure a permanent and lasting peace. [Hear, hear.] I have often been astonished to hear it asserted that Slavery had nothing to do with this war, for somehow Slavery must have to do with it, *because it constitutes such a great distinction in itself between the two communities.* I have examined documents of undoubted authority to ascertain what were the causes which the Secessionist States themselves alleged as the ground for taking up arms, in order to separate themselves from the rest of the Union. The first State that separated was South Carolina. When they first seceded they published to the world a formal declaration of the ground of their secession, and the other States which followed seceded exactly upon the same grounds. Now what were these grounds? The first part of the South Carolina declaration consists of an argument showing the legality of secession, that if they choose they have a right to secede; and the latter part goes on to state the grounds on which they think proper to coerce that secession. These were that a geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all the States north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States *whose opinions and purpose are hostile to Slavery.* [Applause.] It was not that President LINCOLN had been elected contrary to forms of law, that there had been any violation of the Constitution, *but it was that he held opinions hostile to Slavery.* In another part of this declaration they complain that the Northern States have assumed a right to decide upon the property of their domestic institution, and have denied the right of property established in fifteen States and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of Slavery, and have further aggravated the curse by investing a great political question with the sanction of an erroneous religious belief: therefore there is an end to the question that the Southern States did not secede on the question of Slavery. They have stated that it was on account of Slavery and nothing else. In fact, out of the four gentlemen who were nominated to the office of President, three held opinions favorable to Slavery extension and to the policy of the Fugitive Slave Law; but Mr. LINCOLN was distinguished from the rest by holding that Congress had a right to prohibit the extension of Slavery into new States, and was opposed to the policy of the Fugitive Slave Law. These were the opinions on which he was elected, *and I must confess they appear to me to be very reasonable opinions.* [Loud cheers.] They seceded in consequence of believing that Slavery would not be safe under Mr. LINCOLN'S Executive, and that the carrying out of the Fugitive Slave law was not likely to be permitted. If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE had been elected, there would have been no secession, as he was the candidate of the South. In favor of the Fugitive Slave law, and of opinion that Congress had no right to prohibit the extension of slavery. Secession had taken place, and the consequent war for the purpose of perpetuating, cherishing, and extending Slavery. I don't believe that an empire having Slavery as its basis can be a prosperous, happy, and enduring empire, and therefore cannot desire to see one established in any part of the world. The bishops of the Episcopal Church of the Confederate States have said that the abolition of Slavery is hateful, infidel, and pestilent. [A Voice—"That's like parsons."] [Laughter.] I, on the contrary, believe that Slavery is hateful, infidel, and pestilent. I will not predict the course which the events of this war may take, but looking at the map, which I did to-day, *it appears to me that the geographical position of the North, so far as territory is concerned, is stronger than it was twelve months ago.* They have sustained great defeats, and they have had some successes; but I find that the North are now possessed of larger territory than they were twelve months ago. Missouri, which was then debateable ground, they now possess; also Kentucky and West Virginia, and a portion of Louisiana. *It therefore appears that the territory which the North possessed at the beginning of last year, has not been lessened, but increased in extent;* these are facts which all may ascertain for themselves. The right honorable gentleman then stated that our policy must be strictly neutral, that the proposal from France for mediation had been respectfully declined, that he should rejoice to see the war terminated, but that he thought we should abstain from interfering until the time came when we might be asked to give our good offices. If we were invited by the proper parties to take part in any negotiations for peace, then we might do so, but if we undertook that office without being asked, and before the proper time, it would not tend to the promotion of our amicable relations with America. After a few other concluding observations, the Right Hon. gentlemen resumed his seat, amid loud cheers.

Commercial News by the Hansa.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

Sales Monday and Tuesday, 5,000 bales. Market dull and ⅛ lower for Surats. Speculators and exporters took 2,500.

Manchester market fist.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR tending downward. American, 22s.@28s. WHEAT easier. Red Western, 9s. 2d.@9s. 10d.; Southern, 10s.@10s. 3d; White Western, 10s.@11s.; Southern, 11s.@12s. Corn firmer and 6d. higher. Mixed, 30s.@30s. 3d.; White, 30s. 6d.@32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull and unchanged. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon very dull. Butter quiet and steady. Lard steady. Tallow quiet.

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet and steady. Rice inactive. Ashes quiet; Pots, 32s.; Pearls, 31s. 6d. Resin unsteady at 26s.@27s. for common. Spirits Turpentine firm at 120s.

LATEST MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Cotton firmer but unchanged. Sales 4,000 bales. Specalators and exporters book 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn firm. Provisions heavy.

LONDON, Wednesday Evening.

Consols 92¼.

MARRIED BY TELEGRAPH.—The other day, a lady in Syracuse was married to a soldier in a fort near Washington. The parties were about four hundred miles apart, and the vows were spoken by telegraph. The officiating minister on this occasion was the chaplain of the regiment to which the happy man belonged. He didn't kiss the bride. It took two hours to do the work up complete, and the telegram from the chaplain to the lady, announcing that she and the soldier were man and wife, is the bride's marriage certificate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA, for January, 1863. Andover: WARREN F. DRAPER.

This scholarly quarterly, edited by Prof. E. A. PARK and Dr. S. H. TAYLOR, of Andover, comes to us in the midst of war with the same demure and thoughtful air, the same unworldly and impassionate tone which it has carried in the meditative times of peace. We like it the more for this, as an assurance that the foundations of society are not yet upturned; that churches, schools, colleges are fixtures; that men of learning and piety expect to have readers for their profoundest speculations, because they have faith in the future of their country—just as our fathers cared for the future of learning and religion in the midst of the Revolution.

In continuation of a plan begun last year, of giving the distinctive opinions and usages of various religious denominations, in essays by acknowledged representatives of each, the January number of the *Bibliotheca* contains an article of 78 pages upon the German Reformed Church in the United States—a careful, thorough and valuable statement of the doctrines, worship and polity of this American representative of the Reformed Church of Germany and Switzerland.

Prof. PORTER, of Yale College, contributes an article on English Lexicography, which is at once rich in its historical handling of the subject, and sagacious and fertile in its suggestions for the future working of this field, under the new guides of comparative philology. The general reader, no less than the scholar, will be interested and instructed by this comprehensive essay.

The article on "Aesthetic Culture," by Prof. TYLER, of Amherst, will be prized not only for its classical delineation of the characteristics of Athens, but for its wise and timely suggestions to our own students with regard to "the art of expression." In real oratory, our public men are far behind the privileges and precedents of the schools.

The doctrine of the annihilation of the wicked is ably discussed, in reply to DENNEY and HUDSON, in the concluding article.

While thus maintaining its scholarly tone and character, and adhering to literature and theology, the *Bibliotheca* does not altogether ignore passing events, and the article on "The Moral and Religious Value of our National Union," by President SEARS, of Brown University, is a masterly contribution to a great public question, by a scholar who has also a practical knowledge of public affairs.

The *Bibliotheca* promises in its next number reviews of Bishop COLENSO on the Pentateuch and of the Life and Writings of RUFUS CHOATE.

—We notice that the handsome edition of BACON'S works, the publication of which was commenced by Messrs. F. S. BROWN & Co. before the war, has passed into the hands of TAGGART & THOMPSON, of Boston. We are glad to learn from these gentlemen that the publication is to be immediately completed, and that the remaining five volumes of the series may be looked for in rapid succession. As an earnest that they mean to do what they say, we have, from the hands of the new house, Vol. 5th, containing further installments of the erudite Baron's philosophical works, and "works on subjects connected with the instauratio, but not meant to be included in it." The forthcoming volumes will contain some of the most valuable of the author's works, including the *Novum Organum* and *The Advancement of Learning*. The news that this enterprise is not to be permitted to die out, will be eminently satisfactory to those who have already subscribed to the edition, as well as to those who desire to add it to their library. Notwithstanding the increased cost of manufacture, Messrs. TAGGARD & THOMPSON advertise to receive new subscriptions for a short time at the old price.

PERIODICALS.

—We have the American edition of *Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery* for the first half of the current year. It contains a large number of very valuable papers and digests of papers by the most distinguished British practitioners, treating of almost every branch of medical practice, and furnishing a full exhibit of the progress of medical discovery and improvement in England during the latter half of last year. It is invaluable to those who do not see the weekly and monthly periodical medical literature of Great Britain, or who wish to obtain better matured, better tested and more concise views than many of those hastily given in the weekly journals. It is not merely British medical literature and medical discovery that are epitomized, but the present number contains articles by French, German, Italian and American, as well as English doctors. We always like to take up a book that is well indexed, and has a good table of contents, as is the case with the *Retrospect;* but the Messrs. BRAITHWAITE furnish a distinct feature to this magazine which is equally valuable with either of these. We refer to the "Synopsis," which, as is put forth in the headline, "contains a short abstract of the most practical articles in the preceding page, showing at a glance the most important indications of treatment published within the half year." Thus the body of the present issue consists of nearly 300 pages, while in the 20 pages of "Synopsis" at the close, the reader is furnished with the seed-kernel of each article in a few lines. For example, to give the reader at once an instance of neat abbreviation and a valuable medical fact, we find on page 126 a short article on the treatment of earache, which in the synopsis is epitomized thus:

Earache.—Introduce into the ear a piece of cotton wool, moistened with a mixture of chloroform and laudanum. (P. 126.)

We could wish that this feature were introduced into literature generally, only we fear that in most books the facts would be so few and the theories so cloudy and undefinable that it would be impossible to make a respectable show of a synopsis from them. The plots of novels and the propositions of philosophers might thus be summed up in three or four lines and printed on a fly-leaf, and unhappy readers would be saved weeks and years of painful labor in the effort to discover what they were. They would generally be saved the trouble of reading anything more in a book but the fly leaf.

—Just as *Harper's* and the *Atlantic* for February reach us, we receive the *American Journal of Science and Arts* for January. But although the present number is behind time, the value of its contents is not impaired, for they are not of a nature to "spoil by keeping." The opening article is an interesting summary of the memoirs of AUGUSTIN PYRAMUS DE CANDOLLE, the eminent botanist. Next in order is a "Description of a Method of Reducing Observations of Temperature," by Professor EVERETT, of Kings College, Nova Scotia—a very timely paper in these first days of February, when the thermometer is exalted at least twenty degrees higher than accords with the requirements of the season. Prof. LOOMIS adds some remarks on this article. Both papers are so full of figures that they appear uninteresting to the unscientific reader, but those who can follow the formulæ given through to all their variations, will find the discussions exciting, and the "situations" as perplexing, as those evolved in WILKIE COLLINS' last novel. Mr. W. C. MINOR discusses "Chætopod Annelids," undoubtedly for the benefit of the young lady readers of the *Journal*, if the name of the article has any significance. Mr. W. DENNIS makes some remarks on the "Temperature of the two extreme seasons in the Temperate Zones." Dr. B. F. HARRISON, of Wallingford, Conn., explains how and why ice on our inland waters disappears so suddenly in the Spring. A great many would like to know why it does not appear at all the present Winter. Prominent among the other papers, are "Astronomical Observations with the Spectroscope," by L. M. RUTHERFURD; "On the Cause of the Annual Inundation of the Nile," by WILLIAM FERREL; "Recent Researches Relating to Nebulæ," by Prof. A. GAUTIER, (a translation,) and one "On the Higher Subdivisions in the Classification of Mammals," by Prof. J. D. DANA. It is unnecessary to say that the article mentioned last is first in order of interest and merit, as would necessarily be the case when such a topic is discussed by so high an authority. The usual summary of scientific intelligence sweeps the field of operations, and cleans the way for the March issue of the *Journal*.

—Nearly all the English magazines contribute to Mr. BENTLEY'S *Eclectic* for the current month. The only fault that can be found with the talented editor is, that he never comes to time quite as promptly as our other periodicals. The HARPERS have their pages all cut and dried and hung on the willows, and the waves of the *Atlantic* have swept entirely over the land, before we catch a glimpse of the *Eclectic's* green cover. Perhaps Mr. BENTLEY affects to consider it in the same light as the Austrian guns and rifled cannon which we borrow from over the water, which must be slowly loaded and touched off with solicitude and precision. But in this day, when weekly newspapers are printed a week in advance, and monthlies a month, when we enjoy victories in anticipation, and generally indulge in the practice of counting chickens before they are hatched, it will not do to merely keep pace with Time; and we fear that Mr. BENTLEY will wake up some morning and find himself sadly in arrears.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Warren-Thumbiana.

The approaching ceremony, which will unite for life Gen. THOMAS THUMB and Queen LAVINIA WARREN, is an event in the history of the world—an event unprecedented, and as pregnant with study for the scientific, as with wonder for the million.

At the appropriate moment the TIMES will duly, and with all proper ceremony, chronicle the happenings of the eventful act, but for the present will be content with a mere mention of the interest which surrounds the preparatory operations, which investa the doings and proceedings of the Lilliputianic lovers.

The Museum has been thronged by an average of 20,000 people, daily, since the announcement of their engagement; applications reaching the incredible numeral of 15,000 have been made for the privilege of witnessing the ceremony, and presents, amounting to thousands of dollars in value have been made them by friends, admirers, and others desiring reciprocal courtesy in the shape of cards to the wedding.

Bonnets, dresses, rings, hoops, corsets, jewelry of every conceivable description, are being lavished upon her in the most generous manner. Her diamonds, necklaces, &c., &c., at BALL & BLACK'S are of the costliest description, and, "can be better imagined than described," and in these days of shinplasters it is good for the eyes to look upon these valuable brilliants. The diamonds which General TOM THUMB has ordered for Miss WARREN consist of a diamond brooch, ear-rings and necklace; one pair of diamond bracelets and diamond hair pins to match; two diamond rings, one crowned with a cluster and one having a single stone; a green enameled watch, set with diamonds, and having a chain of the daintiest and costliest make. Accompanying this are also a set of coral and emerald consisting of brooch and ear-rings, and a plus enameled set with rose diamonds, consisting of brooch, ear-rings and sleeve buttons. The cost of the array of jewels will not be much less than ten thousand dollars.

AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., has ordered an elegant set of charms, which will be presented to the lady at the reception.

Among the numerous gifts that have been bestowed upon her, may be mentioned a splendid set of ermine, consisting of cape, muff and cuffs, by GODFRAY GUNTHER. The same donor has presented a set precisely of the same design to MISNIK, her little sister. This gift is valued at about $500. WHEELER & WILSON are making a superb sewing-machine, which will be presented to the lady. It will be made in the most beautiful style, and will bear ornamental designs in pearls, most tastefully arranged.

Mr. BARNUM has presented her with one of the most curious pieces of mechanism that was ever wrought by the hand of genius. It is a handsomely wrought casket of polished tortoise shell. Upon touching a spring, a little bird clad in natural feathers rises from within, and sings the sweetest carols. It shakes its head, and altogether deports itself as any good natured and eloquent little bird might be supposed to do in company. This article was purchased in London, many years ago, for one hundred pounds, and at the present rate of exchange, and price of gold, may be valued at about a thousand dollars.

All the presents will be placed in her rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel for the examination of those who are present at the reception to be given by the bride and groom immediately after the marriage is celebrated.

In the meantime, Mr. BROOKS, the Secretary, is bothered by manies applications for tickets, some of which run as high as $50. For the information of all our readers, we will state finally that the wedding will certainly take place on Tuesday noon, at a well-known fashionable church of this City, for the regulation of which the necessary police instructions are already issued; that the bridesmaid will be Miss MINNIE WARREN, a sister of the Queen, who is 16 years of age, and much smaller than she, and the groomsman will be Commodore NUTT, "the famous

$30,000 Nutt,
$30,000 Nutt,"

of whom we have heard so much; that the officiating clergyman will be the Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, of this Diocese, and the Rev. Mr. WILDER, of Bridgeport, Conn.; and, lastly, that the wedding is no more a money matter than is that of any of the readers of the TIMES, and, therefore, *money will not* purchase wedding cards.

Rev. Dr. A. C. Coxe at Calvary Church.

HE DEFINES HIS POSITION TO A LARGE CONGREGATION.

Yesterday morning Calvery Church, at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, was occupied by an immense throng, on the occasion of the commencement of the labors of Rev. Dr. COXE, who has recently accepted the pastoral charge of the church. The circumstances which induced this eminent Divine to cease his relations with Grace Church, Baltimore, are doubtless familiar to the public. Suffice it to say that the Southern sympathy of its members had become so prominent and intolerable as to lead to the withdrawal of Dr. COXE. If the large congregation of yesterday may be taken as an index of popular favor, we may safely assume that Dr. COXE is among friends—friends who not only appreciate his high intellectual attainments and pure aspirations, but delight in his firm and noble adherence to the principles of loyalty and Union.

The service throughout was rendered in an impressive and feeling manner, the entire audience apparently sharing the profound solemnity. The text was taken from Isaiah, 55:11. The Reverend Doctor proceeded to impress upon his hearers the sublime importance attached to the teachings of the Gospel. The success of the Gospel and the fulfillment of its promises were next considered and clearly proven. The longing evinced by the ancients to behold the Creator was alluded to, and made applicable to the desire of the people of our own time to witness a "sign from Heaven." The power and efficacy of the Scriptures was another point dwelt upon, by which it was intended to show that, although gentle and silent in its destination, the Gospel would ultimately shed its influence, and establish order and harmony. In communities, said the preacher, we often notice strange events—man, for instance, abandoning the true teachings of faith for a kiss. He concluded his able discourse by remarking that he came to preach the Word of God—nothing more. How long he should continue his connection with the Church he did not know. He hoped his relations would not be transient. If it was the purpose of individuals to sit under his preaching with the expectation of listening to guttering and useless talk, they would be greatly disappointed. It was not his intention to make the house of worship a place for amusement. It was not simply with a decent thought, but with a sincere heart, he asked their prayers to his behalf. The discourse was listened to throughout with marked attention.

A Remarkable Instance of Longevity—A Woman Over 100 Years Old.

Coroner WILNEY was notified at a late hour on Saturday evening to hold an inquest at No. 201 Varick-street, upon the body of Mrs. REBECCA WELLS, who died some time during the preceding twenty-four hours in her apartment at the above number. The deceased was born in this City in the year 1760, and had consequently arrived at the remarkable age of 103 years. The jury rendered a verdict of death from old age. For the past 19 years she had resided entirely alone in an upper room of No. 201 Varick-street, in despite of the earnest and oft-repeated solicitations of her relatives, who reside in Williamsburgh, to come and spend the remainder of her days with them, where she could have a pleasant and comfortable home. She resisted all their entreaties, and declared she would end her days where she then lived, preferring to be alone to cook her own food, and no her own necessary labor, to being waited upon and nursed by her wealthy friends. One or more of her relatives was in the almost daily habit of calling upon her, and furnishing her with such food and other necessaries as she wished to have. The deceased was, however, remarkably well and strong for one of her years, and we are informed by the Coroner that only a week ago yesterday she attended church, as she had been in the constant habit of doing for over three-quarters of a century. On the following Tuesday, when one of her relatives called on her, she said she felt somewhat dizzy, and also experienced an unusual sound as of roaring in her ears, at the same time remarking that she thought she "would not stay much longer." On Saturday afternoon the landlord of the premises called at her room, and found the door locked and the key upon the inside. He knocked, but receiving no answer, he procured the services of a locksmith and had the door opened. The deceased was then found dead upon the floor, and from the condition of the body it was judged she had expired in the early part of the day. The remains were taken to Willi

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 7, 1863.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.		94¼
2,000	Treas. 7.3.10 p. ct. Notes		102
2,000	do		101⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C ..		94
85,000	do		94⅛
108,000	U. S. D.N's	b30.	153⅜
5,000	do		154½
2,000	Tenn St.6s,'90....		62
15,000	Mo. State 6s.....		65
25,000	do		65⅞
15,000	do	b30	66
1,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jn		90
10,000	Cal. State 7s		131⅛
7,000	Erie 1st M. Bds.		120
3,000	Erie 5th M. B		107
3,000	Hnd R. 2d S. Fd.		122
4,000	Hnd. R. Con. Bds.		108
5,000	Mich. So. S. F		112¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R Bds.		125
10,000	Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.		81½
5,000	do		81¾
3,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.		108
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.		70½
5,000	A. & T. H. 2d M. pr		93½
3,000	D., L. & W 1st B.		121
27,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..		89
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d ..		105⅜
10,000	Pitt. F.W. & C. 3d.		84
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.		42
20,000	do	b30	43
15,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.		82¼
17	Bank of Commerce		89
60	Merchants' Bank		100
20,000	Amer. Gold		157¼
150,000	do		157
25,000	do		157
19,000	do	s10	157
10,000	do	b30	157½
45,000	do	b30	157⅝
40,000	do		157½
100	Cantoe Co		27
12	Del. & Hnd. C. Co.		129½
200	Cumb. Coal Pr.		20
100	Quicksilver M. Co		20
50	Cary Impr Co		7⅝
25	Pacific Mail S. Co		170⅜
50	do	s30	170
100	do		170¾
400	do		171
100	do	b10	171
200	do		170⅜
100	do	b30	172
250	N. Y. Central R.		120
150	do	b30	120
100	do		119⅝
1100	Erie Railway		77
100	do	b10	77
400	do		76⅜
100	do		76⅝
100	do	b10	76⅝
600	do		76⅞
200	do	b10	76⅝
200	do	b30	78⅜
800	do		78⅜
200	do	s30	76
200	Erie R. Pref		101
400	do		100⅜
100	do		100⅞
100	do	b10	101
100	do	b30	101⅜
42	Roma & W. R		83
50	Hudson R. R		94¼
900	do		94
100	do	s15	94
150	do		94⅛
100	do	b30	94⅛
500	Harlem R		35
200	do	b10	35
250	do		34⅞
500	do		34⅜
100	ds	s30	34⅜
300	oo		34⅝
200	Harlem R. Pref		67⅜
100	do		68
300	Reading R		90
150	Mich. Cen		96⅜
7	do		96⅛
600	Mich. S. & N. I. R		69
800	do		58⅜
200	do	b30	59
400	do		59⅛
50	Harlem R. Pref		68
25	do		69
400	Mich. Cen. R		97
100	M. S. & N. I. R	b15	59⅜
100	do		59¾
150	M. S. & N. I. G. S		105¾
100	Ill. C. R. Scrip		87
1600	Cleve. & Pitts. R		72⅜
300	do	b10	73
100	do	b30	73½
200	do	b30	73⅜
50	Gal. & Chic		92⅜
200	do		92
50	Clev. & Tol. R		90⅜
200	Chic. & R. I. R		92
100	Chi. Bur. & Q. R		109⅜
50	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	b10	66⅜
200	do		66½
50	do	b15	67
125	Mil. & P. Du C. R		41
50	Nor. & Wor. R		81
200	Chic. & N. W. R		29
100	Chi. & Alton Pref'd.		85
50	Alt. & T. H. R		34½
28	do		34
16	Alt. & T. Ht. Pref.		65¼

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U.S.6s, '81, Reg.		92¼
2,000	do		92¾
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Con.		94
150,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C		94¾
40,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes		102
6,000	Mo. St. 6s		65
4,000	Ill. War Loan		102
3,000	Virginia State 6s		73
5,000	Cal. State 7s		131⅜
600	Bnf. N. Y. & E. R		106
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.		71
5,000	Mich. So. S. Fd.		112¾
20,000	Tol. & W. 2d M		89⅛
15,000	Amer. Gold		156¾
2,500	do		156⅜
75	Am. Ex. Bank		95
56	Merchants' Bank		100
10	Del. & Hnd. C. Co		129
36	do		130
25	Pac. Mail S. Co		171
100	do		170⅝
50	do	b30	171
600	Canton Company		27
200	Bruns. City L. Co		6¼
600	Penn. Coal Co		130
100	N. Y. Cen. R		119⅜
50	do		120
550	Erie Railway		76⅜
300	do		76¾
100	do	s10	76¾
250	Erie R. Pref		100⅜
200	Hudson River R		94
300	do	s30	93⅝
100	Harlem Railroad		34⅛
300	do	b30	34⅜
400	do		34
50	Harlem R. Pref		68
25	do		69
400	Mich. Cen. R		97
100	M. S. & N. I. R	b15	59⅜
100	do		59¾
150	M. S. & N. I. G. S		105¾
100	Ill. C. R. Scrip		87
1600	Cleve. & Pitts. R		72⅜
300	do	b10	73
100	do	b30	73½
200	do	b30	73⅜
50	Gal. & Chic		92⅜
200	do		92
50	Clev. & Tol. R		90⅜
200	Chic. & R. I. R		92
100	Chi. Bur. & Q. R		109⅜
50	P., Ft. W. & C. R	b10	66⅜
200	do		66½
50	do	b15	67
125	Mil. & P. Du C. R		41
50	Nor. & Wor. R		81
200	Chic. & N. W. R		29
100	Chi. & Alton Pref'd.		85
50	Alt. & T. H. R		34⅛
28	do		34
16	Alt. & T. Ht. Pref.		65¼

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U.S.6s 1 yr. Cer.		94⅛
30,000	American Gold		156⅞
10,000	do		157
100	Canton Co		27
200	do		27⅛
150	Pacific M. S. Co		170⅝
500	do		170½
50	N. Y. Cen. R		119⅜
150	do		119⅜
100	Erie R		76⅜
156	do		76⅝
200	do	b10	76⅜
100	do	s15	76⅜
200	do	b10	76⅞
1100	do		76⅜
400	Erie Railway Pref.		100⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R	opg	94
100	Harlem R		34⅜
200	do	b3	34⅜
150	Mich. Cen. R		97
100	do	s3	97
100	Harlem R. Pref		69
100	M. S. & N. I. R		59⅜
100	do		59⅜
500	do		59⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. G.		105¾
100	do		105⅞
400	Clev. & Pitts. R		72⅜
100	do		72⅝
200	do		72⅞
300	do		72⅞
800	do		73
200	Calana & Chi. R	b3	93
100	do		93
200	Chic. & R. I. R		91⅞
100	do		92
300	do	s10	92
50	P., Ft. W. & C. R		66⅛
100	do		65⅝
100	do	b3	66⅝
200	do		66¼

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$16,000	Treas. 7 3.10 ₱ c. Notes		102⅛
15,000	Debt Certificates		94⅛
50,000	Amer. Gold		158⅛
30,000	do		156⅝
10,000	U. S. Dnd. Nts		154⅜
25,000	do		154⅞
10,000	Mo. St. 6s		65¾
100	Bruns. City L. Co		6⅝
100	Canton Co		26⅞
100	do		27
50	Pacific Mail		170⅛
200	Erie Railway	b10	76⅜
200	do	b3	76⅜
600	do		76⅜
200	do		76⅛
200	Harlem Railway		34⅛
100	Harlem R. Pref'd		69
100	M. S. & N. I. R		59⅜
100	do	b3	59⅜
500	do		59⅜
100	do		59¼
1050	do		73
100	Galena & Chi		92⅛
200	do		92⅜
200	Cle. & Toledo R	s3	90⅜
150	Chi. & R. I Rd		92
100	do		92⅜
100	Mil. & P. Du C. R		41⅜
150	Pitts, Ft. W. & C R		66⅜
50	Cbl., Alt. & St. Lou		63

MONDAY, Feb. 9—A. M.

The Trade and Financee of the past week were rather lese feverish than the week before, though speculation enters ao actively at present into all hranches of business down town that the term steady is scarcely applicnble to any of them. The Import entries and Export clearances, for the week, are up to e fair standard; hut the former fall considerably short of the first week in February last season. Tha rates of duty being higher, the Customs Receipts into tha Treasury are comparatively much larger. The Export movement of Prodnce is heavier than the corresponding week last year, and the Export of Specie lighter. The fluctuatione on the Stock Exchange ranged from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. on the Railway Shsree, the turn toward the close of the week being upword, under the influence of large traffic returns for the month of January, and a quietar Money market since the rate to the Brokers was advanced to 7 ₱ cent. At this rete thrre is e good offering from lendere at Bank and on the Street. The volume of business on the Stock Exchange hes also fellen off, and thus reduced the pressure upon borrowers, as compared with tha last two weeks in January.

The new Loan and Treasury Bill will prohably come np in the Senate to-day, with the amendments reported hy the Finance Committee, and heretofore published. The matter will be disposed of in that hranch of Congress, it is now thoughl, hy Tuesday night. An effort haa been made hy informal conferences hetween the Finance Committee and Weya and Meana Committee of the House, and on consnltation with tha Secretery of the Treasury, to conform the proposed amendmenta to the views of all partiea, to seve time, which might otherwise be consume'd between the two Houses hy any serioua disagreement. How far this effort will save discussion we have no means at present of judging, hut our last advices lead us to believe that the points of difference hetween the two Committees have been practically reduced to the Third Section, and that on *this* point the Secretary favors the Senate Committee's amendment, and would even prefer to strike out all authority beyond the recent Joint Resolution for a further iesue of non-interest paying United States Notes of legal tender. The Senate Committee have reduced the authority to $50,000,000, in addition to the Joint Reeolution of Jan. 17.

While the Bill is pending in its unsettled detaile, the specnlation in Gold Coin in Wall-street ie kept up, partly nn purchases on 10 to 30 days' time, at a large difference over the cash price. But, withel, this and the differences of opinion as to whether the House will yield to tha Senate amendments, the rate has fallen off from 158⅜ to 156⅜ since Saturdey week. For three or fonr days past, the spirit of holding for a further rise has partially ebated, and on Saturday appeared to be sensitive to any naws or rumors of success in the Army or Navy. On the final aettlement of the Loan Bill in Congress, the probability la that the excitement in Gold will be further leasened. In the meantime, the pending operations before Charleston and Vicksburgh, and the advance of ROSECRANA in Middle Tennessee, may have an importsnt beering upon the market. The speculatore in Stocks heva cut loosa from the npa and downa in Gold, in soma measure, and the hope may he indulged that, if victorious newa should hrcak upon ua this week, it will he hearti; ly enjoved hy both *Bull* and *Bear*, and hy all parties in Wall-street, except the fsw whose daily labor and pleasure it is to put up Gold at the expense of the Public Credit.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	158⅜	@158⅞
U. S. Notes for Customs	154⅜	@154⅞
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 1881	95	a94
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₱ cts	102	@102
New-York Central	119¼	@119⅜ @119¾
New-York and Erie	75	@70 a77 @76¼
Erie Preferred Shares	101⅜	a99 @100
Rock Island	91⅛	@88⅜ a92
Michigan Guaranteed	105¼	@105⅜ a105¼
Michigan Southern	58⅛	@55⅛ @59⅛
Michigan Central	96	a94 a97
Toledo	90⅛	@85¾ @90⅜
Galena	63¼	a90 @92⅜
Illinois Central	91⅜	@90 @93⅛ @92
Panama	187	@186
Pacific Mail	169	@167 @172 @170
Missouris	65⅞	@64 @65⅛
Tennessees	62⅜	@62
Hudson River	83⅜	@92 a94
Harlem Preferred	67	@64 @68⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	70	@67 @73
Harlem Common	34⅛	@31⅜ @34⅛

The price of Gold Coin on Satuday opened at 157¼, and finelly left off 156⅜, as against 156⅞ on Friday night. The transactions ware to a fair amount in the morning, hut thera was not much spirit in the afternoon demand. The rate of Exchange on London is about 172 ₱ cent. The price of Money to the Brokers was 7 ₱ cent.

The Stock Market showed an improved demand for Treasury paper, at 94½ ₱ cent. for one-year certificates, and 102 ₱ cent. for 7.30 ₱ cents. The Funded stocks steady. Missouri 6 ₱ cents a fraction better. The Railway Shares opened with much firmness in the morning, but the advence on Eric and the Westerns brought forward sellers for realization, and the extreme rates were not in all casee maintained et the close of the day. The rise in Erie, since Thursday, being 4 ₱ cent. in lwo days, some of the *Bulls* madc a quick as well as handsome turn hy selling esrly in the day at 77 ₱ cent. The following figures were made at the 4 o'clock Board; market steady:

	Fri	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	156⅞	156⅜	Harlem	34⅜	34⅜
U.S. C. H Notes	155	154⅞	Harlem Pref	67	68⅜
Tennessees	60⅜	62	Mich. Central	97	96⅝
Missouris	64⅜	65⅛	Mich. Southern	59⅜	59⅛
N. Y. Central	119⅜	119⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	104⅜	105⅛
Erie	75⅜	76⅛	Illinois Central	93⅜	92
Erie Preferred	100	100	Pittsburgh	72⅛	73
Hudson	94	94	Galena	91⅜	92½
Toledo	90½	90⅝	Rock Island	92	92
Pacific Mail	170	170	7-30 Tr. Notes	102	102

The following were the only bide made for the City Bank Sbarse.

Commerce	89	Nassau	100
Hanover	87	Importers' and Trad'rs'	94
Metropolitan	101	Park	124

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which were higher than on Friday, and in good demand:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	125
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	124	St. L., Alt. & T. H. firsts	108
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	126	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	91⅜
Erie firsts '69	120	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bonds	31
Erie seconds, '79	123	Chi. & N. W. s f	106
Erie thirds, '83	120	Chi. & N. W. int. bds	95
Erie fourths, '80	112	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	70⅜
Erie fifths, '89	109	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42
Hudson firsts, '69	122	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	67
Hud. thirds '75	111	Lack. & W. bonds	115
Hud. convt., '67	107	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	121
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	118	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104⅜
Mich. Cen. s ₱ c. 69-'72	126	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89
Mich. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '82	127	New-Jersey C. seconds	110
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	113⅜
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	112⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $342,316 14, (including $84,000 for Customs;) payments, $1,705,670 10; balance, $5,672,911 37.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper amount to $3,780,976, against $4,973,516 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,381,973, egainst $1,976,379 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $916,000, against $1,457,000 same week last year.

The Commercial Tables for the *calendar* year 1862 being now complete, we return, as usuel in January, in our weekly, as wall as monthly, compaisons of the Foreign Trade at New-York, to the movement of tha current Fiecal or *Treasury* yeer, beginning 1st of July, 1862, and to close on the 30th of Jnne, 1863:

The Import entrias of the first half of the year, thet is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, exclusiva of	$877,000
in Forsign Spscie, ware	$88,724,000
Add since 1st of Jannary	17,583,074
Total to date	$106,407,074
Against same date 1862	64,991,700
Increased Import since July 1	$41,415,374
The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York, for tha first half of the Fiscal year to Dec. 31, wers	$95,060,000
Add since 1st of January	16,949,568
Total to date	$112,009,568
Against same date 1862	87,211,682
Increased Export since July 1	$24,797,886
The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, was	$31,461,000
Add since Jan. 1	5,210,000
Total to date	$36,671,000
Against same date, 1862	5,670,000
Increased Specie Export	$31,001,000

BANKS OF NEW-YORK STATE AND CITY.—Dec. 27.

Loans and discounts		$178,922,536
Overdrafts	$51, and	508,521
Due from banks		27,682,461
Due from directors	$7,691,697	
Due from brokers	9,417,699	
Real estate	$11,300, and	9,603,672
Specie		37,803,047
Cash items		33,108,776
Stocks, promissory and 7 3-10 notes, &c.		111,625,352
Bonds and mortgages	$82,000, and	7,232,367
Bills of solvent banks and Unted States		17,040,941
Bills of suspended banks	$161, and	594
Loss and expense account		1,584,866
Add for cents		949
Total		$425,112,082
Capital		$108,668,297
Circulation		89,162,819
Profits		17,101,909
Due banks		57,389,106
Due other than banks and depositors		1,661,401
Due Treasurer of tha State of New-York		7,625,478
Due depositors on demand		191,537,807
Amount due not included in either head		1,944,578
Aod for cents		507
Total		$425,112,082

The business of the Illinois Central Railroad for January was as follows:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres constr'ction lands sold.	11,288.25	for	$105,219 26
Acres let. fned lands sold	1,078 56	for	22,467 68
Acres free lands sold	2,230.17	for	10,322 08
Total sa'es in Jsenary, 1862	14,586.98	for	$138,009 02
To which add town lots sales			1,912 00
Total of all			$139,921 02
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1863	14,586.98	for	139,021 62
Sold previously (net sales)	1,198,326.00	for	15,139,473 89
Total	1,212,912.98		$15,278,495 51
Coestruction boeds canceled pravions to Dec. 31			2,278,500 00
Cash collected is January			71,531 41

TRAFFtC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from Passengers	$100,284 70
Receipts from Freight	151,448 55
Receipts from Maile	6,358 33
Receipts from rent of Road	3,000 00
Receipts from other sources	6,000 00
Total receipts in month of January, 1863	$267,061 58
Total receipts in month of January, 1862	190,130 42

The Pennsylvania Coal Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payahla on the 16th inat. The transfer hooks will be closed from the 9th lo the 16th, both Inclnsive.

The Bonds and Shares of the reorganized Chicago and Alton Company (formerly Chicago and Mississippi) have been admitted to the official list of dealings at the regular Stock Exchange Board.

Mr. GEORGE H. BENN has been admitted a partner in the Stock end Money firm of LIVERMORE, CLEWES & Co.

NEW-YORK LIFE COMPANY—JAN. 1.

Accumulations, net	$2,586,246
Of which, in 1862	$399,479
Mutual Pre'm Notes, drawing int't.	841,725
Other Mutual Premium Notes	208,132
United States and other Stocks	721,061
Real Estate and Bond and Mortg'e.	589,127
Casb aed other Assets	226,211—2,586,246

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction salea of Stocks and Bonds to-dey, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, and hereafter all his Monday and Thursday sales at ths same place. The catalogue will include United Slatee 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Central Park 6 ₱ cent. Stock, &c.

The following are the latest quotations hrought hy eteamer *Hansa* to January 24:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business done. Money.	Account.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent.	71	@ 73		
United States 5 ₱ cent., 1874	60	@ 62		
Virginie State 6 ₱ cent	48	@ 50	46⅜	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ₱ cent	70	@ 71	70½	
Do. 7 ₱ ct. Penn., 1877	70½	@ 71½	{ 71¾	
Erie shares	46	@ 47	{ 70¾	1
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Pref	66	@ 68		
Do. 7 ₱ ct., 1st Mtg., 1867	81	@ 83		
Do. 7 ₱ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859	75	@ 85		
Do. 7 ₱ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883	73	@ 75	74	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 4th Mtg	69	@ 71		
Do. 7 ₱ cent. 5th Mtg	65	@ 70		
Illinois Can. 6 ₱ ct., 1875	78	@ 80		
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	77	@ 78	78	
Do. $100 shares, $50 paid	40	@ 39 dis.		
Do. $100 shares, all paid	51	@ 55	54½	
Micb. Cee. 8 ₱ ct., c. '69,	77	@ 80		
Do., (sink. fund,) 1st m., do., 82	76	@ 82		
Micb. S. & N. Ind. 7 ₱ ct., (sink. fund,) 1885	68	@ 72		
Do. $100 shares	25	@ 28		
N. Y. Central 6 ₱ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	70	@ 75		
Do 7 ₱ cent., 1864	70	@ 75		
Do. 7 ₱ cent. (sinkiog fund.) 1876	75	@ 80		
Do. do con. bonds, 1876	75	@ 80		
Do. $100 shares	72	@ 74	73	
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ₱ cent., 1865	103	@105		
Do. 2d M., 7 ₱ cent. '72	103	@105		
Penn. Coal 6 ₱ cent	78	@ 79		
Do., 2d M., con e ₱ ct	86	@ 88		
Do. $50 shares	38	@ 40	39¼	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shares	25	@ 28		

The *London Times* Money article of January 20 says:

"According to the letters from New-York to-dsy the feeling in commercial circles is that the only chances of peaca must be found in the exhaustion of both belligerents—e result to which the recent battles at Murfreesboro and Vicksburgh must have greatly tended. *A conviction is expressed that the Notional Government could not now raise a new army of* 100,000 *men, either by bounty or conscription, or any other means.* Prudent merchants are coetracting their operations as much as possible, every business traesaction being necessarily of the most gambling character, owieg to the hourly fluctnetions in the currency, and the prospect that before long these fluctuations will become doubly severe. Although it is professed that the interest on the oublic dest is to be continuously discbarged in gold, *there are opportenly few experienced persons by whom the ideo is entertoined that any payment will agoin be made in that form.*"

Assuming these letters to be correctly quoted, we have the charity to helieve lhat somebody'a cheek will tingle with shame on their reproduction in this form. We do not know who among our greet or small Merchants and Bankers, native or alien, communicate such opinions to the ROTHSCHILDS and BARINGS and PEABODYS of London, but we think we are not mistaken in believing that at the counting offices of at lesst two of thase eminent firms, the Money writer for the London *Times*, before the War, derived a portion of his inepiration on American intelligence and opinions, and may do ao still. With the mere opinion italicised in the above extract, we do not care to quarrel, however remote it may be from a decant sense of reapect to the Government which afforde the authors the protection of quiet and secnrity at the North, while struggling itself against armed rebellion at the South. But the intelligence, if meant as ench, in the closing linas, about the Public Debt, is simply false.

The Currency Question Again.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I perceiva hy the letter of Hon. R. J. WALKER, published in your issne of this morning, that the name of "HAYWARD" has gathered a greater degrae of publicity, than was at first contemplated.

Now as Mr. WALKER thinke it strange that I should have referred to your correspondsnt's article, instead of to his own, and as he has charged me with compnnding preminm, with disconnt, I will with your permission, even at tha risk of greater publicity, rejoin briefly tn his remarks.

I have jnst purchased tha February number of the *Continental Monthly*; I have referred to page No. 132, and have found a wida disparity between tha text, and tha randition as given hy your Washington correspondent. But bow Mr. WALKER can juetly charge *me* witb compounding terms, when the sole object and effect of my commnnication were to prove that *some one else* had crasted the confusion, is entirely beyond tha scopa of my mantal visinn.

Mr. WALKER's exceptions should he taken, not to my demonstration, whicb I think is so clearly made as to rednce the qnestion to the simolicity of a schoolboy's ordinary task, bnt to the erroneous stetement of yonr correspondent. Even tben, I think his reproof shonld be tempered with mildness, for the following reason.

Probably no more general misconceplion exists than that concerning the relation of gold and paper currencies. If, in a promiscuous assemblage of men, you ask how much gold could be obtained in a broker's office for fitteen hundred dollars, snpposing specie to be at a premium of sixty per cent., the simultaneous and general response would he, nine hundred dollars. The real amount would be $937 50.

Now, while I admit Mr. WALKER's proposition to be true, and that your correspondent unconsciously perverted the meaning of the original statement, I still think that the confusion arose partially from a want of perspicnity in Mr. WALKER's mode of treatment, as seen in his use of the words premium and discouni, whicb, although italicised in his reply to my strictures, were nol so in his communication in the *Continental Monthly*. I have only this tn add: I discovered a prndigious error. I did not make it. I regret that Mr. WALKER's arithmatical correctness should have been for a moment questioned, especially if through a fault of mine. I beg pardon of you, Mr. Edttor, Mr. WALKER and tha public, for thus trespassing on the time of each, and subscribe myself, HAYWARD.

More on the Same Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of Friday, which contains my note on the csrrency qnestion, also contains a communication from Hon. R. J. WALKER, who clearly controverts the charge of inaccuracy which had been brought egainst him. But do the readere of Mr. WALKER's nrticle yet fully enderstand what is involved in Mr. WALKER'e idea of the possibility of our currency reaching a point when it ehould be at e *discount* of 60 *per cent?* In such an event what will be the *premium* on gold, snd what is the rule for ascerlaining ths rate (*per centum*) of premium when the rate of discount is given? I beg leave to present the rnls bome-made, like tha ons given the other dev, bnt of necessity as uelailing as that. The amount of the differance between the principal (*i. e.*, the *dollar* in paper) and the discouet on a dollar is to tha amount of tha discoent as the amount of said principel is to the rate *per cent.* of the premium on gold. The case supposed by Mr. WALKER would then sland thns:

40—60—1—the rate of gold's appreciation;

and the *premium* will here be found lo be one *hundred* ond *fifty per cent.;* lbat is, one dollsr in gold will buy two dollers and e balf in paper. Does Mr. WALKER really believe tbat our National cnrrency is in imminent danger of *such* a fall in its accepted valee?

L. V. F. R.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Ssturday, Feb. 7, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 35 bbls. Ashes, 10,726 bbls. Flour, 72 bbls. and 912 bags Corn Meal, 603 bnsbels Wheat, 1,173 bushels Corn, 1,420 bushels Rye, 165 bushels Barley, 16,303 bushels Oats, 6,329 bush. Malt, 5,028 pkgs. Provisions, and 917 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls. at $5 62½ for Pots and $8 75@$9 for Pearls, per 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 589 bbls., including 447 bbls. Pots and 142 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, since our last, 70 bbds. No. 1 Quercttron, at $34 50@$35 ₱ ton.

COAL—Has been quiet here; prices have eot varied materially. The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says: "Orders came in slowly from the East, and there is very little shipping except to supply the Government. The openleg prices are not yet fairly established, and the market is dull for the seasoe, the scarcity of suitablis vessels checking business very materially."

COTTON—Has been in brisk request, to-day, and prices bave advanced materially. Sales and resales of 2,400 bales have been rapuried, closing with Middlings at 87¾c.@88c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, tha engagements included 3,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d., and 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 8,500 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 5½d. ₱ bushel; 800 tcs. Beef et 3s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc.; and 600 pkgs. Bacon und Lard at 20s.@25s ₱ ton. For London, 250 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 3,500 bushels Wheat, in baga, at 8d. ₱ bushel; 350 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₱ lc., and 300 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 1,300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For e British port, direct, a brig with Petroleum, on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, bave been: A shio, 1,183 tons, to Londonderry, at 32s. 6d.; an American bark, 388 tons, to Gloncester, 16,000 bnsbels Wbeat, 10d.; one, 3,000 bbls., from Philadelphia to Bremen, Petroleum, 8s.; one, 588 tone, from Elizebethport to Aspinwall, 500 tons Coal, tbence from Minatitlan to Europe, $12,000; a Britisb schooner, 150 tons, in Matamoras and back, $3,500; one, 97 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York, Suger 45c., Molasses $3 nn sed $3 50 nnder deck; a British brig, 230 tons, to Havana, $1,700; one, 136 tons, to a Windward Island, 75c.; e British schooner, 88 tons, to Kingston, Jam., 60c.; one to Damersra, 80c.; an Austrian bark, 405 toes, to Metamoras, nn private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Etna	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Jan. 22	Liverpool

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 9, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon)—Norma.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks.

WALLACK'S—A Bachelor of Arts.

GERMAN OPERA—Fidelio.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Lucie Didier.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Phantom—Young America—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

☞Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The great rebel naval victory at Cherleston, as ws expected, proves to have been hardly more than a fizzle. We learn tbe true state of the case by the prize steamer *Princess Royal*, whicb arrived at Philadelphia last evening, and which, it appears, was in great part the cause of the rebel demonstration. The blockade of Charleston wae *not* raised, even tem.porarily. The blockading fleet was *not* scattered and driven off. The gunboat *Mercedita* was *not* sunk. The *Quaker City* was *not* disabled—she was not even in action. The *Princess Royal*, it appears, was captured by the *Unadilla* on the 29th, while attempting to run the blockade at Beach Inlet. The Captain and pilot, however, escaped in a small boat, and gave such information to the rebels as induced the attack by the rebel rams on the evening of the 1st inst., before daylight, with the hope of recapturing her. In this they failed entirely. The ram *Palmetto State* partially disabled the *Mercedita*, but the rebel commander was deceived as to her condition, and she subsequently steamed to Port Royal for repairs. An attack was then made upon the *Keystone State*, which was entirely disabled by a shot through her steam drum. She was not captured, however, and was subsequently towed to Port Royal. Meantime the other ram—the *Chicora*—had attacked the *Housatonic*, but was driven off by her, and at 4½ o'clock—still before daylight—both rams returned to Charleston, not having effected the object they had in view. The *Princess Royal* during the fight had been taken out of harm's way. The statement made by Beauregard and Ingraham, that during the day on the 1st no blockaders were on the station, is proved to be totally false.

We also receive news by the *Princess Royal* of the first attack of the Ericsson Monitor *Montauk* on the rebel defences at the mouth of the Ogeechee River. It proves that she was not at all disabled. She received seventeen shots on her side and twelve on her turret, without suffering any injury whatever.

We learn from Vicksburgh of another brilliant naval exploit. The ram *Queen of the West* ran the gauntlet of the rebel batteries on Monday morning last. The rebels opened one hundred heavy siege guns against her as she steamed past, but did not succeed in stopping her. A rebel steamer, also, opened fire upon her, which was replied to, and the rebel craft was crippled. The ram was under fire three-quarters of an hour. The canal project, as explained in our Cairo correspondence a day or two ago, has been fully determined upon, and the largest possible force will be kept at work night and day upon it until it is completed. The required width and depth to allow the passage of vessels will be cut at once, the action of the water to wash it out not being depended upon. Our special correspondence from Gen. Grant's army will give a correct idea of the condition of affairs near the great rebel stronghold.

An official dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans to Gen. Halleck gives us the facts regarding the recent affair at Fort Donelson. The rebels numbered 4,000, with eight pieces of artillery, and were commanded by Wheeler, Forrest, Wharton and Woodward. Our force numbered but 800 men, commanded by Col. A. C. Warden. The enemy charged the fortifications several times, but were repulsed by our artillery and infantry, with heavy loss—in killed over 150, and in prisoners 300. Forrest was wounded. Our loss was only 12 killed and 30 wounded. Gen. Rosecrans has taken measures to intercept the retreat of the rebels.

A correspondent at Vicksburgh writes to a Western paper that when Gen. Sherman retired from Vicksburgh, supposing the expedition had been abandoned, the rebels sent eleven steamers up the Yazoo for supplies, and our fleet having returned in the nick of time, they are now blocked in; and the rebels have only two steamers between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

We learn, from Cairo, of the destruction of the light-draft gunboat *Glide*, by fire, at that place. The boat, guns and machinery are a total loss.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Saturday, the House bill to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department, was passed. A memorial was presented from merchants of New-York, praying that legal tender notes may be used for the payment of customs duties. A resolution directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the condition of the Army of the Potomac, was introduced by Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, and laid over. The Missouri Emancipation bill was taken up, and debated until the adjournment, which did not take place until midnight.

In the House, the Illinois and New-York Ship Canal bill was considered during the entire session. A demand for the previous question was seconded, but pending further proceedings, the House adjourned.

A great mass of documents relating to Mexico has been sent to the House—enough probably to make a thousand printed octavo pages. They prove that the Mexicans are by no means disheartened in the struggle against the French, but are rather disposed to resist the invasion to the utmost. The French soldiers who have been captured, have been treated with great kindness by the Mexican Government. Many desertions from the French Army have taken place.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 21st inst., arrived at this port, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Her news is three days later than previously received. At a conference on American affairs, held at the Clarendon hotel, in Liverpool, a resolution was adopted declaring that the Emancipation policy of our Government is entitled to the general sympathy and support of Englishmen, and that a Committee should be formed to bring the subject before the people of Liverpool. The resolution was opposed by Mr. Spence, who constituted himself the champion of the South, but to no effect. We give among our extracts a full copy of the letter of the French Emperor to Gen. Forey, commander of the Mexican expedition.

The Assembly of Rhode Island was filled to overflowing last evening on the occasion of the meeting in aid of the New-York Christian Commission. Gen. Scott occupied the chair and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Alexander Reed, Col. McKean M. C., Major-Gen. Burnside and Rev. J. T. Duryea. The objects of the commission were unanimously indorsed by the meeting.

Rev. Dr. A. C. Coxe commenced his labors at Calvary Church yesterday. He preached a very able discourse before one of the largest congregations probably ever assembled within the walls of the edifice.

It is now believed—as was learn by a telegram from San Francisco—that nearly all the treasure lost with the *Golden Gate* will be recovered.

George Francis Train was arrested on Saturday, in St. Louis, by the Provost-Marshal, and given the choice of leaving the State or going to jail. He chose the former alternative.

Hon. Eli Thayer addressed a large audience at Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening, in support of his plan for the colonization of Florida. The scheme met with decided favor at the hands of the majority present.

The Troy *Whig* states that the *Isaac P. Smith*, which was captured by the rebels near Charleston, was built near Coxsackie, and her builders and owners claimed that she was the fastest propeller in the world. She is two hundred feet long, with twenty-eight feet beam and ten feet hold, and is propelled by a double-geared propeller engine. She was purchased by the Government for $60,000.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday Justice Barnard dismissed an order to vacate certain legal proceedings on the ground that they were not stamped. He decided that the provisions of the act of Congress declaring proceedings in State Courts invalid unless stamped, was illegal and unconstitutional. An appeal to the General Term will undoubtedly be taken.

The Stock market was firm at higher prices on Saturday forenoon and closed steady. Gold lower, 156⅜ ₱ cent. Exchange, 172 ₱ cent.

Flour, Wheat, and Corn were in very moderate demand on Saturday, and prices were declining. Oats were brisker, and decidedly higher. Transactions in Provisions and Groceries were restricted. Cotton was in brisk request, and was much dearer. Leather, Tallow, Codfish, Mackerel, Hay, Hops, and Tobacco were in fair demand at full rates. Whisky was more freely purchased, but at reduced figures. Wool, and East India Rice were quite active at advancing prices. Freights were quiet, with 551 vessels of all classes in port.

What Compromise with the Rebels Means.

The agents of secession who are now laboring at the North for compromise and peace, profess to be working in the interest of the Union, and with what Fernando Wood would call "a single eye" to its restoration. But we would once more warn those whom they are about to supply with their "political information," that compromise or peace upon any other terms than the naked, unconditional submission of the South, would be just as fatal to the Union as if we acknowledged the independence of the Confederacy to-morrow. This is a fact which some simple people, bewildered by the bombastic effusions of "the Conservatives" about liberty and the Constitution, are beginning to forget, but if we all forget it, we do so at the risk of destruction as utter and complete as ever overtook any nation. "Nothing," says Burke, "is so rash as fear, and the counsels of pusillanimity very rarely put off, whilst they are always sure to aggravate the evils from which they would fly." *We* must not be cheated by our fears into the notion that it is possible for us to abate, or to offer to abate, one jot of the claims we took up arms to assert. Our fate—a hard fate many no doubt think it—has saddled us with the task of putting down the Southern rebellion, and we cannot escape it by the sacrifice of any part of our pretensions. We must give up all or nothing.

One moment's consideration of what we concede, if we compromise with Davis and his associates, will make this apparent. We concede, in the first place, that under our system of Government, minorities may, whenever the occasion seems in their judgment to require it, take up arms in resistance to the will of the constitutional majority as expressed at the polls. This is what is meant by "State rights," and this is what Davis is in the field to assert, and what Mr. Brooks and his brother missionaries are going to preach in New-Hampshire. To compromise with the Confederates would be to admit the legality of their present position, and this once admitted, every Presidential election, and every vote in Congress, would be a farce, as no one would be bound to abide by the result. This would be an end to the Union just as complete and final as if we had disbanded our army, and made our bow to the Confederate President. What we gain by the Union, and what the Union means, is the cohesion and union of the entire people of this Republic, under all circumstances and against all attacks. All other things, such as uniformity of currency, the freedom of internal trade, community of privileges for the citizens of each State in every other State, can be secured perhaps, by such treaties of commerce as Mr. Foote, of the rebel Senate, now offers to the North-west as the price of its defection, as by the United States Constitution as he interprets it. Our people could trade, travel and intermarry, make railroads, iron-steamers, as well if the States were all separate as they do now. To be sure we should be constantly exposed to war arising out of disputes about boundaries and claims, and differences of opinion upon all sorts of subject. But so should we be in the Union into which Baooks, Cox, Vallandigham & Co. gravely propose we should enter. We should run the risk of civil war after every Presidential election, after the passage of every act of Congress; on every attempt to levy a tax or execute a writ; because we should have solemnly admitted as a fundamental principle of our polity that the decision of no constituted body was final or binding.

The cause which was most active in bringing about the substitution of the present Constitution for the old "Articles of Confederation," was the position in which the latter placed us toward Foreign Powers. Our inability to support our foreign policy by a display of united National force, had brought us into universal contempt. Great Britain, refused to carry out the treaty of peace, and laughed at our remonstrances; our flag was insulted with impunity in every foreign port; our citizens, traveling in foreign countries, were much in the position of those of our colored people who went to Europe in the reign of Mr. Buchanan. They owed their safety and comfort to the humanity and politeness of strangers, but not to their passports. The pirates of the Mediterranean looked upon our ships and crews as their private spoil, because we had no navy to punish them, and we had no money to pay them their black mail. It was from this position of intolerable degradation that the Constitution rescued us, and it did rescue us only because the world believed as we believed, that it indissolubly united us in peace or war, in weal or woe, and gave the Government an indisputable and irresistible claim upon the purse and service of every able-bodied man in the country.

If, however, we make the slightest move toward compromise, we confess that we stand in the same position as before the Constitution was adopted, and that our competency to make war or peace, to borrow money or to pay it, depends on our securing every year, and for every week, the concurrence of thirty-three, or forty, or fifty States, which concurrence they are competent, at any moment, and for any reason, to withhold. It is needless to say that Europe and the world would regard the admission of any such doctrine on our part, as a future impediment to those collective, sustained, and often painful efforts, without which nationality cannot be, and never has been either founded or sustained, and they would treat us accordingly. What that treatment would be, we all know. We have only to look at Italy, at Poland, at Ireland, at Hungary and Mexico, to learn to what depths of sorrow and suffering and humiliation we should at last descend when we had worn out the patience or pity, or magnanimity of foreign Powers.

There is a rule of municipal law which permits a party to a suit to make an offer of compromise, without its being considered an admission of the justice of his adversary's claim. But we warn the public that the world acknowledges no such rule in the dealings of Government, with rebels in arms. Any concession, except that of pardon and oblivion in return for submission, is always construed as an acknowledgment of the justifiability of the insurrection. And this doctrine would be applied in double stringency to our dealings with the South, because our rebels have not simply revolted for the redress of a grievance, but for the assertion of the right to revolt, grievance or no grievance. If we ever acknowledge this, while we have a man left or a musket to put into his hands, we shall well deserve the fate which that acknowledgment will assuredly bring upon us, and history will record, for the instruction and amusement of posterity, that in the greatest crisis of our history we waged war like lions against an enemy one-fourth of our own number, and then at the close of the second campaign we negotiated like asses, and made a peace which put an end to our National existence.

Desperation of the Rebels.

While Mr. Greeley is proclaiming that if we do not conquer the rebels within the next three months, we must seek the "*best attainable peace*," the rebel leaders are keeping up the courage of their troops by assurances that the war must end within that time. The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 26th ult., makes the following very strong and startling statements on this point:

"We are daily receiving accounts across the lines of the dreadful condition of things in rebeldom. *The soldiers are only kept from open mutiny and insubordination by the promises held out that peace will be made within ninety days.* The army is very tired of the war, and would accept peace on any terms which would restore them to their homes again. The people, too, even in Mississippi, *openly express a wish that the Yankees would come along and end the force. The people in the country kill every officer who comes around hunting up conscripts.* At least twenty have been killed in the performance of this kind of duty. The people will not serve as conscripts if they can avoid it, and the swamps and hiding-places of Louisiana are full of fugitives between the ages of sixteen and sixty. Provisions, clothing, and all the necessaries of life are very scarce, and everybody is miserable, except the heartless speculators and the more heartless leaders."

This is the condition of affairs in the extreme Southwest. Richmond papers, when they venture to speak at all upon the subject, give an equally dismal account of affairs in the East. The *Examiner* of the 29th, states that the Confederacy is on the eve of a financial convulsion which will shake it to its centre. The message of Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, shows that a sharp conflict has arisen between the Central Government and the State authorities, which threatens to involve them in civil war at home. The *Examiner*, of the 30th, says that the National armies are evidently preparing for a renewed assault at every point, and that "the hour is nearly come when the strength of the Confederacy is to be tried by that tremendous test." And the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 30th, strives to keep up the spirits of the people, by loud predictions that peace is close at hand, and it thus sets forth the reasons on which this faith is based:

"If we meet with no great and unexpected disasters; if we do not relax our exertions, *the war must virtually be ended by the 1st of June.* All the signs of the times, the ascendency of the Democratic party at the North, the partial failure of their draft, and the entire cessation of volunteering; the admission by them that a large part of their army goes out of service in May, and that no new recruits can be had to supply their places; the frequent and numerous desertions from their army; their domestic dissensions, their bitter denunciations of Lincoln, his Cabinet, the Abolitionists, and of all New-England; the imminence of national bankruptcy, the ruin of their shipping and commercial interests, and incipient social anarchy, all prove that they can keep up the war but a few months longer. Besides, they know that foreign intervention, however delayed, must come at last. No doubt they desire it, in order to have a pretext for backing out from the contest. *Even* Horace Greeley *admits that they must conquer us in three months, or then make the best peace they can.* Indeed, whether between individuals or nations, a big fight must ever be a short fight; because the parties, putting out all their strength at once, soon become exhausted. *The North is exhausted.*"

We beg the South to understand that, in spite of all the evidence which it cites, and of the opinion of Mr. Greeley, the North is *not* "exhausted," nor will it be ready to make peace in three months upon any other terms than these of submission to the Constitution of the United States. The "signs of the times," which the *Dispatch* quotes, are utterly deceptive. The "ascendency of the Democratic Party" was due far more to a demand for a more vigorous prosecution of the war than to a desire for its cessation. The draft has not failed, for it has not been attempted. A walk through our streets and along our wharves, would speedily satisfy the Richmond editor that our shipping and commercial interests are far from being "ruined," and a journey through the whole Northern country would dispel the illusion that we are seriously suffering in any of our great interests from the war. *The resources of the country are as yet almost untouched.* Nor have we any fears of intervention from any quarter.

The war will go on until the rebellion is subdued. There are many at the North who would willingly see it end short of that result,—but they constitute a very small minority of the people, and if they were put in power to-morrow, they would be compelled by public sentiment, as well as by the nature of the case, to prosecute the war. Undoubtedly thousands at the South will be deluded by the "signs" to which the *Dispatch* refers, into a desperate final struggle, in the belief that the North will make peace after three months more of unsuccessful fighting. The language of leading Democrats, and of Democratic Presses, is calculated to encourage this delusion. The assurances of Mr. Greeley, and the knowledge of his efforts, personal and political, with the French Minister and Vallandigham, of Ohio, in favor of mediation, will do more to strengthen these convictions and to nerve them to a fierce resistance. But these false lights will only drag them to still more fatal shipwreck. These assurances and encouragements may cost the country some thousands of lives and millions of money, by inciting the Rebels to a prolonged resistance, but they cannot avert their final doom.

We know perfectly well, from the nature of the case as well as from the confessions of the rebel Press, that *their* exhaustion is tenfold as great as ours—that they suffer in every direction from the war ten times as much as we do, and that, from this cause alone, they must, in the course of time, surrender. Our domestic manufactures have been stimulated by the war. Our agriculture is comparatively undisturbed. The prices of agricultural products and of the staple necessaries of life have not been materially increased. We have full and free access to the markets of the world. Our credit has not been seriously impaired, for it has scarcely been tried. If the South could by force raise the blockade, annihilate our armies and thus break the iron vice in which she is held, she could then hope to end the war. Until this is done she may dismiss all hope of peace except by submission.

The Late Naval Affair near Charleston.

After five days' impatient waiting, we have the truth concerning the naval affair in Charleston harbor, which so excited the town last Wednesday. The news comes to us by way of Philadelphia, to which port it was brought by the iron steam propeller *Princess Royal*, which was captured by our Charleston blockading fleet, on the 29th ult. The affair, it seems, was mainly about the possession of this valuable vessel, which, when captured, was laden with a heavy cargo of military supplies for the rebels, such as Whitworth guns, gunpowder, steam-engines, sheet-iron, and a lot of English "mudsills," not to speak of coffee, boots, and other luxuries and necessaries. She was taken on the evening of the 29th, quite close in to the shore; and as she was permitted to remain there the next day, the rebels got ready as quick as possible and started out on the night of that day to see if they could not recapture her by a grand *coup*. In this primary object they completely failed, as the fact of the arrival of the *Princess Royal* at Philadelphia proves; and being foiled in this, and circumstances favoring, Beauregard bethought him of the magnificent programme of "formally declaring the blockade of Charleston raised by a superior force of the Confederate States."

In regard to the incidents of the affair, as reported by the rebels, most of them are either false or inaccurate. The rebels did *not* "sink two of our vessels and cripple a third," as the first of their dispatches stated; nor did they "sink two, set four on fire and drive the rest away"—which was their final summing up of the result of the engagement. There were only two of our blockaders injured, and but one badly. The *Mercedita* was *not* sunk nor captured, but, after being somewhat injured, her commander, by a legitimate ruse, managed to fetch her off in safety, and take her to Port Royal to get the slight repairs she needed. The *Quaker City* was not in the action at all, apparently, much less was she set on fire, or did she haul down her flag to surrender. The only one of our vessels seriously injured was the *Keystone State*, but she too has been taken to Port Royal for repairs. Thus do the loud rebel statements appear ridiculous when confronted with the truth.

The story of the blockade having been raised, for even a single hour, is equally false. The body of our blockading fleet never departed from its ground at all, as only two out of the eight or ten vessels there were attacked or in the action. The rebels made the attack at dawn, and turned tail for Charleston before sunrise; so they probably had not much time to examine the validity of the blockade. The assertion of the rebels, that they took the foreign consuls out into the harbor to witness for themselves that the blockade was raised, is simply and satisfactorily explained in the dispatches.

The whole of the rebel report and the whole affair would be ludicrous in the light of our present dispatches, but for the loss of about a score of our gallant sailors. The thing has fizzled out as so many other great rebel victories have fizzled out. So far as the main prize was concerned, the *Princess Royal*, the result was for us a decided gain and success. The rebel report, however, was characteristic of Beauregard, who, next to Jeff. Davis himself, is the greatest fabricator, falsifier and "blower" in the Southern Confederacy. We should think nobody would ever again be disturbed by his dispatches.

The French in Mexico.

The public heart is a good deal depressed by the unsatisfactory rate of progress we are making in our contest with the rebellion. England and France have also been excessively impatient for speedy victories; and the French Emperor is reported to have cited sundry trifling failures which our armies have encountered in their attempts upon Richmond, as proof conclusive that we *never* can conquer the South.

Perhaps it will not be unfair to refer him to the slow progress which the French army seems to be making toward the conquest of Mexico. At the outset of this enterprise, Napoleon evidently supposed it would be at least quite as feasible as we supposed our march through the South would be previous to our experience at the first Bull Run. He has sent one or two reinforcements to his invading army since that time—has procured very considerable supplies from our neutral ports—and still does not seem to have made any very decided progress toward the accomplishment of his object. It is not easy to obtain perfectly reliable details of the actual condition of things in Mexico at the present time, but there are some points which seem to be pretty well established.

In the first place, it appears that the expedition to Tampico, to procure mules for transportation service, was a total failure, as no mules could be had. After capturing and taking formal possession of the place, the French suddenly withdrew their forces, both naval and land, and returned to Vera Cruz. It is equally certain that Jalapa has been completely evacuated by the French, and that the place has reverted to Mexican authority.

We have, also, the official dispatch of Gen. Ortega to his Government in the City of Mexico, recounting the successful attack of a body of Mexican cavalry upon a division of French infantry. There is reliable intelligence, also, that the siege train of the French is still delayed near Vera Cruz, and their transportation service, generally, is said to be so incomplete that the farther effective march of the French army to Puebla or the City of Mexico seems highly improbable.

Certain persons have been disposed to complain of our Secretary of State because of his permitting the French to purchase mules, wagons and other supplies in this country. But it seems that even in this matter the French have not been gainers, since we have advices that 800 mules, sent to the French from New-York, and several large and valuable supply trains, have been captured by the Mexican guerrillas. Any one acquainted with the condition in which the French forces find themselves, the peculiarities of the country and the nature of Mexican warfare, would conclude that if the Mexicans were successful in anything, it would be in capturing transportation trains and any *mulada* that might be running about loose. It is quite possible, therefore, that our Secretary of State may have judged that in permitting transportation material and supplies to go to Mexico under French auspices, the property would eventually fall into the hands of the Mexicans, and thus, while practically aiding our sister Republic, we retain the good will of France.

Taking all these Mexican advices into consideration, it is evident that the French forces have met with a series of minor but annoying disasters.

We see it stated—somewhat indefinitely, it is true—that Gen. Forey has determined not to advance and give the Mexicans battle until he receives new instructions from Napoleon, and a reinforcement of 10,000 men. If this be so, the expedition may be considered a total failure, for this year at least, unless the heavy reinforcements required are even now near the Mexican coast. An advance portion of the French army has probably reached Amazec—a town of several thousand inhabitants, ten miles this side of Puebla. If supplies can be obtained, it is quite probable that Gen. Forey may make a stand at this point, fortify himself, and await further developments. Even this would be very hazardous, for if the Mexicans are as determined, bold and energetic as they are represented to be, it would be scarcely possible for any amount of supplies to reach the French camp, while constant skirmishing, sickness and desertions would cause a rapid diminution and melting away of the Imperial army itself.

France is preëminently a military nation. Her army is on a first-rate footing, and every department of her military establishment is supposed to be in splendid order. The Emperor has spared no expense in fitting out this expedition, and has sent some of his most experienced and skillful Generals at the head of it. Yet it seems that even he is by no means exempt from some of the most serious of the evils which have delayed the operation of our own troops. Our people may well learn patience, and the French Emperor forbearance, from this example.

Officers to be had for an African Army.—The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says that "it is the positive opinion of Senators, who judge from the great number of written applications made to themselves, that an African army 100,000 strong *could be officered with white men now at a fortnight's notice.*" We do not doubt it. There has never been the slightest difficulty in getting any number of *officers* for any service. Unless we are misinformed, we have in the army now *twice* as many officers as are required, upon the usual basis, by the number of men under their commands. The high pay, the comparative comfort, and the general attractions of the position, combine to make it perfectly easy to get officers in any quantity. The real question to be answered is, can we get the *men?* Where can we recruit an "African army 100,000 strong?" We must wait to see what progress is made in this effort before we can pronounce a conclusive judgment as to its wisdom.

Border State Loyalty.

It is quite common for over-zealous partisans of the Administration, in Congress and in the Press, to sneer at "Border State loyalty" as something quite unworthy to be mentioned in any connection, however remote, with *their* devotion to the Union. We have more than once protested against this injustice. In our judgment, if the Union is saved, it will be due quite as much to the efforts of loyal men in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland, as to the more fervid, but not more serviceable, zeal of Massachusetts and New-York.

It is due to these States to bear in mind the greater sacrifices they made in adhering to the Union cause. We of the North have known nothing of the evils and agonies of a divided sentiment at home,—of divisions which pervaded neighborhoods, social circles, and penetrated even to the hearthstone, which armed the father against the son, and brother against brother. So far as any personal contact with the question has been concerned, our people have been unanimous. Our interests have all been one way. In the Border States this was by no means the case. The civil war has there touched the very heart of society; and no man espoused either side without a sacrifice of the feelings, prejudices and hopes of a lifetime.

Yet these States have stood nobly by the Government, and have contributed very largely to the courage, the endurance and the patriotism which have come to its support. And one of the most successful features of President Lincoln's administration, is that policy which held these States to their allegiance in spite of the constant and vigorous efforts of the rebel Government to withdraw them from it.

We find in the Baltimore *American*, one of the ablest and most patriotic of the loyal journals of the Border States, the following paragraph concerning the character of the support they give to the Union cause:

"We of the Border States know no party; and we recognize but one policy; that *of preserving the Constitution and saving the Union, no matter what petty organization is trampled under foot in the march onward to these ends.* We are ready to postpone every consideration which provides for political triumphs until the Union is restored, the rebellion crushed, as it deserves to be, by the *power* of the Government it has defied. 'Compromise,' 'peace' on terms humiliating to the Government and in recognition of the right of secession, we repeat, is infamous, and above all names for infamy is that which goes for 'peace' based upon separation, *disunion.*"

This is language which may well be echoed by every loyal journal and every loyal man in every section of the country. It affords the only ground on which this contest can be carried on and the Union saved. It discards every consideration but that of vigorous, successful war against the rebellion—postponing, as of minor consequence, all other questions until this, which overrides them all, shall have been decisively settled.

Charges for Storing Prize Property.—An item in our City news column, of yesterday, in relation to warehousemen's charges for storing prize property, was, as will be seen by a reference to our law reports of this morning, erroneous in some of its particulars. Messrs. Ward & Gove did not apply to Judge Betts to sanction their bill as rendered, but to order a reference of the matter to a Commissioner, to ascertain and report what was a reasonable and fair compensation for the services rendered by them. This application was for some reason or other opposed by the District-Attorney and the Marshal, who claimed that no one but the Marshal had the right to pass upon the bills, and that there was no way of reviewing his decision. This view of the law, however, was not taken by Judge Betts; and he ordered a monition to issue to the Marshal and the District-Attorney, returnable on Tuesday, that the matter might be properly brought before the Court for determination.

It is due to Messrs. Ward & Gove to say, that they claim that their bills are reasonable and just, and that the Marshal agreed to pay them the very rates of storage which they now charge, and that he has paid other warehousemen at the same rate in other cases. Their application to the Court was only that they might be allowed what they could prove to be right, on a full and fair examination.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Storm—Flag of Truce for City Point.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Feb. 6.

The hospital-ship *Euterpe*, Capt. Joseph Avey, has arrived here, only forty-eight hours from Newport, R. I.

The storm is still raging, and the rains have carried away all the snow which fell at the commencement of the storm.

The steamer *Ericsson* has arrived at Hampton Roads.

Steamboat *Thomas A. Morgan*, Capt. Pike, made her trip to-day from Yorktown. The storm prevented her from doing so yesterday. She brought to Fortress Monroe to-day three deserters from the Thirty-sixth Virginia Cavalry.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The flag of truce boat *New-York* left this afternoon for City Point with thirty rebel prisoners, in charge of Capt. Alexander Mann. Col. Ludlow sent up on the boat a large supply of clothing and medical stores for the comfort of the Union prisoners in and about Richmond. On the return of the *New-York* we expect about eight to nine hundred Union prisoners to arrive.

The storm has entirely cleared away, and the telegraph cable will soon be repaired.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Saturday, Feb. 7.

Arrived, steamer *Constitution*, from Panama. She brings $300,000, recovered from the wreck of the *Golden Gate*.

British steamer *Robert Low* has arrived from Victoria and taken her place in the new line of steamers between San Francisco and China. She sails for China March 1.

Advices from the wrecking expedition express the belief that nearly all the treasure lost with the *Golden Gate* will be recovered.

Five ballots were had, to-night, for Senator. The following is the highest vote:

For Sargeant, 44; Conness, 37; Phelps, 11.

There is a prospect of nominating Mr. Sargeant before adjournment.

Later—On the last ballot Mr. Sargeant had 46; Conness, 39; Phelps, 6; Brown, 8. Adjourned to Tuesday.

The Norwegian's Mails.

Portland, Me., Sunday, Feb. 8.

The *Norwegian's* mails have arrived at Island Pond, six hours distance by rail from Portland, but the road between there and this city has been embargoed since Friday morning, by ice frozen over the track. All the available force has been concentrated there and is picking it out. The train is expected this evening. The *Norwegian* will probably sail before Monday morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

The metinée on Saturday brought Mr. GRAU'S season to a very successful termination. It was crowded to the greatest capacity of the house, aod with the three previous perfotmances must have netted a very handsome profit to the *impresario*. Mr. GRAU'S plan of operations, if it leads to no result in an art point of view, possesses, at least, the merit of being thotoughly safe to himself. Two or three nights of opera in a city so fond of the entertainment *must* be successful, although it does not at all follow that artistically the performances will be good. It would be difficult, except on the ground of necessity, to account for the success of the last week. With the exception of Friday night, when "Don Giovanni" was given, the performences outside of the more or less successful efforts of the vocal quartette were extremely mediocre. It could hardly be othetwise, for a long and steady season can alone support a respectable orchestra and chorus, and completeness rests on these auxiliaries. It is but just to Mr. GRAU to say that his intentioos were somewhat more ambitious than heretofore, but they were frustrated by the accident of Signor BRIGNOLI'S indisposition. With a vocal company of unusual strength, he had, but for this *contretemps*, the opportunity of making his management memotable. Reduced to the briefest proportions, the most that can be said of the season is that it was successful in a pecuniery point of view, and that the prime donne under his direction, distinguished themselves in their few interpretatioos—especially Miss KELLOGG, who, as *Lady Henriette* in "Martha," and *Zerlina* in "Don Giovanni," gave evidence of improved style and lightsome appreciation of serio-comic character. In parting with Miss KELLOGG the public loses the best native prima donna the country has yet produced. Mr. GRAU'S company appears to-night at the Boston theatre.

The return of Mr. ANSCAUTA with his industrious and versatile company, leaves the City a pleasant place of musical resort, where completeness can be enjoyed without any apprehension on the score of the indisposition of a single artist. During the past week Mt. ANSCHUTZ has given three performances, and to-night will play BEETHOVEN'S grand opera of "Fidelio," a work which, under his able direction, has become one of the most popular of the *repertoire*. On Wednesday MAHUL'S ooera, (better known as an oretorio,) called "Joseph in Egypt," will be produced, and as rapidly afterwards as necessity requires, ADAM'S "Fra Diavolo," MOZART'S "Don Juan," and the "Merry Wives of Windsor," by NICOLAI. Mr. LOTTI, the esteemed tenor of the company, will take his benefit on Thutsday, when FLOTOW'S opera of "Martha" will be produced.

Our friends in Brooklyn will have a most favorable opportunity of testing the merits of Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S company on Tuesday (to-morrow) night, when the entire troupe will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in MOZART'S romantic opera of the "Magic Flute." The advantages of the Montague-street establishment over the little place in Broadway, both as regards hearing and seeing, cannot fail to make themselves apparent, especially as Mr. ANSCAUTZ intends to improve them by increasing the numerical strength of his already excellent orchestra and chorus. There are so many Germans in the sister city, to say nothing of the native music-loving population, that the success of the enterprise can hardly be doubted. Mt. ANSCHUTZ will give four performances—the first on Tuesday, the second on Saturday, and the remaining two on the same days of next week.

The announcements at the various pieces of amusement for to-night are as follows: At Mr. Wallack's Theatre the "Bachelor of Arts," for the last time; at the Winter Garden, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH commences a new engagement with SHAKESPEARE'S "Hamlet;" at Niblo's Garden, Miss BATEMAN'S engagement has proved so signally triumphant, that Mr. WHEATLEY has been constrained to negotiate with her for its continuance beyond the term originally agreed upon. The new play of "Leah the Forsaken" will consequently be repeated every night this week, with the exception of Wednesday, when the house is engaged for the Arion Ball. At Laura Keene's Theatre the charming comedienne, Mrs. JOHN WOOD, appears in a new version of the populer burlesque, "The Fair One with tha Golden Locks," receiving therein the additional support of an Arab giant and Mt. WALCOT, Sen. At the Brooklyn Academy of Music Miss LAURA KEANE and her excellent comedy company appear in "She Stoops to Conquer," and "Two can Play at that Geme." At Batnum's Museum there is an entire chenge of performence in all the departments—"The Phanlom" and "Young America" are the features in the lecture-room; and at the Old Bowery Theatre the "Scemps of London," and the highly popular pantomime of "Jack and the Beanstalk." In the way of minstrelsy, Buckley's Band at Stuyvesant Institute will be found all sufficient.

The performances at the Theatre Française are well attended; so well, indeed, that the spirited manager, M. JUBINAL, feels himself justified in announcing a supplemental metinée on Saturday next—an opportunity which, we venture to say, will be seized with avidity by the fairer portion of the community. The entertainments to-morrow evening will consist of the comedy in one act by M. LEON GOZLAN, called "La pluie et le beau temps;" the vaudeville called "Mr. Lafleur," and the well-known comedy-vandeville, "Pas de fumee sans feu."

The Broadway Menagerie, with its collection of living wild animals and amusing performances of trained elephants, ponies and monkeys, affords a pleasant hour's emusement for those who are zoologically inclined.

Mr. JOHN P. COOKE, a well-tried and most deserving servant of the public, who for many years past has been director of the orchestra in several of the leading theatres, announces that he will give his first concert in America on Tuesday next, the 10th inst. The event has drawn forth the heartiest response from the profession to which Mr. COOKE belongs, nearly all the artists of whom the public has heard having volunteered for the occasion. It will be seen by the advertisement that the programme must necessarily be long and varied, and we may add that its interpretation will be all that could be desired. A full orchestra will also assist on the occasion, so that we are happy to announce that Mr. COOKE'S concert will be the best and cheapest (50 cents admission) ever given in Irving Hall.

The Arion Society, of whose musical performances we have so often spoken in terms of merited commendation, will give their Annual Masquerade at Niblo's Theatre on Wednesday next, the 11th inst. It promises to be the grandest affair of the kind ever undertaken in America, and already agitates the community with the scale of its splendor. The theatre will be decorated primarily in the same way that it was for the Japanese Ball, and special decorations suitable for the festival have been prepared by Mt. MAXIMILIAN, so that the gaiety of the scene will certainly be one of its attractions. At these entertainments there is always a sort of masque in the form of a procession, at which a jolly kind of allegory figures largely. This year Prince Harlequin is supposed to declare himself dictator of the United States, and for one evening restores the Union as if ought to be. The procession will consist of about four hundred persons, amongst whom will be found the Princess Hunca Munca secretly betrothed to the Prince who has abandoned his Europaan love, the Princess Venetia—an unfortunate lady whose presence will be indicated by a fit of Austrian soldiery, and a garb of deep mourning. After the procession has made its rounds, Prince Harlequin takes possession of the Presidential chair, which, we are informed, has been expressly provided from Washington for the occasion, and after drinking to the Union, distributes badges of offices to his followers. The jovial heartiness with which the Arionites go into this kind of business can only be appreciated by those who have attended their previous masquerades. We are requested to state that tickets can be obtained from any of the members, or at the principal hotels, by parties known to the proprietors. See advertisement.

Miss NINA FOSTER will give a recitation at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening, (Tuesday.)

Naval.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 8.

The gunboat *Juniata* has returned again in consequence of a defect in her safety-valve.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Reconnoissance to Rappahannock Station—A Skirmish—One Man Wounded—No more Grand Divisions.

SPOTTED TAVERN, Va., Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.

The scattered detachmeots of rebel soldiers who have recently infested the right flank of the army, have at last been disposed of aod driven beyond the Rappehannock. Several reconnoissances to the vicinity of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad made lately, reveal the fact that there are no armed rebels north of the Rappahannock in this vicinity, except the irregular soldiers commonly known as bushwhackers. These men are bold aod defiant, and stand ready at every point to gobble up stragglers or any small parties that may venture too fat outside of our picket lines. Yesterday a small detachment of cavalry was attacked at Wigginston's Mills near Stafford Store. At the first fire, DIXON, the scout, who was wounded last week in a skirmish with a detachment of South Carolinians, was again wounded and more seriously than before—the ball entering his left thigh. The enemy was finally dispersed and several "respectable country farmers" were captured who will doubtless be disposed of in the usual manner—examined, paroled and set at liberty to renew their vocation as Bushwackers.

Capt. HANLEY, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, with 100 men, made a reconnoissance yesterday as far as Rappahannock Station—the special object of his mission being to discover the whereabouts of a pontoon bridge, which current report said the rebels were constructing near that point. In place of a pontoon bridge, Capt. HANLEY found an old scow, the existence of which, was probably the only foundation whatever for the rumor.

No little excitement existed here yesterday on account of a report from Washington to the effect that the division of the army into Grand Divisions was to be broken up and the old corps system restored. This new order of things is generally approved of, and deemed a change wonderfully desirable at this time. PAUL.

Gen. Smith in Command of the Ninth Army Corps—His Address to the Sixth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.

Yesterday, Gen. SMITH relinquished command of the Sixth Army Corps, to assume charge of the Ninth, Gen. BURNSIDE'S old corps. The following is his farewell address to his troops:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS, IN CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Sixth Army Corps:

I relinquish command over you in obedience to orders. Your soldierly qualities makes it a high honor to command you, and long months of association with you makes me regret the separation.

To my old division I would say more in memory of our past and longer association. You will not forget that you were in the advance from Fortress Monroe to within sight of the spires of Richmond; that in front of the line near Yorktown you took and held for days a position within three hundred yards of the guns of the enemy; that your valor decided the day at Williamsburgh; that in three consecutive days the 27th, 28th and 29th of June last, you met and repulsed the foe; that on the 17th of September you came upon tha battle-field to find the enemy advancing upon unsupported artillery, and that, rushing upon their lines, you drove them back in confusion and saved the right wing at "The Antietam." With such memories your future is easily foretold.

WILLIAM F. SMITH.

Gen. SMITH was appointed to the command of the Sixth Corps at Warrenton, when Gen. MCCLELLAN was relieved of his command. Major-Gen. SEDGWICK is transfetred from the Ninth to the Sixth Corps.

The storm which set in yesterday afternoon, continued all night and to-day. The roads are as bad as ever. J.

It Operates Like Magic.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all paiff, sure to regulate the bowels.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES,

as millions of Mothers can testify.

25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, TALLOW, and No. 1 Soaps.

ΙΩΔΗΣ ..... IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Send for a circular.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Herbert & Hunter.

Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Bank-notes and Specie bought and sold by HERBERT & HUNTER, 74 Wall-st.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—Common sense tells us that unless the stomach is kept in good working order, the system to which it supplies the elements of the blood, cannot be vigorous and healthy. Nothing has yet been discovered or invented that so effectually and invariably cures and prevents imperfect digestion as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Dyspepsia, flatulence, oppression after eating, and the feeling so often described by the sick as an "all-gone" sensation, are removed in a few days by the use of this most healthful of all stimulants. No one, however feeble, need fear it, for it contains no fiery ingredient. It excites neither the circulation nor the brain. On the contrary its effect is genial and soothing. It promotes sleep, as well as restores the energy of the digestive powers, and may be taken not only without danger but with a certainty of the most desirable results by the feeblest lady invalid.

Depot, No. 428 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

CHRISTIE—BOGNAY.—In Yonkville, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Mr. Lounsberry, JOHN H. CHRISTIE and EMMA L. BOGNAR, all of this City. No cards.

MARRIED.

PENNINGTON—FRENCH.—In West Point, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. J. W. French, D. D., A. C. M. PENNINGTON, Jr., U. S. A., and CLARA W. FRENCH, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 7, FRANCIS H. BABCOCK, in the 52d year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Saturday night, Feb. 7, Rev. CORNELIUS C. BARCLAY, Rector of All Saints' Church.

His friends and relatives, and the reverend clergy, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BIRD.—In New-Rochelle, on Saturday, Feb. 7, JOSEPH BIRD, after a long illness, aged 43 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend tha funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred at New-Rochelle.

CLARK.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 8, of cronp, ANN, the beloved daughter of John F. and Maty A. Clark, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 100 Columbia-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

DOE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 8, ANNA ELISABARA, daughter of William M. and Dorcas Doe, aged 4 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her parents, No. 320 Navy-st., near Fulton-av., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUGAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 8, suddenly JOHN DUGAN, Sexton of Trinity Chapel.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st.

EATON.—In Mannsville, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 1, of congestion of the brain. MARY, wife of Garrett F. Eaton, in the 23d year of her age.

EVELEIGH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 6, Mrs MARY D. EVELEIGH, widow of the late Capt. N. W. Eveleigh.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, D. Clarkson, No. 63 Court-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

EMMONDS.—In Bronxville, Westchester County, on Saturday, Feb. 7, after a brief illness, FRANCIS W. EMMONDS, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence at Bronxville, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at noon. A train of cars will leave the Harlem Railroad Depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 10¾ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Bronxville. Returning by special train at 1½ P. M. Regular trains, 2¾, 4¼ and 5 P. M.

FITZ-RANDOLPH.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, ELIZA FITZ-RANDOLPH, in the 72d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, J. L. Harvey, No. 220 West Rittenhouse-square, on third day, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

JAUNCEY.—In Baltimore, Md., on Thursday, Feb. 5, FREDERICK JAUNCEY, of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. State Volunteers, son of the late James W. and Eliza M. Jauncey, of New-York, in the 20th year of his age.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 7, WILLIAM JOHNSON.

The relatives, his friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 209 Court-st., opposite East Warren, Brooklyn.

KNAPP.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Feb. 8, Mrs. LAVINIA KNAPP, widow of Capt. Knapp, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral service will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at her late residence, 141st-st., near 9th-av. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

LOMAS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 8, Mrs. ELISABETH LOMAS, widow of the late Rev. William Lomas, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, in 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be removed to the country for interment on Tuesday.

MANNING.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 7, LAURA H., daughter of Alpha and Eliza Manning, aged 16 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 392 4th-st., without further invitation.

MAIN.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 7, JOHN THOMAS, youngest son of Thomas and Barbara Main, aged 1 year and 3 days.

MCWHINEY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, Mrs. MARGARET MCWHINEY, relict of John McWhiney, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Macfarlane, No. 27 Christopher-st., on this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

RUE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 7, MARY RUE, widow of the late Robert Rue.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Dewit Devall.

SHEAFE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 7, SARAH, widow of James Sheafe, of Portsmouth, N. H., in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 21 West 19th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to New-Hampshire for interment.

STORM.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 6, JOHN G. STORM, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TIMMONEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 7, of consumption, JAMES M. TIMMONEY, late compositor in the New-York *Times* Office, aged 29 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice on Monday, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 823 3d-av., between 54th and 55th sts.

TALLMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 7, MARY ANN, wife of Marcius M. Tallman, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 17 Jefferson-st., at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WHITTEMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 7, of disease of the heart, ELIZA K., widow of the late Thomas Whittemore, Esq., in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 29 Butler-st., without further invitation

WHALEY.—In Newark, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday morning, Feb. 8, AMANDA M., wife of Daniel Whaley, in the 46th year of her age.

The funeral service will take place at her residence, No. 241 South Prospect-st., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—CLASS OF 1861.—*Whereas*, The hand of Death has been laid upon our class, removing from our midst our beloved classmate, RICHARD CORNELIUS RAY,

Resolved, That in the death of Richard Cornelius Ray, our class has lost a beloved and cherished friend, and society a valued and worthy member.

Resolved, That we bear testimony to the uprightness of character and geniality of disposition which endeared our late classmate to a large circle of associates and friends.

Resolved, That to the afflicted parents and family of our deceased classmate, we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in the bereavement which they have sustained.

Resolved, That these resolutions be inserted in the daily papers, and that a copy of them, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the parents of the deceased.

W. H. CASWELL, Vice-President and
President pro tem.

GRATZ NATHAN, Secretary pro tem.

At a regular meeting of the Philolexian Society of Columbia College, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His All-wise Providence, to remove from our midst our fellow-member and friend, RICHARD CORNELIUS RAY, of the Class of 1861,

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the early and sudden decease of our fellow-member and friend, Richard Cornelius Ray; and while we, recognising the hand of Providence, bow in submission to the will of Him, who doeth all things well, cannot but feel that we have been deprived of a kind and faithful friend, a diligent and worthy member, and

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days—a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased member, and that they be published in two of the daily papers.

WM. A. BOYD, A. B.,
SAMUEL W. COOKE, } Committee.
JONAS B. KINSAM.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:

INSIDE OUT,

A Curious Book, by S. W. FRANCIS, M. D. $1 25.
MILLER & MATHEWS, No. 757 Broadway

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"Philosophically original. A love story by a scholar of very wide reading."—*Hartford Courant.*

"A taste of olives in almost every page. A rare treat."—*New-Yorker.*

"The author is unmistakably a scholar of rare ripeness."—*Continental Monthly.*

"A tale of love and crime, poetically told—style free and dashing."—*Knickerbocker.*

"This is a superior book."—*Christian Times*

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

what metal calf medical men are worshipping, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal Newspaper depots: at F. Wizner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the Author, Dr. E. B FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.

UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY. By Henry W Bellows, D. D. 8vo. paper.
A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

"ORDER," METHOD, SYSTEM—HOW TO cultivate and develop it on Phrenological principles. A good lesson for young gentlemen and ladies who would succeed in life. COLD FEET—Causes, and how to keep them warm: also, to avoid corns, bunions, &c. Literary Exhaustion—How to keep up vitality. In February Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 10 cents. $1 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

DR. LYMAN BEECHER—HIS PHRENOLOGY, Biography, and Portrait. Rev. WM. METCALF, the distinguished Preacher, Teacher and Vegetarian. A BANTAM WOMAN, (she who is to be Mrs. TOM THUMB,) alias Lavinia Warren, with Likenesses and Sketch of Character, given in the February No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 10 cents, $1 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

HOOKER'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others, connected with Gen. Hooker's army at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Wind Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.

Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.

Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The Company, Regiment and Division should be written in full on each package.

Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington, and other points, at 4½ P. M.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Nos. 59 and 442 Broadway and 27th-st. Depot.

DOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 16 fine steel engravings, $1 20.
ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS.—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, by the publisher, C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

"NOSES"—THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.—ROMAN, Grecian, Indian, Negro, Celestial, pug, long, short, thick, sharp, aquiline, "turn-ups" and Jewish noses, with the "why and wharefore" of these varieties, given in the Feb. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Ten cents, or $1 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 65.—Feb. 7, 1863.
22, 53, 78, 60, 31, 38, 68, 70, 74, 58, 8, 73, 32.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 66.—Feb. 7, 1863.
44, 48, 75, 51, 53, 21, 38, 18, 61, 24, 62, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

LADIES' GILT COMBS.
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars a set. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Are now running daily expresses over the Louisville and Nashville Railroads.

Freight is for BOWLING GREEN and NASHVILLE must be prepaid, and an invoice of the goods, properly sworn to before a Notary Public should accompany the packages. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
New-York.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,
or Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
of every description, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'FG. CO.
No. 205 Broadway.

BANKRUPT LAW.

The subscriber, representing the debtor and creditor interest favorable to the passage of this law would be glad to confer with those interested, at an early day, at his office, No. 200 Broadway.

L. B. GREGORY.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before appropriate treatment can be instituted.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

TESTIMONIALS
CHANGED AT EACH INSERTION.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from tha discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing; one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant.
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED 1819.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000.

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY Z. PRATT, Vice-President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1863.

Real Estate unincumbered	$87,963 18
Cash on hand, in bank, in transit, &c	274,008 66
Railroad Bonds at market value	170,435 00
City and State Bonds and Loans at market value	537,930 00
United States Securities at market value	479,277 75
Railroad Stocks at market value	118,445 00
Connecticut River Company at market value	1,250 00
Bank Stocks—Hartford, New-York, &c	923,551 00
New-York Life and Trust and U.S. Trust Co.	40,250 00
Total	$2,583,110 59
Liabilities	179,039 77

New-York Agency, No. 62 Wall-st.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Formerly P. F. Smith, late Smith & Brouwer,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TIES

EXCLUSIVELY,
No. 36 WARREN-STREET.

Call the attention of the trade to their very large stock of LOW PRICED, medium, and fine goods, manufactured mostly from Silks which were ordered and PAID FOR before the present panic in Gold end Exchange, and POSITIVELY TO BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL

COAL

Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH, WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.

T. A. BROUWER,
(Of the late firm of SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of

NECK TIES.

46 Murray Street.

Metallic Legs

PATENTED, JAN. 6, 1863, BY THE UNIVERSAL JOINT AND ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO., WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.

Soldiers, price $50; civilians, $75; silver-plated, $100. They will lengthen and shorten, and are self-adjusting. Send for a circular to J. W. WESTON,
No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—A competent agent wanted for the New-England States, to be located in Boston.

DETECTING A THIEF.—HOW IT WAS DONE.—"The right men in the right place." Will it "pay" to have your head examined? Testimony of a Physician. Man and the Gorilla—again—George Stephenson. The Microscope—how to use it. The New Phrenological Inkstand. In the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February, 10 cents; $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE Republican Central Committee will meet at Headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order, WM. A. DARLING,
President Republican Central Committee.

A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }

THE MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER for the Enslaved will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½, in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans. All who trust in God for the salvation of the country are invited to attend.

S. T.—1860.—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock. S. T.—1860.—X., &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:

SOLDIERS' HOME, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: This institution has received and extended aid to over 14,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have of late administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation was in every family, in every hospital, and on every battle-field.

With respect, your servant,
Dr. G. W. ANDREWS, Supt.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1862.

* * * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860—X, means.

Yours, truly, H. B. KINGSLEY.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:

We are compelled to order 12 dozen Plantation Bitters, to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.

Respectfully yours,
SILAS F. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861.

* * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years' standing. I have recomm

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A smart and tidy young woman desires a situation in city or country; is a first-rate plain cook and baker, and a very good washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, for a young woman, who is a good thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently and make first-rate bread and pastry; is not fond of going out or changing her situation; can give the very best of City references. Address or apply at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn. [basement.]

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wants a place as good cook; understands her business perfectly; would assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City refereuce. Call, for two days, at No. 15 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant woman, who is no first-rate cook; not afraid of hard work, and has good city references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st, between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands the French and American styles of cooking; does the coarse washing; understands pastry, game and soups; wages $9 to $10; City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as good cook, washer and irouer; is a good baker; would be willing to go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 79 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer nud ironer, nnd to do the work of a small family, and is an excellent baker; has the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 163 East 26th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—WANTED a situation, by a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands meats, soups, and game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; the hours from 9 o'clock until 5; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No 17 5th-st., near the Bowery; private door.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker, has the best City reference. Call at No. 13 Hammond-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a neat, tidy Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse, and to do plain sewing; can give the most respectable City reference to her last employer. Address or apply at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, back room.

A SHOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; wages not so much an object as good home; good City references. Call for 3 days at No. 365 8th-av., next door to the Post-office, top floor front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family; a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call for three days at No. 6 Harrison-st., two doors from Columbia-st., South Brooklyn. Good City reference from her last place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as nurse. She has acted in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; is handy and obliging in sickness. Has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 2d and 23d-sts.

A NURSE.—A FIRST-CLASS GENTEEL AMERIcan Protestant nurse, with good City reference, may be found for low wages at Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.
REV. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a respectable Protestant woman, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 74 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is kind and affectionate to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country, or would travel with a lady. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 24 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a French Protestant young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; speaks French fluently; perfectly understands the care of children; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse, in a family which is not fond of changing; can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; is a little more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No 107 East 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman can cut and fit, understands the use of a sewing-machine; has the highest testimonials from her former employer, to whom she refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S Protective Agency, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman can cut and fit, understands the use of a sewing-machine; has the highest testimonials from her former employer, to whom she refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S Protective Agency, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; has no objection to see to one child; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 347 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS PLAIN SEWER, &c.—A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman wants a situation to do plain sewing, and act as nurse, or to do chamberwork; has excellent City refereuce. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a place as first-class waitress, and to assist in chamberwork, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant Scotchwoman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress; does up linens in style; takes charge of a large wash; does fluting and mangling; no objection to a boarding house, school or private family; wages $8 to $9. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st. for two days.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-st., 20 years established, continues to keep first-class servants as usual. Professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses and seamstresses, ladies' maids, tidy girls for housework; also, men servants for the City or country. Excellent situations for good servants.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible-House. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a man that thoroughly understands the business in all its departments, care and management of green and hot-house plants, graperies, laying out of grounds and scientific gardening in general; gardener at Brig.-Gen. Busteed's for the last five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, J. M. Thornburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted by a thorough practical Scotchman, long time foreman on first-class places, an engagement as head gardener and farmer, and to take charge of general details as a whole; will lay out a new place; wife will attend to the dairy, &c. Apply or address CAITHNESS, No. 18 Market-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A steady, reliable, Protestant young man, of long experience in the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c., who thoroughly understands his business, having lived with some of the first families in New-York, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address, for two days, M. P., or W. GIBSON, No. 362 Broadway, or J. R. LAWRENCE, No. 410 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A REspectable young man desires a situation as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful. He can produce the best of testimonials from his former employer, with whom he has lived six years. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable single man, a situation as coachman and groom; he is a good and steady driver, and can produce reference, country preferred. Address C. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman, understands his business thoroughly, good country and City references. Address, for two days, W. M., Box No. 101 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a young Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has good City refereuce. Address R. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a young man—a Protestant—is strictly temperate, and thoroughly understands the duties of his situation; has the highest testimonials from his last employer, to whom he refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S Protective Agency, No. 311 4th-st., next to 24th-st. W. E. CONNOR, Superintendent.

TO MERCHANTS.—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 19 years of age, wishes a situation in a respectable wholesale house. He is of a willing and obliging disposition, and would make himself generally useful for a small compensation; has had a limited experience; satisfactory references will be given. Please address Box No. 3,224 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER IN A wholesale produce house in this City; he must be a stout, able-bodied man, able and willing to do hard work; must be handy at coopering; German preferred. Address Box 4,637 New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A MAN TO WORK ON a farm in Westchester County; he must understand the business thoroughly, as well as the care and management of horses; American or Scotchman preferred. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER, LADIES' MAID, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, for a first-class private family, a housekeeper, ladies' maid, chambermaid, and waitress; all must be really competent, and well recommended. (Protestants preferred.) Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., late No. 149 Grand-st. C. C. BEDELL.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD, STEADY single man; one who understands his business and prefers a situation in the country. Apply at No. 71 Pine-st., H. C. BEACH, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

MILLINERY.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS trimmer in a leading millinery house in Philadelphia. To a competent person a liberal salary and a permanent situation. For further particulars, inquire at No. 104 Macdougal-st., above Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOUR DRINIER MACHINE-TENDER WANTED—At Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Del.

A CARD TO THE PATRONS OF THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the death of Charles Bookham, many letters are miscarried by being addressed to "Bookham & Bedell," "Mr. Bookham," &c. I take the liberty to inform my patrons, who wish first-class, reliable servants, that all orders will be promptly attended to by addressing C. C. BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing postage-stamp, Post-office Box No. 788.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT RAVENSWFOD, L. I., on the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet on the river by two hundred and fifty deep, with water grant and dock.

Also two hundred desirable building lots situated on Vernon and Webster avs., in the centre of the village.

N. B.—To Let, several houses fronting the river.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, where a map of the property can be seen from 11½ to 1 P. M.

$1,600—$500 CASH, THE BALANCE on mortgage for five years. If desired, will buy the three-story frame house, No. 155 Devoe-st., near Smith-st., Williamsburgh.

$2,200 will buy the frame cottage and lot, corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh, only two blocks from Grand-st. line of cars.

$3,500 for a three-story brick house and lot on Vnn Brunt-st., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store on first floor, with bay window, shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c.; rents for $40 per month.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—TWO BROWNstone front houses, three-story and basement and high stoop; first-class neighborhood, between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 72 and 74 West 44th st., the block opposite Dr. Ward's Palace; price $10,250. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 82 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3, or at No. 55 West 47th-st., from 8 to 10 in the mornings, or from 6 to 9 in the evenings. Also, No. 152 10th-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME BUILDING KNOWN as the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, corner of 42d-st. and 8th-av., with pews, cushions, gas fixtures, stoves, &c., all complete. Will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately. If not sold by THURSDAY, Feb. 12, it will be offered at auction at the Merchant's Exchange on that day. Terms cash. Apply to S. T. SMITH, No. 689 8th-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE new, first-class, brown-stone front house, three-story, with basement and under cellar, with all the modern improvements, in a very desirable location, being but ten minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. ferries. Can be seen in the afternoon. Apply on the premises, No. 123 Schermerhorn-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—IN FIRST-CLASS neighborhood, two four-story brown-stone front houses, between 5th and 6th sts., Nos. 28 and 21 West 46th-st.; is one of the best improved streets up-town. Price of No. 28, $13,250; No. 24, $14,750. Also, No. 152 East 10th-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses three story, basement and undercellar, with all modern improvements; price, $5,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—TWO MODERN BUILT, MEDIUM sized, brown stone houses, in 28th-st., near 5th-av. A first-class house in 37th st., near 5th-av.; this is a very desirable house. A house in 25th-st., near 6th-av.; also, a small house in 31st-st., near 4th-av. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One in 53d-st., both three stories and basements; good neighborhood; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 96 EAST 21ST-ST., with right of property in Gramercy Park; lot 25x95; house 27x60, brown-stone front, contains 16 rooms, with modern improvements, and was built by an experienced architect. Apply to E. T. SNELLING, No. 39 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 51 Bond-st.; has modern conveniences and is in good order; early possession given if wanted. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 149 Broadway, or on the premises.

A NICE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR SALE.—Great sacrifice; elevated situation; near a ferry in Brooklyn; modern improvements, in good order; easy terms and a great bargain.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 32 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH RASEment house in 5th-av., on Murray Hill. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Sag Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad depots; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' office. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 737, opposite Astor-place, 39 feet 6 inches in width, by 200 feet, running through to Mercer-st. The buildings, front and rear, are first-class, and, at a moderate outlay, can be connected with the front stores so as to furnish ample accommodation for a large business, requiring much space. Apply to E. JONES, New-York Hotel, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

OFFICES.—SPACIOUS, LIGHT AND WELL ventilated rooms will be fitted up to suit bankers, corporations, lawyers, etc., in the marble building Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. As the plans for arranging the several stories are now in progress and can yet be modified to suit tenants, application should be made immediately to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building

TO LET—IN NEWARK, A NEW THREE-STORY brick house No. 63 North Broad-st., 21x38, with a two-story extension containing dining-room and kitchen; it has 13 rooms, besides bath and storeroom; is handsomely finished, and possesses every convenience—gas, furnace, range, &c.; is in an airy, healthy locality, six minutes' walk from the M. & E. Depot. Rent, $300.
JOHN W. TAYLOR, Newark.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STABLES SITUated in Washington-st., between Morton and Barrow sts., room for twenty horses; plenty of room for hay and food; a good place for the ice-trade, express wagons or heavy trucks; rent moderate. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 170 West 50th-st, or Room No. 6, City Hall, Park, or STEPHEN E. BURRALL, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—WITH STEAM-ENGINE AND shafting, the southeast corner of Brooma and Mercer sts., the five-story building, 28 by 100 feet, with counter cellar, all well adapted to manufacturing purposes. Inquire at the adjoining corner of Broadway and Broome-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock, of WM. GALE & SON.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE FULLsized house, on Murray Hill, second door west of 5th-av. The house has all the modern improvements, and will be thoroughly overhauled and put in complete order. Possession 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO. 737 Broadway, through to Mercer-st. Located opposite Astor-place and near Clinton-place. This property can be had on a 10 or 15 year lease. Lot 25x200, and very eligible for a large business. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—Between 17th and 18th sts., a large, well-lighted factory and wareroom, five stories high, 110 feet by 25, with rear entrance on 18th-st. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 386 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WELL-KNOWN premises No. 86 Maiden-lane, connected with No. 15 Cedar-st., occupied for many years by Messrs. Clark & Brown seating-house. For terms and conditions, apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—BUILDING AND LOT NO. 81 White-st.; suitable for a foundry, or some mechanical business; long lease if required. Inquire of W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.;

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 48 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 120 West 34th-st. For cards of admission, terms, &c., apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 56 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELLlighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NETHERWOOD ESTATE FOR SALE.—This estate, formerly the residence of Mr. Gardner G. Howland, is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie; contains 264 acres of land, with a river front of nearly a mile, and embraces four building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house, considerably enlarged by the late occupant; a cottage dwelling, a gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, green house and grapery, and also farm-house, barns, &c.

The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, render this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune. For terms, apply to
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Executor,
No. 33 University-place.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—CALCULATed to accommodate a large family, or to occupy as a hotel or boarding-house. The Mension House, in Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, heretofore occupied as a public house, and resorted to by citizens during the summer months, will be sold very low to close an estate. The house is in fine order; lighted with gas; has a fine lawn and good garden; distant from other dwellings, and in the vicinity of schools, churches and post-office; mails twice a day. The greater part of the money can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. per annum, if desired. For particulars apply to J. B. ANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or to JOHN C. VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTAAD, L. I.—Twenty miles from New-York and Brooklyn—a first-class mansion residence and farm. The house replete with every modern convenience, gas, water, &c.; has two lawns and circular carriage drive, with shade and fruit trees in great variety. The farm, of over 80 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and valuable also as building lots; has a new barn-house and all necessary out-buildings. Location about ½ mile from village and railroad depot. Communication with New-York and Brooklyn several times a day. Climate unusually healthy; fine roads, convenient schools, churches, &c. For further information, inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 16 Wall-st., or of GEORGE MERRILL, No. 102 Broadway.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A good cottage-built house, with front piazza and eight finished rooms, with winding stairway and a good cellar; a new building well of excellent water. Good carriage-house and stable, with 11 acres of good loamy land, suitable for fruit of any kind, or trucking. A choice selection of young fruit-trees just bearing and a good garden. The situation is two miles east of Trenton, on a good turnpike, healthy neighborhood, near school, mill, &c. Price, $2,500. Terms moderate. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN BASTOW, Hightstown, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—House of brick, large size, and built in the best manner by day's work, with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; fine stable, and about five acres of land, all in perfect order; location perfectly healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing; will be let for a term of three or five years from 1st of May next. Address L. M. H., Box No. 2,064 Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—Formerly owned by C. A. Tracy, situated on South-av., about 1½ miles from the depot. There are 40 acres, mostly in lawn and gardens; large substantial house, in fect front, with large barns, carriage house, &c., all in good order. Large grapery in full bearing, plenty of fruit. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NEWBURGH.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat for sale, delightfully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson from West Point to New-Hamburgh. Brick house, in Gothic style, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a city residence; grounds, three acres, tastefully laid out and planted with fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c.
FULTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMfield, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land, fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with grove, ornamental and fruit trees; on the Hudson, in parallel view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachmun's house, convenient to cars and boats, yet retired. Address J. J. L., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COTTAGE TO LET—MILLET'S—AT NORTH Orange; good cellar, good well, one acre land, grapevines, peaches, apples, pears, cherries, plums, apricots, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, flower garden in front; one hour from New-York; five minutes from depot. Brick Church Station; keys next door. MILLET, Music Dealer, No. 395 Broadway and No. 135 West 49th-st.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED cottage by a small family, from the 1st of June until the 1st of October, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Location must be this side of Stamford. Address, with full particulars, E. T., Box No. 222 General Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to sell his farm in Seneca County, N. Y., situate adjoining the Seneca Lake, in the town of Ovid, containing 242 acres of land; 50 acres woodland; no broken land or gullies; well watered, choice fruit in abundance; sold the peaches at the orchard last year for $150. I would give immediate possession, or would rent the farm for a term of years from the purchaser, for the farmer now on the farm. The farm is in first-rate condition, and one of the best wheat farms, seven miles south along the lake from Geneva. Any person wishing to buy more full particulars will address HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y. I ask for the farm $75 per acre.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLY SITUATED FARM at Uniontown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 29 miles from New-York. The whole Farm of 76 acres lies in the village, and can be divided into village lots, has abundance of fruit. House opposite the depot, and three minutes' walk from it. Barn, stables, granary and all necessary out-houses; two good wells; a never-failing stream runs through the farm. Can be purchased for $200 per acre, or would be exchanged for City property. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, carriage manufacturers, No. 386 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT RAHWAY—CONtaining 60 acres, situated 2 miles from Rahway, 2½ miles from Elizabeth, and 15 minutes' walk from the Wheatsheaf Station. There is on the premises a fine house and necessary out-buildings. Land in good state of cultivation. Price, $6,000. For further particulars, apply to J. E. CONDIT, Nos. 55 and 57 White-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property, corner of 29th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—900 ACRES OF land, 150 acres are in a high state of cultivation, 300 acres in timber land, with a number of running streams of pure water. Also, a good house and out-buildings, fruit, &c. Apply to J. H. THORNE,
No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 121 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—TWO moderate-size, modern-built houses, convenient to Montague or Fulton Ferry, wanted to rent from May 1. Any parties having such property to rent at moderate rates may secure good tenants by addressing R. D. W., Box No. 2,256 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR-STORY, 25 feet front, house, between Madison and 5th avs., 23d and 40th-sts., for which cash will be paid, or a medium sized house, unincumbered, would be exchanged. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 271 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR INVESTMENT.—Several medium sized, modern, well built houses, for which cash will be paid; situation preferred between 20th and 35th sts., 5th and 9th avs. Address, stating price, location, &c., SAFETY, Box No. 1,781 P. O.

WANTED TO RENT IN THIS CITY—A chemical laboratory ready furnished, or a building suitable for the manufacture of chemicals, with steam engine and boiler, must have some vacant ground outside the building. Applications to be made to J. HOWDEN, No. 259 Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR ADOPTION, FROM 5 to 6 years, (not older;) must be a Protestant whole orphan, of healthy, pleasing appearance, intelligence, amiable disposition and dark complexion. To such a child a comfortable home and ample provision is offered. Address H. C. F., Box No. 1,607 Post-office, New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
JANUARY 1, 1863.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1862		$2,146,767 03
Amount of Premiums Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1862	$759,567 98	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	134,713 41	894,780 99
Total		$3,041,048 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$169,287 32	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, Annuities and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	151,605 58	
Paid Sanitary Commission and War Contribution	325 00	
Paid for Taxes and Internal Revenue Stamps	3,098 24	
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	29,126 92	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c.	17,922 34	
Paid for Commissions and Agency Expenses	79,426 55	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	454,801 95
		$2,586,246 07

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$41,241 94	
Invested in Securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	721,051 79	
Real Estate owned by the Company	130,217 07	
Bonds and Mortgages at 7 ₱ cent. interest	458,910 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	841,725 54	
Premiums due and unpaid on Policies now in force	208,132 23	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1863	69,397 43	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1863	45,566 38	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1863	2,653 36	
Premiums on Policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	66,578 75	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	872 58	$2,586,246 07

The TRUSTEES have declared a DIVIDEND OF 35 PER CENT. UPON ALL PARTICIPATING LIFE POLICIES, now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1863, AND A PAYMANT IN CASH on and after the first Monday in March next, OF THE THIRD INSTALLMENT OF 20 PER CENT. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LORING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARTON,	RUSSELL DART,
WM. C. DUSENBERY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
HENRY K. ROGERT,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 5 St, Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sea,
Washington,	Union.

Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON.
No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER
BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lower rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by C. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, the 24 day of March, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of fifty thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

M. B. SPAULDING,	J. M. TOBIN,

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Abuse of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases, and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology, hospital practice; quacks, their recipes, and the author's unequaled Parls and London practice, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

Those who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment by Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this work, at E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 13 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dr. L. agrees with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Tribune, Reforme, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Herald, &c.*

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.

This celebrated medicine is a standard article, having been in use for fourteen years, which has proved its efficacy in acute and chronic diseases, neuralgia, pain, irritation, nervous and loss of sleep. The trade will be supplied by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York City. Dr. L. T. STRATTON, Proprietor.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR (formerly consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 13 Laight-st. Treated on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, blood, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The man to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1845, N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACLEOD, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will cost but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 13 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 8 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while immune of anything deleterious, and are warranted a speedy and sure cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 13 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to those who have destroyed it by evil practices. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. Dr. Hunter, late House of Refuge Dr. Hunter, late Hospital Physician, has been in every city in the United States, and has established for himself a reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Examination free.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills—invaluable in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard-sts., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, 12th inst., to furnish at the Schuylkill Arsenal

FIVE HUNDRED HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES.

The tents to be made of cotton or pure linen duck, equal in weight to 12 oz., 28½ inch to the yard. The flies to be of linen, 28½ inch cotton or pure linen duck; samples of material must accompany the bid. Bidders will state in the proposals the price, number bid for and how fast they can be delivered; and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present when the bids are opened. G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 7 N. 5TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office up to 12 M., the 1st of March, 1863, for all the Iron Bedsteads required for the Hospital Department of the U. S. Army, up to the 1st January, 1864. The bedstead is to correspond with a pattern in this office.

R. MURRAY, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor.

EXPRESSES.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO bring to the notice of the business and private community of this City that they have this day established themselves under the firm and style of

NOORE BROTHERS & CO.,

for the purpose of transacting an

EUROPEAN EXPRESS AND GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

in connection with their old established houses in BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

J. NIEMEYER, A. NOORE.

OFFICE NO. 80 NASSAU-ST. New-York, Feb. 1, 1863.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICAN,

Capt. BOND, S. carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $—; Steerage, found with good provisions, $—. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal town in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR

BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C., ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP MARY SANFORD,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA DINSMORE, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and sail on or about the 21st of February.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship

AMERICA or ILLINOIS

will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR,

at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship COLUMBIA,

D. B. Burton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.

No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday.....Feb. 14
ETNA.....Saturday.....Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday.....Feb. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 5? Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2: SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. R. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 9, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. BOFFORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4.15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road: at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.06 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 A. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 358 GRAND-ST., N. Y. Opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 262 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c. Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and Thirteenth-st.

Begins at 8; ever before 11.

TO-NIGHT, (Monday,)

Eighth time of the elegant and always attractive comedy, A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Harry Jasper, originally acted by him.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Thornton.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Andrew Wylie.....Mr. John Gilbert
Mathew.....Mr. George Holland
Adolphus.....Mr. Floyd
Frederick Addsrly.....Mr. Reynolds
William.....Mr. Turner
Emma Thornton.....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Thornton.....Miss Fanny Morant

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) NEVER ACTED HERE, the charming comedy of HENRIETTE,

translated from the French and adapted to the American stage, by the late E. G. Wilkins, Esq. The play, so immensely successful at its first representation, will be reproduced with

APPROPRIATE SCENERY, DRESSES, APPOINTMENTS and a POWERFUL CAST.

WEDNESDAY, by desire, the romantic play of PAULINE

will be repeated for the ninth time.

THURSDAY, second night of HENRIETTE.

FRIDAY, third time, the very attractive Comedy of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING

SATURDAY, third night, HENRIETTE.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

MARRIED LIFE is in rehearsal.

To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Mooey," "The Provoked Husband" "The School for Scandal," and the "Road to Ruin."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN GRAND OPERA.

THE MAGIC FLUTE,

BY MOZART.

DIE ZAUBERFLOTE,

with new scenery, dresses, decorations and properties and an increased orchestra and chorus,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10,

the principal rôles by the leading artists of the Company.

EIGHTY-NINTH OPERA NIGHT.

CARL ANSCHUTZ.....Director.

Tickets, 50 cents: reserved seats, (to be had at the Academy,) 75 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

The celebrated

HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,

Under the direction of

MAX MARETZEK,

Will commence a short season of Italian Opera ON MARCH 2.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS'

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

EIGHTH SEASON.

The THIRD SOIREE of the present season will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st.

The programme comprises the following works, viz: Quartette in C major, No. 2, by Cherubini: Trio in D major, Opus 70, No. 1, by Beethoven, and Quartette in A major, Opus 41, No. 3, by Schumann.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock—commence at 8 o'clock.

Single tickets, $1 each.

Season ticket, admitting one to the remaining four Soirées, $3.

Two tickets, admitting one to the remaining four Soirées, $5.

For sale at the door, and at the music stores of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 789 Broadway.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,

No. 45 Bowery.

Director.....Carl Anschuts

MONDAY EVENING, Feb 9,

FIDELIO.

Grand Opera in three acts,

By Mad. JANE HINRICHES,

THE HARMONY SOCIETY.

Have kindly consented to assist in the Grand Choruses.

Leonora, Mme. Johannsen; Marcellina, Mme. Rotter; Pizarro, Mr. Harumann; Rocco, Mr. Wainlich; Florestan, Mr. Lotti.

Admission: Boxes $5 and $6; orchestra and reserved seats, 75 cents; parquet and first tier, 50 cents; second tier, 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, (Benefit of Mr. Lotti,) MARTHA.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FURMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

JOHN M. FURMAN, HENRY V. REEVE

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership, for the transaction of the business hereinafter specified, within this State, upon the terms, with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities prescribed by the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is "LOWBER, OSTROM & CO."

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the distilling and rectifying business, and the buying and selling of all kinds of merchandise relating thereto.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners, and their respective places of residence, are as follows viz: John M. Furman, who resides in the Town and County of West-Chester, State of New-York, is the special partner, and Edward J. Lowber, James A. Ostrom, William Farr and Henry V. Reeve, each of whom resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, are the general partners.

Fourth—The amount of the capital stock which John M. Furman, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is seventy-five thousand dollars in cash.

Fifth—The said partnership is to commence on the second day of February, 1863, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, 1868.

EDWARD J. LOWBER, JAMES A. OSTROM, WILLIAM FARR, HENRY V. REEVE, JOHN M. FURMAN.

THE FIRM OF FIRTH, POND & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and papers of the late firm will be found at the music store of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, who are authorized to settle the accounts in liquidation.

JOHN FIRTH, JOHN MAYELL, WILLIAM A. POND.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.

In connection with the above announcement, the undersigned, the active partners in the late firm, take pleasure in stating that they have this day formed a new copartnership, under the firm of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., and having purchased the good will of the old stand, will continue the business in all its former details at No. 547 Broadway.

The greater part of the valuable catalogue, and by far the larger proportion of the extensive stock of pianofortes, musical instruments, sheet music and musical works, belonging to the late firm, is transferred to the subscribers, who invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public.

WILLIAM A. POND, JOHN MAYELL.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of PATTEE, YALE & MACFARLANE is this day dissolved by its limitation.

The general partners are authorized to liquidate and close the business of the late firm.

GAYLORD B. HUBBELL, JACOB HALSTED, } Special Partners.
JAMES PATTEE, PERRINE YALE, JOHN M. MACFARLANE, } General Partners.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of PATTEE, YALE & MACFARLANE, for the purpose of importing and jobbing, hardware and cutlery.

JAMES PATTEE, PERRINE YALE, JOHN M. MACFARLANE.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, LATE OF THE firm of of Day, Lawrence & Co., (successors to Wm. Smith, Brown & Co.,) has this day become associated with Messrs. HALSTED & BALDWIN, at No. 65 Wall-st. The new firm will continue the business of Nora, Stock and Insurance Brokerage, under the style of LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, ROBERT W. HALSTED, SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG, JOHN H. SIEGBIST, EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

New-York, Jan 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—THEODORE SCHULTZ IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.

YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

MR. ROBERT C. BUCHAN IS A MEMBER of our firm from this date.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863. JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LARGE SAFE-KEY, IN GOING through 10th-st. and 3d-av. to the Tompkins Dining-room, either Friday evening or Saturday morning last. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it immediately with SILAS C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.

LOST—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, near the entrance, a SABLE TIPPET. The finder will be suitably rewarded, by leaving the same at No. 43 Lafayette-place.

JOHN L. GARDINER.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 5TH INST., in 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., a MINK VICTORINE. The finder, by leaving the same at No. 239 West 23d-st. will be suitably rewarded.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 18 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; and No. 63 East 14th-st. Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.

FOURTH WEEK

of the triumphantly brilliant engagement of

THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,

MISS BATEMAN.

Mr. Wheatley begs to announce that in consequence of the unprecedented success Miss Bateman has achieved in her original character of the

JEWISH MAIDEN,

in the beautiful domestic drama entitled

LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,

he has prevailed upon her to continue her engagement for another week beyond the term of four weeks for which his contract with this distinguished artiste was at first made. Mr. Wheatley has not effected this rearrangement without difficulty and expense, as arrangements had been entered into with other parties; but he was resolved that nothing should prevent his compliance with the universal wish that

THE WONDERFUL IMPERSONATION

which has attracted the most intelligent, refined and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this City, should not be withdrawn until the latest possible moment.

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings will be presented this beautiful domestic play, entitled

LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,

Translated from the German of Mosenthal especially for Miss Bateman. The original play has attained a classic European celebrity, and it has been reserved for our young American trage-dienne to give it an unfading popularity on the transatlantic stage.

Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. B. Selwyn.

Original Music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

Characteristic Dresses and Appointments by Messrs. Phillipe and Wallis.

LEAH, the Jewess.....MISS BATEMAN

And an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Lamb, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chaufrau, Skerrett and the admirable chorus.

In consequence of the

GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,

the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In accordance with an agreement previously made, Miss Bateman has kindly yielded her night to the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 11, in favor of the Arion Society, which on that night will give a grand fancy ball.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½. Performances conclude at 10½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has pleasure in announcing an engagement, for a short season, with

EDWIN BOOTH,

Who will make his first appearance on MONDAY, 9th,

In the character of HAMLET.

In Shakespeare's play of that name

To render the performance as nearly perfect as possible, engagements have been effected, in addition to the regular company, with

Mr. LAURENCE BARRETT, (His first appearance here in two years,)

Mr GEORGE JAMESON, (His first appearance since his return from Europe,)

Miss ADA CLIFTON, (Her first appearance this season,)

Mrs. WILKINSON, (Her first appearance,)

On TUESDAY, 10th, EDWIN BOOTH

Will appear as OTHELLO.

IRVING HALL.—MR. JOHN P. COOKE, (Formerly musical director of Burton's, the Broadway and Wallack's Theatres, and late of Niblo's Garden,) respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that his first concert in America will take place on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, when the following artists have, in the kindest manner, generously assist: Miss Maria Brainerd, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Coulthck, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Prof. Eben, Mr. F. Letsch, Mr. Theo. Eisfeld, Mr. G. F. Pristow, Mr. H. C. Timm, Dr. Clare W. Beames, Mr. Joseph Noll, and a full orchestra, comprising the leading instrumentalists in the City. Tickets 75 cents each, to be had at the music stores, and at the Hall on the evening of performance.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday, Feb. 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

20	Am. Ex. Bank	$100	
50	St. Nicholas Bank	100	
20	Sandy's, M. & N. R.	50	
75	Housatonic R. R. Co.	100	
7	Commonwealth I. Co.	100	
14	Humboldt Ins Co	100	
10	Hope Fire Ins Co	50	
20	Ind ps & Mad. R.	50	
$500	Central Park 6 per cent. Stock.		
$5,000	Logan County Mining and Man. Co. Bds.		
$5,000	N. Y. and N. H. R. 1st M. 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.		
$4,000	N. Y. and N. H. R. R. 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.		
$4,000	N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.		
$5,000	Watertown and Mad. R. 8 ₩ c. Bds.		
$3,000	U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.		
15	Man. & M'chants' Bk	$100	
10	Market Bank	100	
40	Mer. Mutual Ins	100	
10	Second-av. R.	100	
10	Park Bank	100	
25	Williamsburgh C. B'k	50	
20	Kings County Ins	20	

Next regular sale THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 52 William-st

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL

By order of the Ordnance Department.

On FRIDAY, 13th February,

AT No. 55 WHITE-ST.

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

4,959 BLACK WALNUT GUN STOCKS.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery, in Treasury Notes. A sample of the goods can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION

A Tremendous Meeting at the Academy of Music.

GEN. SCOTT IN THE CHAIR.

Speeches by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Alexander Reed, Col. McKean, Major-Gen. Burnside, and Rev. J. T. Duryea.

The Academy of Music was filled to overflowing last evening on the occasion of the meeting in aid of the United States Christian Commission. The announcement that Gens. Scott and Burnside would be present, attracted thousands who were unable to gain admittance to the building. Just before the commencement of the exercises, the Chairman of the New-York Committee, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, suggested to those present that it would much comport with the character of the occasion if the venerable Gen. Scott, who was about to take the Chair, should be received by the audience rising in silence, rather than by any other demonstration. Almost instantly Gen. Scott appeared, and the audience unanimously complied with the request. It was one of the most remarkable spectacles of a docile audience ever witnessed, for the desire to hear the old hero was next to irrepressible. The few who attempted to depart from the desire of Mr. Dodge were promptly hushed, and Gen. Scott bowed his acknowledgments amid the most impressive stillness.

Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., then opened the proceedings with prayer.

SPEECH OF GEN. SCOTT.

Gen. Scott said—

Fellow-Citizens: The honor done me, on this occasion, in calling me to occupy this chair, upon an occasion of so much importance and worth, gladdens the heart of an old soldier, and fills him with gratitude and love. New-York has sent out her thousands upon thousands of brave sons, to fight the battles of our Constitution and Union, and has not forgot them upon their fall or upon their return home. Her care has been incessant. She has given them every aid, has cared for their families, watched over the wounded, sick, lame and halt upon their return. The objects of this Association will be explained to you by my colleague in the duties of the Chair, more fully than I shall attempt to give upon the occasion. With such a cause, that God will prosper our efforts and give us triumph, no Christian man can doubt.

REMARKS OF WILLIAM E. DODGE.

Gen. Scott was followed by Mr. Wm. E. Dodge. He wished the audience could all have heard the remarks of their veteran friend, who had just spoken. They were there to let the soldiers know they had not been forgotten. The Commission were to gladly take their gifts to the sick and dying. The object of the meeting was to let the public know how they could contribute to the happiness of the soldier. They should learn how they could help the men who were battling for their country. It was a subject that claimed the attention and interest of all.

SPEECH OF REV. DR. TYNG.

Dr. Tyng said he was expected to say a great many things in a short address. He proceeded to indorse, in eloquent, terms the objects of the Association, depicting the magnitude of its work and the all-important duty devolving upon us all to meet the religious wants of the army. This American nation, said he, has a great Divine commission. Not for nothing are these glorious days of searching, settling, establishing, awakening, stirring up. Manmade by God, for God, and to dwell with him forever is the centre of these duties. This nation has a great and exalted commission to fulfil. When every oppressed one is free, and every office of benevolence, humanity and sympathy are fulfilled, the work of this nation in the exercise of its commission will be manifested. There is a Divine judgment that will bring up nations as well as men to answer for the fulfillment of their commission. We cannot act in a Christian commission in connection with war, unless the warfare be also in the line of our National duty. We have already springing up around us the first buds of the harvest—at any rate, bulbs of promise starting forth from the frost-bound ground on every side of us. Do not say that freedom in the District of Columbia, freedom in the Territories, freedom by compensating the slaveholder in States that will have it, and by compulsion in the States that will not have it. These fruits are worth all the sorrow, all the suffering, all the horror and blood that they have cost. If there were any influence likely to lead us from a consciousness of the importance of the work, he believed it was the influence of treachery. He would say with Chanmino:

"Save, oh save me from a treacherous friend!"

They came to-night to welcome a man who had, from youth to age, done entirely his duty in the accomplishment of his commission. [Applause.] The work which the nation had before it must be accomplished if it took every man from the Potomac to the Lakes, and from the Rocky Mountains to Passamaquoddy Bay. How great then is the work of this commission?

After detailing the work of a young female member of his church, who had been engaged in the service of this commission, Dr. Tyng concluded as follows: "I often sit in my study and think of those who are guarding my life, my liberty, my family, even the sanctuary in which I preach. When rolled back from the destruction of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York the dark hosts of revengeful and bloodthirsty men but that invincible wall of American hearts? I cannot but feel that all I can do for them should be done. Said Carey, that splendid man who first set up the English Baptist Mission, climbing to those dark, deep shafts leading down to the coal mines, speaking to some friends who were with him: 'My brothers, we are going down into the dark, deep pit. You have hold of the rope—hold fast.' My friends, millions of bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh have gone forth into the dark, deep pit. You have hold of the rope. Hold it fast—hold it fast. Grasp it with all the energy of your will; with all the determination of your spirit; with unflinching effort; with patriotic devotion; with all the solemn consecration of our sacrifices; with all the truthful outpouring of heart; with love to God—with love that will bless ourselves by blessing others."

ADDRESS OF REV. ALEXANDER REED.

Mr. Reed said he was there to tell them his experiences on the battle-field. It was his duty to say that the Christian Commission was eighteen hundred and fifty years old. It was resuscitated, he believed, in 1861. Last Summer it was his privilege to go to the Peninsula to preach the gospel, distribute tracts, and aid, cheer and encourage the hearts of the soldiers. He also went to Antietam in company with seventy-four others and helped on the good work. He said there was much need in aiding the wounded and dying, and there were men thirsting and dying on the field of battle. Those wants would be supplied, but they should be supplied immediately. He knew not how many men were dying for want of help. By prayer, spiritual advice and aid, the Commission had done much service in awakening the feelings of the soldiers. It had been said to him that there were other societies already established who could do the work. But what they wanted was the leaven. The delegates of the Christian Commission go forth, and are always welcomed. The speaker related an instance of the intense suffering experienced by a dying soldier on the battle-field of Shiloh, and how he found comfort in singing the familiar hymn: "When I can read my title clear." He also related several affecting personal anecdotes of soldiers who had been comforted by the Commission. He had seen thousands of men who had not heard from home or friends for months. The dying word, the wish and the will of men, had often been indited by the light of the lanterns of the Commission, and sent to their friends and relatives. Both friends and rebels received aid from the Commission. The following letter was written by a wounded rebel at the Lacy House, Fatmouth, Va.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER.—I am here wounded My left leg has been amputated at about the middle of the thigh. I am very sick and cannot get well, and I am trying to prepare for death, for I am to die. I hope to meet you. Father and Mother, in the next world, if I should never meet you in this. It is very uncertain whether I shall live or not. Tell Mary Ann and Amelia and my little brothers when I am gone to be kind to you and try to live so we may meet in Heaven.

JAMES B. SOMMELL

The Speaker concluded by urging the audience to help the defenders of their country.

ADDRESS OF COL. M'KEON, M. C.

He would remark that his observations must necessarily be desultory. Brevity should ha his principal merit. Like Wesley on a certain occasion, he would make a short speech, because he did not have time to make a long one. He was of the opinion that this war might have been prevented. Did he startle them? There never was a war since the world began that might not have been prevented. When the barbarians swept down upon Rome, if the old Senators had allowed them to pull their noses, no one would have been hurt. If Warren and his compatriots had not met the English on Bunker Hill, and fell with his face toward heaven; if Patrick Henry had not sung out the words, "give me liberty or give me death;" if Washington had not lent his patriotism and aid, the Revolution would not have taken place. Upon the same principle this war might have been avoided; and he would say that had we been willing to submit to the exactions of the Secessionists, this war might have been avoided. If there was a single man in the assembly who would accept the avoidance under those circumstances let him stand up. The soldiers would follow Hooker—[stamping and clapping]—they would follow Burnside—[other demonstrations]—they would follow Rosecrans, or any man who would lead them against the foe. They proposed sending religious matter to the army. He would not discourage that movement, but would recommend that the soldiers should be reminded by the reading matter sent to them of the important and holy struggle in which they were engaged. He had seen a regiment of men who were nearly exhausted from marching and fatigue duty, inspired with new hope by a few encouraging words addressed to them by their Colonel. He spoke of meeting on a ferry-boat, upon one occasion, when he was sick, Mrs. Harris, of Philadelphia, and the many kindnesses she extended to him. He had also met with the well-known philanthropist, Clement C. Barclt, of Philadelphia. He closed by showing how some people misconstrued and misinterpreted the Constitution.

ADDRESS OF REV. MR. GANGE.

He had been to Washington recently, and had noticed the results of the Commission. He made particular inquiries in regard to the eagerness of the soldiers for reading matter, and found that the thirst for religious information was unbounded. The same desire for books and literary matter was manifested by the sick and wounded in the hospitals of Aquie Creek. The Commission undertook to carry home into the camp. He closed by appealing to the sympathies of the people in behalf of the Commission.

SPEECH OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Ladies and Gentlemen: When I learned that this meeting was to be presided over by one whom I have always from boyhood loved to call my chief—one whom I have learned to admire—one of the noblest patriots and greatest Captains of our land—I determined that I would depart from the rule which I had laid down for myself, according to the wishes of some of my friends, by attending here this evening, and I promised at the same time to make a few remarks. Since I made that promise, I have been every night in a railroad car, and occupied during the day until this morning, when I returned here, and during this entire day I have been by a sick bed, so that, not being in the habit of speaking to as large audiences as this, you must excuse me if I say but a few words to you. I am glad that I came here this evening, because first, I hope that I am rendering some aid to this most Christian Association in the great labor of humanity toward the soldiers in the field, and I feel it my duty, on all occasions, to do all that I have in my power to strengthen the soldiers in the field, with whom I have been so lately connected in active service. No one knows better than I do the great value of the labors which are wrought by your Association, and no one knows better than I do, to-night, all the influence that it has upon our soldiers; no one knows better than I do the need that the hands of this Association should be strengthened, and particularly at a time like the present, when we are in anticipation of great events in the field. A few weeks may demonstrate more specially the need of the labors of your delegates in the field. Great battles must almost inevitably be fought within a few weeks. Large contending forces are in the presence of each other, and as soon as the elements will permit them to come in contact with each other, it is not only fair to suppose, but it is almost impossible to avoid a collision. In fact, it is necessary that there should be a collision, and that increases the necessity for your delegates in the field to be strengthened by your association, and that your association be strengthened by the sympathy and material aid of the public. I am glad therefore that I have come here this evening, because if by my influence, by my words, I can aid this Association, I shall be glad, because in doing that I strengthen the army in the field, and by strengthening the army in the field in whatever way, I am doing my duty and my pleasure—by strengthening the Government, and doing all in my power to sustain it under all circumstances. [Applause.] You may expect me to say a few words in reference to the condition of the army with which I have been so lately identified. A wrong impression is existing in the community with reference to that condition. Some persons are impressed with the idea that that army is in a demoralized state. That is not the case. The soldiers are as brave as ever they were. They are well clothed, well fed, well armed, and as long as they are well, are able to take care of themselves. Our officers are becoming more experienced every day. There is no demoralization in the field, which the conversation in the street and in private circles would indicate. *There is not that adherence to any special principle, to any special set of men, or laws, or parties among the soldiers, as some people indicate.* They remember and appreciate, and feel that while it is noble and grand to entertain personal friendship and personal love for their commander, they at the same time fully realize that it is ignominious and low to give a blind adherence to any man, to any name, or to any specific line of policy, either political or military. They are in the field to give their whole strength and energy in support of the Government. We make mistakes here at home which probably have done some harm, and yet to no great extent, and might do more if pursued but I think that our people in the main, when they find themselves wrong, will generally right themselves, and I think this mistake will be righted. Many discouraging letters have been written to soldiers in the field. We should try to correct that, and write encouraging letters. Many discouraging speeches have been made, and in some cases, public journalists have written discouraging paragraphs, which have fallen under their eyes, and some discouraging pamphlets have been written and sent to the soldiers. All these things have done harm, and many conversations related to them take place with the soldiers. I heard a man in Washington the other day, near me—he did not know me; I was in citizens dress and he was talking to half a dozen admirers about him—say that he wished and hoped to see the guillotine established again—he wanted to see the heads rolling from the block by the thousand. I heard another man, who was trying to show some special enthusiasm in favor of the Government—the Administration—and he was doing the Administration harm at the time. I heard another man, coming in the cars, last night, talking to a soldier, and he talked in a strain that I call treasonable. He was trying to impress this soldier with the idea that he ought not to return to his duty in the field—that this war had become a political war—that the President of the United States, only he used a very opprobrious epithet in speaking of him, was fighting for a political party—that these men were being sacrificed in the field for that purpose. This was wrong. That soldier did not seem to believe it. He did not seem to be of the same opinion, and I prayed that he would not be. There are mistakes in our private circle and in our intercourse every way. I think, at the same time, we should entertain opinions with reference to the policy of the Government. It is our duty to be temperate in our expressions, and use all the powers that we have within the limits of the Constitution to do our duty to the Government as it now is. We are fighting against the people of the South simply because they did not want to live under a President elected in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and I know we would be doing very wrong to think for one moment, of course, of attempting to force the Government of the United States to give up what the Constitution gives it the right to do. The President of the United States has a right to maintain such people about him as he pleases. The Constitution gives him that. He has been elected for four years; half of his term is gone; if the people don't like him, at the end of four years they can change their policy. I do not mean to say by this that the people do not like him. I do not express my opinion. But these are the things that are demoralizing the army in the field—but they are not demoralizing it to any great extent. I am sure of that. It is demoralized probably no more than any large army in the field has been some time during its existance. And now you will pardon me if I simply close my remarks with the expression to you of my earnest and high appreciation of the value of the labors of your association, and I shall constantly pray to God that you may be prospered in this great work that is before you, and that our armies in the field may be strengthened for the work that is before them, and that our Government may be established in purity and peace.

Gen. Burnside sat down amid repeated applause.

ADDRESS OF REV. J. T. DURYEA.

The soldiers stood between us and the dagger that aimed at our national life. The spirit of unity and brotherly love is the life that infuses itself into our inmost parts. The Union could not be severed without endangering the whole fabric. We must realize the one heart and one body politic of our country. The fearful danger of this crisis was the selfishness of the American people. God will purge it with hyssop or hurn it ont to make it pure. The soldiers stood in the field to protect their country, to enable them to take a place among the nations, and which gave them a place in history. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism of New-England, and spoke of the many sons she had sent into the field. The American people should be aroused at the sacrifice made by public men, and the willingness of others to put down this rebellion, to exert their utmost energies to speed on the good cause.

Mr. Geo. H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, was then introduced to the audience, and made some brief and appropriate remarks—after which the audience was dismissed with a benediction by Rev. Dr. Sheod.

Ship Burned.

Boston, Sunday, Feb. 8.

The ship *Scotland*, Capt. Lunt, for Montevideo, with a cargo of kerosene oil and lumber, at anchor in the stream, took fire last night, and was burned to the water's edge. The cargo was fully insured.

Non Arrival of the Europa.

Halifax, Sunday, Feb. 8—9 P. M.

No signs of the steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool Jan. 24, *via* Queenstown 25th. Weather cloudy and mild.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Capture of Rebels Flying from Fort Donelson.

The expedition under Gens. Davis and Morgan, sent in pursuit of Forrest and Wheeler's retreating force, returned this evening. Seven miles this side of Charlotte, we captured thirty prisoners, also Col. Carroll and Major Rumbrant, of Forrest's Staff.

A number of paymasters have arrived and will soon commence paying off the troops.

Trains will run to Murfreesboro early this week.

The Late Movement on the Rappahannock—Gen. Woodbury and the Engineer Brigade.

Headquarters Engineer Brigade. }
Near Falmouth, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A copy of your issue of the 27th ult. has just been placed in my hands. It contains a letter dated Washington, Jan. 24, in which the commanding officer of the Engineer Brigade, and, by implication, the brigade itself, is severely censured, as being in part responsible for the failure of the second attempt to cross the Rappahannock. As an officer of the brigade, I desire on my own behalf, and on behalf of those connected with it, to protest against the false position in which we are placed in this correspondence, and to set forth the true facts in the case—with which, from my position as Assistant Adjutant-General of the brigade, I am probably better acquainted than any other officer, save the General Commanding.

On the morning of the 20th ult. orders were sent through our staff officers, to the officers in charge of the several pontoon trains to move up their trains in the vicinity of Banks' Ford. Within somewhat less than a mile of the proposed crossing was an open field, in full view of the enemy from the opposite side of the river, and through which the trains were compelled to pass to reach their assigned positions. It was necessary, therefore, that the trains should not pass this exposed spot till after dusk. This fact was known to the officers in charge, and their movements made in accordance.

On the afternoon of the same day Gen. Woodbury moved his headquarters to the immediate vicinity of the ford, and was on the spot, with all his staff, at 3 P.M. At 7½ P.M. the rain commenced falling heavily, at which time the position of affairs, as regarded the pontoon trains, was as follows:

Maj. Spaulding, Fiftieth New-York Engineers, in charge of two trains of twenty-two boats each, had moved up one of his trains beyond the open field alluded to, while the other was about passing it.

Lieut.-Col. Maghuder, Fifteenth New-York Engineers, whose train had been stationed near the United States Ford, for the purpose of misleading the enemy as to the point of crossing, and who, to keep up the deception, delayed his starting till 4 P. M., had arrived within less than a half mile of the open field.

Capt. Stosson, Fifteenth New-York Engineers, in charge of a fourth train, having been somewhat delayed on the road while swelling the passage of the columns of infantry, had reached Gen. French's headquarters, about three and a half miles from the ford.

There was still a fifth train, under Lieut. Cross, of the regular Engineers, which was also several miles back from the ford on the river road. Such were the positions of the several trains when the rain commenced.

Could they have been on the ground by daylight, as it was intended they should be, had it not rained?

I answer, yes. Although one or two of the trains did not move as rapidly as was expected, the roads being occupied by troops; still, by making an extra effort, they might have been brought through.

Maj. Spaulding, in an official report to these Headquarters, states: "I could easily, had it not rained, and had I not been delayed by the artillery, have had my pontoons and materiel on the ground by 10 o'clock P. M.;" and Lieut.-Col. Maghuder states: "Had there been no rain, the trains would have been at the rendezvous before 12 P. M.;" so that there would have been on the ground by 12 o'clock that night, three complete bridge trains, comprising sixty-six boats. These officers are experienced and efficient, and know what they affirm. I do not hesitate, therefore, to say that the trains would have been on the ground at the time required, had not the unforeseen obstacle of the rain intervened. As it was, Maj. Spaulding succeeded in getting through one complete train by 11 P. M., and seven or eight boats of his second train, so that by daylight the next morning there were at hand about thirty boats, just double the number stated in your letter; and these, too, were *not* placed "in full view of the enemy," but carefully screened by bushes and young trees set un for the purpose on the day previous, by Gen. Wooneury's orders.

By 10 A. M., of the 21st, the roads became all but impassable, and the pontoons could be moved only by placing one or two hundred men on each boat; in this manner several brigades were employed during the day in getting forward those which were behind. The delay occasioned by the rain, however, prevented surprise, and it was not until late in the afternoon that Gen. Woodbury advised that the attempt be abandoned.

It is stated in your letter that our General "spent a good deal of his time on Tuesday in demonstrating that the chances of failure were nineteen out of twenty." This statement, from whatever source the information was derived, is without the slightest foundation and wholly untrue. There may have been some general officers who thus thought and spoke, and honestly too, but to no one in the army are the words in question less applicable than to Gen. Woodbury. On all occasions, in the presence of his Staff, in the presence of the officers of the brigade, and, I feel assured, in the presence of the councils at general headquarters, he upheld the feasibility of the attempt and the almost certainty of success. It was not till the roads became utterly impassable that he changed his opinion. No General officer in the army performed as much preliminary work as Gen. Woodbury, or took a deeper interest in this undertaking. I feel confident in saying that his personal reconnoissances of the river from its forks to Port Royal have been more frequent, careful, and minute than those of any other officer of the army. The only complete topographical map of this portion of the river—the map furnished the Grand Division Commanders on the day of the movement—was compiled under his directions, from surveys made by himself and his officers. By his direction new roads were opened, screens placed along the banks, and every step taken to insure the success of the attempt. His staff officers had been kept upon the ground eight or ten days previous to direct the necessary preparations, to keep a careful watch on the opposite shore, and to report promptly any change in the position of the enemy's forces, or any additional works they might put up.

Gen. Woodbury has always approved of attacking Richmond by this route, and maintained its practicability. He has always maintained, too, that the Rappahannock could be crossed, and that successfully, either above or below Fredericksburgh; his words and written record establish this. I therefore repeat, he is the last officer in the army to whom the words quoted above could be ascribed.

It has been common of late to hold the pontoons responsible for every failure, to make them the scapegoat for everybody's sins, exemplifying the old adage, "give a dog a bad name," &c. Now, whatever may be our faults or shortcomings, we do not wish to be saddled with those for which we are not accountable, or held responsible for events or unforeseen chances over which we have no control. I do not write these lines *ex-officio*, or at the solicitation or with the knowledge of any officer whatever of the brigade. I write them on my own responsibility, with the single wish that justice may be done.

To the soldier, Mr. Editor, there is nothing dearer than his reputation, and I trust your own sense of honor will correct the erroneous statements made with reference to the brigade and its commanding officer, and give the same publicity to this letter as to the lines that called it forth.

Yours &c.,
H. W. BOWERS,
Ass't. Adj. Gen., Engineer Brigade.

[We very cheerfully publish the above letter from a highly intelligent and responsible source. Some of its most important statements are directly contrary to what we have understood and still believe to be the facts. But as their accuracy can only be tested by official documents not yet accessible to the public, it would be quite useless at present and in their absence to enter upon any controversy in regard to them. We submit the letter, therefore, to the public without further remark, reserving to some future occasion any criticism which may then seem to be essential to the formation of a proper public judgment.—Ed. Times.]

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Arrival of the United States Gunboats Circassian and Water Witch.

The United States steam gunboats *Circassian*, Commander Wm. B. Eaton, and *Water Witch*, Lieutenant Commanding Augustus Pendergrast, arrived at this port last night, from Port Royal 30th ult., and Fortress Monroe 6th inst. The *Water Witch* has been six months in commission, doing active duty in the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and returns for repairs. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieut. Commanding, Augustus Pendergrast; Executive Officer, S. W. Buck; Acting Master, H. S. Kimball; Ensign, J. M. Forsyth; Acting Paymaster, L. G. Billing; Acting Surgeon, W. H. Pierson; First Assistant Engineer, Samuel Gunthsr; Third Assistant Engineers, John Conper and John Overu; Acting Master's Mates, A. D. W. Parson, James Bighy; Surgeon's Steward, Cooper Barratt; Paymaster, Wm. S. Wilkins.

The *Circassian* brings six of the officers of the rebel steamer *Huntress*, that was burned off Charleston on Jan. 17, by her cargo of cotton being stowed too near the boilers. The *Huntress'* officers were as follows:

Capt. H. D. Bremond, formerly of the United States Navy, and First Lieutenant of the rebel steamer *Florida*, since; Executive Officer, Mr. Glass, (burned to death;) Second Officer, E. M. Black; Paymaster, W. S. Bison; Chief Engineer, Thomas R. Scott; First Assistant Engineer, —— Dunbar; Second Assistant Engineer, —— Chapman.

She had two passengers on board, Mr. J. M. Vernon, formerly editor of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, and Mr. Thos. Stebbs, of Richmond, the principal owner of the steamer and cargo, which was valued at $150,000, and consisted of 320 bales of cotton, &c. The above gentlemen, with the exception of the Paymaster and Mr. Black, are now prisoners on board the *Circassian*.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CIRCASSIAN.

Commander, Wm. B. Eaton; Executive Officer, Geo. Ferris; Sailing-Master, Henry Churchill; Surgeon, James B. Caikins; Paymaster, Geo. Snowdon Redfield; Chief Engineer, Samuel N. Hartwell; Ensigns, D. C. Reils and John H. Aukars; Second Assistant Engineers, William Tipton and Thomas F. Lewis; Third Assistant Engineers, John P. Cloyd S. F. Silsby and Frank R. Thurlenr; Master's Mates, Henry Oakey, S. E. Yonng and Robt. Pendeleury; Paymaster's Clerk, J. Bayard Redfield; Paymaster's Steward, Theo. F. Park; Surgeon's 1st Steward, D. M. Le Formen; 2d do., Robt. F. Odell; Yeoman, Chas. T. Aborn; Captain's Clerk, N. M. Bassett.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Lectures on Health—To Ladies.—Mrs. M. A. Dixon Jones, M. D., is giving a course of five lectures on Physiology and the Laws of Health, especially treating of the diseases of women and children. The course commenced on Tuesday last in the lecture-room of the Forty-third-street M. E. Church, near Eighth-avenue. The second lecture will be given on the 11th inst., at the same place and same hour. The subjects will be illustrated by skeleton, manikin, maps, &c. Ladies can in no more profitable manner spend an hour or two in the afternoon than in listening to the instructive and entertaining lectures of this accomplished lady.

Political Economy.—Simon Stein, Esq., proposes to deliver a course of four lectures on, at this time, a most interesting theme, "Political Economy." The first lecture will be given in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. From an examination of the syllabus of each lecture, we are persuaded Mr. Stein will handle the science in such a manner as to be agreeable to those who attend. Following the Introductory, the subjects discussed will include Labor, Exchange, Supply and Demand, and Money Government. The remaining discourses will be delivered on each succeeding Monday evening.

Larceny from the Person—Stealing a Gold Watch.—John Kain, a youth only nineteen years old, living at No. 3 Henry-street, was arrested by Officer Cox, charged with stealing a gold watch valued at $100, from Mr. Charles G. Swan, of the Astor House. The latter makes oath that while passing through the street Kain pressed against and pushed him, and suspecting his assailant as being a thief, Mr. Swan seized hold of Kain. At the same time he missed his watch, which had been wrenched from the ring. The accused was taken before Justice Dowling, and committed to the Tombs for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Phrenological Lectures.—Fowler & Wells announce a course of six lectures on Phrenology and Physiology at the New Temperance Hall, corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets, Brooklyn; to be given by S. R. Wells and Nelson Sizer, commencing to-night at 8 o'clock. The reputation of these gentlemen is of the highest, and we are assured the lectures will be most instructive and entertaining.

Forty Days in Jerusalem.—Mr. W. W. Williams, who has been privileged to breathe the holy air of Jerusalem for the space of forty days, proposes to tell his audience to-night his experiences at that place. The lecture will be illustrated by maps, charts, pictures and costumes, and will be given in the hall corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street, at 7½ o'clock.

Fire at Staten Island.—A fire broke out Saturday, about 6½ o'clock, in the Vanderhilt Landing Ferry-house, Staten Island, which destroyed the building, with its contents, and also several small shanties and sheds adjoining the dock upon which the ferry-house was situated.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fatal Result of an Affray.—Coroner Nobis held an inquest, on Sturday, upon the body of Thomas Miller, who died the night previous, from the effect of injuries sustained in an affray in Buonon's Iron foundry, Front-street, about two months since. It appears that James McLaughlin and James Lynch got into a quarrel, and commenced fighting. The deceased interfered, when James Martin also took part, and was knocked down by McLaughlin. He jumped up, and seizing a bar of iron, made a pass at McLaughlin, but missing him, struck Miller on the head, fracturing his skull. The injury was not supposed to be of a fatal character at the time, and Martin, who was arrested, was released from custody. Lately, Miller began to fail, and finally died. Martin has left the city. The jury rendered a verdict that Thomas Miller came to his death from a blow from a bar of iron in the hands of James Martin.

Renaming the Streets.—The Common Council Committee, to whom was referred the matter of changing the names of the Brooklyn streets, give notice that they have prepared their report, in which it is proposed that no proper name shall, in any case, be duplicated, and therefore publish a list of the names of 169 streets, alleys and places which are duplicated and required to be known by other names. Among the principal thoroughfares are Fulton and Atlantic streets, which will probably be changed to Fulton and Atlantic avennes. Their entire length. There are now no less than seven Washington streets, avenues and places; three Jefferson streets, three Johnson streets, five Union streets, four Franklin streets, &c. The Committee invite the attendance of parsons interested at their meetings, on the 10th and 17th inst.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths last week was 119, mainly from the following causes: Consumption, 14; croup and diphtheria, 10 each; hydrocephalus, 9; convulsions, infantile, 8; inflammation of the lungs, 6; remittent fever, congestion of the brain, 5 each; congestion of the lungs, 4; bronchitis and marasmus, infantile, 3 each; typhus fever and scarlet fever, 1 each; murdered, 1; &c. Adults, 30: children, 89. Under one year of age, 19. Natives of United States, 97; Ireland, 12; Germany, 5; England and Swedan, 2 each; unknown, 1.

Bold Robberies.—On Saturday evening, two men in a wagon drove up in front of Stark's grocery-store, No. 133 Court-street, and alighting, lifted a barrel of sugar upon the vehicle, and drove off. The berrel contained 216 pounds, and was valued at $34 56. Shortly thereafter, two fellows, probably the same, drove up in front of Lentzeom's store, No. 358 Atlantic-street, and seized three pieces of cloth, valued at $40, with which they took their departure. Mr. Lentzeom witnessed the transaction, but was unable to overtake the thieves.

The Courts.—The February term of the Kings County Supreme Court, General Term, will be commenced to-day before Judges Brown, Lott and Scaugham.

The term calendar of the Brooklyn City Court, will be taken up on the third and fourth weeks of this month.

The Court of Sessions will resume the trial of criminal causes to-morrow (Tuesday.)

Body of a Child Exhumed.—On Saturday, while some men were opening some ground in the rear of No. 137 Leonard-street, E. D., they discovered a mahogany coffin containing the remains of a child, about six years old. The lower limbs were decomposed, but the head, arms and chest were in a com-parative state of preservation. An investigation will be held by the Coroner.

Serious Accident.—By the upsetting of a wagon, on Saturday, two boys named Meehl, residing at No. 50 Montrose-avenue, E. D., were seriously injured. Jacob sustained a fracture of both legs, and Phillip had one broken, and sustained other injuries.

NEW-JERSEY.

Great Wrestling Match for $1,400.—A wrestling match took place at the Hudson House, Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, between F. D. Bonnell, of Chenango County, N. Y., and Lieut. Ainesworth, of Hartford, Conn., for $700 a side. The terms of the match were a collar and elbow hold, best in three, time to be called every fifteen minutes, allowing five minutes for rest, and one hour intervens between each fall. Bunnell won the first fall, (upon which it is said that he had $800 bet,) after six minutes' contest. On the second trial, after time had been called, and the contestants had taken hold, Bunnell let go with one hand, and was in the act of handing his cap to a man near by, when Ainesworth improved the opportunity and threw him. "Foul" was claimed by some of the spectators, of whom there were about 200 present. Considerable dissension followed, when it was finally settled by Bunnell giving in that it was a fair fall. Previous to this, it is said, the judges declared off all outside bets, and, upon the settlement of the second fall, declared them on again, which, it is claimed in sporting circles, they had no right to do. The third fall resulted in favor of Ainesworth, who, of course, won the main bet.

Shooting Match.—A shooting match for $250 a side, between John Taylor, of Jersey City, and John Cornell, of Delaware County, was concluded on Saturday, after three days' contest, and resulted in favor of Taylor. Mr. Taylor killed seventy-eight birds out of one hundred, and Cornell killed seventy-five. At the close of the second day Cornell was three birds ahead. Over $1,000 changed hands on the result.

Convicted.—The trial of Margaret Rose, (colored,) in the Hudson County Court, indicted on a charge of murdering and concealing her illegitimate child, was concluded on Saturday. There was no evidance to show that the child's death was caused by violence, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of concealing its birth.

The Democratic Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Times of yesterday, (Sundey,) under the head of "Peace Perty," my name is introduced with some erroneous statements, to which I propose to make a brief reply in the New-York *Evening Post* of this afternoon. Let me refer your readers to that journal, the errors having originated with one of its reporters.

SIDNEY E. MORSE.

Correction.—In the list of the Assemblymen named as a Committee upon Railroads, in the Times of Thursday, Mr. Tallman was described as a "Republican." It is hardly necessary to point out the error. Mr. Tallman is a member of the Democratic party.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

New-York, Feb. 7, 1863.

As it has been published in most of the papers throughout the country that our prices have been advanced to $3 per day, we wish to state that the charges at the Metropolitan Hotel will remain the same as heretofore, $2 50 per day. We can pay expenses at that price, and are willing to work for nothing in war times. Simon Leland & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of Holloway's Pills. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cents per box. 213

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology in Brooklyn.—Fowler & Wells announce a course of six lectures on Phrenology and Physiology at the new Temperance Hall, corner Fulton and Pineapple streets, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 9, and continuing every evening during the week. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c., or $1 for the Course. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SEE
FOOTE'S
PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
At Wheeler & Wilson's,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only metes, which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Sheldrake, for Havana.—Mr. Nicholas Slamon, Mr. Edward Stocker and servant, J. Fraschteris, A. Cain, lady and servant, B. Blotte, F. Meyer, Mr. De Courcie, J. C. Brown, A. S. Nicolassen, James White, Mr. M. Fisher, Miss Ellen Herron, Mrs. S. Spooner and child, Miss C. De Rosale and servant, Edwin Guard, Idel Conrad, Pierre Abby, Thomas Shields, lady and servant, C. De Medilha Cell, C. Ribas.

Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 7.—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen and Southampton.*—C. F. Hackscher, lady and son, E. Bueno, G. A. Caera, F. Ulrichs, James Erhard and lady, W. Scott Keyes, Samuel Emery, J. Morisse, lady and child, A. Schwartz, O. Practorious, E. Dieterlin, L. Hartz, F. Fohr, W. Simon, Elizabeth Knah, M. F. Bernsro, C. Baschen, G. Heesloop, G. Callmeyer, A. Grau, J. Buckley and lady, Dr. Krause and lady, M. Griffing and lady, T. H. Meyer and lady, M. Stevens, lady and child, E. Becker and lady, M. Stalybrass and lady, B. C. Vickery and son, Peter Finch, A. Butner, H. Von Kossidaki, O. Hartleben, Elise Schmidt, O. L. Becker, James Schmidt, E. Wilhermusdoffer, C. Berns and lady, H. Lucknow and lady, J. Ottenheimer, B. Tupper, S. Baker, C. Metertens, T. H. Bowditch, R. Fromuntana, Adels Adlair, Louis Lownsbery, A. Terge, J. LeCamus, Jacob Schneider, L. Gangloff, Eulalia Pallet.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 02 | Sun sets.... 5 28 | Moon rises.. 11 43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island..12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 8.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen Jan. 18, and Southampton Jan. 22, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 147 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has experienced very heavy westerly gales the entire passage; lost all the quarter boats and nearly all the sails, had wheel-house stove in, and is badly damaged about the deck.

U. S. steam transport Canonicus, Borden, Fall River for Hilton Head.

Steamer Diamond State, Nickle, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe, where she landed her mails and passengers, in bad last U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Thomas Sparks, Allen, Newbern, N. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport George Peabody, Graham, Washington, D. C., and 46 hours from Cape Henry, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Pocahontas, Geoghan, Beaufort, N. C., via Fortress Monroe 35 hours, in ballast, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Feb. 5, 30 miles N. of Cape Lookout, passed a Monitor in tow of a U. S. gunboat, bound S.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Pacific, Benson, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to William & Alfred Nelson. Had strong variable winds throughout the passage.

Bark J. M. Hicks, Greenman, New-Orleans 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Lawrence Giles & Co.

Bark Mary Lee, Morton, Palermo Nov 8, via Gibraltar 12th and Hampton Roads Feb. 6, with fruit and 5 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Jan. 16, lat. 34 40, lon. 72 10, experienced a heavy gale from S. W., during which lost foremast, main topmast and jibboom, with

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3551. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST

Onslaught of the Rebel Rams at Charleston on the Blockaders.

The Attack on the Mercedita.

The Vessel Disabled—Her Officers and Crew Paroled.

THE FATE OF THE KEYSTONE STATE.

List of Casualties on Board Both Vessels.

Particulars of the Recent Affair in Stono River.

THE MONTAUK AGAIN IN ACTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

We have startling news from the blockading fleet off Charleston. On Saturday last, the 31st ultimo, in the quiet, hazy atmosphere of early morning, two iron-clad rams, of whose existence we have often heard, sallied out of Charleston harbor, and dashed madly around among the gunboats, attempting to repeat the affair of the *Merrimac* at Hampton Roads with the ill-starred *Congress* and *Cumberland*. Coming down the main ship channel, the rams first attacked the *Mercedita*, and with such sudden fury that her crew were unable to fire a shot, and were forced to surrender the vessel. Her consort, the *Keystone State*, next received the brunt of the encounter, as, attracted by the firing, she bore gallantly down to the scene of the affray, and returned the fire vigorously, only to find, however, that her adversary was invulnerable, and herself was getting smashed to pieces. The unwonted tumult soon brought the *Housatonic*, *Quaker City*, *Memphis*, and other vessels from their various stations along the 13 miles' stretch of her to the place of conflict, and the action was becoming general, when the rebel craft withdrew, retiring toward the city through Swash Channel—those on board doubtless in a state of exultation at the brief morning's work, and imagining, in the dim, uncertain light, that they had wrought more disaster than had actually resulted. The visit, however, was certainly disastrous enough. Our casualty list foots up 24 killed and 23 wounded, and we lose, besides, the services of the *Mercedita's* officers and crew, who were captured and paroled.

Misfortunes, too, never come singly. The advent of the rams was preceded on Friday afternoon by the capture of the gunboat *Isaac Smith*, and her officers and crew, in the Stono River, by shore batteries, while she was making a reconnoissance.

The first rumor of these mishaps was brought to Port Royal on Saturday afternoon, and, like all early rumors, it was greatly exaggerated. In addition to the unwelcome truth, there was an addendum to the effect that the gunboats *Ottawa* and *Unadilla* had surrendered to the rams, and were both taken into Charleston, soon to come out again as well-equipped privateers. Indeed, at the present time, a correct version of the affair is scarcely current on shore; for Admiral DUPONT (wisely, I do not doubt) has placed an embargo upon the circulation of news from the fleet, and naval officers are restricted by general order from telling what they know, for fear that they may reveal what might be improper to get into circulation. Gold-cuffed gentlemen are therefore reticent and mysterious when questioned respecting the news, and shake their heads, and say that their lips are sealed.

This circumstance taken into account, with additional facts that the naval anchorage is nearly three miles distant from your correspondent's headquarters, with a strong current rolling between and an annoying lack of boats and boatmen, will make it at once apparent that he has had some difficulty in obtaining an intelligible and trustworthy account of what has happened. However, by dint of perseverance and exertion in the proper direction he was enabled to visit the *Keystone State*, and must now, just previous to the departure of a mail, hastily write the particulars of the affair as he learned them from Capt. LEROY, the commander of that vessel.

THE ATTACK ON THE MERCEDITA.

The *Mercedita* was stationed near the entrance to the main ship channel. About 8 o'clock on Saturday morning she got under weigh, to chase a vessel which was apparently trying to evade the blockade. Coming up with the suspected craft, she proved to be a small steam-transport, bound to Port Royal, whose Captain had run unwarrantably close to Charleston bar. At four o'clock the *Mercedita* was again anchored at her station, and her commander, Capt. STELLWAGEN, had just gone to his cabin, when it was reported to him that a steamer, evidently burning soft coal, from the dense black smoke which issued from her funnel, was within four or five hundred yards of the ship. At the same time, all hands were called to quarters, and preparations were made to slip the cable and give chase. Before these arrangements could be carried into effect, the stranger had come within hailing distance, and Mr. ABBOTT, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer of the *Mercedita*, challenged him in the usual way. He received some unintelligible answer, and almost at the same instant the ram let drive a 100-pounder rifled projectile, which crashed through the *Mercedita's* hull and exploded her boiler, killing four men and wounding three others, besides filling the "between-decks" with steam, and causing a terrible confusion.

Without slackening speed, the ram continued the assault by ranging alongside, and thrusting her iron prow firmly into the starboard quarter of the gunboat. In this position she remained perfectly secure from the *Mercedita's* guns, which overtopped the low slanting roof of iron which shielded the crew of her antagonist, and could not be depressed sufficiently to be of service. Therefore, when the command was made to surrender, Capt. STELLWAGEN had no alternative but compliance. He, however, deferred the unpleasant moment as long as possible, in order to attract the attention of the *Keystone State*, and warn her of the danger. When, at last, the rebels would no longer delay, and it became a question of "surrender instantly or sink," Lieut. ABBOTT was sent on board to hear what terms the victors might propose.

Crossing the well-greased deck of the ram, he was ushered into the cabin and had audience of the commander. Inquiring what disposition would be made of the *Meridita's* officers and crew, Lieut. ABBOTT was informed that it was impossible to take them on board the ram, on account of her limited accommodations, and therefore they would be permitted to remain on board their own vessel, on giving a pledge not to take up arms against the Confederacy until they should be regularly exchanged. The condition was, per force, accepted, and the *Mercedita* was thus placed *hors de combat*. The whole time occupied in this occurence, from the moment when the ram was first seen, to the pealing of the captured crew, did not occupy more than 15 minutes. The water was quite calm, and the atmosphere hazy, making it impossible for the lookouts on the *Mercedita* to distinguish the approaching vessel until she was almost aboard of her, and there is not a whisper of blame against Capt. STELLWAGEN or his officers on account of the misfortune.

WHAT HAPPENED ON THE KEYSTONE STATE.

The part that was taken in the action by the *Keystone State* was told me by Capt. LEROY. He was on deck about 8 o'clock, to see what had caused the alarm of a vessel endeavoring to break the blockade, and having satisfied himself that it was another stray transport, he went below. Shortly after 4 o'clock, it was reported to him that the *Mercedita* had fired a gun, and in a few minutes something like a column of black smoke was seen in shore of the *Keystone State*, and also another column to the northward and eastward. One of these columns of smoke appeared to be standing toward the gunboat, and Capt. LEROY ordered the cable to be shipped, and the rifled gun forward to be cleared for action. He felt satisfied, as the strange craft got abeam of his vessel, that she was an iron-clad, and by that time most of his crew had come from below and taken their stations at the guns. When the vessels were about a ship's length from each other, Lieut. EASTMAN, Executive Officer of the *Keystone State*, hailed "Ship, ahoy," and the answer was, "Hallo-o-o," or something equally as definite. At this time the *Keystone State* was under slight headway, her paddles revolving slowly, but sufficiently to give her steerage way. Discovering the character of the vessel, a shot was sent against her from the bow gun, as she was turning to sweep around and get under the gunboat's stern, but fire was scarcely opened before the rebel craft replied with a shell which entered the *Keystone State* about midships on the starboard side, killing five men who were hanging in their hammocks in a row on the berth deck, and taking off the leg of a sixth, who escaped decapitation from the simple fact that he had whimsically reversed his usual mode of lying down. Following the explosion of this shell a fire broke out in the fore hold, which was extinguished only to break out again in a little time, and compelling Capt. LEROY to run his vessel off shore in order to get it under. Running first for ten minutes on a northerly course, and afterward for ten minutes to the southward and eastward, he succeeded in getting the fire well out, and returned to the encounter with the intention of running the ram down. Steering directly toward her, at full speed, under a heavy fire of shot and shell, one of the last mentioned missiles struck the port steam chimney, lodging in the starboard chimney, and filling the entire forward part of the vessel with steam. Of course the *Keystone State* was completely disabled by this shot, and all on board supposed that she would fall into the hands of the enemy, as by this time the second ram was discovered not a great way off, on the port quarter. Several other shots at point blank range struck the vessel afterward, but she managed to sheer off from the vicinity of the rams under the momentum she had gained for making the charge. At this juncture also the *Housatonic*, *Memphis*, and *Quaker City*, were showering heavy shot against the iron-clads, both of which hauled off, evidently fearing that our gunboats, by their vastly superior speed, would run over and sink them. The conflict scarcely lasted an hour, and it was not quite daylight when the enemy retreated. Although the gunnery on both sides was admirable, and one shot struck the rams quite frequently, no perceptible injury was done them. Rifled projectiles made no more impression upon their mailed sides than would the pelting of a wooden vessel with oranges, and of course they had the matter all their own way. The 7-inch rifled projectiles which they threw at point blank range into the *Keystone State*, passed through her as though she was built of pasteboard, ripping up her decks, shattering her hull, and splintering heavy planks into pieces fit for match timber.

The *Keystone State* was taken in tow soon after the action ceased by the *Memphis*, Capt. WATMOUGH, and brought to Port Royal, and the *Mercedita* was also towed here by another vessel, leaving the Charleston Bar comparatively unguarded. Measures were at once taken, however, by Admiral DUPONT to perfect the blockade—the sloop-of-war *Powhatan* leaving on Saturday night, followed by the *New Ironsides*, in war trim, on Sunday morning.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Subjoined is a complete list of the killed and wounded. Among the dead will be found the name of Surgeon JACOB H. GOTWALD, of the *Keystone State*. Dr. GOTWALD was a native of Pennsylvania, I believe, and not more than 25 years of age. He met his death from the steam which escaped from the exploded chimney, as he was between decks, engaged in dressing the injuries of the wounded. His body was found in a sitting posture, his hands grasping a piece of lint which he was about to apply to one of the injured sailors. His death, like that of all the others, resulting from scalds, must have been instantaneous.

The dead were all buried yesterday afternoon in the Naval Cemetery at Bay Point. The remains were taken ashore in launches, accompanied by large delegations of the officers and crews of all the naval vessels in port, and the funeral ceremonies, though brief, were unusually solemn and impressive.

KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Killed.

Samuel W. Boyte, Surgeon's Steward.
David L. Caldwell, seaman.
Georga Reynolds, ordinary seaman.
Wm. H. Clark, ordinary seaman.
John E. Bannon, landsman.
Owen J. McGown, landsman.
R. H. B. Thomas, landsman.
James Barr, first-class fireman.
Georga A. Sutou, first-class fireman.
Edward Livermore, Orderly Sergeant Marines.
Wm. A. Graw, Corporal Marines.
John W. Armstrong, private.
William Deitz, private.
John P. Conway, private.
W. Paton, private.
Patrick Herrick, private.
Robert Willinger, second-class boy.
Robert McKanzie, second-lass boy.
Thomas Riley.

Wounded.

Penton Bellville, severely scalded, face and hands.
William Coffin, Quartermaster—slightly in toe from shell.
John W. Wright, captain of the hold—slightly scalded, face and hands.
Moses O'Connor, ordinary seaman—slightly in foot by shell.
Thomas Kelly, ordinary seaman—slightly in foot by shell.
John Sullivan, landsman—toes of both feet shot away.
John Quinn, second landsman—shot in thigh.
Patrick Softus, first-class fireman—badly scalded in face, hands and side.
Robert A. Atkinson, first-class fireman—slightly scalded.
Reuben A. Ronk, second-class fireman—slightly scalded, face and hands.
William Loftus, second-class fireman—badly scalded, face, hands, arms and body.
Jas. Hoosey, coal-heaver—scalded, hands, face and neck.
Alex. McKnight, coal-heaver—slightly scalded, hands, face and neck.
Patrick Panos, coal-heaver—slightly scalded, face, hands and neck.
John McKenna, coal-heaver—slightly scalded.
Frank Hight—slightly scalded.
John Burns, coal-heaver—badly scalded, face, hands and neck.
Hugh Golden, coal-heaver—scalded, face, hands and neck.
Keady Gonld, second-class boy—slightly scalded, face and hands.
Michael Scott, marine—wounded in foot from splinters.

KILLED AND WOUNDED ON THE MERCEDITA.

Killed.

Jacob Amee, gunner.
James Gale, second-class fireman.
Peter Gallagher, first-class fireman.
John Riley, coal-passer.

Wounded.

Alonzo Rouse, first-class firemen.
Wm. Eastwood, first-class firemen.
James Armstrong, ordinary seaman.

THE LOSS OF THE ISAAC SMITH.

To the *Isaac Smith*, Lieut. Commander CONNOVER, and the ferry-boat *Commodore McDonough*, has been assigned for some time the duty of blockading the Stono River and watching the enemy on James Island, to prevent the erection of batteries at the scene of our disaster in June, last year. Each of these vessels was accustomed, in turn, to penetrate the river a distance of four or five miles every few days to reconnoitre. In carrying out this plan on Friday morning last, the *Smith* went up as far as GRIMBLE's plantation, on the northern bank of the Stono, near where the late Gen. STEVENS' command was encamped last Summer, leaving the *McDonough* in Folly River, near the mouth of the Stono. In the afternoon, Capt. CONNOVER determined to return, and when half-way back, fire was simultaneously opened upon his vessel from three batteries that had been constructed in the night and perfectly masked. One of these batteries was on the southern, and the other two on the northern side of the Stono River, and the *Smith* became the centre of a triangular fire, which would have been too much for a much stronger vessel than she to pass through. Hearing the cannonading, the Captain of the *McDonough* steamed up the river in time to see poor Capt. CONNOVER making a heroic resistance, and finally succumbing after his steering-gear was shot away, and his vessel had become unmanageable. The *McDonough* could render her gallant consort no assistance, and returned to report the sad tidings of her loss to the Admiral. Of course there is nothing positively known of the number of casualties which have resulted from the action, but from the fierceness of the fire, it is reasonable to suppose that there were many.

The *Isaac Smith* was a purchased vessel, and carried a heavy armament, with a crew of about 100 men. She was originally a cattle barge on the Hudson River, and was converted into a man-of-war by simply razeeing the upper deck. Both she and the *Mercedita* were known as "*paper ships*" in the navy, on account of the slightness of their build—the latter vessel, also, having been a cattle transport from the coast of Texas to New-Orleans.

Inclosed is a list of officers of the *Keystone State*. Lists of officers of the *Mercedita* and *Isaac Smith* have already appeared in the TIMES:

WM. E. LE ROY, Commander.
Thos. H. Eastman, Lieutenent-Commander.
Chas. H. Corser, Acting Master.
Curtis Redman, Acting Master.
L. E. Degn, Acting Master.
C. M. Bird, Acting Ensign.
James S. Stimson, Acting Paymaster.
David L. Briggs, Acting Gunner.
A. K. Eddowes, Acting First Assistant Engineer.
J. S. Doran, Acting Second Assistant Engineer.
William F. Warburton, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.
John Smith, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.
P. L. Fry, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.
D. W. Grapley, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.
Wm. H. Doane, Captain's Clerk.
John C. Murphy, Acting Master's Mate.
J. E. Jones, Acting Master's Mate.
J. T. Ridgway, Acting Master's Mate.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL—A VALUABLE PRIZE.

I am glad to turn from this story of disaster and write of the capture of the British steamer *Princess Royal*, which is the only gleam of light that has burst from the past gloomy week off Charleston. She was taken by the gunboat *Unadilla* before daylight on the morning of the 29th, while working her way into Maffitt's Channel. The vessel was first discovered by the dispatch boat *G. W. Blunt*, and the *Unadilla* being in shore of the prize, was enabled to cut her off. The *Princess Royal* is an iron vessel, schooner rigged, and propelled by a screw, making an average speed of about 12 knots an hour. Her hull, spars, funnel, &c., are painted lead color, in imitation of our gunboats, doubtless with the intention of thus more easily eluding the vigilance of our blockading fleet. Her cargo is said to be a most valuable one. She was built in Greenock in 1861. From the Charleston *Courier* of Jan. 30 I copy the following account of her capture:

CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL.—The steam propeller *Princess Royal*, Capt. LAWSON, from Glasgow *via* London, where she took in Cargo, St. Johns, (N. F.,) Halifax, (N. S.,) and Bermuda, having left the latter port on Friday, 23d inst., was captured at an early hour, yesterday morning, off this port, by the Yankee blockaders. She was suddenly surrounded by a number of the fleet before daylight, and the officers had to run her on the beach of Long Island, as the best resource left to them. During yesterday, the light-draft Yankee steamers put a tow-line to her and succeeded in getting her off before high water. Capt. THOMAS CALIO, the Charleston pilot, Mr. WESTON, a passenger, of Georgetown, S. C., and two other persons, escaped from her in a boat and reached the city last evening. Valuable dispatches, which were on board, from Capt. MAURY, C. S. N., now in Europe, to the Confederate Government, have been saved and brought to the city. The *Princess Royal* had on board a cargo of great value to us, consisting of machinery for gunboats, Whitworth guns, rifles, powder, and some workmen who were to instruct parties here in reference to the manufacture of new projectiles. The bulk of her freight was about nine hundred tons weight and measurement. Capt. LAWSON was sick in the cabin at the time of the capture, and has had a terrible voyage, experiencing terrific gales in high northern latitudes, and was compelled to put into St. Johns, (N. F.,) Halifax, (N. S.,) and Bermuda, in order to coal his vessel.

The steamer *Cornubia*, from Wilmington, N. C., had arrived safely at Bermuda, and the steamer *Merrimac* was still there, they being the only vessels in port.

The *Princess Royal* will leave here to-day for Philadelphia, under command of Acting Master VAN SISE, of the *Unadilla*. The British schooner *Emma Tuttle*, from Nassau, with a cargo of salt, saltpetre and earthenware for the rebels, was also captured off Charleston on the 27th ult., by the navy dispatch yacht *Hope*. A prize crew was put on board of her from the *Keystone State*, and she will be sent North.

THE OGEECHEE AFFAIR—THE MONTAUK AGAIN ENGAGED.

The attack by the Monitor *Montauk* and the gunboats *Seneca*, *Wissahickon* and *Dawn*, assisted by the morter-schooner *C. P. Williams*, upon Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee River, Georgia, was resumed on Sunday morning, but I have not been able to ascertain that much progress was made in reducing the fortification. Under the guidence of a negro pilot who had escaped from the *Nashville*, the *Montauk* was taken early in the morning to a point within 600 yards of the battery, and, commencing work at once, continued the bombardment until 1½ o'clock P. M., when the ebb tide compelled her to retire. She fired in the aggregate about 80 rounds from both her guns, and showed excellent gunnery, but was unable to breach the work in consequence of the immense thickness of the embankment—nearly 30 feet. The *Montauk* was struck 46 times, and received no other damage than the starting of six bolts in the pilot-house by a rifle shot, and the shattering of her smoke-stack. The other vessels took position at long range, and kept up a steady fire until signalized by Capt. WORDEN to cease. The *Seneca* and mortar-schooner each received one shot from the battery, but neither vessels nor men were injured. In view of more important service requiring the *Montauk*, I should not be surprised if the attack on Fort McAllister were for the present relinquished.

A FLAG OF TRUCE—IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letters explain themselves. It will be seen therefrom that Gen. HUNTER is determined to gratify the enemy in his inclinations to conduct the war after Sioux instead of civilized usage. The correspondence passed by flag of truce on Saturday:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT GEORGIA,
SAVANNAH, Jan. 21, 1863.

Major-Gen. David Hunter, Commanding, &c., Hilton Head, S. C.:

GENERAL: I beg leave respectfully to call your attention to the case of Mr. D. McDONALD, of McIntosh County, in this State.

Mr. McDONALD is a non-combatant and has never been in military service. He was taken from his own residence and made no resistance of any kind whatever. He was conveyed, it is now understood, to Hilton Head, and is retained as a prisoner by you. I must request that you will take the case into consideration, and trust that you will at once release Mr. McDONALD, so that he may return to his family, who are much in need of his attention.

I am, General, very respectfully, &c.,
H. N. MERCER,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

[Official.]
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General, 10th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 30, 1863.

Gen. Mercer, Commanding, &c., District of Georgia:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated Jan. 21, 1863, calling attention to the case of Mr. D. McDONALD, of McIntosh County, Ga., claimed by you to be a non-combatant, who has never been in military service, now held as a prisoner of war at this post, and asking that I take Mr. McDONALD's case into consideration, and that he be released and returned to his family.

Without pausing to enter upon the merits of this particular case, I would most respectfully inform you that, by the same flag of truce conveying your letter, I received notification that Lieut. VIRGIL CATA, Company C, Seventh Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, recently captured in the vicinity of St. Augustine, Fla., is held as a prisoner in Charleston jail, Gen. BEAUREGARD having notified him that, "being a commissioned officer, he is not subject to exchange, but that he will probably be turned over to the local authorities of the State of Florida for trial, under the statutes made and provided in that State for the punishment of persons engaged in exciting negro slaves to insurrection."

This action is doubtless based on the declaration made in the recent message of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, that "hereafter, unless Congress (meaning the Confederate Congress) think some other course more expedient," he will cause all commissioned officers of the United States, taken prisoners of war, to be turned over for punishment, as before recited, to the authorities of the several States in which they may have been taken.

Under these circumstances, and until this policy, in violation of all the rules of war among civilized nations, be distinctly and practically repudiated, I announce to you that all commissioned officers of your service, now prisoners, or hereafter to become so, in my hands, will be kept in close confinement, and be held answerable with their lives for the safety of my officers who are prisoners; and that I will not discharge, nor entertain applications for the discharge of, upon any pretext whatever, any citizens or residents of Georgia, South Carolina or Florida now in my hands, or who may hereafter be captured by coast-wise expeditions and transmitted.

Regretting that a previous departure from the recognized rules of civilized warfare on the side of your authorities should compel this retaliatory declaration, and the acts to follow it on my part,

I have the honor to be, General,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) D. HUNTER, Major-General Comd'g.

[Official.]
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General, Tenth Army Corps. H. J. W.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

THE AFFAIR OFF CHARLESTON.

DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL DUPONT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

A bearer of official dispatches from the fleet off Charleston has arrived here. The following is from Rear-Admiral DUPONT, concerning the rebel attack on our squadron off that point:

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL, Feb. 2, 1863.

SIR: I have to report that about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 31st ult., during the obscurity of a thick haze, two iron-clad gunboats came out of Charleston by the main ship channel, unperceivable by the squadron, and commenced a raid upon the blockading fleet.

Most of the latter were of the light class of purchased vessels, two of the heaviest men-of-war, the *Powhatan* and the *Canandaigua*, being at this port, coaling and repairing.

The *Mercedita* was the first vessel attacked. Her officers and crew had been particularly watchful during the night to look out for suspected vessels, and at 3 o'clock had slipped her cable and overhauled a troop steamer running for the channel by mistake. She had returned to her anchorage and Capt. STELLWAGEN had gone to his room for a short time, leaving Lieut.-Commander ABBOTT on deck, when one of the iron-clads suddenly appeared. Her approach was concealed by the haze and moist of the atmosphere. The vessel was immediately hailed, and an order given to fire, but the iron-clad being close aboard, and lying low in the water, no guns could be brought to bear upon her. A heavy rifle-shell was fired from the enemy, which, entering the starboard side of the *Mercedita*, passed through her condenser and the steam-drums of her port boiler, and exploded against her port side, blowing a hole, in its exit, some four or five feet square, killing the gunner, and by the escape of steam, scalding a number of the men, and rendering her motive power apparently useless.

Unable to use his guns, and being at the mercy of the enemy, who was alongside on his starboard quarter, all further resistance was deemed hopeless, by Capt. STELLWAGEN, and he surrendered. The crew and officers were paroled, though nothing was said of the ship, the Executive Officer, Lieut.-Commander ABBOT, having gone on board the enemy's gun-boat and made the arrangement.

The iron-clad leaving the *Mercedita* to her fate—to sink or not—next engaged the *Keystone State*, Commander LEROY, who was attacked by the other. Their fire was gallantly returned, but a shell exploding in the forehold of this vessel she was set on fire.

Commander LEROY kept off until the fire was got under, when he steered again for the iron-clad, having ordered on a full head of steam, determined to try to run her down. The guns had been trained and depressed for a plunging fire at the moment of collision and the ship had acquired a speed of twelve knots, when a shell or shot from the enemy passed through both the steam-chests, wholly disabling her boilers and rendering her powerless.

Ten rifle shell struck the *Keystone State*, and two herst on the quarter-deck, but most of them struck the hull, being near and below the water-line.

In the meantime the *Augusta*, Commander PARROTT; the *Quaker City*, Commander FRAILEY; and the *Memphis*, Acting-Lieut. WATMOUGH, kept up a fire upon the enemy, diverting their attention from the *Keystone State*, which was soon after taken in tow by the *Memphis*, and drawn away from the fire.

The *Augusta* and *Quaker City* were both struck in their hulls.

The *Memphis* was only struck in her rigging.

The *Housatonic* gave chase, and a shot from her struck the pilot-house, doing it is thought some damage, and carrying away one of her flags.

The rebel vessels then passed to the northward, receiving the fire of our ships, and took refuge in the Swash channel behind the shoals.

The only casualties were on the *Mercedita* and the *Keystone State*.

On the *Keystone State* they are very large—about one-fourth of her crew were killed or wounded, and among the former is the medical officer of the ship, Assistant-Surgeon JACOB H. GOTWALD, who was scalded to death while rendering surgical aid to one of the wounded men.

Most of those who died perished from the escape of steam when the boilers and steam chimnies were penetrated, and among the wounded the greater number received their injuries from the same cause.

As the *Mercedita* was the only vessel which surrendered, I have directed a Court of Inquiry to examine into the circumstances of the case, as well as into the terms under which the surrender was made. This investigation was asked for by Capt. STELLWAGEN.

I received this intelligence on Saturday, at 3 P. M., by the *Augusta*, which ship immediately returned to Charleston.

The *Mercedita* soon after arrived, and the *Keystone State* in tow of the *Memphis*, when the latter vessel was at once sent back to her station.

The *James Adger*, Commander PATTERSON, was also towed back. She was just coming into Port Royal and was ordered back to Charleston.

The *Powhatan*, through the commendable zeal of Capt. GORDON, was also got ready by 9 o'clock P. M. I had the channel and bar buoys lighted, when she passed out safely.

I forward herewith copies of the reports of Capt. STELLWAGEN, Lieutenant Commaeder ABBOTT, and Commander LEROY; also, the reports of the casualties on board the *Mercedita* and the *Keystone State*.

On the *Mercedita* there was four killed and three wounded, and on the *Keystone State* twenty killed and twenty wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT, Rear Admiral.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

COMMANDER STELLWAGEN'S REPORT.

The following is the report of Commander STELLWAGEN:

UNITED STATES STEAMER MERCEDITA,
PORT ROYAL, Jan. 31, 1863.

Rear-Admiral S. F. Dupont:

SIR: I have to report that at half-past four this morning, two iron-clad rams from Charleston, in the obscurity of a thick haze, and the moon having just set, succeeded in passing the bar near the Ship Channel, unperceived by the Squadron, and made an attack upon it, this ship being the first encountered.

Particular vigilance was exhibited by the officers and crew in the expectation of a vessel to run the blockade.

At 3 o'clock in the morning we had slipped our cable and overhauled a troop-steamer running the channel. At 4 o'clock I laid down. Lieut.-Com. ABBOT was on deck giving an order to Acting-Master DWYER, about recovering the anchor, when they saw a smoke and the faint appearance of a vessel close at hand.

I heard them exclaim, "She has black smoke," "Watch, man the guns," "Spring the rattle," "Call all hands to quarters."

Mr. DWYER came in the cabin-door telling me "a steamboat was close aboard."

I was then in the act of getting my pea-jacket, and slipped it on as I followed him out. I jumped to the poop-ladder, saw the smoke and a low boat, apparently a tug, although I thought it might be a little propeller for the squadron.

I sang out "Train your guns right on him—be ready to fire as soon as I order."

I hailed the steamer "A hoy! Stand clear of us and heave to. What steamer is that?" I then ordered my man to fire on him, and told him "You will be into us. What steamer is that?"

His answer to the first and second hail was "Halloo!" The other replies were indistinct, either by intention or from having spoken inside of his mail armor, until in the act of striking us with his prow when he said, "This is the Confederate States' steam ram."

I repeated the order, "Fire!" "Fire!" "Fire!"—but no gun could be trained on him, as he approached us on the quarter, and struck us just aloft our after-mast with a thirty-two pounder, and fired a heavy rifle through us diagonally, penetrating the starboard side through our Normandy condenser, the steam-drum of our port boiler, and exploding against the port side of the ship, blowing a hole in its exit some four or five feet square.

The vessel was instantly filled and enveloped with steam. Reports were brought to me "that we were shot through both boilers; that the fires were put out by the steam and smoke; that a gunner and one man were killed; that a number of men were badly scalded; that the water was over the fire-room floor, and that the vessel was sinking fast."

The ram had cut us through at and below the water-line on one side, and the shell had burst on the other side almost at the water's edge.

After the ram struck she swung around under our starboard counter, her prow touching us and hailed, "Surrender, or I'll sink you. Do you surrender?"

After receiving the reports, I answered, "I can make no resistance. My boiler is destroyed."

The rebel then cried out, "Do you surrender?"

I said, "Yes," having found my steering power destroyed, and that I could bring nothing to bear but muskets against his shot-proof coating.

He hailed several times "to send a boat," and threatened to fire again. After some delay a boat was lowered, and Lieut.-Commander ABBOTT asked if he should go in her, and asked for orders what to say.

I told him to see what they demanded, and to tell them the condition we were in. He proceeded aboard, and, according to their demand, gave his parole on behalf of himself and all the officers and crew. His report accompanies this.

The ram, having been detained a half-hour or more, now ran out for the steamer *Keystone State*, which vessel and three others we had tried to alarm by lights.

We saw a shell explode as it struck the ram, without injuring her. Saw the *Keystone State* struck several times, and saw the steam and smoke blowing from her.

The firing then receded in the northward and eastward, and was pretty brisk at the head of the line. I set everybody at work taking care of our wounded, pumping the ship, stopping leaks, examining the engines, &c.

About 6 A. M., got things in order to stop a little steam and have an anchor. The *Stettin* and *Flag* seeing our condition, I told them they might be wanted to the southward to pick up men, the fighting now being over.

In conclusion, I have to say that in the squadron where all the vessels were conspicuous for vigilance, this ship has never been found wanting. Everything was done the circumstances permitted, and in a proper manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. S. STELLWAGEN.

REPORT OF LIEUT.-COMMANDER ABBOTT.

The following is the report of Lieut.-Commander ABBOTT, giving an account of the proceedings on board the rebel ram and his reception on that vessel in regard to the disabled condition of the *Mercedita*:

SIR: In obedience to your order I proceeded to the rebel ram and was received by Lients. PASSAW and PLYBOOK, and conducted by the former inside of the house, where I was received by her Captain. His name I did not learn. I told him I had come in the name of Capt. STELLWAGEN to give up the United States steamer *Mercedita*, she being in a sinking and perfectly defenceless condition.

They asked me about the condition of our boats and the number of the crew. I told them our boats were not large enough, nor in a proper condition to carry our number of crew.

After privately consulting with the Commodore, the Captain returned to me, saying, "That they had concluded to parole our officers and crew, provided I would pledge my sacred word of honor that neither I or any of the officers and crew of the *Mercedita* would again take up arms against the Confederate States during the war, unless legally and regularly exchanged as prisoners of war."

Believing it to be the proper course to pursue at that time, I consented. I was then informed that I could return to the *Mercedita*.

I will here state in this report that I was on deck at the time the smoke from the ram was discovered, and in less than two minutes she was into us.

Your order to fire into her could not be obeyed as no gun in the ship could be depressed or trained to hit her, though every effort was made to do so, she being so low in the water and coming upon us "quartering." We had only time to get the watch to their quarters, and before we could slip our cable we were without steam, a shell having passed completely through the ship and boiler.

I am, very respectfully,
T. ABBOTT, Lieut.-Commander.

Capt. HENRY S. STELLWAGEN, United State Steamer *Mercedita*.

REPORT OF COMMODORE LEROY.

Commodore LEROY, of the *Keystone State*, reports to Rear-Admiral DUPONT:

SIR: I have to report that about 5 o'clock on this day, Jan. 31, while at anchor off the main entrance of the harbor of Charleston, the ship was approached by what was supposed to be a steamer, but regarding her appearance as suspicious, I ordered the cable slipped, and fired a gun which was responded to by a shell, when I ordered the guns to be fired as they could be brought to bear upon the object. On putting my head to the eastward it was discovered that there was one on either quarter, and we made them out from their peculiar construction to be iron-clads after the model of the *Merrimac*. Owing to a fire in the hold, we stood to the northward about ten minutes, and shooting water, kept southeast about ten minutes to enable us to subdue the fire, and then I turned around, and under full steam, proposed attempting to run down the ram, but about 6 A. M., a shell from one of them entered on the port side, under the forward wheel house guard, passing the port steam chimney landing in the starboard, depriving us of our motive power. Ten rifle shells struck the ship, and two burst on the quarter deck, most of them striking the hull, being near and below the water line. Our steam chimneys being destroyed, our motive power was lost, and our situation became critical. There were two feet of water in the ship, and leaking badly—the water rising rapidly, and the fire-hold on fire. Others of the squadron coming along, the ram that had injured us so much altered her course, and before our wheels entirely stopped, we were enabled to get a hawser from the *Memphis*, and were taken in tow.

I regret to report our casualties very large. Some twenty were killed and twenty wounded. Among the killed I have to mention the Surgeon of the ship, Assistant Surgeon JACOB H. GOTWOLD, who was killed while in the act of rendering assistance to some of the wounded. Capt. WATMOUGH, of the *Memphis*, kindly gave us the services of Acting Assistant Surgeon BROWN, to whom I feel much indebted for the attention he has exhibited in caring for the wounded. Being unable to communicate with the Senior Officer present personally or by signal, I deemed it my duty (Commander FRAILEY advising the step) to make the best of my way to Port Royal, Commander FRAILEY, by my request, advising the Senior Officer that I would leave in tow of the *Memphis* unless he gave other orders.

Accompanying, please find list of casualties. In conclusion, I beg to call attention to the desire manifested by all under my command to destroy the enemy, and particularly to the cool and efficient manner in which I was seconded by Lieut.-Commander THOMAS H. EASTMAN, the Executive officer of the ship.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) WM. E. LEROY, Commander.

OTHER REPORTS.

Capt. W. R. TAYLOR, senior officer of the *Housatonic*, makes to Admiral DUPONT a circumstantial report of the action, but all the details are published elsewhere. He thinks he shot from the forward turret the flagstaff of the rebel ram, but as she immediately steamed away, and he had to assist the *Quaker City*, he could not ascertain with certainty.

The *Augusta* received one shot in her side. No one was injured. Capt. TAYLOR sent the *Keystone State* to Port Royal, as she was disabled. He last saw the rebel rams lying in Maffit's Channel, close to shore, with no signs of a fresh attack.

THE LOSS OF THE ISAAC SMITH.

REPORT OF ADMIRAL DUPONT.

FLAGSHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Feb. 3, 1863.

SIR: On Saturday, when I received information of the affairs off Charleston, referred to in my previous dispatch, No. 53, there were also vague rumors that two gunboats, holding Stono Inlet, had been engaged, heavy firing having been heard in that direction. At 2 o'clock A. M., of the 1st inst., Commodore MCDONOUGH came into Port Royal, and, I regret to

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

Negro Troops Against the Rebels.

The First South Carolina Volunteers in the Field.

Salt Works Destroyed.

Capt. Clifton, of the John Adams, Killed by Guerrillas.

Official Report of Col. T. W. Higginson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FERNANDINA, Florida, Feb. 1, 1863.

Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, with a detachment of his regiment, the First South Carolina Volunteers, came down from Beaufort last week to attend to the wants of our rebel brethern in Georgia and Florida. At St. Simon and Jekyll islands the expedition captured a quantity of T railroad iron, velued at $5,000, live stock and forming ntensils of much utility to contrabands, who erc exceedingly anxious to make a crop this season. Arriving at Fernendina Col. HIGGINSON proceeded up the St. Marys river about 25 miles, to a point called Township, whera he landad his command, and after merching a few miles from the riv r, on the Florida side, he met and thoroughly routed a compsny of mounted Floridians, emplying at the first discharga thirteen saddles and killing and wounding many more, while on the Union side only one man was killed, Mr. PARSONS, a private in Company G, and two others were seriously though not dangerously wounded. Two deye ufter, Col. HIGGINSON ascended with the *John Adams* as high ae Woodstock, Fla. Hia troops mede sad hevoc of the rebels as often as thsy spperred in force on either bank. At Woodstock, seven rebel prisoners were taken, and the expedition brought off forty thousand brick, lumber, llve stock, snd all the jewels belonging to Medame ABURTIS' slave harracoon, or in chilvelry perlance, jail, conaisting of iron collnrs, bracelets for wrists und snkles, for hoth sexes. Tha only further cesuity to our side, was the death of Cept. J. C. CLIFTON, commanding the *John Adams*. While engaged in converssation with Major STRONG, staeding near the pllot-house, a Minié ball, fired from the ehore, passed through his head, killing him instantly. Two bullets, aimed et Mejor STRONG, struck in fsarful proximity to him, but then, as on esveral other occesions of extreme danger in feca of the enemy, he beheved in the most gallant menner.

Col. HIOOTNSON sent Capt. TROWBRIDGE, Company A, First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, from Fernandina, to look after the rebel salt works on the Georgian coasi. Yesterday, Cept. TROWBRIDGE msde the following report:

ON BOARD THE PLANTER, ST. ANDREW'S SOUND. } Jae. 31, 1863. }

Col. T. W. Higginson:

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions, I proceeded yesterday in search of the salt works supposed to be at King's Bay. They have not been rebuilt since they were destroyed on the former expedition.

Changing our course, we found salt works about five miles up Crooked River, on the main land. After a march of two miles across the marsh, with thirty mee, and drawing a hout to enable us to cross en intervenlog creek, we destroyed them. There were twenty-two large boilers, two store-houses, a large quantity of salt, two canoes, with harrels, and all things appertaining.

I desire to make hoeorable meetion, not only of the above officers, but of Maj. STSONO, Copts. JAMSS, CO. B., RANDOLPH, Co. C., MATCALF, Co. G., nnd DOLLY, Co. H. Indeed every officer did himself credit, su far as he had opportunity, while the cheerfulness and enthusiasm of the mee made it a pleasure to commaed them.

We found no large numbers of Sieves anywhere, yet we brought away several whole families and obtaieed by their means the most reliable informatioe. I was interested to observe that the news of the President's Proclamation produced a *marked effect upon* them, and in one case it was of the greatest service to us in securing the hearty aid of a guide, who was timid aed distrustfel till he heard thst he was legally free, after which he aided us gladly and came away with us.

My thanks are dne, for advice and teformation, to Capt. STEEDMAN, U. S. N., of the steamer *Paul Jones*; to Acting Master Mosss, U. S. N., of tne hark *Fernandina*; to Acting Lisut. BUND, U. S. N., of the steamer *Potomska*, for information and counsel, and especially to Lieutenant-Commanding HUGHES, U. S. N., of the steamer *Mohawk*, for tweety tons of coal, without which we could not have gone up tho river.

I may state, in conclusion, that I obtaieed much valuable information, not necessary to make public, in regard to the location of supplies of lumber, iron, rice, resin, turpentine and cotton; and it would afford the officers and men of this regimeet great pleasure to be constantly employed in obtaineig these supplies for the Government from rebel sources. But they would like still better to be permitted to occupy some edvanced point in the interior, with a steamer or lwo like the *John Adams*, and nu adequete supply of ammunition. We could obtain to a great extent our own provisions, aed rapidly enlarge our numbers, and could have information in advaece of every movemaet against us. A chain of such posts would completely alter the whole aspect of the war in the seaboard Slave States, eed would accomplish what no accumulation of Northern regimeets can so easily effect.

No officar in this regiment now doubts that the key to the successful prosecution of this war lies in the unlimited employment of black troops. Their superiority ties simply in the fact thet they know the country, which white troops do not; and, moreover, thet they hnve peculiarities of temperament, position and motive which beloeg to tham aloee. Instead of leaving their homes and femilies to fight, they are fighieg for their homes and fsmilies, and ihay show the resolution aed sagacity which a personel purposa gives. It would have been maduese to nttempt with the bravest white troops what I have successfully accomplished with black ones.

Everything, even to the pilcing of the vessel, and tha selecuon of tha proper points for canuonading, waa done by my owe sololers; indeed, the real conductor of the whole espedition at the St. Merys was Corporal ROBERT SUTTON, of Company G, formerly a slave upon the St. Marys River—a man of extraordieary qeslilee, who needs nothing but a keowledge of the alphabet to eelitle him to the most signal promotion. In every instence where I followed his advice the predicted result followed, and I never departed from it, however slightly, without having reason lor snbsequent regret.

I hnve the honor to be, &c.,
T. W. HIGGINSON, Col. Com.
First Regiment South Carolina Vols.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, February 9, 1863—t o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—William Walsh, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boele, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McCool—
Petition of Patrick McGuire to be remuneraied for thn loss of his horse.
Which was referred to the Committee in Finance.
By Alderman Froment—
Petition of thn Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for a donation.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Hardy—
Petition of property owners to have nuisance in Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avennes, abated.
Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.
By Alderman Jeremiah—
Bill of John Van Horn for fitting up poll of Fourth Election District, Seventeenth Ward.
Which was referred to Committee with power.
By Aldermen Farley—
Bill of W. Carroll, for funeral expenses of Colonels Bull, Dodge and Hoagland.
Whereupon, he presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorised eud directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Carroll for the sum of nlue hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents, being in full for burial expenses of Colonels Bull, Dodge and Hoagland.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Henry—
Petition of Hose Company number Forty-one, for a new four-wheel cart.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be requested to remove the rubbish from the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and then to cause the same to be fenced under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.
Which was laid over.
By the same—
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the East River side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-streets; also in Forty-fifth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth-avennes, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.
Which was laid over.
That Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Mitchell—
Resolved, That permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand at Franklin Market, on the South-street side.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman McCool—
Resolved, That the report of the Superintendent of Unsafe Buildings be printed in the newspaper known as the New-Yorker.
Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.
By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and they are hereby directed to repair the crosswalk at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Boole—
Resolved, That it be referred to the Select Committee on City Property to investigate and report,—from such information as they can obtain from the Finance and Street Departments,—in whom are vested the titles of the parcels of property hereinafter mentioned, and such other questionable parcels as may come under their cognisance; whether the said parcels were ever the property of the City, and if so, when and under what circumstances the City parted with the same to wit—

First—Old Lane, commencing on Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, running in a northerly direction, near One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and then at a right angle southeasterly to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Second—Old Road, running from One Hundred and Twenty-first-street between Third and Fourth avenues, northwesterly into Fourth-avenue, within thirty-three feet of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street; also, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth-street, northeasterly from near the middle of block between Third and Fourth avenues, to within two hundred and seven feet of Third-avenue.

Third—A lane running from Third-avenee, northwest from middle of block between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets to centre of block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, and Third and Fourth avennes.

Fourth—Blackberry Alley running diagonally from Bloomingdale Road, westerly across One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street.

Fifth—Lane running from One Hnndred and Fifteenth-street and East River into block between Avenue A and First-avenne and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hnndred and Eighteenth streets.

Sixth—Lane rnoning from Tenth-avenne, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third streets, easterly and then northeasterly to One Hundred and Fifth-street.

Seventh—Old Road, seventy-one feet wide, commencing in Ninety-fifth-street, about two hundred feet from Fifth-avenue, and running northeast to One Hnndred and Second-street, two hundred and thirty-nine feet two inches from Fourth-avenue.

Eighth—Stillwell's-lane, running from Broadway and Eighty-seventh-street, easterly to and through Tenth-avenue, and southerly to near Eighty-fifth-street, then easterly, then northeasterly, again easterly to the Eighth-avenue.

Ninth—Lane running between Second and Third avenues, running northwesterly from Eightieth-street to Eighty-eighth street, and then northerly to Eightieth street.

Tenth—Lane running from One Hundred and Eleventh-street and Bloomingdale Road, northeasterly to One Hundred and Twelfth-street.

Eleventh—Lane running from One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Third-street, between Broadway and Tenth-avenue.

Twelfth—Lane running from Broadway to within seventy-six feet six inches of Eleventh-avenne, and between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth-street.

Thirteenth—Formerly a lane between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, Broadway and North River.

Fourteenth—Lane twenty feet wide, commencing on the Seventh-avenne, east side, fifty three feet six inches south of Fifty-first-street, and running in a southeastrly direction to the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fiftieth-street.

Alderman Boole moved that the blank be filled by the words "Select Committee on City Property."
Which was carried.
Alderman Hardy moved to further smend by inserting after the words "City Property" the words, "consisting of Aldermeo Hardy, Mitchell and Boole."
Alderman Boole accepted Aldcrman Hardy's amendment.
Alderman Boole then moved that the resolution be adopted, and that the same be printed in all the Corporation papers and in the Herald.
Which was carried
By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the sidewalks on Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-first sod Fifty-third streets, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Boole—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to have the bulkhead on the line of Hammond-street, North River, raised to a level with the grade of said street, without contract; and that the sum of two thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated therefor.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Boole—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is directed to notify the party or parties running a ferry from the foot of Spring-street, North River, to Guttenburg and other points on the Jersey shore, to discontinue the same forthwith.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized and directed to advertise and sell at public auction, under the usual terms, conditions and restrictions, a ferry franchise from some point in New-York on the North River, lying between Hook-slip and Christopher-street, to Guttenberg, Bnlls Ferry and Fort Lee, for the term or period of ten years, from the first day of —— next, and that the Counsel to the Corporation cause such lease to be duly mada out and executed.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Henry—
Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset in Desbrosses street, between Washington and West streets; also in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Boole—
Whereas, In defiance of the orders of the Common Council, and in direct violation of the agreements, covenants and expressed understandings contained in a lease of a ferry-slip franchise made to Jacob L. Smith, and executed on the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, which said lease authorized the said Smith to establish and run a ferry from the slip lying between pier number one East River and the Pier west of said Pier number one, to Staten Island, and to use the Pier west of Pier number one, East River, for ferry purposes, a ferry is now being operated from the westerly side of said Pier lying west of Pier number one, East River, by certain parties, who have also constructed a Pier lying still further west of the one referred to in the lease to Jacob L. Smith—the last-mentioned slip and Pier being both in front of, and immediately contiguous to, the Battery Park; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is directed to report to this Board all the information of which he is possessed in relation to this illegal ferry, and infringement upon the corporate rights of the City.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Reed—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Schnppert and Jacob Berman to build a drain from nnmbers one hundred and twenty-one and one hundred and twenty-three Allen-street, to connect with the sewer in Delancey-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and at their own expense.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Farley—
Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the destinies of mankind in his inscrutable wisdom has called from among us one of our most respected and esteemed fellow-citizens, John Slowey, Esq., who was killed while in performance of his duties as a fireman, at the conflagration in Cherry-street, on Tuesday, the 3d inst.; and

Whereas, In being thus called to the altar of grief, to mingle our sorrow in communion with those who are bound to him by thn ties of relelioeship aed home; and while humbly bowing to ths decree of Him who, in His beneficent mercy, "doeth all things well," we experience the sad realization of the uncertainty of this life—but yesterday blooming in all the fullness and happiness of youth, today clasped in the everlasting embrace of death; that his rare personal qualifications elicited the respect and esteem of all with whom he became associated, and especially this Common Council, many of whom were privileged to sustain to him the relations of a close friendship; prompts us to give expression to our overwhelming grief at his untimely loss, and our estimation of his high-toned and manly character as a citizen and a man. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of John Slowey, Esquire, the City of New-York has lost an upright and estimeble citizen, ona who was in every way endowed with all those high social attributes that constitute the true gentleman, and in sacrificing his life in the laudable effort to preserve the property of his fellow-citizens from the ravage of fire, he adds another name to that long list of martyrs who have gone down to the "Valley of the shadow of Death" in the same noble cause; frank and genial in his intercourse with his fellow-man, dutiful and affectionate as a father, generous to a fault, of a warm-hearted and cheerful temperament in all his social relations, his memory will be treasured up in the hearts of those who knew him as the embodiment of all that is good and noble in mankind.

Resolved, That to the disconsolate widow and her fatherless children we offer our especial sympathies, fully realizing the deep affliction that has been thus suddenly cast upon them, and commending them to the consolation embraced in the belief, that the Almighty in his goodness will piece over them the shield of his tender mercies, for He hath said, "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted."

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble aed resolutions, properly authenticated, be engrossed and framed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

By Alderman Reed—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to pay to the widow of John Slowiny, deceased, late Superintendent of Lands and Places, a sum equal in amount to thn salary of said Superintendent for the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Boole—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to inform this Board what portion of Pier number Forty-three, North River, is leased to Robert Annatt; also, for what length of time and upon what terms said lease was made.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Cool—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for excavations, et cetera, to the board of Hose and Ladder Company number Twelve, viz:

Nine brown stone front, cellar to be excavated, house extended and raised one story higher, two mantels (marble) in meeting room, the same not to exceed thn sum of two thousand dollars.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Boole—
Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips to inquire into and report to this Board as to the expediency of constructing stone piers at those places, if any, where the same may be better adapted to shipping purposes than the present piers.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the sidewalks on Forty-fourth street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenne, be flagged to their full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the Committee on Streets be requested to report a plan for replacing the present Russ pavement on Broadway, by some pavement better adapted for the purpose of public travel.
Which was adopted,
By Alderman Boole—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to inform this Board as to the position in which the suit against the Williamsburgh Ferry Company, in the matter of the ferry being run by said Company from the slip north of James-street, East River, to the foot of South-seventh-street, now stands.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Reed—

AN ORDINANCE,

To Provide for a Contienance of the Aid heretofore Granted to the Families of Volueteer Soldiers, from the City of New-York, serving in the Army of the Union.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of five hnndred thoesand dollars is hereby nppropriated for the purpose of continuieg the aid heretofore granted by the Common Council to the Families of Volunteer Soldiers from this City, who are now serving, or who may hereafter volunteer, or be ordered to serve, in the Army of the United States, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller, who shall be the Treasnrer of the Fund hereby created, shall have power to appoint one Assistant-Treasurer for each Senatorial District of this City, which Assistant shall make payments to those persons entitled to relief under the provisions of this ordinance, residing in the several Wards comprising such Senatorial Districts. The compensation of the Assistant Treasurers shall not exceed seventy-five dollars per month, each, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of ths fund hereby created and appropriated.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorised to borrow, on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, ths sum of fivs hundred thousand dollars, and to issue Bonds of the Corporatioe therefor, in the usual form, which shell be designated eed knowe as the "VOLUNTEER FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, NUMBER FIVE," and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the holder thereof, either in persoe or by attorney, only upon the books of the Corporation, at the office of the Comptroller, and certificates of such transfers, shall be indorsed thereon by the stock clerk.

SEC. 4. That said bonds shal be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned hy the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal shall be redeemable on the first day of November, eighteen hnndred and sixty-nine.

Sec. 6. For the payment of thn principal of said bonds, snd the interest to accrue thereon, thn faith of the Corporetion of ths City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the United States, or from ths State of New-York, for the purpose of reimbursing the city for the moneys disbursed in pursuance of this ordinance eere hereby solemnly pledged; and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same from time to time at or before their maturity.

Sec. 6. The Assistant Treasurers shall pay over the moneys placed in their hands for that purpose, only to persons presenting orders signed by a majority of the members of the Committee acting for the wards in their respective districts; said Committees shall consist of four members each, including the Aldermen and Councilmen as acting for the several wards, together with a citizen or citizens, to be appointed by the Aldermen and Councilmen, which citizens must be residents of the wards for which they are to act, except that for the purposes of this ordinance, the Second and Third Wards shall be deemed and treated as belonging to and forming part of the First Ward.

Sec. 7. The moothly allowance to the head of each family shall not exceed six dollars; for each child of the soldier under fourteen years of age, one dollar and fifty cents; provided, that not more than twelve dollars per month in any case shall be paid. Payments shall be made semi-monthly; and, for the purpose intended by this section, four weeks shall constitute a month. The eldest child of the soldier shell be considered the head of the family, in case the wife is not living.

Sec. 8. No order tor relief shall be given to any person who is not, at the time of making application, a resident of the city, and who was not a resident at the date of the enlistment of the soldier on whose behalf the application for relief is made. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as have been mustered into the service af the United States, and are actnaly doing duty in camp or garrison; excepting thet the families of those who are sick or wounded, or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received, or disease contracted, while in the service of the Government, shall be entitled to the same allowance as they would if the soldier were in actual service.

Sec. 9. All persons applying for relief shall be required to produce a certificate from the Colonel or Lieutenent-Colonel of the regiment, or ths officer commanding the corps to which ths soldier belongs, that he is a member of such regiment or corps; and the Ward Committee shall indorse, on the back of the certificate, other evidence of enlistment, the date, name of applicant, relation to soldier, and the monthly allowance to which indorsement must be signed by a member of thn Committee. No payment shall be made in, or on behalf of, ths families of commissioned officers or of soldiers who have deserted.

Sec. 10. The only parties entitled to participate in the distributioe of the moneys appropriated by this ordinance are the wives, children and widowed mothers, and aged and infirm fathers of such soldiers as supported them prior to their enlistment. But nothing contained herein shall be understood to authorize the giving aid from the fund hereby created to those able to support themselves without it.

Sec. 11. Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to employ a Visitor, who must be a resident of the Ward for which he is appointed, to whose duty it shall be to visit applicants at their residences, and to ascertain, by careful investigation, the truth of the allegations made by such applicants; and no order for relief shall be paid by either of the Assistant Treasurers, unless the Visitor for the Ward in which the applicant resides shall certify the same to be correct. Whenever the number of applications in any Ward shall have reached six hundred, the Comptroller may, if he shall deem it necessary, employ an Assistant Visitor. It shall be the further duty of the Visitors to attend the meetings of, and perform such clerical duties as may be prescribed by the Ward Committees, and also to attend at the distributing office of their Senatorial District on the days designated for the payment of persons from their respective Wards. The compensation of ths Visitors shall not exceed two dollars per day each.

Sec. 12. Each Ward Committee may expend for rent, gas, and other necessaries, a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars per month, during the months of February and March, and after the month of March a sum not exceeding twenty dollars per month, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay ont of the fnnd hereby created and appropriated, on bills certified to be correct by a majority of the Committee.

Sec. 13. Each Assistant Treasurer shall, at the expiration of every second week, render to the Comptroller a detailed statement of his disbursements during the preceding fortnight, and the Comptroller shall prepare a summary of such statements to the Common Council, together with an account showing the condition of the fund.

Sec. 14. In case an Assistant Treasurer shall discover thet the party to whom any ticket or ordar for relief has been givne, is not entitled by this ordinance to the allowance nemed therein, he shall withhold further payment, and immediately notify the Ward Committee by which it was issued of the fact and the reasons therefor. If no payment has been made on the ticket, he shall at once return it to the Committee. Every person who shall willfully make, or cause to be made, any false statements or representations, for the purpose of obtaining a larger sum than that to which they are entitled under this ordinance, shall thereby be deemed to have forfeited all claims to participate in its benefits.

Sec. 15. Payments shall be made directly to the party in whose favor the ticket is given; not if, by sickness, or other unavoidable circumstances, such person is unable to make personal application, the Assistent Treasurer shall require satisfactory authority for making payment to his or her representative. In no case shall payment be made for or upon more than one ticket to the same person. If, in the opinion of the Ward Committee, it is advisable, in consequence of intemperate habits, or from other causes, on the part of any person entitled to the aid hereby provided, to pay the amount in groceries or other necessaries instead of money, they ou order in that effect on the Assistant Treasurer, signed by a majority of the Ward Committee, shall be given to some person authorized by the Committee to furnish such necessaries.

Sec. 16. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to procure, fit up, and keep in order a suitable room for the accommodatioe of each of the Assistant Treasurers and the applicants in their respective districts, and also to appoint not exceeding three clerks and one interpreter and janitor for each district. The compensation of thn clerks shall not exceed sixty dollars per month each, and the interpreters or janitors shall each be allowed for their services at thn rate of thirty-six dollars per month.

Which was adopted.
By Alderman Hardy—
Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby requested to inform this Board of the probable cost of the new graud reservoir, gate-houses and appurtenances connected therewith, with time allowed for the completion of the same, and the amount of moneys paid thereon.
Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.
By Alderman Boole—
Resolved, That Henry Snyder be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.
Which was adopted by the followieg vote:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Chipp, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Ottiwell, Long—9.
Negative—Aldermen Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Froment, Farley—6.
By the President—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to have a new steam fire engine, of thn first-class, for Engine Company number Thirteen, the cost thereof not to exceed the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, which sum be duly appropriated therefor.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Froment moved that the Committee on Assessmnnts be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the Fiftieth-street Northwestern Presbyterian Church to be relieved from tax.
Which was carried.
Alderman Froment moved that said petition be referred to the Committee on Taxes.
Which was carried.
Alderman Mitchell moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Robertson & Co. for thn sum of forty dollars and ninety-eight cents, for furnishing an iron railing, &c., for the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.
Which was adopted.
Hn then moved that the resolution be adopted.
Which was lost by the following vote:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The President here announced the following as the Special Committees, authorized by action of the Board in thn subjects indicated:

Select Committee on Charter:
Alderman Long, Alderman Henry,
Alderman Ottiwell.

Select Committee on City Property in use by Private Individuals.
Alderman Farley, Alderman Mitchell,
Alderman Boole.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasnry balance February seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was received and ordered on file.
A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of disbnrsements to families of volnnteers for the fortnight aeding January tweety-foer, one thonsand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was received and ordered on file.
The following communication was received from Charles Devlin, formerly Street Commissioner, relative to the proposed inqnlry into the affairs of the Street Dsrtment at tha time of the controversy between Messrs. Dev in and Conover:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I notice in your proceedings of yesterday, a resolution offered and laid over, looking to the appointment of a Committee to examioe and report at as early a day as practicable, all the informatioo they may be able to obtain touching the administration of the affairs of the Street Department during the pendeecy of the controversy for the control of the office by myself and Mr. Conover, with power to send for persons and papers.

No person in the City will more rejoice at the adoption of the resolution, and ths investigation under it, than myself. For the last four years I have been soliciting a thorough investigation of all my books, papers and documents. They have been ready, and are now ready, for any Committee appointed to examine them. On the twelfth of April, eighteen hundred aod fifty-eight, as you will find by referring to the minutes of your Board, I claimed a hearing on all charges made against me, which, for some cause, at that time best known to ths Board, but subsequently well known to me, was refused. At the time when these charges were first made, I employed a professional book-keeper to examine the books, documents and papers in the Street Commissioner's office and in the office of the Comptroller, and to make out every fact aed item connected with my administration. These, with all my books, papers, checks, and vouchers of every kind, then were, and are now open to investigation, which I still have sought, and now seek, and which will, I feel confident, satisfy you and the public of the great injustice done me through the incessant attacks of interested parties, and of a deceived and aggravated Press.

I have been in business in this City for over thirty years. No man in this community among the thou-onds with whom I have done business, will say that I have ever overreached or wronged my fellow-man. No man can say that I ever dishonored my collegatioos or violated my word, and a character of that kind, honestly and hardly earned, should not be destroyed on vague charges of interested parties, and of a press misled and deceived.

My whole conduct while in office—my whole life—is open to investigation, and I am ready to stake my life upon it, that any Committee or that any person, who will first listen to my defence against all charges preferred against me, will acquit me of all blame in the premises. Your Committee will meet with every facility from me in their investigation.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES DEVLIN,
Formerly Street Commissioner.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the communication be received, ordered on file, printed at length in the minutes, and in all the papers employed by the Corporation. Which was carried.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Boole—
Petition of the officers and privates of the Sixth Regiment New-York State Militia, National Guards, for a donation sufficient to enable them to purchase new uniforms.
Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report to relieve the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church from an assessment.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Assessments presented a report in favor of remitting an assessment against Patrick Coyle.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag sidewalks on westerly side of Seventh-avenue, between Greenwich-avenue and North Twelfth-street, and set curb and gutter stones.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Lafayette-place with Belgium pavement.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of building esw house for Hose Company number Forty-two.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report in favor of erecting a new fence around the Corporation yard in Jane-street.
Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Philip Ledwig to build a drain from number twenty-five Avenue C, to connect with the sewer in Third-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and at his own expense.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the curbing and flagging of the sidewalks opposite number two hundred and eleven West Fortieth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Clerk of the Common Council prepare the Annual Manual of the Corporation for the present year, and cause the same to be published under his supervision and direction.
(In Board of Councilmen, February second, amended by limiting the number of copies to eight thousand, and as amended adopted.)
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

PAPERS RERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, That the sunken lots between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, Third and Lexington avenues, be fenced in, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted; the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—13.
Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to procure for the members of the Common Council a suitable badge, tha customary books, batons and maps.
Which was laid on the table.
Resolution that a Special Committee of three be appointed to examina and report, at as early a day as practicable, all the information they may be enabled to obtain touching the administration of the affairs of the Street Department during the pendency of the controversy for the control of the office by Messrs. Devlin and Conover, and that the said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.
Which was adopted, and the President announced Aldermen Ottiwell, Soole and Mitchell as such Committee.
Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting preambis relative to the presentation to the City, by Henry B. Dawson, of Morrisania, of the entire series of reports which were made by the Treasurer of the Vestry of the City to the several military commsudants thereof, during ths period of the occupation of the City by the royal forces, under Generals Howe, Clinton, and Carleton, with resolutions, first, tenderieg the thanks of the City to Mr. Dawson for his present; and, second, directing ths preamble and resolution to be engrossed and transmitted to Mr. Dawson; and, third, appropriating five thousand dollars as remuneration to Mr. Dawson for the labor expended in searching for and illustrating the papers referred to,
Which was laid over.
Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that three hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents be appropriated to pay George W. Roome, for refreshments furnished by the Committee on National Affairs, at the funeral of Colonel Bull, Captain Dodge, Captain Hoagland and Major Hergan.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

PETITION.

Petition of the proprietors of the Novelty Works to extend their pier.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Ordnance of Board of Councilmen, creating a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, at a compensation of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.
(In the Board of Aldermen February second, substitute presented providing for a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, a Collector and Deputy Clerk of Washington Market, and messenger for the Collector of City Revenue; with salaries for the Deputy Collector of City Revenue, one thousand two hundred dollars; for the Deputy Clerk one thousand five hundred dollars; for the Deputy Clerk one thousand dollars; for the messenger eight hundred dollars; which substitute with the original ordinance, was laid over.)
The President put the question on the substituta of the motion offered by Alderman Boole.
Which was carried.
Thn ordinance as substituted was then adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.
Resolution that permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand at Franklin Market, on the South-street side.
Which was referred to Committee on Markets.
Subsequently Councilman Healy moved to reconsider such reference.
Which was carried.
And the resolution was concurred in.
Resolution that permission be given to John Schaffert and Jacob Berman to build a drain from numbers one hondred and tweoty-one and one hundred and twenty-three Allen-street, to connect with the sewer in Delancey-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and at his awn expense.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
Subsequently Councilman Gross moved that such action be reconsidered.
Which was carried.
And the resolution was concurred in.
Resolution, That Henry Snyder be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution, That the sunken lots between Fifty-third and Fifty fourth streets, and Third and Lexington avenues, be fenced in, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.
Report of Committee on Ordinances of Board of Councilmen, with ordinance creating a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, at a compensation of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum
(By Board of Aldermen, February nine, an ordinance substituted for the ordinance of the Board of Councilmen, providing for a Collector of City Revenue, a Collector and Deputy Collector of Washington Market, and Messenger for the Collector of City Revenue, with salaries: For the Deputy Collector of City Revenue, one thousand two hundred dollars; for the Deputy Collector of Washington Market, one thousand two hundred dollars; for the Deputy Clerk one thousand five hundred dollars; for the Deputy Clerk one thousand dollars; for the messenger eight hundred dollars; which substitute with the original ordinance, was laid over.)
The President put the question on the substitute of the motion offered by Alderman Boole.
Which was carried.
Thn ordinance as substituted was then adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.
An ordinance to provide for a special agent in the Public Administrator's Bureau, to take especial charge of the estates of deceased soldiers.
Which was laid over.
Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that chapter second, article third, section forty-six of the ordinance reorganizing the Legislativn Department, be amended so as to provide for two Assistant Clerks in the office of thn Board of Councilmen, at a salary of four thousand dollars each.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Thursday next, twelfth instant, at one o'clock P. M.
Which was carried.
Alderman Hardy moved to discharge thn Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of a res

leader of City Egressu, one thousand two hundred dollars; for the Clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; for the Deputy Clerk, one thousand dollars; and for the Messenger, eight hundred dollars, and the substitute adopted.)

Councilman Gross moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Markets.

Councilman Gross moved, as a substitute, that the same be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was carried.

Preamble, with resolution of condolence and sympathy, in view of the death of John Sloway, Esq.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Councilmen McConnell moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals for painting, with two coats of paint, the outside brick and woodwork of Essex Market.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The Presidents Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—Councilmen Brice—1.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to cause a fire hydrant to be placed in front of the house of Engine Company number Forty-eight, number two hundred and twenty-seven West Twenty-fifth street, without delay.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution from Board of Aldermen, first—that the compilation of the laws of the State, relating to the City, be furnished to the members of the Common Council, the heads of Departments and the Judges of Courts; second—that a sufficient number be placed on sale to supply the public demand; the cost to be six dollars per copy, the proceeds to go into the City Treasury.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—Councilmen Brice, Russell—2.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that forty dollars be appropriated to procuring badges for the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, in addition to one hundred dollars heretofore appropriated, the original resolution contemplating the manufacture of only five badges, while seven have been ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—Councilman Haviland—1.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Clerk of the Common Council furnish the members of the Common Council with the usual books, maps and stationery, including badges of office.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Brady, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, The President, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Cook—6.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, relative to the Court-Martial on Major-General Fitz John Porter, with resolutions: First—Requesting a copy of the proceedings of the Court Martial; Second—Stigmatizing the action of the Court as designed as a persecution; Third—Expressive of sympathy with and confidence in General Porter: Fourth—Inviting General Porter to the hospitalities of the City; and, Fifth—Directing that the preamble and resolutions be transmitted to General Porter.

Councilman Webster was here called to the Chair.

Councilman Jones moved that the paper be laid over and made the special order for Monday evening next.

Which was carried.

Petition from Board of Aldermen, of the First Baptist Church, in Broome-street, near the Bowery, to have two lamps placed in front of said Church, with resolution that the Street Commissioner cause two gas lamps to be placed in front of the Church corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, without delay.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, donating the Church of the Good Shepherd in Fifty-fourth street, seven hundred and ninety dollars, to enable them to pay an assessment.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—Councilmen Brice, Russell—2.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, first—that forty dollars be appropriated to procuring badges for the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, in addition to one hundred dollars heretofore appropriated, the original resolution contemplating the manufacture of only five badges, while seven have been ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—Councilman Haviland—1.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Clerk of the Common Council furnish the members of the Common Council with the usual books, maps and stationery, including badges of office.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Brady, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, The President, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Cook—6.

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Which was carried.

Petition from Board of Aldermen, of the First Baptist Church, in Broome-street, near the Bowery, to have two lamps placed in front of said Church, with resolution that the Street Commissioner cause two gas lamps to be placed in front of the Church corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, without delay.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, donating the Church of the Good Shepherd in Fifty-fourth street, seven hundred and ninety dollars, to enable them to pay an assessment.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—Councilmen Brice, Russell—2.

Preamble, with resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Councilmen be directed to make such necessary arrangements as may be required, to make a thorough inspection of our harbor and its defences, and the Comptroller directed to draw a warrant for the expenses attending the same upon the presentation of the proper vouchers.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Webster, McVay, McConnell, Houghtalin, Gaw, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Resolution, that Forty-eighth street, from Second to Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Special Committee of Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred a communication from the Comptroller relative to lands in the city of New-York claimed by the State, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation memorialize the Legislature, for the Common Council to re-lease or grant to the City all land on the North or East Rivers reclaimed from the water.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law Department.

Petition from Board of Aldermen of Charles Whitlock to be paid fitting up Second Regiment, New-York National Guard armory, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Whitlock for the sum of two thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty two cents, for fitting up the armory of the Second Regiment, New-York National Guard, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

RESOLUTION RESUMED.

By Councilman Gross—(Introduced by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That East Forty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the property-owners on the line of said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavements.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Joyce moved, that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday next, sixteenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 62½, 63, 64, 65, 232, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 71½, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1126, 882½, 716, 1222, 1264, 1288, 1092, 1294, 1330, 1332, 570, 690, 1013, 1350, 1352, 1358, 1362, 1368, 1370, 1372.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 78, 196, 235, 237, 239, 243, 199, 10, 207, 190, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 251, 253, 254, 255.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1167, 1235, 1211, 3111, 1127, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1451, 1457, 1459 *Part II.*—Nos. 982, 1456, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 207, 714, 1201, 1793, 1686, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1673, 1077, 92, 1127, 1183, 666. *Part II.*—Nos. 1674, 603, 467, 1190, 1194, 1106, 948, 1065, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1231.

The Degrees of Negligence Abolished—Negligence a Proper Cause for Non-suit.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Peckham.

Oliver H. Clark et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The decision in this case was given in the TIMES of the 4th inst., the facts having been before reported.

It will be remembered that the plaintiff claimed to recover of the defendants for the loss of a steamboat in the Harlem River by reason of certain obstructions in the channel, which, it was alleged, was the duty of the defendants to remove.

On the trial the complaint was dismissed, and this was an appeal from that judgment.

The main point upon which the appeal was based was that the question of negligence, upon which the case turned, and the complaint was dismissed below, was a question for, and should have been submitted to the jury by the Court.

The Court held, per PECKHAM, J., that in accordance with the latest decision of the Court of Appeals, negligence is a proper cause for non-suit, and that all former well-known and well-settled degrees of negligence are utterly abolished by that opinion. "The party injured must have been entirely free from any degree of negligence which contributed to the injury."

But in this case the plaintiff did not request to go to the jury at the trial, and he cannot, therefore, complain here. (28 Barb., 157; Winchell *vs.* Hicks, 18 N. Y. R., 556.)

New trial denied.

Suit to Recover the Value of a Lost Note—A Singular Misunderstanding.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Annie E. Duffy vs. *George Seeley.*—The plaintiff in this case claimed that on the 29th of November, 1859, she held a chattel mortgage, made by one Thomas, to secure the payment of $2,000, which she assigned to the plaintiff; that in consideration of such assignment, the defendant, in payment, made his promissory note of $1,500, payable one year after date, which was duly delivered to her by leaving the same with her attorney for her use and benefit. The plaintiff also claimed that in September, 1860, before the note became due, the defendant called upon the attorney, and represented to him that he had paid the note, and that the attorney, believing this representation to be true, delivered the note to defendant, and he (defendant) tore it up. Plaintiff brings this action to recover the sum of $1,500, the amount, as is alleged, of the lost note. The defendant denied that he ever received or had any assignment of the mortgage, or that he ever gave any such note to the plaintiff, and claimed that he never heard of any claim against him by the plaintiff until this action was brought. The trial was now had, and the jury failing to agree, were discharged.

H. L. Clinton and ex-Judge Hunt, for plaintiff; Hull & Conobie, for defendant.

Liability of Stockholders under the General Manufacturing Law of 1848—Is it Common Law or Statutory?—Onus of Proof in Respect to Liability.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

James T. Bruce vs. *William S. Driggs.*—The plaintiff sued the defendant as a stockholder of the Wallace Piano Company, claiming that he was liable for a debt of the Company, in consequence of the whole amount of the capital stock not having been paid in when the debt was contracted. It appeared at the trial, at the Circuit, that $176,000 of the capital had been paid in by a patent right for improved piano-fortes, but no evidence was produced of the filing of a certificate that the capital stock had been paid in full, on the part of the defendant. The Court sustained the defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground of a failure of the plaintiff to show that the capital stock had not been paid in.

A motion by the plaintiff for a new trial was denied at the Special Term, and upon appeal to the General Term, the plaintiff contended that the liability of stockholders, under the General Manufacturing Law of 1848, was not a liability created or imposed by statute, but a common law liability, for which the statute provides a contingent exemption, to take effect *in future*. Also, that the filing of a certificate of payment in full, equally with such payment, is a condition precedent to the exemption of the stockholders from individual liability, and that the *onus* of showing such filing rested upon the stockholder as a matter of defence. The defendant claimed that there was no such common law liability, and no *onus* resting on him to show that the statutory conditions had been complied with, but that the legal presumption was that all steps had been taken correctly by the corporation until the contrary was shown.

SUTHERLAND, P. J.—The Court are of opinion that the ruling below was correct. It is concurred in by my associates. The complaint was rightfully dismissed, and the order denying a new trial is affirmed, together with the judgment appealed from.

C. F. Sandford for plaintiff; Wm. E. Curtis for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Mosecrief, Robertson, White and Monell.

Powers et al. vs. Graydon et al.; *Iselin et al. vs. Graydon.*—Orders appealed from in both of these cases are affirmed with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Hampl vs. *Polhamus.*—Defendant's motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Varnum, &c. vs. *Cleary, et al.*—Judgment for the defendant on the demurrer, with liberty to the plaintiff to amend within ten days after notice of order to be entered upon this decision, upon payment of costs, to be taxed.

Before Justice Barbour.

Falconer vs. Steers et al.—Motion granted on terms; opinion left at the Clerk's office.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Van Allen, Receiver, &c. vs. Jones.—Case and exceptions settled; papers with General Term Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 9, 1863.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	92¼	
20,000	do	92¾	
500	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	94	
25,000	do	94¼	
8,000	do	94¾	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	86½	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65	87	
1,500	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	102¾	
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94¾	
5,000	do	94¾	
20,000	do	94¾	
5,000	U. S. D. Nts	154	
5,000	U. S. Cou. Bs. '62	101	
1,000	Ill. War Loan	101¾	
5,000	Tenn St. 6s, '90	61¾	
2,000	Mo. State 6s	85	
5,000	do	65¾	
8,000	do	65¾	
1,000	Mo. 6s, ins. to H. & St. Jo	90	
5,000	Cal. State 7s	131¾	
1,000	Erie 1st M. Bds.	119	
5,000	Erie 2d M. b. ex '79	125	
2,000	Hud. R. Con. bds	107	
2,000	Mich. C. 8s. Con. 1st M. S. F. B	130	
4,000	Mich. So. S.	113	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	125¾	
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	71	
31,000	do	70¾	
2,000	D., L. & W 1st B.	122	
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	90	
2,000	Mil. & P. dn C. 1st m.	110¾	
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	105¾	
11,000	Pitt. F. W. & C. 3d	84¾	
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	82¾	
5,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	112	
1,000	Det., M. & Tol. 1s	M. 104	
7	Hanover Bank	87	
20,000	Amer. Gold	b30. 156¾	
10,000	do	155¾	
25,000	do	155¾	
20,000	do	155¾	
40,000	do	155¾	
5,000	do	s30. 155	
10,000	do	s60 154¾	
10,000	do	s30. 154¾	
25,000	do	s60 154¾	
10,000	do	b10. 155¾	
5,000	do	s10. 155¾	
50	Citi. Gas Co. B'klyn.	98	
150	Canton Co.	26½	
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	130	
150	Cumb. Coal Pr.	20	
10	New-Jersey Zinc	100	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s10. 170¾	
100	do	171	
500	do	170¾	
100	do	s30. 170¾	
10	Rome & W. R.	64¾	
50	do	65	
5	do	b30	65¾
300	do	65¾	
25	do	b30	65¾
100	do	65¾	
100	do	b30	65¾
200	do	s30	65¾
50	Hudson R. R	s30	93¾
50	do	94	
50	do	s30	93¾
100	do	s30	94
100	do	s30	94
1200	Harlem R.	s30	94
100	do	b15	94¾
400	do	s30	93¾
100	Harlem R. Pref.	68¾	
100	do	b30	69¾
200	do	69¾	
200	do	s10	69¾
50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30	92¾
200	do	93	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	80	
200	do	89½	
200	do	s10	89¼
500	do	89	
1200	do	88¾	
200	do	s10	88¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b4	90¾
100	do	90¾	
100	do	90¾	
150	do	90¾	
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	b10	20
200	do	19¾	
50	do	19¾	
100	Alt. & T. H. R.	34	
100	do	33¾	
100	Harlem	34½	
100	Harlem Pref.	68¾	
100	Mich. Central	80½	
100	Mich. Southern	59¾	
100	Mich. Guarant'd	105¾	
100	Illinois Central	92	
100	Pittsburgh	73	
100	Galena	92½	
100	Rock Island	92	
100	7-30 Tr. Notes	102	

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	111¾	Chatham	89
Manhattan	130	Hanover	87
Mechanics'	106¾	Metropolitan	103
Union	106¾	Nassau	102
America	111¾	Shoe and Leather	100
Greenwich	160	Importers' and Trad'rs'	94
Commerce	89	Park	121
American Exchange	95		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	125
N. Y. C. 7s, 64	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts	70¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.	78	Chi. & N. W. seconds	43
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	122	Hud. & St. Je. firsts	68
Erie thirds, '63	128	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	121
Erie fourths, '80	111	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	116
Erie fifths, '85	107	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105¾
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	106¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90
Hudson seconds s. f. '85	122¾	Mil. & P. Dn Ch. firsts	110¾
Hud. thirds '75	111	Gal. & Chi. 1sts extend.	114
Hud. convt., '67	107	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	112
Mich. Cen. 1st m.	124	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	118
Mich. So. & N. I. 7 ₱ c. seconds	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	84¾
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	112¾	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	83

The following is reputed to be the text of the bill moved in the New-York Assembly by Mr. FISHER, of Chenango:

The People of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All Banking Institutions and individual Bankers, created under the laws of this State, while under suspension of specie payment, are hereby prohibited from selling or disposing of specie, directly or indirectly, or making loans thereon above the par value thereof, (except to the United States Government,) and all contracts made for the purchase or sale of specie against the provisions of this act, by Bankers, Brokers, or other persons, are declared void.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect in five days from its passage.

Mr. JOSEPH O'BRIEN, of O'BRIEN BROTHERS, No. 27 Wall-street, has been admitted to membership at the regular New-York Stock Exchenge Board.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the month of January were:

1863	$68,142 51	1862	$46,604 77
Increase	$21,537 74		

And for the week ending Jan. 31:

1863	$25,978 97	1862	$13,444 15
Increase	$12,524 82		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $450,005 02, (including $99,000 for Customs;) payments, $1,030,189 49; balance, $5,092,726 90.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 7.	LOANS. Jan. 31.	SPECIE. Feb. 7.	SPECIE. Jan. 31.
Bk. of New-York	7,501,702	8,663,085	1,691,582	1,863,229
Manhattan Co.	8,581,936	8,643,888	2,107,696	2,229,899
Merchants' Bank	6,878,546	7,148,785	2,336,051	2,341,730
Mechanics' Bank	5,013,321	4,961,437	875,592	835,306
Union Bank	5,117,316	5,125,149	2,418,560	2,807,126
Bank of America	10,433,565	10,400,785	1,864,823	2,037,883
Phenix Bank	5,905,356	4,266,967	770,067	795,782
Citizens' Bank	3,351,078	3,787,973	2,020,167	2,142,015
Tradesmen's Bank	2,618,958	2,589,906	164,179	168,474
Fulton Bank	1,896,831	1,820,099	409,746	412,029
Chemical Bank	3,392,833	3,424,333	2,944,834	2,966,338
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,723,334	2,747,578	172,895	172,895
National Bank	2,338,747	2,337,380	677,242	602,081
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,623,458	1,630,880	194,547	194,547
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	966,760	964,147	205,587	205,587
Greenwich Bank	493,168	486,970	336,951	396,943
Leather Man. Bk.	2,750,558	2,629,924	649,255	701,266
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,353,779	1,414,606	302,249	302,079
Bk. St. New-York	6,227,180	8,407,601	808,286	628,868
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,456,766	9,276,149	2,101,170	2,121,603
Bk. of Commerce	13,966,024	13,789,899	996,326	1,085,833
Broadway Bank	4,681,007	5,174,792	880,079	834,525
Ocean Bank	2,262,779	2,125,908	2,141,538	244,092
Mercantile Bank	3,987,902	3,879,426	588,676	550,395
Pacific Bank	1,672,147	1,478,352	215,818	219,366
Bank of Republic	5,027,182	4,890,962	1,863,964	1,441,723
Chatham Bank	942,081	*1,812,513	101,290	83,156
People's Bank	899,546	921,117	89,303	90,111
Bank of N. Am.	2,959,720	2,769,115	193,900	202,720
Hanover Bank	2,165,400	2,125,908	172,038	172,083
Irving Bank	1,089,208	1,069,645	60,534	79,510
Metropolitan Bk.	10,869,212	10,559,556	1,501,674	1,487,992
Citizen's Bank	971,492	1,017,640	65,093	65,096
Nassau Bank	2,475,798	2,439,451	278,536	280,091
Market Bank	2,393,906	2,423,544	242,376	242,331
St. Nicholas Bank	1,636,259	1,623,731	131,895	131,430
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,958,077	3,124,948	335,168	346,905
Corn Exch. Bank	3,029,172	3,112,239	632,777	632,777
Continental Bank	4,844,454	4,145,363	276,446	276,446
Bk. of Commw'lth	2,309,690	2,267,217	373,318	351,162
Oriental Bank	730,213	719,353	47,251	48,627
Marine Bank	1,874,214	1,819,851	565,760	514,647
Atlantic Bank	818,270	790,981	76,651	77,159
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,533,370	3,659,545	566,926	556,245
Park Bank	10,742,038	11,041,519	4,439,468	4,346,279
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,303,102	1,378,104	159,456	159,394
Grocers' Bank	859,222	875 810	76,937	75,537
North River Bank	931,682	866,223	60,263	60,264
East River Bank	437,861	443,909	40,441	36,870
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	1,486,619	1,531,659	101,598	114,535
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	518,745	543,446	115,257	116,521
N. Y. Exch. Bank	530,031	515,883	47,407	63,612
Bull's Head Bank	564,011	547,866	32,006	32,007
N. Y. County Bank	396,575	387,673	59,407	64,574
Total	178,893,181	179,797,501	33,343,280	33,909,375
Increase	894,320		Decrease	$641,195

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 7.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 31.	DEPOSITS—NET. Feb. 7.	DEPOSITS—NET. Jan. 31.
Bk. of New-York	368,414	318,404	7,356,564	6,846,065
Manhattan Co.	70,774	71,129	6,511,915	6,626,850
Merchants' Bank	274,486	274,857	6,765,889	7,444,104
Mechanics' Bank	331,997	337,983	4,142,154	4,128,781
Union Bank	95,192	96,964	4,329,431	5,330,622
Bank of America	86,378	34,486	10,317,745	10,871,896
Phenix Bank	67,935	66,616	3,655,836	3,940,454
City Bank	.....	.....	4,554,201	5,315,678
Tradesmen's Bank	355,629	341,313	1,836,092	1,786,011
Fulton Bank	137,571	133,673	2,163,445	2,063,612
Chemical Bank	49,942	51,063	6,804,539	6,886,047
Merch. Exch. Bk.	127,191	128,192	1,721,486	1,806,987
National Bank	79,407	80,181	1,714,043	1,809,021
Butch. & Drov. Bk	298,333	300,537	1,775,699	1,860,295
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	183,859	186,785	1,215,837	1,260,773
Greenwich Bank	81,807	80,140	676,784	676,598
Leather Man. Bk.	234,887	237,956	2,472,065	2,363,185
Seventh Ward Bk.	84,265	84,890	1,286,104	1,300,294
Bk. St. New-York	261,937	265,671	5,517,682	5,665,006
Am. Exchange Bk.	178,419	170,246	7,882,118	7,795,861
Bk. of Commerce	1,705	1,705	9,869,987	10,231,562
Broadway Bank	219,427	221,655	5,034,983	5,552,503
Ocean Bank	91,698	83,927	1,667,621	1,634,718
Mercantile Bank	8,278	6,278	3,839,453	4,009,527
Pacific Bank	103,069	101,912	1,455,240	1,425,359
Bank of Republic	161,240	158,143	4,647,874	4,494,468
Chatham Bank	26,165	*26,678	755,744	761,013
People's Bank	70,600	71,578	784,894	787,033
Bank of N. Am.	175,473	177,818	2,141,339	1,930,158
Hanover Bank	152,878	155,512	1,213,994	1,255,846
Irving Bank	83,485	94,749	894,153	874,490
Metropolitan Bk.	651,422	653,896	9,413,623	9,265,123
Citizen's Bank	162,904	166,241	801,775	772,195
Nassau Bank	11,165	11,318	1,967,175	2,032,217
Market Bank	217,113	220,528	1,785,652	1,809,844
St. Nicholas Bank	180,089	183,236	1,161,364	1,089,727
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	680,200	691,659	2,256,609	2,296,956
Corn Exch. Bank	232,727	279,061	2,229,164	2,519,694
Continental Bank	251,063	262,497	2,394,759	2,534,909
Bk. of Commw'lth	312,197	316,166	2,122,139	2,151,210
Oriental Bank	148,559	151,263	693,377	713,274
Marine Bank	227,829	231,183	1,911,318	2,025,662
Atlantic Bank	122,064	124,901	898,931	892,847
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	170,372	173,581	3,276,483	3,384,470
Park Bank	372,188	377,566	13,744,167	13,962,295
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	85,561	86,053	1,396,410	1,495,403
Grocers' Bank	37,503	38,200	732,132	682,637
North River Bank	77,334	78,246	755,604	799,793
East River Bank	111,402	110,970	372,120	344,521
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	6,680	6,921	1,253,164	1,286,898
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	138,854	141,358	298,117	314,287
N. Y. Exch. Bank	160,265	164,548	513,624	522,681
Bull's Head Bank	151,147	159,565	517,387	514,963
N. Y. County Bank	116,186	117,475	528,894	493,814
Total	$8,780,154	$8,906,497	168,349,777	169,963,953
Decrease	$126,343		Decrease	$3,620,475

*Figures of last week.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 9, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 43 bbls. Ashes, 12,111 bbls. Flour, 153 bbls. and 561 bags Corn Meal, 712 bushels Wheat, 1,150 bushels Corn, 1,047 bushels Rye, 3,459 bushels Barley, 7,467 bushels Oats, 1,125 bush. Malt, 7,625 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,324 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. at $6 62½ for Pots and $6 75@$9 for Pearls, per 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, and is held much more firmly. Middlings are now quoted at 90c. ₱ lb. Sales 1,500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, and has been in less demand at a reduction of 10c. ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last comprise 10,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 10; poor to choice extra State at $7 25@$7 90, chiefly at $7 30@$7 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 60@$7 80, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 80	@$7 10
Extra State	7 25	@ 7 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 35	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 60	@ 7 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 65	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	8 00	@ 9 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 75	@10 50

Superfine State and Western flour continues heavy and drooping; sales 950 bbls., at $7 50@$8 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; 8c 1t@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 50@$10 75 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $7 30@$9 00 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, at $3 60@$5 60 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $5 for Marsa's Caloric, and $4 90@$4 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 50@$3 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand, and prices have fallen off 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, in view of the decline in gold.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Othello.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks.

WALLACK'S—Henriette.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Pluie et le Beau Temps.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Phantom—Young Amerika—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(German Opera)—The Magic Flute—Die Zauberflota.

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway—Soirees of Chamber Music.

IRVING HALL—Concert.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(14th-st.)—Amateur Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning the official reports of the recent affair off Charleston, from Rear Admiral Dupont, Capt. Stellwagen, who commanded the *Mercedita*, and Lieutenant Commander Abbott, Executive Officer of that vessel, who visited the rebel ram *Palmetto State*, and held communication with her commander. The main facts, as stated in these official reports, have already been given. It appears, however, that the entire officers and crew of the *Mercedita* surrendered to and were paroled by the rebels, under circumstances where such a course could not be avoided. We also have details of the affair given by our special correspondent, including a list of casualties on board the two disabled steamers.

We also have this morning the details, both official and from our special correspondent, of the affair in Stono River, resulting in the capture of the gunboat *Isaac Smith*. It appears that she was engaged in reconnoitering the river, and was several miles from its mouth, when she found herself attacked from both shores by rebel batteries, which had been effectually masked. Another gunboat, further down, was unable to render any assistance before the *Isaac Smith* had surrendered, having apparently been rendered unmanageable by the enemy's shot. The casualties on board are as yet unknown.

We receive from our correspondent at Port Royal an account of the second engagement of the Ericsson Monitor *Montauk* with the rebel batteries at the mouth of the Ogeechee River. She fired in the aggregate about 80 rounds, but was unable to breach the work in consequence of the thickness of the embankment. She was struck forty-six times, but received no other damage than the starting of a few bolts in her pilot-house by a rifle-shot, and the shattering of her smoke-stack. It is considered probable that no further attempt will be made on Fort McAllister until other important work is done by the *Montauk*.

We have an interesting report of the operations of the First South Carolina Volunteers, (colored,) recently in Georgia and Florida. At St. Simon and Jekyll Islands they captured a quantity of railroad iron, valued at $5,000, beside live stock and farming utensils. They then proceeded up the St. Mary's River, where several encounters with the rebels took place, in every one of which the colored troops were successful.

We have accounts this morning of the sailing of Gen. Foster's Expedition from Beaufort, N. C., and its safe arrival at Port Royal, S. C. The first vessels of the fleet reached the latter place on the morning of the 31st ult., and the rest of the steamers followed in the course of the day. The sailing vessels had also mostly arrived at the date of our latest advices—the 3d inst. Gen. Foster was in conference with Gen. Hunter, and measures were being rapidly perfected to carry out the object of the expedition—which everybody now knows is the capture of Charleston.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 2d ult., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Marion*. Nothing of special importance had taken place since the date of previous advices. Preparations for the attack upon Port Hudson were steadily progressing, and our correspondent intimates that the demonstration is soon to be made, probably in a manner somewhat unexpected by the rebels. There is mysterious talk of a "strategic" movement. From the Lafourche District we learn that since Gen. Weitzel's return to Thibodeauxville, the rebels have taken possession of the Bayou Teche and are engaged in constructing rifle-pits on its shores, at a point lower down than the scene of the capture and destruction of the steamer *Cotton*. Measures will most likely be taken to clean them out effectually. No news had been received from Galveston at the time the *Marion* sailed. Our correspondent mentions some trouble among the soldiers on Ship Island, on account of the arrival there of some negro soldiers.

A telegram from the Army of the Potomac informs us that a successful reconnoissance has been made on the right wing. Its purpose is not disclosed. Late Richmond papers received at headquarters announce three military executions to take place there.

An order was issued on the 7th inst. consolidating the Army of the Potomac under one command. To the first corps is assigned Major-Gen. J. F. Reynolds; to the second, Major-Gen. D. N. Couch; the third has for its commander Brig.-Gen. D. E. Sickles, (temporarily;) the fifth, Major-Gen. George G. Meade; sixth, Major-Gen. John Sedgwick; eleventh, Major-Gen. Franz Sigel; twelfth, Major-Gen. H. W. Slocum. The artillery corps is also ordered to consider itself a unit under the sole direction of the Chief of Artillery, and notice is given that no transfers of batteries will be made from one corps or division to others, except for purposes of equalization.

Our troops are digging a canal, at Yazoo Pass, which will enable our gunboats to pass the rebel fortifications there when the time shall come for them to do so.

A dispatch dated St. Louis, Feb. 6, states that a movement of the Army of the Frontier was ordered several days ago, which was supposed to be directed toward Little Rock, but when the troops were all ready to start, the order was countermanded. Gen. Blunt's division is now at Craks Creek, Totten's is at Flat Creek, and Herron's is at Forsyth, all within forty-five miles of Springfield. Bloomfield, which was taken by the enrolled militia week before last, and evacuated next day, has been reoccupied by rebel guerrillas, who are arresting Union men as hostages for guerrillas taken prisoners at Bloomfield. When last heard by the Union troops, a detachment of the Twelfth Missouri cavalry had been ordered to release the Union men.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolutions of the New-York Assembly in favor of a reduction of the duty on printing paper, were presented. A memorial from bankers and merchants of New-York City, asking that the notes of the Government be received for Custom-house dues. A bill to organize a Signal Corps during the rebellion was reported from the Military Committee. A bill for enrolling and calling out the National forces was reported from the same Committee. The Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate to the Senate the amount of Government cotton sold in New-York since the establishment of the blockade, &c. A bill to raise additional soldiers for the service of the United States was introduced by Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information regarding the mission of M. Mercier, the French Minister to Richmond. The bills relating to the District of Columbia were passed. The Currency bill was taken up and read as the special order. An amendment was adopted increasing the amount of circulating currency from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000. The Senate held an Executive Session and then adjourned.

In the House, the Indian and Civil Appropriation bills were reported from the Committee on Ways and Means. The Committee on Elections made reports against the credentials of John B. Rodgers, claiming a seat from Tennessee, and Lewis McKenzie, from the Seventh District of Virginia. Consideration of the Ship Canal bill was then resumed, and it was finally rejected—71 to 61. A motion to reconsider the vote was tabled—so the bill may be considered as dead for this session. The report of the Committee on Elections on the New-Orleans cases was then considered until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate last evening, the General Volunteer Bounty bill was referred to the first Committee of the Whole and made the special order at 12 o'clock to-day. A resolution referring the several portions of the Governor's Message to the appropriate Committees was laid on the table.

In the Assembly, a great number of bills were noticed, principally of a local interest. A preamble and resolutions were introduced inviting Gen. McClellan to the State Capitol as a guest. They were laid over.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship *Europa*, we have advices from Europe three days later than were received by the *Hansa*. We learn by this arrival further important rumors regarding the intentions of the French Emperor touching the American question. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* states that official instructions have been sent to the French Minister at Washington, suggesting that Commissioners be delegated by the North and the South, to meet on neutral ground, and to confer without hostilities being suspended. The Paris *Pays* publishes a somewhat similar report; also *Le Nord*. The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* gives currency to a statement that the rebel Government has been doing a considerable business in England through the medium of cotton warrents—these warrents being undertakings to deliver so much cotton at a fixed price, so many days after sight, at any Confederate port, after the recognition of the Confederacy. It is said also that the rebels have even addressed proposals to the British Government for some such provisionary transactions. From France, we learn that it has been found necessary to order 6,000 additional reinforcements to Mexico. It is announced that the Duke of Coburg has accepted the Throne of Greece on condition that the House of Bavaria renounces its rights. Other Continental news is not important. There had been a decline in the Liverpool Cotton Market. Breadstuffs were tending downward, and Provisions strong. Consols were quoted at 92¼ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Resolutions were adopted inquiring of the Street Commissioner by what authority earth is removed from Hamilton-square; directing the Special Committee on City Property to ascertain whether the title to certain specified plots of ground (heretofore known as lanes and roads) in Yorkville and Harlem is yet vested in the City; inquiring of the Comptroller the particulars concerning George Law's illegal use of a wharf at the Battery for his north shore Staten Island Ferry; and directing the Committee on Wharves and Piers to inquire into and report as to the expediency of constructing stone piers. A resolution directing the Comptroller to stop the unauthorized ferry to Guttenberg from the foot of Spring-street, and to advertise to sell a ferry franchise from that point or its vicinity to the New-Jersey shore, upon the usual conditions, was laid over. A new ordinance to reimburse the relief fund, which will soon be exhausted, was presented by Mr. Farley, and laid over under the rule. It provides for an appropriation of $500,000. The Comptroller's weekly financial statement showed the balance in the City Treasury on last Saturday to have been $1,080,297 40. The Comptroller also reported that, for the fortnight ending Jan. 24, $65,532 50 was disbursed from the Relief Fund to 15,916 families, comprising 15,813 adults and 21,420 children. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. Thursday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock, P.M., yesterday. A resolution to appoint a joint committee to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of Washington's birthday was adopted. A communication was received from the Comptroller, which was referred, stating that the leases for a number of public offices and engine-houses will expire on May 1, and asking instructions as to what course to pursue in regard to continuing the accommodations. It appears that such leases have generally been made by the Comptroller, without the authority of the Common Council, since the destruction of the "New City Hall" in 1854, but Mr. Brennan does not wish to exercise any powers not expressly conferred upon him by law or ordinance. The Fitz John Porter resolutions were briefly debated. Mr. Gross favored them and cited the case of the restoration to office of Col. Ford, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, after being cashiered, and the subsequent acceptance of his resignation as an evidence of partiality by the Administration and its opposition to the "conservative element of the country." Mr. Brandon thought the statement of Col. Ford's case was a reason for delay, because mercy to Gen. Porter might yet be extended to him by the Government. Messrs. Jones and Hayes wished to consider the subject further before voting. It was laid over and made the special order for the next meeting. Adjourned till Monday next at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Major Constable, Acting Provost-Marshal of the Eighth Army Corps, Middle Department, in company with a person named Blandy, has been recently detected in extorting $3,000 from a man named Newbrik, who was temporarily confined in a Baltimore jail. The facts becoming known to Gen. Draper, of this City, he dispatched his Deputy, Samuel J. Glassey, to Baltimore and Washington, and caused the arrest of Major Constable. Blandy has not yet been found.

The Monitor *Sagamond*, which was built at Chester, Penn., was expected to leave Philadelphia yesterday for Fortress Monroe. Her commander is Capt. John Guest.

The trial of Dennis P. Sullivan, for the murder of Thomas Byrnes, late Superintendent of Lands and Places, on the morning of the 29th of November last, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Leonard, yesterday. A jury was impannelled, and two or three witnesses were examined, when the trial was adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

The price of Gold Coin fell off 1@1¼ ₱ cent yesterday, and Exchange on London was weaker to correspond. There was a decided improvement in the demand for Government Stocks and Treasury paper. The Railways irregular but generally lower than on Saturday. Gold 155¼ ₱ cent.; Erie, 74¾.

Breadstuffs were in limited demand yesterday: Flour declined 10c. ₱ b.; Wheat, 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, and Corn closed heavily. Provisions were less sought after, at generally unchanged figures. Cotton was actively inquired for, at advanced quotations. Whisky was in good request, and somewhat firmer. Groceries were moderately dealt in; an arrival of a cargo of Japan tea was reported—the first importation of the kind at this port. Hay, Hops, Wool, Tallow, Tobacco and Calcutta Linseed, were salable and buoyant. A moderate business was transacted in the freight line, at about previous rates. There were no important changes in other branches of trade.

There is a large supply of cattle on sale this week, and prices rule near ½c. lower, though they commenced firm Monday morning. A majority of the stock consists of coarse oxen and poor, thin steers, which will sell, from appearances, at a further decline before the close of the market. About 4,400 head were received at Forty-fourth-street up to Monday night, and some three hundred more are anticipated for to-day. Besides these, near 500 came in after the close of last market, and were sold Wednesday and Thursday. The good cattle readily commended 9¼c.@10c., and were all taken. Other grades are sufficiently plenty, at least.

What does the Tribune Want?

The *Tribune* makes another attempt to enlighten us as to the meaning and drift of its recent support of Foreign Mediation, and of peace at the end of this campaign. We are sorry to be troublesome, but the subject is one of such importance and the influence of the *Tribune* is so great, that we hope we shall be excused for what may seem to be unreasonable pertinacity in trying to make its position clear. We assure our neighbor that we *can* be "induced to meet the issue as he presents it"—if he will only present it in such a shape that it can be met at all. We assume that he does not mean to shift it from day to day. Let us then go back a little and see if we can fix it with any degree of precision.

Some ten weeks since the *Tribune* astonished the country by advocating the acceptance of Foreign Mediation as a means of ending the war, and settling the difficulties between the North and South. Very soon after, it took the ground that unless we should conquer the rebels in the campaign now opening, we could not do it at all;—and it urged that we should enter upon this campaign with the distinct understanding, that if we were not successful in it, we should frankly accept the "best *attainable* peace." It urged that we should raise money enough to carry on the war for three months longer, with the distinct engagement that when that was expended the war should *end*. It continues to insist that we shall proceed in its prosecution upon this basis. And Mr. Greeley has entered into personal correspondence with Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and with M. Mercier, the French Minister, upon this subject, with the acknowledged purpose of paving the way for such Foreign Mediation as shall end the war within the time and in the manner advocated by him in the columns of the *Tribune*.

We need not stop to say that this was a most extraordinary change of front on the part of the *Tribune* and of Mr. Greeley. At the outset of our troubles, it is true, he had been in favor of Disunion. He had vindicated the right of the Southern States to secede, and had urged the policy of permitting them to do so. But after the Government had resolved to maintain its authority and its territorial integrity, the *Tribune* was among the most decided advocates of a vigorous, uncompromising war policy. It was the special champion of the strongest measures, the most energetic movements and the most unrelenting prosecution of the war against the rebellion until it should be utterly crushed, and the authority of the Constitution fully restored. Now it recommends an opposite policy. It wants the war ended. It *hopes* for a restoration of the Union by Spring, but it wants the war stopped *then*, whether the Union is restored or not. And it looks to Foreign Mediation as a method of paving the way for such a consummation.

Now, what does all this mean? Has the *Tribune* gone back to its original support of secession? Is it again making itself the champion of the *right* of the South to secede? Or is it simply yielding to discouragement,—breaking down under the weight of burdens and responsibilities too great for the country to bear? Is it disloyal,—or only faint-hearted? The result in either case is just the same.

The *Tribune* tries to explain its course by urging the hostility of the Democrats to the war. Not only the leaders, but the party which backs them is "in practical alliance with the slaveholders' rebellion," and it proposes to say to them:

"If you keep on in the course you have for months pursued—if you have ten harsh words for the Federal Administration to one for the chiefs of the rebellion—if your journals persist in discouraging enlistments, fomenting disaffection in the army, disparaging every achievement of our arms, exaggerating those of the rebels, depressing the National credit, and paralyzing in every possible way the National energies, *the war will break down, the Union will be lost, and you will be among the chief architects of its ruin.*"

This is all well enough. Such rebukes are perfectly just, and the parties concerned deserve them richly. The war *may* break down, the Union *may* be lost, in consequence of these attempts of disloyal men to bring about these results. *But why should the Tribune help them?* Why should Mr. Greeley play into their hands, and propose to do the very things which he charges as crimes upon them? Why does he seek to end the war, while he reproaches them with letting it "break down." Why is *he* ready to accept disunion as the "best attainable peace," while reproaching them for allowing the Union to be lost? If it is *their* duty to fight to the end, it is his also. He cannot shirk his duty and responsibility, by charging them with shirking theirs.

We have urged that it is the duty of the Administration so to conduct this war as to secure the favor and support of the great body of the people without distinction of party. No great war can be carried on upon any other basis. Any attempt to make it a party war, to prosecute it upon party principles, by party agencies, for the benefit of party leaders or the gratification of party views and feelings, will meet with disastrous and disgraceful failure. Wendell Phillips avows openly his wish to see the War conducted with special and exclusive reference to the principles and interests of Abolition. For the Union he cares nothing. He seeks Emancipation first and foremost. *With* that he will take Disunion; *without* it he will not accept the Union. If he can unite the great mass of the people upon this platform, then it is broad enough to carry on the War. If not, the platform must be abandoned or the War must end. Which of the two would Mr. Greeley favor? The question is needless, for he leaves little room for doubt upon the subject. "We do," he says, "greatly desire that the Democrats shall be won to a hearty support of the war; but *not at the expense of rendering said war a manifest and inevitable abortion.*" Would he consider it an "abortion" if it should restore the Union and reinstate the Constitution without abolishing Slavery? Evidently he would, for he advocates ending the war, if we fail to conquer in the present campaign;—and the present campaign must certainly will not be long enough to accomplish the total and permanent abolition of Slavery.

We would not willingly do Mr. Greeley an injustice in this matter. But we cannot help believing that he has become discouraged about carrying on the war upon a purely abolition basis, and that he has, therefore, fallen back upon his original preference for Seperation.

Another Napoleonic Idea.

We have news from Europe this morning, derived both from French and English sources, that the persevering and suggestive mind of the Emperor has conjured up another expedient for bringing the American difficulty to a solution. It is a better, more practicable and more just device than his last. It is simply, as stated by one correspondent, "that Commissioners be delegated by the Federal Government and by the Southern States to meet on neutral ground and confer together, without hostilities being suspended, so that they may advise mutual concessions, and effect a reconciliation so desirable for the interests of the world." There are many difficulties about this plan, and particularly in a democratic form of government, such as both North and South possess; but the difficulties are fewer than appertain to any other plan that has yet been suggested, either here or abroad.

We believe that our troubles will be solved in the field, and we believe that operations are now planned or in progress, in Virginia, in Tennessee, on the Mississippi, and on the Southern seaboard, that will go far to solve them without any further debate. But as military operations are not to cease pending the proposed Convention, we can see no harm in Commissioners from North and South meeting in Montreal or Mexico, and discussing the whole subject in the light of the existing situation.

Our Work at Charleston.

What is probably the real strength of the military and naval forces which the rebels have at Charleston to resist the attack of our army and navy, which is believed to be imminent? We have had statements of all sorts, both from "intelligent negroes" and white blockheads, which make the military forces there anywhere from five to fifty thousand, and the naval force anywhere from one old scow to a whole squadron of ironclads. The truth, doubtless, lies somewhere betwixt these extremes; but exactly where, we shall probably not know until the day of actual conflict.

We believe, however, that the rebels have not known whether the expedition that was fitting out at Beaufort, (N. C.,) was to attack Wilmington, Charleston or Savannah, or whether an expedition from New-Orleans might not suddenly appear before Mobile; and to provide against either emergency, they have had pretty large forces stationed at each of the points named—their design being to have each force so placed, and the rolling stock on the various connecting railroads in such a condition, that they could concentrate the different forces at whichever one of the places should be first attacked. In Charleston itself, we believe from good authority, there have been about 15,000 troops, of one kind or another, for some time past; around Savannah, 10,000 more; at Wilmington, about 5,000, which force has been lately largely increased; in lower Alabama, for the defence of Mobile, nearly 15,000. The total military force at Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, all under Beauregard, would thus amount to about 40,000, while the present force at Wilmington, which the rebels doubtless expect to fetch up in case Charleston is attacked, will raise the co-operating columns on this line to not less than 50,000 men. It is doubtless the intention of Gens. Hunter and Foster to prevent the rebels concentrating, at the place to be attacked, their forces from any two or more of the points named. And, if successful in this attempt, the job of reducing Charleston will be comparatively simple.

The naval force of the rebels at Charleston, we have already had some experience of; and it is probable that in the last raid we felt nearly its full strength. Beside the iron-clad *Palmetto State*, (formerly known as the "Ladies' Gunboat,") and the *Chicora*, they have several pretty strong wooden gunboats, and also a formidable iron-clad battery lying in the harbor; and there are several boats being plated, which were lately reported as "nearly ready." These latter and the wooden gunboats will be crushed like eggshells by our Monitors and Ironsides.

The fortifications in Charleston harbor are of course as strong as art, negro labor and the skill of Beauregard can make them. We have from time to time published such descriptions of them as we derived from various sources, and we think likely that the largest stories that have reached us are not far from the truth. Beauregard has had charge of Charleston from the beginning, and with the abundance of labor and years of time at his command, he has doubtless done his best to render it impregnable. The Richmond Ordnance Bureau has also lately cast some pieces of monster artillery, one of which is in position in Charleston harbor. One man from Charleston says that there have been experiments with artillery and iron-plated targets in the harbor, and the rebels report that their big guns have quite smashed the plates.

From these statements, gathered from various sources, it will be seen that in men, in naval force, in fortifications and in artillery, Charleston is defended in the most extraordinary manner—stronger by far than any city on this continent except Richmond, and perhaps Vicksburgh. To take it, will be no child's play; but we are glad to learn from Washington that both the War and Navy Departments are *perfectly confident* that the naval and military force now on the South Carolina coast is sufficiently strong to overcome every obstacle, and raise the Stars and Stripes over Charleston and Fort Sumter, or their ruins. We hope that this confidence has solid foundations to rest upon.

The Journal of Commerce Repudiating Allegiance.

The "Peace Democrats" are rapidly taking position. The *Journal of Commerce*, in the leading article of its Saturday's issue, came squarely up to the no-allegience doctrine, so boldly set forth by Mason, of Virginia, during his best days in the Senate. Said Mason, "I owe no allegiance to this Government—none whatever; although Virginia is a constituent of this Government, and I am one of her representatives. *I owe allegiance to Virginia, and to no one else.* The old feudal idea of allegiance was the relation between the subject and sovereign—between vassal and lord. I know of no sovereign except the State. I take it for granted that Connecticut is the Senator's sovereign, and that if he yields allegiance to this Government he is faithless." The *Journal* now takes exactly the same ground—the occasion being a staunch, high-toned, thoroughly patriotic article in the last Princeton *Review*, on "The War," which was well calculated to disturb the nerves of the Peace Reactionists. We quote from our cotemporary:

"The untrustworthy character of the article may be illustrated by a single extract: 'It is,' says the reviewer, 'and must be further admitted that the Government to which our allegiance is due is the National Government at Washington, of which Abraham Lincoln is the constitutional head;' and upon this statement he proceeds to argue on what is loyalty and what disloyalty. It is true that in our common writings and public talk we speak of allegiance as due to the United States; but this is *wholly incorrect* in strict language, and *wholly improper* in an elaborate review article. If 'allegiance' is due to the Government of the United States, it is not correct to speak of it as due to that Government 'at Washington,' but to the Constitution, whose supremacy and power is present in every corner of the land, from the remotest forests of Maine to the shores of the Pacific. The style of expression used by the reviewer is therefore careless and objectionable. But he wholly misunderstands the word 'allegiance' and *its true signification.* Perhaps we cannot give him a better proof of his great error than by copying from the roll of attorneys in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York the official oath which they took and subscribed, and which abundantly shows where our law holds "allegiance" to be due. * * *

There is no question whatever in the mind of any properly informed student of our system, that while 'support and defence' are due to the Constitution, as also to all treaties and laws made under it, *'allegiance' is due to the sovereignty of the State in which the citizen resides.* This simple exposure of a gross error is certainly enough reason for rejecting the political instructions of the Princeton reviewer."

Undoubtedly it is in perfect keeping that a doctrine which was sounded as the prelude to the original secession movement, should now herald in the peace movement, by which, it is hoped, the secession will be ratified and consummated. The assumption that there is no *allegiance* due to the General Government, rationally carries with it the corollary that the General Government has no right to compel *submission*—in other words, that it is no Government at all, but a mere league, or partnership. It is a complete adoption of the right-of-secession principle, and, if true, this war against secession has been an error—was usurpation and crime from the beginning.

It is idle, at this late day, to argue this question. It was settled for all time in the gigantic controversy between Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun a generation ago. The positions which Mr. Webster then settled, were, that the Constitution of the United States is a Government proper, founded on the adoption of the people and not of the States—that this Government is a body politic, with supreme authority, and that resistance to that authority is nothing else than revolution—that there is no such thing as sovereignty in a State, and that the idea of a foremost allegience due by a citizen to his State was the grossest and most dangerous of errors.

Allegiance means the fidelity due from a subject to his Prince, or from a citizen to his Government. That is its legal definition. There are in this Republic two kinds, or rather two degrees, of allegiance, just as there are two kinds of citizenship—that due the National Government by every citizen of the nation, and that due the State Government by every citizen of the State. The Constitution and statutes of the National Government are "the supreme law of the land," in the words of the Constitution itself; and the allegiance due that Government is, therefore, the paramount allegiance. That, to the State is secondary and subordinate.

The *Journal* quotes an oath taken by attorneys admitted to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, wherein the lawyer is made to swear that he will "bear faithful and true *allegiance* to the State of New-York as a free and independent State." This is all superfluous. Nobody doubts that allegiance is due the State. But *that* allegiance is subordinate to a higher allegiance due the National Government. Though the State of South Carolina or Georgia may attempt to absolve their people from all obligations to the Government at Washington, it cannot make them any the less liable to the pains and penalties of treason as defined in the Constitution of the United States.

The Princeton *Review* is loyal, law-respecting and truly conservative. Its assailant is unfaithful, disorganizing and revolutionary. The *Journal's* doctrine belongs to Charleston; its policy, apparently, to Richmond.

The Project of Mediation—A Curious Medley.—We copy from yesterday's *Herald* a letter from William Cornell Jewett, to Secretary Seward, concerning his recent attempts to secure foreign intervention in our affairs, and the degree of countenance and support he has received from Mr. Greeley and other persons in this country. The letter itself is a rambling, disjointed affair, and shows clearly enough that the writer is a rattle-brained lunatic, who has not the slightest idea of what he has been doing, and whom it would probably be unfair to hold responsible for it.

But it also shows that he has secured, by some means or other, the cooperation of persons of a different stamp. He sketches his interviews with Mr. Greeley, to induce him to join him in his endeavors, and publishes a letter from that gentleman setting forth the restrictions and conditions which he ought always to keep in view while prosecuting his labors in favor of mediation. This letter certainly is a curiosity. It identifies Mr. Greeley very thoroughly, at least as an aider and adviser, with Mr. Jewett's scheme of intervention. Indeed, it was scarcely needed for this purpose, inasmuch as Mr. Greeley has advocated the same policy in the columns of the *Tribune*.

Whether these gentlemen have suspended their efforts, or are still engaged in them, we are not aware. But we trust, for his own sake and for that of the country, that Mr. Greeley will not permit his name and influence to be any longer connected with a scheme which can only aggravate the evils under which the country now suffers, and which may give a still wider field and a longer duration to the bloody war which now desolates a portion of our country.

Reorganization of the Army.—It will be seen by an order of Gen. Hooker, that the division of the Army of the Potomac into "Grand Divisions" has been discontinued, and the system of organization by Corps adopted in its stead. The Grand Division plan was the invention of Gen. Burnside, and, perhaps, in itself, was not a bad system. But it was never properly and fully perfected; and, as it was, was found to work very badly. Among the many things which contributed to our failure at Fredericksburgh, this, undoubtedly, though indirectly, was not the least.

The Corps Commanders thus far appointed by Gen. Hooker are Reynolds, Couch, Meade, Sedgwick, Sigel, Slocum and (temporarily) Sickles. They have all, except the last named, attained the rank of Major-General of Volunteers, and have all distinguished themselves in the field. As the matter of their appointment to their present positions has been entirely in the hands of Gen. Hooker, without any dictation that we know of from Washington, there is no doubt that they are all men who will heartily cooperate in all the plans, and obey to the death all the orders, of their Commanding General.

The cavalry of the army has also been consolidated into one corps, and put under command of that efficient and dashing officer, Gen. Stoneman.

The Blacks in Battle.—Col. Higginson, of the First South Carolina Volunteers, furnishes an entertaining official report of the exploits of his black regiment in Florida. He seems to think it necessary to put his case strongly, and in rather exalted language, as well as in such a way as to convince the public that negroes will fight. On the expedition, his battalion was repeatedly under fire—had rebel cavalry, infantry, and, says he, "even artillery," arranged against them; yet in every instance came off with unblemished honor and undisputed triumph. His men made the most urgent appeals to him to be allowed to press the flying enemy. They exhibited the most fiery energy, beyond anything of which Col. Higginson ever read, unless it was in the case of the French Zouaves. He even says that "it would have been madness to attempt with the bravest white troops what he successfully accomplished with black ones." No wanton destruction was permitted, no personal outrage desired, during the expedition. The regiment, beside the victories which it achieved, and the large amount of valuable property which it secured, obtained a cannon and a flag, which the Colonel very properly asks permission for the regiment to retain. The officers and men desire to remain permanently in Florida, and obtain supplies of lumber, iron, &c., for the Government. The Colonel puts forth a very good suggestion, to the effect that "a chain of such posts would completely alter the whole aspect of the war in the seaboard Slave States, and would accomplish what no accumulation of Northern regiments can so easily effect." This is the very use for negro soldiers suggested in the Proclamation of the President. We have no doubt that the whole State of Florida might easily be held for the Government in this way, by a dozen negro regiments.

But John Van Buren delivers a speech in the City to-night. What will he say about it all?

Bureau of Navigation.—This Bureau, which is a reorganization of a Department of the old Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, (the latter erewhile under the direction of that arch-quack and traitor, Maury,) has been placed under the charge of Admiral C. H. Davis, who is now taking steps to render it useful in the general navigation of the country. The Bureau has placed moorings in our Lower Bay for the purpose of testing the accuracy, and discovering the errors of compasses on board of vessels, caused by the local attraction of the iron. A plan of the work is now before us, showing the bearings of all the prominent points in the Lower Bay of New-York. The necessity and utility of this have been long evident to the British Government, and they have acted upon it.

The Consul for Hayti a short time since applied for permission to use these moorings for the purpose of correcting the compasses on board of an iron Haytian ship-of-war. This was promptly granted by the Navy Department, and the necessary bearings were sent to the Consul here for the use of the ship. The corrections were made, the ship has arrived at Hayti, and an acknowledg-

that has been made of the accuracy of the rectifications and the courtesy of the Government.

This Department has not only the ability but the will to render essential service to our mercantile marine, and we feel that under its very competent management it will be so conducted as to add greatly to the safety and security of navigation.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the Illinois and New-York Canal Bill.

HOW IT WAS EFFECTED.

An Important Military Bill Introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wilson.

Proposed Organization of All the National Forces.

Conscripts to be Assigned to Regiments Already in Existence.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

DEFEAT OF THE CANAL BILL.

The Illinois and New-York Canal bill was defeated to-day in the House by a majority of ten votes, six of which were from New-York. The members casting these are Messrs. F. A. Conkling, Odell, Kerrigan, Chamberlain, Fenton and Wheeler. The following New-York members were absent, but several were sick, and nearly if not quite all were paired: Messrs. Corning, Delaplaine, McKean, Pomeroy, Sedgwick, Steele, Vibbard and Wood. Of the New-England members, all but four supported the bill. Illinois was enselmoes in its favor. Three votes only from Indiana were given for it, and six against it, and it was opposed by the whole Ohio delegation, with but two exceptions. But for the single vote of Mr. WALLIS, Pennsylvania would have gone solid against the bill, and her opposition was of the most bitter character. New-Jersey voted unanimously with Pennsylvania, as did Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia, with the single favorable exception of Messrs. CASEY and SEGAR, who are National men. The debate was closed by Mr. OLIN, in a speech of great force and eloquence. All efforts, however, proved unavailing against the defection of a part of New-York, and the hostility and tactics of Pennsylvania. The disastrous change in the Ohio and Indiana votes had been skillfully effected by resolutions lately hurried through the Ohio Legislature, on the exaggerated misrepresentations of Mr. F. A. CONKLING as to the fabulous cost of the proposed work, and which Mr. OLIN on the floor of the House stigmatized as a tissue of falsehoods. The unfriendly feeling of the members representing the Ohio River Districts was stimulated by jealousies of the immense and rapidly increasing commerce which Chicago would enjoy by reason of the proposed canal through Illinois, connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi. This stream of trade, the life-blood of the Erie Canal revenues, may soon be exposed to serious hazard, as the Illinois Legislature, under this sectional rebuff, will, without delay, apply to Canada to construct the Ottawa Ship Canal, twelve feet in depth, leading directly from Lake Michigan to Montreal, nearly five hundred miles less distance, and wholly avoiding New-York and its canals. New-York has little reason to thank six of her recusant members, on whom directly falls the responsibility of defeating this great national measure for cheaply connecting the Mississippi with the Hudson. The bill thus defeated was Mr. DIXON'S substitute, which carefully limited the appropriation to seventeen million dollars, and even required New-York and Illinois to finish the works before receiving back from the United States any portion of the cost. Apprehensions are felt that serious political consequences may result from the rejection of the bill.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Mr. ARNOLD has obtained leave from the Committee on Roads and Canals to report a bill for the Illinois and Michigan Canal, disconnected from the enlargement of the locks of the Erie Canal. He will embrace the earliest opportunity to bring it before the House.

AN IMPORTANT MILITARY MEASURE.

The important bill introduced to-day by Senator WILSON, from the Military Committee, to organize the National forces of the United States, is intended to meet the present exigencies of the country. It is very comprehensive in its operations. It authorizes drafting in all the States and Territories, and the assignment of the conscripts to regiments already in existence. If the bill becomes a law, no obstacles to its execution, it is believed, will be interposed by State authority.

THE SIGNAL DEPARTMENT.

The bill providing for the organization of a Signal Department, reported this morning from the Military Committee, provides for one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, and for each Army Corps or Military Department one Captain and not more than eight Lieutenants, and each Signal Officer one Captain and seven privates; the officers to be appointed by the President, and no officer or enlisted man to be appointed until after he shall have been examined and approved by a Board appointed by the Secretary of War.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIPS.

Private dispatches to Senator HENDERSON indicate the probability of the speedy election of either GLOVER or NOELL to one of the United States Senatorships from Missouri. The election of NOELL would be so far unfortunate that it would be impossible to elect another Emancipationist now in his District.

THE PAPER DUTIES.

Representatives of the Cincinnati and Louisville Press, and of the Western Associated Press, are here to attend the meeting of newspaper publishers tomorrow. The New-York, Boston and Philadelphia Press are also represented.

CITIZEN PRISONERS.

Col. LUDLOW is here to consummate arrangements for the release of citizen prisoners in the South. He has arranged with Mr. OULD, Confederate agent, for an exchange, subject to the approval of the War Department. The exchange of officers is awaiting the determination of the Confederate Congress on DAVIS' retaliatory propositions, and Col. LUDLOW says the matter will, without doubt, be adjusted, and all the officers exchanged.

GOVERNMENT COTTON.

Senator WADE introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to the Senate the amount of Government cotton sold in New-York since the blockade of the Southern ports; the time when such sales were made; by and to whom sold; the amount of commissions paid, and the expenses of storage; also, the names of all persons in any way interested in such sales.

NOMINATED.

Hon. JOHN B. S. TODD, delegate from Dacotah Territory, was to-day nominated to the Senate as Brigadier-General.

GOV. PIERREPONT.

Gov. PIERREPONT, of Virginia, is here.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

THE NEW MILITARY BILL.

Senator WILSON'S new military bill enrols all able-bodied male citizens between 18 and 45 years of age, as militia, liable to be called into service by the President.

The exempts are those rejected as physically, mentally, or morally unfit for the service; such as are necessary for the support of aged or infirm parents, orphans, or helpless children, and paupers, provided they are unable to render an equivalent for personal service; the Vice-President of the United States; the Judges of the various courts of the United States; the only son of aged or infirm parent dependent on him; heads of executive departments; the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father or mother; the father of motherless children under twelve years of age; when a father and sons are in the service as privates, the other sons, not exceeding two; a father having two or more children under fourteen, residing on a farm of not more than fifty acres, upon which he is dependent for support.

Section third divides this military force into two classes, the first comprising all persons subject to military duty between 18 and 20, and all unmarried persons between 30 and 45; the second, embracing all others, are not liable to be called into service until the first class is exhausted.

For convenience in calling out this force, and in the arrest of deserters and spies, the Union is divided into districts, each comprising a Congressional district in the States, the District of Columbia being one, and one or more in each territory; each district to have a provost-marshal, with the rank and pay of a captain of cavalry, under a provost-marshal general, who, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may make rules and regulations for this department of the service. It is made the duty of these officers to arrest all deserters wherever found, and send them to the nearest commander, to inquire into and report all treasonable practices, and to detect, seize and confine spies. Enrolling officers are to be appointed in sub-districts. Persons drafted, and failing to report, are to be seized and tried for desertion. Any Surgeon conniving at fraud in inspection is punishable by $200 to $500 fine and imprisonment, and is to be cashiered. Drafted persons are entitled to the pay and bounty of volunteers. A substitute furnished entitles the one drafted to a discharge. Articles of clothing or equipment may not be bought or sold or received under severe penalties. Officers absent on leave to receive half pay, and without leave shall forfeit all pay, and enlisted men detailed for special service are not entitled to extra pay.

SENATOR SUMNER'S NEGRO SOLDIER BILL.

Senator SUMNER'S bill to raise additional soldiers for the service of the United States provides that all able-bodied males, between the ages of 18 and 45, set free by the Act of Aug. 6, 1861, or by that of July 17, 1862, or by the recent Proclamation of the President, or by any other legal or competent authority, exercised in suppressing the rebellion, shall be enrolled, armed and equipped as a military force of the United States, to a number not exceeding 300,000; to be paid $11 per month, one-half each month and the remainder at the end of the service; to be officered and commanded by persons appointed and commissioned by the President; each private, at the end of his service, to be entitled to 10 acres of land, to be used as a homestead, and each officer to 25 acres. Section 3d authorizes the voluntary enrollment of persons of African descent in any part of the United States.

NEWS FROM VICKSBURGH.

A letter received from the vicinity of Vicksburgh says, the enemy are fortifying all the points commanding the river below the city, but they do not seem to have guns for all their works. The canal dug last summer was but a mere ditch, nine feet wide at the top, and sloping to nothing. This has been doubled in width, and water was on the 29th of January runing through. The digging of another canal was to be commenced the next day, but this was not the only means for effecting a landing on the Mississippi River.

THE ELECTION CASES.

The House Committee on Elections decide unanimously against the claim of J. B. ROGERS to a seat from a portion of the Districts in Tennessee now represented by Messrs. MAYNARD and CLEMENTS. They say that he bases his claim on an election ordered by the rebels, after they had remodeled the Districts, and to the fact that he received the Union votes at that election.

The same Committee, reporting against the claim of LEWIS MCKENZIE, from the Seventh District of Virginia, say that there were only 550 votes, of which he had 227; that a large portion of the voters were absent from the District, and that until an opportunity can be given to all those who remain to vote, there can be no fair election.

PAROLES OF REBEL OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War, in response to an inquiry of the House, has replied by inclosing a communication from Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, who states that to his knowledge no paroles have been granted to rebel officers, since he issued his order of December last, viz.: No officer, prisoner of war, will be released on parole until further orders; or since the retaliatory order of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Medical officers, however, are excepted from the rule.

THE BANKS TRANSPORTS.

The report of Senator GRIMES on the alleged abuses in the charter and outfit of transports for the Banks and other expeditions, a very voluminous document, arrives at the following conclusions:

First—That all Government vessels should be secured through legitimate channels by officers, in answer to advertisements.

Second—The practice of employing agents with unlimited power to fix the rate of charter cannot be justified.

Third—That all vessels should be thoroughly inspected by competent experts, responsible to the military branch of the Government.

Fourth—That the monopoly of chartering vessels by HALL, LOPEZ and others, cannot be justified.

Fifth—That JOHN THOMAS, Assistant Secretary of War, and Col. JAMES BELGER, United States Army, knew and tolerated such monopoly.

Sixth—That no one should be allowed to act in the double capacity of broker and shipowner.

Seventh—That the commissions received by HALL, LOPEZ, DANFORTH and others, amounting to hundreds of thousands, rightfully belonged to the Government, and should be refunded.

Eighth—That many charters obtained through these persons were at exorbitant rates.

Ninth—That COLLINS and PICKERELL should be made to refund their ill-gotten gains.

Tenth—That no charter money should be paid to the persons above named.

Eleventh—That Col. JAMES BALCH should be court-martialed.

Twelfth—That JOHN B. DANFORTH is guilty of violation of law.

Thirteenth—That the War Department should exercise vigilance in such cases to prevent loss and restore confidence in its management.

Fourteenth—That the facts relative to paying in some of these cases should be inquired into.

UMBRELLA INSURANCE.—The obscurity which has surrounded the right of property in umbrellas, from the days of the daring JONAS HANWAY to days present, is at last cleared away by Yankee ingenuity. A Mr. FOORD has not only established the doctrine that there is such a thing as ownership of the article, but has showed how to maintain it. His "lock umbrella stand," in itself an ornamental piece of furniture, has the advantage of giving the proprietor the same certainty of possession as if the handle were within his grasp. The moment the umbrella drops to its place in the rack, the handle is by a single movement grasped and held firmly in the clutch of a lock which nothing but the key specially manufactured for the particular depositary can loose. The key, which is practically a pawn-ticket for the article, is of less weight and no greater size than a nickle cent, and adds no perceptible weight to the vest pocket. The invention is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.

THE MEDITATION PROJECT.

Action of Messrs. Greeley, Vallandigham, Mercier, Fillmore and Wm. Cornell Jewett.

From the Herald, Feb. 9.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7, 1863.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington:

My attention has been directed to editorials in the New-York TIMES, *World* and Washington *Intelligencer*, charging "intrigue," "disloyalty" and violation of the law of 1799, in connection with "mediation" movements, made important by an announcement from the State Department that satisfactory explanations had been made by the Minister of France. The announcement—coming without qualification, or not exonerating either Representative VALLANDIGHAM, Hon. HORACE GREELEY or myself—induced a special visit to Washington to confer with Count MERCIER, who, with usual diplomatic and private courtesy, at all times manifests the justly able and distinguished representative of France, granted me last evening an immediate interview, at which time informing me you had charged me and parties in connection as liable to the law of 1799, stating your unqualified disapproval of my independent action as being an interference with the duties of Government. As due to myself and the distinguished gentlemen lending me their influence in what I deem a laudable pursuit, I proceed to show your error, with a vindication of all concerned.

As early as April of last year I urged an increase of the forces, against the views of the Administration, asking you in person to secure to me the co-operation of the Government in a contemplated European trip to serve my country. It was finally refused. Thus my independent trip, resulting in the "mediation" policy of France—with my return to advocate it. It will be remembered this "mediation" move was the first open policy of any foreign Government in the American war. The late published views of France show but a spirit for compromise without a mode, and under reliable Southern sympathy. My communication to foreign Governments, Oct. 1, urged for the first an international court. My communication to the Emperor of France, Oct. 14, urged his Majesty to "inaugurate a movement resulting in arbitrating the differences between the conflicting interests of my country." Thus the "mediation" avowed policy of France, in letters to England and Russia, Oct. 29; and thus the period Napoleon commenced viewing the subject as a statesman, dropping his sympathies for the South, and acting upon duty to the interests of the world—thus his friendly character and desire to restore peace and harmony upon the best terms. The evidence of co-operation is in a letter published by me from the Emperor of France, through his Cabinet, with late published documents forwarded from Washington, as published in the Paris *Moniteur*. On returning, I made an address to the American people, through the Portland *Advertiser*, urging "mediation," amid general hostility—from a believed hostility of France in the move—in connection with the South. My plan was, first, to seek the power of Hon. HORACE GREELEY—thus reach the Republican Party; secondly, Count MERCIER—thereby power to remove the prejudice against France. In interviews with Mr. GREELEY, I urged the policy and justice of mediation as a means of peace end to prevent threatened revolution, at the same time freely expressing my views as to the independent position of the South for independence, and that of the North for the freedom of the slave, placing a local settlement out of the question. And what more just tribunal outside than that selected from the world? He urged many objections—among them, to his mind, the hostility of NAPOLEON to the progress of the American Republic—all of which I answered, the latter with the plain argument; France desires not to be a party in arbitration unsolicited, but simply as a means. Finally, he wrote the now ever to be memorable Janus editorial of November 27, received with such astonishment by his party and the people. A revolution in sentiment, to save a revolution in a nation and secure honorable peace—raising up for him countless friends in heretofore foes—his shield in revolution, the "slave proclamation," not suspended, the North not united or mediation not accepted, to destroy that of the leaders of a party noble in interity of purpose. The act to me was that of a direct manifestation of Providence, to stand as prominent in history as that of NAPOLEON in his pure purposes. HORACE GREELEY, the uncompromising champion of an abolition sentiment, deaf to reason or compromise, is found ready to submit his position to a fair tribunal, while NAPOLEON, a monarch for the good of mankind, is found self-sacrificing enough to openly co-operate in maintaining a republic.

I subsequently, through interviews with Count MERCIER, was enabled to remove Mr. GREELEY'S impression against France and that portion of the people open to conviction, under the clear proof of the dispatch published from the Cabinet of France. I also sought the co-operation of Representative VALLANDIGHAM in his able peace speech—the "mediation" views. I have since solicited the favor of leading Senators and statesmen. Outside of the proof I now offer, I appeal to the great heart of the American people to pronounce me or not guilty of treason, intrigue or want of love to my country.

I. As to Mr. GREELEY'S position. I now furnish his letter to me, which will at once commend itself to the favorable judgment of the American people and mankind. The heart of the patriot—the just—is in it:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

W. C. Jewett, Esq., Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—In whatever you may do to restore peace to our distracted country, bear these things in mind:

1. Whatever action is taken must be between the Government of the United States and the accredited authorities of the Confederates. There must be no negotiations or conditions between unofficial persons. All you can do is to render authorized negotiations possible by opening a way for them.

2. In such negotiations our Government cannot act without a trusted, thorough informal assurance that the Confederates have taken the initiative. The rupture originated with them; they must evince a preliminary willingness to make peace; and on being assured that this is reciprocated they must initiate the formal proposition.

3. If arbitration shall be resorted to, these conditions must be respected. First—The arbiter must be a Power which has evinced no partiality or unfriendliness to either party. Second—One that has no interest in the partition or downfall of our country. Third—One that does not desire the failure of the republican principle in government. Great Britain and France are necessarily excluded by their having virtually confessed their wishes that we should be divided; and Louis NAPOLEON has an especial interest in proving republics impracticable. For if the republican is a legitimate, beneficent form of government, what must be the verdict of history on the desiroyer of the French Republic?

You will find, I think, no hearty supporter of the Union who will agree that our Government shall act in the foremost, except on a party open proposition from the Confederates, proposing arbitration by a friendly Power or Powers. I can consider no man a friend of the Union who makes a parade of peace propositions or peace agitation prior to such action.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

II. Count MERCIER authorizes me to say the sole object of my interviews were to learn the real purposes of France to govern me in serving my country; that I had no desire to interfere with the Administration, although opposing the "slave proclamation," from its tendency to weaken their power in prosecuting the war.

III. As to a violation of the law of 1799, I quote: "Whosoever shall, without the authority or permission of the Government of the United States, directly or indirectly, commence or carry on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign Government, or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversy with the United States, or defeat the measures of the Government of the United States, or if any person, being a citizen or resident within the United States, and not duly authorized, shall counsel, advise, aid or assist in any such correspondence, with intent as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor."

My visit to Europe and acts in connection with foreign Governments having nothing to do with "any of our disputes or controversies" with foreign Governments, but solely confined to negotiation in secrecy peace and union—a "measure" of the Administration and Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Representative VALLANDIGHAM, Count MERCIER and others, advising or otherwise with me, "with intent, as aforesaid." As a matter of course, neither have violated the law. This settles that beyond controversy, as clear as that the blockade at Charleston is not removed unless a Southern force can maintain a said-to-be position. Independent of this, my position, established within the law through my friends, I claim constitutional citizen sovereign right, paramount to that of the Government, who are agents only of the people. While I obey lawful authority, I do not surrender to them my inalienable right to freedom of act and thought in connection with either my personal or national interests. The liberty of a people passes to a monarch. Under a Republican Government it is retained as a check. Through Southern error and Northern suicidal administration of that policy, our Union is threatened. Who shall save it? The people. I, as one, have invoked "mediation." May God make it a means of peace and union. Why should the Administration pause to criticise the legality of individual disinterestedness of action for country, while constantly usurping law to save the nation? I but exercise the deemed right of a freeman, responsible alone to the people nationally, as I am alone responsible to my God for my private acts. War now exists. Let the Government cease seeking violators of national law; rather heal the breach of a dissatisfied people—unite them to save the Union. God help the North as a unit to join with the Administration to secure a powerful force; yet seek all means in mediation or otherwise for a speedy peace. If this fail, then strike. The North in joining Europe, however, for peace, compels the South; otherwise the South must meet the world as but foe; she must yield—cannot maintain a mad, uncompromising battle strife position.

EX-President FILLMORE, in an interview a few days since, referring to "mediation," said: "Let the Government solemnly ask itself the question, 'Can we carry on this war with our means?' If the decision is 'No;' then for 'mediation,' or some other mode to present revulsion. If they can, then fight on vigorously. I am for prosecuting this war, I regret the slave proclamation policy, from its tendency to divide the North. Without it, we were strong; with it, weak." "Senator SUMNER," I replied, "urged me to unite the Democratic party with the Administration in this war." "How can I," I replied, "without a stand-still slave proclamation policy?" He replied, "The slave must be free; and why not in a united North, with victory, or through a just tribunal decision upon the merits of the question?"

Would that SUMNER could rise to the lofty position of the statesman on this momentous question, securing either the unity of the North or "mediation," as he did so nobly in opposition to the McDougall resolutions, defeating a war design with a now open avowed friend—France. How grand the monument then erected by future generations to the memory of CHARLES SUMNER, who, in the Senate of the United States, prevented a war with France and restored peace to his native land through "mediation," thereby submitting to the judgment of the world the great question—shall America be united under universal freedom?

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

THE MEETING AT DELMONICO'S.—We beg to say for the benefit of the *Express*, (what we are quite sure some more careful readers of the TIMES do not need to hear,) that the letter in our columns day before yesterday, concerning the Delmonico meeting, was intended merely as a satirical *quiz*. We did not suppose any one could take it to be a serious report. The *Express* certainly ought not to have been so easily misled.

Mr. S. E. MORSE publishes a card in the *Evening Post*, to say that he did not sign the call for the meeting, that he did not preside over it, that he was not present at it, that he is not connected with the *Observer*, and that, instead of sympathizing with rebels and Secessionists, he is a "thorough, out-and-out, unconditional Unionist,"—believing that the continuance of Slavery and its abolition are both very light evils compared with a division of the American Union.

Mr. S. J. TILDEN publishes a letter in the *Post* to correct its report of his remarks at the meeting. He says it was a purely loyal meeting—that the subject of peace was not even mentioned and, that he heard there "no suggestion which was not moderate, patriotic and constitutional." He says that some of the gentlemen present were to be of that class called war democrats; and one, at least, a republican. "In my opinion," he adds, "the first proposition for a dishonorable peace will come—not from those who foresaw and endeavored to avert civil war, but from that class of the Republicans who were, in a peculiar degree, its authors." Mr. TILDEN dwells at considerable length on the dangers we are incurring of rueing into violent and revolutionary methods of putting down the rebellion. He says he is quite aware "how difficult is the conduct of a constitutional opposition, during a period of war; how necessary it is to guard against its degenerating into faction, and to keep its measures directed to attaining the utmost practical good for the country at every varying stage of public affairs:—he knows also, that such an opposition is often the only means of preserving civil liberty, or of conducting an existing war to a successful termination."

Catarrh

is often a form of throat disease which creates a perpetual desire to swallow, as if something were sticking in the upper part of the throat. Brown's Bronchial Troches are used with good results in this annoying disorder.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

It Operates Like Magic.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, cures to regulate the bowels.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES,

as millions of Mothers can testify.

25 cents a bottle.

Those Who Suffer from Nervous Irritation, itching, uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health and the constitutional vigor will return.

The Great Pile Remedy.—If you are troubled with Bleeding, Blind or Itching Piles, use Dr. WITMER'S PILE REMEDY. It is a certain cure. Theo. Bisson, Esq., No. 67 Exchange-place, was affected for 15 years, and this medicine entirely cured him. For sale at No. 164 Bowery.

IΩΔΗΣ.....IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway. Send for a circular.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Herbert & Hunter.

Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Bank-notes and Specie bought and sold by HERBERT & HUNTER, 74 Wall-st.

The best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Croup, Sore Throats, Cuts, Wounds and Sores of all kinds, is Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Dr. Jas. Sweet—the only original bone-setter of North Kingston, R. I., certifies that he has used this Liniment in his practice for years, and found it superior to any other. His certificate can be seen at the depot, No. 56 Cortland-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

CHRISTIE—BOGART.—In Yorkville, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Mr. Lounsberry, JOHN H. CHRISTIE and EMMA L. BOGART, all of this City. No cards.

HOLDEN—CHAMBERS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. P. J. Sawyer, D. D., J. ALBERT HOLDEN, Adjutant 96th New-York Volunteers, and Miss HENRIETTA V., youngest daughter of Ebenezer Chambers, Esq., of this City. No cards.

TOWNSEND—TOWNSEND.—In Union Vale, Dutchess County, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. Mr. Ward, JAMES TOWNSEND, of Lagrange, and ADOUSTA, daughter of John Townsend, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Saturday night, Feb. 7, Rev. CUTHBERT C. BARCLAY, Rector of All Saints' Church.

His friends and relatives, and the reverend clergy, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb 10, at All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BIRD.—In New-Rochelle, on Saturday, Feb. 7, JOSEPH BIRD, after a long illness, aged 43 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred at New-Rochelle.

BAYLIS.—In Utica, on Saturday, Feb. 7, CAROLINE, wife of W. E. P. Baylis, and daughter of David Davis, of Brooklyn, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Central Congregational Church, Ormond-st., Brooklyn.

BIRKENMAYER.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 6, at the Gramercy-park House, EDWARD, infant son of P. S. and Julia E. Birkenmayer, of Indianapolis, Ind.

BOGERT.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 9, DAVID BOGERT, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Saint Timothy's-place, (52d-st. and 8th-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BRADLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 9, after a long illness, FATHIA ANN, wife of Joseph H. Bradley, in the 25th year of her age.

We weep for thee—a spirit fled—
The tie of life is broken;
A heart of love by sickness led
Now rests in peace unbroken.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 461 Pearl-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Feb. 11.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

CLARK.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 8, of croup, ADA, the beloved daughter of John F. and Mary A. Clark, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Peace rest, dear parents, for thy child,
She now in Heaven doth dwell;
Dry up your tears and trust in God,
He doeth all things well.

Affliction cometh not from dust,
Nor sorrow from the ground,
But from a source all-wise and just,
A God with mercy crowned.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 100 Columbia-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

DUDLEE.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 9, WILLIAM JONES, son of Hosea and Mary Dudlee, aged 25 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 242 East Broadway, without further notice.

DUGAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 8, suddenly, JOHN DUGAN, Sexton of Trinity Chapel.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st.

FOLKS.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 7, after a long illness, Mrs. MARIA FOLKS, in the 55th year of her age.

HUNTING.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday morning, Feb. 8, MATTHEW S. HUNTING.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, in Fulton-st., Jamaica. Cars leave South Ferry at 8½ o'clock A. M., and from James slip at 9 o'clock A. M.

INGERSOLL.—In Yorktown, Westchester County, on Monday, Feb. 9, HANNAH INGERSOLL, wife of Elias C. Ingersoll.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, at Yorktown, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

KNAPP.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Feb. 8, Mrs. LAVINIA KNAPP, widow of Capt. Knapp, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral service will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at her late residence, 141st-st., near 9th-av. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

LAVINIA.—In Yorkville, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 8, of typhoid fever, HENRIETTA, daughter of the late Robert Latimer, in the 48th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, Yorkville.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

LANCASTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 9, of diphtheria, CYRUS LANCASTER, aged 60 years and 7 months.

Funeral from his late residence, in Bedford-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

PECK.—In Port Chester, on Sunday, Feb. 8, at his residence, REAN PECK, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. The trains leave the New-Haven Depot at 12¼ o'clock, and return at 4 and 6½.

RAINEY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 9, of consumption, Miss SARAH M. RAINEY, in the 28th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 219 West Houston-st.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

SEABOLD.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 9, ANNAS, only daughter of George W. and Agnes Seabold.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of her father, in 33d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further invitation.

STORM.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 6, JOHN G. STORM, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WHITEMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 7, of disease of the heart, ELIZA R., widow of the late Thomas Whittemore, Esq., in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 29 Butler-st., without further invitation.

WHITTAKER.—On Saturday, Jan. 17, of epilepsy, CHARLES WHITTAKER, in the 55th year of his age.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

WETMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 9, SARAH ANN, wife of Josiah F. Wetmore.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

The members of the Exempt Firemen's Association are requested to meet at Trinity Church, Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother, JOHN B. STORM.

G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 67.—Feb. 9, 1863.

19, 60, 21, 33, 36, 8, 73, 13, 2, 29, 1, 70, 31.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 68.—Feb. 9, 1863.

57, 45, 48, 61, 27, 60, 9, 30, 40, 32, 11, 36.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT on eighth page.

J. C. RUSHTON'S PERFUMED **CAMPHOR ICE** WITH **GLYCERINE**

CURES CHAPPED HANDS,

Face, Fever Sores, Sunburn, &c., when all other remedies fail. 25 cents per box; if sent by mail 30 cents.

Prepared and sold by

J. CLEMENT RUSHTON,
Chemist and Druggist,
No. 417 BROADWAY.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—CERTAIN and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles, Price, $1.

DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
Depot No. 493 Broadway.

Metallic Legs

PATENTED, JAN. 6, 1863, BY THE UNIVERSAL JOINT AND ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO., WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.

Soldiers, price $50; civilians, $75; silver-plated, $100. They will lengthen and shorten, and are self-adjusting. Send for a circular to J. W. WESTON,
No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—A competent agent wanted for the New-England States, to be located in Boston.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

Are now running daily exoresses over the Louisville and Nashville Railroads.

Freights for BOWLING GREEN and NASHVILLE must be prepaid, and an invoice of the goods, properly sworn to before a Notary Public shou'd accompany the packages. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
New-York.

CARD.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

As it has been published in most of the papers throughout the country that our prices have been advanced to three dollars per day, we wish to state that the charges at the Metropolitan Hotel will remain the same as heretofore, $2 50 per day. We can pay expenses at that price, and are willing to work for nothing in war times.

SIMEON LELAND & CO.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,

or Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc.

NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING.

INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,

of every description, wholesale and retail.

GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'FG. CO.
No. 205 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.

Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars each, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at re

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., on the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet on the river by two hundred and fifty deep, with water grant and dock.

Also two hundred desirable building lots situated on Vernon and Webster avs., in the centre of the village.

N. B.—To Let, several houses fronting the river.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, where a map of the property can be seen from 11½ to 1 P. M.

A. JOURNEAY,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION,
No. 9 PINE-ST.,
near Broadway, New-York.

Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at public and private sale. Sales of furniture at residences and out-door sales attended to.

HOUSES AND STORES RENTED.

For sale, houses No. 98 and 95 West 24th-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs.

To let, house No. 240 4th-st.

Wanted, lots in the neighborhood of the Central Park; store in Broad-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A VERY VALUABLE property on Newtown Creek, adjoining Hunter's Point and Brooklyn, only one-half mile up the creek from the East River.

The tract here offered has a water frontage of more than one-half a mile on deep navigable water, with the Flushing Railroad running through it, skirting the water front a convenient distance to admit of switches upon wharves which might be built, or upon the premises of any manufactories for which this location is so admirably adapted. This tract containing about 56 acres, will lay out over 850 lots, allowing streets 60 feet wide. It is only about one mile from the terminal of four ferries—the James-slip, 10th-st., 23d-st and 34th-st.

This most valuable property, embracing so many acres, and offered, as it is, by the acre, is eminently desirable as an investment for capitalists, to whom it is specially commended. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

LOTS IN CHICAGO FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, by order of Court, will sell at public auction, on the (5th) fifth of March, 1863, by GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, at the north door of the Court-house, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate, formerly belonging to the Artisans' Bank:

Lots Nos one (1) to twenty (20) inclusive, in block No. five (5,) in Archer's addition to Chicago, situate, lying and being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known as the Douglas Property.

Sale absolute. Terms cash.

HENRY C. JANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank,
City of New-York, No. 157 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—TWO BROWN-stone front-houses, three-story and basement and high stoop; first-class neighborhood, between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 72 and 74 West 47th-st., the block opposite Dr. Ward's Palace; price $10,250. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 82 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3, or at No. 95 West 47th-st., from 8 to 10 in the mornings, or from 6 to 9 in the evenings. Also, No. 182 10th-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME BUILDING KNOWN as the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, corner of 42d-st. and 8th-av., with pews, cushions, gas fixtures, stoves, &c., all complete. Will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately. If not sold by THURSDAY, Feb. 12, it will be offered at auction at the Merchant's Exchange on that day. Terms cash. Apply to S. T. SMITH, No. 688 6th-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE new, first-class, brown-stone front house, three-story, with basement and under cellar, with all the modern improvements, in a very desirable location, being but ten minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. ferries. Can be seen in the afternoon. Apply on the premises, No. 123 Schermerhorn-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE.—FOR SALE, a first-class house, 26x50, lot 20x100, built of brown stone, stone stoop and railing, sunken lights, plate glass windows—one pane in each sash—all four stories in complete order; furniture all first class; mantel mirrors, gas fixtures, &c.; 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Address KIRTLAND, Box No. 3,503 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—IN FIRST-CLASS neighborhood, two four-story brown-stone front houses, between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 28 and 24 West 46th-st.; is one of the best improved streets up-town. Price of No. 28, $13,250; No. 24, $14,750. Also, No. 182 East 10th-st., $10,000.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—TWO MODERN BUILT, MEDIUM sized, brown stone houses, in 28th-st., near 5th av. A first-class house in 37th st., near 5th-av.; this is a very desirable house. A house in 20th-st., near 6th-av.; also, a small house in 31st-st., near 4th-av. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR FIRST-class, long-story, brown-stone front houses, on a street 75 feet wide, Nos. 131, 133, 135 and 139 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., with all the modern improvements, and built in the most substantial by days' work; at present occupied by first-class tenants. Apply to WM. BEARD, No. 34 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NICE HOUSE, with 4 or 8 lots; has 12 rooms, water, gas, &c.; near city cars. Also, a house with two lots. Also, a desirable building plot. Inquire of the owner, No. 25 Nassau-st., room No. 14.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 51 Bond-st.; has modern conveniences, and is in good order; early possession given if wanted. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 149 Broadway, or on the premises.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick-front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 51 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot No. 99 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. For particulars, apply to M. DIEFENDORF, No. 9 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 31th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEment house in 5th-av., on Murray Hill. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DOWN TOWN BUILDING FOR SALE.—A large and valuable building, yielding good revenue, will be sold much less than cost, to close a concern. All cash, or part mortgage if preferred. Address G., care of A. M. Lyon, Esq., corner Wall and Broad sts.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad depots; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—House of brick, large size, and built in the best manner by day's work, with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; fine stable, and about five acres of land, all in perfect order; location perfectly healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing; will be let for a term of three or five years from 1st of May next. Address L. M. H., Box No. 2,094 Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—Formerly owned by C. A. Macy, situated on South-av., about 1¾ miles from the depot. There are 40 acres, mostly in lawn and gardens; large substantial house, 80 feet front, with large barns, carriage house, &c., all in good order. Large grapery in full bearing, plenty of fruit. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—One mile from depot or seven miles from the City via Jackson-av.; 15 acres of cultivated land; large house, commodious barn, carriage-house and ice-house, with an abundance of choice fruit, shade and shrubbery. For particulars address Box No. 38 Post-office, Flushing.

NEWBURGH.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat for sale, delightfully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson from West Point to New-Hamburgh. Brick house, in Gothic style, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a city residence; grounds, three acres, tastefully laid out and planted with fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c.

FITTON & JONES, No. 26 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—The former residence of the subscriber, No. 24 Front-st., with every convenience and all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c., with good stable and carriage house, and the garden well supplied with good fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of JOHN M. DAVIES, No. 22 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A two-story house and lot, 103x200 feet on South-st., near Main-st. House is well finished throughout, twelve rooms, kitchen and cellar, gas throughout, stable and carriage shed and necessary out-buildings; garden well supplied with fruit trees, &c. Terms moderate. Inquire on premises or of JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., No. 22 Warren-st., N. Y.

TO LET—IN RYE, A SMALL, HANDSOME AND convenient place, now in possession of Mr. Chas. T. Goodwin. It has a good-sized dwelling, stable, &c., and about four acres of land; rent, $425. Apply to GEO. W. BERRIAN, No. 64 Rutgers-slip.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome, two-story double cottage, eligibly located on a ¾-acre plot tastefully laid out, and well stocked with fruits and berries; within three minutes' walk of depot. For sale low, and terms easy. Inquire at No. 30 Broadway, 3d floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY COMFORTABLE AND handsome country residence, built of brick, with 10½ lots, near the City, and easy of access. The location is unexceptionable. Price $7,500; terms easy. Call or address PH. E., No. 311 6th-av.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED cottage by a small family, from the 1st of June until the 1st of October, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Location must be this side of Stamford. Address, with full particulars, E, F., Box No. 223 General Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A good cottage-built house, with front piazza and eight finished rooms, with wing, stairway and a good cellar; a never-failing well of excellent water. Good carriage-house and stable, with 11½ acres of good loamy land, suitable for fruit of any kind, or trucking. A choice selection of young fruit-trees just bearing, and a good garden. The situation is two miles east of Trenton, on a good turnpike, healthy neighborhood, near school, mill, &c. Price, $2,500. Terms moderate. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN BASTOW, Hightstown, N. J.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE village at Huntington, L. I., with 20 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, abundance of fruit of all kinds; the house is two-story, with barn, carriage-house attached; stock and utensils if desired.

Also, a two-story and attic house, fourteen rooms, with large garden attached; barn and carriage-house if desired; several churches and the best schools on the island are located in the village. Apply to S. WOODHULL, Huntington, L. I., or WOODHULL & CO., No. 207 Front-st., New York.

AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE—A country place of about eight acres of land, a half mile from the landing; a commodious house of 14 rooms; the ground well stocked with fruit trees; a fine garden, with a choice variety of small fruits. Apply to WM. H. COX, Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, or on the premises to BENJAMIN COX.

FARMS.

FRUIT, GRAIN AND GARDEN FARM for sale at New-Brunswick, N. J., 31 miles from New-York by rail and river. The social, educational and religious advantages of this location are too well known to require any notice, while the ready access to New-York by land and water, brings the market to its very door. The City of New-Brunswick, with a population of nearly 18,000, also furnishes a very excellent home market. The property comprises 186 acres of very superior land, 130 acres of which is mellow upland, 36 acres rich meadow bottoms, the remainder is woodland. It is watered like the Garden of the Lord. The soil is a deep, luxurious loam, easily worked and easily kept in fertile condition, and if anything could be needed to improve it, a rich deposit of the black muck, with its ex haustless fertilizing power, would supply every deficiency. But the quality of the land is best shown by the crops it produces, which speak for themselves. The situation is pleasant, the surface agreeably diversified, the outline and prospect picturesque and delightful. Around the spot cluster many natural attractions. The wild grape grows luxuriantly along its water-courses, the quail and partridge nestle in its thickets, while the speckled trout attests the excellency of its waters and settles conclusively the question of health. A beautiful and romantic lake, skirted with young timber, affording the finest of boating, bathing and fishing, with abundance of ice, forms an attractive and delightful feature of the place. The natural product of this farm, with slight attention, is about $3,000 per annum, which, with more thorough cultivation, might just as easily be doubled. To a gentleman of agricultural tastes, to a family having sons and daughters to educate, to a first-class farmer wishing an ample and easy income, this property would be very attractive; and these are the natural proprietors of such an estate. It also admits of easy subdivision, having a handsome building-front of over 2,200 feet on the old Country Road, making almost the entire plan immediately available for smaller places if desired. The value and productiveness of the estate, its rapid appreciation, and the expediency and propriety of the investment are clear and unquestioned; while the property is offered so far below its relative and intrinsic value that, being once shown to a proper judge, it is instantly sold. Accordingly good judges of property are invited to examine it, with a promise of every facility for a correct and thorough investigation. Price $13,000, with stock and implements.

C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 90 acres, late the property of Israel Mott, deceased, situated in the town of White Plains, Westchester Co., on the road leading from White Plains to Rye, about 2½ miles from White Plains depot, and 3½ from Rye depot on New Haven road. On said farm is a house, barn and other out-buildings; is well watered; has fruit of various kinds, including three apple orchards in full bearing; on said farm are three splendid building sites, and is well calculated to divide into three small places. If not sold at private sale before the 3d of March, will on that day be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. Ten per cent. of purchase money paid down on day of sale, and the rest on 1st day of April. For particulars apply to WILLIAM MOTT, on the premises, SOLOMON MOTT, near said farm, or J. A. MOTT, No. 62 West 10th-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHes to sell his farm in Seneca Conoty, N. Y., situate adjoining the Seneca Lake, in the town of Varick, containing 242 acres of land; 50 acres woodland; no broken land or gullies; well watered, choice fruit in abundance; sold the peaches at the orchard last year for $150. I would give immediate possession, or would rent the farm for a term of years from the purchaser, for the farmer now on the farm. The farm is in first-rate condition, and one of the best wheat farms, seven miles south along the lake from Geneva. Any person wishing to have more full particulars, will address HUGH CHAPMAN, Seneca County, N. Y. I ask for the farm, $75 per acre.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the gin-houses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ONE hundred and thirty-five acres arable and 45 acres wood, 2 miles from Jamesburgh, N. J. R. R., 33 miles from New-York; buildings and land and fences in good order, and abundance of fruit; a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce. S. COCKROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—900 ACRES OF land; 150 acres are in a high state of cultivation, 300 acres in timber land, the balance in grazing land, with a number of running streams of pure water. Also, a good house and out-buildings, fruit, &c. Apply to

J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE ON UNION-SQUARE TO RENT.—To let or lease, for three or five years, the commodious house No. 20 Union-square, the residence of the late John Griswold, Esq., and located on the northeast corner of Union-square and 15th-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for occupancy at a week's notice. The drawing-rooms and dining-room, butler's pantry, &c., are about 100 feet long; large conservatory and smoking-room, light and airy chambers, &c., &c.

Can only be seen by a permit from
[651] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 737, opposite Astor-place, 39 feet 6 inches in width, by 220 feet, running through to Mercer-st. The buildings, front and rear, are first-class, and, at a moderate outlay, can be connected with the front stores so as to furnish ample accommodation for a large business, requiring much space. Apply to E. JONES, New-York Hotel, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

OFFICES.—SPACIOUS, LIGHT AND WELL ventilated rooms will be fitted up to suit bankers, corporations, lawyers, &c., in the marble building No. 136 and 137 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. As the plans for arranging the several stories are now in progress and can yet be modified to suit tenants, application should be made immediately to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, A NEW THREE-STORY brick house No. 63 North Broad-st., 21x38, with a two-story extension containing dining-room and kitchen; it has 13 rooms, besides bath and storeroom; is handsomely finished, and possesses every convenience—gas, furnace, range, &c.; is in an airy, healthy locality, six minutes' walk from the M. & E. Depot. Rent, $300.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Newark.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STABLES SITUated in Washington-st., between Morton and Barrow sts.; room for twenty horses; plenty of room for hay and feed; a good place for the ice-trade, express wagons or heavy trucks; rent moderate. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 170 West 50th-st., or Room No. 6, City Hall, Park, or STEPHEN E. BURRALL, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LEASE AND FOR SALE.—LEASE—TWO lots N. E. corner of Desbrosses and West-st. SALE—Four lots fronting on 11th-av., north side of 24th-st., and the five street lots in rear of the same. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW FIVE-STOBY, WHITE marble front stores, Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., each 26x80 feet. Will be rented together or separate. Possession given immediately. Terms moderate. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 182 Grand-st

AT MORRISIANA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—on easy terms—a convenient two-story attic and basement double cottage, with large garden; location healthy and pleasant, and easy of access. Apply to PH. ERNST, No 311 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WELL-KNOWN premises No. 88 Malden-lane, connected with No. 15 Cedar-st., occupied for many years by Messrs. Clark & Brown's eating-house. For terms and conditions, apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of the brown-stone front store No. 159 Duane-st., near West Broadway. Rent low; possession immediate. Apply to THOMAS STILLMAN, No. 248 Greenwich-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—BUILDING AND LOT NO. 81 White-st.; suitable for a foundry, or some mechanical business; long lease if required. Inquire of W. H. MUNN, No. 34 West 26th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 120 West 34th-st. For cards of admission, terms, &c., apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row. 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—NOS. 103, 105 and 107 Mercer-st., 50 by 100 feet. Apply at room No. 1, No. 74 Broadway.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER Last low rent, by JOHN GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

AUCTION SALES.

S. P. FANCELLI, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 128 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL,

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 10,

At 12 o'clock, at the Stable No. 96 Grand-st.,

The Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of the late E. P. Christy.

Catalogues at the salesroom.

By order of James S. Libby, Collector.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 5½ Pine-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF D. W. CATLIN, DECEASED,

160 shares Fulton Bank, $30 each.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF GEO. COLGATE, DECEASED.

251 shares Tradesmen's Bank, $40 each.
45 shares Market Bank, $100 each.
90 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, $50 each.
190 shares North River Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
53 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, (genuine stock, $100 each.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

5 shs. Panama R. Co.	6 shs. Man. Gas Light Co.
100 shs. Tradesmen's Bank.	20 shs. Amer. Ex. Bank.
20 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.	20 shs. Merch. Exch. Bank.
80 shs. Merch. Exch. Bk.	100 shs. Long Island Bank.
5 shs. Bk. of Commonwealth.	27 shs. New-York and New-Haven R. (gen. stock.)
60 shs. B'klyn Fire Ins. Co.	22 shs. Howard Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs Corn Ex. Fire In. Co.	40 shs. M. & T. Fire Ins. Co.
6 shs. Jeff. Fire Ins. Co.	20 shs. Merch. Fire Ins. Co.
18 shs. Equit. Fire Ins. Co.	20 shs. Beek. Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Penn. Coal Co.	

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER,
OFFICE, No. 23 PINE-ST.,
will sell on
TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1863,
at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The valuable lot southeast corner 9th-av. and 59th-st.

The valuable lot northeast corner 5th-av and 58th-st.

The valuable lot east side 9th-av., 75 feet 5 inches north 58th-st.

2 lots north side 59th-st. and south side 59th-st, 100 feet east 9th-av.

2 lots north side 58th-st., 225 feet east 5th-av.

2 lots north side 57th-st., 100 feet east 2d-av.

2 lots north side 129th-st., and two lots s. s. 130th-st., 115 feet east 4th-av.

The magnificent four-story brown-stone house and store southwest corner 2d-av. and 52d-st., 2x60 feet.

4 four-story brown-stone dwellings adjoining, on 2d-av.

2 first-class brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 160 and 162 East 52d-st.

5 lots n. e. 51st-st., 269 feet, east 1st-av., 20x100 each—the best view on Manhattan Island.

2 lots s. s. 52d-st., 263 feet east 1st-av., 25x100 each.

2 three-story houses s. s. 54th-st., 165 feet east 4th-av.

1 first-class house, No. 128 West 53d-st., near Broadway.

1 first-class house, No. 157 East 32th st., near 3d-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE LOTS AND SWISS COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Zachariah Jacques and Charles O'Connor, Executors, 31 valuable lots and Swiss cottage on St. Mary's and New-York avs., Clifton, Staten Island. The cottage is two-story frame, 50x35 feet, with a good cellar; has gas and water introduced, and the grounds are surmounted with ornamental shade trees. The lots average 25 feet front by 125 to 145 feet deep. This property is only eight minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, and three quarters of an hour from the City Hall, New-York.

Also, a very desirable lot on 53d-st; one lot south side of 57th-st., 80 feet east of 3d-av., 30x100 3 inches.

Maps at the office No. 5½ Pine st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF VALUABLE FURNITURE,

COSTLY BRONZES, BISQUE FIGURES, HANDSOME ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT PLATE GLASSWARE, FRENCH CHINA, SILVERWARE, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, sells THIS DAY (Thursday), at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. This sale embraces the entire house-furnishing articles, elegant works of art, &c., of the house, which is furnished throughout with everything desirable in a first-class residence. Over 600 yards of carpet, rich China, cut glass, cutlery, silverware, oak dining-room furniture, &c. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogue at house.

D. D. CARLEIN, Auctioneer—Office No. 33 Broadway.

SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE OF MAGnificent Household Furniture, Rich Carpets, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, French and Bohemian Glassware, China, Silverware, &c., Superbly Carved Rosewood Pianoforte, Elegant Silver Plate, Solid Rosewood Parlor Suites, &c.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11,

At the private residence, No. 208 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers.

Elegant rosewood seven-octave pianoforte, with all modern improvements, over-strung bass, pearl keys, cost $600; rich rosewood stool, covered in satin, and embroidered cover; three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade and satin; rosewood étagere, handsome and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, &c.; also a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood Turkish and easy chairs, in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.

Chamber suites, in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa beds, in fine hair cloth; ten pure hair mattresses, from 40 to 50 pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.

Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension table, silverware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, &c., with heavy cut and engraved glassware, of every description. No postponement.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF D. FANSHAW'S ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) to close the estate of Mr. D. Fanshaw, deceased, 79 lots of ground in the City of New-York, situate as follows, viz.:

57th-av.—5 lots on 6th-av., corner 91st-st.—3 of them park lots.

41st-st.—1 lot on 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

80th-st.—8 lots on 80th-st., corner 2d-av.

91st and 92d sts.—40 lots on 91st and 92d sts., between 2d and 3d avs.

104th-st.—6 lots on 104th-st., near 5th-av.

105th-st.—3 lots on 105th-st., near 5th-av.

106th-st.—6 lots on 106th-st., near 5th-av.

108th-st.—1 lot on 108th-st., near 4th-av.

The title is undoubted, and the sale will be absolute—60 per cent. can remain on mortgage 5 or 7 years. Maps at auction room, No. 12 Pine-st.

By order of the Executors.

WM. FORREST,
ASA L. SHIPMAN.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, Auctioneers.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the well-built four-story brick house and lot No. 34 West 37th-st.; the house is 25 by 40 feet, and inclosed piazza. In good order; has gas, baths, &c. Terms to suit. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 414 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, chairs, tables, washstands, wardrobes, mirrors, lounges, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, cutlery, plated ware, one sewing machine.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY WHOSE HUSband will be absent for some time. The lady is an invalid, and requires most of her meals in her room. A pleasant room and good board required. References exchanged. Address, with location and terms, D. S. D., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—A PHYSICIAN DESIRES to obtain board for himself and family on Murray Hill, between Madison and 6th avs.; an entire floor preferred, (three rooms communicating,) with office on the first floor. Address PHYSICIAN, Station "G," U. S. P. O.

BOARD.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, (below 10th-st.,) board for a gentleman and wife; a large room or room and bedroom required, unfurnished. Terms must be moderate. Address P. W. I., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, front, to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; family private; references exchanged. Apply at No. 33 West 33d-st.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED OR A FURnished room, immaterial which, for a single gentleman, in a locality somewhere between Canal-st. and 36th-st., and Broadway and Hudson-st. Address A. A., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—TWO moderate-size, modern-built houses, convenient to Montague or Fulton Ferry, wanted to rent from May 1. Any parties having such property to rent at moderate rates may secure good tenants by addressing R. D. W., Box No. 2,256 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THIS CITY—A chemical laboratory ready furnished, or a building suitable for the manufacture of chemicals, with steam engine and boiler; must have some vacant ground outside the building. Applications to be made to J. HOWDEN, No. 259 Metropolitan Hotel.

HOUSE WANTED—NEAR 6TH OR 6TH AV., above 23d-st., for the advertiser's occupancy; price from $10,000 to $12,000 cash. Address M., Box No. 5,087 Post-office.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

COAL, &C.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, English House Cannel, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland, of the best qualities, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

500 TONS LOCUST MOUNTAIN NUT coal, large size, for sale low, in lots to suit. Also, cannel in yard. GEO. C. FARRAR, No. 43 Pine-st., and No. 73 Wooster-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenths per cent. Bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, *at any time before that date.*

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

In addition to the coupons due on the 19th inst., the following may be inserted in the schedules: those payable 19th February, 1862, and 19th August, 1862, but none others.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,

Corner of Wall and Nassau-Streets.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000

From Statement for year ending December 31, 1862.

Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863.....$1,135,510 75
Total amount of Premiums.....1,035,243 64
Net Profits.....229,769 14
Dividend for the year to Stockholders.....141 6-6 per cent.
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not.....15 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upward, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Rowe, of C. Dord & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
George Miln.
Abel Denison, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
Thos. A. C. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harbecks & Halsey.
Thos. Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
Albert E. Kent, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
Thos. S. Dickerson, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
Wm. B. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J. Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Galway, Cassado & Teller.
Jos. Morrison.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxtun.
David Ogden.
B. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Ezra Nye.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence, Myers & Co.
Chas. A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
Geo. B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jewitt M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of this Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st day of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862.....$6,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862.....1,159,411 05

Total amount of Marine Premiums.....$6,275,856

MEDICAL.

CURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerians, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The man to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? If so, Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

ANACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of non-sufferers and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—[Prof. PORTER, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal.*

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 12th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correction, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIBOLAT & CO.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. HILLERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 131 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply to the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one case in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. Opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $20; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for inspection and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 3d day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period abovementioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made to writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number—you will save money.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....85 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. ROBERTS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY Feb. 14.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $75; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all this principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland as very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA.
TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A 1 British steamship MELITA, Capt. CORBETT, Carrying the U. S. Mail, will sail as above, from Pier No. 23, foot of Warren-st., North River.
Price of passage, in current funds, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
Or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March. Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL FOR BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C., ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP MAY SANFORD,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The ATLANTA DINSMORE, will succeed the MAY SANFORD, and sail on or about the 21st of February.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship AMERICA or ILLINOIS will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Burton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.
NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.
No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BURR.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are despatched to and from the above ports, viz:
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday.....Feb. 14
ETNA.....Saturday.....Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday.....Feb. 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....90 | Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $28. Those wishing to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LEAR, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, March 3, SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House. WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NUNES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3, 45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.
J. S. DUTCHER, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF HOURS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 26th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Carandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (With sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Alston, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.06 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 A. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN GRAND OPERA.
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
BY MOZART.
DIE ZAUBERFLOTE,
with new scenery, dresses, decorations and properties and an increased orchestra and chorus,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10,
the principal rôles by the leading artists of the Company.
EIGHTY-NINTH OPERA NIGHT.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....Director.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, (to be had at the Academy,) 75 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway.
Director.....Carl Anschutz
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 90th Opera Night.
BENEFIT OF MR. LOTTI.
MARTHA.
Romantic, comic Opera, in 4 acts, by Flotow.
Admission: Boxes $5 and $3; orchestra and reserved seats, 75 cents; parquet and first tier, 50 cents; second tier, 25 cents.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS' SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
EIGHTH SEASON.
The THIRD SOIREE of the present season will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st.
The programme comprises the following works, viz: Quartette in C major, No. 2, by Cherubini; Trio in D major, Opus 70, No. 1, by Beethoven, and Quartette in A major, Opus 41, No. 3, by Schumann.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock—commence at 8 o'clock.
Single tickets, $1 each.
Season ticket, admitting one to the remaining four Soirées, $3.
Two tickets, admitting one to the remaining four Soirées, $5.
For sale at the door, and at the music stores of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Messrs. Schurfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway.

PROMENADE CONCERT!
In aid of the VOSBURGH MONUMENT FUND!
The above Concert, under the auspices of the SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., Will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, St. Valentine's night, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863.
DODWORTH'S FULL 71ST REGIMENT BAND!
Tickets 50 cents each, and can be obtained of any member of the Regiment, at the hotels and music stores, and at the door on the evening. Commences at 7½ o'clock.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS, HEALTHFUL EXERCISE AND AMUSEMENT.—Classes for ladies, gentlemen and boys, accompanied with music, at J. WHITE'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Ladies' class under the direction of Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB.

FAIRS.

LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Church of St. George the Martyr, will commence at the room, Broadway, corner of 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock, and will be kept open day and evening for one week. Admission 10 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 206 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

VALENTINES.

NO MORE ANTEDILUVIAN VALENTINES.
STRONG'S NOVELTIES.
Away with old worn out designs!
Down with hackneyed Valentines!
Go to STRONG'S whose pictures all
Are unique—original
Poetry by genius wrought,
Prose replete with tender thought,
Humor that might well delight
Even a sour faced anchorite,
And pictorial displays
That would flush self-amaze.
Strong is offering on the shrine
Of love's saint, St. Valentine.
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of bank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, WITH VALUABLE papers to the owner and no one else, as the payment of them has been stopped. Among them was a draft on the Citizens' Bank, No. 58 Bowery, to the order of Silas L. Lamont, endorsed in pencil by Mr. Lamont. The finder shall be handsomely rewarded by leaving the same at J. H. S. JOATHKEL'S, No. 278 Bowery.

LOST—LAST SUNDAY MORNING, WHILE PASSing through 22d-st. to the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., a black velvet RIBBON, having a gold loop at one end and two pearls at the other. The finder will be suitably rewarded, on returning it to the owner, at No. 179 West 22d-st.

LOST—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, under the entrance, a SABLE TIPPET. The finder will be suitably rewarded, by leaving the same at No. 43 Lafayette-place.
JOHN L. GARDINER.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 5TH INST., in 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., a MINK VICTORINE. The finder, by leaving the same at No. 239 West 23d-st., will be suitably rewarded.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscribers, on the morning of the 9th inst., $200 worth of AMERICAN SILK FLAGS. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property and arrest of the thief. ANNIN & CO., No. 99 Fulton-st.

FOUND—IN S. BROWN'S LACE STORE, NO. 819 Broadway, a GOLD WATCH.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL DARK bay carriage horses, 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old. They are fast travelers and very stylish, and warranted sound and without a fault. Any gentleman desiring a pair of handsome horses for the use of his family, can see the same by applying to Rooms Nos. 5 and 6, at No. 40 Pine-st. Carriage and harness also, if desired.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, ABOUT 16 HANDS high, 6 strong, serviceable, business horse. Price, $100. Inquire at lumber-yard, corner 1st av. and 39th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DEMOISELLE, PARLANT ANGLAIS, sachant faire les robes et coiffer, désire se placer comme femme de chambre; elle peut donner les meilleures recommandations. S'adresser au No. 122 Spring-st., près Greene.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.
Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the soleagent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

"NOSES" AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.—Roman, Grecian, Indian, Negro, Celestial, pug, long, short, thick, sharp, aquiline, "turn ups," and Jewish Noses, with the "why and wherefore" of these varieties. Portraits and characters of Dr. BRECHAC, Rev. WM. METCALF, Mrs. Tom Thumb—who is to be. Life and its powers. PHYSIOLOGY—Structure and Functions of the Human Body, 10 Illustrations. ORDER—Its importance. DETECTING A THIEF. "The right man in the right place." PHYSIOGNOMY, or the science of the Soul. Dreaming. Second Sight. Fore-warnings, Somnambulism, etc., in the February No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 10 cents, or $1 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

GEN. TOM THUMB'S WEDDING.—NOTICE TO DRIVERS OF CARRIAGES.—Horses' heads must face down Broadway, on setting down company at the church, and the same order must be observed when taking up company, after the ceremony.
THOS. W. THORNE, Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct Metropolitan Police.

TOM THUMB'S WEDDING.—THE PARTY offering seventy-five dollars ($75) for four tickets to above wedding and reception, can be accommodated by applying, between the hours of 9 and 10 on Tuesday morning, to the undersigned, at No. 51 Exchange-place, in the basement.
G. BRITTON.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, AT PRESent peculiarly embarrassed, wishes to meet with a gentleman of wealth and refinement, who would be willing to loan her $50 on good security. Address for three days Mrs. M. M. P., Madison-square Post-office.

ROSEWOOD DOORS—EITHER NEW OR Rosewood doors, unfinished, but left over, would be contracted for on application to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 26 Pine-st.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND Leases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. H. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

REMOVAL.—E. VATET'S HAIR-DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT has removed from No. 653 to No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., up stairs.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
FOURTH WEEK
of the triumphantly brilliant engagement of
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.
Mr. Wheatley begs to announce that in consequence of the unprecedented success Miss Bateman has achieved in her original character of the
JEWISH MAIDEN,
in the beautiful domestic drama entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,
he has prevailed upon her to continue her engagement for another week, beyond the term of four weeks for which his contract with this distinguished artiste was at first made. Mr. Wheatley has not effected this reëngagement without difficulty and expense, as arrangements had been entered into with other parties; but he was resolved that nothing should prevent his compliance with the universal wish that
THE WONDERFUL IMPERSONATION
which has attracted the most intelligent, refined and fashionable audience ever assembled in this City, should not be withdrawn until the latest possible moment.
Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings will be presented the beautiful romantic play, entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,
Translated from the German of Rosenthal especially for Miss Bateman. The original play has attained a classic European celebrity, and it has been reserved for our young American tragedienne to give it an unfading popularity on the transatlantic stage.
Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. B. Selwyn.
Original Music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
Characteristic Dresses and Appointments by Messrs. Phillips and Wallis.
LEAH, the Jewess.....MISS BATEMAN
and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. ——— Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Skerrett and the admirable chorus.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½. Performances conclude at 10½ o'clock, affording ample time for cars, stages, &c.
In consequence of the GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In accordance with an announcement previously made, Miss Bateman has kindly yielded her night to the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 11 in favor of the Arion Society, which on that night will give a grand fancy ball.

WINTER GARDEN.
SECOND NIGHT OF EDWIN BOOTH,
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, Feb. 10, EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear in his great role of OTHELLO.
To render the performance as nearly perfect as possible, engagements have been effected, to-night, at the regular command, with
Mr. LAURENCE BARRETT, (His first appearance here in two years,)
Mr GEORGE JAMISON, (His first appearance since his return from Europe,)
Miss ADA CLIFTON, (Her first appearance this season,)
Mrs. WILKINSON, (Her first appearance.)
On WEDNESDAY, 11th, HAMLET.

IRVING HALL.—MR. JOHN P. COOKE, (FORmerly musical director of Burton's, the Broadway and Wallack's Theatres, and late of Niblo's Garden,) respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that his first concert in America will take place on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, when the following artists have, in the kindest manner, volunteered to assist: Miss Maria Brainerd, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Conlidek, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Prof. Eben. Mr. F. Letsch, Mr. Theo. Eisfeld, Mr. G. F. Bristow, Mr. H. C. Thorn, Mr. Clare W. Beames, Mr. Daniel Groh, and a full orchestra, comprising the leading instrumentalists in the City. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the music stores, and at the Hall on the evening of performance.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING A FULL STOCK OF SHIRTING, SHEETING AND PILLOW CASE MUSLINS, OF ALL THE BEST BRANDS MADE, AT LESS THAN THE PRESENT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Having purchased previous to the RECENT GREAT ADVANCE IN PRICES.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FOR THE SPRING,
As Prices are certain to be 50 per cent. higher than present rates.
Also a large stock of Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Linens, &c., &c.
Also BALMORAL SKIRTS, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50.
Also WINTER DRESS GOODS, cheaper than Prints.
Also EVENING DRESS GOODS, &c., &c. MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
Also, BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the late great rise in these goods.
Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.
All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
No. 204 and 206 6th-av, two doors below 14th-st.

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY.
We have received by late steamers superior Table Damask Cloths and Napkins—all sizes—Silesia, Irish and Scotch makes entirely new patterns.
In Towels we exhibit an unusually large stock in Silesia, French, Damask, Fringed Colored Borders Huckaback, Bath, Medical—all the sizes, from low to highest price.
Cambric, Jaconet Lawns, Nainsook, Mulls, and all the variety of white goods.
Linen Sheetings, 4-4, 6-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, superior manufacture and warranted cotton.
Every variety of Dry Goods required for House-furnishing.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 9, a large line of SUPERIOR SHIRTING and SHEETING LINENS, Barnsley and Scotch TABLE DAMASK, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.
Plain, striped, plaid and figured Cambric Jaconet, Swiss and Mull Muslin, all of which will be offered at moderate prices.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

FROM AUCTION,
AT RETAIL,
SHIRTING, LINENS and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
At Very Reduced Prices.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Bro

FROM THE CAROLINA COAST.

Continued from First Page.

say, reported the capture, hy three rebel batteries, of the United States steamer *Isaac Smith*.

It appears from Lieut.-Commanding BACON's reports, herewith inclosed, that in the afternoon of the 30th ult., he sent the *Isaac Smith*, Acting Lieut. CONOVER, up Stono River to make a reconnoissance, as had been frequently done for weeks previous. She passed some miles beyond Legaraville, without seeing the enemy, and was on her way hack; when about a mile above that place, and in a bend of the river, three batteries, heretofore concealed, opened a concentrated fire upon her, firing heavy rifled guns.

Lieut.-Commanding BACON, who with the Commodore, McDONOUGH, was anchored down the river, immediately, on hearing the firing, proceeded to her assistance. Soon after he had got under way, he discovered that a white flag was flying from the *Isaac Smith*, and that the firing from the shore had ceased. On arriving abreast of Legareville, she was seen to be aground about a quarter of a mile above the bend in the river, and two of her boats were observed going on shore loaded with officers and men.

The Commodore, McDONOUGH, stood up toward the bend, with the intention of either towing her off or destroying her. But after reaching the bend she was fired upon by the same three batteries, one on the bend, one half a mile above the bend, on St. John's Island, mounting six heavy guns, and one back and to the left of Legareville. Lieut-Commanding BACON immediately returned the fire from his rifled guns, and by keeping his vessel in motion, going ahead and backing, succeeded in escaping injury from the enemy's shells, which struck all around the ship. It becoming dark, he ceased firing, and dropped down to the entrance of the bar.

Lieut.-Commanding BACON reports that the *Isaac Smith* was under a heavy cross-fire, and just before it ceased a large cloud of steam was ascending from her, which probably rendered her unmanageable and caused her to run aground. Notwithstanding all the vigilance exercised by the commanding officers of the *Isaac Smith* and Commodore McDONOUGH, the enemy, who hold complete possession of the surrounding country and islands, succeeded in erecting the batteries by which the *Isaac Smith* was taken, masking them so skillfully that their existence was unknown.

I have had no means of ascertaining the casualties on board the *Isaac Smith*, but it is my purpose to do so by a flag of truce at the earliest moment, though I presume the Department will receive information through Southern sources on this point before it can be obtained here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT, Rear Admiral,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

GEN. FOSTER'S EXPEDITION

The Embarkation and Departure from Beaufort.

SEALED ORDERS.

ARRIVAL AT PORT ROYAL.

Ultimate Destination of the Squadron.

Generals Foster and Hunter in Consultation.

BEAUFORT HARBOR, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

The grand expedition which for the last month has been fitting out in this harbor is just starting on its southward journey. A series of adverse storms and various mishaps have delayed the departure much beyond the time originally fixed upon. But now, at last, the whole fleet are tripping their anchors, and the whole harbor is busy with preparations for sailing. Steamers, tugs and schooners have been cautiously making their way through the narrow and crowded channel, now and again barely escaping collisions, which would seriously interfere with the intention of Gen. FOSTER to get the whole fleet under sail at the moment when the wind and tide changed, and the whole harbor has presented a scene of the greatest activity.

Major-Gen. FOSTER and Staff came down from Newbern in a special train on Tuesday, the 27th, with the intention of getting the expedition off at 12 o'clock on the following day, and orders to that effect were given to the Commanders of the different vessels. But the remnants of a fierce northeaster, left from the storm which for several days had been prevailing, greatly to the hazard of the fleet, made navigation in and out of this dangerous harbor too perilous for the exact fulfillment of his purpose, and Wednesday passed without the intended movement. To-day, however, the wind has shated, and orders were early signaled from the flagship, the *S. R. Spoulding*, for immediately making all preparations for sailing at the moment the tide changed, and soon the fleet was brought into the proper order. The intention had been to have the sailing vessels go out under tow of the steemers, but in view of the danger in crossing the bar, the water on which, even when the tide came in in the afternoon, was shallow enough to make the passage of some of the largest vessels just sufficiently hazardous to be interesting and exciting, the schooners received orders to make sail without tows, and to lead the way. They have just safely passed the har, and are scudding out to the sea with all sails set, and with the prospect, if the present wind continue, of making our unknown harbor soon after the steamers are anchored there. The *Cahawba*, the flag-ship of Gen. NAGLEE, leads the steamers and passes the bar with but the slightest and gentlest touches upon the treacherous sands, and thus demonstrate, as she is one of the largest craft in the harbor, that there is depth of water enough for the remainder to safely make their way out of the confined harbor, and push out to sea. In crossing, however, she comes near giving a tragical initiation to the expedition. Just as the pilot is carefully steering her through the narrow channel, the *James S. Green*, one of the oldest and feehlest of the transports, and carrying the well known *Enfants Perdus*, of New-York, pushes in front of her bows, and barely escapes being cloven asunder by the larger and stouter vessels, and a schooner, which is pluckily making her way on the starboard side of the *Cahawba*, loses her bowsprit from venturing too near the steamer's wheelhouse. The *City of Bath*, one of the steam transports, strikes heavily enough in crossing to impair to a degree the efficiency of her engines, but she is briskly making her wey, and promises to have an otherwise safe and undisturbed passage.

The troops are embarked on transports and chartered steamers, the character of the majority of which is perhaps above that of those which imperiled the lives of so many in the Banks Expedition, but which is still not entirely above suspicion. A large number of schooners are laden with forage, subsistence, artillery and horses. The entire fleet makes quite an imposing appearance. Though I shall of course, refrain from mentioning the number of troops embarked, I may without hazard say, that they are comprised principally of veteran New-York and Pennsylvania regiments, with several of the best Massachusetts and Ohio regiments. Amongst the Generals with the Expedition are Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, Gen. NAGLEE, Gen. PORTER, Gen. STEVENSON, the young Gen. HECKMAN, lately Colonel of the Ninth New-Jersey, and Gen. FERRY; and Col. DAVIS, of the One hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, is acting as a Brigadier-General, and commands a force which has learnt war in all the battles of the Peninsula.

The sailing of the expedition has been delayed, not only by adverse winds, and the slow movements of some official, but also by the narrow capacity of the harbor, into which the fleet has been crowded. Every day has had its record of one or more craft aground on the shoals, or defaced in some collision; but at length nearly all have recovered from these mishaps, and the expedition leaves with its full complement of vessels.

The troops have eagerly hailed the preperations for moving and are in the best of spirits, in spite of the fact that most of them have for nearly a week been compelled to endure the hardship of close confinement on shiphoard. They are all, officers and men, earnest in the discussion of what is to be our probable destination. Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah have each their advocates, though it is most generally thought, or perhaps hoped, that the great birthplace of secession is to be the point where they are destined to strike. Let the curious do their guessing now, while the sea is comparatively still, for a few hours out and Neptune will engross their attention with other matters. The closest secrecy has been observed by the Commanding General as to his purposes, and with the exception, perhaps, of the Division Commanders under him, none of the officers have been permitted to share with him the possession of the word after which all are eagerly searching. Gen. NAGLEE promised his men a chance to do a brilliant thing, and win a fame of which they will always be proud, and they are ready to do their best.

Last night the sealed orders were delivered to the commandera of the different vessels, the envelopes bearing the printed direction: "*Not to be opened until off Wilmington.*" But this morning the order was changed, and the direction given to open the envelopes when forty miles down the coast.

The expedition is under command of Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, but Gen. H. M. NAGLEE has had a leading part in the arrangement of the plans, and will be prominent in carrying them into execution. In case of the success of the expedition in conquering new territory from the rebels, it is understood Gen. NAGLEE will have command, may be, of a new department, and will use any place we may take as a base of an energetic campaign.

ARRIVAL AT PORT ROYAL.

PORT ROYAL HARBOR, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

After a pleasant voyage of something over forty hours, the flag-ship *Cahawba* arrived at this port on the morning of Saturday, the 31st of January, and in the course of the day the remaining steam vessels of the fleet came in, with the exception of the *S. R. Spaulding*. Gen. FOSTER's flag-ship, and a few others, which it seems did not leave Beaufort with the hulk of the expedition, but remained until the following day before cruising the bar. These arrived here this morning. The sailing vessels are also fast coming in, and to-night all, or nearly all, will be safe at anchor in this fine harbor.

Upon the arrival of Gen. NAGLEE he was met by Gen. HUNTER, who was congratulating himself that the heavily laden transports coming into the harbor, were bringing the reinforcements which he had been expecting. In this he was mistaken, and Gen. FOSTER, who to-day has been in conference with him, has doubtless by this time brought about a mutual understanding. As to the further destination of the expedition, for it evidently is not intended to stop here any length of time, there are many conjectures, but I refrain from giving currency to any of them, preferring to let the expedition itself tell what it is to do. To-day a portion of the troops are disembarking to stretch themselves after their confinement, get a breath of fresh air, and afford opportunity for the cleansing of the ships. I am able to say confidently that the troops we bring are not reinforcements for this Department, but have an especial object in view, which they will accomplish, it may be with the aid of some of the forces already here, but more likely without such aid; that they will have the cooperation of the navy, and especially of the Monitors, in any attack they may make, and that it is the hope and intention of those who have originated the expedition to speedily set about the important work they have in hand.

I leave to your regular correspondents at Hilton Head the narration of the stirring events in the midst of which we arrived at this port. It is possible that their occurrence at this moment may change to some extent the original purpose for which we have come here. CLINTON.

THE PRIZE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL.

Admiral Dupont's Official Account of her Capture.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

The following has been received by the Secretary of the Navy, relating to the capture of the steamer *Princess Royal*:

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 31, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the capture, on the morning of the 29th inst., of the screw-steamer *Princess Royal*, while attempting to run the blockade into Charleston.

The following are the circumstances connected with her capture:

After standing in a mile and a half, Lieut.-Commander QUACKENBUSH observed a steamer standing along the land in the direction of Charleston. He fired two shots toward her, when her course was altered toward the beach, and she was run ashore. Two officers and an armed boat's crew were immediately sent to take possession. She proved to be the iron steam propeller *Princess Royal*, last from Bermuda, four days out, and laden, as far as he could learn, with rifled guns, arms, ammunition, steam engines for the iron-clads, and an assorted cargo. On taking possession, it was ascertained that the Captain, supercargo, pilot and some of the petty officers, and a passenger, had left the ship, when she struck, and escaped to the shore, which fact was substantiated by the chief mate, under supercargo and Chief Engineer, as well as by seeing the two missing boats lying on the beach deserted.

By the active exertions of Acting Master E. VAN SIZE, and Acting Ensign R. W. CORNELL, of the *Unadilla*, assisted by a boat's crew from the United States steamers *Housatonic* and *Augusta*, and schooners *Blunt* and *America*, aided by two of the engineers of the prize, she was got off without sustaining any injury.

There not being sufficient coal on board the *Princess Royal* to send her North, she was ordered by the senior officer to this port to obtain a supply. No papers pertaining to the ship or cargo were found on board of her at the time, except the shipping articles and a log-book; but after her arrival here, Acting Master VAN SIZE of the *Unadilla*, the officer in charge of the prize, discovered accidentally, in looking over the side, certain papers which had lodged in the fender, in the attempt to throw them overboard. These refer principally to the cargo, and with the papers before mentioned, (which were all that were found on board,) will be forwarded to the United States District Judge, at Philadelphia.

The under supercargo, HOXLEY; the chief mate, SAAW; the Captain's clerk, a young man named HASKELL, whose father is said to be interested in the cargo, two of the engineers and several of the firemen, go North in the prize. The rest of the crew will be sent by the first opportunity.

I desire to call the attention of the Department to the fact that in this prize are two complete engines, said to be of great power, and intended for iron-clads. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT,
Rear-Admiral Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION.

Important Military Movements Expected Soon.

Preparations for the Attack on Port Hudson.

The steamship *Marion*, Capt. JOHNSON, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from New-Orleans, having left that port on the 2d inst.

Feb. 8, in lat. 36° 24', the *Marion* passed steamer *Star of the South*, bound to the southward.

Among the passengers by the *Marion* is Col. H. C. DEMING, who has resigned the office of Mayor of New-Orleans and the Colonelcy of the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment, and Count MEJAN, the French Consul at New-Orleans, whose name has been rendered quite prominent by recent events.

The steamer *Gen. Williams*, formerly the *W. Burton*, a prize vessel, was sunk in the Mississippi on Jan. 30, near English Turn. She ran upon some obstruction which had previously been the means of sinking several vessels. No lives were lost.

An editorial article, which appeared in the evening edition of the *True Delta* on Thursday, which predicted that Gen. BANKS would do just the opposite of what his order No. 12 promised, was not suffered to appear in Friday's *True Delta*, and the editor, Dr. KENNEDY, was reprimended.

Houston (Texas) papers, received at New-Orleans, give additional particulars of the fight at Galveston. All award great gallantry and bravery to the defenders of the *Harriet Lane*. The following is the list of those who were killed and wounded on board of her:

Killed—Capt. J. M. Wainwright, First Lieut. Edward Lea, James Pollock, John Hart, Henry Newton.

Wounded—Nicklas Hagerty, J. M. Cumlington, O. Shonessy, G. R. Day, W. D. Parker, F. Morrell, Acting Master Hamilton, Acting Master W. L. Monroe, Lieut. Cowden, Ordnance Sergeant Wentworth, McDermott, Sailor, Jackson, Frazer, Herron, E. F. Joselyn, E. B. Double, F. S. Nott, J. Vindt, Emsley.

Many others slightly wounded, but not in hospital.

The *Delta* is informed by Paymaster FITCH, of the steamer *Tennessee*, that the *Harriet Lane* has not got out of that port. Her masts have been taken out, and she has been towed round the bend, behind the town, to place her out of the range of the *Brooklyn's* guns.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of January 5, states that the guns of the gunboat *Westfield*, which was blown up in Galveston Bay, have all been fished up.

We are indebted to Purser PHILLIPS, of the *Marion* for favors.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Highly Important Movements About to take Place—Affairs in the Lafourche District—Disturbance at Ship Island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

Although "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and the Banks Expedition—so far—has had very little of consequence to show for itself, you must not imagine that we are altogether asleep. The work before us is great—I am not sure but that it is the very greatest yet undertaken in this war—we are a long distance from home, requiring vast amounts of transportation in men and materials, and these difficulties can only be overcome with time; a thing that rolls by with miraculous rapidity to those who have the difficulties to encounter, but with painful slowness to an anxious and excited public, who are watching only results, without always comprehending the means by which they must be obtained.

Any one who expected to see Port Hudson fall at the mere advent of Gen. BANKS, as the walls of Jericho crumbled before the trumpet blast of Joshua, was expecting too much. But it does not follow that because that rebel stronghold on the Mississippi has been flaunting defiance in our faces all this time, it is to do so much longer. I have reason to know that measures of a strategic character are being taken that promise the most satisfactory results. Have no fear about our army here, or of anything that rebellion has to gain in this quarter; the only danger to the country—if any exists—is from the *North itself!*

AFFAIRS IN THE LAFOURCHE DISTRICT.

An officer just arrived from Berwick's Bay, tells me that conscript deserters, who have come within our lines, report that the rebels are fortifying the banks of Bayou Teche, by new rifle pits and batteries, below the points where the *Cotton* was destroyed a short time since; that the enemy are strongly reinforced at Franklin, and actually meditating an attack upon Brasheur City. This is precisely what I foreshadowed as the inevitable result when, after causing the destruction of the *Cotton*, our forces returned to their encampment at Thibodeaux. The time has now come to make a clean sweep of the enemy from the whole of that district, and I shall be surprised if I am not able, very soon, to tell you of its having been done.

One night, early in the last week, the *Diana*, with one hundred men of an Illinois regiment, made an attempt to destroy the rebel steamer *Hart*; but owing to lowness of water, or some other insurmountable impediment, they did not get up to where the *Hart* lay, and failed in their object. Two secesh females, who came to Brashear City under a flag of truce, reported that FULLAM, the Captain of the rebel boat *Cotton*, was not so seriously wounded as was originally thought, and that he has been promoted.

DISTURBANCE AT SHIP ISLAND.

I am sorry to say that very plausible rumors are afloat here respecting a disorderly spirit having manifested itself among our troops at Ship Island, owing to the arrival there of a colored regiment. Reports go so far as to state that several officers have been arrested for mutinous conduct.

It is melancholy to hear of such proceedings, and it will be worth the while of our military authorities to consider, in time, whether there be not some way of entirely removing the irritating cause, without necessarily discarding a principle, at the summons of any fastidious and prejudiced officer, or body of officers, who may happen to be opposed to it.

While many cannot see, and the most inveterate opponents cannot give, any sensible reason why we should not employ colored forces against those who are employing them against us; while any unbiased person, honestly seeking the truth, can find abundant proof that men of the highest intelligence, refinement and military proficiency, are to be seen among the line officers (colored) of our colored troops; and while it is impossible for liberal-minded people to imagine why men possessing such qualities should not be entitled to the respect attending such possession, it is idle to attempt to confront and override suddenly the deep and almost universal feeling which exists upon this subject, and which is often found to break out in unpleasant manifestations whenever the two classes—white and colored—are brought into contact.

Two things would seem necessary to avoid this unhappy state of things: First, to see that white and colored regiments are not brought into immediate contact, except where it is utterly impossible to avoid it; and second, to let *all* the officers—including the line ones—be white men.

The reason for this is obvious. Let a colored Captain be ever so well-informed, efficient, gentlemanly and refined in his bearing, it is futile to expect—just now, at any rate—the most vulgar and illiterate white private to show him that respect to which he is, by position, entitled. This naturally begets bickerings, perhaps insubordation, where—if we are to use colored regiments at all—all should be harmoniously working together in the same good cause.

It is useless to regret this state of things, to argue against the abstract injustice of such prejudices against deserving men; we have to deal with the simple fact as it stands at present, and should adapt ourselves accordingly. Perhaps the time may come when opinions will change upon this subject, and when the colored man, meeting the foes of his country upon some deadly field of glory, will, by brute force and courage, wring from the world a reluctant confession of his *manhood*, when every effort of his intellect and good manners had failed to do so.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

The French Government and the American Question.

ANOTHER PROJECT FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Commissioners from the North and South to Meet on Neutral Ground.

Hostilities Meantime Not to be Suspended.

HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 9.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. MUIR, from Liverpool 24th, *via* Queenstown 25th ult., arrived here at 7 P. M. to-day.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Portland arrived at Londonderry 23d, and reached Liverpool 24th.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton 23d.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown 23d, and reached Liverpool 24th.

The steamship *St. Andrew*, from the Clyde for Portland, put into Londonderry 22d, five days out.

The ship *Parmelia Flood*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea. The Captain was the only person saved.

The steamship *Wm. Corey*, from New-York for London, put into Falmouth 23d, leaky, decks swept, lost masts, &c.

The ship *Favorite*, from New-York, was ashore at Sligo.

The *Europa* has 56 passengers for Boston. She experienced heavy head winds. She passed, 27th, lat. 51°, lon. 14° 23', mail steamer *Asia*.

The *Europa* will sail at midnight.

The *Europa* left Liverpool at 10 30 A. M. on the 24th ult., and Queenstown on the evening of the 25th.

The *Anglo-Saxon* arrived at Londonderry on the morning, and the *Glasgow* at Queenstown, and the *Hammonia* at Southampton on the afternoon of the 23d ult.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* has reason to know that official instructions have been sent by the French Government to Washington, suggesting that Commissioners be delegated by the Federal Government and by the Southern States, to *meet on neutral ground and confer together, without hostilities being suspended*, so that they might advise mutual concessions and effect a reconciliation, so desirable for the interests of the world.

The Paris *Pays* says: We believe that we are able to state, that the Government of the Emperor has addressed a communication to Washington proposing means of arrangement between the belligerents, which would fully protect the dignity (*amour propre*) of the Americans.

Le Nord also says France has proposed the convocation of an American Congress, with a view to peace.

The London *Times* cannot perceive anything in the tone of the American people to give any very confident hope that the miseries of that nation are drawing to an end. The Democrats do not raise their voices in favor of peace. The more the Union vanishes out of sight the more do the two parties of the State vie with one another in frantic promises to renew it. "We must be content to hope," says the *Times*, "that the deliverance for this people—most sorely tried, because most entirely handed over to its own devices,—will come from some quarter, of which present circumstances afford no indications."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks that the Federal success at Murfreesboro is more than counterbalanced by the defeat at Vicksburgh.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* learns on excellent authority that the Confederate Government has been doing a very considerable stroke of business in England, through the medium of cotton warrants. These warrants are undertakings to deliver so much cotton at a fixed price, reported to be at from 3d. to 4d. per pound, so many days after sight, at any Confederate port, *after the recognition of the Confederacy*. He also says that it is reported that *the Confederacy has even addressed proposals to the British Government for some such provisionary and speculative transactions in cotton on a large scale.*

The *Times* editorially combats MILNER GIBSON's assertion that Slavery is the sole cause of the American war. It says that Slavery is only a part of the cause. It is the American Constitution which has broken down.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord PALMERSTON had issued his usual appeal to his supporters to be present at the opening of Parliament on the 5th of February.

DISRAELI had issued a similar summons to the opposition.

In the case of PEARSONS' bankruptcy, in the Bankruptcy Court, it was stated that the value of his ships, which had been seized and condemned in Federal Prize Courts, was £150,000 sterling.

The *Times* has a sarcastic article on the Dublin meeting relative to the Galway subsidy. It concludes by saying if Ireland will insist on the inconvenient Galway perquisite, it is a small matter; so let her have it and digest it in peace.

The *Globe* (Ministerial organ) writes in a somewhat similar strain.

FRANCE.

Paris letters speak of probable animated debates in the Legislature on Italy, Mexico and the treatment of the Press, with considerable opposition to the Mexican war. The Emperor is reported to have said to a Member of Chambers, "The public do not yet understand the thought that dictated the Mexican expedition to me. It will be judged later by results, and every one will see it is one of the most important and glorious acts of my reign."

The *Moniteur* denies that the French Consul at New-Orleans was superseded. He left merely on leave of absence.

The same journal says that the service of negroes for Mexico were accepted from the Egyptian Government in the interests of humanity, they being proof against yellow fever.

Six thousand additional reinforcements have been ordered to Mexico.

The Bourse was heavy. Rentes 69f.85c.

ITALY.

A Mazzatist plot in Naples and the Mazzinian intrigues in the Marches and the Sicilies have been discovered.

The National Committee have issued a manifesto, denying that there has been any change of policy, and asserting allegiance to the King.

SPAIN.

The Government intends introducing a bill for a general amnesty.

GREECE.

The Weimar *Gazette* announces the Duke of Coburg's acceptance of the throne of Greece, on the condition that the house of Bavaria renounces its rights.

It is said that Russia protests against the Duke on account of his relationship to the English royal family.

GERMANY.

The proposal to establish a Chamber of Popular Delegates, in addition to the Federal Diet, had been rejected by that Assembly.

PRUSSIA.

The draft of an address of the Chamber of Deputies, to be presented to the King, if adopted, protests in strong terms against the violations of the Constitution by the Ministers, and declares that peace at home and power abroad can only be secured by the Government returning to a Constitutional state of things.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 25.

There is no news of political importence today.

Insurrectionery outbreaks are taking place in Poland.

Commercial News by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 24.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 23,500 bales, of which 8,000 were taken by speculators and 2,500 by exporters. The market has been irregular, and prices have declined ⅛d.@¼d. for American, ⅛d. for Surats, and id. for other kinds. The sales of Friday were 4,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull, at the annexed quotations:

Fair Orleans	27d.	Middling Orleans	21d.
Fair Mobile	26d.	Middling Mobile	23¼d.
Fair Uplands	25d.	Middling Uplands	23d.

The stock in port is estimated at 396,000 bales, of which 65,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester Market is very dull, with a downward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market is heavy and declining. RICHARDSON SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report Flour dull and partially 6d. lower; American, 22s.@27s. 6d. Wheat still declining, and prices 1d.@2d. lower; Red Western, 9s. 1d.@9s. 9d.; Red Southern, 10s.; White Western, 10s.@11s.; White Southern, 11s.@13s. Corn easier; Mixed, 30s.

PROVISIONS—The market has been steady. The above authorities report: Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon irregular, and still declining. Butter steady. Lard firmer, but quiet: sales at 31s. 6d.@39s. Tallow quiet, but steady.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes easier; Pots 32s.; Pearls 31s.; Resin firm; common 20s.@27s. Spirits Turpentine, small sales at 12½s. Sugar still declining, and 3d. lower. Coffee firm. Rice quiet, but steady. Linseed firm, and unchanged. Linseed Cakes quiet and unchanged. Linseed Oil quiet, but steady. Cod Oil, no sales.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING's circular reports BREADSTUFFS dull but steady at unchanged rates. IRON steady. SUGAR dull and 6d. lower. COFFEE buoyant and still advancing. TEA quiet but steady. RICE inactive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE tending downward, sales at 115s. RESIN still advancing. TALLOW firm at 44s. 6d.@44s. 9d. LINSEED OIL still advancing, sales at 44s. LINSEED CAKES heavy and tending downward. SPERM OIL quiet and unchanged. PETROLEUM dull at 20s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 92⅛@92⅜ for Money. The Funds on the 23d were flat and tending down. Money was in limited demand, and rates in open market were a quarter below the Bank minimum.

AMERICAN SECURITIES

Are still declining: U. S. 5s, 59@60; do. 6s, 67@69; Illinois Central shares, 40@39 discount. Erie shares, 46@46½.

HAVRE MARKET—JAN. 22.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 3,000 bales; market flat and easier; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 315f.; do. *bas*, 302f.; stock, 54,000 bales.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 24—Evening.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 5,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters; market firmer, though quiet, but quotations unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

Provisions steady and unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 24—Evening.

Consols, for money, 92⅛.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Bourse heavy; Rentes, 69f.95c.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Successful Reconnoissance on the Right Wing.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Feb. 8.

A reconnoisance was completed yesterday on the right wing of the army, which accomplished all the purposes for which it was intended, in the most successful manner.

Richmond papers of the 5th and 6th have been received. They as usual contain long extracts from the New-York papers, and rather a significant notice of three executions to take place in Richmond. *The notice states that the executions are so frequent that they excite no attention whatever.*

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Hooker's Reorganization of the Army
The Grand Divisions Abolished, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Saturday Evening, Feb. 7, 1863.

Gen. HOOKER's General Order, which I inclose, doing away with the Grand Divisions, though dated the 5th, were not distributed to the various commands until to-day. The order is to take effect immediately.

The massing of the entire cavalry into one corps is a movement which has been under consideration for a long time. The rebel cavalry constitutes a separate, independent wing of the service, under command of Gen. FITZHUGH LEE. Gen. STONEMAN had charge of the cavalry advance to Richmond, on the Peninsula.

Gen. SMITH takes his departure on Monday. Last evening a subscription was started, unbeknown to him, among the officers of his old division, (now Howe's,) for the purpose of presenting his lady with a set of silver plate, as a token of their regard for Gen. SMITH. One thousand dollars was contributed in a very short space of time.

Gen. HOOKER is very hard at work in arranging and systematizing the numerous duties connected with his assumption of the command of the entire army. Several officers who were originally appointed from the line, on the Staff of first, Gen. MCCLELLAN, and then Gen. BURNSIDE, have just been ordered back to their regiments. Some of them have been playing the rôle of Staff officers for fifteen months and upward. Flags of truce continue to pass back and forth across the river. Owing to the fact that a citizen recently sent over under a flag of truce (to recover the remains of his son) was discovered taking drawings and sketches of the rebel works. Gen. LEE has refused further permission for parties to cross over. The weather has been mild and beautiful to-day.

GEN. HOOKER'S GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., Feb. 5, 1863.

1. The division of the army into "Grand Divisions" impeding, rather than facilitating the dispatch of its current business, and the character of the service it is liable to be called upon to perform being adverse to the movement and operations of heavy columns, it is discontinued, and the Corps organization is adopted in its stead. They will be commanded as follows:

First Corps—Maj.-Gen. John F. Reynolds.
Second Corps—Maj.-Gen. D. N. Couch.
Third Corps—Brig.-Gen. D. E. Sickles. (Temporarily.)
Fifth Corps—Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade.
Sixth Corps—Maj.-Gen. John Sedgwick.
Eleventh Corps—Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.
Twelfth Corps—Maj.-Gen. H. W. Slocum.

2. Hereafter the corps will be considered as a unit for the organization of the artillery, and no transfers of batteries will be made from one corps or division to others, except for purposes of equalization, and then only under the authority of the Chief of Artillery.

3. The cavalry of the army will be consolidated into one corps, under the command of Brig.-Gen. STONEMAN, who will make the necessary assignments for detached duty.

4. The foregoing changes in command will be made as early as convenient.

5. The Major Generals Commanding Grand Divisions will report to these Headquarters the names of such Staff Officers as are for assignment for duty in the execution of this order.

By command of Major-Gen. HOOKER.
JOSEPH DICKINSON, Assist. Adjut.-Gen.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—To-night CARL ANSCHUTZ's German Opera Troupe, so successful in this City and in Philadelphia, will perform for the first time in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The opera chosen is MOZART's "Magic Flute," with Mme. JOHANNSEN, Mme. ROTTER, and Messrs. HARTMAN, WEINLICH and LOTTI in the cast. It is to be hoped that the people of Brooklyn will encourage this enterprise of Mr. ANSCHUTZ, and insure to themselves a continuation of his good will and efforts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WILKINS' play of "Henriette" will be revived here to-night, for the first time in the new theatre.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS give their third soirée of chamber music to-night. The programme will be found elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

"BOURBON WHISKY."
"WARRANTED PURE."
"BOTTLED BY"
"UDOLPHO WOLFE."

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been solicited by Physicians, Druggists, Grocers and private families, to add to my business "Pure Bourbon Whisky," in bottles, the same as I am and have been doing with my "Schiedam Schnapps," to seal it with my seal, and add my certificate to the label, of its undoubted purity, I am happy to say that, after a great deal of difficulty, I have concluded an arrangement with two of the largest and oldest distillers in Kentucky for a regular supply.

The Whisky will be put up in quart bottles, and packed in cases of one dozen each.

For sale by Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and Fruit stores.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY IN BROOKLYN.—FOWLER & WELLS announce a course of six lectures on Phrenology and Physiology at the new Temperance Hall, corner Fulton and Pineapple streets, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 9, and continuing every evening during the week. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c., or $1 for the Course. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

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NOTICE.—LEFT, ON SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, at the stable of PATRICK TONER, No. 10 Murray-st., a HORSE and WAGON. Notice is hereby given by the proprietor of the said stable, that if the above is not called for within ten days from date, said horse and wagon will be sold to pay expenses.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 14, 10	Drew	$30,000
17, 56, 66	Drew	10,000
36, 50, 78	Drew	1,000
19, 29, 41	Drew	5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000, 75 prizes of $500, 20 prizes of $200, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address
J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3552. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Military Changes and Movements.

The Pirate Alabama Off the Mouth of the Mississippi.

THE DISASTER AT SABINE PASS.

The Destruction of the Morning Light by her Captors.

The Rebels Strengthening Port Hudson.

"Greenbacks" at a Discount in New-Orleans.

The steamer *North Star*, with New Orleans dates to the 30th of January has arrived here. Her advices are not so late as were received by the *Marion* and published yesterday.

Among her passengers is Col. HENRY C. DEMING-late Acting Mayor of New-Orleans and commander of the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers.

Brig.-Gen. BOWEN had been installed as Provost Marshal of the Departmeet of the Gulf; and Col. French's successor, as Provost Marshal of the State of Louisiana, had been inducted on the 28th ultimo.

Col. FRENCH was still holding the office of Chief of Police of New-Orleans.

Of military movements nothing could be made public. Geo. BANAS was busy over his plans.

Gen. AUGUR was in command at Baton Rouge, and the troops there were drilling by companies, by battalions, by regiments and by brigades.

Gen. NEAL DOW, who has been in command of the forts for some time back, was in New-Orleans, and it was understood that he would have a command in front, which is all that he asks. The troops regard him as a brave man, and this sort of faith is a great thing for a commander and the men.

Gen. DOW has been cited to appear before the Sixth District Court of New-Orleans, Judge HOWELL, to answer a charge preferred against him of stealing silver ware to the value of $160. The charge is preferred by BRADISH JOHNSON, a native of New-York and a citizen of the United States.

Port Hudson was growing stronger and stronger every day. The rebels were sure that no force from New-Orleans could dislodge them. Indeed, they give it out, that if assaulted and victory is theirs, they will push on to New-Orleans, shoot all the Yankees, hang all the loyal men, roast all the police, and burn the *Delta* office and its editors.

NAT, the robber, whom Judge BELL sent to the Parish Prison for twenty years for robbing FRANKO and others, has been liberated by an order from Washington, and was at large in New-Orleans.

On the evening of the 23d ult., a steamer, rigged as a bark, with a rakish appearance, came in sight of the Southwest Pass. She had nothing above the top-masts, and moved slowly by the Pass, apparently watching for some signals, or expecting some.

A number of the Pass pilots are now under arrest, for communicating with a strange vessel some days since, and it is supposed further attempts will be made preparatory to a raid on the river.

The *Morning Light*, captured at Sabine Pass, was a fine-gun sailing ship. We do not learn that her Captain fought his ship.

The rebels took 109 prisoners.

Assistance was sent over from Galveston, and the rebels seeing the Federal gunboats approaching, set fire to the *Morning Light* and destroyed her.

The schooner captured was the transport *Velocity*.

At the time of the capture of the *Morning Light* and the *Velocity* a dead calm prevailed.

The *Picayune* and *True Delta* had been warned for publishing contraband news, which was deemed of a character calculated to inspire the city rebels.

The *Delta* of the 29th ultimo, contained an ardent appeal to the Northern Press to cease their political bickerings and sustain the Government cordially.

Greenbacks were at two per cent. discount in New-Orleans on the 29th ultimo. It was thought that the local Banks had combined against the Federal currency.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Affairs up the River—Capture of the Antona by the Pocahontas—The President's Proclamation and How it Works—Scenes and Abuses—Trouble in Lafourche District—Important New Order by Gen. Banks—Petition of the Colored Population—Union Meetings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

Affairs up the river have made no progress yet; although the fact of Gens. BANKS, AUGUR, SHERMAN, and WEITZEL having met here this morning, in close consultation, looks as if something were brewing. The only news of any consequence I have heard—and that is no very grand matter—is that four of our officers at Baton Rouge have resigned, tired—so report says, at least—of this "abolition war." Of course, this little tit-bit of scandal was too luscious a morsel for the Secessionists to neglect; so they have been improving it, and I to-day heard the list of resignations run up to one, two, three—and even *four hundred!*

CAPTURE OF THE ENGLISH STEAMER ANTONA.

Intelligence has reached us that on the 7th inst., while the United States gunboat *Pocahontas*, Lieutenant Commander GAMBLE, stationed off Mobile, was out overhauling a vessel which turned out to be one of Gen. BANKS' ironsports, she discovered a steamer under the land, several miles east of Fort Morgan. She immediately made after the strange sail, which stood off, and a chase ensued which lasted from 10 A. M. until 11 P. M., when the *Pocahontas* came up with her prize about thirty miles S. S. E. of San Blas.

It proved to be the British iron propeller *Antona*, of Glasgow, Scotland, GAINOLS, Master, with a crew of 23 men, from Liverpool, *via* Teneriffe, St. Thomas and Havana, and bound to Mobile with an assorted cargo, consisting of powder, small arms, brandy, saddles, tea, &c., vessel and cargo being valued at some $300,000.

The *Pocahontas* was considerably out of repair at the time, and but for a strong gale from the north and west, she would not have overtaken the stranger. The sea ran so high as to make it quite impossible to board her that night, and the prize was, consequently, ordered to lay to under the guns of the *Pocahontas* until next morning, when she was taken possession of by Acting Master E. BAKER, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Acting Ensign CHASE, Second Engineer ADAIR, and Third Engineer ROSS, of the *Pocahontas*, and brought to this port.

The *Antona* was in charge of a Mobile pilot, who, when chased by the *Pocahontas*, wanted to run the vessel ashore, but was prevented by the Captain. They had communicated with the rebels on shore previous to being seen by the *Pocahontas*, and failing to force the blockade at Mobile, were making arrangements to land the cargo on the beach, in the neighborhood of Pardito Inlet. In this the crew of the steamer counted upon the aid of a strong force of rebel soldiers, who, as in the case of the attack on the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, when she captured the schooner *Wilder* last Winter, were to repel the blockaders.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

I am sorry to say that the President's 1st of January Proclamation does not work very smoothly; whether through any inherent clumsiness in the machine, or carelessness and apathy in the engineers who are driving it, or both causes combined, I really don't know. But one thing certain is that Freedom and Slavery have, somehow or other, got so jumbled up and confused here that it is hard to tell which is boss.

What with freedom being proclaimed in some parts of the State, while other parts are exempted—the injuries inflicted by confounding those who are slaves with those who are not—the alternate raising and crushing the hopes of slaveowners, by inducing them to expect a return of their power, at the same time that every step apparently only takes them further from their object—all go to keep the place in a perfect state of nervous excitement. In the meantime—as always happens in such cases—the intermediate weakest party, about whom all this wrangling is going on, comes in for buffets on all sides. The poor colored man, whether free or slave, finds himself a shuttlecock between two battledores—or like an unfortunate fish for which two greedy pelicans are contending.

As might naturally be expected, this attempt to be carrying out two antagonistic programmes at the same time has already given rise to no end of abuses and disorders. A few evenings ago, the whole city was thrown into great commotion by the simultaneous arrest of all colored people in the streets, of every age, sex and condition of life, huddling them all into jail. As this was done without any previous notice or advertisement—at least such as very few, if any, ever heard of—the result may be easily imagined. The scene at the jail, where respectably dressed females and children—some as fair as the fairest Caucasians—were piled ignominiously and promiscuously with the lowest of both sexes—all weeping, imploring, and almost scared to death, was something that will not easily be forgotten by those who saw it.

TROUBLE IN LAFOURCHE DISTRICT.

While matters are in this state in town, the question is no less agitated in the rural districts. In that of Lafourche, where Lieut.-Col. LULL is the Provost Judge, it is stated as matter of public notoriety, that slaveholders are actually permitted to come *within our lines* and seize upon the contrabands whenever and wherever they can find them. Men, women and children have been seized, tied together, put into carts, and fairly driven beyond our lines, before their claimants; and, in one or two instances—so my informant declares—actually by the aid of our own cavalry men. These scenes are related as occurring at or very near Thibodeaux, the headquarters of Gen. WEITZEL.

GEN. BANKS' ORDER NO. 12.

Whether immediately caused by these proceedings or not, I cannot say, but Gen. BANKS—doubtless foreseeing that it was impossible for such a state of things to continue without some serious breach of the public peace—this morning issued the following order, while reprinting the President's Proclamation:

PROMULGATING THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12.—The following Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated Jan. 1, 1863, is published in General Orders for the information and government of the officers and soldiers of this command, and all persons acting under their authority.

The Proclamation designates portions of the State of Louisiana, which are not to be affected by its provisions. The articles of war, however, forbid officers of the army and navy to return slaves to their owners; and the inevitable conditions of a state of war, unavoidably deprive all classes of citizens of much of that absolute freedom of action and control of property which local law and the continued peace of the country guaranteed and secured to them. The forcible seizure of fugitives from service or labor by their owners is inconsistent with these articles and conditions of war, inasmuch as it leads to personal collisions and the disturbance of the public peace, and it cannot be permitted.

Officers and soldiers will not encourage or assist slaves to leave their employers, but they cannot compel or authorize their return by force.

The public interest peremptorily demands that all persons without other means of support shall be required to maintain themselves by labor. Negroes are not exempt from this law. Those who leave their employers will be compelled to support themselves and families by labor upon the public works. Under no circumstances whatever can they be supported in idleness, or allowed to wander through the parishes and cities of the State without employment. Vagrancy and crime will be suppressed by an enforced and constant occupation and employment.

Wise men accept and adapt themselves to the circumstances which surround them, where it is impossible to change them. Planters and other employers will do well to consider the condition of public affairs while consulting their own wishes.

Upon every consideration, labor is entitled to some equitable proportion of the crops it produces. To secure the objects both of capital and labor, the Sequestration Commission is hereby authorized and directed, upon conference with planters and other parties, to propose and establish a yearly system of negro labor, which shall provide for the food, clothing, proper treatment and just compensation, for the negroes, at fixed monthly rates, or an equitable proportion of the yearly crop, as may be deemed advisable. When accepted by the planter or other parties, all the conditions of continuous and faithful service, respectful deportment, correct discipline and perfect subordination, shall be enforced on the part of the negroes by the officers of the Government. To secure their payment, the wages of labor will constitute a lien upon its products.

This may not be the best, but it is now the only practicable system. Wise men will do what they can, when they cannot do what they would. It is the law of success! In three years from the restoration of peace under this voluntary system of labor, the State of Louisiana will produce threefold the product of its most prosperous year in the past.

The Quartermaster's Department is charged with the duty of harvesting corn on deserted fields, and cultivating abandoned estates. Unemployed negroes will be engaged in this service under the control of suitable agents, or planters, with a just compensation in food, clothing and money, and under such regulations as will tend to keep families together, to impart self-supporting habits to the negroes, and protect the best interests of the people and the Government. By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PETITION OF THE COLORED POPULATION.

Gen. BANKS' order does not in any way touch the previous question of the arbitrary arrests that have occurred and are still occurring among absolute freemen. The old "curfew" laws, which were in vogue in the palmy days of Slavery, seem to have sprung into new and vigorous existence in a single day. By 7½ P. M. every man, woman and child of color, free or slave, no matter what their occupations may be, have to be in doors,—or are liable to be seized and thrust into jail.

The free people of color, not understanding what they have done to meet such treatment under the Government of the United States, and not construing the President's Proclamation as warranting it, have prepared the following respectful address, which is to be delivered to the proper authorities to-morrow:

To His Excellency Brig.-Gen. George F. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents:

That they are free colored persons, and natives of this State and city, and all of them born free, as well as their parents before them; that they are loyal citizens of the United States, devotedly attached to the Constitution thereof, and to the preservation of the unity of its Government and the absolute maintenance of its laws; that many of them are owners of real estate, and all of them owners of movable property, as such, contributing by the payment of taxes to the support of the Government; that many of them are engaged in trade and commercial occupations, and others of them engaged in mechanical and industrial pursuits; that they are all law-abiding citizens, and have uniformly conducted themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner; and that among them are to be found many of the descendants of those brave men of color whom the illustrious JACKSON did not hesitate to address as his "fellow-citizens," and to summon to the field of battle to repel the enemies of their country.

Your petitioners further show that by the laws of Louisiana they are not only entitled to the privileges of free men, but the presumption of law lies in favor of their freedom; that as early as the year 1810 in the case of ADELE *vs.* BEAUREGARD, 1 MARTIN'S Reports, page 183, in the Superior Court of the Territory of Orleans, Judge F. X. MARTIN presiding, it was held "that persons of color are presumed to be free," that in the case of the State *vs.* CECIL in the Superior Court of the State of Louisiana in 1812, MATTHEWS, LEWIS and MARTIN, Judges, reported in 2d Martin, 208, the Attorney-General offered a woman of color as a witness, the Court said: "The woman being of color, the presumption is that she is 'born free'"; that these views were reaffirmed in PILIE *vs.* LALANDE *et al.*, 7 Martin, new series, p. 648, and have ever since been the well-settled principles of the jurisprudence and law of this State.

Now your petitioners respectfully represent that latterly, in defiance of the laws of Louisiana, as above set forth, and to the great injury and vexation of petitioners and the other free persons of color of this city, a large number of free persons of color have been arrested in the public streets, while peaceably pursuing their private business, and thrust into prison without any legal cause whatever, but upon the frivolous, vexatious and unjust pretext that they had not with them, and upon their persons, free papers or documents proving them to be free: which papers are in no case necessary, as petitioners are by law presumed to be free, and in many cases cannot be had even if necessary, since many of them have been free for several generations.

Your petitioners further respectfully represent that Major J. M. BELL, while acting as Provost Judge in this city, recognized the legal rights of the class to which your petitioners belong, in the case of HENRY DOMINIQUE.

Wherefore your petitioners pray your Excellency for relief in the premises, and that such order shall be made as will cause their rights and the legal presumption established in their favor to be respected, and that henceforth they may be delivered from vexatious and illegal arrest and confinement, and directions issued to the police and all in authority to respect the presumption of law in favor of their freedom, and to make no arrests except in cases of violation of law and as in the case of other citizens.

UNION MEETINGS.

In spite of these depressing influences, which have so suddenly come upon them, the Unionists of New-Orleans have not lost heart, but bear up with apparently stouter zeal under each fresh discouragement. Union meetings are frequently held, in which the boldest sentiments of loyalty are fearlessly uttered.

A large one was recently held in the Third District, at the Recorder's Court, at which the venerable ANTHONY FERNANDEZ spoke. This noble-hearted old patriot can go back to the days of ANDREW JACKSON, by whom he was known and respected. He is not only a life-long resident of this State, but was a large slaveowner at the commencement of the war. When such as he are found standing nobly by the flag of their fathers, ignoring all other issues, and forfeiting all worldly personal interests, surely their opinions are entitled to the deepest reverence. Col. T. B. THORPE was the other speaker of note, and addressed the audience in his usual forcible and felicitous manner.

NEMO.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The First Expedition up the Ogeechee—The Montauk Under Fire—The Amount of Damage Sustained.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

When I last wrote I was hoping to send you word by this mail of the return and complete success of the expedition, led by the Monitor *Montauk*, to cut out the steamer *Nashville* from her place of refuge in the Ogeechee River, under the guns of a rebel fortification. But there are always delays in the carrying out of any plan, which no amount of foresight can prevent—difficulties which reveal themselves plumply in the way when the last stroke of preparation is supposed to have been given—and therefore, in this case, the work which we believed would be done last Tuesday was postponed, and probably will be performed to-day.

Meanwhile we have received communications from the expedition of a character which will interest you to hear, respecting a reconnoissance which the *Montauk* made to a point as near the rebel works as the obstructions in the river would admit—about a mile and a quarter distant from the battery—where she received a fire which proved her iron sides to be as invulnerable to solid shot as were those of the last *Monitor* in her action with the *Merrimac* last March. *Thirteen ponderous missiles struck the vessel's turret and deck, doing as much damage as the pattering of as many rain-drops.* With this experience, there need be no fear of the ultimate result.

With the hope of being an eye-witness of this little affair, I went on board the steamer *Mattano* on Tuesday morning, with Col. BARTON, Commandant of Fort Pulaski, and several officers of the garrison, who desired to witness the scene of operations. Our route from the Savannah River to Ossebaw Sound lay for twenty miles through the marshes, sedge grown, and of wide expanse, which, with their labyrinth of bayous, form the distinctive features of this region of country. It requires a good pilot to thread a boat through these winding, dividing and wayward watercourses, which are singularly deep, but barely broad enough to float upon; for tall grass rustles against the sides of the vessel at almost every foot of the way, and our man soon found himself confused. He lost his clue somewhere in the Romney marshes—a very paradise, by the by, for game, such as curlew, ducks and snipe—and after a great deal of bother in turning the boat around, we managed to get into the channel again. It was then too late to continue our bungling way toward the Ossebaw, and if there be any imperfectness in the following account, which comes second-hand, censure the pilot, of whom, however, it is but just to say that he only made moderate professions of his ability to take us through safely before we set out.

To the officers of the navy tugboat *Daffodil* I am indebted for the particulars of the operations of the day, and as they participated to some extent in what took place, and observed everything closely, what they say, of course, should be believed.

The Ogeechee River is somewhat wider than most of the streams hereabout, leaving a channel way of 150 yards in width, but in general features it bears a close resemblance to the smaller streams, being marsh-bound and trending sharply around frequent elbows. Here and there, at some distance from its banks, are ridges and clumps of harder ground, where groups of pines stand boldly up like islands in the marshes. The river, with all its twistings, takes a N. N. W. course from Ossebaw Sound, and at about ten miles as a direct line from its mouth, as nearly as I can ascertain, is crossed by the Florida and Savannah Railroad, to which point the *Nashville* penetrated last Fall, and delivered her cargo of arms to the rebels. Since that time she has been fitted out as a privateer, and our naval officers who have had the important duty of preventing her exit imposed upon them, have been kept upon the tenter-hooks of restlessness and anxiety lest she should give them the slip. Through the Ogeechee, also, a very good route was afforded for the advance of a land force upon Savannah, and to defend this approach, the strong casemated work to which I have before alluded, has been constructed upon an elevated piece of ground known as Genesis Point, about midway between the mouth of the river and the railroad, on the southern bank. To cause a rebel exodus from this position on Genesis Point, or Fort McAllister, as it is called, and to destroy or capture the *Nashville*, is the mission of the *Montauk*, under the planning of Admiral DUPONT.

Knowing, from information brought by deserters and "intelligent contrabands," that a line of obstructions and torpedoes had been placed across the river below the fortifications, Commander WORDEN on Tuesday morning ascended the river in the *Montauk* to reconnoitre. He was followed, at a respectful distance, by the gunboats *Seneca*, *Wissahickon* and *Dawn*, and the armed tug *Daffodil* towing the mortar-schooner *C. P. Williams*. Penetrating to the line of obstructions, Commander WORDEN found them to consist of a line of squared logs driven into the river from bank to bank, beyond which it was impossible to advance. Having reached this place the fort opened its fire, and the first shot came plumply against the *Montauk's* turret, rebounding harmlessly into the water. The consternation of the rebels at seeing this little non-descript craft approach—at feeling that their doom was nearing them—did not apparently unstring their nerves or disable them from accurate aiming, as twelve additional shots besides the well-aimed first one, struck the vessel before Commander WORDEN had completed his reconnoissance. The garrison had doubtless been practicing at the precise range where the *Montauk* stationed herself, and obtained the distance perfectly.

Bringing his vessel to an anchor, Commander WORDEN returned his compliments from his mammoth 15-inch and scarcely less formidable 11-inch gun, and did not waste many shots in experiments before he was able to drop them apparently with precision into the fort. After blazing away at intervals during the four or five hours that he remained at anchor, and dismounting, it is believed, three of the enemy's guns, meanwhile taking a thorough and leisurely survey of the obstructions in front of him, as well as of the *Nashville*, about four miles further up the stream, Commander WORDEN returned to the other vessels of the expedition which had been amusing themselves, also, in sending an occasional shot in the direction of the fort over an intervening piece of woods, expressing himself as being fully satisfied with the information and experience which the little affair had afforded.

The next time he goes up it is hoped that this game of long-taw will not be necessary. He demonstrated that no missiles which the enemy possess can penetrate his iron armor, and that his guns can be served more rapidly, and without injury to his crew, than was anticipated. No remarkable difficulty was experienced from the concussion to those within the turret, and not a nail was started, nor a joint in the wood-work of the hull opened, by the force of the heavy solid shot which struck the vessel. The crew, I am told, are perfectly enthusiastic over the fighting qualities of their noble craft, and will feel confident of immunity from danger at the closest quarters. Indeed, the most effective fighting which these ironclads can perform must be done at close quarters, and therefore it was that Commander WORDEN withdrew, after making this reconnoissance, in order to economise ammunition. From an officer who visited the *Montauk* after she had been in action, I am told that the indentations made by the shot upon her plating, are very slight. As the balls struck her deck they would glance off, leaving a groove-like mark a foot or eighteen inches long, which, instead of weakening the iron, made it more compact and strong. While the vessel was engaged nothing could be seen of her hull below the marsh grass,—her position to those on board the other vessels being revealed alone by the two National flags which she carried into action, one at the bow and the other at the stern, and the former was nearly shot away by the fire from the fort. Her deck, after the fight, had very much the appearance of that of a mud scow, being covered with clots of black mud, which were thrown upon it by the plunging fire from the battery.

It may happen that the ram *Fingal* will go from Savannah through St. Augustine creek to the Ogeechee and assist the shore battery, in which case it is to be presumed that the *Montauk* will have a formidable opponent to cope with, if the recent rebel boastings of the *Fingal's* power are to be credited. But I have no doubt even then of what will be the result of the conflict.

To-day we have heard heavy firing from the southward, and supposing it to come from the contestants on the Ogeechee there is considerable anxiety to hear the news. As, however, the steamer *Circassian*, which is to bring this, is announced to leave here this afternoon, I am compelled to send an incomplete account.

The weather for the past few days has been remarkably cold. The thermometer this morning was at 28 degrees, and ice an inch deep formed in exposed localities. The climate seems to be gradually adapting itself to the constitutions of the present occupants of the soil, and as a consequence a sick soldier is a rarity.

H. J. W.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

Capture of Rebel Prisoners—A Detachment of our Troops Ambuscaded above Yorktown, &c.

YORKTOWN, Monday, Feb. 9.

During last week, a number of rebels have been taken prisoners, and others have deserted and come within our lines at this place. Last Saturday, five rebel deserters came in, and reported sixteen others awaiting an opportunity to come in. Maj. KLIES ordered out Capt. FAUTH, Company M, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Capt. HAGERMASTER, Company L, Lieuts. WILLIAMS and GEORGE SMITH, volunteered and accompanied the expedition. They reached the six mile ordinary without any opposition or discovering the sixteen secesh desirous of joining them. The enemy's picket, stationed here, retired before them, and Capt. FAITH, without orders, pushed forward after them. Just this side of the nine mile ordinary, he, with his command, was drawn into an ambuscade and fired upon. He was brought off, supposed to be mortally wounded. Capt. HAGERMASTER upon whom the command devolved, fought like a hero. He charged upon and broke through the rebel line, but got separated from his men and taken prisoner. Lieuts. WILLIAMS, SMITH and LITTLE were taken prisoners, and Lieut. REHRMULLER was seen to fall from his horse. It is supposed he was killed. Our entire loss was 30 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is unknown. The enemy is reported in some force at Burnt Ordinary, twelve miles from Williamsburgh.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Mr. G. B. DAVIDS, for a long time manager of the Government Machine shop, at Old Point, has been appointed Inspector of iron-clad gunboats, and left for New-York last evening.

Town Elections.

OGDENSBURGH, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The whole Democratic ticket was elected here to-day, by an average majority of 75. W. J. AVERILL was elected Supervisor by 78 majority.

WAVERLEY, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 10.

At the town election to-day, H. D. V. PRATT, Republican, was elected Supervisor by 67 majority.

Gen. Pope's Headquarters.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Gen. POPE'S headquarters, Department of the Northwest, has been removed to this city.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Consideration of Mr. Sherman's Finance Bill in the Senate.

An Inquiry Based on the Mediation Rumors.

Reorganization of the Post-office Department.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTION CASES.

The Publishers and the Repeal of the Paper Duty.

A NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

MR. SHERMAN'S FINANCE BILL.

In the Senate, Mr. SHERMAN'S Bank bill was the special order, and consumed the greater part of the day. Mr. SHERMAN made a very able argument in its support. To-morrow Mr. HENDERSON'S Missouri Emancipation bill is the special order, with the agreement to vote after an hour's debate, but the Bank bill may override it.

RUMORS OF MEDIATION.

Current rumors of a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the French Government, looking to mediation or arbitration, induced Senator FOSTER to-day, after conference with a large number of Senators, to introduce the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to lay before the Senate any correspondence which has taken place between this Government and the Government of France, on the subject of mediation, arbitration, or other measures, looking to a termination of the existing civil war.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTION CASES.

The time of the House to-day was mostly occupied in the discussion of the right to seats of Messrs. FLANDERS and HAHN, claiming from the New-Orleans Districts. The report of the Committee on Elections is favorable to their claims, but it is very doubtful if the House will adopt it. The Democrats—wiser in their generation than the Children of Light—will go solid in opposition, and may possibly carry enough straggling Republicans to defeat the report. Such, at least, seems a likely enough result, judging from action of such men as Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, who to-day made a labored speech against it.

THE PAPER DUTY.

A meeting of newspaper publishers was held this morning, and after a general Conference upon the subject of repealing the tax upon foreign paper, a resolution was adopted for a reduction of the duty to five cents. It was also decided this evening that all newspaper men now here should call upon the Committees of both Houses, and urge the adoption of the resolutions. Col. FORNEY was authorized to make the arrangements, and fix the time for meeting the two Committees. Wednesday afternoon will probably be set apart for that purpose.

REORGANIZING THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The important bill prepared by Postmaster-General BLAIR, to reorganize the Post-office Department, was passed this morning, through the efforts of Senator COLLAMER.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Senator MCDOUGALL to-day reported the Pacific Railroad bill, with amendments, which have already appeared in the TIMES. It will be considered as soon as the financial measures are disposed of.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

THURLOW WEED to-day had a secluded and prolonged interview with the President and Secretary of War. It is said he was summoned here to aid in the construction of a new Union party, to take the place of the present Republican organization, and that Gov. CURTAIN, on the new platform, will be renominated for Governor of Pennsylvania.

THE COASTWISE TELEGRAPH.

The Senate Military Committee will consider to-morrow morning the House bill providing for a telegraph cable coastwise to New-Orleans. The Committee will hardly act upon it this session, owing to the press of other important measures.

ADDITIONAL GENERALS.

The Senate Military Committee, at their meeting to-day, authorized the Chairman to report a bill for the appointment of thirty additional Major and seventy Brigadier-Generals. It is understood that selections will be made from the fifty Major and one hundred and fifty Brigadier-Generals now before the committee for confirmation.

THE PROPOSED ARMORY AT WEEHAWKEN.

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the Senate Military Committee, urging immediate action on the bill before them for the purchase of a site for an armory and military depot at Weehawken.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, immediately after the reading of the Journal, went into secret session for deliberation, on coming out of which, at about 4 o'clock, it adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. A decision in the case is expected at a very early day.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR HALE.

Hon. JNO. P. HALE has for some days been dangerously ill of erysipelas, but is now considered out of danger.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be Paymasters, with the rank of Major—Jas. R. LOVELAND, Delaware; HIRAM S. SLEEPER and DANIEL M. ADAMS, Kansas; T. H. STANTON, Iowa.

Subsistence Department—Jos. P. LONGSHEAD, Pennsylvania.

To be Quartermaster—First Lieut. GEO. U. MEADE, New-York.

RUNNING THE VICKSBURGH BLOCKADE.

The feeling at the War Department, over the achievement of one of our rams, in running the Vicksburgh blockade, has been unusually jubilant. The advantage thus gained is deemed of more significance and importance than the public have yet accorded it. If we are to await the slow process of digging out the hard pan bed of the canal, it is of the first consequence that the lower end of the out-off, as well as the upper, should lie under the guns of our armed vessels on the river.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND GOODS.

A portion of Col. BAKER'S Detective Corps last night seized 168 cases of boots and shoes, in transition across the Potomac from Leonardstown, Md., destined for the South. The goods and smugglers were sent to Washington. That much contraband trade is still carried on there is no doubt, notwithstanding the frequent arrests of the parties engaged in it.

SHE SALES OF CONDEMNED VESSELS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, in response to an inquiry, transmitted a statement from the Collector of New-York, of the sales of vessels condemned and sold under the acts of the 13th of July, 1862. They are the schooners *Genoa*, *Mary C. Hopkins*, *W. H. Raritan*, *Claremont*, *Sunny South*, *Mobile* and *Virginia*, the bark *Bounding Billow*, the brigs *Mary Morgan*, *Gen. Bailey* and *Fanny*, and ships *John Cottle*, *Liberty* and *Sebastian Cabot*. The amount of sales was $7,410, of which the United States receive $1,754.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The House Committee on Agriculture have prepared a bill more particularly to define the duties and goods of officers of the Agricultural Department. It authorizes the appointment, in addition to a Chief Clerk, a Botanist, Chemist and Automologist, at a salary of $2,000 each; a Disbursing Clerk and Chief of Statistics, at $1,800 each; a Translator and Draughtsman, at $1,400 each, and six clerks at $1,200 each.

LIEUT. WORDEN'S OPERATIONS.

From what is said here in well-informed circles, Capt. WORDEN'S object in proceeding to Fort McAllister with the *Montauk* was not with a view to reduce that work, but merely to test the effect of the shot upon the turret of his vessel, and upon which the rebels' steel-pointed shot had no injurious effect. His proceeding to that quarter to demolish the rebel work, &c., was not specified in the original programme.

NAVAL.

Lieut. FRANCIS H. BAKER has been ordered to temporary duty on board the receiving ship *Princeton*.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RUGGLES CANAL BILL—THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION BILL—SECTIONALISM OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 8, 1863.

The supremest danger to our country is to be perceived in the spirit of its public men. At this crisis, when all legislation should be dictated by national policy, the large, unselfish statesmanship of other days has yielded to the timid and jealous methods of contending sections. We have as much to fear from localism as from faction.

Yesterday, a final day in both the House and Senate, painfully illustrated this statement. In fact, its truth develops in geometrical ratio with the progress of the present session. The debate, in the House, was on the bill to construct a ship canal from the Mississippi to the Lakes, and to proportionally enlarge the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals. What was the nature of this debate? The merits and demerits of the great project as a military measure are fully set before the public, and before Congress. Of the effect on the social and commercial relations, and inter-relations, of the East and the West, of thus opening a "new Mississippi" from the latter to the Atlantic, no one can pretend uncertainty. But putting aside the merits of the question, what is the nature of this prolonged debate on a measure surely involving vast *national* results, whether for good or evil.

On the part of those opposing the bill, it has certainly been conducted with the most open avowals of action for the selfish, local interests of the sections whence they come.

The Pennsylvanians all oppose it, for fear that New-York may derive new power and advantage from its passage. New-Jersey is governed by a railroad, and therefore against water as a means of commercial intercourse. Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, oppose it, because it may direct business from their thoroughfares, and while it gives more generous facilities to the great Northwest, and to the importance of the seaboard commercial points. Observing these jealousies at work, VALLANDIGHAM and others, who oppose it because they wish the West to secede from the East, skillfully attune and play upon them, until the whole House rings with a jangling of discordant, sectional, unpatriotic voices.

How disheartening that men who nobly scorn and combat the intrigues of the anti-war faction, when the latter appears in its naked, untempting guise, should daily with its leaders when they put on the garb of local protection; should allow their vanity, love of power, sectionalism, rash to be handled, in its turn, to the overthrowing of that sensitiveness to *national* good and evil, which is the first quality of patriots.

On the day when Mr. VALLANDIGHAM made his Anti-Eastern speech, one of the warmest supporters of the Government among Western men—a person who would not bow to VALLANDIGHAM in the street—used the following language: "That speech had a great deal of truth in it. I don't care if VALLANDIGHAM did make it. Let the East take care of herself. It is our turn now—we have the power, and shall legislate to suit ourselves." Even so good a fellow as PENDLETON, of Indiana, during yesterday's debate, was tempted into a hasty threat of what the West might do, or refuse to do, in case of legislation against its local demands.

Thus we transcend that wholesome opposition of State interests which produced an equilibrium in days of national childhood.

Take this objective view of the present Congress. Separate yourself from interest in pending measures. Look at the House with the impartial philosophy of the foreign Count in the gallery; (the author of a recent "Diary" not alluded to,) who rubs his eye-glasses like a curious student of national pathology. Through the Count's spectacles you will see that Congress, though broadly divided on two platforms of loyalty and faction, (and this is all that saves us,) is interlaced and subdivided by the interests of locality, as the land and water of the earth's surface are jointly divided by the isothermal zones.

The debate in the Senate, on the Missouri Emancipation bill, was prolonged far into Sunday morning, and increased in warmth. On this subject, it is New-England which is in danger of narrowing its view—of yielding too little to the necessities and prejudices of a sister State, striving to free herself from the curse which blights the nation, and uttering her petitions with dignity and moderation, through the mouth of one of her Senators, if with suspicious petulance in the speeches of the other.

The true ground for pausing long before extreme action on either of the foregoing measures, lies in the additional burdens which they impose upon the public credit. The cost of each will nearly double the entire actual expenses of this Government in the days of the younger ADAMS. But gratifying symptoms are apparent of such financial policy on the part of Congress as will sustain even these largesses. Every day the feeling in support of Mr. CHASE'S National Currency proposition is more and more decided. I believe that it will be substantially adopted.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Second Page.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont. (Rep.,) called up the bill reorganizing the Post-office Department, which passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill to authorize an increase of Major and Brigadier-Generals in the Volunteer service.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the colored citizens of New-Jersey protesting against any appropriation for colonization.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President of the United States (if not incompatible with the public interests) to lay before the Senate any correspondence which has taken place between this Government and the Government of France on the subject of mediation, arbitration, or other measures looking to a termination of the existing civil war.

The National Currency bill was then taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said this measure was proposed at the last session, but met with little attention. Since then it had received the most careful consideration from persons in all portions of the country, and especially from the Committees of the House and Senate. We were now in condition when something must be done to sustain the finances of the country. We were in the midst of war, and gold was at such a high premium that it was virtually drawn out of circulation; while the necessities of the Government require the use of a large amount of money already. Congress, at the last session, finding the Government without any money, authorized the issue of Government notes, but there were great objections to the continued and increased issue of this paper money. It produces an excessive inflation of the currency, and depreciates greatly the value of paper money. There is a great objection to this paper money on account of the facility for its excessive expansion. There is danger from this paper money of lavish and corrupt expenditures; danger of fraud in the management and supervision of it, and danger from it, owing to the impossibility of providing it in sufficient amounts for the wants of the people. When are the expenditures to be reduced to an equality with the revenue? At the time when the bill was offered in this House to increase the issue of this paper money, gold was at 136½; the next day it rose to 136, and within three days to 141, and in six days to 148½, and never suffered a decline until there was a disposition evinced in the Senate to check this new issue. That simple disposition to check this increased issue caused gold to fall three or four per cent. Another objection to this paper money is, that it is not redeemable or convertible, thus lacking the elements of a sound National currency. These notes are also made the basis of bank issues, and the increase of this local bank circulation is in precisely the same ratio of increase as that of United States notes. Something ought to be done to check this excessive issue of bank paper. He had a curious statement in a complaint of a proposed two per cent. tax sent to him from a bank in Pennsylvania. It shows that the capital stock was $200,000 while its circulation is $589,000. Its whole assets are not enough to pay their depositors and current debts, leaving the whole circulation secured by loans and discounts, and he feared that many banks of the country were in the same state. He thought he could prove that in time of war these local banks with their paper issue were inimical to the country. A privilege to issue this money in times of suspension of specie payments, is the same as a privilege to coin money—a privilege, which in times of war especially, should only be exercised by the State itself, and not by any private corporation. The great danger from this paper currency is from an over issue. All history has shown this. The French assignats were at first good, but by an over-issue they became worthless. Austrian paper money by, over-issue, became so depreciated, that one thousand dollars was worth only one dollar in gold. The Continental money fell to about the same discount. If it had been restrained within its proper limits it might have continued good. This country will have to bear the issue of about four hundred millions of dollars of paper money end no more. The moment you go over that, you begin to bring ruin upon the country, and produce an immense inflation and the most wild speculation. This plan of National currency will be safer, far safer, than any other of paper money. It will have the credit of the United States, a deposit of one-fourth of the circulation, and the liability of stockholders to a certain extent. These bills will be convertible at any time into lawful money of the United States, and the currency will be uniform all over the country, so that a bill issued in Maine will be taken in California. Banks will be organized all over the country, and a demand will be made for the bonds of the Government, and a great market for the bonds made. There is no lack of capital. There is capital enough to carry on all the business of the country, and it is begging for investment. There is, however, a lack of confidence and a want of system. This system will furnish a convenient mode for the collection of taxes all over the country, these notes being receivable for taxes every where. He believed this system would be beneficial to the banks. It would tend greatly to prevent counterfeiting, now so prevalent. The notes of twelve hundred banks have been counterfeited or altered; over three thousand have been altered. There are seventeen hundred spurious kinds of notes, and four hundred and sixty varieties of imitations. The number of banks in 1862 was estimated at fifteen hundred, and the notes of all were counterfeited except two hundred and fifty-three. The alterations were 3,039, and the spurious bills 1,685. This system would tend to prevent all this. The banks will have the benefit of being depositaries of the Government. This will also tend to promote nationality by nationalizing the currency of the country and binding together the whole country. He referred to the cases of the Bank of England, and the Bank of France, and claimed that it was necessary for a Government in order to borrow large amounts from the people to have some agency of this kind, and these banks which he had referred to had always been a great support to the Government in times of war and trouble. If we place our finances in a healthy and sound condition, we may be able to carry on the war, and to provide for the payment of the public debt. But if we continue this over-issue of paper money without any limit, the result cannot but be universal financial ruin. He did not take so gloomy a view of our financial condition as many did. Indeed, as compared with other modern nations carrying on large wars our financial condition was wonderfully good. Even at the very commencement of the war between England and France, the English three per cents. fell to 51 and then to 45, and ruin seemed to be staring every one in the face. A state of things existed far worse than anything we have seen. But that people did not stop. They persevered to the end. And French securities at one time were worth actually nothing, yet that great people went on until the genius of NAPOLEON and the sun of Austerlitz restored the finances of the Government. He wished above all things to establish a sound financial system as a prominent means of preserving our nationality; and one great means of preserving our National life is the establishment of a sound National currency.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine (Rep.) by consent from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to prevent and punish frauds on the revenue with amendments. He also introduced a bill to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the currency bill, the question being on Mr. POWELL's amendment requiring Banks to keep specie for their issues to the amount of one fourth of their circulation.

This amendment was rejected by Yeas 14, Nays 22.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the provision excluding these notes from being received in payment of imports. He claimed that the Government should receive the same notes that it forces the people to take.

This motion was also rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Davis, Dixon, Foot, Kennedy, Powell, Richardson, Turpie, Wall—9.

NAYS—21.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to require that thirty per cent. of the capital stock shall be paid in in gold or silver coin.

This amendment was rejected by Yeas 19, Nays 21.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment, requiring the assent of the States to the organization of these banks. Rejected.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) offered an amendment, increasing the amount of capital stock of these banks. He feared the establishment of a large number of small banks, located in inaccessible places. He was willing to do all he could to aid the Government. He was willing to vote for measures which he might consider of doubtful constitutionality. But he thought the future would show the necessity of this amendment.

Rejected—Yeas, 16; Nays, 21.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

On motion of Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to enquire and report on the practical operation of the Excise Law upon the interests of manufacturers of limited means.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution for the adjustment of the equitable claims of contractors for naval supplies, and to regulate contracts for the Navy Department. It refers to those cases, during the year ending June, 1862, have furnished more than 50 per centum above the quantities specified in their contracts, and without default therein.

After debate, the resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections, in favor of admitting Messrs. FLANDERS and HAHN as representatives from Louisiana.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) said if the Union was restored, as he had no doubt it would be, it would be through the instrumentality of Unionmen in the Southern States; men who maintained their allegiance under the most discouraging and distressing circumstances, languishing in prisons because they refused to support the rebel authorities while others were deserting by thousands, taking refuge within our lines, and were true to their oaths of allegiance. He was surprised at the legal position taken yesterday by Mr. VOORHEES, which would deprive the people of their right to be represented in the law-making body, and subject them to the control of a satrap and to all the rigors of military rule.

The forms of election were strictly observed, and the contest was fairly conducted. This was not disputed. They could not go behind the election; and inquire by what tenure Gen. SHEPLEY held his commission as Military Governor. Messrs. FLANDERS and HAHN came here as the representatives of the people, and this was the only question to be determined. He asked the gentlemen to consider the meaning of that plain provision of the Constitution, that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of Government. In other words, no State should be deprived of it by domestic insurrection, foreign invasion, or the action of the people. It was a guarantee that no State should set up a form of Government anti-republican in form, and antagonistic to the United States. There was a mutual guarantee to every State of a republican Government. Upon this principle, he justified the appointment of Military Governors, and the power of the President to organize the necessary machinery for the purpose of representation—the characteristic of a republican Government.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said no mere appeals to their sympathies ought to divert the gentlemen from the provisions of the Constitution. If there was anything against which the framers of that instrument guarded, it was Executive encroachment. Copied from the British Constitution, ours provided that the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives in the State should be prescribed by the State or the Legislature thereof; but Congress might make or alter the law. He was unwilling for any trifling advantage to throw away the privileges of the Constitution. The only way, under the present circumstances, that Louisiana could send Representatives hither, was by an act of Congress, fixing the time, place and manner of holding the election therein. The Military Commandant, dubbed with the name of Governor, deriving no authority under the Constitution of Louisiana, and by virtue of his office merely a part of the executive authority of the United States, had no right to issue his proclamation for an election, the Constitution and laws of that State remaining in force, though there was no power to execute them. Although it was said that this was a free election, he thought he could detect in it the force of coercion. The proclamation of Gen. SHEPLEY expressly mentioned, as an inducement to an election, the enjoyment of the benefits secured by the proclamation of the President. At that time, too, the iron hand of military authority was felt in that State, where the United States had jurisdiction.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) had no doubt that the election was fair and free, and that the gentlemen coming here were worthy and true representatives of loyal men. But there was a question beyond this. On the day of the election there was no authority under the State of Louisiana to give vitality to the election for Representatives. The power of the Military Governor must be limited, and his appointment justified by necessity. The restoration of civil government must precede the time when the election was held; for so Military Governor, appointed by Executive authority, had power under the Constitution to issue writs of election.

Mr. NOBLE, of Missouri, (Union,) said our army was sent to Louisiana to restore the national authority and its relations to the General Government. There was no more proper way to produce this result than to introduce on this floor Representatives from that State. He justified the proclamation of Gen. SHEPLEY in the premises.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was not willing to concede that the Constitution, in time of war, was not sufficient for the common defence and the support of the rights of all people in every section of the Union. He differed from the conclusions of the Committee on Elections, and contended that no Representatives could be elected, except by State or Federal legislation, basing his argument on constitutional law. He hoped the Committee would report a bill specially providing for an election of Representatives in cases such as were pending. This would deprive this question of its embarrassment.

No question was taken.

Adjourned.

Necessary Reforms in the Army—Valuable Suggestions.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Jan. 31, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The following suggestions are offered for publication in your journal, which, I believe, has the welfare of the country sincerely at heart. They are designed for the perusal and consideration of the heads of the nation. Perhaps a little sound disinterested advice from one who has observed and reflected much, may be a refreshing novelty to those who have the management and direction of our armies. Time, at least, will vindicate their justice to an anxious and discouraged people.

1. Since the President has at last commenced purging the army of insubordinate officers, by approving the decision in the case of FITZ-JOHN PORTER, which seems warranted by the evidence as reviewed by Judge Advocate-General HOLT, let him continue this course by approving the sentences of *all who are convicted* by competent Courts-martial, either of desertion or other serious offences against the articles of war.

The Executive "clemency," which has uniformly defeated every attempt to introduce a substantial discipline here, pardoning all deserters, and restoring the most worthless officers, after the troops had been released from even the form of respect for them, should no longer go behind the sentence of the approving General, unless under the most imperative necessity. JEFF. DAVIS does not thus ply fast and loose with his army. *Fas est ab hoste doceri*; and if the country expects to have an army, and it is desirable to have that army efficient, let it be regulated with military rigor, and it may accomplish military results.

2. The ineffective and incompetent major and brigadier-generals, including almost every one from civil life, without military experience, should be immediately mustered out, and the requisite number appointed from the line of the army. This would furnish at once an incentive and reward for meritorious services. These veterans will not yield their confidence or respect to generals who have not earned it in battle.

The heights at Fredericksburgh, opposite SUMNER, could have been carried with the proper exertions on the part of General officers, not one of whom (excepting one who was wounded) accompanied the column more than two hundred yards out of the streets of the city. The history of that day has not yet been written, and those who would understand the particulars of that field and failure, must inquire lower down than of the Brigadiers. The rank and file were capable of any achievement there, but the details of the attack were wretchedly mismanaged, whatever the spectators on the opposite bank may have written to the contrary.

However, officers are getting tired of exposing their lives in desperate enterprises, to find a Busteed or an Ullman placed over them when the smoke clears off.

3. Some steps should be taken in due time (i. e., immediately) in regard to the two years' and other troops whose terms expire in May and June next.

If these troops are not to be used this Winter, economy would seem to dictate their being discharged at once, especially as after that many of them may be disposed to reënlist by the time operations can be resumed in the Spring.

As these regiments contain many of the very best soldiers in the army, it is, of course, desirable to retain them in the service. I do not pause to consider their forcible retention, since besides involving a breach of the faith of the Government and the violation of the contract of enlistment, such a course would, I verily believe, be found impossible of enforcement, besides destroying the best qualities of the men themselves.

One practicable way, however, is to offer the men a furlough of thirty days, at the most convenient period between now and then, as a condition of their reënlistment for a period coterminous with the other volunteer troops in the field, together with the additional reenlistment pay, and the bounties paid to the other troops. They can be consolidated or recruited up, the preference being given in consolidating to the oldest regiment, whose colors and number should be retained; the surplus officers, after careful selection, to be mustered out.

I know that a furlough is an indispensable prerequisite to the reënlistment of a single man. These old regiments also contain many of the most valuable officers in the service, and these should be induced to remain if the men cannot. All plans for the purpose, however, will fail when the avenues to promotion are kept steadily open for the deserving. Since light field artillery is now effective at 1,600 yards, instead of 600, and musketry at 1,000, instead of 300, storming positions is not what it used to be; the casualties among officers especially is unprecedented.

If the proper inducements are offered to these officers, a selection should be made of the best of them, and vacancies, as they occur, supplied from them by the War Department, in the volunteer forces, the authority to do which should, *pro hoc vice*, be resumed from the Governors of States. A proper roster should be made up by the Government for this purpose, and the vacancies filled according to rank.

These suggestions, of course, require a bold policy on the part of men who should be masters of the situation. Upon any others, all advice, good, had and indifferent, will alike be thrown away. JUNIUS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A DISASTER AT SEA.

The Steamer Ella Warley Sunk by the North Star.

SIX LIVES LOST.

Conflicting Statements as to the Cause of the Disaster.

The steamship *North Star*, (United States transport,) Capt. LEFAVER, from New-Orleans Jan. 30, *via* Key West on the 4th inst., with passengers, to United States Quartermaster, arrived at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She reports that last night, when off the Woodlands, (near Saedy Hook,) she came in collision with the steamship *Ella Warley*, heece for New-Orleans, striking her forward of the wheel on the starboard side, crushing in the boilers, and sinking her in twenty minutes. Her first Assistant Engineer, two firemee, two coal-passers and n boy, were lost, who, it is supposed, were scalded to death. The passengers and crew were rescued by the boats, and brought back to this City.

The *Ella Warley* was formerly the *Isabel*. She was built in Baltimore in 1848, and was 1,115 tons—side lever engine. She formerly ran between Charleston and Havana. On the breaking out of the rebellion, she made several successful trips between Nassau and Charleston, and was eventually captured by the steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, and brought to this port, where she was purchased by TAUSILLO & VIDRO, of this City.

The following additional particulars regarding the collision one of our reporters has obtained from officers on board the *North Star* and *Ella Warley*:

STATEMENT OF THE ACTING PURSER OF THE NORTH STAR.

Mr. MCHARRY, Acting Purser of the *North Star*, says: "Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Monday night last, we were steering our course for the light ship off Saedy Hook, and were about ten miles distant from it when we made out the light of a steamer, about two miles ahead of us, which subsequently proved to be the *Ella Warley*, outward bound. As the vessels neared each other, being distant about two hundred and fifty yards, the *Ella Warley* altered her course, putting her helm hard a-starboard. Capt. LEFAVER, of the *North Star*, perceiving this unaccountable movement on the part of the *Ella Warley*, stopped his ship, and was backing his engines as strongly as possible when the *Ella Warley* struck her fairly on the out-water, the collision taking effect on that vessel amidships, just forward of her wheelhouse, the *North Star* continuing to make all possible retrograde speed, by backing her engines. The moment the collision took place, Capt. LEFAVER ordered all his boats to be lowered, and to proceed at once to the assistance of the passengers on board the *Ella Warley*, giving the officers in charge of the boats explicit directions to rescue the women and children first. All the passengers and crew of that vessel were brought safely on board the *North Star*, excepting one assistant engineer, and five or six firemen, who are supposed to be lost. The rescued passengers were comfortably placed in the saloon of Capt. LEFAVER's vessel, and properly cared for until their arrival in New-York. Several females on board the *Ella Warley*, (being in bed at the time of the collision,) came on board the *North Star* in their night clothing, all of them, as may naturally be supposed, in the greatest state of fright and consternation. A subscription was immediately set on foot, and the officers and passengers of the *North Star* soon raised a sufficient sum to purchase clothing for each of the ladies as needed it. The *Ella Warley* went down in twenty minutes after the collision, and now lies in seven fathoms water. The *North Star* remained in the vicinity for some time, endeavoring to find the missing engineer and firemen, but was unable to do so.

Among the passengers from Key West were Capt. T. H. WALSH and Mr. CUNNINGHAM, his First Officer, of the ship *Sparkling Sea*, recently wrecked on the Bahamas; also, Capts. COFFIN and DENNISON, U. S. N., all of whom were on deck at the time of the collision, and agree in saying that the altering of her course by the sunken ship was the cause of the collision, and that such action, on her part, is one of the most unaccountable circumstances in their seafaring experience. Capt. LEFAVER says it would have been impossible for the *North Star* or any other vessel to have avoided the collision, even in broad daylight, considering the fact that the *Ella Warley* altered her course so unaccountably and within so short a distance.

The stem of the *North Star* is considerably damaged, and the out-water almost entirely torn away. She is now lying at Pier No. 29 North River, and leaks badly; but is kept free from water by the constant use of her powerful steam pumps. As soon as her cargo is discharged she will be taken to the dry-dock for repairs. She is owned by "Commodore" VANDERBILT, and commanded by Capt. P. E. LEFAVER, (formerly Commander of the steamer *Vanderbilt*,) one of the best experienced and most skillful navigators sailing from this port.

Capt. SCHENCK, formerly of the steamship *Alabama*, plying between New-York and Savannah, was in command of the *Ella Warley*.

STATEMENT OF MR. H. B. BARSTOW, PURSER OF THE ELLA WARLEY.

Just previous to the collision, Mr. BARSTOW says that Mr. REYNOLDS, one of the owners of the vessel, a Mr. HYAR, passenger, and himself, were in the Purser's room asleep. The first intimation they had of any danger, was the ringing of the engine-room bell to stop and back the steamer; then, in a few minutes came the crash of the collision, the *North Star* cutting through the starboard side of the *Warley*, just forward of the wheel-house, and through into the engine room, knocking off the boiler on that side.

Mr. BARSTOW, immediately after this, heard Capt. SCHENCK calling out, "What ship is that?" to which he heard no answer. Mr. BARSTOW immediately put on his pantaloons, and went on deck. The steam was at this time rushing up the gangway so thickly that nothing could be distinctly discerned. When he got on deck he went to the starboard rail, and discovered the vessel was in a sinking condition, and that several of the passengers and crew were endeavoring to lower the boats. Having lowered them himself assisted filling them. At the same time the mate and several of the passengers were at work lowering the boats on the larboard side. The women and children, of whom there were eighteen on board, now commenced coming up from the cabin, on the starboard side. Mr. BARSTOW having by this time got into the nearest boat alongside the ship, took them into it, and passed them to the outer boat, while others were filling the forward part of the boat which he occupied. The women and children being on board the boats, Capt. SCHENCK was heard at the cabin door, crying out to know if the women and children were safe, and if there was anybody yet in the cabin. Mr. REYNOLDS went to him, and assured him that all were in the boats, and then, helped him (he being bruised and soaked through to the skin, by falling through the opening made by the collision) to get in also. The outside boat had left for the *North Star*, and Mr. B.'s boat (the last one to leave the wreck) then proceeded to do the same. The *North Star* was then about 250 yards distant. After proceeding a short distance they met two of that vessel's boats coming toward them. One of them took Mr. B.'s boat in tow, and Mr. HAHARE's boat (the first mate) took the other one, and all made for the steamer. Mr. HAHARD, after placing his passengers on board the *North Star*, returned again to the *Warley*, rowed around her, hailed to know if there was any one still on the wreck or in the water, and having received no answer, he returned to the steamer. From the time of the collision till the decks of the *Warley* were level with the water was only ten minutes. The passengers, officers and crew lost everything, the first object of all appearing to be to save the lives of the women and children.

In the last boat which left the *Warley*, were the Captain, Second Mate, one of the Engineers, the Steward, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. HYER, and others of the passengers and crew. The statement that the Captain, or any of the officers, were drunk at the time of the collision, we believe has not the slightest foundation in truth.

The *Warley* was owned by Messrs. F. W. REYNOLDS & Co., of Providence, R. I., and was bound to New-Orleans with freight and passengers.

She had a cargo of dry goods, provisions, leather, hay, and a large amount of express matter. Adams Express Company had one safe containing $5,000, and a passenger had in his possession $8,000 in gold. Her cargo is valued at $175,000.

Mr. HAZARD, the Chief Mate of the *Warley*, gives an altogether different version of the cause of the collision from that given by the Purser of the *North Star*. He says that the latter vessel was heading northwest, when her course should have been nearly due north, thus crossing the direct sailing line of the *Warley*, and rendering a collision liable. The *Warley* accordingly changed her course a few points to the westward, in order to allow the *North Star* to go by without danger, when that vessel steered up westwardly; and as the *Warley* continued to veer off, the *North Star* apparently followed the same tack, which course she pursued until the collision took place. He represents, also, that the blow from the *North Star* took the *Warley* at a right angle, and not a quartering stroke, as is represented by others. The allegation that the pilot of the *North Star* took the lights of the *Warley* to be those of the light-ship, may, however, account for the alleged veering course of the first mentioned vessel.

Those of the *Warley's* crew whom it is now generally conceded are lost are as follows:

Henry A. Boyd, First Assistant Engineer.
John Jones, fireman.
Andrew Gordon, fireman.
Patrick Hayes, coal passer.
James Ryans, coal passer.
Hugh Scott, mess boy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Arrest of an Officer for Extortion—A Man Swindled out of $3,000—Apprehension of the Party by Provost-Marshal General Draper.

A case has recently been brought to light which reveals the infamous practice resorted to by a military officer to impose upon an unsuspecting and confiding person placed temporarily in his custody. Through the active exertions of Gen. DRAPER and his assistants, one of the guilty party implicated in the base act has been arrested, and is now in close confinement.

According to the facts as stated, about four weeks ago a man named NEUBRIK, a German, who was formerly engaged in business at Mobile, La., deemed it expedient, on account of his being suspected of inclining toward Union sentiments, to dispose of his personal and other property and come North. He realized from the sale of his effects the amount of $8,000, in bills of exchange, specie and Southern bank bills. Upon reaching Baltimore he attracted the attention of the authorities, and while attempting to take passage on the Baltimore and Ohio cars, was arrested by a Provost-Guard of that company and taken before Major CONSTABLE, Acting Provost-Marshal of the Eighth Army Corps, Middle Department. NEUBRIK was then taken before Gen. SCHENCK, who detained him for examination, but there being no charges preferred, ordered his release. While NEWBRIK was confined in the Baltimore jail, a person named BLANDY made his acquaintance, and after impressing him with the idea that he was unjustly detained, and working upon his feelings by various means, offered to effect his release for five hundred pounds sterling. NAWBRIK consented to the terms, and shortly after obtained his liberty, not, of course, through the intercession of BLANDY, but in pursuance of the order, issued by Gen. SCHENK. CONSTABLE, at the time of NAWBRIK's imprisonment, took possession of the $8,000, which sum he held when the agreement was made between the latter and BLANDY. Upon the day of his release, the victim proceeded to CONSTABLE's office, where he met BLANEY, who told him that he had been to more trouble and expense than he anticipated, and should require from him an additional sum of money sufficient to make the total amount of $3,000. CONSTABLE also informed NEWBRIK that he expected that amount to be paid, and joined with BLANDY in his attempts at swindling. They finally succeeded in obtaining the $3,600, after which CONSTABLE escorted NEWBRIK to the Philadelphia depot, placed him on board the cars, and strictly enjoined him never to make his reappearance in Baltimore.

The matter having become known to Gen. DRAPER, he dispatched Deputy Provost-Marshal SAMUEL J. GLASSER to Baltimore to investigate the circumstances. After remaining in Baltimore one day and having satisfied himself of the truth of the statements, Mr. GLASSER proceeded to Washington and made the facts known to Secretary of War, STANTON, who immediately ordered the arrest of CONSTABLE and his transmittal to that city. CONSTABLE is now in custody at Washington, awaiting his examination. His accomplice, BLANDY, has not yet been discovered, but officers are on his track and will doubtless succeed in bringing him to justice.

THE HOMICIDE OF THOMAS BYRNES.

Trial of Dennis P. Sullivan for Murder.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice W. H. LEGGETT.

The trial of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN for the murder of THOMAS BYRNES, late Superintendent of Lands and Places, commenced in this Court before Judge LEGGETT on Monday. It will be recollected that the homicide of Mr. BYRNES occurred in Greenwich-street, between Liberty and Cedar streets, early on the morning of the 29th of November last, a few days before the Charter election. The prisoner, it appears, was engaged in posting handbills for the opposition candidate to the Democracy, and, as is alleged, was attacked by BYRNES and his party, who attempted to interfere with his work. An altercation ensued, during which SULLIVAN discharged a pistol, the ball taking effect in the abdomen of BYRNES, who died from the wound at 5 P. M. the same day. The homicide gave rise to a good deal of excitement among the politicians of the First Ward at the time, and had an important bearing on the Aldermanic canvass then pending. The present trial seems to be attended with equal feeling, and the Court-room was crowded with First Ward politicians, and friends of the deceased and of the prisoner.

The prosecution is conducted by A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., the District-Attorney, aided by his First Assistant, Mr. S. V. GARVIN. The prisoner has as able array of counsel, in the persons of Ex-Recorder SMITH, Ex-Assistant District-Attorney SEDGWICK, and CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq.

Two hours and a half were occupied in impanneling a jury, the principal obstacle being found in the "conscientious scruples" which jurors avowed that they entertained against finding a verdict of guilty where the punishment was death. Several peremptory challenges were made in behalf of the defence, and two or three for the prosecution, but they finally succeeded in getting a very intelligent jury, composed of the following-named gentlemen:

Henry V. Parsell,	Seth H. Grant,
Chas. S. Holder,	Wm. W. Hurd,
Hans J. Hansen,	Orrin S. Titus,
John Surin,	David Griffiths,
Leopold Friend,	Geo. B. Overheiser,
Ward McLean,	Jesse J. Davis.

Mr. GARVIN opened the case to the jury in behalf of the People, in a brief statement of the circumstances attending the homicide, and proceeded to call the following witnesses:

Geo. Brundidge sworn—Resided on night of homicide at No. 124 Liberty-street, fronting on Greenwich-street; my attention was first attracted by loud talking outside; heard some say, "If I was a white man, I would not work for a nigger;" a man replied, "I am no nigger—I am as good a Democrat as you are;" I raised the window, and saw from twelve to fifteen persons on the sidewalk in Greenwich-street; I heard some one say, "Look out, he has got a pistol;" another person said, "Yes, he has showed it once before to-night;" some one replied, "Yes, I have got a pistol, and if I am compelled to use it, I shall use it; I am not afraid of any one man in the First Ward, but if a whole crowd attack me, I shall defend myself;" some of the party then rushed at him, and said they would "shove the pistol ——;" they shoved him up against a wagon, and then I saw a flash of a pistol and heard the report; the crowd then ran, some one way and some another; some one said, "Officer, I am in your charge;" nothing further was said or done; I didn't know any of the parties; my window is twelve or fourteen feet above the sidewalk; think I saw two policemen while they were talking before the shot; didn't hear any policeman say anything; the talk was among those who appeared to belong to the crowd; the whole transaction occupied from three to five minutes; should think it was between 1 and 2 o'clock; I did not leave my room.

Cross-examined—The man who, I suppose, fired the pistol, got away from the crowd by himself; he went up Greenwich-street; the crowd then rushed upon him; didn't see anybody knocked down.

Re-direct—I could not see any faces plain enough to recognize them; the milk wagon, against which the man was shoved, was nearly opposite my window, a little down the street.

Dr. John P. Kennedy sworn—Saw Thomas Byrnes after he was shot at the City Hospital; he came there about two o'clock on the morning of the 29th of November; I attended him until he died, which was at five o'clock P. M. of the same day; the cause of his death was a gunshot wound; he was injured from the outset that he could not live; I told him between three and four o'clock in the afternoon that if he had any will to make he had better attend to it; a Coroner was called and took his *ante-mortem* statement.

Cross-examined—The bullet entered 2½ inches below the *umbilicus*, a little to the right, and passed directly through, in a downward, oblique direction, and lodged in the *sacrum*; we had a consultation about the position of the body when the wound was received; the result of the consultation was not definite; we came to the conclusion that Mr. Byrnes must have been leaning forward at the time, or else that the person discharging the pistol must have fired it from an elevated position; the wound could not have been inflicted by a person standing in front of the deceased, and on a level with him.

John Moore sworn—Was with Mr. Byrnes on the night of the homicide; Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Stripp and myself were walking up Greenwich-street, and when near Liberty-street, we heard a party on the opposite side; Mr. Byrnes pulled out his watch and remarked that it was rather too late to go up to the Third Ward; I said we had better go home; Mr. Stripp passed over to see who the party were; we heard some one say he would bet $20; I recognized the prisoner, as I came up, with his hands in his pockets; Byrnes did not say anything; the prisoner said, "Here comes Byrnes, he will hold the money;" Byrnes said to the prisoner, "What have you got that thing in your hands for;" prisoner seemed to be angry, and Byrnes said, "Give him in charge of an officer;" two officers came up and told the crowd to disperse;" Byrnes said, "I give this man in your charge;" the officers moved toward the prisoner, when the party that was with him gathered around the officers; one of them said the prisoner had no pistol; the prisoner replied and said he had a pistol; one of the officers then took hold of him, and Byrnes, who previously had him by the coat, let go of him; at this time, just as the policeman took hold of him, the pistol went off; Byrnes put his hand on his bowels and wheeled around; Byrnes was standing up at the time, three or four feet from the prisoner; the affair occurred opposite a jeweler's shop, about the middle of the sidewalk; the places were nearly all closed in that neighborhood; after the shot Byrnes walked down toward the Station-house; there were from seven to nine persons in the prisoner's crowd; did not see anything in the prisoner's hand until after the shot was fired; I then saw a pistol in his hand; I was standing alongside of Byrnes when he was shot.

Cross-examined—Have lived in New-York 16 years; reside at No. 22 Trinity-place; had known Mr. Byrnes eight or nine years; we were walking at the time up Greenwich-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets; Stripp had not been across the street more than a minute before Byrnes and I followed him; don't recollect anything that occurred after we crossed the street, besides what I have stated on my direct examination; don't know who it was that offered to bet $20; when the policeman came up Byrnes insisted upon the prisoner being arrested; the name of the policeman who took hold of the prisoner is Hoffeer; don't recollect anything that either Byrnes or the prisoner said while Byrnes had hold of him; there might have been something said that I did not hear; I tried to get the pistol away from the prisoner, and pulled him down upon his knees; I had drank several times that night; had been in four or five places; can't say exactly how many; we were electioneering that night; think some of the party treated in every place we went into; I did not drink at all the places; can't name the places in which I did not drink; didn't have any difficulty with any one else that night that I recollect.

Re-direct—Byrnes lived at No. 3 Morris-street; we were going up to the Third Ward when we heard the crowd; we had been to a meeting at the Cooper Institute that night; I have been a Custom-house boatmen for five or seven years.

At the close of the examination of this witness the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

SECOND DAY.

As on the first day of the trial the Court-room was crowded with spectators, among whom were many of the political friends of the late Mr. BYRNES. His son-in-law, Mr. FOX, present Alderman of the First Ward, has occupied a seat by the District-Attorney since the commencement of the trial. The prisoner is apparently about 26 years of age, and has by no means a vicious, but rather a pleasant and benevolent expression of countenance.

Matthew Stripp, sworn—Knew the deceased Mr. Byrnes; was with him on the night of the homicide; first met him that night in Broadway coming down with the procession from the Cooper Institute; went with him to Greenwich-street; it was about one or two o'clock A. M. that we met the crowd to which the prisoner belonged; we were going down Greenwich-street toward home, and when between Cedar and Liberty streets, on the west side, we observed the prisoner's party; they were making a noise and had music; Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Moore were with me; we had been in No. 106 Cedar-street; left there about one and a half o'clock; when we heard the noise I crossed over, and the first man I met was the prisoner, who had a ladder on his shoulder; he was ahead of the crowd on the sidewalk, about the middle of the block; I believe there were eight or nine persons with him; I knew none of them except the prisoner; I said, "I suppose you are putting up bills;" some of the party said, "Yes;" I asked what bills they were and some said they were for Smith, "Our next Alderman;" some one then took me one side, and at this time Moore and Byrnes came up, and I heard some one say he had a pistol; another person said he had no pistol; then I heard the prisoner say he had a pistol; at that time I heard Byrnes say he would give him in charge of an officer; think two officers had hold of him when this remark was made; I then walked a little one side, and saw the two officers, Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Moore, talking together; then I kind of looked around and saw the flash of a pistol; I then went toward Byrnes and he told me he was shot, and asked me to get him a carriage; I went and got a carriage and took it to the Station-house, where I found Byrnes sitting on the stoop; I was five or six feet from the others when I saw the flash of the pistol; think the officers took hold of the prisoner before he fired; I took Mr. Byrnes to the Hospital in the carriage with two officers and Mr. Moore; did not see any blows struck either by the deceased or the prisoner; did not see any pistol.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sedgwick—Was born in the First Ward, and have lived there all my life; I don't write or read; never was arrested to my knowledge; never was in the station-house under arrest; yes I was once an election day; I crossed the street a little way from the corner of Cedar-street; think it was five or ten minutes after I crossed before Mr. Byrnes and Moore came up; don't know whether I or the prisoner first offered to bet $20 on the election; Mr. Byrnes and Moore came up while I and the prisoner were talking about the bet; can't recollect anything else that was said before Byrnes came up; didn't hear anything said about a "nigger" or an "Abolitionist," nor about Smith having "niggers to work for him;" didn't hear any angry remark made; no one put his hands on the prisoner before Byrnes came up; can't tell how it was after Byrnes came up before the pistol was fired; it might have been twenty minutes more or less; did not see any one have hold of the prisoner before the officers took hold of him. (Mr. Sedgwick here read the deposition of the witness, taken before the Coroner, in which he said that Byrnes had hold of the prisoner at the time he was shot.) I didn't strike any one that evening; didn't see any blows struck by any one; when the pistol was fired Moore rushed toward the prisoner and pulled him down on his knees; Byrnes, Moore and I had been together from about half past ten o'clock that night; we were electioneering; we went into several friends of ours and had some drinks; we may have been in seven or eight places, among them Mr. Fox's, No. 30 Broadway; Micky Dunphy's, Mr. Fitzgerald's, in Morris-street; Mr. Charry's, in Greenwich-street; Burke's, in Greenwich-street, and No. 106 Cedar-street; I only drank brandy and beer.

Dr. Thomas Robinson, sworn—I assisted in making a *post-mortem* examination of deceased; Mr. Byrnes died about five o'clock P. M., of the 29th of November; I took his *ante-mortem* statement in writing; the prisoner was present; after it was taken it was read over to Mr. Byrnes by myself; he died in about half an hour after he made the statement.

Cross-examined—The statement was made in presence of myself, the jury and the prisoner; he was very feeble; it was with great effort that he got through with each sentence; from the *post-mortem* examination, my opinion, as well as that of other physicians, was that he was in a stooping position when the shot was fired; Mr. Byrnes made one observation that is not in the written statement.

Charles Mills, sworn—Am a First Ward policeman; my attention was first attracted on the night in question by hearing Officer Hoffner's voice, saying "move along;" I was standing in the Station-house at the time; I went down to Greenwich-street, and saw the crowd on the east side of the street; I went up to them, as they were moving toward Liberty-street; when I first got to them I recognized Sullivan and Byrnes, who were the only persons that I knew; just before I got to the crowd, I heard some one say, "he has got a revolver," or "You have got a revolver;" the prisoner said, "yes, I have got one, and will use it if necessary;" should think there were about a dozen in the crowd; Byrnes and Sullivan stood face to

TRACEY, Secretary of the Society, addressed the audience, and took occasion to censure the Methodist denomination for its backwardness in not contributing to a larger extent than it has done hitherto in aid of the fends of the Society—the amount of last year's "material aid" from that sect being only $51.

Rev. Dr. TYNG followed Mr. TRACEY, and presented in a most striking manner the claims of our navel seamen to the gratitude of all Christian philanthropists.

Rev. Dr. HODGE, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, and Rev. Mr. HEDSTROM, (Pastor of the Seamen's Bethel Church,) followed in short but earnest addresses, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. NEWMAN, and the meeting adjourned, several of the auditors having subscribed money in aid of the proposed object.

This meeting is the first of a series that will be held in order to furnish for our sailors, especially those of the navy, such a home as they will need after having braved for years the perils of the sea.

Naval Affairs.

ANOTHER IRON-CLAD BOUND SOUTH.

The iron-clad *Sangamon*, which our Washington correspondent mentioned as being ordered South in 96 hours, has been completed. She was put formally in commission at Chester, Penn., on Monday, her ship's company having been all on board. She left yesterday for Port Royal, *via* Fortress Monroe. Her crew, consisting of 19 seamen, 10 ordinary seamen, 18 landemen, 2 boys, 3 first-class firemen and 7 coal-beavers, making a total of 69, were taken from the Navy-yard to Chester in a tugboat. Capt. GUSSY, the commender of the *Sangomon*, the Commandant at the Navy-yard, and several ether navel officers, were on board the tug. On reaching Chester the iron-clad moved out into the stream and anchored. Capt. GUSSY then took charge of the Monitor, and, after the men had been called together, addressed them in a brief and patriotic speech. The wharves in front of the yard where the iron-clad was built were crowded with citizens of Chester, who were anxious to see the *Sangomon* leave for her destination.

MAILS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The regular navy store-ship *Release*, with mails for the Mediterranean squadron, will be forwarded on Friday, from Boston, in this vessel, which is the regular store-ship of the fleet. Letters, small parcels and packages for officers and men attached to the squadron sent post-free to the care of the commandant of the Charlestown Nevy-yard will be dispelebed gratis. The West Indie ships which can be reached at present in the Mediterranean are the sailing corvettes *Constellation* and *St. Louis*. It would not be safe at present to mail communications for the *Chippewa*, *Vanderbilt* or *Tuscarora*, which were some time since located in the Straits.

THE CALIFORNIA BATTERY TO BE ALTERED.

The California iron-clad battery *Comanche* is to be altered, in obedience to instructions just received from the Nevy Department. She is to be made much stronger in the hull, and to have some important improvements effected in her design. These alterations, the details of which it is deemed best not to publish, will necessarily delay the completion of the vessel. She is now on the stocks at Secor Iron Works, Jersey City, and has been put up thus far in the very best manner. Mr. BIRKBECK, who is superintending the construction of all iron-clads in progress in Jersey City, is endeavoring to make the construction of this vessel—the first ever built here in portable sections—a sample of American mechanism that cannot be surpassed. The *Tecumseh* and two other iron-clads are building at the Works. The latter will soon be ready for launching.

The Ike Cook Libel Suit Against the Tribune.

UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHAL PEALE IN SEARCH OF MR. GREELEY.

Mr. ISAAC COOK, of Chicago, Ill., has commenced a suit in the United States Court against The *Tribune* Association to answer for an alleged libel against him. The *copias* laying the dameges at $50,000 was issued on Monday, and was placed in the hands of U. S. Deputy Marshal PEALE, who went to the *Tribune* office in search of Mr. GREELEY soon afterward to serve it. He did not find him there, and at a later hour he went over again, but Mr. GREELEY had net then arrived.

The article which Mr. COOK considered libelous, and for the publication of which he hes brought the suit for damages, appeered on the editorial page of the *Tribune* of Monday, Jan. 5. The article, founded on a telegram, speaks of Mr. ISAAC COOK as "that this notorious character has defeulted as Army Paymaster to the tune of half a million dollars, which he has lost in gambling;" that "the Chicago Post-office became a den of thieves under his rule," and makes a number of other assertions which Mr. COOK considers injurious to his character and standing in society, and libelous. In the *Tribune* of Jan. 7, a letter from a correspondent appeered, complaining that the *Tribune* had done Mr. ISAAC COOK an injustice: and calling attention to the telegram as having related to a Mr. ISAAC N. COOK, another man entirely. On the editorial page, the eame day, there appeared a paragraph, stating "that the defaulting army Paymaster COOK is *not* the Ex-Postmaster of Chicago, as we were informed, out a totally different person—ISAAC N. COOK, of Ohio. Of course we retract nil thet we said on Monday of the Chicago COOK, regretting that we have used his name in connection with the fingrant public robbery," &c.

Soon after the publication of the alleged libel, the TIMES stated the fact that Mr. COOK had commenced proceedings against Mr. GREELEY, and the *Tribune* denied it. The developments would seem to indicate that the TIMES was right and the *Tribune* wrong.

The Government Storage Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your Friday's paper in relation to our bills fer storage, of nine cargoes resin, prize property, has greatly surprised us, being so different from the facts, and we must ask the privilege to say, that our bills for storage of the resin were for prices fixed and agreed to oy the Marshal himself, and allowed by him in other cases; tbnt the cargoes were in exceedingly bad order, the greater part being in bulk, the oulance in a badly damaged state, all needing much extra labor and repairs, and being kept on storage several months.

The allegation in relation to the bill of cooperage which you specify, is incorrect.

All we have done is to apply to have our bills investigated, and proved before the Coort in the nsual manner, without any wish to recover any more than we should be entitled to. This, to our astonishment, was opposed by the Marshal, and the Court refused our reqnest, on the greund that, unless the Marshal would consent to the course we proposed, we mustresort to the formality of a suit by monition, which we shall do without delay, when we shall endeavor not only to maintain our character, but to exhibit the true cause of the attacks npon us which have appeared in some of the papers, and show how easily we might have had our bills allowed by pursuing a different course. Yours respectfully,

WARD & GOVE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 59, 60, 61, 62, 62½, 63, 64, 65, 232, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 71½, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 79½, 80, 81.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 882½, 1264, 1330, 570, 1350, 1358, 1370, 1372, 1162, 930, 1376, 1380, 1384, 1386, 1390, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1402, 1404.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. Demurrer, 20, Issues of Law and Fact, 208, 196, 190, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1211, 1127, 3111, 1447, 1463, 1465, 1469, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487. *Part II.*—Nos. 1232, 1254, 1146, 1482, 1112, 1554, 1536, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 707, 714, 1201, 1793, 1686, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1673, 1077, 92, 1127, 1183, 666, 1063. *Part II.*—Nos. 1674, 603, 1194, 1196, 948, 1214, 1215, 1217, 1218, 1219, 738, 1116, 1153 1223, 1224.

Thrice Tried—A Peculiar Question of Damage.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Garret S. Mott vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff is a lumber merchant, at Mutt's Point, and brought his action against the defendants to recover damages for the destruction of a house belonging to him, by fire, under the following circumstance: On the 15th July, 1857, the plaintiff's house took fire about 12½ o'clock, and while Engine No. 32 was playing upon the fire a train of defendants' cars came along, cutting off the hose, by reason of which, it was claimed the property was destroyed. A number of firemen testified that efforts were made to stop the train by signals, but without effect, and it was claimed that the engineer was negligent. The defence was that the Company had a right of wey by the premises, (in the neighborhood of Fifty-fifth street,) and that the damage done was too remote to sustain the action; also that they were not negligent. The case was reported in the TIMES on 22d of May, 1860, having been before twice tried—the jury in the first instance giving the plaintiff $6,000, in the second, finding a verdict for the defendant. A third trial was now had, and the case did not go to the jury, the plaintiff being non-suited.

D. D. & D. Field for plaintiff; Wm. Fullerton and T. M. North for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Susan Clercz vs. *Achille Clercz*; *Louise Denby* vs. *Edwin Denby*; *Albert Stone* vs. *Mary Ann Stone*; *Harriet L. Raynor* vs. *Wm. M. Raynor*.—Reports confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Lucretia Golding vs. *Gilbert T. Golding*.—Report confirmed as to payment of alimony.

In the Matter of the Petition of Jno. H. Boswell for the Appointment of Guardian.—Order granted.

Vogel vs. *Perrin—Circuit case*.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Aubery vs. *Fiske*.—Motion granted, on condition that defendant deposit the amount of the judgment in the United States Trust Company to abide final determination, &c.

Hoag vs. *Carter*.—Motion to change the place of trial denied; motion for referee granted to hear and determine.

In the Matter of the Petition of Cornelius Poillon et ala.—Order granted.

Levy vs. *Sturges et al.*—Motion granted.

Allen, &c. vs. *Garr, &c.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion, $20 trial fee and stipulating to place on Circuit calendar.

White vs. *Webster*.—Execution and levy set aside, plaintiff to be at liberty to bring an action on the judgment, &c. No costs on this motion.

Rogers vs. *Kennedy et al.*—(Two cases.)—Motions denied; $10 costs to each motion.

Mallory vs. *Gulick*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Adams vs. *Murphy*; *Washburne* vs. *Franklin*.—Motions granted.

McBrain vs. *Hanson et al.*—Motion denied, without prejudice, &c.

Taylor vs. *Glenny*.—Form of the judgment settled.

Browning vs. *Barthoif*.—Motions for new trial in the first two cases granted, with costs; in the last, denied, with $10 costs.

Woodhull vs. *Keeler, &c.*—Motion granted.

Leonard vs. *Landsey et al.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 cost of opposing motion, $20 trial fee and disbursements, &c.

Underwood vs. *Baker, &c.*—Motion granted on defendant paying $10 costs.

St. John, &c. vs. *Stevens, et al.*—Motion granted on condition that defendant pay $20 trial fee, $10 costs of opposing motion, &c.

Thompson, Receiver, &c. vs. *Lewis*.—Questions allowed.

Stokes vs. *Potter*.—Default set aside on plaintiff paying within five days $20 trial fee, disbursements of trial and $10 costs of motion, &c., &c.

In the Matter of the Application of the Willet-street Church for leave to Mortgage.—John Baker takes order confirming report of Referee, and granting prayer of petitioners.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the Matter of Herman Oliver vs. *Wadsworth*.—Order settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Kelly, Sheriff, vs. *Boiley, &c.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Livingston vs. *Painter et al.*; *Buck, Receiver, &c.* vs. *Briggs, et al.*—Cases settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Fsa. 16, 1863.

$27,800	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94	
10,000	do c	93¾	
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	95	
5,000	do	95½	
9,000	do	95¾	
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	86¾	
14,000	do	87	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '65, Con.,	98	
1,250	Treas. 7 3.10 p ct. Notes	small	102⅝
14,500	do		102¾
10,000	do		102⅞
25,000	do	103	
9,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.		96¾
20,000	do		96¾
2,000	do		96⅞
46,000	U. S. D. Nts	152	
1,100	do		151¾
1,000	Ill. Con. Bs, '79	107	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86		118¾
2,000	Virginia State 6s	72	
2,000	Mo. State 6s	65	
6,000	do		65¼
1,000	do		65¾
2,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo	90	
500	Cal. State 7s		131½
6,000	do	131	
1,000	do	130	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		61¾
500	Hnd. R. 1st m		126
1,000	Hud. R. 1st m		112
500	Mich. S. 2d m		103
500	Ill. Cen. R Bds		124
30	Cumb. Coal pref'd		20
100	do		19¾
100	do		19
100	do	b60	20
6,000	Chi. & N.W. 2d M.		42½
7,000	do		42
10,000	do	b30	43¼
10,000	A. & T. H. I. B		80½
2,000	Han. & St. J. 1st m.		68
10,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M.		70¾
2,000	C. & N. W. In. B.		96
1,000	D., L. & W. 1st B.		122
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.		107
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.		89¼
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st		118
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d		105
$3,000	D. M. and To. 1st M.		103
80	Mechanics' Bank		105¾
20	Bank of Commerce		91
10	Hanover Bank		87
10	Continental Bank		85
8	Park Bank		120
50	Chic. & N. W		18¾
50	do		18¼
5	Chi. & Alton R		83
100	do		63¾
65,000	Amer. Gold		153¾
20,000	do	b30.	154
30,000	do		153⅞
10,000	do		153⅝
6,000	do		153¾
25,000	do		153⅝
80,000	do		154
100	Canton Co		25¾
19	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		129¾
300	Pacific M. S. Co		170
100	do	b10.	170
100	do		169¾
100	do		170
100	do	s30	73¼
100	Erie R. Pref		h10 99¾
250	Hudson River R		94
100	Harlem Railroad		33
300	do		32¾
100	do		33¾
500	do		33¾
700	Clev. & Pitts. R		71
1200	do		70¾
100	Galena & Chi		b3 93
300	Clev. & Tol. R		89¾
200	do	b3	89¾
200	do	s10	89¾
300	Chic. & R. f. R		91¾
100	do	b3	91¾
100	do	b10	91¾
100	do		91¾
500	do		91¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.		93¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.		96¾
74,000	do		96
2,000	do		96¼
75,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		95¾
5,000	do		96¾
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes		102⅝
1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.		61¾
3,000	do		61¾
1,000	do		62
2,000	Cal. St. 7s		130
2,000	Ill. Con. Bs, '79		107
5,000	Mo. St. 6s		65¼
20,500	Ohio St. 6s, '81		118
2,000	H. & St. J. 1st M. B.		67
2,500	Hnd. R. 1st M		119
4,000	Buf. N. Y. & E. 1 M.		106¾
10	Commonwealth B'k		79
20	Merchants' Bank		100
100	Pac. Mail S. Co.		170
200	do		169
100	do	b30.	170
15,000	Amer. Gold		153
20,000	do		152¾
70,000	do		152½
50,000	do		152¾
1,000	do		152¾
10,000	do	b10.	152¾
80,000	do	s3.	153
10,000	do	b60.	154
300	Bruns. City L. Co.		8
50	Quicksilver Mn. Co.		20
200	N. Y. Cen. R		118
100	do	s30.	118
250	do		118¼
100	do		118¼
100	do	b30.	118⅜
50	Chi., Bnr, & Q. R.		108
400	M. S. & N. I. R		68
100	do		68½
540	M. S. & N. I. G		104¾
200	Clev. & Pitt. R		71
400	do	s3	71
400	do		71¾
400	Galena & Chi. R		92¾
200	do		92¾
100	Cle. & Toledo R		88¾
200	do	s3	88¾
1800	do	s3	88¾
100	Chi. & R. I. Rd		91¾
200	do		91¾
150	do		91¾
50	Chic. & Alton Pref.		94¾
100	Citizens Gas Co. B.		98¾
300	Canton Company		25¾
350	Erie Railway		73¼
200	do		73¾
200	do		73¾
1450	do		73¾
100	do	b15	74
100	do	s30	73¼
100	Erie R. Pref		h10 99¾
250	Hudson River R		94
100	Harlem Railroad		33
100	M. S. & N. I. R		68¼
200	do		68
150	do		b3 68
700	Clev. & Pitts. R		71
1200	do		70¾
100	Galena & Chi		b3 93
300	Clev. & Tol. R		89¾
200	do	b3	89¾
200	do	s10	89¾
300	Chic. & R. f. R		91¾
100	do	b3	91¾
100	do	b10	91¾
100	do		91¾
500	do		91¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Treas. 7 3.10 P c. Notes		102¾
30,000	U. S. 6s. 1 yr. C.		96
26,000	do		96¼
15,000	U. S. Dnd. Nts		152
5,000	do	do	s3. 152
5,000	do		152¼
50,000	American Gold		153¼
90,000	do		153½
150	Pacific M. S. Co		169
50	do	s3	169
100	Erie R		73¼
50	do	s3	73¼
800	do		73¼
200	Erie Railway Pref.		99¼
$50,000	Treas. 7 3.10 P ct. Notes		99⅛
20,000	Amer. Gold		153⅜
130,000	do		153⅛
10,000	U. S. D. N's		152¾
6,000	do	s3.	152¾
15,000	do		152⅝
3,000	Pitts. 3d M. B		106
10,000	M. St. 6s		98
100	Canton Co		26
50	Pacific M. S. Co		170
880	Erie Railway		74⅛
100	do	b10	74⅜
400	do	b10	74⅜
100	do		74⅜
1200	do		74⅛
600	Hnd. R. R.		94⅛

TUESDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

The price of Gold is again lower to-day, and seles were made ee low ns 152½ cent., against yesterdny's eeles et 156½ down to 155½ cent. A snbsequent reaction took plece et the breaking up of the Second regular Board to 153½ cent., making the whole decline about 3½ cent. from the business of Saturday last. The speculation was week yesterday on the Army end Nevy news from Vicksburgh and Charleston, and was made weaker to-day by the more general impression that important events are pending on the Southern coast, and the news from France that a Conference between the North and South has been suggested by the Emperor NAPOLEON through his Ambassador at Washington. To these inferences is added the prospect that the General Banking Scheme of Secretary CHASE will be accepted by Congress as a substitute for the further increase of United States Notes of Circulation, under the euthority of the new Loan and Treasury bill. The price for Bills on London fell off to 169 cent and under the present feeling in Gold, remittances are not disposed to purchase beyond their very immediate wents. The rate for Money continues at 7 cent. as the rule of the Banks and on the Street to the Stock Brokers. The exceptions are on Government Securities at 6 cent., and the same on choice Merchant paper of short date.

Early in the day, the Share list at the Stock Exchange sympatbized quite decidedly with the decline in Gold and Exchange; but not so the Government Stocks and Treasury paper, which were again on the advance, and in good request. Heavy sales of Erie Common Shares were made at 72½ cent. at the First Board, and of Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Michigan Southern at a decline of 1@1½ cent. from the quotations of Monday night. But at the 1 o'clock Public Board the demand for nearly all the Railways improved, and in the afternoon, at the Second regular Board, prices were firm, and tending upward for the Eries and some other descriptions, under a continued and weak Market for Gold.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board, the following prices were made as compared with Monday night. At 153½ cent. there was a good demand for Gold, which was freely met, and the price subsequently fell to 153½ cent. Among the Railways, Erie was in strong demand, and recovered 2 cent. from the lowest sales of the morning, and Toledo ½ cent. In other descriptions, the demand was not so animated. The general Market left off steady.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	155⅝	153¾	Harlem	33½	34
U. S. C. H. Notes	154	152¾	Harlem Pref	69	68
Tennessees	62	62	Mich. Central	96¾	96
Missouris	65	65¾	Mich. Southern	88¾	87¾
N. Y. Central	118¾	118¾	Mich. Guarant'd.	106¾	106¾
Erie	74¾	74½	Illinois Central	91	90¾
Erie Preferred	99¾	99¾	Pittsburgh	71¾	70¾
Reading	94¼	94½	Galena	92¾	93
Toledo	89	89¾	Rock Island	91	91¾
Pacific Mail	170½	169¾	7-30 Tr. Notes	102⅝	102¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	109	Metropolitan	102
Mechanics'	103	Grocers'	91
America	111	Market	90
Tradesmen's	102	Nassau	102
State of New-York	90	Shoe and Leather	99
Commerce	80¾	Corn Exchange	98
American Exchange	96¾	Continental	85
Chatham	80	Atlantic	95
Hanover	87	Park	120

The market for the Railway Mortgages was partially lower than on Monday. The following were the bids at the regular Board:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96
N. Y. C. 7s, 64	104	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	125¼	Lack. & W. Bonds	118
Erie seconds, '79	124	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	122
Erie thirds, '83	108	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	116
Erie fifths, '88	106	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hndson seconds s. f. '85	123	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89
Hud. thirds '75	111	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	91
Har. thirds, '68	104¾	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111
Mich. C. n. f. 8 c., '82	128	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	118
Mich. So. 7 c. seconds	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7c.	112¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	84½
Ill. Cen. 7 c., '75	124½	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	106
T. H. & A. 1sts, pref	90	Clev. & Pitts. fougths	82¼
Chi. & N. W. Apl. ext	94		

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad for January were:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$45,974 22	$64,478 03
Freight	17,137 09	15,196 35
Mails	4,023 96	4,299 17
Total	$67,135 29	$83,973 55

The Security Fire Insurance Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3½ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of D. W. CATLIN and GEORGE CATLIN, deceased. Particulars in auction advertising column.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad earned in January.

	1863.	1862.
Freight	$121,864 72	$713,864 40
Passengers	32,541 34	29,965 20
Mails	7,418 14	4,870 83
Total	$161,914 20	$808,640 22

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$4,774,009	$619,000	$3,107,000	$179,000
North America	3,992,463	556,075	3,417,119	382,419
Farmers & Mech.	8,523,906	893,947	6,656,817	94,415
Commercial	2,256,000	175,000	1,444,000	284,000
Mechanics'	2,183,000	224,471	1,312,000	262,076
N. Liberties	2,318,000	270,000	1,637,000	131,000
Southwark	1,341,508	189,298	1,338,454	33,705
Kensington	1,120,072	115,556	1,064,867	265,971
Penn Township	1,056,120	121,297	882,636	124,909
Western	2,144,218	229,212	2,241,710	72,290
Men. & Mech	1,719,140	113,345	990,385	375,555
Commerce	783,676	123,146	798,929	33,560
Girard	2,473,697	200,034	1,530,440	221,377
Tradesmen's	760,288	81,242	728,118	189,065
Consolidation	997,079	101,028	505,481	372,992
City	1,217,719	107,183	798,736	291,745
Commonwealth	651,556	74,946	336,659	233,940
Corn Exchange	1,046,000	65,000	642,000	219,000
Union	987,000	59,000	520,000	321,000
Total, Feb. 9	$37,336,367	4,310,706	28,862,164	4,039,818
Total, Feb. 2	37,368,894	4,562,580	29,231,753	4,181,503

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from this port, for the week ending Feb. 10, amounted to the extraordinary sum of $5,154,962, against $2,144,476 seme week last year, and $2,664,873 the corresponding week of 1861.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $3,322,806 42, (including $80,000 for Customs;) payments, $4,211,195 40; balance, $4,204,338 92.

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Road for the month of January were as follows:

January, 1862	$100,634 32
January, 1863	129,775 34
Increase	$29,171 02

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 12,578 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. and 1,732 bags Corn Meal, 1,055 bushels Wheat, 5,350 bushels Corn, 4,415 bushels Rye, 1,143 bushels Barley, 7,335 bushels Oats, 1,380 bush. Malt, 11,139 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,260 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls. at $8 62½ for Pots and $8 75@9 for Pearls, per 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Yellow was quiet, but quite stiffly held.

CANDLES—Were less sought after at previous quotations.

CHEMICALS—Have been in less demand at former rates.

COFFEE—Has been quiet again to-day, with only small lots reported sold at un altered figures lb.

Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON say: "We have no sales of Rio to report the past week. 640 bags Rio received per steamer *China* have been reshipped to Europe. The market closes quiet."

The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 35½c. @37c.; Maracaibo at 32c. @34c.; Lagunyra at 32c. @33c.; Rio at 29½c. @33c., and St. Domingo at 29c. @29½c. lb. Stock of all kinds, 80,825 pkgs., including 1,640 bags and 16,627 mats Java, 48,413 bags Rio and Santos, 8,280 bags Maracaibo, 3,000 bags Jamaica, 1,600 bags St. Domingo, 735 bags Ceylon; 130 bags Lagunyra, and 400 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Ingot has been less freely dealt in at 34c. @35c. lb.

COTTON—Is quite active to-day, and is again quoted higher, Middlings closing buoyantly at 91c. lb., with sales and resales reported to the extent of 2,350 bales.

FEATHERS—Have been in moderate demand and very firmly held.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been much depressed to-day, and prices have declined 15c. @25c. bbl., yet the demand has been limited. The reported sales since our last comprise 9,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7; poor to choice extra State at $7 10@$7 75, chiefly at $7 15@$7 25; round hoop Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 60	@$7 00
Extra State	7 10	@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 20	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 45	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 75	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 80	@ 9 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 65	@10 25

Southern Flour is dull and much lower: sales 800 bbls., at $7 40@$7 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $8@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 50@$10 75 for very superior family brands. Canadian Flour is 10c. @15c. bbl. cheaper, and quite heavy: sales 470 bbls. Extra, at $7 40@$8 10. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, and sales are reported at $5 75@$6 25 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal is dull and lower: sales 1,200 bbls. Jersey, at $4 90; 500 bbls. Brandywine, at $5 10, and 500 bbls. Penn, at $5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite sparingly sought after, and has again declined 2c. @3c. bushel, in view of the heavy fall in gold. Sales, since our last, 54,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 81@$1 85; Amber Western, at $1 67@$1 70; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 61@$1 66; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 60@$1 65; Milwaukee Club, at $1 50@$1 60; Chicago Spring at $1 36@$1 50 bushel. Corn has been in less demand, at materially reduced rates. Sales, since our last, 83,000 bushels, at 90c. @92c., chiefly at 90c. @91c. for shipping Mixed Western; 88c. @90c. for Eastern do.; 78c. @89c. for Unsound, and 95c. @96c. for White and Yellow Western, bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1 03@$1 12, according to quality, bushel. Oats are in less request, including Canada, at 72c. @75c.; Western, at 72c. @75c.; State, at 74c. @76c., bushel. Barley is in moderate demand, at $1 45@$1 60 bushel. Sales, 2,000 bushels.

The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "In the early part of the fortnight there was an increased inquiry for Flour, and the lower grades were advanced 25c. @50c. barrel, but for the week past, with more liberal arrivals and a decrease of the foreign demand, together with material fluctuations and a decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange, the advance formerly obtained has been lost. There is less want of the article for investment, and more desire on the part of speculators to realize. At the close of business yesterday, there was but little doing, the market closing heavily. A fair business has been done in Wheat, but the late foreign advices have disappointed shippers, and the orders are at low limits. The purchases on Western account have ceased, still holders do not press sales, having confidence in the future for prime qualities, the stock of which is not large; the market closes tamely but firmly. Rye of good quality is scarce and wanted. For Corn there is some speculative demand and prices fluctuate. The stock of that in prime shipping condition is light and holders are firm. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up to Great Britain and Ireland, 65,406 bbls. Flour, 859,966 bushels Wheat, and 189,127 bushels Corn. To France (Marseilles) 18,594 bushels Wheat. To Portugal 6,297 bbls. Flour, 28,208 bushels Wheat. To Madeira, 748 bbls. Flour. To Gibraltar, 3,994 bbls. Flour. To Continental Ports, 636 bbls. Flour, 11,532 bushels Wheat, and 8,528 bushels Rye. To Brazil, 4,465 bbls. Flour. To Mexico, 3,013 bbls. Flour, 36,206 bushels Corn, 14,784 bushels Barley, and 32,855 bushels Oats."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1862.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bs.	Corn, bs.
New-York	Feb. 6, '63	506,361	12,724,136	3,714,456
New-Orleans	Jan. 6, '63			
Philadelphia	Jan. 23, '63	43,189	658,815	50,332
Baltimore	Jan. 23, '63	14,218	238,251	122,843
Boston	Jan. 30, '63	12,980		16,088
Other Ports	Jan. 23, '63	16,865	635,051	
Total		594,610	14,303,053	3,903,719
To about same period, 1862		1,107,339	11,682,076	6,356,433
To about same period, 1861		1,275,574	13,036,526	3,170,865
To about same period, 1860		196,271	509,893	18,048

To the Continent:

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bs.	Corn, bs.	Rye, bs.
New-York	Jan. 27, '63	60,220	791,838	14,002	97,288
Other Ports	Latest dates	4,969		1,667	

From Canada to Great Britain and Ireland, *vid* St. Lawrence, from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862:

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS.

WALLACK'S—PAULINE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE PHANTOM—THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ THE TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA.—The TIMES is delivered daily to Subscribers in almost all parts of the city by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 106 South Third-street.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *North Star* arrived at this port yesterday from New-Orleans *via* Key West. Her advices are not so late as those by the *Marion*, but are interesting. She brings as passenger Col. HENRY C. DEMING, late Acting Mayor of New-Orleans, and Commander of the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, who has resigned both positions. A steamer rigged as a bark, supposed to be the pirate *Alabama*, made her appearance off Southwest Pass on the 23d ult. She was apparently watching for signals. A number of the Pass pilots have been placed under arrest for communicating with her. The rebels at Sabine Pass destroyed the ship *Morning Light*, a short time after capturing her, on the approach of some of our gunboats from Galveston. The schooner captured by them was the transport *Velocity*.

Our Key West advices by the *North Star* are to the 4th inst., inclusive. The most noticeable news is the announcement of the return to the station of the Ninetieth New-York Regiment, commanded by Col. MORGAN, which, it will be recollected, was transferred to Port Royal by order of Gen. BRANNAN, on representations made by some of the residents of Key West, aided by statements in the correspondence of a New-York paper. These representations having been proved to be incorrect, Gen. HUNTER, as Commander of the Department, has ordered the return of the regiment, which was received with acclamation on landing. The Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, which temporarily occupied the place of Col. MORGAN'S regiment, was to return to Port Royal. There is very little other news.

A Nashville dispatch informs us that our forces entered Lebanon, Tenn., on the 8th inst., and captured some 600 persons, principally belonging to the guerrilla MORGAN'S command. A number of field officers are said to have been taken. The first railroad train for Murfreesboro since the battle of Stones River is to leave Nashville to-day.

The temporary interruption of telegraphic communication with Nashville started wild rumors in Louisville on Friday regarding renewed rebel raids upon the railroad. It was reported that a company of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers had been captured in the vicinity of Mitchellsville by a body of rebel cavalry, but the story was not confirmed at last accounts. Some rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of Mitchellsville were suspected of having removed a few rails to hinder the passage of trains. Nothing further has been heard of JOHN MORGAN, who was said to be advancing upon Lexington. A reconnoissance sent from Danville to Crab Orchard had failed to find any trace of him.

The repulse of the rebels at Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland, was most signal, as Gen. ROSECRANS' official dispatch has stated. The Louisville *Journal* learns from Nashville that, in all probability the notorious Col. FRANK MCNAIRY, of blood-hound infamy, was killed in the engagement. The Union troops occupying the forts in the vicinity of Donelson are the Thirteenth Wisconsin, FLOOD'S battery, and the Fifth Iowa cavalry. The Eighty-third Illinois is quartered in Fort Donelson, and Col. HARDING commands. Col. LOWE, of the Fifth Iowa cavalry, has general charge of Forts Donelson, Henry and Heiman.

A reconnoitering party which recently went out from Yorktown, on representations made by rebel deserters, fell into an ambuscade, and the commanding officer, Capt. FAITH, was seriously wounded. He pressed his reconnoissance further than his instructions warranted. Our total loss was about thirty men.

We learn from Washington that a party of a hundred loyal Kansas Indians has penetrated Texas, and captured the rebel Wachita Agency, with one hundred disloyal Indians and a large number of horses, papers and Confederate bonds. Among the papers were treaties made with the rebel Government, and signed by ALBERT PIKE.

It is reported that the pirate *Alabama* arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of January, and landed the crew of the United States steamer *Hatteras*; and she was so badly damaged by the shot of the *Hatteras* that immediate repairs were required at Kingston. This is in accordance with advices before published by us.

The St. Louis *Democrat* states that Gen. POPE is expected in that city the present week. It gives currency to a rumor that he has gone West to take command of the expedition against Vicksburgh.

The Starkville (Miss.) *Banner*, of January 17, says it has learned from a reliable and authentic source, and accords full credence to the report, that Senator BRIGHT'S wife, of Indiana, crossed Gen. BRAGG'S lines, in possession of sealed dispatches for JEFF. DAVIS, the contents of which, as announced, solicit the Confederate Government to receive into its Confederation the States of Illinois and Indiana, and in fact all the States west of the Mississippi.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to reorganize the Post-office Department was passed. A bill to authorize an increase of Major and Brigadier Generals was reported from the Military Committee. The President was called upon for any correspondence with the French Government on the subject of mediation, arbitration, or other means looking to a termination of the war. The National Currency bill was then taken up, and Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, proceeded to explain its provisions. Various amendments were proposed and rejected, and the Senate adjourned without coming to any conclusion on the bill.

In the House, after some unimportant business, the consideration of the cases of Messrs. FLANDERS and HAHN, elected from New-Orleans, was resumed, and continued until the adjournment. No question was taken.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill for the establishment of a new Quarantine at the port of New-York was introduced. It provides for building an island on Oak Orchard Shoals, and erecting suitable buildings thereon—the present Board of Commissioners to be continued three years. A resolution to adjourn over from the 19th to the 25th inst., was adopted. The general bill legalizing the State bounties to volunteers was made the special order for Thursday, at noon. The Committee on Banks made an unfavorable report on the proposition of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, that the principal and interest of the State debt should be paid in coin.

In the Assembly, among the bills reported favorably was the one to punish frauds upon laborers and others seeking employment, and the one to provide for the continuance of aid to the families of volunteers. A bill was introduced to give the police justices of Brooklyn power to cause police officers to bring before them at any time prisoners not confined by order of any Court. Mr. DEAN introduced a bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Law. It provides for the appointment of a new Commissioner by the Governor and Senate, two of each political party, and alters the details of the present system. It was referred to the Committee on Cities. A bill was introduced authorizing the New-York Volunteers to vote by proxy. The bill to incorporate the Spring-street Railroad already noticed, was introduced and referred to the Committee on Railroads. An effort to have it sent to the Committee on Cities failed. A petition to restore Slavery in the State was presented. The Assembly held an evening session.

GENERAL NEWS.

The last week's exports from the port of New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, (exclusive of specie,) reached the extraordinary amount of **$5,154,962**, of which to the single port of Liverpool there were exported $1,893,135; and to London, $633,962. Included in the exports to Liverpool were nearly 23,000 barrels of Flour, 406,000 bushels Wheat, 126,000 bushels Corn, and a very large quantity of Provisions; to London, 22,000 barrels Flour, 150,000 bushels Wheat, and Provisions to the value of nearly $146,000.

A sad disaster occurred within a few miles of the light-ship, off Sandy Hook, on Monday night last—the steamer *Ella Warley*, outward bound, having collided with the steamer *North Star*, from Key West and New Orleans. Six of the *Ella Warley's* crew were lost, as was the steamer and cargo. The *North Star* sustained considerable damage, but will be repaired in a few weeks.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. HALCROW, which left Liverpool at noon on the 21st and Queenstown on the evening of the 22d of January, arrived here last night. Her advices are no later than those of the *Hansa*, and not so late as those of the *Europa*, already published.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock, yesterday. Three vetoes by the Mayor were taken up and overruled. They were upon resolutions to increase the salary of the District Attorney to $7,000, that of his two associates to $3,500, and to give him an additional Clerk at a salary of $1,200; to pay a batch of Harlem bridge bills; and to appropriate $3,000 for the correction of the militia rolls filed with the County Clerk, "by striking therefrom the names of all persons who filed their exemption or who attended the annual parade as required by law." The Board adjourned till 3 P. M. on next Tuesday.

The former engineers of the *Princess Royal*, Messrs. HUNTLEY & THOMPSON, did all in their power during the recent attack upon our fleet off Charleston to prevent the recapture of their vessel by the rebels, and the escape of the vessel was greatly due to their exertions.

Commander PARKER, United States steamer *Cambridge*, reports, Jan. 23, that he captured the schooner *Time*, from Nassau, laden with salt, ten miles from Fort Fisher. Her manifest showed a cargo of soda, watches and shoes; but her real cargo was salt. Commander PARKER placed a prize crew on board and sent her to Beaufort with her papers. Her Captain he detained on the *Cambridge*.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, AUSTIN HENRY, *alias* Henry, *alias* Heenan, indicted for the murder of his sister, MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN, by beating and throwing her down stairs, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree, and was remanded for sentence on Saturday next.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge LEONARD, the trial of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN for the murder of THOMAS BYRNES, was continued yesterday. The evidence for the people was concluded, and after examining two or three witnesses for the defence, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The price of Gold Coin fell 2 ₩ cent. yesterday, and closed 163¼ ₩ cent. Exchange, 169@169¼ ₩ cent. The Government securities were firm and in demand. The Railways sympathized with the decline in Gold early in the day, but subsequently recovered and closed steady.

Breadstuffs were quite dull yesterday. Flour declined 15c.@25c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat and Corn, 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. Cotton was in lively request at a further rise of 1c. ₩ lb. Provisions were quiet; Hog products were drooping. Sugars and Molasses were in fair demand, as were also Hay, Hops, Oils, Skins, Spices, Tobacco and Foreign Liquors. Teas, Tallow, Whisky and Wool were actively sought after. The Freight market was inactive.

The live stock markets have been abundantly supplied with cattle this week, with a deficiency of sheep and hogs. The weather has been warm and unfavorable, but meats have been in fair request, and butchers were in want of about their usual number of animals at the regular opening of the market. A few of the wholesalers had supplied themselves at Albany, or purchased stock that came in late last week, and were not as needy yesterday. Beeves number 5,986 received since last report. This is the largest weekly supply since December, and more than were actually needed. All were eventually sold, but at a decline of ½c. ₩ lb. on the average, and ½c. or more at the close of the market. A few extra fat cattle were early sold at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, and quite a number at 10½c. The good cattle were not plenty and were in good request; but there was a surplus of poor stock which sold slowly. The market closed heavily....Sheep are still very high and far from plenty, though rather easier than last week. They are worth 7½c.@7¾c. ₩ lb., live weight. A few have brought 8c., and all have been sold without satisfying the wants of butchers....Live hogs are not coming forward very freely. Receipts 21,271 for the week. They have all been sold at a little advance. Present prices, 5½c.@5¾c. for common, and 4½c.@5½c. for still-fed hogs.

TROUBLES IN GEORGIA.—We have news, this morning, of a brisk skirmish in Upper Georgia, between a body of citizens of the State and the rebel troops sent to put down the disaffection in that region. It is likely enough to be true. There were several such skirmishes in East Tennessee a year ago. But they were all suppressed, and the men engaged in them have nearly all been drafted into the rebel army. We presume these outbreaks in Georgia will have the same result. There are strong elements of disaffection, rebellion and revolution against the Confederacy all over the South among the poor whites, but they cannot be availed of as Union elements until the rebel Government is overthrown.

The Tribune and the War—The Future of the Country.

From the Tribune, Feb. 10.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is very gravely *mistaken* in saying that *we ever proposed to make peace in case the rebellion is not subdued in three months.* What we *did* propose was a very different sort of warfare from any we have yet had, with a vast augmentation of our forces by closing West Point, stopping the Coast Survey, and calling out the militia, so as to test the strength of the nation as compared with that of the rebels. We believe the back of the rebellion might thus be broken within three months; but, as the war is now carried on, it may run three years for aught we know, yet prove nothing as to the main point. That the Richmond *Dispatch* should pervert what we said, gives the TIMES no warrant for doing likewise. Nor has the TIMES any right to say that *we have made personal efforts with M. Mercier or any one else in favor of mediation.* The TIMES is already aware of this.

We owe the *Tribune* an apology; we have evidently misunderstood its language. While we have no disposition to make any special issue on the point, the *Tribune* must excuse us for saying that its language was calculated to mislead us. On the 27th December, in publishing a letter of JEWETT, advocating intervention, the *Tribune* made the following editorial comments:

From the Tribune, Dec. 27.

If a Government notoriously free from partiality or from sinister impulses—that of Switzerland for example—were to tender to ours its good offices to bring about a reconciliation between us and the Rebels, *we should urge that the proposition be met frankly and cordially.* * * Give us an intelligent, capable and upright tribunal, and we *would urge that our Government should accept it* and appear before it. * * Only secure a capable and candid tribunal, and *we should be willing to submit without fear to its* ARBITRATION.

We confess that we did regard this as an indication that the *Tribune* was in favor of Foreign Mediation, and was ready even to submit the controversy between us and the rebels to the *arbitration* of some foreign Power. On the 30th of January, Mr. GREELEY acknowledged that he had been in communication, both verbal and written, with M. MERCIER, the French Minister, and with VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, on the subject of mediation. We felt justified in drawing the inference that he was *in favor* of such foreign intervention, inasmuch as the *Tribune*, on Dec. 27, had declared itself on that side. Mr. GREELEY'S letter to JEWETT, which we published yesterday, confirmed us in that opinion. We are glad to learn from the *Tribune* of yesterday, that in spite of all these evidences, we "have no right to say that Mr. GREELEY has made personal efforts, with M. MERCIER or anybody else, in favor of mediation."

We plead the same excuse for having misunderstood its sentiments on the subject of closing the war. In the *Tribune* of Jan. 22, in a careful leading article on the prospects of the war, we found the following:

From the Tribune, Jan. 22.

Call out the uniformed militia *for three months*, employ them to garrison Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c.

"Borrow temporarily, on the best possible terms, three or four hundred millions, to be paid at the rate of five millions per day, *with a clear understanding that we are to borrow no more,*—THAT THE WAR IS TO BE FINISHED WITH THIS AMOUNT, *and that speedily.*

If *three months more of earnest fighting* shall not serve to make a serious impression on the Rebels,—if the end of that term shall find us no further advanced than its beginning—if some malignant fate has decreed that the blood and treasure of the nation shall ever be squandered in fruitless efforts, *let us bow to our destiny* AND MAKE THE BEST ATTAINABLE PEACE.

In the *Tribune* of Jan. 30 we found a declaration that "if the rebels should be successful, and we defeated in the general results of *the campaign now opening*, impartial third parties will say that *we ought to consent to peace on the best attainable terms:*"—that the Great Powers will mediate against a continuance of the struggle, as "fruitless, wasteful butchery, and urge a settlement in the interests of humanity and commerce;"—and that "the life or death of the country is no longer a question of years, *but of months.*" And in the *Tribune* of Feb. 7, in Mr. GREELEY'S letter to Senator DOOLITTLE, we found this statement:

"Only let it be generally agreed that we will crush out the rebellion *in the impending campaign* or FRANKLY GIVE UP THE JOB, and we can have men and money enough."

It was this language that misled us into the belief that the *Tribune* had "proposed to *make peace* in case the rebellion is not subdued in three months." We quote it, not to prove that the *Tribune* is in favor of such a policy, but to excuse ourselves for having thus understood it. We have not the slightest wish to hold any person to an opinion or a policy which he repudiates. On the contrary, we rejoice most heartily to find the *Tribune* throwing its powerful weight into the scale of steady, vigorous and persistent war, until the rebellion shall be crushed and the Union restored to its old integrity.

We agree most cordially with the *Tribune* in its demand for vigorous and effective war. We are not in favor of closing West Point nor of stopping the Coast Survey—for we believe both contribute essentially to the efficiency of our operations against the rebels. But we are in favor of "calling out the militia." We would have the Government take prompt and effective measures for putting *every able-bodied man* in the loyal States in a condition to render prompt service to the country, whenever that service may be required. There ought to be a reserved force of a million men, in process of discipline and instruction, constantly on hand in the Northern States—to be drawn from as occasion might require, either to strengthen our forces against the rebels, or to defend the country against any foreign Power that should attempt interference in our affairs. It is the first and most imperative duty of the Government thus to organize and discipline the entire military force of the nation; and we shall most gladly join the *Tribune* in pressing this duty home upon the attention of our rulers at Washington.

We agree, too, with the *Tribune* in thinking that, with vigorous and effective warfare "the back of the rebellion may be broken within three months." But we also want the rebels and the world distinctly to understand that, *whether it takes three months or three years*, this war must go on until rebellion is quelled, and the authority of the Constitution is restored over every foot of American soil. We cannot live with anything less. We have too much pride, too much ambition, too high and just a sense of the value of our institutions, too grand an estimate of the position of this free Republic among the nations of the earth, ever to consent to its sacrifice so long as we have life or strength to expend in its defence. We know perfectly the obstacles which obstruct our path. We appreciate fully the energy of resistance which the rebels have shown—the sufferings they undergo, the sacrifices they have made, in their contest for independence. We know the strength of party feeling among Northern men—their impatience, the ease with which they are discouraged, and their too great readiness to seek refuge from immediate and impending evils in the make-shifts and compromises of a seductive but deceptive peace. But we also know that deep down in the American heart—far below all these promptings of distrust, these longings to escape from instant and annoying responsibilities, lies the love of that REPUBLICAN NATIONALITY which the Constitution has created, and of which the American Union is the basis and the guarantee. Our faith is in this. The American People will not surrender it. They will fight for it as the French fought for independence when all the nations of Europe were banded against them. There is no extremity of suffering they will not endure—no supreme effort they will not put forth—rather than see this nation perish and all the pride, all the hope, all the high ambition, all the noble and exalting aspirations they have linked with its future, sink beneath the weltering chaos of the anarchy which must sweep it from the face of the earth.

It is not—let the *Tribune* rely upon it—*it is not in the heart of the American people to let this nation perish.* They cannot do it. They must change their natures first. We care not what sweeping gusts of party passion may come over them. We care not what fleeting fears of taxation, what passing dread of fortunes overthrown, what sad shapes of bereavement and desolation, what gloomy forebodings, of vacant firesides and loved voices hushed forever, may visit their anxious and prophetic souls. High above all these in every heart rises the love of that grand and glorious Republic planted by God, hated by tyrants and beloved of free men all over the globe. That love will vindicate itself. It will rescue the nation from the perils that threaten its destruction. It will silence party clamor. It will hush the hoarse cries of faction. And when the supreme moment of danger and of duty shall come,—when there shall seem to be any immediate peril of foreign intervention hostile to our National integrity, or of shameful surrender fatal to our unity and our future glory, that love of country, the spontaneous impulse of every heart, will sweep from its path every passion, every paltry prejudice, every narrow sentiment, every cowardly and disloyal fear, and reinstate the nation in its old integrity and its pristine power.

We understand very well the lavish style in which the war has been carried on, and the small fruits it has thus far yielded. We join the *Tribune* in demanding reform in these respects. But we have full faith that this reform will come. No nation and no individual ever learns anything from anybody else's experience; but all learn something from their own. If the worst apprehensions of the *Tribune* should be realized—if this campaign now opening should prove as fruitless as the rest—the People will not despair, but they *will* reform. We shall *then* have the war put upon a war footing. We shall have the whole power of the nation armed and arrayed for the conflict. We shall have an end put to plunder, to swindling, to evasions of duty and to sympathy with treason. We shall have our war expenses reduced to four hundred millions a year, and the whole of that sum raised by direct taxation. We shall have an end, for the time, to all minor controversies, to all disputes about Slavery, to all partisan attacks and recriminations, to all personal wranglings, and to all assaults upon the Government which wields the Nation's power, and has the responsibility of defending the Nation's life and honor. And upon this basis we can wage war *ten years*, if we cannot sooner quell the rebellion which threatens us with destruction. And we can do it without any serious injury to the material resources of the country, or any essential disturbance of its prosperity.

We beg the *Tribune* to understand and to realize that any peace based on the triumph of the rebellion—any peace which involves Disunion—strikes a death-blow at the very existence of our Republic and renders free Government throughout the world forever impossible. It reduces us to the position of a third or a fifth rate Power. We shall command no more respect, no higher degree of consideration, among the nations of the earth, than Portugal, or Switzerland, or Mexico. Our commerce will become the sport and the prey of every naval Power. Our rights of citizenship will become a scoff, even in Turkey and the barbarous ports of the Celestial Empire. Our freedom will degenerate into lawlessness, or give place to petty despotisms. Slavery will be planted more firmly than ever on every foot of Southern soil. Our history will become a reproach to us. The memories of our ancient glory will sting us like scorpions, and become the brand of our disgrace forever. By the side of such a fate, War, Taxation and Slavery are light and inconsiderable evils, because they are ephemeral in their nature—while for a free nation that perishes from the cowardice and imbecility of its people, there is no hope of resurrection in all time to come.

The Distress in New-Orleans.

One of our New-Orleans correspondents writes us concerning the terrible condition of the poor in that city. The destruction of its trade and commerce, by the blocking of the Mississippi River, has long kept them out of work; and more than thirty thousand men, women and children, of all nations, (but mostly natives of the British isles,) have, since our occupation of the city, been supported by charity. Thousands of men who had joined the Confederate army left their wives and families behind them to starve; and though "registered enemies" of both sexes have been permitted to go within the rebel lines, very few of the residents have chosen to avail themselves of the opportunity. Gen. BUTLER mitigated the distress by putting the idle men to work on city improvements, at the city's expense; and also by levying contributions on the rich rebels, who were responsible for the unfortunate state of things. Gen. BANKS, by a recent order, announced his purpose to continue the policy of levying on property, but he has not yet carried the plan fully into effect, and has thought it prudent to stop entirely the public works. As a consequence, the distress is now nearly as great as ever, and thousands of miserable, helpless and unemployed creatures are wandering round the city, and besieging the offices of the Union authorities for aid.

If the Mississippi were opened, and the trade and commerce of the port revived, this condition of affairs would soon improve; but it is impossible for the starving to wait for these happy events.

The correspondent says that there are only three ways of relieving the distress of the New-Orleans poor: 1. From the City Treasury; 2. From the United States Treasury; 3. By continuing the levy of contributions upon rebels, and keeping the idle at work. The first means of supply is out of the question, for the City Treasury is empty. The General Government, even if it were advisable, cannot undertake to support these thirty thousand paupers. It has far more of that kind of work on hand already than it ought to have. We are feeding poor people of both colors in Virginia, in North Carolina, in Arkansas, in Tennessee and Mississippi, and almost everywhere that our armies are stationed. It is enough to bankrupt any treasury that is not exhaustless. The only possible way, if we are to undertake the tremendous job at all, is to make each place—the property of each place—support the paupers of that place. There are plenty of rich rebels, with plenty of property, yet in New-Orleans; and though it is a hard, and perhaps unauthorized thing, to take forcibly any part of their wealth for charitable uses, yet really this rebellion is a hard thing all round, and is making necessary many things highly improper in themselves; and those who brought it on cannot expect to escape their share of the hardship. There are men here who will cry out against the policy as unjust; but they would cry louder if the expense of supporting two or three hundred thousand Southern paupers were put upon them in the shape of taxes.

We must not allow the poor of New-Orleans to starve, while we are feeding the starving across the seas; and if Gen. BANKS does not see fit to carry out, in all respects, the policy of his predecessor, we think experience must have shown him the practical wisdom of BUTLER'S plans for the temporary relief of the public distress in his Department. Perhaps it would be worth while for Congress, before it adjourns, to pass some simple, comprehensive general law for the guidance of Union commanders in the South in this matter. The necessity of its application will, we trust, soon pass away; but, in the meantime, the necessities of the suffering are imperative.

MURFREESBORO AND VICKSBURGH.—It was within a few days of each other that the attacks were made upon Murfreesboro by Gen. ROSECRANS, and upon Vicksburgh by Gen. SHERMAN. The two battles were the closing scenes in the great and sanguinary drama of 1862. One of them had an auspicious issue, the other terminated disastrously. In one case the struggle is about to be renewed on the same ground; in the other apparently but a few miles further South.

Gen. ROSECRANS has not moved forward to attack the enemy again as rapidly as an impatient public anticipated. He has remained quiescent for over five weeks on the ground on which he fought and won. Of course he has had the best of reasons for doing so. His next advance will be more important than his last, involving more widely reaching consequences; and there must be as little risk about its success as possible. If it prove a victory at all, it must liberate East Tennessee, and carry the war down into Georgia. Our correspondence from ROSECRANS' army indicates that he is still actively engaged, training and preparing his soldiers for their task; just as he labored quietly for months in Nashville, training his men for the victory to which he led them. We have once or twice within the last fortnight had intelligence that he was on the eve of an advance, and the same news comes to us now again. Gen. ROSECRANS, however, has never heretofore advertised his purposes or plans, and, therefore, the correspondents may be mistaken in the matter by a week or two.

It was supposed that Gen. GRANT, too, would begin his assault upon Vicksburgh as soon as his whole army arrived near the city. It is very likely he will. But we learn that though he himself has arrived opposite the city, with nearly all his Memphis army, and joined it to the army of Gen. MCCLERNAND, there are still more troops being sent to him from the West. And there are still more needed. Vicksburgh, in many respects, is more difficult to operate against even than Charleston; and Gen. GRANT has no such vessels as the Monitors to aid him, nor would they be of much use to him if he had them. The navy may solve the problem at Charleston, but at Vicksburgh it must be solved by musketry and the bayonet. We trust that the Government will see that all the troops it can possibly furnish him will be sent without an hour's delay. His army is in a wretched place now, and almost anything is better than that it be allowed to remain inactive where it is for any length of time. It is to be hoped also that as soon as Vicksburgh falls our gunboats will at once sweep down the river and prevent the rebels from building any more Vicksburghs.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Proposed Repayment of Moneys Expended in Raising Volunteers.

RELIEF FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Mr. Dean's Bill to Amend the Metropolitan Police Law.

A NEW QUARANTINE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863.

The bill reported by Senator FOLGER, "to authorize the levying of a tax upon the taxable property of the different towns and counties in this State, to repay moneys borrowed for, or expended in, the payment of bounties to volunteers, or for the expenses of their enlistment, or for aid to their families," has fourteen lengthy sections, giving effect to the objects set forth in the title, and, so far as the State at large is concerned, is the bill of the session. Every county in the State has memorialized the Legislature on this subject, and nearly as many separate bills have been noticed, to take the place of which this bill is designed.

The "Dummy" question promises to enlist a good degree of interest. It comes up on the petition of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, but all Companies using horses have a direct interest in it. Not only the residents and owners of property on the route of the Brooklyn City road, but on the route of the Hudson River Road, in New-York City, have very generally petitioned for the substitution of the "dummy" for horses. The Horse Railroad Committee will hold a session Friday next, at 10 A. M., for hearing what may be said for and against the proposed measure.

The Court of Appeals, overtasked and loaded down, has two measures of relief proposed in its behalf—both of them being amendments to the Constitution.

First—The concurrent resolutions by Mr. PRINDLE, in the House, which provides, from and after the third Tuesday in June, 1864, for six Judges to be chosen by the people; the four Judges then in office to continue till their terms expire. On the third Tuesday in May, 1864, two Judges shall be chosen, the term of one of whom shall expire in nine the other in eleven years. At the general election in 1865, and in every second year thereafter, one Judge shall be chosen for twelve years, from and after the 31st day of December next, after said election. Four Judges shall constitute a quorum, the Governor to designate, in cases of absence, one or more Justices of Supreme Court to serve for the time being; the Governor to appoint an extra Court of Appeals, and designate the judges, composed of eight Supreme Court Justices, as often as he shall deem necessary; said extra Court to have all the powers of the regular Court. Provision is made for compensation. Section 14, Article 6 of the Constitution is amended, so that the County Court shall have single, original and appellate jurisdiction, as the Legislature shall prescribe.

The second measure for the relief of the Court is the concurrent resolutions by Mr. FOLGER, in the Senate; provides that the Governor shall nominate to the Senate five Commissioners to hear and determine all appeals thus pending in the Court of Appeals,—one to be Chief Commissioner, and the Commissioners to hold their office until the causes transferred to them shall have been heard, to have the same pay as Judges of Court of Appeals.

Petitions are coming in praying for relief from the salt monopoly at Syracuse. Salt during the last season has ranged in price from $2 50 to $3 50 per barrel, which has afforded unusual profits—secured by the law under which the monopoly is organized, probably the greatest monopoly in this country. It is to be hoped that the petitioners will be permitted to be heard.

Mr. DEAN brought in his bill amending the Metropolitan Police bill, of which a brief synopsis has already been given—to which he did not wish to be considered as committed—and moved its reference to the members representing the Metropolitan Police District. Mr. DEPEW hoped not, and moved it to the Committee on Cities. Mr. SEYMOUR held the same view, and the bill went to the Standing Committee on Cities,—which meant that FERNANDO WOOD would not be allowed to have his way in a matter in which he is supposed to have a peculiar interest. The reference is understood to have been most in accordance with the wishes of Gov. SEYMOUR, who also has imbibed an interest in said bill.

The bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Baggage Company—generally classed among the "big things"—was reported by Mr. SEYMOUR in the House, when Mr. DARCY moved its reference to the Committee on Grievances, but it went to Cities. The Spring-street Railroad bill was also brought in by Mr. FERRMAN, was referred to Cities and took its place on the select list which certain ones carry in their pockets. Subsequently Mr. WARD moved its reference to the Railroad Committee and there it went. The vote, which was by ayes and nays, had a significance to those who understood it.

The bill relative to the Staten Island ferries is very likely to stir up the owners of the present lines. It gives to the Mayor, Comptroller and others, of New-York City, the right to grant franchises to new companies and regulate the same.

The Quarantine bill, introduced in the Senate by Mr. MURPHY, to establish a new Quarantine and define the duties of the Health Officer, is a thorough codification of that important subject. It provides that the quarantine establishment shall consist: 1. Of warehouses and wet-docks, to be constructed on Old Orchard Shoal, in the Lower Bay. 2. A floating hospital for yellow fever cases, to be anchored in Lower Bay. 3. A boarding station, to consist of a vessel, also in the Lower Bay, in which well persons may be transferred from infected vessels, who shall have the clothing and baggage disinfected preparatory to being given passage to the City. 4. An anchorage for infected vessels in the Lower Bay.

The bill provides for the appointment by the Officer by the Governor and confirmation by the Senate, that his term of office shall be two years, and that his salary shall be $10,000. All present laws relative to the subject are repealed.

The Board of Quarantine Commissioners are continued as a permanent board, to whom is confided the duty of administering the law.

Senator COOK'S report adverse to paying the State dues in coin, is an able production. He maintains that it is strictly within the spirit of the contract, which provides that payment shall be made in funds current in Albany. RODERICK.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock, the special order being the resolutions of Judge DEAN in relation to arbitrary arrests.

Mr. PRINDLE took the floor, and made an elaborate argument in opposition to the resolutions, in justification of arbitrary arrests as a military necessity, and the vindication of the suspension and refusal of the writ of *habeas corpus*. He opposed the resolutions as dangerous and incendiary, and calculated to make issue between the General and State Governments. He vindicated Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, and appealed to the loyalty of the Democrats to aid in crushing the rebellion, instead of criticising the acts of the Government.

Mr. TALLMAN commenced to reply, vindicating the Democracy from the charge of disloyalty. He gave way at 9¾ o'clock.

The resolutions were made the special order for Tuesday evening next. Adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

How the Ram Queen of the West Ran Past the Rebel Batteries.

She Butts the Rebel Steamer Vicksburg Under the Batteries.

THE RAM MONARCH TO FOLLOW.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

AT THE MOUTH OF YAZOO RIVER, ON BOARD U. S. HOSPITAL SHIP RED ROVER, Feb. 3, *Via* CAIRO, Feb. 8.

At last, after a complete deerth of newe of importance since the Arkansas end White River expeditions, we have interesting items to chronicle, which gives token of activity.

This morning at 5 o'clock, tha *Queen of the West*, commanded by Cept. SUTHERLAND, with Col. ELLET, Commodore of the ram fleet, on boerd, left this river, and having passed down by the peninsula, in full sight of Vicksburgh, rounded the point and was under full headway down toward the city before she was discovered. The rebels then opened fire upon her with a number of their heaviest guns, and kept up a brisk cannonade, while she ran in toward the landing and fired shell into and twice severely butted the rebel steamer *Vicksburgh*, moored to the bank, directly under the river batteries.

Besides the time occupied in running down toward the city, she was fully ten minutes detained in making her assaults upon the steamer. Notwithstanding all this opportunity, and the close proximity to the rebel batteries and fire from them of 100 shot and shell, she was only hit twelve times, and it is said that not a person was injured. She continued down the river, and landed at the lower end of the canal, when Cept. SUTHERLAND landed and crossed the peninsula back to the river.

Col. ELLET continued down the river, his destination being watched. This movement will be followed up to-night by an attempt by the ram *Monarch* to make the same trip. These rams will be able to keep open the river for some distance, with the assistance of one or two iron-clads, whose commenders are soliciting the same privilege, and may soon be granted permission to run the blockade.

A large body of troops might thus be landed from flatboats upon the south side of Vicksburgh. If this cannot at present be done, direct communication of the besieged city with Texas and Louisiana can be cut off, and transports on Red end Ouchite Rivers can be captured or destroyed.

This will be a great gain, end the veine of this pioneer achievement, therefore, relatively, as well as intrinsically, is very great.

We have had two flags of truce lately, one on the 31st and one later. The first was ostensibly to discover what had become of the rebel Colonel who is said to heve disappeared. Another to demand possession of the woman now Capt. SUTHERLAND'S wife. The rebels were somewhat taken aback when informed that the lovely Mississippi widow had become the spoase of a hated Lincolnite, but they had to go home without her. Their real purpose was undoubtedly to obtain information.

I have seen and talked with officers engaged in the conflict of the ram with the bettertes. They say it was impossible to count the rebel guns, but they seemed to be planted behind trees and houses, and rifle pits, with infantry using small arms. It was indeed a miracle that she escaped. She was under fire from half-past 6 to quarter past 7.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

LEBANON ENTERED BY OUR FORCES.

Capture of 600 Prisoners, Including Several Field Officers.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Our forces entered Lebanon, Tenn., on the 8th. They captured some 600 rebels, most of them being men of MORGAN'S Command. Many field officers were taken. Among the prisoners was PAUL ANDERSON, a violent rebel member of the State Legislature of 1860 and 1862. He was an original secessionist, and one of the earliest advocates for a Southern Confederacy.

Over 100 wounded reached here by care from Murfreesboro to-night.

A number of Paymasters left for the front this morning.

The first train for Murfreesboro will leave here to-morrow.

The river is falling, though it is raining heevily. There is six feet of water on the shoals.

REBELLION WITHIN THE REBELLION.

The Confederates Resisted in Georgia.

THE INSURGENTS REPORTED VICTORIOUS.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn., Sunday, Feb. 8.

There is a speck of war in the Southern dominions, in quite an unexpected place. A number of people in Northern Georgia and Southwest North Carolina, have openly revolted against the rebel oligarchy, and have only been partially suppressed after considerable fighting and bloodshed. Col. G. W. LEE, of the rebel army, commanding in the disaffected districts, issued an order, which filled the Atlanta *Confederacy* of Jan. 31, decrying the insurrectionary movement, warning the malcontents of its hopelessness, and offering them a free pardon if they would lay down their arms.

From the same paper, of Feb. 3, it seems the disaffected inhabitants refused to obey the Colonel's proclamation, and he proceeded against them with an armed force. The result is stated in the following letters by a correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy*:

FROM COL. LEE'S EXPEDITION.

HEADQUARTERS, DAHLONEGA, GA., Jan. 30, P. M.

To the Editors of the Confederacy:

I am happy to say that the expedition to Northeast Georgia is a success. The Colonel commanding brings to this duty, as well as all others, discretion and great activity. He is thoroughly supported by his command and the citizens generally. The Safety Committee of this village is entitled to great credit for their vigilance and perseverance in ferreting out and arresting many of the disorganizers. The safety of Dahlonega is due to the courage and determination of its citizens. A large number of insurgents having started from the mountains to it, from motives of revenge, and with the hope of rescuing their friends in jail, but finding the place to be strongly garrisoned, they became small by degrees, until it arrived within one mile of the town, and retreated in disorder to the mountains. About one hundred deserters have come in and been forwarded to their regiments, and as many are getting ready to go. A gang of wretched cut-throats went to Atlanta in irons Tuesday, and a similar crowd will leave in a day or two. A detail from the infantry battalion, mounted, under command of Capt. JENKINS, is just in, with nine prisoners, some of whom were taken with guns in hand, and their scouting parties, both infantry and cavalry, are still out. Col. LEE has assured the loyal people here that he will scour the whole country and arrest every disloyal man in a few days. This beautiful mountain country will resume its accustomed tranquility."

Advices from some refugees who have heard of these troubles and had to leave, state that the above does not contain the whole, and other disturbances have broken out of a most alarming nature.

LATER.

A fight has occurred between the rebel forces and the malcontents in Georgia, with considerable loss on both sides. The rebels say they defeated the insurgents, and captured all their stores and guns. The affair occurred near Dahlonega.

A GALLANT AFFAIR.

Expedition Into Texas by a Party of Loyal Kansas Indians—A Hundred Disloyal Indians Captured—Valuable Rebel Papers Secured, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Indian Commissioner DOLE has received information that about a hundred loyal Delaware and Shawnee Indians, of Kansas, have taken the rebel Wachita Agency in Texas, killed LEOPER, the agent, and captured a hundred disloyal Indians, together with a large number of horses, papers and Confederate bonds. Among the papers are treaties made with the rebel government, and signed by ALBERT PIKE. The gallant party returned to Kansas in safety, with the loss of only four men.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Destruction of the Rappahannock Railroad Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Feb. 8, 1863.

On Wednesday last, Col. MCINTOSH, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a respectable force, went up the Rappahannock on a reconnoissance, and returned last evening, having fully accomplished the object of the expedition.

All the fords and crossings were carefully examined, but no rebel troops were seen on this side of the river. The pickets of the command were on several occasions fired upon by bushwhackers, who succeeded in killing one trooper and wounding four others.

The railroad bridge recently constructed by the rebels was entirely demolished by our troops, and some valuable information was obtained during the reconnoissance. PAUL.

A Cavalry Reconnoissance to Warrenton.

WARRENTON, VA., Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

Beyond all doubt the whole of that portion of Virginia north of the Rappahannock is to-day entirely rid of rebel soldiers. The bushwhackers, however, still remain to be disposed of, and before this is done they will, doubtless, as they have done before, make considerable trouble. Gen. WYNDHAM, with a command of five hundred cavalry, consisting of detachments of the First Virginia, Lieut. KREPPS, and Fifth New-York, Capt. KROM, visited this place last night and caused a score or so of the Black-Horse cavalrymen, who had been annoying the inhabitants of this place for several weeks past, to make a hasty retreat across the Rappahannock. After captoring a few prisoners and about one hundred stand of arms, Gen. WYNDHAM sent detachments to the Rappahannock Station, where it was rumored the rebels were constructing a pontoon bridge; to Brentsville and other points between that and Centreville; but no armed rebels were found. Previous to this Gen. WYNDHAM had disposed of the remains of WHITE'S guerrillas, who infested Aldie, Middleburgh and vicinity, so that now he can deal out summery justice to the bushwhackers. PAUL.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—In consequence of the grand masquerade ball of Arion Society taking piece to-night, there will be no performance at the German Opera. To-morrow evening Mr. LOTTI takes his benefit, when FLOTLOW'e popular opera of "Martha" will be played.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new version of PLANCAE'S celebrated burlesque, "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," was produced here on Monday evening with moderate success. It has been "adapted" by a local playwright on a new and thoroughly unsatisfactory plan, and has suffered moreover the addition of several verbose jokes and diffuse puns. The plan referred to consists in merging into one part—that sustained by Mrs. JOHN WOOD—the dialogue and action of two or three different characters. A centipede would limp with two or three of its limbs chopped off, and a burlesque thet seldom has too many legs to stend upon naturally suffers as far as movement is concerned, by a similar operation. Mrs. JOHN WOOD, who is thus heavily endowed, satisfies the audience by her charming presence and vivacious style of acting, but when she is not on the stage the work drags, notwithstanding much completeness of detail in dresses and scenery. The music is almost exclusively operetic, and in some instances—where Mr. WALCOT sings, for example—is too ambitious. The best *morceaux*, however, were rendered with neat effect by Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mrs. SADLEY BROWN—the latter a rising and talented actress—who wins her way steadily in public esteem. The caste in all general respects was thoroughly sufficient, and the piece, as we have before remarked, was a moderate success. Greatly excised, it will undoubtedly form an agreeable addition to Mrs. WOOD'S somewhat limited and entirely antiquated *repertoire*.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. ANSCHUTZ gave his first performance of German Opera at this establishment last evening to a fashionable and appreciative audience. The opera selected for the occasion was MOZART'S "Zauberflote"—the *caste* being the same as at the little establishment in Broadway. So many pleasant associations cling to the German experiment at Wallack's Theatre that it is hard to murmur at the acoustical shortcomings of that dilapidated building, but it must be confessed that Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S artists are heard to greater advange in Brooklyn than in New-York; their voices seem to be fuller, fresher and better balanced. The performance last evening was so excellent in all respects that it explained the success with which the company was greeted in Philadelphia—where it also enjoyed the advantage of a good house for sound and sight. Mr. ANSCHUTZ presided in the orchestra with his accustomed skill, and we venture to say that a better orchestra has never been heard in the City of Churches. The *ensembles*, as heretofore, were perfect—a specialty which belongs only to Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S company, and certainly cannot be claimed by any Italian organization.

On Saturday next the second performance of Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S short Brooklyn season will be given, when BEETHOVEN'S grand classic opera "Fidelio," will be played. No operatic revival of late years has been so successful as this. It will undoubtedly attract an overflowing house.

WINTER GARDEN.—On Monday evening Mr. EDWIN BOOTH commenced a short season at this theatre, opening in the character of *Hamlet* to a house overflowing with one of those peculiarly fashionable and intelligent audiences for which he seems to wear each a talisman of attraction. Mr. BOOTH is, perhaps, right in thus invariably selecting *Hamlet* for his opening part, his advantages of presence and his style of performance, dependent less on the display of physical power than on the carriage of the feelings and imagination into the action, rendering him the best representative we have of the character now upon the stage. In his rendering, the profound abstraction and overwrought sensibility, the moody waywardness of temper, whose sadness breaks off into melancholy mirthfulness, while the passionate outbursts of indignation and grief lapse into idle speculation—all the delicate lights and shades that make up the character find a beautiful portrayal; not that Mr. BOOTH is at all deficient in the only one scene in "Hamlet," in which personal address and accomplishments are required—the fencing bout with *Laertes*. He handles the foil with much dexterity, and plays his part in the passage of arms with a fire and elegance that may well challenge the compliments of the ring. The cast introduced, or rather restored to the New-York boards, in the character of *Laertes*, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRET, a young actor, who some two or three seasons ago gave every promise of future excellence. The part of *Laertes* is, perhaps, one of the most ungracious in the drama, but where opportunities offered, Mr. BARRETT, in every sense, justified the liberal expectations of his friends. Mrs. WILKINSON as the *Queen*, and Mr. MORRIS as *Polonius*, merited and received much applause. This evening Mr. BOOTH will appear as *Othello*.

THE LIGHT GUARD BALL.—To find a tiger on Thursday evening, it will be necessary to look for him in the Academy of Music, where, in the midst of a delightful jungle of crinoline and beauty, he will be found parring as gently as any domestic creature. Strange as this intelligence may sound, it need excite no undue apprehension, for there will be hundreds, we might say thousands, there to look after the animal who, we may add, by way of precaution, can always be told by its coat, and so avoided. Alas! the best and most beautiful prefer to rush on to destruction. They do not desire to avoid the Tigers. The warrior beckons and the maiden gallops off by his side.

This brings us to the bare statement of the fact that the Light Guerd Ball—familiarly known as the Tiger Ball—comes of on Thursday night at the Academy of Music. That it will be the most brilliant affair of the season; that women who are all fair, and men who are all brave, will mingle as in poetry, and make the hours ecstatic; that the music will drop like blessed balsam on the stiffened limbs of aged *beaux*, compelling them to dance again; that for the mere looker-on there will be the atmosphere of youth and love, and the apartment called, by way of pleasant fiction, the supper room; that for the disappointed, the wilted, the jilted and the be-miffed, there are cabmen outside to thrash; that for the bestified, contented and triumphant, there is an onter Paradise called DELMONICO'S; that the Ball, in a word, will be up to the standard of past years, and perhaps taller, is beyond reasonable doubt, or rational peradventure. Of course it will also be successful. The arrangements this year seem to prohibit anything like discomfort, even if the crush is greater than it has ever been—a result which is expected.

MAP OF CHARLESTON.—Messrs. G. & G. W. BLUNT have just issued an excellent map of "Cherleston and Vicinity." The topography of contiguous country for fifty miles around is given. But its chief value is the very admirable presentation of the bydrography of the approaches to this city, marked with that accuracy which distinguishes the maps of Messrs. BLUNT. The channels, forts, batteries, lighthouses, shoals, etc., are all down. The publication is a timely one, in view of approaching operations against the original home of treason.

KINGS COUNTY GENERAL TERM, FEB. 11.—Nos. 28½, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.

Dr. Bellows' Sermon.

Published in our Daily of Friday last, will be found in the Semi-Weekly issue of Tuesday the 10th, and may be had at the counter of the Publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 5 cents.

It Operates Like Magic.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, sure to regulate the bowels.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES,

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And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

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Pure IODINE in pure WATER. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Send for a circular.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Sent by mail, postage paid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Retailed on Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; C. Shepard, 309; Low, 824; McFarland, 957; and Lembke, under Barnum's Museum.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and all other fortified places on the Mississippi, are graphically portrayed on BANVARD'S PANORAMA, at No. 652 Broadway; also, The War Illustrated.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

LAE—ELORE.—In Cincinnati, on Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. Geo. S. Rice, HERMAN F. LAE, of Fishkill, N. Y., to Miss HAGAPAH M. ELORE. No cards.

STRONG—HOUGHTON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Wm. McALLISTER, CHARLES S. STRONG to ANNIE C., daughter of Charles W. Houghton, Esq., all of this City. No cards issued.

VAUGHAN—MOSHER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Lot Jones, D. D., WM. S. VAUGHAN to NANCY, daughter of H. Mosher, Esq., of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BROWER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 9, ALMIRA T., wife of John Brower, aged 34 years and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 14 West 41st-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BABCOCK.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 7, FRANCIS H. BABCOCK, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Thursday morning, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

BELCHER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, of hemorrhage of the lungs, THEODORE M. BELCHER, in his 30th year.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

BOYTON.—On Saturday, Feb. 7, JOHN H., son of Lewis S. Bonton, in the 21st year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

BIRD.—In New-Rochelle, on Saturday, Feb. 7, JOSEPH BIRD, after a long illness, aged 43 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred at New-Rochelle.

BIGNALL.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 9, DAVID BIGNALL, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Saint Timothy's-place, (62d-st. and 8th-av.,) on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BRADLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 9, after a long illness, ESTHER ANN, wife of Joseph H. Bradley, in the 25th year of her age.

We weep for thee—a spirit fled—
The tie of life is broken;
A heart of love by fondness led
Now rests in peace unbroken.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 452 Pearl-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Feb. 11.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

CUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, Rev. B. C. CUTLER, D. D., Rector of St. Ann's Church.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

CHAPPELL.—MARY HELEN, daughter of John and Mary E. Chappell, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 180 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

DONIGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, WILLIAM DONIGAN, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Francis and George W., are invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 537 5th-st.

DUGLISS.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 9, WILLIAM JONES, son of Hosea and Mary Dugliss, aged 25 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 232 East Broadway, without further notice.

DUNCAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, Mrs. ANNA VAN NESS, widow of the late J. Durkee, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., and daughter of the late Gen. David Van Ness, of Dutchess County.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her son-in-law, Ellsworth P. Maltby, No. 134 South Oxford-st., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

EMBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 10, after an illness of several years, EMMA O., wife of Daniel Embury, aged 57 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FURMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 9, Miss MARTHA FURMAN, daughter of the late Judge Furman, in the 61st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 94 West Warren-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 11, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

GRAVES.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Amos Graves, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Hudson City Seminary, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock.

JESSUP.—In Bloomingburgh, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 9, JAMES L. JESSUP, of Jersey City, in the 38th year of his age.

LANCASTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 9, of diphtheria, CYRUS LANCASTER, aged 66 years and 7 months.

Funeral from his late residence, in Bedford-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

RICHMOND.—ELNORA RICHMOND, wife of A. H. Richmood, aged 59 years.

Her remains will be taken to Saugerties for interment.

RYAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 10, SARAH CORTISS, infant daughter of Edgar and Sarah C. Reed.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 25 Brevoort-place, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—On Sunday, Feb. 8, JOHN L. SMITH, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 137 East 30th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock.

WETMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 9, SARAH ANN, wife of Josiah F. Wetmore.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—After a few days sickness, of scarlet fever, FANNY, the only child of Wm. and Eliza Wheeler, aged 11 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of No Surrender Lodge No. 19, A. P. A., and Pyramid Lodge No. 490, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 212 East 23d-st. Notice of the time of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

YOUMANS.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 9, 1863, DAVID S. YOUMANS, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the late residence of his father, No. 205 Prince-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 69.—Feb. 10, 1863.
74, 4, 23, 62, 61, 22, 1, 48, 12, 35, 19, 2, 18.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 70.—Feb. 10, 1863.
23, 51, 49, 17, 33, 47, 42, 16, 20, 68, 25, 50.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

TOM THUMB WEDDING,
TOM THUMB WEDDING.
THE
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
(Ready on WEDNESDAY.)
Is full of PICTURES of the GREAT LITTLE WEDDING
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A
BEAUTIFUL TWO-PAGE VIEW
of the
SERVICES AT GRACE CHRUCH
AND
THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.
FULL-LENGTH PORTRAITS OF TOM THUMB AND HIS FAIRY BRIDE.
Also,
COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN.
Also,
A PAGE ILLUSTRATING THE ELEGANT PRESENTS.
PORTRAIT
of Rev. Dr. WILLIE, Officiating Clergyman.
THE
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS IS FILLED WITH INTERESTING PICTURES, FULL ACCOUNTS OF THE COURTSHIP, &c.
A NEW NOVEL, by a CELEBRATED AMERICAN AUTHOR, &c., &c., &c.,
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For sale by all News-Dealers.

THE FAIRY WEDDING.
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A magnificent two-page picture of the
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LILLIPUTIAN WEDDING.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF
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IN WEDDING DRESS,
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Published exclusively by
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
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Price 25 cents. Can be sent by mail on receipt of price and postage stamp.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS,
GROCERS, FAMILIES, &c.
We beg to invite your attention to the fine article of PALE ALES, AMBER ALES AND PORTER,
we are now brewing.
Having within the last few weeks made such arrangements, and added to our brewery such improvements as to enable us to sell our beer and amber ale at much reduced prices.
The unequaled facilities we possess also for the manufacture of our pale ales enable us to compete and present an article superior to any offered in the New-York market. For sale in whole, half, and quarter casks, and in bottles—quarts and pints.
SMITH & BROTHER, Brewers,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
New-York.

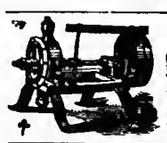
TO JOBBERS ONLY.
T. A. BROUWER,
(Of the late firm of SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES.
46 Murray Street.

LADIES' GILT COMBS,
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars a set. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Are now running daily expresses over the Louisville and Nashville Railroads.
Freights for BOWLING GREEN and NASHVILLE must be prepaid, and an invoice of the goods, properly sworn to before a Notary Public should accompany the packages. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
New-York.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,
or Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
of every description, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G. CO.
No. 205 Broadway.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP.
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

LADIES' BRAND AND LINK-BRACELETS.
A—Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at
GEORGE C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before appropriate treatment can be instituted.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

TESTIMONIALS
CHANGED AT EACH INSERTION.

NO. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing; one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stoot, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

S. T.—1860.—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock. S. T.—1860.—X., &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:

SOLDIERS' HOME, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: This institution has received and extended aid to over 14,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have often administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation was in every family, in every hospital, and on every battle-field.

With respect, your servant,
Dr. G. W. ANDREWS, Supt.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863.

GENTLEMAN: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1862.

* * * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860—X, means.

Yours, truly, H. B. KINGSLEY.

Dr. W. A. Ohilds, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:

We are compelled to order 12 dozen Plantation Bitters, to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.

Respectfully yours,
SILAS F. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861.

* * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years' standing. I have recommended them to others, and, as far as I know, with signal success. I am, &c.,

REV. J. S. CATHORN.

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio. Dec, 20, 1862.

Messrs. Drake & Co.: The Plantation Bitters appear to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige, Yours truly,

T. P. SAUNDERS & CO.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—They are particularly recommended to females and delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT.
All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a private family, by a trustworthy woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; understands all kind of soups, meats, poultry, game and made dishes; understands pastries, jellies, creams, ice-creams, raffles, pies, puddings and all kinds of desserts; understands serving large dinners, from experience; has undeniable City reference. Can be seen or addressed for two days at No. 194 East 17th-st., near 1st-av. Washing objected to.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a first-class cook: perfectly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference; also, a young woman as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands French waiting; no objections to go to the country. the best of City and country refernsnce can be given. Call at No. 182 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by two respectable girls—one as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing if required; the other as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and has no objection to a little chamberwork; both have the best of reference. Call at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; understands soups, meat, poultry and game, pastry and bread, and all kinds of family cooking; willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good cook, and a beautiful washer and ironer; has got City reference. Call at No. 276 West 32d-st., front room, two pair of stairs up, between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook and baker of bread; will make herself generally useful; has lived in the old country, nine years in one family; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Situation wanted, by an experienced and trustworthy girl, to cook, wash and iron; or will do the general housework of a small family; is a neat, steady and competent servant; does not see company, and knows how to value a good place. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman with the best of reference, wishes a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; is fully competent to take a place as laundress. Apply at 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking, soups, fish, meats and game; also understands milk and butter, creams and pastry, of all kinds, and gives best of City and country reference. Apply for two days at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands the French and American style of cooking; does the coarse washing; makes pastry, game and soups; wakes $9 to $10; City or country. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as a first-rate cook; has no objections to assist with the washing, and ironing; she has the best of city reference from her last place. Apply at No. 77 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent person who thoroughly understands her business, is an excellent baker, would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 373 West 35th-st., second floor back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would have no objections to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 175 West 26th-st., one door east of 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private family. She understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City references. Address No. 120 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city references. Call, for two days, at No. 209 10th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family. City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 115 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking, soups, fish, meats and game; also understands milk and butter, creams and pastry, of all kinds, and gives best of City and country reference. Apply for two days at No. 95 West 33d-st.

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AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as a first-rate cook; has no objections to assist with the washing, and ironing; she has the best of city reference from her last place. Apply at No. 77 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent person who thoroughly understands her business, is an excellent baker, would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 373 West 35th-st., second floor back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would have no objections to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 175 West 26th-st., one door east of 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private family. She understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City references. Address No. 120 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city references. Call, for two days, at No. 209 10th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands English and American cooking; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 205 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family. City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 115 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking, soups, fish, meats and game; also understands milk and butter, creams and pastry, of all kinds, and gives best of City and country reference. Apply for two days at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands the French and American style of cooking; does the coarse washing; makes pastry, game and soups; wakes $9 to $10; City or country. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would have no objections to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 175 West 26th-st., one door east of 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private family. She understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City references. Address No. 120 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 209 10th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted in a private family as plain cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman who can give most respectable City references. Apply at No. 170 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook and assist with the washing and ironing, if required. Apply at No. 97 West 27th-st., first floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small family of adults; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., Room 21.

A COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED a situation by a respectable Scotch women, as cook or housekeeper; can produce the best of City references if required. Call for two days corner of Vine and Columbia sts., Brooklyn, up stairs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, having the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required. Can be seen at No 152 West 17th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-class baker of all sorts of pastry, and can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 109 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as cook; no objections to assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 106 Thompson-st. Good City reference can be given.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands dressmaking; would go out by the day, week or month; is a neat plain sewer; the best of City references given as to character and responsibility. Call, for two days, at No. 94 20th-st., abetween 6th and 7th avs. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or thorough seamstress; makes children's clothes, shirts and ladies' dresses; wages, $7, or $3 a week. Call for two days, at No. 192 East 28th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objections to taking care of children; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 36th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; best City references; will go out by the day or week. Call, for two days, at No. 490 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, back room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a few more customers, to go out by the day, week or month; also, work taken in the house. Apply at No. 48 West 28th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a Protestant woman, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up ladies' muslins and French finting; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 109 25th st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL DEsires a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; good City reference; has lived three years in her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 247 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family; is an excellent laundress and can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 145 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a competent woman, who understands her business thoroughly; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, the washing of a small family at her own residence; can give satisfactory references, if required; can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 6th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible-House. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all; also, small girls. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMployment, No. 960 Broadway, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. Wanted the best class of help of every calling, particularly waitresses and lanndresses, for the best of situations. Public patronage respectfully solicited by Mrs. Green.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman, with excellent testimonials from her last employer, to whom she refers. Can be seen at Beckham's Servants' Institute, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st. W. E. CONNOR, Superintendent.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or would do light waiting and sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 40th-st., second floor, between 8th and 9th avs

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a highly respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist with washing in a first-class family; recommendations, verbal or in writing, 1oquire, for three days only, at No. 35 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Amity-place, near Amity-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress or general honsework; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 172 West 18th-st. between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by e respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitrers alone; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 150 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and light waiting, or fine washing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and irooing, or take care of growing children. Call at No. 170 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable woman, as chambermaid in a private boording-house or hotel; has good City references. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., first ficor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing; can give the best of City refersnce. Call at No. 161 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would cook, wash and iron in a small family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; satisfactory City refersnces given. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in taking care of children; is a good plain sewer; has first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 293 West 36th-st., first floor.

A HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper or seamstress in a small family, or to go out by the week or month. Addess M. G., No. 11 5th-st., near the Bowery.

A LADY'S MAID.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO understands English, dressmeking and hairdrssing, wishes a situation as lady's maid; best refersnces can be given. Apply, from 10 to 5 o'clock, at No. 122 Spring-st., near Greene.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT BY A Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care and management of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand, or would go out by the day to do family sewing, has lived in first-class families, and would prefer to take an infant from its birth in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 36 East 19th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and ladies' morning dresses, and do family sewing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 309 1st-av, between 18th and 14th sts., up stairs, for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City references. Call for two days at corner of 3d-av. and 21st-st., in the bakery.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain sewer, and good at embroidery; will be willing to assist at chamberwork; has no objections to the country, or would travel with a family. The best of references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., first back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and plain seamstress, waitress, chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in housework, by a very nice girl in her 16th year, having good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a middle-aged Protestant woman as child's nurse and seamstress; a Scotch, French or German woman preferred, must have City references. Apply at No. 163 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

A NURSE.—A COMPETENT ENGLISH PERSON wishes a situation as nurse to an invalid, or would travel with a lady, or take the care of a baby from its birth. Call, or address, No. 113 West 25th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can do all kinds of embroidery; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 127 West 24th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman, who is fully competent to discharge the duties of infant's nurse, having lived in that capacity for several years past; would do plain sewing if required, or chamberwork, and take care of one or two children in a small private family; can be highly recommended for either of the above situations; excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 238 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a place as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand or bottle; no objections to the country; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHILD'S NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an experienced person as child's nurse or seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; also teach children; has no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl as children's nurse and to do sewing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 7th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried lady, with a breast of milk four days old, wants a baby to wetnurse at her own residence, No. 115 West 26th-st., Room No. 1. Inquire until snited.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class waitress, in a respectable private family; has no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing. The best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,247 Broadway, in the store.

A WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, wants a situation in a private family, as waitress; nndsrstands her work thoroughly; can give good city reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a competent person as waitress; can prodnce satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 486 2d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; can refer to soms of the first families in the City. Can be seen at No. 203 Wooster-st., above Bleecker.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; she has good City references from her last place. Apply at No. 77 West 25th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No 81 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young woman, in a small, private family: is willing to do light chamberwork; best of City reference given. Call at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

MALES.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted by a thorough practical Scotchman, long time foreman on first-class places, an engagement as head gardener and farmer, and to take charge of general details as a whole; will lay nnt a new place: wife will attend to the dairy, &c. Apply or address CAITHNESS, No. 18 Market-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a man that thoroughly understands the business in all its departments, care and management of green and hot-house plants, graperies, laying ont of grounds and scientific gardening in general; gardener at Brig.-Gen. Busteed's for the last five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, J. M. Thornburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER, &c.—GARDENER'S, OR farmer and gardener's situation wanted, by a competent man, who nnderstands the business in all its branches; hot and cold graperies, green-houses, and the raising of all kinds of vegetables and farm produce; the best of references. Address I. H. N., No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a married man; steady, reliable and thoroughly competent in all departments of his business, as his recommendations will show from his present employer, in whose employ he has been for the last seven years. Address J. S., gardener, No. 7 East 28th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, English; nnderstands it thoroughly in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at A. Reid's seed store, No. 607 Broadwey.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as gardener, in City or country; six years' country reference from his last place. Address M. L., Box No. 256 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENer, who will shortly be disengaged, desires a situation where a man of ability is needed; has had upwards of twenty years' practical experience in the business, ten of which were spent in Europe, and the remainder in this country; he is well known as a practical and successful grape-grower, both under glass and in the open air, and his knowledge of his business, in all its departments, is very extensive; his testimonials and references will be found satisfactory. A line addressed to PRACTICAL GARDENER, care of Mr. Joseph Murphy, No. 180 Broadway, will be attended to for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED AS GARDENER, IN a private respectable gentleman's place, a situation by a first class experienced practical married man, who is thoroughly proficient in the treatment of the green-house, hot-house, hot and cold grapery, flowers, fruit and vegetables; is also a modern designer and planter, &c., &c. Can come well recommended. Address, FLORIST AND DESIGNER, Newark Post-Office, New-Jersey.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young married man, (Protestant,) as gardener, who understands the culture and management of fruits, flowers and vegetables. Address J. P., New-Utrecht Post-office, L. I.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a young man, a native of London, Eng., a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to City or country; has the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen for three days at Mr. THORBURN'S seed-store, No. 15 John-st. or letters addressed E. F. will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN, JUST DISengaged, wants a situation: is a sober, steady, single man, with the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and a thorough knowledge of the duties of a coachman. Apply at CHAS. WALTERS' saddlery, corner 13th st. and Broadway, or address P. G., Box No. 220 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has several years' experience in this City; has the very best of references from the first families; is fully capable of taking charge of any gentlemen's establishment. Address COACHMAN, at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 326 4th-av., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 161 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable Protestant married man wishes a situation in town or country; has unexceptionable reference, and would be found a very valuable person. Address A. M. SEE, 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., or can be seen there.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man, just arrived from Europe, wents a situation; nnderstends his business in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country; can be highly recommendsd. Apply at the private stable, No. 237 East 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a young man as coachman and gardener; has long experience in this coontry; he is e sober and industrious man; has the best of city and country reference. Can be seen, or address to P. M., Box No. 210 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, io the above capacity, by a young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful. Best of reference from his last place. Call or address J. R., coachman, at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, as coachman and groom, by a respectable men; understands his business thoroughly; best of reference. Address W. M., at Chas. Waters' Harness Store, No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a young single man who thoroughly understands his business. Address D. P., No. 840 Broadway, C. Weters' Saddlery, or Box No. 219 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant man; can give the best of City reference from where he has lived. Address, for three days, to No. 164 4th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, AGED 30 years, with first-class City reference, wants a situation in the above capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 13th-st., second ficor, back room.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a young Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference. Address R. D., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED, BY A sober, industrious Protestant man, as porter in a store or otherwise; he is a good penman and figurer, and not afraid of any kind of work. Salary no object. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 204 Times Office, this day and to-morrow.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable man, who can give the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capabilities; he can refer to his last employer. Call at Mr. REED'S seed store, No. 507 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days

REAL ESTATE OR EXCHANGE OFFICE.—A competent and responsible man wants a situation in the above, with a view of taking an interest in the same. Address L. M., Box No. 180 Times Office.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSES.—A man who can influence a large first-class trade is desirous of forming an engagement for the Spring trade. Address E. H., Box No. 181 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a strong, willing and capable girl as cook, washer and ironer, and to assist in the general housework of a small family. No one need apply who cannot furnish the best references for character, &c. Call at the corner of Montague and Hicks-sts., Wednesday and Thursday, between 3 and 6 o'clock. P. M., Brooklyn.

GARDENER WANTED.—$300 PER YEAR, OR $150 and board, will be given to a good, active, obliging gardener and general worker, who can furnish full recommendations from his last employer. Address PROTESTANT, Box No. 194 Post-office, New-York.

A COLORED BOY.—WANTED, A COLORED boy, about 18 years old, who is acquainted with driving and waiting, to ride with and wait upon a physician, &c. Good references will be required. Address J. C., Box No. 162 Times Office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; must be a Protestant, and willing to take charge of two little girls, 9 and 11 years old. Apply at No. 52 West 26th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; unexceptionable City reference required; none others need apply. Call at No. 81 West 13th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a newspaper publishing office. Address Box No. 2,787 New-York Post-office.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE-TENDER WANTED—At Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO DO GEneral housework. Inquire at No. 109 West 43d-st., from 3 until 6 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKet Office; wages $12 50 per week; 3 porters for stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 16 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A PLEASANT ROOM AND TWO bedrooms for housekeeping on the west side of city, in a respectable house and neighborhood, for an American lady and daughter from the country. Rent not to exceed $8 per month, which will be paid in advance. Unexceptionable references given. Address immediatsly Mrs. E. A., Station G, Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THIS CITY—A chemical laboratory ready furnished, or a building enitable for the manufacture of chemicals, with steam engine and boiler; must have some vacant ground outside the building. Applications to be made to J. HOWDEN, No. 259 Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED OR A FURnished room, immaterial which, for a single gentleman, in a locality somewhere between Canal-st. and 36th-st., and Broadway and Hndson-st. Address A. A., Box No. 105 Times Office.

WANTED TO LEASE, OR TO BUY ON EASY TERMS—A small and convenient house, between 10th and 20th sts. Address M. X., care of P. O'Shea, No. 104 Bleecker-st., giving full particulars.

STEAM POWER.—WANTED, TO HIRE, A building, with engine and boiler; must be 30 to 40 horse-power. Address STEAM POWER, Station C, New-York.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—A PHYSICIAN DESIRES to obtain board for himself and family on Murray Hill, between Madison and 6th avs.; an entire floor preferred, (three rooms communicating,) with office on the first floor. Address PHYSICIAN, Station "G," U. S. P. O.

BOARD WANTED.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, private family preferred, by a gentleman and lady. Location between 4th and 6th avs. and between 13th and 34th sts., New-York. For a pleasant room, in a pleasant genial family, a fair price will be promptly paid. The best of references given and required. Permanent board desired. Address C. J., Box No. 118 Times Office.

BOARD.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, (below 10th-st.,) board for a gentleman and wife; a large room or room and bedroom required, unfurnished. Terms must be moderate. Address P. W. I., Box No. 176 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOM.—WANTED, A WELL furnished bedrcom, for a single gentleman, in a first-class house up town; location between 24th and 27th sts., and between Madison and 6th avs. Address Box No. 1,841 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, front, to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; family private; references exchanged. Apply at No. 33 West 33d-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., on the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet on the river by two hundred and fifty deep, with water grant and dock.

Also two hundred desirable building lots situated on Vernon and Webster avs., in the centre of the village.

N. B.—To Let, several houses fronting the river.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, where a map of the property can be seen from 11½ to 1 P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

Fifth-av.—Handsome English basement, 16x60 feet, on Murray Hill, in fine order.

Also, in 23d-st., near 5th-av., an extra large and elegant house.

Also, in 24th-st., opposite 5th-av. Hotel, first-class house, 26x65 feet.

Also, opposite Madison-square, an extra-sized superior house, with furniture.

Also, in 29th-st., near 5th-av., an extra large and elegant house, built with great care and in fine order.

Also, in 32d-st., near 5th-av., four first-class houses, full size.

Apply as above.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., No. 74 West 47th-st., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in splendid order; neighborhood one of the best in the City, and on the block opposite Dr. Ward's magnificent mansion; price $10,250. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 95 West 47th-st.; mornings from 8 to 10 or evenings from 6 to 8, or at No. 82 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3. Any broker who sells the above I will pay him a commission.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story houses, Nos. 28 and 24 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the street is one of the best improved in the City. Price of No. 28, $13,250; of No. 24, $14,750. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 95 West 47th-st.—mornings from 8 to 10; evenings from 6 to 9; or at No. 82 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3. Also, for sale No. 182 East 10th-st., near 3d-av., $10,000. Any broker who sells the above I will pay him a commission.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE new, first-class, brown-stone front house, three-story, with basement and under cellar, with all the modern improvements, in a very desirable location, being but ten minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. ferries. Can be seen in the afternoon. Apply on the premises, No. 123 Schermerhorn-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE.—FOR SALE, a first-class house, 26x50, lot 20x100, built of brown stone, stone stoop and railing, sunken area, plate glass windows—one pane in each sash—all four stories in complete order; furniture all first class; mantel mirrors, gas fixtures, &c.; 21st-st., between 8th and 7th avs. Address KIRTLAND, Box No. 3,503 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inqnire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 154 EAST 33d-st.; lot, 18 feet 9 inches in front, by half the block; house, brown-stone front, three stories and basement, with high stoop, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of JOHN EOWARDS, in the brown stone yard, in 16th-st., near Avenue A.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house No. 60 East 23d-st., three rooms deep all the way up; size of house, 25x65; lot, 100 feet. Apply to F. S. MORRISON, No. 109 West 42d-st., or No. 315 Greenwich-st. Also, house No. 114 West 22d-st., in good order, gas fixtures, &c. Apply as above.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS—A HOUSE and lot, No. 382½ Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; three stories, with store and basements, occupied as a bakery; doing a good business. Inquire of GEO. MANNERING, on the premises.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN DE KALB-AV., Brooklyn, between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., two neat two-story brick houses, with court-yards in front and modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 51 Bond-st.; has modern conveniences, and is in good order; early possession given if wanted. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1863.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1862		$2,146,767 03
Amount of Premiums Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1862	$759,567 58	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	134,713 41	894,280 99
Total		$3,041,048 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$169,297 32	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, Annuities and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	161,605 58	
Paid Sanitary Commission and War Contribution	325 00	
Paid for Taxes and Internal Revenue Stamps	3,098 24	
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	29,126 92	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c.	17,922 0.	
Paid for Commissions and Agency Expenses	79,426 65	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	454,801 95
		$2,586,246 07

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$41,241 94	
Invested in Securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	721,061 79	
Real Estate owned by the Company	130,217 07	
Bonds and Mortgages at 7 @ cent. Interest	458,910 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	841,725 54	
Premiums due and unpaid on Policies now in force	208,132 26	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1863	69,397 43	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1863	45,565 38	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1863	2,553 38	
Premiums on Policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	66,578 75	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	872 58	$2,586,246 07

The TRUSTEES have declared a DIVIDEND OF 35 PER CENT. UPON ALL PARTICIPATING LIFE POLICIES, now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1863, AND A PAYMENT IN CASH on and after the first Monday in March next, OF THE THIRD INSTALMENT OF 20 PER CENT. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. DUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID LOSSING,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LORING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARTON,	RUSSELL DART,
WM. C. DUSENBERY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 5 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 45 Pine-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER
BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. CALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S. {
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5-20's 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

M. B. SPALDING,	J. M. TOBIN,
GEO. W. POWERS,	BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
EDER V. HAGERTWOUT,	OLIVER BRYAN,
ASEL K. FOSTER,	MARTIN A. HOWELL,
DANIEL L. ROSS,	EDWARD A. BIBBY,
FRED C. OAKLEY,	ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
F. J. HOSFORD,	JOSEPH F. SANXAY.

And at subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES C. HARBIOTT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 95 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEBOME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

$15,000 WANTED FOR TEN YEARS.—Ample security in real estate will be given. Those only having the cash apply to
J. N. KING,
No. 10 Cortlandt-st., second floor.

$30,000 BROOKLYN CITY BONDS FOR SALE—Six per cent. bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Capitalists seeking safe and permanent investments will find these bonds desirable.
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

$65,000 TO LOAN AT FIVE PER CENT. for one year, and at six per cent. for the following four years, on improved real estate in this City, in sums of from $5,000 to $20,000. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company will pay their First Mortgage Bonds in full, at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 10, 1863, at which time interest on said bonds will cease.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

DIVIDENDS.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
New-York, Feb. 7, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 12th, and reopen on the 13th inst. By order of the Board.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand.
By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 21, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share has been declared on the capital stock of this company, (free from Government tax,) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Feb. 2, inclusive. W. DEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE OCEAN BANK HAS THIS day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February. By order of the Board. CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY, Corner of Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.
THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED A CASH DIVIDEND to Stockholders of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) PER CENT., and an Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Scrip of 1861, payable on demand.
Also, a Scrip Dividend of
SIXTY (60) PER CENT.
on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the Profits for the year ending Jan. 31.
Scrip ready for delivery March 1. All free from Government Tax.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 9, 1863.
FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 16th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 18th of February, both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 Pine-st., Jan. 29, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual *Dividend of Four per Cent.*, (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. By order.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 15, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. SULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues.
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.
SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.
THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:
Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the southerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.
Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."
And
FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TEBHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber—the executor—at his place of business, No. 6 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 15, 1862.
d17-law6mW JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 122 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE,
au27-law6mW* JAMES HEALEY. } Executors

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF FIRTH, POND & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The books and papers of the late firm will be found at the music-store of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, who are authorized to settle the accounts in liquidation. JOHN FIRTH,
JOHN MAYELL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863. WILLIAM A. POND.

In connection with the above announcement, the undersigned, the active partners in the late firm, take pleasure in stating that they have this day formed a new copartnership, under the firm of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., and having purchased the good will of the old stand, will continue the business in all its former details at No. 547 Broadway.
The greater part of the valuable catalogue, and by far the larger proportion of the extensive stock of pianofortes, musical instruments, sheet music and musical works, belonging to the late firm, is transferred to the subscribers, who invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public. WILLIAM A. POND,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863. JOHN MAYELL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, LATE OF THE firm of Day, Lawrence & Co., (successors to Wm. Smith, Brown & Co.,) has this day become associated with Messrs. HALSTED & BALDWIN, at No. 65 Wall-st. The new firm will continue the business of NOTE, STOCK and INSURANCE BROKERAGE, under the style of LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN.
DE WITT C. LAWRENCE,
ROBERT W. HALSTED,
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

MR. ROBERT C. BUCHAN IS A MEMBER of our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, AT PRESent pecuniarily embarrassed, wishes to meet with a gentleman of wealth and refinement, who would be willing to loan her $60 on good security. Address for three days Mrs. M. M. P., Madison-square Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GAGE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb. 14.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $90. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEABLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. CORBETT,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River.
Price of passage, in current funds, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway.
Or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March. Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY SANFORD,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The AUGUSTA DINSMORE, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and sail on or about the 21st of February.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863,
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Burton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.
NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.
No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday, Feb. 14
ETNA	Saturday, Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, Feb. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$23 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers in
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10¾, and New-York at 11¼ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME MINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 A. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Open at 7½; begin at 8: over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, Wednesday,)
NINth time of the great romantic play,
PAULINE.
At each representation crowded audiences evince the most absorbing attention and intense interest in this very exciting drama.

Horace de Beauval (his original character)	Mr. Wallack
Henri	Mr Browne
Max	Mr. Floyd
Lucien de Nerval	Mr. Reynolds.
Leon de Beauchamp	Mr. Norton.
Matthias	Mr. Parks
Jacara	Mr. Young
Cyril	Mr. Parslee
Pauline	Mrs. Hoey
Mme. de Nerval	Mrs. John Sefton
Gabrielle	Miss Madeline Henriques
Harriet	Miss Mary Barrett
Hostess	Mrs. Reeves

THURSDAY, second night of
HENRIETTE,
Which attracted, on Tuesday night, a brilliant audience, who manifested their high appreciation of the comedy, by loud and continuous laughter.
FRIDAY, third time, the very attractive Comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
SATURDAY, third time,
HENRIETTE.
MONDAY, Feb. 16, never acted here,
The celebrated comedy,
MARRIED LIFE!
Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband" "The School for Scandal," and the "Road to Ruin."

WINTER GARDEN.
THIRD NIGHT
OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will repeat his great role of
HAMLET,
To render the performance as nearly perfect as possible, engagements have been effected, in addition to the regular company, with
Mr. LAURENCE BARRETT,
Mr. GEORGE JAMISON,
Miss ADA CLIFTON,
Mrs. WILKINSON.
THURSDAY, 12th, EDWIN BOOTH
Will repeat OTHELLO.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Feb. 14, 1863,
GRAND MATINEE.
At 1 o'clock.
LA PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS,
LE FEU AU COUVENT.
Tickets $1 each; children 50 cents. No reserved seats. Doors open at 12½. Curtain rises at 1 o'clock.
EVENING PERFORMANCE, Feb. 14, 1863.
LA ROSE DE SAINT FLEUR.
Operette Bouffe. Music by J. Offenbach. Complete Orchestra.
UN CAPRICE.
MARGOT OU LES BIENFAITS DE L'EDUCATION.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscription and reserved seats, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 495 Broadway.
Director.....Carl Anschutz
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12,
90th Opera Night,
BENEFIT OF MR. LOTTI.
MARTHA.
Romantic, comic Opera, in 4 acts, by Flotow.
Admission: Boxes $5 and $6; orchestra and reserved seats, 50 cents; parquet and first tier, 50 cents; second tier, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The celebrated
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
ON MARCH 2.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st. The great original panorame of the MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR, every evening at 7½, and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 5½ Pine-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF D. W. CATLIN, DECEASED,
160 shares Fulton Bank, $30 each.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF GEO. COLGATE, DECEASED.
251 shares Tradesmen's Bank, $40 each.
45 shares Market Bank, $100 each.
90 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, $50 each.
190 shares North River Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
53 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, (genuine stock, $100 each.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

5 shs. Panama R. Co.	5 shs. Man. Gas Light Co.
100 shs. Tradesmen's Bank.	20 shs. Amer. Ex. Bank.
20 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.	20 shs. Merch. Exch. Bank.
80 shs. Merch. Exch. Bk.	100 shs. Long Island Bank.
5 shs. Bk. of Commonw'th.	27 shs. New-York and New-Haven R. (gen. stock.)
60 shs. B'klyn Fire Ins. Co.	22 shs. Howard Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs Corn Ex. Fire In. Co.	40 shs. M. & T. Fire Ins. Co.
8 shs. Jeff Fire Ins. Co.	20 shs. Merch. Fire Ins. Co.
18 shs. Equit. Fire Ins. Co.	20 shs. Beek. Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Penn. Coal Co.	

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE LOTS AND SWISS COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Zachariah Jacques and Charles O'Connor, Executors, 31 valuable lots and Swiss cottage on St. Mary's and New York streets, Clifton, Staten Island. The cottage is two-story frame, 50x35 feet, with a good cellar; has gas and water introduced, and the grounds are surmounted with ornamental shade trees. The lots average 25 feet front by 125 to 145 feet deep. This property is only eight minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, and three quarters of an hour from the City Hall, New-York.
Also, a very desirable lot on 53d-st.; one lot south side of 53d-st., 80 feet east of 3d-av., 30x100 3 inches.
Maps at the office No. 5½ Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF VALUABLE FURNITURE,
COSTLY BRONZES, BISQUE FIGURES, HANDSOME ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT GLASSWARE, FRENCH CHINA, SILVERWARE, &c.
A. C. TUCTLE, Auctioneer, sells TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at the

THE LOVING LILLIPUTIANS

WARREN-THUMBIANA.

Marriage of General Tom Thumb and the Queen of Beauty.

Who They Are, What They Have Done, Where They Came from, Where They Are Going.

Their Courtship and Wedding—Ceremonies, Presents, Crowds of People.

THE RECEPTION--THE SERENADE.

Those who did and those who did not attend the wedding of Gen. Thomas Thumb and Queen LAVINIA WARREN composed the population of this great Metropolis yesterday, and thenceforth religione and civil parties sink into comparative insignificanee beforn this one athitrating qnery nf fate—Did yon or did yon not see Tom Thnmh married?

The Scriptures tell ns that a little matter kindleth a great flame, and that being the case, no one need be surprised that two little matters should creata such a tremendons hullabaloo, such a *furore* of excitement, such an intensity of interest in the feminine world of New-York and its neighborhood, as have the loves of our Lilliputians. We say "feminine world," because there were more than twenty thousand women in this City yesterday morning np end dressed an hour and a half before their nsuel time, solely and simply becanse of the approaching nuptials of Mr. STRATTON and Miss WARREN. They didn't all have cards of admission, oh no, bnt it wesn't their fault. Fethers were flattered, hnsbands were hectored, brothers were hullied and cousins were cozened into buying, begging, borrowing, in some wev or other *getting* tickets of admission to the grand effair.

The marriage of Gen. Tom Thumb cannot he treated as an affair of no moment—in some respects it is most momentous. Next to LOUIS NAPOLEON, there is no one person better known hy reputation to high and low, rich and poor, than he.

THUMB WAS BORN,

(so runs the legend,) of poor but honest parients, on the 4th of February, 1838, in the pleasant burgh of Bridgeport, Conn. At his birth he weighed nine peunds and a half, so that he hid fair to become a bouncing boy. He grew stesdily until he attained the age of eighteen months, when nature put a velo on his npward progress, and ordered him forever afterward to remain in *statu quo*. When he wes two years old, persons fancied that he had not grown an inch for some time; measures ware resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining his stationary condition, but although in every other respect he improved with rapidity, not a hair's breadth was added to his stature. Calisthenics conldn't help him, and

"Physicians were in vain."

That he was no lohger, no shorter, no heavier, but much handsomer, was accredited to him by every one. His appetite increased, he never complained of illness, hnt partook freely of ordinary food, enjoyed refreshing sleep, and has always enjoyed perfect health, with the exception of those slight colds to which the most robust are liable. His parents have had other children, who are of the ordinary size. In fact, there is nothing in his history or appearance, or in that of his family, which furnishes the slightest cine to the astonishing phenomena which are presented by his miniature features and frame.

He kept np his growing operations only till he had attained the height of thirty-one inches, and the waight of twenty-nine pounds. At the age of ten or thereabouts, Mr. BARNUM, the Museumite fonnd him out, and brought him out, and has keot him out ever since. His tour through the States, throngh England and over the Continent are matters of record in the newspapers and of remembrance with the eldars of our community, hut for the benefit of our youthful readers we will state, that the little General, (who was christened Tom Thumh after the little Skeezicks of the Fairy Tale with whom all children are of conrse familiar,) met with the most unbounded snccess here, was greeted with affectionate enthnsiasm and enthusiastic affection by the Qneen of England, was courted and *fêted* by Louis PHILIPPE and his *suite*, was treated most handsomely by every one with whom he came in contact, and came home laden with gifts the exponents of royal favor, and with pockets filled with yellow-boys. Since then he has remained at esse with his parents in Bridgeport, living on his money, conducting himself with eminent propriety, and developing into a good citizen, a sensible man, a good fellow generally.

THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,

Miss LAVINIA WARREN BUMP, is a native of Middleboro', Massachusetts, where she was horn on the 31st of October, 1842. She too is the child of ordinarily sized persons, and has brothers and sisters of customary dimensions. She has, however, a little sister, MINNIE WARREN, who though sixteen years of age, is the smallest woman in the world. Of her, more anon. The little qneen, nntil she became one year old, grew as children generally do at that ega, hut from that time she increased in stature slowly, and ceased growing entirely when she was ten years of age. She attended school regularly, and found no difficulty in keeping up with the members of her classes. At home, her mother taught her to sew, knit, cook and do ell manner of housework, making her really a good housekeeper. She also has a knowledge of fancy work, practiced by ladies who have the leisnre to devote themselves to it. She is, in a word, an eccomplished lady—intelligent, pleasant, modest and agreeable. She is very lively in conversation, and speaks with all the confidence, and even wit, of an accomplished and talented woman. She is fond of poetry, music, eloqnence, and the fine arts generally; indeed, she is quite as charming mentally as she is physically. Her eye is bright, her smile sweet, her hair derk, and her figure perfection itself.

Really, she, so far as she goes, is externally all that the most fastidious of the lords of creation could desire, and if all that is told of her feminine virtnes be correct, she will prove to the gallant TOM a treasure far better than greenbacks, and one which moth can't corrupt, though thieves might possibly steal her.

But a few months since she was discovered by Mr. BARNUM, and though on the eve of departure for Europe, engaged herself to him for a brief exhibition at the Museum. While at Boston she was

INTRODUCED TO THE GENERAL.

She encountered her destiny—she mat her "gray-eyed man." TOM, while gezing at her through the chill atmosphere of Boston, alternately shivered and quivered. He literally fell desperately in love with her, and vowed his little vows, backed by the sternest of oaths. Commodore NUTT was also in a condition which school-girls entitle "cracked." He forgot the disparity of age, and thonght only of the charms of his admiration. He grew pale, thin and melancholy, for a while, but like most men, soon recovered his spirits, and became the staunch friend again of the high contracting parties. The General and the Queen loved wisely, and efter consultation with their mutual friend, protector and exhibitor, Mr. BARNUM, determined to do nothing rashly, but to submit the entire matter, with all due respect, to Mr. and Mrs. BUMP. Inquiries concerning the "life and character of Gen. T. Thumb," met with favorable responses, and the parental consent was given, the plighted troth was made, the ante-bridal preparations, and the advertisements of

"Only one week,
Only one week,"

were put forth.

It can't be worth while to allude, or more than allude, to the thonsand-and-one attentions paid by Mr. STRATTON to the bride-elect; he did jnst as any other man would do under like circumstances, with the possible exception that his admiration was an all-time affair, pnblic as well as private.

It was at first determined to make the affair strictly a private one, but the public desire was so great to see them that Mr. BARNUM, who has kept modestly in the back ground, was compelled to yield to the pressure. Bishop POTTER, the venerable prelate who supervises the doings nf the Episcopacy of this Diocese, was the clergyman selected for the performance of the ceremiony. After a personal inspection of the Lilliputianic pair the Bishop consented, and named Trinity Chapel as the place. Rev. Mr. DIX, recently appointed Rector of Trinity Parish, didn't see the propriety of the Bishop's decree, and put down his foot, vetoeing the use nf the church for the purpose. His reasons, whether mental, moral or physical, have not as yet been made pnblic, nor do we imagine there is the least curiosity regarding them. Another church was readily fonnd, and the arrangements for the wedding went smoothly on, until the Bishop discovered that there was "too much publicity given to the affair," and hacked ont from the agreement, hnt his place was supplied.

Every artisan of New-York, every tradesman of Gothsm, thought it would be a fine opportunity to obtain a little gratuitous advertising, and rushed frantically into the presentation line; snobs and nsbobs followed snit, and the town rang with vague reports of the richness, the elegance, the superlative magnificence of the presents given by Messrs. this, that or the other, to the dear little Queen ot Beauty.

Regardless of all this, Time moved slowly bnt steadily on. The day approached, it dawned magnificently, end with the glad warmth of Springtime in its rays.

THE WEDDING

took place yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, in Grace Church, on Broadway, the ceremony being performed hy the Rev. Mr. WILEY, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, assisted by the Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of this City. The Church was comfortably filled hy an audience comprising representatives of each and every strata of New-York's respectable society. There were very many elegantly dressed ladies, and quite as many who paid but little respect either to the request of the inviter, the customary rules of *etiquette*, or the obvious proprieties of the occasion. It can hardly he considered the correct thing to newspaperize the presence of private individuals, however conspicuously placed or dressed, hut the appearance of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE we may mention with propriety. The gsllant soldier looked well and hearty, and received the evident regard of the audience with ease and dignity. There were bnt few reserved seats, the entire church edifice being open to the guests, with the exception of a few seats reserved for the bridal *suite*, end friends ot the parties.

Previous to tha entrance of the bridal party, Mr. MORGAN relieved the weary waiters by performing, as few beside him can, the following upon the organ: Overture to William Tell, Overture to Oberon, Grand March of Tannhauser, Selection from Meyerbeer, Voluntary. Frequent cries of "They come!" started each and every une upon his feet, bnt until the hend indicated the hour of half after twelve, there were no signs of the little ones.

At last

THEY CAME.

Preceding them was the self-possessed, the self-poised, the shrewd-eyed, kindly-faced BARNUM—BARNUM, the Prince of Showmen, the mansger of tha affair, which is, in his own word, "the biggest little thing that was ever known." After the General and the Queen, followed Com. NUTT, the groomsman, end Miss MINNIE WARREN, tbe bridesmeid. An instantaneous uprising ensued; all looked, few saw; many stood upon the seats, others stood npon stools placed on the seets: hy many good breeding was forgotten, by very many the sanctity of tha occasion end the sacredness of the ceremonies were entirely ignored. Ae the little party toddled up the aisle a sense of tbe ludicrous seemed to hit many a bomp of fun and irrepressible and unpleasantly audible giggle rsn through the church.

After a moment's reflection, the most absolute silence wes maintained and the hriue and groom, supported hy the bridesmaid and groomsman, stood upon an elevated platform facing the altar, where stood the officiating ministers.

TOM THUMB

Looked cheerfnlly serene in full evening dress; his hair was curled and frizzled; his appearance that of a little old man in whom the juices of life were yet rich, and whose jolly days were not yet done.

QUEEN LAVINIA

Appesred, soberly speaking, to great advantage. Her head was overladen by the shsurdities of feshion, end her hair-rig generally was not marked with good taste, but her *tout ensemble*, her whole, was singularly attractive. Her dress was of rich white satin made *décolletée*, the skirt trailing half a yard and trimmed with *b...nes* of satin tulle and applique, the lace flounce ... nearly the depth of half a yard. The corsage ... bridal veil was to match. Her hair was arrange... in front and releve in double rolls, the back ... forming the outspread wings of a butterfly, ... engthened as to almost touch, the ears in the centre of these was placed the *chute d'ecu*. The point lace bridal veil wes tastefully entwined in three eleborate bandeaux, and was surmounted in front by a diemond star corresponding with the set of diamonds worn by the bride, over which was a crescent (or half) wreath of natural orange blossoms. The bouquet de corsage was of natural flowers in star design, as wes also tha bride's bouquet. This differed from most ster houquets, from the fact that the speces were left open between the points end edges gracefully tinged. White satin slippers with rosettes of white satin, trimmed with seed pearls and lace, snd a point lece handkercbief, completed the bride's *petite* end very tasteful costume. Her jewels attracted much attention. The brooch consisted of a cluster in form of a star. The ear-rings are solitaries with pear shsped pendants. The veil was fastened with two diamond nair-pins, with three pendants to each. The bracelets correspond with the broocb, and are of star design. The necklace wse superb, torming leavee of diamonds, each diamond and accompanying pendant resembling sparkling dew-drops.

Altogether she seemed exceedingly pretty, and her manner, like that of the Generel, was quiet, modest and oroper.

MISS MINIE WARREN.

The bridesmaid, is the dearest little duck of a creature on the face of the globe. She is sweet sixteen and short; her face is pretty, her form good, her manners pleasing, and her natural ability above mediocrity. She was dressed in a white silk skirt with a white illusion over-dress, trimmed half-way up the skirt with boutillons of the same material dotted with pink rosebuds. The corsage was décolletté with berthio to match. Her hair was curled and ornamented with a wreeth ot pink buds. She wore a diamond necklace, ear-rings and brooch of plain pattern hut very rich, and conducied herself with the most absolute propriety.

THE COMMODORE

looked ill. The absurd reports concarning his jesiousy and all that are grounded upon an exceedingly ill-bred habit of jesting at the expense of others, in which some people delight to indulge. He probebly had a little "round pain," and needed not that the "collect for the day" should be read as a reminder of his misery. He wes dressed like the General, and behaved as well.

The service wss performed in the usual manner, the responses being given by the happy pair in tones distinct and audible, without flush, flourish or nonsense. They were married as they should be, and all things were done decently and in order.

The bride was given away by the Rev. Dr. PALMER, of Middleboro, with grace and dignity, and the gift was accepted by the gallant General, with every intocation of grateful joy.

After the Benediction was pronounced, the General honestly kissed his wife, and in the presence of the entire audience bestowed upon her the "killing glance" with which he has, in days gone by, captivated so many millions of equally susceptible damsels.

After a moments' trarying, while MORGAN's organ rolled ont the delicious reminiscences of MENDELSSOHN'S "Wedding March," they marched down the aisle arm in arm, and man and wife.

Long before the hour appointed for the ceremony, a great concourse had gathered

OUTSIDE THE CHURCH,

and that portion of Broadway between Union-square and Ninth-street was literally crowded, if not packed, with an eager and expectant popnlace. All classes of society were represented, not excluding the "spectacle man" and the woman retailer of apples. As the time approached for the ceremony of the nuptials, the crowd increased in density, every one exhibiting the most impatient desire to catch a glimpse at the happy pair when they should arrive. All the buildings in the vicinity of the church were made subservient to the general cnriosity, and not a door, or window, or balcony, which would in the least facilitate view, but was put into practical service. The smiling faces of the thousands of fair ladies thus assembled contributed not a little to the attractiveness and joyfulness of the occasion. The system of police was admirably executed. Order wes preserved throughout the entire proceedings, and a general good feeling seemed to exist among the people. Stages, and all vehicles excepting the carriages which contained invited guests and holders of tickets, were turned off Broadway at Ninth-street below the church, and at Twelfth-street above. In the intermediate space, and near each sidewalk, were stationed lines of policemen, who succeeded in maintaining their position until nearly noon, when the multitude became so vast that they were obliged to form new lines nearer the centre ot the street. The open space was then haroly of sufficient width to admit of the free passage of carrieges, but the drivers threaded their way through, notwithstanding the slight inconveniences which opposed them. To place a correct estimate upon the number of carriages that passed threugh the line, unless a person stood by and counted them one by one, would be impossible. There was one nnbroken chain of them for over two hours preceding the arrival of the "little couple."

From the steps of the church to the outer edge of the walk was spread a single width of tapestry. Upon each side stood a file of policemen, and al the lower end were stationed three othars whose special duty was to essist the guests in alighting from their carriages. That they appreciated the pleasant task was evident from the happy expression of their countenances and the genial soavity of their manners.

At 12 o'clock the carriage containing the bride and bridegroom; also, Commodore NUTT and the sister of the bride, came rolling along very much to the relief of the onlsiders. When the carriage had stopped, a general rush was made to get nearer it. Curiosity and excitement seemed to be nnbounded for the time, and it was with the most strenuous exertinns that the policemen could hold in check the determined and resolute crowd. It was not until the party had passed into the church that the confusion could be quieted and order restored. The crowd remained patient for the succeeding half hour, at the expiration nf which time the marriage ceremony was completed and Mr. and Mrs. STRATTON—formerly Tom Thnmb and LAVINIA WARREN—preceded by the bridemeid and brideman, again made their appearance to take the carriage. Another jam, another pressure and another stampede, was the consequence. The former eagerness of the multitude was again manifest, and did not even subside when the carriage had got several blocks off. It is not necessary to mention here of the shonts and yells and screeches with which the jnnior portion nf the throng hailed the happy couple as they entered and left the church. Although it may seem ridiculous, yet it is nevertheless true, that hnndreds of persons, including adults, ran after the carriage, not diminishing their speed nntil the Metropolitan Hotel had been reached.

The appearance of Broadway between the church and the hotel was similar to that observed nn the dey of the cable celebration. The sidewalks were crowded, and the windows of the buildings on each side were thronged. The centre of attraction was in the vicinity of the Metropolitan Hotel, whither the married pair hed arrived, and at which place the reception was to be given.

THE MASS OUTSIDE THE HOTEL.

Policemen were detailed to preserve order in the vicinity of the hotel, as well as of the church. Vehicles were turned off the main thoroughfare at Hnnston and Spring streets, and the long line nf carriages which was noticed at the church, came pouring down toward the place of reception. The crowd followed, and in less than fifteen minutes the street in front of the hotel block was completely choked with hnman beings. Upon each side of the hotel entrance was displayed the American colors, as was also the National flag upon the roof of the building. The inmates of the carriages, as they alighted, were closely scrutinized by the nutsiders, many of whom naturally envied the good fortune which entitled their inferinr, perhaps, in social standing to congratulate the married party. Pickpockets, as nsual, were bnsy plying their avocation. Two of that "genteel profession," however, were discovered in the act, and taken to the station-honse.

The crowd, becoming convinced that they might possibly have to wait longer than would be agreeable to see the objects of their curiosity, wisely concluded to disperse, bnt not until they had witnessed the last of the carriages. In the conrse of a few hnurs the stages were allowed to proceed by the hotel, and between that time and evening the world in that quarter seemed to revolve after his accustomed method.

The breath-expurgating, crinoline-crushing, bunion-pinching mass of conglomerated humanity that rushed eagerly to view other portions of the all-absorbing ceremonies, like wise congregeted et

THE BRIDAL RECEPTION AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

the late residence of the Japanese Princes—the scene of the great Japanese ball—the ball of balls. Of course, the *élite*, the *crème de la crème*, the upper ten, the *bon ton*, the select few—the very F. F.'s of the City—nay, of the country—together with many, very many, of what are called "citizens generally," found means of being present to view the Lilliputian welcome. The friends of the Messrs. LELANDS—whose name is legion—stowed themselves in every available nook and corner of the house, and lined the passageways from the hell to the bridal chamber with rows of peering, anxious, inquisitive and expectant eyes—whose gauntlet few could run without the stoutest of hearts and steadiest of nerves.

Now, the General—by which we mean the happy bridegroom, Tom Thumb—or CHARLES STRATTON, Esq.,—while he is not celebrated as a PASCAL, a GEOTIUS, a KIRK WHITE, a COLBURN, or an Admirable CRICHTON—it he knows anything, knows what's what in a crowd. He—if any one—can endure the flashing artillery of ten thousand eyes—the running fire of ten thousnd comments—the bombardment with admiring exclamations, which the hero of such a scene must endure. He, therefore, looked, not unusually estonished—nor remarkably surprised—but as pleased and joyful, and smiling, and jolly as the happiest of happy bridegroonis might, when he finally reached tbe Metropolitan Hotel,

AFTER THE CEREMONY,

and toddled through the crowd and climbed the stairs, gallantly helping up his bride, and keeping close at tbe heels of the sturdy M. P.'s, who portentously cleared the way—the *avant couriers* of diminutive greatness. Then the crush of crinoline, the jostling jam, the skeleton-compressing crowd—enlivened tenfold by the excitement of the moment—swarmed in the passageways and stairways of the house, greeting the pigmy pair with welcome words, with God-speeds, and mirthful comments, and imposing exclamation points. Tbe even more wonderfully infinitesimal appearance ol the bridesmaid, Miss MINNIE, and the antomic groomsman, Commodore NUTT—the $30,000 Nutt—but heightened the interest, increased tbe wonder, and revivified the already comoact mass of wondering spectators. Every vision was strained to obtain the earliest and latest view of the dwarfy couple, who pursued the even tenor of their way, diligently climbing the steirs, until at last they disappeared in the sanctum sanctorum of the bridal chamber, to prepare for the

FORMALITIES OF THE RECEPTION,

which comprised the most interesting exercises of the succeeding two hours. The spacious parlors of the Metropolitsn ware all thrown open to the guests, who had assembled in large numbers even previous to the arrival of the microscopic hosts, and kept pouring in as rapidly as the disentangling of the almost inextricable mass of carriages at the church would permit. There was no special

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

as, after entering the favored precincts of the reception-rooms, the guests were at liberty to pursue tbe bent of their inclinations, it was amusing to stend at the head of the staircase and witness the perpetual bewilderment of the newcomers as they reached the top step, and looked inquiringly about with a view to see what was the best method of seeing all that wes to be seen. All were left to find out as best they could, and generally proceeded to circulate at a venture among the motley crowd; for such a confusion of tollettes is unparalleled except in the confusion of tongues at the Tower of Bshel.

The *veu d'œil* of the assemblage was novel and pleasing, and presenten a cosmopolitan as well as Matropolitan *trait-semblance*, but rarely to he seen. The exquisite and the artisan, the lady of twenty and the lady of fifty, the habiliments of street, dining-room, drewing-room, and almost of nursery, commingled in charming confusion, out-Barnuming BARNUM in their unsurpassed conglomeration of all specimens of humsnity. The weary minutes seemed hours while the tiny conple were making their toilettes, and in the meanwhile the main interest centered in the

EXHIBITION OF BRIDAL PRESENTS,

which, vigilantly guarded by stout policamen, were to be seen in the whilom reading room—now transformed into a gay and festive scene. The main attraction was, of course, the jewelry case, with the contributions from BALL & BLACK's, TIFFANY's, and others; the exquisite confectionery tower from PARKINSON's caramel depot; the munificent bridal cake, with its delighiful four cupids or quarterns; the gorgeous fruits and delicious wines in the cornucopia basket, from No. 585 Broadway; the fragrant bouquet from GEO. BROWN: the neatly carved easy chair from No. 547 Broadway; the costly set of ermine from C. G. GUNTHER; the fans from Mrs. CRIPPS, and an *incog.* lady; the pair of slippers from ENWIN BOOTH; the set of charms from AUGUST BELMONT; the coral jewelry from J. A. CLARK; the pearl ring from Mr. MOTT; the locket and chain from Mrs. BELMONT; the wonderful bird watch; the full tea set of five silver pieces lined with gold, from Mrs. JAMES GORDON BENNETT; the silver watch and cupa from Mrs. LIVINGSTON; and *ad libitum* silver spoons, castors, forks, nut pickers and napkin rings enough to make the newly married humming birds sing most discordant notes when the United States tax gatherer comes to collect the Government tax on plate. The tax alone on such a mass of silver and gold is enough to make even the miloature Crœsus and his wife feel poor. But among the presents we must not forget the elegantly carved, neatly mounted ofillard table, with the inlaid cues and minute balls—the very balls, by the way, that the famed BARCAA played with during his exhibitione in this City. The entire establishmeot is valued at $400, and is in every wey calculated for the convenient exercise of the recipients in the healthful game of billiards. The gift is accompanied hy copies of PHELAN's *Manual of Billiards*, so that if the General and his wife don't know how to play they can soon learn.

Then there were also the following:

The miniature silver horse and charlot hy TIFFANY & Co. The vehicle is ornamented with rubies. The eyes of the charger being garnet. The whole is in the chastest style of filagree work and is a model of beauty and art. Dr. HENRY RAILTONS, a magnificent church service, mounted in gold. A set of silver salt cellars, with silver castor, presented by Mrs. STRATTON. Mrs. QUACKENBOSS, a set of coffee spoons, silver, plated with gold. C. A. PHELPS, set of salt cellars and spoons. MADAME TILMANS, head-dress of white feathers elegently worked, the head-piece forming a hniterfly. A similar head-dress, composed of red feathers, was presented hy the same lady to Miss MINNIE WARREN, all of which were very nice, excepting the common affair of a cradel with which some person of little wit and less modesty encumbered the table.

The buzz of conversation was soon hushed by the news which rapidly spread through the room—"They are coming," and there was a general rush to see the Brobdignaglan (!) bride and groom descend the stairs and proceed to the reception rooms. They

CAME TRIPPING DOWN THE STEPS,

And melted like quicksilver through ths yielding crowd, which rained down upon them a shower of compliments and a storm of searching glances. "Isn't she pretty?" "How graceful!" "How beautiful!" "How queenly!" "How metronly!" "How charming!" "Dear little creatures!" "Was there ever anything so lovely?" "Was there ever such a picture?" "Isn't it nice?" "What a manly bearing he has!" "It's like a fairy scene!" "Isn't it wonderful?" "Did you ever?" &c., &c. Amid all of which, piloted by the smiling BARNUM, the smiling twins—for such they seemed, were eventually guided to their pedestal—the piano—on which they were speedily raised by the athlete DIBBLE, and all was ready for

RECEIVING THE VISITORS

with a nod, or a shake of the head, as the circumstances might prompt. The General and his lady had a smile and a bow for all, and manifested so much spirit, gaiety and life, that all were charmed beyond measure; in fact, Mr. and Mrs. STRATTON acted as if they had been in the habit nf being married. The veteran Commodore NUTT occupied his position on the right of the groom, and the *petite* MINNIE WARREN on the left nf the bride, with becoming gravity, and were likewise the centre of attraction. Of conrse there were many suggestions that they would form the next match, to all of which they replied good-naturedly.

THE RECEPTION WAS A SUCCESS,

as, of course, it was expected to be when BARNUM was the head and front of the offending. The brilliant assemblage, the delicious music, the merry laughter, the surging sea of laces, tulle, silk, satin, broadcloth, *moire antique*, muslin, velvet, furs and fine feathers of every imaginable hue and material, have been unsurpassed even in the gorgeous halls of the Metropolitan. All that the Messrs. LELANDS could do for the guests was done, and if a hnndred or so did accidentally stray into the dining room, it seemed to be considered in the programme. All was hilarity, jocularity, fun, amusement and the acme of enjoyment, down to the happy moment when the twain retired.

THE SERENADE.

At 10½ o'clock P. M., a band of music, consisting of eight pieces, congregated in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, and played "The Land of the Brave and the Home of the Free." About five hundred people were soon collected, and shortly afterward the Lilliputian pair appeared npon the balcony, to the great delight of the crowd below. When the music had ceased, Gen. THOMB bowed his acknowledgments to the assemblage and said "Good night all." His bride then advanced and waved a kiss to the company, after which the bridal pair retired.

It is understood that the little General and his wife will proceed to Washington to-morrow. They will remain in that city for a few days, and then proceed to their home at Bridgeport, Conn., where they will hold a recention, in abont two weeks they will sail for England, in which country they will doubtless receive tha special favor of Qneen VICTORIA. The General will be attended hy his valet and the bride hy her newly-appointed maid.

DEMOCRATIC UNION ASSOCIATION.

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

Secession Leaders in the Wrong---The War Must be Prosecuted---No Mediation---Die First, &c.

The Headquarters of the Democratic Union Association, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, were crowded last evening, to listen to an address from Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN. Although the house was lull at 7½ o'clock, neither officers nor speaker appeared nntil 8½ o'clock, at which time the audience, becoming impatient, called for a few brief remarks from Commodore NUTT, Gen. Thumb, "or any other man." While these calls were loudest, Mr. VAN BUREN appeared, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. He was accompanied to and on the platform by Mr. LUKE COZZENS, President, Mr. JAS. B. MURRAY, H. S. CLINTON, Esq., Prof. MASON and Judge PARKER, of Albany, all of whom were seated beside the speaker.

Mr. VAN BUREN was introdnced hy the President, and when the renewed cheering had cessed, he commenced his address. He was always pleased to meet with his Democratic friends at any time, and particularly so after an election. [Applause.] He was not a member of the Association from which he had received the invitation to speak, but, so far as he had been informed of the objects for the attainment of which it had been organized, he thought favorably of them. When he had met his Democratic friends last in public, the occasion was one of mutual congratulations on the result of the State elections. Some time had elapsed since then, and he thought it well for them to gather together again, and see how they had progressed. There were sometimes occasions when men worked together, and voted together, who never worked or voted together before, and might never do so again. The last election was one of those occasions upon which men and parties, formerly opposing each other, had worked and voted for the same ticket, and with the same objects in view; and he sincerely hoped that they might be able to do so again. The Association had been addressed by Mr. BROOKS and by Mr. COX, on which occasion he, Mr. VAN BUREN, was not present, and in speaking to them, he wished it distinctly understood, that he spoke simply for himself, not as the representative of any man or party. previous to the last election, all branches of the democratic party, with the Old Whigs, nominated tion. HORATION SEYMOUR, as their Candidate for Governor, while the Republicans and Abolitionists nominated Gen. WORSWORTH. The Abolitionists held a meeting at Cooper's Institute, at which HIRAM BARNEY arose and told the Custom House Officers in the pit to give three cheers for our next Governor, just come from the war. (Laughter and applause.) Gen. WORSWORTH, the speaker believed, was at the first battle of Bull Run, and if it took him from the date of that memorable battle to the time when Mr. BARNEY announced his return, he thought Gen. WADSWORTH, at least, should not complain of the delays of Gen. MCCLELLAN. (Laughter and cheers for Gen. MCCLELLAN.) After the State of New-York, in its desire to aid in the successful prosecution of the war, refused to take from the army so able an officer as Gen. WADSWORTH, and chose another gentleman for Governor, he then heard that the General was going to the front, which was to have been expected, after the election. [laughter.) And, finally, when our army turned its face from Fredericksburgh toward Washington, true enough Gen. WADSWORTH was in front of them—he was and had lor some time heen in Washington. [Applause.] And when he heard thet Gen. WADSWORTH had passed through this City, on his way to the front, without the people knowing it, he was surprised, and, during his surprise, had asked his Republican friends why they had ellowed so gallant an officer to pass through the City without giving him the compliment of a serenade. (Laughter and applause.) But he would not speak longer of the past. He thought it well to look at the present condition of the country, end consider the future, in doing which he would remind them he only spoke for himself—not for any ether man. He had said that in the last election men had worked together who previously had not. Gov. SEYMOUR was what was known among Democrats as an Old Hunker, while he (the speaker,) was an unqualified Barn-burner. In refutation to the Message of Gov. SEYMOUR, the first he knew of its contents was from reading of it in the newspapers, neither had he any previous knowledge of the men who had been selected for appointment to office under the Governor. The same was trne in relation to Mr. BROOKS, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and Mr. COX. He had no opportunity of coversing with these gentlemen, and therefore could not speak for them. And now as to the condition of the country, he did not believe that Slavery wes the cause of the war. Slavery had existed for eighly years legally in the United States, during which the country had been prosperous and happy. He believed that the chief cause lay in the deep corruption of the officers of the Government, and that we must get them out before the country could he restored to an honorable peace. [Great applause.) They had had for years a party alleging itself with every agitation and discontent—with anything in order to keep itself known. But it had never succeeded in gaining any influence in the United States until now; and he did not believe that it would have done so now, had there been a particle of sense among our once Southern brethren. At Charleston and at Baltimore, they had refused to enter into any arrangement by which the success of the Republican party could have been rendered impossible, and the result was LINCOLN was elected—a result which did not afford a sufficient reason for dissolving the Union. We had been fighting each other ever since, and the result at present was a draw game, with the South as defiant as ever. He had said when war was commenced, declaring lor the restoration of the Constitution and Union as it was, the war should be prosecuted with vigor. So said all. The President had said we should have no party but to support the Government, and everybody said Amen. Gen. MCCLELLAN [three cheers] was then in command of the army. But since then, Gen. MCCLELLAN had been turned out, and BURNSIDE had been put in his place; then Gen. BURNSIDE resigned, and now we had Gen. HOOKER, who, he was told by officers of experience, was an able General, and he hoped he might be able to do something for the restoration of peace. He, the speaker, had proposed some time ago, that after we had taken Richmond we should hold a Convention and see what could he done, but that was stouty opposed by the *Tribune* at the time, and also by the Southern Press and the Southern leaders. The South would not hear of a Convention until after their independence had been recognized; and never while he lived should that recognition take place, if he could help it. They had refused to go into a Convention to remodel the Constitution, while if they had favored it, a new election for President might have taken place in sixty days. [Great applause.] He had never doubted that DAVIS and the other Southern leaders in this rebellion were opposed to a reunion, and, therefore, until the South can put down the men who led her into rebellioan, the war must go on. He was utterly opposed to accepting Medfation from any quarter. We must settle the question ourselves, or we had better die at once. The whole loyal portion of the country hed been in favor of prosecuting the war, for the objects first declared, and as the President desired, there were no party opposed it. The President did not want oppesing parties. But it was true that now they was divisions at the North. And why? Because the declaration now was that this was a war for Abolition. The President had issued his proclamation to that effect. Now, a proclamation was legally no more than the announcement of an accomplished fact. President LINCOLN had no power to proclaim any change in the laws nf the nation nntil they had been changed by Congress; and, therefore, the slaves were now legally just as much slaves as before the proclamation was issued; and still it had created division at the North. He did not believe the President could incite a negro insurrection by it, and if he could, he believed Union soldiers would put it down. He would have the President stand by the originally declared object nf the war, or if not that, the House should refnse to vote another dollar for its support. [Applause.] He would also have the President stick to his no-party platform—not to dismiss a gallant soldier like FITZ JOHN PORTER, [cheers for PORTER,] and restore TOM FORD. [Hissee for FORD.] He would not say anything to bring the Government into contempt, for that was an indictable offence, and he considered it miraculous how Mr. LINCOLN had escaped it so long. In conclnsion, he said that there should no longer be distinct organizations in the Democratic Party, such as Tammany and Mozart, they must come together, so that all conservative men could unite with them; have but one Committee and one organization, and they must succeed.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Election of a United States Senator at Last—Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, Feb. 9.

In the California Legislature to-night, Mr. CONNESS was elected on the first ballot. The following is the vote:

Conness	59	Brown	6
Sargeant	32	Phelps	1

Mr. CONNESS was then unanimonsly elected as United States Senator from California.

Arrived, ships *Aney*, New-York; *Wild Rover*, Boston.

Business has slightly improved. There is a better demand for groceries. Butter, 25c.; best Eastern lard, 14c. Free sales tobacco, $1. Pig iron, $40.

Parties interested are investigating to learn their rights in regard to the treasure recovered from the *Golden Gate*. It is conceded that the original owners are entitled to something. The agent of the wreckers is endeavoring to get the underwriters to sign a general agreement to divide what is recovered, and so keep the matter out of the Conrts.

The Legislature of Washington Territory has granted over 150 charters for mining districts, ferries and toll bridges, to private parties in the mining regions east of the Cascade Mountains.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Money easy. Atlantic currency exchange, 45 ₱ cent. disconnt; Gold, 5@6 ₱ cent. premium; Sterling, 47@47¼; Legal tenders, 64@65.

The general market is slightly better. There is an increased demand for candles, coffee, butter and sugar.

The ship *Golden Fleece* has been chartered for a load of wheat to Liverpool.

A fire in Virginia City, Washoe, to-day, destroyed p roperty valued at $30,000.

JOHN CONNASS has been finally elected Senator, receiving 98 out of 114 votes. He was formerly a Douglas Democrat, and latterly a member of the Union party. An unrelenting fend hetween the friends of Congressman PHELPS and Mr. SARGEANT prevented the election of a Senator of Republican antecedents, in accordance with the political bias of a large majority of the Legislature.

[Advertisement.]

"BOURBON WHISKY."
"WARRANTED PURE."
"BOTTLED BY"
"UDOLPHO WOLFE."

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been solicited by Physicians, Druggists, Grocers and private families, to add to my business "Pure Bourbon Whisky," in bottles, the same as I am and have been doing with my "Schiedam Schnaps," to seal it with my seal, and add my certificate to the label, of its undoubted purity, I am happy to say that, after a great deal of difficulty, I have concluded an arrangement with two of the largest and oldest distillers in Kentucky for a regular supply.

The Whisky will be put up in qnarl bottias, and packed in cases or one dozen each.

For sale by Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and Fruit stores.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY IN BROOKLYN.—FOWLER & WELLS will continue their lectnres on Phrenology and Physiology at the new Temperance Hall, corner Fulton and Pineapple streets every evening during the week. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c., or six tickets for $1. Phrenological examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S Museum, with splendid dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. BOUCICAULT'S great drama, "Phantom," and the elegant comedietta, "The Day After the Wedding," will be played at each. The Living Hippopotamus, Sea Lion, What le It, and other living novelties, will be on view at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cents per box. 213

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Sefes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only mater... which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun risas.... 6 59 | Sun sets.... 5 30 | Moon rises...12 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 04 | Gov. Island.. 1 53 | Hell Gate.. 3 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport North Star, Lefevre, New-Orleans Jan. 30, via Key West Feb. 4, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Died on the passage between New-Orleans and Key West, of chronic diarrhœa, J. H. Palmly, of 30th Mass. Vols., and Albert Counan, of the same regiment.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool Jan. 21, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 163 steer

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3558. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Return of the Ram Queen of the West from her Trip Down the Mississippi.

Three Rebel Steamers Loaded with Supplies Destroyed.

Capture of 56 Prisoners, Including a Colonel.

THE TRIP EXTENDED TO PORT HUDSON.

Col. Ellet's Official Account of Running the Batteries.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

A special dispatch from Cairo to-dey, seye thet news has been received from Vicksburgh to Saturday.

The ram *Queen* has returned from below. Her trip down the river was most successful. She met three steamers with provisions for the rebels at Vicksburgh, and succeeded in sinking them. She took 56 prisoners, one of whom was a Colonel. The *Queen* went near enough Port Hudson to draw the fire from their upper battery.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Vicksburgh letters say the brilliant achievements of the *Queen* running the gauntlet of the rebel batteries has had a most beneficial affect on the spirits of our troops before Vicksburgh.

A correspondent of the Jackson *Appeal* says thet it is possible Gen. GRANT will make the canal a success, and suggests that Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, and other points between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, be fortified.

COL. ELLET'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Acting Rear-Admiral PORTER, in terms of commendation, communicates to the Navy Department the report of Col. ELLET, commanding the United States steam ram *Queen of the West*, giving an account of her passage of the batteries at Vicksburgh. The following is the report:

U. S. STEAM RAM QUEEN OF THE WEST. }
BELOW VICKSBURGH, Feb. 2, 1863. }

ADMIRAL: In compliance with your instructions, I started on the *Queen of the West*, at 4½ o'clock this morning, to pass the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh, and sink the rebel steamer lying before that city. I discovered immediately on starting that the change of the wheel from its former position to the narrow space behind the *Queen's* bulwarks did not permit the boat to be handled with sufficient accuracy. An hour or more was spent in rearranging the apparatus, and when we finally rounded the point the sun had risen, and any advantage which would have resulted from the darkness was lost to us.

The rebels opened a heavy fire upon us as we neared the city, but we were only struck three times before reaching the steamer. She was lying in nearly the same position that the *Arkansas* occupied when Gen. ELLET run the *Queen* into her on a former occasion. The same causes which prevented the destruction of the *Arkansas* then, saved the *City of Vicksburgh* this morning. Her position was such that if we had run obliquely into her as we came down, the bow of the *Queen* would inevitably have glanced. We were compelled to partially round in order to strike. The consequence was that, at the very moment of collision, the current, very rapid and strong at this point, caught the stern of my boat, and, acting on her bow as a pivot, swung her round so rapidly that nearly all her momentum was lost. I had anticipated this, and therefore caused the starboard bow gun to be shotted with three of the incendiary projectiles recommended in your orders. As we swung around Sergeant J. H. CAMPBELL, detailed for the purpose, fired this gun. A sixty-four pound shell crashed through the barricade just before he reached the spot, but he did not hesitate. The discharge took place at exactly the right moment, and set the rebel steamer in flames, which they subsequently succeeded in extinguishing. At this moment one of the enemy's shells set the cotton near the starboard wheel on fire, while the discharge of our own gun ignited that portion which was on the bow. The flames spread rapidly, and the dense smoke rolling into the engine-room, suffocated the engineers. I saw that if I attempted to run into the *City of Vicksburgh* again, my boat would certainly be burnt. I ordered her to be headed down stream, and ordered every man to extinguish the flames. After much exertion we finally put the fire out by cutting the burning bales loose. The enemy of course were not idle. We were struck twelve times, and though the cabin-door was knocked to pieces, no material injury to the boat or to any of those on board was inflicted. About two regiments of rebel sharpshooters in rifle-pits kept up a continual fire, but did no damage. The *Queen* was struck twice in the hull, but above the water-line. One of our guns was dismounted and ruined. I can only speak in the highest terms of the conduct of every man on board. All behaved with cool, determined courage.

I remain, very respectfully,
CHARLES RIVERS ELLET,
Commanding Ram Fleet.

DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear-Admiral-Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

OUR VICKSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Height of the River—Services of the Contrabands—Danger of an Overflow—The Achievement of the Ram Queen of the West.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, NEAR VICKSBURGH, }
Monday, Feb. 2, 1863. }

It will probably be some time ere letters from this point will contain much of interest. Until our forces are concentrated here, and the gunboats arrive, journalists will have little to do beyond chronicling events of the most trifling importance, with a view of keeping unbroken the chain which connects us with a future of tremendous importance.

For the last three days Vicksburgh and her hills have hid themselves within a storm, while the country on either side of the river above has become vast reaches of black, thick mud, fringed with ghostly lines of cottonwoods, whose gray outlines are scarcely distinguishable through the mist. The only relief to the wet monotony of the scene is an occasional army wagon, engaged in hauling supplies to the [illegible] camps. [illegible] dreary sound, their wheels dropping great flakes of mud at every revolution, their once white canvas coverings flecked and bedaubed with the same unsightly material. Here and there a soldier on a pilgrimage from camp to river, stepping like one wading through a deep snow-drift; a mounted orderly, whose usual gay gallop is exchanged for a staggering, lunging walk, are about all the outside appearances which afford variety to this most dreary weather.

The river, when we were down here before, was from fifteen to twenty feet below the top of the bank, but to-day its dirty waves, urged on by a passing steamer, make a clean break upon the surface of the sacred soil of Louisiana.

A mile or so above here, a crevasse of last year has left a wide, unsightly rent through the levee, and as our forces are all encamped on the other side, there is great danger that the river, if it continues to rise, will flow through the gap, drown out our forces, and thereby raise the blockade sooner and easier than it could be done by a hundred thousand Confederates. Several thousand men are at work with shovel and pick, and if the water does not gain too rapidly, we may be able to repair in time the damages done by the crevasse.

Right here may be noticed the beauty of having an ample supply of strong, willing contrabands in camp. Were it not for their presence much might be left undone, and many serious obstacles arise to prevent our successful progress. While our gallant patriots are engaged in the patriotic business of stopping enormous chasms in levees and serving their country by the exhibition of soldierly qualities in handling picks and shovels, the contrabands relieve them from the more arduous but less essential duties of watering and exercising horses, blacking boots, cooking and toasting shins at genial camp fires. While our patriots are drilling with spade and shovel, their dusky compatriots in the service of saving the country, may be seen getloping fine horses in every direction, or gathered around some brilliant camp-fire, engaged in the arduous business of showing their ivories or yah-yahing over the refined humor so peculiar to the African when he finds himself surrounded by the beatitude of nothing-to-do, or in a condition where one is detailed to do nothing and several others are sent to help him. I have seen a case in which some twenty of these sons of freedom were sent down to the canal to do a little digging, but their looks of disgust over this ungentlemanly application of their newly-emancipated energies, were so profound, that they would move to pity a heart of stone.

The canal at present seems very likely to be a pi which we have dug for our enemy, and in which we are about to fall ourselves. If the water keeps on rising much more, it will overflow the low banks of the canal, and flood the country upon which all our forces are encamped—a state of things which would be but little worse than that which attended the primal deluge. Laborers are busily engaged in raising the inner bank, and it is hoped that we may be able to head off the advances of our new and dangerous foe.

Our right wing is composed of Gen. STEELE'S division, and extends along the west bank of the river to a point opposite Warrenton, and some four miles below Vicksburgh. Here they have erected a battery of heavy siege Parrott guns, which are protected by the high levee, and which, while they reach the batteries opposite at Warrenton, effectually blockade the river from above and below. From that point our troops are encamped along the river, up for a distance of nearly or quite ten miles—the left resting at a point nearly opposite the mouth of the Yazoo River. With the exception of the possible dangers arising from high water, our forces occupy a capital camping-ground, as they, the entire distance, are protected by the high levee—a fortification whose superior for defence cannot be formed by engineering skill. At distances along this work batteries are mounted to protect our men from an attack from without, while at intervals on the river is anchored our iron-clad fleet, ready when called upon to give its Titanic energies to the aid of any undertaking, either of offence or defence. Such is our present position, and it will not materially be altered until we are in full readiness to commence in earnest the main object of our expedition.

Some little amusement occurs occasionally on the right wing, sufficient to vary the dull monotony of waiting. A little ferry-boat, the *De Soto*, captured by our pickets soon after our arrival, has been fitted up with cotton bales to protect her boilers, and in this shape, commanded by Lieut.-Col. BOWEN, she is employed in running the blockade at Warrenton and reconnoitering the country below. Once or twice a day the Colonel steams up his craft and pushes out under the batteries. He sails close up to them, backs off, passes them, comes back, zigzags hither and thither, always keeping within their fire, offering them a most tempting target, and yet seemingly bearing a charmed life, for although probably five hundred shots have been fired at her, not one of them has ever touched her. She reminds me, in her daring and impish tantalizing, of Gavroche, dancing and singing before the bayonets under the fire of the National Guards; but, like Gavroche, she may dance a trifle too long.

The greatest excitement that has occurred since our arrival has been the running of the terrible batteries of Vicksburgh by that chief of daring spirits, Col. ELLET, of the ram *Queen of the West*. The Colonel is the same officer whose efforts were mainly instrumental in demolishing the rebel fleet before Memphis, and he is also the same who, last Summer, alone run his wooden craft directly into the face of the batteries at this place, and gave the rebel gunboat *Arkansas* a butt that she remembered to the day of her premature death. Either of these operations is sufficient to stamp Col. ELLET as one of the most daring men in existence; and yet, if possible, his last feat surpasses the others in every quality that gives to an action the sublimity of heroism.

The object of running the batteries, is, I suppose, to open communication with the National forces below at Port Hudson, and of course the *Queen of the West* was deputed to perform the dangerous task. The only preparations made, were to place bales of cotton around the boilers, leaving the protection of the balance of the boat and its human contents to Providence and the bad gunnery of the Confederates. It was determined that she should start at the earliest moment that there would be sufficient light to find the channel; but for some reason she did not start until 6¼ o'clock—then broad, full daylight.

Then commenced a most exciting scene. Whispers of the intended operation had been circulating through the fleet last evening, and, in consequence, long before dawn this morning, the hurricane decks of the various transports along the river were black with anxious spectators.

Can she do it? was the great question. At Memphis, when she dashed ahead and alone; threw herself in the midst of the rebel fleet, there were other objects to distract the attention of the enemy—at Vicksburgh, when she drove herself against the ram *Arkansas*, the batteries that menaced and endangered her approach were not half as numerous and formidable as they are now. So ran the discussion, and many and grave were the doubts expressed as to the ability of the unarmored wooden craft to survive the tremendous tempest which would surely greet her progress. But discussion was hushed as finally the steamer—black as night from bow to stern—slowly swung around, and striking into the current, pushed boldly toward the frowning bluffs. Dense silence fell upon the spectators—the only sounds heard were the compressed breathings, the coughing of the steamer's pipes, and the rapid blows of the paddles upon the water.

Four miles ahead were the Vicksburgh Bluffs, and all this distance she must go straight in the face of a heavy battery. Within three-fourths of a mile of the works is a long wooded point; this she must round, and then, separated only by this narrow distance, she must run the formidable gauntlet of batteries, extending all the way along the river for a distance of two miles.

Eager eyes watched the distant bluffs to catch the first puff of smoke, but none came for a time that seemed almost a century. Right straight for the point the *Queen* flew like an arrow, but it was not till just as she reached it that the enemy appeared aware of her purpose. Then there came, from just above the edge of the water, a long puff of fleecy smoke, with an irregular aureola of flame, and almost at the same instant, with a terrific roar, an eleven-inch shell entered the forward part of the ram, struck a brass gun, which it broke completely in two, as if it had been a pipe-stem, and then glancing off, passed out a side-port and burst half a mile beyond, without doing the slightest damage to those within. Had the shell not been turned aside by the gun, it would have completely raked the *Queen of the West*, and more than likely, her attempt would have ended at the point where it fairly began.

The roar of the monstrous gun awoke all Vicksburgh to activity, and in almost an instant the hill-sides were alive with men, as could distinctly be seen with glasses from the transports.

The ram swung round the Point, and as she did so, her broadside came full to the batteries, and about at the same moment a seven-inch shell tore into her just abaft of the wheel-house, and making an immense tunnel in its passage, was brought to in the mattress of the Colonel's state-room, where it lodged without exploding.

About a mile below the Point, and close under the batteries on the Vicksburgh shore, lay an immense steamer, the *Vicksburgh*, which the rebels have been changing into a gunboat. Here Col. ELLET made at her, the shells and solid shot of the enemy the while tearing through and around his craft in tempests. When within a half mile or so of the steamer, the Colonel noticed that her bow was protected by cotton bales on the guards to such a depth that to drive through her hull would be impossible. Dangerous as was the change, as it delayed him so much the longer, he changed his course across the stream till he reached the other side, and then, pulling around, went directly across the current at the exposed side of the *Vicksburgh*. Directly over the rebel transport was a heavy battery, which vomited shot, shell and flame incessantly as he approached, but did not deter him, for he drove straight ahead until his iron-shod bow, with a crash like thunder, tore a long, yawning chasm into the side of the embryo gunboat.

So far had the bow of the ram crowded into the side of the other, that she would irretrievably been held there as in a vice, had not the strong current, striking her stern, pried her out and gave her liberty. Col. ELLET commenced backing off with a view of butting the steamer once more, when he found that the ram was on fire, and every effort was needed to subdue this new antagonist. In approaching the rebel steamer he had fired two combustible shells into her cotton armor and set it in a blaze, which, as he struck the other, communicated to his own cotton protection, and which in an instant wrapped the side of the *Queen* in dense smoke and flames.

The boat was headed down the river, and then the crew were formed in lines, water was passed in buckets, and to the face of all the iron torrent that beat against them from the hill, the flames were extinguished.

Fifteen minutes later they had passed through the storm, and were anchored just out of range, in front of our right wing, on the Louisiana shore. Astonishing as it may seem, although one hundred and forty-seven shots were fired at the ram, but twelve struck her, and of these not a single one did any damage to the crew, or touched the vessel in a vital part. She lies below to-day as good in every respect as she was the moment that anxious lookers-on watched her departure this morning.

What damage was done to the *Vicksburgh*, it is impossible to say with exactness. The ram struck her just forward of the cook-house, and tore into her a distance of twenty feet, and would have gone entirely through her had not the cotton bales on both boats come in contact and stopped further progress. At 10 o'clock, visitors to the Point report her "listed" far over, while a heavy force of men are engaged in pumping her out. Whether ruined completely or not, it is certain that the *Vicksburgh* is sorely wounded, and will require many a day's preparation before she is ready for the field.

Much of the rebel firing was extremely wild, for when the Ram was within half a mile of them, many shots struck three miles beyond her; many more struck this side of the mouth of FARRAGUT'S canal.

Pardon a jest by the Commander-in-Chief, and I will close this chapter of the adventures of the *Queen of the West*: The Ram is bound South—*ergo*, says our General, it is of that breed of sheep known as Southdown. There is nothing like an occasional joke to soften the asperities, hardships and discomforts of war.

I am surprised to notice that some of the Northern Press are employing their efforts to decry Gen. STEELE. I am fully prepared to state that there is not in the army, either East or West, an officer who more fully possesses the respect and confidence of his subordinates, both officers and men; and further, that a more gallant, able, loyal and indefatigable soldier than Gen. STEELE, is not now to be found in the armies of the West.

Gen. MCCLERNAND has been assigned to the command of all the posts on the west side of the river, from Helena to this place. GALWAY.

THE PRIVATEER FLORIDA.

Her Arrival at and Departure from Nassau—No New Prizes.

The Confederate steamer *Florida* arrived at Nassau, from Havana, Jan. 30, and, after recruiting sailed on the evening of Jan. 31. She had not made any new prizes since her appearance off Cardenas.

There were no American war vessels at or near Nassau.

The Florida Chased by the Gunboat Sonoma.

We learn from the officers who arrived at this port last evening in the prize bark *Springbok*, and belonging to the United States steamer *Sonoma*, that the *Sonoma*, when off the Bahamas on the 1st inst., saw a steamer to windward lying to, and apparently waiting for her to come up. She proved to be the privateer *Florida*, and as soon as she made out what the *Sonora* was, she immediately got under way and started off in all possible haste—the *Sonora* kept after her, and chased her for thirty-six hours, but owing to the superior speed of the *Florida* she outran her.

The Alabama Ordered Away from Kingston.

A letter from Havana, Feb. 5, received yesterday by the *Melita*, says:

"A report was circulated that the *Alabama* had been sunk by the *Tioga* and *Sonoma*, off Kingston, from which place she had been ordered to sea, owing to the protest of the officers of the *Hatteras*, who had been landed there. The report was traced to its source, and it was finally denied. That the *Alabama* had gone into Kingston with the officers of the *Hatteras*, was known here, and it was so stated in my last letter. Nothing was said about the crew."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bank Bill Considered in the Senate.

A VOTE ON IT EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The Newspaper Publishers and the Committee of Ways and Means.

A Reconnoissance to the Rappahannock.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

MR. SHERMAN'S BANK BILL.

As anticipated in our last evening's dispatch, the Bank bill to-day overrode all other questions in the Senate, and was debated nearly the whole day without a vote being reached. The speech of Mr. COLLAMER against it, and Mr. SHERMAN in favor, were both strong efforts. The prospect for the passage of the bill looks more favorable than it did yesterday. The vote is expected to be taken to-day. Mr. COLLAMER'S speech was remarkable for saying openly what has often been whispered here as an objection to the bill, that it puts such an enormous power in the hands of any Secretary of the Treasury as to enable him to command the next Presidency.

THE PAPER DUTY.

The newspaper publishers here, including the proprietors of some of the leading New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Western papers, had an interview with the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, with regard to the repeal of the paper duty. No definite results were reached, but the prospects are more favorable.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTION CASES.

The New-Orleans election cases are postponed till next Friday, with the probability of the claimants being refused seats.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

A Sub-Committee of Ways and Means is hard at work on the Internal Revenue details, and will probably soon conclude. The report of the Committee to the House may be expected in a few days. It is not yet certain whether whiskey and tobacco will receive the load of taxation expected by some, or be let off with moderate punishment.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indian Office has received information that the Pawnee and Yancton Sioux tribes, who, for more than a year past, have been engaged in sanguinary warfare among themselves, have concluded to bury the hatchet, and have entered into a treaty of friendship and amity. Commissioner DOLE, this morning, received a treaty signed by all the chiefs of the two tribes, as witnessed by Government Agents.

THE MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee expect to-morrow to take up the military nominations, some fifteen hundred in number, sent in by the President. Many of them must fail for want of time.

A RECONNOISSANCE,

A reconnoissance made by Col. WYNDHAM, as far as Manassas and Soicker's Gaps, and to the Rappahannock River, shows that there are no armed rebels this side of that stream, with the exception of a few of WHITE'S guerrillas, who hover about Leesburgh.

GEN. BENHAM REPLACES GEN. WOODBURY.

It is understood that Gen. BENHAM, who, after an investigation by Judge-Advocate-General HOLT, has been restored to his rank as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, will at once supersede Gen. WOODBURY as Chief of the Engineering force of the Army of the Potomac.

SENATOR WILSON'S NATIONAL GUARD BILL.

Senator WILSON'S new bill for conscription, reported on Monday from the Military Committee, is beyond question the most important measure proposed in the present Congress.

It starts out with the sweeping provision that every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 shall constitute a part of the National forces, and shall be liable to perform military service when called upon by the President.

The humane features of the French conscription laws are then introduced—exempting such cases as where one is the sole support of the infirm, aged or helpless, the only brother of young orphaned children, and the like.

It then divides the National forces thus enrolled into two classes: First, those between the ages of eighteen and thirty, (with the unmarried above that age,) and second, those between thirty and forty-five. On a call for troops, the draft is to fall first on the first class exclusively, then on the second. The United States are to be divided into enrolment districts for the purposes of this bill, to be composed of the Congressional Districts, as at present organized. For each District, there is to be a Provost-Marshal, with the rank of Captain of Cavalry, and subject to the order of the Provost-Marshal-General. The enrolling Board for each District is to be composed of the Provost-Marshal, a Surgeon, and one other, who shall sub-divide the District, and appoint enrolling officers for each before the 10th of March next. All persons so enrolled are to be subject to call for two years after 1st of July, to serve three years or during the war. Suitable penalties are also provided for desertions, frauds in enrolling, etc.

A NEW NEGRO ENLISTMENT BILL.

Senator SUMNER on Tuesday introduced a bill which he intends as an amendment to one of the military bills now before the Senate, designed to take the place of Mr. STEVENS' negro regiment bill. It provides for the enrolling, as a military force, of three hundred thousand negroes, by commanding officers within whose departments such persons may be found, to be organized, armed and equipped and mustered into the service of the United States to serve during the present war; to receive the same rations and clothing as volunteers and to be paid seven dollars per month, and to be officered by persons appointed by the President. It also authorizes the President to order the voluntary enlistment and enrolment of every able-bodied free male person of African descent, between the ages of 18 and 45, within the United States, allowing them same pay as the volunteers.

A SOLDIERS' HOME.

A bill has been introduced authorizing the President, the Secretary of War and the Surgeon-General to establish one or more hospitals or homes for indigent, discharged or disabled soldiers, in some central locality. An appropriation of one million is already made for the general purpose of this bill, which will soon be placed under the control of the President, Secretary STANTON and Surgeon-General HAMMOND.

GEN. HEINTZELMAN'S REPORT.

Regret is felt here that occasion should have been found to publish, at this late date, a document so calculated to excite controversy and division among our military men as the report of the "battle of Seven Pines," from Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, which appears in the *Tribune* of Friday. Its statements are in direct contradiction of the official reports of Generals more immediately cognizant of the facts in the case, and on the obscure authority of "an officer" who "told me," assertions are made which are flatly contradicted by such men as Gen. CASEY, Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK and others here, who were, like them, engaged in the action at "Seven Pines." We learn that Col. VAN WYCK proposes to avail himself of his privilege as a member of Congress, to state such facts in regard to this battle as came under his personal observation.

GEN. SCHENCK.

It is understood that Gen. SCHENCK is likely to resign his seat in the next Congress. He only consented to run, with the expectation that the war would be over before Congress should meet. That now appearing impossible, Gen. SCHENCK is unwilling to leave the army to enter civil life while the war is in progress. It is feared that this will assure to VALLANDIGHAM the succession, and it is scarcely probable that any other Republican can be elected in that District.

THE MIDSHIPMEN.

The House to-day grew excited again over what they call Secretary WELLES' infringement on their prerogatives, by appointing a large number of midshipmen without consultation. They seem resolved to remorselessly turn out all the poor middies thus appointed, and to proceed to the appointment of a fresh batch.

SURGEON SIMONS.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND was examined, to-day, by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in relation to the charges of disloyalty against Surgeon SIMONS.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

NOT TRUE.

There is no foundation for the sensation report that Secretary SEWARD has rejected the French proposal for the meeting of Commissioners from the North and South to arrange terms of peace, as the French proposition, if such a thing there be, has not yet reached our Government.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Representative SARGENT made a supplemental report from the select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, as follows:

The original contractor with the Government, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph," approved June 16, 1860, was HIRAM SIBLEY. Mr. SIBLEY subsequently assigned his rights under the award of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Pacific Telegraph Company, which was incorporated by the Legislature of Nebraska, and which Company built a line from Brownsville to Salt Lake. A contract was made by this Company with a telegraph Company in California, by which the line from Salt Lake to San Francisco was built, and owned by the latter Company. The control of the lines has passed from the hands of Mr. SIBLEY to the Pacific Telegraph Company, this side of Salt Lake, and to the California Company on the other, although SIBLEY is still a large owner of stock in the former Company. The name of SIBLEY was used in the bill and report of the Committee, as he was the contractor with the Government, and the only person known in that or any other capacity, except as assignees by the Government; but we take occasion to do justice to Mr. SIBLEY to say that full and reliable evidence has been furnished to the Committee, that Mr. SIBLEY is not responsible for the onerous charges referred to in the report and designed to be corrected in the bill, but has protested against the same from the first, especially so far as relates to the greater charges for telegraphing on that portion of the line between Salt Lake and San Francisco. These overcharges upon the Western part of the telegraph line seem to arise out of a claim by the Company controlling it, to some peculiar privileges under the Legislation of California inconsistent with the law of Congress authorizing the construction of the line, granting the subsidy and fixing the rates of charges. Against this claim Mr. SIBLEY has protested. The Committee cannot assent to any view of the case, which allows to that Company which has built its line under a contract with the Government, that its rates shall not exceed those fixed by the contract, and by means of a large subsidy from the Government to charge higher rates and continue to enjoy the subsidy.

RESIGNED.

Col. WILLIAM D. LEWIS, Jr., of the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, has been compelled by physical disability to tender his resignation, which has been accepted.

SURGICAL.

Mr. ALVARO W. GREEN, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, has been assigned to duty at Washington as Assistant-Surgeon of Pennsylvania, to take care of the sick and wounded from that State.

AFFAIRS ON THE TEXAS COAST.

Admiral Farragut's Official Reports of the Reverese at Galveston and Sabine Pass.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The Navy Department has received the following from Admiral FARRAGUT:

THE GALVESTON AFFAIR.

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, }
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29. }

SIR: I herewith transmit the report of Acting Master J. A. HANNUM, of the *Harriet Lane*, by which you will perceive the exaggerations which have been circulated concerning the defence of that vessel. Also the pusillanimous conduct of the officers who accompanied the flag of truce, and corroborated to Lieut.-Com. LEA the enemy's statement that the officers and crew of the *Harriet Lane* had perished, save some ten or fifteen persons, whereas there were scarcely that number of killed and wounded. I take it for granted that of the nine slightly wounded the greater part amounted to nothing, so that the testimony of the rebel pilot was very near the truth when he said five killed and six or eight wounded. I cannot think but that for the death of Commander WAINWRIGHT and Lieut.-Commanding LEA the vessel could not have been captured. It is difficult, however, to conceive a more pusillanimous surrender of a vessel to an enemy already in our power than occurred in the case of the *Harriet Lane*.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE SABINE PASS AFFAIR.

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, }
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1863. }

SIR:—I have received dispatches from Commodore BELL, and Lieut.-Commander READ, on the coast of Texas, extracts, and a copy of which I herewith inclose, by which you will see that our disasters on that coast are not yet ended. As I had already anticipated it appears that the enemy came out of Sabine Pass with two cotton fortified steamers on a certain morning, and ran out to sea some twelve or fourteen miles, where the "*Morning Light*" was. The latter soon got under way, but, by the rebel accounts, and we have no other, they gave chase, soon came up with, and captured her without losing a man. The same course of non-resistance appears to have been pursued by the officers and crew of that vessel as was pursued by those of the *Westfield* and *Harriet Lane*. The schooner *Velocity* was soon made also to surrender, and was taken into port. I am very thankful that they did not get the guns of the *Morning Light*, as it would have enabled them to erect a battery of great strength in such a shallow pass. You will notice the guns of the *Morning Light* were loaded and went off when they became heated, by which circumstance I judge the men did not fire their last charge, but surrendered without a struggle. I am pleased to see by Commodore BELL'S report that the *Harriet Lane* is still in Galveston Harbor, although they have tried to impress us with the idea that she had run out during the last gale, which is now known not to be the case.

Your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S.—I have just learned that the *Morning Light* was captured in a dead calm by a steamer coming up astern of her. D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.

THE HARRIET LANE STILL AT GALVESTON.

UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP BROOKLYN, }
OFF GALVESTON, Jan. 25, 1863. }

SIR: I am very confident that the *Harriet Lane* is within Galveston waters. The sea broke heavily on the 18th and 19th, from one end of the shoals to the other, and nothing drawing over six feet of water could have possibly crossed the bar, and nothing could have passed through the gunboats anchored there without being seen, although the night was very dark. Subsequently the officers accompanying the flags of truce tried to create the impression that she is out, one of them saying so plainly. I don't believe it. This morning Lieut. MITCHELL reported that he could see a square-rigged vessel, sails loosed, from the maintop masthead, which he takes to be the *Harriet Lane*. She lies beyond the upper harbor in the direction of Virginia Point, and was doubtless carried over the shoal waters by the rise during the heavy easterly weather. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. BELL, Commodore.
To Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, &c.

LIEUT. REED'S REPORT.

Lieut. REED, of the United States gunboat *New-London*, in the dispatch referred to in Admiral FARRAGUT'S report, states that he was ordered, in company with the gunboat *Cayuga*, to proceed to Sabine Pass, to the relief of the *Morning Light*, *Rachel Seaman* and *Velocity*, blockading there, reported captured there by the rebels. At 12 M., on the 23d of January, he discovered the *Morning Light*. A steamer was just leaving her, and in a few moments the former was discovered to be on fire.

The *Cayuga* was ordered forward, but it was impossible to save her. The fire was started in the after part of the ship. The enemy towed her in ten feet of water, perhaps with the hope of getting her over the bar into the Pass. Four of her guns were discharged by the heat, three on the port side and one on the starboard side. The latter had fallen into the hold, and the shot coming out just above her copper, one boat being near at the time, two of her shells exploded. The enemy had undoubtedly removed the powder from the magazines, as no explosion took place, except the guns and shell. It is thought the enemy did not get any of the guns of the *Morning Light*. As to the schooners *Rachel Seaman* and *Velocity*, the former, Lieut. READ, had returned. The latter was captured with the *Morning Light*.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

His Alleged Communications with the Rebel Authorities.

AN EXPLICIT DENIAL.

No Such Communication Ever Made, or Authorized.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The following communication was transmitted to the Senate to-day:

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 9th day of February, instant, in these words, viz.:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, the character of the suggestions made by the Secretary of State of the United States to M. MERCIER, the representative of the Emperor of the French to this Government, as narrated in his communication to M. THOUVENAL, under date of the 13th of April last, which induced M. MERCIER to undertake his mission to Richmond in that month, and what representations, if any, he was authorized to make from this Government or from the Secretary of State to the Confederate authorities"—

has the honor to submit the following report:

That no suggestions were made to M. MERCIER by the Secretary of State that induced or were designed or calculated to induce him to undertake a mission to Richmond in April last, or at any other time. He was not then, nor has he or any other person ever been authorized by this Government, or by the Secretary of State, to make any representations of any kind or on any subject to the insurrectionary agents of so-called authorities at Richmond, or to hold any communication with them on behalf of this Government.

From the beginning of the present disturbances until the Spring of 1862, this Department was charged with the authority of granting passes or passports through the lines of the Government forces. It early became a question whether foreign Ministers residing in the United States should be denied such passports. It was thought a sound and liberal policy to leave them free to visit any port of the country to which they are accredited, so long as there should be no ground to question their good faith toward this Government. This has been uniformly avowed as the course of the Government. Accordingly a passport was granted, in the month of April, 1861, to his Excellency RUDOLPH SCHLEIDEN Minister Resident here of the Republic of Bremen. A like passport was granted, in August, 1861, to the French Minister, attended by his Royal Highness, the Prince NAPOLEON JEROME, then on a visit at this Capital, and, in April last, a similar passport to the French Minister. These passports were granted at the request of those distinguished persons respectively, and not on any suggestion of the Government or Secretary of State. They severally traveled in a private and unofficial capacity. They bore no communication, whether formal or informal, verbal or written, from this Government or from the Secretary of State, to any of the insurgents, and they brought none from any such persons to this Government or to the Secretary of State. Since the 4th of March, 1861, no communication, direct or indirect, formal or informal, has been held by this Government, or by the Secretary of State with the insurgents, their aiders or abettors. No passport has been granted to any foreign Minister to pass the military lines, except by the President's direction, and each of such Ministers who has received such passport, has upon his return, waited upon the President, as well as the Secretary of State, and given them such account, unasked, as he thought proper, of the incidents of his journey. Of course, these statements are to be qualified so far as the facts relating to communications concerning the exchange of prisoners and other military matters in charge of the War Department, may affect them. Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1863.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Exchanged Prisoners—Officers Among the Number—The Late Affair Near Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 10, }
VIA BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 11. }

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* arrived here this afternoon from City Point, bringing down two hundred and sixty-nine exchanged prisoners. Among them are two officers, one a Colonel and the other a Lieutenant.

The steamboat *C. G. Baker*, on her return trip to Cherrystone to-day, picked up the crew of the schooner *Mary Ann*, which was sunk in the Middle Grounds last Tuesday. Capt. HALEY and his crew were to the rigging thirty hours, and then succeeded in making their escape in a small boat to Smith's Island. They are all badly frozen, and are now in the hospital here.

YORKTOWN, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The engagement on Saturday night beyond Williamsburgh is different from the first report.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will be considerably less than thirty. The wounds of Capt. FAIRTH are not pronounced mortal. Lieut. JAMES SMITH and several others, supposed to be prisoners, have made their escape. Capt. HAGENBERGER and Lieut. WILLIAMSON are undoubtedly in the hands of the enemy, as is also the body of Lieut. REINEMILLER who was probably killed.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Movements of the Florida and Alabama—The United States Steamer Vanderbilt at Havana—Religious Festival in Havana—Abatement of the Cold Weather—Attack of the Wild Indians upon the Inhabitants of Lochja, in Yucatan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

The last intelligence received here of the *whereabouts* of the Confederate steamer *Florida* mentions her as having put into Nassau for coal, and which port she left last Thursday of the past week. The number of prizes which she took and destroyed off the coast of Cuba is calculated at seven. It is said that on leaving Nassau she took another prize off the Behama Bank, which was not, however, destroyed, but retained for the purpose, it is supposed, of turning it into use.

The *Alabama*, it is understood, was last heard of at Kingston, in Jamaica, where she had gone to get coal.

I mentioned in a former letter that the French Government had taken out from Santiago de Cuba several countrymen of that district to act as mule-drivers in Mexico, and, on their arrivel at Vera Cruz, hed treated the poor fellows in the shabbiest manner possible, paying them merely a few dollars for the time lost on the voyage, and leaving them to menage for themselves, as they best could, in a foreign country. The *Diario*, of the above-named city, in a paper of recent date, alluding to the circumstance, says as follows:

"We were informed again about what we said yesterday respecting the mule-drivers who went to Mexico, and have been abandoned in Vera Cruz, and the fact has been confirmed to us.

The twenty-six individuals mentioned presented themselves before the Spanish Consul of that city, who, efter giving them assistance and shelter, has begun to act in their favor to get them out of the difficulty in which they find themselves."

The month of February has been ushered in by a grand festival end procession, got up by the Jesuits in honor of the late canonization of the early Christian martyrs in Japan by the Council of Catholic Bishops held at Rome. The ceremonies began on Monday, the 2d, and lasted for several days, to-day being the last day of the ceremonies.

The cold weather has abated and we are now again melting with the customary heat.

Since I wrote you last we have had no fresh news from Mexico. The English mail steamer *Conway* is due to-day from Vera Cruz, and *ought* to bring us news, if the French authorities there will permit it to be brought, or the French Consul here will permit it to be published. The only matter of interest from the neighboring Republic, is the accompanying account of an attack by the savage Indians upon the inhabitants of a frontier town of Yucatan, whilst attending a religious ceremony.

The *Espiritu Nacional* of Merida, Yucatan, of a recent date, contains the following account of atrocities committed by the wild Indians in the town of Lochja:

HEADQUARTERS OF POLICE OF THE } DISTRICT OF PETO. }

CITIZEN GOVERNOR: JUAN PABLO VASQUEZ, an inhabitant of this city, came to me yesterday on his way from Lochja, where he had gone to buy some articles which he required, and makes oath: That on Saturday, the 3d of January, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, whilst the inhabitants of the above-named place were walking in procession on the festival of their patron saint, a force of about six hundred Indians of Santa Cruz entered into that town, firing off a deadly charge, which was not replied to, as well from the surprise as from the state of intoxication which prevailed among the inhabitants; that on this account the Indians not only were able to seize the articles of value on sale there, but also all the persons that had assembled at the festival, with the exception of a few who succeeded in making their escape, among whom was the above narrator of the event; that they probably took off 60 head of cattle and several mules; that he calculates there must have been many victims, as at the first steady fire of the rebels he had seen several persons of either sex fall to the ground, who formed a part of the procession. From the preceding, Citizen Governor, you will know what has occurred at Lochja, a circumstance which will probably induce the natives of those advanced points to emigrate therefrom and go to the towns of the State of Campeachy, as they have been doing for three years to these parts; and if this should take place, that vast plain which covered a flank of our State will remain exposed, leaving our towns, and more particularly those of this district, exposed to suffer, at every moment, the incursions of the revolted tribes. You who have condescended to honor with your presence this district, can judge of its situation with more clearness, distinguishing in consequence the means of preservation that it requires.

Liberty and Reform, Peto, Jan. 7, 1863.

The *Diario de la Marina* comes out this morning with an editorial against Admiral WILKES, for a so-called infringement of neutral rights, in seizing a Confederate steamer and a schooner in Mexican waters. In the same paper there is a letter on the subject, dated Sisal, Jan. 21, on which the above-named editorial is founded. As the subject may not yet have appeared in the TIMES, I have thought it advisable to send the particulars, so far as the *ex parte* statement of a person apparently a partisan on the Confederate side may be trusted. The letter says:

The Government of Yucatan having received information that there was at anchor in Isla Mujeres merchant steamer, and suspecting that it was engaged in some contraband traffic, ordered it to be seized, in order to make the proper inquiries. Accordingly, a force of the Mexican garrison took possession of the steamer, on board of which it was said that, in their voyage from Bordeaux to Vera Cruz, they had been compelled to stop there to repair the engine. The Captain and engineer were taken to Merida and given over to the Admiralty Court. The crew were detained at Isla Mujeres.

While the above occurred, two United States steamers, one of which carried the pennant of Admiral WILKES, appeared near the place; at the same time there also arrived a schooner laden with effects, and which brought a new crew for the *Noc Daqui*, which for the future was to be Confederate, for a Southern merchant had bought it to run the blockade, at Mobile.

Admiral WILKES examined the steamer and its crew, and by means of the guns of his two ships, forced an arrangement upon the Mexican officer, by virtue of which that employe gave up to him the charge not only of the *Noc Daqui*, but also of the schooner which had been confiscated on its arrival the two vessels being subject to the action of the competent tribunals.

Admiral WILKES transmitted, by means of a communication to the United States Consul in this port, the declaration of Capt. JOHNSON, saying that the steamer was Confederate, and other documents which appeared in effect to prove it. The Admiral fixed the term of a fortnight for the Judges to decide the question.

As you may suppose, that unusual pretension of fixing a time to the tribunal of an independent nation was energetically refused, and it was insisted that the two vessels which had been seized should be taken to the port of Sisal. Then Admiral WILKES threw off his mask and ordered the gunboat *Sonora* to this port, with an officer, who proceeded to Merida, and addressed a communication to the Governor, explaining to him therein "that he was convinced the steamer was Confederate, and that for no pretext nor reason would he fail to send it to the United States to subject it to the decision of a prize court."

The Governor has protested against this violation of international right and of the territorial waters of a neutral nation; but as the Americans have force on their side, they have paid no attention to it, and the last news that was received here from Island Mujeus, mentions that WILKES had landed an armed force and had seized the crew of the *Noc Daqui*, who had been detained on shore by the Mexican authorities, in spite of the protests of the latter.

The *Diario* founds an attack, in consequence of this letter, upon Admiral WILKES, as infringing the neutral rights of Mexico. With respect to this, I am not sufficiently versed in International law to give an opinion, but I donbt very much the account of the *Noc Daqui* being a merchant vessel from Bordeaux to Vera Cruz. She came, originally, a new vessel from New-York to this port, some time ago, as I remember well, for I was struck with the originality of her name; and here she changed her owners, being bought by—I know not whom—but most probably by Southern agents, to run the blockade.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived here a few days ago from Feyal, and yesterdey there arrived from St. Thomas, the English mail steamer *Trent*, to undergo repairs. LARA.

FROM KEY WEST.

Removal of a Naval Depot—A Negro Jubilee—Changing Sentiment—Arrival of Troops—Dismissal of a Newspaper Correspondent, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

When the West India or Flying Squadron was organized, under command of Commodore WILKES, its depot for supplies and rendezvous was established at Turtle Harbor, an outlandish place on the coast, about 120 miles northeast of this place. The difficulties that have been encountered there during a short period have been a source of constant complaint, both from vessels discharging supplies there, and those receiving them. With no wharves, no population, and an exposed harbor, there was a constant want of the facilities indispensable to manage such business with economy of time and money. In view of these facts, and also, probably, from some anxiety as to the safety of the vessels there from an attack from some rebel cruiser, they have all been ordered here, and the storeship *National Guard* will remain here for the present, as the depot of stores, with Capt. WM. HAVES in charge. Other vessels are here with coal, and, doubtless, in future all supplies of coal will be made through the regularly organized arrangements, which are being improved at great cost, and will shortly be completed. The large and growing importance of Key West as a naval station, and the great number of vessels that are compelled to make stoppages here, indicate the necessity for extensive facilities for hauling out and repairing. The machine-shop, established here last season, is invaluable, and needs to be conducted on a more extended scale. We shall soon come up to the full consciousness of the importance of a Navy-yard here on a large scale.

The 30th of January was made memorable to the negro population of the island, by a grand effort to celebrate their advent to freedom. A procession was formed, and marched through the principal streets, cheering at such houses as they considered friendly. They may claim to have conducted themselves with order and propriety, and that no unpleasant incident occurred, except that a lady, believing that negroes should not be marching through the streets with their best clothes on, even on such an occasion, dashed a pitcher of water upon them from an upper piazza, as they were passing. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, they assembled at the Barracoon, and were joined by a large number of naval and military officers and citizens, in discussing the good things which were bountifully furnished. Speeches and toasts were delivered.

Two years since a collection of half-a-dozen of these people at any private or public place would have been peremptorily dispersed. And any darkey who should speak or dream of hopes of freedom would have been a subject for the severest punishment. Nor is this change entirely owing to the presence of National power. People are seeing, reflecting, and becoming convinced that it is not wisdom to waste the resources of the country in quelling the rebellion and still preserve the cause. To save our house when threatened, we must extinguish the fire. Our citizens are coming up in this sentiment, and it is as rapidly spreading as any great truth ever progressed against established prejudice and error.

Yesterday, the 3d, the army transport steamer *Matanzas* arrived from Hilton Head, bringing back to this post the Ninetieth Regiment of New-Yrk Volunteers, Col. Jos. S. MORGAN. No sooner was it known that the Ninetieth were on board than the town was stirred to an unusual enthusiasm and excitement. It will be remembered that this regiment was removed from here about six weeks since, by order of Gen. BRANNAN, at the complaint and remonstrance of certain persons here, who found a ready and willing adjunct against them in the correspondent of a New-York peper in giving currency to numerous statements without foundation, and designed to impair the standing and position of Col. MORGAN and his regiment. This attack was conceived and urged on in the interest of rebels, and finally culminated in personal charges against Col. MORGAN, affecting his moral character. These charges were investigated here before a Court-martial, and at once pronounced without foundation, and now, as a simple act of justice to the Ninetieth, Gen. HUNTER, as one of his earliest official acts, has ordered their return here to their old command. The regiment, upon its arrival yesterday, was very warmly cheered by the ships in the harbor, and met on shore a warm and hearty welcome from all who are not worshippers of the modern Juggernaut—Slavery.

The correspondent, with an apprehension quite natural under the circumstances, at once disposed of his house and transferred himself and lady to the *North Star*, then lying at the wharf for New-York, thereby anticipating for a few hours the order which is this morning issued requiring him immediately to leave the island.

The Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. T. H. GOOCH, who are relieved here by the Ninetieth, are ordered to report at Hilton Head, and will leave here in a few days by the steamer *Matanzas*.

The steamer *Huntsville*, Lieut.-Commanding ROGERS, returned a few days since from the Western Gulf, bringing from Apalachicola three sick officers disabled from service, and several refugees and about forty contrabands, who had sought the protection of the blockading vessels. They all very readily find good employment here, the men at $20 per month, and the women at $12 to $15, and rations. Among the refugees is a Mr. DODGE, who resides at Apalachicola, and has come over for parmission from the Admiral to have a vessel bring away his family and effects from that place. He says that there is no rebel military force in that part of the country, and that the negroes are allowed to do as they please—go away or stay. Many are leaving, and others prefer to remain and receive wages. The white inhabitants are thoroughly tired of the war.

The steamer *North Star* is just in from New-Orleans, without any additional news of importance. She will carry this mail for New-York.

A letter was received here a few days since from a gentleman of Key West, now at the North, assuring his friends that the failure to except Key West and Tortugas from the effects of the Emancipation Proclamation was an oversight, and that upon a statement and remonstrance from here it will be corrected. The document has gone to Washington, and truth requires me to say that some of our citizens are awaiting with a devout faith the favorable response. F.

COPY OF ORDER TO THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW-YORK ——.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, } KEY WEST, FLA., Feb. 4, 1863. }

MR. ——, *Sir*: I am directed by the Colonel Commanding this post to notify you that you must leave this island by the first means of transportation, and will not return to it again without having first obtained the permission of the Commandant of the post. This action is rendered necessary in consequence of the many false and malicious statements made and caused to be published by you against the officers and army of the United States Government.

You can obtain the necessary pass to leave the Key by applying at this office.

NELSON SHAURMAN,
Major 90th Regt., N. Y. S. Vols., Provost-Marshal.

The Rebel Iron-Clads Building in England.

Correspondence of the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863.

My last informed you of the three new iron steamers, one of them nearly completed, being fitted out at Liverpool, as it is asserted, for account of the rebels. It is difficult for any one not in the secret of the "ring" here to ascertain much concerning the real plans and movements of our enemies on this side, since all parties in the secret, for the very best of reasons, conduct their affairs as secretly and quietly as possible, and are particularly shy of Northerners.

But from all I have been able to learn since my last, the larger of the three steamers (the one about ready for sea) is is positively asserted is not rebel property, but intended for a Government transport; although many in Liverpool think the assertion is only intended as a blind. The other two steamers in course of construction by LAIRD BROTHERS are undoubtedly for the rebels, to be used as rams, although the builders possibly declared they are for the Emperor of China!

However, of one thing you may be assured; all that can be ascertained of the doings and movements of JEFF DAVIS & Co. in Great Britain, (and more is known than they have any idea of) is given to the several representatives of our Government at the different points, and soon finds its way to the headquarters at Washington.

The news of the continued depredations by the "290" is taking dollars from our own ship owners and putting them into the pockets of the neutrals, who could well afford to pay SEMMES handsomely for what he has already done for them. Several American ships have been sold at Liverpool the past week, and more are for sale.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania at Blackwater—Note from Hon. S. E. Ancona.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, Feb. 9, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 3d inst. appeared a letter from your correspondent at Suffolk, in which—perhaps unintentional—injustice was done to the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia, especially the officers.

That a new regiment, after being exposed for ever three hours to a very heavy artillery fire on a *dark night*, should straggle considerably, and show an unwillingness to charge batteries before daylight, is something that will not strike any one as very strange.

As to the officers, *the Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel and Major all had their horses shot under them*; the Colonel was seriously, at first supposed mortally, wounded by a shell, and the Lieut.-Colonel temporarily injured by a severe contusion of the leg, produced by the windage of the ball that killed his horse. I have before me a written statement, signed by Gen. CORCORAN, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. DAVIS, now commanding the regiment, in which the gallant General says: "I find much pleasure in testifying to the noble exertions of yourself, from the time of your recovery from the contusion, as also the Adjutant of the regiment and some other officer, whose name I have not learned, but whom I believe to be the Major. By your exertions the regiment was re-formed in rear of the Sixty-ninth New-York National Guard, and appafent confidence restored, and during the day the regiment marched in its place in column; and I think could have been depended upon."

The remark ascribed to a Sergeant, I am informed is an entire mistake.

I trust you will give this a place in your columns as an act of simple justice to the regiment and its gallant officers. Very respectfully, &c.,

S. E. ANCONA, M. C.,
of Pennsylvania.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE DISASTER AT SEA.

The Officers of the Ella Warley Unite in a Protest to the Insurance Companies.

The Alleged Intoxication of the Captain and Other Officers Denied.

The late collision of the steamer *North Star* with the *Ella Warley*, as fully described in the TIMES of yesterday, is still a topic of general conversation "down town." Owing to the many rumors afloat to the effect that the *Ella Warley* was lost in consequence of the culpable negligence of the officers of that vessel, and that the said officers were in an unfit condition to navigate her at the time of the collision, the officers of the *Warley* have united in a protest against credence being given to reports reflecting on their capacity or condition at the time of the disaster, which protest, verified by affidavits, will be given to the various marine insurance companies affected by the loss of their steamer. We give the main points of it below:

STATEMENT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ELLA WARLEY.

After denying *in toto* the allegation of intoxication as being applicable to any one of them, the officers testify as follows:

We left the port of New-York at 5 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Feb. 9, 1863, and passed Sandy Hook at 7½ o'clock the same day, the Highlands light bearing west. At 8:10 o'clock we discovered a green light on the starboard wheelhouse of a steamer, which subsequently proved to be the *North Star*. We put our wheel a-starboard, and changed our course eastwardly, until 8¾ o'clock, our course then being southeast, the wheel hard e-starboard, when the *North Star* struck us just forward of the starboard wheelhouse, at right angles, cutting us half through, and carrying away our starboard boiler and steampipe, end causing the *Ella Warley* to sink in about eight minutes. At this time the Highlands light was bearing N. N. W., about fifteen miles, the *Ella Warley* going about nine knots per hour. Tha passengers, about thirty in number, left the *Ella Warley* in our own boats, and were taken on board the *North Star*. From the time of sunset (say 5¾ o'clock) the ship's lights were properly set, under the direction of a Sandy Hook pilot, and were so at the time of the collision—a white light at the masthead, a green one on the starboard wheelhouse, and a red one on the port.

(Signed)
GEORGE R. SCHENCK, Captain.
OLIVER P. HAZARD, First Officer.
JOHN PRENDERGAST, Second Officer.
CHARLES O. SKIDMORE, Chief Engineer.
JOHN MORGAN, seamen, (at the wheel.)
HUGH McDONALD, seaman, (on the look-out.)

As there were a few inaccuracies in the statement of Mr. HAZARD, First Officer, which we published yesterday, we reprint the paragraph in which they occur, corrected:

"He says that the *North Star* was heading northeast, when her course should have been nearly due north, thus crossing the direct sailing line of the *Warley*, and rendering a collision liable. The *Warley* accordingly changed her course a few points to the eastward, in order to allow the *North Star* to go by without danger, when that vessel sheered up eastwardly; and as the *Warley* continued to veer off, the *North Star* apparently followed the same tack, which course she pursued until the collision took place."

STATEMENT OF THE PURSER OF THE ELLA WARLEY.

Mr. HENRY B. BRASTOW, Purser of the *Ella Warley*, makes the following statement;

I desire, through your columns, to correct some statements which have appeared in other papers of this City regarding the sinking of the steamer *Ella Warley* by the steamer *North Star* on the evening of the 9th inst.

Mr. M. H. FARRAR, of Portland, Maine, passenger on the *North Star*, says that he "conversed with Mr. SKIDMORE, Chief Engineer of the *Ella Warley*, and that he did not know what he was about, and had been drinking freely." This is not true. Mr. SKIDMORE was perfectly sober, and spent most of the evening and night in the engine-room of the *North Star*. He also says that "Capt. SCHENCK fairly tumbled on board, was led to a stateroom and remained until morning." Capt. WM. E. DENNISON, also a passenger on board the *North Star*, says that "if he was in the same condition that the Captain of the *Ella Warley* was, he should consider himself *tight*." These statements are wholly uncalled for, and if these gentlemen had been through what Capt. SCHENCK did, they would have been better able to judge of the appearance a man would naturally make under the circumstances. Capt. SCHENCK fell from the hurricane deck through the gap made by the collision, down among the freight, was badly bruised, and, his coat getting fastened to something, was nearly drowned by the water pouring in on him. When he was taken out by the chief engineer, he left one skirt of a heavy coat behind him. After that he went into the cabin, where the water was waist deep, to see that the passengers were all safe, and would not leave the steamer until he was assured that all were in the boats who could be saved. When he arrived on board the *North Star* he had not a dry thread on him, was very much benumbed, his flesh as cold as a stone, and it was a long time after he was put to bed by Col. TRUMBULL and covered with all the blankets and coats possible, before circulation could be fully restored.

The *Ella Warley's* passengers and all of the crew saved were in her own boats. Two of the *North Star's* boats came to our assistance after we left the steamer, and the boat which I was in was taken in tow by one of them.

The statement that the ladies were found by some one of the *North Star's* boats, standing waist-deep in water, is incorrect—the larger part of the ladies and children were put in the first boat that left from the starboard side of our steamer; the others were put in the boats as soon as possible. Of course, they were in their night-clothes, as there was no time for ceremony. HENRY B. BRASTOW,
Purser, steamer *Ella Warley*.

THE DEAD-RABBITS AT WORK AGAIN.

Efforts to Obtain the Release of the Brothers Glass and James Higgins.

The Famous Sixth Ward Murder Case Revived—Gov. Seymour Petitioned to Pardon the Convicted.

At an early hour on the morning of Jan. 16, 1859, there were committed, in the Sixth Ward of this City, two of those deliberate and unprovoked murders for which that portion of our city has for very many years been notorious. On the morning cited, a man named DECKER was shot twice in his own house in Elm street by ruffians outside; and almost at the same time a respectable citizen of Brooklyn, while passing homeward, on the other side of the street, was shot through the heart and lungs, and died immediately. The occurrence created considerable excitement at the time; and unusual efforts were made to bring to light all the circumstances connected with the murders. Full reports were published in the TIMES, of the proceedings from the morning of the murders until the perpetrators were sent to the State Prison. At the time it was considered a clearer case against the accused, than the vast majority of similar cases brought before the Court; and as there is now a strong effort making to influence Gov. SEYMOUR to pardon the convicted men and thereby set them loose again upon society, it may not be amiss to refresh our memories in relation to the case and the characters of those convicted of the offences as they were developed during the trial. Both murders were committed soon after midnight of the 15th of January. At that time JOAN GLASS, an ex-constable of the Sixth Ward, and several others, rang the door-bell of No. 21 Elm-street, a reputed house of ill-fame, kept by WILHELM DECKER, a Germen, who refused them admittance. They then forced their way in, rushed up stairs, and commenced smashing mirrors, chairs, and whatever else in the way of furniture they could lay their hands on. Mr. DECKER hurried after them to protect his property. Seeing him, one of the party of invaders immadiately extinguished the light in the hall, and all rushed into the street, leaving the hall-door open. DECKER proceeded to close it, when two shots were fired in quick succession. Both bells passed through the door, and struck DECKER—one taking effect just behind his left ear, penetreting the skull, and lodging there. The other was imbedded in the muscles of the chest, having first entered the beck on the left side, and described an erratic course in e forward and upward direction. DECKER fell helpless, and a few days afterward died of the wounds thus received. When the two pistol shots were fired, Mr. RICHARD OWENS, a mester rigger and stevedors, then doing an extensive business in New-York, and residing in Brooklyn, to which latter place he was proceeding, was passing on the other side of the street at the time. Hearing the cries of DECKER, he halted to learn what was the matter, and was almost immediately shot through the heart and lungs, falling deed upon the street. JOHN GLASS and a man named JAMES HIGGINS were arrested very soon afterwards and locked up in the Sixth Ward Station-house. WILLIAM MYERS, a step-son of DECKER, positively identified JOHN GLASS as the person who fired the two shots at the door from the street. He was standing on the opposite side of the street at the time, and knew GLASS from having seen him often before at his father's house. At the same time he saw a men cross the street, (Mr. OWENS,) and fearing that there would be more shooting he ran up the street, but had hardly turned around when a third shot was fired, though he did not see who fired it—the shot which killed Mr. OWENS. DECKER subsequently identified the prisoners as of the party who broke into his house. Additional testimony implicating JAMES GLASS, a brother of JOHN, and JAMES LOFTUS, then a constable. LOFTUS was arrested as soon as implicated, but JAMES GLASS escaped the police for awhile, but was finally captured. It was given in evidence that soon after the murders, JAMES GLASS handed a pistol quietly to JOHN QUINLAN, who put it in his pocket, and kept it until Capt. DOWLING, of the Police, obtained it from him. It was a six-barreled revolver, with three of the chambers loaded and three empty. After a full hearing the Coroner's jury, investigating the causes of the death of RICHARD OWENS, rendered a verdict to the effect that he came to his death by pistol-shot wound at the hands of JOHN GLASS; and that GLASS was aided and abetted by JAMES HIGGINS, JAMES LOFTUS, JAMES GLASS and JOHN QUINLAN. The cases were tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and during the trials the Court-room was densely packed with the friends of the accused and members of rival associations in the same Ward. The influence of the accused, political and otherwise, secured them excellent counsel, and everything was done to insure an acquittal which legal skill could devise. But with all, JOHN GLASS and JAMES HIGGINS were convicted, and on the 7th of May, 1859, were sentenced to the State Prison, each for the term of twenty years, and on the 16th of June following JAMES GLASS was sentenced by the same Court to the State Prison for life. JOHN GLASS was one of the constables of the Sixth Ward, as we have stated, for the year ending December, 1858, and for a long time had the reputation of being a hardened and desperate character. Previous to the killing of DECKER and OWENS, GLASS had been arrested often for assaults. He was a member of Engine Co. No. 21, but had been expelled by the Company some months before the time of the murders. JAMES GLASS, his brother, kept a drinking saloon at No. 19 Elm-street. JAMES HIGGINS had also established a reputation for recklessness and disregard of human life. He had not followed any legitimate calling for several years prior to his conviction. These are the men the new Governor is now asked to pardon, and it is thought by their friends that, with the influence they can bring to bear upon him, they have some chance of success to their petition, which is said to have been signed by several yards of names. Nearly every working Democrat is aware there is, and has been for years, rival factions in the Sixth Ward, the more prominent being known as the "Dead Rabbits," and the other as the friends and adherents of Mr. BRENNAN. It is the "Dead Rabbits," as alleged, who are now exerting themselves to secure the release of the three raged members of their gang; and it is said that they have secured the names of quite a number of persons to their petition—names which will be read with interest, in such a connection, by the people, if they can be obtained from the original document. It has been suggested that before granting the prayer of the petition, it might be well for the Governor to consult with Mr. WATERBURY, now his Advocate-General, then prosecuting Attorney, and Justice DOWLING, then Captain of Police—both of whom are familiar with the case and the character of the men convicted.

Extensive Swindling in Jewelry.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS OF SHYSTERS.

For several days past it has been known to the Detective Police, and to others in this and adjoining cities, that a large gang of swindlers, composed mainly of very shrewd and experienced rogues, were operating in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark and other places, and that they were daily realizing large sums of money from innocent and unsuspecting persons, by the sale of sham jewelry. Their plan of operations was well-contrived, and it was evident that the principal actors in the business were old and not to be easily caught. The telegraph was put into operation, people were warned against buying jewelry of this clan, and Policemen and Special Detectives were put upon their trail—all, however, to no purpose, until yesterday, when four of the leaders of the band were taken into custody. Their names are JONAS MYERS, HERMAN HEATZ, ISIG MORRIS and LOUIS TROSHAAT. The first three are Germans. They were arrested by Detectives ROACH and SMITH, and soon afterward a charge was preferred against them by Mr. ROSA, of Newark, N. J., who alleges that these persons went to his place of business a few days since, and by fraudulent representations, induced his wife to purchase from them nineteen sets of jewelry, for which she paid the sum of $115. While Mrs. ROSA was absent from the room for the purpose of getting the money with which to pay them, the peddlers broke open some drawers and stole therefrom the sum of $150. This theft was not discovered until after the jewelry was pelo for, and the rogues had left; and then it was ascertained that the jewelry was of the most flimsy pinchbeck style, worth at the most not over three or four shillings a set. The theft was also discovered soon after the rogues had fled. The three persons involved in this robbery and swindle were sent to New-Jersey, yesterday afternoon, to be tried according to the laws of that State. In addition, we have the arrest, yesterday, of LOUIS TRUEHAAT, also one of the leaders of the band, who was taken into custody upon the complaint of JULIA ROTHSCHILD, of No. 350 Greenwich-street. She alleges that the accused sold her $90 worth of this bogus jewelry, for which she paid him, he and his accomplices representing the articles to her as being genuine, when, in fact, they were almost worthless. Justice KELLY, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, committed TRUEHART to prison, in default of $1,000 bail.

It is reported upon good authority that more then fifty persons are known to have been victimized by this unprincipled gang within the last two weeks, in this and adjoining cities. Their mode of procedure is substantially as follows: One of the persons enters a saloon, store, or other public place, and sitting down, calls for something to eat or drink. Soon number two of the party enters, and displaying some jewelry, offers it for sale, at the same time intimating that the goods have been stolen. Number one sees them, and is very much enamored of the fine quality and low price of the articles. He would buy them at once if he had the money. Meantime, number three enters. He is a Frenchman. He admires them, extols them, and would like to purchase, but for some reason he is not in a condition to do it. Number four comes in. He is an Italian and a stranger to all, but in his broken English he can make out to let all in the room know that he is a judge of the articles, that they are all good, and, withal, very cheap. Very soon the proprietor of the establishment, or some one connected therewith, is induced to strike a bargain with the dealer, and by this means so large a number of people have been swindled out of hundreds of dollars lately by this notorious gang. The rest of the band will doubtless be apprehended in a few days, and thus the public will be relieved of a bold set of villains.

THE HOMICIDE OF THOMAS BYRNES.

Trial of Dennis P. Sullivan for Murder.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice W. H. LEONARD.

THIRD DAY.

The Court-room was thronged with spectators, yesterday, as on the two previous days. Mr. SANDWICK, for the defence, resumed the examination of witnesses by calling to the stand

Charles McCarthy—Have known the prisoner for twelve years; know him to be an industrious, hard-working man; his character for peace and quietness is very good.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall—I knew him when he was on the Police; don't know that he was broke for violence to a citizen; think he had a difficulty with a man on a car.

Redirect—Sullivan told me he was discharged from the Police because he was across the street, off of his post.

James H. Brennan, sworn—I was present in Greenwich-street at the time of the homicide; we were walking up Greenwich from the Battery; I was ahead of Sullivan, with Mr. Egan; was first attracted by loud talking behind me; I went back, and heard a tall man with a red shirt ask whose bills we were posting? some one said, "Alderman Smith's;" some one then wanted to bet twenty dollars that Smith wouldn't be the next Alderman; think this was Stipp; there was loud talking, and I think Sullivan said he would withdraw his net; some one of Byrnes' friends then said, "You haven't got any money to bet," or "you are afraid to bet;" some one also said, "You are working for a nigger and you are a nigger yourself—the man you are working for hires nothing but niggers on the dock;" Sullivan said he was a white man and as good a Democrat as he was; Stripp appeared to be trying to raise a disturbance, and I put my hand on his shoulder and tried to get him one side; told him not to mind the man for he was a little tight; he said it was all right; soon after he heard some remark from the crowd and jerked himself away from me and made a rush toward the crowd; in jumping away from me he knocked me down; and as soon as I got up I heard a shot fired; saw a stout man whom some one asked if he was shot, and he said yes; I then saw Sullivan raise his hands up and say, "Officers, I surrender myself to your charge; afterward saw Sullivan at the Station-house.

Cross-examined—Am twenty-one years old next April; used to follow the sea; had been home from sea about a month last December; previous to that, I was at Port Royal, Beaufort, and other Southern ports; I was on a Government vessel as landsman; I have also been a waiter in a saloon; have worked at hook-binding, at painting, at telegraphing, and on the dock; had not seen Sullivan six times before this occurrence; I happened in at a saloon where he was that evening, and went with the rest at his proposal; we were to post the bills and then serenade Alderman Smith; I went for the serenade; had nothing to do with posting the bills; the instrument I carried was the bones; we were in two parties; the party that I was with only stopped at one place—the Washington Hotel; when we started out there were nine of us; I was very little acquainted with most of the party; we had a drink at the Washington Hotel; we were playing a tune just before the difficulty occurred; the words used by Sullivan were: "I will withdraw the bet—I wish to go home—I am trying to make an honest living;" about a minute after the shot, Sullivan said: "Officers, I am in your charge—I am under your protection;" I did not see any blows struck.

James P. Travis sworn—Have known the prisoner six years and more; his character during that time for peace and quietness has been very good.

James Bryan sworn—Am Captain of the Fourth Police Precinct; have known the prisoner two years; he was under my command for about six months; never heard anything against his character while he was under me; his character for peace and quietness since I have known him has been good; he was dismissed from the police.

Q.—What was the cause?

Objected to by District Attorney on the ground that the cause was a matter of record, and should be produced. The Court sustained the objection, and Mr. Sedgwick took exception.

Morris De Camp sworn—Am Captain of the Twenty-first Police Precinct; was once Policeman in the First Ward; have known the prisoner four and a half years; know his acquaintances, and his general character for peace and quietness; it was always good; never heard anything against it.

Cross-examined—Am not particularly friendly to the prisoner; he was in the Fourth Precinct with me.

Terrence McGuire sworn—Resides at Harlem; have known the prisoner fifteen years; know his acquaintances, and have often heard him spoken of; I know his character for peace and quietness to be good; never heard anything against him before this occurrence.

Aldermon Henry Smith sworn—I know the prisoner; I employed him to post bills for me at the last December election.

Cross-examined—The reason I came to employ him was that I met him in the Park one day, and he asked me if I couldn't give him some work; I have paid him $3, and the two men who helped him $5 each; think I gave him 2,500 bills to post; I owe Sullivan something now; don't know how much; he never has presented his bill; he was posting for me several days; he came to my office and got the bills; the second or third day after I engaged him he asked me for two or three dollars, and I gave him $3; have known him four years; don't think he ever worked for me before that time; I live at the Washington Hotel; I saw the parties who were posting the bills there that night; don't think I saw Byrnes or his party that day; I have contributed $100 for the defence of the prisoner.

James Nealis sworn—Was with the prisoner on the night of the homicide; myself and others were ahead of the rest of the party, walking up Greenwich-street; first heard loud talking behind; turned round and went back; heard Stripp tell the prisoner that he would bet twenty dollars Smith wouldn't be elected; Sullivan said, "I hain't got any money, and I want to go home about my business;" Stripp then said, "Any man who works for Smith is a nigger," &c. (The remaining testimony of this witness relative to the remarks made was similar to that of others previously given.) When Byrnes had hold of the prisoner, the prisoner said, "I don't think it right, Mr. Byrnes, for you to stop me here in the street—I want to go home about my business; I am a poor man and have to work for my living;" saw the prisoner hocked down against the cart; while he was there a man walked up to him and made an insulting remark to him about his pistol; soon after that I saw the flash of the pistol.

Cross-examined—I live with my father, at No. 8 Franklin-street; have not been in business since this occurrence; never was in any regular business; I have always been to school out West, was at St. Joseph's College three years. had not seen Sullivan but once before that night; went with the party that night on the invitation of Mr. Egen; met them at the saloon No. 67 Baxter-street; during the quarrel in Greenwich-street I asked a Policeman to take the prisoner away from the men who were after him, that he wanted to go home about his business; saw a man kick Sullivan when he was down against the cart; he kicked him on the shoulder.

Redirect—When I asked the Policeman to take Sullivan away he did not say anything; he appeared to be afraid to interfere.

Cornelius Callahan sworn—Was with Sullivan on the night in question. (The testimony of this witness was mainly corroborative of others previously examined.)

Michael Eagan, another of the party who were with Sullivan at the time, was examined, and said that after the conversation between Stripp and Sullivan about betting, Mr. Byrnes came across the street, and Sullivan went up and shook hands with him, saying that "he hoped he wouldn't have any hard feelings against him because he was working for his opponent;" Byrnes took hold of Sullivan and said, "You have got a pistol—there is no occasion to use it here;" Stripp then came up and tried to strike Sullivan, but Byrnes prevented him by turning Sullivan round; Sullivan at first denied he had a pistol, but afterward said he had one and would use it if was necessary; while Stripp was trying to strike Sullivan some one took him one side, but he soon rushed up again toward Sullivan; I went up to them and found Sullivan down and Byrnes holding him; while Byrnes was stooping over Sullivan I saw the flash of the pistol; the flash was about a foot from the ground; after the shot I saw Sullivan deliver himself into the hands of the officers.

Cross-examined—Byrnes was apparently in good humor throughout; I did not hear him use any hard words or violent language.

The defence here rested their case, and the District-Attorney said he had no further witnesses to call for the prosecution.

At the request of Ex-Recorder SMITH, who is to sum up for the defence, and with the assent of the District-Attorney, Judge LEONARD adjourned the Court until —o'clock this morning, when the summing up will take place, both sides having stipulated to confine their arguments to two hours each.

Brady and the Lilliputians.

It would scarcely be imagined that the same enterprising gentleman who has photographed all the leading Generals and gentlemen of the day, could be so oblivious of his duty to society as to permit Gen. Tom Thumb and his beautiful bride to go down to posterity on the lips of tradition merely, unrecorded by the faithful pencil of the sun. Nor has Mr. BRADY been so culpably derelict as such negligence would imply. The many who were unable, from other previous engagements, to attend the wedding, and see the epitome of humanity in two bright little volumes, bound in cloth and muslin, standing before the altar where they were fused into one, can see the sight, by accepting a general invitation, which Mr. BRADY extends to the whole world, to visit his Gallery. And they can carry copies of the smallest quartette extant home with them in their vest pockets, for a very trifling outlay of postal currency. The whole bridal party, consisting of the General and the Commodore, and the little feminine Bumps, were photographed by Mr. BRADY in wedding costume, precisely as they appeared at the hymenial altar. The careful observer will remark that the General's countenance is radiant with anticipated happiness, and that he grasps the arm of his wife with the air of a man who "wants but little here below," but is determined to keep that "little long."

Changes in the Department of the East.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, } NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 8, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 14.—The Department of the East will hereafter, in accordance with the following orders from the War Department, consist of the New-England States, the State of New-York and the State of New-Jersey:

WAR DEPARTM

morning transferring Capt. JOHN C. HELME, of the Twenty-first Precinct, to the command of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Capt. DE CAMP is appointed to take command of the Twenty-first.

PRESENTATION TO THE CHAPLAIN OF CORCORAN'S BRIGADE.—The presentation of a pair of gold spurs and an elegant saddle to Rev. JAMES M. DILLON, the Chaplain of the "Irish Legion," by the Committee of the Common Council, who recently visited Suffolk, Va., and presented a sword to Gen. CORCORAN, was made at the City Hall at 11 o'clock on Monday by WILLIAM WALSH, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. DILLON accepted the testimonial with thanks, and said that the courtesies he manifested toward the Committee while they were at Suffolk, and which they so especially wished to mark their appreciation of as to make this presentation, was prompted by a sense of duty to the men who had come to do honor, in their capacity as representatives of the great City of New-York, to Gen. CORCORAN, as the representative man of the loyal Irishmen in the United States. The two articles presented cost $190. A suitable inscription is engraved on the inner side of the hands of the spurs. The gift, it should be added, was from the gentlemen of the Committee as private individuals. Rev. Mr. DILLON will leave on his return to Suffolk this afternoon. In the few days he has spent here and at Albany, he has transacted a large amount of business for the Legion, among which was the securing of a considerable number of commissions for officers who went away before their certificates could be obtained from the Governor, and also the recovery of some arrears of bounty for some of the men. An important feature of a portion of the papers he will take back with him is the recognition by Gov. SEYMOUR of Col. MATHEW MURPHY'S regiment as the genuine Sixty-ninth Regiment of Militia of New-York.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.—A select number of prominent citizens who take an interest in the study and advancement of science, have in contemplation the formation of a Scientific Association for this City, somewhat after the plan of those which exist in London, Edinburgh, and other cities in Europe. In its general scope and object, this contemplated organization will embrace all sciences, and, if properly sustained, will add greatly to the reputation of the City. It is also proposed to associate with the organization a monthly publication, containing the most interesting "papers" that may be read before the Society, and such other scientific matter as may be consonant with the object of the association. A library of scientific works will also form an additional attraction for membership. Rooms are now being fitted up at No. 337 Broadway for the use of the Society, and a meeting will be held there at 12 o'clock to-day, to complete the organization.

MEETING OF THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Artists' Fund Society was held on Tuesday evening at the rooms of Messrs. KENSETT & LANG. The reports of the officers were read, showing the financial affairs of the Society in the most flourishing condition. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and as Mr. HUNTINGTON declined, Mr. J. W. CASILEAR was chosen unanimously to fill the chair of the retiring President. In the place of VINCENT COLYER, Mr. T. A. RICHARDS was elected Secretary, and J. R. KENSETT was chosen Vice-President, and J. M. FALCONER was reelected Treasurer. Action was taken to express the sympathy of the Society with the family of their deceased member R. W. EDMONDS, and resolutions were adopted in recognition of the Society's appreciation of the character of Mr. EDMONDS as a man and an artist.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The following is the last weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration:

No. of emigrants arrived to Feb. 4, 1863	3,051
No. of emigrants arrived since to Feb. 11, 1863	318
Total	3,369
To same date in 1862	2,070

	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
No. inmates in Institution, W. I..	716	783	1,296	846
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1863				$17,714 78
Amount to receipts to Feb. 4, 1863			$6,136 00	
Received since to Feb. 11, for commutation of passengers, &c.			2,027 98	8,163 98
Total				$25,908 76
Disbursements as per previous account to Feb. 4, 1863			$11,898 25	
No payments on Feb. 4				11,898 24
Balance in Bank				$13,010 52

MERE MENTION.—On Saturday night, Mr. ELI THAYER and Major-Gen. CLAY addressed a large audience at the Academy of Music on a matter of great public interest. No account of the meeting appeared in the *Herald* of the following day, but on Monday it reproduced from the TIMES the report of Gen. CLAY'S speech, (which was published in the TIMES of Sunday,) and credited it as the production of Hon. CALEB CUSHING. This planting of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts upon the radical platform will, doubtless, somewhat astound him, as it certainly has surprised the public generally. Hereafter, if our neighbor will follow our print absolutely, it will be able to avoid such astounding blunders as this and others to which attention might be called.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Cash acknowledgments of the New-York Commission to Feb. 10, 1863: Previously acknowledged, $2,934 30. O. Bronson, $200; M. R., $50; R. L. & A. Stuart, $1,000. J. A. Perry, $25; W. W. Vermilye, $20. D. Willis James, $100; James M. Morrison, $50. John Taylor Johnston, $1,000; Jonathan Sturges, $250; Mrs. T. C. Doog, $3; John T. White, $100; A Friend, $10; Cartwright & Harrison, $50; A Soldier's Daughter, $3; Wm. I. Sherwood, $5; M. H. H., $10; John R. Ford, $100; A Friend of the Commission, $1; John L. Aspinwall, $100; John Van Antwerp, $25; Samuel G. Smith, $50; Total, $6,086 30. JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer, No. 59 Wall-street.

DEATH OF MRS. EMBURY.—MRS. EMMA C. EMBURY died yesterday, at the age of 57. She was a daughter of JAMES R. MANLEY, M. D., of this City, and was married in 1828 to Mr. EMBURY, of Brooklyn. Mrs. EMBURY has been a large contributor to periodical literature under the name of "Ieothe." Among her publications are "Guido and other Poems," "Constance Latimer," "Pictures of Early Life," "Nature's Gems," "The Waldorf Family," &c. Mrs. EMBURY'S style was marked by a graceful and pointed diction, and she invariably inculcated lessons of a pure morality.

BLINDFOLD CHESS PLAYING.—On Saturday next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., Mr. BRENNINGER, of the Parisean Chess Club, will essay the difficult task of playing six or seven games of chess blindfold, against the best players who will enter the lists against him. The games will be played at the Morphy Rooms, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, and all chess players will be courteously received on the occasion. Since the death of young LEONARD, who excelled in this species of play, no one has attempted to fill the place, and therefore this trial of skill is looked forward to with considerable interest.

DEATH FROM THE FALLING OF A PILE OF BRICKS.—About 12 o'clock yesterday, as JOHN DONNAGOSSA, a boy aged 9 years, was passing along Avenue C, he was buried under a pile of falling brick, opposite No. 25, and almost instantly killed. Coroner NAUMANN was notified, and will investigate the case to-day. It is alleged that the bricks were piled very carelessly, and that, consequently, the person or persons who piled them should be held accountable for this death. The deceased resided with his parents at No. 239 Third-street, near Avenue C.

ARREST FOR ALTERING U. S. TREASURY NOTES.—Deputy U. S. Marshal BOSST yesterday arrested a young man 15 years of age, named EDWARD DALTON BLISS, for attempting to pass an altered $50 U. S. Treasury note at Niblo's Saloon, albeit $8 in good money was found on his person. He is supposed to have had confederates, two of whom the Officer is now on the track of. BLISS was committed to the Tombs, to await an examination before U. S. Commissioner OSBORNE, on Friday next.

THE NEW SAILOR'S HOME.—The Seamen's Friend Society, under whose auspices the meeting in aid of the contemplated Sailors' Home was held on Monday evening last, is not the "*American* Seamen's Friend Society," of thirty years' standing, but a new organization known as the "*New-York* Seamen's Friend Society."

REWARD OF HONESTY.—Mr. CHAS. S. SMITH, an employe of HARNDEN'S Express Company, found $7,000 in cash, belonging to the firm of CLAFLIN, MELLEN & Co., on Saturday last, and was rewarded with a present of $100 and one piece of muslin and one piece of linen.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a child named THOS. F. RILEY, who died from scalds accidentally received, at No. 191 Mott-street, by a pan of hot water falling upon him on the night of Friday last.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY GENERAL TERM—SUPREME COURT, Feb. 12.—Nos. 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70.

THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,—A grand promenade concert of the Woman's Relief Association of Brooklyn, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, will be given at the Academy of Music this evening, the 12th inst.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—OFFICER RIGGS, of the Forty-first Precinct police, arrested EDWARD M. VAIL, otherwise HENRY MARTIN, yesterday, on a complaint made by Mr. E. V. S. HENDERSON, of No. 130 Fulton-avenue, on the charge of stealing crockery from the premises of Mr. BEEMAN. The premises of accused in Fulton-place were searched, and as alleged, a variety of stolen property was recovered, besides a number of pawn tickets. The accused was held for a hearing.

FIRE.—A two-story frame dwelling-house on Schenectady-avenue, near the city line, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. The premises are owned by Mr. COLE, of New-York. The building was unoccupied, and it is therefore suspected that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss amounts to about $600.

SHOPLIFTING.—Two pieces of damask, worth over $50, were carried from the store of Messrs. STEWART & MCILHENNY, on Fulton-street, on Wednesday evening. The goods were not missed until some time after the thieves had taken their departure.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 64, 65, 232, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71½, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 79½, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 882½, 1264, 1330, 1350, 1358, 1370, 1162, 1376, 1380, 1390, 1394, 1404, 578, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1422.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 20, 154, 190, 271, 275, 279, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1300, 1447, 1469, 1493, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519. *Part II.*—Nos. 1254, 1462, 1336, 1302, 1494, 2612, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 707, 1201, 1686, 1210, 1211, 92, 1127, 1183, 666, 1221, 1222, 603, 1226, 1227, 1228. *Part II.*—Nos. 1674, 1194, 1196, 1214, 1215, 1217, 1218, 1219, 738, 1118, 1223, 1224, 775, 779, 1053.

Voluntary Payments of Just Claims which are not Recoverable at Law.—They cannot be Recovered again in Action for Money had and Received.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before a Full Bench.

The Mayor, &c. vs. *Henry Erben and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.*—This was an action to recover of the defendants $9,000 and interest from the 10th of May 1835, for an alleged over payment to them as owners and mortgagees of the lots Nos. 158, 164 and 166 Ceoter-street, upon proceedings for the extension of Canal-street and the widening of Walker-street.

The defence was that there was no over-payment, and that the sum paid was the true value of the property taken by the City, as estimated by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the proceedings alluded to, and that if there was any statement in their report in conflict with this fact, it was the result of a clerical error in making up the formal report.

After some delay on the calendar, the case was referred to George W. Stevens, Esq., as Referee, who, on the 9th of November, 1861, reported in favor of the defendants.

Appeal was taken from the judgment entered upon that report, and the following is the substance of the opinion of the Court, (per MONCRIEF, J.,) upon the appeal.

The Referee committed no error in his finding of fact. Exceptions to finding of fact are not required. (Hunt vs. Bloomer, 3 Kerr, 311; Johnson vs. Whitlock, lb., 346.)

Where exceptions to the "conclusions of law" found by the Referee are not made by the making of a case or by the filing of written exceptions within ten days after judgment, none can be sustained upon an appeal, and the case is heard solely upon the exceptions taken at the trial. (3 Kerr, supra; 4 Id., 435, Magil vs. Baker.)

It would have been manifest injustice to the defendant, Erben, to have precluded him from showing, as a defence, that he was advised at the Street Commissioner's office, that the sum paid him was the sum awarded, and that he did not therefore receive the $9,000, knowing that he was not legally entitled to it, and that the rule adopted by the Commissioners for such measuring entitled him to a larger sum than that paid him; and further, that by the payment of the $9,000 now claimed, he was induced not to file objections to the report of the Commissioners. The least that the plaintiffs should be required to do, would be to reinstate the defendant, Erben, in the position occupied by him when the mistake was made by the Commissioners in inserting an incorrect amount of award to him, or to enable him now to have the same advantage in showing error in the report he would have had, if the Commissioners and others had not misled him. This because, having possession of the report, they had paid to him by mistake a sum more than the report called for, yet not more than of right and in justice he was entitled to receive, thus lulling him into silence until long after the period when he could correct the only mistake which was made—the slaying of a clearly inadequate compensation for what was taken from him.

The payment made on behalf of the plaintiffs being voluntary, without fraud, or deceit, or knowledge of the fact on the part of the defendant, Erben, more than two years before reclamation is attempted, or an assertion of error or mistake on their part, and the fact that the defendant, Erben, was misled by those acting on behalf of and for the plaintiffs, and thus prevented from correcting the real mistake that was made in not inserting the amount he received; and plaintiffs having received, and been in the enjoyment of his property of the value, if not greater, than of the amount that was paid to him, they cannot recover it back again. It would be in the highest degree an injustice to permit the plaintiffs to assert their claim of payment under a so-called mistake, under the circumstances detailed in the evidence, and found as matters of fact in the present case.

The action against the defendants, the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, could not, under any circumstances, have been maintained. The Company was a mortgagee, having a lien for the sum awarded to it, and received only the amount due it. The fact that the checks are payable to the joint order of the defendants, perhaps, might make the Company a disbursing agent of the plaintiffs to liquidate their claim and transfer the residue of the amount to the defendant, Erben, which they did. There was no mistake in the payment to it, nor was there paid to the defendant, Erben, more than was "of right due and payable to him."

Judgment affirmed. Greene C. Bronson, R. F. Andrews and G. R. Thompson for Corporation; Messrs. Matthews and Swan for defendant, Erben; Betts & Robinson for the Company.

Creditor's Bill to Reach Property in the Name of the Judgment Debtor's Wife—Receivers and their Liability for Costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Allen.

Flanders, Receiver, vs. *Cawley.*—This was a creditor's bill filed by the plaintiff as Receiver of the judgment debtor, Cawley, to reach a certain stock in trade and goods of a husiness carried on, as alleged, by Cawley, in the name of his wife, Jane F. Cawley, and as her agent, on the ground that the plaintiff, as Receiver of the husband, was entitled to the stock in trade.

It appeared in evidence that Mrs. Cawley had, while her husband was in good circumstances, become vested with some shares of Cemetery stock, which were subsequently traded away for divers pieces of property, until she eventually became the owner of some Harlem lots and Flushing Railroad bonds. It also appeared that in 1856, one Runyan, a ship-chandler, sold out his stock in trade to the judgment debtors firm, and that the consideration of the sale was mainly composed of the Harlem lots and the Flushing Railroad bonds of the wife, to secure which the firm gave to the judgment debtor's wife a chattel mortgage on the stock. Subsequently, the firm was dissolved, and the wife took possession of the stock under her mortgage, and thereafter continued the business in her own name, the husband acting as agent.

A judgment was recovered against the husband for goods sold to him by Messrs. Jessup & Childs, upon which execution was issued, and being returned unsatisfied, supplementary proceedings were had, and the plaintiff was appointed Receiver, and, *ex parte*, obtained leave to sue the wife's estate.

The Court held that the plaintiff had not made out a case, as it clearly appeared that the original capital was the wife's estate. There was no objection to the wife's name being used in the business, by the husband. The accommodations of such a business by reason of the joint labors of the husband and wife, even if used in the support of the family of both, do not give the receiver the right to sustain the action.

The question of costs then arose, and the plaintiff claimed exemption, by reason of his having sued as receiver by permission of the Court.

Counsel for the separate estate contended that the Court should not permit parties to procure leave to sue *ex parte*, without notice to parties to be affected by the action of the Receiver, remarking that it had become a crying shame in this District; that creditors would procure receiverships, obtain leave to sue, and start on "fishing expeditions" in such cases, and then in case of defeat, claim exemption from costs.

Judge ALLEN remarked that he never granted such orders; that he thought the correct practice was for the judgment creditor to file his bill to reach the property, and the contest then existed between the parties themselves. But after hearing counsel for the receiver, and consulting with other Judges, the following decision was rendered: Complaint dismissed, without costs to either party, and the order allowing the plaintiff to prosecute as Receiver rescinded, unless he give security, to be approved by a Justice of this Court, within ten days, to pay all the costs of this action in case the judgment now given shall be affirmed by the General Term of this Court upon appeal.

Birney & Prentis for plaintiff; D. & T. McMahon for defendant.

The Fort Schuyler Habeas Corpus Cases—The Writs Dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Avery and Sixty Others.—These were the *habeas corpus* writs for the relief of soldiers claiming to have been illegally enlisted and now detained at Fort Schuyler.

The writs were now dismissed on the ground that the petition did not state that there was no County Judge in the county where the relators are detained; and for the further reason that the writs should have been taken out in that district of the Supreme Court where the Fort is situated.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Chief-Justice Bosworth.

PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE JUDGMENT BY ATTACHMENT AS FOR A CONTEMPT.

Gray vs. *Cook.*—A proceeding to enforce a judgment, by attachment as for a contempt, is a special proceeding and not a civil action, and if the defendant is found to be not guilty of the miscunduct charged, his costs are such as the Revised Statutes prescribe, 2 R. S. 619, sec. 45, (sec. 42,) id. sec. 40. (see 39); Code, sections 1, 2, 3, 471 and 303; 1, Cnw. 214, 3 pages 85 and 347. The Code affects costs in civil actions only, and declares that the Code shall not affect any proceedings provided for by the 13th title of chap. 8, of part 3 of R. S. (Code, sec. 471.)

Samuel F. Curtiss vs. *Samuel Hallet et al.*—Ordered to be placed on the Day Calendar, for the fourth Tuesday of February, 1863.

MOTIONS FOR RELIEF ON THE GROUND OF FRAUD.

Joseph B. Varnum vs. *James B. Taylor.*—Actions for relief on the ground of fraud must be brought within six years after the cause of action accrues, except those which, prior to the Code, were solely cognizable by the Court of Chancery, and those may be brought within six years after discovery of the fraud. The present action is not one of the last-named class, and was not brought within six years after it occurred. The complaint must be dismissed, each party to pay his own costs.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT.

Francis S. L. Cummis vs. *William V. Burkslow.*—Where H procured from D a contract for and with B, by which B was to furnish D specified property, at designated prices, to be delivered in parcels in designated periods, and B agreed with H in pay him one-quarter of the profits realized from said contract; and where B failed, from causes not within his control, to make the first delivery within the designated time, and D thereupon extended the time to complete said contract, but confirmed it in other respects, and subsequently B and D modified the original contract so as to provide for the delivery of a less quantity than was therein agreed upon, but at the same prices, and the less quantity was delivered and paid for, B is liable to account for and pay to H one-quarter of the profits realized from the execution of the contract as thus modified.

Judgment for plaintiff, and a reference ordered, to take an account of and report the amount of such profits.

COMPLAINT—DEMURRER.

Jacob Stanwood vs. *Lefferts G. Wilkins.*—A complaint by the third indorsee against the payee and first indorser of a promissory note payable on demand, which alleges a demand of payment of the maker seventeen months after the giving of the note, and which alleges no fact to excuse the delay, or which, if true, would show that such demand was made within a reasonable time, is bad on demurrer, as not stating facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Judgment for the defendant, with liberty to the plaintiff to amend on payment of the costs of the demurrer.

August Belmont vs. *Elias Ponvert.*—The mortgage decree and the judgments mentioned in the agreement of Dec. 13, 1849, are, as between parties to this action, liens on the premises in question, and entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of a sale of said premises in the order of priority specified in that agreement. Reference ordered to ascertain and report the amount due on each of them, and also the amount which the plaintiff should pay on account of the costs and expenses of the litigation in said agreement mentioned to establish the title to said premises.

In each of the above three actions, the decision of the Court containing a statement of the facts found and conclusions of law, is filed with the Special Term Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Sutherland.

Archer et al. vs. *Walker.*—Order settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 11, 1863.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou..	98	32 Pacific M. S. Co	170
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94½	50 do	b15 170
10,000 do	94	150 do	169½
3,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	98	225 N.Y. Cen. R.	oog 118
10,000 do	96½	100 do	opg 117½
10,000 do	96½	200 do	s30 117½
8,000 Treas. 7 3.10 p ct.	100	100 do	b30 117½
Notes	102¾	200 Erie Railway	73½
2,000 do	102¾	500 do	73¾
113,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95⅞	300 do	s30 73½
1,000 do	96	200 do	b10 73¾
1,000 U. S. D. Nts	150⅜	50 do	s10 73½
500 Ill. War Loan	100	100 do	b30 73¾
2,000 Ill. Con. Bs. '79	101	11 Erie R. Pref.	99
2,000 Feoo St. Is. '90	102	150 do	99⅜
4,000 Virginia State 6s	53	10 Mich. Cen. R	97
10,000 Mo. State 6s	67½	50 do	96⅞
6,000 do	b30 66⅝	25 Hud. Riv. R	94⅛
1,000 do	66	50 do	94⅝
12,000 Mo. 6s, ass. to H. & St. Jo	90	200 do	94⅞
1,500 N. Y. 6s, '70	103½	500 Harlem R.	33
1,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83	120	100 Harlem R. Pref.	68½
5,000 Erie 5th M. B	107	200 do	69
2,000 Hud. R. 1st m	119	100 do	69⅝
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F	122½	100 do	69¾
1,000 do	123	100 do	70
4,000 Mich. 8's conv. 1st M.S. & N.I. R	129	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R	84½
1,000 Mich. So. S. F.	112⅝	500 do	84⅝
8,000 A. & T. H. R.	81	100 do	b10 85
2,000 Cl. & N. W. S. F.	105	100 do	s30 87½
15,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	71½	100 do	b30 86⅜
2,000 do	72	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	b3 105
6,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	107	100 do	b60 106
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	60	1000 Ft. Cen. R. Scrip	91
4,000 Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	111	300 Cleve. & Pittsb'h.	71
1,000 C. & I. 1st Ex.	107	100 do	70½
1,000 Cleve. & Tol. 1 L.	112⅜	100 do	s30 70½
10,000 Cleve. & P. 4th m.	92½	1000 do	70½
17 Bank of Commerce	91	750 do	70¾
5 Metropolitan Bank	104	100 do	b30 71
72 Continental Bank	85	1200 do	70
18 Commonwealth Bank	79	500 do	s30 70
30 Second Amer. Gold	152¾	200 Ind. & Chi. R.	93
4,550 do	b60 153¾	200 Cl. & Tol. Rd.	98
130,000 do	152⅞	100 do	s30 98¼
6,000 do	b30 152¾	100 do	s15 88¾
10,000 do	b10 152¾	200 do	88¼
7,600 do	152¾	200 do	s10 89⅛
5,000 do	s10 152⅝	100 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	91⅝
25 Citz. Gas Co., Brklyn.	59⅝	200 do	91⅞
150 Nantou Comp'y	25¾	200 do	92
5 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	129½	50 C., R. & Q. Rd.	b3 93½
100 Cary Impr. Co.	7¾	150 Mil. & P. du C. R.	40
250 Chic. & N. W	19	100 Ft. W. & Chic. R.	64⅝
200 Chic. & Alton. Pref.	83⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$48,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94½	1700 Erie Railway	75
1,000 do	94¾	500 do	74¾
70,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	96½	200 do	b10 74¾
9,000 do	96¼	100 do	b10 75
10,500 Treas. 7 3.10 p ct. Notes	102¾	500 do	74½
5,000 U. S. 1 yr. C	95⅞	300 do	74¾
50,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	95⅞	800 Harlem Railroad	34½
1,000 do	96	200 do	s30 34¾
35,000 do	95⅞	200 do	35
13,000 Mo. St. 6s	65¾	300 Harlem R. Pref.	70½
15,000 Cal. St. 7s	130	50 Mich. Cen. R.	96½
2,000 Virginia St. 6s	72	100 do	96¾
2,000 Ill. War Loan	100	400 M. S. & N. I. R	68¼
1,000 Brook. C. W. L.	120	100 do	68⅝
14,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83	121	100 do	b10 68¾
1,500 Tol. & W. 2d M.	90	400 M. S. & N. I. R. S.	105½
7,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pr	91⅝	300 do	105⅞
1,000 Hud. R. Loo. Bds.	107	25 do	106⅜
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M	42½	700 Cleve. & Pitts. R	71
1,000 Hud. R. 1st M	118	200 do	b10 70
15,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	71	200 do	69⅝
20,000 Amer. Gold	153¼	100 do	b30 69¾
175,000 do	154	300 do	69
380,000 do	156	100 do	s60 67⅜
10,000 do	s10 156	300 do	69¼
200 Cumb. Coal pref'd	19	800 do	68¾
50 Citizens' Gas Co.	99⅜	1000 do	68
100 Quicksilver Mn. Co.	19	250 Gal. & Chic. R.	93
200 Pac. Mail S. Co.	170	1000 Cleve. & Tol. R	89⅜
50 do	b15 170½	100 do	s15 89½
113 N. Y. Cen. R.	118	100 do	b30 90
200 Erie R. Pref.	100	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	91
100 do	99¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	66
100 Hudson River R	94¾	50 do	66½
100 do	95	150 do	66⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Treas. 7 3.10 p c. Notes	103	200 Erie Railway Pref.	93¾
7,000 do Aug. Iss.	103⅜	100 Hudson R. R.	s60 94⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96	100 do	b4 95
33,000 do	96⅞	100 do	95
46,000 American Gold	153⅜	100 Harlem Railway	c 33⅜
20,000 do	153	100 Clev. & Pitt. R.	70⅜
10,000 do	s3. 152¾	600 do	70¼
10,000 do	b3. 152¾	1500 do	b30 70⅜
15,000 do	152¾	1600 do	70
25 Citz. Gas Co., B'klyn.	59⅝	200 do	s10 68¾
100 N. Y. Can. R.	s10. 118	100 Galena & Chi. R.	c 93
200 do	s3. 118¾	50 do	b3 93½
200 Erie R.	74¾	100 Cle. & Toledo R.	s15 89¼
800 do	74⅜	600 do	s10 89
1209 do	74⅜	100 do	b3 89½
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	68¾	50 Chi. & R. I. Rd.	91¾
100 do	b3 68¾	100 Pitts, Ft. W. & C R.	64⅞
100 do	s3 68⅝	12 Alton & T. H. Pf.	67

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 Debt Certif.	96⅞	500 Harlem R. Pref.	s30 70
30,000 Amer. Gold	154¼	100 do	70¾
120,000 do	154⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R	68⅞
35,000 do	154⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	68⅜
10,000 do	154⅜	100 do	68½
1,000 U. S. D. N's	162⅞	100 do	68⅜
1,000 do	162¾	500 do	68
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	65⅞	100 do	69
200 Erie Railway	b3 74⅜	500 do	70
200 do	74⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	89½
150 do	74¼	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	91½
300 do	b3 74¼	100 do	b3 91¼
100 Harlem R.	34¾	600 do	s3 91½
400 do	34¾	100 do	91¾

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin opened this forenoon at 152¾ ℔ cent., as against 153¾ at the close of business on Tuesday night. Subsequent sales were made at 152⅝@152¾ ℔ cent., and Exchange on London stood 168@169 ℔ cent. In the afternoon some heavy peremptory telegraphic orders came into the Second Regular Board to buy, opposed to be from Washington or Baltimore, and over half a million was taken at 154@156 ℔ cent. The wildest rumors were current, on the Street for an hour or more, as to the cause of this sudden turn, unfavorable, of course, to the Government and the Public Credit. One was that the *Brooklyn* war steamer had been destroyed by the pirate *Alabama*; another that HOOKER and his army had retired on Washington; a third, that three hundred millions of Greenbacks had been voted indispensable by a Joint Conference of the Finance and Ways and Means Committees, and yet another that the suggestion of Peace from France had been declined by the Administration. This last, though deemed the least important as affecting the price of Gold, turned out the only authenticated report of the whole, and when understood at, or just before the meeting of the 4 o'clock Public Board, it caused a reaction to 154¼ @¼ ℔ cent. The previous excitement on the sidewalk of William-street was ahead of anything of the sort we have had for a week past. The action and reaction to and from 156⅜ to 154⅜ was the work of less than half an hour.

The Stock Market was lower early in the forenoon on part of the Railway Shares, while firm for Governments and some of the Western dividend-paying Roads. At the 1 o'clock Public Board the General feeling was better, except on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which continued to be offered at 70 ℔ cent., and in the afternoon fell to 68 at the Second regular Board. At the same Board, the other Railways showed increased firmness, and so did the Government Securities and Pacific Mail Shares. All the New-York Roads were firm, and among the Westerns, Michigan Southern and Toledo in good demand.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board there was much eagerness at the opening to sell Gold Coin, which was met by a fair demand at 154⅛@154⅜ ℔ cent., (and after the adjournment at 154⅜,) partly to replace some considerable parcels sold at the higher figures on the previous excitement. The business on the Railways was to a moderate extent on Erie at 74½@¾. There was much confusion in the dealings in Pittsburgh, the price leaving off 69 ℔ cent. The other Westerns were steady, and the Harlems were in demand:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Colo	155¼	154⅜	Harlem	34	34⅝
U.S. C. 1. Notes	152¾	153⅜	Harlem Pref.	68	70¾
Tennessees	62	61⅝	Mich. Central	96	96
Missouris	65¾	65⅜	Mich. Southern	57⅞	58⅛
N. Y. Central	118⅜	118	Mich. Gusraot'd	105⅜	105
Erie	74⅜	74⅞	Illinois Central	90¾	91
Erie Preferred	99¾	99⅝	Pittsburgh	70⅞	69⅝
Hudson	94⅝	80⅝	Galena	93	92
Toledo	89¼	89⅝	Rock Island	91⅜	91⅛
Pacific Mail	169¾	169¾	7-30 Tr. Notes	102⅞	102⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

National	90	Shoe and Leather	99
Commerce	91	Corn Exchange	58
Ocean	84¾	Continental	85
American Exchange	96	Commonwealth	78¾
Hanover	85	Atlantic	65
Metropolitan	103½	New-York County	100
Market	90	Importers' & Traders'	95

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 26 s	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	122	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	125	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	67
Erie firsts, 7s	120	Lack. & W. Hon 1s	115
Erie thirds, '83	121	Hel., Lack. & W. 1sts	122
Erie 1sts, '88	106¾	Hel., Lack. & W. 2ds	120
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	106	Tol. & Wab. firsts	107
Hud. firsts, '91	118	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90
Hudson second 6s, 1885	122¾	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	93
Mich. C. & N. I. R. 7s	125	Mil. & P. du Ch. firsts	111
Chi. B. & Q. 8s, c. firsts	126	Gal. & Chi. Extended	117
Mich. So. 7 p c. seconds	101	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	112
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7s	112¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	116¾
Ill. Cen. 7 p c., '75	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103½
T. H. & Alt. 8ds, pref	91¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	82
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	110
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	96	Clev. & Pitts fourths	82¾

There is no change in the rate or ease of supply in Money at 7 ℔ cent. among the Stock Brokers. Some of the old firms are having Money lent with them, subject to call, at 6 ℔ cent., and the same houses are also enabled to borrow at 6 ℔ cent. on Government Securities and Treasury paper, which

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Othello.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks.

WALLACK'S—Hamlets.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Phantom—The Day After the Wedding—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

☞ The Times in Philadelphia.—The Times is delivered daily to Subscribers in almost all parts of the city by W. B. Zieber, No. 106 South Third-street.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Secretary Seward has made a report to Congress, in which he explicitly denies ever having made any communication to the rebel authorities through M. Mercier, the French Minister. No person, he says, has been authorized to make any representations of any kind, on any subject, to the rebel authorities.

The news from Vicksburgh is interesting and important. It is to Saturday last. The ram *Queen of the West* had returned from her trip down the Mississippi below Vicksburgh, having made a most successful venture. She met three steamers loaded with provisions for the rebels at Vicksburgh, and succeeded in sinking them all. She took 56 prisoners—one of them a Colonel—and went near enough to Port Hudson, 230 miles below Vicksburgh, to draw the fire of the upper batteries there. We publish this morning the official report of Lieut.-Col. Ellet, who commanded the *Queen of the West* on her passage by the Vicksburgh batteries.

Gen. Grant's forces, we learn, are by no means idle. A naval expedition started, on Feb. 6, to find a passage through which boats may reach the Mississippi River below Vicksburgh. It is said there is a bayou leading from the lake to the river, thirty miles below Vicksburgh, which is navigable for boats at the present stage of water. Lake Providence is on the Louisiana side, above Young's Point, and is entered from the bend of the river known as Lake Providence Bend. The rebels are said to be engaged in iron-plating the steamboat *Vicksburgh* at the landing.

We have received files of Richmond and other rebel papers to the 9th inst., inclusive, from which we give extracts this morning. The Charlestonians are beginning to find out that the great naval victory, so much vaunted by Ingraham, does not, after all, amount to so much as they supposed. The officers of the British steamer *Cadmus* have enlightened them as to the facts of the case. The result is stated to be "much less substantial than supposed." A report has reached Richmond from Port Hudson that the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* has been sunk by the rebel steamers *Alabama* and *Florida*, and the *Harriet Lane*. This report is simply absurd, as the *Florida* is known to have been at Nassau, N. P., on the 30th ult.

It is rumored that the Left Grand Division (or rather the troops lately constituting it) of the Army of the Potomac, has received marching orders, and that it will soon embark on transports for Suffolk, Va., *via* Fortress Monroe. It is certain that Burnside's old corps, the Ninth, has already gone to that destination.

It appears by later reports from Yorktown, that the losses in the recent affair near that place, in which a detachment of our men was ambuscaded by the rebels, were not so heavy as at first reported. Considerably less than thirty is now the statement.

The Nashville *Union* publishes a list of the gentlemen who have "failed to walk up to the captain's office and settle," in the matter of the assessments laid by Gen. Johnson for the benefit of the poor of that city. There are $11,600 still in arrears, and the *Union* gives the delinquents the following hints: "We shall expect a return of the above sums by Tuesday, (February 10,) or some satisfactory reason for the delay, or some arrangement made that will effect the end. If such satisfaction is not given, the parties must expect a visit from authorities authorized to make the money."

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the schooner *Simpson*, from Port Royal, dispatches were received from Admiral Dupont, announcing the capture, on the 21st of January, by the United States steamer *Ottawa*, Lieut. Commander W. D. Whiting, of the rebel schooner *Hetiwan*, in attempting to run the blockade at Charleston harbor. The vessel being unseaworthy, was left at Port Royal, and her cargo, consisting of 90 bales of cotton, was sent to New-York in the *Simpson*, in charge of Acting Master's Mate, E. M. Dimon, for adjudication.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, an adverse report was made from the Military Committee on the bill to construct a marine cradle. The same Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the bill for the construction of a military and postal road from Washington to New-York. The bill to amend the Fugitive Slave act was reported adversely upon by the Judiciary Committee. The bill to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security was passed. The bill for the removal of the Winnebago Indians from Minnesota was passed. The bill to increase the number of Generals was debated but not acted upon. The bill to aid Missouri in emancipating her slaves came up as the special order, but was postponed to give place to the Finance bill, which was debated until the adjournment. It was agreed that a vote should be taken at 1 o'clock to-day.

In the House, notice was given of a bill to repeal all laws levying duties on railroad iron and coal. A joint resolution to facilitate a proper representation of our industrial interests at the International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. As it makes an appropriation of money, it was decided that it must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole. A report was made from the Committee on Foreign Affairs relative to the Minister from the United States of Colombia. It was to the effect that Congress had nothing to do with the matter; but Mr. Cox, of Ohio, who made the report, intimated that the Government was taking measures to recognize the Government of Mosquera. Bills were reported authorizing the Territories of Nevada and Colorado to take the preliminary steps to admission into the Union. The bill incorporating the National Association for the relief of colored women and children, was passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to amend the charter of Brooklyn was reported favorably; also, the bill to extend the Chenango Canal. Among the bills introduced was one relative to the acknowledgment of legal instruments by persons in foreign countries. Consideration of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill, as the special order, was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and after debate it was ordered to a third reading. The bill confirming the acts of Gov. Morgan relative to the payment of bounties was also ordered to a third reading. A bill to protect the harbor of New-York against invasion was introduced by Mr. Murphy. It appropriates $500,000, to be reimbursed by the General Government.

In the Assembly, the Annual Appropriation bill was reported. It makes a military appropriation of $300,000. Among the bills noticed was one to provide for compensation to the Common Council of New-York. Another allows the Second-avenue Railroad Company to alter its route, and reduces the fares on the City Railroads. Another extends the right of suffrage to volunteers. A bill was introduced to provide for the election of two additional Judges of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District at the next general election; another to authorize the Croton Board to acquire a title to the land north of One Hundred and Seventieth-street, for the extension of water works and building of reservoirs. It provides for the issue of bonds by the City to the amount of $200,000; another to provide for the election of City Inspector in New-York by the people, and another to remit militia fines. The concurrent resolutions complimentary to Gen. McClellan; and tendering him a reception at the State Capitol, were then called up, and debated until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The report of the Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, which met in the Assembly Chamber in Albany, yesterday afternoon, shows the receipts of the year to be upward of $17,000, while the expenditures were upward of $13,000, including nearly $4,500 for premiums. Edward G. Faile, of Westchester, was chosen President for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held in Utica.

The Troy *Times* publishes a long list of improvements made in the "burnt district" of that city. During the past eight months about two hundred and forty buildings have been erected there, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000. The improvements elsewhere are estimated at $300,000, making a grand total of $1,300,000 expended for building in that city during the period named.

The testimony in the case of Dennis P. Sullivan, on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the murder of Thomas Byrnes, late Superintendent of Lands and Places, was concluded yesterday, and the case will be summed up to-day by Ex-Recorder Smith for the prisoner, and by District-Attorney Hall for the people.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Adolphe Blank was placed on trial for grand larceny, in stealing $1,200 from the safe of his employer, Mr. Albert Deng, corner of Canal-street and the Bowery, in January last. The case was not finished at the adjournment of the Court.

The Fort Gansevoort property contest was before Justice Barnard at Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, on the return of the order to the Comptroller to show cause why he did not comply with the resolutions of the Common Council in the matter. The matter was postponed until Tuesday next, on account of the absence of the Corporation Counsel. The same Justice, at the same branch of the Court, dismissed the sixty-one writs of *habeas corpus*, issued for the relief of the Fort Schuyler soldiers, on the ground of defects in the recitals of the writs, and for the reason that they should have been taken out in that district of the Supreme Court where Fort Schuyler is located.

The price of Gold Coin, late in the day yesterday, advanced rapidly, on various rumors from Washington and the South, to 156¾ per cent., but finally settled down to 154¾, as against 153¾ on Tuesday night. Stocks were generally firm at the close of the day.

Flour and Wheat were moderately dealt in yesterday; prices of the former declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., and of the latter, in some instances, 1c. ₱ bushel. Corn was more active at about former rates. Provisions were quiet; Pork, Lard, and Bacon were drooping. Rio Coffee and New Orleans Molasses were more sought after. Cotton was 1c.@1¼c. ₱ lb., dearer, but less freely dealt in. A fair inquiry prevailed for Fish, Hay, Hides, Leather, Tallow, and Tobacco. Whisky was dull and lower. Moderate freight engagements were reported. There were 537 vessels of all classes in port.

Ignorance that will not be Enlightened.—Resolutions were introduced into the Legislature of New-Jersey yesterday, appointing five Commissioners to proceed to Richmond and ascertain whether the Southern States will consent to reaffirm their adhesion to the Union; and, if not, on what terms amicable relations under one Government can be restored. The third resolution of the series requests the President to furnish the Commissioners the necessary safeguards for their journey.

Leaving out of view all other considerations, New-Jersey might as well save herself the small *expense* of this mission. Within a very short time, almost every Confederate authority has expressed a positive and fixed opinion upon the points on which information is desired. Jeff. Davis' late message, and his recent speeches before the Legislature of Mississippi, and to various popular audiences, indicate *his* determination clearly enough—that under no circumstances whatever will he ever consent to live under the same Government as those whom he elegantly styled "Northern hyenas." The rebel Congress passes resolutions to the same effect every week or two; and even Mr. Foote's peace resolutions, introduced only a few days ago, stated the first preliminary to negotiations with the North to be the unqualified recognition of the independence of the rebel Confederacy. The Legislatures, of almost every Southern State make frequent declaration to the same effect; and even the Legislature of North Carolina, which is the only State accused in the South of Union proclivities, has just passed a series of resolutions purging itself of any thought of submitting to the old Union in any contingency, and vowing to fight for secession to the death.

"We have no right mode of dealing with the enemy," said John Van Buren, in his speech on Tuesday night, "except by taking the expression of the leading men as the sentiment of the enemy. What then," asked he, "is their view? That we must admit the independence of the South, and must concede that they have a right, when they choose, to secede from the Union?" It is not necessary to point to all the popular speeches, to all the newspapers, and to all unofficial declarations of every kind that reach us from the rebel States. They, like the official utterances, give forth but one sound. Under such circumstances, we do not see why New-Jersey should spend any money to find out the opinions of the South on the Union question.

In all this, we do not deny that there is Union sentiment in the South. There may be plenty of it. But does the New-Jersey Legislature propose to go South and enter into negotiations with that? If so, they will not, till the close of this war, see New-Jersey, or the outside of Castle Thunder—even with Mr. Lincoln's "safeguards" in their pockets.

The French Emperor's New Proposition.

It is extraordinary that a man of the practical sagacity of the French Emperor, and with a personal knowledge like his of the character of the American people, derived from a prolonged sojourn in our midst, should cling to the idea that he can be of some service in promoting peace between our Government and those in rebellion against it. There never was a completer hallucination. If one-third of France were in revolt against the government of Napoleon III., or one-third of England against the government of Queen Victoria, most assuredly neither of them would listen for an instant to any proffer by the Government of the United States of friendly offices, calculated to bring about an arrangement between the "belligerent" parties. Either of them would repel it, if not as an indignity, at least as an impertinence. But our case is immeasurably stronger than that. The question with us is not simply a question as to the national head, but as to *the national existence*. It is not simply whether this Republic shall be presided over by Abraham Lincoln, whose authority, to say the least, is quite as rightful as that of Napoleon the Emperor or Victoria the Queen, but far beyond that—it is whether the Republic itself shall exist. It is the same question as would arise in France or in England, were it attempted to detach a third part of their territory, and form it into an independent nation. Their present rulers might be deposed by revolution, as some of their past ones have been, without in anywise affecting the national life. This sort of revolutionary work is not to be compared in audacity or fatality with that other which would cut the nation in two. But if the European sovereigns would not at all abide *our* coming between them and revolutionists of the first kind, how can they imagine that we will abide *their* coming between us and revolutionists of the second? If they would never permit their dynastic lives to be put into negotiation, what sort of human beings must they take us to be in fancying that we can be made willing to let our very national life itself be put into negotiation?

The fact is, that Europe has never yet comprehended that we had any *vital* nationality whatever. It has never got rid of the old "rope of sand" notion. It has looked upon us as a mere aggregation of States, brought together and held together simply by present considerations of interest: and our early dissolution, as conflicting interests should increase, has always been regarded as one of the certainties of the future. Even De. Tocqueville, who came nearer understanding us than did ever any other foreigner, considered the duration of the Union very improbable. He does not hesitate, in his *Democracy in America*, to use this emphatic language: "It appears to me unquestionable that if any portion of the Union seriously desired to separate itself from the other States, they would not be able, *nor indeed would they attempt, to prevent it*; and that the present Union will only last as long as the States which compose it *choose* to continue members of the Confederation." That has been the common impression all over Europe in respect to us; and there is no computing the absurd vagaries it has occasioned in Cabinets, in Parliamentary bodies, in the newspapers, and in social intercourse, whenever and wherever in Europe our case has been mooted. It was this which betrayed Earl Russell into the ridiculous assertion that this war was merely "a struggle for empire on the one side, and for independence on the other"—which disabled Lord Brougham from seeing anything this side of the water but "a whole people frantic with mutual hatred, filled with a thirst of vengeance, only to be slaked by each other's slaughter."—which has drawn from almost every public man and public journal in England the representation that our efforts were both unjustifiable and futile—and it is this which impels the French Emperor to persist, out of sheer good will, doubtless, in doing something to help Nationals and Confederates out of their unhappy predicament.

Now it is useless to argue with those people that the United States is a *nation*, possessed of every National attribute; instinct in every fibre with National life and spirit and susceptibility; inheriting traditions, protecting interests, and cherishing hopes that are transcended by those of no other nation on the face of the globe. We know it; they do not, and cannot. Time alone can enlighten them. Just as we have proved the falsity of the one thing which De Tocqueville thought "unquestionable," that when secession should be tried, we were not nation enough "to try to prevent it"—so shall we prove the falsity of the other, that we were not nation enough to be "able" to prevent it. It is the event alone that can convince Europe.

If, however, they, in Europe, do not choose to wait for time to teach them, but insist upon taking us in any manner under their guardianship, they cannot be too distinctly warned that their tuition will cost them dear. The undertaking will be resisted by every power and resource which belong to nations. There will be a putting forth of national energy, in comparison of which all that has yet been exhibited is but child's play. There will be war on a scale the world has not yet seen. What fortune or what doom it would bring the United States cannot be known; but this one thing is certain, that our antagonist would understand thoroughly before its conclusion that the United States is not a "rope of sand" at all, but every whit a Nation.

Of course, it is natural that France and England should be impatient to see this domestic conflict of ours ended. They suffer from it. But we cannot allow them on that account to trespass upon our sovereignty. It is to save that sovereignty that we are enduring sacrifices of life and blood and treasure, against which theirs weigh only as the dust of the balance. We do it because the necessity is upon us; because there is no alternative but National ruin. It is no action of ours that produces this suffering abroad; the cause lies in the rebellion alone. We can sympathize with that suffering, as our gifts attest, though we get precious little sympathy in return. Yet, England and France, both of them, and each of them, must take it for granted—even if they cannot understand it—that nothing they can do can shorten or mitigate this war. They can prolong it; they can aggravate it; they can extend it beyond our continent into every ocean, if they like. But that a favorable effect of any kind should be wrought upon it by any act of theirs, is just as impossible as that the United States should make itself the Belisarius of nations. This Republic is Cæsar yet.

Peace Movements—Proposed Independent State Action.

The Copperheads are fast getting into line. They of Indiana briskly follow those of New-Jersey and Illinois. In fact, they take the track with a little more fierceness. The others have as yet only asked for an armistice; these *demand* one, and threaten independent State action unless the Government complies. If the present Congress will not authorize a Convention of all the States, they present as an alternative that Indiana, by her delegates, will meet as many of the States, both Confederate and National, as will send delegates to Nashville, and proceed to make peace on their own responsibility.

We hail these movements with satisfaction, because they show unmistakably the essentially disloyal character of all opposition to the war. The strength of faction hitherto has been in its avoidance of all definite action and plans. It has devoted itself to general and indiscriminate fault-finding about the *conduct* of the war, rather than labored directly for its cessation. It has found its account in taking advantage of the popular feeling—unhappily too well founded—that the war has not been carried on with proper vigor and sound judgment. By continued clamor and intrigue, and the careful concealment of their real designs, they succeeded in securing anti-administration majorities in many of the Legislatures, which were elected in the Fall. Safe for the present, from the reach of the people they have betrayed, they lose no time, after the Legislatures have met, to bring out and push forward their reserved schemes. This has been done already in the three Legislatures which are deemed most manageable. The measures submitted vary just enough to avoid the appearance of their having been prepared in concert, while they all tend exactly to the same end—a suspension of hostilities and a peace with the rebels on any terms. This object is now made so patent that nobody can longer mistake it.

The revolutionary shape given by the Indiana resolutions is simply a little fuller development of the work in hand. It is a necessity: for it is certain that there can be no peace at present without a revolution. The Executive at Washington has neither the disposition nor the power to make peace. It is sworn to maintain the Constitution and the laws, and can have no other dealings with the rebels than to fight them, or receive their unconditional submission. Congress has as little discretion. It can make laws under the Constitution, but aside from that it is powerless, so far as all definitive action is concerned. It can, indeed, if two-thirds of both Houses agree, *propose* amendments to the Constitution. But two-thirds will not agree to do any such thing; and even if they would, three-fourths of the States can never be brought to ratify its proposed amendments, which, under the Constitution, would be necessary to give them any force. Even were a convention called, the latter necessity would in like manner exist. Under the Constitution, there is no possible method of changing a syllable of it without the express acceptance and confirmation of three-fourths of the States. This concurrence cannot be gained. Even if the "Confederate States" would put their proclaimed independence in abeyance long enough to go into such a Convention, they would consent to no arrangement that did not confirm that independence; and it is just as certain that the Northern States generally would not peaceably grant such independence, or anything approaching it. As from the beginning of the rebellion, so now—war alone can settle it.

These plotters, if they would go on at all, have no alternative but to override all constitutional barriers, and trust entirely to Independent State action, which, of course, must be irregular and revolutionary. It is thus that the leaders in Indiana propose to put their State in direct relations with the rebellion. Could they, in conjunction with their fellow-workers in Illinois, carry their measures, they undoubtedly might subject the National Government to great embarrassment. But it happens that the principle which these people would resort to is a two-edged weapon. If Indiana can refuse to sustain the Government at Washington, so can any part of Indiana refuse to sustain the government at Indianapolis. The latter act would be no more revolutionary than the former. The northern part of the State, which was mainly settled by Eastern men, is as much devoted to the Union as the southern part, settled mainly from the South, can, at the very worst, be devoted to the rebels. And just so of Illinois. The best portion of both the States will never consent to be chained to the chariot of the Confederacy. They will resist to blood, if need be, any legislative action designed to separate them, in any degree, from the old flag. It would be found that revolution *by* the State could not be carried through without revolution *in* the State. When it once came to that issue, there is not a man of those Northern minions of Jeff Davis that would dare confront it. So long as their legislative plans are confined to paper, they are bold enough; but the attempt to carry them out practically, would start a spirit from which they would shrink in dismay.

Of all the States in the Union, those between the Ohio River and the Lakes are the very ones least capable of that revolutionary resort—independent State action; for no other States have been in like manner settled from the two great opposing sections of the country. It would be in effect nothing less than suicide for either Illinois, Indiana or Ohio to attempt to change their present Federal relations. It would inevitably plunge them into deadly civil war; and it could never succeed in the end except at the cost of the dismemberment of each. In the opposite affinities and mutual jealousies of the northern and southern portions of these three great States, the Union has in fact an additional guarantee that none of them will "shoot madly from their spheres." States of a homogeneous population like Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, could far more easily do it; but even Virginia, with a population far less divided in lineage and association, could not accomplish it without a dismaging division of her territory. To the three Western States, constituted as they are, it would bring absolute self-destruction.

We are in no dread of these legislative movements. It, in fact, rather gives us satisfaction to see them. While they can never succeed, they are yet palpable proofs of the treacherous spirit and treasonable intent of the politicians who have been so busy in stimulating disaffection. The people need just such evidences that this disaffection was only meant to be preparative for revolution. Everybody, in fact, may now understand better than before that the only safety is in adhering faithfully to the war policy; and in laboring rather to incite the Administration to redoubled effort than to weaken its arm, or chill its spirit. The near affinity of Faction with Treason is made plainer than ever.

Mr. Seward and the Senate.—It will be seen that Secretary Seward has furnished to the President, who has transmitted to the Senate, a very explicit, specific, and decisive answer to the resolution of that body, alleging that he had held, through M. Mercier, communication with the rebel authorities in Richmond. The Senatorial allegation against Mr. Seward was based upon a very unjust misconstruction of a passage in a dispatch of M. Mercier to the French Government, which we published on the 6th inst. Why the Senate should have taken up the matter, and given it the shape of a direct charge, it is difficult, or perhaps not so difficult, to tell. But we should think the Secretary's reply would prevent a repetition of such shameful assaults in the future. Speaking evil falsely against authorities has attained such a fearful extent as nearly to break down the confidence of the country in every one of its rulers. Senators have been convicted of it twice, and each time in reference to the same functionary, within a few weeks. Let them avoid it altogether in the future, if they would retain the respect of the country themselves.

How Did the Rebels Get the News?—It seems that the rebels not only have preliminary knowledge of all military movements in the North, but of all political schemes. A fortnight ago there was quite a little flurry in Richmond and in the Confederate Congress over the intelligence that Commissioners from several Northern Legislatures had arrived there to treat with the rebels. No proposition of this kind had yet been made in any Northern Legislature, and the Northern public had no knowledge that any such plan had been projected. Yet it seems the rebel news was only a short time in advance of the fact, or at least the suggestion of it. Since then, resolutions to send Commissioners to Richmond have been introduced in one State Legislature, and the same thing has been strongly urged in two others. We presume that the rebels must have had knowledge that the plan would positively be adopted, for the foreshadowings of Northern devices in Richmond usually turn out accurate. The question is, whether Mr. James Smith, of Newark, who introduced the resolutions into the New-Jersey Legislature, and the copperheads who have broached the subject in the Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois, have been in secret correspondence with the rebel authorities upon the subject.

Restoration of an Officer.—We learn from Washington that the President has restored to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Major H. W. Benham, of the Engineer Corps of the army, and has assigned him to a command in Gen. Hooker's army. Gen. Benham is an officer of excellent judgment and high efficiency. His deprival of rank was in consequence of his having, as was alleged, fought the battle on James Island, near Charleston, in June last, contrary to orders, and at the great disadvantage of assailing the enemy in an impregnable position. Against these representations, Gen. Benham has strenuously remonstrated, declaring that the movement was within the line of his orders, and was undertaken upon the fullest information that the enemy's position was entirely assailable; and these assertions have been sustained by his colleagues and by the Colonels of the regiments under his command.

The President was recently induced to submit the case to the Judge Advocate-General of the army, Col. Holt, for his opinion. After a full examination of all charges, Col. Holt has brought in his report, entirely exonerating Gen. Benham from every allegation, and the President has accordingly restored him to his former rank.

—A telegraph line is in course of construction from Cairo to Nashville. A cable will be laid across the river at Cairo, and direct communication with Nashville established.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

THE PROGRAMME OF INTERVENTION.

Revelations of the Emperor's Personal Press.

AN ATTACK ON GEN. BUTLER.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MEXICO.

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863.

The Bonapartist journal, *La Nation*, which was founded in view of the approaching election for Deputies, and which gives us, therefore, the ideas supposed by the people at the Tuileries best calculated to insure the election of candidates devoted to the Imperial policy, continues to develop its shameless and unprincipled arguments in favor of a forced violation of the blockade of the Southern ports. Admitting that the Emperor does not, in fact, seriously contemplate a forced opening of the cotton ports, for it would be difficult to admit a policy so utterly idiotic, this conduct of the French Government, with the journals it directly controls, constitutes so flagrant and offensive a violation of good faith between one friendly Government and another as to merit some sort of official notice. For even if it be but an election manœuvre, the effect of it in France is to eliminate the sympathies of the people from their ancient friends and allies, and to prepare their minds for any future hostile policy which the Emperor may conceive in America. Thus it is generally understood in the public that the *Nation* represents the personal policy of the Emperor, and it is for this reason that I again give you extracts from that paper. The following is the closing paragraph from a long article on the cotton question in Saturday's number:

"The definitive solution of the question," says this paper, "will be effected by one of the three means which we have already indicated, to wit: An agreement between France and the Powers of Europe to force the acceptance of a mediation; to operate, if necessary, an intervention in common; and, finally, in case of objection on the part of England or the other Powers, to go straight at the blockade ourselves. There are people over there who have cotton, and who desire to sell it; let us present ourselves as purchasers, and if any one pretends to bar our passage, let us pass by aid of the cannon. As we said yesterday, we do not know, all things considered, any prouder or more prompt expedient than this; any one, in other words, more worthy of France."

The following violent attack on the late commander at New-Orleans, is from *La Nation*, of yesterday, is printed in big type for the purpose of giving it an official air in the eyes of the French public, and is signed in full, thus: "Granier de Cassagnac, Deputy in the Legislative Corps:"

"Whatever may have been, or shall be, in Europe and America, the opinions expressed on the causes, the effects, and the agencies of the war in the United States, there is one man of that war on whom has settled a sorrowful and formidable unanimity of sentiments, and that man is Gen. Butler. A lawyer by profession, a General by hazard, Butler only counts in his term of service one battle, that of Big Bethel, and that one he lost. Judged by his Government incapable of conquering man, he was sent to New-Orleans, to insult women. A sort of Jeffreys in plumes, or a Lauzun in epaulettes, he has rummaged elbow-deep in that sack of malice, of deception and of subtlety known as the Anglo-Saxon code of morality; he has drawn from it the exile of individuals, the confiscation of property, the forgetfulness of modesty, the provocation of families, the outrage of Consuls, until at last, uneasy about the opinion of Europe, and weakened by the excesses of an agent who seemed charged with the duty of accusing the Secessionists in the eyes of history, the Government of Washington was compelled to send him by the hand of Gen. Banks, and under a sealed envelope, his dismissal.

And, as if fortune desired to prevent men from forgetting that she is always full of caprices, to this Pro-Consul appreciated by one of the leading English Ministers in terms too repugnant for us to be willing to repeat, who has had the hatred of his enemies without having had the esteem of his patrons or of his countrymen, she has provided apologists, and these apologists are the writers of the *Journal des Débats*.

Butler would not have found apologists at New-York, where the journals published formerly a letter of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in which it was declared that the wrongs of the Pro-Consul toward New-Orleans surpassed those of New-Orleans toward the Union.

He could not have found apologists at New-Orleans, neither among the population nor among his colleagues.

The population of New-Orleans had read in the *Delta*, the official paper of Butler, on the 18th of June, 1862, his reply to the just and noble reclamation of the European Consuls, protesting against the famous General Order No. 41, which pretended to make of all the members of the foreign colony so many spies, ranged, under oath, under the orders of the Federal police. There is no private individual who would tolerate the half of the sarcasms and the insults accumulated, especially against the French citizens, in this coarse document; in order to suffer it, it required all the dignity of governments placed in a sphere where such things can never mount.

Among the collaborators of Butler the fact is of public notoriety at New-Orleans, not a single one can be cited, neither Admiral Farragut, nor Gen. Phelps, nor Gen. Weitzel, nor Gen. Shepley, who has not made himself publicly his censor, almost his judge; and if, after having stricken, the Government of Washington decides to judge, the future will bring out the results of the investigations which it has charged Gen. Banks to make.

Recalled by a sealed order, of which he ignored the contents half an hour before its reception, the General *of hazard*, as he was called to his face by the Spanish Consul, would be much surprised if, in a few days he should read in the *Journal des Débats that his army was the only one which had lived on its resources*. He would naturally conclude that they were ignorant at Paris of his General Order No. 91, dated 9th November, 1862, pronouncing the confiscation of the magnificent District of Lafourche, which is for Louisiana that which was for St. Domingo the quarter of the Cape, or for Guadaloupe the Grand-Terre; also the order to Judge Bell, to Lieut.-Col. Kinsman, and to Capt. Fuller, Provost-Marshal of the District, to deliver to the officers, against their receipts, *everything which the army of the United States might need*.

The surprise of Butler will not be less when he reads in the *Journal des Débats* that *his army has gained a decisive triumph*; it will teach him that they did not know in France that in arriving before New-Orleans and before Baton Rouge, the peaceable inhabitants had confided these cities to his loyalty; that all the efforts of his naval and land forces had failed before Vicksburgh, and that the troops of Gen. Banks had precisely undertaken in Louisiana that which those of his predecessor had failed to accomplish.

And if, by impossible, Butler thought that in leaving New-Orleans, where an unexpected revocation struck him, he has had the *dignity* which the *Journal des Débats* accords him, this dignity would protest against a panegyric preceding from a nation he has the most outraged."

The reader will naturally ask himself, in read-

ing these violent diatribes of the Bonapartist Press, what can be their object, for that they form a programme and are based upon a superior order, there can be no doubt. Do they foreshadow an intervention, or are they only an election manœuvre—and, if the latter, what is their *rationale*?

The indications are to-day that they are an election manœuvre, and their *rationale* is that the Government hopes by disgusting the electors of France with every thing that pertains to the great Republic, to win over votes from the republican candidates to their own. I do not say, however, that under this there does not exist a desire to intervene, if the occasion should present itself by any further defeats of the Northern army, or by any well-declared anti-war sentiments of the Democratic party; these malignant and lying attacks of the Governmental journals will serve the double purpose of also preparing the French people for such a policy if necessary.

The diplomatic correspondence for the year shows how constantly and persistently the French Government has been trying to meddle in our affairs, and if the unpublished correspondence could be seen by the public, this fact would become much more apparent than it now is. The fact is they have treated us somewhat as they would the people of Madagascar, or some other of those distant nations who look to France for their civilization and protection. The French Government looks upon Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet as half imbeciles, with whom it can do about as it pleases. The American Minister at Paris, who has frequent interviews with the Government, and who is courteous *but firm* in the defence of the dignity of his Government, they have treated, as the correspondence shows, with much greater deference than they have the Government at Washington. In the general order of ideas, the French Government has acted very much as do individuals in France: no matter how often a man tramps on your toes, if he always takes off his hat and politely asks your pardon. They persistently meddle with your affairs, and think it is a sufficient excuse if they keep extended toward you all the time the hand of friendship.

With this general disposition to intermeddling on the part of the French Government, it was not to be expected that they would remain satisfied after the defeat of their tri-partite armistice scheme, and we now learn that M. DROUYN DE M'HUYS, burning for diplomatic honors, has conceived a new one, from which he hopes the grandest results. The report of this scheme came to my ears several days ago, but not in a sufficiently positive form to warrant publicity. The *Constitutionnel* of this morning, however, publishes a semi-official puff of such a scheme as that which it is reported M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS has sent to M. MERCIER, and I may therefore assume that the report is correct. This scheme is a proposition from the French Government to Mr. LINCOLN and to JEFF. DAVIS to appoint Commissioners from each side to meet and try to agree upon a basis of reunion or peaceable separation, *but without an armistice*,—that is to say, the war to continue, if the two sides so desire, during the deliberations of the Peace Commissioners.

That the French Government hopes that, if it shall not gain the credit of accomprishing, in the eyes of the astonished world, a brilliant diplomatic *coup*—in other words, if its "Commissioner plan" should not be accepted by the belligerent parties, it will at least have succeeded in occupying the minds of the French people, and of convincing them that it is doing everything in its power to bring the war, which is depriving so many of them of their labor, to a close.

The following list of vessels are about to sail to Mexico with reinforcements for Gen. FOREY: The *Turenne*, the *Jean-Bart*, the *Rhone*, the *Eure*, the *St. Louis*, and the *Finistère*. There is a good deal of uneasiness felt just now about the pro... of the expedition. MALAKOFF.

FROM TRENTON, N. J.

Important Peace Resolutions—Commissioners to Proceed to Richmond, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1863.

Assemblyman JAMES SMITH, of Newark, to-day introduced into the House the following important resolutions, which are preceded by a long preamble:

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey:

1. That Theodore Runyon, Jacob R. Wortendyke, Abraham Browning, John S. Darcy and Moses Bigelow be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to proceed to Richmond, and ascertain whether the States now in arms against the Federal Government will consent to reaffirm their adhesion to the Union and to recognize the authority of the Constitution; and, if not, on what terms or conditions amicable relations under one Federal Government can be restored between them and the other States.

2. That we invite the cooperation of our sister States in the fraternal mission hereby created.

3. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to furnish to the said Commissioners the necessary safeguards to enable them to proceed in security upon their journey.

The above are an *ollapodrida* of all the various sets of resolutions which have been introduced and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and are therefore supposed to contain something to suit every shade of Democracy. The mover of the resolutions is well known in Newark as a strong sympathizer with the South, and it is not strange that the Commissioners named should be, without a notable exception, men of questionable patriotism. The efforts of the New-Jersey copperheads are most persistent, and they evidently mean to crowd something like a peace proposition through the Legislature. It is not probable, however, any definite action committing the party will be taken before the election of a United States Senator.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

We have had a great day on war and other resolutions.

In the Senate, Mr. BUCKLEY presented a series of resolutions and a remonstrance from Bergen County against Mr. HOLSMAN'S peace resolutions. First—As the war has been inaugurated by the States in rebellion, the proposition for peace should first come from them. Second—While they are anxious for peace, they are opposed to the cessation of hostilities until the rebels lay down their arms, and assume the obligations and rights they have broken and forfeited. Third—The nearest way to an honorable peace is through a vigorous prosecution of the war. Fourth—They ask not to be disgraced by the passage of the resolutions of Senator HOLSMAN.

Mr. LUDLOW, of Cumberland, offered another series of resolutions regretting the opposition to the Government and the sympathizers with President LINCOLN in his efforts to arrest the uprising of the Southern States against the Government of the people, and extend to him support in all measures to put down the rebellion. We hold him as an enemy who, in this hour of difficulty, offers factions opposition to the constituted authorities. We oppose all propositions for peace, a cessation of hostilities, or any compromise, until the rebels first lay down their arms. We hold the State Rights doctrine of the Calhoun school as destructive of the Constitution. The resolutions also return the thanks of the State to the New-Jersey soldiers.

Mr. BATEMAN, of Cumberland, offered a series of resolutions pledging the support of this State to the Government in putting down the rebellion; and as WASHINGTON and JACKSON both employed negro soldiers, they commend President LINCOLN for doing the same.

Mr. SMITH offered resolutions of a peace character. (They are given in the letter above.)

Mr. SCOVELL, of Camden, also offered a series of resolutions. The preamble sets forth the permanent character of the Government; that it does not contain provisions for its own dissolution, but intends to continue as a mighty fabric capable of resisting the slow decay of time; that no States possess the power to secede, on the ground of any sovereignty.

The preamble further refers to the bravery of our troops, and the promptness with which we have responded to the calls of the country, showing the affection the people entertain for our form of Government, and since the discovery of recent combinations and conspiracies in four Northern States, having for their object the cessation of hostilities, and the purchase of peace at the price of national honor; therefore,

Resolved, That while relying on no temporary expedients, no political combinations, we feel that we are bound to the Union by indissoluble ties, and will cheerfully share its fate and future, ready to perform an appropriate part in its preservation, whenever or wherever occasion may call.

Secondly, it regards the men who embarrassing the Government and discouraging our soldiers as the most skillful architects of ruin the world ever produced, who proclaim to the world that the great experiment of Representative Government has failed.

Third, that as an act of justice to our dead who have fallen on the side of law and liberty; as a duty we owe the brave men who in the field sustain untarnished the honor of our State, while others conspire at home, we appoint Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, Major.-Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE and HENRY W. GREEN, Chancellor of New-Jersey Commissioners to proceed to Washington with instructions to urge upon the President of the United States sleepless vigilance and determination to put down and crush out the rebellion against the Constitution and the Union, and if need be, to call upon the people to come to the rescue of an imperiled and suffering nation.

All these resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. A caucus is now holding to agree what policy shall be adopted in the midst of these conflicting views.

Peace Movement in Indiana.

The following joint resolutions have been introduced in the Indiana House of Representatives by Mr. BROWN, of Wells County:

Whereas, We believe that the following language: "Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the old identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you," embodies great truths and wisdom; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it is the imperative duty of the Chief Executive of the nation to proclaim, and we, therefore, for and in the name of the people of the State of Indiana, demand the establishment, as soon as practicable, of an armistice, to the end that a Convention of all the States may be held for the adjustment of our national difficulties.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress, to labor to provide, and in the name of the people of the State of Indiana, we demand that the present Congress shall provide, for a Convention of all the States, to be holden at some suitable point, at the earliest practicable period, with a view to the restoration of the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired.

Resolved, That in the event of the present Congress failing to provide for such Convention, we hereby, in the name of the people of the State of Indiana, invite each and every State in the Federal Union, including the so-called Confederate States, to meet delegates from the State of Indiana, in Convention at Nashville, Tenn., on the first Monday, it being the 1st day of June, 1863, each of said States to send as many delegates to said Convention as shall equal the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States, according to the census of 1860.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of carrying out, on the part of the State of Indiana, the object set forth in the two last foregoing resolutions, there shall be elected, on the first Monday in April, 1863, in the usual places of holding elections, thirteen delegates from the State at large, to represent Indiana in said Convention at Nashville, Tenn., unless the present Congress shall provide for a Convention, as in the second of these resolutions designed, in which case said delegates shall represent Indiana in such Convention. And the election of said delegates shall be certified to by the Governor of the State, and the commissions shall issue to them in the manner, as nearly as the same may be practicable, provided by sections 44 and 45 of the act regulating general elections; and further, in the event of the present Congress failing to provide for a Convention as designed in the second of these resolutions, said delegates shall be entitled to a per diem of $5 during their attendance upon said Convention at Nashville, and a mileage at the rate of five cents per mile for every mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from said Convention, which per diem and mileage shall be drawn from the State Treasury upon the warrant of the Auditor of the State, issued to the Treasurer of the State, upon a certificate of service from the presiding officer of said Convention.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State transmit, or cause to be transmitted, a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and the Governors and Legislatures of each and all the States in the Federal Union, including the so-called Confederate States.

Naval Affairs.

NEW OCEAN IRON-CLADS TO BE BUILT.

In a few days proposals will be issued for the construction of three enormous ocean iron-clad steam-ships, similar to the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, now in course of construction in this neighborhood. They will be over 400 feet long, and much more formidable than either the *Warrior* or *Glorie*. The iron armor on the turrets will be no less than two feet thick, and the outside bow, which will be of iron, will be as sharp as the blade of a knife. The battery will surpass anything hitherto conceived. If present indications can be relied on, ordnance people will be able to cast a 20-inch gun, which can discharge a half ton weight of iron at a single shot. Two or more of these will be on board. As the crushing force of a 450-pound ball is 900 tons, the effect of the future ammunition may be imagined. New-York being the only place where work of such magnitude could be performed, it is safe to say that some of our constructors will have the new craft on the stocks before July. Such vessels cannot, however, be built in less than a year.

MAN-OF-WAR TO BE LAUNCHED.

The double-bowed, paddle-wheel steamer *Tallapoosa*, will be launched at Boston Navy-yard on Tuesday next. She is 240 feet long, 35 feet wide and 12 feet deep. She rates with the *Jassens* and *Mendota* already afloat, and with the seventeen others yet to be launched.

Arrival of the United States Frigate Sabine.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, Commodore CADWALLADER RINGGOLD, from Porto Praya, (C. D. V.,) in 41 days, arrived yesterday. She left New-London Nov. 3, in search of the *Alabama*; arrived at the Azores Nov. 28; sailed thence Dec. 2, and arrived at Cape de Verdes 23d December, and left there Jan. 2. Has been absent 100 days, cruizing 93 days, and has sailed 10,000 miles. The following is her list of Officers:

Commodore CADWALLADER RINGGOLD, Lieutenant and Executive Officer, J. W. Kelly; Paymaster, J. George Harris; Surgeon, J. J. Abernethey; Captain Marines, Charles Heywood; Acting Masters, John Ewer, L. H. Beattie, Wm. R. Hathaway, Dudley E. Taylor; Acting Ensign, E. Broom, Jr.; Lieutenant Marines, Wm. B. Renney; Assistant Surgeon, John F. Luck; Paymaster's Clerk, Frank Orme; Acting Master's Mates, Leverett H. White, Henry M. Noe, B. W. McKeever, James Courtney, James P. Sturgis, Charley A. Thorne; Acting Boatswain, Richard Robinson; Gunner, Geo. E. Beacham; Carpenter, Wm. D. Jeokins; Sailmaker, George E. Boerum; Surgeons Steward, Edward Blake; Paymaster's Steward, Robert E. Conner; Yeoman, Jas. W. Dickson.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Those Who Suffer from Nervous Irritation, itching, uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health and the constitutional vigor will return.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon preys upon the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

It Operates Like Magic.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, cures to regulate the bowels.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES,

as millions of Mothers can testify.

25 cents a bottle.

IΩΔΗΣ.....IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 423 Broadway. Send for a circular.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Something New.—WHITE & MOORE'S celebrated Malt Coffee—not rye—the best substitute in market for old Government Java. For sale at the Depot, No. 72 Cortlandt-st., by F. W. MOFFATT, Sole Agent for the Manufacturers. All orders promptly attended to.

The Fanshaw Estate To-Day.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell TO-DAY, (12th inst.,) at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the valuable real estate of the late D. Fanshaw, under the direction of the executors. Said property consists of 79 building lots, situated on various streets and avenues, in the upper part of the City, as shown on diagrams prepared for the sale. Some of the lots are on Central Park, 3d-av. and in other choice locations. The title is perfect, and the sale will be unreserved, to close the estate.

The best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Croup, Sore Throats, Cuts, Wounds and Sores of all kinds, is Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Dr. Jas. Sweet—the only original bone-setter of North Kingston, R. I., certifies that he has used this Liniment in his practice for years, and found it superior to any other. His certificate can be seen at the depot, No. 56 Cortland-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MARRIED.

DALTON—COLBURN.—In Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday, Feb. 7, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Hoppin, Surgeon EDWARD B. DALTON, Army of the Potomac, and SARAH HORTON, youngest daughter of the late Warren Colburn.

GARRISON—TAYLOR.—In the Highlands, (Garrison, N. Y.,) at St. Philip's Church, by Rev. C. F. Hoffman, assisted by Rev. Messrs. A. H. Partridge and James A. Upjohn, WILLIAM D. GARRISON, of Garrison, and Mrs. EMMA L. TAYLOR, of New-York City.

☞ English, Illinois and Maine papers please copy.

MASON—GILLMOR.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. OSCAR F. MASON and Miss LIZZIE T. GILLMOR, daughter of David Gillmor, all of this City.

MCCARADY—RYAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. A. Spafford, WILLIAM R. MCCREADY and M. LOUISA, daughter of James Ryan, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

PARKER—BEGGS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, Lieut. S. R. PARKER, of Springfield, Mass., and ADOIA, youngest daughter of Robert Beggs, Esq., of this City.

ROBERTS—RICE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, by Rev A. H. Partridge, WARREN J. ROBERTS and LILLA, daughter of O. Rich, Esq., all of Brooklyn, L. D. No cards.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SMITHERS—LAWSON.—At the United States Consulate in Smyrna, Turkey, by Rev. William B. Lewis, at the English Episcopal Chapel, Enoch Joyce Smithers, Esq., U. S. Consul at the Island of Scio, and Miss CHARLOTTE AURELIA LAWSON, from Smyrna.

☞ Delaware State *Journal* and Delaware *Republican*, (Wilmington, Del.,) please copy.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb 11, Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, relict of David Brown, aged 90 years. The funeral will take place on Friday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Martha Lowerre, No. 30 Hester-st.

BELCHER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, of hemorrhage of the lungs, THEODORA M. BELCHER, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, in Clinton-st., on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BASCOM.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 7, FRANCIS H. BABCOCK, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Thursday morning, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

BREMNER.—On Saturday, Feb. 7, at White Oak Church Hospital, Va., of chronic diarrhœa, CLAUDIUS A. BREMNER, a member of Co. A, First Regiment Long Island Volunteers, with which he participated in the following battles: Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hills, second battle of Bull Run, and Fredericksburgh, aged 24 years.

His remains have been brought home, and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 9th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Camden and Philadelphia papers please copy.

CULEMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at his residence, of disease of the heart, DAVID COLEMAN, aged 54 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 Charlton-st., on Thursday, (this day,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

CUTLER.—In Brooklyn, at the Rectory of St. Ann's Church, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, Rev. BENJAMIN CLARK CUTLER, D. D., aged 65 years.

The funeral service will be held in St. Ann's Church, on Friday, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. The clergy are requested to meet in the chapel adjoining the church, at 12½ o'clock.

DUANE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, Mrs. ANNA VAN NESS, widow of the late J. Burker, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., and daughter of the late Gen. David Van Ness, of Dutchess County.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her son-in-law, Ellsworth P. Maltby, No. 134 South Oxford-st., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAY.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 11, after a lingering illness, A. CATHARINA, widow of Jared Day, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 139 Waverly-place, on Friday, Feb. 13, at 2½ o'clock.

DEFOREST.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, WILLIAM L. DEFOREST, aged 27 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Capt. Isaac DeForest, in Fairfield, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EMBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, after an illness of several years, EMMA C., wife of Daniel Embury, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

GRAVES.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at her residence, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Amos Graves, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Hudson City Seminary, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock.

HORWITZ.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 6, HERMAN HORWITZ, a native of Germany, aged 39 years.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

HICKCOX.—In Albany, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 9, suddenly, at his residence, HAMLET H. HICKCOX, aged 73 years.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at the residence of her parents, No. 678 Washington-st., after a short but severe illness, IDA MARIA, only daughter of Clark and Maria Knapp, aged 3 years, 8 months and 10 days.

I want to be an angel, and with the angels stand,
A crown upon my forehead, a harp within my hand.
There right before my Savior, so glorious and so bright,
I'll make the sweetest music, and praise him day and night.

Her remains will be taken to Westchester County, for interment, this morning.

☞ Newark, N. J., and Paterson papers please copy.

MARCHER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, JAMES MARCHER, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 West 29th-st., on Friday, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MITCHELL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, CHARLES MITCHELL, in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, John McNeil, No. 49 Barrow-st., on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NICHOLS.—In Shrewsbury, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 6, RACHEL, widow of Daniel C. Nichols, formerly of this City.

REED.—On Tuesday, Feb. 10, SARAH CURTISS, infant daughter of Edgar and Sarah C. Reed.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 25 Brevoort-place, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROCKWELL.—Killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., Sergeant GEORGE S. ROCKWELL, son of S. D. Rockwell, of Yonkers, N. Y., aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are, without further notice, invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 2½ o'clock.

WHEELER.—After a few days sickness, of scarlet fever, FANNY, the only child of Wm. and Elisa Wheeler, aged 11 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of No Surrender Lodge No. 19, A. P. A., and Pyramid Lodge No. 490, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Mission Church, East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock M.

WARNER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, MARIA WARNER, widow of the late Wm. Warner, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John Campbell, No. 9 Essex-st., Jersey City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 71.—Feb. 11, 1863.

40, 73, 21, 24, 36, 7, 16, 34, 2, 6, 56, 53.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 72.—Feb. 11, 1863.

64, 66, 3, 23, 37, 19, 58, 15, 54, 48, 50, 6, 32.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A CARD.
INSURANCE.

We share the general apprehensions respecting Capt Semmes, the rebel privateer, but the representations recently made, that the Insurance companies had refused to insure vessels bound for the Gulf of Mexico, or Southern Oceans, having on board PLANTATION BITTERS, are utterly false, and only circulated by a disappointed rival for our detriment. We always admired the Swan's song of expiring breath, but such exhibitions of despair attending departed hopes are sad—very sad. If our friend will but take a little S. T. 1860, X, he will bear his misfortunes better. PLANTATION BITTERS are a great thing for melancholy.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New-York.

To the public we would say, we have fortunately the best and most remarkable medicine in the world. We spare no pains in procuring our material. We publish principally what it is composed of. It is adapted to all ages and conditions of life. It is a certain cure for

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c.

It hurts nobody, but those who try to sell an article without merit. It operates badly on their pockets. Under no circumstances will the purity of

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

be departed from.

That all persons may judge of its efficacy, we publish a list of some of the articles used in its preparation:

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterwards sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and finally made public by Louis XVI., King of France. Humboldt makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDAR FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, &c.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.: Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours,
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HOOKER'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others, connected with Gen. Hooker's army at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Wind Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.

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THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK
Is out THIS MORNING, opening with a careful exposition of the
"FAITH AND ORDER OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH," by
REV. JOHN H. HOPKINS, Editor of the *Church Journal*.
"LIBERTY AND LOYALTY,"
BY
HORACE GREELEY;
An article pat to the times.
"EVENING HOURS."
And How to Make the Best Use of them: by
REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.
A suggestion as to what to do with the
"SUFFERING LANCASHIRE WORKMEN,"
BY
RICHARD HILDRETH.
A pleasing
"PICTURE OF WESTERN LIFE,"
BY
MRS. O. M. KIRKLAND.
The editorial page opens with an article on
"THURLOW WEED,"
BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
And contains several other articles of special interest this week, including a biographical and critical sketch of
"HORACE VERNET,"
the distinguished French Painter.
The Commercial Department discusses the present
GOLD SPECULATIONS,
And gives, in an elaborate article, a careful statement of many reasons why, commercially speaking, the West will not secede from the East to join the South.
THE INDEPENDENT contains every week an Editorial Page, which, to say the least, nobody complains of as being behind the times; also, a carefully digested History of the War, and of Congress; a comprehensive summary of Religious Intelligence, including all Denominations; a Commercial and Financial Department, to which special attention is given; a page of Family Reading, attractive to both young and old; together with a great variety of miscellaneous reading from well-known and able pens.
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AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking, soups, fish, meats and game; also understands milk and butter, creams and pastry, of all kinds, and gives best of City and country reference. Apply for two days at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook and baker of bread; will make herself generally useful; has lived in the old country, nine years in one family; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a woman, in a first-class private family; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake and bread; will be found competent for her business: City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 289, corner of 18th-st. and 6th-av., over the grocery-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands game, soups, baking and pastry, jellies, ice-cream and all kinds of desserts; best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 106 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private family. She understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City references. Address No. 129 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, having the best of City reference from her last place, has no objection to assist in the washing, if required. Can be seen at No 152 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook; understands the washing and ironing; good city references. Call, for two days, at No. 121 West 21st-st.; no objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as a first-rate cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; she has the best of city reference from her last place. Apply at No. 77 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands English and American cooking. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 20 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a first-class cook; perfectly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference, also, a young woman as first-class waitress, or would do chambelwork and fine washing and ironing; understands French washing; no objections to go to the country. the best of City and country reference can be given. Call at No. 182 4th-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good cook, and a beautiful washer and ironer; has got City reference. Call at No. 276 West 32d-st., front room, two pair of stairs up, between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman with the best of reference, wishes a situation in City or country—the latter preferable; will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; is fully competent to take a place as laundress. Apply at 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-class baker of all sorts of pastry; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 109 East 16th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days at No. 95 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, who can make excellent bread and biscuit. Has the best of reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days, at No. 122 East 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family. City reference. no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 74 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted in a private family as plain cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman who can give most respectable City references. Apply at No. 10 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a few more customers, to go out by the day, week or month; also, work taken in the house. Apply at No. 16 West 27th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as housemaid, or to do general housework. Inquire No. 178 West 22d-st., top floor call for two days. Good City reference.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very respectable German girl wants a situation to do general housework, in the country or City. Call at No 149 Grand-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL DEsires a situation as laundress in a private family, understands her business perfectly; good City reference, has lived three years in her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 247 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family; is an excellent laundress and can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 145 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a Protestant woman, as laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; understands doing up ladies muslins and hemstitching; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 109 20th st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a competent woman, who understands her business th roughly; has three years reference from her last place. Call at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED American woman, 30 years old, wants a situation as lady's maid, to go with a family to Saratoga, or in the City, as lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse, she has acted in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; she is kind and obliging to the sick, and can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 109 East 16th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 95 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse, she has acted in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; she is kind and obliging to the sick, and can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 230 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT BY A Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care and management of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand, or would go out by the day to do family sewing; has lived in first-class families, and would prefer to take an infant from its birth in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 36 East 16th-st

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or chamber work, by a respectable Protestant young woman; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 117 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a neat plain sewer, and good at embroidery; will be willing to assist at chamberwork; has no objections to the country, or would travel with a family. The best of references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 13th-st., first back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and ladies' morning dresses, and do family sewing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 269 1st-av, between 15th and 16th sts., up stairs, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant woman; understands the use of a sewing machine and can do fine sewing; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where she has lived.

A SCHILD'S NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a place as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand or bottle; no objections to the country; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, who has lost her own baby, as wet nurse; has got no other cares; good references given. Apply at No. 480 5th-av., Room No. 7.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried lady, with a breast of milk four days old, wants a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. No. 115 West 25th-st., Room No. 1. Inquire until suited.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE French woman desires a situation as seamstress, dressmaker, &c., or would take the charge of one or two children; can give unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Apply at The Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a respectable young woman; is a competent cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; she has good City references from her last place. Apply at No. 77 West 25th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as waitress and chambermaid, or would do waiting alone; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 31st-st., in the basement.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young woman, in a small, private family; is willing to do light chamberwork; best of City references given. Call at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl wishes a situation with a respectable family as waitress or chambermaid; can give good City reference; can be seen at No. 113 West 22d-st., second floor, back room.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S LINEN MADE TO ORDER.—All kinds of family sewing neatly done on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 168 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a competent person as chambermaid, who perfectly understands her business; or would go as laundress; can give good references. Call at No. 248 East 5th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable woman, as chambermaid in a private boarding-house or hotel; has good City references. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAntion by a highly respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist with washing in a first-class family; recommendations, verbal or in writing. Inquire, for three days only, at No. 35 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Amity-place, near Amity-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of growing children. Call at No. 170 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the room; two would go as laundresses; can give good references. Call at No. 248 East 5th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and laundress; does French fluting; suits factory City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situated, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 7th-av. Ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; understands doing it all its branches, and is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, the washing of a small family at her own residence; can give satisfactory references, if required; can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No. 13 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all, also, small girls. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

MRS. H. C. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMployment, No. 850 Broadway, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. Wanted the best class of help of every calling, particularly waitresses and laundresses, for the best of situations. Public patronage respectfully solicited by Mrs. Green.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A STRICTLY temperate Englishman, a situation in a gentleman's family, is an experienced servant in all its branches; thoroughly understands the treatment and management of both carriage and hunting horses, harness and carriages; has been brought up to it from a child; is a good and careful driver; has lived with some of the first families in Europe and in this country and City; can take charge of a under; is a good waiter; can do plain gardening; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; will be found an honest, industrious and trustworthy man; will go to any part of the United States; best of City and country references. Call or address, till engaged, JOHN NEWBOALD, No. 105 2d-st., top floor.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has several years' experience in this City; has the very best of references from the first families; is fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Address COACHMAN, at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN, JUST DISengaged, wants a situation; is a sober, steady, single man, with the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and a thorough knowledge of the duties of a coachman. Apply at CHAS. WATERS' saddlery, corner 13th st. and Broadway, or address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a young man as coachman and gardener; has long experience in this country; he is a sober and industrious man; has the best of city and country reference. Can be seen, or address to P. M., Box No. 210 *Times* office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, in the above capacity, by a young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful. Best of reference from his last place. Call or address J. R., coachman, at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man, just arrived from Europe, wants a situation; understands his business in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country; can be highly recommended. Apply at the private stable, No. 237 East 9th-st.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a married man; steady, reliable and thoroughly competent in all departments of his business, as his recommendations will show from his present employer, in whose employ he has been for the last seven years. Address J. S., gardener, No. 7 East 28th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young married man, Protestant, as gardener, who understands the culture and management of fruits, flowers and vegetables. Address J. F., New-Utrecht Post-office, L. I.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young man, who understands the cultivation of out-door flowers, fruit trees, grapevines, &c.; good references from his last employer. Address H. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, English; understands it thoroughly in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at A. Reid's seed store, No. 386 Broadway.

AS GROCERY CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a wholesale or retail grocery store, by a man 12 years in the business; has the best of reference, and can speak German fluently. Address for two days J. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED, BY A sober, industrious Protestant man, as porter in a store or otherwise, he is a good penman and figurer, and not afraid of any kind of work. Salary no object. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, this day and to-morrow.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable man, who can give the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capabilities, he can refer to his last employer. Call at Mr. REED'S seed store, No. 307 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a good-dispositioned willing and competent Irish Catholic girl, as chambermaid and nurse; she must understand her duties, and be able to do plain sewing; to a good girl, a permanent home, with good wages, will be given. Apply at No. 16 Willow-st., corner of Middagh, Brooklyn

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a strong, willing and capable girl as cook, washer and ironer, and to assist in the general housework of a small family. No one need apply who cannot furnish the best references for character, &c. Call at the corner of Montague and Hicks-sts., Wednesday and Thursday, between 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M., Brooklyn.

A CURLING HAIR SPINNER.—WANTED, a spinner for curling hair. Apply to GEO. JOHNSON & CO., No. 44 Walker-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a middle-aged Protestant woman as child's nurse and seamstress; a Scotch, French or German woman preferred; must have City references. Apply at No. 169 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Scotch or English Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; must have good references. Apply at No. 169 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, from 9 to 11 A. M.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; must be a Protestant, and willing to take charge of two little girls, 9 and 11 years old. Apply at No. 52 West 28th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A PROTestant, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork. Apply before 12 o'clock, at No. 105 5th-av.

A LAD.—WANTED, A LAD, 16 OR 17 YEARS OLD, as errand boy, &c.; to make himself generally useful; one having a knowledge of horses preferred. Address MARTIN, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A LAD.—WANTED, A STRONG, ACTIVE LAD, 16 to 18 years of age, in a store; must be a good writer and correct at figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No 61 Post-office.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a good girl, to do general housework. A suitable one will be favorably dealt with. Apply, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 125 West 45th-st.

A PORTER.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT man wanted, as delivery porter; must be quick and active, and in every way reliable. Apply, with references, to Box No. 2,396 Post-office.

YOUNG MEN—LANDSMEN, SEAMEN, carpenters, coopers and blacksmith—wishing to go in navy, whaling or merchant ships short voyages, will apply only at No 114 West-st., corner of Cortlandt-st., up stairs, opposite the Jersey City Ferry.
W. H. WHITING, Agent.

WANTED—A MAN FOR SECOND WAITER AND footman; must bring good City references. Apply, between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 34th-st.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE-TENDER WANTED—At Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Del.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

HELP WANTED.

AN AMERICAN BOY, POSITIVELY NOT over seventeen years of age, is wanted as page and attendant to a lady and gentleman visiting Europe; none except those acting upon their own responsibility need answer. Address, for two days only, G. D., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A CASH BOY WANTED—ABOUT 13 YEARS of age. Apply at the dry goods store, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE UNE PERSONNE PARLANT le Francais correctement pour coudre et pour aider avec les enfans; inutile de se présenter sans de bonnes recommandations. S'addresser entre 10 heures et midi, au No. 23 East 20th-st., Madison-square.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE UNE PLACE POUR soigner un petit enfant, et blanchir la mousseline. S'adresser No. 214 East 5th-st., troisième étage, chambre No. 16.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE ON UNION-SQUARE TO RENT.—To let or lease, for three or five years, the commodious house No. 20 Union-square, the residence of the late John Criswold, Esq., and located on the northeast corner of Union-square and 15th-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for occupancy at a week's notice. The drawing-rooms and dining-room, butler's pantry, &c., are about 16½ feet long; large conservatory and smoking-room, light and airy chambers, &c., &c.
Can only be seen by a permit from
[651] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE.—MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—Located in the business centre of the village of Glen Cove, L. I., only 30 miles from New-York. First-rate run of custom. Store and dwelling contiguous. Dwelling contains 10 nice rooms. Will be let separate if desired, or the whole will be let at $250 per year. Apply to Mr. SUDGEON, at Lord & Taylor's, Catharine-st.

TO LET—FOR A COUNTRY BOARDING-HOUSE, or to a private family, a large house, just remodeled, situated on the Orange Mountain road, two minutes' walk from depot of Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from the City. Also, a small, plainly furnished cottage, stable attached, with one acre of land. Apply at No. 397 4th-st., near the Bowery.

OFFICES TO LET.—THE BUILDINGS NORTHeast corner Nos. 19 and 21 Broad-st., and No. 57 Exchange-place, will be altered into elegant, light and commodious offices, suitable for bankers, brokers, merchants, railway and mining corporations, and others; possession May 1. Inquire of EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE THREEstory high-stoop house, No. 125 West 4th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.; a beautiful street and good situation. Rent, $500. A. H. BRADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY building No. 384 Hudson-st., 25 feet front, 94 feet deep, occupied for 15 years as a furniture store. well adapted for that or any manufacturing business needing room. Possession immediate. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 5 3D-st., near the Bowery. Size of house, 25 by 45, two-story, attic, basement and sub-cellar. Will be rented for one or more years. Apply to A. J. DELAFIELD, No. 2 Wall-st., or at No. 36 3d-st., before 8 o'clock A. M. or after 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LEASE AND FOR SALE.—LEASE—TWO lots N. E. corner of Desbrosses and West-sts. Six Four lots fronting on Twenty-fourth-av., north side of 24th-st., and the five street lots in rear of the same. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LEASE—THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES NOS. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., five and six stories high, well lighted throughout; suitable for piano-forte factory, cracker bakery, or any manufacturing business. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW FIVE-STORY, WHITE marble front stores, Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., each 25x80 feet. Will be rented together or separate. Possession given immediately. Terms moderate. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 162 Grand-st

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WELL-KNOWN premises No. 86 Maiden-lane, connected with No. 15 Cedar-st., occupied for many years by Messrs. Clark & Brown seating-house. For terms and conditions, apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 120 West 34th-st. For cards of admission, terms, &c., apply to JAMES CRUICKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable store and dwelling, No. 884½ Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 106 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE three-story and basement house corner of Clark and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—NOS. 103, 105 and 107 Mercer-st., 50 by 104 feet. Apply at room No. 1, No. 74 Broadway.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER Let low rent, by JOHN GAUDE, No. 102 Walker-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The seventy-eighth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution, for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences, and in Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering, will commence Feb. 18, 1863, when students will be admitted to advanced standing in the two lower classes.
The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding Seminary in the State; $40 for fourteen weeks' board, fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences, and music. A first-class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

$70 50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION half-year, from Feb. 20 to July 22, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes)—11 teachers.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS, HEALTHFUL EXERCISE AND AMUSEMENT.—Classes for ladies, gentlemen and boys, accompanied with music, at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 25th-st., near 5th-av. Ladies' class under the direction of Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
B. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 572 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY, WHO HAS devoted several years to the business of instruction, and who is possessed of the most flattering testimonials as to her ability and success as a teacher, would be pleased to find a home for a short time in an institution or family for which her services would be given as a compensation. She is also competent and would be willing to accept the supervision of a small household. In either of the above capacities, the advertiser believes that the duties would be so faithfully performed as to elicit the approbation of her employers. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address W., No. 331 Fulton-av., corner of Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF UNIversity education, and large general reading, prevented by ill-health from teaching in the schools, desires engagements as above; particular attention given to studies in history and English literature; excellent references. Address I. J. K., Station G.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LEFT, ON SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, at the stable of PATRICK TONER, No. 19 Monroe-st., a HORSE and WAGON. Notice is hereby given by the proprietor of the said stable, that if the above is not called for within ten days from date, said horse and wagon will be sold to pay expenses.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, IN BROADWAY, NEAR 14th-st., a small GOLD WATCH, broken from the chain. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 8 Brevoort-place, 14th-st.

FOUND—A PURSE, WITH MONEY. THE LADY who lost a purse in a Broadway stage, on Tuesday afternoon, 10th inst., about 3½ P. M., can find it by calling upon A. L. BASSETT, No. 51 Beekman-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., on the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.
A front of eight hundred feet on the river by two hundred and fifty deep, with water grant and dock.
Also two hundred desirable building lots situated on Vernon and Webster avs., in the centre of the village.
N. B.—To Let, several houses fronting the river.
For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, where a map of the property can be seen from 11½ to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 8th avs., 33d and 34th sts., in lots to suits purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.
The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st. and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 8th-av., each 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)
The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th-st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.
For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A VERY VALuable property on Newtown Creek, adjoining Hunter's Point and Brooklyn, only one-half mile up the creek from the East River.
The tract here offered has a water frontage of more than one-half a mile on good navigable water, with the Flushing Railroad running through it, skirting the water front a convenient distance to admit of switches upon wharves which might be built, or upon the premises of any manufactories for which this location is so admirably adapted. This tract contains about 66 acres, will lay out over 350 lots, allowing streets 60 feet wide. It is only about one mile from the termini of four ferries—the James-slip, 10th-st., 23d-st and 34th-st.
This most valuable property, embracing so many acres, and offered, as it is, by the acre, is eminently desirable as an investment for capitalists, to whom it is especially commended. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN 6TH AND 6TH AVS., No. 74 West 47th-st., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in splendid order; neighborhood one of the best in the City, and on the block opposite Dr. Ward's magnificent mansion; price $10,250. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 95 West 47th-st.; mornings from 8 to 10 or evenings from 6 to 9, or at No. 82 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3. Any broker who sells the above I will pay him a commission.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story houses, Nos. 28 and 24 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the street is one of the best improved in the City. Price of No. 28, $13,250; of No. 24, $11,250. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 95 West 47th-st.—mornings from 8 to 10; evenings from 6 to 9; or at No. 82 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3. Also, for sale No. 162 East 10th-st., near 2d-av., $10,000. Any broker who sells the above I will pay him a commission.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout. 58 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME COTtage, with modern improvements, together with two lots of ground, 51x100, with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., on the southeast corner of 34th-st and 1st-av.; 35th-st, being the crown street, and the block well improved and occupied by the owners, as well as the surroundings, makes this a most desirable location for a residence. Will be sold without the corner lot if desired. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st.

CHAMBERS-STREET.—THE DESIRABLY-located house and lot No. 9 Chambers-st. is now offered for sale. Being within half a block of the City Hall and new Court-house, it is considered an excellent opportunity for persons desiring to invest as property in the vicinity is constantly improving. For particulars apply to Dr. JAS. R. CHILTON, No. 93 Prince st.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD N. J. Land in large or small tracts, also, garden or fruit farms, or Cranberry lands, one to twenty acres, terms easy. Village lots for $10. Send stamp for circular. mechanics and agents wanted. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 51 Cedar-st.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE BUILDING FOR SALE—Location below City Hall. The building is modern, in complete order, and producing good revenue. In order to close, will be sold at a great sacrifice for c

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more conpons on the three years seven and three-tenths per cent. Bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, *at any time before that date.*

Holders avalling themselves of the above, will have thsir conpons examined, and checks given for them on the 19th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schednles will be furnished npon application at the interost desk of this office.

In addition to the conpons dne on the 19th inst., the following may be inserted in the schedules: those payable 19th February, 1862, and 19th August, 1862, hnt none others. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTION SALES

Solicited and attended to on favorable terms.

Also

Private sales of the same.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 33 Wall-st.

Late with Adrian H. Muller, Esq.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.—D. M. SEAMAN, late with A. H. MULLER, will hold an auction sale of stocks Tuesday 17th inst. Parties having securities to dispose of can have them offered on liberal terms; office No. 33 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,

Corner of Wall and Nassau-Streets.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000

From Statement for year ending December 31, 1862.

Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863.....	$1,185,540 75
Total amount of Premiums.....	1,035,243 64
Net Profits.....	228,769 14

Divideod for the year to Stockholders ...14 1-6 per cent,
Guaranteed cash divideed to dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums eareed dnring the year, whether loss has accrued or not..... 15 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

Dealers with this Compaey will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lien of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned dnrieg the year, npon all new risks nnder the New-York form of policy, as follows.

1. Upoe every open policy (cargo risks) npon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and npward, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks npon cargo and freight, a retnrn of fifteen per ceet.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a retnrn of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Rowe, of C. Dord & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
George Miln,
Abel Denison, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
Thos. A. G. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harbecks & Halsey.
Thos. Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
Albert E. Kent, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
Thos. S. Dickerson, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
Wm. B. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J. Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Galway, Casado & Teller.
Jos. Morrison.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxtun.
David Ogden.
B. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Ezra Nye.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence, Myers & Co.
Chas. A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
Geo. B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jawitt M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by

WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1863.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held on the 10th inst., the followieg gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES FREELAND,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
LEWIS J. HEARN,	SAMUEL SWACK,
HIRAM E. ST JOHN,	ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE,	D. S. VOORHEES.
JAMES HARPER,	JAS. V. SCHOONMAKER,
LEWIS HURST,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
JOHN L. SPADER,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	JOHN LEFFERTS.
LEVERITT H. SAGE,	CORNELIUS J. BERGEN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	ALEXR. W. BENNEM,
JAMES B COOPER,	JAMES TITUS.
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	JESSE C. ROWAN.
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	ANDREW FITZGERALD.
HENRY TIENKEN.	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
EDWARD HARVEY.	WILLIAM SPADER.

At a subsequent meetieg of the Board, Mr. T. J. BERGEN having declined a reelection, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, jr., Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S. { 1881 6 per cent. Bonds. 1871 5 per cent. Bonds. 1874 5 per cent. Bonds. 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds. 7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes. 1 year 6 per cent. Certificates. Demand Notes for duties.

AND

AMERICAN GOLD,

BY

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Standing Committees of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at the roome of the Institute, in the Cooper Union Building. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M. and closed at 7 o'clock P. M. Messrs. Jireh Bnll, John W. Avery and Jas. B. Bensel, have been appointed Inspectors By order of the Trustees.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will pay their First Mortgage Boeds ie full, at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 10, 1863, at which time interest on said bonds will cease.

J. N. McGULLOUGH, President.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 2d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS. All kinds of blank books, writieg papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Friday, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Sergeant Major's chevrons, infantry.
Quartermasters' Sergeants' chevrons, infantry.
Quartermasters' Sergeants' chevrons, cavalry.
First Sergeants' chevroes, cavalry.
Corporals' chevrons, cavalry.
Bugle cords and tassels, artillery.
Bugle cords and tassels, cavalry.
Yellow worsted lace ½ Inch wide.
Company order books.
Company clothing account books,
Company descriptive books.
Company morning report books.
Regimental letter books.
Regimental descriptive books.
Regimental order books.

Which mnst conform in every respect to the samples at thie office, and be subject to inspection by a sworn Inspector

Bidders will state how soon they can make deliveries. Proposals must be accompaeied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals to be Indorsed "Proposals for furnishing 'Chevrons,' 'Bugle Cords,' or 'Books,'" as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster Geeeral,
United States Army.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Feb. 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 14th day of March 1863, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with forty thousand gallons of the best quality pure wieter strained sperm oil, to be divided ieto two lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of disposit, to be designated by the inspecting officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each, of from eighty to one hnndred gallons.

Either lot or all of them msy be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartowe, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery mnst be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1—Thirty thousaed gallons, (30,000,) on the 15th day of Juee, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gaugings can be completed. Lot No. 2—Ten thousand gallons, (10,000) on the 1st day of October, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gaugies can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the persoe or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure winter strained or hagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for ice hurnieg in lamps at a temperatnre of 32° or lower, Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usnal means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz., for specific gravity, by hurning to determioe the length of time the oil will burn in nntrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any other proper tests to arrive at correct coeclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a customhouse or other legally authorized and sworn ganger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the coetractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but eo bid will be coesidered for a less quantity than that specified as oee lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisemeet.

Bids submitted by differeet members of the same firm or copartnership will not be coesidered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be cOesidered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Departmeet, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each coetract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed withie ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied hy a written guarantee, signed by oee or more respoosible persons, and knowe to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisemeet, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to eeter into the coetract as aforesaid, he or they guaranety to make good the differeece between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and oe the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board:

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., for furnishing promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

20 Cavalry Standards with staffs complete.
100 Cavalry Trumpets with extra mouth-pieces.
100 Infantry (copper) Bugles with extra mouth-pieces.
500 Drum-heads, snare.
1,000 Drum Cords.
500 Fifes C.
30 Regimental Index Books.
30 Regimental General Order Books.
2,000 pounds Baling Rope.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schnylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals, the time of delivery and quantity bid for, and also the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract if awarded.

Builders are invited to be present at the openieg of the bids. G. H. CROWNER,
Deputy Quartermaster-Geeeral.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROposals for Ingot Copper," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of February, at 12 o'clock, for:

20,0000 POUNDS OF BEST MINNESOTA INGOT COPPER,

To be delivered immediately, at the Ordnance Yard, Washiegton, free of all expense to the Goverement, and subject to the usual inspection.

Each offer must be accompanied hy a written guaranty, signed by one or more respoesible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, settieg forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performaece of the work.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard-sts., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, 12th inst., to furnish at the Schuylkill Arsenal

FIVE HUNDRED HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES.

The tents to be made of cotton or pure linen duck, equal in weight to 12 oz., 28½ inch to the yard. The flies to be of 10 oz., 28½ inch cotton or pure linen duck; samples of material must accompany the bid. Bidders will state in the proposals the price, number bid for and how fast they can be delivered; and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present whee the bids are opened. G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, on or before the 15th day of March next, of one hundred and thirty mediee wagons, to be constructed after the model of Mr. Peetot, to be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, ie this city. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

G. H. CROSMAN,
(Signed) Deputy Quartermaster-Geeeral.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, LATE OF THE firm of of Day, Lawrence & Co., (successors to Wm. Smith, Brown & Co.,) has this day become associated with Messrs. HALSTED & BALDWIN, at No. 65 Wall-st. The new firm will continue the business of NOTE, STOCK and INSURANCE BROKERAGE, under the style of LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE,
ROBERT W. HALSTED,
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WM ANDERSON and JOHN BROWN, under the firm of ANDERSON & BROWN, as color manufacturers, at No. 358 Pearl-st., is this day dissolved by mutual cosent. The business will hereafter be conducted by WM. ANDERSON and FRED. O. PRICE, under the firm of ANDERSON & PRICE, who will settle the accounts of the late firm.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. HUDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

MR. ROBERT C. BUCHAN IS A MEMBER of our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863. JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST, WITH $3,500 capital, will hear of a very respectable business. Income now over $6,000 and increasing daily. No agents. Apply with real name. Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—2d floor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Graca, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed's'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured netil paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will eot be accountable for specie or valuables uoless bills of lading, having the valne expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICAN,

Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $10. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA,

TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. COSSETT,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River.

Price of passage, in current funds, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway.

Or at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steam-ship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March. Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY SANFORD,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or on our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA ONSMORE, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and sail on or about the 21st of February.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship

AMERICA or ILLINOIS

will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship

MOSES TAYLOR,

at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863,

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship

COLUMBIA,

D. B. Burton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.

No Bills of Ladieg signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Ceotral Americae Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Compaey, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well-knowe steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday..... Feb. 14
ETNA, Wednesday..... Saturday..... Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday..... Feb. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold or its equivaleut in currency

First Cabin.....	$80 Steerage..... $32 50
First cabin to Londoo.....	85 Steerage to London..... 35 50
First cabin to Paris.....	95 Steerage to Paris..... 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.	90 Steerage to Hamburg 37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremea, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstowe: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $10. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can hny tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2: SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana.....	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensioes. Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 28th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday rnne through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 A. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7½, begie at 8, over before 11.

FEB. 12,

THE LATE MR. WILKINS' COMEDY,

THE

BEST PRODUCED IN MANY YEARS,

PLAY, SCENERY, ACTING

Pronounced perfect,

will be repeated this evening,

THURSDAY,

antitled

HENRIETTE.

Emile Le Ferre.....	Mr. Lester Wallack
(Originally acted by him.)	
M. de la Tour.....	Mr. Charles Fisher
M. de Blossiere.....	Mr. Mark Smith
Paul, (originally acted by him).....	Mr. Floyd
Mr. Burdon.....	Mr. Parkes
Mons. Canard.....	Mr. Turner
Victor.....	Mr. Parsloe
Henriette.....	Mrs. Hoey
(Originally acted by her.)	
Madame de Blossiere.....	Miss Fanny Morant
(Her original character.)	
Marianne, half sister to Mme. la Tour..	Miss M. Henriques
Mme. Solange.....	Mrs. John Sefton
Rosalie de la Toor.....	Mrs. Reeves
Justiee.....	Miss Greene
The scenery.....	by..... Isherwood

ACT FIRST.

Drawing-room at Mme. la Tour's—The Statnette.

ACT SECOND.

Emile's apartment in the Chatean of Blolssiere—Civil War.

ACT THIRD.

Saloon and Conservatory at M. Bloissiere—The Tiger.

FRIDAY, third time, the very attractive Comedy,

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

SATURDAY, third time,

HENRIETTE.

MONDAY, Feb. 16, never acted here,

The celebrated comedy,

MARRIED LIFE.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband" "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," and "Pauline."

WINTER GARDEN.

FOURTH NIGHT
OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, Feb. 12,
EDWIN BOOTH

Will appear in his great role of

OTHELLO.

Mr. GEORGE JAMISON

as

IAGO,

Being his first appearance since his return from Europe.

Desdemoea.....	Miss Ada Clifton
Emelia.....	Mrs. Wilkieson
Cassio.....	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Rodrigo.....	Mr. W. Davidge

Doors open at 6¾; oeemence at 7½.

FRIDAY, 13th, EDWIN BOOTH

Will appear as

HAMLET.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway.

Director..... Carl Anschutz

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12,
90th Opera Night.
BENEFIT OF MR. LOTTI.
MARTHA.

Romantic, comic Opera, in 4 acts, by Flotow.

Admission: Boxes $5 and $6; orchestra and reserved seats, 75 cents; parquet and first tier, 50 cents; second tier, 25 cents.

DIVIDENDS

OSWEGO & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THIS COMPANY will pay a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of $3 12½ PER CENT., free of the Government tax, on the 20th day of February instant.

Stockholders in New-York City will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse: all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days *paid at the office of the Treasurer only.* Transfer books close from the 10th to the 20th inst. The Bonds of this Company coming due in 1863 and 1864 will be paid on presentation at the Chemical Bank, New-York, or at the Lake Ontario Bank.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 12th, and reopen on the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half per cent, has been declared oe the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 9, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent, free from Government tax, payable 16th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th of February, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Aenual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax,

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Further Reports of the Affair at Charleston.

An Acknowledgment of Failure by the Richmond Papers.

A Curious Rebel Canard.

Reported Sinking of the Sloop-of-War Brooklyn by the Alabama, Florida and Harriet Lane.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have received files of papers from Richmond and other points in the rebel States, which contain matters of interest. We give below such extracts as are of the most immediate importance. The tone of these papers, in regard to the so-called blockade raising, has wonderfully changed. The Richmond *Waig* has the following:

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Feb. 8.

ROBERT BUNCA, the British Consul, sailed yesterday in the British war steamer *Cadmus*. From the officers of that steamer we learn that *the results of the late naval engagements were much less substantial than was supposed. No Yankee vessel was sunk.* The *Mercedita* was at Port Royal, whither she had been towed in a disabled condition. The impression among her crew that she was sinking was caused by water rushing into the hold from her boilers, which were perforated by shot. The Yankee gunboats *Quaker City* and *Keystone State* were also struck, and badly damaged.

There were several killed and wounded on board of each of these three vessels. The new *Ironsides* is still off the bar. She goes out to sea every morning, but returns close in every evening, to participate in any night engagement.

The impression prevails among the officers of the blockading squadron that Savannah will be attacked before Charleston will.

The Yankees confess that the iron-clad *Montauk* was much injured during the engagement at Genesis Point. During the latter part of the fight her turret refused to work.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF CONSUL BUNCH.

The Charleston *Mercury*, in announcing the withdrawal, by his Government, of Mr. ROBERT BUNCH, Consular Agent of her Britannic Majesty at that port, says:

It is said that, under the prospect of a formidable attack on Charleston, it would not be proper to expose the obnoxious Mr. BUNCH, deprived of his official position, to the hostility of the Yankee forces, should they succeed; therefore, the *Cadmus* has been sent to remove him out of the way of any such unpleasantness. It seems more probable, however, that the real motive of his withdrawal is a desire on the part of Lord LYONS and of the British Administration to gratify the United States Government in the removal of Mr. BUNCH, whose views and course has been more unprejudiced and just to the Confederate States than their own. Yet, while proceeding to do so, it accords with British custom to avoid sacrificing an officer who has done his best for his country, and at the same time, also to avoid, as far as practicable, the appearance to the Confederate States of removing an officer because of his fairness and supposed friendly bias. The danger to Mr. BUNCH of remaining longer in Charleston, may be a mere diplomatic reason on the part of Lord LYONS for his immediate transfer to London.

We throw out these views which occur to us for whatever they may be worth. Every one must judge for himself.

REBEL REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

PORT HUDSON, La., Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.

Deserters are constantly coming in from the enemy at Baton Rouge. For the past two weeks several have arrived every day. All concur in confirming the reported disaffection in BANKS' army. They state that numerous officers had resigned in consequence of the arrival of negro regiments; that the army is completely demoralized, and in some cases has reached revolt; and that one regiment is confined in the Penitentiary for laying down their arms.

Reliable information states the force at Baton Rouge at 15,000. There are no indications of an advance. It is reported that the movement several days since arose from a change of camp.

BANKS is stated to have said, "My army has gone to hell—it is useless to deny it."

A report coming from Baton Rouge represents that the sinking of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* was by the C. S. steamers *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Harriet Lane*—the *Brooklyn* having been sent in pursuit of the latter.

[The absurdity of the report is evident from the fact that the *Florida* was at Nassau on Jan. 30, and the *Harriet Lane* still in the harbor of Galveston at our latest advices, which are more recent than could have reached Richmond *via* Port Hudson.—ED. TIMES.]

The gunboat *Essex* made her weekly visit on Sunday last, and was fired upon by our pickets. One Yankee is reported killed. She shelled our pickets for an hour, but nobody was hurt.

Deserters says that BANKS cannot depend upon his army—hence the delay in advancing.

BATON ROUGE.

The Port Hudson [La.] *News* says recent movements of the Yankees at Baton Rouge would indicate that no immediate attack was contemplated by them on the former place. They are hard at work fortifying the latter place. Several regiments of their troops are in a state of insubordination, and have been confined in the Penitentiary for refusing to fight.

LATER FROM KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Feb. 6.

A special dispatch from McMinnville, Tenn., to the Augusta press, dated the 5th, says that information from Kentucky has been received there that the Ohio and Federal [Kentucky] regiments at Frankfort had fought each other half an hour, resulting in 8 Ohioans killed and 17 wounded. The Kentuckians had 5 killed and 11 wounded.

The Federal Gen. RAYNOLDS' Division moved to Alexandria, Tenn., yesterday, for the purpose of destroying the flouring mills there. A portion MORGAN'S cavalry fought them several hours, but, owing to the enemy's vastly superior force, they had to fall back. The enemy's lose was 1 killed, 37 wounded and 28 prisoners. Our loss was 1 wounded.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. JOHNSTON.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON returned to Atlanta a few nights since. He expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the condition of affairs in Mississippi, and he speaks hopefully of the cause everywhere.

The Knoxville *Register* has the following paragraph, indicating the displacement of BRAGG by Gen. JOHNSTON:

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY—*or more properly we should now say from Jo. Johnston's army*—we learn from the Winchester *Bulletin*, of the 2d, that the troops are in fine spirits, with souls in arms and eager for the fray. The enemy are advancing in three columns—one by railroad, and two by the pikes leading from Murfreesboro. Unless the rapid fall of rain retarded their progress, we may expect at any moment to hear of a battle. ROSECRANS is compelled to fight, or leave Tennessee for want of subsistence. The conflict, if it does come off, will be a desperate one.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

This Yankee General, says the *Southern Confederacy*, of the 31 inst., is now said to be lying dangerously ill with pneumonia at his camp at Murfreesboro.

GEN. STERLING PRICE.

This distinguished General, says the Greenville (Tenn.) *Banner*, passed here on Saturday last *en route* for Richmond. He came out upon the platform of the car, and during the few minutes the cars stayed he entered freely into conversation with the bystanders. The General is the picture of health, large and robust, will weigh over two hundred pounds, and very gray for a man of that age.

LATER FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 9th.

A dispatch from our special reporter at Fredericksburgh, dated on the 7th, says that flags of truce came over on Friday and Saturday, but no papers were obtained, HOOKER having forbade exchanges.

Mrs. ERASTUS CONWAY and two children, who left Fredericksburgh during the bombardment, came over in the truce boat on Saturday. DEPP and J. LANE GREEN, of Falmouth, have been arrested and carried to Washington.

There was great activity on the other side of the river on Friday, during the day and night. The cars were running all night. Troops were seen moving up the river Saturday morning, and it is thought some went off by the cars Saturday morning.

A signal gun was fired on the Yankee side about 11 o'clock Friday morning, for some cause. Firing was heard up the river Saturday morning. The rumbling of artillery, as if in motion, down the river, was distinctly heard all last night.

The balloon was up Friday and Saturday.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Friday, Feb. 6.

Snow fell yesterday to the depth of three inches. This was succeeded in the evening by rain, which continued during the night. The river is rising, and the roads are doubtless in a terrible condition on the Stafford side. The enemy were quite active yesterday. Large trains of wagons, supposed to contain pontoons, being in motion, and going down the river. The noise much resembled that of the memorable morning of the 12th of December.

It is more than probable that but for the rain, something would have turned up here to-day. As it is, the Yankee army is most probably stuck in the mud. All is quiet this morning. Some half dozen guns in a new battery were run out yesterday just opposite the town, and sky rockets were sent up by Yankees from several points last night.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wilmington *Journal*, of the 2d inst., says: "We are without further news from operations in this State, either by land or water. The steamers and transports which passed Swansboro' and New-River on Friday, must have a more Southern destination than Wilmington, or they would have been heard from ere this, and yet it is difficult to account for their being so close ashore as to be in sight from the points indicated, otherwise than upon the supposition that they were designed for this point. They have not made their appearance, however, nor have the celebrated 'two columns' from Newbern or Beaufort yet shown themselves in the vicinity of Goldsboro or Wilmington."

TORIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Salisbury, N. C., *Watchman* learns, from good authority, that a large number of deserters and tories have banded together in that section of country where the counties of Moore, Randolph and Montgomery join, and have committed numerous and serious disturbances against the lives and property of true Confederate citizens.

THE ATTACK AT GENESIS POINT.

The Savannah *News* gives the following particulars of the second attack on the *Montauk* on Fort McAllister:

After the death of Maj. GALLIE, the command of the post devolved upon GEORGE W. ANDERSON, Jr., who was assisted by Col. ROBERT H. ANDERSON, commander of the reserve infantry corps. Both these gentlemen evinced great ability, and during the continuance of the bombardment fought the fort well.

The fort was but slightly injured. A portion of the parapet in front of the 10 inch columbiad was destroyed; the gunners never flinched, but fought their guns with spirit, even when thus exposed to the enemy's combined fire. A trunnion of one of the 32-pounders was destroyed by a shell, which disabled the gun. This was the only injury our guns received, which were fired with great precision, the shot and shell falling fast and thick upon the iron-clad. The other gunboats were out of range; consequently the iron-clad received all the attention of the batteries.

A large number of hands were immediately put to work to repair the damage done to the battery, and by night they were completed and again in fighting order, well supplied with powder and shot.

The Federal fleet consisted of one iron-clad, one mortar-boat, and three gunboats. The iron-clad came up within 800 yards of the fort and anchored. During the action she was frequently struck by the shot from our batteries. Several shots passed through her smoke-stack, and at one time two shot struck her turret at the same time, when she ceased firing and retired, evidently injured.

The four other Federal boats did not come nearer than a mile and a half to two miles of the batteries. But they were within range, and threw shot and shell with great accuracy.

DEATH OF HENRY L. PINKNEY.

Hon. HENRY L. PINKNEY, the founder of the Charleston *Mercury*, died in that city on the 30 inst. He was formerly a member of the United States Congress from that District. It was his father who submitted the "Constitution of the United States" to the Congress of 1787, the larger portion of which was adopted. Hon. WM. ELLIOTT, another prominent South Carolinian, is dead.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Abolishment of the Grand Divisions—The Causes which have led to it—A new Division of Picked Regiments—How the Appointment of Gen. Hooker is Received.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

By an order in be issued to-day the Grand Divisions of the army known as the "Right, Centre and Left," are to be done away with, and the old organization of corps restored. The project of dividing the army into divisions, each one composing two or more corps, was first discussed by Gen. MCCLELLAN at Bakersville, Md., and put into effect by Gen. BURNSIDE at Warrenton, when he assumed command. The object of this change was not to relieve the General Commanding from any responsibility as the head of the army, but to diminish his arduous labor by dividing among three the business and detail which had previously devolved upon one Department. In this respect the new plan has succeeded admirably. Each division has been an army within itself, independent of the other, and possessing all the functions of a strictly separate command. Each Division General has superintended the issuing of all discharges, furloughs, &c., Post-office and other duties pertaining to the business department of his command, thereby lessening the duties connected with the head department, and simplifying and expediting the business to a great army. In this respect, then, the change has proved successful, but it has been found that this division of the troops into three separate commands occasions on their part a lack of interest in the army proper, and regard and devotion for the General-in-Chief. They come to identify themselves with the division to which they belong, regarding it as their army, and its commander as their leader. The result is a want of unity, and of that mutual regard and sympathy which should be cherished by the various commands for each other. Envy, jealousy, a spirit of contention and detraction have frequently shattered armies more than all the fiery missiles of the enemy combined.

It has likewise been found that the placing of subordinate Generals so nearly on a footing with the General-in-Chief, causes them to be envious of one another—envious of their head—dictatorial to him—assuming an importance which does not belong to them—eager to displace him, and deliberately plotting to this end. Undoubtedly these were the considerations which occasion a return to the old organization. Corps commanders will doubtless be clothed with much more authority than has hitherto been granted them—transacting much of the corps business, which in the past has been attended to, final, at the General, and afterward at the Division headquarters.

Simultaneously with this change, a new "corps flag" has been adopted, to be swallow-tailed, consisting of blue field, with Maltese cross in centre, directly under the number of the corps painted in red. These flags are to be hoisted at all the corps headquarters.

A new division, composed of picket regiments, has been organized in the Sixth Corps. Brig.-Gen. CALVIN E. PRATT, of Brooklyn, who entered the service as Colonel of the Thirty-first New-York, has been assigned to this important command. His Staff, just completed, consists of the following officers:

First Lieut. Adam E. King, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. H. M. Swift, Commissary.

First Lieut. James B. McKinley, Inspector.

First Lieut. Enoch Totten, Ald-de-Camp.

First Lieut. Oliver Beaumont, Ald-de-Camp.

Col. TAYLOR, of the Thirty-third Rochester Regiment, has been assigned to the position made vacant by Gen. PRATT'S promotion, viz.: commander of the First Brigade, Howe's Division.

Mr. J. B. HAMMOND, known to the public by frequent contributions to the New-York *World*, and afterward *Tribune*, under the cognomen of "Bartlett," has received an appointment on Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S Staff, with the rank of First-Lieutenant.

A portion of headquarters which, a week ago tomorrow, moved to the spot designated for a new encampment, have since returned, and it is now doubtful whether Gen. HOOKER will move at all.

A new order has just been promulgated forbidding further exchange of newspapers with parties across the river. Since the army came to Falmouth this has been carried on to an alarming extent, not only privately but officers have recklessly sent Northern papers over to the enemy, which contained invaluable information for them. Arrangements are soon to be completed whereby every one of those correspondents who publish contraband news will be summarily brought to justice.

The appointment of Gen. HOOKER as Commander-in-Chief, is variously received by the army. To speak truthfully, confidence in the powers at the Capital have become so impaired that the soldiers have come to regard all the changes and plans with indifference. Every one, however, feels that the new General will do one or two things, and that right speedily—destroy the rebel army, or our own. The military authorities at Washington owe it to the country, to the army and to themselves, that "Fighting Joe's" campaign be made morally certain of success. What else will warrant them in the change which they have made in commanders? Had they sent Gen. BANKS to the James River for the purpose of withdrawing a portion of the enemy, and thereby rendering Gen. BURNSIDE'S battle a victory, the discouragement and dissatisfaction now prevalent in the army and among the people would not exist. The soldiers are not influenced by political prejudices or outside motives. What they require is a general who will win victories. Make them believe that such a one is in command over them, and we shall hear no more of the power and virtues of bygone chiefs. Never shall I forget the ovation which Gen. BURNSIDE received on the night preceding the battle of Fredericksburgh, when he rode among the fifty-thousand men on the plain below, the City." The scene will never pass from the memory of any one who participated.

It was the general impression that the enemy, small in number, had retreated from their works.

A cloud of doubt had hung over the movements and operations of the rebels. Their guns and position are unknown to us, but our gallant BRANNAN, instead of being kept at check through the long Winter months, by the display of numerous pickets and camp-fires, has fearlessly crossed the river and solved the mystery. So reasoned officer and private, and such cheers as rent the sky, have rarely been heard on the eve of battle. Ranks opened and closed spontaneously around him as the General rode forward. Regiment after regiment threw their caps in the air, or clapped their hands in a frenzy of admiration and approbation. Had the military authorities done their duty to Gen. BURNSIDE, he would from that time forward have been the idol of the Army—will they now perform their duty to Gen. HOOKER, or must the nation drink still deeper of the cup of humiliation?

J.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The State Agricultural Society—A Grinding Committee Already Proposed—Improving the Navigation of the Hudson—The Annual Appropriation Bill—Inselvent Insurance Companies—The McClellan Resolutions—The Susquehanna Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1863.

The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society has called to the Capital a large number of the representative men of our State, among the most conspicuous of whom is the venerable Ex-Gov. KING. The Assembly promptly yielded an hour of its usual session to give the Society the use of its chamber—a graceful compliment that conferred honor on both. The House, therefore, met at 10 instead of 11 o'clock, the Society taking its place at 12.

It is not an auspicious indication that the "Grinding Committee" is proposed so soon. At best it is a doubtful contrivance, and the longer it is postponed the better—indeed, dispensed with altogether—unless there should be found to be some special reason for resorting to this irregular method of legislation. In 1857, a grinding committee at an early day resulted in upwards of 1700 laws, and swamped everybody and everything connected therewith.

It is doubtful whether a measure of greater importance will be brought in during the session than the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River. Not this State alone, but all the West have a direct interest in the uninterrupted navigation of the Hudson. Petitions for the proposed improvement are coming in from all parts of the State.

Mr. DEPEW, on behalf of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Annual Appropriation bill for the support of the Government. In the bill is $300,000 for the military of the State.

Mr. LEARY'S proposed bills to allow the Second-avenue Railroad Company to alter their route, and to reduce the fare on the New-York City Railroads, will attract attention.

The Standing Committees of the Assembly, more especially those on Ways and Means, the Judiciary, Cities, Railroads, are hard at work, with a large amount of bills before them.

Mr. SHERWOOD, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, will bring forward an important bill relative to insolvent Insurance Companies and the manner of winding them up:

Section 1 provides that no action shall be commenced or maintained on a premium note, unless within six years from the termination of the policy; in cases where six years have elapsed before the passage of this act then action may be brought in one year.

Section 2 provides that in actions on premium notes, commenced more than thirty days after the policy expires or the surrender of the same, there shall be recovered only the amount of the assessments, with interest from the time when the same became due.

Section 3 provides that in suits to recover on premium notes, the defendant may require the plaintiff to give security for costs; and the law applicable to security for costs brought in the name of trustees, is made to apply; the plaintiff's attorney shall be liable for the defendant's costs, and the Court shall have power to compel new and sufficient security.

Section 4 provides that this act shall apply to actions now pending.

Section 5 provides that every Receiver shall file with the County Clerk, at least once in six months, a written statement on oath, showing the amount collected by or for him, of whom collected, expenditures, the balance, &c.

This bill strikes for a thorough reform of the mode of closing up defunct Insurance Companies in this State, and is timely, as well as thorough.

The preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. DAILY, inviting Gen. MCCLELLAN to the Capital, provoked considerable debate, or rather the amendments moved by Mr. REDINGTON, in the course of which no small amount of cheap clap-trap was indulged in, pending which, the House adjourned for the Agricultural Society.

The bill proposed by Mr. T. C. FIELDS, to give residents in the vicinity of Carmansville the benefits of the Croton, has special interest for that locality.

The speech of Mr. PRINDLE last evening was an able and eloquent effort in defence of the Administration; and it placed that gentleman in the foremost rank of debaters in the House. It was listened to by crowded galleries and lobbies, and won applause not alone from the speaker's political friends.

The Susquehannah Railroad is creeping its way in the Senate, with hopeful prospects of passing. The zeal with which the measure is urged claims respect even from its opponents. Its passage in that body is not doubted.

It is understood that the Supply bill will be reported in the House at an early day. That reservoir of expenditures, from which a thousand rivulets flow—making, in the whole, a golden flood to many pockets, may well be the object of peculiar attention from the appointed guardians. The tendency is ever to use the Supply bill to obtain money as a last expedient; and while it doubtless sometimes happens that just items are rejected, unjust ones are probably as frequently rejected.

The rumbling of the Broadway Railroad is heard in the distance, and its arrival is daily expected. It is said that the bill will not be opposed hereafter by the princely merchant who has heretofore been the head and front of the opposition. Having moved his great store up town, it is said he wants the cars to bring his Jersey and Brooklyn customers to him. It is doubtful whether support for such reasons will not be as hurtful to the bill as was opposition for better ones.

There are other railway projects yet to come. The favorable moment for their introduction has not arrived—and it never may. The temper of the Assembly, to say nothing of the Senate, in regard to this class of questions, may be a little doubtful. It was doubtless a slander to say that bills of this class could be passed with reasons that convince the intellect by way of the pocket. The intimation of such a thing would exhibit a wanton disregard of propriety, and would be no more or less than a deliberate impeachment of the character of members. There may be some that are poor, but they are all honest.

RODERICK.

Proceedings of the State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The State Agricultural Society met at the Assembly Chamber at 1 o'clock this afternoon, Hon. E. CORNELL presiding.

The Treasurer's report was read. It shows the receipts for the year, $17,169 02; expenditures, $13,354 96, including $4,486 77 paid on premiums of the last State Fair; cash on hand, $3,814 06, including the State appropriation of $2,000 for flax machinery premiums.

The report of B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary, was then read.

A Committee was appointed by districts to appoint officers for the ensuing year.

The Committee retired, and, on their return, Hon. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES reported the following as the officers:

President—EDWARD G. FAILE, of Westchester. *Vice-Presidents*—J. B. Johnson, of New-York; Samuel Thorn, Herman Wendell, Chauncey Boughton, Ela Merlem, C. J. Hays, B. M. Baker and T. C. Peters. *Corresponding Secretaries*—Benjamin P. Johnson and Erastus Corning, Jr. *Executive Committee*—James O. Sheldon, Samuel Campbell, D. D. Moor, Joseph McGraw, Jr., and Joseph Grainger.

Utica was recommended as the place to hold the State Fair. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Dr. FITCH, Entomologist of the Society, delivered an address upon the subject of "Insect Depredations." Hon. S. RANDALL read an essay on "Rabies in Sheep." The Report of the Committee on Flax Cotton was read by JOHN S. GOULD. It gives as the impression of the Committee that the time for the profitable cultivation of flax cotton was near. President CORNELL gave a statement of the agricultural condition of Europe, from personal observation. Hon. BENJAMIN P. THOMPSON, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, gave a very entertaining account of his recent visit to the London Exhibition. Adjourned till to-morrow.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution to compensate the sailors of the gunboat *Cairo* for loss of clothing. Passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, protesting against the proposed enlargement of the canals of Illinois and New-York.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the bill for the construction of a marine cable.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, also, from the same Committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill for the construction of a military and postal road from Washington to New-York.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill to amend the Fugitive Slave act.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported back the bill to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security. Passed.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) called up the bill for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, from Minnesota. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill to increase the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals in the volunteer service. It provides for an increase of 30 Major-Generals and 170 Brigadier-Generals—making the whole number 70 Major-Generals and 270 Brigadier-Generals.

Mr. GRIMES was opposed to the bill, and asked for the ayes and nays on its passage.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, [Union,) wanted to know how many of these Generals were not on duty. He thought that this increase would add greatly to the expenses of the Government.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said many Generals had been appointed when the new forces were raised. He did not believe that so many were needed, and he thought that some limit had better be placed on the number, or else nominations of new Generals would be sent to the Senate every day.

Mr. GRIMES said there was more objection to the quality of the Generals than to the quantity. Many of our Generals ought to be removed, and better men put in their places.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Chair called up the special order, viz.: the bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipation. But the unfinished business of yesterday, the Currency bill, being first in order, was taken up.

An amendment offered by Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) was adopted, providing that if any banks or banking association engaged in banking, shall be a holder of United States bonds to the amount of 50 per cent. of its capital stock, it may transfer and deliver to the United States Treasurer, such bonds, or part thereof, in the manner provided by this act, and will be entitled to receive circulating notes equal to 90 per cent. of the bonds so transferred and delivered.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said this bill could not be regarded as a war measure, although everything proposed now was brought forward as a great measure, or as something to save the Union. The bill could have no effect for nine two or three years, and he supposed the war was to come to an end at no distant period; he thought it would be of short duration. But this bill was put forward as a great financial measure, and its general object and aim was to withdraw local bank circulation all over the country, and establish in the place thereof a great National currency; and, unless the object was attained, the bill would fail. But what would be the effect of a measure, and in New-England especially, and in most of the Middle and Western States? The business and all the interests of the people were intimately connected and bound up with these local banks, and, winding up all these banks, would create such a state of distress and financial confusion as could not be described. And it might be well to inquire, if we had the power to extinguish all these banks, even in these times, when it is almost deemed heretical to question the extent of power. There are many powers which belong to the State, which are entirely independent of the action of Congress; such as the right of State taxation, certain State laws, &c. The Supreme Court decided, in a case in Maryland, that the United States might establish a bank with branches, and a State could not tax them. And in a case in Kentucky the court decided that local banks were constitutional, and a State had a perfect right to authorize them. That right must certainly be independent of the General Government; and if a State could not tax a United States institution out of existence, then the General Government could not tax a State institution out of existence. They might as well undertake to tax the schools and colleges of New-England so heavily as to compel them to close. He had great doubts of the propriety of the United States becoming responsible for the redemption of these bills. The United States at one time established a bank with a capital of thirty-five millions; and that bank was only closed because it was regarded as a dangerous political engine, which could be used by a party in power. But this bill proposed to establish a bank with a capital of three hundred millions, and to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to establish three thousand banks throughout the country, mostly under his control. Now, if the old United States Bank furnished well-grounded apprehensions of being used as a dangerous political engine, what could be said of the present scheme? If the Secretary of the Treasury should be furnished with all this power, and should choose to use it, he would be a most bungling politician if he could not make himself President any day. In a time of war no nation was expected to pay all its expenses as it went along. If it paid the interest on its debt, that was all that was ever expected. And that we were now doing, and could continue to do. He did not see how the proposed plan was any better than the plan we were now pursuing of issuing paper, which circulated among the people. But instead of issuing the amount we needed, which would go out among the people without any cost to the Government to place it in circulation, it was proposed to establish all these banks, and pay them twelve millions per annum for circulating these notes. That was the plain English of the scheme. In regard to the claim that this bill was to establish uniform currency, he contended that it was as impossible to make a uniform currency by law as to regulate the circulation of the blood. In former times, when great statesmen undertook to establish a paper currency, they never thought of putting it upon any other ground than that of being redeemable in specie. The only basis upon which they pretended to issue paper money, was from its immediate relation to that which the world regarded as a permanent value. When the United States Bank was established it was not proposed to extinguish State banks. That, with other extraordinary powers, was left to be brought forward in these latter days. He contended that the proposed tax of 2 per cent. on circulation was equal to 3 or 4 per cent. on their capital, which would necessarily cause the banks to suspend operations. If the manufacturer was taxed a per centage on his productions, he could place the tax on the price of his goods and the burden would not fall on him solely. But the banks could do no such thing. He contended that there would be no inducement for capitalists to establish these banks, even if the others were destroyed. They would have to invest one hundred thousand dollars in United States bonds at a fixed value for twenty years, and they could have ninety thousand dollars for circulation. But they must keep twenty-five per cent. in their vaults. They would get four thousand dollars from the Government, and five thousand dollars as interest on the ninety thousand dollars in circulation. There would be no exchange, and that was all they could make without cheating. The regular expenses, together with the amount kept in their vaults, would be $3,800, leaving only a little over $5,000. He considered it very unwise, at a time like this, to put in operation an experiment of this kind, destroying local banks, and bringing ruin on the people. Without the assistance of the banks, the State of Vermont could not have placed her regiments in the field.

Mr. SHERMAN thought that under this bill the banks could make a reasonable profit. But if not, and no inducement could be offered to organize these banks, then this whole scheme would fail to the ground, and no harm would be done. The Honorable Senator from Vermont had argued that the United States would receive no benefit from this bill. But suppose we could induce the banks of the country to withdraw about one hundred millions of their circulation and invest in United States bonds, and take instead this new circulation, it would immediately create a demand for bonds to a large extent over the real demand of one hundred millions. The United States would get the benefit, and these banks would be useful as depositories, and convenient for the collection of all debts. He claimed that the bill would not destroy the local banks. But they might, without any difficulty, come under the operation of the bill. He knew that many capitalists were ready to go into this business of banking, and he thought that in six months, at least, fifty millions of bonds would be taken in this way. He could see none of the dangers feared by the Senator, but thought this measure calculated to maintain the credit and preserve the nationality of the Government.

Mr. COLLAMER replied at some length, reaffirming the positions he had taken.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) thought, if there was anything in this bill, it was good. There might not be much demand for these banks and notes in the East, but in the West there would be, as their circulation was mostly gone, and this measure would furnish them with a better currency than they had. The question of carrying on this war was a question of finance. If we could keep up our finances, we could carry on the war. He thought it the duty of the Government to protect its own currency and tax banks, if necessary. This was a question, whether we should protect a few banks in the East or protect this great nation. He would sacrifice the banks, and niggers, and everything else, to save this nation. They of the West did not want the notes of Eastern banks. They preferred the greenbacks.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Rhode Island, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to insert the word "Providence" among the names of cities designated in the bill. He said that city ought to be recognized as one of the commercial cities of the country. It was the second city in regard to the number of its banks and the fourth city in regard to its capital. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, Chicago and St. Louis were also inserted.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, requiring the banks, in twelve months after the war is closed, to redeem fifty per cent. of their circulation in specie, and, in two years, to redeem the whole of it. Rejected—14 against 22.

Mr. HOWARD, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) opposed the bill as unwise and impolitic, as tending to flood the country with irredeemable currency, to make war on the local banks, and to create political discussion.

Messrs. CARLISLE and DAVIS, of Kentucky, [Union,) also spoke against the bill.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, contended that the bill was not a war upon the banks. He was sorry to hear the old predictions of ruin made. They had been often made, and proved false predictions. He did not believe that the passage of the bill would make any disturbance at all in the commercial interests of his State.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, [Rep.,) said, as an original question, he should hold that a State had no right to issue paper money. But the practice of the country and the decisions of the Courts had been the other way, and the banks were organized, and at the beginning of the war our currency was practically the notes of these banks, which, when they suspended, was irredeemable paper currency. He believed that the Government could not at this time retain to a gold and silver currency. The Government must control, in some way, the currency of the country, and must not allow the banks of the country to flood the country and control the currency.

Mr. POWELL moved to adjourn. Rejected—Yeas, 7; Nays, 28.

Messrs. KING and TRUMBULL presented petitions in favor of a reliable camp hospital and ambulance corps.

The Senate then adjourned, with the understanding that a vote should be taken at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal all laws levying duties on railroad iron and coal.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, [Union,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution to facilitate a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, in July next. It appropriates $10,000 for the transportation of articles to New-York, thence to Hamburg and back, to be returned free of duty; and also $5,000 for the salaries of a Commissioner and clerk.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the Committee upon Agriculture had agreed upon some amount for transportation, but nothing for a Commissioner, as various gentlemen were willing to pay their own expenses.

The question was raised, that as it proposed an appropriation of money, it must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, which point the Speaker sustained.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, [Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report on Mr. S. C. FESSENDEN'S resolution, as to whether Gen. HERRAN should not be dismissed as Minister from Columbia.

Mr. COX caused a note to be read from Secretary SEWARD, saying that the President was intrusted with the function of receiving foreign Ministers, and this was confided to him by the Constitution. Mr. COX remarked that the Legislature had nothing to do with the subject of receiving foreign Ministers. He had no doubt that this Government was taking the necessary steps to recognize the Government of MOSQUERA, as all the functions of the State, the ports, capitol, etc., were now in the latter's hands, and he was President *de facto* and *de jure*.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) expressed his satisfaction with the report. His object was accomplished. He was glad to hear that measures were being taken to recognize that Government.

The Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Sailed, steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, with 115 passengers and $1,190,000 in treasure for New-York, and $907,000 for England. It is supposed that nearly $1,000,000 went on Government account, being the specie which has accumulated at the Sub-Treasury.

The markets have relapsed into their former inactivity. Small sales of turpentine at $21.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH died yesterday, aged 81 years.

[Advertisement.]

"BOURBON WHISKY."
"WARRANTED PURE."
"BOTTLED BY"
"UDOLPHO WOLFE."

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been solicited by Physicians, Druggists, Grocers and private families, to add to my business "Pure Bourbon Whisky," in bottles, the same as I am and have been doing with my "Schiedam Schnapps," to seal it with my seal, and add my certificate to the label, of its undoubted purity, I am happy to say that, after a great deal of difficulty, I have concluded an arrangement with two of the largest and eldest distillers in Kentucky for a regular supply.

The Whisky will be put up in quart bottles, and packed in cases of one dozen each.

For sale by Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and Fruit stores.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY IN BROOKLYN.—FOWLER & WELLS will continue their lectures on Phrenology and Physiology at the new Temperance Hall, corner Fulton and Pineapple streets, every evening during the week. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c., or six tickets for $1. Phrenological examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 56 | Sun sets.... 5 24 | Moon rises.. 2 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 13 | Gov. Island.. 2 02 | Hell Gate.. 4 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Steamship Melita, (Br.,) Corbett, Havana Feb. 8, at 3 P. M., with sugar, &c., to Howland & Aspinwall. Had strong head winds and heavy seas up to morning of the 10th. Feb. 7, lat. 28 54, lon. 79 04, passed bark Mendia, steering W. 8th, lat. 32 20, lon. 76 20, passed H. B. M. steamer Cadmus, steering E. 9th, lat. 35 07, lon. 76 01, passed schr. E. Kidder, steering S. 10th, lat. 36 46, lon. 74 03, passed bark Springbok, steering N. N. E. The U. S. steamer Vanderbilt left Havana on the evening of the 4th. H. B. M. ships Galateo, Styx, Rinaldo and Rosario, remained in port.

U. S. frigate Sabine, Commander Cadwalder Ringgold, from Porto Praya, C. D. V., 41 ds. Left New-London Nov. 3, in search of the Alabama; arr. at the Azores Nov. 26; ald. thence Dec. 2, and arr. at Cape de Verds 23d, and left there Jan. 2. Has been absent 100 ds., cruising 93 ds., and has ald. 10,000 miles.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Henry Harbeck, True, Calcutta, Oct. 6, and Sand Heads 10th, with saltpetre, linseed, &c., to Harbeck & Halsey. Has been 5 days N. of Hatteras, with light, baffling airs and calms; was set 3 degrees to the eastward while becalmed in the Gulf.

Bark Maranal, Griffing, Port-au-Spain Jan. 24, with sugar to T. T. Dwight & Co. The brig Isabella, Reed, for New-York, sld. a few days previous. Feb. 8, lat. 37 12, lon. 71 48, picked a can buoy painted red.

Bark Anna M.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3554. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FRENCH MEDIATION.

Important Correspondence Sent to the United States Senate.

Dispatches from M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Secretary Seward, and Minister Dayton.

The Propriety of Conference between the North and South Urged.

THE PROPOSITION REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The President, to-day, sent to the Sseate the following dispatches:

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of Siate, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, of the 10th inst., requesting the Presidant, if not in his judgment incompatible with the public interests, to lay before the Senate any correspondence which has taken placa betwaen this Governmant and the Government of France on the subject of mediatioa, or other measures looking to the termisation of the existing civil war, has the honor to lay before the Presideat a copy of the corrsspondeace called for by the said resolution.

Respectially submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Feb. 12, 1863.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extract.]

PARIS, Nov. 18, 1862.

SIR: Herewith I ieclosa to yoe thn copy of a commaaication jast mada to DROUYN DE L'HOYS.

I am, Sir, your obedient sesvant,

WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

MR. SAYTON TO M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

PARIS, Nov. 16, 1862.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: In a recent conversatioe hau with your Excellency, you asked some questioas in relatioe to the popuiatioa of the Southern States of the United Siates, and the position of the several divisions of our army. This, in connection with a statement in your dispatch of the 30th of October to His Majesty's Ambassadors at London and at St. Petersburgh, officially published, induced me to make to you this communication.

Although that dispatch was not addressed to me, or to my Goverament, yet it so faimately concerns thn latter that I am sare I shall be excused if I refer to it in connection with the subject mat er of your conversation. I do this, eot with a view to any critiicism, or the expositioo of any opinions beyond those airnady given by me, but to correct, so fmuch as I can, what seems to ma a misapprehension of facts. I do this in the hope that, should the questinn present itself for consideration in future, your Excel ency may be induced to reivse your opinions as to the atrength of the parties involved in the war now existing in the United States. Your Excellency says there has existed betweee the halligereets, from the very ouiset of the war, an aquality of strength which has been almost constantly maintained ever since: and aller so muce bloodshed, they are eow in the respect very nearly in the same position as at first. Nothing justifies the expectation of any more decided military operations at an early day. In answer to your question in our conference of the 11th inst., I endeavored, with the end of a mao, to point out the districts of country occupied at present by the several divisions of our army. If your Excellency can, from memory, racall these questions, and compare them with the condition of things at the very ouiset of the war, or even as it has been within the past year, you will find cause, I am sure, for grave doubt as to the accaracy of opinioe expressed in the above extract. A little more than a year ago, the whole of the Slave States south of the Potomac, and almost to the Mississiopi, thirteen in all, were in possessica of the insurgents. Except oaly a small locality in Virginia, opposite to Washingtou; a tract of country in the same State, west of the Alleghany Mountains, in which there was a mixed possession, the northern parts of Kentucky and perhaps half of Missouri, with these exceptions they held undisputed away of the eatire country of the South. They possessed, at the same time, the Military Arsenal at Herper's Ferry, and the vast Naval Arsenals and Dockyards at Norfolk and Pensacola. They had, likewise, possession of the Eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, which, in conuecuon with the command of the Potomac, gave them conirol over the access by water to Washington, the capital of the natioe.

They have lost during the year the eastern shore of the Chesapeake and the commano of the Potomac; the City of Norfolk with its arsenals and dock-yards, and the neighbouring country, and the dock-yards at Pensacola. They have lost all Virginia west of the Alleghanies, Kentucky and Missouri, and part of Tennessee, comprising, among other points, Nashville, the Capital, and Memphis, the commercial port on the Mississippi. They have lost every port, harbor sed fortification on the Atlantic coast of any valua, those at Charleston alone excepted, from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the southern point of Florida, and thence around the Gulf coast to Pensacola. But more important eveo than this, they have within the year lost New-Orleans, the great commercial metropolis of the South, with the numerous fortifications established for its defence. They have likewise lost the Mississippi, with every island and river fortification, save that at Vicksburgh, by which it was defended. This river, which drains the entire valley of the West eno cuts le two the Slave States from Cairo to the Gulf, and on which could float the navies of the world, which can neither be forded nor bridged, must forever separate the four Stave States sed their contiguous territories on its West side from those oe the East. The loss of the river was more injurious to the cause of the insurrectionists than the loss of many battles. Conscious that this would be so, it was fortified, your Excellency will remember, aot oaly at its mouth, and below and at New-Orleans, but at every available poiut upward; yet, with its many fortifications, Vicksburgh alone excepted, it has within the year been lost to the South. The Tenecessee sed Cumberland, great interior rivers of the West, with their defences and fortifications, have likewise been takau, after a hard struggle, by the armies of tha Union. Iu a word, the insurgents dn aot now hold a foot of ground which they did not hold early in tha war, while the flag of the Uniou nas been constantly advancing, and now floats soiee where oe the soil, or over the fortifications, of every Slave State, says one. Their armies have, in the meaetime, been driven from an area of country, embracing in the aggregate not less than 100,000 squars miles, and occupied by a population ranging from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 of peoole. But iu war, equality in streugth consists not in these thiega oely. Permit me, therefore, to remind your Excellency, that while all the incipient efforts oa the part of the South to create a navy have been defeated, sed her vessels destroyed, the navy of the United States has withiu the year grown from a very small to a very great power; closing all the ports of the South, precluding, save with our consent, all entrance to or exit from them, unless by stealth or accident. This power, which the South has little to meet, is almost exclusively the growth of the year, and on our own coasts, sed in the ports, harbors and rivers of the South. It cannot nut hn in the feture a most efficiest means of attack er defeace. There are two other elements of strength, which specially requira consideratiou; maa and moneg. The armies of the South have been large beyond example as compared with the extent of population from which they have drawn. To raise them to their present standard the Conscription isw of the South has embraced all from the age of 18 to 45 years. Their armies, like our own, waste away by the casualties of war, and there can be little force le reserve to supply the drain. An examin ation of the preliminary report of the census of 1860, of which I have had the honor to transmit you a copy, will show on page 131 that the body of the population, upon which the South must draw for the auppiy of this drain, is less even than I suggested in our recent conversatiou. The aggregate frea population of all the Slave Siates, including Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kaniucky and Missouri, is only 8,289,763; but from this munt be deducted the population of those Slave States in the possession of the United States, where no conscription law of the South could possibly be eaforced, and likewise the free blacks of the South, to whose hands they dare not place arms. The free population of those States shown by the census of 1860, is as follows: Delaware 110,418; Maryland, 599,860; Kentucky, 930,201; Missouri, 1,067,081; Kanawha or Western Virginia with Jefferson, Accomac and Northampton Counues, estimated at 379,774; free blacks of the South to be deducted, 260,707, making an aggregate of 3,288,137, which when deducted from the aggregate free population of the South, leaves only 4,951,643 including men, women and children. The general accuracy af these figures can readily ha tested by refsraace to pages 131 and 266, 287, 288 and 289 of the Census report before referred to.

It is true that to soma slight exteat troops may voisstarily go ieto tha Southern army from portiens of couatry not in their possessioe; het these would probably be at least balanced by those withholding themselves along the coasts, in the towas and cities of the South subject to our control, and for which no allowance is made in the above calculation.

I need not recapitulate the population af the free States and of the Border States ie our possession. The aggregate, by a reference to the same census report, will be seen to be within a fraction of 23,000,000. (21,000,645.) During the last Summer, in addition to the army then in the field, they raised within the space of two months, especially by voluntary enlistment, 600,000 men, and there is no question, could still quickly bring in the reserves, as I am informed, to take their places in whole or in part, should that ba apply become necessary.

Ie the foregoing estimate I have taken no account of the slaves of the South as a source either of strength or weakness. As they have been used heretofare, they have certainly added strength to their masters. They have, in fact, fed the army. Some have been forced to labor with it in the trnecbes, while the great mass have toiled in the fields at homa, thus leaving almost the entire population of the South free to fight its battles. Emancipation, should it occur, while it liberates the slave, would cut off the soarce of streagth from their masters. Their supplies in the rear must be kept up, or their army cannot be held together. The one is essential to the maintenance of the other. A time may soon come, therefore, when, aside from the apprehensions le ideat to emaecipatioa, the slaves of the south will be to their masters a soerce of weakness and aot of streagth. Permit me, however, here to add that whoever may have entertained apprehensions of a servile war, sech I do not suppose for a momeet to have been contemplated by the President in foreshadowing his policy of Emancipation. The slaves of the South, scattered over a vast extent of country, have no arms and so means of procaring them. They have little intelligence, no means of distant intercommunication, and can have no general concert of actioe. They may refuse to labor for their masters, and their masters cannot maintain them.

The map left with your Excellency, showing the per ceniage of slaves in each county of the South, will prove this beyond a question. In certain large sections of country, along the Mississippi more especially, there is about 28 per cent. only of white population, all tha rest are slaves. Of this population the able-bodied are now almost entirely away with the army. Could attempts be made here, or is other sections, to constrain the slaves to a forced obedience, they may resist, or they may leave their plantations, as many have already done, and seek the friendly shelter of the Union flag. But neither principle nor policy will induce the United States to encourage a servile war, or prompt the slave to cut the throat of his master or his master's family. The Government will not even permit, as I have already said to you, its own soldiers, or the soldiers of an enemy, acting as guerrillas or marauders, belonging to no organized force and under no regular flag, to make war or attack even an armed enemy without punishment. Still less would it eccourage or permit slaves to offend against humanity by attacks upon the feeble and helpless. That an isolated case or cases of wrong may occur in the coerse of establishing a great change, if such shall be established, in the social organization of the South, is not imorobable, but in every such case I doubt not that the arm of the Government would promptly interfare to protect and to punish. This, however, is matter incidental only to the subject of my communication.

Leaving the questioe of population, I pass for a moment to the other great elemeet of strength in war, and that is, money. I have already said that the resources of the South in mes would seem to be practically exhausted, and their resources ie money, I think, must be equally so. I am instructed that with a floating debt of $100,000,000, represeated by paper at a discount of 75 per cent., they have neither raised, nor have the means of raising, a revenae equal to $10,000,000, in aay form or for eny purpose. Want and distress are already dismosieg themselves in painful forms throughout the eatire region occupied by the insurgents. On the other hand, the Government of the United States has, as I am leetructed, e revenae available in the precious metals of more than $100,000,000, while its means are yielding gold more rapidly than foreign [illegible] the country. In this vital matter of finance, therefore, there does not seem to exist between the parties an equality of streogth. So far, indeed, as I can see, such equality has existed nowhere, except on certain battle-fields, especially between the two great armies in Virginia. Here tha insurgents have advanced and reireated. They have gained battles and lost them. I do not mean to deprecate their gallantry; they are yet my countrymen. Here, at least, they have shown equality of strength, but everywhere else tha permaneot gain has been with tha armies of the Union.

I avail myself of this occasion to reeew to your Excellency assurances of the most distinguished coesideration, with which I have tha honor to be,

Your Excellency's very obedieat servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

MR. SAYTON TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extract No. 23.]

PARIS, Nov. 25, 1862.

SIR: I received last night from M. DROUYN DE LHUYS a commuaicatioa, dated the 23d inst., in answer to mine of the 17th inst., (dated by mistake the 16th.) Tha communication of M. de LHUYS is of so much interest that I send you herewith a copy of the or iginal and a translation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

(Translation.)

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PALACE OF COMPIEGNE, Nov. 23, 1862.

SIR: I have learned with lively interest the information which you have been pleased to communicate to me upon the respective situations of the two belligerent parties in the United States. You express to me the hope that these suggestions may modify my opinioe as to the equilibrium of strength between the States of the North and those of the South, and they are certainly of a nature to make me appreciate all the resources of your Government. But it is none ten less true that notwithstanding tha inequality of eumbers and of financial means, notwithstanding local advantages and partial conquests, the conditions of soil and climate seem to opposn isseparable obstacles to thn progress of the struggle, and that the equal energy of both sides tends to impress upon it a character of indomitable desperation. I am prepared to render homage with you to thn courage which the Americans, epoe the oee side and the other, have shown tha far. But this courage, even whiin it excites thn admiration of the world, is ooly calculated to render more uncertain the result of the combats, and to retard the termisation of the disastar of this bloody war. You know, Sir, what feelings this sad spectacle has given rise to in us. You know the step, which a profound sympathy for America has inspired in the Government of thn Emperor, in the hope of opening the way to a reconciliation. This step, you know also, ought sed could take place, in the opinion of the Emperor, only with the consent and aoecurrance of the two belligerent parties. At present the reception given to our proposition by tha Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg, prevents us from thinking of pushing it further. But I can assure you, sir, that our friendly dispositions have not changed. If some dey the Americans, tired of turning their valor against themselves, should wish to have recourse to us, in order to seek or concert tha means of terminating this conflict, they would find us always ready, associated with other Pawers or separately, to aid them with our coöperation, and to testify by our good offices the feelings which have not ceased to animate France in regard to them.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration, DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Mr. DAYTON, Envay Extraordinary, &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

[Extract No. 161.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1862.

Wm. L. Dayton, Esq., &c., &c.

SIR: Your dispatch of Nov 10, No. 223, has been received only at this late day. I have now only to say that the views presented by me in my dispatch of Oct. 20, are the deliberate and settled convictions of the Government, always to be expressed when, in your judgment, any expression whatever on the subject of the action of foreign Powers shall nither seem necessary or expedient. Ie reply to a suggestion in your dispatch, it is proper for me to say that neither M. MERCIER nor any other person, has had the least warrant from any authority of the United States for representing to his Government that the President would be disposed to entertain any proposition in regard to the action of this Government in the conduct of our domestic affairs from any foreign quarter whatsoever. The exact contrary is in effect all that has ever passed between all the Ministers residing here and this Department. You will judge whether it is important to clear up this point at Paris.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

[Extract 5, No. 263.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1862.

Wm. L. Dayton, Esq., &c., &c.:

SIR: Your several dispatches of Nov. 12, Nos. 224 Nov. 15, No. 225, Nov. 14, No. 226, have been received. I have also by aid of the telegraph, the substance of tha invitation, which was addressed by the Emperor of France to the Emperor of Russia and the Queen of Great Britain to join in recommending an armistice in our civil war, together with the answer of these two sovereigns, declining that invitation. In regard to the same subject my instructions will be very simple and short. An inconclusive conference concerning the United States has been held between these Powers, all of whom avow themselves as friends of the United States; and yet the United States were carefully excluded from the conference. Neither party in the conference proposed any combination to coerce the will or control the policy of the United States. Under these circumstances, the United States are not called upon to say what they would have done if the proposition of France, which was declined by Russia and Great Britain, had been adopted and carried into effect, nor are we called upon to discuss the propriety of the propositions and proceedings respectively of the several parties to the conference. Such a debate upon a subject which has already lost its practical character, or which, to speak more accurately, has not attained such a character, might produce irritations and jealousies which the President desires to avoid. Acting on this principle, we shall ask no explanation, nor shall we in any manner comment upon the explanations which shall be voluntarily made. A Government which is conducting a great nation through a civil war must act continually with new events as they arise, not with those which have already gone into history. The United States has continually said to all Europe that they know that thn saving of thn American Union depends on the American people, and not at all in the policies of foreign States, severally or combined. Such States may, as they have heretofore, prolong and agitate our unnatural and lamented strife by exciting or maintaining the hopes of our disloyal citizens. But they cannot change our purpose to maintain thn integrity of the Union, or defeat its accomplishment. This Government will in all cases seasonably warn Foreign Powers of tha injurious effect of any apprehended interference on their part, and having done this, it will measure its means of self-defence by the magnitude of the dangers with which the country is threatened. Foreign Nations need scarcely to be reminded that family quarrels are always of short duratioe; that the very assadal which they bring operates as an incentive to reconciliation. Much more does the avoidable apprehension of foreign interference work le that direction. The emissaries of treason, who now remain in the European Capitals, will very soon disappear, and the whole American people will forever afterward be asking who among the foreign nations were the most just and most forbearing to their country in its hour of trial. It is the President's policy so to conduct our national affairs, that all who have heretofore been our friends may abide in that relation. If any of them shall be lost, our regret will be modified by the reflection that the bereavement resulted from our misfortune and not our fault.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. SAYTON.

[Extract 5—No. 263.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1862.

SIR: Your dispatch of Nov. 18, No. 227, has been received. Having already indicated the course which the President has decided to adopt concerning the late proceedings of the French Government, it is not necessary now for me to review the note which, in the absence of instructions to the contrary, you have written to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS. I had supposed that that note, as it did not assume to indicate any policy, but merely to sum up briefly the successes of our army and the Governmental resources, in hopes of its having wrought in any future deliberation of this Government, could not fail at least to meet the approbation of the Department. My general instructions in reference to the subject matter were most ample, and I had held verbal conference with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS on the subject before. He told me what he had done; and I could answer when, perhaps, the Government could act. The emergency, I thought, not only justified, but required, that, in view of the possible future, I should put my verbal suggestions in writing, as one useful result. At all events, I have received the important communication of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, of Nov. 23 last, a copy of which accompanied my dispatch, No. 231. I may add, also, that I felt that it was not just to myself that my countrymen, as well as the Government, should see and know, that I had not failed in those crisis which had occurred, fairly to represent its condition.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON.

To His Excellency, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

[Extract—No 233.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1863.

SIR: Your dispatch of Dec. 23, No. 246, has been submitted to the President. My recent dispatches, especially No. 268, will have relieved you, I trust, of any concern about the caution which the President thought it prudent to observe, in the first instance, in relation to the note which you addressed to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS immediately after the publication of his correspondence with the Governments of Great Britain and Russia in relation to a proposed armistice. The note was opportune, and was judiciously conceived, and it has produced the most gratifying results.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

WM. L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extract—No. 255.]

PARIS, Jan. 15, 1863.

SIR: A dispatch will shortly be sent by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to M. MERCIER, requesting him to suggest to you on a suitable occasion, the propriety of appointing Commissioners to treat with the South for peace, and for Union if possible; if not possible, for such terms of separation as may be eventually agreed upon. This communication was submitted by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the Emperor on the 9th inst., and returned to him by the Emperor yesterday. The dispatch answers what is supposed would have been the objections to a proposal for an armistice or mediation.

1st. It proposes, it says, no intervention of any kind by a foreign Power.

2d. It does not require or ask for any cessation of hostilities pending the negotiations; but, like the negotiations for peace in 1782 between the United States and Great Britain, permits everything to proceed as if no efforts for a settlement were being made.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON.

To His Excellency, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS TO M. MERCIER.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, POLITICAL DIVISION, PARIS, 9th Jan., 1863.

SIR: In forming the purpose of assisting, by the proffer of our good offices, to shorten the period of those hostilities which are desolating the American Continent, we have to be guided beyond all by the friendship which actuates the Government of the Emperor in regard to the United States. The little success of our exertions might chill the interest with which we follow the discussions of this contest, but the sentiment which we have yielded is too sincere for indifference to find a place in our thought, or that we should cease to be painfully affected while the war continues to rage. We cannot regard without profound regret this war, worse than civil, comparable to the most terrible distractions of the anciest Republics, and whose disasters multiply in proportion to the resources and the valor which each of the belligerent parties develop. The Government of His Majesty have, therefore, seriously examined the objections which have been made to us where we have suggested the idea of a friendly mediation, and we have asked ourselves whether they are truly of a nature to set aside as premature every tentative to a reconciliation. On one part has been opposed to us the repugnance of the United States to admit the intervention of foreign influence in the dispute; on the other tha hope, which the Federal Government has not abandoned, of attaining its solation by forca of arms.

Assuredly, Sir, recourse to the good offices of one or several neutral Powers, contains nothing incompatible with the pride so legitimate to a great nation, and means purely international are not those alone which furnish examples of the useful character of mediation. We flatter ourselves, besides, that in proffering to place ourselves at the disposal of the belligerent parties to facilitate between their negotiations, the basis of which we abstain from prejudging, we have manifested to the patriotism of the United States all the considerations to which it is entitled, now perhaps still more than ever, after such new proof of moral force and energy. We are done the less ready, amid the wishes which we form in favor of peace to take into account all the susceptibilities of national feeling, and we do not at all question the right of the Federal Government to decline the coöperation (*concours*) of the great maritime Powers of Europe. But this coöperation, is it not the only means which offers itself to the Cabinet of Washington to hasten the close of the war; and if it believes that it ought to repel any foreign intervention, could it not honorably accept the idea of direct (*pour parlers*) informal conferences with the authority which may represent the States of the South? Thn Federal Government does not despair, we know, of giving a more active impulse to hostilities. Its sacrifices have not exhausted its resources, still less its perseverance and its steadfastness. The protraction of the struggle, in fine, has not shaken its confidence in the definitive success of its efforts. But the opening of informal conferences between tha belligerent parties does not necessarily imply the immediate cessation of hostilities. Negotiations about peace are not always the consequence of a suspension of warfare. They precede, on the contrary, more often the establishment of a truce. How many times have we not seen plenipotentiaries meet, exchange communications, agree upon all tha essential provisions of treaties, resolve, in fine, tha question even of peace or war, whilst the leaders of armies continued the strife, and endeavored, even to the latest moment, to modify by course of arms, the conditions of peace. To recall only one memory drawn from the history of the United States, the negotiations which ennsecrated their independance were commenced long before hostilities had ceased in the new world, and the armistice was not established until the act of the 30th November, 1782, which, under the name of provisional articles, embraced in advance the principal clauses of the definitive treaty of 1783. Nothing, therefore, would hinder the Government of the United States, without renouncing the advantage which it believes it can attain by the continuation of the war, from entering upon informal conferences with the Confederates of the South, [illegible] point as it should deem proper, and which could for this purpose be declared neutral. Ecclesiastical compliments would be examined into at this meeting. In place of the accusations which North and South mutually cast upon each other at this time, would be submitted an argumentative discussion of the interests which divide them. They would seek out, by means of well-ordered and profound deliberations, whether these interests are definitively irreconcilable; whether separation is an extreme which can no longer be avoided, or whether the memories of commoe existence—whether the ties of any kind which have made of the North and of the South one solo and whole federative State, and have borne them on to so high a degree of prosperity—are not more powerful than the causes which have placed arms in the hands of the two populations. A negotiation, the object of which would be thus determinative, would not involve any of the objections raised against the diplomatic intervention of Europe, and without giving birth to the same hopes as the immediate conclusion of an armistice would exercise a happy influence on the march of events. Why, therefore, should not a combination which respects all the relations of the United States obtain the approbation of the Federal Government? Persuaded ou our part that it is in conformity with their true interests, we do not hesitate to recommend it to their attention, and not having sought in the project of a mediation of the maritime Powers of Europe any vain display of influence, we would applaud, with entire freedom from all susceptibilities of self-esteem, the opening of a negotiation which would invite the two populations to discuss, without the coöperation of Europe, the solution of their differences.

I request you, Sir, to give this assurance to the Cabinet of Washington, while commending to its wisdom counsels dictated by most sincere interest in the prosperity of the United States. You are, moreover, authorized, if Mr. SEWARD expresses the wish, to leave with him a copy of this dispatch.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

To M. MERCIER, Minister of France, of Washington.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. SAYTON.

[No. 797.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1863.

Wm. L. Dayton, Esq., etc., etc.:

SIR: The intimation given in your dispatch of Jan. 15, (No. 255,) that I might expect a special visit from M. MERCIER, has been realized. He called on the 3d inst., and gave me a copy of a dispatch which he had just received from M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, under the date of the 9th of January. I have taken the President's instructions, and I eow proceed to give you his ideas upon tea subject in question. It has been considered with seriousness, resulting from the reflection that the people of France are knowe to be faultless sharers with the American Nation in the misfortunes and calamities of our unhappy civil war. Nor do we, on this any more than on athor occasions forget the traditional friendship of the two countries, which we unhesitatingly believe has inspired the counsels that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has imparted. He says: "The Federal Government does not despair, we know, of giving more active impulse to hostilities." And again he remarks: "The protraction of the struggle, in a word, has not shaken the confidence of the Federal Government in the definitive success of its efforts."

These passages seem to me to do unintentional injustice to thn language, whether confidential or public, on which this Government has constantly spoken on the subject of the war. It certainly has had and avowed only one purpose—a determination to preserve the integrity of the country. So far from admitting any laxity of effort, or betraying any despondency, the Government has, on the contrary, borne itself cheerfully in all vicissitudes with a varying confidence in an early and complete triumph of the National cause. Now when we are in a manner invited by a friendly Power to review tha twenty-one months history of the conflict, we find no occasion to abate that confidence through which in an alternatioe of victories and defeats as is the appointed incident of war, the land and naval forces of the United States have steadily advanced reclaiming from the insurgents the ports, forts and posts which they had treacherously seized before the strife actually begun, and even before it was seriously apprehended. So many of the States and Districts which the insurgents included in the field of their projected exclusive slaveholding dominion have already been reestablished under the flag of the Union, that they now retain only the States of Georgia, Alabama and Texas, with half of Virginia, half of North Carolina, two-thirds of South Carolina, half of Mississippi and one-third respectively of Arkansas and Louisiana. The National forces hold even this small territory in close blockade and siege. This Government, if required, does not hesitate to submit its achievements to the test of comparison, and it can also that in no part of the world, and in no times, ancient or modern, has a nation, when rendered all unready for combat by the enjoyments of eighty years of almost unbroken peace, so quickly awakened at the alarm of perilous, put forth energies so vigorous and achieved successes so signal and effective as those which have marked the progress of this contest on thn part of tha Union.

MR. DROUYN DE LHUYS, I fear, has taken other light than the correspondence of this Government for his guidance in ascertaining its temper sed finances. He has probably read of divisions of sentiment among those who hold themselves forth as organs of public opinion here, and has given to them an undue importance. It is to be remembered that this is a nation of thirty millions, civilly divided into forty-one States and Territories, which cover an expanse hardly less than Europe; that the people are a peaceful democracy, exercising everywhere the utmost freedom of speech and suffrage; that a great crisis necessarily produces vehement, as well as profound, debate, with sharp collisions of individual, local and sectional interests, sentiments and convictions, and that this heat of controversy is increased by tha intervention of speculations, interests, prejudices and passions from every other part of the civilized world. It is, however, through such debates that the agreement of the nation upon any subject is habitually attained, its resolutions formed, and its policy established. While there has been much difference of popular opinion and favor concerning the agents who shall carry on the war, tha principles on which it shall be waged, and the means with which it shall be prosecuted, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has only to refer to thn State book of Congress and the Executive ordinances to learn that tha national activity has hitherto been, and yet is, as efficient as that of any other nation, whatever its form of Government, ever was under circumstances of equally grave import, to its peace, safety and welfare. Not one voice has been raised anywhere, out of tha immediate field of the insurrection, in favor of foreign intervention or mediation, or arbitratioe, or of compromise with the relinquishment of one acre of the national domain, or the surrender of aveu one constitutional franchise. At the same time it is manifest to the world that our resources are not abundant and our credit adequate to thn existing emergency.

What M. DROUYN DE LHUYS suggests, is that this Government shall appoint Commissioners to meet on nautral grounds Commissioners of the insurgents. He supposes that in the conferences to be thus held, reciprocal complaints could be discussed, and in place of the accusations which the North and the South throw mutually east upon each other, the conferees would be engaged with discussions of the interests which divide them. He assumes further "that thn Commissioners would seek, by means of well ordered and profound deliberations whether these interests are definitively irreconcilable, whether separation is an extreme which can no longer be avoided, or whether the memories of commoe existence—whether the ties of aey kind which have made of the North and of the South one solo and whole federative State, and have borne them on to so high a degree of prosperity—are eot more powerful than the causes which have placed arms in the hands of the two populations. It not the only means which offers itself to the Cabinet of Washingtoo to hastea thn close of the war; and if it believes that it ought to repel any foreign intervention, could it not honorably accept the idea of direct (*pour parlers*) informal conferences with the authority which may represeot the States of the South? Thn Federal Goverement does not despair, we know, of giving a more active impulse to hostilities. Its sacrifices have aot exhausted its resources, still less its perseverance and its steadfastness. The protraction of the struggle, in a word, has not shaken its confidence in the definitive success of its efforts. But the opening of informal conferences between tha belligerent parties does aot necessarily imply the immediate cessation of hostilities. Negotiations about peace are aot always the consequence of a suspension of warfare. They precede, on the contrary, more often the establishment of a truce. How many times have we not seen plenipotentiaries meet, exchange communications, agree upon all tha essential provisions of treaties, resolve, in fine, tha question even of peace or war, whilst the leaders of armies continued the strife, and endeavored, even to the latest moment, to modify by course of arms, the conditions of peace. To recall only one memory drawn from the history of the United States, the negotiations which ennsecrated their independance were commenced long before hostilities had ceased in the new world, and the armistice was not established until the act of the 30th November, 1782, which, under the name of provisional articles, embraced in advance the principal clauses of the definitive treaty of 1783. Nothing, therefore, would hinder the Government of the United States, without renouncing the advantage which it believes it can attain by the continuation of the war, from entering upon informal conferences with the Confederates of the South, [illegible] point as it should deem proper, and which could for this purpose be declared neutral. Ecclesiastical compliments would be examined into at this meeting. In place of the accusations which North and South mutually cast upon each other at this time, would be submitted an argumentative discussion of the interests which divide them. They would seek out, by means of well-ordered and profound deliberations whether these interests are definitively irreconcilable; whether separation is an extreme which can no longer be avoided, or whether the memories of commoe existence—whether the ties of aey kind which have made of the North and of the South one solo and whole federative State, and have borne them on to so high a degree of prosperity—are eot more powerful than the causes which have placed arms in the hands of the two populations. A negotiation, the object of which would be thus determinative, would not involve any of the objections raised against the diplomatic intervention of Europe, and without giving birth to the same hopes as the immediate conclusion of an armistice would exercise a happy influence on the march of events. Why, therefore, should not a combination which respects all the relations of the United States obtain the approbation of the Federal Government? Persuaded ou our part that it is in conformity with their true interests, we do not hesitate to recommend it to their attention, and not having sought in the project of a mediation of the maritime Powers of Europe any vain display of influence, we would applaud, with entire freedom from all susceptibilities of self-esteem, the opening of a negotiation which would invite the two populations to discuss, without the coöperation of Europe, the solution of their differences.

I request you, Sir, to give this assurance to the Cabinet of Washington, while commending to its wisdom counsels dictated by most sincere interest in the prosperity of the United States. You are, moreover, authorized, if Mr. SEWARD expresses the wish, to leave with him a copy of this dispatch.

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To M. MERCIER, Minister of France, of Washington.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. SAYTON.

[No. 797.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1863.

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These passages seem to me to do unintentional injustice to thn language, whether confidential or public, on which this Government has constantly spoken on the subject of the war. It certainly has had and avowed only one purpose—a determination to preserve the integrity of the country. So far from admitting any laxity of effort, or betraying any despondency, the Government has, on the contrary, borne itself cheerfully in all vicissitudes with a varying confidence in an early and complete triumph of the National cause. Now when we are in a manner invited by a friendly Power to review tha twenty-one months history of the conflict, we find no occasion to abate that confidence through which in an alternatioe of victories and defeats as is the appointed incident of war, the land and naval forces of the United States have steadily advanced reclaiming from the insurgents the ports, forts and posts which they had treacherously seized before the strife actually begun, and even before it was seriously apprehended. So many of the States and Districts which the insurgents included in the field of their projected exclusive slaveholding dominion have already been reestablished under the flag of the Union, that they now retain only the States of Georgia, Alabama and Texas, with half of Virginia, half of North Carolina, two-thirds of South Carolina, half of Mississippi and one-third respectively of Arkansas and Louisiana. The National forces hold even this small territory in close blockade and siege. This Government, if required, does not hesitate to submit its achievements to the test of comparison, and it can also that in no part of the world, and in no times, ancient or modern, has a nation, when rendered all unready for combat by the enjoyments of eighty years of almost unbroken peace, so quickly awakened at the alarm of perilous, put forth energies so vigorous and achieved successes so signal and effective as those which have marked

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Our Paris and London Correspondence.

...ering in the French Cotton Districts.

The French Diplomatic Documents

A British Minister with Northern Sympathies.

A Negro Brigade for the French Army in Mexico.

The mails from Europe by the steamship *Europa*, at Boston, from Liverpool au the 24th ult., were received in this city early yesterday morning.

We ere thus placed in possessioe of our Transatlsatic filen aad correspoadanca:

Le Nord has the fallowiag:

"Eight deys ago, it is said, an official eote left the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, eddressed to the Government at Washington, proposieg an Americsn Congress, which should be to the United States what the Congress of Westphalia was to Germaay during the Thirty Years' Wer. Thn idea of this new Congresn is supposed to belong to Mr. DROUYN DE LHUYS. A recent article in the *Constitutionnel*, to which a semi-official aource is attributed, developed the spirit of the aote of the Freech Government. We give this uews with eil reserve."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* ssys there seems u probability of the Government being a little pressed ou two important questions of the dsy—Itsly aud Mexico. The Mexican war is decidedly unpopular, and the Chamber may go so far as to convey, as directly an it can, its disapproval of the military expedition to that country.

The *Moniteur* soys:

"Experieece having proved, by thn exemple of the negro companies sent from tha Antilles to Vera Cruz, that the black race is not aubject, like the white, to the influeace of yellow fever, the Emperor has asked from thn Viceroy, aot permission to recruit soldiers, es wns done by the Euglish Governmeat during, the Indina war, but the temporary loss of e black regiment of 1,200 men, elready organized, with all its officers. The Viceroy was only able at the moment to spare 450 meu, who are intended to garrison Vera Cruz. This step, takeu only is the interest of humanity, need not excite the slighteat criticism."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Sufferings in the Cotton Districts—An Extract from the Ministerial Organ—Overnight of the Press, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

The attention of the French people is today almost exclusively directed to the suffering from the cotton crisis. The Emperor has given another hundred thousand francs from his private purse, and he has decreed e gift from the State Treasury of five millions of francs, one-half of it to be distributed as charity by the Minister of the Interior, and the other half by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce as salary on public works to be created expresaly for the employment of men out of work. The contributions from public charity are immense in namber bat smell in the total amount, owing to the fact that in France, more than elsewhere, there era an immense aumber of persons cepable of giving small sums Thus, in all the shops, in all the corporations, as such, eveu in the different corps at the militia and the army, five and ten sous subscriptioes are proposed, end generally ecquiesced in by the whole body. But as said before, the total of these is but u smsll sum, and the number of large subscriptions is limited—the fact is, thet of the Emperor is about the only one, for between his subscription of forty thousend dollars, and that of the Prince NAPOLEON of six hundred dollars, there is not one.

So persistent have been the efforts of the Ministerial Press to throw the blame af all this suffering upon the blockade of the cottoa ports, that no other explanation has now any chence of being heard,

anticipatioss and our warnings, thsre remains nothing for us to do but to present ourselves to the people of the South to buy the cotton which they only consent to oeliver into our hands, and with the certitnde that it will not fall into those of the Federals. To present ourselves with money and cannon; the money to pay, and the cannon to iorce our way, if eny one should pretend to bar the passage—thet is the soln-tion."

Lately the surveillance over the Press has become more severe than for e long time; the liberal Press are informed daily what they mey not say, and we may therefore take it for granted that the Bonapartist Press are informed what they may say. Now, although the chief editor of the *Nation* lost n consideraole fortune in human chattels by the revolution in St. Domingo, and may therefore be supposed to carry some personal feelings into the discussion of the negro question, it is impossible, under the *régime* which governs the Press at this moment, to exonerate the Government from the responsibility of the arguments which are daily put forth in the *Nation* and other Governmental papers against the United States. Such in fact has been their success in the shaping of public opinion, that if the Emperor should decide to ask to-morrow of the Chambers an appropriation for the employment of an armed force to open the blockaded ports, it would be voted by an immense majority; end, what is worse, the country would oot murmur. We believe that soch a war would be so long, so costly, ond so exhausting to the resources of the empire, that fections would be enabled to raise their heads, and combine for the overthrow of the Bonaparte dynasty. But thet is not the question which now occupies our atteetion. Is the French Government serious in this attempt at preparing public opinion in France :or e forcible rupture of the blockade? The best reply I can give to this is the followiog: We know that the Government journals bave orders to try to depreciate every thing connected with the American Republic, on the abstract principle that whetever diminishes the glory of the model republic strengthens the empire in France, and lende vitality to the BONAPARTE dynasty. We know that the Government is trying to throw the whole blame of the present suffering of the working classes on the American wer and the obstinacy of the American Government, and also that the Government is anxious to be able to show to the sufferers that it has left no effort untried to bring about a cessetion of the war. But behind all this there seems to be an undercurrent of hostility which is not warranted either by the circumstances or the necessities of the case, and which, to say the least of it, proves a most reprehensible want of good faith on the part of the French Governoient toward that of the United States. In the eyes of many people this fact is en indication that the French Government is in earnest in prepariog the minds of the people for an intervention, and thst, if all its propositions for obtaining cotton in e peaceable manner should feil, it will then adopt M. GRAVIER DE CASSAGNAC'S proposition, aod pass the blockade sword in hand.

The *Moniteur* of this morning, in explaining the fact of the employment of Egyptien negroes for the garrison at Vera Cruz, says that the plan was "adopted as a measure of humenity, which is not amenable to the least criticism." But the same paper, and all the Government pepers, criticized the Americen Government when its Generals proposed to garrison the Southern forts with men not subject to the same yellow fever.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A British Minister with Northern Sympathies—Northern Meering at Exeter Hall—Strange Illusions—Motives ro Intervention—A Theory of Americen Finance—A French Mediation in a New Form—Gov. Seymour's Message—The French in Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

Parliament meets in a fortnig it. Mr. DISRAELI has issued cards for tbe greet Conservetive dinner, whicb precedes the opening, end at which tbe business of the session will be settled. The political position is uechenged. The Conservatives are actually stronger in votes, but it still rests with Earl DERBY to take the Premiership, or hnve his work done for him by Lord PALMERSTON. As to the latter, he is ready to do whatever is required of him. With a leader ambitious of office, the Conservatives won't lose any time in overthrowing the present Cabinet. But there is a hitch among the leaders. DISRAELI is not trusted. He wes a redical, he is a plebian, end it is feared that he may at any time revert to his ancient political feith. But he is far the ablest man in the party, and cannot be dispensed with. The Conservative Press seems sanguine in its hopes for a change, but It all rests with one man. DERBY is master of the situation, and he may prefer to keep PALMERSTON in power.

Mr. MILNOR GIBSON, a member of the Cabinet, has pronounced in fevor of the North, and against recognition. I believe that he is the only one who has done so. RUSSELL and GLADSTONE, though they hnve taken no action, have given the whole weight of their influence against the Union. I cannot remember that PALMERSTON has declered himself very distinctly, but there can be no doubt that he is ready to do whatever Parliament or the country may require of him. The question will probnbly be brought forwerd st once, and be violently debated. BRIGHT and COBDEN will represent the Northero and Abolition sentiment. Their following mekes up in eernestness for what it lacks in numbers, aod may be able to hold the balance of power.

Nexi week, a few days before the meetiog of Parliament, an Emancipation meeting is to be held at Exeter Hall, to give expression to English sympathy with the Proclametion. But it is remarkeble thet in the list of spenkers there is not one great and influential name. Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, who heads the list, was formerly a Church of England clergymen, who became a Baptist, hie name being a singuler coincidence with his present creed. He is, undonbtedly, a man of ability, but hardly of influence beyond his sect. Mr. HUGHES, anthor of *School Days at Rugby*, is a elever writer, and has a certain liter popularity. Mr. LUDLOW, who is, like Mr. HUGHES, a coniribntor to *McMillan's Magazine*, is the next celebrity. He has written with some vigor in support of the National cause. There is one or two M. P.'s on the list, whose names are quite unknown to me. However, I shell attend the meeting, and give you an account of it in my next.

But the feeling of England on the Slavery question has undergone e mighty revolution. People say everywhere, "Oh, we detest Slavery, of course, *but*"—and there is a world of meaning in that never-failing "*but*." The truth is, the English people have been committed to Abolition, but they are heartily tired of it. They paid $100,000,000 to free their slaves in the West Indies, and now consider it so much money thrown away to build up America and impoverish and cripple themselves. With Slavery they eonld heve raised their own cotton, which they cannot do without it.

And then, jealousy and hatred of the National Government has made the English sympathize with the South; sympathy with the South makes them tolerant of Slevery. As to the Proclamation, it is generally denounced; but Englishmen with whom I converse, who are of Southern sympathies, say they are glad it was issued, because it was the last card that could be played—the lsst gun fired. LINCOLN, they declare, can do no more—hie erming of e million of men have not been able to take Richmond, end now, if the negroes fail him, the wer must end.

Thers have been strenge illusions on both sides. The North believed the South would not fight, would be starved into submission, or at the worst, could be conquered in "ninety days." The South believed that Cotton was King, and that England and France must interfere to save themselves from ruin. England believed the North would be overwhelmed by a financial crisis, or civil convulsions; that drafts would be resisted, armies mutiny, or the war be ended by a counter-revolution. All have been wrong. The South will fight, and can resist for ysers. They are in no danger of etervetion, and the results of the Proclemation ere yet to be realized. The North is still abundent in resources, and can issne paper for all demands for an unlimited period. True, it is at a lerge disconnt, but this enables everybody to pay their debts. Money, such as it is, is plentiful, end business prospers. As to England and France, they are suffering, but they heve borne it so fer, and may go on bearing it. There is cotton enough, such ee it is, for half the mills, or to eupply them all et helf time; but the relative prices of cotton and goods will not allow of its being worked at a profit.

The past week hes been one of axions weiting for news. We erc prepered to hear, any dey, that Vicksburgh, Mobile, Cherleston or Sevannah is taken, and that negro insurrections heve broken out; but the English will not see thet navel euccesses can end the war, or that the introduction of the negro element can bave any effect but to give it greeter ferocity. It is this prospect of Dahomey massecres thet will go fer to induce European interference. JEFF. DAVIS' proclamations ere denounced in some papers and justified in others, but the world cannnt look on the horrors thet are threstened with indifference. I must aey, however, that there ere very few in Englaod who would not rejoice to heer that BUTLER, MCNEIL end TURCHIN were hanged ou the first tree that could be found efter their captnre. Nothing has more astonished people bere, then thet these men ere sustained by the American Government. It eppeers, however, that though Gen. BUTLER has been appleuded at the North, and hes received no censure from the Government, his acts heve been to some extent repudieted, the confiscations stopped, end great numbers of his prisoners set et liberty.

The accounts which reech us from the Confederate camp of the hettle of Frederickshurgh represent the result an more fetal to the Northern troops than the dispetches of Gen. BURNSIDE would indicate. I cannot help belleving thet a General hnd beat give the truth end the whole truth in his dispnicbes. Whetever mny heve been the custom of other Commanders, though to "lie like a bulletin" mey beve peesed into a proverb, the respect of the world, at this dey, will be given to the General who gives a true report of his defents end his victories. I fear that the lack of such truthfulness hes done something to injure the National ceuse in this country. It is certain that, for some reason, Southern dispetches are generelly believed, and Northern ones uniformly distrusted.

A writer in the *Times* has given a theory of American finance. which you may not have noticed, but which may, perhaps, interest you. He says Mr. CHASE'S financial policy has been the wisest, the best, and really the only one that could heve been pursued. Congress would not tax the people; taxes could not have been collected. But the means were necessary to carry on the wer. The only wey was to tex the people indirectly—to make them pay without knowing it. This was done by the issue of inconvertible paper, and the discount on this, and the loss to every bolder by its gradunl depreciation was the amount of his tax. At the end of the war the Government can redeem the paper et its thenactunl velue in the hands of the holders, and the whole expense of the war will heve been peid, with no debt remeining, and the whole widely, if not equelly distributed. This will not be repudiation, but an iodirect mode of taxation. I send you the idea, which you can take for whet it is worth. It may comfort you when gold rises above 150, as every rise of the precious metal will mark the emonnt to which your taxes are being paid.

The Emperor has sent to Washington a recommendation thet Commissioners be appointed by the North and South, to meet and discuss the war while it is being fought out in the field. This is a modification of the proposal of en ermistice. But no good would come of it, unless there be n disposition to e compromise. Compromise implies thet each party yield something of its pretensions. Neither is ready to yield anything. The North will except nothing less than a restorstion of the Union; the South will bear of nothing but independence. Where, then, is the chence of compromise or of peece? It can come only when the South is conquered, or the North is tired of attempting to conquer.

The *Times*, of this morning, is profoundly disgusted with the prospect. It is grievously disappointed at Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message, which, though regerded as sound on constitutional and State rights matters, goes for the vigorous prosecution of the wer and the restornlion of the Union. It is, in fact, a wnr document, when they expected a plea for peace.

The repulse at Vicksburgh appears to have been an disastrous as that at Fredericksburgh. But the success of ROSECRANS at Murfreesboro must console those who can only be content with victories.

I informed you, some time ago, of the motives for the French occupetion of Mexico. The Emperor is determined to check any further progress of the great Republic in that direction, and secure a supply of tropical steples, particularly cottpn. Central America, henceforth, will be nnder French influence and protection. You can judge, as well as I, whether the restoration of the Union will be favornble to that programme It is my belief thet France will not aid in its restoration.

MONADNOCK.

American Aid for Lancashire Distress.

From the Liverpool Post, Jan. 24.

The ship *Hope*, Cept. HANCOCK, errived here yesterdey trom New-York, with provisions, &c., for the relief of the distressed operatives in Lencashire. She took up her anchorage in the Mersey, opposite the Birkenhead Docks. The *Hope* is a fine new ship. She setled from New-York on the 22d December. Her cargo consists of 1,010 berrels of flour and 987 lons of guano, boih of which, we undnrstand, will be sold at this port, and the proceeds forwarded to the Central Relief Committee at Menchester. The *Hope* was towed into the river free of charge, aed she will be exempted from pilotage, light, port, dock, end all other dues to which other ships are subjected. The ship is consigned to Messrs. BABCOCK & Co. of this town, who have undertaken the part of consignees free of all expense.

The *George Griswold*, a ship of some 1,100 tons bur-

den, will donbtless arrive at Liverpool from New-York in the course of the ensuing week. She will bring a large cargo of flour, corn, rice, pork, beef and other provisions—the free gift of American citizens for the relief of our suffering operatives. The use of the ship herself has also been generously given for the purpose of conveying us free of charge, so kind and charitable a freight across the Atlantic.

The Cotton Famine in France.

The *Moniteur* contains a report to the Emperor, signed by M. ROUHER, the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, and M. DE PERSIGNY, the Minister of the Interior, recommending that in each of their Departments a credit of 2,500,000 francs shall be opened for carrying out local and other public works, with the view of relieving the distress of the operatives thrown out of employment by the cotton famine. The report says:

"We have no hesitation at this moment in limiting to this sum the total of the grant necessary for the relief of the operatives deprived of their ordinary employment. Amid a crisis in which so many interests are involved we certainly ought not to deceive ourselves as to the extent of the evil, or the suffering it occasions; but it is also the duty of the Government to ascertain the exact state of things, to look upon the facts as they really are, to dissipate exaggerated fears, and to define the limits and the measure of its intervention. The evil now is local, and while all business last year felt the influence of the events taking place in America, the crisis which the country is deploring in 1863 extends only to those districts where cotton is an article of primary necessity. It is in the Seine Inferieure that it is most severe; and it is in the Somme, the Nord, the Haut Rhin, the Eure, the Loire, the Orne, the Vosges, in part of the department of the Rhone, at Limoges, Troyes, Saint Quentin, Falaise, &c., that employment is diminished or suspended; it is there that the efforts of Government and of private charity should be exerted. In neither case have they yet failed in their duties. As soon as the industrial crisis began to make itself felt, the Emperor's Government took the necessary measures for insuring employment to the population of the manufacturing districts. In the Department of the Seine Inferieure, especially, the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works opened numerous workshops for the rectification of the levels of the imperial roads."

The report then alludes to other public works, and to the railways, canals, &c., le course of formation in various departments, which heve afforded occupation to the unemployed. These undertakings not being, however, able to meet all the exigencies of the crisis, the Minister of Public Works is under the necessity, we are told, of applying for extraordinary resources. The report concludes in the following terms:

"The communes have joined with en ardor worthy of all praise in the sacrifices everywhere imposed upon the leading firms; le order to mitigate the severity of the crisis so prolonged. They have voted taxes and loans, measuring their burden only by the suffering they were desirous of relieving. In the Seine Inferieure, 78 communes have voted extra taxes for 1863, amounting in all to 103,575f. The same department has voted a loan of one million of francs for useful communel works, and for the relief of the distressed. A bill sanctioning the vote of the Council General is now under examination by the Council of State. As to private charity, it has, as usual, accomplished its henevolent mission, without parade and without display, and with a coesiancy nothing discourages. Throughout all the departments it has come to the assistance of the distress in the Saine Inferieure, and there is not a single town suffering from the leonstrial crisis in which the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants heve not been added to the grants of the Government, or those of the municipalities. These subscriptions, up to the present date, have amonnted to nearly a million of francs in the Seine Inferieure, and it is in great part owieg to them that more than 30,000 families have been assisted. The ardor of private charity will not be diminished by the interveution of the Government. It will, on the costrary, derive new energy from it, and this noble emulation will still contribute to the relief of the working classes; for them is eo disguising it, the misery caused by want of employment cannot be fully relieved except by the daily efforts of beeevolence. We beg of you, sire, to allow the following measure to be submitted to the examination of the Council of State. We doubt not that the Corps Legislatif will eagerly respond to your Majesty's appeal. Last year it unanimously voted the subventions applied for under similar circumstances, and it has always identified itself with the intentions of your Government for ameliorating the position of the working classes."

The King of Denmark on the American Struggle.

On the 1st of January the American Minister at Copenhagen, Mr. WOOD, presented to the King of Denmark a pair of Colt's revolvers, the gift of the President of the United States to his Majesty. On delivering the pistols, after the nsual felicitations, Mr. WOOD is reported to have said that the revolvers were an American invention, of American material and manufacture, and that if his Majesty should ever heve occasion to use them in defence of his kingdom and the rights and privileges of his people, (now among the freest in Europe,) he would find them as true as the material of which they were made, and as unerring as justice and right.

Mr. WOOD subsequently alluded to the American civil war, defended the policy of the Government, and predicted its early success. His Majesty in reply, after requesting Mr. WOOD to convey his salutations and his thanks to the President for his beautiful present, and after complimenting the American people upon those qualities which had placed them so high, alike in the industries of peace and in war, expressed his sorrow that their development and prosperity should be arrested by a civil war—thet he had followed the events of this great struggle with a sad interest, while continually nourishing the firm hope that the wisdom of the United States Government would succeed in putting an end to this deplorable rupture in a manner satisfactory to the whole world. He expressed his sincere wishes that the new year would bring with it this solution, and these wishes were much the more erdent, as they were inspired by the sentiments of friendship thet had ever existed between Denmark and the United States.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Defence of Gen. McDowell.

A General Review of the Testimony.

The Disagreement with Gen. Sigel.

Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL presented his defence to the Court of Inquiry on Tuesday last. It is a formidable docemeet, which, if printed in full, would occupy nearly three pages of the TIMES. Gen. McDOWELL says, in openieg his defence:

The unusual position I have occupied, seeking an investigation of so general a character as the one just concluded, whilst there were no charges against me, seems to require e few words of explanetion, lest I shall be thought either to have unwarrantably taxed the public service with the time and cost of this Court, or to heve sought an inquiry into my conduct and character in a spirit of vain self-confidence and concett.

It may not, therefore, be out of place in me to state thet, at the end of the campaign in September last, the ontery against me was so great that my usefulness as a public officer was thought to be so impaired, as to cause it to be intimated to me, from high authority, that my friends could continue to support and defend me better if I were to have this investigation, than they otherwise would be able to do. So I applied for it, though neither the War Department, the General-in-Chief, nor the General Commanding the Army of Virginia, had said anything to make it necessary, or had received charges of any kind against me. The only one I could hear of was from an officer who was then dead, and his general charge of treason had, therefore, to be made the basis of my application, which, in the absence of any specific allegations, was made in the general terms adopted.

In taking this course, I was far from supposing I could submit to such an inquiry as I asked, into my whole conduct, without something I had done, or omitted to do, being discovered which I could sot now but wish had been otherwise. But if, on the one hend, errors of judgment should appear, on the other, I felt confident, errors of intention would not; and that it would be made clear that nothing had occurred to warrant the gross and infamous charges of drunkenness, disloyalty and treason. And furthermore, that many intelligent people who did not credit the monstrous things said of me, but who had prejudices and unfavorable opinions, based on the little only that seemed to get abroad, might, by a full exposition, be disabused, and led to believe I had been unjustly condemned in many matters wherein I was generally, if not universally, held to be accountable.

THE SEPARATION FROM MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.

First, Gen. McDOWELL considers the charge made against him, that he wes prominent in securing the seperation of his corps from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army when it went to the Peninsula. On this point, after quoting from the testimony submitted to the Court, he says:

As to the causes which led the Executive to order my corps to be left in front of Washington, and as to my having procured its being so left, I think there can be no reasonable doubt in any one's mind, after the statements of Gen. MCCLELLAN himself, Gen. WADSWORTH and Gen. HITCHCOCK. The latter was, at the time, on duty in the War Department, and in close relations with the Secretary of War and the President. Gen. WADSWORTH was Military Governor of the District, and Gen. MCCLELLAN the person said to have been the most injured.

They are, therefore, those whose evidence should have the most influence. They are, moreover, uncontradicted, and agree in freeing me from having had any part in the act.

Gen. MCCLELLAN states, (in his evidence of Dec. 10,) that he held Gen. MCDOWELL responsible, in his own mind, for the failure to join me."

I further save that he received a telegram from Gen. FRANKLIN, stating that his army was still with me, as part of my Division, and inquiring as to the fact that Gen. FRANKLIN, from his knowledge of the case, was the opinion he had nothing to do with the separation of my corps from the Army of the Potomac, and that Gen. FRANKLIN brought him word from the President as to the causes for the separation of my corps. The President told me he had sent for Gen. FRANKLIN at the time he was under orders to leave me to join Gen. MCCLELLAN, and had charged him to acquaint Gen. MCCLELLAN with the reasons—which were purely of a public character—that had caused my being kept in front of Washington.

Again, after quoting from Gen. HITCHCOCK'S testimony, he says:

The General then cites the circumstances under which the order was given, supporting it by official papers all of which seem to me to leave no further doubt in the matter, and shows the act of the President to have been prompted by considerations of a public character, based on the representations of others than myself.

FREDERICKSBURGH.

The General then proceeds:

Another charge, intimately connected with the foregoing, is that of my conduct at Fredericksburgh, in not going from that place to reinforce Gen. MCCLELLAN before Richmond. There is hardly a form of reproach that was not used toward me for this. Every possible way my feelings could be hurt seemed to be taken, not only by those who opposed the Government, under whose very eye I was serving, but the friends and supporters of the Government as well. Those who differed about most matters seemed to agree in this. In addition to the charge of failing, neglecting or avoiding going to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S relief, it was also said of me I was "idling away the time, doing nothing, on the banks of the Rappahannock; flitting back and forth between Fredericksburgh and Washington for mere personal purposes," "fearing to cross tee river where there was opposed to me not more then the fourth of my force;" "clamoring for reinforcements to guard against imaginary dangers;" "protecting rebel property for the sake of the rebels;" "instead of using my troops to go against the enemy, employing them only to guard the enemy's bosses, fences and fields;" and "thee, when in hearing of the sound of the cannon of Gen. MCCLELLAN, at Hesover Court-House, making no sign, but on the contrary leaving Fredericksburgh to go to the Shenandoah to evolo moving on Richmond, end coming under Gen. MCCLELLAN!" This, and much more, was said of me week efter week and month after month! The army seldom saw my name that, it was not coopled with some disparaging remark in connection with the above matters, if, indeed, not with some denunciation or discreditable charge.

The difficulty of accountiog for the Government permitting such neglect, such unprofitable and bad conduct in a General, who was within a few hours of the War Departmeet, and with whom instant communication by telegraph was constenily kept up, was sought to be explained by charging that these things were covered up or allowed, through the influence of two members of the Cabinet, who were Gen. MCDOWELL'S brothers-in-law! A statement now proven to be without foondation. In fact, at the time of the inauguretion of the present Administration, I was a stranger to every one of the Cabinet. Whatever check or disaster the Army of the Potomac incurred on the Peninsula was attributed to my failure to reinforce that army when I could do so, and to my having broken it up as soon as its commander was out of sight of the Capital. I think I have rather underrated this case than otherwise.

I will now give the facts. With the view of combining the projection of the Capital with such operations as would aid those ot the main army, as soon as my corps was seperated from Gen. MCCLELLAN, I pushed it to the front. At Catlett's I received the order for FRANKLIN'S division to leave me and join Gen. MCCLELLAN on the Peninsula, and an order from the Department directing me to consider the Capital under my especial protection, and to "make no movement throwing any force out of position, for the discharge of this primary duty!" On Gen. FRANKLIN'S leaving me, I sent word by him to Gen. MCCLELLAN, (which the letter acenowledges having received,) that I would endeavor to make a demonstration or diversion in his favor by way of Fredericksburgh. This, Gen. MCCLELLAN says, was no part of his plan. Nor was it in obedience to any orders from the Government, though done with the consent of the War Department. The advance of my forces got to Fredericksburgh and drove the enemy from that place, but did not succeed in saving the bridges, which had been prepared for burning, and were fired by the enemy as he passed over.

The orders of the War Department, which were submitted in the course of the testimony, are quoted to establish the position that the General acted under explicit instructions in all his movements. He says:

The Government were evidently apprehensive that I might, if not pet under some restriction, place my force in a position where it could no longer accomplish the purpose for which it was kept from going to the Peninsula. As it was, alarm was expressed about the exposed position I had taken up, and I was urged by one of the most promioent men in the country to strengthen myself by fortifications. I did not do so because I wished the enemy to believe I was strong, and about to march upon him. I did what I could to give the impression I was in large force, and think I succeeded. In fact, I have good reason for believing that the apprehension thus created at Richmond, of danger of a large force coming down from Fredericksburgh, while their army was at Yorktown, was one of the principal causes for their evacuating their strong works at that place without a siege.

Every effort was made by me, and my officers and men, "to get the bridges and transportation nearly ready." I had been assured that, as soon as I could do so, and as soon as a sufficient force could be collected, I would receive permission to advance.

A reference to Gen. HAUPT'S and Maj. TILLSON'S evidence of Dec. 6, will show that I gave my personal attention to this subject; and so far from idling away my time on the Rappahannock, either personally or with my troops, that all were actively engaged in making the preparations necessary to enable me to advance. When I went to Washington, it was because I was summoned there by my superiors; I never went there once for mere personal purposes. Washington and the District were, moreover, part of my command. The enemy, in abandoning the Potomac, had, as far as possible, destroyed the railroad from Aquia—had burned the wharf, and the long wooden pier connecting it with the land; had taken up the rails for three miles, burnt the cross-ties, and destroyed the large bridges over the Acasheek, Potomac Creek, and the Rappahannock, and was prepared to destroy the one over the Massaponax. When we reached Fredericksburgh, the roads between it and the Potomac were still bad, and the damage at Aquia was so great that a temporary depot and landing had to be made at Belle Plein. Every means within my reach was employed to repair all this. The principal part of the work was done by the troops, aided by such colored fugitives as could be had, and when possible, they work was pushed night and day. The large railroad bridge over the Rappahannock, some 600 feet long by 65 high, and the larger part of the one over Potomac Creek, some 400 feet long by 80 feet high, were built from the trees cut down by the troops in the vicinity; and this without those troops losing their discipline or their instruction as soldiers. The work they did excited, to a high degree, the wonder and admiration of several distinguished foreign officers, who had never imagined such constructions possible by such means, and in such a way, in the time within which they were done.

The General alludes to the exertion which he made personelly to advance the work. Gen. SHIELDS' division arrived at Falmouth on May 22. The succeeding operations, which are of decided historical importance, are thus sketched.

Arrangements were made for Gen. HAUPT (see December 6,) to have a bridge ready to be put across the Massapoeax, so that any further supplies which we might require could be sent after us by railroad. I had now ready to march over 40,000 men, and over 100 pieces of artillery. Though I could have started, and would have started Sunday, yet it was resolved not to march till Monday; this, out of deference to the wishes of the President, who was with me at the time, having come down Friday night, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of War, on account of the day. (See evidence of Gen. HAUPT, December 6.)

I had five days' short rations placed in the wagons, intending to heve the men take two additional days in their haversacks. This would have given sufficient for the march to the front of Richmond, which would have taken three days, and left us enough for the train to go to the magazines, which Gen. MCCLELLAN was to have ordered to be established on the Pamunkey, get another load and return to the troops. Thus we could have gone independent of the railroad between Fredericksburgh and Richmond, if the enemy should succeed in destroying it in his retreat. It was Saturday night that the telegrams announcing the movement of JACKSON down the Shenandoah against Gen. BANKS began to be received by me at Fredericksburgh. On Sunday, the 24th, I received the order of the President—"To lay aside for the present the movement on Richmond, and put 20,000 men in motion at once for the Shenandoah." On the 25th the Secretary of War informed me—"The movements ordered yesterday should be pressed forward with all speed. The President thinks your field of operations at present is the one he has indicated."

The papers submitted Dec. 10, and appended to that day's proceedings, and those of Dec. 15, will show clearly everything concerning the movements from Fredericksburgh to the Shenandoah. I do not propose to discuss here at all the quality of my judgment in this matter. A certain plan I had much at heart had been adopted, and was on the eve of execution, when I received orders changing it. I thought, whilst obeying the orders, which I immediately proceeded to do, that, even if it were not my duty to do so, I would be pardoned if—both on account of the public service as well as of myself, in view of the important trust I held—I should acquaint the President, even unasked, with my own views This I did in the dispatches to him and the Secretary of War, May 24. These must certainly acquit me of having sought or procured this movement to avoid going to Gen. MCCLELLAN.

MOVEMENT TO THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

These dispatches last referred to will also show that I did lay aside "for the present" the movement on Richmond; that "I pressed forward with all speed" the one ordered by the President, accepting it in perfect good faith, and acting with all my energy in the field of operations to which I was assigned, though I certainly left the one I wished to pursue with "a heavy heart." But, as I had taken the liberty to say so to the President, I felt it the more incumbent on me to prove that I was doing everything I could to insure the success of the plan he had laid down. It will be seen that the troops of Ord's Division were ordered by the Department to Washington and Alexandria by water, SHIELDS' division—which knew the country better than any other troops I had—having campaigned all through the Valley, and being selected by me on this account, were sent *via* Catlett's. The dispatches give so fully the history of this movements that it is hardly necessary to repeat them here.

After sketching rapidly the successive steps taken in this campaign, Gen. MCDOWELL says:

On the 6th of June I received from the War Department the order to send MCCALL'S division from Fredericksburgh to Gen. MCCLELLAN by water down the Rappahannock, to place such additional forces as I might deem necessary, at Fredericksburgh, for the security of that place, and informing me that the President reserved the direction to be given as to the residue of my force. On conferring personally with the President, as directed instructions to be given me, June 8, to the effect that, "after having first provided adequately for the defence of the City of Washington, and for holding the position at Fredericksburgh, I should operate with the residue of my forces as speedily as possible in the direction of Richmond, to cooperate with Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, in accordance with the instructions heretofore given.

I had, June 7, given orders to move the headquarters to Manassas, and June 8 I gave the orders for Gen. SHIELDS to march via Warrenton to Fredericksburgh, and two brigades of RICKETT'S division to march to Warrenton. The latter order was modified at the instance of the Secretary of War, and only one brigade ordered to move, till Gen. BANKS should occupy Front Royal. From this time forth the dispatches brought before the Court will show but a constant struggle on my part to get my forces out of the valley, to concentrate them upon Fredericksburgh. The extended movement of Gen. SHIELDS up the valley, and the repulse of two of his brigades, the reports given by Gens. BANKS and FREMONT of the enemy's purpose to come again down the valley, confirmed by a dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, (see proceedings Dec. 19,) that reinforcements for JACKSON had left Richmond, combined to delay the movement ordered on the 8th. It was expected, according to the instructions from the department, (see letter of June 9 to Gen. SHIELDS, proceedings Dec. 19,) that Gens. FREMONT and BANKS should relieve me.

* * * * * *

I had telegraphed Gen. MCCLELLAN, June 10, that I would be with him in ten days, and could I have disentangled myself from the Shenandoah Valley, and commenced to withdraw my forces at the time I ordered—June 8—I would have been with him by the 20th, or by the time MCCALL'S reached him by water from Fredericksburgh, under orders given it June 6.

With the 26th ended my independent command, and with that date I send the account of my conduct in connection with alleged failure to aid or reinforce Gen. MCCLELLAN before Richmond.

PROTECTING REBEL PROPERTY.

In connection with my command of the Department of the Rappahannock, my conduct, and the policy pursued by me toward the inhabitants of the country occupied by our troops, particularly with respect to their property, was another subject of much criticism and general condemnation. Not only on account of the projection itself, but of the consequent detailing of soldiers to guard their property, was especially and bitterly denounced, and was one of the main subjects on which I have since been charged with using the language against me, the charge of treason was founded.

Gen. MCDOWELL then rehearses the character of the charges preferred against him, and says:

I can truly say I have done things I wish I had done differently, and have omitted much I wish I had done. But I was never less in doubt, in my life, about anything than I am about my conduct in this respect.

I will try and show why. When I first came into command of the Department, the policy to be pursued towards the inhabitants of the country occupied by our troops, with respect to their property and the supplies we might find necessary to take for the army, was yet to be determined.

I found the system in force in other commands to be, to pay those who took the oath of allegiance, and not to pay those who did not. A serious objection to this, in my opinion, was, that a weak or bad man might take the oath and get the money, and be a rebel nevertheless; and then, a good man, loyal and true, whose circumstances, family, age, or infirmity, might hinder from taking up arms for the Government, and who would willingly take the oath, might, by the changes in the war, be left at the mercy of the rebels when our forces should withdraw from this section of country. It is well known how much mischief has been done by requiring this prematurely, where we did not continue to have the power to protect those whom we called out, and thus drive away those who would have been able to give us important aid or information, or subjecting them to great hardship and imprisonment. The principle I adopted, was to take whatever I needed for the use of my troops, paying only those whom, by investigation, I could satisfy myself were good Union men, and giving all others certificates only, setting forth what was taken from them, and that they would be paid at the end of the war, if they should show that they had been loyal citizens, and not given aid or comfort to the enemy. Thus, to the extent of what was taken, putting them under bonds for good behavior.

The General affirms that he used the resources of the country freely, that he employed all the contrabands whom he could procure. He quotes his orders to show how energetically he did this.

From all this it is clear I observed the regulations of the army, which are in accordance with all well-regulated warfare. There are some who seem to think that to live off the enemy's country, means to live at free quarters, and for everyone to take whatever he needs or desires. This is simply pillage, and no army can exist when it is allowed.

The only safe rule is to lay it down as a law, that no one shall interfere with the rights of property, save he who represents the Government. That the Government only has the right to take private property for public purposes; that until the Government, through its proper agent, the General Commander-in-Chief, seizes private property, it is to be protected, and those taking it without authority, are to be considered as much guilty of theft or robbery as if they had done the same thing in their own State; that all supplies seized by proper authority become the property of the Government, and are to be accounted for as regularly as if purchased with Government funds. This protection to be given, not only because these people, for the time, have no other government than that the General Commanding may give them, and are entitled, as long as they are obedient to that government, to be protected by it, but, mainly, because it is necessary for the army itself—for its discipline, its *morale*, its safety. That it shall be a body of soldiers, not a band of freebooters and *lands knechts*; and for the country, that the citizens who have entered the army honest and law-fearing, shall not return as thieves and robbers.

Specific cases of alleged misconduct are then discussed and explained by Gen. MCDOWELL, and he next alludes to the charge of

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE ENEMY'S COMMANDERS.

The subject of my correspondence with any of the enemy's commanders, he says, needs but a few words. All the correspondence I ever had is before the Court. It was mainly concerning the widow of ROBERT E. SCOTT, Esq., of Fauquier, whose husband had been murdered by our men, and whose death had made the deepest impression, unfavorable to us, of anything that had occurred in that part of the country since the beginning of the war. He was the prominent Union man of Virginia. I have been told, on good authority, that he would have been admitted in the Cabinet on the formation of the present Government. His death was an event which the enemy sought to turn against us. So, on grounds of policy, as well as sincere sympathy for a delicate woman, left alone in the country with a young family, I was desirous of doing what I could to carry out her wishes. The correspondence, however, speaks for itself, and it is not necessary to refer to it further.

Gen. MCDOWELL then takes up the subject of the discontent caused by

REDUCTION OF CAMP EQUIPAGE AND TRANSPORTATION.

He says:

On the subject of the mobility of our troops, and the consequent complaints of officers and men, it will be seen from my orders that every effort was early made by me to reduce, as far as possible, the baggage train of the army, so that the troops might be in condition for active operations. These orders have sometime since been made general for the whole army, by orders from the General-in-Chief.

I was, unfortunately—so far as I was personally concerned—ahead of my time in this respect, and the neighboring Commanders, not having the same rules, when troops from them joined me, and came under my more stringent ones, they became dissatisfied, or my own men became so when they served with those who had greater allowances of camp equipage than my orders permitted.

In discussing the

POLICY PURSUED TOWARD THE INHABITANTS.

Gen. MCDOWELL discusses at length the case of PELZO CLARK, who charged him with having failed to arrest a spy of whose presence he notified him. All the "facts" testified to by Mr. CLARK, he says, occurred after he had been relieved of the command of the Department, and when he had left Fredericksburgh. He says,

My recollection of him is simply of a man annoying me with what seemed far more closely connected with his personal matters and his animosities than with the public service. The cry of traitor, rebel or Secessionist had become so common as to attract but little attention. When a man had anything anybody else wanted, he was denounced as a traitor.

Gen. KING states, (proceedings of Dec. 17,) concerning LITTLE:

"I recollect a man whom I supposed then, and still suppose, to be a private citizen of Fredericksburgh. He was frequently at my headquarters, and I understood, either from him or some friend of his, that he had been in the militia of Virginia some months previous, but was not so any longer. I think he told me so himself."

The whole matter made but little impression on my mind at the time. In the way it was presented, as far as I can recollect it. It seemed to me to interest Mr. CLARK far more than it concerned the public service.

RELATIONS WITH GEN. SIGEL.

Gen. MCDOWELL reserves the questions involved in this section of his defence to the last, and nearly one-fifth of the whole document is taken up with a thorough and searching review of Gen. SIGEL'S testimony. In introducing the subject, he remarks:

I come now to the subject of Gen. SIGEL'S strictures, &c. It may be remembered how much was said last August and September of Gen. SIGEL having shot me on the field of battle for being a traitor—how the whole country was gifted with the most extraordinary accounts of my treason and his patriotism.

Immediately after the campaign, denunciations of me were to be heard, I was told, in every hotel and in every street. The public seemed to have received the impression, that though the report that he had killed me was an error, yet, that we had had some violent altercations and quarrels, if not actual personal conflicts, on the field itself. I had heard of some of these stories before we left Fairfax Court-House—that of his having shot me in the streets of Warrenton—and it was on his account I sought to speak to him; and that he declined, as he states, (Dec. 20,) "to hold any private conversation with me." His so declining was the first knowledge or intimation I had of his having any unkind feeling toward me; and up to the time of this investigation I have remained in ignorance of the cause of offence he conceived I gave him. He has now disclosed it. It is inconceivable how such a cause could produce such results. Two Staff officers reported to him some expressions of mine they, the Staff officers, thought improper. The principal cause of offence, he says, (proceedings of Dec. 20,) was the remark that I made to his Aid-de-camp, Capt. DAHLGREN, "That Gen. SIGEL shall fight his own corps." Capt. DAHLGREN states (Dec. 30) that this remark was made in answer to a question asked by him for his own information. It was neither a message to Gen. SIGEL nor an answer to me from him. Capt. HAVEN (proceedings of Jan. 8) states "the remark was made in a manner indicative of surprise at the question" asked by Capt. DAHLGREN, which was concerning some minute details: I have referred thus to the principal ceese, to avoid speaking of the minor ones.

Gen. MCDOWELL then takes up first the charge made by Gen. SIGEL that he failed to support Gen. BANKS at the battle of Ceder Mountain. After citing the evidence, Gen. MCDOWELL says:

It will be seen that Gen. B

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, February 12, 1863—2 P.M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—William Walsh, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Clapp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of property owners on Avenue B and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to grade the same.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of property owners, to have sunken lots on the west side of Eighth-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Eighty-third streets filled in.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and presented the following message from His Honor the Mayor, returning without approval, resolution that permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald, to erect a stand at Franklin Market, on the south side, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 12, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I must return unapproved the inclosed resolution that permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand at Franklin Market, on the South-street side.

My objections are the same as stated in my communication returning a similar resolution to the Board of Council men in December last, namely: that the locality in question is too great a thoroughfare to admit of such an encumbrance; and further, that the proposed stand is objected to by tenants of the market premises adjoining, who pay rent to the City, and whose business would be injuriously affected by it.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, ordered to be laid on the table, entered at length on the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Messrs. Helzdecker & Brother be and they are hereby permitted to use the sidewalk in front of their premises, number three hundred and sixty-four and three hundred and sixty-six Eighth-avenue, to receive and deliver goods.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That copies of the preamble and resolution passed December seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, relative to the death of Colonel James H. Bull and others, killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, be engrossed and transmitted to the families of the deceased.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved That One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between the Third-avenue and Harlem River, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to John Kinsley two thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-seven cents, being the balance due him with interest on contract for macadamizing Second-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid at the corner of One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Ninth streets and Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street be curbed and guttered, and sidewalks flagged four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the sunken lots in Thirty-third street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be filled and fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, A resolution approved, November third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, authorized the establishment of a ferry from the foot of Desbrosses-street, North River, to Jersey City, has directed the Comptroller to cause the franchise and lease of the same to be sold to the highest bidder; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and hereby is requested to report to this Board whether any action has been taken toward carrying out the intent of the said resolution.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eight-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged, where not already done.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be sewered where not already done, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place two gas lamps in front of the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church in Norfolk-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the sunken lot number two hundred and fifteen West Forty-first-street be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Seventy-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Tracy for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents, for services rendered as attendant to the Fifth District Court from the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by his Honor the Mayor, on the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for a new engine for the use of Ansine Company Number Fifty, be amended to read "steam fire-engine."

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contracts for alterations and repairs to house of Hook and Ladder Company number twelve, and that the sum of two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to carry out the same.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Third-avenue be paved with Belgian pavement from Sixty-first-street to Forty-second-street, one-third of the expense to be paid by the property owners, one-third by the Third-avenue Railroad Company, and the balance by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Croton Board be and is hereby directed to lay a track of bridge stone from the front of the house of American Engine Company number Six, through Henry and Montgomery streets to East Broadway, and the same be done forthwith.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Ninth-avenue be paved with Belgian pavement from Fourteenth-street to Forty-second-street, one-third of the expense to be paid by the property owners, one-third by the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company and the balance by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the ordinance for paving Fourteenth-street from Union-place to Ninth-avenue with trap-block pavement, be amended so as to read that the property owners pay one-half and the City one-half of the expense of the same.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have two gas-lamps placed in front of the French Episcopal Church Du St. Esprit in Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That Tenth-street from Fourth-avenue to Broadway be paved with Belgian Pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, A lease of a ferry from Peck-slip, East River, to Williamsburgh, for the term of ten years, from the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, was made to Jeremiah V. Meserole and others, and in the express condition and agreement that the said Meserole and his associates should keep good and sufficient ferry boats running at stated times between said Peck-slip and Grand-street, Williamsburgh; and

Whereas, Although the period of time mentioned in said lease, and while the same is considered in full force and vigor, the lessees of said ferry have ceased to operate or run boats upon the said ferry; and

Whereas, The New-Haven Steamboat Company are now occupying the slip and pier at Peck-slip, formerly leased to J. V. Meserole and others, as the New-York terminus of a ferry to run from thence to Williamsburgh, Long Island; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to demand from the said Jeremiah V. Meserole and his associates, or from their assignees, that they at once proceed to reestablish the ferry from Peck-slip to the foot of Grand-street, Williamsburgh, and that they continue the same in accordance with the terms of their lease thereof.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby be requested to inform this Board whether any rent is due and unpaid for the ferry leased from Peck-slip to Williamsburgh; also, as to what information he may have in relation to the discontinuance of said ferry, and by what authority and under what tenure the ferry slip and pier at the foot of Peck-slip is now occupied by the New-Haven Steamboat Company.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund did issue, on the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, a water grant to Robert A. Burke, for a tract of land then under water, fronting on West and Bank streets, and extending to the Hudson River; and,

Whereas, The City of New-York were owners in fee of [illegible] and [illegible] by virtue of the provisions thereof, a portion of the property described in said grant was sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the City, subject to appropriation, with the exception of the Sinking Fund, and providing for the redemption of the City debt, and the payment of the interest thereon, passed February twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on City Property be and they are hereby instructed to institute legal proceeding bonds, in relation to their respective trusts, and report at the earliest practicable moment, what measures are necessary to prevent the said Robert A. Burke, or his assigns, from acquiring any title to the premises above set forth, under any colorable conveyance for the same.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of granting Hose Company number Forty-one a new hose carriage.

Which was laid over.

The Special Committee appointed to obtain the remains of Adjutant Charles Laty, presented the following report:

The Special Committee appointed to proceed to Virginia and bring back from the battle-field of Fredericksburgh the remains of Charles Laty, late Adjutant of the Fifty-second Regiment of the New-York State Volunteers, who was killed in that engagement, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

Desiring that their mission should be properly authenticated the Committee requested His Honor the Mayor to furnish them a letter of explanation of its object to Honorable Edwin M. Stanton, the Secretary of War. His Honor courteously complied with this request, and furnished the Committee with a letter of introduction, containing a statement of the object of their mission, and in addition furnished them with a letter of introduction, and also of explanation of their mission, to His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. With these letters in their possession the Committee proceeded to Washington on the afternoon of Tuesday, January thirteen, and arrived there early on the following morning. At the earliest hour proper to do so, the Committee proceeded to the Executive mansion to call on His Excellency the President, and present to him the letter of introduction from His Honor the Mayor. On arriving there they learned that the President was busily engaged, and on his being apprised of the presence of the Committee in waiting, he informed them by verbal message that he should be unable to give them audience till one o'clock in the afternoon. Not wishing to waste any time by awaiting the hour of this appointment, your Committee determined to waive the etiquette of presenting the object of their mission to the President before laying it before the Secretary of War, and therefore proceeded forthwith from the Executive Mansion to the War Department, where they were speedily granted an interview with the Honorable Secretary, and presented to him the letter of introduction and explanation from His Honor the Mayor. The Honorable Secretary informed the Committee that he did not then feel himself at liberty to grant them a pass to Falmouth, although he recognized the patriotic purpose of their mission, and expressed himself willing to afford them all the facilities he could consistently with his other duties. He further informed the Committee that he did not know whether the relations between the Army of the Potomac and the rebel army were then of a character that would permit the granting of a flag of truce to visit Fredericksburgh, which it would be necessary for the Committee to have in order to recover the body they were sent to obtain. That he might be informed upon this latter point, the Honorable Secretary immediately, and in the presence of the Committee, addressed a telegram to Major-General Burnside, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, at Falmouth, inquiring of him if it would be practicable to obtain a flag of truce to Fredericksburgh, for the recovery of the remains of a Union officer by a Special Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York. The Honorable Secretary then informed the Committee that he would advise them by letter of the answer received to this dispatch, so soon as it should reach him, or would be pleased to communicate it to them in person, if they would call upon him at four o'clock that afternoon. Thinking the latter arrangement would probably occasion the least delay to and facilitate the business of your Committee, they promised to call on the honorable Secretary at the hour he proposed, and after thanking him for the courtesy he had manifested toward them, the Committee withdrew.

If now being near the hour appointed by the President to receive your Committee, they returned to the Executive Mansion, and in a brief time were granted an interview with His Excellency, who received them courteously; and, after carefully reading the letter of introduction and explanation from His Honor the Mayor, he expressed his pleasure at meeting the Committee, and remarked that their mission was of a patriotic character, deserving all the facilities for its fulfillment that could be granted them without interfering with the public welfare. He could not in this case, however, give any order that would not be given by the Secretary of War, to whom he had assigned full charge of the business of granting passes, and had never interfered with him in the discharge of that duty. The President further said that he had no doubt that the Secretary of War would treat the Committee with respect and kindness, and give them every facility to complete their mission successfully which would not interfere with the public interests.

Your Committee thereupon informed the President that they had called upon the Secretary of War, and also informed him of the result of that visit. The President replied that he believed that the Secretary of War would favor the Committee with his aid in fulfillment of their mission as early as it would be proper for the public welfare to do so, but that the object of their mission was of a character that would bear some delay without detriment; and he could only say, in conclusion, that it might be necessary to defer it for a short time, and in the meantime, he added, there was a possibility and opportunity for accomplishing the purpose of their mission might be improved, as it was a matter that "would not spoil."

The Committee then thanked the President for his kindness, and the interview closed.

At four o'clock that afternoon they again called upon the Secretary of War, pursuant to the appointment made by him in the morning, and were again received by him very courteously. He informed them that Major-General Burnside had not answered the telegram which he had sent to him at Falmouth at the time of the previous interview with the Committee, and from the fact of this failure to answer by Maj.-Gen. Burnside, he inferred that an important movement of the Army of the Potomac was being, or about to be made, and that Major-General Burnside was therefore probably too remote from his headquarters at Falmouth to receive the dispatch that day. Under these circumstances the Honorable Secretary requested that the committee would wait over in Washington till the next day, and call upon him at 11 o'clock in the morning, by which time he hoped he would hear from Major-General Burnside in answer to the dispatch already sent to him. He also jocosely remarked to the Committee that he should regret having permitted them to go to the Army of the Potomac, if by giving such a permission, and they should go, they should by any mishap fall into the hands of the rebels, as in the then existing conflicts of affairs on the Rappahannock—the Army of the Potomac likely then being moving—there was a possibility of such a misfortune befalling them. Diverting from this vein of humor, the Honorable Secretary said that he would not like to give them a pass to Falmouth till he was certain, by advice from Major-General Burnside, that they could procure a flag of truce to visit Fredericksburgh. There were other reasons, however, which he was not at liberty to explain, why he could not grant the passes. The Committee withdrew, promising to call upon him at ten o'clock on the following morning.

Your Committee much regretted that they were so much delayed in their work, but as the delay was unavoidable, they concluded that it was their duty, in view of the direction of the Common Council, to procure the body of Adjutant Laty, to stay in Washington so long as there was a probability of their obtaining the pass from the Honorable Secretary of War necessary to enable them to reach Falmouth. While waiting over in Washington on the night of the Fourteenth, however, the Committee were called upon by various parties residing in Washington, and also by several officers of the army who had heard of their presence at the Capital, and of the purpose of the mission which brought them thither, who expressed surprise at the delay they were experiencing to obtain the authority which they believed was indispensably necessary to enable them to proceed to Falmouth, and who informed the Committee that it was no difficult matter to procure a pass to that place, and also that private individuals from the City of New-York and elsewhere readily reached Falmouth, via Washington, on similar missions; in fact, that such journeys, by such persons, were of daily occurrence. Why your Committee were delayed at Washington, when private individuals could, without hindrance, make the same journey they were directed to take, and on missions precisely such as was theirs, was a question that neither your Committee nor their visitors could satisfactorily solve, unless it might be—and it was hinted to the Committee that it very likely was so—that the Government antipathies had been improperly advised from some malicious source, as to the object of the Committee in desiring to reach Falmouth, and that, possibly, their mission had been represented as being of a political character and dangerous to the Administration.

That private individuals were daily going from Washington to Falmouth, your Committee at first very much doubted, sincerely believing that the privilege of making that journey certainly could not be obtained from any other source than the War Department, and that while the Honorable Secretary of War was very circumspect and careful in granting passes to that point, no subordinate officer would presume to grant such passes without first consulting him. In regard to the possible misrepresentations to the Government authorities of the object of their mission, the Committee scouted the idea, not entertaining for a moment the thought that either the President or the Secretary of War could believe, or even suppose that your Committee could in any manner mar or damage the stability of their authority, even if they were disposed to do so. Which, it seems hardly necessary to say, they had not the furthest thought of accomplishing. Moreover, your Committee would submit that the affairs of the Administration, and its condition, so far as safety and stability are concerned, can hardly be said to be well balanced, if such a misrepresentation could occasion alarm to a degree prompting interference with the public business mission they were sent upon. Of the fact that private individuals were going from Washington to Falmouth on private business, with but little difficulty, your Committee were soon convinced, as they met acquaintances who arrived in Washington *en route* to Falmouth, on missions to procure the remains of friends who had fallen on the battle-field of Fredericksburgh, while they were in Washington, and who proceeded to Falmouth while they were at the Capital. Your Committee were urged by their visitors to accept passes to Falmouth from subordinate officials, and to go on there upon such authority, being assured that it could readily be obtained for them, and would serve their purpose fully as well as would a pass signed by the Secretary of War. Your Committee, how ever, declined all such offers, believing it was their duty to look alone to the highest official source for the liberty of proceeding to Falmouth.

On the following morning, the 15th of January, at ten o'clock, your Committee again called on the Secretary of War; he informed them that Major-General Burnside had not yet answered his telegram of the previous day, and he was now disposed to believe that an important military movement was being made, which would, for a few days, prevent the Committee from proceeding to Falmouth. The Committee informed the Honorable Secretary, that, as they had practically failed in their mission for a time, and as it was their duty to report to the Common Council the reasons of their non success in procuring the body of Adjutant Laty, they would be obliged to him for the favor of a letter, expressive of his declination to grant them a pass to Falmouth, and also of the reasons for the declination, so far as he might deem it proper to state them. The Honorable Secretary replied that he would gladly oblige them in this respect, and would answer a communication from the Committee which

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1863.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: In pursuance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, Chapter [illegible], Section [illegible], Laws of 1857, entitled "An act to organize the police force in the City of New-York, and to regulate the police thereof," to provide for certain purposes therein mentioned, I [illegible] in order to enable them to perform the charge entrusted to them, and having been informed by you that there were reasons (which you were not at liberty to explain to the Committee) why such power should not be granted at present; and having further been informed that you would give the request of the Committee your favorable consideration, and would give them a final answer this morning—as Chairman of the Committee, I take the liberty of requesting that you will send the Committee your final determination as soon as convenient.

While it would afford the Committee great satisfaction to be able to perform the duty assigned them, I would state that they desire no privilege that cannot be granted without detriment to the public service, and they feel satisfied, from the courteous and friendly manner in which they have been received by you, that no facilities will be denied, unless from reasons of public necessity.

Yours, very respectfully,

F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.

SIMON MEYER, Secretary.

[COPY.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., January 15, 1863.

SIR: The Adjutant-General has been directed to procure and take charge of the stand of colors mentioned in your note, and hold them subject to your order according to your request.

Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

F. I. A. Boole, Chairman of Committee of Common Council:

Having now accomplished all they could in the performance of the duty assigned to them by the Common Council, the Committee immediately left Washington and returned to New-York.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) F. I. A. BOOLE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOHN HARDY,
Special Committee.

In connection therewith Alderman Long presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The Special Committee appointed to proceed to Virginia, and procure the body of Charles Laty, late Adjutant of the Fifty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, failed to fulfill their mission from inability to obtain a pass from the Secretary of War from Washington to Falmouth, and returned from Washington to the City of New-York, with an understanding had with the Honorable Secretary of War, that he would telegraph them when they would be granted such a pass; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said Committee be, and they are hereby instructed to proceed to Virginia and fulfill the object for which they were appointed, so soon as they shall be advised by the Secretary of War, and that it is practicable for them to do so.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Hardy moved that the report be adopted and placed on file, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, and in the *Herald* and *Sun*.

Which was carried.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to lay crosswalks at the intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag sidewalks of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to repair the sidewalks of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Bill of William Carroll for funeral expenses of Colonels Buil, Dodge and Hoagland, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Carroll for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents, being in full for funeral expenses of Colonels Boil, Dodge and Hoagland.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Clapp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets; also, in Forty-fifth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to repair the crosswalk at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCook, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

Resolution, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have the bulkhead on the line of Hammond-street, North River, raised to a level with the grade of said street, without contract, and that the sum of Two Thousand Dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution, first, that the Comptroller be directed to notify the party or parties running a ferry from the foot of Spring-street, North River, to Hoboken and other points on the Jersey shore, to discontinue the same forthwith; and, second, that the Comptroller advertise and sell at public auction, under the usual terms, conditions and restrictions, a ferry franchise from some point in New-York, lying between Hoboken and Christopher streets, to Gutenburgh, Bull's Ferry and Fort Lee, for the period of five years, and that the Counsel to the Corporation cause such lease to be duly made out and executed.

Alderman Boole moved to amend by filling the blank by inserting the word "May."

Which was carried.

He then moved to further amend the first resolution by inserting after the words "Jersey shore," the words, "if without authority."

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was thus adopted:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Ryers, Farley, Long—13.

An ordinance to provide for a continuance of the said heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the armies of the Union.

Which was laid over, and made a special order of business for the next meeting, the sixteenth instant.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay to the widow of John Slowey, deceased, late Superintendent of Lands and Places, a sum equal in amount to the salary of said Superintendent for the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to repair the crosswalk at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson—11.

Negative—Alderman Long—1.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for erecting a house for Hose Company number Fifteen, the same to be built on the site now occupied by said Company.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

The President here resumed the chair.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman McCool—

Petition of J. M. R. Platt, Foreman of Hose Company number Twenty-nine, to be refunded money paid for repairs to house.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

The President here announced as the Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen, relative to the celebration of Washington's birthday:

Alderman Long, Alderman Boole,
Alderman Reed, Alderman Hardy,
Alderman Ottiwell.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk,

The Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Never since the war begun has matters been so dull at the Navy-yard as at present. Although there are over 4,500 men on the pay roll, whose monthly wages must reach $220,000, there are only four or five vessels in hand, and none of them requiring night work. Loads of immense shot and shell are being conveyed from the wharves to the pyramids. The new addition to the Ordnance Department is nearly finished. There is no Court-martial in the Lyceum, which is a very rare occurrence. There are a couple of hundred bina jackets on board the *North Carolina*, but nearly all of them assigned to ships in, or about to go into, commission. The 15-inch guns for the *Roanoke* are almost ready to be sent aboard. The new vessels on the stocks, the *Mesunes*, *Mackinaw*, *Shamrock* and *Miamimaak*, are progressing gradually, but will not be ready for sea service for many months. The following statement will explain with sufficient distinctness the condition of the fleet at anchor:

Circassian, transport, waiting charge.
Bienville, steam gunboat, ready in two weeks.
Ilale, steam gunboat, ready in one week.
Ticonderoga, steam frigate, ready in a month.
Seminole, steam gunboat, ready in six weeks.
Massachusetts, steam transport, ready in a month.
Florida, steem gunboat, ready in three weeks.
Colorado, steam frigate, ready for sea.
Savannah, school-ship, stationary.
Perry, brig-of-war, nearly ready.
Water Witch, steam gunboat, waiting repairs.
Sabine, sailing frigate, in the river.
Maumee, paddle-steamer, to be launched in a month.
Mackinaw, double-bowad steamer, to be launched in six weeks.
Shamrock, double-bowed steamer, to be launched in six weeks.

Adams Express Company yesterday turned over the steamer *Mary Sanford* for a temporary charter. She is bound for Port Royal with ordnance.

The Investigating Committee holds its session in Bridge-street, secretly.

THE PRIZE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL.—This vessel, which arrived here on Sunday from off Charleston, S. C., is a beautiful propeller of 470 tons. She has an iron hull, new and splendid machinery, and is said to be able to make from fourteen to sixteen miles an hour. In appearance, she is very much like the prize steamer *Lodona*, which was captured off Charleston last summer and brought to this port. To aid the *Princess Royal* in running the blockade, her

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1863.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this morning.

The Committee brought with them a stand of colors, which were to be presented to the Sickles Brigade, by order of the Common Council of the City of New-York. As the Committee cannot proceed to Falmouth at present, I take this occasion to inform you that these colors are at Adams' Express Office, subject to your orders, and the Committee would be pleased to have you take them into your charge until they return, which they expect to be able to do as soon as informed by you that it will be practicable to carry out the purposes for which they were appointed.

Yours, very respectfully,

F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.

SIMON MEYER, Secretary.

[COPY.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., January 15, 1863.

SIR: The Adjutant-General has been directed to procure and take charge of the stand of colors mentioned in your note, and hold them subject to your order according to your request.

Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

F. I. A. Boole, Chairman of Committee of Common Council:

Having now accomplished all they could in the performance of the duty assigned to them by the Common Council, the Committee immediately left Washington and returned to New-York.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) F. I. A. BOOLE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOHN HARDY,
Special Committee.

In connection therewith Alderman Long presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The Special Committee appointed to proceed to Virginia and bring back from the battle-field of Fredericksburgh the remains of Charles Laty, late Adjutant of the Fifty-second Regiment of the New-York State Volunteers, who was killed in that engagement, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

Desiring that their mission should be properly authenticated the Committee requested His Honor the Mayor to furnish them a letter of explanation of its object to Honorable Edwin M. Stanton, the Secretary of War. His Honor courteously complied with this request, and furnished the Committee with a letter of introduction, containing a statement of the object of their mission, and in addition furnished them with a letter of introduction, and also of explanation of their mission, to His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. With these letters in their possession the Committee proceeded to Washington on the afternoon of Tuesday, January thirteen, and arrived there early on the following morning. At the earliest hour proper to do so, the Committee proceeded to the Executive mansion to call on His Excellency the President, and present to him the letter of introduction from His Honor the Mayor. On arriving there they learned that the President was busily engaged, and on his being apprised of the presence of the Committee in waiting, he informed them by verbal message that he should be unable to give them audience till one o'clock in the afternoon. Not wishing to waste any time by awaiting the hour of this appointment, your Committee determined to waive the etiquette of presenting the object of their mission to the President before laying it before the Secretary of War, and therefore proceeded forthwith from the Executive Mansion to the War Department, where they were speedily granted an interview with the Honorable Secretary, and presented to him the letter of introduction and explanation from His Honor the Mayor. The Honorable Secretary informed the Committee that he did not then feel himself at liberty to grant them a pass to Falmouth, although he recognized the patriotic purpose of their mission, and expressed himself willing to afford them all the facilities he could consistently with his other duties. He further informed the Committee that he did not know whether the relations between the Army of the Potomac and the rebel army were then of a character that would permit the granting of a flag of truce to visit Fredericksburgh, which it would be necessary for the Committee to have in order to recover the body they were sent to obtain. That he might be informed upon this latter point, the Honorable Secretary immediately, and in the presence of the Committee, addressed a telegram to Major-General Burnside, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, at Falmouth, inquiring of him if it would be practicable to obtain a flag of truce to Fredericksburgh, for the recovery of the remains of a Union officer by a Special Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York. The Honorable Secretary then informed the Committee that he would advise them by letter of the answer received to this dispatch, so soon as it should reach him, or would be pleased to communicate it to them in person, if they would call upon him at four o'clock that afternoon. Thinking the latter arrangement would probably occasion the least delay to and facilitate the business of your Committee, they promised to call on the honorable Secretary at the hour he proposed, and after thanking him for the courtesy he had manifested toward them, the Committee withdrew.

If now being near the hour appointed by the President to receive your Committee, they returned to the Executive Mansion, and in a brief time were granted an interview with His Excellency, who received them courteously; and, after carefully reading the letter of introduction and explanation from His Honor the Mayor, he expressed his pleasure at meeting the Committee, and remarked that their mission was of a patriotic character, deserving all the facilities for its fulfillment that could be granted them without interfering with the public welfare. He could not in this case, however, give any order that would not be given by the Secretary of War, to whom he had assigned full charge of the business of granting passes, and had never interfered with him in the discharge of that duty. The President further said that he had no doubt that the Secretary of War would treat the Committee with respect and kindness, and give them every facility to complete their mission successfully which would not interfere with the public interests.

Your Committee thereupon informed the President that they had called upon the Secretary of War, and also informed him of the result of that visit. The President replied that he believed that the Secretary of War would favor the Committee with his aid in fulfillment of their mission as early as it would be proper for the public welfare to do so, but that the object of their mission was of a character that would bear some delay without detriment; and he could only say, in conclusion, that it might be necessary to defer it for a short time, and in the meantime, he added, there was a possibility and opportunity for accomplishing the purpose of their mission might be improved, as it was a matter that "would not spoil."

The Committee then thanked the President for his kindness, and the interview closed.

At four o'clock that afternoon they again called upon the Secretary of War, pursuant to the appointment made by him in the morning, and were again received by him very courteously. He informed them that Major-General Burnside had not answered the telegram which he had sent to him at Falmouth at the time of the previous interview with the Committee, and from the fact of this failure to answer by Maj.-Gen. Burnside, he inferred that an important movement of the Army of the Potomac was being, or about to be made, and that Major-General Burnside was therefore probably too remote from his headquarters at Falmouth to receive the dispatch that day. Under these circumstances the Honorable Secretary requested that the committee would wait over in Washington till the next day, and call upon him at 11 o'clock in the morning, by which time he hoped he would hear from Major-General Burnside in answer to the dispatch already sent to him. He also jocosely remarked to the Committee that he should regret having permitted them to go to the Army of the Potomac, if by giving such a permission, and they should go, they should by any mishap fall into the hands of the rebels, as in the then existing conflicts of affairs on the Rappahannock—the Army of the Potomac likely then being moving—there was a possibility of such a misfortune befalling them. Diverting from this vein of humor, the Honorable Secretary said that he would not like to give them a pass to Falmouth till he was certain, by advice from Major-General Burnside, that they could procure a flag of truce to visit Fredericksburgh. There were other reasons, however, which he was not at liberty to explain, why he could not grant the passes. The Committee withdrew, promising to call upon him at ten o'clock on the following morning.

Your Committee much regretted that they were so much delayed in their work, but as the delay was unavoidable, they concluded that it was their duty, in view of the direction of the Common Council, to procure the body of Adjutant Laty, to stay in Washington so long as there was a probability of their obtaining the pass from the Honorable Secretary of War necessary to enable them to reach Falmouth. While waiting over in Washington on the night of the Fourteenth, however, the Committee were called upon by various parties residing in Washington, and also by several officers of the army who had heard of their presence at the Capital, and of the purpose of the mission which brought them thither, who expressed surprise at the delay they were experiencing to obtain the authority which they believed was indispensably necessary to enable them to proceed to Falmouth, and who informed the Committee that it was no difficult matter to procure a pass to that place, and also that private individuals from the City of New-York and elsewhere readily reached Falmouth, via Washington, on similar missions; in fact, that such journeys, by such persons, were of daily occurrence. Why your Committee were delayed at Washington, when private individuals could, without hindrance, make the same journey they were directed to take, and on missions precisely such as was theirs, was a question that neither your Committee nor their visitors could satisfactorily solve, unless it might be—and it was hinted to the Committee that it very likely was so—that the Government antipathies had been improperly advised from some malicious source, as to the object of the Committee in desiring to reach Falmouth, and that, possibly, their mission had been represented as being of a political character and dangerous to the Administration.

That private individuals were daily going from Washington to Falmouth, your Committee at first very much doubted, sincerely believing that the privilege of making that journey certainly could not be obtained from any other source than the War Department, and that while the Honorable Secretary of War was very circumspect and careful in granting passes to that point, no subordinate officer would presume to grant such passes without first consulting him. In regard to the possible misrepresentations to the Government authorities of the object of their mission, the Committee scouted the idea, not entertaining for a moment the thought that either the President or the Secretary of War could believe, or even suppose that your Committee could in any manner mar or damage the stability of their authority, even if they were disposed to do so. Which, it seems hardly necessary to say, they had not the furthest thought of accomplishing. Moreover, your Committee would submit that the affairs of the Administration, and its condition, so far as safety and stability are concerned, can hardly be said to be well balanced, if such a misrepresentation could occasion alarm to a degree prompting interference with the public business mission they were sent upon. Of the fact that private individuals were going from Washington to Falmouth on private business, with but little difficulty, your Committee were soon convinced, as they met acquaintances who arrived in Washington *en route* to Falmouth, on missions to procure the remains of friends who had fallen on the battle-field of Fredericksburgh, while they were in Washington, and who proceeded to Falmouth while they were at the Capital. Your Committee were urged by their visitors to accept passes to Falmouth from subordinate officials, and to go on there upon such authority, being assured that it could readily be obtained for them, and would serve their purpose fully as well as would a pass signed by the Secretary of War. Your Committee, however, declined all such offers, believing it was their duty to look alone to the highest official source for the liberty of proceeding to Falmouth.

On the following morning, the 15th of January, at ten o'clock, your Committee again called on the Secretary of War; he informed them that Major-General Burnside had not yet answered his telegram of the previous day, and he was now disposed to believe that an important military movement was being made, which would, for a few days, prevent the Committee from proceeding to Falmouth. The Committee informed the Honorable Secretary, that, as they had practically failed in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1863.

ANNOUNCEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS.

WALLACK'S—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE PHANTOM—THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING—Afternoon and Evening.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE, No. 486 Broadway—MASON AND LOCKSMITH.

IRVING HALL—CONCERT AND RECITATIONS.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

☞ THE TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA.—The TIMES is delivered daily to Subscribers in almost all parts of the city by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 106 South Third-street.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steam transport *Arago*, Capt. GADSDEN, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Port Royal on Monday evening last, with mails, passengers and Government stores. The Monitor battery *Weehawken* arrived out on the 5th. Our Port Royal correspondent gives an interesting account of a reconnoissance of the defences at the mouth of the Ogeechee River, made on the Wednesday preceding the sailing of the *Arago*, by Gens. FOSTER and HUNTER, accompanied by their respective Staffs, with a view of determining what land cooperation might be necessary to assist the naval attack on Fort McAllister. The Monitor *Passaic*, accompanied by two gunboats, was lying in Warsaw Sound, cleared for action, in expectation of a visit from the rebel ram *Fingal*, said to be coaled, fully munitioned, and ready to come out at any moment. The *Montauk*, with other gunboats, was lying in proximity to the Ogeechee batteries, waiting the moment for another attack. The rebel story that the *Montauk* was disabled in her last encounter with Fort McAllister is wholly untrue. The only injury she suffered was in her smoke-stack. Gens. HUNTER and FOSTER, on their return to Hilton Head, had a protracted conference with Admiral DUPONT, the result of which is, of course, unknown to us. An important order had been issued by Gen. HUNTER suspending the sale of confiscated lands for taxes.

A Hamburg vessel, which arrived at this port yesterday from Cardiff, reports that she was boarded on the 2d inst., in latitude 26° 29′, longitude 67° 40′, by a steam man-of-war, answering to the description of the *Alabama*. A vessel arrived at Baltimore yesterday, which brings a report, obtained from a ship on the 3d inst., in latitude 33° 01′, longitude 72° 45′, that the *Alabama* had been captured. Both of these reports can hardly be true.

Letters from Baton Rouge, dated Jan. 28, state that it has just been discovered that the rebels in that vicinity have made a standing offer to our troops to receive and parole as prisoners of war, any who will desert.

Gov. CURTIN yesterday sent a message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, in condemnation of the system of arbitrary arrests. He contends that Congress alone has the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and recommends the passage of resolutions requesting Congress to take such action as may bring the guilty to punishment and relieve the innocent. He thinks these arrests were necessary at the commencement of the rebellion, but not now.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the credentials of Hon. WM. SPRAGUE, elected Senator from Rhode Island, were presented. The resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in favor of the repeal of the duty on paper, were presented. A petition was presented from citizens of Suffolk, in this State, asking that the Constitution be altered so as to recognize our dependence on the great Ruler of the Universe, whose name is not mentioned in it. A bill to provide for an Assistant Collector of Customs, to reside in Jersey City, was passed. At the expiration of the morning hour, the Currency bill was taken up and passed, 23 to 21. The bill to aid Missouri in emancipation was then taken up, and after considerable debate, the substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee was adopted, and the bill finally passed, 23 to 18. A message was received from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with the correspondence and papers concerning mediation or arbitration on the part of the French Government. We give in this morning's TIMES the essential portions of this correspondence. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information he may have relative to the use of negroes by the French army in Mexico.

In the House, the bill reported from the Committee on Territories, to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Montana, contiguous to Oregon and Washington, was passed. The Senate's amendments to the bill for the relief of citizens of Minnesota were concurred in. The resolutions of the Assembly of New-York, recommending a reduction of the paper duties, were presented. The Senate's amendments to the House bill to indemnify the President for arrests, &c., were considered, but the subject was finally postponed until Tuesday, a disposition to filibuster being manifested by the Democrats. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but no further amendments were made. The Fortification bill was then considered until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of petitions in favor of the use of dummy engines on the Brooklyn Central Railroad were presented. The bill to authorize the payment of the interest on Canal drafts, protested for non-payment, was reported favorably; also, the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of the Common Schools. The latter was ordered to the first Committee of the Whole. The General Bounty bill was considered during the remainder of the day session.

In the Assembly notice was given of a bill to provide horse railroads in New-York so as to protect the interests of citizens and tax-payers, and a bill was introduced to subject to proper police regulations all cars on City railroads. The bill for the removal of obstructions in the Hudson River was introduced. A bill authorizing Commodore VANDERBILT to extend the pier on the south side of Pier No. 1 North River, was introduced; also, a bill to make the pay of members of the Common Council three thousand dollars per annum. The concurrent resolution allowing the Senate to adjourn from the 19th to the 25th inst., was agreed to. The resolutions complimentary to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and inviting him to visit the State Capitol, were taken up and adopted, after some amendments. They received 96 affirmative votes. A resolution was offered which directs the Judiciary Committee to report whether a bill can be constitutionally passed imposing a tax on foreigners who neglect to become citizens. Both Houses held evening sessions.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A resolution was adopted to authorize the Comptroller to compel the reëstablishment of the abandoned ferry from Peck-slip, New-York, to Grand-street, Williamsburgh, according to the term of the franchise for the ferry sold in 1859 for a period of ten years, and also to be informed by what authority the Peck-slip dock is used by the New-Haven Steamboat Company. A report from the Committee appointed to proceed to Virginia and obtain the remains of Adjutant LATY, of the Fifty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, who fell at Fredericksburgh, will be found entire in the official proceedings. It appears by this report that, at Washington, the Committee were unable to obtain permission from headquarters to go to Falmouth, although private individuals were daily going thither, on private business, upon passes procured from subordinate officials. After receiving the promise of the Secretary of War that he would telegraph them when they could have the desired passes, the Committee returned to New-York. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee to go after the body when notified by the Secretary of War that it is practicable for them to procure it. The resolution to celebrate WASHINGTON'S birthday was concurred in, and the blank appropriation for the purpose was filled with the sum of $5,000. An ordinance was passed to employ an agent in the Public Administrator's office, at a salary of $2,000, to administrate upon the estates of soldiers from this City who die intestate, either here or elsewhere. The Board adjourned to next Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The trial of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN for the murder of THOMAS BYRNES, was continued in the Over and Terminer yesterday. Ex-Recorder SMITH summed up the case for the prisoner, occupying a little more than four hours. At the close of his argument the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when District-Attorney HALL will make the closing argument for the people, and Judge LEONARD will charge the jury.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the trial of ADOLPH BLANK for stealing $1,200 from his employer, ALBERT DUNO, was concluded by a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Saturday. THOS. WARD and JAMES WYCOFF, each pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were remanded. MARGARET SCHMIDT pleaded guilty to petit larceny. ELIZA ANN TALLNER pleaded guilty to an attempt to steal $60 from a returned soldier, named THEODORE BEAUCOFT, and was remanded for sentence.

An action is pending in the Supreme Court, and now on trial at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, before Hon. HENRY HOGEBOOM, as referee, brought by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company against the Pennsylvania Coal Company, to recover a large amount of tolls claimed to be due to the plaintiffs under an agreement with the defendants for enlarging the plaintiffs' canal for joint use—which in the aggregate involves upwards of a $1,000,000. The evidence in the case was taken before a referee, and in documentary form amounts to some 135,000 folios, and in opening the argument one of the counsel spoke *eighteen days*. The argument is still in progress, counsel on each side being limited to the short space of *twenty-four* days. Some of the most distinguished lawyers in this City and State are retained in the case.

The price of Gold fell off ¼@¾ ℔ cent. yesterday, closing 154¼; Exchange, 169½. Stocks closed dull; Erie, 73¾ ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were in more demand yesterday; prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Hog products were firmer. Whisky was much brisker, but decidedly cheaper. The movements in Groceries, Metals, Fruit, Hemp and Naval Stores were quite limited. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hides, Hops, Leather, Tallow and Tobacco. Freights were quiet.

The Western Copperheads—Duty of Loyal Men.

The loyal members of the Illinois Legislature have threatened to withdraw, and leave the two Houses without the constitutional two-thirds quorum, in order to prevent the passage of the Armistice and Convention resolutions of the Copperhead majority. This expedient has been, in time past, more than once resorted to by the Democratic party of Indiana, in order to prevent the election of a political opponent to the United States Senate. But these are wretched precedents, established by reckless men; and we are happy to learn that, though sorely tried, the loyal men of the Western Legislatures have concluded to take advantage of no such example, and stand to their positions. Let the event be what it may, it is of the first importance that the regular constitutional Government should be, in all respects, strictly maintained by every friend of the war, for that alone is the principle on which the war rightly rests.

It is, no doubt, true that those Legislatures are not the genuine exponents of the popular will, in respect to this great question of peace. They were elected mainly on other issues—particularly the matter of arbitrary arrests, to which even the staunchest supporters of the war may be opposed, and the manner in which the war has been prosecuted, which, in fact, has been unsatisfactory to nearly everybody. These armistice measures have been sprung upon the people since, and are solely the work of political intriguers, who have been covertly false from the outset. It is hoped that, by force of party cohesion, they can be carried through the Legislatures, whether acceptable to the people or not. The attempt may succeed in the Legislatures both of Illinois and Indiana. If so, a great public scandal undoubtedly will have been committed; but its practical consequences, if let alone, cannot possibly be so dangerous as would be the adoption of any disorganizing means to prevent it.

The independent State action contemplated in these Copperhead movements, cannot at most involve more than three or four of the loyal States. It would be impossible to force armistice resolutions through any other Northern Legislatures, as now constituted, than those of Indiana, Illinois, and possibly New-Jersey; and equally impossible to procure from any others any semblance of an authorization for a Convention of States. Aside from the lasting stain brought upon the State escutcheons, there would, we believe, be little practical mischief. Legislative resolutions for an armistice can have no effect upon the action of the National Government. A Convention of the three or four States which alone could be induced to send authorized delegates, would prove but another Hartford Convention in unpopularity and impotence.

The Democratic party at large, whatever may be its disposition in particular States, is not so infatuated as to lend itself to any such opposition to the war as these Copperheads project. Its leaders are ready enough to make the most of the minor issues against the Administration, but, we may rely upon it, they will beware of taking direct issue on the cardinal point of war or peace. They understand full well that it would incur their party fate—all resurrection.

When old Polonius said:

> "Beware
> Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
> Bear it that the opposer may beware of thee."

it was his Saxon blood that spoke. It has always been characteristic of this race, that when once engaged in a war it fights with ever increasing determination. There is not a case in either English or American history in which an anti-war party has prevailed, *after the war had been once commenced*. Parties have successfully prevented war in advance, and derived additional credit from it; but never has one interfered to arrest a war which the Government was actually carrying on, without being overborne and crushed. This has been so, irrespectively of the original merits of the war or its practical management. It was the fact that Lord NORTH was at war that, more than anything else, kept him in the Premiership through the whole period of our Revolution, in spite of all his lack of practical wisdom. It was the force of this war spirit, when once aroused, which sustained PITT and his Tory successors in their twenty years' contest with France, notwithstanding the most stupendous blunders, and which prostrated the English Whig party so that it never recovered until, long after the restoration of peace, it was able to take advantage of the Reform agitations of 1830. It was the same force that made the late Crimean war, in spite of all its mismanagement, so much more popular in England in its second year than it was in its first. France found difficulty in dragging England into that war, but found more difficulty in dragging her out of it. So, too, in our last war with England. The Federal party that opposed the war constantly grew weaker under it, and at its close perished forever. The war with Mexico, after it once began, became daily more popular; and the Whig party, which originally opposed it, saved itself from annihilation only by withdrawing all practical opposition to it, and afterward adopting as their Presidential candidate the General who, more than any other, with a single exception, was identified with it.

Now, ascribe this peculiarity of the race to pride, or passion, or principle, or what you please—it matters not. The fact remains that a war once undertaken by Anglo-Saxon arms has to be thoroughly fought through, whatever its vicissitudes; and that the political party which attempts to put itself in the way is invariably crushed. It has proved so in wars which were originally wrong and needless. With a double certainty, it will prove so in a war, like the present, imposed by every obligation and necessity which can apply to man as a social being.

These anti-war plotters give us no concern. They may mislead the people up to a certain limit by false professions, but their influence **ceases the moment it is once clearly understood what their real objects are. They can neither take this Northern people to the feet of JEFF. DAVIS, nor put them,** in open day, on any road that leads in that direction. There is no strength or art in party leadership that can effect it. They who attempt it will accomplish nothing but their own ruin.

Let the popular heart be firmly trusted. Though it may at times seem to sink, we may depend upon it that it will carry this war through. It will show itself abundantly able to foil all the obstructive and subversive devices of the enemies of the war, whenever the day of necessity actually comes; and this, too, without any resort to other than regular constitutional remedies. Every public representative of the Union feeling should be thoroughly pervaded with this faith, and never permit his zeal to betray him into any act of a disorganizing tendency, however revolutionary may be the schemes of the enemies of the war. Sympathy with rebellion can fitly be lawless; but true loyalty must needs hold fast to principle.

The French Proposal.

We publish this morning the diplomatic correspondence sent to the Senate yesterday by the President, in response to the resolution adopted a day or two ago, calling for any correspondence between our Government and that of France on the subject of mediation. It embraces sundry letters that passed between Mr. DAYTON, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS and Mr. SEWARD during the last four months. All the documents are of great interest, and some of them the highest importance. In all his suggestions or offers of mediation, the French Minister expresses the greatest regard for the honor and independence of the American Government; and in the various replies to these suggestions and offers, Mr. SEWARD is firm and decided in expressing the refusal of this Government to entertain any proposition in regard to the conduct of our domestic affairs from any foreign quarter whatsoever.

The two letters, however, which will attract universal attention and consideration are the one from M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, dated on the 9th of last month, in which he proposes a meeting of Commissioners from North and South on neutral ground, and Mr. SEWARD'S reply to this proposition, dated on the 6th inst. It is true, nobody can have avoided observing the denial transmitted through the Associated Press yesterday, that any such proposition as this of the French Minister had ever been made to our Government. But it is impossible that the publication of the telegram should have been officially authorized, when, on the very day of its publication, the document containing the proposition was to be sent to the Senate. To understand distinctly what the latest Imperial idea in regard to the mode of settling our difficulties really is, it may be worth while to excise from the letter of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS the sentences in which it is given:

> "If the Cabinet of Washington," says he, "believes that it ought to repel any foreign intervention, could it not honorably accept the idea of *direct informal conferences* with the authority which may represent the States of the South? * * * The opening of informal conferences between the belligerant parties *does not necessarily imply the immediate cessation of hostilities.* * * * Representatives or *Commissioners of the two parties would afterward be charged to discuss, examine proper to designate, and which could, for this purpose, be declared neutral.*"

These passages, it will be seen, tally in every particular with the statements on the subject which we received from Europe, by the steamship *Europa*, on Tuesday last.

Mr. SEWARD, in his reply to this dispatch, after a rapid survey of the present military situation in this country, tells the French Minister that the suggestion is not an extraordinary one, and it may well have been thought by the Emperor a feasible one. But, says he, it amounts to nothing less than a proposition that while this Government is engaged in suppressing an armed insurrection, with the purpose of maintaining the constitutional national authority and preserving the integrity of the country, it shall enter into diplomatic discussion with the insurgents upon the questions whether that authority shall not be renounced, and whether the country shall not be delivered over to disunion, to be quickly followed by anarchy. After thus putting aside the Imperial offer, Mr. SEWARD suggests that the true and constitutional forum for debate between the alienated parties is the Congress of the United States, where there are vacant seats inviting the Senators and Representatives of the discontented party who may be constitutionally sent there from the States involved in the insurrection.

Mr. SEWARD, in this dispatch, upholds with splendid power the national honor, and puts in the clearest light the national spirit and purpose. It is a document of extraordinary power and eloquence, and of unmistakable meaning, and in every respect is fully up to the height of the great argument.

The Lessons of Experience.

The prolongation of the war, though it has been productive of much suffering and of much loss, is nevertheless proving instrumental in furnishing us abundantly with the thing, of all others, which, as a nation, we most needed—experience. There is one point in particular, and the most important, perhaps, of all those which now interest us, upon which the events of each day are casting a flood of light. We are having, in short, what nothing short of a struggle of great violence and intensity could possibly have afforded us—a practical exemplification of the nature and tendencies of the theory that the United States form simply a confederacy, as opposed to the theory that they form a nation. The secession of the Southern States is, of course, an illustration on a gigantic scale of the legitimate results of the doctrine that each State has the right to quit the Union at pleasure.

Those who supported this notion in former days, particularly here at the North, fondly assured us that there was nothing dangerous in it, but that its maintenance was necessary as a check upon the central power; that though it was just and expedient that each State should possess the right of going out when it willed, it was certain that none of them would ever exercise it, as long as the Constitution remained intact; that the States were held together by considerations of self-interest of the plainest and most powerful kind, as well as by certain geographical facts, such as the absence of dividing chains of mountains, and the presence of a river like the Mississippi, which runs from one end of the Union to the other. Of the fallacy of all this we have now abundant proof. We now know, what mere reflection might have taught us long ago, that apparent and real self-interest differ widely, and that men act with just as much vigor and determination and rashness upon mistaken notions of what is for their advantage as upon correct ones; and what is, if possible, of still more moment, that passion has had in all ages and will have to the end of the world, particularly in ignorant communities, far more to do with bringing about revolutions than either the hope of gain or the fear of loss. The theory, too, that a political organization like ours can be held together by a river, no matter what may be the prejudices, folly or patriotism, or difference of the dwellers on its banks, had not the smallest foundation either in history or in human nature. No Empire or Republic has ever been held together by a river, while navigable rivers do now, and have in all ages, flowed through the territory of several different Powers, without exercising the smallest disturbing influence in their relations.

It has also been alleged by the same preachers, that even if those States which wished to leave the Union, did leave it, for those which remained in it voluntarily and contentedly, it would answer all the purposes of its founders, and all the desires and expectations of its citizens. We have to thank the destructives of the North for furnishing us now, every day, with proofs that this doctrine is just as fallacious and as dangerous as the other. We deny in toto, that any States whatever can form a Union that will be of any value, let them be ever so willing to remain in it, as long as the theory prevails that the Union does not consist of one people, but of a number of separate organizations. A ship that would sail simply in fair weather and with a smooth sea, but that was sure to founder in a gale, would not be rated very high; and a political organization that could only hold together in times of profound peace and unbounded prosperity, can hardly be said to be worth the trouble of keeping it up. And yet this is precisely the kind of organization that the Democrats are now trying to prove the Union to be. They are verifying to the letter all that history has set down, and all that the shrewdest political philosophers have said or written against mere confederacies of separate and distinct States. We may form a tolerably accurate idea from what we see going on around us now, of what would take place supposing we admitted, as these men ask us to do, the theory that the adhesion of each State to the Union is optional. All would go well as long as there was plenty to gain, and nothing to pay. But suppose us to be engaged in another war, such as that which we are now waging—and this is a contingency for which every nation must constantly stand ready—and suppose the first flush of enthusiasm over, and the disasters to have been numerous, as they always are, and the enemy to be still determined, as he always seems to be and proclaims himself to be, and the Government to be imbecile, as all free Governments appear to be at the outset of every great struggle, should we, or should we not have the State organizations proposing to get out of the arena and leave their brothers to fight it out, as Illinois and Indiana are now proposing? Should we, or should we not, have these same organizations arrogating to themselves, as some of them are now doing, the right of transacting the National business instead of attending to their own? Should we, or should we not, have some of them proposing to treat for peace with the enemy, either on behalf of the whole Union or for themselves only, thus encouraging him, and disheartening and paralyzing their countrymen? Should or should we not, have the demagogues of each State playing on the selfishness, ignorance and want of principle of the lowest portion of the community, by proposing that "our State" should get rid of her share of the "overwhelming war debt" by "cutting loose from the whole concern. Should we, or should we not, have consimilar intrigues designed to bring the States into collision with the National Government by threats of resistance to the draft and to taxation? Should we, or should we not, have such suggestions and innuendoes as the following, which we cut from a "Democratic" print, constantly thrown out for the purpose of calling into the service of faction all that is base in human nature, and most degraded and unscrupulous in the national character?

"Another reason why the West will go with the South, if the Union is dissolved, is found in the disproportion between the Northern and Southern war debt. This would be a subsidiary consideration, but still one of much weight. The Southern debt, with the West to share it, and the public domain to dispose of, would be a comparatively light burden. The West has no manufactures to protect and would reap none of the incidental benefits of taxation. Its men of wealth are not money-dealers and holders of Government securities, and have not the same interest as those of the East in the payment of the public debt. But if the West goes with the South, there will be opened before the East a terrible gulf of repudiation and dishonor."

And, though last not least, would not these things be so well known and so surely counted on by all who either hate or fear us, that our enemies would in every contest with us rely with even more confidence upon their power to paralyze us by fomenting divisions, than upon their power to vanquish us in the field? FOOTE'S propositions to the Northwest are a fair specimen of the difficulties we should have to encounter under this head, and it must not be forgotten that in this war against the South, we have more at stake, and therefore stronger reasons for union and harmony than we should ever have in any other. We are now fighting, not only for our place amongst the nations of the earth, but for our very existence as a nation, and if in a crisis so momentous the enemy finds plenty of aid in our own ranks, how would it be if peace only involves the loss of territory, of influence, or submission to an insult, an outrage?

GEN. MCDOWELL.—We publish this morning the personal defence of Gen. MCDOWELL, presented to the Court of Inquiry on Tuesday last. Those who have not had time or disposition to bring together all the loose ends of the evidence given in the case, which we have published from day to day during the months in which the trial has been going on, will find in this document a capital *résumé* of the facts,—put, of course, in a light favorable to the speaker, but at the same time apparently calm, just and truthful. It is not for the public or the Press, of course, to prejudge the decision of the Court of Inquiry. It may be favorable, it may be adverse, but certainly Gen. MCDOWELL seems to have very effectually disposed of the main part of the charges that have been made against him.

In his close he refers feelingly to the humiliation he has had to undergo in his investigation, on charges as baseless as they are senseless. "The charge of treason," he says, "is a fit pendant to the one of drunkenness, and quite as true, seeing that, to this day, I have never drank anything but water." He asks, in conclusion: "Is it not a sad symptom in the nation when such things can take place? Can its officers sustain themselves under such a system, and render that service which the country needs in its present critical state, and must have, as a condition of its salvation?"

LAURA KEENE IN BROOKLYN.—Miss LAURA KEENE takes a benefit to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. In justice to all concerned, the fair manager should receive a bumper at the hands of those for whose pleasure she has so successfully catered.

The Peace Resolutions in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 12.

The Democratic caucus broke up at a late hour last night. The object was to discuss the resolutions in regard to the war and the state of National affairs. Messrs. HOLSMAN and ENGLISH, of Bergen, advocated the peace resolutions of Mr. HOLSMAN, offered in the Senate about two weeks ago. Mr. VANATTA, of Morris; Mr. RANDOLPH, of Hudson, and others, opposed them. The debate was spirited. The resolutions of Mr. RANDOLPH, introduced in the Senate last week, were adopted as a basis for the action or policy of the Democratic majority. The whole subject will probably be ventilated in both Houses next week. The Republican members will agree upon their basis, and try to get it adopted.

The Peace Resolutions in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 12.

Peace resolutions were passed in the House to-day, by a vote of 52 to 28.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

GOV. CURTIN ON ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 12.

Gov. CURTIN sent a message to the Pennsylvania Legislature to-day with reference to "arbitrary arrests," contending that Congress alone has the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and recommending the passage of resolutions requesting Congress to take such action as may bring the guilty to punishment and relieve the innocent. While Gov. CURTIN admits that these arrests were necessary at the commencement of the rebellion, he does not think that there is any occasion for them at the present time.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Finance Bill Through the Senate.

The Missouri Emancipation Bill Also Passed by that Body.

Preparations for the Expedition to Texas.

A COLLECTOR FOR JERSEY CITY.

Revelations Regarding the Richmond Prisons.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

PASSAGE OF THE BANK BILL.

The passage of the Bank bill in the Senate to-day, by a majority of only two votes, has created the impression in some quarters that it will fail in the House. Those best informed, however, or who should be, are very sanguine of its ultimate success.

Secretary CHASE was in the Senate to-day, and is naturally gratified at the passage of the Bank bill. Senator HOWARD, who opposed it in a speech yesterday, consented to support it to-day to save it from defeat.

MISSOURI EMANCIPATION.

Senator HENDERSON'S Missouri Emancipation bill got through the Senate, though struggling against the opposition of enemies who should have been its best friends. There seems to be little doubt of its success in the House, unless the radical Republicans unite with the Copperheads to insure its defeat.

THE MEDIATION DISPATCHES.

There is not the slightest warrant for saying that any issue of veracity has arisen between Messrs. SEWARD and MERCIER. Mr. SEWARD'S letter to Mr. DAYTON, rejecting the proposal for commissioners, commands universal admiration. It indicates the position which the Government will take, and hold, on any and every proposition from any foreign Power to interfere by action, advice or suggestion in the war against the rebellion. There is neither doubt nor hesitation anywhere on this point.

SUPPRESSING THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Instructions were issued yesterday to our cruisers, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty for suppressing the Slave-trade. There has never been any sharp correspondence between Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES on this subject, as the *Tribune* alleges. The English Minister always conceded the belligerent right of search. There never has been any difference of opinion with anybody on this point.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

The arrangements for the long talked of Texas Expedition will be completed at Headquarters here, it is thought, during the present week. Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, is expected here in a few days, to urge upon the Administration the appointment of Gen. BUTLER to the chief command, if, in the meantime, he is not selected to fill a more responsible position.

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN TENNESSEE.

Authority was to-day issued by the War Department to Gen. GRANT to accept the services of such Tennesseeans as may offer there for the suppression of guerrilla warfare in that State.

SENATE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

An adjourned meeting of the caucus of Republican Senators was held this morning, at which it is understood that they agreed upon the order of business for the remainder of the session.

VISITORS.

Hon. H. J. RAYMOND and PARKE GODWIN, of the *Evening Post*, are here. THURLOW WEED left yesterday.

THE PAPER DUTY.

Messrs. HARPER, APPLETON, MASON and RAYMOND had a hearing before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day on the remission of the paper duty.

THE RICHMOND PRISONERS.

Prisoners from Richmond say that the rebel prisons in that city are filled with loyal citizens from Eastern Tennessee and Northwestern Virginia, and that they are treated ten times worse than the prisoners of war. About a week before the prisoners left Richmond an order came from the rebel Secretary of War ordering the release of two citizens of East Tennessee, who had been in confinement for eighteen months. The jailor, to whom the order was addressed, upon looking over his books, found that the two men whose names were specified, had died *three months previous*.

ARRIVAL OF CIVILIAN PRISONERS RELEASED FROM RICHMOND.

A boat, with about two hundred civilian prisoners from Richmond, arrived at Annapolis yesterday morning. Among the prisoners who arrived were those captured by STUART in his late raid upon Dumfries and Burke's Station. The prisoners say they were treated shamefully by the rebels, who did not give them half enough to eat.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAUGHT.

On Monday night last one of our gunboats on the Lower Potomac, captured as they were crossing the river into Maryland, eleven white and five colored men. The white men had on their persons nearly *twenty-five thousand dollars in gold*. The whole party were committed to the Old Capitol Prison, to await examination. Some of the men claim to be refugees.

NOMINATIONS FOR BRIGADIERS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations for Brigadier-Generals: Col. WEBSTER, of Illinois, and Col. MORRIS, son of Gen. P. MORRIS, of the *Home Journal*.

THE COURTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Senator HARRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, to-day introduced his important bill reorganizing the Courts in this District. It abolishes all Courts except the Orphan's Court, and provides for a Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, consisting of four Justices, one of whom shall be Chief Justice, to be appointed by the President, and with salaries of $3,500 each.

COLLECTOR AT JERSEY CITY.

The Senate to-day passed the House bill providing for an Assistant Collector of Customs at Jersey City. It is understood that there are about thirty applicants for the place, and the number is rapidly increasing.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.

A bill was to-day introduced into the House, providing for four railway bridges over the Ohio River—at Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville and the mouth of the Big Sandy River. The steamboat interests will make a violent opposition, on the ground that the navigation of the Ohio River will be seriously obstructed.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

THE BOOK AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

A meeting of prominent book and newspaper pub-

lishers was held, yesterday, in this city. To-day, a delegation from them, consisting of Messrs. Raymond, Appleton, Harper, Osborn, Wilson and others, representing various parts of the country, had a conference with the Committee of Ways and Means, and presented their reasons why the duty on paper should be reduced. It was stated before the Committee that it would cost eighteen cents per pound to import paper with the duty all off. At the present duty of thirty-five per cent., and with exchange at sixty per cent., not one pound could be imported. Consequently no revenue could be obtained from this source until the duty was reduced. There is no duty on imported rags.

THE REBEL REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

No apprehensions whatever are entertained here as to the safety of the *Brooklyn*. Rear Admiral FARRAGUT, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, lays great stress upon the want of naval officers. During the war of 1812, he frequently heard some of the most intelligent British officers say, that our great success in the encounters between the smaller vessels, was owing to the great number of officers we had in our vessels, and the small number they had in theirs. They seldom had more than three or four, and when those were killed or wounded the men had no one to lead them. This was the case recently in the affair of the *Harriet Lane*. It is stated that she was surrendered by a Master's Mate, and perhaps, the Admiral adds, "the same was the case in regard to the *Hatteras*." He urgently shows the importance of providing trained naval officers, and in this has the hearty cooperation of the Secretary of the Navy.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of Hon. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, elected United States Senator from the State of Rhode Island for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, requesting the Senators of that State to vote for the repeal of duty on printing paper.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented the petition of wounded soldiers, asking for an ambulance corps.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) also presented a petition for an ambulance corps.

Mr. HICKS, of Maryland, (Union,) presented the petition of the citizens of Suffolk, New-York, asking that the Constitution be altered, so as to recognize our dependence on the great Ruler of the Universe, whose name is not mentioned in that instrument; also, asking that every state paper and law shall have the words "God prosper and protect the Republic," attached to it.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the petition of HORACE H. DAY, asking to be authorized to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of JACOB BALDWIN, of Pennsylvania, stating that disloyal newspapers are circulated in the army, and asking Congress to enact a law to prohibit the circulation of such papers.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New Jersey, (Rep.) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to provide for an Assistant Collector of Customs to reside in Jersey City. Passed.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to reorganize the Courts of the District of Columbia, with a substitute.

Mr. KING, of New York, (Rep.) called up the bill to increase the number of Major and Brigadier Generals.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend so as to limit the increase to twenty Major and fifty Brigadier Generals. He thought there was no necessity for so large an increase. The trouble had been that any one could get a recommendation for office. He thought if there were fewer officers there would be fewer leaves of absence to come to Washington to seek for promotion. The old road to military honor—service in the field—seemed to be abandoned, and a new road found through papers signed by those who knew nothing of military matters.

The morning hour expired, and the Currency bill was taken up and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Nesmyth, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Foot, Grimes, Henderson, Hicks, Kennedy, King, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Turpie, Wall, Wilson of Missouri—21.

The bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipation was then taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) proceeded to address the Senate in opposition to it. He thought that this was not the proper time for such measures, but the difficulties of the country seem to have been taken advantage of to secure emancipation. He contended at some length that there was no authority in the Constitution for appropriation of money for such purposes. It was a proposal to surrender their rights to the General Government, and thus destroy our present form of Government and make a centralized despotism. He believed the whole conduct of the war to have been most unwise and unconstitutional. Confiscation bills, arbitrary arrests and emancipation schemes had broken up the unity of the people, who before were united for the Union and the Constitution, and had raised much fear and dissension in many States.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to reduce the amount paid for each slave emancipated from three hundred dollars to two hundred dollars. He said that he (SUMNER) felt humbled to think the Senate was considering the value of a human being.

The amendment of Mr. SUMNER was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Carlile, Clarke, Collamer, Fessenden, Grimes, Harlan, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howard, Howe, King, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Missouri—17.

Mr. SUMNER, then moved to strike out the word "gradual," so as to make the emancipation immediate.

The motion was rejected.

YEAS—Messrs. Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Fessenden, Grimes, Harlan, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Sumner, Wade, Wilson of Massachusetts—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howard, Howe, King, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Missouri—27.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded to address the Senate. He was willing to give money for immediate emancipation, but not one cent for delayed emancipation. This measure could be defended on no other ground than as a war measure; and as a war measure, it should be prompt. It was proper that emancipation should commence in Missouri, where, by the remissness of Congress, it was allowed to enter, the people forgetting that there was any compromise to be made with God. Whatever was given for immediate emancipation was a blow struck at rebellion. Whatever was given to prospective emancipation, was a gratuity and tribute to Slavery.

The substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee was then adopted—Yeas, 27; Nays, 10.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 23 Yeas against 18 Nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson of Massachusetts—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Grimes, Harding, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Turpie, Wall, Wilson of Missouri—18.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Dixon, Hale, (sick,) Rice, Sherman, Willey, Hicks.

Mr. HICKS stated that he had paired off with Mr. WILLEY. He would have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) stated that if Mr. RICE had been present, he would have voted against the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill to prevent and punish fraud against the revenue.

A message was received from the President, in response to a resolution of the Senate, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with the correspondence and papers concerning mediation or arbitration on the part of the French Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information he may have relative to the use of negroes by the French army in Mexico. Adopted.

At 4½ o'clock, the Senate took a recess until 6½.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to prevent and punish frauds on the revenue. Several amendments were adopted, and the bill was passed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) called up the bill to fix the time of holding Courts in Wisconsin and Iowa, which was passed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the admission of Nevada. Nebraska, and Colorado as new States; also a bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Montana. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. WILSON, (Massachusetts,) called up the bill to increase the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals, the question being on the amendment to limit the increase to twenty Major-Generals and fifty Brigadier-Generals.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) thought there was no occasion for any increase in Generals. There were many Generals doing nothing, and a great many regiments were thinned out so that it did not need so many Generals. He moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. WILSON, (Massachusetts,) claimed that there were not Generals enough confirmed to properly officer the Army of the Potomac.

Mr. WALL, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) asked how many Generals there were out of service and drawing pay.

Mr. WILSON said there were five Major-Generals: MCCLELLAN, FREMONT, MCDOWELL, BUELL and CLAY. There were twenty-seven confirmed and forty-eight sent for confirmation. There were some Brigadiers out of service but not a great many.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. GRIMES, RICHARDSON and WILSON.

The motion to lay on the table was withdrawn, and Mr. FESSENDEN'S amendment, limiting the increase to twenty Major and fifty Brigadier-Generals, was adopted. Yeas, 24; Nays, 13.

Mr. RICHARDSON thought it would be necessary to create a system of brevet promotion for gallant service in the field, thus driving these officers to the field to seek for rank and honor there.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said it had been a serious question whether they had power to give brevet rank to officers of volunteers.

Mr. CARLILE wanted to know if it could not be done under the war power.

Mr. WILSON said that power was pretty extensive, but it was doubtful if the President could confer brevet rank on officers appointed by the Governors of States.

Mr. RICHARDSON said it was only giving honor to men for gallant conduct in the field, and he saw no reason why Congress could not do it.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the President could appoint a Lieutenant appointed by the Governor, as a Brigadier, if he chose.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment that beyond the number authorized by this act, and laws herein referred to, no General shall be appointed in any branch of the public service. Adopted.

The bill passed—Yeas, 22; Nays, 14.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Territories, to provide for the temporary government of the Territory of Montana, contiguous to the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.) moved to strike out the following proviso:

That, whereas, Slavery is prohibited in said Territory by the act of Congress of June 19, 1862, nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein.

Disagreed to; 39 against 96.

The bill passed; yeas 86, nays 40.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill for the relief of the citizens of Minnesota, sufferers by the Indians.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the resolutions of the Assembly of New-York, recommending the reduction of the duties on imported printing paper; and the resolutions of the same body in favor of a general bankrupt law.

The House took on the Senate's amendments to the House bill to indemnify the President for arrests made under the suspension of the *habeas corpus*.

A disposition was manifested to take a vote on the amendment without debate, when Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn. Negatived by a yea and nay vote.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved a call of the House.

Mr. VOORHEES said if the consideration of the subject be postponed until Tuesday, as suggested by Mr. STEVENS, for the purpose of allowing reasonable debate, all this trouble would cease.

In this there was a general concurrence.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill.

No further amendments were made. The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The Fortification bill was taken up.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) wanted to know why $800,000 were appropriated for the State of Maine and none for the great West.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the House recently defeated the measure for the latter, by which gunboats might pass from the Mississippi to the Northern lakes. Naval armament, and not forts, were proposed for its protection.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Rep.,) said if Mr. COX beat his head against the softest part of New England, it would do his head more harm than the spot with which it came in contact.

Mr. SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said New England could take care of herself, either in or out of the Union. If it was the object of Mr. COX and his friends to leave New England out in the cold, they should leave her some means of defence.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) briefly adverted to gunboats as the most suitable means of defence for the lakes.

An amendment was made for $200,000 for the fortifications of Washington.

The Committee rose and the House passed the Fortification bill.

Adjourned.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Working Day in the House—Extravagance in "Red Books"—The Canal Repair Contracts—More Horse Railroads in New-York—Improving the Navigation of the Hudson—The Defence of New-York Harbor—Compensation to the Common Council—Passage of the McClellan Resolutions, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1863.

This has been a working day in the House, the General Orders having been gone through and some dozen bills of a local character considered, and most of them passed.

Twenty Red Books, for each and every member, reporter and officer of the House, is, in language more expressive than elegant, cutting it very fat. This is unprecedented, and I cannot think that the House had a clear sense of what it was voting. If it did, and if this is the pitching of the tune to be sung to the end of the session, then the taxpayers will have a doleful chorus to sing. It was a shocking piece of looseness, which found a parallel in the subsequent proposition to cover, cut, &c., the documents of the House. In regard to the public printing, the Comptroller calls attention to the fact, that while the extreme sum in the contract is $50,000, the cost may, with economy, be kept considerably under that sum. It would seem that this part of the report has either not been generally read, or a disposition exists not to heed its suggestions.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Cayuga, gave notice, this morning, of a bill entitled "An act itemizing work on canal repair contracts," which, if passed, will effect a radical change in the contract system. At present, all work on the canal repairs is done by the section and for a gross sum; and under this system, the contractors are interested in getting through their contract with as little work as possible—to the great detriment of the canals. The principles involved in Mr. ROBINSON'S bill are indorsed by Ex-State Engineer VAN R. RICHMOND and State Engineer TAYLOR, in their annual reports.

MORE HORSE RAILROADS.

Mr. GOULD gives notice for one in Grand-street, and Mr. LOUTREL another, under the comprehensive title of a horse railroad in New-York City, whereby the rights of tax-payers will be recognized." Precisely what that means will probably appear when the bill is reported.

The bill reported by Mr. LEAMY, for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, provides:

SECTION 1. That the Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor are authorized and directed to cause to be removed from the channel of the Hudson River all bars, shoals, rocks, &c., which obstruct navigation between Troy and New-Baltimore,—the work to be done under the direction of the State Engineer.

Section second appropriates $60,000 from the general fund for the work, and the Comptroller is directed to make application to the General Government for disbursement.

The bill of Mr. MURPHY, in the Senate, providing for the defence of New-York Harbor, is of a very important character. It appropriates $500,000 to build an iron-clad and to improve the forts in the harbor.

Mr. HUTCHINGS, in the Assembly, reported a bill which provides that the members of the Common Council of New-York, shall receive a compensation of $3,000 per annum, which compensation shall be in lieu of carriage hire and all other expenses, and they shall receive no additional compensation for services as members of Committee, members of the Board of Health, or Relief Committees, or for any other official services, and all fees of the members are hereby abolished.

The resolutions offered by Mr. DARCY, inviting Gen. MCCLELLAN, remodeled and improved, were adopted. The shape in which they were originally prescribed was objectionable, both in language and sentiment, as will well set forth by Mr. LESLIE. Messrs. DAVIS, PARKER, and HEACOCK were excused, and Messrs. COURTNEY, E. HOPKINS, Jr., PRESCOTT and SWEET voted in the negative.

The bill of Senator WOODRUFF, "to provide for the transportation of passengers and freight in the City of New-York, from the North River to other points or locations in said City," is an omnibus of rather huge dimensions, of which more hereafter.

In a political sense, all is not lovely with the New-York delegation. Recent articles have appeared in the *Herald* and *Leader*, the former ridiculing Messrs. DEAN, FIELDS & Co., the latter charging them with having so conducted themselves as to ruin the prospects with which the Democratic party came to Albany. This is unquestionably the very truth. But this is not the only source of difficulty. FERNANDO WOOD having failed to obtain the indorsement of his party in caucus, or even to obtain the support of all the representatives from his City, it is said that therefore MOZART has notified Assemblyman KORN and Senator CONNOLLY that they have been excommunicated. I believe they survive, however, and are tolerably comfortable too, since they have the company of all the other Democrats in the two Houses. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb, 12, 1863.

A number of petitions were presented in favor of the use of the "dummy" engine on the Brooklyn Central Railroad.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To authorise the payment of the interest on the Canal drafts protested for non-payment.

By Mr. SANFORD—To appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of the Common schools.

On motion of Mr. PAUTH, this bill was put forward to a first Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CONNOLLY noticed a bill relative to the city railroads in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WOODRUFF—Relative to the transportation of passengers and freight from the North River to other points in the City.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of the General Bounty bill.

Recess till 7 P. M.

The Senate met at 7, the special order being the resolutions relative to the Emancipation Proclamation.

Mr. PAUTH offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That we will maintain and support it in all its integrity against assaults from every quarter—from Secessionists South, or Abolitionists North.

Mr. LOW protested against this coupling in the same breath the Abolitionists of the North with the traitors in arms against the Government at the South.

Mr. FLETCHER desired something more definite. What class of people was meant by the Abolitionists of the North? What invasions had they attempted? What rights had they subverted?

Mr. PAUTH said the resolutions had been brought out on the election of a United States Senator, but he submitted whether the resolutions under discussion were such as the majority of the Senate desired to pass. If they were, he would satisfy himself by voting against them. If parties at the South were false to the Government and parties at the North assisted them, he should not hesitate to couple both together. The South attempts to destroy the Government, yet a class of people at the North rebuke, through the New-York *Tribune*, to defend the Government unless it pursued a particular course; unless the doctrine of State rights, as understood at the North, was maintained, we should ere long have despotism. It was impossible that the concerns of States stretching across a vast continent could be administered by a central power.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. HUTCHINGS, TAUMAN, LOW, HARDIN and PAUTH.

The amendment was lost, and Mr. LOW'S resolution adopted, after several minor amendments.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Mr. LOUTREL gave notice of a bill to provide horse railroads in New-York so as to protect the interests of citizens and tax-payers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PAULDING—To authorize Justices of the Peace in Kings County to hold inquests in the respective towns.

By Mr. BOSTWICK—To amend the charter of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

By Mr. KORN—To subject to proper police regulations all cars on City railroads.

By Mr. LEAMY—To appropriate $60,000 from the general fund to remove obstructions in the Hudson River, the work to be under the direction of the State Engineer.

By Mr. FLYN—To give effect to the resolution of the Common Council of New-York, authorizing Commodore VANDERBILT to extend the pier on the south side of Pier No. 1, North River.

By Mr. LESLIE—To make corporations or persons liable in case of the death of a person injured by their neglect.

By Mr. HUTCHINGS—To provide that the pay of the members of the Common Council shall be $3,000 a year salary, in lieu of any fees or extra compensation.

By Mr. O'BRIAN—Repealing the laws relating to the election of constables in New-York, and giving the Sheriff, with the advice and consent of the Board of Supervisors, power to appoint four Marshals for each Judicial District Court, to hold office for the same term as the Judges of the Courts.

The concurrent resolution allowing the Senate to adjourn from the 19th to the 25th inst., was agreed to.

THE COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS TO GEN. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. DARCY'S resolutions, inviting Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN to visit the Capital as the guest of the State, were modified by him so as to request the Governor to forward a copy of the resolutions to Gen. MCCLELLAN, instead of a committee being appointed to wait upon him.

Messrs. SHERWOOD and RENSSELAER withdrew their amendments.

Mr. DARCY'S resolutions were then carried, only four members voting against them.

The following are the negative votes: Messrs. COURTNEY, S. HOPKINS, Jr., PRESCOTT and SWEET.

Three others, Messrs. DAVIS, HEACOCK and PARKE, were excused from voting, each announcing that if they were compelled to vote they should vote in the negative.

The resolutions received ninety-five affirmative votes.

TAX ON FOREIGNERS.

Mr. KORN offered resolutions directing the Judiciary Committee to report whatever bill can be constitutionally passed, imposing a tax on foreigners who neglect to become citizens of the United States after the term required for their naturalization.

RED BOOKS.

The House then voted twenty Red Books to each member, officer and reporter. Recess till 7 o'clock.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock. The special order, the Governor's message, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, J. S. HAVENS, of Suffolk, in the Chair.

Judge DEAN took the floor, and in an elaborate speech replied to the remarks of P. E. HAVENS, on the questions of the emancipation proclamation and arbitrary arrests. He took ground against the constitutionality of the emancipation proclamation, and showed it to be a failure as a war measure, as which, alone, it was justified by the supporters of the President. He stated from information gained from the Adjutant-General's Department, while New-York has been 225,000 men to the war, only one regiment had been organized since the Proclamation was issued. It had called forth no money, for no loan had been made in New-York or Boston since its issue. It brought no moral support to the Government, for it divided it North, while it unites and focalizes the power of the South. In resolution to arbitrary arrests, after a well-digested argument on its unconstitutionality, and reply to the plea of necessity, which he argued was the most dangerous plea used by tyrants, Mr. DEAN declared if the President had the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, the Governor of the State had a similar power within our own State, and might turn the tables on the Republicans who attempted such outrages, if necessary.

At the close of Mr. DEAN'S remarks the Committee rose, and the subject was made the special order for next Wednesday evening.

Mr. ROGERS introduced a bill to reduce the fares on all the City railroads.

Mr. HUGHES introduced resolutions declaring that the President had as much power to issue the Emancipation Proclamation as he had to forbid the sun to shine by day, the moon by night, or grass or to grow on the plantations of the South. Laid over.

Adjourned.

The Senatorial Contest in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Thursday, Feb. 12.

The joint session of the Legislature for the election of United States Senators adjourned yesterday until the 12th of November next.

The thirtieth ballot resulted as follows: PHELPS, 47; WINGATE, 31; BROWN, 29; BRECKENRIDGE, 28; scattering, 6. Necessary to a choice, 71.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, latest commercial quotations, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.
Relieves wind colic.
Regulates the bowels.
And gives Rest, Health and Comfort to the mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

IΩΔΗΣ.....IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.
Send for a circular.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Sent by mail, postage paid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Retailed on Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; C. Shepard, 309; Low, 823; McFarland, 357; and Lembke, under Barnum's Museum.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Belts and Parties va. Snow and Rain—White satin, kid, linen gaiter boots and slippers for balls and parties; Balmorals and India-rubber boots and shoes for snow and rain, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 357 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

The Watch and Jewelry Business of the late JOHN B. GINOCHIO is offered for sale. Inquire on the premises, No. 369 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

FARRELL—SCHLUMPF.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. J. Orsenica, THOMAS M. FARRELL, U. S. N., and MARY E., daughter of John P. Schlumpf, Esq., of this City.

CARPENTER—CASE.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, by Rev. Dr. Potts, ELBERT D. CARPENTER and JANNIE E. CASE, all of this City.

GRISWOLD—SIMON.—In Hackney, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at the Unitarian Church, by Rev. R. B. Aspland, Rector, CHARLES GRISWOLD, Esq., of New-York, late U. S. Consul at Manila, and ISABELLA ALEXANDRINA, daughter of the late Henry Teodore Simon, Esq., of Proang, and adopted daughter of Edward Gassett, Esq., of Boston, U. S.

HILL—YANO.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, by Rev. Dr. Cox, JASOME S. HILL and ANN AMELIA, daughter of Edmund Yard, of this City.

ROGERS—MORRISON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. M. Dickson, of Newark, N. J., Mr. WILLIAM C. ROGERS and Miss MAGGIE MORRISON, daughter of James Morrison, Esq., all of this City.

STELLE—HOWE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., Mr. JOHN M. STELLE and SARAH M., youngest daughter of James H. Howe, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

ANNIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Miss MARGARET JANE, eldest daughter of John and Mary Annin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 49 West 47th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, New-Jersey, for interment.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

BRINSMADE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 12, JAMES EDWIN, infant son of James B. and Jennie N. Brinsmade.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb 11, Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, relict of David Brown, aged 90 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Martha Lowerre, No. 50 Hester-st.

BRAMAYER.—On Saturday, Feb. 7, at White Oak Church Hospital, Va., of chronic diarrhœa, CLARENCE A. BRAMAYER, a member of Co. A, First Regiment Long Island Volunteers, with which he participated in the following battles: Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hills, second battle of Bull Run, and Fredericksburgh, aged 24 years.

His remains have been brought home, and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, 9th-st., between 4th and 5th aves., Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Camden and Philadelphia papers please copy.

CUTLER.—In Brooklyn, at the Rectory of St. Ann's Church, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, Rev. BENJAMIN CLARK CUTLER, D. D., aged 85 years.

The funeral service will be held in St. Ann's Church, on Friday, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. The clergy are requested to meet in the chapel adjoining the church, at 12½ o'clock.

DAYTON.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Feb. 11, after a long and painful illness, PHEBE H., wife of Edward L. Dayton, and daughter of the late Judge Conger, of New-Jersey, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 131 West 25th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock M.

EMBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, after an illness of several years, EMMA C., wife of Daniel Embury, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FARMER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, HARRIET DE LA, wife of Robert G. Farmer, aged 33 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 710 8th-av., on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GLOVER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, SAMUEL GLOVER, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral will take place at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on Saturday morning, Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GRAVES.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at her residence, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Amos Graves, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Hudson City Seminary, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock.

MARQUES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, JAMES MARQUES, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 West 29th-st., on Friday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MEAN.—In Brooxville, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, of fever contracted at camp, Lieut. JOSEPH N. MEAN, Co. K, 119th Regiment New-York State Volunteers, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, John M. Masterton, on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock M. Cars will leave Harlem Depot, (26th-st. and 4th-av.,) at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Bronxville.

MORGAN.—On Thursday evening, SIDNEY, daughter of the late Matthew Morgan, aged 23 years, 3 months and 23 days.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

THOMPSON.—In Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Feb. 9, Mrs. PHEBE THOMPSON, relict of the late Thomas Thompson, Esq.

She is lamented by all who knew her, and leaves many relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

WALDIE.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, JOSIAH WALDIE, born in Dunse, Scotland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of James Nicholson, No. 242 West 15th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock.

WARNER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, MARIA WARNER, widow of the late Wm. Warner, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John Campbell, No. 9 Essex-st., Jersey City.

WATERBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 12, of diphtheria, CORNELIUS WENDALL, son of Charles H. and Catalina Waterbury, aged 22 months.

Funeral on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock, from No. 254 Hicks st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 73.—Feb. 12, 1863.
4, 58, 6, 7, 30, 9, 53, 52, 42, 77, 64, 15, 48.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 74.—Feb. 12, 1863.
46, 30, 24, 60, 49, 66, 45, 10, 36, 69, 16, 68.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 94 Broadway.

☞ THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending 31st January, 1863:

Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,769 12
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For premiums and policy fees	$1,192,385 38	
For interest on investments	552,642 50	
For Annuities	8,574 00	
Overpaid by Agents	1,653 54	
	1,755,255 42	
		$9,595,023 43
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$417,256 00	
Paid Additions to same	24,663 79	
Paid Surrendered Policies	74,393 36	
Paid Annuites and Reductions of Premiums	13,473 54	
Paid Profit and Loss	919 98	
Paid Commissions	51,760 98	
Paid Expenses, to wit:		
Exchange and Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Law Expenses, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Coal, &c.	84,898 00	$676,895 65
Net Cash Assets 1st February, 1863		$8,918,167 95
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand, in Trust Companies and in Bank	$1,301,888 43	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,433,058 09	
United States Stocks	2,066,733 36	
Real Estate, &c.	93,011 86	
Due from Agents for Cash collected but not remitted	23,476 21	
		$8,918,167 95
Add:		
Interest accrued, but not due		96,502 56
Interest due and unpaid		19,548 94
Deferred Premiums		176,191 92
Premiums in course of transmission		14,708 42
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1863		$9,225,119 79

Increase in Net Cash Assets for the year, $1,078,399 83.

Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1863, 12,981, insuring the sum of $37,391,490, exclusive of Reversionary additions.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Since the organization of the Company 1,257 deaths have occurred among its members, on whose policies the sum of $4,354,316 49 has been paid, of which $437,269 27 were paid as Dividends or Additions to Policies, and which does not include their participation in the approaching distribution

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 88 bbls. Ashes, 17,202 bbls. Flour, 208 bbls. and 1,847 bags Corn Meal, 973 bushels Wheat, 4,968 bushels Corn, 5,585 bushels Rye, 690 bushels Barley, 1,562 bushels Malt, 8,607 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,017 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 35 bbls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $8 75@$9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, at previous quotations: Java, 35½c.@37c.; Maracaibo, 22c.@24c.; Laguayra, 32c.@33c.; Rio, 29½c.@33c., and St. Domingo at 29c.@29½c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted firm at 92c.@92¾c. for Middlings, ₱ lb., but has been sparingly purchased.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Sales and Western Flour opened buoyantly, at an advance of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., the export demand having been somewhat brisker on the strength of the rise in gold, but the market closed tamely and languidly. The reported sales since our last comprise 13,650 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 55@$6 90; poor to choice extra State at $7 05@$7 60, chiefly at $7 05@$7 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 65, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 55	@$6 90
Extra State	7 05	@ 7 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 05	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 50	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 65	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 65	@ 9 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Western	7 55	@10 25

Southern Flour is doing better; sales 950 bbls., at $7 35@$7 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 85@$9 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 25@$10 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is firmer to-day; sales 700 bbls. Extra, at $7 10@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $5 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $4 10 for Jersey, $5 50 for Mason's Caloric, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 50@$3 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, to-day, at a partial rise of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last, 75,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 84; Amber Western, at $1 67@$1 71; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 61@$1 67; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 61@$1 67; Milwaukee Club, at $1 50@$1 62; Chicago Spring, at $1 37½@$1 51; Red State, at $1 61@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good demand, at firmer rates. Sales since our last, 91,100 bushels, at 91c.@93c., for shipping Mixed Western; 88c.@90c. for Eastern do.; 79c.@88c. for Unsound, and 96c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye rules quiet, at $1 02@$1 12, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in fair request, including Canada, at 72½c.@75½c.; Western, at 73c.@76c.; State, at 75c.@76½c., ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet, at $1 45@$1 60 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in good request at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in moderate demand at 20c.@28c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day; prices unchanged.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales 3,700 bbls. at $14 50@$14 75 for old Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for new Mess; and $11 50@$13 62½ for old and new Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in lively request, at 7½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; sales, 3,200 boxes. Lard is doing better; sales 2,700 tcs. and hds., at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in more request, at former rates; sales since our last, 500 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 17c.@2c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@27c. for common to very choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in more request, to-day, at 11c.@15c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb.

RICE—Is steady and nominal, to-day.

SUGARS—Have been very lightly dealt in to-day; prices have not varied.

TALLOW—Sales 78,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were very heavy, to-day, comprising 5,200 bbls., at prices ranging from 51c.@58c. ₱ gallon, the market closing quite dull.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 200 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; 90,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 5¾d.@5¾d. ₱ bushel; 750 packages Provisions at 25s. ₱ ton. For London—700 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl. and by steamer, 500 bags clover seed, at 6s. ₱ ton.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 12.

FLOUR declining and dull; sales 1,000 bbls. at $5 50. WHEAT declined; sales 5,000 bush. Red at $1 68@$1 70; White, $1 80. CORN dull at 67c.; inclined to ease. COFFEE—Rio, 29c.@32c. WHISKY dull at 61c.@62c. MESS PORK—Old, $14 75; New, $16.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 12.

FLOUR dull and prices nominal. WHEAT dull, but unchanged. CORN dull and drooping; White, 87c.@90c.; Yellow, 84c.@88c. WHISKY firm, but inactive, at 65c. GROCERIES quiet and steady.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
North American	Feb. 14	Portland	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Etna	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 5	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Feb. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southamoton	New-York.
Saxonia	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Hansa* and *City of Manchester* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans..Steamer Columbia.....Feb. 12.
For Beaufort and Port Royal.....Steamer Mary Sanford.....Feb. 14.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..... at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HELP WANTED.

GARDENER WANTED.—AN INDUSTRIOUS man, with practical experience in hot house grapes and flowers, and vegetables, shrubbery, &c.—one qualified to oversee a country residence, would find a good and permanent place: if married, wife could be employed in the family if desired. Single men employed. Good references. Address C. H., Box No. 1,737 Post-office.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, a good-dispositioned willing and competent Irish Catholic girl, as chambermaid and nurse; she must understand her duties, and be able to do plain sewing; to a good girl, a permanent home, with good wages, will be given. Apply at No. 16 Willow-st., corner of Middagh, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN—LANDSMEN, SEAMEN, carpenters, coopers and blacksmith—wishing to go in navy, whaling or merchant ships, short voyages, will apply only at No 114 West-st., corner of Cortlandt-st., up stairs, opposite the Jersey City Ferry.
W. H. WHITING, Agent.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED IN A SEED-STORE—one about 16 years of age, who is honest and industrious; wages, $2 per week. Address W. E., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant woman as nurse; she must be a good seamstress and have City recommendations. Apply, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 25 Washington-square.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A PROTestant, as seamstress, to do light chamberwork. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 105 5th-av.

A FOURDRINIER MACHINE-TENDER WANTED.—At Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Del.

A COLORED COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COLored cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can give City recommendations. Apply at No. 132 East 14th-st.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS, TWO BRAKEmen, valet to go with a merchant to California: salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE UNE PERSONNE PARLANT le Français correctement pour coudre et pour aider avec les enfans; inutile de se présenter sans de bonne recommandations. S'addresser entre 10 heures et midi, au No. 23 East 26th-st., Madison-square.

UNE FRANÇAISE DESIRE UNE PLACE POUR soigner un petit enfant, et blanchir la mousseline. S'adresser No. 214 East 5th-st., troisième étage, chambre No. 16.

REMOVAL.—E. VATET'S HAIR-DRESSING ESTablishment has removed from No. 663 to No. 819 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN from the north of Ireland wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of good, plain cooking, bread and pastry; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; if the family is small will do it all; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 92 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry, &c.; willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; best of City reference given. To be seen for two days. Call at No. 303 6th-av., corner of 19th-st., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands game, soups, baking and pastry, jellies, ice-cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 106 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-class baker of all sorts of pastry; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 109 East 11th-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a first-class cook; perfectly understands her business and can give the best of City reference; also, a young woman as first class chambermaid, fine washer and ironer; the best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av., second door, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 93 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in all its branches, and to do the coarse washing; understands men's, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $9. Call at or address No. 122 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, who can make excellent bread and biscuit; has the best of reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days, at No. 122 East 19th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND WAITER.—A Protestant man and his wife are desirous of obtaining situations, together, in a private family, either in the City or country; they have the best of reference as to character, &c.; the woman as first-class cook, the man as waiter. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.
C. C. BEDELL.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a competent person as chambermaid, who perfectly understands her business; or would go as laundress; can give good references. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and light washing, or fine washing; has got good City reference. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork or take care of children. Call at No. 82 West 3 d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 7th-av. Ring the bell.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as housemaid, or to do general housework. Inquire No. 133 West 22d-st., top floor, call for two days. Good City reference.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very respectable German girl wants a situation to do general housework, in the country or City. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse; she has acted in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; she is kind and obliging to the sick, and can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 230 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork, by a respectable Protestant young woman; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 11 West 5-th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant woman; understands the use of a sewing machine and can do fine sewing; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 Wes. 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where she has lived.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman, with City references, wishes a place as nurse; would take care of an infant from its birth, or of two or three children; has no plain sewer. Apply or her present employer's, No. 341 Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, who has lost her own baby, as wet nurse; has got no other cares; good references given. Apply at No. 49 6th-av., Room No. 7.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a respectable young woman; is a competent cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, who is a first-class dressmaker, would like to engage in two more families to go out by the day or week. Can refer to the best of families. Call at No. 153d-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as waitress and chambermaid; would go with or without a child; the City or country from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 31st-st., in the basement.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl wishes a situation with a respectable family as waitress or chambermaid; can give good City reference; can be seen at No. 153 West 22d-st., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent person as first-class waitress, who understands her business thoroughly. Inquire at No. 224 West 10th-st., rear building.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S LINEN MADE TO ORDER.—All kinds of family sewing neatly done on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 165 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; understands cooking in all its branches, and is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey.

MALES.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted by a thorough practical Scotchman, long time foreman on first-class places, an engagement as head gardener and farmer, and to take charge of general details as a whole; will pay out a new place; wife will attend to the dairy, &c. Apply or address CAITHNESS, No. 18 Market-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young man, who understands the cultivation of out-door flowers, fruit trees, grapevines, &c.; good reference from his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has several years' experience in this City; has the very best of references from the first families; is fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Address COACHMAN, at Trainer's saddlery establishment, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN, JUST DISengaged, wants a situation; is a sober, steady, single man, with the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and a thorough knowledge of the duties of a coachman. Apply at CHAS. WATERS saddlery, corner 13th-st. and Broadway, or address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESpectable steady Protestant man, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country; understands his duties thoroughly; is willing to be generally useful for the interest of his employer; can undertake the management of a small garden. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address J. A., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A PROTESTANT GERMAN man, well recommended, desires a situation in City or country, (prefers the latter,) as he has a wife and two children; would like a small cottage near his work; understands the care and management of horses and is a good gardener and farmer. Apply to Mr. MANNING, or address J. M., No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS GROCERY CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUation in a wholesale or retail grocery store, by a man 12 years in the business; has the best of reference, and can speak German fluently. Address for two days J. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., on the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet on the river by two hundred and fifty deep, with water grant and dock.

Also two hundred desirable building lots situated on Vernon and Webster avs., in the centre of the village.

N. B.—To Let, several houses fronting the river.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, where a map of the property can be seen from 11½ to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and Improved property on 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., in lots to suits purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st. and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth. (The entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th-st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

LOTS IN CHICAGO FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, by order of Court, will sell, at public auction, on the 16th day of March, 1863, by GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, at the north door of the Court-house, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate, formerly belonging to the Artisans' Bank:

Lots Nos one (1) to twenty (20) inclusive, in block No. five (5,) in Archer's addition to Chicago, situate, lying and being in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known as the Douglas Property.

Sale absolute. Terms cash.
HENRY C. JANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank,
City of New-York, No. 167 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement new brick house, No. 134 Grove-st., Jersey City; was built by its present owner with great thoroughness, for his own residence; is replete with modern improvements, and in first-rate order. Although this property has advanced and is advancing in value, it will be sold at less than cost if bought this week. $2,000 can remain on mortgage if desired. Apply to GEORGE WEBB, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

ELEGANT BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.—A plat of about 12 acres, high and commanding, in Westchester County, about 1½ miles northeast of McCombs Dam; beautiful views, ground graded and in fine condition. Several fine springs on the plat, superior drainage, all water-works, pond, &c. The plat must be sold entire by present owner, but is divisible into three or four unsurpassed villa or mansion sites, at the pleasure of the purchaser. Price for the plat, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN 6TH AND 6TH AVS., No. 74 West 47th-st., a three-story high-stoop brownstone house in splendid order; neighborhood one of the best in the City, and on the block opposite Mr. Ward's magnificent mansion; price $10,250. Inquire of Mr SHAW, No. 95 West 47th st.; mornings from 8 to 10 or evenings from 6 to 9, or at No. 82 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3. Any broker who sells the above I will pay him a commission.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story houses, Nos. 28 and 24 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the street is one of the best improved in the City. Price of No. 28, $13,250; of No. 24, $11,250. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 95 West 47th-st., mornings from 8 to 10, evenings from 6 to 9, or at No. 82 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3. Also, for sale No. 182 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., $10,000. Any broker who sells the above I will pay him a commission.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale, house three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 58 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A PORTION OF the property now occupied by Arthur Potts, Esq., north of and near Newburgh, being an eligible and beautiful building site, containing 3 acres, more or less; supplied with water in brooks and springs, and well furnished with groves and trees; it contains also a portion of vineyard. Apply to ARTHUR POTTS, Glenboro Vineyards, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD N. J. Land in large or small tracts, also, gardens or fruit farms, or Cranberry lands, one to twenty acres, terms easy; village lots for $10. Send stamp for circular. Mechanics and agents wanted. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 99 Cedar-st.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE BUILDING FOR SALE—Location below City Hall. The building is modern, in complete order, and producing good revenue. In order to close, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash, or mortgage on long time. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000 each; terms easy. Inquire of SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS—A HOUSE and lot, No. 382½ Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; three stories, with store and basements, occupied as a bakery; doing a good business. Inquire of GEO. MANNERING, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—AT VERY LOW PRICES, SEVERal very nice and convenient brick and frame houses, on 5th, 2d, and 3d sts., between 1st and 4th avs., in the best improved parts of Yorkville, at prices from $2,750 to $5,000, and on easy terms of payment. Apply to JOHN TURNER, at the paint store, 84th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE STORE, 60 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, situated below Canal-st., and near Broadway; is now well rented and tenant will remain for five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant church property on Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, 87 feet front by 120 feet deep, with alley-way of 10 feet on the north side of the property. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 8 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 129 2D-AV., between 7th and 8th sts., 26,8x80; lot 26,8x125 feet; a first-class house with all modern improvements: will be sold with all the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO LOTS AND A HALF OF land, known as Nos. 41, 43 and 45 Mulberry-st., between Cross and Bayard sts.; dimensions of property, 62½ by 103 feet, with the buildings thereon, to close an estate. Apply on the premises to JOHN G. HICK.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22x100; house 22x75; three stories, with marble hall and courtyard. Apply at Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st., before noon. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick-front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 13th-st.

CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE VERY desirable house corner of Irving-place and 19th-st. for sale: lot 27 by 106.8; house built in the very best manner. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

STORE FOR SALE—NO. 58 JOHN-ST., 25 BY 84 feet, paying a good interest. Price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Bergen Heights, N. J., &c., to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms

GREAT BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE can be got, by parties wishing to purchase, by calling at No. 418 3d-av. JOHN FETTRETCH.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN TRENTON, N. J., AN ELEGANT and commodious residence, built by the owner, with all the modern improvements, situated in West State-st., the most eligible in the city. The yard is well stocked with choice fruit. A brick stable on the rear of the same, fronting on an alley. A most delightful residence, cost $16,000, built by the owner for his own use. Can be bought something less than cost. For plans and particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—Formerly owned by C. A. Macy, situated on South-av., about 1½ miles from the depot. There are 40 acres, mostly in lawn and gardens; large substantial house, 80 feet front, with large barns, carriage house, &c., all in good order. Large grapery in full bearing, plenty of fruit. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—One mile from depot or seven miles from the City via Jackson-av.; 15 acres of cultivated land; large house, commodious barn, carriage-house and ice-house, with an abundance of choice fruit, shade and shrubbery. For particulars address Box No. 38 Post-office, Flushing.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMfield, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land, fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars, inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET, with gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—CALCULATed to accommodate a large family, or to occupy as a hotel or boarding-house. The Mansion House, in Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, heretofore occupied as a public house, and resorted to by citizens during the Summer months, will be sold very low to close an estate. The house is in fine order; lighted with gas; has a fine lawn and good garden; distant from other dwellings, and in the vicinity of schools, churches and post-office; mails twice a day. The greater part of the money can remain on mortgage at 8 per cent. per annum, if desired. For particulars apply to J. B. V. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or to JOHN C. VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Twenty miles from New-York and Brooklyn—a first-class mansion residence and farm. The house replete with every modern convenience, gas, water, &c.; a fine lawn and circular carriage drive, with shade and fruit trees in great variety. The farm, of over 60 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and valuable also as building lots; has a new farm-house and all necessary out-buildings. Location about ½ mile from village and railroad depot. Communication with New-York and Brooklyn several times a day. Climate unusually healthy; fine roads, convenient schools, churches, &c. For further information, inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 16 Wall-st., or of GEORGE MERRILL, No. 102 Broadway.

GRANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED, TO LEASE OR PURCHASE, AT A MODERATE PRICE—A house and some land, within a short distance from New-York, suitable for Summer residence of a small family. Address X, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED COUNtry place in Westchester County, either on the Sound or North River. Address L. P., No. 16 Chambers-st

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER County, containing forty acres, within fifteen minutes' drive of the depot at White Plains. The farm is on a ridge of land commanding a view of Long Island Sound; is well supplied with fruit and is suitably divided into wood, meadow and pasture land. The house and out-buildings are in first-rate order. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MILLS & COCHRAN, White Plains, or JOHN VANDERBILT, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ON the old Boston turnpike, about half mile above the railroad depot: said farm contains about twenty acres; the house is new and in good order, with sufficient out-buildings, a good garden and all kinds of fruit; also, a well of good water; it is within 400 or 500 yards from the Sound, and very convenient to keep a boat, &c. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, to E. LAMBDON, or to A. BEEKMAN, No. 129 Attorney-st., New-York.

MAHOPAC FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINing 156 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a large orchard and fruit of all kinds. House and out-buildings in good condition. Inquire of WILLIAM TILDEN, No. 115 Nerfolk-st., or D. T. VALENTINE, City Hall.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property, corner of 50th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—200 ACRES OF land; 150 acres are in a high state of cultivation, 300 acres in timber land, balance in grazing land, with a number of running streams of pure water. Also, a good house and out-buildings, fruit, &c. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 121 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Duchess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house and barns. Apply to finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—To lease a most desirable corner property, near the Everett House. Lot 25 by 106 feet; house about 60 feet deep, first class. To a party with means to extend the building over the lot or lease for 21 years, with renewal, will be granted. The adjoining property, same size and description, may also be had if desired. For terms, &c., apply to WM. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

RARE CHANCE.—MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—Located in the business centre of the village of Glen Cove, L. I., only 30 miles from New-York. First-rate run of custom. Store and dwelling contiguous. Dwelling contains 10 nice rooms. Will be let separate if desired, or the whole will be let at $250 per year. Apply to Mr. SUDGEON, at Lord & Taylor's, Catharine-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—THE BUILDINGS NORTHeast corner Nos. 19 and 21 Broad-st., and No. 57 Exchange-place, will be altered into elegant, light and commodious offices, suitable for bankers, brokers, merchants, railway and mining corporations, and others; possession May 1. Inquire of EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO. 747 Broadway, through to Mercer-st. Located opposite Astor-place and near Clinton-place. This property can be had on a 10 or 15 year lease. Lot 25x200, and very eligible for a large business. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LEASE—WITH STEAM-ENGINE AND shafting, the southeast corner of Broome and Mercer sts., the five-story building, 28 by 100 feet, with counter cellar, all well adapted to manufacturing purposes. Inquire at the adjoining corner of Broadway and Broome-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock, of WM. GALE & SON.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE THREEstory high-stoop house, No. 125 West 46th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.;

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1863.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1862		$3,146,767 63
Amount of Premiums Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1862	$759,567 58	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	134,713 41	894,280 99
Total		$3,041,048 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$169,297 32	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, annuities and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	151,605 58	
Paid Sanitary Commission and War Contribution	325 00	
Paid for Taxes and Internal Revenue Stamps	3,098 24	
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	29,1963 1	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c.	17,222 34	
Paid for Commissions and Agency Expenses	79,426 55	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	454,801 95
		$2,586,246 07

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$41,241 94	
Invested in Securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	721,051 79	
Real Estate owned by the Company	130,217 07	
Bonds and Mortgages at 7 P cent. interest	458,919 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	841,725 54	
Premiums due and unpaid on Policies now in force	208.132 23	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1. 1863	89,397 43	
Rents accrued to Jan 1. 1863	2,563 36	
Premiums on Policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	66,578 75	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	872 58	$2,586,246 07

The TRUSTEES have declared a DIVIDEND OF 35 PER CENT. UPON ALL PARTICIPATING LIFE POLICIES, now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1863, AND A PAYMENT IN CASH on and after the first Monday in March next, of THE THIRD INSTALLMENT OF 20 PER CENT. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. RUSSING,	JOHN MAIBS,
DAVID DOWS,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LORING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARTON,	RUSSELL DART,
WM. C. DUSENBURY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 5 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial.
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 45 Pine-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER
BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of fifty thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1863.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1863.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES FREELAND,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
TEUNIS J. BERGEN,	SAMUEL T. SANFORD,
HIRAM K. ST JOHN,	ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE,	D. S. VOORHEES.
JAMES HARPER,	JAS. V. SCHOONMAKER,
LEWIS HURST,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
JOHN L. SPADER,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	JOHN LEFFERTS.
LEVERETT H. SAGE,	CORNELIUS J. BERGEN,
PHILIP S. CROKE,	ALEXR. W. BENNEM,
JAMES B. COOPER,	JAMES TITUS,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	ANDREW FITZGERALD.
HENRY TIENKEN,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
EDWARD HARVEY,	WILLIAM SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. T. J. BERGEN having declined re-election, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, jr., Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S. { 1881 6 per cent. Bonds. 1871 5 per cent. Bonds. 1874 5 per cent. Bonds. 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds. 7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes. 1 year 5 per cent. Certificates. Demand Notes for duties,

AND

AMERICAN GOLD,

AT

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1863.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—THE ANnual Election of Directors for this Bank will be held at the Banking house on Monday, the 2d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

$30,000 FOR SALE—BROOKLYN CITY BONDS —Six per cent. bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Capitalists seeking safe and permanent investments will find these bonds desirable.

H. HEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE AT REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share has been declared on the capital stock of this company, (free from Government tax,) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 2,th inst. to Feb. 2, inclusive.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE OCEAN BANK HAS THIS day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February. By order of the Board.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 9, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 16th Instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 18th of February, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 28th day of February next, on Stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, respectively, and on the 20th day of March next on Stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; in London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Treasurer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of January instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WASH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 12th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand.

By order of the Board.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, Feb. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., free of Government tax.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON BELGIAN PAVEment of the Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

To pave Division-street with Belgian pavement, from Bowery to Ludlow-street.

To pave Essex-street with Belgian pavement, from Division to Stanton-street, one half at the expense of the property owners.

Also, Forty-eighth-street with Belgian pavement, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, at the expense of the property owners.

JOSEPH McVAY,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Belgian Pavement.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on Friday the 13th inst., in Room No. 5 City Hall at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN HOFFMAN,
FREDERICK RUTER,
THOMAS BRADY,
JOHN McCONNELL,
JAMES SANDFORD.
} Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JERSMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assesments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.

RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.

s26-law6mF*

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior grades of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. OLAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st., and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb. 21,
at 1 P. M.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $47; Steerage, found with good provisions, $—. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

BABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. COSSART,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River.

Price of passage, in currant funds, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway.

Or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March. Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday ..... Feb. 14
ETNA ..... Saturday ..... Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday ..... Feb. 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80
First cabin to London	85
First cabin to Paris	95
First cabin to Hamburg	90
Steerage	$32 50
Steerage to London	35 50
Steerage to Paris	40 50
Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $29. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LA MESSALINE, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 28th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-tabs.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point 134th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:38 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Mawhurgh, and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cnoandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and Intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by

JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., is at KLAIDER'S Marble-yard No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; commences quarter before 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE NEW BURLESQUE,
SIXTH WEEK
Of the successful engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
A new version of Blanche's Fairy Extravaganza
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS,
compiled and revised by Mr. Charles Walcot, Sen., in which
MRS. JOHN WOOD
has a part of double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece. All the admirable language and situations have been retained, and new characters and incidents introduced, with a view of giving extended scope to her inimitable talent.
MR. WALCOT, Sen. ..... as ..... THE KING.
THE ARAB GIANT
will sustain a speaking part.
Splendid new scenery, machinery, dresses and decorations, new musical selections, &c., &c.
An experienced surgeon on board.
QUEEN LUCIOORA ..... MRS. JOHN WOOD
PAGE PITCHIN ..... MRS. JOHN WOOD
A JEW PEDDLER ..... MRS. JOHN WOOD
King Lachrymose ..... Mr. Walcot, Sen.
Giant Gallifron ..... The Arab Giant
With an excellent cast of characters, a powerful chorus and numerous corps da ballet.
To commence with the Comedietta of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.
Office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
BEGIN AT 8, OVER AT 11.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY,
THIRD TIME THIS SEASON,
Morton's standard Comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,
Received by increasing audiences with the loudest applause and laughter.

Mr. Lester Wallack	as	Rostrum
Mr. Mark Smith	as	April
Mr. Charles Fisher	as	Nicholas Rue
Mr. George Holland	as	Undermine
Mr. Young	as	Plethora
Mr. Norton	as	Egerton
Mr. Reynolds	as	Greville
Mr. Parkes	as	Butler
Mr. Pope	as	Valet
Mr. Turner	as	Coachman
Miss Mary Gannon	as	Rose Sydney
Miss Fanny Morant	as	Mrs. Greville
Mrs. John Sefton	as	Sally Downright
Miss Carman	as	Cook

SATURDAY, the highly successful Comedy,
BRIDGET,
Will be given for the third time.
MONDAY, (never acted here,) the celebrated Comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.
TUESDAY,
MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT.
Box office open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
In rehearsal, THE MAGIC MARRIAGE.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband" "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," and "Pauline."

WALLACK'S.
EXTRA NOTICE.
BENEFIT OF MRS. HOEY.
Mrs. Hoey begs to announce that her Benefit will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 17.
Box book now open.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
CARL ANSCHUTZ ..... Director.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 14,
FIDELIO.
Grand Opera in three acts.
By L. VAN BEETHOVEN.
THE ARION SOCIETY
Has kindly consented to assist in the Grand Choruses.
Lennora, Mme. Johansen; Marcelina, Mme. Rotter; Fizarro, Mr. Hartmann; Rocco, Mr. Weinlich; Floressan, Mr. Lotti.
Reserved seats, 75 cents, can be had at the Academy; parquette 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The grand
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
ON MARCH 2.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20,
GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT
By the ELEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Conductor ..... F. RUTEL.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 496 Broadway.
Director ..... Carl Anschutz
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13,
91st Opera Night.
MASON AND LOCKSMITH
Comic Opera, in 3 acts, by Auber.
Mesdames Johannsen, Rotter and Schreiner, and Messrs. Quint, Lotti, Weinlich and Graff, will appear in the principal roles.
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 15.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
By order of the Ordnance Department.
On FRIDAY, 13th February.
At No. 55 WORTH-ST.,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
4,959 BLACK WALNUT GUN STOCKS.
Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery, in Treasury Notes.
A sample of the goods can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, black walnut secretary bookcase, arm chairs in crimson reps, black walnut extension dining-table, oak cane-seat chairs, mahogany falling-leaf table, round do., glass showcase, sewing-machines, rocking-horses, several dozens of cedar-wood pencils; also about 80 ancient and modern oil-paintings in rich gilt frames.

J. H. PLATT, Auctioneer.
FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ELIGIBLY situated on Croton-avenue, in the village of Sing Sing, Westchester County, at public auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M. The lot is 95 feet front and 140 feet deep, with an abundance of fruit; the house is 24 by 32 feet, with an addition adjoining 15 by 16 feet; two stories, with basement and attic, containing 14 rooms, all in fine condition; never-failing water on the premises. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr JAMES PINE, on the premises, or of J. H. PLATT, Auctioneer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK
AT
NEW-ORLEANS,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of
DUNCAN F. KENNER:

PANIC,

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

A Reconnoissance of the Ogeechee Defences by Generals Hunter and Foster.

Probable Combined Land and Naval Attack.

The Monitor Passaic Waiting for the Ram Fingal in Warsaw Sound.

The Montauk Preparing for Another Attack on Fort McAllister.

Order from Gen. Hunter Deferring the Sale of Confiscated Lands.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Monday, Feb. 19, 1863.

Last Wednesday morning Major-Gens. HUNTER and FOSTER, accompanied by Brig.-Gens. SEYMOUR, NAGLEE and POTTER, and the officers of their respective staffs, made a tour of reconnoissance, on board of the steamboat *John Farron*, to inspect the localities around Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee, with a view of determining what land coöperation might be necessary to assist the naval attack on that stronghold. First visiting Fort Pulaski, which they found occupied by the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, together with detachments of the Third Rhode Island Regiment and Volunteer Engineers, the little steamer, with her precious freight on board, then passed up the serpentine bends of Larazelto Creek, until she emerged into Warsaw Sound, crossing which to the northwest, she found the monitor *Passaic* and two gunboats lying at anchor, cleared for action, and in the momentary expectation of the appearance of the ram *Fingal*, which Commander DRAYTON, of the *Passaic*, said he was hourly expecting, his information being clear and positive that the *Fingal*, now called the *State of Georgia*, has been coaled, fully munitioned, and is ready to start at any moment that her preparations should be complete. Passing through Warsaw Sound, the *John Farron* next plunged into the narrow, crooked and dangerous rioband of water which flows through the Romney Marshes, connecting Warsaw with Ossabaw Sound. Going up Ossabaw, they saw two gunboats anchored before the now silent rebel batteries of Skidaway Island, and could count the tents of two rebel regiments encamped in the woods behind the fort. Entering Adam's Creek, they wound along until they reached our fleet, consisting of the *Montauk*, the *Seneca* and other gunboats, while just beyond, around a bend of the river, was Fort McAllister. The *Montauk* showed on her bow, sides, deck and turret, evidence that she had been actively engaged with the enemy, although no great harm was done to any part of her. Her smoke-stack, however, was hit half-a-dozen times, and the top of it is much shattered and full of holes, from a shell which burst while passing through.

Commander WORDEN realizes in his appearance and conversation more of the hero than any officer I have yet seen. His powerful and ever-changing brows, deep-set, animated eyes, sharp, earnest features, and bushy, brown whiskers, all become instinct with earnestness and animation when he speaks of the enemy. Unlike most of his fellows, the sad experiences of the last year and a half have wholly failed to crush out of him his eager enthusiasm and confiding belief in the absolute invincibility of our cause. During the whole fight with Fort McAllister, while shot and shell rained down upon the *Montauk's* turret and burst in splintering fragments over her deck, Capt. WORDEN remained outside, in order to have a better view of the effect of the fire of his 15-inch gun, not, however, exposing himself uselessly, but taking shelter behind the turret whenever the fire became too heavy.

The Generals, having had a long conference with Commander WORDEN and Commander GIBSON, of the *Seneca*, returned to their own vessel, but a violent storm prevented their departure for Fort Pulaski, and they were compelled to remain at anchor all Wednesday night, opposite the *Montauk*. On Thursday morning early they started for Hilton Head, arriving at a late hour in the afternoon. Immediately on their return, they had a protracted interview with Admiral DUPONT and Capt. ROGERS, his Chief of Staff, the purport of which has not transpired.

STIRRING UP THE SUTLERS.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. HALL, of the Volunteer Engineers, formerly of the well-known music firm of HALL & SON, of Broadway, has recently been appointed Provost-Marshal of the Department, and the business of the office is undergoing a thorough overhauling. By direction of Gen. HUNTER, Col. HALL is now devoting himself to regulating the affairs of the sutlers, itinerant venders and traders of every description, with which the post has been overstocked, and at whose hands the soldiers, in many instances, have suffered the grossest extortions. It is found that while regular sutlers are restrained by law to a strict code of prices that will prevent exorbitant imposition upon the soldiers, and are further restrained so that they cannot sell to an enlisted man, during any month, more than will amount to a sixth of his pay, that the tradesmen here, some of whom represent the offscourings of the grog-shops of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have been charging prices three or five times greater than would be charged at the best stores on Broadway. This is done, notwithstanding that they have been given the free use of the land they occupy, and have not been compelled to pay a tribute to the Post Treasurer's funds, which is exacted of regular sutlers, for the benefit of soldiers, the establishment of libraries, the purchase of extra luxuries for the sick and wounded, and for giving presents to wives and orphans of soldiers stricken down in battle. To such an extent have these harpies carried on their depredations that it is found that more than one-half of the whole vast amount of money which the United States Paymasters brought down on the last trip of the steamer *Arago* will be swallowed up in paying the demands of their cupidity. Under a previous order establishing Councils of Administration at all the posts of this Department, to regulate the prices, much good has been already effected. Several establishments have been closed, and two of the sutlers having been found guilty of repeated complaints of selling intoxicating liquors to the soldiers, have been summarily ordered North. A third, against whom it was proved that he had sold liquor by the barrel to the troops on James Island, during the critical operations of last June at that point, and who subsequently brought a bill of damages to the amount of $30,000 against the United States for having been checked in this sale and ordered to return to Hilton Head, has also received notice that he will not be permitted to stay, and must sail elsewhere in his ship, which might truly be called the *Golden Fleece*—especially the fleece. It is but just to say that some of these tradesmen are of a different character, and, unlike the other unholy traffickers, will not be compelled to find "fresh fields and pastures new."

THE SALE OF CONFISCATED LANDS DEFERRED.

I send herewith an important order issued to-day, prohibiting the sale of the Sea Islands for unpaid taxes. Gen. HUNTER was mainly moved to issue this order by ascertaining that a combination had been made for the purchase of these lands, now chiefly occupied by the troops, which would probably have been sold at rates averaging from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars a plantation, that being the amount of the direct taxation. Of course, the purchasers would immediately have it in their power to charge rents for the land occupied by the troops and fortifications of the United States, and there would soon have been a presentation of heavy bills to the Quartermaster's Department, for the necessary fuel consumed by the soldiers, for the houses that are occupied, for lumber and all other productions required for army purposes. There are a great many other good reasons on the part of Gen. HUNTER for taking this step, and it will give very general satisfaction bo th here and at the North.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—In view of the military necessities of this Department, which require all the lands now held within our posts and lines for the use of the soldiers and the support of the colored population, and in further view of legislation now pending, all sales of lands which have become forfeited to the United States by reason of the non-payment of the direct taxes charged thereon, under the Act entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1861, and an Act entitled "An Act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, are hereby suspended; and all advertising of said lands and all steps looking to the sale of the same shall cease until the pleasure of the Government in the premises shall be made known. By command of

Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

At a General Court-martial, convened here on the 15th of December last, of which Col. EDWIN METCALF, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, was President, Capt. JOHN E. WILBUR, of the Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, was tried on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and disobedience of orders, and having been found guilty on all the specifications except one, was sentenced to be dismissed the service. Capt. ISRAEL G. ATWOOD, of the First New-York Volunteer Engineers, tried at the same Court, on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, was found guilty of all the specifications, and received similar sentence. The proceedings and findings of the Court have since been approved by Gen. HUNTER.

CHANGE IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. A. E. FULLER, who for some months has managed, with great business tact, the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department here, has been relieved by Lieut.-Col. J. J. ELWELL, who is announced as the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, and who arrived last week in the *Arago*. Col. ELWELL formerly held the position of Quartermaster at this post, but last Fall returned to the North, entirely prostrated by severe illness. He now comes back with health restored, and is heartily welcomed at his old quarters.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORTH.

The military and other residents at this port are much gratified with the establishment of a regular communication with the North by means of so splendid a steamer as the *Arago*. Capt. GORDON, her Commander, and all the officers of the *Arago*, are gentlemen who are always ready to do anything for the accommodation of those who may have intercourse with them. The *Arago* brought from New-York last week the heaviest and bulkiest cargo she has ever conveyed to Hilton Head—something like 1,200 tons—returning in eleven days from the day of her departure from this harbor. H. J. W.

P. S.—A Savannah paper just received here gives an account of the attack upon Fort McAllister by the *Montauk*. The Commander of the Fort was killed together with many of the garrison, and one gun was dismantled. The attack will be resumed, it is understood, after a supply of ammunition can be sent down to the fleet. H. J. W.

ORDER RELATING TO PASSES, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—SEC. 1. All persons not in the military or naval service of the United States, residing within any of the military lines or posts of this Department, are hereby notified to appear before the Provost-Marshal of the Post or Military District in which they live, and to obtain from him a pass, certifying them to be loyal persons of approved character, who have taken the oath of allegiance, and who have competent authority for remaining within the military lines of this Department.

SEC. 2. All persons found without such passes five days after the promulgation of this Order at each Post in the Department, will be arrested by the Provost Guard and reported to Post Headquarters for disposition.

SEC. 3. All Provost-Marshals, before issuing any such passes as herein before provided for, will register the name, onsiness and birthplace of each applicant, setting forth on the face of the pass his or her height, age, complexion, and the usual particulars of identification; and the Provost-Marshal will oouly all persons carrying on trade within the posts of this Department, who are not the regularly authorized sutlers of regiments, that they are here and carrying on business in violation of law and regulations, and that they must forthwith procure permits to trade within the military posts and lines of this command, signed by the honorable the Secretary of War, or by the Major-General commanding, or by the present commander of the post in which they carry on such business—this order not applying to such tradesmen as keep stores on plantations outside of military posts, under permits granted to them by Brig.-Geo. RUFUS SAXTON.

SEC. 4. Provost-Marshals will forward to these Headquarters copies of the registry made of all citizens within their respective Districts, setting forth all the particulars called for in Section 1 of this Order, stating under what circumstances, if original residents, and by what authority, if immigrants from the North, such persons claim to have remained or to have come within our lines.

SEC. 5. Commanding Officers of Posts and Military Districts are requested to give their best care to the strict enforcement of the provisions of this Order, it being clear that many persons are improperly at large within the limits of the Department, and the nature of our various posts rendering communication with the enemy extremely easy.

SEC. 6. The Commanding General having received information that furniture and other property captured from the enemy has been shipped from this port without orders or permission from competent authority, he therefore directs the Provost-Marshal to examine all vessels before they leave the harbor, and no vessel will be cleared by the Custom-house until a certificate is shown that it has been previously examined and cleared by the Provost-Marshal.

SEC. 7. The Provost-Marshals at the several ports in this Department are charged with seeing that these orders are complied with.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Ass't Adj.-Gen.

OUR NASSAU CORRESPONDENCE.

Activity of Trade with Charleston—The Ore to or Florida—Bacchus in Command—A Perilous Conflagration.

NASSAU, N. P., Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

Since my last communication, nothing of importance has occurred until within the past week. The secession trade is full as brisk as it has been at any time during the war. There are now about forty steamers and sailing vessels, of a large class, in our port, with cargoes for the rebels, and besides these our warehouses are all full of goods for the same market. The rebel steamers *Herald* (now the *Antinica*) and *Leopard* run as regular between this port and Charleston, as the Sound boats do between New-York and Boston. They carry over arms, ammunition, and any supplies generally, and bring back full cargoes of cotton for the European market. The steamer *Douglass* has left here twice and returned, the first time not having been able to get in on account of thick weather. She probably succeeded the second time, as it is time for her return if unsuccessful.

On Monday last the pirate steamer *Oreto* came into our harbor, coaled by permission of the Governor, and sailed the next day, having been allowed to remain here about thirty hours. She is commanded by Capt. MAFFIT. Her officers are very young—I should judge none of them to be over eighteen or twenty. I saw no two uniforms alike among the men, and the best was decidedly shabby. She mounts ten large guns, but has not a full crew to work them. Thirteen of her crew left her here, and gave as a reason for their leaving, that *the Captain had not a sober day for four months*. He kept up his reputation well while here. Her crew report having burned four sugar and molasses-ladened vessels since they left Mobile, and landed their crews in Havana.

Yesterday, the Anglo-rebel bark *Intrepid* was wrecked on the north side of Hog Island, and directly in front of the town. She has been anchored there for some time, and the Captain, fearing a Norther, tried to get under way from her anchorage, when she missed stays and went on the rocks in shore and bilged. She has a full cargo of assorted goods, which is valued at $250,000, all badly damaged. The wreckers are hard at work saving what they can.

Our Supreme Court is now in session. On Thursday last, two natives were tried on a charge of having acted as pilots on board our gunboats cruising about the Bahamas. They were both convicted, and sentenced, each to two years' imprisonment with hard labor. The first case tried this term was a secession Captain, for the murder of a Mr. STANTON, of New-York, by shooting him, as was alleged, accidentally. They managed to get a secession jury, which acquitted him, after being out about twenty minutes.

Yesterday an alarm of fire was given which proved to be a chimney afire in ADDERLEY'S kitchen, which ons his warehouse. There is reported to be about forty tons of loadeo shells and ammunition in the warehouse, besides large quantities of other combustible matter, enough, probably, to blow up half of the town.

You have, probably, heard of the loss of the transport ship *Planter* on Stranger's Cay, with troops and horses for New-Orleans. The Consul chartered the ship *Sallie Bonsal* to take them to Key West. Report says the *Oreto* has gone after her. Will let you hear from me again soon. UNION.

Since writing the above the *Herald* has arrived with 800 bales of cotton, and reports all the vessels that have left within the past week to have arrived safe at Charleston.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

A Vessel Boarded by Her on the 2d inst.

A REPORT OF HER CAPTURE.

The Hamburg barkentine *Maria Sophia*, Capt. WITT, arrived last evening, from Cardiff, and reports that on the 2d inst., in lat. 26° 29', lon. 67° 40', she was boarded by an officer from a steam man-of-war, who, after examining the papers, went away. She was an iron screw steamer, with three masts, fore-and-aft-rigged on the lower masts, and three yards across aloft, on fore and mainmast, and has one pipe. Upon approaching she showed a white color, but subsequently she hoisted the American ensign. It was probably the *Alabama*, as it answers her description.

A REPORT OF THE ALABAMA'S CAPTURE.

From a letter addressed to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Baltimore, Feb. 11, 1863, we have the following:

The bark *Agnes*, Capt. THOMPSON, from Rio Janeiro, which arrived here to-day, reports having spoken, on the 3d of February, in lat. 33° 01', north, lon. 72° 43', brig *Darien*, of Bangor, from a port not named, bound to Portland, the Captain of which informed him that the rebel steamer *Alabama* had been captured.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

Grand Promenade Concert of the Woman's Relief Association of Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music.

Addresses by Rev. Dr. Bellows and Rev. Dr. Storrs.

The Promenade Concert given to aid the Woman's Relief Association, at the Academy of Music, last evening, was a remarkable success, and must have furnished a most gratifying increase to the means of the Association, which was organized for and has long been engaged in preparing comfortable clothing and other necessaries for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union army. Notwithstanding the storm, the Academy was crowded by a delightful and delighted audience; the music furnished by the Seventh Regiment Band, under the lead of Mr. E. GRAFULLA, was excellent, and the old and new flags of the famous Brooklyn Fourteenth, added, in no small degree, to the interest of the occasion. When the music in part first, had been played, S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., ascended the platform upon the stage, and briefly and appropriately introduced to the audience Rev. Dr. BELLOWS.

The Rev. Doctor, after the applause with which he was greeted, had subsided, told his hearers that it was from no fault of his that the excellent music and agreeable promenade had been stopped—others were responsible for that. He had been delighted with the music, and while listening to it, it had occurred to him that the band was furnishing just what the country needed most at the present time—Union and harmony. [Applause.] He was happy to learn that they had it in Brooklyn, and that the ladies there had gone even beyond their sisters elsewhere in their efforts to aid in bringing back to us so desirable a state of national affairs. He thought the action of the citizens of Brooklyn, and particularly coming together from churches and associations—in combining their efforts for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers—had set a bright example to the people of all parties throughout the land, for them to follow in sustaining the Government, and preserving our country. He considered their action one grand step toward the crushing out of the rebellion, to the glorious example set to those who are littering away our strength by promoting disunion and discontent among us at the North. So long as we had States working by themselves, instead of uniting to put down the rebellion, we would have waste of strength and discontent—a carrying into the North the same spirit which created and was carrying on the rebellion. [Applause.] He believed that it was possible to have secession at home, in a more malignant, a more dangerous form, because secret, than that of our enemies on the open field. [Applause.] He had no doubts about the authorities at Washington, believing that they were doing all they could to put down the rebellion. The danger was not there, it was here in the divisions among ourselves. Be united and enthusiastic in the support of the Government, and he felt sure the rebellion could be crushed in six months. [Applause.] He had heard innuendoes and slanders, telling of a demoralized army. They were without foundation. The demoralization was not in the army—it was here at home. [Applause.] There were also grumblers about the way the Government provided for the sick and wounded in the hospitals. He believed he knew something of how they were treated, and he was prepared to say there was not a Government in the world that took as good care of the sick and wounded as ours. The Sanitary Commission and kindred organizations had done a great deal, but all they had done or could do, however valuable it was, was not a drop in the bucket, compared with what the Government does. Leaving that branch of his subject, he came to a consideration of the causes of the apathy which he had noticed frequently in his travels, among the people in relation to the war, and when he saw so much of luxury and ease about him, he confessed that he sometimes thought the cause lay in the fact that the horrors of a failure upon our part had not yet been brought sufficiently near home to us to rouse us to the necessary pitch of patriotism and enthusiasm. He had received a letter lately from a lady of South Carolina, who was a very estimable woman until she grew naughty and became a rebel. That lady had the impertinence to write to him in the first place, "What a noble rebel you would have been if the ladies—in you had only been born South." And then she went on to say that she had been to a party the other evening. It was true there were no carpets on the floor, and that some of the women wore carpet shoes, and dresses of materials they had not been accustomed to use for dresses—"but" said she, "they all looked like heroines, clad as they were." That was the feeling he thought required cultivation here with us—to bear cheerfully any inconvenience or loss, so long as by doing so we were aiding the Government in putting down our enemies. To the present time he felt ashamed to say, that the most cordial support of the Government did not come from those supposed to be most able to give it; and he felt that those of us who live in luxury must look out- or those called poor, the workingmen, the Democrats of the land would carry our banners forward out of our sight; fight our battles and save our country, without us. We must all arouse to the importance of the occasion—not a doubt should be suffered to arise as to the result, and the result would most assuredly be a success.

The Rev. Dr.'s remarks were loudly applauded, when he had ended. Rev. Dr. CHAPIN followed and continued. His theme was the contrast between the Northerner and Southerner. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS had spoken, and with marked effect. While he acclaimed that we wanted more intensity of feeling and enthusiasm in support of the Government, and he felt sure that would have both ere long. The Southerner became enthusiastic on the instant. Not so the Northerner. It took him longer to become thoroughly aroused to the necessity of putting forth his strength; but when once aroused, he carried all before him. That time was surely coming, and he had no doubt of the result. Let all arouse, then, and the work would soon be done. Let none disband, for disbanding was a device of the devil through which to work mischief. Let all be courageous, knowing that God had not built up a Government like ours to have it broken now. [Great applause.]

When the reverend Doctor had concluded, the musicians resumed their places, and the concert and promenade proceeded, and continued until a late hour.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF THOMAS BYRNES.

Trial of Dennis P. Sullivan for Murder.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before Justice W. H. LEONARD.
FOURTH DAY.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, Ex-Recorder JAMES M. SMITH, commenced the summing up for the defence. Although at the adjournment of the Court, on Wednesday, it was agreed that counsel on both sides should confine themselves to two hours each, yet Mr. SMITH occupied upward of four hours. It being nearly 3 o'clock when he closed his argument, Judge LEONARD adjourned the Court to 10 o'clock this morning, when the District-Attorney will sum up for the people and the case will be given to the jury under the charge of the Court.

The summing up of Mr. SMITH was a very able and eloquent effort. He reviewed the evidence in detail, as well as all the circumstances connected with the affray in which Mr. BYRNES lost his life, and claimed that the prisoner was entirely justified in everything he did in connection with the transaction, and was entitled to a prompt and full acquittal at the hands of the jury.

Free Academy Junior Exhibition.

Irving Hall overflowed with the youth, beauty, fashion, and better class of the Metropolis, last evening, on the occasion of the Free Academy Junior Exhibition. The occasion demonstrated, as it always does, that we are emphatically a talking people. No less than thirteen addresses were made by the young students, listened to and rapturously applauded by as good-natured and impartial an audience as ever sat down to an intellectual feast. They applauded about everything—including the man who brought on the stage a pitcher of water. The following was the programme:

Music—Overture.....Zampe.
Prayer.
Music.....Grand Fest March.
1. Oration—The Heart of the Oak—Ephraim A. Jacobs.
2. Oration—Administrative Genius—Wm. L. Bull.
Music.....Operatic selection.
3. Oration—The Altar of Progress—Clinton J. Hartt.
4. Oration—Reminiscences of Harper's Ferry—Robert Alton.
5. Oration—Personal Purity the Basis of Political Virtue—Henry H. Bawden.
Music.....Monitor Polka.
6. Oration—Claims of the Age on the Young Men of America—John A. Clarkson.
7. Poem—The Star of the Union—David Leventritt.
8. Oration—The God of Battles—Siegmund Spingarn.
Music.....Partant pour la Syrie.
9. Oration—The Legion of Honor—Frederic B. Noyes.
10. Oration—Universal Brotherhood—Luther M. Fuller.
11. Oration—Self-sacrifice the Essence of Chivalry—George F. Demarest.
Music.....Home, Sweet Home.
12. Oration—The Moral Influence of England, Edward Lauterbach.
13. Oration—The Youth of Milton, Frederic B. Ward.
Music.....Walhalla Quickstep.
Benediction.
Music.....College Songs.

HARVEY B. DONWORTH, Chef d'Orchestre.

Mr. JACOBS' "Heart of Oak" was a well delivered apotheosis of New-England and love of country. Mr. BULL'S "Administrative Genius" complimented Gens. BUTLER and MCCLELLAN, and said, that as yet in this crisis "no one man has stood forth as the ruling spirit of the age." Mr. HART'S "Altar of Progress" demonstrated from history that national sufferings and sacrifices are the price of national progress. It was well delivered. ROSEAU AYTON'S "Reminiscences of Harper's Ferry" detailed the part of the Twelfth Regiment, of this City, in the disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry to Jackson. The speaker was a member of the Twelfth, and exonerated the rank and file of the army from the responsibility of the defeat. HENRY R. BAWDEN argued that all our political corruption is traceable to the laxity of morals among the people. JOHN A. CLARKSON, who was rewarded with the first bouquet of the evening, showed how much the country has to ask of the rising generation. Mr. LEVANTRITT'S Poem, the only one of the evening, was easy and flowing in style, highly patriotic and quite effectively delivered. Mr. SIGMUND SPINGARN gave a highly moral idea of the conception of a God of Battles. His delivery was quite spirited. Mr. FRANKLIN B. NOYES received a most flattering welcome at the hands of his fellow-students, and Messrs. FULLER, DEMAREST, LAUTERBACH and WARD, who made up the balance of the programme, doubtless equaled their predecessors.

The following young gentlemen composed the Committee of Arrangements: John S. White, Chairman; Charles A. Flammer, John H. N. Glassford, Theodore Grasbery, Erasmus D. Hudson, Jr., Isaac S. Kingsland, Eugene Meeks. Grand Marshal—Vincent Lecomte. Deputy Marshals—John M. Betts, William B. Cragin.

The Light Guard Ball.

In spite of the unfavorable weather of yesterday, the Light Guard Ball, which was held last night at the Academy of Music, was attended by a very large number of ladies and gentlemen. The decorations of the room were chaste and elegant. At the east end, suspended from an American shield, were the colors of the company, entwined with the war-flag of the Seventy-first Regiment. Below, in gas-jets, occupying the centre of the stage, was an uplifted arm wielding a battle-axe, and beneath this a scroll, with the words, "Light Guard;" and again another, containing the figures 1827. Under this design was placed a brass field piece, with pyramids of shot on either side, and stacks of muskets, surmounted with the bear-skin cap of the "Tigers." Suspended from the first tier were light wire cages with canary birds, who chattered away at each other like as many well-behaved idiots. Reaching to the dome from all parts of the ceiling were red, white and blue streamers. The order of dancing comprised twenty-five selections, and an equal number of marches, the music being performed by DODWORTH'S Brass Band. The gentlemen who comprised the Committee were evidently unaccustomed to the kind of thing which they had to do last night, and were to be found in all parts of the house anxiously inquiring the way to the Committee room; but we concluded the Committee was not of much account anyhow, as everybody seemed to get along very well without them. In respect of detail, the ball was very much like other balls. Mr. L. F. HARRISON had charge of the supper-room, and Mr. MOSS, of Wallack's, the house. The arrangements for the carriages were the same as those at the big wedding of the little couple, that is, each driver was ticketed; it is a good plan, and might be made use of advantageously on all such occasions.

Funeral of Rev. Dr. Cutler.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. CLARK CUTLER, late rector of St. Ann's Church, will take place at the church, at 1 o'clock, this afternoon. Dr. CUTLER was one of the oldest Episcopal clergymen of Brooklyn, having been pastor of St. Ann's Church for over thirty years. He was very zealous in the cause of Sunday schools, and was universally beloved for his many Christian virtues, and for the fidelity with which he performed the duties connected with his calling. At a meeting of the members of St. Ann's Church, held on Wednesday evening, resolutions extolling his Christian virtues and sympathizing with his family, were adopted.

The remains of Dr. CUTLER will be inferred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Trinity (Brooklyn) Choir Rehearsal.

The third public rehearsal given by the choir of the Church of the Holy Trinity, under the conduct of Mr. Geo. WM. WARREN, came off on Tuesday evening in the presence of a large and fashionable audience.

The soloists were Mrs. J. W. Comstock, Miss Julia W. Starr, Miss Ananda C. Smith and Messrs. Comstock, S. D. Mayer, Charles S. Huntington, J. C. Woodman and W. V. Noe. Everything was rendered in the most perfect style, eliciting the warmest encomiums from the audience and reflecting great credit upon the performers and their skillful conductor, Mr. WARREN.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth New-York Regiment Off for Baltimore.

This regiment, Col. BROWN commanding, left the Park Barracks, for Baltimore, yesterday evening. Their appearance, when drawn up in line, opposite the City Hall, a short time previous to their departure, attracted the attention of a large number of people. The men look hardy, and every way capable of enduring the fatigue of the field. From Baltimore they will proceed to Fortress Monroe, thence probably to Suffolk.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The annual election of officers and Committees of the American Institute was held yesterday at the rooms of the Institute, Cooper Union Building, the polls being open from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M. The following gentlemen were elected without opposition: President, WM. HALL; Vice-Presidents, Dudley S. Gregory, Edward Walker, Sylvester Comstock; Recording Secretary, Thomas McElrath; Corresponding Secretary, John Torrey; Treasurer, Benedict Lewis, Jr.; Finance Committee, Thomas M. Adriance, John M. Reed, Wm. S. Slocum. Thomas Williams, Jr., George Peyton. Besides the above there were twenty-four managers of the Fair elected, and Committees on Library, Agriculture, Manufactures, Science and Art, Commerce. Admission of Members, Correspondence and Repository—five members each.

ANOTHER PRIZE.—The United States District Attorney yesterday filed a libel against the prize-bark *Springbok*, of London, which was captured by the United States steamer *Sonora*, off Nassau, on the 31 inst., while attempting to run the blockade. The *Springbok* arrived here on Wednesday, and has a valuable cargo, consisting of dry goods, tea, coffee, drugs, boots, shoes, &c.

ARREST OF A POLICEMAN ON A CHARGE OF PERJURY.—JOHN W. JONES, a Police Officer of the Fifth Precinct, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer DOWNALL, of the Lower Police Court, upon the charge of perjury made against him by AUGUST KAONSE, an ex-policeman of the same Ward. Justice CONNOLLY held the accused to bail in $500.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT PIERS.—Some time since the Brooklyn Common Council passed resolutions appropriating certain sums for the erection of piers at the foot of South Seventh, South Fourth and North Sixth streets, Eastern District, the object being to afford accommodation for the shipping interest. It appears, however, that the property owners along the docks object to the proposed improvements, and yesterday notified the Mayor that any attempt on the part of the city to build the piers would be resisted.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Feb. 13.—Nos. 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 14.

[Advertisement]

SOLDIERS TO THE RESCUE!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal fevers, the dysentery, the sores and scurvy which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 214

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY IN BROOKLYN.—FOWLER & WELLS will continue their lectures on Phrenology and Physiology at the new Temperance Hall, corner Fulton and Pineapple streets, every evening during the week. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c., or six tickets for $1. Phrenological examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRIS & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Hilton Head.—Capt. C. E. Fuller, Mr. Darling, Mrs. A. Clifton, Mr. Downey, Dr. H. S. Brown, U. S. N., W. W. Catnore, D. Kendrick, Lieut. V. M. Brown, Mr. Newman, Wm. Pyle, W. Collins, Mr. Gibbs, J. Martin, Mr. Howard, D. Bryant and family, J. James, Mr. Smith, J. B. Taylor, Lieut. Henry, Lieut. Rossander, Lieut. L. C. Carey, Lieut. Sanger, R. Bogert, D. Bogert, Quartermaster's Department, A. D. Lee, J. B. Scott, Mr. Spaulding, R. M. Robinson, E. Wood, James Wallace, Mr. Coupo, C. H. Farrell, Lieut. G. Edwards, L. Fonda, Dr. Walsh, Acting-Master Ormond, Rev. Dr. Strickland, Mr. Keeler, F. Church, L. B. Brown, Col. Sammon, Lieut. G. W. Bailey, Lieut. D. Bailey, Lieut. F. A. Kitchen, Lieut. C. S. Dietricks, and 40 in the second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises ... 6 57 | Sun sets.... 5 33 | Moon rises... 3 03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 3 15 | Gov. Island.. 4 14 | Hell Gate.. 5 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 12.

Cleared.

Ships Twilight, Gates, Mystic, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Santa Anna, Bates, Bristol, Eng., H. P. & H. H. Thompson; Adele, (Hanov.), Claussen, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Son.

Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Charlotte Smiga, (Norw.), Salurston, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Robert Bruce, (Br.,) Crowell, Matamoras, Oliver K. King; Abilene, Nelson, Arroyo, P. R., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Edith Ann, (Br.,) Churchill, St. Kitts, D. R. De Wolf; S. R. Allen, Baker, Beaufort, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Maggie McKill, (Br.,) McDonald, Barbados, Fynes & Smith.

Schooners Watson, Wicks, Washington, Jonas Smith; Caroline, Fox, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; E. A. Elliott, Groat, Washington, Van Brunt & Slagbt; White Fawn, Milliken, Baltimore, L. Kenny; Tigris, (Br.,) Shaw, Sisal, D. R. De Wolf; R. F. Stockton, Van Cleaf, Washington; Howard, Baker, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Jonas Smith, Pierson, Washington, J. Smith.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Henry A. Gadsden commanding, Hilton Head, S. C., at 5 P. M., 9th inst., with mails, passengers and Government stores to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laura, Christofer, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Ocean Ranger, Averill, Havana, Jan. 31, with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Glasgow 36 ds., with mdse. to Wm. & Alfred Nelson.

Bark Samuel Churchman, Curtis, Miragoane, St. Domingo, 18 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr. (Is anchored below.)

Bark Hannah Thornton, Tarr, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to N. H. Brigham.

Bark Gyla, (Norw.,) Eriksen, Malaga 53 ds., Gibraltar 52 ds., with fruit, &c., to order. Feb. 3, lat. 31 53, lon. 71 55, signalized Br. schr. Ellen, bound E.

Bark Mustang, Wesselhoeft, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., in ballast, to Heye Bros.

Bark W. J. Colcord, (of Boston,) Colcord, Havana Jan 1, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld in co. with ship Ocean Ranger, for New-York.

Bark Casco, Gardiner, Trinidad da Cuba Jan. 22, with molasses to Stephenson & Co.

Bark Henry Hill, Merrill, Rio Janeiro Dec. 31, with coffee to master.

Barkentine Maria Sophia, (Hamb.,) Batts, Cardiff 57 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co.

Brig Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Black, Barbados Jan. 28, with hides to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Hope, (Br., of St. Vincent,) Durant, St. Vincent 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Middleton & Co.

Brig Kentucky, Carver, Buenos Ayres, with hides and wool to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Lisette, (Dan.,) Spiesen, Angostura Jan. 17, with hides to Piera & Thehand.

Schr. Matilda, (Br., of Gibraltar,) West, Rio Grande 63 ds., with hides to Joseph Bento. Had calm weather most of the passage.

WIND—Sunset, E., N. E., with rain.

Below.

Bark Henry Hill, from Rio Janeiro 42 ds.
Also 3 barks, 4 brigs and a topsail schooner.

Sailed.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.)
Ships Energy, Westfield, (Br.,) John N. Parks, Maria.
Barks Ambrosine, Nammer-Eln, (Prus.,) Theresa, and anchored, Magdalena, Suzanee, (Fr.,) Voyager, Edmond.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot-boat James Avery, arrived last evening, reports the steamship Ellis Worley, sunk by collision with the North Star, in 13 fathoms water; the James Avery brought up a passenger's trunk and the foretopsail.

The brig Alice, (Br.,) ashore at Carson's Inlet, lies high and dry on the beach. Her cargo is landing in good order and being reshipped. The vessel will probably be a total loss, as she lies so high up on the beach.

The boats from the eastward via Long Island Sound, arrived at the usual hour.

The new steamers Neptune and Glaucus, intended to ply between Boston and New-York via Sandy Hook, have been successfully launched from the foot of 15th-st., East River.

Capt. Borden, of schr. Warren A. Griffin, from Sombrero Island, arr. to-day, reports the laborers at that island in a state of mutiny, refusing to work at loading the vessels in port.

CAPETOWN, C. G. H., Dec. 5.—The ship Ella E. Badger, Healy, from Rangoon for Cork for orders, has put in leaky; she will lighten 150 to 200 tons, and if possible, a steam-pump will be put on board, and

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3535. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

Great Popular Uprising in Poland.

The Nation in a State of Insurrection.

Railroads and Telegraph Lines Destroyed.

Collisions between the People and the Russian Troops.

French Projects of Intervention in American Affairs.

Preparations for the Meeting of the British Parliament.

Commercial and Financial News

The Bank of England Advances its Rate of Discount.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, Capt. BROOKS, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th, and from Queenstowe on the 29th ult., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Aria* arrived at Queenstown at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult.

The advices by the *Etna* are four days later than those by the *Europa*.

It is stated that the British Secretary for War had forwarded instructions to the commanders of the batteries on each side of the Mersey, and of Her Majesty's ship *Majestic*, to the effect that when the American ship *George Griswold*, with provisions for the Lancashire operatives), enters the river, a salute of 15 guns should be fired from each battery, and a salute of 21 guns from the *Majestic*.

INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Attempt to Enforce the Conscription—Popular Resistance—Attacks upon the Russian Soldiery—Destruction of Life, &c., &c.

TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS.

A threatening insurrection had broken out in the provinces around Warsaw, in consequence, as was supposed, of the Conscription which had recently taken place there. Two thousand of the Conscripts enrolled at Warsaw had deserted, but hostages were seized in their places. Three bands of insorgents had assembled, one in the direction of Minsk, 8 verats from Warsaw, the second at Bionie near Sirock, and the third at Outtusk. A Warsaw telegram of the 24th ult. says: "On the night of the 22d, attacks were everywhere made upon the detachment of troops separately cantoned. The insurgents killed all the soldiers they found in the houses where they were billeted. The several detachments of military having, however, afterward united, repulsed the insurgents, and took many prisoners. Thirty Russians were killed, and three times that number wounded in the combat. Col. KIELIANPOW was killed in a wood. Gen. KANARICS was wounded. More serious encounters have taken place at Plock, Plonsk, Radzit, and in the environs of Siedlee. A general concentration of troops is taking place."

ST. PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The revolutionary bands have taken refuge in the forests. In several places the peasants have seized the insurgents. At Lubin they captured twenty-one, among whom is a Catholic Priest, and have given them up to the authorities. All the prisoners have been tried by court-martial.

The conscription has been carried out at Plock without resistance.

Warsaw is tranquil.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Sanguinary conflicts continue to take place in Poland.

WARSAW, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The telegraph and railway lines between Warsaw and St. Petersburgh have been injured. Collisions between the troops and insurgents have occurred at Raclaz, Plonsk, Majliska, Tokeson and Lubartow. 2,000 rebels were posted at Ostroyaka, and others at Burgocluski and Bealupodottska. A troop of insurgents attacked Tomamoz, driving out 500 Cossacks, and disarmed several frontier Cossack posts. Warsaw students accompanied the rebels at Biala. Gen. LAZARLNIKOW lost a large sum of money. The bridge across the Bug upon the Wersnw and St. Petersburgh railways has been broken down.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* of to-day says that telegraphic communication between Warsaw and St. Petersburgh has been reëstablished. Troops have been dispatched to the vicinity of the river Bug to repair the railway. Russian troops have occupied Siraatz. One detachment has been sent in pursuit of the numerous bands which have fled to the forests. Warsaw is quiet. Bodies of rebels have been sent to Brieste, Tersd, and Brolapodsks. The districts of Kooem and Volhynia, bordering on Poland, have been declared in a state of siege. The peasantry take no part in the rising. The concentration of troops in all quarters is stifling the rebellion.

PARTICULARS FROM THE JOURNALS.

The following intelligence relative to the events in Poland has been received at Berlin:

"The garrison of Warsaw has been increased to 40,000 men, who have been supplied with ball cartridges. The 2,000 conscripts lately enrolled have deserted, and assembled at different points. Hostages have, however, been seized in their place. Some students and married men who were arrested have been set at liberty. The students, as a body, have refused to take part in the revolutionary movement. Five priests have been arrested for having distributed revolutionary writings. Marquis WIELOPOLSKI has not left Warsaw. Revolutionary assemblages have taken place in some of the provinces. At Bonic the insurgents were dispersed by the military. A band of insurgents near Zerock have been surrounded by a military cordon, which has cut off their supplies. Domiciliary visits and arrests have been made at Kalisch. At Posen two companies of cavalry and artillery were confined to their barracks during the night between the 23d and 24th."

A letter from Warsaw, dated the 18th, has considerable interest after what has happened. The writer describes the progress of the "branks," or conscription:

"Night after night the conscription vampire is sucking the life-blood of the nation of Poland. Night after night, the citadel and the town hall—the two storehouses for the reception of the live spoil—are filled with gangs of unfortunate white niggers. As the branks progresses, the horrid trinity of fear, fury and revenge rises higher and higher in the souls of men. The men you meet in the streets are silent and taciturn. Even if ignorant of the turn revolutionary tactics have taken, you cannot misapprehend the language of their looks. There is nothing of despondency in their sorrowing mien. They are afflicted, but hope for the day of reckoning; they have the overpowering grief of the hour; but they are buoyed up with the sustaining consciousness that, if they chose, they might give the Grand Duke more trouble than he would be able to go through unruffled. But a pitiful sight is offered by the females in the streets. At every step you encounter their sobbing groups. You cannot avoid falling in with a bevy of crying girls. You slacken your steps, in order not to overtake that lamenting crone; but the house opposite resounds with imprecations, and a feminine voice is heard adjuring the celestial powers to look upon Poland and punish the malefactors. In from of the town hall you find hundreds of girls and wives staring in blunt despair at the inhospitable edifice, where their lovers, their brothers, and, alas! in but too many cases their husbands, are slowed away for the disposal of the Czar. Now and then the Cossacks of the Guard will think it the duty of a man and a warrior to be down upon them and disperse the crowd of harmless, wo-begone women; but shortly after the tide of female mourners retires, and the wave of wailing lamentations is driven against the towering walls of their relatives' prison."

Another letter, written from Warsaw on the 20th, though in a calmer and less sympathetic style, conveys ominous facts:

"The fears respecting the levy of troops seem to be partly relieved, for whilst in Warsaw the peace has not been disturbed during an enormous assembling of men (about 60,000) in the provinces, about three miles distant, and especially in the neighborhood of Serock, many hundreds of young men assembled a few days since in a tumultuous manner with the intention of preventing the recruiting from going on there. A party of infantry and Cossacks, sent for the purpose, scattered the crowd, and took about fifty prisoners, but the others escaped by flight. It is stated that many thousands of armed young men have assembled at another point, four miles from here, near the town of Bionie. Whether these audacious people are content to measure their strength with the numerous army corps stationed here and in the neighborood, or whatever other intention they may have, is not known; but the Government seems well on its guard. All the barriers of this city have been strongly occupied by troops since yesterday, and all outgoers and incomers are subjected to a strict scrutiny. An extraordinary commotion prevails in the city; but, nevertheless, the official organs of the Government continue to assert that the levy of troops has taken place in the utmost order, and that the greatest willingness and even joy have marked the conduct of the recruits at the prospect of entering the Russian service."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

From the London Times.

It is of little use to express praise or blame at such times as these. An insurrection of a conquered and politically enslaved people may be expected, and it is in accordance with history and with our knowledge of human nature that insurrections should be armed beyond the operations of ordinary war. A people tyrannized over by what they consider a foreign soldiery, and torn away from their homes to fill the legions of the conqueror, is not likely to act with mercy or generosity on its first rising against the enemy. The murder of the Russian soldiers must be set against a good many equally atrocious acts perpetrated by the Government on Polish victims. We may regret it, as we regret the shooting and hanging and flogging which have been part of the process of Russian government in Poland as long as we can remember. On the other hand, we hardly know enough of the character of the movement to be sure that it is national. That it originally sprung from the discontent of the conscripts seems beyond a doubt. The leaders of an insurrectionary party took advantage of this discontent to plan the outbreak that has taken place. But whether the Polish people, generally, are ready once more to try the chance of war against the Russian power is more than can be known in England at present. The strength of the insurgents is in the country districts, while "order" reigns in Warsaw, and we are informed that the landed proprietors are seeking refuge in the city. A few days more must elapse before we can tell whether this is to be a general insurrection or not. But in whatever manner it may end it cannot but recall the attention of Europe to this miserable country. It proves that the Pole and the Russian are as far from that fusion which has been the cherished design of the Czars as thirty years since, and that the conscience of the world must be periodically wounded by a nation unsuccessfully struggling to be free.

From the London Daily News.

The news from Warsaw will be read by all Englishmen, whether they feel much or little interest in Polish nationality, with deep regret. It does not come unexpected, as it was known that the military conscription was going on, and that the young men were betaking themselves to the forests. It appears now that 2,000 conscripts lately enrolled have deserted, and joined the insurgent peasantry on several points. A number of serious conflicts have taken place in Warsaw, in the open country, and in the forests. The accounts we have are from Russian sources, and the loss of life, it is admitted, has been very great. Little interest of a technical military character belongs to these movements. The insurgents are ill-armed, or unarmed, apparently without competent leaders, and the educated classes are not with them. There is reason to believe that the insurrection is simply the passionate outbreak of despair, caused by the enforcement of the dreaded conscription, which delivers the unhappy Poles to a lot compared with which our transportation is its worst days was a privilege. The conflict may be more or less prolonged, but the melancholy end, we fear, is but too certain.

From the London Morning Post.

The practice of playing false toward Poland seems to be so deeply rooted in Russian policy, that we can scarcely dare to hope that recent events will induce ALEXANDER to adopt toward his Polish subjects a different line of conduct to that which experience seems to have sanctioned, notwithstanding its disastrous results. In the Spring of 1861 an insurrection was staved off rather by the forbearance and patriotism of the leading men in Poland, than by the military power of the Russian Government. Then, as now, the people and the troops came in collision, and the streets of Warsaw were stained with the blood of its citizens. Are these scenes to be repeated? Is the Polish nation again to put on mourning, and are the garments of woe to be adjudged by military command as the symbols of disaffection? We hope not. The chronic discontent in Poland, which year after year bursts forth in these bloody episodes, is an opprobrium on a civilized government, and bodes ill for the future stability of Russian rule in that kingdom. The Czars have for three-quarters of a century governed Poland by means of a military despotism, and their present representative now finds that Poland is as hostile to Russia as at the time of her partition. Why cannot the experiment of something even distantly approaching to constitutional government be attempted? Russia has not profited by day after day compelling a proud people to feel that they are a vanquished race; let her now adopt the expedient of granting them some share of national independence. The experiment is surely worth trying. But let her not, as of late she has been in the habit of doing, relax the reins one moment, and then the next grasp them so tight in an access of panic as to compel her victim in very agony to strike a blow in retaliation.

INTERVENTION IN AMERICA.

Views of the Continental Press—The Alternative of the Rejection of the Emperor's Propositions, &c., &c.

The rumors which were current at the departure of the *Europa*, in regard to the new mediation designs of France, continued to circulate.

The Paris *Patrie*, of the 25th ult., says:

"We learn, from a sure source, that the French Minister at Washington has been invited to submit to the American Cabinet a proposal for a meeting of delegates, to examine into the measures calculated to facilitate a reconciliation between the North and South."

The London *Star* had received the following from its special Paris correspondent:

"The French Government is on the point of intervening, as pacificator, between the Federals and Confederates. In anticipation of late events in America, M. MERCIER has received instructions to act as mediator between the belligerents, and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS is preparing a note that will be shortly transmitted to Mr. SEWARD, in which a compromise will be recommended."

The *Nord*, of the 27th, says that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS had addressed a note to the French Ministers at St. Petersburgh, London, Vienna and Berlin, instructing them to sound those Courts upon the fitness, not of a mediation, but of simple counsels which might be given to the belligerent parties at Washington and Richmond, advising them to name Commissioners charged to examine, with or without an armistice, upon what basis an arrangement might be made to put an end to the calamitous war.

The *Globe* notices, as the most interesting points in the American news by the *Asia*, the growing feeling in Richmond, New-York, and Washington, favorable to some sort of direct negotiation for a settlement of the dispute between North and South.

The *Shipping Gazette* remarks that should the Emperor's proposal be rejected, he has left himself, apparently, but an alternative to recognize the South, and raise the Southern blockade. It may be taken for granted that the offered negotiation will be rejected at Washington, and the *Gazette* asks what follows, the compulsory cession of hostilities, or a maritime war with the North? Can this country afford to let the French Emperor proceed alone in his American policy? or is he acting upon an understanding with Her Majesty's Government? These are questions of great importance, and we hope their solution is not far off.

The new Archbishop of Paris in his first public act since his promotion made an attack upon England and Russia for not agreeing to the French proposal for interference in America.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

NAPOLEON'S new offer on mediation, it is generally thought by the English journals, will prove unacceptable.

ADDRESS OF THE FRENCH SENATE.

In the Senate on the 26th M. TROPLONG read a draft of the address. After approving of the speech of the Emperor upon home policy, the address applauds the friendly tendencies of the foreign policy of the Emperor, who in his relations with Cabinets does not separate the legitimate aspirations of peoples from the law of treaties. It then proceeds:

"In Mexico nothing remains to be done but to advance. We rely entirely on our heroic army. The attitude of Italy leads to allay apprehensions, after having brought them into belief. The period of conflicts is receding; that of arrangements appears to be drawing near. Rome is no longer spoken of at Turin, and at Rome herself the Government is occupied with reforms, supported by the presence of our army. The Pope has loudly expressed his gratitude to the Emperor. His Holiness is aware that the independence of Italy is not based upon a pact of France with the revolution, [loud applause,] and that your Majesty's assistance may be reckoned on when the claims of honor and past engagements have been fulfilled.

It would be very desirable to find the United States of America permitting us to entertain analogous hopes. But civil war there pursues its ravages, and the conciliatory projects of your Majesty have appeared premature to the two great maritime Powers of Europe. We regret it; diplomacy is always welcome to offer with disinterestedness the counsels of humanity. (Assent.) We regret it the more, as, in consequence of the trouble which the secession has thrown into our commercial relations with America, a stagnation of labor has in several manufacturing districts reached an afflicting state. Although that industrial crisis is not to be compared in its intensity to what is taking place elsewhere, it calls for all the solicitude of the State and of private individuals.

Private charity, much more powerful by the modest coöperation of all than by the rich gifts of some few, multiplies its generous efforts, and it would be a calumny to doubt its zeal because it goes on with show or pretension.

The State, on its side, by the various means in its power, offers by terms employment and assistance; a beneficent law, voted with a patriotic eagerness, will add a special credit to the ordinary and extraordinary local resources. So that, wherever suffering exists, the workman will find sincere sympathy and efficient assistance. He merits it the more that he preserves his dignity when in misfortune, and that his resignation is that of courage and devotedness. (Applause.)

Let us, however, declare that this visitation is far from having fallen on all our departments and all our manufactures. In general, work is active, and comfort is its recompense. The vitality of our productive forces redoubles its energy from the increasing extension of commercial openings; and the treaties of commerce, which your Majesty's Government attends to with such solicitude, will communicate to this movement a beneficial fecundity."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dublin *Freeman* says: "On Friday last, about 2 o'clock, a smart looking screw-steamer, named the *Georgiana*, arrived at Holyhead from Liverpool for a supply of coals. The craft is a tender to the well-known *Alabama*, and laden with arms and ammunition. She has a crew of sixty men, all picked, consisting of English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh. They are bearded, and most ferocious-looking sea dogs. She has a large quantity of tea and other necessaries on board for the *Alabama*, and carries twenty-eight guns. It is stated that she steams sixteen miles an hour, and is bound for Nassau—her crew having signed articles for that port—and will probably run the blockade to Charleston. She left Holyhead on Saturday."

The ship *Eliza Bonsall* had arrived at Liverpool with 1,500 bales of American cotton from Nassau.

At the regular annual meetings of the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool and Manchester American affairs were generally discussed. Some members of Parliament who took part, gave it as their opinion that Parliament would be called upon early in the session to declare whether the Southern States had or had not entitled themselves to recognition. Opposition to any intervention was generally expressed, and there was also an avoidance of any direct expression of sympathy with either side.

An Asia Minor Company had been projected in London, with a capital of half a million sterling, to develope the production of cotton at Smyrna.

It is asserted that Mr. GLADSTONE will be able to announce to Parliament an increase of income of more than three millions sterling, and a decrease of expenditure of more than two millions.

The London *Times* opposes the scheme by which the English Government is about to contract a debt of some three millions sterling, in order to construct a railway which is to unite Canada and Nova Scotia. It says the use of the line will be purely military, and it would be wiser to wait and see what becomes of the American Republic before setting up so costly a defence against it.

Another communication on the subject of kidnapping of negroes in Egypt for the French Army in Mexico, has been received from the correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria. He confirms his previous report, and says that every negro the police could lay hands upon was seized and forthwith dispatched to the French transports, without even being allowed to take leave of his family. It is also beyond a question that the Government were preparing a second batch, but the indignant protest of the British, American and Austrian Consuls, besides the change of Government, that has now intervened, renders it altogether unlikely that the design will be carried into effect.

The distribution of the awards to French exhibitors at the London Exhibition of 1862, took place at Paris on the 25th ult. The Emperor presided at the distribution, and made a very liberal speech eulogistic of the arts of peace and of the pacific tendencies of commercial and industrial intercourse. He pointed to the benefits which flowed from the spirit of liberty which prevailed in England, and admitted that France was borrowing from England that spirit of liberty.

The *Moniteur* of the 29th says: Lord COWLEY has been instructed by Earl RUSSELL to express to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS the satisfaction felt by the British Government on account of the late speech of the Emperor to the French exhibitors, and its strong desire to see the sentiment of mutual esteem daily strengthen the ties of friendship which unite the two nations, as well as their Governments.

The first cargo of silk from Japan had reached Lyons *via* the Pacific and the Isthmus of Panama.

The Paris Bourse was depressed, and Rentes had declined to 69.75.

The report of the appointment of Vice-Admiral OSACA DA NEGRO as Minister of Marine of Italy is confirmed.

The debate on the address had opened in the Prussian Chambers. HERR VON BISMARK SCHONHAUSEN said the Ministry was determined to resist the demands of the Chamber to enlarge its constitutional privileges, and to maintain unimpaired the rights of the House of Hohenzollern.

Gen. PRIM'S resignation had been accepted. He proposes to place himself at the head of the Progressista party.

The London *Morning Post* understands that the Duke of Coburg is no longer one of the candidates for the crown of Greece.

The *Post* says that the Prince of Leiningen is the real candidate. He is a grandson of the late Duchess of Kent.

The *Daily News*, on the contrary, says the British Government have instructed their Minister at Athens to recommend the Duke of Cobnrg to the choice of the Greeks—that the Emperor of the French assents, and that, as the Duke has no successor, the Russian Government does not object.

La France asserts that Prince NICHOLAS of Nassau is a candidate for the Greek throne.

The *Times* strongly supports the candidature of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

It is understood that the Duke does not propose to surrender his hereditary dominions while accepting the throne of Greece, but fixing his residence at Athens, to intrust his German Duchy to the care of a Regent; he would thus not be at the mercy of a democratic Parliament.

The Bank of England, on the 28th, in anticipation of its regular Court of Directors, advanced its minimum rate of discount from four to five per cent. This movement caused a depression in the Liverpool cotton and other markets.

The Turkish Government is said to have issued a diplomatic dispatch, pointing out the complicity of Russia in sending arms to Servia.

The mails from Calcutta to Dec. 22, and Hong Kong to Dec. 15, had reached England, and were forwarded to America, per *Borussia*, *via* Southampton.

The commercial news has been anticipated, and there is no news of importance in the newspapers or correspondence.

A proclamation is said to have been issued by the authorities at Ningpo, calling on the people to give a friendly reception to 2,000 Russian soldiers shortly expected there.

The mails to 25th December from Cape Town had reached England. No further hostilities had taken place in Transvaal, and all was quiet on the frontiers.

Drought still prevailed in portions of the Eastern province, but in the Western province the weather had been fine, and harvest prospects were good.

Commercial and Financial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There were again large withdrawals of gold from the Bank—leading to the belief that a further advance in the rate of discount was not improbable. The funds were unfavorably affected by these withdrawals, and Consols, on the 28th, declined ¼ per cent., closing at 92¾@¼.

There was an active demand for Money at 4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 28—A. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet, and at the close yesterday the tone was weaker, and prices rather favored buyers. The sales of Monday and Tuesday have been 8,000 bales—one-half for export and speculation.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

In the absence of late telegrams from India and from America, the market yesterday was very flat, and there was not sufficient business to fairly test prices.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and HIGLAND, ATEVA & Co., report: Flour slow and a shade easier; sales at 22s.@28s. per bbl. Wheat is active demand at last week's rates; Red Western, 9s. 2d.@9s. 10d.; Southern, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d.; White Western, 10s.@11s.; Southern, 11s.@12s.; per 100 lbs. Corn dull and 3d.@6d. easier; Mixed 29s.@30s. per 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork quiet but steady. Bacon dull and still declining. Lard steady at 37s. 6d.@39s. 6d. Tallow firmer for good descriptions, but lower qualities neglected. Butter—steady for fine but dull for inferior.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet; Pots, 31s. 6d.; Pearls, 31s. Sugar inanimate. Coffee steady. Rice inactive. Clover Seed in good demand; 48s. for new American. Linseed Cakes, £9. Linseed Oil firmer at 44s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine nominal at 120s. Resin quiet, but steady. Petroleum—Crude inactive; Refined in fair demand at 1s. 11d.@2s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull but prices unchanged. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA firm and in good demand. RICE very quiet. TALLOW firm; Y. C. 45s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 43s. 6d.

GLASGOW MARKET.

JOHN MCCALL & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS flat, and WHEAT 6d. lower than a week ago. CORN firm at last quotations.

LATEST COMMERCIAL PER ETNA.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Jan. 29.

By telegraph from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening.

COTTON—The sales yesterday and to-day reach 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is irregular and easier, and quotations are barely maintained.

A dispatch dated 7 P. M., 29th, gives the sales of Thursday at about 3,000 bales, the market closing irregular, at a decline of ⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market for Provisions generally closes steady. Lard is quoted firmer.

PRODUCE—Tea Produce market is steady and quiet.

LONDON, 29th—Evening.

Consols closed at 92⅛@92¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were: Erie Railroad, 45¼@46; Illinois Central Railroad, 41@40¾ discount.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

Arrival of the Champion with $359,978 in Treasure.

A Ship Reported on Fire South of St. Domingo.

A Large Spanish Fleet on the Coast of Peru.

The steamer *Champion*, Capt. WILSON, arrived at this port last night, having sailed from Aspinwall, under convoy of the United States gunboat *Connecticut*, on the 4th inst.

On the 10th, off Old Matacumbia, Florida, spoke United States gunboat *Sagamaw*.

The following is the list of treasure by the *Champion*:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Handy & Headley	$1,400	A. B. Sands & Co.	$100
Colgate & Hoffman	700	Ramon & Co.	642
E. Ketchum & Co.	300	Wells, Fargo & Co.	705
E. & H. T. Anthony	214	F. Trobat & Co.	1,000
Total			$5,057

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$16,121	John G. Parker	$12,000
L. McMurray & Co.	1,000	Hodge & Wood	6,000
J. H. Cogswell	4,900	Baker & Morrill	10,400
D. Hamburg	7,000	W. H. Taylor	6,000
J. T. Hayward	6,000	A. McLane	30,000
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	38,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	124,500
F. Baker	12,000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	84,400
J. B. Newton & Co.	17,000		
Total from San Francisco			$354,921
Total from Aspinwall			5,057
Grand total			$359,978

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Champion* for favors.

PANAMA.

Na Central ar South American News—Quiet in Now-Granada—A Ship on Fire seen South of San Domingo—The French Fleet—A Spanish Fleet on the Coast of Peru, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

The steamers from Central and South America, with fifteen days later news, are not due here till to-morrow.

The British steamer *Solent*, from Cartagena, arrived at Aspinwall yesterday. She has dates from Bogota to Jan. 15. The whole Republic is quiet. The news of the late treaty of peace, by which the Centralists, under Gen. CANAL, had agreed to submit to the Government of Gen. MOSQUERA, does not seem to have reached Bogota. A preparatory meeting of the National Convention had taken place at Rio Negro, in Antioquia, but a quorum had not yet assembled. No doubt existed that the regular sessions would commence as soon as Feb. 1. All was quiet at Cartagena on the 2d inst.

The British brig *Hannah*, from New-York, which arrived at Aspinwall a day or two since, reports that on Tuesday, Jan. 27, in the afternoon, she saw a ship on fire 20 miles south of San Domingo. The vessel burned all night. Before dark a steamer was seen leaving her. Next day, at 9 o'clock A. M., the Captain of the *Hannah* saw burning fragments of the ship floating a little way from him. It being calm, the brig could not get near the burning vessel. But little doubt can exist that the steamer was a Southern (or British) pirate.

The United States gunboat *Connecticut*, Capt. COOPER, reinmed to Aspinwall from convoying the *Ocean Queen*, on the 31st. She convoys the *Champion* to-day through the Islands, or to Cape San Antonio. There ought to be two steamers to do this convoy service, as the *Connecticut* barely has time on each return to Aspinwall to coal, and no time to overhaul her machinery and make repairs.

The United States brig *Bainbridge*, without guns and partly dismantled, is still at Aspinwall. It seems to be a pity this vessel should remain so long unserviceable at Aspinwall, with from 80 to 90 good men on board, when they are so much wanted for naval operations at home.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, Commander MIDDLETON, is the only United States war vessel at Panama.

The State of Panama is quiet, and the Legislature gone home. It granted an ice privilege to make the article by machinery, at an expense to consumers of not over 5 cents per pound. The price of Boston ice has ruled heretofore at from 7 to 10 cents.

Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the French fleet since it knocked down the forts at Acapulco, but it no doubt went to Mazatlan. There are 2,000 Mexican soldiers at Acapulco.

Mr. JECKER, of the banking firm of JECKER, TORRE & Co., who tried to get fifteen millions for one, and which act caused the French invasion, arrived to-day from Mexico in the *Golden Age*, on his way to Vera Cruz, having, with six others, been expelled the country.

We learn, by an arrival from Callao, that the excitement in regard to the visit of a large Spanish fleet on the coast of Peru, is getting greater at Callao and Lima. It is thought there by many that Peru is to be subjugated by Spain, the latter never having recognized the independence of her former colony. Others think that Spain is about to seize the Chincha guano islands.

A British war-ship has arrived at Panama with three and a half millions of dollars on board, smuggled by her out of Mexican ports. It goes to Southampton on the 8th, on the British steamer *Solent*.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

The Mississippi Levees Cut by Our Forces.

The Rebels Trying to Reopen the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

CONCENTRATION AT VICKSBURGH.

Troops Sent There from Virginia and Mobile.

The Vicksburgh Batteries Run by a Coal Barge.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 13.

The Levees on the Mississippi side of the Mississippi River, twelve miles below Helena at Yazoo Pass, have been cut by our forces. They have also been cut at Greenville, and on the Louisiana side opposite Lake Providence.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 13.

Memphis papers of the 11th have been received.

The rebel advance in Mississippi is said to be at Okolona, trying to repair the railroad destroyed by Gen. GRANT. The inclemency of the weather delays movements.

By the way of Tuscumbia it is reported that the enemy have moved a large part of the army of Virginia to Vicksburgh, and also taken all the garrison of Mobile, except 4,000 left there for police duty.

The railroad from Saima to Meridian is completed, thus enabling the rebels to rapidly concentrate their forces at Vicksburgh.

The enforcement of the conscription act is driving many from Alabama and Mississippi to the North.

In consequence of the frequent violation of the regulations against carrying contraband articles South, more vigorous measures have been resorted to. All downward bound boats are stopped at Island Number Ten, and the cargo and passengers' baggage examined.

The steamer from Vicksburgh on Monday, reports that a barge loaded with coal ran the blockade on Sunday.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A Skirmish With Bayler's Rebel Cavalry.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 13.

A dispatch from Brig.-Gen. KELLEY, dated Harper's Ferry to-day, to Lieut.-Col. CRESSINGHAM, A. A. General, says:

Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, a squad of BAYLOR'S rebel cavalry attacked a small scouting party of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry from Reemeyville, twelve men, near Smithfield, killing one, wounding two, and capturing four men and several horses. About 4 o'clock P. M., my scouts from here fell in with the same party a few miles south of Charlestown, and after a running fight of several miles, recaptured our men and horses, and captured Lieut. BAYLOR, two of his men, and several horses.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

Large Fire at Norfolk—The Late Affair Near Yorktown, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 12.

This morning, at 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the china store of E. M. KERR, in NEWTON'S block, corner of Main-street and Market-square, and consumed about ten buildings. The following firms were burnt out: E. M. KERR, crockery, china, and glass; BAKER'S shooting gallery; —— KING, (formerly G. W. FARANT,) merchant tailor, (large stock of goods;) F. W. CLARK, daguerrian gallery; HOFFHEIMER & BROTHERS, clothing; JOHN PETERS, druggist; E. P. TABB & Co., hardware; S. F. OWENS & Co., dry goods; J. D. REED, hatter; all a total loss, and J. & T. GRIFFIN, shoe store, (badly damaged,) HUNT, THOMAS & Co., leather dealers, (badly damaged;) ROSENBAUM'S hat store, partly burned; LUDLUM & STINER'S shoe store, (badly damaged by water and moving of goods.) The damage is roughly estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000 on the buildings and stock. There is some insurance on the property. The particulars of the insurance are not ascertained. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Norfolk *Union* publishes to-day the life of Brig.-Gen. VIELE, Military Governor of Norfolk and vicinity, who is about to relire for more active service in the field.

YORKTOWN, Wednesday, Feb. 11, *via* FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 12.

We learn from Williamsburgh, that Lieut. LITTLE, reported as being taken prisoner at the engagement of Nine Mile Ordinary, was not with the squadron. Lieut. GEORGE SMITH was taken prisoner, but made his escape, with five others, after skulking in the woods for fifty hours. This brings our entire loss to 25. Lieut. WILLIAMSON, reported to be taken prisoner, is now said to be killed. He was 22 years old, and a favorite in his regiment.

A neat little weekly paper has recently been started at Yorktown, Va. It is edited and conducted by Lieut. J. H. CHAMPION, and is called the *Champion*.

The Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Feb. 13.

Resolutions passed by the House to-day that as the Canal bill had been defeated in Congress, the Governor be authorized to appoint Commissioners to visit the Parliament of Canada to apply for improvement of transportation to the Atlantic.

DR. RUSSELL'S DIARY.

MY DIARY NORTH AND SOUTH. By WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL. New-York: HARPER & BROS.

America to the Englishman is as inexhaustible a subject as Africa. Nothing would seem easier than to travel through either country, and not write a book about it, but nothing to the thoroughbred Englishman is more impossible. Under both the American and African suns everything is new to him—prairies and deserts, hippopotami, prairie chickens, hyenas, possums, rhinoceroses and red squirrels—he finds none of these in his country preserves, nor yet in those remote parts of the United Kingdom whither he annually resorts to chase the gronse to its nest, and track the rampant hare to its inscrutable den. As with animals, so with the people. Whiskers and waistcoats are of a different cut from those that have met his vision in "Lunnun." If he attempt a neat little excursion through the interior of Africa, natives rush around him, rub their noses against his in an affectionate manner—generally contriving to rub his up the wrong way—ask him into their huts, and perhaps offer him a small baked alligator, or a hit of boiled negro for supper. Sometimes they skin him, which may please him better, for we are not entirely sure that in the majority of cases the representative Englishman would not prefer being skinned to being treated in a hospitable manner. For it is an indisputable fact, that he always finds fault with his entertainers, and that the more he is fêted and caressed, the more he grumbles.

It must be confessed that we treat the stranger very much as Africans do. He is an object of curiosity—sometimes of adulation—to us; and we are solicitious to obtain his good opinion. If he land in Boston, the poets and philosophers of that delightful village instantly seize upon him with fishy fingers, and trompet forth transcendental truths and strange proverbs through their sonorous noses to his unwilling ears. If fortune and the steamer bring him to New-York, he instantly becomes subject to the tender mercies of tuft-hunters and Aldermen, and the tender mercies of these gentleman are proverbially cruel. And to seek refuge in Washington is only going farther to fare worse.

We have admitted, and indeed helped on the parallel between our fellow citizens and the savages of equatorial wilds, but we question whether Africans are quite so sensitive and thin-skinned as Americans are. On the contrary, we incline to believe that they do not care the value of a single cowrie shell, or the smallest elephant's tooth, what their visitors say or write about them. Not a single edition of DU CHAILLU'S journal has, to our knowledge, had republication in Africa. That wiry little gentleman did not compliment Mr. Troglodyte Gorilla at all, and it must be confessed that his praise of Mr. Troglodyte Calvus was of that faint nature which is generally considered as decidedly damnatory. But what does either of these creatures care for either DU CHAILLU or DU CHAILLU'S book? We question whether they have ever examined the far from flattering portraits of their family with which the latter is so freely interspersed. We have reason to believe that our amiable friend the gorilla is at this moment beating his breast in his native forest precisely as the faith of his fathers and his natural inclination prompt him to, and that he does not pitch the gamut of his roar a single note the lower for all that DU CHAILLU has said of him.

Here is a calmness which is Christian, an indifference so sublime as to pass the praise of epics. Let us learn a lesson from the gorilla!

Mr. RUSSELL'S Diary, or *North and South*, has been published by the HARPERS, and during the first week of its publication reached an edition of eight thousand. It has probably excited excessively unpleasant feelings in the democratic breasts of three times that number of our fellow citizens. Those who gave Mr. RUSSELL good dinners probably regret having given them, and wish that the wine wherein they pledged their guest, and drank to the "eternal mutual good feeling of the two glorious countries," had been privately doctored in the cellaret for that guest's benefit.

All this is wrong, unchristian, and unsense. Mr. RUSSELL is the same clever, graphic writer that he always was; the same close observer and incurable Briton and loyal subject of the Queen, that he will always be. To talk of the sanctities of private life and conversation exposed, and all that, in his Diary, is simply to talk hosh. Mr. RUSSELL came over here as the correspondent of the London *Times*, neither more nor less. He brought money in his pocket to pay his bills, and he asked for neither confidence nor dinners. If both were thrust upon him, he was rather the sufferer than otherwise. If people insisted upon calling on him and lionizing him, or inviting him into their houses, and putting themselves, their families, their plate and pictures, on exhibition before him, they could only expect to be written about. English special correspondents are employed especially to do this sort of thing. To be overwhelmed with attentions is a fate to which all gentlemen connected with the Press are liable. The feeling that the comparative stranger who insists on your eating a dinner for which he will not allow you to pay, or that the attentive waiter who floridly brushes your coat to the discomfort of the bones inside, and resolutely refuses to accept the customary shilling therefor, expects to see his name in small capitals, preceded by all the complimentary adjectives of the language, in next morning's paper—this is the Nemesis that pursues the newspaper man through life, amply avenging all the long and shortcomings of which he is undoubtedly frequently guilty.

Mr. RUSSELL, we repeat, came to this country in no higher capacity than that of a newspaper reporter, and it is only justice to him to say that he made no higher pretensions. Those who insisted on making a lion of him should not now grumble at his growls or his scratches. Very many have obtained the mention that they desired, and if it is not particularly satisfactory to their vanity, they have only themselves to thank for the unenviable notoriety. Mr. RUSSELL'S "violation of confidence, hospitality, &c." consists mainly, we apprehend, in not having in all instances spoken in extravagantly complimentary terms of the persistent Philemons. Had he but hung their praises the complaint referred to would in all probability not have been made.

If the most distinguished attaché of any leading New-York Journal went over to England in a time of rebellion, he would probably find the people very busy in taking measures to suppress it, and entirely indifferent to what would or could be said in America of what they were doing. They would not attempt to impose on him with either verbal pomp or actual parade; he would not be invited to visit their arsenals and ship-yards, to see what preparations they were making to demolish the rebels, nor to accompany the headquarters of a General and admire the awkward evolutions of undisciplined recruits. Indeed, it is very probable that he would receive but little attention of any kind whatever. It were safe to bet that the Queen would not invite him to a private party at the palace, and that neither the Prime Minister nor the General-in-Chief of the English armies would take him into their confidence and discuss with and before him the affairs of either the army or the nation.

Mr. RUSSELL received an immense deal of attention at a time when he little expected it, and naturally arrived at the conclusion that we were an exceptional and slightly inferior people, and that he was in reality a man of much more importance than he had before dreamed, or indeed really was. Starting from these premises, we should restrain even the semblance of a smile when we see him subsequently riding around the country in an exaggerated Pickwicklen style, asking the most impertinent and improper questions of Corporals and Major-Generals, and evidently viewing the whole war merely as a little bit of national theatricals, gotten up wholly for his personal amusement.

Mr. RUSSELL'S Diary contains a great deal that is curious and interesting, and it is well worth reading. He has admirable descriptive powers, and his narrative is shot over with dry little threads of Irish humor, while down and underneath all percolates the charming, because unconscious egotism, of an Englishman, who would speak slightingly of the Pyramids because Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN did not build them. We do not think that he intentionally misrepresents anything that he saw or heard while traveling in this country. Both North and South were evidently "showing off," with the view of making an impression through him in Europe, and the fact was patent to him. Let us remember, before passing a verdict in his disfavor, that he came to this country an Englishman, not identified with our interests in the slightest degree; that his bosom was not throbbing with the conviction that the greatest country in the world was being disintegrated, and that stupendous efforts, such as the world never before witnessed, were being put forth for its preservation. The South had equal claim on his sympathy with the North—more claim, in fact, on account of the semblance of feudality and aristocracy preserved in the slave States. He viewed the whole matter very much as a Frenchmen would a row in a London theatre.

We have before propounded the theory that in most cases, all things being equal, an Englishman had rather be skinned than fêted. Mr. RUSSELL'S diary opens with a complaint of the number of cards and calls that were thrust on him immediately on his arrival here. Undoubtedly the callers and carders were "cruel only to be kind," but they made the same mistake into which our countrymen have always hitherto fallen. Englishmen, it seems, are like the South, and demand "to be let alone." We could not consistently grant JEFF. DAVIS his request, but let us extend that courtesy to those who are neither rebels nor traitors.

Permit the next distinguished Englishman who comes over here to put up in quiet at his hotel, to go his own ways over the country, paying his own bills and drawing his own checks and inferences, and we undertake to say that he will go home and write a book more complimentary to America and Americans than any that has yet been written.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

Messrs. WADE and WILMOT presented petitions for a reliable camp hospital and ambulance corps.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of 400 disabled soldiers for the same; also a petition from persons in the military service, asking for legislation to prevent their being cheated by defective pay-rolls, &c.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to raise additional soldiers for the service of the United States, with the recommendation that it do not pass, because the authority intended to be granted is sufficiently granted in the act approved July 17, 1862. This is the bill introduced by Mr. SUMNER.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the same Committee, reported back the bill to withhold the pay of officers absent from duty.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Select Committee, reported a bill to satisfy claims for damage done by the Union troops in West Virginia.

The resolution was called up to revive the act to secure to men actually employed in the Department of the West and Missouri their pay, bounty and pensions. Passed.

Mr. COWAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to provide for an Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill relative to the compensation of Inspectors of Customs in New-York City.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay PERRY E. BROCHUS his salary as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of New-Mexico. Passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the organization of the Engineer Corps.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, accepting a donation of public lands for the benefit of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) called up the bill regulating the appointment of midshipmen, with the amendment ratifying the appointment made by the President and Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment. He thought the Senate ought not to sanction such appointment. They were made without any authority of law whatever.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill to provide for Ways and Means to support the Government.

An amendment was adopted making the interest on notes authorized by the bill, and certificates of indebtedness hereafter issued, payable in lawful money instead of in coin; also an amendment reducing the amount of notes to be issued to $150,000,000 instead of $300,000,000, including the amount issued by the resolution of Jan. 17, 1863.

The section allowing coupons on bonds and notes to be received for customs thirty days before due and after due, was stricken out.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to amend the proposed tax of two per cent. on the circulation of the banks, so as to make it one per cent. for two years, and two per cent. after that.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he could vote for no such an amendment, as he deemed it a declaration of war against the banks. It was a notice to them that they must wind up their affairs in two years. The banks had nobly supported the Government, and he would not vote to destroy them.

Mr. CLARK said he offered the amendment to relieve, not destroy, the banks. If the scheme passed yesterday was to go into effect, that circulation must take the place of bank circulation. He was ready to sacrifice anything to save the Government.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said the Senator from New-York yesterday was willing to vote for the bank bill to aid the Government. But now he was not willing that the bill should go into operation. The very essence of the bill passed yesterday was to introduce a new circulation, to take the place of bank circulation. But if the banks were still to go on issuing all the notes they pleased, it would render the new plan a nullity. This tax was designed as a pressure on the banks, to induce them to come under the new arrangement, and help make a uniform currency all over the country.

Mr. HARRIS contended that he had supported the new banking bill as a voluntary system, which banks would receive, and not as a measure to exterminate and make war on the State banks.

Mr. CARLILE, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said the question was whether we should support the Government or protect those State banks at all hazards. He thought the Senator misapprehended the question. What would the banks be worth if the Government went down? They would be worth nothing. This question was far greater than banks.

Mr. HARRIS was willing to tax the banks as heavily as they could bear, but not to extinguish them.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) declared that this was a scheme to destroy legal banks and substitute a worthless currency, founded on depreciated bonds. He said the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury had been wrong and ruinous from the start, and if he could not carry on the Treasury but ought to resign and let flood the country with trash, never redeemable in coin.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the gentleman from Kentucky had very peculiar views about carrying on the war. He said he was loyal, and wanted to preserve the whole country, but would do nothing to put down the rebellion. He would let them go on though he said it was all wrong. He would do nothing to stop them, yet he was a loyal man.

Mr. POWELL—As loyal as the Senator from Maine.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he did not dispute it. Only they differed in their modes of putting down the rebellion. He (Mr. FESSENDEN) would defend the country, and not allow the Free States to be overruled by savages. The Senator from Kentucky said he would do all that, but would not vote a dollar, and had opposed the war from the beginning. The Senator from Kentucky would have nothing but gold paid by the Government. He would defend the Government by attempting what was impossible; and in order to do that, we should not use the means.

Mr. POWELL said he had not claimed that the Government should use all gold. He had repeatedly stated that he would use the proper local banks.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Suppose you cannot get paper?

Mr. POWELL said they could get it as they could get gold—could take it in payment of the public dues and for taxes.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senator objected because the Government chose to use its own paper. Everybody knew that no country ever carried on a war like this with coin, and never could without using its own paper. But the Senator complained because the Government put its own credit into the market, instead of putting itself at the mercy of anybody who chose to prey upon it. It was impossible to obtain gold to carry on the war. We had carried on the war now for two years, and the credit of the Government had been sustained nobly before the world by the exertions of the Secretary of the Treasury. But now the Secretary came to us and explained that things had arrived at such a state, that, after much consultation and careful thought and study, he had decided that this, or some other plan was necessary in order to carry on the war and the Government; and nobody has offered any other plan, unless it was the Senator from Kentucky. And as he (Mr. FESSENDEN) had no better plan to offer, he was willing to yield his judgment. He would not say that this plan should not be adopted. He was willing to do everything and try everything for the safety of the Government, and to carry on the war to a successful termination.

Mr. POWELL said he was astonished to hear so able a Senator as the Senator from Maine resort to talk about loyalty, instead of argument.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he was only contrasting the Senator's practice with his professions.

Mr. POWELL continued at some length, contending that his loyalty would bear favorable comparison with that of the Senator from Maine. He believed that the separation of the States was accomplished by war. He referred at considerable length to various acts of the Government, which he alleged were unconstitutional.

Mr. CHANDLER claimed that the proposed currency would be more safe than that of the local banks, because it would be based on the credit of the Government, and secured by mortgage of all the property of the country. The Senator from Kentucky had animadverted very severely on the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury. Why, a few years ago, a friend of that Senator had control of the Treasury, and in a time of profound peace, the bonds of the Government went down to 54; and while the friends of the Senator were stealing the property of the Government and robbing the Treasury, the Government was obliged to pay 12 per cent. for money to carry on its legislation. The Senator from Kentucky was as consistent, at least, as his late colleague, now a General in the rebel army, who, when here, voted against everything tending to support and defend the Government, and was now fighting against the Government; and the Senator was consistent in remaining here and voting against every war measure.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) referred to the condition of the Banks of Kentucky, and claimed that their notes were preferable to "greenbacks," and that the policy pursued in the War of 1812 was better than the present policy. He protested against this manner of impugning a man's loyalty, because he did not follow the lead of the party in power. He would never forego his convictions, but would stand by the Constitution, no matter what the consequences.

Mr. CHANDLER said there were traitors both North and South trying to depreciate the currency of the country.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) was glad that the Senator was willing to stand by the Constitution. He admitted that the banks of Kentucky were sound and wealthy. But was not the Government of the United States more sound and wealthy? Did the people of Kentucky mistrust the intention of the Government to pay, or were they fearful it would not be able to support itself? If every one would feel that everything was to be sacrificed for the safety of the country, there would be no more fears for the security of the Government.

Mr. RICHARDSON said the Senator from Michigan (Mr. CHANDLER) seemed to think that no man could be loyal who did not support every measure of his. He believed that there was no man in the country who stood in so doubtful a condition as that Senator. Before the war commenced, he wrote a letter to the Governor of Michigan that this country was not worth a rush without a little blood-letting; and he stood before the country as having said, when Gen. MCCLELLAN was about to attack Richmond, that it would be better that those thousands of men should perish than that the General should win a victory then.

Mr. CHANDLER—Does the Senator make that charge?

Mr. RICHARDSON—I say it has been so stated.

Mr. CHANDLER—Well, Sir, it is a falsehood, whoever states it. There is not the least foundation for such a statement.

Mr. RICHARDSON—The Senator is late in making a denial.

Mr. CHANDLER said if he had spent his time in denying all the newspaper lies about him he would have had no time for other duties.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he accepted the denial of the Senator. But he thought that the Senator was as much responsible as any one for the war.

Mr. CHANDLER said, as far as his loyalty was concerned, his record was before the country. He was proud of it, and had nothing to take back from any of it. Two years ago there were traitors in these halls trying to break up the Government. He believed there was no way to save the Government but by force of arms. He so wrote to the Governor of his State. The people believed so-day as he believed then, when the party of that Senator were saying that it was wrong to coerce the rebels. Who had the control of the Administration of the Government when the rebellion began? Who had control of the Navy-yards? A traitor. A traitor had charge of the Capitol police. A traitor—BRECKINRIDGE—sat in that chair. There was some one responsible for the war, but it was not him. If he had had his way those traitors would not have gone free from the Capitol. [Applause in the galleries.] You may take all the men in the rebel army, and among them there were no Republicans, and none who ever had any sympathy with him or his party. They were all Democrats or Union men, such as we had had here two years ago. You might go through all the men crying down the currency of the country, and they were all Democrats. The rebellion commenced long before the 4th of March, 1861, in the Charleston Convention, where the Senator from Illinois had a seat. But this country must not perish, and would not perish. There had been great complaints because some traitors had been arrested. But if he had had his way some of them would have been hung. The great danger of the country was not from the South, but from traitors North. The seat of the rebellion was not at Richmond, but among the copperhead traitors of the North.

Mr. RICHARDSON replied at some length. He contended that while the Senator from Michigan was bravely writing private letters rebuking rebellion, there was only one man of the party to which he belonged in the Senate, (Judge DOUGLAS.) He did rebuke rebellion. If any one was supporting the administration of BUCHANAN, it was the party now in power. Where did the present Secretary of War come from but fresh from BUCHANAN'S Cabinet.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) asked if he did not know that STANTON was in favor of relieving Fort Sumter.

Mr. RICHARDSON—No; nor nobody else knows it. This Administration had stood sponsor for BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, by placing in power every one except those in rebellion.

Mr. HOWARD felt it his duty to defend one member of that Cabinet. It was well known that Gen. CASS did all he could, made every effort, to induce Mr. BUCHANAN to relieve Fort Sumter.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he meant the last members of that Cabinet. He continued at some length, referring to the course of Judge DOUGLAS and his party, as doing all they could to preserve the Union by compromise, while the Senator from Michigan and his party, refused all compromise for party purposes.

Mr. HARRIS wished to call the attention of the Senate to the amendment. He was opposed to it, because he believed it was intended to exterminate the banks.

Mr. CLARK'S amendment was then adopted—Yeas, 23; Nays, 15.

The question was then taken on the amendment as amended. It was adopted—Yeas, 20; Nays, 17.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said he wished to state that from first to last Mr. STANTON had advocated the reinforcement of the forts in Charleston Harbor, and maintaining the authority of the Government everywhere within the United States; and any other statement was untrue.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he did not desire Senators to make points for him which he did not make, and all this talk about untruth was foreign to the discussion he had made; and he desired to say to the Senator from Kansas, now here in his place, that, while he permitted no man to make statements in reference to him that he had said anything untrue, he had made no statements in reference to reinforcements of troops at Charleston. If they sought to make a foreign issue with him, they could have the issue direct, without seeking a foreign issue.

Mr. LANE said that the Senator from Minnesota had said that there was no evidence that STANTON had advocated such reinforcements.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) said that if Mr. STANTON had taken that course, no one knew it at the time. I reiterate it. If he took that course, I say he would have appeared much better before the American people, if he had followed the footsteps of LEWIS CASS, and left that Cabinet.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected to this discussion, as out of order.

Mr. LANE—I want to say to the Senator from Maine, that when any Senator makes a wrong statement, in[illegible] Chair calls me to order I will cease it; if it be the Senator from Illinois.

The Chair called the Senator to order.

Mr. RICHARDSON, in his seat—And if I want to say to the Senator from Kansas, or any other man, that I am responsible for everything I say here.

Several amendments were rejected, and the bill was reported to the Senate.

The vote was again taken on the amendment taxing bank circulation one per cent. for two years, and two per cent. thereafter, instead of the sliding scale proposed by the House, which was agreed to, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Hicks, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Rice, Richardson, Sherman, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson of Massachusetts—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Powell, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Wall—16.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 32 yeas against 4 nays, viz: Messrs. Carlile, Powell, Richardson, Wall.

Mr. RICHARDSON made a personal explanation, and withdrew anything he might have said offensive to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, made a personal explanation, and said, what he said about any statements being untrue, did not apply to the Senator from Illinois.

At 7:45 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

The House took up the Naval Appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with amendments.

The House, by a vote of 81 against 70, rejected CALVERT'S proposition to dismiss the seventy-six Midshipmen alleged to have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, contrary to law.

The House, by a vote of 86 against 26, concurred in the amendment that hereafter, while the rebellion lasts, there shall be one additional Midshipman for each Congressional District in the loyal States, to be recommended by the members and delegates of the House, as heretofore; and such additional Midshipmen from the next class shall be appointed on recommendation of members and delegates of the present Congress.

The House, by a vote of 77 against 44, agreed to the amendment, striking out an appropriation of $463,300 for the New York Navy-yard, and inserting $1,213,000 for a floating or sectional dry-dock of sufficient size and capacity for raising any of the vessels now built.

The bill passed.

On motion of Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the Second Auditor was directed to inform the House if some plan cannot be devised by which the one hundred dollar bounty can be promptly paid to the families of deceased soldiers, leaving the arrears of pay alone to be settled by the pay-rolls.

The House then took up private bills.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the several confiscation acts, which was passed. It provides, that in all cases now or hereafter, preceding, as to the ships, vessels or other property, seized and condemned, the Court rendering judgment shall first provide for the payment, from the proceeds of the sale, of any *bonâ fide* claim, filed by any citizen of the United States, or subject of a foreign Power, and properly established, *provided* no such claim shall be allowed, if the claimant shall have participated in disloyal practices in connection with the property.

Mr. WARNER, of Indiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide a comfortable home for poor, disabled and discharged soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on private bills.

Adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OBSEQUIES OF REV. DR. CUTLER.

Impressive Ceremonies at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn—Address by Bishop Potter.

Several thousand of the many who have long known the late Rev. BENJAMIN CLARK CUTLER, D. D., of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, attended his funeral yesterday afternoon. Large numbers of the clergy and laity of the diocese, together with as many of the parishioners as could gain admission to the edifice, were present during the three hours consumed in the last sad rites of reverential affection.

A meeting of the clergy was held in the chapel previous to the burial service, with a view to give expression to the general esteem for the deceased among his fellow-clergymen. Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG was chosen to preside, and Rev. W. H. MOORE, of Jamaica, was chosen Secretary. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. CANFIELD, W. H. [MOORE, Dr. SPERA, EVAN M. JOHNSON, Dr. SHELTON, Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, and Dr. S. S. COX—all of whom testified to the exemplary piety, the constant prayerfulness, and great usefulness of the deceased as a minister. Dr. SPERA stated the interesting fact, that himself and Dr. JOHNSON were now the only Episcopal clergymen living who were occupied with ministerial duties at the time Dr. CUTLER went to Brooklyn twenty years since. The clergy present unanimously adopted the following resolutions, offered by Rev. Mr. CANFIELD, the questions on them being taken by the Right Rev. Bishop POTTER:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and love, to transfer from the scene of his earthly labors to his heavenly rest, Rev. BENJAMIN CLARK CUTLER, D. D.; and,

Whereas, We recognize in the character of our departed brother a rare and happy combination of those Christian graces and manly virtues which win love, inspire confidence and command respect; and,

Whereas, The consistency of his life as a Christian, his zeal and fidelity in preaching the "Truth as it is in Jesus," his assiduity and tender sympathy, in ministering to the sick and the afflicted, his enlarged and truly catholic spirit, and his active labors in behalf of religious and benevolent institutions and objects, have, through a long series of years, secured for him the affectionate regard and reverence, not only of his own immediate congregation, but also so far as he was known of the entire community; therefore,

Resolved, That in the character which so beautifully and strikingly illustrated such a combination of Christian graces, and in the diversified, protracted and unwearied labors of Christian love, so wisely directed, and so efficiently sustained, we recognize a model of the Christian pastor worthy of universal imitation.

Resolved, That while, with the Church at large, we sorrow over our common bereavement, we bow in humble submission to the Divine will, comforted with the assurance that our loss is our brother's eternal gain.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the widow and family of the deceased, with the assurance of our warmest sympathies, and of our earnest prayers that "the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies, and the God of all comfort, who comforteth us in all our tribulation, may comfort them by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."

Resolved, That the preceding preamble and resolutions be sent to the Vestry of St. Ann's Church, and to such papers as the Secretary may select, for publication.

Among the clergy who were present and participated in the meeting, were Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, Revs. Dr. TYNG, Dr. SHELTON, Dr. DYER, Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, Dr. JONES, Dr. TAYLOR, Dr. LITTLEJOHN, Rev. Mr. FLAGG, Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, Rev. Mr. PADDOCK, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rev. Dr. S. S. COX, Rev. Drs. PORTER, FORBES, PRICE, TAYLOR, Rev. Messrs. ARTHUR, BURY, CLARKSON, CHIPMAN, DENNISON, J. C. SMITH, PARTRIDGE, DROWN, HOPKINS, WELLMAN, SAMUEL SAYRES. Among clergy of other denominations were Rev. Messrs. Wm. ADAMS, SPEER, WATERBURY, COX, SMITH of Newark, HELLECK, STORRS, EELS, MARSH and TAYLOR, and rarely has so distinguished a gathering of the clergy met and borne such noble testimony to the worth of a deceased brother.

Soon after the conclusion of the proceedings in the Chapel, the clergy formed in procession and proceeded to the parsonage adjoining the church, corner of Sands and Washington streets, and received the remains, which were soon borne from the house by the following pall bearers:

Rev. Dr. Shelton,	Rev. Dr. Tyng,
Rev. Dr. Mulenberg,	Rev. Dr. Canfield,
Rev. Dr. Dyer,	Rev. Dr. F. Vinton,
Rev. Dr. Jones,	Rev. Dr. Taylor.

The procession then moved [illegible] where the clergy opened ranks, and [illegible] as passed through. The [illegible] officiating clergy at the entrance, and [illegible] to the front of the altar.

The entire body of the church, on both sides of the centre aisle, was reserved for the clergy and intimate friends, who quite filled it. The entire edifice, as well as the chapel, was appropriately draped in mourning.

The Episcopal burial service was performed by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, assisted by Rev. Messrs. LITTLEJOHN, FLAGG, JOHNSON, MORGAN and PADDOCK. After the body had been placed in front of the altar, the solo, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was impressively sung, after which that portion of the service commencing "Lord, let me know mine end," was chanted solemnly by the choir. Dr. LITTLEJOHN then read the passage of scripture, after which the choir sung the 101st Hymn:

"Vital spark of heavenly flame,
Quit, oh quit this mortal frame."

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER then delivered the address. He dwelt with touching pathos upon the fact that the deceased had ministered for a brief period in this Church where he (the Bishop) had his first charge, and bore affectionate testimony to the efficacy of those labors. The Bishop detailed several incidents of his acquaintance with Dr. CUTLER, whose lofty devotion to prayerfulness, whose Christian example, and faithful ministrations were held up for reverential admiration. He briefly sketched Dr. CUTLER'S life, [illegible] "Blessed are they who sleep in the Lord." To-day I not say also that another voice shall speak from on High, "Well done good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things—thou shalt be made ruler over many things—enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

After the Reverend Bishop had solemnly performed the committal service, the choir sang the anthem—"I heard a voice from Heaven," from the regular service.

The opportunity was offered for all to view the remains, which presented quite a natural appearance. The lid of the coffin was covered all over with fresh wreaths of flowers, evergreens and *immortelles*. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

THE HOMICIDE OF THOMAS BYRNES.

Trial of Dennis P. Sullivan for Murder.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice W. H. Leonard.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, A. OAKEY HALL the District Attorney, summed up the case to the jury, on behalf of the people, occupying about 2½ hours.

Judge LEONARD then charged the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—It is not disputed that the prisoner at the bar killed THOMAS BYRNES, on the night of the 29th November last, by shooting him. The question which the jury are to determine is, whether the prisoner occasioned his death in such a manner as to constitute the crime of murder in the first or second degree, or of manslaughter in one of the degrees defined by the statutes, or whether the killing occurred in self-defence, and was therefore justifiable and not criminal. Murder is defined by the statute law of this State to be the killing of any human being, without the authority of law, by poison, shooting, stabbing, or any other means, or in any other manner, except when such killing is manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide. Such killing is murder in the first degree when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being, or by an act imminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual, or in committing arson in the first degree. Such killing is murder in the second degree when not murder in the first degree, or manslaughter, or justifiable or excusable homicide. So far as the present case is concerned, it will be sufficient to refer to one definition of justifiable homicide, the other definitions of such homicides not being applicable here. The law makes the killing of a human being justifiable when committed in the lawful defence of the person, when there shall be reasonable ground to apprehend a design to do some great personal injury, and there shall be imminent danger of such design being accomplished. It is insisted by the counsel for the prisoner that he committed the act with which he stands charged here under such circumstances that he was justified by this provision of the law. BYRNES, although a large and powerful man, was wholly unarmed, as were also MOORE and STRIPP, the persons who were in his company. The prisoner is not a small man, nor is he of feeble appearance. These circumstances are to be taken into account in considering whether the killing was justifiable to self-defence. I will here adopt certain propositions of the prisoner's counsel. (Here read the first, seventh, eighth and ninth requests to charge.) Before the prisoner can be acquitted upon the ground that he committed the offence with which he is charged in self-defence, the jury should be satisfied that the prisoner did all that could reasonably be required of him in order to avoid the apparent necessity for using the pistol. He was bound to retreat, if he could prudently and safely do so, before he resorted to his right of taking the life of his assailant. He has no right to fight and resist if he can safely retreat or escape. There must be reasonable ground for him to apprehend design to do him a great personal injury. The prisoner could not lawfully take the life of BYRNES on an unfounded or cowardly apprehension of danger. There must also be at least an apparent imminent danger that such design will be accomplished. The evidence bearing upon this point is to be found partly from the members of the respective parties; the tone, conduct, manner and language of the deceased from the policemen who were there, whose duty it was to preserve the peace and afford protection to those who were in danger of injury. Had the warning of the policeman "to move on" been attended to, it is highly probable, at least, that the fatal occurrence would not have happened. From the testimony of EAGAN, there is reason to believe that the deceased was conducting as a peacemaker throughout. If the prisoner believed that the sole object of the deceased was to disarm him by taking away his pistol, then it seems highly improbable that he was under the apprehension of any great personal injury. The evidence is that BYRNES did not strike a blow or threaten any one; that he was not angry; that he used his great strength to move the prisoner from the reach of a blow from STRIPP, and to avert an assault upon him by STRIPP. The counsel for the prisoner also insist that the evidence may justify the conclusion in the minds of the jury that the killing of BYRNES is excusable. If you find that the prisoner discharged the pistol in self-defence or accidentally, having used usual and ordinary caution, and without any unlawful intent, then the act is excusable, and you must acquit. (Here read the ninth, tenth, twelfth and thirteenth requests to charge, and a opt them.) The counsel for the prisoner insist also, if the jury cannot acquit the prisoner on the ground that his act was a justifiable or excusable homicide, that the facts and circumstances of this case do not make out any offence of a higher grade than one of the four degrees of manslaughter. Upon this subject it will not be necessary to refer you to the first or second definition of that crime. Manslaughter in the third degree is the killing another in the heat of passion, without a design to effect death, by a dangerous weapon, in any case where such killing is not a justifiable or excusable homicide. Manslaughter in the fourth degree is the involuntary killing of another, by any weapon, or by means not cruel or unusual, in the heat of passion, where such killing is not an excusable homicide; and any killing of a human being, by the act, procurement or culpable negligence of another, where such killing is not justifiable or excusable homicide, or murder, or manslaughter in some other degree, is manslaughter in the fourth degree. You will observe that the striking or marked distinction between murder and manslaughter is the intent of the offender. If the intent to take life existed at the time of the killing it is murder. If the act was committed without any design to take life, the offence is manslaughter in one of the four degrees, according to the circumstances of the case, except in those cases where it is justifiable or excusable homicide. In ascertaining whether the prisoner took the life of THOMAS BYRNES with or without a design or intent to take his life, it will be proper to take into consideration that he had armed himself with a loaded pistol. The law so far condemns the use of dangerous weapons as to deprive a party accused of a homicide from the defence that the act is excusable, although occurring by accident or misfortune, in the heat of passion, upon a sudden and sufficient provocation, or upon a sudden combat, if the act is committed by the use of a dangerous weapon. That a pistol is such a weapon, cannot be doubted. (3 R. S., 939, Sec. 4.) (Adopt request to charge seventeen.) First—If the jury believe the prisoner armed himself with this pistol with an intent to use it against human life, if he should get into an affray, without reference to the necessity of self-defence, and was actuated or moved unnecessarily to continue the contest after it had been commenced by others, by the fact of his being thus armed, and did use it against the life of THOMAS BYRNES in the manner proved by the witness, it will be a fact strongly adverse to the prisoner in considering whether the prisoner, at or before the moment of firing the pistol, was actuated by the intent to take life. If the jury should find that the prisoner intended to take the life of BYRNES at the time the pistol was fired, and the killing was not done in necessary self-defence or accidentally, then the prisoner is guilty of murder in one of the two degrees mentioned in the statute. It is murder in the first degree if the act was committed by a premeditated design to effect the death of BYRNES, or by an act imminently dangerous to others, evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without a premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual. The killing of BYRNES was murder in the second degree if the intent to take his life was formed by the prisoner on the instant, before he fired the pistol, unless it was justifiable or excusable homicide. There must be premeditation to constitute murder in the first degree in this case. Unless the offence was committed without the design to effect the death of BYRNES, it cannot be reduced to the crime of manslaughter.

The jury retired at 1½ o'clock, and at a late hour had not agreed upon a verdict.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

AN ARSON CASE DISMISSED.

The case of JOHN C. LANG, charged with arson in the second degree, which was commenced on Thursday afternoon, was brought to a sudden termination yesterday. Three or four witnesses were called, whose testimony did not implicate the accused in the slightest; whereupon Mr. STEWART rose, and said that there was not evidence enough to sustain the indictment, and he would therefore abandon the prosecution.

The Recorder said: I am unable to perceive, in anything developed upon this trial, what induced the Grand Jury to find an indictment against this man. It is a great misfortune, to say the least of it, that upon the testimony that more than an hour before the fire he entered the room to which he had access, where he had been before, and where it was proper that he should go, that he should be indicted for arson and brought to trial in this

evitable end of all created life. The funeral procession of this being, who, in childhood, full of glee, was borne across the soft-flowing river to the church, in a father's arm, but this time, an aged woman, lifeless and under a pall, moves before our saddened eyes. In keeping with this sentiment the stream, once musical and full with spring tides, is now frozen, still and hushed, and flows to the ocean in silence; and the boat, which so often floated them on the bosom of the gentle river, is now broknn, dismsed and locked in the ice. The sun has set, but sends back a last lingering ray, which, like the touch of memory in the old man's heart, brighlens the gathering clouds of night. The moral of these thonght-begetting pictures is obvious, and it will well repay those of our readers who are fond of the beautiful to call to-day and see them.

Lent.

REGULATIONS ISSUED BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The neason of Lent commences thie year earlier than usual, the first day (Ash-Wednesday) occurring neat week uu the 18th of February. This Fast is the most solemn in the Christian year, and is observed hy all the Catholic and Episcupnlsn Churches throughunt the world. With the exceptiun of the Cnurches of the Presbytarian faith, its observance is general amongst all the hranch Churches uf the Christian religion. The Eastern or Greek Church differs from the Latin oely uu the question of the time when it should be observed. In the Cathollo Churches lis observance is very strict, though the Bishops uf the respective Dioceses exercise a latitode respecting the rigidily ol the Fast. The following are the regulations that have been issned un this enbject to the people of the Diocese of New-York, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes:

1. All the week days of Lenl, from Ash-Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allwance of a moderate collation.

2. The preceptuf fasting implies also that ot abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by *dispensation*, the use of fnsh meat is allnwed lu this diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays uf Lent, from the first Sunday until Palm Sunday.

3. The use of flesh meat is not allowed on Thursday rext after Ash-Wednesday.

4. The absence from flesh meat on Palm Sunday, and on the Tuesday fulluwing Palm Sunday, which has hilherto been observed in this diocese, is dispensed with.

5. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Snndays of Lent.

6. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal.

7. There is no prohibition to use eggs, hutter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the last be compiled with.

8. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting, (but not of abstinence from flesh meal, except in special eases of sickness or the like,) the following classes of persons: 1st, the Infirm; 2d, those whose quiels are of an exhausling or laborious character; 3d, persons who are only attaining their growth; 4th, women in pregnancy, or nursing infants, 5th, those who are enfeebled by old age.

The public religious exercises dnring Lent, in the churches of tha City, to commence each evening at 7½ o'clock, will he:

On Monday, in the Church of the Nativity and Assumption (German) and St. Michaels. On Tuesday, in St. James', St. Joseph's, St. Vincent de Paul's, (French,) and Holy Cross. On Wednesday, in St. Peter's, Most Holy Redeemer's, St. Francis Assisium, (Germsn,) St. Francis Xavier's, St. Anne's, and Annunciation. Manhattanville. On Thnrsday, in the Cathedral, St. Andrew's, St. Columbia's, St. Bridget's, St. Alphonsus', and St. Lanrence, Yorkville. On Friday, in St. Mary's, Transfiguration, St. Nicholas, Most Holy Redeemer, Immaculate Conception B. V. M., and St. Boniface. (German.)

Institution for the Children of Deceaaed or Disabled Soldiers, No. 334 Sixth-avenue.

As this Institution is of recent origin, and not extensively known to the public, it is sometimes confounded with other organizations, and its object and character misunderstood. The managers have therefora resolved to present the following particulars, feeling assured that no stronger appeal will be needed to the generous sympathy and confidence of the patriutic and Christian community.

The Board of Managers consists of thirty-five ladies, representing different religious communions, ot whom nine cuusstitute their Executive Committee. They have also invited a Board ol Thirteen Counselors, gentlemen well known to the community, to inspect carctully every department of their wurk. That this is an acting, and not "*a merely nominal Board*," will be seen by the following statement:

The Board of Counselors holds its meetings quarterly. They have appointed Committees to visit the institution monthly, and report at each quarterly meeting. The accounts of the Treasurer are also submitted to the Auditing Committee quarterly, who report to the Board. The following resolution was passed at their quarterly meeting, held Oct. 28, 1862:

A Committee of the Board nl Counselors for the Institutlun for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, under the care of the New-Yurk Ladies' Educational Union, having been appointed to make a proper examinatiun of the affairs and management of that Institution, and having presented a very favorable and satisfactory report, the Board of Counselors take great pleasure in commending this institution to the liucral and confiding patronaga of the religious and benevolent community as worthy of their cordial support.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., President.
Rev. PETER STRYKER, Secretary.

Rev. D. Dunbar, D. D.	Rav. Joseph T. Duryea.
Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.	Rev. Fred. G. Clark.
Rev. Jos. B. Wakeley.	Staphen Cutter.
Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D.	Wm. Fullerton, Esq.
Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D.	Henry E. Knox, Esq.
Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq.	

At their last quarterly meating, held Jan. 26, 1863, a report of the Auditing Committee was presented, uf which the following is an extract:

"The nndersigned, members of the Board of Counselors of the New-York Ladies Educational Union, having been requested by the Board of Managers of the Union to examine and audit the accounts of this Institution, and to report the result of their examination to the Board of Counsailors, respectfully report, that the accounts of the Institution have been submitted to our examinntion, and carefully examined by us, and that we have found them correct."

STEPHEN CUTTER,
HENRY E. KNOX,
WILLIAM FULLERTON.

The Board of Managers would further state that "tha objects of their Society," as set forth in Article 2 of their Constitution, "shall be to establish an educational industrial institution, where the homeless or destitute children of our deceased or disabled soldiers may be furnished with food, clothing, mental and moral instruction, combined with such training in the arts of daily life as will best fit its beneficiaries for useluiness and respectable self-nnpport." For some months past they have had to provide for an averaga of over thirty of these needy children.

Any donations of clothing, bedding, provisions or money will be gratefnlly received at the Institution, or they may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. WM. J. HADDOCK, No. 70 Hammond-street.

Applications for the admission of children may be made to the Snperintendent, at the Institution, or to any member of the Board of Managers. By order of the Executive Committee. (Signed,)

Mrs. J. R. DAVIS, President.
Miss S. B. EVERETT, Rec. Secretary.
Mrs. HENRY E. KNOX, } Cor. Secretaries.
Mrs. H. ZABRISKIE, }
Mrs. WM. J. HADDOCK, Treasnrer.
Mrs. E. J. EAWIN,
Mrs. DAVID HOYT,
Mrs. JOHN CHISHOLM,
Mrs. STEPHEN CUTTER.

St. Valentine's Day.

Doubtless the younger portion, and perhaps not a few of the advanced class of society, are fully aware that this is St. Valentine's Day. In times past it was the custom to completely flood the various post-offices with all sorts and kinds of love-notes, caricatures and other emblems of the affections and mirth-making qualities, addressed to parties whose feelings they were intended to reach. The various dealers in these peculiar kinds of missives have already exhibited in the windows of their establishments a profuse assortment, and are undoubtedly anticipating a lively trade. The day seems to have been originally instituted in honor of the goddess Esther, the Sidonian Venns, who was worshiped by the Scandinavians for a long-continued period. Her excellent attributes will probably be held in remembrance by thonsands of the votaries at her shrine today.

Central Park Extension.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We call the ettention of properly owners in the neighborhood of the proposed extension, to the advertisemant of tha Commissioners in another part of this paper, as all objections against their report must be made on or before the 23d inst. There are loud complaints labont the price that has been allowed for the land to be taken. $500,000, they say, is as much as it is worth, while the Commissioners have allowed nearly $1,200,000 for it. They also complain of the limited space over which they have laid their assessment. That some lots between One Hnadred and Sixth and Ninety-sixth streets are assessed higher than they were when the land for the present Park was taken, and when the nnmber of lots was about twelve timen greater than for the present addition. They say that property at Fifty-ninth-street will be as much benefited as it will be at Ninety-sixth-street, and that if the Commissioners had the right to assess over again below One Hundred and Sixth-street, (the present boundary,) down to Ninety-sixth-street, then they should have assessed all the property that they assessed before when the land for the Park as it was taken, and to addition, up to Harlem River on the north end, where the principal benefit must necessarily go, and where they were not assessed before. These are the days of sharp practice.

M.

Arrival of Massachusetts Cavalry.

The First Battalion of the Second Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry, arrived in this City yesterday morning from Readville, where they have been encamped for three months. The battalion consists of four hundred men, under the command of Major CROWNINSHIELD, who was formerly Captain of the First Massachnsetts Cavalry. Col. CHARLES R. LOWELL, who commands the regiment, was connected recently with the Sixth Regiment of the regular army. The battalion presents a fine appearance; and as it moved down Broadway, the sidewalks and stores were crowded with thousands of spectators. The steeds are young, and well fitted to make a brilliant charge. The battalion at 2 o'clock left by the Central Railroad for Baltimore, *en route* for Furtress Monroe. The company raised in California, which racently arrived here, is the first in order of this battalion. The following are the principal officers:

Co. A, (of California,) Capt. REED.
Co. B, Capt. RICHARDS.
Co. C, Capt. RICE.
Co. D, Capt. WASHBURNE.
Co. K, Capt. HOLMAN.

Fifty men have been raised to form the nucleus of the Second Battalion, and it is expected that in two months it will be completed.

Seventy-First Regiment Promenade Concert.

To-night, at the Acedemy of Music, the Seventy-First Regiment give a promenade concert. The object for which this concert has been nndertaken is to raise funds in aid of a monument to the late Col. VOSBURGH, to whose able administrative talents the Regiment was so largely indebted for its early repntation, and who, dnring his connection with the Regiment, never wearied in his exertions in its behalf. Col. Vusburgh, as is well known, was in command of the Regiment on its first departure for Washington, in 1861, and died at the Navy-yard in that city during the Summer of that year. The Trustees of "Greenwood Cemetery" have dunnted tu the Regiment a valuable plot in their grounds on condition that the regiment erect a suitable monument, and it is in furtherance uf that object that it now mekes this appeal. We hope the end will be attained.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—The New-York Juvenile Asylum, which adopts, in behalf of the State, the orphan and the outcast, and opens even to them the way to a happy life, is in a flourishing condition, as appears from the annual report for the past yaar. At the commencement of the past yenr there were 516 children in the institution, and during the yeer 957 children were committed. Of this number 442 were agnin discharged by magistrates and 262 by committee; 223 were indentured, 5 escaped and 5 died, leaving 473 remaining at the commencement of the present year. The average number for the year was 546, and the average lime of each child in the asylum is six months. The asylum buildings, situated near the High Bridge, are now in a state of completeness, by which a higher condition of health and comfort is attained. The excellent system of juvenile emigration to the West, which was innugurated by the directors of the institution, is working most beneficially. During that time over 1,000 children have been indentured in Illinois, and those of the earlier companies are now arriving at manood and womanhood, and are entering upon their various careers in life. Sixty-four boys have joined the army, and are now in the field. Eleven are members of a campany recruited by their pastor, Rev. Mr. Tond, of Weshington County, Ill., mostly from his own church. This company, known in the regiment as the "Psalm Singing Comnany," went into one of lbe recent battles in Missouri chanting the beautiful words of the Twenty-third Psalm.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—An nttempt was made, on Wednesday evening, to extensively circulate in this City new and well-executed counterfeit $5 bills on the Union Bank of Haverhill, Mass. CAROLINE HOUSE was arrested by Officer BOYD, charged with having passed one of the spurious notes upon WM. H. MINDENDORF, of No. 218 Division-street. The accused also passed one upon Mrs. BENA SCHAFER, of No. 162 Delancey-street, in payment for a table-cloth; also, upon JOSEPH WHITE, of No. 455 Grand-street, and CHRISTIAN RECE, of No. 177 Division-street. When the prisoner was arrested, she took from her pocket a paper which very much resembled the notes in question, and swallowed it so quickly that the officer had no opportunity to identify it. She was taken before Justice OSBORNE, and committed for examination in default of $1,000 bail. It is reported that more than twenty-five persons were at the Essex Market Court yesterday, all of whom say they have been swindled by a female who has passed off the spurious notes upon them, but, with the exception of some five or six, they could not identify the accused as the one who practiced the imposition.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY ON THE STEAMER ARAGO.—ISAIAH M. WOOMLY and JOHN H. HARRIS (colored) were arrested yesterday afternoon and taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Court, charged with having stolen a trunk, containing wearing apparel valued at $53, the property of SAMUEL J. CONLEY, of Brooklyn. The goods were taken from the steamship *Arago*, just arrived from Port Royal. Some of the clothing was found in the possession of the accused. The magistrate held them to bail in the sum of $500 each to answer. BERNARD LEVY was arrested, charged with having received a portion of the stolen property. He was committed for trial.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of THOMAS LARKIN, Jr., aged 6 years, residing at No. 202 East Seventeenth-street, who died from injuries received by having been rnn over by a horse and cart driven by THOMAS FEEBERO, a boy in the employ of JAMES LEE, of East Sixteenth-st. The jury censured LEE severely for allowing his horse lo be driven by so incompetent a person.

ARREST FOR ROBBERY.—OSCAR CHURCH and JAMES ANDERSON were taken into custody yesterday, upon tha complaint of THOMAS MCCORMACK, who alleges that the accused forcibly took from him the sum of $8 while they were in a saloon in Greene-street. The prisoners were held to bail in $500 each to answer, by Justice KELLY.

THE WOMEN OF TURKEY.—On Thursday evening Union Hall, Eighth-av., was crowded to its utmost capacity, many having to go away, unable to obtnin even standing room, to hear Mr. C. OSCANYAN give an illustrated lecture on the "Women of Turkey." Turkish habits, social economy and household life were graphically described, and the lecture throughout was at once instructive and amusing.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.—Contrary to announcement, this regiment did not leave this City till yesterday in consequence of the non-arrival of the boat which was engaged to transport them, the evening previous. The regiment will probably proceed to Fortress Monroe direct. The Nineteenth Regiment has been consolidated with the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth.

SEVENTH REGIMENT DRILL.—The right wing of the Seventh Regiment will drill at the Armory, on Monday, the 16th inst., and the left wing on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 8 P. M., in fatigue uniform. The next promenada concert of the band takes place at the same room a week from Saturdny.

FLETCHER ON THE AMAZON.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, a recognized authority on Brazilian tonics, will deliver, on Wednesdny night before the Mercantile Library Association, a lecture entitled "Up and Down the Amnzon." Mr. FLETCHER "has been there," knows of what he speaks, and will give, at the Cooper Union, a lecture worth hearing.

LECTURES ON HEALTH TO LADIES.—Mrs. M. A. DIXON JONES, M. D., will give a course of five lecturen in the Cooper Institute, to the ladies of New-York City on "Physiology, Laws of Health and the Diseases of Women and Children." The entire proceeds of the lectures will devoted to the Metropolilen Medical Institute. The first lecture will he given on Monday Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BOUNTY FRAUD CASES.—The triel of Capt. CARTWRIGHT and Lieut. LAMBERT, indicted for conspiracy on tha charge of attempting to defraud the Volunteer Bounty Committee of Kings County, out of bounty moneyn, by presenting recruits who falsely swore that they were residents of Kings County, was concluded in the Court of Sessionn yesterday. A great portion of the alleged fraudulent operatioos, it appears, transpired in New-York, and therefore was beyond the jurisdiction of this Court. The Judge, however, charged that if the parties were believed to havn confederated themselves together in this County for the purpose of defrauding the Bonnty Committen appointed by the Supervisors, by inducing parties to represent themselves as residents when they were not, and to enlist when under the required age, with the understanding that they were not to be troubled as charged in the indictment. The jury retired at 11 o'clock A. M., and came into Court at 6 o'clock, unable to agree upon a verdict. They were thereupon discharged and the prisoners were remanded for further action. The jury is understood to have been eleven for conviction and one for acquittal, it being intimated that one of the jurymen had been tampered with, the matter will probably undergo further investigation.

"DOING" SEA CAPTAINS OUT OF THEIR LINEN.—ABA CROSBY, lately the proprietor of a laundry at No. 89 Henry-street, Brooklyn, was arrested on the 10th inst., by Detective FROST, on the complaint of Capt. TIBBETTS, who charges him with having defrauded him out of clothing to the value of $50. As alleged, CROSBY obtained the clothing of some thirty masters of vessels in port for the purpose of washing them, and then removed to No. 1 Monroe-street, New-York, where he was arrested on the above complaint. It is estimated that the total amount of clothing thus obtained is worth about $1,000. Some had been sold, a portion had been pawned, and a few articles were recovered by the officer. The accused is held for a hearing.

KILLED BY FALLING DOWN STAIRS.—JAMES O'CONNER, a boarder at No. 59 Atlantic-street, fell down a flight ul stairs on Thursday evening, and fractured his skull. He was conveyed to the City Hospital where he died dnring the night.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 14, 62½, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 88½, 89, 90.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONVICTION OF MURDER.—JONATHAN PICKLE was, on Tuesday last, convicted in Morristown for the murder uf his brother, FURMAN PICKLE. The prisoner was sentenced to twelve years hard labor in the State Prison.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—Both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature adjourned yesterday until Munday afternoon.

NEWARK CITY OFFICERS.—The period allowed by the Charter for the newly elected city officials of Newark to qualify, expires to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

Important to Counsel and Client—Delays and Defaults.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

Word vs. *Ruckman et al.*—This was an eppeel from an order denying the defendants' motion to open a default taken against them. The case was stated in the TIMES, of the 29th of July, 1862.

The motion lo open the defsult was based upon the affidavit of counsel that a material witness was absent, and to the further fact that counsel were engnged In a trial before a Referee at the time the case was called.

The Court held that the first ground was good, if it had been taken at the trial—due diligence having been shown on the part of the defendants. If it was not taken then, bowever, it was a neglect that could not be excused, for it would be trifling with the Court to permit a case to go to trial when a good reason existed for its postponement, which in conceded for the purpose of such a motion.

But it was shown, in opposition to the motion, that this objection was taken at the time, and the Justice at the Circuit passed upon it, refusing to allow the case to go off for the term. The Court was of opinion that even had the fact been shown that the Referee had been moved and refused to allow an adjournment to enable counsel to attend this trial, still the costly machinery of the Circuit could not be expected to stand still to suit the convenience of a Referee.

The order denying the motion was made by Justice BARNARD, at Chambers.

Appeal was taken, and, on motion, was now dismissed.

J. T. Williams for plaintiff; W. R. Beebe for defendants.

Statute of Frauds—Delivery and Acceptance.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Mason—Feb. 13, 1863.

Henry Daily vs. *Casper Westervelt.*—This was an action to recover about $150, the price of certain brandy alleged to have been verbally ordered by the defendant at Staatsburgh, in April, 1862, of an agent of the plaintiff, a merchant doing business in the City New-York. The goods were shipped by the plaintiff on the Hudson River Railroad, directed to the defendant, and received by the station agent, who notified the defendant of their arrival. The defendant denied ordering the goods, refused to receive them, and the plaintiff, on being informed thereof, directed the agent to hold the goods, and that he would make the defendant pay for them. No part of the purchase money had been paid.

The defendants' counsel moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that the case showed that the defendant did not "necept and receive" the goods, and therefore that the plaintiff could not recover on the contract even if the making of it were not disputed. The Court granted the motion, with liberty to the plaintiff to argue the exceptions in the first instance at the General Term.

John Fitch for plaintiff; J. Spencer Van Cleel and Wm. Henry Arnoux for defendant.

Action Against a Steamship Company to Recover for Personal Injuries.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

John Lyons vs. *The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.*—This was an action to recover of the defendants for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff while in the employ of one Patrick F. Lyons, who was performing a contract made with the defendnnts to do certain work in and about their dock, No. 44 North River.

The complaint alleged that while the plaintiff was engaged in unloading the steamship *Edinburgh*, under the direction of Patrick F. Lyons, through the carelessness, negligence and unskillfulness of the agents and servants of the defendants, the machinery used for hoisting the cargo from the hold gave way, and a piece of it hitting the plaintiff on the head, caused a compound fracture of the skull, from which he was long confined, and that there is danger that he will never fully recover from the injury. It was alleged that the machinery used was inadequate to sustain the strain to which it was subjected, and that the defendants had full notice of the fact, but did not attend to it. The damages claimed were $5,000.

The defence was a general denial of carelessness or negligence on the part of the defendants, with an allegation that the plaintiff was injured by reason and in consequence of his own negligence, and the negligence of the other servants in the employ of the defendants, without any breach of duty on their part.

Sealed verdict ordered for Monday.

Edward J. Wilson for plaintiff; Platt, Gerard & Buckley for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Will of Ex-Mayor Mickle.—The will of Andrew H. Mickle, formerly Mayor of this City, was now admitted to prohnte, making no provisions of public interest. His farm and residence at Bayside, Long Island, known as "Bay Lawn;" are left to his widow during her natural life, and after her death they go to such of the children as shall then be living. The widow is also provided with an annuity of $3,000, all of which is to be taken in lieu of dower.

The residue of the testator's estate is to be invested by the Executors, and the income to be divided among the children, and to go to their heirs, or the heirn of any one of them, after their decease. An annuity of $250 tn to be paid by the Executors to Annie Hevemeyer. George W. Mntsell is one of the Executors. By a codicil three grandchildren are to have $5,000 each.

Wills admitted.—The wills of Susanah Horton, Eliza Moore, Richard K. Haight, Georga W. Littell, Mary A. Hartman and Prudence Walker are admitted to Probate.

Chambers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Newell et als. vs. *Tray et als.*—Settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 13, 1863.

$24,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94½	
20,000	do	94⅝	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	96⅜	
20,000	do	96⅝	
5,000	Treas. 7 3.10 ₩ ct. Notes	102⅝	
40,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅝	
5,000	do	96⅝	
15,000	U. S. D. N	154⅜	
20,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	62⅜	
29,000	Mo. St. 6s	65⅜	
50,000	do	66	
10,000	do	b30 66⅜	
5,000	do	66⅜	
5,000	do	66⅜	
1,000	Ill. Con. Bs. '77	107	
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	100⅜	
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	75	
2,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	105⅜	
4,500	Pitt. Ft. W. & C. 3d	84⅜	
8,000	do	84⅜	
20,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	88	
10,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. bds	69	
20	Am. Ex. Bank	97	
50	Metropolitan Bank	103	
50	Chas. E. Load. R.	18	
18,000	Amer. Gold	155¾	
5,000	do	b10 155¾	
35,000	do	155⅝	
25,000	do	b16. 155⅞	
135,000	do	156⅛	
20,000	do	a10. 156⅛	
5,000	do	a10. 156⅜	
30,000	dn	b10. 156⅜	
39,500	do	b30. 156⅜	
10,000	do	h15. 156	
20,000	do	b30. 156⅛	
50	Ott. Gas Co. Br'n	98	
50	do	98⅜	
100	Penn. Coal C. ex d.	126	
100	Cnmh. Coal Pref.	19¾	
50	do	19⅜	
100	do	b30 19⅝	
150	Brune. City L. Co.	5	
270	Chic. & N. W.	18	
100	dn	17⅜	
16	Chic. & Alton Pref.	83⅛	
100	Rome & Water. R.	84	
36	Little Miami R.	146	

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	96⅜	
20,000	do	96⅜	
5,000	Treas. 7 3.10 ₩ ct. Notes	102⅞	
40,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅜	
5,000	do	96⅜	
15,000	U. S. D. N	154⅜	
20,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	62⅜	
29,000	Mo. St. 6s	65⅜	
50,000	do	66	
10,000	do	b30 66⅜	
5,000	do	66⅜	
5,000	do	66⅜	
1,000	Ill. Con. Bs. '77	107	
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	100⅜	
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	75	
2,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	105⅜	
4,500	Pitt. Ft. W. & C. 3d	84⅜	
8,000	do	84⅜	
20,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	88	
10,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. bds	69	
20	Am. Ex. Bank	97	
77,000	Amsr. Gold	156⅛	
50,000	do	s10 156⅜	
50,000	do	s30. 156⅜	
50,000	do	156⅜	
50,000	do	155⅞	
25,000	do	b30 156⅜	
150	Pac. M. S. Co.	166⅜	
50	do	s60. 165⅞	
40	do	166	
50	do	h15. 167	
800	N. Y. Cen. R.	118	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	99⅜	
50	do	99	
100	Clev. & Pittsb. R.	68	
100	do	s30 68	
100	do	s10 68	
100	do	s30 68⅛	
100	do	s30 68⅜	
200	do	b30. 68⅜	
100	do	68⅜	
200	do	68⅜	
100	do	s10 68⅜	
300	do	68⅜	
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	92⅝	
100	do	s15 92⅝	
200	do	92⅝	
300	Chi. & R. Is. R.	b10 91⅜	
200	do	b30 91⅜	
100	do	s10 91⅜	
300	do	91⅜	
6	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	38⅜	
50	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	85	
200	do	84	
50	Alton & T. H. R.	33	
100	Alton & T. H. Pref.	66	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Treas. 7 3.10 ₩ ct. Notes	102⅝	
40,000	do	102⅞	
5,000	U. S. 6s. 1 yr. C.	95⅞	
10,000	U. S. D. N's	153⅜	
5,000	dn	153⅞	
165,000	Amsr. Gold	156⅜	
20,000	do	b3 156⅜	
109	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	166⅜	
100	do	166⅜	
250	do	s3 166⅜	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	opg. 118⅜	
850	Erie Railway	74⅜	
100	Erie Railway Pref.	99⅜	
300	Hudson River R.	94⅜	
100	do	s10 94⅜	
400	Harlem Railroad	34⅜	
200	M. S. & N. I. R	67⅜	
100	do	s3 67⅜	
500	do	b10 68¼	
650	do	68	
300	M. S. & N. I. G.	106⅜	
10	do	106	
10	do	105⅞	
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b3 68⅜	
100	do	68⅜	
100	do	s3 68⅜	
200	do	68⅜	
100	do	68⅞	
950	do	b3 69	
900	Clev. & Tol. R.	99	
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	91¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. Coupons	96⅜	
5,000	Treas. 7 3.10 ₩ c. Notes	102⅞	
1,000	Debt Certificates.	95⅞	
20,000	do	95⅜	
22c,000	American Gold	155⅞	
30,000	do	155⅜	
10,000	U. S. D. Nts	154⅜	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	66⅛	
7,000	do	68⅛	
3,000	Miss. & Mo. R'd G. Bonds	60	
200	Penn Coal Co.	127	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	166⅛	
200	Erie R	74⅜	
600	do	74⅜	
200	do	b3 74⅜	
400	do	s30 74⅜	
1200	Hud. R. R.	95	
600	M. S. & N. I. R.	59	
700	do	59⅛	
100	do	s10 59⅛	
100	do	59⅜	
400	M. S. & N. I. G.	106⅜	
2200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	70	
1000	do	h10 70	
500	do	s30 70	
200	do	69⅞	
300	Galena & Chi.	92⅞	
200	Clev. & Tol. Rd.	90⅜	
650	Chi. & R. I. Rd.	91⅞	
300	do	91⅞	
400	do	92	
100	do	b3 92	
50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	106⅜	
50	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	65	

FRIDAY, Feb. 13—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin advanced 1½ ₩ cent. to-day, as compared with the last price of Thursday night, selling at 155¾@155⅞, the speculators for the rise assuming that the close vote on the Banking bill in the Senate would defeet the measure in the House of Representatives, and thus throw the Government back on further large issuee of United Statee Notes of legal tender. This assumption is not only a violent one as respects the conclusion of the House on the Banking bill, but is wholly inconsistent with the proposed amendments in the Senete to the Loan and Treasury bill. These amendmente, the principel of which restricts the further Issue of United States Notes in the Currency form, are understood to reflect, in a large degree, the views of the Secretary of the Treasury. He believes that the volume of Government Currency ought not to be, and need not be increased. If any other uniform Currency should be required by the business of the country, he would much prefer to heve it take the secured Banking form, thereby aiding the sale and permanent disposition of the Public Stocks, and conserving the Public Credit. In this he may, perhaps, overestimete the practical usefulness of the measure. But he professes no great immediate dependence upon it in the conduct of the War, at the same time deprecating the further considerable increase of the Treasury Currency, the authority for which he would prefer to have restricted to the narruwest limits in the Loan bill.

The French mediation correspondence may have had some additional influence on the Gold speculation to-day; but this will be of short duration, an nearly every one is pleased with the answer of Mr. SEWARD, and all believe it conclusive of the question in its present lorm. The English news by the *Etna* to-day, shown that the nature of the answer of the Government at Washington was generally anticipated in London. The same news advises that the Bank of England has further advanced the rate of interest to 5 ₩ cent. per annum.

On the Stock Exchange the Government Stocks and Treasury paper were again in steady demand. The Railway Bonds were firmer than yesterday, and the Railway Share speculation sympathized with the rise in Gold, and a fresh movement for the advsnce in prices appenred to develop itself in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Michigan Southern Common Sharee. The New-York Roads were also firm, and Erie in good demand at higher figures than on Thursday. The extent of the daily business on the General Share list is not yet equal to Jannary, but the improvement is very decided to-day on the eeveral descriptions referred to. At the Second Regular Board, and also at the 4 o'clock Public Board, the general demand for Stocks increseed, and a strong feeling was shown in Erie and nearly all the Western Shares. The following pricee were finally made an compared with Friday night:

	Thur.	Frid.		Thur.	Frid.
Gold Coin	154⅝	155⅞	Harlem	34⅞	34⅞
U. S. C. H. Notes.	152⅜	154⅜	Harlem Pref.	70	70
Tennessees	61⅛	62⅜	Mich. Central	93	93⅝
Missouris	65⅜	66	Mich. Southern	57⅛	59½
N. Y. Central	118	118	Mich. Guarant'd.	105¾	105¾
Erie	73⅝	74⅜	Illinois Central.	79⅝	80⅜
Erie Preferred.	99¼	99⅜	Pittsburgh	60⅛	60⅞
Hudson	91⅜	95	Galena	92⅜	92⅝
Toledo	89¼	90¾	Rock Island	90⅜	91⅜
Pacific Mail	166⅛	166	7-30 Tr. Notes	102⅜	102⅞

The following bide were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The demand improved over the early part of the week:

New-York	111⅜	Chathnm	82
Manhattan	132	Bank of North America	96
Merchants'	99	Hanover	86
Mechanics'	106⅜	Metropolitan	102
Unlnn	106	Grocers'	90
America	111	Nassau	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	118	Shoe and Leather	88
Seventh Ward	125	Corn Exchange	98
Commerce	90⅜	Continental	86
Broadway	140	Importers' and Traders'	96
American Exchange	97	Park	115

There was a recovery in the Railway Mortgages from yesterday's bidding:

N. Y. Central 6s	117	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '78	125
N. Y. C. 7s, 64	104	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	122	Chi. & N. W. s. f	107¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76.	128	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d S.	71
Erie firsts, '82	120	Chi. & N. W. secouds.	42¾
Erie thirds, '83	120	Erie fourths, '80	121
Erie fourths, '80	111	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77.	104	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90
Hud. firsts, '69	119	Tol. & Wab. int. Bds	80
Hudson seconds s. f. '85.	122¾	Mit. & P. Du Ch. firsts	111
Hudson thirds, '75	106	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111⅜
Harlem seconds, '64	103⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	118
Har. thirds, '68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	103
Mich. Cen. 8 p c., '69-'72	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	84¼

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Promenade Concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—German Opera—Fidelio.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks.

WALLACK'S—Henriette.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Phantom—The Day After the Wedding—Afternoon and Evening.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Rose et St. Flaur.

IRVING HALL—Concert and Recitations.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 632 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

☞ The Times in Philadelphia.—The Times is delivered daily to Subscribers in almost all parts of the city by W. B. Zieber, No. 106 South Third-street.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Southwest this morning is of an important character. The rebels are said to be again advancing up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, having already reached Okoloma, where they are trying to repair that portion of the road destroyed by Gen. Grant. They are also hurrying troops to Vicksburgh, in anticipation of the attack there. It is asserted that a large part of the Army of Virginia is already there, and that Mobile has been left with only four thousand men, the rest having been sent to swell the Vicksburgh host. The railroad from Selma, Ala., to Meridien, Miss., has been completed, and the concentration of the rebel forces is thus rendered an easy matter. A barge, loaded with coal for the *Queen of the West*, ran the Vicksburgh blockade on Sunday last.

A dispatch from Cairo informs us that the levees on the Mississippi side of the river have been cut by our forces twelve miles below Helena, at Yazoo Pass, also at Greenville, and on the Louisiana side, opposite Lake Providence.

A letter to the St. Louis *Democrat* explains the above important movement, in progress under Gen. Grant's direction, having for its object the reduction of the rebel stronghold at Vicksburgh. A large force has been sent to Yazoo Pass, on the left bank of the Mississippi, about seven miles below Helena. It leads into Yazoo River some distance from its mouth. Gen. Grant, by cutting the levee of this pass, floods an immense extent of the enemy's country, and opens communication for small gunboats and steamboats through to a point in the rear of Vicksburgh. By these means it is supposed he will be able to capture the enemy's transport fleet, now safely protected in the Yazoo River by the rebel batteries at Haines' Bluff; and at the same time transport a large land force with which to cut off the Vicksburgh army from communication with the interior.

Letters from Winchester, Va., say that troops are concentrating at that point, but for what purpose is not stated.

We learn from Harper's Ferry of a skirmish of our cavalry scouts with Baylor's rebel cavalry, a few miles south of Charlestown, in which Baylor and two of his men and a number of horses were captured.

The late victory of Fort Donelson was won, it now appears, by the gunboats, which reached the scene of action and commenced throwing shells among the rebels after our forces had been entirely surrounded by the enemy. Our men had their last round of artillery ammunition in the guns when the gunboats arrived.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner's bill to raise additional soldiers (colored) for the service of the United States, was reported back from the Military Committee, with a recommendation that it do not pass, as authority is sufficiently granted in the act of July 17, 1862. The bill to withhold the pay of officers absent from duty was also reported. The bill to secure to men in the Department of the West their pay, bounty and pensions was passed. A bill to provide for an Assistant Treasurer of the United States was reported from the Finance Committee. A bill relative to the compensation of Inspectors of Customs at the Port of New-York was reported from the same Committee. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced his bill for the reorganization of the Engineer Corps. At the expiration of the morning hour the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government was taken up, and debated at length. The main discussion was on the proposition to tax bank circulation, and it was finally decided that it should be taxed one per cent. for two years, and two per cent. thereafter. The bill was then passed, 32 yeas to 4 nays—Messrs. Carlile, of Virginia; Powell, of Kentucky; Richardson, of Illinois, and Wall, of New-Jersey.

In the House, the Naval Appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee of the Whole, was considered. The proposition to dismiss the midshipmen alleged to have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy contrary to law was rejected. The bill was passed. A bill amending the several Confiscation acts in relation to condemned property was reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed. A bill to provide a comfortable home for poor disabled and discharged soldiers was referred to the Military Committee. The House considered private bills in Committee of the Whole during the rest of the session.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, not much business of importance was done. Among the bills introduced, was one by Mr. Murphy, to establish a jail within the limits of Kings County. The General Bounty Tax bill was considered throughout the session, without result.

In the Assembly, a communication was received from the Attorney-General, in reply to a resolution, expressing the opinion that bills signed by the Governor within ten days after the adjournment of the Legislature, are constitutionally passed. Notice was given of a bill for the construction of a railroad through Cortlandt and other streets, and another, to locate the State Capital in the City of New-York. The bill authorizing the Albany and Vermont Railroad to construct a branch road, was passed. A bill was introduced to incorporate the General Sængerbund Association of New-York. Another was introduced to increase the salaries of the Brooklyn Justices to $3,000, and another to construct a single-track railroad through Sackett and other streets, in Brooklyn, to Nostrand-avenue. The latter bill, after debate, was sent to the Committee on Railroads. A bill was also introduced to require the gas companies of Brooklyn to charge a uniform price for gas. Concurrent resolutions sustaining the Administration and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, were laid on the table. Concurrent resolutions, opposing the "one man power," and denouncing Senator Wilson's Militia bill, were laid over. The resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the constitutionality of taxing unnaturalized foreigners in certain cases, was called up and passed. The Assembly refused to adjourn over, with the Senate, from the 19th to the 25th inst.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Etna* arrived at this port yesterday forenoon, with advices from Europe four days later. She left Liverpool on the 28th, and Queenstown on the 29th ult. The most striking news by this arrival relates to an insurrection in Poland, which assumed quite formidable proportions in some quarters, but which, at last advices, had apparently been quelled by the military. It broke out in the provinces around Warsaw, in consequence, as was supposed, of the conscription which had recently taken place. Troops were attacked at various points, and numbers of them were killed, some of them being strangled in their beds. Railroads were also torn up, and telegraphic communication interrupted, but all this had been again regulated. The rumors in regard to the new mediation scheme of the French Emperor continued to circulate. The *Nord*, of the 27th, says that M. Drouyn de Lhuys had addressed a note to the French Ministers at St. Petersburgh, London, Vienna and Berlin, instructing them to sound those courts upon the fitness, not of a mediation, but of simple counsels which might be given to the belligerent parties at Washington and Richmond, advising them to name Commissioners charged to examine, with or without an armistice, upon what basis an arrangement might be made to put an end to the war. It was generally thought by the English journals that the new scheme would prove unacceptable to the United States Government. The Bank of England had advanced its minimum rate of discount from four to five per cent., which movement caused a depression in the Liverpool cotton and other markets. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92¾ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Champion* arrived at this port last night, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., whence she sailed under convoy of the gunboat *Connecticut*. She brings nearly $360,000 in treasure. No later news had reached the Isthmus from Central or South America, though a report had been brought from Callao that there was much excitement on the coast of Peru regarding the visit of a large Spanish fleet to the contiguous waters. It was thought by many at Callao and Lima, that Peru was to be subjugated—Spain never having recognized her independence. Affairs in the United States of Colombia remain quiet. A British brig, arrived at Aspinwall, reports that on the 27th ult., in the afternoon, she saw a ship on fire twenty miles south of San Domingo, and it was conjectured that she was a victim of one of the Southern pirates. The United States brig *Bainbridge*, without guns, and partly dismantled, still lies at Aspinwall—her crew of 80 or 90 were idle.

A large fire occurred at Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, destroying ten buildings, including a number of stores in Newton's Block, Main-street, Market-square. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The losses are roughly estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

The trial of Dennis P. Sullivan for the murder of Thomas Byrnes, was concluded in the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday. The jury retired at half-past 1 P. M., and had not agreed upon a verdict at 11 o'clock last night.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, John C. Lano was tried for arson in the second degree, and acquitted. Thos. Wright pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was remanded for sentence.

In the Surrogate's Court, before Surrogate Tucker, the will of Ex-Mayor Andrew H. Mickle was yesterday admitted to probate, leaving his property to his family. It is noted in the law column.

The price of Gold advanced 1½ ₱ cent. on the sales of yesterday, closing 155½ ₱ cent. Exchange 171½ ₱ cent. There was a decided revival in the speculation on the Railway Shares, late in the day, at advancing prices. Government Stocks and Treasury paper continued in demand.

Breadstuffs attracted more attention, yesterday, particularly from export buyers; Flour again advanced 10c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel; and Sound Corn was likewise a shade dearer. Bacon, Lard, Beef, Butter and Cheese were active and buoyant. Rio Coffee was more freely purchased. Whisky was quite brisk, and prices were firmer. Sugars, Molasses, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Clover Seed, Tallow and Tobacco were in fair request. Teas, Metals, Oils, Chemicals, Fruit, Spices and Wholesome were less freely dealt in. Wool was actively sought after at advancing rates. Cotton was quiet and drooping. The freight market was rather brisker, especially in the line of engagements of Breadstuffs and Provisions for British ports. The movements in Dry Goods were less extensive during the week, and the market was less excited, although prices, especially of domestic Cottons and Woolens, were generally very firm, and, in some instances, higher.

Scientific Auxiliaries in the War.—There could be no more absurd and short-sighted proposition than that urged by certain newspapers in and out of this City—that the U. S. Coast Survey should be suspended in order that its employes may take a direct part in the fighting operations of the war. These persons seem to suppose that modern warfare is simply a matter of shooting and bayoneting—that science, skill and intellect have no part in it—and that no far-reaching preparations are required in the conduct of naval and military operations.

Out of the small force now engaged on the Coast Survey, there are no less than forty-one skilled persons employed, in their appropriate sphere, in furnishing for naval and military expeditions the reconnoissances and surveys absolutely necessary to the progress of those expeditions; and if the Coast Survey operations were now suspended, every one of these persons would actually and summarily be *withdrawn* from the military and naval service of the country altogether.

Admiral Dupont has twelve of these employes—whose services he acknowledges in glowing terms—making surveys on the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, essential to the fleets as well as to completing the chart of the coast. One of these survey parties rescued the transport *Pilot Boy*, of Gen. Foster's expedition, and towed her to Port Royal, thereby saving to the Government nearly enough to pay the whole expense of the survey for the year, beside rescuing from death many of our gallant soldiers.

Admiral Porter, in a recent report, praises highly the officers of this survey who are with him, and speaks of their services on the Yazoo and the Arkansas in the strongest terms. In fact, from every inland and coast naval officer comes but one voice in the matter, and that is, that the work of the coast survey and the services of its officers are indispensable.

Beside these more obvious labors of the corps, there were the enormous number of *forty-five thousand* copies of maps and charts furnished to naval and military authorities from the Coast Survey Office, between the 1st of January last year and the 12th of February, instant. Operations on at least one-half of the Southern territory could not be projected, much less executed, without these charts, which are constantly being gotten up and completed.

There are many other services of a kindred nature rendered to the nation, in the conduct of this war, by the Coast Survey Office and its efficient body of employes, which would be rendered impossible by its suspension. We hope there is not a single man in Congress, as certainly there is not an intelligent officer in our navy or army, who would indorse the desire of those who wish to deprive the country of the aid of this most valuable auxiliary.

Mr. Seward's Response to the New French Proposition.

Without a single flourish, this document yet stirs the blood like the blast of a trumpet. It is the old pristine *Americanism* that we hear—the same proud tone that used so signally to mark this as a nation conscious of strength and jealous of its honor. If there be among our rebels a lingering remnant of the old spirit left—and there must be, unless they are worse than Milton figured his "rebel crew"—whatever their disappointment, they yet cannot avoid something of a glow over this new demonstration of the independence and dauntlessness of the Republic.

This response of Mr. Seward is an absolute finality. The approach made by the French Emperor was in the mildest and least disrespectful mode that foreign interposition could possibly take. It proposed no suspension of the war; no alleviation of the blockade; nothing but that our Government should appoint Commissioners to treat with Southern Commissioners for reunion if possible, otherwise for some other pacific solution. The answer is as firm as it is courteous, that while the "traditional friendship" of France is remembered and cherished, yet it is impossible to entertain any solicitations from any source to put our national life into negotiation—that if the Southern States desire conference, the place for it is the National Capitol, and the parties to it constitutionally elected Senators and Representatives. The truth is presented without qualification, that this Government cannot and will not accept any other peace than that which brings with it the submission of those who are resisting its constitutional authority; and the implication runs all through the document that this is a necessity which will be steadfastly conformed to, whatever other consequences it may involve.

Thus there is no chance for the further *diplomatic* prosecution of the Imperial desire to interpose in our national affairs. It is settled that to no extent, and in no manner, directly or indirectly, can there be any *coming between* our national authority and the rebels. All the world are plainly notified that there is no such path, and that there will be none. Foreign nations can reach this conflict in no way except on rebel ground; and not thus, unless they choose to make themselves parties to that conflict. We are glad it has come to this complexion at last. Justice all round requires this perfect understanding. It is just that foreign nations should not longer disquiet themselves with vain imaginings—just that our Government should be relieved of further uncertainty about the continued friendship of Powers bound to it by treaties of amity—and just that the rebels, whose main dependence has long been their hope of help from abroad, should know, once for all, whether this hope is chimerical or not. The uncertainty which has prevailed respecting the future action of Foreign Powers has done more to protract this contest than any other single cause. It is high time it were ended. Now that there can be no further parleying about peaceful intervention, it will very soon be settled whether any European nation means to interfere in the only other possible way—force of arms. Whatever the character of the decision, we hail the fact that it can no longer be deferred.

Of course it is to be fervently hoped that the French Emperor, having been courteously allowed to exhaust his powers of persuasion, will now respect our national rights, and refrain from all unfriendly interference. Yet we must not count upon this too implicitly. It must be borne in mind that intervention is a *rôle* that Napoleon III. is rather fond of. He *intervened* against the Roman Republic for the Pope. He *intervened* against Russia for Turkey. He *intervened* against Austria for Sardinia. He *intervened* against Turkey for the pacification of Syria. He *intervened* against Juarez for Almonte in Mexico; and this proves that his propensity is not bounded by the limits of the Old World. In fact, since he has been in the Tuileries, there has hardly been a foreign difficulty with which he has not in some manner meddled; and he owes not a small part of his influence and prestige to the high assurance and general success with which he has followed this sort of business. It would seem, indeed, as if, in view of this effect, he had deliberately preconceived it, and adopted it as an established policy.

Nor should it be forgotten that France has less to lose than England by a rupture with the United States. She is far less dependent upon us for food. She has no such amount of commerce to be preyed upon by privateers. She has no provinces on this continent liable to seizure. The interests of Louis Napoleon, personally, are quite as much concerned in the overthrow of the republican system as those of the British aristocracy can be. Nothing threatens his dynasty more than the longing which lurks in every Frenchman's breast for democratic freedom. Circumstances may repress this feeling for a season, nay for years, perhaps a generation, but it does not die. The fancied glories of the old Revolution still haunt the Frenchman's imagination, and are transmitted from sire to son. Napoleon himself may safely rule in spite of this, through his natural life; but for him to establish a permanent dynasty that shall be secure against it—which is known to be his highest ambition—will be the sorest of difficulties. One thing, at least, seems very certain: that if our own great Republic proves its strength by successfully crushing the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw, and afterward goes on in such strides of power and prosperity as has astonished the world during the last generation, no Imperial dynasty in France can be assured for the future. Such a temptation as our mighty example would present to impressible Frenchmen, inheriting a republican predisposition, would in the end, sooner or later, prove irresistible; and the Napoleonic dynasty would fall before it, as the Bourbon and the Orleans dynasties did in the days that are gone.

If the French Emperor chooses now to adopt a hostile form of intervention, there is nothing to prevent it. What his disposition will be, no one can foretell. He is proverbially the most inscrutable and uncertain of men. Our only safety lies in being thoroughly prepared for whatever relation toward himself he may prefer: peace and steadfast friendship, or a war that shall put to the extreme test his strength and ours.

Muskets and Men.

An evening paper is elated with the idea that our Government has now *muskets* enough to arm the loyalists of East Tennessee and other parts of the South, and argues that "there is no way of carrying on the war so cheap as to arm our friends who dwell in the interior of rebeldom." We are glad to learn the fact first mentioned, and we perfectly agree with the statement following it. It is pleasing also to learn that 20,000 stand of arms are turned out monthly at the Springfield armory, and that we are offered muskets and rifles from Austria at prices scarcely higher than are paid for children's guns at a toy shop.

We fear, however, that, as far as regards the loyalists of East Tennessee, our immense stock of muskets have come to hand a little too late. When our Government goes to look for these whilom loyalists to put muskets in their hands, we can tell it just where it will find them. It will find them *in the army of Mr. Jeff. Davis*, with butternut uniforms on their backs and *his* guns upon their shoulders. The conscription all over the South, and especially in that section of country, has been more nearly universal than any conscription ever was in any country in modern times. We received the other night a batch of newspapers from different towns and counties in East Tennessee, and from the advertisements and news items contained in them, it was evident that in every county over which the rebels have control, the conscription has been enforced with an iron rigor, and a relentless sweep. The names of shirkers, loyalist as well as rebel, in each county, are published, and anybody seems to be authorized to catch them, and haul them forth; the names of deserters also are published, and the penalty of their act is announced to be death, which penalty is enforced with a terrible rigor in the South.

No doubt Jeff. Davis has taken good care to regiment those Unionists so that they could not do him much harm, and so that concert of action on their part is impossible. Good military authorities, however, have asserted that no matter what opinions might be entertained by portions of the men composing a regiment, they could be so disciplined and so used in battle that they would be as effective as if they entered the ranks with their whole souls. We believe that Jeff. Davis has no more effective troops to-day than many of those who erstwhile were, and even now are, Unionists. Before we can now put *our* guns into their hands, we must have a death struggle with them to wrench Jeff. Davis' guns away from them.

In writing thus, we of course remember distinctly enough that many of these gallant and long-suffering Tennessee loyalists have from time to time fled beyond the confines of their State and joined our army; and that as effective a brigade as is in our service is composed of East Tennesseeans. We remember also the occasional outbreaks of defiant Unionists who have taken to the mountains, or banded together in distant and secluded districts. These things we admit in our estimate. But the State of Tennessee, it must be borne in mind, has a population of between eight and nine hundred thousand white inhabitants; and more than half of these, including all in East Tennessee, are yet within the rebel lines. It is over this great and brave and partly loyal population that the rebel conscription is absolute.

It is tragical to reflect upon what delay and imbecility have lost us in East Tennessee and other parts of the South. It is melancholy to think that had some of these guns, of which we have now such a superfluity, been carried a year ago by some gallant soldier into East Tennessee, we should have rallied thousands of men round our flag who will now pour out their brave blood fighting against it, and in behalf of the atrocious and unclean cause of Jeff. Davis.

Coals of Fire.—The Rev. rebel Wilmer, who was captured the other day while surreptitiously attempting to pass our lines, tried to justify his conduct in running the land blockade by urging that he came North to procure *religious books*, the stock of which in Dixie had become nearly exhausted. By the subsequent examination of the gentleman, it appeared that he was perhaps not over veracious, and that a donation of a copy of "*Opie on Lying*" might not have damaged his morals. But it was certainly a ruefol condition in which he represented the rebels to be as regards the literature of the soul—short of religious books, destitute of tracts, and perhaps with but a scanty supply of Bibles.

Would it be improper in the American Tract Society and American Bible Society to look to this matter? Could it be said to be giving aid and comfort to the enemy to send them a stock of these articles? Could they be considered contraband of war? Would not the Government grant the privilege to these societies of furnishing supplies of religious literature to the rebels? Unobjectionable tracts might be sent them, and surely they could find no fault with our edition of the Bible. We believe that these Societies would stand ready to contribute a ship-load of the bread of life, and send it to Fortress Monroe for our Southern foes, just as we recently sent a ship-load of the material bread to our revilers across the seas. If the rebels desire the gift, let them speak.

Negro Freedom and Vagrancy.

Gen. Banks has issued an order, which we have already given, making public the President's Proclamation, and declaring the slaves, within the designated portions of the State of Louisiana, to be *free*. One paragraph of that order reads thus:

"The public interest peremptorily demands that all persons, without other means of support, be required to maintain themselves by labor. Negroes are not exempt from this law. Those who leave their employers will be compelled to support themselves and families by labor upon the public works. Under no circumstances whatever can they be maintained in idleness, or allowed to wander through the parishes and cities of the State without employment. Vagrancy and crime will be suppressed by an enforced and constant occupation and employment."

The principle asserted in this paragraph is eminently just, and capable of a much wider application. "There is a general idea afloat that in setting the slaves free, we turn them over to idleness and starvation. Much of the apprehension to which the Proclamation has given rise, seems based upon this impression. It should be distinctly understood that the emancipation is from *Slavery*—not from *work*. No community can safely have any portion of its dependent population unemployed. No State does so. Every State has its laws concerning vagrants,—compelling them to work for the public if they depend on the public for support, or punishing their refusal to do so as a crime.

The same principle must regulate legislation concerning the enfranchised slaves. They must not be turned over to idleness. They must not be left to choose for themselves whether they will work or not. If they work voluntarily, all the better. Their labor will be the more profitable, and the society of which they will form part will be the sounder and more prosperous. But if they refuse to work, they must be *made* to work. Setting them free, does not clothe them with political power—still less does it place them above the control of law or the obligations of other citizens. It substitutes legal authority for personal ownership. It gives them certain personal rights—but the right to be idle and to live upon the labor of others, is not among them.

Gen. Banks has not only taken a wise step so far as his own department is concerned, but he has given a good example to our commanders in other portions of the Slave States. Wherever the slaves are set free, they must be made to work. At present this must be done by military regulations. But when the Southern States regain their right of local self-government by submitting to the National Constitution, they will undoubtedly control this subject by their own laws.

The National Banking Bill—Probabilities of its Passage Through the House.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

The speculators for a rise in gold, and lull of public securities, will make the most of the fact that Mr. Sherman's General Banking bill passed the Senate by a majority of only two. In the smallness of this vote they will affect to see evidence that the measure is very weak, and will certainly fail in the House of Representatives: and, as a consequence of such failure, they will anticipate a large increase of legal tender issues. Disinterested parties will not forget, however, that the Loan bill and the Banking bill are two separate and distinct measures, and that Secretary Chase, without reference to the possible defeat of the last-named bill, is inflexible in his request to the Finance Committees to keep the authority for new legal tenders down to $50,000,000, in addition to those already provided. It is a well known fact that this and all the other amendments to the Loan bill made by the Senate, *with the concurrence* of the Financial Minister, were based on the consideration of that measure alone, precisely as though the bank bill had never been introduced, or was expected to fail. It by no means follows, therefore, that the failure of the Bank bill will lead to another flood of "Greenbacks," and attendant inflation of gold and fancy stocks. The probabilities are quite the other way.

Again: as to the probable fate of the Bank bill in the House, no adverse conclusions are to be drawn from the small vote in the Senate. Any one conversant with the details of legislation, knows well that the chances are all in favor of the success of whatever is made an Administration measure,—and that is the precise situation of the Bank bill. Experts in Washington know, too, that when the Government considers essential the passage of a measure which, in itself, is calculated to excite local interests against any of the members who sustain it, the matter is canvassed closely, and no one is required to make personal sacrifice of that kind unless it is found indispensable. For instance, Mr. Jones may represent a wild-cat banking constituency, and for that reason be especially well-informed as to the necessity for nationalizing paper currency, and suppressing irresponsible local issues. Thus in his heart he desires to see the national banking scheme succeed; but if he votes for it he incurs the hostility of so many of his constituents as are interested in wild-cat banking. If the bill can pass without his vote, therefore, he would prefer not to arouse this hostility. If his vote is necessary to its success he is ready to take counsel of patriotism, and to accept the issue with those of his constituents who are willing to see the Union destroyed if they can only gamble successfully on its ruin.

The conclusion we draw is simply this: the Bank bill had no larger majority only because no more votes were needed to pass it; if more had been required, they would have been forthcoming. The same rule holds good in the other House. Possibly the bill will fail; but to any one familiar with the intricacies of legislation, the chances of its success are as ten to one. S.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Necessity for a Ship Canal Around Niagara Falls—An Innocent-Looking "Little Bill"—Speech by Mr. Dean Against the National Government—A Railroad for Cortlandt-street—Gambling in Gold—Taxing Foreigners, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

The construction of a Ship Canal around the Falls of Niagara is no new idea; and its revival at this time is a necessary result of the present condition of affairs. Two or three surveys have been made over as many different routes. To the sole consideration of commerce at the time they were made, is now added that of the public defence, which, at the present moment, is the leading argument. The probability of always living at peace with our frontier neighbors has, to say the least, been somewhat shaken, and the importance of preparing in time for the means of defence on the Lakes is confessed. This cannot be accomplished without first providing for the transit of gunboats and ships around Niagara, to the end that the forces of that as well as of every other description may be concentrated, speedily and securely, on either one of the lakes at a given moment. If coöperation cannot be secured, separate and distinct fleets and columns, in case of collision, must be maintained. The advantage which England, in a time of war, with her Welland Canal, capable of floating gunboats and ships, would have over us, is too apparent for discussion.

The route should be from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, on the shortest line. The enlargement of the Erie Canal to any capacity would not answer the purpose, even if that were practicable, as even then Lake Ontario would be isolated, and concentration and coöperation would still be impossible.

Considerations relating to the public defence are backed, even if not exceeded, by those relating to internal commerce and the connection of the East with the West. The advantage which the Welland Canal affords is well known. Much of our trade reluctantly takes that course, and with all our superiority in facilities, we are placed at a disadvantage.

Grand in conception as was the Suspension Bridge, and incalculable as it is in benefits, the union of the lakes by a Ship Canal around Niagara Falls takes precedence.

I understand that close on the heels of the failure in Congress of the great Canal bill, will follow the proposition to construct such a canal, in view of which fact, I have glanced for an instant at some of the considerations pertinent to the question.

Mr. Flynn has introduced a "little bill" having an innocent look, entitled "An Act to Confirm Certain Resolutions of the Common Council of New-York City."

Section 1 provides that the resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, passed May 16, 1853, authorizing C. Vanderbilt to extend a small pier south side of Pier No. 1, North River, is hereby confirmed and made effectual, and the said C. Vanderbilt is hereby declared to be entitled and empowered to erect, maintain and use a pier 40 feet in width 150 feet southerly from Pier No. 1, extending from the outer line of the Battery, as it is now enlarged, to the exterior line of the grant from the State of New-York, to the City of New-York, by the act of March 27, 1821, as laid down on the map made by O. W. Childs, pursuant to Chapter 516 of the laws of 1860, and annexed to the report of the Land Commissioners, made in 1860, pursuant to the last named act.

Section two provides that the act shall not impair the contract to enlarge the Battery, and that when said enlargement shall have been made, the Corporation may take the pier as a part of said enlargement without compensation to Mr. Vanderbilt, he and his heirs and assigns being entitled in consideration of his constructing the said pier, to use the same until such enlargement and extension.

The speech of Mr. Dean in the Assembly Chamber last evening, on the Governor's Message, while it did not realize in delivery the expectation that had been created, fell short in argumentation. Its pervading tone and sentiment may best be characterized as an imitation, though not a very successful one, of Vallandigham, in all save its approaches to treason, in which respect the imitation was not much behind the original. In many respects it was quite as well adapted to Richmond as the Capitol of the State of New-York. Its drift was to create dissatisfaction, stir up discord and provoke revolution, which extreme was even invited, justified, and eredicted as not far off. There was not so much as the thinnest layer of patriotism, and not even the glimmering of a new idea, save, perhaps, the threat that the suspension of the *habeas corpus* was a game at which two could play, as Gov. Seymour would before long show the country. This threat, which was twice repeated, and evidently intended as a great point. To array the State authority against the General Government was the declared design. The tone of loyalty pervading the entire speech was, however, fully equal to its statesmanship.

Still another City railroad—this time in Cortlandt and other streets, notice of which was given to-day by Mr. Dean. The same gentleman proposes to reorganize the National Guard, and otherwise to provide for the public defence. The militia law passed last Winter is generally conceded to be a failure.

I mentioned a few days since that Mr. Fisher had given notice of a bill to prevent gambling in gold:

Sec. 1. It shall not be lawful for any banking association created under the laws of this State, while under suspension of specie payment, to sell or dispose of any specie above the par value thereof; and all contracts made for the purchase and sale of specie above its par value, shall be void, except to the General Government.

Sec. 2. All banking associations and individual bankers under the laws of this State are hereby prohibited from making loans upon specie above the par value thereof, and any banker or banking association violating any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit its charter. On due proof being made of the fact before any Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, that any banker or banking association had violated any of the provisions of this act, he shall at once issue his order in the Bank Superintendant of the State to proceed and take charge of such bank or banking association, as the case may be, and place its affairs in a state of liquidation and settlement, at the full expense of the institution.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect in ten days from its passage.

There is now in the vaults of the suspended banks $30,000,000 in gold, which properly belongs to the bill-holding public, and which is used for virtual gambling purposes. This act is a bold and vigorous blow against the practice, in New-York especially, by which the price of gold has been advanced, the Government embarrassed, and public confidence impaired. It is doubtful whether the Legislature will have before it, at its present session, an act of more vital importance than this.

On the introduction of the bill for a railroad through Sackett and other streets in Brooklyn, by Mr. Hussey, there was another contest between the Committees on Cities and that on Railroads for the reference, and the latter won, after a sharp contest. There is perhaps less real significance in the apparent overslaughing of the Committee on Cities than is claimed; nevertheless, the action of the House is felt to have a meaning.

Mr. Korn's preamble and resolutions directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether aliens enjoying all the benefits of the country, and still subject to few or none of the burdens, cannot be placed on an equal footing in this respect with native and naturalized citizens, is of practical importance.

It is probable that the Legislature will take a recess of three or four days, from Saturday of next week; but there will be no extraordinary adjournment before that time. Roderick.

The Nova Scotian Legislature.

Halifax, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The Nova Scotian Legislature opened to-day. The Governor's speech was lengthy. It expresses gratitude that, while the neighboring States are impoverished by civil war and Europe threatened with destitution, peace reigns, capital increases, the industrious have employment, and the humblest close food. It congratulates the country for the healthy commerce, bountiful harvest, successful fishery, expanding coal trade, fair results in gold mining and the increasing revenue. It alludes to the annulment of the militia and the London Exhibition; refers to the intercolonial railway, and invites all, as a common measure, to secure the completion of the great enterprise; promises measures for the encouragement of emigration, agriculture, and the regulation of the gold fields and the franchise. The session promises to be long and stormy. Archibald Patterson has been appointed member of the Legislative Council.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—Our readers in the sister city must not forget that Mr. ANSCHUTZ will give his second performance of German Opera at the Academy of Music, to-night, when BEETHOVEN'S celebrated work, "Fidelio," will be played. The orchestra and chorus are both strengthened for the occasion—the latter by an infusion of the best members of the Arion Society. The three overtures which the composer wrote for this opera, will be played during the evening—one before each act.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.—There will be a grand dramatic Matinée, to-day, at this establishment, beginning at 1 o'clock, when "La Pluie et le Beau Temps," and "Le Feu au Couvent" will be given. In the evening the company will appear in "La Rose de Saint Flour," "Un Caprice" and "Margot ou les Bienfaits de L'Education."

ANOTHER WEEKLY PAPER.—Hard times do not seem to entirely stop newspaper enterprises. A new literary paper, devoted largely to art and musical affairs, entitled the *Weekly Sketch Book*, is to make its appearance in this City about the 1st of March.

Congressional Nomination.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Friday, Feb. 13.

Hon. AUGUSTUS BRANDEGE, late Speaker of the Connecticut House of Assembly, was unanimously nominated by the Republicans to-day as their candidate for Congress in the Third District.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

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in camp or on the field, exposed to changes of the weather, should have a box of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" in the pocket, in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold, Cough or Sore Throat, which they are sure to relieve.

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"Poor Tom's A-Cold," says Edgar to King Lear, as he cowers shivering in the blast. Thousands are "a-cold" at this moment. Thousands more, who are burning hot, will be "a-cold" to-morrow or the next day. For this is the season of CHILLS AND FEVER. To all who suffer from the complaint, whether shaking or burning, we offer the means of immediate, certain, permanent cure. Drop quinine—discard all arsenicated preparations. Take yourselves, without delay, to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. No intermittent can withstand their hygeian influence. Beware of acrid tinctures and adulterated stimulants. Use this purest, most wholesome and most agreeable of all tonics. It has never failed. As an invigorant, science has yet to discover its equal. All liver complaints yield to its anti-bilious properties. Taken as a preventive, it is a sure defence against miasma. Where the blood is impure it will be found an admirable depurative, and in nervous affections it is the one thing needed. Call at any drug-store and get a bottle, which will convince you of this truth. Depot, No. 628 Broadway.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

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61, 44, 25, 50, 32, 23, 36, 66, 41, 62, 8, 51.

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ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—In no previous winter has there been less expression of concern for the poor in our city than the present; yet never before were certain classes of the poor in greater need of aid. While the families of soldiers are provided for by the allotment system and the liberality of the City Government, the residue of the needy who are the most numerous and pitiable of the destitute, are by many overlooked. Of this class are widows and orphans, deserted wives with families, females without employment, and very many of the aged, the sick and infirm, who in their helplessness and distress, are thrown by Providence as a special charge on our care.

The mildness of the winter has contributed to the impression that there is but very little destitution to be relieved. Hence the receipts have so diminished that the Board is more straitened for funds than in seasons of greater pressure. The expenses of living have greatly increased; and as the season advances, the destitution is acquiring proportions far beyond the ability of the Association to relieve, without the prompt and enlarged liberality of our citizens.

Need more be said in this Metropolis, so signalized for deeds of mercy, and accustomed to the relief of the distressed? What conceivable claims are more urgent and sacred, than those of the suffering at our own doors? Our City has nobly responded to the appeal of the famishing abroad. And shall the cry of the poverty-stricken and helpless in our own City be heard in vain? Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given, give the more? Give freely, give unstintedly, to meet the present necessity; and with the measure you mete, it shall be measured to you again.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. By order of the Board.

JAMES BROWN, President.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
E. M. HAZLEY, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Republican Central Committee will be held at headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock. By order.
WM. A. DARLING, President.
A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries
JOHN J. SHAW, }

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee will be held at headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7 o'clock. By order.
AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }

DEAFNESS,

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DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before appropriate treatment can be instituted.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

TESTIMONIALS
CHANGED AT EACH INSERTION.

No. 11 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKS.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

I have pleasure in testifying to the skill and kind attention of Dr. Lighthill, who has relieved me from a troublesome deafness of long standing, brought on by a severe cold. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries made by persons seeking information, at my address, as above.

ROBERT CLIVE, Book-keeper.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill, for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East Thirty-fourth-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

NEWBURGH, No. 73 Grand-st., Dec. 23, 1862.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case.

JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

To Dr. C. B. LIGHTHILL, Delevan House, Albany, N. Y.

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so: and having been much improved in hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly. JOHN NOTT.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

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It hurts nobody, but those who try to sell an article without merit. It operates badly on their pockets. Under no circumstances will the purity of
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
be departed from.

That all persons may judge of its efficacy, we publish a list of some of the articles used in its preparation:

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterwards sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and finally made public by Louis XVI., King of France. Humboldt makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, &c.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & CO.: Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

No article ever had an equal sale. They are warranted as represented. They are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, country stores, &c.

Be sure each bottle bears the *fac simile* of the Proprietors' signature *on a steel-plate label.*

P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL.

DISCOVERIES
AND WONDERFUL RESULTS.

The important discoveries of the present age have so flooded the world with scientific facts that puzzled skepticism stands confounded at its own incredulity. Innovations and discoveries are so rapidly crowding upon the heels of old systems and theories, that the most stupid observer is compelled to acknowledge that the world moves and man progresses. Even the discoveries of the *printing-press, lightning-rod and magnet*, which have conferred incalculable benefits upon our race, seem of trifling importance when compared with the late discovery in the healing power of electricity for the relief of diseased humanity. By its magic influence the ravings of the maniac are quieted, fever and inflammations subside, tumors are reduced, the blind see, ulcers heal, the dumb speak, contracted muscles relax, the deaf hear, nervous irritation is allayed, the weak made strong, and every muscle, nerve, gland, tendon and tissue, is brought into harmony and health. The important discovery of Dr. Chamberlin in the application of the various modifications of electricity is daily demonstrated at No. 50 Bond-st., where the most obstinate acute and chronic maladies are speedily and permanently removed. Dr. Chamberlin would here state that he is not experimenting upon the lives and health of the afflicted to obtain doubtful results, but has long since reduced his practice to a reliable system, and is now curing a class of diseases that have, in all ages, resisted the best medical skill and remedial agencies. The treatment is mild and agreeable even to the most sensitive nerves.

Such is Dr. C.'s success in curing obstinate maladies, that after an electrical diagnosis, he will cure by special contract, when the patient desires it.

No charge for consultation. An interesting pamphlet will be forwarded by addressing
DR. O. K. CHAMBERLIN,
No. 50 Bond-st., N. Y.

A MOTHER'S REMEDY.
MRS. HASTINGS'
NURSING CORDIAL
FOR CHILDREN DURING TEETHING.
NURSING CORDIAL

Is free from morphine and all narcotic drugs—a want long felt by the public, who for years have had forced upon them various narcotic syrups which have added largely to the mortality of children in the United States.

The effects of morphine are slow and insidious, and, by constant use, produce congestion and dropsy of the brain, a prominent forehead, the eyes start from their sockets, the complexion becomes dark, the extremities wither, and a general idiotic expression prevails, with piles and many other evils.

These preparations require constant increase of dose, or they lose their effect, which is not the case with Nursing Cordial, which, if given at the onset and occasionally during the early months of teething, will completely secure your child from attacks of convulsions, spasms and all other troubles incident to early childhood.

Ask for MRS. HASTINGS' NURSING CORDIAL, and take no other.

Sold by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.
Depot No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price, $1.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
Depot No. 493 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 14th day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the uptown stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS. Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at GEORGE C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXERTING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son, I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight*, I can now *see every object*, even with the eye which was *quite blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.

JOHN VAN BOSKIRK,
Per John Van Boskirk, Jr.,
Bergen, New-Jersey.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D., No. 816 Broadway.

Dear Doctor: I gratefully certify that your operation on my eyes for cataract has been completely successful. I can now see well. I think your skill in operating for cataract is unrivaled. I must also acknowledge my gratitude for the restoration of my daughter's hearing. Her ears were completely closed up when she came to you; now they are quite open, and she hears distinctly.

Yours gratefully,
P. DILLON,
No. 49 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. MCDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied. S. A. SMITH,
No. 136 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

MELANCHOLY, A DISEASE—
THE REMEDY.

The word melancholy, signifying "black bile," truly characterizes the mental disorder which bears that name, showing that it is in reality a bodily disease. When the bile is vitiated, great depression of spirits and many other distressing effects must follow. The good or bad quality of the bile depends on the action of the liver: the offices of that organ are to secrete the bile and to strain the blood: when these duties are imperfectly performed, the unhealthy bile is often carried into the circulation, producing Jaundice, Drowsiness, Headache, Nausea, Hypochondria, Mental Depression, and sometimes Madness. Physicians generally suppose, or pretend, that a diseased liver cannot be cured without calomel; but that dubious remedy often proves worse than the disease itself. Dr. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, which act immediately on the liver, are preferable to calomel on every account, as they have all the virtues attributed to that article, and being purely vegetable, they never subject the patient to any alarming or disagreeable consequences. These pills are an effectual cure for melancholy and all other diseases originating in a diseased liver.

Remember, DR. SCHENCK'S rooms in this City are at No. 32 BOND-ST., where he can be found on every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Thomas S. Hastings will preach a sermon to young men, at the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., opposite Reservoir-square, a few doors East of 6th-av. Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. Peter Stavass will preach the following SUNDAY EVENING to young men at his own Church.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, PREACHes every SUNDAY, in the State-street Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. At the close of the morning sermon, to adults, he delivers a short address, with illustrating incidents, to the children of the Sunday School, who are seated in the galleries, after which they unite in repeating the Lord's Prayer, and then conclude the service by singing a beautiful hymn. These exercises are deeply interesting. Sermon at 10½ A. M., on *Human Agency in Promoting Revivals*; at 7½ P. M., on *Dying Regrets*. Sunday School at 12 M. and 2½ P. M. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING. The Annual Exhibition of the Sunday School on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

"LIGHT AT EVENING TIME."—REV. C. S. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, will preach a sermon on this subject, (being the third of a series,) in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection is to aid of the Church will be taken at the close of the services. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. D. C. Coopes. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-Av.—Services at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock; the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. On SUNDAY, Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., will preach in the MORNING; Rev. E. BENJAMIN in the AFTERNOON, and Rev. F. D. EGAN in the EVENING. Seats free. ASH WEDNESDAY, services at the usual Sunday hours. On FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., Rev. SAMUEL COOKE will preach.

SMITH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. THOS. DEWITT, D. D., of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, will deliver the sixth of this course of doctrinal sermons in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. Bussenman's,) 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Prayer and Divine Providence.*

A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SUPERIORITY of the Universalist Doctrine of the Future and its Results—eleventh of current series—by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 2 th-st. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Inquirers invited. Rev. Mr. WOONMOUSE, of Illinois, preaches at 10½ o'clock A. M.

INTHE FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., the Rev. WM. MCALISTER, Pastor of the Willett-st. M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. JOHN PEGG, Pastor, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Evening sermon: *Sending Forth Judgment unto Victory.* Seats free.

REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, will deliver his most able and instructive lecture on that mighty and proudest of nations, AUSTRIA, in the Lecture-room of Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Church of the Atonement. Tickets 25 cents.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. DR. DOWLING will preach the fourth sermon of the course to young men, on *The Soul*, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Series of evening meetings continued next week, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. All are invited.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All who are interested in the doctrine of a future life, to be given at the coming of Christ, are invited to attend. Seats free.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE.—A SHORT LECTURE, prayer and spiritual conference of the Church or Congregation, and Commonwealth of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ o'clock, at Hall No. 321 Bowery. Spiritual Circle at 7½ P. M. Admission free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—CHAS. C. GOSS will preach in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Father Rasp, Musical Director. Rehearsal, New-York University, SATURDAY EVENING. Singers invited. Prayer meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Hard Things in the Bible*, and at 7½ P. M. on *Mount Calvary*. Singing by Mr. WILKES' Sunday School Vocalists, assisted by a chorus choir. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Singing at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—BROTHERHOOD SERMON.—THE third of the series of sermons on behalf of the Charity Fund of the P. E. Brotherhood of this City, will be preached by the Rev. F. S. WEBER, in the Anthon Memorial Church, 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, OF MOUNT Zion, will preach the word of prophecy on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Be dings, No. 163 Bowery. All who feel an interest in the new dispensation and appearance of Christ are invited and admonished to hear.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HEMMONS; at 3 P. M. Rev. Mr. ROSE, of Jersey City, at 7½ evening, the Pastor will preach. The public invited. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 WORTH-STREET.—The regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel. Short addresses and children's music. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Rivington and Delancey.—Rev. D. W. SMILEY, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. General prayer meeting in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av. Prof. MATTISON will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Special services continued during the week, at 8 o'clock each evening. Preaching by Drs. BURGHARD, COCKMAN, BELL, and others. The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. FAULKNER BLAKE, Rector of Christ Church, Belleville, N. J., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING. Preaching in the Vestry the following week, excepting Monday and Saturday evenings.

NOTICE.—THE REV. R. C. SHIMEALL WILL repeat, by request, a discourse on Micah, vi., 1—3, (D. V.,) next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the large hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st. Families and others are respectfully invited.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, WILL speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Feb. 15. Subject at 10½ A. M.: *The Church of the Future.* Admittance 5 cents. At 7½ P. M., promptly, new *Scenes in the Summer Land.* Admittance 10 cents.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Court and Smith sts, Brooklyn.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. A. S. FRANCIS, pastor; also, at 3½ P. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Spiritual View of Cain, Abel and Seth.* The public are invited. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. T. WALSH WILL (D. V.) PREACH IN King-st. Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, West of Hudson-st., on SUNDAY as usual. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Seats free. Revival meetings during the week at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER OF DE Kalb and Portland avs., Brooklyn. Rev. T. F. COLWELL, Jr., Rector. Services 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. MILO MAHAN, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st.—Rev. S. H. PLATT will preach at the above-named place, on SUNDAY EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. M. L. PIVAR, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM will preach in the Chapel, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Feb. 15, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 15th, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. PEGG, Jr.; at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. L. PECK, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WM. MCALLISTER.

PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK WILL PREACH in the 4th-av Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., west side, on SUNDAY next, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., cor. Waverley-place. The Rev. Dr. DALTON will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D. WILL PREACH in the Madison Av. Presbyterian Church, cor. 29th-st. (late Rev. Mr. BANNARD's,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will meet in the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NO. 20 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. J. T. LANING, of Pennsylvania, is expected to preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. SAWYER preaches on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

THE MAMMOTH OX GEN. McCLELLAN, bred and raised by A. SNOWER, Woodstock, Conn., bought by Eben Gould, Esq., of Providence, R. I., and by him sold to the subscriber, will be on exhibition at Gould's Restaurant, Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, from 11½ A. M. to 1½ P. M. to-day.

The first of this ox, together with several other fine [illegible] on the 20th and 21st inst., [illegible] WILLIAM LALOR.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN from the north of Ireland wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of good, plain cooking, bread and pastry; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; if the family is small will do it all; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, second floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, stews, meats, poultry and game, pastry, &c.; willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; best of City reference given. To be seen for two days. Call at No. 303 6th-av., corner of 19th-st., in the fancy store.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a first-class cook; perfectly understands her business and can give the best of City reference; also, a young woman as first class chambermaid, fine washer and ironer; the best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in all its branches, and to do the coarse washing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $9. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY RE-spectable Protestant girl desires a situation, in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; would have no objection to do washing and ironing; has got good references. Call at No. 375 6th-av.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman, with City references, wishes a place as nurse; would take care of as infant from its birth, or of two growing children; is a good plain sewer. Apply at her present employer's, No. 381 5th-av.

A DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, who is a first-class dress-maker, would like to engage in two more families to go out by the day or week. Can refer to the best of families. Call at No. 483 3d-av.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent person as first-class waitress, who understands her business thoroughly. Inquire at No. 220 West 16th-st., rear building.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTEST-ant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce best of references as to ability, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

C. C. BEDELL.

MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EM-ployment, No. 950 Broadway, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. Wanted the best class of help of every calling, particularly waitresses and laundresses, for the best of situations. Public patronage respectfully solicited by Mrs. Green,

MALES.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, as gardener at 1st March. The advertiser, a Scotchman with very small family, wishes to form an engagement with some good employer; has had ten years' practical experience in the vicinity of New-York; has been in two places during that period; can refer to either for very superior recommendations as to capability, trust-worthiness, &c. Address, for next week, FLORIST, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION is wanted, by a married man: steady, reliable and thoroughly competent in all departments of his business, as his recommendations will show from his present employer, in whose employ he has been for the last seven years. Address J. S., Gardener, No. 7 East 28th-st.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN, JUST DISengaged, wants a situation: is a sober, steady, single man, with the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and thorough knowledge of the duties of a coachman. Apply at CHAS. WATERS' saddlery, corner 13th st. and Broadway, or address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND INGROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable: understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address J. L., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A FARMER WHO UNderstands market gardening to work on a farm 16 miles from New-York. A tenant house on the premises. Satisfactory reference required. An Englishman preferred. Address X, Box No. 104 *Times* office.

GARDENER WANTED.—AN INDUSTRIOUS man, with practical experience in hot house grapes and flowers, and vegetables, shrubbery, &c., one qualified to oversee a country residence, would find a good and permanent place; if married, wife could be employed in the family if desired. Say where employed, and references. Address C. H., Box No. 1,737 Post-office, or Box No. 215 *Times* office.

A COLORED BOY.—WANTED, IN A PHYsician's family, a respectable colored boy, about 18 years old, that understands waiting and driving; good City reference required. Address T. W., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER'S FIRST ASSISTANT.—A Wanted, a smart active Scots lad, as first assistant in a good establishment. Good pay to a suitable party. Address, for 4 days, FOREMAN, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

YOUNG MEN—LANDSMEN, SEAMEN, carpenters, coopers and blacksmith.—Wishing to go in navy, whaling or merchant ships, short voyages, will apply only at No. 114 West-st., corner of Cortlandt-st., up stairs, opposite the Jersey City Ferry.

W. H. WHITING, Agent.

A COLORED COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COLored cook: one who thoroughly understands her business, and can give City recommendations. Apply at No. 132 East 10th-st.

WANTED.—6 MEN FOR STEAMERS, 2 CLERKS, a man as valet to go to Cuba with a merchant. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO PUT UP PERfumery. Apply at No. 162½ Bowery.

$10 MADE FROM $1.—TRAVELING AND local agents wanted everywhere, to sell something urgently needed in every family, very high and portable. Send for a circular to R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 1 Chatham-square, New-York, with stamp.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

RARE CHANCE.—MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—Located in the business centre of the village of Glen Cove, L. I., only 33 miles from New-York. First-rate run of custom. Store and dwelling contiguous. Dwelling contains 10 nice rooms. Will be let separate if desired, or the whole will be let at $250 per year. Apply to Mr. SUDGEON, at Lord & Taylor's, Catharine-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—THE BUILDINGS NORTHeast corner Nos. 19 and 21 Broad-st., and No. 67 Exchange-place, will be altered into elegant, light and commodious offices, suitable for bankers, brokers, merchants, railway and mining corporations, and others; possession May 1. Inquire of EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE 3-STORY brick houses, containing all modern improvements, situated in East 50th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Apply to W. C. MACKAY, No. 4 East 23d st., or JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE THREEstory high-stoop house, No. 128 West 48th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.; a beautiful street and good situation. Rent, $700. A. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LEASE AND FOR SALE.—LEASE—TWO lots N. E. corner of Desbrosses and West-st. SALE—Four lots fronting on 11th-av., north side of 24th-st., and the five street lots in rear of the same. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist wheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 234 South-st.

TO LEASE—THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES NOS. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., five and six stories high, well lighted throughout; suitable for piano-forte factory, cracker bakery, or any manufacturing business. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable store and dwelling, No. 884½ Broadway, between 16th and 19th sts. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—FOUNDERY, MACHINE SHOP AND flat (), with steam power, Nos. 357, 359 and 361 West 24th-st. Inquire of NATHAN STEPHENS, No. 46 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NOS. 103, 105 and 107 Mercer-st., 50 by 100 feet. Apply at room No. 1, No. 74 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER STORIES OF House No. 635 Broadway; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Inquire in the drug-store.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER Last low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, English house Canuel, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland, of the best qualities. Prices as low as coals of like quality are sold for. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre, and corner of Jane and West sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE JEWELERS' SAFE, Herring's make. Inquire at No. 78 Nassau-st., second floor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., on the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet on the river by two hundred and fifty deep, with water grant and dock.

Also two hundred desirable building lots situated on Vernon and Webster avs., in the centre of the village.

N. B.—To Let, several houses fronting the river.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, where a map of the property can be seen from 11½ to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and Improved property on 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., in lots to suits purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the Church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 191 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st. and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 6¼ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th-st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A VERY VALuable property on Newtown Creek, adjoining Hunter's Point and Brooklyn, only one-half mile up the creek from the East River.

The property here offered has a water frontage of more than one half a mile on good and feasible water, with the Flushing Railroad running through it, skirting the water front a convenient distance to admit of switches upon wharves which might be built, or upon the premises of any manufactories for which this location is so admirably adapted. This tract containing about 60 acres, will lay out over 350 lots, allowing streets 60 feet wide. It is only about one mile from the terminal of four ferries—the James-slip, 10th-st., 23d-st and 34th-st.

This most valuable property, embracing so many acres, and offered, as it is, by the acre, is eminently desirable as an investment for capitalists, to whom it is specially commended. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE No. 362 WEST 34TH-ST.; three stories and basement, high stoop, brown-stone, all modern improvements, and in excellent order; finished by days' work for the owner.

House No. 162 West 38th-st.; English basement, four stories, brick; house 16. 8x60.

House No. 2 Carroll-place, Brooklyn, three stories, brick, in excellent order, near Carroll-park.

Unless sold previously at private sale, these houses will be sold at auction TUESDAY, 24th inst., at Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. Apply to AUGUSTUS TABER, No. 713 Water-st., or to A. H. MULLER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ELEGANT BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.—A plat of about 12 acres, high and commanding, in Westchester County, about 1½ miles northeast of McComb's Dam; beautifully wooded and in fine condition. Several fine springs on the plat, unpersuban dant for all waterworks, pond, &c. The plat must be sold entire by present owner, but is divisible into three or four unsurpassed villa or mansion sites, at the pleasure of the purchaser. Price for the plat, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, dressed and painted throughout, 55 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME COTtage, with modern improvements, together with two lots of ground, Sixteen, with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., on the southeast corner of 8th-st. and 1st-av.; 8th-st., being the crown street, and the block well improved and occupied by the owners, as well as the surroundings, makes this a most desirable location for a residence. Will be sold without the corner lot if desired. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE WELL BUILT TWOstory and basements finished brick houses on 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., Brooklyn, with gas and water, sliding doors, marble mantles, nine rooms, six closets, cold vault and court-yard in front, for $2,200 @ $1,000 cash, balance on mortgage. Inquire of J. P. M. GOODWIN, at the buildings, or JOHN SCREMEYER, 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Fulton, Wall and South ferry cars pass the houses.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences, location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone front houses, on a street 75 feet wide, Nos. 131, 133, 135 and 139 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner by days' work; at present occupied by first-class tenants. Apply to WM. BEARD, No. 34 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement brick house No. 41 East Broadway, finished in the best manner throughout, with all the modern improvements; house 25x45, which will be sold cheap, and terms to suit. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., or W. J. MACKAY, No. 4 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN WILliamsburgh for sale low, or exchanged for a country place, within one hour of the City. It is a three-story and cellar, with all modern improvements, pleasantly located near the ferries. Terms very easy. Apply to LYON, No. 55 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS—A HOUSE and lot, No. 382 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; three stories, with store and basements, occupied as a bakery; doing a good business. Inquire of GEO. MANNERING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE STORE, 60 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, situated below Canal-st., and near Broadway; is now well rented and tenant will remain for five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 332 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NICE HOUSE on Willoughby-av., between Myrtle and DeKalb avs., containing 12 rooms, water, gas, &c., with 4 or 5 lots. Also, a house with 2 lots; and a desirable building plot. Inquire of the owner, No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 14.

FOR SALE A VALUABLE PLOT ON Chatham-st. running through to New Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st. 39 ft. 8 inches on New Bowery, by an average depth of about 100 ft. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn les. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO LOTS AND A HALF OF land, known as Nos. 41, 43 and 45 Mulberry-st., between Cross and Hayard sts.; dimensions of property, 62½ by 103 feet, with the buildings thereon, to close an estate. Apply on the premises to JOHN G. HICK.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22x100; house 22x53; three stories, with marble hall and court-yard. Apply at Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st., before noon. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,816 New-York Post-office.

CENTRAL PARK AND 5TH-AV. LOTS.—Two very desirable lots on the 5th-av., corner of 83d-st., fronting Central Park. For sale by T. PUGSLEY, Broadway, first door above 31st-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot No. 99 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. For particulars, apply to M. DIEFENDORF, No. 9 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick-front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE VERY desirable house corner of Irving-place and 19th-st. for sale; lot 27 by 106.8; house built in the very best manner. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 40 East 30th-st., in perfect order; lot is 25.6x100 feet. Price, $7,500. FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 26 Pine-st.

STORE FOR SALE—NO. 58 JOHN-ST., 25 BY 94 feet, paying a good interest. Price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—LOCATED BETWEEN 33d and 7th avs., 14th to 30th sts.; rent not to exceed $1,200 per annum. Apply to W. C. MACKAY, No. 4 East 23d-st., or to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

HOUSE WANTED—MODERATE SIZE, WELL built, with the latest improvements, and in a good neighborhood, between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs.; applicant responsible. Address B. O. R., Post-office.

DESK-ROOM WANTED—ON OR NEAR Broadway: front, location below Chambers-st. Address Box No. 106, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

"TAX ON SILVER PLATE."—FAMILIES can have their silver plate weighed at their residence, and receive a certificate of weight which will be accepted by the Assessors in this City. Apply to THOS. KIRKPATRICK, jeweler and silversmith, No. 306 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.

A desirable residence, slightly wooded, pleasing short distance of steamboat landing. The house contains 10 rooms, is substantially built; the ground, about 16 acres, well laid out and all in good order. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let for a term of years and partially furnished if desired. Apply to W. A. GELLATLY, No. 170 William-st., or to JAMES E. HADDEN, No. 755 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED in Orange, N. J., fifty minutes' ride, by Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st., and five minutes' walk from the depot. Comprises about 6 acres of ground in fine cultivation, and contains every requisite to make it one of the most desirable investments now offering to the public. There are on the place, stable, cow-house, carriage-house and henery, all in good order; an abundance of fine fruit trees, all in full bearing, comprising dwarf pear, quince, apple, plum, peach and cherry trees; also, Falstaff raspberries and fine strawberry beds.

The house is frame, containing 13 rooms, 9 of which are bedrooms, all large and airy; marble mantels on first floor. This is a splendid opportunity for those wishing a fine old place cheap. It has been in possession of present proprietor over 17 years, and will be sold cheap to close an estate. Call on or address W. PATTERSON, No. 14 Front-st., New-York.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. Ruttkay Kossuth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing ten (10) acres of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety and an apple orchard in full bearing. Also, part of the furniture belonging to the house. The premises are handsomely located and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Corewall is justly celebrated; is but a few moments walk from the village where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $300 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by applying to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.

CORNWALL, Feb. 10, 1863.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, or to rent for the Summer, completely furnished, a country residence on the Hudson River, in the village of Peekskill, N. Y. The house contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, a bath-room, hot and cold water in every chamber, speaking tubes, stationary wash-tubs, &c., and is thoroughly heated by steam. There is an abundance of choice fruit, a large carriage-house, stable and other out-buildings. For further particulars, call on or address B. KUHNE, Esq., No. 14 Pine-st., or to HENRY A. SMITH, No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York, or address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, N. Y.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE village of Huntington, L. I., with 20 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, abundance of fruit of all kinds; the house is two-story, with barn, carriage-house attached; stock and utensils if desired.

Also, a two-story end attic house, fourteen rooms, with large garden attached; barn and carriage-house if desired; several churches and the best schools on the island are located in the village. Apply to S. WOODHULL, Huntington, L. I., or WOODHULL & CO., No. 207 Front-st., New York.

NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE or exchange for good City property, cottage house 36 feet front by 34 deep, in good order; large barn, wagon-house, carriage-house, stone smoke-house, well of good water by the door, and all kinds of fruits on it, with about 11 acres of good market garden land; also a two-story house and wagon house, and 21 lots, 100 by 25 feet, about four miles from Williamsburgh Ferry, and five minutes' walk to the depot. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the place.

FOR SALE—IN TRENTON, N. J., AN ELEGANT and commodious residence, built by the owner, with all the modern improvements, situated in West State-st., the most eligible in the city. The yard is well stocked with choice fruit. A brick stable on the rear of this same, fronting on an alley. Must be sold. Residence, cost $16,000, built by the owner for his own use. Can be bought somethieg less than cost. For plans and particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND PRODUCtive farm of about 35 acres, in high cultivation. Great abundance of every kind of choice

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenths per cent. Bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, *at any time before that date.*

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them on the 19th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

In addition to the coupons due on the 19th inst., the following may be inserted in the schedules: those payable 18th February, 1862, and 19th August, 1862, but none others.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTION SALES

Solicited and attended to on favorable terms.

Also

Private sales of the same.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 32 Wall-st.

Late with Adrian H. Muller, Esq.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,

Corner of Wall and Nassau-Streets.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000

From Statement for year ending December 31, 1862.

Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863.....	$1,135,540 75
Total amount of Premiums.....	1,035,243 64
Net Profits.....	228,769 14
Dividend for the year to Stockholders .....14 1-6 per cent,	
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not.....	15 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upward, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Rowe, of C. Dord & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
George Miln.
Abel Denison, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
Thos. A. C. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harbeckx & Halsey.
Thos. Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. Morris.
Albert C. Lee, of Coffin, Brnce, Bishop & Co.
Albert E. Kent, of A. E. Keet & Co., Chicago.
Thos. S. Dickerson, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
Wm. B. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J. Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Galway, Casado & Teller.
Jos. Morrison.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxtnn.
David Ogden.
B. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Ezra Nye.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence, Myers & Co.
Chas. A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
Geo. B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jewitt M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862.....	$5,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862.....	1,159,411 05
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....	$6,275,855 92
No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862.....	$4,485,253 68
Losses paid during the same period.....	$2,094,012 17
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....	$616,693 14

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks.....	$2,626,960 58
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise.....	1,446,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.....	233,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....	122,388 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....	2,464,062 86
Cash in Bank.....	257,402 20
Total amount of Assets.....	$7,130,794 64

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to.....$12,753,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863..... 1,740,000
Total profits for 20½ years.....$14,493,730
The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash..... 10,378,560
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863..... $4,215,170

By order of the Board.

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	A. F. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Bingy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cornel's Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Colt,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis.	David Luns,	S. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Mintnrn, Jr.,
Mayer Gans,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins.	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

BANKERS AND BROKERS ARE CAUTIONed against negotiating any of the following described stocks and bonds or other securities, which were stolen on the night of the 11th inst., from No. 306 West 34th-st., New-York, the payment having been stopped and the transfers forbidden:

20 shares Columbia Insurance Company, dated May 1, 1851, No. 1022.
25 shares Columbia Insurance Company, dated March 29, 1860, No. 438.
20 shares American Insurance Company, dated Aug. 6, 1857, No. 64.
20 shares Beekman Insurance Company, No. 92.
20 shares Grocers' Bank, dated Oct. 3, 1858, No. 64.
30 shares Grocers' Bank, dated April 2, 1860, No. 105.
50 shares Grocers' Bank, dated Aug. 6, 1859, No. 136.
35 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company, dated Aug. 16, 1860, No. 349.
24 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company, dated Sept. 25, 1860, No. 353.
Scrip of New-Jersey Zinc Company, $826, dated Jan. 1, 1861, No. 162.
Mortgage executed by M. C. Rodgers on premises No. 219 West 22d-st., to J. L. Sayer, for $5,000; another by Job Brookfield, on premises in Morristown, N. J., for $4,000; another by Ebenezer Sayers, in Morris County, N. J., for $2,200; another by A. Garrabrouts, on premises in Newark, N. J., for $1,500; another by Dr Lord, Newark, N. J., for $2,100. Also, a number of notes of hand, made by James M. Sayer and others.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent of Police.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1863.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES FREELAND, TEUNIS J. BERGEN, HIRAM E. ST JOHN, EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE, JAMES HARPER, LEWIS HURST, JOHN L. READER, HENRY J. CULLEN, LEVERITT H. SAGE, PHILIP S. CROOKE, JAMES B COOPER, JOHN G. SCHUMAKER, JOHN J. VANDERBILT, HENRY TIENKEN, EDWARD HARVEY, JAMES CRUIKSHANK, SAMUEL VAN WYCK, ALEXANDER McCUE, D. S. VOORHEES, JAS. Y. SCHOONMAKER, MICHAEL NEVIN, SAMUEL GARRISON, JOHN LEFFERTS, CORNELIUS J. BERGEN, ALEXR. W. BENNEM, JAMES TITUS, JESSE C. ROWAN, ANDREW FITZGERALD, STEPHEN A. DODGE, WILLIAM SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. T. J. BERGEN having declined a reelection, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, jr., Secretary.

$45.000 TO LOAN.—AT 5 PER CENT. FOR one year, and at 6 per cent. for the following four years on improved real estate in this City, in various sums. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by

WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 6 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS

OSWEGO & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THIS COMPANY will pay a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of $ 1.42 PER CENT., free of the Government tax, on the 20th day of February instant.

Stockholders in New-York City will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days *paid at the office of the Treasurer only.* Transfer books closed from the 10th to the 19th inst. The bonds of this Company coming due in 1863 and 1864 will be paid on presentation at the Chemical Bank, New-York, or at the Lake Ontario Bank.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next, on Stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, respectively, and on the 20th day of March next on Stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; in London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of January instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 9d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of this Company, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 12th, and reopen on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 9, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 16th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th of February, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand.

By order of the Board.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, Feb. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., free of Government tax.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON BELGIAN PAVEment of the Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

To pave Division-street with Belgian pavement, from Bowery to Ludlow-street.

To pave Essex-street with Belgian pavement, from Division to Stanton-street, one half at the expense of the property owners.

Also, Forty-eighth-street with Belgian pavement, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, at the expense of the property owners.

JOSEPH McVAY,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Belgian Pavement.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. Opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$130 50
Second Cabin Passage.....	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICAN,

Capt. BUNCOMB, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. CORBETT,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River.

Price of passage, in current funds, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway.

Or at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March. Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship

AMERICA or ILLINOIS

will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship

MOSES TAYLOR,

at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the herth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Feb. 14
ETNA.....Saturday.....Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Feb. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin.....	$80	Steerage.....	$32 50
First cabin to London....	85	Steerage to London....	35 50
First cabin to Paris.....	95	Steerage to Paris.....	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg..	90	Steerage to Hamburg.	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2. SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana..... 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

R. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 6:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

BUSINESS WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER would invest a moderate capital in business. Address LITTLETON, *Herald* Office, describing the business and amount of capital required. No answer noticed unless such description is given.

$3.000 OR $4,000.—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH this amount, is wanted to take an interest in an established cash wholesale crockery trade in this City. Apply for particulars to B. C. WELLS, 50 Dey-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

BEGIN AT 8, OVER BEFORE 11.
THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY,)
third night of the late Mr. Wilkins' comedy, (the best in many years,) play, scenery, acting pronounced by Press and public perfect, entitled

HENRIETTE.

reproduced with
APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
DRESSES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.

Emile Le Fevre.....Mr. Lester Wallack
(Originally acted by him)
M. de la Tour.....Mr. Charles Fisher
M. de Blossiere.....Mr. Mark Smith
Paul, (originally acted by him).....Mr. Floyd
Mons. Clivet.....Mr. Harris
Mr. Burdon.....Mr. Parkes
Mons. Canard.....Mr. Turner
Victor.....Mr. Paraloe
Henriette.....Mrs. Hoey
(Originally acted by her.)
Madame de Blossiere.....Miss Fanny Morant
(Her original character.)
Marianne, half sister to Mme. la Tour..Miss M. Henriques
Mme. Solange.....Mrs. John Sefton
Rosalie de la Tour.....Mrs. Reeves
Justina.....Miss Greene

MONDAY, Feb. 16,
never acted here
Buckstone's celebrated Comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.

TUESDAY,
MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT.
First time this season, the popular Comedy,
THE MAGIC MARRIAGE.

To be repeated—" Money," " A Bold Stroke for a Husband," " The Irish Heiress," " Love and Money," " The Provoked Husband" " The School for Scandal," " The Road to Ruin," " Pauline," and " Secrets Worth Knowing."

WALLACK'S.

EXTRA NOTICE.
BENEFIT OF MRS. HOEY.

Mrs. Hoey begs to announce that her Benefit will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 17.

Box book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; commences quarter before 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE NEW BURLESQUE,
SIXTH WEEK
Of the successful engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.

A new version of Blanche's Fairy Extravaganza
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS,
compiled and revised by Mr. Charles Walcot, Sen., in which MRS. JOHN WOOD
has a part of double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece. All the admirable languags and situations have been retained, and new characters and locidents introduced, with a view of giving extended scope to her inimitable talent.
MR. WALCOT, Sen.....as.....THE KING.
THE ARAB GIANT
will sustain a speaking part.

Splendid new scenery, machinery, dresses and decorations, new musical selections, &c., &c.

QUEEN LUCIDORA.....	MRS. JOHN WOOD
PAGE PITCHIN.....	MRS. JOHN WOOD
A JEW PEDDLER.....	MRS. JOHN WOOD
King Lachrymose.....	Mr. Walcot, Sen.
Giant Gallifron.....	The Arab Giant

With an excellent cast of characters, a powerful chorus and numerous corps de ballet.

To commence with the Comedietta of
BETSEY BAKER.

Office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

CARL ANSCHUTZ.....Director.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 14,
Grand Opera in three acts,
By L. VAN BEETHOVEN.
THE ARION SOCIETY
Have kindly consented to assist in the Grand Chornses.
Leonora, Mme. Johansen; Marcelina, Mme. Rotter; Pizarro, Mr. Hartmann; Rocco, Mr. Weinlich; Florestan, Mr. Lotti.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. can be had at the Academy; parquette 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20,
GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT
By the 71ST REGIMENT BAND.
Conductor.....F. RUTEL.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

BARNARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st. The great original panorama of the MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR, every evening at 7½, and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

DRY GOODS.

STILL GREATER ADVANCE

IN THE
PRICE OF COTTON.
Continuation of the
GREAT SALE OF
DOMESTIC AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,
at Retail,
At Popular Prices.

150 packages of best make Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen Damask and Disper, Table-cloths, Towelings, Napkins, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c.

Also,

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
A Job Lot of
150 pieces of light fancy Silks, suitable for Spring or Summer, at 62½, 75, 87½, 93, and 100. per yard.
50 pieces very rich and heavy, 12½, 14, and 16c.
200 black Gros de Rhine and black figured Silks at retail, less than wholesale prices.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

N. B.—Packages sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

R. H. MACY.

SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863,
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.
Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
600 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.

All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.

R. H. MACY,
No.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Ways and Means Bill in the Senate.

Banks to be Taxed One per Cent. for Two Years, and Two per Cent. Thereafter.

Good Understanding Between Secretary Seward and M. Mercier.

CASSIUS M. CLAY GOING TO RUSSIA.

A Convention of Democrats Elected to the Next Congress.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

THE WAYS AND MEANS BILL IN THE SENATE.

The triumph of the bank interest in the Senate today, in securing a reduction of the tax in Mr. SHERMAN'S bill, is regarded as depriving the measure of much of its value. Its fate in the House cannot safely be predicated, as opposing influences are continually operating to change the views of members. At present the chances of the passage of the bill in an efficient shape would seem to be, at least, doubtful. The debate on the bill was animated, and at times able. Mr. FESSENDEN'S retort upon Mr. POWELL was a model of polished sarcasm, and severely damaged the Kentuckian in his vulnerable point.

COUNT MARCIER IN THE SENATE.

Count MASCIMA was on the floor of the Senate today in cordial conversation with Mr. SUMNER and other leading Republicans.

NO DISAGREEMENT WITH THE FRENCH MINISTER.

We repeat that the reports of any issue of veracity, or of any disagreement whatever, between Secretary SEWARD and M. MERCIER, are utterly without foundation. The fact that they dined together on Thursday, and held intercourse yesterday, both official and personal, of the most amicable character, ought to refute the stories of a suspension of diplomatic intercourse. The whole thing is a fabrication. Count MASCIMA has never taken the slightest exception to any of Mr. SEWARD'S statements.

MR. SEWARD'S LETTER.

Mr. SEWARD'S letter to Mr. DAYTON is received with the most hearty commendation. It lays down a platform on which loyal men of all parties will rally.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES BY THE FRENCH.

Resolutions adopted by the Senate on Thursday asked on the President for information concerning the employment of negroes by the French Emperor in Mexico. No reply has yet been made. It is understood that NAPOLEON has sent a regiment of negroes, hired from the Pacha of Egypt, to Mexico.

THE PENDING OPERATIONS.

The best feeling prevails in official circles concerning the pending operations on the Southern coast and the Mississippi. We have all the troops deemed necessary for success, and they are in the best condition.

MOVEMENTS OF REBEL FORCES.

The rebel forces, we learn, which have lately been withdrawn from Fredericksburgh to Sexton's Junction, and held in readiness to move either on Richmond or the Rappahanock, are now being brought back to the latter line.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HOOKER.

There are some reasons for suspecting that Gen. HOOKER is either at Suffolk, Va., *or* that he is speedily going there; or, that some very eminent members of the Government here believe one or the other to be true.

GEN. BUTLER.

It now seems probable that Maj.-Gen. BUTLER will not return to New-Orleans, unless plans, now definitely formed, shall be changed. Gen. BUTLER himself has lately so stated. He is now willing to undertake to do a certain work there, without the assurance that he shall have the troops necessary to do it. These the Administration does not feel prepared to give him—hence the hitch.

It is not impossible, however, that the Government may yet seek to meet Gen. BUTLER'S views. There is no doubt of the desire of the Administration that he shall return to New-Orleans, and that at the earliest possible period.

THE DEMOCRATS OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

A call will be issued in a few days for a Convention, in New-York, on the 8th of March next, of all the Democrats elected to the next Congress, for the purpose of determining the policy to be pursued by their party in reference to the war. The enterprise is understood to be approved by the Democrats in the present Congress.

THE PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

The Committee of paper manufacturers to-day presented to the Committee of Ways and Means the arguments against the repeal or reduction of the tax on paper. They allege, among other things, that this branch of industry employs a capital of $20,000,000. The Committee reserved its decision till next week.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER BILL REJECTED.

The House bill providing for one hundred and fifty thousand volunteer negro soldiers was to-day considered in the Senate Military Committee, and rejected, on the ground that the President already possesses sufficient authority to enlist colored troops under the existing laws, and that the proposed measure will tend to embarrass rather than aid him. It is understood that Mr. SUMNER will press his amendment, which we have already noticed.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated Brig.-Gens. STRONGMAN and BURNS to be Major-Generals. He has also sent in a list of about one hundred and fifty Hospital Chaplains, most of whom have already been drawing pay for several months. The Military Committee will probably report against them.

CASSIUS M. CLAY GOING TO RUSSIA.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has finally determined to abandon his Major-General's commission, and return to Russia. He will probably start in a short time, and will at once relieve BAYARD TAYLOR, who has been Acting Minister since Mr. CAMERON'S departure. Mr. TAYLOR will not remain as Secretary of Legation after Mr. CLAY'S [illegible]

[illegible] Washington [illegible] Mr. Clay [illegible] Russia [illegible] Mr. Taylor [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Mr. Clay

The New-York Times.

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FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE AFFAIR OFF CHARLESTON.

A DETAILED CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

WHEN THERE WILL BE PEACE.

More Trouble in East Tennessee.

INTERESTING GENERAL NEWS.

We continue our extracts from the latest Southern papers which have come to hand:

THE ENGAGEMENT OFF CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Feb. 2, has a full account of the recent affair off that port. The *Courier* says "the countenances of the dwellers in our ancient city have not beamed with so bright a light as they did on Saturday morning, since the joyous news was passed from mouth to mouth that Maj. ANDERSON had struck his flag, and Fort Sumter had yielded to Gen. BEAUREGARD." We annex the account of an eye-witness:

At 11 o'clock, Friday night, the gunboat *Palmetto State*, Capt. RUSSELL, bearing the flag of Commodore DUNCAN N. INGRAHAM, left her moorings, and proceeded out the harbor toward Fort Sumter. Abreast of Fort Sumter passed the three steamers acting as tenders—the *Gen. Clinch*, *Etowan* and *Chesterfield*. At 4:30 A. M. the *Palmetto State* crossed the bar, and stood out at sea in the direction of the blockading fleet. At 5:20 A. M. we came up to the United States steamer *Mercedita*, and was hailed by the watch on deck, when the following colloquy took place:

Watch—What steamer is that? Drop your anchor—back—back—and be careful, or you will ran into us.

Capt. Rutledge—This is the Confederate States steamer *Palmetto State*.

As the answer was given, the *Palmetto State*, with full steam up, ran into the *Mercedita*, her bow striking her right about midships and making an entrance of about three feet. At the same time our bow gun fired with a seven-inch incendiary shell. We immediately backed out, when the *Mercedita* hauled down her flag. They were ordered to send a boat to us, and Lieut. T. ABBOTT, commanding, came off with a boat's crew and surrendered his vessel in the name of Com. STELLWAGEN, of the *Mercedita*, carrying 7 guns and 158 men. He stated that his vessel was in a sinking condition, and begged our officers to relieve them. A shot had pierced her boiler, which had burst and scalded a large number of men. Lieut. ABBOTT begged Commodore INGRAHAM to take the men with him on board the *Palmetto State*, as in their haste to come to us they had neglected to put in the plug, and their small boat was only kept afloat by the strenuous exertions of the men bailing the boat. He also stated that the water in the *Mercedita* had, at the time of his leaving, already risen as high as the engine floor.

Commodore INGRAHAM regretted that he could not comply with the request, as he had no room to accommodate them aboard of his vessels, and no small boats or any other means of affording them relief. Lieut. ABBOTT then pledged his word and honor for the officers and crew of the *Mercedita* not to serve in any manner against the Confederate States until regularly exchanged, upon which condition he was sent on board his own vessel. *The Mercedita was taken completely by surprise. They were roused from their slumbers by the shock, the men not having scarcely time to dress themselves. Lieut. Abbott, and the men with him, were entirely destitute of clothing.*

The *Palmetto State*, leaving the *Mercedita* to her fate, stood out to sea and engaged several other vessels of the Abolition blockading fleet, occasionally exchanging shots. *The latter, however, fled at our approach, firing at long distances, and leaving us far astern.* One or two shots were exchanged with the United States frigate *Powhatan*. The latter, however, followed the example of her companions, and fled. We then stood northward, towards the *Chicora*, *which at this time was almost surrounded by the enemy's vessels.* At 8 A. M., there being no more of the Abolition fleet in sight, we stood back to the entrance of Beach Channel, having signaled the *Chicora* to return. On passing we were saluted by Forts Moultrie, Sumter, and Ripley, and arrived at the wharf in the city a little before 6 P. M.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE CHICORA.

The *Chicora*, Capt. JOHN R. TUCKER, started from her wharf at 11½ o'clock, Friday night, and crossed the bar at 4:30 A. M. We commenced action at 5:05. The *Palmetto State* engaged an Abolition vessel on the right, while we engaged the one on the left. As we passed the blockader on the right, the *Palmetto State* was lying alongside of her. Keeping on our course, we proceeded to within fifty yards of the vessel on the left, and then gave her a shot from our bow gun—the blockader at the time being under full headway. We rounded to and gave her the full benefit of our broadside guns and after gun. She immediately rang her bell for fire, and made signals of distress to the rest of the fleet. The last seen of her by Signal-Officer SAUNDERS, she was stern down, very low in the water, and disappeared very suddenly. This vessel is supposed to have gone down. *Notwithstanding the Chicora immediately steamed toward her, nothing could be discovered of the vessel.*

The *Chicora*, proceeding further out to sea, stood northward and eastward, and met two vessels apparently coming to the relief of the missing steamer. We engaged them. One of them, after firing a few guns, withdrew. Standing to the northward, about daybreak, we steamed up to a small side-wheel, two-masted steamer, and endeavored to come to close quarters. She kept clear of us, driving away as rapidly as possible, not, however, without receiving our compliments, and carrying with her four or five of our shots. Shortly after the steamship *Quaker City* and another side-wheel steamer came gallantly bearing down upon the *Chicora*, and commenced firing at long range.

Neither would permit our boat to get within a respectable distance. Two of our shots struck the *Quaker City*, and she left apperently perfectly satisfied, in a crippled condition. Another side-wheel two masted steamer, with walking beams, now steamed toward the Chicora, coming down on our stern. Capt. TUCKER perceiving it, we rounded to and proceeded until within about five hundred yards, when the belligerent steamer also rounded to and gave us both broadsides and a shot from her pivot gun. We fired our forward pivot gun with an incendiary shell, and struck her just forward of her wheelhoose, setting her on fire, disabling and stopping her port wheel. This vessel was fired both fore and aft, and volumes of smoke observed to issue from every aperture. *As we neared her, she hauled down her flag and made a signal of surrender, but still kept under way with her starboad wheel, and changed her direction.* This we just after daybreak. We succeeded in catching this vessel, but having surrendered, and the Captain supposing her boilers struck, and the escaping steam preventing the engineers from going into the engine-room to stop her, ordered us not to fire. She thus made her escape. After this vessel had got out of our reach, to the perfectly safe distance of about three miles, she fired her last rifled gun, again hoisted her flag, and setting all sails, fired her rifled gun repeatedly at us as she left.

The Chicora now engaged six or more of the enemy's vessels at one time—three side-wheel steamers and three propellers—all at long range. Discovering that the Flag boat had ceased firing, and was standing in shore, orders were given to follow her. On our return we again came across a three-masted bark-rigged vessel, which we engaged, firing our guns as we passed, striking her once or twice. We then kept on our course to the bar, having sustained no damage in the action, nor a single casualty on board. The last ship mentioned above kept firing at us until we got out of range, and we giving them our return compliments. One of the blockaders was certainly sunk. We engaged her at the distance of only one hundred yards, and she settled down with her stern clear under water.

The *Chicora* anchored in Beach Channel at 6:30 A. M., and arrived at her wharf in the City about 6 o'clock, receiving a salute from all the forts and batteries as she passed on her return.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF INGRAHAM AND TUCKER.

OFFICE NAVAL STATION,
CHARLESTON, Feb. 2, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that upon the night of the 30th ult., I left the wharf at this place, in company with the steam ram *Chicora*, Commander JOHN R. TUCKER, at 11½ o'clock, and steamed slowly down to the bar, as, from our draft, we could not cross until high water. At 4½ o'clock we crossed the bar, with about a foot and a half to spare, and soon after made a steamer at anchor—stood directly for her, and directed Lieut.-Commanding RUTLEDGE to strike her with our prow. When quite near we were hailed—"What steamer is that? Drop your anchor or you will be into us." He was informed that it was the Confederate steamer *Palmetto State*. At this moment we struck her and fired the seven-inch gun into her, as he gave an order to fire. I then inquired if he surrendered, and was answered in the affirmative. I then directed him to send a boat on board, which was done. After some delay, Lieutenant Commanding ABBOTT came on board and informed me that the vessel was the United States steamer *Mercedita*, Commander STELLWAGEN, and that she was in a sinking condition, and had a crew of 158, all told, and wished to be relieved; that all his boats were lowered without the pings being in, and were full of water. At this time the *Chicora* was engaged with the enemy, and the alarm was given. I knew our only opportunity was to take the enemy unawares, as the moment he was under way, from his superior speed, we could not close with him. I then directed Lieut. Commanding RUTLEDGE to require from Lieut. Commanding ABBOTT his word of honor for his commander, officers and crew that they would not serve against the Confederate States until regularly exchanged, when he was directed to return with his boat to his vessel to render what assistance he could. I then stood to the northward and eastward, and soon after made another steamer getting under way. We stood for her, and fired several shot at her; but as we had to fight the vessel in a circle to bring the different guns to near, she was soon out of our range. In this way we engaged several vessels, they keeping at long range and steering to the southward. Just as the day broke we made a large steamer (supposed to be the *Powhatan*) on starboard bow, with another steamer in company, which had just got under way. They stood to the southward under full steam, and opened their batteries upon the *Chicora*, which was some distance astern of us. I then turned and stood to the southward to support the *Chicora*, if necessary, but the enemy kept on his course to the southward. I then made signal to Commander TUCKER to come to on anchor, and led the way to the entrance of Beach Channel, where we anchored at 8:45 A. M., and had to remain seven hours for the tide, as the vessels cannot cross the bar excepting at high water. * * * *

The sea was perfectly smooth, as much so as in the harbor; everything was most favorable for us, and gave us no opportunity to test the sea qualities of the boats. The engines worked well and we obtained a greater speed than they had ever before attained.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of Com. TUCKER and Lieut.-Com. RUTLEDGE; the former handled his vessel in a beautiful manner, and did the enemy much damage. I refer you to his official report.

Lieut.-Com. RUTLEDGE also fought the *Palmetto State* in a manner highly gratifying to me. Every officer and man did his duty nobly and deserve well of their country.

We had but little opportunity of trying our vessels, as the enemy did not close, and not a single shot struck either vessel.

I am highly indebted to Com. HASSTINS, who gallantly volunteered to take charge of three steamers with fifty soldiers on board, who accompanied us in case we should need their services; but they could not get over the bar, but joined us after daylight at the north channel and rendered us their assistance in getting through the channel, which is very narrow.

Of the conduct of Mr. GLADDEN, the pilot of the *Palmetto State*, I cannot speak in too high terms; he was perfectly cool under the great responsibility he had in taking the vessel over at night with so great a draft, and during the action rendered me great assistance in pointing out the vessels as we approached them in the uncertain light.

I send the reports of Commander TUCKER and Lieut.-Commanding RUTLEDGE.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. N. INGRAHAM,
Flag-Officer Commanding.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy, Richmond, Va.

C. S. STEAMER CHICORA, Jan. 31, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to your order, I got under way at 11½ P. M., yesterday, and stood down the harbor in company with the Confederate States steamer *Palmetto State*, bearing your flag. We crossed the bar at 4:40 A. M., and commenced the action at 5:20 A. M., by firing into a schooner-rigged propeller, which we set on fire, and have every reason to believe sunk, as she was nowhere to be seen at daylight. We then engaged a large side-wheel steamer, twice our length from us on the port bow, firing three shots into her with telling effect, when she made a run for it. This vessel was supposed to be the *Quaker City*. We then engaged a schooner-rigged propeller and a large side-wheel steamer, partially crippling both, and setting the latter on fire, causing her to strike her flag; at this time the latter vessel, supposed to be the *Keystone State*, was complete y at my mercy, I having a raking position astern, distant some two hundred yards; I at once gave the order to cease firing upon her, and directed Lieut. BIRA, First Lieutenant of the *Chicora*, to man a boat and take charge of the prize, if possible to save her; if that was not possible, to rescue her crew. While the boat was in the act of being manned, I discovered that she was endeavoring to make her escape by working her starboard wheel, the other being disabled. Her colors being down, I at once started in pursuit, and renewed the engagement. Owing to her superior steaming qualities, she soon widened the distance to some two hundred yards. She then hoisted her flag, and commenced firing her rifled gun; her commander, by this faithless act, placing himself beyond the pale of civilized and honorable warfare. We next engaged two schooners, one brig, and one bark-rigged propeller, but not having the requisite speed, was unable to bring them to close quarters. We pursued them six or seven miles seaward. During the latter part of the combat I was engaged at long range with a large bark-rigged steam sloop-of-war, but in spite of all our efforts, was unable to bring her to close quarters, owing to her superior steaming qualities. At 7¾ A. M., in obedience to your orders, we stood in shore, leaving the partially crippled and fleeing enemy about "*seven miles clear of the bar*," standing to the southward and eastward. At 8 A. M., in obedience to signal, we anchored in four-fathom water off the beach channel.

It gives me pleasure to testify to the good conduct and efficiency of the officers and crew of the *Chicora*. I am particularly indebted to the pilots, Messrs. PAYNE and ALDEAR, for the skillful pilotage of the vessel. It gives me pleasure to report that I have no injures or casualties. Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

(Signed) J. R. TUCKER, Com. C. S. N.

Flag-officer D. N. INGRAHAM, C. S. N., commanding station, Charleston, S. C.

FROM CHARLESTON BAR.

The Charleston *Courier* of Feb. 3 says:

The blockaders who returned Saturday afternoon after the fight in the morning, commenced dragging for their anchors, which, in their terrible fright, they had cast loose from their vessels, and continued their work until dark. But four vessels were in sight up to 8 o'clock Sunday morning, when they began to arrive slowly and cautiously from the south. At sunset they had mustered some fourteen vessels.

At 9 o'clock Sunday morning, a steamer, in appearance similar to our own gunboats and housed in the same manner, but with a walking beam, came up from the northeast, and continued on her course toward the south.

At 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a fleet of large vessels made their appearance, ten being counted in one group. A small iron-clad was among them, accompanied by a square-rigged vessel. Monday morning there were twelve vessels in sight, and a very large, formidable-looking propeller, without masts.

The British frigate *Cadmus*, 21 guns, eight days Fortress Monroe, reached off this bar on Monday afternoon. She brings a large mail and dispatches for the British Consul. An officer with a boat's crew came up to the city and communicated with the officers of the *Petrel* and the British Consul. The *Cadmus* will await dispatches from the British Consul before she returns.

The Yankee iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides*, Commander TORNEY, was reported off the bar on Monday morning. She sailed from Fortress Monroe about a fortnight ago for Port Royal, at which time she was bark rigged. Since then her masts have been taken out of her, it is supposed to be ready for action. She is not at all so formidable as described by the Yankee Abolition newspapers, her sides being only partly plated, and the forward and after guns protected by iron plates. She has no iron roof covering, and a gentlemen who saw her while a prisoner in Philadelphia, states that she can be easily raked, her decks—which are open, and not plated—affording no shelter. Her machinery has been well guarded by heavy iron plates of four inches thickness.

Those who ought to know say that she is no match for our impenetrable little iron-clads, excepting perhaps in speed and sailing qualities.

There were 17 blockaders off the bar last evening.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

"ALL FOR WAR."

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 9.

It is totally impossible to take much interest in anything but the war. Peace, and the things which belong unto peace, must positively be deferred for consideration to a future day. The sole business of our country, since the enemy will have it so, is war. Confederate Congress, Cabinet, Judiciary, Executive, State Governments, Legislatures, banks, railroad companies, and all society at large, are useful or tolerable to us at this moment only as they promote the great purpose of our present existence, namely—men and money for the war, to give to our war (which is our life,) the highest possible development and most perfect organization; *to give our foul invaders their fill of war, in such sort that at the very name of war hereafter their gorge will rise.*

There is to be no peace—there can be none—until Lincoln's term shall expire, unless those Northern States break up and collapse before that time, in a bloody agony of revolution. This *may* come; but if so, it will be by and through our victories on land and sea. Not the Democrats in their Congress, not Western politicians on the stump; but our soldiers on the field, our sailors on the quarter-deck, will make that gracious revolution to ripen and to burst. By successful defence of Vicksburgh and Charleston and Savannah, we shall cast new and bitter elements into their cauldron of anarchy. By ruining the armies of ROSECRANS and HOOKER we shall break their banks and confound their politics. By sinking their war ships and burning their freighted merchantmen, we shall cause such a revolution in the entire Yankee system, making the whole heart faint and the whole head sick, shall so blister and dose the patient with misery, poverty, mutual rage and universal bankruptcy and disgrace, that he will cry out to be delivered from the active treatment of so fierce a physician.

This is what he wants, and this is all he wants, to cure him forever. Talk of the recuperative energies of nature—that is, the uprising of the old Democratic party—restoring vigor to the Constitution? *We tell you there would be no Democratic party of all, and no whispers about the Constitution, but for the wholesome cannon of Vicksburgh and the bold philobotory of Fredericksburgh.* It is our Generals and soldiers who cause them to remember that they once had a Constitution and give them the heart to say so. The gracious black mud of Stafford hills, (we call it Black Jack,) miring their troops to the armpits and swallowing trains of cannon whole, gives rise in the Democratic mind to constitutional scruples—the *Palmetto State* and *Chicora*, off Charleston bar, as they wave their avenging flags, with three thundering cheers, over the sinking hulls of the Yankees, are, at the same moment, all unconsciously releasing a Philadelphia Editor from his prison.

THE HOPES OF PEACE.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Progress, Jan. 5.

If Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Vicksburgh hold out against the impending assaults, and the enemy are repulsed and damaged, it will go far toward closing the war; but should they fall, the drooping war spirit of the North will take new courage, and the struggle will go on. *Much depends upon the next few months*, and we trust that the heroism of our men, upon which we can always rely, and the favor of Providence, so clearly on our side hitherto, may sustain us now, and that a series of victories may give new lustre to our arms and bring peace to our distressed land.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

The belief that an early peace will dawn upon our blood-stained country is well founded. *It seems almost certain that the independence of the Confederate States will be acknowledged at an early day; or the North will go off into anarchy and revolution.* The war cannot be much longer waged upon the programme of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, without involving consequences to the Northern people far greater than the conquest of the South. Our opinion is, that the Northern rump of a Government has well nigh spent its strength, and if it persist in urging the war upon the emancipation policy, it will find an enemy at home which will give it enough to do. We look upon our disenthrallment as one of the certainties of the future, and the period when the bright sun of independence and peace shall rise to gladden Southern hearts and illumine Southern firesides is not remote.

THE NEGRO BILL.

From the Richmond Whig.

If we have a correct report of STEVENS' speech, it is tantamount *to a confession of failure in the Yankee programme.* Indeed, the bill itself is such a confession. It admits that the twenty millions of fire-eating Yankees cannot conquer the five millions of naked and half-starved rebels. That Yankee numbers must be aided by negro valor. This army, too, of 150,000 negroes, conceded to be absolutely essential to Yankee success—where is it to come from? The negroes have first to be caught before they can be enlisted and disciplined. That will involve a successful invasion of the South—which the past heroism of the Yankees does not warrant us to expect in the future.

We think this one of the most favorable indications we have had from the North. It argues desperation on the part of the ruling faction, and that madness which goes before destruction. Anybody who knows anything of the negro character, knows how totally unfitted they are for war. They may be as brave as the Yankees—and we dare say they are—but they are a long ways from being heroes; and as to serving the turn of cotton bales as ramparts, they will prove very sorry materials.

PRIVATEERING.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 7.

We call attention of the members of Congress to the imperfection of our law on privateering. Experience of the last two years of our struggle with the North has shown its inefficiency. *Not one privateer has been equipped either by the friends of our cause or by those whom lucre might induce to undertake the enterprise.* The *Alabama* and *Florida* are not privateers in the true meaning of this term. They are our Government's vessels. The London *Index*, some weeks since, pointed out the reasons why we have no privateers, and it assures us that, should the amendments proposed in the resolutions introduced by Hon. E. M. BACON, at the last session of Congress become a law, the deep wrankling soon swarm with privateers. We understand that at the last session of Congress a bill incorporating Mr. BACON's proposed amendments passed both Houses. It failed to become a law—by the President not returning it before the adjournment of Congress—supposed to be the result of oversight in the hurry and press of business.

We have thus far pretty much abandoned the ocean to the enemy, and unless we change our measures, we shall surrender it to them for good and all. *The dismay and damage which two or three vessels have wrought among them, should admonish us to neglect no means in our power for increasing this branch of warfare. A dozen privateers would inflict most serious injury upon their commerce, and drive them from the sea.*

FOREIGN CONSULS.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 9.

The question of recalling our Commissioners from Europe, and dismissing all Foreign Consuls from our territory, is again becoming a topic of discussion in Congress and the Press.

The Foreign Consuls among us are not commissioned to us, but to the Lincoln Government. *That touches our pride—but it results inevitably from the fact of our Government not being recognized.* It is competent to us to dismiss those officers, and their Governments have no redress but upon LINCOLN. We suppose considerations of convenience or interest may have influenced our Executive in forbearing to act, and the same considerations may continue to operate. The Foreign Consuls in the Southern States are understood to be friendly to our cause, and they may have been the means indirectly of furthering the views of our Government. Of this, however, we know nothing. We only presume that the slight implied in our non-recognition is in some way or other compensated by some equivalent. But this is a matter that must be left to the discretion and responsibility of the Executive.

THE DEMONSTRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Richmond *Whig* has heard of the arrest and release of A. B. BOILEAU, in Philadelphia. It says:

"The demonstration was altogether the most creditable to the spirit of the Northern people which has been made in that quarter since the advent of Lincolnism. There was no mistaking its character. It meant work, and bloody work. Civil war at home, sooner than submission to tyranny, was boldly preached, and vociferously applauded. The cruel and cowardly set at Washington at once saw that there was no alternative but to back out. But everybody knows the surrender was against their will—that it was extorted from them. Instead of gaining any credit for moderation, they only incur contempt for timidity and weakness."

THE BATTLE OF DESERTED HOUSE.

GEN. PRYOR'S CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

The following is a copy of the address addressed by Gen. PRYOR to his troops after the battle of the 30th ult., at Deserted House:

HEADQ'S FORCES ON BLACKWATER, Feb. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 7.—The Brigadier-General congratulates the troops of this command on the results of their recent combat.

The enemy endeavored, under cover of night, to steal an inglorious victory by surprise, but he found us prepared at every point; and despite his superior numbers, greater than your own, in the proportion of five to one, he was signally repulsed and compelled to leave us in possession of the field.

After silencing his guns and dispersing his infantry, you remained on the field from night till 1 o'clock, awaiting a renewal of the attack, but he did not again venture to encounter your terrible fire.

For the slight loss sustained on our side, you inflicted an adequate retribution on the *three hundred* of his men killed and disabled in the fight.

When the disparity of force between the parties is considered, with the proximity of the enemy to his stronghold, and his facilities of reinforcements by railway, the result of the action of the 30th will be accepted as a splendid illustration of your courage and good conduct. By order of

Brig.-Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR.

W. A. WHITNER, A. A. General.

TROUBLES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Knoxville Register, Feb. 3.

The news from Johnson and Carter is quite gloomy. Those Counties are seriously infested with disloyalty and bushwhackers. A severe engagement occurred on Friday, 23d ult., between a large body of these men and a portion of Col. FOLK's North Carolina Calvary, in Carter, at a point near Dugger's Ford, on the Watauga, 13 miles above Elizabethton. A brief account of the affair was published in our columns last week. The tory Captain was killed; also, another man by the name of TATUM, said to have been a deserter from Capt. SAMMS, of the Confederate States Navy. The Captain who was killed was from Kentucky, and signed his name "Jos. C. TAYLOR, Sr., Captain Second Battalion East Tennessee Cavalry, army of the Ohio." He had captured and paroled several soldiers in the two counties. Two of the bushwhackers who were captured were immediately hung by order of Col. FOLK. One was a desperate character, a counterfeiter, by the name of Geaega W. KITS, from Greene County. The other was ALEXANDER DUGGER. A youth also captured was sent to KNOXVILLE. In consideration of his age he was spared hanging, although the executioner at the time had the rope around his neck. Col. FOLK lost one man killed, a Mr. NEWMAN, from North Carolina; others were shot through their clothing, but none hurt. Several of the wounded bushwhackers made their escape with the remainder of their force.

Since this event occurred several other bushwhacking affairs have occurred in the above counties, some of our soldiers and horses being wounded, but none others killed. A portion of Col. FOLK's cavalry is again in Johnson, and if they do not succeed in quelling the revolt there, it is understood that a portion of Maj. THOMAS' Indians will be sent there to attend to the country's want.

FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Knoxville Whig.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 30, 1863.

For the first time since the war began each Southern army is held at bay by a superior, mobilized Abolition force, and yet there never was a period when every prospect of good fortune which arises and exists outside the sphere of army operations was as bright as at this very hour. Should we lose Arkansas, and Holmes escape into Texas, we need entertain no fears. Texas is an empire within itself, with whose vast resources Magruder will be enabled to redeem all that we have lost. Still, at this moment the aspect of affairs in the West is by no means flattering.

BRAGG's army must be strengthened, cost what it may; his regiments must be recruited. He has not men enough to meet ROSECRANS. He had them not at Murfreesboro, but now ROSECRANS' force is not less than 100,000 strong. The recruits for BRAGG's army must come from the camps of instruction. Not one of our Generals can spare a regiment, and hence the determination of Congress to extend and enforce the provisions of the Conscript act.

Were it not for the utter demoralization of the Federal armies; were it not that the *quasi* rebellion of the Governors of New-Jersey and New-York had affected BURNSIDE's army as thoroughly as that of ROSECRANS', which has felt more seriously the influence of RICHARDSON, BIRNEY and VALLANDIGHAM; were these Federal forces as brave and devoted to the cause they have espoused as they were twelve months ago, BRAGG's army would now occupy Chattanooga, Marietta, or Atlanta. In all these considerations we find the inducements influencing Congress to enact a most stringent law, bringing into the field the whole population of the South capable of bearing arms.

GEN. PRICE.

On Feb. 6, Gen. STERLING PRICE made his appearance upon the floor of the Virginia State Senate, and was invited to take a seat with that body. The President made an address of welcome, to which the General responded as follows:

"Allow me, Mr. President, to return my acknowledgments to the Senate of Virginia for the honor they have conferred upon me."

The business of the Senate was then suspended for a few moments, and the members were severally introduced to the distinguished visitor.

EAST TENNESSEE.

HEADQUARTERS, GREENSVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—The undersigned hereby announces that he assumes command of the district south of Knoxville and east of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, in the Department of East Tennessee.

W. G. M. DAVIS, Brigadier-General, &c.

AUCTION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 7.

A large company attended the auction rooms of Messrs. J. E. LEMOINE & SONS yesterday. The prices realized for most articles seemed to be quite up to public expectation, while others drooped rather below the usual figure. Sugars, clarified, extra and common, 89c.@$1 04½; molasses, $7 50; peach brandy, $16 75; apple brandy, $16 75; whisky—said to be old rye—$17 50; flour, extra superfine, from $23@$24 25; black tea, $7 12 ℔ lb.; green tea, $9; black pepper, $2 75; twist tobacco, 59c. ℔ lb.; lard, $1 13 ℔ lb.; salt, North Carolina, 22½c.@27½c.

THE COMPARATIVE LOSSES.

CLARKE's *Diary for the War for Separation* has the following estimate of killed, wounded and missing, from the commencement of the war to the 1st of January, 1863:

Nationals.—Killed, 43,674; wounded, 97,029; prisoners, 68,218; total, 209,116; died from sickness, disease and wounds, 250,000.

Confederates.—Killed, 20,893; wounded, 59,615; prisoners, 22,169; total, 102,677; died from sickness, disease and wounds, 120,000.

Mr. CLARKE is more modest than Mr. BENJAMIN, the Secretary of State, who sets down the National loss at 350,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The Petersburgh *Express* states that Gen. ROSECRANS is ill with pneumonia in camp near Murfreesboro.

—The *Rebel Banner*, Shalbyville, Tenn., says there are over 20,000 Federal troops in Central and Northern Kentucky, distributed as follows: at Danville 8,000, Lexington 6,000, Frankfort 2,000, and between Louisville and Frankfort 6,000. These hold the people in complete awe, and there is a perfect reign of terrorism prevailing. Unfortunate as has been the condition of Kentucky since the beginning of the struggle, it is now more deplorable than ever before. There is no hope for her, in fact, than the presence of a large Confederate force which would drive from her sacred soil the minions of Abolitionism.

—The Lynchburgh *Republican*, of Jan. 31, has the following paragraph in regard to salt: "Salt is worth now about twenty cents a pound in this market, and the speculators, who did not take the tide at its flood some months since, and sell out their stock, begin to look as blue about the gills as an indigo patch by moonlight. We aint sorry for them a bit."

—Mr. WILEY ALLEN, a young man well known in Montgomery, Ala., and who was near Arkansas Post when the surrender took place, represents to the *Mail* that the rebel force there was only about 4,000 men, of whom some 150 escaped. The enemy captured six or eight pieces of artillery and some small arms, and Mr. ALLEN says that a considerable number of the prisoners were raw recruits, and unarmed.

—The examination of Rev. R. J. GRAVES took place at Hillsboro, N. C., on Feb. 4, before Hon. M. E. MANLY. GRAHAM V. STRONG appearing for the prosecution, and Hon. W. H. GRAHAM for the defendant. The accused was bound over to the Confederate Court at Richmond, to stand his trial on a charge of treason.

THE VICTORY IN NORTHERN TEXAS.

GALLANTRY OF THE LOYAL INDIANS.

Rebel Indian Agent Killed---100 Rebel Indians Killed, and Large Captures Made.

Following is the letter to Commissioner DOLE from Indian Agent JOHNSON, in Southern Kansas, mention of which was made the other day:

DELAWARE AGENCY, KANSAS, Jan. 20, 1863.

SIR: On or about the 1st of September last, a company of Delaware Indians, numbering ninety-six—seventy Delawares and twenty-six Shawnees—left Kansas on an expedition southwest from Kansas, under the leadership of BEN. SIMON, a Delaware Indian.

He reports that the expedition traveled to the Neosho River, in Southern Kansas, where they halted a few days. From thence they marched in a southwest direction seventeen days, to the leased district in Texas. They then traveled up the Witchita River one day, to the neighborhood of the Witchita Agency. SIMON then sent spies and scouts to the Agency, who reported two hundred Indians, well armed, at the Agency, in the service of the Southern Confederacy. On receiving this intelligence, the Delawares and Shawnees immediately proceeded to the Agency, which they reached about sundown. On arriving at the Agency, they surrounded the buildings, when the Agent came out of the house and asked them what was wanted. SIMON replied, that he was his prisoner. At the same instant the Indians rushed into the house, when one of the Delawares was shot dead, and one of the Shawnees wounded. There were four white men at the Agency at the time of the attack. When the Indians saw their comrades killed and wounded, they slew the three men in the house, and Agent LEEPER, who was held by SIMON at the door as a prisoner. The Indians then took possession of the property and papers belonging to the Agency, and burned the buildings. On the next morning they found the trail of the Indians who had escaped from the Agency, and followed it several miles to a grove of timber, where they found, as they supposed, about 150 Indians, a part of whom were women and children, whom they attacked, and report that they killed about 100—the balance making their escape. The Delawares and Shawnees then turned homeward with their booty, which consisted of about 100 ponies, $1,200 in Confederate money, the papers, correspondence, &c, which are wrapped in a rebel flag taken at the Agency. Among the papers taken, I would respectfully call your attention to the treaties, in manuscript, entered into between ALBERT PIKE, Commissioner on the part of the Confederate States, and the different tribes of Southern Indians, as, also, the commission of MATTHEW LEEPER, Indian Agent, from JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, dated Feb. 1, 1861.

These Indians, saw in numbers, marching upon a point more than five hundred miles distant, furnishing their own transportation, forage and provisions, without cost to the Government, certainly exhibits a great degree of loyalty, daring and hardihood.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. JOHNSON, Indian Agent.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Gen. Banks' Forces Ready to Take the Field.

The Lafourche Country to be Thoroughly Cleared.

Correspondence with the Rebel Leaders Intercepted.

REPORTS FROM UP THE RIVER.

The steamer *Empire City*, Capt. BAXTER, with intelligence from New-Orleans to the 6th of February, arrived here at 10 o'clock last evening.

The forces of Major-Gen. BANKS, after a month's drilling, were in a condition to take the field, and it was thought that a forward movement would be made at once, to clear out the whole of the Lafourche country.

On the night of the 3d inst., a fishing smack, containing three Jews, was seized on the lake. It was bound to Pontchatoula, and had on board a large quantity of medicines for the rebels, and also letters from forty or fifty leading citizens in New-Orleans to persons high in authority in the Confederate Government. The Jews were tried on the 4th, before Judge PEABODY; but the sentence was reserved until the parties who had written the letters had been arrested, which Gen. BANKS had ordered to be done at once.

The weather was very cold in New-Orleans, and thick coats were numerous. This, too, notwithstanding the plentifulness of strawberries.

Rev. Drs. LACOCK, FULTON and GOODRICH had returned to New-Orleans on the 3d; but refusing to take the oath of allegience, Gen. BANKS would not allow them to land.

The water flows through Williams' Cut, in front of Vicksburgh, and a small steamer had passed through the canal. If it deepens and widens, our fleets can pass down, leaving Vicksburgh four miles distant. This intelligence frightens the rebels.

There is nothing new from Texas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Petition of the Workingmen to Gen. Banks—Free Labor System—A Scheme Proposed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

In a former letter, I spoke of the painful condition of the poor of New-Orleans, and said that something must be immediately done to prevent them from lapsing back to a condition worse than that in which they were when our troops took possession of the city.

I am very happy to inform you that the morning after I dispatched my letter, a portion of the laboring men of the City, who had recently been thrown out of employment by the suspension of work on the levee, streets, canals, &c., took a petition to Gen. BANKS, praying to be relieved from their present idleness, if any way could possibly be devised to make their services useful. Gen. BANKS received them very kindly, spoke encouragingly to them, and promised he would do all he could to render them assistance. The petitioners responded by giving three cheers for the General, and came away very pleasantly impressed.

FREE LABOR SYSTEM.

Although everything is stagnent and paralyzed on the plantations—Northern capital foolishly standing aloof from these inviting sources of wealth, and, like a timid child, afraid of approaching what it so dearly covets, there are plenty of vigorous minds at work trying to reduce to practical shape the great social revolution through which we are passing, or, I should rather say, have already passed.

Gen. BANKS, in his admireble General Order No. 12, dated Jan. 29, 1863, in which he republishes the President's Proclamation, and clearly defines the duties of proprietors, the colored population and the army—in carrying out the terms of that Proclamation—makes the following clear and bold assertion:

"Upon every consideration, labor is entitled to some equitable proportion of the crops it produces. To secure the objects both of capital and labor, the Sequestration Commission is hereby authorized and directed, upon conference with planters and other parties, to propose and establish a yearly system of negro labor, which shall provide for the food, clothing, proper treatment and just compensation for the negroes, at fixed rates, or an equitable proportion of the yearly crop, as may be deemed advisable. It should be just, but not exorbitant or onerous. When accepted by the planter or other parties, all the conditions of continuous and faithful service, respectful deportment, correct discipline and perfect subordination, shall be enforced on the part of the negroes by the officers of the Government. To secure their payment, the wages of labor will constitute a lien upon its products."

The question is how to hit upon such a system as "shall provide for the food, clothing, proper treatment, and just compensation for the negroes," at the same time that it compels, from the latter, "all the conditions of continual and faithful service, respectful deportment, correct discipline and perfect subordination;" in short the same guarantees for the honest performance of duty which are exacted of white men in the army, navy, and many other departments of life.

To many it may, at first sight, appear difficult; and there have been and still are so many political preachers in the North arguing the utter impossibility of the thing, that there are, doubtless, many well-meaning people there who are as afraid of seeing a negro paid a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, as stupid horses often are at harmless wheelbarrows. But it is singular how ridiculous a bugbear can become when you know what it is. Only let some of these timid and restive Northeners be quietly led up to this horrible wheelbarrow of free labor, walked round it, made to see, touch and smell it, and you will very soon see them prick up their ears, and go gaily trotting along the road of progress.

Among other schemes for unraveling the social difficulty, here is one suggested to me by a highly intelligent gentleman of this city, himself a slave owner, and thoroughly acquainted with the whole working system of sugar plantations. It is an agreement by which free negroes shall be bound to fulfill their duties, and, though written in a rough shape, will be found very comprehensive.

AGREEMENT.

First—We agree to work on this plantation for Mr. ——, for the term of one year.

Second—We will obey the manager in all things, and assist him to enforce the following rules against all offenders.

Third—We will go to work at daylight and quit at dark, taking the usual time for meals and rest.

Fourth—The WAGES will be:

For mechanics, $12 per month.
For first class field hands, $10 per month.
For second class field hands, $7 per month.
Women and boys, graded according to capacity, from $3 to $7 per month.

Lost time will be deducted, and for every day lost 20 cents will be charged for rations. Only one half of the wages will be paid monthly to clothing or money

THE REBEL FINANCES.

Report of the Financial Committee of the Confederate Senate.

A few days since, R. M. T. HUNTER, Chairmen of the Financial Committee of the rebel Senate, submitted the following important raport to that body:

HISTORICAL.

The object of the proposed measnre is to enable tha Government to avail itself of its whola credit for the purposes of tbe war, and in snch a manner as may reduca the present redundant currency within reasonable limits. In discussing the fitness of this scheme for the ends designed to be effected, it may be well to refer to our past financial history, and to the system hitherto adopted. By an act passed in Montgomery, and approved on the ——day of ——, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue —— millions of Treasury notes, receivable in payment of public dues, and beering no interest, but with a provision that the holder might fund them at his pleasure in a bond beering 8 per cent. interest. The act also contained a section allowing the holder of the Treasury notes to convert them into bonds bearing interest, and reconvertible at his pleasure into Treasury notes. The effect of this last provision was to enable the Government to obtain the use of the floating capital, which in bank returns usually figures under the head of deposits. These deposits were attracted to the Treasury, because interest was paid on them until withdrawn by the holder of the "call certificate," and because he could reconvert that certificate into currency at his pleasure. The objects of the other funding provision in the act were first to borrow without interest such a sum as could be keot in circulation through the demand of the country for currency; and secondly, when these notes had been issued in excess of that demand, to borrow that excess in the hands of the holders, by enabling them to convert it into Treasury bonds, payable at the end of —— years, and bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum. Had the Government been able to pay the interest on the bonds in specie, and had such a system of taxation been adopted as would have provided the means for this, and also for pay ing the expenses of the Government other than those made necessary by the war; it is probable that the purposes of this financial scheme would have been accomplished. The only dangers to which this system was exposed, were those arising from the chances of war, which might affect the faith of the public in the ultimate solvency of the Government. There is little doubt but that a certain amount of paper currency can be kept afloat even at a specie par, by the mere demand for it as a circulating medium. Within certain limits the amount of that currency depends upon the portion of the field of circulation held in its possession. But no man can ascertain beforehand what is the precise extent of that amount. It is obvious, too, that if the currency should be issued in excess of that amount, a depreciation in its value must ensue, and a depreciation in proportion to that excess. To guard against any undue depreciation arising from this cause, it was provided that the holder in all fund these notes at his pleasura in a Government bond, payable at the end of —— years, and bearing 8 per cent. interest. The value of the note then could not fall far below the value of this bond. If such a bond were worth specie par, the note would have the same value. If it were worth only 90 per cent., as compared with gold, such would be the value of the currency. Had the interest been constantly paid in specie, the bond probably would have been worth nearly as much as specie, and this self-adjusting balance between the note and the bond would have made our currency a reasonable, steady and certain standard value. Of course, the steadiness of value in the bond might be disturbed, either by the chances of war, or by an issue of these securities beyond the amount of loanable capital in the country. The first risk was inevitable, the second could be avoided by a very little prudence and foresight.

Unhappily, the interest on these bonds has been paid, not in specie, but in Treasury notes, and consequently both have depreciated together; not perhaps in the same ratio, but so nearly in the same degree that the one has proved to be a very imperfect check upon the excessive issue of the other.

THE EFFECT OF INFLATION.

If, then, we can no longer fix the value of the bond by its relations to specie, the next best thing to do would seem to be to fix, if possible, the amount of Treasury notes to be issueo in the shape of currency. We cannot ascertain the precise amount of Treasury notes which could be kept at specie par, but we can probably approximate the amount so nearly as to prevent any dangerous depreciation in the currency. If the issue could be thus restricted, the value of the bond would be increased, because the value of the Interest received for it would be raised. The evils, too, arising from a currency unduly depreciated would be avoided, and before very long the expenses of the Government would be diminished more than one-half, because prices would fall in that ratio. If the entire issue of "currency notes" had not exceeded $150,000,000, instead of reaching the amount of $300,000,000, or something near it, the estimates for next year's expenditures probably would not have much exceeded those for the first six months. For the supplies necessary for the war, which constitute by far the greater portion of these estimated expenses, probably would not have cost half as much as they will when these prices are measured by the present inflated standard of value. Of course this assertion is intended to be confined to such articles as have preserved a consistent proportion between the demand and supply. The interest received by the public creditor in that event would be worth twice as much to him as it now is, and the public would have escaped many evils yet to be felt when the performance of contracts made under these inflated prices shall be enforced. If something is not done to reduce the volume of the currency, it will continue to expand by a regular progression until it becomes utterly worthless, and the public credit is destroyed.

ESTIMATES OF MR. MEMMINGER.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that on the last day of December, 1862, there were in circulation $290,000,000 in Treasury notes, bearing no interest, besides others bearing interest to the amount of $120,000,000. In addition to this, there must be a large monthly issue of new notes for the ensuing year to meet the demands for the war. He estimates the new issue for the first six months of the year at more than $200,000,000. It is manifest, then, that unless we can provide some absorbent for this excess of currency beyond our wants, bankruptcy stares us in the face. The first step is to provide some mode of absorbing the $290,000,000 of currency notes issued in the last year. To effect this object, Congress, at its last session, declared that the privilege of funding them in bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest should cease on the 22d of April, 1863, and after that period they should be convertible into bonds bearing only 7 per cent. interest. To make the funding of these notes still more certain, the Secretary of the Treasury has recommended that we shall refuse to fund them at all after the 1st of July, 1863. This suggestion has been adopted in the first section of the bill which is now reported to the Senate. But the notes issued, and to be issued during the present year, will probably be somewhat in excess of the legitimate demand for currency by the 1st of July, and must certainly be largely so before the conclusion of the year, if some means for absorbing that excess should not be provided. Probably the best plan for effecting this would be to provide for monthly issues, and to induce, or even force the holders to fund them at fixed periods. By such means the volume of the currency would remain the same during these periods. If, for instance, we required only a monthly issue of $12,500,000, and the holders were constrained to fund them at the end of the year, then in each month of the next year as many would be funded as would be issued during that month. The effect of this would be that the currancy would never exceed, or fall below $150,000,000 during succeeding years, and we should thus borrow $150,000,000 annually through the agency of the Treasury notes. This, like an invisible tax collector, would enter every house, and gathering contributions from pence as well as from pounds, would make its loans from all capitals, whether great or small. It is because the currency note is the most convenient form of borrowing money that Governments are too apt to abuse its facilities, until through the inflation of prices, the loans become so exorbitant as to destroy public credit.

THE PRACTICAL PROBLEM.

It is not to be supposed that the Congress of the Confederate States, with so many warnings, to be gathered from history, before their eyes, will fall into a like error. The interests of the Government, of the people, and of the public creditor, all forbid it. Unfortunately, the practical problem to be solved by our legislation is not so simple as that heretofore supposed by way of illustration. The work is not complete when a provision is made, which will secure the funding of the notes issued previously to first December, 1862, by the first of July, 1863. Unless some effectual means are taken to absorb a portion of those to be issued in 1863, there will probably be an amount of $400,000,000, or even more, of these notes in circulation by the end of the year. The proposition made by the Secretary of the Treasury to levy $60,000,000 in taxes, it is supposed, will meet with the favor which it deserves from the Confederate Congress. The proceeds of the produce already bought and to be bought with bonds, will probably reach $40,000,000, or even more, as reckoned in our currency, which ought to be reduced to the sum of $200,000,000, or to $175,000,000, as the Committee of Finance proposes. What is the precise sum which is required for currency purposes cannot be ascertained, "*a priori*." We can only make an approximate estimate. The Secretary estimates the bank currency in circulation in the Confederate States, when the war broke out, at $100,000,000. But in addition to that, quite a large amount of specie was in circulation, and then exchanges to a vast extent, with the States composing the present United States, and with foreign nations, were settled by bills and by offset. When we remember that in our present state of isolation trade and exchanges are almost entirely domestic, and that these exchanges, in the present disturbed condition of things, are mostly made in currency, it would seem that the amount of circulation might safely remain at $175,000,000, or perhaps at $200,000,000. Even should it reach the last amount, prices would probably not be thjuriously disturbed.

THE REDUCTION OF THE CURRENCY

to either of these sums is within the compass of our legislative means, as the undersigned believes. The section of the bill which provides that the notes issued monthly shall be funcable within six months from the date of their issue, in six per cent. bonds, and in four per cents afterward, they being always receivable in payment of public dues, will probably operate so as to stimulate the funding of all notes capable of being converted into six per cents. The result would be to leave those funcable in four per cents afloat until gradually nearly the whole volume of the currency would be made up to them, because the cheapest currency always engrosses the field of circulation. Should the war continue beyond present expectations, the same process could be recommended with the notes convertable into four per cent. bonds. The precise amount of the issues of the year would thus be funded cannot be declared, but it is safe to suppose that it would be large. With the inducements to rapid funding held out by this bill, it is not extravagant to suppose that one-fourth of the issue of the year would be funded, and this being done, but two hundred of the four hundred millions issued would remain, inasmuch as it is supposed that the proceeds of the tax and produce purchased will absorb about $100,000,000 of those notes. This would be again reduced by the amount of $50,000,000, in call certificates which would undoubtedly be taken under the provisions of this bill. Experience having shown that the demand for these securities is fer more than that amount. Supposing even that the issue of the year should reach $500,000,000, there will only be $75,000,000, (if we estimate upon such principles as we have done above,) in notes to be absorbed by exchanging for them bonds guaranteed by the States, or bonds with interest, payable either in cotton or tobacco, certificates at such prices as would make it equal in value to six per cent. in specie.

The results stated above, when presented in a tabular form, would stand as follows:

If the issue of Treasury notes during the year be		$400,000,000
Then deduct for it, which it is supposed will be funded under this bill	$100,000,000	
Proceeds of proposed tax	$60,000,000	
Proceeds of produce.	40,000,000—	100,000,000
Amount of notes probably to be converted into call certificates		50,000,000— 250,000,000
Balance		$150,000,000
Leaving a currency in notes of	$150,000,000	
And in call certificates of	50,000,000	
If the issue of Treasury notes be		$500,000,000
Then deduct as follows it to be funded	$125,000,000	
Proceeds of tax and produce sold	100,000,000	
Call certificates	50,000,000—	275,000,000
Balance		$225,000,000

This sum would require an issue of $75,000,000 in bonds to purchase notes enough to reduce the amount to $150,000,000

Or an issue of $50,000,000 in bonds to reduce it to 175,000,000

THE PROBABILITIES.

Surely enough will be effected for the present, if we succeed in reducing the currency to $150,000,000 in notes and $50,000,000 in call certificates. Such an arrangement of the currency would probably be most judicious. The reduction of a greatly expanded currency within much narrower limits is a delicate and exhausting process at best, and ought to be made gradually. If the demand for circulation should prove to be far more than $150,000,000, then a part or the whole of the call certificates would be reconverted. If, on the other hand, a dollar of the currency, when issued to the extent of $150,000,000, was of less or of not more value than a dollar in call certificates, they could not be turned again into Treasury notes. Two hundred millions of such bonds as here been described above, in addition to the money to be raised by the proposed tax, and from the sales of produce purchased with bonds, would reduce the currency of the year to $150,000,000, even if its issue should reach the amount of $500,000,000. If, then, we could sell bonds to this amount for notes issued in 1863, we should attain the result recommended by the Secretary, supposing none of these notes to be funded in that year. This last supposition, however, is extravagant. It is impossible that the strong inducements to funding held out by this bill should not be largely operative. If the whole result of this process should be to constitute a currency mainly of treasury notes, payable six months after the conclusion of a treaty of peace, receivable in payment of public dues and convertible into four per cent. bonds, it would be a happy thing for the country. The cheaper medium would be reserved for currency, and the new notes convertible into six per cent. bonds would not enter much into circulation, but would be held at a premium and soon be funded. We might thus be enabled to continue for a long time the process of borrowing through the agency of the notes, and so collect tribute from all, without viable constraint upon any. Of course there are limits to this capacity which it cannot be necessary now to define.

The proposed arrangement of the currency might have some great advantages in the future, to which it may not be amiss at this time to advert. With proper legislation on the part of the States, it may be made probably the best paper circulation yet devised. If, after the war, this Government should issue Treasury notes bearing no interest, but being simply receivable in payment of public dues, and convertible at the pleasure of the holder into six per cent. call certificates, they might become, with the aid and assistance of the States, the entire paper currency of the country. If the States would require their banks to receive this paper and to issue none other, making it at the same time receivable in dues to them, and if, too, they would confine these privileges to a certain issue of notes to the amount of $200,000,000, with such marks as would distinguish them, then the Confederate Government would not be able, in times of temptation, to depreciate their currency by increasing it too far.

A SAFER MEDIUM.

There can be little doubt but that the circulating medium, thus constituted, would be safer, and afford a steadier standerd of value, than any paper heretofore used for that purpose. If this currency should be of less value, than a call certificate, secured by the Confederate Government, guaranteed by the State, and paying six per cent. interest, then a portion of it would be funded in these certificates until the residue rose to an equal value. If, on the other hand, from any sudden demand, this residue of the currency should be worth more than the call certificate, dollar for dollar, such a portion of these certificates would be reconverted as would restore the equilibrium between the two. All that would be necessary would be to keep the value of these certificates at specie par, or near it. To do this, the Government must have the power, at any time to pay off these certificates in specie, so as to be able to issue others at such a rate of interest as would fit them for the discharge of their function as a self-adjusting balance. Such a currency would have many advantages over bank paper professing to be convertible into specie. The first would preserve entire our system of domestic exchanges, no matter what might be the disturbance in the foreign; the other invariably impairs, if it does not destroy the domestic, when efforts are made too often, in vain, to protect and preserve the par value of foreign exchange. When the rate of foreign exchange is against us, under the first system, we can send our specie abroad, and still have a currency sufficient for domestic purposes. If this process should leave a vacuum in the currency at home and produce pressure, that vacuum will be filled and the pressure relieved by a reconversion of call certificates into notes. When this state of things occurs in a country having a paper currency professing to be convertible into specie, the precious metals are sent abroad, and the banks, to restore the necessary proportion between their paper and specie reserves, begin to contract their issues, and thus the vacuum is increased, and the pressure becomes greater and more aggravated. On the other hand, when the rates of interest and profit are low, the first currency, instead of increasing or becoming redundant, begins to contract because of the increased relative value of the call certificates, and this process goes on until money becomes more valuable and speculation is checked. But if the rates of interest and profit become lower under a convertible paper currency, the community use more of that money than the same income may be derived at a less rate of profit, and speculation is encouraged when it ought to be restrained. In short, the first expands when it ought to expand, and contracts when it ought to contract. The second expends when it ought to contract, and contracts when it ought to expand. Any interest which the banks might have against an arrangement which deprived them of the right to issue, is more apparent than real. The advantages which they sometimes derive from the issue are more than counterbalanced by the injury which they so often sustain from the "perilous uses" of such paper. Their business would thus become far safer, and, upon the whole, more profitable. Should this plan become practicable and be deemed eligible, it would enable the Confederacy, on the one hand, to borrow $150,000,000 without interest and for an indefinite period, while the States, on the other, could use this issue to establish a far better and safer currency than they ever had th bank paper.

GOOD RESULTS ANTICIPATED.

But without adverting further to the capacities of this scheme of finance for future developments, it is enough to say that, if this bill operates as there is reason to hope it may, great good must result to the country. Much will be effected if the progressive expansion of the currency can be prevented, still more if it can be reduced within safe and reasonable limits. When prices increase rapidly, not from any change in the relation of demand and supply, but from a progressive expansion in the circulating medium which measures it, and the Government is running in debt largely for supplies furnished at these prices, it is easy to see that this process must end in National bankruptcy. History has told us this tale so often that it would be superfluous to repeat it. Justice to the public creditor and the people all demand that we should do whatever is necessary to correct the depreciation in our currency, which must soon become fearful if some adequate remedy be not applied to the evil. A scheme which will remove from circulation the great mass of notes issued in the past, and provide for the future, that after six months have elapsed, as many or nearly as many notes will be funded in a month as may be issued in that time, would do much service, even if it effected nothing more. For a currency fixed in its volume and preserving a constant relation to specie, although not equal to it in value, would enable individuals and Governements to adjust their contracts upon some steady standerd value. Still better would it be to reduce the currency to something like its true value and to preserve its equilibrium. To do this would increase the real value of the bond in the hands of the public creditor. If paid 6 per cent. in a medium worth as much as specie, his interest would be worth three times as much as if paid in a currency worth only one-third as much in specie. In the first case, on a hundred doller bond having twenty years to run, he would have received at the end of that time, on principal and interest, $220; on the other supposition, he would have received during the same period but $140. Reckoning, therefore, according to actual or specie value, the bond would be worth much more in the first case than in the second. It has been said that if the quantity of treasury notes in circulation be reduced, the bond will fall as the note increases in value. Measured by treasury notes, this may be the case, but if measured by specie, both the bond and the note increase in value as has been just shown. The interest of the Government in this reduction is still more manifest, if a great quantity of flour, meat and other supplies must be purchased annually for the army and navy. When you double the currancy other things being equal, you double the amount of your debt and the interest payable upon it, and if the increase in currency is to be progressive, no national credit can bear up under such a weight. That individual citizens have a deep interest in preserving something like the level of the currency of the world in that of the country, is a proposition too plain to be argued.

AN EXHAUSTING PROCESS.

It is true, however, that the return from an inflated currency to the proper standard is an exhausting process, if it be not gradual. That this will be gradual enough, and that no severe pressure can occur under the proposed scheme, is in every way probable. A large amount of currency issued prior to the 1st December, 1862, will be withdrawn by degrees from the circulation until the 1st of July, 1863. By that time, the Secretary estimates that there will be more than $200,000,000 of new issues, and in addition to all this, there will be issued monthly thirty-five or forty millions of notes.

If there should be a great demand for money, they will not be funded, until the pressure passes away. The notes funcable in six months will be convertible into fours, and this currency will continue until the currency is gradually constituted of these last. The call certificates into which many of them will be converted when they become plentiful, will be a reserved fund from which such notes can be supplied, if any sudden demand should spring up.

THE RIGHT TO FUND.

There is some plausibility in the suggestion that the law which denies to the holder of our notes the right to fund them after the first July, 1863, is a breach of the promise upon which the public creditor relied when he took them. The pledge being that he might convert them into eight per cent. bonds at any time before they were payable as provided by law. But when the circumstances of the case are properly considered, it will be found that some measure which attains the ends to which this bill looks is indispensable to the substantial performance of the contract. The chief things which make the note valuable in his eyes were, first, that the principal was to be paid six months after peace; secondly, that he might fund this note th a bond bearing eight per cent. interest, if he chose to do so; thirdly, that the interest should be paid as promised him.

IF WE SUCCEED

in effecting what is proposed by this bill, we shall preserve the ability of the Government to pay as promised; we shall give to the public creditor ample time to fund his notes in an eight per cent. bond, and when funded we will pay the interest in a medium of a value so much enhanced as will make it worth probably twice as much as it is at present. On the other hand, if the currency continue to expand at its present rate, it is easy to see that it will become so depreciated, and, consequently, that the public debt will grow to be so large that his chances for the ultimate payment of the note or bond will be small, and that the interest on the bond into which he may convert his note will be paid in a worthless medium. The emergency is pressing, and we cannot take the sense of all the public creditors in time for efficient action. It is a case in which we must judge for them as well as for ourselves. Can any man doubt but that they would choose, as we have done, between the real alternatives which are presented for our action.

THE BILL.

For all these considerations, and in view of the pressing emergency in which we are placed, the committee have reported the accompanying bill, which they recommend for the adoption of the Senate. That bill is designed to furnish the Secretary of the Treasury with the means to carry on the Government, so far as that can be effected by the issue of treasury notes, but under such limitations and provisions as may reduce the amount of these notes in circulation to the sum of $175,000,000.

To effect these objects, they first authorize the monthly issue of $50,000,000 in such notes, and this is done, not because the Secretary of the Treasury is expected to put forth $600,000,000 in the year, but to cover the maximum amount which may be required in any month.

Next, in order to curtail the circulation, they provide for the funding of all Treasury notes bearing no interest, and issued before the 1st of December, 1862, of all certificates representing those notes, and of all Treasury notes bearing 7:30 per cent. interest by the 1st of July, 1863. To do this they take from the first class the privilege of being funcable or receivable in payment of public dues after that day, and they convert the second and third classes into six per cent. bonds, if not funded before that period. They then require all notes issued, or to be issued, within ten days after the passage of the act, which are funcable in seven per cent. bonds, to be so funded on or before that date, or afterward to be funcable only in four per cent. bonds. The new issues under the bill as proposed, are to be funcable in six per cent. bonds, within six months from the 1st day of the month of their issue, but afterward to be convertible only into four per cent. bonds.

The object being to stimulate funding within the six months by diminishing not their currency, but their funcable value after that period. For it is supposed that the notes funcable in 4 per cent, being the cheaper medium, will be used for currency, whilst those funcable in 6 per cent. within the six months, will be converted into bonds during that period to a large extent.

In addition to these provisions, designed to stimulate funding, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use bonds to purchase so many Treasury notes as to reduce the entire value of those bearing no interest to $175,000,000. These bonds may be of either of three classes, at his option. First, he may, if he chooses, sell Confederate bonds to the States for Treasury notes at par; secondly, he may sell Confederate bonds guaranteed by the States for Treasury notes; and, lastly, he may purchase them with bonds whose interest is payable in currency or cotton, at the pleasura of the holder. In addition to all this the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use the proceeds of the sales of produce which may be purchased under existing laws, or laws yet to be passed, to buy up Treasury notes at the market rates until the amount in circulation shall be reduced to $175,000,000, within which limit the currency will be safe, both for the Government and the people.

All of which is respectfully anhmitted by

R. M. T. HUNTER.

Is Our Government Engaged in War?

IMPORTANT CASES BEFORE THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

From the Washington Republican, Feb. 12.

The Supreme Court is now engaged in hearing the arguments of connsel in the prize cases, and the questions involved are of great interest and importance. The parties before the Court are: First, the United States Government; second, the captors; and third, the claimants, who were owners of the vessels and cargoes. There are some half dozen different cases which have been brought, by appeal, from the District Courts, where they were originally tried, and though each case has its own peculiar circumstances, yet, in all of them, two grave questions are raised, which are of general interest: First, is our Government engaged in a war in the sense in which the term is understood, so as to bring it within the principles and regulations which affect foreign and neutral nations in their commercial dealing on the seas? and, second, whether, if so, the blockade declared to exist of the rebel ports has been established in such a manner as to make the vessels captured lawful prizes, subject to condemnation in our Admiralty Courts?

The property seized is mostly owned by British subjects, and they urge that, under our Constitution and laws, no war has been declared; and that, according to the laws of nations, war does not now exist; that the present state of things is nothing but an internal civil rebellion, which gives no right to our Government to declare a blockade of a portion of our own territory, so as to affect the rights of citizens of other nations, who are carrying on commerce with our own citizens. How deeply these questions touch the powers of our Government, at this interesting period, can at once be seen; and the decision of the Supreme Court upon them cannot fail to be one of the most grave duties of their session.

Among the eminent gentlemen who are employed in the several cases, we notice Mr. CARLISLE, of this city; Mr. EDWARDS and Mr. LORD, of New-York, who represent the claimants; and Mr. DANA, of Boston, and Mr. EVARTS, of New-York, for the Government. The argument for the claimants was commenced by Mr. CARLISLE on Tuesday, and the others will occupy at least the whole of the week.

CONDITION OF CONTRABANDS IN GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.—MR. ISAAC G. THORNE, who has just returned from Memphis, visited the Contraband's Retief Commission at their regular weekly meeting, last night, and gave the following interesting statement regarding the general condition of the fugitive blacks in the Department of West Tennessee: The number of contrabands at Cairo is about 1,500; at Columbus, Ky., 500; Memphis, 5,000, and constantly arriving, 2,000 more having come in, during the late heavy snow-storm, in an entirely destitute condition. At Bolivar 1,100 are congregated, where they are laboring for the Government. At Corinth there are 2,000 comfortably situated, and everything around them is orderly in appearance. At the latter place they are in command of Chaplain Alexander. At Jackson about 200 are collected, shifting about under nobody's especial charge. At Memphis the negroes are quartered in sheds, tents and old buildings. The women and children outnumbering the men, two to one. At Helena Mr. THORNE reports the fugitives much abused. Eight hundred were recently sent from the latter place to work on the Vicksburgh cut-off. Many die from neglect, and it is evident some system of ameliorating their sufferings should not fail to attend the policy which induces them to seek the protection of our arms.—*Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 10.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—The New-York TIMES has an able corps of editors and reporters, and is one of the most reliable of the New-York dailies. It is an independent journal, prompt in giving the latest news, full reports of battles, military movements, plans and engagements, and as a reward for their energy and perseverance, its conductors have secured a large share of the good will and patronage of the community.—*Southbridge, (Mass.,) Journal.*

THE FIGHT AT FORT DONELSON.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Fort Donelson under date of Feb. 4, gives the following description of the battle at that point:

"On the morning of the 3d inst. the commanding officer at Fort Donelson, Col. HARDING, of the Eighty-third Illinois, sent a portion of a cavalry company up the Cumberland River on a scouting expedition. After going some eight miles, the party were surprised and captured by a body of rebels, which proved to be the advence of the forces of Gens. WHEELER, FORREST and WHEATON, and Col. WOODWARD, in all numbering some five or six thousand men, with ten pieces of artillery—some say thirteen, but ten guns were seen at Donelson, although only seven were got in range. All of the cavalry party were paroled except Capt. VONNAMDEN, who was carried off. Capt. V. is very unlucky, as he had just been exchanged, and taken command of his company that morning. He was taken prisoner last Summer, and had been with Gen. PRENTISS during a portion of his captivity.

A young lad, seeing the large force, and learning their destination, mounted a horse, posted to Donelson, and informed Col. HARDING. There was little time for preparation, but every man who was able to carry a gun was armed. Col. LOWE, who is in command of Forts Heiman, Henry and Donelson, was telegraphed, at Fort Henry, the facts, and soon every man was under arms. His force consisted of his own regiment, the Fifth Iowa cavalry, under command of Major BRACKETT; the Thirteenth Wisconsin, Col. LYON; a battalion of the Seventy-first Ohio, Major HART; and STEINACKER'S battery. Everything was in readiness to march from Fort Henry as soon as Col. HARDING could be heard from again, confirming the approach of an enemy. At 2 o'clock he telegraphed Col. LOWE that the enemy had attacked him in force. In a moment the combined forces of Forts Heiman and Henry were on the march for Donelson.

The enemy, soon after capturing Capt. VONNAMDEN, to prevent the news of their approach traveling faster than they did, started on a double-quick for Donelson, and half an hour after Col. HARDING was aware they were in the vicinity, they had several pieces of artillery in position, around the town of Dover, (the fort being dismantled, and of no use.) The preponderating force of the enemy giving him every advantage, he could place his guns almost where he pleased. This done, Gen. WHEELER, who was in command of the rebels, sent a flag of truce, (at 2 o'clock P. M.,) demanding an unconditional surrender. Col. HARDING informed the officer that he should not surrender until he was obliged to, and, soon after the departure of the flag of truce, the enemy opened upon the garrison with shell, which was promptly replied to by Col. HARDING'S four brass field pieces and siege gun. Col. HARDING, through Lieut.-Col. SMITH and Maj. BAGBY, had so disposed of his regiment that no two companies were together, but were supporting guns or hid in hollows or ravines, out of sight of the enemy. The rebel commander, seeing no one to fire at except at the guns, became impatient, and ordered a whole brigade to charge through the town; but, before proceeding far, they were greeted with a murderous fire from a company in this ravine, another in that, and still another from a building, which well-directed fires emptied over a hundred saddles. This experiment was tried three times, with the same result. In the last charge made, both of the principal streets of Dover were filled with the rebels. A large body of them charged upon the seige gun, and, riding close to the platform upon which it was placed, with pistols in hand and pointed at the gunner, demanded of him to surrender. The only answer they received from him, as he ran his gun back after loading, was the command to his men, "Fire!" Those who were not killed beat a hasty retreat, and the company who were supporting the gun immediately rose from their cover, discharging a volley after them, which still further thinned their ranks.

This mode of conducting the fight was continued until 4 o'clock, and the rebel commander, seeing he was gaining no advantage, changed his tactics, dismounting his men, and fought them as infantry. Col. HARDING discovering the change in the mode of attack, order his field-piecee to be drawn in—in other words, he wished to contract his lines. More or less of the horses attached to the guns were killed, and at one all were killed. The heroic fellows were determined to save their gun if possible, and had attached ropes to it to draw it away by hand, and, in doing so, were charged upon and all captured. They were subsequently paroled.

The new mode of attack seemed to give new vigor and heart to the enemy, and they pushed regiment after regiment forward, with the evident intention of overwhelming and crushing our devoted fellows at once, and were well nigh accomplishing their object, as our handful of men were near tired out. One of the officers said to them: "You forget that Col. LOWE will be here with the Fifth Iowa boys, the Thirteenth Wisconsin, and the Seventy-first Ohio. They'll all be here as soon as they can. Don't falter. Take heart. It won't be long before they are here." This had its effect, as the men knew their friends from Forts Heiman and Henry would come to their aid if it were possible. They fought after this with desperation, and were determined to hold the place or every man die in the attempt. The largeness of the force which they held in check or repulsed would hardly be credited if not seen; and, seeing that he would have to sacrifice every man of the glorious Eighty-third, Gen. WHEELER, about dark, sent another flag of truce to Col. HARDING. The rebel Major attempted to argue and reason the point with the Colonel by saying: "You have fought bravely—have won imperishable honors for yourself and your regiment; why continue a hopeless contest? We can overwhelm you. Let us end the contest and spare valuable lives." "You forget, Sir," replied Col. HARDING; "I am not the commander here, but acting under orders. Col. LOWE commands here, and at 2 o'clock to-day telegraphed me to fight you and not surrender. It is useless to parley any longer. You can return to your commander and say that I shall not surrender." The officer retired.

It was now getting quite dark, and, as the darkness drew on, the enemy in double columns, in the shape of a crescent, encircled the town, from the bank of the river above the town around to the bank below. The rebel officers were undoubtedly holding a consultation whether to pounce upon the little garrison and take it in a hand-to-hand fight then, or wait until morning. Their consultation was cut short, as the puffing of two steamers was heard, and soon after two small gunboats on their way up the Cumberland were signaled and informed of the state of affairs. They threw half a dozen shells on the outskirts of the town, the rebels skedaddled, and that was the last seen of them.

The rebel commander had well planned his attack. The first thing he did on reaching the vicinity of Donelson was to throw some five hundred men, under Col. WOODWARD, on the Fort Henry road, between Donelson and Henry, to prevent reinforcements. When this force had thrown themselves out some five miles, the attack was made. The advance guard from Fort Henry—Company E, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Lieut. MORRIS commanding—when about five miles from Donelson, intercepted the advance of WOODWARD'S command. Volleys were immediately exchanged, wounding our guide and killing the horse of Lieut. GOLER. The enemy must have suffered badly, as they beat a hasty retreat. Our advance waited until the main body came up. Knowing the character of the man he had to deal with, the commander thought the hasty retreat of the enemy was a decoy, to get him in ambush, and, as it was growing dark, he moved cautiously. Moving on some distance further, another halt was made. It was now about 10 o'clock; large camp-fires could be seen blazing between them and Donelson; the firing had ceased; and what had been the upshot of the matter was a mystery. It was soon decided that the mystery should be solved, and Lieut. MCNEALY, with Company B of the cavalry, struck off in a hard gallop, and soon came up to the camp-fires. They proved to be the fires of the rebels, and, either not intending to fight any more, or hearing the approach of a force in the rear, they took across a range of hills up the Cumberland River, and that was the last seen of them. Lieut. MCNEELY pushed ahead, and arrived in Donelson about 12 o'clock, amid the cheers of the boys of the gallant Eighty third, who had never despaired of their coming. The whole command soon after arrived.

Let all honor be given to the gallant Eighty-third and its battery. They fought manfully for seven hours, a force eight times their number, and were the conquerors. The retaking of Donelson by the rebels would have had a most damaging effect on our cause in Europe, as hardly a child across the Atlantic who can read but knows how hard we had to fight to take it a year ago. Let a tear be dropped over the graves of the few who fell, as they lost their lives in the most desperate conflict of the war. And for the living, it is an honor that is aptly applied to them, "The second heroes of Donelson." Cols. HARDINN and SMITH, Maj. BAGBY, and Capts. GIBSON, BOHN, &c., who stepped in the breach time after time, and with encouraging words raised the spirits of their almost sinking men, and, with a "Give it to 'em, boys!" drove back ten times their number, their countrymen will remember with grateful hearts.

Col. MCNAIRY, the only man of distinction known to have been killed on the rebel side, was shot down not twenty feet from Col. HARDING'S headquarters. He was acting Brigadier-General, and had under him the Texas Rangers and a regiment each from Mississippi and Alabama. The rebel surgeon who was left to look after the wounded who could not be carried off, says Gen. FORREST and Col. WOODWARD were both wounded, the latter badly.

Our men had no time to take any prisoners, but today about seventy have been taken in the woods, mostly old men. Many more could have been taken if pursuit had been made, but it is not a paying job. Those taken say the whole command is in a starving condition, and that many had not eaten anything but parched corn for two days. Their object in attempting to take Donelson was to obtain provisions and clothing. The men were made to believe that a gun would not be fired against them, but that, after making a charge or two, Col. HARDING would surrender. At a house where Gen. WHEELER and staff took breakfast, on the morning of the 3d, he told the lady that he would pay her in coffee and sugar if she would come down to the fort the next day.

The last heard of the rebels they were some eight miles up the river, in a very demoralized condition. One of our men who was paroled says that Gens. WHEELER and FORREST had quarreled since they had decamped from Donelson, one laying the blame of the defeat on the other. They had failed in the effect of their expedition, and both wished to escape censure from their masters.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Amusements—Brigham Young's Message.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1863.

The Territorial Legislature adjourned on Friday, after a session full of gross purposes with the Governor, or rather I might say his Excellency and the Honorable Body chose to show one another their backs and say as little as possible. One important bill was passed that reducing the Territorial tax from one to the half of one per cent., payable in cash or Territorial paper, and allowing the counties to add a little, as they were deprived of that privilege the past year.

One curious circumstance occurred toward the close of the session. The Governor signed the bill assigning the Judges and appointing the time of Court term. A few days after, he charged the Legislature with changing the time of holding Court from May to October, after he had signed the bill, and stated that he had changed it from October to May. What is the truth in this matter I cannot say. For the Governor the thing has an ugly look, inasmuch as I understand that he acknowledged to once changing the time himself.

Immediately on the heels of the Territorial Legislature, the Legislature of the *quasi* State of Deseret had a cosy session of two days—Monday and Tuesday last. The Governor—BRIGHAM YOUNG—presented his message, which exhibited, at least, one salient marit, that of brevity. His Excellency had evidently taken a "Queen's speech" for his model. At all events, he did not imitate the productions of the rebel Governor Wise. Two pages of foolscap sufficed to inform the legislators of the condition of the State, the prospects and the work considered desirable to be accomplished, which work appeared to be to keep the State organization in running order, and then, Micawber-like, to await the favorable action of Congress, or any other controlling accident in the course of human events. There appeared no disposition whatever to assume the reins of law and government, but rather to quietly await the flood of that tide in the affairs of men which is said to lead on to fortune. So, if the world is to see any more specimens of Mormon legislation pure and simple, Congress must hasten to admit the State of Deseret into the Union.

At the theatre, "Virginius" and "That Blessed Baby," appeared on Saturday. Twenty-four hours before the curtain rose, tickets for any part of the house were very scarce, and of course at a premium. "Everybody" appeared satisfied with the "Roman father," but not exactly with the "Roman daughter."

Last night "Ingomar" was presented before the Salt Lake lovers of the drama, who crowded the house. Mr. B. SNOW made a very passable, though at times rather ferocious, "barbarian," while Mrs. MATTSON enacted *Parthenia*, evidently to the satisfaction of her patrons. She is the best actress who has appeared in this city for some time past, and far better than any who have essayed to shine the present season. "Stars" generally hail from a theatrical metropolis; but in this instance an exception occurs, for Mr. B. SNOW and Mrs. MATTSON, at present the two best Mormon interpreters of the legitimate drama, come from "the country."

Among the numerous "bells" the present season, was one given on Tuesday by the municipality of this city. Tickets, five dollars per couple—a grand supper included.

Great hopes are here entertained of the admission of Utah into the Union the present Congressional session, though recent movements at Washington show that she is not named for that honor with her three neighbors. There is one serious objection to dividing Utah up among the several adjoining States to be, and that is, the Salt Lakers would thereby be in a position to control several elections instead of but one.

The Shoshone and Bannack Indians, north and east of Bear River, are still on the rampage, owing, they affirm, to the recent belligerent visits of the detachments of California Volunteers among them. "Blood for blood" is the Indian creed, and they appear to be developing it in the north. Travelers from and to the new gold fields northward are the victims, as mentioned last week. Reports continue to come in of little parties of traders or gold-seekers not coming up to time, whence it is inferred that they have met an untimely fate at the revengeful hands of the red men. Of the party of eight men, with the same number of wagons, who were set upon, as reported last week, in Cache Valley, near the settlements, though on the further side of the river, Mr. JOHN SMITH, of Walla Walla, W. T., was killed. The wagons were plundered and the stock driven off. By the aid of some of the settlers, a peaceable visit was made to the Indian camp, and twelve mules and a horse recovered. But the Indians were in no comfortable humor, and would restore nothing more. A detachment of infantry has left Camp Douglas to-day with baggage-wagons, to be followed by a detachment of cavalry to-morrow, for the scene of the difficulties. So some lively times may be expected.

MESSAGE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

To the Senate and House of Representatives convened in General Assembly:

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to congratulate you upon the favor

FOREIGN RECOGNITION.

How far the Case of Texas Affords a Precedent for Recognition.

From the London Times, Jan. 21.

SIR: In the month of November I had the honor of addressing to you n letter, in which I endenvored to investigate the principles of internstionnl law which are involved in the questlon of the "recognition" of insurgent provinces. For the purposes of that discussion, it became necessary to examine the precedents which had been popnlerly alleged es bearing upon the subject. I showed, I think satisfectorily, that tbe cnses of Belgium and Greece hed nothing to do with the question of recognition. I further proceeded to exsmine the instance of tbe South Americen Republics, which exhibited e true case of "recognition" properly eo cnlled, and I demonstreted the principle of the lnw of nations established in thst cese to be that recognition of e community which has severed itself from its ancient sovereign is not permissible until its *de facto* independence is established; snd further, that both in prnctice end in principle it has been clearly defined that the only legitimate test of the establishment of *de facto* independence is the *cessation of a substantial struggle* on the part of tbe former sovereign to assert hie nuthority.

The sdvocstes of the immediate recognition of the Confederate States eeem to have felt tbe preseure of tbe argument and to hnve virtually absndoned the precedents on which they formerly relied. Their industry and zeal have, however, furnished them with yet snother authority, which I fancy an examination will not be found to eerve tbeir turn more effectually than those which preceded it. As I have nowhera seen e full and accurate statement of the fscts of this case, I shall in the first instance mnke your readers acquainted with them, and then proceed to investigate their bearings on the qnestion under discussion.

Early in the year 1836 the popnlntion of Texss rebelled against or seceded from the Government of Mexico. The Mexican Prcsident, SANTA ANNA himself, took the field at the hesd of a considerable force in order to reduce the rebellious province to submission. The Texsns, with the aid of their allies, the American squatters, in the mouth of April, 1836, defeated the Mexican army in the decisive battle of San Jscinto, in which SANTA ANNA himself was taken prisoner. After this "crowning victory" of the insurgents the Mexicsns were never in a position to make a serious or subsiantial military effort to regnin their ascendency. The following account of the position of the two parties in tha Summer of that year is taken from the *Annual Register* for 1836, page 449:

"A new army was assembled to the number of about 4,000 men, but it was, and continued to be, in such a state of destitution thai it was soon redneed by desertion and disease to little more than half that number. Mexico being thus impotent, in the meantime, to assert her lost authority, *Texas proceeded undisturbed* to exercise its powers of sovereignty."

The Mexican army shortly afterwards retired, and evacuated the Texan territory. On May 14, SANTA ANNA, tbe captive President of tbe Mexican Republic, signed a secret treaty with the rebel President of Mexico, stipulnting for the recognition of Texsn independence; and Mr. KENNANY, in his *History of Texas*, (vol. 2, p. 236, says: "The campaign of 1836 terminated with the battle of San Jacinto, which sealed the independence of the Republic." It is clear, then, that at Midsummer, 1836, all *substantial struggle* on the part of the Mexicans was at an end.

The sccount of the military position of affairs, given in the French *Annuaire* for 1838, is precisely to the same effect:

"Quant au Texas, malgré toutes les déclarations du Gnuvelnement Mexicain sur la nécessité de faire rentrer cetta province révoltée dans le devoir, *il lui fut impossible de diriger contre elle aucune opérotion serieuse pendont toute l'annee.* Un corps d'armée vint, il est vrai, parader pendant quelquetemps sur la frontière du Texas; mais soit defaut de subsistence, soit que le Gouvernement en eut besoin dans l'interieur, ce corps ne tarda pas de se retirer, de lors les Texiens purent se considérer comme à l'abri de toute attaque du côté de la terre."

In this state of affairs the Texane sought to obtain n recognition of their independence both at the hands of the great Powers of Europe, and also more especially from the Government of the United States. The Cabinet of Washington, who already coveted Nahoth's vineyard, were nothing loth. Indeed, it is more than suspected that the Texan Revolution was, from the commencement, a device of Southern politicians to secure a new Slave State, which should give them a counterpoise that became every day more necessary against the growing influence of the North. What took place thereupon is described in the *Annual Register* for 1837, from which the following passages are extracted:

"On the 18th of February, 1837, the Committee of Foreign Relations brought up two resolutions in Congress on the subject of Texas. The first of these resolutions declared 'that the independence of the Government of Texas ought to be recognized;' the second, 'that the Committee of Ways and Means should be instructed to provide, in the bill for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, a salary and outfit for such public egent as the President may determine to send to Texas.' The consideration of this report when brought up was *postponed* by the House of Representatives, but in the course of the Session a Bill was passed appropriating a salary to a Texan Chargé d'Affaires, and to take effect *so soon as the President, having received satisfactory information of the independence of Texas*, should deem it expedient to fill up the office. Accordingly, the President did not neglect to take advantage of this vote, and one of the last acts of his Administration was the appointment of a person to this contingent office. A spirited protest was presented by the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, in began by stating that the Mexican Minister to the United States having, on the motion made in the Senate to recognize the independence of Texas, suggested by the defeat suffered by the Mexican arms on the 21st of April, called the attention of that Government *to the rights of Mexico and its means of enforcing them*, was informed by Mr. FORSYTH, the Secretary of State, that he was instructed by the President to assure him thet the Government of the United States would come to no decisive resolution on tha question which should not be based on *the rules and principles which guided its conduct during the disputes which existed between Spain and the Hispano American States.* These or other arguments seem to have induced at leest a temporary forbearance on the part of the American Government. *Before the close of the year the Texan agent of Washington was informed that no negotiation on the subject of the independence of Texas could be opened as long as war continued to prevail between that province and the Mexican Republic.*"

If this could be relied on as a perfectly accurate account of the transaction, the precedent of Texas would certainly he the strongest conceivable example of the rule for which I have contended, that recognition is not permissible till the contest is over. I do not feel justified, however, in insisting on the details of this account so much as I might otherwise have done, because it does not appear quite reconcilable with the statement of Mr. KENNEDY, (Vol. II., p. 286,) that "on tha 3d of March, 1837, tha last day of President JACKSON'S official existence, he signed the resolution of the Congress of the United States for the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas," and I think it possible that the writer in the *Annual Register*, in the latter part of bis nerrative, may have confounded the two distinct questions of Recognition and Annexation. I will therefore assume the etatement to be correct which is the least favorable to my argument, viz: that the recognition of Texas by the United States wes complete on the 3d of March, 1837. The French Government, who hed less interested motives for precipitation, deferred the recognition of Texas till 1837; that by England was postponed, with still greater ceution, till 1840.

Thia being the true version of the facts of this cese, permit me to ask in what respect it invalidetes the rule for which I have contended? In May, 1836, all substantial struggle between Mexico and Texes was at an end. This precedent, then, is an illustretion rather than an exception to the principle tbet the true test of the establishment of *de facto* independence is the virtunl cessation of the struggle. The contest between Mexico and Texas being subetantially at an end after the battle of San Jacinto, some foreign Governments were more quick and some more slow, according to their various ethics and intereste, in availing themselves of the right of recognition which had then clearly accrued. Whether President JACKSON was more right to act in 1837 than Lord PALMERSTON, who postponed the recognition of Texas till 1840, I do not much care to discuss. The only point on which it is material that I should insist is, that at the time of the recognition by the United Stntes no *bonâ fide* contest was going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign. We may, therefore, dismiss the Texan precedent. It is simply idle to adduce such an instance as this as an euthority for recognition in a case where such battles as that of Murfreesboro are still being fought, and where the other party still maintains in the heart of the insurgent dominions such military positions as New-Orleans, Nashville, and the line of the Mississippi. The South has yet to win its battle of San Jacinto before it can rely on the Texan precedent.

Permit me, before I quit this topic of precedents, to make one remark which the line of argument adopted by certain writers seems to call for. If the conduct of the American Government in the cese of the recognition of Texas had been—as, however, I think it wes not—a transgression of the strict rule of international right, I should wholly refuse to admit thet other nstions are thereby justified in governing their conduct by a vicious example. *Exemplar vitiis imitabile* is not the canon of public lew.

I trust thnt the venereble structure of the *jus inter gentes* rests upon some worthier basis then a reciprocstion of *tu quoques*. England committed thnt error once in the too celebrated instance of the Orders in Council, and the judgment of posterity hes severely, but justly, rebuked a policy which I trust no provocstion will ever induce us to repeat. It is for this reasnn that I have condemned the behavior of the Government of the United States in the cnse of the Hugarian Revolution rather then recommended it for imitation.

I have recently had the opportunity of consulting the originel documents relating to this transaction. It appears that the Americen Government had absolutely invested their emissnry, Mr. MANN, with authority to recognize the insurgents at his discretion. The offence on their part, as against the Austrian Government, may, therefore, in spite of their subsequent disavowal, be said to have been complete. But what is the conclusion to be drawn from this indefensible transsction? I do not envy the moral or jnridical conceptione of those persons who see in a violation of right nothing but n favornble occasion for creating e precedent by astoppel. On tha internationnl record the estoppel is always at large. The rule of law is Right, not Retaliation. If it were otherwise, every new act of wrong would nt once beget end justify another, till injustice and violence multiplied in a geometrical progression, and the whole fabric of internstional equity would dissolve in a chsos of miserable anarchy and vengesnce. If such a policy were to be adopted, it would be the practice of tho leest righteous nations that would establish the rule of Right. I have not so read the law of nations. If such be its institutes it ie unworthy the respect of tbe jurist, or the obedience of the statesman.

The doctrine of Englieh statesmen on this subject has been uniform snd distinct. They have maintained the illegality of recognition during the pendency of the struggle, not only when it waa their interest to delay, bnt nlso when they were sincerely desirous to accord it. This being so, I cannot consent to treat a question on which may hang the issues of peace and war by an appeal to the *argumentum ad Americanum*.

Temple. HISTORICUS.

FROM HAVANA.

Important Orders Relating to Slaves—Code of Regulations Established by the New Captain-General.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

The late official ordar respecting slaves becoming free by going with their masters to the United States, North, or any other free country, has been followed by another important edict, or rather code of regulations, which has been ordered by tha present Captain-General to be put into effect, and which has been accordingly published in the official gazette of the Government. At the present time, when the subject of masters and slaves is one of engrossing interest, and as a specimen of the interest taken even by the Spanish Government in this very important matter, I have been induced to send you a translation of these regulations, that the readers of the TIMES may see what is done by Spain to protect this defeoceless portion of her subjects, for such the mother country has always considered them, although in bondage.

"In order to carry into due effect the full powers that were reserved to the Government in the regulations published by my illustrious predecessor on tha 18th of September of the past year, and taking into account what was proposed by the corporation of this city, and determined upon by the Council of Administration, I have resolved upon the following regulations to be followed by the Syndics of this city on the subject of slaves complaining of their owners:

ART. 1. In the course of 24 hours after a slave has come forward to complain of his owner, tha latter shall be informed, and a day and hour appointed on which he is to have an interview with the Syndic, which act is to take place within three full days after the complaint has been made.

ART. 2. The nature of the interview requires the personal appearance of the owner, who will only be excused for just causes, in which case, he is to be represented by a person authorized for that purpose.

ART. 3. In case of the dispute not being settled in the interview that takes place between the Syndic and the owner, or of the latter not appearing to a second summons, the Syndic shall appeal to a competent magistrate, which shall be heard within eight days after the said second summons.

ART. 4. The agreement which takes place between the Syndic and owner of the slave shall be written in a book, in the possession of the former, and be signed by both parties.

ART. 5. If there should be just cause to require the slave to be sold, his returning to the power of his owner shall ha prevented by placing him provisionally at the house of a person in whom the owner and Syndic have confidence; and if this cannot be effected, the slave, whilst he seeks a new owner, shall be lodged in the legal depot, and cannot be hired out for eight days.

ART. 6. When the demands or complaints of the slave do not proceed from ill-treatment, and the Syndic is convinced that such will not take place on account of his appearance before him, he must give him un to the owner, requiring the securities he may deem proper, until the subject of the complaint has been judicially acted upon.

ART. 7. The places of depot in general for slaves or their temporary detention, shall only extend to males. The females, in every casa, or for whatever time it may be, shall be sent to the Hospital of San Francisco de Paula, or to the Charity House, and used as servants in those establishments, which will maintain them without their owners being put to any further expense than the payment of two reals (25 cents) once for each slave, whatever may be tha number of days they are kept there. This sum is for the managers of the above-named establishments, for the labor of keeping an account of the entrance and departure of the slaves.

ART. 8. The slave will ba excused from being sent to the places of deposit, provided that, in soliciting his freedom, he has deposited in the Royal Treasury, in the Spanish Bank, or the Savings Bank, a sum which, in the opinion of the Syndic, is sufficient to obtain it, and present the schedule or certificate of deposit; since in this case, with a written license of the Syndic, he can apply himself to work, while the question of giving him free papers is unsettled, the wages received being deposited in the Savings Bank for the party to whom they belong.

ART. 9. With respect to the price of the liberty of the offspring unborn, the old custom will continue, and the owner of the mother cannot prevent her from suckling her child and nursing it for the time appointed by the law and tha slave code. Neither can children under seven years old be separated from their mothers by sale or other causes, except for the benefit of the latter, which is to be recognized by the Syndic or Judge.

ART. 10. In case of the slave presenting himself wounded, injured or sick, so that he requires medical assistance, he is to be taken to tha Charity Hospital, and according to tha case the Syndic will inform the Judge, that the law may take its course, or inform the owner when ha appoints an interview.

ART. 11. The owners of slaves partly redeemed, who hold them in their service, owe them the difference between the price which it suits them to pay and that which they could obtain working on their own account, which does not prevent any contract between the owner and the slave in this particular.

ART. 12. It not being just that tha slave of good conduct and capacity, who besides knows some trade, should find it more difficult to obtain his liberty with his savings, or other legal methods, than the vicious and stupid, because his value may be greater, the arbitrators, in treating of his freedom or redemption price, shall only regard the age, health, or physical appearance of the slave, and what it may have cost the owner in teaching him the trade, or what this instruction may really be worth, if he has not already been indemnified by his services.

ART. 13. The slave giving no cause to be sold and this being at the mare will of the owner, the former may demand a delay of three days to obtain a new master, a paper to that affect being furnished to him; at the expiration of this time, the owner has the right to sell him to whom he pleases.

ART. 14. The overseer of the judicial place of deposit, in hiring out the slaves sent to it by tha Syndic, will impose upon all who take them the condition not to take them from the city and its adjoining outside suburbs.

ART. 15. When a slave complains of his owner, a resident of another district of the city, the Syndic shall inform him of the circumstance, inviting him to an interview within a period not exceeding eight days, or to say if he would wish the slave to be sent to the Syndic of his district in the charge of a constable at his expense; on receiving, his reply he will send him without delay, or if there should be none, at the expiration of eight days, he will place the slave at the disposition of the Government.

ART. 16. Whenever any grave abuse of a master toward a slave comes to the knowledge of the Syndic, he will apply to the proper authority that it be put a stop to.

ART. 17. The Syndics must be personally present at any verbal complaints that may be made, and only from sickness or very pressing occupations may the Regidon, (Alderman,) who is to be this substitute, go in his place.

ART. 18. The owners of slaves in the relations that they hold with the Syndics will preserve toward them the respect and consideration that is due to them as Regidores (Aldermen,) and protectors of the latter; a tronblesome service which they perform for the public, and particularly for owners of slaves.

ART. 19. The delicate charge which the laws, the customs and the Government confide to the Syndics is particularly one of justice and equity, and on that account they should inculcate to the slaves obedience and fidelity toward their masters, and in the latter, maxims of humanity, good will and protection toward the latter.

HAVANA, Jan. 28, 1863.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

NEGRO LABOR IN THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—The General Commanding, desiring to increase as far as possible the effective force of this army, by returning to their regiments able-bodied men, now on detached service as teamsters, laborers and hospital attendants, directs that their places be supplied, as far as possible, by the substitution of men hired for the purpose.

To accomplish this, the following directions are given:

I. Citizens residing within or without the limits of this department may be employed and paid by Quartermasters as teamsters, wagon-masters and laborers, and by the Medical Department as hospital attendants.

II. Negroes may be employed and paid, in conformity with the Act of Congress, as follows:

1. As teamsters on Quartermasters' trains, provided a sufficient number of white teamsters and wagonmasters are retained to preserve order.
2. As laborers in the Quartermaster and Engineer Departments.
3. As cooks, nurses and attendants in hospitals.
4. As company cooks, two to a company.
5. As officers' servants, according to the number allowed by law.

Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades and independant posts, are authorized to procure and employ negroes as above:

1. From those found free and rosming at large.
2. From those belonging to masters serving in the rebel army, or who have been employed, in any manner, in the rebel service.
3. From those belonging to persons who, though not now serving in the rebel cause, are disloyal, or have children or other near relatives in the rebel army, who are benefited or maintained by the labor of such slaves.

Lastly, when it becomes an absolute necessity, from among those belonging to loyal men. In this case, a copy of the order directing their employment, and a descriptive list of persons so employed, shall be given to the owner, duly authenticated by the commanding officer of the troops in whose service they are employed.

The Commanding General enjoins great caution in the employment of women, in any case where it might lead to immorality.

III. All persons so employed in each regiment, except those employed as officers' servants, will be entered on Quartermasters' rolls as laborers or teamsters, stating their age, sex, name of master or claimant, date of employment, and the length of time employed; and the column of "remarks" will be noted in what duty and by whom employed. Those employed by the Engineer, Quartermaster or Medical Departments, will be entered on their appropriate rolls. They will be provided with clothing, to be deducted from their pay, the balance to be paid to the person employed, unless he belong to a loyal master, in which case payment will be made to the master.

Every negro thus employed will receive a certificate from his employer, setting forth the fact and nature of his employment, and no male or female negro will remain in camp or be subsisted therein, without such certificate.

IV. Commanding Officers and Medical Directors of corps, divisions, brigades and posts, are directed to substitute hired labor, as far as practicable, for that of detailed men, and are ordered to return all soldiers now performing such duty to their regiments as fast their places can be supplied. By command of

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

C. GODDARD, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

TO BE TREATED AS SPIES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Feb. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—I. It having been frequently reported to the General Commanding that Confederate soldiers approach our lines dressed in our uniform, and that they have thus appeared in battle, and have even carried our colors, like savages, to deceive us, it is ordered that none so dressed shall receive, when captured, the rights of prisoners of war, and that, in battle, no quarter shall be given them. When captured singly, or in squads, prowling about our lines, they shall be deemed as spies, and treated accordingly. The General warns all officers and men under his command to be on their guard against these violators of the rules of civilized warfare. All patrols and foraging and scouting parties, and all troops on the march, are enjoined to arrest and examine all persons wearing our uniform, and, if found without lawful authority, to forward them at once to the Provost-Marshals of their commands for identification and investigation, and thence to the Provost-Marshal-General of the Department, that they may be dealt with as they deserve.

II. All citizens and servants wearing the United States uniform, without written authority, will be arrested, stripped, and punished according to the nature of the offence. Quartermasters will at once make requisition for clothing to be issued to servants and employes not entitled to wear the uniform.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

C. GODDARD, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

[Official.] HENRY STONE, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—Hereafter there shall be collected, by Provost-Marshals, for secret service and hospital fund, the following fees:

For each permit to buy cotton at any military post, whether as principal or agent, $100.

For each permit to trade at any military post where trade is not regulated by the civil authorities, $100.

The amount thus collected shall be reported and paid over by each local Provost-Marshal to the Provost-Marshal of his district at the time of making his weekly report, and by District Provost-Marshals reported and paid over to the Provost-Marshal-General at the time of making their semi-monthly report.

The Provost-Marshal General will pay over said fund to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, who will hold the same subject to the order of the General commanding the department.

Each local Provost-Marshal will keep a duplicate of all permits granted under this order, and will state in his report the name and residence of the party obtaining the permit and the date thereof.

All permits heretofore granted will be considered revoked, and the parties required to comply with the terms of this order.

The order is not to be construed to remove any restrictions imposed by previous orders.

By command of Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD, YOUNG'S POINT, La., Jan. 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT, commanding Department of the Tennessee, hereby assumes immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburgh, and Department Headquarters will hereafter be with the expedition.

Army corps commanders will resume the immediate command of their respective corps, and will report to and receive orders direct from these headquarters.

As army corps, to be affective, should be complete in their organization, and ready at all times for any move they may be called on to make, without looking to department or other headquarters for anything more than the replenishing of their supplies, no changes or transfers will be made by department orders, unless absolutely necessary for the interests of the service.

The Thirteenth Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND commanding, is charged with garrisoning the post of Helena, Arkansas, and any other point on the west bank of the river it may be necessary to hold south of that place.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

Warning to the Copperheads.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ILLINOIS SOLDIERS STATIONED AT CORINTH.

A letter from Corinth, to the Cincinneti *Gazette*, gives the proceedings of a meeting of officers of the Illinois regiments stationed there, held on tha nigh of the 30th ult., at which the following preamble and resolutions were *unanimously adopted*. The subsequent action of the rank and file on these resolutions is particularly worthy of note:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Our Government is now engaged in a struggle for perpetuation of every right dear to us as American citizens, and requires the united efforts of all good, true and loyal men in its behalf, and

Whereas, We have beheld with feelings of sadness and deep regret, the bitter partisan spirit that is becoming dangerously vindictive and malicious in our State, the tendency of which is to paralyze and frustrate the plans of the Federal authorities in their efforts to suppress this infamous rebellion; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That having pledged our most cherished earthly interests to the service of our common country, in this hour of national peril, we ask our friends and neighbors at home to lay aside all party jealousies and party animosities, and, as one man, stand by us in upholding the President in his war measures, in maintaining the authority and the dignity of the Government, and in unfurling again the glorious emblem of our nationality over every city and town of rebeldom.

2. *Resolved*, That we tender Gov. YATES and Adjt.-Gen. FULLER our warmest thanks for their untiring zeal in organizing, arming and equipping the army which Illinois has sent to the field, and for their timely attention to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers, and we assure them of our steady and warm support in their efforts to maintain for Illinois the proud position of preëminent loyalty which she now occupies.

3. *Resolved*, That we watched the traitorous conduct of those members of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, who, misrepresenting their constituencies, have been proposing a cessation of the war, avowedly to arrange terms of peace, but really to give time for the nearly exhausted rebels to recovar their strength, and plotting to divest Gov. YATES of the rights and authority vested in him by our State Constitution and laws, and to them we calmly and firmly say:

"*Beware of the terrible retribution that is falling upon your coadjutors at the South, and that, as your crime is ten fold blacker, will swiftly smite you with ten-fold horror, should you persist in your damnable deeds of treason.*"

4. *Resolved*, That in tenderleg our thanks to Gov. YATES, and assuring him of our cordial support in his efforts to crush this inhuman rebellion, we are deeply and feelingly in earnest. We have left to the protection of the laws he is to enforce, all that is dear to men—our wives, our children, our parents, our homes; and should the loathsome treason of the madmen who are trying to wrest from him a portion of his just authority, render it necessary, in his opinion, for us to return and crush out treason *there*, we will promptly obey a proper order so to do, for we despise a sneaking traitor in the rear much more than an open rebel in front.

5. *Resolved*, That we hold in detestation and will execrate any man who, in this struggle for our National life, offers factious opposition to either the National or State authorities, in their efforts or measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war, for the suppression of this godless rebellion.

6. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to all propositions for a cessation of hostilities or a compromise, other than those propositions which the Government has constantly offered: "Return to loyalty and obedience to the laws, on a common level with other States of the Union, under the Constitution as our fathers made it.

A. L. CHETLAIN, Colonel Twelfth Illinois Infantry, Commanding Post;
W. M. BAIN, Colonel Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade;
P. E. BURAR, Colonel Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry;
JOHN S. WILCOX, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-second Illinois Infantry;
F. J. HURLBUT, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry;
A. J. BABCOCK, Colonal Seventh Illinois Infantry;
JOHN MORRILL, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry—Committee.

JESSE J. PHILIPS, Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Illinois, President of the Meeting.
T. W. TOTTEN, Adjutant Fiftieth Illinois, Secretary.

RESPONSES FROM THE SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Adjutant T. W. Letton, Secretary:

SIR: The resolutions were read on dress parade, and adopted by the men of this command by a unanimous vote—not a dissenting voice.

S. E. LAWYER, Captain Commanding Seventh Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REG. ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The resolutions were read last evening to the enlisted men of the respective companies of my command, without any commissioned officer being present, and the First Sargeants have reported that the resolutions were approved and unanimously adopted, without a single dissenting voice. Your obedient servant, JESSE J. PHILLIPS,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Ninth Ill. Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting last evening were read at dress parade this afternoon, and they were unanimously adopted. The regiment which I have the hooor to command can be depended upon to put down rebels in their front or traitors in their rear. JAMES R. HUGUNIN,

Major Commanding Twelfth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The resolutions were read on dress parade this afternoon, and were unanimously adopted by all without a dissenting voice. T. W. GAINIS,

Major Commanding Fiftieth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

I have the honor to report that tha Fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, after listening attentively to the reading of the resolutions at dress parade, and without a word or comment from any one, adopted them unanimously, (with the exception of ten men,) as their sentiments.

E. A. BOWEN, Major, Commanding Fifty-second Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Resolutions passed at tha meeting of Illinois officers last night, were read to tha Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry on dress parade to-night and heartily indorsed by every man in the regiment, and three hearty cheers given for tham, Gov. YATES and the army.

E. FORSE, Major, Commanding Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

From Arkansas.

GALLANT DASH AT BATESVILLE.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 7, 1863.

To Maj.-Gen. Curtis:

The dash on Batesville has accomplished all that was intended. Express is just received from Col. WARING, commanding my cavalry division. He drove MARMADUKE'S forces out of Batesville the night of the 4th inst., killing and wounding many, and capturing some prisoners, among them Col. ADAMS.

Col. WARING says Capt. ROSA, Fourth Missouri cavalry, made the charge into Batesville most gallantly.

Such of the enemy as could not crowd into the ferry-boats swam the river.

MARMADUKE'S entire force is on the other side, and the pickets were exchanging shots the morning of the 5th inst.

Col. WARING has remounted his men from the country. Of course, as the expedition was only intended as a reconnoissance and a foray, it has its full instructions to return carefully.

J. W. DAVIDSON, Brigadier-General Commanding.

Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New-York.

A semi-annual meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday, in the City Hall, Albany. Prof. J. BEAKLEY, of New-York City, President of the Society, was present, and occupied the Chair.

The following gentlemen were in attendance, viz: Dr. A. R. Wright, of Buffalo; Dr. P. P. Wells, Brooklyn; Dr. S. S. Guy, Brooklyn; Dr. D. H. Minton, Brooklyn; Prof. J. Beakley, New-York; Dr. H. Beakley, Peekskill; Dr. A. W. Cushing, Troy; Dr. W. S. Searle, Troy; Dr. H. M. Smith, New-York; Dr. E. A. Fuller, Oswego; Dr. C. Dunham, Irvington; Dr. J. S. Delavan, Albany; Dr. A. P. Cook, Hudson; Dr. H. M. Paine, Clinton; Dr. B. F. Cornell, Moreau Station, Saratoga County; Dr. L. B. Wells, Utica; Dr. M. M. Gardner, Holland Patent, Oneida County; Dr. L. M. Pratt, Albany; Dr. H. D. Paine, Albany; Dr. E. D. Jones, Albany; Dr. D. Springsteed, Albany; Dr. T. T. Calkins, Coxsackie; Dr. Charles G. Clark, Troy.

The proceedings of the annual meeting having been read and approved, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That Drs. S. S. GUY, A. P. COOK, and H. M. SMITH, be appointed a Committee on Credentials.

The President briefly addressed the Society, giving an interesting account of the rapid growth and very gratifying prospects of the Homeopathic Medical College, in the City of New-York, and urged the appointment of a Committee to prepare and report for publication the past history and progress of the State Society.

Dr. WM. S. SEARLE read an able paper on "Reform in Homeopathic Pharmacy. The report elicited an animated and profitable discussion, which occupied a great part of the morning session.

On motion of Dr. P. P. WELLS, the report was accepted and referred to the Publishing Committee.

Dr. S. B. BARLOW communicated a paper on "Epidemics," which, on motion of Dr. L. B. WALLS, was accepted and referred.

Dr. H. M. SMITH presented a report of "Drug Proving" by members of the New-York County Homeopathic Medical Society, which was also accepted and referred to the Publishing Committee.

Dr. H. M. SMITH presented a resolution inviting gentlemen present, who were not members, to participate in the deliberations of the Society. Adopted.

Dr. B. F. CORNELL stated that the honor of having initiated the movement which resulted in the formation of the State and County Societies belonged to the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northern New-York, and respectfully requested that at least two delegates and two permanent members be received as the representatives of that Society.

On motion, the subject was referred to a Committee consisting of Drs. P. P. WALLS, B. F. CORNELL and E. A. POTTER, which reported that the terms of membership were controlled by statute, not by members assembled, and recommended that, in recognition of the important services of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northern New-York, two permanent members of this Society be selected from its membership, at the earliest practicable time. The report was accepted.

Several reports were received from County Societies, when the Society adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock P. M.

At the opening of the afternoon session, a very able and interesting report, entitled "Homeopathy in Europe," was communicated by Drs. F. W. HUEF and D. D. SMITH.

The usual address, delivered by Dr. C. DUNHAM, was a masterly delineation of the Homeopathic theory of practice. A copy was requested for publication. The next meeting will be held at Albany, on May 5.

GOVERNMENT STAMPS IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Esq., has addressed a letter to G. F. SANGSTON, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court, in answer to inquiry, giving the following information in relation to the Government stamps required to be used for certain legal instruments. The Commissioner states: 1. That releases of mortgages are exempt from stamp duty. When, however, the Clerk issues a certificate to the effect that a release has been placed on record, or makes a certified copy thereof, such certificate must be stamped as provided in schedule B of the excise law. 2. That bills of sale are exempt. 3. That actions by consent are subject to stamp duty as original process. 4. That the bonds for the conveyance of land comes within the meaning of the second clause of schedule B, pertaining to bonds, and is therefore subject to a stamp duty of 25 cents. 5. That the forms of bonds named and numbered as in letter B, replevin bonds, injunction bonds, bonds to dissolve attachments, being bonds required in legal proceedings, are exempt from stamp duty. 6. Trustees' bonds come within the meaning of the first clause of the schedule pertaining to bonds for the due performance of official duties, and are, therefore, subject to 50 cents stamp duty. 7. The probate of a Justice of the Peace or other magistrate does not require a stamp duty.—*Baltimore Sun, Feb. 7.*

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—The St. Louis *Republican* states that on the 26th ult., the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Regiment, stationed at Frankfort, received an order to proceed to Nashville and join the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. ROSECRANS. Part of the regiment, comprising 200 men, refused to obey the order, and left town, carrying their arms and equipments with them. Instead, however, of going South to join the rebels, they dispersed to their homes, in some of the counties near the State Capital, where they were originally enlisted. A brigade of Free State troops was in Frankfort on the day of the demonstration, but made no effort to arrest the mutineers, because the brigade commander, Col. GRISSET, thought it prudent not to hazard a collision. Col. GRISSET, of the Twenty-fourth, was not in camp at the time of the occurrence, and is, of course, not responsible for the defection in his regiment. The President's Proclamation was alleged by the mutinsers to be the cause of their desertion.

— Lieut.-Col. GODDARD, late Major and senior A. D. C., for gallant and valuable services, has been appointed by the President, upon recommendation of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieut.-Col. GODDARD is a citizen of Cleveland, O. He is aged 25 years. He entered the service in April, 1861, and took rank some time after as First Lieutenant. He served as such on the Staff of Gen. ROSECRANS, at the battles of Iuka and Corinth, both as A. D. C. and A. A. A. G. When Gen. ROSECRANS was assigned to command the Department of the Cumberland, Lieut.-Col. GODDARD was appointed senior A. D. C., with rank of Major; but his experience and capacity made him almost indispensable in the department of the Adjutant-General, in which he is now Chief. Maj. C. R. THOMPSON, a youth of less than 23, for services in the field, takes rank now as senior A. D. C.

—An order issued by Gen. ROSECRANS, under date of Murfreesboro, Jan. 20, looks as if tha embargo upon the exchange of prisoners had been removed. It designates Vicksburgh and Aiken's Landing as the points where prisoners are to be delivered, and concludes thus:

"No Confederate officers or soldiers captured by this army, that may be paroled or set at liberty without proper delivery, as provided in the cartel, will be claimed as prisoners of war, and proper subjects of exchange. No United States officers or soldiers so captured, paroled and set at liberty, without proper delivery, as provided in the cartel, will be considered as prisoners of war, and proper subjects of exchange, but will be immediately ordered back to duty, such parole being a violation of the terms of tha cartel. An attempt on the part of the capturing party thus to force delivery to their own advantage forfeits their right to hold the prisoners."

— Mrs. MARY OWENS has just returned from the army to her home in Huntingdon County, Pa., wearing tha uniform which she has sported for several months. Mrs. OWENS, it seems, enlisted in the company which her husband had previously joined. She had married him secretly and against her father's wishes, and determined to follow his fortunes wherever they might lead. She accompanied her husband to the field, and in the first battle which took place saw him struck down dead while fighting by her side. She was in the service altogether eighteen months, took part in three battles, and was wounded twice, first in the face above the right eye, and then in the arm, which required her to be taken to the hospital, where she confessed the deception, and was discharged. Mrs. O. is described as a woman of considerable beauty, and is said to be the heroine of the neighborhood in which she resides.

—HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S guerrillas are committing further depredations in Bath County, Ky., and the adjacent mountain regions. The jailer of Bath County informs tha Lexington *Observer* that MARSHALL has a mountain camp about 21 miles from Owingsville, whence his men make frequent descents. About 250 of these depredators entered Owingsville on the night of the 1st, and stripped two boot and shoe stores; even taking baby shoes. They also stole all the quilts and about one hundred of the best horses in the neighborhood. They have also murdered several persons. The jailor, in common with nearly all the Union men in tha district, has been compelled to fly. The proprietor of the Olympian Springs is also among the refugees. The presence of a military force is greatly needed, as nearly all the fighting men have joined the army.

—The following certificate has been given to contrabands in Arkansas by Gen. GORMAN:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT EAST ARKANSAS, Jan. —, 1863.

By virtue of a Proclamation of the President of the United States, issued Jan. 1, 1863, declaring forever free and exempting from involuntary service all persons held to servitude in certain States of the United States, one of which is the State of Arkansas, I do hereby declare, and these presents are to certify, that ——, heretofore held as a slave in the State of Arkansas, is hereby forever freed from all obligations to render involuntary service to any person whomsoever. By order of Brig.-Gen. GORMAN.

—Gen. J. A. LOGAN, of the Third Division of Gen. GRANT'S army, has written a card denying the assertion that he refused to allow his division to go upon transports to go down to Vicksburgh until they had been paid. He says: "I have never, since in the United States service, refused to obey any orders from a superior officer, nor do I now propose to do so. No transports have arrived for my command, nor have I had any orders to move anywhere, as yet. I am now, and so is my command, ready to go anywhere, or perform any service, that we are required to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 15, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will hs $8 per annum:—including the Sundsy morning edition, it will ba $10.

Ths price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will bc sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ THE TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA.—The TIMES is delivered daily to Subscribers in almost all parts of the city by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 106 South Third-street.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 6th of February by the arrival at this port last evening of the steamship *Empire City*. The news is important as showing that the work of preparation is now complete, and that we may expect soon to hear a good account of Gen. BANKS' army. The troops, after a month's drilling, were in a condition to tsks the field, and it wss believed that the first movement would be to clean out the Lafourchs district entirely of the rebels, who are known to have returned since the withdrawal of Gen. WEITZELL'S forces from the Bayou Teche to Thibodeauville. A fishing smack had been seized on Lake Pontchartrain, having on board a large quantity of medicines for the rebels, and a number of letters from persons in New-Orleans to persons prominent in the rebel Government. Gen. BANKS was taking measures to have the writers arrested. The three clergymen—Drs. LECOCK, FULTON and GOODRICH—sent North by Gen. BUTLER, had returned to New-Orleans, but refosing to take the oath of allegiance, had not been allowed to land. It was reported from above that the water in the cut-off of Vicksburgh had been increased in depth, so as to allow the passage of a small steamer; bnt this report probably grows out of the fact of the ram *Queen of the West* being below the batteries.

A dispatch from Vicksburgh, dated the 5th inst., states that on the Thursday previous. a force from McARTHUR'S division, was sent to Richmond, La., and captured the telegraph office at Tallula, La., with a large number of dispatches, and destroyed several miles of wire. Thia line extended from Lake Providence to Tallula, and was used to telegraph the names of steamers passing down the river. Just in front of Richmond they had a skirmish with rebel cavalry over a deep bayou, and had one man severely wounded. The following Saturday the same force visited Richmond and shelled the town, driving the rebel cavalry out of it in considerable confusion. Six men crossed the bayou on rafts and entered the town, when they were fired upon by rebels concealed in houses, and compelled to retreat. The town was subsequently shelled, and the houses whence the firing proceeded destroyed. The rebels have placed heavily loaded barges outside the steamer *Vicksburgh*, to protect her from the butting propensities of our Southdown rams.

The McDOWELL Court of Inquiry adjourned *sine die* yesterday, having been in session sixty-seven working days. The finding will not be made public until it has been submitted to the President as Commander-in-Chief.

The extracts from the rebel press, which we publish this morning, will ha read with interest. They embraca a detailed account of the late affair of the rams off Charleston.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Military Committee to whom was referred the petition of Dr. W. T. G. MORTON, asking for compensation for the use of ether in the army, made a raport of the facts, without any recommendation. A bill to increase the efficiency of the hospital department of the army was referred to the Military Committee. The bill to enlarga the canal, and the FOX and Wisconsin Rivers, was reported back from the Military Committee. The bill to prevent and punish frauds against the Government was considered, and after some amendment was passed. The bill authorizing letters of marque and reprisal was taken up, but it was postponed after a brief debate, and the Senate, after an executive session, adjourned.

In the House, the case of JENNINGS PIGGOT, claiming a seat as Representative from North Carolina, was reported adversely upon by the Committee on Elections. A bill to establish a Navy-yard at St. Louis was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The report of the Committee on Elections, against J. B. McLOUD, as member from the Second Congressional District of Virginia; also, the report adverse to W. W. WINN, the contestant, were adopted. The raport advarse to JOHN B. RODGERS, claiming a seat from Tennessee, was also adopted. The case of LEGRAND BYINGTON, contesting the seat of Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, was decided adversely to the former. Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, asked but did not obtain leave to request from the Select Committee a bill providing for a postal and military railroad between Washington and New-York. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered and amended, but not definitely acted upon. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill to limit the number of Notaries Public in all the counties of the State, was reported favorably; also a bill relative to the acknowledgment of written instruments by persons residing in foreign countries. The General Bounty Tax bill was reported complete, ordered to a third reading, and subsequently passed. The Select Committee of last Session, on the manufacture of salt, was called upon to report immediately.

In the Assembly, the bill to divide the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn, and to create a new ward, was reported favorably; also the bill to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Lunacy for the State. Notice was given of a bill to authorize a horse railroad in the Chenango Valley; also of a bill to improve the navigation of the East River, and another to restore the General Banking and Lien laws. Among the bills introduced was one to appropriate an annual sum for five years out of the literature fund; to establish at Oswego a school for training primary teachers; ons to legalize taxation in any town in the State, in the past or future, for the payment of bounties to volunteers; one to divide the Ninth Ward and creats a new ward in Brooklyn; one to provide for the protection of citizs in matters relating to city railroads, (sent to the Railroad Committee;) and one to provide for the construction of a railroad in Cortlandt and other streets. A preamble and concurrent resolution, instructing our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to defeat the Negro Soldier bill, were laid over. Both Houses adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, an explosion occurred on board the new Government iron-clad steamer *Keokuk*, lying at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, whereby four of the men employed on board of her were instantly killed, and another was so seriously scalded that it is believed he cannot recover. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, upon the bodies of the four unfortunate men. The verdict of the jury decides that the occurrence was purely accidental.

We have advices from Mexico to the 20th ult., which are important. Congress adjourned on the 15th, with the full determination of prosecuting the war against the French to the bitter end. The French, contrary to the reports which have before reached us by way of Havana, had not advanced upon Puebla, but were still at Palmar, thirty miles distant, unable to move for lack of teams and mules. The most active preparations were in progress in Puebla for their reception—new works of defence having been thrown up at all points.

The trial of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN, for the murder of THOS. BYRNES, which commenced on Monday last in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, terminated yesterday in a verdict of "not guilty."

Breadstuffs were in fair demand, generally, on Saturday; prices favored sellers. The principal sales of Provisions were those of Bacon, Lard, Butter, and Cheese, which were buoyant; Pork and Beef were firm, though not very active. Hay, Hops, Tallow, and Tobacco were in good request, as were likewise Leather and Tobacco. Hides, Metals, and Wool were less freely dealt in. Whisky was quite brisk, but at reduced rates. Groceries were sparingly inquired for. Cotton was very quiet, and declining. Freights were less active. There were 527 vessels of all classes in port.

Let's Go to Pieces.

Is this really to be the cry? Shall we throw thought and care to the dogs, while things generally topple down upon our heads? Is it an earthquake that is rumbling? or is the foundation on which the fabric of Government rests turning into quicksand? No matter; some folks have got an idea that their *rights* are in danger unless the Government is thoroughly shaken into a sense of its weakness, or unless it feels the very ground on which it has hitherto firmly stood sinking from beneath its feet, and calls in despair for help upon the unshakable dominions and powers established at Albany and Trenton, and humbly begs to be propped up again on any conditions. Let the earth shake, then, so only this result be produced. Let us go to pieces, that we may be great and free—each piece for itself. Hand in hand, let the sisterhood of States, in a bacchanalian frenzy, dance one final round together, till heads swim, and fingers unclasp, and the whole set tumble to the ground. It must be confessed that this is a somewhat mixed figure of speech, but it would not suit the occasion were it coherent.

We began with the idea that it was only Washington that was to come down, while Albany sat unmoved on her own hills, but we end with every seat of Government prostrate. For that will certainly be the end of it. The stouter you are for State sovereignty now, the weaker will State sovereignty prove when the end comes, and you look round for something stable in the universal clash and overthrow of authorities and institutions. When national chaos comes, you are not going to revert to an Empire State, and a Keystone State, and a Granite State. These are not the original elements into which things will be resolved. These grand limbs of the national body had their growth in the unity of the whole system; the heart of a great nation sent its pulsations of life throughout these well-proportioned members. Sympathizing with each other, increasing with mutually imparted vigor, they grew into that very prosperity and power wherein each finds it possible to forget its dependence, and to dream of being complete in itself. A valner dream never sported with the brain of a sleeper, to render the waking contrast more appalling. Let the people of this country be thrown back into their original elements; let them be broken up into separate communities; let each State be compelled to prove itself a nation; let the stern necessity be laid upon each of looking out for itself in the general scramble, and the strength of each one must inevitably be reduced to a point not far above that at which it stood when these component parts of our system were organized into one great whole. The population and the vast structures of public utility may for a while remain, but; for the maintenance of its rights and the protection of its citizens, New-York or Pennsylvania will shrink down to Powers not rated yet on any political scale.

In all this we speak of immediate results; results, however, that may outlast our lifetime. The state of things might mend sooner, perhaps, than the gloominess of the prospect would incline us to believe. But the gloom would be dense enough, and its duration long enough to hinder our drawing much comfort from anticipations that reach beyond it. Looking upon the component parts of our country, even in its present distracted condition, the miserable certainty is forced upon us that disintegration is destruction. New-York is Imperial, because it is one with Maine and Texas; Pennsylvania, Keystone, because the grand arch that spans a continent meets in it; and the State that symbolizes New-England, Granite, because so much of its reliable material underlies the huge structure reared thereon. If there be anything in them, it is from their cohesion. If we want to lose this, and whatever substantial benefits are thus indicated, we have only to go to pieces according to the schemes, the result of which our Northern Secessionists regard with apparently little hesitation.

It is amazing how little sensitive the masses of the people are to the threatenings of this calamity. We are not conjuring up false alarms. It would be a worse than silly part to find out bugbears in the presence of the terrible realities that every one of us sees and feels for himself. But while the great events, on which we have been so long expectant, move slowly, there has been a quick shifting of minor parts, and adjustment of details, in preparation for figures that may soon try to take possession of the stage. It is well to be warned; and what more significant warning could there be than the insane talk that grows too common around us—the daily increasing avowal of secession sympathies, and the levity with which the success of the disorganizers is discussed? Do men realize what all this means?

Breaking Down of Slavery.

JOHN VAN BUREN, in his speech, on Tuesday evening, conceded that the Proclamation of Emancipation "does nothing but what any General commanding the army might do." This is more of a concession than most of his coadjutors in the Democratic ranks would make. It admits to the full that which the friends of the Proclamation claim, viz.: that a General commanding an army has the right to declare all the slaves within his reach free. Not of course that they will be so in fact until his military power can be brought to bear upon the slaves and their masters, but that when it is brought to bear the relation of Slavery is destroyed. It is wonderful that any one should really argue—as so many have—that this proceeding is unlawful. Slavery is a state of suppressed war—and that statement alone is sufficient to show that a General who is making war has the right to deliver from that condition those who are forcibly kept in it by those upon whom he is making war. The deliverance of a conquered people has always been a powerful weapon with those who fought with their conquerors. And that the people are scattered over the land instead of being collected together into one province, cannot make the slightest difference as to the law of war in the matter.

Now, the President, acting as Commander-in-Chief, has declared that this state of suppressed war shall cease in certain regions; and, as fast as the armies of the United States penetrate those regions, just so fast this Proclamation of his will take effect. As to his right to make such a declaration, Mr. VAN BUREN'S ground is, and it is clearly correct, that "any General commanding the army might do it." Surely the Commander-in-Chief has the right to do as much as his subordinates, in his more extended sphere, and thus to lay down the rule of action for all his subordinates.

This question has recently been the subject of a judicial determination. Whether Mr. VAN BUREN had read the decision before he made his speech, we do not know, but his view and that of the Court agreed perfectly, and the decision is entitled to more regard, perhaps, in that it is the decision of a Court, not in New-England, whose fanaticism on this subject is well known to all readers of the *Express*, but in Missouri. The question came up in a rather singular way, but it came up squarely and was squarely decided. A colored man who had been a slave in Arkansas, was convicted in St. Louis of grand larceny, which is punished by the laws of Missouri with not more than thirty-nine lashes, if the offender is a slave, but with several years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary if he is free. The State's Attorney called upon the Court to sentence the prisoner to the Penitentiary, as being free under the Proclamation, while the counsel for the prisoner claimed that he was still a slave and must be whipped.

And thereupon the Court, citing from VATTEL and others, as to the laws of war, comes to the conclusion that the President had the right to issue the Proclamation, and that by virtue of that Proclamation the prisoner was made free; and, says the Court, "Being once a free man, he is forever a free man; for I know of no power of law by which a man, being once emancipated, can be again manacipated."

We are very glad to have the Courts decide in this way, because our people are wisely trained so to respect the law that the decision of a legal tribunal is of great weight with them upon points where there is discussion. It is true that where a decision is rendered in favor of a principle which would sustain injustice and iniquity, the Courts, as well as everything else, have to give way before the sense of justice in the popular heart; but where the decision of the law comes bringing with it justice and right, it is a bulwark from behind which it is hard to drive the people. It is a singular coincidence that this first decision in favor of the Proclamation should have come from St. Louis, where FREMONT issued a similar Proclamation, and that it should have been given in a Slave State, and not only in a Slave State, but in that very Slave State whence originated the Dred Scott decision, that hideous stain upon the judicial history of our country. This decision does not make just now a tithe of the stir throughout the land that that one did; but just as surely as right is more powerful and more cherished by man than wrong, so surely the words of this decision, "I know of no power of law by which a man, being once emancipated, can be again enslaved," will live in the memories of men when the atrocious statement that a negro had "no rights which a white man was bound to respect" is utterly forgotten, or only raked up by those who may be curious in the monstrosities wrought out by Slavery.

SOMEWHAT INCONSISTENT.—It is a curious fact that those who have heretofore been most opposed to "fighting for the negro," and most denunciatory of the war because, as they said, "the niggers ought to fight their own battles," are now the foremost in opposing the enlistment of negroes in the army. If LOUIS NAPOLEON can garrison Vera Cruz with negroes, without compromising French military honor, why cannot Mr. LINCOLN also garrison Charleston with a black brigade?

The Christian Commission Meeting.

The great meeting at the Academy of Music on last Sunday night had some significant features worthy of remark. In numbers, enthusiasm, and blended patriotic and Christian sentiment, it stands alone among the great gatherings of the war. There have been great war meetings and great political meetings; but the element which takes hold of the strongest and holiest principles of our nature found expression in the utterances and emotions of Sunday evening. Patriotism, philanthropy and religion met together.

One of the gentlemen of high civil position on the platform remarked that no assemblage in the country, since the great popular gathering in Union-square, in April, 1861, had furnished such a demonstration of *loyalty* as was witnessed in the Academy. It was not partisanship, but Christian fealty to Government, positively expressed, whatever might be its bearing on factions, large or small. In the highest sense, it was avowed Christian loyalty, as opposed to treason, North or South.

Another feature of the occasion was the manifestation of Christian charity. The material wants of our soldiers, in the battle-field and in the camp, were recognized; and the illustrations were most affecting of the methods in which the Commission performed its part in meeting them. But the special scope of the Commission was defined to be the care of the intellectual and spiritual wants of our citizen soldiery—employing material charity, chiefly, as a means to this end, and thus leaving to the Sanitary Commission the work of supplying the physical necessities of the army. The diffusion of healthful reading-matter, the utterance of Christian words, kindly offices to the sick and wounded, and kindred charitable labors, were proclaimed to be the distinctive objects of this organization.

Few organizations have come before the public under better auspices. It meets a felt want. It is under the control of some of our most prudent and energetic citizens. It has the best facilities for the economical carrying out of its plans. It has already received the self-prompted expression of confidence of the most conservative of our charitable institutions, in the largest single donation of the Scriptures ever made by the American Bible Society. Our Life Insurance companies are moving to aid its funds. Our liberal merchants are giving their thousands to its treasury. The Army and Navy will soon feel its power as a timely and beneficent agency for alleviating some of the miseries and restraining some of the evils of the camp and the forecastle. It was not without a purpose that Gen. BURNSIDE, when giving his cordial indorsement of a scheme whose practical benefits he had observed on the battle-field, intimated that great battles were impending, when the powers of this and like agencies would be tested to their utmost.

The Prussian Monarch and His Policy.

The King of Prussia and the Prussian Chambers are again face to face, and everything indicates that the strife of the last session will be renewed with ten-fold bitterness in this. A King who has once wielded the sceptre of despotism, can seldom brook to descend to the condition of a Constitutional Monarch. Rather than do so, the second of the STUARTS died on the scaffold, and the last of them forfeited the triple crown of the Isles, and the present representative of the House of Brandenburgh seems to be as obstinate and as determined to brave the worst, as either of those ill-fated personages. Both the letter and the spirit of the Prussian law are against him, and yet he persists in his infatuated course. During the recess, his principal employment was invoking laudatory addresses from the Reactionery and Absolutist party, or laboring to stifle the national purpose, and to silence all expression of popular sentiment. One instance of the regal contempt for every show of constitutionalism is now much talked of in Prussia. It is customary with the municipality of Berlin to present an Address of Congratulation to the King, on New-Year's day. But as the old year waned, WILLIAM became uneasy. Aware of the liberal proclivities of that body, and not wanting to hear unpleasant truths from them, he ordered Count EULENBURG, his Minister of the Interior, to intimate to the President of the Corporation that if a *draft* of the contemplated address was not forwarded for his perusal, the address would not be received. Instead of the required draft, however, the Count got the address itself, coupled with the request that he would transmit it to his master. Now, reluctant as the Minister felt to discharge this mission, he nevertheless did not like to assume the responsibility of declining it, and so the obnoxious address was presented to his serene Majesty, who, having failed to awe the Berliners into courtliness, found himself obliged to entertain and answer the unwelcome document. But, though the general tenor of the address was laudatory, the temper of the King was sorely tried by the admonitions of these audacious municipals. They warned him to "eschew the path which ends in revolution, and to tread in that which leads to reconciliation and peace." This was, in effect, a formal censure of the past conduct of the King. WILLIAM, however, did not throw the address into the fire after reading it, but in his reply he expressed "his determination to persist in carrying out those measures which he deemed essential to the welfare of the State, in despite of the fact that he was misunderstood by the Nation." This explicit declaration on his part, leaves no room for doubt as to his future policy, no ground for hoping that he will walk in the way of "reconciliation and peace." He has evidently made up his mind to enter into no compromise with the representatives of the people. He will augment his army and levy taxes to support it, in defiance of the Lower Chamber, and by virtue of his prerogative, at a time when even FRANCIS JOSEPH has been giving proof of his respect for constitutional government, by suffering the Reichsrath to cut down the ministerial estimates, and by reducing, at their suggestion, the military force of his empire.

But the reckless and despotic policy of the Prussian King goes much further than this. In order to turn the attention of the people from the constitutional questions at issue between him and his Parliament, and to make it appear to them that the success of his schemes is essential to Prussian independence, he has been attempting to patch up some sort of a German war.

The Diet of the Germanic Confederation has long been troubled by the struggles of Austria and Prussia for supremacy, and each has endeavored to add to its influence in the Council by intriguing with the minor States. Until lately the contest was carried on similarly, and neither of these formidable rivals thought of converting the counter-plots of the other into a *casus belli*. Yet there always remained ground for crimination and recrimination between them, and now that King WILLIAM wanted a pretext for a fuss, the opportunity was too good to be lost. Accordingly Herr von BISMARK, His Majesty's Foreign Minister, was instructed to call on Count KAROLYI, the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, and to remonstrate with him, in menacing language, on the coquetting of the Kaiser with the petty Deutsche Powers. The Prussian Minister discharged his mission with the zeal of a man who was no less anxious than his master to try to escape out of impending difficulties. Whether the Kaiser will gratify them is hard to tell, but there can be no doubt that WILLIAM and Herr von BISMARK would not hesitate to expose all Germany to the calamities of civil war, rather than succumb to the Parliamentary representatives of the nation. Should the Kaiser, however, keep his temper, and disregard the offensive terms of the remonstrance, the bellicose Monarch and his Minister will be disappointed of their philanthropic object, and will be driven to try some other stratagem to break the ranks of the phalanx arrayed against them in the Lower Chamber, and who have now under consideration the draft of an address to their Sovereign, in which they denounce the illegal acts of his Government, and declare that peace at home and power abroad can only be secured to Prussia by a return to the principles of the constitution. But Prussia is likely to see more stormy times than the present, ere such a concession will be made by her obstinate and despotic King.

"FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEFUL."—Several of our City cotemporaries owe an apology to Mr. SEWARD. They have represented him as being guilty of an atrocious libel upon the Nation. This representation of theirs may have sprung out of an error of the types, but though that excuses their intention, it leaves the charge still standing against him. Mr. SEWARD, in his letter to Mr. DAYTON, of Feb. 5, after sundry remarks on the political organization of this country, proceeded to say that our people "are a *pure* Democracy." But the *Tribune*, the *Evening Post*, and the *Herald* represent him as styling our people "*a peace Democracy.*" They could hardly have put more untrue words in Mr. SEWARD'S mouth, as describing the present attitude of the Democratic Republic.

In a domestic sense, to charge the people with being a "peace Democracy," is to charge them with being indorsers of treason and rebellion—with having no voice of cheer for those who fight for their country, but plaudits for those fighting against it—who care nothing for the National honor, nothing for the memories of the Fathers, for the pride of our own generation, or for the hopes of the future; men in whom party selfishness has killed out all patriotism, as thistles kill out all beneficent growths. A peace Democracy, indeed! The name of "Peace Democrat" is as sure to be branded with infamy in the future as that of "Tory" has been, ever since the time of the Revolution.

Let our neighbors who have so misrepresented Mr. SEWARD make haste to redress their error.

A SOLDIER AND PATRIOT.—Gen. ROSECRANS used to belong to the Democratic party; but he has also demonstrated by his career that he belongs to the grander party of patriotism. He has shown this both by his sword and by his pen.

It seems that while lying with his army in front of the rebel lines, training his soldiers for the coming day of battle, he has heard of the labors of the peace traitors in his rear; and he has taken the occasion of a response to a resolution of thanks to him and his army passed by the Legislature of Ohio, to give his opinion of these rebel sympathizers. He is amazed, he says, that any one could think of "peace on any terms." "*He who entertains the sentiment,*" *says Gen. Rosecrans,* "*is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time, is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men.*" These are the words of an honest and a gallant patriot-soldier. They are words of true conservatism. They are the key-note of national existence. They embody a sentiment worthy of the unflinching pen of Inka and Murfreesboro.

But though determined to fight to a glorious end this war of Freedom and Union, Gen. ROSECRANS, like every true patriot, looks joyfully forward to the dawning of the blessed days of peace. He closes his letter by "Hoping that the time may speedily come when, the power of the perfidious and cruel tyrant of this rebellion having been overthrown, *a peace may be laid on the broad foundations of National Unity and Equal Justice to all, under the Constitution and the Laws.*"

It is language such as this that is used everywhere by the army, by officers and men—unyielding war until the rebellion is crushed, and then National Unity and Equal Justice under the Constitution. The platform is broad enough for [illegible]. It is only through its first article that we can ever realize the closing hope expressed by Gen. ROSECRANS and felt by every patriot.

THE LESSONS OF WAR.

A Glance at the Other Side of the Picture.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Peace at any price," is now the motto of the Submissionists. The danger of temporal ruin, the certainty of eternal disgrace, are nothing to them. When, in the Spring of 1861, the English journalists half prophesied that we should give up everything without a struggle, half advised us to do so lest a worse thing befall us, we spurned their words as a foul libel on our people. But it is now evident that they were only guilty of imperfect generalization. They argued from the Americans they knew, and they knew some Submissionists.

For the accomplishment of their traitorous and ruinous plans, these intestine enemies rely on the support of that well-disposed but not very far-seeing class who are so impressed by the evils of war, that they can see only the dark side of our prospects. The moment is favorable to them. Sixty days, and more than nine times sixty days have elapsed, and the war is far from ended. The nation has lost somewhat of its elasticity. It could hardly be otherwise. All great wars carried on by popular Governments have their periods of exhaustion and despondency. No doubt war, especially civil war, is a great calamity. The loss of life is terrible, and the lives sacrificed are those of men at the age most valuable to their country. The waste of property in the present contest has assumed almost unheard of proportions. In the case of the Confederates, it is really beyond precedent, for they have consumed millions on millions of their own wealth, besides what they destroy of ours.

But what good does it do to go on enumerating the ills we suffer? Situated as we are it would be as much to the purpose to complain that all men are mortal, or that everybody does not keep the Ten Commandments, or (with a celebrated lecturer renowned for his calm and logical train of thought) that "the country is full of politicians." The war is not of our making, and unless we are willing to cut our own throats, it cannot be of our own leaving off for some time to come. Honor and safety—often differing, sometimes opposite, but at this crisis identical in their counsels—combine to urge the necessity of fighting it out. Let us, then, since it is true philosophy as well as Christianity, to find "good in everything" that is inevitable, see if we cannot extract some alleviation and consolation from our position; if there be not a silver lining to the dark cloud, a reasonable hope of future good springing from present evil.

Such consolations it will not be difficult for the careful and honest student of our political and social history to find; for it must be evident to every such investigator that a great convulsion of some kind was necessary to prevent our national organization from becoming rotten before it was fairly ripe.

The first and worst symptom of this rottenness was the very general want of faith in political principle. The peculiar formation of our country and Government had rendered compromise a prominent and essential feature in our politics, but it had been pushed on to be the *exclusive one*, so that compromise was everything and principle nothing but a basis for its successful rival. This political virtue came to be not only unpracticed, but disbelieved in. It was generally acknowledged that the standards of public and private morality were altogether different. It was asserted, not by the illiterate demagogue of unknown antecedents, but by men of family and education, refinement and wide experience, not at the social board, but in the crowded hall, that a politician might change his party and a party might change its principles as often as was convenient or profitable, for the only use of a principle was to get up a good popular cry. The rapid increase of our material prosperity blinded us to our equally rapid decline in public virtue, just as the interior splendor and exterior aggrandizement of the French Empire blinds the majority of the French people to its fearful violations of liberty and justice at home and abroad. Whatever was did, it was no matter, so as we only kept together and "want ahead."

Indeed, it is highly probable that had the Southern conspirators been a little less precipitate, had they kept on terms with the Northern Democrats and thus secured the election of another Democratic President, the year 1864 would have found us ripe for a despotism, and unable to resist a *coup d'etat*; inasmuch as, of the two main pillars of our liberty, public and private virtue, one would have been completely shattered. Nor can we be sure that the other would have remained intact. Setting aside the progress of luxury, and the most enervating species of luxury *pari passu* with our progress in wealth—of which more will be said hereafter—it is evident that the grouping together of "those twin relics of barbarism, Slavary and Polygamy," in the Republican Platform of 1856, was not a mere *ad captandum* phrase, but pointed to a possible danger. Every argument in favor of the rights of Slavery was almost equally applicable in favor of the rights of Mormonism; and accordingly the conspirator FLOYD, when Secretary of War, took good care that the Mormons should not be put down by our Government. The idea of danger to the country at large from such a source may appear ridiculous, but before we underrate *any* danger, let us remember how many men, so late as 1856—men not ignorant or idiotic—maintained that the extension of Slavery was not a practical question, and how, in 1836, no politician would admit any question connected with Slavery to be anything more than an abstraction. Be this as it may, our public morality was rapidly vanishing; it could scarce be said to exist even in theory. There was a general scepticism as to principle, an almost universal worship of expediency.

Suddenly, amid this state of things, principle starts up and vindicates itself fearfully. The lesson is writ in characters of blood and fire, which he who reads cannot run away from, however he might wish so, that principle cannot be disposed of as an abstraction. The most "abstract" of questions has become the most awful of facts. And not only are we punished directly by our error, but we are punished by the loss of the very advantages for which we committed it. Here we have been petting this foul cub of Slavery till the imp became transformed, not only in our eyes, but, as it now appears, in the eyes of other nations, into the semblance of an angel of light. We have let the uncomfortable monster grow till it got entangled not only in our affairs but in those of half the world beside, and now it turns upon us and rends our vitals. We let Slavery have its own way for fear of disturbing the Union, and now Slavery has torn the Union in two. We put up with it because of the wealth it created, and now a slaveholders' war is wasting and destroying the property of

the country in avery direction. During the last ten years especially we endured more than ever before at its hands, because during that time we were rising rapidly into notice abroad as one of the world's Great Powers, and now a Slavery-provoked conflict has put back our national influence abroad for a period not to be measured by years but by decades, perhaps centuries.

Never has nation received such a lesson. Not the French, when their vain pursuit of glory and conquest caused their capital to be twice occupied by invading armies. Not the English, when years of combined oppression and neglect culminated in the ferocious meeting of their heethen subjects. To European nations such lessons now come in their full age, when perhaps they are too old to profit by them fully; this one comes to us in our youth.

True, it takes some time to reed the lesson Many do not understand it yet; some even seem to have read it the wrong wey. There are men who still hope thet light and derkness may be conciliated and compromised together in some indefinite sort of twilight. There are men more anxious than ever to worship their old false gods. There are absolutely men who can see no other way of extinguishing the conflagration then kindling fresh fires. Thus, we heer thai the Illinois Legisleture hes, for ihe first time in our history, proposed to establish Slevery in e Free Stale.

But these ere the lest struggles of the demon rending tbe body politic before leeving it. Never, not if the Southern Confederacy were to be recognized to-morrow, can Slavery resume its ancient supremacy in the Weatern Hemisphere. There ere too maey living who have fought againsi it, aed too many dead who have been killed by it. And sooner or leter the whole country will reslize thai the more a great evil is temporized with the greeter it becomes—the longer a greai principle is ignored the more overwhelming will be iis self-esaertion.

This ie the firai great lesson end the firat benefit of the war. "Whet," seye some one, "is thia any return for our eacrifices end perils? A leason—and a lesson in abetrect ideee. Surely the mountain has brought forih a mouse; the wheel thst wes to make e classic vese has only turned out en eerthen pot." Ah, my friend, it is beceuse we heve made so light of idees, end measured too much by a material atanderd, that we are in this feerful predicament. It is beceuse we heve said: "So mnch increase ie populeiion, so many square miles of territory, so meny millions of exporte and imports, these are ihe true tests of greatness end progress," thet we are now threatened with a political and finencial celeclysm. But there is a guiding ster ihet will yet leed us out of the derk weters—the iruth thet there is not one etendard of public end another of privete morality; ihat principle, not expediency, muet be the object of the statesman's search end practice.

My next letter will trest of two other greet lessons taught by the wer—the denger of discouraging superiority, end the necessity of netional modesty.

CARL BENSON.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Seturdey, Feb. 14.

THE CONSCHIPTION BILL.

The Conscription bill has been made the special nrder in the Senate for Mooday. An entirely naw bill has been prepared by Mr. WILSON, and reported by the Military Committee, eod an exciting debate may be eapected, as the "Copperheeds" will use their nimost eedeavors to defeat it.

One bill, as originally prepared in the Senate Committee, had a sectioe providing that eny person called out by the draft could relieva himself from the service by peying Government $250, and the sum thus paid, the Government would offer as a bounty for a substiiete. This section was closely modeled after tha French Conscription law, and was eminentiy wise and just. For some nnknown reason, it was stricken ont in Committee, but it is hoped that it may be restored before the bill is passed.

END OF THE M'DOWELL CASE.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry met to-day in secret session at the nsual hour, and after the reading of "the statement of facts and opinions in the case, prepared by the Court," it adjourned *sine die*, having been in session sixty-seven working days. The finding of the Coert cannot be maoe pnblic until it shall have been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief.

GEN. FREMONT.

Maj.-Gen. FREMONT was on the floor of the Senate to-day, and was warmly welcomed hy the Republican Senators.

STATE MILITIA CLAIMS.

The application of the Missouri Militia, who beve been repeatedly called ont to suppress guerrilla disturbances in their State, for pay from the General Governmeet, will not be favorably acted upon. The Military Committee of the House have decided that the State Governmeni must adjust their claims, and then have recourse upoe tha Geeeral Governmeet for reimbersemant. Tha prineiple ihes decided will be of importance from its geeeral application.

COUNTERFEIT REBEL SCRIP.

An individeal, of the "Hebrew persuasioe," eamed ROSENBURGH, lately sold to WM. T. SMITHSON, banker, here, $2,000 of what purported to be Confederete notes, for tweety-five cents on the dollar, receiving payment in Treasury notes. SMITHSON epoe examining the notes discovered that they were all counterfeit, and that in selling in Treasury notes, he had himself been sold. He immediately procured a warrant and had ROSENBURGH arrested and held to bail for examination on Monday. SMITHSON was formerly an inmate of Fort Lafayette, (from whence he was liberated on his paroie,) and is one of the most notorious sympathisers with tha rebellion to be found south of Mason and Dixoe's line. He carries on a thriving business in buying up rebel scrip at extortionate rates of discount, and in flooding the city with counterfeit plasters bearing the imprint of "Farmers and Mechanics' Bank."

THE RACING OF HORSES IN THIS DISTRICT.

The prohibition of the statute, that no declarations in the District of Columbia will receive the evidence of negroes offered in their Courts, is erroneous. Although this is trne of many of these officers, yet there are certainly *two* exceptions—Justices JOHNSON and DAVIS. But the fact cannot be denied, that tha judicial organization of the District is at war with justice. The attention of Congress is being called to the abuses practiced, where that body alone is responsible for Governmeet; and we trust that a rigid investigation may be had, with a view to reforming these abuses. prior to the adjoernment.

PROPOSALS FOR LIGHT-DRAFT VESSELS.

Tha Navy Departmeet invites proposals for the construction of armored steamers, of abont 700 tons burden, of wood and iron combined, and having a single revolving turret, for service in rivers and bays. Proposals will be received nntil the 24th inst., and must be indorsed, "Proposals for Vessels for River Defence." Parties intending to offer proposals can examiee tha plans aed specifications at the Navy Departmeni here, or at No. 413 Broadway, New-York. Rear-Admiral GREGORY'S office.

DISMISSAL OF A SURGEON.

The sentence of a Court-martial convened at the Headqaarters of the Army of Potomac, to try Surgeon JOHN MALONE, Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, for a violation of the 99th Article of War, has been approved by the President, and he is dismissed the service, and ordered to refund to the United States $95 24, which he obtained from the same npon false vouchers.

LIEUTENANT DISMISSED.

In tha case of First Lieut. JOSEPH NICHOLS, Nineteenth Maine Volnnteers, tried by Court-martial on tha charges of "conduct prejndicial to good order and military discipline," and "disloyalty to the Government," the sentenca of the Court was, that he be dismissed from the service of the United States, receiving bis pay and allowances. The sentence of tha Court was disapproved of by Gens. COUCH and SUMNER as too lenient, and npon Gen. SUMNER'S recommendation the President has deirected that NICHOLS be "dishonorably dismissed the service, with the loss of all pay and allowences."

REBEL TROPHIES.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received, throngh Indian Agent JOHNSON, of Southern Kansas, a rebel flag, the maenscript treeties entered into by the rebels with the Southern Indians, and signed by ALBERT PIKE as rebel Commissioner, and the commission, signed by BUCHANAN, of the rebel Indian Agent LESPRA. The trophies were captured by a party of 96 loyal Indiens, who made e march of 500 miles to the Wiichita (rebel) Agency, dispersing there the rebel Indians, (100 of whom were killed,) end capturing about 100 horses, $1,200 in Confederate money, and ell the pepers belonging to the Agency. Tha loyal Iedians also destroyed tha buildiegs and other property which they foued there.

THE PAPER TAX.

While the stalements thai the Ways and Means Committee had agreed to recommeed a reduction or repeal of ibe paper duty, were wholly premeture, still it may be announced thai the Committee has finally agreed to repori the bill in soma shepe, as sone aa it hes disposed of the Internal Appropriation bill. Even this is better than hed been expected, inasmuch as it bad been feared that they would smother the bill altogether. It is understood thei tbe best thai cen be boped from them is that they will report it back without recommodation, and ihei Mr. MORRILL will make an elaborate speech against it. Mr. COLFAX is using every effort to get the bill out, and both he aed eti its friends seem confident thet if they can ooce get it before the House its success is almost certain.

DESICCATED BEEF.

A New-York manufscinrer was before the House Military Committee lately, urging the passage of an eci allowing the Commissary Departmeet to supply the army with coreed beef instead of army cattle, whee desired. It is claimed thei the corned beef can be furnished cheaper thae the eattle can be hought, trensported and butchered; that it is better cooked than it can be in the field, eod thai it cae be carried on the march more easily then the regnlar mest ratioe. Tbe requesied euthority to the Commissary Department will prohebly be grented.

THE SIGNAL CORPS,

The bill for the organization of the Signal Corps, now peeding in the Senete, will be promptly reported to the Honse from its Military Committee, on its pessge in the Seeate. It will be so amended as to exclude regular army officers from service in the corps, excepting the single case of the present chief, through whose exertions mainly it has been established.

MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

The following Medical Inspectors were confirmed by the Senate Saturday, to rink as Lieutenant Colonels: JOSEPH K. BARNES, F. H. HAMILTON, PETER PINEO, AUGUSTUS HAMILTON, Dr. JOHNSON. The names of seven Medicsl Inspectors were seot in, but these are all thet have been acted upon. The names of those yet before the Senate are SUMMERS, TOWNSEND and STIPP.

COMPELLING STEAMERS TO CARRY MAILS.

The question of compelling American steamers to take the mails of the United States trum ports within the jurisdiction of the United States, has not yet been decided. The Committee look favorably upon this measure.

POSTMASTER OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The opposition to the nomination of JOEN M. G. PARKER, Postmaster et New-Orleens, having been withdrawn, the Committee have agreed to report his name for coefirmation.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saiurday, Feb. 14.

THE PROCLAMATION IN VIRGINIA.

Senator CARLILE, to-day, introduced a bill providing that the Presideni's Proclametine, after ihe popular ratification of the act making West Virginia a State, shall not be issued until certain counties, now under rebel control, have been allowed a free aed fair opportunity for voting npon such ratification, viz.: Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Fayette, Nicholas and Clay.

WORK OF THE EMANCIPATION COMMITTEE.

Bills have been prepared, and only await an opportunity to be reported from the Select Committee on Emancipetion, appropriating ten millions of dollars (or the abolishment of Slavery in Maryland, and one million and a half for West Virginia, and four hundred and fifty thousand for Delaware, for similar purposes in those States.

The same Committee has also agreed npon a bill (o establish a Board of Emigration and Colonization in connection with ihe War Department.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS FROM KANSAS.

The Senete bae ratified the treaty by which the Kaw Iedians are to he removed from Kansas and settled elsewhere, as sooe as the necessary arrangemenis can be made by the Indian Bureau.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saiurday, Feb. 14.

Several petitioea were presented for a camp hospital and ambulance corps.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported back the bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachesetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee oe Military Affairs, to whom was refarred the petition of Dr. W. T. G. MORTON, asking for compensation for the use of ether in the army, made a report of the facts without aey recommendation.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermoet, (Rep.,) from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill establishing certain post routes.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the hospital department of the army. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) introduced a bill supplementary to the act for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to enlarge the canal, and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill to prevent and punish frands against the Government.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that the second section provided that every person who shall be convicted of having furnished to the army or navy, and every person who procured, or aided to procure, any claim for any such supplies, should be considered in the military or naval service, and subject to military laws and regulations. Such a provision was monstrous. It would sweep under martial law a large class of citizens, and all of the legal profession who might aid in procuring aey claim, no matter whether he knew aeything of the character of the claim. He would have a severe punishment meted out to those who defrauded the Government; hui he would have it done by courts. He moved to strike out the second section.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said he feared that the bill would bring inio the service of the United States as large a class of persons as were now in the army; and would not the Government also be bound in the way of pensions, etc.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said a very few hnndred names would comprise all the contractors included in the bill.

Mr. HOWARD contanded that no consent of ibe person was required to place him under the rulas and regulations of tha military service; and it was just as proper to piace the contractors, who cheated the Government, nnder martial law as to place private soldiers under such law. He saw nothing to complain of in behalf of such persons.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought the bill justly open to the criticism af the Senator from Pennsylvania. He could not see any necessity for bringing this class of persons under the rules and articles of war, so long as the courts were in existence. These contractors could always be reached in the courts.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said the halls of Congress had rung with denunciations of fraudulent contractors. The Government was doing what it could, but found it had no law to reach these cases. He hoped the Sanete would pass some bill in order to reach these cases. He offered a substitute for the second section, providing that all contracts for munitions of war, or supplies of every kind, hereafter made, shall contain the provision, that any person making such contract shall be considered in the military service and subject to the rules of war, confining such service entirely to contractors.

After discussion by Messrs. DAVIS, HOWARD end COWAN, the amendment of Mr. WILSON was withdrawe, the second section was stricken ont, and the bill passed.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called np the bill to establish the guage of the Pacific Railroad and its branches. It makes the guage four feet and eight and a half inches.

Mr. HARLAN stated, as a reason for fixing this guage, that it was necessary to make the gusge conform as near as possible to a majority of the roads of the country, so that rolling stock, etc., might be transferred. There were 30,567 miles of road of this guage, and only 1,199 of a different guage.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said it was a conceded fact that such a gnage was too narrow. The best roads in England had altered their gusges, and some of them were seven feet. The reasoe why so many rosds were built on this proposed guage was, because they had begun so, aed having begun wrong, the thing had to keep on. But the wider guage was safer; and susceptible of greater speed in traveling.

Mr. HARRIS, of Naw-York, (Rep.,) could eot agree with the Senator from Maine as to the benefits of the wide guage. The Erie Rosd in the State of New-York had a guage of six feet; and men of capital were seriously considering the policy of altering the gusge of that road to the narrow guage oe the score of econnmy.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) thought the Senate had better not go into e discussion on railroad guages. The guage was well fised nuw at five feet.

The bill was pnsiponed until Tuesday.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill authorizing letters of marque and reprisal.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) objected to taking up the bill. He saw eo reason fur such a bill, and no reason for issuing letters-of-marque against rebels.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) also opposed its consideration. He was in favor of the Government taking the merchant marine, if necessary, and placing it under the national flag. But he was opposed to privateering.

Mr. GRIMES thought this a most important measure. He would put a general law of this kind on the record.

The motioe was agreed to, 31 against 6.

Mr. GRIMES offered e substitute, authorizing the President, in all domestic and foreign wars, to issue letters-of-marque, as he deems fit, and make all needful rules and regulations.

On motioo of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill wee postponed and the Senate went into Executive Sessioo. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturdey, Feb. 14.

Mr. DAWES, of Messachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the credentials of JENNINGS PIGOTT, claiming a seat from the Secoed Congressional District of North Carolina, and the protest of CHARLES HENRY FOSTER against the formar, made a report adverse to the former.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Kentncky, (Union,) from th Committee oe Navel Affairs, reported a bill to esiablish a Nevy-yard in the Western waters at St. Louis. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the report against J. B. MCLOUD, as member from the Second Congressional Disirict of Virginia; also, the report adverse to W. W. WISE, the contestant.

Mr. DAWES explained that the election was held under peculiar circumstances. He might call it a compound fraction. It was held under the proclamations of two Military Governors, Dix and VIELE, and under the proclamation of a Civil Governor. The military gentlemen ordered it to take place on Dec. 23. On the 20th, Gov. PIERPONT sent his Adjutant-General into the District of Norfolk, bearing writs of election, the dates of which were altered, in order to conform with the time designated by the Military Governor. It appeared from the testimony of Gov. PIERPONT that he sent a sherp telegram to Gen. VIELE, reminding him that he had encroached on the prerogative of the civil Governor ie ordering an election, and claiming that he, as such Governor, would himself order elections when circumstances might justify it. The laws of Virginia required the vote *viva voce*, hut persons voted by ballot. None of the essential provisions were complied with. The entire proceedings had risee above the embarrassments of legal enactments. The Unioe voters had had no opportunity to express their views.

After further explanations, the report of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. DAWES called up the report adverse to JOHN B. ROLLINS, claiming his electioe from a district composed of portions of the districts represented by Messrs. MAYNARD and CLEMENTS. This saw district was made by the rebel Tenneasee Legislature. The Union men were disgusted, and, during the election for a member of the rebel Congress, they voted for ROLLINS. The report was adopted.

The House took up the case of LEGRAND BYINGTON, contesting the seat of WILLIAM VANDEVER, as Representative from the Second District of Iowa.

Mr. BYINGTON, who had been heretofore granted the privilega of addressing the House, contended that Mr. VANDEVER was not elected; that even if VANDEVER was elected he had forfeited his place by the acceptance of a military commissinn; that he (the contestant) had as much right as the Speaker of the House had as Representative from Pennsylvania. Col. VANDEVER was never, he said, an officer under the State authority, but derived his original commission from the War Department. Hence the incompatibility of VANDEVER holding his seat as member of Congress, the constitutional provision being against holding two offices at the same time.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) replied, insisting that the election took place at the proper time in 1860, when Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was elected, and not in 1861, the time at which BYINGTON placed his election. He had seee no evidance that BYINGTON was nominated, in a single Iowa newspaper. On the contrary, secret circulars were issued hy the State Democratic Committee, acquainting his friends thet he was a candidate for Congress. No public notice was given, nor writs of election issued. In only nine of the fifty-nine counties had his friends placed the gentleman's name ue the ticket.

Mr. WILSON replied to other points ie the argument of the contestant.

Mr. WILSON caused to be read a protest, signed by LEGRANE BYINGTON in May, 1861, against LINCOLN, SEWARD, CHASE, end others, chargieg that they had undertaken an unconstitiuionel war to devastate the South by fire, sword and famine, stimulated by abolition fanaticism, &c.

Mr. BYINGTON said his friends had since eedorsed his principles.

Mr. WILSON simply replied thai the position was neither creditable to the gentleman eor to the party, which indicated nothieg hut hostility to the Gnvernment and opposition to every measure to crush ont the rebellioe.

The House rejected Mr. COX'S resolutioe that BYINGTON was duly elected, and discharged the Committee on Elections from the further consideration of BYINGTON'S memorial contesting Mr. VANDEVER'S seal.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked leave to report from the Select Committee, a bill for a postal and military railroad between Washingtoe and New-York. He said they had been endeavoring to report the bill for six or eight deys. If the gentlemen persisted in refusieg to have it printed, he gave notice that when they had a chance they would nrge the bill on its passage.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Penn., (Rep.), rising to a question of privilege, reao the following from a speech not delivered, hui which Mr. RIDDLE of Ohio had obtained leave to prini, in favor of the Illinois and New-York Canal bill: "If was to be expected thai Pennsylvania would oppose it solid, although she, too, reels upon the lakes. Nothing traverses her soil from which she does not eatract tribnte, and her citizens, for a whole Winter, with arms in their hands, recently forced the whole traveling North to patronize her peannt venders at Erie, the place where Perry's fleet was bnilt. The nation had cheerfully adopted its policy to develop her resources. Her coal and iron are exempt even from taxation; and yet her representatives stand here, the gohlins of the mines, a cupid, inert mass of selfish obstinacy, to wall up the way of this great treasure. We say to Pennsylvania, We bide nur time."

Mr. MOORHEAD denounced this as an atrocious libel on a great State, and an unworthy and unjustifiable imputation on members of the House. It was frightful. He repelled the insnit, and pronounced it rather a li-etler. The coal and iron of Pennsylvania were not exempted from tax.

Mr. RIDDLE replied that he might possibly be mistaken about the principles of the tax laws, and said it would be found that what he said was substantially correct. As far as the remainder of the statement was concerned, he held himself responsible to any one who might think proper to call him to account. The citizens of Erie, fur an entire Winter, were in arms, tearing up the railroad, and the State of Pennsylvania stood by, permitting it to be done. The policy of the nation was so formed as to develop the wealth of Pennsylvania. Was it for this that he was to be denonnced as a libeller, and because the Pennsylvanians here in a solid body opposed the interests of the West?

Mr. MOORHEAD replied that it was for stating falsehood.

Mr. RIDDLE said he could have but one answer. It was the rules of the House governing debate. He thought the gentleman from Pennsylvania knew also well to believe that he would shelter himself under them. He had obtained permission to print a speech, after trying in vain to get it delivered in his constituents. The rules suppressed the

petition. He had merely spoken as a citizen had a right to speak, representing the interests of the West.

Mr. MOORHEAD desired to reply, but the House agreed to the pending motion to consider the Indian Appropriation bill. The bill was amended, but not definitely acted npon. Adjourned.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 14.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To limit the number of Notaries Public in all the counties of the State.

Relative to the acknowledgment of written instruments by persons residing in foreign countries.

To amend the charter of the Children's Aid Society.

The bill to fecilitate proof of written instruments by persons serving in the army was reported unfavorably.

The General Bounty Tex bill was reported complete and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ANGEL introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the interest on Canal Drafts protested for non-payment.

On motioe of Mr. FARRAR the Select Committee of last Session on the Manufecture of Salt, was required to report forthwith.

The General Volunteer Bounty Tex bill was passed.

Adjourned till 7 P. M. on Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 14.

The following bills were reported favorably from committees:

To divide the Eleveeth Ward, Brooklyn, and create a new Ward.

To provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Lunecy in the State of New-York.

The following bills were noticed:

By Mr. FRANKS—To authorise e horse railroad in the Chensneo Valley.

By Mr. A. SMITH—To legalize certain acts of the New-York Common Council.

By Mr. LEARY—To improve the navigatioe of the East River.

To restore the general banking and lien laws.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATTOON—To appropriate en annual sum (smount not filed in) for five years out of the Literature Fund, to establish e school at Oswego for training primary teachers.

By Mr. MORPHY—To incorporate the Seminary of Our Lady of Angelo at Niagara Falls.

By Mr. MILLER—To legalize taxation in any town of the State, in the past or future, for the payment of bounties to volunteers in the United States service.

By Mr. FASAN—To raise the emount of legislative stationery orders from thirty to sixty dollars.

By Mr. TRANMER—To create e new Ward out of the Sixth Ward, Rochester.

By Mr. BELL—To divide the Ninth Ward and creeta a new Ward, Brooklyn.

By Mr. LOCKRAL—To provide for the protection of cities in matters relating to the New-York City Railroads. It makes the Mayor, Street Commissioner, President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Board of Councilmen, Supervisors and Corporation Counsel, a Board of Commissioners on Railroads. Upne the application of two-thirde of the property-holders oe aey proposed route the Board shall advertise for propnsals to build a track, which track shall be paid for hy taxetinn on all City property and become the property uf the City. The Board shell also advertise for proposals for running cars thereon, and shall give the same to the highest bidder. Proper regnlations shall be made to compel contractors running the road to comply with the City laws, and keep the property in order and repair.

The bill was sent to the Railroad Committee.

By Mr. DEAN—To provide for the construction of a railroad in Courtlandt and other streets. The corporators are Robert Taylor, John H. Hall, Isaac Seymour, Lovel G. Mickels, Calvin C. Welworth, John S. Graham, Horetio Underwood, Lawrence Myers, Peter Remsle, Charles W. Hawkins and Benjamin D. Lemna. The roue is from Fulton-ferry, through Fulton, Courtlaedt, Maidee-lane and South-street, back in Fulton; also from Burling-slip and Southstreet, through Burling-slip, John, Dey, West, Vesey, Ann, Gold, Beekman, aed South streets back to Burling-slip. The Common Council are to decide on the propriety of leying the track uonn the application of the property owners. No single contractor is to be given more than five ears on each road. Commissioners are to fix the fare, which is not to exceed five cents. The Commissioners are also to fix the salaries of the Superintendent and his Deputy and Clerk. The Commissionars are to receive no salary.

Mr. GIVEN introduced a preamble with a concurrent resolution, instructing our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to defeat the bill providing for the recruiting and arming Negroes, as an insult to our white soldiers, for it, in effect, declares thet our white soldiers are no longer able to maintain the Goverement, and proclaims the superiority of the negro over them. Laid over.

The Annual Report of the Commissionars of Emigration was presented.

The House authorized the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to employ a clerk at $3 per day. Adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M. Monday.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Departure of Gen. Smith for His New Field of Operations—Fresh Bread for the Army, &c.

LATE WING OF THE ARMY, Monday Morning, Feb. 9, 1863.

Gen. SMITH left at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, by special train, for his new field of operations. He desired to go North and spend a brief period among friends before assuming command of the Ninth Army Corps, het his immediate presence being demanded, the War Department ordered him to proceed forthwith to ——.

A large number of officers assembled at headquarters about noon to bid their late Commander farewell. Nearly two hours were spent in mutual leave-takings, the General standing in his tent and grasping each officer by the hand as they filed past him. It was a very impressive occasion when he came to take his departure, nearly two hundred mounted officers, in full dress, with sash, gauntlets, &c., escorting him, Brig.-Gens. DAVIS and RUSSELL among the number, Colonels and officers of less rank made-up the imposing cavalcade. The following members of his late Staff accompany him: Lieut.-Col. ROWEY, A. A. G.; Lieut. SAMUEL CASEY, A. D. C.; Lieut. JAMES A. SCRYMSER, A. D. C.; Lieut. BIDDY, A. D. C.; Lieut. C. TUCKER, A. A. D. C. Lieut. SOORFIELD, the Commissary, remains. Gen. SMITH came ont to the war in command of the Third Vermoet during the latter part of May, 1861. He was promoted to the command of a brigade aboni the 3d of September, and took charge of a division about the 25th of the same month. When Gee. BURNSIDE took charge of the army at Warrenton, Gen. SMITH was promoted to the command of the Sixth Army Corps.

The General, familierly knowe as "Baldy Smith," e sobriquet which he acquired at West Point, owing to the baldness of his head, was nniversally loved by the officers and men of his command. He leaves with many regrets, thoush his eew position will open a fresh field of glory to him.

Gen. SEDGWICK, accompanied by his staff, arrived this morning and formally took command of the corps. His headquarters for the present will be in the small grove occupied by Gens. FRANKLIN and SMITH. Two additions have just been made to the staff of Gen. PRATT, of the new division, Sixth Corps—CHARLES S. MCENTEE, Quartermaster; Surgeon S. DAMAINVILLE, Chief Medical officer.

I informed you a few days since that fresh bread was again to be furnished to the army. The following important order to that effect was issued to the various commands last evening:

ISSUES OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Feb. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—Flour or soft bread will be issued at the depots, to Commissaries, for at least four issues per week to the troops. Fresh potatoes or onions, if practicable, for two issues per week. Desiccated mixed vegetables or potatoes, for one issue per week.

Commaeders of army corps, divisions, brigades and separate commaeds, will require aey Commissary under their orders who fails to issue the above named stores to the command to which he is attached, and as often as stated, to produce the written statement of the officer in charge of the depot from which he regularly draws his supplies, to the effect that they were not on hand et ibe depot for issue to him, or otherwise to satisfactorily account for his failure.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.
JOSEPH DICKINSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Regimeetal bakeries are being constructed in large numbers. The following is another important order just issued:

LEVIES AND SAFEGUARDS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Feb. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—All orders for exemption from further levies of forage for the use of this army, issued previous to this date, are hereby revoked, and will be taken up.

A copy of this order will be furnished to all parties having such orders.

Safeguards for persons, and all property not needed to maintain troops, will be religiously regarded.

Levies will not be made of any other articles than forage and fresh beef, and in no case to be made, except in accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 154, Army of the Potomac, Aug. 9, 1862. Plundering and pillage will, under no circumstances, be permitted. Officers will be held responsible for the prevention thereof in their respective commands.

The allowance of forage and subsistence es empt from levies, which must not be seized, will be six months' supply from this dete for the owners and their families, iecinding their employes, at the rate of oee bushel and a half per mooth for each person.

By command of Major-Gen. HOOKER.
JOSEPH DICKINSON, Assistent Adjt.-Gen. J.

THE DANGERS OF STEAM.

A Melancholy Accident on Board a Government Gunboat.

Explosion of a Steam-Pipe on the Keokuk in the East River.—Four Persons Scalded to Death, and One Seriously Injured.

Full Particulars of the Affair as Developed upon the Inquest.

About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a serious explosion occurred on board the Government ironclad gunboat *Keokuk*, lying in the dock at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River. The steam-pipe of the boat exploded, instantly scalding to death four of the men oe board of her, and seriously injuring one other person. The names of the deceased are HENRY C. BILLS, engineer, of No. 277 Henry-street; DANIEL JOANAN, GEORGE A. SMITH end DANIEL COLLINS, firemen, ABRAHAM BOUGHTON, also e fireman, wes very severely scalded. He was immediately taken to the New-York Hospital by the Police of the Eleventh Precinct, where he now lies ie a critical state, but it is believed that with proper care he may recover.

The *Keokuk* is an iron-clad steamer of the first class, and was recently launched at the ship-yard between Teeth and Eleventh streets, East River. A short time since explicit orders came from the Nevy Department at Washington, to have all the iron-clads eow in conrse of construction in this city, ready for see within a given time. Upon the recaptioe of these orders, the persons who had in charge the building and fitting out of the *Keokuk* put on men to work night and day, Sundays as well as week days, with a view to complete her at the time required by the Department. While the usual number of mee were thus hustly at work on the steamer, at about 1½ o'clock yesterdey morniog, the explosion occurred.

Coroner RAMSAY impanneled a jury yesterdey at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, and proceeded to investigate the circumstances attending the sad occurrence. The testimony was substantially as follows:

Jeremiah S. Underhill, the first witness oetled, testified as follows—I reside at No. 435 East Teoth-street; I am an engine and boiler builder, and am now building the steamer *Keokuk*, at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River; we have hed steem up in the boiler of this steemer this day week, and have had thirty pounds of steam to the square inch in the boiler; I left the vessel last night at about twelve o'clock; left her in charge of Henry Bille; when I left there was only about eight or ten inches of steem na; everything was right, as far as I could see; went home; at about half-past one o'clock this morning I was called by Mr. Boughton, who informed me that a boiler had burst on board the boet, eod thet eli hands sad seea killed; Boughton being badly scalded, I made him comfortabie, eed then immediately went to tha boat and found that the steam-pipe had burst, sed that H. C. Bills, Daniel Jordan, George Smith, and Edward Irwin were le the engine-room dead; esamined the boiler and found no evidence of negligence on the part of the men; had the bodies removed, and then examined the steam-pipe and found thet it had burst at the crotch or where it divides; could not find any defect which would, in my opinion, impair its strenath, and I am entirely unable to account for the accident; the pipe was of cast iron eod of unusual thickness; this crotch pipe is nsually made of cast iron; but sometimes of copper; do not think a pipe made of copper would be any less likely to burst; never knew of a similar accident in my life; in this machinery there had been unusual care taken to prevent an increased force of steam upon this pipe; the engines are extra heavy, including this pipe; on the 13th inst., there was a gold pressure of sixty-five pounds applied to this boiler; this was done to comply with the Goverament requirements; boiler was measured by three steam gauges; if the cold pressure applied had injured the pipe we should have discovered it at the time; there is a qne sion whether this cold pressure does not injure the boiler and pipes; the steem pressnre was applied about five hours after the cold pressure; I regarded Mr. Bilbas one of the best engineers in New-York; I have been engaged in the business of building boilers, &c., for twenty-two years, and never had an accident happee to me before.

John M. Hook, oe being sworn, testified—I am an engineer on the *New-World*; I have examined the steam pipe which burst on board the *Keokuk*, last night, February 13th, and I cannot account for the accident; I could discover no defect in the pipe, and I have carried a pressure of 125 pounds on a similar pipe to that; and I am entirely unable to account for the accident; the pipe is constructed and differently hung from any I ever saw, and I should think an improvement to the ordinary pipes: I cannot discover anything in this improvement thet would diminish its safety; it is my opinion that if there had been an unusual pressure of steam on, the boiler would have given way before this pipe, and if there had been an unusual amount of pressure on at the time, it would have blown the pieces of pipe some distance, in my opinion; I consider this work thorough, and as an engineer I would be willing to take charge of it myself, but I would prefer copper or wrought iron; every part of the pipe was found by Mr. Underhill, on having opened about two inches to admit the steam to escape.

Wm. E. Brinkerhoff testified: I reside at No. 362 Seventh-street—I am an engineer and coppersmith; I have examined the pipes and engine of this ship (the *Keokuk*) and I cannot account for this accident, nor can I see any cause for its bursting; on all low-pressure vessels the turns of the pipes are generally made of cast iron, and also on high-pressure vessels; e low-pressure vessel like this I should coesider a pipe constructed like this perfectly safe, as much so as any other metal; if the bursting had been occasioned by a heavy pressure of steam the report would have been loed, and would have blown everything in its immediate vicinity ie pieces.

Maugh Minthorpe, on being swore, testified—I reside at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Broadway; I am a seagoing engineer; I have examined the pipe spoken of oe board the steamer *Keokuk*, but dio not exsmine the boiler; the pipes should have stood fifty pounds steem pressure; the casting of the pipe is sufficient for the nse for which it was intended for this piece; I am entirely nnable to acconnt for the accident nnder a pressnre of 25 pounds of steam; if the pipe was able to stand 65 pounds cold pressure, as stated, it would have been able to have borne safely 50 pounds steam pressure afterward; if I had had the constructing of this pipe, I should have used either wrought iron or copper; the engineer, Mr. Bills, on board the steamer, (deceased,) was from reputation oee of the most competent, careful and able eegineers.

Wm. Crowey, of No. 238 Monroe-street, testified—I was on board the steamer *Keokuk*, and I heard the noise, but thought nothing of it, but worked on, not snoposing anything had happened; I heard the steam go off, and heard a crash; I was about fifteen or eighteen feet from the boiler; if there had been much of a report I should have heard it when I was at work; the noise I heard was like the machinary being put in motion.

The jury, after deliberating on the above testimony, rendered the following verdict:

"The deceased came to their death from injuries received from the accideetal bursting of a steam-pipe on board the steamer *Keokuk*, and we further exonerate all persons connected with the building or construction of the vessel."

After the rendition of this verdict, the Coroner preceded to the New-York Hospital, where he took the testimony of ABRAHAM BOUGHTON, the only survivor who was in the engine-room at the time of the explosion. He testified as follows:

Abraham Boughton, being duly sworn, testified—I am a fireman on board the *Keokuk*; at about the time of the explosion the engine moved about eight inches, and we had on aboei twenty-seven poends of steam; I was standieg on the condenser at the time of the explosion; there was no weight on the pipe at the time that it burst; at the time that it exploded there was an awful creck, and then me steam flew out, and I rushed ieto the shaft alley-way; I tried four times to get out at the door, but the four men (deceased) lay in the passege way, and I had to remove them before I could get out. I know of no cause of the pipe's bersting, as there was only twenty-sevee pounds of steam pressure on each engine at the time. I had examined them just before the explosioe.

FIRE IN SOUTH-STREET.—At about 7½ o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the ship-yard of Messrs. ROOSEVELT & GRIFFIN, No. 257 South-street. Damage to building in front about $1,000; insurance, $2,000, Astor Company. Messrs. VOSBURG & GILBERTSON, on the second floor of No. 258, lost $100; insurance in Stuyv

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY OF A HUSBAND.

A Woman Beaten Until She is Blind.

Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner RANNEY wee called to hold an inquest, yesterday, apon the body of MRS. ANN CROSBY, wbo died at Bellevue Hospitel, from the effects of injuries received at the hands of ber husband, WILLIAM CROSBY. The facts of the case, as detailed upon the inquest, are truly shocking, and almost too inhnman to relete. It appears tbat CROSBY and his wife had for several weeks past been residing together at No. 1 Monroe-street. He was much addicted to drink, and wbenever intoxicated he would beat hie wife in a most unmerciful manner, without provocetion. On Monday night last, he come home beestly drunk, and soon after entering the nouse he caught his wife by her hair, and by this means dragged her several times across the floor of the room. Her hair was torn out by tha roots, and lerge tufts of it were found on the floor twenty-four hours efterward by the Police. In additioa to this, tt seems that without any reasonable provocation, he at the same time beat his wife with a chair upon her head and body, until the chair was so badly broken that he could no longer use it upon her. After exhausting this means of werfare upon his helpless wife, he threw her down and stamped upon her head, neck end breast with his cowhide boots, until she could not see, speak or move from tne floor.

The dey after this horrible affair occurred the Police of the Seventh Ward were notified, and they promptly went to the relef of the suffering woman. They found her speechless, blind, and unable to move from the floor where she had been thrown by her husband. Large quantities of blood were also found in the room—some upon the chair and upou the leg of a stool, with which he had beaten her.

The verdict of the Jury was "that the deceased came to her death from injuries received at the hands of her husband WM. CROSBY."

Im nediately after CROSBY had inflicted the fatal injuries upon his wife, he left this City and took refuge in Brooklyn, where he was soon after arrested upon the charge of grand larceny. After the rendition of the verdict yesterday, Coroner RANNAY immediately dispatched an officer to Brooklyn to bring him to this City to be tried upon the more serious charge of having murdered his wife.

The Artists' Reception.

A rare assemblege of female loveliness, es well as of artistic and literary talent, convened at DODWORTH'S Studio Building, fin Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street, on Friday evening, on the occasion of the Artists' Reception. Most of those present were in full evening costuma, which, together with the brilliantly lighted rooms and the excellent music, made the scene one of unusual interest. But, whether from oversight or modesty, or from a reluctance to let their light shine before men in the newspepers, the artists did not see fit to invite the Press generally to be present.

To the exhibition proper much praise must be awarded. True, at first, the collection seemed some what small, and the walls of the main room appeered bare, but, it was owing more to the fact that the pictures were small in size, than few in numbers. Indeed there was not what might be called a large picture exhibited. The artists seemed to have concentrated their efforts, and to make up in beauty of detail and superior finish what they lacked in expansiveness. There were therefore many, very many gems of art—exquisitely *petite*—worthy of close inspection, and presenting even to the eye of the accomplished critic unusual excellencies. With an unprofessional eye, from memory end at random, we may mention a number ot beautiful landscapes by KENSETT—several sporting pieces by TAIT, and productions which we would fain particularize, from Pope, Inman, Owen, Wentzel, Parker, James Hartt, J. G. Brown, Roberts and others of equal note. Excellent portraits of WM. CULLEN BRYANT and OLIVER JOHNSON must not be overlooked. In the beauty of the landscapes end the forest scenes, in the fancy pieces of fruit and flowers, and in the studies from life, the exhibition commended itself to all. Among nther pictures which, for the moment, occur as noticeable, we may mention—manufacturing the names from the want of e catalogue—"The Sportsman's Rest," "The Young Seemstress," "The Mother's Lulleby," "The Embryo Sailors," and "The Extempore Admonition"—the last named, the largest picture of the collection, representing a devotional scene on a flat-boat.

The artists' studios on the upper floors were thrown open, where, as a generel rule, the pictures were displayed to better advantage. The sculpture seemed to bear off the palm hera, and, emong other prominent pieces may be mantioned a bust of Professor MORSE, "The Captive," by RICHARDS; "The Union Retugees" and "Faith"—the last named is by RICHARD PAEK, and is yet to be transferred to marble. It is an admirable production. The same artist had also on exoibition a bust of MRS. WILLIAM CURTIS NORTS and child—two of the finest productions of his chisel. Altogether, the exhibition was a success.

Street Cars to be Propelled by Dummy Engines.

Yesterday, one of the dummy engines in use on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad was inspected by a party of gentlemen, consisting of Ex-Gov. KING, Messrs. HEALEY, TALLMAN and DUBYEA, of the State Assembly Railroad Committee; Mr. SHERWOON, the lete prominent candidate for Speaker; Alderman TIEMANN, of tbis City, and Dr. R. H. THOMPSON and others, of Brooklyn, with tha view of ascertaining its adaptability to general use. A bill now before tha House to authorize the adoption of the dummy engines on the Brooklyn Centrel and Jamaica Railroad lead the Committea to maka the investigation. The party left the Astor House at 1 P. M., and returned et 4 P. M. Upon arriving at Jersey City, a special car wes in waiting to convey them to Bergen, at which place they took the car with the dummy engine attached. Mr. GRICE, of the firm of GRICE & LONG, of Philedelphia, the patentees of the invention, was in attendance, to exnlain the theory and the practical working of the engine. The car proceeded e distance of two miles, having been stopped several times on the way to show the absolute control which the engineer bas over the mechinery. A severe test was given to the car on a grade at the rate of two hundred feet to the mile, neer Bergan; but the trial was attended with the most satisfactory results. The entire party expressed their approbation of the recent improvement, and it was the general impression that in a few months the dummy engine would anpersede horses on nearly all the City roads.

Mass Meeting in Williamsburgh.

A lerge and enthusiastic meeting of the German citizens of Williamsburgh was held on Wednesday evening, at the Turners' Hall, in Messerole-street. Mr. PETERSON was Chairman of the meeting, assisted by the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The address of the evening was delivered by Capt. R. W. RAYMOND, of FREMONT'S Staff, an American by birth, whose German speech on "Fremont in Missouri," was received with much attention and favor by the audience. After speaking more than an hour, Capt. RAYMOND closed with an impassioned appeal to his fellow-citizens of German birth not to forsake the good cause, even though their favorite General was unjustly treated. The weapon of their criticism should be the probe of the friendly surgeon, not the dagger of the assassin.

Mr. RAPER, editor of the *Abendzeitung*, and the admirable American correspondent of the Berlin *Nationalzeitung*, was tondly called for, and made a few eloquent remarks.

The following, one of a series of resolutions, will give an idea of the tone of the meeting:

"We believe that an energetic conduct of the war can only be attained after the removal of all incapable and half-loyal officers, and by the advancement of brave and true-hearted ones—leadere like JOHN C. FREMONT, whose past affords the surest guarantee for the strict execution of all the measures of Government for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion."

After which the meeting broke up at a late hour, amid cheers for JOHN C. FREMONT.

We learn by the German papers that Capt. RAYMOND, whose address was at once eloquent, thoughtful and effective, will shortly speak before a mass-meeting of Germans in this City.

The Homicide of Thos. Byrnes—Sullivan Acquitted.

The jury in the case of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN, tried for the murder of THOS. BYRNES, late Superintendent of Lands and Places, came into Court at 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday, having been together since 1½ o'clock Friday afternoon, and rendered a verdict of "not guilty." After the rendition of the verdict SULLIVAN arose, and said: "I am much obliged to the Court and the jury for this act of justice; I solemnly aver that I committed the deed in self-defence." Judge LEONARD said: "SULLIVAN, I hope this will be a lesson to you, and that you will never carry a pistol again."

The Court then adjourned.

Sentences in the Court of Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN passed sentence upon the following persons, previously convicted:

James Donohue, for petit larceny from the person—State Prison 2 years.

Wm. Minor, *alias* Fitzsimmons, for attempt at burglary in the third degree—State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Tims Wilson, for forgery in the fourth degree—City Prison 60 days.

Austin Henry, *alias* Heenan, for manslaughter in the second degree—State Prison 6 years and 8 months.

Patrick Phelan, for attempt to maim Stephen Eason—State Prison 4 years and 8 months.

Wm. Baker, for forgery in the fourth degree—State Prison 2 years.

Ellen Bennett, for petit larceny from the person—State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

James Wycoff, for attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary 1 year.

Thos. Ward, for attempt at grand larceny—State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Margeret Schmidt, for petit tarceny—Penitentiary 3 months.

Eliza Ann Franklin, for attempt at grand larceny—State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Thos. Wright, for petit larceny from the person—State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

The Court adjourned to Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

A New Side-Wheel Steamer.

The *Morning Star*, a side-wheel steamer, owned by the New-York Mail Steamship Company, is now in course of construction at the pier near the foot of Grend-street. She is intended for the New-York, Havana and New-Orleans line, and is considered by competent judges to be one of the finest modeled vessels afloat. She will be capable of attaining a high rate of speed, which is an advantage to be appreciated in these days of pirate chasing and plundering. Her dimensions are—length, 275 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet. Her builders are Messrs. ROOSEVELT & JOYCE. The firm of ROWLAND, ROSS & Co. perform the joiner work, and the Allaire Iron Works put in the engine and machinery. The engine is of the walking-beam style—hes an 18-inch cylinder and 12-foot stroke. The steamer has two water-tight bulkheeds in her hull, end is every way adapted for the service intended. She will accommodate 200 first-class passengers. Her state-rooms are spacious, well ventilated, end are to be provided with all the modern appointments. Upon the promenade deck is a ladies' lounging saloon; also a smoking-room for gentlemen. The cabins are to be decorated after the most approved pattern—neither expense nor pains being spered to meke them comfortable and attractive. The steamer will be commanded by Capt. A. D. PERKINS, a gentlemen of nigh naval ability and repute. It is expected she will make her first trip in about three weeks.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALTERING TREASURY NOTES.—EDWARD DALTON BLISS, the young man who was arrested on Thursdey for attempting to pass a $50 United States Treasury note at Nthlo's saloon, had a preliminary examination before United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. It appeared from the evidence thet BLISS is only 15 years of age, that he has three brothers in the army, and was himself, until lately, in the naval service where he maintained a good character. No other altered money was found on his person, and there is little doubt that in attempting to pass the note he was mede e tool of by older and more guilty parties. Commissioner OSBORN reserved his decision in the case until Monday, and will, meantime, make inquiries with regard to young BLISS, and release or commit him es the facts may warrant.

REMARKABLE ROBBERIES OF JEWERY AND HATS.—At about 8 o'clock on Friday evening a horse and wagon drove up in front of the jewelry store of Mr. A. FRANKFIELD, No. 209 Sixth-avenue. One of the parties alighted, and entering the store, asked to see some diamond rings, one of which he wished to purchase. Mr. FRANKFIELD produced a box of diamond and opel rings, valued at $1,000. The ostensible purchaser seized the box, and rushing out of the store, jumped into the wagon, which was immediately driven off et a great rate of speed, Mr. FRANKFIELD pursued, but the thieves, with their booty, were soon out of sight. Yesterday, three thieves, with a horse and wegon, stopped in front of the wholesale hat establishment of HACKES & GUTMAN, corner of Broadway and Franklin-street, end seizing a cese of hats, valued at $90, drove off with the booty and escaped. No arrests heve been made in either of these cases.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—The following changes were made in the Police Department during the past week, viz.: *Appointments*—Newton Cennon, to the First Precinct; Robert Carrigan, Second; Daniel Meboney and James Leonard, Seventh; Ches. F. Mather, Twenty-fifth; Wm. Reynolds, Thirty-second; Richard Baker and John Dougherty, Forty-second. *Resignations*—Mark T. Seymour, of the Central Office; James A. Duffy, of the Fourteenth; and Moses S. Smith, of the Twenty-seventh. *Deceased*—James B. Millspaugh, of the Seventh Precinct.

FIRE IN A HAT MANUFACTORY.—Between seven and 8 o'clock Friday night, flemes were discovered issuing from the basement of No. 144 West-street, occupied by MORRIS J. GRIFFIN as e bat and cap manufactory. Mr. G.'s loss will amount to about $600. He is insured for $325 in the Astor Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by Mayor OPDYKE, was damaged to the extent of $200, and is fully insured.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Feb. 13:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Feb. 6	176	110	285
Admitted to Feb. 13	33	9	42
Discbarged, cured or relieved	30	18	48
Died	4	5	9
Remeining at date	175	96	271

Males, 265; females 16.

J. DARRACH, Superintendent.

Read advertieement of the "People's Provision Company" on the eighth page.

NEW-JERSEY.

BOLD LARCENY.—A very bold robbery was committed yesterdey, about 1 o'clock, at the rooms of Mr. MARCUS L. WARD, No. 2 Custom-house Building, in Newark. An assistant, who bed been engaged in the peyment of money sent on by New-Jersey soldiers, having left the room for e few minutes, locking the door after him, upon returning found the door wide open, end $501 missing from e tin box he had left open in the room. Fifty dollars of the money belonged to the clerk, and the batance to the soldiers. No clue to the robber hab been obtained.

VERDICT IN THE MURDER TRIAL.—The trial of MATHIAS GALITZDOER, for the murder of MAX WIRTA, was concluded in the Hudson County Court this (Saturday) forenoon. Judge OGDEN made a fair charge, explaining the law in such cases, and leaving the degree of crime to the judgment of the jury. After being out nearly an hour, the jury came in with a verdict of murder in the second degree. The prisoner heard the verdict with apparent indifference.

FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.—The Newark Fire Department will parade at 1½ o'clock this afternoon, to attend the funeral of ELIAS B. ALSTON, an old fireman, who died on Thursday last, from the effects of injuries received at a fire several years ago. It is expected there will be a very general parade of the Department, making an imposing display.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A German named JACOB NAOLE was dangerously stabbed with a bayonet on Friday evening, in a tager beer saloon in Springfield-avenue, Newark, by a soldier named JAMES MURDOCK. The wounds were in the forehead and left side near the heart. It is feared the injuries will proved fatal.

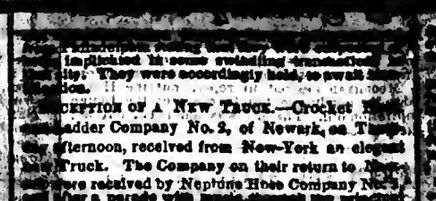
RECEPTION OF A NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.—A new hose carriage, intended to be run by horses, was yesterday received in Newark, and deposited in the City Hose Depot until the new house now building for it is ready.

AIDES TO GOV. PARKER.—Gov. PARKER has appointed the fotlowing gentlemen his aides-de-camp, with tha rank of Lieut.-Colonel: DANIEL P. STRATTON, Salem, First Division; ISAAC A. NICHOLS, Newark, Second Division; JAMES L. RUE, Freehold, Third Division; WILLIAM SWAENY, Belvidere, Fourth Division.

U. S. HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—The weekly report of this institution shows admitted, 2; returned to duty, 11: discharged, 9; deserted, 1. ISAAC CRAWFORD, Company F, Thirteenth New-Jersey regiment, arrived on the 13th.

REDUCTION IN COAL.—The dealers in Newark hava made e reduction of 50 cents per ton in the price of coal, which is now sold at from $5 50 to $7 50, according to size.

THE SWINDLING CASE.—HERTZ, one of the parties arrested in this City a few days since and taken to Newark, upon a charge of swindling, was on Thursday released, by the police authorities of that city, upon $500 bail. The other two, MEYER and MOR-



LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court....FEB. 10.

Before Judge BETTS.

CHARGES ON PRIZE PROPERTY—REFERENCE ORDERED.

The United States vs. 391 *Barrels of Resin. Cargo of the Schooner A. H. Partridge.*—In this case the matter of the charges of Messrs. Ward & Gove, reported in our issue of the 9th inst., was brought before the Court, by the return of the monitions which had been by order of the Court issued to the Marshal and District-Attorney. The monitions being returned, Mr. Benedict, counsel for the petitioners, moved, as before, for an order of reference in the matter, and, after some discussion, the motion was granted. The following order was entered in the matter:

The Marshal having returned the monition in this proceeding that he had attached the proceeds of said property in answer the demand of Robert M. Ward and Walter S. Gove, as set forth in their petition, and Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict, having been heard on tha part of the petitioners, and Mr. Ethen Allen for E. D. Smith, United States District-Attorney, in opposition, it is now ordered that it be referred to a Commissioner of the Court, to take such proofs as may be offered in support of the allegations in the petition, and in opposition thereto, and to report the same, together with his conclusions thereon, to the Court with all convenient speed.

VIOLATION OF BLOCKADE—FURTHER PROOF.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Levi Rowe and her Cargo.*—This vessel wes captured by the gunboat *Mount Vernon* on Nov. 29, 1862, at sea, six miles from the coast of North Carolina. The vessel was brought here and libeled as prize; no one intervened to defend the suit. The vessel hed on boaid a certificate of British registry to Joseph Eneas, of New-York, as owner, dated et Nassau, Sept. 21, 1861, and e charter party of the vessel executed by Sewyer & Menendez, as owners, to James M. Taylor, oated at Nassau, Nov. 11, 1862, for a voyage to Beaufort, N. C., thence to New-York and back to Nasseu; a shipping agreement for the same voysge, dated Nov. 10, end e clearence dated the same day, for Beanfort. She also had on boerd the President's Proclamation of May 12, 1862, and the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury of the same date, and her license, granted et Nassau, Nov. 11, 1862, which exempted her from liability to seizure for treding to Beanfort. The charterer and the Master both testified thet the vessel was captured about thirty-five miles from Beaufort, and that she was steering for Beaufort at the time. The prize master in his deposition verifying the arrest, and the oepers found on board, testified thet tha vessel, when captured, was standing directly into Topsail Inlet.

Held by the Court—That there is a palpable reserve in the entries on the log and in the statements of the witnesses, which, connected with the circumstances surrounding the voyage, affords probable cause for the belief that the vessel was engaged in an illicit adventure.

Final decree in the case suspended, with leava to the libellants to put in et any time within a year further proof as to the piece of capture and also of tha purpose of tha voyage.

PRIZE PROPERTY LIABLE FOR FREIGHT—LIABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENR AGENT.

The United States vs. 858 *bales of Cotton, cargo of the Schooner Clifton. The United States* vs. 121 *barrels of Oil, &c., cargo of the Schooner Palmer.*—These were applicstione on behalf of the owners of the vessels to be allowed freight. After the capture of Newbern Commodore Rowan put on board of these vessels the above-named goods, captured at that place, to be brought to New-York. The masters of the vessels gave bills of lading stipulating for the delivery of the goods on payment of freight. The cargoes were brought here and placed in store, and afterward sold; and the owners of the vessels on affidavits setting up these facts and exhibiting the bills of lading, moved for an order for the payment of the freight. Counsel for the captors objected to the order, claiming that the property being prize, could not be affected with any lien for freight, and the remedy of the petitioners was by application to the Government for payment.

Held by the Court—Thst the United Stetes, in relation to the ownership of reel or personel property, have in their public capacity like authority and remedies, and are subject to like liebilities in nesling with it, through legal agencies or otherwise, as natural persons, except perhaps in respect to the operation of laws of limitation, or rules resting upon usages under the law-merchant. (5 Pet., 115; 15 do., 377; 10 Wheet., 343; 3 do., 172; 12 do., 559; 5 Huw., 382; 12 do., 98.)

That property captured as prize belongs to the Government, and is chargeable with the same liabilities es if owned by individuals.

That Commodore Rowan was a competent agent of the United Stetes to bind them, as owners of the property, to a fulfillment of this contract for its carriege.

That, the vessels not being in the employ of the libellants, or bound to carry the cargoes except by virtue of the bills of lading, and the cargoes, having been carried on board the vessels for the benefit of the libelants, are legally and justly subject to the payment of freight according to the bills of leding.

Ordered, therefore, that a true computation of the freight be stated, and tnst the Marshal pay the seme to the petitioners out of the proceeds of said goods in Court, as part of the expenses and charges to which the same are legally liable and subject.

For tha motion, Messrs. Mann and Rodman; in opposition, Mr. Upton and Mr. Donohue.

NEW ADMIRALTY RULE—INTERLOCUTORY SALES.

The following order in relation to the practice of the Court has been directed to be entered:

Ordered, thet the rules governing the precice of the Court on the instance side in admiralty shell not authotize interlocutory decrees in suits *in rem*, taken by default on the return of process to direct the sele of the *res* condemned thereby, before the sum chargeable thereon be decreed by the Court, unless by consent of the parties in interest, or tha express order of the Court, because of the perishing or perishable condition of the *res*.

Before Judge Shipman.

LIABILITY OF VESSEL FOR CARGO NEVER ON BOARD.

Gustav. Reynaud et al., vs. *The bark Richard Cobden.*—This was a libel filed to recover the damages caused by the refusal to receive on board the vessel certain hogsheads of tobacco which the libellants alleged the agents of the vessel had agreed to receive on board and carry as freight.

SHIPMAN, J.—This libel must be dismissed. It is now well settled thet in order to subject a vessel through process *in rem*, for loss of goods agreed to be carried on freight, the goods must have been delivered and received on board. [Dill *vs.* The *John Bertram.*) The goods in this case were not so delivered and received on board, and no liability for their lore is thrown on the vessel. Whether there is a personal liebility resting upon those in charge of the vessel in consequence of eny failure of duty on their part, need not be determined. That question is not before the Court.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Keufmen, Frank & Wilcoxson; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Miller & Frank vs. *The bark Richard Cobden.*

Leopold Huffer vs. *The bark Malvina Degner.*—These two cases involved the seme question, and were decided in the same way. Libels dismissed with costs.

INTERLOCUTORY SALE ON DEFAULT.

Nathan B. Sanders vs. *The Schooner Sea Fowl.*—The libel was filed in this case to recover seaman's wages. On the return of the process, no one appearing for the vessel, the libelant moved for a defenlt and reference, and for condemnetion and sale of the vessel, as has been the practice in the Court. But tha attention of the Court being called to the matter, the question arose whether it was proper at this stage of the proceedings to move for a condemnation and sale of the property, and the question was submitted to the Court.

Held by the Court, That the Court is unaware that any such usage has grown up in the practice of the Court, or has been sanctioned in any instance by express order of the Court, unless it was under intimation that the condemnation was assented to hy the parties in interest.

That the fundamental principle regulating every branch of judicature, in law, equity or admiralty, exacts a final positive judgment or decree determining the sums paid, antecedent to the sale of property to satisfy it,

That the true reading of the rules of this Court is in accordance with this principle.

That the decree proposed to be entered in this cause must be modified so as to rescind the order to issue execution upon the condemnati n of the vessel. Such decree can only be allowed after the amount due is legally ascertained or assented to by the party cherged hy it.

Criminal Law—The Right to Use Violence in Self-defence—The Question for the Jury in Such a Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Barnard and Clerke.

The People ve. *Albert Uhl.*—The prisoner was tried on en indictment for the murder of one William Lee. The defance was that the act was committed in self-defence.

On tha triel, on behelf of the prisoner, proof was introduced to show specific acts of violenca of deceased toward others, and of his having been in the habit of practicing a species of dishonesty called "burning;" that is, procuring liquor to be furnished to him to drink at the bar, with the intent of not paying for it.

To rebut the effect of this testimony, the prosecution introduced evidence of the general character of [illegible] for peace, quietness and honesty. This evidence was admitted, and the prisoner's counsel excepted.

In the course of his charge to the Jury, the Court said: "If you (the Jury) find that the prisoner was justified in defending himself, and carried that protection further than was necessary for his defence, then he is guilty of manslaughter in some one of the four degrees." Prisoner's counsel excepted to so much of the charge

The prisoner was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and the case was appealed on the exceptions noted.

The Court, per CLERKE J., held, in the appeal, that the exceptions of the prisoner's counsel to the evidence are untenable; but in respect to the exception to the Judge's charge, the following language is used: "The exception is well taken. This is positive and unqualified instruction to the jury on a relevant and important point. I do not find it limited, qualified or explained in any other part of the charge. It tells the jury in substance that they have to determine whether, at the time of the fatal blow the prisoner carried the means of defending himself further than was necessary for his defence. But this is not the question for the jury, but whether the prisoner was assailed under such circumstances as to furnish him reasonable ground for apprehending a design to take away his life. (Shuter *vs.* The People, 2 Comstock, 193.) The question and report is, whether the prisoner had reasonable ground to believe himself in danger of great bodily harm or loss of life, not whether such danger actually existed."

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

Justice BARNARD dissented in respect to the exception to the Judge's charge. He thought it not well taken. A single sentence is taken out of the whole charge. The Judge was not charging on the point as to whether, under the circumstances of the case, the prisoner was justified in taking measures for his protection, but on the point as to what degree of violence he might use in thet protection. On this, the charge is clearly correct.

The judgment should be affirmed.

Revenue Decisions.

The following Decieions heve been recently rendered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

CONCERNING LICENSES TO DEALERS ON VESSELS, RAFTS, ETC.

Assessors may assess as dealers, those persons who sell commodities from vessels, boats, or barges, or who sell logs and lumber in rafts, and make the usual report to the Collectors, together with the name, if any, of the vessel employed. The licenses will be prepared in conformity to such return.

Application for license should be made, and the license should be issued, in the collection district where the licensee resides.

CONCERNING THE TAXABLE VALUE OF GOODS SOLD AT PLACES OTHER THAN THE PLACE OF MANUFACTURE.

In estimating the duties upon articles manufactured, when removed and sold at any other place than the piece of manufacture, there shall be deducted from the gross amount of sales the following items, viz.: freight from the place of manufactnre, storage, insurance, and commissione actually paid. When the articles are sold by the manufacturer, en ellowence may be made for the expenses of sale not exceeding the usual commissions upon the same or similar articles at the place of sale.

RELATIVE TO STAMPS REQUIRED UPON CERTIFICATES OF STOCKS IN CORPORATION.

Whenever the officers of a corporation receive satisfactory evidence that any person, persons, or party have become stockholders in such corporation, and shall make in the books thereof the requisite entries, showing thet such person, persons, or party have become stockholders, and shall make and sign a certificate or certificates thereof, it shall be the duty of such officers to affix to every such certificate the appropriate ravenue stamp; tha expense thereof to be paid by the person, persons, or party for whose use or benefit such certificate or certificates ere made and signed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 14, 1863.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95½	100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	19¾
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	97	50 N.Y. Cen. R.	130.117¾
20,000 do.	97¾	200 do.	117¾
10,000 do.	97¾	200 Erie Railway	74¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	96	200 do.	74¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	89¾	400 do.	74¾
45,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	103¾	200 do.	b30 74¾
20,000 do.	103¾	300 do.	830 74¾
500 do. endorsed,	103	400 do.	74¾
40,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96	50 do.	74¾
10,000 U. S. D. Nts.	155	200 do.	b10 74¾
2,000 Ky. State 6s	100½	100 do.	815 74¼
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '77	107	100 Erie R. Pref.	860 99
3,000 Ill. War Loan	100	100 Hud. Riv. R.	95
1,000 Ill. Can. Bs. '60	99¾	100 do.	95¾
5,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	100	100 do.	95¾
20,000 Mo. State 6s	66¾	100 Harlem R.	35
1,000 do.	66¾	400 do.	35¼
12,000 do.	66¾	100 do.	35¾
4,000 do.	66¾	300 do.	35¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	62¾	400 do.	83 35¾
7,000 Cel. State 6s, b4.130	3¾	100 Harlem R Pref.	70¾
2,000 Louisiane St. 6s	75	10 Second-avenue R.	70
1,000 N.Y. City 6s	120	200 Nor. & Wor. R.	b30 80
3,600 Bnf. N.Y. & E. R.	106	150 Reading R. R.	90¾
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	103	15 Panama R.	181¾
1,000 Hnd. R. 3d m.	111	55 do.	182
3,000 do.	110¾	50 Micb. Cen. R.	95¾
4,000 Hud. R. 1st M.	119	400 Micb. S. & N. I. R.	59¾
1,000 Herlem R. 3d M.	105	200 do.	59¾
10,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	125	500 do.	59¾
17,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. Pr.	92	100 do.	59¾
20,000 Al. & T. H. tnc B.	82¾	300 do.	59¾
10,000 do.	b30 83¾	100 do.	s30 59
20,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	71¾	250 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105¾
5,000 do.	71	500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	80¾
10,000 do.	b30 72	300 Clev. & Pittsb. R.	70
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1 B.	96	300 do.	69¾
2,000 Lack. & W. Bs.	117¾	100 do.	s30 69
15,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	90	400 do.	69¾
10,000 do.	b60 91¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	92¾
10,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111	50 do.	92¾
7,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d.	105¾	100 do.	92¾
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3dm.	85	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 90¾
2,000 Clev. & Pitt. M.	81	200 do.	90¾
1,000 Cb. & Al. 1s Bs.	109	100 do.	b30 91
20 Commonwealth B'k	80	500 Chi. & R. Is. R.	92
20 Bank of Commerce.	92¼	100 do.	s30 92
100,000 Amer. Gold	155¾	100 do.	92¼
60,000 do.	b30. 156	100 do.	92¼
10,000 do.	s30. 155¾	100 Chic., B. & Q. R.	108¾
50,000 do.	155¾	150 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	65
50 Clitz. Gas Co. Brkl'n.	98¾	50 N. J. Cen. R.	170
100 Canton Co.	25¾	50 New-Jersey R.	157
13 Tel. & Hud. Co. Co	128	50 Alton & T. H. R.	33
250 Penn. Coal C. ex d.	126¾	20 do.	32
300 Pacific M. S. Co.	165¾	26 do.	32¾
10 do.	opg 165¾	500 Chic. & Alton Pref.	83¼
50 do.	s30. 165	50 Chic. & N. W. R.	18
50 New-Jersey Zinc	99		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95¾	300 Erie Railway	74¾
10,000 do.	95¾	600 do.	s30 74¾
30,000 do.	95¾	900 do.	b10 74¾
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Reg.	89	500 do.	74¾
29,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	97¾	100 do.	b16 74¾
5,000 do.	97	300 Hudson River R.	98¾
30,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	103	50 do.	b30 98
3,000 Debt Certificates.	96¾	500 do.	98
30,000 do.	96¾	100 do.	s30 96¾
7,000 U. S. D. Nts	154¾	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	69¾
10,000 2 Year Trs. Nts.	154¾	600 do.	69¾
95,000 American Gold	155¾	1050 Harlem R. Pref.	71
10,000 do.	155¾	300 Reading R.	90¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	b3 66	50 Mich. Cen. R.	95¾
900 Erie R.	74¾	150 do.	95¾
850 do.	s3 74¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	64¾
350 Harlem R. Pref.	72¾	100 A. & T. H. pref.	b30 67
650 M. S. & N. I. R.	69	100 do.	66¾
150 do.	s10 59		

SATURDAY, Feb. 14.—P. M.

The variations in Gold Coin to-day were comparatively unimportant. The price finally left off about the eame as last night. The Government Stocks and Treasury peper were all stronger. The 12 months' Certificetee in demand et 96⅞ ₱ cent., and 7.30s at 103@103⅛. The Railway Sheres were firm, and several of them higher then yesterday and in demand, such es Hudson, Harlems and Rock Island. Pacific Mail fell off 1@1⅛ ₱ cent. At the 4 o'clock Public Board the following prices were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri'd.	Sat.		Fri'd.	Sat.
Gold Coin	155⅝	155⅝	Harlem	34¾	35⅛
U. S. 6. H. Notes	154⅜	154⅜	Harlem Pref.	70	72¾
Tennessees	62¾	62¾	Mich. Central	95¾	95¾
Missouris	65	65¾	Mich. Southern	59¼	59
N. Y. Central	118	117¾	Mich. Guarant'd	106¾	106⅝
Erie	74¾	74¾	Illinois Central	90¾	91
Erie Preferred	99½	99¾	Pittsburgh	69¾	69¼
Hudson	96	96¼	Galena	92¾	92¾
Toledo	90¾	90¾	Rock Island	91¾	92¾
Pacific Mail	166	165	7-30 Tr. Notes	102½	103¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares.

New-York	110	Chatham	80
Manhattan	133	Hanover	85
America	110¾	Metropolitan	101
Tradesmen's	101	Nassau	102
National	92	Corn Exchange	98¼
Commerce	91¾	Continental	96
Broadway	140	Commonwealth	80
American Exchange	96	Importers' and Traders'	96¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	104	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	92¾
N. Y. C. 7s, 64	104	Chi. & N. W. int. Bds.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	124	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	71
Erie firsts, '68	120	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42¾
Erie fourths, '80	110	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	68
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	106	Lack. & W. Bds	117
Hnd. firsts, '69	119	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	121
Hudson seconds s. f. '85	123	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hudson thirds, '75	110¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	101	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111
No. Ind. Goshen L '68	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105¼
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Ill. Cen., 7 ₱ c., '75	124	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	80¾
St. Louis Alt. & T. H. 1sts	105		

The earnings of the New-York & Erie Railway for the month of Jan. 1863, were.... $835,452 91
Earnings month of January 1862, were.... 699,097 45

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Feb. 18.	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21.	New-York	Southampton
Etna	Feb. 21.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 25.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 28.	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4.	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11.	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Jan. 28.	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28.	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Jan. 29.	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Jan. 31.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Feb. 4.	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 5.	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Feb. 7.	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Feb. 11.	Southamptou	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11.	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Feb. 14.	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 21.	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25.	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28.	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11.	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Mar. 25.	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GRAHAM STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., for furnishing promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

20 Cavalry Standards with staffs complete.
100 Cavalry Trumpets with extra mouth-pieces.
100 Infantry (copper) Bugles with extra mouth-pieces.
500 Drum-heads, snare.
1,000 Drum Cords.
500 Fifes C.
30 Regimental Index Books.
30 Regimental General Order Books.
2,000 pounds Baling Rope.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals the time of delivery and quantity bid for, and also the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract if awarded.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROposals for Ingot Copper," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of February, at 12 o'clock, for

30,0000 POUNDS OF BEST MINNESOTA INGOT COPPER,

To be delivered immediately, at the Ordnance Yard, Washington, free of all expense to the Government, and subject to the usual inspection.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GRAHAM STS., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., for promptly furnishing the Schuylkill Arsenal:

5,000 yards heavy Tow Burlap, 40 inches wide, suitable for baling clothing, &c.
500 pounds Linen or Flax Twine, for sewing bales.
50,000 yards three-eighths inch Scarlet Worsted Lace, army standard.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery, and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

G. H. CROSMAN,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON BELGIAN PAVEment of the Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Third to Fifth avenue.

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

To pave Division-street with Belgian pavement, from Bowery to Ludlow-street.

To pave Lasex-street with Belgian pavement, from Division to Stanton-street, one half at the expense of the property owners.

Also, Forty-eighth-street with Belginn pavement, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, at the expense of the property owners.

JOSEPH McVAY,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Belgian Pavement.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hal

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the MAYOR, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a

PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues.

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 9 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD—That the limits embraced by the Assesments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Aveunes; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE ADVERTISER HAS FILLED FOR seven years, he thinks with credit, a responsible position, from which, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he wishes to change. He is a thorough accountant, and well qualified for the prompt and courteous dispatch of business, and the arrangement of its details. Any large mercantile or banking house in want of services of this description, and willing to pay a liberal salary for them, will confer a favor by addressing G. Bookkeeper, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, for the purpose of opening a correspondence.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILroad Company's Stock.
Jeffersonville Railroad Co. Bonds and Stock.
Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Co. Bonds.
Metropolitan, Jersey City and other Gas Co. Stocks.
Bought by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. CHARLES L. CAMMANN HAS BEEN admitted as a member of our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863. CAMMANN & CO.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.

Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 58 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME COTtage, with modern improvements, together with two lots of ground, 51x100, with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., on the southeast corner of 84th-st and 1st-av.; 84th-st, being the crown street, and the block well improved and occupied by the owners, as well as the surroundings, makes this a most desirable location for a residence. Will be sold without the corner lot if desired. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE WELL BUILT TWOstory and basements finished brick houses on 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., Brooklyn, with gas and water, sliding doors, marble mantles, nine rooms, six closets, coal vault and court-yard in front, for $2,200; $1,000 cash, balance on mortgage. Inquire of J. P. M. GOODWIN, at the buildings, or JOHN SCREMEYER, 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Fulton, Wall and South ferry cars pass the houses.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot, No. 17 West 26th-st.; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep; all modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep; near Madison-square and 5th-av. Hotel; finest location in the City. For permits to see the house, and terms, inquire of

D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brown stone house, No. 19 Second-place, Brooklyn, has marble basins, bath-room, range, furnace, &c.; halls frescoed; lot 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Price $7,500; terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS—A HOUSE and lot, No. 382½ Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; three stories, with stores and basements, occupied as a bakery; doing a good business. Inquire of GEO. MANNERING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP and basement brick dwelling-house, No. 93 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in a very desirable neighborhood; price $16,000. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, No. 229 Broadway, Room 9, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE STORE, 60 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, situated below Canal-st., and near Broadway; is now well rented and tenant will remain for five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 353 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE A VALUABLE PLOT ON Chatham-st. running through to New Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st. 39 ft. 9 inches on New Bowery, by an average depth of about 90 ft. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO LOTS AND A HALF of land, known as Nos. 41, 43 and 45 Mulberry-st., between Cross and Bayard sts.; dimensions of property, 62½ by 103 feet, with the buildings thereon, to close an estate. Apply on the premises to JOHN G. HICK.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22x100; house 22x55; three stories, with marble hall and court-yard. Apply at Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st., before noon. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE BUILDING FOR SALE—Location below City Hall. The building is modern, in complete order, and producing good revenue. In order to close, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash, or mortgage on long time. Apply to

A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

$2,300 WILL BUY THE FRAME COTtage and lot corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh; is within two blocks of the Grand-st. line of cars. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$3,500 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house and lot, on Van Brunt-st., near Ewen-st., Brooklyn; house has all the mantels, gas fixtures, &c.; is within five minutes' walk of Hamilton ferry; terms easy. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 31th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on morigage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick-front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE VERY desirable house corner of Irving-place and 19th-st. for sale; lot, 27 by 106.6; house built in the very best manner. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, or to rent for the Summer, completely furnished, a country residence on the Hudson River, in the village of Peekskill, N. Y. The house contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, a bath-room, hot and cold water in every chamber, speaking tubes, stationary wash-tubs, &c., and is thoroughly heated by steam. There is an abundance of choice fruit, a large carriage-house, stable and other out-buildings. For further particulars, call on JOHN B. KITCHING, Esq., No. 14 Pine-st., or on HENRY A. SMITH, No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York, or address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN TRENTON, N. J., AN ELEGANT and commodious residence, built by the owner, with all the modern improvements, situated in West State-st., the most eligible in the city. The yard is well stocked with choice fruit. A brick stable on the rear of the same, fronting on an alley. A most delightful residence, cost $15,000, built by the owner for his own use. Can be bought something less than cost. For plans and particulars, apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the depot, a handsome country residence, with 12 or 30 acres of land, fine garden grapery, carriage-house, stable, &c., and an abundance of fruits of choice varieties. The house is a 2 story frame, handsomely situated, good size, nearly new and in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A MODern-built, two-story and attic house, containing 17 rooms, with one acre of ground and all necessary outbuildings; one hours' ride by rail from 31st-st. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County, N. Y. Apply to E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Fort Richmond, S. I., in perfect order, with good garden, stable and water, abundance of fruit and shade trees. Possession any time. Terms easy. Apply at No. 119 Pearl-st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, to let at a reduced rent; contains ten rooms; fine trees, view of the Bay of New-York, and rent $350; near the steamboat landing. Address O. A. K., Box 1,275 Post-office

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ON the old Boston turnpike, about half mile above the railroad depot; said farm contains about twenty acres; the house is new and in good order, with sufficient outbuildings, a good garden and all kinds of fruit; also, a well of good water. It is within 400 or 500 yards from the Sound, and very convenient to keep a boat, &c. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, to E. LAMBDON, or to A. BEEKMAN, No. 129 Attorney-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE —Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farmhouse, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—MODERATE SIZE, WELL built, with the latest improvements, and in a good neighborhood, between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs.; applicant responsible. Address B. C. R., Post-office.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold Furniture, on MONDAY, Feb. 16, at private residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 11 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; rich and rare collection of oil paintings by eminent artists; bronzes, statuary, vases, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery; also, magnificent rosewood pianoforte, with all modern improvements; lace curtains, ornaments, bedding, carpeting, &c. Sale peremptory.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE AND FOR SALE.—LEASE—TWO lots N. E. corner of Desbrosses and West-st.

SALE—Four lots fronting on 11th-av., north side of 24th-st., and the five street lots in rear of the same. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LEASE—THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES NOS. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., five and six stories high, well lighted throughout; suitable for piano-forte factory, cracker bakery, or any manufacturing business. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 39 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable store and dwelling, No. 884½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES office, frontiog Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—NOS. 103, 105 and 107 Mercer-st., 50 by 100 feet. Apply at room No. 1, No. 74 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER STORIES OF House No. 635 Broadway; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Inquire in the drug-store.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER Lat low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WITH FURNISHED ROOMS WANted—In a private family, by a gentleman and wife, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 4th and 8th avs preferred. References exchanged. Address W., Box No. 15, Yonkers Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and his wife, where there are no other boarders. House and location must be first-class. Address Box No. 1,773 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, front, to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, family private; references exchanged. Apply at No. 33 West 33d-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable free of United States tax, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 12th, and reopen on the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 9, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 16th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 18th of February, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand.

By order of the Board.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 Broadway, Feb. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., payable on and after the 16th inst., free of Government tax.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK

AT

NEW-ORLEANS,

On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of

DUNCAN F. KENNER:

PANIC, by GLENCOE, bay horse, 5 years old. This horse is one of the best racers that ever started. He beat Wellswood two-mile heats, and Lightning three-mile heats; and ran a four-mile heat last Winter, on the Metairie Course, close to Time. Six thousand dollars was offered to Kenner for him, and refused.

WHALE, by VULTURE, a bay stallion, 12 years old; a capital racer—winner at all distances—never was beaten.

BAY STALLION, 4 years old, by Vultnre, out of Medina. This colt has never started. In training, he has shown uncommon speed.

GRAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years. Has never started, but shows great speed in training.

BAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years; never started, but has shown good speed.

IMP. CHESTNUT FILLY, by Slane, 3 years; never started.

IMP. BAY FILLY, by Rubicon, 3 years; never started.

CHESTNUT FILLY, by Lexington, 5 years; never started.

CHESTNUT COLT, by Servant, 2 years; never trained.

FRANK CHEATHAM, g. s., by Servant, 4 years.

BLACK MARE, by Servant, 4 years.

Also, the following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of W. J. MINOR, viz.:

BEN WEST, stallion, by Vandyke, he by Trustee, 5 years old; winner at one and two miles, and never beaten.

CHESTNUT STALLION, Preserve, by Lecompte, 7 years.

CASTA DIVA, bay mare, by Vnltnre, 7 years.

BAY MARE, by Brown Dick, 6 years.

BAY FILLY, by Vulture, 2 years.

BAY FILLY, by Imp. Sarpedon, 2 years.

These horses and mares will be SOLD BY AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR CASH, On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

By order of

Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.

S. B. HOLABIRD, Col., A. D. C. and Chief Quartermaster Dep't Gulf.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR

BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S

NEW STEAMSHIP

MARY A. BOARDMAN,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA DINSMORE will succeed the MARY A. BOARDMAN, and leave New-York on or about Feb. 26.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,

M. S. K. THORNE,

will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

The highest market price paid by

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS will preach a sermon to young men, at the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., opposite Reservoir-square, a few doors East of 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. PETER STRYKER will preach the following SUNDAY EVENING to young men at his own Church.

"LIGHT AT EVENING TIME."—REV. C. L. S. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, will preach a sermon on this subject, (being the third of a series,) in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection in aid of the Church will be taken at the close of the services. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. D. C. COOPER. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-Av.—Services at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock; the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. On SUNDAY, Rev. C. S. HANAY, D. D., will preach in the MORNING; Rev. E. BARJAMIN in the AFTERNOON, and Rev. F. D. EAGAN in the EVENING. Seats free. ASH WEDNESDAY, services at the usual Sunday hours. On FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., Rev. SAMUEL COOKE will preach.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. THOS. DEWITT, D. D., of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, will deliver the sixth of this course of doctrinal sermons in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. HOUGHTON'S,) 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Prayer and Divine Providence.*

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near 7th-av. Rev. BENJAMIN T. PHILLIPS formerly Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, and now connected with the United States Sanitary Commission, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ P. M.

A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SUPERIORITY of the Universalist Doctrine of the Future and its Results—eleventh of current series—by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 2 th-st. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Inquirers invited. Rev. Mr. WOONUCOOSA, of Illinois, preaches at 10½ o'clock A. M.

IN THE FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., the Rev. WM. MCALISTER, Pastor of the Willett-st. M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. JOHN PROS, Jr., Pastor, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Evening sermon: *Sending Forth Judgment unto Victory.* Seats free.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. DR. DOWLING will preach the fourth sermon of the course to young men, on *The Sons*, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Series of evening meetings continued next week, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. All are invited.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, WEST 22D-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Preaching in this newly-erected French Episcopal Church by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, THIS MORNING—10½ o'clock to commence at 10½ o'clock. The Sunday evening services will be inaugurated next Sunday, on which occasion Rev. Dr. TYNG will officiate.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE Examiner, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All who are interested in the doctrine of a future life, to be given at the coming of Christ, are invited to attend. Seats free.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE.—A SHORT LECTURE, prayer and spiritual conference of the Church or Congregation, and Commonwealth of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ o'clock, at Hall No. 32, Bowery. Spiritual Circle at 7½ P. M. Admission free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—CHAS. C. GOSS will preach in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 445 Broadway, on SUNDAY at 10 A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Father RAER, Musical Director. Rehearsal, New-York University, SATURDAY EVENING. Singers invited. Prayer meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Hard Things in the Bible*, and at 7½ P. M. on *Mount Calvary*. Singing by Mr. WATERS' Sunday School Vocalists, assisted by a chorus choir. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Singing at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—BROTHERHOOD SERMON.—THE third of the series of sermons on behalf of the Charity Fund of the P. E. Brotherhood of this City, will be preached by the Rev. F. S. WHITE, in the Anthon Memorial Church, 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, OF MOUNT Zion, will preach the word of prophecy on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. All who feel an interest in the new dispensation and appearance of Christ, are invited and admonished to hear.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND; at 3 P. M. Rev. Mr. ROSS, of Jersey City; at 7½ evening, the Pastor will preach. The public invited. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-STREET.—The regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel. Short addresses and children's music. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Rivington and Delancey.—Rev. G. W. SMILEY, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. General prayer meeting in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av. Prof M

THE WAR ON THE FRONTIER.

The Late Campaign of Gen. Blunt—Its Duration and Results—Negro Refugees from Arkansas—The Union and Indian Refugees at Fort Scott—A Colored Regiment—Guerrillas, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

The late campaign of Gen. BLUNT was only one of ninety days duration, and during that time his army marched at least over a thousand miles, fought five battles, crushed the guerrilla operations of the enemy, lived a large part of their time on half rations, held the country, captured an immense quantity of stores, and defeated an enemy always outnumbering us three to one, and in some cases meeting even greater odds.

The last march to Van Buren, from Cane Hill, was one of the most difficult and dangerous of the war. The only practicable route for our artillery was along the valley of Clear Creek, a rocky and tortuous stream, which debouches into the Arkansas near Van Buren. The character of this—the best road—may be judged when it is known that the column forded this and tributary creeks *thirty-nine* times in their march, more than half of which crossings were effected in water nearly waist deep. In several instances the caissons had to be placed upon wagon beds filled with brush in order to keep their contents fit for use. The men took with them six days' provisions. The other route is known as the Devil's Road—it was most certainly just such a turnpike as the Father of Lies would most likely construct in order to punish such delinquent wagon masters and teamsters as may come within his tender clutch. It was over the spurs of the Boston Mountains, and was inconceivably rough; in many places for long distances the descent was not a road, but a series of jumps of one or two feet from ledge to ledge of rocks. All this train regarded not lines of retreat, and the probabilities are it was not at all according to the books to carry an army over such a route. But then, Gen. BLUNT thought only of success, believed it always possible, and as a result, always won. It is to be hoped he will have an independent command, and turned loose. If so, you will hear from him.

At Van Buren, as well as elsewhere, the negroes flocked into our lines; Col. CLOUD, of the Second Kansas, was active in his interest in their behalf. The large proportion of them came in with teams, wagons, &c. A train of 125 families was orgseized at Cane Hill, on the return of the Van Buren expedition, and sent North, with the Ninth Kansas and a commissary train. It consisted of about 50 wagons with four mules each, and several ox-wagons. A number of the young men entered the ranks of the First Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers; the remainder, after a day or two's stay at Fort Scott, left to seek employment in the neighboring counties.

Major HENNING, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, a very worthy and efficient officer, in command at that point, informed me that he had had three thousand refugees to feed since he had been in command. That about one-third of these were of African descent, and that of these not one had ever received more than a ten-days' supply of rations, and in reality but a proportion of them drew as much as this. Nearly all are destitute on arrival, but being willing, readily obtain work; not so with the white and Indian Unionists, many of whom are still recipients of Government aid. This is valuable testimony to the industrious tendencies of the negro; all the more so, that it comes from an old Democrat who, as long as consistent with his duty, fought the organization of the negro regiments in this State.

The condition of the Union white and Cherokee refugees in and around Fort Scott, is indeed lamentable. There are still several hundred of them camped about there. No words can give an adequate idea of their miserable condition, which approaches, in all cases, to the verge of starvation. Destitution is too paling a term. I myself have seen a woman and four children living without shelter in the woods during bitterly inclement weather. One woman brought twins into the world in the coldest weather of the Winter, with no clothing to cover them, no food to eat, barely bedding to keep her off the ground, nothing but a small wedge tent to shelter her, and that without a stove. Another woman had a severe attack of the small-pox, and lay for two days without medical assistance or any one to attend upon her. I could go on reciting instance after instance, but they are all of a similar character. Maj. HENNING and Capt. INSLEY have exerted themselves to relieve their wants, but it is not within their power to clothe or shelter them. Exertions are now being made to aid them. Our worthy Governor, the Mayor of this City, and other parties, are interesting themselves in the matter.

The colored regiment, which for five months past has been organized, was finally mustered on the 13th ult., under orders from Gen. CURTIS, by Lieut. SABINA, First United States Infantry. It was enabled to muster only six companies. But as its absentees are returning, it will be full, in all probability, by 1st of March prox. One full company has already reported at Lawrence, another one nearly full at Wyandot, a third will be raised here, and the material for a fourth is already in camp. In the meanwhile the regiment will be employed in the works now constructing for the defence of Fort Scott. Capt. HOECKLE, of the Staff of Gen. CURTIS, is on the ground making the preliminary surveys, &c., for the required fortifications. It is hoped that by the early part of March the regiment will be in the field *recruiting* as it marches. Gen. BLUNT reviewed it on his return to Fort Scott, visited its camp, and made a few remarks to the men. He congratulated them upon the President's Proclamation, declared his gladness at their soldierly appearance, trusted they would endeavor to be worthy the new hope wherewith they were dowered, and declared his wish that when next he went South, the regiment should form part of the army he commanded. The success of this first regiment has given inspired confidence in the soldierly qualities of the negroes. It is understood here that Gen. LANE intends returning to Kansas immediately upon the adjournment, with a recruiting commission to operate in the South west States, that he intends to make his headquarters at Fort Scott, and, if possible, Fort Smith, and as speedily as may raise and equip a negro army. There is no doubt, whether he shall thus operate or not, that a number of negro regiments will be raised on the Southwest frontier.

A good degree of prosperity is apparent throughout the State. The army movements give a ready market for farm produce, and, in spite of war, a steady emigration is coming into our State. The towns are improving. Leavenworth in especial is growing with rapidity, and has fairly begun its career as the chief city of the State and Missouri Valley, next to St. Louis.

The farmers of the State are paying great attention to the cultivation of cotton, tobacco and hemp, and the raising of sheep. It is proven satisfactorily that in Southern Kansas, cotton and tobacco will be a complete success. The farmers are organizing Cotton-growing Associations, and through the agency of the Chaplains and other officers of the Kansas regiments now in the Cotton States, a large quantity of cotton-seed has been received. In Douglas County, 1,500 acres will be planted this season, and in other counties as large a proportion. Capt. S. D. HOUSTON, of the Seventh Kansas, now in Mississippi, sent home to his farm in Anderson County a quantity of cotton and tobacco seed, with a contraband to cultivate the same. He raised several acres of each staple, supplied his neighbors also with seed, and made money by the operation. He is now here on recruiting service, and will make arrangements for their cultivation quite extensively this season. The late sorghum crop was also very abundant, and will almost supply the home wants for molasses, &c. On all hands, our farmers are busy at self-sustaining efforts, which bid fair to be successful.

There are many indications that the guerrilla and partisan warfare in Missouri is not entirely over. Since the unsuccessful attack of MARMADUKE upon Springfield, small squads of "bushwhackers" have made their appearance on the border again. Their numbers appear to be augmenting, and woe to the Union soldier or citizen who falls into their hands. Several soldiers, of Col. RENICK'S command have been murdered lately. Col. RENICK is stationed at Independence. He is a vigorous soldier of the earnest school. He hung eight men caught in bushwhacking quite lately, and has now about 150 women prisoners in the guard-house. These are the wives, &c., of notorious guerrillas, and held as hostages. The rebel women have been among the most dangerous of enemies. Their sex has hitherto shielded them, while enabling them to do the greatest harm as spies. A long experience on the border compels your correspondent to admire the firmness and decision of Col. RENICK'S course. Traditions of gallantry, idees of courtesy imbibed in happy homes and peaceful times, as well as the more dangerous allurements of the large majority of Missouri Delilahs seldom fail to show when information is to be gained or punishment turned aside, have been operating causes with Union officers that have prevented them dealing promptly with the *unsexed* accomplices of treason and murder. Gen. LOAN, lately elected as a Republican member of Congress from Northwest Missouri, who is RENICK'S immediate superior, fully indorses his policy. It is expected that JEFF. DAVIS will shortly order the delivery of the Colonel to the tender mercies of a Confederate hangman, for the crime of having fitly carried out the true logic of war.

It need hardly be said that the people of Kansas with great unanimity sustain the President's Proclamation. Foremost as they have been in the desire for such action, and having shown by their acts their faith in its efficacy at a time when general approval did not greet such views, it was but natural that the glorious New Year's, with the solemn words laden with manifold and magnificent results which President LINCOLN on that day consigned to the fate of war and the future gratitude of mankind, should by them be hailed with perfect approval. A number of meetings to celebrate the day was held in the State, and since, the Legislature has, in various votes and resolutions, shown its unqualified approbation. R. J. H.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Late Ram Raid at Charleston—The Defences of that City—Stirring Times at Port Royal—The Command of the Expedition, &c.

PORT ROYAL, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863.

The inhabitants of this far Southern military colony are still excited with discussions of the late ram raid at Charleston, and the other trial of iron in the obstructed channel of the Ogeechee. As is always the case, upon the occurrence of great events here, they await the arrival of the New-York papers, to replace the exaggerated stories which have prevailed, with the full and accurate narration of the facts. From a Savannah paper, just handed me, I hear of BEAUREGARD'S bombastic manifesto, declaring the blockade of Charleston already raised, and the port open to the commerce of the world. If any credulous seaman venture, upon the authority of this proclamation of the defender of Charleston, to enter that port with a welcome cargo for the inhabitants, a fate like that of the *Princess Royal* is likely to teach him the wisdom thereafter of navigating safer seas.

THE STRENGTH OF CHARLESTON.

The rebels have improved the long months which have been allowed them to add to the defensive strength of Charleston. From reconnoissances which have lately been made, and from information derived in other ways, our military men are satisfied that at least a thousand guns, very many of them rifled and of the largest calibre, are now in position to defend the city against both land and naval attack. The rear approach to the town by Stono has not been neglected. Well-built forts and embrasures present a powerful obstacle to any land movement in that direction, while a force of 30,000 men, which can speedily be increased to 50,000, by means of the railroads concentrating there, would make desperate resistance to any attempt which should be made to drag that birthplace of rebellion back under the authority of the Government. In the event of any movement to accomplish this object, a movement which the Charlestonians are hourly expecting, I anticipate something in the way of regular siege, and no hasty capture, the limit of one or two or three days' work. The piles with which the rebels have obstructed the harbor would be likely to present a serious impediment to the operations of the navy, but once one or two of the forts are reduced, they can readily be removed. The torpedoes, of which we hear so much, have hitherto done so little harm that very little fear of them is entertained.

A LIVELY HARBOR.

Inasmuch as the rebels from their lookouts have opportunities for enjoying the same sight, I suppose I do no wrong to the cause by saying that this harbor of Port Royal presents a livelier appearance then ever before in its history. Instead of the few schooners, sloops and pleasure boats which once lay at lazy anchorage here, a hundred sails appear, and huge steamers, scarcely visible Monitors, and busy tugs, meet the eye everywhere. The *Weehawken* came in last week, with some slight damage to her machinery, but she is ready now for any battering business which the Admiral may set her about. At the pier at St. Helena Island the troops brought down by Gen. FOSTER are landing, to get a chance to stretch their bodies and air their clothing, after their long confinement on shipboard. They emulate the antics of the liberated mules and horses, also stepping now upon shore for the first time in near three weeks. The whole presents a busy scene, and foretells work, and, we hope, success.

WHO IS TO COMMAND?

There has been some conflict of opinion as to who is to be the leader of any attack which may be made by the forces here—Gen. HUNTER or Gen. FOSTER. The former certainly ranks the latter, but under the recent law of Congress the President can override military precedence in the appointment of any General to do a specified work in the department of another, who will not be able by reason of rank or seniority to interfere with his operations. I am well satisfied that Gen. FOSTER has just this authority from the President, and that he will surely lead any movement which may result from the preparations going on here.

PASSENGERS NORTH.

The *Arago*, which is to start to-day on her northward journey, has an empty hold, but pretty well-filled cabins. Among those who go on her are Capt. CHAS. E. FULLER, late Quartermaster of the Department, who has been on service here ever since the capture of the island, and who now leaves for the first time since then. Dr. SPENCER W. BROWN, of the navy, is also a passenger. Dr. BROWN is the Surgeon on board the *Memphis*, and when the *Keystone State* lost her Surgeon and steward at the naval fight before Charleston, he went on board the latter ship, and gave skillful and assiduous care to the many scalded wounded men, who were there writhing in pain. During his arduous exertions he ruptured a blood-vessel internally, which accident sends him North for needed rest. The *Arago* also carries to New-York Lieut. GUY V. HENRY, of the First Regular Artillery, an officer who greatly distinguished himself at the James Island fight, and who now goes North on important business connected with the Department; and Lieut. C. A. ROSSANDAN, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, a Swedish officer who enlisted in our service in the early part of the war, and who now is obliged to return to Sweden by the expiration of the time of his furlough. He has acquainted himself thoroughly with our language, and goes back prepared to give his Sovereign valuable information in regard to the improvements in projectiles introduced by our inventive people.

OUR POSITION HERE STRONG.

Gen. SEYMOUR, Gen. HUNTER'S Chief of Staff, an old artillery officer, who was in Fort Sumter at the time of its capture, has been busy with providing against the contingency of an attack upon us here and at Beaufort, in case the removal of a portion of the troops to operate elsewhere should embolden the rebels to move upon us. I can assure the North that we are in a thoroughly defensive condition. CLINTON.

VALLANDIGHAM IN NEWARK.

Denunciation of Secretary Seward and the Conservative Republicans.

He Pronounces for an Armistice and the Reconstruction of the Union.

Concert Hall, Newark, N. J., (the Newark Theatre,) was last night filled to overflowing, by an audience assembled to hear Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, on the "Political Issues of the Day." The stage boxes were filled with ladies, and on the stage itself were the officers and most prominent members of the Newark Democratic Union Club, under whose auspices the lecture was delivered. Shortly before the meeting was called to order a delegation arrived bearing a banner with the inscription, "Welcome, Champion of Constitutional Liberty," the entrance of which brought forth loud and prolonged applause. The stage was draped all round with the national flag, and two very large ones were suspended immediately over the speaker's head.

At 7½ o'clock the assemblage was called to order by HENRY BENNER, Esq., President of the Club, when Mr. JAMES CONTEY presented a long series of resolutions. They were the same as those lately presented in the Illinois Legislature, merely changing the phraseology to suit the locality of New-Jersey. They declared in effect that the Union could not be restored unless the President's Proclamation of Freedom was withdrawn; denounced both Abolition and Secession; requesting the Legislature of New-Jersey to protest against the Proclamation; denying that any officials not known to the Constitution of New-Jersey (military or otherwise,) had any right to exercise authority over the liberty of citizens of that State, and urging the passage of a law prohibiting the ingress of free negroes as citizens of that State.

Cheers were given for the resolutions, when Hon. NEHEMIAH PERRY, Member of Coegress from the Newark District, in a short speech introduced to the audience Hon. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio. The entire audience rose to receive the honorable gentleman as he stepped forward, and after the cheering subsided he proceeded to speak in substance as follows:

Men of New-Jersey, I greet you; and you, ladies of New-Jersey, I thank you for your presence here to-night. I am here in response to a kindly invitation of the Democratic Club of Newark. I have not come to make any display of oratory to-night. My design is merely to speak as a freeman of the great West would speak to the freemen of the East, without notes, without form and ceremony. Therefore I ask your attention. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM then went on to say that it was in Newark he gave a pledge not to contribute by his efforts to the shedding of one drop of blood in a civil war. How he had kept that pledge, let the audience judge. [Applause.] He did not intend to speak of arbitrary arrests—arguments on that point had been exhausted. The time for action may come. [Applause.] McMASTERS, KERYE and MARONEY, the victims of arbitrary tyranny, were present to-night. There were no chains on their limbs now. Six or eight "butternuts" and "copperheads" like himself were present. They would be heard from, when the occasion offers, on the side of the Union and the Constitution—the Union as it was—not a new Union. He would speak to the assemblage of the probability (not the possibility) of a reconstruction of the Union. He might be more sanguine than others, but he was brought up in that old blue-stocking, Presbyterian school, that believes all is foreordained that comes to pass. [Laughter.] He was here as the representative of the Peace Sentiment of the Northwest. [Applause.] He was no clergyman—he did not bear a commission to expound the gospel of hate—but if there was any one sentiment of Christianity he had taken to his heart, it was "blessed are the peace-makers." [Applause.] The people never were for civil war—not even when the hurricane came and the war was declared to be a war for the restoration of the Union. In the beginning, the war was avowed to be for a restoration of the Union—the people and the State Governments said so. There was only one man who believed, or pretended to believe, that we had gained anything by this war, and that was WM. H. SEWARD. [Laughter.] Solitary and alone he sees everything in the color of the rose, and he avers that nobody has been hurt. [Laughter.] The object of the war, now, it was plain, was for the abolition of Slavery. He did not choose to sell his precious inheritance of freedom—for which the sods of New-Jersey were reddened with blood—in order to bring about the freedom of the negro. [Applause.] Mr. VALLANDIGHAM then went on to say there were two parties which divided the country—one which, believing the war to be a failure, would accept disunion; the other, believing the war would fail to bring about a reconstruction of the Union, were willing to try the means of peace, compromise, and good will. This was his party. [Applause.] The great mass of the people of the Northwest were in favor of an immediate armistice, the cessation of hostilities, and the beginning of the action looking toward peaceable reconstruction. Mr. V. then proceeded to denounce the "conservative" Republicans as guilty of a trick by which they sought to wield the power of the Republic and hoodwink the Democracy. If SEWARD was to be the leader of the Democracy and THURLOW WEED the chief engineer, he begged to be counted out. [Great laughter.] Their idea was to let the war hang on by *gentle*—not vigorous—prosecution, until 1865, when there would be a "vigorous" prosecution that was to blot out the South and establish a Union as they wanted it. This he believed to be the creed of this new party. Such a policy, if carried out, would bring joy and rejoicing to the Cabinet in Richmond. You cannot expect to see the organization of a Union party at the South while the war lasts. If asked, would he compromise the question of Union, he would say, frankly, no. But the men of the South had as much human nature as the men of the North. There is as much free speech South as there is here. Now, take away the pressure of an invasive war, and we will see as much Union sentiment in the South as there is here. If there is anything that has brought fear and trembling to the leaders of the South it is the peace movement of the North and West. There are men in the South who have yearned after that grand old Union which our fathers made. The question then is, "Shall we continue this war, [Cries of 'No,' 'no,'] or shall we of the North end West unite with the people of the South to reconstruct the Union?" [Cries of "Yes," "yes."] It was his profound conviction that the day had gone by when a war for the Union could be successful. What then would this "conservative" Republican party propose? If SEWARD is in earnest he can control the Administration, or he cannot. If he cannot, let him be honest enough to resign. [Applause.] If he can, let him give us an earnest of it by changing its policy. But that policy will not be changed: and shall the Democracy strike hands with the "conservatives," when, on their own showing, nothing can be done until 1865? Shall your sons go again to the battle-field, or be conscripted to carry on a war for the negro? [Cris of "No," "No."] In June our army will be reduced to 300,000—the armies of the South will not be so reduced. What then will be the condition, when they have three soldiers in the field to our one? Possibly, among the visionary ideas that hang in vapor fumes around the Secretary of State, there may be one that looks to a galvanizing of the dead body of this war by seeking an invasion of the North. Well, if they invade us, we will write for them the history they have for some time been writing for us.

The Miami Valley will have two or three Bull Runs to adorn her history, and New-Jersey will repeat battles, which need not be named, only the picture will be reversed. He was for any settlement, honorable made, that did not imply the severence of the Union. *That* he would never consent to. [Applause.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM then touched upon the question of foreign mediation, and asked:

What possible harm could arise from accepting the friendly offer of France? France would be false to her history, since she lent us a helping hand in 1778, if she be not, to-day, our friend. He was ready to trust the people—he believed they were for the Union as our fathers made it. The principle of the rights of the States, in all matters of local legislation, must be acknowledged. The daughter of the Southron, married to a son of New-Jersey, must be allowed to bring her old negro nurse to this State without fear of an abolition gang stealing her away. [Great applause.] There must be no more personal liberty bills to subvert the Constitution.

Mr. V. then spoke of the late elections in the loyal States as giving evidence of the adherence of the people to this policy, and said:

A revolution has swept over the land already. The voice of the people has been heard, and bastiles and tyranny are no more. Mr. V. then went on to state the history of opposition to arbitrary arrests, in the person of JOHN WILKES, in England, years ago, and contrasted it with the action of the National Government. He would warn the Administration not to attempt such arbitrary arrests. He was willing to surrender all mere pleas to enable the Administration to crush this rebellion; he intended to stand by the Constitution, by order, by the legitimate authority, in order to reunite the Union; but he would not surrender one jot or tittle of his rights as an American freemen, to carry on a war for the negro. (Tremendous applause.) This was the sentiment of the Northwest. They were determined to be no longer trifled with in this respect; and they would no longer consent to be called "traitors" because they cling to the Constitution. If the motto "make right" is to be the ruling one, then it would be well for the dominant party to know, that they have the "might" *and* the "right."

The speaker dwelt for some time on the alleged unconstitutionality of arbitrary arrests.

There was no sensation, as he knew by experience, so awful as the fear of arrest. He had been told by the greatest of English orators, by the Constitution, that his house was his castle. But he had passed sleepless nights and listened in terror to the rumble of a carriage, fearing that a minion of the Administration was about to tear him from his home and fireside, and incarcerate him in a loathsome bastile, although, at the same time, he was conscious of no crime against God or his country. But this state of things was at an end. Why would not the people of the Administration party try the ballot, (which is yet free,) to the settlement of difficulties. Why not in matters involving the liberty of the citizen trust the courts? Because the courts would have decided that the Executive had no power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Now Congress is attempting to do it. But Congress can only do it when, in case of insurrection or invasion, the public interests require it. Is there any insurrection in these loyal States—in New-Jersey, in New-York? Where, then, is the shadow of a right to thus infringe on the liberty of the citizen.

There was not in the history of the past such stirring incidents as we are now witnessing. We have no statesmen equal to the occasion. Where are our Generals? We had one, and they banished him. [Cheers for McCLELLAN.] It should be the prayer of every true patriot that God would raise up the men that can lead us through this Red Sea of blood to the bright haven of Peace.

"Give us the nerve of steel,
And the arm of fearless might,
And the strength of will, that is ready still
To battle for the right."

"For the foemen are now abroad,
And earth is filled with crimes."

Let it, therefore, be our prayer to an Omnipotent God—

"Oh give us the men for the times."

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, after speaking for full two hours, resumed his seat amid tremendous cheers. cries for "McMASTERS" brought that gentlemen before the audience. He merely endorsed the sentiments of VALLANDIGHAM, and was followed by D. A. MAHONAY, Esq., and Judge NARE of the Trenton *True American*, after which the audience dispersed.

Unconditional Union Meeting at Leavenworth.

SPEECH OF GEN. BLUNT.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Feb. 14.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of unconditional Union men was held here last night. Resolutions were adopted unanimously, declaring as follows:

That when treason becomes bold and defiant in our midst, and loyal peaceable citizens are threatened with death through the columns of treasonable newspapers and the mouths of traitors, and the Government is openly assailed and scoffed at, and insidious means are used to seduce loyal people from their allegiance, and public meetings are called to promulgate treason, it is time that loyal men unite for the protection of themselves, and that they act and speak as becomes loyal and free people; that all who ask for peace with rebels in arms against the Government, except on the terms of unconditional submission to the Constitution and the laws, or who propose a separation of the Union in any manner, are traitors; that it would be a stain on the name of Kansas as a loyal State to permit the making of any treasonable proposition, or the adoption of any treasonable resolution in our midst, and it shall not be done; that we resolve, with firm determination, to carry out this to the letter, come what may; that death is the constitutional and legal punishment of treason; that the policy of incarceration of traitors for a time, and then discharging them without further punishment, is not a proper legal punishment; that death should be inflicted without delay; that we cordially indorse the President's Emancipation Proclamation; that we are confident of the final triumph of the Government; that we again pledge our fidelity to the Union, and declare our determination to support the Government through all vicissitudes unto the end.

Gen. BLUNT addressed the meeting, and said: The little incident of suppressing the *Enquirer*, which happened in his absence, was one that he trusted would be followed by other States. That although the duty and the job of suppressing the peper had been taken off his hands, he thought the time had come when it would be settled whether copperheads or loyal men are to rule the country. Kansas had taken the initiative, and he was proud of it.

[Advertisement.]

"NOSES" AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.—Roman, Grecian, Indian, Negro, Celestial, pug, long, short, thick, sharp, aquiline, "turn-ups," and Jewish Noses, with the "why and wherefore" of these varieties. Life and its powers. PHYSIOLOGY—Structure and Functions of the Human Body; 10 illustrations. ORDER—Its importance. DETECTING A TALE. "The right man in the right place." PSYCHOLOGY, or the Science of the Soul. Dreaming, Second Sight, Forewarnings, Somnambulism, etc., in the February number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 10 cents, or $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. transport Empire City, from New-Orleans.—Major Schaffner, J. L. McConkey, H. J. Quinan, Capt. D. H. Finley, Mr. Jones, wife and child, T. J. Child, A. Fisher, E. Bates, Miss Mary Harris, Lieut. Marshall, C. W. Higgins, Lieut. J. P. Perkins, Capt. Starkey, Lieut. J. Cogan, Capt. P. W. Robbins, N. F. Avery, Lieut. E. Finney, Mrs. Cadney, A. Wheeler, Dr. A. Orcutt, F. Smith. From Key West—Cornelius O'Neil, Mr. McPherson, and 78 in the steerage.

In steamship Talisman, from Kingston, Jam., &c.—A. Wolf, P. B. D. Espoes, Charles J. Ward, Mr. Troy, Sr., Mr. Troy, Jr., Horatio Brandon, Mrs. Flowers, Miss Flowers. From Port-au-Prince—Joseph Sergeant, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Nume Miot, Mr. Dolan, E. Paloe, E. Roumaine, Mr. Bruno, Mr. Messina, Dr. Garcia, Miss Hubbard, Mrs. Chaoreau and child, Mme. Ciabouts, Miss Doran.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 54 | Sun sets.... 5 35 | Moon rises... 4 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 30 | Gov. Island. 6 28 | Hell Gate.. 7 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Thompson, Havana and New-Orleans, Lindlam & Heineken.

Steamers Octorara, McLaughlin, South Amboy, Wm. Detrell; Jersey Blue, Jackaway, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Ships S. H. Talbot, Hatch, Liverpool, M. M. Freeman & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Monk, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Mazatlan, (Br.,) Halliday, London, J. E. Weir; Elizabeth, (Br.,) George, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Star of the West, Perry, Liverpool, Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Australia, (Oldg.,) Hegeman, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Hannah Scott, Kirby, Elizabethport, B. F. Small & Co.; Washington, White, Baltimore, Wm. Scott & Son; Edisto, Flinn, Baltimore, Bacon & Bassett; Columbia, (Brem.,) Dietsen, Cork.——; Albertina, (Br.,) Olmstead, Algoa Bay, Peter B. King & Co.; Betsey Williams, (Br.,) Raeford, Liverpool, Starbuck & Co.

Brigs Darien, Henry, Philadelphia, Snow & Borgess; O. C. Clary, Philbrook, Cienfuegos, Metcalf & Duncan; Cygnet, (Br.,) Porter, Matamoras, B. F. Small.

Schooners Onward, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Anx Cayes, D. R. De Wolff; Gen. Taylor, Shelly, Baltimore; William, Dunham, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Antietam, Jones, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; R. C. Russell, Bunting, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Maria L. Davis, (Br.,) Doane, Minatitlan, Bassett & Jackson; F. Nickerson, Henderson, Washington, E. D. Harlbut & Co.; Uvoca, Howe, Washington, Baker & Daytoe; Bergin, Cole, Washington, E. H. Hurlbut & Co.; Lookout, Thornton, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Southerner, Harris, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; N. Clifford, Shute, Washington, R. P. Buck & Co.; Searsville, Sears, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; John Walker, Buncell, New-Haven; Fly, Cheeseman, Philadelphia; Rescoe, Bacon, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; M. A. Griffin, Bordee, Fall River, J. Godwin; J. B. Shafford, Longstreet, Washington.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Bock, Elwood, Newbern, N. C., Feb. 8, via Hatteras Inlet 10th, at 10 A. M., and Fortress Monroe 13th, at 2 P. M., with sick and discharged soldiers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Empire City, Baxter, New-Orleans Feb. 6, and Key West 10th, with sugar, cotton and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left at New-Orleans Bar, bound up, steamer Illinois; ships Bella Wood, Geo. Peabody; barks Albert, of Boston, and White Sea, (outside Bar.)

Steamship Talisman, (Br.,) Russell, Kingston, Jam., Jan 5, and Port-au-Prince 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Walden & Booth. Left no Am. vessels at Port-au-Prince. The bark Wilhelmine was expected to leave Miragoane for New-York on the 7th. The R. W. Parker left St. Marc's on the 5th inst., for Boston.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship City of Brooklyn, Chase, Loedon Dec. 23, and Isle of Wight Jan. 10, in ballast to Nesmith & Soe. Feb. 4, lat. 42, lon. 64, saw a ship, bound W., with the loss of foretopmast and main and mizzee topgallantmasts; supposed her to be the Patrick Henry, from London for New-York. Last night, at 12 M., off the Lightship, came in collision with barkantine Hannibal, carrying away the bowsprit, with all head gear, and started the cutwater.

Ship Wm. Prescott, Janssen, Liverpool Jan. 10, with mdse. and 225 passengers to Tepscott & Co. Jan. 22, lat. 45, lon. 33 41, John Loriner, chief mate, was washed overboard from the topgallant-forecastle, and was drowned; blowing a gale from eorthward at the time, could not save him.

Ship M. R. Lndwig, (of Warren,) Harding, Liverpool 35 ds., with salt to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Village Bell, (Br., of London,) Blaisdell, Palermo Dec. 8, passed Gibraltar 22d, with fruit, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Ship Byzantium, Robleson, London and Portsmouth 34 ds., in ballast to Thomas Dunham.

Bark Union Jack, (of Boston,) Weaver, New-Orleans 17 ds., with railroad iron, cotton, &c.; to master. Feb. 4, lat. 24 45, lon. 79 25, fell in with Br. brig Napoleon 3d, in a sinking condition. Took off the captain (Dooley) and crew, 9 in all, and brought them to this port. Capt. Dooley reports that he was from Matanzas, with a cargo of molasses, bound to St. Johns, N. F., and that on the 3d inst., during a gale from N. E.; the vessel sprung a leak to such an extent that it was impossible to keep her free, and deeming it prudent, abandoned her. She had then 6 feet of water in the hold. The N. is 116 tons; built at Arichat, N. S., 8 years old, and owned by Harvey, Tucker & Co., of St. Johns, N. F.

Bark Celestia, (of Boston,) Howes, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to Bassett & Nickerson. Had very light N. E. trades, and encountered heavy gales from lat. 31 to 35; split sails, lost topgallant bulwarks. Jan. 23, lat. 15 16, lon. 47 49, spoke Br. steamer Eagle, for St. Thomas, 13th inst., off Barnegat, passed pieces of wrecked stuff, consisting of bulwarks, rail, &c.

Bark Hannibal, Hawkins, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar, molasses and railroad iron to N. L. McCready & Co. Had heavy weather. Last night, the Lightship bearing N. by E. ½ N. two miles, was run into by an inward-bound ship, which blew in the port side and waterways; the ship lost jibboom.

Bark Lily, (of Plymouth,) Llewellin, Rio Janeiro, via St. Thomas 26 ds., with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co. Had heavy weather; lost foretopgallantmast and jibboom.

Brig Mary Warriner, Smith, Rosario, Ayres Dec. 24, and Montevideo 30th, with wool, hides, &c., to Harbeck & Co. 3d, in co. with ship Wm. Witherlee, Atwood, for Callao; ship Wellington, Barstow, for Europe.

Brig Regina, (Br., of Liverpool,) Putt, Cascolo, Greece, via Dartmouth, England, 36 ds., with currants to Gen. F. Bailey. Made a Southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Mary E. Ladd, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Ellis, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda Feb. 3, with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schr. Oriental, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Dolley, Aux Cayes Jan. 17, with mdse. to Breit, Son & Co. Vessels left before reported. Jan. 22, lat. 21, lon. 74, saw a bark-rigged propeller, painted black, steering S., who changed her course and stood toward us, and when near enough to make us out, kept off on her course again.

BELOW—One ship and two brigs.
WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Manchester, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Roanoke, for Havana; Hansa, (Hamb.,) for Hamburg; Chesapeake, for Portland; Thos. Sparks and City of Richmond, (transports,) for Washington, D. C.

Ships Budget, (Br.,) Sunbeam, (Br.,) St. Charles, North American, William M. Greenleaf, Santa Anna, Mobile, (Br.,) Flora, D'Israeli.

Barks Lydia Cole, Harmon, Harvest, Traveller, Reindeer, Annie Kimball, Rosa, (Pruss.;) Blue Jacket, (Br.;) Sicilian, (Br.;) Alma, (Br.)

Brigs Ocean Traveller, Mary, Scotland, Chili, (Br.;) Swift, (Norw.,) Abeline, Edith Ane, (Br.;) Wm. McNiel, J. Wheelwright, A. P. L.

Schrs. Albert Brackett, Fredonia, Wm. Burroughs, Flash.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Allen, of brig Hannah, at Aspinwall, reports: Jan. 29, when 20 miles south of St. Domingo, saw the smoke and spars of a steamer, and half an hour afterward saw a vessel burning, about a mile from the steamer; saw the burning vessel all night, but there being no wind, could not get to her.

The Br. schr. America, before reported ashore at Tarpanlin Cove, was got off 9th inst., after discharging a portion of her cargo. She reloaded, and sailed on the 11th for New-York.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown was lying at Montevideo Dec. 26. The brig Volante, Bosford, sailed from Montevideo for Pernambuco Dec. 15.

Domestic Ports.

KEY WEST, Feb. 10—In port, U. S. steamers Octorara, Huntsville, Santiago de Cuba, Magnolia, Sinoma, Tohoma, R. R. Cuyler, and prize steamer Virginia; also U. S. steamer Rhode Island, arr 10th, at 7 A. M.; frigate St. Lawreece; bark Gemsbok; U. S. transport ship Wizard King, for New-Orleans in about 10 ds.

Spoken, &c.

Grotto—ship, of Boston, from Liverpool for Calcutta, 45 ds. out, all well, Jan. 8, at noon, lat. 27 34 S., lon. 27—wished to be reported.

Liverpool—ship, hence for London, was signalized, Feb. 1, lat. 43, lon. 46.

Underwriter—ship, hence for New-Orleans, Feb. 9, lat. 35 42, lon. 73 3.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—ARR. Feb. 1, brig Webster Kelly, Heagan, hence; Hannah, Allen, do. Sld. Jan. 26, barks Sherwood, Bailey, for Cienfuegos; 27th, Scotland, Mcgilvery, do.; 29th, brig Nanmeaog, Davis, do.; Feb. 1, Caroline, Harford, for New-York.

At Buenos Ayres, Dec. 24, ships Hampdee, Pendletne, from Boston for Falmouth, with orders, ldg.; B. Aymar, Sawyer, hence, dischg.; Richard Mitchell, Allen, do., for New-York, dischg.; Havre, Askins, for Havre, do.; Odessa, Nichols, for Batavia, do.; Mary Goodell, McGilvery, for Akyeb, do.; Zurich, Baxter, for New-York, ldg.; barks Sarah A. Nichols, Blake, for Boston, ldg.; Emma F. Harriman, Harriman, from Searsport, dischg.; Scandanavian, Carlson, for New-York in 10 ds.; James W. Churchill, Hutchieson, do, in 8 ds.; Czarina, Treat, for Boston in 14 ds.; brigs M. A. Herrara, Kilimae, for do., dischg; Circassian, Hagan, for New-York soon; Palestine, Lewis, from Cardiff; Hannah, Grant, from Rio Janeiro; Brothers, Brooks, from Rio Janeiro, unc.; sold by private sale for $3,170.

At Bermuda, Feb. 2, brig John Freeman, Crowell, Jr., hence—would return in a day or two. The brig Lady Chapman, hence for West Indies, passed these islands when 6 ds. out.

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3556. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Denial of the Reports of a Misunderstanding Between Gens. Hunter and Foster.

LATE REPORTS FROM RICHMOND

Movement of Rebel Troops from Virginia Toward Charleston.

The Committee of Ways and Means and the Paper Duty.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL MEASURES.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 15.

ADVICES FROM PORT ROYAL.

Lieut.-Col. Dodge, of Gen. Foster's Staff, arrived here to-day, direct from Port Royal, with dispatches for the Government. He utterly denies the recent sensation reports in regard to a quarrel between Gens. Hunter and Foster. The same denial is made by the President, and no reason exists to believe that anything has occurred likely to impair the efficiency of our army in the Department of the South.

REFUGEES FROM RICHMOND.

Two refugees, who arrived here to-day from Richmond, which place they left on Wednesday last, state that five brigades of troops from the Confederate army at Fredericksburgh passed through Richmond last Sunday, apparently on their way to Charleston. On Thursday, the main body of the rebel army was stretched along the railroad between Sexton's Junction and Fredericksburgh. They estimate these forces at from forty to forty-five thousand men. Great anxiety is felt in Richmond in regard to the anticipated attack by our forces on Charleston. The rebels greatly dread our iron-clads. The rebel army of the Rappahannock are very poorly supplied with clothing, and have not been paid off for some months. A great deal of dissatisfaction exists in consequence. The supply of provisions, however, is ample.

THE FINANCIAL BILLS.

Wall-street operators, as well as some financial writers in the New-York Press, evidently confound the Loan Bill of the House, which passed the Senate on Friday, with the General Free Banking bill. It should be borne in mind that they are two separate and distinct measures. The Bank bill has passed the Senate only, and provides, practically, for the nationalization of the New-York banking system, and extending it over the entire Union, so as to give the country a uniform and *National* currency, in place of the gold and silver which has been driven out of circulation by the war. It is now before the House, where its chances of success, as an Administration measure, must be considered decidedly good.

The Loan bill passed the House first, and was amended by the Senate in various particulars—generally in accordance with the views of Secretary CHASE. The principal amendment was one restricting the new issue of "legal tenders" to $50,000,000, in addition to the $100,000,000 already authorized this Winter by Joint resolution. There is little doubt that this and all the other Senate modifications will be concurred in by the lower House. The only one in relation to which there is doubt, is that in regard to the amount of legal tender; but it is hardly to be expected that a greater amount of currency will be forced upon the Secretary than he himself declares to be ample. If the House should refuse to concur to this amendment, the Senate will insist, and a Committee of Conference, appointed by the Speaker and Vice-President, will be likely to carry out the views of the Administration. It will be seen that the passage of the loan bill, with the Senate amendments, will at once add to the force in support of the general banking scheme, and the former will be out of the way before the latter is taken up for consideration.

THE BANK BILL IN THE HOUSE.

A resolution will be introduced into the House early next week, referring the Senate Bank bill to the Judiciary Committee, that they may inquire,

1. How far the Bank bill, just passed the Senate, conflicts with the rights of the States to regulate their own internal financial affairs.

2. How far it conflicts with vested rights under valid and constitutional State laws.

3. Whether or not the time within which the bill is to go into operation ought not to be so extended as to enable the States to accommodate their local institutions to its provisions.

It is supposed that the passage of the bill may thus be prevented by delay, if in no other way.

THE COPPERHEADS IN THE SENATE.

Gen. LANE's rebuke of Mr. RICHARDSON, on Friday, in the Senate, and his defence of Secretary STANTON, were well timed, and produced a happy effect. It would be well for Republican Senators oftener to exhibit a disposition to resist the brutal tactics of the Copperheads, and to defend their friends from the attacks of political malice.

THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION BILL.

An attempt is made to defeat Senator HENDERSON'S Missouri Emancipation bill by quoting a vagrant dispatch from Jefferson City, alleging slaves to be worth only ten dollars apiece. This dispatch, as we know from its origin, should not have the least effect in influencing the judgment of any candid Congressman.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The conscription bill is the special order for to-morrow at one o'clock.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Ways and Means Committee are still considering modifications of the internal revenue taxes, and hope to be able to report on Thursday next. There is no conclusion yet in regard to whisky and tobacco.

REORGANIZING THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The House Post-office Committee, at their meeting Yesterday, authorized their Chairman to report the bill which has passed the Senate, reorganizing the Post-office Department.

THE PAPER DUTY.

The Ways and Means Committee were said to stand, on Saturday, three for, to five against a reduction of or abolition of the paper duty. Since then it is said that THAD. STEVENS and another member of the Committee have indicated a disposition to remove the duty for one year. That would give a majority in favor of that much concession, at least, to the newspapers.

The paper-dealers have laid on the desk of every member of Congress printed remonstrance against a reduction of the paper tax. One of them told a publisher, at the Publishers' meeting, that the paper-dealers now had the paper-buyers just where they wanted them, and meant to hold them there.

LETTERS-OF-MARQUE.

It is hoped that the bill for granting Letters-of-Marque and reprisal to privateers will come up in the Senate to-morrow. Unless there should be some new development, it will pass whenever a vote can be secured.

ABSENT OFFICERS.

The Board to determine the validity of excuses of officers absent from their posts are holding daily sessions, and have disposed of a large number of cases. They have reported a good many for dismissal, their excuses not being regarded as valid.

GEN. SHIELDS ORDERED TO THE PACIFIC.

Gen. SHIELDS has been ordered to the Department of the Pacific.

GEN. CAMERON.

The President has telegraphed to Gen. CAMERON to report at an early day at Washington. It is claimed that he desires the resignation of Gen. CAMERON as Minister to Russia.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. STANLY.

Gov. STANLY, of North Carolina, has resigned his position.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM SECEDED STATES.

The House on Saturday adopted the Report of the Committee on Elections, declaring Messrs. CLOUD and WINN, of Virginia, and JOHN B. ROGERS, of Tennessee, not entitled to seats. The adverse report of the Committee in the case of JENNINGS PIGOTT, claiming to be a representative from North Carolina, has not yet been made, but will share the same fate as the others. Mr. MCKENZIE'S case was postponed until Monday. The Committee were discharged from further consideration of the Iowa contested election case, BYINGTON vs. VANDEVEER. The action of the Committee in these cases will disappoint the hopes of many aspirants for Congressional honors who came here with certificates of election from Military Governors in the rebel States.

GEN. HARTSUFF.

Major-Gen. HARTSUFF, who was severely wounded in the hip at Antietam, and has never fully recovered, although for a month or more he has been able to work on the Board for the revision of the Army Regulations, of which he is one of the leading members, was compelled a week or two ago to submit to a third operation to endeavor to remove the ball, which is still lodged somewhere in the bone. The attempt failed, and still another operation will be performed on Monday.

A NAVY-YARD AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill in the House, on Saturday, to establish a Navy-yard on the western waters. Although not expressed in the bill, St. Louis is the site that will probably be selected if the bill becomes a law.

GEN. FREMONT TO HAVE A COMMAND.

The friends of Major-Gen. FREMONT say that the President has decided to grant his request for active service in the field, and that a command will shortly be assigned him.

NOMINATIONS.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Gen. JNO. W. PHELPS, of Vermont, to be Major-General, to date from Dec. 4, 1861.

D. R. LARNED, of Connecticut, Paymaster, with the rank of Major.

W. H. FRENCH, of Rhode Island, Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

To be Surgeon—R. M. S. JACKSON, and J. B. MORRISON, of Pennsylvania, H. N. FISHER, FRANCIS GAUEN, J. M. LAING, of New-York; S. N. SHERMAN, Vermont.

To be Assistant Surgeons—HENRY JAMES, Vermont; M. K. MAXLEY, Ohio; W. W. WITHERS, Delaware; C. F. HAYNES, Maine. A. C. BENEDICT, Connecticut.

The Senate having returned all the nominations of Major and Brigadier-Generals to the President, for him to select out of the number twenty Major-Generals and fifty Brigadier-Generals, the pressure is very great by the friends of the several officers to secure their particular favorites. This large reduction has caused considerable flattering in military circles.

DR. CHEEVER IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached sermons this morning and evening to crowded audiences in the Senate chamber.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

Sergt. A. C. Thompson, Co. D, Thirty-third Massachusetts.
Dewitt Millspaugh, Co. B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York.
Nicholas H. Van Horn, Co. I, Twenty-seventh New-York.
David Bradle, Co. G, Eighth Ohio.
Sergt. Hiram Stetler, Co. D, Fifty-third Pennsylvania.
David Feerstermacher, Co. K, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania.
W. Uncapher, Co. F, Eleventh Pennsylvania.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 15.

HOW THE FRENCH EMPEROR OBTAINED NEGRO TROOPS IN MEXICO.

United States Consul-General THAYER, at Alexandria, in writing to our Government, says an event of apparent grave importance had just come to light, and produced much excitement in that community. On the morning of the 7th of January, 450 black soldiers from Dathom and Nubia, were, by order of the Viceroy of Egypt, taken by railway from the fortifications of the Barrage, about 120 miles south of Alexandria, and at night embarked on board the French transport steamer *La Seine* for a destination generally understood to be Mexico, with the object of aiding the French Emperor in his military operations against that country. These negroes were dressed in Zouava uniforms and fully armed. It is well understood that the French Emperor has been anxious to supply the losses which his Mexican army has suffered from the climate and disease by the employment of blacks, and the Viceroy declared, a month ago, he was about to send 1,000 of his men to some place where their quality might be tested. His Highness, it is known, has always been proud of his army, both black and white, the effectiveness of which, excepting in repulsing the raids of Bedouns, has not been fairly displayed since the war in the Crimea, where his men certainly distinguished themselves as compared with the other Ottoman troops. Our Consul says he was awaiting explanations from the Viceroy. The European Consuls generally have telegraphed to their Governments for instructions.

Minister DAYTON also briefly communicates similar information to our Government upon the subject, including the article from the *Moniteur*, that the negroes to be furnished by the Viceroy, 1,000 in all, are to garrison Vera Cruz as a matter of humanity to white soldiers, the black race not being subject to yellow fever.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL MEASURES.

Much speculation is based on the supposed views of the Secretary of the Treasury, and these are differently represented according to various degrees of information or bias, but the following statement, the result of inquiry, is designed to remove all doubt whatsoever upon the subject. The Secretary regards the passage of the Uniform Currency and Bank Bill, as absolutely essential to the successful working of the finances. It is not true that he does not expect immediate aid from the Banking bill, though it is true, as stated in his report, that he does not expect immediate and great direct aid from it. He does, however, expect great and immediate, though indirect aid, from the rise in value of United States Bonds, consequent on their being made the permanent basis for a National currency, which rise will enable him to negotiate bonds without additional inflation of the currency, and that, through these negotiations, the means may be provided for all public demands promptly; while, at the same time, a check will be placed on the fictitious advance in prices of necessaries, that of gold. He, therefore, regards the Banking bill as virtually necessary to the support of the Government, and as a consequence, to the most successful prosecution of the war; while he believes that its merits, as a measure for the introduction of a safe, stable currency, uniform in plan and value throughout the country, would require its adoption for the protection of labor, the security of commerce, and the perpetuation of the Union, in the absence of the exigencies created by the war. The Bankrupt bill, which has passed the Senate, and the Loan bill, as amended and passed by that body, do not precisely represent the views of the Secretary; but he has always been ready to yield his judgment to that of the Finance Committee of the two Houses on questions not regarded by him as vital, and, when unable to yield on such points, he submits, if overruled. The two bills, as they have gone to the House, are regarded by him as embodying a scheme of finance which can be practically and successfully applied; but each measure is necessary to the other, and both, therefore, are really considered only one. Should the Banking bill fail, he does not think the Loan bill can be worked out to successful results; but that the only practical course will then be to increase, indefinitely, the issue of legal tender notes, or to make loans by receiving the issues of suspended banks, increased, also, indefinitely. Either of these causes, he is of the opinion, will result disastrously to public and private interests.

AFFAIRS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From information received from the Army of the Potomac, it appears the rebels are throwing up breastworks and rifle-pits north of Fredericksburgh. It must not be inferred from the absence of interesting news from the Rappahannock, that the army is in a condition of idleness. The abolition of the Grand Divisions has thrown many weighty matters upon the Commanding General and his Staff, and the various departments are sedulously engaged, without regard to hours, in matters pertaining to the discipline and consolidation of the army.

MAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS LANDS.

The report of Senator DOOLITTLE, from the Finance Committee, relative to the possessory rights of settlers under the fourth article of the Treaty of Washington shows that Massachusetts and Maine jointly confirmed by a commission 53,822 acres of lands to settlers, 52,300 acres of which were the joint property of the two States, and 1,521 the separate property of Maine. The second commission, after Maine had purchased the rights of Massachusetts, reported for confirmation 63,454 acres more. Maine is now willing to quiet the titles to these lands for adequate compensation by the United States. If it is said that these States have been paid already for these lands, it is shown that Maine lost 5,012 square miles, or 3,207,600 acres of jurisdiction by the treaty, and that the consideration of $300,000 was for each loss of territory north of the river St. John, and not for the price of lands they might lose under the fourth article. The Committee, therefore, report in favor of quieting the titles at the minimum price of $1 25 per acre.

THE WESTERN MAILS.

The Postmaster-General has issued orders to the Postmaster at New-York to send the mails, direct from his office to St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony, Minnesota which will save twenty-four hours in transmission.

Another order has been issued to postmasters of the principal Northern cities, directing them to send the mails for the lower counties of Ohio, by way of Parkersburgh, over the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, which will expedite them some forty-eight hours over the former time.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of arrivals in the United States on shipboard, as given in the official annual statement, is as follows:

Maine, 744; New-Hampshire, 9; Massachusetts, 6,122; Rhode Island, 34; New-York, 99,142; Pennsylvania, 1,939; Maryland, 2,369; Florida, 126; California, 39,076; total, 114,475. The number of females is a fraction less than 45,000.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PIRATES.

The Alabama Spoken Thirty Miles Northeast of St. Johns, N. P.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 15.

The brig *Trenton*, when coming out of St. Johns, N P., was hailed by the Captain of a Hamburg bark, who reported that he spoke the privateer *Alabama* the same day, 28th ult., thirty miles northeast of St. Johns. The *San Jacinto* was at Ponce, Porto Rico, on the 20th ult.

THE ALABAMA AT JAMAICA.

From the Kingston Journal, Jan. 26.

The famous rover *Alabama* is now at Port Royal, having arrived there on Tuesday night last, bringing as prisoners to be liberated here 118 men, among them 17 officers taken from a United States steamer-of-war which she had destroyed. No little surprise was felt by the good folks of the town when what they regarded as a French steamer turned out to be the famous "No. 290." The object of her visit was soon made known. It appears that she was hard pressed by the fleet sent out for her capture, and when off Galveston, Commodore SEMMES conceived the idea of making one of the intended desolators desolate. The gunboat *Hatteras* was in full chase, and the *Alabama* then turned head and pretended to be running away, and thus deluded her pursuer into following up the chase. At last she turned round and prepared for battle, sending into the *Hatteras* a broadside which sunk her in 13 minutes. She took off the officers and crew, and came into Port Royal for the purpose of landing them. They were handed over to the American Consul, and SEMMES then proceeded to Spanish Town to obtain the Lieut.-Governor's permission to refit his ship before leaving. Another statement is, that she carried French colors, and only made known who she really was when she came up with the *Hatteras*, and was prepared to give her a broadside. The *Alabama* has certainly been severely riddled. Forty-three of the crew of the *Hatteras* were drowned. The *Alabama* is a rakish looking vessel. The steamer *Hatteras* was built to navigate the shoal waters between New-Orleans and Galveston as a passenger packet in Morgan's line. The sides above the water ways are about three-eighths of an inch thick, or a fraction thinner than the smoke-stack of the *Alabama*. She was purchased by the United States Government for a transport and armed with four 32-pounders of 27 cwt. Afterward, on account of her light draft and speed, she received additional armament or two 32-pounders rifled, and a 20-pounder, and with this armament she met the *Alabama*. Her boilers, machinery, and magazine were all above the water-line, protected only by the thin sides of the vessel, besides being thus vulnerable, she was built with the old style of walking beam, which rose about 20 feet above the decks. On account of the deception practiced by Capt. SEMMES in representing his vessel to be one of Her Majesty's ships of war, the U. S. ship *Hatteras* received a full broadside from the *Alabama* while she was lowering a boat to board the *Alabama*.

HER DEPARTURE.

From the Journal of the 29th.

The Confederate States steamer *Alabama* left Port Royal harbor on Sunday night, on a cruise. We doubt, we shall soon hear of more exploits of this vessel and her gallant commander and crew, at least, we hope so.

CAPT. SEMMES IN KINGSTON.

From the Kingston Watchman, 27th.

On Saturday last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the Commercial part of Kingston was vitriolated by the presence of the shaggy-haired Capt. SEMMES of the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, who had the audacity to invite the merchants of this city to meet him at the Commercial Exchange, as he intended to speechify on the causes which led to the disorganization of the Northern and Southern States. The lover of Slavery stood on a table, surrounded by a number of so-called merchants, who, in other days, would be regarded as little Pedlingtons, all with eager ears to hear, if they could understand, the frightful narrative of the piratical commander. In the course of his speech this man said, that before the war broke out in America, the slaves were a contented people throughout the Union; they were well cared for, clothed, and in every respect better provided for than either of their class on the face of the earth. He explained the causes which led to the present disturbances; and told his hearers that they, the Southerners, were fighting for the protection of their property, and to establish Free-trade in its integrity, and to invite every nation of the earth to participate in the rich fields which will be opened for the commerce of the world. He thanked the community for the kindness they had shown him since he landed on a portion of British soil.

During the delivery of this slave-hunter's speech, he was continually cheered by that Spanish Town baboon, A. G. SINCLAIR, and the Kingston Tony Lumpkin, H. F. COLLINSBY, both of whose ancestors were liberated from Slavery by the British Government in 1838.

Escape of a Schooner from the Retributian.

The schooner *E. A. De Hart*, of Georgetown, Maine, CUMMINGS, from Jacmel, Jan. 29, reports as follows:—Jan. 30, off Cape Tiberon, was chased by the rebel privateer schooner *Retribution*, which fired several shot and shell at us during the chase, but fortunately doing us no damage. The weather at the time was calm, but a breeze coming up we soon ran away from her, but had it continued calm, she would no doubt have taken us with her boat; on the same day saw her board another small schooner of about eighty or one hundred tons burthen, was an Eastern built vessel, top painted black and green bottom. On the morning of the same day, previous to seeing the privateer, saw a large steamer which we took to be a Federal cruiser, come from almost the same direction, in which we made the privateer out.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Movements in the North Against the War—Necessity of More Earnestness on the Part of the Government—The Progress Made—The Return of the Expelled Clergymen—The New Mayor—The Laboring Men and Gen. Banks—Opening the Mississippi, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jan. 4, 1863.

At this distance it is difficult to learn the exact amount of treason now prevailing in high places in the North, but from the messages of some Governors, and the speeches of certain officials, I should judge there was enough to shake the hope forever of half the patriots in the country. From my stand-point I cannot find apology or excuse for any one's being indifferent to the success of the war for the Union. Any hesitation, any compromise, any anything, but a thorough, vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is put down, will be at the sacrifice of every interest of humanity, and in defiance of the mercy of God. Very little indeed occurs in the movement of the war, to console the spirit of the patriot, or relieve his impatient longings for a vigorous crushing act of the rebellion. Our brave soldiers in the field with half a chance win victories, they suffer death and defeat without murmuring, and only complain, that they are not promptly, bravely and intelligently led against the foe. Our navy, Heaven help its officers, if they are not the most wretched creatures in the world at the unchecked havoc of the *Oreto* and *Alabama*, may wake up one of these days and achieve something worthy of ancient fame, but let us be thankful that our vessels of war do something, and that they are not all captured. In their negativeness they do less a damage to our cause than if they were in the enemies hands and armed against us. Let us pray that the authorities at Washington will some time or another be *earnest*. A quality in the National Capital even less common than honesty—but do what we may, let the man who talks of compromise ha declared and treated as a traitor; let not the people, the great, noble, intelligent people of the North and West, as a body, ever contemplate submission to the leaders of this rebellion; let the people feel assured that they are to hold on to what they have a little longer to accomplish all they desire—for, with all the miserable manner with which this war has been conducted, *we have made progress*. In the aggregate we are far advanced to what we were a year ago, and if we will patiently wait, and do nothing but open the Mississippi and seal up the Southern ports, a few months at furthest would stifle out this lustful Confederacy, and bring its leaders on their knees, suing for reprieve from a criminal's halter. Urge the necessity of taking Charleston, Savannah and Mobile; seal up these pestilential places, and, then at blow, and the power of the enemy to send to Europe for supplies. Once isolated, the monster rebellion, without another Union gun being fired, would be in the terrible position of the scorpion surrounded by fire—it would, for a while, writhe in impotent agony, and then sting itself to death.

A Major-General has been fairly tried by his peers, and dismissed from the service. Much to my astonishment, many of the papers which have honestly supported the war are howling over the verdict, and denouncing it, as if a great wrong had been committed. So it was when an officer of the navy, who was derelict of duty, was dismissed. What sense is there in day after day condemning the action of the Government, and then endeavoring to make it unpopular the moment authority is exerted to punish the delinquents. Is it not a pity that more officers in both arms of the service are not dismissed? Would it not be better for the good of the country if very many were hung? Our battle-fields are everywhere, almost, merely fearful evidences of the indifference and incapacity of men placed in high positions, and we should hail, as the commencement of a reform, any act that promises a more strict responsibility on the part of every one intrusted with the lives of our men and the glory of our country. Let more Court-martials be convened. Let the men who have met with defeat, or failed to achieve a victory, when reasonably within their power, be punished. Let there be swift justice done, and the effect would be electric on the whole country: the moral rust and fetid stagnation, that seems to pervade almost every department of the army and navy, would disappear, and the traitors North, who are clamoring for a disgraceful peace, would seek obscurity and silence for safety.

Among the arrivals here yesterday, were three pestilential clergymen, who have so vexed and betrayed New-Orleans—Messrs. LEADBEATER, FULTON and GODMAN. Their appearance here was the signal for mischief and strife. These "wolves in sheep's clothing," knew after they left New-York, that they could not come ashore here without taking the oath of allegiance, and when they arrive here they contumaciously defy the Government, throw the women of the city into a state of hysterics because they are imprisoned for defying the laws. Since they left this place, a very considerable amount of Christian spirit has displayed itself; peace and good-will were springing up, and there was a fair chance, if these demagogues had been kept away, that we should have settled down into a very quiet state of mind. Now all is changed, and these wretched notoriety seekers, these miserable mischief-makers, have set the social pot boiling and bubbling, and everything is crackling like burning thorns under a pot. Mr. LEADBEATER is a British subject, born in the West India Islands; Mr. FULTON came here an avowed Abolitionist from Ohio, and Mr. GODMAN is a "Connecticut Yankee." Neither one of these men, pursuing their profession in accordance with the spirit of their professions, would ever be heard of outside of limited congregations of nervous ladies and dyspeptical gentlemen, but as makers of mischief, under the assumed garb of clergymen, they can do immense injury. If either were Southern men born, if either ever had any other education in their life than to condemn Slavery, if either could find any legitimate excuse for their conduct, I would try to be somewhat charitable, but they are exotics in the South—their Pro-Slavery sentiments are the results of selfishness, a want of moral principle, a pandering to base influences for popularity; in fact, what they do is done in defiance of the education they received on their mother's knee, and in contempt of the teachings of our Saviour, whom they profess to serve. I am happy to say, that Brig.-Gen. BOWEN, our new Provost-Marshal-General, declares his intention of holding these gentlemen in prison until they comply with the law.

Our new Mayor, Capt. J. F. MILLER, Assistant Adjutant-General, acting Mayor of the City of New-Orleans, has assumed the responsibilities of his office, and is administering them with impartial justice, and true magisterial discrimination. As Adjutant-General and Secretary of State, under our popular Military Governor, Gen. SHEPLEY, he has had a most excellent opportunity to prepare himself for his duties, as he seems as much at home as if one acting from a life-long experience. He has some responsibilities from which his predecessors, Gen. WHITNEL and Col. DENIKE were relieved. I allude to providing for the wants of the poor. Under the two previous administrations the public works engaged a large number of persons for the time being out of employment. Yesterday the laboring men circulated a great number of printed petitions, headed as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1863.

To Capt. Jas. F. Miller, Assistant Adjutant-General, Acting Mayor of New-Orleans:

RESPECTED SIR: We, the undersigned, laboring men of New-Orleans, good and loyal citizens, desire your interference in our behalf. We are victims of a rebellion, brought upon our country without our connivance, and we and our children are in a most suffering condition. To your predecessor, Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY, when Acting Mayor of the city, and now Governor of the State, we were indebted for active official interference in our behalf, and we trust that you will, in your wisdom, follow his example. We ask not for charity, but for work; let us be employed, until commerce again blesses industry, in cleaning the streets of the city, in completing the opening of Washington-street, in finishing the works on the drainage canals, in repairing the levees and wharves, and such other work as will redound to your honor as Chief Magistrate of the city, and relieve our pressing wants.

Some two thousand names were soon appended. In the meantime a delegation waited upon Maj.-Gen. BANKS, who received them with kindness, and promised to use his influence in their behalf. I indulge the idea that employment will be provided, and that ere another week passes away the pressure now becoming so irrepressible will be relieved. I will say this, the working men of New-Orleans, all things considered, are easily governed and with a fair chance will even become peaceable, and if believe loyal. Many of them remember with bitterness the prosperity before the rebellion broke out. Many remember how many of their number have been seized as conscripts for the Southern army, and all remember that laws were passed here by the City Council, at the time in the possession of the Confederates, making it a criminal offence to employ white man on the levee or steamboats, thus at one blow cutting off their chief resources of income and compelling them to starve, or enlist in the Confederate service.

The news from up the river seems to justify a belief that the present stage of high water has made "BUTLER'S Gut," the cut-off across the point below Vicksburgh, available for navigation, and that a large vessel at the time of writing has already passed through and is now below Vicksburgh. If this is the case, that stronghold needs only to be invested, and then left to starve into submission. This is the season of high water, which lasts from this time until May, and the "fresh" seems to promise to be liberal, so that there cannot be longer any necessity of delay of our boats moving in the Mississippi. Open the river and all dissatisfaction about the management of the war will soon be forgotten in the recuperative energies of disenthralled trade; then we shall feel the blessed influence of the "resumption of trade" upon the starving thousands in rebeldom living on the banks of the river. The Mississippi opened, and Richmond ceases to be an object of interest. The Mississippi opened and that headquarters of traitors might as well be a prison for them as any other place further South; let them, if you please, remain there to hate each other and starve together.

The appointment of CUTHBERT BULLITT, Esq., of New-Orleans, Collector, is hailed here with general satisfaction. It is appreciated as a compliment to the Union sentiment of the city, for Mr. BULLITT had the last Union flag under secession rule flying on his residence, and so great was public respect for him, that in spite of the threats of the crowd, it remained flying through the day. Subsequently, however, Mr. BULLITT was obliged to flee from the city. He now returns honored by his Government, and will be greeted by his fellow-citizens.

FROM THE PACIFIC SIDE.

Commercial Affairs—News from Colorado and British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 13.

Arrived, bark *Moonbeam*, from Philadelphia.

A speculative demand exists for domestic liquors; sales 250 barrels whisky at 42½c.; 100 barrels alcohol, 80c.; 300 barrels pure spirits, 42½c.; 1,000 boxes candles, 16½c.; gunny bags, 15c.

Goods valued at about $300,000, belonging to several importers, were seized by the custom officers to-day, for violation of the revenue laws. It is believed the system of under-valuation, which has been discovered, has extended over several years, by which the Government loses nearly half the legitimate revenue on many important articles.

A telegram from Los Angeles says the news from Colorado is highly encouraging. Creditable letters, to the 10th of February, say that new leads are daily discovered, and the development of those now worked is unsurpassed for richness.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 14.

Sailed, ship *Archer*, for Bonhomme, Japan, and *Wabey*, ——. It is raining, to-day, and there is no business. The Winter has been extremely favorable to farmers. Much larger crops were planted this year than last.

Advices from British Columbia state that $3,500 has been raised in Victoria and sent to England, for the relief of the Lancashire operatives.

It is believed that the roads to the Carriboo Mines will become passable earlier this year than last.

Victoria papers estimate the gain in property values in the North Colonies at $5,000,000 during the last year. The total laboring population is less than fifteen thousand. The balance of trade for the year is $2,500,000 against the colonies.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Our Paris and London Correspondence.

Promulgation of Napoleon's New Mediation Scheme.

Its Rejection by the North Considered Probable.

Great Emancipation Meeting at Exeter Hall, London.

Progress of the Insurrection in Poland.

The Insurgents Being Joined by the Better Classes.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Asia* from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 31st ultimo, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 1st instant, arrived here yesterday.

The City of Washington reached Liverpool at 8:30 on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

The New-York arrived at Southampton also, on the evening of the 29th.

The Nova Scotian arrived off Londonderry on the forenoon of the 30th ult.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

The Emperor's Address to the French Exhibitors at the London Exhibition—The Commissioner Scheme — Effect of American News on the Money Market—Probable Future Action of the Emperor—The Peace Democrats, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 30, 1863.

The Emperor's very admirable discourse, delivered on Sunday last at the ceremony of conferring honors on the most notable of the French exhibitors at the London Exhibition, is proclaimed by the "independent and devoted" Press as the great future political programme of the present dynasty. It foreshadows, they say, the long-looked for crowning of the edifice, the finishing stroke to the grand mission of the Bonapartes in France. Unfortunately, there is a reverse to the medal, for experience rises up to tell us that the Emperor is the only man in France who dares thus to talk of liberty, and he seems to use the strange monopoly as a sort of bait with which to tantalize his subjects, and to see how long they will jump after it without murmuring at the length of the string. But the enlightened Liberals are not deceived at this new demonstration of imperial purposes; it precedes too closely the much-dreaded legislative elections, not to suggest the object of it, and the public have been too long habituated to seeing the political edifice go beheaded to believe now in its speedy covering.

The official paper publishes the "Commissioner scheme," to which I referred a fortnight ago, and this hasty publication of it is accepted by all as an evidence that the measure is meant to satisfy the suffering workmen in France; that the Government is doing all in its power to bring the war to an end. The Ministerial Press naturally applaud the measure, and declare it to be impossible that the Government of the United States should reject so friendly, so humane and so practicable a proposition; while the more savage of these papers go further, and declare that if the proposition is rejected, the Confederacy must be recognized at once. And such is the preponderence of shame over the defence of the Union, that the public mind is thoroughly prepared for, and anticipates a recognition.

Read the following paragraph from the Paris money article of the *Indépendance Belge*, and you will see to what point of opposition to the Union the public sentiment has arrived, through the misrepresentations of the Ministerial Press:

"Yesterday the Bourse was feeble and hesitating. All the stocks had suffered a considerable fall, when the telegraph brought the news of the success of the Confederates at Galveston. Immediately the tendencies of the market were better, and at the close a sensible and general improvement had taken place, on every species of funds. In the future, therefore, we must expect to see the Exchange receive with a rise every success gained by the Confederates. In the heat of its zeal for the rebellion, speculation exaggerates the importance of the successes of the rebels, for the same dispatch which announced the Federal defeat in Texas, announced a Confederate defeat on another point. But the friends of the South, as memorees at Paris, were only able to see the first part of the dispatch. 'For them, the victories of the North count for nothing.'"

Whatever answer Mr. SEWARD may make to the Commissioner's proposition of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, it is almost certain that the efforts, or more properly speaking, the intermeddling of the French Government will not stop here. They will not go to the extremity of an armed intervention, *unless invited to it by the attitude of the Democratic party in the North*; but they may be led to a recognition of the South, if, by that recognition, there is any hope of discouraging the North to the extent of giving up the contest. The position of the French Government may be summed up thus: They desire peace, and are, as near as may be, indifferent as to whether there is a reunion or a final separation between the two sections. To obtain this peace there is no need of addressing themselves to the South, for, since the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN, the South is obliged to resist either to success or to exhaustion. Neither is it worth while to look to Mr. LINCOLN for concessions, for he, too, is bound to persevere in the putting down of the rebellion. It is, therefore, to the factious and dissatisfied people in the North that the French Government looks for cooperation in this work, and it is for this reason that *whenever Mr. Salisbury or Mr. Vallandigham rises up or sits down in Congress, the European telegraph has a*

tremor of joy, and all the suffering nations are made to hear the joyous fact in the least possible space of time. It is for this that every movement of the Democratic party is watched with the same interest as a mariner watches the needles of a barometer, and that for the French the important part of each dispatch from America is that which relates to what we have a right to call treason in the North.

The debates in the French Senate on the Address to the throne, commenced yesterday, and only extended to the Italian question; that of the United States and Mexico will be discussed to-day or to-morrow.

You will see that on the question of Rome the Emperor declared, through his Minister, M. BILLAULT, that both Rome and Turin now refused the terms offered by the French Government; that, notwithstanding this fact, his Majesty still believed there was a way of reconciling the two parties so as to secure the independence of the Pope and the independence of Italy, and that he was willing to wait and work still longer for this desirable object. And this is the whole of the Imperial policy on this important question.

MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

The French Mediation Idea—Great Emancipation Meeting at Exeter Hall—Sympathy with President Lincoln—The French in Mexico—How to Restore the Union—Gen. Butler's Project—Impending Dangers—English Opinions.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

The news which reaches you herewith must be considered of the most important character. The Emperor of the French, if he can get no European Government to join him, is still determined to offer his advice, his mediation, or whatever may be necessary to hasten peace in America. You will have received the text of the dispatch to M. MERCIER. It is not wanting in friendly professions. It even hints at reconciliation and the restoration of the Union. I need not tell you that no one here believes that the Emperor has any expectation that his kind advice will be taken. He does not believe that any negotiations will be set on foot, or that if they were, they would have any result. He is too well informed and astute a statesman not to be assured that compromise and conciliation are now impossible.

Suppose, just to oblige the Emperor, that commissioners were appointed to meet on neutral ground, which, according to the Kentucky Governor's message, ought to be that State. What would be the first words or the last? The Northern Commissioners would say "Union!" The Southern, "Independence!" There it would begin, and there it would end. The only commissioners who can decide these questions are Gens. LEE and JOHNSTON, Gens. BURNSIDE and ROSECRANS.

The great meeting in favor of Negro Emancipation was held at Exeter Hall on Thursday evening. The Hall was more than full. An extra meeting was organized in the small hall below, and another in the street. There was a noisy time, and a spice of opposition. There were, as nearly as I could judge, two or three hundred Southern sympathizers. One of them pushed his way to the front of the platform, proposed an amendment to one of the resolutions, and tried to make a speech. There was half an hour of such noise and confusion as five or six thousand people can make, when all roaring at the tops of their voices. The officers of the meeting tried to keep order. They might as well have talked to a hurricane. The gentleman spoke, gesticulated, and did his best to get a hearing. The President tried to help him, and while he was imploring silence with expressive pantomime, the would-be opposition orator sank into the President's chair. The coolest proceeding I ever witnessed. But the amendment was proposed, and then came another row when a gentleman in the gallery seconded it.

But who was the man held enough to brave Exeter Hall? His name is printed in the *Times* of Friday as MATTHEW FIELD. That may be his name; but his form, his face, his broad white vest, his voice and gesticulation were those of the Confederate Commissioner, Mr. MASON, of Virginia!

The spirit of the meeting was Emancipationist. It supports Mr. LINCOLN and the North on that ground, and that only. It denounced the South as attempting to found an empire on Slavery. It was made up of working men and dissenters. Hon and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL was the only man present allied to the aristocracy, and there is not even a Baronet on the list of the Society.

Still, in spite of this, and of the tone of all the great organs of public opinion, the *Times*, *Post*, *Saturday Review* and *Punch*, it is certain that the Emancipation Proclamation has aroused the sympathies of great masses of the common people of England. Dissenters, Chartists, and masses of working men now declare for the North. SPURGEON prays for President LINCOLN, and his immense congregation responds Amen. It remains to be seen whether this new phase of popular opinion will have any effect upon the action of the Government. If any, it will confirm it in the only policy it has pursued—that of a careful neutrality, with Southern sympathies.

But I am very strongly impressed with the belief that, whatever may be the action of Parliament, the Emperor means to act. As in Mexico, when deserted by England and Spain, he will still go forward. He is a man of perseverance, whatever may be said of his courage, which has just been called gravely in question by the author of *Eothen*. He is feeling his way to recognition, and recognition may necessitate intervention. It is said that a portion of the French army is now in occupation of Matamoras. That is not far from Texas. He has long since declared his intentions respecting Mexico, and those intentions, when the Monroe doctrine was in vogue, would have been met by a declaration of war from the United States. The Emperor has taken advantage of the rebellion to plant the standard of his gigantic power on the American continent, and the French nation loves glory too much to abandon any enterprise which it has commenced.

Now, then. Had the Union existed intact, France would never have seized upon Mexico. If the Union were restored, the Emperor's plans would still be foiled. Is it likely that he desires the restoration of the Union? Is it likely that he will do anything which can promote that object? It is my belief that LOUIS NAPOLEON has a perfect understanding with DAVIS and SLIDELL, and that the conversations reported in some of the American papers were sent only to deceive. It is the opinion in well-informed Parisian circles that the next step, after the late proposal has been heard from, will be recognition.

The *Times* has published the entire speech of Mr. SAULSBURY on American finances. His conclusion appears the only one possible. Military success alone can save the Republic. The Proclamation at the best, is an experiment. It may lead to no result. Defeat the three armies of the South—in Virginia, Tennessee, and at Vicksburgh. Do this and you may laugh at recognition. Fail to do this, and it will come sooner or later, it matters not when. If the element of time were favorable to the North and against the South, you might indulge in the virtues of patience. But it is not so. Time consolidates, encourages and strengthens the South at home and abroad. Time divides, discourages and weakens the North.

To conquer the South and restore the Union there is required:

1. A united and earnest North.
2. An able Executive and Cabinet.
3. Generals equal, at least, to those they are expected to conquer.

Superiority in numbers and resources you have—a great superiority; but this is partly balanced by distance and the position of the contending armies. The invaded can choose their positions and act upon the defensive, as at Fredericksburgh and Vicksburgh.

By unity, by wisdom, and by all conquering force alone can you be sure of the restoration of the Union. Concession, conventions, are all too late. The die is cast. The North must conquer or it must resign its pretensions, give up the Union so dear to millions—give up the glories of the great Republic of the West, and make peace on the best terms, and with the best boundary it is able to secure. I do not look for any such resignation; but there must either be this, or a more energetic prosecution of the war, on what seems to me most of all to be dreaded, a long, wretched, miserable conflict, leading to no result, but only exhausting and demoralizing.

Europe waits to see if the North will arouse itself—if the Government will manifest the ability necessary for the work it has undertaken; but Europe will not wait long. One year of Lancashire pauperism has been a heavy load for England. France has its own burden. The golden opportunity is passing away.

Suppose the war smouldered on, and became, with varying results, a struggle of years' duration. I say nothing of disordered finances and a growing debt, but where would be American commerce? If one *Alabama* does so much mischief, how would it be with scores of them? Must your whole commerce be transferred to foreign flags? Are you to be isolated from the world by premiums on gold and foreign exchange?

It is time for the Government, Congress and the people to come to some conclusion. The restoration of the Union is a "big job." One would like to see the man or the men who could do it. And "it were well it were done quickly." Gen. BUTLER's pleasant theory of raising cotton by free labor, and making England and France pay the cost of the war by a ten-cent export tax can be applied when he or some other brave General has defeated the Southern arms.

If one item of news brought by the last steamer from New-York is true, there may be a different solution of the difficulty from any I have mentioned. The statement is that at an "immense" meeting of the Democracy of New-York, "tremendous" cheers were given at every mention of the name of JEFFERSON DAVIS! It is very boldly averred here that he is more popular in New-York to-day than ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and that whole States would prefer him for President. These are the statements of New-York correspondents of English papers, and of Southern and Pro-Slavery sympathizers here.

English opinion to-day, with the exception of those who believe in the Proclamation, is that the power of the North to conquer is growing less, that a financial crisis will overwhelm the Government and disband the army, that few more troops can be raised, that the South can never be conquered, and that no conciliation is possible. These are the views that will be expressed at the meeting of Parliament, and on which it is possible that the Government may act. The only answer you can give is a series of decisive victories.

MONADNOCK.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Emperor Napoleon's Peace Conference Proposition.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"I am not sure that the Emperor himself looks forward with great confidence to the acceptance by the North of his proposals for a conference, and here it is considered that they are meant as merely preliminary to a more important step on his part, I should not be surprised to learn that, in case of their formal rejection, *the Emperor would then consider whether the moment has not at last arrived for the recognition of the Confederacy, and this whether England joins him or not.*"

The London *Globe* suggests the probability that the pacific proposals of the Emperor may be designed as laying ground for ulterior action in case of refusal by the Federal Government, *the alternative being the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France.* The *Globe* does not believe that the time has yet arrived for the Federal Government to enter upon pacific negotiations.

The London *Express*, in an article on the Emperor's proposition, points out that no nation which has not had the means of communicating with any other nation has obtained or even claimed recognition.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* learns that the Emperor's proposal for a Conference was sent out to Washington *without previous communication of it to Mr. Slidell, and that the proposition is considered by Mr. Slidell and other Southerners to be entirely inadmissible.* The same writer says he hears of new difficulties between the British Government and the Cabinet at Washington in connection with recent alleged seizures of English vessels off the Bahamas, made within the prescribed nautical league of the British shores. He also reiterates his statement as to the free negotiation of Confederate cotton warrants in London, and says these warrants were being largely used in the purchase of ships and stores for the Confederates.

Great Emancipation Demonstration at Exeter Hall.

A great demonstration in favor of negro emancipation was held in Exeter Hall, London, on the 29th ult. Mr. W. EVANS Chairman of the Emancipation Society, presided, and was supported by Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P., Mr. Thomas Hughes, the novelist, Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Rev. Newman Hall, &c., &c., while letters of apology and sympathy were read from many distinguished men. The Daily *News* says:

"The meeting was convened by the Emancipation Society, and proved to be, whether in point of numbers or enthusiastic feeling, one of the most important demonstrations of public opinion known in London since the days of the League. For half an hour before the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings the great hall was crowded, and it became necessary to hold a second meeting in the lower hall, while a third meeting was held in the open air, in Exeter-street. The name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was received with immense applause—the audience rising and cheering, and waving their handkerchiefs.

During the course of the proceedings the chairman received telegrams from Bradford and Stroud, announcing that meetings were being held in those towns, and that resolutions had been passed in favor of negro emancipation."

The following resolutions were proposed:

Resolved, That the revolt of the Southern States of America against the Federal Government having avowedly originated in the determination not only to maintain but to extend Slavery, and having been followed by the organization of a Confederacy based upon the denial of human rights to the negro race, this meeting indignantly repels the assumption that the English people sympathize with a rebellion that thus violates every principle of political justice, or with institutions framed in defiance of the moral sense of civilized mankind, and which are an outrage upon the religion whose sanction has been claimed in their support.

Resolved, That in the election of President LINCOLN, and in the principal acts of his administration—the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, the recognition of the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, the concession of the right of search for the suppression of the Slave-trade, the scheme of compensated emancipation, and the proclamation which has just gained the new year—this meeting recognizes successive triumphs of Anti-Slavery sentiment in the United States, rejoices in the prospect thus afforded of friendship between England and America as well as a liberation to the enslaved, offers to the Government and to the people of the loyal States the assurance of fraternal sympathy in their noble struggle, and requests the Chairman to communicate this resolution to his Excellency the American Minister."

Amendments were proposed in each case, but they were promptly negatived, and after sundry speeches denunciatory of the South and eulogistic of the North, the resolutions were carried with all but entire unanimity. During the meeting some of the speakers ridiculed the course of the London *Times*, and the mention of that journal was received with groans and hisses.

A large meeting had also been held at Bradford, to express sympathy with the Emancipation policy of President LINCOLN. Mr. W. E. FOSTER, M. P., was the principal speaker, and his remarks were strongly in favor of the North in its Anti-Slavery crusade against the South.

Address of Cotton Operatives to the People of the United States.

At a meeting of the distressed operatives of Blackburn, the following address was adopted:

"That your memorialists feel grateful for the kindness and sympathy shown toward them in their present deplorable condition, and beg to express a hope that an interchange of feeling will be productive of a further manifestation of mutual sympathy, and they earnestly pray that the civil war now, unhappily, raging amongst you—and which your memorialists deeply lament—may come to a speedy termination in favor of freedom, regardless of race or color. The subscriptions raised in New-York for the relief of Lancashire distress has done much to undazzle many who had been misled by the enemies of popular government as to the exact state of public feeling in the United States toward their brethren in England. In the midst of the unhappy strife, now spreading devastation and death amongst you, you have not forgotten the starving operatives of Lancashire, who are innocent sufferers. Your memorialists beg to suggest that the benevolent object you have in view would be more effectually accomplished by affording to distressed operatives free, or assisted, passages to some part of the United States, where employment could be afforded them. This plan, your memorialists feel convinced, would be infinitely preferable to that of sending provisions for distribution by the relief committees of England. Your memorialists are of opinion that ten thousand families might be removed from Lancashire to America within six months, if the means of transport were available, and, especially so, if a well-grounded assurance of employment could be held out. The present distress affords you a favorable opportunity of obtaining an abundant supply of every kind of labor, and which would enable you to push on an energetic development of the almost inexhaustible treasures which the Almighty has placed at your disposal. If the gentlemen who take such a laudable interest in relieving the necessitous, would kindly ascertain what sort of employment could be obtained in their various localities, and, furthermore, communicate the result to the Emigration Committee formed at this meeting, a plan of emigration might thus be carried out that would be wise, just and beneficial to the working classes of Lancashire. Your memorialists most respectfully, but most urgently, entreat the favorable consideration of these suggestions, with the sincere hope that you will at once embrace the plan of emigration we propose—thus concentrate your efforts on the grand design of removing from the seat of poverty and destitution those who are anxious to cast their lot and expend their labor under the protection of your free institutions."

British Opinions.

The London *Times* has a characteristically gloomy article on the prospects of the North both in a financial and military sense, and as regards the latter, it says perhaps at no time during the war has fortune declared so decidedly against the North over the whole area of military operations.

The New-York correspondent of the same journal, writing on 15th January, also pictures the crisis then existing as the severest experienced since the outbreak of the war, and he anticipated curious developments within a few days.

SIR ROBERT PEEL ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

In the course of a lecture delivered on the evening of the 27th, by Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart., M. P., in connection with a literary society at Farsley, he made allusion to the products of America. He said that he could not leave the subject of America without referring to the struggle which was going on there, because the mind of every Englishman was turned to that fratricidal, stupendous, and most unfortunate war, and they would gladly, without interfering personally, see the termination of that struggle. He was one of those who hoped, as an individual, to see the States ultimately become separated and independent of each other—*for he was convinced that such a course would tend to further the emancipation of the slaves.* For this simple reason: If they saw the continent again united, *they would see again confirmed the state of things which existed before the breaking out of the war.* Then there was the odious and abominable proclamation of President LINCOLN, in which he said, 'You who are rebels your slaves shall be emancipated, but you States that remain united shall keep your slaves.' He said that if they followed the course of the battles which had taken place, they might almost fancy that they saw the God of battles fighting for the South. At all events, the courage, vigor and patriotism with which the South had fought, were certainly a strong proof of the existence of a feeling on the part of the South that they were fighting in a good and true cause. He could wish very much that there was a patriot in the Northern States of America who would address President LINCOLN, and press upon him the folly of persevering in the war which he had commenced. He had been reading just previously to coming to the meeting a speech of Lord Chatham, which he made in the House of Lords, and which might now, in 1863, be most aptly placed in the mouth of some Northern patriot. In 1776 America declared its independence of Great Britain, and in 1777, an address of congratulation was brought up in the House of Lords, and intended to be presented to his Majesty upon the progress of the war, and to show how ready the people of England were to back up, and on the occasion Lord Chatham, although infirm, went down to the House, and said, "Let us open our eyes to the disaster which threatens us. That people whom we lately scorned as rebel is now our avowed enemy. We have not to wage war against bandits and against brigands, but against undaunted and virtuous patriots. You cannot make them respect you. You call them rebels. What are they rebels for? Surely not for defending their unquestionable right. Your trade languishes, your taxes increase, your revenue diminishes—gold at this moment is at 42 premium. And why? Because you wish to continue this cruel, vindictive and self-destroying war. Their subjection is not to be acquired by force of arms; their affection may be acquired by reconciliation and justice." Those very words, continued Sir ROBERT, and they were spoken in 1777, by Lord CHATHAM, were applicable to the war in America at the present moment. He believed, as he had said, that emancipation was more likely to follow separation than union, and he should, as a member of Parliament, be glad to be able to look back to 1863 and say that he belonged to a Government, headed by a man who was the most popular statesman that ever ruled the destinies of England, *which, by acknowledging the independence of the South, led also to the emancipation of the slaves.* They would, by recognition, put an end to the most wicked and most abominable traffic, which he believed in his heart the councils of hell imagined for the degradation of a very large portion of the human race.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Reported Success of the Government Forces.

Railway and telegraphic communication with Warsaw had been again interrupted. The railway was torn up by the insurgents, on the 29th, at Petrikan. Communication was soon resumed, however, and, according to Warsaw dispatches of the 29th, *via* St. Petersburgh, that city was perfectly quiet, and the conscription had been effected in the provinces without hindrance.

A detachment of Cossacks had made a successful sortie from Modlin, killing and wounding thirty-six insurgents and taking forty-two prisoners.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

A letter from Warsaw of the 22d inst. states that the Cossacks are everywhere hunting the young men who are escaping from Warsaw to join the insurgents. The Government in the meantime are taking all imaginable precautions against the spread of the insurrection. The Abbé GOSAN preached a sermon in the Cathedral on the previous Sunday, in which he blamed the National movement. A woman exclaimed in a loud voice, "Oh Lord God! I call you to witness that the enemy attacks us without cause. Here are apostates who explain your laws falsely by attacking our love of country and by endeavoring to destroy the courage of the nation. Lord have pity on our sufferings!" The preacher, amazed at this interruption, grew quite pale, and was unable for some time to continue his discourse. He then thanked the congregation for not having joined in that revolt against the word of God. Similar scenes occurred in other churches, which fully prove the enthusiasm, or rather fanaticism, which prevails among the population of Poland. The conscripts were crowded into the citadel, and it is asserted that they had no food for twenty-four hours; that strong liquor was then distributed among them, which rendered some of them nearly frantic, and which the official journal represented to the public as a proof of the happiness they experienced at being enrolled in the Russian army. The crowds of young men who assembled round the forts have dispersed in consequence of not being able to provide themselves with arms. Another skirmish took place in the forest of Kamplnosy. Though surrounded by Russian troops, they succeeded in crossing the Vistula, but great anxiety is felt for their future safety. The writer of the letter adds that the parties who had constantly urged the population to desperate measures have lost their confidence, and that they are to be replaced by a Committee of men of more moderate principles, who will act according to more matured plans. It is further said that the existing Committee, wishing to maintain its influence, had determined on adopting the desperate resolution of calling the people to arms throughout the entire kingdom. The letter concludes in these words: "We are passing through an alarming crisis. God grant that it may not lead us to a catastrophe."

The Warsaw correspondent of the Berlin *National Zeitung*, writing on the 25th inst., says:

"I can only confirm my account of yesterday, that the country is in complete revolt. According to the arrangements of the revolutionary party, the outbreak was not to take place until the 1st of May, but the Government themselves have hastened the catastrophe by the unhappy recruiting movement. From all parts of the country come bad reports, one following the other. In Kielce and in Siedlic Provisionary Governments are established. Fighting has taken place at many points with varied results. All the telegraphic lines are broken, and on the Warsaw and St. Petersburgh and the Warsaw and Vienna Railways, the rails are torn up and carried off. On the Warsaw and St. Petersburgh line the insurgents have burnt a bridge. All the lines have become insecure, and it will cost the Government much trouble to become masters of the movement. The insurgents seem to be about to carry on a guerrilla warfare. Already a great part of the Warsaw garrison have left the city. Here all is still quiet, but who can say for how long? The express post from Siedlic arrived here yesterday, and brought the entrails of Gen. TSCHERASSOF, who was killed by the rebels on the road hither from Siedlitz. The conductor reported that some miles from Siedlic, not far from Bjala, a column of about one thousand men, armed with pikes and revolvers, showed themselves, and called on him to stop. As he obeyed the summons, they demanded his list of passengers. When they saw the name of Gen. TSCHERASSOF, they cried out, 'This is the man we want.' They then opened the door and announced to the General, who was sitting within the carriage, that he was sentenced to die by the National Committee, and immediately one of them fired his revolver at the General. The ball crashed through his head. They then dragged the body from the coach, cut out the stomach, tore out the entrails, threw them into the coach, and said to the conductor, 'Take these to Prince CONSTANTINE, but we will keep the body to show our chief that we have faithfully carried out their orders.' I can only add that Gen. TSCHERASSOF was nominated by the Prince to serve on the Court-martial on the men accused of the the murder at Cheim, and that he signed the sentence of death upon them. Such events occur daily. On the other hand, the General Intendant of the Army, Gen. SIELENISSOFF, who had 100,000 roubels with him, was met by the rebels, who fell upon him, and sadly ill-used him. They disarmed the General, requested him to deliver the money, and gave him a receipt signed by the National Committee. So far the rebels; but more important is it for the extension of the revolt that all the landholders have declared to their peasants that they desire no rent from them, and that all the ground they hold is given to them for the future. The country people now begin to waver, and at many places they already make common cause with the rebels. Altogether it is estimated that 200,000 rebels are in the country. There has been fighting in the streets at Plock, and overnight the Poles had taken possession of the town. In the morning, however, the surprised troops took courage and seized a number of the revolters. Their leader, an advocate named ZAGANSKA, shot himself. At Czenstochan the rebels met an escort of Cossacks, who had ten prisoners, disarmed them and released the prisoners. The Cossacks stripped them and let them go. In short, I could tell you of many similar events, but you will have enough for your readers on this head. The Government is helpless, and knows not which way to send troops first. We shall soon be without any garrison here."

A letter in the Dantzic *Zeitung* says:

"The reports of disturbances come in almost every hour, from all parts of the country. The revolt has broken out everywhere and the malcontents assemble by thousands, some wholly armed and some partially. Scythes and spears are the chief of their weapons; nevertheless, they have some well-made cannons. A greater part of the conspirators are on foot, and some are dressed as uhlans. The districts which possess many and large manufactories, for example, Suchodniew, near Kelce, where there are are iron foundries, and Block, where there are many sugar factories, form the headquarters of the conspirators, as the workmen there, who are less favored by the Government than are the country people, more willingly join the ranks of the rebels. The free peasants at Augustowchen, who have not experienced any favors, form in that neighborhood the germ round which the youths of all classes liable to military service rally from all parts.

Of the collisions between the military and the conspirators we hear much; but naturally little reliable. Of the reports, I only send you the following: At Block, the rebels have attacked the military, but were energetically repulsed. There are more than 100 dead and wounded on both sides. At Kelce the conspirators have disarmed a portion of the soldiers, the others were driven away, and the town was taken. From Piotrkow the garrison have also been obliged to withdraw, leaving the town to the rebels. On the Warsaw and St. Petersburgh Railway, near the Lapy Station, there has been a minor collision, whereby many soldiers were disarmed. The same has taken place at Piotrkow, where, however, they have been restored. The telegraphic lines toward Russia and to foreign countries have been cut since yesterday evening, except for a short distance. A proclamation of the Provisional Government (no longer Revolutionary Committee) summons all to arms, declares the peasants owners of the ground they hold, and the owners are promised payment from the State property. A great number of owners have arrived here (Breslaw) with their families since yesterday and the previous day. Besides the anxiety at the state of matters, and as to what may happen, they were partly compelled to leave their seats because they were literally without assistance. One land-owner known to me was deserted by his cook, coachman and servant, some days since, each of them having taken a horse on his departure.

The students of the universities, for the most part, remain by the people in this revolt. The latter regret the outbreak, and look upon it as a new misfortune for the country. The students have recently held meetings, and resolved to peaceably pursue their studies. We hear nothing as yet of attacks on private travellers in order to take away their money; but, on the other hand, in all places where the revolt has broken out, the Government treasuries have been carried off, and receipts left in their stead. Officers traveling with money are deprived of their cash. A young officer, travelling hither by the post from Brzeso, was removed from the coach, and was told by the rebels that they knew him to be a brave youth, who would be useful in their army. State Councilor CZARKASOW, as he was travelling towards Brzesc on business connected with the Grand Duke's office, was summoned to deliver up his papers; and as he presented a revolver by way of reply, he was killed.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE INSURGENTS GAINING HEAD AGAIN.

WARSAW, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The insurgents have received considerable reinforcements from the better classes of society, including many from Warsaw. The insurgents captured some troops near Plolskow, including two Russian officers, who were immediately shot.

WARSAW, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The City is tranquil. The *Official Journal* states that all the news received by the Government from the provinces are of a satisfactory nature, and that order is being everywhere re-established.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

France.

La France announces that Rear-Admiral BOSSE has been appointed Commander of the French Naval Division upon the Mexican coast, in place of Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, who is about to return to France at his own request.

The general debate upon the address in response to the Imperial speech commenced in the Senate on the 29th and was concluded on the following day, and passed by 121 votes against 1.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* rejoices at the friendly expressions which have just passed between the French and English Governments, and says that they are requisite to secure the peace of the world and the progress of civilization.

The address in the House of Deputies had been read. It expresses concern on account of the struggle in America, and regrets the Great Powers did not support the mediation proposition of France.

The Bourse on the 30th was heavy. Rentes closed at 69.80.

Italy.

It is stated that preliminary overtures toward a better understanding between Italy and Spain had taken place.

The Papal Government announces that bonds amounting in all to 4,000,000 scudi, are to be issued, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and redeemable in 15 years.

Prussia.

The debate upon the address in the Chamber of Deputies closed on the 29th ultimo. The President of the Council refuted the accusation that the Government was attempting to complicate foreign relations for the purpose of diverting attention from its difficulties at home. The draft of the address proposed by the majority hostile to the Government was voted by the overwhelming majority of 255 to 68. The minority was made up of partisans of the Federal party, of the followers of HARR VON VINCKE and of the Catholic members.

It was stated that the King would probably receive the address of the Chamber but would refuse to allow it to be presented by a deputation.

Greece.

The London *Morning Post* says that the Prince of Leiningen having declined the throne of Greece, recourse has once more been had to the Duke of Saxe Coburg. There is little doubt, adds the *Post*, that the Greeks will welcome tha Duke, and the Powers will view with satisfaction his accession to the throne. A telegram from Athens of the 24th January, says:

"An extensive anarchical conspiracy has been discovered here. The Ambassadors of the protecting Powers have declared that Greece would not, in any case, be militarily occupied. Troops have been dispatched to Maina, the southern portion of the Morea, for the suppression of the risings which have broken out in that district. Conflicts have taken place in Megara, the Piræus, and Nauplia. At the latter place the disturbances are said to have occurred on the occasion of an excursion made by the English Ambassador, and an English non-commissioned officer is reported to have been killed."

ATHENS, Saturday, Jan. 31.

M. SARSI, formerly minister under the Colette Administration, has been elected President of the National Assembly by a large majority, and M. MORAITANI, President of the Court of Cassation, has been chosen Vice-President. Mr. ELLIOTT has announced to the Greek Government that the Duke of Saxe Coburg has consented to become a candidate for the Throne of Greece, and that he will nominate his nephew the Prince of Coburg Kohary his heir. The latter, it is stated, will embrace the Greek Religion. Intelligence has produced a favorable impression.

LATEST via QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 1.

Marquis LANSDOWNE is dead.

The Brazilian mail has reached Lisbon.

RIO JANEIRO, Friday, Jan. 9.

Coffee, 7f000@7f200; shipments, 50,200 bags; stock, 90,000. The stock of Cotton at Bahia is 140,000 bags. Cotton was quoted at 17f600@18f000 at Pernambuco.

A Madrid telegram says the Spanish Cabinet does not intend to recognize the Kingdom of Italy at present.

THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 31.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, a letter was read from Herr VON BISMARK SCHOENHAUSEN to the President of the Chamber, wherein the former states that the King cannot be induced to receive a deputation from the Chamber for the presentation of the address. The President of the Chamber, therefore, proposed that the address should be sent direct to the King as a letter, which was agreed to without debate.

The telegraphic communication between Berlin and Warsaw has been re-established since this morning, *via* Mysloviz and Granica. The postal communication is also again in regular working order.

ITALY.

TURIN, Saturday, Jan. 31.

There is no foundation whatever for the statement made in the Frankfort *Europe*, that Signor PASOLINO, in a communication to the Greek Minister at Turin, and Signor MANNANI, in a communication addressed to the Greek Government, had expressed the readiness of King VICTOR EMANUEL to accept the crown of Greece for an Italian Prince.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds, on the 30th, opened weakly, but closed a shade better. Consols, 92¼@¼ for money, 92¼@⅜ for account.

Money continued in good demand, notwithstanding the advance of the Bank minimum to 5 ₱ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank show a decrease in the bullion of £244,026 on the week.

The West India Mail steamer had arrived at Southampton, with £2,770,000 sterling in specie.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 6d.; Eagles, 76s. 4½d.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 31—A. M.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "At the close of last week the market was dull and drooping, affected mainly by the anticipation of dearer money. Early in the present, this anticipation began to exercise a more decided effect, and on its becoming known that the Bank rate was raised to 5 ₱ cent., increased heaviness prevailed, and has since continued. American descriptions have been in limited request, and prices must be quoted ⅛d.@⅜d. ₱ lb. lower. The recent large import of Egyptian has led to an increased desire to realize, and prices close at an average reduction of ⅛d. ₱ lb. As regards Brazil, some low sales were effected on Thursday in Maceros; other descriptions of Brazil are about ⅛d. ₱ lb. cheaper. East India, of the better qualities, being comparatively scarce, have not given way more than ⅛d., while all the lower grades are about ⅛d. ₱ lb. lower. The sales of the week have been 24,400 bales, including 7,460 taken by speculators, and 5,130 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market was flat, and the sales were only estimated at 3,000 bales—one-half for export and speculation. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	26d.	Middling Orleans	23d.
Fair Mobile	25d.	Middling Mobile	22d.
Fair Uplands	24d.	Middling Uplands	22d.

Middling Surats, 14¾d.@15¾d.

Stock on hand 406,180 bales, of which 65,900 are American. At sea from India, 153,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

In the continued absence of later news from India the market was very inactive, and there was not sufficient done to test prices.

BREADSTUFFS—MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WARSFIELD, NASH & Co., and GORDON, BROCA & Co. report: Flour neglected, and 6d. ₱ bbl. cheaper. Small sales at 23s. for extra State, and 24s.@27s. for Ohio. Wheat in limited demand at Tuesday's rates. Red Western, 9s. 2d.@9s. 10d.; Southern, 9s. 10d.@10s.; White Western, 10s.@11s.; Southern, 11s.@12s. ₱ cental; Corn in rather more demand, but at slightly easier rates; mixed, 29s.@29s. 6d.; White, 30s. 6d.@32s. ₱ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Beef freely offered at rather lower prices. Pork, steady for new, but old difficult to sell. Bacon inactive, and partially 6d @ts. lower. Cheese active and tending upward. Lard firmly held at full prices, 38s.@40s. Tallow in better demand at late rates; Butchers' Association 44s.@44s. 6d. Butter, fine, sells at 90s.@93s.; inferior neglected.

PRODUCE.

The Brokers' Circular reports: ASHES firm; Pots, 31s. 6d.; Pearls, 31s. RESIN, sales of American Common at 27s.; medium 30s.@31s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, no sales. SUGAR again slightly lower. COFFEE firm, but quiet. RICE unaltered. BARK, sales of Philadelphia at 8s. 6d.@9s. LINSEED firm. LINSEED OIL advanced to 44s. 6d. CLOVER SEED 38s.@40s. for old Red American, and 48s.@48s. 6d. for new. FISH OILS inactive; Petroleum sold at 1s. 9d.@2s., but closes at 2s. 2d.@2s. 3d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

MESSRS. BARING BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged. IRON steady. SUGAR active at late rates. COFFEE steady at full prices. TEA firm and in good demand. RICE quiet. TALLOW 1s. dearer; Y. C., 45s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet, 115s. RESIN inactive. LINSEED CAKES—New-York bbls., £11; bags, £10 5s.; Petroleum Crude, £20; Refined, 2s. 3d. LINSEED OIL lower; sellers at 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d. FISH OILS quiet; Sperm, £88; Cod, £48.

THE LATEST MARKET NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Jan. 31—Evening.

COTTON firmer, and all quotations slightly higher; in some cases, ⅛d. higher. Sales 5,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters.

FLOUR still declining. WHEAT dull, and 1d. lower. CORN flat.

PROVISIONS quiet but steady.

CONSOLS closed 92¼@92⅜.

Erie shares 46@46¼; Illinois Centrals 40@39½ discount.

HAVRE, Thursday, Jan. 29.

COTTON flat and nominal. Sales of the week, 5,000 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 305f.; do. *bas*, 292f. Stock 56,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The Bourse is inanimate. Rentes 69f. 65c.

Interesting from Mexico.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MEXICAN GENERAL RIVA PALACIO TO THE FRENCH SOLDIERS.

SOLDIERS:—Not by your own volition, but in spite of yourselves, you are the instruments of an iniquitous war, which sordid interests, unjust hatred and low intrigues have brought upon us.

Your Sovereign has been deceived, your military honor has been compromised; a terrible, implacable struggle will shortly commence between a people which has everywhere, heretofore, fought for the liberty of the world, and a people whom it is intended to deprive of their liberty. You wage against my country a war which your reason repels and which your feelings disapprove of. The French soldier is the slave of discipline, but above discipline there is the duty of man to man.

Soldiers:—I speak to you in the name of civilization and humanity. Leave the arms soiled with the contact with infamous traitors, who seek of you support in their fratricidal designs; do not judge the mass of the people by those miserable men; come to us and you will see that you will find with us a nation of brothers, who, while they will cordially receive you, will give you a frank and hospitable asylum.

Mexico still offers to the arms of France on the one hand its wealth, its liberties, its well being; on the other hand it presents to them the sword upraised to strike the invader whose yoke it will never accept.

The Chief of the Military Line of Tehuacan.

V. RIVA PALACIO

FROM CANADA.

The Opening of the Canadian Parliament—The Death of Sir Allen McNab—Railway Collisions—A Banking Scheme, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

Yesterday afternoon His Excellency, Lord MONCK, proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, at Quebec, with the view of opening a new session of our Canadian Parliament, but Sir ALLAN N. MCNAB, the late Speaker of the Council having died during the recess, and his successor not having been yet appointed, the Speech was postponed until to-day. Immediately after His Excellency's departure from the Council Chamber, on motion of Hon. Mr. HAMILTON, of Kingston, seconded by Hon. Mr. DASSAULLAS, Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Cataraqui, was unanimously appointed Speaker of the Upper House. Hon. G. W. ALLAN, of Toronto, had been the Tory candidate, but, on finding they could not carry him, a compromise was made with the Liberal party, who had also a candidate, and both parties united on Mr. CAMPBELL, who is a man of gentlemanly manners, good social standing, and likely to perform his important duties with ability and dignity. You are aware that the Coalition Government, at the head of which Mr. CARTIER and Mr. J. A. MACDONALD remained so long, went out of office last Spring, having been outvoted on the Militia bill, and that it was succeeded by a Reform Administration, at the head of which stands Mr. SICOTTE and Mr. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD. The real cause of the downfall of the late Administration, and the very dubious position occupied by the members of the present one, I shall fully discuss in a future communication, and meantime, will briefly allude to the measures likely to be brought forward in the present session, and which will be hinted at in the speech to be read this afternoon. They are likely to be, first, the Militia question, great exertions having been made during the recess, and successful ones, to organize a volunteer force; a bill to provide for the winding up of bankrupt estates will doubtless be alluded to, as may also the laws for the registration of titles; the present position of the Government buildings at Ottawa, as reported on by the Commissioners, who have just closed their labors, will doubtless occupy some space; while the Intercolonial Railway and the correspondence with Britain thereanent will be prominent. Promises regarding a connecting line to the Pacific, *via* Red River, will be made. The state of the finances will be discussed, and, is usual on such occasions, hints will be thrown out that measures will

practice was to obtain money from his countrymen, promising, by written contract, to refund the same to them again within 24 hours in gold and silver, charging a premium of only 6 cents for silver and 15 for gold. Several of the innocent victims entered into the plan and confided the money, but received no return; hence the arrest. It is stated that he obtained about $3,000 in all. There is quite a history of this man's practices, all of which will be developed on trial. Justice CONNOLLY locked him up for examination.

FUNNY DEAD.—ALEXANDER MCCALLEY, five years of age, was found dead, on the fourth floor of house No. 408 Pearl-street, yesterday. Deceased was in the habit of sliding on the stair-rail, and it is thought he must have fell to the floor, and thus met his death....A colored girl, 9 years of age, named LUCY LECOMPT, on a visit to her aunt, LUCY ANDERSON, No. 6 York-street, retired on Saturday night, appearing well. On Sunday morning she was found dead in her bed.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—Roundsman HOLDEN, of the Seventh Precinct, brought to this City, yesterday, ASA CASSNY, recently arrested in Brooklyn on charge of grand larceny, but subsequently charged with causing the death of his wife, by brutal treatment. The prisoner is 43 years of age, and a watchman. He was committed by Justice OSBORNE, for examination.

STABBING AFFRAY IN ELIZABETH-STREET.—Two men, named JOHN EVERITT and JOHN RYAN, met at the corner of Elizabeth and Houston streets, late on Saturday night, and had an altercation. EVERITT, it is alleged, drew a knife and stabbed RYAN so dangerously he is not expected to recover. EVERITT made his escape, and RYAN was taken to the City Hospital by the Fourteenth Precinct Police.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 136, mainly from the following causes: Consumption, 17, croup, 7; scarlet fever and infantile convulsions, 6 each, scarlatina, infantile marasmus and disease of the heart 5 each; hooping cough, inflammation lungs, congestion brain, dropsy, 4 each; inflammation stomach, hydrocephalus, 3 each, inflammation liver, rupture, erysipelas, bronchitis, cancer, constipation bowels, 2 each; diphtheria, 15; murdered, 1, &c., &c. Adults, 56; children, 80; under one year of age, 23; natives of United States, 98; Ireland, 20; England, 8; Germany, 5; British American, 2; Denmark, Scotland and unknown, 1 each.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.—A fire broke out in a shed on the premises of the Atlantic White Lead Works, in Marshall-street, near Gold-street, on Saturday, causing damage to the amount of about $50. In proceeding to the fire, a member of Engine Company No. Fourteen, named THOMAS MASSEY, was run over and sustained a fracture of one leg.

THE KINGS COUNTY GENERAL TERM.—The February term of the Kings County Supreme Court, General Term, was concluded on Saturday, all the cases, numbering 103, having been disposed of.

ROBBERY OF GAS FIXTURES.—An unoccupied tenement house in Fifth-avenue, owned by THOMAS G. TALMAGE, was feloniously entered Friday night, and robbed of all the gas fixtures, valued at about $25.

NEW-JERSEY.

A FEMALE ADVENTURER.—Two or three days since, a young French girl, named PAULINE MILLER, residing at West Hoboken, was arrested, in male attire, while attempting to enlist at a recruiting-office in New-York, and was sent to Police Headquarters. At the latter place she narrated a plausible story, which was credited, and considerable sympathy was enlisted in her behalf. She stated that her father and brother had enlisted in the army, since which her mother had died, and being unable to pay the rent of her apartments she had been turned out of doors, and that she attempted to enlist that she might be near her father and brother. The girl was sent, in charge of two officers, to the Police Station in Jersey City. Upon entering the girl was at once recognized by her mother, who was then in search of her. PAULINE'S desire for adventure, under an assumed character, had not been satisfied, and she departed in company with her mother with great reluctance.

CONVICTION OF GALITZOORF FOR MURDER.—The trial of MATHIAS GALITZDORF, a soldier, for the murder of MAX WIETZ, was concluded in the Hudson County Court, on Saturday, after a charge by Judge OGDEN. The jury, after being out an hour, brought in a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the second degree."

Judge OGDEN remarked that the verdict was satisfactory to the Court, and he had no doubt that it would be to the public. The criminal appeared indifferent at the result, as he had been throughout the trial.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MONEYS.—The State School money, amounting to $1,786 71 for Hudson County, has been apportioned as follows, the amount per child being 10 cents 9⅓ mills: Jersey City, $853 85; Hoboken, $243 20; Union, $97 45; North Bergen, $57 71; Harrison, $53 11, West Hoboken, $75 31; Bergen, $174 43; Hudson City, $105 82; Bayone, $45 26.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated Causes, Nos. 23, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69. Enumerated Causes, Nos. 33, 34, 35.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 17, 73, 617, 1137, 909, 325, 639, 681, 719, 727, 863, 843, 901, 905, 919, 583, 353, 611, 691, 759, 311, 747, 747¾, 807, 135, 6¼, 1105. *Part II.*—Nos. 1330, 1102, 884, 404, 1426, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1440, 1440, 1448, 1450, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1466, 1468, 1470.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 90, 6, 157, 281, 313, 314, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 329, 330, 331, 332.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1300, 261, 853, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1569, 1571, 1573. *Part II.*—Nos. 1494, 1608, 518, 914, 1264, 1242, 1528, 1152, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 14, 1863.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95¾	100 Cumb. Coal Pref...	19¼
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	97	50 N.Y. Cen. R.....s30.	117¾
20,000 do.....	97¾	200 do.....	117¾
10,000 do.....	97¾	200 Erie Railway.....	71¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '63.....	98	200 do.....	74¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	89¾	400 do.....	74¾
44,000 Treas. 7 3.10 p ct. Notes.....	103	200 do.....b30	74¾
20,000 do.....	103¾	50 do.....b10	74¾
500 do. endorsed.	103	200 do.....b10	74¾
40,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C...	98	100 do.....at5	74¾
10,000 U. S. D. Nts.....	155	100 Erie R. Pref.....e60	90
2,000 Ky. State 6s.....	100¾	100 Hud. Riv. R.....	93
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs, '77..	107	100 do.....	93¾
3,000 Ill. War Loan....	100	100 do.....	93¾
1,000 Ill. Can. Bs, '60..	99¾	100 do.....	93¾
5,010 Ipd. St. 6s, W. L.	100	700 do.....	93½
20,000 Mo. State 6s.....	66¾	200 Harlem R.....	35
1,000 do.....	66¾	400 do.....	35¼
12,000 do.....	66¾	100 do.....	35½
4,000 do.....	66¾	300 do.....	35½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	62¾	100 do.....s3	35¾
2,000 Cal. State 7s, 1.84.	120¾	100 Harlem R. Pref....	70½
2,000 Louisiana St. 6s..	75	10 Second avenue R.	70
1,000 N.Y. C. 6s.....	120	200 Nor. & Wor. R.b30	60
3,500 Buf. N.Y. & E. 1M.	106	150 Reading R. R.....	90½
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	123	15 Panama R.....	181¾
1,000 Hud. R. 3d m....	111	55 do.....	182
3,000 do.....	110¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.....	95¾
4,000 Hud. R. 1st M....	119	900 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	53½
1,000 Harlem R. 3d M..	105	200 do.....	53¾
10,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	125	500 do.....	53½
17,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. Pr.	92	100 do.....	53½
20,000 Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	82¾	300 do.....	53¾
10,000 do.....b30	83¾	100 do.....s30	53
20,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	71¾	250 M. S. & N. I. G.S.....	106¾
5,000 do.....	71	500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	90
10,000 do.....b30	72	1500 Clev. & Pittsb. R..	70
5,000 Cbl. & N. W. 1 B.	96	300 do.....	69¾
7,000 Lack. & W. Bs.	117½	100 do.....s30	69
15,000 Tol. & W. 2d M..	90	400 do.....	69¾
10,000 do.....b30	91¾	50 Cal. & Chi. R.....	92½
10,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111	50 do.....	92¾
7,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d..	105½	100 do.....	92¾
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3dm.	85	200 Clev. & Tol. R...s30	90¾
9,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.	81	200 do.....	90¾
1,000 Ch. & Al. in. Bs..	109	100 do.....b30	91
20 Commonwealth B'k	80	500 Chi. & R. Is. R....	92
30 Bank of Commerce.	92¾	100 do.....s30	92
100,000 Auer. Gold....	155¾	100 do.....	92½
60,000 do.....	b30	100 do.....	92¾
10,000 do.....	s30	100 Cblo. B. & Q. R....	108¾
50,000 do.....	155¾	150 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	65
50 Citz. Gas Co. Brk'n.	98¾	50 N. J. Cen. R.....	110
100 Canton Co.....	25¾	50 New-Jersey R.....	157
13 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	128	50 Alton & T. H. R....	33
250 Penn. Coal Co.....ex d.	126¾	20 do.....	32
500 Pacific M. S. Co....	165¾	26 do.....	32¾
10 do.....opg	165¾	500 Chic. & Alton Pref.	83¾
80 do.....s30.	165	50 Cblc. & N. W. R....	18
50 New-Jersey Zinc...	99		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95¾	300 Erie Railway.....	74¾
10,000 do.....	95¾	500 do.....s30	74¾
30,000 do.....	95¾	900 do.....b10	74¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Reg.	89	500 do.....	74¾
29,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	97¼	100 do.....b15	74¾
5,000 do.....	97	300 Hudson River R....	95¾
30,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes.....	103¼	50 do.....b30	96
40,000 U. S. 5s, 1 yr. C.	98	500 do.....	98
12,000 do.....	98¾	100 do.....s30	96¾
10,000 U. S. D. N.....	154¾	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	69¾
7,000 Mo. St. 6s.....	65¾	600 do.....	69¾
2,000 Ohio St. 6s, '81...	117¾	1050 Harlem R. Prefd .	71
		300 Reading R.....	90½

MONDAY, Feb. 16—A. M.

The Trade and Financial affairs of the past week are chiefly remarkable for the heavy Export movement of Domestic Produce, stimulated by the high rates of Exchange on London, which renders most of the orders for Breadstuffs, Provisions, Oils, &c., from the other side, available. The declared currency value of the shipments of the week is over five million of dollars. At the same time the Import entries are light—less than two millions—and the Specie export about the same as the corresponding week last season. The financial measures before Congress have made such considerable progress through the Senate as to justify the opinion that the Loan and Banking bills will soon become laws, substantially in the form in which they have been sent from that branch of the Legislature to the House of Representatives for concurrence. As the Loan bill originated with the House, the remaining action relates only to the approval of the amendments of the Senate, which are important in two particulars—first, in cutting down the third section to $50,000,000 of United States Notes of legal tender, additional to the joint resolution of Jan. 17; and, secondly, in scaling the taxation upon the issues of the existing State Banks, so that it will not fall onerously upon them before the 1st April, 1865. This last amendment will go far to neutralize the opposition in the House to the Banking bill, besides affording time to the country to know how far the new scheme will be able to supply a safe, uniform and acceptable Currency, before abruptly curtailing or taxing out of Circulation the old local Bank issues. Our information, from Washington leads us to the belief that the House will concur with the Senate amendments with the understood wishes of the Administration, in averting the further issue of United States Notes of legal tender, beyond the authority of Jan. 17, and $50,000,000 under the new Loan bill, and that the Banking Scheme will also pass the House as an Administration measure. This opinion, we are aware, does not generally prevail in Wall-street at present, and the utmost anxiety is shown by some of the speculators in Gold Coin and fancy Shares to keep up the impression that a further large issue of United States Notes must be reverted to, and that the Banking scheme will be voted down in the House. On the other hand, the Government Funded Stocks and Interest-bearing Treasury paper have improved, the former 3 ℔ cent. and the latter 2 ℔ cent. on the Certificates of 1864, and 1@1¼ ℔ cent. on the 7.30 ℔ Cents of the same year. The price of Gold fell off to 152¼ ℔ cent. early in the week, but returned to 155¾ ℔ cent. at the close, as against 156¾ ℔ cent. on Saturday week. The speculation in the Railway Shares was generally steady, acting in a partial degree independent of the fluctuations in Gold Coin. There was special firmness on Friday and Saturday in several of the old-established Western Stocks, like Rock Island, Michigan Southern, &c., while Erie closed 2 ℔ cent. and Pittsburgh 3¼ ℔ cent. lower than the week before. Panama Shares were 4 ℔ cent. lower, and Pacific Mail, after touching 167, ex-dividend, closed at 165, the same as the previous Saturday. The market for Money to the Stock Brokers was easy at 6@7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Some of the prominent lenders at call have adopted the precedent and strictly legal course of stamping their Loans on demand, the same as other Inland Bills, according to the sums which they represent. While this imposes as much as $39 for stamps on Loan Notes of $100,000, it avoids the penalty of $250, which might be incurred by taking memorandum Bank Checks from the borrower, stamped with only 2 cents, besides avoiding all legal or technical questions of the validity of their Loans, in case the peremptory sale of the collaterals attached or hypothecated as security should become necessary by the default of the borrower. Exchange on London closed above 172 ℔ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	156¾@156¾@155¾
U. S. Notes for Customs	154¾@154¾
U. S. 6 ℔ cents. Bet	94@97¼
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ℔ cts	102@103¼
New-York Central	119¾@117¾
New-York and Erie	76¼@74¼
Erie Preferred Shares	100@99¼
Rock Island	92@92¾
Michigan Guaranteed	105¼@106¾
Mieldgan Southern	59¼@59
Michigan Central	97@96¾
Toledo	90¾@90½
Galena	92¾@92¾
Illinois Central	92@91
Paunma	186@182
Pacific Mail	165@167@165 ex d
Missouris	65¼@65¾
Tennessee	62@62½
Hudson River	94@94¼
Harlem Preferred	69¾@70
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	79@81¾@80¾
Harlem Common	34½@36¾

The variations in Gold Coin on Saturday were comparatively unimportant. The price finally left off about the same as on Friday. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were all stronger. The 12 months' Certificates in demand at 96¼ ℔ cent., and 7.30s at 103@103¾. The Railway Shares were firm, and several of them higher than the day before, and in demand, such as Hudson, Harlems and Rock Island. Pacific Mail fell off 1@1¼ ℔ cent. At the 4 o'clock Public Board the following prices were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	155¾	155½	Harlem	34⅞	35¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	104¾	104⅝	Harlem Pref	70	72¾
Tennessees	62¾	62¾	Mich. Central	95¾	95¾
Missouris	64¾	64¾	Mich. Southern	59¼	59
N. Y. Central	118	117¾	Mich Guarant'd	105¾	105¾
Erie	74¾	74¾	Illinois Central	90¾	91
Erie Preferred	99¼	99¼	Pittsburgh	69¾	69¾
Hudson	96	96¾	Galena	92¾	92¾
Toledo	90¾	90¾	Rock Island	91¾	92¾
Pacific Mail	166	165	7-30 Tr. Notes	102¾	103¼

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	Chatham	80
Manhattan	152	Hanover	85
America	110½	Metropolitan	101
Tradesmen's	101	Nassau	102
National	92	Corn Exchange	98¼
Commerce	91¾	Continental	86
Broadway	140	Commonwealth	80
American Exchange	96	Importers' and Traders'	96¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	120	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	92¼
N. Y. C. 7s, 64	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76.	124	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	71
Erie firsts, '68	120	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	42¾
Erie fourths, '80	110	Hnn. & St. Jo. 1sts	68
H., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77.	106	Lack. & W. Bds	117
Hud. firsts, '69	119	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts.	121
Hudson seconds s. f. '85.	123	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hudson thirds, '75	110¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. seconds.	101	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111
No. Ind. Goshen L. '68	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	105¾
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds..	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	124	Clev. & Pitts. fourths..	80¾
St. Louis Alt. & T. H. 1sts	105		

MONDAY, Feb. 16—A. M.

The Trade and Financial affairs of the past week are chiefly remarkable for the heavy Export movement of Domestic Produce, stimulated by the high rates of Exchange on London, which renders most of the orders for Breadstuffs, Provisions, Oils, &c., from the other side, available. The declared currency value of the shipments of the week is over five million of dollars. At the same time the Import entries are light—less than two millions—and the Specie export about the same as the corresponding week last season. The financial measures before Congress have made such considerable progress through the Senate as to justify the opinion that the Loan and Banking bills will soon become laws, substantially in the form in which they have been sent from that branch of the Legislature to the House of Representatives for concurrence. As the Loan bill originated with the House, the remaining action relates only to the approval of the amendments of the Senate, which are important in two particulars—first, in cutting down the third section to $50,000,000 of United States Notes of legal tender, additional to the joint resolution of Jan. 17; and, secondly, in scaling the taxation upon the issues of the existing State Banks, so that it will not fall onerously upon them before the 1st April, 1865. This last amendment will go far to neutralize the opposition in the House to the Banking bill, besides affording time to the country to know how far the new scheme will be able to supply a safe, uniform and acceptable Currency, before abruptly curtailing or taxing out of Circulation the old local Bank issues. Our information, from Washington leads us to the belief that the House will concur with the Senate amendments with the understood wishes of the Administration, in averting the further issue of United States Notes of legal tender, beyond the authority of Jan. 17, and $50,000,000 under the new Loan bill, and that the Banking Scheme will also pass the House as an Administration measure. This opinion, we are aware, does not generally prevail in Wall-street at present, and the utmost anxiety is shown by some of the speculators in Gold Coin and fancy Shares to keep up the impression that a further large issue of United States Notes must be reverted to, and that the Banking scheme will be voted down in the House. On the other hand, the Government Funded Stocks and Interest-bearing Treasury paper have improved, the former 3 ℔ cent. and the latter 2 ℔ cent. on the Certificates of 1864, and 1@1¼ ℔ cent. on the 7.30 ℔ Cents of the same year. The price of Gold fell off to 152¼ ℔ cent. early in the week, but returned to 155¾ ℔ cent. at the close, as against 156¾ ℔ cent. on Saturday week. The speculation in the Railway Shares was generally steady, acting in a partial degree independent of the fluctuations in Gold Coin. There was special firmness on Friday and Saturday in several of the old-established Western Stocks, like Rock Island, Michigan Southern, &c., while Erie closed 2 ℔ cent. and Pittsburgh 3¼ ℔ cent. lower than the week before. Panama Shares were 4 ℔ cent. lower, and Pacific Mail, after touching 167, ex-dividend, closed at 165, the same as the previous Saturday. The market for Money to the Stock Brokers was easy at 6@7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Some of the prominent lenders at call have adopted the precedent and strictly legal course of stamping their Loans on demand, the same as other Inland Bills, according to the sums which they represent. While this imposes as much as $39 for stamps on Loan Notes of $100,000, it avoids the penalty of $250, which might be incurred by taking memorandum Bank Checks from the borrower, stamped with only 2 cents, besides avoiding all legal or technical questions of the validity of their Loans, in case the peremptory sale of the collaterals attached or hypothecated as security should become necessary by the default of the borrower. Exchange on London closed above 172 ℔ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $965,141 29, (including $199,000 for Customs;) payments, $856,095 11; balance, $9,834,529 11.

The earnings of the New-York & Erie Railway for the month of Jan. 1863, were.... $835,452 91
Earnings month of January 1862, were.... 699,097 45

Increase..... $136,354 46

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $1,904,135, against $2,491,578 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,154,962, against $2,144,476 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $1,153,000, against $1,147,000 same week last year.

The Commercial Tables for the *calendar* year 1862 being now complete, we return, as usual in January, in our weekly, as well as monthly, comprisons of the Foreign Trade at New-York, to the movement of the current Fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st of July, 1862, and to close on the 30th of June, 1863:

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, exclusive of $827,000 in Foreign Specie, were.	$88,724,000
Add since 1st of January	19 587,209
Total to date	$108,311,209
Against same date 1862	67,383,278
Increased Import since July 1	$40,927,931

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York, for the first half of the Fiscal year to Dec. 31, were.... $95,060,000
Add since 1st of January..... 22,104,530

Total to date..... $117,164,530
Against same date 1862..... 89,356,158

Increased Export since July 1..... $27,808,372

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, was..... $31,461,000
Add since Jan. 1..... 6,363,000

Total to date..... $37,824,000
Against same date, 1862..... 6,817,000

Increased Specie Export..... $31,007,600

The *Asia*, from England Feb. 1, brings lower markets for Cotton and some descriptions of Breadstuffs. The last sales of Erie in London were at 45¾@46; Illinois Central, 40¾@40 discount.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 28th of January, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Real	£3,247,826	Increase	£17,845
Public deposits	5,416,863	Increase	451,065
Other deposits	14,414,763	Decrease	578,462
Government securities	10,606,648	Decrease	129,500
Other securities	19,535,217	Increase	141,279
Notes unemployed	7,286,305	Decrease	147,050

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,101,170, being a decrease of £70,840; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,611,823, showing a decrease of £244,026 when compared with the preceding return.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business done. Money.	Account.
Maryland 5 ℔ cent.	71 @ 73		
United States 5 ℔ cent., 1874	56 @ 58	57⅛	
Virginia State 6 ℔ cent.	48 @ 50		
Virginia State 6 ℔ cent.	45 @ 46	45⅛	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, ℔ cent.	49 @ 70		
Do. 7 ℔ ct. Penn., 1877.	69 @ 70	69⅝	
Erie shares	45½ @ 46¾		
Do. 7 ℔ cent. Pref.	64 @ 65		
Do. 7 ℔ ct., 1st Mtg., 1867.	81 @ 83		
Do. 7 ℔ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859.	75 @ 80		
Do. 7 ℔ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883.	72 @ 74		
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 4th Mtg.	65 @ 70		
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 5th Mtg.	63 @ 68		
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ ct., 1875.	76 @ 80		
Do. 6 ℔ cent., 1875.	76 @ 78	77 8	
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid.	40 @ 39dis.	40 dis.	
Do. $100 shares, all paid.	63¾ @ 64¾	63¾	
Mich. Cen., 8 ℔ ct., '69.	74 @ 76		
Do., (sink. fund.) 1st m., do., 82.	74 @ 78		
Do. Bonds..	— @ —	96 4¾	
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ℔ ct., (sink. fund.) 1885	68 @ 72		
Do. $100 shares	25 @ 28		
N. Y. Central 6 ℔ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	68 @ 72		
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1864	62 @ 66		
Do. 7 ℔ cent. (sinking fund.) 1876	75 @ 80		
Do. do con. bonds, 1876.	75 @ 80		
Do. $100 shares	71 @ 73		
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ℔ cent., 1865	103 @106		
Do. 2d M., 7 ℔ cent, '72.	103 @105		
Penn. Cen. 6 ℔ cent	70 @ 75		
Do., 2d M., con. 6 ℔ ct..	87 @ 89	87½	
Do. $50 shares	39¾ @ 40¾		
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shares	25 @ 28		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 14,489 bbls. Flour, 370 bbls. and 1,956 bags Corn Meal, 956 bushels Wheat, 4,725 bushels Corn, 1,250 bushels Rye, 53 bushels Barley, 10,383 bushels Oats, 4,130 bushels Malt, 7,771 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,600 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Since to-day 50 bbls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 492 bbls., including 396 bbls. Pots, and 96 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been fair for desirable styles, and prices have been tending upward. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says: "The market is steadily improving in tone and activity. Jobbers are beginning to reap their harvest. Many Western dealers have completed their purchases, but they have been succeeded by a more numerous class of small dealers, from interior towns and cities, who, however, are cautious and limited buyers. There is at present a fair assortment, but stocks are very light, and although manufacturers are doing their utmost to keep up the supply, and find a ready sale for their work, it is probable that, later in the season, when stocks are broken, some descriptions will be very scarce and high. Prices are very firm, and holders claim an advance on some seasonable goods, including Calf and Kip Boots of genteel styles."

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $35@$36, closing at $36 ℔ ton.

COFFEE.—Sales, 150 bags Rio and 300 bags Maracaibo at 30c.¾; and 100 bags St. Domingo at 30c. ℔ lb. Market steady.

COTTON—Has been in stock demand at 91¾c.@92c. for Middling, ℔ lb., the market closing quite heavily.

FISH—All the leading kinds continue in fair request, at full rates, including dry Cod, at $5 12½@$5 50 ℔ cwt. No. 1 Mackarel at $10 50@$11; No. 2 at $7 75@$9, and No. 3 at $4 87½@$5 ℔ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 12½, ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring at 28c.@30c. for scaled, and 23c.@25½c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in moderate demand at, in some instances, rather firmer prices. The reported sales since our last comprise 11,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$6 95; poor to choice extra State at $7 15@$7 75, chiefly at $7 20@$7 35; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 60@$7 75, ℔ bbl. Superfine State and Western..... $6 75 @$6 95
Extra State..... 7 15 @ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 20 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds 7 60 @ 7 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 7 80 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee..... 7 75 @ 9 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri.. 7 80 @ 9 90

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at rising prices; sales 1,200 bbls., at $7 55@$7 95 for poor to good superfine; $8@$9 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 25@$10 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $7 25@$9 15 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $3 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $4 10 for Jersey, $4 90 for MARSH'S Calorie, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather quiet, to-day, but generally held very firmly. Sales since our last, 56,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 65; Amber Western, at $1 70@$1 72; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 64@$1 69; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 63@$1 68; Milwaukee Club, at $1 51@$1 65; Chicago Spring, at $1 39@$1 55, and White State, at $1 95 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, at firmer rates. Sales since our last, 91,500 bushels, at 92c.@94c., for shipping Mixed Western; 88c.@91c. for Eastern do.; 78c.@88c. for Unsound, and 96c. for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is more sought after, at $1 03@$1 12, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Sales 5,600 bushels. Oats are in good request, including Canada, at 72½c.@75c.; Western, at 73c.@76c.; State, at 75c.@76c., ℔ bushel. Barley continues quiet, at $1 45@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Sales 2,000 bushels.

HAY—North River is in fair request at 85c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts have been rather heavy and sales fair during the past week; prices, in some instances, close in favor of buyers. The week's receipts were 63,746; sales, 42,750. Including, according to Messrs. Waizar & Weinmeyer, 4,000 Buenos Ayres, 20½@24½ lbs., 30c.@31c., cash, usual selection; 3,000 Montevideo, 22¼ lbs., 30c., cash, usual selection; 3,400 Rio Grande, 21½@22 lbs., 29c.@29½c., cash, usual selection; 500 California-Mexican, 22 lbs., on private terms; 4,600 Aspinwall, 18@21 lbs., 27c.@27¼c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 Mazatlan, 22 lbs., 24c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 1,800 Mexican, 18@20 lbs., on private terms; 1,150 Maracaibos, 23 lbs., 28c., cash, usual selection; 11,000 Bahia, dry salted, 33 lbs., on private terms; 600 Southwestern, 24 lbs., 22½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 600 wet salted West Indies, 55 lbs., on private terms; 500 wet salted New-Orleans, 60 lbs., 10½c.@11c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 5,000 City Slaughter, 65@75 lbs., 10½c.@10¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 55 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Washington Slaughter, 80 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 Country Slaughter, 70 lbs., on private terms. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 269,800 dry hides, 1,000 wet salted do.

HOPS—New continue in fair demand at 20c.@28c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

IRON—The principal inquiry has been for Pig at $38@$39 for Scotch, and $34 50@$35 50 for No. 1 American, ℔ ton. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "The market for Pig Metal is buoyant and firm, with very little offering, most of the makers being largely sold ahead; some 1,500 tons have been taken in lots, at $32@$35 for the three Nos., cash and time; 1,000 tons Forge sold at $30, cash. Sales of 4,000@5,000 tons are also reported to go West on terms kept private. Scotch Pig is held above the views of buyers. For manufactured Iron the demand continues good, and prices of Bars and Rails tending upward."

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand, and at full rates. Week's receipts, 43,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Inactive at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been purchased; more freely at from $3 18@$3 25 ℔ gallon. Other kinds unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 950 bbls. at $14 50@$14 75 for old Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for new Mess; and $11 50@$13 62½ for old and new Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand, at 7¾c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¾c. @6c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in brisk request, at 7¾c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.; sales 3,140 boxes. Lard is in better request; sales 4,200 tcs. and bbls., at 10¼c. @11¾c., and 500 kegs, at 11¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair request, at former rates; sales since our last, 500 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Butter is in active demand at 17c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@27c. for common to very choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in good request, at 11c.@14¾c., the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Merchant of Venice.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks.

WALLACK'S—Married Life.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—The Phantom—Dumb Bell—Afternoon and Evening.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE, No. 485 Broadway—Joseph in Egypt.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

☞ The Times in Philadelphia.—The Times is delivered daily to Subscribers in almost all parts of the city by W. B. Zieber, No. 106 South Third-street.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from the Army of the Potomac to yesterday, but no military movements are mentioned. Gen. Hooker has issued an order permitting Commissioners of Subsistence to sell army rations to citizens within the lines, under certain circumstances. Capt. Benjamin C. Beery and Allen M. Seymour, of the Twenty-second Regiment New-York cavalry, have been dishonorably dismissed from the service for absenting themselves without leave. The Phillips House, opposite Fredericksburgh, was destroyed by fire on Saturday.

We have advices from Key West to the 9th inst. Another of the Banks transports, the ship *Planter*, having on board troops, machanics, and horses, was wrecked on the 14th ult., on Stranger Key, near the Abaco Light. The troops and mechanics were saved, and arrived at Key West on the 5th inst., but all the horses, 275 in number, were lost. We also hear of the loss of the steamer *Swan*, a condemned prize, while on a voyage to New-Orleans. She broke up in a storm, and several persons on board were lost. The gunboat *Sonoma* is reported to have captured a valuable prize near the Bahamas, and sent it to this port. The *Sonoma* chased the privateer *Florida* for thirty-six hours, but could not overtake her. Col. Montgomery, of Kansas, had arrived at Key West, and was engaged in recruiting negro soldiers, with very good success.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 6th of February by the arrival at this port on Saturday of the steamship *Empire City*. The news is important as showing that the work of preparation is now complete, and that we may expect soon to hear a good account of Gen. Banks' army. The troops, after a month's drilling, were in a condition to take the field, and it was believed that the first movement would be to clear out the Lafourche district entirely of the rebels, who are known to have returned since the withdrawal of Gen. Weitzell's forces from the Bayou Techo to Thibodeauville. A fishing smack had been seized on Lake Pontchartrain, having on board a large quantity of medicines for the rebels, and a number of letters from persons in New-Orleans to persons prominent in the rebel Government. Gen. Banks was taking measures to have the writers arrested. The three clergymen—Drs. Lecock, Fulton and Goodrich—sent North by Gen. Butler, had returned to New-Orleans, but refusing to take the oath of allegiance, had not been allowed to land. It was reported from above that the water in the cut-off of Vicksburgh had been increased in depth, so as to allow the passage of a small steamer; but this report probably grows out of the fact of the ram *Queen of the West* being below the batteries.

A schooner which arrived at this port, yesterday, reports having been chased by the rebel privateer *Retribution*, on the 29th ult., while on the voyage from Jacmel. She was too fast a sailer for the *Retribution*, however. The *Alabama* is reported to have been thirty miles northeast of St. Johns, N. P., on the 28th ult.

Our Washington correspondent denies, on the authority of a messenger from Port Royal, who has just arrived with dispatches from Gen. Foster, that there is any disagreement between that General and Gen. Hunter.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry adjourned *sine die* on Saturday, having been in session sixty-seven working days. The finding will not be made public until it has been submitted to the President as Commander-in-Chief.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Military Committee to whom was referred the petition of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, asking for compensation for the use of ether in the army, made a report of the facts, without any recommendation. A bill to increase the efficiency of the hospital department of the army was referred to the Military Committee. The bill to enlarge the canal, and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, was reported back from the Military Committee. The bill to prevent and punish frauds against the Government was considered, and after some amendment was passed. The bill authorizing letters of marque and reprisal was taken up, but it was postponed after a brief debate, and the Senate, after an executive session, adjourned.

In the House, the case of Jennings Piggot, claiming a seat as Representative from North Carolina, was reported adversely upon by the Committee on Elections. A bill to establish a Navy-yard at St. Louis was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The report of the Committee on Elections, against J. B. McLoud, as member from the Second Congressional District of Virginia; also, the report adverse to W. W. Winn, the contestant, were adopted. The report adverse to John B. Rodgers, claiming a seat from Tennessee, was also adopted. The case of Legrand Byington, contesting the seat of Mr. Vandever, of Iowa, was decided adversely to the former. Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, asked but did not obtain leave to request from the Select Committee a bill providing for a postal and military railroad between Washington and New-York. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered and amended, but not definitely acted upon. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, a bill to limit the number of Notaries Public in all the counties of the State, was reported favorably; also a bill relative to the acknowledgment of written instruments by persons residing in foreign countries. The General Bounty Tax bill was reported complete, ordered to a third reading, and subsequently passed. The Select Committee of last Session, on the manufacture of salt, was called upon to report immediately.

In the Assembly, the bill to divide the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn, and to create a new ward, was reported favorably; also the bill to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Lunacy for the State. Notice was given of a bill to authorize a horse railroad in the Chenango Valley; also of a bill to improve the navigation of the East River, and another to restore the General Banking and Lien laws. Among the bills introduced was one to appropriate an annual sum for five years out of the literature fund; to establish at Oswego a school for training primary teachers; one to legalize taxation in any town in the State, in the past or future, for the payment of bounties to volunteers; one to divide the Ninth Ward and create a new ward in Brooklyn; one to provide for the protection of cities in matters relating to city railroads, (sent to the Railroad Committee;) and one to provide for the construction of a railroad in Cortlandt and other streets. A preamble and concurrent resolution, instructing our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to defeat the Negro Soldier bill, were laid over. Both Houses adjourned until Monday evening.

FROM EUROPE.

We have advices from Europe to the 1st inst., one week later, by the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool. The news is important. The new scheme of the French Emperor, for bringing the North and the South together in conference on neutral ground, had been promulgated, and the general impression was that it would prove unacceptable both to the North and South. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* conjectures that the proposal is meant as merely preliminary to a more important step on the part of the Emperor. A great emancipation meeting had been held at Exeter Hall, London, which overflowed into another hall, and finally into an open air meeting. Resolutions were adopted approving President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and in their general spirit entirely in favor of the North. There was a small and ineffectual element of opposition, at the head of which was an individual believed by our correspondent to be the Rebel Commissioner Mason, though a different name appeared in the papers next morning. The accounts regarding the insurrection in Poland are contradictory. The telegrams received in Liverpool on the day the *Asia* sailed state that the insurgents had been overcome at all points, and that order had been reestablished, but the very latest news received at Queenstown conveys an opposite impression. The better classes of the Poles were said to be joining the insurgents. The Liverpool Cotton market had been very dull under the influence of the advance of the rate of discount by the Bank of England, but had rallied slightly at last accounts. Breadstuffs and Provisions were inactive. Consols were quoted at 92¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock Saturday morning, an explosion occurred on board the new Government iron-clad steamer *Keokuk*, lying at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, whereby four of the men employed on board of her were instantly killed, and another was so seriously scalded that it is believed he cannot recover. Coroner Ranney held an inquest on Saturday afternoon, at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, upon the bodies of the four unfortunate men. The verdict of the jury decides that the occurrance was purely accidental.

We have advices from Mexico to the 20th ult., which are important. Congress adjourned on the 15th, with the full determination of prosecuting the war against the French to the bitter end. The French, contrary to the reports which have before reached us by way of Havana, had not advanced upon Puebla, but were still at Palmar, thirty miles distant, unable to move for lack of teams and mules. The most active preparations were in progress in Puebla for their reception—new works of defence having been thrown up at all points.

The trial of Dennis P. Sullivan, for the murder of Thos. Byrnes, which commenced on Monday last in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, terminated on Saturday in a verdict of "not guilty."

Stocks were generally steady on Saturday and Money easy. Gold Coin closed the same as on Friday night. 155¾; Exchange 172 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand, generally, on Saturday; prices favored sellers. The principal sales of Provisions were those of Bacon, Lard, Butter, and Cheese, which were buoyant; Pork and Beef were firm, though not very active. Hay, Hops, Tallow, and Tobacco were in good request, as were likewise Leather and Tobacco. Hides, Metals, and Wool were less freely dealt in. Whisky was quite brisk, but at reduced rates. Groceries were sparingly inquired for. Cotton was very quiet, and declining. Freights were less active. There were 527 vessels of all classes in port.

A New Application of the Principle of Retaliation.—Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, wrote, on the 2d day of January last, a long letter to President Lincoln, which, as it was not answered at the close of last month, he has transmitted to the Legislature of Virginia, and it is now published in the Richmond newspapers. The object of it is to inform President Lincoln that Gov. Letcher has inaugurated the principle and practice of *retaliation*.

He begins his letter by furnishing Mr. Lincoln a sketch of the history of secession in Virginia, and of the breaking out of the war, after which he comes to the case of Col. Richard Thomas Zarvona, commonly known here as the "French Lady." He tells of the exploits of this piratical individual, and states that as he held a "military commission from the *State of Virginia*," and acted "in the execution of *her* military and naval orders," he could not be regarded other than as a regular prisoner of war. But Zarvona has been imprisoned for eighteen months, and is still imprisoned. Letcher therefore announces that he has taken two Union officers—one Captain and one Lieutenant—and five private soldiers, who will be kept in solitary confinement in the Penitentiary until Zarvona is returned to Richmond.

In addition to this, and in retaliation for the imprisonment of two West Virginia guerrillas, Letcher has sent a Union Captain and Lieutenant to the Penitentiary, there to be kept at hard labor until the guerrillas are let loose. And he further says that he will hold as hostages two hundred other Union prisoners who have been captured by the State forces under Floyd. He closes by proclaiming that he will "unflinchingly retaliate" for any improper treatment of soldiers or citizens of the State of Virginia.

Gov. Letcher's plea for this extraordinary action is, that "independent of the force which Virginia has contributed to the Confederate army, she has a force of her own," and these men in our hands belong to it.

This is a remarkable development of the principle of retaliation lately announced by Jeff. Davis. It is difficult to say what is the best thing for our Government to do about it. Under no law of war can the gangs of robbers, bushwhackers, land-pirates, and guerrillas of Missouri, Kentucky and West Virginia be recognized as belligerents. The Confederates have no army in those States, and are prosecuting no military operations there; and to give impunity to such marauders by conferring on them the benefits of exchange, and releasing them from proper legal punishment, would almost disorganize society in these States. On the other hand, our Government cannot permit that our officers and soldiers be confined in a penitentiary, or subjected to the caprices of Governor Letcher, and rebel Governors generally. We trust that though the President did not see fit to answer the insolent letter of Gov. Letcher, the military authorities will speedily come to some understanding with the rebel authorities about the matter.

Confidence in the Future.

All accounts represent the feeling at Washington, both upon the part of the Government and among all the supporters of the war, to be buoyant and confident. It is regarded as almost certain that we are about to enter upon a path of splendid successes, which will settle the speedy fate of the rebellion. The prevalence of such feeling at the national Capital is an excellent sign. Certainly nowhere else is there so good a knowledge of our own resources and preparations, and of the present condition and means of the rebels. If we are to look for a correct forecast anywhere, it should certainly be at the national headquarters. A great deal of the depression which has existed in this City and elsewhere through the North, has rested upon no definite data whatever. Its foundation has been mere discontent with some particular policy of the Government, or with the treatment of some particular General, rather than any substantial facts bearing upon the vital elements of the war.

But it may be freely allowed that the progress of the war in our favor has not realized the just expectations generally cherished six or eight months ago. Yet, this is no good reason for the present despondency; nor would it be were our checks far more serious than they actually have been. We never had a right to presume that we should be excepted from the varying fortunes which are incident to all wars. All history, from that of the Jewish people down, demonstrates that war, by its alternating disasters and successes, is Heaven's chosen discipline to fit nations for the noblest tasks of peace; but it is marvelous how constant has been the experience of the Anglo-Saxon race that the side which is worst baffled in the beginning, is the side which triumphs most gloriously in the end. In not a single instance during the last hundred years has this rule varied.

In the early part of the "Old French War" British arms sustained disaster after disaster, commencing with Braddock's defeat, and running on through three campaigns, until the French acquired possession of every foot of the disputed ground. But at Louisburgh the tide turned, and Frontenac, and Ticonderoga, and Niagara, and Quebec, soon drove the French from every standing place on the Continent. A precisely similar experience attended the British operations in the other quarters of the globe. Failure followed failure, but in due time gave place to a course of uninterrupted success, by land and by sea, such as has seldom fallen in the lot of any nation.

Next came our Revolutionary war. The side beaten first was the side to win last. The first twenty months of the war, up to the battle of Trenton, was almost a continuous record of American discomfitures and retreats; and in fact there was little to lighten the dark page until the battle of Saratoga and surrender of Burgoyne, the year afterward. The letters of all the military chiefs and statesmen of the Revolution, from Washington down, all through the first half of the military period, with all their lofty constancy, still almost uniformly evince the painful consciousness of miscarriage and misfortune. The world knows the grand success that at last crowned their efforts.

So, too, in our last struggle with England. One of the first events of that war was the shameful surrender of Hull, at Detroit, by which the entire peninsula of Michigan passed into the hands of the enemy. He had been sent to invade and seize Upper Canada, but never was there a more ignominious failure. The first year's land campaigns throughout form the most discreditable chapter in our national annals. Yet the war ended in the most memorable of all American victories, at New-Orleans, and has passed into history as a war completely successful for America.

The English war with Napoleon is a signal illustration of the Anglo-Saxon rule, that bad beginnings turn out good endings. From 1798 to 1810, the history of the English campaigns was one series of imbecilities and disasters. It was not until the *sixteenth* year of the war that victory on the land left the French for the English side. Beginning with the siege of Dunkirk, under the Duke of York, which resulted in his complete overthrow, misfortune and disgrace followed the British arms till the climax was finally reached in 1809, in the most disastrous of all expeditions—that to Walcharen against Antwerp, and that of Sir John Moore, in the Spanish Peninsula. Talavera, which, if Napier is right, was fought and won by Englishmen who for twenty-four hours had tasted nothing but a few grains of corn in the ear, was the first earnest of that series of triumphs which culminated at Waterloo.

The bad beginnings of England's war with Russia are too fresh in our recollection to need particular mention. The blood still runs cold at the contemplation of the horrors of that terrible first year. No nation ever sustained a ruder shock in its military system than England during that period. There was good fighting by her soldiers, but good fighting did not arrest the most dreadful calamity. Yet the next year brought the conquest of the enemy's stronghold, and triumphantly consummated every object for which England undertook the war.

However it be accounted for, the fact would appear to [illegible] quite undeniable that, with the Anglo-Saxon family, at least, opposite fates preside at the outset and upshot of their military undertakings. *Via crucis, via lucis* seems emphatically their destiny. Our own rebellion is the last, but not the least, example of it. Well will it be if our past trials and disappointments bear such golden fruits as did those of our Revolutionary fathers, in elevating and strengthening our souls, and preparing us to be worthy of the success with which Providence will ultimately crown our efforts. But we can deserve nothing of the kind nor reasonably hope it, if we bend, as too many have done, to present discouragements. The universal duty is *steadfast* trust.

Use of Negroes as Soldiers.

One branch of Congress has rejected a bill authorizing the enlistment of negro soldiers. Mr. Sumner declares his intention to persist in forcing the passage of such a law, by offering it as an amendment to some other bill. Meantime the President, by laws already enacted, has full authority over the subject; and we can see no good object to be attained by forcing it into the discussions of Congress and adding it to the causes of dissension already existing in the country at large. One would suppose that, in such a time as this, when the salvation of the country may depend on the harmonious and energetic co-operation of all parties and all classes of our people, even the most ultra and confirmed hobby-riders of the day could be induced to forego their experiments on the passions and patience of the people, especially when no good can possibly result from their prosecution of them.

A law of last Congress authorized the President to use the negroes as laborers or *otherwise*, as they can be made most useful in the work of quelling the rebellion. Under this authority, it is understood that he has decided to use them, in certain cases, as soldiers. Some of them are already employed in garrisoning Southern forts, and others are to be used in guarding points on the Mississippi River, which whites cannot safely occupy on account of the climate. Gov. Sprague has authority to raise negro regiments in Rhode Island, and has proclaimed his intention to lead them, when raised, in person; and Gov. Andrew has received similar authority for the State of Massachusetts. We see, therefore, not the slightest necessity for any further legislation on this subject, and hope Mr. Sumner will consent that Congress may give its attention, during the short remainder of its session, to topics of pressing practical importance.

Whether negroes shall or shall not be employed as soldiers, seems to us purely a question of expediency, and to be solved satisfactorily only by experiment. As to our *right* so to employ them, it seems absurd to question it for a moment. The most bigoted and inveterate stickler for the absolute divinity of Slavery in the Southern States, would scarcely insist that, as a matter of right, either constitutional or moral, we could not employ negroes as soldiers in the army. Whether they are, or are not, by nature, by law, or by usage, the equals of the white man, makes not the slightest difference in this respect. Even those at the North who are so terribly shocked at the prospect of their being thus employed, confine their objections to grounds of expediency. They urge:

1. That the negroes will not fight. This, if true, is conclusive against their being used as soldiers. But we see no way of testing the question except by trying the experiment. It will take but a very short time and but very few battles to determine whether they have courage, steadiness, subjection to military discipline, and the other qualities essential to good soldiership or not. If they have, this objection will fall; if not, then beyond all question they will cease to be employed.

2. It is said that whites will not fight with them,—that the prejudice against them is so strong that our own citizens will not enlist, or will quit the service, if compelled to fight by their side,—and that we shall thus lose two white soldiers for every black one that we gain. If this is true, they ought not to be employed. The object of using them is to strengthen our military force; and if the project does not accomplish this, it is a failure. The question, moreover, is one of fact, not of theory. It matters nothing to say that it *ought* not to have this effect—that the prejudice is absurd and should not be consulted. The point is, not what men *ought* to do, but what they *will* do. We have to deal with human nature, with prejudice, with passion, with habits of thought and of feeling, as well as with reason and sober judgment and the moral sense. Possibly the Government may have made a mistake in its estimate of the effect of this measure on the public mind. The use of negroes as soldiers may have a worse effect on the army and on the people than they have supposed. But this is a matter of opinion, on which men have differed. Very prominent and influential persons, Governors of States, Senators, popular Editors and others have predicted the best results from such a measure, while others have anticipated the worst. The President has resolved to try the experiment. If it works well, the country will be the gainer. If not, we have no doubt it will be abandoned. If the effect of using negroes as soldiers, upon the army and the country, proves to be depressing and demoralizing, so as to weaken rather than strengthen our military operations, they will cease to be employed. The President is a practical man, not at all disposed to sacrifice practical results to abstract theories.

3. It is said we shall get no negroes—or not enough to prove of any service. In the Free States very few will volunteer; and in the Slave States we can get but few, because the rebels will push them Southward as fast as we advance upon them. This may prove to be so. We confess we share, with many others, the opinion that it will. But we may as well wait patiently the short time required to settle the point. When we hear more definitely from Gov. Sprague's black battalions and Gov. Andrew's negro brigades, we shall know more accurately what to think of the measure as one for the Free States; and when we hear further of the success of Gen. Banks and Gen. Saxton in enlisting them at the South, we can form a better judgment of the movement there. If we get very few or even none, the worst that can be said will be that the project is a failure; and the demonstration that it is so will have dissipated another of the many delusions which dreamy people have cherished about this war.

4. The use of negroes will exasperate the South: and some of our Peace Democrats make that an objection to the measure. We presume it will; but so will any other scheme we may adopt which is warlike and effective in its character and results. If that consideration is to govern us, we must follow Mr. Vallandigham's advice and stop the war entirely, or as Mr. MacMasters puts it in his Newark speech, go "for an immediate and *unconditional* peace." We are not quite ready for *that* yet.

The very best thing that can be done under existing circumstances, in our judgment, is to possess our souls in patience while *the experiment is tried*. The problem will speedily solve itself—much more speedily than heated discussion or harsh criminations can solve it. If it proves a success, we should all be glad to adopt the policy. If it proves a failure, none will be more interested in dropping it than the Government.

The Currency Bill.

In speaking of the passage of the Currency Bill, on Thursday, in the Senate, and of the fact that several Administration Senators voted against it, the Albany *Atlas and Argus* says:

"This favorite measure of the Administration, and of the Cabinet, would not have elicited the opposition of these Senators, (extreme upon all questions of party,) if it had not been liable to most serious objections on grounds both of expediency and constitutionality.

In addition to these, it is asserted that Messrs. Anthony, Howe, Howard, and Lane, of Indiana, were, up to the last moment, opposed to Mr. Chase's scheme. Their objections were removed in caucus, where this vital measure was considered, rather than in the Senate.

The bill may be defeated in the House; but if so, some other nearly as objectionable, and perhaps more so, will be substituted."

We believe it to be true that the Administration Senators who voted against the bill, did so because they had "objections" to its passage, and also that some who voted for it, shared to some extent in those objections. But it is also true that those first named would have imitated the example of the others, and waived their objections to the bill, if their votes had been necessary to secure its passage.

No candid man conceals from himself the fact that there are objections of expediency—and many very sound thinkers would add, of constitutionality—to this measure. The decisions of the Courts, however, and the preponderating judgment of the country, are in favor of its constitutionality. It will undoubtedly interfere somewhat with the business of the existing State banks, and render necessary a rearrangement of their affairs. To this, very naturally, they have strong objections, which are shared to a greater or less extent by Members of Congress—some of whom are directly interested in them, and all of whom undoubtedly prefer their friendship to their hostility.

But the *public necessity*, in this as in all other matters, must override considerations of private and of local interest; and it is greatly to their credit that so many Senators have laid aside their personal objections to this bill, and under the strong conviction of its importance to the welfare of the country, have given it their support. Some bill of this kind is conceded universally to be absolutely necessary. The Government must have money to carry on the war. It cannot get gold and silver enough, for there is not enough in the country. It cannot, with any safety to itself, or any proper regard to the interests of the country, use the paper money of State banks based on securities which are entirely beyond its control and which differ in value and validity according to the legislation of the several States. Nor can it continue to rely indefinitely upon its own issues of legal tender notes, without an undue inflation of the currency of the country, and a corresponding depreciation of its own credit. It is not easy to see what other scheme could be devised, obnoxious to fewer objections, and having greater advantages to recommend it, than the one which has been sanctioned by the Senate. It simply proposes to authorize *banking on the full security of Government bonds*,—just as the State of New-York authorizes banking on its own bonds—complete provision being made in the one case as in the other, for restricting the issues of money rigidly to the amount of securities deposited.

Even the *Atlas and Argus* will concede that this is decidedly preferable to the old National Bank, and that, while securing all the advantages, it avoids the leading defects of that institution. It will give the country a currency of uniform value everywhere, and one which will be just as good and reliable as the credit and stability of the Government itself. What financial scheme would the *Atlas and Argus* prefer to this?

To Be Employed.—We are glad to see that Gen. Fremont and Gen. McClellan have both applied to the Government to be set to work. We trust their application will be promptly granted. Both are men of too much ability and too strongly supported by public favor to be in idleness. Let the Government assign them to duties which they are best fitted to perform, and in localities where they can perform them to the best advantage. Both, we cannot doubt, will promptly accept whatever positions may be assigned them. Gen. Fremont has undoubtedly seen the folly of his conduct in throwing up his command because another General was placed over him, and Gen. McClellan has always declared himself ready for service in any field where he could make himself useful. He must have completed, by this time, his official reports of the campaign of the Army of the Potomac, and can postpone, with advantage to himself and the country, any further tours of pleasure or ambition through the Northern States. Before the Government creates a host of fresh Major-Generals, let it bring into active service those who are already receiving their salaries and doing nothing.

The Proposed Mediation.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says:

"A distinguished Massachusetts statesman, not now in public life, in a private letter written weeks ago, expressed regret that England and Russia had not accepted the proposition of Napoleon to mediate in our affairs, in order that *an opportunity might be afforded to state the case of the country authoritatively to the civilized world.*"

What sort of an "opportunity" would thus be afforded, in any respect better than that we have already? Were those three Powers, to sit as *jurors* and we to argue the question before them? If so, we do not see how it could be argued in any other way than it is at present—by diplomatic papers, by messages of the President, by Congressional debates, and by actions in the field of battle, to the decision of which it has been referred. The "case of the country" has been stated over and over again "to the civilized world" quite as "authoritatively" as it could be by a formal conference, such as was invited by Napoleon III. His first proposition, in which Russia and England refused to join, undoubtedly contemplated arbitration, as well as mediation. And the fatal objection to it, as to every proposal similar in its character and tendencies, was that it submitted to foreign Powers the decision of the question *whether this nation should live or die*. That is an issue which we must decide for ourselves. If we were base enough to think for an instant of submitting it to any other tribunal, we should prove ourselves unworthy of the trust confided to us by our fathers. The nation *ought* to perish, if it would thus consent to exist only at the will of any foreign Power on earth.

The last proposition, that we should appoint Commissioners to meet others from the rebel States, to confer on the causes of the war and the means of ending it, is obnoxious to the same objection, though it is removed one degree further off. *It looks toward the same result*, and therefore was utterly inadmissible. But another objection lies in the fact that it was suggested by a foreign Power. When the rebel States wish to confer with us, or we with them, and either solicits the mediation of Louis Napoleon to bring about such a conference, it will be time enough for him to undertake the task. He can then do it without any suspicion of improper interference in our affairs. But he cannot *originate* such a conference, and of his own motion press it upon our acceptance, without exposing himself to such a charge. The suggestion carries with it the implication that he seeks ends of his own by doing it, and that concession to him on this point will open the way for additional "suggestions" of a different character, and to be pressed by different arguments.

The President and Mr. Seward have met this proposition in exactly the right spirit and with precisely the right response. We will settle this matter ourselves. When we ascertain that we cannot do it, we may possibly ask the aid of foreign Powers. Until then, while we have no right, perhaps, to resent their impatience as unnatural or offensive to us, we certainly must reject any attempt at interference just as peremptorily as the occasion may require.

Military Operations.—A letter, which we published yesterday on military prospects in the far West, suggested that a certain dashing frontier officer, now doing nothing, "have an independent command, and be turned loose. If so, you will hear from him." Likely enough we would. And if we were conducting war after the rebel fashion, it would be a good thing to "let loose" in the South a number of independent chieftains that might be named. Assuredly, they could do plenty of damage to rebel property, rebel towns, and the residents of rebeldom generally. But what would such independent work effect in crushing the military power of Jeff. Davis? It would effect very little, and would be very far, in the long run, from paying what it would cost.

We carry on this war, not to kill or ravage, but to effect an end. Where these things will help that end, they are legitimate. Where they are carried on for their own sake, they are criminal. It was a good thing to "let loose" Col. Carter in East Tennessee a few weeks ago, and there has been no better thing done during the war than to let loose down the Mississippi that irrepressible ram, the *Queen of the West*. But we should oppose letting loose gangs of marauders on the coast of North Carolina just as we oppose Jeff. Davis' atrocious action in letting loose Floyd's murderers in West Virginia. A military force should have distinct military work, and should be competent to achieve success in it. Irregular operations would demoralize both the army and the country. There has been no higher principle enunciated during the war than that uttered by Gen. Scott at its commencement, that if the Government could achieve success by slaying 999 of its foes, it was criminal in it to slay a thousand.

A Photograph of Mr. Bonner's Horses.—We have to thank Mr. Bonner, of the New-York *Ledger*, for a very fine photograph, from an oil painting, of his famous horses, *Lady Palmer* and the *Flatbush Mare*, that trotted last Summer two miles in double harness in five minutes, one second and a quarter,—the fastest time ever made by any team. The horses are represented as moving at speed, and *Lady Palmer*—a beautiful, thoroughbred animal—being placed on the off-side, gives the picture a very attractive appearance. To use a horseman's phrase, she looks as if she could trot all day. Mr. Bonner, it is well known, keeps these splendid horses for his own use, and never, under any circumstances, allows them to be used for racing purposes. He has succeeded in establishing the fact that a private gentleman can own the best horses, without being induced to bet on them. This undertaking was a new thing; but the accomplishment of new things is characteristic of the editor of the *Ledger*, as the whole history of that paper demonstrates.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Reference of the Railroad Bills—The Proposed Railroads in Cortlandt and Other Streets—New Wards in Brooklyn—The General Bounty Law: &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863.

The contest on the reference of certain railroad bills—whether to the Committee on Cities or Railroads—at first more or less trivial, and followed up more as a joke than in seriousness—though fun for certain members, may be death to the bills. Their opponents could wish for nothing better than such a contest, and their friends may well be alarmed at their being made the football of gentlemen who have enemies to punish and animosities to gratify.

Mr. SEYMOUR, from the Committee on Cities, reported favorably the bill to divide the Eleventh Ward in the City of Brooklyn, and create the Twentieth.

The Cortlandt-street Railroad bill, introduced by Mr. DEAN, names Robert Tyler, John H. Hall, Isaac Seymour, Luvel G. Mickles, Calvin C. Woolworth, John S. Graham, Horatio Underwood, Lawrence Myers, Peter Rennie, Charles W. Hawkins and Benjamin D. Lenox as corporators. The route to be as follows: Commencing at Fulton Ferry, through Fulton-street to West-street, through West to Cortlandt-street, through Cortlandt-street to Maiden-lane, through Maiden-lane to South-street, and connecting with the track on Fulton-street; also, commencing at Burling-slip, at its junction with South-street, through Burling-slip to John-street, through John to Dey, through Dey to West, through West to Vesey, through Vesey to Ann, through Ann to Gold, through Gold to Beekman, through Beekman to South, through South to Burling-slip—with necessary turnouts.

The bill introduced by Mr. LOUTRELL, being "an act to provide for the laying of railroad tracks and the running of cars thereon in the streets and avennes and lanes of the City and County of New-York," provides that the Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Street Commissioner, President of Board of Aldermen, President of Councilmen, and Chairman of Board of Supervisors, and their successors, shall be constituted Railroad Commissioners for the City and County of New-York; that on application of two-thirds of the property-owners upon any proposed routes, the Commissioners may submit said application to the Common Council for their approval, and when approved the Commissioners advertise for proposals for laying the track; that the tracks thus laid shall be paid for by tax assessed on the taxable property of said City and County. And the said track and property "shall be the property of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York." Rights to run cars may be leased the same as stages now. The remaining provisions give effect to the bill on the same principle of management and control.

In the Senate, to-day, Senator BRADLEY introduced a bill to incorporate the Bank of Savings and Endowments; very comprehensive and somewhat original, and doubtless all very proper.

The passage of the General Bounty law in the Senate, to day, evidences the industry of that body, and relieves much anxiety on the subject.

The House adjourned till 4:30 and the Senate till 4 o'clock P. M., Monday. RODERICK.

A Rebellious Clergyman in Trouble.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 15.

Some Union men having placed the National flag on the Southern Methodist Church, in Biddle-street, the minister, Rev. JOHN H. DASHIELL, who is a Secessionist, came to the Church this morning and tore it down, for which he was arrested and is now in custody. The Secessionists, worshiping at the new Assembly rooms, were unwilling to meet there to-day, because Gen. SCHENCK ordered a National flag to be displayed on the building.

Non-Arrival of Steamship North American.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 14—10 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship North American, now due at this port with later European news.

Sailing of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 15.

The *Bohemian*, Capt. BORLAND, sailed at 10:30 Saturday night, with 27 passengers and $13,000 in specie.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.
Relieves wind colic.
Regulates the bowels.
And gives Rest, Health and Comfort to the mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woollen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale
by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

IΩΔΗΣ.....IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Right Cartes de Visite for $1,00.
AT TAIT'S
CORNER CORTLANDT AND GREENWICH.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Sent by mail, postage paid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Retailed on Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; C. Shepard, 309; Low, 823; McFarland, 257; and Lembke, under Barnum's Museum.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

The Watch and Jewelry Business of the late JOHN E. GINOCHIO is offered for sale. Inquire on the premises, No. 569 Canal-st.

MARRIED

BOAR—DAY.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, by Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan, of St. Thomas Church, WILLIAM BOND, Esq., to NANNIE E., daughter of Capt. James L. Day.

FOLSOM—THOMAS.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, at the Presbyterian Church, Blauvelt-ville, Rockland County, N. Y., by Rev. Thomas J. Evans, assisted by Revs. Thomas Harries and Joseph Cory, Rev. ARTHUR FOLSOM, Missionary to Canton, China, and Miss MARY A. THOMAS, of the former place.

JOHNSON—TOWNSEND.—At the Church of the Ascension, on Thursday, Feb. 12, by Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D., WM. S. JOHNSON to HARRIET W., daughter of the late E. P. Townsend, of New-York.

SCHENCK—BARKER.—At Bergen Point, on Thursday, Feb. 12, by Rev. H. W. F. Jones, Hon. ABM. V. SCHENCK, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to EMILY W., daughter of Abraham Barker, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

CHAPPELL.—FRANK BIGLOW, infant son of John and Mary E. Chappell, aged 2 years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 180 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

CAMMANN.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 14, at his residence at Fordham, GEORGE P. CAMMANN, M. D., in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's Chapel, Hudson-square, New-York, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further notice. The members of the Academy of Medicine and the Fellows of the College of Physicians and Surgeons are also invited to attend.

CATE.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, EDMUND C., infant son of George W. and Ann P. Cate.

☞ Newport, R. I., papers please copy.

DE MOTT.—At Fordham, on Sunday, Feb. 15, MARGARET, only daughter of Henry and Maria De Mott, in her 18th year.

The funeral services will take place this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of her father. The remains will be taken to New-York Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at 26th-st. depot to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

FISHER.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, Mrs. JANE E. FISHER, widow of the late James Fisher, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

GRIFFIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 15, CORNELIUS GRIFFIN, in his 63d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., (Feb. 17,) from his late residence, No. 151 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

GARDINER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 10, Mrs. SARAH GARDINER, wife of the late John L. Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island, aged 81 years.

HOAXON.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb 14, 1863, Capt. D. W. HOAXON, C. S. U. S. Vols., aged 36 years and 24 days.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 219 West 31st-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for intermeet.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 14, AQUILLA B. MARSHALL, aged 32 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, the 17th inst., from the house of his brother-in-law, W. C. Bunn, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MILLS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 15, Mr. DRAKE MILLS, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Rev. Dr. Spring, corner of 34th-st. and 37th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances, and those of of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MITCHELL.—In Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Feb. 14, of congestion of the lungs, ELISA JANE, daughter of J. W. and S. E. Mitchell, aged 4 years, 8 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Nepperhan-av., Yonkers, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Friday, Feb. 13, at 11½ P. M., JAMES McLAUGHLIN, in the 82d year of his age, a native and for 70 years a resident of the Parish of Dunboe, County of Londonderry, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1½ P. M., at Rev. Mr. Blair's Church, (United Presbyterian,) in Charles-st., near 4th. The remains will be interred in Jersey City Cemetery.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 15, Mrs. ANN OLIVER, relict of the late Gilbert W. Oliver, Esq., aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

OATWELL.—At Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 14, JOSEPH OATWELL, in the 64th year of his age; for many years a resident of New-York City.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

RILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 15, EDWARD NEALE RILEY, son of Frederick and Mary Riley, aged 2 years, 1 month and 13 days.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 16 Douglass-st., Brooklyn.

STOWE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 15, WM. R. STOWE, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) Feb. 16, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 163 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

SANDERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, WAASAN WATTS, youngest child of Rev. Joseph and Isabella Sanderson, aged 14 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parsonage of the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

VAN DEVENTER.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 14, PETER L. VAN DEVENTER, formerly of St. Louis, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN WYCK.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Saturday morning, Feb. 14, JOHN BENJAMIN VAN WYCK, youngest son of Abm. and Fannie Van Wyck.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, this day, (Monday,) Feb. 16, at 10 A. M.

Rest, loved one, forever rest
In the Saviour's loving arms,
While we mourn, we say how blest.
Safe from fears and doubts and harms.

Say not, my dear father, mother,
But listen to that song;
Among those harps there's one another—
Hark, how it now the notes prolong.

"The love of Jesus now I sing,
'Twas that that rescued me.
And now I'm waiting, parents dear,
Home to welcome thee."

WILSON.—At the Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., on Saturday, Feb. 7, of a wound received at the battle of Fredericksburgh, GROSER S. WILSON, Adjutant of the Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, son of the late William Wilson, of Ponghkeepsie, N. Y., aged 24 years.

WALLACE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 14, ELIZABETH WALLACE, in the 88th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Simpson, No. 281 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 17, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED
MR. AUGHEY'S THRILLING NARRATIVE
OF
HIS SUFFERINGS, IMPRISONMENT AND ESCAPE
FROM THE REBELS.

His work contains a fine steel Portrait and Engravings, and is entitled

THE IRON FURNACE;
OR,
SLAVERY AND SECESSION.
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So great has been the demand for this work that the publishers have already received orders for over three thousand copies

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100 Pages, 12mo. $1.
INDISPENSABLE TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, and OTHERS.

It contains, together with an immense amount of equally important information,
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Abstract of the laws of the three last sessions of Congress.
CHARLES T. EVANS, Agent,
No. 448 Broadway, New-York.
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FROM THE
BISHOPS OF THE P. E. CHURCH SOUTH.
Price 3 cents.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway.
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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
HOW A YANKEE EATS, READ
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots; at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st.; or of the author, Dr. E. S. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAY-Best literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 10 fine steel engravings, $1 20.
ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS.—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, on receipt of price, and 10 per cent. thereon for postage.
C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 77.—Feb. 14, 1863.
67, 44, 62, 4, 38, 69, 18, 35, 54, 19, 64, 11.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 78.—Feb. 14, 1863.
24, 23, 32, 60, 3, 74, 67, 55, 76, 38, 43, 50, 26, 39.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS,
Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Republican Central Committee will be held at headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock. By order,
WM. A. DARLING, President.
A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries
JOHN J. SHAW, }

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee will be held at headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7 o'clock. By order.
AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. PALMER, }
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.

TWELFTH WARD—PUBLIC MEETING—EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD TO HARLEM RIVER.—Citizens and property owners are invited to attend a meeting at Illian's Hotel, Manhattanville, corner of Broadway and Manhattan-st., on TUESDAY evening, Feb. 17, at 7½ P. M.
By order,
TH. MANSON, President.
A. N. LEWIS, }
D. H. KNAPP, } Secretaries.

HOOKER'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others, connected with Gen. Hooker's army at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Wind Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.

Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.

Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The Company, Regiment and Division should be written in full on each package.

Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington, and other points, at 4½ P. M.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Nos. 59 and 442 Broadway and 27th-st. Depot.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rembling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son, I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight*, I can now *see every object*, even with the eye which was *quite blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.

JOHN VAN BOSKIRK,
Per John Van Boskirk, Jr.,
Bergen, New-Jersey.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D., No. 816 Broadway.

Dear Doctor: I gratefully certify that your operation on my eyes for cataract has been completely successful. I can now see well. I think your skill in operating for cataract is unrivaled. I must also acknowledge my gratitude for the restoration of my daughter's hearing. Her ears were completely closed up when she came to you; now they are quite open, and she hears distinctly.

Yours gratefully,
P. DILLON,
No. 40 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISANBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied.
S. A. SMITH.
No. 136 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures, I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.
JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

A MOTHER'S REMEDY.

MRS. HASTINGS'
NURSING CORDIAL
FOR CHILDREN DURING TEETHING.
NURSING CORDIAL

Is free from morphine and all narcotic drugs—a want long felt by the public, who for years have had forced upon them various narcotic syrups which have added largely to the mortality of children in the United States.

The effects of morphine are slow and insidious, and, by constant use, produce congestion and dropsy of the brain, a prominent forehead, the eyes start from their sockets, the complexion becomes dark, the extremities wither, and a general idiotic expression prevails, with piles and many other evils.

These preparations require constant increase of dose, or they lose their effect, which is not the case with Nursing Cordial, which, if given at the onset and occasionally during the early months of teething, will completely secure your child from attacks of convulsions, spasms and all other troubles incident to early childhood.

Ask for MRS. HASTINGS' NURSING CORDIAL, and take no other.

Sold by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.
Depot No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

LILLIPUTIAN WEDDING.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF
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OFFICE OF THE
U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,
by the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned, UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on MONDAY next, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Ward & Gove's Union Warehouses, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.

The cargo of the schooner REINDEER, consisting of 45 BALES COTTON.

The cargo of the schooner MONTE CRISTO, consisting of
52 BALES COTTON.
The cargo of the schooner RAMBLER, consisting of
33 BALES COTTON.
1 HALF DITTO.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS.
Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each; at
GEORGE C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.
Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

IMPORTANT.
All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they send daily at very low rates. Government permits them to forward to Washington, Falmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before appropriate treatment can be instituted.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

TESTIMONIALS
CHANGED AT EACH INSERTION.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, nitre tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing; one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

S. T.—1860.—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock. S. T.—1860.—X., &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:

SOLDIERS' HOME, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: This institution has received and extended aid to over 14,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have of late administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation was in every family, in every hospital, and on every battle-field.

With respect, your servant,
Dr. G. W. ANDREWS, Supt.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1862.

* * * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860—X, means.

Yours, truly, H. B. KINGSLEY.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:

We are compelled to order 12 dozen Plantation Bitters, to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.

Respectfully yours,
SILAS F. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861.

* * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years' standing. I have recommended them to others, and, as far as I know, with signal success. I am, &c.,

REV. J. S. CATHORN.

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, } AND
Dec. 20, 1862. }

Messrs. Drake & Co.: The Plantation Bitters appear to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige, Yours truly,

T. P. SAUNDERS & CO.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—They are particularly recommended to females and delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

NATURE HAS PROVIDED A REMEDY FOR EVERY DISEASE.—O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a treatise on foreign and native herbal preparations for the positive and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fits, Scrofula, General Debility, and all impurities of the blood, which he is willing to send free to any person, on receipt of name and address.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 94 Broadway.

☞ THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending 31st January, 1863:

Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,830,788 12
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For premiums and policy fees	$1,192,385 38	
For interest on investments	552,642 80	
For Annuities	8,576 00	
Overpaid by Agents	1,683 54	
	1,755,286 61	
		$9,586,053 63
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$417,216 00	
Paid Additions to same	34,883 79	
Paid Surrendered Policies	74,233 35	
Paid Annuities and Reductions of Premiums	13,478 56	
Paid Profit and Loss	919 96	
Paid Commissions	61,709 96	
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange and Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Law Expenses, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Coal, &c.	84,593 06	
		$676,885 68
Net Cash Assets 1st February, 1863		$8,918,167 95
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand, in Trust Companies and in Bank	$1,301,888 43	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,433,058 09	
United States Stocks	2,066,733 33	
Real Estate, &c.	93,011 86	
Due from Agents for Cash collected but not remitted	23,476 21	
		$8,918,167 95
Add:		
Interest accrued, but not due		96,802 86
Interest due and unpaid		19,548 94
Deferred Premiums		176,191 92
Premiums in course of transmission		14,708 42
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1863		$9,225,119 79

Increase in Net Cash Assets for the year, $1,078,399 83.

Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1863, 12,981, insuring the sum of $37,391,490, exclusive of Reversionary additions.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Since the organization of the Company 1,257 deaths have occurred among its members, on whose policies the sum of $4,354,318 49 has been paid, of which $437,269 27 were paid as Dividends or Additions to Policies, and which does not include their participation in the approaching distribution of surplus.

☞ The details of the Dividend of the date of 1st February, 1863, will be announced to Policy holders as soon as practicable.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 463 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

STER

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

We shall open, on MONDAY, Feb. 16, Entirely new lots of

LINEN SHEETINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,
SHIRTING LINENS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
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TABLE COVERINGS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
JACONETS AND
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COTTON SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, all the various makes suited to our

RETAIL TRADE.

All very desirable goods and worthy the attention of those intending to purchase HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS at REASONABLE PRICES.

Also a full stock of CURTAIN and COVERING GOODS.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

STILL GREATER ADVANCE
IN THE
PRICE OF COTTON.
Continuation of the
GREAT SALE OF
DOMESTIC AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,
at Retail,
At Popular Prices.

150 packages of best make Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen Damask and Diaper, Table-cloths, Towelings, Napkins, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c

Also,

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

A Job Lot of

150 pieces of light fancy Silks, suitable for Spring or Summer, at 62c., 75c., 87c., 93c. and 100c. per yard.

50 pieces very rich and heavy, 12s., 14s. and 16s.

300 black Gros de Rhine and black figured Silks at retail, less than wholesale prices.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.

N. B.—Packages sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY,
SELLING OFF
LINEN GOODS,
IN DAMASKS OF ALL WIDTHS.
Damask Table-cloths and Napkins,
Huckaback Towels, Towelings, &c.
Also, Marseilles Quilts, of all sizes,
at 40 per cent. less than present value.
C. G. HOOK.

AT KINZEY'S,
CLEARING SALE.
ATTENTION.
THE GREAT ADVANCE IN EXCHANGE AND PREMIUM ON GOLD IS ADVANCING THE PRICES OF GOODS, AND IN THE SPRING GOODS WILL BE NEARLY DOUBLE THE PRICES NOW ASKED FOR THEM.
AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
GOODS AT THE OLD PRICES.
$40,000
WORTH OF EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

10,000 Handkerchiefs, of all kinds, 6c., 8c., 9c.
5,000 Ladies' all linen, 8c., 9c., 10c., 11c.
6,000 Ladies' all linen, very fine, 12c., 15c., 18c.
5,000 Ladies' fine French do., 10c., 12c.
5,000 Ladies' extra grass linen, 25c., 31c.
3,000 Gents' all linen handkerchiefs, 15c., 18c.
5,000 Gents' all linen Handkerchiefs, 25c., 31c.
3,500 Gents' Imitation Silk do., 15c., 18c., 25c.
3,000 Shetland Wool Veils, 18c. 11,500 Gents' Fine Shirt Bosoms, 12c. to 50c.
7,000 lace and muslin Collars, 6c. to $2 50.
7,000 yards silk Illusions, 6c.
10,000 yards Dress Tarlatans, 17c., 19c., 25c.
3,500 pairs Gents' best Kid Gloves, 38c.
5,000 pairs Ladies' best Kid Gloves, 75c.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

25,000 spools good Cotton, 2 spools 1c.
15,000 spools good Cotton, 1c.
48,000 spools Black, White and Colors, 2c
20,000 spools excellent, 200 yards, 4c.
10,000 spools best Crochet Cottons, 4c.
25,000 sp. ols best Linen Floss, 2c.
20,000 spools best French Cottons 2c.

BEST SKEIN SEWING SILKS, 9c. DOZEN. BEST SPOOL SEWING SILKS, 18c. DOZEN.

2,500 spools Machine Twist, 10c.
20,000 pieces Crochet Braids, 1c., 2c.
15,000 pieces Linen Tapes, 1c., 2c
10,000 balls Dress Cords, 2 balls 1c.

Best Pins, 14 Rows, 4c. Paper. Very Best Needles, 4c Paper,

20,000 skeins French Working Cottons, 2c.
10,000 yards finest Alpaca Braids, 2c.
11,000 pieces Twilled Tapes, 2c., 3c.
12,000 cards best Hooks and Eyes, 2c

5,000 Pieces Worsted Shirt and Trimming Braids, 3c. piece. 5,000 Pieces Worsted Crochet Braids, 2c. piece.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BUTTONS, BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS, COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, BRACELETS, PORTEMONNAIES, &c., &c.

N. B.—THE LADIES WHO, DURING THE RUSH LAST WEEK, FOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO GET WAITED UPON, WILL FIND AN EXTRA FORCE OF SALESWOMEN THIS WEEK, SO THAT ALL CAN GET WAITED UPON. CALL EARLY IN THE MORNING, BEFORE RUSH COMMENCES. GOODS READY FOR SALE AT 9 A. M., CLOSE AT 9 P. M.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
We are now offering our large stock of
COTTON GOODS,
Consisting of all the favorite brands of
4, 4 and 6-4 Bleached Shirtings.
7-8, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings,
40-inch, 5-4 and 6-4 Pillow-case Muslins,
About 20 per cent. lower
than the present wholesale prices.

We are not, and cannot be bought into
THE COMBINATION TO ADVANCE THE PRICES
TO INSULT OUR RATES.

We will close out all our present large Stock, to the very last piece, at the same price as we have been selling at for the past two weeks.

But we give NOTICE that we will not sell but to Families and Housekeepers.

We have also for sale a large stock of Irish Linens, Damasks, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.
Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent under present importing prices. Fancy Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
600 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.
All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting Shirts offered in this City.
At the Shirt and Collar Depot,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS,
Agent.

TARLATANS. TARLATANS.
TARLATANS.
Now opening 1,000 pieces
WHITE, BUFF, PINK, CHERRY and BLUE
TARLATANS, at very low prices.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 65 cents; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 369 and 369 Broadway, near 18th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE HORSES, SUITable for any kind of light work, 8 years old, 16¼ hands high; been used by the present owner for the past two years for ladies and gentlemen, under the saddle and in single and double harness; style and action very superior; are gentle, sound, kind, and fearless of locomotives. Address Box No. 3,640 New-York Post-office, stating where an interview can be had.

"NOSES" AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.—Roman, Grecian, Indian, Negro, Celestial, snub, long, short, thick, sharp, aquiline, "turn up," and Jewish Noses, with the "why and wherefore" of them varieties. Portraits and characters of Dr. Kalloch, Rev. Wm. Metcalf, Mrs. Tom Thumb—who is to be. Life and its powers. PHYSIOLOGY—Structure and functions of the Human Body, 10 illustrations. ORIENTAL importance. DETECTING A THIEF. "The right man in the right place." PHRENOLOGY, or the science of the Soul. Dreaming, Second Sight, Fore-warnings, Somnambulism, etc., in the February No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 10 cents, or $1 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—E. VATET'S HAIR-DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT has removed from No. 668 to No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., up stairs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 4th and 5th avs., 33d and 34th sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 4th and 5th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 4th-av., 199 feet 4 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 13 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st. and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 5th-av., each 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th-st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. Rutskay Kosanth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing ten (10) acres of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety and an apple orchard in full bearing. Also, part of the furniture belonging to the house. The premises are handsomely located and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is justly celebrated; is but a few moments walk from the village where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by applying to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.
CORNWALL, Feb. 10, 1863.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 22 East 41st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; house, 25 by 55; lot, 25 by 101; was built of the best materials, and in the best manner, in 1850, and will now be sold for $3,000 less than it cost to build it, on application to JOHN A. DWIGHT, No. 149 Franklin-st. A good portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Also one of the finest locations on the Hudson River, at Tarrytown, containing several acres, will be sold cheap. Apply as above; possession given immediately.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, (two stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 25 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE WELL BUILT TWO-story and basements finished brick houses on 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., Brooklyn, with gas and water, sliding doors, marble mantles, nine rooms, six closets, coal vault and court-yard in front, for $2,200; $1,000 cash, balance on mortgage. Inquire of J. P. M. GOODWIN, at the buildings, or JOHN SCREMEYER, 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Fulton, Wall and South ferry cars pass the houses.

ELEGANT BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.—A plat of about 12 acres, high and commanding, in Westchester County, about 1¼ miles northeast of McCombs' Dam; beautiful views, ground graded and in fine condition. Severe fine springs on the plat, superabundant for all waterworks, pond, &c. The plat must be sold entire by present owner, but is divisible into three or four unsurpassed villa or mansion sites, at the pleasure of the purchaser. Price for the plat, $25,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A PORTION OF the property now occupied by Arthur Potts, Esq., north of and near Newburgh, being an eligible and beautiful building site, containing 19 acres, more or less; supplied with water in brooks and springs, and well furnished with groves and trees; it contains also a portion of vineyard. Apply to ARTHUR POTTS, Clenburn Vineyards, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 81 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot, No. 17 West 26th-st.; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep; all modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep; near Madison-square and 5th-av. Hotel; finest location in the City. For permits to see the house, and terms, inquire of
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The 3-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 35 South 7th-st.; also, the lot in the immediate rear, with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesman's Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE FURnished or unfurnished, with a large garden and a variety of fruit, in a pleasant and healthy location, 15 miles from the City, and ¼ of a mile from Riverdale depot. For further particulars, apply at Yonkers Post-office. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brown stone house, No. 19 Second-place, Brooklyn, has marble basins, bathroom, range, furnace, &c.; balls frescoed; lot 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 6½ inches. Price $7,500; terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement brick house No. 41 East Broadway, finished in the best manner throughout, with all the modern improvements; house 25x45, which will be sold cheap, and terms to suit. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., or W. J. MACKAY, No. 4 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS—A HOUSE and lot, No. 332½ Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; three stories, with store and basements, occupied as a bakery; doing a good business. Inquire of GEO. MANNERING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP and basement brick dwelling-house, No. 53 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in a very desirable neighborhood; price $10,000. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, No. 229 Broadway, Room 27, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY, BROWN STONE front house, No. 64 West 47th-st., 20x50, lot 100 feet, between 5th and 6th avs.; price $14,000. Also, a three-story house, No. 173 West 46th-st., 22x50; price, $7,250. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE STORE, 60 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, situated below Canal-st., and near Broadway; is now well rented and tenant will remain for five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 61 Bond-st.; is in good order and has all modern conveniences. Early possession will be given if required. Inquire on the premises, or of R. BOWNE, No. 149 Broadway.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 328 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That elegant church property on Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, 84 feet front by 120 feet deep, with alley-way of 10 feet on the north side of the property. Apply to E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 120 2D-AV., between 7th and 8th sts., 26.8x80; lot 26.8x125 feet; a first-class house with all modern improvements; will be sold with all the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE A VALUABLE PLOT ON Chatham-st. running through to New Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st. 39 ft. 8 inches on New Bowery, by an average depth of about 90 ft. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO LOTS AND A HALF of land, known as Nos. 41, 43 and 45 Mulberry-st., between Grove and Bayard sts.; dimensions of property, 62½ by 100 feet, with the buildings thereon, to close an estate. Apply on the premises to JOHN G. HICK.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22x100; house 20x36; three stories, with marble hall and court-yard. Apply at Empire Werks, foot of East 24th-st., before noon. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE BUILDING FOR SALE—Location below City Hall. The building is modern, in complete order, and producing good revenue. In order to close, will be sold, at a great sacrifice for cash, or mortgage on long time. Apply to
A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

$2,300 WILL BUY THE FRAME COTTAGE and lot corner of Smith and Atlantic sts., Williamsburgh; is within two blocks of the Grand-st. line of cars. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$3,500 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house and lot, on Van Brunt-st., near Ewen-st., Brooklyn; house has marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c.; is within five minutes' walk of Hamilton ferry; terms easy. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

WATER RIGHT FOR SALE.—15 LOTS of land, with a valuable water right, on the East River, suitable for ship-yards or manufacturing purposes, having a good depth of water. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick-front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE VERY desirable house corner of Irving-place and 19th-st. for sale; lot 27 by 106.8; house built in the very best manner. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

WANTED, TO LEASE OR PURCHASE, AT A MODERATE PRICE—A house and some land, within a short distance from New-York, suitable for Summer residence of a small family. Address X, Box No. 142 Times Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Morgan Heights, N. J., &c., to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN JACKSON-ST., one in Laight-st., two in 34th-st., near 3d-av.; one in 21-st., one in 1st-av.; two houses and four lots in Brooklyn, or will exchange for house in New-York and some money. Send or apply to
P. ZEGLIO, No. 13 Centre-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A HALF story red cottage cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with garden, possession &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., No. 18 WALL-ST.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Twenty miles from New-York and Brooklyn—a first-class mansion residence and farm. The house replete with every modern convenience; gas, water, &c.; a fine lawn and circular carriage drive, with shade and fruit trees in great variety. The farm, of over 60 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and valuable also as building lots; has a new farm-house and all necessary out-buildings. Location about ½ mile from village and railroad depot. Communication with New-York and Brooklyn several times a day. Climate unusually healthy; fine roads, convenient schools, churches, &c. For further information, inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 16 Wall-st., or of GEORGE MERRILL, No. 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN TRENTON, N. J., AN ELEGANT and completed residence, built by the owner, with all the modern improvements, situated in West State-st., the most eligible in the city. The yard is well stocked with choice fruit. A brick stable on the rear of the same, fronting on an alley. A most delightful residence, cost $16,000, built by the owner for his own use. Can be bought something less than cost. For plans and particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the depot, a handsome country residence, with 12 or 20 acres of land, fine garden grapery, carriage-house, stable, &c., and an abundance of fruits of choice varieties. The house is a 2 story frame, handsomely situated, good size, nearly new and in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st. Jauncey-court.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with grove, ornamental and fruit trees; on the Hudson, unparalleled view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachman's house; convenient to cars and boats, yet retired. Address J. J. L., Box No. 112 Times Office.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A MODern-built, two-story and attic house, containing 17 rooms, with corner of ground and necessary outbuildings; one hours' ride by rail from 31st-st. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County, N. Y. Apply to E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMfield, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Fort Richmond, S. I., in perfect order, with good garden, stable and water, abundance of fruit and shade trees. Possession any time. Terms easy. Apply at No. 119 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GRANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE country seat, at Elizabeth City, South-st., opposite Broad-st., containing about six acres, splendid house and great variety of fruit, gas and water, with every convenience. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE North River, within sixty miles of the City, containing sixteen rooms, a few acres of ground, fruit and shade trees; near steamboat landing or depot. Address, with full particulars and terms, A. B., Box No. 346 General Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL residence in Plainfield, N. J., to let or for sale, furnished or unfurnished, with land if wanted. Address Box No. 230 Plainfield Post-office.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, S. Staten Island, to let at a reduced rent; contains ten rooms; fine trees, view of the Bay of New-York, and rent $350; near the steamboat landing. Address O. A. K., Box 1,275 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ON the old Boston turnpike, about half mile above the railroad depot; said farm contains about twenty acres; the house is new and in good order, with sufficient outbuildings, a good garden and all kinds of fruits; also, a well of good water; it is within 400 or 500 yards from the Sound, and very convenient to keep a boat, &c. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, to E. LAMBDON, or to A. BEEKMAN, No. 120 Attorney-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 29th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 121 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE—THAT PART OF THE St. Nicholas Hotel at the southeast corner of Spring and Mercer sts., 100 feet on Spring, and 81 feet on Mercer, with or without the stores below. The above property is in excellent order, containing about 56 rooms, parlors, ante-rooms, &c., &c., with all the modern conveniences, and is well adapted for a small hotel, or hotel on the European plan. Alterations will be made to suit the tenant. The stores and basements, 20 by 70, with good rear light, are suitable for any light business, and the corner store, 40 by 60 feet, is particularly adapted for a café, restaurant, or a first-class family grocery store. To a reliable tenant the above will be rented or leased on favorable terms. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th-st.

Also, for sale, 3-story brick house No. 117 East 31st-st.; 3-story basement house, Nos. 98 and 103 West 28th-st.; 4-story brick house 23d-st., next door to S. E. corner of 9th-av. and 23d-st.; frame-house No. 272 West 37th-st., and desirable property in various parts of the City. Apply as above.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—To lease a most desirable corner property, near the Everett House. Lot 25 by 105 feet; house about 60 feet deep, first class. To a party with means to extend the building over the lot or lease for 21 years, with renewal, will be granted. The adjoining property, same size and description, may also be had if desired. For terms, &c., apply to WM. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO. 747 Broadway, third door to Mercer-st. Located opposite Astor-place and near Clinton-place. This property can be had on a 10 or 15 year lease. Lot 25x200, and very eligible for a large business. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LEASE AND FOR SALE.—LEASE—TWO lots N. E. corner of Desbrosses and West-st. SALE—Four lots fronting on 11th-av., north side of 24th-st., and the five street lots in rear of the same. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nice lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LEASE—THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES NOS. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., five and six stories high, well lighted throughout; suitable for piano-forte factory, cracker bakery, or any manufacturing business. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st.

TO LET—TWO LARGE, WELL LIGHTED PARlor floors, for housekeeping or light, clean business, below Canal-st., one block west of Broadway; $18 and $20 each; very desirable for a piano maker; no moving. Apply at No. 101 Franklin-st., basement.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH stories of house No. 720 Broadway—well suited for private offices or a boarding gallery. Apply before 9 A. M. or after 3 P. M. to H. E. LEGRAIN, No. 720 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STORE HOUSE, No. 8 New-Chambers-st., with all fixtures, in the occupancy of Wm. Lee, who has sold out his stock. Apply to T. W. BOWNE, 48 Park Row, Tribune Building.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable store and dwelling, No. 384½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—NOS. 103, 105 and 107 Mercer-st., 50 by 100 feet. Apply at room No. 1, No. 74 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER STORIES OF House No. 635 Broadway; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Inquire in the drug-store.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—MODERATE SIZE, WELL built, with the latest improvements, and in a good neighborhood, between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs.; applicant responsible. Address B. O. R., Post-office.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address B. R., Box No. 149 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 31st January, 1863.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST REMAINING unclaimed on New-York State Stock prior to 31st December, 1861, published under resolutions of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, of 31 January, 1862.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

Year.	Quar.	Name of Holder.	Residence.	Amount of Stock.	Interest.
1817	July	Jos. Blackwell	Unknown	600 00	$10 50
		Robt. & Jas. Bogga, Ex'rs of H. Morris	"	2,000 00	35 00
	Oct	Elizabeth Mulligan	"	100 00	1 50
1818	Jan.	Same	"	100 00	1 50
	April	Benj. Huntington	"	100 00	1 50
		Elizabeth Mulligan	"	100 00	1 50
1819	July	Supreme Court, New-York		708 00	10 62
		Abraham O. Stansbury	Unknown	2,400 00	36 00
1820	April	William Harrison	"	79 80	1 20
1823	Jan.	Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	30,000 00	471 46
	April	Jas. Milnor	"	1,000 00	15 08
		Wm. G. Bucknor	"	100 00	1 25
		Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	50,000 00	625 00
	July	Same	"	50,000 00	625 00
1824	Jan.	Thos. S. Baley	"	400 00	5 00
		Same	"	406 98	5 09
		Same	"	300 00	3 75
1825	Jan.	Ira Moody	"	700 00	8 75
	April	Elisha Skinner	"	2,700 00	40 50
	Oct	Phebe Ann Willis	"	1,500 00	22 50
1826	Jan.	Abraham O. Stansbury	"	3,696 02	55 44
	April	Wm. G. Bucknor	"	774 81	9 69
1827	Oct.	Adam Corrie	"	7,000 00	87 50
1829	April	J. L. & S. Joseph & Co	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct	Virginie LaTour	"	452 72	5 66
1830	April	Samuel Miller	"	2,000 00	30 00
		Henry Pope	"	200 00	3 00
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	500 00	6 25
	Oct	John Salmon	"	400 00	6 00
1832	Jan.	Frances P. Supton	"	1,000 00	15 00
1833	Jan.	L. C. Hamersley, President	"	1,204 24	15 05
	Oct.	Fred. C. Havemeyer, Trustee	"	200 00	3 00
1835	April	Henry Pope	"	500 00	6 25
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	200 00	3 00
	July	Same	"	500 00	6 25
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	200 00	3 00
	Oct	Francisco Aloyde Hernandez, Adm'r	"	49,453 02	618 66
		Same	"	10,000 00	125 00
		Same	"	506 98	6 33
		Garrett Williamson	"	700 00	10 50
1837	April	John Warren	"	208 91	2 50
		Sally St. John	"	300 00	4 50
	Oct	Thomas Waller	"	2,500 00	17 71
		Henry Bwell	"	380 00	2 69
		Nicholas José Gutierez	"	415 79	2 94
1838	Jan.	Henry Swell	"	350 00	4 75
	April	James Cunningham	"	7,500 00	93 75
		Henry Hogan, Exec. Thomas Tompkinson	"	2,995 00	37 44
1839	Jan.	John J. Blanvelt	"	2,000 00	25 00
1840	July	Nelson D. Phillips	"	1,223 65	18 35
1841	Oct.	Newbar Angust	"	750 00	9 75
1843	April	Thomas Harrison, In trust	"	1,000 00	15 00
		Alfred Smith	"	700 00	12 25
		Mrs. Ursula VanRander	"	10,000 00	175 00
	July	Thomas Gilbert	"	500 00	6 25
	Oct.	Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
1844	Jan.	Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
1845	April	Henry Barclay, Trustee	"	1,000 00	143 66
		Same	"	8,500 00	106 25
		Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct.	James P. Miller	"	500 00	12 25
1846	Jan.	John Wells	"	200 00	2 50
	April	Julia De Forest	"	800 00	10 50
		J. W. Hughes, Exr	"	1,000 00	17 50
		Catharine Smart	"	1,000 00	12 50
		John Wells	"	200 00	2 50
1848	Jan.	Sylvanus Bedell	"	600 00	7 50
	July	Phebe Davis	"	500 00	8 75
	Oct.	James McCabe	"	1,000 00	12 50
		Peter Hanley

MEDICAL.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED! TOOTHACH RELIEVED! BY DR. LAMSON, 31 BOND-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

Dr. LAMSON'S method of inserting artificial teeth is the most perfect yet discovered. Ladies and gentlemen can have their teeth inserted without pain, and in a few hours after they leave the office can use them for all purposes of mastication and articulation. Dr. L. also fills teeth with his celebrated Oxychloride Cement, which is unsurpassed for beauty and durability. Dr. L. is the only dentist who gives a written guarantee for his work. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME. Lectures on the above diseases, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Lafayette-place, New-York. Consultations daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at the office of Dr. WARD, from the celebrated Lectures on Diseases of the Sexual Organs

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

Wreck of Another of the Banks Transports.

Two Hundred and Seventy-five Horses Lost.

LOSS OF A CONDEMNED PRIZE STEAMER.

A Valuable Prize Captured by the Gunboat Seneca.

COL. MONTGOMERY RECRUITING NEGROES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Monday, Feb. 9, 1863.

The ship *Planter*, Capt. DAILY, was wrecked on the 14th January, on Stranger Key, near Abaco Light, whilst transporting troops, mechanics and horses for the Banks Expedition. The troops and mechanics arrived here on the 5th inst., in two small English schooners, and from Capt. WALLING, of the One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York Volunteers, and Lieut. J. G. STEVENS, of the Twenty-third Connecticut, I learn these details of the disaster. The ship, a large one of 2,100 tons, drawing nineteen feet, struck at daylight in the morning four miles from land, the Captain having missed his proper reckoning, and believed himself to be 70 miles off shore. The weather being fair, the men were all landed in the launches and remained upon the Key for twelve days, awaiting the arrival of wrecking vessels, or of some vessel from Nassau, to which place Maj. MILLER, of the Twenty-third, and Capt. MARLER had gone for one, but had not returned at the time these two vessels left. The horses were all lost—275 of them. The materials of the ship and stores and baggage would most of it be saved and taken to Nassau. These troops, about 60, belonging to the Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-eighth Connecticut regiments, and the mechanics, about 40, under Lieuts. HURLBUT and BURRIS, will all proceed to Ship Island, or New-Orleans, in the ship *Jennie Beals*, which left on the evening of the 7th.

The steamer *Swan*, a condemned prize, which left here recently for New-Orleans, has been totally lost on the passage home, under the following circumstances: The second day out she was overhauled by the United States schooner *Wanderer*, Capt. TOWNS, and upon examination allowed to proceed, but was followed the entire day by the *Wanderer*, and again boarded by her, and the Captain (ROBERTS) ordered to head his vessel and steer her direct for the mouth of the Mississippi, or he would put a prize crew on board, and send him to Key West. Rather than return, he consented to this, and consequently was overtaken by a storm, and, unable to make a harbor or smoother water, the steamer, in two hours' time, broke up, and sunk so suddenly that eleven persons went down with her. The others, fifteen in number, taking to the boats, were fourteen days at sea, five of which they were without water or provisions, and ten of their number died from exhaustion and want. They made the land at Cape Sable, and there obtained relief and a boat with which they returned here on the evening of the 7th.

The United States gunboat *Sonoma*, Capt. STEVENS, came into our harbor on Saturday, and reports that they chased the steamer *Oreto* for thirty-six hours, and she finally escaped. The *Sonoma* has captured a valuable prize somewhere near the Bahamas, and sent her to New-York with a prize crew. The vessel is an English bark from Glasgow to Nassau, and the crew say that they know she was intending to run the blockade.

A small prize was brought into port on Friday, the 6th, loaded with salt, cantered by the gunboat *Hendrik Hudson*, near Tampa, Florida.

Col. MONTGOMERY, of Kansas fame, arrived here a few days since, from Hilton Head, and is now occupied in enlisting black men as soldiers for the National service. The number of able negro men upon the Island is not large, and they are all well employed, earning from twenty-five to thirty dollars a month and rations, yet there are already about one hundred enrolled, and the work is progressing. They say that having a deep interest in the war they accept their share of the responsibility. These men now being enlisted here are climated thoroughly, and almost proof against yellow fever. They are the proper men to garrison our forts in this region.

The British steam frigate *Galatea* arrived in our harbor on Thursday last, the 5th, from Havana, and the officers have been daily in our streets in friendly converse. They seem to entertain a very friendly disposition toward all our people, and freely express their belief that our war will be closed by foreign intervention. The British officers were entertained by a private party at their Consul's, and the frigate went to sea again on the 9th.

Surgeon A. G. HASSEY, of the United States bark *Amanda*, and from Western New-York, died at the Marine Hospital, in this city, on the 7th, and was attended to the grave by a numerous body of his fellow officers and the Society of Masons. He had been failing for some months with consumption.

The gunboat *Sagamore*, Capt. EARL ENGLISH, returned to port last night from a lengthy cruise up the coast toward St. Augustin. The United States steamer *Rhode Island* has just come in and dropped anchor.

There are now in this port the following vessels of war, viz.: Frigate *St. Lawrence*, steamers *Santiago*, *Sonoma*, *Octorara*, *Rhode Island*, *Sagamore* and *Magnolia*; bark *Gemsbok*; ships *National Guard* and *Dale*; schooner *Eugenia*.

The steamers *Penguin* and *R. R. Cuyler* have left within the last few days. *Empire City* will leave this morning for New-York, carrying the mail.

The merchant vessels in port are the ships *Wizard King*, *Lydia*, *Essex*; brigs *J. M. Sawyer* and *Abby Thaxter*; schooners *River Queen*, put in to repair her foremast, bound to New-Orleans, and *Mary E. Brown*. Prize vessels about thirty-three.

THE GUNBOATS AT FORT DONELSON.

The Official Report of Lieut.-Commanding Fitch.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 14.

The Navy Department has received the following:

U. S. GUNBOAT FAIR PLAY, }
OFF DOVER, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1863. }

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 3d instant I left Smithland, Kentucky, with a fleet of transports and the gunboats *Lexington*, *Fair Play*, *St. Clair*, *Brilliant*, *Robb* and *Silver Lake*, as a convoy up the Cumberland River. When about twenty-four miles below I met the steamer *Wild Cat* with a message from Col. HARDING, commander of the post at Dover, informing me that his pickets had been driven in and he was attacked in force. I immediately left the transports and made a signal to the gunboats to follow on up as fast as possible. A short distance below the town I met another steamer bringing the intelligence that the place was entirely surrounded. Pushing on up with all possible speed, I arrived here about 6 P. M., and found Col. HARDING'S force out of ammunition and entirely surrounded by rebels in overwhelming numbers, but still holding them in check. The enemy, not expecting the gunboats, had cunningly posted the main body of his army in line of battle in the grave-yard at the West end of the town, with his left wing resting in a ravine that led down to the river, giving us a chance to throw a raking fire along his line. Simultaneously the gunboats opened fire up this ravine into the grave-yard, and over into the valley beyond, where the enemy had horses hitched, and most probably kept his reserve.

The rebels were taken so much by surprise that they did not even fire a shot, but immediately commenced retreating. So well directed was our fire on them that they could not even carry off a caisson that they had captured from our forces, but were compelled to abandon it, after two fruitless attempts to destroy it by fire.

After having dispersed the main body of the enemy, I stationed the *Robert* and *Silver Lake* below the town, to throw shell up the ravine and prevent the rebels from returning to carry off the wounded, while the *Lexington*, *Fair Play*, *St. Clair* and *Brilliant* went above and shelled the roads leading out to the eastward, supposing the retreating forces would follow the river for a short distance. I sent the *Lexington* and *St. Clair* on up to shell the woods and harass and annoy the enemy as much as possible, while this boat and the *Brilliant* lay opposite the upper ravine and threw shells up the roads.

About 10 P. M., we ceased firing, with the exception of now and then a random shell up the roads. At 11 P. M., learning from Col. HARDING that the enemy had entirely disappeared, we ceased firing, and took a position to guard the roads approaching the town. Although much of our firing was at random, we have the gratification of knowing that scarcely a projectile went amiss, and that out of the one hundred and forty barred to-day, the gunboats can claim their share. Even when the *Lexington* and *St. Clair* went above, many of the shells fell in the midst of the retreating rebels, killing and wounding many.

It is reported that the attacking force numbered some 4,500 with eight pieces of artillery, under the command of Maj.-Gen. WHEELER and Brig.-Gens. FORREST and WHARTON. It is certainly very gratifying for us to know that this entire force was cut up, worsted, and despoiled of its prey by the timely arrival of the gunboats, and that Col. HARDING and his gallant little band were spared to wear the honor they had so fairly won. At first I regretted I was not here sooner with the gunboats, but upon reflection, I do not think I could better have arranged the time had it been in my power. Had we been here before Gen. WHEELER, he would not have made the attack; but most probably would have marched on Fort Henry. Had we arrived during the day, he would have seen our strength, and would have retreated, but with little loss. Arriving as we did after dark, and when he least expected us, and was so sanguine of success, we caught his forces arranged in the most favorable position to receive a raking fire from our guns. The officers and men were very glad to have a shot at these river infesters, and only regret that they did not remain within the reach of our guns a little longer. As it is, they claim the honor of dispersing them and saving Fort Donelson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEROY FITCH, Lieut. Commanding.

To Capt. A. M. PENNOCK, U. S. N., Commandant Naval Station, Cairo, Ill.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

General Orders—Subsistence Stores to be Issued to Citizens Within the Lines—Officers Dishonorably Dismissed—The Phillips House Burnt, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Sunday, Feb. 15, 1863. }

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 10.

The General Commanding has been informed that General Orders from the War Department, authorizing enlistments of volunteers into the regular service have been rescinded.

Subsistence stores may be sold and issued to citizens residing within the limits of the army by the Commissaries of Subsistence under the following restrictions: First, a certificate under oath of the purchaser that he is without the means of subsistence, and that he is unable to sustain life without being permitted to make such purchases; this certificate to be approved by the corps commander to whom application is made, who may thereon direct the sales; such sales shall not at one time exceed the quantity necessary to sustain the applicant and the members of his family five days. Second, issues to destitute citizens may be made under the same restriction upon returns approved by the Provost-Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac. The parties in all cases will be required to take the oath of allegiance before sales or issues are made to them.

Capt. BENJAMIN C. BEAN and ALLEN M. SAYMOUR, Second Regiment New-York cavalry, having deserted their regiment while on the march to meet the enemy, Jan. 21, 1863, and having left this army without proper authority and continued absent up to the present time, are dishonorably dismissed from the military service of the United States, subject to the approval of the President.

By command of Maj. Gen. HOOKER.
S. WILLIAMS, Adj.-Gen.

The Phillips House was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was the finest building in this section of the State, having been, up to a recent date, upon the Downing College plan. The fire was of accidental origin, having caught from a defective flue. The mansion was located on a beautiful elevation, overlooking Fredericksburgh and the surrounding country, and had been occupied by several Union Generals as their headquarters, including Gen. SUMNER. Gen. STONEMAN had just occupied it temporarily, pending the preparations to convert it into a hospital. The costly furniture was saved and placed in the Lacy House, on the bank of the Rappahannock, where such as is appropriate will be applied for hospital necessities. The owner is a banker in Fredericksburgh. The destruction of this property, although purely accidental, is greatly regretted by all.

In consequence of recent pernicious injurious to the Union cause, measures have been taken to arrest and punish correspondents who have been guilty of making such developments, and plans are to be adopted which will prevent their future occurrence.

Many violations of law and regulations regarding sutlers' goods, &c., having been brought to the notice of the General Commanding, a new course has been adopted by the Provost-Marshal General to detect and punish all who are engaged in illicit trade within the lines of this army. The traffic in contraband articles is not confined to regularly appointed sutlers, only a portion of whom are believed to have been guilty of these violations, but by many others not having permits to trade in the lines of the army. Large seizures of contraband goods have been made and distributed for hospital uses. The offenders hereafter will be summarily punished.

Another rain set in this afternoon and still continues to fall.

General Orders Relating to Leaves and Furloughs, Resignations, Passes, &c.—Unpleasant Weather—The Paymasters, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Wednesday Evening, Feb. 11, 1863. }

The following General Order was yesterday distributed to the various commands:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Feb 7, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—Corps Commanders may grant leaves of absence to officers and furloughs to enlisted men, observing strictly the provisions of General Order No. 3, from these headquarters, Jan. 30, 1863, except that leaves to Staff Officers, other than Aides, will be granted only upon the recommendation of the Chiefs of their respective departments in divisions and corps, approved by the Chiefs of their departments at these headquarters. And not more than one Staff Officer of each department will be permitted to be absent from a division at the same time.

2. The following instructions from the General-in-Chief are published for the information of all concerned:

All leaves to officers to visit Washington, without the consent of the War Department, are deemed null and void; and hereafter all General officers, who visit Washington on leaves not properly granted, will be dismissed. The mere passage through the city, when this is the shortest or only line of travel, is not considered visiting.

3. No officer or soldier will leave this army under orders, unless such orders are given through the proper military channel.

4. Corps Commanders, under paragraph 1,647, Army Regulations, may accept resignations of regimental officers of the volunteer service, when accompanied by surgeon's certificates of disability, approved by Medical Directors of divisions and corps; and in cases where it plainly appears that the officer is unfit for his station, and can be replaced by one better qualified to discharge his duties. Resignations of medical officers will only be accepted upon the approval of the Medical Director of the army.

5. Corps Commanders will be held responsible for the proper position and strength of their picket lines, and their proper connection on the right and left.

6. A full register of all officers and men, absent on leave, furlough, or on account of sickness will be kept at the headquarters of each regiment, and will be carefully examined by the officers inspecting the regiments, and abstracts will be sent to corps headquarters every Saturday. Corps Commanders will carefully examine the same, and report to these headquarters all cases of unauthorized absence. A register of deserters will also be kept at regimental headquarters, and an abstract of the same transmitted weekly to Corps Commanders.

7. General officers of the day and staff officers at corps headquarters, will, as occasion requires, investigate the complaints of citizens living in the vicinity of the cavalry and infantry pickets. Proper measures must be taken to prevent depredations and pillage, and such offences will be promptly punished.

Section 8 relates to powers.

9. All officers, enlisted men, and other persons not entitled to use or draw forage, are forbidden to have horses or mules in their possession.

Section 10 refers to same.

11. Cruel or careless treatment of animals must be punished.

12. The flag designating the headquarters of any corps, will be as follows: a blue swallow-tail flag, with white Maltese cross in centre of the field; the numerical designation of the corps in red figures in the centre of the cross.

The chief Quartermaster will furnish the flags on proper requisitions to commanders of army corps.

13. Corps Commanders will be held responsible for the faithful and prompt execution of all orders within their respective commands.

By order of Major-Gen. HOOKER.
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. Gen.

To-day has been rainy and unpleasant. The weather is very variable and uncertain. The ice has mostly disappeared from the Potomac. The little steamer *Rockland*, which plys between Aquia Creek and Belle Plain Landing, got aground yesterday.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD has been absent at Washington since yesterday. Gen. PARR'S Sixth Division has gone into camp near the Potomac Creek, or what is known as the Salvington Estate. This, it is expected, will prove a most efficient arm of the service.

The visits of the various Paymasters have been productive of general good feeling among the troops. Very many resignations of officers are now being sent in, but few are accepted. "All quiet along the lines."

J.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Contrabands at Craney Island—Their Labors, Their Hopes and Prospects—Deaths, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

The blacks in this department are tasting the sweets of remunerated effort, and fast improving in capacity. Gen. DIX is now inaugurating the policy pursued in South Carolina, of placing them temporarily upon farms, under supervision, and enabling those who have no other occupation to earn their own living, rather than remain a charge upon the Government. For months past, all blacks hereabouts, of both sexes, who were unable to find employment, have been removed to Craney Island under the superintendence of Dr. BROWN. There are now on the spot nearly seventeen hundred, and, as the island is approached, crowds of them are seen. This mass of emancipated human beings, born into a new life, brings more forcibly to the mind than any other spectacle the giant results of this war. They are comfortably lodged in tents or barracks, supplied with food by the Government, and subjected to efficient supervision. Over every hundred persons there is a superintendent, which the blacks exercise the privilege of choosing. They also elect all minor officers for different charges. It is noticeable that precisely those persons are chosen by the negroes who would have been selected by the judgment of Dr. BROWN himself. Benevolent ladies and gentlemen sent by the Freedmen's Relief Association, the American Missionary Association, and others, have undertaken to give the rudiments of education both to children and adults, and these, with kindred societies, have sent on large supplies of clothing. Much of this, especially that sent by the Friends of Philadelphia, is new. Its only deficiency is in color, which is desperately sombre. The negro is exceedingly picturesque in gay colors. Labor upon Craney Island, as yet, has been confined to that necessitated by comfort and cleanliness. A little spare time has been given to the preparation of coarse baskets for farm work, at which a number are quick and skillful. Excellent mechanics are found among these blacks, and all the dwellings rented for their use are by themselves. The prospect of farming pleases them, and about a hundred have been already placed upon the land of a rebel Col. GALE, near by, who has abandoned his property; but as yet, they can do nothing but spade the soil. Agricultural implements and seeds will doubtless be furnished by those interested in the cause; manure will be lightered from the streets and stables of Norfolk, but carts and horses must be furnished by the Government, and for these the prospect is very uncertain. Eight hundred laborers can cultivate more than three thousand acres. The land lies at hand waiting, and of good quality. For commensurate crops, plowing must at once be done, and for this and other uses at least one hundred horses should be found. The blacks of the department now cost the country $1,000 a day in food, steamers, salaries, &c. $10,000 paid for these animals would be but the cost of ten days' support, and the product of their labor would be great.

Craney Island, in being the nucleus of these operations, is adding to its historical reminiscences. In the war of 1812, a battery of artillery under Major FAULKNER, and a regiment of infantry under Col. BRATTLE, both Virginia militia, defended it against a body of British troops landed at Haffler's Creek, from a fleet in Hampton Roads under Admirals WARREN and COCKBURN. Earthworks were subsequently erected there by our Government, which were lately availed of by the rebels, and largely increased. An old man of eighty, Capt. EDWARD CARTER, is still living in the neighborhood, who fought at Craney Island in 1812. That memorable fight is his standing topic. "You may talk what you like about John Bull, but I'll be d—d if they warn't scared," says the old gentleman, "They got into their boats and I tell you they pulled." The old man is a lover of the Union, and talks of arguments used by rebels in favor of the war. "Capt. CARTER, we've come here to fight for our negroes," said the son of an Alabama Ex-Governor. "Who are the poor men to fight for, who own no negroes at all?" said the practical octogenarian. "Oh, we'll *make* them fight," answered Secesh.

Craney Island covers nearly twenty acres of ground at present. It formerly contained twice that area. The water encroaches on it. The Island is National property. The farms thus far appropriated in its neighborhood for negro plantations, are those of Col. SEVER GALE, 175 acres of cleared land; SAMUEL WILSON, 300 acres of cleared land; Dr. JOHN KILBY, 140 acres cleared land, with others in prospect. These persons are all within the rebel lines. Their land will be improved by manure, and buildings returned uninjured.

The deaths at this point for the present month are those of LORENZO FARR, Company F, Twenty-fourth Maine; MARK THOMPSON, Company H, Twenty-second Maine; JOHN W. BLAIR, Company K, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania; ANGEL HOLMES, Company A, One Hundred and Fourteenth New-York, and Sergeant H. MILLER, Company F, Nineteenth Wisconsin.

There is a surprising announcement in a New-York paper of yesterday, that ten regiments of blacks could be raised in this Department. Two regiments are the utmost, and probably but one regiment can be recruited, if Congress should ordain their enlistment. There are not more than ten thousand blacks of both sexes altogether, in this Department. Three hundred have enrolled their names within the past few days, as being in readiness for service. Whether blacks are enrolled or not, our army will still remain colossal. Much fear is expressed that the two years' men, whose time expires in May, will not reënlist. They will go home for a month, see their friends, or dissipate their money, and three-quarters of their number will rejoin. Men once accustomed to a military life, find both leisure and steady employment irksome, and desire to return. Beside these, there are many devoted men who will remain in the army till the war is over and the Union reëstablished. Men at home on furlough become weary, and are often very glad to resume their duties.

N.

The regular performances at the German Opera this week have been interrupted by the occurrence of the Arion Ball on Wednesday evening, and HERR LORTZING'S benefit on Thursday. The last named event was, we are glad to say, eminently successful. Mr. LORTZING has improved rapidly during the past three months, and is now an acceptable tenor, equal in resources to more vaunted artists, and thoroughly reliable. The patronage bestowed on Mr. ANSCHUTZ has been sufficient to render any new revivals unnecessary, especially as the Philadelphians insist on having a new season of German Opera immediately, and to this end have raised a handsome subscription for ten nights. Mr. ANSCHUTZ will remain with us only a fortnight longer, opening in Philadelphia on Monday, the 2d of March. To-night will be given for the first time MAREZEK'S Opera, "Moses in Egypt."

In addition to the New-York performances, the German artists have given two performances in Brooklyn—the first on Tuesday, when MOZART'S "Zauberflote" was produced, and the second on Saturday, when BEETHOVEN'S "Fidelio" was given. The advantages of a good house and fine scenery were clearly perceptible on each occasion, the artists, the orchestra and chorus being heard to fine effect, and the scenery adding another item to the artistic *ensembles* for which Mr. ANSCHUTZ has always been celebrated. We wish we could add that the attendance had justified the expectations of the friends of German opera. It was brilliant and fashionable enough, but numerically it left something to be desired. Our friends in the City of Churches must not forget that under Mr. ANSCHUTZ' direction they will have conscientious artists and the best orchestra and chorus that ever assembled in their Academy. The series of four performances close with the present week; tomorrow night (Tuesday) being set apart for "Martha"—one of the most popular operas in the German *repertoire*, and justly given by the company with great success. A work so favorably known to the American public can hardly fail to attract an overflowing audience.

Mr. GAZE'S good luck seems to have followed him to Boston. He has had a week of uninterrupted success, and to-night, when "Dinorah" is to be produced, every seat has already been sold.

The following are to-night's announcements at the various places of amusements; at Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre, the comedy of "Married Life," (for the first time); at Niblo's Garden, the play of "Leah, the Forsaken"—Miss BATEMAN having been engaged for one week longer, in consequence of her astonishing success; at the Winter Garden Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, in his remarkable impersonation of Shylock in the Merchant of Venice; at Laura Keene's Theatre, Mrs. JOHN WOOD in the "Fair One with the Golden Locks;" at Barnum's Museum, Boucicault's drama of the "Phantom." The programme remains the same at the Broadway Menagerie—three performances being given during the day and evening.

At the French Theatre to-morrow evening the following pieces will be played: "Un Gentilhomme Panore" and "La Rosa de Saint Fleur."

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave their third *soirée* of classical music at Dodworth's Hall, on Tuesday evening last, the programme opening with a very interesting and remarkable Quartette, (C major, No. 2,) by CZARTSINI—a composer who has written successfully in every style, and so escaped the cheap reproach of being too Italian. It is, like all the master's efforts, somewhat elaborate and heavy, but was charmingly played. BEETHOVAN'S piano-forte Trio in D major (opus 70 No. 1) followed—a superb work, that reflects the genius of the composer in every bar. The *soirée*—a successful one in all respects—was brought to an end by the performance of SCHUMANN'S Quartette in A major, (opus 41 No. 3,) a work that is now familiar to the patrons of these entertainments.

The Press of New-York is so steadily occupied during Mr. WALLACK'S season in extolling the merits of Mrs. HOEY as an actress, and in recording her many triumphs, that the recurrence of her annual benefit is really an affair between the public and that talented and charming lady in which newspaper writers have little or nothing to say, and would assuredly get very much the worst of it if that little did not happen to be thoroughly up to the enthusiasm of the occasion. Alas! before these benefits come round we have already thrown our bouquets, and shouted our applause, and spread our journalistic cloak for the triumphant artist to tread on. We have had our satisfaction, and gallantry compels us to fall back that the public may have theirs. Subsiding, then, into the humble but not insignificant person of BROWN (one cannot always be Sir Lancelot in this work-a-day world) we announce to the brigade that the ceremony will take place on Tuesday next, and that cards of admission can be obtained from Mr. THEODOSIA MOSS, the treasurer of WALLACK'S Theatre. As a trivial and utterly insignificant circumstance, we may also note that the very amusing and admirable play called the "Magic Wedding" will be given for the first time this season. Here we leave the matter. They who chose to gorge themselves will find an ample feast provided, but the majority, we venture to say, will seek the opportunity as a rare one to pay a compliment to an admirable and fascinating hostess.

It does not often happen that the Academy of Music can be seen to such advantage as it was on Saturday night, when the Light Guard Band gave a grand concert of military music in aid of the Vosburgh Monument Fund. The decorations were, of course, of a patriotic kind, but they were distributed with so much taste, and in such profusion, that the eye was feasted fully as much as the ear. The attendance, we are glad to say, was without limit, every nook and corner being crowded, and hundreds leaving the Academy from the bare impossibility of entering. We need scarcely add that the music by Dodworth's full band was thoroughly delightful. It is expected that $2,000 will be raised by this concert toward the Fund.

The annual Fancy Dress Ball of the Arion Society took place on Wednesday night, and was more than a success, so far as the attendance was concerned. Niblo's Theatre (floored over as at the Japanese Ball) and the numerous halls connected with it, were literally overflowing with maskers, and others who looked on, or in some way took part in the festivities. The attendance was as mixed as the crowd was excessive. With the best of intentions, and the amplest of means, the Society has hardly improved on its smaller effort of last year, being, we apprehend, entirely unprepared for so overwhelming a mass of patrons. Nevertheless, the merriment increased as the night advanced, and toward breakfast time it was possible for powerfully organized couples in effect a dance. There was no Floor Committee that could be detected with the naked eye; and very inefficient regulations prevailed in the cloak-room. On these subjects and also anent the supper-room we have been overwhelmed with letters of complaint. Many of the costumes were brilliant and admirable, but it would be folly to disguise from the Society that the procession was almost a failure, and that the general arrangements were not equal to the emergencies of the occasion. The members of the Liederkranz—the parent Society—give *their* annual Fancy Dress Ball at the City Assembly Rooms on Tuesday evening next.

The "Story of a Life," painted by A. F. BELLOWS, is the latest addition to GOUPIL'S Gallery. The subject is treated in a series of pictures presenting three common facts of human life: Morning, (to the Font,) Noon, (to the Altar,) and Evening, (to the Tomb.)

The popular managerial fallacy called "Cinderella," is about to be revived, at the Academy of Music, by some speculator with less invention than enterprise. It will of course be a failure, notwithstanding the "two hundred beautiful children" and the new title of the piece—"The Vision Fairy Land, or Festival or Spirits."

Dr. COLTON, with "Father Reed's Old Folks," will give another exhibition of laughing gas at Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening.

During the next two or three weeks the operatic world will have an opportunity of preparing itself for the forthcoming incursion of the irrepressible MAX MARETZEK, with his troupe of new Italian artists. Until that event comes to pass the Academy of Music will be closed for operatic purposes. Mr. MARETZEK having stipulated with the Directors of the establishment that it should not be let for lyric purposes during the month preceding his arrival. Whether the bold experiment which Mr. MARETZEK has undertaken will prove a pecuniary success, is more than we would care to predict. The low price of admission leaves no margin for the inevitable accidents of bad weather; a couple of inclement nights being in fact sufficient to destroy the profits of a month. But that Mr. MARETZEK will bring us artists who have voices; that he will have an orchestra of well-balanced proportions and a chorus that will give color to the scene, are matters beyond peradventure. A musician himself, and a director without patience for mediocrities, he has never yet permitted himself to be imposed upon, and never, to our knowledge, attempted to impose upon the public. We have had an immense amount of lofty flourish and dreary swagger from other managers, but, if we examine the record, what have they done in comparison with this, the most energetic and illused of impresarii? Does the public even understand that nine out of ten of the operas they listen to were introduced by Mr. MARETZEK;—that what the rest have produced can be counted easily on the fingers of one hand? And yet he is unfortunate and must always remain so. There are men who are given to the world as pioneers; who do all the hard work and suffer all the privations; who create the civilization that others prate about. Mr. MARETZEK is of this number. He will come with a new repertoire of operas and an entirely new company—not an artist in it having been heard in America; he will work industriously for six or eight weeks; he will restore the most brilliant recollections of past seasons, and then, through some petty intrigue or unworthy opposition, he will retire baffled. This, at least, is his usual fate. Perhaps, in view of the lamentable decadence of Italian Opera during Mr. MARETZEK'S absence, and a growing weariness of managerial mediocrity on the part of the public, the manager's lot may be a little better than usual. But this is certain, that while the prices of admission remain at their present standard, it is perfectly impossible for Mr. MARETZEK to pay his artists in gold, and leave a reasonable margin for profit, or even for the casualities that are almost sure to happen. Shutting our eyes to these dangers of a most deserving man, we hail with intense satisfaction the approaching inauguration of a season of first-class performances. Mr. MARETZEK'S company consists of prima donnas, Signoras JOSEFINA MEDORA and CATALANI BRIGNOLI; primo donna contralto, ENRICHETTA SELENA; prima tenore, FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI; baritone, FERNANDO BALLINI; basso, ANNIBALE BIACHI.

BARNUM has secured the sister and bridesmaid of Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb—a young lady whose inches are even fewer than those of her married sister, and will exhibit her to-day, for the first time, in company with the *nonchalant* Commodore NUTT, the living Hippopotamus, from the River Nile in Egypt, the Albino Family, the mammoth bear, Sampson, and other natural curiosities.

Mr. GUSTAVE DE SPIESS, who announces himself as a pupil of Dr. LISZT, intends to give a series of musical *matinées* at Dodworth's Hall, assisted by Madame ANNA BISHOP and Mr. F. ESEN. The first of these entertainments takes place on Friday next, commencing at 3 o'clock.

Miss NINA FOSTER will give one of her popular recitations at the Brooklyn Athenæum on Tuesday evening.

A grand Sacred Concert and exhibition of the organ, recently completed, (which possesses the only complete *vox humana* stop in America,) will take place at the South Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street, on Thursday evening next, the 19th inst.

MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY.—E. J. WESTCOTT, President of the Baltimore Mining Company—has brought suit in the Wayne Circuit Court of Michigan, against the Minnesota Mining Company, and has retained for the complainants the highest legal ability in the country. CHARLES O'CONOR Esq., being among the number. As the amount at issue is over a million of dollars, and all parties concerned are possessed of any amount of energy and means, the case promises to be one of extraordinary interest.

SIXTY MINUTES IN AFRICA.—ARTEMAS WARD, ye funny man, will deliver a humorous lecture tonight at the Brooklyn Athenæum, entitled "Sixty Minutes in Africa." Go and hear it and see him.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS TO THE RESCUE!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal fevers, the dysentery, the sores and scurvy which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 214

[Advertisement.]

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MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises . . 6 51 | Sun sets . . 5 36 | Moon rises . . . 5 32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 6 33 | Gov. Island . . 7 22 | Hell Gate . 8 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 15.

Arrived.

Steamship Asia, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool Jan. 31, and Queenstown Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Feb. 2, 100 miles west of Cape Clear, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Hudson, Tripple, Fall River 18 hours, in ballast to master.

Ship Sarah March, (of Bangor,) Stowers, Rio Janeiro Dec. 25, and St. Thomas Feb. 2, in ballast to master.

Ship Confidence, Cole, Glasgow Dec. 26, and the Clyde Jan. 7, with mdse. to W. & A. Nelson.

Ship City of Montreal, Luther, London 34 ds., with coal to Thomas Dunham.

Bark John Fyfe, Sherwood, Glasgow 36 ds., with mdse. to to Thomas Dunham. Had very heavy weather to the eastward of the Banks. In lat. 41 42, lon. 66 18, passed a large ship, with painted ports, bound west; had lost foretopmast.

Bark Camilla, (Br., of Dublin,) Archibald, Martinique, 21 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros. Feb. 11, at 5 A. M., went ashore 4 miles north of Barnegat, and was got off by Mr. Brown, the wreck-master. She has received but little damage.

Bark Clementine, (Brem.,) Klugust, Rio Janeiro, via Falmouth, Eng., 83 ds., with coffee to Muller & Kruger. Had heavy weather the entire passage; stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Anrora, (Ital.,) Chineo, Messina 65 ds., with mdse. to James Robinson. Had heavy weather; stove bulwarks, lost jibboom, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FEB. 13, 1863.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Bureau of Construction, Treasury Department, until 12 o'clock M., March 2, 1863, for GLASS, according to the following schedule of sizes and qualities. Samples of the kind of Glass estimated for to be furnished by each bidder.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.
184 plates 42 3-16x20¾.
130 plates 49⅝x20¾.
114 plates 43¼x20¾.
130 plates 48 3-16x20¾.
13 plates 48 3-16x20¾.
114 plates 43 3-16x20¾.
130 plates 27⅞x19⅝.
13 plates 27⅝x25⅜.
114 plates 26 11-16x20¾.
DOUBLE THICK FRENCH CRYSTAL.
23 plates 31 3-16x16.
ROUGH HAMMERED GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS.
36 plates 63x28—¼ inch thick.

All the glass to be delivered at the Treasury Building perfect and unbroken, and according to samples in thickness and quality. The whole to be delivered from the 10th of March to the 1st of April, as may be required. All bidders must send suitable guarantees of their ability to perform the contract, and the successful bidder will be required to give proper bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if considered for the interest of the Government to do so.

Envelopes containing bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Glass—Treasury Extension."

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Engineer in Charge Treasury Department.

TO RENT.—THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., from 1st of April, 1863, to be modified and responsible tenant only, "who knows how to keep a hotel." The house has been newly and handsomely refurnished, and in consequence of its rapid advancement in popular favor, and the liberal patronage extended to it the past Summer, the proprietor is now making extensive additions and improvements to the hotel which will present a facade of 225 feet to the lake, with double piazza. The place is celebrated for its beautiful mountain and lake scenery; its salubrious, invigorating atmosphere, excellent fishing, boating, &c., and is supplied with an abundance of fruit, good garden, and every necessary outbuilding. If preferred, the farm land, from 50 to 200 acres, could be rented with the hotel, or sold on accommodating terms to a satisfactory purchaser. For terms, refer to Maj. J. Henry Caldwell, A. S. Caldwell and others, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, or address H. CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., Chester Post-office.

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May, 1851.

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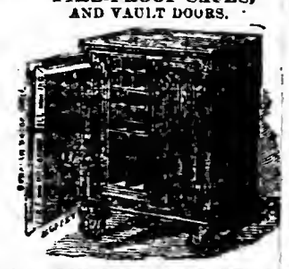

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3557. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE FINANCIAL MEASURES.

Passage of Senator Wilson's Conscription Bill.

A NIGHT SESSION.

Report of the Senate Military Committee on the Case of the "French Lady."

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTION CASES.

The President and his Nominations for Generals.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

THE FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The Ways and Means Committee will report the Bank bill as it passed the Senate, and it is now believed that Mr. SPAULDING will support it in a speech on the floor.

The Senate amendments to the Loan bill will be considered by the Committee to-morrow, and will, at an early day, be reported back to the House. It will be acted on in advance of the Bank bill.

It is conceded now by the opponents of the Bank bill that it will become a law. They admit, also, that the Senate amendment to the Finance bill, taxing banks, will be retained, although the House will at first strike it out. This will make the Bank bill operative.

SENATOR WILSON'S CONSCRIPTION BILL.

In the Senate the time has been mostly occupied in discussing Senator WILSON'S Conscription bill, which is going through another ordeal of amendment. The Copperheads take little or no part in the discussion.

At the close of our dispatch the Senate is still in session, discussing the Conscription bill, with the hope of passing it before adjournment. The Democrats are mostly gone, probably in the hope of destroying a quorum.

P. S.—Midnight—The bill has passed.

EXEMPTING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The effort in the Senate to amend the Conscription bill so as to exempt members of Congress was defeated by the handsome vote of 13 to 24.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE GENERALS.

It is said that the President is not well pleased with the action of the Senate in returning his list of proposed Generals, and is inclined not to prepare another, as authorized to do by the Senate resolution.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTION CASES.

In the House to-day, the Indian Appropriation bill was laid aside to order to resume consideration of the New-Orleans Election cases. The claimants will probably not be admitted to seats.

ENCOURAGING ACCOUNTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

Accounts from Vicksburgh are regarded as encouraging. The canal across the peninsul, if productive of no other benefit, will enable our gunboats to run past Vicksburgh and cooperate against Port Hudson with the fleet below—a result which will insure its fall as soon as an attack can be made. This success will make certain the capture of Vicksburgh.

GEN. SHERMAN.

The statement published in the Washington papers, that Gen. SHERMAN is in the city, is an error. There is no reason to suppose him absent from his command.

GEN. FREMONT.

The President yesterday gave Gen. FREMONT a promise that he should speedily be assigned to an important command. Rumors are current to-night that his command has been designated.

GEN. SCHENCK.

Maj.-Gen. SCHENCK will be in the city to-morrow.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD was on the floor of the Senate, to-day, during the debate on the Conscription bill.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The bill to reorganize the Court of Claims is likely to fail for want of time, as it is now fast in the House Judiciary Committee, who cannot agree on the Senate amendments.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

The New-York train, due here this evening at 5½ o'clock, arrived at 11½ o'clock, having collided with another train near Annapolis Junction. "Nobody hurt."

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33.—The State of New-Jersey is hereby added to the Department of the East, created in "General Orders, No. 2," of Jan. 3, 1863.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

THE CASE OF THE "FRENCH LADY."

The report of Senator WILSON, from the Military Committee, in answer to the resolution inquiring into the case of RICHARD THOMAS, of Maryland, alleged to be insane from ill-usage while a prisoner of war, states that he was placed in confinement on Dec. 3, 1861, and after March 3, 1862, he was kept in close quarters. He attempted to escape in April, by jumping overboard and swimming to the Long Island shore, since which time he has not been out of his room, except during a visit from his mother, permitted by the Secretary of War. He occupies the room, on the quarters of Senator WADE, 25 feet by 15, with three windows. He is allowed to communicate only with Officers of the Guard and of the fort, through whom he can procure any food he desires in addition to his rations. Having taken advantage of paper and books to communicate with persons outside, he is not allowed the privilege of their use. The Surgeon reports that his health is generally good—better, by his own admission, than when he was first imprisoned. He considers the prisoner mentally sane, but regards him as eccentric. Adjutant-General TOWNSEND reports him as indicted by the Grand Jury of the Maryland District for attempting to seize the *Mary Washington* and for treason; and quotes the opinion of Gen. DIX, that he should be treated as a pirate and a spy. There are four witnesses to the first crime; and the evidence to the second charge consists of his being taken in the disguise of a female, with a commission as Colonel "in the Active Volunteer Forces of Virginia" upon his person. In consequence of such a report he is not held as a prisoner of war, and he was placed in close confinement for a desperate attempt to escape.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

The President's Message, with the accompanying statements of the officers of the Interior Department, in response to the House resolution of December last, inquiring into the causes of the outbreak of the Indian tribes of the Northwest, gives no adequate cause for mischief and outrages of such magnitude. The evidence of a premeditated design in their attacks is not satisfactory. It seems that there had been dissatisfaction among the Sioux, that they had brooded over it, and complained repeatedly of misunderstanding of treaty stipulations. But their agent, Mr. GALBRAITH, had apprehended no unusual difficulty up to the time of the outbreak. They appeared to cooperate cordially in the preparations made for their civilization and material advancement. Messengers had been sent to other tribes, even to the Selkirk settlement, to announce their declaration of war, and to demand assistance on it. But there is no evidence of a reasonable ground for such expectations.

The Secretary of the Interior thinks the chief or immediate cause was the unfortunate affair in which a few reckless young Indians became involved, through the use of spirituous liquors, at Acton. This occurred at a time when their minds were inflamed by accounts, given by reckless or malicious persons, of bloody conflicts in the United States, affirming that the Government was broken up and their annuities would not be paid, and they must take care of themselves. This excitement, added to disaffection at having parted with their lands, evidently led them to attempt to repossess their hunting grounds.

The threatened difficulties with the Chippewas, and the Pillager and Wilenebigoshish Indians, were happily arrested. The quarrel was personal between the Agent and the principal Chief of the Mississippi bands.

The message is accompanied by interesting and circumstantial details of the massacre of the Agent, GALBRAITH, and Gen. H. SPENCER, and a report of CALVIN AT SIBLEY.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Object of Queen of the West in running the Vicksburgh Blockade—The New Gunboat Lafayette—Aboriginal Unionists—Contrabands at Cairo, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863.

The immense hazard to life and property attendant upon the late achievement of the *Queen of the West* in running the gauntlet at Vicksburgh, was not undertaken merely for bravado, or experiment. Affairs had assumed such a shape below, that it became absolutely necessary that some portion of our gunboat fleet should be placed in a position to attack and destroy the rebel transports which were constantly conveying provisions, man and ammunition between Port Hudson and Vicksburgh. The commerce with Texas, from which all the cattle which feed the rebel army has been procured, it was important to break up. The desperate energy displayed by the rebels to stop the career of the Union ram, shows how much importance they attached to preserving their blockade intact, and the adventurers of the cruisers between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, since her fortunate escape, and the "great damage" which they admit she has inflicted upon them, demonstrate the great service which she has rendered our cause by this daring exploit.

What the *Queen of the West* has done, other gunboats, so much better fitted to encounter rebel shot than she is, can also do, and will doubtless undertake. In a few days the *Lafayette*, a large, new, and very powerful gunboat and ram will be prepared to join the fleet to cooperate for the reduction of the rebel stronghold. If she should be required below, Capt. WALKE, her commander, is just the person who will take his ship where she is needed most. Quiet, and almost puritanical in manner of life and conversation, he is yet one of the most determined and fearless commanders upon the Western waters. He is eminently a conscientious, and even religious man, and may be relied upon to shirk no responsibility in the way of duty. Free from all appearance of rashness, he always considers well the undertaking he has in view, and executes with an unbending will the behests of duty. When advised by Commodore ELLIOT not to remain on board the *Carondelet* during her famous fight at Island No. 10, he calmly replied that his sense of honor and of his duty as a man and Christian would not permit him to remain for a moment away from the post of danger. He remained on board, and, to the surprise of the fleet, carried his gunboat in comparative safety by the rebel batteries, executing what was considered almost a physical impossibility, and winning the admiration of the whole squadron. Such is the character of the person who is to command the *Lafayette*.

But to return a moment to the *Queen of the West*, Capt. ELLET, after passing the lower batteries at Vicksburgh, pushed on down the Mississippi as far as Port Hudson, or near enough to drew the fire of their batteries, thus enabling him to observe their precise location, calibre of gun, &c., and then retreated up the river without receiving the slightest injury. On the way down and returning they captured and sunk three rebel transports loaded with provisions, and took between fifty and sixty prisoners—among the rest a Colonel of Infantry. This event has imparted great spirit to our troops around Vicksburgh, demonstrating, as it does, that we have some live man in the navy who will not shrink from taking all necessary risks in carrying out their orders and cooperating with the army.

The *Adelia*, which arrived here this morning from Vicksburgh, bound to St. Louis, had on board some eighty men belonging to different Illinois, Missouri and Ohio regiments, who have been taken prisoners, and who were paroled at Little Rock. Among them were also twelve Indians of the Osage, Cherokee and Seneca tribes, who belonged to BLUNT'S army, and were also captured and paroled. They could scarcely speak a word of English, but were quite intelligent in their own way, reading and writing their own language readily. They can say "Union" very plainly, however, and there is a flash in their eye, and a determination of expression in their face, when they utter the word, which shows they well understand the significance of that word. One of the poor creatures died of erysipelas on the way up, and was buried on the shore.

The gunboat *Juliet*, the sister of the *Romeo*, to-day brought to this devoted town a consignment of two hundred and twenty-six colored people—I am tired of hearing them absurdly called "contrabands"—mostly woman and children. They were taken chiefly from Judge GRIFFIN'S plantation, at Point Chicot, below Island No. 82. The Judge is an active rebel, giving aid and comfort in every way to the rebels, if he is not actually serving in their army. There were also thirteen from Judge TERRELL'S plantation, three from STARBUCK'S, at Columbia, Ark., and three from FLOURNOY'S, at Princeton Bend. She also brought up about three hundred bales of cotton, taken from GRIFFIN'S plantation. Many of these women appeared neatly dressed, and others were warmly clad in the coarse plantation cottons in common use. I observed many small children without shoes, and also many of the women. Nearly every one carried in her arms, wrapped in tattered shawls and fragments of bed-quilts, little babies of all ages, from days' to months' old. The husbands of these poor, desolate creatures had nearly all been driven away to Arkansas Post and other places, to work upon the rebel forts, and to have them out of reach of the Union advance.

It is a painful subject to dwell upon, but I feel strongly moved to call the attention of the War Department to the condition of these freed people in Cairo.

There are now 1,700 of them gathered here, quartered in what is called the "Corral," and one of the barracks built for them by the Quartermaster. Their accommodations are so limited, however, that disease of every kind is fast thinning their ranks. They are so crowded that cleanliness is as much out of the question as it would be in a barn-yard or pig-sty. Their quarters are in the midst of mud, always from *one to two feet in depth* during moist weather. Those who go out are always obliged to have wet feet. Pneumonia is a very common complaint among them, and last week over sixty died from this and other complaints. This is about the weekly average of deaths. Humanity, decency, civilization demand that these persons be removed from Cairo to some place where they can be employed and made self-supporting. Strong women, who have been accustomed to hoe, plow and split rails, and do all manner of hard farm labor, are obliged to sit down in these confined and filthy quarters, and grow sick and *die by the score for the want of exercise for body and mind.*

This heathenish State of Illinois, with her millions of acres of uncultivated prairie land, has not the sense to offer these poor exiles a home where they may honorably live, labor and enrich the State. The shadow of a black man, woman or child throws her citizens into convulsions, just as the sight of cold water sets a rabid dog to foaming at the mouth. Let her perish in her folly; but let some *civilized* and *Christian* State, in Heaven's name, invite them to a home within its borders, where disease, neglect and scorn will not be permitted to waste their numbers, and out of the reach of the miserable slave-driving crew with which they are surrounded. In this work the War Department should immediately cooperate. So shall the blessing of them that are ready to perish come upon them.

The good man, Rev. Mr. ROGERS, who has them in charge, is doing all he can for their welfare, and the Quartermaster, Capt. A. C. WOODLOCK, in using his best exertions to improve their condition; but both these worthy gentlemen are laboring under very great disadvantages, and see the necessity of having them removed to some more healthy location. I speak from personal observation. DE SOTO.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

An Official Refutation of the Rebel Statement that the Blockade Was Broken.

Dispatches from Admiral Dupont and Officers of the Blockading Squadron.

DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL DUPONT.

FLAGSHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Feb. 11, 1863.

SIR: In my previous dispatch, No. 70, written just as the mail was closing, I informed the Department I would send a refutation in official form of the statement made in Gen. BEAUREGARD'S proclamation, as to the blockade of Charleston, published in the Charleston and Savannah papers, and accompanied by assertions made with the apparent sanction of certain foreign functionaries. The emphatic letter of Capt. TURNER, (No. 1,) the clear and decided sentiment of the officers, (No. 2,) which he forwarded, together with the previous requiries and examination of logbooks, made by Capt. GORDON, of the *Powhatan*, (who was the senior officer present previous to the arrival of the *New Ironsides*,) and whom I had dispatched to Charleston the day of the raid, leave me nothing to add, save to call the especial attention of the Department to the facts thus elicited.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT,

Rear-Admiral Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squedron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

FROM CAPT. TURNER, OF THE MARINES.

U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE NEW IRONSIDES, OFF CHARLESTON, Feb. 10, 1863.

Rear-Admiral S. F. Dupont, Commanding, S. A. B. S.:

ADMIRAL. I have the honor to forward to you a certificate signed by all the commanding officers of the vessels that were lying off Charleston bar on the morning of the attack of the rams upon this squadron, excepting only three, one of whom is on duty at a distance, and the other two the Commanders of the two vessels which were sent to Port Royal to repair damages, and which were the only two that were injured, notwithstanding the report of the enemy in the Charleston papers, as the result of the engagement, that two vessels were sunk, four set on fire, and the remainder driven away. Your personal knowledge of these gentlemen, and your entire confidence in their truth and uprightness of character, will give to their statement the force that is necessary to refute satisfactorily and effectually that which has been given to the world by the authorities at Charleston, and their sympathizers. It is with unaffected pain that I am called upon to forward a document reflecting so severely, but justly, upon the functionaries holding the high position of Consuls, and one of them, if this statement has been made by his authority, the commander of a vessel-of-war of Her Britannic Majesty. Nor can I account for it in any other way than its being a premeditated act on their part, with foregone conclusions, to draw up a report that would prejudice our cause in the eyes of the world, or that these events were seen by them with the distorted optics of prejudiced and partisan witnesses.

The facts are so clear, both as to the disposition of the blockading squadron, during the day succeeding the engagement, and as to the amount of damage done our vessels in it, that it does not admit of doubt that these gentlemen have given the seal of their high office to the version of the affair, which could not have been, by any possibility, either by inference or personal observation, forced upon their convictions as truth.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

T. TURNER, Captain.

STATEMENT OF THE FLEET OFFICERS.

UNITED STATES STEAMER NEW-IRONSIDES, OFF CHARLESTON, Feb. 10, 1863.

We, the undersigned, officers commanding the various vessels of the blockading squadron off Charleston, have seen the proclamation of Gen. BEAUREGARD and Commodore INGRAHAM, herewith appended, as also the results of the so-called engagement, viz: "Two vessels sunk, four set on fire, and the remainder driven away;" and also the statement, that the British Consul and the Commander of the British war steamer *Petrel*, had previously gone five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockade, and could see nothing of them with their glasses. We deem it our duty to state that the so-called results are *false* in every particular. No vessels were sunk; none were set on fire seriously. Two vessels alone are injured of consequence. The *Mercedita* had her boiler exploded by a shell from the only gun fired at her when surprised by an attack at night. A thick haze was prevailing. The steamer *Keystone State* also had her steam-chest injured at the moment of attempting to run down one of the rams.

The *Keystone State* was at once assisted by the *Memphis*, which vessel exchanged shots with the iron ram as she was withdrawing toward the bar after having fired at the *Keystone State*, as did also the *Quaker City*. So busy was the retreat of the rams that, although they may have perceived that the *Keystone State* had received serious damage, no attempt was even made to approach her. The *Stettin* and *Ottawa*, at the extreme end of the line, did not get under way from their position until after the firing had ceased, and the *Stettin* merely saw the black smoke as the rams disappeared over the bar. The *Ottawa* was alongside the *Mercedita*, after it seems she had struck to the ram, supposing herself sinking. The rams withdrew hastily toward the harbor, and on their way were fired upon by the *Housatonic* and *Augusta*, until both had got beyond reach of their guns. They anchored under the protection of their forts, and remained there. No vessel, iron-clad or other, passed out over the bar after the return of the rams. In short, the *Unadilla* was not aware of the attack until the *Housatonic* commenced firing, when she moved out toward that vessel for her anchorage. The *Housatonic* was never beyond the usual line of the blockade. The *Quaker City*, in the forenoon, picked up her anchor, which she had slipped, to repair to the point of the firing. The *Flag* communicated with the senior officer on board the *Housatonic* that forenoon, soon after the firing ended, and the blockade continued as before. No vessel rae in or out of the port that day, nor was any attempt made to run the blockade. The *Keystone State* necessarily was ordered to Port Royal for repairs. The *Unadilla* returned to her usual anchorage, after communicating with the Senior Officer, where she remained all day. Throughout the day, two small tugboats remained apparently in attendance on the rams, under cover of Forts Moultrie and Beauregard. The prize steamer *Princess Royal*, which had been alongside the *Housatonic*, was dispatched to Port Royal one hour and a half after the ram had retired to the cover of the batteries, and the firing had ceased, at about 9:30 A. M. These are the facts, and we do not hesitate to state that no vessel did come out beyond the bar after the return of the rams at between 7 and 8 o'clock A. M., to the cover of the forts. We believe the statement that any vessel came anywhere near the usual anchorage of any of the blockaders, or up to the bar after the withdrawal of the rams, to be deliberately and knowingly false. If the statement from the papers, as now before us, has the sanction of the *Petrel* and the foreign Consuls, we can only deplore that foreign officers can lend their official positions to the spreading before the world for an unworthy object, untruths patent to every officer of the squadron.

WM. ROGERS TAYLOR,
Captain Comd'g U. S. steamer *Housatonic.*
J. H. STRONG,
Com. Comd'g U. S. steamer *Flag.*
JAS. MADISON FRAILET,
Com. Comd'g U. S. steamer *Quaker City.*
E. G. PARROTT,
Com. Comd'g U. S. steamer *Augusta.*
P. G. WATMOUGH,
Comd'g U. S. steamer *Memphis.*
C. J. VAN ALSTINE,
Comd'g U. S. steamer *Stettin.*

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Ninth Army Corps—A New Commander at Norfolk—The Fire, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

It has been stated by a number of New-York papers that the Ninth Army Corps has arrived in this Department from Gen. HOOKER'S army. All silence on the subject is therefore unnecessary. It has been coming gradually since last Sunday, but has not yet entirely reached here. A large number of transports for their use have not been employed, and there is evidently no especial haste in transposing them. Their location not being published, I refrain from mentioning. What their next scene of action will be is unknown to all, except in high quarters. They may be waiting for a future Southern expedition, or may be intended to cooperate from the south in an attack on Richmond or Petersburgh, with the main army from the north. Perhaps they form a nucleus for a large additional force. Pending their future efforts they have gone into quarters.

It is said that Gen. VIELE will be replaced by Gen. RUFUS KING, in the Military Governorship of Norfolk, on Wednesday next. The latter officer has not yet arrived. The report is that his health does not permit of constant campaigning. The sedentary duties of his new office will therefore be more in consonance with it. He is a son of Mr. CHARLES KING, once editor of the New-York *American*, subsequently an assistant editor of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, and, finally, President of Columbia College. Gen. KING has for some years resided in the West, and been connected there with journalism. Gen. VIELE will now obtain an active command, for which his qualifications as a West Point officer well fit him.

Dreary, old, dilapidated Norfolk suffered another fire yesterday, upon the main street, on the eastern corner of the market place. Two stores were burned and several others damaged. The loss was estimated at $250,000, which fell chiefly upon persons resident there before the war, Mr. PERET, keeping a shoe-store, and Messrs. LUBLIN and SIMAN being the only recent comers. Insurance is but partial. The Associated Press report last evening gave you all the names. It is the fourth fire within forty years, that has taken place on precisely the same spot. Company A, Capt. FAY, and Company C, Capt. MINER, of the Third New-York Regiment, under Chief Engineer BAULCH, left here with a steam and a hand fire-engine for the scene, and did good service. The soldiers had been mostly firemen at home, and entered upon their old duties with great zest. The drowsy streets of the old Secesh town were rendered vocal with the howls and jovial shouts of a transplanted Bowery, and on their return at night, the solemn old Fortress Monroe was startled by three loud cheers, given in the exuberance of awakened spirits, setting at defiance military decorum.

The arrival of Gen. CORCORAN in New-York has ere this been announced. He left his command at Suffolk a few days ago, on a short visit. N.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 15.

The iron-clad Monitor Battery "*Sangamon*" arrived in Hampton Roads at six o'clock last evening.

The *Cahawba* arrived last night from Hilton Head and proceeded to Norfolk for coal. She brings no news.

The steamboat *State of Maine* has arrived, and takes the place of the New-York "Flag-of-truce" boat, while she has new boilers put in and other repairs done.

She leaves immediately for Philadelphia for these repairs.

THE LOSS OF THE HATTERAS.

Her Commander's Account of Her Encounter with the Alabama.

FULL AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

Description of the Armament of the Alabama.

List of Casualties on Board the Hatteras.

U. S. CONSULATE, KINGSTON, Jam., Jan. 21, 1863.

SIR: It is my painful duty to inform the Department of the destruction of the United States steamer *Hatteras*, recently under my command, by the rebel steamer *Alabama*, on the night of the 11th inst., off the coast of Texas. The circumstances of the disaster are as follows:

Upon the afternoon of the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock, while at anchor in company with the fleet under Commodore BAILL, off Galveston, Texas, I was ordered by signal from the United States flagship *Brooklyn* to chase a sail to the southward and eastward. I got under way immediately, and steamed with all speed in the direction indicated. After some time the strange sail could be seen from the *Hatteras*, and was ascertained to be a steamer, which fact I communicated to the flagship by signal. I continued the chase, and rapidly gained upon the suspicious vessel. Knowing the slow rate of speed of the *Hatteras*, I at once suspected that deception was being practiced, and hence ordered the ship to be cleared for action, with everything in readiness for a determined attack and vigorous defence.

When within about four miles of the vessel, I observed that she had ceased to steam, and was lying broadside and awaiting us. It was nearly 7 o'clock, and quite dark; but, notwithstanding the obscurity of the night, I felt assured from the general character of the vessel and her manœuvres, that I should soon encounter the rebel steamer *Alabama*. Being able to work but four guns on the side of the *Hatteras*, two short 32-pounders, one 30-pounder rifled Parrott gun and one 20-pounder rifled gun, I concluded to close with her, that my guns might be effective, if necessary. I came within easy speaking range, about 75 yards, and, upon asking, "What steamer is that?" received the answer, "Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Vixen*." I replied that I would send a boat aboard, and immediately gave the order.

In the meantime, both vessels were changing their positions, the stranger endeavoring to gain a desirable position for a raking fire. Almost simultaneously with the piping away of the boat, the strange craft again replied, "We are the Confederate steamer *Alabama*," which was accompanied with a broadside. I, at the same moment, returned the fire.

Being well aware of the many vulnerable points of the *Hatteras*, I hoped, by closing with the *Alabama*, to be able to board her, and thus rid the seas of this piratical craft. I steered directly for the *Alabama*, but she was enabled by her great speed, and the foulness of the bottom of the *Hatteras*, and consequently her diminished speed, to thwart my attempt, when I had gained a distance of but thirty yards from her. At this range, musket and pistol shots were exchanged. The firing continued with great vigor on both sides.

At length a shell entered amidships in the hold, setting fire to it, and at the same instant, as I can hardly divide the time, a shell passed through the sick bay, exploding in an adjoining compartment, also producing fire. Another entered the cylinder, filling the engine-room and deck with steam, and depriving me of any power to manœuvre the vessel or to work the pumps, upon which the reduction of the fire depended. With the vessel on fire in two places, and beyond human power a helpless wreck upon the water, with her walking-beam shot away and her engine rendered useless, I still maintained an active fire, with a double hope of destroying the *Alabama* and attracting the attention of the fleet off Galveston, which was only 28 miles distant.

It was soon reported to me that the shells had entered the *Hatteras* at the water line, tearing off entire sheets of iron, and as the water was rushing in, utterly defying every attempt to remedy the evil, and that she was rapidly sinking. Learning this melancholy truth, and observing that the *Alabama* was on my port bow, entirely beyond range of my guns, doubtless preparing for a raking fire of the deck, I felt I had no right to sacrifice uselessly and without any desirable result the lives of all under my command.

To prevent the blowing up of the *Hatteras*, from the fire which was making much progress, I ordered the magazine to be flooded, and afterward a line gun to be fired. The *Alabama* then asked if assistance was desired, to which an affirmative answer was given. The *Hatteras* was now going down, and in order to save the lives of my officers and men I caused the armament on the port side to be thrown overboard. Had I not done so, I am confident the vessel would have gone down with many brave hearts and valuable lives. After considerable delay, caused by the report that a steamer was seen coming from Galveston, the *Alabama* sent no assistance; and I have the pleasure of informing the Department that every living being was conveyed safely from the *Hatteras* to the *Alabama*. Ten minutes after leaving the *Hatteras* she went down, bow first, with her pennant at her masthead, with all her muskets and stores of every character, the enemy not being able, owing to her rapid sinking, to obtain a single weapon.

The battery upon the *Alabama*, brought into action against the *Hatteras*, numbered seven guns, consisting of four long 32-pounders, one 100-pounder, one 68-pounder, and one 24-poender rifled gun. The great superiority of the *Alabama*, with her powerful battery and her machinery under the water line, must be at once recognized by the Department, who are familiar with the construction of the *Hatteras*, and her total unfitness for a contest with a regularly-built vessel of war. The distance between the *Hatteras* and the *Alabama* during the action varied from 25 to 100 yards. Nearly 50 shots were fired from the *Hatteras*, and I presume a greater number from the *Alabama*.

I desire to refer to the efficient and active manner in which Acting Master HENRY FOSTER, Executive Officer, performed his duty. The conduct of Assistant-Surgeon ENW. S. MATHEWS, both during the action and afterward, in attending to the wounded, demands my unqualified commendation. I would also bring to the favorable notice of the Department Acting Master's Mate S. J. MCGRATH, temporarily performing duty as gunner. Owing to the darkness of the night and peculiar construction of the *Hatteras*, I am able only to refer to the conduct of those officers who came under my especial attention; but from the character of the contest, and the amount of damage done to the *Alabama*, I have personally no reason to believe that any officer failed in his duty. To the men of the *Hatteras* I cannot give too much praise. Their enthusiasm and bravery was of the highest order.

I inclose the report of Assistant Surgeon EDWARD S. MATTHEWS, by which you will observe that five men were wounded and two killed. The missing, it is hoped, have reached the fleet at Galveston. I shall communicate to the Department in a separate report, the movements of myself and command from the time of our transfer to the *Alabama* until the departure of the earliest mail from this place to the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. BLAKE, Lieutenant Com.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE SURGEON'S REPORT.

U. S. CONSULATE, KINGSTON, Jam., Jan. 21, 1863.

SIR: I have to report to you the annexed list of casualties, as resulting from our recent brilliant but disastrous engagement with the rebel steamer *Alabama*:

John C. Cleary, fireman, Ireland, killed.
Wm. Healy, fireman, Ireland, killed.
Edward McGowan, fireman, Ireland, severe wound in the thigh.
John White, first cabin boy, slight wound in the leg.
Edward Matlock, Captain's mate, *Dame*, slight wound in the hand.
Christopher Steptawick, seaman, Austria, slight wound in the back.
Patrick Kane, landsman, Ireland, slight wound in the leg.

Acting Master PARSONS and five men are missing, all of whom, we may hope, have reached the fleet at Galveston.

The wounded are in a favorable condition, and will soon be able to return to duty in the service of their country. Although destitute, owing to the rapid sinking of the *Hatteras*, of medicines, and even of sufficient covering for the wounded, yet no difficulty was experienced in their proper treatment. An ample supply of medicines and surgical appliances were placed at their disposal by the medical officers of the *Alabama* for the use of the sick and wounded of the *Hatteras*.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWARD S. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Surgeon U. S. N.

To Lieut. Commanding H. C. BLAKE, late commanding U. S. steamer *Hatteras*.

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE.

A Skirmish with Forrest's Cavalry—Heavy Arrivals of Cont, &c.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Feb. 16.

Yesterday a foraging party of the Second Minnesota Regiment, Gen. STARKMAN'S brigade, camped near Nolinsville, had a severe skirmish with two companies of FORREST'S command. Our men killed five and wounded five. The latter were taken prisoners. The balance of the rebels escaped.

Twenty-six buildings are used in this city as hospitals for sick and wounded soldiers.

An immense quantity of coal has arrived, including five barges loaded for the Government, consigned to one house, BARNARD, CHANDLER & Co. Over 100,000 bushels are now here.

The railroad will be opened to Franklin this week. But one bridge is said to be destroyed. Forces are actively engaged putting it in order. Immense supplies are constantly being forwarded to the army railroad. It is heavily guarded along the entire distance to Murfreesboro.

Skirmishing daily occurs between the pickets.

There is 12 feet of water on the shoals. The river is rising slowly.

The cars on the Louisville and Nashville Road are now running regularly on time.

CONSCRIPTION OF NEGROES IN EGYPT.

Official Correspondence Upon the Subject.

The following are the official documents touching the impressment of negroes in Egypt which Mr. LINCOLN transmitted to the Senate on Feb. 14:

Mr. Thayer to Mr. Seward.—Extracts.

[No. 26.] U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL, ALEXANDRIA, 9th January, 1863.

SIR: An event of apparently grave importance has just come to light, and produces much excitement in this community.

On the morning of the 7th inst., four hundred and fifty black soldiers were, by order of the Viceroy of Egypt, taken by railway from the fortifications of the barrage, (about 120 miles south of Alexandria,) and at night shipped on board the French transport steamer *La Seine*, for a destination generally understood to be Mexico, with the object of aiding the French Emperor in his operations against that country. These negroes, with others, departed early yesterday morning. It is stated that they were dressed in Zouave uniform, and fully armed.

In a letter from Toulon, which appeared in the *Independance Belge* of the 26th ult., I am told, it was reported that *La Seine* was about to sail to Alexandria, with French troops, *en route* for Cochin China, but that it would return with 1,000 negro troops, which the Viceroy had pledged to the French expedition against Mexico. Another journal, *La France*, of Paris, confirmed the report of such a promise on the part of his Highness. * * * *

Since it has become known, the time has been too short to obtain any information from the Viceroy, who is at Cairo, and his officers here profess entire ignorance, although the police under them were employed in the work of embarking the troops.

It is well understood that the French Emperor has been anxious to supply the losses which his Mexican army has suffered from climate and disease, by the employment of blacks; and the Viceroy, I am told, declared a month ago that he was about to send a thousand of his men to some place where their quality might be tested. His Highness, it is also known, has always been proud of his army, both black and white, the effectiveness of which, except in repulsing the raids of Bedouins, has not been fairly displayed since the war in the Crimea, where his men certainly distinguished themselves, as compared with other Ottoman troops. * * * *

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. THAYER.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Thayer to Mr. Seward.—Extract.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 12, 1863.

SIR: The facts in my dispatch No. 26 are confirmed, but as I am awaiting explanation from the Viceroy, I postpone details until the next mail, which goes in a day or two.

The European Consuls generals have telegraphed to their Governments, and are awaiting instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. THAYER.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Mr. Dayton to Mr. Seward—Extract.

[No. 258.] PARIS, Jan. 23, 1863.

SIR: I beg to inclose to you an extract from the *Moniteur* of this morning.

I learned yesterday from our Consul-General at Alexandria, Mr. THAYER, that His Highness, the Viceroy, had put on board the French frigate *La Seine*, on the night of the 7th inst., several hundred negro soldiers, taken from Dalfour and Nubia, destined to join the French military expedition against Mexico. The *Moniteur* of this morning admits this to be so, and says that they are taken because the black race is not subject to yellow fever, and that they are destined to be placed in garrison at Vera Cruz. * * * *

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON.

Hon. WM. A. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

From the Moniteur of Paris, Jan. 23, 1863.

[Translation.]

BULLETIN.—In consequence of the report that the Viceroy of Egypt had placed a battalion of Egyptians at the disposal of the Emperor, the British Press has suffered itself to indulge in suppositions which it is proper to correct. The following is the fact. Experience having taught, in the case of the negro companies from our West India possessions sent to Vera Cruz, that the negro race was not subject, like the white race, to the influences of the yellow fever, the Emperor has asked from the Viceroy, not the permission to recruit soldiers, as the British Government did during the war in the Indies, but the temporary transfer (*cession*) of a negro regiment of twelve hundred men, fully organized, with its officers and non-commission officers. The Viceroy was unable, for the time being, to dispose of more than four hundred and fifty men, who are to do garrison duty at Vera Cruz. This measure, adopted in a sense of humanity, cannot give rise to the least criticism.

Movements of Gen. Herron.

ERIE, Penn., Monday, Feb. 16.

Gen. HERRON arrived here this afternoon, and was enthusiastically received by a large concourse of people. The hospitality of the City was tendered him by the city authorities.

KENTUCKY LOYALTY.

The Duty of the Loyal to the Country and to One Another.

The remarkable workings of Northern traitors and of their colleagues in the Middle States must be looked upon by all true men with mingled emotions of loathing and contempt. This new batch of traitors is more wicked then the mass of rebels in the South. In the case of the former, thousands were *overtaken* by the avalanche let loose upon them by a slave aristocracy, and overwhelmed by it; in thet of the letter the treason stalks before the eyes of men with the utmost possible deliberation, and in the perfection of prestidigitation. As compared with each other, the first are in the category of manslaughter, the latter are murderers with *malice prepense*. One is stupendous folly, the other stupendous meanness. I earnestly wish that some of your Northern traitors could have a few weeks intercourse with this rebellion, to which they are now anxious to extend their hospitalities. These traitors are attempting to deluda the people into the notion that they are preparing a bed af roses for the loyal States, hnt if it were possible thet their wild dream of pertisen politics could take form and substance, this bed of roses would be snch a bed as that on which the eniatypes of JEFF. DAVIS and his crew of piratical donions atretched MONTEZUMA in the City of Mexico.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE tells of a stuttering fellow in Tennessee, who generally contrived to go to bed with his skin filled with whisky. He was miserably poor; his cabin had numerous openings between the logs, and his bedstead was made of forked sticks driven into the ground, with poles extending from one fork to the other on each side. On the day of the November night when "the shooting stars," as the phenomena were named, first attracted general attention, this specimen of humanity had gone to Dog-skin Creek, to a distillery to replenish his jug, and he went to rest that night in his usual condition. While the "stars were shooting" in their magnificent wildness, the wife of the sleeper was awakened, and was startled at finding the cabin filled with a strange light. She went to the door and looked out upon the scene, until she was satisfied that the day of judgment had come. She called the sleeping Jerry, and at last roused him up with the news that the end of all things was at hand. Jerry rose np in bed and looked at the pranks of the mysterious light, while his wife returned to the door only to see an increase in the splendor of destruction. She was soon convinced that the earth was on fire and undergoing rapid combustion. In great alarm she turned a look to see what Jerry was at, and to her horror, found him yet in bed. She went to the bedside and saw that Jerry had sneaked his head and face under the shield af the blanket. She entreated him to jump up and go to the door to view the awful scene. He replied, from under the bed, "Betsey, go away and let me alone; I have *seen enough through the cracks of the house.*" This think view of the treason was quite enongh for us in Kentucky at the beginning of this rebellion. We had no desire to see the treason through larger viatea. The wretched cnitffs in the North who are plotting against their country, and working their puny enginco of mischief against national existence, have not the grace even of Jerry. They have not looked et the horrors of secession even through the crocks, but muffling up their heads in a thick coverlid of malignant rage, they swear that they see nothing. They are very fussy if one of their wicked accomplices is arrested, and denounce all of Mr. LINCOLN'S efforts at redeeming the nation from its manifold evils, as acts of tyranny, as unconstitutional and subversive of freedmen. But these Northern traitors are ready to take JEFF. DAVIS by the hand, that is red with all the blood that this war ceased to flow; the piratical chief, at whose door stand all the crimes against God and men that this rebellion has committed! If the blind lead the blind, they will be likely to fall in a ditch. There is comfort in knowing that the corrupt cabal here in the North are on their way to a ditch from which they cannot retrieve themselves.

If I were desirous of seeing ruin brought to the hearths of the traitors in the loyal States I would ask no surer road to the fulfillment of the desire than to see prosperity attend upon the efforts of these cravan traitors. And I say to the loyal men of the Union everywhere, that if they do not wish to see the horrors of this war multiplied an hundred fold, they must put down the vile rebels who are crying peace when there is none, and when, in the nature of things, there can be none. An ill-advised peace is worse then war. All human history teaches, in numerous records, that a patched-up peace proves greatly more disastrous than a badly conducted war had been. It is unnecessary to give examplee of such a general and notorious truth. When a brave, intelligent people give up their territory to armed robbers, shake hands with those who have trampled all laws, all rights under foot, who have played the part of demons rather than of men, that people have reached a demoralization that has no lower deep. Their degradation is a bottomless pit. Falstaff said that, though reasons were as plenty as blackberries, he would not give a reason upon compulsion. If JEFF. DAVIS' gang of pirates were to offer to settle the present war upon condition that we gave him and his coadjutors the territory of Florida—although JOHN RANDOLPH said a man would not emigrate from hell to Florida, and that it consisted of nothing but sandy wastes, with alligators enough to fence in the plantations—I would not give him, upon compulsion, a square foot of those sands. This war must and will be carried to the bitter end, and the Union must triumph over all its enemies. That it will do so I do not entertain, nor have I ever entertained, any doubt. There is no other avenue to peace and security.

Dr. STORRS said at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, in his admirable address to the immense audience of Thursday night, that the traitors must fasten their forces to the Alleghany Mountains, and swing those mountains across the continent, before there could be a division of this Union. In that statement Dr. STORRS uttered a great truth in physical geography that has everything to do with the questions before the American people. And you, Mr. Editor, have forcibly illustrated the idea. The laws of gravitation and of cohesion, the solar, lunar and stellar influences are founded upon no surer basis than the truth uttered by Dr. STORRS. The entire history of our planet conclusively establishes the fact that where mountain chains run from East to West, the manners, habits and languages of the people, living on opposite sides of the mountain chain, widely differ, even when they are living under the same Government and under the same laws. And when mountain chains run from North to South, the customs and languages of the people on opposite sides coalesce and mingle intimately, no matter what may be the varying forms of Government under which they live. Of the first of these examples, England and Scotland, with the Cheviot Mountains running from East to West, are an illustration of a truth that exists everywhere and always has existed throughout the history of the human race. Of the second class, the Polanders and Hungarians, with the Carpathian Mountains running from North to South, between them are an illustrative example of the same universal and eternal truth. BURNS has demonstrated these truths. JEFF. DAVIS utters the sheerest nonsense when he tries to delude his followers into the absurdity that his people cannot live with the people of the North. He might as well undertake to delude the world into a belief in the change of the laws of gravitation, by an act of his traitorous Congress.

Your "Oily Gammons" of the North basely, falsely and degradingly assert that the rebels cannot be subjugated by the Union. They have been badly whipped, and people who can be whipped may be subjugated. Better people than these rebels, people, too, who possessed many advantages over them, have been completely tamed. Scotland had as brave, as enduring and as noble a people as history records; but Scotland was subjugated by England; and we, who are fighting the rebels, have whipped England, very genteelly, twice. And this was done without any materiel aid from the South in the first war, and with very little in the second. A cowardly Northern traitor, who asserts that the South cannot be subjugated, should have his craven, pusillanimous, shameless cheeks slapped, and he will quietly hear it. I should like to know what was ever done, or can be done now, by the mightiest nation ever known, that cannot be accomplished by the national forces of the loyal States? Upon what meats do the Southern rebels feed, that they have grown so great? In the palmy days of Roman virtue, even in the presence of the mighty disaster of Cannæ, the Roman Senate voted its admiration of the unsuccessful VARUS, because, in the midst of that blood-stained earth, "he had not despaired of the Republic." That was a different breed of Romans from their degenerate sons who succumbed to the Cæsars. Akin to the lofty feeling of the Roman Senate is that which animates the hearts of Western men toward Gen. POPE. We love him and confide in him, because we know that he has no fear of the rebels, and we know that whenever he gets within striking distance of the enemy, he will strike. His personal courage is of a high order, his military abilities are undoubted, and, wherever he may lead, Western men will follow. Had his subordinates been as faithful to the Union as they were faithless to it, Gen. POPE would have had Richmond many months ago.

There is one aspect of this Northern treason upon which public sentiment should ponder, and ponder well. I allude to the festnres of the war in reference to the position of the Border States. They occupied *the perilous position in this civil war*, and they met the emergency and defied the treason and the traitors, like men. They did this for the sake of the Union, and the consequent integrity of the nation. They were shields for the loyal States, upon which shields the angry surges of the rebellion sent their wildest fury. Are they to be deserted? Who hears the sheepish cry for peace from the loyal hearts of Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Missouri? What ear catches from them the craven, the mean, niggardly cry of "compromise?" Thank God, such baseness is unknown among them! Has the precious blood of Kentucky been shed for nothing? Are its sacred dews of no other value than to fertilize the mushroom *fungi* of such patriots as FERNANDO WOOD and JOHN VAN BUREN? Has Kentucky had indignities and havoc, and the rebel plowshare of ruin run through her treasures, that are more precious in her eyes than the gems of Golconda, or all the nuggets of gold that the earth holds, simply that she may be delivered, bound hand and foot, to Southern treason, under the selling proclivities of FERNANDO WOOD, JOHN VAN BUREN, *et id omne genus?* The loyal man of Kentucky have no more thought of compromising with the rebels, or of buying peace from them, at the price of national ignominy, than they have of placing themselves under the dominion of the Lord of Dohomy. When the Southern robbers hold out the inducement to Kentucky, as a part of the great West, the freedom of the navigation of the Mississippi, her loyal people did not deign even to notice the insult. They remembered an instance of another notorious rebel, who once offered all the kingdoms of the earth as a reward of acquiescence in crime against the destiny of the human race; and that rebel, like his lineal heirs in the South, offered to trade property to which he had not even the semblance of a claim. The loyal men af Kentucky accept the peace cry of the "cream-faced loons" as a war cry to them, and in that spirit they will meet it. Kentucky has forty-four regiments, four battalions and one battery now in the field, and she will no more permit Northern traitors to bring shame and degradation to those brave men, than her soldiers will permit indignities to the brave old Commonwealth. Her soldiers went into the field to whip the rebels, and they will do it, in spite of Southern gasconada or Northern subserviency to the slave aristocracy. There has been no time since this rebellion commenced, when the mass of the loyal men of Kentucky were more firmly resolved to tear up root and branch of this rebellion, than they are now. They intend it shall be like the Apostle Jude's miserable "trees whose fruit withereth, twice dead, plucked up by the roots." And ere we to be deserted in this hour of trial? After having borne at least our full share, with the loyal States, of the host and burden of the day, are we now, under the mountebank politics of JOHN VAN BUREN, to bear the heat and burden alone? Are the loyal men and women of the loyal States to be *Marvinized* by FERNANDO WOOD? If we are to be deserted, he it so. There is one doom that neither political juggiery, nor corruption, nor pusillanimity, will ever bring to the loyal men and women of Kentucky. They cannot be made to fill the coward's grave. That matter they have in their own secure keeping, and no earthly treasure was ever more jealously, vigilantly watched. If the North deserts us, and chooses to present to the gaze of the world the most degraded and demoralized iniquity that the sun ever shone upon, Kentucky will take no share in the degradation. *We shall continue the fight.* The West and Northwest will take the whole matter in hand, and knowing that the rebels can be subjugated, they intend to do the holy work. Dr. STORRS quoted, in the address to which I have alluded, the discovery of the French soldier, that with bread and iron he could make his way to China. That is an old knowledge of Kentucky soldiers, and Mill Spring, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Perryville, and Murfreesboro, amply show that they have not relaxed their hold on this knowledge.

If there were a possibility that the loyal men of Kentucky could play the craven to the Southern traitors, we should be doubly ruined. We have among us women that were never surpassed in the noblest virtues that adorn the sex. They have presented to the wildest fury of the secession storm an unblenched face. They know no fear, they feel no doubt, and they are ceaseless in their activity for the Union. They buckled armor on their sons, their husbands, their brothers, and their dearest friends, and bade them go forth and fight until the rebellion was conquered, or until they found honorable graves in a just and righteous war. The State is well filled with women who sent forth their household idols in the spirit of the Spartan mother when she handed to her son his shield and sword, and told him to return with it or upon it. Were we to turn cravens, we should be looked upon by these women, whose love was cherish as the apple of our eyes, with scorn and contempt. If it were possible, I would rather die a dozen deaths upon the battlefield than to meet their glance of withering contempt. These are motives to integrity of action that cannot and will not pass unheeded among men to whom death is a trivial matter compared with dishonor.

But high and holy as these incentives are, there are others yet higher and holier. In the sentiment, "God and our country," is enshrined the entire duty of the patriot. The two are forever one and the same. Whoever stands by his country stands by God, and God by him. This is the teaching of that revealed will in which He has made known His mind toward us. In that immortalizing portion of Paul's letter to the Romans, called the Thirteenth chapter, is traced, as with a pencil of light, the whole duty of the hour, nay of life. Not only are contained in this the mind of God upon the subject, but the very words of the instruction were selected by the Holy Spirit, for the use of the writer. Paul was but the amenuensis of the Holy Spirit. Our country demands every pulse of our intellect, every throb of our heart. In the watches of the still night, as in the meridian glories of the day, our highest life is in being true to this duty. We may be called upon for sacrifices of the most harrowing kind; the call must be obeyed with alacrity; we may have to walk through furnaces of fire, or deep waters of affliction, and we must be ready to stand by our integrity. That man is unworthy to have a country who is not willing to suffer for it. In this severe hour of her trial she has a full right to ask of each one of us all the sacrifices, all the suffering that may be necessary to her peace and security. There must be no relaxation on our part, until she once more stands as peerless among the nations of the earth as she stood until parricidal hands undertook to plunge destruction into her vitals. Not a star of her full galaxy must fade. In the fullness of her strength she must again stand the cynosure of all who love human rights, the hope of the oppressed, the guerdian of all that is concerned in the highest development of men. These are the sentiments of the loyal men and women of Kentucky, and they have indorsed them too often, and under too many trying circumstances, to cresta the shadow, even, of a doubt as to the earnestness of their devotion. Until all these things are accomplished, Kentucky is in the field, and will remain in it. She has given too much in the past two years, that was as precious to her as life itself, to deliberately throw away all her past. The fruition af her desires is the only reward she asks, and that fruition she intends to win and hold. As I write these words, there hovers around me a host of memories of what I have seen these people do and endure, and these memories strengthen every fibre of the soul, and incite to continued action. One and all of them have constantly felt that

"Great truths are greatly won. Not found by chance,
Nor wafted on the breath of Summer dream;
But grasped in the great struggle of the soul,
Hard buffeting with adverse wind and stream."

You know, Mr. Editor, that no one in Kentucky has finer opportunities for knowing her loyal people than I enjoy. It has been my happiness to have the most intimate relations with them in every nook and corner of the State, and I say to you that they feel that they are as much in the army of the faithful as those portrayed by the pen of inspiration. We all felt, from the beginning, that the probabilities were that we should meet the doom that came upon those, "of whom the world was not worthy." Of these, "some were tortured, not accepting deliverence, that they might obtain a better resurrection: others had trials of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover of bonds and imprisonment: they were stoned, they were sawn asunder, were tried, were slain with the sword: they wandered about in sheepskins and goat-skins, being destitute, afflicted, tormented: they wandered in deserts and caves of the earth." All these things have occurred among the loyal men and women of Kentucky. We have had to see afflictions visited upon them that would harrow the heart of any being but a traitor. On that field of glory, Thermopylæ, which has ever been sacred to fidelity to the laws, among the treasures of the place was a little mound that marked the resting-place of the Soothsayer, who announced to Leonidas the coming events of the morrow. The epitaph on this mound has ever been admired for its conciseness and simplicity. "He stayed to meet the fate which he foretold." This epitaph belongs to the slaughtered victims in Kentucky, of JEFF. DAVIS' piracy. They faced the doom which they foresaw. Those among us who are left, are ready to follow their example, for neither misery or death could assume any form so terrible as submission to JEFF. DAVIS' rule, and the consequent loss of integrity and of all that makes manhood of any value. The line of duty is the path of integrity, and as that path of integrity led the ancient worthies, of whom I speak, to immortality, the same path will lead us to our crown of joy.

Let the loyal, then, stand by one another, and with hearts interlocked, move forward in solid column for the destruction of everything that puts itself in the way of our progress. There was an Iscariot among the Apostles, an ARNOLD in our Revolution, and they found their punishment. Kentucky had a neat of vipers that had been warmed in her generous heart. She disposed of them, and the North must dispose of her Denish adders that are biting at the heels of the horses, in order that the riders may fall backward. Kentucky, long since resolved, and by that resolution she abides, that the Union of the States shall not be unhorsed.

A KENTUCKIAN.

The Use of Steam.

THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE FOH KIEN—INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS ON EXPANSION—THE NAVY DEPARTMENT REFUSE TO LOOK.

A new steamer, of this name, built for Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, of this City, for the China trade, went on her Engineer's trial trip on Wednesday last. The ship was built by HENRY STEERS, on one of those exquisite models which have made his family famous; and the engine was reconstructed from one of the large Lake Erie engines by Messrs. DICKERSON & SICKELS, of this City, at the Morgan Iron Works. The ship is 285 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 22 feet deep; and with a load of 700 tons when she left, drew between twelve and thirteen feet of water. The engine is an 81-inch, 12 feet stroke beam engine, of the ordinary construction, except so far as the engineers have altered it in reconstruction; which alterations consisted in substituting a new cylinder with a steam-jacket for the old one without it, in replacing the fixed Stevens cut-off and ordinary exhaust valve gear, with the Sickel's cut-off and exhaust gear as recently improved by Mr. DICKERSON, and in giving a new sort of waterwheel, instead of the old-fashioned one. The decalarator of Mr. LIGHTHALL was also added to the condensing apparatus of the ship, whereof fresh water is given to the boilers; and the boilers are known as Smith's boilers, but are very small for the size of the engine—made so upon the expectation that the economy of fuel which would result from the improvements on the engine, would compensate for the loss of boiler power and the want of coal consumption.

The machinery was ready for the engineers' trial trip on Wednesday, and Mr. FORBES determined to submit it to a test of two days at sea, which would enable him to judge of the value af his ship much better than those trial trips do in which the ship runs to the bar and back again, and where champagne is the substitute for speed, and, like charity, hides a multitude of faults. And, to make the trial still more complete, the ship was loaded with 700 tons of dead weight, so that the speed would be that of use, and not that af one day in the ship's lifetime.

The boilers have only 260 square feet of grate bars, and 5,600 feet of heating surface, without blowers whereas the sloops-of-war in the navy, (the *Lackawanna*, for instance,) smaller ships, have 280 feet of grate, 8,900 feet of heating surface, and blowers to drive their fires. The cylinder of the *Fok Kem* is *nine times* as large as the double cylinders of the sloops; so that she has a much *greater* space to fill with steam and a much *less* amount af steam to fill it with than the sloops-of-war; and unless high rates of expansion are valuable her speed must be less than theirs.

Mr. FORBES, in order to give the Navy Department an opportunity to witness the results of the trial, for the benefit of the navy, extended an invitation to the Assistant-Secretary and the Engineer of the Navy, offering every facility for experiments at sea for two days; but his invitation was not accepted, and none af the United States' people were on board.

At 11 o'clock the ship left the Morgan Works dock for the first time, and for fifty-two hours the engine was constantly run, at various rates af speed, without stopping, without a hot journal, and without driving a key or screwing up a bolt. She ran from the bar to Cape Henry, off Fortress Monroe, in eighteen hours; but the fog being very heavy, it was decided not to go in, and the ship was headed out to sea. The engine was then set to cut off *at seven-tenths of the stroke* from the beginning, for the purpose of testing the truth of the navy theory that short cut-offs is of no advantage, and the fires were driven as hard as possible for some hours; but the engine could not be persuaded to run faster than twelve revolutions a minute, driving the boat less than ten knots an hour. After this trial had been carried on long enough to satisfy every one that no increase of speed could be effected above twelve turns, the cut-off was again applied, and in five minutes the speed was augmented, and as the cut-off was shortened from point to point, the speed increased regularly until when the steam was cut off at fifteen inches, or one-tenth of the stroke, the wheels were turning fifteen revolutions a minute, and the engine was developing *seventy per cent more power from the same amount of fuel than when cutting off at seven-tenths*, according to the rule af the Government—to which the machine appeared to pay no respect whatever, but obeyed the laws of nature as if the Government had never declared them repealed. The pressure of steam, carried at the highest, was only 28 pounds to the inch, whereas the U. S. sloops are arranged to carry 40. The experiment of lengthening and shortening the cut-off was tried frequently, with the same fire burning, and always with the same result—the speed increasing as the cut off shortened until the limit of 28 pounds pressure was reached, beyond which, on this trial, pressure was not carried, because of a leak in the safety valve which, blew off the steam more and more as the pressure increased.

After these trials were made it was proposed to show how economically the ship could be run at low rate af speed, and for that purpose the cut-off was set to cut off at *one inch in twelve feet, or at one one-hundred and forty-fourth part of the stroke*, at which point, carrying only *twenty-one* pounds of steam, the engine turned five and a half times a minute, against a fresh head wind, without pausing on the centres, or exhibiting by the motion of the wheel any remarkable operation on the engine. This exhibition was continued for about an hour, with the furnace doors all open, and the fire dampers shut—*the ship going to windward five knots an hour.* At this wonderful performance, the admiration of the very intelligent party of Engineers and steamship owners present found expression in unreserved applause. Capt. COMSTOCK, whose experience in steamers is greater than that of any other man in the country, declared that the ship had coal enough in her still to steam round the world, at that rate, and the "indicator cards" taken from the engine showed that the steam she was using only cost 2'0 lbs. of coal an hour to make it, or *two tons of coal a day.* Each cubic foot of steam, of the pressure of the atmosphere, used in the experiment, raised 7,900 lbs. one foot high; which is all the same as making a horse-power *with one and one-tenth pounds of coal an hour.* With such a capacity as this a man-of-war could stay at sea six months, without coaling, all the time steaming, and ready at a moment's notice to spring like a tiger upon its prey when the occasion offered. This course of experiments was continued during the afternoon of Thursday, and it was found that when the cut-off shut at one-sixteenth of the stroke, with 21 lbs. of steam, the speed was six and a half knots an hour, and at one-fifteenth, it was ten knots.

At sundown the fog lifted, and the ship was speeded again till about midnight; when the night being very dark, the wind blowing very fresh dead ahead, and the ship being in the track of the fleet of sailing ships now on the coast, it was thought safer to slow down to nine knots till morning; which the ship made with ten pounds of steam, cutting off at one-eleventh of the stroke. At this time, Mr. DICKERSON, who was the engine-driver, and had never left the engine for thirty-six hours, set the machine for nine knots till morning, and turned in, as did all the guests. During the night the wind freshened from the northwest, and a lively sea got up, so that in the morning a fine opportunity was afforded to see the performance of the ship itself, which was truly beautiful. Capt. COMSTOCK, who commanded the *Adriatic*, said that he had never seen anything so perfect as this model.

At seven o'clock Friday morning the ship was again speeded, and she went to windward against a strong northwester, sixteen turns a minute, and crossed the bar at 11 o'clock and seven minutes; having been at sea forty-five hours, and never failed to perform, as the laws of steam, settled by all the scientists of the world required her to perform, and as her makers foretold she would perform, thus proving that true science has the power to foresee the result, and that the laws of nature never change, however much ignorance may mistake them, or prejudice misrepresent them.

Mr. LIGHTHALL'S cooler performed perfectly all this time, and the vacuum, shown by the "cards," was at all times more than 13 lbs. in the cylinder.

An elegant repast concluded the pleasures of the trip, when some explanations were made by Mr. DICKERSON of the laws which governed this machine, and some account given of Mr. SICKELS' original invention, which he pronounced to be the only great improvement *in principle* ever made on a steam-engine since the invention of WATT. The recent improvements made upon the original invention, and now the property of Messrs. DICKERSON & SICKELS, have given the final perfection to the original conception of Mr. SICKELS, and Mr. DICKERSON stated, what was apparent to every one who had witnessed these interesting experiments, that the means were now in existence whereby the power of steam can be realized according to the theory, and that whenever a steam-engine fails to do that, it is the ignorance of the maker or its manager, and not the defect of principle which produces the result.

The ship ran up the North River some miles and down again, turning the wheels nineteen times a minute, and came to her berth at the Morgan Works without any mishap to mar the pleasure or defeat the promises of the trip. A. B. C.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1863, 3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—William Walsh, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of E. Van Ranst, for carriages furnished funeral of the late Colonel Bull, Captain Dodge, and Captain Hoagland.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Bill of E. Van Ranst, for carriages furnished for funeral of the late Major Horgan.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of David Groesbeck, for services in Finance Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Henry—

Petition of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to lease or purchase the pier foot of Watts-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Charles Devlin to be relieved from an erroneous tax.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of Index Hose Company number Thirty-two to have rent of temporary location refunded.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By the President—

Bill of John Dargett Hunt, for disbursements for Corporation Attorney's office, one thousand eight hundred and sixty to one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, amounting to one hundred and sixteen dollars and fifteen cents.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Dargett Hunt for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents, for disbursements made in the office of the Corporation Attorney, from June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty to January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following named persons for the amount set opposite their names for services rendered to the Committee appointed to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two:

John W. Tyler, for decorating Cooper Institute, one hundred dollars.

John Callahan, for furnishing horse and wagon, thirteen dollars and fifty cents.

Evening Post, for advertising, thirteen dollars and forty cents.

New-York World, for advertising, one dollar and forty cents.

New-Yorker Demokrat, for advertising, nineteen dollars and fifty cents.

New-York Staats Zeitung, for advertising, ten dollars and eighty cents.

New-York Sun, for advertising, fourteen dollars and ninety-nine cents.

New-York Times, for advertising, eighteen dollars and twenty cents.

New-York Leader, for advertising, twelve dollars and twenty cents.

New-York Era, for advertising, nine dollars and thirty cents.

R. McQuhar, for ringing bell, two dollars and twenty-five cents.

R. Beasley, Jacob Dels, William Bell, R. H. Williams, G. W. Davis, F. L. Smith, George W. Answinke, Robert Curren, W. D. Wilson, William Morton, Joseph Hamilton, W. H. Brown, A. Ewing, George Banston, each for the sum of two dollars and twenty-five cents for ringing bells, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, Under an ordinance heretofore passed by the Common Council, it was directed that a trap block pavement should be constructed in Ninth-avenue from Fourteenth street to Forty-second-street, entirely at the expen ee of the City, which improvement, in consequence of the insufficiency of the sums appropriated for trap block pavement, has not been undertaken; and,

Whereas, The owners of property on said avenue, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, are desirous of securing the improvement of that part of said avenue at the earliest possible day, and for this purpose are willing to bear one-half the expense thereof; therefore,

Resolved, That Ninth-avenue, from Twenty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, excepting that portion of the carriage-way lying within the rail tracks, the said improvement to be made under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the expense to be borne one-half by the City and the remainder assessed upon the property benefited, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Whereas, By ordinance approved December tenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the property of the Corporation between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Avenue C and East River, was opened for market purposes, and the same directed to be put in condition, and an appropriation to be made therefor: and

Whereas, It is essential that there should be ferries connecting such market with Long Island; and

Whereas, It is represented that ferry slips will be erected if permission therefor can be had, and the use of the street adjacent is allowed; be it

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given, to construct and maintain two ferry slips at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River, and to use, and occupy without charge, so much of Seventeenth-street, Avenue D and East River, as may be requisite and necessary for such ferry slips, and ferry houses and landings therefor. Provided, however, that the same shall be constructed without charge or cost to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and that nothing herein contained shall be construed as a license to operate a ferry.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed, to flag the sidewalk in front of numbers one hundred and thirty-seven and one hundred and thirty-seven and a half West Thirty-third street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the ordinances for the paving of Ninth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, approved by the Mayor, June eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, be amended so as to provide that one-half of the expense shall be paid by the property-owners and one-half by the City.

Which was laid over.

By the Same—

Resolved, That the ordinance for the paving of Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, approved by the Mayor, June fifteenth, Eighteen hundred and sixty, be amended so as to provide that one-half of the expense shall be paid by the property owners and one half by the City.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Carroll, foreman of Hose Company Number Thirty-one, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount expended by him for repairs to house of said Company, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John W. Ladue, to erect a stand in front of number six hundred and sixteen Grand-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the sunken lots numbers two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and twenty-seven, two hundred and twenty-nine, and two hundred and thirty-one West Forty-first-street, near Tenth-avenue, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be sewered, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector recommending the adoption of ordinance to prevent sacrilege in the removal of the remains of deceased persons.

Alderman Boole moved that the communication be received, printed in the minutes, and made the special order of business for the next meeting.

Which was carried.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in answer to resolution calling for information as to the ferry at the foot of Desbrosses-street, North River.

Alderman Boole moved that the communication be received, printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Which was carried.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution relating to the ferries to Staten Island, from the pier west of Pier number One, East River.

Alderman Boole moved that the communication be received, printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Which was carried.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting amended estimates of the Croton Aqueduct Board, for completing certain works heretofore authorized and now in progress; also, estimates of the cost of various other works recommended by said Board, but not yet authorized to be undertaken.

Which was received, ordered to be printed in the minutes, and placed on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in reply to resolution relative to Pier number forty-three, North River.

Which was received, ordered to be printed in the minutes, and referred to Committee on Ferries.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in reply to resolution of inquiry relative to Hamilton-square.

Which was received, ordered to be printed in the minutes and placed on file.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, transmitting returns of Inspectors of Election for Chief Engineers of the Fire Department, the certificate certifying to the election of John Decker.

Which was received, and the election of John Decker, as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, confirmed.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the Mariners' Savings Institution, with statement of its condition.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting application of Justin L. King, approved by him, for the establishment of a new omnibus or stage route between the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, at the East River, and the foot of Desbrosses-street, at the North River, through certain avenues and streets therein particularly specified.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of petition of property-owners to have nuisances on Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, abated.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the petition be referred to the City Inspector, with power.

Which was carried.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Hose Company number Forty-two, to attend their annual ball, on Wednesday evening, February eighteenth.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Twelfth Regiment to attend the ball of Company B, on the evening of Washington's Birthday.

Which was accepted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag, &c., sidewalks in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance Department presented a report to amend resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for a new engine for Engine Company number Fifty, so as to read a steam fire engine.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to set curb and gutter stones in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets; also, in West-street, between Vesey and Watt streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The Board proceeded to the consideration of the special orders, being "an ordinance to provide for a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers, from the city of New-York, serving in the armies of the Union."

The ordinance having been read to section ten,

Alderman Hardy moved that said section be amended by adding after the words "and widowed mothers," the words following, viz: "and infirm and unmarried, or widowed sisters."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Byers, Hardy, Boole, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Masterson, Fromont—3.

Section eleven having been read,

Alderman Mitchell moved that the whole of such section be stricken out, and the following substituted therefor:

SEC. 11. Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to employ a visitor, who must be a resident of the Ward for which he is appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit all applicants at their residence and to ascertain by diligent investigation the truth of the allegations made by such applicants; and no order for relief shall be paid by either of the assistant treasurers unless the visitor for the Ward in which the applicant resides shall certify the same to be correct. Whenever the application in any Ward shall have reached six hundred the Committee may employ an assistant visitor; whenever the number of applicants in any Ward shall exceed fifteen hundred, the Ward Committee, if they deem it necessary, employ two assistant visitors. It shall be the further duty of the visitors to attend the meetings of and perform such clerical duties as may be prescribed by the Ward Committees, and also attend at the distributing office of their Senatorial District on the day assigned for paying applicants for their respective wards. The compensation of the visitors shall not exceed two dollars per day each.

Which was carried.

Section twelve having been read,

Alderman Mitchell moved to strike out the whole of such section, and substitute in lieu thereof the following, viz.:

SEC. 12. Each Ward Committee may expend, for rent, gas and other necessaries, a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars per month, which the Comptroller is hereby authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated for bills certified to be correct by a majority of the Committee.

Which was carried.

Section sixteen having been read,

Alderman Mitchell moved to strike out the whole of such section, and substitute in lieu thereof the following, viz.:

SEC. 16. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to procure, fix up, and keep in order a separate room for the accommodation of each of the Assistant Treasurers, and the applicants in their respective districts, and also to appoint two clerks for each district. The compensation of the clerks shall not exceed an aggregate of sixty dollars per month each.

Which was carried.

The ordinance as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ottiwell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Fromont, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Masterson, Fromont—3.

Section eleven having been read,

Alderman Mitchell moved that the whole of such section be stricken out, and the following substituted therefor:

SEC. 11. Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to employ a visitor, who must be a resident of the Ward for which he is appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit all applicants at their residence and to ascertain by diligent investigation the truth of the allegations made by such applicants; and no order for relief shall be paid by either of the assistant treasurers unless the visitor for the Ward in which the applicant resides shall certify the same to be correct. Whenever the application in any Ward shall have reached six hundred the Committee may employ an assistant visitor; whenever the number of applicants in any Ward shall exceed fifteen hundred, the Ward Committee, if they deem it necessary, employ two assistant visitors. It shall be the further duty of the visitors to attend the meetings of and perform such clerical duties as may be prescribed by the Ward Committees, and also attend at the distributing office of their Senatorial District on the day assigned for paying applicants for their respective wards. The compensation of the visitors shall not exceed two dollars per day each.

Which was carried.

Section twelve having been read,

Alderman Mitchell moved to strike out the whole of such section, and substitute in lieu thereof the following, viz.:

SEC. 12. Each Ward Committee may expend, for rent,

street, two hundred feet North of Broome street, be and they are hereby permitted to construct, at their own expense, a sewer in front of their premises, to connect with sewer in Broome street, the same to be done under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Haughtalin—

Resolved, That Fourth-avenue, between Forty-second and Fiftieth streets, be paved with trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman McCoonell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward McGuire for the sum of four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-two cents for extra work performed by order of the Street Department in regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter; also, flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and charge the same to its apropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the use of this Chamber be, and the same is hereby granted to the Supreme Court for the month of March next, for the purpose of holding a Special Term, without jury, providing the same does not interfere with the meeting of this Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Law.

Subsequently, Councilman Gross moved that said Committee be discharged from the further consideration of said paper.

Which was lost.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the salary of the third clerk to the Deputy Superintendant of Repairs and Supplies be increased to one thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Wm. R. Foster & Co. to receive and deliver merchandise in front of their premises, numbers one hundred and fifty-eight and one hundred and sixty Division-street, corner of Essex street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals to purchase a lot on Broadway or Bloomingdale, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets, for the use of Engine Company number Fifty-three.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fourth streets, forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Croton Aqueduct Department.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Sixty-first-street, be flagged a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same where not already flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-seventh streets, where not a ready laid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Heyes moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of preamble of Board of Aldermen relative to Valentine's compilation of the laws of the State of New-York relative to the City, with resolution that five thousand copies of the work be printed and bound for and at the expense of the Corporation, under the direction and supervision of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Heyes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Reoper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Street Department be fixed at the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Hose Company number Forty-two, to attend their annual ball at the Apollo Rooms, February eighteen.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Company B, Twelfth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, to attend their ball on the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, at the City Assembly Rooms.

Which was accepted.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By the President—

Petition of property owners to have Franklin-street extended.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of payments to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending February seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Received, ordered to be printed in the minutes and placed on file.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That George A. Dougherty be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Charles G. Dougherty, deceased.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Henry H. Winans be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be donated to the Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York, to be applied toward the erection of a new Orphan Asylum on the block of ground bounded by Fifty first and Fifty-second streets and Fourth and Madison avenues, and that the Comptroller, in making his estimate for the expenses of the City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be directed to include therein the above-mentioned amount of fifty thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That Thomas Crimmins and others be and they are hereby granted permission to remove the surplus earth from Hamilton-square to the grade line of the streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, provided they do it at their own expense, and during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

By Councilman Brice—

Whereas, Battery-place, from Broadway to the North River is much obstructed from the presence of merchandise and other incumbrances being left in the carriageway; and

Whereas, It is essential for the proper transaction of business in this section of the City, that this passageway be clear for the transit of the large number of vehicles conveying merchandise through it; and

Whereas, The said obstructions in the street are contrary to the ordinances of the Common Council and should be removed, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed, to cause to be removed forthwith all the obstructions in Battery-place, between Broadway and West-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

That Bank-street, from Greenwich-avenue to the Hudson, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That Vestry-street be widened on northerly side from Hudson-street to West-street, in accordance with a map now on file in Register's office.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to renew from the first of May next the lease of the premises number fifty-five West Thirty-third-street and number eight hundred and ninety-four Broadway, now used as drill-rooms by the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New-York State National Guard, at an annual rent not exceeding the amount paid by the Comptroller for the above-named premises for the year ending May one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, which amount is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

Resolved, That the object and intent of the foregoing resolution is to continue to the above-named regiment the use of said premises for the objects and purposes named therein.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Gaw.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have Macdougal-street renumbered, from Houston to Eighth street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Hughes to erect a watering trough in front of his premises on the corner of New Bowery and Madison-street, un il otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McConnell—

Resolved, That Fifty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of regulating and grading Fifty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Markets in favor of directing the Street Commissioner to have new roof placed over Clinton Fish Market.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of paying George Butt four hundred and twenty-five dollars in full for funeral expenses of Acting Colonel Donalds.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, that Fifty-second street, from Third to Fifth avenues, be flagged, curb and gutter stones set, &c.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a new house for Engine Company number One.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a steam fire-engine for Engine Company number Fifty-one.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of flagging Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fourth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to set curb and gutter stones and flag both sidewalks of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to Eighty-second-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to lay cross-walks in Second-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Seventy-ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of setting curb and gutter stone and flagging sidewalks, a space of four feet wide, in Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for Nathaniel Lockwood.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of regulating, grading curb and guter stones set in Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of building an extension (to house of Engine Company number Thirty-five, and the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals therefor.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brandon moved that when the Board adjourn it do so so to meet on Monday evening next, twenty-third instant, at four o'clock P. M.

Which was lost.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

An ordinance to provide for the continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of veluoteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union.

Which was laid over.

Communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, transmitting the returns of the Inspectors of an election for Chief Engineer, certifying to the election of John Decker.

(By Board of Aldermen, election confirmed.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Reoper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Resolution of Board of Councilman, that chapter second, article third, section forty-six, of the ordinance reorganizing the Legislative Department, be amended so as to provide for two assistant clerks in the office of the Board of Councilmen, at a salary of one thousand dollars each.

(By Board of Aldermen, February twelve, amended as follows, viz:

Insert after the words, "That chapter second, article third, section forty-six," the following, viz: "and chapter second, article four, section fifty-four,"

And add to the resolution the following: "Section fifty-four. The Sergeant-at-Arms of each Board shall attend all the meetings of the Board, and shall execute all lawful orders directed to him by the Board or the President thereof. The salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Alderman shall be one thousand dollars per annum; the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Councilmen shall be one thousand dollars per annum."

And as amended the same was adopted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—The President—1.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have gas lamps placed in front of the French Episcopal Church, Du Saint Esprit, in Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets; also, on Forty-fifth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the bulkhead on the line of Hammond-street, North River, raised to a level with the grade of said street, without contract, and that the sum of two thousand dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Streets with resolution that the sidewalks on the westerly side of Seventh-avenue, between Greenwich-avenue and West Twelfth-street; also on the east side of Greenwich-avenue, between Seventh avenue and West Twelfth-street, be flagged the full width, the curb and gutter set, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Brandon.

Whereas, This Board has learned with deep regret of the death of the wife of Joseph McVay, one of our respected and esteemed members, and

Whereas, It is meet and proper that we should express our sympathy and sorrow in this, his hour of bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Board, deeply sympathizing with Mr. McVay in the loss he has sustained, and as a further mark of respect that the members of this Board do attend the funeral at the appointed time.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Gross moved that out of respect to the memory of deceased the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the nineteenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 16, 1863.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95¾	50 Erie Railway	71¾
37,000 do	97	450 do	72
44,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	98	300 do	60 74¾
500 do	98¾	1500 do	75
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	90	100 do	10 75
5,000 do	90½	400 do	75¼
20,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	103¼	100 Erie R. Pref.	69¼
30,000 do	103	300 do	69⅝
25,000 U. S. 5s, 1-yr C.	96¾	100 do	100½
3,000 do	96	100 do	b30 100
2,000 Brook. U. W. L.	119	700 Hud. Riv. R.	97½
10,000 Ohio St. 5s, '65	100¾	500 do	97¼
2,000 Ill. Cou. 8s, '77	107¾	50 do	97
1,000 Tenn St. 6s, '90	62¾	200 do	b30 97¾
5,000 do	62¾	1000 Harlem R.	35¾
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	74	250 do	35¾
60,000 Mo. State 6s	85½	300 do	60¼
5,000 do	65¾	200 Harlem R. Pref	73
10,000 do	65¾	100 do	73¾
4,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83	120	500 do	73¾
1,200 Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	104	100 Nor. & Wor. R.	60
18,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	103	54 Reading R. R.	59½
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	125	150 Mich. Cen. R.	96
5,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. Pr.	92	100 do	96¼
6,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.	83	100 do	96¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	42¾	200 Alton & T. H. Pref.	67¾
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	80¾	550 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	50¾
5,000 do	b60 91¾	100 do	59¾
5,000 Clev. & Tol. s. r.	110¾	100 do	s30 59½
10,000 do	119¾	550 do	59¾
2,000 G. & C. Ex.	117	150 M. S. & N. I. O. S.	105¾
6,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.	81	50 do	106
8,000 P., F. W. & C. 4th M.	51	400 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s60 92
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	86¾	250 do	92¾
3,000 Ch. & Al. 1st Bs.	100	500 Clev. & Pitt. R.	s30 70
10 Bank of America	112	100 do	s70 70¾
22 Bank of Commerce	91	100 do	b10 70¾
12 Market Bank	90	400 do	b30 70¾
25 Commonwealth Bank	80	1500 do	s10 70¾
10 Park Bank	116¾	200 do	70¾
30 Am. Ex. Bank	87	450 Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 93¾
10 Merch. Ex. Bank	90	200 do	93¾
10 Ocean Bank	85	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	91¾
125,000 Amer. Gold	155¾	100 do	91¾
10,000 do	s15 155¾	100 do	b10 91¾
10,000 do	b30 156¾	300 do	b10 92
25,000 do	155¾	100 Chi. & R. Is. R.	93¼
30,000 do	s30 155¾	100 do	93¼
2,500 do	155¾	350 do	93¾
5,000 do	a7 155¾	10 Chic., B. & Q. R.	110
50 Cit. Gas Co. Brook.	100	200 do	110¾
50 Chi. & Alt. Pref.	84	100 do	b10 110¾
43 Alton & T. H. R.	33¼	200 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	65¼
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	166	100 do	65¾
50 do	164	150 do	65¾
100 do	163¾	50 Chic. & N. W. R.	17
25 do	b30 164	8 Chic. & Alton	62
340 N. Y. Cen. R.	118	300 do	62¾
250 do	118¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$28,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	97¾	150 Erie R. Pref.	101
1,000 do	97¾	100 do	101⅞
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	96¾	100 do	101⅞
20,300 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	103¼	400 Hudson River R.	98
20,500 do	103¾	15 do	98¼
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅞	50 do	s30 97¾
18,000 do	96¾	500 Harlem R.	36
10,000 U. S. D. N.	156½	1000 do	36¼
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	66	500 do	36¾
10,000 do	66¼	100 Harlem R. Pref.	75
7,000 Erie 4th M. Bs.	111	500 do	75¼
1,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83	119½	15 Reading R.	91¾
1,000 Hud. R. 3d m.	111	200 do	91¾
7,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	71	150 Mich. Cen. R.	97
3,000 do	71½	1000 M. S. & N. I. R.	60¾
8,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	110	250 do	b10 60¾
5,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F.	110¾	500 do	s30 60¾
6,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	105¾	200 do	60¾
11,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	109	900 do	60¾
20,000 A. & T. H. In. B.	b30 53	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	106¾
10,000 do	83	100 do	106¾
10,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	42	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	93
2,000 do	42¾	150 do	92¾
100 Cary Imp. Co.	8	20 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	128½
50,000 Amer. Gold	157¼	500 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	71¾
7,500 do	s10 157	500 do	71
10 000 do	b30 157¼	50 do	70¾
5,000 do	s30 157	200 do	s30 70¾
30,000 do	a15 157	425 Galena & Chi.	94
40,000 do	157¼	1200 Clev. & Tol. R.	92¾
20,000 do	s30 157¼	400 do	s10 92¾
25,000 do	b30 158	400 do	92¾
200 Canton Co.	26¾	250 do	92¾
50 Cumb. Coal Pref.	19¾	100 do	s10 92¾
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	164¾	200 do	b30 92¾
600 N. Y. Cen. R.	118	500 Chic. & R. I. R.	93¾
200 Erie Railway	76¾	100 do	93¾
800 do	76¾	400 do	93¾
300 do	s60 76¾	50 Alton & T. H. Pr.	67¾
300 do	76¾	200 do	67¾
500 do	76¾	250 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	67
100 do	b30 77	100 do	66¾
200 do	s30 76¾	50 do	66¾
100 Alton & T. H. R.	35		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96¾	1800 Harlem R.	36¼
75,000 U. S. D. Ns	156½	100 do	s3 35¾
20,000 do	156	300 Harlem R. Pref.	74¾
10,000 American Gold	157	100 do	74¾
$30,000 do	157¼	400 M. S. & N. I. R.	60¾
$50,000 do	157¾	800 do	60¾
50,000 do	157¾	110 do	60¾
155,000 do	157½	100 M. S. & N. I. G.	106
30,000 do	157¾	100 Ill. Cen. Scrip	92¾
100 000 do	b10 157¾	50 Clev. & Pitt. R.	71¼
100 Canton Co.	26	100 do	71¼
100 Pacific Mail	164¾	800 do	71¾
150 do	b3 168	100 Cal. & Chi. R.	83¼
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	118¾	300 do	83¾
100 Erie R.	76¾	100 Clev. & Tol. Rd.	92¾
500 do	76¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	94
50 do	s30 76	300 do	93¼
250 do	78¾	550 do	93¾
100 Erie Railway Pref.	100¾	100 P. F. W. & Chi. R.	66
100 Hud. R. R.	94		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$16,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	b3 103¼	50 Harlem R.	Frid 75
10,000 Debt Certificates	96¼	300 Mich. Cen. R.	b3 96¾
10,000 Amer. Gold	157¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	60¾
275,000 do	157¼	200 do	60¾
5,000 U. S. D. N's	156¾	100 do	b10 60¾
10,000 do	156¼	100 do	b3 60¾
7,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	71	100 do	s10 60¾
150 Canton Co.	26¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G.	106
150 Cumb. Coal	19¾	100 Ill. Can. R.	92¾
200 do	20	100 do	b3 92¾
100 Pac. Mail S. Co.	s3 165	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	70¾
100 Erie Railway	s10 76¾	200 do	b30 71
950 do	76	21 Gal. & Chic. R.	s3 93
100 Erie Railway Pref.	100¾	1000 Clev. & Tol. R.	92¾
100 do	100¾	300 do	92¾
650 do	101	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	93¾
100 Hudson River R.	91¾	100 do	b3 93¾
200 do	s30 97¾	300 do	93¾
300 do	98	300 P. F. W. & Chi. R.	66¾
100 do	s60 97¾	200 T. H. & A. pref.	b30 69
100 Harlem Railroad	36¾	200 do	68¾
500 do	36¾		

MONDAY, Feb. 16—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 7:

Decrease in Loans	$1,788,569
Decrease in Specie	162,621
Decrease in Circulation	23,837
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,380,003

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 14, 1863.	Feb. 14, 1863.	Feb. 7, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,125,000	$69,125,000
Loans	141,994,192	178,703,592	179,892,161
Specie	28,114,148	38,426,460	38,243,839
Circulation	5,762,506	8,755,317	8,780,154
Gross Deposits	127,947,504	211,910,731	216,734,872
Exchanged	17,517,429	44,189,851	51,392,095
Undrawn	110,430,475	167,720,880	166,342,777
In Sub-Treasury	4,195,864	9,834,529	5,672,911

There is nothing remarkable in the Bank return this afternoon. The Specie line is steady, and the Loans and Discounts not so large as last week. On the other hand, the Deposit line has turned upward again, reversing the change of last Monday. The market for Money, both at Bank and with outside lenders, is easier than last week. There is more business doing at 6 ₱ cent., although 7 ₱ cent. is still quoted as the rule among the Stock Brokers. The price of Gold Coin being 1½ ₱ cent. up to-day, Exchange on London for the Boston steamer of Wednesday is also higher; sales at 173@173½ ₱ cent., as against 172 ₱ cent. on Saturday. The news from France by the *Asia*, in reference to the possible recognition of the Southern Confederacy by NAPOLEON III., after the refusal of the Washington Government to act upon the suggestion of a mutual Conference, was not seriously regarded in the Street, though its influence was possibly felt to a partial extent on Gold and Exchange.

The market for Stocks was very strong to-day, and the advance on the Railway Shares 1½@2½ ₱ cent.—Erie Common being the most buoyant of the list. The Government Securities were also firm, and again higher on the 6 ₱ cents of 1881 and Treasury Certificates. The general advance in prices, including Gold, Coin and Exchange, took the Street somewhat by surprise, and led to the supposition that advices were in town from Washington of some new arrangement of the Financiel bills before Congress. But no evidence of such news was made public up to the close of Change hour. The facts that a considerable *short* interest in the market was created last week on the Railway Share list, and that on Saturday several descriptions already manifested much firmness, would seem to afford a more reasonable solution of the strong upward turn today. The ease in the Money market has also something to do with the fresh confidence manifested by the operators in the *Bull* interest.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board, or at the Second regular Board, in the afternoon, the general market continued strong, though extreme prices on the Railway Shares were not in all instances maintained. There were large sellers of Gold Coin at 157¼ ₱ cent., but that figure was hid at the close. The following prices were finally made, as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	155¾	157¼	Harlem	35¼	36¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	104¾	105¼	Harlem Pref.	72½	75
Tennessees	62¾	62	Mich. Central	94½	96
Missouris	66¾	66	Mich. Southern	59	60¾
N. Y. Central	117¾	118¼	Mich Guarant'd	105¾	106
Erie	74¾	76	Illinois Central	91	92¾
Erie Preferred	99¾	101	Pittsburgh	69¾	70¾
Hudson	96¾	98	Galena	92¾	93¾
Toledo	90¾	92¾	Rock Island	92¾	93¾
Pacific Mail	166	164¾	7-30 Tr. Notes	103¾	103¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Commerce	91	Shoe and Leather	102
Commerce Scrip	Stock 90	Corn Exchange	93
Broadway	140	Continental	85
American Exchange	96½	Atlantic	65
Chatham	80	Importers' & Traders'	86½
People's	90	Park	110¾
Market	89		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 7s, 64	103¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1st. Bds.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	125	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, ass'd.	70¾
Erie Bds, 7s	107	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42¾
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	108	Han. & St. Jo 1sts	65
Hud. firsts, '69	119	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	120
Hudson seconds 8 p. c.	122	Tol. & Wab. firsts	103
Hudson thirds, '73	110	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90¾
Hudson conv., '67	107	Chi. & R. I. firsts	115
Mich. Cen. & P. c. '69-'72	122	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	110¼
Mich. So. 7 p. c. seconds	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	116½
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c., '75	125	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85¾
St. Louis Alt. & T. H. 1sts	105	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81

We have been requested to call attention to the SANTA CLARA and SAN MATEO County Bonds of California, advertised in this paper. They are 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, and both principal and interest payable *in Gold*. The security is undoubted.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Feb. 14.	Loans. Feb. 7.	Specie. Feb. 14.	Specie. Feb. 7.
Bk. of New-York	7,352,126	7,501,702	1,832,891	1,691,582
Manhattan Co.	6,625,465	8,681,935	2,021,592	2,107,696
Merchants' Bank	6,861,627	6,879,546	2,263,694	2,336,051
Mechanics' Bank	5,059,074	5,013,321	886,551	876,533
Union Bank	4,878,342	5,117,316	2,090,065	2,418,989
Bank of America	10,319,863	10,433,565	1,958,579	1,864,823
Phenix Bank	4,127,210	5,905,358	777,918	770,097
City Bank	3,641,886	3,351 079	2,861,564	2,020,167
Tradesmen's Bank	2,634,840	2,614,053	160,147	164,179
Fulton Bank	1,923,728	1,946,831	401,246	409,746
Chemical Bank	3,339,000	3,382,633	2,821,667	2,941,834
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,633,739	2,723,334	172,894	172,895
National Bank	2,217,187	2,336,747	671,410	577,242
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,619,106	1,672,488	191,681	194,547
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	979,559	966,788	205,680	205,861
Greenwich Bank	531,396	493,168	338,985	336,951
Leather Man. Bk.	2,789,005	2,750,558	547,601	549,258
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,362,030	1,333,779	311,473	302,249
Bk. St. New-York	5,700,887	6,227,180	1,742,273	805,286
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,699,923	9,456,766	2,269,225	2,101,170
Bk. of Commerce	13,833,915	13,898,894	1,000,611	986,326
Broadway Bank	4,747,871	4,891,254	960,079	949,691
Ocean Bank	3,267,747	2,292,778	261,416	249,691
Mercantile Bank	3,803,948	3,927,902	565,287	558,679
Pacific Bank	1,591,779	1,572,147	221,694	215,916
Bank of Republic	4,978,943	5,027,132	1,602,713	1,663,964
Chatham Bank	937,611	942,681	91,633	101,290
People's Bank	899,995	893,545	89,361	89,393
Bank of N. Am.	2,137,270	2,056,720	192,503	193,090
Hanover Bank	2,215,415	2,165,440	171,986	172,499
Irving Bank	1,088,467	1,089,008	83,426	80,531
Metropolitan Bk.	10,661,734	10,869,212	1,453,250	1,501,874
Citizen's Bank	934,187	971,492	65,067	65,093
Nassau Bank	2,366,329	2,475,798	279,177	279,536
Market Bank	2,436,545	2,393,906	206,557	242,376
St. Nicholas Bank	1,650,045	1,633,259	136,460	151,895
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,154,785	2,956,077	371,041	325,189
Corn Exch. Bank	2,584,199	3,060,112	217,952	439,238
Continental Bank	3,588,163	4,044,454	327,446	278,446
Bk. of Commw'lth	2,337,458	2,389,690	336,061	378,318
Oriental Bank	742,470	738,213	46,802	47,351
Marine Bank	1,741,389	1,874,214	495,128	565,760
Atlantic Bank	765,861	816,270	75,084	76,861
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,544,178	3,483,370	670,674	653,926
Park Bank	10,715,709	10,743,038	5,072,817	4,990,488
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,111,704	1,303,102	170,102	180,456
Grocers' Bank	879,393	859,222	73,534	79,987
North River Bank	923,577	934,882	60,962	60,362
East River Bank	400,813	437,861	41,216	40,441
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	1,498,467	1,486,819	201,758	201,588
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	458,431	518,748	116,926	115,257
N. Y. Exch. Bank	498,436	530,080	47,482	47,497
Bull's Head Bank	540,720	564,011	32,006	32,006
N. Y. County Bank	484,556	396,876	85,852	89,447
Total	$178,168,998	$179,889,167	$38,488,891	$38,343,880
Decrease		$1,720,169	Increase	$145,011

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 16, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 97 bbls. Ashes, 9,951 bbls. Flour, 532 bbls. and 401 hogs Corn Meal, 6,063 bushels Wheat, 2,505 bushels Corn, 1,312 bushels Rye, 1,085 bushels Barley, 6,227 bushels Oats, 3,335 bushels Malt, 10,246 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,494 bb

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 17, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Merchant of Venice.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks.

WALLACK'S—Magic Marriage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lear, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Con. Nuts, Hippotogamus, &c., at all hours. The Phantom—Dumb Bell—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 562 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Recitations by Miss Nina Foster.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—(Niblo's Concert Saloon)—La Rose de Ste. Fleur.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Laughing Gas.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—German Opera—Martha.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will he Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will he $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will he $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will he sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ The Times in Philadelphia.—The Times is delivered daily to Subscribers in almost all parts of the city by W. B. Zieber, No. 106 South Third-street.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have this morning the official statements of the officers attached to the blockading fleet off Charleston, sufficiently refuting the assertions of the rebel land and naval commanders at that place regarding the alleged breaking of the blockade on the 1st inst. by the rebel rams. The matter is placed in the most clear and unmistakable light. The blockade was not relinquished for a moment.

The official account of the destruction of the gunboat *Hatteras* by the *Alabama*, off Galveston, as given by her commander, is published this morning. It does not differ materially from the accounts already published. The action, it will be seen, was maintained by the *Hatteras* with great spirit, even after it became evident that the contest was hopeless, against an adversary carrying so superior an armament.

A Fortress Monroe letter, dated the 15th, announces the arrival of the Ericsson Monitor *Sangamon* in Hampton Roads on the previous evening. Two other of the same class of iron-clads—one from this port and the other from Boston—will shortly arrive there, when the three will proceed under convoy to Port Royal.

The St. Louis *Republican* learns that the forces of Hindman have disappeared entirely from the front of Gen. Schofield's army, and that new plans are being formed in the National camp for future operations. It is believed that a portion of the rebel force, including the command of Parsons, has gone to Texas. There are probably but few Confederate troops at this time in the State of Arkansas. About 5,000, under Gen. Walker, are said to be at Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas River, but it is not thought that any formidable fortifications exist between Arkansas Post and Little Rock. Marmaduke was a few days ago at Batesville, on the White River, but the proximity of Gen. Davidson's command had, doubtless, ere now driven him further South, or in the direction of Searcy. The Secessionists of Arkansas are much dispirited and disgusted, having evidently almost abandoned the hope of keeping that State out of the Union.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the presentation of petitions, a statement of the facts regarding the case of Zarvona, the "French Lady," was reported from the Military Committee. The bill regulating the appointment of Midshipmen was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when Senator Wilson's bill for enrolling and calling out the Militia was considered. Mr. Wilson explained that the bill professed to enroll the whole people of the country, and not merely the militia. An amendment proposing to exempt members of Congress from its provisions was rejected. An amendment was adopted limiting exemptions to the Governors and Judiciary of the States, but to those were subsequently added the only sons of widows dependent upon them for support. The amendment allowing persons drafted to be exempted by paying $250, etc., was debated, but temporarily withdrawn. The debate on the bill was continued during an evening session.

In the House, consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed, in Committee of the Whole. It was finally reported to the House, and will be voted upon to-day. It was resolved to hold evening sessions hereafter. The Louisiana election cases were then considered until the adjournment. No question was taken.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at the usual hour, yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Ferries several communications from the Comptroller, giving information about certain ferries and slips, and also referred an ordinance, submitted by the City Inspector, to regulate the removal of human remains from old burial grounds. The Street Commissioner reported that earth had been removed from Hamilton-square by permission from the late Comptroller, which had been revoked. The $500,000 Family Aid Ordinance, No. 5, was taken up, and passed. The resolution to appropriate $5,000 to celebrate Washington's Birthday was lost for want of a two-thirds vote; then reconsidered and laid over. The Mayor's veto (already overruled by the Councilmen) on a batch of resolutions—passed during the closing week of last year's session of the Common Council—correcting errors in names of persons already appointed, and appointing some additional Commissioners of Deeds, was called up by Mr. Hardy, who wished to divide the subject, being opposed to the additional appointments. President Walsh ruled that no division was admissible. Mr. Boole said the veto was void, because it embodied several resolutions, the Charter requiring a separate communication on each legislative act vetoed. Mr. Hall added that if was void, because the Charter required the return of a paper vetoed to the Board in which it originated, and both Boards of 1862 were out of existence. The subject was laid over for action to-day, the Board adjourning till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock P. M., yesterday. A resolution by Mr. Healy, changing the hour of meeting to 4 o'clock P. M., was adopted. A resolution by Mr. Brice, to authorize an issue of $300,000 worth of Central Park Stock, was laid over under the rule. A resolution by Mr. Healy, to revoke the permission given to the Hudson River Railroad Company, in 1850 to run their dummy engine down to the Chambers-street depot, was adopted by 12 to 9. The Street Commissioner was requested to furnish list of streets and parts of streets above Twenty-fifth-street, which have not been opened according to law. Concurrence was had to order the printing and binding of 5,000 copies of Valentine's Compilation of Laws relating to the City. The Family Aid Ordinance was received and laid over. The Comptroller reported the City Treasury balance on last Saturday to have been $1,399,273 50, and that for the fortnight ending Feb. 7, $67,252 50 had been paid out from the Relief Fund to 15,991 families, comprising 15,852 adults and 21,216 children. Mr. Brandon announced the death of the wife of Councilman McVay, and offered resolutions of sympathy in his bereavement, which were adopted, and as a further mark of respect, the Board immediately adjourned till Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Surrogate has decided in the matter of the petition of Ellen M. Walton, to be paid an annuity under the provisions of the will of John Walton, deceased, that there had been no valid election made by her to take dower, and that in contemplation of law she must be deemed to have elected to take the provisions of the will.

The Stock Market was firm, and at advancing prices yesterday. Gold Coin also rose 1½@2 ℔ cent. Exchange was quoted 173@173½ ℔ cent. at the close. Money was easier to the Brokers, and some loans are made at call at 6 ℔ cent., instead of 7 ℔ cent., the rule of last week and the week before.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were decidedly more active, yesterday, generally at firmer prices. Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Spices, Seeds, Metals, Fruit and Naval Stores were quiet. Cotton was heavy, and a shade lower. Rio Coffee was in moderate demand. Teas were freely purchased. Whisky was less active, and depressed. Linseed Oil was brisker and dearer. Moderate Freight engagements were effected.

The cattle came in so scattering yesterday, and sold at such irregular prices, that it was not an easy task to get the correct quotations. Sales began in the morning with about 3,200 head, but drove after drove came drifting in, until they numbered 4,200 by night. Prices opened fully up to last week's rates, but fell off somewhat during the day, particularly on common stock, of which there was a large proportion. A few fat premium bullocks, the best seen here for some weeks, were sold at 12½c. ℔ lb., to be weighed when dressed. One or two of the fattest droves brought 10c. ℔ lb., and very few of any kind were sold at less than 8c. The general selling prices of good steers were 9½c.@9¾c. The poorer grades hold over for to-day, and from appearances will sell no better than yesterday.

A General of the Right Stuff.

The letter of Gen. Rosecrans to the Ohio Legislature, in response to its vote of thanks, has a ring there's no mistaking. It comes like one of the missives of the old barons, stamped with the hilt of the sword. It has an emphasis of thought and of word that needs no Corinth or Murfreesboro to confirm that there's a stanch hand behind it. Of personal profession there is not a syllable; and yet the veriest stranger would say on the instant: "Here is a man whose heart is in the cause." The whole deliverance is in refreshing contrast with the halting, mincing, words which have become the established style of a certain set of Major-Generals, in all their communications with the public. Rosecrans has no political aspirations, and you see at once that he cares not the snap of his finger for party sensibilities. He has but one feeling, and that is intensest hatred of the rebellion, and of all who would yield to it. He knows but one duty, and that is the duty of fighting.

"I am amazed," he says, "that any one can think of peace on any terms. He who entertains this sentiment is *fit only to be a slave*; he who utters it, at this time, is, moreover, *a traitor to his country*, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men." That is the talk of a true patriot-soldier. It is the right sort of talk for the crisis—the stern, naked truth. The public sentiment of the North will never be what it ought to be until it rises squarely up to that pitch. So far from enduring these peace vociferations, not even a whisper should be tolerated. The brand of infamy should be put by every community upon every member of it with soul so dead to manhood and duty. There can be no peace, except by granting the independence of the Confederacy. The advocate of peace, then, virtually labors for the division and dissolution of the Republic, and is, therefore, a traitor. In giving up the bulwark of our liberties, rather than defend it to the last extremity, and opening the way for anarchy, with its inevitable sequel of military despotism, he shows himself destitute of every quality that belongs to the true freeman. "A traitor to his country," and "fit only to be a slave," is the veritable mark which these men should wear; and we are thankful that this honest soldier has set the example in boldly planting it there.

Gen. Rosecrans, it is understood, has always belonged to the Democratic party. He has no predilection for the emancipation policy, unless it be in its military bearings. But he has a mind broad enough to understand that all those questions of policy are subordinate; and that, however they may be decided, the maintenance of the war is the supreme duty. He has a soul lofty enough, too, to spurn every party association, and every care for his political future; and to devote himself to his work with unqualified devotion and complete singleness of purpose. He has infused the same spirit into his army. The all-prevailing feeling is that of intensest hatred to treason, whether manifesting itself South or North. In fact, this impassioned loyalty characterizes all the Western armies under their present leaders. The resolutions, which we copied a day or two since, of the officers and soldiers of the ten Illinois regiments at Corinth, made up largely of Democrats, is a fair illustration of the general temper. One clause of these resolutions, which was addressed directly to the peace conspirators of Illinois, ran as follows: "Beware of the terrible retribution that is falling upon your coadjutors at the South; as your crime is tenfold blacker, it will swiftly smite you with tenfold horror, should you persist in your damnable deeds of treason." This language can come only from earnest men—men who will fight with the same emphasis that they talk. It was never heard under the Buells of last year, though there was no small occasion for it. There will be enough of it now.

It is a great thing that the direction of nearly all of our principal armies has at last come to the hands of men of this earnest mould. There is nothing which gives us stronger assurance of ultimate success. Soldiers thus led can never become seriously demoralized. The lofty sense of duty and the generous ardor which they see in their commanders inspire them, almost without their knowing it. It is a constant reminder to them that they are fighting for their country, and not for mere party or individual interests. It is a guarantee, too, that they will be handled solely on military principles. A General who is faint-hearted in the cause, or who has political ends to take care of, can never be relied upon. He may not act at all when military necessity requires it, or he may act in such a perfunctory way as to strip the action of half its rightful effect. This war has been put back by that sort of management more than can easily be calculated. It should never have been endured for an instant. The General who, while yet in active service, should encourage the use of his name by any party or any faction, for his future interest and theirs, should have been set down at once as unfit for his place—we care not who he might be, or what his party. This is a war for the nation's life or death. There never was such an awful issue at stake. It should enlist the whole mind and heart of every man intrusted with any responsibility in it, great or small. Especially was this necessary for the commanders in the field. As was their power, so ought to have been their devotion. In too many instances, it was not so; and we have not yet done paying the penalty.

Of course, such leaders as Rosecrans will be hated by both the rebels and the rebel sympathizers. Every form of obloquy will be heaped upon them—every style of detraction which the combined forces of hate and dread can invent. But they will be sustained by their soldiers. All the efforts to foment disaffection in the ranks, by the free circulation of seditious newspapers, or by any other means, will only recoil upon those who make them. The soldiers will stand by such leaders to the death; and the great loyal body of the people will "grapple them to their souls with hooks of steel."

The Democrats and the Union.

Some of our neighbors are making themselves unhappy over the prospective movements of the Democratic party. They fear the country is to be "sold out." They take alarm at the language held by Vallandigham and the resolutions offered in the New-Jersey and Illinois Legislatures. We do not share their apprehensions. The *leaders* of the Democratic party will go just as far as they can, toward peace and disunion, with even the tacit approval and support of the American people; *but that will not be very far*. And when they come to the limit of popular patience they will stop. They are just as powerless as any other faction, except as they are backed up by public sentiment. And if they suppose that the sentiment of the people of this country is in favor of *peace* at the price of Disunion, they will very speedily be aroused from their delusion.

We have already very significant indications that the Democratic leaders have detected their mistake in this matter. Even Gov. Seymour was compelled to send in to the Legislature a message which the London *Times* pronounces a "*war* document." John Van Buren, who during the canvass was for letting the "wayward sisters go in peace," now comes out in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. And even Vallandigham, the head and front of the peace party—the secession Israelite supposed to be without guile—in a secession speech, distinctly intended to give aid and comfort to the rebel enemy, is compelled to declare over and over again, that he "will *never* consent to a dissolution of the Union." We attach very little importance to this proclamation as an index of his real sentiments. We believe Mr. Vallandigham *would* consent to disunion very readily, if he were to act exclusively upon his own preferences. His heart is with the South. All his sympathies are with the rebel slaveholders. He would gladly espouse their cause, if he dared to do so. But he knows perfectly well that the great body of the American people, without distinction of party, are immovably hostile to disunion;—that they will make any sacrifice, endure any hardships, go through any tribulation, to avert that fatal catastrophe. He knows that not a third of the Democratic party would sustain him in the open advocacy of a dissolution of the Union as the price of peace. And he trims his sails accordingly.

Mr. Vallandigham, under cover of this declaration for the Union, ventures upon a good deal of very infamous talk. For example, he said that "they have the ballot at the South just as free as it is here; there *is as much free speech South as there is North to-day*." Mr. V. must know that this is utterly untrue. Suppose a peace Unionist had stood up in Richmond, as he stood up in Newark—denouncing Davis as he did Lincoln,—denouncing the rebellion, as he denounced the war,—branding the Secessionists as he branded Union men; how long would he have been left free to do so? Mr. Vallandigham must know that he would have been hung for treason. No man in any part of the Southern States would be allowed for an instant, to talk against the Confederacy as he talked against the Union. Nor would any man's neck be safe an hour who should vote in the South for a Union man for any office whatever.

In a good deal that he said at Newark, Mr. Vallandingham talked so much like a fool, that it is very difficult to hold him responsible for his remarks. When he said, for example, that "we should immediately *cease hostilities*, and proceed then to determine the question whether a majority of the people of the North and West will *unite with a majority of the people of the South* and restore the Union as it was," it is hard to believe that he had not come fresh from an idiot asylum, instead of the halls of Congress. But when a little afterward he invoked active hostility to the efforts of the Government in carrying on the war, it is easy to see that the traitor and the knave is stronger in him than the fool. Hear him:

"Shall the Democratic party be induced for one moment to strike hands with those who desire to change the purposes of the Administration, and bring it back again to a war for the Union, when the whole people united cannot accomplish anything before the 4th of March, 1865? *Will the war continue during that time?* [*Never, never!*" from all parts of the room.] "*Will you send your sons again to the battle-field?* [Overwhelming, enthusiastic, and unanimous cries, *No, no!*" "*Never, never!*" "*God forbid!*" "*Not if I know myself*"] *Shall they be conscripted to carry on this war for two years more, and for the negro?* [Tremendous outbursts. Yells, cheers. Cries of "No, never." "Let them try it." "See them d—d first." "We defy them."]

And not satisfied with this he goes on to say:

"It has been proclaimed that it never was their purpose to invade the Northern States. It is very true, that if this war is kept up, battles fought, no relenting spirit, no prospect of peace, no sound of concord to reach their ears, *they ought to be induced to make that invasion.*"

The Southern rebels "*ought to be induced*" to invade the North, unless we stop the war! That is Mr. Vallandigham's opinion; and he is left free to proclaim it. The fact that he *is* free is a sufficient refutation of the miserable falsehood, that there is as much freedom of speech at the South as at the North. If he were to say half as much against the Confederacy in Richmond, as he said against the Union in Newark, he would have been hung by the mob.

Yet even this "copperhead" traitor is compelled, by the force of public sentiment, to declare himself in favor of the Union. The great body of the Democratic party will repudiate his miserable disloyalty. No party can stand on such a basis or tolerate among them men who avow such sentiments. Before six months are past, he and all who sympathize with him will find themselves outcasts from the Democratic ranks.

The World and the War.

The *World* makes a proposition about conducting the war. Here it is:

"If the Republicans will consent to conduct the war on *the same military principles and by the same methods adopted by France in its war against Mexico*, the widening breach in the North will be immediately closed."

Louis Napoleon's success in the war against Mexico has not been so brilliant as to inspire any very strong desire on our part to adopt his "methods." Still, for the sake of enlisting the support of the *World* and securing the harmony of the North, it may be worth while to take the proposal into consideration.

How about the Nubian *negroes*, to begin with? That is one of the "methods" which France has adopted in this war. We have heard it said—though not, we confess, on any sufficient authority—that the Emperor *applied to our Government*, in the first place, for *negroes from New-Orleans*, to be added to his military forces in Mexico, and that he was met with a very direct and peremptory refusal. Whether this was so or not, he applied to the Viceroy of Egypt, and hired from him a regiment of black troops, to help his army conquer Mexico and vindicate the supremacy of the Latin race. Shall we imitate this example? May we send negroes to the war—not our own merely, but negroes brought from Africa for the purpose of strengthening our forces and aiding our conquest? Will the *World* uphold the action of our Government if it should decide to do so? But the *World* makes another proposition:

"Let the Emancipation Proclamation, which is already a demonstrated failure, be revoked; let the door be kept open for a return of the rebels, by *a standing offer of amnesty* whenever they will submit to the Constitution; let men of capacity be put at the head of the War and Navy Departments, and the great body of the Democratic party will cheerfully support the Administration until it can be constitutionally superseded by a new Presidential election."

This is very fair; if it is sincere, there can be no great difficulty in coming to an understanding. If the Proclamation is already a "demonstrated failure," why need it be "revoked?" It revokes itself. It falls innocuous to the ground. Upon that point, certainly, there can be no trouble. As to the amnesty, nobody can reasonably doubt that the door is "kept open" for a return of the rebels "whenever they will submit to the Constitution." That is all that has ever been asked at their hands. Some of their leaders might, as they certainly ought, be punished for their crimes; but the great body of the rebels, (and it is for them only that the *World* can be supposed to have a care,) would be pardoned instantly and gladly, the moment they should again submit to the Constitution. Then as to putting "men of capacity" at the head of the War and Navy Departments, that certainly should be done—if it is not done already. We are quite confident the *World* will not find the President obstinate on so small a point. We do not suppose it would assume to dictate who these men should be: and if not, there can be no great difficulty in coming to an understanding.

The Charleston Blockade.—We suppose the statement made by the commanders of our blockading vessels off Charleston, and published this morning, will settle finally and decisively the falsity of the assertions of Beauregard and Ingraham, that the entire blockading fleet was "sunk, dispersed, and drove off and out of sight," on the 31st ult., and that the blockade of Charleston was consequently raised. There were nine blockading steamers off Charleston on the morning in question, and the commanders of all of these—excepting three who were absent—show, by a recital of the positions and doings of their vessels, that neither in the morning nor during the day of the engagement, did they ever leave the blockading line usually occupied by them. The statement is so circumstantial and specific in all its details, that there is no possibility of mistake. In regard to all the rebel official and unofficial reports, these officers pronounce them "false in every particular." The statement that any foreign Consuls in a rebel steamer, or the British man-of-war *Petrel*, came anywhere near the usual anchorage of any of the blockaders, after the retreat of the rebel rams, is pronounced to be "deliberately and knowingly false."

We think, however, that both Capt. Tusker of the *New Ironsides*, and the commanders of the blockading vessels, are a little too hasty in assuming the truth of the rebel telegrams as to the reports of the affair given by the foreign Consuls and the British naval commander, and thereupon characterizing the conduct of these gentlemen in such severe language. We have no proof whatever that the parties referred to made any such reports as the rebels attributed to them; and as our naval officers had just characterized every other statement in the rebel account as utterly false, they might have assumed the utter falsity of that part of it, too.

The Uprising in Poland.

The facts of the insurrectionary movement in Poland, as far as they can be extracted from the confused accounts which have reached western Europe, hardly support the conclusion that it was preconcerted. The stories which have been circulated of the attempt of the Poles, under the direction of the National Committee at Warsaw, to reenact St. Bartholomew's Day, by a general and sudden massacre of the Russian troops, have such strong marks of having been invented by their enemies for the purpose of depriving them of the sympathy of foreign nations, that we have no hesitation in discrediting them; and we are led to do so all the more readily, from the fact that this charge of treachery and assassination is coupled with the allegation that one of the objects of the revolution thus foully inaugurated, was an equal division of the lands, if not of the entire property of the nation amongst the inhabitants. In spreading abroad this version of the acts and motives of the alleged conspirators, the agents of the Russian Government no doubt confidently expected to deprive the Poles of their traditional hold on English and French sympathy by rousing against them that horror of socialism by which the middle classes all over Europe are still haunted, and which constitutes, at the present day, a still stronger support for arbitrary government, and a still stronger obstacle to the spread of free institutions, than either standing armies or the enslavement of the Press.

The truth of the affair, as it has gradually leaked out, seems to be that the "National Committee," which controls all movements of the revolutionary party, has for some time had a blow of some sort in contemplation, and that it counted on a certain amount of coöperation, either active or passive, from the officers of the Russian army, a large number of whom are known to be either imbued with liberal opinions, or else exasperated by the emancipation of the serfs. One General has already committed suicide in order to avoid carrying out very violent measures against the people of Warsaw, and a "round-robin" or more probably an anonymous letter, has been presented to the Emperor on behalf of a number of officers, asking to be relieved from doing police duty against the Poles.

However this may be, the Government resolved to anticipate the malcontents by an act of brutality which we venture to assert has no parallel outside the annals of Turkish despotism. The conscription for 1863, instead of being carried out in accordance with the ukase of 1859, by lot, amongst all classes of the population, has been converted into an indiscriminate seizure of the bankers, traders and professional men of Warsaw and the great towns. In a word, the blow has been made to fall with every circumstance of violence, cruelty and insult upon the intelligent classes alone, "because," said a circular addressed from St. Petersburg to the Provincial Governors, "the main object of this conscription is to clear the country of all persons likely to disturb the public tranquility." For this purpose a general descent was made on their houses at night by Cossacks, and the men were seized, their hands tied, dragged to the fortresses, and then packed off in gangs, like negro slaves, *en route* for the Caucasus and Siberia, to serve twenty-five years—be it remembered, in the ranks of a foreign army—and this without regard to the state of their affairs, of their families or their health.

As might be expected from the well-known fire and bravery of the Polish character, the entreaties of the National Committee have not sufficed to induce submission to this imperial outrage, and as far as we can learn, there are general risings all over the country, attended with varying successes, but that they have been attended with a certain amount of success, there seems no reason to doubt. How long the struggle will last, will, of course, depend mainly on the extent to which the insurgents are supplied with arms, which we fear is very small. But that it will end in failure, and in an aggravation of the misery of the Polish people, unless it receives aid from abroad, there is every reason to believe. There are 100,000 troops in Poland, against whose bayonets the most desperate valor of half-armed and unorganized insurgents, in one of the flattest countries in Europe, can avail but little.

There is, however, a chance, to which the Emperor's recent address to the troops in St. Petersburg, counseling fidelity, gives an air of probability, that the Russian army, or some portions of it, cannot be relied upon for this duty; and if so, either their defection, or the fear of their defection, might allow the movement to gain sufficient force and consistency and time to spread the flame to Prussian and Austrian Poland and Hungary. If this occurred, we should have a European complication of the first order, which, aggravated as it would be by the increasing imminency of the "Eastern question," and the still unsettled condition of Italy, would supply the French Emperor with a problem so knotty that it would leave him little time and less heart for the contemplation of our troubles here, and would probably consign his mediation scheme to one of the highest pigeon holes of his cabinet. But we must not flatter ourselves that he will meddle with Polish affairs unless they are forced upon him. He expressed through the *Moniteur*, when this agitation at Warsaw first began, a year ago, his unqualified disapprobation of the movements, and warned the unhappy Poles, that in spite of their well-grounded claims upon the sympathy of the French, and in spite of the heartiness with which that claim is answered, the problem of their deliverance was one too weighty for his day, or his means.

Engineering Facts versus Official Theories.—The important experiments on the steamer *Foh Kien*, during her ocean trial trip last week, reported in another column, add to the best practice of the world for half a century their direct and special evidence in favor of *a high rate of expansion* in steam engines, and against the blunders of the Navy Department. After the value of this principle had been demonstrated by Watt and practiced in every one of the ten thousands of steam-engines since his time, where economical results were of moment—after high expansion had attained to such importance that nearly every improvement and patent in steam engineering was an attempt to better the means of obtaining or exaggerating it—after its value to the public had become sufficiently important to warrant the most costly and prolonged patent suits about cut-offs—(the means of obtaining expansion)—while Corliss, Sickles and their imitators, were achieving constantly improved results by this means in this country, and Randolph & Elder, Rowan and others in England, not content with what expansion they could get in one cylinder, expanded the same steam through two, in ocean vessels, with high economy,—at this very time Mr. Isherwood *invented* the uselessness of such expansion, and pronounced the whole engineering world in error. So captivated were the authorities by his presumption that they not only raised him to be Chief of the Bureau, but actually allowed him to repudiate and neutralize the professional success and talent of the whole country, and to specify, under its protest, to the uttermost detail, the machinery for a *whole navy*—machinery which in the gunboats has proved a comparative blunder in every particular, which in the sloops has miserably failed before it ever went to sea, and which can only be remedied by being broken up into scrap iron and remodeled according to those laws of nature which it was vainly called upon to violate. The abandonment of even comparatively moderate expansion, is but one of the mistakes of Mr. Isherwood.

The others, specified and urged, publicly and privately, in time to avert much disaster, are of a still more outrageous and inexcusable character. For instance, that a steam engine should so injure *itself* in a trial trip as to require expensive repairs before being able to go to sea, is, in this age of the arts, to be regarded like the tumbling to pieces of a warehouse before its lofts are loaded, or the exploding of a boiler at the first proof. A Board of Engineers has already condemned Mr. Isherwood and his works, but he is understood to express the belief that he can manage to retain his place, and we may add, ruin another navy.

Without reviewing the details of the *Foh Kien's* trial, reported elsewhere, we may simply remark that the advantages of high expansion, as directly compared with the very limited expansion employed in the navy, are respectively convertible terms for the high economy and usefulness which private shipowners and manufacturers the world over enjoy and appreciate, and the limited economy and usefulness which the American people have to suffer under, at the nod of a tyro, in this peculiar and trying hour, when *engineering* in its various forms is the very right arm of the Department—when naval warfare may be truly defined as the struggle of rival engineers—ships, armor, cannon, projectiles, steam-engines.

Amusements.

German Opera.—The approach of Lent has probably induced Mr. Anschutz to produce Mehul's opera of "Joseph in Egypt"—a serious but beautiful work, in three acts. As an oratorio, it is already well known here, but in its complete form, it was, we fancy, given last night for the first time. The music is written in a style of simple grandeur, which can hardly be excelled, and although a little old-fashioned, is full of melody and broad, open choral effects. Its production last night was hailed with frequent applause by a very full and attentive audience. The principal parts were sustained by Mad. Rotter, Herr Lotti, Herr Quint, Herr Wehrlich and Herr Graff, most of whom will be heard to greater advantage on Wednesday next, when the opera will be repeated.

German Opera in Brooklyn.—Mr. Anschutz's last performance but one, in Brooklyn, takes place to-night at the Academy of Music, when Flotow's romantic opera of "Martha" will be given, with all the artists of the company.

Wallack's Theatre.—The singular, but amusing production, called "Married Life," by Buckstone, was revived here last night to the evident satisfaction of a fashionable audience. There is a very small plot to the play, the core of which is, that a secret is the cause of all married grief; but the fun is occasioned by the contrast afforded by five married couples who are kept moving and talking to a superfluous, but thoroughly entertaining way, from 8 o'clock in the evening until past 10, when the curtain descends. These couples are played by Mr. Charles Fisher and Mrs. John Hoey, Mr. Gilbert and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Floyd and Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. Young and Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. George Holland and Mrs. John Sefton—a splendid distribution, that leaves nothing to be said. The piece was completely successful, and will be repeated on Friday.

We need scarcely remind our readers that to-night is set apart for the annual benefit of Mrs. Hoey, the versatile and brilliant "leading lady" of this establishment. The comic drama of "The Magic Marriage" will be revived for the occasion.

Movements of Gov. Seymour.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 16.

Gov. Seymour is visiting Hon. Wm. Kelly, at Rhinebeck. Gen. McClellan, it is understood, meets Gov. Seymour there to-day.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Arrival of Refugees from the South—Escape of Five Prisoners from the Park Barracks—Extension of Military Duties—Progress of Enlistments.

On Saturday last two young men of refined demeanor, though poorly clad, called at the headquarters of Provost-Marshal DRAPER, and presented letters of introduction and explanation from the Provost-Marshal at Pensacola. They reported themselves as escaped Southern conscripts, and gave their names as J. MUNT and THOMAS PRATT. They stated that they formerly lived near Dunkirk in this State, and went South a short time before the rebellion. About two months ago they took up their abode at Montgomery, Ala., and soon after were enrolled in the Southern militia. They were too discreet to exhibit any symptoms of dissatisfaction, but entered the service apparently with the purpose of doing what they could to advance the interests of the cause. Having thus warded off all suspicion, their next step was to procure leaves of absence for twelve hours, which they succeeded in obtaining. The brief time which they had to make preparations for escape was not idly squandered. They immediately went to a friend in the neighborhood who supplied them with two horses and equipments. One of the horses they subsequently bartered for a buggy and harness, which with the remaining horse constituted their means of traveling. They struck off in the direction of Pensacola, and being familiar with the road, were able to make rapid progress. After driving sixty miles without rest, they fortunately discovered a Union family in Florida, who received them kindly, and furnished food for themselves and horse. The acceptance of this hospitality, however, came very near losing them the liberty which they were so earnest to obtain, for no sooner had the time for their return to camp expired and it had become known they had left town, than a squad of cavalry was instantly dispatched in pursuit. The cavalry came up to the house of the Union family just as the young men were about to continue their journey. The Sergeant in command inquired of the owner concerning the whereabouts of the refugees, and was told that they had but a minute previous gone to the barn to harness their horses. While this conversation was going on, the young men were secreted in an adjoining apartment, and as soon as the pursuing party had adjourned to the barn to make a search, they sprang upon horses furnished them by their protector, and sped toward our lines. The cavalry followed in hot haste, but upon coming to a river, the water was too deep for them to ford, and the young men, having seized the only available boats, were half way across the stream. The cavalry fired several shots, but none of them took effect. They were, of course, compelled to retrace their steps without making the anticipated addition to their number. Arriving at Pensacola, having traveled a distance of 112 miles, the refugees made themselves known to the Provost-Marshal at that post, and were kindly furnished by him with the papers above mentioned and a passage to this City. They left town yesterday morning for Dunkirk, where their parents reside.

Through the carelessness of the guard stationed around the Park Barracks, five prisoners escaped Sunday night, by breaking down a portion of the building on the Broadway side. As yet they have not been retaken. The barracks are now entirely free from soldiers other than prisoners. That portion of the building set apart for prisoners is altogether too limited, and arrangements are about to be made for a more extended space. Numerous soldiers, absent without leave are daily discovered rambling about the City. They are taken to the Park Barracks, and tried before a military court which sits every morning. The punishment is usually light, hence the multiplicity of cases.

Since the State of New-Jersey has been added to the Department of the East, there has been a perceptible increase of business. It will occupy a few days to thoroughly convince the people of the newly added section that the most stringent measures will be enforced in reference to carrying out the military orders issued. We are pleased to notice that the recognized influential men in office cooperate heartily with Gen. WOOL. The sneaking, contemptible minions of political intriguers are the only persons who endeavor to throw obstacles in the way of Gen. WOOL's movements.

Recruits to the various regiments having headquarters in different parts of the city, come in slowly. The average daily number seems to be about two to each regiment. The cavalry service is more popular than the infantry, and for that reason it is probable that the former will, ere long, have a sufficient supply of men. Several recruiting offices and tents which were visible in the City Hall Park a week or ten days ago have disappeared. It is to be hoped that the patriotism of the city is not yet exhausted, and that more of the loyal men between the prescribed ages will volunteer their aid in the great work of restoring the Union.

Our Fathers—Where Are They?

EXHUMATION OF REMAINS IN THE AMITY-STREET BURIAL-GROUND.

The rapid march of improvement, which forms as distinguishing characteristic of the Manhattanese, is daily removing or transforming the old landmarks that have been to this generation silent reminders of olden days and a Knickerbocker ancestry. The resting places wherein were interred (as was thought for all time) the remains of those of our progenitors who have passed from earth, are no longer yielded up to the silent dead; the increase of business and population rendering the sites of their "narrow houses" more valuable to the mercantile and manufacturing community than when the practice of intramural interments was universal in Gotham. The kindly wish, "*Requiescat in pace*," as applied to them, seems a mockery, so far as their corporeal natures are concerned; and Mammon, with a covetous eye, lays his plans for invading and turning to business purposes those hallowed spots heretofore sanctified to the memory of our deceased friends.

Among the other localities thus transformed, or to be transformed, is the old burying-ground corner of Amity and Wooster streets adjoining the Amity-street Baptist Church (Rev. WM. R. WILLIAMS, pastor.) Pursuant to notice given about two weeks since, operations were yesterday morning commenced to remove the bodies therein interred to the lots purchased by the owners of the property in Cypress Hills Cemetery. The removal is conducted under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM H. TRAVERS, special inspector, appointed by Inspector DELEVAN, and Mr. WILLIAM H. BURGHER, who represents the Trustees of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church (late Oliver-street.) Those who desire it are allowed to remove the remains of their friends and relatives buried here on their own account, and several persons, many of them ladies, were present on the ground yesterday, superintending such removals. There are in all, it is estimated, about 1,200 bodies, and the process of exhumation and reinterment will not be completed within a month.

Several of those who visited the ground yesterday were highly exasperated at the action of the Church Trustees in ordering the removal of their deceased friends, and epithets were applied to that body by no means courteous or complimentary. One gentleman pronounced the proceeding disgraceful, unchristian, inhuman and barbarous. Another said that if he acted on his own natural impulses, he would shoot the first man who attempted to unearth his mother's remains; while a third declared the Board of Trustees to be a soulless, godless corporation, in which no sentiment of honor or humanity existed. In fact, the general sentiment expressed was one of dissatisfaction and disgust with the action of the Trustees, for their course of action in the matter.

Among those who visited the place were Hon. WILLIAM KELLY, of Dutchess County, Democratic candidate for Governor in 1860, Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, District-Attorney, and Hon. FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, who have ordered the remains of their relatives interred here to be buried at their own expense. Mr. KELLY has a father here, Hon. ROBERT KELLY, who, according to the inscription on his tombstone, died in 1826, aged 58 years. The remains will be removed to his family vault in the Marble Cemetery, Second-street, and two of his friends whose graves are contiguous to that of deceased, will be placed in Greenwood. The remains of Mrs. ELIZABETH TALLMADGE, mother of Hon. FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, who died in 1855, aged 46 years, will be taken to Greenwood. Hon. A. OAKEY HALL has friends here who will be interred in the same cemetery.

The great majority of the interments were made many years ago, and for about twenty years past there have been no persons buried here. The monuments of several Baptist clergymen are observable, and among them one erected to the memory of Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, (adjoining the grave of Hon. ROBERT KELLY,) father of Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, of the Amity-street Church, who was for a long time the worthy and able pastor of the Oliver-street Baptist congregation. Many of the wealthiest and most prominent Knickerbocker families in the City have ancestors in this ground, which were first opened about sixty years since. One reason assigned for the removal of the bodies is that the grounds cannot be properly protected from intrusion, and another is, we understand, that the church in Madison-avenue is deeply in debt, and that the sale of this cemetery property will enable them to release it. The grounds front about fifty feet on Amity and three hundred on Wooster-street. Their present estimated value is $200,000. They were originally purchased for $2,000. The Amity-street Church, adjoining, is not owned by the same parties, the ground on which it stands being leased for ninety-nine years, with the privilege of renewal so long as it shall be used for church purposes.

The Seventy-first Regiment Promenade Concert.

The chirruping and twittering of a thousand canaries; the mellifluous strains of a half a hundred of DODWORTH's best musicians, led by the immortal HARVEY B.; the Academy of Music, resplendent with illumination and gorgeous with manifold decorations, and the 5,000 attentive representatives of the youth, beauty, wealth and fashion of the metropolis, made the promenade concert of the Seventy-first Regiment, on Saturday evening, a memorable success. The ornaments of the edifice were much the same as those which graced the Light Guard Ball, for, be it remembered, the "Tigers" are a company of the Seventy-first, and the perpetuation of their tasteful arrangements bore a double significance. They, too, have marched, encamped, bivouacked and served the country under the leadership of the gallant VOSBURGH, and it was fitting that the emblems of their festivities should be intertwined with the funereal drapery of their late commander.

Seldom indeed has the Academy presented so brilliant a spectacle, for as many as could gain admission thronged the building during the concert, crowding even the upper tiers, while at all the doors the latecomers were content if they could but catch a glimpse of the festive scene within. And even the glimpse was well worthy of the visit to the Academy. The busy, bustling, jostling, incessantly-moving procession of promenaders was of course the feature of the evening, and hardly an inch of the vast space accorded for this purpose was unoccupied. As fast as the tired loungers left by the side-aisles, fresh recruits entered by the centre—sturdy policemen preserving the equilibrium, though not without some departure from the *suaviter in modo* which should characterize these guardians of the public peace on such occasions. M. Fs.—and particularly the rough-voiced, surly-mannered individual, with "Sergeant 18" on his cap, (who was familiarly called "Sam"—should remember that such a gathering is not to be addressed or controlled by tone or language similar to that which would be required for a Water-street dance-house.

Nevertheless, the promenade concert was, as we have said, a success. The decorations of the room comprised many military arms, equipments, and colors; the visitors were, many of them, in military costume; and most of the musical selections were of a military character. No doubt a handsome sum was realized for the VOSBURGH Monument Fund, and the friends of the deceased, and of the regiment will have at least the mournful satisfaction of seeing in Greenwood over the grave of the departed, a noble testimonial of Metropolitan appreciation.

Extensive Enlistment Frauds.

ARREST OF SEVERAL OF THE GUILTY PARTIES.

Yesterday afternoon, Detective KEEFE, of the Central Police Office, arrested HENRY D. GILBERT and H. J. MUMFORD, both of whom are members of the Seymour Light Infantry, upon the charge of having coöperated with a man named L. J. COOPER, formerly a Lieutenant in the same regiment, in swindling recruits out of the sum of $3,000 in the aggregate. COOPER, it appears, has not yet been arrested. For a few weeks since, he, with the accomplices named above, went to Erie County, in the Western part of this State, to raise men for the Seymour Light Infantry. They there collected about thirty-five men, who joined the regiment, and for which the pretended officers received the sum of $3,000, the recruits being induced to sign false receipts for their bounty money. COOPER has retained the principal portion of the money without the previous knowledge or consent of the recruits, who are now in camp at Staten Island. Col. LIEBENAU, who has command of this regiment, upon hearing of the fraud which had been committed upon the soldiers, at once took steps to have the commission of the Lieutenant annulled, and to have the guilty parties arrested and dealt with according to military law.

The accused are held to await the arrival of the prisoners who have been notified to appear against them as witnesses. It is thought that Lieut. COOPER has left for Canada with all his ill-gotten gains.

Mr. J. A. McMaster's Position.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, Monday, Feb. 16, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A friend has this moment called my attention to a paragraph in one of your leading articles this morning, in which you state that "Mr. MCMASTER put it, in his Newark speech: go 'for an immediate and *unconditional* peace.'"

Permit me, without troubling you to publish every word I said, to inform you that I said nothing about an "*unconditional* peace." I said in my very short speech precisely what I have so often repeated in my *Journal*, that *peace* was the first requisite in order that we may examine what are to be the conditions of the future of the country. I hold the war to be, so long as continued, *unconditional disunion*. I am for an *armistice* and an appeal to *reason*, to political interests, for the restoration of peace.

I am, Sir, JAMES A. MCMASTER.

[The words and sentiment we quoted were attributed to Mr. MCMASTER in the New-York *Mercury's* report of the Newark meeting. In point of fact, however, and considering the circumstances of the case, there is but little difference between the position he claims for himself and that in which he was placed by the remark to which he takes exception.—ED. TIMES.]

International Relief Committee.

The following correspondence has been received by the International Relief Committee in this City:

MANCHESTER, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.

SIR: I have much pleasure in handing you the annexed resolution, unanimously passed at a meeting of the General Central Committee held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 19th January.

The Worshipful the Mayor of Manchester in the Chair. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN WM. MEACHIN,

Honorable Secretary.

Honorable Secretary Lancashire Distress Fund, New-York.

Moved by Lord DERBY.

Seconded by Lord EGERTON.

Resolved, That the most cordial thanks of this Committee be given to the Committee and subscribers of the New-York Lancashire Distress Fund, for their kind expression of sympathy with the sufferings of our cotton operative population, and for their liberal donations toward its relief, and also to the shipowners and others who have generously assisted the Committee in carrying out their kind intentions.

Appletons' Cyclopædia.

Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., in announcing the early publication of the sixteenth volume of the "New American Cyclopædia," advertise that, from this date, to all new subscribers they are obliged to charge an increased price of fifty cents per volume, for the present. The fact is that the rates for paper, muslin, leather, and other materials used in the manufacturing of books, have gone up so astonishingly, that we expect all our publishers will be compelled to put such a virtual tax upon reading matter, as to make what has long been a necessity, a luxury.

To those who desire to avail themselves of the publishers' hint, that, "for the present," the advance is but fifty cents, we will state that with this volume the series closes, forming an addition to our standard literature whose value cannot be over-estimated.

Naval Affairs.

TWO MORE IRON-CLADS TURNED OVER TO THE NAVY.

The iron-clad Ericson battery *Catskill*, having been finished by the contractors, will proceed to the Brooklyn Navy-yard to-day or to-morrow to be formally delivered to the representatives of the Government. Her turrets, armament, and all other appendages are on board completed, so that she will be able to leave here to reinforce the iron-clads in the South Atlantic before this week expires. The *Catskill* is an exact copy of the *Passaic* and *Montauk*, except that her sections have been materially strengthened within the past few weeks. Her battery consists of one 11 and one 15-inch gun, both mounted on the new Ericsson carriage, in the turret. The compass is arranged in the manner recently adopted on vessels of her class. The vessel steamed from Greenpoint to the Delameter Iron Works last week to receive her muzzle-hoz, which is now finished. Annexed is a list of her officers as far as reported.

Commander—GEORGE ROGERS.

Lieutenant Commander—Chas. C. Carpender.

Acting Assistant Paymaster—J. P. Woodbury.

Second Assistant Engineer, Acting Chief—Geo. D. Emmons.

Other Engineers—Geo. H. White, J. B. Linars and N. B. Buckhout.

The iron-clad battery *Nantucket* was turned over to the Navy, yesterday, as we learn from Boston. She steamed from Loring's Works to the Charlestown Navy-yard, making excellent time on the way. Her preparations for sea will be finished on Wednesday, and on Friday she will sail for Fortress Monroe, to join the *Sangamon*, and, when the *Catskill* reaches the same destination, it is supposed that all with their convoys, will proceed South. The *Nantucket* is the sister ship of the *Nahant*, which was built in Boston also. The is in all respects like the other Ericsson vessels. Capt. PATRICK commands her, but all her other officers have not yet reported.

Arrival of the U. S. Steam Frigate San Jacinto from the Bahamas.

The United States steam frigate *San Jacinto*, Commander WM. ROGERSDERRY, arrived at this port last evening, from the Bahama Islands, she having been ordered to this port after having on Jan. 20, broken her shaft. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, WM. ROGERSDERRY; Lieutenant-Commanding, Ralph Chandler; Paymaster, C. Burt; Chief Engineer, Mortimer Kellogg; Capt. Marines, John Schermerhorn; Second Lieutenant Marines, L. W. Powell; Acting Masters, D. J. McRitchey, H. J. Coop and John Baknr; Assistant Surgeon, Ira W. Brag; Acting Ensign, Wm. H. Herbert; Second N. P. Lownn and Chas. J. Cosey; Acting Gnuner, Assistant Engineers, H. S. Devids and H. C. Hvainn; Third Assistant Engineers, Edwin Welles, H. J. Scott, Chas. A. Stevenson; Sailmaker, John W. North; Carpenter, Robert A. Williams; Boatswain, John Marley; Captain's Clerk, Wm. D. Welker; Paymaster's Clerk, Romeyn Freeman; Acting Master's Mates, A. H. Fuller, H. T. Keene, Thos. C. Jones and Joseph D. Weed.

Washington's Birthday.

THE MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CELEBRATION.

The following orders were issued yesterday, by direction of Col. LLOYD ASPINWALL:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL GUARD, New-York, Feb. 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The regiment will assemble for parade (with overcoats and without knapsacks) on Monday, the 23d inst., (the 22d falling on Sunday,) in honor of the anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON. Regimental line will be formed on the north side of Union-square, right on Broadway, at 2 o'clock P. M. Field Staff (mounted) and the Officer of the Guard will report to the Commandant, and the Non-commissioned Staff, Bands and Field Music to report to the Adjutant on the ground, at the time named.

By order of Col. LLOYD ASPINWALL.

WM. J. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SECOND DOSE OF LILLIPUTIANIA.—Gen. T. Thumb and wife are the lions of our National Capital. They have been graciously received by the President and his counselors in the great East Room, have danced at the semi-annual hop, at Willard's, with Foreign Ministers and their better halves, have eaten the bread of the tilled and drank the wine of the prosperous, and may now be fairly considered as on their way to the Court of Her Gracious and Britannic Majesty. In their absence Mr. BARNUM advertises another tit-bit of creation, in the person of Miss MINNIE WARREN, who is littler, prettier, and altogether a greater curiosity than her sister. She, with Commodore NUTT, make the smallest couple in the world, of corresponding years. We trust there is no truth in the absurd rumor of their matrimonial engagement; there is time enough for that sort of thing years hence. The exhibition of these little ones begins to-day, and we expect for another month to have Broadway blockaded in front of the Museum, to hear of extravagancies on the part of frantic millionaires, and eventually a Barnumstic *coup d'etat*, which will eclipse in magnificence and audacity anything which the unparalleled showman ever before suggested.

LADIES' FAIR.—On reference to our advertising columns, it will be noticed that the Ladies' Fair, for the benefit of the Church of St. George the Martyr, now being held at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street, will close this (Tuesday) evening, and that a great many articles still remain unsold.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, HUGH MCCARTY and THOMAS O'NEILL were jointly tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the butcher's shop No. 287 Sixth-avenue, and stealing $5 in money and some poultry. JAMES GAMELS was convicted of grand larceny, and GEORGE MATTHEWS pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny. The prisoners were all remanded for sentence on Saturday.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF BOOKS.—A man named JAMES MCGARRY, a paper dealer of this City, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of having stolen five hundred volumes of books, valued at over $1,000, from GIOVANNI AVAGNZI, of No. 7 Broadway. The accused was taken to the Tombs, and committed in default of $2,000 bail.

Death of Lord Lansdowne.

It was announced only a few days ago, in the files of English papers, that among changes in the Red Book intended to signalize the marriage of the Prince of Wales, was to be the elevation of the Marquis of Lansdowne a stage in the roll of honor, with the title of Duke of Kerry. By the *Asia* we learn that the subject of the designed distinction has died without attaining the proposed honor.

Lord LANSDOWNE was born on the 2d of July, 1780. His father, the first Marquis, figured conspicuously in the events accompanying the American Revolution as the Earl of Shelburne, whose Ministry, when Premier, was of the most liberal school, and always presupposed to the conciliation with the Colonies. Following the Whiggish traditions of the family, Lord HENRY PETTY, as the late Marquis was designated, as a younger son, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where his associations were with such classmates as HENRY BROUGHAM, FRANCIS JEFFREY, FRANCIS HORNER and SYDNEY SMITH. Graduating at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1801, he traveled Europe for two years, returning to London in 1863, when he was chosen to Parliament. The Whigs were disposed to accept him as their coming man. In the Fox and Grenville Ministry he held the important post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the financial leader of his party in the House of Commons. The Whig tenure of office was terminated in 1807. Two years later Lord HENRY succeeded to the peerage, and for eighteen years sat on the opposition side of the House of Lords, steadily advocating all the liberal measures of the Whigs, including the abolition of the Slave-trade and of Slavery, the abolition of the test act, Catholic emancipation, the relief of Ireland, &c. In the short-lived Ministry of Lord GODERICH, 1827, he officiated as Home Secretary; and when, in 1830, Earl GREY constituted the Reform Ministry, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE was appointed President of the Council, a position he occupied until the retirement of the Melbourne Ministry in 1841. The Peel Ministry, while it adhered to the Tory faith, found Lord LANSDOWNE a steady opponent; but, as its measures assumed a more liberal complexion, and gravitated toward free-trade, the antagonism of the old Whig Peer relaxed, and eventually changed to a cordial support. In 1852, after the disruption of the Russell-Palmerston Cabinet, Lord LANSDOWNE was invited by the Queen to frame a new Ministry. He effected a combination, with Lord ABERDEEN at its head, the Marquis accepting a seat in the Cabinet without office, which position he held until 1858, when he retired definitely from public life. Latterly he has been regarded as the Nestor of the House of Lords, having been a hereditary legislator for more than fifty years, and a Minister of the Crown for nearly twenty-five.

THE NEW LINE OF TELEGRAPH.—The Independent Line of Telegraph, which has for some time been in operation between Portland and this City, has been completed to Philadelphia, having opened their office for business in that city yesterday.

This line is being rapidly pushed forward to its completion at Washington.

Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 16.

The three o'clock express train from this city for Washington, came in collision with the locomotive of a mud train on the train near Annapolis Junction. The locomotives were much damaged, but no one was hurt. The trains were detained two or three hours.

The Newspaper and Book Publishers of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

There was a large attendance of newspaper proprietors and book publishers before the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations to-day, to urge the importance of memorializing Congress for relief against the paper-makers' monopoly. It was shown that the cost of school books alone was $5,000,000 annually; and that this combination of paper manufacturers added thereto full 20 per cent., which was a serious tax on the majority of parents; also that nearly all the religious publications, weekly newspapers and books, heretofore published for the people, would be compelled to suspend entirely, or be greatly restricted in their usefulness. The daily papers would also be compelled to further advance their price. The committees closed their case by presenting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the welfare of the community, as well as the diffusion of education and general intelligence, call for the adoption of some measure which shall cheapen the cost of the paper, and prevent any combination of wealth or of interest to keep up the value of the article at so high a point as to inflict a severe tax upon education and the dissemination of information generally among the people.

Resolved, That, so far as regards the protection of capital and industry, the book and newspaper publishing business, employing vastly more of capital and labor than the production of the raw material, is entitled to the highest consideration.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote for an amendment of the tariff, which shall reduce the duty on imported paper from 35 to 5 per cent., or as near thereto as may be deemed practicable and expedient.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Purge Out the Morbid Humors
OF THE BLOOD,
by a dose or two of
AYER'S PILLS,
and you will have clearer heads, as well as bodies.

A Certain Cure for Piles.—If you are troubled with Bleeding, Blind or Itching Piles, use Dr. WITMER'S PILE MEDICINE. It is a certain cure. Thos. Besson, Esq., No. 87 Exchange-place, was afflicted for fifteen years, and this medicine entirely cured him. For sale at No. 164 Bowery.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

For Throat Diseases
and Coughs, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which are sold by all Druggists.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

IΩΔΗΣ ..... IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1,00.
AT TAIT'S
CORNER CORTLANDT AND GREENWICH.

Notice.—Hostetter's Bitters.—SEA-SICKNESS CURED.—Let us whisper in the ears of all who go down to the sea in ships that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS positively, immediately and infallibly cure nausea at sea. Brandy has been tried within, plasters have been tried without—a thousand nostrums have been recommended for this most depressing and overwhelming drawback on the pleasures of a sea voyage. They have all failed—utterly failed. But the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS stake their reputation on the efficacy of the preparation as a means of calming and strengthening the nauseated stomach during the stormiest voyage. It is certain to act in one or two days: it may either stay the perturbed stomach at once, and restore the appetite for food, or it may cause a discharge of the contents of the organs, to be followed almost instantly by an entire relief from sea-sickness, and a renewed relish for the good things of life. That it will effect the desired object in one of these ways is as certain as that morn will follow midnight.

No landsman, and above all no lady, should go to sea without a supply of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—the purest tonic and the most powerful restorative extant. Depot, No. 428 Broadway.

The best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Croup, Sore Throats, Cuts, Wounds and Sores of all kinds, is Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Dr. Jas. Sweet—the only original bone-setter of North Kingston, R. I., certifies that he has used this Liniment in his practice for years, and found it superior to any other. His certificate can be seen at the depot, No. 56 Cortland-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED

BERRELL—CARPENTER.—In Richmond Hill, C. W., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. James Pick, CHARLES F. BURRELL, of New-York, and EMMA H. CARPENTER.

ELLIS—WARFORD.—In Harrisburgh, Penn., on Thursday, Feb. 12, by Rev. Dr. Kliteil, at the house of the bride's father, Capt. H. A. ELLIS, Seventeenth Regiment U. S. Army, to ANNA, daughter of A. B. Warford.

MILLS—DUNHAM.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 16, by Rev. J. B. Steele, WILLIAM H. MILLS and REBECCA S. DUNHAM, all of Smithtown, L. I. No cards.

SARLY—BOLTWOOD.—In Lawrence, Mass., on Thursday, Feb. 12, by Rev. C. M. Cordley, Prof. CHARLES A. SARLY and Miss CAROLINE A. BOLTWOOD.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—In this City, on Sunday night, at the St. Denis Hotel, THOMAS ANDREWS, of this City, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas Church, Broadway, this day, (Tuesday,) at 12 M., without further invitation.

BLODGET.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, of membraneous croup, FRANK W., only son of Samuel F. and Catharine A. Blodget, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 274 West 33d-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BRIGGS.—In Fordham, on Monday, Feb. 16, WALTER, son of Peter and Sarah Briggs, aged 23 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

BROWN.—In Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 14, ALFRAN BADROAD, youngest son of Maj. J. M. and Adeline Brown, of dropsy on the brain, aged 11 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Baptist Church, Morristown, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Morris and Essex Depot, Jersey City, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Morristown at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot.

☞ Paterson and Trenton papers please copy.

BARROWS.—In Mansfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, DANIEL BARROWS, Esq., in the 83d year of his age.

CAMMANN.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 14, at his residence at Fordham, GEORGE F. CAMMANN, M. D., in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's Chapel, Hudson-square, New-York, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further notice. The members of the Academy of Medicine and the Fellows of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, are also invited to attend.

COLLINS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 15, OBRAY TAFT, son of Anna M. T. and George Collins, Jr., aged 6 years, 4 months and 16 days.

Funeral services will be at his father's residence, No. 122 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

DAVIDS.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, at his late residence, No. 65 Morton-st., WILLIAM DAVIDS, aged 60 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, in White Plains, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to White Plains, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, by the 10½ o'clock A. M. train.

FRAZER.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, JANE ELIZA, widow of James Fisher, Jr., and daughter of the late Henry Silicock, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, James H. Silicock, Esq., No. 8 Bayard-st., New-Brunswick, without further invitation. Trains leave New-York at 10 and 12 o'clock, and return at 5¼ and 8 o'clock.

FLYNN.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 16, of consumption, GEORGE W. FLYNN, aged 26 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 249, F. and A. M., and the Fraternity in general, and Mechanics' Division, No. 55, S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 153 Eldridge-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

CHARTER OAK LODGE, No. 249, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are notified to attend a special communication at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, this day, Feb. 17, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, GEORGE W. FLYNN.

By order of WM. C. PECKHAM, M.
WM. B. SMETON, Secretary.

GRIFFIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 15, CORNELIUS GRIFFIN, in his 63d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., (Feb. 17,) from his late residence, No. 151 Dnffield-st., Brooklyn.

HILL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 16, CARRIE A., wife of William H. Hill, in the 24th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Cutchogue, L. I., for interment.

HOMFRAYS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 15, JOSEPH A. HUMPHREYS, of Sumner's Forest, Woodford County, Ky.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 1 o'clock precisely, this day, (Tuesday,) from No. 188 West 22d-st. The remains will be taken to Kentucky for interment.

☞ Kentucky and New-Orleans papers please copy.

HOYER.—In Curacoa, W. I., Sunday, Jan. 18, of consumption, JOSEPH FOULKES HOYER, Esq., for many years connected with the firm of James Foulkes' Sons, of this City, deeply and deservedly regretted by all who knew him. Many will mourn the loss of a true friend.

LILLIE.—In Edinburgh, Scotland, on Monday, Jan. 26, after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM LILLIE, for many years a resident of this City.

MILLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 14, MATTHEW S. MILLER, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's Church, Lawrence-st., Manhattanville, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 14, AQUILLA B. MARSHALL, aged 32 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, the 17th inst., from the house of his brother-in-law, W. C. Bunn, No. 166 West 42d-st.

MEAD.—In Naples, Italy, on Monday, Jan. 19, suddenly, STATES M. MEAD, of this City, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services hereafter announced.

MILLS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 15, MR. DRAKE MILLS, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Rev. Dr. Spring, corner of 4th-av. and 37th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances, and those of of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 15, MRS. ANN OLIVER, relict of the late Gilbert W. Oliver, Esq., aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

PETTIT.—In Manhattanville, on Monday, Feb. 16, JAMES B., youngest son of James B. and Eleanor A. Pettit, of water on the brain, aged 1 year, 3 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely, from the residence of his father, in 106th-av., between 130th and 131st sts. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RAY.—On Monday, Feb. 16, of diphtheria, THEODORE JAUNORT, son of James E. and Mary C. Ray, aged 9 months and 14 days.

RYCKMAN.—In Terre Haute, Ind., on Monday, Jan. 16, MRS. ADALINE J. RYCKMAN, of dropsy, aged 45 years

It is expected her remains will be brought on this week for interment at East Chester. Further particulars of funeral in a few days.

SACKETT.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, at No. 30 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Joseph Sackett.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SANDERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, WARREN WATTS, youngest child of Rev. Joseph and Isabella Sanderson, aged 14 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parsonage of the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

STANBURY.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, JAMES STANBURY, in the 86th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his son, David W. Stanbury, No. 313 West 12th-st., near 7th-av., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 16, at his residence, No. 66 Montague-st., CHARLES H. SMITH, in the 47th year of his age.

TRAVIS.—In Peekskill, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, after a short illness, Capt. JOHN L. TRAVIS, aged 49 years.

VANDEVENTER.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 14, PETER L. VANDEVENTER, in the 47th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, without further notice, from the First Presbyterian Church, New

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TO EMPLOYERS.—THE PATRONAGE OF first-class employers in City and country, hotel-keepers and first-class boarding-houses, will please notice that they can be well suited with servants in every station of domestic work, fully competent, and with good reference, as housekeepers, ladies' traveling companions ladies' maids, and seamstresses, nurses and family sewing-women, chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses, and first-class cooks; also, good cooks, washers and ironers, and girls for general housework, and tidy girls, lately landed, of all nations and professions; no difference made in this office—the highest respect paid to all. All letters and communications will be promptly attended to. Apply at the Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. Employers will please favor us with a call.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is an experienced cook and a beautiful washer and ironer; can use them perfectly understands her business; has got City references; none but a private family need apply. Call at No. 276 West 32d-st., between 8th and 10th avs., two pair of stairs up, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; also the dairy; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would undertake general housework; will be found to know her duties thoroughly. Has good refereoces. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a gentleman's family, has six years of the very best of City reference; understands all kinds of family cooking, has lived with the best of families at home; no objections to go a short distance in the country, Newport preferred for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 96 24th st., in the grocery store, between the 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK; &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; or would do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 196 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first meat and pastry cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 2a 1d-av., one door from 9th-st.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY two competent, tidy girls, with excellent City references, situations in one family—one as regular cook; the other as waitress and parlor maid, or as regular waitress in a private family; both are fully competent; wages $9 and $7. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game and jellies, and is a first-rate baker; understands all kinds of desserts; best of City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., fourth floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small private family; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 3 White-place, 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; can make excellent bread and biscuit. The best reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a place as good cook and to assist with washing; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 176 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family. She understands her business in all its branches and can give the best of City reference. Address No. 120 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a private family, to cook and ass st with the washing and ironing; the country preferred. good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable, steady woman a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at the hoop-skirt store No. 41 Prince-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Inquire for two days at No. 218 West 12th-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situations by two Protestant girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both good washers and ironers; good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 305 West 19th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced person as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 152 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 440 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City references. Apply at No. 196 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman; is a good cook and excellent laundress; best of City references given. Apply at No. 127 West 21th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK OR housekeeper's situation wanted, by one who cannot be surpassed in French and English cooking, confectionery, both ornamental and plain desserts, pastries, &c.; is also familiar with the serving of supper and dinner parties, having lived in this capacity for a number of years in the first families in this and other cities; is one who can be relied upon, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen this week at No. 131 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a Protestant woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking charge of a child from its birth; or as nurse and seamstress. Apply between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on Tuesday and Thursday, at No 35 University-place.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman with excellent testimonials from her last employer; is an operatar on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at Bookham's, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st. W. E. CONNOR, Superintendent

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as nurse; she nas acted in that capacity for several years, and is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 Bleecker-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging. No objection to travel; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands fine needlework embroidery; refers to the family with whom she is at present sewing. Can be seen at Bookham's, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st. W. E. CONNOR.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent American girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing and operating on sewing machines; would assist in light chamberwork, and travel with a lady, if desired; can furnish the best City reference. Call at No. 71 West 20th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHes a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 42 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN nurse, by a respectable Protestant woman, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a good, plain sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 14 West 24th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; understands her business, and can take the entire charge of a babe from its birth. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., second floor.

A HOUSEMAID, OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable German woman, who has been four years in one place, wishes a situation to do housework or chamberwork in a small family; understands washing and ironing. Apply at No. 491 6th-av., basement, between 29th and 30th sts.

A HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a young American woman, to do housework; good reference given. Call at No. 118 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS—ONE AS LADY'S maid and can dress hair, the other as nurse and seamstress; must be able to cut and fit; also a seamstress to act in the capacity of companion; all must be Protestants. Apply immediately at No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-st., 20 years established, on hand, as usual, a number of first-class servants, male and female, of all nations, for City and country; cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurse and seamstresses, lady's maids and laundresses, tidy girls for housework and care of children, and men servants of all kinds.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room—a family going to the country in the Spring preferred.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable and trustworthy Scotch girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Apply at Buist & Beattie's seed and flower store, No. 225 Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 25 Waverley-place, corner of Greene-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist with either waiting or washing; has lived in the best families for years, from whom she has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for one day, at No. 178 Duane-st., rear of M. E. Church.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; can give four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 245 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, with good reference. Can be seen at No. 92 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG English woman wants a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; is a good needlewoman. Call or address E. DOWNING, No. 150 West 17th-st., rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call at 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, fully competent to prepare the wardrobes of families about to travel or going abroad, or wedding appointments, desires the employment; she is unusually quick with her needle, and is very neat in what she does; or would like a permanent situation. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 145 8th-st., opposite Astor-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 114 West 2.st-st., for two days, or can be seen at her present employer's.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker, who goes out by the day, a few more customers; can give the best of satisfaction. Call at or address No. 26 Green-st., near Amity.

AS WAITRESS, NURSE, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl for light waiting and plain sewing in a small private family; has good City reference; also a young girl as nurse for young children in a small family; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as waitress and chambermaid, or would do waiting alone; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 31st-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wants a situation in a first-class private family as waitress; understands everything connected with her line of work; can give the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as waitress or would do chamberwork and take care of children; is willing and obliging; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a competent person, as waitress; can produce satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 220 West 16th-st., rear house.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th at., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible-House. Germao, Dutch, French and Italian Languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a married man, Scotchman; has a thorough knowlege of farming, having had many years' experience in this country; wife can take charge of dairy, if required; can give the best of references. Call on or address FARMER, at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, who is a sober and industrious man, and understands his business thoroughly, and his wife can take care of the dairy, and can come well recommended. Call or address D. J., at Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man, as farmer and vegetable gardener; his wife would take charge of the dairy, if required; understands their business thoroughly; has got two children. Address, for one week, to Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 193 East 26th-st.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED a situation by a Protestant married man, who understands farming and gardening; also the care of horses and cattle; is capable of taking charge of the place; is sober and steady; can give good reference. Persons in want of such will find it to be their advantage to address (for one week) C. C., No. 117 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, married, with one child, English, who will be shortly disengaged, desires a situation where a thorough, practical man is required, understands his business in all its branches, including the forcing of fruits, flowers and vegetables; has also had great experience in laying out new gardens and grounds. Address H. W. J., Post-office, Tremont, Westchester County, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business in all his branches—hot-house, greenhouse and vineries; would prefer the laying out of a new place; can give the best reference for the same. Address S. W. Hall, 54 Liberty-st., A. Smith's seed-store, where the advertiser is known.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a man that thoroughly understands his business in all its departments, can be highly recommended in general and hot-house plants, fine draperies, laying out of grounds and scientific gardening in general; gardener at Brig.-Gen. Busteed's for the last five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, Box No. 192 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's villa, with graperies, greenhouses, lawn trees and shrubberies; new places laid out in order; first-rate vegetable grower; has good reference. Address or call on F. G., at Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a Scotchmen, who understands all kinds of gardening; is a married man, with a small family; is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; can come well recommended from his last employers. Apply or address, for two days, A, at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a married man; steady, reliable and thoroughly competent in all departments of his business, as his recommendations will show from his present employer, in whose employ he has been for the last seven years. Address J. S., Gardener, No. 7 East 28th-st

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardaner, by a man who thoroughly understeods the care of greenhouse, grapery and fruit trees; the best of City reference to be given, and has several prizes to show. Address P. M., gardener, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, with a small family, a situation as gardeuer; has eight years' reference from his present employer; understands fruits, flowers and vegetables, and the care of a gentleman's place. Address P. ARNOLD, care of Mrs. John Clark, Red Bank, N. J.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young man a situation as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; six years' reference from his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, as gardeuer; understands the business in all its branches; has a knowledge of laying out new places. Good City references. Apply to R. D., at A. Read's, Seedsman, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardauer, by a married men; small family; understands grapes, greenheuse and vegetables; thoroughly sober and reliable; good reference. Inquire for J. W., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARdener wishes to obtain a situation with a private family by March 1. Address P. K., Gardener, Post-Office, New-Brighton, S. I.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener; best of references will be given. Inquire at No. 105½ Lewis-st., rear house, second floor.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a young man as coachman and gardener; has long experience in this country; he is a sober and industrious man; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen, or address to J. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family; is a young married man; has two years' reference from his last place; no objection to the City or country; is a Protestant, and willing to make himself otherwise useful. Call or address W. R., No. 440 4th-av., over the grocery-store, or Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young man, as coachman; is a thorough groom end a good, steady driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and this country; is not afraid of hard work; has the best City reference from his former employers. Address L. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has had several years' experience in this City; has the very best of references from the first families; is fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Address COACHMAN, at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 226 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address J. L., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable single man, as coachman and groom; has thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and can give satisfactory reference; country preferred. Address J. K., No. 88 15th-st., corner of 3d-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A STRONG, healthy woman, with excellent City reference, who is not afraid of work, a situation as thorough laundress; does up linens in superior style; fluting and mangling; Wages $8; City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed, as laundress or chambermaid, and fine washer, by a thoroughly competent person; has unexceptionable testimonials from her last employer, with whom she has lived four years. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st. W. E. CONNOR, Supt.

WANTED—WASHING BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; does fluting and all kinds of fine washing; family washing carefully done. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store, all this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN GENtlemen's washing; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts, fourth floor, Room No. 13.

WASHING WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A small family's washing or gentleman's done with care; the best of reference given. Call or address No. 240 7th-av.

WASHING WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS WHO has lived in the best of families in the City, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do either family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

HELP WANTED.

COMPOSITORS.—TEN OR TWELVE GOOD compositors wanted this morning on good work. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, No. 1 Spruce-st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG man, not over 20 years of age; must write a rapid and handsome hand. A young man living with his parents preferred. Address A. F. K., Box No. 15 Post office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; must be a good baker; wages $8. Apply at No. 48 Irving-place, between 19 and 20 o'clock, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

A WAITRESS—WANTED A PROTESTANT woman as competent waitress, and to assist in chamberwork. Reference required. Apply at No. 45 East 37th-st., before 12 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SEAMSTRESS. One who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing, working upon dresses, and attend upon a lady. Apply at No. 20 West 19th-st. from 10 to 12 o'clock.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMstress accustomed to use Grover & Baker's sewing-machine, and who can cut out garments and do up fine muslins. Apply at No. 2 West 36th-st.

BOY OR TWO WANTED TO ATTEND baggage-wagons; salary $2 per week; must come well recommeoded. Apply before 9 o'clock A. M., at Westcott's Express, corner of Broadway and 10th-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A COMPETENT gardener, with a good recommendation. Apply to JOHN B. SARDY, No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT laundress; reference required. Apply on Monday and Tuesday before 12 o'clock, at No 45 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, TWO conductors, two brakesmen. Apply to THOMAS SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for Inspection and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 31th day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and the equalisation of the assessments of the aforesaid real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period abovementioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt"—approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 661 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of February, 1863, to the 28th day of February, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

JOSEPH HOXIE, Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON BELGIAN PAVEment of the Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

To pave Forty-second-street with Belgian pavement, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

To pave Division-street with Belgian pavement, from Bowery to Ludlow-street.

To pave Essex-street with Belgian pavement, from Division to Stanton-street, one half at the expense of the property owners.

Also, Forty-eighth-street with Belgian pavement, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, at the expense of the property owners.

JOSEPH McVAY, JOHN G. HAVILAND, JOHN BRICE, Committee on Belgian Pavement.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS. all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, POSSESSING WEALTH and position, wishes to marry a lady, similarly situated. This notice is worthy the attention of any lady, as it emanates from a sincere and highly respectable source. Address, for one week, S. A. M., Station C.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 5th and 6th avs., 33d and 34th sts., in lots to suits purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 5th and 6th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 6th-av., 197 feet 8 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st. and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 3 vacant lots on the 5th-av., each 24 feet 2½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th-st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.

For sale, the residence and drug-store of the late Dr. Abram Skillman, deceased, in the village of Bound-brook, N. J., containing about one acre of land, excellent garden, choice fruit, and as a physician's stand cannot be excelled in the country. For further particulars call on A. Camman, No. 74 Maiden-lane, Mondays and Thursdays; on Stephen Vail, No. 27 Fulton-st., on Saturday, and the rest of the week, at Plainfield N. J., and L. D. Cook at Boundbrook.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A VERY VALuable property on Newtown Creek, adjoining Hunter's Point and Brooklyn, only one-half mile up the creek from the East River.

The tract here offered has a water frontage of more than one half a mile on good navigable water, with the Flushing Railroad running through it, skirting the water front a convenient distance to admit of switches upon wharves which might be built, or upon the premises of any manufactories for which this location is so admirably adapted. This tract containing about 66 acres, will lay out over 350 lots, allowing streets 60 feet wide. It is only about one mile from the termini of four ferries—the James-slip, 10th-st., 23d-st and 34th-st.

This most valuable property, embracing so many acres, and offered, as it is, by the acre, is eminently desirable as an investment for capitalists, to whom it is specially commended. Apply to HOMER HORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

LOTS IN CHICAGO FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, by order of Court, will sell at public auction, on the 25th fifth of March, 1863, by GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, at the north door of the Courthouse, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate, formerly belonging to the Artisans' Bank:

Lots Nos. one (1) to twenty (20) inclusive, in block No. five (5,) in Archer's addition to Chicago, situate, lying and being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known as the Douglas Property.

Sale absolute. Terms cash.

HENRY C. JANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, City of New-York, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE No. 302 WEST 34TH-ST.; three stories and basement, high stoop, brown-stone, all modern improvements, and in excellent order; finished by days' work for the owner.

House No. 162 West 38th st.; English basement, four stories, brick; house 16, 6x60.

House No. 2 Carroll-place, Brooklyn, three stories, brick, in excellent order. Apply on the premises, corner Carroll-park

Unless sold previously at private sale, these houses will be sold at auction TUESDAY, 24th inst., at Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. Apply to AUGUSTUS TABER, No. 713 Water-st., or to A. H. MULLER, No. 53½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 221 East 41st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; house, 20 by 55; lot, 25 by 101; was built of the best materials, and in the best manner, in 1860, and will now be sold for $3,000 less than it cost to build it, on application to JOHN A. DWIGHT, No. 119 Franklin-st. A good portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Also one of the finest locations on the Hudson River, at Tarrytown, containing several acres, will be sold cheap. Apply as above; possession given immediately.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS AND HIGHLY finished high stoop and basement, with under cellar, brick dwelling house, No. 60 West 25th-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. The house is 20 feet front by 44 feet deep. It contains all the modern improvements, was built by the owner for his own use by days' work, and is in all respects one of the most complete and substantially built houses in the city. For particulars, apply to G. GOODWIN, No. 58 West 25th-st., or D. C. BACKUS, No. 102 Broadway, third floor, room No 5.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—For sale, or to let, for a term of years, a frame house, with twelve rooms and store connected, bake-oven and house, stable and large store-loft, with garden, abundance of water, &c. This property is advantageously situated, in a thriving neighborhood, on the main stage route, one mile and a half north of the Harlem Bridge, and in the centre of the town of Morrisania. Terms low, and favorable to a good tenant. Address for two weeks, A. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME COTtage, with modern improvements, together with two lots of ground, with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., on the southeast corner of 84th-st and 1st-av.; 84th-st, being the crown street, and the block well improved and occupied by the owners, as well as the surroundings, makes this a most desirable location for a residence. Will be sold without the corner lot if desired. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, in vicinity of Hedford-av. and 48th-st., Brooklyn E. D. for sale; brown-stone three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 58 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THURLOW WEED BARNWELL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSburgh.—The 3-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 39 South 10th-st.; also, the lot in the immediate rear, with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 96 EAST 21ST.-ST., with right of property in Gramercy Park; lot 27x98.9, house 27x60; brown-stone front, contains 16 rooms, with modern improvements, and was built by an experienced architect. Apply to E. T. SNELLING, No. 39 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brown stone house, No. 19 Second-place, Brooklyn, has marble basins, bathroom, rouge furnace, &c.; halls frescoed; lot 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches. Price $7,500; terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS—A HOUSE and lot, No. 382½ Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; three stories, with store and basements, occupied as a bakery; doing a good business. Inqutre of GEO. MANNERING, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY, BROWN STONE front house, No. 64 West 47th-st., 20x50, lot 100 feet, between 5th and 6th avs.; price $14,000. Also, a three-story house, No. 173 West 48th-st., 20x50; price, $7,250. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 55 Greenwich-av., corner of Perry-st. Also No. 2 Perry-st. Inquire at No. 202 Hudson-st., between the hours of 6 and 7 P. M., or P. BRUSH, at No. 102 Bedford-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE STORE, 60 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, situated

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenths per cent. Bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them on the 19th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

In addition to the coupons due on the 19th inst., the following may be inserted in the schedules: those payable 19th February, 1863, and 19th August, 1862, but none others. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,

Corner of Wall and Nassau-Streets.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000

From Statement for the year ending December 31, 1862.

Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863	$1,135,840 75
Total amount of Premiums	1,636,243 64
Net Profits	228,769 14
Dividend for the year to Stockholders	14 1-6 per cent.
Unclaimed cash dividend to dealers, holding certificates of same) on paid premiums canceled during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	15 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for Insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $3.0 and upward, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Rowe, of C. Dorf & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co,
George Mills,
Abel Denison, of Denison, Sinase & Co.
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,
Wm. H. Haleey, of Harbecks & Halsey.
Chas. Berron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. O. Mitchell & Co.
B. O. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
Albert E. Kent, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
Thos. S. Dickerson, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
Wm. B. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Calway, Casado & Teller.
Jos. Morrison.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxton.
David Ogden.
B. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Kara Nye.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence, Myers & Co.
Chas. A. Lord.
Robert Sowne, of Sowne & Co.
Geo. S. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co Boston.
Jewett M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by

WM. C. GILMAN & SON.
No. 46 Pine-st.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES O. KING'S SONS.)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862 ..... $5,116,444 81
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862 ..... 1,159,411 05

Total amount of Marine Premiums $6,275,855 92

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862 ..... $4,485,253 68
Losses paid during the same period $2,004,012 17

Returns of Premiums and Expenses $616,893 14

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,628,969 58
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,446,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	233,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	122,368 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,464,062 86
Cash in Bank	237,402 20
Total amount of Assets	$7,130,794 64

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premium of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 11th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to $12,753,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863 1,710,000

Total profits for 20¼ years $14,463,730
The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash 10,374,560

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863 ..... $4,215,110

By order of the Board

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Caillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cornel's Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	R. B. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	Wm Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B Minturn, Jr.,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1863.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES FREELAND,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
TEUNIS J. SERGEN,	SAMUEL VAN WYCK,
ISRAEL E. ST JOHN,	ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE,	D. S. VOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER,	JAS. V. SCHOONMAKER,
LEWIS HURST,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
JOHN L. SPADER,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,	CORNELIUS J. SERGEN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	ALEXR W. SENNEM,
JAMES M. COOPER,	JAMES TITUS,
JOHN O. SCHUMAKER,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
HENRY TIENKEN,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
EDWARD HARVEY,	WILLIAM SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. T. J. SERGEN having declined a re-election, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, jr., Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1863.

THE BANK OF BATH HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Bank Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

Jeffersonville Railroad Co. Bonds and Stock.
Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Co. Bonds.
Metropolitan, Jersey City and other Gas Co. Stocks.
Bought by GEO. B. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,

SAN MATEO 1 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS.
SANTA CLARA 1 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS.
Both of California, principal and interest payable only in gold. Security undoubted. Interest payable semi-annually. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.

1861 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 6 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AMERICAN GOLD,

at
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of preferred shares of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be closed on the 28th inst., at noon, and will remain closed till the Tuesday following. A Dividend of Seven per cent, payable in preferred stock of the Company, will be made according to the list of preferred shareholders as shown by the books on the 2d March next. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-ST., Note and Exchange Brokers, Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.

JACOB G. HALLET,
(Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D H. CORNWELL,
(Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THIS COMPANY will pay a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 PER CENT., free of the Government tax, on the 24th day of February instant.

Stockholders in New-York City will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days *paid at the office of the Treasurer* only. Transfer books closed from the 10th to the 24th inst. The Bonds of this Company coming due in 1863 and 1864 will be paid on presentation at the Chemical Bank, New-York, or at the Lake Ontario Bank.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED notes were sent by mail from Boston, Feb. 14, 1863, in a letter addressed to Lewis A. Hyde, Esq., Cashier Quinebaug Bank, Norwich, Conn., and have not come to hand:

Benedict, Hall & Co.'s note, dated Dec. 10, 1862, six months, $2218 83.

Saldwin, Fisher & Co.'s note, dated Jan. 18, 1863, six months, $909 36.

Baldwin, Fisher & Co.'s note, dated Jan. 29, 1863, six months, $.99 37.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating any of the above notes, payment having been stopped.

WILLIAM F. LAWRENCE, No. 23 Congress-st., Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 12th, and reopen on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Feb. 9, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 16th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 18th of February, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SOCIETY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand.

By order of the Board.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, Feb. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., payable on and after the 16th inst., free of Government tax.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th February, inst.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues.

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 8 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avennes; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, no lots is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MADISON G. HARRINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of E. W. Stoughton, No. 72 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next. Dated Nov. 10, 1862. JUBAL HARRINGTON,

n11-law6m Tu* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemmell, No. 249 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept 13, 1862.

MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratrix.

s23-law6m Tu*

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

14th-st. and Irving-place.

Harrold and Sheldon.....Lessees

For a short season only.

Commencing THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19,

TWO HUNDRED

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE CHILDREN

Will appear in the gorgeous spectacle entitled,

THE VISION OF FAIRY-LAND,

Or, FESTIVAL OF SPIRITS.

☞ For particulars, see *Herald*.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

THIRD PERFORMANCE IN BROOKLYN.

94th Opera Night.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 17,

MARTHA.

Grand Romantic Opera in four acts.

By FLOTOW.

Reserved seats, 75 cents.; balcony and parquette, 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

CARL ANSCHUTZ.....Director.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20,

GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT

By the ELEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Conductor.....F. RUBEL.

GERMAN OPERA, No. 485 BROADWAY.

Director.....Carl Anschutz

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18,

JOSEPH IN EGYPT.

Grand Opera, in 3 acts, by F. Méhul.

Mad. Rotter and Messrs. Lotti, Quinet, Weinlich, Graff and Kronfeld, will appear in the principal rôles.

THURSDAY, Feb. 19, (Benefit of Mr. Graff,)

FRA DIAVOLO, by Auber.

UNPARELLELED ATTRACTION.

DR. COLTON,

WITH FATHER REED'S "OLD FOLKS."

Dr. COLTON will give one more Grand Exhibition of the

LAUGHING GAS,

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.

The entertainment will commence with a GRAND CONCERT, of forty minutes, by the famous

QUARTETTE

OF FATHER REED'S "OLD FOLKS,"

in costume, in which they will delight the audience with enrapturing song. After which Dr. COLTON will administer the LAUGHING GAS to

TWELVE GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES.

TICKETS 15 CENTS; TWO TICKETS 25 CENTS.

Doors open at 7. Music commences at 7½ o'clock.

MISS NINA FOSTER

Will give recitations at the BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1863. To commence at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT AND EXHIBITION of the Organ, recently completed in the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., on

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, 1863.

Tickets.....50 Cents.

BARNARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st. The great original panorama of the MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR, every evening at 7½, and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.—COMPLETE Course in Vocal Culture, Elocution and the New Gymnastics, at No. 25 East 27th-st. The most perfect development given to the vocal and respiratory organs. Stammering radically cured. Classes now forming.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH (QUEENSTOWN) HARBOR.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.

TO SAIL ON

SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The A 1 British steamship

MELITA,

Capt. COXSETT,

Carrying the U. S. Mail,

will sail as above, from Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River.

Price of passage, in current funds, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway.

Or at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March. Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

BOHEMIAN,

Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $87. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SAGEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR

BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S

NEW STEAMSHIP

MARY A. BOARDMAN,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at one principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA DINSMORE will succeed the MARY A. BOARDMAN, and leave New-York on or about Feb. 28.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship

AMERICA or ILLINOIS

will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship

MOSES TAYLOR,

at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,

M. S. K. THORNE,

will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN K. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Feb. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....March 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 00
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2, SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, for thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to A. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. G. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. R. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H.H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,

and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 A. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 2. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $400 and upwards. Deposits made on or before the 1st will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.

Mr. Wheatley regrets to announce that this is

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

OF

THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,

MISS BATEMAN,

who will appear THIS EVENING, for the

TWENTY-SIXTH TIME,

AND

LAST REPRESENTATION BUT FOUR,

in the beautiful and thrillingly effective romantic drama, entitled

LEAH,

THE FORSAKEN.

In consequence of arrangements long since made, Miss BATEMAN can only be witnessed in her

SUBLIME IMPERSONATION

OF THE

HEBREW MAIDEN.

FOR FIVE NIGHTS LONGER.

Miss Bateman's creation of the broken-hearted Jewish maiden has received unqualified eulogy from the public, and the severest of critics, and has attracted an uninterrupted series of the most

INTELLIGENT, REFINED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES

ever assembled within the walls of a New-York theatre.

The play is presented with superb and exquisite scenery by J. B. Selwyn.

Original music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

Characteristic dresses and appointments by Messrs Phillips and Wallis.

Box-book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

In preparation,

MASKS AND FACES, and

CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband" "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," and "Pauline."

WALLACK'S.

MRS. HOEY

begs to announce that on the occasion of

HER BENEFIT,

which will take place

TUESDAY, Feb. 17.

The brilliant Comic Drama of the

MAGIC MARRIAGE,

which achieved so great a success at its first production, will be performed for the

FIRST TIME

this season, with all its original attractions.

Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S.

MR. CHARLES FISHER

Begs to announce that his BENEFIT will take place

SATURDAY next, Feb. 21.

Box book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager.....Miss Laura Keene

Doors open at 7; commences quarter before 8 o'clock.

GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE NEW FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA,

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,

SEVENTH WEEK

Of the successful engagement of the

QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SOHO,

defender of the faith in fun, &c.,

MRS. JOHN WOOD.

THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS,

Mrs. John Wood.....as.....Queen Lucidora
Mrs. John Wood.....as.....Page Pitchin
Mrs. John Wood.....as.....As an old Jew Pedler
Mr. Walcot, Sr.....as.....The King
The Arab Giant.....as.....Califron

A New Overture, composed by Mr. Thomas Baker.

New and Gorgeous Scenery by Minard Lewis.

Queen Lucidora.....Mrs. John Wood
Plucky Pitchin.....Mrs. John Wood
Original Jacobs.....Mrs. John Wood
King Lachrymoso.....Mr. Walcot, Senior
Prince Nargred.....Mrs. Sedley Brown
Count Picnipopo.....Mr. J. T. Raymond
Viscount Verjuice.....Mr. Marlowe
Margrin Fiddlefaddle.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Lord Cut.....Mr. W. Leonox
Lord Theust.....Mr. S. Robson
Molly Mopes, Housemaid to the Queen.....Miss Ione Burke
Papilonina.....Miss Isabella Nickinson

Galifron, a giant, twelve feet in his shoes.....The Arab Giant
A. Carp, an odd fish completely out of water.....Mr. Sealy
A. Crew, an old acquaintance.....Mr. Williams
An Owl, an illustrious foreigner.....Mr. Hooter
Fairy Windup.....Miss M. Thomp on
Maids of Honor, Courtiers, Guards, &c., by a powerful Chorus and Corps de Ballet.

To commence with the Comedietta entitled

BLUE DEVILS.

Seats secured ten days in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NISLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1863.

Un grand bouquet pour

LA ROSE DE SAINT FLEUR.

Operette de Boufflé. Music by Jacques Offenbach.

Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

Office for subscriptions and reserved seats.

H. HARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REV. J. C. FLEICHER,

A NEW LECTURE,

"TWO THOUSAND MILES UP THE AMAZON,"

At the Cooper Institute,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, 1863.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, Astor-place; down-town office, No. 59 Liberty-st., and the book and music stores on Broadway.

300 SEATS HAVE BEEN RESERVED.

For sale only at the Library and Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Price 50 cents.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

ORATION,

Our Country—Its Martyrs, and their Reward.

BY

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D.D.,

At CLINTON HALL, Feb. 23, 1863,

At 7½ o'clock P. M.

Admittance.....25 cents

Tickets for sale at the principal bookstores.

JAPAN.—AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON JAPAN, will be delivered by Rev. JOHN LIGGINS, in St. Alban's Church, 44th-st. between Lexington and 3d avs., this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Admission free.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL YONKERS, N. Y.

For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The seventy-eighth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution, for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences, and in Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering, will commence Feb. 18, 1863, when students will be admitted to advanced standing in the two lower classes.

The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 23. Brick buildings; best-sustained boarding Seminary in the State; $40 for fourteen weeks' board, fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences and music. A first-class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

$70 50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION half-year, from Feb. 20 to July 22, at Hudson River Seminary

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of the reduction of the duty on iron and steel.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of a reduction of the duties on spirituous and malt liquors.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Claims, presented a bill for the payment of JAMES ALEXANDER for hanging the painting of the battle of Chippewa. He said the practice had grown up of incurring bills without any authority, leaving them to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate. He was directed by the Committee to state that hereafter no such claims would be considered, unless in extraordinary cases.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the resolution relative to the case of Mr. THOMAS, (the "French Lady,") with a statement of the facts.

Mr. CHASE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) by consent, presented a memorial protesting against the bill for the construction of an air-line railroad to New-York.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of passing an act to enable the people of New-Mexico to form a constitution, preparatory to their admission as a State.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) called up the bill regulating the appointment of Midshipmen, the question pending on the adoption of the amendment ratifying the appointments made by the President and Secretary of the Navy.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) moved to amend the bill so that the appointments shall be made with reference to merits and qualifications, to be ascertained by examination of the candidates. Rejected.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Chair called up the special order, viz., the bill enrolling and calling out the militia of the United States.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said he simply proposed to explain the bill and the reason why it was introduced. We were now engaged in a gigantic struggle for the preservation of the national life; and for twenty months we had been sending the young men of the country into the field. Those regiments had suffered much from battle and disease, until now, many of ten old regiments numbered no more than four hundred. We were told by the leaders of the rebellion that they were fighting for independence, and that they would make no compromise. Therefore the force of talking of peace and reconstruction was comprehended by all loyal men, and all such talk was little better than treason. This battle was to be fought out to the end, and he wanted it so fought as to crush out the rebellion and restore the nation. He assumed that it was the duty of every good citizen to do his utmost to preserve the national life. Congress had the right, under the Constitution, to raise armies to put down insurrection, and, if necessary, it had the right to call into the service of the country every citizen, either as a volunteer or by draft. It might soon be necessary to put the bill into execution. He hoped it would not. But it was the duty of Congress to provide all necessary means to carry on this contest. The bill proposed to enroll the whole people of the country, and not merely the militia.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to insert members of Congress among the persons exempted from the provisions of the bill.

Mr. WILSON hoped the amendment would not be adopted. He thought that members of Congress and officers of the Government should be willing to serve their country in the field, if necessary.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) thought that the amendment would not be of much practical value, for the bill only included persons under forty-five, and scarcely any Senator would be included.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, asked if the Senator thought any Senator would plead his age in bar.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he did not know. He thought the Senator from Kansas would be quite as likely to do it as any one. He thought members of Congress ought not to be taken away from their duties.

Mr. LANE said he had been in the service of the United States, and hoped every senator might be in the FIELD, serving his country.

The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Cowan, Doolittle, Hicks, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Missouri—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Nesmyth, Pomeroy, Sumner, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Turpie, Wilson of Massachusetts—24.

Mr. COWAN then moved to amend so as to exempt the Governors and members of the legislative and judiciary bodies of the several States.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to amend the amendment so as to limit it to the Governors and Judiciary of the States.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) thought that the vote refusing to exempt members of Congress was most absurd and foolish. The people sent their representatives to Congress, and wanted them to stay there; and they wanted their State legislatures to remain unlouched.

Mr. CLARK said members of the Legislature in his State had volunteered, and he heard of no complaint from the people. And he thought they would not complain if some were drafted.

Mr. CLARK's amendment was adopted—yeas 22, nays 20; and the amendment as amended was adopted.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved to add to the list of exempts the only sons of widows, dependent upon them for support, which was agreed to.

Mr. COWAN offered an amendment, in effect, to allow persons drafted to be exempted by paying $250, and providing that all persons, failing to appear, shall be tried by Court-martial and fined not less than $20 or more than $300, or imprisoned nun month, $20 imposed to arrens of said fine.

Mr. WILSON hoped it would not be adopted. What the Government wanted was men, not money.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought the result would be that many would fail to appear, and pay the fine of $20 instead of paying $250. He thought the alternative would be better, to pay the money or procure a substitute.

After this discussion, the amendment was temporarily withdrawn.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, requiring the President, under the call proposed in the bill, to take into account the number of men any State was furnished, and make the apportionment among the States accordingly.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) thought the amendment could not be practically carried into effect without great confusion.

At 4½ o'clock the Senate took a recess until 7.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CRAWFORD called up the bill for the relief of the crew of the ship *Nightingale*, which passed.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the bill for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and the pending amendment of Mr. COLLAMER was adopted.

Mr. CLARK moved an amendment, which was adopted, allowing the person drafted to be exempted by procuring a substitute, or paying a sum of money not exceeding $300, to be fixed by the Secretary of War; but failing to appear, or to procure a substitute, or pay the required sum, to be arrested and tried by Court-martial.

Mr. NESMITH moved to strike out the third section, which provides for two classes of National forces, one from 18 to 20 years of age, and one from 20 to 45; the first class to be called into service first. He wished to make the bill as simple and effective as possible. He believed that every citizen owed an allegiance to the Government, and thought it would have been better had the Government drafted its troops from the first. He liked the bill for its directness, and for its exemptions. The people must put away the Democratic doctrine that their officers were amenable to them and to be subject to strict discipline to make good soldiers. They must be strict disciplines to make a good army; and he did not think there was any objection to making members of Congress liable to draft. He would come within the prescribed age, and was ready to do his duty, or procure a substitute; and he thought if the soldiers could put up with the association, the people would not complain.

Mr. WILKINSON wanted to know if members of Congress could be drafted.

Mr. NESMITH thought they could be, but did not know as that they could be arrested. He thought they ought not to be exempted; for, judging from the service some members of Congress had rendered, (the present members, of course, excepted,) he thought they might steal Richmond, or capture the Southern Confederacy, if it was left out over night. [Laughter.]

After further discussion the motion was rejected.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment, which was adopted, to make the first class include those between the ages of 20 and 35, instead of 18 and 35.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved an amendment, that persons of foreign birth, who may have declared their intention of becoming citizens, and who may have voted at any election, shall be deemed citizens within the meaning of this act.

After discussion, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MARSH offered an amendment to exempt persons, who from scruples of conscience are averse to bearing arms, and are by the constitution and law of any State excused therefrom.

Mr. MCDOUGALL thought that all persons ought to be obliged to serve, if drafted, procure a substitute, or pay the amount specified.

Mr. SUMNER thought that clergymen ought to be excused, and he moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. MCDOUGALL hoped the Senator would not include the Methodist clergy, as they were a fighting clergy.

Mr. DAVIS thought that exemptions were getting too numerous. He would say to all persons, fight, pay, or emigrate.

Mr. HARLAN asked if a minister were to be excused on the doctrine that, under the teachings of Christ, they were opposed to fighting, then why not excuse all Christians who believe above? He would excuse no one. He feared that under this amendment the States by lots might excuse all their citizens.

Mr. HARRIS, in view of the difficulties that might arise, withdrew the amendment.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend, so as to exempt all ministers of the gospel.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he should vote against the amendment. He would have such a law, that, in case of another such a war as this, ministers should have no inducement to advocate war. In Missouri, ministers in many cases had preached treason; and he believed that a Senator from his own it the would look back, would find that treason had been preached, and they had to a great degree been instrumental in bringing about this war. If he had his way, he would put them all in the field, and make them fight the battles they had done so much to inaugurate. (Applause in the galleries.)

Mr. MORRILL said this charge against the clergy was unjust, and could not be sustained. The clergy of his State were loyal. He thought if any body was to be exempt, the clergy ought to be.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he should vote against the amendment, for he thought it was an imputation against the clergy of his State, that they would resent.

The amendment was rejected, and the bill was reported to the Senate.

The question was received on agreeing to the amendments, excepting the Governors and Judiciary of States.

Mr. TRUMBULL favored the amendment. He did not want to break up all the State Governments. The people were too intelligent to be deceived by any such idea of including everybody in the draft.

Mr. DIXON thought it highly important that all should be included, as it would tend to allay any dissatisfaction that might arise.

Mr. RICE said if the bill did not exempt those exempted by the State Constitutions, then there would be a revolution.

SEVERAL VOICES—"Oh! no, no."

Mr. RICE—Well, try it and see.

Mr. MCDOUGALL said, if there was to be a revolution in the North, let it come now. He had heard a good deal of talk about revolution in the North. If it was coming, let it come. But he disagreed entirely with the Senator from Minnesota. He did not believe there would be any such revolution.

Mr. RICE warned the Senators not to touch the Constitution of any State; for, as God lived, there was not a man in his State so craven as to submit to it.

Mr. WILKINSON said he believed that the people of Minnesota, by a large majority, believed the Constitution of the United States to be the supreme law.

The amendment was not concurred in—yeas 17, nays 19.

Mr. WILKINSON renewed the amendment to exempt members of Congress. Rejected—yeas 16, nays 20.

Mr. MCDOUGALL offered an amendment, which was adopted, including citizens of foreign birth who may have declared their intentions to become citizens, in the provisions of the bill.

Mr. KING renewed the amendment to exempt the Governors of the States, which was adopted. At 12 o'clock the bill passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

The House resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. The amendment to pay the interest on the bonds, including those stolen from the Department of the Interior, held in trust for the various tribes, was rejected.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) said no interest had been paid since the commencement of the war.

During the proceedings, Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) replied to some remarks heretofore made by Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) who complained of the manner of constituting the Standing Committees, saying that the Northwest had been neglected, especially as to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. GROW showed that, when he appointed the Committee of Ways and Means, at the commencement of Congress, three members were appointed from that section, besides the Chairmen of the Committees on Commerce, Public Lands, Post-office, Indian Affairs, Territories, Military Affairs, and Roads and Canals, to which last the pet, measure of the West—the Illinois and Michigan Canal bill—properly belonged. The Northwest had been additionally represented on Standing Committees, and the vacancies which had occurred had been filled with a due regard to the rights of the minority of the House, where six or nine members were of Republican politics. He briefly made other remarks in self-vindication.

He was not ignorant of the enterprise and sterling energy of that section of the Union; and he did not wish it to go out that he had dealt unjustly by them.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said no complaint had been made on the opposition side of the House from the Northwest, a majority of the members from which did not vote for the pat measure, as Mr. GROW had termed it.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution which, after amendment, was adopted, that after to-day the House will take a recess at 4½ until 7 o'clock, unless otherwise ordered by the members present at the hour of recess.

The Indian Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole with amendments, and will be voted on to-morrow.

The House resumed the consideration of the Louisiana election case.

Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, (Union,) concluded the remarks commenced by him on Friday. He discussed the legal points, and expressed the belief that although Messrs. HAHN and FLANDERS were the free choice of the people, they could not be admitted, unless the House had power to ratify the act fixing the day of election.

Mr. YEAMAN, while advocating the admission of the two gentlemen, maintained that the House should pass a resolution, repudiating and declaring null and void the election proclamation of Military Governor SHEPLEY.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said it was not contested that the applicants were loyal men and elected by loyal citizens, or that the election was influenced by military dictation and control. They were citizens of the United States, subject to all the duties imposed by the Constitution and the laws, and all the corresponding rights they had before the act of secession. He argued that that act had not dispossessed them of any of those duties and rights. No question was taken.

Adjourned.

The Question of Cotton.

INTERESTING VIEWS OF FRENCH MANUFACTURES

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

The following is an extract from a private letter of a gentleman in Europe to a friend in this country, dated Jan. 23, 1863:

"I visited yesterday, at Lille, some of the principal establishments for the manufacture of cotton, and conversed with those among the most notable persons connected with that business. The impression resulting from this visit but go to confirm opinions expressed to you in previous communications, both as to the origin of what is called the cotton crisis, and as to the exaggerated accounts of it in France.

In Lille, employing with its dependencies, about 1,200,000 spindles, or a little less than one quarter the whole number in France, every mill is in operation, and I was assured that there were no workmen out of employ. The manufacturers complained of lack of orders for their goods—that the general condition of uncertainty in their business, which they ascribed as much to the Franco-English Treaty of Commerce as to the American war, caused purchasers to confine their orders to the limited demand of the consumers, who, in their turn, bought much less than under conditions of trade. This stagnation of business, they also assumed to be, in great part, the result of speculative manufacture of cotton for years part, notably in England, and which, far in advance of the wants of consumers, had gone to glut the markets of the world—that the cause of distress in some districts was not on account of the scarcity in cotton, they seemed to think was proved by the fact of the large stock now in Liverpool, where sales are now made mostly to speculators, to be resold again and again; and where the supply for the wants of manufacturers in kept up, and was likely to keep up from the United States, for some time to come.

Indeed, taking into consideration the enormous stocks of cloths and yarns still remaining to be disposed of, the fact that the manufacture for years past had been far in advance of the wants of the consumers, it seemed to be believed that with a certainty of a supply of over half the weekly consumption of cotton in Europe during the period of manufacturing expansion, that the necessities of Europe would be supplied without the addition of a single bale from the United States. The cotton crisis, mainly caused by the over-production of manufactures, would have come without the war, which has, in fact, not only saved many manufacturers from ruin, but made the two last years among the most prosperous they have ever known, and it will abate when the causes which have excited it shall have ceased to operate, viz.: when this surplus stock of manufactured goods shall have flown off into the natural channels of consumption, and customers again be found in the now glutted markets.

It is not the past, nor hardly the present, that distresses the manufacturers. Their concern is on account of the future, and it seemed to me that their greatest distress would be, not in the continued shutting off of the cotton supply from the United States, but in its being again restored. "Are you really anxious for peace and an opening of the cotton ports?" said I to one of the most prominent manufacturers of Lille. "As a man, yes—as a manufacturer, no," was his reply; "the throwing into the markets of the world a couple of millions of bales of cotton would cause immense and widespread perturbation and disaster. The same speculative spirit which has now stimulated a rise in cotton beyond its value would equally exaggerate, in a contrary sense, this supply; the result would be a panic, a prodigious fall in the prices of goods, and ruin to manufacturers and merchants holding large stocks of goods."

The district, of which Lille is the centre, is mainly employed in the production of the finer yarns or tissues, in which labor enters for much the largest proportion of the cost; the price of cotton has therefore less influence in these branches of trade than in fabrics for ordinary consumption are manufactured.

The Department of the North, of which it is the capital, is largely engaged also in the manufacture of linen and woollen goods; by these industries, in which the raw material is in great part of French production, are now nearly flourishing, having received great stimulus by the high prices of cotton, causing to considerable extent fabrics of this material wholly or in part to be replaced by the former.

It would thus appear that the Department of the Seine Inferieur, of which Rouen is the centre, is the only one where there is real distress among the working classes of the cotton districts, and there its causes seem to be generally misstated and its extent exaggerated. It has become too much the fashion to ascribe every misfortune, touching the public or private purse, to the American war; and in France, I can comprehend that this reiterated charge to our door of all the suffering of the people, has a motive in the desire to remove from the shoulders of the Government the responsibility for perturbations in trade and manufactures, which might be proved to be one, in a great part, to the commercial revulsion caused by the late treaty of commerce with England."

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 16.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. GARDNER—A bill to amend the act to incorporate Companies formed to navigate the Lakes and Rivers, and allow them to increase or diminish the number of their Directors.

By Mr. FOLEY—A bill to provide for the election of two town officers for each town of the State.

By Mr. LOW—A bill to provide for the appointment of receivers for manufacturing companies in case of insolvency.

Mr. BELL offered a resolution requiring the Committee on the Militia and Public Defence to ascertain and report the number of men enlisted and furnished from the State, the terms for which they are enlisted, and the number now in the service of the United States; the number whose terms of enlistments will expire previous to the next meeting of the Legislature, and recommend some feasible plan for supplying any deficiency which may exist in the quota, required of a State, for supplying the place of the volunteers, whose term of service expire shortly.

The following bills went through the Committee of the Whole, and were ordered on their third reading: One bill making appropriations to support the common schools; and another bill to amend the United States Deposit Fund law.

The bill for the appointment of a Receiver-General, to hold in custody the trust funds now held by any Court or County Treasurer, was taken up.

Mr. GARDNER moved an amendment, fixing the interest to be paid by the State on moneys deposited with the Receiver-General at three or four per cent.

A long debate ensued. The Committee rose, and without taking any vote, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 16.

The Assembly met at 4 o'clock.

Mr. HUTCHINGS, on a question of privilege, stated that a few days ago he received a petition for the restoration of Slavery in New-York. Being a firm believer in the sacred right of petition, he had presented the same. He desired it to be understood that he did not favor every bill and petition he might present.

The following bills were noticed for introduction:

Mr. DEAN—To increase the fees of Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and other officers, in proportion to the expansion of currency; also, in relation to the Haven Steamship Company—to prevent the extortion of fees from them by Harbormasters.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

T. C. FIELDS—To incorporate a Society for the Protection of Destitute Children in New-York.

A. SMITH—To legalize the ordinance of the City of New-York granting permission to Messrs. O'KEEFE & DEVEAU to change their stage route.

Mr. DEAN—In relation to military fines. It creates an office in each county as collector of military fines, who has the roll, power to receive and collect fines, to be appointed by the Governor of the State. It authorizes the collection from every person subject to military duty $1 fine for neglect to attend the annual parade. No property is exempt from execution. Parents and guardians are responsible for minors.

Mr. ROGERS—To authorize the Second-avenue Railroad Company to lay a track on the following route: Through Pearl-street to Bowling-slip, through Bowling-slip to South-street; through Pearl, from Bowling-slip to Wall; through Wall to South, thence to Peck-slip. Also, from its road in the Bowery through Canal to Broadway; also, from their track in Second-avenue, through Seventy-second-street, to the east side of Fifth-avenue; also, from the track on the Second-avenue, at Sixty-sixth-street, to First-avenue and to Twenty-third-street.

Mr. LOUTREL—To amend the law of divorces, granting divorce for adultery, desertion for ten years, and any separation without communication for ten years.

Mr. LAWRENCE—For the relief of persons whose lands have been taken for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, but who neglected to file claims.

SAXTON SMITH offered the following:

Whereas, Reports are in circulation that gross frauds have been committed or contemplated in the sale of the Gansevoort property, in the City of New-York, to JAMES B. TAYLOR,

Whereas, The Comptroller has notified the Common Council of said City that the title of said property is defective, and the proposed repurchase by the City of New-York of said property is void and fraudulent:

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to investigate all the matters connected with the sale and proposed repurchase of said property, and the said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Laid over. Adjourned.

Important Letter from Gen. Rosecrans.

HE DOES NOT BELIEVE IN SYREN SONGS OF PEACE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1863.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

The resolution of thanks passed by your honorable body to the Army of the Cumberland, its Commanding General and his Staff, has been duly received and published to the troops of this command. On behalf of all, I return you heartfelt thanks.

This is indeed a war for the Constitution and the laws—nay, for National existence—against those who have despised our honest friendship, deceived our just hopes, and driven us to defend our country and our homes. By foul and willful slanders on our motives and intentions, persistently repeated, they have strayed against us our own fellow-citizens, bound to us by the triple ties of consanguinity, geographical position, and commercial interests.

Let no man amongst us be base enough to forget this, or fool enough to trust an oligarchy of traitors to their friends, to civil liberty and human freedom. Voluntary exiles from home and friends, for the defence and safety of all, we long for the time when gentle peace shall again spread her wings over our land; but we know no such blessing is possible while the unjust and arbitrary power of the rebel leaders controls and threatens us.

Crafty as the fox, cruel as the tiger, they cried, "No coercion," while preparing to strike us. Bully-like, they proposed to fight us because they said they could whip five to one; and now, when driven back they whine out, "No invasion;" and promise us of the West permission to navigate the Mississippi, if we will be "good boys," and do as they bid us.

Wherever they have the power, they drive before them into their ranks the Southern people, and they would also drive us. Trust them not; were they able, they would invade and destroy us without mercy. Absolutely assured of these things, I am amazed that any one could think of "peace on any terms."

He who entertains the sentiment is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men. When the power of the unscrupulous rebel leaders is removed, and the people are free to consider and act for their own interests, which are common with ours under this Government, there will be no great difficulty in fraternization. Between our tastes and social life there are fewer differences than between those of the people of the Northern and Southern provinces of England or Ireland.

Hoping the time may speedily come when, the power of the perfidious and cruel tyrant of this rebellion having been overthrown, its peace may be laid on the broad foundations of National Unity and Equal Justice to all, under the Constitution and the Laws,

I remain your fellow-citizen,

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

Another Letter from Gen. Rosecrans.

HE DOES NOT BELIEVE IN SYREN SONGS OF PEACE.

Gen. ROSECRANS has written the following letter to the Cincinnati Common Council:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Tenn.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received and read the resolutions passed at your meeting on the 10th inst., complimenting this army, the Ohio troops, and the Commanding General, for their bravery displayed at the battle of Stones River.

On behalf of this noble army and its gallant leaders, I accept this expression of your sympathy and praise, with pride, all the more heartfelt because you are my fellow-citizens, and your words touch me by their tones of friendly sincerity, while they fill my thoughts with the sweet memories of home, for the safety of which, end each of you, we, who are far away, are willing to lay down our lives.

May no syren song of peace, founded on the delusive hopes of honor, truth or justice of the rebel leaders, induce us to peril both honor and the safety of our homes. If ever tempted to enjoy those dear homes ourselves, we will strive to endeavor to leave them safe and free, under the Constitution and laws, to our posterity.

I have the honor, gentlemen, to remain, with great respect, your obedient servant.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Action of the Ohio Regiments at Murfreesboro Regarding the Copperheads.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

Last night an earnest and enthusiastic meeting of Ohio officers was held, for the purpose of taking some measures to show the sentiment that exists in the army with regard to the prosecution of the war, the adoption of dishonorable compromises, and the incipient treason which has developed itself in the North. The utmost unanimity prevailed, and a Committee was appointed to draft an address, to be presented to all the Ohio regiments, for their adoption or rejection. The following persons constituted the Committee:

Col. W. B. Walker, Seventy-first; Col. E. H. Phelps, Thirty-eighth; Col. J. M. Connell, Seventeenth, and Lieut.-Col. F. W. Lester, Seventeenth Ohio.

Col. CONNELL, a life-long Democrat, drew up the resolutions, which were heartily indorsed by all members of the Committee, both Democrats and Republicans. It has already been presented to a dozen regiments, and not a single man has as yet failed to indorse it.

The cheers with which the address was received by the Ohio regiments, this evening, would have sent a thrill of joy to the heart of every loyal man in the country.

The address begins by ignoring all party politics, declaring only for the Government of the United States. It asks with earnest emphasis why any but a traitor should desire the severance of the Republic, or to throw obstacles in the way of the earnest prosecution of this war, whose sole object is the preservation of the Republic from those who, by armed force, are seeking to destroy it?

This war must be prosecuted, or all it is waged for gives up. All evils can be remedied at the ballot-box save the rebellion of men in arms. *This can only be suppressed by bayonets.* Can compromise avail? The rebels disdainfully fling back in our faces all propositions for compromise and declare that nothing will suit them but the acknowledgement of their bastard nationality.

They look upon their Northern friends as allies in the war which they are prosecuting against the Union, and will regard them in no other light.

People of the North, you must either acknowledge this rebellion to be right, and that your nationality is a sham, or you must as one man, sustain the war against traitors. We intend to protect you, and you must not desert us. We have suffered now too much to be willing to agree to anything, save the absolute unconditional restoration of the Union without consultation with traitors. Arms have been invoked to destroy the Government; arms can only save it.

If some miserable demagogues amongst you must vomit forth their treason, let them keep it at home. We want none of their vile letters, speeches, or papers here. We know for what we engaged in an Abolition war. We have sunk all party considerations in devoted loyalty to our country, and whatever names unholy traitors may apply to us, we will, by every means that Providence puts in our hands, sustain the Union, so help us God.

The army of the West is in terrible earnest. Earnest to conquer and destroy armed rebels. Earnest to meet force with force. Earnest in its hearty detestation of cowardly traitors at home. Earnest in will and power to overcome all who destroy the nation's ruin. Ohio's own hundred thousand soldiers in the field, citizens at home, point in mirthless capacity, ask their fathers, brothers and friends by their firesides and in their peaceful homes, to hear and heed this appeal, and to put an end to every treason at home, more dangerous now to our material existence than the presence of armed hosts of misguided rebels at home.

Col. M. B. WALKER, of the Thirty-first Ohio, then presented a resolution embodying the above sentiments, which was unanimously adopted. The address and resolutions have so far been presented to about a dozen Ohio Regiments and adopted without a dissenting voice.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated, Nos. 65, 66, 67, 68, 69. Enumerated, Nos. 2, 71¾, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79½, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 819, 917, 953, 919, 1033, 1059, 1077, 1045, 1069, 1177, 1189, 1195, 1107, 1111, 1123, 1145, 1149, 1161, 1191, 1221. *Part II.*—Nos. 1102, 404, 1448, 1460, 570, 934, 1098, 423, 834, 932, 660, 504, 874, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 288, 221, 247, 248, 20, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 853, 1553, 1145, 1147, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595. *Part II.*—Nos. 1606, 1242, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1652, 1654.

Liability of Canal Companies for Property Lost by the Sinking of Boats—Presumptions of Negligence, and the Contrary.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth and Robertson.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. *The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs to make the defendants responsible for the loss of a canal-boat on their canal, by reason of which the plaintiffs claimed to have sustained a loss.

It appeared on the trial that, on the 6th of October, 1860, a canal-boat, loaded with cement, and which was in all respects a suitable boat for navigating the canal, and properly managed, while making a down trip, struck against a rock or stone in the bottom of the canal, and was injured and sunk, and the cement seriously damaged. The boat, as appeared, had been run on the canal five or six years, and had made in 1860 two dozen trips, and one about a week before the injury. The stone was not within the persons on the boat or on shore; and there was no evidence how it came to be in the canal, or of the probable cause of its being there, or that the defendants or their officers knew it was there.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the defendants, and the plaintiffs appealed.

The Court now, upon appeal, held that the Company was not liable, except upon proof that it had failed to use reasonable care and caution to keep the canal in a suitable condition for the safe navigation of its boats; and that the facts of the case, instead of raising a presumption of negligence, tend to prove the contrary.

Opinions were delivered by Chief Justice BOSWORTH and Justice ROBERTSON.

Verdict Against a Steamship Company for Personal Injuries to an Employe.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

John Lyons vs. *The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.*—This was an action to recover of the defendants for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff while in their employ, and engaged in unloading their steamship *Edinburgh*, at Pier No. 44 North River, in July, 1860. It appeared that while hoisting the cargo out of the hold of the ship, the machinery gave way, and a portion of it struck the plaintiff upon the head, causing a compound fracture of the skull, from the effects of which it was claimed he would never fully recover. The case was stated in the TIMES of Saturday, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $750.

Edward J. Wilson for plaintiff; Platt, Gerard and Buckley for defendants.

The Will of John Walton—What is a Valid Election to take Dower.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Matter of the Petition of Ellen M. Walton.—This was a petition of the widow of John Walton, deceased, (victim of the Walton-Matthews murder) for the payment of an annuity in lieu of dower. It was objected first, that the petitioner had made her election to take dower; and secondly, that she was never the wife, and is not now the widow of John Walton, deceased; and thirdly, that she instigated the murder of Walton. Only one of these questions was argued, that in relation to the alleged election to take dower.

The Surrogate now rendered decision on that question, holding that the following provisions of the statute had disposed of the case:

"If lands be devised to a woman, or pecuniary or other provision be made for her by will, in lieu of her dower, she shall make her election whether she shall take the lands so devised, or the provisions so made, or whether she will be endowed of the lands of her husband.

When a woman shall be entitled to an election, under either of the two last sections, she shall be deemed to have elected to take such jointure, devise or pecuniary provision, unless within one year after the death of her husband she shall enter upon the lands to be assigned to her for her dower, or commence proceedings for the recovery or assignment thereof.

Such an entry, or such a commencement of proceedings, within the year, constitutes an election, and nothing else constitutes an election under the law. The action to be commenced must be one of ejectment to recover the possession of lands assigned as dower. There was no such action commenced, nor was there any assignment. The petitioner merely addressed a letter or notice to the executors within the year, stating that she rejected the provisions of the will, and that she did thereby "elect and claim dower."

The proceedings for admeasurement must be distinguished from the proceedings in ejectment for recovery. The action of ejectment is the only action which constitutes an election, and there has been no such proceeding commenced.

The widow had, therefore, made no valid election to take dower, and was to be deemed, in consumption of law, to have elected to take the provisions of the will, in spite of her notification to the executors and her petition and proceedings for admeasurement.

The other questions would require the taking of testimony, and must be set down for that purpose.

Edwin James for petitioner; Dudley and D. D. Field for executors.

Trial of Charles Lewis at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J. Monday, Feb. 16.

The trial of CHARLES LEWIS for the murder of JAMES ROWAND, at Princetoe, on the night of the 13th of November, has closed its seventh day. The evidence of the prosecution is all in, and the State rested its case this evening. The defence will open tomorrow. The defence has no witnesses.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 16.

The Court of Common Pleas room, in the State House, was slightly damaged by fire this afternoon, originating from the heater. The flames were soon extinguished. The Court-room adjoins Independence Hall.

Wreck of the British Schooner Rouser.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

British schooner *Rouser*, St. John, N. B., for Boston, was totally wrecked on Whales Back, Portsmouth, yesterday. The crew are supposed to be lost.

Gov. Curtin.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Monday, Feb. 16.

The assertion that Gov. CURTIN is concerned in arrangements for forming a new party are without foundation. During his visit to Washington, he had no conversation with Mr. SEWARD or any other person on such a subject.

Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Monday, Feb. 16.

The *North American*, Capt. DUTTON, arrived at 5 P. M., with 69 passengers. She experienced very heavy weather.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office this (Tuesday) evening, at 5½ o'clock.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

Port Royal	Trade Wind	Feb. 18.
New-Orleans	Marion	Feb. 19.
Port Royal	Mary A. Beardman	Feb. 19.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 51 | Sun sets.... 5 37 | Moon sets.... 5 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 21 | Gov. Island. 8 10 | Hell Gate.. 9 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb..) Meier, Hamburg, Jan. 26, and Southampton Jan. 29, with mdse. and 68 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had heavy westerly gales in the North Sea, which caused a detention in getting to Southampton. Experienced heavy westerly winds and gales, with very high seas, during the passage. Arr. off Sandy Hook this morning at 9 A. M.

Steamship Matanzas, Lieskamp, Port Royal Feb. 12, and 24 hours from Fortress Monroe. Has had strong N. E. winds and rough sea from Port Royal to Hatteras; std. from Hilton Head in company with U. S. gunboat Pawnee, on a cruise toward Charleston. Left the ship Dewitt Clinton at Fortress Monroe, with troops.

U. S. steam frigate Sao Jacinto, Commander William Rockenbach, Bahamas 12 ds. Came to this City for repairs, having broken her shaft Jan. 20.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Condiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Edith Rose, (of Boston,) Howard, Foo-Chow-Foo Sept. 11, with teas, &c., to Cary & Co. Passed Anjier Oct. 24. Java Head Oct. 26. Cape Good Hope Dec. 8, crossed the equator in the Atlantic Jan. 24, in lon. 32; had light and baffling winds in North Atlantic; have had a great deal of light and baffling winds the entire passage.

Bark Oriental, (of Boston,) Johnson, Manilla Aug. 10, and Anjier Oct. 19, with sugar and hemp to E. B. Fesenden.

Bark Stella, (Brem.,) Steengrafle, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. Koop.

Brig E. S. Newton, Dixon, Belize, Hond., Jan. 24, with mdse. to F. Alexander & Son.

Brig George Harris, (of Boston,) French, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Br

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3558. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage in the Senate of the Bill Authorizing Letters-of-Marque.

The New-Orleans Election Cases Decided in the House.

Admission of Messrs. Flanders and Hahn.

Action of the House on the Ways and Means Bill.

The Amendments of the Senate Not Concurred In.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

LETTERS-OF-MARQUE.

The vote in the Senate to-day on the bill authorizing the President to grant letters-of-marque and reprisal was not strictly marked by party lines, and included in the opposing minority the names of Messrs. DAVIS, HENDERSON, SUMNER and TRUMBULL.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House to-day has surprised the public, no less by its decided majority in favor of the admission to seats of the Louisiana claimants, than by its summary action on the Loan bill. The first result was insured by the able speeches of Mr. HAHN, one of the claimants, and Mr. DAWES; the second was certainly not exped to occur to day—it having been understood that the Bank bill should take precedence. The House has agreed to all the Senate amendments of the Loan bill, except those vital changes which determine the vote of the Banking measure. The convertibility cleese is adhered to, and the amendment rejected which makes the leterest-bearing Treasury notes a legal tender. The provision for $300,000,000 legal tender notes is reinserted, and the coepons of Government bonds made receivable for Customs for thirty days previous to their maturity. The Senate amendment taxieg bank circulation, is rejected, and the original provision restored, and deposits are permitted to be made with the Banks as first provided.

THE OPPOSITION IN CONGRESS.

There are indications that the Copperheads in Congress mean to delay, and, if possible, defeat important measures yet pendieg in Congress by filibustering. Half the more importaet bills of the session are yet hanging in oee of the other House, including some of the Appropriation bills, the Coescription act, all the financial measures, Banking bill, Missouri Emancipatioe act, and the like.

NIGHT SESSIONS.

The House has agreed to have night sessions. This gives hopes of working off a portion of the unfinished business.

PURCHASE OF REBEL LANDS.

The Seeate Military Committee have instructed their Chairman to report a bill authorizing the Tax Collectors in the insurrectionary Districts to purchase at the tax sales such lands as the Presideot may designate as being needed for military and other Government uses.

LEAGUE ISLAND AND NEW-LONDON.

The struggle between New-London and League Island for the new Navy-yard, which lately bid fair to defeat both belligerents in their objects, has finally been terminated by a compromise. It is understood that both sites are to be selected, with an appropriatioo of a quarter of a million dollars for each. An appropriation is also to hn mada for a Navy-yard in the West, the site to be selected by the President. St. Louis is understood to be the place.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

A gentleman recently from Charleston, and who escaped through the rebel lines, states that largn nnmbers of troops have recently beeo collected there to oefend the city, and that the citizens hava generally left, in antieipatiou of an attack from the National troops. Tha means of defence are very formidable, and he tainks the city cannot be captured without a severe struggle. A mutiny recently took place, in which several North Carolina Regimenis were engaged, and the ringleaders shot by order of BEAUREGARD. Tha city is strongly fortified on all sides but the wast, and supplied with iron-clads to defend the harbor. Two of these are destitute of machinery—probably those for which the engines were designed which wa captured on the *Princess Royal*.

THE BRITISH AT CHARLESTON.

Officers from Port Royal complain bitterly of the fact that two British man-of-war ara permitted to go at pleasura in and out nf Charleston harbor. The officers of one of these vessels, thay say, have been notorious for acting as go-betweens for the rebels in Charleston and their agents in Nassau; and it is strongly suspected that the object of the present visit of both vessels is to carry off the million and a half of gold now knowo to be lying there for payment for arms and munitions of war in Eorope.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Thn report of thn Committee on tha Conduct of the War will soon be readn, consisting ooly of nvidence taken and a synopsis of the same. The testimony is very voluminous,

THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION BILL.

The friends ot emaocipatioo in Missonri fear thet the fate of HENDERSON'S bill has been sealed thn injudicious insertion of a direct appropriation, which compels its reference in the House to thn Committee of the Whole. At this stage of the session, sending a bill to the Committee of the Whole is about equivalent to burying it. The bill may possibly be rescued, but the chances are against it.

SPECULATIONS IN COTTON.

The speculation in cotton, as practiced by onr officers in the Southwest, is becoming an evil of too great magnituda longer to escape public notice. Great demoralization has already resulted; and the measures af the Government to restrain tha evil have not been taken a moment too soon. Some months since, a Court was ordered for the purpose of trying a Major-General, then and now in command of an important Western Department; and it has remained a mystery why tha proceedings were stopped.

A bill has been prepared by a Government officer, designed to terminate these corrupt practices; but so strong is the cotton influence arrayed against the reform, that its success is very doubtful.

One or mora high officers in tha Southwest hava already been relieved from command, and ordered to report at Memphis, that the Commission, recently ordered for that purpose, may look into their cotton speculating performances.

INDIAN COUNCIL.

Commissioner DOLE held an interview, or "Council," yesterday, with eight of the chiefs and head men of the Chippewas, who come here to lay their grievances before the Government. Several of the chiefs made speeches to the Commissioner, which were translated into English by their interpreter. Commissioner DOLE told them that their complaints should be examined, and that in future the same causes should not occur. The Indians, as an evidence of their friendship for the Commissioner, presented him with an elaborately ornamented "calumet" and a tobacco pouch, made out of the skin of an otter, for which the Commissioner thanked them in a short speech. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large concourse, among whom were a number of ladies.

A REBEL GENERAL'S MANSION DESTROYED.

The mansion belonging to the rebel Gen. STUART, situated at Chantilly, in Fairfax County, Va., has recently been destroyed by fire. The mansion, which was built about the time of the Revolution, by Dr. DAVID STUART, (grandfather of the present General of that name,) was one of the finest in that section of Virginia, and the lands belonging to the estate among the best cultivated in the State. For some time past the house has been occupied, first by Gen. STAHL, and then by Col. WYNDHAM, as their headquarters.

Dr. DAVID STUART, the original owner of the estate of Chantilly, was a distinguished physician and patriot of the Revolution, and a colleague, in the Virginia House of Burgesses, of the LEES, HARRISONS, HENRYS and CARYS. He was one of the Presidential Electors who voted for WASHINGTON for President, and between whom the most intimate relations existed. He was also the executor of the estate of JOHN PARKE CUSTIS, Mrs. WASHINGTON'S first husband. His correspondence with WASHINGTON and other noted men of the Revolution was extensive, and was preserved with the most scrupulous care by his descendants until the present war. Since the flight of STUART from his home, the papers have been ransacked, and all of any value carried away by autograph collectors. Such is the fate of war. How the house caught fire remains a mystery, but it is thought it was destroyed by WHITE'S guerrillas.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MARCH.

Col. WYNDHAM, commanding cavalry brigade at Fairfax Court-house, in his recent reconnoissance to the Rappahannock, accomplished one of the most rapid marches made since the present war began. The reconnoitering force, consisting of about four hundred men, in three days marched from Fairfax to Rappahannock Station, down the Rappahannock to Falmouth, and from Falmouth through Stafford Court-house and Dumfries back to Fairfax Court-house—a *distance of about 200 miles*, or over 66 miles a day. Col. WYNDHAM in his march had no less than four skirmishes with guerrilla bands, killing a number and capturing seventeen prisoners. He lost only four men, who were captured, while straggling, by the rebels. Taking into consideration the almost impassable condition of Virginia roads at this season of the year, Col. WYNDHAM'S march is one of the most remarkable on record.

PLAYING CARDS FOR DIXIE.

An individual freighted with 400 packs of playing cards, and a rebel mail, was captured Saturday by some of Col. BAKER'S Detectives, on the Maryland shore of the Lower Potomac, while on his way to Dixie. He has been sent to thn Old Capitol Prison.

STEALING NEWS.

Mercury, mythologically, was the patron of thieves; and thn Philadelphia Sunday paper of that name seems to have been christened with a clear understanding of the fact. Perhaps we ought to be flattered by the preference implied in the selection of our telegrams in preference to those of other journals. The *Mercury* of last Sunday contains seventeen paragraphs under the head, "Latest by telegraph to tha Philadelphia Sunday *Mercury*;" and of these, *eleven* are taken bodily from dispatches in Friday's and Saturday's TIMES.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

Col. ROCKER, Depot Quartermaster here, invites proposals, to be received until the 24th inst., for furnishing the Government with one thousand cavalry horses, from 15¼ to 16 hands high, between 5 and 8 years of age, of dark colors, and well broken to harness. Also, for one thousand artillery horses, of the same size and description as the former. No mares will be received. Tha horses must be delivered here within twenty days from the date of the contract, and no extension of time will be granted on any pretext. Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

By direction of tha President, Capt. JOHN WILKINSON, Twelfth United States Infantry, has been dismissed the service, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and for neglect of duty, said dismissal to take effect from Feb. 6, 1863.

MADE A REAR-ADMIRAL.

The Senate, in Executive Session, unanimously confirmed Commodore PAULDING as a Rear-Admiral in the navy.

NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

A board, composed of the following officers, is in session at thn Navy Department, for the purpose of examining such officers as may be ordered before it and retiring them:

Commodores MARVIN, (President,) NICHOLSON and HOFF; Surgeons TINSLAN and MAULSBY; and PHILIP HAMILTON, Judge Advocate.

TO BE SHOT FOR DESERTION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.—1. At a General Court-martial, which convened at Fort Monroe, Virginia, Oct. 16, 1862, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 131, Headquarters Department of Virginia, Oct. 15, 1862, and of which Capt. W. N. S. SANDERS, Third New-York Volunteers, was President, was arraigned and tried—

Private SYLVESTER BOXE, Company B., Third New-York Volunteers.

Charge—"Desertion."

Specification—"In this; that he, the said Private SYLVESTER BOXE, of B Company, Third Infantry, New-York Volunteers, being duly enlisted in the service of the United States, at Albany, New-York, on or about the 15th day of September, 1862, did desert the said service on or about the 20th day of September, 1862, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia."

To which charge and specification the accused pleaded as follows:

To the Specification, "Not Guilty."

To the Charge, "Not Guilty."

Finding.—The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, finds the accused as follows:

Of the Specification, "Guilty."

Of the Charge, "Guilty."

Sentence.—And the Court does therefore sentence him, the said private SYLVESTER BOXE, of Company B, Third New-York Volunteers, "to be shot to death with musketry, at such time and place as the General Commanding may direct," two-thirds of the members concurring therein.

The above sentence of the Court-martial has been approved by the President, the sentence to be carried into effect at such time as may be selected by the Commanding General.

IMPORTANT TO SUTLERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35.—On the recommendation of tha Board of Inspector-Generals, the following articles are added to the list or schedule of those which may be sold by sutlers to the officers and soldiers of the volunteer service, under the act of March 9, 1862, published in General Orders, No. 27, of 1862:

Can meats and oysters, dried beef, smoked tongues, can and fresh vegetables, peppers, mustard, yeast powders, pickles, sardines, Bologna sausages, buckwheat flour, mackerel, codfish, poultry, saccapans, coffee pots (tin), plates (tin), cups (tin), knives and forks, spoons, twine, wrapping paper, uniform clothing for officers, socks, trimmings for uniforms, shoes, shirts, drawers.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE HOSPITAL FUND.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Jan. 30, 1863.

I. In consequence of the great and improper latitude which many persons hava allowed themselves in the administration of the Hospital Fund, the following instructions are issued defining the articles for which and for which alone the Hospital Fund may be expended:

The hospital fund may be expended for the purchase of

1. Food, solid or fluid, to be used for the diet of the sick, and not furnished by the Commissary Department or Medical Department.

2. Articles to be used in either the preparation or serving of the food, embracing principally cooking utensils and table furniture, and not furnished by tha Quartermaster's Department or Medical Department.

3 Gas, oil, and other means of illumination, to be bought instead of candles, which are part of the soldier's ration.

Experiment has been carefully and thoroughly made in a number of our best regulated hospitals, as to the capacity of the hospital fund to support a proper diet table for the sick.

Reports from these hospitals are unanimous in the testimony that the cost of supplying such a diet exceeds the value of the hospital ration, and hence all expenditures for objects of less importance than a liberal diet are acts of injustice to the sick soldier.

II. Upon the receipt of this circular, a return will be made to this office, by surgeons in charge of hospitals, of all articles of a nature not immediately perishable which have been purchased from the hospital fund, and which are now in use in the hospitals under their charge.

This return will be made in a form similar to the returns of hospital furniture now required, and will be made hereafter quarterly, upon the last day of March, June, September, and December.

Medical officers will be required to account strictly to this Department for all such articles as may be purchased from the hospital fund.

The accompanying circular, received from the Commissary-General of Subsistence, is furnished for the information and guidance of medical officers.

W. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General.

REVOCATION OF AN ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.—By direction of the President, so much of General Orders No. 208, 1862, as musters out of service additional Paymaster R. P. L. BARBER, is hereby revoked

By ordar of the Secretary of War:
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

THE WAYS AND MEANS BILL.

The bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government will be returned to the Senate for further action, the House having now concurred in several important amendments of that body, including that for striking out the right of the holder of the six per centum Treasury notes, and making the former a legal tender at their face value, excluding interest to the same extent as the United States ontes. The House also non-concurred in striking out the seventh section, making coupons oe all bonds and Treasury notes 30 days before they become due, receivable for customs as coin, and nonconcerred in striking out the section so modifying the Independent Treasury law as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to allow any money obtained from loans or internal revenue to be deposited in solvent banks with adequate security for its payment. The House also disagrees to the Senate amendment to the bank-tax section, striking out the sliding scale and substituting one-half of 1 per centum each half year from the 1st of April next until April, 1865, upon the average amount of notes or bills outstanding as currency during the six months next preceding the return provided for; after the 1st of April, 1865, the tax or duty to be at per centum for each half year thereafter on the average amount.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Senator FESSENDEN reports the House Naval Appropriation bill from the Finance Committee, with an amendment providing that no contract shall be entered into for the construction of the iron sea steamers, for which $12,000,000 are appropriated, until their plans and specifications have been approved by a Board of three skillful naval officers, and advertisements for proposals to build have been made according to law. The provision for building a floating dock at New-York is stricken out, and the appropriation for the items of the section containing it is reduced from $1,213,000 to $463,000. The appropriation for the dry-dock at Norfolk ($85,000) and the Naval Hospital ($18,500) are stricken out, and also that of $17,500 for the Naval Hospital at Mound City, Ill. The provision for an extra midshipman for each Congressional District during the rebellion, is omitted.

A MORE HOPEFUL FEELING.

There is generally a more hopeful feeling with regard to military and naval operations than has prevailed for some months past, and this arises from favorable accounts received from all quarters. The weather, however, has impeded immediate operations.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

Commissioner BOUTWELL has made the following decisions under the Internal Revenue law in regard to the manufacture of patented articles. Whenever a person is the owner of a patent, or the right to manufacture a patented article, and employs other persons to make such patented article, the patentee, or owner of the patent right, will be regarded as the manufacturer, and the tax will be assessed upon the sales, as made by him or his agents.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

Information has been received here that the United States steamer *Reliance*, Capt. MCGOWAN, captured in the Monikin River, and brought to Port Baltimore on the 12th inst., the sloop *Clara* and schoonnr *North Star*, while attempting to run the blockade, loaded with contraband goods. In addition to the contraband goods, two colored boys, aged about 18, were found handcuffed and stowed away in the hold of the former vessel. They stated that they had been forcibly put on board the vessel, and were to be taken to Richmond to be sold.

THE MISSOURI LOCAL TROOPS.

The War Department, in answer to a call of the Senate, has presented official documents showing the cause of excess of the Missouri local troops above the authorization of Congress. The number raised was over 13,000—an excess of 3,000, which were ordered to be disbanded; but on the protest of Gen. SCHOFIELD, they were allowed by Gen. HALLECK to be retained in service for an emergency; but that orders have been given for the disbanding of four regiments and their absorption into the others.

EXPERIMENTS BY THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The President and Secretary of War, with many military and scientific gentlemen, last week, witnessed some interesting experiments made at Fort De Kalb, by Col. ALEXANDER, Engineer of the defences of Washington, in the explosion of mines and fifteen-inch shells by electricity from the instruments of the field telegraph trains of the signal corps. A detachment of the corps were on the ground, with one of their trains, making the firings on the order of Col. ALEXANDER. The explosions were instantaneous and of terrific force.

IN RELATION TO TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.

Representations have been made to this office that parties who hold tobaccos, and others who have been engaged in manufacturing cigars, are in the habit of making nominal sales of such tobacco, at prices much below its present value, upon the condition that a certain quantity of cigars shall be received in payment, or in consideration therefor, at prices much below their value in the market. These, and all similar transactions, are violations of the Excise law, and Collectors and Deputy Collectors are authorized and required to seize tobacco and cigars which have been or are the subjects of such transactions, and proceed under section 114, of the Excise law, for forfeiture of the same to the Government. The preparation of Maccaboy plain or pulverized tobacco, is not regarded as a manufacture; but persons who prepare this article by picking, sifting or scenting, or by other purposes, and sell the same, are regarded as manufacturers of snuff, and liable to taxation as such.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE.

Order from Gen. Banks Regarding Foreclosures and Forced Sales.

A RECONNOISSANCE OF GALVESTON HARBOR.

The United States Mail steamship *Creole*, from New-Orleans on Feb. 8, arrived at this port yesterday. Nothing of special interest had transpired since the departure of the last steamer.

Gen. BANKS had issued the following order regarding foreclosures of forced sales:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.—War necessarily brings with it, to a great extent, the suspension of ordinary pursuits and avocations, and naturally affects most materially those whose resources are derived from the product of their lands; and it is not just that too pressing creditors should be permitted to cripple well-disposed citizens in their efforts to return to their former state of prosperity, and acquire the ability to promptly meet all just demands. As a measure beneficial to all concerned, the General Commanding directs as follows:

I. The foreclosure of mortgages, or instruments that are such by their effects, and sales under foreclosures, as against loyal citizens having interests in the subject matter, whether as owners, mortgagers, or otherwise, are prohibited.

II. The property of loyal citizens, owning and working plantations, is exempted from forced sale, under execution or otherwise, until further orders. *Provided*, however, that this exemption shall not be effectual as to debts created or obligations incurred subsequently to the date of this order, which shall have remained uncanceled for six months.

By command of Major-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General.
Official.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, it is said, will soon stop, "owing to the Quartermaster failing to pay its bills."

Everything was quiet at Baton Rouge. Acting Brig.-Gen. PAINE'S brigade, recently stationed there, had been ordered to the Teche country.

The return of Gen. ASBOTH from Baton Rouge to New-Orleans, and the fact that he has rented a house there, have induced the belief that Gen. BANKS proposes to take the field in person.

On the 28th ultimo, the *Owasco*, Capt. WILSON, was dispatched to Galveston, with orders to run into the harbor and examine as carefully as possible, without drawing their fire, the position and strength of any batteries that might be erected or in process of construction. Capt. WILSON had returned to New-Orleans, and reported the *Harriet Lane* as still at Galveston. He is of the opinion that she she is disabled, as he saw her towed slowly about by a small river steamer. Her topmasts had been removed, and altogether she bore evidences of attempts to disguise her identity.

Soon after the arrival of the *Owasco* and the report of Capt. WILSON, of which the particulars have not yet been divulged, the *Hartford* was observed to have steam up, and on Friday evening she went down the river with the Rear-Admiral.

Among the passengers by the *Creole* is Col. D. C. LITTLEJOHN.

We are indebted to thn Purser for favors.

ORDER RELATING TO NEGROES.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, PARISHES ST. CHARLES, ST. JOHN AND ST. JAMES, BONNET CARRE, Jan. 5, 1863.

All negroes within the above l'arishes, found outside of camp or plantation limits, without proper pass from officers (if they are servants) or their masters, will be immediately arrested and employed upon Government works.

No passes will be granted at this office for negroes to visit the city.

EDWARD PAGE, Jr., Provost-Marshal.

GEN. BANKS AND THE LABORERS.

From the Delta, Feb. 6.

We learn that the Commanding General this morning informed a Committee of the laboring men, who have recently been thrown out of employment, that he could not give them anything to do on city improvements, but would take a thousand or so into the employ of the Government—the mechanics in the machine shops, and those who have no trade will be employed in loading and unloading vessels and other work necessary to be done.

A TESTIMONIAL.

From the Delta, Feb. 7.

An opera glass, which cost in Paris, $700, was yesterday presented to a Northern lady, as a token of appreciation of the friends of the colored man. The lady has, during the four months she has been among us, taught thirty-seven colored men and women to read their Bible and sing WATTS' Hymns.

THAT COIN.

The *Delta* thinks it can explain where Mr. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the rebel Treasury, procured the $2,500,000 in coin, of which he speaks in the intercepted correspondence. It says:

"It is all that is left of the coin sent out of New-Orleans by the banks for *safe keeping*. The balance has doubtless been used in purchasing arms from Europe, and paying the salaries of those high in office, in subsidizing the London *Times* and probably a few Northern papers. The fund has been managed so economically, that out of about $6,000,000 deposited in April last, there was still $2,500,000 at the date of Mr. MEMMINGER'S letter; for the reason, probably that it was too hazardous to attempt to run the blockade with it.

It may be gratifying to remember, however, that the rebel Government permits 'the New-Orleans banks to carry on business in the same manner as though this money were in their vaults.' Their specie is safe!

We do not desire to bring into discredit the notes of the banks by these lines; in fact, we think that among a certain class their notes will continue to command a premium over greenbacks, when it is known they have lost their specie in so glorious a cause—namely affording Jews a capital to speculate on, and purchasing arms from England, to shoot their fathers, brothers, sons and countrymen!"

A FRENCH STEAMER.

From the Picayune, Feb. 7.

The French dispatch-steamer *Lavoisier*, Capt. RILOUR, which relieves the *Tisiphone* and *Renaudin*, arrived in port on Tuesday. The two last will leave here shortly.

A NEW STEAMER FOR ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.—Adams Express Company have purchased the new steamship *Fah-Kee* to run between this port, Beaufort, N. C., and Port Royal, S. C. The *Fah-Kee* is a splendid steamship, built for WETMORE & CRYDER, to be used in the China trade. She now takes her place as one of a line to be run by Adams Express Company to the Southern ports, as fast as they are opened. She sails on Saturday at 2 P. M., carrying the United States mail.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Contraband Traffic Interfered With.

Capture of Horses, Mules, Mail-bags, Rebels and Contrabands.

A DESERTER SHOT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Feb. 16.

Two expeditions have just returned with satisfactory results. The contraband traffic between the rebels in Maryland and Virginia, which for a long time has been going on, and by which large quantities of goods have found their way across the Potomac, near the Peninsula extremity, between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, to Richmond, has been broken up.

Parties were sent to break up these rebel avenues of support and information, and to prevent the enforcement of the conscription ordered to take place in the counties on the Neck, from the 12th to the 17th inst., by the rebel authorities.

A large quantity of provisions and a number of horses, mules, &c., intended for the rebels, were seized.

A large number of contrabands also came in with the expeditionary parties.

Among the captures were two large mail-bags, several citizens engaged in smuggling, some rebel soldiers and a rebel signal officer stationed to report the movements of vessels.

Several vessels used in conveying supplies across the Potomac were captured and destroyed.

Col. FAIRCHILD, of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, and Col. GARVIN were in command of the infantry part of the expeditionary forces, and Maj. MCNEIL had command of the cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Feb 17, 1863.

WILLIAM BROWNE, of the Third New-York Independent Battery, was shot to-day, while attempting to desert.

A heavy snow storm prevails, which will render the roads still worse, if possible, than they are now.

Very unkind expressions are made use of throughout the regiments toward the very few officers who have overstayed the leave given in Orders No. 3.

The chaplain of the rebel Gen. STUART'S command, who was captured some weeks ago, was yesterday sent over to the enemy's line, but Gen. BARKSDALE, commander of the post, declined to receive him until certain formalities were instituted. This having been accomplished, he will be sent over again to-morrow.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Popular Outbreak at Leavenworth—The Knights of the Golden Circle—The Inquirer and its Editor—Col. Jennison—Loyal Resolutions—The End of the Inquirer—Departure of Dr. Taylor, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863.

Our city, for three days past, has been a scene of great excitement, caused by the discovery of a design on the part of the Vallandingham Democracy to indorse the Springfield (Ill.) Resolutions, and elect delegates to the Louisville Copperhead Convention. This excitement culminated this morning in the complete destruction of the *Daily Inquirer* printing office. But it will be necessary to relate events in their proper order, in order to fairly understand them.

For some time past, it has been known that the Knights of the Golden Circle had revived their old organization in town and county. Information gives their number in thn city as about sixty, and throughout the county at three hundred. They are composed principally of the old Border Ruffian element, with which we have always been pestered. All call themselves Democrats, and this faction hold the balance of power here. It is they who have the brains and money, and their votes carry elections. As a consequence, all office-seekers bow to their decision.

The *Inquirer* is entirely controlled by this faction. Its editor, B. BUSSELL TAYLOR, is an extremist; a man of some ability, and has always been identified with the Slaveocrats since he first came to Kansas, in 1855. He was formerly from Ohio, where he first figured as a Free Soil politician; he then attempted the "sock and buskin," but failed to succeed; from thence he went to Kentucky, where he married some slaves—I beg pardon, a woman with some slaves—and ever since has been notorious as a most blatant and pestilent advocate of Slavery. He came to Kansas, settled at Leavenworth, and immediately identified himself with the worst phases of Border Ruffianism. He was a party to the lynching of Wm. PHILLIPS, an estimable citizen, who was afterwards murdered by thn same gang. When the war broke out he proclaimed publicly that his sympathies were with the South. In consequence of this declaration he found, or supposed, it would be convenient to leave suddenly, which he did by going down the Missouri River in a skiff, with a companion now in confinement as a rebel Major and spy. TAYLOR reappeared again just as STUARDS and DENVER were in power here, and immediately started the *Inquirer*. Since then he has been confined in the guard-house for several weeks, by order of Gen. BLUNT, for articles having a treasonable tendency. After his release his paper was decent for a while, but of late he has become emboldened by the Copperhead demonstrations in other States.

On Saturday last handbills were posted, calling a mass meeting of the Democracy at the Court house. The information was also received that the Springfield resolutions were to be, in substance, submitted, and delegates elected to the Louisville Convention. A consultation was immediately held by the straightout Union men, which developed in unexpected strength the determination of our most respectable and conservative citizens to put down any such attempt. Col. JENNISON, who, since his retirement from the service, has been doing a large business as a Government freighter, &c.; Col. D. R. ANTHONY, now doing business as an insurance agent; Judge MCCAHAN, lately our City Recorder; Capt. HOYT, and many others of influence and respectability, avowed their determination to give the Administration no trouble with traitors in Kansas. Accordingly, on Saturday night, about one hundred and fifty determined men, well armed, under the direction of JENNISON, ANTHONY, MCCAHAN and HOYT, were seen in attendance at the Democratic mass meeting. They came early, quietly taking their places where they could control affairs. Their appearance created consternation.

The managers became alarmed—B. B. TAYLOR disappeared—mysterious whisperings—which shortly resulted in the appointment of thn District-Attorney, T. B. FENLON, a Douglas Democrat, to thn chair. Mr. FENLON spoke some fifty minutes, making a good and loyal speech, slightly larded with partisan bitterness, which was warmly applauded by the radicals present, and treated coldly by the pro-secesh. After he was through, a Mr. EATON arose and introduced a motion to appoint a Committee of Seven to draft resolutions to be presented at an adjourned meeting on Saturday next. In the course of Mr. EATON'S remarks, he claimed the Democracy as the *only Union* party of the nation. This brought Col. JENNISON to his feet, whose appearance was the signal for violent disturbance on the part of the Copperheads. The fact of the Colonel's being armed, and the evident determination of his friends, soon quieted the malcontents. After a sharp by-play between Messrs. EATON and JENNISON, the latter explained that it was not his intention to stigmatize any other party as disloyal, but to claim that the Democracy were for the Union. Col. JENNISON then stated that he came there to protect loyal Democrats, but also to suppress disloyalty.

The Democratic meeting adjourned, and Col. JENNISON immediately called a meeting of the unconditional Union men. About four-fifths of the audience remained. D. R. ANTHONY was called to the Chair, and in a brief but scathing manner, stated what tha known designs of the traitors who called the first meeting were, declaring that the loyal men of Leavenworth were determined that no traitorous propositions should go unpunished in Kansas, and the punishment to all staining our loyalty by such infamy should be death. Col. JENNISON followed, amid the wildest enthusiasm, in his peculiar style, to declare what were the intentions of loyal men hereabouts. He introduced a couple of resolutions, in substance as follows:

By the Unconditional Union men of Leavenworth,

Resolved, That any man who shall propose peace with the rebels now in arms against the Government of the United States, or any other terms than those of unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws thereof, is a traitor, and deserves to die.

Resolved, That he shall die!

Capt. Geo. H. HOYT, Secretary of the meeting, then followed in favor of the resolutions. Judge MCCAHAN moved as an amendment that a Committee of Five be appointed to call an adjourned meeting on the next Friday, to whom these resolutions should be committed, with power to draft such others as may be esteemed necessary. The amendment prevailed. Judge MCCAHAN, Capt. D. W. HOUSTON and R. J. HINTON spoke, urging the dangerous character of the movements now seeking to create sectional prejudices against New-England; and of the necessity for organizing to prevent treason in the Free States showing its head. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, manifesting throughout the utmost harmony and earnestness.

Nothing further occurred of importance till last night, when it became known that a body of armed Irishmen, headed by a pestilent demagogue named JOHN P. MITCHEL, were in the *Inquirer* office. The rumor circulated that it was intended to mob the *Conservative*, the leading Anti-Slavery daily. As a consequence there was counter preparation. About 9 o'clock a party of young men, under Capt. HOYT, assembled in front of the *Inquirer* and amused themselves by singing "John Brown" with variations, intended for the benefit of the editor. No violence was shown, except that the party were armed, and a few shots were fired in air. The stairway was lined by men, who fired into the crowd twice, but without hurting any one. Col. ANTHONY came up and persuaded the party to retire. The shots from the *Inquirer* mob were fired at him, "The "John Brown" singers left, and about an hour after, while Mr. ANTHONY was standing in the doorway of his boarding-house, which is directly opposite to the *Inquirer*, MITCHEL, the leader of the gang, was heard to shout, "There's Dr. R. ANTHONY—shoot him." The whole party of cowardly assassins fired at him from the door, stairway and windows of the office above. Col. ANTHONY'S escape seems almost miraculous, for minie balls entered the door within an inch of his head, and that end of neighboring window was completely perforated by the volley. ANTHONY, utterly fearless, fired three shots from his revolver at the ruffians, at the same time advancing into the middle of the road, and challenging the villains to come out and fight him fair. They run up stairs into the printing-office. ANTHONY then retired to his room. After he had gone to bed, the secession mob crossed the street, broke open the door and fired into the house, going up to the head of the stairs to fire into a room they supposed to be Col. ANTHONY'S. It was the chamber of a gentleman and wife, over whose bed lodged three minie balls. This was late in the night, and but few persons were aware of the transaction until morning. Col JENNISON came on the scene after breakfast, and examined the bullet-holes. He then walked over into the printing-office, declaring that he wanted to look at a rebel fort again. He was followed by the crowd. No one was found in the office except one of the proprietors, a son of B. B. TAYLOR, and five minie muskets, which were loaded and capped. In a very few minutes, with wonderful celerity and quietness, the printing-office was demolished. After the destruction was accomplished, Col. ANTHONY addressed the citizens, who were looking on in half amused amazement at the proceedings, and gave a brief statement of the attempt made to assassinate him the previous night, out of which had grown the destruction of the *Inquirer*. Col. JENNISON followed. He stated that he was opposed to the mobbing of printing-offices, believing that was a crime, but when such establishments were used to conceal and defend rebel murderers, it was necessary to suppress them. Yesterday, the *Inquirer* was a printing-office, and he had defended it against a threatened attack; to-day, it was a rebel fort, used to protect traitors and murderers, and he had cleaned them out. He, Col. ANTHONY, and all concerned were ready to answer for what they had done to the civil authorities. But so long as he lived in the city, he proposed not to allow traitors to even peep, and to save the Government thn expense of their board by killing them. Five men had followed him last evening with the intention of assassination, but he had evaded them while going home. Capt. HOYT was called out and defended the action of the people. A procession was then formed and the three loyal newspaper offices visited and greeted with three cheers.

During the day committees of citizens visited the houses of rebel sympathizers and took possession of such arms as could be found. The muskets found in the *Inquirer*, belonging to the Government, were sent to Fort Leavenworth and thn others retained. This evening an open meeting of the Union League was held at which place arrangements were made to sustain the action above taken and prevent the expression of disloyal sentiments. Lieut.-Col. BURRIS sent a force of cavalry to this city to maintain order. B. BUSSELL TAYLOR is believed to have escaped to Missouri, from whence it is not supposed that he will soon come back. After thn meeting the members of the Union League marched through the principal streets singing "John Brown." The newspapers were cheered, and Col. BURRIS visited, at the Planters' House, and greeted with hearty cheers. The people then dispersed. All is now quiet. There will not, in all probability, be any more disorder, for it is believed that the rebel sentiment is completely overawed. Should it again show itself, it may be relied that its manifestations will be short lived. Nor need this movement be charged as the work of rowdies, etc., as it is, whether fortunate or unfortunate for the fair fame of Leavenworth, indorsed by nearly all classes. H.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

The Cumberland River Twenty Feet Deep on the Shoals, &c.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The Cumberland River is twenty feet deep on the Shoals, and is still rising. It raised last night and all day to-day.

The telegram of the 16th, should read, that our men killed five of FORREST'S command, wounded five, the latter being taken prisoners. None of the National force was killed or wounded.

A Successful Skirmish in Tennessee.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

A skirmish took place on the 13th inst., near Bolivar, Tenn., between a detachment of thn First Cavalry and a body of rebels, the result of which was four dead rebels, a number wounded, five prisoners and a number of horses captured. Federal loss—nothing.

Probably Another Blockade Runner.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The screw-steamer *Edwin Hawkins*, with a cargo of cotton, 21 days from Matamoras, (so reported,) bound for Liverpool, put into Halifax to-day short of coals.

THE DOCTRINE OF RECOGNITION.

No New State to be Recognized while the War is Continued—An able Expositian of International Law.

From the London Times, Jan. 28.

SIR: I observe that a writer in the current number of the Edlohnrgh *Review* hes criticised thn doctrines which I ventnred to lay down on the subject of "Recognition," in e letter which I addressed to you on the 4th of November last. The reviewer contends thet the question is one of policy entirely, snd not of right. Upon this point, though I entertain the most sincere respect for his opinlen, I cannot hy any means concur in his reasoning, or admit the fects on which it is founded. I am in a condition to support the propositions for which I have contended from the month of an anthority which I am sure the Edinburgh reviewer will admit to be entitled to the very highest consideration. I referred in my former letter to the speech of Lord LANSNOWNE, in the House of Lords, on ths subject of the recognition of the South American Repnblics—a speech evidently most carefully considered, and replete with thet wisdom, knowledge, accuracy end moderetion which are charncteristic of an English statesman who still represents to an age which he adorns the "*mitis sapientia Lælii.*" The following passege from this remerkable performance is so important and so pertinent thet I make no apology for quoting it *in extenso*:

"MY LORDS: It is with respect to countries such as I have described thet your Lordsnips are now called upon to determine whether you will advise the Crown to recognize them lo the form of Independent States, a qnestion which, be it recollected, involves a twofold considerstioo—*first, whether you possess the right to make this acknowledgment*, and, secondly, whether, sopposing the right to be established, the expediency of exercising that right without delay is equally clear. My Lords, I say *the first point to consider is whether you have the right*; for, however it may be my dnty this night to point oot to your Lordships the great advantages which may resnlt from the establishment of South American independence, *I hope I shall never stand up in my place in this House to recommend to your Lordships to adopt any course of policy inconsistent with those principles of right which are paramount to all expediency, and comport that great and universal law of nations, any departure from which, to answer the objects of a selfish and ambitious policy, never fails to recoil upon its authors.* The importance of this point, therefore, will be my excuse with your Lordships for detaining you a few moments on the preliminary question of right. My Lords, I know of no principle or mode by which we can ascertain whether we possess that right but by considering, in the first instance, whether those States which form the object of our present consideration are *de facto* independent; and, secondly, if they are *de facto* independent, whether there be nny prospect of the old Government of Spain ever being esabled to recover its command of them, so as to possess the advantages she formerly did from them; and, thirdly, if they are *de facto* independeat, and there is no prospect of their being again reduced under the dominion of the mother country, whether they have proved themselves disposed and able to maintain those relations of amity and commerce which ought to exist between independent and friendly nations. My Lords, from what I perceive to be the opinion of the noble Earl opposite, and from what I find contained in the papers on the table, it is not necessary for me to dwell much on these topics. On the first—namely, whether these States are *de facto* independent—I presumn that hardly a question can be raised in the mind of any one who has made himself acquainted with the events which have occurred within the last two or three years in that part of the globe, and the absence of all effectual control on the part of Spain, whether exercised by civil or enforced by military authority."

As to the second point, he continues:

"In the first place, my Lords, let us look at the state of Mexico. Mexico, containing 7,000,000 of people, and extending from sea to sea, for the last two years has not had, nor at this moment is there to be found in it, a single Spanish soldier, unless, indeed, in a detached fortress on the coast, where there is a small garrison of about 300 or 400 men—I mean the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa. But they are cut off from all assistance, and are wholly unconnected with the shore. They may, from the particular situation of the fortress, hold out some time; but, as all communicatioo with the continent has been put a stop to, they can have no influence on the state of the country. In Gnatemala there is also now oo Spanish force. Throughont tha great State of Columbia, extending from the Orinoco to the Isthmus of Darien, there is not now a single Spanish soldier, after a series of contests which lasted 14 years, and after the contest assuming every year a character more decisively favorable to the cause of independence, until at length it was completely established by the reduction of Puerto Cabello during the last Sommer. In the State of Buenos Ayres there has not been soything like a Spanish force for the last 12 or 13 years, during which period this State has exercised the rights of independence, under various Governments, undisturbed by any effort on the part of the mother country. Indeed, no attempt has been made during the whole of that period by the old Governmeot of Spain to affect existing Governments or interfere with their authority; and it may be worthy of remark by your Lordships, as indicating the determination of public feeling in that country, that although, as I have stated, there have been internal changes—no less than three changes, I believe, of the Administration or of the Government, as you may think proper to call it—sn rooted is the aversion entertained by the people to the old Government, that in no one of those changes has any person attempted or manifested any disposition to call in the power of the parent country. The same observation will apply to Chili. Is that State the most perfect independence has been maintained. For more than four years not a single Snanish soldier has existed in Chili, with the exception of an island near the coast—that of Chiloe—to which the partisans of the old Governmest were permitted to emigrate, and where they remain, incapable of any offensive operation. With regard to Peru, the circumstances are different; for it must be admitted that, owing to some mismanagement in the Government at the first liberatios, there is to be found there, and there only, a party attached to the old Government of Spain. There alone, then, is anything which can be called so army to be found, consisting, as I am informed, of 7,000 or 8,000 men—a force which, being, as I understand, under the direction of a very efficieot leeder, has lately met with some success, facilitated by the hitherto disunited councils of its military chiefs, but quite incapable of ultimately snbduing the spirit of indipendence which has taken root in the henrts of the Peruvians, so weencouraged by the presence of Gen. BOLIVAR, who is engaged in extinguishing their feuds, and bringiog to their eld all the glory of his name, and that torce of his military enterprises, and, if possible, still more his political administration, by which he has established the independence of Colombia, and given to it that constitution which appears destined to become the bond of noion end the charter of the liberties of the Confederated States."—*Hansard*, vol. x., N. S., p. 970.

I pray yonr readers' carefnl attention to thie extract. It shows first thnt Lord LANSDOWNE was clearly of opinion thnt the qneation of recognition involved a metter of *right*, and not merely of *policy*, as between the original sovereign State and the recognizing Powers. Secondly, it is important carefully to observe the facts with reference to the stete of the contest in the several Provincns, and the action which the English Government thonght itself justified in taking thereupon. The speech of Lord LANSDOWNE expleins execlly the situetion of effairs, and I heve before pointed out that Buenos Ayres alone, at this time, was considered entitled to recognition. The recognition of Colombia was postponed because she had detached her forces in aid of the Peruvian insurgents. The recognition of Chili and Mexico was deferred on account of the defective organization of their Governments (*vide* STAPLETON'S *Life of Canning.*) But whet is most important to remark is, that under the circumstances stated by Lord LANNSDOWNE *the recognition of Peru was not even entertained, because the contest still subsisted, though, for the reasons set out in the foregoing speech, the ultimate reinstatement of the power of Spain was as clearly hopeless in that as in the other provinces.* This, then, is as authoritative a decision as cen possibly he conceived on the part of the English Government, that the real teat of the right to recognition depends on the establishment of *de facto* independence, and the only legitimete proof of such independence is the cessation of all *bona fide* struggle on the part of the former Sovereign.

Thus far the greet Whig authority. I will now cite from thn aame debate the opinion of a Minister to which the Tory journels, which are so clamorous for recognition, will probably pay some regard. The following passage is from the speech of Lord LIVERPOOL, then Prime Minister, who must be accordingly teken es the authoritative exponent on thia aubject of the Englieh doctrine:

"With regard to the question of the recognition of indepeadence, they both agreed that it was to be considered on two grouods—the first, of right; the snc-ond, of expediency. *That where no right existed there could be no expediency was an inference in which they both agreed.* He had no difficulty in declariog what had been his convictioo durlog the year (years?) that the struggle had been going on between Spain and the South American Provioces—*that there could be no right while the contest was actually going on.* He knew that our own history provad that other Pawnrs of Europe had acted toward ns under a very different information. He was aware of the conduct which the whole House of Bourbon had adopted in the struggle between Great Britian and the North American Colonies. It was notorious that, while our armies were in the field (no matter what was the justice or injustice of that contest,) those Powars cut the connection, and, not satisfied with merely acknowledging, assisted the ancient colonies in effecting their separation from the parent State. Get forth that, under any circumstances, Great Britain should feel disposed to follow such an example! *The question ought to be—Was the contest going on? He, for one, could not reconcile it to his mind to take any such step so long as the struggle in arms remained undecided.* And while he made that declaration, *he meant that it should be a bona fide contest.*"

You will observe that Lord LIVERPOOL takes the same view of the value of the argument by estoppel which I have recently expressed. I hope his sentiments on this point may not be lost on those who profess to he disciples of the party of which he was so long the chief. Sir J. MACKINTOSH distinctly admits, in his great speech on this subject, (*Miscellaneous Works*, vol. 3, p. 462,) that one of the most essential points to determine was "whether there was a contest with Spain still pending;" by which, he very justly said, "we must mean such a contest as exhibits an equelity of force." So far from disputing the propriety of the test, he accepts it, and proceeds to show that the ease of those in whose favor he is arguing satisfies it. He says, "If I look on Spanish America as one vast unit, the question of the existence of *any serious contest* is too simple to admit the slightest doubt." He proceeds to ask, "What is the Spanish strength? A single castle in Mexico, an island on the coast of Chili, and a small army in Upper Peru. Is this a contest approaching to equality?" And again: "If, on the other hand, we consider the American States as seperate, the fact of independence is undisputed, *with respect, at least, to some of them.* What doubte can be entertained of the independence of the immense provinces of Carecces, New-Granade and Quito, which now form the Republic of Colombia? There is considerable Spenish army has been defeeted; all have been either destroyed or expelled from the territory of the Republic; not a Royalist soldier remains. The Republic of Buenos Ayres has eu nqually undisputed enjoy ment of independence. There no Spnnish soldier has set his foot for fourteen years." And be concludes this branch of the argument in the following words: "If, then, we consider these States es ooe nstioo, there ceonot be said to be any remaining contest. If, on the other hend, we consider them separately, why do we not immediately comply with the prayer of the petition by recognizing the independence of those which we mnst allow to be in fnct independent? Where is the objection to the instantaneous recognition at least of Colombia end Buenos Ayres?" It is clear, then, that Sir J. MACKINTOSH accepted as the test of sn independence entitling to recognition the cessation of all "serious contest." Such is the doctrine on the subject leid down with great precision by English statesmen, end illustrated in practice by a great historical precedent. I cannot understand how the Edinhurgh reviewer, who contends for the somewhat vague definition of "n *certain amount* of spirit and power in maintaining its own rights, end e *de facto* full possession of those rights," eccounts upon his hypothesis for the deciaion of Mr. CANNING not to recognize Peru in 1824.

But the Edinhnrgh reviewer seeks to fortify his position by the euthority of Mr. WHEATON, a writer of whom I desire to speak with the highest and most sincere respect. Upon this subject, however, I em bound to say thnt the Americnn publicist has not expressed himself with his usnal clearness, precision and consistency. In a letter of the date of Nov. 8, I cited a passage from Mr. WHEATON'S work which certeinly seemed entirely to bear out the viewa for which I nm contending. It will be found in the *Elements of International Law*, vol. I, p. 92:

"Until the revolotion is consnmmated, *while the civil war involving a contest for the Government continues*, other States may remain indifirent spectators of thn controversy, *still continuing to treat the ancient Government as sovereign and the Government de facto as a society entitled to the rights of war against its enemy*; or may espouse the cause of the party which thny believe to have justice on its side. In the first case, the foreign State fulfils all its obligations nnder the law of nations; and neither party has any right to complain, provided it maintains an impartial neutrality. In the latter libecomes, of course, the enemy of the party against whom it declares itself, and the ally of the other; and, as the positive law of nations makes no distinction in this respect between a just and no unjust war, the intervening Stain becomes entitled to all the rights of war against the opposite party."

It is certainly a just Inference from this passage thet Mr. WHEATON'S opinion is, thnt while "the civil war involving a contest for the Government continues," other States heve only two elternatives; one is thnt of remnining neutral, in which situetion it is necessary thet "it should continue to treat the ancient Government as sovereign nnd the Governmnnt *de facto* as entitled to the rights of war;" tbn other is to espouse the side of one, and so to become its elly, and the enemy of the other belligerent. If "to continue to treet the ancient Government as sovereign *de facto* while the civil wer continues," is to "*fulfill the obligations of the foreign State under the law of nations*," the question of recognition is clearly, in the view of Mr. WHEATON, one of lnw, and not of policy only. But, in order to deal fairly with the reviewer, I must assume thnt, in quoting Mr. WHEATON, he relies on the following passage at pege 97:

"It has been already stated that while the contest for sovereignty continues and the civil war rages the nations may either remain passive, nllowing to both parties all the rights which war gives to public eoemies. We may acknowledge the lodependence of the new State, torming with it treeties of amity aod commerce, or may join in allisnce with onn party or the other. In the first case neither party bas any right to complain, so long as other nations maintain an impartial neutrality and abide in the event of thn contest; the last two involve questions which seem to belong rather to the field of politics than of law; but the practice of natloos, if it does not furnish an invariable role for the solntion of these questions, will at least shed some light upon them."

It is, perhapa, not very easy to reconciie these two peasages with ona another, and there is a looseness of statement in the second which is somewhnt unsatisfactory. It appears, however, thst in Mr. WHEATON'S opinion the part of an "impartial neutrality" is to "nhide the event of the contest;" and this is the only conduct which Mr. WHEATON certainly says "neither party hes a right to complain of." He places the "acknowledgment of independence," end the "joining in alliance" with one of the belligerents, in enother category, and treats them both as e question of politics, rnther than of lew. But es "joining in alliance" would certainly be a ground of wer, perhaps he means that the "acknowledgment of independence," without "abiding the event of the contest," would be in itself an act of intervention, and consequently belong rather to the province of politics than of lew. And poasibly the somewhet lax prectice of his own country on these snbjects, may heve betrayed this eminent writer into atatementn lees precise than might be desirable in a scientific treatise.

On the subject of the "practice of nations," to which tribunal Mr. WHEATON refere the question, his brief summary is not satisfactory. It will be found that his account of the recognition of the South American Repnblics, so far as he states it to he solely a queetion of expediency, end not of right, does not coincide with the views of the English statesman I hnvn cited. His trentmnnt also of thn importnnt precedent of the English declaration of war in 1778 is hy no mennn accurate.

It is alleged thet the English declaration of wer against France, in 1778, was not founded, nor could it be justified, upon the ground of the simple recognition of the Americen insurgents by the negotiation of e treaty of commerce. The relation ot this transaction to the present argument is so important that it is worth while te ascertain with nccurncy the true etate of the facts. The Edinburgh reviewer on this point does not egree with Mr. WHEATON, and I heve the misfortune to differ from both. The Edinburgh reviewer is, I think, right in condemning the opinion of Mr. WHEATON, that the treaty of elliance concluded between France and the revolted colonies would not hnve been a good ground for a declaration of wer on the part of Great Britain. But he is wrong in affirming that the offensive and defensive trenty of nllience of 1778 was the ground of the English decleration of hostilitee. Both the reviewer and Mr. WHEATON have been misled by assuming GIBBON'S celebrated *pièce justicatif* to be the cotemporary etatement ot the causes of this wer. A closer attention to datee and facts will show that this is not the case. GIBBON'S Memoir, which will be found in the *Annual Register* for 1780, is without dete; but it is not difficult to discover the proximate time of its composition. It was written by order of the English Government, though apparently not published by authority, as an answer to the French document setting forth the complainls of the Court of Versailles, which appeared in 1779. GIBBON became a Lord of the Treasury in the Summer of that yeer, and it is probable that his memoir first saw the light toward the end of 1779. An amusing account of this job, which the great historian undertook, will be found in his autobiography. This paper, written, as we have seen, nearly two years after the declaration of war, was not natnrally contained number of grievances which were not known or thought of when the war originally broke out, and among others the offensive alliance concluded between France and the insurgent provinces in anticipation of the war. The real causes of the war are to be sought in the transactions out of which it immediately arose. They will be fennd to be these: On March 13, 1778, the Marquis DE NOAILLES, the French Ambassador in London, communicated to the English Government the conclusion of a *treaty of commerce* between the Court of Versailles and the rebellious States of America. The note, which affects a friendly tone, will be found in the *Annual Register* for 1778; *vide* also *Adolphus's History*, vol. ii., page 544. On the 17th of the same month the King's Message was brought down to Perliament, enncncing that the English Ambassador was ordered to leave France. I quote the very words, in order to show that the sole and exclusive ground of the English declaration of war was the recognition of the independence of the insurgents and the negotiation with them of the commercial treety, and made no sort of allusion to any other ground of quarrel whatsoever:

"His Majesty having been informed, by order of the French King, that a *treaty of amity and commerce* has been signed between the Court of France and certain persons employed by his Majesty's revolted subjects in North America, has judged it necessary to direct that a copy of the declaration, delivered by the French Ambassador to Lord Viscount WEYMOUTH, be laid before the House of Commons; and at the time to acquaint them that his Majesty has thonght proper, in consequance of this offensive communication on the part of the Court of France, to send orders to his Ambassador to withdraw from that court; His Majesty is persuaded that the justice and good faith of his conduct toward foreign Powers, and the sincerity of his wishes to preserve the tranquillity of Europe, will be acknowledged hy all the world; and his Majesty trusts that he shall not stand responsible for the disturbance of thnt tranquillity if he should find himself called upon to resest so unprovoked and so anjust an aggression on thn booor of his crowo and the essential interests of bis kingdoms, contrary to the most solemn assurances, *subversive of the law of nations*, and injurioos to tha rights of every foreign Power in Europe."

Here, then, is the precise and definite declaration of the English Government, that the aole and anfficient grnnd of the war they are abont to declars is the negotiation of e treety of commerce, and the recognition thereby implied of the insurgent provinces—a course which is hera pronounced to be "snbversive of the law of nntions."

That this was not merely the officinl pretext, hut the real ground of the war, clearly appears from a private letter of GIBBON. The following passage will be found in a letter to HOLROYD, of the date of the 23d of February, 1778: "It is positively esserted, both in private and in Parliament, and not contradicted by the Ministers, that on the 5th of this month a *treaty of commerce* (*which naturally leads to war*) was signed at Paris with the Independent States of America." It is idle, in the fnce of these docnments, to maintain that the Englieh Government did not think the negotietion of e treaty of commerce with the rebels, and the recognition of their indepeadence thereby implied, a sufficient ground of war by itself, or that they in realiy meant to reslat their declaration of hostilities on nny other ground.

It is suggested, indeed, thnt the Government of the dny mnst heve known of other and better grounds for the seriona measure of declaring war against France, which might be found in the secret and pnrfidious machinntions by which her conduct on that occnsion was disgracefully distinguished. This, I confess, seems to me an indmissible specnlation in the fnce of these conclusive docnments. It may be assumed thet when one Government declares war against enother, it gives the first, reasons within its knowledge and at its disposal to justify its conduct. I can nnderstand that a nation may be in reality ectnated by a bad motive while it alleges a good pretence. But it is not consistent with common sense to suppose that the English Government in 1778, having plenty of better grounds for their declaration of war in the background, preferred to rest it on an insufficient reason. They rested it, es we have seen, exclusively on the communication of the commercial treety—e ground which thay evidently thought their best and sufficient justificetion, in which opinion I submit they were perfectly wall founded.

The Edinburgh reviewer has fallen into a most important error on this point. He says that the treaty of 1778 justified a declernation of wer by Great Britain, because it "provided that in the avent of wer the two States should make common ceuse against Great Britain." But the treaty of 1778, which was the ground of the war, contained no such cleuse. The reviewer hes overlooked the important circumstnnce that there were *two* trenties of 1778, which will be found together in *Martens*, vol. II.; onn, n *treaty of commerce*, which wea thet communicated to the English Government by the Marquis DE NOAILLES; the other, a *secret treaty of alliance*, which was mede because the perties knew that the treaty of commerce would inevitably leed to war, but wes kept hack till it was divulged *after* the declnration of wnr. The clause to which the rnviewer alludes is in the secret treaty of allinnce, which was not commuoicated, and which, coosequently, was not the ground of the declnrntion of wer. It is *not* in the treaty of commerce, which, as we have seen, was the exclusive matter relied on hy the King in his messege to Parliement, which for the purpose of nn internetionel argument must be teken to be the true cnuse of the wer.

It may be surmised thet the English Government knew or suspected the existence of the treaty of allinnce. And, indeed, this appears from Lord STORMONT'S letters, *vide* Lord MAHON'S *Hist.*, Vol. VI., App., p. 23. Though they may hnve suspected it, they had no auch cognizence of it as would enable them to found upon it a cause of hostilities; they, therefore, wisely confined themselves to the fect of recognition and the communicetion of the commercial treaty, which they held to be all-sufficient for their justificetion.

What, then, are the concinsione to be deduced from these authentic and binding historicnl precedents? First, that in 1778 the English Government treated whnt the Edinhurgh reviewer calls the "moral recognition" of an insurgent province during the pendeocy of the contest by the negotietion of a commercial treety on a breech of neutrality, "snhversive of the lew of nations," and effording a justifiable ground of war. They held and acted upon the doctrine that, while the struggle still continues, the recognition of the insurgents hy a foreign State is an internntional wrong to the original Sovereign. Upon precisely the same grounds, the leading statesmen of both parties, in 1824, declared that, in order to the recognition of the South American Republics, it was necessary to estebllsh, not es e question of policy only, but of right, thet the contest was substantiellyet an end. They did not think themselves et liberty to speculate on the question whether the efforts still maintnined by the ancient Government would or would not in the end prove successful. They acted, and thought themselves et liberty to act, only In thoee ceses when the independence of the insurgents was actually established by the real ceasation of the contest. As I have shown in my lest letter, the ease of Texas, so far from being en exception to this rule, is only a fresh illustration of the principle, the more valuehle because the most recent. For these reesons I must expresa my entire dissent from the opinion of the Edinburgh reviewer, that the question of recognition is one solely of policy nnd not of lew, and I must equelly protest against the proposition put forth on pege 298 of that publication, that the "eatsblishment of diplomatic reletions with rebellious States, accompanied hy treaties of commerce and emity," while the contest for Government still subsists in full force, "efforda no legitimate ground for compleint" to the ancient Sovereign.

TEMPLE. HISTORICUS.

Gen. Rosecrans on the Sanitary Commission.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
MURFREESBORO, Feb. 2, 1863.

The General Commanding presents his wermest acknowledgments to the friends of the soldiers of this army, whose generous sympathy with the suffering of the sick and wounded has indoced thnm to send for their comfort numerous sanitary supplies, which are continually arriving by the hands of individuals and charitnble societies. While he highly appreciates and does not undervaloe the cherities which have been lavished on this army, experience has demonstrated thn importance of system and impartiality, as well as judgment nnd economy, in the forwar ling and distributioo of these supplies. In all these respects the United States Sanitary Commission stands unrivaled. Its organization, experiencn and large facilities for the work are such that the General does not hesitate to recommend, in the most urgent manner, all those who desire to send sanitary supplies to cnnde inem to the care of this Commission. They will thus insure the supplies reaching their destination without wastage or expense of agents or transportation, and their being distributed in a judicious manner, without disorder or interference with the regulations and usages of the service.

This Commission acts in full concert with the Medical Department of the army in [illegible] confidence. It is thus anabled, with few agents, to do a large amount of good at the proper time and in the proper way. [illegible] Sanitary Silver, it has distributed a surprising large amount of nlothing, hed bandages and bedding, as well as milk, concentrated beef, fruit and other sanitary stores essential to the recovery of the sick and wounded.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj.-Gen., Com'd'g Dep't.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Supervisors.

The following communication from the Mayor was received by the Board of Supervisors, at their meeting on yesterday, and was laid over under the rule:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, your ordinance making appropriations for the support of the County Government for the current year.

Some of the appropriations you propose appear to me extravagant. Among these is that for advertising. The Finance Department deemed $23,600 sufficinnt for this purpose. You propose $39,600. This wide departure from the estimate of the Comptroller, which was based on information furnished by your own appropriate Committee, will appear the more remarkable when contrasted with the appropriations of previous years for the same object

Appropriation of 1860 for County advertising...	$7,815 74
Appropriation of 1861 for County advertising...	13,382 08
Appropriation of 1862 for County advertising...	17,000 00
Proposed appropriation of 1863 for County advertising	39,600 00

From this table it will he seen that you propose to change the rate of increase. It has hitherto been liberal; you propose to make it lavish. Being unaware of any sufficient reason for this change, and finding nothing to justify it in the report of your Committee, I have sought for the needed information in your published debates. From these I learn that there are unsettled claims against the County for advertising in 1862, amounting to about $11,000, which you intend shall be paid ont of the present appropriation. I also learn from the statement made by the vigilant Chairman of your Committee on Printing and Stationery, that most of these unsettled claims are for work never authorized by your Board. He says:

"There does not seem to be any sort of limit to this thing. Every newspaper that chooses to publish anything, goes on and publishes it, and sends in a bill; it makes no sort of difference whether they were authorized to do it or not. * * * I have got now before the Committee bills for this kind of work, amounting to tea or twelve thonsand dollars. A large portion of the work was never authorized by any one that I know of, although it may turn out that some individual member of the Board said, 'You had better do it,' or 'You might do it.' That I know nothing about."

The Chairman very properly declared himself opposed to paying say bills of this class. But in this, it would appear, he differs with the majority of your Board; for, on the motion of asolher member, the appropriation was raised from $23,600 to $34,600, for the express purpose of providing for these bills. And this amount was subsequently increased to $39,600, for the purpose, I presume, of providing for similar bills during tbn present year.

From this dabate, and the action which followed it, it would appear that your Honornole Body is prepared to recogize the claim of any newspaper in the County for publishing your proceedings, or any portion of them, whether authorized by you to do so, or not.

The adoption and public avowal of such a system of advertising as this, fully explains the necessity of a large appropriation to meet the claims that may be expected undnr this head. In truth, the system is at once so liberal and so lax, that, if persisted in, you will be indnbted to the forbearance of the conductors of the Press, if the expenditures for advertising do not greatly exceed even the large amount you have named.

It is always with unfeigned regret that I find myself constrained to differ with your Honorable Body on any measure that you present for my approval, because, aside from the unpleasantness of differing with a coördinate branch of the County Government, it unfortunately so happens that every dissenting communication that I feel it my duty to send to you, however respectful may be its language, seems to distnrb the equanimity of some of your members to a degree that seriously threatens the dignity of your Board. I have therefore carefully scrutinized your novel system of advertising, in the hope of finding some hiddan merit which would commend it to my judgment. The search has been fruitless. In any aspect in which I can view the subject, my method is as prodigal and demoralizing in its tendencies as it is unique in character, and I have no doubt the public will so regard it. I venture to hope it will not be persisted in, though I trust when abandoned, you will not proceed to the opposite extreme of publishing your proceedings in but one paper of small circulation, as you have done of late in the case of communications sent you from this office. The true policy lies between these extremes. The public interests would be best snbserved, it seems to me, by tha publication of all your proceedings, including the Ayes and Noes, in which the public feel a deep interest, but which are now not published at all, to two leading journals of large circulation and of opposite politics. This, it is believed, would not involve an expenditure of more than $10,000 per annum, or about one-quarter tbn amount you propose to appropriate.

I must also object to tbn appropriation of $201,250 for construction of the Harlem River Bridge, that sum being $68,000 32 more than the Commissioners of the Bridge themselves asked for.

I have heretofore, on few different occasions, sought to save the County Treasury from what I believn to have been unnecessary advances for this expensive work, by returning with my objections your resolutions directing payments to be made of bills which Westchester County ought to have been required to pay, as she already owed a large amount for her accrued proportion of the cost of tha bridge. Those remonstrances proved to be fruitless; but the form in which it is proposed to repeat the same injustice is such as cannot fail to commsad attention. It is estimated hy the Engineer of the bridge, that its total cost will amount to $608,250, of which Westchester is required, hy law, to pay a proportion equal to the geographical extent of her jurisdiction over it. The Bridge Commissioners, in their statement of the amount required to be raised to complete the structure, name $233,249 68 as the sum, and deduct therefrom an appropriation which they anticipate from the Supervisors of Westchester County, of $100,000 on account of their proportion of the cost of the bridge. Under these circumstances your requirement that $68,000 32 of this $100,000, shall be raised by a tax upon our own citizens, instead of being provided by the Supervisors of Wesichester County, as proposed hy tbn Commissioners, seems to me so obviously objectionable that the proposition needs but to be stated to secure its emphatic condemnatioo.

I cannot approve the addition of twenty thonsand dollars which you have made to the appropriation for salaries in the Executive Departments. It appears from the report of your Committee that this is intended for compensation to the Mayor and the chief officers of the Finance Department, for the additional duties imposed on them by the separation of the County finances from those of the City. Both the phraseology and the intentioo of this item appear to me objectionable. I infer from the proceedings of your Board, that this sum of $20,000 is intended to provide extra compensation for the chief officers of the Finance Departmeot for the past four years, as well as for the present year. To this retrospective liberality I am opposed, because I regard it as alike unwise and illegal. It appears to me to be in direct violation of the seventh section of the law defining your powers, which is in these words: "No allowance or payment, beyond legal claims, shall ever be allowed by the Board."

Again, I specially object to the use of the word "Mayor" in the appropriation in question. That official has not been consulted in tbn matter. He has expressed no wish for increased compensation, nor does he desire any. It is true that tha action of your Board in reference to tha expenditure of public money, has in many cases appeared to him so ridiculous, if not wasteful, that much of his time has been occupied in the investigation and attempted correction of snch action. But for this addition to his official services he desires no other reward than the consciousness of having faithfully discharged his duty to the public.

I have made this communication more full and explicit than is my custom, because I have noticed with much satisfaction a suggestion in your Board to appoint a Committee on vetoes. Hitherto when such papers have reached you they have merely elicited unparliamentary remarks in reference to their author, and unsupported contradictions of the statements contained in them, with very little, if any, consideration of the arguments they presented. With an appropriate Committee to which they may be referred for consideratioa, I trust this practice will be changed, and that such communications from this office will hereafter be judged solely by their own merits, without any reference whatever to their author.

This change appears to me to be due alike to your own dignity and to the public interests under your charge. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The Death of Dr. Cammann.

At a meeting of the physicians and surgeons of the Demilt Dispensary, held Feb. 16, 1863, tbn following preamble and resolutions, prepared by a Special Committee, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the dispensation of Providence, Dr. GEORGE P. CAMMANN, our esteemed friend and lamented colleague, has been suddenly removed from us by death, therefore,

Resolved, That the Demilt Dispensery, in its eotire organization of Contributors, Managers, Medical Staff and recipients of its charitable nid, heve to mourn, in tbn decease of Dr. CAMMANN, tbn great loss of one who, from nearly the first establishment of this Institution, has, by his unwearied assiduity and eminent skill, largely contributed to its success, its reputation and the accomplishmeot of its benevolent aims. In the relatioo of medical associate, we have found him a courteous friend, a skillful adviser, a man of retiring modesty and distinterested benevolence. The untiring zeal with which, during nearly his whole professional career, though independent in means, he has devoted himself daily to charitable service in this and other institutions, and the enthusiasm and success with which he has pursued the special department of Physical Diagnosis, of which he was one of the [illegible] in this country, render his example worthy of [illegible] imitation, and secure to his memory a lasting remembrance from every lover of science.

Resolved, That the Medical Board of the Demilt Dispensary extend their warmest sympathy to the large circle of bereaved relatives and friends upon whom this great affliction has fallen.

Resolved, That as a last tribute of respect to the deceased, the Medical Board will attend his funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and published in the *American Medical Times* and daily journals.

WILLIAM R. BIRRINS, M. D., Chairman.
GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D., Secretary.
WILLIAM R. DONALDSON, M. D., } Committee.
E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., }
GEORGE L. HERLOT, M. D., }

Semi-Annual of the Students of Columbia College.

The third "Semi-Annual" of the *Students* of Columbia College was celebrated yesterday morning, at WALLACK'S Theatre—which, notwithstanding the storm, was comfortably filled long before 11 o'clock, the hour at which the exercises were announced to begin. A brighter, or more cheerful, or more intelligent audience is rarely seen in New-York. Composed in good part of the friends and relatives of the students, of course it was prepared to be pleased, and not even the fifteen or twenty minutes' delay at the commencement was potent enough to destroy its good humor,—which was further aided by some excellent music by the orchestra, under the direction of HELMSMULLER. At length the curtain rose, and disclosed a semicircle of gowned students, among whom was seated the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. JOHN MURRAY FORBES, an Alumnos of Columbia, who opened the order of exercises with a brief prayer. The presiding officer, Mr. H. A. NASRO, of the Senior Class, a manly-looking and well-mannered youth, now stepped forward and delivered, in clear and measured tones, a neat and tasteful address, in which he said that when, two years ago, the Faculty and Trustees of the College came to the conclusion to dispense with further Semi-Annuals, on account of the expense attending them, and the state of the country, the students resolved to continue them on their own responsibility and at their own expense,—a resolution to which the aforesaid Faculty and Trustees had made no decided objection, though they deemed it inconsistent with the course they had decided upon to lend their presence at future celebrations. With a brief and pertinent allusion to the war, the speaker drew his address (which was rewarded with a bouquet) to a graceful conclusion, and announced the first orator, Mr. ALFRED E. CLARK. Before proceeding to notice the successive efforts of the young gentleman, we will copy, for the benefit of the reader, the list of speakers and titles of their orations:

1. "Song of a Shirt".....Alfred E. Clark.
2. Duetto and Chorus—"Lucrezia Borgia" Donizetti
   The Future of America.....William J. Thomson.
   Sestetto and Finnie—"Lucia di Lammermoor" Donizetti.
3. "Spartacus".....Henry Beadle, Jr.
   Updes Gslop.....Helmsmüller.
4. Uprising of the People.....Roderick B. Seymonr.
   Spring Sonnds—(*Frühlingsklaegle*).....Gung'l.
   Chorus and Cavatina—"Dinorah"...Meyerbeer.
5. Heluslu.....Theo. F. C. Demarest.
   La Stella—Arietta.....Arditti.
6. Johnny McKay.....Arthur P. Sturges.
   Allez Toujonrs Galop.....Helmsmüller.
7. Eloquence.....George W. Ferguson.
   Introduction and Chorus—"Ernani,"Verdi.
8. A Retrospect.....Melville Brown,
   Aria—(Hoel's)—"Dinorah"...Meyerbeer.
   Tutti Frutti (Potpourri).....Massec.
9. Pelthologian Oration.....Henry S. Satterlee.
   Duetto—"Arolde".....Verdi.
10. Philelexian Poem.....Jonas B. Kissam.
    Ehestands Frenden.....Bachelor.

Of these, the first two are Freshmen, the next two Sophomores, tha next two Juniors, the next three Seniors, and the last a Junior.

Mr. CLARK'S effort was a recitation of Hoon's well-known "Song of a Shirt." Bowing first to tha President, and then to the audience, tha speaker—a youthful and modest young fellow—began his recitation in a clear and ringing voice, and displayed much taste and feeling in his rendition, which was really a very creditable performance, both in tone and action.

The President next announced—after appropriate music by tbn orchestra—Mr. WM. J. THOMSON, who came forward and proceeded to deliver an original oration on "The Future of America." Mr. THOMSON'S manner was manly and *self*-possessed, and but for one or two points of hesitation, consequent on an imperfect commettal of his piece, would have gone through with it in a perfectly unexceptionable style. The key-note of his effort was the patriotic phrase, "Stand for the right!" the nature of which he seemed clearly to comprehend. This well-written oration was well received, and obtained frequent applause. Mr. THOMSON retired gracefully before

Mr. HENRY BEADLE, Jr., who recited with vigor a selection entitled "Spartacus," at the close of which he reached a fine artistic climax of passion and feeling, which "brought down the house." Mr. BEADLE is manifestly an orator of promise.

The next effort was an original poem by Mr. RONALDA B. SAYMOUR, entitled the "Uprising of the People." The composition of this poem is entitled to much praise, for the sentiments were just, and were elegantly expressed. The delivery, especially in tbn earlier portions, hardly did justice to the poem, which, besides, was not perfectly well committed. But it is really far more difficult to recite poetry than prose. Toward tbn close tbn speaker had apparently unmanipated himself from the trammels of schoolboy tradition, and his manner elicited frequent tokens of approval. In fact, he was several times interrupted by applause. Parts of the poem were facetious; but in the main it was a serious and hearty enunciation of sentiments which did credit as well to his head as his heart.

"Heluslu," a poem celebrating the College and things appertaining thereto, was next next delivered by Mr. THEO. F. C. DEMAREST. Thern was so much genuine humor and keen wit in this production that we regret we cannot, with the design of making a few specimen extracts; but, finding that to do so justice would require more space than we had at our disposal, we were constrained to forego this pleasure. The poem elicited frequent roars of laughter, and was most admirably recited by Mr. DEMAREST, whose manner quite agreed with his subject. The numerous allusions to different students and members of the Faculty were, of course, sure to call forth boisterous acknowledgment. Mr. DEMAREST retired with dun honors, and was succeeded by

Mr. ARTHUR P. STURGES, a gentleman of much refinement and grace of manner, who delivered a very elegant and finished poem, entitled "Johnny McKay," in a style which would throw no discredit on the best of our public elocutionists. Though mainly serious, it contained bits of neat humor, and the broad Scottish dialect in which were couched the sentiments of the brave Johnny was announced with a rare comic unction. This, to our mind, was the gem of the programme. Numerous "floral tributes" testified to the delight of the audience.

The President next introduced Mr. GEORGE W. FERGUSON, who delivered a sort of lecture-oration on the high theme of "Eloquence." His numerous illustrations of bad style in delivery were exquisitely ludicrous, and created vast amusement among his auditors. Toward the termination of Mr. FERGUSON'S able effort, he assumed a higher strain, and came out with an unequivocal indorsement of President LINCOLN and his Proclamation. This was, perhaps, ill-judged, considering that some of his hearers would be certain to differ with him; and, so the event proved, for when he had reached the point we have indicated, he was prevented for a long time from continuing by the mingled

Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Stone—14.

Report of Committee on Assessments in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Coyle for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-nine cents, to enable him to pay an assessment on his property in Eighth-avenue, for regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to Eighty second-street, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the flagging in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, to be repaired immediately, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sidewalks of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River, to be flagged a space four feet wide, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that crosswalks be laid at the intersection of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Second-avenue, immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—15.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company number Forty-one, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the Croton Board be directed to lay a track of bridge-stone from the front of the house of Americus Engine Company number Six, through Henry and Montgomery streets to East Broadway, and that the same be done forthwith.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Broadway, between Fiftieth and Fifty-ninth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was reconmitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause to be erected a new fence around the Corporation Yard in Jane-street, said fence to be twelve feet in height.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—14.

Message of His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution appointing the following persons Commissioners of Deeds, viz.:

Samuel C. Reed. John Hoope,
Henry L. Robertson. Howard Newkirk,
William Meekellar, Lawrence Oberle,
and Alfred W. Lowerie

Also, resolution altering the name of Jacob Cohen to Jacob H. Cohen, in the list of Commissioners appointed in December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution, That the ordinance for the paving of Ninth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, approved by the Mayor, July eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, be amended so as to provide that half of the expense shall be paid by the property owners and half by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, That the ordinance for the paving of Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, approved by the Mayor, June sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, be amended so as to provide that half the expense shall be paid by the property owners, and half by the City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Roole moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Thursday, nineteenth instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

Which was carried.

The President here announced the following as the Special Committee pursuant to resolution of Alderman Masterson, in reference to the Fort Gansevoort property, viz.:

Alderman Masterson. Alderman Chipp,
Alderman Boole, Alderman Reed,
Alderman Ottiwell.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 75, 76, 71, 79, 79½, 80, 81, 82, 85, 87, 89, 90, 91, 93, 93½, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 819, 1077, 993, 1271, 1275, 1287, 1345, 1379, 1389, 1391, 1397, 1401, 1405, 1411, 1413, 1417, 1421, 1423, 1427, 1433. *Part II.*—Nos. 934, 874, 1478, 1484, 1486, 1450, 416, 1092, 222, 1488, 1000, 918, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 6.—Demurrer.—Nos. 154, 20, 340, 342, 344, 348, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 853, 1533, 1145, 1447, 1457, 1127, 3111, 1027, 261, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605. *Part II.*—Nos. 1606, 1652, 1570, 2874, 954, 914, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672.

The Fort Gansevoort Property Contest—Argument on the Mandamus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Gaylor vs. *Matthew T. Brennan.*—This was the argument on the return to the *mandamus* served upon Comptroller Brennan in relation to the Fort Gansevoort property.

The return of the Comptroller sets forth that he has not completed the sale, because the resolution of the Common Council provides that the bonds shall not be issued in payment for the property until a good and sufficient deed is tendered to the Comptroller, signed by all the parties in interest, which has not been done. Gaylor has his remedy at law in an action against the City, and a *mandamus* will not, therefore, lie in the case. The resolution under which the purchase was made in illegal, because it passed the Board of Aldermen, in concurrence with the Councilmen, on the 3d of January, without unanimous consent being obtained for its consideration, as required by the Charter. The original sale of the property at private sale by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was void, as the Charter provides that all sales of real estate by the City must be at public auction, and only for the purpose of redeeming some portion of the City debt.

Counsel for the relator contended that the Comptroller was not authorized to contest the matter. He was merely an executive officer, and had only a ministerial duty to perform in the premises. He had no right or power to interpose in opposition to legislative acts.

The argument is not yet concluded.

This argument embraced all the old questions which were raised and decided in the case of the Sharp judgment, and the Boker and other *mandamus* cases, touching the power of the Comptroller to interpose objections in such cases.

James T. Brady and Messrs. Birdseye & Johnson for relator.

John E. Develin, Corporation Counsel, and J. R. Hackett for the Comptroller; and D. D. Field for the Mayor, whom the Court refused to recognize as a party to be represented by counsel in the case.

Declalens.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Frost vs. *Quackenbush et al.*; *In Matter of Petition of Ida J. Wiskeman et. al., for Sale of Real Estate.*—Orders settled.

Low vs. *Graydon and others*; *Four other Cases* vs. *The Same.*—If the plaintiff is not allowed the right of inspection and of copying, the motion to strike out, &c., must be granted, &c.

Kirchein, &c., vs. *Schloss et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of action; order to be settled on one day's notice.

Hallett vs. *Bradley, &c.*—Motion to strike out matter embraced in the first and second specification in motion granted, but motion in other respects is denied, without costs to either party on this motion. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Sallarch vs. *Sollarch.*—Notice must be given to the defendant.

Hill vs. *Murphy.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Griffin vs. *Tripp.*—Motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

In the Matter of the Application of Anna E. Tucker, &c.—Reference ordered, &c.

In the Matter of the Petition of Poillon et al.—Order granted.

The People, &c., ex rel. Warrin vs. *The Judges of Marine Court.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Duncan vs. *Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of Notions.*—Reference ordered, &c.

Merklee vs. *Thatcher.*—Motion denied without costs to either party, and with leave to defendant to renew motion for another Referee if the present Referee should not return by the 1st July next.

Strong vs. *De Forest et al.*—Motion denied; order to be settled on one day's notice.

Winter vs. *Brigg.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event of action.

Before Justice Barnard.

Barsdorff et al vs. *Dayton.*—Motion granted.

Van Wyck et al. vs. *Watt, &c.*—Motion to open default granted.

Bailey vs. *Cass*; *Glenton* vs. *Clover et al.*—Motions denied.

Mecklen et al. vs. *Pierson et al.*—Referee ordered to take proof and report, with his opinion.

Merwin vs. *Merwin.*—Defendant to give bail in the sum of $5,000. In all other respects the report is confirmed.

Bassett vs. *Correra.*—Motion granted defendant to stipulate not to prosecute.

Gresham et al. vs. *Damarest et al.*; *Hunter* vs. *Nolan et al.*—Judgment ordered.

Baty vs. *Beck et al.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Ellis vs. *Derby et al.*; *Weed* vs. *Earle et al.*; *Newton* vs. *Eddy et al.*; *Hendrickson et al.* vs. *Clark et al.*; *Relief Fire Insurance Company* vs. *Stewart et al.*—Motions granted.

Harmony Fire Insurance Company vs. *Smith et als.*—Orders granted.

Denison vs. *Denison Jr., et al.*—Motion granted without a stay of proceedings.

Before Justice Clerke.

Schettlin et al. vs. *Stone et al.*—Findings settled.

Hayman vs. *Mitchell.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Draft judgment, and findings of law and fact settled.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Kelly, Sheriff, vs. *Downing et al.*—Complaint dismissed as to Downing, with costs, and as to Bailey without costs.

Hayman vs. *Mitchell.*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Hyde vs. *Stoker.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Buswell vs. *Fisher*; *Scott, Receiver*, vs. *Ferris*; *Stuckle* vs. *Kaiser.*—Judgment for plaintiffs. Judgment to be settled.

Hedges vs. *Dalton, Impleaded.*—Judgment for defendant, Bridget Dalton, on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Vonderpoel vs. *Smith et al*; *Same* vs. *Same*; *Cunningham* vs. *Chamberlain, &c.*; *Same* vs. *Same*; *Bulson* vs. *Bulson*; *Davenport* vs. *Ruckman and The Mayor, &c.*; *Stern* vs. *Meyer*; *Adams* vs. *Chatterton.*—Orders granted.

Sandford et als. vs. *Violet et als.*—Order appointing Janst C. Sandford, Guardian, *ad litem* for infant plaintiff.

The Same vs. *Cening*; *Same* vs. *Corthy, &c.*; *Soms* vs. *Willicrtt*; *Soms* vs. *Couccorita*; *Same* vs. *Zimmerman*; *Same* vs. *Miller, &c.*—Same order.

Bromley vs. *Sherman.*—Sureties approved.

Kain vs. *Sharkey*; *Garrison* vs. *Kelly*; *Bedoin et al.* vs. *Kelly, Sheriff*; *Emanuel* vs. *Samuel.*—Orders granted.

Spear vs. *Davis.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Higgins vs. *The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.*—Commission directed to issue and interrogatories allowed.

Before Justice White.

Schubler vs. *Schubler*; *McKevitt* vs. *Echler, et al.*—Motions granted.

Butterworth, Receiver, &c., *Harrington*; *Penniman* vs. *Houghtwout*; *Same* vs. *Haughtwont, et al.*; *The People of the State of New-York* vs. *Minton & Sexton*; *Same* vs. *Monahon.*—Orders granted.

Broughton vs. *McClellan et al.*—Order of reference, with judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Muller et al. vs. *Fischer et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs for the delivery of bank book and vouchers as against Cleophe Fischer, and judgment for defeadant Henry Fischer for costs.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. *Bisco.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer, with liberty to defendent to answer within ten days on payment of costs.

Rhode vs. *Steinhardt.*—Referred to Wm. B. Winterton to take an account.

Scheidt et al. vs. *Sturgis, Jr., et al.*—Decree settled.

Before Justice Robertson.

Bumill vs. *Crocteril and Jewett*; *Lupton* vs. *Same*—Two suits.—Leave given to renew motion in above case, on payment of $5 costs in each case. On motion renewed.

A. Foster Higgins and William Aymar appointed appraisers. Costs on motion $10 to abide event.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

On Monday next, Feb. 23, (Anniversary of Washington's Birthday,) no motions will be heard. Chambers will be held from 10 to 12 M., for *ex parte* business only. By order of the Court.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 17, 1863.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Con..	96⅜	80	Pacific M.S. Co.....	165
5,000	do.....	96⅜	200	do.....	164⅜
15,000	do.....	97	100	do.....	s60 164
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	96⅜	40	N.Y. Cen. R.....	115⅜
1,000	do.....	96⅛	550	do.....	115⅜
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	96	40	do.....	116⅛
13,000	do.....	96⅞	150	do.....	116⅛
30,000	do.....	91⅜	1200	Erie Railway.....	77
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Oregon W L ⅜ y'rly.	94⅜	100	do.....	76⅞
7,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	91	500	do.....	b30 77
3,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s Con	97	400	do.....	76⅜
17,000	Treas. 7.3 10 p ct. Notes.....small	103	60	do.....	a30 76⅝
12,000	do.....	103⅛	200	do.....	b10 76⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	96⅜	400	do.....	76⅝
24,000	do.....	96⅜	600	do.....	a30 76⅝
10,000	do.....	96⅜	300	Erie R. Pref.....	101⅜
10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81..117		250	Hud. Riv. R.....	98
3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86..118		200	do.....	97⅜
5,000	do.....	117⅜	300	do.....	a30 97⅜
6,500	Ill. War Loan.....	100	500	do.....	b30 98
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	99⅛	600	do.....	a60 97⅜
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90....	62⅜	1000	Harlem R.....	38⅜
5,000	do.....	62⅜	100	do.....	b16 38⅜
18,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	91	200	do.....	a30 38⅜
3,000	do.....	90⅜	300	do.....	38⅜
3,000	Al. & T. H. 1n B...	53	300	do.....	38⅜
5,000	Ct. & Tol. S. F...	119⅛	25	do.....	38⅛
120,000	Amer. Gold.....	158⅜	250	Hudson River R.	a60 97⅜
25,000	do.....	a30 158⅛	600	do.....	97⅜
50,000	do.....	b10 159	100	do.....	a30 97⅜
18,000	do.....	s10 158⅜	100	do.....	97⅜
5,000	do.....	b30 159⅜	600	Harlem R. Pref.	75⅝
65,000	do.....	b30 159⅛	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	60⅝
60,000	do.....	159	550	do.....	60⅝
5,000	do.....	158⅞	200	do.....	60⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Pref...	20	100	do.....	b30 61
100	Cary Imp. Co.....	8⅞	100	do.....	b15 60⅞
50	New-Jersey Zinc...	99	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	106⅛
50	Pac. M. S. Co.....	164⅜	16	Clev., C. & C. R....	105
50	do.....	a30. 164	40	Panama Railroad...	182
50	do.....	164⅜	1800	Cleve. & Pitts. R..	72
100	do.....	s30. 163⅝	500	do.....	71⅜
150	do.....	164	500	do.....	71⅜
50	do.....	a30. 163⅜	100	Galena & Chi.....	93⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	118⅞	300	Clev. & Tol. R.....	93⅜
200	do.....	119	500	do.....	93⅜
100	do.....	b60 119⅛	100	do.....	b10 93⅝
200	do.....	b60 119⅜	300	do.....	93⅜
100	Alton & T. H. R....	35	400	Chic. & R. I. R....	93⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C. R..	67⅛	15	Chic. & N. W. R....	36⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	98	300	N. Y. Cen. R.....	119
108,000	U. S. D. Ns.....	158⅜	100	do.....	119⅛
10,000	do.....	s10 158⅜	1650	Erie R.....	76⅜
210,000	American Gold..	159⅛	100	Hud. R. R.....	98
130,000	do.....	159⅜	100	do.....	98⅛
40,000	do.....	b5. 159⅜	1900	Harlem R.....	36⅜
386,000	do.....	159⅜	100	do.....	36⅝
50,000	do.....	b10. 159⅛	1000	M. S. & N. I. R.	60⅜
25,000	do.....	159⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	71⅜
25,000	do.....	b15. 159⅜	300	Gal. & Chi. R.....	93⅛
50	Pacific M.S. Co.....	164⅜	1500	Clev. & Tol. R4....	93⅜
200	do.....	s50. 163⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.....	93⅛
150	do.....	164⅝	200	Alton & T. H. Pr...	69⅜
800	do.....	b30. 164⅜	500	do.....	b30 70⅛
200	Canton Co.....	26⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	97⅜	100	Erie Railway.....	76⅝
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	98	200	do.....	76⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	98	1600	do.....	76⅜
8,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes.....	103⅜	100	do.....	b10 76⅜
23,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅛	50	do.....	a30 76⅜
27,000	do.....	96⅜	50	do.....	76⅜
6,000	U. S. D. Ns.....	158⅜	50	do.....	b30 76⅜
30,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	66⅜	500	Erie R. Pref.....	101⅜
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	62⅜	300	do.....	b60 102
5,000	do.....	63	50	do.....	b30 102
14,000	N. C. St. 6s.....	76	50	do.....	101⅛
12,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pr.	93	300	Harlem R.....	a30 36⅛
18,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	91	200	do.....	a30 36⅛
3,000	do.....	90⅜	300	do.....	36⅛
3,000	Al. & T. H. 1n B...	53	300	do.....	36⅜
5,000	Ct. & Tol. S. F...	119⅛	25	do.....	36⅛
120,000	Amer. Gold.....	158⅜	250	Hudson River R.	a60 97⅜
25,000	do.....	a30 158⅜	600	do.....	97⅜
50,000	do.....	b10 159	100	do.....	a30 97⅜
18,000	do.....	s10 158⅜	100	do.....	97⅜
5,000	do.....	b30 159⅜	600	Harlem R. Pref.	75⅝
65,000	do.....	b30 159⅛	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	60⅝
60,000	do.....	159	550	do.....	60⅝
5,000	do.....	158⅞	200	do.....	60⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Pref...	20	100	do.....	b30 61
100	Cary Imp. Co.....	8⅞	100	do.....	b15 60⅞
50	New-Jersey Zinc...	99	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	106⅛
50	Pac. M. S. Co.....	164⅜	16	Clev., C. & C. R....	105
50	do.....	a30. 164	40	Panama Railroad...	182
50	do.....	164⅜	1800	Cleve. & Pitts. R..	72
100	do.....	s30. 163⅜	500	do.....	71⅜
150	do.....	164	500	do.....	71⅜
50	do.....	a30. 163⅜	100	Galena & Chi.....	93⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	118⅞	300	Clev. & Tol. R.....	93⅜
200	do.....	119	500	do.....	93⅜
100	do.....	b60 119⅛	100	do.....	b10 93⅝
200	do.....	b60 119⅜	300	do.....	93⅜
100	Alton & T. H. R....	35	400	Chic. & R. I. R....	93⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C. R..	67⅛	15	Chic. & N. W. R....	36⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes.....	103⅛	150	M. S. & N. I. R	61
14,000	Debt Certificates.	96⅛	100	do.....	60⅞
10,000	Amer. Gold.....	158⅜	2800	do.....	60⅞
45,000	do.....	158⅜	160	Clev. & Pitts. R...	71⅜
10,080	do.....	159	300	Gal. & Chic. R.....	93⅛
40,000	U. S. D. N's.....	158⅜	1100	Clev. & Tol. R	93
100	Quicksilver M. Co..	18	600	do.....	93⅛
100	N. Y. Central R....	118⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R....	93⅛
100	do.....	119	300	do.....	93⅛
300	Erie Railway.....	76⅜	600	do.....	93⅛
100	do.....	s3 76⅛	100	C., B. & Q. Rd.....	109⅜
100	do.....	nw 76⅛	50	P., F. W. & Chi. R.	67⅛
400	do.....	s3 76⅛	150	T. H. & A. Pref....	70
300	do.....	76⅜	200	do.....	b30 70⅛
300	Erie Railway Pref.	101⅜	100	do.....	69⅛
100	Hudson River R....	97⅜	50	do.....	69⅜
200	Harlem R. Pref.....	75⅜	100	C., A. & St. L. Pref.	45

TUESDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of January, have been completed, and we now present our usual summary, by months, of the Import, Export and Gold movement for the current Fiscal Year, beginning 1st July, 1862.

The import entries of Foreign Goods at New-York for the month of January, 1863, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct.	$8,741,227
Dutiable Goods warehoused.....	4,482,794
Free Goods.....	2,413,694
Total entries.....	$15,637,670
Against January, 1862.....	12,457,171
Increased Importation.....	$3,180,499

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $101,006, against $163,658 same month last year. The value of Foreign Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the month is $2,881,531, or $467,882 more than went into bond of the fresh importation; thus making the whole value of Goods actually marketed during the month $16,105,552.

The Export Clearances from New-York, in January, 1863, were:

In Domestic Produce.....	$14,329,398
Foreign Goods reexported.....	741,386
Gold and Silver.....	4,624,574
Total clearances.....	$19,695,351
Against January, 1862:	
In Produce..... $12,053,477	
Foreign Goods..... 176,686	
Specie..... 2,658,274	$14,888,437
Increased Exportation.....	$4,806,914

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1862-'3. From July 1.	vs.	1861-'2. From July 1.
July.....	20,134,000		7,942,000
August.....	14,212,000		7,836,000
September.....	18,027,000		6,074,000
October.....	13,157,000		7,884,000
November.....	10,200,000		8,740,000
December.....	12,994,000		9,263,000
January.....	$16,638,000		$12,457,000
Total 7 months.....	$105,362,000		$60,196,000
Foreign Specie.....	980,000		11,342,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	vs.	1861-2. From July 1.
July.....	14,000,000		9,553,000
August.....	13,046,000		9,652,000
September.....	14,735,000		9,878,000
October.....	19,477,000		12,904,000
November.....	14,060,000		14,110,000
December.....	14,805,000		13,660,000
January.....	14,329,000		12,053,000
Total 7 months.....	$104,502,000		$81,810,000
Foreign reëxports.....	5,628,000		2,411,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	vs.	1861-2. From July 1.
July.....	8,067,000		11,000
August.....	3,714,000		4,000
September.....	3,086,000		16,000
October.....	6,708,000		15,000
November.....	6,213,000		48,000
December.....	3,673,000		893,000
January.....	4,625,000		2,658,000
Total 7 months.....	$36,086,000		$3,645,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1862-3. From July 1.	vs.	1861-2. From July 1.
Domestic Produce.....	$104,502,000		$81,810,000
Foreign Goods reëxported.	5,628,000		2,411,000
Specie.....	36,086,000		3,645,000
Total 7 months.....	$146,216,000		$87,866,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	vs.	1861-2. From July 1.
July.....	7,211,817		2,069,590
August.....	4,762,581		1,558,824
September.....	5,239,045		1,642,182
October.....	4,309,419		1,672,616
November.....	3,003,270		1,851,384
December.....	2,664,534		2,334,847
January.....	4,127,906		3,351,657
Total 7 months.....	$31,318,632		$14,481,300

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1862-3. From July 1.		1861-2. From July 1.	
July 7.....	$641,455	July 4.....	$311,368
July 15.....	441,179	July 15.....	1,244,000
July 24.....	878,834	Aug. 2.....	2,128,242
Aug. 4.....	964,422	Aug. 13.....	944,568
Aug. 20.....	21,165	Aug. 23.....	1,176,434
Aug. 24.....	1,084,611	Sept. 3.....	757,629
Sept. 3.....	819,718	Sept. 13.....	1,100,693
Sept. 16.....	934,415	Sept. 23.....	953,340
Sept. 25.....	887,779	Oct. 4.....	932,776
Oct. 3.....	754,840	Oct. 13.....	1,011,707
Oct. 13.....	807,626	Oct. 23.....	1,026,332
Oct. 24.....	754,795	Nov. 3.....	887,805
Nov. 2.....	1,001,617	Nov. 15.....	875,730
Nov. 13.....	706,780	Nov. 26.....	829,807
Nov. 24.....	942,814	Dec. 4.....	870,246
Dec. 7.....	735,665	Dec. 23.....	822,058
Dec. 15.....	699,962	Jan. 4.....	710,842
Jan. 3.....	1,277,788	Jan. 14.....	885,923
Jan. 19.....	657,840	Jan. 25.....	602,767
Jan. 25.....	401,452	Total 7 mos..	$20 350,105
Total 7 mos..	$15,314,747		

On the Stock Exchange to-day there was renewed buoyancy in the speculative Railway Shares, and a further advance of 1¼@2 ₱ cent. in Gold Coin. The whole advance in Erie shares—the present index of the General Share list—and in Gold Coin, since Monday morning, is equal to about 3 ₱ cent. The speculation in Gold was favored to-day by various letters and telegraphic advices to private parties, from Washington, in reference to the Loan Bill. Most of these represent that the House will adhere to $300,000,000 of United States Notes of legal tender, and that the Banking Scheme and taxation upon Bank Circulation will be disagreed to by the House. There is considerable confusion in these various rumors, and it is safe to assume that none of them represent the actual state of the Financial questions pending between the two Houses. The Banking Scheme has not yet been reported to the House, and the measure is, in one sense, wholly independent of the Loan Bill. The amendments to the latter, made by the Senate, may possibly have been disagreed to, *pro forma*, in the House, for the purpose of sending the whole matter to a Committee of Conference, but this is by no means conclusive of the final disposition of the amendments, or of the actual temper of the House on the question of United States Notes of legal tender. The prudence of the Senate in cutting down the authority on this point, and the wisdom of the Secretary in urging the limitation, are, at least, partially vindicated, by the vigorous upward movement of Gold, yesterday and to-day, on telegraphic and other rumors, that such limitation will not be agreed to by the House of Representatives.

The demand for United States Stocks and Treasury paper continues good, but they were less firm in prices to-day, owing to the unexplained cause for the additional rise in Gold. A considerable business, however, was again done, on the basis of 97¾ ₱ cent. for 6 ₱ cents. of 1881; 96¼@¾ for 6 ₱ cent. Certificates of 1864, and 103 @103½ for 7.30 ₱ cents. of 1864. The other departments of the Stock list also show much activity, and large lines of Erie, Hudson, Harlem and the Western Roads are taken for the *Bull* interest. The advance is made the easier from the indisposition of the *Bear* sellers to put out their contracts with much freedom. The following prices were made at the last Public Board, 4 o'clock P. M., as compared with Monday night. The Michigan Southern Shares were very strong, and most of the other Railways firm, but not up to the best prices of the day:

	Mon.	Tues.,		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	157¾	159⅜	Harlem	38⅜	38⅞
U.S.C.H. Notes	156⅞	158⅝	Harlem Pref.	75	75⅝
Tenessees	62	62	Mich. Central	96⅝	96⅝
Missouris	66	66	Mich. Southern	60⅛	60⅝
N. Y. Central	118¾	118⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	106	106
Erie	76	76⅜	Illinois Central	92⅜	92⅝
Erin Preferred	101	101⅜	Pittsburgh	70⅜	71⅜
Hudson	94	97⅛	Galena	93⅜	93⅞
Toledo	92⅜	93⅝	Rock Island	93¼	93⅝
Pacific Mail	161⅛	163⅜	7-30 Tr. Notes	103⅛	103⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	111	Hanover	85
Mechanics'	104	Market	90
America	111	Nassau	102½
National	91	Shoe and Leather	89½
Merchants' Exchange	90	Corn Exchange	88½
Seventh Ward	125	Continental	87½
Commerce	91	Commonwealth	79
Broadway	140	Importers' and Traders'	98
American Exchange	96¼	Park	118
Bank of the Republic	98⅜		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 7s, 64	104	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref..	92¼
Erie thirds, '83	119⅜	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bonds..	31
Erie fourths, '80	111	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds..	86
Erie fifths, '82	107	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, sscd.	71
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	108⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	42¾
Hud. firsts, '69	120	Ham. & St. Jo. firsts..	87⅜
Hudson seconds a. f. '86	122	Tol. & Wab. firsts.....	105
Hudson thirds, '75	108	Tol. & Wab. seconds..	90¼
Har. seconds, '64	1:3	Mil. & P. Du Cb. firsts	110
Harlem thirds, '68	105	Gal. & Chi. firsts.....	115
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	102¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds....	114
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	112¾	Clev. & Tol. s. f.....	110

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS.

WALLACK'S—HENRIETTE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—COM. NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours. COLLEEN BAWN—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE, No. 495 Broadway—JOSEPH IN EGYPT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac that two expeditions have recently been sent to break up the contraband traffic between the rebels in Maryland and Virginia, with the most satisfactory results. Near the extremity of the peninsula, between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, a large quantity of provisions and a number of horses, mules, &c., were seized, together with two large mail bags. Several vessels used in carrying supplies were destroyed, and several smugglers, some rebel soldiers and a rebel signal officer were captured.

We learn from Vicksburgh of a skirmish near Lake Providence, Carroll County, La., a few miles above, between a scouting party of National troops and a body of rebels, in which a considerable number of the latter were killed and 32 taken prisoners. Ninety horses were also captured. Our loss was small.

Advices have reached Gen. CURTIS' headquarters in St. Louis, from Arkansas, that HINDMAN'S rebel army is completely demoralized, and is wholly inefficient. Three hundred of his men are said to have frozen to death during the recent retreat from Van Buren.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 8th inst. are received by the *Creole*, which arrived at this port yesterday. Nothing of special interest had occurred since the date of previous advices, though preparations were in active progress for the new campaign in the Lafourche country. Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL was on the eve of departure with his expedition up the Bayou Teche. The movement is said to have actually commenced on the 8th. A letter says: "The affair has been planned with profound secrecy. The progress of Gen. WEITZEL will by no means prove bloodless. He must overcome resistence at every step. He will probably be supported by some four or five gunboats—the prize *Calhoun*, a ferry-boat carrying a 100-pounder; the *Kinsman*, also an old ferry-boat carrying a 100-pounder gun; the *Estrella*, and one or two others." Gen. BANKS had issued an important order prohibiting foreclosures of mortgages and forced sales under certain circumstances.

The Louisville *Journal* denies the statement that there are ten thousand rebel troops in Kentucky, southeast of Somerset. On Feb. 13, however, information was received at headquarters in Louisville, to the effect that about two hundred rebel cavalrymen were at Ravens, in Russell County, and that they had gone off in the direction of Albany, in Lincoln County. These two hundred are a portion of a force of nine hundred men, under command of Col. TUCKER and Col. LAWRENCE ROBINSON, *alias* "Col. White," who are quartered at Treviss, on Wolfe River. The great object of these troops is to steal horses and supplies. Their career in that portion of the State will soon be closed.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a joint resolution was reported from the Post-office Committee, authorizing the collection of foreign postage in coin. The bill reorganizing the Engineer Corps was reported back from the Military Committee. The bill to authorize contracts to be made with those States which have advanced pay to the soldiers, was reported adversely. The bill to prevent agents of the Government, members of Congress, etc., from taking any consideration for procuring place, office, or contracts, was passed. The bill authorizing letters-of-marque and reprisal was considered. An amendment in the shape of a substitute, authorizing the President in all domestic and foreign wars to issue letters-of-marque, was adopted, and the bill as amended was passed, 27 to 9. The Secretary of the Treasury was called upon for information relative to the New-York Custom-house frauds. The Senate adjourned, after holding an executive session.

In the House, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the efficiency of the Medical Department of Gen. GRANT'S Army. A bill was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, making certain regulations regarding the Indian trust funds. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, sought to introduce a preamble and resolution making inquiries regarding the appointment of Judge PEABODY as Civil Judge of New-Orleans, but objection was made. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed. The Louisiana Election cases were then taken up, and the House finally voted to admit Messrs. FLANDERS and HAHN, by a vote of 92 to 44. The case of LEWIS MCKENZIE, claiming an election from Virginia, was decided against him. The Senate's amendments to the bill to provide ways and means to support the Government were all acted upon, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to appropriate a portion of the surplus revenue of the Literature Fund to the benefit of academies, was passed; also the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of the Common Schools. A majority report was made in favor of incorporating the Roman Catholic Churches. The Assembly resolutions eulogizing Gen. MCCLELLAN, and inviting him to visit the Capitol, were laid on the table, 14 to 9. The privileges of the floor were extended to Gen. CORCORAN during his stay in the city. The general bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes, was ordered to a third reading. The Senate soon afterward adjourned.

In the Assembly, a communication was received from the Comptroller, including one from Comptroller BRENNAN, of this City, showing that some of the City banks decline to pay the State tax, on the ground that they have invested their capital in United States Stocks, which are exempt from taxation by act of Congress. The question is now before the Courts. The communication was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN was invited to the floor, and was received with a speech of welcome by Speaker CALLICOT, to which he responded. A recess of ten minutes was then taken, during which the members were introduced to the General. Bills of no special importance were then acted upon in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

A large audience assembled at the hall corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway last evening, and listened to peace addresses from Hon. ELI P. NORTON, of this City, Rev. Mr. BENEDICT, of Buffalo, and others. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Democratic Club, and presided over by Hon. LUKE F. COZANE.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 P. M. yesterday. The Mayor sent in the name of O. SLOAN HOLDEN for the office of Marshal, and a long discussion ensued on the question of confirmation. The nomination, it appeared, was made at the request of the Comptroller, who desires the services of a Marshal to collect the taxes on United States stocks refused by the banks. The Democrats and Republicans were both divided on the question. Some favored the nomination as a matter of the highest public importance, and promised that Mr. HOLDEN'S operations should be confined to the Finance Department; others opposed it, and wished to make it the basis of further conference with the Mayor, with the view of agreeing upon the appointment of the thirty Marshals authorized by law. It was stated that both sides had agreed in caucus to make the whole number of appointments in a batch, or else not to make them at all. The nomination was finally tabled. The Mayor vetoed the annual Appropriation bill, in a message which Mr. PURDY said "read the Board a lecture unworthy the notice of a dignified body." The message speaks of several of the proposed appropriations as being of extravagant proportions. It is printed entire in another column. The resolution to pay a bill amounting to $110, for cement furnished for the New Court-house, was passed over the Mayor's veto. The Board adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. on next Tuesday.

The "Semi-Annual" of the students of Columbia College took place yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, at Wallack's Theatre. The building was crowded, and the exercises passed off with entire success, terminating at about 2¼ P. M.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Princess Royal*, now at Philadelphia, has been all taken out except some machinery. As the cases have not yet been opened, it is not known what number of small arms she had on board. But two heavy pieces of ordnance were found, said to be 70-pounders. The early discharge of the cargo is to facilitate the delivery of the vessel to the Navy Department at her appraised value. As she is represented to be very fast, it is believed that she can be at once made available as one of the blockading fleet.

The argument on the *mandamus*, issued to the Comptroller in the matter of the Fort Gansevoort property, was yesterday partially heard before Justice BARNARD at Chambers of the Supreme Court. The matter is still pending.

There was further rise of 1¼@2 ₩ cent. on Gold Coin yesterday, on rumors from Washington that the issue of United States Notes of legal tender would be largely increased. The Railroad Shares sympathized to some extent. Gold left off 158¾; Erie, 76¼@¾ ₩ cent. Money easy to the Brokers at 6@7 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs continued in good demand yesterday, at a further general rise in prices. Pork and Beef were less active; while Bacon, Lard, Butter and Cheese, were freely purchased at buoyant rates. Cotton was dull and heavy. Groceries, Metals, Oils, Fruit, Hides, Spices, Fire Crackers and Clover Seed, attracted more attention. A fair business was reported in Hay, Hops, Jute Hemp, Leather, Tallow, Wool, and Tobacco. Whisky was less sought after. The freight engagements were fair, but at easier and irregular rates.

The Live Stock Markets show few changes this week. In numbers there are 5,275 cattle, 8,543 sheep and 21,096 live hogs, which differs very little from the receipts of the previous week. The demand for all butcher's animals is good, and prices continue to rule high. Beeves are in large supply again, the receipts for two weeks being over 11,000. They were all sold, however, mostly at last week's rates, or a trifle less. Of the 4,544 on sale at Forty-fourth-street at least 3,000 were disposed of Monday, and those remaining over for the second day's transactions did not bring so good prices by ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb., and sales were slow until noon, when a northeast snow-storm suggested the liability of blockaded trains and a short supply next week, which led butchers to secure what cattle were left. The closing sales were rather better than those of a few hours previous. Some premium cattle were sold for 12½c. ₩ lb. to kill and weigh, and a whole drove of fat Durhams averaged 10½c. Good retail steers generally sold at 9c.@9½c. and 10c. The average of all sales was about 8¼c.... Sheep are plentier, and ½c. cheaper, bringing 7½c.@7¾c. ₩ lb., live weight. All have been sold.... Live hogs are unchanged in price. Good fat hogs are in fair demand, but poor thin hogs sell slowly. Prime hogs are worth 5¼c.@5¾c.

FRENCH INTERMEDDLING.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* is not at all satisfied with Secretary SEWARD'S reply to the French proposal for the appointment of Commissioners to adjust the differences between our Government and the rebels. It concedes the "incontestable *right*" of the Government of the United States to reject the proposition of the French Emperor; but, unless the French make all possible allowance for the inspirations of patriotism in the American Secretary, it is quite confident they will find it very difficult to regard Mr. SEWARD'S reply as anything but "deliberately discourteous."

If the *Courrier* puts the argument upon this ground, there can be little difficulty in meeting it. If there has been any discourtesy in the matter, it belongs preëminently to the French Emperor. The very fact of his pressing his mediation upon us without invitation, without the slightest ground for supposing that it would be acceptable in the face, indeed, of the most distinct declarations that foreign intervention in this matter would not be tolerated, is itself a discourteous proceeding. Foreign mediation is allowable when it is solicited. When two contending parties, separated by barriers of etiquette, desire to come to an understanding, and each is unwilling to make the first approaches, either may apply to a friendly foreign Power to pave the way for intercourse between them. If either our Government or the rebels had solicited the French Emperor to open the door for negotiations between the two, he would have rendered both an essential service by doing so.

But this is not at all the character of his proceeding. He has taken the initiative himself. He has assumed to suggest modes of procedure in the interest of France and without the slightest regard to the wishes, rights or interests of the contending parties. To our minds it is not easy to imagine anything more decidedly or distinctly "discourteous" than such a proceeding. It may be very well for LOUIS NAPOLEON to offer his gratuitous advice to the King of Sardinia or the Pope of Rome. It may pass in both those cases for decrees that are to be obeyed without hesitation. He will find the practice work very differently in its application to this country. Upon one thing he may rely with confidence—the more he presses his advice upon us, the more it will *not* be followed.

The Price of Peace and Union.

The philosophers who have taken the political education of the North into their hands, have begun once more to inculcate upon the Northern people the necessity of maintaining a rigid silence regarding Slavery, and all questions arising out of Slavery, as an essential condition either of the restoration of the Union, or its preservation. One of them, Mr. S. J. TILDEN, has disinterred during the past week a letter which he wrote in 1860, prophesying the revolt of the South in case LINCOLN were elected; and with that amusing confidence in the national baseness by which men of his school have always been characterized, points to the fulfillment of his prophesy as a crowning proof of the folly and imbecility of his opponents. That civil war should have followed the exercise by the larger portion of the people of their constitutional right of discussing the most momentous question of modern times, and of voting for a President whose convictions accorded with their own, is to him so complete a demonstration of the stupidity and wickedness of either speaking their minds or coming to the polls, that he evidently imagines that he has only to call attention to it, in order to make the Republicans both ashamed and repentant.

To people of Mr. TILDEN'S way of thinking, it is sufficient if this Continent belong to the American Union;—upon what ideas or principles that Union is based—what doctrines it represents in the eyes of the world—what sort of institutions grow under its shadow, and what influence it exercises upon humanity at large, are of no sort of consequence. To the South he would leave the privilege of deciding what is wise, and manner, and morals our flag should carry with it in its march; and to the North he assigns the divine *rôle* of holding its tongue and making money.

The grand remedy for our troubles, if we are to believe these doctors, is "self-restraint," or, in other words, an absolute avoidance of all writing or talking or agitating on the subject of Slavery. We must, according to Mr. TILDEN, if we mean to preserve the Union, think, feel, and speak with regard to Slavery in the Southern States, precisely as if it were Slavery in Brazil, or any other foreign country. "This," he says, "is the true theory of local self-government under our Federal Constitution," and he then asks us a clincher, "how long could an organized popular agitation in England against France, and in France against England continue, without actual hostilities, especially if embracing a majority of the people and governments?"

Now, we take it for granted that if the "Conservative" party plume themselves upon anything, it is upon their intense practicality. They look on all supporters of the war and upon all opponents of Slavery as "visionaries;" but we should like to ask whether there was ever, even by the Fifth Monarchy men, so visionary a scheme propounded as that of imposing complete silence upon a political community numbering twenty millions, and who have lived for three hundred years under a system of government based on complete freedom of speech, upon a subject of such tremendous religious, moral, material and political moment in the eye, not only of the North and South, but of the whole civilized world, as Slavery notoriously is? If the South were a foreign nation to-morrow, you could not prevent denunciations of Slavery at the North. The community of language and religion, even if the Slave States were not close neighbors, would make the discussion continue as long as the topic was in existence, because the agitators could never be persuaded that their agitation did not tell; and the more the South waxed restive under it, the more vigorously and zealously they would ply the pen.

Our distance from England, and total political separation, has not sufficed, as the world knows, to prevent Englishmen from making American Slavery a constant subject of denunciation and warning, and has not prevented the existence of Abolition societies all over the United Kingdom, when there was not a single slave left in the British dominions. There are no assaults made here upon Slavery in Brazil, for the simple reason that they would never be read by the Brazilians; but we should hope that even the "diffusers of political information" are not so wanting in it themselves as not to know that, if it were certain that anything said in Boston or New-York threw Brazilian slaveholders into paroxysms of fear and fury, we should in a week have dozens of orators, newspapers and associations assailing the peculiar institution of Brazil with almost as much zeal as they have ever bestowed on that of the South.

The main reason, however, why the Northern public treats Brazilian Slavery with that wholesome neglect which Mr. TILDEN so much admires, is, that no Northern man is called on either to help or injure it, either with sword, or purse, or vote. The American flag does not protect it, or the national influence seek to dignify or sanctify it; nor are the national Territories, acquired in part, at least, by Northern "blood and treasure," thrown open to it; nor are black men seized in Northern streets, and hurried away to Brazilian plantations, on suspicion of being runaways. In short, wherever there is cooperation about Slavery, you must allow discussion about it; and the only way to put an end to it, was to withdraw the whole subject from the domain of national politics, and to confine it to the States. If England and France were engaged in any common object, such as the conquest of Mexico, and the French insisted on using the English army and English treasure in order to establish, on the territory thus acquired, a despotism precisely like that of France, the English Press, and pulpit, and platform would certainly have their word to say about this abuse of English aid, and the evils of French tyranny. They would not be awed into silence either by the pusillanimity of the Ministry or the greed of stock-jobbers. And if any one got up and begged them to beware what they said—that if they spoke in this strain war would come of it—he would see nothing but scorn on every lip, and defiance in every eye.

There is, in short, no nation in the world in which there is a particle of self-respect remaining, in which an appeal to men's fears would not strengthen their courage and inflame their ardor; and the diffusionists will find, before their labors are over, that we are no exception to the rule. If the Union in times past has been of such a kind that free speech endangered its existence, we shall now, while we are in the field, take care that the Union of the future shall be of too tough a texture to be harmed by articles or speeches, and that there shall be no corner of the continent on which a man may not "speak the thing he wills," without shaking the pillars of State to their foundation.

The Question of Recognition.

We copy from the London *Times* another of those very able articles which have from time to time appeared in that journal under the signature of "Historicus," upon the question of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy. They comprise the most thorough and exhaustive treatment of the subject, both on the ground of historical precedent and on that of international law, which has come to our notice. The writer takes the ground that neutral States cannot recognize the independence of any revolted province or portion of any country, *so long as the Government maintains a serious contest for the suppression of the revolt.* While there are any armies in the field—while the war is actually continued, neutral nations may not rightfully interpose. They are bound, in justice and in law, to await the issue of the contest, and that cannot be known until the contest itself is abandoned.

This is the broad ground taken by the writer in the *Times*, and in the article which we copy this morning, he shows, by very pertinent and conclusive historical citations, that it is the rule upon which the British Government has always acted, which has received the unquestioning assent of her ablest and most distinguished statesmen of all parties, and from which she cannot now depart without reversing all her past action and violating the fundamental principles of international law, as laid down and recognized by herself. He examines the action of England in regard to the South American Republics, as in previous articles, which we have copied, he examined her action in regard to Belgium, Greece and Texas, and shows conclusively, in our judgment, that it has always been conformed to the broad rule to which we have referred.

Discussions of this sort have not engaged much attention thus far among our public men,—mainly, we presume, because their attention has been engrossed in the details of passing events. In neither House of Congress, nor in the documents of the State Department, have the legal aspects of this question been canvassed; and with the exception of one or two very able papers from Mr. EVERETT in the *Ledger*, we have seen no attempt to bring the precedents of history to bear upon any of the great questions growing out of our contest with the rebellion. Yet we regard these as preëminently the proper methods of discussing them. They are the arguments, and almost the only arguments, which carry weight with diplomatists and Governments, and it is highly important that their precise bearing should be understood.

It may be that there is no immediate prospect that the Southern Confederacy will be recognized by any of the leading Powers of Europe—though indications of such a result are by no means lacking. But our Government will unquestionably take the ground that any such recognition, so long as we continue the war and maintain it with sufficient force to constitute a "serious contest"—*will be equivalent to a declaration of war*; and will follow it up by corresponding acts. And the article from the London *Times*, which we publish this morning, shows conclusively that we shall be sustained in such a course by the principles of international law and by the unbroken practice of the British Government.

TO OUR ENGLISH FRIENDS.—We are obliged to our English friends who have recently made demonstrations, in favor of our Government and its policy, in London, Liverpool and Lancashire. We are quick to appreciate and reciprocate every instance of good will from any quarter, and all the more so that we have found so little of it during this struggle for National Freedom and the Union.

If our friends, however, would do us a still greater favor than express their sympathy with our Government, it might take the form of a remonstrance with *their own Government* for its complicity with the rebels. If they would take it to task, for instance, for winking at the fitting out of pirates to prey upon our commerce,—if they would remonstrate with the Ministry for permitting its colonial appointees to aid and abet these pirates in every way possible,—if they would use their influence with Parliament to displace a Ministry nearly every member of which has declared for the rebellion,—if, in short, they would exercise whatever power they possess to rectify English official action regarding the rebellion of Slaveholders—they might do us a practical service. And, if descending from their efforts with officials, they should bring the force of public sentiment to bear upon Liverpool and Glasgow blockade-runners, Anglo-rebel newspapers, and upon all those who are aiding and comforting the rebellion—we might, in course of time, derive some benefit from their labors.

We know very well that the bulk of those who attended and spoke at these meetings do not belong to the ruling classes, and that they do not exercise any direct influence upon the political action of their Government. But we know also the immense power that was exercised by the working and lower classes of England on the West India Slavery-Abolition question, on the Corn-Law question, and on other questions that appealed to popular feeling.

The Government and governing classes of England have already done us nearly all the harm they could do; while their leading Presses, in talking of us, have exhausted the vocabulary of vituperation and Satanic hate. They have given nearly all the aid to the rebels that was in their power; and have encouraged and stimulated them in their atrocious work when they were about sinking with discouragement and ill-fortune. These things can never be repaired, and it will take a long time to efface them from our memory. But, damaged and maligned infamously though we have been by England, there would be no harm in the guilty parties bringing forth works meet for repentance.

Our Southwestern Territory—Triumphs of Our Arms.

All the Territories of the United States now seem to be clear of belligerent rebels. Last year at this time they were rampant in New-Mexico, and held its capital; they roamed and ravaged at their will through the unorganized regions of Arizona; and they held undisputed possession of the Indian country west of Arkansas. Now, New-Mexico is entirely free from rebels, and a loyal Legislature is at this moment sitting in Santa Fé, legislating loyally; and the acting Governor of the Territory (Mr. ARNY) has just sent in to that body one of the very best Gubernatorial messages we have ever read. From this document we learn that our gallant little army from California and Colorado, aided by the native volunteers, have not only driven the invaders permanently from New-Mexico, but have taken possession of El Paso and Fort Bliss, and detachments of troops have been sent to Camp Quitman and Fort Davis, in Texas, the latter fort being 200 miles east of El Paso. All the forts down to some distance in the Northwestern part of Texas have been evacuated and abandoned by the rebels; and Fort Clark, 120 miles from San Antonio, is the nearest fort to El Paso held by the Texans.

Arizona, too, has been swept clean of the rebels, who, a year ago, held nearly all its forts and Passes, and the wild Indians also have been put under military surveillance. Mesilla and Tucson, the principal towns in Arizona, are garrisoned by loyal Californians; a military post has wisely been established in the Apache Pass, which commands the great thoroughfare to California, and has to be gone through by all persons traveling the southern route; and a chain of Union vedettes has been established from Tucson to Los Angeles in California. Arizona—which, though nominally a part of California, is really a separate Territory, and ought at once to be organized by Congress as such—is 700 miles in length and 100 in width, and has a population of 6,000 whites, 4,000 wild Indians and 20 negroes. Recent discoveries of gold have been made in the Territory, and extensive silver mining operations were being carried on when the rebellion broke out; but these enterprises being mostly conducted by Northern men were all broken up by the rebels a year and a half ago. Since the establishment of our authority and of order, the miners are beginning to return, and a considerable emigration is expected in the Spring.

The chief military posts in the Indian Country, immediately west of Arkansas, are now also in undisputed possession of our troops. There are two small Union forces in that region—one composed mainly of Indians, under Col. PHILLIPS, who is in command of the Territory, and another of white soldiers, stationed in the Cherokee Nation. The rebels have no organized force in the Territory now, though there are one or two Indian regiments in the thrice-routed army of HINDMAN, who is still hovering on the confines of the Indian country. The Indians have had quite enough of rebel rule during the past two years; and from what we have recently learned from a leading man among the Cherokees, we have no doubt they will now joyfully return to the protection of the Union. They have probably suffered as much from the rebellion as the people of any State or region in the whole land. Many of them were loyal, and the drunken rebel savages under PIKE set upon such with a fury and ferocity which could not be surpassed by Louisiana "Tigers." Villages were burnt down, farms broken up, women and children tortured and killed, and thousands, literally thousands, driven into exile in Kansas. These will now return home, and a meeting of the Council of the Cherokee Nation was called on the 2d of this month to repeal the ordinance of secession, which was passed at the point of the bayonet, or rather at the edge of the tomahawk. It is understood also that the Cherokee Council will abolish Slavery in the nation, and accept the terms of the President's Compensated Emancipation scheme. The first of January Proclamation did not apply to the Indian Nations, nor, we believe, do they come under the law of Congress abolishing Slavery in the Territories. The number of slaves held by Cherokees is 2,500, and in the whole country there are between seven and eight thousand.

Thus the whole of the vast region, extending from the Southern boundaries of Kansas and Colorado southerly and southwesterly to the confines of Mexico, which last year, at this time, was all in the hands of rebel marauders, is now again reposing peacefully and loyally under the Stars and Stripes. It would, of course, be even more agreeable than this if Richmond, Vicksburgh or Charleston were in our hands. But still, our successes out there are not a matter of insignificance.

NEWSPAPER DICTATION ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.—The London *Times* has had a good deal to say of the extraordinary pressure of the American Press upon the Government and the Generals in command of our armies. Mr. RUSSELL, while acting as the *Times* correspondent in this country, dwelt upon this as a very curious feature of the war. It seemed amazing to a *Times* man that an editor should have the audacity to form or express an opinion on military affairs.

We find in some of the London papers a bit of historical literature which may show that the conduct of the American Press in this particular was not wholly without precedent. During the Crimean war, the *Times* was by no means sparing in its denunciations of British Generals and Admirals for the slowness and caution of their movements. Nor was this pressure confined to its public columns. On the 4th of October, a fortnight after the battle of the Alma, and just on the heels of the report brought by a "Tartar," and credited by the French Emperor and the London *Times*, that Sebastopol had fallen, the editor of that journal wrote as follows to Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER, then in the Baltic:

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR CHARLES: I have been out in the Black Sea, where I witnessed the landing of the allied armies in the Crimea, or the two letters I found waiting for me should not have remained so long unanswered.

As a friend, I am bound to tell you what perhaps no one else will have the frankness to write, that your conduct in the Baltic has caused extreme dissatisfaction to the Government and to the public, and has already gone far, very far, to tarnish your well-earned reputation.

You know how unwilling I am to believe that you have done less than any other man could do; but I confess that your letters do not convince me that, with so splendid a fleet, you should be able to do nothing more (*sic. in orig.*) than the reduction of a petty fortress and the enforcement of a strict blockade. Of course there are difficulties, and great ones—of course the weather is not the most propitious—but the country, and especially your friends, have been taught to think that you were the man to overcome difficulties, and that such a steam fleet as you have was almost independent of wind and weather. Since you have gone out, too, everything has tended to demonstrate more than ever the hollowness of Russian strength.

Her best armies have been routed by a mob of Turks, and have recoiled before a paltry fort, after a siege in which they had exhausted all their strength and skill. Now, too, their own great fortress of the Crimea, which it was thought would require a regular investment and a prolonged siege, has been taken by assault within ten days after the troops had landed, their fleet burnt, and their army captured or destroyed. Do you think that after this the public will be satisfied with an excess of 'discretion,' which preserves your fleet, indeed, from all injury, but which leaves the enemy the same impunity? I assure you they will not; and the Government will be supported by the country in removing you from your command, if nothing more is done than you have attempted. In the profession and among the officers of your fleet especially, your conduct is most severely condemned. They declare that Revel, Helsingfors or Cronstadt itself, might have been long since destroyed—that you, thirty years ago, would have been the man to do it—but that now your nerve has failed you, and that you think of nothing but getting safe back to Portsmouth. I am sure there is no truth in this; but it is said everywhere; and the fact that, with so splendid a force, you alone find the Russians unassailable and invincible, when everyone else, with much less means, defeats their armies and destroys their forts, is strong against you. For your own sake, then, and for that of your friends, who have so long supported you and asserted your claims, do make an effort, cease to find 'difficulties'—any old woman can find them. Strike a blow which shall be worthy of your once great reputation, and of the country, and eclipse, if you can, the glory of the capture of Sebastopol by the destruction of Cronstadt.

Unless you do something of the kind, you are a lost man; you will return like Sir R. COTTON, and perhaps some one of your subalterns will reap all the laurels you have failed to gain.

This, I know, is not pleasant to read, but it is the truth, and even Admirals should bear the truth sometimes. Pray believe it, and act so that your friends will not have to blush for you, and to hear even DUNDAS extolled at your expense. You have to choose between glory and disgrace, for the failure to achieve one will insure the other.

I give you the best proof of my friendship in writing you this letter, and am, my dear Sir CHARLES, with sincere good wishes, very faithfully yours,

JOHN T. DELANE.

This is about as strong an instance of editorial dictation as our war has thus far afforded. The "On to Richmond" cry was nothing to it.

THE CASE OF THE LIZZIE ROWE.—Mr. JOSEPH ENEAS, of this City, sends to us to say that a report in our law columns of the prize case of the schooner *Levi Rowe*, is calculated to injure him by giving the impression that he was the owner of the vessel which was captured in suspicious proximity to the Southern coast. We do not see how such a construction could be put upon the report of the case. It is true that it stated that the vessel had on board of her a certificate of her registry to Mr. ENEAS as owner, but it stated also that that registry was dated in September, 1861, and in the same sentence said that she had on board a charter from other persons as owners, dated in November, 1862, just before she was captured. But to avoid all possibility of harm, we will add that Mr. ENEAS has shown to us the proof of his having sold the vessel, and having had no interest in her whatever on the voyage in question.

The New-Hampshire Union Convention.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The New-Hampshire Union Convention, which met here to-day, was very well attended. Hon. WM. C. CLARK, of Manchester, presided.

Col. WALTER HARRIMAN, of the Eleventh New-Hampshire Regiment, was nominated the Union candidate for Governor by acclamation, and Col. JOHN C. CAUGHLIN, of the Tenth Regiment, for Railroad Commissioner.

The resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, are as follows:

Believing that there can be no neutrals in the present struggle for national existence, and that he who is not for his country is against it, therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of the continued prosecution of the war until this unholy rebellion is suppressed, and of the use of every means recognized in civilized warfare to accomplish that result.

Second—That, in the language of the lamented DOUGLAS, we have no sympathy with those who are attempting to make political capital out of the miseries of our country.

Third—That not to stand by the Government in this crisis would be a base desertion of our gallant countrymen now defending our flag in the field, and would render of no avail the blood already shed in defence of the Constitution and the Union.

Gen. HAMILTON, of Texas, was present, and made an eloquent speech, occupying an hour and three-quarters. He was followed by Hon. B. F. FLANDERS, of New-Orleans, and others. The Convention was harmonious and enthusiastic.

The Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois Rivers Rising Rapidly.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

There was a slight rain last night.

The Mississippi River to Keokuk is rising, with 16 feet of water at Cairo.

The Illinois River is open to Peoria, and swelling rapidly.

The Missouri River is rising, and open for several hundred miles.

The Constitution of Western Virginia.

WHEELING, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The amendment known as the "Willey Amendment," inserted by Congress in the new Constitution of the new State of Western Virginia, was unanimously ratified to-day by the Constitutional Convention. It will be submitted to the people on the 26th of March. There is no doubt that it will be overwhelmingly ratified. The amendment provides for gradual emancipation, commencing July 4, 1863.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Reception of Gen. Corcoran by the Legislature.

An Address of Welcome in the Assembly--- The General's Reply.

An Important Communication from Comptroller Brennan.

CITY BANKS REFUSING TO PAY TAXES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1863.

M. S. SMITH, in the House, proposes to investigate the sale of the Gansevoort property, in the City of New-York, by a Committee who shall have power to send for persons and papers. It is not surprising that investigation should be proposed in this case. It is, however, a matter of surprise that investigation is not proposed in other cases, where, according to rumor apparently as well authenticated as in the Gansevoort case, irregular means have been used to influence action in and out of the Legislature. Unless rumor falsifies more than usual, this is not tha only Committee that may, with entire propriety, be raised. It is curious to notice how the community is sometimes astonished by developments of corruption, the existence of which there had long been abundant proof, and in regard to which there never was much doubt, in circles best informed. The late report of Senator GRIMES in Congress, by which the existence of monstrous frauds in chartering steamboats for the army is fully established, is in print. The essential facts were known to hundreds of witnesses before the investigation—indeed they were a matter of public notoriety; but not more so than alleged facts in other cases where no investigation is as yet proposed—cases not confined to Congress. Nothing is more notorious than that legislation has for years been growing corrupt. The use of money, in various ways, is alleged to be no at all uncommon, not only to procure the passage of bills, but to secure support for personal aspirations. It is not wonderful, therefore, thet the expression of the gravest apprehension is often heard, in view of this degenerating tendency.

The proceedings of the two Houses to-day were varied hy the reception given to Gen. MICHAEL COACOAN, which was a genuine manifestation of regard to a heroic officer of the army. The remarks of Speaker CALLICOT, welcoming the General to the floor of the House, were well conceived and eloquent, and the response of the General was modest and appropriate. In the Senate the President conducted the General to the seat in front of the Chair, where he sat for a short time and then retired.

The General is here on official business, and his welcome was as unexpected to him as it was genuine as a mark of respect.

Just previous to these proceedings, the Senate had taken up the concurrent resolutions tendering, through the Governor, an invitation to Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN to the Capital, and laid them on the table by a vote of 15 to 9. This action was probably unexpected, and I am sure its wisdom is not universally conceded. The resolutions passed the House almost unanimously, after mature deliberation, and it is said that Gen. McCLELLAN is now the guest of Hon. WM. KELLY, in the neighborhood of Rhinebeck, where, it is further said, he had reason to expect the invitation would reach him. Gov. SEYMOUR went down to the same place last evening, and it is understood that a select party will dine together at the residence of Mr. KELLEY to-day. Such a gathering will have the peculiarity of including within its circle the two most prominent candidates for the Presidency on the Democratic side. It is said that a sober second thought has crept into the heads of certain Seymour Democrats that by conferring honors over Gen. McCLELLAN, they but cast a shadow on the prospect of their favorite. The rejection of the resolutions of invitation in the Senate, to-day, was, however, not on this ground, though it is said that certain Seymour Democrats experienced secret satisfaction thereat.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. ANGEL—To require the Central and Erie Railroad Companies to make monthly and yearly reports of their freight business.

On motion of Mr. PAGE, the bill was recommitted for the purpose of hearing objections.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY—To establish the Kings County Jail limits.

Mr. SANFORD introduced a bill for the improvement of the Tonawanda Indians.

BILLS PASSED.

To appropriate a portion of the surplus revenue of the Literature Fund to the benefit of Academies.

To appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of the Common Schools.

Mr. MURPHY made a majority report in favor of the bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Churches.

THE COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

Mr. CONNOLLY called up the resolutions, almost unanimously passed by the Assembly, eulogizing Gen. McCLELLAN, and inviting him to visit the Capitol.

Mr. ACKER moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. CONNOLLY called for the years and nays on the motion of Mr. ANGEL.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the resolutions laid on the table by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Angel, Ball, Cook, Farrar, Folger, Hutchinson, Little, Montgomery, Ramsey, Richards, Sanford, Smith, Tobey and Young—all Republicans.

NAYS—Messrs. W. Clark, Connolly, Ganon, Harden, Low, Monroe, Murphy, Pruyn and Robinson.

Mr. FREER paired off with Mr. TRUMAN.

On motion of Mr. CONNOLLY, the privileges of the floor were extended to Gen. CORCORAN during his stay in the city.

The general bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes went through the Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to a third reading.

The President presented the report of the Commissioners to ascertain the damages at the Quarantine.

Mr. BRADLEY introduced a bill to incorporate the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank.

Mr. BRADLEY then asked that his name should be recorded in the negative on the motion of Mr. ANGEL to lay the resolutions complimentary to Gen. McCLELLAN on the table.

The request of Mr. BRADLEY was granted, Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The Comptroller sent in a communication inclosing one from Comptroller BARNHAM, of the City of New-York, showing that some banks in that City decline to pay the State tax, on the ground that they have invested their capital in stocks of the United States, and that the same are exempt from taxation by act of Congress. The question is now before the Courts, but it was not thought that the banks would decline to pay the tax before the final decision on the subject. In consequence of the action of the banks, the amount to be received from taxes for the current fiscal year is likely to be diminished some $178,965, which must be provided for in some other way. The Comptroller recommends an increased duty upon salt and the amendment of the Auction law, as proposed in his annual report. These ondoubtedly will be sufficient to cover the amount of the anticipated diminution in the receipts of taxes.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Comptroller holds that while it is not constitutional for the State to tax United States stock, it can tax the capital of banking corporations as such, no matter of what the securities are composed.

Mr. W. DAVAT moved that Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN, who is in the Capitol, be invited to the floor.

Motion adopted,

Messrs. DEWEY, T. C. FIELDS and JOHNSON were appointed a Committee to inform Gen. CORCORAN of the invitation.

On motion of Mr. FISHER, the Speaker was requested to welcome Gen. CORCORAN to the floor.

When the Committee appeared at the bar of the House with Gen. CORCORAN, the Speaker said:

GENERAL: As Speaker of the House, and in behalf of the Representatives of the State of New-York, in Assembly convened, I welcome you to the floor. The distinguished and patriotic services which you have rendered the nation, the fidelity with which you have adhered to the Constitution, the heroism with which you have borne not only the dangers of the battle-field, but the sufferings and privations of the dungeon, have endeared you to the hearts of the people above most of those who have rendered services to the country. In extending you this welcome, on the part of the people of your State, I perform the proudest act of my life.

Gen. CORCORAN replied as follows:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude for tha unexpected compliment which has been paid me hy the Senate and Assembly of this Legislature. I left Suffolk and came to this State to transact business connected with my Legion, which remains unfinished at the present time, and to visit Washington on the same errand. I obtained ten days' leave of absence for that object.

I was detained here last night to see Gov. SEYMOUR, partly on this business, and partly to express the pleasure and satisfaction I feel at being able, at this time, to hail as the Chief Magistrate of this great State of my adoption a pure patriot and statesman. I thank you sincerely for this token of your esteem, and if anything were wanted to nerve me to future action, certainly it would be found in the kind reception I have met here to-day.

On my first arrival in Washington from the South I had intended to accept of no ovation, but I was told I might do some public good by laying aside personal preferences in the matter. Therefore I accepted your invitation with more pride, because I feel it was not given to me as MICHAEL CORCORAN, but out of respect to the profession to which I belong, and my gallant countrymen, who have so freely given their services and lives in support of the Government of their adoption.

Gen. CORCORAN was frequently greeted with loud applause during the delivery of his speech, and when he had concluded the House took a recess for ten minutes, and the members crowded around the General and were introduced to him.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole.

No bills of general importance were acted on.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

The resolution of Judge DEAN on arbitrary arrests came up as the special order. Mr. TALMAN spoke in favor of the resolution. J. S. HAVENS, of Suffolk, made an elaborate and patriotic speech against arbitrary arrests, but declaring in favor of an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union. He reviewed the circumstances connected with the rebellion, showing before the reversal of the policy of the Administration, the Democrats had earnestly supported the Government. The debate was continued at some length, interspersed with spicy remarks between Messrs. MURPHY and DAVIS, during which, the former cautioned the friends of the Administration that further outrages on the rights of loyal citizens might induce armed resistance to tyranny in this State.

Mr. DAVIS said the threat implied disloyalty, and was retorted on by Mr. MURPHY, until the Chair put a stop to the discussion as of a personal character.

On motion of Judge DEAN, the resolutions were made the special order for Thursday.

Adjourned.

ANOTHER PEACE-SECESH MEETING.

Speeches by Hon. Eli P. Norton and Rev. Mr. Benedict.

CHEERS AND HISSES.

Last evening about five hundred citizens assembled at the Hall, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, with the anticipation of hearing an address from Hon. Mr. CARLILE, of Western Virginia, on the subject of the present state of the country. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Association, and was presided over by Hon. LUKE F. COZZENS. The hour appointed—8 o'clock—for the opening of the meeting, having arrived, the chairman of the meeting announced to the audience that he should be necessarily obliged to disappoint them in not presenting Mr. CARLILE. He concluded his remarks by saying that, in future, efforts would be made to secure the services of distinguished gentlemen to address the public once or twice a week.

Hon. ELI P. NORTON, of this City, was then introduced, and commenced his address by referring to the relations existing between the United States and State Governments. He argued that the Constitution of the United States had been violated by those in power, and in support of his views read extracts from articles 6 and 10 of the Constitution. He held that at the present juncture the people should demand from the National and State functionaries a strict regard for the rights of the American citizen and for the Constitution of the United States. He also held that when by arbitrary power those intrusted with rule violated the Constitution, they were guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor. The Farewell Address of WASHINGTON was next alluded to by the speaker, and the doubt exorossed that President LINCOLN had read it, or if he had done so, he had not given it the attention it deserved. President LINCOLN was again alluded to in the most offensive terms, the speaker styling him a vulgar joker, who dared to violate the sacred instrument by which the people held their liberties, and by which he held his tenure of office. Gov. SEYMOUR was bound to protect citizens from unlawful arrests, and he thought he should immediately exercise his authority. Geo. ROBERTSON had issued orders that no negroes should be armed in his Department. He concluded, from that fact, that the Western army would be kept free of negro soldiers. The course of Mr. GREELEY, the editors of the *Evening Post*, and Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, was next considered and commented upon. JEFF. DAVIS, said the speaker, has equal talent with President LINCOLN. Such was his opinion after mature deliberation. They should remember that JEFF. DAVIS is at the head of a Government, and has territory under his jurisdiction, and that when propositions of peace were made to the Southern Government they should be dressed in appropriate forms. He believed that the men in power at the North were pledged to exercise a full stretch of military authority to carry out their plans. The people should remember that we were fighting with belligerents having belligerent rights. The Administration should learn something from popular exhibitions. He believed that as soon as the Democratic party came into power the Union would be restored. If ABRAHAM LINCOLN would dismiss from his Cabinet every incumbent and put in Democrats, the initiative step toward peace would have been taken. Whatever they might do thereafter they should not hesitate to immediately vindicate their rights.

Mr. NORTON was interrupted alternately with hisses and applause, according as the sentiments he expressed met the favor or disfavor of the audience.

Rev. Mr. BENEDICT, of Buffalo, was next introduced as one of the number who was some time since arrested by the authorities on the ground of military necessity. The speaker dwelt at length upon the details of his own arrest, and upon arbitrary arrests in general. He was followed in a few remarks by Mr. MAHONY, of Iowa.

In the course of the evening, the Chairman announced that among others, AMASA J. PARKER, VALLANDIGHAM, WICKLIFFE, VOORHEES and WM. A. RICHARDSON would from time to time address the New-York public. At the conclusion of Mr. MAHONY'S remarks, the audience dispersed.

Nationals and Rebels—The Issue of Veracity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your London correspondent, "Monadnock," is one whose communications I always look for eagerly and read with attention. But I am disappointed in his last, and vexed. He seems to be infected by the bad atmosphere which surrounds him.

Passing what he seems to imply of disrelish for the acts of Gen. BUTLER, which I believe GEORGE WASHINGTON would have heartily approved, I beg to notice his avowed distrust of our official military reports and his belief in those of the rebels. He says, in conclusion, "I fear that the lack of such truthfulness has done something to injure the National cause in this country. It is certain that, for some reason, Southern dispatches are generally believed, and Northern ones uniformly distrusted." Now, it is singular that a man of his acumen should not see a reason that is almost palpable in the very fact of that English antipathy which on other occasions he so readily distinguishes. We are all apt to credit what favors our own preconceptions, and especially our prejudices and our animosities. Great Britain longs, as she has always done, for the disruption of this Commonwealth; she hates it for its continually expanding greatness, and dreads, with a dread that is almost terror, its future commercial and naval superiority. Of course, therefore, she tries to see and affects to believe all that may tell against us.

But, to be brief, why should "Monadnock" give more credit to traitors than to honest men? If our Generals lie, should not *à fortiori* those of the other side? Again, how should the rebels better know our losses than we ourselves? And if their estimate be accepted in our case, should not ours be held equally reliable in theirs? Or does it happen for the first time, that those whose interest it is to lie and to dissemble, are more worthy of credit than those who are, every way, under less temptation to distort the truth?

This, you will see, is calm and logical argumentation. But I now ask, in a temper that better suits me, and, I think, the case: How can any true American impeach an honesty which is yet to be disproved, or yield faith to a people whose struggle, from the onset to the present period, has been attended and sustained, from the arch-traitor down, by the most atrocious, and at the same time, glaring falsehoods.

L. O.

The Mails per the Europa.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The mails per the steamship *Europa*, for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, will close at 8 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail from her dock until about 11 o'clock.

The Mother Finds a Faithful Friend in Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain.

Regulates the stomach and bowels.

Relieves griping in the bowels.

Cures wind colic.

By giving relief and health to the child, it gives rest to the mother.

25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale

by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

ΙΩΔΗΣ .....IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pore WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.

Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1,00.

AT TAIT'S

CORNER CORTLANDT AND GREENWICH.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED

SCOTT—WEYMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, EUGENE W. SCOTT and ANNIE M. WEYMAN, daughter of the late Abner N. Weyman, all of this City.

DIED.

BROOKS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, JAMES BROOKS, a native of Maryland, in the 43d year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

BLODGET.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, of membranous croup, FRANK W., only son of Samuel F. and Catharine A. Blodget, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 274 West 33d-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BRIGGS.—In Fordham, on Monday, Feb. 16, WALTER, son of Peter and Sarah Briggs, aged 23 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

CONTEE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 14, of croup, ELEANOR ROSSELL CONTEE, daughter of Benjamin and Caroline Contee, of Baltimore, Md., aged 1 year and 8 months.

CLARK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, EDMUND D., son of Leroy and Mary E. Clark, aged 1 year, 7 months and 1 day.

Funeral will take place from No. 222 West 14th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Feb. 19. His remains will be taken to Red Mills for interment, *via* Harlem Railroad.

DEALE.—In this City, on Monday night, Feb. 16, WILLIAM DEALE, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of his father-in-law, Joseph F. Hall, No. 508 8th-st.

FARON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 16, MARY BALLAY, the beloved wife of Thomas H. Faron, aged 41 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 Adelphi-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 18, at 2½ o'clock.

O'CONNOR.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, of scarlet fever, MARIA LOUISE, youngest daughter of Francis B. and Emeline O'Connor.

Funeral services at the residence of the family, No. 64 East 16th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PRAY.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, ELIZA ANN, wife of Ephraim Pray, aged 60 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 218 South 4th-st. Her remains will be taken to Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Thursday morning, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock, for interment.

SACKETT.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, at No. 30 Clinton place, (8th-st.,) JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Joseph Sackett.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STANSBURY.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, JAMES STANSBURY, in the 85th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his son, David W. Stansbury, No. 313 West 12th-st., near 7th-av., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 16, CHARLES H. SMITH, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 68 Montague-place.

SALLON.—In Springfield, Ill., on Sunday, Feb. 8, Maj. CHARLES J. SALLON, grandson of Capt. Joshua Geer, and nephew of the late Sir Benjamin Brodie, of London.

VAN WAGENEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, MARIA MAINARD, second daughter of the late Hubert Van Wageneu, Jr., in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock, from the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., without further invitation.

WOODHULL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, SARAH F., WOODHULL, wife of John F. Woodhull, of Mobile, aged 35 years.

The remains will be taken to Branford for interment, on Thursday morning, Feb. 19, from the residence of her brother, No. 131 East 15th-st.

WOOD.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, at her residence, No. 6 East 32d-st., JULIA A. C., widow of the late Silas Wood, of this City.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 81.—Feb. 17, 1863.

61, 67, 27, 32, 14, 49, 8, 21, 34, 62, 29, 38.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 82.—Feb. 17, 1863.

66, 63, 39, 12, 19, 18, 10, 68, 61, 62, 14, 45.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they send daily at very low rates. Government permits them to forward to Washington, Falmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

ELEMENTS OF MILITARY ART AND HISTORY—Comprising the History of the Tactics of the separate Arms, the Combination of the Arms, and the Minor Operations of War. By EDWARD DE LA BARRE DUPARCQ, Captain of Engineers, and Professor of the Military Art in the Imperial School of St. Cyr. Translated by Brig.-Gen. GEO. W. CULLUM, U. S. A., Chief of the Staff of Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. A. 1 vol. octavo. Cloth, $4.

"I read the original a few years since, and considered it the very best work I had seen upon the subject. Gen. Cullum's ability, and his familiarity with the technical language of French military writers, are a sufficient guaranty of the correctness of his translation.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General U. S. A."

"I have read the book with great interest, and trust that it will have a large circulation. It cannot fail to do good by spreading that very knowledge, the want of which, among our new, inexperienced and untaught soldiers, has cost us so many lives and so much toil and treasure.

Quartermaster-General U. S. A."

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"BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH."—BROWNE'S IMPROVED PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS totally exclude cold, wind, snow, rain and dust from sash and French windows, sliding, double and vestibule doors and shutters of every description: are good Winter and Summer, and can scarcely be seen when applied. For circulars, with reference to some of New-York's best citizens, address

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LADIES—WHO WOULD HAVE THEIR HEADS addressed in all the resplendency of thousands of glittering diamonds, should use "Crystal Powder." Just imported from Paris and for sale by CASWELL, MACK & CO., under 5th-av. Hotel.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son, I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight*, I can now *see every object*, even with the eye which was *quite blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.

JOHN VAN BOSKIRK, Per John Van Boskirk, Jr., Bergen, New-Jersey.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D., No. 816 Broadway.

Dear Doctor: I gratefully certify that your operation on my eyes for cataract has been completely successful. I can now see well. I think your skill in operating for cataract is unrivaled. I must also acknowledge my gratitude for the restoration of my daughter's hearing. Her ears were completely closed up when she came to you; now they are quite open, and she hears distinctly.

Yours gratefully, P. DILLON, No. 40 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully, A. MCDONALD REYNOLDS, Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied. S. A. SMITH, No. 136 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE

816

BROADWAY.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WILL BE celebrated under the auspices of the REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1863, at the City Assembly Rooms, by a supper, with speeches and music. Tickets, for ladies or gentlemen, $2 each; to be had at the offices of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Evening Post*, and of Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Pettee, Wilson & Co., No. 228 South-st.; Chas. S. Spencer, No. 339 Broadway.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, D. L. PETTEE,
H. W. SMITH, C. S. SPENCER,
C. A. DANA, SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
Committee of Arrangements.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, NO. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY, By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on WEDNESDAY, NEXT, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at WARD & GOVE'S UNION WAREHOUSES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.

The cargo of the steamer TUBAL CAIN, consisting of IRON, TIN, SADLERY, CROCKERY WARE, SALT, SODA, BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, BLANKETS, MILITARY CLOTHING, &c., &c.

EDWARD H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, United States Prize Commissioners.

CARD.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.

The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.

By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.

HARRY I. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES, or Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc. NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING. INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY, AND RUBBER GOODS, of every description, wholesale and retail. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G. CO. No. 205 Broadway.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS. Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at GEORGE C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES, Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

SOLDIERS' LIBRARY, FORT SCHUYLER.—The following donations in aid of the above object are gratefully acknowledged:

From New-York Times	$10
Hon. Alex. W. Bradford	10
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S. H. D. & Co.	5
W. K. K.	3
Jenkins & Huntington	5
J. T. L.	3
R. B. Minturn	5
Cash, various sums	12
Total	$118

JOHN B. KETCHAM, Chairman, No. 26 Vesey-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1863.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUTLERS AND SOLDIERS should send for a catalogue of BEADLE'S DIME BOOKS, comprising Novels, Military Biographies, Popular and Patriotic Song Books, etc. These books meet with a large sale wherever introduced.

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THIS DAY PUBLISHED: MR. AUGHEY'S THRILLING NARRATIVE OF HIS SUFFERINGS, IMPRISONMENT AND ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.

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C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st.

EVERY LADY, MOTHER, MILLINER and dressmaker, should see the splendid Spring No. of MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, to be issued on or about the 1st of March. Yearly, $1; single, 25 cents. Splendid Premiums. Send for Circular.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Office No. 94 Broadway.

☞ THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending 31st January, 1863:

Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,768 12
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For premiums and policy fees	$1,192,385 38	
For interest on investments	552,642 58	
For Annuities	8,574 00	
Overpaid by Agents	1,683 54	
	1,755,286 51	
		$9,595,053 63
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$417,216 00	
Paid Additions to same	34,683 79	
Paid Surrendered Policies	74,233 35	
Paid Annuities and Reductions of Premiums	13,478 66	
Paid Profit and Loss	919 98	
Paid Commissions	51,760 96	
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange and Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Law Expenses, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Coal, &c.	64,593 05	
		$676,885 68
Net Cash Assets 1st February, 1863		$8,918,167 95
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand, in Trust Companies and in Bank	$1,301,888 43	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,433,058 09	
United States Stocks	2,066,733 36	
Real Estate, &c.	93,011 86	
Due from Agents for Cash collected but not remitted	23,476 21	
		$8,918,167 95
Add:		
Interest accrued, but not due		96,502 56
Interest due and unpaid		19,548 94
Deferred Premiums		176,191 92
Premiums in course of transmission		14,708 42
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1863		$9,225,119 79

Increase in Net Cash Assets for the year, $1,078,390 83.

Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1863, 12,981, insuring the sum of $37,391,490, exclusive of Reversionary additions.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable German girl, a situation as first-class cook, in a French or German family; understands French and German cooking; best of City references given. Also, a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, to do needlework and sewing; best of references given. Call for two days at No. 61 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go in the country; has good City references. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 8th and 10th ave., two doors above 8th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; also the dairy; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation in City or country; is a good cook and washer, and an excellent washer and ironer; would undertake general housework; will be found to know her duties thoroughly. Has good references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general downstairs housework in a small private family; would also chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 196 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITuation, by two very respectable Protestant girls—one as cook and to assist in the washing, and the other as waitress; both are thoroughly competent, and can produce the best of testimonials; no objection to the country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small private family; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 3 White-place, 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; can make excellent bread and biscuit. The best reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a place as good cook and to assist with washing; understands bar business thoroughly; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a young woman that understands all kinds of cooking; would be willing to assist in the washing; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 146 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, as good family cook; is an excellent meat and pastry cook and a most economizing servant; has excellent references; would be willing to go in the country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant girl as cook, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, with good reference. Call at No. 273 1st-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family. She understands her business in all its branches and can give the best of City reference. Address No. 126 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a private family, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; the country preferred; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two respectable Protestant girls, one as cook and to assist in the washing, and the other as waitress; both good washers and ironers; good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 305 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced person as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 440 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of a child; is willing to make herself useful to her employer; good reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 15 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room—a family going to the country in the Spring preferred.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable and trustworthy Scotch girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Apply at Buist & Beattie's seed and flower store, No. 925 Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 25 Waverley-place, corner of Greene-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist with either waiting or washing; has lived in the best families for years, from whom she has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for one day, at No. 178 Duane-st., near M. E. Church.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; can give four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 245 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chamber maid and waitress, with good reference. Can be seen at No. 92 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call at 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable protestant girl, a situation as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 114 West 21st-st., for two days, or can be seen at her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION is wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or as first-class waitress; is fully competent; and understands her business; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 95 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; has first-class City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 293 West 36th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Please call at No. 123 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY RESpectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent and understands her business. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging. No objection to travel; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent American girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing and operating on sewing machines; would assist in light chamberwork, and travel with a lady, if desired; can furnish the best City reference. Call at No. 71 West 20th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 41 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a respectable Protestant woman, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a good, plain sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 74 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family, understands her business, and can take the entire charge of a babe from its birth. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., second floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable woman, a situation as wet nurse, having lost her baby only four weeks old; is a first-rate seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; the best reference given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker, who goes out by the day, a few more customers; can give the best of satisfaction. Call at or address No. 38 Greene-st., near Amity-st.

A HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a young American woman, to do housework; good reference given. Call at No. 119 East 13th-st., for one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a competent person, as waitress in any genteel family. City references. Apply at No. 139 West 16th-st., rear house.

GIRLS WANTED IN GREAT ABUNDance, for housework, to the country, cooks, and [illegible] may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible-House. German, Dutch, French and Italian Languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all; also, small girls. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 15 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a married man, Scotchmen; has a thorough knowledge of farming, having had many years' experience in this country; wife can take charge of dairy, if required; can give the best of references. Call on or address FARMER, at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, who is a sober and industrious man, and understands his business thoroughly, and his wife can take care of the dairy, and can come well recommended. Call or address D. J., at Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man, as farmer and vegetable gardener; his wife would take charge of the dairy, if required; understand their business thoroughly; has got two children. Address, for one week, to Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 193 East 26th-st.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED As situation by a Protestant married man, who understands farming and gardening; also the care of horses and cattle: is capable of taking charge of the place; is sober and steady; can give good reference. Persons in want of such will find it to be their advantage to address (for one week) C. C., No 117 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, married, with one child, English, who will be shortly disengaged, desires a situation where a thorough, practical man is required, understands his business in all its branches, incinding the forcing of fruits, flowers and vegetables; has also had great experience in laying out new gardens and grounds. Address H. W. J., Post-office, Tremont, Westchester County, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, with a small family: a Scotchman: understands all kinds of gardening in general; is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. can come well recommended from his last employer's. Call or address, for three days, S. C., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a man that thoroughly understands the business in all its departments, cars and management of grapes and hot-house plants, graperies, laying out grounds and scientific gardening in general; gardener to the late Brig.-Gen. Rusteed's for the last five years. Address PERIEN, Box No. 192 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman, a situation as gardener; can take charge of a green-house or grapery; is a good vegetable grower; no objection to horse and chaise; is willing to make himself useful; married, with family; can give good references; wife is a good laundress. Address, for two days, C. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a married man, thoroughly competent in all departments of his business; has seven years' recommendations of the very best from his late employer. Call on or address D. H. F., gardener, care of A. Bridgman, Seedsman, &c., No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION is wanted, by a married man; steady, reliable and thoroughly competent in all departments of his business, as his recommendations will show from his present employer, in whose employ he has been for the last seven years. Address J. S., Gardener, No. 7 East 28th-st

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands the care of greenhouse, grapery and fruit trees: the best of City reference to be given, and has several prizes to show. Address P. M., gardener, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED Man, with a small family, a situation as gardener; has eight years' reference from his present employer, understands fruits, flowers and vegetables, and the care of a gentleman's place. Address P. ARNOLD, care of Mrs. John Clark, Red Bank, N. J.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young man a situation as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; six years' reference from his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, as gardener; understands the business in all its branches; also, hot-house, cold grapery, flowers, &c. Address C. H. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, or at Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a married man; understands it thoroughly in all its branches; has a knowledge of laying out new places. Good City references. Apply to R. D., at A. Read's, Seedsman, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man; small family; understands grapes, greenhouse and vegetables; thoroughly sober and reliable; good reference. Inquire for J. W., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

AS UNDER-GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted as under gardener by a young Scotchman is willing and obliging, sober and industrious; has lived in the same capacity for some time; can come well recommended from his last employers; call or address for two days, W. B, at Mr. Smith's Seedstore, No 65 Liberty-st,

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a young man as coachman and gardener; has long experience in this country; he is a sober and industrious man; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen, or address to J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A steady, reliable, Protestant young man, of long experience in the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c., who thoroughly understands his business, having lived with some of the first families in New-York, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address, for two days, M. P., or W. GIBSON, No. 362 Broadway, or J. R. LAWRENCE, No. 410 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has had several years' experience in this City; has the very best of references from the first families; is fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Address COACHMAN, at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION As coachman by a respectable married man, who has lived four years with his last employer, and has the best of City reference; he is a good driver in the City. Can be seen for one week, if not engaged. Apply in person or by letter, to J. D., No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who has several years' experience; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address D. P., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

A USEFUL MAN.—A STRONG, ACTIVE young man, brought up in Scotland, desires a situation with a gentleman, where he would endeavor to make his services valuable; high wages not so much an object as a good place. City or country, any distance. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A STRONG, healthy woman, with excellent City reference, who is not afraid of work, a situation as thorough laundress; does up linens in superior style; flnting and mangling; Wages $8; City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN GENtlemen's washing; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Calls for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., fourth floor, Room No. 13.

WASHING WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS WHO has lived in the best of families in the City, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do either family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 254 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

HELP WANTED.

CUTTER WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS merchant-tailoring trade: must be thoroughly acquainted with the business. An experienced man will receive a good salary. Apply, by letter, with name, address and reference, to Box No. 3,108 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AT ORANGE, N. J., A SINGLE MAN who understands the care of horses, carriages, cows and plain gardening, and making himself generally useful. For further particulars apply to J. W. JUDD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 6.

BOY WANTED—BETWEEN 14 AND 18 YEARS of age, healthy, honest, residing with parents, and not far from Fifth-av. Hotel.
CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
corner of Broadway and 24th-st.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS—ONE AS LADY'S maid and can dress hair, the other as nurse and seamstress; must be able to cut and fit; also a seamstress to act in the capacity of companion; all must be Protestants. Apply immediately at No. 307 4th-av. C.C. BEDELL

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER OR WAITress. Also, a chambermaid. Both must be first-class in every respect. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., basement.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address
S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Original Designs, and 10 other articles. 18 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND EXcellent washer and ironer; also, a good seamstress, to do fine sewing and chamberwork in a small family. Apply, from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening, at 43d-st., corner of 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant girl. as chambermaid and waitress. Good reference required. Apply at No. 138 East 19th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK; GERMAN woman preferred. Apply at No. 15 University-place, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and unimproved property on 8th and 8th avs., 33d and 34th sts., in lots to suits purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 197 feet 5 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st. and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth. (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th-st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite the premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.

For sale, the residence and drug-store of the late Dr. Abram Skillman, deceased, in the village of Bennd-brook, N. J., containing about one acre of land, excellent garden, choice fruit, and as a physician's stand cannot be excelled in the country. For further particulars call on A. Camman, No. 74 Malden-lane, Mondays and Thursdays; on Stephen Vail, No. 27 Fulton-st., on Saturday, and the rest of the week, at Plainfield N. J., and L. D. Cook at Boundbrook.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. Ruttkay Kossuth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing ten (10) acres of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety and an apple orchard in full bearing. Also, part of the furniture belonging to the house. The premises are handsomely located and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is justly celebrated; is but a few moment's walk from the village where churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by applying to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.
CORNWALL, Feb. 10, 1863.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION—AN ELEGANT RESIdence on Clinton-av., west side, third door north of Atlantic. The property consists of a new house, 36x40; heated by steam, and all the modern improvements: a stable accommodating three horses and two cows; and four lots of ground with choice fruit; a fine view of the Bay, Staten Island, and Jersey. Accessible from all the ferries, 30 minutes from the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The property can be viewed any day before 10 A. M., or after 3 P. M. For bills and full particulars, inquire of LEWIS BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st. Sale to take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 M.
See advertisement under "Auction sales."

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 22 East 41st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; house, 25 by 55; lot, 25 by 101; was built of the best materials, and in the best manner, in 1860, and will now be sold for $3,000 less than it cost to build it. Apply on application to JOHN G. DWIGHT, No. 149 Franklin-st. A good portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Also one of the finest locations on the Hudson River, at Tarrytown, containing several acres, will be sold cheap. Apply as above; possession given immediately.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS AND HIGHLY finished high stoop and basement, with under cellar, brick dwelling house, No. 60 West 25th-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. The house is 20 feet front by 44 feet deep. It contains all the modern improvements, was built by the owner for his own use by days' work, and is in all respects one of the most complete and substantially built houses in the City. For particulars, apply to G. GUODWIN, No. 58 West 25th-st., or D. C. BACKUS, No. 102 Broadway, third floor, room No 5.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 58 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 75 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK AND brown-stone, English basement house, No. 3 East 27th-st., first house from 5th-av.; is 20 feet wide by 54 feet deep, constructed in the best manner for the occupancy of the one family; back staircase, spacious wine and mud provision vault, is very well ventilated, and is, in every respect, a desirable dwelling. For particulars and permit to view the premises, apply to F. A. CUSHMAN, No. 46 Broad-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A PORTION OF the property now occupied by Arthur Potts, Esq., north of and near Newburgh, being an eligible and beautiful building site, containing 19 acres, more or less, supplied with water in brooks and springs, and well furnished with groves and trees; it contains also a portion of vineyard. Apply to ARTHUR POTTS, Glenourn Vineyards, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

20 COTTAGES FOR SALE AT EAST NEWYORK—Brick and frame; are new and just finished, with 1 to 4 lots each. Prices at $1,150, $1,500, $1,600, $2,000, $3,000. Above property is accessible by three city railroads, and is desirable for residences or an investment. Apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, East New-York, or to H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—NO. 127 West 42d-st., No. 141 West 53d-st., No. 166 West 33d-st., No. 199 West 50th-st., 52d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., from $5,000 to $15,000, all received in process of business. J. W. STEVENS, Lumber Dealer, Broadway and 47th-st., No. 30 Pine-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The 3-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 36 South 9th-st.; also, the lot in the immediate rear, with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brown stone house, No. 19 Second-place, Brooklyn, has marble basins, bathroom, range, furnace, &c.; halls frescoed; lot 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Price $7,500; terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE STORE, 60 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, situated below Canal-st., and near Broadway; is now well rented and tenant will remain for five years. Apply to HOMER MOROAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 120 2D-AV., between 7th and 8th sts., 26.8x80; lot 26.8x125 feet; a first-class house with all modern improvements; will be sold with all the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 51 Bond-st.; is in good order and has all modern conveniences. Early possession will be given if required. Inquire on the premises, or of R. BOWNE, No. 149 Broadway.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That elegant church property on Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, 84 feet front by 120 feet deep, with alley-way of 10 feet on the north side of the property. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS house, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood first-class, within 45 minutes of the City hourly. Inquire of H. HOAG, 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN CITY OF HUDSON, N. J.—A Gothic cottage, on Palisade-av., near Hoboken-av.; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; built in the best manner; beautiful view; care pass the door to the ferries. M. SANTA, No. 227 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE A VALUABLE PLOT ON Chatham-st. running through to New Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st. 39 ft. 8 inches on New Bowery, by an average depth of about 90 ft. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO LOTS AND A HALF OF land, known as Nos. 41, 43 and 45 Mulberry-st., between Cross and Bayard sts.; dimensions of property, 62½ by 108 feet, with the buildings thereon, to close an estate. Apply on the premises to JOHN G. HICK.

WATER RIGHT FOR SALE.—15 LOTS of land, with a valuable water right, on the East River, suitable for ship-yards or manufacturing purposes, having a good depth of water. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45. Modern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 7th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,600; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 139 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn; also, No. 140 West 36th-st., three story brick. Apply to L. E. RIGGS, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 21x70 feet, No. 22 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For price and order for admission apply to WM. H. & CHAS. E. FOSDICK, 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS NO. 80 FRANKlin-st. and No. 407 4th-st. Apply to J. SMITH DODGE, No. 19 East 17th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lease of lot, No. 192 Henry-st., near Jefferson, with finished attic; gas and Croton water throughout; lot 25 by 100 feet. Apply at No. 81 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 33d-st.; lot, 22x100; house 22x55; three stories, with marble hall and courtyard. Apply at Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st., before noon. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Bergen Heights, N. J., &c., to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY—With 10 acres of choice land. The mansion is commodious and well built, lighted with gas, and heated by furnace, located on the banks of the Fishkill or Matteawan Creek, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of valley and mountains; is within five minutes' walk of the village, where are churches, schools, stores, Post-office, &c.; mails twice daily; hacks run hourly to Hudson River Railroad depot. The dwelling is surrounded with forest trees and evergreens, and an abundance of choice fruit of every variety, good out-buildings, ice-house, &c.; also a house suitable for a farmer or gardener; has a valuable pond a short distance from the house, fed from springs, suitable for fish. To one wanting a place every way adapted for comfort, health and society, this presents inducements rarely met with. For particulars, apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOHN C. VAN WYCK, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Twenty miles from New-York and Brooklyn—a first-class mansion residence and farm. The house replete with every modern convenience, gas, water, &c.; a fine lawn and circular carriage drive, with shade and fruit trees in great variety. The farm, of over 60 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and valuable also as building lots; has a new farm-house and all necessary out-buildings. Location about ½ mile from village and railroad depot. Communication with New-York and Brooklyn several times a day. Climate unusually healthy; fine roads, convenient schools, churches, &c. For further information, inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 16 Wall-st., or of GEORGE MERRILL, No. 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the depot, a handsome country residence, with 12 or 30 acres of land, fine garden grapery, carriage-house, stable, &c., and an abundance of fruits of choice varieties. The house is a 2-story frame, handsomely situated, good size, nearly new and in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—One mile from depot or seven miles from the City via Jackson-av.; 15 acres of cultivated land, large house, commodious barn, coach-house and ice-house, with an abundance of choice fruit, shade and shrubbery. For particulars address Box No. 38 Post-office, Flushing.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—Commanding a panorama of scenery on the Hudson for twenty miles; brick house, in gothic style, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a city residence; grounds, three acres, tastefully laid out and planted with fruit and shade trees; stable, carriage-house, &c. FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A MODern-built, two-story and attic house, containing 17 rooms, with one acre of ground and all necessary outbuildings; one hour's ride by rail from 31st-st. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County, N. Y. Apply to E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on Orange Mountain, one hour's ride from New-York; house nearly new and contains all the modern improvements; commands one of the finest views in the country. For further particulars address M. S. R., Box No 3,393 Post-office.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from depot. House large and airy, fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 25 acres of good land—fruit and shade in abundance—with every convenience; thirty miles from the City by railroad; good water view; out-houses new and large; willing to exchange. Inquire of HOMER MOROAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMfield, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land, fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Near Port Richmond, S. I., in perfect order, with good garden, stable and water, abundance of fruit and shade trees. Possession any time. Terms easy. Apply at No. 119 Pearl-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE North River, within sixty miles of the City, containing sixteen rooms, a few acres of ground, fruit and shade trees; near steamboat landing or depot. Address, with full particulars and terms, A. B., Box No. 346 General Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL residence in Plainfield, N. J., to let or for sale, furnished or unfurnished, with land if wanted. Address Box No. 230 Plainfield Post-office.

FARMS.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOMODATING TERMS,

A farm of 109 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill notwithstanding their great natural advantages, have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.

Apply to G. MERLE, No. 230 Water-st., New-York.
Also for sale, 16 acres land at Bay Ridge.

FARM FOR SALE—AT NEW-

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LIARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition, two pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st; E. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, nodes, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call and send or write.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present and more convenient offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his offices.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that seal and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while immense of anything deleterious, and are warranted a perfect, radical cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free by post, in any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or post age stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of them, up every block to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual finid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 131 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the Blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. Opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their Improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK in trade, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000 or more, to join the advertiser in the foreign agency and commission business; represents several first-class manufacturers for small wares, linen thread, Belfast and West of England goods, doing a safe and profitable business. Address, with real name, Box No. 5,051 Post-office, which will be treated confidential.

$500—A PARTNER WANTED—MUST BE a man of good address, to join the advertiser in a combination entertainment, paying $1,500 a month. The most exciting and popular one in the country, by which the above named sum and more can be easily realized. All matters satisfactorily explained by calling on Prof. WILLIAMS, Worden House, corner Bowery and Bayard-st.

TO TAILORS.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS customer tailoring business; established seventeen years; profits $4,000 per year; stock on hand small and worth more than it cost. $500 to $1,000 in cash required. Address Q., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS. All kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building a sewer in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; paving with trap block Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and for fencing vacant lots on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue and east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth street; south side of Seventy-ninth-street; both sides of Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fourth, and north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Worth-street, between Broadway and Hudson-street; west side of Broadway, both sides of Church-street, West Broadway, and east side of Hudson street, from and to points distant half way between Worth-street and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said street, and north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known by ward map numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, block number one hundred and thirty-five.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MONELL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Feb. 18, 1863.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt"—approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of February, 1863, to the 28th day of February, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON BELGIAN PAVEment of the Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

To pave Division-street with Belgian pavement, from Bowery to Ludlow-street.

To pave Essex-street with Belgian pavement, from Division to Stanton-street, one half at the expense of the property owners.

Also, Forty-eighth-street with Belgian pavement, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, at the expense of the property owners.

JOSEPH McVAY,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Belgian Pavement.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP DIFFICULTY.—The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate into the difficulties giving rise to and attending the controversy concerning the possession and strife for the control of the office of the Street Commissioner, formerly and for some time existing between Messrs D. D. Conover and Charles P. Devlin, will hold a meeting on THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Room No 8 City Hall.

All parties desiring to furnish information to the Committee on the subject will please be in attendance.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
PETER MITCHELL, } Special Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., in Room No. 5, City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN HOUGHTATIN,
FREDERICK REPPER,
THOMAS BRADY,
JOHN McCONNELL,
JAMES SANFORD, } Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. CARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FEB. 13, 1863.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Bureau of Construction, Treasury Department, until 12 o'clock M., March 2, 1863, for GLASS, according to the following schedule of sizes and qualities. Samples of the kind of Glass estimated for to be furnished by each bidder.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.
194 plates 42.3-16x20¼.
130 plates 49⅜x20¼.
114 plates 43¾x20¾.
130 plates 48.3-16x20¼.
13 plates 48.3-16x20¾.
114 plates 43.3-16x20¾.
130 plates 27⅞x19¾.
13 plates 27⅞x25⅜.
114 plates 36.11-16x20¼.
DOUBLE THICK FOREIGN ORIENTAL.
32 plates 31.3-16x16.
ROUGH HAMMERED GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS.
36 plates 63x24—⅜ inch thick.

All the glass to be delivered at the Treasury Building perfect and unbroken, and according to samples in thickness and quality. The whole to be delivered from the 10th of March to the 1st of April, as may be required. All bidders must send suitable guarantees of their ability to perform the contract, and the successful bidder will be required to give proper bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if considered for the interest of the Government to do so.

Envelopes containing bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Class—Treasury Extension."

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Engineer in Charge Treasury Department.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., for furnishing promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

20 Cavalry Standards with staffs complete.
100 Cavalry Trumpets with extra mouth-pieces.
100 Infantry (copper) Bugles with extra mouth-pieces.
500 Drum-heads, snare.
1,000 Drum Cords.
500 Fifes C.
30 Regimental Index Books.
30 Regimental General Order Books.
2,000 pounds Baling Rope.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals, the time of delivery and quantity bid for, and also the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract if awarded.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, 21st inst., for promptly furnishing the Schuylkill Arsenal:

5,000 yards heavy Tow Burlap, 40 inches wide, suitable for bailing, clothing, &c.
500 pounds Linen or Flax Twine, for sewing bales.
50,000 yards three-eighths inch Scarlet Worsted Lace, army standard.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery, and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

G. H. CROSMAN,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 7 N. 5TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office up to 12 M., the 1st of March, 1863, for all the Iron Bedsteads required for the Hospital Department of the U. S. Army, up to the 1st January, 1864. The bedstead is to correspond with a pattern in this office.

R. MCBRAY, Surgeon U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE NEGRO?—The Anniversary of the National Freedman's Relief Association will be held at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. TYNG will preside, and the meeting will be addressed by the President, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, and other eminent speakers. The questions involved in the condition and destiny of the emancipated negro, so vitally connected with our national interests and existence, will be the prominent subjects of discussion.

C. C. LEIGH.
F. G SHAW,
WM. A. BUTLER, } Committee.

WANTED—A GOOD, GENTLE, STYLISH SADDLE HORSE, black or dark bay, and medium height. Address, giving description and terms, L. D., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WORTH $50—RECEIPT FOR MANUFACTURing French Brandy, superior to any imitation in market. Sent free by mail for $1. Address Dr. JOHN P. HOFF, No. 61 Jackson-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. CORBETT,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River.

Price of passage, in current funds, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway.

Or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March. Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICAN,

Capt. BRADSHAW, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Feb 21

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
FAH KEE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA DINSMORE will succeed the FAH KEE, and leave New-York on or about the 28.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863,
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. Jno. A. Post,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.

Freight at reduced rates. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,

M. S. K. THORNE,

will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday.....Feb. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE. Saturday.....March 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London....85 | Steerage to London....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....90 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg..90 | Steerage to Hamburg..37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LA MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2: SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Cant. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. R. JONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. R. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 28th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANCE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 6:22 P. M., (Sundays instead.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE MADE BY J. Usherwood in favor of Newman, Onderdonk & Capron, and indorsed by them, dated Nov. 20, 1862, at four months, for Ten Hundred and Fifty-seven Dollars. All persons are cautioned against use of same, as payment has been stopped.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
POSITIVELY THE FIFTH AND LAST WEEK
OF
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear THIS EVENING, for the
TWENTY-SEVENTH TIME,
AND
LAST REPRESENTATION BUT THREE.
In the beautiful and thrillingly effective romantic drama, entitled,
LEAH
THE FORSAKEN.
In consequence of arrangements long since made,
MISS BATEMAN
can only be witnessed in her
SUBLIME IMPERSONATION
OF THE
HEBREW MAIDEN.
FOR FOUR NIGHTS LONGER.

Miss Bateman's creation of the broken-hearted Jewish maiden has received unqualified eulogy from the public, and the severest of critics, and has attracted an uninterrupted series of the most
INTELLIGENT, REFINED AND FASHIONABLE
AUDIENCES
ever assembled within the walls of a New-York theatre.

The play is presented with superb and exquisite scenery by J. B. Selwyn.

Original music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Steepel.

Characteristic dresses and appointments by Messrs Phillips and Wallis.

LEAH, the Jewess.....Miss BATEMAN
and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Skerrett, and the admirable chorus.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½. Performances conclude at 10½ o'clock, affording ample time for cars, stages, &c.

In consequence of the
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,
the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during
THE FINAL WEEK
OF
MISS BATEMAN'S TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. WHEATLEY feels that he has reason to congratulate himself upon the success which has attended him in entering upon
A SECOND ENGAGEMENT
WITH THE
AMERICAN CHILD OF SONG,
CAROLINE RICHINOS,
THE GREATEST NATIVE PRIMA DONNA OF THE PRESENT DAY.

Her last engagement at this Theatre was
A PERFECT TRIUMPH,
having lasted for more than three months, and was in every respect, pecuniarily and otherwise, a
GREAT SUCCESS.

He begs to inform the public that the first musical work which will be produced in her present engagement will be
BALFE'S GREAT OPERA,
SATANELLA,
which has been for
SEVERAL MONTHS IN PREPARATION.

It will be produced under the able direction of
MR. P. RICHINGS,
On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 23,
WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES AND
NEW APPOINTMENTS.

And sustained by a
MOST POWERFUL AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
The chorus will be
NEW, NUMEROUS,
And carefully selected, while the
CORPS DE BALLET
Will offer as its
LEADING ATTRACTION
MLLE. CALETTI,
The most perfect danseuse of the day.
MONS. MARZETTI,
MAD. MARZETTI,
MLLE. KATRINE,
As well as other distinguished dancers, the whole being under the direction of the
ABLE AND ACCOMPLISHED MAITRE DE BALLET,
SIGNOR RONGANI.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1863.
EXTRA NIGHT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MANAGEMENT,
Inauguration of a new drop-curtain and entirely new scenery.
FOR THE LAST TIME,
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS (CAMILLE)
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
LAST PERFORMANCE IN BROOKLYN.
EIGHTH OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY, Feb. 21.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Grand romantic opera, in four acts, by
CARL MARIA VON WEBER.
New scenery, dresses, appointments and stage effects.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....Director.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; parquet and balcony, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.
Box office now open.

GERMAN OPERA, No. 485 BROADWAY.
Director.....Carl Anschutz
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18,
JOSEPH IN EGYPT.
Grand Opera, in 3 acts, by F. Méhul.
Mad. Rotter and Messrs. Lotti, Quinet, Weinlich, Graff and Kronfeld, will appear in the principal rôles.
THURSDAY, Feb. 19, (Benefit of Mr. Graff,)
FRA DIAVOLO, by Auber.

FAIRS.

LADIES' FAIR, OF THE SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, (West 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) Feb. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1863, AFTERNOON and EVENING. Admission 10 cents.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

We shall open, on MONDAY, Feb. 16,
Entirely new lots of
LINEN SHEETINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,
SHIRTING LINENS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
HUCKABUCKS,
WOR. AND COTTON
TABLE COVERINGS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
JACONETS AND
CAMBRICS.

COTTON SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, all the various makes suited to our
RETAIL TRADE.

All very desirable goods and worthy the attention of those intending to purchase HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS at REASONABLE PRICES.

Also a full stock of CURTAIN and COVERING GOODS.

PATON

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Hindman's Army Completely Demoralized.

Three Hundred of His Men Frozen to Death.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

A letter to Gen. DAVIDSON, from a person who accompanied a recent scout to Batesville, says that the rebel Gen. HINDMAN's army is utterly demoralized and totally inefficient. Three hundred of his troops were frozen to death during their retreat from Van Buren. HINDMAN was once ordered to Vicksburgh, but his men refused to go. Upward of 200 deserters were concealed in the brush, 20 miles from Batesville, which town, with a large majority of the people, is in favor of a permanent occupation of the country by the Federal army.

ANOTHER SCOUT TO THE ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Feb. 12, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Curtis:

Lieut.-Col. STEWART has just returned from a scout to Arkansas River. One hundred men crossed the river near the mouth of Frog Bayou, had a skirmish with CARROLL's command, and scattered them. Then they marched two miles into the country, on the other side, destroyed the rebel camp and burned their stores. Afterward they attacked and routed a part of CARROLL's command on this side of the river, eight miles east of Van Buren, killing several.

CARROLL was attempting to cut off Col. STEWART's return, but has been foiled in the undertaking. About forty prisoners were captured. Our loss is one man made prisoner and one drowned. Quite a number of horses, mules, and a considerable quantity of arms have fallen into our hands.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel Commanding Post.

NEWS FROM VICKSBURGH.

A Brisk Skirmish near Lake Providence—Many Rebels Killed, and 32 taken Prisoners—Ninety Horses Captured, &c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

A special dispatch from Cairo, dated Wednesday last, says that a Federal scouting party met a body of the enemy five miles back of Lake Providence, when a warm engagement ensued. The Federals lost a few men. Many rebels were killed and 32 taken prisoners. Ninety horses were captured.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The steamer *Polar Star* brings Vicksburgh dates of Wednesday. The work on the canal, at Lake Providence, and at Yazoo Pass, was progressing.

The Fourteenth Wisconsin and Eleventh Illinois regiments were attacked, near Lake Providence on Tuesday, by three rebel regiments. The latter were repulsed and a number taken prisoners; one account says an entire Mississippi regiment.

The steamer *White Cloud*, bound from St. Louis to Memphis, was searched at Island No. 10, and a rebel mail found on board.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners—The Gunboat Wyandotte Gone to Sea, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 16.

About 400 rebel prisoners arrived here this morning on the Baltimore mailboat from Fort McHenry, and about the same number is expected tomorrow morning. The steamboat *State of Maine* will then convey them to City Point.

The United States gunboat *Wyandotte* went to sea this morning.

The schooners *Minerva* and *J. P. Nickerson*, which went ashore at Old Point in the recent storm, have been taken off by the wreckers, and the *Nickerson* sailed this morning.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

The Whitney battery *Keokuk* has had a new connecting valve put on board and is now ready for sea. She will be completed next week, and the authorities regard her as one of the most valuable vessels of our iron-clad fleet. The statement that she had not sufficient means of egress from the engine-room is erroneous. Capt. RAINS will command her. The builder of this vessel has asked permission to accompany her South, so great is his faith in her efficiency.

The regular navy-built corvette *Juniata* sailed for the South for the fourth time from Philadelphia on Monday. It has now been ascertained that it is the hull with which there is so much trouble, and that the imperfections of the machinery are of a secondary character.

There are indications that the 11 and 15-inch guns hitherto regarded as monsters in their way, will be eclipsed by ordnance of twice their size. Contracts have already been made for 20-inch guns, and experiments are making for 25 and 30-inch. This, with gunboats, will at least show the progress of war on land and sea. Firing arms by electricity is another of the experiments of the few days past.

Commander PERRY, who was cashiered, is reinstated, and under orders for active service.

The headquarters of the Twelfth United States infantry have been transferred from Fort Hamilton to the field. Lieut. R. B. MINIMACK, Regimental Adjutant, and Drum-Major WM. LOWE, with a drum and fife corps, and a detachment of recruits, passed through Washington on Friday morning. Major L. S. BAUM, the senior Major of the regiment, remains at Fort Hamilton to superintend the recruiting service of the regiment.

Six or eight officers of the Fourth United States infantry, who for several months past have been on recruiting and mustering service in New-York, Vermont and elsewhere, have been ordered to join their regiments in the field. Among these officers are Capt. S. M. SPROLE, for some time executive officer and commanding the permanent party on Governor's Island, Capt. F. H. BAKER and Lieut. JOHN MILLER, recruiting officers in Chatham-street. Capt. BAKER has been relieved by Capt. WM. DICKINSON, Third Infantry.

The Alabama at Jamaica.

We have some particulars of the reception of the pirate *Alabama* at Kingston.

She remained in port for five days, and during that time sixty-five of her crew were on shore. Her whole complement of men was 130, but great insubordination prevailed among them, and those on shore positively refused to return. It was with the utmost difficulty SEMMES was able to preserve the number of his crew and carry his ship out of the harbor. It would have been impossible so to do but for the active assistance of an English magistrate and merchant, named COLTHIRST, who gave orders to the Chief of Police to have the seamen arrested and sent on board. As soon as the Mayor of Kingston heard of this action of Mr. COLTHIRST, he countermanded the order, but it was too late. All but four of the men by that time had been returned to the *Alabama* by the police, in obedience to COLTHIRST's order.

Our informant was frequently on board the *Alabama* during her stay at Port Royal (a place about ten miles from Jamaica.) He describes the vessel as less formidable than he had supposed. She is comparatively a small craft, of six or seven hundred tons burden, but is evidently built for speed. Her armament consists of four Blakely guns on either side, and an enormous pivot-gun on her bow.

SEMMES and his officers had abundance of money, principally in gold. The demand Treasury notes which SEMMES stole from the steamer *Ariel*, amounting to about $8,000, were exchanged for gold at Kingston.

During her engagement with the *Hatteras*, the *Alabama* sustained serious injuries. The shot of the *Alabama* sustained twice through her bulwarks, and a shell pierced her stern just above the rudder, making an aperture three or four feet in diameter. Of this latter injury, however, her officers were not aware until they reached Kingston, though greatly puzzled during her trip from Galveston to understand why the vessel made so much water. The ostensible reason for her cordial reception in a British port was that she had put in in distress. British neutrality, therefore, was quietly laid on the shelf for the time being.

Our informant also says that the *Alabama* took in four hundred tons of coal and immense quantities of stores during her stay in port. She left Port Royal on the 30th of January.

It was reported at Port-au-Prince that the *Alabama* had made two or three new prizes within six days after her departure from Port Royal. This news was received by express from Jeemel, and it was added that two Captains of captured American vessels had been landed by SEMMES.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Messrs. FOOT, DAVIS, COLLAMER and HOWE presented petitions for camp hospital and ambulance corps.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the resolutions adopted at Turner Hall, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and a petition asking for equal privileges to all telegraph companies.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the collection of foreign postage in coin.

The Chair presented the resolutions which were adopted at the meeting held at the Cooper Institute in New-York, by ELI THAYER and others, relative to the colonization of Florida.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill reorganizing the Engineer Corps. He also, from the same Committee, reported adversely on the bill to authorize contracts to be made with those States which have advanced pay to the soldiers.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to regulate the public amusements of the City of Washington.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the bill to prevent agents of the Government, as well as members of Congress and officers of the Government, from taking any consideration for procuring place, office or contracts. Passed.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) called up the bill dividing Michigan into two Judicial Districts, and regulating the time of holding the Courts.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the bill.

After some discussion the bill was postponed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called up the bill authorizing letters-of-marque and reprisal.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Fortification bill without amendment.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to incorporate the Institution for the Education of Colored Youth in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. GRIMES briefly urged the passage of the bill for letters-of-marque. He contended that the propriety of establishing volunteer forces on the sea was the same as it was to do the same thing on land. It would do for the nations of the Old World, who depended upon large standing armies, to agree to treaties against letters-of-marque; but could we, of this country, afford to forego our ancient policy in this respect? There could be no difference in the morality or policy, whether captures were made by a seventy-four-gun ship or a fishing-smack. He was not prepared to give up our ancient policy, but he considered this a favorable time to reaffirm our ancient doctrines of maritime rights. Though the rebels might have no commerce, yet they had vessels of war preying upon our commerce. But he frankly avowed that it was his desire to place on the record a general law on this subject, and to give the President all the power necessary to "let slip the dogs of war," in case of complications with any Power. The people of the Northwest were truly loyal, and he believed he represented their wishes in upholding this bill.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) thought the bill, instead of upholding the ancient policy, would only tend to overthrow all the ancient traditions of the Republic, and bring new and difficult embarrassments upon the nation. This was a bill to establish privateers, whose only reward was booty, against no enemy, who had no commerce and no booty, as an incentive to enterprise. If more vessels were needed, he would have them hired and placed under the control of the Government; and not send out these self-regulating cruisers. He could see nothing but danger of complication with the great Powers, who had solemnly declared against this system of privateering. This nation had always declined to pass any general law on this subject, having always required a special act of Congress specifying a limited time. He quoted from a number of authorities against the principle of privateering, and contended that there was nothing to be obtained by this bill that could not better be obtained in another way. He would not say that the Government should never resort to this policy, but this was no time to accept it.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) could see no ground for the objections of the Senator from Massachusetts, unless on the hypothesis that he belonged to the pence establishment. He could see no reason why, in time of war, our most effective force on the sea should not be used against the enemy. He contended that it had been the policy of the country, instead of raising large standing armies and navies, to resort to volunteering on land and their most effective force on the sea. Our commerce to-day was in danger from the private armed vessels of the rebels. They had been allowed by other nations to issue letters-of-marque and grant commissions, entitling them to enter foreign ports; and yet we stood questioning whether we should grant power to private vessels to seize these vessels. If letters-of-marque had been granted at the commencement of the war, there would have been no running the blockade. He especially wanted the bill to pass, because he believed that before Congress met again we should be at war with a foreign Power, and should need all our force on sea and land.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said one great objection to this system was that it seemed to be a remnant of comparatively ancient barbarism to send out vessels to take private property of the enemy on the sea. It was agreed now, by the ordinary laws of war, that the private property of an enemy on the land was not subject to capture. Civilization had made progress in war, and it would seem that the same rule would apply on water as well as on land. But had we been permitted to make this progress in civilization? If not, then we ought not to be held responsible. Only a few years ago this nation proposed to the other nations of the world to make the law the same on sea as on land, and to exempt private property from seizure. But those nations refused to allow us to make this progress. Those nations, which possessed such great navies, declared that the property should be subject to seizure by their great navies. But this country, whose policy had been against great navies, should not be allowed to seize this property by private vessels. If we did, we should be branded as barbarous. It should only be seized then by their great navies and for their benefit. But this was a principle which would not do, and by which this nation was not bound.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) thought that there was no necessity for a measure of this kind. We had no war with no foreign country, and the rebels had no commerce. It was not necessary to abandon a right of this kind. But should we in a time of peace with all foreign countries pass a measure of this kind? He thought it would only be attended with evil consequences. He was not willing, without any necessity, to resort to this policy, which was only a kind of legalized piracy, and which might be attended with unpleasant complications with foreign Powers.

Mr. DAVIS said the rebels had only a few fast vessels, but no commerce. If these vessels were captured, it would be an end of the matter. He could see no necessity for such measure at this time.

After further discussion a substitute was offered by Mr. GRIMES, authorizing the President, in all domestic and foreign wars, to issue letters-of-marque and make all needful regulations. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, limiting the authority conferred by the act to three years.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, confining the operation of the bill to the suppression of the rebellion. He argued that we should not put anything in the bill like a menace. When we were engaged in a foreign war, there would be time enough to meet that question.

Mr. MCDOUGALL asked the Senator, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, if we were not now threatened with foreign complications.

Mr. SUMNER said he had no information that was not open to the Senate.

Mr. MCDOUGALL believed that before the meeting of another Congress we should be involved in a foreign war, and he wanted to have the country prepared.

The amendment was rejected—Yeas 18, Nays 22.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, as a substitute, reviving the Acts of 1812 and 1813, concerning letters-of-marque, and applying them to that portion of the United States now in insurrection. Rejected.

Mr. SUMNER offered another amendment as a substitute, authorizing the Secretary of War to hire any vessels for national service, putting them in charge of officers commissioned by the United States, and giving them the character of national ships.

Rejected—Yeas, 8; Nays, 28.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a substitute, authorizing the President to pay any vessel, regularly put into commission, three times the value of any ship or ships captured, belonging to the States now in insurrection. Rejected.

The bill then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Hicks, Howe, King, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Rice, Sherman, Turpie, Wade, Wilson of Massachusetts—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Dixon, Hendrson, Howard, Lane of Indiana, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilson of Missouri—9.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what steps have been taken by him to investigate the fraudulent transactions in the Custom-house at New-York, referred to in his last annual report; and if any communications have been made thereon by the Solicitor of the Treasury, or any officer of the Custom-house; and to communicate the same to the Senate.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to guarantee to certain States a Republican form of Government.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) called up the bill to facilitate proof for the allowance of pensions. Passed.

Mr. FOSTER also called up the bill to give greater efficiency to the judicial system of the United States. Passed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

On motion of Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army under Gen. GRANT, and to report what legislation is necessary to secure the utmost possible skill and attention in the care of the sick and wounded soldiers.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill providing for crediting to every Indian tribe the funds held for it in trust, and now invested in bonds and other securities, and giving authority for the sale of said bonds and securities, and the payment of the proceeds into the Treasury of the United States; and also for the payment of the interest at five per cent. on the credit to any tribe entered as aforesaid. The whole amount to be disposed of is about three millions.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) reported a bill, which was passed, changing the time of holding Circuit and District Courts in Indiana.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked leave to offer a preamble, setting forth that a man named PEABODY, of New-York, holds the office of Civil Judge in New-Orleans; and a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report what are his powers and duties, whether prescribed by the laws or the President, and whether the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy has power thus to appoint Civil Judges.

Mr. BLAIR, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected to the reception of the resolution.

The Indian appropriation bill passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Louisiana election case.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Maryland, (Union,) argued to show that the law of the State was violated as to the time of voting and rights of voters.

Mr. HAHN, one of the claimants for a seat, maintained that the principle which underlies this Republic is representation on this floor. He alluded to the remark made here by a gentleman, who merely understood that New-Orleans was a hot-bed of secession. He proceeded to show, to the contrary, that in December last 8,000 good and loyal citizens, boldly, manfully, patriotically, against the threats of Secessionists, came to the polls and sent two representatives to Congress. Secession in Louisiana was a mere usurpation of BENJAMIN, SLIDELL, and other leading spirits. The people would never be bound by their acts. They would cling to the Union until all hope was gone, and until there was an absolute refusal to have them in the Union.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) inquired whether there had been public meetings in the First and Second Districts.

Mr. HAHN replied affirmatively, adding that those assembled passed resolutions calling on the Military Governor to issue a proclamation of election.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) wished to know how many loyal men had been furnished to the army.

Mr. HAHN replied that when Gen. BUTLER's army came to New-Orleans, it was much diminished. But he filled up the vacancies by two thousand enlistments. Beside this there were formed two Louisiana regiments of loyal soldiers, making 4,000 men, in a short space of time. This did not include 3,000 colored soldiers. He said the loyal people of the two Districts, now sought to be represented, recognize and approve of Gov. SHEPLEY's acts. After replying to the several objections urged against their admission, he said they stood by the Union, because it was the most perfect that the wit of man ever devised. To-day they were ready to make any sacrifice to remain as a part of the Union. In conclusion, he made an earnest and patriotic appeal for their admission, showing the important consequences which would result from having Louisiana represented.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) argued in favor of the Report of the Committee on Elections, taking the ground that the local laws of a country remain in force while the territory is held by the title of the conqueror; and that the appointment of a military Governor from the circumstances becomes a necessity. The Committee looked through all laws to see whether there was behind them that which gave them vitality. When the utterance of the voice of the people was secured, it was no matter whether it was in one form or another. The attempt at an iron grasp upon the elections had signally failed. The resolutions reported by the Committee on Elections declared BENJAMIN F. FLANDRAS and MICHAEL HAHN were entitled to seats, the former from the First and the latter from the Second District of Louisiana.

Mr. YEAMAN offered as a substitute the following:

Resolved, That the proclamation issued by GEORGE S. SHEPLEY, styling himself Military Governor of Louisiana, on the 14th of November, appointing an election for Wednesday, the 3d of December, 1862, for Representatives of the First and Second Districts of Louisiana, was null and void, without the authority of law, and imparts no validity to the election of BENJ. F. FLANDERS.

Resolved, That the election of BENJ. F. FLANDERS, appearing to have been free and unrestrained, and in accordance with the laws of Louisiana, except as to the day of the election, and not being directed by the Governor of that State, the action of the electors is ratified and confirmed, and Mr. FLANDRAS is entitled to a seat in this House.

[The resolutions as to MICHAEL HAHN are similar.]

The substitute was rejected—yeas 11, nays 115.

The House then adopted the resolutions of the Committee of Elections, declaring Messrs. FLANDERS and HAHN entitled to seats, by a vote of 92 against 44.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Babbitt, Bailey, Baxter, Blair of Virginia, Blake, Brown of Virginia, Buffington, Calvert, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clements, Colfax, Cravens, Cutler, Dawes, Delano, Delaplaine, Dunn, Edwards, Ely, Fenton, Samuel C. Fessenden, Thomas A. D. Fessenden, Fisher, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hanley, Hale, Harrison, Holman, Hooper, Hutchins, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kerrigan, Lehman, Loomis, Low, McIndoe, McKean, McKnight, Marston, Menzies, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Patterson, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sedgwick, Segar, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Smith, Spaulding, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Train, Trowbridge, Van Wyck, Verree, Walker, Wallace, Webster, Wheeler, Whaley, White of Indiana, Wickliffe, Wisdom, Worcester, Wright, Yeaman—82.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Ancona, Ashley, Beaman, Biddle, Bingham, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Cox, Crisfield, Davis, Eliot, Harding, Johnson, Julian, Kelley, Knapp, Lansing, Law, McPherson, May, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Odell, Pendleton, Porter, Robinson, Sargeant, Sherman, Shiel, Sloan, Stevens, Stiles, Trimble, Vallandigham, Van Horn, Voorhees, Wadsworth, White of Ohio, Wilson, Woodruff—44.

Mr. HAHN was sworn in as a member.

Mr. FLANDERS was not present.

The case of Lewis MCKENZIE, claiming an election from Virginia, was taken up.

Mr. DAWES explained that the election was without the authority of law, and that the loyal voters had no opportunity to vote.

Mr. MCKENZIE briefly advocated his claims, when the question was taken on the resolution, that he was not entitled to a seat, and it was adopted.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

All the amendments were acted on, and the House adjourned.

Anniversary of the Ratification of the Treaty of Ghent.

The Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club celebrated, for the twenty-fourth time, last evening, at the Apollo Rooms, the anniversary of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent. A brilliant assemblage was present, among which DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Esq., Prof. MAPES, and others of note, were prominent. The room was tastefully decorated, and everything that could be done for the entertainment of the guests was done. Seldom has the Club given a more delightful entertainment. Letters of regret for non-attendance were received from President Lincoln, Millard Fillmore, Geo. Opdyke, W. A. Darling, Francis Granger, R. B. Van Valkenberg, Hon. Mr. Maynard, Daniel Ullman, and others. Among the ornaments of the room were two portraits of HENRY CLAY, painted by Mrs. POLSON, of the Eighth Ward. During the evening, the Club entertained its distinguished guests with a social glass, and complimentary toasts were given and responded to by James M. Murray, S. J. Wilken, Jos. M. Price, De Peyster Ogden, Prof. Mapes, Supervisor Sheridan Shook, Capt. B. Price, and others. The following are the officers of the Club:

President—Joseph M. Price.

Vice-Presidents—James M. Murray, A. Bleakley, David J. Oakley, Horatio N. Mott, James Shaw, James Webb, John J. Shaw, Joseph D. Martin, Luther Morey, George Merritt, William West, John J. Silcock.

Treasurer—John E. Miller.

Recording Secretary—W. F. T. Chapman.

Corresponding Secretary—Charles E. Gildersleve.

Reception Committee.—Chas. F. Gildersleve, James M. Murray, Wm. F. T. Chapman, Josiah K. Mack, Henry S. Bancker.

Floor Committee.—Alfred Brady, James Murray, Jr., Charles S. Miller, Luther Morey, Charles C. Wilson, Joseph D. Martin.

Supper Committee.—Charles F. Thompson, James Webb, John E. Miller, George Merritt, Wm. West.

Arrival of the Haytian Minister.

The steamer *Talisman*, which arrived in this City on Saturday, from Port-au-Prince, brought hither as a passenger Hon. ERNEST ROUMAIN, Consul-General and *Chargé d'Affaires* from Hayti to the Government of the United States. Mr. ROUMAIN was formerly a Colonel Aid-de-Camp to President GEFFRARD. He is accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. D. BRUNO, and will proceed to Washington next week.

Mr. ROUMAIN reports the condition of Hayti as very promising. The crops are good, and all the colonists who are willing to work are doing well.

Boston Weekly Bank Statements.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	78,431,000
Specie	7,794,000
Due from other banks	14,095,500
Due to other banks	17,070,700
Deposits	34,908,000
Circulation	8,001,000

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

List of Nominations Recommended for Confirmation.

The Military Committee of the United States Senate have recommended the following nominations for confirmation:

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Regular Promotions.—Lieut.-Col. Timothy P. Andrews, Deputy Paymaster-General, to be Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, Sept. 6, 1862, *vice* Larned, deceased.

Maj. Hiram Leonard, to be Deputy Paymaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 6, 1862, *vice* Andrews, promoted.

To be Additional Paymasters in the Volunteer Force.

D. D. S. Brown, N. Y.
J. H. Mayborn, Ill.
George O. Brastow, Mass.
Robert M. Lee, Penn.
Samuel C. Staples, Conn.
George Pomeroy, N. Y.
James B. Sheridan, Penn.
John A. Sabin, N. Y.
William Collamer, Vt.
Stephen A. Walker, Vt.
John S. Fillmore, Col. Ter.
Elihu Griffin, Ind.
Henry A. Prendergast, N. Y.
Augustus H. Boyden, Ill.
George E. Glenn, Ohio.
Jeremiah Fenno, Mn.
Thomas K. Osgood, Me.
Charles G. Eustis, Mn.
A. H. Hoyt, N. H.
Henry McFarland, N. H.
Simeon Ranston, N. H.
Chas. W. Woodman, N. H.
S. D. Farnsworth, N. H.
Nathan Thayer, N. Y.
James E. Walker, N. Y.
Otis C. Whitehead, N. Y.
Albert D. Robinson, N. Y.
Charles D. Desher, N. J.
David Gould, N. J.
Jacob Herbert, N. J.
Samuel Bell, Penn.
John W. Beazell, Penn.
Jesse C. Dickey, Penn.
Theo D. Greenawalt, Penn.
David Heap, Penn.
James Harper, Penn.
James W. Johnston, Penn.
W. B. Meudenhall, Penn.
Edwin L. Meore, Penn.
W. B. Norris, Penn.
Wm. H. Nicols, Penn.
George J. Riehn, Penn.
John W. Walker, Penn.
Francis B. Warner, Penn.
Thomas J. Wilson, Md.
John W. Doddridge, Va.
Wm. A. Rucker, Dist. Col.
W. G. Fullerton, Ky.
Ralph S. Mott, Mo.
Wm. C. Jones, Mo.
J. R. Wheeler, Kansas.
J. W. Brigden, Ohio.
Orville W. Ballard, Ohio.
Frank E. Foster, Ohio.
John P. Gould, Ohio.
Calvin Holmes, Ohio.
Charles C. Baily, ——.
Thos. Lee Carnahan, Ohio.
Guy K. Cleaviand, Minn.
John P. McGrath, Missouri.
Geo. W. Dyer, Maine.
John T. Deuny, New-York.
Edward H. Ruthie, Wis.
Samuel C. Harbert, N. J.
Wm. Holloway, Kentucky.
J. C. Hewey, Maine.
W. L. Kennon, Ohio.
Christian Long, Penn.
Brantz Mayer, Maryland.
Gideon W. Palmer, Penn.
Wm. S. Stryker, New-Jersey.
G. W. Williams, Ohio.
Jas. W. Nicholls, Tennessee.
Edwin V. Preston, Conn.
Geo. B. Ely, Wisconsin.
John B. Lockwood, ——.
Wm D. Bacon, ——.
Jacob Sailade, Penn.
William Lamb, Indiana.
Josiah A. Brodhead, Mass.
George Browne, Mass.
J. A. M. Bertram, Mass.
S. M. Crosby, Mass.
Henry F. Fiske, Mass.
Thomas Farmer, Mass.
W. H. Jameson, Mass.
Nicholas W. Norcross, Mass.
H. B. Welley, Mass.
W. E. Bishop, N. Y.
Irving T. Ballard, N. Y.
William L. Nole, N. Y.
H. Currier, N. Y.
Alexander Diven, N. Y.
James A. Farrish, N. Y.
William M. Fleming, N. Y.
W. W. Herrick, N. Y.
Obadiah B. Latham, N. Y.
B. W. C. Massett, N. Y.
William N. McIntire, N. Y.
Alphnseo L. Nichols, N. Y.
A. M. Ruggles, N. Y.
Nelson R. Scovil, N. Y.
Uriel H. Hutchins, Ohio.
Eugens A. Osborne, Ohio.
Andrew D. Rogers, Ohio.
E. A. Truax, Ohio.
John A. Hunter, Ohio.
Isaac L. Stewart, Ind.
John M. Wallace, Ind.
Joseph Justice, Ind.
Edwin Beecher, Ill.
Josiah Gale, Ill.
Miles S. Henry, Ill.
James C. Holbrook, Ill.
Charles Newcomer, Ill.
Richard H. Whiting, Ill.
J. R. Mears, Wis.
John C. Culbertson, Iowa.
Wm. W. Whitn, Iowa.
Samuel E. Adams, Minn.
Chas. D. Gilfillan, Minn.
George B. Simpson, District of Columbia.
Wm. E. Norris, Ill.
Chas. B. Bernard, Ohio.
Daniel L. Eaton, Penn.
Andrew J. Haiseck, N. Y.
Elias Merrill, Maine.
Chas. P. Babcock, Mich.
Anson L. Brewer, Ohio.
Davis Alton, Penn.
Norman M. Allen, N. Y.
J. F. Burbank, Ind.
E. Stillman Baily, Wis.
Charles L. Bemays, Mn.
Robert A. Haggerty, N. J.
Anson Sperry, Illinois.
Geo. F. Clark, Indiana.
Eli Van Valkenburg, Mich.
Ferdinand Hinckley, Ill.
N. M. Knapp, Illinois.
Wm. H. McClintock, Illinois.
L. B. Ball, New-York.
J. F. Price, Ohio.
Jas. D. Creamer, New-York.
Edmund Grifford, Illinois.
Geo. F. Carpenter, Ohio.
Benton McConnell, Wis.
Chas. E. Curtice, Wisconsin.
Asa Freeman, Penn.
Robert Smith, Wisconsin.
John M. Austin, New-York.
Jas. R. Saffiaud, Delaware.
Daniel M. Adams, Kansas.
Hiram S. Sleeper, Kansas.
Thaddeus H. Stanton, Iowa.
R. D. Larned, Conn.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

To be Asst. Quartermasters with the Rank of Captain.

Octavius Waters, Ohio
E. B. Whitman, Kansas.
Geo. W. Johnes, Ohio.
Thos. J. Barr, N. Y.
Jas. Mahler, Wis.
Theron E. Hall, Mass.
Geo. F. Warren, Kansas.
Samuel Bruch, Ky.
Lazarus L. Moore, Penn.
Edmund Wuerpel, Mo.
Leander C. Noble, Iowa.
Horatio C. King, N. Y.
Chas. H. Gallagher, Del.
Chas. Pareous, Iowa.
John V. Lewis, Iowa.
Montifiore Isaac, N. Y.
Heory B. Lacy, Ohio.
Nathaniel S. Constable, Mn.
Nicholas J. Rusch, Iowa.
Geo. P. Doan, Mass.
Byron O. Carr, Ill.
E. B. Grimes, ——.
John Whipple, Minn
N. B. Van Slyke, Wis.
Levin W. Shepherd, Ill.
Jas. B. Del Vecchio, N. Y.
Wm. L. MacArthur, N. Y.
J. L. Woods, ——.
Henry B. Blood, Mass.
Jas. B. Kirker, N. Y.
Richard W. Clark, N. Y.
F. K. Church, N. Y.
Charles Darrow, N. Y.
Robert Hasey, N. Y.
Chelin M. Levy, N. Y.
Horace Miller, N. Y.
Charles S. McArthur, N. Y.
S. P. Suydam, N. Y.
James Weldon, N. Y.
David H. Smith, N. Y.
Philip L. Fox, Penn.
George D. Hodgson, Penn.
W. L. James, Penn.
W. J. Kosler, Penn.
J. W. Moyer, Penn.
David L. McKinney, Penn.
George D. Norris, Penn.
H. D. Patten, Penn.
Henry C. Rogers, Penn.
S. A. Seely, Penn.
Rufus Swope, Penn.
Geo. A. Shallenberger, Penn.
Jacob Valentine, Penn.
A. T. Mannin, Va.
Albert A. Curtis, Ky.
W. D. Ernest, Ky.
John V. Lewis, Ky.
John T. Allen, Mo.
George W. Anderson, Jr., Mo.
Joshua H. Alexander, Mo.
George P. Doan, Mo.
Theodore Griswold, Mo.
Thomas B. Hunt, Mo.
Richard B. Owen, Mo.
John H. Tighe, Mo.
Lieut. Thos. P. Johnson, 7th New-Jersey Vols.
William C. Goff, Kansas.
Lodon Millan, Colorado Ter.
Jerome Bradley, N. Y.
Lafayette J. Croxton, Ind.
Wm. L. Ellsworth, N. Y.
Joseph A. Green, Iowa.
Samuel W. Hurned, N. Y.
Wm. A. Hunter, Ohio.
John T. Morrison, Ind.
Richard A. Pierce, Mass.
E. B. M. Reutieux, Mass.
David B. Stover, Cal.
George E. Vauce, Me.
Asa A. Whitehead, Ind.
George Aiden, Kansas.
Arthur Edwards, Mich.
Samuel K. Plain, N. Y.
Isaac C. Bates, Mass.
J. Caldwell, Penn.
J. E. McKusick, Minn.
J. J. Thornton, Minn.
A. J. Van Vorhes, Minn.
John S. Davis, Jr., Ind.
M. J. Ludington, Penn.
John W. McClure, N. Y.
Joshua Norton, 3d, Mass.
A. S. Denworth, ——.
Samuel R. Craig, Del.
David A. Dangler, Ohio.
John H. Wickizer, Ill.
Joseph B. Stubbs, Ohio.
Arthur H. Mills, Minn.
Joseph C. Clements, Ohio.
F. E. Beardsley, N. Y.
David W. Porter, Oregon.
Orlando M. Loomis, Penn.
S. B. Bean, Maine.
S. H. Manning, Maine.
Andrew H. Young, N. H.
David Barton, Mass.
W. W. Hutchins, Mass.
Horace B. Hodges, Mass.
Samuel T. Lamb, Mass.
Henry Page, Mass.
James Aboro, R. I.
Amos C. Weeden, R. I.
Henry S. Cambios, N. J.
John Hays, N. J.
Geo. W. Wills, Del.
Robert C. Barnes, Md.
Thos. J. Carlile, Md.
A. T. Atwood, N. Y.
Geo. W. Bradley, N. Y.
James A. Flolsy, Kansas.
Samuel Hipple, Kansas.
S. Lappin, Kaosas.
J. Redmond, Ind.
James Wilson, Ind.
Samuel N. Bonsall, Ohio.
George B. Hibbard, Ohio.
Warren Russell, Ohio.
Isaac P. Williams, Ohio.
Leonard Whitney, Ohio.
John A. Lynch, Ohio.
William B. Armstrong, Ill.
John B. Coutoo, Ill.
Theodore T. Dwight, Ill.
Benjamin J. T. Hanon, Ill.
Uri Stanley, Ill.
F. G. Rutherford, Ill.
J. C. Smith, Ill.
Jacob Cook, Mich.
Moses H. Goodrich, Mich.
De Garmo J. Whitlug, Mich.
Charles C. Finney, Wis.
N. B. Van Slyke, Wis.
Hiram Hayes, Wis.
S. H. Lunt, Iowa
Nicholas J. Rush, Iowa.
J. Warren Clark, Iowa.
Frederick Driscoll, Minn.
Charles Sumner, Cal.
W. F. Swasey, Cal
James P. Low, S. C.
Robert McLeod, Tenn.
John Gult, Ill.
Charles H. Rockwell, N. Y.
George T. Browning, Ind.
Daniel D. T. Gordon, N. Y.
L. W. Hoskins, Me.
Capt. Orson O. Potter, 31st N. Y. Vols.
Sergt. L. H. Holabird, 11th Ohio Vols.
James Pratt, Mich.
John Stewart, Ill.
Adam Fishur, Kansas.
H. E. Goodwin, Clerk Quartermaster's Department.
R. Horris, Regimental Quartermaster, 117th Mass. Vol.
S. E. Rundle, 2d Wis. Cav.
Thomas Allen, Mo.
Charles B. Wildsr, Mass.
Lieut F. T. Starkweather, 1st Wis. Vols.
Capt. Charles Worms, 58th N. Y. Vols.
A. W. Semple, Ohio.
John Field, Ill.
First Lieut. Geo. A. Meade, Regimental Quartermaster, 2d N. Y. Artillery.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeons.

Moses K. Taylor, Ill.
Francis Bacon, Conn.
Thomas McMartin, Mo.
Alfred Wynkoop, Penn.
R. Cresson Stiles, M

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3559. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Prospects Regarding the Government Financial Measures.

The Points of Difference Between the Senate and House.

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE PROBABLE.

SENATOR WILSON'S CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The System of Brevets in the Volunteer Service.

Gen. McClellan Called to Testify Again Before the War Committee.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

THE FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The uncertainty which has prevailed concerning the future financial policy of Government is somewhat relieved by the summary action of the House, yesterday, on the Loan bill. The hostility thus manifested to Secretary CHASE's policy has demonstrated the power of the bank interest to dictate some of the terms in a destined compromise, and it seems very clear that neither party can achieve a complete triumph. It is now conceded that the final struggle will take place in a Conference Committee, and as each half of this Committee has equal power with the other, each must inevitably yield something. That the Senate will adhere to the bank measure, including its tax amendments, is quite certain, and it is equally sure that the House will insist on providing for the issue of three hundred millions of legal tender notes. Hence it seems likely at this moment that both these measures will be adopted, and that while the Bank scheme will be perfected by the action of the House, the Senate will consent to give the Secretary power to issue the greenbacks in case he shall find it to be necessary. It is thought that the Senate will not be specially in haste in asking for the Conference Committee.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The Senate Conscription bill is not yet touched in the House. An effort will be made to consider it without the intermediate action of a Committee.

THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION BILL.

The Missouri Emancipation bill was referred today in the House to the Select Committee—its friends hoping hereby to so modify its provisions for a direct appropriation, as to render unnecessary its consideration in Committee of the Whole.

THE GRADE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate had under consideration the propriety of revising the President's decision, fixing the grade of the Pacific Railroad at five feet, which is an unusual distance in this country.

FLEET SURGEONS.

An important bill is before the Senate Naval Committee, providing for the grade of Fleet Surgeons in the navy, consisting of the eighteen senior Surgeons on the active list, who shall be commissioned as Fleet Surgeons, with the rank of Captain.

LINE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Senator HARLAN introduced an important bill, to repeal the act of last Congress establishing and equalizing the grade of line officers of the navy, and to confer upon the President the same power to promote officers in the naval service for distinguished service as heretofore existed—such officers having received, on his recommendation, the thanks of Congress.

BREVET RANK IN THE VOLUNTEERS.

An important bill was to-day reported from the Senate Military Committee, authorizing the President to confer brevet rank upon such commissioned officers of volunteers and other forces in the service as have distinguished, or may hereafter distinguish themselves, by gallant actions or meritorious conduct—which rank, however, shall not entitle them to any increased pay or emoluments.

THE FLORIDA COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The Committee appointed by the late Cooper Institute meeting in favor of ELI THAYER's colonization scheme, had a hearing before the Military Committee on Tuesday. They read the resolutions prepared by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, and urged on the attention of the Committee, besides the general reasons for the adoption of the measure, this special one: that the supplies of ship timber are comparatively exhausted, and that it will be necessary to secure the Florida live oak and pine by the aid of some such agency. The Committee will do nothing beyond the action it has already taken in reporting favorably on JNO. A. BINGHAM's resolution for "20,000 additional nine months' volunteers," to serve in Florida, and be disbanded there at the expiration of their term of service.

GENS. SUMNER AND HEINTZELMAN.

Gens. SUMNER and HEINTZELMAN visited Congress to-day, and received the warm congratulations of the loyal members and the cool incivility of the Copperheads.

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND THE WAR COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have again summoned Gen. MCCLELLAN to testify, and will send a special officer to secure his immediate attendance. This is to allow him an opportunity to explain some points in his past conduct.

POSTAL REFORM.

The House Post-office Committee have had two sessions on Judge COLLAMER's Postal Reform bill, which recently passed the Senate.

They concur in all its provisions, excepting the feature requiring publishers to prepay postage on all magazines sent through the mails to subscribers. They also recommend an amendment continuing free circulation of papers in the county where published.

The main feature of the bill—changing the compensation of Postmasters from commission to salary—was agreed to by a majority of the Committee, though the Chairman, Mr. COLFAX, and some others, opposed it.

It may be difficult to pass the bill at this stage of the session, but an effort will be made to get it up this week.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MEMBERS.

Mr. HAHN, on Tuesday, made an able speech in vindication of the claims of himself and colleague, which attracted very marked attention of the House, and had more than any other one thing to do with the final result. On his being sworn in, members from all sides of the chamber congratulated him on the renewal of the representation of Louisiana in the House. His colleague, Mr. FLANDERS, is absent stumping New-Hampshire for the Union ticket. The Governor of that State telegraphed here that they wanted him to remain there, and asked if he was imperatively needed here, to which the Republicans answered to let him stay.

Both HAHN and FLANDERS are regarded as reliable supporters of the Administration on all vital points.

THE CASE OF REV. DR. WILMER.

Gens. HITCHCOCK and VAN ALEN, the Commissioners to examine the case of Rev. Dr. WILMER, held sessions yesterday and to-day, and have closed the examination and sent in their report to the Secretary of War. This looks like business, and furnished a good model, in its prompt action, for general imitation.

PROVOST-MARSHAL.

Lieut.-Col. DOSTER was to-day, at his urgent request, relieved from duty as Provost-Marshal of this District. His successor is Capt. TODD, First New-York Cavalry. It is but justice to Col. DOSTER to say that he has discharged the difficult duties of his position with great ability and success. He will rejoin his regiment, now in active service.

HUMAS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The House Military Committee has instructed Col. WRIGHT to report the bill recently referred to them, authorizing the President, Secretary of War and Surgeon-General to select one or more sites for a home for poor, discharged, disabled soldiers. An appropriation of $2,000,000 was made last session for this purpose, but nothing has been done about it. The Committee are of opinion that permanent establishments should be erected at once for this large and meritorious class.

GEN. STEELE EXONERATED.

It has been ascertained that the charges made against Gen. STEELE, that he was in the habit of delivering over to their disloyal masters fugitive slaves who escaped into his lines, are absolutely false. The charges against Gen. STEELE originated with the disloyal slaveowners themselves, who, by this means, hoped to have him superseded by some other General who would be more subservient to them.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

The Indian Office here has received intelligence of the death of BRIGH F. KENDALL, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory. Mr. KENDALL was shot by a man in consequence of some difficulty arising out of a newspaper controversy. His successor has not yet been appointed.

THE WEATHER.

The severe snow-storm of yesterday is followed by a heavy rain, which continues unabated, and is flooding the whole country with water and mud.

ARRIVALS.

THURLOW WEED and Gov. MORGAN arrived here today.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate, to-day, the following nominations:

OSCAR A. STEVENS, of the District of Columbia, and L. S. WEBB, of Ohio, to be Paymasters, with the rank of Major.

CHAS. A. HENRY, of Nebraska, and L. H. DANNA, of Ohio, to be Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain.

Lieut. F. W. OWEN, of New-York, and JOHN L. CARSON, of Nebraska, to be Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Capt. J. H. FOSTER, of Pennsylvania; Capt. H. B. POLK, of Indiana; Lieut. J. E. MARSHALL, of New-York; Lieut. JAS. A. GROVER, of Ohio, and private Wm. AAMEN, of Indian, to be Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank of Captain.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers have been reported.

D. M. Edgarly, Co. A, 12th New-Hampshire.
Clark Green, Co. G, 12th Rhode Island.
Edward Shults, Co. K, 154th New-York.
Joseph E. Ridgeway, Co. A, 17th Maine.
A. E. Maymen, Co. C, 21st Connecticut.
Stephen Babcock, 6th New-York.
James E. Butler, Co. B, 1st R. I. Artillery.
Henry Warren, Co. D, 9th New-Hampshire.
George Cross, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
O. E. Hurdebant, Co. C, 1st U. S. S. S.
Martin Hestler, Co. C, 107th New-York.
H. F. Wardell, Co. D, 33d Mass.
John Curdy, Co. L, 140th New-York.
Hubert Neddi, Co. I, 6th Mich. Cavalry.
Mitchell Savege, Co. K, 11th Vermont.
George W. Richmond, Co. E, 12th Rhode Island.
J. A. Douglas, Co. A, 20th Michigan.
L. J. Riper, Co. G, 20th Michigan.
Michael Brooks, Co. A, 4th New-York Artillery.
Sergt. J. B. Murray, Co. F, 119th New-York.
James Campion, Co. G, 161st New-York.
Robert Gould, Co. D, 12th Rhode Island.
A. M. Bisbop, Co. I, 15th Conn.
Eben Goodridge, Co. C, 16th Maine.
Joseph Bucklebank, Co. H, 20th Maine.
J. Butler, Co. D, 9th N. Y. S. M.
John L. Worth, Co. F, 11th New-Hampshire.
Jo'n L. Harris, Co. F, 1st Mass. Cavalry.
K. Howard, Co. H, 15th Mass.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

THE VESSELS OF THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

A statement was presented in the Senate to-day, from CHARLES H. HASWELL, one of the Commission to examine the vessels of the Banks Expedition, protesting against the imputations against himself in that business. In the case of the *Jersey Blue*, which put into Hilton Head for repairs, having parted one of the holding-down bolts of her boiler in a heavy sea, he submits that he should not be held responsible for not knowing the absolute resistance of a piece of metal by a visual examination of the exterior surface. The *Quincy* ran into the same port with a blister in one of her furnaces—a defect not discoverable until the application of heat. Moreover, the plate had passed the examination of the boiler-maker and engineer. In the case of the *Niagara* it was said to be impossible, with thirty other examinations on hand, to give the frame of the vessel a full examination. He examined her last Summer, since which her owner had expended eight or ten thousand dollars in repairs, and made certain suggested improvements. He reported her fit for the navigation of short sea routes, lakes and sounds.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the following nominations of Consuls:

Charles Gilbert Wheeler, of Missouri, at Nuremburg.
Noah E. Nelson, of Indiana, at La Union, San Salvador.
J. S. Howard, of Pennsylvania, at San Juan del Sur.
D. Barstow, of Maine, at Rio Grande, Brazil.
F. Crosby, of Kentucky, at Geneva.
Wm. E. Phelps, of Illinois, at St. Petersburg.
Wm. W. Thomas, of Maine, at Gottenberg.
James Smith, of Illinois, at Dundee.
W. R. G. Mellen, of Massachusetts, at Port Louis, Mauritius.

Also, F. M. Almy, of Kansas, as Secretary of the Territory of New-Mexico; Edward Evans, of Washington Territory, as Secretary of that Territory; Zenas C. Robbins, of the District of Columbia, to be Register of Wills for the County of Washington; Alfred M. Wood, of Brooklyn, New-York, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New-York State; James Mann, of Maine, to be Additional Paymaster of Volunteers.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Gunboat Indianola Runs by the Rebel Batteries.

A Full View of the Fortifications Obtained.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 17th inst., says:

"The new Monitor gunboat *Indianola*, ran the blockade of Vicksburgh on Friday night. In spite of the rebel precautions, the *Indianola* obtained a full view of the rebel batteries, all of which vied with each other to sink her. She passed all the rebel batteries safely."

OPERATIONS ON THE YAZOO.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

MOON LAKE, Miss., Saturday, Feb. 7.

To-day I have had the pleasure of making a trip on the mosquito gunboat *Forest Rose*, Capt. BROWN, master, through the Yazoo Pass into Moon Lake, which at present is swollen to a size even beyond the Mississippi River. The expedition is an exploring one, under the direction of Gen. GORMAN and Lieut.-Col. WILSON, of Gen. GRANT's staff, who are endeavoring to find a navigable road into the Yazoo River.

We entered the pass about 10 o'clock this morning, passed through the channel which was made a few days ago in the levee, and after passing through a narrow and swift current for about a mile, we came out into Moon Lake. This lake is several miles long, and twenty feet deep in the shallowest place. It is at least half a mile in width. We entered the pass again after sailing through the lake, but were soon arrested in our progress by fallen trees which have been cut down on both sides of the narrow bayou, and in some cases making a complete lock. One hundred contrabands, we are informed, were employed by the rebels in felling trees across the bayou all day yesterday. This will impede, but cannot prevent the navigation of the Pass by our boats, for there is plenty of water and the amount is rapidly increasing. It may be slow work, yet I am satisfied that within ten days small boats may easily pass from the Mississippi River at the Delte to the Yazoo. There is no additional news from Vicksburgh. Our troops are threatened with being drowned out, and Gen. GRANT consequently may have to withdraw his forces temporarily.

I was informed yesterday by a citizen who resides immediately opposite to Helena, that on the 20th ult., during the absence of Gen. GORMAN up White River, Gen. FLOYD, with a small body of cavalry, made his appearance upon the river bank, and after watching the operations of the "Yankees" opposite for a short time, rode away, carrying off with him one MALONE, a "cotton-buyer" from the North, who had straggled over the river in search of cotton. Gen. FLOYD, I am informed, was on this occasion upon a cotton-burning expedition. A highly responsible and laudable business for a *General!*

The following paper was to-day put into the hands of the Provost-Marshal, Lieut.-Col. BAKER, by a *deserter:*

Muton Brown, sidewheel, good.
Blue Wing, sidewheel, poor.
Bracelet, sidewheel, poor.
St. Francis No. 3, sidewheel, good.
Kaskaska, sidewheel, poor.
Chester Ashley, sternwheel, good.
Julia Roan, sternwheel, perhaps burned.
Pine Bluff, sternwheel, good.
Little Rock, sternwheel, good.
Alamo, sternwheel, small.
Kadott, sternwheel, small—poor.
Leon, sternwheel, small.
Arkansas, sternwheel, good.
Boats at Little Rock on Jan. 26, 1863.
Also, one old gunboat—no guns on her.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Feb. 16, 1863—10 P. M.

Advices from Vicksburgh to Friday, says the *Queen of the West* has been supplied with coal, and had gone on another expedition down the river. It is believed that a grand movement is to be commenced shortly, which will put Vicksburgh in our possession. The movement is so formidable in character that it is certain of success. It is feared the enemy may evacuate before it is fully brought to bear. The nature of the movement is contraband.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

Dash and Doings of the Queen of the West—Arrival of Rebel Officers Captured on the River by Col. Ellet—The Yazoo Pass—Large Quantities of Southern Funds in their Possession—That Canal, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 15, 1863.

Reports continually reach us here of the wonderful achievements of the *Queen of the West* below Vicksburgh, all of the most encouraging character. Last evening the United States transport *Gen. Lyon*, known now as the *De Soto*, arrived here from near Vicksburgh, bringing five officers of the rebel army, who were captured by Col. ELLET on board of different steamboats which he fell in with and destroyed while on his "wild career" to Port Hudson and back. I give their names:

Capt. N. G. Rolf, 1st Arkansas battery.
Capt. J. G. Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster 15th Arkansas.
Capt. F. J. Scott, Co. G, 11th Arkansas.
Capt. R. C. Smith, Co. K, 11th Arkansas.
—— Frisbee, arrested at Island No. 82.

These officers were taken on board of the old steamer *Moro*, and two other steamers whose names I did not learn, and profess to have been on their way home from Fort Donelson, on furlough. The vessels on which they were found, with from fifty to sixty other rebel privates, boatmen, pilots, engineers, &c., were deeply loaded with molasses, bacon, and other stores, and it is believed they were bound up the Red River and the Washita, to carry these provisions to the rebel army. One of these officers was a young and intelligent-looking person, and wore a new rebel grey coat, handsomely set off with the usual display of gold lace on the sleeves and collar. They all brought with them more or less baggage, and were treated with great civility, if not actual kindness. They had with them, it was estimated, over $10,000 in Southern money—rather a large amount for mere pay as officers. It was probable part of a cash fund for the purchase of supplies. They took their captivity with a good grace, though some of them seemed downcast and dispirited, and were little inclined to converse. One or two, at least, will take the oath of allegiance, and quit the pirate flag under which they have, as they assert, been unwillingly serving. Their vessels were all three burned.

Arrangements are completing for dispatching a small fleet of our "tin-clads," known as the "Mosquito Fleet," through Yazoo Pass, so as to get in the rear of and cut below the rebel stronghold on the Mississippi, where they can cooperate with the *Queen* and other vessels which may be on that part of the river. The route is entirely practical for vessels of not too heavy draft and width, and passes through a tract of country of immense richness and fertility. Three hundred thousand bales of cotton were annually, heretofore, brought out of the Yazoo region; and it is believed that a large quantity of this greatly coveted material is still unconsumed, and accessible in those rivers and bayous. But let no speculator go mad over this announcement, in anticipation of sudden fortunes. As soon as Gen. GRANT had landed his forces opposite Vicksburgh, and almost before the regimental tents had been pitched, a party of sharpers, who had been following the army, waited upon him in a body, and requested permission to buy cotton. His answer to them was this: "Gentlemen, you cannot buy a pound of cotton until Vicksburgh is taken; and I will not promise that you may do so then." The children of Israel departed with a large sized *flea* in their ear.

The distances through this route are as follows:

From Vicksburgh to Yazoo City, 120 miles; from Yazoo City to Williams' Landing or Greenwood, 180 miles; from Greenwood to head of Big Tallahatchie, 160 miles; from head of Tallahatchie to Mississippi River, 60 miles. Total—540 miles.

The whole route is through slack water or sluggish bayous, easily navigable except from occasional trees and snags lying across the narrow passes. The land also falls away from the river along the greater part of the route, affording few opportunities for attack from the enemy.

THAT CANAL.

I learn from a gentleman who has just returned from the scene of operations, opposite Vicksburgh, and who has been through and inspected the canal, that the chances are very bad for its ever cutting its way through at that place. At a point, a few hundred yards above this opening, and where the river strikes the bank direct, another ditch is in progress, and it is believed it will succeed. The errors and omissions of the first undertaking will be avoided. The cut will be made deep enough to go below the clay, or hardpan, and where a stratum of quicksand is reached which will yield readily to the onward flow of the Father of Waters. The stumps of old trees will have to be blown out, however, which will add greatly to the labor and time required for the undertaking.

The rebels have recently changed the location of some of their batteries, with a view of reaching and putting a stop to the enterprise. Their shot and shell thus far have fallen considerably short of the intended mark.

THE DOOM OF MEMPHIS—NORTHERN DEBTS.

The state of affairs at Memphis, as compared with its former prosperity, is a sad but truthful commentary upon the effects of war. Had it not been rescued from the grasp of the traitors, it was in a fair way of sharing the fate of its Egyptian prototype. As it is, it will take many years, even after the rebellion is numbered among the accursed things of the past, for that place to recover its former prosperity and greatness.

When the rebellion culminated, Tennessee owed to Cincinnati alone about forty millions of dollars, and to New-York over thirty millions—every dollar of which has been repudiated, and will never be paid. If there be any deluded dealer in dry goods at the North, who is engaged in the absurd task of coaxing back "our wayward Southern brethren," with the expectation of recovering some portion of these outstanding claims, be might as well cease making a fool of himself at once. Every "important" business man in Memphis sloped before Fort Pillow was taken, and with their ill-gotten goods from confiding Northern dealers, put out for Jackson, Grenada, Columbus, Miss., and other more secure places. Among the prominent merchants who might be named were W. B. MILLER & Co., who, it is understood, owed New-York merchants over $300,000; SPANN, DONOGHUE & STRANGE, who had a very palace of a dry goods establishment, and owed, say $200,000, and other of like position. The railroad track was extended through the city along the business streets, connecting the upper and lower roads, for the purpose of furnishing prompt facilities for moving away their goods. Most of these large business men owned very handsome residences, the only real estate they possessed, which are now occupied by military Generals or Hebrews, who have turned them into Sutlers' establishments. Not a single business man of any former standing is now left in the town.

Most of these ready repudiators of their honest debts, and of their country's honor, were originally from the North. It is the same class of soulless, greedy renegades from the East and North who today are the blatant advocates of treason in Illinois, at Cairo, Paducah, and the towns along the Ohio and Mississippi.

Upon all such parricides let good men invoke the doom of traitors: "Their memories shall perish, and their very names become infamy before all the people, in the light of a world's liberty."

DE SOTO.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

Exchange of Prisoners—A Party of Graybacks and Butternuts Sent up the James River—Affairs in Norfolk—The Late Fire there—Pitiable Condition of the Inhabitants, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1863.

The exchange of prisoners is still a leading feature of proceedings here. Col. LUDLOW went up yesterday to City Point, James River, under flag of truce, in the *Henry Burden*, and this morning the *State of Maine* took up 400 returned "Graybacks" and "Butternuts," under charge of Capt. J. E. MOUFORD, as truce officer. Many of these were wounded men, who had lain in the Maryland hospitals since the battle of Antietam. We never hear allusion made to rebel prisoners, without comment on their dirty appearance. This lies chiefly in the color of their clothes. They are no dirtier than our own men. Several engaged with great zest in intellectual sparring with sundry Union soldiers on the wharf. "What makes you so dirty?" said a blue coat. "D're think we put on our best clothes to fight hogs?" was the reply. "Go pick the lice off yer," was given in suggestion. "We've got curlons lice on us," said Secesh, "they've all got 'U. S.' on their backs." Secesh being evidently the sharper of the two, a provost-guard put a stop to the interchange.

The once New-York tug *West End*, now a gunboat, navigated by Acting Master SAYER, has recently repaired, at Norfolk, the damage to her machinery, and will immediately resume her station upon the Nansemond River, under the military charge of Capt. LEA, of the Ninety-ninth New-York, who, with a company of men, forms part of her force.

Considerable indignation has been excited among the friends of Provost-Marshal ALVIN BOVAY, at Norfolk, by the remarks in a recent number of the New-York *Herald*, relative to his action at the late fire. It was charged that his Provost-Guard stole a number of articles from the burning stores. This is emphatically denied. But one soldier was caught in the act of stealing, and was arrested. He did not belong to Maj. BOVAY's command. High commendations have been bestowed upon the energy and efficiency displayed by Maj. BOVAY on the occasion, against the many difficulties he contended with. The engines of the city were defective, the hose damaged, and no proper organization of firemen existed. If aid had not arrived from Fortress Monroe the conflagration would have been great.

The pall of dilapidation and poverty that hangs over Norfolk is sad. Gentlemanly and high-minded-looking individuals may be seen at every turn, in a pitiable state of shabbiness. Their seedy black coats are dotted with repairs. During pleasant weather they appear with anxious eyes in the streets, groped together at favorite lounging places, but on chilly days the hotels are their haunts, for few can afford great-coats. They can obtain no rents for their property, they can do no business without taking the oath, and their means of existence is very problematical. The lot of ladies is still more pitiable, for few Southern women are educated to earn a living. Negroes whom they hired out, and upon whose earnings they had been taught meanly to exist, have concluded to work for themselves. Rents of any houses they may have cannot be collected, and a number whose incomes could formerly be counted by thousands now depend on the good offices of less unfortunate friends, repaying them by what sewing they are able to do. A very pretty Norfolk lady, with two children, whose once wealthy husband lately lost his life in the rebel army, applied a few days ago to the Provost-Marshal for redress against certain Union men who would not pay rent on her houses, which they occupied. An outcry would have been raised had he compelled these men to pay rents to the estate of a rebel in arms, and he stated his position. The lady then said that but one hundred dollars remained between herself and starvation, and she knew not where to turn. "But," said the pretty creature, as she lifted her tearful eyes and her clasped hands upward, "if I'm to suffer for the sins of my husband, I'll bear it, even to martyrdom!" Cases of the kind might fill many pages.

An old negro recently exhibited a pair of manacled wrists to the Provost-Marshal, and complained that one Capt. CHOATE, a paroled rebel officer, had placed them upon him, and caused himself and three others to be carried at night through the lines to Patersburgh. The outrage occurred near Deep Creek, and the negro was brought to CHOATE by the Union soldiers. The negro made his escape and returned to Norfolk. He had been long acquainted with CHOATE, and swore positively to his identity, and to the facts, but CHOATE proved an *alibi*, by causing a negro woman to swear that he was elsewhere at the time stated. I give the facts as reported during the hearing of the Provost-Marshal. CHOATE may be an exemplary creature, and the charge may be unfounded, but matters looked suspicious. The manacles were removed by a blacksmith, and Gen. VIELE preserves them as a memorial.

The most able and courteous officer will soon leave Norfolk for more active duties. He has not yet been officially notified of the fact, but no doubt exists on the subject, and his contemplated successor, Gen. RUFUS KING, with Capts. R. CHANDLER and E. W. DENNIS, of his Staff, are here, awaiting the orders of the War Department, which may now daily be expected.

N.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

An easterly snow-storm commenced last night, with rain. At 8 this morning the wind changed to the northeast, and has blown a fresh all day.

The iron-clad *Nahant* left here at 6 o'clock last evening for the South, under convoy.

The steamboats *Canonicus* and *Nellie Baker* started for the South last evening. When 20 miles outside Cape Henry the storm commenced, and they both returned.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* left for City Point at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Spirit of the Richmond Press—John Van Buren Denounced for Turning a Summerset, &c.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 17th says, editorially, that the North is fighting as much for self-preservation as Southern subjugation; that the time when the National Government sought to extinguish the South has passed, and that further prosecution of war is to save the North from the avalanche of ruin which the success of the South must precipitate. It argues that our manufactories would tumble into ruins, and our ships and commerce rot, if the South should accomplish its objects, and predicts that cities rivaling those of the North would spring up in the South, and the present foundations of revenue to the North be transferred to the South.

In another article, the same paper denounces JOHN VAN BOREN for turning a political somersault, and repudiates all idea of mediation, recognition and intervention as tending to a relaxation of efforts in filling up the ranks of the army. It calls for the rallying of the whole physical force of the South, as the present time is the most critical in the period of the war. Every man should be at his post. The conscription law has been faithfully executed in Virginia, and should be executed with equal fidelity in every other State. Enrolling officers should do their duty with searching and unshrinking energy.

Information has been received by the rebel forces near Williamsburgh, that on Sunday a large force of National troops were landing at Newport's News.

Private advices from Nassau, to the 10th, state that the *Florida* has sent the *Annie* to the bottom.

The Jackson, (Miss.,) *Crisis*, states that a telegram announces that a new appointment has been made for Gen. HOLMES' District, and that STERLING PRICE will be placed in active command of all the troops in that Department, taking with him all the Mississippi regiments now in the Army of the West.

The following is a copy of an intercepted order. It shows the shape taken to receive the services of dismissed officers from the rebel service.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, NEAR RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: A communication has been received from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, stating that CORBIN E. CRAIGHILL, of Company E, Ninth Virginia cavalry, has been dropped from the service by order of the Secretary of War. If C. E. CRAIGHILL be between the ages of 18 and 40 years, and be found to be fit for service by the surgeon, you will forward him to this camp as a conscript.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) JOSEPH H. BINFORD,
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

To Capt. W. C. FLEET, Fleetwood Academy, King and Queen County.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

Two Wealthy Rebels Arrested as Hostages—The Cumberland Cleared of Rebels.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

By order of Gen. MITCHELL, G. W. DONEGAN and W. H. CALHOUN, two wealthy rebels of this city, were to-day arrested and confined in the Penitentiary, as hostages for the safe return within the National lines, of JOHN A. GALTZ and T. T. TABB, Union men now held by the Confederates at Chattanooga. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Confederate prisoners to escape from the Penitentiary, last night. One man was mortally wounded and another captured.

Cumberland River is cleared of the rebels between Clarksville and Nashville. The river is much swollen, and is rising. The cotton lands are overflown.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in this city to-day, and is very largely attended.

Gen. PHELPS, of Colebrook, presides.

An informal ballot was taken this forenoon, when four hundred and fifty-five votes were cast.

Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR received a majority over all the candidates, and then was unanimously nominated for Governor.

The nomination was received with wild enthusiasm.

TROY CITY NOTES.—There are over $50,000 of Troy City notes now in circulation, and more are called for.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Still at Work on Their Fortifications.

Two Lines of Breastworks Thrown Up Opposite Falmouth.

A Large Force of Rebels Two Miles South of Fredericksburgh.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

From statements of gentlemen who have returned from the Rappahannock, it appears that the rebels are working with great energy and industry. They have thrown up two lines of breastworks opposite to Falmouth, on the low grounds near the river, and are continuing them along the river bank in front of Fredericksburgh.

JACKSON's force is said to lie back of the first range of hills, two miles south of Fredericksburgh. The smoke of a large camp there was plainly seen yesterday, and the woods are fast disappearing in that vicinity, showing the presence of a large force.

The rebel headquarters are plainly visible from our side (through a powerful glass.) LEE is supposed to be there. The position is two miles south-southwest from Fredericksburgh.

There is trouble among the sutlers, Gen. PATRICK, the Provost-Marshal General being engaged in vigorously carrying out the new order. A large cargo of unauthorized sutler's stores were recently seized at Belle Plain and confiscated. Col. AMBROSE THOMPSON yesterday discovered new abuses in the Quartermaster's Department at Aquia Creek, and promptly applied a remedy. A thousand dollars' worth of contraband goods was among the forfeitures.

The court-martial trials for desertion are kept very quiet. There is a determination to make examples of some, if not all, of those convicted.

Work of Reorganization—More General Orders—Prevention of Desertion, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Feb. 16, 1863.

Nearly every day brings a new Order from the new Commander relative to the discipline or *morale* of the army. The following is the latest issued:

COURTS-MARTIAL—ISSUES OF SUBSISTENCE STORES TO CITIZENS—CAPTS. BERRY AND SEYMOUR, SECOND NEW-YORK CAVALRY, DISMISSED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Feb. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—1 The General Commanding has been informed that General Orders, Nos. 154 and 162, of 1862, from the War Department, authorizing the enlistment of volunteers into the regular service, have been rescinded.

2. The proceedings of General Courts-Martial in cases of commissioned officers, where the sentence extends to dismissal from the service, having in several instances been forwarded by division and separate brigade commanders to the War Department, instead of these headquarters, the act of Congress, of Dec. 24, 1861, relative to Courts-Martial in the army, is republished for general information.

An Act relative to Courts-Martial in the army:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in time of war the commander of a division or separate brigade may appoint general courts-martial, and confirm, execute, pardon and mitigate their sentences, as allowed and restrained in the sixty-fifth and eighty-ninth articles of war to commanders of armies and departments. *Provided*, That sentences of such courts, extending to loss of life, or dismission of a commissioned officer, shall require the confirmation of the General commanding the army in the field to which the division or brigade belongs: *And provided further*, That when the division or brigade commander shall be the accuser or prosecutor, the court shall be appointed by the next higher commander.

Approved, Dec. 24, 1861.

The foregoing act is so far modified by section 5, of the Act of July 17, 1862, as to require that no sentence of death be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by the President.

3. The attention of all officers concerned is directed to paragraphs 891 and 896, General Regulations, which are as follows:

"Paragraph 891. Every Court-martial shall keep a complete and accurate record of its proceedings, to be authenticated by the signatures of the President and Judge Advocate; who shall also certify, in like manner, the sentence pronounced by the Court in each case. The record must show that the Court was organized as the law requires; that the Court and Judge-Advocate were duly sworn in the presence of the prisoner; that he was previously asked whether he had any objection to any member, and his answer thereto. A copy of the order appointing the Court will be entered on the record in each case."

"Paragraph 896. The Judge-Advocate shall transmit the proceedings, without delay, to the officer having the authority to confirm the sentence, who shall state, at the end of the proceedings in each case, his decision and orders thereon."

4. Subsistence stores may be sold and issued to citizens residing within the limits of this Army by Commissaries of Subsistence, under the following restrictions.

1. A certificate, under oath of the purchaser, that he is without the means of subsistence, and that he is unable to sustain life without being permitted to make such purchases. This certificate to be approved by the corps commander, to whom application is made, who may thereupon direct the sales.

Such sales shall not at one time exceed the quantity necessary to sustain the applicant and the members of his family five days.

2. Issues to destitute citizens may be made under the same restrictions, upon returns approved by the Provost-Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac.

The parties in all cases will be required to take the oath of allegiance before sales or issues are made to them.

5. Capts. BENJAMIN C. BERRY and ALLEN M. SEYMOUR, Second Regiment, New-York Cavalry, having deserted their regiment while on the march to meet the enemy, Jan. 21, 1863, and having left this army without proper authority, and continued absent up to the present time, are dishonorably dismissed from the military service of the United States, subject to the approval of the President.

By command of Major-General HOOKER.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. HOOKER is infusing a fresh vigor and life into the army. The impression which prevails to some extent through the country, that the Army of the Potomac has become demoralized, is without foundation. Political prejudices, and diversity of opinion as to the merits of different Generals, may have led to considerable discussion on the part of the troops, but this is all. Officer and private alike have never wavered in their patriotism and devotion for the old flag which they enlisted to defend.

New and stringent regulations for preventing desertion should have long since been adopted. I should not be surprised were the number of deserters from the armies in the East to amount to fully one hundred thousand.

The weather continues very changeable—yesterday mild and beautiful, to-day blustering and stormy.

J.

Wreck of the Ella Warley.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S SAFE RECOVERED

The wrecking schooner *Henry W. Johnson*, Capt. CLOCK, from the sunken steamship *Ella Warley*, has succeeded in getting the Adams Express Company's safe, containing $5,000, some jewelry and valuable papers.

OUR FRENCH RELATIONS.

The Position of Louis Napoleon in Mexico and the United States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Interests of overshadowing import are culminating aroand LOUIS NAPOLEON, as Empsror of the great French nation, with startling rapidlty and force. Tha astute observer, one who is not carried away with the fiction of the omnipotence and omniscience of NAPOLEON in his imperial apbere, cannot fail to gather evidence, day by day, that the Emperor of the French is rushing headlong towerd the brink of a frightful precipice, nver which, according to tbe now fixed and underatood conrse nf events, it appears as though he must inevitably make the blind and fatal plnage.

Our gigantic rebellion has stirred the natlous of the earth to their very depths. Amoag the greatest of tha natione thus nffected is the French, and foremost in words and deeds inteaded to influence events in this country and on this continent atands the Emperor of Frnnca. Lured into a tripartite invasion of this continent by the absurd idea that he could berter an Austrian Dnke, as a King for the Mexican Republic, for the Island of Venetia, NAPOLEON sent his contingent of land and nnval forces to Mexico. This was the first fatal error of the Freach Emperor. Thence the declinstion of the star of LOUIS NAPOLEON commencsd. On the instant, the Bourbon and Orleaas fsctions gave evideace of vitality, and the very element that raised the adventurous, ambitious Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON to the throne of France began seriously to question his sagacity and honssty.

Failing to gain the much-coveted point in hie continental policy—the Island of Venetia—through the tripartite coalition against Mexico, yst impe'led by a foolish pride, and that species of worldly wisdom which filled his brain with vague ideas of gainag possession of gold and silver mines in Mexico, uniting the Latin race in the New World, and regulating the affairs of this world generally in the most approved Quixotic atyle, LOUIS NAPOLEON, of himself, undertook to carry on tha Invasion of Mexico, and provide for tbe government of that country.

We are now sufficiently informed relative to the positiou of the French in Mexico to declare the attempts of NAPOLEON to conqner that country and eetablish his rule therein, a total fnilura as it stands at present. Indeed, tha developments of the scheme of French invasion and snbjugation of Mexico, as they reach us from week to weak, exhibit such n total want of ordinary knowledge and foresight, as to raise n suspicion that the anthors and promioters of the enterprise are elthar idiots or lnnatics. Fresch frigates and transports crowded with marines and soldiers have basn thrown upon the unhenlthy Gulf Coast of Mexico, without tents and proper camp equipage, no means of transportation, and nlmost wholly without ordinary supplies—expecting to be received with open arms by tha nation whose subjugation they cama to achieva! And what does this French invading force mest with in Mexico? From the saa to the mountains they encounter all the diseases incidental to the country. Many of the poor French soldiers fiad an inglorious grave beneath the Mexican sod. Many are enfeebled and dispirited, while large numbers desert, and wander to distaat parts of ths country, where they follow such pursuits as their tastes may dictate. The remaiader of the French army staggers onwnrd toward the interior poorly provided for, haressed dny and night by an invet-erate, active and daring foe, and hearing nothing ns it advsnces but accouats of strongly fortified passes and cities, held by powerful armies determined to fight desperately and drive the foreign invader from their country.

While these events are progressing in Mexico, LOUIS NAPOLEON, nnder the pressure of adverse Europenn influences, doubtless, finds it neceasary to promulgate his American policy in the form of his startling and extraordinary letter to Gen. FOREY, Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Mexico, which purports to have been written July 3, 1862. This letter to Gen. FOREY is a bold, deapernte bid for the sympathy of the European Governments. It has had its intended effect on tha Government of Spain, for the Government orgnns of that country, the *Epoca*, and other pressea of Madrid, now advocate a common action witb Franca in the affairs of tbis continent. Bnt this is directly contrary to tha policy of the Democratic party in Spain, of which Gen. PRIM is the representativa. Englnnd evidently begins to discover the elements of trouble which are gathering aronnd the Frencb Emperor, and is patiently biding her time. It is evident also that the heart of the Freach people in henvy nnder the declining prastige of their Emperor and the difficnlties tbat begin to weigh upoa the nation. Premonitions of evil tidings to come from Mexico are felt in France. Gen. FOREY is constantly sending for large reinforcements, Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, commander of tba French naval forces in tbe Gulf of Mexico, has resigned in disgust, and Rear-Admiral Bossa has been appointed to take his place.

Under this state of affairs, the Emperor NAPOLEON himself appesrs to act with more desperation nnd foolishness than ever. He causes to be kidnapped in Egypt 1,000 negroes with which to garrison Vera Cruz, under the idea that they are proof nganist the *vomito prieto* of that region. This rash and inhnman act, with its attendaat idea, is nbout on a par witb tha foolishness or lunncy thst appesre to hava directed all other acts of the French in their raid npon Mexico. Egyptiaa negroes, or any other negroes from abrond, die as fast of the black vomit in Vera Cruz as white foreigners.

Tha Emperor of France has also taken it upon himself to propose terms of mediation betwean tha wsrring sections of this country, to which onr Government has very properly given a decided rafusal. The Paris corraspondent of the TIMES remarks that extreme action of the French Government relative to interference in onr affairs will depend on "the attitude of the Democratic party of the North." If the Democratic party of the North advocates and sustains a vigorous prosacution of the war, NAPOLEON will hesitate befora he proceeds to extremes in his schames of intervention. If the Democretic party af the North clamora for peace, then NAPOLEON will at once undertake an armed intervention.

Thns matters appear to stand now. Before Frenca or any other Europeau Power can take any decided step calculated to influence the course of evants in our own country and on this continent, developmeats calculated to change, if they do not wholly bring to an and, the American policy of Frnnce at least, will in all probability tdke place. The full weight of advices of a disastrous and disgraceful failure in Mexico will soon be felt in Frence. A full knowledge among the French people of tha failura of tbe expedition to Mexico will fall with crushing weight upon the Emparor. We do not see how he is to surmount the evils which this unfortunate affair alone will throw nround him.

The French Government will also be informed that the larger and bettar portion of the Democratic party will advocate and sustain a vigorous prosecution of the war. It will also receive the decided refusal of our Government to listen to any terms of mediation France can propose.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has doubtless been coquetting with Mr. SLIDELL, and each party believes a good and mutually agreeable understanding exists between them. But the Emperor's letter to Gen. FOREY proves to be a bomb-shell in the Southern camp. Tha Richmond papers, in their blind belief that the Emperor is their friend, ridicules the Forey letter as an invention of some "assidnous correspondent of a New-York paper." When the South understands that the policy of the Emperor of France must necessarily be inimical to both sections of our country, it will induce some wholasome reflection on the part of our Southern brethren, tha reflex of which may exhibit less confidence and friendship toward France than tha rebels have heretofore manifested.

Taking into consideretion all of the foregoing circumstances, we see not how the Emperor NAPOLEON is to receive the hearty and united support of any one powerfni people, not even excepting his own, in the policy he is attempting to carry ont in this country and on this continent. After a careful review of all the circumstances, we are led to the conclusion that the power of NAPOLEON to carry out his Americsu policy, so monstrous and unjnst in its prominent points, is happily growing less and less, and coasequently we need not hnve that anxiety relative to ths views or wishes of the Emperor of France which a different state of affairs would naturally engender.

French Intervention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was just about writing for the *Times* a few remarks on the comments of the *Courier des Etats Unis* relating to Mr. SEWARD'S reply to the offer of mediation, when I read your article of this day on that subject. It seems to me you rather understate the case, and represeat it in too moderata a form. It seems to me that Mr. SEWARD'S warmth, bluntness of laaguage and preteaded discourtesy is more than jnstified by the positlon lately assumed by the Emperor's Government, if carefnlly and impartially examined—a position compietely at variance with the one appareutly occnpied before.

The Emperor has jnst declared opeuly, loudly, and rather theatrically, that he is henceforth to be the great upholder of tha Latin race on this continent. The self-appointed Moderator of the Anglo Saxons progress on this side of tha ocean and tha antagonist of North America of both Slava and Free sections, His Majesty does not mince his words; they are clear, distinct and direct. It is, then, immedintely nfter thus declaring broadly that he is *not neutral*, that the Emperor proffers his friendly, disinterested nnd impartial mediation! This will be pronounced by many, as it was by you, as n discourteous proceeding; but many, also, will think that it smacks pretty strongly of impertinence and impudance, and will see in it n sad proof of our downfall as a nation! Withal, this mediation scheme may not be as pregnant with danger as at first may appear, for certain comments and rumorn just brought from over the sea migbt lead us to suppose that it is exactly what the *Courrier des Etats Unis* accuses Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch to be—an electioneering move.

In judging that remarkable, rather inigmatical man, who now rules France, and has kept Europe, princes and peoples in hot water for the last ten years, we must not forget that he has a most difficult part to play, many difficulties to overcome. France, like this country, has universal suffrage; but instead of being worked by a Tammany Hall, a Mozart Hall, or a Republican General Committee, the electoral paste is manipulated by tha Government, the prefects, and tha reverend the clergy. On tha eve of an important election, in tha face of a largely increasing opposition from the liberal and clerical parties and the suffering of tha working classes on whom he strongly rests his power, it is not improbable to suppose that the Emperor may have been desirous of making a great show of his efforts to alleviate the latter's sufferings, arising in great measure from the suspension of the cotton trade, and have it on the mediation scheme, which then would be but a great electioneering tactic, a kind of Imperial huncomb, one of those dazzling pyrotechnic exhibitions he is compelled almost periodically to resort to. May it be so—for it would depriva this dreaded interferenca of its greatest danger. Withal, let American statesmen never forget that they have to deal with a most wily antagonist, and while carrying to the utmost tha observation of diplomatic *forms*, to which the greatest importance is attachad by European diplomats, let them scrutlaize with a searching and suspicious eye those smooth, rounded and over polite periods of which they are so lavish; never forgetting that they are traditionally the faithful disciples of TALLEYRAND, the Nestor of European diplomacy, who bequeathed to them tha celebrated saw, "that speech is given to man to conceal his thoughts."

A SWISS OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1863.

WEST POINT AND ITS ELEVATION.

West Point Needs to be Elevated in Philosophy—American Idea of the Practical—State Schools Won't Do—Usefulness of West Point—How to be Improved.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

After noticing some of the popular errors in relation to West Point, I had down this essential proposition—that West Point *is merely a school of art;* from which it may be inferred that nothing above art, however high that art may be in rank, can be reasonably expected. It is entirely true that war, in its several parts, is an art; and that, therefore, tha foundera of the Military Academy were not unwise in making it a school of the military art. But, ought they to have stopped there? The fact is, that all the ideas entertained of this country sixty years ago, were on a comparatively small scale. No more on a grand area had taken place; no vast population had risen up; no immensa wealth had accumulated; no provision for a broad and comprehensiva educntion was made. Our colleges were on pitiably small foundations, and the scientific mind scarcely existed. It was not wholly without reason that British reviewers sneered at our literary productions, and laughed at the awkward youth who appeared upon the stage of the world's competition, so ill attired in intellectual accomplishments. A perfect illustration of what the education of the country was may be seen in JEFFERSON'S determination, when the University of Virginia was founded, to import all the professors from Europe. This was a very weak notion, but it showed what JEFFERSON and most others thought of the education of the country. You allude to the Generals of the Revolution. There was not an engineer officer, and scarcely an artillery officer, not imported from Europe. I give these as illustrations of the ideas held of education and the military art when West Point was founded. Since then West Point has grown greatly and American immensely—everything. The consequence is that we need statesmen, generals, sawns, philosophers. A great country must be governed by great minds, or it will fall into the weak and effeminate condition of Persia, when its material wealth and numbers were opposed to tha strong and brilliant intellect of Greece. What makes China, with three hundred millions of people, inferior to an European nation with a tenth of the number? Because China is nothing but a great school of art. It has neither religion, philosophy or education which has any ideas above material things. If you wanted a watch mended a Chinese would do it at once—if he never saw one; because his education has taught him to be a minute and patient artisan.

It was the philosophical didactics of their schools which made the Greek mind the most acute and brilliant which has ever appeared on earth, and the Romans—who availed themselves of Greek instruction—the conquerors of the world. You recollect that CÆSAR, CICERO, and such like, went to the Greek academies. I am almost afraid to speak of these old leaders in the world's civilization, lest some pert youth, who has just crossed Wall-street, with a roll of bank bills in his hand, should say "I am not *practical*." Not practical! It is time this cry of the *practical*, which is continually going up from half-educated people, should stop. A common-school education is one thing. Let it be as practical as you please. But institutions founded for a liberal education should make the *mind*, not the arts, the basis. Young men are not sent to Yale College to be carpenters, nor to West Point to be gunners and pontoniers, pyrotechnists, and drill-masters. They are sent to acquire the higher elements of knowledge and the best use of the human faculties.

A correspondeat, in the TIMES, refers you to former reports of the Board of Reviewers, and says all the remedies have been pointed out. If they had I never saw it done. Most of the Board of Examinere of West Point are militia men and politicians. It is very rare that a man of learning, or philosophical mind, is put on the Board. Your correspondent says, that tha recommended remedies are: 1. Appointments by examination; 2. A School of Practice; 3. State Institutions to prepare them in the elements. As to the *appointments*, nearly all of them are made, as well as they can be, now; and if a young man be stupid or deficient, the professors have a perfect right to reject him, and often do so; and the first six months being merely a probation, many are sent off at the end of that time. I have no faith that any mode of appointment whatever will give you a whit more talent there than you have. As to the school practice, it will only make West Point more a school of art than it is and is not needed for any purpose of education. As to State schools of military preparation, they would be *public nuisances, filled with evil and with danger*. Had they not military schools in the South? And what were they but schools of treason? Tha State Governments have already a great deal more power than they ought to have; and to foster State military schools, and State armies will end in breaking the country into a dozen parts. I do not undervalue West Point, by calling it a school of art. If it be so, so is Metz, Woolwich, the Polytechnic and similar institutions. And it would be mere folly to say that art did not carry with it some of the highest elements of education. It would be the grossest absurdity to say that such men as Hitchcock, Rosecrans, Mitchel, Thomas, Hooker, Heintzelman, Mansfield, Pope, Sumner, and a dozen others, were no better officers and Generals, than an equal number of half-educated men, taken from the militia. No, West Point has raised up first-rate men of their kind; men whose monuments posterity will build, and write upon them epitaphs which will shame the captious spirit of the present day. My plea is *for* West Point. I say it needs to *be built up*, not torn down; nor merely unmeaded, by adding an additional amount of gunnery and pyrotechnics. It needs higher studies, and a more philosophical spirit. The science of the world has moved on, and moved into higher regions. There are the theory of political institutions, tha science of society, of statistics, of political economy, of ethnology; the resources and strength of nations, and especially a minute as well as practical knowledge of our own country. What is a General, but a man of broad and firm mind, enlightened by general ideas and information? Is it impossible to raise our highest literary and scientific schools to a higher level than mere elementary knowledge? Is this Utopian? Then there is something else Utopian—the dream of nations, governed by an enlightened and virtuous public mind.

I claim for West Point a science in instruction, and a magnitude of public service, which is unequaled by the same number of persons in any country. I ask you to take up its register of names with me, and trace out its pupils, through civil and through military life, and say whether they have not repaid a hundred-fold all that the nation has ever done for them? Its two thousand pupils—from its venerable chief, at Geneva, to the last youth who left its halls for the bloody field—can exhibit as much of mind, of service, and of hard work, as any two thousand who have appeared in this country. The country knows it, and will maintain the institution, as essential to its intelligence, its success, and its glory. In saying that it is a school of art, my criticism is just. But it applies nearly as well to any other institution. Tha colleges have one great advantage, in the spirit and competition of their literary societies, which go far to supply the very want I have been speaking of.

My conclusion then is, that if the time at West Point were extended *to six years, and by some methods the pupils be led first to a knowledge of their own country, and next, to the discussion of broad and abstract problems, that it would be by far the most efficient school of education in the world.* Is this impossible? Than I shall have done no harm by making the suggestion, and West Point will still remain the best school of scientific art.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gain vs. Loyalty.

Among other cheerful schemes which the opponents of the integrity af the Union are pushing, for the purpose of impairing tha credit of the Government and the strength of the Administratioa, is the following:

In certain circles City bills are held in higher estimation than Nstional greenbacks, and for an obvious purpose all who sympathize with the secesh, and who mourn the hard fate of our "wayward sisters," do all in their power to widen the circles wherein such opinions prevail. In this set may be found bankers, merchants and lawyers, and last, though by no means least, *Government officials*. Astounding as it may seem, we have heard of an officer of the Government, who, though in receipt of a munificent salary, with pickings such as a "right smart" man can run up high into the thousands, being in the constant receipt of large amounts of City bills, makes himself a willing party to the depreciation of the National "promises to pay," by sending, as often as may be, his check into the open market, and purchasing at a discount of from 2@2½ *per centum*, the regular issue of the National Treasury. Such conduct, performed by a private citizen, would be far over the verge of treason, while in the case of a paid and sworn officer of the Government it becomes inefably contemptible and mean.

The pillory of foreign public opinion will not fall, sooner or later, to hold up to popular execration such detractors from our common honor, such traitors to our common wealth.

The Case of Charles Jeffords.

CURIOUS LEGAL ASPECT OF THE CASE—WILL THE SENTENCE OF DEATH BE EXECUTED?

CHARLES M. JEFFERDS is now in the City Prison, under sentence to be hanged on the 27th inst., a week from next Friday, having been convicted of the murder of MATTHEWS, on the 30th of June, 1860. The legal aspect of the case is somewhat extraordinary, and, as nearly three years have elapsed since the murder of WALTON and MATTHEWS, we propose to briefly recapitulate the facts, and to show exactly the present position of affairs, premising that it seems quite probable that, instead of being hung, JEFFERDS will escape all punishment whatever.

WALTON was shot while walking through one of our most frequented thoroughfares, late on Saturday night, June 30, 1860, and the murderer, who was unquestionably dressed in a light coat, was pursued by eye witnesses and others near at hand, among whom was MATTHEWS. But as MATTHEWS was about overtaking the fugitive, the latter turned and shot him, thus checking pursuit, and facilitating his own escape.

CHARLES JEFFERDS, learning that he was suspected of the murders, gave himself up to the authorities on July 3, 1860, was indicted for murder in the first degree, kept in prison without a trial a year and fifteen days—then tried and honorably acquitted—the main ground of his defence having been that his coat on the night of the murder was dark, and that he was present in Brooklyn so soon after the murder that it would have been impossible for him to have committed the deed. At the time of this first acquittal there was an indictment pending against JEFFERDS for murder in the second degree in the case of MATTHEWS, but, as the testimony in that case was substantially the same as that in the case af WALTON, the District-Attorney, Mr. WATERBURY, did not prosecute it, and JEFFERDS was set at liberty.

But four months after, Nov. 16, 1861, JEFFERDS was arrested on the basis of what was called fresh avidence, and indicted for the murder of MATTHEWS. The old indictment for murder in the second degree was quashed, and JEFFERDS was tried Dec. 23, 1861, for murder in the first degree. It will be remembered that the principal testimony against JEFFERDS was that of a police-officer who had been employed to track him, and who swore to certain admissions of JEFFERDS relative to the killing of WALTON and MATTHEWS. JEFFERDS, in his defence, relied, as before, mainly upon the proofs of *alibi*. But JEFFERDS was convicted, and on the first Saturday in January, 1862, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison, at hard labor, for a year, and to be hung on February 30, 1863.

It is a curious fact connected with the case that, on this second trial, though ably defended by Messrs. JAS. T. BRADY and ROBT. D. HOLMES, JEFFERDS was prevented from availing himself of the services of the counsel who had procured his first acquittal—HON. A. OAKEY HALL—who at the time of the second trial was District-Attorney elect.

Nevertheless, JEFFERDS' counsel have been active and efficient in procuring a review of his case, which they brought before the General Term of the Supreme Court, in November last, on a writ of error, and on exceptions to the Judges rulings during the trial and charge to the jury. It is also claimed that his sentence was illegal, as it has already been decided that the Court had no legal existence on the day the sentence was pronounced. The Supreme Court has the case under advisement, and it is understood that they have not decided because they are awaiting a copy of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of SHEPHARD. It is now believed by many that JEFFERDS' case rests on much the same basis of law as that of SHEPHARD, and excellent lawyers have pronounced the opinion that since SHEPHARD escaped the execution of his sentence, JEFFERDS must likewise escape.

Altogether the case is one of the most remarkable in criminal jurisprudence, and the decision of the Supreme Court will be awaited with general interest. If adverse to JEFFERDS there can, of course, be an appeal to the Court above, so that there seems to be no probability that the death sentence will be carried into execution.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Sixteenth Annual Report.

DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS—IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR HEALTH AND GENERAL CONDITION—FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, ETC.

The Commissioners of Emigration have just completed the sixteenth annual report of their proceedings, and of the condition of the peculiar interests nnder their charge. 1862, like 1860 and 1861, shows a great diminution of the number of emigrants arriving at this port, in comparison with others, since 1847. Like the previous three years, 1862 was marked by a much improved state of health and general condition of emigrants, and the greatly diminished number of those requiring hospital treatment or other immediate relief on their first landing. The whole number of emigrants arrived at this port during the year was 12,660 more than during the preceding year. The number in the hospitals and of those otherwise receiving support or pecuniary assistance from the Board is less than in any former year; and although the decreased number of persons paying commutation reduced the income of tha Commission much below that of most former years, yet the improved system and economy of their establishments, together with diminished county claims, enabled them to meet the current expenditures of the year, and to extinguish all debts, with the exception of those secured by mortgage on their real estate, and contracted principally in the purchase or improvement of their lands. There are no outstanding debts or claims, except such as are in dispute or in litigation. The labors of the Commissioners have been greatly diminished by improvements in the system, and their duties and responsibilities have been lessened by the operation of the law in relation to the removal of the Quarantine.

The whole number of passengers landed at this port during the year 1862 was 105,385. Of these, 29,079 were citizens, or persons not subject to bonds or commutation was paid, or bonds executed, showing an increase in alien emigrants to 10,777 over 1861, and 28,656 less than in 1860; 3,016 less than in 1859; 2,283 less than in 1858, and 107,467 less than in 1857; whilst the proportion to tha average of former years, since 1847, is much less than half. Of these emigrants, 32,217 were from Ireland, 27,740 from Germany, 7,975 from England, and 8,374 from other countries. The number cared for and treated in the State Emigrant Refuga and Hospital, Ward's Island, was 3,247; the namber in the Lunatic Asylum was 151—number remaining, 66; and in the City Asylum, 9. The total number of cases of small-pox treated was 86. The number of sick sent to the New-York and to the St. Vincent Hospitals was 37; aumber returned to Europe at their own request, 100; forwarded to various placas inland and to Canada, 178; number supplied with board and lodging, 3,649; number buried, 273; provided with situations, 6,636; nnmber relieved and forwarded in the several counties of the State, and chargeable to the Commission, 2,343. Grand total of destitute alien emigraats landed at the port of New-York during the past five years, who were relieved, forwarded and provided with employment by the Commission, is the State and City of New-York during 1862, 16,558. The whole number of days spent in the State Emigraat Hospital and Refuge, on Ward's Island, was 207,380.

The following amounts of moneys ware received for the purposes named:

Amoaat of moneys received in reply to letters written from tha Emigrant Landing Depot, for recently arrived emigrants, and applied to their forwarding	$11,748 06
Amount of moneys received at Emigrant Landing Depot in anticipation of arrival of emigrants	7,241 37
Amount of moneys received at office for, and applied to the aid and forwarding of emigraats chargeable to this Commission	3,512 88
Amoaat of moneys received at office of the Irish Emigrant Society from friends of recently arrived amigrants and applied to the forwarding of such emigrants chargeable to this Commission	2,405 78
Amount of moneys received at office of agent at Albany for, and applied to, the same purpose	168 00

The Commissoners hold in tea 166 acres of land on Ward's Island, together with appurtenant water rights and marsh. The land is good and the location healthy; and as the occupants sometimes number 3,000, the extent of ground is not unnecessarily great. Extensive improvements have been made from time to time in the land and in the buildings. The value of the products of about 50 acres under cultivation, has been estimated at $7,658. The whole cost of buildings and improvements on Ward's Island has been about $300,000.

The whole number of inmates, whether diseased in the hospital, or infirm and helpless in the other departments, during the year, was 3,247, being 1,833 less than in [illegible] less than in the year preceding. The average weekly number at any one time was about 677. The net cost of support of the [illegible] was $46,144 40, being $6,427 less than in 1861, $11,769 less than in 1860, $9,187 less than in 1859, and $22,781 less than in 1858, showing to considerably less than one-half the expense of that year, and one-fourth the expense in 1858. The average annual cost, including the compensation of physicians, surgeons and attendants, and all other expenses, was nearly $72 44 a head. The percentage of mortality on all cases under treatment, in the Hospital and Refuge, was 5.12. The average number of patients in the Hospital throughout the year, both medical and surgical, was 375.

The Commissioners speak favorably of the establishment at Castle Garden, for the exclusive landing-place of emigrants, which has now been in operation seven years. By comparison with former years, it is shown that the nnmber of steamers landing passengers at Castle Garden has increased from 22, bringing 5,111 passengers in 1856, to 109, bringing 34,247 passengers in 1860, to 95, bringing 21,110 passengers in 1861, and to 100 steamers bringing 23,963 passengers in 1862. None of the vessels landing passengers at Castle Garden were overcrowded, as was formerly tha case—the average number per vessel being 172. A register of the destination of passengers was kept last year, showing that 26,312 reported their intended destination to be the State of New-York; 7,599 Pennsylvania and New-Jersey; 6,519 to New-England; 2,333 to the Southern States; 19,810 to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and California; and 6,885 to Kansas, Nebraska, Canada, &c., &c. The plan of enabling families destined for the interior, to proceed on their journey without sacrifice of their property, by making small advances on a pledge of baggage, or other portable property, without interest or any additional charge, is reported to have worked well, and been productive of good results. The whole amonat advanced since the plan was adopted, in 1856, has been $21,941, on which there remains due $1,499 75 by 131 families. In this connection, the Commissioners ask for authority to sell at auction such property as is not reclaimed after a given time. The arrangements of the department for letters and messages for tha emigrants have been of excellent effect. Dnrlng the year 1862, there were 2,063 letters written for newly-arrived passengers, to which 1,001 answers were received at Castle Gardan, containing $11,748 06. Remittances, amounting to $7,241 37 were also received in anticipation of the arrival of the passengers. Besides the above moneys, the several amounts of $3,512 88, $2,405 78 and $168 were received at this office, at the office of the Irish Emigrant Society, and at tha office of the agent at Albany, and applied to the forwarding of recently arrived emigrants. The lease under which Castle Garden was held by the Commissioners expired in May, 1859. The title of tha property, with the building, wharf, &c., is in litigation, the Commissioners still holding under the authority of the City Comptroller. But, whatever the decision of the Courts may be, tha Commissioners recommend a renewal of the lease as soon as possible. In relation to the vexed subject of the Quarantine Hospitals, the Commissioners again call tha attention of tha Legislature to their reasons, given in a former report, why they and the fund specially intrusted to them should be relieved from all connection with the Government or expenses of tha Marine Hospital and Quarantine. Tha report closes with a financial statement, showing that the indebtedness at the close of the year 1862 was as follows:

Amount of boad and morigage		$307,500 00
Amount due counties and institutions for support of emigrants	2,500 00	
Total		$310,000 00
Less balance in bank, Dec. 31, 1862	$17,744 78	
Less amount on deposit in New-York Life Ins. and Trust Co., at 4 per cent	6,968 13	
Less amount on deposit in U. S. Trust Co., at 3 per cent	30,000 00	
Less amount invested in 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes	50,000 00	
Less amount deposited with Assistant Treasurer of United States, (in gold,) at 4 per cent	1,825 00	106,537 91-103,482 09
Being less than at the close of the year 1861		$38,254 73

The Observance of Lent.

Yesterday being Ash-Wednesday was the commencemeat of the Lentea season, and was appropriately observed in the various Episcopal and Catholic Churches. At Trinity Church the service was altogether choral, and participated in by a large congregation. Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Assistant Minister of Trinity, said Morning Prayer to the Creed, Rev. Dr. Forbes reading the Lessons. The rest of Morning Prayer, with the Litany, was intoned by Rev. Mr. Lamson, of the American Chapel, in Paris. Instead of the "Proper Psalms," the third selection, "Miserere mei, Deus" and "Quemadmodnm" was chanted, and instead of the "Venite," the portion of Psalms appointed for Ash Wednesday. Instead of the "Te Deum," the Canticle; "Benedicite omnia opera Domini" was sung in plain chant, the Apostles' instead of the Nicene Creed being intoned by Rev. Mr. Lamson and the coogregation. Rev. Dr. Vinton performed the Ante-Communion service, Rev. Mr. Lamson reading the Epistle and Rev. Dr. Forbes the Gospel. An able discourse was preached by Dr. Ogilby, showing the character of the Fast and its special adaptation to these times.

The anthem was by Dr. CUTLER, the organist, and was impressively rendered by the oboir. A meeting for prayer was held at 3 P. M. The following is the order of service during Lent at Trinity Church:

Regular daily service throughout Lent at 9 and 3 o'clock. Every Wednesday and Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, a full choral service and lecture. Evening prayer at 3.

In Holy, or Passion Week, the last week in Lent, coming on the 30th of March, there will be daily choral service and lecturas at 11. Evening prayer at 3.

On Easter Even, April 4, at the afternoon service, Rt. Rev. the Bishop (Forras) will administer confirmation in Trinity Church.

In the Catholic Churches ashes were distributed, and the sign of the cross marked npon the foreheads, of the kneeling to remind them that "man is but dust." During Holy Week the service of "tenebrae" will be performed. Most Reverend the Archbishop HUGHES has promnigated the following regnlations to be observed at this season:

1. All the "week-days" of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinance from the use of flesh meat. But, by *dispensation*, the use of flesh-meats is allowed in this diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, from the first Sunday until Palm Sunday.

3. The use of flesh-meat is not allowed on Thursday next after Ash Wednesday.

4. The abstinence from flesh-meat on Palm Sunday, and on the Tuesday following Palm Sunday, which has hitherto been observed in this diocese, is dispensed with.

5. There is neither fast nor abstineace to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

6. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh-meat at the same meal.

7. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter, or cheese, provided tha rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.

8. The Church excuses from the obligatioo of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh-meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following classes of persons: 1st, the infirm; 2d, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; 3d, persons who are only attaining their growth; 4th, women in pregnancy or nursing infants; 5th, those who are enfeebled by old age.

The public religious exercises during Lent, in the churches of the City, to commence each evening at 7½ o'clock, will be: On Monday in the Church of the Nativity and Assumption (German) and St. Michael's. On Tuesday in St. James', St. Joseph's, St. Vincent de Paul's (French,) and Holy Cross. On Wednesday at St. Peter's, Most Holy Redeemer's, St. Francis Assissum (German,) St. Francis Xavier's, St. Anne's, and Annunciation, Manhattanville. On Thursday in tha Cathedral, St. Andrew's, St. Stephen's, St. Columba's, St. Bridget's, St. Alphonsus', and St. Laurence's, Yorkville. On Friday in St. Mary's, Transfiguration, St. Nicholas', Most Holy Redeemar's, Immaculate Conception B. V. M., and St. Boniface's (German.)

Sale of the Tubal Cain's Cargo.

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER sold at the Union Stores (Brooklyn) yesterday the cargo of the prize steamer *Tubal Cain*, with the following results.

1,358 bars of iron, weighing 25 tons, 36 cwt. 3 qrs., sold for $72 50 per ton; 472 bundles iron, weighing 13 tons, 11 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs., brought $76 50 per ton; 50 boxes Budd's Pat Tern C 14x20 tin plates, $8 75 per box; 777 bags coarse Liverpool salt sold for 70 cents per bag; 240 bags fine Liverpool salt, 80 cents per bag; 69 dozen dip chambers, $23 50 per dozen; 18 cases sewed kip brogans, $1,075; 16 cases sewed army brogans, a portion mouldy, total, 930 pairs, $850; 19 cases sewed army brogans, a portion mouldy, total, 1,170 pairs, $850; 17 cases calf navy shoes, a portion mouldy, total, 1,347 pairs, $950; 3 cases sewed russet ties, hobnailed, total, 210 pairs, $105; 4 cases men's calf congress gaiters, 235 pairs, a portion mouldy, $280; 6 cases of men's calf congress gaiters, double soles, 256 pairs, $350; 2 cases men's gaiters, a portion mouldy, $230; 1 case, containing 20 cartons twilled silk and cotton handkerchiefs, each 10 pieces of 7 handkerchiefs, and 10 cartons twilled silk and cotton handkerchiefs, damaged, $8 75; 2 cans white metal military buttons, each 100 gross, $67 50; 8 bales army blankets, 60x86, 7½ pounds each, 50 pairs, 400 bales damaged, $900; 1 case, 140 dozen sets women's Marseilles collars and cuffs, $115; 1 case, 143½ dozen women's Marseilles collars and cuffs, and 3 dozen women's Marseilles collars, $110; 1 case containing men's light pants, alpaca coats, &c., $350; 1 case men's cotton half hose, $375; 2 cases men's cotton undershirts, $1,250. The whole sale will probably realize upward of $20,000.

Eighth-avenue Railroad to Harlem River.

On Tuesday evening last, a meeting of the citizens and property-owners was held at Illian's Hotel, Manhattanville, corner of Manhattan-street and Broadway, for the purpose of having that part of the City af New-York made adaptable for the speedy running of the Eighth-avenue Railroad cars to the Harlem River, and the beautifying of the northwesterly section of New-York City in various ways and methods such as may receive public approval.

The meeting was called to order by the nomination of Ex-Mayor TIEMANN as Chairman.

Among the gentlemen present were THOMAS MANSON, Esq., President; Messrs. Wm. Dunning, Robert Marshall, D. S. Jackson, Jr., Wm. P. Dickson, Alex. H. Lewis, D. H. Knapp, J. Bernheimer, Wm. E. Waring, &c.

Ex-Mayor TIEMANN, on taking the Chair, made a few introductory remarks in favor of the objects for which they had assembled, and said that if all failed on the part of the Common Council to give aid in the matter, the people themselves would have it accomplished, to which he would cheerfully lend a helping hand. [Applause.]

Mr. MANSON said: It is about fourteen years since tha running of the Eighth-avenue cars commenced, and I am very sorry to say that since that time no way has yet been planned for us to go to the south part of the City of New-York, unless in those old omnibuses, with their broken windows. I am connected with the interests of the City, and do all in my power to benefit its interests; and I cannot refrain from saying, and that, too, with regret, that so little attention has been paid to the necessary improvements of the streets and highways in this locality. This property, worth millions of dollars, only requires to be brought into the market for its real value to be appreciated.

I ask you all to join in this work cheerfully and heartily, and when you do so all will go on well. [Applause, and "We are ready to so."] You are all asked this evening to come forward and sign the memorial or petition lying on the desk before our respected Chairman, the worthy Ex-Mayor. I now call upon you to come forward and demand that your petition be presented in the Aldermen's room, and if they do not hear it, we will surround, and if necessary, smoke up the City Hall until they so so. [Laughter.]

Messrs. DUNNING and KNAPP followed, and the meeting resolved to have their views fully carried out, and then adjourned.

The National Freedman's Association.

The work of the National Freedmen's Association is rapidly increasing. During the present month seventy packages—nearly all barrels or dry goods boxes, filled with various articles, principally clothing, for the contrabands—have been received. The Association, which began its labors in aid only of the blacks in South Carolina, has been enabled, through liberal contributions, to extend its operations to other fields. Through its efforts the freedmen at Port Royal, and in our lines throughout the Department of the South, are now, and have been in better condition than formerly, and much better than the same class at many other points. Therefore, it was deemed best to divide the contributions; goods have sent to North Carolina and elsewhere; and on Saturday 21 boxes of clothing were shipped to St. Louis, for the contrabands within the lines of our Western armies. An equal quantity was, at the same time, put on board the steamer *Arago*, which is expected to sail to-day for Port Royal.

The Association has agencies in nearly all the large cities and villages in the Union, whence new and cast-off garments and shoes for women and children, and cloth which can be made into garments, are constantly received for distribution. The number of garments so far given to contrabands is nearly 50,000, besides about 5,500 yards of new material for the same. The gifts include 4,000 packages of provisions and general merchandise for sustenance and employment; 17,000 books, pamphlets and papers, and many hundred boxes of miscellaneous articles.

The Association has dispatched South nearly one hundred and fifty superintendents and teachers of the contrabands, and although the field would seem to be occupied, Gen. SAXTON has just sent hither for six additional teachers, who will go forward at once to assist in the work of instructing the three thousand blacks already under the care of the teachers. The labors of the freedmen at Port Royal have accomplished the planting of fifteen thousand acres of land with cotton, and the result of this, the first year's operations, it is held, proves conclusively that cotton can be profitably cultivated by free labor in South Carolina.

The first anniversary of the Association will soon occur, and we understand that the event will be duly commemorated by a public meeting at Cooper Institute, where, on the 22d of February last year, the Association was called into existence, in response to an appeal "

not the case. The investigation established clearly, and to the entire satisfaction of all engaged in it, that she was not only free from all fraud or blame, but that she herself had been defrauded by her broker and the Custom-house officials who acted in concert with him. Madame HUERTEL handed to her broker correct invoices of her goods upon which to make the entry, and at the same time gave to him money with which to pay the duties. The broker, without her knowledge or assent, made out, fraudulently, papers by means of which he passed the goods without paying the proper amount of duties. The money thus saved he put in his own pocket, Madame HUERTEL not receiving one farthing of it. As soon as her attention was called to the matter she detected and exposed the fraud that had been practiced upon herself and the revenue officers.

She is not only free from all blame or complicity in the fraud, but has herself suffered much inconvenience and loss thereby, and has cheerfully rendered all the aid in her power to the revenue officers in ferreting out the guilty parties. F. HUERTEL.

MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1863.

Board of Education.

AUTION TO CONTRACTORS.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, the following resolution, reported by the Finance Committee, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Board will not confirm the award of any contract made by School Officers for mason, carpenter or other work in the erection, alteration or repairing of any school building, if the party to whom such contract is awarded has heretofore made assignments, or permitted liens to be filed against the Board of Education, by means of which the work on said building has been delayed, or the Board of Education been put to the expense and inconvenience of defending suits at law.

Some routine business was transacted, and after a very brief session the Board adjourned to the first Wednesday in March.

Eleventh Realment Promenade.

To-morrow night the Eleventh Regiment New-York State Militia will give a grand Promenade Concert and Ball, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The band of this regiment enjoys a deservedly high reputation, and we have no doubt the good people of Brooklyn will turn out by the hundreds to hear the sweet music, and dance merrily till morn.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.—In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, WM. MONTAGUE, a native of London, 32 years of age, painter by trade, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence on Saturday. The circumstances connected with this forgery are somewhat peculiar. It appears that the District-Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL, acting as the attorney of JOHN DE LA MONTAGNE, who is now in Europe, drew a check on the Broadway Bank for $183 75, payable to the order of WM. DE LA MONTAGNE, father of JOHN, who lives at No. 149 Madison-street. The check was deposited in the Post-office and directed to No. 139 Madison, that being the old number of JOHN DE LA MONTAGNE'S residence before the recent renumbering of the street. The letter-carrier delivered the letter as directed, and the similarity of the names MONTAGUE and MONTAGNE, naturally led Mrs. MONTAGUE, to whom the letter was delivered, to suppose that it was intended for her husband. When he came home it was opened by him, and although he discovered that it was intended for another person, yet he was tempted by the coincidence in the names, to indorse the check, (merely adding "de la" before his own name,) and dispose of it to one JOSEPH CONNOLLY, who, in depositing it in a bank for collection, discovered that the indorsement was a forgery. It is rather curious that the remembering of a street should be followed by such a coincidence in the names of an old and a new number, and that this very coincidence should tempt a man to the commission of a felony.

ERRORS IN THE CITY POSTAL SYSTEM.—Perhaps in no other large city are the regulations of the Post-office Department so inadequate as in New-York; certainly, this is the truth in reference to European capitals. We might even go further, and pronounce some of them positively unfair. An instance came to our notice, the other day, where a letter had been deposited in one of the branch offices, and in place of none cent stamp, which was sufficient to insure its delivery—owing, we presume, to the writer being without such at the time—a three-cent one was put upon it instead. This more than paid the charge of carriage by two cents, nevertheless the stamp was cancelled in going through the mail, and the letter held for postage. This is a piece of injustice which should be corrected at once. Our mail facilities are not sufficient to permit of any such exact og requirements. Another fact deserving notice is, that it consumes as much time in hearing from a letter sent to the upper part of the City—say to Yorkville, for instance—as in the case of one dispatched to either Boston or Philadelphia. Let us have reform in these matters by all means.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—At about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the shoe-store of M. ALEXANDER, No. 398 Bowery. The flames soon extended to the adjoining stores, Nos. 391½, 394 and 392, the stock in each of which was considerably damaged. Mr. ALEXANDER'S loss will amount to about $1,500. His stock is fully insured. No. 394½ was occupied as a crockery-store by GEORGE ALLEN. The damage to his stock and fixtures is about $2,000. JOSEPH MAY occupied No. 394 as a clothing-store. His loss by fire and water is $1,500. He is insured for $1,000 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. No. 392 was occupied as a jewelry-store by GEO. CHASE. His loss is about $500. He is fully insured in the Firemen's Insurance Company. All of the buildings above-named belong to WM. B. ASTOR. No. 396 is entirely destroyed. The others are small two-story brick structures, and, although much damaged, may be repaired. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A SHREWD DIAMOND THIEF CAUGHT.—ANDREW DE ESTAFA, a native of the Island of Cuba, was taken into custody yesterday, upon the charge of stealing a diamond ring, valued at $100, from the store of Mr. SAMUEL HAMMOND, No. 41 William-street. The accused and another person entered the store, and stated to the clerk in attendance that they desired to purchase a diamond ring. They were accordingly shown quite a number of the articles, all of which were carefully examined by the pretended purchasers. When the clerk's back was turned for a moment, ESTAFA slyly pocketed the $100 ring, and at the same time put in its place a ring very much resembling it, but which was worth only about $3. The fraud was discovered before the thief left the store, but he managed to escape by the assistance of his accomplice. He was secured, however, through the vigilance of the First Ward Police, and Justice CONNOLLY held him to bail in the sum of $1,500.

AN EXCITING AFFRAY AMONG DRY GOODS CLERKS.—About 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, between four and five hundred young men, most of whom are reported to be dry goods clerks, and members of the "Early Closing Association," formed in procession and marched through Catharine and several other streets in that vicinity. When they had arrived opposite to the store of RILEY & BROTHERS, No. 31 Catharine-street, some of the party commenced throwing stones at the above-named store, thereby breaking the glass of the doors and windows, and otherwise seriously injuring the premises. Four or five of the ringleaders were promptly arrested, and yesterday they were taken before Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed for examination. The whole difficulty, it appears, grew out of the feeling which has recently been engendered between clerks in favor of, and those opposed to, the early closing movement.

CHARGED WITH PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A woman named CATHARINE MCCARTY, was arrested by officer QUINN, of the Seventeenth Precinct, upon the charge of passing well-executed counterfeit $5 bills on the Seneca Falls Bank. The accused, who is an old offender, has been in the habit of sending out two small girls, one of which is her daughter, to pass off these spurious bills upon the shopkeepers in the Seventeenth Ward. The bills are new and calculated to deceive good judges. Justice STEERS held the prisoner for examination.

SERIOUSLY STABBED.—A man named MURPHY was very seriously stabbed, at an early hour yesterday morning, in Cherry-street, by a longshoreman named PENDERGRAST. The wounds were inflicted under the right shoulder-blade, and the injured man now lies in a critical condition at his residence in Cherry-street. PENDERGRAST was immediately arrested by Officer COONEY, of the Fourth Precinct, and is held to await the result of the injuries.

A GOOD PAPER.—THE PEACE PARTY SHOWN UP.—The New-York *Illustrated News*, of Feb. 28, abounds with capital and timely illustrations, of which the principal one shows up in absolute portraiture the "Submissionists in Council," referring to the recent Peace Party at Delmonico's. Each and every individual present is photographed, and the grouping is evidence that the paper really had its "special artist on the spot."

WASHINGTON'S birthday will be celebrated under the auspices of the Republican Central Committee, by a supper, with speeches and music, at the City Assembly Rooms, on Saturday evening, Feb. 21. Our Republican friends are invited to bring their ladies. See advertisement.

DISEASED SCALPS.—DR. B. C. PERRY, whose advertisement can be found elsewhere, opens up a vista of enjoyable vanity to all who have become prematurely bald, by promising miraculous cures for diseased scalps and professional interference with further loss of hair.

NEW-JERSEY.

DESTUCTIVE FIRE IN NEWARK.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the bulloings of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, near the depot of that Company at Newark, which consumed a large brick building 100x30 feet, used for storing wood, also a large building containing four locomotives—the *Passaic, Hudson, Orange* and *Pequest*. The latter was undergoing repairs. Three of the engines were first-class and cost $10,000 each. They were all destroyed, together with the machinery and tools of the machine-shop. A small building, and some lumber sheds belonging to Messrs. EAGLES & Co., wagon-makers, were also consumed, and also a frame tenement occupied by an Irish family, and owned by a Mr. SWEENEY. The fire raged for nearly four hours. The loss of the Morris and Essex Company is estimated at about $25,000; fully insured in the Mechanics' and New-Jersey Insurance Companies of Newark. The loss of Messrs. EAGLES & Co. was about $1,000—insured in New-York. Mr. SWEENEY'S loss is about $300—fully insured. The fire will not in any way impede the travel on the road, which continued yesterday as usual. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as no fire was ever used in the building where it originated.

OBSERVANCE OF LENT IN NEWARK.—Rt. Rev. Bishop BAYLEY, of the Diocese of Newark, (R. C.,) has issued a pastoral circular to his clergy, inclosing the usual regulations for the proper observance of Lent, and in connection therewith calling the attention of pastors of churches to the alarming increase of drunkenness in the diocese, and exhorting them to use the present holy season to endeavor to break up all the grog-shops in each parish, and to excite in the minds of their flocks such a horror of the sin of intemperance as shall effectually cure the evil. The Bishop, in his letter, also adverts to the unhappy condition of the country, and directs (in addition to the other penitential offices the use of the Collect *Pro Pace* with the proper masses.

MATTERS AT TRENTON.—On Monday, in the House, there was no quorum. In the Senate, the only important bill introduced was one by Mr. CROWELL, of Union, to permit the soldiers of the State to vote by proxy. The proceedings yesterday were not important, with the exception of the passage by the House of a supplement to the act relative to a geological survey of the State, which survey, after being only partly completed, was discontinued some five years since. It is now proposed to resume it, under the direction of Prof. WM. COOK, who is said to be a most competent person. The survey, it properly completed, cannot fail to be most important in its results upon the agricultural and mineralogical interests of the State.

FIRE IN A RAILROAD CAR.—Yesterday morning one of the passenger cars on the Bloomfield Railroad took fire on the down trip, between East and West Bloomfield. Although the passengers were consiserably alarmed, no harm was done, save a slight damage to the car.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 85, 87, 89, 90, 91, 93, 93½, 94, 95, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 2, 33, 34, 35, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1077, 1271, 1275, 1345, 1379, 1389, 1391, 1397, 1413, 1417, 1421, 1427, 1433, 73, 611, 1437, 1439, 1443, 1449, 1453. *Part II.*—Nos. 934, 1478, 1484, 1496, 416, 1000, 918, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1500, 1426, 1508, 1512, 1514, 1518, 1520, 1524, 1526, 1528.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 45, 241, 272, 335, 336, 353, 151.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 853, 1553, 1145, 1417, 1127, 3111, 1495, 1507, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621. *Part II.*—Nos. 1552, 518, 1422, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1690, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716.

Insurance—Change of Ownership without Notice to the Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

George Hoffman and William Place vs. *The Ætna Fire Insurance Company.*—The plaintiffs bring this action as successors of Hoffman, Place & Co., to recover on a policy of insurance, issued by the defendants, on the contents of the store No 69 Duane-street, in this City, for $5,300. The stock of goods was partially destroyed by fire in June, 1862, and the plaintiffs lay their damages at $1,419 16, for which they ask judgment.

The defence is, that the plaintiffs never furnished preliminary proof of the loss alleged, as required by the conditions of the policy, and that the insurance was on property belonging to other parties, the Company having never been notified of the change of ownership until after the alleged loss; also, that the stock was insured in another Company for about $6,000, thus making the defendants liable, if at all, for only about half of the loss alleged. It is also claimed that the loss was, in the first place, greatly exaggerated, and that under the policy such exaggeration voids it.

Case still on.

Sanford and Fowler for plaintiff; Wakeman and Lotting for defendant.

Partnership Sale—Parties Held Jointly Liable, Although not Partners.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Mason.

Jeremiah Wilbur vs. *Richard Taylor and Daniel S. Glass.*—This was an action to recover the price of 49 tons of coal, alleged to have been sold by the plaintiff in 1859, to the defendants, as partners, under the firm name of Taylor & Glass.

The defence was a denial of the partnership, and the delivery of the coal. It was clearly proven that the defendant Taylor was not a member of the firm of Taylor & Glass, but that his son was the senior partner of the firm. The partner named Taylor testified that their firm did not purchase the coal of the plaintiff, and the defendant Taylor testified that he purchased the coal on his own private account, and then sold it, or a part of it, to Taylor & Glass. The plaintiff testified that he sold the coal to Taylor & Glass; that the defendant Taylor was introduced to him as of that firm. The broker's testimony corroborated the plaintiff. He also testified that when he solicited the firm to make purchases, he was referred by Mr. Glass to the defendant Taylor. The written order given by the plaintiff to the defendant Taylor for the delivery of the coal to Taylor & Glass, and their receipt signed by Glass, were introduced.

A motion was made for nonsuit, which the Court declined to grant. The Court also refused to charge the jury that there was no evidence to bind Glass, or that Taylor was not liable because he was not a member of the firm of Taylor & Glass. The whole case being submitted to the jury a verdict was rendered against both the defendants for the full amount claimed—$261 12.

S. M. Parsons for plaintiff; S. T. Freeman & Jas. Ferguson for defendants.

Liability of Indorsers—A Prior Indorser Cannot Sue a Subsequent Indorser.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierce.

Goodwin vs. *Chatterton.*—This was an action on promissory notes, of which the plaintiff was payee and the defendant indorser.

A demurrer was interposed, upon which the Court rendered the following opinion:

Of course, on all negotiable paper, no prior party to the instrument can, *prima facie*, sue as a subsequent party. A prior indorser of a promissory note can no more sue a subsequent indorser than the maker can sue the payee. On its face, the maker is liable to the payee, and the payee to the person in whom he indorses it, and if the indorsee indorses it, he is liable to his indorsee; but in the case above referred to, it is settled that it may be shown it was the intention of the second indorser to become surety to the payee for the payment of the note, and that the payee gave value upon the faith of such security. If the complaint in this case under consideration contained allegations of this nature, this demurrer could not be sustained. But nothing of the kind appears; the complaint contains no special allegations, and is framed precisely as if the plaintiff was a subsequent indorser, suing a prior one.

The second ground of demurrer is not tenable.

Judgment for the defendant on the first ground of demurrer, unless plaintiff amend his complaint within ten days.

The defendant, having failed in one of his grounds of demurrer, no costs will be allowed to either party on the demurrer.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Eagle vs. *Keyser, Register, &c.*—Motion denied.

Philips et als. vs. *Andrews et als.*—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Smythe, &c., vs. *Filquair, &c.*; *Moffat* vs. *Moffat, &c.*; *Pearson* vs. *Storms*; *Bromley* vs. *Sherman*; *Dillon* vs. *Dillon.*—Orders granted.

Rose, Assignee, &c., vs. *Griffith, &c.*—Order granted, and Hon. Robert D. Livingston appointed Receiver, &c.

Meeahe vs. *Caldwell and another.*—Judgment for plaintiff for the relief demanded in the complaint and damages directed to be assessed by a jury at one of the Trial Terms of this Court. (See 6 Duer, 685.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Hill vs. *Oakley.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Young vs. *Young.*—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Stewart vs. *Ramsey.*—Findings settled.

Michels vs. *Childs.*—Defendant may amend within five days, if he fails to do so judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer.

Webb vs. *Van Zandt.*—Motion for judgment and receiver granted provided the plaintiff, within ten days, discontinues his other action against the defendant for the same cause, otherwise denied, with $10 costs.

Mitchell vs. *Selkreg, et al.*—Judgment for defendant, fineings to be settled on motion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FRO. 18, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 81, Reg.	96	
5,000	do	95½	
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	97¾	
7,000	do	97	
7,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Con.	81	
6,000	do	91½	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	97⅜	
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	...small.	103½
500	do	...cash	103¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C		95⅛
10,000	do		96⅛
80,000	do		96
500	U. S. 6s, '81 Oregon W. L.		87
14,000	U. S. Dud. Nts.		100
10,000	Penn S. 6s, '90		83
25,000	Mo. State 6s		66⅜
10,000	do		66¾
15,000	Cal. State 7s		131
5,000	Erie 3d M. B. '83		120
5,000	Erie 4th M. Bs		111⅜
600	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.		103⅜
3,400	do		110
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M.		103
5,000	do		102¾
12,000	Ad., R'y. Bds.		97
50	Bank of the Rep.		101
15	Shoe & Leather Bk.		99
85	National Bank		92
10,000	Amer. Gold		160
525,000	do		161
5,000	do		85.161
5,000	do		85⅞.160⅞
25,000	do		85¼.161
20,000	do		85.161
100,000	do		161⅜
10,000	do		161½
20,000	do		b30.161⅜
10,000	do		b28.161⅜
10,000	do		b10.161⅞
300	Canton Co.		26⅛
50	do		26⅜
25	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co		128⅜
110	do		129
100	Quicksilver Min. Co.		17
370	Cumber. Coal Prf.		20
100	do		20¾
100	Pac. Mail S. Co		163
100	do		163
300	do		161
200	do		s60 158
350	do		160
50	do		159⅜
200	Cil. Gas. Co. Brook		100
200	N. Y. Cen. R.		119⅜
200	do		119¼
100	do		119
25	do		119⅜
100	Altou & T. fl. R.		35
100	Chic. & Al. R		62

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95	
6,000	do	95⅛	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	97⅛	
15,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes		103⅛
4,000	do		103⅛
40,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C		95⅞
1,000	do		95¾
35,000	U. S. D. N.		160
25,000	do		160⅛
5,000	do		s30 159
10,000	Tennessee 6s, '90		63
90,000	Mo. St. 6s		65⅛
50,000	do		65⅜
20,000	do		65⅛
3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81		111⅛
30,000	Ohio St. 6s, '65		100
9,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '53		100⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '70		100⅜
2,000	Erie 4th M. Bs		111⅜
600	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.		103⅜
3,400	do		110
5,000	Hud. R. Cv. L. B.		107
5,000	A. & T. H. 2d M. pr		92⅜
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.		91
5,000	do	s30	91⅜
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.		100
5,000	do	s10	100⅜
10,000	Buf., N. Y. & P. 1st M.		103
1,000	Erie & P. 1st M.		83
40	Metropolitan Bank		104
20	Manhattan Bank		123
10	Amer. Ex. Bank		106⅜
10	Nassau Bank		106
25	Merchants' Bank		106
10,000	Amer. Gold		160
5,000	do		161
15,000	do		162
15,000	do	b10	161⅝
10,000	do	s 0	160⅜
100,000	do		161⅜
10,000	do	10.	161⅜
10,000	do	b10	161⅜
500	Comb. Coal P.	b10	20½
20	Quicksilver M. Co.		17
60	Pac. M. S. Co.		164
450	do		b30½
100	do	s30	160
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		119
25	do		119⅜
100	Altou & T. fl. R.		35
100	Chic. & Al. R		62
200	Erie Railway		77
300	do		77⅛
100	do		77
150	do	s10	77
100	do	b30	77⅛
300	do	b30	77⅛
100	do	b30	77⅛
100	do	b30	77⅛
500	do		77⅛
700	Erie R. Pref.		102
100	do		102⅛
350	do		102⅜
650	do		102½
50	Hud. Riv. R.	s30	98⅛
300	do		99
400	do		98¾
100	do	b30	99
100	do	b10	99
100	Harlem R. Pref.		77
200	do		76⅞
100	do		76⅞
100	do	b3	77
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s10	97¼
200	do	s10	97
200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		61⅞
100	do		61⅜
100	do	s30	61⅜
2300	do		62
1250	do		62⅜
650	do		62⅜
200	do		62⅜
200	do	s60	62
150	Chic. & Alton Prf.		83½
47	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		106
140	do		106¼
200	do		106¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30	106⅞
100	do		106¾
100	do		106⅞
100	do		107
5	Gal. & Chi. R		93
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.		72
200	do		72⅛
300	do		72⅜
900	do		72⅝
100	do	s10	72⅝
100	do	s15	72⅝
100	do		72⅞
5	Gal. & Chi. R		93
400	do		94⅜
800	Clev. & Tol. R.		94⅜
100	do	b10	94⅜
100	do		94⅞
200	do		94¾
200	Chic. & R. I. R.		94⅜
300	do	b10	94⅜
200	do	b10	94⅜
400	do		94⅛
50	do	b5	94⅛
150	Chic. & Q. R.		110
200	Mil. & P. du C. R.		87
150	Mil. & P. du C. R. Prf.		76
200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.		97½
50	do	s10	97½
250	do		98
100	Galena & Chi. R.		91
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.		72⅜
100	Galena & Chi. R.		94⅛
100	Chic. & R. I. R.		94⅜
3250	Chi. & R. I. R.		94½
300	Altou & T. H. Pr.		70½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$75,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C		96
12,000	U. S. D. Nts.		100
245,000	American Gold		160½
25,000	do	s20	160⅝
25,000	do	b5	160⅝
300	Pacific M. S. Co	s30	160
150	do	...opg	160⅜
100	Erie R		77⅛
1700	do		77⅜
750	do		77⅝
450	Erie Railway Pref.		102⅝
100	do		102⅞
100	Hud. R. R.		98
1100	Harlem R.		37
200	do		37½

PUBLIC BOARD—2 P. M.

$21,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes		103
250	do		103¼
220,000	Amer. Gold		162
125,000	do		161⅞
225,000	do		161¾
25,000	do	b10	162
215,000	do		161⅛
110,000	U. S. D. Nts.		160⅛
5,000	Mo. St. 6s		65¼
100	Pacific Mail		161⅜
50	do		162
350	Erie Railway		77⅛
1160	do		77⅜
800	do		78
50	Erie Railway Pref.		102⅞
100	do		102⅞
100	Harlem Railroad		37⅜
400	do		37⅝
900	do		37⅜
100	T. H. & A. Prf.	b30	71
150	do		70⅞
100	Chic. & N. W. R		16⅜
100	Mich. Ceo. R		97⅛
300	do		97⅜
400	M. S. & N. I. R.		62⅜
100	do		62⅛
100	do		62⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. G.		106⅞
200	do		106¾
1100	Clev. & Pitt. R.		72⅜
2300	do		72⅝
200	do		73
150	Gal. & Chi. R.		94
550	Clev. & Tol. Rd.		94⅜
3250	Chi. & R. I. R.		94½
300	Altou & T. H. Pr.		70¾

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

There was a further sudden rise of 2@2½ ₱ cent., to-day, in the price of Gold Coin, with very large transactions at the Morning Boards, both Regular and Public, and much excitement among the outside speculators on the sidewalk in William-street. The sales to 2 o'clock were, altogether, over a million of dollars in amount. And to these, large transactions were added in the Afternoon. The buyers for the rise operated on the most violent and exaggerated rumors from Washington of the action of the House of Representatives, yesterday, on the Loan Bill. The price of Exchange was unsettled by the additional advance in Gold, and no large business was done in standard bills, in anticipation of the next packet day—Friday. The quotations are 177@178 ₱ cent. The Bankers are, of course, much at fault in attempting to keep up with the market. As the high rates in England have greatly stimulated the Exports of Domestic Produce, there is a liberal offering of Merchant bills. The price of Money is again quoted 6@7 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers. The demand is increased by the renewed active speculation on the Railway Share list at the Stock Exchange.

The course of the Stock Market on nearly all speculative descriptions is in strong sympathy with the rise in Gold Coin to-day, and new combinations to put up the Railways are developed at the Public Board, and are also felt upon the orders at the Regular Board. The purchases of Eries, Harlems, and several of the Western Roads, are unusually active, and nearly all at an advance on yesterday's prices. The Dividend-paying Shares, like Erie Preferred, Rock Island, Toledo, &c., are, perhaps, in the strongest demand, although large lines are taken of Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Harlems and Michigan Southern. Erie Preferred and Rock Island were especially firm to-day. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper are not helped by the rise in Gold, and are not quite so firm as at the beginning of the week. The Public Credit is in every way damaged by the continued excitement in Gold, and this excitement seems likely to continue until the Loan bill is finally disposed of by Congress, or some important successes by the Army and Navy are achieved. The Railway Mortgages are generally firm, and the State 6 ₱ cents. of Tennessee and Missouri steady. The shares of the Pacific Mail Company again declined, both on the cash and time sales. In this connection, the possibility of French interference in our Civil War is discussed on the Street, and the same topic is occasionally referred to by way of accounting for the additional rise in Gold. With the latter, however, Washington City and the telegraphic advices or rumors from Congress have much more to do than any external difficulty.

At the 3 o'clock session of the Regular Board and the 4 o'clock meeting of the Public Board, the market for Gold and Stocks was generally firm. The number of operators crowding into the Street is on the increase again, and the activity of speculation is rapidly approaching the heaviest business in January. The general market closed firm, and under considerable excitement on the Railway Shares. The Shares of the Pacific Mail partially recovered from the decline in the morning.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	159⅞	161½	Harlem	36⅞	37½
U. S. C. H. Notes	158½	160½	Harlem Pref.	75½	76⅜
Tennessees	63	63	Mich. Central	96¾	97⅜
Missouris	65	65½	Mich. Southern	60¾	61⅜
N. Y. Central	118¾	119	Mich. Gnarant'd	106	106¾
Erie	76¾	77½	Illinois Central	92¾	93½
Erie Preferred	101¾	102¾	Pittsburgh	71½	72¾
Hudson	97¾	98¾	Galena	93⅞	94
Toledo	93¾	94	Rock Island	93⅞	94¾
Pacific Mail	163½	161½	7-30 Tr. Notes	103⅛	103

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	Commerce	92¾
Merchants'	100	American Exchange	96¾
Mechanics'	105½	Metropolitan	103
Phenix	102	Shoe and Leather	99
Greenwich	170	Continental	87
Butchers' and Drovers'	119	Importers' and Traders'	97
National	61	Park	119
Merchants' Exchange	88		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub., '64	104⅜	Chi. & N. W. s. f	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	122	Cbi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	126	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	71
Erie firsts, '58	121	Cbi. & N. W. seconds	43
Erie thirds, '83	120	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	68
Erie fourths, '80	111¾	Lack. & W. Bds.	116
Erie fifths, '85	107	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	121
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	109	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90½
Hnd. firsts, '69	122	Chi. & R. I. 6rsts	110
Hudson seconds s. f. '85	123	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	110¾
Hnd. conv. '67	105	N. J. Cen. firsts	118
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	116	New-Jersey C. seconds	112¼
Harlem thirds, '65	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117
Mich. Cen. s p c., '86-'72	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
Mich. Cen. s f. 8 p c., '62-'72	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Mich. So. 7 p c. seconds	102¾	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	105
Ill. Cen. 7 p c., '75	125⅞	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
St. L. Alt. & T. H. 6rsts	108	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81½
St. L. Alt. & T. H. seconds	93		

NEW-YORK RAILROADS—STATE ENGINEER'S REPORT

Amount of capital stock	$102,054,400
Capital stock paid in	87,404,695
Funded debt	69,167,933
Floating debt	1,670,270
Funded and floating debt	70,73?,254
Total cost of construction and equipment	145,?e8,963
Total cost, excluding city roads	136,539,727
Length of roads in miles	3,319
Length of roads laid	2,?60
Length of roads in operation, &c., excluding city roads	2,700
Miles run by passenger trains	10,?59,907
Miles run by passenger trains—city	6,48?,?77
Total	17,?98,?84
Number of passengers of all classes	59,690,401
Same, excluding City cars	12,?0,155
Number of miles traveled, City roads not included	344,?e0,?89
Tons run by freight trains	9,?98,?89
Number of tons carried one mile	586,402,?61
Total cost of maintenance of roadway	$4,???,?61
Of which, City roads	111,?05
Cost of repairs of machinery and cars	3,?53,?51
Of which, City roads	2?,?60
Cost of operating roads	8,?7?,?61
All which, City roads	47,?82
Total earnings	29,?e?,?81
Of which City roads	2,??1,?61
Total payments, including dividends, &c.	26,?1,1?0
Of which City roads	2,??1,?67
Number of passengers killed	22
Of which on City roads	6
Number of passengers injured	45
Of which by City roads	21
Number of employes killed	51
Others than employes and passengers killed	9
Others than employes and passengers injured	42
Total killed (City roads 12)	133
Total injured (City roads 30)	115
Average cost per mile of road and equipment	$50,?86 04
Average of single track	32,?86 52

Annexed is an abstract of the statements of the Massachusetts Banks, showing their condition on the last Saturday of October, 1862, as compared with the preceding year:

	1862. 93 Banks.	1861. 93 Banks.
Number of Depositors	246,?00	225,?58
Amount of Deposits	$50,402,674 23	$41,?85,438 56
Public Funds	9,222,568 75	3,111,?68 45
Loans on Public Funds	139,?42 83	75,?73 80
Bank Stock	9,613,244 ?9	9,176,?39 68
Loans on Bank Stock	560,?13 67	816,?44 02
Deposits in Banks, bearing interest	966,219 74	1,228,?19 28
Loans on Railroad Stock	?6,?98 00	55,?25 00
Invested in Real Estate

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Othello.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks—Lottery Ticket.

WALLACK'S—Secrets Worth Knowing.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Com. Nutt—Hippotamus, &c., at all hours. Colleen Bawn—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—(Niblo's Concert Saloon:—La Dame aux Camelias. (Camille.)

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.)—Ward's Picture, "Taking the Veil."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will he $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ The Times in Philadelphia.—The Times is delivered daily to Subscribers to almost all parts of the city by W. B. Zieber, No. 106 South Third-street.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebel batteries at Vicksburgh have been run the second time—this time by the new Monitor gunboat *Indianola*, the first one of this class built on the Western waters which has gone into active service. She seems to have passed down quite leisurely, as she is said to have obtained a full view of all the rebel batteries, which did their best to sink her. She passed all the batteries in safety.

Late Richmond papers, it is said, contain reports that a reconnoissance in strong force was, a few days' since, made toward Port Hudson, by a portion of the troops under Gen. Banks, stationed at Baton Rouge, and when within a few miles of that position they were met by the enemy in superior numbers, who, after a brief but sanguinary engagement, succeeded in compelling them to retire to their camps. It is added that all the hospitals in New-Orleans had been taken for the use of the wounded. The story is rather improbable.

We learn from the Army of the Potomac that the rebels are still at work with great industry at their fortifications on the other side of the Rappahannock, apparently determined that no effort on their part shall be wanting to make a crossing of the river at least difficult. They have thrown up two lines of breastworks opposite Fatmouth, on the low grounds near the river, and are continuing them along the bank in front of Fredericksburgh. Jackson's force is said to be two miles south of that city.

A dispatch from Nashville states that the Cumberland River is now cleared of rebels between Clarksville and that place. The river is much swollen, and the cotton lands are overflown. Gen. Mitchell has recently arrested two wealthy rebels in Nashville, as hostages for two Union men held as prisoners at Chattanooga.

The Illinois Legislature has adjourned without passing the resolutions appointing Commissioners to attend the Peace Convention to be held at Louisville. There were so many Republicans absent when the time came to take a vote that a quorum could not be obtained. The lower branch of the Legislature, however, showed how much love it has for the soldiers by accepting a report against permitting them to vote.

Gen. McClellan is to be summoned to Washington, to give further testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Vice-President, stating that he should be absent during the remainder of the session, and Mr. Foot, of Vermont, was chosen President *pro tem.* A joint resolution to compensate the crew of the steamer *Monitor*, for the loss of clothing, &c., was passed. A communication was received, through the Secretary of War, from Charles H. Haswell, regarding the Banks transports. The Fortification bill was passed. The bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific Railroad and its branches at four feet 8½ inches, was passed. The bill donating lands to Michigan and Wisconsin for a military road was passed. The bill organizing the Courts of the District of Columbia was called up, but was not disposed of. The Senate adjourned after an Executive session.

In the House, the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge at the falls of the Ohio, was considered, and passed. The Senate's substitute for the bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipating her slaves, was taken up and debated. The point was raised, that as it made an appropriation, it must go to the Committee of the Whole, and the point being decided well taken, it was voted to send it back to the Select Committee on Emancipation. The Senate bill providing for temporarily filling vacancies in the Executive Departments, was passed. The Senate's substitute for the bill indemnifying the President and other persons for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and for acts committed in pursuance thereof, was then considered until the recess. The subject was also continued in the evening session, during which several important speeches were made, prominent among which was one of Mr. May, of Maryland, against the Government, and one by Mr. Leary, also of Maryland, in reply. Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, likewise made a reply to Mr. May.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced to amend the law of divorce. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It is the same bill which was before the Senate last year. A report was made against the appointment of Commissioners for the equalization of taxation. A bill to protect the creditors of secret societies was introduced. The bill to authorize an extension of the time for the collection of taxes was passed, Orleans County being excepted.

In the Assembly, a general bill to repay the town bounties, and confirm the acts of the Governor in raising volunteers, was reported, and passed at once to a third reading. It appropriates $3,600,000. Notice was given of a bill for the construction of a railroad in Broadway, and another to create a Board of Military Statistics. A bill was introduced to incorporate the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association; another to repeal the act exempting Ministers of the Gospel from taxation; another relative to the accounts of town officers, and another to authorize a railroad in Maepeth-avenue, Brooklyn. The bill in relation to town bounties was then debated in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment. During the evening session the General Bounty bill was passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Commissioners in Philadelphia, appointed to appraise the prize steamer *Princess Royal*, have valued her at $112,000, but $8,000 less than the appraised value of the steamer *Bermuda*. The Government was willing to take the *Princess Royal* at the sum named, but there being a legal obstacle in the way, Judge Cadwalder has ordered a sale, which will take place as soon as the necessary publication can be made. Should the vessel be bought by the Government, she will be at once fitted up as a gunboat. As she is very fast, she will be valuable for blockading purposes

There was a further rise of 2½ ₩ cent. in Gold, yesterday, and much firmness and speculation in the Railway Shares. Exchange, 178; Money, 6@7 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were in active request, yesterday; prices were generally much firmer, particularly for Flour and Grain. Groceries were moderately dealt in. A lively demand prevailed for Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Hides, Wool, Tallow, Whisky, Pepper, Bale Rope, and Linseed Oil, at advancing prices. Cotton was inactive and nominal. The Freight market was somewhat brisker and firmer, with 528 vessels of all classes in port.

Prospects of Foreign War—Our Relations With France.

We trust the House of Representatives will lose no time in completing the bill just passed by the Senate, authorizing the issue of letters of marque and reprisal. We hope that Congress will not adjourn without having made full provision for strengthening our navy and for putting our seaport towns in a condition for defence. In a word, we expect them to make preparations *for a foreign war*,—such preparations as shall at once befit our dignity and consult our safety.

We have come with great reluctance to the conclusion, which the current of events has nevertheless forced upon us, that the French Emperor has determined to open our ports for the export of cotton before the 1st of April: and that he will welcome rather than deprecate war as the consequence of that act, if events can be so shaped as to give him the prospective control of a cotton-growing district on the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. The persistent interference of Napoleon in our affairs—in the face of the most distinct and peremptory repulses on our part and of the steady discouragement of England and Russia,—betrays a purpose which has not been hastily formed, and from which he will not readily swerve. During the earlier stages of the war, it is now well known, he pressed the English Government to join him in intervention, but without success. In October last he made a formal proposition to England and Russia to the same effect, which was rejected. Not content with this, nor discouraged by it, he has renewed his efforts—not by the proffer of mediation, but by *suggesting* to our Government the course it should pursue to end the war. What reason is there to suppose he will stop with this? The very fact of his persistence proves that he will still persist. He is not a man lightly to abandon designs he has once cherished, or to reverse a policy on which he has once entered. He often changes his means, but rarely his ends. What he fails to accomplish in one way, he is quite certain to seek in another. He has set his heart, in the first instance, on obtaining cotton for the mills of France. It is well known that very large purchases of cotton on French account have been made in the Southern States, and we have already been distinctly warned that during the coming Spring this cotton must be delivered. The language of his special and immediate organs in Paris,—the declarations of the newest among them, *La Nation*, the tenor of the *Moniteur*, the general tone of the Ministerial journals, and the recently changed language of the liberal Press, combine to show that this is the policy which the French Emperor has resolved to carry out. "There remains nothing for us to do," says a recent number of *La Nation*, "but to present ourselves to the people of the South to buy the cotton which they only consent to deliver into our hands, and with the certitude that it will not fall into those of the Federals. To *present ourselves with money and cannon*; the money to pay, and *the cannon to force our way, if any one should pretend to bar the passage*—that is the solution." In our judgment, that is precisely the "solution" we shall very speedily be called on to meet.

We are aware the French Government abounds in protestations of the most friendly feelings, and repudiates utterly the imputation of hostile designs. To all this we attach not the slightest importance. It is part of the system, and essential, probably, to its successful prosecution. No man who has followed with any care the course of events since the war began can doubt that fraud and falsehood are recognized weapons of French diplomacy. We need not go beyond this very question of mediation to find proof of this. On the 6th of November last M. Drouyn de Lhuys told Mr. Dayton, in the most positive terms, that the French Government had no thought of intervention, either separately or with others, in our affairs,—that up to that day nothing whatever had been resolved upon. At the very time he made that statement, both the British and Russian Governments were in possession of his note, dated October 25—a fortnight before—proposing a joint intervention in our affairs. It would not be easy to frame a more distinct and unmistakable falsehood than was thus embodied in the French Secretary's assertion to Mr. Dayton.

This was immediately followed by another incident of the same sort. On the 23d of November M. Drouyn de Lhuys informed Mr. Dayton, by letter, that "the reception given to our proposition by the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburgh, *prevents us from thinking of pushing it any further.*' He adds, that if the Americans, at some future day, should *wish* the aid of France in seeking the means of terminating the contest, they would find the Emperor ready to grant it. Six weeks after these deferential and pacific assurances, M. Drouyn de Lhuys volunteers, on behalf of the Emperor, the "suggestion" that we should appoint Commissioners to meet Commissioners from the rebels, to discuss the causes of the war, and determine whether the nation should be destroyed or not! And this was done, not only without any invitation for their aid or advice on our part, but in face of the distinct assurance from Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton, in his letter of Nov. 28, that "neither M. Mercier nor any other person has had the least warrant from any authority of the United States, for representing to his Government that the President would *be disposed to entertain any proposition* in regard to the action of the Government in the conduct of our domestic affairs *from any foreign quarter whatever.* The *exact contrary*," he adds, "is in effect all that has ever passed between all the Ministers residing here and this Department." After this, how is it possible to attach the least weight to any assurances of the French Government, on such a subject? Is it not perfectly clear that they will hereafter be given, precisely as they have been given hitherto, to blind us to the real designs of the Emperor, and thus keep the way open for their execution?

We do not suppose that the sole motive of the Emperor, in his policy of intervention, is the desire to procure a present supply of cotton. That is mainly a pretext—one admirably calculated at once to cover and aid his real designs. He is working out a future for France. He sees everything ripe for the realization of ideas inherited from his uncle, concerning the importance of Colonies to France, and the absolute necessity of preventing both England and the United States from having a monopoly of cotton in India and America. The movement is an essential part of his Mexican policy, and rests upon substantially the very grounds which he assigned for that. Foremost among them are those we have recited. The determination to check the advance of the United States toward the South, to relieve France from the necessity of procuring her raw material in a single market, to restore to the Latin race on this Continent all its strength and prestige, and to establish the influence and this openly avowed purpose lies at the bottom the power of France in the centre of America,—of Napoleon's policy on this side the Atlantic, and will shape the action of his Government toward the United States.

The French Emperor began by assuring the world that his only object in the invasion of Mexico was to redress the wrongs of French subjects. In his letter to Gen. Forey, in July last, he threw off this pretence, and avowed his real purpose. He has already collected in the Gulf, and in immediate proximity to Texas and our Southern coast, a naval squadron carrying very nearly as many guns as our whole blockading force,—half of it utterly useless, so far as the war upon Mexico is concerned. In the disasters he has met he finds ample excuse for sending an army of 75,000 or 100,000 French troops across the ocean. He has had agents for months past in this country preparing the way for the accomplishment of his designs. M. Mercier, his Minister at Washington, an adroit, velvety, unscrupulous diplomatist of the French school, has been from the beginning in close relations with men of the secession stripe, and has been actively intriguing against our Government, in Washington, in New-York and in Richmond. With his known sympathies and his avowed opinions he should have been recalled a year ago. But he has been most active and serviceable to the Emperor in the promotion of his designs, and does not scruple now to predict their speedy consummation.

We repeat that we have very little doubt of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France within the next two months—to be followed or accompanied by the breaking of the blockade. We have no doubt, whatever, that our people will, without distinction of party, meet that hostile outrage upon our independence and our honor by the most resolute defiance; and we trust Congress will put the country in a position to make that resistance effectual.

A Novel Demonstration.—A Washington correspondent of the *World*, who anticipates very serious consequences from Mr. Seward's reply to the French proposition for settling our affairs, gives also the following information:

"Several Senators and members of the House, who are not, like Mr. Seward, of opinion that intentional denial of a friend's assertions and discourtesy to a foreign Power are synonymous of dignity and strength, *have recently paid a visit to the Ambassador of France, so as to protest by their presence against the attitude which our Secretary of State has deemed proper to assume toward both.*

I understand also that those who have been *most earnest and demonstrative in their demonstration of friendship to M. Mercier* and to the Government he represents, are the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, and *especially Mr. Sumner, who is on intimate terms with the Ambassador of France.*"

If there is any truth in these statements, the gentlemen whom they involve are doing no credit to their character as Americans or their positions as legislators. When Senators and members of Congress can so far forget themselves as to pay personal court to a Foreign Minister, to assure him by their presence of their favor and support against their own Government, they must have gone very far in their surrender of self-respect as well as in their forgetfulness of duty and responsibility.

M. Mercier has been more active and more adroit than any other Foreign Minister resident in Washington, in cultivating the society of Secessionists, in avowing sympathy with the rebellion, and in intrigues for the permanent destruction of the Union. Mr. Sumner has a right, as a private individual, to select his personal friends; but we see no special reason for his preferring such companionship under existing circumstances. Certainly, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, he is guilty of the grossest impropriety in making the ostentatious demonstrations ascribed to him, of sympathy with the French Minister at the present moment. If Mr. Sumner, or his Committee, do not like Mr. Seward's reply to the French proposal, let him report that fact to the Senate and appeal against it. Let him denounce it in his place and appeal to the country. This he has a right to do. But he has no right to make common cause with the foreign Minister against his own country.

The Pacific Railroad in Congress.

We are shocked to observe that Congress has not specified the diameter of the Pacific Railway axles—a subject not only of vastly greater importance to the safety of passengers than the gauge of the track which Congressmen do attempt to dictate, but which legislation is equally competent to prescribe. It is true that physical laws have settled the principles upon which these and other engineering problems are successfully solved; but shall this great National highway dare to be unsafe and expensive when its mechanical details have formed the subject of Congressional orations? It is true that the steamship *Foh Kim*, on her trial trip, last week, did not cease to work economically when "cutting off" short, even after they had opened Chief Engineer Isherwood's book against "cutting off" short, and solemnly laid it right on the cylinder head; but however regardless nature may turn out to be of official opinions, shall any Senator dare to face a constituency whom he has outraged by neglecting to ingraft some original notion of his own—good or bad, just as freaky Nature is in the humor to consider it—upon the people's own railroad? What is the use of having any Congress, if engineers, plodding in a slough of traditions and formulas—and, we may add, soldiers, clambering over the same rusty treadmill, as old as gunpowder—cannot for once be compelled to turn a short corner and conform to the supreme power of the land?

Seriously, this official tampering with what is not professionally understood, creates irreparable mischief—worse, perhaps, though of the same certainty, than the mischief that would ensue were a legislative body to assume the same familiarity with medicine that they do with engineering, and attempt to prescribe for their own ailments. For instance, this question of railway gauge. On Saturday last, Mr. Fessenden made the following statement in the Senate:

"It was a conceded fact that such a gauge (4 feet 8½ inches) was too narrow. The best roads in England had altered their gauges, and some of them were 7 feet. The reason why so many roads were built on this proposed gauge was because they had begun so, and having begun wrong, the thing had to keep on. But the wider gauge was safer, and susceptible of greater speed in traveling."

All of which is quite correct, with the trifling exceptions that the only gauge in England which has been altered, is that of the Great Western, which has to a great extent been *narrowed* from 7 feet to 4 feet 8½ inches, so as to work cheaper and conform to all the other connecting lines; and that the wider the gauge the greater the dangerous weight and friction in passing curves, and the less the speed with a given power. As Senator Harris remarked, it has been proposed to narrow the gauge of the Erie road. Engineers have estimated that this alteration could be gradually accomplished at a cost which would in 30 years be *saved out of repairs*, not to speak of the ability to avoid transhipment in connecting with other lines. With a boiler and engine as heavy as the rails will economically carry, increasing the gauge beyond the standard, simply adds length and weight to the axles and all the "athwartship" parts of a locomotive or car—simply increases the load, without adding a particle of aid in carrying it. As to ease in passing curves, no guage at all—a mere line—would offer no friction; and the more the narrowest possible limits are departed from, the greater the slipping of the wheels, the twisting of the axles, and the racking of the whole structure.

But these considerations are of little moment, compared with the change of gauge, from the common standard, to 5 feet as proposed—the immense cost and labor of unloading all the freight from the cars of the twenty thousand miles of 4 feet 8½ inch railway, that may happen to reach the eastern terminus of the Pacific and reloading it upon the Pacific cars. If one principle in railway management is better understood than another, it is the great economy—the imperative necessity—of not "breaking bulk" between connecting roads. In fact, the attempt to compel transhipments at Erie, Pennsylvania, by the dissimilarity of guage, led to actual war; the people would not submit to the very inconvenience which the Government now undertakes to provide by law.

There are three or four specially grave errors about railway transit, with which the public is peculiarly enchanted, and some of which, legislative bodies never lose the opportunity of saddling upon railway companies, if they can get the chance. A wide guage is one. A heavy rail is another. About the time that the Legislature of this State made use of a 70-pound rail, as one of the conditions of the Hudson River Railway charter, the best practitioners in England were saving largely in repairs by reducing their rails to 60 pounds, and even lighter. This very Company has been obliged to decline more than one economical improvement and means of safety in track, on account of this unwise provision. Still another popular error is big driving-wheels. We never saw an unprofessional inventor or schemer in railway machinery who did not propose about a ten-foot guage, a 150-pound rail and driver, like Lord Dundreary's American, seventeen feet high; and we certainly never heard of a successful practitioner who did not reduce all these dimensions, even below a standard that is still employed on exceptional lines. In America, particularly, and latterly in England, where the highest speeds are attained, the size of driving-wheels is constantly being reduced, as locomotive economy advances. With proper counterbalancing and workmanship, small driving-wheels and a high speed of piston, economize both in weight and in the use of steam.

Now, the question is, shall engineers, who have made these complex and difficult questions the study of their life, be intrusted with the regulation of engineering details, or shall unprofessional men, who, as a body, are not even amateurs—not even tyros—in engineering, undertake not only to jump at conclusions which are more than likely to embarrass this great enterprize for life, but to compel their adoption by law, so as to cut off all chances of remedy or reform? If Congress will just provide a feasible financial plan, authorize the employment of the best talent in the construction and management of the Pacific Railway, and then *let the details severely alone*; they will receive the thanks and praises of shareholders, passengers, freighters and the public for centuries to come.

Our Mississippi Navy.

Operations on the Mississippi, below Vicksburgh, bid fair to be aided henceforth in a very effective manner by our gunboats. The most gallant ram of our Western flock, the *Queen of the West*, is still lying below Vicksburgh, taking a brief respite after her wonderful dash down the river; and we have news this morning that the new Monitor *Indianola* has run the batteries at Vicksburgh, and now keeps company with the *Queen*. Whether these boats are to take any direct part in the attack upon Vicksburgh, we do not know; but there is an important and immediate work in which they could profitably be employed. The two gunboats are amply sufficient to clear the whole Mississippi River and all its tributaries of every sort of rebel craft—of all the steamboats bearing supplies to the rebels at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, whether they come down from Texas by way of the Red River, or up from Lower Louisiana by the Atchafalaya. The *Queen of the West*, herself, burnt three of these steamers and destroyed great quantities of supplies, beside capturing the town of Vandalia with a force of seven tars. But the *Indianola* is a far superior boat to the *Queen*. She belongs to the class of Monitors which have been building for service on the Western waters, and is much like our seagoing Monitors in her main features. The rebels have nothing that could stand for a moment against her. Even the boasted rebel iron-faced *City of Vicksburgh* could not stand the assaults of the *Queen*, and has had to take refuge from her iron nose behind a lot of scows. It has been reported that the rebels have three iron-clads building up the Red River; but we think it more likely that they have three hundred building in the Great Sahara. The Red River is said also to be barred on its lower waters by a raft, which the rebels can open a passage through at their pleasure. This is a likelier yarn, though unlikely enough. But no supply-boat would ever come this side of the raft or the river, if one or two of our gunboats were scouring the Lower Mississippi. We do not see that these two craft could be put to more important service than that thus indicated; and we presume Gen. Grant intends to use them for that purpose.

If another one or two of the river iron-clad fleet will run the Vicksburgh batteries, we think they might do valuable work on the banks of the Mississippi, in preventing the rebels from building any more impregnable fortifications. We have had enough work of this kind at Columbus, No. 10, Memphis, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson—this fortifying of nearly all of which places might easily have been prevented. Owing to the nature of the ground, there are but few points on the Lower Mississippi which are capable of being very formidably fortified. Between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, we suppose the most inviting points for defence are Ellis' Cliffs, eighteen miles below Natchez, and Port Adams, thirty-six miles below Ellis' Cliffs. The rebels have trifling works now at each of these places; but if, after the capture of Vicksburgh, we adopt the old policy and lie on our oars for three or six months, they will be enabled to make each of them strong enough to demand a half year's labor for its reduction. The presence of some of our gun and mortar-boats in their vicinity would materially interfere with the progress of the rebel works.

Though things do not seem very active on the Mississippi, we believe they are progressing finely. Gen. Grant's strategy at Vicksburgh is very comprehensive and skillful. The results of it will be stupendous.

Our Flag in Texas.—We thought recently, when our small garrisons at Galveston and Sabine Pass were captured by Magruder, that the Union forces had been driven from their last foothold on the soil of Texas. It seems, however, that there has been a force, of which we have had no account, operating in a section of that State, with which the means of communication are very imperfect—if there may be said to exist any at all. Two small bodies of Union Volunteers from California some time ago seized, and now occupy and possess, two forts in Western Texas. One of these is Fort Quitman, situated on the Rio Grande, one hundred miles south of El Paso; and the other is Fort Davis, which commands the important Apache Pass of the Apache Mountains, and is 200 miles southeast of El Paso, and about fifty miles east of the line of the Rio Grande. These troops are a part of the force of Gen. Carleton, who is in command of the Department of New-Mexico. This officer was ordered by Gen. McClellan last Spring to organize and conduct a military expedition from California across the great desert to the Rio Grande. Gen. Carleton ably performed the duty of bringing his two California regiments this long journey; and after arriving in New-Mexico he employed the Summer in driving away the rebels from all the posts and forts in that vast territory, and raising the old flag where it had been wont to wave. He not only cleared his own Department of the several thousand half-savage rebels who rallied and reveled in it, but he pushed down, quite recently we believe, part of his small force to the Rio Grande, and took possession of the two important positions we have named. So that from Passamaquoddy Bay to the Rio Grande our flag still waves, and in every State of the Republic, excepting Alabama.

Beside these regular forces, there is an irregular force of about a thousand Unionists lower down on the Rio Grande, who are anxious to enter our service, and take part in redeeming Texas. All this section of Texas is free from rebel troops, and Fort Clark, 120 miles from San Antonio, is the nearest fort to El Paso held by rebel Texans Had we a small force at Fort Brown, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, we could soon begin, with good prospects, the work of establishing a loyal Government in Texas.

Note from Gen. Woodbury.

Near Falmouth, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 27th ult., you make certain statements relative to myself which have no foundation in fact—not the shadow of a foundation.

I was decidedly in favor of Gen. Burnside's plan for crossing the river on Wednesday morning, the 21st ult.—on all proper occasions spoke in favor of it—repeatedly expressed my strong expectation of success—did all I could to promote success.

There were no fifteen pontoons on the river that Wednesday morning, in view of the enemy; there were thirty pontoons there, covered from view by numerous pine trees, planted Monday and Tuesday nights. It was no part of our plan to take pontoons to the place before night. Sixty-six of these pontoons had been packed several days three or four miles off, toward the United States Ford. They could not be taken to the neighborhood of Banks' Ford before dark without being seen by the enemy.

Enough pontoons for five bridges would have been in place by midnight had it not been for the rain.

If we commence our movements in time to have artillery and pontoons at a designated place on the river at any designated hour, in spite of an interven ing herd rain of ten hours, we can never surprise the enemy. Our preparations were made on the supposition of a continuation of good roads. Such a rain necessarily defeated the plan.

You cannot name any officer, any newspaper reporter, any person whatever, who can truthfully confirm one word of what you say against me. The very reverse of what you say would have been true. I have always advocated crossing the river, and my brigade has done an immense work in surveys and approaches.

Of all the officers in this army, you could have named no one to whom your remarks apply less than to myself.

Respectfully,

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

[We publish the above with pleasure. We have only to say in regard to it, that in writing the letter referred to, we believed that we had the most unquestionable authority for every statement which it contained; and that we shall await the publication of the testimony recently taken before the War Committee of the Senate, for the opportunity of making public the reasons which led to the conclusion expressed. Meantime, we accept Gen. Woodbury's statements on this subject as conclusive. Ed. Times]

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Petitions for Dummy Engines—The Inevitable Broadway Railroad Bill—Private and Local Bills—Great Amount of Business Transacted—Speaker Callicot—The General Bounty Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1863.

There was a flood of petitions in the House today, praying for the "dummy" on the Brooklyn Central Railroad, and there appeared to be some significance to the remark, that "dummy on the brain" had assumed the chronic form. The wide gap between the huge, snorting locomotive and the insufficient horse, it seems to be conceded, should be closed; and this, it is claimed, the "dummy" will do. If this claim is well based—and all the evidence adduced goes to show that it is—then the "dummy" must be conceded to be one of the greatest improvements of the day—one of those steps forward made at long intervals, constituting landmarks in the march of improvement.

Mr. Feran, of Richmond, gave notice in the House to-day of a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in Broadway, New-York, and to regulate the same. This bill is understood to be in the interest of the same parties that were here last session. The general provisions of the proposed bill provide for the construction of a road from the vicinity of Forty-third-street through Broadway to the Battery, with branches on either side to the ferries.

The promoters of this enterprise have moved with great deliberation, and though first in the minds of those earliest on the ground, it has been held back to a comparatively late day. The harmonizing of conflicting interests has probably had something to do with this delay, but how successful the efforts have been in this direction, I am not informed. It is among the rumors, however, that a second bill will duly make its appearance, though the friends of the proposed one manifest a good deal of confidence that this Legislature will view it with a more favorable eye than their predecessors. Whether this be so or not I have no means of knowing. So far, neither petitions nor remonstrances have been presented. It is presumed, however, that the subject has been discussed so thoroughly that its merits are deemed too well understood to render the usual form of expression for and against superfluous.

A very large number of private and local bills were noticed and introduced in the House to-day, where the floodgates seem to have been opened. It seldom happens that so much business is piled up in so short a time. And yet, among all the bills noticed or introduced to-day, there was not one of particular importance to the State at large.

The House has rather astonished itself at the rapid discharge of the business before it the last few days. This is owing in no small measure to the ability with which Speaker Callicot presides over its deliberations. And here it is but simple justice that it should be said that Speaker Callicot has developed qualities of an executive character that admirably fit him for the Speakership, and the brief experience since an organization was effected, has been sufficient to make the conviction general that from the roll of the Assembly a better selection could not have been made. The meed of praise awarded is neither stinted nor confined to those by whose support Speaker Callicot was chosen, and is all the more valuable to him and worthy of public mention, because wholly disinterested, and so soon after the peculiar contest, at the conclusion of which the Speak-

er's case chosen. It is hazarding nothing to predict, even now, that Speaker CALLICOT will rank favorably with his most capable predecessors.

The House applied itself laboriously to the consideration of a Bounty bill, with the view of perfecting it at the earliest day practicable. The Senate bestowed careful attention on it during its passage through that body, and it is not probable that it will be materially amended in the House. From all parts of the State a strong voice comes up for a law legalizing the action of local authorities in paying bounties.

In the Senate, Mr. GARRISON'S Bank bill was ordered to a third reading. The spirit of its provision is, that in case of a bank failing, solvent stockholders may be assessed 100 per cent. to make up deficiencies occasioned by the failure of non-solvent stockholders to pay.

The Senate, with consent of the Assembly, take a recess till the 25th. The House will also, probably, for a few days, the last of the week. In this body there is an anxiety to economize time and dispatch business. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The following bills were reported favorably from Committees:

For the protection and improvement of the Tonawanda Indians.

To incorporate the New-York Medical College for Women.

Relative to the improvement of Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RAMSAY—To amend the law of divorce.

Mr. RAMSAY moved its reference to a Select Committee.

Mr. FOLGER stated that the bill went to the Judiciary Committee last year. They had given it much attention, and if reported at all it would have been reported adversely.

The bill was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FOLGER made a report against the appointment of Commissioners for the equalization of taxation. Agreed to.

Mr. FARGO introduced a bill to protect the creditors of Secret Societies.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act relative to the United States Deposit Fund.

To authorize the extension of the time for the collection of taxes, except in Orleans County.

To amend the Charter of the Republic Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. FOLGER introduced a bill appropriating lands donated by the United States to the State of New-York in 1862 to the People's College, Havana.

Mr. FOLGER said that he introduced the bill by request, but was not committed to it.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to the detention of prisoners in Kings County.

Relative to fees and costs in Justices Courts, Brooklyn.

Mr. SHERWOOD reported a general bill to repay the town bounties, and confirm the acts of the Governor. The bill appropriates $3,600,000 for the repayment of the town bounties.

On motion of Mr. DEAN, the bill was taken up in Committee, and passed at once to a third reading.

Mr. POST reported favorably the bill to raise the stationery orders of members to $50 instead of $60.

Mr. SHERWOOD reported favorably the bill to facilitate the acquisition of lands by the Croton Board.

Mr. DARCY gave notice of a bill the better to regulate the Brooklyn Fire Department.

NOTICES OF BILLS GIVEN.

By Mr. FREAR—A Broadway Railroad bill.

By Mr. BEAD—To create a Bureau of Military Statistics.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Western New-York.

To extend the time for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

To regulate the weight of rails.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KORN—Incorporating the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association. It allows the Association to hold real estate to the value of $100,000.

By Mr. PARKER—Repealing the act exempting ministers of the gospel from taxation.

By Mr. WOODWARD—Relative to the accounts of town officers. It provides that the Supervisors, Town Clerk and Justices of the Peace, or any two Justices in the several towns of a county shall constitute a Board of Town Auditors, for the purpose of examining the accounts of Overseers of the Poor, and Commissioners of Highways, and other town officers.

By Mr. HUTCHINGS—To authorize the Orphan Asylum Society of New-York to hold real estate.

By Mr. T. C. FIELDS—To incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Church Tract Society.

By Mr. P. E. HAVENS—To provide for the administration of law in Justices' Courts.

By Mr. DEPEW—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to auction sales. It provides for the payment of auction duties by all brokers, factors and middlemen, in the sale of every species of personal property subject to auction duties, on all goods, each and every time sold, and on all damaged goods, the same as if in good condition. It authorizes the Comptroller to appoint agents, and enforce and carry out the law.

By Mr. BENJAMIN—To authorize the Sackett's Harbor, Rome and New-York Railroad to sell property.

By Mr. SYNESA—To increase the fees of Justices and Constables in civil and criminal cases.

By Mr. PAULDING—To increase the compensation of jurors in the towns of Kings County.

By Mr. LOTT—To authorize a railroad on Maspeth-avenue, Brooklyn.

The bill in relation to town bounties was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated till the adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 6 o'clock.

The bill to confirm the acts of the Governor, and appropriating money to repay the sums borrowed to pay the State bounties, was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. DEAN, it was passed.

Mr. SHERWOOD reported complete the general bounty bill legalizing taxation of towns to repay bounties. On his motion, the bill was read for the third time and passed.

Mr. DAVIS offered the following:

Whereas, That honored statesman, LEWIS CASS, is at present in the city.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to invite him to visit the Assembly, and the Speaker welcome him to the floor.

Mr. DEAN seconded the motion, and moved that a Committee be appointed forthwith, as Mr. CASS leaves the city in the morning. Agreed to.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. DAVIS, DEAN and E. HOPKINS such Committee.

The concurrent resolution to adjourn from the 19th to the 25th was concurred in, after a debate, by 71 to 26.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Special Committee to wait on Gen. CASS, reported that he had performed his duty. Gen. CASS requested them to convey to the Assembly his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and say that he regretted that the state of his health prevented him from accepting the invitation.

The Assembly went into Committee of the Whole, J. S. HAVENS in the Chair, and took up the Governor's Message.

Mr. RADINGTON took the floor, and argued against the position taken by the Governor, that the South alone was not responsible for the war, and that Slavery was the subject, but not the cause of the war. He reviewed the history of the Government, to show that the Democrats who indorsed the Buffalo platform held to the same doctrine as is contended for by the Republican party with reference to Slavery. He regarded Slavery as the great strength of the rebellion, because we had to send away our brave sons to fight the battles, and thus preventing them from pursuing their usual industrial pursuits, while the negroes of the South were used to produce the corn and food of the rebels, who were thus enabled to meet our brothers unfatigued, and eager to slaughter them. He justified arbitrary arrests upon the ground of military necessity. He did not fear the threats of a revolution here in the State of New-York. If partisans should so stir up the feelings of a portion of the State as to cause revolution, they would find a party at the North to meet and subdue all such treason. He continued at length in support of all the measures of the President.

No other person being prepared to speak, on motion of Mr. HUTCHINGS the message was made the special order of the 26th inst.

On motion of T. C. FIELDS arbitrary arrests were made the special order of March 4.

Adjourned to 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Movements of Gen. Butler.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Gen. BUTLER will arrive here at 10 o'clock to-morrow, on the lovitation from the City Councils of Baltimora. He will dine at the Eutaw House, with the Mayor and Councils, to-morrow night.

The best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Cross, Sore Throats, Cuts, Wounds and Sores of all kinds, is Dr. TOBIAS'S Venetian Liniment. Dr. Jas. Sheridan, the only original bona fide —of North Kingston, R. I., certifies that he has used this Liniment in his practice for years, and found it superior to any other. His certificate can be seen at the depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

The Watch and Jewelry Business of the late JOHN F. GINOCHIO is offered for sale. To price on the premises, No 369 Canal-st.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For military officers, and those who often over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an irritated throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather, they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket, to be taken as occasion requires.

The Troches are a staff of life to me.

Prof. EDWARD NORTH,
Pres. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

For Throat troubles they are a specific.

N. P. WILLIS.

Too favorably known to need commendation.

Hon. CHAS. A PHELPS,
President Mass. Senate.

Contain no opium nor anything injurious.

Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

An elegant combination for Coughs.

Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

I recommend their use to Public Speakers.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

Most salutary relief in Bronchitis.

Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

Very beneficial when suffering from Colds.

Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.

Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New-York.

They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.

T. DUCHARME,
Choirister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

The Mother Finds a Faithful Friend in Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain. Regulates the stomach and bowels. Relieves griping in the bowels. Cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child, it gives rest to the mother.

25 cents a bottle.

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Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.

Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 423 Broadway.

Purge Out the Morbid Humors OF THE BLOOD, by a dose or two of AYER'S PILLS, and you will have clearer heads, as well as bodies.

Sulz's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

Eight Cartes da Visite for $1,00. AT TAIT'S CORNER CORTLANDT AND GREENWICH.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—White Satin, Kid and Lisle Gaiter Boots and Slippers for Balls and Parties. Balmorals and India Rubber Boots and Shoes for Snow and Rain, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

DELANO—HOSFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Isaac Wescott, JASONA A. DELANO and Miss ANN K. HOSFORD, both of this City. No cards.

HYATT—THOAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Dr. Newell, AARON M. HYATT, of New-York, and SARAH JANE THOAN, of Sing Sing, Westchester County.

GARDNER—JAQUES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Dr. N. E. Smith, NAPOLEON B. GARDNER and MARY A., daughter of Edward J. Jaques, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

GREENLAND—HOGG.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 16, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, THOMAS E. GREENLAND and HARRIET, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. HOGG, all of Brooklyn.

MARSELLUS—PRIDHAM.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, by Rev. A. B. Carter, Mr. W. S. MARSELLUS, of Hastings, Westchester County, and Miss P. L. PRIDHAM, of Amsterdam, N. Y.

☞ Amsterdam papers please copy.

NEFF—WOOD.—In Rockaway, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, by Rev. Samuel P. Halsey, MONTAGUE P. NEFF, of Cincinnati, O., and SUSAN L., daughter of Freeman Wood, Esq.

PARKER—HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at Christ Church, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, REGINALD R. PARKER, of Indianapolis, and ELISABETH ANNA, youngest daughter of the late Robert Howard, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BREWER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, Miss MARY A. BREWER, second daughter of Capt. Nicholas R. and Mary A. Brewer, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock, on Saturday next, from the residence of her father, No. 73 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

CRAMPTON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, JENNIE LOUISA, daughter of Henry E. and Dora M. Crampton, aged 2 months and 20 days.

Notice will be given of the funeral.

CLARK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, EDMUND D., son of Leroy and Mary E. Clark, aged 1 year, 7 months and 1 day.

Funeral will take place from No. 222 West 14th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Feb. 19. His remains will be taken to Red Mills for interment, *via* Harlem Railroad.

DICKINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, GEORGE DICKINSON, son of the late Charles Dickinson, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, from his late residence, 5th-av., next to the corner of 49th-st., without further notice.

FORSTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, WILLIAM FORSTER, in the 86th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 631 4th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

HOAG.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, ELLEN, the beloved wife of H. J. Hoag, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, in 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., without further invitation.

LIVINGSTON.—In Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 16, JULIA A., daughter of R. Montgomery and Jane Livingston, aged 1 year and 8 months.

LAW.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, CHARLES WILLIAM, infant son of Charles R. and Mary Jane LAW, aged 7 months and 11 days.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 16, CHARLES H. SMITH, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 66 Montague-place.

SWORDS.—In Desrmont, Portchester, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 17, at his residence, EDWARD J. SWORDS, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Portchester, on Friday morning, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The train leaves the New Haven Depot at 7 o'clock A. M., returning at 12 o'clock M. The body will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

VAN SANN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 17, JOHNNY, son of Albert and Margaret Jane Van Sann, aged 4 years, 5 months and 26 days.

VANWAGENEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, MARY MAYNARD, second daughter of the late Hubert Van Wagenen, Jr., in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock, from the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., without further invitation.

WESTERN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, GRACE HUNTER, daughter of the late Henry M. Western, Esq., aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 330 Henry-st., on Friday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WOOD.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, at her residence, No. 6 East 32d-st., JULIA A. C., widow of the late Silas Wood, of this City.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 83.—Feb. 18, 1863.

14, 11, 55, 20, 75, 57, 62, 29, 6, 16, 18, 56, 53.

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FAMILY READING.

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THE SONGS OF ZION,

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XXX 1848. MSB

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THE GREAT RENOVATOR OF THE GASTRIC JUICES.

A sure remedy for weak, sour and irritable stomachs, liver complaint, incipient consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchial affections, pains in the side and stomach, and weakness in the bowels, general debility, diarrhœa, jaundice, eruptions of the skin, &c. It cleanses the stomach and bowels, purifies the stream of life, correcting the secretions, and expelling all morbid and virulent matter from the body, and checks the tendency to disease. THESE BITTERS meet with universal success in all parts of the world, and are a pleasant tonic for family use.

We see from an article in THE DAILY TIMES that *Drake's web-feet* are getting a little sore, under the pressure of OLD Dr. TOWNSEND'S MAGIC STOMACH BITTERS. KEEP COOL, and after you get used to the pressure, it may not hurt your feelings so badly; but the fact that OLD Dr. TOWNSEND'S BITTERS are so far superior to all others is patent to every one. His superior knowledge and skill in the preparation of his BITTERS, as well as his COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA, (the curative properties of which are so well known,) is so universally acknowledged, that it is only necessary to let the public know that he still lives, in order to inspire them with confidence in using them. The rush to procure them is so great, that we have had to work night and day in order to supply the demand, and yet we have orders for thousands of dozens, which, as yet, we have been unable to fill.

We are aware that when a man is sick he will make an effort to get something that will cure him.

Be sure and use OLD Dr. TOWNSEND'S BITTERS AND SARSAPARILLA.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Saloons.

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DIPHTHERIAL TROCHES.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PREPARATION

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ULCERATED SORE-THROAT, CANKERINE DIPHTHERIA, and all throat affections. They are no secret preparation, the ingredients of which they are composed being upon each box. They are prescribed by the first physicians in the City.

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CAPILLARY DISEASES.

DR. B. C. PERRY,

The Celebrated Dermatologist,

RECENTLY FROM NO. 29 WINTER-ST., BOSTON, And the only man in this country who has ever made the treatment of DISEASED SCALPS, LOSS OF HAIR, and BLANCHING, a specialty, has established himself at

NO. 49 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK,

where he can be consulted by all who are afflicted with any disease of the scalp, loss of hair, or premature blanching.

Dr. Perry is prepared to treat successfully the following diseases, all of which are productive of a loss of hair: Debilitation of the External Skin, Suppressed Secretion, Irritation of the Scalp, Dandruff or Thickened Secretion, Inflammation of the Sensitive Skin, Matterated Secretion, Hair Eater, Distended or Swollen Roots, and Premature Blanching.

This is the only method based upon Physiological principles which has ever been presented to the public for the restoration of the Hair.

Particular attention is called to the Doctor's Theory of treating DISEASED SCALPS AND RESTORING HAIR.

It no doubt will commend itself to every intelligent and reflecting mind.

There are eighteen Diseases of the Head and Scalp that cause a loss of hair, and in some instances premature blanching, each requiring in its treatment different remedies. Where loss of hair has resulted from any of those diseases, the first thing to be done is to remove the disease by a proper course of treatment; restore the scalp to its normal condition; keep the pores open so that the secretion can pass off, and in every follicle that is open, new strands of hair will make their appearance.

The philosophy of premature blanching is this: Iron and Oxygen are the principal constituents of dark hair; Lime and Magnesia of light hair. When the suppressed secretions between the skins contain an excess of time, it is taken up by the strands, causing the hair to turn white; by opening the pores the accumulation of lime passes off with the secretions, the natural components of the hair resume their ascendency and the hair resumes its natural color.

Because persons have tried various preparations for the hair and have been deceived by them, and in some cases their difficulty made worse by their use, they need not be discouraged. The one preparation system for any class of diseases must necessarily prove a failure. No one compound can be available for a dozen or more diseases; it may remove some of these illnesses, in other cases useless, and in some positively injurious.

Dr. Perry's method is in accordance with the law of cause and effect. He makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has or is producing a loss of hair or premature whitening, prescribes such remedies, according to its nature and requirements, as will remove the disease; hence his great success in treating CAPILLARY DISEASES.

As to Dr. Perry's ability and success in treating diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching, he has in his possession the most reliable testimonials from Physicians, Clergymen and others in every city where he has practiced. They can be seen by calling at his office, No. 49 Bond-st.

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EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.

Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
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By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.
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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

A PURE AND POWERFUL TONIC, CORRECTIVE AND ALTERATIVE OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN DISEASE OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

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PREVENTS FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS REMITTENT FEVER; FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM AGAINST MIASMA AND THE EVIL EFFECTS OF UNWHOLESOME WATER; INVIGORATES THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION AND THE BOWELS;

STEADIES THE NERVES, AND TENDS TO PROLONG LIFE.

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CRAMPS AND SPASMS, AND ALL COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX, ARISING FROM BODILY WEAKNESS, WHETHER INHERENT IN THE SYSTEM OR PRODUCED BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For Sea Sickness it is a positive specific—either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is caused.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases, it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to reinforce and reëstablish them.

Last, but not least, it is the Only Safe Stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopœia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are all adulterated. Hence the Faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are flavored and fired up with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

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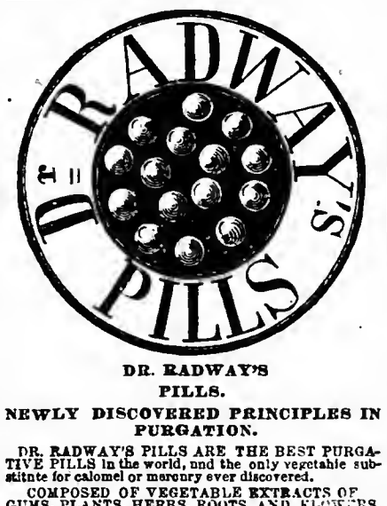

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PILLS.

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IN SUDDEN ATTACKS OF INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, BILIOUS COLIC, BILIOUS FEVER, ERYSIPELAS, CONGESTIVE FEVER, SMALL POX, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER.

SIX TO EIGHT PILLS

Will purge the disease from the system IN SIX HOURS

If seized with either of the above-named diseases, let six or eight of Dr. Radway's Pills be taken at once. This single dose will carry the patient out of danger. Their continued use, in smaller doses, will work a cure.

WHY RADWAY'S PILLS CURE SMALL POX.

In Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Yellow, Typhoid and other reducing Fevers, purgation is highly essential. But to administer a dose of Drastic Pills, the irritation they would produce, and the relaxation and depletion that would follow, would be likely to prove fatal. If physicians, in these cases, would give RADWAY'S PILLS, they would always cure their patients. In these diseases, a mild, soothing, healing and gently stimulating laxative is required, which is secured by RADWAY'S PILLS.

Dr. Radway's Pills are coated with gum. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, and at DR. RADWAY'S Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

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THE PARLOR GARDENER.

A complete illustrated guide to the cultivation of House plants, care of green-houses, Aquarium, and instructions to many new and beautiful methods of growing plants, of grafting, budding, &c., &c. Price 65 cents. By mail 70 cents.

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BY SAMUEL W. MASON,
Master of the Eliot School, Boston.
Illustrated with thirty-two Engravings,
18mo. Price 25 cents.

Physical exerc

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by a respectable German girl, a situation as first-class cook, in a French or German family; understands French and German cooking; best of City references given. Also, a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing; best of references given. Call for two days at No. 51 4th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable middle-aged American woman, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good references can be given. Call at No. 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A place as good cook; understands her business thoroughly, is a good baker; no objection to a boarding-house; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of references given. Apply at frout door No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, who has lived in the best families in Europe and in this City, a situation as thorough cook; understands her business in all its branches, including the French and American modes of cooking; wages $10 to $12. Call at or address No. 193 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as good plain cook with a private family; is an excellent baker; is a good washer and ironer, and is not afraid of work. Call at No. 452 Greenwich-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 56 Vandam-st., near Hudson, in basement, or address M. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference given as to capability and character. Apply, for two days, at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a young woman that understands all kinds of cooking; would be willing to assist in the washing; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation in a private family; is a good cook and a good baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The best of City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as a first-class cook, and understands all kinds of baking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; is a good plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 Oliver-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 170 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant girl as cook, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, with good reference. Call at No. 273 1st-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE and efficient American Protestant young woman desires a situation in city or country, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse; is an excellent hand over children; can cut and fit children's dresses, and is willing to be generally useful; has the best of references from last employers. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of a child; is willing to make herself useful to her employer; good reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 15 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or as first-class waitress; is fully competent and understands her business; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 95 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; has first-class City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 203 West 36th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation, by an active young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in fine washing, or to take care of children and do sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 151 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Please call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 555 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY RESpectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; City or country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON wishes a situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the past 14 years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is obliging in sickness; the very best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 347½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is kind and affectionate to children; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork; has no objection to the country; would be willing to travel with a family; has good references. Call at or address No. 38 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a Protestant woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking charge of a child from its birth; or as nurse and seamstress. Apply, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, on Tuesday and Thursday, at No. 35 University-place.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation, by an American girl, to take care of children and do chamberwork; City references given. Call at No. 149 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Welsh girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call, for two days, at No. 125½ Division-st., New-York.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable woman, a situation as wet nurse, having lost her baby only four weeks old; is a first-rate seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; the best reference given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine very nicely; also understands something about Finckle & Lyons', and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; would do light chamberwork or wait on ladies. Call or address No. 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., rear. Can be seen for two days. Good reference can be given.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can give the best City references. Can be seen at No. 107 West 29th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker, one that understands her business, work by the day, week or month. Can be seen at No. 2 Union Court, University-place, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman wants a situation, in a first-class private family, as waitress; understands everything connected with her line of work; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 194 East 13th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid; can give the best of City reference from her present employers. Call at No. 21 East 14th-st.

A SILAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has good reference. Apply for two days at No. 23 9th-st., near 4th-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at very little wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 8th-av founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 6 to 15 years. Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible-House. German, Dutch, French and Italian Languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS PRACTICAL GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable married man, without family, as practical gardener; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; is a first-rate hand over horses, and a steady driver; the wife is an excellent hand over milk and butter; the best of reference. Address D. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days. A lodge preferred.

AS SALESMAN OR BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, a situation in an iron house as salesman or book-keeper by a man of many years' experience in both the wholesale and retail business; he has an extensive acquaintance among consumers, and can influence a large City trade. Address B. B. T., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, 21 years of age, as porter in some store, or to work in a manufactory or wholesale medicine warehouse; is used to bottling, &c.; writes a good hand, and can give references. Address DANIEL, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A MARried man—a Protestant—wants a situation to take charge of a small farm, and is a good plain gardener; has two in family; good reference from his present employer. Address a note to A. F. D., Katonah Station, Westchester County, for G. McCormack.

AS GARDENER.—A THOROUGH AND PRACtical gardener, single, who will be disengaged by 1st of March, desires a situation where the services of a first-class man are required; has full knowledge of the various branches connected with the profession; is also practically experienced in laying out new grounds in first-class style. Satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address T. J. S., Stamford, Conn.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a man that thoroughly understands the business in all its departments, care and management of green and hot-house plants, graperies, laying out of grounds and scientific gardening in general; gardener at Brig.-Gen. Busteed's for the last five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, Box No. 192 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a married man, thoroughly competent in all departments of his business; has seven years' recommendations of the very best from his late employer. Call on or address D. H. F., gardener, care of A. Bridgman, Seedsman, &c., No. 878 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Scotchman, (merried) as gardener; understands gardening in all its departments; his wife to take care of dairy, if required; has two years' reference from his present employer. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a married man; understands it thoroughly in all its branches; has a knowledge of laying out new places. Good City references. Apply to R. D., at A. Read's, Seedsman, No. 507 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man; small family; understands grapes, greenhouse and vegetables; thoroughly sober and reliable; good reference. Inquire for J. W., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has had several years' experience in this City; has the very best of references from the first families; is fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Address COACHMAN, at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single young man, who perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and plain gardening, and would be willing and obliging to his employer; the best reference can be given from his last and former employers. Address D. C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTestant man wishes a situation as above; understands his business; would be found everything required; good driver; perfectly temperate; good references. Address W. J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who has several years' experience; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address D. P., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

LAW OFFICE.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A law office, by a young man nineteen years of age; has had some experience and can produce first rate reference. Address C. D., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, having an extensive acquaintance with jobbers and merchants, would like to secure an agency for the sale of some kind of goods on commission; satisfactory references given. Address AGENT, Box No. 103, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS BOOK COMPOSITORS wanted at No. 15 Vandewater-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND EXcellent washer and ironer; also, a good seamstress, to do the sewing and chamberwork in a small family. Apply, from 7 to 8 o'clock in the evening, at 43d-st., corner of 7th-av.

PROTESTANT HELP WANTED.—HALF A dozen jack-spinners, job work; splendid wages. Also, a general help. None other than Protestants need apply. Those with families preferred. E. WINSLOW WILLIAMS, Yantic Mills, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED IN A BANKING-HOUSE.—AN an active young man, quick at figures, who writes a good hand, and can bring unexceptionable references as to character. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,036 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION DRY GOODS house, a smart, active lad, 16 to 18 years of age. Apply in own handwriting with references, Box No. 845 Post-office, New-York. Salary first year, $150.

HOUSE CARPENTERS.—TWO GOOD HANDS wanted immediately. Apply at the shop, No. 156 West Houston-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A young woman as first-class cook; must have City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 12th-st, near Broadway.

WANTED—CLERK FOR A NEW STEAMBOAT, two conductors, two brakemen, valet, to go to Cuba. Apply to No. 7 Chatham-square.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing 3 cent postage stamp,

Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., from 1st of April, 1863, to a qualified and responsible tenant only, "who knows how to keep a hotel." The house has been newly and handsomely refurnished, and, in consequence of its rapid advancement in popular favor, and the liberal patronage extended to it the past Summer, the proprietor is now making extensive additions and improvements to the hotel, which will present a facade of 225 feet to the lake, with double piazza. The place is celebrated for its beautiful mountain and lake scenery, its salubrious, invigorating atmosphere, excellent fishing, boating, &c., and is supplied with an abundance of fruit, good garden and every necessary outbuilding. If preferred, the farm land, from 50 to 200 acres, could be rented with the hotel, or sold on accommodating terms to a satisfactory purchaser. For terms, refer to Maj. J. Henry Caldwell, J. S. Caldwell and others, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, or address S. CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., Chester Post-office.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—To lease a most desirable corner property, near the Everett House. Lot 25 by 100 feet; house about 60 feet deep, first class. To a party with means to extend the building over the lot or lease for 21 years, with renewal, will be granted. The adjoining property, same size and description, may also be had if desired. For terms, &c., apply to WM. HARSELL, No. 44 Cliff-st.

TO LET OR WILL BE SOLD OR EXCHANGED—House and lot corner of Livingston-st. and Elm-place, Brooklyn; one of the best locations in the city for the grocery or other retail business; will be put in good order. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 9.

A NEAT NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house to let, or for sale, furnished or not, No. 40 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all improvements and neatly furnished; would rent it to a small family, furnished, for $80 per month. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE SUBSTANtial, well-lighted six-story, basement and subcellar store No. 90 Ann-st. to let or lease, all or by lofts S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., or No. 52 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J., FROM APRIL 1, the three-story house, No. 17 Chestnut-st., within three minutes' walk from the depot. The house is in perfect order. Rent $400. Apply to E. HYDE, No. 13 Coenties-slip, or No. 29 West 34th-st., New-York.

CORNER PROPERTY ON FULTON-ST. TO LET.—The third and fourth floors of No. 112 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch-st.; entrance in Dutch-st.; also, a room in the basement. Inquire of P. E. STRONG, No. 76 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—FIRST-class house, 20x50, handsomely furnished; mantel and pier mirrors. Possession April 1. Price $175 per month. House would be rented and furniture sold, if preferred—No. 109 West 21st-st. Can be seen after 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 39 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 133 AND BASEMENT of No. 135 Canal-st.; size of basement, 25 by 54 feet, with vaults under sidewalk. Inquire of JOSEPH C. FISHER, Nos. 2 and 18 Cooper Institute.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No 68 St. Mark's-place, 6th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—NO. 21 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN Bleecker and Amity sts.; house 25 feet front, high stoop, three stories front, four stories rear. Inquire at No. 19 (next door.)

TO LET—THE LOFTS NO. 4 COLLEGE-PLACE, adjoining Messrs. J. C. Howe & Co. Apply to JOSHUA D. EVANS, No. 4 College-place.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

SAFE WANTED.—SMALL HERRING'S OR Lillie's chilled iron. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,954 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.

For sale, the residence and drug-store of the late Dr. Abram Skillman, deceased, in the village of Boomdbrook, N. J., containing about one acre of land, excellent garden, choice fruit, and as a physician's stand cannot be excelled in the country. For further particulars call on A. Cammann, No. 74 Maiden-lane, Mondays and Thursdays; on Stephen Vail, No. 27 Fulton-st., on Saturday, and the rest of the week, at Plainfield N. J., and L. D. Cook at Boondbrook.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A VERY VALuable property on Newtown Creek, adjoining Hunter's Point and Brooklyn, only one-half mile up the creek from the East River.

The tract here offered has a water frontage of more than one-half a mile on good navigable water, with the Flushing Railroad running through it, skirting the water front a convenient distance to admit of switches upon wharves which might be built, or upon the premises of any manufactories for which this location is so admirably adapted. This tract containing about 66 acres, will lay out over 850 lots, allowing streets 60 feet wide. It is only about one mile from the terminal of four ferries—the James-slip, 10th-st., 23d-st and 34th-st.

This most valuable property, embracing so many acres, and offered, as it is, by the acre, is eminently desirable as an investment for capitalists, to whom it is specially commended. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE No. 302 WEST 34TH-ST.; three stories and basement, high stoop, brown-stone, all modern improvements, and in excellent order; finished by days' work for the owner.

House No. 162 West 38th-st.; English basement, four stories, brick; house 16. 8x60.

House No. 2 Carroll-place, Brooklyn, three stories, brick, in excellent order, near Carroll-park.

Unless sold previously at private sale, these houses will be sold at auction TUESDAY, 24th inst., at Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. Apply to AUGUSTUS TABER, No. 713 Water-st., or to A. H. MULLER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—For sale, or to let, for a term of years, a frame house, with twelve rooms and store connected; bake-oven and horse, stable and large store-loft, with garden, abundance of water, &c. This property is advantageously situated, in a thriving neighborhood, on the main stage route, one mile and a half north of the Harlem Bridge, and in the centre of the town of Morrisania. Terms low, and favorable to a good tenant. Address for two weeks, A. B., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, in vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 68 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

A PARTY OWNING 15,000 ACRES OF land, in the State of New-Jersey, 25 miles east of Philadelphia, beautifully located, well watered, and having two railroads passing through it, will sell the entire tract at a great bargain, or will associate himself with several responsible gentlemen, upon fair terms, with a view of bringing the same into market. Full information may be had by calling on Mr. GRANGER, at the office of Gleason & Coe, No. 114 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STOry high-stoop and basement brick house No. 21 Abingdon-square. Replete with every modern convenience, with a park in front, a delightful garden in the rear, and a location unsurpassed for healthfulness, there is little else to desire by those who can appreciate the excellent. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, on the premises after 10 A. M.

TEN SMALL BRICK HOUSES IN BROOKlyn will be sold at auction by JAS. COLES' SON, at No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock. Large lots, excellent neighborhoods, water and gas; situated in President, Huntington and Oxford sts., and Park-av. Those wishing rents from $200 to $300 will do well to attend this sale. Maps now ready. Terms favorable.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot No. 17 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep, all modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep; near Madison-square and Fifth-av. Hotel; finest location in the City; will be sold at a bargain. For terms and permits to see the house, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

HOUSE, STABLE AND EXTRA DEEP lot, for sale low. House, brown stone, four stories; has all modern improvements. Stable has gas, croton, sewer, etc., room for four horses and carriages. Will be sold low before March 1. Persons willing to pay $19,000 or $20,000, may apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COMPLETE set of machinery, in good running order, with dryers and mill attached, suitable for grinding spices or other light manufacturing. Apply at the office of W. C. PROUST, No. 10 Produce Exchange. Water-st., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—No. 147 West 42d-st., No. 141 West 53d-st., No. 156 West 32d-st., No. 199 West 5th-st., 52d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., from $5,000 to $15,000, all received in process of business. J. W. STEVENS, Lumber Dealer, Broadway and 44th-st., No. 30 Pine-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSburgh—The 3-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 35 South 9th-st.; also, the lot in the immediate rear, with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE ON WEST 14TH-ST.—THE 4-story, high stoop and balcony No. 193 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; house 25x56 and extension of 8 feet; lot 25x122 feet. house contains all the modern improvements; price $23,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. House new, excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 96 EAST 21ST.-ST., with right of property in Gramercy Park; lot 27x98.9, house 27x60; brown-stone front, contains 16 rooms, with modern improvements, and was built by an experienced architect. Apply to E. T. SNELLING, No. 39 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 55 Greenwich-av., corner of Perry-st. Also No. 2 Perry-st. Inquire at No. 202 Bleecker-st., between the hours of 6 and 7 P. M., or of P. BRUSH, at No. 108 Bedford-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J.—Land in large or small tracts; also, garden or fruit farms and cranberry land, 1 to 20 acres, on easy terms; village lots for $10. Agents and mechanics wanted. Send stamp for circular. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMproved productive City property, one of the best mercantile business locations in the country, with a well-selected stock of goods. Inquire at No. 153 Water-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE IN CITY OF HUDSON, N. J.—A Gothic cottage, on Palisade-av., near Hoboken-av.; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; built in the best manner; beautiful view; cars pass the door to the ferries. M. BANTA, No. 23 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE A VALUABLE PLOT ON Chatham-st. running through to New Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st. 39 ft. 8 inches on New Bowery, by an average depth of about 90 ft. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, No. 63 Park-st., late Cross-st. The lot is 23x147 feet. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE TWO-STORY house and five lots of ground on the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 86th-st.; fruit, &c. Price $15,000; rent $700. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 20 feet front by 50 feet deep, lot 100 feet, in West 29th-st. Price $4,000. Apply to VANWINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45, MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 7th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 21x80 feet, No. 22 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For price and order for admission apply to WM. R. & CHAS. B. FOSDICK, 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, THE lease and improvements on property Nos. 40 and 42 Spring-st., New-York. Apply to GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st. Office hours from 10 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot No. 99 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. For particulars, apply to M. DIEFENDORF, No. 9 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT house and the lot No. 54 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 1,241 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn loa. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22x100; house 22x56; three stories, with marble hall and courtyard. Apply at Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st., before noon. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF $2,000, DATED 23d of January, 1863, at three months, drawn by Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co., and indorsed by D. H. Haight. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

LOST—TUESDAY, FEB. 17, IN THE VICINITY of Broadway and Broome-st., a single stone DIAMOND dropped out of a ring. The finder will receive a handsome reward by leaving it at No. 197 East 21st-st.

LOST—A ROUND PINK CORAL BREASTPIN, with fringe, either in 14th-st., 6th-av., 4th-st. or Broadway. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 97 West 11th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND,

A desirable residence, eligibly situated, within a short distance of Factoryville Landing. The house contains 10 rooms, is substantially built; the ground about 16 acres, well laid out and all in good order. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let for a term of years and partially furnished if desired. Apply to W. A. GELLATLY, No. 170 William-st., or to JAMES E. HADDEN, No. 755 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED in Orange, N. J., fifty minutes' ride, by Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st., and five minutes' walk from the depot. Comprises about 6 acres of ground in fine cultivation, and contains every requisite to make it one of the most desirable investments now offering to the public. There are on the place, stable, cow-house, carriage-house and henery, all in good order; an abundance of fine fruit trees, all in full bearing, comprising dwarf pear, quince, apple, plum, peach and cherry trees; also, Falstaff raspberries and fine strawberry beds.

This house is frame, containing 13 rooms, 9 of which are bedrooms, all large and airy; merble mantels on first floor. This is a splendid opportunity for those wishing a fine old place to buy; has been in possession of present proprietor over 17 years, and will be sold cheap, to close an estate. Call on or address W. PATTERSON, No. 14 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE village of Huntington, L. I., with 20 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, abundance of fruit of all kinds; the house is two-story, with barn, carriage-house attached; stock and utensils if desired.

Also, a two-story and attic house, fourteen rooms, with large garden attached; barn and carriage-house if desired; several churches and the best schools on the island are located in the village. Apply to S. WOODHULL, Huntington, L. I., or WOODHULL & CO., No. 207 Front-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT PLACE OF 10 ACRES FOR sale on the river banks, one hour from New-York, and five minutes from the Hudson River Railroad station, beautiful in itself and entirely unexceptionable in all its surroundings, and wanting nothing which can make a country residence acceptable to a gentleman of taste and refinement; this is decidedly the cheapest and the most desirable first-class property now remaining on the shores of the Hudson.

C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE HOUSE, 36x40, and three acres of land, at Astoria, L. I. The grounds are well laid out and supplied with every kind of choice fruits; fifteen minutes' walk from steamboat landing; 2½ miles from Hunter's Point ferry; commanding a fine view of the country and City. Would exchange for good house and lot in upper part of this City. Apply to M. B. SANFORD, No. 2 Astor-place.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A two-story house and lot, 100x200 feet on South-st., near Main-st. House is well finished throughout, twelve rooms, kitchen and cellar, gas throughout, stable and carriage shed and necessary out-buildings; garden well supplied with fruit trees, &c. Terms moderate. Inquire on premises or of JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., No. 22 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J. —The former residence of the subscriber, No. 24 Front-st., with every convenience and all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c., with good stable and carriage house, and the garden well supplied with good fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of JOHN M. DAVIES, No. 22 Warren-st., New-York.

AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE—A country place of about eight acres of land, a half mile from the landing; a commodious house of 14 rooms; the ground well stocked with fruit trees; a fine garden, with a choice variety of small fruits. Apply to WM. H. COX, Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, or on the premises to BENJAMIN COX.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the depot, a handsome country residence, with 12 or 30 acres of land, fine garden grapery, carriage-house, stable, &c., and an abundance of fruits of choice varieties. The house is a stony frame, handsomely situated, good size, nearly new and in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st. Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—One mile from depot or seven miles from Fulton Ferry, City via Jackson-av.; 15 acres, well stocked and fenced; large house, commodious barn, carriage-house and ice-house, with an abundance of choice fruit, shade and shrubbery. For particulars address Box No. 38 Post-office, Flushing.

FOR SALE AT MAPLEWOOD, NEAR South Orange, an exceedingly tasty and well-built residence, with about one acre of land in garden, lawn, &c.; the location is a very beautiful one and near station; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply at the drug-store, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A MODern-built, two-story and attic house, containing 17 rooms, with one acre of ground and all necessary outbuildings; one hours' ride by rail from 31st-st. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County, N. Y. Apply to E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from depot. House large and airy, fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats for sale and to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 12 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT AT GLENCOVE LANDING FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The elegant and spacious mansion, with suitable stabling and outbuildings, late the country seat of John La Farge, Esq., deceased. Apply to THOMAS JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

TO LET—IN RYE, A SMALL, HANDSOME AND convenient place, now in possession of Mr. Chas. T. Goodwin. It has a good-sized dwelling, stable, &c., and about four acres of land; rent, $425. Apply to GEO. W. BERRIAN, No. 64 Rutgers-slip.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF 120 ACRES, with half a mile of water front, on Nevesink Bay, near the Narrows, with magnificent view of ocean and harbor. Price asked $14,000, can be bought less. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Port Richmond, S. I., in

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THIS COMPANY will pay a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 PER CENT., free of the Government tax, on the 20th day of February instant.

Stockholders in New-York City will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days *paid at the office of the Treasurer only*. Transfer books closed from the 10th to the 20th inst. The Bonds of this Company coming due in 1863 and 1864 will be paid on presentation at the Chemical Bank, New-York, or at the Lake Ontario Bank.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 12th, and reopen on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.

D. F. CORRY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 9, 1863. }

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 15th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 18th of February, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand.

By order of the Board.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,

and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORner of 14th-st and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 to 5 P. M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

RICHARD H. RELL, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Esseuce of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champion and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1836. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should send for their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cure warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of gonorrhœa or syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored in full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing in calling personally, treated or cured elsewhere, may get a perfect cure by writing a full diagnosis of their case, and addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call and send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. (Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying habit resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any addr. on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—Prof Porter, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal*.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—BY C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York; author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Reflector or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

RAWLEY'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPsia. For sale by all Druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury. It possesses the pecuniarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, and to some grateful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Long, fat 16 page circular stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 191 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

WORTH $50—RECEIPT FOR MANUFACTURing French Brandy, superior to any imitation in market. Sent free by mail for $1. Address Dr. JOHN F. HOFF, No. 61 Jackson-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau-Streets.

CASH CAPITAL,.....$500,000

From Statement for year ending December 31, 1862.

Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863.....	$1,135,540 75
Total amount of Premiums.....	1,035,243 64
Net Profits.....	228,769 14

Dividend for the year to Stockholders ....14 1-6 per cent.

Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not..... 15 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for Insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upward, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Rowe, of C. Dorf & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
George Miln.
Abel Denison, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
Thos. A. C. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harbecks & Halsey.
Thos. Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
Albert E. Kent, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
Thos. S. Dickerson, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
Wm. B. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J. Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Galway, Casadu & Teller.
Jos. Morrisoo.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxtun.
David Ogden.
R. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris
Ezra Nye.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence, Myers & Co.
Chas. A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
Geo B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jewitt M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by

WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

SAN MATEO 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS.
SANTA CLARA 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS,
Both of California, principal and interest payable only in gold. Security undoubted. Interest payable semi-annually. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

STOCKS AND BONDS

Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, will receive proposals up to the 15th day of March next, for the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1863, secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of one hundred miles from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. These Bonds are issued for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of the Company, and will be its only indebtedness, and the first mortgage lien upon one hundred miles of railroad, completed and in operation. The gross earnings of the road in 1862 were $229,0-2, and the net earnings were $121,174, with a certain prospect of a largely increasing business. It will, therefore, be seen, that the net earnings are five times as much as will pay the interest on the amount of Bonds to be issued is only three thousand dollars per mile on a road which has cost about $3,000,000. It is believed that no better seven per cent. Bond is offered in the United States. No bid will be received for less than par. Payment to be made in United States Treasury notes, "Legal Tender," or Bank notes current in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th March. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, care of John Lord, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York, of whom further information can be obtained. Permission is granted to refer to Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.—Feb. 19, 1863.

R. B. MASON,
JOHN LORD,
H. L. STOUT. } Trustees.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1863.

THE BANK OF BATH HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE ADVERTISER HAS FILLED FOR seven years, he thinks with credit, a responsible position, from which, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he wishes to change. He is a thorough accountant, and well qualified for the prompt and courteous dispatch of business, and the arrangement of its details. Any large mercantile or banking house in want of services of this description, and willing to pay a liberal salery for them, will confer a favor by addressing G. Bookkeeper, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, for the purpose of opening a correspondence.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of preferred shares of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be closed on the 28th inst., at noon, and will remain closed till the Tuesday following. A Dividend of Seven per cent, payable in preferred stock of the Company, will be made according to the list of preferred shareholders as shown by the books on the 24 March next. JAMES M McKINLAY, Secretary.

HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-ST., Note and Exchange Brokers. Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.

JACOB G. HALLET,
(Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D H. CORNWELL,
(Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILroad Company's Stock.
Jeffersonville Railroad Co. Bonds and Stock.
Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Co. Bonds
Metropolitan, Jersey City and other Gas Co. Stocks.
Bought by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 5.

$75,000 TO LOAN AT FIVE PER CENT. for one year, and six per cent. for the following four years, on improved real estate in this City, in sums of from $5,000 to $15,000. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 55 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

WANTED—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE Stock, also, Stock Citizens' Gas Company of Brooklyn. G. K. SHERIDAN, No. 11 Dey-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE NEGRO?—The Anniversary of the National Freedman's Relief Association will be held at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. TYNG will preside, and the meeting will be addressed by the President, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, and other eminent speakers. The questions involved in the condition and destiny of the emancipated negro, so vitally connected with our national interests and existence, will be the prominent subjects of discussion.

C. C. LEIGH,
F. G SHAW,
WM. A. BUTLER, } Committee.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Lindow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS. all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase fashionable and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLAUPP'S Marble-yard No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednes'y, Feb. 25.
CANADA, MOORE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed's'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. Cesnavy,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River.

Price of passage, in current funds, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway.

Or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March. Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb. 21

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
For
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
FANNIE KEES,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at my office of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA DINSMORE will succeed the FANNIE KEES, and leave New-York on or about Feb. 28.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GARDA,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.

Freight at reduced rates. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....	Saturday..... Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....	Saturday..... Feb. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....	Saturday..... March 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency

First Cabin.....	$80	Steerage.....	$32 50
First cabin to London.....	85	Steerage to London.....	35
First cabin to Paris.....	95	Steerage to Paris.....	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....	90	Steerage to Hamburg.....	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2, SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau.....	$45
Passage money to Havana.....	60

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship HONG KIEN will leave New-York, on or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 P. M.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BUROHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 38th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:35 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:62 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandalgua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Alsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12 15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without change.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on month y payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND No. 630 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; commences quarter before 8 o'clock.
SEVENTH WEEK.
SEVENTH WEEK
Of the successful engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
THE NEW FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA
Nightly attracts crowded audiences.
MRS. JOHN WOAD
Appears in THREE DISTINCT CHARACTERS.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
In consequence of the
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,
our patrons are informed that the box book is open, and places can be secured ten days in advance.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19,
FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.

Mrs. John Wood	as	Queen Luoidora
Mrs. John Wood	as	Page Pitchin
Mrs. John Wood	as	A Jew Pedler
Mr. Walcot, Sr.	as	King Lachrymoso
The Arab Giant	as	The great Galifron

With an unequaled cast of characters, powerful Chorus and Corps de Ballet.

To commence with the
LOTTERY TICKET.

WALLACK'S.
Begin at 8, over before 11.
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,)
Fourth time this season, the great Comedy by Morton, author of the "School of Reform," "Cure for the Heartache," &c.,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
with the standard cast of the establishment.

Mr. Lester Wallack	as	Rostrum
Mr. Mark Smith	as	April
Mr. Charles Fisher	as	Nicholas Rue
Mr. George Holland	as	Undermine
Mr. Young	as	Plethora
Mr. Norton	as	Egerton
Mr. Reynolds	as	Greville
Miss Mary Gannon	as	Rose Sydney
Miss Fanny Morant	as	Mrs Greville
Mrs. John Sefton	as	Sally Downright

FRIDAY—Second night of
MARRIED LIFE,
"Revived on Monday last, and received with constant laughter and applause by a very large audience."
SATURDAY—Mr CHARLES FISHER'S BENEFIT.
(Never acted here.)
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and
MASKS AND FACES.
MONDAY—Fifth night of HENRIETTE.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband" "The School for Scandal" "The Road to Ruin," "Pauline," and "The Magic Marriage."

WALLACK'S.
MR. CHARLES FISHER'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY NEXT, Feb. 21.
(Never acted here.)
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH
and
MASKS AND FACES.

GERMAN OPERA. No. 485 BROADWAY.
FRIDAY, Feb. 20,
NINETY-SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.
Last night of
JUSEPH IN EGYPT.
Grand Opera, in 3 acts, by Méhul.
With
MAD. ROITER,
And Messrs. Quiet, Wemlich, Lotti, Graff, Kronfeld and Ischele in the principal rôles.
SUNDAY, FEB. 22—GRAND CONCERT.
LAST OF THE SEASON.
For the Benefit of Mr. Joseph Noll.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
LAST PERFORMANCE IN BROOKLYN.
98TH OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY, Feb. 21.
FIDELIO DER FREISCHUTZ.
Grand romantic opera, in four acts, by
CARL MARIA VON WEBER.
New scenery, dresses, appointments and stage effects.
CARL ANSCHUTZ..... Director.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; parquet and balcony, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.
Box office now open.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT
By the ELEVENTH REGIMENT BAND,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.
The Committee has the honor to announce that Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE has accepted an invitation, and will be present on the occasion. Full programme in to-morrow's (Friday) paper. Tickets 50 cents. To be obtained at the Academy of Music and the usual places.
Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The grand
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
ON MARCH 2.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1863,
EXTRA NIGHT BY SPECIAL BENEFIT OF THE MANAGEMENT.
Inauguration of a new drop-curtain and entirely new scenery.
FOR THE LAST TIME,
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS (CAMILLE).
Office for subscriptions and re-served seats,
H. BARDONVILLE, No. 622 Broadway.

GUSTAVE DE SPIESS'
MUSICAL MATINEE,
At Dodworth's Hall, will, on account of illness, be postponed to
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.

DRY GOODS.

STILL GREATER ADVANCE
IN THE
PRICE OF COTTON.
Continuation of the
GREAT SALE OF
DOMESTIC AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,
at Retail,
At Popular Prices.

150 packages of best make Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen Damask and Diaper, Table-cloths, Towelings, Napkins, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
A Job Lot of
150 pieces of light fancy Silks, suitable for Spring or Summer, at 58., 78., 88., 98. and 10s. per yard.
50 pieces very rich and heavy, 12s., 14s. and 16s.
200 black Gros de

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The Secretary presented a communication from the Vice-President, stating that he should be absent for the remainder of the session.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) Hon. SOLOMON FOOT was chosen President *pro tem.*

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Inspectors in the Boston Custom-house, asking for an increase of compensation.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the bill to change the time of holding the United States Courts in Indiana. Passed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution to compensate the crew of the United States steamer *Monitor*, for the loss of clothing, &c. Passed.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced a bill concerning the rank of medical officers in the United States Navy. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. ARNOLD introduced a bill to amend the act to equalize the grade of line officers in the United States Navy. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to amend the act for the collection of taxes in the insurrectionary districts.

Mr. WILSON also, from the same Committee, presented a letter from the Secretary of War, covering a letter from CHARLES H. HASWELL, in relation to the Banks Expedition. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution to facilitate the payment of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals and convalescents' camps. The resolution directs the Paymaster-General to take measures for their payment within thirty days after its passage.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) called up the bill to regulate the appointment of Midshipmen in the navy. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) presented the credentials of Hon. JOHN B. HENDERSON, elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Missouri, to fill a vacancy existing on the 4th of March next.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the bill for the settlement of claims for damages done by the Union troops.

The bill provides for three Commissioners and a Solicitor to hear and examine all such claims and claims for property taken by the Union troops; that the claims shall be advertised publicly, and shall be presented within three years; no damages to be paid an account of slaves taken or escaping; the findings of the Commissioners to be returned to Congress through the Secretary of War.

The bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill making appropriations for fortifications.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said he thought that the events of this war, and the improvements in naval warfare, had shown the inefficiency of all these fortifications; and, as at present advised, he should vote against the bill.

No amendments were offered, and the bill passed.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called up the bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific Railroad and its branches, fixing the gauge at 4 feet 8½ inches.

It was discussed at some length by Messrs. LATHAM, POMEROY, GRIMES, McDOUGALL, and others.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to make the gauge 5 feet. Rejected.

The bill was passed by a vote of 26 yeas, against 9 nays.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) called up the bill donating lands to Michigan and Wisconsin for a military road. Passed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) called up the bill organizing the Courts of the District of Columbia.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment, which was adopted, abolishing the Orphan's Court of the County of Washington, District of Columbia, and transferring the jurisdiction to the Judges provided for in the bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee. He said there had been no petitions from the District asking for any change, and he understood that the bill met the opposition of all the members of the Bar in the District. The object of the bill was simply to get rid of the present Judges and have new ones appointed. He was opposed to the change in the Judiciary, and would never abolish a Court to get rid of a Judge, because he differed with him in political opinions.

Mr. HARRIS disclaimed any motives of the kind. He would not legislate to turn out any Judge. But the judicial system of this District was established in 1801, and Congress had been patching it up since that time until now. It was complicated and incongruous.

Mr. SAULSBURY's motion was rejected—Yeas, 15, Nays, 22.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) hoped the bill would be postponed. The members of the Bar wished to be heard in remonstrance.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) thought they ought to have the privilege of being heard. It would be only fair and proper.

Mr. HARRIS said the postponing of the bill at this late day of the session would be equivalent to throwing it over until the next session. He understood that the Bar of the District had been for years asking for such a change as was proposed, and the Bar generally would favor it.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The House considered the bill reported by Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, being stockholders in the Louisville Bridge Company, the Post Road act of July last shall authorize the construction of a bridge at the Falls of the Ohio by said company, all the provisions of that act to apply to this, and also to the Maysville and Big Sandy and the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Companies, so far as practicable, and shall authorize said companies, or either of them, to construct a bridge or bridges across said river at any of the points on the lines of their roads.

Mr. MALLORY, during an explanation, said this bill was intended to authorize the building of bridges over the Ohio, below the Big Sandy, the act of July last authorizing them to be constructed above the Big Sandy.

The bill passed 95 against 21.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill providing for an Assistant Register of the Treasury; also in the amendment to authorize the appointment of a Solicitor of the War Department.

The House took up the Senate's substitute for the bill to aid the State of Missouri in the emancipation of Slavery, providing that whenever the President shall be satisfied that Missouri has adopted a valid and constitutional ordinance for the gradual or immediate abolition or exclusion of Slavery therefrom, twenty millions of dollars, in bonds, with interest at five per centum per annum, payable 20 years after date, etc.

Mr. NOBLE, of Missouri, (Dem.,) made the point that the bill made an appropriation, and therefore must be referred, in accordance with a former decision connected with the Pacific Railroad.

The Speaker ruled that the point was well taken, and the bill must go to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved that the subject be recommitted to the Select Committee on Emancipation. He considered this one of the most efficient measures to bring about a peaceful solution of our difficulties.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) raised the question that the Select Committee on Emancipation, having made their report heretofore, had no existence.

The Speaker overruled this point.

Mr. WHITE's motion to recommit to the Select Committee was agreed to by a vote of 81 against 51.

The House passed the Senate bill for the purpose of removing doubts as to the meaning of former laws. It authorizes the President, when two kinds of punishment are imposed by a Court, pecuniary and imprisonment, to remit the one or the other. When the imprisonment is remitted, the fine shall be collected as a judgment of debt in the common form of law. Passed.

The Senate bill, temporarily to supply vacancies in the Executive Department, caused by death, resignation or absence, was passed. It authorizes the President to appoint the head of any one Department to supply temporarily the vacancy in another.

The House proceeded to consider the Senate's substitute for the bill indemnifying the President and other persons for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and for acts committed in pursuance thereof.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said there was no parallel in this or any other free country to this measure. It was equivalent to an act to indemnify the President and others for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and acts in pursuance thereof. But it embraced more than it involved in its startling title. The bill not only proposed to give indemnity for crimes past, but provided means to pursue the same system for all time to come. No indemnity could be given for the violation of constitutional liberty for the past, if its repetition in the future. The President last September, in a few lines declared to the people of the loyal States under martial law, thus suspending civil rights and personal liberty and security, so far as the operation of the Courts was concerned. The blow was quick, sudden and radical. Tyranny had its rules of action, as well as other truths. The President and his Cabinet advisers had thus thrown off all disguise, and rent in twain the Constitution of the country. The people of this land, become a wicked race and corrupt Ministry had vio. ated their rights and cast off the British yoke. The lessons of free Government were learned by a seven years' war. We drank in the principles of personal liberty and constitutional freedom. The American Constitution came forth as the heir-at-law, as an inheritor of the ideas of the American Revolution. Constitutional liberty was now about to suffer in the house of its friends by the hands of its pretended friends. The President sought to overthrow and revolutionize these principles. Mr. VOORHEES referred to the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the *Habeas Corpus*, &c., tracing the contest for free principles in England for the past six hundred years, and in this connection condemning the seizure and imprisonment of men for declaring what they thought the law should be, or for attempting to avail themselves of the rights secured by the Constitution, and all this and more by the will of one man, only, at Washington. The doctrine of necessity for these arrests was the tyrant's plea. Could not the Courts be trusted? Loyalty, however, no longer consisted in devotion to the Constitution, but to the Administration now in power, as had been explained by its friends. But the people had already, in their elections, hid defiance to these encroachments on popular rights. The Administration stood condemned, and had lost the confidence of the people because it no longer designed to restore the Constitution of our country.

Mr. DAILY, delegate from Nebraska, proceeded to examine into the difficulty. There were men who were continually crying out against the Administration, and why? Was there ever a revolution when it was not necessary to resort to arrests? The Constitution warranted the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* when the public safety required it. There was a party in the House and in the country continually finding fault with the Administration in the conduct of the war. They were always dissatisfied, yet what did they give in lieu of the measures which had been pursued to deal with the sympathizers and abettors of rebellion. They spoke of compromise, when they knew there could be none. The great fault of the Administration was that it had not arrested enough, nor punished them severely enough. [Applause in the galleries.] There were hundreds and thousands of men in the North in sympathy with the rebellion, and they should straightway be punished. [Applause.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM gave notice, that if the disturbance was repeated in the galleries, he should demand an enforcement of the rules, although he knew this to be a farce.

Mr. NOBLE, of Missouri, (Dem.,) rising to a question of order, said Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's remarks were in contempt of this House.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied that the point was not well taken, as his allusion was not to the house.

Mr. DAILY, resuming, said a farce had been going on for the last year. There was a party crying out against the Government, while professing that they were in favor of the Union. They were all the time saying that the expression of the country in the recent elections was in favor of peace. But in this, such pretenders counted without their host. The disposition among the people was to give no quarter to the rebels. You could not tell what such partisans favored. But you knew that they were opposed to the Administration. Those who were continually crying out against the war and the Administration, were trying to turn matters in favor of the Southerners in the course of time they would become as despicable as the Tories of the Revolution.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) discussed political affairs. He contended that the Democratic party gave birth to the rebellion, and the Democrats, from JEFF. DAVIS down to the most God-forsaken follower at his heels, were in rebellion to-day. The rebel sympathizers at the North were Democrats. On the other hand, the Republicans had not furnished a single recruit to the ranks of the rebels. Loyalty and Republicanism went hand in hand as naturally as treason and Slavery were allied. He argued throughout his speech, that the Democratic policy was the ally of treason and rebellion. The Democrats have gained the gratitude of the rebels, while they received the hearty condemnation of every loyal man.

Before he concluded, the hour for the recess arrived, and the House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to build and construct a wagon road from West Point, New-York, to Cornwall Landing. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. JULIAN resumed his remarks. He said it was because of the demoralessness of the despotism which the Democratic party would establish, that he denounced it; and he would plead with the President to smite it with all the power of the Government, if he would save either the country or himself. The Republic of our fathers at this moment swung in horrid alternation between life and death. To falter or hesitate now was self-destruction. Rose-water statesmanship would not meet the crisis. Nothing would save us but the earnestness which found its reflex in the rebels, and the courage which gathered strength from despair. A wise policy of war was not enough. Proclamations of freedom would of themselves accomplish little. What we needed was action—instant, decisive, defiant action, scourging faithless men from power, sweeping away cobwebs, and kindling in the popular heart the fires of a new courage and hope. The Government should arm the colored men of the Free States, as well as the slaves of the South and thereby give effect to the Proclamation of Freedom. It should deal with the rebels as having no rights under the Constitution, or by the laws of war, but the right to die. It should make war its special occupation, using every weapon in its terrible armory in obeying forever the organized diabolism which now employed all the engines of hell in its work of national murder, and which threatened to make our country the grave of liberty on earth. Then our liberties would be saved from present destruction, and new generations of life would be sent through all the coming generations of men.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said the bill, as passed by the House, and the substitute of the Senate, were different in their provisions, yet designed to accomplish the same object. The House bill was broad, sweeping and overwhelming, to prostrate our system of government. The substitute of the Senate sought indirectly to effect the same thing. The one instilled absolute power, and discharged the President, and those acting under him, from all criminality. The other turned over the sufferers under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* to the Courts, and frustrated their hopes by injurious provisions. The people of Baltimore, whom he represented, cast their contempt and defiance on those who oppressed them. Free suffrage had there been overthrown by the military power, and therefore he was forced to remain here as their representative, rather than consent to be succeeded by some minion of arbitrary power. The Fourth Congressional District had been disfranchised on this floor. He referred to the arrests in that State, and characterized them as acts of tyranny, cruel imprisonments, stimulated by the capricious acts of executive and military tyranny. He spoke of the aggravated abuses exercised on the citizens. Not only was their property unlawfully seized, but their houses violated by the unlicensed emanations of the Secretary of War. No free speech was allowed in Maryland; except by the swaggering minions of Executive power. A house of God, in Baltimore, was recently invaded, and a minister of the Gospel, who dared to worship according to his conscience, was ruthlessly seized, and now was in a military Bastile. He spoke of other cases, in condemnation of the Administration, as infernal and tyrannical oppressions; asking who did not feel the instinct of that resistless power which had ever crushed tyranny? When foe minions and praetorians from Ohio and Illinois should be driven from the State, then the people would resume their constitutional rights.

Mr. LEARY, of Maryland, (Union,) said that those people of Baltimore, who up to the present time had entertained any doubts of his colleague's political position, would now be perfectly satisfied as to where he stood. When he and his colleague were elected, such were his convictions of the loyalty of his colleague, that he stated to his neighbors that they needed to have no apprehension as to his position as a patriot and a friend of the Union. He since, however, had had his doubts, and these were confirmed by his votes here, all going to show that he was opposing the Government now endeavoring to suppress the most nefarious rebellion history ever recorded. [Applause.] He repeated that his colleague's votes showed a persistent effort to oppose the Administration and the authorities of the Government in putting down the rebellion. His colleague's position was now well understood. If he (Mr. LEARY) hesitated before, he should now vote to indemnify the President for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. [Applause.] He indignantly denied that Maryland had been subjugated, and was a conquered province. There never was a time when suffrage and the Press were as free and liberty more universal in Maryland than now. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] The people live in more perfect, quiet contentment and peace, than ever. There were, however, some persons in Maryland, who were in favor of disbanding the troops and surrendering the State to the arch-traitors at Richmond. They were in sympathy with his colleague. The large majority of Marylanders were arrayed in solemn column under the Union, and in due time would prove it. He would vote every man and dollar for the suppression of the rebellion, and would visit condign punishment on all traitors. [Applause.] As to the minister arrested in Baltimore, he would say that any man who would dare to insult and trample upon that flag, under which he had been protected in all his rights, deserved incarceration. [Applause.] If a thousand *habeas corpus* laws stood in the way, he would remove them to punish traitors. The minister in question was known to be constantly in deadly hostility to the Government.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, (Rep.,) reviewed the questions connected with the war. There was no middle ground for the lover of his country. The support of the Administration was our only safety, engaged as it was in strenuous efforts to suppress this atrocious rebellion. We must fight down every thing which stood in our way.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, (Union,) would not charge his colleague with misrepresentation. But he was of the opinion that he was acting under a fatal delusion, which strangely haunted the imagination of those with whom his colleague acted. A year or four years ago that Maryland was under the heel of tyranny had never been uttered.

Mr. SPAULDING moved the previous question, which was seconded.

The House at 11½ o'clock adjourned.

ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—We are requested to call attention to the notice of the Ladies' Fair for the benefit of the Church of St. George the Martyr, Broadway corner of Twenty-ninth-street. As it was impossible to dispose of all the articles on Tuesday evening, the sale will be continued this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The Bill for Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces, and for Other Purposes.

Appended is a complete copy of the bill, with the above title, which passed the Senate on Monday last:

Whereas, There now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a Republican form of Government, and to preserve the public tranquillity; and, whereas, for these high purposes a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; and, whereas, no service can be more praiseworthy and honorable that that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and the consequent preservation of free government: therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, when called out by the President for that purpose.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same—to wit: such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice President of the United States, Judges of the various Courts of the United States, the heads of the various Executive Departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States; and second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support; third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support; fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt; fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support; sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support; seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt; and no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt: *Provided, however*, That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the national forces of the United States, not now in the military service, enrolled under this act, shall be divided into two classes, the first of which shall comprise all persons subject to do military duty, between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five, and under age of forty-five; the second class shall comprise all other persons subject to do military duty, and they shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class have been called.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for greater convenience in enrolling, calling out and organizing the national forces, and for the arrest of deserters and spies of the enemy, the United States shall be divided into districts, of which the District of Columbia shall constitute one, each Territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each Congressional district of the respective States, as fixed by a law of the State next preceding the enrollment, shall constitute one: *Provided*, That in States which have not by their laws been divided into two or more Congressional districts, the President of the United States shall divide the same into so many enrollment districts as he may deem it and convenient.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for each of said districts there shall be appointed by the President a Provost-Marshal, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Captain of cavalry, or an officer of such rank shall be detailed by the President, who shall act under the direction and subject to the order of a Provost-Marshal-General, appointed or detailed by the President of the United States, whose office shall be at the seat of Government, forming a separate bureau of the War Department, and whose rank, pay and emoluments shall be those of a Colonel of cavalry.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Provost-Marshal-General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to make rules and regulations for the government of his subordinates; to furnish them with the names and residences of all deserters from the army, or any of the land forces in the service of the United States, including the militia, when reported to him by the commanding officers; to communicate to them all orders of the President in reference to calling out the national forces; to furnish proper blanks and instructions for enrolling and drafting; to file and preserve copies of all enrollment lists; to require stated reports of all proceedings on the part of his subordinates; to audit all accounts connected with the service under his direction, also to perform such other duties as the President may prescribe in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Provost-Marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers, militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military commander or military post; to inquire into and report to the Provost-Marshal-General all treasonable practices; to order, seize and confine spies of the enemy; to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the Provost-Marshal-General, and such as may be prescribed by law, concerning the enrollment and calling into service of the national forces.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in each of said districts there shall be a Board of enrollment, to be composed of the Provost-Marshal as President, and two other persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be a licensed and practicing physician and surgeon.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said board to divide the district into subdistricts of convenient size, if they shall deem it necessary, not exceeding two, without the direction of the Secretary of War, and to appoint, on or before the tenth day of March next, and in each alternate year thereafter, an enrolling officer for each subdistrict, and to furnish him with proper blanks and instructions; and he shall immediately proceed to enroll all persons subject to military duty, noting their respective places of residence, ages on the first day of July following, and their occupation, and shall, on or before the 10th day of April, report the same to the Board of Enrollment, to be consolidated into one list, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the Provost-Marshal-General, on or before the first day of May succeeding the enrollment.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the enrollment of each class shall be made separately, and shall only embrace those whose ages shall be, on the first day of July thereafter, between twenty and forty-five years.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject, for two years after the first of July succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service for three years, or during the war; and when called into service shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers for three years or during the war, including advance pay and bounty, as now provided by law.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it may be necessary to call out the national forces for military service, the President is hereby authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished by said district; and thereupon the enrolling board shall, under the direction of the President, make a draft of the required number, and fifty per cent. in addition, and shall make an exact and complete roll of the names of the persons so drawn and of the order in which they were drawn, so that the first drawn may stand first upon the said roll, and the second may stand second, and so on; and the persons so drawn shall be notified of the same within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served personally, or by leaving a copy at their last place of residence, requiring them to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. In assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said districts are situated, and the period of their service, since the commencement of the rebellion, and shall so make said assignment as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted, and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine, for the procuration of such substitute; and the person such person so furnishing the substitute or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft. And any person failing to report, after due service of notice, as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the Provost-Marshal, and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court-martial; unless, upon proper showing, that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all drafted persons shall, on arriving at the rendezvous, be carefully inspected by the Surgeon of the Board, who shall truly report to the Board the physical condition of each one; and all persons drafted, and claiming exemption from military duty on account of disability, or any other cause, shall present their claims to be exempted to the Board, whose decision shall be final.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any surgeon charged with the duty of such inspection, who shall receive from any person whomsoever any money or other valuable thing, or agree directly or indirectly to receive the same to his own or another's use, for making an imperfect inspection or a false or incorrect report, or who shall willfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, shall be tried by a Court-martial, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than two hundred, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, and be cashiered and dismissed from the service.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the required number of able-bodied men liable to do military duty shall be obtained from the list of those drafted, the remainder shall be discharged; and all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed traveling pay from their places of residence; and all persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed traveling pay to their places of residence: and all expenses connected with the enrollment and draft, including subsistence while at the rendezvous, shall be paid from the appropriation for enrolling and drafting, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe; and all expenses connected with the arrest and return of deserters to their regiments, or such other duties as the Provost-Marshals shall be called upon to perform, shall be paid from the appropriation for arresting deserters, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe: *Provided*, The Provost-Marshals shall in no case receive commutation for transportation or for fuel and quarters, but only for forage when not furnished by the Government, together with actual expenses of postage, stationery, and clerk hire authorized by the Provost-Marshal-General.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That any person enrolled and drafted according to the provisions of this act who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, shall thereupon receive from the Board of Enrollment a certificate of discharge from such draft, which shall exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted, and such substitute shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law as if he had been originally drafted into the service of the United States.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That such of the volunteers and militia now in the service of the United States as may reenlist to serve one year, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, one-half of which to be paid upon such reenlistment, and the balance at the expiration of the term of reenlistment; and such as may reenlist to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of enlistment, shall receive, upon such reenlistment, twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollars bounty for enlistment, provided by the fifth section of the act approved twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled, "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws, and protecting public property."

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment of volunteers of the same arm, from the same State, is reduced to one-half of the maximum number prescribed by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiment: *Provided*, That no company so formed shall exceed the maximum number prescribed by law. When such consolidation is made, the regimental officers shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of companies.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment is reduced below the minimum number allowed by law, no officers shall be appointed in such regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the fifth section of the act approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union," &c., as requires the approval of the President to carry into execution the sentence of a Court-martial, be and the same is hereby repealed, as far as relates to carrying into execution the sentence of any Court-martial against any person convicted as a spy or deserter, or of mutiny or murder; and hereafter sentences in punishment of these offences may be carried into execution upon the approval of the Commanding General in the field.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That Courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their commands without leave to be reduced to the ranks, to serve three years or during the war.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the clothes, arms, military outfits and accoutrements furnished by the United States to any soldier shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned, or given away, and no person but a soldier, or duly authorized officer of the United States, who has possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements furnished as aforesaid, and which have been the subjects of any such sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, shall have any right, title, or interest therein; but the same may be seized and taken wherever found by any officer of the United States, civil or military, and shall thereupon be delivered to any Quartermaster or other officer authorized to receive the same; and the possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements by any person not a soldier or officer of the United States shall be *prima facie* evidence of such a sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift as aforesaid.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal, or give elopement to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any Captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted men not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or wilfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the Provost-Marshal, and kept in confinement until the draft is completed, after which he shall be delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That, immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that all soldiers now absent from their regiments without leave may return within the time specified to such place or places as he may indicate in his proclamation, and be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of their pay and allowances during their absence; and all deserters who shall not return within the time so specified by the President shall, upon being arrested, be punished as the law provides.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That depositions of witnesses residing beyond the limits of the State, Territory, or district in which military courts shall be ordered to sit, may be taken in cases not capital by either party, and read in evidence, provided the same shall be taken upon reasonable notice to the opposite party, and duly authenticated.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the Judge-Advocate shall have power to appoint a reporter, whose duty it shall be to record the proceedings of and testimony taken before military courts, instead of the Judge-Advocate; and such reporter may take down such proceedings and testimony to the first instance in shorthand. The reporter shall be sworn or affirmed faithfully to perform his duty before entering upon it.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the Court shall, for reasonable cause, grant a continuance in either party for such time and as often as shall appear to be just: *Provided*, That if the prisoner be in close confinement, the trial shall not be delayed for a period longer than sixty days.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That in time of war, insurrection, or rebellion, murder, assault and battery with an intent to kill, manslaughter, mayhem, wounding by shooting or stabbing with an intent to commit murder, robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault and battery with an intent to commit rape, and larceny, shall be punishable by the sentence of a general court-martial or military commission when committed by persons who are in the military service of the United States and subject to the articles of war; and the punishments for such offences shall never be less than those inflicted by the laws of the State, Territory, or District, in which they may have been committed.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer absent from duty with leave, except for sickness or wounds, shall, during his absence, receive half of the pay and allowances prescribed by law, and no more; and any officer absent without leave shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed by law or a Court-martial, forfeit all pay or allowances during such absence.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanders of regiments and of batteries in the field are hereby authorized and empowered to grant furloughs for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time to five per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates, for good conduct in the line of duty.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, during the present rebellion, to call forth the national forces by draft in the manner provided for by this act.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons drafted under the provisions of this act shall be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter details to special service shall only be made with the consent of the commanding officer of forces in the field; and enlisted men, now or hereafter detailed to special service, shall not receive any extra pay for such services beyond that allowed to other enlisted men.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That general orders of the War Department, numbered one hundred and fifty-four and one hundred and sixty-two, in reference to enlistments from the volunteers into the regular service, be, and the same are hereby, rescinded; and hereafter, no such enlistments shall be allowed.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That the grades created in the cavalry forces of the United States by section eleven of the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for which no rate of compensation has been provided, shall be paid as follows, to wit: Regimental Commissary the same as Regimental Quartermaster; Chief Trumpeter the same as Chief Bugler; Saddler Sergeant the same as Regimental Commissary Sergeant; Company Commissary Sergeant the same as Company Quartermaster's Sergeant: *Provided*, That the grade of supernumerary Second Lieutenant and two teamsters for each company, and one Chief Farrier and blacksmith for each regiment, as allowed by said section of that act, be, and they are hereby abolished; and each cavalry company may have two trumpeters, to be paid as buglers; and each regiment shall have one Veterinary Surgeon, with the rank of a Regimental Sergeant-Major, whose compensation shall be seventy-five dollars per month.

A Rebel Assemblage Dispersed at Frankfort, Ky.

CINCINNATI, O., Wednesday, Feb. 18.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Frankfort, says:

"The rebels assembled here to-day for the ostensible purpose of making nominations for the August election. The House of Representatives having refused the use of the hall by a very decided vote, they rented the theatre. Delegates from forty counties were present. DAVID MERRIWETHER was elected Chairman. On taking the chair he said he hoped the Convention would do nothing that good loyal citizens should not do.

In the meantime a regiment of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, formed in front of the Theatre. When the call of counties was made, Col. GILBERT read the following order:

'Reliable information having been received at these headquarters that a number of rebel spies and emissaries are in this city, it is ordered that all persons now here, not residents or members of the Legislature or officers of the State Government, forthwith to leave their names at these headquarters, accompanied with satisfactory references as to their loyalty to the Government.'

Col. GILBERT took the stand, he said, to facilitate the proceedings, and save the Convention trouble. He wished his Adjutant would take the names of the Delegates. He said:

'There are those here who we know to be rebels of the worst kind, under the disguise of the name of Democrats. You have assembled here with the hope of perfecting your designs. But it will not do. Republicted by the Legislature, who have refused you the use of their hall, the Democratic newspapers scorn and disown you. There is no use of your holding a convention in Kentucky. There will be none but men of undoubted loyalty to the Government allowed to run for any office. Such meetings as this you shall not hold within the limits of my command; and to avoid difficulty you will disperse to your homes, and in future desist from all such attempts to precipitate civil war upon your State."

After Col. GILBERT had spoken, an attempt was made to offer resolutions, which were respectfully declined by Col. GILBERT. The body then adjourned, and there is some excitement in the city, but no noise.

A Note from Mr. E. P. Norton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will excuse me for appealing to your courtesy, with regard to a matter, although of little importance to the public, of some significance to me. Several misrepresentations were made in the report of the remarks which I made at the Democratic Union Association, published in your paper of yesterday, which I trust you will enable me to correct. I shall ask the correction only of those passages which compromise my character as a citizen and a man of sense.

I did say that Mr. LINCOLN had violated the Constitution of the United States, and contrasted the characteristics of GEORGE WASHINGTON with those of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. I read a passage from the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON, in which he comments upon the danger of usurpations, and their inevitable result in despotism, whatever the form of government. The dignity of manners and reverence for law exhibited by GEORGE WASHINGTON was considered as in painful contrast with the unbridled levity of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

But it is to the following sentences which I chiefly wish to call attention.

"They should remember that JEFF. DAVIS is at the head of a Government, and has territory under his jurisdiction; and that when approaches of peace were made to the Southern Government they should be dressed in appropriate forms. He believed that the men in power at the North were pledged to exercise a full stretch of military authority to carry out their plans. The people should remember that we were fighting with belligerents having belligerent rights."

This is a strange perversion of what I actually said. What I did say was substantially this: that we should remember that whatever our opinions of the personal characters or qualifications of those in power might be, there was reposed in them the authority of the National Government; that we should yield to them obedience within the sphere of their legitimate functions; that, with regard to peace, however desirable it might be, there were difficulties which could not be overlooked; that these were belligerents, claiming the rights of belligerents; that as to an armistice, or informal relations of a commercial character between the North and the South, JEFFERSON DAVIS had to be consulted; that he might be utterly opposed to the terms which we might consider essential; that it was necessary to the protection of our commerce that we should hold the forts along the Atlantic; that France menaced us in the Gulf of Mexico, and that self-

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3560. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Internal Tax Bill Perfected by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Currency Bill Considered in the House.

Income to the Government from the Blacks of South Carolina.

Government Cotton Sold in New-York.

Alleged Defalcations in the Quartermaster's Department.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL PERFECTED.

The Committee of Ways and Means have perfected the tax bill, and intend to report it to the House to-morrow. It will at once be printed. It is authoritatively stated that no increased tax is recommended on whisky, nor tobacco, perhaps.

THE FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The statements to-day in regard to the success of the Bank measures in Congress are exceedingly contradictory. Some boldly assert that the House will never pass the Bank bill; but such statements seem to be based upon unreliable or interested information. It is indispotsbis that the bill gained strength in the Senate up to the time of its passage, and its friends appear entirely confident that it is doing the same thing in the House, and sure of success. The present rapid appreciation of gold greatly strengthens its chances and damages those of legal-tender issues, and the proceedings to-day indicate a resolute majority, determined to carry it. Many who have heretofore doubted its success, are satisfied, since the debate this evening, that it will pass.

THE RANK OF FLEET SURGEON.

The Senate bill authorizing the President to confer the rank of Fleet Surgeon on the eighteen senior Surgeons of the navy was reported back to-day, and will soon be put on its passage.

GRADES OF LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

The Senate Naval Committee report in favor of repealing the law establishing and equalizing the grades of line officers, and of restoring the old law. The report will probably be adopted.

STEALING IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Persons in a position to know have expressed the opinion that at least twenty-five million dollars have been stolen in the Quartermaster's Department during the last few months.

A LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT CALLED FOR.

There is a significance, not at first apparent, in Mr. WILMOT'S resolution, which was to-day adopted by the Senate, calling on the Secretary of War for a copy of a letter written to him by Gen. SCOTT, Oct. 4, 1861. This letter will show that Gen. MCCLELLAN treated Gen. SCOTT with personal disrespect while the latter was Commander-in-Chief—to such an extent that a Court-martial would have been demanded, but for fear of injury which the consequent revulsions would do the cause in showing insubordination in an officer of such rank. It also shows Gen. SCOTT'S determination to resign his position as soon as Gen. HALLECK should have arrived from California, to aid the Government with his counsels and influence.

THE WEEHAWKEN ORDNANCE DEPOT.

The bill for the location of an ordnance depot at Weehawken sleeps in the Committee of the Whole in the House, and nothing but the most energetic efforts of its friends can save it from dying with the present Congress.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

We are informed that the Committee of Ways and Means have at last really agreed to report in favor of reducing the duty on foreign paper.

MORE INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War yesterday examined Gens. HEINTZELMAN and AVERILL, the former in regard to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Peninsular campaign, and the latter for information concerning the countermanding, after its commencement, of his intended expedition to destroy the railroad between Fredericksburgh and Richmond.

INDEMNITY.

During the discussion on Wednesday, in the House, of Mr. COLLAMER'S bill indemnifying the President in the matter of political arrests, the Copperheads were aroused from their torpor. Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, distinguished himself by the boldness of his treason, for which he was rebuked by Mr. DAILY, delegate from Nebraska, who declared that the real fault of the Government was its failure to adopt stern measures toward these Northern rebels, who, if properly dealt with, would not now be denouncing it for unconstitutional acts. The sentiment evoked applause in the galleries, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM irascibly demanded that they be cleared.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Letters from the Army of the Potomac express the utmost satisfaction with its condition and spirit, and show an entire confidence in its success when the moment arrives for it to move. Confidence in Gen. HOOKER is rapidly increasing.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE left this evening for New-York, and will at once enter upon his new command.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Gen. PALMER, commanding the Second Division of Gen. ROSECRANS' army, has been here for a day or two, and gives a glowing account of its condition. The spirit and discipline of the men are admirable, and their recent victories have inspired them with the utmost confidence in themselves and their leader.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, this evening, in Executive session, confirmed a large number of military appointments, among which are 150 Lieutenants.

CORPORATIONS IN NEVADA.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have unanimously reported a bill annulling an objectionable provision in a law of Nevada Territory, in regard to Corporations, which does great injustice to a large class of people engaged in mining operations there.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Vice-President HAMLIN'S return home is for the purpose of assisting in the speedy organization of the Ullman brigade—his son, Col. HAMLIN, having been detailed by Gen. ULLMAN for that duty.

THE COURTS IN THIS DISTRICT.

Senator HARRIS' bill for the reorganization of the judicial system of the District of Columbia, has been made the special order for Friday at 1 o'clock. There is no doubt but that the bill will pass both Houses, notwithstanding the memorial of the members of the bar of this city against its passage.

GEN. FREMONT AND GOV. MORGAN.

Gen. FREMONT visited the Senate to-day, and Ex-Gov. MORGAN received the congratulations of his friends in both Houses.

THE PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

Mr. WILSON has introduced into the Senate a joint resolution to facilitate the payment of sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals and convalescent camps, by directing the Paymaster-General to take measures for their payment within thirty days after the passage of the resolution.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Assistant Surgeon T. A. LEWIS, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteers, has been honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of disability.

ARMY ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39.—1. Col. JOHN VAN VALKENBURG, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, is, by order of the President, dismissed the service of the United States, for disloyalty to the Government, and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

2. Surgeons GEORGE S. KEMBLE and THOMAS MCMARVIN, United States Volunteers, are by direction of the President, honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of ill health.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.—General Orders No. 154, and paragraph No. 1 of General Order No. 162, of 1862, authorizing the enlistment of volunteers in the regular army, are hereby rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

MEDICAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1863.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 71.—9. Surgeon CHARLES NAWHARDS, Twenty-ninth New-York Volunteers, is hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of disability, to date Nov. 14, 1862.

12. The following assignment is made of Medical officers:

Surgeon W. CLENDENIN, United States Volunteers, now on duty in the Emory Hospital in this city, and Assistant Surgeon J. M. BROWN, United States Army, now on duty in the College Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., to report in person to the General Commanding Department of the Cumberland, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. WOOD, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjutant-General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

THE EXPENSES OF THE BLACKS.

A resolution was heretofore adopted by the House, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting the expenses for the sustenance of slaves, &c., in the Sea Island cotton district of South Carolina, from the commencement of the rebellion.

To this a reply has been made, from which it appears that there was expended for agricultural implements, in round numbers, $77,081; for the purchase of the schooner *Flora*, $31,350; for white labor, $82,748; for colored labor, $34,527; total expenses, $225,705.

From this expenditure has been realized $726,984. Deducting the above expenses, there remains on hand from this fund $501,279. This was up to June last, at which time the business was transferred to the War Department. The schooner *Flora* was used for transporting property to New-York, and for military operations, and can now be sold at an advance above her cost.

The Secretary says that no expenditure whatever has been made from the Treasury on account of the cultivation of the plantations, or the collection of cotton, or the educational or benevolent care of the laborers. The rations furnished by the War Department were paid for by the use of the *Flora*. More than half a million of dollars was saved by these operations, and is in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York.

GOVERNMENT COTTON SOLD AT NEW-YORK.

In answer to a Senate resolution of the 9th instant, the Secretary of the Treasury communicates the amount of Government cotton sold in New-York since the blockade of the Southern ports, the amount of commissions, expenses of storage, to whom commissions were paid, and the names of the persons interested in the sales—the whole being the statement of HIRAM BARNEY, the cotton agent at New-York.

The sales were eight in number—through BORDEN, JOANS & Co.—from Feb. 5 to Sept. 12, of the last year, and included 3,225 bales and 1,779 bags of unginned, realizing a total of 96,562. There was paid for the expense of selling $8,275, and $5,575 for storage. A very large proportion of the cotton sold was of the Sea Island variety. The average per bale for the ginned cotton was $203. The price ranged from 20 cents to $1 20½ per pound.

THE PRIZE CASES.

The Secretary of the Navy has replied to the House resolution asking for information concerning prize cases, embracing all those in the Courts at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and the imperfect returns from other points to which prizes have been sent, from which documents it appears that the final decrees of distribution have been made in eight of the thirteen cases of Boston, and the proceeds, amounting to $205,640, have been paid into the Treasury. In one case the libel was dismissed, and the remaining four cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court, and not yet decided. The cost and exoenses are 5 83-100 per centum on the gross proceeds of sales. Reports are given for 141 cases in Court at New-York, in fifty of which final decrees of distribution have been made. Forty cases have been appealed, and the remainder are in process of adjudication. The gross sales, expenses and net profits are $519,121, the cost and expenses are $79,905, and the amount for distribution $439,850; cost and expenses 15 39-100 of the gross proceeds of the sales. Of the ninety cases reported in Philadelphia, final decrees of distribution have been made in twenty-nine, eight have been appealed, and the remainder are still in Court. The proceeds of the sales are $357,212; allowed to claimants, $39,115; cost and expenses, $50,357; amount of distribution, $267,743; cost and expenses nearly 15 per centum on gross proceeds of sales. Seventy-eight classes are reported before the Court at Key West, and final decrees of condemnation have, in thirty-four instances, reached the Navy Department. Twelve cases have been appealed and the remainder undecided. The proceeds of sales are $931,728; costs, $75,422; amount for distribution, $856,306; costs and expenses 8 1-10 per centum. The number of cases decided is 118; the gross amount of sales $2,026,449; costs and expenses $218,424; net amount of distribution $1,762,549. Three hundred and sixty cases are reported, of which 35 are steamers, 6 ships, 13 brigs, 224 schooners, 22 sloops, 15 barks and 52 small boats. No reports of the condemnations at Baltimore or Washington are given. A few were sent to Baltimore. A large number of vessels, unsuitable for sea voyages, were either destroyed or used by the squadron capturing them. Some cases have been decided nearly two years. Others have been speedily adjudicated, the difference arising from different usages and practices in different Courts. The Secretary recommends to Congress the passage of laws to facilitate the adjudication of prize cases. The legislation of former years is said to be ill-adapted to the present condition of the country.

DENIALS.

Representative GOODE said to-day in the House, by instruction of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, of which he is a member, that a recently-published statement that Gen. MEIGS refused to testify to the treason of an officer whom he has been favoring, is without foundation; and on the same authority, an emphatic denial is given to the truth of another statement that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been summoned before the same Committee to meet grave charges.

PASSENGERS FOR NEW-YORK.

Eight passenger trains now run daily from Washington to Baltimore, four of which are for New-York.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed Lieut.-Col. TIMOTHY P. ANDREWS as Paymaster-General, and Major HIRAM LEONARD to be Deputy Paymaster-General, *vice* ANDREWS, promoted; also upward of 180 additional Paymasters in the volunteer forces; about 200 Assistant Quartermasters with the rank of Captains; 60 Surgeons and 80 Assistant Surgeons, together with several hundred Commissaries and promotions in regular service. The entire number of confirmations will probably reach 800 or 1,000. In addition to these were a number of confirmations of a miscellaneous character. George Van Campen, of New-York, Consul at Liege; Elias Perkins, of Connecticut, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica; Edward L. Kingsbury, of Maine, Consul at Algiers; John M. G. Parker, Deputy Postmaster at New-Orleans; Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker, of the United States Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General in the Army, from Sept. 20, 1862; Joseph Holt, of the District of Columbia, to be Judge-Advocate General, with the rank of Colonel; from Sept. 3, 1862; Levi C. Turner, of New-York, to be Judge-Advocate for the army around Washington, with rank of Major, from July 31, 1862; John A. Bates to be Judge-Advocate for the Seventh Army Corps in the field, under the command of Maj. Gen. Dix, with rank of Major from Sept. 3, 1862; John C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, to be Judge-Advocate of the Eighth Army Corps, with rank of Major from Sept. 7, 1862.

DETAILED AS QUARTERMASTER.

Major WM. PAINTER, of Philadelphia, Aid to Gen. HALLECK, has been detailed as Quartermaster to Gen. STONEMAN'S cavalry corps in the Army of the Potomac.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS AT WORK.

The Brig Chastelaine and Bark Golden Rule Destroyed by the Alabama.

The Schooner Hanover Captured by the Retribution.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The brig *Chastelaine*, of Boston, from Guadeloupe for Cienfuegos, was burnt by the *Alabama* on the 27th ult., off Altevela Rock. The crew were landed at St. Domingo City. Capt. SEMMES took out all the nautical instruments and $800 in gold.

The *Alabama* also captured and burned, on the 26th ult., off Cape Tiburin, the bark *Golden Rule*, from New-York for Aspinwall.

The schooner *Hanover*, from Boston for Anx Cayes, was captured by a privateer (probably the *Retribution*) on the 31st, off Anse d Hainault, Hayti. The crew were safely landed.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 19—P. M.

A St. Domingo City letter confirms the report regarding the brig *Chastelaine*. The *Alabama* had the Captain and crew of the *Golden Rule* on board, which vessel he burnt the previous day.

The crews of the *Chastelaine* and *Golden Rule* were landed at St. Domingo City.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GOLDEN RULE.

The bark *Golden Rule*, Capt. WHITEBURY, a fine vessel of 254 tons, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, and hence for Aspinwall, was captured by the *Alabama* on the 26th ult., fifty miles south of St. Domingo.

The *Alabama* sent a boat's crew on board the ship, and the Captain was asked if his cargo belonged to neutral owners. He replied that it did, whereupon SEMMES demanded the evidence of the fact. This could not be produced, as the Captain had not even a bill of lading to show that his cargo was shipped by neutrals. SEMMES informed him that if he had even a consular certificate that any portion of his cargo was the property of neutrals, he would let him depart unmolested. In the absence of such evidence, the officers and crew were removed to the *Alabama*, portable articles of value were taken and the ship set on fire and destroyed.

The Captain was allowed the liberty of the ship but the mates and crew were placed in irons. The Captain was treated with great kindness, and all hands safely landed at the City of St. Domingo on the 28th ult.

The absence of bills of lading even is accounted for from the fact that those documents arrive at no late an hour prior to the sailing of the vessel that they are usually detained and sent out in the steamer. Foreign shippers will do well to, in future, furnish the Captains of vessels, on which their goods may be shipped, with documentary evidence of their being neutral property if they would have SEMMES or MAFFIT respect them. The *Golden Rule* had on board goods belonging to Spanish, French and English shippers. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company had a consignment on board, also Uncle Sam, his being the new spars for the *Bainbridge*.

The *Golden Rule* was built in 1854, at Newburyport, Mass. She was one of the fastest vessels of her class, and last Summer made a trip from Aspinwall to this port—two thousand five hundred miles—in less than fourteen days.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Committee on Federal Relations, this afternoon reported to the House of Representatives, that the resolve "authorizing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in the reduction of the paper duty," ought not to pass.

THE NEW HARTFORD CONVENTION.

Thomas H. Seymour Nominated for Governor.

PEACE AND SECESH RESOLUTIONS.

State Sovereignty and Independence Proclaimed.

Federal Despotism and the Conscription Bill Denounced.

Bill of Indictment Against the Administration.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor of the State of Connecticut met in Touro Hall, Hartford, at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The hall was crowded with delegates and citizens. The meeting was called to order by Col. F. M. BROWN, of Windsor Locks, and JEFFREY O. PHELPS, of Simshury, appointed Chairman *pro tem.* On motion, a Committee of one from each Senatorial District was appointed for the purpose of drafting a set of resolutions to be adopted by the Convention. It consisted of the following gentlemen:

Wm. W. Eaton, Dr. L. S. Childs, Milo A. Holcomb, Lewis B. Bradley, Harris B. Munson, Bradley Chidsey, Wm. C. Morse, John W. Stedman, James A. Bill, Wm. A. Judson, Wm. F. Taylor, Levi B. Warner, Geo. Baldwin, Daniel A. Danisis, Edward W. Seymour, Levi Judd, John Cotton Smith, Edwin Stearns, Isaac Arnold, A. C. Willey, John S. Dobsnn.

The Committee on permanent organization reported a list of names, and the Chair proceeded to call the names of the candidates who as they were *elected* be declared *appointed*:

President.—Hon. E. A. PHELPS, of Colebrook.

Vice Presidents.—H. H. Barbour, Benj. Taylor, H. A. Mitchel, Thomas Lawton, Joseph H. Remer, Robt. Hunt, Abiel Converse, Jas. A. Hovey, Wm. C. Tew, Wm. A. Judson, Milo Lee, Joseph K. Greene, Wm. H. Sabin, Wm. H. Phelps, Glover Sanford, E. G. Lawrence, E. A. Elliot, W. B. Hovey, Sandford Jones.

Secretaries—Asa Willey, A. G. Lucas.

Mr. TOUCEY, who had been invited, declined to address the Convention, but declared that he would address the people of the State in their several localities during the coming canvass.

Mr. GALLAGHER, of New-Haven, moved that an informal ballot be taken for the candidate for Governor, which was done, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 455.

Thomas H. Seymour	243	Charles R. Ingersoll	29
Wm. Jas. Hamersley	76	Scattering	46
Charles Chapman	61		

The announcement of Gov. SEYMOUR'S vote was received with applause. Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention came to order at 2 o'clock.

JONATHAN ARNOLD, of Haddam, moved that THOS. H. SEYMOUR be declared the standard-bearer of the Democratic party during the coming struggle.

Some little debate followed, when, upon motion, it was ordered that a ballot be taken for the nominee for Governor, which was done:

Thomas H. Seymour	377	Scattering	21
Charles Chapman	57		

Mr. SEYMOUR was then unanimously declared the regular nominee.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Lieutenant-Governor. On the first ballot Mr. JAMES A. HOVEY had 267 votes, and was then chosen by acclamation.

For Secretary of State—Dr. JAMES H. HOYT, of Greenwich, was nominated by acclamation.

For Treasurer—ANDREW L. KLOSTON, of New-Haven, was nominated by acclamation.

For Comptroller—LLOYD E. BALDWIN, of Windham County, was nominated.

The Committee on Resolutions then offered the following, which were repeatedly cheered during the reading. They were unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It is the privilege and the duty of a free people, living under the guarantees of a written Constitution, which combines the provisions of an organic law with the great principles of federation and fraternity, to frankly and fearlessly assert their rights; to freely canvass the acts of their appointed servants, and to reaffirm the great truths which underlie the Government, and upon which, for three-quarters of a century, have securely rested the liberties of the people; and whereas, the present Administration of the General Government has, for nearly two years, been in armed collision with the people of more than one-third of the States composing the Confederacy, and in the prosecution of the existing war, has assumed powers utterly at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States; it becomes us, the representatives of the conservative people of Connecticut, while reasserting our determination to adhere to the true principles upon which our Union is founded, and proclaiming our devotion to the Constitution, to firmly but temperately condemn the errors of our public officers; and, whereas, the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN has violated the Constitution of the United States in many of its most important particulars; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the United States are a Confederacy of States, coequal in sovereignty and political power; independent in their separate organizations, and reserving to each, all rights not granted by the Constitution to the central Government.

2. That while, as citizens of Connecticut, we assert our devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and will hereafter, as we have heretofore, support with zeal and energy the authorities of the United States in the full constitutional exercise of their powers, we deliberately avow that the liberties of the people are menaced by Congressional and Federal usurpations, and can only be preserved by the energetic action of State authority; and we are determined to maintain and defend the honor of our State, and the rights of the people.

3. That while we denounce the heresy of secession as undefended and unwarranted by the Constitution, we as confidently assert, that whatever may have been the opinion of our countrymen, the time has now arrived when all true lovers of the Constitution are ready to abandon the "monstrous fallacy" that the Union can be restored by the armed hand; and are anxious to inaugurate such action, honorable alike to the contending factions, as will stop the ravages of war, avert universal bankruptcy and unite all the States upon terms of equality, as members of one Confederacy.

4. That the Democracy of Connecticut, sympathizing with their conservative brethren in the Middle and Western States, pledge themselves to unite with them in the adoption of all honorable measures, having in view the cessation of hostilities between the North and South; the reconstruction of the Union on such terms as shall thoroughly define the rights of the States; the reproduction of those fraternal feelings which form the true foundation of the federation, and the erection upon a more enduring basis of the temple of the Constitution.

5. That the militia of Connecticut are the natural guardians of the liberties of her people, subject to the control of her Chief Executive officer, acting under and by authority of the laws of the State; and any and all acts of the Congress of the United States, violative of the sovereignty of the State in relation thereto, should receive the execration of a people justly jealous of their liberties, "Who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain."

6. That the Militia bill recently introduced into the Senate of the United States, by Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, is subversive of the sovereignty and rights of the States, and designed to make them mere dependencies upon the Central Government; unconstitutional in its provisions, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, the authorities of each of the States should sternly resist the operation of a scheme so fatal to the just relations which should always exist between the Federal and State Governments.

7. That the "banking system" recently passed by the Senate of the United States, based, as it is, upon an unconstitutional and irredeemable issue of paper currency, cannot fail, if forced upon the people of the States, to prove destructive to the existing moneyed institutions of the several States, and is covertly designed to establish a vast central "money power," alike unknown to the Constitution of the United States, and dangerous to the principles upon which our Government is founded.

8. That the President of the United States, by his Emancipation Proclamation, has struck a serious blow at the rights of the States; erected an almost impassable barrier between the North and the South, in attacking the people of fifteen States through a domestic institution which is blended with their social fabric, and over which the individual States possess exclusive control and power; and, regardless of the great lessons of the past, the National Executive, in pandering to the insane fanaticism of the abolition faction, has ventured upon a system of public policy which, if successfully inaugurated, would disgrace our country in the eyes of the civilized world, and carry lust, rapine and murder into every household of the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the act of the Federal Administration in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, the arrest of citizens not subject to military law without warrant or authority—transporting them to distant States—incarcerating them without charge or accusation—denying them the right of trial by jury, of witnesses in their favor, and counsel for their defence—withholding from them all knowledge of their accusers, and the cause of the arrest—answering their petition for redress by repeated injury and insult—prescribing in many cases as a condition of their release, test oaths, arbitrary and illegal:

In the abridgement of freedom of speech and of the press—in suppressing newspapers by military force, and establishing a censorship wholly incompatible with the freedom of thought and expression of opinion;

In the establishment of a system of espionage by a secret police to invade the sacred precincts of unsuspecting citizens;

In declaring martial law over States not in rebellion, and where the courts are open and unobstructed for the punishment of crime;

In attempting to strike out of existence the entire value of property in slaves throughout the country.

In the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation.

In the proposed taxation of the laboring white man to purchase the freedom of the negro, and place his labor in competition with the white man thus taxed.

In the dismemberment of the State of Virginia, erecting within her boundaries a new State without the consent of her Legislature.

Are each and all arbitrary and unconstitutional, subverting the Constitutions, State and Federal, invading the reserved rights of the people and the sovereignty of the States, and, if sanctioned, destructive of the Union, establishing upon the common ruins of the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the States, a consolidated military despotism:

And we hereby solemnly declare that no American citizen can, without the crime of infidelity to his country's constitutions, and the allegiance which he bears to each, sanction such usurpations. Believing that our silence will be criminal, and may be construed into consent, in deep reverence for our Constitution, which has been ruthlessly violated, we do hereby enter our most solemn protest against these usurpations of power.

Resolved, That in connection with our fellow-citizens of other States, we will use our utmost influence to prevent the payment of a single dollar of the money of the people, unconstitutionally appropriated, for the unwarranted project of Compensated Emancipation.

Resolved, That the enormous plunder of the public treasure by self-constituted patriots, which has been rife throughout the country, demands the closest scrutiny, and the severest punishment should follow a just exposure; and that we insist upon their being promptly paid for services rendered.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the soldiers who enlisted to sustain the Constitution and the Union, in the great deprivations and hardships to which they have been subjected, in sickness and in health, and that we demand, in the name of humanity and justice, that the great frauds which have deprived them of proper food, raiment and care, shall be exposed, and their authors duly punished.

Resolved, That as representatives of a large proportion of the people of Connecticut, we demand the fullest public exposure of the manner in which the vast sum of *four millions of dollars*, appropriated by our State during the past two years, or any portion of it, has been expended, with a detail of the objects for which the money has been used; and we protest against the extraordinary and uncalled-for appropriation by the last extra session of our Legislature, of ten thousand dollars to the Governor of this State, to be used by him in secret for any object he may see fit to expend it.

Mr. CONVERSE, of New-London, offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability, patriotism, and sound conservative principles of Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR and the other gentlemen associated with him on the State ticket, and hereby renew our united pledge that from this day to the first Monday in April, inclusive, we will spare no honorable exertions to promote their election.

The following State Central Committee was appointed:

M. A. Osborne, New-Haven, Chairman; F. M. Brown, Hartford County; T. E. Doolittle, New-Haven County; F. L. Allen, New-London County; James H. Hoyt, Fairfield County; J. K. Greene, Windham County; E. W. Seymour, Litchfield County; C. C. Hubbard, Middlesex County; A. R. Goodrich, Tolland County.

Speeches, strongly supporting the resolutions and the action of the Convention, were then delivered by Messrs. JNO. COTTON SMITH, H. H. BARBOUR, and W. W. EATON. At the close of Mr. EATON'S speech it was resolved by the delegates to march in a body to the residence of their candidate for Governor, and get a speech from him.

A large number of the delegates marched to the residence of Mr. SEYMOUR. He was called out and returned thanks for the honor bestowed upon him. He pleaded illness as an excuse for not making a speech. Three cheers were given, and the delegation called at the residence of Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY. He thanked them for the kind reception, and said that he intended to stump the State during the coming struggle, after which the crowd dispersed.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

An Immediate Attack Upon Charleston and Savannah Expected.

A Bombastic Proclamation from Beauregard.

The Richmond Press on French Mediation.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of yesterday, has the following telegram, dated Charleston, Feb. 18:

The following proclamation from Gen. BEAUREGARD will appear in the papers to-morrow:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, Feb. 18.

It has become my solemn duty to inform the authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannah that the movements of the enemy's fleet indicate an early land and naval attack on one or both cities, and to urge that persons unable to take an active part in the struggle, shall retire. It is hoped, however, that this temporary separation of some of you from your homes will be made without alarm or undue haste, thus showing that the only feeling which animates you in this hour of supreme trial is the right of being able to participate in the defence of your homes, your altars, and the graves of your kindred. Carolinians and Georgians! The hour is at hand to prove your country's cause. Let all able-bodied men from the seaboard to the mountains rush to arms. Be not too exacting in the choice of weapons. Pikes and scythes will do for exterminating your enemies, spades and shovels for protecting your firesides. To arms, fellow-citizens! Come to share with us our danger, our brilliant success, our glorious death.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

(Official.)
J. M. OTEY, A. A. G.

Final preparations for the expected attack are being rapidly perfected. The troops and people are calm and confident.

The *Enquirer's* leader says there has been no intention, or pretence of an intention, to mediate at all on the part of France. *The South wants no French mediation while hostilities still go on.*

The rebel Senate on Tuesday discussed and amended the Exemption bill.

The rebel House referred a bill to compensate for impressed property, and also discussed resolutions vindicating North Carolina.

The rebel House also referred to the Committee on Indian Relations the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Government of the Confederate States has witnessed with feelings of no ordinary gratification the loyalty and good faith of the Indian allies west of the State of Arkansas.

Resolved further, That no effort of the Confederate Government shall be spared to protect them against their enemies from any source whatever.

The *Enquirer* contains the correspondence between Secretary SEWARD and DUDLEY OR LHOYS.

Marine Disaster.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Feb. 19.

Ship *Frank Pierce*, of Portsmouth, Capt. BROOMS, from Liverpool *via* Holyhead, arrived here to-day, with loss of upper spars and all attached, in a hurricane on the 3d of February. Jan. 15, lat. 47° 27', lon. 24° 06', passed bark-rigged steamer showing rebel flag, with foremast gone and shears set up.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Rebel Steamer Vicksburgh Badly Injured by the Ram Queen.

HER MACHINERY TAKEN OUT.

The Doings of the Queen Below the City.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

Rear-Admiral PORTER communicates the following report to the Secretary of the Navy:

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, Feb. 8, 1863.

SIR: I am happy to inform you that the steamer *Vicksburgh* was so badly injured by the ram *Queen of the West*, that she has to be kept afloat with large coal barges fastened to her side. Her machinery has been taken out, and she will likely be destroyed. This is the fifth steamer of which we have deprived the rebels. The *Vicksburgh* was the largest and strongest steamer on the river, and I think they were preparing to use her against our transports, being very fleet. Her wheels and guards were all smashed in, and a large hole knocked in her side; so deserters report.

Last night I started a coal barge, with 20,000 bushels of coal, from the anchorage up the river, to run the batteries at Vicksburgh. It had ten miles to go to reach the *Queen of the West*, and arrived safely within ten minutes of the time calculated, not having been seen by the sentinels.

The Navy Department has received information of the captures by Col. ELLET, commanding the *Queen of the West*, of the *A. W. Barker*, a side wheel rebel steamer. She was captured about 15 miles below Red River, after having ran ashore in the endeavor to escape the *Queen*, which on first meeting she supposed to be a rebel steamer. She had just discharged a cargo at Port Hudson, and was returning for another. As the ram neared her, several rebel officers jumped in the water and escaped. Among those captured on her, however, were five Captains, two Lieutenants and a party of civilians, including a number of ladies. Immediately after Col. ELLET had placed a guard on the *Barker*, another boat was perceived coming down the river, which was brought to by a shot across the bows. She proved to be the *Moro*, laden with 110,000 pounds of pork, nearly 500 hogs and a large quantity of salt, destined for the rebel army at Port Hudson. Col. ELLET destroyed near these points 25,000 pounds of meal awaiting transportation to the rebels at Port Hudson.

The ladies and civilians, captured on board of the *A. W. Barker*, were landed at a plantation near the Red River, and while this was in progress another steamer, the *Berwick's Bay*, laden with 200 barrels of molasses, two hogsheads of sugar and 30,000 pounds of flour, intended for the rebels at Port Hudson, was seized by Col. ELLET. The *Berwick's Bay* also had on board 40 bales of cotton.

THE DASH OF THE INDIANOLA.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The new gunboat *Indianola* followed the example of the *Queen of the West*, and run the blockade at Vicksburgh. The feat was performed on Friday night. She started at 11 o'clock. It was a dark, drizzly, foggy night, but manned by unquailing hearts, she started on her perilous voyage, with watchful eyes on her fires. The *Indianola*, in spite of the precautions, was seen. The signal passed from battery to battery; then came the roar of artillery and the iron rain. Every battery vied with each other in their efforts to sink the boat, which defiantly floated, dark, sullen, and determined down the Mississippi. The deep, deafening reverberations told how great an effort the beleaguered enemy were making. So mighty was the shock that steamboats quivered from stem to stern five miles distant. The *Indianola* safely passed the fiery ordeal, and reached her destination—the mouth of the canal. It is a great feat, and promises the best results.

REBEL REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 16th inst. contains the following telegrams:

VICKSBURGH, Friday, Feb. 13.

The enemy (Unionists) are reported to be actively engaged in erecting batteries on the Louisiana shore, with the supposed purpose of protecting their men in throwing pontoon bridges across the river. The report, however, is not believed here.

Our authorities appear to anticipate an early attack, and our forces are prepared to receive the enemy night or day. All quiet now.

SECOND DISPATCH.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, Feb. 14.

One of the enemy's gunboats passed our batteries last night at 12 o'clock, under cover of the darkness. Several shots were fired at her, but none is believed to have taken effect. All quiet this morning.

From San Francisco.

COTTON PLANTING—NO CONGRESSIONAL INTERFERENCE IN LAND CLAIMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The jobbing trade has slightly revived since the late heavy rains. Domestic spirits have advanced.

The Senate to-day unanimously passed resolutions protesting against Congressional interference in any California land claim, which is to be finally settled by the Courts.

A thorough trial of the capacity of California to produce cotton will be made this season. Five ten acre tracts will be planted in various places in the Sacramento Valley and one field of twenty acres near Stockton. Different varieties of seed will be used.

Portland, Oregon, dates are to the 11th instant.

The snow at Florence, on the Salmon River, is five feet deep, while at Lewiston the people are plowing.

New diggings have been found near Prairie City, proving rich and extensive.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.—The total amounts remitted to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on account of internal revenue tax, by the collectors of the several States, to Jan. 31, 1863, is as follows:

Maine	$139,063 05	Virginia	$4,715 00
New-Hampshire	76 000 00	Kentucky	257,046 58
Vermont	67,662 27	Missouri	427,000 00
Massachusetts	1,250,250 00	Ohio	647,580 58
Rhode Island	105,000 00	Indiana	169,995 00
Connecticut	459,000 00	Illinois	367,742 55
New-York	2,225,255 03	Michigan	142,103 55
New-Jersey	325,435 10	Wisconsin	120,575 38
Pennsylvania	1,353,783 78	Iowa	50,000 00
Delaware	22,000 00	Minnesota	8,017 33
Maryland	312,143 21	California	280,115 56
District of Col.	46,046 49		
Total			$9,067,538 77

The above are exclusive of receipts from corporations, from salaries, and from stamps.

The Steamship Caledonia.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The wreck of the steamship *Caledonia* was sold at auction at Provincetown, to-day, for $14,000. THOS NICKERSON was the purchaser.

THE PEACE-MEDIATION PARTY IN WAR.

Parallels of History—Political Lunatics—Unconstitutionality of Partial Conventions—No Mediation Possible—No Peace Possible Without Results.

THE BYRONS, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

There never was a war in which there was not a Peace party. Some men want peace on any terms. Some want to aid the enemy in their designs, and others are discouraged about success. In the Revolution, and in 1812-15, there were large Peace parties. But, the Peace party of the Revolution terminated in an extensive emigretion to Novn Scotia and England. The Paace party of 1812-15, culminated in tha Hartford Convention, end the subsequent exits of all its leaders from public trust and confidence. I sm in hopes that if tha present Peace party carry out its designs, the people, or the army, will give them rewards equally striking and instructive.

The people have a right to demand peace, if they please, on any terms. But, there is a constitutionel mode of making peace, end that must be adhered to, if we have not made up our minds to abandon the Government. The States have no right to call partial Convantions for that, or any other purpose of partiel proceeding, such as is now contemplated in Kentucky and Illinois. Nor have individuals any right to be negotiating with foreign Ministers with any such design. There is an express provision in the Constitution *prohibiting* any *agreement* between a *part of the States* on eny subject. This extends to so simple a thing as e contract for lands, much more to any national effairs. It was put into the Constitution for the very purpose of preventing any two or more of the States from combining on any national objects. So, if I mistake not, (though I have not the statutes befora me,) there is e statuta against any individual negotiations with foreign States. So also tha Constitution gives the sole power of making treeties to the President end Senate. Now, with these legal provisions before our eyes, I must say it seems a very superfluous exhibition of folly to be calling Conventions, or writing letters to M. MERCIER, or consulting with LOUIS NAPOLEON, about objects upon which those parties have not the slightest power and ought not to have the least weight. The Constitution has frowned upon all such attempts, and remanded those who have such designs to the tribunal of the people. And is not that the proper tribunal? If the people are indeed sovereign, upon what objects can their power and intelligence be better exercised than upon the concerns of peace and war? Is it not the flattest impudence to be running up the President's back stairs with private plans of peace? Is it not a flat violation of the Constitution for the Underwoods, Richardsons end Brights to be calling e Convention of three or four States to act upon national affairs?

Is it not as illegal as presumptuous, to be seeking the mediation of NAPOLEON, or any other piratic Government of Europe?

In the long Winter evenings in the country I read the TIMES—as well as many other good periodicals—with a good deal more closeness than I should in the verlous society of n city. I have read your editorials on the *Tribune*, the speech of WENDELL PHILLIPS and of CORNELL JEWETT. As to the two latter, I regard them simply as lunatics—JEWETT n very silly one, and PHILLIPS strong in his madness. I have heard PHILLIPS so much abused, and, in fact, so ill-treated, that I had almost come to his side. But I must give him up. Polished periods, classic style, and much information, are, after all, no apology for doctrines whose tendency is to set the community in a flame for no neefnl results. Negro equality is an impossibility in this country. Negro freedom is possibia; but only so under conditions which shall assign them a locality of their own. Possibly this may be the case in the Gulf States, but more probably in a more distant region.

As to the position of the *Tribune*, I confess not to have found out what it is—either from your remarks, or what I have seen of its articles. What I do see of it I am opposed to, and so is the great body of people in the West. The idea of *mediation*, because we don't succeed in three or four months, is an absurdity. If we had begun right, we should have ended the war last October; but since both statesmen and Generals utterly misunderstood the situation of the country, we must suffer the penalty of their mismanagement. Strong points have been fortified, and we must take them systematically; but we can take them, and when taken, the rebel military organization will be substantially broken up. MITCHEL would have taken Knoxville and Chattanooga in the Fall of 1861, with 10,000 men, but he was not allowed to. I have no doubt ROSECRANS would have taken Richmond while MCCLELLAN was lying in front of Manesses, but that was not our destiny. It was our doom to exhaust folly, madness and stupidity before we came down to reason and common sense. This is one way of solving problems; it is the only way in which democratic Governments ever proceed, but they are the strongest in the end. We have never, since the war begun, been as well off as we are to-day, and we shall, with occasional mishaps, go on to final success. But who can mediate? Who can make peace? Who can draw a line? Literally, nobody. I have been entirely right, as you know, in assuming from the beginning that there could be no European intervention; and there can be no practical mediation. What patriotic American, of any kind, would listen to the mediation of NAPOLEON? Did tha world ever hold a more shameless pirate than LOUIS NAPOLEON? Read his lettes to Gen. FOREY: it is enough to disgust n Chinese Mandarin; it throws the mask from all decency, and tells the world that public robbery is the deliberate business of a Christian nation. *That*, however, is his own business; though mediation is ours. But mediation from France (unless already offared) wa need not expect. Every ship which goes from Mexico tells of disasters, which it will take all tha shrewdness of NAPOLEON to repair. France will soon be in a crisis, which will leave no time or thought to meddle with the United States. English public opinion is rapidly coming to our side, and notwithstanding all the silliness of our pence-mongers, they will be able to do nothing—literally nothing. From the rebels, they have no hopes; for they are as insane as WENDELL PHILLIPS. The fact is, however blessed a thing peace is, (and I do not underrate it,) the peace-mongers—whether Tory or loyal—must wait the final issue of battle. You said an entirely true thing, in saying that this is one of the contests *which must be fought out*. There is no other issue.

Tha aspects of Tory politics, I do not just now understand. I gave WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, RICHARDSON & Co. credit for a great deal more sagacity than they seem to manifest. I did not believe that any politicians, after our political experience, would dare to risk themselves in following the Hartford Conventionists or Carolina Tories. But we should not complain. They are doing a salutary work. They are giving us Republican Senators we might not otherwise have had. They are turning all the Democrats of the army against them. This is what we might not have done in a mere political contest. If they come out extreme, beget extremes, and knowing the hearty patriotism of the great body of the people, am never sorry to see my opponents resort to measures which excite the popular indignation.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

Variable Weather—The Naval Arrangements—The Steamer Captured at Island No. 10.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

Cairo should be termed the Hatteras of the West. There is literally no dependence to be placed in tha weather, and like that proverbially stormy locality upon the Atlantic, the temperature is more capricious and the changes more sudden and disagreeable than any place I have visited. Tha rain is like the Scotch mist, which wets an Englishman through in five minutes; and the cold is of that raw, chilling description, which makes one feal that he has been wrapped in a hydropathic wet-sheet. There were two or three days of freezing cold, beginning on Monday, which enables the citizens to venture about the streets without the danger of losing their boots and shoes in the deep and tenacious mud with which the city is encompassed. Last evening, a snow-storm from the northeast set in, and continued through the night. Snow fell to the depth of six inches upon an average, and it is still lightly falling. When this melts, the mud will be deeper and stickier than ever. An invalid would never be sent away from Cairo for a *change* of climate, for here he can realize all the mutations of the seasons, from Siberian frost to tropical heat, and all in the same week. It is not strange, therefore, that here thrive all the complaints incident to the low alluvial districts of tha Mississippi Valley. Such a place is no location for a military or naval depot, were it not for the very central and advantageous position it occupies at the junction of two great rivers which afford direct and easy communication with the vast country which they drain. It is evident that the Navy Department have had these circumstances in view in the establishment of this depot.

Everything pertaining to this Department here is afloat, excepting the heavy guns which have been sent by railroad, and are waiting to be put on board of the vessels requiring them. Should an order come from the Department at Washington to transfer the Naval Depot to Memphis, or any other place below, the whole establishment, being afloat, could be removed thither in a day. It would only be necessary to cast off the chains which hold the various wharf-boats to their moorings alongside of the levee, and a half-dozen steamboats would easily move them, with all their paraphernalia of war, their offices and stores, to any desired locality. But for the unhealthiness of the climate and the surroundings, however, the location is doubtless one of the best and most convenient afforded on the Western waters. We have rumors from time to time of the rebels intending to come and take the place, but it is needless to state that Commander PENNOCK has every provision made to give the enemy a warm reception, should they venture upon the rash experiment. If anything of the kind is attempted, it will, no doubt, be some midnight raid for the purpose of destroying the public property. Effective gunboats are always on hand, or within call, and a vigilant guard, both afloat and ashore, is always on duty. The fort, known as Fort Cairo, upon the point formed by the two rivers, commands the approaches to the town. There was formerly a mud fort, called Fort Holt, on the Kentucky side, mounting five guns, but it is now dismantled. The eighteen cannon formerly placed upon Bird's Point have also been withdrawn as unnecessary.

A small sidewheel steamer, called the *W. A. Knapp*, named after the editor of the St. Louis *Republican*, has just been captured at Island No. 10, by the gunboat *New-Era*, stationed at that place. She was bound down the river, and, as is believed, was going on a kind of trading voyage up the Ohion River, or to some other part of the rebel dominions. She had arms, whisky, salt, dry goods, quinine, morphine and other goods on board, *not on any manifest*. The Captain feigned himself ignorance of what he had on board, or anything as to the nature of the voyage. She was, consequently, seized and towed to Cairo. Capt PENNOCK has taken charge of the boat and the property on behalf of the Government. It is a nice little prize for the officers.

The War Department have directed the erection of comfortable barracks here for the accommodation of our own troops, and for the rebel prisoners which are sent here from time to time. The buildings will be of a more permanent description than those heretofore put up here.

DE SOTO.

Burning of a Union Gunboat at Cairo—Narrow Escape of a Portion of the Crew—Loss About Fifty Thousand Dollars.

CAIRO, ILL., Saturday, Feb. 7, 1863.

The Western flotilla are minus another gunboat. The *Glide*, No. 5, which came up for supplies only four or five days ago, and which was lying alongside of the naval inspection boat, took fire at about 5 o'clock this morning, accidentally, and was totally destroyed, with all she had on board. She belonged to what is called the "Mosquito fleet," but was one of the largest and best vessels of her class, carrying six twenty-four pounder howitzers. She had a large supply of ammunition on board, but no stores except what belonged to the vessel. It seems there was an insufficient watch on board, and the weather being very cold, the contrabands had received permission to build a fire in the ash-pan in front of the boiler, to warm themselves; there being only one thickness of brick between the pans and the main deck, on which the boilers are situated, the great heat cleared through the deck and set the whole on fire. The fire might have been extinguished but for the bungling use of the water, which, instead of being thrown against the fire *from the hold*, was simply dashed down the hatchway, from which the flame was slightly issuing when discovered. The fear of explosion of the magazine prevented the workmen from going below for the purpose.

The vessel, as soon as found to be on fire, was cast off immediately, to prevent the flames from communicating to the naval wharf boat and the inspection boat, alongside of which she was moored. At this time, it seems, there were five persons on board, either asleep, or unconscious of their danger—three of the colored crew, a white sailor and a colored woman. The steam-ting *Doktia*, which towed the burning boat into the stream, took off three of these when she cast loose from the burning wreck, and afterward returned, and with great difficulty, rescued, as was supposed, the last person on board. Shortly afterward a woman was seen rushing out from the burning deck, and with uplifted hands and piteous screams for help, making toward the wheel at the stern. The fire by this time had reached the powder, and boxes of musket cartridges were occasionally exploding, sending the flying firey timbers in all directions. The danger that the entire magazine would momentarily explode, rendered approach to the steamer extremely hazardous. Still, there stood the wretched woman, imploring to be rescued, her cries being heard above the roar and crash of the conflagration and the exploding powder. The Captain of the tug rendered as near as he could now get, the burning steamer having now touched the bar near the opposite shore, and hallooed to the woman to jump overboard. At this time she was clinging to the paddlewheel, and almost wholly surrounded by the devouring element. No human power could have saved her, but in another moment the boat swung round by the force of the current, bringing her stern near the shore, when the poor creature made a desperate spring and reached the bank. She was somewhat scorched by the flames, but not seriously injured. She was scared, however, out of a seven years' growth.

To the promptness and efficiency of Capt. PENNOCK and his officers, who were immediately on the spot, and directing operations, is due the safety of the naval establishment [illegible] also, in great danger of falling a prey to the flames. Capt. PENNOCK will institute a strict investigation into the circumstances of the fire, and the manner in which the watch was kept on board the gunboat.

The *Eastport* is having her battery taken out, and will have to go on the ways at Mound City, from which she had just been launched. When the Government captured this vessel from the rebels, they were like the man that drew the elephant in the lottery. Had the rebels blown her up, they would have conferred a lasting benefit on Uncle Sam. What her fitting up and repairs have cost would have purchased a first-class gunboat.

DE SOTO.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Flag of Truce—The Question of Exchanging Officers—Rebel Bills in the South—The Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers—Recruiting Negroes in the Department, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* arrived here to-day from City Point, James River, bearing Capt. MANN, of the Third New-York, as truce officer, with 269 returned prisoners, including a number of captured civilians, and several ladies. Capt. MANN was informed by a note from Major OULD, rebel Exchange Commissioner, that all the military and civil prisoners at that time in Richmond were forwarded, but that several hundred were still on the way from different portions of the Confederate States. Col. A. B. MOORE and Lieut. J. DEWOLD, taken Dec. 7, were the only commissioned officers returned. Lieut. PULLEY, of the English naval steamer *Petrel*, bearer of dispatches from the British Consuls at Charleston and Richmond to Lord LYONS, was also on board.

The question of returning commissioned officers taken after JEFF. DAVIS' proclamation of Dec. 12 still remains in abeyance. Of these Col. MOORE states that there are 23 now in Richmond. This is the same officer who was charged by sundry papers with unnecessarily giving up his command at Hartsville, Tenn. He is indignant at the imputation, and purposes seeking justification. He repeats the frequent assertion that Eastern Tennessee is highly loyal.

Hotel bills at Richmond were $6 a day, and at Charleston $5 a day, Confederate money, according to the statements of those recently in those cities. English sovereigns or American half-eagles were taken at $15 each. Both cities present very much the appearance existing before the war, except that nearly all the men wear uniforms. Ladies are abundant, and promenade as usual. Stores appear to be doing a remunerative business. Theatres are nightly well filled, and a general gaiety or indifference exists upon the future. The *New-York* proceeds immediately to Annapolis, to discharge her passengers. She will then return here, on her way again to City Point.

Exception has been taken by sundry officers of the Ninety-ninth New-York, stationed between Norfolk and Suffolk, to a letter of mine during last week in the TIMES, in which I charged certain privates of the regiment with kidnapping negroes and selling them to Secessionists outside of our lines. This fact was acknowledged by several officers, and the occurrences are a matter of notoriety. I can only, therefore, reiterate the statement, but at the same time by no means inculpate the regiment at large, which contains, among both officers and men, accomplished and estimable soldiers. I charged the regiment, also, as a body, with cruel and unmanly treatment of negroes, but did not inculpate them individually. A negro once killed a member of the regiment, and his whole race have been made to feel their revenge. They might as well wreak their vengeance on the white race, in case a white man should have murdered one of their number. Soldiers are usually young and unthinking, and naturally imbibe the vulgar and ungenerous prejudice against an unfortunate race which they everywhere find.

Mention has been made of the recruitment of negroes in this department for the United States army. Though Gov. ANDREW has requested Mr. WILDER, Superintendent of contrabands here, to ascertain how many colored men are willing to enlist, no recruitment has taken place. Gen. DIX would naturally concur in any measure of the kind ordered by the Government, but as yet has received no communication on the subject from the War Department. From three to four hundred negroes who have been spoken to unofficially, by different individuals, have signified their readiness to enter the service when required.

Gen. Dix contemplates making excellent use of all negroes, male and female, in his department, who have no employment. He has appropriated, for the present year only, several farms, with excellent soil, abandoned by rebel owners, and has already placed a number of blacks upon them, who will receive the proceeds of the crops in lieu of wages, after deducting expenses. Gen. Dix is most efficiently aided in the details of this enterprise by Dr. BROWN, of Boston, who is now on Cranny Island, superintending a large number.

N.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1863, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—William Walsh, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Memorial of Joseph L. Lowry, in relation to his improvement in fire hydrants and stop-cocks.

Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Committee.

By the same—

Offer of the Lutheran Cemetery to donate to the Mayor, &c., a plot of land in their Cemetery, in which to bury deceased Union soldiers.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McCool—

AN ORDINANCE

To amend chapter thirty-seven of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "Of Carts and Cartmen, Dirt Carts, Public Porters and Garbage Carts."

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section twenty, of article one, of chapter thirty-seven, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

SEC. 20. The prices or rates to be taken or charged for the loading, transportation and unloading of goods, wares, or other articles, shall be as follows, to wit:

Oils, molasses, and all wet casks, containing less than twenty-five gallons—for every load	0.50
Of twenty-five, and under fifty, gallons, for every four	0.62
Of fifty, and under one hundred, gallons, for every two	0 67
Of one hundred gallons and upwards, for every one hundred gallons	0 62
Sugar, tobacco, copperas and all dry casks of under one thousand pounds weight, for every load	0.50
Of one thousand pounds and under one thousand five hundred pounds, each	0.67
Of one thousand five hundred and under two thousand pounds, each	0.62
Of two thousand pounds and upward for every hundred pounds, and other ponderous articles of one thousand pounds weight, and upward at the same rate	0.07
Hay, loose, per load	1.12
Brick, when handled and piled, per load	0.62
Hoop-poles, loose, per load	0.62
Timber and lumber, per load	0 47
Hemp, loose, for every one thousand two hundred pounds	0.62
Beef and pork, for every five barrels	0 50
Calves, sheep and lambs, per load	0 47
Coal, per ton	0.62
Coal, per half chaldron	0 62
Cotton, for every three bales	0.50
Earthenware, loose, per load	0.62
Oil floor cloths, in boxes or rolls, of less than ten feet in length, per load	0.45
Of ten feet and less than fifteen feet in length, each	0.45
Of fifteen feet and less than twenty feet in length, each	0.62
Of twenty feet and less than twenty-four feet in length, each	0.77
Of twenty-four feet and upward, as may be agreed on	—
Plaster of Paris, loose, per ton	0.77
Salt, for every twenty bushels	0.45
Cut stone, per load	0.47
Slates or tiles, per load	0.47
Household furniture, loose, per load	0.62
For loading, unloading, and housing furniture, in the removal of families, extra per load	0.62
Bedding tied up, chests, trunks and boxes, per load	0.50
Cassia, in mats, per one hundred mats	0.37
Anchors of three hundred pounds weight, per load	0.50
Of three hundred pounds weight and upwards, per one hundred pounds	0.12
Chain cables, of under one thousand pounds weight, per load	0.52
Of one thousand pounds weight and upwards, per one hundred pounds	0.07

Iron railroad bars, per load [illegible]

Iron railroad chairs, per load [illegible]

Pig iron, per ton [illegible]

And for the conveyance of goods, wares and merchandise of other kinds not enumerated [illegible]

Provided, that when distances exceed a mile, and is within a mile, one-third more shall be added to the above rates and prices, and in the same proportion for any greater distance. And if any public cartman shall ask, demand, receive, take, exact or extort any greater rate, price, pay or compensation, for carting, transporting any article or thing whatsoever therein mentioned, allowed, expressed and limited as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for him to receive any compensation for the said carting or transportation and the said asking or receiving shall be deemed a violation of this chapter.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That Seventy-fourth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, be regulated, graded, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York Dispensary, also in favor of the Treasurer of the Northern Dispensary, also in favor of the Treasurer of the Eastern Dispensary, also in favor of the Treasurer of the Demilt Dispensary, also in favor of the Treasurer of the Northwestern Dispensary, also in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York Homeopathic Dispensary each for the sum of one thousand dollars for the half yearly donation to the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three: and that he be further authorized to pay to Treasurers of the above-named institutions one thousand dollars each on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to continue said semi-annual payments during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the fire alarm bell, now located in the rear of the City Hall, removed to the position it occupied in the City Hall building previous to the fire in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, the work of removal to be commenced forthwith, and completed as soon as practicable.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Oscar Cheeseman, of number one hundred and forty-five Duane-street, to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Fifteenth-street, from Union-square to First avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expenses, and the City the remainder, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Fifteenth-street, opposite number one hundred and sixty-three in said street, to Livingston place, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the Committee on Laws be and are hereby instructed to report to this Board as early as practicable whether the act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, April twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, for the enrollment of the militia as a National Guard for the public defence, did not make it the duty of other parties than the Common Council to provide suitable rooms for the use of the military of this City.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, Numerous piers have been constructed within the limits and jurisdiction of the Corporation without the permission of the Common Council; and,

Whereas, Several applications are now before the Legislature for authority to construct other piers or wharves: therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to inquire and report to this Board, first, what rights and jurisdiction the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty have in relation to the construction of wharves and piers; and, second, whether the wharves and piers already constructed have been constructed in conformity with law.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report to relieve the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church of an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of establishing the grades of the Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues and intersecting streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report amending the ordinance to pave Eighth and Ninth streets with Belgian pavement, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting an invitation from Colonel Maidhoff to review the Eleventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, on the twenty-third inst.

Which was received, the invitation accepted, and the communication referred to the Special Committee on the Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting a copy of the annual report of the Seaman's Bank for Savings of this City.

Which was received and ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Thomas Stewart, Justice of the First District Court, relative to the hiring of accommodations for his Court.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to the establishment of a ferry foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, North River.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Ferries.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Masterson moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Reverend Isaac S. Hecker, to relieve the Church of Saint Paul the Apostle from an assessment for building a sewer in Fifty-ninth street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the same be returned to the Board of Councilmen, in consequence of the paper having been wrongly indorsed.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By the President—

Petition of James McCrea for correction of valuation of the property Ward numbers Three thousand and ninety-nine and Three thousand one hundred West Twenty-second-street, in the Nineteenth Ward, for the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Which was referred to Committee on Taxes.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Commissioner on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Gylan for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-nine cents, to enable him to pay an assessment on his property in Eighth-avenue, for regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to Eighty-second-street, and charge the same to account of donations.

Alderman Boole moved to recommit the paper to the Committee.

Alderman Ottiwell moved as a substitute for the motion of Alderman Boole,

That the paper be laid on the table.

Which was lost.

The report was then recommitted to the Committee.

Petition, with ordinance, that a sewer be built in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—16.

Petition with ordinance that a sewer be built in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth-avenue, to connect with sewer in Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board,

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Genet, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset to Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets; also in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Genet, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Fifteenth-street, opposite number one hundred and sixty-three in said street, to Livingston place, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the Committee on Laws be and are hereby instructed to report to this Board as early as practicable whether the act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, April twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, for the enrollment of the militia as a National Guard for the public defence, did not make it the duty of other parties than the Common Council to provide suitable rooms for the use of the military of this City.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, Numerous piers have been constructed within the limits and jurisdiction of the Corporation without the permission of the Common Council; and,

Whereas, Several applications are now before the Legislature for authority to construct other piers or wharves: therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to inquire and report to this Board, first, what rights and jurisdiction the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty have in relation to the construction of wharves and piers; and, second, whether the wharves and piers already constructed have been constructed in conformity with law.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report to relieve the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church of an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of establishing the grades of the Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues and intersecting streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report amending the ordinance to pave Eighth and Ninth streets with Belgian pavement, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting an invitation from Colonel Maidhoff to review the Eleventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, on the twenty-third inst.

Which was received, the invitation accepted, and the communication referred to the Special Committee on the Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

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Which was received and ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Thomas Stewart, Justice of the First District Court, relative to the hiring of accommodations for his Court.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to the establishment of a ferry foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, North River.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Ferries.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Masterson moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Reverend Isaac S. Hecker, to relieve the Church of Saint Paul the Apostle from an assessment for building a sewer in Fifty-ninth street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the same be returned to the Board of Councilmen, in consequence of the paper having been wrongly indorsed.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By the President—

Petition of James McCrea for correction of valuation of the property Ward numbers Three thousand and ninety-nine and Three thousand one hundred West Twenty-second-street, in the Nineteenth Ward, for the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Which was referred to Committee on Taxes.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Commissioner on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Gylan for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-nine cents, to enable him to pay an assessment on his property in Eighth-avenue, for regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to Eighty-second-street, and charge the same to account of donations.

Alderman Boole moved to recommit the paper to the Committee.

Alderman Ottiwell moved as a substitute for the motion of Alderman Boole,

That the paper be laid on the table.

Which was lost.

The report was then recommitted to the Committee.

Petition, with ordinance, that a sewer be built in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

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Which was adopted.

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The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of establishing the grades of the Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues and intersecting streets.

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The Committee on Streets presented a report amending the ordinance to pave Eighth and Ninth streets with Belgian pavement, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

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Which was carried.

He then moved that the same be returned to the Board of Councilmen, in consequence of the paper having been wrongly indorsed.

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PETITIONS RESUMED.

By the President—

Petition of James McCrea for correction of valuation of the property Ward numbers Three thousand and ninety-nine and Three thousand one hundred West Twenty-second-street, in the Nineteenth Ward, for the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Which was referred to Committee on Taxes.

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Report of Commissioner on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Gylan for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-nine cents, to enable him to pay an assessment on his property in Eighth-avenue, for regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to Eighty-second-street, and charge the same to account of donations.

Alderman Boole moved to recommit the paper to the Committee.

Alderman Ottiwell moved as a substitute for the motion of Alderman Boole,

That the paper be laid on the table.

Which was lost.

The report was then recommitted to the Committee.

Petition, with ordinance, that a sewer be built in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—16.

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Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Genet, Long—16.

grale of Colonel Bull, Major Horgan, and Captain Hosmer.

(By Board of Aldermen, bill ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Resolved, with resolution, that Ninth-avenue, from Twenty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, excepting that portion of the carriage-way laying within the rail tracks, the said improvement to be made under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the expenses to be borne, half by the City, and the remainder assessed upon the property benefited, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that the Street Commissioner cause the flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, to be repaired immediately, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sidewalks of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River, to be flagged a space four feet wide, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company number Forty-one, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause to be erected a new fence around the Corporation yard in Jane-street, said fence to be twelve feet in height.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Petition, with ordinance, that a sewer be built in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Petition, with ordinance, that a sewer be built in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth-avenue, to connect with sewer in Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Communication from the City Inspector, with ordinance for the purpose of securing that the removal of human remains interred within the City limits shall hereafter be only under permission from the City Inspector, and after public advertisement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks of Eighth-avenue, both sides, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, be flagged where not already done, and reflagged as necessary, so as to make the same eight feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the ordinance annexed therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution, that the resolution approved by His Honor the Mayor, May two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, authorizing and directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for a new engine for the use of Engine Company number fifty, be amended to read, "steam fire-engine."

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, also in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that (if the Board of Aldermen concur) a joint committee of three members from each Board be appointed to make arrangements for a suitable celebration of the Birthday of Washington, (February twenty-two,) one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that the sum of —— be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses incurred through this resolution.

(By Board of Aldermen, amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses incurred through the resolution authorizing the celebration of Washington's Birthday, and as amended adopted.)

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell—16.

Negative—Councilman Hayes, Keenan, The President, Repper, Joyce—5.

Councilman Hayes moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Subsequently,

Councilman Webster moved that the paper be again considered.

Which was carried

The same was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to fit up the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the Fund for the Relief of Soldier's Families for the Seventh Senatorial District, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Negative—The President, Councilman Gross—2.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Samuel Dunlap, for forty-eight dollars, and Dennis Duane for forty-three dollars, for services rendered as keepers of Stuyvesant Park on Sundays, as per bills annexed, and charge the same to appropriation for Lands and places.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Negative—The President, Councilman Gross, Russell—3.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, on the regular grade, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hays, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell-Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Gross—1.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Councilman Gross asked unanimous consent to present a report from the Committee on Law.

Which consent was granted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Joyce—15.

Negative—Healy, Keenan, The President, Repper, Brandon, Russell—6.

He then presented the following report:

Report of Committee on Law in favor of granting use of Chamber to Supreme Court, Special Term.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, Houghtalin, Haviland, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Joyce—12.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, McConnell, Repper, Gaw, Brandon, Russell—9.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to issue, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An Act for the Construction, Regulation, Maintenance and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York, and to provide additional means therefor," passed April nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the amount of three hundred thousand dollars of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund, created by an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved on the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Councilman Gross moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon moved that said resolution be amended, by striking therefrom the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross moved that said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Councilman Houghtalin moved as an amendment to the amendment to strike from such motion the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and insert in lieu thereof the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The question occurred on the motion above of Councilman Gross, to strike out three hundred thousand dollars, and insert one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross moved to strike from the resolution the sum of three hundred thousand dollars and insert in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hall moved to amend the resolution by striking therefrom the sum of three hundred thousand dollars and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

Resolution, That the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Street Department be fixed at the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Councilman Haviland moved that said resolution be amended, by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "Also, that the salary of the Second Clerk to the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, be fixed at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three."

Councilman Webster moved, as an amendment to the proposed amendment, to add thereto the words following, viz.: "Also, that the salary of the Third Clerk to the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be fixed at one thousand dollars, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three."

Which was carried.

The question then recurred on the motion of Councilman Haviland as amended on motion of Councilman Webster.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be donated to the Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, of the City of New-York, to be applied toward the erection of a new orphan asylum on the block of ground bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, and Fourth and Madison avenues, and that the Comptroller, in making his estimate for the expenses of the City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, do directed to include therein the above-mentioned amount of fifty thousand dollars.

Councilman Brice moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance, with instruction that when they shall have the ordinance making the annual appropriations under consideration, the above sum, for the purpose named, be inserted therein.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that Fifty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Brady, McCoskell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Gross—1.

Councilman Hayes called up General Order number forty-six, being an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, to provide for the continuance of the aid heretofore granted to families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the armies of the Union.

Councilman Brandon moved that the ordinance be considered be sections.

Which was carried.

The first eight sections were read and adopted without amendment.

Section nine having been read,

Councilman Webster moved to amend such section by inserting after the words "Lieutenant-Colonel," the words, "or any other line officer."

Which was lost.

And the section was accepted without amendment.

Section ten having been read,

Councilman Brandon moved to strike out the whole of such section, and substitute therefor the following, viz.:

Sec. 10. The only parties entitled to participate in the distribution of the moneys appropriated by this ordinance are the wives, children, and widowed mothers, and aged and infirm fathers of such soldiers as supported them prior to their enlistment. But nothing contained herein shall be understood to authorize the giving aid from the fund hereby created to those able to support themselves without it.

Which was carried.

And the section as substituted was adopted.

Section eleven having been read,

Councilman Hayes moved to strike out the whole of such section and substitute therefor the following, viz.:

Sec. 11. Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to employ a Visitor, who must a resident of the Ward for which he is appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit all applicants at their residences, and to ascertain, by careful investigation, the truth of the allegations made by such applicants; and no order for relief shall be paid by either of the Assistant Treasurers unless the Visitor for the Ward in which the applicant resides shall certify the same to be correct. Whenever the number of applications in any Ward shall have reached a hundred, the Comptroller may, if he shall deem it necessary, employ an Assistant Visitor. Whenever the number of applicants in any Ward shall exceed one thousand five hundred, the Ward Committee may, if they deem it necessary, employ two Assistant Visitors. It shall be the further duty of the Visitors to attend the meetings of said perform such clerical duties as may be prescribed by the Ward Committee, and also to attend the distributing office of their Senatorial District on the days designated for the payment of persons from their respective Wards. This compensation of the Visitors shall not exceed two dollars per day each.

Councilman Webster was here called to the chair.

The motion of Councilman Hayes was lost, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, McVay, Gross, Brady, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Joyce—14.

And the original section was adopted.

Sections twelve to fifteen, inclusive, were read and adopted without amendment.

Section sixteen having been read,

The President moved that said section be stricken out, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

Sec. 18. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to procure, fit up, and keep in order a suitable room for the accomodation of each of the Assistant Treasurers and the applicants in their respective districts, and also to appoint not exceeding three clerks and one interpreter and auditor for each district. The compensation of the clerks shall not exceed sixty dollars per month each, and the interpreters or janitors shall each be allowed for their services at the rate of thirty-six dollars per month.

Which was carried.

And the section as substituted was adopted.

The President moved that the ordinance be amended by adding thereto the following additional section, viz.:

Sec. 17. The Comptroller is hereby requested to solicit the aid of the Police to assist in carrying out the provisions of the ordinance.

Which was carried

Councilman Gross moved that the ordinance be further amended by adding thereto the following additional section, viz.:

Sec. 18. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and empowered to employ a suitable person, at an expense not to exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, to obtain from the several regiments now at the seat of war correct rolls of the present members of the said regiments, the names of those who have been killed or died, and of the deserters, that when said information shall been obtained, a copy thereof be furnished to each Assistant Treasurer.

Which was lost.

The ordinance as amended was then adopted, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hayes moved that when the Board adjourn they do so to meet on Thursday next, twenty-sixth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Markets, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause a new roof to be placed on that portion of Clinton Market known as the fish market, and the same to be done immediately.

Councilman Hayes moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "And the same to be done by contract."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Joyce moved that the rules be suspended, for the purpose of taking up General Order number thirty-seven, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a house on their present site for the use of Engine Company number One, to be similar to the house occupied or ordered to be built for Engine Company Number Thirty-two.

Which was carried.

And the same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Hayes—1.

Councilmen Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the ordinance from the Board of Aldermen for the strengthening of the defences and the protection of the harbor of New-York.

Councilman Haviland moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such ordinance be concurred in.

Councilman Hayes moved that the same be laid over and printed in the minutes.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon moved that section one of such ordinance be amended by striking out all preceding the words, "the said Board shall organize," and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz.:

Section 1. A Board of Commissions to consist of twelve members, of whom His Honor the Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen shall be four, and to be designated and known as "The Board of Harbor and City Defence Commissioners of the City of New-York," is hereby authorized and created to act for and on behalf of the authorities and inhabitants of said City as hereinafter provided.

The President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen are hereby authorized to appoint, from each of their respective bodies, four persons, who, together with the Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Board of Councilmen, as aforesaid, are hereby severally constituted and declared to be members of the said Commission, and it shall be their duty to meet within five days after the passage of this ordinance, at such place within the City of New-York as shall be designated by the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall give due notice of the same.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon then moved as an amendment that section one be so altered as to provide that the Commission shall include the Presidents of the two Boards, and each Board to elect four additional members.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon then moved to amend section one so that the President of the Board of Councilmen should constitute one, and that four members should be selected by this Board, one from each Senatorial District.

Without putting the question on such amendment,

The President put the question on the motion of Councilman Haviland that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said ordinance be concurred in.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healey, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnal, Repper, Houghtalin, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, The President, Haviland, Gaw—4.

During the call of the roll,

Councilman Brandon raised the point that the question on his last amendment alone had not been taken.

The President stated that the call having been commenced, the amendment could only be put by a reconsideration of the vote on the adoption, after it should be decided.

Councilman Hayes moved that the vote on the adoption be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brandon then renewed his motion to amend (as last above.)

Which was lost.

And the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such ordinance was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joice—21.

The President here announced the following on the Special Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen, to make arrangements for the celebration of the Twenty-second of February:

Councilmen Hayes, McConnell, Brice, Gross, and Houghtaling.

Councilman Sandford moved, that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, twenty-sixth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. non-enumerated, 87. Enumerated, 90, 91, 92, 93½, 94, 95, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 2, 23, 34, 35, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2838, 2067, 2173, 2859, 2556, 2561, 2562, 1814, 1696, 2794, 1984, 2576, 2037, 2569, 2818, 215. *Part II.*—Nos. 934, 1000, 1490, 1492, 1500, 1512, 1530, 1534, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1550, 1554, 1556, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 289, 842, 52, 154.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 853, 1553, 1145, 1447, 1127, 3111, 1495, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1453, 799. *Part II.*—Nos. 1570, 1482, 1684, 800, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1738, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738.

Interesting to Landlords and Tenants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Sheldon Burrell vs. *Thomas Fisher, et al.*—This case was tried last week before Mr. Justice ALLEN. It appears that the defendants some time in 1841, made a lease to the plaintiff of premises near the corner of Centre and Worth streets for a period of twelve years, containing a covenant that to renew the lease for a further period of twelve years, at a rent to be estimated by arbitration, or to pay for the improvements or buildings which plaintiff should put upon the leased lot, and if a new lease was given it was to contain a like covenant to pay for the improvements at the end of the term.

Plaintiff went on under the lease, and put up a brick building, valued at some $3,000, and at the end of the first term it appears the parties did not think the ground rent should be increased, and verbally agreed that the tenant might go on under the old lease without any formal renewal. And the plaintiff being the tenant, did go on under the old lease and such verbal understanding, for about eight or nine years; when by the widening of Worth-street the premises in question became corner premises, and more valuable; and then the defendants claimed that after the first term of the lease had expired, plaintiff became a tenant at will, or from year to year, and gave plaintiff notice to quit last May. They also claimed that he had no right to hold the premises until he was paid for the improvements, but that he must sue on the covenant in the lease to recover for those.

The plaintiff brought this action to compel the defendants to perform the verbal agreement to renew, on the ground that it was a partially performed agreement, and was thus taken out of the statute of fraud.

The Court held that there was a verbal agreement to renew or continue the original lease, acted upon between the parties, and which could be enforced, and gave judgment for plaintiff, directing the renewal or the specific performance.

G. W. Parsons for plaintiff; P. S. Crooke for defendants.

Interesting Practice Case.

SUPREME COURT.

Francis Skinner et al. vs. *George H. Stuart et al.*—This case involves some nice questions of practice, in which the profession must feel an interest. It has just been argued at General Term, on an appeal by defendants from a judgment in favor of plaintiff, upon defendants' demurrers.

The plaintiffs and part of the defendants are attaching creditors of a Tennessee firm, Shepherd & Moore. The attachments were all in the hands of the Sheriff of this county when this action was commenced. The defendants, Stuart & Co., as bankers, had and have, as is alleged, large amounts of money and in tangible property in their hands, upon which it is averred all the attachments were levied by serving notices of the levy under the code; but they refused to deliver the money or property to the Sheriff under the attachments. After the attachments were levied, Shepherd & Moore sold all their interest in the property to one of the defendants. It is claimed that one of the defendants, who had issued the first attachment, had commenced his action before his claim had matured or become due. The plaintiffs and other attaching creditors, who are defendants, had attachments in different orders of priority.

After plaintiffs recovered judgment in their original action against Shepherd & Moore, they issued execution, and charged the property in execution.

They then brought this action stating the facts and asking that defendants, Stuart & Co., be required to pay and deliver over to the Sheriff, to enable the Sheriff to distribute among the parties as the Court should direct.

Stuart & Co. and other defendants, attaching creditors, demur by different counsel, and claim, first, that the action should be brought by or in the name of the Sheriff; second, that he should be a party to the action, either plaintiff or defendant; third, that the defendants, attaching creditors, should have been invited to be co-plaintiffs, &c.; and, finally, that plaintiffs have no cause of action to be sustained in their own names.

The case was argued at Special Term before Mr. Justice ALLEN, who delivered an able opinion, which, we understand, is reported.

The principal question of general interest appears to be, whether judgment creditors can, in such cases, bring actions in their own right, or whether they must go through the ceremony of suing in the name of the Sheriff, or of getting the Sheriff to sue. It is understood to be a sort of pioneer case, and is certainly one of much interest. It is to be presumed the Appelate Court will give it due consideration.

Geo. W. Parsons appeared as counsel for plaintiffs; Andrew Boardman, A. R. Dyett and Mr. Nichols represented the defendants, who demurred.

Gas for the Gramercy Park Hotel—Statute of Frauds.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

The Manhattan Gaslight Company vs. *Charles Ely.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $578 58, due for gas furnished on the requisition of H. S. Crocker to the Gramercy Park Hotel, in the City of New-York. The defendant was charged for the sums, as surety for Crocker to the original contract with the plaintiffs, under which the gas was furnished, and which is set forth in the complaint, and was produced and read in evidence on the trial.

The defence was threefold, viz: the statute of frauds; a denial that the gas was furnished to Crocker; and payment.

Crocker signed, at the Company's office, the usual printed agreement to take gas, and underneath his name, the defendant placed his signature, followed by the word *surety*.

The defendant, on the trial before the Referee, contended that the agreement in the complaint is a special promise to answer for the debt or default of another, and that no note memorandum of such contract, expressing any consideration, was made in writing and subscribed by defendant, who is sought to be charged thereby; but on the contrary, was wholly without consideration.

A further defence of the defendant was that the proprietorship of the Hotel had passed into other hands when the gas had for was furnished.

The Referee, Charles P. Kirkland, Esq., to whom the case was referred, reported in favor of defendant, and defendant had judgment for costs.

The Gas Company now appeal to the General Term. Appellants' points are:

Furnishing the gas by the plaintiffs, in compliance with the request of H. S. Crocker, was a sufficient consideration for the defendant's promise as surety. (Union Bank *vs.* Coster's Executors, 3 Comr., 210.)

In a simple contract the consideration must appear on the face of the writing, or in other words, be expressed in it, but need not be in any particular form; it is enough if, from the instrument, by reasonable construction, the consideration can be collected. Collateral facts may surrounding circumstances to which the promise has reference, may be looked at to give effect to the contract. A consideration *implied*, or inferred from the terms of the instrument, is as effectual as if expressly appearing on its face. (Douglass *vs.* Howland, 24 Wend., 35.)

The liability of the defendant as surety thus assumed was not limited as to time; and as to amount, it extended to the full quantity of the gas supplied under the request. It could be terminated only by notice to the plaintiffs, and no arrangement between the defendant and Crocker, or change of occupants of the hotel, would relieve the defendant without such notice.

The request to supply gas was continuous, and the promise to pay and the obligation of the defendant, as surety, were, of course, continuous also. (Gates *vs.* McRee, 13 New-York R., 232.) Decision reserved.

Fitch & Meeks for appellants; Luther R Marsh for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mosserlet.

Beadleston, &c., vs. Decker, &c.; Donaldson vs. Hillyer; Curtis vs. Van Eten; Curtis vs. Hollett; Potter vs. Hodges; Potter vs. Hodges; Oppenheimer vs. Valentine; Merritt vs. Metallic Oil Company; Lawrence vs. Wilson.—Orders granted.

In re Application of Bertine.—Francis Henriqua Esq., appointed Guardian *ad litem*.

Chittenden vs. Gabriel, &c.—Interrogations allowed and commission directed.

Peterson vs. Elferson et al.—Motion to set aside order of arrest denied, with $7 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event, &c., &c., &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Feb. 19, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67..Reg.	98	
30,000	U. S. 6s, 81. Reg.	95	
27,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	97⅜	
17,000	do	97¼	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	91	
500	U. S. 6s, '81 Oregon W. L.	94	
6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes Feb & Aug.	102⅜	
3,000	do. Oct. & Apl.	103⅜	
15,000	do. Oct. & Apl.	103⅜	
18,000	Brook. C. W. L.	118	
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	96	
20,000	U. S. Dec. Nts.	102	
20	N. Y. Cen. R.	119	
217	do	119⅛	
100	do	b30. 119⅜	
300	do	119⅜	
100	Erie Railway	77	
400	do	77⅛	
100	do	b5 77⅛	
50	do	s10 77⅜	
1000	do	77⅜	
350	do	b30 77⅜	
100	do	s30 77⅜	
50	do	b30 78⅛	
1.00	do	78⅜	

Price of Gold having advanced to 162¾ @163½ ₱ cent. this forenoon, the rate of Exchange on London was quoted at about 180 ₱ cent. The market for Money is steady at 6@7 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury is disbursing about $2,000,000 in Gold Coin on the 19th February in-

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '61, Reg.	85½	
2,000	do	96	
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	97½	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Coup	91¾	
30,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes, Oct. & Apl.	103¼	
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96	
31,000	do	95⅞	
10,000	U. S. D. N.	162½	
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	62¼	
1,000	do	62	
5,000	do	b30 62¼	
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	65	
10,500	Cal. State 7s	131	
5,000	Ill. War Loan	104	
2,000	Ky. State 6s	101½	
10,000	Erie 3d M. R. '83.	121¾	
5,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pr.	92	
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	82¼	
2,000	do	82¼	
14,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	87	
20	Nassau Bank	102	
100	Canton Co.	26	
50,000	Amer. Gold	164	
5,000	do	b30. 164	
70,000	do	163⅞	
10,000	do	s30 163¾	
60,000	do	163¾	
10,000	do	b15. 164¼	
5,000	do	b20. 163¾	
70,000	do	163⅜	
20,000	do	163¼	
200,000	do	163⅜	
25,000	do	163⅛	
285,000	do	163	
200	Cary Imp. Co.	10	
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	b30. 157⅜	
150	do	157	
100	do	156⅜	
300	do	156	
50	do	156	
100	do	155⅞	
200	do	155	
50	do	b10. 154⅛	
100	do	153⅞	
200	do	154	

100	Brie R. Pref.	84	85½
100	do		102⅜
200	do		102⅝
50	Hud. Riv. R.		87⅛
100	do		87⅛
100	do		88
100	do	s60	88⅜
100	Harlem R.		37⅛
400	do		37⅜
600	do		37⅜
200	do	b30	37⅜
300	do		37½
20	Harlem R. Pref.		77
800	do		77⅛
200	do		77⅜
100	do		77⅝
100	do	s60	77
100	do	s10	77⅛
10	Second-avenue R.		70
100	Mich. Cen. R.		97¾
1200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		61
1500	do		61¾
400	do		61½
100	do	s10	61½
100	do	s30	61½
250	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		105
15	Panama Railroad		182
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	s30	93
50	do	s10	93⅝
100	do	h10	93¾
50	do	s10	93¾
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.		74½
300	do	b30	73
500	do	b30	73⅜
100	do		73½
300	do	s30	72½
350	Chic. & R. I. R.		94
100	do		93⅞
200	do		93¾
200	do		93¾
250	do	b30	94
50	Del., L. & West. R.		140
100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		76
63	N. J. Cen. R.		170
50	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	s10	67
200	do		67
50	A. & T. H. Pref.	b15	70⅜
100	do	s10	70¼
150	do		70⅜
100	do		70¾
100	do	b30	70¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '61, Reg.	85½	
2,000	do	96	
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	97½	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Coup	91¾	
30,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes, Oct. & Apl.	103¼	
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96	
31,000	do	95⅞	
10,000	U. S. D. N.	162½	
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	62¼	
1,000	do	62	
5,000	do	b30	62¼
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	65	
10,500	Cal. State 7s	131	
5,000	Ill. War Loan	104	
2,000	Ky. State 6s	101½	
10,000	Erie 3d M. R. '83.	121¾	
5,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pr.	92	
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	82¼	
2,000	do	82¼	
14,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	87	
20	Nassau Bank	102	
100	Canton Co.	26	
50,000	Amer. Gold	164	
5,000	do	b30. 164	
70,000	do	163⅞	
10,000	do	s30 163¾	
60,000	do	163¾	
10,000	do	b15. 164¼	
5,000	do	b20. 163¾	
70,000	do	163⅜	
20,000	do	163¼	
200,000	do	163⅜	
25,000	do	163⅛	
285,000	do	163	
200	Cary Imp. Co.	10	
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	b30. 157⅜	
150	do	157	
100	do	156⅜	
300	do	156	
50	do	156	
100	do	155⅞	
200	do	155	
50	do	b10. 154⅛	
100	do	153⅞	
200	do	154	
29	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	130	
100	Cumb. Coal P.		20
50	do		20¾
30	N. Y. Cen. R.		119⅜
100	Erie Railway		77
100	do	s10	76⅞
200	do		76⅞
400	do		76⅞
100	do		76⅝
200	do		76⅜
100	do		76⅜
450	do	b30	76⅜
50	do	b30	76⅜
50	do	b30	76⅜
18	Hudson River R.		98
100	Del. & Hud.		98
60	Panama R.		182
200	Harlem R.		36

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 20, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Richard III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks—Betsy Baker.

WALLACK'S—Married Life.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lead, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Com. Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours. Colleen Bawn—Afternoon and Evening.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE, No. 485 Broadway—Joseph in Egypt.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.)—Weir's Picture, "Taking the Veil."

☞ The Times in Pittsburgh, Penn.—The Times is delivered daily to Subscribers in all parts of the city by John W. Pittock.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It has been positively stated in Washington that the attack on Charleston and Savannah is to take place on the 20th inst., (to-day.) The stories in certain papers about a thousand guns being in position at Charleston, are declared to be untrue by the Navy Department. They number two hundred and ninety in all, some of which, however, are of immense calibre.

A dispatch from Vicksburgh states that Gen. Gorman is pursuing with energy the work of clearing out the Yazoo Pass, so as to make it navigable to the Blackwater. There is depth of water enough; but stumps, trees, and vegetation, choke up the passage. If the pass is cleared, it gives admission to the Blackwater; thence to the Tallahatchie; whence the boats can reach the rear of Vicksburgh *via* the Yazoo River. Gen. Gorman has a strong picket force half a mile ahead of the working party, which has had several skirmishes with the enemy. Some were killed on both sides. The enemy were planting cannon at the important spot where the pass enters the Blackwater, and accumulating a force there. On Wednesday, Feb. 11, the clearing had advanced to within two miles of the point of junction with the Blackwater.

Late rebel news from the Department of the South indicates the greatest excitement in Charleston and Savannah, in anticipation of an attack upon one or the other, or both, of those places. Beauregard issued a bombastic proclamation on the 18th, in which he announced to the inhabitants the imminence of an assault, and called upon them to rush to the defence of their homes, their altars, and the graves of their kindred, with any weapons they could procure.

It now appears from a report made by Admiral Porter to the Navy Department, that the rebel steamer *Vicksburgh*, moored under the Vicksburgh batteries, was badly injured by the ram *Queen of the West*, when she "butted" her on her passage down. She has to be kept afloat with coal barges fastened to her side, and her machinery has been taken out preparatory to her destruction. The ram smashed her wheels and guards, and stove a large hole in her side.

We have again unwelcome news regarding the movements and operations of the rebel pirates. The *Alabama*, on the 27th ult., the day after she left Kingston, Jamaica, captured the brig *Chastelaine*, of Boston, bound from Guadaloupe to Cienfuegos. All her nautical instruments were taken out, besides $800 in gold, and she was then burnt. On the day previous she captured and burnt the bark *Golden Rule*, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, and bound from this port to Aspinwall. She had on board goods belonging to Spanish, French and English shippers, but the Captain could not furnish evidence of the fact, the bills of lading having been forwarded to Aspinwall by steamer, so the whole was destroyed. The officers and crews of both these vessels were landed at San Domingo. The schooner *Hanover*, from Boston for Aux Cayes, was also captured and burnt by a privateer, thought to be the *Retribution*, on the 31st ult., near the Island of Hayti, where the crew were landed.

It is stated that as soon as Congress shall pass the measure authorizing the issue of letters of marque, three swift sailing, heavily armed steamers will start from this port after the *Florida* and *Alabama*. The *Retribution*, it seems to us, being only a sailing vessel, should be overhauled by some of our regular naval gneboats.

A dispatch dated Murfreesboro, Feb. 16, and approved by Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, states that on Thursday, (Feb. 12,) Col. James Monroe, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois, Gen. J. J. Reynolds's division, took with him 230 men of his own regiment, and 200 of Stokes' Tennessee cavalry, and started out to beat up the quarters of the enemy in the direction of Cainsville, four miles from the town. He encountered a body of rebel cavalry, belonging to Morgan's command, 500 strong. After a sharp conflict, he completely routed them, killing twenty, wounding a large number, and taking six prisoners. He also captured fifty horses, and destroyed nearly 300 stand of arms. During the action three of his men were wounded. It is definitely ascertained that John Morgan's command, 3,000 strong, are near Cainsville.

The Kentucky House of Representatives on the 11th, rescinded its resolution passed the day previous inviting Commissioners from other State Legislatures to meet Commissioners appointed by that body at Louisville.

Gen. Butler had a grand reception in Baltimore, last evening, in the hall of the Maryland Institute, and made a speech, in which he reviewed the progress the Government has made in subduing the rebellion.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, making a statement of the amount of Government Cotton sold at New-York. It appears from this statement that 3,325 bales and 1,779 bags have been sold, realizing $96,562. The credentials of Ex-Gov. Morgan, as Senator from New-York, were presented. The President was called upon for a copy of a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Scott to the Secretary of War, dated Oct. 4, 1861. A bill to provide for the collection and sale of abandoned property, and for the prevention of fraud in insurrectionary districts, was introduced. The bills concerning the rank of Medical officers in the Navy, and to amend the act equalizing the grade of line officers in the navy, were reported back from the Naval Committee. A bill to further promote the efficiency of the navy was reported from the same Committee. The bill organizing a Signal Corps during the present rebellion was passed. The bill for the discharge of State prisoners was called up, and Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, offered a substitute, giving the President power, when Congress is not in session, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, etc. The Senate refused to strike out the third section of the original bill, providing for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, 27 to 13. The subject was debated at considerable length, but the bill was finally postponed without action. The report of the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill was not agreed to—the disagreement being in reference to the mileage of members from the Pacific States. Another Committee was asked for. The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered, and several important amendments were made.

In the House, the Senate's substitute for the bill indemnifying the President and others for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, &c., was considered, and, after some debate, rejected. A Committee of Conference was asked for. The joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to adjust the equitable claims of contractors for naval supplies, &c., was passed. The Senate bill providing for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and the sale of their reservation, was passed. No other business of importance was done before the recess. During the evening session the Senate bill providing for an Assistant Collector for the port of New-York, to reside in Jersey City, was passed. The Senate National Currency bill was then taken up and debated. Two efforts were made to have it referred to the Committee of the Whole, but they both failed. Mr. Spaulding, of New-York, supported the bill.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Assembly's amendments to the General Bounty bill were agreed to. The bill to confirm the acts of Supervisors regarding bounties was passed; also the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. A bill to promote enlistments was reported. It provides that volunteers now in the service shall receive $50 bounty on reenlistment for one year, or $75 for three years or the war. The bill to enforce the responsibility of stockholders in banking associations was ordered to a third reading. The bill to appoint a Receiver-General for the Trust Funds was sent to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate then adjourned until the evening of the 25th inst.

In the Assembly, the Annual Report of the Auditor of the State Canals was presented. Concurrent resolutions, previously adopted in the Senate, instructing our Representatives in Congress to give all possible aid to the Soldiers' Allotment Commissioners, were passed unanimously. The bill to legalize the ordinances of the Corporation of New-York regarding bounties, &c., was ordered to a third reading; also the bill to authorize the making of sidewalks and planting of shade trees along the highways of the State. The Annual Appropriation bill was debated in Committee of the Whole; but was not disposed of. The Assembly held an evening session, at the end of which it also adjourned until the 25th inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

A large audience assembled at the Cooper Institute last evening on the occasion of the meeting of the National Freedman's Relief Association. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. Newman and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Law to ascertain and report whether the duty of providing drill rooms and armories for the use of the National Guard in this City, under the new Militia law, is not "devolved upon parties other than the Common Council." An ordinance submitted by Mr. McCool, to increase the rates of carriage, was laid over. A communication from the Comptroller, reporting that no ferry is running between One Hundred and Thirtieth-street North River, and the New-Jersey shore, and that no lease for such a ferry is filed in his office, was referred. The ordinance providing for the careful and respectful transportation and reinterment of human remains which may hereafter be taken up from old burying-grounds in the City, was adopted. Adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. on next Thursday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The preamble and resolutions condemning the verdict of the court-martial which led to the dismissal of Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter from the army, and tendering him condolence and sympathy in his misfortune, and also the hospitalities of the City, came up as the special order. Mr. Gross supported them in a brief speech. He regarded the sentence passed upon Gen. Porter as harsh beyond precedent, and unconstitutional, because it debars him from holding any official position, civil as well as military. No other remarks were made and the Board unanimously concurred in the preamble and resolutions. Adjourned to next Thursday. The Councilmen unanimously concurred with the Aldermen in adopting the ordinance appropriating $1,000,000 to strengthen the defences of New-York harbor.

There was a further rise of 1¼ ₩ cent. in the price of Gold Coin yesterday, as compared with the closing rate of Wednesday night. Intermediate sales were made as high as 104 ₩ cent.; the final price, 162¾ ₩ cent. Stocks were lower, but on a steady demand for Erie and some of the Western Shares.

Breadstuffs were more freely purchased yesterday, and prices were decidedly firmer. Provisions were in lively request and were advancing. Sugars, Coffee and Teas attracted more attention. Whisky, Tallow and Clover Seed were more sought after. Cotton was neglected. Rice, Candles and Whaleboen were quiet. Wool was in active demand and rising steadily. Heavier freight engagements were reported, consisting mainly of Breadstuffs and Provisions, in which the export movement continues on a very extensive scale.

The New "Hartford Convention."—We hope no one will fail to read the series of resolutions adopted by the Connecticut Democratic Convention, which on Wednesday nominated Mr. T. H. Seymour for Governor of that State. The issue with the Administration is clearly put. The policy of a cessation of hostilities with the rebels is boldly proclaimed. The doctrine of State sovereignty and independence is asserted in the first resolution, while the "heresy of Secession" is oddly enough repudiated in the third. The Conscription bill is declared to be subversive of the sovereignty of the States, and the State authorities are called upon to "sternly resist" its operation. The "banking system" adopted by the Senate is pronounced unconstitutional and dangerous to the principles on which our Government is founded. The Emancipation Proclamation is assailed. A categorical statement of the recent "usurpations" of the National Administration is made, and it is declared that if sanctioned they will destroy the Union, and "establish upon the common ruins of the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the States a consolidated military despotism." A great many other things are protested against and denounced; and about the only thing in our recent history that is *not* denounced is the rebellion of the Southern traitors, and the atrocious usurpations of the Richmond despotism.

The political issue is certainly clear enough in the State of Connecticut. It is *rebellion* and *loyalty*. It far overrides any issue ever made in the Northern States. The platform is up to the South Carolina standard in every particular. The nominee for Governor stands squarely up to it. Jeff. Davis has triumphed in the State Convention. It remains to be seen whether he will triumph in the State. We suppose the Connecticut soldiers in the field will have a vote on the subject.

The National Conscription—A New Pledge of Success.

The Conscription Act, which has just passed the Senate, is the grandest pledge yet given that our Government means to prevail, and will prevail. It is really the nation's first assertion of a purpose to *command* the means for its own preservation. Hitherto these means have all been contingent and precarious. Our military strength was all dependent on individual good will in volunteering, and upon the good will of State officials in heeding, and adequately carrying out the calls of the Government for their just proportions of soldiers. The results have astonished the world. They will go into history as the most extraordinary manifestation of public spirit in all time. But, in their very nature, they were unsuited to a long war. There never was such a war, however just or necessary, that did not beget faction and opposition in its progress; and there never will be, so long as there is any wickedness or weakness in human nature. To throw the burdens of the war upon those only who shall remain true to it, would be rewarding unfaithfulness. To trust in any degree to its opponents for the means to carry it on, would be to make calculation impossible, and to hazard everything. If it be the supreme duty of the Government to save itself, it follows that it should have a supreme control over the means. It now prepares to assume that control; and therein, we say, is the best of all guarantees of its final success.

The measure is for *the enrollment and the mustering into service, if need be, of all the ablebodied people of the United States*, between the ages of twenty and forty-five. The only exceptions are, Governors of States, Judges, the only sons of poor widows, and a very few others. Substantially, it is putting all of the active, able-bodied population of the loyal States at the service of the Government, for a period of three years. This, making a large allowance for those not able-bodied, between the ages specified, would give a military force exceeding *three millions*. The immense body is to be enrolled by officials appointed by, and directly accountable to, the President of the United States. It is to be called forth by draft **in such numbers, and assigned to militia duty in such places, as he pleases. No State functionary has anything to do with the business. A Provost-Marshal is to be appointed** for every Congressional District, whose duties are minutely specified, and who will have the entire responsibility for the completeness of his work. Heavy penalties are imposed for all resistance, or counseling of resistance, to the draft; and, in fact, every part of the bill bristles with provisions insuring its efficiency. We published it yesterday in full; and we venture to say that our loyal readers have not read two more inspiring columns since this rebellion began.

It is now for the first time plain that we have a Government strong enough for its work—strong enough *in power*, and strong enough *in will*. The Confederate Executive, from the outset, has had a prodigious advantage in its practical supremacy over everything within its range. The Confederate Congress has given it a power which is practically unlimited. That body has indulged in no stickling about State Rights, though it is full of those who used to be known as the extremest State Rights men. The authority of Jeff. Davis has been made perfectly independent of all action outside of itself. It has not been obliged to trust State discretion any more than individual discretion. It has done all its work by its own agents, and it has not only not asked but it has positively repelled all cooperation by State authorities. Its constant principle has been, that its only chance of success lay in its sovereign disposal of every right, as well as of every interest, within its jurisdiction. The marvelous energy and readiness and straightforwardness which have characterized the rebel Government, is mainly due to this unrestricted power. We are not advocates of investing President Lincoln with any authority above the Constitution. There is no necessity for a Dictatorship like that which Jeff. Davis practically exercises. But we hold that President Lincoln should have the advantage of every power obtainable from the most liberal construction of the Constitution; and there should be no limitation to the means intrusted to his hands. It was well said by a great English statesman, that "the State which is resolved to hazard its existence rather than to abandon its objects, must have an infinite advantage over that which is resolved to yield rather than to carry its resistance beyond a certain point." The Confederacy has virtually put every dollar and every drop of blood within its limits at the command of Jeff. Davis. If experience has not prepared us to make a similar submission, if need be—with the simple qualification that it shall be through constitutional forms—we might as well make up our minds at once for infamous and ruinous discomfiture. But, thank Heaven, it is not so. The National Currency and Loan bills will pledge every dollar, and the National Conscription bill will pledge every drop of blood to the National cause.

Now, for the first time, we shall have the Power of the nation pitted fairly against the Power of the rebellion. The Confederate conscriptions are nearly exhausted; ours are but just to begin. Nothing theirs can do hereafter can possibly increase the present rebel army to two-thirds of a million. Our proposed new law will easily increase our present army to two or three times that figure. Hitherto, hardly a great battle has been fought in which the rebels have not had an advantage in numbers, as well as position. Hereafter, though of course the choice of positions will still remain with them—acting as they do on the defensive—we may have a preponderance in numbers far overbalancing that advantage. We shall be in a condition to carry out practically what hitherto has been but a vain, and, in fact, considering the power we have actually brought to bear, a ridiculous, figure of speech—the *crushing* out of the rebellion. This Conscription act supplies means whose proper use would just as certainly pulverize the Confederacy, as any physical effect follows a physical cause.

It will, too, enable us to repel the armed intervention of Napoleon III., if he shall prove so infatuated as to undertake it. With it, we can safely defy any power he may send to our shores. This bill is in fact a *caveat* to all the nations of the earth. It certifies that we are not exhausted, as too many of them imagine, either in power or in spirit—that we are both able and determined to maintain the national sovereignty against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign. The measure has indeed brought closer home to our own senses the fact of our gigantic power. What has heretofore been a mere rhetorical flourish, it makes a palpable outstanding reality. We can now realize, as never before, our *strength* and our *work*; and, for the first time, will make our actions justly correspond with both. Herein is to be found our only sure promise of ultimate triumph.

Designs of France in America.

We referred yesterday to the long-cherished purposes of France in regard to America. It is no secret to persons at all familiar with his views, that Louis Napoleon has always regarded, as essential to France, the possession of colonies in America, the arrest of the United States in their progress southward, and the *control* of a cotton-growing region to offset that of England in India. It is equally well known that this is not only the personal policy of the present Emperor, but the settled and traditional policy of France.

We find in recent numbers of the *Ledger* a very interesting discussion of this subject from the pen of Edward Everett, who is more familiar perhaps than any other public man among us with the course of foreign politics, and whose temporary connection with the State Department gives special weight to his opinions. It may be remembered that the rebel dispatches to their agents abroad, recently seized by one of our cruisers, revealed the fact that the rebel Government had detected an intrigue of certain French agents, intended to *detach Texas* from the rebel Confederacy; and that the French Consul at Galveston, Mr. B. Theron, and the French Vice-Consul at Richmond, had been expelled from the Confederate territory for their share in this intrigue. Mr. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State, detected in this movement the active agency of the French Emperor—and thus set forth the motives which had doubtless influenced him in this proceeding:

"1. That the Emperor has determined to conquer *Mexico and hold it as a colony*, and wishes to interpose a weak Power between the new colony and the Confederate States, in order that he may feel secure against any interference with his designs on Mexico.

2. The French Government *is desirous of securing for itself an independent source of cotton supply*, to offset that possessed by Great Britain in India, and designs to effect this purpose by taking under his protection the State of Texas, which, after being acknowledged as an independent Republic, would, in its opinion, be as dependent on France, and as subservient to French interests, as if a French colony."

Mr. Benjamin is fortified in this opinion by his memory of the action of France in 1844, when the proposal to annex Texas to the United States was brought forward for public action. It was vigorously, and even vehemently, opposed by the French Government, and by M. de Saligny, who was then the French Chargé d'Affaires to Texas, and *is now* the French Minister in *Mexico*. The whole power of the French Government was used to maintain Texas in her position as an independent nation, on the ground that her interests and those of France were identical. But the designs of France were not limited to this. That Power was even then seeking, not merely to detach Texas from the United States, but to add the Northern provinces of Mexico, and probably the State of Louisiana also. On this point Mr. Everett submits the following important piece of evidence:

It is, however, most true, not only that M. Guizot and his Government desired to promote the separate independence of Texas, but that *a powerful party in that State was in favor of the same policy*. It was unfolded to me by one of its leading supporters, and was to have been aided by the cooperation of uneasy and ambitious spirits from the neighboring States, *especially Louisiana*, which had from the first warmly sympathized with the fortunes of Texas. Mr. Benjamin, who, it seems, was so entirely in the secrets of the French Chargé d'Affaires in Texas as to be allowed to read M. Guizot's confidential letters, in which a project was urged regarded by the South as eminently hostile to the interests of the United States, could probably throw more light than he has thought proper to do on this magnificent intrigue. Magnificent I call it, for it was not confined to the establishment of the independence of Texas. *It extended to the conquest of all the Mexican territory lying west of Texas up to the shores of the Pacific, including all the northern States of Mexico, California among the rest, as far as the boundary of the United States on the forty-second parallel of latitude. Whether Louisiana was to be invited as a State to join the grand enterprise, I am unable to say.* This notable doctrine, that every State has the right of leaving the Union at pleasure, though secretly cherished, had not yet been openly taught at the South. It is, however, by no means improbable that the more advanced ambitions had adopted it, and that Aaron Burr's prematurely-attempted plan of uniting the Territory of Louisiana with the Northern States of Mexico, in one grand military empire, may have been on the point of fulfillment in 1844. If Mr. Benjamin would favor the world with a full report of his confidential interviews with M. de Saligny, they would, no doubt, throw much light on this subject.

But the project miscarried. The hero of San Jacinto did not favor it. He did not choose to tread in the footsteps of Aaron Burr, and he preferred the chance of being President of the old Union to that of ruling over the dismembered fragments of the United States and the Mexican Republic. Such was the narrow chance by which the intrigue of 1844 was defeated! The reader will perhaps see in these facts the reason, not before apparent, of the unbecoming precipitation, with which its supposed revival, in 1862, is resented by the Confederate Government.

There can be very little doubt that the recent intrigues of the French Consuls in Texas have a bearing upon this very question. Louis Napoleon considers the present a favorable opportunity for carrying into effect the long-cherished policy of France, and of securing colonies and cotton, under her own control, on the Western Continent. The war between North and South gives him the chance he has long desired. While the North seemed united, intervention seemed hazardous. But the dawn of dissension here,—the victories of the Democrats last Summer and Fall, and the open denunciations of the war uttered by their leaders in the first flush of victory,—watched, encouraged, and reported, as they were, by his Minister at Washington,—led him to believe that he could safely interfere. First came the proposal for joint mediation,—next, in quick succession, the impertinent and offensive "suggestion" for the appointment of Commissioners—and the next step, we may rely upon it, is not far off. Why did he select M. de Saligny for the Mission to Mexico, but for his known devotion to the project of French colonization in America? Why did he commission his Consuls to intrigue for the detachment of Texas from the Confederacy, but for the purpose of carrying into effect the same designs? And why has he shown such extraordinary care for French interests in Louisiana, but in pursuance of the same general scheme?

Napoleon, more than any other living monarch, pursues, with unrelenting activity and steadiness of purpose, the general lines of policy which long meditation has convinced him are for the interests and the welfare of France. It will be of service, therefore, to bear in mind the general outlines of that policy as set forth in the Emperor's letter to Gen. Forey. Here is the essential portion of it:

There will not be wanting people who will ask you why we expend men and money to found a regular Government in Mexico.

In the present state of the civilization of the world, the prosperity of America is not a matter of indifference to Europe, for it is that country which feeds our manufactories and gives an impulse to our commerce. We have an interest in the Republic of the United States being powerful and prosperous, *but not that she should take possession of the whole of the Gulf of Mexico, thence command the Antilles as well as South America, and be the only dispenser of the products of the New World.*

We now see, by sad experience, how precarious is the lot of a branch of manufacture, *which is compelled to procure its raw material in a single market*, all the vicissitudes of which it has to bear.

If, on the contrary, Mexico maintains her independence and the integrity of her territory, if a stable Government be there constituted with the assistance of France, *we shall have restored to the Latin race on the other side the Atlantic all its strength and its prestige*; we shall have guaranteed security to our West India colonies and to those of Spain; *we shall have established our friendly influence in the centre of America*; and that influence, by creating immense markets for our commerce, will procure us the raw materials indispensable for our manufactures.

Mexico thus regenerated will always be well-disposed toward us, not only out of gratitude, but also because her interests will be in accord with ours, and because she will find support in her friendly relations with European Powers.

At present, therefore, our military honor engaged, the necessities of our policy, the interests of our industry and commerce, all conspire to make it our duty to march on Mexico, to boldly plant our flag there, and to establish either a monarchy, if not incompatible with the national feeling, or at least a Government which may promise some stability.

NAPOLEON.

The French Minister at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The first condition of diplomatic success is that the representative of a foreign Power should enjoy the confidence of the Government of the nation to which he is accredited.

A second condition is that he should be divested of the character of a partisan.

In order to maintain the traditional friendship and good feeling so long existing between France and this country, the representative of France should possess one or both of the above requisites, and the question naturally arises and will force itself on the public mind,—does M. Mercier come within the conditions necessary for the preservation of a good understanding with our old friend and ally?

It is vain for M. Drouyn de Lhuys to give his assurances while facts contradict them.

One of two things must follow, either the *entente cordiale* with France must linger in a state of sickly suspense, or M. Mercier must be succeeded by a statesmen, at once frank and loyal; by one who can, by communicating the views and wishes of the Emperor, feel that he can do so without diminishing their value and sincerity. Yours, &c., P.

We doubt whether the mischief already done by M. Mercier can be remedied by his recall. It is too late. It is no secret, either at Washington or in this City, that from the first outbreak of this rebellion he has been in full sympathy with the Secessionists, and in close communion with those who espouse their cause and give them all the aid and comfort in their power. He has never had the confidence of our Government, nor has he ever even professed faith in the justice or success of the war it is compelled to wage. He has dealt largely, without doubt, in the stereotyped professions of friendliness and good will which are the current coin of skilled diplomatists, but which mean absolutely nothing as expressions of their real sentiments.

To all intents and purposes, M. Mercier has been actively engaged in intriguing with the Democratic sympathizers with secession in the North, from the beginning of the war to the present time. He has visited the rebel authorities *twice* within that time, and, unless rumor is at fault, would have gone at least once more, but for the positive refusal of Mr. Seward to grant him a pass. His closest and most confidential associates in New-York have been the men most notorious for their active sympathy with secession, and in his casual interviews with others, he has never hesitated to express his belief that the Union was at an end. He predicted, or rather announced, intervention from France weeks before it took place, and has since expressed the belief that France will break the blockade before the end of March.

How long would Mr. Dayton be allowed to remain as our Minister in France, if he were known to have his most confidential associates among the Republican or Orleanist leaders,—to avow openly and constantly his sympathy with their efforts to destroy the Government, and his belief that it would inevitably be overthrown? Yet such conduct would not be one whit more flagrant than that of which M. Mercier has been guilty since the outbreak of the rebellion.

Our correspondent is unquestionably correct in saying that the friendly relations of the two countries require the presence at Washington of a French Minister who is not a partisan, and who has the confidence of our Government. M. Mercier does not answer this anticipation. He has been, practically and to all intents and purposes, the enemy of our Government and the ally of the rebels ever since the war began. If the French Emperor had been requested to recall him a year ago, and to replace him by a frank and loyal friend of the United States, both countries might have avoided dangers of the most serious character which now seem to be impending over them.

MEXICO—THE FRENCH DESIGNS, AND OUR RELATIONS WITH THEM.

Our Mistakes—Mexican Population—Objects of France—Incompatibility with American Policy—Mines of Mexico and Arizona.

The Bahama, Monday, Feb. 15, 1863.

There never is a better time to consider our foreign relations than in the midst of a domestic war. The presence of one danger should make us more sensible to another. Generally, we have been very fortunate in our diplomacy. We have been honest and open — qualities which gave us great advantages, just because they were not possessed by other nations. We have been just, and required justice, which could not well be denied to a nation, which in addition to being right, was powerful. But we have not been quite so fortunate in our recent relations to Mexico. In my opinion it was a clear mistake not to have ratified the treaty made by Corwin with Juarez. If that treaty had been ratified, it would have satisfied all the pretended claims of France, and *prevented* all the dangerous complications which are fast rising, and must certainly arise hereafter. The *motive* for rejecting that treaty I never knew, but have imagined it was the fear of what are called "entangling alliances." The mistake was this; that, granting it did bind us to some acts toward Mexico, those acts were far less dangerous than those we shall have to encounter now.

What is the condition of Mexico, and our relation to it? Let me briefly state it. Mexico was a country of about 1,650,000 square miles; from which we have obtained, by treaty or otherwise, the following parts, viz:

Texas	325,520 square miles.
New Mexico	77,387 square miles.
Upper California	448,691 square miles.
Total	851,598 square miles.

It will thus be seen that *we have already acquired more than half the original Mexican territory*. If we have got half, have we no interest in the remainder? In point of population, however, we acquired and Mexico lost very little. These vast territories contained few inhabitants, and those not worth much. Some of the northern provinces of Mexico are still very thinly populated. The population of Mexico has increased very slowly for the last forty years, and the greater part of the increase now allowed is a mere estimate on a supposed natural growth. The following are results which may be interesting:

1831..Actual Census	6,382,264
1842..Basis of Congressional election	7,015,509
1850..Estimate of Brantz Mayne	7,626,831
1860..Estimate of 10 per cent. growth	8,389,514

Mexico has a density of population not materially different from 10 to a square mile;—but the Southern and central provinces, in which nearly the whole population live, have a density four-fold as great. In fact, the Spanish-American race civilized and populated but a small portion of Mexico. The main part of its settlement and growth was from Vera Cruz, through Puebla to Mexico and thence to the Pacific. The propagandizing Jesuits, and the avaricious mine-hunters, attended by a few soldiers, did, indeed, make settlements, build convents and sink shafts at many points of New-Mexico, California, Texas and Chihuahua. But long before Yankee or Frenchman thought much about them most of them were deserted. Hundreds of ruined *pueblos* (towns) and weed-covered convents, attest in those wild and desolated countries the ultimate supremacy of the savage. In fact, the history of those abandoned settlements is a most melancholy one. The peaceful labors of the Catholic priest were interrupted, the richest mines abandoned, and towns and convents given over to destruction. The time will come for their reclamation, but *by whom?* Must this region of America be again subjected to European invasion, which will again subject it to military ravages and organized plunder? For what? To plant a *monarchy* and restore the *Latin race* (!) says Napoleon, the most shameless of modern charlatans. It was exactly to *prevent* this—to overturn monarchy and displace the Latin race—that Mexico has endured interminable wars, sufferings and calamities. And is all this to be lost? Is North America, and South America, and England, to look calmly and quietly on outrages of which any Roman Emperor would have been ashamed?

In the meanwhile, if we look to the composition of the Mexican people, we shall see clearly why it is that Mexico threw off her bondage and has struggled so long to complete a revolution which was nearly perfected when France intervened. The Mongol race, who had crossed to the North, over the narrow and pacific seas of the West, semi-civilized and accustomed to a soft climate, drifted down and condensed on the Mexican Gulf. The Natchez of Mississippi were of this race, but the great body of them settled in Mexico, and for centuries built up mysterious towers and monuments, which Stephens has so well described. This was the race which Cortez found there—not so hardy and energetic as their wild brethren of the North, but far stronger in their denser and more civilized communities. Mainly, *this race yet forms the people of Mexico*. They were never so conquered that they did not remain, like our old Saxons in England, the original and real people of the country. Spain imposed her governors, and Rome her baptism, but did not essentially change their condition. They are still the Mexican race. Allowing for the pro-

portional growth of the race, the present population of Mexico is composed as followe:

Indians	4,790 000
Mixed races (mostly Indians and Whites)	2,980,000
Whites	1,210,000
Negroes	7,800

We see that nearly two-thirds of the whole people are pnre Indians, and that a majority of the remainder have Indian hlood. In fact *four-fifths* of the Mexican people are of *the aboriginal Indian race.* It follows from thie, that since this race makes np the bulk of the people, and has to be relied on in war, sooner or later they mnst come to be the ruling race, however strong the power or vigorons the measures of the whites. A struggle must go on till that is accomplished. And can any man deny that to that race properly belongs the country they live in and is cultivated by their labor? Well, we understand that the true Republican principle is dominant, and JUAREZ, a native Indian, is at the head of a Conetitntional Government. Is not that the very consummation we should wish? Is not that the very condition of thinge most in sympathy with ourselves?

Just at this point an important and useful treaty with this Constitutional Government is rejected by our sagacious statesmen. And what follows? France, no longer standing in awe of the American fleet, qnietly proposes to swallow up Mexico and convert it into a colony of France, and reestablish monarchy and the Latin race! France proposes deliberately to commence in America that syetem of conquest, spoliation, oppression and destruction which has been the most distinguishing feature of European politice since the days of CHARLEMAGNE. Do you think America will bear it? Do you think the Spanish-Americans will submit? Do you think the Anglo-American will snhmit to any such thing? Never! Perhaps a few months, perhaps a few years, and the French invasion of America will result in shocke, national and commercial, which few dream of.

But, you may say, what is NAPOLEON'S plan? Why it is this, wheel within wheel: If Mexico cannot resist successfully—we put no obstacles in the way—he proposes to *proceed from Mexico to Texas, and from Texas to Louisiana, reconquering the French Colony on the Mississippi.* Oh, you say, *that* is impossible! It is, nevertheless, his plan, *if he can.* Snppone it is plain he cannot, what then? Then he proposes to colonize Mexico, and make it a French India—to rival the United States in the supply of cotton. But, you say, this cannot be done. It certainly can, if neither Providence nor the United States intervene with some positive obstacles. But suppose NAPOLEON fails in this, what *then?* Why, he proposes to neize and to hold the rich silver mines of Sonora, Lower California and Arizona. And do you know what they are? They are *the richest mines in the world.* And can we afford to let a French Emperor have them? I tell you NO. Nor shall we. Hence I say, lay the keels of those great iron ships of which you tell in the TIMES, and make them superior to *La Gloire*, and in one year more we shall dictate terms to France in Havre and Toulon. A VETENAN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

It were certninly unpetriotic, and impolitic, to draw any comparison between the French and American stage, which did not turn wholly to the advantage of the latter. But it is possible perhaps, to indirectly hint that to certain dramatic walks—light comedy and the vandeville business, for instence—the French character is somewhat better adspted than either the English or American, excellent in other domains of dramatic art as these latter may be. As a heavy father, the Frenchman, in all human probability, would make a signal failure, and furnish another warning to the many on record against attempting what clearly and constitutionally lies beyond one's strength; nor do we think he would achieve eminent success in the charecter of a roering lover, who shoots caresses end endearments at his mistress, as though she were an iron-plated target, and they rifled projectiles wherawith he was trying experiments. But as an imponderous parent, or a light lover, who speaks in natural tones, and carries the manners of modern society npon the stage in a play which attempts to deal with the present period, we think the Frenchman generally manages to distance, not only our glorions country, but also that distant one which we sometimes affectionately address as mother. He usually contrives to enter a hypothetical room on the stage as he would a real one off from it, he is generally thoughtful enough to remove his hat while in the presence of ladies, and talk with his eyes turned toward those whom he is supposed to address, and not toward the audience outside the footlights. It is also worthy of remark that very few cases are on record in hospitals of the French actor having broken any of his own limbs, or seriously injured the furnitnre by tumbling over it in entering or leaving the stage drawing-room. And by no possible torture of the lips nor convulsion of the epiglottis can he pronounce *ciel* in a way at all anniagous to "sk-e-el," nor convert *enfant* into "ch-e-ild."

That the above remarks are not made solely for the sake of writing an essay, nor wholly without a pnrpose, will, perhaps, be understood by the reader when we remark that those fond of seeing light comedy charmingly done, and legitimate vaudevilles admirably interpreted, have only to drop in et the pleasant little *Théatre Francais* on Tnesday and Saturday evenings. Even tha nnfortunate barbarian, whose ignorance of the polite language would betray him into pronouncing *gout* according to the rigorous rules of English orthography, could not be so destitute of taste as to fail to appreciate natural tones and nnartificial movements, or to ascertain that before him he beheld a limited number of gentlemen and ladies acting like sane creatnres in a rational age, and not like a parcel of idiots living and breathing in a lunatic period.

The performances at this house on Tuesdny evening were excellent. In "Un Gentilhomme Pauvre," M. ERNEST GRAVIER as *The Marquis*; M'lle na BOUHLER as *Madame Godard*, and JUIGNET as *Fergeau*, even surpassed and went beyond themselves, working upon the sympathies of the audisnce to such an extent as to keep them visibly alternating between smiles and tears through the whole progress of the play. "La Rose de St. Flour," a charming little operatta in one act, filled the measnre nf the evening's entertainment.

On Thursday evening last "La Dame anx Camelias" was given for the last time, to a crowded house, with Mlle. na BOUHLER and M. GRAVIER in their favorite parts. The former may not be a Rachel, hnt she plays an excellent *Camille*, while the *Armand* of the latter is jnstly conceived and ratioeally interpreted. We notice also that the theatre has been newly painted and decorated, and that additions have been made of new scenery, and also a new drop-cnrtain; the latter has certainly been long needed.

Mme. HERMINA CARRERS—the young and talented pianista, who lately mada her *début* in this City at Mme. Da LUSSAN'S concerts, wioning rapturous applanse by her *personale* es well as by her playing—has composed a grand festival or concerto for the piano—having for its subject ROSSINI'S opera of "William Tell" —and designed for an orchestral accompaniment of 365 musicians. A morning cotemporary annonces that the work is soon to be produced at the Academy of Music, in a style never before attempted in this country. We hope this announcement is true. In proper hands, and with judicious manegement, the enterprise could scarcely fail to prove a successful one alike to anthor, artists and manager, for we have sufficient confidence in the popular taste to believe that it is not wholly weaned from the delights of classical music by either its growing devotion to negro minstrelsy or the noise of those

"—— mortal engines whose rude throats
The immortal Jove's dread clamors counterfeit."

We would hint, however, to those who have the production of the work in hand, that the sooner it is brought out the better, as MARETZEK'S occupation of the Academy commences with March. There is just room for its production in this operatic interregnum, and a piano concerto would prove a very admirable and appropriate preinde to the commencement of MARETZEK'S opera season.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Proposed Hospital for Disabled Soldiers —Col. Littlejohn—An Act to Prevent Small Pox—The Belt Railroad—The Broadway Railroad Bill—A Bill to Facilitate Reenlistments—The Allotment Commissioners, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1863.

At an early day in this session, a Joint Committee of the Senate and House was appointed, on a resolntion offered in the Honse by Mr. LOUTRELL, of New-York, to consider an act for the erection of a hospital for the disabled soldiers. At a meeting of the Joint Committee on Wednesday, Mr. ROBINSON, member from Cayuga, waited upon the Committee, and tendered a farm of three hundred acres of land within the immediate vicinity of the City of Auburn, and in view of the Owasco Lake. This land is valued at $40,000, and will be donated to the State free of incumbrancee, by the citizens of Auhurn, whenever the State shall cause the Hospital to be erected thereon. The offer made by Mr. ROBINSON is backed by Hnn. W. C. BRADSLEY, Gen. JOHN H. CRENELL, and other leading capitalists and prominent citizens of Auhurn.

Col. BLISS, on the part of parties in New-York, made a similar proposition, and there is abundant reason for the confidence felt that there will be established an institution worthy of the State.

Col. LITTLEJOHN appeared on the floor of the House this morning, when he was warmly greeted. I fancied that he felt quite as much at home there as at the head of his regiment in the field, though a men who was so good a Speaker could not fail to be a first-rate officer.

There is on the Assembly files a bill entitled, "An Act to prevent Small-pox," which requires that every person in this State, who has not already had the small-pox or varioloid, to be vaccinated within six months after the passage of the act; that all persons not complying with this provision, on being sick with the small-pox, shall be liable to be removed to any hospital or place designated by the Board of Supervisors; that no child not vaccineted shall be admitted to any public school; that vaccination shall be repeeted every five years, until the age of twenty-one years. It is provided that hotel and boarding-house keepers shall give notice of small-pox cases, and for violations penalties are provided.

The "Belt Railroad" in New-York desires an amendment to the charter chenging their termination up town by two streets—Fifty-seventh in place of Fifty-ninth-street.

Senator SMITH'S bill, introduced this morning, to facilitate reënlistments, provides a bounty of $50 to each volunteer from this State who may reënlist to serve one year, and $100 to each volunteer for two years; also, $75 to every non-commissioned officer, musician and private who shall enlist for three years in any regiment from this State, the money to be raised by tax on the real and personal property of the State. This bill has been drawn so as to conform to the Conscription law, and is timely action in the right direction.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD BILL.

SECTION 1. Names the following corporators: CLINTON GILBERT, HENRY VAN SCHAICK, CHRISTIAN B. MORRISON, DAVID SMITH, EUSEBIUS W. DODGE, their associates and assigns, who are authorized to conatruct and operate a railroad in the City of New-York, over and along the following streets: Commencing at or near South Ferry and Whitehall-street, along said street, around either or both sides of Bowling-green to Broadway, along Broadway on the west side of Union-square to Fifty-ninth-street; also, with a single track to connect with the main tracks in Broadway, and running along John-street to South-street, thence to Fulton-street, thence to Broadway; also, with a single track to connect with the main tracks in Broadway, along Dey-street to West-street, thence to Cortlandt-street, and through Cortlandt-street to Broadway; also, with a single track through Pine-street to William-street, thence to Wall-street, thence by a double track to Wall-street Ferry, thence returning along Wall-street to Broadway; together with the necessary connections, turnouts, resting-places and switches.

SEC. 2. Provides that said railroad shall be constructed on the most approved plan of city railroads.

SEC. 3. Provides that none but first-class passenger cars, with all the modern improvements, shall be placed on said railroad, to be run with a uniform rate of speed as often as public convenience may require, and that the rate of fare shall not exceed five cents per passenger; that the cars shall not be required to stop so as to obstruct travel on cross streets, nor more than once in a block; that no more cars shall be required to be run south of Park-row than public convenience demands; that cars may be stooped on their down trips at any convenient points in Park-row, or near the same. On days of processions or military parades, it shall be the duty of the Chief or Superintendent of Police, to give notice before 9 o'clock in the morning, in writing, to the manager of said railroad, of the route which such procession will take, and the particular time it will occupy Broadway, during which time the cars will be withdrawn.

SEC. 4. Authorizes the grantees to replace any portion of the pavement which it may be necessary to remove in constructing the road, with Belgian or other equally approved kind, and requires them to keep the pavement between the rails and for a foot on each side thereof, in good repair.

SEC. 5. Authorizes the Company to use any portion of any other railroad which may now or hereafter be laid upon any portion of the route named in the act; the amount of compensation to be paid therefor, if not settled between the respective parties, to be determined according to the provisions of the General Railroad act of 1850, except that the petition to the Supreme Court need not refer to capital stock, surveys, maps, act of incorporation, or the filing of certificate of location.

SEC. 6. Declares the use of the streets mentioned for the purpose of said railroad to be a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City hold the same, and as the use of omnibuses on said streets will be inconvenient and dangerous, it is provided that the Mayor, &c., shall in future refrain from giving any license for the running of omnibuses, or other public vehicles on said streets, after the completion of said road; and that then the corporators shall pay to the City Treasurer annually a sum equal to the annual amount heretofore received from the licenses of omnibuses. In case the Mayor, &c., shall, after the expiration of the present licenses, grant any further licenses for the running of omnibuses on any part of the route mentioned in the bill as the route of said railroad, then the grantees of said railroad shall pay only their fair proportion of the amount received for existing licenses.

SEC. 7. Provides that the proprietors of any line or lines of omnibuses, traversing any of the streets named, whose yearly license shall not have expired at the time of the completion of said railroad, shall be entitled to discontinue running their stages, and to recover from the corporators such damages as they may sustain by reason of the loss of patronage during the remainder of the time for which their licenses run, as may grow out of the running of said railroad, the corporators, however, to have the right to cut off and estop all claims on this head, by buying the stages, horses and other stock used by the said omnibus proprietors, the amount to be paid for the same, if parties cannot agree, to be fixed as provided in section 9.

SEC. 8. Provides for the taking by the corporation of such real estate as it may require for the operation of the road, the compensation to be adjusted as provided in section 9.

SEC. 9. In case of a failure to agree with the proprietors of any stages, as to the compensation to be paid them for their property, or with the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., as to the annual license fee to be paid them, or with the owners of any real estate as to the amount to be paid them, in the cases mentioned in the preceding section of the act, the corporators are to proceed to ascertain the amount to be paid in each instance in the manner now provided by law for the assessment and payment of damages in cases of taking private property, viz.: by petition to the Supreme Court.

SEC. 10. The corporators to provide such passenger rooms, ticket offices, depots, as public convenience may require, and are authorized to lay rails through the necessary cross streets to connect their depots and stables with the main track.

SEC. 11. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City are debarred from allowing any Company heretofore organized under the General Railroad act to construct a track upon either of the said streets, or in any way interfering with the use of the streets mentioned by said corporators; and the said Mayor, &c., are directed to promote in every proper way the construction and operation of said road; and all Courts of law before which any motions or other legal proceeding affecting the matters done by authority of this act, or affecting the construction or working of the road may be brought, are directed to give a preference to such action or proceeding over other matters on the calendar.

SEC. 12. The corporators are declared not to be authorized to acquire the fee of any street upon which the road is authorized to be built, or any interest in such streets beyond what is necessary for the operation and construction of the road.

SEC. 13. The persons named in the first section, their associates and assigns, are authorized to enter into articles of copartnership, for their better government and protection. All acts or parts of acts inconsistant with this are repealed.

SEC. 14. This act takes effect immediately.

The comprehensive character of the bill may be inferred from this synopsis. The reading of the bill itself may develop the fact that its scope is yet more comprehensive than appears from this liberal statement of its main features. It has not yet been printed, but I presume it will be as soon as possible after its introduction.

The resolutions of Mr. DARLW, requesting the continuance in office of the Allotment Commissioners—whose labors have been of love, and of immense value—received the unanimous and hearty concurrence of the two Houses, which was a fitting compliment to the gentlemen composing the Commission.

The first hop of the season at the Delavan House took place Tuesday evening, and was an exceedingly pleasant affair. From the guests of the house a company assembled at once agreeable as well as elegant, and the dancing was kept up to a reasonable hour. It is needless to say that the supper of the evening was in the matchless style of the Messrs. ROSSELL, as were all the appointments of the affair.

The two Houses having, by concurrent resolution, adjourned from the 19th to the 25th, the Senators and members addressed themselves to-day laboriously to business, and the House in particular showed that it could work, and was disposed to do so.

The Bounty bill having passed both Houses is now in the hands of the Governor, and will soon be a law, if it is not so already. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Senate agreed to the Assembly emendments to the General Bounty bill, and passed it.

The bill to confirm the acts of Supervisors relative to bounties was passed.

The bill to extend the time for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was passed.

All the foregoing bills go to the Governor.

Mr. SMITH reported a bill to promote enlistments. It provides that the volunteers of this State now at the seat of war shall receive fifty dollars bounty on reënlistment for one year, or seventy-five dollars bounty on reënlistment for three years, or the war. It also provides that the State tax for 1863 shall not be filled in, in order to meet the expenses.

In the report accompanying the bill the Committee state that the Adjutant-General is opposed to giving bounties for enlistment for a less term than three years or the war. The Committee feel disposed to indorse this view, but under the present exigency thought it best to offer a small premium for reënlistment for one year.

Mr. BARDLAY introdnced a bill to amend the South-street Railroad Charter.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange.

Mr. LEW introduced a bill to amend the acts relating to trials in the Courts of County Sessions and Oyer and Terminer.

Also, a bill to amend the act concerning the rights and liabilities of husband and wife.

Mr. BELL offered a resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to give all the aid possible to carry out the allotment; also a resolution complimenting the efficiency of the services of Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE and BRONSON, the Allotment Commissioners, and recommending their continuance in office.

Both resolutions were adopted.

The bill to enforce the responsibility of stockholders in banking associations went through the Committee of the Whole and was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to appoint a Receiver-General to take the custody of Trust Funds, was taken up on motion of Mr. MURPHY, and an amendment was adopted providing that the money should only be invested in bonds and mortgages, unless special directions of the Courts should require its investment in State or United States Stocks.

The bill was then sent to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned until 7 P. M., Wednesday, 25th inst.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Auditor's annual report of the trade, toll and tonnage of the Canals was presented.

The concurrent resolntions of the Senate, instructing our Representatives in Congress to give all possible aid to Messrs. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WM. E. DODGE and THEODORE BRONSON, United States Allotment Commissioners, in carrying out the allotment system with the troops of this State being announced,

Mr. DARLW moved the immediate adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. DEAN spoke in favor of the resolutions, eulogizing the services of the Commissioners.

The resolntions were unanimously adopted.

The Putnam and Erie Counties Bounty bill, by consent, was read and passed.

The following bills went through the Committee of the Whole, and were ordered to a third reading:

To legalize the ordinances of the Corporation of New-York relating to bounties to volunteers and the relief of their families.

In relation to the sales of lands by the United States Loan Commissioners.

To incorporate the German-American School Society in the Nineteenth Ward of New-York.

To authorize the making of sidewalks and the planting of shade trees along the highways of this State.

The report of the Committee on Rules was taken up and debated until 2½ P. M., when it was adopted.

The annual Appropriation bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Progress was reported.

Mr. SHERWOOD reported against the bill to modify the exemption laws in relation to executions for wages of labor. Agreed to, and the bill rejected.

The following bills were reported favorably from the Committees:

Mr. JOHNSON, authorizing Justices of the Peace in Kings County to hold inquests; S. SMITH, to amend the Kings County Savings Institute Charter; Mr. SEYMOUR, to improve Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn; Mr. LEDWITH, to provide for the election of additional Justices of the Supreme Court in the First District; Mr. FREAR, to give the defendant the closing argument in criminal trials.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. DARCY'S bill to incorporate the Female Academy of Visitation et Brooklyn was passed through the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to its third reading.

Also the bill to allow banks in their by-laws to designate the number of directors to form a quorum.

Mr. DEPEW reported favorably from the Finance Committee the bill in relation to auction duties.

Mr. DEAN reported a bill to provide for the payment by the City of $90 instead of $75, for the inmates of the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

On motion of Mr. DEAN, the bill was moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole.

J. S. HAVENS reported favorably the bill to increase the compensation of jurors residing in the towns of Kings County.

Notices were given of the following bills:

Mr. OSWALD, to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad; Mr. DARCY, to increase the compensation of the jurors of Kings County; to authorize the establishment of public markets in Brooklyn; Mr. GOVER, for the conversion of Castle Garden into a fortress for a protection of the harbor of New-York; Mr. LEARY, to repeal the act incorporating the Juvenile Delinquent Asylum of New-York; Mr. FLYNN, to amend the charter of New-York City.

The bill accepting a donation by the United States Government of lands for the establishment of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, was passed.

The following bills were introdnced:

By Mr. WAIT to amend the Excise Law, and regulate the sale of grain by brewers; Mr. JOHNSON, to provide a permanent Fair Ground for the Queens County Agricultural Society; Mr. KING, supplemental to the Excise Laws; Mr. DEAN, in relation to the New-York and Havre Steamship Company; to increase the fees of Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, and other officers; Mr. LAOWITH, to amend the law relative to Taxes and Assessments in New-York; Mr. KORN, to prevent the Fraudulent Use and Sale of Butts, Barrels, &c.; Mr. GOVER, to amend the New-York Building Act.

Mr. RICHMOND'S resolutions, indorsing the President's Emancipation Proclamation, were made the special order for a week from Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

Mr. LEARY introduced a resolution calling on Gen. WOOL for information as to the harbor defences of New-York. Laid over.

Mr. MCSHEA offered a preamble and resolution calling on the President to recall Gen. MCCLELLAN to the command of the armies.

After long filibustering over attempts to take a recess, the House adjourned till Wednesday, 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

Naval Affairs.

TRIAL TRIP OF ANOTHER IRON-CLAD.

The Ericsson iron-clad battery *Sangamon*, known as Monitor No. 6, has made her trial trip, and a correspondent kindly sends us the result, as follows:

"We are safe and sound at Forlress Monroe, where we arrived at 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon. We know all about the *Sangamon*, and I herewith give you particulars. Having put out from Chester, and left the lights behind, our engines were allowed to work as rapidly as possible for a time. They acted admirably, and enabled us to make over eight knots. The conduct of the low, strange block of iron in the sea was amazing. Waves, that would have sent a thrill of shivering from stem to stern of the strongest wooden steamer, broke on our knife-like edge, and spattered their harmless spray about the turret. We were literally swimming, with only our head and neck over water half the time, and yet the steadiness of everything down stairs was remarkable. The great thing to be attended to in these iron-clads are the pumps; keep them well worked, and I would follow COLUMBUS in the *Sangamon*.

The holes about the deck, which I hear have been made to accommodate the officers, should be reduced in number. But there is not one short-coming for which we have no remedy; and if an honest Captain uses all the means in his hands, the *Sangamon* could he as safe on the broad bosom of the ocean as at REANY'S wharf in Chester."

The double-bowed side-wheel steamer *Tallahoosa* was launched at Boston, as announced, on Tuesday last. She is one of the twenty new ships recently ordered, and the third afloat.

The *Sonsacus* at Portsmouth, and the *Mendota* at Brooklyn, were put into the "briny element" some time since. The *Chenango*, *Metacomet* and others building in this vicinity, might be launched now, if the press of work on the machinery builders did not preclude the possibility of finishing their engines in season.

As the vessel moved from the ship-house, a flag was hoisted on the deck staff, the yard band (which was on board) played a national air, and ten thousands assembled united in three hearty cheers, which were often loudly repeated. A tug was waiting for the *Tallahoosa*, and after the excitement abated, she was to be hauled to the dry dock, there to be completed and finished. Her length is 240 feet, with a 35 feet beam, and a depth of 12 feet. Her armament will consist of eight broadside guns, and, having been intended for harbor service, she will probably not draw more than nine or ten feet of water. She will be iron-clad, with bullet-proof armor, so as to resist the most powerful musket, and her bottom is copper fastened.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The Mother Finds a Faithful Friend in Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain.

Regulates the stomach and bowels.

Relieves griping in the bowels.

Cures wind colic.

By giving relief and health to the child, it gives rest to the mother.

25 cents a bottle.

ΙΩΔΗΣ ..... IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rhumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.

Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 423 Broadway.

Pearl Mattled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1,00.

AT TAIT'S
CORNER CORTLANDT AND GREENWICH.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Sent by mail, postage paid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Retailed on Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; C. Shepard, 309; Low, 823; McFarland, 957, cor. 23d-st.; Lembke, under Barnum's Museum.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BALOGS—PEET.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, OSLO R. BALOGS, of Monroe County, N. Y., to Miss AUGUSTINE C. PEET, daughter of the late Stephen B. Peet, of this City. No cards.

☞ Rochester and San Francisco papers please copy.

DIED.

BREWER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, Miss MARY A. BREWER, second daughter of Capt. Nicholas R. and Mary A. Brewer, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday next, from the residence of her father, No. 73 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

COLBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 19, GEORGE E., only son of Edwin A. and the late Gertrude A. Colburne, aged 3 years, 4 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 240 Pearl-st, this day, (Friday,) Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRAMPTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at the residence of her grandfather, Jacob Miller, No. 293 2d-av., JANE LOUISA, daughter of Dr. Henry E. and Dora M. Crampton, aged 2 months and 20 days.

Notice of funeral will be given.

DICKINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, GEORGE DICKINSON, son of the late Charles Dickinson, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, from his late residence, 5th-av., next to the corner of 49th-st., without further notice.

FORSTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, WILLIAM FORSTER, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 631 4th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

FANNING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 19, EDITH HUSSADO, only child of David G. and Elizabeth B. Fanning, aged 17 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Anthony Lane, No. 262 Hicks-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GULDIN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 6 o'clock A. M., Rev. JOHN C. GULDIN.

The funeral ceremonies will take place this day, (Friday,) Feb. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the German Church in Houston-st., between Forsyth and Eldridge sts.

LIVINGSTON.—In Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 15, JULIA A., daughter of R. Montgomery and Jane Livingston, aged 1 year and 8 months.

PARSONS.—On Thursday, Feb. 19, of malignant scarlet fever, CHARLES SUMNER, son of J. C. and Frances S. Parsons.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, MARY, daughter of the late Gerardus Smith, in her 77th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 8 Harrison-st., this City.

SHAW.—On Thursday, Feb. 19, Mrs. S. SHAW.

The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery this day, (Friday,) Feb. 20, from her late residence, 123d-st., Harlem, 3d-av.

SWORDS.—At his residence, Deermont, Westchester Co., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 17, EDWARD J. SWORDS, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Portchester, on Friday morning, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The train leaves the New Haven Depot at 7 o'clock A. M., returning at 12 o'clock M. The body will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, of pneumonia, BERTRAND DUPUY, infant son of Francis and Elizabeth C. Taylor.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 18 Bedford-st.

VANWAGENAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, MARY MAYNARD, second daughter of the late Hubert Van Wagenen, Jr., in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock, from the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., without further invitation.

WETMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, Grace Hewens, daughter of the late Henry M. Westerd, Esq., aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 230 Henry-st., on Friday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WETMORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, of hemorrhage of the lungs, EDMUND WETMORE, of this City, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brother, Erastus Wetmore, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 145 West 38th-st., this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 65.—Feb. 19, 1863.
48, 4, 38, 63, 34, 25, 58, 23, 35, 12, 32.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 66.—Feb. 19, 1863.
20, 34, 25, 18, 76, 66, 3, 77, 51, 5, 44, 24, 54.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Office No. 94 Broadway.

☞ THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending 31st January, 1863:

Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,830,768 12
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For premiums and policy fees	$1,192,385 38	
For interest on investments	552,642 59	
For Annuities	8,574 00	
Overpaid by Agents	1,683 54	
	1,755,285 51	
		$9,586,053 63
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$417,215 00	
Paid Additions to same	34,683 75	
Paid Surrendered Policies	74,233 35	
Paid Annuities and Reductions of Premiums	13,478 56	
Paid Profit and Loss	919 96	
Paid Commissions	51,769 86	
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange and Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Law Expenses, Printing and Stationary, Rent, Coal, &c.	84,593 05	
		$676,885 68
Net Cash Assets 1st February, 1863		$8,918,167 95
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand, in Trust Companies and in Bank	$1,301,888 43	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,433,058 00	
United States Stocks	2,066,733 36	
Real Estate, &c.	93,011 86	
Due from Agents for Cash collected but not remitted	23,476 21	
		$8,918,167 95
Add:		
Interest accrued, but not due		96,502 56
Interest due and unpaid		19,548 94
Deferred Premiums		176,191 92
Premiums in course of transmission		14,708 42
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1863		$9,225,119 79

Increase in Net Cash Assets for the year, $1,078,399 83.

Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1863, 12,981, insuring the sum of $37,391,490, exclusive of Reversionary additions.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Since the organization of the Company 1,257 deaths have occurred among its members, on whose policies the sum of $4,354,316 49 has been paid, of which $437,269 27 were paid as Dividends or Additions to Policies, and which does not include their participation in the approaching distribution of surplus.

☞ The details of the Dividend of the date of 1st February, 1863, will be announced to Policy holders as soon as practicable.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WM. J. BUNKER,	MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
WM. BETTS,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	WM. V. BRADY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	W. E. DODGE,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN M. STUART,	WM. K. STRONG,
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SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
W. SMITH BROWN,	MELANCT. M. FREEMAN
RICHARD PATRICK,	OLIVER H. PALMER.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT,

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS,

Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

Attorney, RICHARD A. MCCURDY,

COUNSEL.

WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.,

HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WILL BE celebrated under the auspices of the REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1863, at the City Assembly Rooms, by a supper, with speeches and music. Tickets, for ladies or gentlemen, $2 each; to be had at the offices of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Evening Post*, and of Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Pettee, Wilson & Co., No. 228 South-st.; Chas. S. Spencer, No. 339 Broadway.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK,	D. L. PETTEE,
H. W. SMITH,	C. S. SPENCER,
C. A. DANA,	SINCLAIR TOUSEY,

J. M. PALMER,
Committee of Arrangements.

HOOKER'S ARMY.

THE

HARNDEN EXPRESS

No

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable middle-aged American woman, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 92 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS cook. In a private family, by a respectable Scotchwoman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; can do the coarse washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 236 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A place as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; no objection to a boarding-house; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of references given. Apply at front door No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, who has lived in the best families in Europe and in this City, a situation as thorough cook; understands her business in all its branches, including the French and American modes of cooking; wages $10 to $12. Call at or address No. 192 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 36 Vandam-st., near Hudson, in basement, or address M. R., Box No. 19, *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOman as first-class cook in a private family thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference given as to capability and character. Apply, for two days, at No. 269 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as cook; excellent meat and pastry cook; is accustomed to take entire charge of a kitchen, and is a most economizing servant; has the best of references, and willing to go to the country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation in a private family; is a good cook and a good baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 12, West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The best of City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as a first-class cook, and understands all kinds of baking; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; is a good plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 Oliver-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 170 East 12th-st, between Island 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation, by an active young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in fine washing, or to take care of children and do sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 588 2d-av., between 36th and 35th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON wishes a situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the past 14 years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is obliging in sickness; the very best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, to take care of children, do washing, or assist in housework, by a very nice, smart girl, in her 15th year; good City reference given. Apply at No. 7 30th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a Protestant woman as infant's nurse, capable of taking charge of a child from its birth; or as nurse and seamstress. Apply, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, on Tuesday and Thursday, at No. 35 University-place.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation, by an American girl, to take care of children and do chamberwork. City references given. Call at No. 149 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress by a young woman accustomed to children; will make herself useful to her employer; wages no object; references can be given. Call at No. 479 3d-av., near 28th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Welsh girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call, for two days, at No. 126½ Division-st., New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork; has good reference if required. Call, for two days, at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can give the best City references. Can be seen at No. 107 West 29th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker, one that understands her business, work by the day, week or month. Can be seen at No. 2 Union Court, University-place, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WITH UNexceptionable references is desirous of procuring a situation as housekeeper or companion to an invalid, either in the City or out of it. Address H. H., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman wants a situation, in a first-class private family, as waitress; understands everything connected with her line of work; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 194 East 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has good reference. Apply for two days at No. 23 9th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid; can give the best of City reference from her present employers. Call at No. 21 East 16th-st.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN OR BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, a situation in an iron house as salesman or book-keeper by a man of many years' experience in both the wholesale and retail business; he has an extensive acquaintance among consumers, and can influence a large City trade. Address R. B. T., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, 21 years of age, as porter in some store, or to work in a manufactory or wholesale medicine warehouse; is used to bottling, &c.; writes a good hand, and can give references. Address DANIEL, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A MARried man—a Protestant—wants a situation to take charge of a small farm, and is a good plain gardener; has two in family; good reference from his present employer. Address a note to A. F. D., Katonah Station, Westchester County, for O. McCormack.

AS GARDENER.—A THOROUGH AND PRACtical gardener, single, who will be disengaged by 1st of March, desires a situation where the services of a first-class man are required; has full knowledge of the various branches connected with the profession; is also practically experienced in laying out new grounds in first-class style. Satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address T. J. S., Stamford, Conn.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY an Englishman, as gardener; can take charge of a green-house and grapery; is a good vegetable grower; can take care of a few acres of land; no objections to a horse or cow; is willing to make himself useful; can give a good reference; married, with a family; wife is a good laundress. Address D. D., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Scotchman, (married) as gardener; understands gardening in all its departments; his wife to take care of dairy, if required; has two years' reference from his present employer. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, of good steady habits, a situation in the country as coachman, or coachman and gardener; perfectly understands his business; best of reference. Address JAMES, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTestant man wishes a situation as above; understands his business; would be found everything required; good driver; perfectly temperate; good references. Address W. J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS HOSTLER OR GROOM, &c.—A RErespectable young man, with good recommendations, wishes a situation, in City or country; is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., by inquiring of A. M. SEE.

LAW OFFICE.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A law office, by a young man nineteen years of age; has had some experience and can produce first rate reference. Address C. D., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man, as assistant dentist. Address FRANK CORNEL, Dental College, No. 528 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE
U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
NO. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at WARD & GOVE'S UNION WAREROOMS, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.

The cargo of the steamer PATRAS, consisting of COFFEE, DRUGS, MUSKETS, PERCUSSION CAPS, &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

HELP WANTED.

MAN WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF COWS, poultry, &c., at a pleasant place on the Hudson River. Unexceptionable references, together with age, amount of experience and wages, may be sent to Box No. 3,237 New-York Post-office.

PROTESTANT HELP WANTED.—HALF A dozen jack-spinners, job work; spinning wages. Also, a general help. None other than Protestants need apply. Those with families preferred. E. WINSLOW WILLIAMS, Yantic Mills, Norwich, Conn.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, about 15 years of age, who is acquainted with the Stock brokerage business; he must be accustomed with the locality of the Banks and Brokers' offices, and write a good hand. Address STOCK BROKER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED IN A BANKING-HOUSE.—AN an active young man, quick at figures, who writes a good hand, and can bring unexceptionable references as to character. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,036 Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A COMPETENT NURSE to take entire charge of a lady and an infant seven weeks old; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 115 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL, AS WAITRESS and seamstress. Apply at No. 61 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—TO ATTEND AN OFFICE. Salary $1 a week. Apply at No. 38 Pine-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION DRY GOODS house, a smart, active lad, 16 to 18 years of age. Apply in own handwriting with references, Box No. 845 Post-office, New-York, Salary first year, $150.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, QUICK AND ACcurate with figures. Address Box No. 2,350 P. O.

$75 A MONTH:—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Pencils, Barrels and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford Me.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—To lease a most desirable corner property, near the Everett House. Lot 25 by 106 feet; house about 60 feet deep, first-class. To a party with means to extend the building over the lot or lease for 21 years, with renewal, will be granted. The adjoining property, same size and description, may also be had if desired. For terms, &c., apply to WM. HARSELL, No. 46 Cliff-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, within ten minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing, with horses and carriage if desired. The house is of brick, handsomely furnished, water, gas, bath-rooms, furnace, &c., and is in all respects one of the most desirable residences on the Island. Attached is a large garden with a plentiful supply of fruits, &c. Apply to W. I. VAN ZANDT, No. 7 New-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO. 747 Broadway, through to Mercer-st. Located opposite Astor-place and near Clinton-place. This property can be had on a 10 or 15 year lease. Lot 55x200, and very eligible for a large business. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

A NEAT NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house to let, or for sale, furnished or not, No. 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all improvements and heart painted throughout; to let for a small family, furnished, for $80 per month. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the building Nos. 438, 440 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x100 feet, with hatchways, hoist wheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 22? South-st.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J., FROM APRIL 1, the three-story house, No. 17 Chestnut-st., within three minutes' walk from the depot. The house is in perfect order. Rent $400. Apply to E. HYDE, No. 13 Counties slip, or No. 29 West 34th-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE of a store, large rooms, low rent, suitable for wholesale or cloak and mantilla business, situated on the south side of Canal-st., a few doors from Broadway, west side. Address R. P., Station A, Spring-st. Post-office.

CORNER PROPERTY ON FULTON-ST. TO LET—The third and fourth floors of No. 112 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch-st., entrance in Dutch-st.; also, a room in the basement. Inquire of P. R. STRONG, No. 76 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—FIRST-class house, 20x50, handsomely furnished; mantel and pier mirrors. Possession April 1. Price $175 per month. House would be rented and furniture sold, if preferred—No. 109 West 21st-st. Can be seen after 3 o'clock.

NO. 600 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, the property No. 600 Broadway, 23x240 feet, extending to and fronting on Crosby-st., all covered with buildings. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 31st-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 30 West 31th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. Rent $600 per annum.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A three-story brown-stone front house, in perfect order, to let, furnished, to a private family only. Address G. H. S., Box No. 2,585 New-York Post-office.

NO. 78 BEEKMAN-ST.—TO LET—THE whole upper part of this store, with two floors in rear building. Rent $750 per annum. Inquire of P. FORD, No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—THE LOFTS NO. 4 COLLEGE-PLACE, adjoining Mess.rs. J. C. Howe & Co. Apply to JOSHUA D. EVANS, No. 4 College-place.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY House No. 105 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED, by a small unincumbered family of the first respectability, on the second or third floor, with the privilege of kitchen: house must be between Great Jones and 30th sts.; the very best references given and required. Address S. T. V., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—IN a good neighborhood, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry—a 3-story house. Address, stating location and rent, which must be moderate, W. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—ONE OF MEDIUM SIZE, containing modern improvements. In a good location between the 3d and 6th avs., not above 36th, nor below 4th-st. Price not to exceed $12,000. Address PURCHASER, Station D, Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL, NEAT DWELLING-house, not above 28th-st.; must be in good order; rent not to exceed $5,50, by a family of three. Address Box No. 947 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—A small house in Brooklyn. Rent about $350. Address C. W. R., Box No. 1,278 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOME WANTED—FOR AN AGED WIDOW lady, in a plain, private, Christian family, in a healthy part of the City, convenient to a Methodist Episcopal Church. A medium sized, comfortable room, in second-story, required. No objection to children. The advertiser seeks a happy home, where she can be received and can feel as one of the family. $5 a week must cover all home expense. Address W. P. L., with particulars, Box No. 4,461 Post-office.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AND board wanted, by a respectable lady, just breaking up housekeeping, in a private family, where there are few or no boarders, west side, up town. Address S. J. C., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A DESIRABLE LOCATION, A parlor and bedroom, with board for a gentleman and wife. Address C. T. C., Box No. 486 New-York Post-office.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
The highest market price paid
by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—WILL MEET at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 23, at 11½ o'clock, in full uniform, to celebrate the Birthday of the immortal Gen. George Washington. All the Veterans in the City and the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to unite with us.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEYTE, Adjutant.

N. B.—The Corps will meet at 7½ o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING to make arrangements.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WANT TO BUY, for cash, at a fair rate, about $3,000 worth of good and medium quality second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., suitable for a hotel or large boarding-house. Any party breaking up housekeeping may call on or address T. MATHEWS, No. 652 Broadway.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS, by the month or year, in the new and dry lofts over the piano rooms opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
T. S. BERRY,
No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.

For sale, the residence and drug-store of the late Dr. Abram Skillman, deceased, in the village of Roundbrook, N. J., containing about one acre of land, excellent garden, choice fruit, and as a physician's stand cannot be excelled in the country. For further particulars call on A. Cammann, No. 74 Maiden-lane, Mondays and Thursdays; on Stephen Vail, No. 27 Fulton-st., on Saturday, and the rest of the week, at Plainfield N. J., and L. D. Cook at Roundbrook.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. Rutkay Kossuth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing ten (10) acres of very choice land, large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety and an apple orchard in full bearing. Also, part of the furniture belonging to the house. The premises are handsomely located and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is justly celebrated; is but a few moments' walk from the village where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by applying to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.
CORNWALL, Feb. 10, 1863.

LOTS IN CHICAGO FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, by order of Court, will sell at public auction, on the (5th) fifth of March, 1863, by GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, at the north door of the Courthouse, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, commencing at 10 o'clock noon, the following described real estate, formerly belonging to the Artisans' Bank:

Lots Nos. one (1) to twenty (20) inclusive, in block No. five (5,) in Archer's addition to Chicago, situate, lying and being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known as the Douglas Property.

Sale absolute. Terms cash.
HENRY C. JANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank,
City of New-York, No. 167 Broadway.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION—AN ELEGANT RESIdence on Clinton-av., west side, third door north of Atlantic. The property consists of a new house, 36x40; heated by steam, and all the modern improvements; a stable accommodating three horses and two cows; and four lots of ground laid out with choice fruits; a fine view of the Bay, Staten Island, and Jersey. Accessible from all the ferries; 30 minutes from the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The property can be viewed any day before 10 A. M., or after 3 P. M. For bills and full particulars, inquire of LEWIS BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st. Sale to take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 M.
See advertisement under "Auction sales."

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK AND brown-stone, English basement house, No. 3 East 27th-st., three doors from 5th-av., is 20 feet wide by 54 feet deep, constructed in the best manner for the occupancy of the then owner; has a back staircase, a spacious wine and provision vault, is very well ventilated, and is, in every respect, a desirable dwelling. For particulars and permit to view the premises, apply to F. A. CUSHMAN, No. 46 Broad-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A PORTION OF the property now occupied by Arthur Potts, Esq., north of and near Newburgh, being an eligible and beautiful building site, containing 18 acres, more or less; supplied with water in brooks and springs, and well furnished with groves and trees; it contains also a portion of vineyard. Apply to ARTHUR POTTS, Glenburn Vineyards, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, in vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, heart painted throughout, lot 20 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

A PARTY OWNING 15,000 ACRES OF land, in the State of New-Jersey, 25 miles east of Philadelphia, beautifully located, well watered, and having two railroads passing through it, will sell the entire tract at a great bargain, or will associate himself with several reasonable gentlemen, upon fair terms, with a view of bringing the same into market. Full information may be had by calling on Mr. GRANGER, at the office of Gleason & Coe, No. 114 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot No. 17 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep, all modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep; near Madison-square and Fifth-av. Hotel; finest location in the City; will be sold at a bargain. For terms and permits to see the house, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HASCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

HOUSE, STABLE AND EXTRA DEEP lot, for sale low. House, brown stone, four stories, has all mod rn improvements. Stable has gas, croton, sewer, etc., room for four horses and carriages. Will be sold low before March 1. Persons willing to pay $19,000 or $20,000, may apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COMPLETE set of machinery, in good running order, with dryers and mill attached, suitable for grinding spices or other light manufacturing. Apply at the office of W. C. FROST, No. 10 Prodnce Exchnge. Water-st., between hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The 3-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 35 South 9th-st.; also, the lot in the immediate rear, with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE ON WEST 14TH-ST.—THE 4-story, high stoop and balcony No. 208 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house 25x56 and extension of 8 feet; lot 25x125 feet; house contains all the modern improvements; price $23,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS house, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class, within 45 minutes of the City hourly. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 2½ STORY cottage house, with the furniture. It contains eleven rooms, and is pleasantly situated in Portland-av., second house north from Fulton-av., Brooklyn. This property will be sold low, as owner intends visiting Europe. Apply to M. A. DIETZ, No. 132 William-st., near Fulton.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $5,000; terms easy. Inquire of SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON AND CLERmont avs., Brooklyn, two neat, convenient, well-built three-story houses, with water and gas. Lot 16½x100 and 116 feet. Apply to J. H. HAVENS, No. 329 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or R. H. JOHNSON, No. 195 Pearl-st., up stairs, New-York.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J.—Land in large or small tracts: also, garden or fruit farms and cranberry land, 1 to 20 acres, on easy terms: village lots for $10. Agents and mechanics wanted. Send stamp for circular. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 100 SOUTH 9th-st., Williamsburgh, 25 by 60; lot 25 by 120; cost $18,000; to sell for $13,000, on easy terms: three additional lots can be had alongside. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., or No. 28 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 120 2D-AV., between 7th and 8th sts., 26.8x60; lot 26.8x125 feet; a first-class house with all modern improvements; will be sold with all the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That elegant church property on Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, 84 feet front by 120 feet deep, with alley-way of 10 feet on the north side of the property. Apply to E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Bergen Heights, N. J., &c., to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON EIGHTH-ST. FOR SALE.—The valuable house and lease of No. 90 Clinton-place, (8th-st.) between 5th-av. and Macdougal-st.; lot 24x100 feet, has 15 years to run; house has gas, water, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEment house on 5th-av., on Murray Hill, in splendid order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN CITY OF HUDSON, N. J.—A Gothic cottage, on Palisade-av., near Hoboken-av.; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; built in the best manner; beautiful view; cars pass the door to the ferries. M. BANTA, No. 257 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE A VALUABLE PLOT ON Chatham-st. running through to New Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st. 39 ft. 8 inches on New Bowery, by an average depth of about 90 ft. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22x100; house 22x55; three stories, with marble hall and courtyard. Apply at Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st., before noon. SAMUEL LEOGETT.

FOR SALE—A NICE PLEASANT HOUSE AND two lots, very cheap—elevated; situation near a ferry in Brooklyn; good neighborhood; in good order, modern improvements, and terms very easy. SOUTHWICK & WOOD.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BROWN-stone front dwelling, No. 32 East 25th-st. House 20x58. Price $12,000. Apply to F. W. DOWNER, American Insurance Co., No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE and 21st-st., 75 feet on 4th-av.; also, three more pieces in the same locality, houses paying a good rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, No. 63 Park-st., late Cross-st. The lot is 23x147 feet. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 111 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE TWO-STORY house and five lots of ground on the southwest corner of 182-av. and 11th-st., fronting 200 feet on 182-av. Price $15,000; rent $780. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45, MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 7th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 21x50 feet, No. 22 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For price and order for admission apply to WM. R. & CHAS. B. FOSDICK, 21 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT house and the lot No. 54 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 1,041 Broadway.

STORE FOR SALE—NO. 58 JOHN-ST., 25 BY 94 feet, paying a good interest. Price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY—With 16 acres of choice land. The mansion is commodious and well built, lighted with gas and heated by furnace, located on the banks of the Fishkill or Matteawan Creek, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of valley and mountains; is within five minutes' walk of the village, where are churches, schools, stores, Post-office, &c.; mails twice daily; hacks run hourly to Hudson river Railroad depot. The dwelling is surrounded with forest trees and evergreens, and an abundance of choice fruits of every variety, good out-buildings, ice-house, &c.; also a house suitable for a farmer or gardener; has a never-failing pond a short distance from the house, for fish. To one wanting a place every way adapted for comfort, health and society, this presents inducements rarely met with. For particulars, apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOHN C. VAN WYCK, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Twenty miles from New-York and Brooklyn—a first-class mansion residence and farm. The house replete with every modern convenience, gas, water, &c.; a fine lawn and circular carriage drive, with shade and fruit trees in great variety. The farm, of over 60 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and valuable also as building lots; has a new farm-house and all necessary out-buildings. Location about ½ mile from village and railroad depot. Communication with New-York and Brooklyn several times a day. Climate unusually healthy; fine roads, convenient schools, churches, &c. For further information, inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 16 Wall-st., or of GEORGE MERRILL, No. 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—THE modern dwelling-house on the corner of South and Willow sts., four minutes' walk from the depot. The house is supplied with the conveniences of a city residence. The lot is about ¾ of an acre, has upon it a barn and chicken-house, and is abundantly stocked with fruit, evergreen and shade trees. Apply to BOOTH & EDGAR, No. 95 Front-st., or to No. 101 9th-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the depot, a handsome country residence, with 12 or 30 acres of land, fine garden, grapery, carriage-house, stable, &c., and an abundance of fruits of choice varieties. The house is a 2 story frame, handsomely situated, good size, nearly new and in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st. Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—One mile from depot or seven miles from the City via Jackson-av.; 15 acres of cultivated land; large house, commodious barn, carriage-house and ice-house, with an abundance of choice fruit, shade and shrubbery. For particulars address Box No. 38 Post-office, Flushing.

FOR SALE—6¾ ACRES OF LAND, WITH HOUSE and barn on it, pleasantly located on the south side of Staten Island, within a few minutes' walk of Eltingville Railroad Depot. Post-office, schools and church in the immediate vicinity. Price $2,000, one-half of which can remain on mortgage. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MAPLEWOOD, NEAR South Orange, an exceedingly tasty and well-built residence, with about one acre of land in garden, lawn, &c.; the location is a very beautiful one and near station; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply at the drug-store, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A MODern-built, two-story and attic house, containing 17 rooms, with one acre of ground and all necessary out-buildings; one hours' ride by rail from 31st-st. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County, N. Y. Apply to E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE North River, within sixty miles of the City, containing sixteen rooms, a few acres of ground, fruit and shade trees; near steamboat landing or depot. Address, with full particulars and terms, A. B., Box No. 346 General Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMfield, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land, fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from depot. House large and airy; fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on Orange Mountain, one hour's ride from New-York; house nearly new and contains all the modern improvements; commands one of the finest views in the country. For further particulars address M. S. R., Box No. 3,393 Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A very convenient two-story

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Feb. 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 14th day of March 1 63, for supplying the Light-house establishment with forty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter strained sperm oil, to be divided into two lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the inspecting officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in stroes, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each, of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1—Thirty thousand gallons, (30,000,) on the 15th day of June, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed. Lot No. 2—Ten thousand gallons, (10,000) on the 1st day of October, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower, Farenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz., for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residnum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place.

Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board:

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FEB. 13, 1863.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Bureau of Construction, Treasury Department, until 12 o'clock M., March 2, 1863, for GLASS, according to the following schedule of sizes and qualities. Samples of the kind of Glass estimated for to be furnished by each bidder.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.
194 plates 42 3-16x20¼.
130 plates 43¼x20¾.
114 plates 43¼x20¾.
130 plates 43 3-16x20¼.
13 plates 43 3-16x26¾.
114 plates 43 3-16x20¼.
130 plates 27⅞x19¾.
13 plates 27⅞x26¾.
114 plates 36 11-16x20¼.

DOUBLE THICK FRENCH CRYSTAL.
32 plates 31 3-16x16.

ROUGH HAMMERED GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS.
36 plates 63x26—¾ inch thick.

All the glass to be delivered at the Treasury Building perfect and unbroken, and according to samples in thickness and quality. The whole to be delivered from the 10th of March to the 1st of April, as may be required. All bidders must send suitable guarantees of their ability to perform the contract, and the successful bidder will be required to give proper bond for the fulfilment of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if considered for the interest of the Government to do so.

Envelopes containing bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Glass—Treasury Extension."

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Engineer in Charge Treasury Department.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Tortugas.
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)

A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 7 N. 5TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office up to 12 M., the 1st of March, 1863, for all the Iron Bedsteads required for the Hospital Department of the U. S. Army, up to the 1st January, 1864. The bedstead is to correspond with a pattern in this office.

R. MURRAY, Surgeon U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues.

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between that southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avennes."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of REESE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.

RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.

s26-law6mF*

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—JOHN JAY and OTHERS vs. JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, Executors, &c.—Absolute sale on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, six improved lots, known as Nos. 503, 505, 507, 509, 511 6th-av., and No. 86 Welker-st. Particulars can be learned of EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Esq., No. 48 Wall-st., or of the Executors.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1863.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—THE ANnual Election of Directors for this Bank will be held at the Banking house on Monday, the 2d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	San,
Washington,	Union.

Purchased by

WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 48 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

SAN MATEO 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS.
SANTA CLARA 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS,
Both of California, principal and interest payable only in gold. Security undoubted. Interest payable semi-annually GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

STOCKS AND BONDS

Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER

BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of fifty thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 65 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1863.

RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, will receive proposals up to the 11th day of March next, for the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1863, secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of one hundred miles, from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. These Bonds are issued for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of the Company, and are a lien on only undelivered lands, and the first mortgage upon one hundred miles of railroad, completed and in operation. The gross earnings of the road in 1862 were $229,982, and the net earnings were $121,174, with a certain prospect of a largely increasing business. It will, therefore, be seen, that the net earnings are five times as much as will pay the interest, while the amount of Bonds to be issued is only three thousand dollars per mile on a road which has cost about $3,000,000. It is believed that no better seven per cent. Bond is offered in the United States. No bid will be received for less than par. Payment to be made in United States Treasury notes, "Legal Tender," or Bank notes current in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th March. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, care of John Lord, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York, of whom further information can be obtained. Permission is granted to refer to Messrs. Schuchardt & Siebhard, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.—Feb. 19, 1863.

R. B. MASON,
JOHN LORD,
H. L. STOUT.
} Trustees.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1863.

THE BANK OF BATH HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE ADVERTISER HAS FILLED FOR seven years, he thinks with credit, a responsible position, from which, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he wishes to change. He is a thorough accountant, and well qualified for the prompt and courteous dispatch of business, and the arrangement of its details. Any large mercantile or banking house in want of services of this description, and willing to pay a liberal salary for them, will confer a favor by addressing G. Bookkeeper, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, for the purpose of opening a correspondence.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the transfer books of preferred shares of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be closed on the 25th inst., at noon, and will remain closed till the Tuesday following. A Dividend of Seven per cent, payable in preferred stock of the Company, will be made according to the list of preferred shareholders as shown by the books on the 2d March next. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-ST., Note and Exchange Brokers. Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.

JACOB G. HALLET,
(Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICHD R. CORNWELL,
(Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)

New-York, Feb. 17.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 20, 1863.

THE INTEREST COUPONS FALLING due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

$75,000 TO LOAN AT FIVE PER CENT. for one year, and six per cent. for the following four years, on improved real estate in this City, in sums of from $5,000 to $15,000. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

$30,000 BROOKLYN CITY BONDS FOR SALE.—Six per cent. bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Capitalists seeking safe and permanent investments will find these bonds desirable.

H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

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10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST will be paid for the use of $5,000 to $10,000, for twelve months, to be secured by deeds of Western lands, at one-fourth their value.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

CORPORATION SHINPLASTERS OF the Cities of Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Roadout, Newark and Jersey City, bought at low rates. Highest premium paid for American gold and silver. By TISDALE & SWEENEY, No. 104 Nassau-st., cor. of Ann.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THIS COMPANY will pay a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 PER CENT., free of the Government tax, on the 20th day of February instant.

Stockholders in New-York City will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days *paid at the office of the Treasurer only*. Transfer books closed from the 10th to the 20th inst. The Bonds of this Company coming due in 1863 and 1864 will be paid on presentation at the Chemical Bank, New-York, or at the Lake Ontario Bank.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 12th, and reopen on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent, to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An intercst dividend of Six Per Cent, on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 9, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 16th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th of February, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand.

By order of the Board.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, MOORE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MOIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA,

TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. CORBETT,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River.

Price of passage, in current funds, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway.

Or at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March. Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICAN,

Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Feb 21

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $61. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30 80, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SASEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
FAH KEE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA DINSMORE will succeed the FAH KEE, and leave New-York on or about Feb. 28.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,

M. S. K. THORNE,

will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to

JOHN E. BODY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave Pier No. 46 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $30.
Freight at reduced rates. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cobh Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Feb. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	March 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 00
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2, SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—FURNISHed by H. R. ICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st. E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:35 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 3 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

COAL, &c.

COAL.—LOCUST MOUNTAIN, RED ASH, AND Lehigh, warranted to be pure article; also, English house Cannel, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland of the best qualities. Prices as low as coals of like quality are sold for. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner of Jane and West sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.

POSITIVELY THE FIFTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE, MISS BATEMAN, who will appear THIS EVENING, for the TWENTY-NINTH TIME, AND LAST REPRESENTATION BUT ONE, in the beautiful and thrillingly effective romantic drama, entitled

LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN.

In consequence of arrangements long since made, MISS BATEMAN can only be witnessed in her SUBLIME IMPERSONATION OF THE HEBREW MAIDEN, FOR TWO NIGHTS LONGER.

Miss Bateman's creation of the broken-hearted Jewish maiden has received unqualified eulogy from the public, and the severest of critics, and has attracted as uninterrupted series of the most INTELLIGENT, REFINED AND CROWDED AUDIENCES ever assembled within the walls of a New-York theatre.

The play is presented with superb and exquisite scenery by J. B. Selwyn.

Original music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

Characteristic dresses and appointments by Messrs Phillips and Wallis.

LEAH, the Jewess.....Miss BATEMAN

And an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Skerrett, and the admirable chorus.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½. Performances conclude at 10¾ o'clock, affording ample time for cars, stages, &c.

Mr. WHEATLEY feels that he has reason to congratulate himself upon the success which has attended him in entering upon

A SECOND ENGAGEMENT
WITH THE
AMERICAN CHILD OF SONG,
CAROLINE RICHINGS,
THE GREATEST NATIVE PRIMA DONNA OF THE PRESENT DAY.

Her last engagement at this Theatre was A PERFECT TRIUMPH, having lasted for more than three months, and was in every respect, pecuniarily and otherwise, a GREAT SUCCESS.

He begs to inform the public that the first musical work which will be produced in her present engagement will be BALFE'S GREAT OPERA, SATANELLA, which has been for SEVERAL MONTHS IN PREPARATION. It will be produced under the able direction of MR. P. RICHINGS, On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 23, WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES AND NEW APPOINTMENTS.

And sustained by a MOST POWERFUL AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA. The chorus will be NEW, HUMOROUS, And carefully selected, while the CORPS DE BALLET Will offer as its LEADING ATTRACTION MLLE. GALETTI, The most perfect danseuse of the day. MONS. MARZETTI, MAD. MARZETTI, MLLE. KATRINE, As well as other dissinguished dancers, the whole being under the direction of the ABLE AND ACCOMPLISHED MAITRE DE BALLET, SIGNOR RONZANI.

WINTER GARDEN.

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Feb. 20,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear,
THE FIRST TIME
This engagement, in his great rôle of
RICHARD III.
HICKS' CELEBRATED PICTURE OF BOOTH.
The public are respectfully informed that
MR. HICKS
Has kindly permitted his celebrated picture of
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
IAGO
To remain on exhibition for a few days at
GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
LAST PERFORMANCE IN BROOKLYN.
28TH OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY, Feb. 21.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Grand romantic opera, in four acts, by
CARL MARIA VON WEBER.
New scenery, dresses, appointments and stage effects.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....Director.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; parquet and balcony, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.
Box office now open.

GERMAN OPERA. No. 485 BROADWAY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20,
NINETY-SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.
Last night of
JOSEPH IN EGYPT.
Grand Opera, in 3 acts, by Méhul.
With
MAD. ROTTER,
And Messrs. Quinet, Weinlich, Lotti, Graff, Kronfeld and Schele in the principal roles.
SUNDAY, FEB. 22—GRAND CONCERT,
LAST OF THE SEASON.
For the Benefit of Mr. Joseph Noll.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building a sewer in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; paving with trap block Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and for fencing vacant lots on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue and east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth street; south side of Seventy-ninth-street; both sides of Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fourth, and north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Worth-street, West Broadway, and east side of Hudson-street, from and to points distant half way between Worth-street and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said street, and north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known by ward map numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, block number one hundred and thirty-five.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES MCNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 18, 1863.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt"—approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Strike Among the Newspaper Venders—No Prohibitive Orders Regarding the Sale of Newspapers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The newspaper venders have struck, and refuse to sell any newspapers to the army until Gen. HOOKER's order, limiting the number of newsboys to one for each division, is rescinded.

The statement of a New-York journal of Wednesday, that the Provost-Marshal-General had prohibited the sale of newspapers, and ordered the agent back to Aquia Creek, is without foundation in truth. No prohibitive orders relative to the sale of newspapers have been issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Reported Exclusion of Certain Newspapers from the Army—Improper Publications—Proposed Regulation of Correspondence, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1863.

It is reported to-day that the Philadelphia *Inquirer* has been, or is to be prohibited from further sale in the army, and that one of its corespondents has been, or is to be arrested for the publishing of contraband news.

No one disputed the justice of the act. Gen. HOOKER has from the commencement been a "pet General" with the *Inquirer*. On the day following his appointment to the supreme command, that journal favored its readers with a portrait of "Fighting Joe," accompanied with a eulogistic account of his life and services. Since then it has supported him cordially. He cannot, therefore, be said to have been influenced by any private motives in refusing it further circulation in the army.

If the *Inquirer* has been guilty of publishing "contraband news" it cannot complain of injustice, however rigorous the punishment may appear. Neither is the guilt lessened by the fact of cotemporaries being correspondingly guilty.

It is undeniably true that in the eager competition for news very much information of value to the enemy has crept into the public prints. Government has failed to establish any systematised plan for affording the people the news which they demand, leaving it with each individual journalist to decide whether or not such and such matters of news should be published. Gen. HOOKER has wisely undertaken to decide upon some uniform rule for all.

An effort is now being made to demoralize the troops, by scattering broadcast among them treasonable sheets. There is no pecuniary benefit accruing to the proprietors from the circulation of these journals in the army, as only wealthy rebels purchase them by the quantity and coolly cram them down the throats of the soldiers. I regret to say that these efforts to produce discontentment and impair confidence have not been wholly futile. Individual cases of desertion, neglect of duty, &c., &c., solely attributable to the malign influence exerted by these journals, are not unfrequent.

The Associate Press dispatch from here, which appeared in yesterday's paper, intimates that some plan is to be adopted for regulating army correspondence. The people demand and to a certain extent are entitled to the news. When the war broke out, instead of following the European custom of officially recognizing newspaper correspondents, assigning them a rank, and offering them every facility for the acquiring of intelligence, but at the same time holding them strictly personally accountable for every line published, Government made no provision whatever for them, leaving each representative of the Press to "shift for himself," write what he chose, and be responsible to no one. Consequently, much of the writing known as army correspondence has naturally come under the head of "Irregular Proceedings." We hail with lively satisfaction any plan which looks to a change in the *status* of the war chronicler. J.

A Heavy Snow Storm—No Movement Probable for Two Weeks—Rebel Movements.

FROM THE LEFT WING OF THE ARMY, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1863.

The army woke up yesterday morning to find the ground covered with several inches of snow. Instead of abating with the dawn of day, the storm held on till nightfall, the snow melting nearly as fast as it fell. This assures us of at least two more weeks sojourn on the east side of the Rappahannock. We may, however, be favored with very propitious weather before the close of March. It not unfrequently happens that the roads in this portion of Virginia are so dusty in the month of March as to render locomotion very disagreeable.

The rebels continue to strengthen their position, their line of earthworks now extending for full ten miles down the river from Fredericksburgh. With our powerful signal-glasses they can be seen very plain cutting and hauling timber to their camps, cleaning away the snow, &c. Gen. HOOKER is still very active in reorganizing and reorganizing the army, &c.

Gen. SEDGWICK, transferred to the Sixth Corps, has nearly completed the organization of his staff. It will be announced in the course of a day or two. Lieut.-Col. PLATT, late of Gen. FRANKLIN's Staff, has been detailed to Gen. HOOKER's Headquarters, to perform the duties of Judge-Advocate.

A catch of deserters, taken at Baltimore, arrived last night, and more are expected soon. J.

GEN. BUTLER IN BALTIMORE.

Grand Reception in the Hall of the Maryland Institute—His Views of the Progress of the War.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The reception of Gen. BUTLER at the hall of the Maryland Institute this evening was a grand affair. The vast hall was splendidly decorated with hundreds of flags and densely packed with a most enthusiastic assemblage. Thirty-four young ladies, dressed in white, bearing flags, were on the platform and sung patriotic airs. A band of music was also in attendance.

The appearance of the General was greeted with long continued cheering. In response, he made a brief speech, thanking the citizens of Baltimore for their expressions of regard, and their enthusiastic greetings, which he took as an earnest of the unalterable devotion to the Union, and determination, come what may, to stand by the Government. He alluded to his first entrance into Baltimore on the night of May 14, 1861, when, amidst a violent storm, he marched his forces to Federal Hill, and formally occupied the city. He compared the condition of Baltimore then, from the influence of secession, with what it is now, since, with the aid and protection of the Government, the true-hearted Union of men of Baltimore had put down the rebel sway. He warmly eulogized the loyalty of Baltimore. Alluding to the progress of the war, he said there was much, very much, to encourage in the progress we had made in the past year. Let us post the books, and see how we stand. A year ago, when he passed through this city on his way to the Southern coast, how did we then stand? The rebels had all of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas; all of Virginia except that portion under the guns of Arlington Heights and Fortress Monroe, now we have all of Missouri, all of Kentucky, two-thirds of Arkansas, at least half of Tennessee, and ROSECRANS, thank God, was there, and good for the other half. We have two-thirds of Virginia, a third of North Carolina, all of Florida, a large portion of Louisiana and a large portion of what was left of the bogus Confederacy; Texas intriguing with the French Emperor to get away from them; Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and what remained of North Carolina and Virginia. Very soon the Mississippi River would be in our entire control, and thus the Confederacy would be severed. Might we not truly say, with many of the rebel Congressmen, that another such year of progress would see the Confederacy annihilated? Truly the folds of the great anaconda were tightening around the rebellion, and crushing it in its irresistible grasp. He alluded to the threats of foreign interference in our affairs. Let it come. The nation would rise to the emergency. Already, Congress had clothed the President with the mighty power of the entire military force of the whole nation, and if that were not enough for the overthrow of domestic traitors and foreign foes, we would arm every man in the nation, white and black, blue and gray, if need be. [Great cheering.] The nation was but in its infancy. The giant of the Western World had scarcely begun to put forth his strength. These throes and agonies were but the pains of teething, and when the teeth are fairly through, let traitors beware, and tyrants stand back everywhere.

The General sat down amid long-continued applause.

Fatal Accident at Fort Marshall.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 19.

This afternoon, while Gen. BUTLER, in company with the Committee of Reception and Gen. SCHENCK and Staff, were visiting the forts around the city, a most melancholy accident took place, which cast quite a gloom over the party.

They had visited Forts McHenry and Federal Hill, and had gone thence to Fort Marshall, at the eastern extremity of the city. Here a salute was fired. Just as the General and his party had passed along the ramparts, out of range of the gun, the gunner, supposing that the whole party had passed, fired a thirty-two pounder. But most unfortunately, just as the gun was discharged, some of the party, who had loitered behind, came up, and one of them, Commender MAXWELL WOODHULL, U. S. N., received the whole charge, which blew the flesh from his lower limbs and caused his death in a few moments. His body was blown over the ramparts to the distance of thirty feet.

The unfortunate officer was about fifty years of age. He has a son on Gen. SCHENCK's Staff.

In consequence of this sad accident, the dinner, which was to have taken place at the Eutaw House, was postponed, out of respect to the deceased and Gen. SCHENCK, who was his cousin.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the Senate, inquiring how much Government cotton had been sold in New-York since the blockade of the Southern ports, to whom sold, &c.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN, elected United States Senator from the State of New-York for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presented a remonstrance from the members of the Bar of the District of Columbia against the proposed change in the Judiciary and Courts of the District. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish to the Senate a copy of the letter of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT to the Secretary of War, dated Oct. 4, 1861. Adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the collection of abandoned property and sale of the same, and for the prevention of fraud in the insurrectionary districts.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill concerning the rank of medical officers in the navy.

Mr. ARNOLD, from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill to amend the act equalizing the grade of line officers in the navy.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to further promote the efficiency of the navy.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the bill organizing a signal corps during the present rebellion. Passed.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the bill to grant a pension to the widow of the late Rev. ARTHUR B. FULLER. He said he could not suffer the occasion to pass without giving his testimony as to the worth and patriotism of Mr. FULLER. He enlisted, as a Chaplain of one of the Massachusetts regiments, and served faithfully in the field until his health gave way, and he was obliged to go home. But he again returned, and again his health gave way. Hearing of a fight before Fredericksburgh, he returned to his regiment, although discharged for physical disability. When volunteers were called for to cross the river to dislodge the rebel riflemen, he asked leave to go, and shouldered a musket and went. The next that was seen of the brave Chaplain, he was found dead in the streets of Fredericksburgh. The bill passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the bill for the discharge of State prisoners, and offered a substitute for the bill. The substitute gives the President power, when Congress is not in session, to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* during the present rebellion; and provides that the Secretaries of State and War shall furnish to Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States lists of all the prisoners of State; and if no indictment is found against them by the Grand Jury, they shall be discharged.

The vote was taken on the pending amendment to strike out the third section of the original bill, providing for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Rejected—yeas 13, nays 27.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) offered a substitute for the bill, declaring that after the passage of the act it shall not be lawful for any officer of the United States to arrest or detain any citizen of the United States for supposed disloyalty, except upon the oath of some known loyal person; and any officer of the Government violating this provision, and who shall be convicted thereof, shall be fined not less than $10,000, or imprisoned not less than five years. It provides further, that the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended at any time. But nothing in this act shall prevent the arrest of any citizen of the States in rebellion, who may be charged with treason or disloyalty. He said that any Government which deprived the loyal citizen of his liberty without due cause was tyranny. His substitute was designed to protect the citizens of the loyal States. The great objection to the Fugitive Slave law was because it did not give the slave the privilege of trial. He wanted to give the same privilege to the white man as was claimed for the negro. He wanted to see the Government which loyal men were laboring to preserve, made an object of love, and not of hate.

Mr. TRUMBULL said one of the substitutes was designed to put down rebellion, while the other was calculated to do no such thing. There had been doubts as to whether the President had power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*; and when a bill offered to delegate that power to the President—a power which the Constitution provided should be exercised at proper times,—and certainly there never was greater need for that suspension than now,—then we were met with the bill of the Senator from Virginia to fine and punish officers of the Government for arresting men for supposed disloyalty, and trying in that way to put down the rebellion. Mr. TRUMBULL briefly explained the provisions of the substitute offered by him, by which disloyal persons might be temporarily arrested and held until the next sitting of the Court having proper jurisdiction in their case.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) referred to the great differences of opinion as to where the authority rested to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and he thought it was wise for Congress to declare that the President was authorized to suspend the writ.

Mr. CARLILE contended at some length that the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* rested alone in Congress, and even if the President had this power, it did not authorize him to make arbitrary arrests. The bill proposed to give the President power to make arrests and to dispense entirely with the judicial department of the Government, and to deprive the citizen of his liberty without due process of law. He had no hope that the Union could be maintained by this system of arresting citizens in the loyal States.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) claimed that the power of suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* was vested alone in Congress, and was a power which could not be delegated; and Congress might as well delegate all the powers of legislation, and thus establish despotism at once. The provision as to the requirements of public safety and length of time the suspension is to last, were all strictly legislative, and the Constitution of the United States was meant to secure to every citizen the privileges of judicial inquiry whenever he was arrested, and this high privilege was only to be suspended in very extraordinary cases, and when the public safety required it. This bill proposed to delegate to the President power to make arrests for political offences; whereas, by the Constitution, no person should be arrested, except for offences known to the laws. He would not say that the President would abuse any power granted to him. But was that a free country where all the power over the whole country was thus delegated to any one man? The foundation of every free Government consisted of the limitation of power and of the retaining of the ultimate control in the hands of the people.

Mr. TRUMBULL made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The section with regard to mileage provides that no member from beyond the Rocky Mountains shall receive more than $2,000 for mileage, and no other member, except those from distant Territories, shall receive more than $1,000.

Mr. LATHAM contended that this provision would do great injustice to members from the Pacific coast, and that it would bear heavily upon them alone. If a member came with his family, this sum would not pay his expenses. He referred to the fact that these members were obliged to break off all business connections, and remain here a whole year, besides incurring the danger of a trip from the Pacific. As for himself, it would make no difference, for his political association would be closed here in a few days. But he appealed to the Senate not to do this injustice to the members from the Pacific coast, who stood in an entirely different position from all other members.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) said that although on this Committee, he did not agree to this provision.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) explained that on the original proposition he should agree with the Senator from California. He had always thought it best to leave this matter alone, as he did not believe that any member received too much. But the House had seen fit to insert the provision in this Appropriation bill, and they insisted upon it, and the question was whether this bill should be defeated. He suggested to the members from the Pacific that they had better accept the bill; and after the able exposition from the Senator from California, another bill might be passed to remedy the matter, as far as members from beyond the mountains were concerned.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) hoped the Senate would not adopt this report. It would practically disfranchise the people of that distant coast. The sum of three thousand dollars would not pay his expenses. When he went overland he had to travel 700 miles on horseback, traveling by night and hiding in the thickets by day to keep out of the way of the Indians.

The report was not concurred in—yeas 19, nays 25.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN a new Committee of Conference was appointed.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was postponed, and the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

The amendment of the Committee on Finance in regard to contracts for iron steamers was amended by striking out the provision for the examination of the plans by three naval officers.

An appropriation of twelve millions for iron-plated steamers was amended so as to make an appropriation of three millions for two first-class armor-plated steamers; and the appropriation for the purchase and building, repairs, charter, &c., of additional steamers and vessels on foreign stations was increased from $3,250,000 to $15,000,000. The appropriation for ordnance and ordnance stores, &c., was reduced from $7,000,000 to $6,000,000.

An amendment was adopted, appropriating $100,000 for marina barracks at Mare Island, California.

The amendment, striking out the provision for a sectional dry dock at New-York, was agreed to.

The amendment, striking out the appropriations for the Norfolk Navy-yard and Hospital, was not agreed to.

Several minor amendments were adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill organizing the Territory of Arizona.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped not. He hoped the Senate would proceed with the consideration of the bill for the discharge of State prisoners.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to go into Executive Session. Rejected—Yeas, 18; Nays, 22.

The question then recurred on taking up the Arizona bill. Adopted—Yeas, 24; Nays, 15.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

The House resumed the Senate's substitute for the bill indemnifying the President and other persons for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and acts done in pursuance thereof.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) said it was almost a grave offence to refer to the Constitution as a rule of action. He contended that this was a measure, not only to despoil of their rights and independence the judiciary of the States, but to prostrate the bulwark of the citizen, namely, a fair and impartial trial by his peers.

by his peers. He said his hopes of restoring the Union as it was, was gone, owing to the crushing out of the Union feeling in the Southern States instead of crushing out of the rebellion, by the series of measures passed by this Congress.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) briefly contended that the opposition had not wavered in their engagements; while the Republicans had trampled under foot the declaration heretofore made, as to the purposes for which the war was prosecuted.

Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) alluding to Mr. HOLMAN's remarks, said the gentleman had charged him with purposing to divide the Union. This was a misrepresentation. He had never made any such proposition. He declared that the war had already divided the Union; and he was in favor of resuming peace on the basis of existing facts. This was his position. He was in favor of the integrity of the Union as it existed to-day, and opposed to all schemes of disintegration.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay the Senate's substitute on the table. Disagreed to—46 against 104.

The question was taken on agreeing to the substitute. Negatived—25 against 118.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) a Committee of Conference was asked of the Senate.

The House discussed and passed the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to adjust the equitable claims of contractors for naval supplies, and regulating contracts with the Navy Department. It refers to supplies furnished for more than fifty per centum above the quantities specified in their contracts, and without default therein.

The House passed the Senate bill regulating the times of holding United States Courts in the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

The House took up and passed the Senate's joint resolution expelling Ex-Senator BADGER from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for his giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and appointing Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ to fill his place.

During debate on the reconsideration of the vote, by which the Senate bill, prescribing a uniform mode of selecting jurors in the Federal Courts, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) in reply to the remarks of Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) and Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) incidently said he had no confidence in State Legislatures after what that of Illinois had recently done.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) desired to reply.

Mr. HICKMAN refused to yield the floor, saying that he heard the gentleman yesterday and was satisfied with his position.

Mr. VOORHEES, amid the confusion, said he had no fear of threats.

Mr. HICKMAN replied that he had a right to the floor, and would not yield it at the command of the gentleman from Indiana.

The Speaker said there was no greater breach of privilege than an attempt to take the floor when its occupant refused to yield it.

Mr. VOORHEES again essayed to reply, when Mr. HICKMAN said he would not permit any outsider to come into this controversy.

The Speaker asked Mr. HICAMAN whether he yielded the floor to Mr. VOORHEES.

Mr. HICKMAN replied—Neither now nor at any future time. [Laughter.] The gentleman had neither part nor lot in this matter.

The House refused to consider the vote by which the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House passed the Senate bill for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and the sale of their reservation for their benefit.

At 4½ o'clock the House took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House passed the Senate bill, providing for an Assistant Collector for the New-York Collection District, to reside at Jersey City.

The House took up the Senate National Currency bill.

The reading of the bill occupied more than an hour.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) raised the point, that as the 19th section made an appropriation, it must, under the rules, be committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Speaker overruled the question.

Mr. SPAULDING obtained the floor.

Mr. HOLMAN raised a point as to the sixty-fourth section on the ground assumed by Mr. COX.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed.

Mr. MCPHERSON moved to lay the appeal on the table.

The question was determined by a yea and nay vote in the affirmative—98 against 23.

Mr. SPAULDING said he intended to give the bill a cordial support, not because it would afford immediate relief, or prevent the issue of paper money, but because it was of great importance to the funding of the bonds of the United States, and sustaining the Government in carrying on the war.

The President and Secretary of the Treasury had recommended the passage of a free banking law, to afford a currency of uniform value. The plan now presented was similar to the free banking law of New-York, which had been in operation since 1838. He explained and advocated the bill at length—the objects proposed to be accomplished being based on public and private credit.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) agreed that the present money system was not adequate to the wants of the crisis, and could not be trusted as the instrument to work out the great fiscal system of National currency, as was apparent from the greatly depreciated state of the currency. As to the bill under consideration, he said it was warmly recommended by the financial minister of the Administration, with the concurrence of all the members of Government, and was approved by experienced financiers in every section of the country. The currency was to have uniform value, everywhere receivable for public dues, without deranging business interests; or adversely, to any great extent, affecting the banking institutions; and it would ultimately become the circulating medium—the money of the country. This system, not being compulsory upon existing banks, would not be regarded with the jealousy of a rival scheme; and an intelligent consideration of their own interests, and of the interests of the Government and people, (which after all were one interest,) would lead them to modify any contemplated opposition. And even if the individual profits, and the present modes of business were somewhat injuriously affected, the same liberal and devoted patriotism le support of the public credit, heretofore exhibited, would insure their acquiescence in all public measures deemed necessary to preserve that credit. Adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The National Freedman's Relief Association.

Addresses by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. Newman, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

A meeting of the above association was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. The audience, consisting of both sexes, was very large, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Dr. TYNG, who, after a prayer had been offered by Rev. Mr. SLOANE, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, addressed the audience.

DR. TYNG'S ADDRESS.

He commenced by stating that he wished to inform them of the character of the work and the nature of the responsibility which the association had taken upon itself. The work came in train of the great revolution which overspread the land, and which all hoped would result in a peace of righteousness and truth. Their object was to assist those cast into circumstances of distress, and struggling in the anticipation of hopes of a new life. Dr. TYNG then referred to the unfortunate prisoner who was confined for a long term of years in the Bastile under the rigor of one despot, and compared the case with the condition of the slaves under the despotism of the Southern autocrats. The authors of the French revolution had much to answer for on account of their crimes against God and humanity, and so had the wicked men who had violated God's law, by keeping in bondage a portion of his creatures. Slavery, he might say, had now been extinguished forever. [Applause.] It was made by men who said that the very cornerstone of the Constitution was laid for themselves. They little imagined the explosive materials which lay beneath that corner-stone. [Applause.] Thanks to JEFF. DAVIS, although in everything else he has shown his vile character, and all honor to ABRAHAM LINCOLN [applause] for this great work. The creed of the nation, as Gen. BOSWORTH [applause] said the other day in New-Haven, must be sustained. [Applause.] The speaker next dwelt upon the system of the Association, and remarked that its officers were considered as officers of the Government, and received pay accordingly. The system of work had been pursued for several months with great advantage. The blacks were grateful for every benefit bestowed upon them by their means. Under such circumstances the Association looked to the future with delight and satisfaction. It had been said that many of the poor black people must suffer on account of the President's Proclamation. The speaker then proceeded to show whereby, on the contrary, they would be benefited. How were the slaves to be brought out of their present condition but by the great blessedness of freedom? Government had acknowledged the receipt of $400,000 from the class of people they chose to call "contrabands." He asked that they should be made to toil and work, and, still more, that they should be allowed to fight—[cannonade applause] to fight for their freedom and country, [applause] and then toil on for the land they had watered with their blood. [Applause.] They had a right to this privilege of defending themselves.

Dr. TYNG then called to his side a colored lad, whom he had lately seen at the anniversary of a Sunday-School. The boy had made an address to the school and showed a remarkable degree of intelligence. He was born in Shepardstown, Va., had no recollections of his father, and said that his mother was a slave. He came over to our lines, and was protected by some soldiers in one of our regiment. He had asked him to come to the meeting that the audience might see a specimen object of their care. Upon the mention of the names of SAXTON, HUNTER and DUPONT—men who gave their hearty support to the objects of the Association—cheers were given. The speaker concluded his address with a trust that we would yet live to see the curse of Slavery and its defenders swept from the land, and the nation united, happy, free and prosperous to all the existing generations of mankind.

ADDRESS BY MR. NEWMAN.

Mr. NEWMAN said there were too many to-day with faint hearts and faint minds, and too many were like ERASMUS, who was attached to the Church, but whose fear of the Pope disturbed him. The slave was free, and it was a sublime aspect to note that every man in the army was pledged to consider free every slave who escaped to our line. It had been asked by the cronkers and Copperheads what we should do with this class of the people when they were free. He believed in taking facts, and not theory, to settle the question. Would they send back to Slavery those thousands of men now free? If men did attempt it God would slay them with his thunderbolts. [Applause.] He would not transport them to another country. The South belonged to them because they had earned it twice-told by the sweat of their brow. They should be treated no more as slaves, but as free men. The great nations that have risen to the arts and sciences had risen, as it were, from nothing, and no people had been so abused as the blacks, and we should give them a trial to test their qualities, and the Association proposed to give them the opportunity of not only working for themselves, but also of aiding to defray the expenses of the war. We had the ability to educate and elevate the freedmen, and we should at once turn our attention to it. The dome which now was in course of construction over the Capitol of Washington, should not be completed until the day arrived, bright and resplendent with the glory of liberty.

Dr. TYNG remarked, in a humorous way, that he should not allow those present to enjoy pleasure for nothing. While Mr. BEECHER—who had just arrived—was resting, a collection would be taken.

ADDRESS BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

When the applause which greeted Mr. BEECHER had subsided, he proceeded to show the benefits arising from given religious instruction to every community. In that respect, we should be liberal with those less fortunate than ourselves. Was a man dear or dumb he was set apart for some capacity. Had a man lost his reason the State provided an asylum for him. No man was made for slavery. There had been much trouble about the Trinity and other religious matters, but of all the fantastic imaginations, there had not been such a strain upon humanity as these Africans in America. [Laughter.] They had been such a great strain upon the Christianity of the South that they had destroyed it. [Applause.] He repudiated the Christianity of the slave plantation. [Applause.] Four millions of men had been the test of Christianity in the South. Now, our time had come. Now, God said, let us see what your Christianity is. Some talk had been made upon the subject, and God said, let us see if you believe what you have been saying. God had placed the responsibility upon us. Concerning the education of the blacks, it was true there were some hindrances, but we should not avoid the subject. There had been a disinclination to meddle with it because it was disagreeable. There was always a choice between disagreeable things. It was disagreeable to be a baby, and more disagreeable to take care of one. [Laughter.] A great many were tired of the negro, and for himself, he would say he was. [Laughter.] Many had asked him when we were going to be done with him. According to the statistics he did not see that they were going to be done with him immediately. [Laughter.] He would leave that question for the Creator to answer, and if they did not like it, he would say, what are you going to do about it? The negro was a continental fact, and they could not get around it. The only thing was would they treat him like a brute or a man. [Applause.] There were men who asserted that the negro was made for Slavery, and that he should be taken back to bondage. Then why don't they take him back? Why do they let him hang between Freedom and Slavery? He would be glad to have a man who says a negro is only fit for a slave, put alongside of a black man at work, and if the latter did not beat the white grumbler in every attribute, and not more than half work to do it, he would be very much mistaken. The issue had to be met. He would say that the African was born immortal; he did not have a black heart. His organization made him a man. God would bring down his wrath upon the nation until His despised were cared for by us. Mr. BEECHER argued that the black man should have a fair opportunity to test the abilities God had given him. Mr. BEECHER conjured his hearers to practice their religious and political faith toward the black men. The negro was entitled to the application of the laws of religious and political manhood. They had been praying to God, "Thy will be done." Were they prepared to go on praying? He believed in Christianity even when it obliged him to accept the tremendous responsibility of five millions of Africans. If the American people accepted that Divine trust there would be an era of piety never before seen. Give every man his liberty and his rights. Clothe the black man, feed him, educate him, and then, whatever new relations may come, would devolve upon those who come after us, and God would provide for all the rest.

At the conclusion of Mr. BEECHER's address, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. JONES, after which the audience dispersed.

Provost-Marshal-General's Office.

Provost-Marshal-General DRAPER is actively engaged in the duties of his office, and is preparing to move into more commodious quarters. The work of arresting deserters is proceeding satisfactorily. An instance occurred a day or two ago showing how thoroughly the system of following up desertions is perfected. It appears that a man named BURTON HOON deserted from the Third Delaware Regiment, and took refuge on board the schooner *John Porter*, at Georgetown, Del. An effort was made to arrest him there, but through the connivance of the Captain of the vessel he escaped. Information was sent to Provost-Marshal DRAPER that the vessel would probably arrive at New-York, and accordingly Officers MARSH and EDWARDS were put upon the alert. The vessel did arrive at New-York, was boarded by the officers, and the man arrested and safely lodged on Governor's Island. This is a fair sample of the vigilance and success with which deserters are pursued.

Department of the East.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL ATTACHED TO THE DEPARTMENT—THE HARBOR DEFENCES.

With a view to secure a more perfect system of administration of military affairs in this Department, Gen. WOOL has issued the subjoined order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.—The Provost-Marshal General of the War Department, United States, in so far as his duties are connected with the Department of the East, is attached to these headquarters, as also the Military Provost-Guard of this City, which will be subject only to the orders of the Provost-Marshal General, under the special direction of the Commanding-General of the Department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Major and Aid-de-Camp, Acting Ass't. Adjt.-General.

The utmost harmony of action has heretofore existed between Provost-Marshal General DRAPER and Gen. WOOL, and the above order, it is believed, will not materially alter the administration of affairs in the Provost-Marshal General's office.

Gen. WOOL recently had a conference with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and the most amicable understanding was had relative to the defences of the harbor in case of emergency.

Young Men's Republican Central Committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS, ETC.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee, elected for 1863, consisting of five delegates from each Ward, was held Wednesday at the headquarters, corner Broadway and Twenty-third-street, for the purpose of effecting an organization. After transacting some desultory business, the members proceeded to ballot for a President, when, on the second ballot, Mr. WM. H. ARMSTRONG, of the Twenty-first Ward, was declared elected.

On taking the chair, the President-elect, in a short speech, thanked the Committee for the honor conferred on him, and urged united action among the members in all things conducive to the success and furtherance of Republican principles. Ballots were then had for the remaining officers of the Committee, with the following result:

First Vice-President—Thomas G. Baker, Eighth Ward.
Second Vice-President—Charles S. Strong, Fifth Ward.
Recording Secretary—George W. Jaques, Ninth Ward, (by acclamation.)
Corresponding Secretary—John Cassmire, Tenth Ward.
Treasurer—James Winterbottom, Eighth Ward.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John Brady, Twentieth Ward.

A Committee of five was appointed to act in conjunction with a similar one from the Republican Central Committee (Old Men's) in making arrangements for a proper celebration of WASHINGTON's birthday.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee does heartily indorse and fully approve the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN.

After transacting some unimportant business, the Committee adjourned.

A Letter from the Officers of the Fourteenth New-Hampshire Regiment.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 19.

The officers of the Fourteenth New-Hampshire Regiment have transmitted home an earnest and eloquent appeal for maintaining the Government against the rebellion. The officers say:

Whatsoever of discouragement exists in our armies to-day is the result not so much of unsuccessful battles and disastrous campaigns—for our soldiers are as ready to-day as ever to encounter the foe—as of the coldness and open hostility to our cause on the part of Northern sympathizers with secession.

Those who profess themselves fastidious about the means of defeating the rebels justly create suspicion of their honesty in wishing them defeated at all.

The primal object is the preservation of the Union. To accomplish this let us accept the chosen plans of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and when the Union shall have become an accomplished fact, we can call our rulers to an account for any misuse of power.

But so long as great national peril impends—while war exists—while great armies are apartisaned in the field—and the Government is straining every nerve to avoid a final catastrophe, common sense teaches that the conduct of factious citizens at the North, whether combined in party organizations or as individuals, giving utterance to a fault-finding spirit is 'monstrous treason.'"

Obituary.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. ROGER SHERMAN BALDWIN.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN. Thursday, Feb. 19.

EX-GOV. ROGER SHERMAN BALDWIN died at his residence in this City this morning, aged about 70 years.

Gov. BALDWIN was a grandson of ROGER SHERMAN, of Revolutionary memory.

He has held many high positions of honor and trust in the State. Twice he has been Governor, and once a member of the United States Senate. He was the ablest lawyer in the State, and his character as a public man and private citizen was above reproach.

DEATH OF JAMES HARLAN, OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Wednesday, Feb. 18.

JAMES HARLAN, United States District Attorney for Kentucky, died this morning of pneumonia.

REPORTED BREAK IN A CROTON MAIN UNTRUE.—A telegram was received at Police headquarters, yesterday afternoon, to the effect that a very serious break had occurred in a Croton water main in Third-avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets. Investigation, however, proved that no break whatever had occurred. The great rush of water in the above locality was owing simply to the continuance of the storm.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The February calendar of this Court will be resumed on Monday next, 23d inst., when the following causes will be called: Nos. 31, 50, 35, 43, 13, 48, 61, 45, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71.

[Advertisement.]

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY's Ointment, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cents per pot.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—A private class, in practical phrenology, is now being formed at Dr. SHEPARD's, No. 63 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, and at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, where tickets, with full particulars, may be obtained.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only materials which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 46 | Sun sets.... 5 41 | Moon sets.... 8 59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 33 | Gov. Island..10 22 | Hall Gate..11 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Marion, Johnson, New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Sunrise, Lnce, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham.

Barks Persia, (Br.,) Chaiwin, Falmouth, Thos. Richardson; Maraval, Griffin, Barbadoes, J. T. Dwight; Alfred the Good, (Br.,) ——, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Troubadour, (Br.,) Daniels, Sisal, P. I. Nevius & Sons; James Crow, Mahon, Demarara, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; A. P. Fennn, Mussels, Manzanilla, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary Cubb, Duncan, Washington; Anna Wellington, Atwood, Cardenas, Miller & Honghton.

Schooners Eliza Ellen, Curtis, Providence. G. L. Hatch; Josiah Achon, Hatch, Boston, G. L. Hatch; A. Kelly, Packard, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Virginia, Miller, New-Haven, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Rio, Plummer, Boston, T. M. Mayhew; Thos. Wloan, Davis, Fall River, L. Kenny; P. S. Lindsey, Richer, Boston, G. L. Hatch; E. Arcularius, Jackson, Baltimore, G. L. Hatch; Moses Johnson, Lubker, Matamoras, D. C. Murray; E. C. Knight, Wheelow, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Caroline & Corn

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3561. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Arrival of the Steamers McClellan and George Cromwell.

No Military Movements of Importance.

Trouble at Baton Rouge About the Negro Soldiers.

The Brooklyn Reported Ashore at Galveston.

SUPPRESSION AND REVIVAL OF THE DELTA

The steamer *Geo. B. McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, with New-Orleans dates to the 10th, arrived yesterday.

The steamer *George Cromwell*, with New-Orleans dates to the 12th, also arrived last evening. The news is unimportant.

There had been no movement of Gen. BANKS' forces. There was some discontent among the troops, growing out of the unwillingness of white officers to be placed on common relations with black officers.

There was a report from Galveston that the frigate *Brooklyn* was aground in eleven feet of water.

There were rumors that the rebels had attacked the Mobile blockaders, after the fashion of Galveston; but nothing definite was known.

An event which had created considerable excitement was the suppression of the *Daily Delta*, edited by Capt. CLARK and Col. E. M. BROWN. It had not transpired what had induced the step, as up to the day before the order of suspension Gen. BANKS had appeared to be well satisfied with the management of the paper. The printers of the office called upon the editors and they advised the workmen to wait upon Gen. BANKS and represent to him that their source of subsistence was in the continuance of the paper. Upon this, the General directed that the paper be continued under the management of the bookkeeper, Mr. HENRY GREEN. There was a good deal of excitation in secession circles, and many prominent citizens had called upon Col. BROWN and Capt. CLARK and thanked them for the services rendered, but could not extort from them the cause of the act. It was thought, however, that the editors were unseated because of an article on the impolicy of excluding the captured portions of the South from the privileges of the President's proclamation. It was surmised by others that the French Consul and REVERDY JOHNSON had induced Gen. BANKS to take the step he had taken.

The *Delta* has been placed in the hands of the Messrs. HILL, reporters of the New-York *Herald* and BOSTON *Journal*.

On Feb. 9, Gen. BANKS issued the following order for the exchange of prisoners:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—I. All prisoners of war in this Department, taken from the enemy, and now on parole, and who have not taken the oath of allegiance, will report on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Canal-street, in this city, for passage, *via* Baton Rouge, through the lines, under flag of truce.

Such as have not already been registered will report at the Provost-Marshal's office, No. 177 Canal-street, in time to be registered.

Officers of the United States having Confederate prisoners of war in custody will forward them to this city under guard, in time for registration and passage on transport, as above provided.

2. By General Orders No. 10, of Jan. 10, 1863, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's office, the following officers and men are declared duly exchanged as prisoners of war: All captures of officers, enlisted men and camp followers in the States of Texas and Louisiana, up to Jan. 1, 1863; all captures of officers, enlisted men and camp followers, in the States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, up to December 10, 1862; all captures on the sea, the sea and Gulf coasts, and the water flowing into the same, up to Dec. 10, 1862.

All officers and enlisted men of the United States, in this Department, herein declared exchanged, will immediately report for duty with their proper companies and regiments.

By command of Major-General BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
(Official.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Rumored Fall of Charleston—New Regulations with Planters—Affairs Up the River—The Prize Ancona—The Three Martyrs—Pilot Town—The River—"The Army and the Copperheads"—Exchange of Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1863.

The city has been in great excitement for the last forty-eight hours, and the loyalists much elated by the rumor that Charleston had fallen in possession of the Union forces. The wish was, perhaps, father to the thought. The fact is that we learnt, some days ago, from rebel papers of the 5th, that our ironclads were before Charleston, with thirteen other sails visible; and we know that these iron-clads would never appear simultaneously before that city without *immediately* striking a blow. We therefore construe this long and ominous silence into the best of news, especially when we think of the dreadful engines of war—those 15-inch thunderers—which are known to have been sent forward against the doomed city that inaugurated this rebellion.

GEN. BANKS AND THE PLANTERS.

I inclose you a very important circular just issued by the Segnestration Commission, under approval of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, to regulate the future labor of slaves in the "exempted" districts. For days past, the St. Charles Hotel was the rendezvous of large bodies of planters and slaveowners, from all parts of the State, who met privately and adjourned with all that mystery which denoted that some important transaction was going on. The result of their conferences why an agreement to employ the negroes at wages, and the system was embodied in a circular which I send you.

How far the arrangement proposed by the planters—and in which, if I understand the matter rightly, the negroes must either be organized or be considered vagrants—comes up to the proper standard of "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," it is not for me to say; but this I do know, that the wages that have been paid, and remuneratively too, by private individuals, were as follows: $10 per month for mechanics, &c.; $6 to $7 for field hands and $4 for women. In such cases, they were also fed, but had to find their own clothing; which, with the negro, we know to be no very formidable consideration. There are other most important features in this new measure, upon the merits or demerits of which it will be left for you to judge.

AFFAIRS UP THE RIVER.

A party just returned from Baton Rouge, and who tells me that he had a pass from the Commanding General there to go to into the enemy's lines upon "private business," actually did make his way some 15 miles into them, or to within 10 miles of Port Hudson. I could learn nothing from him beyond the fact that a man named "Monkey Joe"—a resident of Baton Rouge—had been hung at Port Hudson five or six days ago for being caught spiking the guns of the enemy—and, also, that he found all the rebels he met in fine condition, with excellent Tennessee horses, and plenty of just as good food "as he would wish to eat."

It may seem astonishing to you how a beleaguered enemy can manage to command so easily the necessaries of life; but if you were here to listen, as we are sometimes forced to do, to the open, unblushing revelations of speculating harpies, who come here to smuggle these necessaries among the enemy, in return for cotton, however shocked you might be, you would cease to find any magic about their proceedings. I tell you, there is something *very* rotten about the State of Denmark.

I wrote you, in a former letter, about some very unpleasant occurrences having taken place at Ship Island, owing simply to the presence there of colored regiments, and I am sorry to tell you that the epidemic has extended to Baton Rouge.

The Third Louisiana Native (colored) Guards are stationed there, encamped in front of the garrison. It is a regiment consisting of one thousand strong, with four Captains and six non-commissioned officers, all colored, and are represented by all who have seen them as a well-drilled, orderly and obedient set of men. These men have committed no wrong, that I can hear of, except the heinous one of *being colored*, and yet the treatment to which they have been subjected has been of a nature to compel their Commander, Col. J. A. NELSON, to come here and seek the aid and advice of Maj.-Gen. BANKS. Circumstantially as the matter has come to my notice, implicitly as I feel bound to believe the parties from whom I get the information, I am still loth to pen a word reflecting upon the conduct of any United States officers before I have been able to ascertain facts for myself a Baton Rouge, whither I shall proceed by the earliest opportunity. If these colored men are really soldiers of the United States, organized or sanctioned by the President, it is infamous that they should be thus maltreated.

THE PRIZE ANCONA.

The English prize schooner *Ancona*, of which I wrote you in a former letter, has been unloading here for some days past, and turns out a richer little treasure than was imagined. This is the same English vessel from Liverpool which the *Pocahontas*, sloop-of-war, chased from the Pine Tree, near Mobile entrance, and captured, after 16 hours' chase, about thirty miles S. S. E. from St. Blas.

They found in her here a valuable cargo of brandies, wines, clothier, shoes, oils, Enfield rifles, crockery, teas, carbonate of soda, caustic soda, 1,156 barrels of powder, and numerous other contraband things for the rebels, the whole valued—vessel and cargo—at $250,000.

Owing to there being no Prize Court here—which by the way, would seem to be more adapted to such a purpose than a barren place like Key West, where there is scarcely a purchaser for a box of shoes—a Prize Commission has been organized for this especial occasion. The Commission is composed of the following: Commodore MORRIS, of the *Pensacola*; Acting-Master BAKER, of the *Pocahontas*; Capt. DUARTE, United States Artillery; Acting-Master STERRILL, Ordnance Officer, and ROSAAT SEGGRANY, United States Appraiser.

THE THREE MARTYRS.

The three Reverends—LAACOCA, GOODRICH and FULTON—who came from New-York in the *George Cromwell*, returned again to Gotham in the *Creole* on Monday last, being still the same uncompromising "registered enemies" they were when they set out. These persons who, as "registered enemies," still denying and defying the authority of the United States, could hardly in reason have expected the freedom of the city here, were quite wrathful when they found they could not be permitted to land without taking the oath of allegiance, and had a long correspondence with Gen. BANKS, in which they tried hard to mollify him. The General, however, proved inexorable; and so, after enjoying a pleasant view of the city from the deck of the *Cromwell* during several days, the martyrs had to get on the *Creole* and bid a fond adieu to the Crescent City. The intense devotion of these three gentlemen to their native land—Dixie—is only natural, considering that two of them are Englishmen and the other a native of the State of New-York.

PILOT-TOWN.

At the southwest entrance of the Mississippi, buried among reeds and mud, and floating remnants of trees that have come all the way from the headwaters of the Mississippi, is a wretched little conglomeration of about a dozen huts that seem to have grown spontaneously from the water. It is called Pilot-town. As its name indicates, it is a locality where nobody lives—if living it can be called—but those who pilot vessels in and out the mouths of the Mississippi.

I should have been content to leave Pilot-town to its silent marshy glories, its pelicans and alligators, if I had not recently learned from a young friend of mine connected with the Boston Press, and who was accidentally compelled to pass a wretched night there, that the state of things he found requires ventilating.

It appears that the two inspectors there, without whose especial recommendation no pilot can be appointed, were not long since both *commanders of rebel gunboats*—antecedents which, to say the very least, appear strange for those who are selected as guardians to hold the key of the entire Mississippi River. Another pilot there boasts openly of having been the first to raise the rebel flag in the parish of Plaquemino. Not a single loyal flag is to be seen floating in the place, except the one over the house of Capt. WM. JONES, a native of Mobile, who once owned negroes, but is a thorough and devoted Unionist.

This man, for nothing but his loyal sentiments, was literally driven from his home with a rope round his neck; and his family—composed of a wife and two educated daughters—forced, by every insult and contumely, to follow him to his present abode, where they have only recently arrived. Even in Pilot-town, where Capt. JONES is supposed to be living under the protection of the American flag, he has received anonymous letters threatening his life. Considering what tremendous disaster might result from having but one faithless hand at the helm in some critical hour of our nation's struggle in these same latitudes, it will be well for the authorities to take this hint, to give Pilot-town a complete overhauling, and compel every craft there sailing under false colors to show its manifest.

THE RIVER

Is continuing to rise, and presents a truly magnificent appearance. It is already six feet higher than it was this time last year, and is within three feet of the highest point it was ever known to attain. Considering that the season of floods is not yet upon us, and with the news which has reached us of that tremendous fall of snow—18 inches—in the Mississippi Valley, the folks here are anticipating a flood such as never came in the memory of any one living. If so, it will only be all the better for our naval operations at Vicksburgh, and indeed all along the river, not only by considerably widening it, but by lifting our gunboats so high as to enable them to rake the shore on either side, and paralyze any artillery that may be brought against them. Already one or two small cravasses have occurred, both above and below New-Orleans; but if the water should rise to any great extent, the whole surrounding country will be submerged.

"THE ARMY AND THE COPPERHEADS."

That leading article in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 27th, with the above title, arrested much attention here, and was quoted by the *Delta* in extenso. That is precisely the kind of thing we want to see circulated among the people here, to add stiffness to the backbones of the weak, and teach the brave fellows who are fighting the battles of their country that their countrymen at home do not *all* look upon them as mere meaningless puppets, to aid designing politicians in handing over their country to the mercy of its destroyers. I heard one gentleman say, after reading that article, that his $25 was ready toward a fund for purchasing the TIMES by wholesale, to throw gratuitously into the ranks of the army.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

General Order No. 16, issued Feb. 9, gives notice of an exchange of paroled prisoners to take place on Friday, the 20th inst., *viâ* Baton Rouge. The exchange will comprise all captures of officers, enlisted men and camp followers in the States of Texas and Louisiana, up to Jan. 1, 1863; all captures of officers, enlisted men and camp followers in the States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, up to Dec. 10, 1862; all captures on the sea, the sea and Gulf coasts, and the water flowing into the same, up to Dec. 10, 1862. The occasion promises to be a most interesting one, and as it will doubtless give one a peep at the renowned Port Hudson, I shall certainly be there unless some more important event calls me elsewhere. The latter is by no means improbable, as all the long preparations, in men and materials, which have been gathering together for weeks past, seem now to be on the eve of culminating in some decisive action.

NEMO.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Reported Sinking of a Banks Transport by the Florida.

The North Fighting for Self-Preservation.

The Most Critical Period in the Whole War.

From a copy of the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 17th inst., and of the Petersburgh *Express* of the 16th, we make the subjoined extracts:

The *Dispatch* of the 17th contains an advertisement for substitutes for service in the rebel army, offering a bounty of $2,000 apiece.

The *Dispatch* also has the following items:

"The *Florida* has sent the *Annie Bonsall*, with troops for New-Orleans, to the bottom.

"Gunpowder is selling here at $8 per pound; tea, $6 50@$7 per pound; chloroform, $16 50 per pound; black broadcloth, $16 50@$22 50 per yard; grey cloth, $18."

"The whole of the Yankee army is leaving Aquia Creek, the greater portion bound to Washington, and the remainder to Old Point. The object of this move is to recruit and reorganize."

WHAT THE NORTH IS FIGHTING FOR.

From the Dispatch.

The North is fighting for self-preservation as much as for Southern subjugation, the latter of which is now chiefly desired because it involves the former. The time, when possessed of devils, it sought to exterminate the South in a fit of foaming, diabolic frenzy, has long since passed, and, in spite of LINCOLN'S proclamation, the clear distinct object of the great mass of that nation in the further prosecution of this war is to save themselves from the overhanging avalanche of ruin which the success of the Southern cause must precipitate upon their heads.

They have learned a good deal since this war commenced. They were going to wipe us out in sixty days! The Seventh Regiment alone, in the opinion of the magnificent JAMES WATSON WEBB, would be sufficient for our subjugation! But seven hundred regiments have not accomplished the feat. Two years of war, and they have not even taken Richmond, which lies on the margin of our territory, and is accessible by fine navigable streams. Wipe us out in Sixty days! And now, after two years, they are engaged in a death struggle to keep themselves from being "wiped out" from the map of nations!

The final defeat of the North in this struggle involves its total bankruptcy—commercial, financial and political. No lobster, divested of its shell, was ever more at the mercy of the rest of the animal creation. It produces nothing of its own which cannot be produced elsewhere in greater perfection. Its manufactories would tumble into ruins; for the South, their principal customer, even if it could ever defile its hands again with Yankee notions, could buy cheaper and better elsewhere. Its ships would rot at the wharves; for the South would carry its staples in its own vessels, and the monopoly of the coasting trade, the fishing bounties, &c., would be dreams of the past. The cities which have rivaled the fame of Tyre and Babylon would be forsaken for the new marts of commerce that would spring up in the Southern States. The fountains of public revenue, malely derived under the Union from the great staples of the South, would be dried up. There would be neither means to pay the enormous national debt nor to carry on the Government after the war. Repudiation, which will be the inevitable recourse of the North to pay its existing liabilities, will not improve its credit, and enable it to raise the wind hereafter. Direct taxation, heavy enough to meet its wants, would produce another revolution. In any event, the process of disintegration successfully inaugurated would proceed with irresistible power. The Northwest would set up for itself. The Middle States would shake themselves clear of New-England, which might humbly petition to be once more received as a British colony. These are some of the inevitable calamities which the North is now fighting to escape, but which, in all probability, no effort she can make will be sufficient to avert. Her doom is written, and, what is worse for her, it has been written by her own hand, and she will be her own executioner.

Without placing an invading foot upon her soil, without burning one Northern homestead, or bombarding one Northern town, the South has only to stand by and see the retribution which Providence permits these wretches, whose hands are stained with the innocent blood of our people, to inflict upon themselves.

SUMMERSET OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

From the Dispatch.

We published yesterday an extract from a late speech of JOHN VAN BUREN, from which it may be seen that he is as much for the prosecution of the war as LINCOLN or SUMNER. We were confident that not only he, but *all* the apparent friends of the South in the Northern States, would be of that way of thinking as soon as they found that the South would not agree to any further political association with them. They only differ from the Abolitionists in the manner of reconstructing that concern. They are for accomplishing it by means of a treaty, while the Abolitionists are bent upon subjugating us. But the Union—the blessed Union—"the best Government the world ever saw"—is the cry of them all. To effect its restoration they are alike ready to drown the earth in blood, provided it can be effected in no other way.

Let us cease to talk or even to think about mediation, or recognition, or intervention, or disruption among the remaining States of the Union. Nothing has a greater tendency to relax the efforts of our authorities in filling up the ranks, or to incline the hearts of our soldiers to avoid the inevitable hardships of their situation. It is natural that the men should relax in their discipline when they are told that whole States are breaking off from the Yankees, and coming to fight their battles for them. Just at this time it is especially important for them to know that they have their own valor alone to depend on, and to teach them anything else is to do the cause a serious injury.

A CALL TO THE RESCUE.

From the Dispatch.

The great demand of the times is the rallying of the whole physical force of the Confederacy to the great points which the Yankees, in vast numbers, are now about to assault. *It is the most critical period of the whole war.* Every man in the country subject to military duty should be at his post. Every straggler should come back at once to his duty. The Conscription law, which has been faithfully and thoroughly executed in Virginia, should be extended with equal fidelity and thoroughness in every other State. The enrolling officers should do their duty with the most searching and unabating energy. There are able-bodied fighting men enough for the emergency if the Conscription law is carried out elsewhere as it has been in Virginia. If this is not done the war may be protracted for years. If it is done, the coils of the anaconda will everywhere be broken.

DREWRY'S BLUFF.

From the Petersburgh Express.

A visit to this celebrated locality a few days ago enlightened us a good deal as to the condition of things there, "afloat and ashore."

Of course we cannot, for prudential reasons, describe the *defences* of the place—the breastworks, the batteries, and the various other items which constitute the means of resistance to the Yankees, should they ever take it into their heads to renew their memorable adventure of last May. But we can say without impropriety, in a general way, that should they ever again put themselves within range of the guns of Fort Darling, as they call it, they will "see sights" compared with which those they saw before will sink into utter insignificance. The preparations to give them a becoming reception whenever it may be their folly, or rather insanity, to try another expedition against it, whether by water or by land, or by a combined one, are of a character and extent to warrant the prediction that they will have one of the most awful discomfitures that they have yet sustained. A full and careful examination of the additions and improvements which have been made since the Bluff passed through its first ordeal, satisfied us that the Commander there and all the officers and soldiers had faithfully discharged every duty. All that science, skill and labor could do to strengthen this naturally formidable position, has been done in first-rate style, and everything there is now in "apple-pie order." All is in readiness for a fight at any moment it may come. There is but one feeling prevailing amongst the troops and marines, and that is, a determination to give the Yankees of the East what Vicksburgh gave so unsparingly to the Yankees of the West. Never will a Lincoln craft pass the obstructions in the river at Drewry's.

LANDING OF YANKEES AT NEWPORT'S NEWS.

From the Dispatch.

Information reached some of our advanced forces stationed on the Williamsburgh road, on Sunday night, that the Abolitionists were landing in large numbers at Newport's News. If the information be correct, it is not improbable that the Yankees intended to comprise the army corps of Gen. SMITH, that sailed from Fortress Monroe last Thursday.

A FORMER CITIZEN TURNED TRAITOR.

From the Dispatch.

A few months since the privateer *Retribution* sailed from a Southern port, having as Captain, VANSEN LOCKE, a well-known English shipmaster, and as first and second officers, Capt. PARKER, formerly of the privateer *Dixie*, and CHARLES CARROLL HICKS, formerly of Gen. WINDER'S Police. It was the declared intention of Capt. LOCKE to run all his prizes into Wilmington, N. C., if possible. After being out a week he captured the brig *T. Ellicott*, of Boston, on board of which was placed a prize crew in charge of HICKS, with orders to make his way to Wilmington. The Yankee papers, in giving an account of the retaking of the prize, says she was delivered up by her crew. It appears that after HICKS got possession of the vessel he cruised around for a short time, and finally bore away to St. Thomas, where the vessel was given up to Commodore WILKES' squadron.

[The above is the same person who is mentioned as having been arrested in this City at the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday afternoon.—ED. TIMES.]

GEN. STERLING PRICE.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Crisis* states that a telegram received there announces that a new appointment has been made for Gen. HOLMAN'S district, and that Maj.-Gen. PRICE will be placed in the active command of all the troops in that department, taking with him the Missouri regiment now in the Army of the West.

ADDITIONAL FROM RICHMOND.

The New Merrimac Unseaworthy—Longstreet's Division Sent to the Southwest.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

C. F. MILLER, who has been employed as a clerk in Richmond, arrived here to-day, having made his escape to one of the boats of the Potomac flotilla. He represents that the *Merrimac No. 2*, was at Fort Darling at the latter end of January, having a lighter on each side of her, owing to her top-heaviness. She carries four guns, but is pierced for eight.

Gen. LONGSTREET'S Division passed through Richmond several weeks ago for the South and Southwest, and large numbers besides, of the Army of the Rappahannock have followed. He says that the country between Richmond and Fredericksburgh over which he traveled on foot, is nearly desolated.

NEWS FROM NASSAU, N. P.

The Pirate Florida in Port for Twenty-four Hours—Movements of the Blockade Runners, &c.

The steamer *British Queen*, from Nassau, on the 16th inst., arrived last evening.

We find the following regarding the pirate *Florida* in the Nassau *Guardian*, of the 29th ult.:

"The Confederate States steamer-of-war *Florida*, Lieut. J. N. MAFFITT, commanding, arrived here on Monday last from Havana. Having obtained permission to remain in port 24 hours, she sailed again at 11 o'clock yesterday morning."

Major MILLER and Capt. MAHLER, of the Twenty-third Connecticut Regiment, had reached Nassau to procure assistance in getting wrecked stuff from ship *Planter*.

The steamer *Leopard* arrived at Nassau, Jan. 19, from Charleston, with a full cargo of cotton, and sailed 7th inst., on her return trip.

A sloop, with turpentine, also arrived from Charleston on the 21st.

The steamer *Flora* cleared on the 20th for St. John, N. B., but probably to run the blockade.

The steamers *Douglass* and *Nina* cleared for St. John, N. B., on the 23d—both neutral blockade runners.

The steamer *Giraffe*, from Wilmington, arrived at Nassau on the 25th, and the steamer *Antonica*, from Savannah, on the 31st, both with cotton.

The steamer *Thistle* cleared on the 26th to run the blockade.

The *Giraffe* sailed again on the 7th inst.; also, the steamer *Annie Childs*, to run the blockade. The *Antonica* has gone to St. Thomas.

The steamer *Calypso*, from Charleston, arrived at Nassau on the 9th inst.

The steamers *Eagle* and *Wave Queen*, from St. Thomas, and *Emma* and *Granite City*, from Greenock, arrived on the 9th, to be added to the neutral fleet of blockade runners.

The steamer *Ruby* sailed on the 9th, and the *Nicholas I.* on the 10th, to run the blockade.

The steamers *Douro* and *Eagle* sailed on the 14th to run the blockade.

A few schooners had also arrived from Southern ports with cotton.

All the above-mentioned blockade runners were consigned to and cleared by the notorious firm of ANNESLY & Co.

Reported Movement of Rebels into Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 20.

It is reported that the rebel Cols. TUCKER, SCHEWALT, and WHITE, with from 600 to 1,000 mounted men, have crossed the Cumberland at Mill Spring, and are bound northward.

The reports of large bodies of rebel cavalry crossing the Cumberland River, are not credited at headquarters.

No Signs of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Friday, Feb. 20—Midnight.

There are no signs of the *Nova Scotian*. West her clear and cold.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Bank Bill Through the House.

NO AMENDMENTS MADE.

The Conscription Bill to be Called Up at Once.

Threats of Filibustering by the Copperheads.

Debate on Arbitrary Arrests in the Senate.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

PASSAGE OF THE BANK BILL.

The passage of the Bank bill in the House, to-day, by a majority of fourteen votes, demonstrate the influence of the Administration to secure such financial measures as it may deem essential. The result shows its strength, and leads to the belief that the House will finally abandon the opposition heretofore manifested to Secretary CHASE'S measures, and consent to the Senate's amendments of the Finance bill. The delay in the appointment of a Conference Committee on the latter bill, is regarded as increasing the chances of the success of the amendments, especially in regard to the tax on bank circulation.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

An effort will be made to-morrow to get up the Conscription bill in the House and pass it. Some of the most venomous Copperheads are very anxious to defeat it, however, and even threaten to filibuster till the 4th of March if necessary. The bill is on the Speaker's table yet, and will not go formally into the hands of the Military Committee, who, however, will recommend its passage without amendment. An attempt will then be made to bring it to a speedy vote.

ARIZONA.

The House bill, of last session, organizing a Territorial Government for Arizona, and which to-day passed the Senate, prohibits Slavery within its limits, much to the disgust of Mr. POWELL, who vainly endeavored to eliminate that feature from the bill.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURER.

The Senate to-day voted to raise the salary of the United States Treasurer from $4,000 to $5,000, and to fix that of his assistant at $2,500.

THE DISLOYAL NEWSPAPERS.

The House Judiciary Committee have prepared a report sustaining the Postmaster-General in his exclusion of disloyal newspapers from the mails.

THE AMBULANCE CORPS.

The Senate Military Committee expects to take final action to-morrow on the bill to organize an ambulance corps. Several delegations are urging its passage.

A STALE RUMOR.

A rumor current here to-day that we have captured Vicksburgh, is traced to the old dispatch of Gen. ROSECRANS, giving the statements of some rebel officers coming within his lines under a flag of truce.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

It is positively asserted that Gen. CAMERON has sent to the President a letter resigning the Russian mission, and that Gen. CLAY will be reappointed to the position.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

In spite of the denials, we repeat that the Committee on the Conduct of the War intend to summon Gen. MCCLELLAN again to testify, as before stated.

GERMAN SYMPATHY.

W. W. MURPHY, Esq., United States Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, has transmitted to the Secretary of State several large boxes filled with linen, lint, bandages and woollen socks, contributed by friends and relatives of German soldiers in the Union Army. Consul MURPHY writes that great sympathy for the Union cause exists throughout Germany.

THE ALLEGED IMBROGLIO IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

An officer of Gen. FOSTER'S Staff explains the cause of the recent allegation of disagreement between Gens. HUNTER and FOSTER, by stating that after Gen. FOSTER had left the department, some of his Commissaries refused to recognize the authority of Gen. HUNTER, claiming that the latter only commanded one army corps, while Gen. FOSTER commanded another and distinct one. Gen. FOSTER knew nothing of the difficulty, and Gen. HUNTER summarily settled the matter by consolidating the new expedition with his own corps.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

M. MERCIER.

Attention has been called to the report in a New-York paper, which has been made the subject of pointed comment, that members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have been most earnest and demonstrative in demonstrations of friendship to M. MERCIER and to the Government he represents. On inquiry it appears that M. MERCIER'S dispatches and the relations with France, as shown by the recent dispatches, have not been considered in the Committee, nor is it known that any member of the Committee has made any demonstrations to M. MERCIER.

Some of the Committee attended the recent diplomatic dinner of Mr. SEWARD, given since the publication of the Richmond dispatch, where the French Minister was an honored guest; but Mr. SUMNER, who, at that time, was ill, was obliged to decline attending under the advice of his physician.

There is not a member of the Committee who does not repel all idea of foreign mediation or intervention, whatever form it may take.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

Secretary CHASE communicates to the Senate, in answer to a resolution, a statement of EDWARD JORDAN, solicitor of the Treasury, relative to frauds in the New-York Custom-house, showing that frauds upon the revenue had been committed for at least six years past, effected by making out false invoices, representing different descriptions and lower prices of goods than were actually imported, and then securing the passage of such invoices by various devices through the Custom-house. In some cases a portion of the goods were correctly invoiced, and these particular packages examined. Invoices were sometimes made in fictitious names, and sometimes goods of one person were entered in the name of another. In some instances the importer was cognizant of the fraud; in others, his broker was responsible alone. Entries and invoices, when completed, were, in some cases, destroyed and obliterated. About $50,000 have been recovered by seizures of goods belonging to parties implicated. About one hundred fraudulent entries by JUDSON R. VAN VECHTEN, MARCELLUS BELLIS and B. GOUGES have been discovered. The first has been dismissed, and placed under bonds; the others are suspended, and the District Attorney has been requested to indict them. HENRY CALHOUN, the Deputy Collector, is censured for want of vigilance. WM. A. LEFFINGWELL and the Clerks in the Record Bureau are deemed culpable and careless. He is confident that frauds in importation are constantly and systematically practised in jewelry, laces, silks and other costly goods, by smuggling in various ways; in other goods, through false invoices. Facts show that money in large sums have been received by officials for fraudulent acts or connivances, and a belief is stated that nearly all the officers are in the habitual receipt of emoluments from importers and their agents. One lawyer says he has, in fifteen months, paid $1,800 to one record clerk. VAN VECHTEN admits having received $2,500 per annum. A bond clerk, on a salary of $1,000, in eight years accumulated $30,000.

He recommends, first, the designation of an officer at Washington, charged with the prevention and detection of frauds on the revenue; second, new regulations concerning invoices and entries of foreign merchandise; third, the criminal punishment of the guilty; fourth, the prohibition of all emoluments from importers; fifth, provision for securing proof against such frauds.

STEAMERS SEIZED ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Fleet-Captain PENNOCK, under date of Cairo, yesterday, informed the Secretary of the Navy that the steamers *Rowena*, *White Cloud* and *Knapp* have been seized as prizes by the gunboat *New Era*, at or near Island No. 10, for containing contraband goods, such as quinine and morphine in large quantities, arms, rebel uniforms, army blankets, and other general merchandise, contraband of war. The *White Cloud* had on board a large rebel mail, containing important information. The steamer *Home* was seized by Admiral FOOTE, and sent up there from below.

THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

The Senate to-day passed the bill organizing the Territory of Arizona. It only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. This Territory contains 120,000 square miles, and is, therefore, larger than three States of the size of Ohio. It is said by those who have spent several years there to contain more and richer silver and copper mines than any Territory under the Government. Gold is also found in many parts of the Territory. Hostile Indians have heretofore prevented extensive operations in the mines, but with a Government, such as is about to be established, they will be fully developed. It is asserted by persons who have opportunities to form a correct judgment that the richest silver mines of the world are found in Arizona. There are 1,500 troops now there, and it is probable that the number will be soon largely increased.

THE PORT HUDSON STORY.

An exploded story of Gen. BANKS having been defeated near Port Hudson has been revived. The Government has received no unfavorable information whatever from that quarter.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate Currency bill passed the House to-day, in the precise form it came from that body.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

An Immediate Attack Expected by the Rebels.

The Ram Queen of the West Gone up the Red River.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 20.

A special dispatch from Cairo says that the sickness in the Army of Vicksburgh is increasing.

A barge, containing seven thousand bushels of coal, ran the blockade on Saturday night, without accident or discovery.

The Vicksburgh *Whig*, of the 9th inst., says that the water is overflowing the banks of the river on the Louisiana side. The town of De Soto, opposite Vicksburgh, is nearly submerged, and it is expected that the whole Peninsula will soon be under water.

The Jackson *Appeal's* correspondence of the 9th inst., says that there is now no longer any doubt that the whole force of the Federals is concentrated within seeing distance of the City of Vicksburgh. The mortar-boats were towed down yesterday to a point near the rendezvous of the fleet, and every moment it is expected that the commencement of the attack will be announced.

The ram *Queen of the West* has gone on an expedition up the Red River, for the purpose of destroying rebel vessels. If she succeeds, one of the chief sources of rebel supplies will be cut off.

The town of Bolivar Landing, fifty miles above Memphis, has been destroyed by the gunboat *Conestoga*, in retaliation for the guerrilla firing into the steamer *Jenny Lind*.

SKIRMISH NEAR LAKE PROVIDENCE.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 20.

A skirmish occurred between a small party of Federals and 200 of the First Louisiana cavalry on the 10th, near Lake Providence, which resulted in the rout of the latter. Their loss is unknown. Twenty-five prisoners were taken. Our loss was one killed and 12 wounded.

FROM MEMPHIS AND VICINITY.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 20,

It is reported at Memphis that 4,000 rebels are within six miles of the Charleston Railroad.

The tow-boat *Hercules* was burned by guerrillas, on Tuesday last, just above Memphis.

Mr. Vallandigham Makes a Failure.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 20.

The lecture, announced for this evening at the Maryland Institute, by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, did not come off; unmistakable evidence that the loyal sentiment of Baltimore would not tolerate his presence, having induced the abandonment of the lecture.

ARREST OF COL. CHARLES CARROLL HICKS.—Col. CHARLES CARROLL HICKS, of the rebel army, and late a detective for the rebels in Richmond, was arrested at the St. Nicholas Hotel this afternoon.

THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER.

The Army of the Frontier About to Move—Its Destination and Route of March—Official Changes—Incidents of Border Warfare, &c. &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863.

When I sent off my last letter, the sound of MARMADUKE'S artillery had scarcely yet died away. The stroke of a hammer, the bray of a mule, the clanking of a sabre, every noise of any kind, grated on the ear like the thrilling whirr-r-r of a shell in motion. What a change since then! The excitement incident to battle is, I hope, for Springfield, a thing wholly of the past; and public feeling has subsided to its old humdrum level.

This alteration in public feeling is not the only change which has taken place. The plans, and to some extent, the organization, of the army have been altered. New combinations against the enemy are to be attempted.

The defeat of MARMADUKE necessitated not only his own retreat, but that of HINDMAN also, who has gathered up the fragments of his army and retired to Texas. The occupation of the Army of the Frontier in Northwestern Arkansas is gone; and it is certainly about to move, that upon a new battle-field it may pluck fresh laurel leaves to add to its garland of victory. Gen. SCHOFIELD, whose lone star has been replaced upon his shoulder by a golden constellation, declares that there is no force in Northern Arkansas, which he cannot drive across the Arkansas River. If this is so, the decisive battle for the possession of the State must, of course, occur south of the river, or at its crossing. The mass of the Trans-Mississippi Army of the rebels, is at Little Rock, the State Capital. Rumor has it that the glory of its capture is reserved, and rightly, too, for the always victorious sons of the border. A strong garrison will be left at Springfield, and cavalry enough to hold the country around. The rest of our troops will march in less than a week.

Three routes to Little Rock are practicable. We may go by Fayetteville, or by Forsyth and Yellville, or by Batesville and Searcy.

The first route is objectionable, because it necessitates the crossing of the Boston Mountain. The second is objectionable, because of the numerous streams which intersect the road. One objection lies against both, namely, that if either is selected, all the supplies necessary for the army must be hauled by way of Springfield, a long, circuitous, execrable road.

The adoption of the third route will obviate these objections. Only two streams of any size oppose our advance by way of Batesville and Searcy, which are White and Little Red Rivers. The latter of these can be easily forded. If a post is established at Batesville, and the army supplies are ferried across the river at that point, and then reloaded, comparatively little difficulty will be experienced in supplying the troops with all that they need.

By any route, however, the march is long and difficult. The trials of Gen. CURTIS, after the battle of Pea Ridge, are to be endured again by Gen. SCHOFIELD.

The movement is delayed at present by the mud, which is nearly as deep as the snow was, three or four days ago. A few clear, windy days will dry it up, and then, Forward! is the word.

This change of plan is accompanied by a corresponding change of officers, which affects, however, not so much the army as it does the Post of Springfield and the District of Southwest Missouri. Gen. BROWN has gone home to recover of his wound at leisure, having linked his name forever in history with that of the brave, honest, idolized LYON, our first and always dearest defender. He is succeeded in the command of the District by Col. CLOUD, a Kansas celebrity, a polite gentleman, skilled in arms, but comparatively unversed in the affairs of administration which most occupy the mind of a General in his office. Col. CARR, the former Commander of the Post, gives place to Col. BOWEN, of the Thirteenth Kansas Infantry. Lieut. RUTH, of the Tenth Kansas Infantry, becomes Provost-Marshal. Gen. SCHOFIELD takes away with him two of our very best officers—Col. CARR, the Chief Quartermaster, whose absence will long be regretted by all who have had the pleasure of transacting any business with him; and Dr. S. H. MALCHER, our efficient Medical Director, who remained in Springfield when STERLING PRICE was here, and has now been assigned to duty upon SCHOFIELD'S Staff, as Medical Director of the Army. We have had here some noble officers, and those of us who remain are loth to part with them.

The change, by which the command and control of the Southwestern District of the Department of Missouri is given into the hands of Kansas officers and troops, is in my opinion of doubtful wisdom. It is well known that since the early feuds between Kansas and Missouri, a bitter feeling has existed between the masses of the people upon both sides. It is not an agreeable thing to Missourians to be governed by Kansas men, however capable and honest they may be. The opinions and wishes of the people of Missouri ought to have been consulted, when it would have been quite as easy to send the Kansas troops forward with the army, and to leave Missouri troops in their own State. Besides, the bitter Anti-Slavery feelings of the northern settlers of Kansas, who compose the greater part of the regiments from that State, leads them to regard all slaveholders as disloyal, and to visit upon slaveholders as a class that punishment which is really deserved only by rebels as a class. Too much weight, certainly, ought not to be given to these considerations, but they are deserving of more than momentary notice.

Along the border, between Missouri and Arkansas, are a few men who make it their business to shoot, at sight, every known Union man and soldier. They lurk in ambush, and wander from one place to another, like beasts at prey, intent only upon robbery and murder. One of these outlaws was last week brought to summary justice by a soldier in the First Iowa Cavalry. A woman, who knew BOWLING, arranged with this National soldier the plan to be pursued. The daring dragoon went to this woman's house and feigned severe illness. BOWLING'S evil genius then went to him, and informed him that a sick soldier, who belonged to HINDMAN'S army, wished to see him. The murderer walked unsuspectingly into the trap set for him. The soldier rose, staggered to the hearth, apparently exhausted with disease; and when the rebel murderer, after filling his pipe, stooped to light it with a coal, the dragoon seized the poker, and at a single blow upon the back of the head, laid him low in death. He then cut off his head, placed it upon a pole, and brought it with a Government train toward Springfield, as far as Ozark, where for some reason it was left. These circumstances are well known to many who have seen the head, and even saw the headless trunk.

KICKAPOO.

Plundering Soldiers' Letters—A Needed Postal Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I desire to call your attention to a fact that in my humble opinion deserves attention. A letter was this day received from a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment N. Y. Vols., now stationed at Hampton, near Fortress Monroe, in which the writer tells his mother that he incloses $14 of his first pay; but as the envelope was already partly open it will occasion no surprise to learn that there was no money within. The letter was taken to our gentlemanly postmaster, Mr. LINCOLN, who expressed his regret and remarked that such complaints averaged about *thirty a week*. I submit that if that be the case it is about time an inquiry was instituted.

And in this connection I should like to inquire what has become of the Act passed by the House of Representatives, about the 20th ultimo, authorising the Postmaster-General to adopt a "money-order" system, similar to that of Great Britain. If I mistake not, rates were established and all other provision made for its immediate operation, though dependent upon the concurrence of the Senate. If our legislators want to do a good and sensible thing, let them push this matter through, and they will find, what so rarely *fails* to the lot of legislative bodies, that they are approved by every HONEST MAN.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1863.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

Memorial of the Manufacturers of Books, Newspapers and Periodicals in New-York.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned Publishers of Books, Newspapers and Periodicals of New-York, respectfully petition for the repeal of the import duty on paper.

The business of Publishing constitutes one of the largest manufacturing interests in the country, giving employment, in its various departments, to many thousands of persons, and hundreds of millions of capital. No branch of manufactures can be more important than this, for it furnishes the principal means for the dissemination of knowledge. Hence, it has been the wise policy of Congress, from the beginning, to throw no obstacle in its way, but on the contrary, to leave it as free as possible from taxation, and to encourage it by copyright laws, cheap postage on printed matter, appropriations of public lands for educational purposes, and other favorable legislation. It was in this spirit that books were exempted from the internal revenue affixed upon manufactures generally at the last session of Congress. States and towns have gone still further in the same direction, providing free education with liberal hands.

This wise policy has contributed to make the people of the United States the most intelligent in the world; to make books and newspapers cheaper, and give them a wider circulation among us in proportion to population, than in any other country.

Extraordinary circumstances have recently arisen, however, which threaten to defeat the policy of Congress in this respect, by enormously and unnecessarily increasing the manufacturing cost of books and newspapers, and so curtailing their circulation; while heavy loss, even to the extent of ruin, in many cases, will be brought upon the manufacturing interests concerned. It is to prevent these calamities that we earnestly petition for the repeal of the import duty on paper.

Paper is the principal *raw material* used in our business, and we are consequently dependent upon a regular supply of paper at possible prices, for its successful prosecution. Until within a few months, the price of paper has, for many years, been quite uniform, varying, from time to time, scarcely more than ten per cent. The whole supply of printing paper has been produced in this country; and that its production has, on the average, been as profitable as other branches of manufacture, seems to be clearly proved by the frequent erection of new mills. At the last session of Congress the import duty on foreign paper was raised to *thirty-five per cent.*, and rags, which had before been subject to duty, were permitted to come in free. In the Spring of 1862 an association of the principal writing paper manufacturers of the country was formed, which at once raised the prices of writing paper 33 per cent. A few months later this Association made a further advance of about fifty per cent in the price of paper. In the fall of 1862, another Association of the principal paper-makers of the country was formed, *including among its members the manufacturers of more than three-quarters of the whole amount of paper consumed in the large Atlantic cities*, which are the chief places of consumption. (*See Memorial of Paper Manufacturers, p. 6.*) It is true that a large number of members of this Association (there are some noticeable exceptions) have made a written declaration that it was not the object of their combination to raise prices, and that the Association has not adopted certain measures tending to that result; but it is also true that, *on the very day the Association was formed, the first considerable advance in the price of paper was made*, and that this was rapidly followed by other advances, until the prices had reached double the average, and almost uniform rates of many previous years. At this period the subject of a repeal of the import duty on paper began to be agitated, and *the price of paper advanced no further.*

It is indeed claimed by the Committee of Paper Manufacturers that this enormous advance was owing to the diminished amount of material for paper making, arising chiefly from the loss of the supply hitherto furnished by a portion of the Southern States. In answer to this it may be stated that, if the supply of material for paper-making from these States has ceased, the demand for paper from the same sources (formerly met almost entirely by Northern mills) has ceased also. In this connection it should be remembered that raw cotton has never been used in paper manufacturing, the material consisting mainly of *rags*, with smaller amounts of cotton waste, (the refuse in manufacturing cotton,) ropes, &c.

The consumption of paper by a portion of the newspaper Press has indeed increased, but the consumption by other newspaper publishers and by book publishers has decreased in a greater ratio, and not a few newspapers and periodicals have been compelled to suspend publication entirely; so that the whole consumption of paper is greatly less than it was in more propitious times.

In respect to the question whether the enormous increase in the prices of paper has been caused by an inadequate supply of material for its manufacture, the fact is significant, that at the time of the formation of the Paper Makers' Association, and the coincident advance in paper, some of the principal holders of rags and other paper stock were among the members of the Association itself, they having been assiduously accumulating for months previous.

But, whatever be the cause of the enormous advance in paper, the advance itself is a fact. Moreover, there is great reason to fear a still further advance; and, should this take place, the result cannot be less than ruinous to many publishing interests. We therefore earnestly petition Congress for such measures as will enable us to obtain a portion of our raw material from abroad, without so burdensome a tax; at least, until the present crisis has passed. Even without duty, foreign papers cannot be imported, at the present rate of exchange, at much less than current prices of American papers. Our earnestness for a repeal of the duty, therefore, is evidence of our conviction that the same causes which have brought paper to its present rates, will succeed in carrying it still higher, unless a safeguard be afforded us by Congress, in access, temporarily at least, to foreign markets for the supply of our raw material.

Already the circulation of books has been greatly curtailed, and, should a further rise in the price of paper occur, the consequences must be most serious to the publishing interests, which are many times greater, both in capital and the number of persons employed, than those of the paper manufacturers. We ask no legislation which shall be unjust to any, but respectfully yet most earnestly remonstrate against the continuance of a tariff which is made so disastrous to us as manufacturers, as well as to the public, solely for the benefit of a much smaller manufacturing interest.

HARPER & BROTHERS,	O. S. FELT,
D. APPLETON & CO.,	HOWE & FERRY,
MASON BROTHERS,	D. VAN NOSTRAND,
IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.,	W. A. TOWNSEND,
BLAKEMAN & MASON,	ROE LOCKWOOD & SON,
FOWLER & WELLS,	W. K. CORNWELL,
AM. TRACT SOCIETY,	WM. RADDE,
JOHNSON, FRY & CO.,	SHELDON & CO.,
BARNES & BURR,	DICK & FITZGERALD,
CLARK & MAYNARD,	M. W. COZANS,
W. I. POOLEY & CO.,	BANKS & BROTHERS,
JOHN WILEY,	ROBERT M. DEWITT,
J. G. SHAW & CO.,	JAMES G. GREGORY,
GEO. W. CARLETON,	H. B. DURAND,
KIGGINS & KELLOGG,	THOS. J. CROWEN,
OWENS & AGAR,	E. M. DUNCAN, Agent,
COLLINS & BROTHER,	J. W. & G. D. BURTON,
FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO.,	WM. HALL,
GEO. F. COOLIDGE,	FIRTH, SON & CO.,
EDWARD WALKER,	S. T. GORDON,
A. DOWLING,	WM. A. POND & CO.,
THOS. S. VOORHEES,	HORACE WATERS,
THOS. W. STRONG,	W. I. BUNCE,
F. A. BRADY,	ED. DUNIGAN & BRO.,
JAMES O'KANE,	A. D. F. RANDOLPH,
GEORGE L. DIOSSY,	GEO. S. SCOFIELD,
McLOUGHLIN BROS.,	JAMES MILLER,
CHARLES SCRIBNER,	DAVID G. FRANCIS,
CARLTON & PORTER,	CHARLES T. EVANS,
ROBERT CARTER,	B. WESTERMANN & CO.,
BERGEN & TRIPP.	

H. J. RAYMOND, New-York Times.
W. C. BRYANT & CO., Evening Post.
JAMES G. BENNETT, New-York Herald.
MOSES S. BEACH, New-York Sun.
FRANCIS HALL & CO., Commercial Advertiser.
PRIME, STONE, HALE & HALLOCK, Journal of Commerce.
J. & E. BROOKS & CO., New-York Express
ROBERT BONNER, New-York Ledger.
MUNN & CO., Scientific American.
J. H. RICHARDS, Publishers The Independent
FIELD & CRAIGHEAD, The Evangelist.
CALDWELL & WHITNEY, Publishers of the Mercury.
MORRIS & WILLIS, Publishers Home Journal.
CHARLES VAN WYCK, Publisher Christian Intelligencer.
ANSON HERRICK, Publisher New-York Atlas.
WM. YOUNG, Publisher New-York Albion.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO., Proprietors New-York Observer.
NOAH, DEANS & HOWARD, Sunday Times.
OSWALD OLLENDORFF, New-York Staats Zeitung.
FRANK LESLIE, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.
JAMES L. SMITH, Saturday Evening Courier.
JOHN CLANCY, Editor of the Leader.
JAMES A. McMASTER, Editor of the Freeman's Journal.
HENRY LUDWIG, Proprietor of Lutheran Herald.
MANTON MARBLE, Editor of the World.
CH. LASALLE, Editor of the Courier des Etats Unis.
A. DALTON, Editor of Christian Times, by A. D. F. RANDOLPH.
GEO. S. WOODMAN, Editor Educational Herald and Musical Monthly.
A. J. DAVIS & CO., Editor and publisher Herald of Progress.
JOHN MULLALY, Editor Metropolitan Record.
COMSTOCK & CASSIDY, Editor New-York Argus.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1863.

A "TRAITOR" AMONG THE PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

—FRANK W. BIRD, of Walpole, Mass., paper manufacturer, testified before the Legislative Committee, which is considering the paper duty question, that he was a member of the "combination," and that he had no doubt its action in regard to prices had increased the advance in paper. He favored a reduction of the duty, believing it would prove a benefit to the manufacturers themselves. He said the action of the manufacturers in combining had been disastrous to their own interests. He would have a medium duty, that would bring paper makers and publishers on a common medium ground. With the present duty there is no revenue from imported paper whatever, and the finances of the country would be benefited by a reduction. He did not fear foreign manufacturers in a fair field in any branch of New-England industry, other things being equal.

—Gov. TOD has declared his intention to draft in Ohio in March.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT NAVAL EXPERIMENTS.

New Lifeboat Adopted for Our Iron-Clads.

A SUBMARINE BATTERY PROVES SUCCESSFUL.

Yesterday was marked by most important proceedings at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. They consisted of two experiments, which are destined to have great influence on naval warfare in future, and of the departure from this City of a large draft of seamen to open the Mississippi.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, Rear-Admiral PAULDING, of this Station; Capt. ROWAN, of the iron-clad *Roanoke*; Capt. ROGERS, of the iron-clad *Catskill*, and Capt. ROCKENDORFF, of the steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, were conveyed to that vessel with a large number of respectable citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, to witness the exhibition trest of a *new* life-raft, which has been introduced into the navy. Admiral GREGORY, the Superintendent of iron-clads for this vicinity, having been perfectly satisfied with its great merits, has ordered one to be sent at once to the *Weehawken, Nahant, Patapsco, Lehigh* and *Sangamon*.

When the officers and others assembled to witness the experiment had taken their position, the raft was launched. It is composed of gutta-percha cylinders pointed at the ends, surrounded by a flange, with eyelet holes to lace them together. The cylinders are made of canvas, coated with gutta-percha, doubled and united at the sides over the flanges, which are doubled and lapped each way inside of the cylinders, making them three thicknesses and the flanges four. The raft can be propelled very fast with oars or sail. Commander WALKE reports that one of them would make an excellent dispatch boat at sea. Three light boards for thwarts, or stretchers, are required for rowing.

Capt. ROGERS conducted the experiment. When alongside the steam-frigate *San Jacinto* all hands were called on that vessel, and as many of them as could be piled on the raft were sent down. They kept close to each other. Capt. ROGERS then packed more men on, and as an interstice was discovered a man was picked out to fill it up. At first the sailors were nervous, but they gradually became confident, and finally danced and shouted. The raft was then hauled into the river, and kept afloat as though only Tom Thumb was on board. The enthusiasm of the spectators was so great that cheers rang out on every side. There was not room for a child to stand on any part of the little craft during the experiment. Officers then insisted on crowding on, and even ladies tried to get over, but were kept on the wharf.

Capt. ROGERS and Admiral PAULDING, after trying the boat in a variety of ways, ordered the men off, and officially declared the raft successful in every way. Admiral PAULDING seemed delighted with it.

The boat, which is inflated while on the water, was then hereft of air, taken apart, and put on board the iron-clad *Catskill*. It will be adopted in the entire navy, and three Captains have asked leave to wait until they get one. The raft is of New-York origin, and was invented by Mr. JOHN RACTOR, of this City, as Capt. WALKE states in his report.

THE WHAT IS IT?

This submarine battery, which had been reported a failure, was towed up to the yard yesterday, having achieved an astonishing success. The rumor of its valuelessness was printed for the purpose of keeping curious foreigners from trying to witness the experiments which were made in New-York harbor. When we state that a shot, discharged a considerable distance under water, was sent some 150 yards in the air, the nature of the results reached by the *Captain Hunt* may be imagined. An order has been received from the authorities to commence at once on a large scale a vessel built on the same principle as that tried, and the present one is to-day to be hauled into the dry dock.

The "What is it?" which has just been so severely tested, is nothing more than a huge square box, almost twelve feet high and six feet wide, with an internal diameter of some twenty feet. A port-hole is on one side, covered by a sort of arch. Within, a gun of indescribable make and strange appearance is mounted on the floor in such a manner that the muzzle protrudes through the port. The singular aspect of the cannon, however, is eclipsed by the queer construction of the ammunition, which consists of a square iron log or ball, about one foot wide and two feet long. Egress and ingress to the battery are effected over the top, by means of a ladder, and in through the before-mentioned port. The mode of working the vessel is and will be kept a secret. The present one is merely a box to test the principle, before incurring the expense of building a larger craft. The inventor of this machine, Capt. HUNT, of the Engineers, is confident of making a submarine battery that will be universally adopted as the best of its kind.

DEPARTURE OF SAILORS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon nearly 400 sailors were mustered on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and told off for the Mississippi flotilla, the Navy Department having recently determined to largely reinforce Admiral FOOTE. A tug came alongside the receiving-ship and took the men on board. Yards were manned, and the band ordered on the poop. All hands were piped to "cheer comrades," the band struck up "Going down to Dixie," and the tug shoved off. The sailors left town last evening for their destination.

NAVAL BOARD ORDERED.

The Navy Department has ordered the following officers to constitute a Board for the investigation of the circumstances attending the money-lending business at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Capt. STEPHEN C. ROWAN, of the iron-clad *Roanoke*; Capt. RADFORD, of the Navy-yard, and Paymaster BARRY, Mr. GALE, the boss laborer, and others, reported to have carried on the forbidden business, will be brought before the Board. Mr. FAY, an outsider, who lends money, was last pay day allowed to collect his cash in the doorway of the pay office.

Billiard Matters.

A most interesting and successful exhibition of the science of this noble game, occurred at the rooms of Mr. KILLDORE, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, on Thursday evening. Messrs. PHELAN, KAVANAGH, GOLDTHWAIT and DEERY, for the space of three hours, drew almost constant expressions of approbation from a very large audience, composed principally of the *elite* of that aristocratic neighborhood. The first game was between PHELAN and GOLDTHWAIT; 500 points up, carroms; it resulted as follows: GOLDTHWAIT, 0—6—15—2—0—2—0—0—106—42—0—0—47—0—0—4—2—100—124—50. PHELAN, 0—17—0—12—12—2—25—15—8—19—14—8—8—6—0—6—6—88—0. Summary—Innings, 20; time, 50 minutes; average, 25. Highest runs—GOLDTHWAIT, 124; PHELAN, 88; the former winning by 254 points. The second game was 500 points up, caroms, between KAVANAGH and DEERY. This game was really the gem of the evening, and one of the best we ever witnessed. Of course, the score is not as brilliant as it might be, but the superior judgment and skill presented by Mr. KAVANAGH on this occasion, astonished even veteran adepts at the game, who were present. It is well to state that KAVANAGH played mostly *around the table*, the "nursing" operation being used sparingly; but often seperating the balls with hard knocks, and then bunching them together again, as if the ivory spheres were perfectly subservient to his will. The score was DEERY 0—2—4—57—5—5—3—14—2—8—79—9—2—93—34—2—0—5—18—32—42—8—3—5—0. KAVANAGH 2—0—16—94—11—12—20—19—9—11—8—0—29—44—137—52—5—3—0—0—21—0—5—0—5. Summary—Innings, 25. Time 58 minutes. Average 20. Highest runs—KAVANAGH, 137; DEERY 93. Total score—KAVANAGH, 504; DEERY, 443. The playing was concluded by a game of 300 pointe up, caroms, between the successful contestants in the former games—Messrs. KAVANAGH and GOLDTHWAIT—in which the former gave further evidence of his prowess, and to a still greater extent increasing the almost unlimited confidence of his friends. The score was, KAVANAGH 0—12—59—5—19—20—0—22—6—2—22—95—2—14—6—6—2—11—2. Total, 301. GOLDTHWAIT 0—6—15—2—2—3—16—20—6—53—2. Total, 149. Summary—Innings, 19. Time, 38 minutes. Average about 16. Highest runs—KAVANAGH, 90; GOLDTHWAIT, 53. These arrangements were the best we have yet seen, and except at the end of the balls the playing and ample room. Probably this will be the last of these exhibitions for some time, as it is understood that some of the players will be absent from the City next week. It is said that the match between KAVANAGH and GOLDTHWAIT, in acceptance of the challenge of the latter, to play a match for $1,000 aside, will be arranged during the coming week, and that it will probably take place in April next.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

How the Anniversary is to be Celebrated.

DINNERS — PARADES — SPEECHES — LECTURES — BALLS — AND UNIVERSAL COMMEMORATION.

The Anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON occurring on the Sabbath this year, its celebration will take place both on Saturday and Monday, while it is not unlikely that some of the religious services of Sunday will be equally interesting. All classes of our citizens seem to manifest unusual interest in the occasion this year. The dinners, addresses, balls, public meetings, and other exercises, will take place as detailed below:

THE COMMON COUNCIL CELEBRATION.

The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, met in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday afternoon. Alderman LONG was appointed Chairman, and Councilman HAYES Secretary. The Committee resolved to celebrate the day by the giving of a Corporation dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Monday evening. The guests will be confined to local celebrities.

The full arrangements and official programme will be completed at the meeting of the Committee to-day. The sum of $5,000 is appropriated to pay expenses.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE DINNER.

The Republican Central Committee will have a supper, speeches and music, at the City Assembly Rooms this evening. An interesting feature of the occasion will be the presence of ladies. Tickets two dollars each. Among the speakers will be the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Prof. HITCHCOCK, Dr. TYNG, W. CURTIS NOYES and PARKE GODWIN, Esq. The following gentlemen, with others, have been invited: Maj.-Gen. Butler, Maj.-Gen. Fremont, Secretary Chase, Mayor Opdyke, Secretary Seward, Hon. B. F. Wade, Collector Barney and Gen. Nye. CHAS. A. DANA, Esq., will preside.

THE ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS.

This organization will continue its time-honored observance of the 22d of February by religious exercises at Cooper Institute on Sunday, at 2½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. SIDNEY A. CORRY, Rev. Dr. SKINNER and Rev. HUGH CARPENTER.

WASHINGTON LIGHT GUARD BALL.

Company B, Twelfth Regiment, Washington Light Guard, will celebrate the day by a ball at the City Assembly Rooms, on Monday evening. A jolly time is expected.

THE INSTITUTE OF REWARD LECTURE.

Hon. Rev. S. S. BALL, D. D., of California, will lecture before the Institute of Reward on Monday evening, at ½ o'clock P. M., on the occasion of the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. His subject will be "Our Country; its Martyrs and their Rewards."

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE TO BE CLOSED.

In honor of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, the Produce Exchange will be closed on Monday, as decided by vote yesterday.

MILITARY PARADES

The military parades will be announced in the official programme of Common Council Committee to-day. The Seventh Regiment is ordered out, and the Veterans of 1812 will assemble, as usual, at the Mercer House, at 11½ A. M.

The New Brokers' Exchange—Supposed Flaw in the Title.

Since the notice in the TIMES of the purchase of ground in Exchange-place, by the regular Board of Stock Brokers, for the purpose of erecting upon it a new Exchange building, there has been considerable curiosity among those interested in the enterprise, to learn why the work of preparation has not yet been commenced. When the agreement to purchase was made, it was made, of course, subject to an examination of the title, and that it should prove to be perfect. Those who proposed to purchase the site, on the supposition that it would prove perfect, made arrangements for commencing the work immediately. Mr. JOHN KELLOK was chosen architect of the structure, and told to furnish a plan, the carrying out of which would have required no expenditure of $500,000. Everything was in readiness for the prosecution of the work, when what is supposed to be a flaw in the title was discovered, and consequently everything pertaining to the Exchange remains, for the present, in *statu quo*. If what is believed to be a flaw can be removed to the satisfaction of the Board, a magnificent building will be erected there; if not, another site and another plan will have to be selected.

Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day, (Saturday,) 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, to hear reports from Committees appointed to recommend what action should be taken by it in reference to the continued piracies of the *Alabama* and other vessels fitted out in Great Britain; from the Committee appointed to confer with the Navy Department on the capture of the *Alabama*; from the Committee on the Defences of New-York Harbor; also to consider the propriety of memorializing Congress on the subject of an oceanic coast telegraph; and, further, to consider the importance of checking the large inland trade between Texas and Mexico, by which the rebels are mainly supplied with munitions of war, clothing, &c.

Death of George P. Cammann, M. D.

A special meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1863, to take action in reference to the death of their late Fellow, Geo. P. CAMMANN, M. D., Dr. JAS. ANDERSON, President, in the chair. The President appointed the following named Committee to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion: Dr. V. MOTT, A. H. STEVENS, and J. LISTER.

The Committee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

In the inscrutable wisdom of our Heavenly Father, He has been pleased to remove from amongst us our distinguished brother, Geo. P. CAMMANN, M. D., aged 59 years.

While we bow with humble submission to the Divine dispensation, we cannot but feel keenly the loss our profession has sustained. Pursuing his profession for the pure love of it, we believe he had no enemies to disturb his equanimity. Kind and amiable toward all, he was a pattern of integrity and truth. No one knew him but to admire.

He was a noble specimen of great modesty and rare worth.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of our deceased fellow-member, and manifest our sorrow by wearing the usual emblem of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of the preceding preamble and resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and transmitted to the family, as a testimony of our profound sympathy for their afflictive bereavement.

Resolved, That the above be published in the medical journals of this City, and in the daily papers.

Signed, V. MOTT, M. D.; A. H. STEVENS, M. D.; J. LISTER, M. D.

The Academy attended the funeral at St. John's Chapel, where the order for the burial of the dead was said, after which the remains of their Fellow were conveyed to Trinity Cemetery for final interment.

J. H. HINTON, M. D.,
Recording Secretary.

Death of F. W. Edmonds—Resolutions of the Harlem Railroad Directors.

The following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

Whereas, By the dispensation of Providence, our esteemed friend and fellow-Director, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, has been suddenly removed by death; be it

Resolved, That we deeply lament the loss of one who for many years has been an active member of this Board, who was wise and prudent in counsel, and the cordial well-wisher and supporter of the true interests of the Company.

Resolved, That we extend to the family and relatives of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of affliction, and that the Secretary of the Company do furnish the family a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, also, That the same be published in the daily papers of this City.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BELT RAILROAD.—The Aldermanic Railroad Committee gave a hearing, yesterday morning, on the resolution to permit the Batt Railroad to run through Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, instead of passing through Fifty-ninth-street. A petition in favor of making this change, and a remonstrance against it were presented. Neither document had many signatures attached to it. Two or three gentlemen spoke favorably. Their only argument was, that Fifty-seventh-street, being seventy feet wide between the curb-stones, and Fifty-ninth-street only thirty feet, a double track would have to run with the ordinary travel in the latter, and as the Railroad would certainly be built, it was desirable that a wider street should be used—a plan that would be entirely satisfactory to the Railroad Company. Only one gentleman appeared in opposition. He feared the Railroad would lessen the value of his property in Fifty-seventh-street. The Committee will give a further hearing at an early day.

THE DEVLIN AND CONOVER CONTROVERSY.—Messrs. OTTIWELL, BOOLE and MITCHELL, the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate the difficulty about the possession of the office of the Street Commissioner by Messrs. D. D. CONOVER and CHAS. P. DEVLIN, in 1857 and 1858, held a brief session Thursday morning. Mr. DEVLIN appeared before them and expressed an earnest desire that the most minute investigation would be made, and the utmost willingness to lay before them all his papers relating to the subject. The Committee listened to a verbal statement by him of the strife that occurred between Mr. CONOVER and himself, the particulars of which are already familiar to the New-York public. The Committee adjourned to meet at an early day, at the call of the Chairman, (Alderman OTTIWELL,) when they will formally proceed with the investigation, commencing with an inspection of the papers and documents to be submitted by Mr. DEVLIN. This is the first time the subject has been taken hold of with the view of officially inquiring into it.

THE BROOKLYN FERRIES.—The Union Ferry Company deserves great credit for enterprise and energy, but occasionally they do things which cannot be justified. The rise in rate was cheerfully borne by the patrons of the ferries; the withholding of tickets for two weeks was only grumbled at a little, but the present dodge of paying out tickets at two cents a piece as change is by no means palatable, and causes a great deal of unnecessary swearing. It does appear rather small, and we do not believe the Company will persist in its continuance.

COUNTERFEITING UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.—JAMES VANDASEN was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal LOWELL in Virginia, charged with manufacturing and passing United States Treasury Notes in Troy, N. Y. The officer passed through this City, yesterday, on his way to Syracuse, where the defendant is to have an examination.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The German Methodist Mission Church in Second-street, will hold a Fair and Festival in their church, which is Nos. 252 and 254 in that street, and near Avenue C, commencing on Feb. 23 and continuing until the evening of the 27th. This Mission Church deserves the encouragement of all who believe in hard-working, modest and faithful religious organizations.

SALE OF A STEAMER TO THE GOVERNMENT.—Capt. A. DA GROOT'S new steamer *Jacob H. Vanderbilt*, just completed, has been purchased by the Government, and renamed the United States steamer *Gen. Hunter*, and is to be the flagship for Geo. HUNTER and Staff. She leaves for Hilton Head this morning.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.—The first number of the weekly issue of the *Army and Navy Gazette* is published to-day. It will be found to contain much valuable and accurate information to its specialty.

DR. BELLOWS ON LOYALTY.—A gentleman of this City has ordered an edition of 20,000 copies of Dr. BELLOWS' discourse on *Unconditional Loyalty* for gratuitous distribution.

COOPER UNION LECTURE.—Dr. WINES delivers his last lecture on the "Science of Government" at 7½ o'clock, in the hall of the Institute.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DUMMY ENGINE.—The Committee of the Bronklyn Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. TARNAN, BELKNAP and Mr. MURPHY, appointed at the last meeting to inspect the dummy engine, now in operation on the Bergen Point Railroad, and to report thereon, visited Jersey City yesterday in company with Dr. THOMPSON, President of the Brooklyn Central; Hon. JOHN A. CROSS, of the Broadway; Mr. S. L. HUSTON, of the Brooklyn City; Dr. COGGSWELL, of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and others. They rode along the route, a distance of several miles, and received all necessary information in regard to the working of the engine, and were enabled to judge from observation whether or not it was adaptable to the crowded streets of the city. The experiments proved highly satisfactory to all—those connected with the management of railroads especially—who expressed themselves convinced of its utility for the purposes for which it is designed, and Mr. HUSTON, of the City Railroad, gave it as his opinion that within three years the dummy would drive out the horse cars as effectually as the horse cars had driven out the stages. The Committee will probably submit their report next Monday evening.

A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.—A shocking murder was perpetrated in a tenement house in Park-avenue, near Canton-street, on Thursday night, the victim being a decrepid, helpless, blind woman, the wife of THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN. Although there is reason to believe that she was killed at an early hour the previous evening, the fact was not known until about 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, when a boy, 10 years of age, named FRANK MCLAUGHLIN, the son of deceased, called at the office of Coroner NORRIS, and requested him to come to the house, and see his mother, who had been killed by the stove falling upon her. The family occupies the third floor—three other families residing in the same house. On entering the rooms, a horrible sight presented itself. The woman was lying on the floor dead, and three pools of blood near by. Fourteen scalp-wounds were found on the head; the right side of the skull was crushed in, and the left ear torn off. A large number of bruises were observable about the face and arms. There were present the little boy FRANK, the daughter MARY ANN aged about 18 years, and in an adjoining room a man was lying on a bed asleep. In answer to a question, the daughter stated that the man in bed was her uncle—that her father had gone out, but it appeared subsequently that the man in bed was her father. She also stated that she was not present at the time of the occurrence, but circumstances go to prove that she was there. Some time before the little boy went in search of the Coroner, she beat him severely, from which circumstance it is supposed that she instructed him to tell the story he did about the falling of the stove. There were no evidences that the stove had been displaced; but a chair was found broken in two places, and covered with blood. The boots worn by the father were saturated with blood, and the heels were matted with hair. There was blood on his face and hands and shirt. Everything went to show that the woman had been knocked down and kicked to death. Some of the occupants state that they overheard the daughter tell her brother to call McCAAS, a young man residing in the same house, and inform him that she had killed her mother. The deceased was about 50 years of age. The father, McLAUGHLIN, the daughter MARY ANN, the son FRANK, and McCAAS, have all been arrested, and will be held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which was commenced last evening. The facts thus far elicited are embraced substantially in the above statement.

A WOMAN PROBABLY SCALDED TO DEATH.—A serious affair occurred at No. 27 Gold-street, on Thursday night, resulting in apparently fatal injuries to an aged woman, the wife of FRANCIS BASES. The parties resided on the second floor, and, as alleged, the husband, who was in the habit, recently, of coming home drunk, picked up a kettle of boiling water and dashed it over his wife's person. Her screams attracted the attention of other occupants, who, on entering, found her lying on the floor, her face and upper part of the body presenting the appearance of having been parboiled

sale was to remove the property from legal process by placing it in the hands of the brother of the debtor, and substituting the long notes given instead; and that those notes were a very imperfect security or consideration for the sale.

The Court charged the jury in substance, that if John M. Corwin was insolvent at the time he made the sale, and the plaintiff was aware of this fact or the time of the purchase, and the sale and purchase were made with the motive and intent to place the goods beyond the reach of legal process sued out by creditors, and to compel the creditors to take the long notes of the plaintiff instead of the goods, the jury would be authorized to find an intent to "hinder and delay creditors" within the meaning of the statute.

Verdict was rendered for the defendant.

S. E. Church and James T. Brady for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and G. A. Selaas for defendant.

Street Preacher Falconer Seeking Further Vindication of His Rights—Again Sues the Police.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Edward Falconer vs. *Daniel H. Carpenter et als.*—This is another action brought by the notorious street preacher and temperance lecturer, Falconer, to recover for an alleged illegal arrest.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff was arrested without a warrant or other process by two Police officers, in the City Hall Park, on the 23d of September, 1860, and taken through the public streets to the Essex Market Police Court, where Judge Brennan refused to hear the complaint against him; that he was then taken before Justice Welch, (and what was done there is not set out,) and from thence to the Police Headquarters, where he was detained until the next day, and finally discharged on *habeas corpus*, while on his way before another Police Justice.

The defence of Inspector Carpenter is that he only gave the officers arresting the plaintiff, permission to detain their prisoner in a room at the headquarters until a hearing could be had. This act was in compliance with a request on their part.

The other officers set up their official duty, as their sufficient excuse and justification.

The case is still on.

R. H. Shannon, for plaintiff; Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, for defendants.

Verdict Against an Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

George Hoffman and William Place vs. *The Etna Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action to recover of the defendants upon a policy of insurance. The main point of defence was that the property insured had changed owners without notice to the Company. The case was stated in the TIMES of Thursday, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $4,075 87.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate, making no provisions of public interest: J. W. Lyell, P. P. Lovell, John Clerke, Wash Smith, (Ex-Governor of the Almshouse,) Charles J. Lewence, Elisha Peck, Wm. Van Winkle, E. D. Brown, G. R. Bowman, Henrietta Fuchs, Catharine Fink, John Fink, Sophia Druch, Thomas Fraser, James Garner, and Abraham B. Meade.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Dillon vs. *Romaine et al.*—Motion for reference and for a stay of proceedings denied.

Rawdret al. vs. *Hagarman.*—Motion granted to place on Circuit Calendar.

Before Justice Allen.

The Artisons' Bank vs. *Hayden.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, and without prejudice to a new motion, etc.

McCoun vs. *Smith et al.*; *Schuessli* vs. *Berne et al.*—Motions granted.

Lanhorn vs. *Geissman et als.*—Referred back to Referee, etc.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Hotch et al. vs. *Logerty et al.*—Motions denied.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Bartlett vs. *Morrissey*; *Smythe et al.* vs. *Ely.*—Orders granted.

Smith vs. *Smith.*—Order of reference to Hon. Murray Hoffman to report, &c.

Before Justice Barbour.

Hagerty & Hogerty vs. *Lewis, et al.*—Case settled as amended. Papers in Clerk's Office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 20, 1863.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 81, Reg.	96⅛	
5,000	do	96	
500	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	97⅛	
12,000	do	97⅜	
15,000	do	97	
2,700	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes Oct. & Apl	103⅛	
25,000	do	103⅛	
2,250	do. Feb & Aug.	102⅝	
50,500	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95⅞	
10,000	do	96	
500	U. S. 6s, 2 yr. C.	101⅜	
500	U. S. 5-20's	101⅛	
0,000	do	102	
1,000	Ill. Con. 8s, '77	107	
5,000	Ill. War Loan	104	
14,000	Tenn. St. 6s, 90	62½	
17,000	Mo. State 6s	64	
5,000	do	63⅞	
10,000	do	63¾	
2,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. Jo	90	
1,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	101	
5,000	Ky. 6 p c. Irg. bs.	100	
4,000	Cal. St. 7s	131¾	
4,000	Brook. C. W. L	119	
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s	119	
3,000	Erie 1st M. Bds.	121	
2,000	Erie 4th M. Bs	112	
0,000	R. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	109	
0,000	Harlem R. 3d M.	105½	
2,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	102⅜	
1,000	Al. & T. Ht. 1mc. B.	81	
500	do	82	
7,000	do	81⅜	
500	Ch. & N. W. 1st M	72	
0,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	42	
1,500	Tol. & W. 2d M...	90	
2,000	do	90⅛	
1,050	Tol. & W. In. S.	90	
1,000	Mil. & P. dut. 1stm.	109	
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st ext.	115	
3,000	Pitt. F. W. & C. 3d.	86	
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st M.	117	
1,500	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	106⅜	
2,000	do	105⅞	
2,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	82⅜	
70,000	Amer. Gold	162⅜	
50,000	do	b10. 162⅜	
10,000	do	162⅜	
10,000	do	b10. 162⅛	
32,000	do	162⅜	
20,000	do	b20. 162⅜	
15,000	do	b15 163	
100	Bank of N. Y.	111	
12	Bank of America	112	
50	Merch. Ex. Bank	85	
10	Ocean Bank	80	
5	Nassau Bank	102	
25	Corn Ex. Bank	98⅜	
0	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	t30	
17	do	130⅛	
32	do	130⅜	
350	Cumber. Coal Prf.	20	
100	Cary. Imp. Co.	10	
26	New-Jersey Zinc	89	
560	Harlem R Pref	74	
100	do	74⅛	
200	do	74⅜	
10	Pac. Mail S. Co	154	
80	do	155	
50	do	156	
420	do	158	
00	do	b60 160	
50	do	159⅛	
50	do	158⅜	
100	do	t54	
50	do	s15 157⅜	
25	do	s30. 157⅝	
50	do	b10. 158	
200	N. Y. Cen. R	b60 119⅛	
100	do	119	
50	do	118⅛	
200	do	b3 118⅜	
50	do	118⅝	
100	Erie Railway	76	
200	do	76⅛	
600	do	75⅝	
50	do	b30 76⅝	
50	do	s30 76⅞	
200	do	b15 76⅞	
200	Erie R. Pref	101⅜	
200	do	101	
100	Hud. Riv. R	b30 97	
100	do	96⅞	
50	do	97	
200	do	b30 97⅛	
15	Harlem R	36	
600	do	35⅜	
200	do	35⅛	
200	do	35⅞	
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	92⅜	
100	do	93	
200	do	s10 93⅛	
100	do	93⅜	
325	Mich. Cen. R	97	
77	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	60⅜	
200	do	60⅞	
350	do	61	
50	do	b30 61⅛	
50	do	61⅛	
1400	Clev. & Pitt. R	71	
300	do	71⅜	
200	do	s10 71⅜	
200	do	71⅜	
100	do	b10 71⅜	
200	do	71⅜	
250	do	b10 71⅜	
40	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	137	
50	Gal. & Chi. R	93⅛	
550	Clev. & Tol. R	93⅛	
100	do	s10 94⅛	
200	do	94⅛	
100	do	b10 94⅜	
200	do	94⅜	
20	Chic. & R. I. R	94	
650	do	94⅛	
550	do	94⅜	
100	Milwaukie & Prairie du Chien R.	71	
50	do	71⅛	
100	do	b10 71⅛	
50	do	71⅜	
100	Chic. & Alt. Pref	84	
50	Alton & T. H. P	71	
100	P. F. W. & Chi. R.	67½	
50	Alton & T. H. R	34	
100	do	b30 34	

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	96⅛	
5,000	do	96⅜	
10,000	do	96⅜	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	97⅛	
41,000	do	97⅛	
3,000	do	97⅜	
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	91⅛	
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes, Oct. & Apl	103⅛	
5,000	do	103⅛	
1,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	102⅜	
5,000	do	103⅞	
7,000	do	end. 101	
15,000	do	102⅛	
22,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅛	
25,000	do	Dec 96⅜	
2,000	do	96	
2,000	U. S. D. N.	162⅛	
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	64⅝	
7,000	do	64⅝	
10,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	62⅝	
2,000	Erie 5th M. B.	107	
1,000	Hud. R. Cvt. B.	107	
3,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	90⅜	
5,000	Han. & St. J. 1st m.	68	
10,000	Clev. & P. 3d M.	103	
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	105⅞	
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	86	
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	83	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d Mt	42⅜	
10,000	Amer. Gold	s30. 163	
90,000	do	163⅛	
20,000	do	b10. 163⅜	
30,000	do	163⅜	
10,000	do	b10 163⅜	
10,000	do	b10. 163⅜	
30,000	do	b30 164	
65,000	do	b15. 164	
105,000	do	163⅜	
50,000	do	b30. 164⅜	
650	Pacific M. S. Co	161⅜	
100	do	162	
200	do	b20. 161⅜	
500	do	s60. 160⅜	
50	do	b10. 161⅜	
50	do	161⅛	
200	Harlem R	36	
100	do	b3 36⅛	
100	Harlem R. Pref	78⅜	
150	M. S. & N. I. R	61⅜	
50	do	61⅝	
100	do	62	
300	do	61⅞	
100	do	61⅝	
200	Clev. & Pitt. R	71⅜	
100	do	71⅜	
300	N. Y. Central R	118⅜	

50	Cumb. Coal Pf	20¼	
17	Amer. Ex. Bank	97	
50	Quicksilver M. Co.	18	
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	130⅛	
50	do	130⅝	
200	N. Y. Cen. R	118⅝	
100	do	119	
100	Erie Railway	77⅛	
100	do	77⅜	
1600	do	77⅜	
50	do	s30 77⅛	
15	Harlem R	36	
600	do	35⅜	
200	do	35⅛	
200	do	35⅞	
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	92⅜	
100	do	93	
200	do	s10 93⅛	
100	do	93⅜	
325	Mich. Cen. R	97	
77	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	60⅜	
200	do	60⅞	
350	do	61	
50	do	b30 61⅛	
50	do	61⅛	
1400	Clev. & Pitt. R	71	
300	do	71⅜	
200	do	s10 71⅜	
200	do	71⅜	
100	do	b10 71⅜	
200	do	71⅜	
250	do	b10 71⅜	
40	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	137	
50	Gal. & Chi. R	93⅛	
550	Clev. & Tol. R	93⅛	
100	do	s10 94⅛	
200	do	94⅛	
100	do	b10 94⅜	
200	do	94⅜	
20	Chic. & R. I. R	94	
650	do	94⅛	
550	do	94⅜	
100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	70	
75	Ind. & Cin. R	75	
2	P., Ft. W. & C. R	66	
500	do	67	
20	Chi. & N. W. R	16	
100	do	16⅛	
150	A. & T. H. Pref	70	
150	Alt. & T. H. R	33⅛	
15	Chi. & Alton R	62	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$17,000	U. S. 6s t year	C. 98	
38,000	U. S. D. Nts.	162	
92,000	American Gold	162⅜	
125,000	do	162⅛	
50	Pac. M. S. Co	159	
50	do	b3 161⅜	
300	do	161⅛	
50	do	s3. 161⅜	
50	do	161⅜	
300	N. Y. Central R	118⅜	
100	do	118⅝	
600	do	b3 118⅝	
100	do	118⅝	
400	Chi. & R. I. R	94⅛	
100	do	94⅜	
200	Galena & Chi	94	
250	Clev. & Tol. Rd	94⅜	
1000	do	95	
400	Chi. & R. I. R	94⅛	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$4,000	U. S. Cou. 6s	97⅛	
$1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes, Apl. & Oct	103⅛	
20,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	102⅝	
45,000	Amer. Gold	163⅛	
20,000	do	163⅝	
35,000	do	163⅛	
20,000	U. S. D. Nts.	162⅜	
100	Pacific Mail	161⅛	
100	do	b10. 161⅜	
50	do	b10. 161⅜	
50	do	161⅜	
500	Erie Railway	102	
250	do	101⅜	
550	Erie Railway	77⅜	
100	do	b3 77⅜	
500	do	77⅞	
200	do	77⅛	
100	do	77⅝	
100	Harlem Railroad	36⅜	
100	Harlem R. Pref	79	
300	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 93⅛	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	93⅜	
100	Harlem R. Pref	79⅛	
450	Hud. R. R.	98	
100	Harlem Railroad	36⅜	
100	Harlem R. Pref	79⅛	
100	Hartem R. Pref	79⅜	
300	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 93⅛	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	93⅜	
200	Reading R.	s10 91	
100	Harlem R. Pref	79⅜	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	62	
100	do	61⅞	
100	do	61⅜	
250	do	b10. 61⅛	
50	Panama R.	182	
40	do	181⅜	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	93⅛	
1200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s30 71	
200	do	71⅛	
100	do	71⅜	
50	Gal. & Chi. R	93⅛	
50	do	93⅜	
700	Clev. & Tol. R.	93	
500	do	s10 94⅜	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	94⅜	
100	do	b10 94⅜	
50	do	s30 94⅜	
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	17	
30	do	17⅜	
200	do	17⅝	
200	do	18	
100	Chi. & Alt. Pref	84	
50	Alton & T. H. P.	71	
100	P. F. W. & Chi. R.	67⅛	
100	Alton & T. H. R.	34	
100	do	b30 34	

PUBLIC BOARD—6 P. M.

$4,000	U. S. Cou. 6s	97⅛	
$1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes, Apl. & Oct	103⅛	
20,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	102⅝	
45,000	Amer. Gold	163⅛	
20,000	do	163⅝	
35,000	do	163⅛	
20,000	U. S. D. Nts.	162⅜	
100	Pacific Mail	161⅛	
100	do	b10. 161⅜	
50	do	b10. 161⅜	
50	do	161⅜	
500	Erie Railway	102	
250	do	101⅜	
550	Erie Railway	77⅜	
100	do	b3 77⅜	
500	do	77⅞	
200	do	77⅛	
100	do	77⅝	
100	Harlem Railroad	36⅜	
100	Harlem R. Pref	79	
300	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 93⅛	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	93⅜	
100	Harlem R. Pref	79⅛	
450	Hud. R. R.	98	
100	Harlem Railroad	36⅜	
100	Harlem R. Pref	79⅛	
100	Harlem R. Pref	79⅜	
300	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 93⅛	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	93⅜	
200	Reading R.	s10 91	
100	Harlem R. Pref	79⅜	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	62	
100	do	61⅞	
100	do	61⅜	
250	do	b10. 61⅛	
50	Panama R.	182	
40	do	181⅜	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	93⅛	
1200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s30 71	
200	do	71⅛	
100	do	71⅜	
50	Gal. & Chi. R	93⅛	
50	do	93⅜	
700	Clev. & Tol. R.	93	
500	do	s10 94⅜	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	94⅜	
100	do	b10 94⅜	
50	do	s30 94⅜	
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	17	
30	do	17⅜	
200	do	17⅝	
200	do	18	
100	Chi. & Alt. Pref	84	
50	Alton & T. H. P.	71	
100	P. F. W. & Chi. R.	67⅛	
100	Alton & T. H. R.	34	
100	do	b30 34	

The price of Gold Coin, after various ups and downs through the day, between 162½ and 164, finally closed about the same figure as last night, 162⅞ ℔ cent., and the price for Bills on London through the day was 179@180 ℔ cent. The rumors of a financial nature from Washington related mainly to the Banking Bill, now before the House of Representatives, but this measure was again confounded with the Loan Bill, which is for the moment suspended in the Senate. The price of Money to the Brokers is 6@7 ℔ cent., with an easy supply on approved collateral.

The Stock Market recovered from the depression of yesterday, and at the 3 o'clock session of the Regular Board prices were quite buoyant, and a large business done, including a liberal demand for all classes of United States Stocks and Treasury paper, at an advance of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on yesterday's sales. The Railway shares were generally firm up to the breaking up of the session, but fell off at the subsequent 4 o'clock Public Board, where the demand, on most descriptions, was unusually dull, and Gold Coin lower, on telegraphic advice that the Banking Bill had or soon would pass the House of Representatives. The following prices were made, as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	162⅝	162½	Harlem	35¾	36
U. S. C. H. Notes	161⅞	162⅜	Harlem Pref	73⅞	76
Tennessees	62	62	Mich. Central	96⅛	96
Missouris	64⅞	64⅜	Mich. Southern	80⅜	81⅛
N. Y. Central	118¼	118⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	100	100⅜
Erie	76⅜	76⅞	Illinois Central	92⅛	93
Erie Preferred	102	101⅜	Pittsburgh	70⅜	71⅜
Hudson	96⅜	97⅜	Galena	93⅛	93⅞
Toledo	93⅛	94⅜	Rock Island	92⅞	93⅜
Pacific Mail	155⅜	161⅜	7-30 Tr. Notes	103	103¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110¾	Broadway	140
Manhattan	131	Chatham	80
Merchants'	100	Bank of the Republic	101
Union	106	Bank of North America	100
America	111	Hanover	85
North River	90	Metropolitan	102
Greenwich	170	People's	90
Butchers' and Drovers'	119	Market	90
National	92	Nassau	102
Merchants' Exchange	85	Corn Exchange	96¾
Leather Manufacturers	136	Continental	85
Seventh Ward	125	Commonwealth	80¼
Commerce	92¼	Atlantic	65

The Railway Mortgages are generally steady and bid for as follows:

N. Y. Central 6s	119	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, asst.	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	120	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	68
Erie firsts, '68	121	Lack. & W. Bds	117
Erie thirds, '83	120¾	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	121
Erie fourths, '80	107	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	109	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90½
Hud. thirds, '75	111	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	109
Hud. conv., '67	107	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext	115
Mich. C. n. f. 8 p c., '82	129	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	t10⅛
Mich. So. 7 p c. seconds	102	New-Jersey C. seconds	118
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	116
Ill. Cen. 7 p c., '75	124	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
St. L., Alt. & T. H. firsts	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	107
Chi. & N. W. Appl. ex	90	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96¼	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	83

The recent advance and present firmness of the Stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Company are to be ascribed, we presume, to the project of a consolidation of the entire Lake Shore Railway interest from Buffalo to Toledo, on the basis of $20,000,000 of Capital and Funded Debt on 289 miles of Road. Three distinct Corporations are embraced in this line, which line is the trunk route East and West, connecting the Western termini on the Lake, of the Erie Railway and New-York Central at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Eastern termini of the Michigan Southern, and Toledo and Wabash at Toledo. These Corporations are the Buffalo and State Line Road, from Buffalo to Erie, Pennsylvania; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, from Erie to Cleveland and Ohio, and the Cleveland and Toledo, from Cleveland to Toledo. The Shares of the State Line pay from 10 to 12 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and the Shares of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula 16 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The Toledo is earning at the rate of 6@7 ℔ cent. on the Stock, after paying interest on the Funded Debt, which is a debt larger than either of the other Corporations. The consolidation suggested, if carried out, will probably be on the principle adopted in 1853, in consolidating the original links of the New-York Central line, to wit: the relative net productiveness or dividends heretofore ascertained on the respective roads. The Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula capital of $3,000,000, paying net cash 16 ℔ cent. per annum, and with a small incumbrance of Funded Debt, to be valued at 200 ℔ cent., (market price, 180@185;) the Buffalo and State Line, $2,000,000, at 180 ℔ cent., (market price, 170@175;) the Toledo, $3,400,000, at par, (market price, 93@95.) This would give a Share Capital of about *thirteen millions*, to wit:

State Line	$3,600,000
Ashtabula	6,000,000
Toledo	3,400,000
Total	$13,000,000
Funded Debt of all, less than	7,000,000
Total Basis of Consolidated Line	$20,000,000

The advantage would be to place the entire route under one general management, and with a common interest, and equipment made fully equal to the accommodation of the immense Eastern and Western business now pressing on these roads, in their separate relations to the New-York and Western lines with which they connect on the Lake. The Funded Debt of the three corporations, stated above as less than $7,000,000, is really about as follows:

State Line Funded Debt	$1,649,000
Ashtabula Funded Debt	1,628,000
Toledo Funded Debt	3,800,000
Total	$6,477,000

A sale of 200,000 pounds of Domestic Wool was made a few days since in a single line, by Mr. AARON ERRICKSON, of Rochester, to the Manchester Print Works of New-Hampshire, at 87½ cents per pound, equal to $175,000. The wool was from Ohio and Western Virginia.

MANHATTAN LIFE COMPANY—JAN. 1, 1863.

Assets from previous year to Jan. 1, 1862		$1,120,612
Business of 1862	$539,567	
Losses, expenses, dividends, &c.	309,712	229,855
Assets 1st January, 1863		$1,350,467

On which an allotment Dividend is declared of 30 ℔ cent. on all Life, Joint Life and Endowment Policies, on which two or more annual premiums had been paid. These allotments bear 6 ℔ cent. interest.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY—FEB. 1, 1863.

Capital Stock		$1,000,000
Deposits in Trust		5,550,986
Other Trusts, accrued interest, &c		229,379
Total		$6,780,365
In loans on personal securities	$4,017,153	
Bills payable	1,116,009	
Bonds and mortgages	966,437	
United States, and State and Railroad Stocks	742,674	
Cash balances	178,721	
Other items, less $30,000 to cover losses	26,643	$7,047,637
Surplus profits Jan. 1, 1863		$267,272
Ascertained profits in January, 1863		19,537
Surplus profits Feb. 1, 1863		$286,809

February half-yearly dividend 5 ℔ cent. $50,000
Government taxes 1,681 — $1,681
Leaving undivided 23½ ℔ cent., or $294,926

The figures of the forthcoming annual report of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Company will show as follows:

Gross earnings of 1862	$1,163,734
At an expense of	748,994
Net result	$414,740

The gross business is $10,327 less than in 1861, and the net result $19,874 less. The last is owing to the increased State tax from 1 mp to 3 ℔ cent., and the National tax, about $3,000. The repaire and renewal of track and equipment were also made more thorough.

The balance of Income account, Jan. 1, 1862	$293,874
Nal earnings of 1862	414,740
Gain on interest and exchange accounts	5,624
Total	$713,238

Applied as follows:

Dividend No. 1 on 1st and 2d Preferred Stock, January, 1862	$156,264	
Purchases of Stock and Bonds under section 7	62,922	
Interest on mortgage debt, 1862	172,900	
Prairie du Chien Elevator	53,289	
Track to same	14,564	
Gravel Pit	1,022	
Liens Mil. & Miss. R. Co. paid off	28,220	
First installment Sinking Fund	13,000	$502,181
This leaves		$211,057

applicable to dividend No. 2 on both preferred classes of Stock, and $17,000 for taxes, 1863, due in February, and $10,000 to grade around the Elevator. Of Bonds there were outstanding, 1st January, 1863, $2,454,000. Original issue $2,556,000. We understand $10,000 Bonds were converted into first preference Stock within the time prescribed leaving now only $2,444,000 bonded debt. The interest of 1862 was larger than in 1861, as $346,000 only drew one-half year interest 1861, and in October, 1862, the first sinking fund installment, $13,000, fell due; only in 1863 will the full amount of interest and sinking fund commence, making for 1863 a further increase of $18,580 over interest and sinking fund of 1862; $33,500 of bonds will be designated for payment in April.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the second week of February:

	1862.	1863.
Passengers	$5,235 25	$2,743 58
Freight	19,005 59	9,239 84
Total	$24,240 84	$11,983 42
Increase		12,257 42

Annexed are the details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, for the second week in February:

	1863.	1862.
Freight	$22,140 46	$23,237 41
Passengers	4,345 20	6,741 33
Mails, &c.	1,256 00	1,100 00
Total	$27,740 66	$31,078 74

The following is the financial statement of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for February, 1863:

Cash on hand, loans and investments	$1,868,789
76,017 tons of coal on hand and in transitu, on which there has been paid	491,467
Nine steamers, valued at	1,033,861
Payments made on two steamers building	490,731
Real estate	186,500
Machinery at Benecia	50,000
Store-ships, iron boats and scows	67,117
Stocks N. A. Steamship Company 4—9 steamers Atlantic and Baltic	165,855
Outfits and supplies in the hands of agents and in transitu	245,864
Agents and pursers account unsettled	19,728
Total	$4,710,685
Capital stock	$4,000,000
Unsettled account	129,793
Profit and loss, surplus Nov. 12, 1862	$155,085
Net earnings for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1863	425,805— 580,891
Total	$4,710,685

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, for the week ending Feb. 19, were $2,021,897, against $1,501,917 same week last year, and $2,340,417, the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSE.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value
Mf of Wool	1,743	$642,165	406	$158,074	224	$90,063
Mf. of Cot'n	1,010	230,745	296	61,397	123	41,221
Mf. of Silk	810	463,515	233	149,138	64	79,115
Mf. of Flax	763	177,199	93	28,096	282	41,841
Miscellan's	550	99,594	1,048	12,174	3,778	26,314
Total	4,876	$1,613,018	2,006	$408,879	4,472	$278,554
		408,879				1,613,018
Total entered		$2,021,897	Total marketed			$1,891,572

Sales of Real Estate—Feb. 19.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

2 lots on 84th-st., w. s., bet. 4th and 5th avs., each	$1,650
4 lots on 2d-av., w. s., bet. 55th and 56th sts	7 410
3 gore lot, 70th-st., w. s., bet. 1st and 2d avs	485
1 lot, s. s. cor. 2d-av. and 107th-st	580
1 lot on 2d-av., adjoining	630
2 lots on 2d-av., adjoining, each	625

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 20, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 71 bbls. Ashes, 9,728 bbls. Flour, 253 bbls. and 1,609 bags Corn Meal, 2,158 bushels Wheat, 3,210 bushels Corn, 970 bushels Rye, 282 bushels Barley, 11,122 bushels Oats, 905 bushels Malt, 9,306 nkgs. Provisions, and 937 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 55 bbls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been in fair request at 44c.@45c. ℔ lb. White has been selling at 75c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Have been less sought after, and prices have been less buoyant.

CHEMICALS—Have been in moderate demand at former rates.

COFFEE—Has been inactive but firm.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in more demand and has advanced to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Richard III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks—Blue Devils.

WALLACK'S—Captain of the Watch—Masks and Faces.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Com. Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours. Three Dramatic Performances—Two in the Afternoon and one in the Evening.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,)—Weir's Picture, "Taking the Veil."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, German Opera—Der Freischutz.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Niblo's Concert Saloon—Peril ss La Demoora.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon Performance)—Cinderella and all the Ponies—Language of Flowers—Grand Fairy March.

☞ The Times in Pittsburgh, Penn.—The Times is delivered daily to Subscribers in all parts of the city by John W. Pittock.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Intelligence from Vicksburgh states that the sickness in Gen. Grant's army is on the increase. This is undoubtedly owing to the overflow of the river, which has flooded a large portion of the country. A barge containing seven thousand bushels of coal for the ram *Queen of the West* and the Monitor *Indianola*, ran the blockade on Saturday night without accident. The *Queen of the West* has gone on an expedition up the Red River.

Dispatches from Cincinnati, dated Feb. 17, state that on the 15th and 16th, the advance of Rosecrans' and Beauo's armies had heavy skirmishing. A general engagement is threatened at any hour. The lines are drawing closer and closer, and, when the battle takes place, it promises to be a fierce, desperate and bloody contest.

Among other items of interest copied from the Richmond *Dispatch*, is a report that the pirate *Florida* has sunk the Banks' transport *Annie Bonsall*, loaded with troops for New-Orleans. It is hardly probable that such an occurrence could have taken place without the knowledge of it having reached us before this time.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 12th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamers *George B. McClellan*, which left there on the 10th, and *George Cromwell*. The news is without special importance, though interesting. It was regretted that discontent had arisen among some of the officers of Gen. Banks' command at Baton Rouge, connected with the negro regiments. There was a rumor that the rebels at Mobile had made a raid upon our blockaders similar to the one at Galveston, but it was not sufficiently definite to be worthy of confidence. At Galveston, the *Brooklyn* and the *Sciota* were blockading. It was reported that the *Brooklyn* was aground in eleven feet of water. The New-Orleans *Delta* had been suppressed by Gen. Banks, for some reason unknown to the public, but had been allowed to commence its issues again under different editorial charge.

Our Fortress Monroe correspondent has obtained information that the Union prisoners held by Gov. Letcher as hostages for bushwhackers and others seized by us, will be given up to the Confederate authorities, and regularly exchanged. The Governor is opposed in his scheme of retaliation by the Virginia Legislature, who will compel him to take the course indicated. He has also learned that among the officers to be exchanged, at once, are about thirty captured at Fredericksburgh, after the date of Jeff. Davis' retaliation proclamation—thus proving that his avowed intention to hand over captured officers to the Governors of States has been abandoned.

We have news from Nassau, N. P., to the 16th inst., by the arrival of the steamer *British Queen* last evening. The *Guardian* announces that the pirate *Florida* arrived at Nassau on the 27th ult., and obtaining harbor for one day, sailed again on the 28th. There was unusual activity among the blockade runners, as will be seen by the list of arrivals and clearances which we publish elsewhere. Several steamers and schooners had arrived from blockaded ports, with cottons, within a few days—among them the steamer *Calypso*, from Charleston, which announced the "raising of the blockade" of that port.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the frauds in the New-York Custom-house. The joint resolution to facilitate the payment of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals, etc., was passed. A bill to enable the people of Nebraska to take steps preparatory to an admission into the Union was reported from the Committee on Territories; also, a similar bill regarding Colorado. The Post Route bill, providing for a bridge across the Ohio River, was reported from the Post-office Committee. The bill to appoint an Assistant Treasurer, and to increase the compensation of the Treasurer, was passed. The bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Arizona was passed. The bill reorganizing the Courts of the District of Columbia was then debated until 4½ o'clock, when the Senate took a recess. During the evening session a bill was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, authorizing the organization of a Pioneer brigade. The matter of the arrest and discharge of certain State and political prisoners was then considered.

In the House, after the adoption of a resolution regarding the pay of Ohio Volunteers, the National Currency bill was considered, and passed to a third reading by a vote of 83 to 67, after a motion to table it had been defeated. The reading of the bill occupied an hour, when it was passed, 78 to 64, in the precise form in which it passed the Senate. The Senate Post-office Reform bill was considered during the evening session.

GENERAL NEWS.

The news from Mexico this morning, received by way of Havana, gives rather a bad exhibit of the condition of the French invading forces. They have met with several reverses recently, and sickness is very prevalent among them. The French evacuated Tampico on the 15th ult., after having committed various excesses, but halted in their transports on the bar. The Mexican forces, under Gen. Garza, soon afterward entered the city, and on the 21st and 22d attacked the French and drove them away. The French war steamer *Lance* got aground and was fired, and they were forced to abandon a schooner loaded with munitions of war, a bark full of provisions, and another vessel half full of coal. They had also been driven out of the town of Tuxtepan, fifty miles southeast of Vera Cruz, and forced to take refuge on board a war steamer, leaving several killed and wounded, besides arms, horses and provisions. On the 27th a mule train, loaded with provisions for the French army, was attacked and captured, seven leagues from Orizaba. Another train of three hundred mules had also been captured, and still another of five hundred. On the 30th 1,200 French, escorting a train of wagons, were attacked and defeated at a place called El Organo, with twenty-six killed and thirty or forty wounded. The Mexicans captured several of the wagons, twelve mules, and arms and knapsacks. Several other Mexican successes are mentioned in our advices. The French had established three hospitals—one at Perote and two at Quechulac—2,000 sick soldiers being already in the latter. Several atrocities on the part of the French are mentioned, one of which is the shooting of a Mexican named Bernardi, taken prisoner while bearing a flag of truce, and escorting the American Consul and Secretary of Legation from the Capital to the French lines at Perote.

Advices from Havana are to the afternoon of the 15th inst., by the steamer *Eagle*, which arrived yesterday. She brought Max Maretzek's Italian Opera troupe. Several rebel vessels have recently arrived at Havana, having run the blockade with cotton—among them the steamer *Antonica*, after having left her cargo at Nassau.

Edward Falconer, the notorious street preacher, has brought another suit against the Police authorities, for an alleged unwarranted arrest in the City Hall Park. The case is now on trial before Justice Monell, at Trial Term of the Superior Court. A former case recently terminated in a verdict for the plaintiff for $350.

The market for Gold Coin yesterday closed about the same as on Thursday night. Stocks were generally better, rescing from the depreciation of the day before. Gold, 162¼; Exchange, 179½; Erie shares, 77½ ₱ cent.

A less extensive business was reported in Breadstuffs yesterday, at reduced prices. An active inquiry prevailed for Provisions; Lard was a shade cheaper. Groceries were less freely dealt in. Wool, Metals, Tallow, Spices, Tobacco, Fruit, and Fire Crackers, were in lively demand. Hay, Hops, Manila Hemp, Leather, Hides, Oils, Fish, Salt, Saltpetre, and Foreign Liquors, were in good request. The Dry Goods trade of the week has been more active, especially in the line of Spring styles of dress goods, both domestic and foreign, and prices have generally favored sellers. The auction sales have been more numerous, but not very attractive. A moderate amount of foreign dry goods has been entered at the port, and thrown on the market, during the week.

The New Hartford Convention—The Issue Fairly Presented.

The Connecticut Democracy have entitled themselves to the thanks of all loyal men for making so clean an issue in their late Convention. In their resolution that "the time has arrived when all the true lovers of the Constitution are ready to abandon the *monstrous fallacy* that the Union can be restored by the armed hand," and in their nomination of Thomas H. Seymour for Governor, who has unqualifiedly opposed the war from the start, the *essential* party distinction is fairly recognized. The line is drawn just where alone it consistently can be so as to make but two sides, one for *unconditional* peace men, and the other for *unconditional* war men. We like this. It is veracious; it is earnest; it is what these momentous days demand.

The country has had quite enough of half-and-half loyalty—quite enough of the blinking, shuffling, glozing, paltering creatures that are eternally letting "I dare not wait upon I would." It is not in human nature to help scorning such craven vileness. Our fathers detested the Cow-boy even more than they did the Tories. Dante showed true philosophy in making Satan himself less hateful than the "accursed tribe," who neither openly revolted, nor rallied at their Creator's call—"*but for themselves were only.*" As the war progressed, it was inevitable that the people should come to understand and despise such characters. There is soon to be an end of them in our political scenes. They have played their part, and must now give place to men of out-and-out conviction and purpose. The Connecticut Democrats are entitled to the credit of leading the way, and first taking square position on the side of the rebels. Henceforth, to the end of the war, every movement away from the Administration will be to that line, and no other.

We say, on the side of the rebels. From the outset the cessation of the war has been all the rebels asked for. Jeff. Davis took the earliest opportunity to proclaim to the world that all that the Confederates wanted was "to be let alone." His war is purely defensive. He would not force the North into a political connection with the Confederacy even if he could; for he perfectly understands that any such connection, so long as the North retains its great superiority in numbers, would be at the cost of the very object for which the Confederacy was founded on its peculiar "corner-stone." To give Jeff. Davis peace is simply to recognize and ratify secession. And not only the present secession, but all future secession; for it is with perfect consistency that these Hartford peace men characterize the United States as nothing more than "a confederacy of States co-equal in sovereignty and political power," and impugn the right of coercion as "a monstrous fallacy." They know full well that the question really in issue is, whether the National Government does or does not possess genuine authority—that is to say, authority *that can be enforced*. They boldly affirm that it does not. The door which Jeff. Davis has opened to disorganization and anarchy, they are for keeping open. So far as depends upon them, no "armed hand" shall close it either now or at any time hereafter.

We have styled this gathering of the Connecticut malcontents a "new Hartford Convention;" but we doubt, after all, the appropriateness of the name. The Convention of 1814 was but the very mildest sort of a prototype. The boldest words of the original were only the gentlest words of this. The most salient and objectionable resolution adopted at the Federal gathering was one recommending the States to adopt measures "to protect their citizens from the operation of all acts of Congress which shall contain provisions subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments, not authorized by the Constitution of the United States." The present Democratic Convention has passed a resolution to the same effect, but in far stronger language—that the militia bill just passed the Senate "is subversive of the sovereignty and rights of the States, and designed to make them mere dependencies upon the Central Government; unconstitutional in its provisions, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, and *the authorities of each of the States should sternly resist* the operation of a scheme so fatal to the just relations which should always exist between the Federal and State Governments." The former Convention passed another resolution respecting the authority of State Governors over the State militia, carrying the same idea as that of the latter Convention, which declares that "the militia of Connecticut are the natural guardians of the liberties of her people, subject to the control of her chief Executive Officer, acting under and by authority of the laws of the State." But further than this the old Hartford Convention did not go, either in measures or in doctrine. All of their remaining resolutions were confined to proposing amendments to the Constitution, which proceeding was of course perfectly constitutional and legitimate. But the new Hartford Convention says nothing about amendments to the Constitution. It spurns all such old-fashioned modes of curbing the national authority; and declares outright that there is not, and never was, any such thing as national authority. It, in emphatic terms, proclaims the no-coercion principle, which was not even so much as whispered in 1814. When Robert Y. Hayne, in the great Senate debate of 1830, cited the Hartford Convention as affording a good precedent for the contemplated nullification action of South Carolina, Daniel Webster replied that he had nothing to do with the Hartford Convention, but that the proceedings of that body were no precedent. "They will not answer the purpose—they are quite too tame. The latitude in which they originated was too cold. Other Conventions, of more recent existence, have gone a whole har's length beyond it. The learned doctors of Colleton and Abbeville have pushed their commentaries on the Hartford collect so far that the original text-writers are *thrown entirely into the shade*." It is just so with this Hartford Convention of 1863. It completely eclipses its predecessor. The Connecticut latitude is no longer too high. The South Carolina doctrine rides full-orbed there now, and the old Convention "pales its ineffectual fires."

Well, we are glad. All the world will now know precisely what this opposition to the Administration means. The heart of the matter is at last reached. Opposition means peace, and peace means disunion. All of the clamor on minor points which has hitherto been kept up to distract and mislead the people is now merged in the great grievance that war against rebels is allowed to go on at all. It is a good thing that the people are at length enabled to meet this complaint understandingly, and to deal with it on its naked merits. These are no times for illusions of any sort. The public mind should distinctly apprehend the *essential* points, and as distinctly pronounce upon them. If it is against the rebellion, it should repel all faction as calculated to aid it, and devote itself with an absolute singleness of purpose to the maintenance of the war, and its more effectual prosecution if possible. If it is for the rebellion, it should frankly assent to it, and accept without a murmur, all the ignominious and ruinous consequences. We have no fears what the decision will be, when the gist of the case is thus presented. The people of Connecticut and the people of every other Northern State will answer, in a manner not to be mistaken, that the Republic shall be preserved, and its authority vindicated. You can never get them to lower that proud old flag to traitors—*never, never.*

The Drift of English Sentiment on the American War.

There appears to be no reason to question the vigor and completeness of the reaction which is taking place in English opinion upon the subject of the American war. The late meeting at Exeter Hall surpassed in numbers and enthusiasm anything that has been witnessed since the days of the Anti-Corn-Law League. A subsequent one at Bradford, the heart of the great West Riding of Yorkshire, was almost as large and fully as excited, and was crowded in imposing force by the brawny and hard-headed race, who marched into Wakefield in a gigantic column to vote for "Morpeth and Free Trade," at the famous election of 1845. Even in Liverpool, the Confederate prophet, Spence, has been shouted down when he attempted once more to make the Apostle Paul and Onesimus do duty for the slaveholders. And, by all accounts, the flame is spreading. The *Spectator*, which is by no means disposed to take a sanguine view of our affairs, predicts that in three months more the friends of the North will have made a clean sweep of the island, and elicited from the middle and lower classes a shout of encouragement for what it calls "the narrow-minded but indomitable race," which is struggling through many failures and many blunders "toward the ultimate magnificent result."

The causes of this change are not hard to find out. Foremost amongst them undoubtedly stands the Emancipation Proclamation. Whatever doubts there may be as to its results at home, there can be none that it has done what nothing else would or could have done, in ranging the British people on our side. What has won for the South the sympathy of the upper classes during this struggle has undoubtedly been the fixed belief which prevails among them, and which we shall not succeed in shaking, even if we desired to do so, that aristocracy and democracy were struggling for the mastery in every collision between the opposing forces. But what has kept the masses of the people silent or hostile toward us has been doubts of our sincerity in our expressions of hostility to Slavery. All the efforts of the Secessionists in England, ever since the war began, have been devoted, in their books, pamphlets, speeches and lectures to convincing the public that Slavery had nothing to do either with the origin of the war or its continuance, and that our success would insure not its destruction but its reëstablishment with stronger guarantees than ever. The veracious and perspicacious Spence went so far as to say that the first clause of our first treaty with the Confederacy would be a provision for the return of fugitive slaves of extreme stringency.

Another thing which has been used with great effect in creating doubts in the English mind as to the sincerity of our hostility to Slavery, is the undeniable dislike of the negroes which prevails with greater or less intensity in all the Free States. The only evidence of perception of the cause of this feeling, or of its value as a political indication that we have seen, is in a recent letter by Mr. Manaics, the celebrated preacher, to the *Spectator*, in which he questions whether Englishmen would, if brought into close contact with the negroes, behave much better. We greatly fear they would not. The cause of this contemptuous animosity to the blacks, is undoubtedly that pride of race which is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxons above any other breed, and which, in the "Latin race," is almost unknown. Every traveler and philosopher who has discussed their peculiarities, has remarked it. The English have, we believe, a larger share of it than ourselves, and in spite of their strong sense of justice, it shows itself in precisely the same way whenever they are brought in contact with an inferior race.

It has never been the Englishmen who dwell side by side with a people whom they look down upon, who have been disposed to accord them either social or political equality, but the English at home, who discuss their claims calmly in the light of reason and humanity. It was the English Protestants in Ireland who passed the penal laws, but it was the English in England who carried the Emancipation act. Their Irish brethren would have died sooner than admit the Papish Celts to a chance of the chief seats in the synagogue. And it was certainly not the West Indie planters who abolished Slavery, but Englishmen at home in England, whose sense of right was not clouded either by danger to their property or by constant familiarity with the many shortcomings of the colored world. It is notoriously public opinion in England which restrains the English in Indie from excesses toward the Hindoo "niggers" which would delight the heart of an Illinois "Copperhead." And, lastly, let us add that the feelings of the English middle and working classes toward the "low Irish," who inhabit their towns and villages, partake very strongly of that contempt, bred partly by a feeling of superiority of race, and partly by a love of cleanliness, order and decency, which marks the intercourse of our white population with the negroes.

There is a disposition among some of our contemporaries to underrate the importance of this agitation in our favor, because it is not led by any of the great names of the aristocracy. But a very slight acquaintance with English political history during the last sixty years would, one would think, have sufficed to prevent any error on this point. Not a single great movement of the present century was either inaugurated or smiled upon at the outset by the leaders of the upper classes. The Abolitionist movement was set on foot by obscurities, was violently opposed and sneered at by the world of fashion, was carried on to a triumphant conclusion by the Dissenters and working classes. The Electoral Reform movement was opposed at the outset by the entire body of the aristocracy, with a few Whig exceptions, and was forced through the House of Lords by the threat of the Birmingham traders and artisans to march on London. And the greatest movement of all—the Anti-Corn Law agitation—was set on foot by two obscure manufacturers, Bright and Cobden; enjoyed the fierce hostility of the *Times* down to the very year of its final triumph; was carried on by the very same classes—Dissenters and farmers and mechanics—who are now bidding us God speed, and by just such meetings as those which are now greeting our victories with shouts of acclamation. These men can exercise precisely the same influence on the foreign policy of the Government that they have always exercised on its home policy. As long as they are with us, we have nothing to fear from any concerted scheme either of recognition or intervention. To have them on our side, and the civilized world with them, we have but to fight on courageously, and to retract nothing, change nothing, and repent us of nothing.

The Negro Troops.—Our New-Orleans correspondent confirms the rumors which have been current as to difficulties between the white and black regiments at Ship Island and Baton Rouge, in the Department of the Gulf. We see no reason why this state of things should be allowed to spring up. White and black troops should not be brigaded together or stationed together. The Emancipation Proclamation specified the use to which black troops should be primarily put, when raised, as "garrisoning forts and positions;" and there are forts enough now in our hands in the Gulf Department to furnish duty for ten times the number of black troops we have there. As we advance up the river, too, there will be a continual demand for post garrisons. When the sickly weather comes on, in the Gulf and on the river, our white soldiers will be glad enough to have this work taken off their hands by the acclimated negroes; and there will be no quarreling for precedence in the duty.

We think it would be far better to employ in this kind of service the few negro troops we have, and not put them to active field duty at present. We need not doubt that Col. Higginson's black battalion exhibited all the "fiery energy" which he claimed for them; but the greater part of the black men of the South will require a great deal of discipline and training before their fiery energy can be relied on in the field of battle. The historical antecedents of the negro in this country are of anything but the fiery or energetic style. Time may bring forth traits of character that have been dormant for generations, but it will require *time* to bring them forth. Garrison duty, with occasional skirmishes, will furnish an excellent means of training, to begin with.

At all events, there must on no account be occasion furnished for collisions between our white and black soldiers in that Department, where, of all others, the latter are most likely to be of permanent and almost indispensable service.

Affairs in Mexico.

We publish this morning copious advices from Mexico, received *via* Havana. The dates are to the 27th ult. from the City of Mexico, and to the 1st inst. from Vera Cruz.

It does not appear that any very startling event has occurred in the neighboring Republic since our last advices, but the news generally is of considerable importance and interest.

In the first place, the French forces appear to have made no advance, nor, in fact, have they gained anything. It would rather appear that by sickness, desertions, loss of supplies, unsuccessful expeditions and disastrous skirmishes, the French army is steadily and somewhat rapidly melting away. The Mexicans, on the other hand, are represented as united, confident and determined. They have a fine army of 40,000 men in and around Puebla, which is very strongly fortified and defended by 185 guns of heavy calibre. It is now positively known that the French have evacuated Tampico, Tlacotalpen, Jalapa and several other places they have held, for the purpose, it would appear, of concentrating their forces at San Agustin del Palmar, or other point this side of Puebla, preparatory to an advance and assault on that city. The indications that Gen. Forey intends to make this move are not very decided. It is evident that the French commander thoroughly distrusts his ability to take the city of Puebla, and carry out the programme of Emperor Napoleon, and yet if Gen. Forey would accomplish anything against the Mexicans, he must advance at once. Every day's delay but detracts from his strength. If he advances at once and attacks the city of Puebla, it will be the greatest and most important battle of modern times in Mexico, as there will be between sixty and seventy thousand of the belligerents engaged. This is the interesting point at which matters now stand.

The course of the French in Mexico appears to be signalized by acts decidedly atrocious, and in no way sanctioned by modern warfare. The bombardment of Acapulco was of this character; also, the wanton devastation of the neighborhood of Tampico. Numbers of Mexican prisoners have been shot, or rather assassinated. Several Spaniards have been seized and imprisoned; one has been condemned to hard labor for twenty years on the Island of Martinique.

The execution of Florian Bernardi appears to have been an act of excessive atrocity. The Mexican officer was escorting Wm. H. Corwin, Secretary of our Legation in Mexico, and two of our Consuls in that country, from Napoleon to the French lines, *en route* for Vera Cruz. Although the Mexican officer bore a flag of truce, he, with several of his soldiers, was taken prisoner and shot. Leaving the inhumanity of the affair entirely out of the question, the act was of that evidently intentional discourtesy and insult to the Government of the United States which should not be suffered to pass unnoticed.

The French in Mexico, on the whole, are not making a record calculated to add to their national glory or to the lustre of their military escutcheon.

Washington's Birthday.—As the anniversary of the birthday of the *Pater Patriæ* occurs to-morrow, various public bodies have determined to keep the holiday on Monday. In reverence for his memory, the Common Council will have a dinner; the Republican Central Committee a supper; the Light Guard a ball; the United American a sermon; the militia regiments will parade, and various other organizations will display their patriotism in other ways. The Produce Exchange yesterday resolved, by a unanimous vote, to close doors and stop operations on that day, and a like action will probably be taken by other commercial bodies to-day.

We are glad to see this movement, and we wish that Monday might be made a general holiday by the stores and business men. Washington's birth-day is one of the old-time American commemorations, and there is more reason now than ever why it should be generally celebrated. The counsels of sublime wisdom which he left as a legacy to his countrymen, are apt to be neglected in revolutionary times like these. The doctrines of fraternity, unity and constitutional freedom which he taught, and of which he stands the noblest representative, are apt to be swept out of the people's mind in the whirl of excitement, and consumed in the blaze of passion. There is not only defiant treason to them in the South and conscious complicity with that treason in the North; but even those who are loyal to his memory and his principles are tempted to lay them aside under the plea of altered circumstances and public necessity. It is meet that we should all occasionally refresh ourselves at the old fountain, and revert to those primordial truths which can alone sustain, and from which sprang, our nation's glory.

Enabling Acts.—We notice that three bills were before the Senate yesterday to enable three of the Territories of the far West, (Nebraska, Nevada and Colorado,) to take steps preparatory to their admission into the Union as States. The population of the two first named Territories is very small. Nebraska, by last census, had a population of 28,000, and has grown but very little since then. Nevada had then less than 7,000 inhabitants, but now claims to have thrice that number. Colorado was then reported at 34,000, and has now probably between forty and fifty thousand. We do not believe in the propriety of creating States out of Territories which have so few inhabitants. The bills should provide that they shall attain a respectable population before they are entitled to take rank in the Senate with New-York. One hundred thousand souls would certainly be small enough for a minimum limit.

Repeal of the Paper Duty.—We publish in another column the memorial of the Publishers of Books, Newspapers, &c., in this City, for a reduction or repeal of the duty on imported paper. It is a clear and strong statement of the reasons why this request should be granted. It was drawn up by a prominent book publisher, who is largely interested in the publication of school books, and who is thus able, from his personal experience, to submit very cogent and conclusive reasons for the speedy or reduction of the paper duty.

There is but one reason ever assigned for retaining the duty,—and that is, the necessity of protecting our own manufacturers. There is a disinclination to meddle with the tariff lest the principle of protection should be endangered. But the makers of *paper* are not the only manufacturers interested in this question. The makers of *books*, *newspapers*, &c., outnumber them ten to one, and are just as truly American manufacturers as they are. Why are they not equally entitled to protection? Paper makers are allowed to import rags, their raw material, free of duty. Why should bookmakers be required to pay 35 per cent. on paper, which is *their* raw material? The discrimination is without the slightest basis in justice or common sense. The principle of protection, if sound in itself, ought to cover both classes of manufacturers, and not be so used as to sacrifice the larger class to the smaller.

So far as revenue is concerned, as we have repeatedly shown, the argument is wholly and conclusively in favor of the reduction. The present duty is purely prohibitory. It has never yielded a single dollar to the revenue—so far as printing paper is concerned. The letter of Secretary Chase is conclusive on this point.

The whole question resolves itself into one of *influence*. If the paper-makers are strong enough with Congress to induce them to discard all considerations of revenue, and all principles of justice in applying the principle of protection, and to impose upon the great mass of the community, the children in schools, and the readers of books, periodicals and newspapers, an enormous increase in the price they pay for them, for the sole and exclusive purpose of enabling the paper-makers to *double* and *treble* the price of white paper, and without any corresponding advantage to any class whatever, then the present duty will remain untouched. We shall soon be able to decide whether this will be the case or not.

From Fatherland.—We are sure we may return thanks on behalf of the army to those thoughtful friends in Germany who have transmitted to this country several large cases filled with lint, bandages, linen and socks for the use of sick soldiers. It was very kind in the good Teutonic women to be so mindful; and many a German soldier, who has done honor to his Fatherland by fighting bravely for liberty is this, will overflow with gratitude to them.

Our war, and the great issues at stake in it, are probably better understood and appreciated in Germany than in any other country of Europe. The vast and steady volume of private correspondence from Germans in this country has penetrated every hamlet and almost every family of Fatherland; and the patriotism and loyalty of the Germans here has been so universal, that their friends could entertain no doubt of their sentiments. In saving Missouri alone to the Union, they rendered a service whose value is incalculable; they gave us what Robert J. Walker truly characterizes as the "pivot of the nation."

Mutiny of Newsboys.—The newsboys in the army are in a state of insubordination. They are evidently "demoralized." The telegraph advises us that they have refused to do duty, unless Gen. Hooker rescinds the order restricting their numbers to one to each division. This is quite in keeping with the general course of things in the army, so far as a portion of its officers and men are concerned. We are not at all surprised that the newsboys should have come to the conclusion that *they* had as good a right to command the army as Gen. Hooker. He ought to get in the habit of submitting his orders for their approval, before issuing them. We shall probably have a strike of the sutlers next, then of the persons employed in the Quartermaster's Department, and we should not be at all surprised to find the example finally infect the Generals of Divisions.

Gen. Hooker merits the thanks of the country for bringing the sale of newspapers, and the conduct of army correspondents, within some systematic regulations. He is the first of our Generals who has made any serious attempt to remedy the gross abuses which have obtained in these Departments. We hope he will make the reform thorough and effective, and that when he has once laid down a rule, he will insist upon rigid observance of it.

The Bank Bill.—It will be seen that the National Banking bill passed the House of Representatives, yesterday, by a good majority. It has already passed the Senate, and is now in the President's hands, awaiting his signature. Mr. Spaulding's very able speech on the subject helped it greatly. The press of news, this morning, prevents our giving the speech; but, now that the act may be said to be a law, its only value would be as elucidating the provisions of this most important bill.

An Error Corrected.

Two or three of the City journals have have referred to an incident said to have occurred at a masquerade in Washington on Tuesday night, in terms calculated to convey a very erroneous impression. We have received from a perfectly reliable source a statement of the facts in the case, which, in justice to the parties concerned, should be made public.

The Marquis of Hartington, who is spending

some months in the United States, came to the party with his friend Col. LESLIE, and was seen by the host and many guests on his arrival, when he wore no badge of any kind. During the evening, and while the ladies were still in domino, a lady, then and still unknown to him, came up to him and pinned a secession badge on his coat, asking him to let it remain there. He, looking upon it as an innocent jest, took her arm and walked from the foot of the staircase across one room, when he was met by his friend Col. LESLIE, who, upon seeing the secession badge on his breast, asked him to take it off, which the Marquis at once did, notwithstanding the entreaties of the fair unknown that he should keep it there. She then left him; and while he was walking with another lady, a gentleman, who had seen the badge before on his coat, and supposed it still to be there, pushed up against him, when they exchanged some few words upon the subject. The matter was satisfactorily explained the next morning between the parties interested.

From this statement it is clear that the references made to this occurrence in some of the public prints are entirely incorrect, and have done gross injustice to a stranger, who from his personal character, as well as from his position, is entitled to the hospitable consideration of our people. The Marquis did not wear the objectionable badge on his arrival, and it had been removed at the suggestion of his own friend, before the young American had taken upon himself to correct a supposed insult to the party assembled, which, in any event, it would have been wiser in him to bring to the notice of the host.

Amusements.

THE GERMAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—A new era has dawned, operatically, upon the people of Brooklyn, and for the first time since the opening of their superb Academy of Music they are permitted to attend a series of operas pure and undefiled, uncut, unshorn and in their original entirety. Under the conscientious conduct of CARL ANSCHUTZ, the German Opera Troupe have given "Fiocllo," and the "Magic Flute," with eminent success; and on Tuesday last achieved a triumph worthy of record, in FLOTOW's charming opera of "Martha," which was rendered with a fidelity unknown to the Italian stage, and with an effect rarely produced by our most celebrated prima donnas. Mad. ROTTER, whose action is not inferior to her acknowledged vocal power, carried the audience by storm, and created an enthusiasm unprecedented in the lyric annals of the Academy.

To-night the same excellent troupe will give "Der Freischutz" to a large and fashionable audience, as they have each of its predecessors. It is to be hoped that Mr. ANSCHUTZ, who should be flattered by his decided success in Brooklyn, will give an extended season at the Academy, and produce one or two comic operas and a repetition of "Martha." A matinée at the Academy, with "Martha" as the attraction, would crowd the house, and as a natural sequence fill the pockets of the laborious and artistic manager.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. CHARLES FISHER will take his benefit here to-night, when the "Captain of the Watch" and "Masks and Faces" will be played.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—OCTAVE FEUILLET'S comedy, "Peril en la Demeure," will be played here to-night for the first time.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss BATEMAN, whose triumphant success in the play of "Leah, the Forsaken" has been the dramatic event of the season, will take her first benefit to-night, closing for the present her extraordinarily prosperous engagement at Niblo's Garden. The youth of the lady, as well as her conspicuous talent as a dramatic artist, entitle her to the heartiest appreciation of the public, and the present is an occasion where it may be displayed with delicacy and propriety.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The troupe of children now at this house will give a matinée to-day, playing the fairy spectacle of "Cinderella."

ITALIAN OPERA.—Among the passengers by the *Eagle*, yesterday, were Mr. MAX MARETZEK, and the leading members of his superb troupe of Italian artists. The season at the Academy of Music will commence on Monday next, the 24 of March, and we venture to predict that it will be a memorable one.

Coughs.

The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *Lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a *direct* influence to the affected parts. *As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine.*

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Mother Finds a Faithful Friend in Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain.

Regulates the stomach and bowels.
Relieves griping in the bowels.
Cures wind colic.
By giving relief and health to the child, it gives rest to the mother.

25 cents a bottle.

Purge Out the Morbid Humors
OF THE BLOOD,
by a dose or two of
AYER'S PILLS,
and you will have clearer brains, as well as bodies.

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Pure IODINE to pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

Eight Carics de Visite for $1,00.
AT TAIT'S
CORNER CORTLANDT AND GREENWICH.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

The best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Croup, Sore Throats, Cuts, Wounds and Sores of all kinds, is Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Dr. Jas. Sweet—he only original bone-setter—of North Kingston, R. I., certifies that he has used this Liniment in his practice for years, and found it superior to any other. His certificate can be seen at the depot, No. 56 Cortland-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

ANGAVINE—COLEMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, after the order of the Society of Friends, FRANK ANGAVINE to BERTHA V., daughter of the late Charles S. Coleman, all of this City.

POWELL—MOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. West, HARRY S. POWELL and AMANDA M. MOTT, daughter of Jesse Mott, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

WALLSTOOD—BARNARD.—In Irvington, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 19, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. D. Vanalen, Jr., Mr. WILLIAM M. WILLSTOOD, of New-York, and Miss JULIA M., youngest daughter of W. P. Barnard, Esq., of Lawville, N. Y.

DIED.

BALLANTINE.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 19, ROBERT DAVIES, son of Robert F. and Anna E. Ballantine aged 21 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, GERTRUDE MARIA BENNETT, wife of Benjamin Bennett, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday Feb. 22, from her late residence, No. 12 Charlton-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BLACKWELL.—In Astoria, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 20, ROBERT M. BLACKWELL, in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Feb. 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at St George's Church, Astoria. The steamer *Sylvan Grove* will leave Peck-slip, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BREWER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, Miss MARY A. BREWER, second daughter of Capt Nicholas R. and Mary A. Brewer, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday next, from the residence of her father, No. 73 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

CRAMPTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, JENNIE LOUISE, daughter of Dr Henry E. and Dora M. Crampton, aged 2 months and 29 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to the funeral, at the residence of her grandfather, Jacob Miller, No. 2 2-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, Feb. 21, without further notice.

DICKINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, GEORGE DICKINSON, son of the late Charles Dickinson, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, from his late residence, 5th-av., next to the corner of 10th st., without further notice.

EVERITT.—In Rockwood, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 19, CORNELIA CEBRA, youngest child of Rev. B. S. Everitt, aged 1 year, 6 months and 2 days.

Her remains were taken to Springfield, L. I., for interment.

FANNING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 19, EDITH HUBBARD, only child of David G. and Elizabeth B. Fanning, aged 17 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Anthony Lane, No. 262 Hicks st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JARVIS.—On Friday morning, Jan. 30, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of the U. S. Consul, Cousal at Trinidad de Cuba, ANN ——, wife of Capt Jarvis, after an illness of 5 days, aged 55 years and 7 months.

She was the daughter of Capt. W. and E. P. Jarvis, of the bark R. C. W. Deceased was a native of Surry, Me. During her final sickness nothing was left undone in attempting to save her life. She was removed from the ship to the residence of the U. S. Consul, through his kind and generous invitation, in the hope that the best medical aid the Island afforded would enable her to rise therefrom, and the lonely daughter of heart broken parents, was called in early manhood to heaven.

☞ Kilsworth, Conn., papers please copy.

HENRY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 20, REBECCA E. HENRY.

Funeral on Sunday, Feb. 22 at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 6 Hall-st., corner of Clove Road. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HOAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, JULIA HOAN, relict of Francis Horn of Hanover.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KING.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, MR. WALTER KING, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the house No. 1 Market-st., on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock previous to the removal of the body to Evergreen for interment.

KEYES.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, Miss MARIA, wife of D. M. Keyes, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Monday, Feb. 23, at the residence of her husband, No. 454 4th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LIVINGSTON.—In Washington's Falls, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 15, DELIA V., daughter of R. Montgomery and Jane Livingston, aged 1 year and 5 months.

NEILLEY.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 20, of diphtheria, SARAH MARIE, daughter of John H. and William H. Neilley, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 79 West 32d-st., on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

NEEDHAM.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, MARY FRANCES, only child of Henry E. and Eliza Needham, aged 1 month and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 29 Jay.

PARSONS.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, of scarlet fever, CHARLES SUMNER, son of J. C. and Frances D. Parsons, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Funeral services on Sunday morning, Feb. 21, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 18 Bleecker-st.

QUERIPEL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 19, after a severe illness, ELIZA, wife of Job Queripel, aged 42 years, 11 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends are desired to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

REED.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, JOHN M., eldest son of John M. and Isabella M. Reed, in the 18th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of All Souls, Rev. Dr. Bellows, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be interred in Green-wood Cemetery.

SAILY.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, at the Astor House, CHARLES DICKINSON SAILY, son of W. Skaily, aged 8 years.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Feb. 22. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, MARY, daughter of the late Jeremiah Smith, in her 77th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 8 Harrison-st., this City.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, of pneumonia, BERTRAND DUPUY, infant son of Francis and Elizabeth C. Taylor.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 18 Bedford-st.

TOMPKINS.—In this City, on Friday, Feb 2, MARY HAYS, only daughter of Mina borne and Mary C. Tompkins, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb 22, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of the parents, No. 20 West 38th-st.

VAN BLARCOM.—In Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 19, after a severe illness, RACHEL I. BAUN, wife of Andrew Van Blarcom, aged 56 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Flushing, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, Feb 22, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Cars leave Fulton Ferry for Flushing every 15 minutes.

VANNOSTRAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, ANN, wife of James VanNostran.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, John B. Peck, are invited to attend her funeral, from Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th st., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

WOOD.—On Monday, Feb 16, JULIA A. C., widow of the late Silas Wood of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 8 East 32d-st., without further notice.

WATERBURY.—In Darien, Conn., on Thursday, Feb 19, SARAH, wife of John Waterbury, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from St Luke's Church, Darien.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 87.—Feb. 20, 1863.
49, 8, 42, 11, 48, 13, 58, 67, 57, 12, 73, 66, 37, 1.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 88.—Feb. 20, 1863.
69, 26, 10, 35, 65, 73, 58, 38, 66, 36, 42, 75.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WILL BE celebrated under the auspices of the REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1863, at the City Assembly Rooms, by a supper, with speeches and music. Tickets, for ladies or gentlemen, $2 each; to be had at the offices of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Evening Post*, and of Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Petlee, Wilson & Co., No. 228 South-st.; Chas. S. Spencer, No. 339 Broadway.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, D. L. PETTEE,
H. W. SMITH, C. S. SPENCER,
C. A. DANA, SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
J. M. PALMER,
Committee of Arrangements.

OLD COTTON WANTED.—THE HIGHEST price paid for old cotton of all kinds from mattresses, cushions, &c., &c. S. GODDARD, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York. Paper stock of all kinds bought. Job lots of all kinds of wrapping papers low.

GOUT.
WHO HAS IT?
It has been confessedly acknowledged by thousands who have used them that the GALVANO-ELECTRO METALLIC INSOLES are the only cure for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c. Price $1. Per mail, $1 25. Sold by all orngglists and shoe dealers generally. MITTAM & CO., Office No. 42 Broadway.

AT A MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF THE DEMILT DISPENSARY, held Feb. 16, 1863, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, This Board has learned of the death of Dr. GAD. P. CAMMAN, with feelings of profound regret, and desire to express their sense of his virtues as a faithful laborer in the Dispensary for 11 years past;

Resolved, That this institution has met with an irreparable loss. The example of Dr. CAMMAN in punctuality and faithful labor commends itself highly to our esteem.

Resolved, That the sympathy of this Board, and condolence of the Trustees, be tendered to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the members of this Board attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., and that the Dispensary be closed for the day at 1 o'clock P. M.

D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool per steamer *Kangaroo*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 2 at day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz: Stations A and B, 9.45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9.20 A. M.; Station E, 9.05 A. M. Station F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son, I cheerfully submitted to an operat on by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight*, I can now *see every object*, even with the eye which was *quite blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing right to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.

JOHN VAN BOSKIRK,
Per John Van Boskirk, Jr.,
Bergen, New-Jersey.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D., No. 816 Broadway.

Dear Doctor: I gratefully certify that your operation on my eyes for cataract has been completely successful. I can now see well. I think your skill in operating for cataract is unrivaled. I must also acknowledge my gratitude for the restoration of my daughter's hearing. Her ears were completely closed up when she came to you; now they are quite open, and she hears distinctly.

Yours gratefully,
P. DILLON,
No. 40 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar acts to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied. S. A. SMITH,
No. 136 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Scrofula, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

A MOTHER'S REMEDY.
MRS. HASTINGS'
NURSING CORDIAL
FOR CHILDREN DURING TEETHING.
NURSING CORDIAL

Is free from morphine and all narcotic drugs—a want long felt by the public, who for years have had forced upon them various narcotic syrups which have added largely to the mortality of children in the United States.

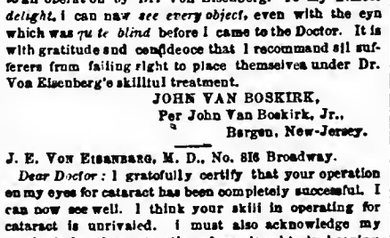
The effects of morphine are slow and insidious, and, by constant use, produce congestion and dropsy of the brain, a prominent forehead, the eyes start from their sockets, the complexion becomes dark, the extremities wither, and a general idiotic expression prevails, with piles and many other evils.

These preparations require constant increase of dose, or they lose their effect, which is not the case with Nursing Cordial, which, if given at the onset and occasionally during the early months of teething, will completely secure your child from attacks of convulsions, spasms and all other troubles incident to early childhood.

Ask for MRS. HASTINGS' NURSING CORDIAL, and take no other.

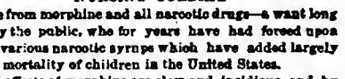
Sold by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.
Depot No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA



DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price, $1.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
Depot No. 493 Broadway.

NATURE HAS PROVIDED A REMEDY



FOR EVERY DISEASE.
Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a treatise on foreign and native herbal preparations, for the positive and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fits, Scrofula and General Debility, which he will send free to all who will send stamp for return postage.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,
or Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
a every description, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'FG. CO.
No. 205 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 44 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Ruptura, piles, varicocele, and dartula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE FOR THIS WEEK JUST OUT—with all the latest official Army and Navy Intelligence—appointments, promotions, dismissals, Government orders, &c. WM. R. DYER & CO., Editors and Proprietors, New-York.

CAPILLARY DISEASES.
DR. S. O. PERRY,
The Celebrated Dermatologist,
RECENTLY FROM NO. 29 WINTER-ST., BOSTON,
And the only man in this country who has ever made the treatment of
DISEASES OF THE SCALP, LOSS OF HAIR, and BLANCHING,
a specialty, has established himself at
NO. 49 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK,
where he can be consulted by all who are afflicted with any disease of the scalp, loss of hair, or premature blanching.

Dr. Perry is prepared to treat successfully the following diseases, all of which are products of a loss of hair:
Debilitation of the External Skin, Suppressed Secretion, Irritation of the Scalp, Dandruff or Pellicaned Secretion, Inflammation of the Sensitive Skin, Macerated Secretion, Hair Eater, Distended or Swollen Roots, and Premature Blanching.

This is the only method based upon Physiological principles which has ever been presented to the public for the restoration of the Hair.

Particular attention is called to the Doctor's Theory of treating
DISEASED SCALPS AND RESTORING HAIR.
It no doubt will commend itself to every intelligent and reflecting mind.

There are eighteen Diseases of the Head and Scalp that cause a loss of hair, and in some instances premature blanching, each requiring in its treatment different remedies. Where loss of hair has resulted from any of those diseases, the first thing to be done is to remove the disease by a proper course of treatment; restore the scalp to its normal condition; keep the pores open so that the secretion can pass off, and in every follicle that is open, new strands of hair will make their appearance.

The philosophy of premature blanching is this: Iron and Oxygen are the principal constituents of dark hair; Lime and Magnesia of light hair. When the suppressed secretions between the skins contain an excess of lime, it is taken up by the strands, causing the hair to turn white; by opening the pores the accumulation of lime passes off with the secretions, the natural components of the hair resume their ascendency and the hair resumes its natural color.

Because persons have tried various preparations for the hair and have been deceived by them, and in some cases their difficulty made worse by their use, they need not be discouraged. The one preparation system for any class of diseases must necessarily prove a failure. No one compound can be available for a dozen or more diseases; it may remove some difficulties, in other cases useless, and in some positively injurious.

Dr. Perry's method is in accordance with the law of cause and effect. He makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has or is producing a loss of hair or premature whitening, prescribes such remedies, according to its nature and requirements, as will remove the disease; hence his great success in treating
CAPILLARY DISEASES.

As to Dr. Perry's ability and success in treating diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching, he has in his possession the most reliable testimonials from Physicians, Clergymen and others in every city where he has practiced. They can be seen by calling at his office, No. 49 Bond-st.

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.
All inquiries or other communications, address Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st.

DR. RADWAY'S
PILLS.
NEWLY DISCOVERED PRINCIPLES IN PURGATION.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS in the world, and the only vegetable substitute for calomel or mercury ever discovered.

COMPOSED OF VEGETABLE EXTRACTS OF GUMS, PLANTS, HERBS, ROOTS AND FLOWERS.

They Purge—Cleanse—Purify—Heal—Soothe—Calm—Strengthen—invigorate—and Regulate the System.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS
OF INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, BILIOUS COLIC, BILIOUS FEVER, ERYSIPELAS, CONGESTIVE FEVER, SMALL POX, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER,
SIX TO EIGHT PILLS
Will purge the disease from the system
IN SIX HOURS.

If seized with either of the above-named diseases, let six or eight of Dr. Radway's Pills be taken at once. This single dose will carry the patient out of danger. Their continued use, in smaller doses, will work a cure.

WHY RADWAY'S PILLS CURE SMALL POX.

In Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Yellow, Typhoid and other reducing Fevers, purgatives highly essential. But to administer a dose of Drastic Pills, the irritation they would produce, and the relaxation and depletion that would follow, would be likely to prove fatal. If physicians, in these cases, would give RADWAY'S PILLS, they would always cure their patients. In these diseases, a mild, soothing, healing and gently stimulating laxative is required, which is secured by
RADWAY'S PILLS.

Dr. Radway's Pills are coated with gum. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, and at DR. RADWAY'S Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE DIAPHRAGM FILTER,
with additional improvements, has been awarded two gold and three silver Medals by the American and Maryland Institutes, and by the Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association. The wet season, and the works on the new reservoir, make the Croton water very unclean. Price $4 00.

The Diaphragm Filter, manufactured by ALEXANDER McKENZIE, No. 205 4th-st., is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.
JAMES B. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

HOOKER'S ARMY.
THE
HARNDEN EXPRESS
No. 74 BROADWAY,
Have made special arrangements to forward goods to the soldiers in
HOOKER'S ARMY
At low rates.

CARD.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.

The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.

By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.
HARRY I. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

CORSETS.
The patent flexible spring Corsets, invented by a Physician, and recommended by the Faculty as being superior to all others—the spring possessing great advantages over all other materials used in their manufacture. Ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves. MRS. KANE, sole agent, No. 852 Broadway, second floor.

LADIES' GILT COMBS,
NEW STYLES.
Just received from Paris. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

N. B. WE ARE CLOSING OUT
Winter stock of
NECK TIES,
and offer immense quantities to select from, at the following prices;
25 cent ties at 15 cents. | 50 cent ties at 35 cents.
40 cent ties at 25 cents. | 75 cent ties at 50 cents.
Gent's fine Linen Collars, 15 cents, very best at 20 cents.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., NO. 379 BROADWAY.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease; and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making any effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. Schenck himself, who has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than twenty-five years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physician having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid Syrup, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's medicines with the same remarkable success.

Remember, DR. SCHENCK'S rooms in this City are at No. 37 Bond-st., where he can be found every TUESDAY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. He always keeps a fresh supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had any day, whether the Doctor is there or not.

CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., is wholesale agent for New-York.

"BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH."—BROWNE'S IMPROVED PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS totally exclude cold, wind, snow, rain and dust from sash and French windows, sliding, double and vestibule doors and shutters of every description; are good Winter and Summer, and can scarcely be seen when applied. For circulars with references to some of New-York's best citizens address
METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY,
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN IMPORTANT BOOK FOR THE TIMES,
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
By
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y.
POLITICAL FALLACIES,
An Examination of the False Assumptions and Refutation of the Sophistical Reasonings, which have brought on this Civil War. By Rev. GEORGE JUNKIN, D. D., LL. D. 1 vol., 12mo., with portrait of Author, $1 25.

"We are greatly mistaken if this work shall not produce a very decided and a very salutary impression upon the public mind. The *style* is simple, clear, sprightly and popular; the writer evidently preferring directness and pungency to ornament. The *facts* of his argument are carefully collated and verified; his *logic* is lucid, strong, and adapted to popular comprehension, and he hews down with a trenchant sword 'The Bloody Fallacies' which have led to the conspiracy against our Government, and to the present Civil War.

Dr. Junkin's residence in the South (as President of Washington College, Lexington, Va.,) and exodus from it, together with his relations to distinguished men (Stonewall Jackson and Col. Preston are sons-in-law of Dr. J.,) in the ranks of rebellion, give his book a peculiar interest."

☞ Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 25.

THE TAX-LAW DECISIONS,
Alphabetically arranged together with a
COMPLETE STAMP DIRECTORY.
This work is second only in importance to the Tax-Law itself. The Commissioner's decisions are so numerous, affecting almost every section of the Law, that tax-payers cannot afford to be uninformed in regard to them.
Price, ten cents. Single copies sent on receipt of price.
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BEADLE & CO., Publishers,
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DEADLE'S DIME BOOKS,
comprising Novels, Military Biographies, Popular and Patriotic Song Books, etc. These books meet with a large sale wherever introduced.
Wholesale terms furnished on application.
BEADLE & CO., Publishers, No. 118 William-st.,
NEW-YORK.

IMPORTANT AIDS TO TEACHERS,
INFUSING LIFE AND JOY INTO THE SCHOOL ROOM.
MANUAL OF GYMNASTIC EXERCISES,
FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES,
BY SAMUEL W. MASON,
Master of the Eliot School, Boston.
Illustrated with thirty-two Engravings, 18mo. Price 25 cents.

Physical exercises in schools, such as are described and illustrated in the "Manual" of Mr. Mason, will be found a wonderful auxiliary in securing the highest mental development, maintaining good order, and turning the labor—and sometimes the dull routine of the school-room—into mostly pleasure, and rendering instruction a mere pastime, as it always should be. If a recitation languishes by scholars becoming weary, listless or uneasy, let them perform one of the "Exercises" found in this "Manual." The blood will begin to leap through their veins; inattention and dullness give place to the bright eye and active brain; joy reigns, and in a moment the pupil is prepared to enter upon the recitation with renewed vigor.

THEORY AND ART OF PENMANSHIP;
A MANUAL FOR TEACHERS.
Containing a full Statement of
Payson, Dunton and Scrib

SECOND EDITION.

SATURDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 20.

Arrived, ships *Marmaduke* and *Eastern Star*, from New-York.

There is a better feeling in trade generally. Sales of 940 bales drills at 19c. Pine spirits and whisky, 43c. Cordage, 13c.

The case of the United States *vs.* R. L. HALMEND, Collector of San Francisco under President PIERCE, is on trial at the Circuit Court. The action is to hold the bondsmen responsible for alleged heavy defalcations.

A Rebel Newspaper in Iowa Suppressed.

THE KEOKUK CONSTITUTION DESTROYED.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 20.

The office of the Keokuk *Constitution* was destroyed yesterday by the convalescents in the hospital. The types were thrown into the street and the presses broken up and part of them thrown into the river.

A New Steamship Line between Boston and Europe.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

EDWARD S. TOBEY, A. A. LAWRENCE and JAMES M. BEEBE, have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature to be incorporated as the "American Steamship Company," with a capital of two millions dollars. The steamers are to run between Boston and Europe.

The Maine State Loan.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Feb. 20.

The Maine State loan, on twenty years, for $625.000, was taken at an average rate of premium of 14½ per cent. Over $4,000,000 was offered.

Post-Office Robbery.

SACO, Me., Friday, Feb. 20.

The Post-office in this town was entered last night, and all the letters stolen.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED BURGLARY AND GRAND LARCENY.—A man named ISADORE ROACH, was arrested yesterday upon the complaint of a wealthy German lady of the name of O'LEA GRUMPEL, who alleges that she arrived in this City about three weeks ago, direct from California, with about $5,000, consisting mainly of gold and silver coin, diamond jewelry, &c. Upon her arrival in this City she deposited all her money and other valuables with a German Consul. Soon afterward she went to the house of the accused, who is an uncle of hers, residing in Liberty-street, for the purpose of making a short visit. While she was there, the prisoner persuaded her to take her jewelry and money from the possession of the German Consul, and to bring the same to his house, which she accordingly did. On the following evening, the room in ROACH'S house, where the valuables had been deposited, was entered by some person, who cut the glass of the window with a diamond, entered the apartment, and stole all the money and jewelry, and also a shawl valued at $1,000, belonging to the complainant. ROACH was arrested soon afterward, but upon a thorough search of his person and premises being made by the Police, none of the property was found. The suspicions are strong against him, from the fact that the accused is a glazier by trade, and was the only person besides the complainant who knew where the property was deposited. Justice DOWLING held him for examination.

SUICIDE AT AN INSANE ASYLUM.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner RANNEY, at the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island, on the body of PATRICK DONOHUE, a lunatic, who committed suicide by hanging himself from the door of an out-house with one of his suspenders. The deceased was admitted to the Asylum on the 15th of December last, and attempted to take his life a few days afterward, as prevented by one of the *attachés* of the Institution. He was 30 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

A HISTORY OF 1862.—The *Iron Platform*, Mr. W. OLA[illegible] to BONANZ's patriotic publication, issues this week an extra number, containing the "Battle Roll for the Year 1862." The Roll is a synopsis of the events of last year, arranged alphabetically, with the dates affixed to each fact; thus furnishing an easy, and as far as our examination extends, an entirely accurate reference. It is the work of Mr. HORACE E. DRESSER.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—An inquest was held Thursday by Coroner NAUMANN, upon the body of CATHARINE GAITHER, aged 4 years, who died at the residence of her parents, No. 222 West Thirty-ninth-street, from the effects of scalds received by the accidental upsetting of a pot of hot coffee, on Saturday night last.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, Thursday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of MARGARET ANN MCGUIRE, aged 4 years, who died from the effects of burns accidentally received by her clothes taking fire, at the residence of her parents, No. 57 Robinson-street.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and wife, accompanied by Cols. J. B. Kinsman and J. W. Turner, (members of the General's Staff,) arrived in this City yesterday afternoon from Baltimore; they are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside passed through this City yesterday, proceeding to Providence, R. I., in the afternoon.

Maj.-Gen. Veile and daughter, from Norfolk, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge Hare, Philadelphia; Gen. A. C. Nevin and Isaac Arnold, U. S. A.; Col. C. D. Stewart, N. Y.; L. McBride and Chas. Gordon, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Mix, U. S. A.; Adjt.-Gen. Hillhouse, Albany; Dr. Jewett, New-Haven; and E. R. Taggard, Philadelphia, are also at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. A. N. Shipley, U. S. A.; Capt. Carroll Hicks, Havana, Cuba, and P. Anderson, from New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The trial of ANTOINE SCHAFFAA, on a charge of placing obstructions on the New-Jersey Railroad track, near East Newark, in July last, by which a train of cars was thrown down an embankment, was concluded in the Hudson County Court, at 11 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at 5 o'clock P. M. SCHAFFAA was tried on the charge at the last term, but the jury failed to agree. Counsel, *alias* ABRAHAM GREENTHAL, was placed on trial on an indictment for perjury against a man named RUTTENBERGER. The trial was not concluded at the time of adjourning.

AN EXCELLENT MOVEMENT.—The New-Jersey Historical Society, at its last meeting, appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. WALTER RUTHERFORD, S. ALOFSEN and CHARLES D. DESILER, to collect from all sources mementoes of the pending struggle for the preservation of the Union, so that the future historian will have abundant and reliable material for his work. It is in such a work as this that the value of such Societies is demonstrated.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. PARKER.—Gov. PARKER on Thursday made the following nominations to the Senate, all of which were confirmed:

Major-General—ROBERT F. STOCKTON, *vice* JOEL PARKER, now Governor.

Pilot Commissioners—EDWARD BRIENDLY, *vice* S. LAWRENCE BOGGS; LEWIS BOSWORTH reappointed.

The Trustees of the State Normal School were reappointed.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—OCEAN, WM. A. MASSACRE; Passaic, JOHN HOPPER.

PRISONERS IN FORT DELAWARE.—There are about 1,000 prisoners now in Fort Delaware. Additional heavy guns are to be mounted to protect the City of Philadelphia. There are a large number of deserters at the fort, additions being made from Philadelphia three times a week.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.—The Legislature has resolved to adjourn *sine die*. on the 20th of March. Wednesday next has been appointed for the special consideration of the resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee on Federal Relations. There was no quorum yesterday in either House.

THE CASE OF LEWIS, THE MURDERER.—In the case of CHAS. LEWIS, convicted in the Mercer County Courts, of the murder of JAMES ROWAND, sentence has been postponed until to-day. It is stated that Mr. EDWIN JAMES, counsel for the prisoner, will move for a new trial.

WHISKY "ACTIVE."—There is a whisky excitement in Hunterdon County, N. J., and speculators are busily buying up all the apple whisky they can get hold of. The distillers generally have sold out at highly remunerative prices.

EPISCOPAL VISITS.—Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER will visit Jersey City, on Sunday, April 12. The Bishop will make his annual visitation to Christ Church, Bordentown, on Sunday next.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Mr. LEWIS SHINN has retired from the editorial management of the *Ocean Emblem*. Mr. CHAS. L. DAVIS is announced as his successor.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—Arrangements are making for holding a Teachers' Institute in Ocean County.

PAYMENT OF NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.—Within the last month Col. COOK has brought home from various New-Jersey regiments $166,000.

DIED.

KEELER.—In this City, on Friday, 20th inst., Mrs. MARIA, wife of L. M. Keeler, in the 56th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 464 4th-st., on Sunday, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

THIRD EDITION.

SATURDAY, THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 21, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 67, Reg..	98	10 N.Y. Cen. R..... 118¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68. Reg.	98	200 do 118¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	97¾	440 Erie Railway.. b30 77
16,000	do.....	97¾	600 do..... 76⅞
74,000	do.....	98	100 do.....s60 76¾
23,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	98½	100 do.....b4 76⅞
10,000	do.....	98¾	850 do..... 77
60,500	do.....	98¾	50 do.....b10 77¼
10,000	do.....	98⅞	300 do.....b12 77¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Coup	91	100 do.....b15 77¾
55,700	Treas. 7.30 p ct. Notes Oct. & Apl	104	100 Erie R. Pref..... 101⅜
500	do.....small.	104¾	250 do.....b1 101½
10,500	do. Feb & Aug	103	100 Hnd. Riv. R..... 97
15,000	do.....	102⅜	25 do..... 98⅜
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	98⅜	100 Harlem R..... 35
70,000	do.....	98⅞	200 do..... 36⅜
16,000	do.....	98⅞	100 do.....b30 36⅜
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	63	500 do..... 37⅛
20,000	Mo. State 6s	65¼	50 Harlem R. Pref 75⅜
1,000	Mo. 6s, 18s. 10 H. & St. Jo.....	90	100 do.....s30 76⅜
13,000	Cal. St. 7s.....	131⅜	100 do..... 75¼
1,000	Ky. State 6s.....	102	25 Mich. Cen. R..... 97
1,000	Brook. C. W. L..	119	50 do..... 97½
3,100	Erie 4th M. Bds..	111¾	650 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 61
8,000	Erie 5th M. Bds..	107	800 do..... 61¾
27,000	N.Y. & E. 1st M.	109	500 do.....b30 61⅝
10,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pr	91	100 Panama Railroad...182
4,000	Hod. R. 2d S. F	122⅜	50 Chic. & R. I. R. 93¾
2,000	do.....	1 1	50 do..... 93⅝
10,000	Mich. S. 2d M.....	102⅜	200 do..... 93¾
1,000	do.....	102⅞	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.... 92⅜
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	124⅝	100 do..... 92¾
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	90⅜	50 do..... 92⅝
3,000	Chi. & N.W. 2d m.	42¾	400 Clev. & Pitt. R..... 71¾
15,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d m.	103	100 do..... 71
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	82⅜	127 do..... 70⅜
20	Bank of N. Y.....	111	100 do..... 70¼
88	Mechanics' Bank....	100	40 do..... 70
5	Bank of Commerce	83	35 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 158
22	Bank of the Rep....	102	100 Gal. & Chi R.....b3 93⅝
10	Metropolitan Bank.	102⅝	100 do..... 93⅜
4,000	Amer. Gold.....	162¾	100 do..... 93¾
300,500	oo.....	162⅜	500 Clev. & Tol. R..... 95
50,000	do.....	162⅝	500 do..... 95¼
6,000	do.....s15	162⅜	400 do.....s60 95
10,000	do.....s30.	161	300 do.....s30 95
10,000	do.....s10.	162⅛	500 do.....s30 95¼
10,000	do.....s10.	162⅜	100 do..... 94⅞
5,000	do.....	162⅜	200 do..... 94¾
10,000	do.....b30.	163⅛	150 Chic. & R. & Q. R. b30.	108⅜
25,000	do.....b30.	163⅜	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R. 39¾
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	131	59 M. & P. du C. 2d pf. 78
35	Cary Imp. Co.....	9	10 Del., L. & West. R 140
50	Pac. Mail S. Co..s30.	161	50 P. F. W. & Chi. R. 65
100	do.....	161⅜	250 do..... 65¼
525	do.....	161⅝	100 A. & T. H. Pref b30 71
50	do.....	161⅞	200 do..... 69
100	do.....s60.	161	200 Alt. & T. H. R..... 31⅛
100	do.....h10.	162	150 Cbl. & N. W. R..... 17⅜
100	Reading R.....	91	10 do..... 17¼

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

Spread of the Polish Insurrection.

The Insurgents Suffer a Defeat.

Spain Declines to Rejoin the Crusade in Cochin China.

Financial and Commercial.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 7th, *via* Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived at this port at 11 o'clock this forenoon. Her dates are one week later than those already to hand.

The *Canada* has 18 passengers for Boston, and 159 Lancashire operatives, sent out by Miss BURDETT COUTTS.

The *Canada* reports: Passed, on the 10th inst., a steamer supposed to be the *China*.

The following is the latest news *via* Queenstown:

The Polaod insurrection was spreading.

Wengrow, Poland, had been taken by the Russians after a sanguinary battle. This insurgents were dispersed.

The United States Consul at Cardiff, writes that no Confederate vessel is lying there as reported. The vessel in question formerly belonged to Baltimore, but is legitimately engaged in the Brazilian trade.

It was asserted that France had asked Spain to send back her troops to Cochin, China, and that Spain replied that she would respect the treaty she had concluded with that country.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 7.

COTTON dull and prices weak. Sales to-day 2,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS dull but steady.

PROVISIONS flat.

Consols for money 92¾.

Illinois Central shares 40@39 discount.

Erie's, 46@47.

NEWS VIA LIVERPOOL.

The steamship *Teutonia* arrived out on the 5th, and the *Damascus* on the 6th instant.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales for the week at 30,500 bales; market irregular and quiet, but prices unchanged.

Private Cotton Circulars call American @1¼d. lower on the week.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

Provisions dull but steady.

The steamship *Canada* reports: Passed, steamship *Edinburgh*, on the 14th inst.

FROM JAMAICA.

The Alabama on a Cruise—The Officers and Crew of the Hatteras Sent to Key West—The Onnida After the Rebel Privateers.

The British schooner *Julie*, Capt. CROCKER, from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived this morning, bringing dates to 2d inst.

The Confederate steamer *Alabama* left that port on the 26th, on a cruise. The ship *Boroodino*, Capt. FLOWERS, from England, had been chartered by the United States Vice Consul, to convey to Key West the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Hatteras*, sunk by the *Alabama*.. When off Cape Nicola, Hayti, on Feb. 7, she was boarded by a boat from the United States steamer *Oneida*, in search of the *Alabama* and *Oreto*. At the same time the flagship *Wachusett*.

Prize Cases in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 21.

United States District Attorney COFFEY denies the statement contained in the recent Washington telegram, relative to the costs of proceedings in the sale of naval prizes at this port. Instead of being 15 per cent. they do not exceed 6 per cent., and in many cases 4 and 5.

Gen. Shields.

Gen. SHIELDS sailed to-day in the *Champion* for California.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

A Committee of Conference Asked for on the Ways and Means Bill.

The Postal Reform Question.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from a large number of the citizens of New-York City, asking for the establishment of a submarine telegraph from Fortress Monroe to Galveston.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) called up the bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy. Passed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to grant a right of way through the military reserves of Kansas.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) called up the bill to divide the State of Michigan into two judicial districts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

A Committee of Conference was asked of the Senate on the disagreeing amendments of the two bodies on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

The House resumed the consideration of the Post-office Reform bill.

Mr. LASBAR, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, providing that all soldiers in camp and hospital shall receive and transmit letters free of postage.

Mr. MAYNARD offered an amendment to include sutlers, and all other persons in camp, hospital, or on shipboard.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) opposed the proposition, saying, however, that as much as Mr. LASBAR might desire the passage of such a measure, it needed much elaboration before it could be passed into a law. There were already great abuses of the franking privilege, which would be proportionately increased by extending it to the hundreds of thousands of men in the field.

Mr. MAYNARD's amendment was rejected—14 against 93.

Mr. BLAIR said such privileges were extended to the soldiers in the war with Mexico.

Mr. LASBAR's amendment was adopted by a vote of 73 against 46.

The Europa Outward Bound.

GEORGE N. SANDERS A PASSENGER.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived here at 6 o'clock yesterday (Friday) evening, and sailed again for Liverpool at 8.

Among the passengers was the redoubtable GEORGE N. SANDERS.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Stocks irregular. Pennsylvania State Fives, 102¾; Reading Railroad, 45½; Morris Canal, 89½; Long Island Railroad, 37¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 66. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Weather Reports—FEB. 21.

BOSTON, MASS.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 23°; wind northwest, fresh—clear.

QUEBEC, C. E.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 3° below zero; barometer, 29.75; wind west—cloudy.

KIMOUSKI, C. E.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 20°; barometer, 33.39; wind, strong, north—dull.

MONTREAL, C. E.—At 7 A. M., thermometer, 2° below zero; barometer, 29.092; wind west—clear.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 39; wind east—cloudy.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 32°; wind east—clear.

PORTLAND, Me.—At 9 A. M., thermometer 18°; wind north.—clear.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 22°; wind northwest—clear.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At 9 A. M., barometer, 18°; wind north—clear.

NEW-YORK.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 33°; wind northwest—clear.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 24°; wind northwest—clear.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Noon, thermometer, 55; barometer, 30.43; wind northwest—cloudy.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 38°; wind northwest—clear.

TORONTO, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 10°—clear,

SARNIA, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 11°—wind north—light fall of snow.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1863—2 P. M.

ASHES—Sales to-day 50 bbls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is dull and nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day; prices have favored buyers. The reported sales since our last comprise 12,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 30; poor to choice extra State at $7 50@$8, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 90@$8 ₱ bbl. Saperana State and Western.....$7 00 @$7 30

Extra State.....	7 50	@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 90	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	8 05	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee.....	8 05	@ 9 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri..	8 00	@10 50

Southern Flour is less active at former rates: sales 1,050 bbls., at $7 85@$8 30 for poor to good superfine; $8 40@$9 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 75@$10 75 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request, at drooping prices; sales 630 bbls. Extra, at $7 60@$9 35 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues moderately active, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $4 90 for MARSH'S Caloric, and $4 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—Sales 136,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., part at 55c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate, to-day, rates unchanged. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: A British brig, 206 tons, to Marseilles, 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 6d.; a British bark, 502 tons, from Philadelphia to Great Britain, Havre or Antwerp, 8s.; a British brig, 321 tons, to Belfast, Provisions, 32s. 6d., and Wheat 10¾d.; a British bark, 249 tons, to Oporto, 12,000 Wheat, 12¾d.; a foreign brig, to same port, Wheat, 12¾d.; a Hamburg bark to Lisbon, Wheat, 11¾d., in ship's bags; a British brig, 125 tons, to Pernambuco and back, $2,875; one, 139 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,800; a British schooner, 120 tons, to Savanilla, St. Martha and Carthagena and back, $1,600; a bark 288 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, thence from Minatician to Falmouth, for orders, $12,000; a British brig, 124 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,700; a schooner, 226 tons to Windward, $1,800; two 196 tons and 155 tons, to West Indies and back, each $1,700; one, 127 tons, same voyage, $1,100. a British schooner, 62 tons, same, $1,300; a British brig, 135 tons, same, $1,700; a schooner, 205 tons, to Matamoras and back, $400; a British brig 163 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $2,500: a British schooner, 130 tons, to Baracoa and back, $1,100; a brig, 191 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar 45c., and Molasses $3 75 under, and $3 50 on deck; one, 200 tons, from Philadelphia to North Side Cuba and back to New-York or Philadelphia, Sugar, 52c., or if Molasses, $4 50 under and $3 50 on deck; a ship, 759 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a schooner, 297 tons, to Pernambuco and back; an Italian bark, 542 tons, to Marseilles; a brig, 280 tons, to Malaga and back; ship *New-Hampshire*, 998 tons, in CONSTOCK's line, to San Francisco, and a schooner, 132 tons, to St. Johns, N. F., on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and prices have been less buoyant. Sales since our last 78,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; Amber Western, at $1 77@$1 79, the latter rate for choice; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 68@$1 76; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 70@$1 74; Milwaukee Club, at $1 61@$1 71; Chicago Spring, at $1 43@$1 60, and Amber State and Jersey at $1 75@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, but at easier rates. Sales since our last, 83,000 bushels, at 95¼c.@97c., for shipping Mixed Western; 93c.@95c. for Eastern do.; 83c. @94c. for Unsound, and 98c.@$1 for White and Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in moderate request, at $1 05@$1 12, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales 2,250 bushels. Oats are in less demand, including Canada, at 76c.@77½c.; Western, at 75c.@78c.; State, at 76½c.@77½c., ₱ bushel. Barley is moderately active, at $1 45@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in fair request, at 65c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in good demand at 21c.@29c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1,500 barrels at $14 87@$15 for old Mess; $16 75@$17 for new Mess, for immediate and future delivery; and $11 50 @$13 75 for old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats

[illegible] for at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard continues in good request, at 7¾c.@8c., ₱ lb.; sales 2,100 boxes. Lard heavy to-day; sales 2,150 bbls. and tcs., at 10¾c.@11¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is less active; sales since our last, 530 bbls., at $12@$12 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 75 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, nominal@$23 ₱ tierce. India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$16 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter is in fair request and firm, at 17c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to very choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in good request, at 11c.@15c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 21.

BREADSTUFFS generally active and firm. WHEAT spirited; sales 15,000 bushels White at $1 90@$2; Red, $1 72@$1 75. CORN firm; Yellow, 87c. OATS, 64c. LARD advanced ¼c. WHISKY dull at 60c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.@5c. CORN dull; sales of White at 95c., and Yellow at 87c.@88c. WHISKY dull and unchanged. LARD 11¼c.@11½c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Steamer Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ships Talisman, (Fr.,) Reofer, Havre, Soyd & Hincken; Mediator, (Br.,) Munn, London, Murdoch & Smythe; Nannulus, (Brem.,) Lumke, Bremen, Ruter Bros.

Barks Samuel Moxley, Jr., Holdridge, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; John Griffin, (Br.,) Chase, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Hickman, Dickinson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Conrad Fox, Ward, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Susan Morse, Strout, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Elizabeth Ann, Bauns, Gloucester; Frank Lucas, Taylor, Deals island, A. C. Havens; F. French, Loveland, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Eliza Jane Jones, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Sloop Richard Smith, Gedy, Norwich.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Nawbern, N. C., 17th, and Hatteras Inlet 19th. Feb. 21, 20 miles S. of Cape Henry, passed steamship S. R. Spalding, from Fortress Monroe, bound S., probably Hilton Head.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had heavy S.E. and N.W. gales; was hove to 15 hours off Gay Head.

Bark Mathilda E. Lewis, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lewis, Sunderland 60 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Olive Hayward, (of Orland,) Hutchinson, Curacoa Feb. 3, with salt to C. C. Abel. Feb 15, lat. 36 40, lon. 76, passed brig Lydia C. Cole, bound S. 16th, lat. 36, lon. 64 41, saw the Confederate privateer schr. Retribution, who chased us three hours, but losing to the windward we outsailed her. Feb. 18, lat. 18 06, lon. 63 35, saw a steamer running to westward. 9th, lat. 23 51, lon. 79 30, saw another steamer running to westward.

Schr. N. & H. Gould, (of Orleans,) Smith, Catarina, Sicily, Dec. 23, and from Gibraltar Jan. 13, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Schr. Jessie, (Br. of Halifax,) McDougal, Port-au-Platte Feb. 3, with tobacco to A. C. Rosaire & Co.

Schr. Sea Ranger, Matthews, St. Marcs Feb. 8, with logwood to Wilson & Cammann.

Schr. Julia, (Br., of Kingston Jam.,) Crocker, Kingston, Jam., Feb. 2, and Caicos Passage 9th, with logwood and guano to Henry De Cordova & Co. Has had strong N. E. winds and rough sea, with snow and thick weather for the past two days; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

WIND—This morning, from N. W., and fresh.

Below.

Ship Wild Pidgeon, Maybew, from Caldera Dec. 3, to J. Randell & Co.

Brigs Mary Ann, Boreas, E. Griffith—all at anchor near the Hook.

Sailed.

Steamers Marion, St. Marys, Tallsman.

Ships Progress, Southampton, Harvest Queen, Mary L. Sutton, Gorilla, (Br.,) Centurion, Talbot, Harry of the West, Senator, Iken, (Brem.)

Barks Queensland, (Br.,) Indian Belle, (Br.,) H. T. Vennard, (Br.,) Queen Victoria, (Br.,) S. Peter, Vigo, (Br.)

Brigs Emma Doane, (Br.,) Arcostook, T. W. Howland, S. C. Adams, Los Amigos, (Br.,) Mary Cobb, G. W. Paber, (Br.)

Schooners Gipsey, (Br.,) Consetta, E. Arcularius, Moses Van Name, J. G. Wright, Harvest Queen, Caroline and Cornelia, Stephen Hotchkiss, Savoy, Breeze, Cabinet, L. B. Levering, R. W. Brown, Lottery, E. R. Bennett, J. C. Jones, Tunis Depew, J. B. Cunningham, Mary C. Doane, Washington, Frances, Village belle, D. A. Berry, Edwin M. Price, Free Wind.

Miscellaneous.

The steamboats due by way of Long Island Sound, arrived behind time, and report the wind last night heavy from N. W.

Spoken, &c.

Northern Belle—brig, of Boston, Lorsni, from Messina for Boston, Jan. 2, off the Island of Sardinia.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Platte, Feb. 3, Br. schr. Garribaldi, for New-York in 2 ds.

At St. Marcs Feb. 8, brig G. B. Paige, for Boston in 7 ds.

At Kingston, Jam., Feb. 2, bark Chase, from Porto Bello for Baltimore next day—she is now called Kingston; ship Borodioo, Flowers, from England, with coal.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED HIGH-STOOP house, with all improvements, in a good neighborhood, between 5th and 7th aves., and not below 32d-st. Will lease or buy if a large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Address, stating particulars, J. H. W., Box No. 1,671 Post-office.

WANTED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—In Brooklyn or New-York, Brooklyn preferred, ten to twenty lots, with or without a building, which must be built in the strongest and most durable manner. It must be near the water, with plenty of pure, sweet water available. Address, with price and particulars, Box No. 4,126 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—IN a good neighborhood, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry—a 3-story house. Address, stating location and rent, which must be moderate, W. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM FIRST OF MAY, OR SOONER, a good three or four-story house, partially or fully furnished, in a good central location. Rent secured, and best of references. Address TENANT, care of B. L. Wait, No. 58 4th-av.

HOUSE WANTED—ONE OF MEDIUM SIZE containing modern improvements, in a good location between the 3d and 6th avs., not above 35th, nor below 4th-st. Price not to exceed $12,000. Address PURCHASER, Station D, Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE-STORY house and lot, located between 14th and 47th sts. Price about $7,000 cash. Address S., Box No. 1,861 Post-office.

WANTED ON A LEASE—A FULL-SIZED house with two staircases, and a laundry, between 10th and 34th sts., not Broadway and 6th-av. Address W., Box No. 2,719 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—A small house in Brooklyn. Rent about $350. Address C. W. R., Box No. 1,278 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FROM FIRST MAY, IN Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, near the ferries, by a gentleman and wife, in a small, plain, genteel family, where there are few or no other boarders taken; will furnish their own room. Address H. C. D., Box No. 3,581 New-York, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) location, &c.

HOME WANTED—FOR AN AGED WIDOW lady, in a plain, private, Christian family, in a healthy part of the City, convenient to a Methodist Episcopal Church. A medium sized, comfortable room, in second-story, required. No objection to children. The advertiser seeks a happy home, where she can be received and can feel as one of the family. $5 a week must cover all home expense. Address W. P. L., with particulars, Box No. 4,461 Post-office.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AND board wanted, by a respectable lady, just breaking up housekeeping, in a private family, where there are few or no boarders, west side, up town. Address S. J. C., Box No 103 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, consisting of a large parlor and bedroom, with bath, &c., to rent to a single gentleman, without board, in the first-class private residence No. 155 West 14th-st. References required.

MUSIC LESSONS WITH USE OF PIANO FOR BOARD.—A competent teacher wishes to find a home in some quiet family where music lessons, with use of his piano if desired, will compensate for a good room and partial board. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.—THE EXTENsive carriage factory in Main-st., Poughkeepsie, is offered to let or lease. Formerly under the control of J. W. Frederick and latterly under Messrs. Underhill & Higbet. The establishment has carried on an extensive business for several years past, and possesses all the facilities for conducting that trade to advantage, and is convenient to lines of transportation. Apply to A. R. BOOTH, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York, or M. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie.

A NEAT NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house to let, or for sale, furnished or not, No. 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all improvements and neatly furnished; would rent it to a small family, furnished, for $60 per month. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 199 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE No 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET OR L

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints onable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restored manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any one can by trifling, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying curse resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while in recent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any addr ss, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERICHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—(PROF. PORTER, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal*.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, on v, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 2 th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No 3 Division-st Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases Thirty years in one speciality enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 3 Grand-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No		Price of Single Boxes—Cents
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Inconvenience, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Tenesmus or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Kidneys and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete.....$6 00

Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book.....7 00

Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book.....4 00

Case of Fifteen boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, and Book.....2 00

Case of any Six boxes, (Nos 1 to 15,) and Book.....1 00

Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These Specifics, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and dépôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease

DENTISTRY

DR. WAIT, SON, CONTINUES HIS BUSIness, at No. 44 Bond-st. His Artificial Piece is the true effective and reliable substitute of its kind. All dental operations on the lowest terms. Refers to Rev. Drs. Isaac Ferris and Joel Parker; Drs. Chilcrist, Baldwin and Stuwen

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; fill sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of FIRTH, POND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN FIRTH,
JOHN MAYELL,
WILLIAM A. POND.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.

JOHN FIRTH, the late senior partner of the firms of FIRTH & HALL, FIRTH, HALL & POND and FIRTH, POND & CO., having withdrawn from the firm of FIRTH, POND & CO., has taken into copartnership his son, EDWARD L. FIRTH and JOHN CHAPPELL, both active, practical men in the old firm, and under the name of FIRTH, SON & CO., is prepared to offer its customers a fine assortment of New Sheet Music, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.

Mr. Firth is the principal proprietor of the factory for the manufacture of Flutes, Flies, Clarionets, Flageolets, &c., &c., his late partners, Wm. A. Pond and John Mayell, having no connection with it. He is therefore prepared to offer his customers great inducements in this line of goods. He also takes with him nearly one-half of the stock of the old firm, to which will be added immediately a large assortment of New Music, Musical Instruments, &c., thus being able at once to supply all orders sent him with promptness, and trusts that the generous patronage he has received from the trade for over forty years past will still be continued, he giving the assurance that nothing will be lacking in his endeavors to give satisfaction.

JOHN FIRTH,
No. 461 Broadway, New-York.

Feb. 20, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE copartnership existing between ALBERT CLARK and SETH H. MOSELEY, under the firm of CLARK & MOSELEY, is dissolved, Mr. Clark continuing the business as sole proprietor.

ALBERT CLARK,
SETH H. MOSELEY.

BROADWAY HOUSE, Feb. 19, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building a sewer in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; paving with trap block Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and for fencing vacant lots on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment inclose all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue and east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth street; south side of Seventy-ninth-street; both sides of Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fourth, and north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Worth-street, between Broadway and Hudson-street; west side of Broadway, both sides of Church-street, West Broadway, and east side of Hudson street, from and to points distant half way between Worth-street and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said street, and north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known by ward map numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, block number one hundred and thirty-five.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MONELL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } **Board of Assessors.**
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Feb. 18, 1863.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt"—approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 11th day of February, 1863, to the 28th day of February, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the times above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. PEREMAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, Bal

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK, (or PLACE.)

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues.

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Lorenzo Brandreth, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this city, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which we used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the first day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues, on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL H. GROEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—JOHN JAY and others vs. JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, Executors, &c.—Absolute sale on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, six improved lots, known as Nos 503, 505, 507, 509, 511 6th-av., and No. 86 Walker-st. Particulars can be learned of EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Esq., No. 48 Wall-st., or of the Executors.

PROPOSALS.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Fulton, Barclay, Greenwich and Church streets, for the use of Engine Company No. 14.

One lot, between Beekman, Fulton, Broadway and William streets, for the use of Engine Company No. 36.

One lot, between Norfolk, Rivington, Stanton, Essex and Houston streets, for the use of Hose Company No. 16

One lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for the use of Hose Company No 20.

Proposals should contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots.

Payment will be made on receiving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

MATTHEW F. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 14, 1863.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of Tenth-st and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$3,000.—A CASH-PAYING BUSINESS for sale, or a partner taken. Ill health and business in another city, cause. It is safe, pleasant, respectable and increasing. Pays nearly $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, southwest corner Clinton and 10th-st.

WISH, AS PARTNER, A GENTLEMAN of undoubted character, of good business habits and address; one acquainted with book publishing preferred. Capital required moderate. Address, or apply personally to B., No. 107 Broadway, Room No 5.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE, stock, fixtures, horse, wagons and harness, all in good order, and a very desirable position. Will be sold in a few days. Inquire of TALLMADGE, No. 53 Cortlandt-st.

FOR A FINE OPENING IN THE RETAIL Dry Goods business, near New-York, sales large and all cash, apply to CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO., No. 140 Church-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY SHARES of Michigan Central Railroad Stock, No. 12,791, dated Oct. 9, 1862, and sent by mail Oct. 10, 1862, from New-York. Any person finding the same and returning it to me at Rockville, Conn., shall be suitably rewarded. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same. ALONZO BAILEY.

ROCKVILLE, Dec. 1, 1862.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, THE 19TH inst., in going through King-st. to Macdougal-st., and to the corner of Houston-st., a ruby MINK COLLAR. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 56 King-st.

LOST.—IN FOURTH-AVENUE STAGES, A BOOK containing names of laborers, valuable only to the owner. The finder will please leave it at the stage office, corner of 32d-st. and Lexington-av.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF $2,000, DATED 23d of January, 1863, at three months, drawn by Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co., and indorsed by H. H. Bright. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

WANTED—A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMBOAT, SUITable for a towboat length from 140 to 200 feet, draft not to exceed 7 feet, from 40 to 50 inch cylinder. Address, giving a detailed description, age, condition, terms, etc., SAML. H. TROTTER, No. 329 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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GRAND GALA MATINEE
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THIS AFTERNOON.
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THIS AFTERNOON.
CINDERELLA AND ALL THE PONIES.
CINDERELLA AND ALL THE PONIES.
CINDERELLA AND ALL THE PONIES.
CINDERELLA AND ALL THE PONIES.
LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.
LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.
LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.
LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.
GRAND FAIRY MARCH.
GRAND FAIRY MARCH.
GRAND FAIRY MARCH.
Open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.
Proscenium Boxes, $10.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
GREAT BILL FOR TO-NIGHT.
GREAT BILL FOR TO-NIGHT.
GREAT BILL FOR TO-NIGHT.
GREAT BILL FOR TO-NIGHT.
Don't fail to see this, the best entertainment of the day.
COMPRISES 200 PERFORMERS.
COMPRISES 200 PERFORMERS.
COMPRISES 200 PERFORMERS.
COMPRISES 200 PERFORMERS.
COMPRISES 200 PERFORMERS.
COMPRISES 200 PERFORMERS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
LAST PERFORMANCE IN BROOKLYN.
98TH OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY, Feb. 21.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Grand romantic opera, in four acts, by
CARL MARIA VON WEBER.
New scenery, dresses, appointments and stage effects.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....Director.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; parquet and balcony, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.
Box office now open.

GERMAN OPERA, No. 485 BROADWAY.

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
LAST OF THE SEASON,
For the Benefit of
MR JOSEPH NOLL,
On which occasion
MAD. ANNA BISHOP,
and Messrs. Rietzel, Drebler, Bergner and Joseph Noll will appear, supported by
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
of fifty performers, under the direction of
CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Box office now open.
MONDAY, Feb. 23, for the last time, THE MAGIC FLUTE, romantic opera by Mozart.

ON EXHIBITION,
PROF. WEIR'S PICTURE,
"TAKING THE VEIL,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY.
Admission 25 cents, from 9 to 6 P. M.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, Saunnes, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, M'Gee, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, Moir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$172 50
Second Cabin Passage	85 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P M
The A 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. Conner,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 28, foot of Warren-st., North River.

Price of passage, in current funds, $60

For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway.

Or at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA and sail on or about the 7th of March. Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb 21.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
FANNY KEES,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA DINSMORE will succeed the FANNY KEES, and leave New-York on or about Feb. 28.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863,
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,

M. S. K. THORNE,

will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GROSS,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.

Passage, with accommodations not surpassed, $75.

Freight at reduced rates. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday, Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, Feb. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, March 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $70. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. ——, will leave New-York, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45

Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; commence quarter before 8 o'clock.

SEVENTH WEEK.
SEVENTH WEEK.
Of the successful engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
who will appear in
THREE DISTINCT CHARACTERS.
THREE DISTINCT CHARACTERS.
EACH EVENING,
in the
NEW FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA,
NEW FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA,
received on every occasion with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, by THOMAS BAKER.
Nightly encored.
The SPLENDID SCENERY, by MINARD LEWIS, and the brilliant acting and singing of
MRS. JOHN WOOD
are the themes of admiration throughout the City.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,
FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.

Mrs. John Wood	as.....Queen Lucidora
Mrs. John Wood	as.....Page Pitchin
Mrs. John Wood	as.....A Jew Pedler
Mr. Walcot, Sr.	as.....King Lachrymoso
The Arab Giant	as.....The great Gallifron

With an unequaled cast of characters, powerful Chorus and Corps de Ballet.

To commence with
BLUE DEVILS.
Seats secured ten days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Begin at 8 o'clock precisely.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday,)
BENEFIT
OF
MR. CHARLES FISHER.
(Never acted here.)
Blanche's elegant one-act comedy (translated from "Le Chevalier du Cnet,") entitled the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

Victor de Ligny	Mr. Lester Wallack
Baron Vanderpotter	Mr. Mark Smith
Adolphe du Govotray	Mr. Reynolds
Officer	Mr. Parkes
Katryn	Miss Mary Gannon
Kristina	Miss Madelina Henriques

To conclude with Tom Taylor's popular comedy,
MASKS AND FACES.

Triplet	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Charles Pomander	Mr. Floyd
Quin	Mr. George Holland
Mr. Vane	Mr. Norton
Colley Cibber	Mr. John Sefton
Snarl	Mr. Young
Soaper	Mr. Parkes
Bursdown	Mr. Brown
Calander	Mr. Parsloe
James Burdock	Mr. Pope
Lysimachea Triplet	Master Reeves
Pompey	Master McCormack
Peg Woffington	Mrs. Hoey
Mabel Vane	Miss Madeline Henriques
Kitty Clive	Miss Mary Barrett
Mrs. Triplet	Mrs. Reeves
Rosal	Miss Reeves
Maid	Miss Greene

MONDAY—Fifth night of the very attractive comedy,
HENRIETTE.
TUESDAY—MISS MARY GANNON'S BENEFIT, on which occasion will be acted, for the first time this season, the favorite Comedy of the
LITTLE TREASURE,
and never acted here the beautiful Comic Drama,
ERNESTINE,
with new and appropriate scenery and appointments, and a perfect cast.
WEDNESDAY—Last night of the great romantic play,
PAULINE.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband" "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," and "The Magic Marriage."

WALLACK'S.

MISS MARY GANNON'S BENEFIT,
TUESDAY, Feb. 24,
On which occasion will be acted, for the first time this season, the comedy of the
LITTLE TREASURE.
Concluding with
(Never acted here.)
The beautiful drama called
ERNESTINE,
With new and appropriate scenery and appointments, and a PERFECT CAST.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Feb. 21,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear in his great character of
RICHARD III.
On MONDAY, 23d,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear as
RICHELIEU

ORATION
TO-NIGHT,
at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On the appointment of
**A TEMPORARY DICTAT

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Seizure of the Escort of the American Secretary of Legation.

THE COMMANDER OF THE ESCORT SHOT.

Other Barbarities of the Invaders.

The Retreat from Tampico--Destruction of a French Steamer.

The Movement of the Invading Force About to Begin.

By the arrival at Havana of the British mail steamer *Conway*, we receive advices from Vera Cruz to Jan. 31, and from the City of Mexico to Jan. 27.

The news is of more than ordinary interest.

The shooting of the Commander BERNARDI, arrested in Parote, by the French troops, in virtue of a sentence of a Court-martial, has caused much impression and provoked the censures even of the moderate Press of the country. This officer, belonging to RIVERA'S brigade, was escorting, with five of his men, the United States Consul in Mexico and the Secretary of the Legation of the same, the son of Mr. CORWIN, who left Mexico City on the 23d of December, and were going to Vera Cruz. BARNARDI began to escort them from Nopaluca to Perote and entered the last named place, believing, according to the advice of the persons whom he accompanied, that it would serve him as a safeguard to carry a white flag as a flag of truce; but he was taken prisoner, brought before a Court-martial and shot. As is natural, the Juarez papers speak harshly of this action, and even a French paper, published in Mexico City, says that it is impossible to deny what they say, from want of data, to explain the cause.

The diplomatic agents escorted by BERNARDI, addressed the following memorial to the President of the Court-martial, with the idea of being of service to him:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, begging you to excuse me if I cannot present myself before the Court-martial, to give you the information that you ask about the so-called FLORIAN BARNARDI, who is to be tried to-day by the Court-martial. Official business may require my departure from here every moment. I will, however, give you all the information I can about the above-named individual.

On the 23d I arrived at Nopaluca, in company with Mr. W. CORWIN, Secretary of the American Legation, and of Mr. CAZAT, Consular Agent of the United States in Puebla. From there the Secretary of Legation and myself addressed a communication to the General commanding the First division, asking him to place an escort at our disposition, to obtain the necessary security in order to reach the line occupied by the French army. We arrived at Tepeyahualco accompanied by an escort of the Mexican army. Until the answer of the General commanding the First division came, we remained in Tepeyahualco, without the necessary protection to continue our journey, for we had promised Gen. ALVAREZ not to make the escort go which he had the kindness to give us beyond the above-named place.

During this time we saw entering Tepeyahualco the so-called FLORIAN BARNARDI, with a force of 17 men. Supposing that FLORIAN with his men belonged to the Mexican army, we presented him with the order of Gen. ORTEGA, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican troops, ordering the commanders of the forces that we might find in the way to furnish us with every sort of security, and to furnish us the means of continuing our journey, and we asked him if he would escort us in order to continue our journey. Señor FLORIAN consented immediately to it, when the messenger whom we had sent to Gen. BAZAINE, arrived with a letter from the General in command, informing us that we would find a French escort in Tenestepec.

Señor BERNARDI, on seeing the General's letter, in which he informed us of the place where we would find a French escort, observed that it was very probable that the General was mistaken in the name of the place, for Tenestepec was not in our way.

After this we set out, recommending Señor FLORIAN that he should stop as soon as he perceived the French troops, or should make use of a white flag to prevent any mistake.

More than this, Señor BARNARDI thought fit to leave a part of his soldiers in San Antonio, not to arrive at the French lines with a force that might occasion a mistake.

On coming near the place which we believed Tenestepec, we warned Señor FLORIAN to take his white flag and advance alone with one man, to let our object be known.

From this time we lost sight of FLORIAN, and entered Perote, astonished to find ourselves there when we still imagined that we were going to stop in Tenestepec.

When I saw the French troops the three men of the escort, who came behind our coach, manifested a fear of entering the place. We observed to them that there was greater risk in returning, being already in the French lines, and when their commander was in Perote; and we told them that we did not see that there would be the least risk for them, as they were with us, for we intended to explain to the Commanding General under what conditions they had entered the town in our company.

A guard informed us at the entrance that Señor FLORIAN had passed. What afterwards occurred will be probably known to you, and, for my part I have nothing more to add but that the Secretary of the American Legation agrees to the present account, and makes it his. Accept, Sir, the sincerity of my perfect consideration.

(Signed) MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
Consul of the United States of America in Mexico.

PEROTE, Jan. 4, 1863.

Having read the above memorial, made by Mr. MARCUS OTTERBOURG, Consul of the United States in Mexico, I declare hereby that I entirely agree in all that he has said, as being a true account of the facts that have taken place. WM. M. CORWIN,
Secretary of the Legation of the United States in Mexico. A. M. F. GARNIER,
Colonel of the Fifty-first, and President of the Court-martial.

BARNARDI and the soldier who accompanied him, carrying the white flag, were shot, and two out of the three soldiers who continued behind the carriage were sent to Martinique. The other, according to the *Heraldo*, from which the above particulars are translated, escaped.

OTHER OUTRAGES BY THE FRENCH.

The rule of the French in Mexico is literally a reign of terror, as the above instance and a multitude of others which are continually recorded, will show. In a letter written at Orizaba there is the following account of some of these acts of cruelty:

"The honest and industrious Spaniard, D. CIRIACO MANOX, has been detained eight days in prison without any reason being assigned for such behavior. The Vice-Consul, Señor SORA, demanded an explanation, but no answer was returned. A young Spaniard of Zalla, a Spanish province, for having defended himself against a soldier of French infantry, by whom he was struck with a stick, and whom he could have killed with a shot which, in order to frighten him and get away, he had fired in the air, was condemned to twenty years' hard labor at Martinique. A Colonel of the Mexican army, named PORTOCARRERO, well-known here, in whose service the above unfortunate young man was, has written him a letter to console him for his misfortune; as the writer is apparently in the Franco-Mexican army he cannot be accused of prejudice against the French, and I have therefore sent a translation of his letter, as a curious and interesting specimen of French justice in Mexico:

ORIZABA, Jan. 17, 1863.

MY DEAR LA TORRE:—Let not the sentence which your severe judges have just pronounced break your Spanish heart.

Your case, before it was judged by men, had been judged by the Judge of judges.

I, who know your noble sentiments, good habits and Christian education, tell you that God will protect and comfort you in your misfortune. A misfortune which will be remedied no doubt by His divine and powerful assistance. Fortunately in this precarious world all is transitory, and what to-day appears a mountain is to-morrow an atom. Do not give yourself up to despair nor think yourself infamous although they make you drag along a fetter. True infamy consists not in being condemned, but in the crime for which one is condemned. There was nothing criminal in you. God himself tells you so by the mouth of the people—*vox populi vox Dei*—therefore where there is no crime there is no infamy. Your fellow-countrymen, friends and Mexicans deplore your misfortune.

Be resigned, therefore, my dear VINCENT, to this terrible proof to which the eternal wisdom of God makes you submit; this misfortune, my son, is the trial of the soul. Calm your dejected mind, indulge in hope, that sweet companion of man in misfortune; the Divine Providence will, undoubtedly, that for the slight error you have committed you should suffer twenty years' expiation at the galleys.

I have powerful friends who will plead for you even at the foot of the throne, if necessary, and I swear to you on my word of a noble Spaniard, that I will defend your honor now and forever, in spite of the infamous condemnation of your judges.

This cruel blow which you have received has struck lightning in my heart and my health, which before was delicate as you know, I feel is now destroyed; I am, therefore, going to ask from the Government a temporary permission to reëstablish myself in the hospitable Isle of Cuba or elsewhere.

G. RAMON DE PORTOCARRERO,
Colonel on the Staff of the Mexican Army.

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITION.

Gen. FOREY still remains at Orizaba, but active operations were expected instantly.

In the English steamer from Europe, which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th, there came an Aid-de-camp of the Emperor NAPOLEON, the Marquis of Gallefet, with very pressing dispatches for FOREY. He left for Orizaba on the following day.

At Arroyo de Pucha, seven leagues from Vera Cruz, a convoy of the French was attacked on the 27th, and lost several mules loaded with provisions, which they abandoned.

Ten thousand linen bags are being made in a hurry for field batteries, which, with six thousand others of *petate* that are already made, will be sent to Orizaba, no doubt for use against Puebla.

The French administration at Vera Cruz finds itself without resources, and pays 5.60 francs for Mexican dollars, in bills upon the Treasury at Paris. It is probable that in less than 48 hours they will pay 6 francs.

A letter from the Mexican lines at Puebla, dated Jan. 18, gives the following:

"The French, to the number of 25,000 men, who had been encamped until the 15th, in Palmar and Agua Checolac, about twelve leagues from Puebla, began to advance on the 16th upon this place, and it is very probable that from about the 5th to the 10th of next month, the attack on this city will be begun by them. We are firmly convinced that they will fail, because we have all the means necessary for our defence. We count, with 28,000 men inside the city, and outside about 12,000 or 14,000, among whom are 7,000 cavalry. The fortifications have been increased and are defended by 187 cannon of large calibre. It is almost certain that the French will not be able to stand the shower of projectiles that would fall upon them.

Much enthusiasm prevails in the army, and we have faith in our triumph. In short, Puebla, as regards defences, is a Sebastopol. There is not a building, there is not a street, that cannot be defended. May God assist the brightness of our arms!"

In a letter from Vera Cruz, of the 1st inst., we are told that there prevailed in that place the greatest anxiety, "not so much for what was done as for what they had failed in doing."

According to the same letter, says the *Diario*, the news from the interior led to the belief that Gen. FOREY was positively advancing against Puebla.

The *Heraldo*, published at the Capitol of Mexico, says:

"We hold it therefore as undoubted that February will not terminate without one of those battles taking place in which the fate of nations is played for. Never did a more serious transaction present itself for Mexico from the number of the combatants which will amount to some 50,000 men. That struggle will be terrible which will clothe thousands of families with mourning. It will serve as a consolation to Mexico in her misfortunes, which proceed from the fulfilling of a sacred duty, that those who succumb in defending their down-trodden rights will be martyrs to their country. 'There is no country where one must not die,' said SOCRATES to his disciples on drinking tranquilly the hemlock. 'Remember that you have to die,' exclaimed FREDERICK the Great to his soldiers at the most critical moment of a battle. If, therefore, we all must die, happy are those who die in defence of the justest of causes."

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH FROM TAMPICO.

In the undoubted retreat of the French from Tampico, they suffered from the fire of the artillery and musketry of the troops of the Juarist General, GARZA. They burned the gunboat of the Imperial navy, the *Lance*, which was aground on a shoal, after throwing overboard the six 12-pounders and the two 30-pounders that it carried.

They also set fire to a Mexican towboat, used in the harbor, and reduced to ashes the district of Caleta, without anything being saved from the destruction.

Two unfortunate fellows there—LOPEZ and ZORRILLA—were accused of inducing the French soldiers to desert, for the sum of 1,500 francs and fittings out for each.

D. SALVADOR DE CASTRO was injured there, and on his making a demand for the injuries that the French had done to his property, the commander of the troops that were on his estate, entitled "Laguna de la Puerta," struck him several blows.

DESTRUCTION OF A FRENCH STEAMER BY THE MEXICANS.

The following official account of the destruction of a French steamer at Tampico by the Mexicans, is given in an extra published in the above-named city, as addressed by the commanding officer of the Mexican troops to the Minister of War:

TAMPICO, Jan. 22, 1863.

FORCES OF TAMAULIPAS AND HUASTACA.

In conformity with what I explained previously to the Ministry at War, with respect to attacking the enemy in their embarking, I ordered that a force, consisting of 100 infantry of the First Battalion of the State, 200 of the Battalion Hidalgo, 100 of the Section Pavon, 100 Lancers and two pieces of rifled artillery, the whole commanded by Citizen Col. RAFAEL DE LA GARZA, should proceed to the bar of the above-named harbor, where the enemy were, to make a slight reconnoissance, which took place on the 20th inst., without anything else occurring beyond the fire of the infantry on both sides, which was kept up for some time. On the following day, the 21st, Citizen Col. GARZA returned to the bar with the same force, and after our artillery had fired several times upon the steamer and the gunboats, which they had there to protect their infantry, the former began to move out, but through their haste to leave, and the lively fire which was kept up on our side, it ran aground in doing so on the bar.

To-day it remained yet in the same state, and in order to effect its entire destruction, our artillery, placed beforehand in that place, repeated its firing upon it, and the other war steamers which form the squadron that was outside the harbor, and which there is no doubt came to protect it and save it from the danger in which it happened to be.

All that they attempted was in vain, for notwithstanding having directed all their fire of artillery upon our forces, the above-named steamer remained completely in the same state, and at last was abandoned by the enemy, who, after having set it on fire, went on board the other ships of war that were outside the bay.

The French forces, besides this loss that they have suffered, and which is of some importance, have left in our possession a one-masted vessel laden with materials of war, a larger one filled with provisions, and another of a similar size, half laden with a cargo of coal.

To-morrow, I shall order to be taken out of the above-named steamer the five pieces of artillery with which it was armed, and the other articles which are still serviceable, and as soon as I have the papers giving an account of the quantity of warlike materials, and provisions which are in our possession, I will send you the necessary information, that it may be placed before the citizen President of the Republic.

I must likewise mention to you among other things, that the invaders before effecting their embarcation, completely destroyed by fire all the property in the neighborhood, leaving it in consequence reduced to a frightful desert.

All of which I let you know that you may be pleased to lay it before the Supreme Magistrate of the nation. JUAN DE LA GARZA.
To the Citizen Minister of War and Marine.

PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. ALMONTE.

Gen. ALMONTE has issued a new manifesto addressed to the Mexican people. The point may be found in the subjoined paragraph:

Since the arrival of Gen. FOREY in the Republic I have ceased to exercise it, and have occupied again the position which I held when, for the first time, I addressed you from Cordova to inform you that a stranger to the sanguinary struggle which for so many years had desolated our beautiful country, I did not come into it to practice vengeance nor to serve as an instrument to any party, but to cooperate by all possible means in the reconciliation of our brethren. Animated therefore by these same sentiments, I shall continue at present under the protection of the French army, in the same manner as every Mexican can do who has accepted or may accept their intervention.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Gen. Foster, &c.—The Sacramento—The Storm.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Major-Gen. FOSTER arrived here this morning from Washington, on the steamship *S. R. Spaulding*. He will proceed South as soon as the *Spaulding* receives her cargo.

The United States gunboat *Sacramento*, Capt. ROGERS, arrived in Hampton Roads this forenoon, from Portsmouth, N. H.

The storm of rain and wind from the northeast continues.

INTERESTING FROM THE ANTILLES.

The Florida—News from Nassau—Trade with Matamoras—Arrival and Departure for Europe of Sir C. Wyke, the English Ambassador in Mexico—The Alabama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 15, 1863.

The account that I sent you respecting the *Florida*, maugre the news taken up by the steamer *Columbia* of her having been sunk by a National gunboat, appears to be correct. Newspapers received here from Nassau, dated the 4th inst., give the following details of the above-named Confederate steamer. According to these, the *Florida* arrived at Nassau on the 26th ult., discharged the cargo of coal which she had on board, on account of its bad quality, as reported, and having taken in a fresh supply of fuel, put out again to sea on the morning of the 29th, with the intention of leaving, it is positively asserted, the West Indian Seas. Shortly before she entered the harbor of Nassau, while near the Bahama Bank, she was pursued by two Federal gunboats, but got away from them out of reach of their guns, and where she could not be followed, by taking to a narrow and shallow channel, where it is said mariners less experienced than Capt. MAFFITT would have been in great danger. It is evident from this, that it could not have been the *Florida* which was sunk, as reported by the passengers of the *Columbia*.

Such mistakes, however, are very likely to occur, for in these startling times all sorts of rumors are spread. Indeed, the *Columbia* herself did not escape, for it was reported here, at the time that she was safely in New-York, that she had been taken by a Confederate vessel. I perceive by the TIMES that a Federal gunboat, likewise named the *Columbia*, was taken in one of the expeditions into Dixie, and this similarity of names, I conclude, led to the above false report.

The Nassau papers likewise mention the loss of the American ship *Planter*, which formed one of Gen. BANKS' expedition, on the 14th inst., on a key to the south of Abaco Island, having on board 110 soldiers, 275 horses, forage, &c., intended for Ship Island. Assistance was sent from Nassau, and, on account of the calm that prevailed, they succeeded in saving every one on board, part of the horses and cargo, but the ship itself was a complete wreck.

On the morning of the 29th ult., the English bark *Bellsbanow*, bound from Liverpool to Nassau, was wrecked to the south of Hog Island. Part of the cargo saved.

The Confederate steamer *Leopard*, from Charleston, had reached Nassau safely with a cargo of cotton.

Another Confederate steamer, called the *Antonica*, formerly known as the *Herald*, arrived here in Havana a few days ago, from the above-named place, Nassau, to which port she got with safety on the 31st ult., having left Charleston on the 27th, with a cargo of cotton and tobacco.

An English merchant steamer, called the *Pearl*, has been recently taken by the National gunboat *Tioga*. The *Pearl* was bound from St. Thomas to Nassau, with a valuable cargo. According to one Nassau newspaper, (the *Advertiser*,) and according to another (the *Guardian*,) she was in ballast when she was pursued and overtaken by the *Tioga*. The above named papers say that the *Pearl* did not try to escape, notwithstanding her superior speed, as it had not infringed any neutral law.

Nassau, it was said, was full of vessels from all parts, but principally from England and the Confederate ports.

The trade between Havana and Matamoras keeps continually increasing, and is carried on in schooners nominally English. It is a shame to see the English flag prostituted to so hypocritical a pretence, for the trade is really between here and the Southern States, Matamoras being only used as a port for enicring the cargoes and the names of English vessels—a shallow pretence. Machinery for carding cotton appears to be a favorite object of speculation with the merchants here for that port, so that I conclude the Southerners are turning their attention to manufacture their cotton at home, as they cannot send the raw article abroad. The other articles sent are of every description, but evidently, from the nature of many of them, a market is sought not among the Mexicans, but on the other side of the Rio Grande.

The subject of altering the value of the Spanish doubloon in Cuba has been mooted, but the principal financiers have given an opinion against it, as dangerous to these peculiar times. Here the Spanish doubloon is valued at $17, while its value in Spain is only $16. Some wiseacre proposed to reduce it to the same value as in Spain, but the proposition has been, I believe, rejected, or at least a strong opposition has been manifested to any such change in its relative value.

Sir CHARLES WYKE, the English Ambassador in Mexico, arrived here on the 5th inst., in Her Majesty's screw-frigate *Medea*, on his way to England, and left for his destination in the English mail steamer *Conway* on the 6th *via* St. Thomas. Sir CHARLES WYKE left the City of Mexico on the 17th of last month, with the design of going by Acapulco, so as not to be obliged to meet with French troops on his way, but hearing of the evacuation of Tampico, he directed his journey to that port, where he embarked on board the above named frigate. The Secretary of the English Legation remains, however, in the capital. His absence is attributed to the desire not to be mixed up in the threatening state of affairs.

The French mail steamer of the new line between Narzaire in France, and Vera Cruz, arrived at Santiago de Cuba, from the first named place on her way to Mexico, on the 6th. Communication was not at first allowed with the shore, from her bringing news of the small-pox existing at Fort de France in Martinique, her last stopping-place before coming to Santiago de Cuba. She brings no fresh news from Europe, beyond what was already known *via* New-York.

A horrible crime was committed here a few days ago. A negro domestic slave stabbed two women, mother and daughter, to whom he belonged, in a fit of unexplained rage, and then fled. He was, however, pursued by the police of the city, and shortly after his escape captured. One of the two women, the mother, died immediately; the other, the daughter, is not expected to survive.

The United States steamer *De Soto* arrived here on the 13th inst, from Philadelphia, in 10 days.

A new French brigade, it appears, is going to be sent to Mexico from France composed of the Seventh Regiment of the line, which was performing garrison duty until lately in Roma, and of two battalions of the Foreign Legion. The troops intended for Mexico compose a force of 4,000 infantry and 600 cavalry. The vessels that are to take them from France are the screw man-of-war steamer *Turenne* and *Jean Bart*, the transport steamer *Rhône* which will embark the forces at Brest, at Toulon the screw man-of-war steamer *Saint Louis* and the transport steamer *Finisterre*, at Rochefort the transport steamer *Eure*.

The *Diario de la Marina* of to-day gives the following account of the whereabouts of the *Alabama*:

"The *Cornet*, of Trinidad, Cuba, mentions with reference to the Captain of the English schooner *Nellie*, from Kingston, Jam., which arrived on the 9th at Casilda, the port of the above named town, that the Confederate steamer *Alabama* had arrived at Kingston, to land there the crew of the Federal gunboat *Hatteras*, sunk by it a short distance from Galveston, and to repair the damages which it suffered in the short combat which took place between the two ships. According to the Captain of the *Nellie*, the crew of the *Hatteras* who were landed at Kingston amounted to 120 men; and that the *Alabama* put to sea after having repaired the above-mentioned damages.

According to information given to us by a commercial man of this City, it is not exact that Capt. SEMMES answered the *Hatteras* that the vessel commanded by him was H. B. M.'s *Spitfire*. When the boat of the national steamer came up alongside, he intimated to the officer who came on board that the ship was called the *Alabama*, and the Captain's name SEMMES; that he gave fifteen minutes' time to the Captain of the gunboat to surrender, adding that if he refused, he would certainly sink it. The *Hatteras* replied to this demand by firing, and the *Alabama* then fired a broadside, which put an end to the fight.

Capt. SEMMES took on board the crew of the National gunboat, and to prevent any disorder occurring during the passage to Jamaica, ordered all the officers to be put in irons. With respect to the sailors and marines, they were well guarded, and it does not appear that they made any demonstration of mutiny. LARA.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Legislative act.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, asking what steps had been taken with regard to the frauds in the New-York Custom-house, and whether any report had been made, &c.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported back the bill to allow the people of the Territory of Nevada to take preparatory steps for being admitted into the Union; and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution inquiring into the expediency of admitting New-Mexico as a State.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution to facilitate the payment of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals and convalescents' camps, directing them to be paid in sixty days.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he was in favor of the object, but he understood there was some difficulty in the way, and many soldiers were paid twice.

Mr. WILSON said the difficulty arose from the system and loose manner in which the Paymasters' Department was managed. That Department was managed in a most wretched manner. Unless it was reformed, the country would find losses and defalcations to a great extent. Many of the men in the hospitals had not been paid, and it ought to be done with proper management.

The resolution was then passed.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to enable the people of Nebraska to take preparatory steps to be admitted into the Union as a State.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) reported a similar bill in relation to the Territory of Colorado.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill to amend the act admitting the State of West Virginia.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill creating 10 post routes, (providing for a bridge across the Ohio.)

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) called up the bill reorganizing the Courts of the District of Columbia, and, on motion, the vote adopting the amendment to abolish the Orphan's Court, was reconsidered, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. POWELL and Mr. DAVIS opposed the bill at some length.

Mr. WILSON moved to go into Executive Session. Rejected.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved that the Senate take a recess, it being nearly 4½ o'clock. Adopted—Yeas, 28; Nays, 12.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to authorize the organization of a Pioneer brigade.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the New-England Aid Society, asking compensation for losses sustained in Kansas.

Mr. POWELL called up the resolution to print extra copies of the letters of the Secretary of War and Judge-Advocate, relative to the arrest and discharge of certain State and political prisoners. He submitted letters from D. A. MAHONEY, and others, stating that the statements made in the letters of the Judge-Advocate were untrue. Mr. POWELL thought that the matter ought to be inquired into, and said he should offer a resolution to that effect.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said, with regard to one of the persons, MAHONEY, he had discouraged enlistments openly in Dubuque, and he heard no complaint from Iowa of his arrest. He asked whether it was customary to print in official report letters of this sort. If not, he should object.

Mr. POWELL said he considered them read as a part of his speech. The Senator's colleague (Mr. GRIMES) had stated that he was a man of talent and character.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said he only spoke of his personal character. He never heard anything against him personally until the breaking out of the rebellion.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said if any one knew of another committing treason, and did not have him arrested, he himself was criminal.

Mr. GRIMES said he knew nothing of Mr. MAHONEY'S arrest until he read some extracts from Mr. MAHONEY'S newspaper—one of August, 1861, stating that it was generally admitted that there was no constitutional Government at Washington; and that the President had, by violating the Constitution, ceased to be the constitutional head of the Government, and inquiring how long the people would submit to an unconstitutional Government; and another article, in May, 1862, stating that the President and Congress had become an odious, insupportable despotism; and the Government under which we lived had been subverted, charging the ruling powers with having committed treason.

Mr. POWELL said Mr. MAHONEY was a stranger to him. He had only done what he would do for any man who complained of injustice.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts—I think the Senate had better be legislating upon measures calculated in putting down rebellion, than in spending the time talking about a man who had shown within a week, in New-York, that he sympathized with traitors. The other day in New-York, JOHN VAN BUREN swallowed himself, as he is in the habit of doing. JOHN VAN BUREN is a capital barometer to show which way the popular current runs. At the commencement of the war he made speeches against it; but now he is beginning to show which way the current runs, and to indicate that the people do not sympathize with traitors, whether in or out of Congress. JOHN VAN BUREN made a speech the other day that had the ring of patriotism in it; not that the "Wayward sisters" might "depart in peace," but that he would never consent to recognize this traitor Confederacy. And this MAHONEY has taken special pains to have it understood that he rebukes JOHN VAN BUREN; and he is writing to the New-York Press to prove of himself what we all know, that his heart is black with treason. And the Senate of the United States, having the cause of the country in its hands, and having the duty to perform of carrying this country through a bloody rebellion inaugurated by traitors, has its time taken up by discussing the character of this rebel sympathiser. I think we had better occupy the time of the Senate in maturing and passing those measures that shall carry this nation in triumph through the contest, and put down the rebellion in arms. When that goes down, these men, whose hearts are in sympathy with it, will go down also. He moved that the resolution he laid on the table. The resolution was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reorganizing the Courts of the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS resumed his remarks, and spoke at length against the bill, contending that the courts were established under the Constitution, and the judges held their offices for life in tenure of good behavior, and could only be removed by impeachment.

Mr. HARRIS said the judicial system had been established over sixty years, and was a mass of patchwork. The Constitution gave Congress power to create inferior courts from time to time. These courts were created by act of Congress, and the power to create, could abolish. He moved to strike out the first section, which provided for the removal of the judges.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. MCDOUGALL, SAULSBURY and POWELL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky, so as to add two Judges. He said he was willing to vote for the bill as it stood. But he found that imputations were made that this was an attempt to legislate these Judges out of office. He had not a great deal of confidence in these Judges. He believed that the heart of one of them was sweltering with treason, and his home the place where the secret councils of traitors had been held.

Mr. POWELL accepted the amendment.

Mr. POWELL said it was conceded that four Judges were enough, and he would not vote three thousand dollars for another Judge to supply the place of a Secessionist, whom we dared not turn out.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 23.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment, authorizing the President to appoint a Warden for the jail of the District. Rejected.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved to amend so as to have the Judges elected by the people. Rejected.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment providing for a revision and codification of the laws of the District. Adopted.

The bill passed—Yeas 19, Nays 16.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, a Committee of conference was appointed on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

At 10:15 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, setting forth that, as difficulties have arisen in regard to the pay of volunteers from Ohio and other States, that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report whether additional legislation is necessary for any explanatory act, to secure the payment of the said soldiers from the time they entered the service, instead of from the period their Companies were filled and mustered into the service.

The National Currency bill was then taken up.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) concluded his remarks from last night in favor of the measure.

Mr. BAKER, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the bill would fail to realize the object for which it was proposed. No one had the boldness or hardihood to declare that the measure would be of any service for two or three years to come. It provided for an indefinite suspension of specie payments, and would flood the country with an inconvertible and irredeemable currency. It demanded the total annihilation of the banking institutions of the country. This bill would be of no value unless those institutions, which were consecutively carrying on the business of the people, were converted over. The Chase contracting system, now being enforced to force this bill through Congress, would forcibly attempt to bring about this result. Among other objections to the bill, he said it would place in the hands of one man the custody and control of all the banking capital of the country, affecting all business relations. A breath might make or destroy us all. He thought our financial management grossly and radically wrong. He had an abiding confidence in the success of our arms, which would overcome financial and commercial distress, and fully restore the credit of the Government.

Mr. NOBLE, of Missouri, (Union,) did not feel at liberty to vote against the bill, but appealed to the gentlemen to refer it to the Judiciary Committee to inquire how far it deprived the States of their right to regulate their own financial concerns under valid laws.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) advocated an amendment he proposed to offer, reducing the tax on circulating notes to 1 per centum per annum, in order to induce the banks to indorse the system, and place themselves in cooperation with the Government to supply a uniform currency, and to prevent undue expansion. The bill gave to the banks a better circulation than the present system, and protected all interests.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) had no desire to continue the debate, and moved the previous question.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) remarked that the reading of the bill was not concluded until nearly 9 o'clock last night, when it was distinctly agreed that a fair opportunity should be allowed for its discussion. To take the vote now would be in violation of that agreement, two hours only to-day having been spent in debate.

The Speaker said that no such proposition had been made to the Chair. If the House should vote down the demand for the previous question, the bill would be open for amendment.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) remarked that he did say last night, after the close of the debate, that so far as he was concerned, he would permit amendments to be offered before demanding the previous question.

Mr. HOOPER wished to withdraw his motion to enable amendments to be offered.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) objected to this, unless Mr. HOOPER yielded the floor unconditionally.

The House, by a vote of 75 against 73, agreed to order the main question to be put.

The House refused to table the bill by a vote of 57 yeas against 89 nays.

The third reading of the Bank bill was ordered—83 against 67.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING called for the reading of the entire bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE raised the point, as the bill had once been read, he thought the House could dispense with a second reading.

The Speaker overruled Mr. WASHBURNE'S point, quoting the rule that it was the undoubted right of any member to have a bill read through at each of its stages.

The Clerk read the bill, thus occupying an hour.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. Disagreed to.

The bill then passed by a vote of 77 yeas against 64 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Virginia, Blake, Buffington, Calvert, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clements, Colfax, Conway, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Delano, Dunn, Edgerton, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, S. C. Fessenden, T. A. D. Fessenden, Fisher, Frank, Goodwin, Granger, Hahn, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Lansing, Leary, Lovejoy, Low, McIndoe, McKean, McPherson, Marston, Maynard, Moorhead, Merrill of Maine, Noell, Olin, Patten, Pheips of California, Potter, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Sargent, Sedgwick, Segar, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Wyck, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, White of Indiana, Windom, Worcester—77.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Ancona, Bailey, Baker, Baxter, Biddle, Cobb, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Cox, Cravens, Crittenden, Dawes, Edwards, English, Gooch, Grider, Gurley, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Hinman, Horton, Johnson, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Loomis, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morrill of Vermont, Morris, Nixon, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Price, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Sheffield, Sheil, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandigham, Wadsworth, Wheeler, Whaley, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wilson, Woodruff, Wright—64.

The House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill, which was passed, to construct a wagon road from West Point to Cornwall Landing, New-York.

The House took up the Senate Post-office Reform Bill.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) explaining its provisions, corrected a misapprehension in the public mind as to the registration of money letters, which is to be left voluntary. It is now proposed to have uniform letter postage of 3 cents, and reduce the 300 or more different rates for printed matter to 12 or 15 rates and to establish other important reforms, including the reduction of incidental expenses. Among the amendments now made was one striking out the clause requiring publishers to prepay postage on magazines, and adding a clause charging an additional rate for reclaimed letters, and providing a charge of 25 cents for letters for special delivery, so marked, and delivered day or night. Mailable matter is divided into three classes: first, letters; secondly, printed matter; thirdly, miscellaneous matter. Mr. COLFAX, in the course of his remarks, stated that he himself was, as he always had been, in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, but that the Senate was known to be hostile to it, and had so voted this Congress; and as the abolition could not therefore be carried, he was in favor of curtailing it.

No quorum being in attendance, at 9:45 adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY AT THE MUSEUM.—BARNUM has stirred up another such a crowd that he is compelled to give three performances to-day, at 1½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock P. M. This will accommodate all the ladies and children who will be sure to see that fairy little being, MINNIE WARREN, hear her sing, &c. She has already become as great a favorite as her sister, her exceeding diminutiveness, and sweet and pretty face charming every one.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—A private class, in practical phrenology, is now being formed at Dr. SHEPARD'S, No. 63 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, and at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, where tickets, with full particulars, may be obtained.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana.—Max Maretzek, Madame Medori and servant, Madame Sulzer and servant, Mrs. A. Maretzek, J. Agnitino, M. Marque, M. Serra, F. Artaza, H. Sanderson, R. Herques, A. Nuno, A. Biachi, V. Morino, T. Ruhio, J. Indra, Lieut. E. Berand and servant, D. Urquillo, J. P. Diaz, J. P. Daralo, W. Stocker, T. H. Woolwich, J. Skeel, F. M. Muro, L. Haas, J. Labarre, J. P. Cortart, E. Dolome, A. Spadone, Dr. M. F. Linquist, W. A. Butler, J. K. Gidlor, J. Knight, J. Windt, E. Mohillener, A. Grill, G. Kummer, J. S. Rumsey, E. T. Watkins, R. Sibley, E. Oosterlink, C. C. Hicks, A. Sotolongo, M. Brod, O. Hoffman, M. Delgado, J. W. Gates, R. Barbara, R. Lucke, F. Miranda, Capt. F. A. Small, C. Ronrs and servant, A. Minnetti, F. Mazzoleni, Madame O. Brignoli and maid, Dr. G. T. Elliot, lady, child and servant, Mrs. L. Apear, Miss J. Apgar, Miss A. Roe, J. A. Machado, P. Gonzales, A. Joel, M. Bruschi and lady, Mrs. Milnor, Mrs. Bayard, H. Cook and lady, G. C.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3561. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Reports of Operations at Vicksburgh.

MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

The Bridges Destroyed by Gen. Carter not yet Repaired.

Precarious Situation of the Rebels in Front of Rosecrans.

INTERESTING OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Southern papers, the receipt of which we acknowledged yesterday morning, furnish us a number of interesting extracts.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

The Vicksburgh correspondent of the Jackson (Miss.) *Appeal* writes under date of Feb. 3:

"The passage of the Federal ram *Queen of the West* by our batteries yesterday morning is regarded here by the non-military as a remarkable affair, and a deal of indignation is expressed against the manner in which the guns of our batteries were served. Some contend that those who were in charge of the batteries were found not only napping, but really asleep, and that the men did not get to their guns until it was too late to do any execution; others bod great cause of complaint at the inaccurate shooting of our guns. Whatever may have been the cause of the very weak effort which was made to prevent her passage, it appears now to be certain that it is the policy of the command here not to interpose any very serious obstacle to their passage down the river, and some miscreants even assume to predict that if the transports venture through the canal and come ont of the river below, our lower batteries would not be over active in preventing their debouch from the canal into the Mississippi. Also his is supposed to be part of a regularly laid scheme which is to entice the Federals into an inextricable trap.

By some it is believed that the ram which is now below, will make a marauding cruise down the river, and go up the Big Black, to destroy whatever property may come within her reach, and that the railroad bridge may now be in imminent danger of destruction. The fate would appear practicable at the present stage of water, if it were not for certain warlike arrangements which our military authorities have not failed to provide in that section.

It is not supposed by any, except those least informed and possessing the smallest judgment, that our defences here were competent to close the river against iron-clads. But what advantage can be gained by their running up and down the river under our guns, has not yet transpired, and, from the barrenness which attended the adventure last Summer, one would have supposed that the Federals were perfectly willing to let that kind of navigation alone."

The *Appeal* of Feb. 6 says:

"At a late hour last night, heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Vicksburgh for some time. As the wind was blowing in the right direction, the general conclusion was, our batteries were, from some cause, engaged."

The Jackson *Mississippian* of Feb. 7, has this paragraph:

"We learn from our correspondent that all was quiet at the Hill City up to noon yesterday. The ram *Lovelace* was still below the city, at Brown & Johnson's place. The transports were getting up steam—some of the *gud nauss* conjecturing that the mortar fleet was near at hand; others that the transports were preparing to evacuate.

Gen. Lee has been placed in command of the heavy batteries—a guarantee that they will not be heavy with 'dame Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep,' the next time a boat attempts to run the gauntlet."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

THE BRIDGES DESTROYED BY GEN. CARTER NOT YET REPAIRED.

From the Petersburgh Express, Feb. 16.

We learn that the bridge of the Watauga, lately destroyed by Carter's (Yankee) Cavalry, has been rebuilt. The work was finished, and the train passed over it on Tuesday last. The work on the Holston Bridge at Zollicofar, is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that it will be finished by the 1st of March.

IN FRONT OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

There is daily skirmishing between Bragg's and Rosecrans' armies. Heavy cannonading was heard at Winchester on Feb. 8, and the *Bulletin*, of that town, was informed by a gentleman from the scene of action, that "the enemy, who had been delayed by the late rains, is now advancing slowly, and that a battle may be expected within a very few days." The *Bulletin* further says:

"Our position to meet the enemy seems to have been well selected, and our troops are in fine spirits, but we must strain every nerve for the fray, and make this the decisive battle of the West.

We have no positive information that the Abolitionists have been reinforced, but we feel assured that their leader will not be so 'toolhardy' as to advance unless he has overwhelming numbers."

A correspondent of the Jackson *Appeal*, writing from Shelbyville, under date of Jan. 22, makes this valuable suggestion:

"As to our future movements, of course e private cannot be expected to know anything. *My opinion is, that in the course of the next month our army will fall back beyond the Tennessee River.* 'What!' I imagine some brevet hero to say, 'shall the vast and productive reg on of Middle Tennessee be again given up to the vandals?' Yes, if the necessity of the case and the safety of our army demands it, and I see nothing to the contrary at present. The Tennessee River is rising, and will soon be navigable for steamers of the heaviest craft. *What, then, is there to prevent the enemy from landing, under the cover of his gunboats, a large force in our rear, to take possession of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and then cut off our communication with our depots of supplies.*

If there are any obstructions in the river, or fortifications on it, I know not where they are—at least there are none of the latter in our possession. *So, for my life, I cannot see how we can, with safety, avoid falling back, unless the Sovereign Disposer of events should see fit to withhold the rain, and thus prevent the rising of the water courses.* I am no croaker, and am not disposed to 'look at the dark side of the picture,' but under the circumstances, as briefly stated, *I anticipate a retrograde movement.*

This is only my opinion, however, and of course it is liable to be incorrect. I could wish that it were so, and that we were able to hold this fair country against the power of our enemy. But this we cannot expect to do, when not only superiority of numbers and resources, but natural advantages of position are in his favor. There seems to me only one alternative, and that is to reinforce Gen. Bragg as soon as possible. We believe that we can thrash Rosecrans' army now as we did at Murfreesboro, but it would require a strong reinforcement to drive him out of the State. But the question now is, have we the men to spare from other quarters? If any portion of the country we are defending is to be given up *to* the enemy, can we better afford to lose it than this?

The supplies of the fruitful portion of the country are nearly exhausted; at least, I judge from the scanty rations of tough beef and coarse cornmeal which are dealt out to us, and which are scantier still when an accident happens to prevent the arrival of a train. Sometimes the poor hungry soldier gets permission to go out a few miles from camp. If he wants a dozen eggs, the price is only two dollars; chickens, one and a half to two dollars apiece; turkeys, from three to five, and pork from 25 to 50 cents per pound. The world presents no such spectacle as the Confederate soldier. While he fights for his country, he may be said to pay his own expenses; for it takes all that is allowed him, beside his pay, and even more, to keep him fed and comfortably clothed.

THE FIGHT AT FORT McALLISTER

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Feb. 1.

To Brigadier Gen. Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A communication from Coffee Bluff, about four and a half miles in a direct line from Genesis Point, sent by Capt. E. C. ANDERSON, states that the last gun was fired at about a quarter before 1 P. M., and that the Abolition iron-clad was retreating seemingly damaged, as she moved very slowly. Boo had lost all her flags, except one rigged for the occasion, and the Fort plied her briskly with shot until she got out of range. The wooden vessels were firing a shot occasionally to cover her retreat. Information has been received from Thunderbolt Battery, forwarded at 2 o'clock from that point, stating that a schooner-rigged steamer had just appeared and was in sight slowly steaming up, having fired one gun. Another steamer, supposed to be an iron-clad, was also in sight. (Signed,) H. W. MERCER, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

WAY STATION, *via* SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.

To Gen. Jordan:

The fight lasted five hours, ending at 12¾. Maj. GALLIE's brains were blown out—no one else killed, and none actually wounded. Seven privates were injured by concussion. One 30-ponder had its trunnion knocked off and its carriage splintered. The parapet was badly torn up in about five places. It was half demolished in front of a columbiad chamber. The enemy's iron-clad was struck a dozen, probably two dozen times, and has gone back out of sight. She came within a thousand yards, probably seven hundred, of our battery. Col. R. H. ANDERSON and garrison have acted nobly.

(Signed) HENRY BRYAN, Major and Inspector-General.

GENESIS POINT.

From the Jackson Appeal, Feb. 15.

Genesis Point, which the enemy were attacking yesterday, is on the Great Ogeechee River, twelve or fifteen miles south of Savannah. It is defended by Fort McAllister, of which, we believe, Capt. McALLISTER is in command. The object of the enemy is, no doubt, to pass the fort, go up the Ogeechee, and destroy or capture the Confederate steamer *Nashville*, (or *Rattlesnake*,) which is said to be above Fort McAllister; also the bridge of the Albany and Gulf Railroad, which crosses the Ogeechee ten or twelve miles above Genesis Point. They may also contemplate a land approach from some point on the Ogeechee River. It will require a very strong force, however, to undertake an expedition of this kind, and we have at present no means of computing the force which the Yankees have for that purpose. No fear need be entertained, we think, that they can reason Savannah by this route. Of their ability to reduce Fort McAllister and destroy the Confederate steamer or the bridge, we cannot express so confident an opinion.

THE APPROACHES TO SAVANNAH.

From the Columbus, Ga., Sun.

The British, we believe, took Savannah by an expedition which went up the Ogeechee and one of the inland water passages to Montgomery or Vernon, at which point they disembarked and marched upon the city by land. But this approach is now so well defended by our batteries at Bienlieu and other places, that the enemy seem shy of it.

A LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

The Natchez (Miss.) *Courier* publishes the following letter, which was originally addressed to Col. CHAMBERS, formerly of Louisville, Ky.:

SHERWOOD FOREST, May 28, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Your very interesting letter of the 18th inst. reached me by our last mail. I trust that this may find its way to Louisville before all communication shall have ceased. You are aware that new posts and arrangements have been adopted by the Government at Montgomery, to go into effect on the 1st June. What arrangements will be made, if any, by the Northern Confederacy, remains to be seen. I infer from the past, however, *that its people are so inclined to drink of the blood of Southern hearts that nothing short of that meal of cannibals will content their appetites.* Well be it so, if nothing short of it will answer. Virginia exposes herself to the sacrifice, and the North gathers on her soil to the expected feast. At such a time as this, and in such a crisis, when thousands of bayonets are aimed at her heart, Virginia cannot but deeply deplore the position of her oldest daughter, so closely united to her by kindred blood; which, in other days, has caused us loudly to rejoice in the evergreens gathered on so many battle-fields, by her gallant offspring. Why, there is scarcely a family name throughout Kentucky that has not its origin in Virginia! And yet, there Kentucky stands proclaiming neutrality in the war now about commencing in serious earnest! A war, too, whose true origin is found in continued assaults on the domestic institutions of Slaveholding States, through a period of thirty years, and has culminated in sectionalism, engendered by hatred and ill-will; a war which sees at nought the great foundation principle of the revolution, which, as all had hoped, had sanctified and established as a political axiom, the right of any community of people to change their government, whenever it ceased to promote their peace, their happiness, and security in person and property; a war which has been proclaimed by blockade, and now by invasion without constitutional sanction, but in contempt of an express clause of the Constitution, which gives to Congress the war-making power; a war of usurpation, and which has already converted the Government into a military despotism. It is in such a war, that under the cry for a Union, which no longer has existence, Kentucky proclaims her neutrality, and folds her arms in apparently listless inattendence. When was it before that she regarded with apathy the battle which was about to be fought between the oppressor and the oppressed? She does not ignore her separate State sovereignty, it is true, by the position she assumes; nay, to proclaim neutrality is quite as high an act of sovereign power as to proclaim secession. Under what other pretext can she assume the attitude of an armed or unarmed neutral than that of her entire sovereignty? Not a partial possession of power, but a full and complete investiture, which severs all compacts with other States, releases her from all duties and obligations to the old Union, and makes her one of the nations of the earth, resting entirely upon her own resources. Such, since the declaration of her Legislature, is Kentucky at this moment. If required by the Northern States to furnish her quota of troops, she answers as an Imperial sovereign, "No, we are neutral, and being neutral, we will not only not furnish troops, but we go further, and declare that neither the troops of the North nor the South shall pass through our territory." Mr. LINCOLN, should he find occasion, will laugh to scorn her neutrality, as he has done that of the patient Governor, not people, of Maryland. The wealthy proprietors of Louisville, who may regard the security of their town property as a matter of more of importance than the honor and dignity of Kentucky, will soon rejoice in the occupancy of that city by Mr. LINCOLN'S troops, and Frankfort be used after the same manner as Annapolis, the proud old capital of Maryland.

Many Kentuckians and many Marylanders have broken the bonds, the willow withes, in which their free limbs were bound, and are standing on the ramparts of freedom for its protection. Those noble spirits have desired to encounter all the hazards and risks of the fiery contests which are approaching. To these, all praise and honor is due; their names will be enrolled in the capitol, and live immortal in story. Virginia will consecrate them, by wearing them in her inmost heart, let their States do what they may.

Thus king you again for your letter, I am, my dear Sir, most truly, etc., JOHN TYLER.

TO THE FARMERS OF VIRGINIA.

From the Petersburgh Express, Feb. 16.

Nothing is more important to be done this year than securing the largest possible supply of food for man and beast. The wants of the people and the army are to be provided for, and agricultural products are the great resources for subsistence. We would, therefore, urge upon every farmer to put forth their utmost energies in speeding the plough and the hoe—to cultivate all the land that they possibly can in grain and vegetables—to raise hogs, cattle and poultry on a larger scale than ever, and, in short, to devote themselves wholly to the work of supplying the vastly increased demand for all kinds of eatables, from an egg to a beef, and from a potato to a hard loft of wheat. Patriotism, no less than a sense of interest, dictates this course. At present prices, which cannot be expected to decline materially for a year, even if peace should come, as we hope it will, ample pecuniary remuneration will reward the enterprise and industry of the farmer who will devote himself to the cultivation of the grain crops and the raising of stock, fowls, &c., as recommended in this earnest appeal.

LACK OF SMALL NOTES.

From the Petersburgh Express, Feb. 16.

What has become of the tens of thousands of dollars of the city notes, issued some months ago by the Council? They have became exceedingly scarce in this community, and it is a rare thing to see any of them in circulation. Our currency consists almost entirely of Confederate and North Carolina notes, and postage-stamps, all of which are just as good as gold—though they do not at present command as high a premium. It has been frequently suggested that the present scarcity of city notes is owing to the fact that parties in town are engaged in hoarding them up as a safer currency than Confederate money, or with the hope of getting a paltry premium on them hereafter.

NO MILITARY ARRESTS OF CITIZENS.

Gen. JAMES HICKMAN was recently arrested in Huntsville, Ala., by order of Gen. BRAGG. The case was brought before Judge SAUNDS, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the prisoner was discharged, on the ground that the military have no right to arrest and try citizens, not connected with the army, by military courts.

CHANGE IN THEATRICAL PROPERTY.—During the past week Mr. JOHN A. DUFF, late of the firm of CROOK & DUFF, of Park Row, purchased the whole of the large building on Broadway running through to Crosby street, known as Laura Keene's theatre. By this change, Miss KEENE will not be the lessee after this season, but will be succeeded by Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, now in Australia. The circumstance has created considerable flutter in theatrical circles, and speculation is rife as to what will be the first move of the enterprising purchasers.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE SUPPER

Speeches by W. A. Darling, Chas. A. Dana, Prof. Hitchcock, Daniel S. Dickinson, Chas. S. Spencer, Esq., Col. Mix, and Others.

Under the auspices of the Republican Central Committee, WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms last evening, by a grand supper, accompanied by music and speeches; and the most interesting feature of the occasion was the fact that many ladies graced the supper with their presence. The room was tastefully decorated—the American colors appearing in flags, banners and streamers. There were no less than six long tables, with about fifty guests to each. It is true, the proportion of ladies was small; but, the precedent of their presence will, it is to be hoped, assist in the much needed reform of our public dinners, or suppers—which, by the way, are much the same thing. Of the supper itself, it is only necessary to say that it was furnished by that excellent caterer and popular gentleman, L. F. HARRISON, of Irving Hall, whose efforts on this occasion were duly appreciated by all. The confectionery ornamental pieces were appropriately decorated with miniature flags, and the whole affair was well managed. WM. A. DARLING presided, and at the table with him were, among other distinguished guests, Mayor Opdyke, Collector Barney, Edgar Ketchum, Col. Mix, Daniel S. Dickinson, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Sheridan Shook, Hon. E. D. Morgan, E. C. Cowdin, Alderman Smith, O. W. Brennan, C. S. Spencer, Alderman Hall, Dr. Lieber, Sinclair Tousey, and others of like note.

WM. A. DARLING, Chairman of the Club, at precisely 9 o'clock, commenced the talking part of the exercises by announcing that CHAS. A. DANA, Esq., would preside. In allusion to the celebration of the 131st anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country, Mr. DARLING eulogized WASHINGTON as the father and founder of Republican principles.

Mr. CHAS. A. DANA, on taking the Chair, took occasion to say that the condition of the Republic had never been so good as on this day. He thanked God, that as yet, Republican principles had not been betrayed by disgraceful any peace. He hoped that when peace, in God's good time, should come, it would be one in which we might all as patriots rejoice. He reviewed some of the victories of the past year, and the situation along the line of the rebellious States, saying that it was impossible that the South could long withstand our combined onslaughts. In conclusion he read the first regular toast as follows:

1. *The Republic*—One and indivisable; one country, one Government, one flag, one destiny.

SPEECH OF DR. HITCHCOCK.

Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK responded, saying that he was happy now, as he was last year on a like occasion, to meet them. Thirteen years ago, when DANIEL WEBSTER was importuned to vote for the exclusion of Slavery from the territory of New-Mexico, he replied that he would not do so idle a thing as to reaffirm an ordinance of nature. The principle thus enunciated, Dr. HITCHCOCK disapproved, saying that if that vote would have enacted a *brutum fulmen*, it could certainly do no harm. If it be true that the progress of human events is but the stately tread of the Divine purpose, it is our duty to enact and re-enact the will of God, which Mr. WEBSTER thought it was so idle to reaffirm. One of the inevitable results to be developed in this progress, he classed our national unity. From the Lakes to the Gulf there is a geographical unity which is indicative of the Divine purpose. What though Mexico is included in the slope. We say unity even to the isthmus by the free choice of the Mexicans themselves. We can never consent to the Imperial eagle leading imperial legions to butchery and despotism. [Great applause.] At least two-thirds of our population are of English origin, while the remaining third consists of Irish, German, Scotch, French, Italians and the rest of mankind. [Laughter.] He saw besides this unity of population, a political unity—a harmony of material interests. Why then should we ever war between the South and the North? Nothing but Slavery divides us. And now the death grapple is between aristocracy, standing on the black man's shoulders, and Democracy, standing with its own brawny shoulders and on God's good earth. Which shall yield? Will the Northern Democracy yield? If they would, he for one knew a future emigrant. [Laughter.] The best way to conquer aristocracy would be to knock out its underpinning—Slavery. [Applause.] Not that we merely dislike Slavery, but because we "mean business." [Applause.] Let us take the shortest, quickest way to victory, and let those who inaugurated the difficulty take all the consequences. [Applause.] Dr. HITCHCOCK eloquently alluded to the growing change in English opinion relative American affairs, and, in conclusion, urged his hearers to persevere in the march to the goal now almost reached. For democracy we live—for democracy we die." [Applause.]

Mr. DANA then read the next regular toast.

2. *The President of the United States.*

This was received with three cheers, and music, "Hail to the Chief."

The third regular toast was then announced as follows:

3 *The Empire State*—Great alike in its power and in its fidelity to the cause of the whole nation.

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The venerable Attorney-General, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, then arose, and, after the storm of applause which greeted him had subsided, spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This day will be celebrated through all time wherever civilization travels, and the memory of the patriot WASHINGTON will ever be held sacred by the American people. He aided in founding this great Government, and it is this which has made his memory so dear. He discharged his great and benign mission, and, like the prophet Elijah, he passed away in a fiery chariot to Heaven, a mighty spirit. [Applause.] This Government is destined to pass on by a few stronger than all human resistance; to pass on to a glorious and great fruition; and we can—not only this mighty people and this great and good Government, but we can hear the footsteps of coming millions in the distance. [Applause.] A rebellion threatens this great and genial Government, that has come down to bless our people like the genial sunshine that sheds its rays upon all of God's children alike—that has come down like the refreshing rains of heaven. This benign Government, it is said, has put its nose into the water that came to rebellion to drink! This wolf-Government has attempted to fasten its fangs upon the lamb of rebellion. [Laughter.] What shall the Empire State say? what shall the Empire State do, in this emergency? There is no half-way house—there is no compromising. Here are two great antagonisms—a Government and a rebellion—the Government of Washington, a rebellion hatched in hell [applause]; and where shall she cast her potential voice? Wa say the Empire State should say, war, uncompromising war [great applause]—war to the knife until the rebellion is put down. [Renewed applause.] If a riot should arise in your City here, would our friend, the good Mayor, send out a mission of peace to it? Or would he send out the majesty of the laws to crush it down to darkness and the dust? It is a question between government and rebellion, and you may baptize it as often as choose, and it will be the same rebellion still. It is feared by politicians that somebody may be incidentally wronged. ZAROPHANES, the celebrated transmigration philosopher, begged an associate to abstain from the chastisement of a dog; for, he said, he could recognize in his outcry and howl the voice of a deceased friend; and there are many politicians the moment they hear Slavery cry, believe they hear the voice of a deceased friend. [Laughter and applause.] Now, I have been one of the conservative beings; not according to the modern definition of conservatism. I was for letting Slavery entirely alone, to work out its own problem. When they said Constitution, I said Constitution; when they appealed to that as a sword and shield, I invoked its protection for them; when they said fight, I said fight, (applause;) and when they said, "Who can make war upon the beast?" I said, the American people. [Applause.] I have had no interest upon the subject, except to afford them the shield of the Constitution, so long as they invoked it; but, when they threw it away—when they resorted to arms—I said them, put them down by the power of the American people, and I say it now. [Cheers, and cries of "Good!" "Good!"] I was an old-fashioned Democrat, as you may remember; I am a Democrat now of the straightest sect; and a great many who were Abolitionists when I was a Democrat, or tried to be if it paid, now call me to account and say I am radical, very radical indeed, (laugher,) and they are conservative. Well, I admit they are conservative in the sense that they are opposed to the Union and all its institutions and interests. If they mean to indicate that I mean to make this cure complete and thorough, then I am radical. [Applause.] For, being fairly in, I have an idea to see this matter fairly out. [Applause.] The question of Emancipation has become one of the questions of the day; it cannot be blinked any longer. [Cheers.] And I have no disposition to get round it. Heretofore many of you have thought I took the wrong side of the question, but I took one side. [Laughter.] I never took both on any question. I took the side of letting this question entirely alone, so long as they appealed to the Constitution. When they threw that away and repudiated it—I said, and I want the reporters to be sure and get me down now, (I speak for the benefit of political snakes generally,) [laughter]—I say that the only safeguard of Slavery was the Constitution, which recognized it; that the opinional world is against it, and the instincts of humanity and religion are against it; the advance of civilization is against it; the interests, moral, material, commercial, religious, are all against it; and, while I would prosecute a war solely and entirely for the purpose of putting down this rebellion, if Slavery happens to go along with it, I will hold up both hands and cry, Amen. [Great applause.] I never favored it as an institution; I favored letting it alone when they invoked the Constitution; when they threw that away and exposed it in its nakedness and deformity, I cared not how quickly nor how summarily it went by the board. [Applause.] They sent their pitcher to the well once too much. [Applause and laughter.] The friends of Slavery have done what its enemies never could have done, and the Abolitionists ought to hold a meeting of thanksgiving and of celebration and of prayer, to the friends of Slavery, for destroying it upon the face of the earth. [Applause.]

I was never of the trading, and robbing, and expediency class of Democrats. I belonged to the Jacksonian Democracy, whose creed was, first and foremost, that *the Union must and shall be preserved.* [Applause.] There I stand to-day, and when they set up an image for me to worship, I say to them, as WALLACE said to EDWARD:

"Unto my God three times I daily bow;
But, little coxcomb Knight, pray what art thou?"

Our Democratic friends,—I don't acknowledge them as *the* Democracy,—a spurious imitation, not the genuine Jacob Townsend,—they obtained a great conservative victory in the last Fall elections! Well, we have heard of the man who drew the elephant in the lottery, and who could not sell him, could not give him away, and could not keep him, (laughter,) and didn't exactly know what to do when he got there. [Laughter.] Now I apprehend that our friends who succeeded in the last Fall's election have drawn the political elephant, they seem to have a good deal of trouble with him, and not to know precisely what to do with him. Their counsels are evidently divided. Before the election they were opposed to arbitrary arrests, but since the election they seem to be a good deal puzzled. They change their spots, as the lady advised her little son, who inquired whether the leopard could change his spots; to be sure he can my son, by going from one spot to another. [Laughter.] And they seem to be in the same condition—going from one spot to another. They were, before the elections, for the most liberal propositions for peace. Now some of them think it best, on the whole, to prosecute the war.

The English people and their position has been alluded to. The English people are with us, and Prince ALBERT was with us, and with his dying hand corrected dispatches for the purpose of mitigating the coast every between the English people and the American people, Queen VICTORIA is with us, (applause,) while that miserable, degraded, hireling organ, the London *Times*, is against us. These, with BRIGHT and COBDEN, (applause,) and a host of others, are with us.

In this contest, the Empire State should not stand between the putting down of this rebellion and the American people. She has a great and mighty mission to perform. I invoke her people of all parties, repudiating all political ideas, to march forward in this great and mighty war. I invoke her children to raise their hands against this monster that has come to torment them before their time. I invoke woman at the domestic altar to raise her effectual prayer to Heaven against this infernal monster. I invoke her soon to come forward, not only upon the battle-field, but I invoke them to come forward in every lane of life, in every avenue of society, to put down this rebellion and to save this Government, the last and great hope of man. [Applause.] Mighty God, I say if this Government must fall, if it must go down, in blood and tears, if the example of WASHINGTON and the great spirits of the Revolution, and those who founded this great country must go down, let not the Empire State contribute its mighty influence. [Applause.] Give us rather oceans of blood, give us rivers of tears, give us pestilence, give us famine, give us a life of suffering, give us an ignominious death, rather than curse us and our memory forever by the idea that we have contributed to uphold this rebellion. [Applause.] When this Union perishes, Oh! may it perish by the force of a foreign foe. Let not this foundation be sapped; let it not fall a prey to the assassin's dagger; let it perish by foreign force, so that when it shall perish we may not say that like the stricken eagle, it has fallen by its own action, and especially by the action of the Empire State, when

"Like the struck eagle stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
Viewed his own feathers on the fatal dart,
And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart;
Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel,
He nursed the pinion that impelled the steel,
While the same plumage that warmed his nest,
Drank the last life-drop from his bleeding breast."

No! it shall not be; the Empire State shall stand in this great controversy; it shall come forward with the influence of its sons and daughters; it shall come forward with the interests of all ages and sexes and conditions, and rescue our land from the hand of the despoiler. God grant it, God grant it, my friends. [Enthusiastic and prolonged applause.]

The following toasts were then read:

4. *The Commercial Metropolis*—Its wealth and prosperity are due to the vitality of Freedom; may it ever remember that material results are the work of moral causes.

Music—"Home, Sweet Home."

5. *The Spirit and Example of Washington*—Now dearer than ever to the people who have pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor in defence of the free institutions and the national unity with which his existence and his glory were identified.

6. *The Constitution of the United States*—A noble instrument, formed to perpetuate the blessings of liberty and not the curses of bondage.

Music—"Yankee Doodle."

7. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—All honor to their heroism and devotion.

Music—"The Red, White and Blue."

To the seventh toast, Col. MIX, of the New-York cavalry, responded. He did not object to circulating Copperhead journals in the army in active service. He did object to seeing them read in the hospitals, because he was opposed to giving dying soldiers an inducement to swear. [Laughter and applause] He predicted a bright future for our arms before another moon, saying that Charleston would be ornshed to the dust, and the old flag will float over Fort Sumter again. [Applause.] He said the army was never in better condition than to-day. It was not demoralized. Baring the mud, Gen. HOOKER could gain a victory any day. [Applause.] The army would stand by the President, the President would stand by the people, and the Proclamation and God would stand by us all. [Applause.] At present he knew there was a hopeful spirit in the army that the question would be settled and the Union be restored.

Mr. DANA next read the following (eighth) toast:

8. *The Proclamation of Freedom*—A military act necessary for the National defence, but none the less memorable in history as wiping off an infinite blot from the fair fame of the American people.

SPEECH OF CHAS. S. SPENCER, ESQ.—THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.

I am grateful for the privilege given me to reply to that toast. Men are mortal, and pass away; but the principle of freedom, upon which the original organization of the Republican party was based, and by which it has abided in the hour of triumph, as in that of defeat, is immortal, and will cling to its vigorous vitality until death shall strike the shackles from the limbs of the last slave on earth, release him from oppression and suffering, and reward him with the freedom of immortality. [Applause.]

The brightest, the most glorious page in the history of the Nineteenth Century, will be that which records the Proclamation of Emancipation. While the despotisms of the Old World repudiates Slavery, the Republic of the new clings to it with an eager tenacity. It dominates over the nation. It controls with iron rule its legislators. It imperiously dictates its entire policy. It degrades labor. It impoverishes at home, and disgraces abroad. It outrages humanity, it tortures the body, it destroys the soul. It insults every free white man in the nation. It drags as captive behind its triumphal car the frightened cringing doughfaced North. [Applause.] To oppose its progress, to battle with its baneful influences, the Republican Party sprang into existence. In 1856, under its leader FREMONT, it was defeated, and the Old Public Functionery elected. It acquiesced. In 1860, it was successful, and elevated to the President's chair ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Applause.] Slavery appealed from the ballot to the bullet. It inaugurated a rebellion. It compelled us to expend treasure, and to pour out blood. It was the *cause* of the rebellion. Its maintenance and extension were and are the objects of the rebellion, and the President of the United States honored himself, his party and the age in which he lives, when he proclaimed that, on the 1st of January, 1863, the slave of every rebel in arms should be *free*. [Applause.] The slave aristocracy of the South may writhe, the slave Democracy of the North may howl, but whatever the event of the war, the doom of Slavery is pronounced. The rebels against our Government are even now treading upon a thin crust which overlies the fires of a volcano, and they know it.

The diseased imagination of CROMWELL painted in the air hands holding daggers aimed at his heart. Southern rebels gaze into space and fear to see hands with daggers pointed to avenge long years of wrong, and as they gaze their arms are paralyzed.

Let this war march on amidst the desperate struggles of rebels in arms, amidst traitor sympathy of Northern Copperheads. Let this war march on, at whatever cost of money, at whatever sacrifices of life, at whatever results of privation, of suffering, until the Union shall be restored—not as it was, with the rebel South indemnified for the expenses of the war, and secured in its original property; not as it was, with the curse of the old rebellion ready to create a new one, but, as I believe it is destined to be, peopled with millions of happy *freemen*, entering upon a new course of prosperity and honor, and blessing the hour when ABRAHAM LINCOLN penned the Proclamation of Emancipation. [Great applause.]

The following toasts were also given and responded to:

9. *Woman*—In this crisis of her country's danger, the inspirer, the helper, the consoler; with courage in her heart, and faith in her soul, she scorns alike the base suggestions of treason, and the disgraceful counsels of cowardice.

10. *The Newspaper Press*—The beacon and watch-tower of public safety.

11. *The Party of Loyal Men*—Who, shunning all alliance with treason, forsake other associations to rally round the banner of the Union.

12. *The War for the Union*—Waged not merely for the integrity and the liberties of our nation, but for the hopes and interests of universal humanity.

13. *Peace*—A blessing to be realized only by crushing out rebellion, and wiping out Slavery, its cause; in nothing else can the nation find indemnity for the past or security for the future; God grant that such a peace may soon be achieved.

The convivial assemblage separated at a late hour. The following were the Committee of Arrangements: W. P. Estabrook, C. A. Dana, Sinclair Tousey, H. W. Smith, C. S. Spencer, D. L. Pettee, A. M. Palmer.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gov. Letcher and his Hostages—He will be Compelled to give them up—Exchange of Officers taken at Fredericksburgh—Gen. Foster gone to Newbern—Seizure of Smuggled Whisky, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1863.

Col. LUDLOW, Chief of Staff of Gen. DIX, arrived last evening from City Point, by the flag-of-truce boat *Henry Burden*. Assurances have been given him by the rebel Commissioner, that the Virginia Legislature would oppose the action of Gov. LETCHER in holding certain Union prisoners as a reprisal for bushwackers and other individuals, seized by us, whom he styles as belonging to the Virginia State forces. He will be compelled, in a few days, to hand these Union men over to the custody of the Confederate authorities, when they will be duly exchanged. The steamer *State of Maine* is still waiting at City Point for prisoners who have yet to be received at Richmond prior to their rendition. Among them will be about thirty of our officers who were taken at Fredericksburgh, after the date of JEFF. DAVIS's Proclamation, thus showing that his intention of handing them over to the Governor of Virginia as violators of Virginia laws, in "inciting negro insurrection," has been altered by circumstances and the action of the Confederate Congress. The return of further citizen prisoners is postponed. They have not yet been collected at Richmond from the several sections of the South where they were seized; nor has our Government as yet done its part in gathering at Washington Confederate citizen prisoners, as recently intended. The exchange is, therefore, postponed for a fortnight.

Gen. FOSTER sailed this morning in the *S. R. Spaulding* for Newbern, to take charge of those troops yet in North Carolina. The reinforcements so lately brought to Geo. HUNTER at Port Royal, will be commanded by that General.

The seizure of a quantity of kegs, containing smuggled whisky, was made this morning by the Provost-Marshal here on board the Baltimore boat. The kegs were placed to apple barrels, with apples both on the top and bottom. Whisky was found exuding from one barrel, and the whole invoice was then examined. They were addressed to Suffolk, and consigned to order, therefore the consignee is not known.

The plan of Gen. DIX to placing refugee colored people upon vacated farms of rebels, is being fast carried out, under the supervision of Mr. C. S. WILDER and Dr. BROWN, who have received the necessary seeds from the North, and, to a considerable extent, implements. The Government has furnished several carts, and thirty condemned horses, with a prospect of more. These latter, though unfit for army uses, will answer for farm work. A large plantation near Norfolk, of the rebel WISE, late Governor of Virginia, is included in the intended appropriations yet to be made for the above purpose; but as the land is reported poor, its available is questioned. Moreover, its location is favorable for kidnapping negroes by soldiers, who have recently committed this outrage, and sold their victims for Confederate money within the rebel lines. This money they can sell in Norfolk at from 60 to 75 per cent. discount.

Two rebel officers, with three men, were recently seen in a boat off Pig Point, inspecting with glasses the shores of Newport's News, with the idea of ascertaining if the newly arrived forces were encamped there. Dr. BROWN, on Craney Island, immediately on hearing the fact, sent a Sergeant, with ten men, to capture them, but the birds had flown. It is supposed they had issued from one of the creeks flowing into the Nansemond, and passed the guard-boat at the mouth of that river during a fog. N.

FROM JAMAICA.

The Alabama as a Cruiser—The Officers and Crew of the Hatteras Sent to Key West—The Oneida After the Rebel Privateers.

The British schooner *Julia*, Capt. CROCKER, from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived yesterday, bringing dates to 2d inst.

The Confederate steamer *Alabama* left that port on the 26th, on a cruise. The ship *Borodino*, Capt. FLOWERS, from England, had been chartered by the United States Vice Consul, to convey to Key West the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Hatteras*, sunk by the *Alabama*. When off Cape Nicola, Hayti, on Feb. 7, she was boarded by a boat from the United States steamer *Oneida*, in search of the *Alabama* and *Oreto*. At the same time saw the flag-ship *Wachusett*.

Prize Cases in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 21.

United States District-Attorney COFFEY denies the statement contained in the recent Washington telegram, relative to the costs of proceedings in the sale of naval prizes at this port. Instead of being 15 per cent. only, they do not exceed 8 per cent., and in many cases 4 and 5.

Gen. Shields.

Gen. SHIELDS sailed, yesterday, in the *Champion* for California.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

Spread of the Polish Insurrection.

The Insurgents Suffer a Defeat.

Insurrection Against the French in Cochin China.

Speech of Queen Victoria on the Opening of the British Parliament.

A Loan Offered to the Rebel Government.

Financial and Commercial News.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 21

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 7th, *via* Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived at this port at 11 o'clock this forenoon. Her dates are one week later than those already to hand.

The *Canada* has 18 passengers for Boston, and 150 Lancashire operatives, sent out by Miss BURDETT COUTTS.

The *Canada* reports: Passed, on the night of the 16th inst., a steamer supposed to be the *China*.

The following is the latest news on Queenstown:

The Poland insurrection was spreading.

Wengrow, Poland, had been taken by the Russians after a sanguinary battle. The insurgents were dispersed.

The United States Consul at Cardiff writes that no Confederate vessel is lying there, as reported. The vessel in question formerly belonged to Baltimore, but is legitimately engaged in the Brazilian trade.

There is news of an insurrection in Cochin China, and desperate attacks on the French forces. Severe fighting had taken place, but the Cochin Chinese were repulsed with heavy loss.

It was asserted that France had asked Spain to send back her troops to Cochin China, and that Spain replied that she would respect the treaty she had concluded with that country.

The Queen's

FROM VENEZUELA.

Address of Gen. Paez to the People—Arrest of the Minister of War—Mr. Seward's Rebuke of the American Minister—His Reply, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARACAS, Monday, Jan. 12, 1863.

MR. EADES, the new United States Consul for Maracaibo, has at length received his exequatur, and started for his port of destination. The delay in his case has arisen from the doubt of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs as to precedents in the case of Consuls accredited to blockaded ports.

The depredations upon American commerce by the cruisers of the rebel States have become so serious, that the few vessels hitherto owned in the United States and trading to the ports of Venezuela, have recently been sold to British owners, and now make the voyage of the islands *en route*. Coffee, indigo, hides, cochineal, &c., are becoming scarce, so that some few vessels have been compelled to take gold in exchange for their cargoes, and return in ballast.

Some remarkable developments have been recently made as to the ill-treatment of prisoners by the rebel Chiefs of South America, and their plans for the absorption of the Republics of New-Granada and Ecuador, as well as Venezuela. Depots for the plottings of these marauders exist on many of the adjacent islands, held as colonies by European Powers, conspicuous among which are St. Thomas, Trinidad and Curaçoa. It is time that the "Greet Powers" should cease to shelter this political petit larceny. The United States, being also now the victim of similar machinations, should certainly take part in protesting against this piratical occupation of the islands along the American coasts. It can no longer afford to ignore this incessant predatory warfare upon the Republican Governments.

It is rumored that the American Minister here has been recently rebuked by his Government for having recognized the Government of Gen. PAEZ, and that his Secretary, who has just returned home, is the bearer of a letter to MR. SEWARD on the subject, giving sufficient reasons for his course, reminding the Secretary of the autograph letter of President LINCOLN, of which he was the bearer, and claiming that otherwise he would not have been in a position to receive the $100,000 which the Venezuelano Government has recently paid him for American claimants. Aside from these considerations, however, it is a matter of history that the Government of Gen. PAEZ rose spontaneously from the people, as a creation of necessity, and in compliance with the urgent demands of the constituted authorities of the several provinces, and that Gen. PAEZ assumed power with great hesitancy and reluctance, only as a remedy for the impending anarchy.

Gen. ECHEGURIA, the Minister of War, has recently been arrested for conspiracy against some of his colleagues in the Government. I forward a translation of the eloquent address which Gen. PAEZ issued to the people last Saturday. It has had an electric effect.

THE ADDRESS OF GEN. PAEZ.

President PAEZ opened his address as follows:

"VENEZOLANO: Sixteen months have now transpired since, by your will, I took charge of the Republic. You have certainly not forgotten how obstinately I refused the power you then offered me; but Venezuela had had no Government since the 29th of August, 1861, and by accepting the control of affairs on the 10th of September, I saved you at least from the horrors of anarchy. My personal desires for retirement were made to wrestle with my love of country, and finally to succumb to what seemed the inexorable mandate of the people.

The forms of the Constitution had been impiously perverted to the consummate ruin of the country, and the embarrassments resulting from its action unseated one Government after another. The crisis demanded an exceptional system—a system as rigorous as that which menaced and outraged the patience of society, and as strong as the resolution it evinced to withstand it.

Thus only can he explained, my countrymen, the unheard of unanimity with which was effected that change in the Republic which invested me with power. I wrested it from no one—you placed it in my hands, without spilling one drop of blood, without a single cry of opposition. Neither had the liberating army the initiative of the movement. It respected your free vote, and adhered cordially to your will. It obeyed me with cheerfulness, and continued its alliance with you for the defence of our sacred national cause."

President PAEZ then alluded to what he had thus far accomplished by reëstablishing the public credit, and preserving peace with foreign nations. Had he consulted his own inclinations, he would much have preferred retiring to private life, but this he could not do while the State was distracted by dissensions. He proceeded:

The cruel war which ungenerous passions wage against society—a war without name—an incendiary raid which has raised a political standard as a pretentious cover for its crimes—has not yet terminated its mad career. It has already lasted three years. Four successive administrations of the Government have failed to satisfy the destructive spirit which props up the disturbing of the public peace. They struggle not for principles but for men. They accept but their own Government—that of disorder, anarchy and crime. For them it is merely a question of personal interest. From that malignant source flows the iniquitous tenacity that actuates them to the display of such absolute contempt for the welfare of the country; without remorse for its sufferings, its mourning or its ruin.

If the rebels could be, at last, able to subject you to their control, it would be preferable for Venezuela that the laws should disappear under the surges of another deluge. A country without protection—families outraged—property robbed—a people without liberty—without industry—impoverished, degraded and despised. Such would be the doleful spectacle that we would furnish to the eyes of the world.

After dwelling upon this topic at some length, he said:

Another danger threatens you nearly. That danger is the discontent which anomalous situations are apt to engender. No Government can avoid it. It must be left to your good sense to allay the tempest it may possibly raise. Although the discontented may assume the garb of patriotism, you already know that this is the habitual cloak for personal designs. Penetrate its motives, and you will not find in many cases other than puerile pretexts, unworthy to figure in company with the destinies of a people. Be prepared for their apparent tendencies. He who conspires against those who, in high official places, lend me efficient cooperation, conspires necessarily against me. The day that any fraction or circumstance pretend to dictate to me changes or elections against my will, I will not hesitate to resign authority.

After making an earnest appeal for an efficient, united support from all, the President concluded as follows:

I have already said that at my age, and with my antecedents, no personal ambition is possible. I have already passed through every ordeal—power and banishment, honors and martyrdom. Nothing remains for me to covet. But I should answer your call. I have served you because you have willed it. I serve you because it is your will. As long as it be so I will continue in your service with loyalty and fervor.

Given in Caracas, on the 10th of January, 1863.

This address speaks for itself. It is a perfect vindication of its illustrious author, and in its simple recital of facts, accounts for the evidences of affection and enthusiasm which greets him here at every step. I spent the evening at his chateau after the arrest of Gen. ECHEGURIA, and witnessed the unfeigned affliction which this circumstance brought to him. It is, indeed, melancholy, at this period of life, when called upon by the unanimous voice of the people to devote the remaining days of his existence to the restoration of his country, to find himself so grievously disappointed in one upon whom so much of his favor and confidence had been lavished. But the proofs against Gen. ECHEGURIA were too palpable, and the action of the Government was prompt and decisive. His arrest was effected without exciting the least attention, and after being held for a day or so at the Cuerlel de Artilleria, under the charge of Gen. HAGADORN, where he was treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration, he was allowed to take leave of his friends, and was finally removed to La Guaira, where he is now held. To show the mutual confidence between the people and the Government, it is only necessary to add, that Gen. ECHEGURIA was removed in open day, in the ordinary public coach, and with his wife beside him. It is probable that he will take the next packet for St. Thomas, and that Gen. FIGUEREDO will be named as his successor. EXCELSIOR.

Regimental Orders of Harris Light Cavalry—Col. Kilpatrick Resumes Command.

CAMP BAYARD, Ve., Feb. 9, 1863.

The commanding officer takes this, the first opportunity offered since his return, to say to the Regiment officers and men that he is happy and proud to place himself at the head of a regiment so disciplined and numbers so formidable, and for deeds of daring so well known, as the Harris Light Cavalry. He knows and appreciates full well the responsibility he has taken upon himself, and he hopes to faithfully and with success discharge each and every duty. He only asks a cheerful obedience to orders, and that the regiment may have the same confidence in him that he has in the regiment. Firmly and justly he will treat officers and men, as one comrade should treat another who, with him, have volunteered to dare a soldier's death, in a just and holy cause. Martial station to duty, and [illegible] shall have quick prosecution [illegible] fascinated the hearts with fire dared to charge, amid the gloom of night, the rebel barricade at Falmouth, once return. Let us hope, may long, as we did there, and as soldiers should, for the honor of battle, that we may, by glorious deeds, add to those now chisled on the pillar of fame, high on which is written in letters deep, "Harris Light Cavalry."

F. KILPATRICK, Col. Commanding.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

A Mexican Resume of Events in the Month January.

The *Heraldo*, of Mexico City, in its monthly review, gives the following account of what had passed during the month:

MEXICO, Jan. 27.

By decree of the 23d of last month the Government ordered that the payment of all debts nor direct taxes should be made, from that date, in money or goods necessary for the national army, granting fifteen full working days to every one owing taxes to pay his quota without any new charges.

The citizen General-in-Chief of the army of the East, by decree of the 24th of last December, ordered to be dissolved the communities of religious ladies, who were by effect of another former regulation collected in private houses. He gave notice that the papers for granting portions to the above named religious ladies would be given to them immediately, or their next of kin.

The supreme Government has ordered the tax for fortifications to cease.

The invading army has had in the present month a considerable increase of allies. To MARQUEZ, BUSTOS PINTOS, MEJIA and COLIMILLA, there have been added CEACON, AGUALLAS and JIMENES MENDIZABEL. The latter having fallen into the hands of citizen Col. CUALLAR, was immediately put to death at San Martin Tesmelucan.

The commender of the Fourth Squadron de Zacatecas, PILAR VILLARBAL, placing himself between Tecamachaleo and Quecholac, pieces occupied by the invaders, took from them 300 mules. The National Guard of Tlacotepec also took, near Palmar, 500 mules that were being taken to the French. The General-in-Chief paid to the captors the value of the said mules, which were taken to Puebla. Part of them have been sent to the Capital, where they are now being used.

The General-in-Chief of the Army of the Centre has ordered that there be established in this capital four hospitals: to the east, in the Ex-Convent of the Santisima, the proprietors of which have given it up for that purpose; to the north, in the locality occupied by the Prison of Santiago Tlatelolco; to the west, in the building adjoining the Church of San Hipolito; and to the south, in a part of the College of Vizcainas.

In the movement which the French made from Jalapa to Perote, they were twice attacked by the cavalry force under the command of Gen. AURELIANO RIVERA, who were stationed there for that purpose. Without minding their number, our soldiers attacked the enemy, doing them much damage.

The Legislature of the State of Tabasco closed its sessions on the 21st of last November, the Executive being previously invested with extraordinary powers.

Citizen Gen. NAJERTO came to this city, where he was complimented as he deserved. He is now in Puebla, at the head of the division under his command.

A force, composed of 1,500 French, occupied Tehuacan, but afterwards abandoned the city.

At the moment when the French left Coscomatapec, a town of the district of Cordova, to go to Orizaba, it was occupied by our forces, and legal order again established there, as also in the other places of the same district.

The Legislature of the State of Guanajuato closed their sessions, with the usual formalities, on Dec. 15.

Tlacotalpan, a town on the leeward coast of Vera Cruz, was occupied—not having forces that could defend it—by a party of French, who were in a few days completely routed, being obliged to take to the water, to reach a war-steamer that was anchored in the river, leaving several killed and wounded, with arms and horses.

By order of the military commander of Tlaxcala, 612 mules were seized, which had been sold to the French by some traitors, and were proceeding to Chalchicomula, guarded by eight armed serving men who were likewise seized. Citizen-General ITURBIDE, Governor of the State of Michoacan, came to the capital to confer with the Supreme Government, and having obtained his object returned to the capital of the State under his command to collect as large a force as possible to incorporate with the army of the East, and to take part in the foreign war.

In conformity with the decree of the Congress of the Union of the 10th of December, the Citizen-President of the Republic ordered to be set at liberty the four prisoners of the French army who were in the jail of Santiago Tlatelolco, on account of the enemy having done the same with some prisoners whom they took from the advanced guard of our forces in occupying San André's Chalchicomula.

There has been formed, in Puebla a legion, consisting of employes and private persons on horseback, with the name of Culpulalpam to attend Geo. ESTARA when the campaign begins under the command of Citizen-Col. MALDONADO.

In virtue of the sentence of the proper magistrate, the Germans who took down the arms of Spain from the door of the Vice-Consul of that nation, in Tampico, replaced it publicly in the same place from where they had torn it down, and gave in writing a full satisfaction which has been published in the different papers of the Republic.

The primary and secondery elections of the Corporation of Mexico City took place on the days and in the manner commanded by the law. The candidates elected merit the public esteem, and much is expected in favor of the city from their activity and honesty. On the 15th inst. they took the customary oath and entered on the duties of the offices which the people have confided to them.

VINAURRI had an immense majority of votes as Constitutional Governor of the State of New-Leon and Coahuila.

The decree for taxing capitalists has been amended, comprising a greater number of persons, for which purpose as well as for arranging the sum to be paid, the memorial of the Committee appointed for that purpose was presented.

The civil war which caused so many evils to the State of Yucatan, terminated with the defeat and complete dispersion of the rebels headed by Pedro ACEREYO. The Government of the State will be able to apply itself to the following up of the Indians, who have seized the opportunity to do all the harm they could to that part of the Republic, the prey to a civil war which some of its wicked citizens sustained against it.

The Frenchmen expelled, who were detained to Leon, State of Guanajuato, through fear of the gangs of robbers that abound in that quarter, have left, attended by a force that were escorting a convoy in direction to the port of Manzanillo.

The sword of honor which the Mexicans resident in California had ordered to be made as a present to Gen. ZARAGOZA, conqueror of the French on the 5th of May, had arrived in Mexico city. It was sent to Gen. ALVAREZ, who transmitted it to citizen Deputy ALTAMIRANO, to present it as he did to the Congress of the Union.

The decree granting a pardon, published by Gen. DOBLADO, as Civil and Military Governor of the State of Jalisco, has had a good effect. The large number of persons who had taken up arms against the Government have applied for the pardon. Gen. DOBLADO has not confined himself to that regulation in order to reëstablish the disturbed tranquility in various places of the State, but has dictated other measures as prudent as the above, having succeeded in diminishing the bands of robbers who were the terror of Jalisco, from which State it is hoped that they will disappear.

The Supreme Government has determined that the legal age for the inhabitants of the Federal district and territories shall commence at 21.

The Government, wishing to introduce all possible economy, so as to be able to meet with more facility the wants of the present war, and that the necessities of the defenders of independence and liberty may be attended to, has determined to reduce the number and the salaries of the employes of the various offices of the Government. This reform, which our present situation demanded, has already been put in execution, with the approbation of the Press, who cry out for economy in all the expenses.

The Supreme Government has appointed Gen. GARZA chief of the forces, to operate against the traitors of Sierra Gorda, and Gen. ALCALDE as second in command. Citizen MANUEL TERRERO having refused the government of the district, citizen PONCIANO ARRIAGA has been appointed, who took the oath and entered upon the duties of the offices which the people have confided to them.

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CANADA WEST.

The Toronto Globe on the Side of the Union—Canadian Sentiment—A Scene—Hamilton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, Feb. 16, 1863.

The first circumstance which will perhaps strike the observer who visits Canada West, is that the only Canadian daily sold on the train (Great Western Road) is the Toronto *Globe*—a paper which, in its able editorials as well as in its general news tone, exhibits warm sympathy with the Federal Government in its attempts to crush the existing rebellion. If straws do show the way the wind blows, as popularly supposed, this fact would seem to indicate that the state of the Canadian mind, among the intelligent, reading classes, is less favorable to the cause of the South than has been popularly supposed in the North. My observation, during a week spent here, with "eyes and ears open," confirms this impression. There are, of course, sympathizers with the South; but they do not seem to embrace any considerable portion of the better classes. By "better classes" I mean not the aristocratic or moneyed classes, as such. I mean the classes wherein is the greatest development of morality, of refinement, of Christianity, and intellectual culture. Aristocrats—codfish or otherwise not to be expected to sympathize very heartily with a democratic people who are at war with the aristocratic and monarchical element of their country, as is the case with us in the United States.

I was peculiarly struck—not to say mortified—by an incident which came under my notice in the Great Western cars. A Canadian gentleman fell into a good-natured discussion (at least on the Canadian's part) with a regular down east Yankee. The latter was one of those rare specimens of the genuine article, with which tourists occasionally come in contact. He wore a seedy brown overcoat, a rusty tile, and ambitious pantaloons; I mean pantaloons which manifested a strong desire to rise—by creeping up over his cow-hide boot-tops. He had a "chor" of tobacco in his mouth, which served him as an apology, I suppose, for making a nasty puddle on the car-floor; and in his breast pocket he carried a plethoric pocket-book, tied about with a string, which he ever and anon pulled from its resting-place, and, seemingly satisfied it was "thar," returned again. His language was the classic article—the genuine Sam Slick stuff. He said "dew" for do, "shue" for shoe, "and everything in proportion." He announced himself as being a resident of Providence, R. I. The Canadian gentleman I took to be a lawyer, from peculiar indications; and it was certainly amusing to see with what infinite trouble the Canadian was enabled to carry on the argument at all, so prone was the Down-Easter to get his dander up—a feat he accomplished every time the lawyer drove him into a corner, and that was about every ten minutes; whereat the Canadian would smile good-naturedly, bite his lip, and sally out on another tack. I *was* amused; but I could not help reflecting on the disgraceful picture of a native of New-England, with his pockets stuffed with American money, angrily defending the course of the rebels at the South, while a Canadian—evidently English—was the champion of our Government. The Yankee defending Slavery—the Englishman arguing against it. The Yankee justifying the rebellion—the Englishman eloquently condemning it.

Here let me remark: Thus far in my observations I have not seen one instance of a Canadian who defends the South more earnestly than do certain men and prints that are tolerated by us in the loyal States, men like VALLANDIGHAM, and prints like the Chicago *Times*.

One desire is almost universal here, the desire for peace. Canada is suffering seriously from the war. Her finances are deranged, her commerce troubled, her general prosperity greatly affected. But all with whom I have conversed agree with me, that there is no *honorable* way for us to have peace, save to conquer it; that President LINCOLN'S Proclamation of Freedom stands forever a bar to a settlement, unless, accepting shame and dishonor, the Administration retracts its word, and reëstablishes the bondage of millions—an act it can never do without incurring the lasting contempt and scorn of the civilized world. But Canada is not the custodian of our country's honor, therefore it is not surprising that for the moment, in its troubles, it longs for peace on any terms, and clamors for it, too.

Absurd reports are in circulation in the United States respecting the depreciation of our currency here. It is gravely stated that one gentleman from Western New-York who passed over the Great Western Railroad recently, had to submit to a reduction of thirty per cent. on American silver, which he presented at a railway eating-house. No such thing! Silver, when paid in large quantities, is in some instances subject to a small reduction—not higher at most than three per cent. But for all practical purposes, there is no other currency here *but* silver. Once in a while you see gold or Canadian bills, but silver is the rule: and four silver quarters will buy a dollar's worth of any dealer's goods, too. As for the eating-house story: The Great Western eating-houses, all of them, take our greenback, postage currency and bank-notes, *at par*.

Amusements appear to be as well patronized here in these troublous times, as with us in the United States. This is a little city, of some twenty thousand inhabitants only, I am told; but the past week, besides the "Theatre Royal," has seen a couple of entertainments by JEROME ILLITE, a lecture, and a series of concerts by Father KEMP'S "Old Folks." I noticed, at the latter, that the bewigged personages whom Father KEMP presented as representatives of Gens. WASHINGTON, PUTNAM, &c., were greeted with hearty cheers by the British audience on being so announced. By the way, some of these travelling troupes must make a pretty good "thing of it" when they are well patronized in Canada, and carry to the States goodly pockets-full of silver. SIKES.

A Snow-Storm in the Alps.

EXPERIENCES OF AN AMERICAN TOURIST AMONG THE AVALANCHES.

The following is an extract from a private letter of a prominent banker of this City, who was caught in the terrific gale that swept over the Alps last month, and very nearly lost his life in consequence:

GANOA, Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

I left Paris on Saturday, and had an agreeable journey by the rail to San Meichel, at the foot of Mount Cenis. At San Meichel we were transferred to sleighs, or rather dilligence bodies, placed on runners. At 3 P. M. Saturday, we began the ascent of the mountain. The day was a pleasant one—calm, with sunshine. We reached the summit about 12½ o'clock at night—the weather still continuing calm and pleasant, the stars shining brightly, and we congratulated ourselves on the prospect of so pleasant a passage over this Alpine region. We had descended on the Italian side about half an hour, when the wind began to blow, drifting the snow across our route, which impeded and made our progress difficult. As we continued to descend, the wind increased in violence, making it more and more difficult for us to proceed.

At 3 o'clock in the morning, having reached a point more than half way down, the gale became terrific, roaring like a thousand Niagaras, dashing and whirling the fine dry snow so as to darken the atmosphere.

By this time the drifts had become deep, and it being dark, our progress was stopped. On our left was a precipice of a thousand feet or more deep. The sleigh next in front of ours had upset with the passengers, and was only prevented going over the precipice by its lodging in the soft snow within a few feet of the edge. The conductor now came, and told us we should have to sit in the sleigh where we were until daylight; that he must seek the protection of the lee of some work with his horses to save himself and them from perishing from cold. This announcement, you may imagine, was anything but agreeable to us.

Here we sat until about 9 o'clock Monday morning, the wind increasing each hour in violence, roaring beyond my powers of description; driving and whirling the snow with such fury that it struck the face like small shot from a gun. Tight and close as the drilgence was, at least half a bushel of snow was driven in on us. We dare not even open a window to look out, as that would greatly increase our suffering from cold, already very great.

One of the passengers, fortunately, had a candle, which was occasionally lit to consult our watches as to the progress of the weary hours. I had a flask of brandy, which did good service.

About 5 o'clock we heard the fall of an avalanche across the road before us, and soon after the fall of another in our rear; this greatly increased our alarm, as we did not know what moment another would sweep us over the precipice in its course. It was truly a night of horror. After daylight we anxiously awaited the return of the conductor to know our fate. He came after 9 o'clock, and informed us that he would endeavor to draw the sleigh a little nearer the avalanche, to shorten the distance we should have to walk to reach it.

We had advanced but a few rods when we came to a stand, the next sleigh preventing our progress. Our only chance of safety was to walk to the "Cantano," (or relay house,) about 400 yards off the avalanche, 15 to 20 feet deep, and more than 100 wide, lying in the way. Each one had to take care of himself.

I was the last to leave the sleigh. With difficulty I reached the avalanche, and in attempting to walk over it I sank half my length in the soft snow. I became completely exhausted; the terrible wind took my breath away. I fell on the snow, unable to speak or to rise. One of the passengers happened to see me fall, and after reaching the "Cantaro" sent up two of the *cantoniers*, who carried me to the house nearly in an insensible state. By dint of rubbing with spirits, I revived in about half an hour.

Had I remained much longer in the snow, the drifts would have covered me up, and to the brave and hardy men, under the good providence of God, do I owe my life. After reaching the "Canteno" a new trouble presented itself; the house was not over 25 feet square, with a little 10 by 12 feet room for the family. The only fire was in a small stove in the centre of the large room, where all the cooking had to be done. Including passengers, drivers, *cantoniers*, we numbered 70 persons. All had to occupy the main room; there were not seats for more than 20; no place to sleep only on the most filthy floor; not a single comfort or accommodation to be had for love or money. We were in this place for 36 hours. Not less than 40 miserable pipes in full blast day and night, with doors and windows closed; nothing to eat but potatoes (as large as marbles) and cheese. Anything so utterly horrid and disgusting I had never before witnessed. My first impression was, I had but escaped one form of death to encounter another. We do not know, however, what we can stand until we are tried.

The storm continued with unabated fury until about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, when it began to abate a little. In the afternoon of Tuesday, the chief of the *cantoniers*, an active, energetic fellow, came from below with 25 of his men; these, added to about 10 at the "Cantano," made 35 men. The sleighs having been brought down, the joyful order was given to mount, which was readily complied with. We reached the village of Sara, at the foot of the mountain, after a long and tedious pull. * * L.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Legislature of Illinois—Military Speculators—Feeling About the Canal Bill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 9, 1863.

It is a puzzle to know what the majority in our Legislature would be at. The leaders are evidently working their cards for the benefit of the rebels; but, as they are uncertain how far they can carry their followers, they hesitate, and are undecided as to the adoption of positive measures. The resolutions reported from the Committee on Federal Relations were as near an approach to treason as they dare at present probably go, and show the *animus* of those who move the wires. There is just enough condemnation of secession in them to deceive the ignorant and prejudicial of the party, while they are mainly directed against the Administration, and fully equal BEAUREGARD in the use of the term "Abolitionists."

Another measure was brought forward on Friday, which has mischief in it. It was in the shape of a joint resolution to adjourn till June. There is nothing in the state of the public service that requires an extra session—or rather an extension of the regular session—nothing which will justify it. It is therefore very naturally supposed that it has something to do with the treasonable schemes of the leaders. The Republican members of the Senate deemed it so far objectionable as to impel them to retire, and to leave that body without a quorum—a proceeding which, under all ordinary circumstances, is to be deprecated. So that, unless some compromise is effected, the wheels of legislation are blocked. But as the leading Democrats of the State have so many "axes to grind"—so many large appropriations depending, it is probable that they will forego their political intrigues for the sake of these, and consent to give up their purpose of having a recess. We have, indeed, fallen upon evil times, and surely we know not what a day may bring forth.

The anti-New-England cry, which was echoed from Richmond, has abated, and we hear but little of it now. It may do for the southern part of the State; but up in this latitude, where a large majority are New-Englanders or New-Yorkers, it is found not to pay, and, on the whole, a losing business.

That there is great profit in purchasing cotton on the plantations, and selling it in the Northern cities, is manifest. The profit on *cuisine* and other articles sold to the rebels, is equally great. And the fact that a man is an American officer does not divest him of that attribute of humanity—the desire to make money—is equally apparent. And there is still another fact, fully as patent as any of these—yes, two facts: One is that our officers in the Southwest are prostituting their official positions to the lust of gain, through legal, as well as illicit trade, and that military operations are oftentimes made subservient to speculation. This accounts for much of the *inertia* of our forces in many localities. These things are not mere rumors. But privates and officers who return, invalided or otherwise—intelligent men and women who visit the camps with sanitary stores—all bring the same account. Such things have a fearfully demoralizing effect upon the army, and tend to destroy its efficiency.

This traffic should be stopped at once. It enables a few to make large fortunes, while it supplies the rebels with what they most need, in order to continue the war—it takes gold from us, and transfers it to the Confederacy. The public advantages are next to nothing.

It would be good advice to give great lines of railroads leading East not to so increase their tariffs of freight as to exasperate the Northwest. The cost of transportation will govern the route over which our produce is carried. We are compelled now to take the Eastern route, as there is no other. But west of the Mississippi there is already general and wide-spread dissatisfaction in relation to this matter, which is creating a good deal of ill-feeling.

The Marine Bank defalcation has been a principal topic of interest on 'Change, and in business circles, during the past week. There have been no new features developed, however. The entire capital of the bank is nearly or quite used up in the transaction, and it it goes on it will have to take a new start.

The rebel prisoners are "quiet." The sickness and mortality still continue. They were in a wretched condition in every respect, when brought here—a large proportion of them actually suffering for clothing, and full one-fourth of them on the sick list. The deaths average from six to ten daily—more than fall in a good smart skirmish. Many of them are desirous of taking the oath and so return home.

The receipts of hogs on Saturday were 10,630. For the week, 61,793. For the season, 1,103,868. Packed, about 860,000. The "season" continues about three weeks longer.

Real estate has advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. in this City, in the last few months, but lots, especially have appreciated to the latter figure, and there is an active speculative demand, and the talk upon the streets is of "lots" and "how much per foot" as in days of yore. Rents, too, are going up, and will open in the Spring 30 per cent. above last year's asking. Preparations for building dwellings on an extensive scale are already being made.

Defeat of the Ship-Canal Bill—Chicago and Canada—Adjournment of the Legislature—Rebel Prisoners—Howard's Marine Corps—Receipts of Internal Revenue.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 16, 1863.

The past week has been characterized by much quietness, so far as anything of public importance is concerned. And yet there never was a more active week of a February in Chicago. The weather, though variable, has, for the most part, been propitious, and the streets have presented unusual life and activity, a Broadway crowd constantly thronging our principal avenues of business. There have been concerts, and lectures, and fairs, and stars at the theatre—in short, everything in the line of fashionable and popular amusements, among which the skating carnivals have figured prominently. There are three quite extensive ponds, as they are called, in the city, of about five acres in extent each, and with the young people this healthful amusement is all the rage. The weather to-day, however, is Springlike, and the ice season is about over.

The defeat of the Ship Canal bill in Congress, and especially the action of Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING and other members from New-York, in creating considerable feeling throughout the West, [illegible] has manifested itself in one form in a series of resolutions passed by our Legislature—introduced by Mr. EASTMAN, of this city. The preamble sets forth that the Canal bill had been defeated in Congress by the opposition from New-York, &c., and the resolutions authorize the Governor to appoint agents to visit the Canadian Parliament and endeavor to effect some advantageous arrangement to secure the West an outlet to the Atlantic through the St. Laurence and the public works of Canada.

While I, in common with others, think this movement a foolish one, yet it serves to show, somewhat, the extent of the dissatisfaction which prevails in the West, in regard to the extortions practiced in the transportation of our great agricultural staples. Even when water navigation is available, it costs as much to get a bushel of wheat to Buffalo from Chicago, as it does from New-York to Liverpool. In 1861, I noticed that while corn was selling in this market at 22c. @24c. per bushel, the freight to Buffalo was 16c. @18c. When the Lakes are closed, the railroads almost invariably advance their freights from 25 to 50. And since the Mississippi has been unavailable, the roads leading to this city from the West, have acted upon the same suicidal principle.

There are demagogues enough always ready to take advantage of these causes of disaffection—to magnify them, and to use them as the means of exciting sectional jealousies and animosities. It was expected the "Democratic" members would oppose the Canal bills, as "war measures," for they seem disinclined to favor anything which will facilitate the efforts of the Government to put down the rebellion. But that leading Republicans of New-York should take so prominent a position against them has created general disappointment—hence the resolutions unanimously adopted by our Legislature.

It is no time now to create or revive sectional jealousies. The tariff which so largely protects the manufacturing interests of the East, and enhances the price of their fabrics to the consumers of the West, is only tolerated as a measure of financial necessity. It is pretty generally regarded as unequal and unjust in its bearings, and oppressive upon the agricultural districts. And to be shut off from one of our great natural outlets to market, and then to have the other avenues take advantage of this to ruinously tax our freightage, creates a feeling of exasperation not pleasant to witness.

That the Canadians will gladly respond to any overtures of this kind, there can be no doubt. They have been making great efforts to secure the trade—at least a portion of it—of the West for several years past, and have been quite successful. The business relations between Chicago and Montreal, and other Canadian towns, has been yearly increasing. The following figures show our shipments to Canadian ports in 1862:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
Collingwood	199,753	83,200	498,687
Port Colborne	955	508,000	1,984,560
Kingston	14,634	1,415,650	1,764,000
Sarnia	28,466	351,146	649,679
Goderich	168,938	562,678	683,278
Total	412,344	2,920,674	6,090,504

Large quantities of this was destined for Montreal, although cleared for other ports. A branch of the Bank of Montreal is established here, and I notice the name of JOHN YOUNG, a celebrated banker of that city, as one of the corporators of the "Chicago Dock Company," with a capital of $1,000,000. So you will perceive that our business relations are every day drawing closer and closer.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Saturday, or, rather, took a recess until June. The "Copperheads"—so called—have passed their anti-emancipation resolutions, which call for an armistice with the rebels, ostensibly to patch up a peace, but really, it is supposed, to give the rebels time to recuperate. Such is undoubtedly the covert design of the leaders. The Congressional apportionment bill was passed, but will undoubtedly receive its quietus from the Governor. The general appropriation bills passed, containing many unjust and extravagant items. The majority found it expedient to insert $50,000 contingent to the Governor, in order to secure the approval of some of their own favorite appropriations. The death of Senator ROGERS, of the majority, causing a tie in the Senate, made the Democrats a little more amiable toward the close of the session. There has been no beneficial legislation of any account. The bill authorizing the receipt of Treasury notes for taxes was the most important one passed.

The "poor white trash" who have been forced or inveigled into the rebellion, suffer terribly for the wickedness of their leaders or their own. The prisoners in Camp Douglas are still dying off at a fearful rate, notwithstanding that they are better clothed, better fed, better sheltered, and better cared for medically than they have been since they entered the service. This they acknowledge freely and gratefully. But when taken they were so much demoralized, physically, by want, exposure and hardships, that one-fourth were immediately thrown upon the surgeon's hands. Last week eighty-one deaths took place among them, and the mortality still continues. The health of our own troops stationed here is bad—quite a large number of them being down with the small-pox. The post hospitals and the general hospital are all full, and deaths are constantly taking place. It is fearful to think of the condition of our army before Vicksburgh. Disease is thinning its ranks rapidly, and it is a serious question as to where recruits are to come from.

There is great indignation here in relation to the treatment of the men who were enlisted in this city as a Marine Battery by Capt. HYSLOP. The men write home most piteous tales of the cruelty and oppression which are visited upon them at Newbern, because they insist upon their rights in being employed as agreed when they enlisted. Their treatment has entirely overcome their loyalty, and they would much rather fight against then for Gen. FOSTER. The publication of these orders creates much disaffection toward the Government, and gives the "copperheads" a rare opportunity to assail it. The matter should be inquired into. It is of sufficient importance to demand the attention of the Government, if not from the number of men interested, it is from the effect it is having upon the public mind in the West. The whole thing has been an outrage from the beginning, and American citizens cannot be thus treated with impunity.

The receipts of internal revenue in this city continue poor. For January they amounted to $100,941 28. For February, including the 14th, $67,758 17. The footings up are as follows:

October	$6,631 53	January	$100,941 28
November	30,706 13	Feo.—to 14th	67,738 17
December	137,140 63		
Total			$343,157 74

The heaviest sum, in January—$25,056 80—was collected on cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered. The next was tobacco, $10,551 92. Ale and beer followed next, with $6,655 75. Wool, $5,582 92. Six railroads paid $6,337 57. Our people are gradually becoming accustomed to the new order of things, and the system works quite smoothly. Only $111 50 were collected as penalties in January. There are many things, however, subject to taxation, which have not been brought in as yet. B.

The Oregon Legislature and Gen. Hooker.

Gen. HOOKER has made the following reply to complimentary resolutions recently passed by the Oregon Legislature:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Feb 1, 1863.

Hon. Samuel May, Secretary of State, Salem, Oregon:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge, through your distinguished Senator, J. W. NESMITH, the receipt of your letter of the 29th October last, transmitting an official copy of resolutions adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, at its second regular session.

It is impossible to receive, without emotion, the distinguished compliment conveyed in these proceedings; nor can this kind expression of your regard fail to remind me of those happier days, when our fellow-citizens beyond the mountains were employing all their energies in exploring and developing the matchless resources of that famed territory. The recollection of my own employment, upon one of your great works of internal improvement, will always have a place among the most cherished associations of my life.

Let us hope that this war will not much longer interrupt the progress of the nation, and disturb the tranquility of our people. With a good cause, unbounded means, adequate forces on land and sea, and a firm reliance upon Divine power, our success is not to be doubted, and should not be remote.

Soon after the close of the war with Mexico, when my profession was relinquished for the congenial pursuits of civil life, I chose a home among the hospitable and generous people who have established American Empire on the Pacific. It is my earnest prayer that the day may soon come, when a restored Union and a vindicated Nationality will settle all of us who took up arms for the suppression of this rebellion, to no honorable discharge, and secure to every loyal household the enjoyments of an honorable and lasting peace.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Very Important Meeting.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FORTRESS MONROE AND GALVESTON, TEXAS—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DEPREDATIONS OF THE ALABAMA—LETTERS-OF-MARQUE AND REPRISAL—DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK HARBOR—A WOMAN TO BE REWARDED FOR GALLANT CONDUCT—FRAUDS UPON THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

A special meeting of the Board was held yesterday, the President, PELATIAH PERIT in the chair.

Mr. MARSHALL referred to the bill authorizing the construction of a telegraph from Fortress Monroe to Galveston, Texas, which had passed the Lower House of Congress, and which had been referred to the Military Committee by the Senate. In connection with the matter, he submitted a memorial, setting forth the advantages which such a telegraph would give to the country, and the great harm likely to occur to commerce if the line was not constructed. The memorial closes thus: "With the proposed line in operation it would be hardly possible for one of these piratical vessels to escape the armed steamers of the United States which would be turned upon them from different points; while, without it, both experience and reason show that chances of capture are quite limited. It is also understood that the Spanish Government, or companies under its authority, will lay down a line from Havana to Key West, in which case there would be telegraph communication with Cuba, and perhaps other of the West India Islands. The subject is of such importance to commerce, that this Chamber respectfully urges the propriety of immediate action before Congress shall adjourn."

The memorial was adopted, and copies ordered to be transmitted to Washington.

Mr. A. A. LOW, Chairman of the Committee on the depredations of the *Alabama*, submitted the following report:

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, held on the 21st day of October last, the facts connected with the burning of the ship *Brilliant*, and other American vessels, were submitted, and a series of resolutions adopted, the object of which was—

1. To show that, the calorith, burning ships at sea would be shunned by the American sailor, as indicating the near presence of a pirate ready to continue the work of destruction inaugurated by Capt. SEMMES, of the *Alabama*.

2. That all who willingly aided and abetted this armada of fire against the commerce of the United States, must be considered as participators in a crime against humanity, because the people of all nations were exposed to the unhappy consequences of such acts of barbarity.

3. That in permitting ships to go forth from the ports of Great Britain, manned with British seamen, and in permitting an armament to follow them, for the detestable work of plundering and destroying American vessels, an offence against neutral rights is encouraged by Great Britain not less serious than that, on the plea of which, in a recent case, the British Government threatened to plunge this country into war.

4. That, to consign British and American property to destruction by fire on the ocean, without adjudication, was an aggravation of the offence against neutrals which ought to be denounced as a crime by the civilized nations of the world.

5. That such enormities could not be committed on the high seas without jeopardizing the peace and commerce of all nations.

6. To warn the merchants of Great Britain that the repetition of such acts could not fail to produce the most wide-spread exasperation in this country, and to invoke the friendly offices of all who love peace and good will to assist in arresting the departure of other hostile vessels from the ports of Great Britain, in order to avert the calamity of war.

7. And, finally, resolved as follows:

"That it is the desire of this Chamber, as it is the interest of all its members, to cherish sentiments of amity with the people of Great Britain, to maintain those cordial relations which have led to profitable intercourse, and to strengthen the ties that knit them together in mutual courtesy and respect."

Further proceedings of this Chamber, on the second day of January, 1863, a copy of which is annexed, led to the appointment of a Committee of Ten to consider the whole subject, and "report at a special meeting to be called for the purpose, what action it becomes this Chamber to adopt in the premises."

To the duty thus assigned them your Committee have addressed their most serious thoughts, and now beg respectfully to report:

That, having reviewed the previous action of this Chamber, they find it is characterized by a spirit of forbearance and a tone of friendly remonstrance under a sense of injury, which they hope will continue to mark its deliberations.

Your Committee have not felt it to be a part of their duty to consult international law as bearing upon the subject under consideration, because it belongs to other and abler hands to assert and vindicate the law, and to enforce the legal remedy for injuries sustained by American citizens, wherever that remedy may lie. Nor is it the purpose of your Committee to embarrass the action of Government by suggesting retaliatory measures in obedience to the promptings of feeling, passion or pride, for they are satisfied the honor of the nation is safely lodged in the hands of the nation's rulers; but they deem it to be within their province to present to this Chamber such additional facts as have come to their knowledge, and to contrast the course of the American Government in past years with that of the British Government at the present time.

As a guide to the American theory upon the law of neutrality, your Committee refer to the following extract from the message of President PIERCE to Congress, in 1855. That portion of the extract which is irrelevant has been frequently quoted by the London *Times*, and other English papers in the interest of the "Confederate States," while the part which is pertinent has been omitted.

In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent Powers articles contraband of war or to take munitions of war, or soldiers on board their private ships, for transportation; and, although in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor, of themselves, implicate the Government. Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility therefor, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchantmen have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and by France in transporting troops, provisions and munitions of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the international or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromit our neutral relations with Russia.

But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, peremptorily forbids not only foreigners but our own citizens to fit out within the United States a vessel to commit hostilities against any State with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any foreign armed vessel intended for such hostilities against a friendly State.

Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the belligerent Powers, lest private armed cruisers, or other vessels in the service of one, might be fitted out in the ports of this country to depredate on the property of the other, all such fears have been utterly groundless. Our citizens have been withheld from any such act or purpose by good faith and by respect for the law."

In harmony with these views, in the same year, the Chamber of Commerce used the following language.

"*Resolved*, That the merchants of New-York, as part of the body of merchants of the United States, will uphold the Government in the full maintenance of the neutrality laws of the country; and we acknowledge and adopt and always have regarded the acts of the United States for preserving their neutrality as binding in honor and conscience, as well as in law, and we denounce those who violate them as disturbers of the peace of the world, to be held in universal abhorrence."

To illustrate American *practice*, a printed correspondence relating to the purchase and fitting out of the ship *United States*, and the building and fitting out of the steamship of the line *General Admiral*, is herewith submitted. [See below.]

From the *theory* and the *practice* of the American Government, as thus demonstrated, your Committee turn to the exhibition of British neutrality as exemplified in the *Alabama*, as it is revealed in the rebel correspondence recently published, and as it is now manifest in the active operations of British shipyards.

In a recent letter from England, upon authority which is deemed wholly reliable, it is said:

"The LAIRDS, at Liverpool, are building four steamers, two large rams, and two others something like the *Alabama*. The rams, I know, are for the rebels; the other two I have some doubts about. I think they are all for the rebels.

W. C. MILLER & SON are building a steam gunboat, the same as the *Oreto*, of wood. There is no doubt about this vessel. She is intended as a privateer for the rebels.

A large ram is being built at Glasgow, by GEORGE & JAMES THOMPSON, which is also intended for the rebels.

There are two other vessels—one at Dumbarton, launched, the other at Stockton—about which there are doubts. They are auspicions. It is probable they are blockaders, but possibly privateers. One of LAIRD's rams will be finished, so they say, about the 1st of April, the other a month or two later. The other two building at their yard will not be finished before the 1st of March. MILLER's boat, I should judge, will not be ready for sea before that time, (March.) The ram at Glasgow will not be done before June. She is very large. You must understand all of these yards, where the vessels are building, are surrounded with high walls, and no one can enter without a permit."

Such is, practically, the answer returned by the merchants and builders of Great Britain to the remonstrances of this Chamber, embodied in the proceedings of the 21st of October, above referred to.

It remains to be seen whether the British Government will justify or not the better hopes hitherto entertained of British subjects, which your Committee are unwilling wholly to abandon.

The more recent acts of the *Alabama*, and of her comrade, the *Florida*, are familiar to all readers of the daily papers, and do not require particular mention. Both vessels have, at times, sought refuge in the colonial ports of Great Britain, France and Spain, and their commanders, although bearing in their hands the incendiary's torch, have been greeted as friends worthy the most marked attentions. Every facility has been afforded these steamers to repair damages and to re-coal, and if their crews desert they are sent back through the aid of the local police. In one time the fires are once more lighted, and the vessels go out to sea to resume their work of arson.

Your Committee may be permitted to recall to the notice of the Chamber one or two events that bear upon this question of neutrality.

About two years ago the present leaders of the rebellion against the Government of the United States, were Senators and Representatives in the American Congress; and while the legislative halls yet echoed the voices of these men who had sworn to sustain the Constitution and the laws of the land, they were plotting treason in their hearts. They turned their backs upon the Capital, entered upon the seizure of public property, and finally upon acts of secession and open rebellion. These things are as well known abroad as at home; yet these very men had barely become known to foreign Courts as rebels against a friendly Government, when, by foreign Courts, they were elevated to the condition and standing of belligerents.

The possible consequences of such a procedure were not unforeseen; but the Chamber made no formal complaint, feeling that American ships on the ocean were safe from attack by a people without a single vessel of war, and hence as harmless on the sea as, without foreign aid, they would have been hopeless on the land.

From that time to this the harbors of Nassau and Bermuda have been great military depots for the "Confederate States," from which the most necessary supplies have been drawn, and by means of which the rebellion has been fostered and sustained. These ports have been the convenient resort of vessels employed in running the blockade, and equally open to British built steamers sailing under the rebel flag as privateers. Still the Chamber of Commerce remained silent so long as the assistance thus rendered was limited to the sale of arms, ammunition and stores; but your Committee respectfully suggest that this Chamber has a right, and has reason to complain, and to reiterate its complaint of an interruption of the neutrality law, which is at variance with both the theory and practice of the American Government, as already shown—an interpretation which places at the command of the rebels the forges, arsenals, ship-yards, seamen and ships; in a word, all the various instrumentalities of the greatest naval power of the world; and the Chamber of Commerce may well join to its complaint the bitter lament, that a nation, claiming to be foremost in the advancement of civilization, and the special guardian and exponent of commercial honor, should take an attitude so repugnant to the spirit of the age!

In conclusion, your Committee believe it is best, at the present time, that the action of this Chamber should be limited to a statement of facts, as they bear upon a gigantic wrong to our country and its commerce, so that public opinion throughout the world may be directed to the import of these facts and the dangers they involve, in the hope, too, that by this means the wrong may be repaired and the danger averted.

Respectfully submitted.

A. A. LOW,
C. H. MARSHALL,
LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH,
ROBERT B. MINTURN.
E. NYE,
DENNING DUER,
J. D. JONES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1863.

The correspondence alluded to in the report embraces a reply by LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH to a request of Mr. A. A. LOW, that the former would commit to writing such particulars of his connection with the purchase and fitting out of the steamer *United States* for the German Government, as he had previously communicated to him verbally. The reply is dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1863. It refers to the year 1841, at which time the whole of Europe was thrown into political commotion, and the results such commotion had upon the forms of other countries. It continues thus:

As soon as the preliminary organization was completed, the new Government sent a Commissioner to this country, for the purpose of purchasing one or more war steamers, directing him to be guided in his proceedings by the German Minister at Washington, who had been instructed to ask the assistance of the United States Government. That assistance was granted. The Navy Department appointed Commodore PERRY and Captain HUDSON to give the German Minister and Commissioner the benefit of their experience, and the representatives of the German Government intrusted the management of the commercial part of the business to two firms in New-York.

There were no war steamers for sale, and only three ocean steamships were offered, which the owners thought could be turned into war vessels—the *Washington*, the *Hermann* and the *United States*. After careful examination by the naval officers, the *Washington* and *Hermann* were pronounced unfit, and, on their recommendation, the "*United States*" was purchased by the agents of the Commissioners.

Steps were at once taken to convert the ship into a man-of-war, and while Commodore PERRY determined what the armament should be, Capt. HUDSON suggested the required alterations of hull and spars, &c., and planned the various and complicated arrangements under deck. This was in the latter half of the month of February, 1849.

On the 4th of March of that year there was a change of Administration, President TAYLOR succeeding President POLK, and immediately thereafter the officers of the United States navy were ordered to withdraw from the business altogether, and the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, of which the use had been courteously offered to to the German Commissioners, was directed to deny them all and every facility.

The change of feeling in Washington—so it was supposed, and I doubt not correctly—was the result of representations made by Denmark, which country was at the time engaged in the Schleswig-Holstein war, in which Prussia had taken the part of the Duchies. It was a comparatively small affair, and President POLK's Administration had probably overlooked it, when evincing more friendly feelings toward Germany, then their successors in office.

The German Commissioners were simply informed that the arming and equipping of the ship *United States*, with the knowledge of the United States Government, was interdicted by the act of April 10, 1820; but they still thought our Government would not prevent the departure of the vessel, if the work to be done to her was performed by private citizens, who were presumed to have the right to construct and dispose of vessels as an article of commerce, and they therefore proceeded with the alterations and equipment of the ship, as well as circumstances would permit, though not very satisfactorily, deprived as they now were of Government assistance.

After four months' labor the ship was ready for sea; but now, to the dismay of Commissioners and agents, the order came from Washington to stop the ship, not to allow her to leave the port; and the only modification of this order, obtained after long negotiation, and at the intercession of influential friends, was permission for the vessel to proceed to a neutral port in Europe, on giving bonds in the sum of —— dollars (I do not recollect whether the amount was $500,000 or $900,000, or any figure between the two) to the effect that the ship should *never* be used against any country or people at peace with the United States, and that she should not leave with more men on board than were required to bring her safely across the Atlantic.

The ship was sent to Liverpool, where she remained until after the termination of the Schleswig-Holstein war, and while there, was not allowed to hoist the German flag. The *United States* was never used as a war vessel. She was subsequently sold to parties in Bremen, and sailed under the name of the *Hansa*, and more recently appeared under the name of the *Indian Empire*, making her last voyage hence to Ireland in October, 1858, when, in order to reach her port of destination, she had to use her cargo of cotton as fuel.

Before the Board took action upon the report, Mr. LOW made a few remarks, showing how well the neutrality of our Government had been sustained, while other nations were at war with each other. The Government and people had acted in good faith. In the case of the *Alabama*, the British Government and people understood that she was intended for the Confederate service. The British Government acknowledge a complaint, in obliging the owners to give £20,000, when she went off on an alleged pleasure trip, which proved to be a mere pretence to get away from port. Mr. LOW argued that our sailors should be protected, and denounced, in bitter terms, the atrocious conduct of the rebel pirates.

The report was adopted, and copies ordered to be sent to Washington.

Mr. WARNER called attention to a bill which had passed the Senate of the United States, and was now pending before the House of Representatives, in reference to the issuing of letters-of-marque and reprisal, and offered a resolution recommending the passage of the bill.

Mr. BIRKBECK wanted to know what good could be obtained by issuing letters-of-marque and reprisal under the present circumstances. We would not send vessels to capture the vessels of the Confederate States, because they had no commerce. He hoped the Chamber would not commit itself to that action at that time.

After some explanatory remarks by Mr. WETMORE, which met the decided approval of the Chamber, the resolution was adopted.

A memorial to the New-York Legislature, relative to the insecure defence of the harbor of New-York, setting forth that Gen. WOOL was doing all that could be practicably done in that connection, and urging that some minor fortifications should be built, and some iron-clad vessels constructed for the express purpose of defending the harbor, was adopted.

Similar memorials recommending the cooperation of the City authorities and that of the War Department were adopted and copies ordered to be sent to the respective Departments.

A communication from the United States Consul at Monterey, Mexico, relative to the extensive trade between the Confederacy, Texas and Mexico, was read, and a resolution adopted asking Government to take measures to prevent the same.

Mr. BLOODGOOD gave notice that he should present a resolution at the next meeting with reference to favorably noticing the gallant conduct of a woman who recaptured a prize, and took her safely to St. Thomas.

Mr. GOULD gave notice that at the next meeting he should bring up the subject of frauds on the public revenue.

Custom-House Frauds.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

The following is a synopsis of the Report of the Solicitor of the Treasury, who has been for the last two or three months past investigating frauds perpetrated under the Revenue laws. After stating that frauds had been suspected for a considerable period by the officers of the New-York Custom-House, the report goes on to give the following details of the first case, where the evidences of fraud are clear:

Suspicions had been excited respecting importations of Madame HAUSTELL, in consequence of which an examination of her premises was made, in the course of which a letter from her correspondent in Paris was found, relating to an invoice of goods which had been before entered. This entry was one of three cases of goods purporting to be corsets, purchased in Paris, and entered at a valuation of 2,210 francs, including commissions and charges. There were also embraced in the same entry six other cases, represented to be of floss cotton, and entered at a valuation, including charges, of 1,500 francs. This entry was made on the 26th of September, 1862, and was dated Sept. 8, 1862, and informed Madame HAUSTELL, among other things, that the goods had been insured for 20,000 francs. The great discrepancy between this value and that at which the goods had been entered satisfied the Revenue officers that the entry was fraudulent. Mme. HAUSTELL, on being shown this letter, together with the entry, expressed great surprise, declaring that the actual original cost of the three cases in question was about 18,000 francs, and that such was the value expressed in the true invoice of the goods which she had handed to her broker. She said that, though she had signed the entry actually made, she had done so without noticing that the value expressed was any other than that stated in the true invoice, having had no suspicion of the dishonesty of her broker; and she further declared that the other six cases embraced in the entry did not belong to her, and that she knew nothing about them. The broker of Mme. HAUSTELL was, at the time of this discovery, extremely ill, and could not be seen; but the handwriting of the entry being recognized as that of a broker named COURTAN, he was called upon and asked for an explanation. He admitted the making out of the entry to have been his act, but said that the memorande for making it had been furnished by other persons, and that he really knew nothing about the actual nature of the transaction. After a delay of some two weeks, however, information was gained which satisfied the officers of his full knowledge on the subject; his office was visited, when a large number of invoices were found, which had been taken from the Custom-house, some of them having been retained many years, and he was arrested and imprisoned. After remaining there some two or three days he was induced to make a disclosure, which he did in the form of two affidavits, which are herewith submitted. In these affidavits he admitted that he had made out the entry of Madame HAUSTELL, already mentioned, and had placed thereon six other cases not belonging to her, describing them as containing floss cotton, whereas he believed them to contain corsets. He further stated that he had been cognizant of frauds on the revenue by one JAMES R. VAN VECHTEN, an entry clerk in the Collector's office; MARCELLUS B. EARLE and B. GRIGGS, examiners in the Appraiser's office, and certain merchants named by him, and extending from 1856 to the time of these discoveries. From the statement of COURTAN it appears that these frauds were effected by making out false invoices, showing goods of different descriptions and of different and lower values than those of the goods actually imported, and thus securing the passage of these invoices through the Custom-House by various devices. The invoice description of the goods were of such as in the ordinary course, would be examined by either EARLE or GRIGGS, no difficulty was encountered, because they would be passed of course, whatever might be their actual character. If the descriptions were of other goods, certain packages were made to correspond to the invoice description, and then some means was resorted to to procure the ordering of those particular bales for examination, which being found correct, the entire invoice passed through of course. The invoices were often made in fictitious names, and goods belonging to one person were frequently entered as belonging to another. In some instances the importer was cognizant of the fraud, and in others it was perpetrated without his knowledge. In the former case, money was paid by the importer to his broker, who paid a portion of it be officials in the Custom house; and in the latter, the broker retained the difference between the true amount of duty and that actually paid, likewise paying a portion to his confederates in the Custom-house. After entries had been completed, the invoices and entries were, in many instances, obtained and destroyed, so as to obliterate, as far as possible, all evidence of the frauds. Subsequent investigations showed that these statements were, to the main, correct, and measures were resorted to, with a view to punish the perpetrators of these frauds, to prevent their repetition, and recover to the Government the duties which should have been paid. Seizures were, in several instances, made of all that could be found on the premises of the importers detected in the fraudulent practices, who paid into court the appraised value of the goods so seized. The amount which has been thus recovered is about fifty thousand dollars.

After exonerating the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor from all responsibility for frauds like the above, except such as arises from a continuance of the long-established but erroneous manner of doing business in the Custom-house, the Solicitor thus continues:

"I am persuaded that frauds in the importation of foreign merchandise are extensively, constantly, and systematically carried on. They are effected in various ways.

In the first place, I am of opinion there is very considerable direct smuggling. I think that much of this, so far as relates to jewelry, laces, rich silks, and other costly goods, is done by the introduction of the articles on the persons or in connection with the baggage of the importers, and in many cases with the connivance of the revenue officers, whose duty it is to examine the persons and baggage of passengers coming into the country on board ship.

I think that a perusal of the statements herewith submitted will, when due consideration is given to the ease with which diamonds, pearls, and other like articles can be concealed, satisfy any one that this conviction is not ill-founded.

But, probably, the most usual mode in which frauds are committed is by the use of invoices, in which the goods to which they relate are falsely described, or undervalued. Sometimes the importer relies upon the inability of the revenue officers to detect such false description or undervaluation, and sometimes upon his power, by corruption, to induce them to pass the goods, with a full knowledge of the fraud. Experience has proven that in neither case is his expectation disappointed by the result. * * * *

There can be no doubt that large numbers of invoices are made by the importers themselves in this country. * * * *

As to the accessibility of many of those employed in the Custom-house to corrupt influences, the evidence is, I regret to say, conclusive and startling. The facts developed in connection with the particular frauds before referred to show that money in large sums was received by officials as the undisguised reward of fraudulent acts or connivance. But, in addition to this, the statements herewith submitted seem to justify the belief that nearly the entire body of subordinate officers in and about the Custom-house are, in one way or another, in the habitual receipt of emoluments from importers or their agents.

One lawyer declares that he has paid to a single record clerk the sum of $1,800 within a period of 15 months. Entries from the books of an importing house doing but a moderate business are discovered, showing that about $1,000 had been paid by it to an examiner within a period of a year. VAN VECHTEN admits that he received not less than $2,500 per annum from such sources. It is shown that a bond clerk, with a salary of $1,000 per annum, enters upon a term of eight years with nothing and leaves it with a fortune of $30,000. A majority of the officials questioned on the subject by me admit that they receive such emoluments, to a greater or less amount.

The Solicitor closes his report by recommending legislative and administrative remedies for the evil as follows:

Those of an administrative character may, in great measure, be organized immediately under your direction, without any new legislation, and will be indicated in a separate communication, either in writing or in a personal interview, as you may decide.

Those requiring legislation are indicated in the accompanying draft of a bill, which I respectfully submit to your consideration, and recommend that, if it meet your approbation, it be transmitted to Congress, with a request that it be enacted into a law. It contemplates:

First—The designation of an officer of the Government at Washington, who shall be charged with the special oversight of measures for the prevention, detection, and punishment of frauds upon the revenue.

Second—Certain provisions, which I deem of the most essential importance, concerning the invoices and entries of foreign merchandise.

Third—The punishment, criminally, of persons convicted of committing, or attempting to commit frauds upon the revenue.

Fourth—The prohibition of the receipt or bestowment of emoluments in any form, to officers of the revenue from importers or their agents.

Fifth—Provisions designed to facilitate the procurement of proof of fraudulent practices.

There is one other measure which I consider essential to the completeness of the reforms which I propose. I refer to a revision of the salaries paid to the subordinate officers of the revenue, and an increase of those now allowed to many of them.

Those salaries are in many instances inadequate, and their recipients are thus exposed to strong temptation to eke them out by the acceptance of illegitimate emoluments. I am satisfied that the truest economy would dictate their increase. If these provisions shall be promptly adopted by Congress, I shall anticipate with confidence the speedy mitigation, if not the entire eradication of many of the evils under which several branches of the public service now labor. With high respect,

EDWIN JORDAN, Solicitor.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Twenty-second of February.

Three days claim the privilege, this year, of the holiday celebration in honor of WASHINGTON's Birthday. Yesterday, as will be seen by the reports in to-day's TIMES, dinners were eaten, addresses were delivered, and parades were made, in token of Gotham's pious regard for the man who was first in the affections of the nation. To-day, various religious societies and moral organizations will hold appropriate services. The Order of United Americans will observe the day with religious exercises at the Cooper Institute, at 2½ o'clock, when addresses will also be made by Rev. Messrs. CORBY, SKINNER and CARPENTER. In the evening, at Rev. Dr. OSGOOD's Church, the music at the vesper service will be commemorative of the Father of his Country; and in many of the leading churches, sermons appropriate to the crisis of the nation will be delivered.

The official celebration will take place on Monday. The Common Council have appropriated $5,000 to pay all expenses, an item of which will be the Corporation dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Monday evening, to which a number of notable persons have been invited. The Produce Exchange will be closed during the day.

Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE will perform the following programme on Trinity Church chimes:

No. 1..Ringing the changes on eight bells.
No. 2..Hail Columbia.
No. 3..Yankee Doodle.
No. 4..Home, Sweet Home.
No. 5..Blue Bells of Scotland.
No. 6..Rondo, with variations, on major and minor keys, composed by Geo. F. BRISTOW.
No. 7..Star Spangled Banner.
No. 8..Airs from Child of the Regiment.
No. 9..Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
No. 10..Last Rose of Summer.
No. 11..Evening Bells.
No. 12..Old Dog Tray.
No. 13..Hail Columbia.
No. 14..Yankee Doodle.

Though no division or brigade orders have been issued by any of our militia commanders, the military display will be quite a feature of the day, as several of our most popular regiments, viz.: the Seventh, Twenty-second, Eighth and Eleventh, have independently announced their intention to celebrate the day by a parade through our streets. They will, no doubt, make a good appearance, though it is to be regretted that no General officer has been detailed to command the parade, which would add considerably to its uniformity. The Veteran Corps of 1812 will, of course, "turn out."

We regret to see that the Fifth Regiment, which is quite an efficient in drill as any of our older organizations, will not parade. It is stated that the Common Council has not yet paid for their music at Gen. KEARNY's funeral. Hence the unwillingness of the men to again pay for the luxury of a band out of their own pockets. But drummers and buglers would do just as well, if not better, than a band of music. We hope the Fifth will rescind its resolution before Monday next, and show us how they look in their new uniforms.

In the evening, at Clinton Hall, Rev. SAMUEL B. BALL, D. D., of California, will deliver, for the benefit of the Institute of Reward, an appropriate lecture, entitled "Our Country—Its Martyrs and their Reward." Mr. BALL is highly spoken of as a brilliant lecturer. At a later hour, Company B, of the Twelfth Regiment, will have a ball at the City Assembly Rooms. While the Corporation dinner is going on in one of the St. Nicholas dining-rooms, the leading printers of the country have a social and commemorative dinner in another apartment.

At night there will be exhibitions of fireworks in front of the City Hall and at Union Square. The firing of minor pyrotechnics will occupy an hour at each place, and the display of an artistic piece, especially prepared for the occasion, will conclude each exhibition. The largest of the latter pieces will be set off at the City Hall. In its centre will appear a colossal statue of WASHINGTON, representing him seated on his charger, his right arm extended forward and waving adieu to the army. Overhead will be the motto, "Ducit Amor Patriæ," and at the base of the statue, JACKSON's declaration, "The Union must and shall be preserved." Flanking the statue will appear large figures of Liberty and Justice. The whole tableaux, covering an area of over ten thousand square feet—will be surrounded by thirty-four stars. The finale of the tableaux will be a rich display of colored fires, shells, flights, rockets, bengolas and colored batteries. At Union Square, the chief piece will be a temple and the figure of WASHINGTON with a sword by his side, and the right hand extended and pointing forward. Above the statue and inside the Temple will be an eagle with extended wings, and at the base, the motto, "Union forever."

It is to be hoped that all hotel-keepers, proprietors of public halls, shipmasters and citizens generally, will see the propriety of hoisting our flag, and thus make the streets gay with the pride of every heart.

Pennies and Penny Shinplasters—Combination of Grocers.

When the Government relieved the public from the embarrassment occasioned by the withdrawal of small silver coin into the coffers of the money-changers, by a liberal issue of postage currency, it was supposed that Corporations and private persons would cease the manufacture of their own little responsibilities. And so they did, for a time. But the speculators in coin had not been surfeited; in fact, they are now more hungry than ever, and, as is usual in all such cases, are not so fastidious in regard to their diet as before. From feeding upon silver, they have come to gorge themselves upon the baser copper and nickel, until the retail grocers find it almost impossible to give proper change to the purchaser of a penny-dip. The 20 per cent. charged for cents was too much for the retail grocer to pay. For a few days the grocers of Brooklyn resorted to ferry-tickets, which they gave in change, at the rate of two cents each. The *grocers* were satisfied with the arrangement, for, as the tickets could be procured at 1½ cents each, paying them out for 2 cents, was not doing a ruinous business. But the people didn't like the arrangement, and, consequently, grocers' penny-shinplasters appeared. But the customers grumbled still—they grew sore on the subject of change, and would not be cured by grocery-plasters. So now, the grocers are going to combine for mutual protection, and agree not to sell less than five cents worth of dips to anybody, for which they will demand five cents postage currency.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder HOFFMAN.

The Recorder, yesterday, passed sentence upon the following persons, previously convicted:

Geo. Matthews, for attempt to commit grand larceny—State Prison two years.

John Kain, for attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years.

Oswald Adriao, for grand larceny—State Prison three years and six months.

Joshua, *alias* Samuel Rothschild, for grand larceny—State Prison three years and six months.

Thos. O'Neil, for burglary in third degree—Penitentiary two years.

Hugh McCarthy, jointly convicted with O'Neil—House of Refuge.

The sentence of Timothy Harrington, convicted of assault and battery, in running over and severely injuring Arabella Patterson, in Dey-street, on the 8th of September last, was postponed, to allow the prisoner to make an amicable settlement with the complainant party for the injuries sustained.

General Order from Gen. Ullmann.

BRIG.-GEN. ULLMANN'S HEADQUARTERS,
No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—All officers and others ordered to report at these headquarters will do so without delay. By command of

DANIEL ULLMANN, Brigadier-General, U.S.V.
HENRY L. JONAS, A. A. A. G.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MACHADO ONCE MORE.—Mr. JOHN A. MACHADO, who has been two or three times arrested within the last two years, on a charge of fitting out slavers from this port, yesterday surrendered himself to the United States District-Attorney, on learning that a Bench warrant had been issued for his arrest. The preliminary examination, on the first arrest of Mr. MACHADO, failed to sustain the charge, and he was released. On the second arrest a preliminary examination was had, pending which MACHADO was committed to Fort Lafayette on a charge of fitting out vessels to run the blockade. He was afterwards released from Fort Lafayette, and visited Cuba, from which place he has recently returned. Meantime the Grand Jury have found an indictment against him on the slave-trading charge, and a Bench warrant was issued for his arrest, as stated above. Judge SHIPMAN had him to bail in the sum of $4,000 to appear at the trial.

AN OLD MERCHANT GONE.—Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING, well known as an old established merchant, and an active, persistent adviser of the public, left this City in the steamship *Marion*, yesterday, for New-Orleans, in which city he proposes to establish a commission-house for the sale of the produce and provisions of the Northern States, and the purchase of the foreign and domestic products of the South. Mr. HOTALING will make his mark wherever he goes, and there can be no doubt but that in due season he will be heard from.

A HISTORY OF 1862.—The *Iron Platform*, Mr. W. OLAND BOURNE's patriotic publication, issues this week an extra number, containing the "Battle Roll for the Year 1862." The Roll is a synopsis of the events of last year, arranged alphabetically, with the dates affixed to each fact; thus furnishing an easy and as far as our examination extends, an entirely accurate reference. It is the work of Mr. HORACE E. DRESSER.

MORE PRISONERS FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.—D. D. SIMMONDS, of North Carolina, Captain of the prize schooner *Brilliant*, A. O. STONE, of Alabama, Captain of the prize schooner *Hattie*, and J. S. BEALE, Captain of the prize schooner *J. C. Roker*, were yesterday taken to Fort Lafayette by Deputy Marshals YOUNG and DAY. The prisoners, with their vessels, were captured some time since while attempting to run the blockade, brought to this City a few days ago, and delivered into the custody of the United States Marshall, MURRAY. Upon being questioned, it was found they were rebels of the strongest kind. They refused to take the oath of allegiance, refused to take greenbacks, and, in fact, refused to have anything whatever to say or do with Northern people or Northern money, but boldly proclaimed themselves in sympathy and complicity with the rebels. The only course left, therefore, was to send them to Fort Lafayette.

THE MURDER AT PORT RICHMOND.—SNEEDIN and MOORE, the men who were committed by Coroner JAMES DAMPSEY, for the murder of ALBAMUS HARRISON, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Richmond County, and will be tried in April next. The only witness permitted to go upon personal recognizance was Mrs. HOOSMAN, who recently left Port Richmond without notice to the Coroner of her removal. Coroner DAMPSEY therefore, sought to arrest her, and after several days' search, he found her in New-York, took her back to Staten Island, and put her in the County jail to await the time of the trial. She denied any intention of flight, but the circumstance of her change of residence without notice decided the Coroner's mind on that point, and he acted as he believed it was his plain duty to do in the matter.

A DISTURBANCE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—District-Attorney HALL yesterday afternoon procured a warrant for the arrest of Mr. GEORGE T. SHELDAN, temporary lessee of the Academy of Music, upon the charge of obtaining money by false pretences. Complainant alleges that he bought the right to boxes Nos. 18 and 19 for a certain evening, and that subsequently he ascertained that the same boxes had been previously sold to another person. Mr. HALL says the same thing has been twice practiced upon him by Mr. SHELDEN. Affidavits have been filed in the case, and the examination is set down for Monday next before Justice DOWLING, of the Tombs Police Court. There was a large and angry crowd around the Academy yesterday afternoon.

IMPORTANT PATENT SUIT.—An important patent suit, which has been pending for the past fortnight, has just been concluded in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge SHIPMAN. It was brought by the Magic Ruffle Company against DOUGLAS & SHEPHERD, for alleged infringement of their attachment to a sewing-machine for "gathering" cloth and sewing tucks to a band by a single operation, and for the manufacture of ruffles itself, on which a patent was granted to the plaintiffs. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs, awarding damages in $2,488, and sustaining the validity of the Ruffle Patent. The trial occupied nearly two weeks.

PICTURE SALES.—On Tuesday night at 7 o'clock, there will be sold at auction in the Derby Gallery, a beautiful collection of paintings, studies and sketches, the works of Mr. T. A. RICHARDS. On Thursday night at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, the pictures belonging to the International Art Union will be sold. These collections include some of the finest paintings ever exhibited in this City.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Feb. 20:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Feb. 13.	175	96	271
Admitted to Feb. 20.....	34	21	55
Discharged, cured or relieved..	28	11	39
Died.....	3	6	9
Remaining at date.....	178	100	278

Males, 257; females 21.

REPORTING ACADEMY.—Mr. EDWARD F. UNDERHILL, for many years connected with the newspaper press of this City, as an active, intelligent, first-class reporter, and successful stenographer; has established an "Academy for Reporting," where he will instruct young men in each and every branch of that much-abused, considerably misunderstood, and very greatly underrated art of reporting.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—Rev. B. PETERS, of the Universalist Church, Williamsburgh, will give a discourse to-morrow morning on "The Lesson of WASHINGTON's Life Applied to the Trials and Duties of the present Hour."

COOPER UNION LECTURES.—The third lecture in the free course at the Cooper Union on Political Economy, will be given to-morrow night by Mr. SIMON STRAN.

NEW-ENGLAND S. R. ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. S. H. COX will address the soldiers at the rooms of the New-England Relief Association, at 3 o'clock P. M., to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The trial of ANTOINE SCHAFFER, on a charge of placing obstructions on the New-Jersey Railroad track, near East Newark, in July last, by which a train of cars was thrown down an embankment, was concluded in the Hudson County Court, at 11 o'clock, Friday forenoon. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at 5 o'clock P. M. SCHAFFER was tried on the same charge at the last term, but the jury failed to agree. General, *alias* ABRAHAM GREENTHAL, was placed on trial on an indictment for perjury against a man named RUTTENBERGH. The trial was not concluded at the time of adjourning.

AN EXCELLENT MOVEMENT.—The New-Jersey Historical Society, at its last meeting, appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. WALTER RUTHERFORD, S. ALOFSEN and CHARLES D. DASHIEL, to collect from all sources mementoes of the pending struggle for the preservation of the Union, so that the future historian will have abundant and reliable material for his work. It is in such a work as this that the value of such Societies is demonstrated.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. PARKER.—Gov. PARKER on Thursday made the following nominations to the Senate, all of which were confirmed:

Major-General—ROBERT F. STOCKTON, *vice* JOEL PARKER, now Governor.

Pilot Commissioners—EDWARD BRINDLY, *vice* S. LAWRENCE BOGGS; LEWIS BOSWORTH reappointed.

The Trustees of the State Normal School were reappointed.

*Prosecutors of the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 22, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ THE TIMES IN PITTSBURGH, PENN.—The TIMES is delivered daily to Subscribers in all parts of the city by JOHN W. PITCOCK.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A rumor has prevailed in Washington for a day or two that Gen. BANKS has advanced against Port Hudson, and suffered a repulse there. The War Department, however, denies having received any such information, and the tone of the latest advices from New-Orleans, to the 12th inst., proves conclusively that the story is simply a rebel *canard*.

The Washington *Republican* states that a command has at last been definitely arranged for Gen. BUTLER, and adds, that there is no more important field of operations on the Continent than the one which will be embraced within the new Department about to be given him.

Scouts report that Col. FITZ HUGH LEE is at Culpepper Court-house with 2,000 cavalry. His pickets are thrown out nine miles to Hazle River, on the Road to Warrenton and to Rappahannock River, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. No rebel force of any kind is now north of these two points, except WHITE'S former guerrillas, in the Shenandoah Valley and near Leesburgh.

A dispatch dated Feb. 17, states that the success of Gen. GRANT'S new cut-off in the rear of Vicksburgh is now the talk in military circles. Within a week gunboats and transports will pass through the new channel, completely circumventing Vicksburgh. Contrabands are seized wherever found, and pressed into service in cut trees, dig up stumps and clear out obstructions. About 3,400 are already at work. Gen. GRANT'S plan evidently is to surround the enemy by gunboats to prevent retreat, and then to take the place by regular siege operations, and not by a bold dash upon their batteries.

A distinguished General, who has long held a command in the Army of the Potomac, and who has just returned to it after a brief absence, writes: "The spirit of the army is better than I had supposed. I think there is great confidence felt in HOOKER. I wish our people felt as well as the army. Money and furloughs have done great good. We are looking with hope for good news from SMITH'S Expedition, (Ninth Army Corps."

The fact that a large number of ambulances were shipped from Cincinnati on Feb. 16, with orders that they should be at Nashville on the 20th, is taken as indicative of an early engagement.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy was passed. The bill to divide the State of Michigan into two Judicial Districts was passed. The credentials of Hon. S. M. MORRILL, reelected from Maine, were presented. A resolution offered by Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, directing an inquiry into the imprisonment of D. A. MAHONEY and others, was laid over. Mr. POWELL also gave notice that he should call for an investigation regarding the dispersion of a Convention recently at Frankfort, Kentucky. A bill to promote the health, comfort and efficiency of the army was referred to the Military Committee. The bill to grant lands to Kansas for the construction of railroads and telegraphs was passed. The bill relating to the discharge of State prisoners was then taken up, and debated at great length—Mr POWELL, of Kentucky, and Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, making the principal speeches. The matter was not disposed of when the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a Committee of Conference was asked of the Senate on the disagreements on the bill to provide ways and means to support the Government. The Post-office Reform bill was passed—72 to 56. An amendment was made providing that all soldiers in camp and hospital shall receive and transport letters free of postage. A number of amendments to the Tax bill were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. Their consideration was postponed until Tuesday. The Senate's amendments to the Post-route bill were concurred in. The Senate bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels was passed. It was arranged that Senator WILSON'S Conscription bill shall be considered on Monday. The Senate bill to authorize the President to issue letters-of-marque, was then considered, and it was referred to the Naval Committee, with the privilege of reporting at any time. No other business of public interest was done.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax, we have advices from Europe one week later. She left Liverpool on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th inst. The insurrection in Poland is said to be spreading. A sanguinary battle had been fought at Wengrow, in which the insurgents had been defeated and the town captured by the Russians. The British Parliament was in session, and the Queen's speech had been delivered. With regard to American affairs, Her Majesty said she had abstained from taking any steps with a view to inducing a cessation of hostilities, because it had not seemed that any such overtures could be attempted with a probability of success. She, however, viewed with the deepest concern the conflict which still raged, and witnessed with grief the distress which the war inflicted upon a portion of her subjects. It was reported by the London *Times* that certain parties in Paris had offered a loan to the rebel Government of five millions sterling, on the basis of cotton at 5d. per pound, with the option of exchanging for Confederate bonds at 70, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and that the offer had been partly accepted. An insurrection had broken out in Cochin China, and desperate attacks had been made on the French forces. Severe fighting had taken place, but the insurgents had been repulsed with heavy loss. The French Emperor had asked the Spanish Government to send back the troops to Cochin China, but they had declined on the ground that they could not violate treaties. The Liverpool cotton market was dull and prices were weak. Breadstuffs were dull but steady, and provisions flat. Consols were quoted at 92¾ for money.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. The subject of establishing a telegraphic line of communication between Fortress Monroe and Galveston, Texas, was embraced in a memorial, and ordered to be transmitted to Washington. A lengthy report, relative to the depredations of the *Alabama*, was received and adopted. It was also resolved to memorialize the War Department, the State Legislature and the City authorities, in reference to the better defence of New-York harbor.

Two 11-inch Whitworth cannon were taken from the prize steamer *Princess Royal* on Friday. They are of superior manufacture, and will be transferred to the Navy Department.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued an order directing that the name Stone River be inscribed on the national colors of each regiment, and the guidon of each battery that was engaged in the recent battles before Murfreesboro. The order further states that the General Commanding is proud to know that there was not a single regiment or battery which did not, in that memorable conflict, bear a meritorious part.

The Court of General Sessions adjourned yesterday until Tuesday next, the 24th inst., at 10 A. M.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were less active on Saturday, at regular prices. The principal kinds of Provisions and Groceries were in fair request. Linseed Oil was brisker and dearer. Tallow and Whisky were less freely purchased. Hides, Wool and Tobacco were in good demand. Cotton was depressed and declining. The freight engagements were less extensive, with 492 vessels of all classes in port.

Movements of the Pence Democrats.

It is very difficult to argue with men who deny the truth of axioms. A man who denies the existence of the force of gravity, who declares that the sun does not emit light but darkness, or that two and two make five, is always a hard man to reason against. But there are some men of this sort who discuss the war and the means of putting a stop to the rebellion, and who, strange to say, are accepted as oracles by not a few. We point to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM as a distinguished specimen of this style of reasoner.

We shall say nothing that will be new to our readers, when we say that the struggle with rebellion in which we are engaged is a serious one, calling for all the resources of a united people, and that it is a struggle with desperate men, who have hazarded everything for success. Such being the state of things, it would seem to be inevitable that anything which would weaken the resources of the Union, would be advantageous to those Southern leaders; that any one who refuses to help in carrying on the war, cannot but help them: that any one who distracts our councils, who is ever raising side-issues among our own people, who is in favor of "peace on any terms," must be in sympathy with the rebels, and his exertions must be looked on by them with gratification. This is so inevitable a conclusion, that if one were to undertake to prove the contrary, he would rightly be called on for the strongest evidence to sustain such an extraordinary position.

But the proof is all the other way. The rebel leaders do take the greatest interest in the movements of these sympathizers with rebellion, and draw great encouragement from their activity. The rebel papers are loud in praise of them, as the only honest and sensible men among us. The election of such men to office, gives the rebels hope that "LINCOLN will find difficulty in running the machine." The signs of disturbance at the North "are agreeable, of course, to the people of the South." They look to see the Administration "finding an enemy at home which will give it enough to do." Their orators call for action on their part which "will give heart to that great peace party which is now springing up at the North." They declare that its entire success "will at once terminate the effort to subjugate the South," and they draw from the partial success which it has met, great encouragement in their people, pinched with privation and want, still to persevere; while JEFF. DAVIS himself, looking to the dissensions which he expected to spring up between the East and the West, declares that he "should not be surprised if the first daybreak of peace were to dawn upon us from that quarter."

All these things are so perfectly well known to our readers, that it is the merest work of supererogation to quote such utterances from rebeldom. These facts are just as incontrovertible as the fact of the existence of the rebellion. And what could be said of a man who should deny them and gravely base an argument for any course of action upon an exactly opposite state of facts?

But VALLANDIGHAM, in his Newark speech, last week, had the impudence, not only to argue for a discontinuance of the war, but to base his argument upon the statement that "if there is anything that has brought fear and trembling to the leaders of the South, it is the peace movement of the North and West."

It is easy enough to dispose of this Copperhead orator by referring to the intimate union which everywhere prevails between mendacity and treason, and saying that the man knows better, and is trying to deceive the people. But what shall we say of the audience who listened to him with approbation and applause? We call the attention of the new-fledged Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge to the benighted condition of these Newarkers. If the people of the North were generally in that condition, we should sympathize heartily with Mr. BROOKS' praise of the people of the South, "sitting on stumps by the roadside," "unable to read or write, but better informed on everything relating to the science of Government and the political questions of the time than the best among the sons of New-England, with all their boasted book-learning and literature."

We do not believe that many Southerners could be found, whether sitting on stumps or on anything else, who could be made to swallow the statement that the Southern leaders were afraid of the Peace Democrats. When we see tigers crouching in terror at the approach of jackals, then we shall expect to see Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S words proved true, but not till then.

The Depreciation of Our Currency and that of England in the Wars with Napoleon.

The question which most exercises the public mind at the present moment is the financial one. The price of Gold, which remained during the first year of the war so small as to excite little attention, began soon after the battles before Richmond slowly to rise. For eight months it has been almost constantly advancing, driven up by a factitious scarcity, and the unremitted efforts of speculators, till yesterday it stood at 162¼. Two widely different opinions rule the public mind in reference to the significancy of this rise. One class look upon the advance of gold as purely speculative, and as a merely accidental and unimportant effect of the excited state of public feeling. Others, still regarding gold as the standard of value, have seen in its rise the measure of a constant depreciation of the currency. Filled with prophetic forebodings, these men see for the country nothing but the continuance of this depreciation, and in its continuance nothing but financial ruin.

Both these classes cannot be wholly right; for if we take the view of one, the dollar now in use is worth nearly as much as it was at the breaking out of the war, while if we assume the theory of the other, its real is less than half its nominal value. Which is nearest the truth? How far does the price of gold represent a real depreciation in our currency?

A rise in the price of gold has taken place in every State when its temporary necessities have compelled it to depend for a time on an unredeemed paper currency. Let us look, for example, at the changes which took place in England during the great wars with France in the beginning of this century—wars which, in their magnitude and the financial phenomena with which they were accompanied, bear an important resemblance to our own struggle. Although the exportation of gold was at first forbidden, and no public sales took place, its price began to rise at once on the suspension of specie payment by the Bank. It continued constantly up, varying slightly with the alterations of the war, but reached its highest point in 1814, when it stood at a premium of twenty-five per cent. This has been adopted as the measure of the depreciation of the English currency. Compared with the price of gold now ruling with us, it appears small. It reveals, however, how much of this price is speculative, for at the very time that gold was selling in England at these moderate rates, as we would call them, that nation was under the most powerful depreciating influences. The war had increased the public debt more than three thousand millions of dollars. The currency was inflated. Nothing was in use but paper, which was wholly irredeemable. The effects of these influences appeared in the price of public stocks. The three per cents sold at 45, and for five years did not average above 65. Even the favorite five per cents, which had long stood at a premium, could not be sold in the last years of the war without a discount of fifteen per cent.

But there is another class of evidences, which show still more unequivocally that, whatever may be the present selling price of gold, our currency has not reached the point of depreciation indicated by even the cost of gold in England at this time. The best measure of the depreciation of a currency is general prices. The rise of general prices—exclusive, of course, of cotton goods, the advance of which is produced almost wholly by scarcity—great as it is with us, cannot be compared with that which took place in Great Britain at the epoch to which we refer. There, it was a rise which affected not merely those articles which suffered the effects of a disturbed commerce, but the simplest articles of domestic production. The cost of wheat was tripled, and beef and mutton sold by the pound at double the price they brought before the breaking out of the war. Still, this was with an actual depreciation of currency, as Mr. TOOKE says, of not more than twenty-five per cent. Our own depreciation must be still less. Gold with us has ceased to be a standard of value. It has become an article of traffic, and is governed by all laws which govern the sale of merchandise. It rises and falls with the fluctuations of the market. It is bought, not to be hoarded or to be used, but to be sold again. This was not the case in England. Rising gradually and naturally, undisturbed by the excitements of speculation, the price of gold formed, what it cannot with us, a standard by which to measure the depreciation of the currency. Judging from the standard thus given to us, the actual depreciation which has taken place in our currency is not more than twenty per cent. The purchasing power of our money is much greater than this, in a large number of articles. If the war continues, all these, however, must eventually respond to the depreciation which has actually taken place.

But while the condition of our finances is so much better than many are inclined to believe who have taken the price of gold as their standard of value, the effects of the traffic in gold is none the less to be deprecated. It increases the cost of imported goods, and by its effect on the public mind tends to produce the real depreciation which it pretends to represent. When this traffic shall cease, gold will lose its speculative value, and become a correct standard by which to measure the currency. Until then, it speaks with a double tongue.

CONFIDENCE OF THE ARMY.—Gen. BURNSIDE, in a few remarks which he made at the Railroad depot at New-Haven on Wednesday last, said that he "felt the same confidence of success in this war now that he did when the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter, and he left his office to enlist in his country's service." Another distinguished General of the Army of the Potomac has written a letter in which he speaks of the improved spirits of the soldiers, and adds: "I wish the people of the country felt as well as the Army." What a rebuke these manly and hearty expressions furnish to the dispirited and to the croakers! The faith of the Generals and the soldiers, the spirits of those who are fronting the foe, are strong and unquenchable; while many of those who stay at home, copperheads and woodenheads, are vexing the world with their cries for a dishonorable retreat, as though all manful feeling had been whipt out of them. All the late indications show, in a new and in a clearer light than ever, that the hope of the country lies in the patriotic soldiers who have offered life and limb for its defence and honor.

Epithets and Nicknames—A Study for the Times.

Men betake themselves so naturally to the use of epithets, as a weapon, in any contest, that the study of the epithets in use during any given period is often a very necessary preparation for the history of it. This is likely to be a more or less important part of history in proportion to the intensity of public feeling at the time. The fluctuations of feeling, and the different directions which it has taken, may be pretty accurately traced in the epithets applied at the different stages of the progress of events. The past two years have formed no exception to this rule. Let us look a little at their history from this point of view.

Among the rebels we notice rather a paucity of the epithets which *characterize*. Their poverty of invention exhibits itself clearly here. They have called us Abolitionists; probably, because that was the worst thing they could think of, and they had become habituated to using it against their adversaries in previous political and even personal contest. They have also called us Unionists, and Lincolnites; but here their inventive powers were pretty much exhausted, and they have had to fall back upon ordinary billingsgate and call us thieves, savages, brutes, hyenas, fiends, and the like.

At the North, too, there have been in constant use, from the first, epithets expressing the aspect which the rebellion has borne to us. We have called our opponents generally Rebels, and this very epithet of ours has been a source of strength to us. It carried moral weight with it. Not but that there have been brave and true men in history, who were rebels. But history has not given them that epithet permanently. She has generally applied it not to her favorites, but to those whose company good men would avoid.

The epithet Secessionist has also been in constant use. This, too, was a characterization. It touched one of the important points in the controversy, and we have applied it not only to the rebels, but with equal pertinency to their Northern sympathizers. In fact, it has been chiefly against these that the fire of epithets has been directed. At the outset they were sometimes designated as conditional Unionists. This name marked the early stage of the contest, before the lines were drawn, when yet policies were undefined and the conflict had not assumed its present vast proportions. That term has pretty nearly passed out of use. It marked a period of transition, and with that period it in great measure passed away.

Then the epithet of Skedaddlers arose. It came from the far West, but had its popular application in the early struggle in Virginia, before the rebels had fought themselves into steadiness, and their frequent retreats won them this contemptuous title. But when questions arose among ourselves as to the draft, we transferred it almost entirely to that set of poltroons who tried to evade their country's call, who became afflicted with all sorts of diseases and "pangs unfelt before," who all at once found important business abroad, or intimate friends in Canada. And along the Northern line, after one stout young fellow was caught trying to get away in his sister's crinoline, these parties were divided into skedaddlers and she-daddlers. These epithets, too, have pretty much passed into history. They mark the period of the draft.

Copperhead is the term which characterizes the present period. Its use shows the increased intensity of the struggle. The sly and slimy courses which the rebel sympathizers have adopted to assail the cause of the Union—the venomous zeal with which they have lost no opportunity to strike their fangs into Government credit and Government measures—these are fully embraced in the term, and it has been the very aptness of the epithet which has given it existence, and will make it through future history an epithet which will cast light upon the feelings and passions which pervade this present hour.

It is a chance if this term does not shortly undergo a modification. It is from among the Copperheads that the recent demonstrations toward peace have arisen, for which reason they have also been called Peace-Secesh—Peace-at-any-price-men, &c.; and when in the New-Jersey Legislature one of them introduced resolutions appointing three Copperheads, or peace commissioners to Richmond, some loyal man, a shipbuilder evidently, disgusted with such poltroonery, and in view of the probable reception of such commissioners at Richmond, suggested an appropriation to have them copper-bottomed before they went. The change would not be a great one from Copperheads to Copper-bottoms, and the term would certainly be quite appropriate to those in whom subserviency to party and to Slavery, has so killed out the manly feelings and impulses that they cannot be kicked into hostility to their former masters, but are never so well content as when groveling before them, and begging to be ruled over.

These terms, Conditional Unionist, Skedaddler, Copperhead, express the positive, comparative and superlative degrees of the same thing, viz: a sympathy with the rebellion, and they have shown themselves so nearly related, that it was almost certain that any one who began with the positive degree should come out with the superlative. What further new degrees of comparison may be required, only the progress of events can show; but whatever may be that progress, there will be no loss for an epithet to characterize it. These epithets, in the future as in the past, will mark the varying changes of the times.

Matters in Prussia.

At the opening of the present political campaign in Prussia, Herr von BISMARK and his master have committed a serious blunder. They asked the Lower Chamber to sanction with its "retrospective approbation" the past conduct of the Government. They demand, in fact, a Bill of Indemnity to legalize the arbitrary acts of Ministers in the recess. This faltering of the King, in the presence of the foe, is a virtual admission that, even in his own opinion, the course of his Government has not been in harmony with law. It is an admission that he and his Ministers are offenders against the Constitution, and need white-washing at the hands of the popular chamber. But that body has not the slightest intention of undertaking the work of purification, as may be inferred from the tenor of their response to the royal speech, which has been voted by an overwhelming majority of its members. Preposterous, indeed, would it be, were the King and his servile tools suffered to escape thus easily from the consequences of their acts, in raising taxes without legislative authority, in attempting to intimidate public opinion, and in trampling on the rights of the Nation's representatives—especially as they mean to repeat all these outrages in the future, if they secure immunity from punishment by this act of indemnity. How utterly unworthy of such humanity both monarch and ministers are, has been shown by the fact that, when VON BISMARK became aware of the nature of the address which the Second Chamber had prepared for presentation to the King, he tried to force them to modify it by warning them that "there was a limit to which the King could listen to." The only ground of objection to the address was, that it described in inappropriate terms those very offences for which he had been soliciting the "retrospective approbation" of the Deputies. It did not even accuse the crown of complicity with the misdeeds of Ministers! In exonerating the King, however, from all responsibility for the acts of his Ministers, the authors of the address have dealt too tenderly with him. As long as a king maintains the neutral position of a constitutional monarch, it would be unjust to hold him accountable for the conduct of a Government over whose proceedings he exercises no control, and which can at any moment be hurled from power by the Legislature. But when a sovereign descends from this position, and assumes the leadership of a political party who are enemies of public liberty, he forfeits all claim to that consideration, and can no more use as a shield the maxim that "the King can do no wrong." WILLIAM has divested himself of the neutrality of a constitutional monarch, to become the Corypheus of an anti-national faction, and though courtesy prompted his Parliament to draw a distinction between him and his Ministers, he is not the less a party to the acts which have all but ruined them, and must share their odium. WILLIAM is, in fact, a martinet who loathes constitutionalism, and would fain dispense with its fetters, and govern his kingdom as he would a camp. In attempting to realize this crochet, he has done incalculable mischief to Prussia and his dynasty,—has outraged the rights of the people and the people's representatives—has threatened the peace and destroyed the political prestige of the monarchy, and has inflicted deadly wounds on the common interests of all Germany.

Though to the Italians belongs the glory of having made the first successful effort to carry out the idea of national reunion, yet, in Germany there have long been men whose day dreams were of a united Fatherland, who latterly imagined that Prussia would prove another Piedmont, and her king a second VICTOR EMANUEL, and who fancied that the time was approaching when the thirty petty tyrants that divided and oppressed their magnificent country would be swept out of existence. They dreamed that the vast and populous territory of the Teuton might be consolidated, under the hegemony of WILLIAM, into a great constitutional monarchy, which would assert the right of Germany to preëminence on the European continent, and hold in its hand the destinies of Eastern Christendom. But the recent apostacy of the Brandenburger from his allegiance in the Prussian Constitution has dissipated this vision, and blasted the hopes of Germany, which prefers to remain under the sway of her horde of hereditary rulers, rather than trust herself to the mercy of a monarch, who has given such manifestations of perfidy, and betrayed such a disposition to reëstablish absolutism in his dominions. The misdeeds of WILLIAM have rendered German unity more than ever impracticable, by the destruction of all confidence in Prussia and himself.

Washington's Birthday in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 21.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated here to-day. There was a grand military parade of United States Volunteers and enrolled militia. The troops presented a fine appearance, and were reviewed by Maj.-Gen. CURTISS and Staff. The streets were handsomely decorated and thronged with an immense number of citizens.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Money easy, and never more abundant. Atlantic currency Exchange, 33¼ per cent. premium. Coin dull at 526 per cent. premium. Sterling Exchange, 47¼@47½ per cent. premium. Greenbacks, 60@64 per cent. discount.

American Brandy is higher. Domestic Spirits firm. Dry Goods generally tending upward. Coal firm. Linseed lower. Pig Iron improved. Provisions generally unchanged. Sugars dull. Syrups declined. Turpentine advanced. Tobacco firm. Wheat—Sales of 40,000 sacks for export, at $1 60@$1 65 per bushel. Tallow—Sales 10,000 pounds, at 6½c.@6½c.

Sentence of a Murderer.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 21.

CHARLES LEWIS, convicted of the murder of JAMES ROMANO, of Princeton, in November last, was to-day sentenced to be hung on the 31st of April next. The prisoner manifested the utmost indifference to his sentence. His counsel made a motion for arrest of judgment, on the ground of alleged illegality in the drawing of the jury. The Court overruled the motion.

Benefits and Lessons of the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The second great lesson and benefit of the war is not one that can be stigmatized as an abstraction, for it relates to a matter of the greatest practical importance. It is the inculcation of these momentous truths—*the fatal error of discouraging superiority, and the vital necessity of promoting the ablest men.* That the present generation has witnessed a rapid decline in the intellectual calibre of our public men, is neither a novel nor a contestable assertion. For years it has been the wonder of every foreigner who knew anything about us, the grief of every intelligent citizen not blinded by party influences. We cannot deny the existence of a spreading conviction, both at home and abroad, that envy of superior merit and excellence was a vice necessarily evolved from our democratic institutions; and we can scarcely conceive a greater reproach to those institutions. It was the disgrace of our national policy. No one party can be justly reproached with it more than another. The Whigs might, indeed, be said to have inaugurated the doctrine of available incompetency in 1840, but the Democrats were quick enough to adopt it, and persistent enough to carry it on. This preference of mediocrity—this hatred of superiority, or anything looking like superiority—this desire to "strike an average" everywhere, was not confined to politics; it extended to the most absurd social details, and if it did not succeed in making a dead level of art, science and literature also, the cause may be traced to various subtile influences, the discussion of which here would involve too long a digression. (One reason may be just touched upon in passing: the verdict of excellence in such pursuits, however it may afterwards be ratified by them, cannot, in the nature of things, be first given by the people, scarcely even by a class of experts in this country alone.)

When superiority ceased to be a passport to popular favor, the best men of the rising generation were naturally diverted from public life; the progress of those already on the stage was checked, and as the old leaders died out, an inferior class took their places. But these, in their turn, as the prominent, became obnoxious to popular envy, and thus the standard of statesmanship became doubly and trebly lowered. Not only were the most popular and successful candidates to be found among the second or third class of public men, but the first class was not higher than the second or third class of former generations, and when any member of it did by some accident obtain an important position, he was as likely as not to prove a failure. Such was the dearth of statesmen that when, on the wreck of old political organizations, the Republican party arose, strong in its new creed, and in the masses of honest and patriotic young men who supported it, it was all at sea for the want of a great ruling spirit. The powerful body had no head. [Here it may be objected "But the Confederate leaders have shown ability; therefore if you deny ability to our public men, slavery is a better nurse of public men than freedom." And this is what some of the English pro-secession writers say. But I unhesitatingly refuse to admit that the Confederates *here* show great political ability. They have beaten us in domestic and foreign intrigue, which is rather the characteristic of a semi-barbarous people. Then Generals have fought pretty well with the advantages of eight years' preparation in artillery, and interior lines to operate upon. They also show some dexterity in two species of destructive action. But *constructive* talent, which is the great quality and test of statesmanship, they have given no evidence of possessing. Their so-called Government, founded on mutual dissolution, is only kept together by the outside pressure of war, and if it were "reorganized" by everybody to-morrow, would soon require a reapplication of the same pressure to keep it from falling apart. DAVIS substantially admits this in his recent speeches; he also admits that the conflict has assumed proportions beyond his calculations, thus acknowledging the failure of his *coup d'état*. English writers persist in saying that the rebellion is a success so long as it is unsubdued. I maintain that thus far it is a failure for thus far it has failed to accomplish its principal object and has been disappointed in its principal expectations. Its first and main object was to get possession of Washington and all the Border States. It has not taken Washington and has only got one-half of one of those States. Its expectations were: first, that the North would not attempt to resist it; second, that if resistance were attempted, it would be insignificant and ineffectual; third, that if the Government did succeed in starting a serious war, England and France would speedily interfere and stop it. Each secure language of their hope has been disappointed, and still there are Anglo-Saxon men who talk of DAVIS as if he were CÆSAR or NAPOLEON.]

There is no necessity to adopt the Chinese theory that intellect and knowledge are the only sources of progress. Indeed, the whole moral and social dispute about mind and morals, is very analogous to the theological one about faith and works. We want *both* mind and morals to advance a nation. Even ordinary products of mechanical art illustrate this on a small scale. It is as much to that the engineer of a locomotive should understand his business as keep sober; he should do both. And the most artistic and complicated political machine, the more necessity for both talent and virtue in the driver. Our ancestors were, *that we trusted too much to the machine*. We thought anybody could run it, or that it would run of itself. This was a positive source of protection of the popular vanity. It tickled the average citizen to be able to say to himself that he, our Governor, or Senator, or President, is no better much more of a man than I am. I think I could give him a wrinkle or two." It encouraged and consoled the rich or the learned man in the excessive pursuit of his particular business, or the indulgence of his particular kind of idleness, to reflect: "The men who govern me are my inferiors in so many respects, that I can look down upon them, rather than up to them." Thus we went on, forgetting that no people ever became or remained great, without great men to lead them.

Some time last Summer there appeared in the TIMES an article on the "Worship of Mediocrity," the first three paragraphs of which ought to have been written "in letters all of gold" and set up in every place where Americans do congregate. But in the last paragraph, the writer, as it appeared of having said too much and spoken too plainly, tumbled back into the old error of depreciating even the mediocrity was only injurious in war, not of peace. Now it is exactly because we have succumbed to mediocrity in time of peace that we are now suffering the evils of mediocrity in time of war. Had either of our theoretically great political parties been headed by really great men, either the war would never have taken place or it would have been over by this time. The very same jealousies and suspicions that prevented the advancement of merit in peace have been at work throughout the war. It is suspected that politi-

chins have been envious of Generals; it is certain that Generals have been envious of one another. There has been the same system of attempting to make reputations by votes and newspaper articles instead of active desert.

Nevertheless, the war will upset this popular idol of mediocrity more certainly than any other event could. The test of success is more promptly and definitely applicable in military operations than in civil affairs. Military merit is pretty certain to make its way in spite of popular clamor, and military inefficiency cannot be long disguised or ignored by official or popular favor. If the New-York Aldermen were to vote themselves blue in the face, they could not make a great General of FITZ-JOHN PORTER. If to-morrow, a Democratic vote were to make MCCLELLAN Dictator, or a Republican vote, to make FREMONT Dictator, (I take these two names simply because they are the first two on the list of Major-Generals,) FREMONT would not thereby become an ALEXANDER, or MCCLELLAN a HANNIBAL. If there is any great military genius in the country, the crisis will bring it out sooner or later; if there is none, we shall be forced to use the best military talent and knowledge we have, whatever our personal prejudices or predilections. Thus, if after various trials it shall turn out that no one can manage the Potomac Army better than MCCLELLAN, he will be recalled to the lead of it; or, if FREMONT prove very successful in a new command, he will be honored and advanced accordingly.

There is another way in which the lesson may be read. The mediocrity in vogue was not merely one of native talent, but also one of acquired learning. Not only was the popular mercury to be made of any kind of wood, but of wood roughhewn in any way. The humanities and polite learning were a most superfluous foundation for a public man. Persons of limited education were rather preferred. Now, though military science *alone* will not make a great general, still, thorough knowledge of his profession is essential to one. It has been too clearly proved that a successful stump-speaker or ward politician, even though a patriotic and brave man, is not necessarily fit to command an army, or even a regiment. Sad experience having shown us that generalship does not altogether "come by nature," like Dogberry's reading and writing, the principle thus of necessity admitted in one important department of public service, may possibly be extended to others. For instance, we may hope that at no very distant day our diplomats will (like those of every other civilized country) be subjected to some special preparatory training, and that we shall hesitate to plunge a man from the backwoods into a foreign Court, merely because a foreign appointment is considered "due" to his particular State.

Closely connected with this lesson is another; that of modesty. Our national conceit had grown beyond all bounds. It is worthy of remark that this exuberant satisfaction with the present and sanguineness for the future was never characteristic of the best informed, most serious and most cosmopolite thinkers in the country—those classes who might be said to form the aristocracy of intellect, education and refinement. They were, if anything, rather too despondent, and too much disposed to underrate our legitimate sources of pride and self-complacency. It was the vice of the masses and of political leaders. Certainly, as a nation, we have much to be proud of in the general diffusion of popular education, national comfort and personal freedom, and our unexampled physical growth. But we chose also to be proud of many things that we should rather have been ashamed of. We are proud of our deficiency in various luxuries of civilized life and various graces of social intercourse. We were proud of being troublesome neighbors and breeding object of apprehension abroad. We were proud of trampling on principles and precedents when it suited us. We were actually proud of being governed by inferior rulers and dishonest subordinates. Our conduct was like that of the foolish prodigal, who, because he is rich, young and healthy, thinks himself entitled to indulge in all manner of excesses, and mistakes for honorable reputation the notoriety acquired by his frolics. We imagined ourselves some thing little less than omnipotent. Never was this arrogance more conspicuous than at the opening of the fearful struggle in which we are now entangled. Rival leaders threatening to plant their flag in Boston, and bring England and France on their knees for cotton; Cabinet ministers promising to outdo the most gigantic conspiracy the world ever saw in less time than it takes to mature a note of hand; these were the national characteristics of a boundless conceit, begotten on popular ignorance by time-serving flattery.

The humiliations brought upon us by the progress of this war are a painful but a valuable course of instruction. They teach us the limits of our power, physical, moral and political. We shall see, if we do not see already, that our institutions and our people are not exempt from the general laws which govern human nature and human events. We shall see that there is no inherent virtue in our forms of Government or society to urge us to render us immeasurably superior to all other nations, past or present; that we have our faults, as well as our exalted views, and are as liable to commit blunders and suffer mortifications as are the subjects of Kings and Emperors. In getting rid of a false, self-created prestige, we shall have opened to us the real good that is in us. We shall no longer dispute with the French the doubtful honor of being the braggadocios of the world, but rather seek to cultivate that modesty, which, though not necessarily attendant on true greatness, is very generally found in connection with it.

My next letter will discuss the consolidation of national character, which the war will promote by its effect on various classes of citizens.

CARL BENSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. NOLL, the very efficient and always reliable leader of Mr. ANSCHUTZ's fine orchestra, and a musician whose merits are universally recognized, will give a grand sacred concert at this establishment to-night, (SUNDAY.) The programme is composed of *morceaux* from the classical and sacred writers, and will be interpreted by artists of first-rate talent and a grand orchestra of fifty performers. Those who love *good* music will be rewarded by paying a visit to the German Opera.

THE GERMAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—Last night the first German opera season, under the direction of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ, closed at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The opera given was "Der Freischutz," with FRAUL JOHANNSEN and REITER and Herrs QUINTZ, WACHTLICH and GRAFEY in the cast. The audience was large and fashionable, comprising the best people of the city, with large accessions from the more worldly precincts of Gotham. In fact, no performance has ever been given at this house to such a large audience, with the possible exception of the last (Kellogg) Philharmonic. Everything went off finely. Mme. JOHANNSEN was in admirable voice, and was frequently applauded, while Mme. REITER, who is already so established favorite in the City of Churches, charmed and delighted beyond expression by the piquant cleverness of her action, and the undeniable power and sweetness of her voice. The red and blue devils, the brimstone and fire, the grinning skulls and the bright-eyed one, the great horrible monsters and brilliant display of pyrotechnic art, were done to the life, and aided vastly to shed a halo of glorious success over the entire affair, and place a crown of pecuniary value upon the well-balanced head of the accomplished *chef*.

The people imitate Oliver Twist in his clamorous moments, and cry loudly for more of the same soil. Honesty in operatic endeavor is a spectacle so akin to their cherished morality, that they are delighted, and beg of Mr. ANSCHUTZ that he will kindly give them another week of German opera, with "Fidelio," "Martha," and a few comics, that the desire of their hearts may be gratified, and the filling of his pockets accomplished. A matinée, with "Martha" as the attraction, Mme. ROTTER promising to do as well as she did on Tuesday last, would crowd the Academy from parquette to trap-door, with ladies and misses, beside drawing a host of the sterner sex from their daily duties. Mr. ANSCHUTZ has struck the key-note of success—namely, fidelity to promise and low prices. Let him adhere to this rule, and he can put much money in his purse in Brooklyn, where his deserved prosperity is now a matter of universal recognition.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Nutt and Warren mania increases, and bids fair to rival that of its famous predecessor. Gen. Thumb and wife are so bothered by public curiosity, that we should think they would hire the Academy of Music on their own book, and roll up the greenbacks in the very teeth of their old employer and exhibitor.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

NO DISASTER AT PORT HUDSON.

The War Department denies having received any information of a disaster to our forces at Port Hudson.

A COMMAND FOR GEN FREMONT.

It seems to be settled that Gen. FREMONT will have a command.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER was offered the command of the expedition against Vicksburgh, with power to organize negro troops, but preferred to return to the Gulf.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate's disagreement to the report of the Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill, was caused by the mileage question; the report of the Committee giving to the Pacific States only $3,000, and to no others over $1,000.

On the protest of the Senators from California and Oregon, and some others, the report was disagreed to, and a new Committee asked. The same report gave the Agricultural Department an appropriation of $90,000.

TAX UPON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A case of vital importance to banking and other corporations, as well as to capitalists, will be tried in the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday. The question at issue is the right of States to tax Government securities. The banks of New-York City, in particular, have shown their loyalty by lending the Government their capital, which has thus become invested in its securities, and are thus particularly interested in the decision of the Court. The case to be tried, and upon which some thirty others of the same character depend, is that of the Bank of the Commonwealth, of New-York, of which Hon. EDWARD HAIGHT, M. C., is President. This Bank has contested a suit brought by the City of New-York, in behalf of the State, since the year 1857, and it is now to be decided by the highest Court in the United States. The Government are so much interested in the matter, that Hon. EDWARD BATES, Attorney General, has made a motion that the case be tried on the day above stated. Eminent counsel, well known throughout the Union, are retained by the contestants, among which, on behalf of the Bank of the Commonwealth, are Hon. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Ex-Surrogate of the City of New-York, and IRVING PARIS, Esq., and on behalf of the City, Hon. JAMES T. BRADY.

A MILITARY OMNIBUS BILL.

The House Military Committee will soon report an Omnibus bill, with various provisions, among which is one for the more effective punishment of spies, and another for the mounting of certain Western infantry regiments, to be used in hunting down the guerrillas.

COAL AND IRON VS. SLAVERY.

In Mr. THOMAS' reply to Mr. MAY recently in the House, (both members from Maryland,) he stated that the coal and iron interest of his District (Cumberland) was greater than the slave interest of all Maryland. The remark conveyed a volume of practical truth, and was productive of a good deal of sensation at the time and suggestive of reflection afterward.

STEAMBOATS ALLOWED TO CARRY POWDER.

The House Military Committee have authorized their Chairman to report a bill exempting steamboats from the penalties imposed for carrying powder, whenever such carriage shall be in the service of the Government.

ALLEGED DISLOYALTY.

The charge of disloyalty has been preferred against Dr. SOMMERS, whose nomination as Medical Inspector was sent in to the Senate, a few days since, by the President.

SENTENCE OF DEATH APPROVED.

The President has approved the sentence of death passed by a Court-martial, on privates WM. DOSMODE and CHARLES CLARK, of Battery H, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and has ordered that they be hung by the neck until dead, at such time and place as may be selected by the General commanding the Department of Virginia. The crime for which the men were convicted, was that of murderbr, near Yorktown, Virginia, last Summer, on inoffensive and loyal citizen named HEZEKIAH SPOERS.

EMPLOYMENT OF WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.—The district of country north of the Potomac River, from Piscataway Creek to Annapolis Junction and the mouth of the Monocacy, and south by Gouse Creek and Bull Run Mountains, to the mouth of the Occoquan, will constitute the *Department of Washington*, and troops in that Department will constitute the Twenty-second Army Corps, to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

A RELIC.

The following interesting old relic came from the family mansion of the rebel Gen. BUSHROD CHANTILLY, lately destroyed by fire:

WILLIAMSBURGH DISTRICT COURT, September, 1789.

On the motion of BENEDICT CHAPPE, a witness from New-Kent County for GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, against RUSWALL BARNETT, it is ordered that the said GEORGE WASHINGTON pay him two hundred and forty pounds of tobacco for attending this Court two days, and for coming and returning thirty-five miles once.

WILL. RUSSELL, Clerk District Court.

DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION.

The Chippewa chiefs, now on a visit here, had an interview, Friday, with the President, Commissioner DOLE accompanied the Indians to the White House. They were much pleased at being introduced to their "Great Father."

DETAIL OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

By Special Orders No. 63, from the War Department, the following assignment is made of Medical Officers:

Surgeon J. S. BOBBS, United States Volunteers, temporarily on duty at Memphis, Tennessee, to report to Surgeon C. H. LAUB, Medical Director, Department of the Tennessee.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. BILL, United States Army, now on duty in General Hospital, Frederick, Maryland, to report to Surgeon R. S. SATTERLEE, United States Army, Medical Purveyor at New-York, for duty connected with the preparation of medical supplies.

HOSPITAL CAR.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company are building, for the use of the Medical Department, a "hospital car," for the transportation of wounded soldiers over their road. The beds or cots are attached by India-rubber bands to the ceiling of the car, thus preventing the jolting and jostling usually experienced in the ordinary cars.

HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

The Senate has returned to the President his list of 150 nominations for Hospital Chaplains, on the ground that the law does not warrant the appointment, and provides only for chaplains in permanent hospitals, of which there are in the country but very few.

ORDER REVOKED.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph nine, of Special Orders, No. 6, current series, mustering out of the service of the United States Assistant Surgeon A. J. LIBBY, Twenty-fourth Maine Volunteers, is hereby revoked.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized MONTZ VON BAUMBACH, of Milwaukee, Wis., as Consul of the Grand Duchy of SAXE WEIMAR EISENBACH, for the State of Minnesota.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The resignation of Surgeon E. S. HOFFMAN, Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, has been accepted by the President, and he is honorably discharged the service, to date Dec. 24, 1862.

DISCHARGED.

ROSENBUSH, the man arrested, a few days ago, for selling in a banker here $2,000, in counterfeit rebel scrip, has been discharged from custody, the magistrate before whom he was tried deciding that Confederate scrip was *not* money.

OFFICERS HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14, 1863.

Extract.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75.—7. The following officers having become supernumerary, are hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States:

Hospital Chaplain JOSH THOMAS, to date Feb. 10, 1863.

Hospital Chaplain BUDE BALDWIN, to date Feb. 10, 1863.

15. The resignation of Surgeon JAMES D. ROBINSON, United States Volunteers, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 13, 1863.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1863.

Extract.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 67.—15. So much of Special Orders No. 350, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, series of 1862, as accepted the resignation of Surgeon RUFUS KING BROWN, United States Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, hereby confirmed, and he is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 10, 1862. By order of the Secretary of War

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

THE AMENDMENTS OF THE TAX BILL.

The amendments reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to the Tax bill are numerous. Among them are the following: One simply striking out the valuation orders of tobacco as the basis of the tax, and increasing the tax on smoking tobacco, made exclusively of stems, from three to five cents. On rolled copper and yellow sheathing metal, in rolls or sheets, one per centum ad valorem. On ready-made clothing, or articles of dress for men's, women's or children's wear, not including hats, caps, or bonnets, three per centum ad valorem, provided that dress boots and shoe-pinchers, making to order for customers, and not for sale generally, shall, to the amount of $1,000, be exempt, and for any excess beyond that amount, pay a duty of three per centum ad valorem. On linen not otherwise provided for, $1 50 per inch, provided there be deducted from duties, assessed upon railroad cars, any duty which may have been assessed and paid upon car-wheels under the provisions of the existing law.

No duty is to be assessed or collected on beer, lager-beer, ale or porter, beyond that brewed or manufactured; nor on coal illuminating oil, or refined oil, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, manufactured previous to Sept. 1, 1862. All contracts for the sale or purchase of gold or silver coin of the United States, or bullion, and all contracts for the loan of money or currency, forming collateral security of said coin, to be stamped, in the absence of which the contracts shall be void and they shall be taxed a quarter of one per centum. The Deputy Commissioners is provided for at a salary of $3,000, an Assistant-Solicitor, at $2,500; a Cashier, at $2,500. The Assessors are to have, in lieu of previous compensation, an annual salary of $1,500, with 1 per centum of all excess over $200,000, when the revenue collected shall exceed that sum.

A BRANCH MINT IN NEVADA.

The Committee of Ways and Means in their report accompanying their bill establishing a branch mint in Nevada Territory, say the discoveries of the precious metals warrant the belief that, in a few years, it will in that respect surpass even the "Golden State." A population of some thirty or forty thousand new people the Territory, and millions of dollars have been expended in prospecting and working the mines, erecting quartz mills, with massive reducing machinery and ingenious reputatig processes. Several thriving towns and numerous villages have sprung up. The great business of the Territory is and must be mining. The estimated yield of gold and silver, at the present time is $2 000,000 per month, with a constant prospect of an increase, as new machinery is put in operation. An additional reason for the establishment of a mint is the peculiar situation of the Territory and its dependence upon distant markets, whence all its supplies are drawn. All the supplies of food, clothing, machinery, etc., are imported into the Territory. But little, save the precious metals, is produced in the Territory. Payment for these supplies and the necessary transportation is made in the Territory. The cost of transporting the bullion from the mines to California is from five to four per cent. The returns are received in about thirty days, with an additional cost of two per cent in carrying back the coin. The transportation of silver is still more expensive. The daily average of teams bound up is 74; the number of tons transported up daily is 178; the number of stage passengers, both ways, 37; the total number of travelers, including stage passengers, is 105. Estimating the money average of freight over the Placerville road to be 120 tons per day, at an average of 6 cents per pound, and the total amount paid for freight alone amounts to $5,256,000 upon this one road.

THE TREATY WITH PERU.

With a view to carry into effect the treaty recently concluded with Peru for a joint commission to adjust the claims between citizens of the United States and those of Peru, Senator SUMNER to-day introduced a bill providing for the appointment of two Commissioners and a Solicitor and Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The bill of Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, incorporating the National Academy of Sciences, names, in a long list of incorporators, Louis AGASSIZ, A. D. BACHE, Joseph HENRY, Benj. SILLIMAN and J. G. TUTTEN. It is made obligatory upon the Academy, at the call of any Department of the Government, to investigate, examine, experiment and report upon any subject of science or art.

AFFAIRS OF MORMONDOM.

The Senate's Committee on the Judiciary, have given much attention, recently, to the affairs of Utah. They are now convinced that the Territorial Legislature, by the establishment of a Probate Court, with powers coextensive with those of the United States District Courts, to transact all proper judicial proceedings. The Federal Judges have terminated a request to so define the duties of their Court, that no further trouble in future may occur.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN SIXTEENTH-STREET.

A Young Man Found Dead at his Own Door with a Horrible Fracture in his Skull.

About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a man named JOHN A. BOYLE, a native of South Carolina, aged 33 years, residing at No. 138 West Sixteenth-street, was found dead at the front basement door of the house above named. An examination of the body disclosed the fact that his skull was very badly fractured on the left side of the head, the fractura being about six inches long and two inches wide. The body was discovered by a servant at that early hour in the morning, and although it was warm at the time, life was entirely extinct. A *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. GALEN HUNTER, of the Coroner's office, and it was his opinion that death necessarily resulted almost instantaneously from the fracture.

All the particulars of the melancholy affair, which we have been able to learn, we gather from Coroner RANNEY, who has the case now under investigation. They are as follows:

The deceased was formerly employed in the Custom-house. He was of a very respectable family, and with his mother and sisters resided at the house above named in Sixteenth-street. On Friday evening he left his residence, soon after tea, in his usual health, and nothing more is known of him by the members of his family until he was found dead at the door next morning. Other persons, however, know of his whereabouts during a portion of the evening. The last which any one seems to know of him was about 12½ o'clock at night, when he was seen with a party of friends at RILEY'S saloon, in University-place. From that time all trace of him is lost. The mysterious part of the affair is, what could have caused his death, unless the wounds were inflicted by a blunt, heavy instrument in the hands of some person who had pursued the deceased to his own door and then inflicted the fatal blows. His body was found in the front area, at the foot of only two steps, and Coroner RANNEY remarks it as very improbable that his death could have been occasioned by an accidental fall, especially inasmuch as there was nothing but a smooth surface upon which he could have struck his head, and the nature of the fracture, the doctor says, precludes the idea that it could have been caused by his falling upon a flat stone. The area was carefully examined, but no signs of a struggle, or marks of blood, except in the immediate spot where the body was found, could be discovered. The relatives cannot in any way account for the sad death. The fact that his watch and pocket-book were found upon his body, untouched, contradicts the theory that he was murdered by thieves. The case will be fully and thoroughly investigated by Coroner RANNEY, who had officers out yesterday in every direction trying to find witnesses whose testimony will unravel the mystery which now enshrouds the death of young BOYD.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale

by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

IODINE.....IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.

Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Right Cards de Visite

FOR $1,
Of unequal style and finish, at
TAIT'S,
Corner of Court and Greenwich sts.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., under Astor House. Impossible the slightest. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED

KEELER.—In this City, on Friday, 20th inst., MRS. MARIA, wife of L. M. Keeler, in the 56th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 44 4th-st., on Sunday, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, GERTRUDE MARIA BENNETT, wife of BENJAMIN BENNETT, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 22, from her late residence, No. 12 Charlton-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

GOODRICH.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, JOHN OSBORN MONTAGUE, son of JOHN and MAGDALINA B. GOODRICH, in the 3d year of his age.

The friends of his parents are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 22, from No. 91 West 14th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOTY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 20, of disease of the heart, JOHN DOTY, aged 58 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2 Underhill-av., on Monday, morning, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New Brunswick, N. J., for burial.

EVANS.—In Natchez, Miss., on Thursday, Feb. 19, LEWIS LAFAYETTE EVANS, of Norwalk, Conn., aged 3 years and 1 month.

FOSDICK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 20, RICHARD E. FOSDICK.

Funeral on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Pacific-st., corner of Clove Road. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HOAR.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, JULIA HOAR, relict of Francis Hoar, of Havana.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEAHY.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 20, of consumption, KATE, niece of Robert H. and Jane Bleakie, aged 17 years, 7 months and 5 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her brothers, Robert and David John, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 139½ West 34th-st., on Monday, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

LEAVITT.—In St. Croix, W. I., on Saturday, Jan. 24, of PNEUMONIA, M. D., son of the late Jonathan Leavitt, of this City.

LINDSAY.—On Saturday, Feb. 21, THOMAS TANSLOW, in the 7th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KIAH.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, Mr. WALTER KIAH, aged 77 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the house, No. 1 Market-st., on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, previous to the removal of the body to Peekskill for interment.

LYNDSAY.—In Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 15, LUCIA A., daughter of Montgomery and Jane Livingston, aged 1 year and 1 month.

MAHER.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, JOHN M., eldest son of John M. and Elizabeth B. Reed, in the 16th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of All Souls, Rev. Dr. Bellows, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SKELLY.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, at the Astor House, CHARLES DICKINSON SKELLY, son of W. Skelly, aged 3 years.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Feb. 22. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

TOMKINS.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, MARY DAVIS, only daughter of Matthew and Mary C. Tompkins, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of the parents, No. 20 West 30th-st.

VAN BUSKIRK.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 19, after a severe illness, ROBERT SHAUN, wife of Andrew Van Buskirk, aged 5 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Cars leave Fulton Ferry for Flatbush every 15 minutes.

VANNORDEN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, ANN, wife of James VanNorden.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, John H. Peck, are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 190 Hudson-st., corner of 24th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WOOD.—On Monday, Feb 16, JULIA A. C., widow of the late Silas Wood, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 6 East 33d-st., without further notice.

WOOLSEY.—In Baltimore, Md., suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19, Commander MAXWELL WOOLSEY, U. S. N., who was accidentally killed during the firing of a salute, in the 49th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 60.—Feb. 21, 1863.
67, 12, 42, 24, 6, 28, 60, 2, 69, 12, 13, 53.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 90.—Feb. 21, 1863.
14, 60, 37, 18, 33, 17, 66, 19, 65, 24, 40, 35, 36.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

UNDERHILL'S ACADEMY OF SHORT HAND.
(PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC SYSTEM,)
No. 512 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.
E. F. UNDERHILL, Stenographer, Supreme Court.
C. O'DWYER, Phonographic Reporter and Teacher.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.
Same as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS, NEW STYLES,
Same as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

A PURE AND POWERFUL TONIC, CORRECTIVE AND ALTERATIVE OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN DISEASE OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

PREVENTS FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS REMITTENT FEVER; FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM AGAINST MIASMA AND THE EVIL EFFECTS OF UNWHOLESOME WATER; INVIGORATES THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION AND THE BOWELS;

STEADIES THE NERVES, AND TENDS TO PROLONG LIFE.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, CONSTIPATION, COLIC, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, SEA-SICKNESS,

CRAMPS AND SPASMS, AND ALL COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX, ARISING FROM BODILY WEAKNESS, WHETHER INHERENT IN THE SYSTEM OR PRODUCED BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative to its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusible stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, outfit fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves that constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasional resort to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For Sea Sickness it is a positive specific—either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is caused.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases, it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to reinforce and reestablish them.

Last, but not least, it is the Only Safe Stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopœia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, as ar isle which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors at commerce are still worse. They are all adulterated. Hence the Faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ these in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are flavored and fired up with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three inviolable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the alone held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S., and sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 482 Broadway.

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Whyra ladies are allowed several husbands, read
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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots; at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. R. B. FOOTE, No. 1,128 Broadway, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at GEORGE C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT NEW-YORK TROOPS IN CAMP AND GARRISON, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.—PRINTED PASSES will, on application to these headquarters, be given to the commandants of the camps of New-York Volunteers, at Elker's Island, and at Quarantine and New-Dorp, Staten Island.

Commandants of Regiments and Battalions now organizing, will, upon receipt of this order, send in to these headquarters a list of all commissioned officers and enlisted men on duty in the City, in order that passes may be made out to them.

On and after the 24th inst., any officer or enlisted man, belonging to the regiments now organizing in the State, found by the Provost-Guard without the proper pass, will be arrested, the enlisted men sent to Governor's Island, and the officers deprived of their commissions.

All passes will be signed by the Superintendent.

By order of R. S. LANSING,
Colonel 12th N. Y. Vols., and Superintendent of New-York Troops in Camp and Garrison.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT OF NEW-YORK TROOPS IN CAMP AND GARRISON, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1863.

CIRCULAR.—All field and line officers authorized to raise volunteers for the regiments and battalions now organizing in this State, are earnestly enjoined to devote all their leisure time to the study of the books of tactics, authorized by the War Department for their particular arm of the service, and the "Revised Regulations of the Army," that they may become familiar with their duties and obligations. They are reminded that they may at any time be called upon to undergo an examination as to their fitness for the commission to which they aspire, and that a failure to pass creditably such an examination will result in the loss of their commission. By order,

R. S. LANSING, Col. 12th N. Y. Vols.,
Superintendent of New-York Troops in Camp and Garrison.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYEST literary feast that ever regaled human taste," New edition, with 10 fine steel engravings, $1 25.

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C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 10 Ann-st.

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The laws of life are written upon the face of Nature. The tempest, whirlwind and thunder-storms bring health from the solitudes of God. The tides are the daily agitators and purifiers of the mighty world of waters.

What these providential means are to unanim

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 21, 1863.

$5.000 U. S. 6s, 67, Reg.. 98
1,000 U. S. 6s,'68..Reg 98
10.000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 97⅜
10,000 do..... 97⅜
54,000 do..... 98
33.000 U. S. 6s,'81, Con. 98¼
10,000 do..... 98⅜
60,500 do..... 98⅜
10,000 do..... 98⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, '71..Conp 91
55,000 Treas. 7.30 p ct. Notes Oct. & Apl 101
500 do.....small.184⅜
10.500 do. Feb & Aug 103
15,000 do..... 102⅞
10,000 do..... 102⅞
5.000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C .. 96⅜
70,000 do..... 96⅞
18,000 do..... 97
2.000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.... 63
20.000 Mo. State 6s..... 65¼
1,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo..... 90
33,000 Cal. St. 7s..... 131¼
1.000 Ky. State 6s..... 102
1,000 Brook. C. W. L.. 119
3,000 Erie 4th M. Bs... 111¾
8,000 Erie 5th M. Bds..107
27,000 B. N. Y. & E. 1st M. 102
10,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pr 91
4,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F 122½
2,000 do..... 122
10,000 Mich. S. 2d M..... 102½
1,000 do..... 102⅝
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs .. 104
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.. 80⅜
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m. 42⅜
25,000 Chi. & Pitts. 3d m. 70¼
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th m. 82⅜
20 Bank of N. Y..... 111
28 Merchants' Bank ..100
5 Bank of Commerce 93
22 Bank of the Rep.. 102
10 Metropolitan Bank. 102¾
4,000 Amer. Gold..... 163¼
200,000 do..... 162¾
50,000 do..... 162⅞
2,000 do.....s15 162⅞
10,000 do.....s10. 162
10,000 do.....s10. 162
10,000 do.....s10. 162⅜
5,000 do..... 162⅜
10,000 do..... 162⅝
5,000 do..... 162⅝
10,000 do.....b30. 163⅛
25,000 do.....b30. 163⅛
105 Del & Rnd. C. Co. 131
35 Cary Imp. Co..... 9
50 Pac. Mail S. Co. s30. 161
100 do..... 161⅜
525 do..... 161⅜
50 do..... 161⅜
100 do..... s60. 161
100 do..... b10. 162
100 Reading R..... 91

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 98⅝
5,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Coup 91½
1,000 U. S. 5s '71 Coup 91
25,000 Treas. 7 3 10 p ct. Notes Oct. & Apr .104
10,000 do reb. & Aug. 102⅞
37,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 96¾
3,000 do..... 96⅞
5,000 Tennessee 6s..... 42½
4,000 Mo. St. 6s..... 65¼
10,000 do..... 65
5,000 do..... 65¼
10,000 Clev. & P. 3d M 103
5,000 Mich. C. 6s conv. 2d M. & Fl'd 130
2,000 Hud. R. 1st m..... 125
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F 122½
3,000 Gal. & Chi 1st ext. 116
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.. 91
5,000 Ak. & T. H. 1st m. 81¾
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d Mt 42¾
35,000 Amer. Gold s.w. 162¾
115,000 do..... 162⅞
225,000 do..... 162¾
75,000 do..... b30 163
15,000 do..... b10 163
10,000 do..... s30 162
100 Cumb. Coal P..... 20
50 Pacific M. S. Co.... 181¾
150 do..... 161⅞
200 do..... 161⅞
200 do..... 162
100 do..... b10. 162

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 99
1,400 Treas. 7.30 p ct. Notes..... 104
15,000 U. S. 5 20 M. Rs. 102
21,000 American Gold .162⅜
55,000 do..... 162⅞
40,000 do..... 162⅝
10,000 do..... buw. 162⅝
100 Cumber. Coal Trk.. 20
50 Pac. M. S. Co. b30. 162
50 do..... 162⅜
400 do..... 162⅝
200 do..... s30 162
200 do..... 162⅝
150 do..... s30 162⅝
200 do..... 162⅝
100 N. Y. Central R. 116⅜
300 do..... 116⅝
200 Harlem R..... 30⅝
100 do..... s3 30⅜
100 do..... 31½

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

20,000 Treas. 7.3 10 p c. Notes Apl & Oct. 107⅞
25,000 Amer. Gold 161⅞
10,000 do..... 162⅛
10,000 do..... b3. 162
25,000 do..... s10. 162⅜
10,000 do..... b10. 162⅜
5,000 do..... 162⅜
25,000 do..... s1 162
10,000 do..... b10. 162⅜
15,000 do..... b30. 162⅜
50,000 do..... b10. 163⅛
300 Pacific Mail.. 162⅜
200 do..... s30 162
100 do..... 162⅝
5,000 Tennessee 6s..... 42½
4,000 Mo. St. 6s..... 65¼
10,000 do..... 65
5,000 do..... 65¼
10,000 Clev & P. 3d M 103
5,000 Mich. C. 6s conv. 2d M. & Fl'd 130
2,000 Hud. R. 1st m..... 125
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F 122½
3,000 Gal. & Chi 1st ext. 116
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.. 91
5,000 Ak. & T. H. 1st m. 81¾
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d Mt 42¾
35,000 Amer. Gold s.w. 162⅜
115,000 do..... 162⅞
225,000 do..... 162¾
75,000 do..... b30 163
15,000 do..... b10 163
10,000 do..... s30 162
100 Cumb. Coal P..... 20
50 Pacific M. S. Co.... 181¾
150 do..... 161⅞
200 do..... 161⅞
200 do..... 162
100 do..... b10. 162

SATURDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

The demand for Government Stocks and Treasury paper improved, to-day, on the action of the House of Representatives on the Banking bill. Private sales of Coupons, of 1881, were made as high as 99½ ₰ cent, and 104 ₰ cent. was paid for 7.30 ₰ cents. The one-year 6 ₰ cents were in large request at from 96¾ to 97⅛ ₰ cent. The price of Gold Coin fluctuated from 163¼ down to 161¾ ₰ cent, finally closing with sales, at the 4 o'clock Public Board, at 162 ₰ cent., cash, and 162¼ @ 162⅜ buyer 5@10 days. The course of the Share market was not materially different from yesterday, closing about as follows

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Gold Coin	162⅜	162⅝	Harlem	33	33⅜
U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon	101½	101⅝	Harlem Pref	75	75⅜
Tennessees	42	42½	Mich. Central	96	96⅜
Missourians	64½	65	Mich. Southern	61¾	60⅞
N. Y. Central	116⅛	116⅜	Mich Guaranteed	105⅜	105⅝
Erie	77¾	78	Illinois Central	92⅝	92⅞
Erie Preferred	101⅜	101⅝	Pittsburgh	71⅛	71⅜
Hudson	97⅛	97⅜	Galena	93⅝	93¾
Toledo	59½	59⅝	Rock Island	93⅜	93½
Pacific Mail	161⅜	162⅜	7-30 Tr. Notes	103¾	104

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	111	Hanover	85
Merchants'	99¾	Metropolitan	102¾
Mechanics	100	People's	99
North River	90	East River	91
Greenwich	170	Nassau	91
Nicholas	92	Corn Exchange	
Commerce	92½	Continental	
Broadway	146	Commonwealth	
Ocean	75	Atlantic	85
American Exchange	96	Importers' and Traders'	94
Park	109	Park	109
Bank of the Republic	101¾		
Bank of North America	89		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages.

N. Y. Central 6s	118	Chi. & N. W. Appl ex.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	86¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, asst.	71
Erie firsts, '58	120	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42¾
Erie thirds '62	121	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	68¾
Erie fourths, '69	111	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	121
Hud. firsts, 60	125	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hudson seconds s. f.	85, 122	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91
Hud. conv. '67	106	Tol. & W. R. 1st bonds.	90¾
Mich Cen. 1st & 2d s.	92, 130	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	109
Chi. & Quincy firsts	120	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext	116
Mich. So. 7 p c seconds	102	Clev & Tol. s. f.	110¾
N. Ind. Go. Line.	102	New-Jersey C. seconds	118
M. S. & N. I. 1st 7 p c	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	118
Ind. cen. 7 p c	75	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
Ill. Cen. 1st 7 p c	124	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	110
P. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref	91	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	92

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. sold to-day at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom:

$2,000 N. C. 6 p c. bs., due 1883; coupons attached. 73¼
2,000 Mo. 6 p c. bs., 1st to R. & St. Jo. R. R. 90¾
5,000 Hud. Riv. Rd. 7 p c. bds., '59 and '70 124¾
1,000 N. Y. & Har. R. R. bs., int. paid to Feb. 1, '63 100¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R. Co. 6 p c. bs., int. May and Nov. 119
3,000 U. S. 6s of 1867..... 98⅛
1,000 Cl., P. & Ash. spec. s. 7 p c. bds..... 121
4,000 Ch. & N. W. 7 p c. 1st bonds..... 97
7,000 Evansville and Ill. R. Co., 1st mtge. 7 p c. bs. 79¼
10 Boston & Prov. R. R. Co., $100 each..... 137
10 Hud. Riv. R. R. Co., $100 each..... 96⅝
15 Mich. Cen. R. R. Co., $100 each..... 98⅜
10 Scioto Val. R. Co., $53 each..... 105
60 Merchants' and Traders' Bank, $25 each..... 121
10 Commercial Bank, New-Orleans, $100 each.. 48¼
10 Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, $50 each..... 67
7 Equitable Ins. Co., $35 each..... 201
6 Nassau Fire Ins. Co., $100 each..... 160
60 Lorillard Fire Ins. Co., $50 each..... 202
55 New-Haven R. R., $100 each. 123⅜
7 New-London & New-Haven R. R., $100 each. 124¾
50 Mechanics' Banking Association, $17 50 each 24
10 Ocean Bank, $50 each..... 85
40 Merchants' Exchange Bank, $50 each..... 88 to 88¾
25 Eagle Fire Ins. Co., $40 each..... 197
10 Lamar Fire Ins. Co., $100 each..... 111
10 Citizens' Fire Ins. Co., $20 each..... 270¾
10 Long Island Fire Ins. Co., $50 each..... 201
20 Merchants' Fire Ins. Co. $50 each..... 163¾
25 Equitable Fire Ins. Co., $35 each..... 199
31 Beekman Fire Ins. Co., $25 each..... 92
26 Astor Fire Ins. Co., $25 each..... 130¾
26 Fulton Fire Ins. Co., $25 each..... 126¾
20 Howary Fire Ins. Co., $25 each..... 187
100 Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co., $17 each..... 218
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OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

Remarks of Hon. E. G. Spalding in the House of Representatives, Feb. 19, 1863.

I have already stated, in the debate on the Finance bill, that I had no doubt of the constitutionality of the National Bank bill, proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, nor had I any doubt that State banks were also constitutional; that both systems of banking might be useful within their sphere of action, and that I was willing the country should have both kinds of banking. That unanimous as the National Government had hitherto failed to establish a permanent system of national banking, State banks had, as a necessary means of commerce and the operations of State Governments, become firmly established, and that the Supreme Court of the United States had, by repeated decisions, decided that they were constitutional.

The coercive features in the pending bill against State banks having been stricken out, I intend to give it my support, not because I think it will afford any considerable relief to the Treasury in the next two or three years, or that it will in any manner prevent the issue of paper money to carry on the war, but because I regard it as the commencement of a permanent system for providing a national currency that will be of great benefit to the people, and a reliable support to the Government in the future.

The President in his annual Message, and the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, recommend the passage by Congress of a Free Banking law, authorizing the issue of a national currency which shall be of uniform value in all parts of the United States, to be secured by a pledge of United States bonds deposited in the Treasury of the United States. In all its essential features it is like the Free Banking law of the State of New-York, which has been in successful operation since 1838.

Legal-tender notes issued direct from the Treasury, without the agency of a bank, constitute a national currency uniform in value in all parts of the country, and bearing no interest, is an advantageous loan to the Government by the people who receive and circulate this kind of currency. These legal-tender notes are based solely on the faith of the Government and all the taxable property under the jurisdiction of the United States. If Congress performs its duty by imposing taxes on this property, and the Executive enforces the collection thereof, all these notes will be ultimately redeemed and retired from circulation. These notes are declared by law to be money, and they circulate as money in all parts of the United States. The Free Banking law is proposed by the Executive for the purpose of combining private capital with the credit of the Government in the issue of bank bills similar in all respects to legal tender notes. The only difference between them will be, that the legal tender notes have only the United States Government to provide for their redemption, while the bank bills, when issued, will have, in addition to the liability of the Government, the direct promise of the Banking Association issuing them that they will redeem them on presentation at the bank, not in specie, certainly, during the suspension of specie payments, but in legal tender notes, and after a general resumption of specie payments by the banks end the Government, then to be redeemed in coin. Legal tender notes issued, on the the faith of the Government, direct from the Treasury, constitute a loan to the Government without interest. Bank bills under this law would be loaned to the Government and the people at six and seven per cent interest. By the bill we give to the banking associations formed under it the interest on the national currency issued by them, as an inducement to them to form these associations and become liable for its redemption. Instead of the Government issuing this national currency direct to the soldiers and other creditors without interest, it sells its own six per cent. bonds to the Banking Associations, and takes its pay in legal tender notes; these Banking Associations take the six per cent. bonds from the Secretary of the Treasurer, and deposit them with the Treasurer of the United States, and thereupon the Comptroller of the Currency furnishes to such Banking Associations national currency for circulation, the Treasurer holding the bonds as security for their redemption. The national currency so secured is then owned by such associations like any other bank bills. They may be loaned to the people or the Government like any other money belonging to a bank, and when loaned the Banking Associations get six per cent. interest for its use. The Associations also draw the interest half-yearly on the bonds previously hypothecated with the Treasurer. By this operation the Associations gain first, six per cent. interest on its loans, and second, six per cent. interest on the bonds held by the Treasurer. In this way the Banking Associations get twelve per cent. gross interest, and the Government pays six of it on the bonds sold to the Association, and which are hypothecated with the Treasurer. The Government gives this bonus and the privileges of banking to capitalists, to induce them to combine their responsibility with the credit of the Government in issuing this national currency, and providing for its redemption during suspension in legal tender notes, and after resumption of specie payments, in coin. The Secretary, in his annual report, recommends "the organization of Banking Associations to supply circulation secured by national bonds, and convertible always into United States notes, and after resumption of specie payments into coin."

The additional advantages held out by the bill to induce rich men—men of accumulated capital to join the Government in maintaining this national currency are:

1. The national character given to the bills to circulate at par in all parts of the United States.

2. It is made receivable at par for all dues to the Government except customs, and payable to the army and navy and all other creditors of the Government.

3. The Banking Associations are to be exempt from all State and United States taxation, and only pay two per cent. per annum for engraving, paper, and printing their circulating notes, and which is to include all other expenses of the Currency Bureau at Washington.

On a full review of this proposed plan of a national currency, it will be seen that it is based on public and private faith; that it proposes to combine the interest of the nation with the rich individuals belonging to it. Men of surplus capital only can profitably engage in the business of banking; money lenders, not money borrowers, can successfully organize and manage Banking Associations under the provisions of this act. How far it will be found practicable to extend the organization of Associations on the credit of the public and of individuals under this law, can only be ascertained by the experiment.

A Banking Association of $100,000,000 capital, all paid in by business men, and firmly established in the City of New-York, and acting as the fiscal agent of the Treasury Department, would be almost valuable support to the Government. It might be made the depository for all the public money in that City. It might receive the public money derived from loans, from customs and internal taxes, and disburse all those moneys to the creditors of the Government. This would give the monayed men who are stockholders in the bank an immediate pecuniary interest in upholding the credit of the Government. Similar organizations in Boston, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, and other principal cities of the Union, might be made with less amount of capital, and in like manner become the fiscal agents of the Government in those cities.

The Bank of England is a striking example of the combined power of public authority and private influence in sustaining the credit of Government. We may safely profit by this example. This bank has been the chief agent in sustaining the British Government in the long and exhausting wars in which she has been engaged. The Bank of England is the fiscal agent of the British Government, and notwithstanding it is a bank of discount, deposit and circulation, it has thus far received and disbursed the public moneys without the loss of a dollar of the money intrusted to it.

It is also well known that our Government never lost any of the money deposited in the first or second Bank of the United States. They were both fiscal agents of the Government. All the public money was received and disbursed by them with fidelity and usefulness to both parties. Sound and well managed banks tend to increase public and private credit, and to extend as well as to facilitate commerce with States and individuals. They stimulate industry, commodities are multiplied, agriculture, mining and manufactures flourish; these constitute the true wealth, prosperity and greatness of the country.

I have no doubt that the framers of the Constitution contemplated a national currency adequate to the wants of the General Government, and that for all national purposes it has the power to control and regulate the currency. In all Government transactions, it has the right not only to provide by law for issuing the kind of currency that shall be received for taxes, custom duties, and all other dues to the United States, but also the kind of money that shall be paid to the army and navy, and all other creditors of the Government. If there had been established years ago a sound National Bank of $200,000,000 capital, which had been in full operation as the fiscal and financial agent of the Government at the time of the breaking out of the present rebellion, what a valuable support it would have been in sustaining the Government at the present time. The Independent Treasury law unnecessarily isolated the Government from all the capitalists and the accumulated capital of the country. At the very outset of the rebellion there was no money in the Sub-Treasury, and notwithstanding the hostility heretofore expressed and now manifested toward State banks, the Government was obliged to resort at once to the State banks in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, for money to prosecute the war. The States had fostered and aided in building up strong State institutions, while the General Government had been vacillating and weakened by conflicting views and opinions as to the constitutionality and policy of a National bank. The stern necessities of war have made it apparent that the policy advocated by ALEXANDER HAMILTON of a strong central Government was the true policy. A strong consolidated Government would most likely have been able to avert this rebellion, but if not able to prevent it entirely, it would have been much better prepared to meet and put down the traitorous advocates of secession and State Rights, who have forced upon us this unnatural and bloody war. A sound National bank, upheld and supported by the combined credit of the Government and rich men residing in all the States of the Union, would have been a strong bond of union before the rebellion broke out, and a still stronger support in maintaining the army and navy to put it down.

The United States Government has thus far established no permanent system of national currency except that of gold and silver. Ever since the adoption of the Constitution there has been a conflict of opinion among the ablest statesmen of the country upon the question of a national currency. JEFFERSON opposed the creation of all banks, both State and national.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON proposed a National Bank during the struggle for American Independence in 1780, but his suggestions were not then adopted. During WASHINGTON'S Administration in 1791, the first Bank of the United States was incorporated, mainly under the influence of Mr. HAMILTON, which continued in operation until 1811, when its charter expired. No national bank was in existence during the second war with Great Britain. That war was carried on by loans and the issue of Treasury notes. In 1816 the second Bank of the United States was chartered, and continued in existence until 1836, when its charter again expired. All will remember the decided opposition of Gen. JACKSON to its recharter, and the fierce struggle that ensued between the friends and opponents of a United States Bank. The friends of the bank were finally beaten, when JACKSON was re-elected President in the Fall of 1832.

The friends of a United States Bank again rallied in 1840-'41, but were again defeated by the veto of JOHN TYLER. In 1846 the Independent Treasury law was finally passed, by which it was established that the operations of the Government should thereafter be carried on wholly with gold and silver coin, and that the money of the Government should thereafter be kept separate from all banks and all banking transactions. Thus the law continued up to the session of the present Congress.

No settled policy has as yet been established by which the Government has assumed permanent control over the national currency. State banks still go on issuing circulating notes, receiving deposits, selling exchange, and discounting bills and promissory notes, and the Sub-Treasury law is still unrepealed.

A national currency, adequate to the operations of the Government in *peace* and *war*, has yet to be established. It seems that the present is a propitious time to enact this great measure as a permanent system, and that the duty of the Government in providing an adequate national currency ought not any longer to be neglected.

The Government of the United States ought not to depend on State institutions for the execution of its great powers. In the administration of the high prerogatives conferred by the Constitution, this Government need not depend at all on State officers, State institutions, or State laws. Its own powers and its own means, if brought into active exercise, are fully adequate to the ends for which the Government was established. In the long interval of peace, many of the powers granted in the Constitution have not been fully exercised, nor was it necessary during peace to put them into full execution. But now when engaged in a gigantic war, when the very existence of the Government is in such imminent peril, it is of the highest importance that it should exert all these great powers to maintain itself, preserve its own dignity, and enforce its own high prerogatives. Congress and the Executive cannot fail now, to do all in their power to save the Government, and restore the National Union.

This Government has power to issue a national currency entirely independent of State authority; power to raise and support armies independent of Governors, of States and State laws; power to provide and maintain a navy in like manner; power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States and with the Indian tribes. These great powers may, by means of proper legislation, be made to operate directly upon the people independently of State boundaries or State sovereignty. Under the power "to raise and support armies," we may provide for calling the able-bodied men of the nation directly into the army of the United States, and without the aid of the Governors of States; and in like manner the navy may be increased.

As a necessary means for "supporting" such an army, and "maintaining" such a navy, we may provide for the issue of a national currency through the agency of banks, or by the issue of legal-tender notes direct from the Treasury. Either mode will require about the same amount of currency to be issued, and consequently the amount of inflation will be the same, whether the issue be legal-tender notes or bank-notes. Either mode will be constitutional, and and it is in the discretion of Congress to decide which is the best mode of providing the means for carrying on the Government in the present exigency.

All the powers conferred on the General Government are self-acting, self-sustaining, and wholly independent of State authority, and when enforced by men of will, strong nerves, enlightened self-reliance, energy and ability sufficient to put them into active exercise, are fully adequate to the putting down of this gigantic rebellion, and maintaining the Constitution and laws over all the thirty-four States and Territories included in the National Union. The duty of putting these constitutional powers into active exercise devolves upon Congress and the Executive. Congress cannot fail to perform every duty devolved upon it in the present great emergency.

In the absence of a National Bank, the State banks have been liberal in making loans to the Government since the war begun. It has been ascertained from reliable data that on the 19th of January, 1863, the banks in the State of New York alone, held United States securities to the amount of $153,637,174—being $45,000,000 more than the entire capitals of all the banks in that State—their capitals being only $108,606,063.

This shows the ability and willingness of the banks in that State, to support the Government in her present peril. There is in the present imperiled condition of the Union, more distrust of the stability of the General Government than there is of the State Governments. Some doubt exists in the minds of many persons owing to divisions in the North, as to our final success in crushing the rebellion. Could you make it certain that the Union will be preserved, and the national jurisdiction maintained over all the thirty-four States, and the $16,000,000,000 of taxable property included therein, which is liable for our public debt, excluding therefrom the debt of the rebel Government, said to be $900,000,000, the six per cent. bonds of the United States would not be five per cent. below par, while the six per cent. bonds of the State of New-York are worth a premium of eighteen per cent. Capitalists are naturally timid, and will hesitate about entering into new projects until they can see the way clear. They desire to know that the Union is to be maintained and the Government perpetuated. Being fully assured of this, our bonds will be immediately above par, and there will be less difficulty in organizing banking associations and carrying this act into full execution.

Banking is eminently a practical business. To be successful it must be based on accumulated capital, and conducted by practical men who are intimately acquainted with the commerce and business of the country. Finance and financial questions must all finally be reduced to a practical standard. However fine-spun the theories of visionary men may be, when brought to the test of practical experience it must be found capable of being put into practical execution, or it is good for nothing in the present exigency. With an army of 1,000,000 of men in the field to be provided for, the means of paying them must be obtained or the war must stop. Our plan of finance must be simple, efficient, and practical. It consists of two parts, debt and taxation, viz.:

1. Contracting debts for the supply of the army and navy, issuing legal tender notes, and borrowing money in some form upon the faith of the Government.

2. Taxation on the entire property, commerce and business of the country, amply sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the debts which have been or may be contracted on the faith of the Government.

No theories can be imagined, nor shifts allowed, that will evade the tariff on imports, and internal taxes on property and business, adequate to the payment of the entire debt contracted, principal and interest. The property and business of the country are amply sufficient for this purpose, but it will require a strong and stable Government, wisely administered, to adjust and enforce the collection of so large an amount of taxes as will be required to pay the extraordinary war debt that must be contracted in crushing the rebellion, and restoring peace and tranquillity over the whole Union. I have no doubt that the patience and energies of the people are to be taxed to the utmost limits before the Union is restored, and we be assured of future loyalty in all the Southern States. You are not yet able to collect taxes in the disloyal States without the aid of a powerful army.

Before you can be assured of loyalty in the rebellious States, Union State Governments must be established and maintained in each of them. To do this will require a large army for many years. Until you can collect your taxes in all the rebel States without the aid of military force, the rebellion is not subdued.

Many of our friends express sanguine hopes of immediate relief from the passage of this bill, and I share both gratified to have their expectations fully realized. But, Sir, in my judgment, the Secretary of the Treasury must not place too much reliance upon this plan. It will not give much relief to the Treasury for one, two, or three years. It will go into operation slowly. The Government having hitherto failed to provide a national currency, the State banks in the older States have organized, become deeply rooted and firmly established. It will take a long time to supplant these banks. Every violent effort to do so will result in more harm than good.

This new system of banking will come into competition, not only with existing institutions, but will encounter the prejudices of a large class of people who are especially hostile to a United States Bank. It will be toward the close of the war when the Government is firmly established, and its authority respected in all the States, that it will be most valuable in providing a way for funding a part of the public debt and establishing a permanent system of national currency, redeemable in gold and silver by the banks organized under this law. It is more for the benefits to be realized in the future, than during the pending war, that I am induced to give my support to this bill.

Debt and taxation are the inevitable necessities of war. Every day that the war is prolonged the debt is increased. The daily increasing debt of $2,500,000 must all be raised by taxation in some form, or the debt will not be paid. The Government is spending at a fearful rate, the accumulations of former years of prosperity. Every dollar of debt contracted becomes a first mortgage upon the entire property and productive industry of the country. It affects the farmer, laborer, mechanic, manufacturer, merchant, banker, commission merchant, professional man and retired capitalist. Every pound of tea, coffee and sugar used, is taxed to pay the expenses of the war, and the persons using these articles of daily consumption pays the tax in the increased price. Every person that uses wine, brandy, whisky, beer, cigars, or tobacco, pays a portion of the war tax.

All necessary articles of dress, such as shoes, boots, hats and wearing apparel, are taxed in like manner, and all superfluous and unnecessary articles, such as silks, laces, diamonds, and jewelry, are heavily taxed, and I would be glad to see the tax still further increased on them, in order to prevent, if possible, their use at this time. Every person that rides upon the railroads, reads a newspaper, draws a check, or sends a telegraphic message is taxed for war purposes, but I need not further enumerate the different modes in which everybody is taxed every day to pay the expenses of the war.

This war debt is a mortgage alike on all the productive industry and property of Republicans, Democrats, Old-line Whigs, Conservatives and Abolitionists. All these classes of persons are taxed alike to pay the war debt. Every Democrat or Republican who chews tobacco, drinks beer or bad whisky in the Sixth Ward of New-York, pays his proportion of the war debt, the same as the Conservative who drinks his choice wine on the Fifth-avenue. This war tax is already beginning to be noticed by the people, but, as the war is prosecuted and the debt increased, the burden will be more deeply felt. While we are running along at forty miles an hour under the pressure of irredeemable paper necessarily issued and circulated to prosecute the war, the present taxation is easily paid, and there is a seeming prosperity; but I can assure gentlemen that a reckoning day will surely come.

Look at the immense army in the field, their commissariat, supply trains, ambulence corps, sutlers, teamsters, hangers-on, idlers, and assistants of all kinds, extending over a line of military operations of more than 4,000 miles, and you will be impressed with two important facts:

1. The enormous expenditures necessary to their present support, and the future bounties and pensions that must be paid.

2. The number of men that are withdrawn from industrial pursuits, and the consequent loss of productive industry, which ought to be added to the wealth of the country.

All this immense army add nothing by their labor to the wealth of the country, and the expense of supporting such an army devolves upon those who do labor, and those who have already acquired property. What a mighty drain this war is upon the productive energies and resources of the country. It is, indeed, an exhausting as well as bloody war. Whether it be successful or unsuccessful, vast consequences are involved. If terminated successfully within three years, the Union maintained and the Government perpetuated under the Constitution, the results to flow from such a triumph would amply compensate for all this expenditure of blood and treasure. If it terminates unsuccessfully, the Union divided and the rebel Government maintained, the war debt must still be paid, but no men here is wise enough to predict what results will follow such a calamity.

I am asked almost daily, will the Union be maintained and the National Government perpetuated over all the States and Territories? I cannot doubt that it will. No efforts of mine, certainly, shall be wanting to accomplish so desirable a result. I cannot, however, shut my eyes to the formidable character of the rebellion, nor to the difficulties in the way of accomplishing such a result. The inherent difficulties of conquering and subduing so large and intelligent a people, extending over such a wide extent of territory as is contained in the revolted States, are very great. It is very difficult to move and supply large armies. An advance in the enemy's country for any considerable distance always involves the difficulties of keeping the rear line open to the base of supplies. This has been demonstrated in the advances that have been made in attempting to take Richmond. Even the armed occupation of a part of one of the revolted States does not make the people in the State loyal to the General Government. The hatred of the people in the rebellious States is deep-seated and abiding. They have a separate *de facto* Confederate Government, and separate State Governments. As States they revolted from the United States Government, and with their State Governments remaining intact and in full force. They still maintain their separate State organizations, with power to enforce their State laws. This insurrection was commenced very differently from most other insurrections. It was not commenced by disorganized bodies of the people, but by the constituted authority of States, in their capacities of independent sovereignties. These State authorities had power to suppress immediately the Union sentiments of the people within their jurisdictions, and to enact, as well as to enforce, any new laws that might be necessary to accomplish their wicked purposes. Hence the formidable character of the rebellion at the outset. It will take a long time to supplant the present State organizations in the revolted States, and to institute new Union State Governments in their stead. It can only be accomplished by armed force. It will require a large standing loyal army in the actual occupation of each State. Until Union State Governments are organized and permanently maintained in all the Southern States, you cannot hope for a lasting peace.

Sir, it is proper for us to look these difficulties square in the face. All the people in the Northern States ought to look at the formidable character of this rebellion, and act up to the demands of the hour. It will require the active energies of a united North to maintain the integrity of the Union. It is unwise, aye, criminal, for us while incurring a debt of $2,500,000 every day, to deceive ourselves as to the real situation. The business men at a distance are going on making money, speculating, buying and selling, almost unconscious of the dangers that surround us. Party organizations are maintained, party platforms set up, and a partisan struggle constantly made for power, wholly inconsistent with the mighty issues involved in the present war. This applies to all parties and all party organizations. The people in the loyal States have a common interest and a common destiny. All are intensely interested in the deadly conflict. All become liable for the debts contracted in the prosecution of the war, and all must be taxed to pay both principal and interest.

But, Sir, the higher inspirations of duty and patriotism impel us to sustain the President in a vigorous prosecution of the war—a war that has been forced upon us by ambitious men, whose chief object is power.

Considerations infinitely above mere party or pecuniary losses, should impel us to united action. Your country, my country is in danger of being divided and destroyed. Oaths have been broken, the Constitution defied, and the laws trampled under their feet. "United we stand, divided we fall." I appeal to gentlemen to all parties to uphold and sustain the constituted authorities in vindicating the majesty of the Constitution and laws over all the States and Territories from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

This is our country. Let it have one National Government—one destiny.

THE ARMY AND THE COPPERHEADS.

To the Copperheads of Indiana.

The following extracts from an address to the Democrats of Indiana, which has just been issued, speak for themselves:

We see with deep solicitude and regret, that there is an undercurrent in Indiana, tending toward a coalition of the Northwest with the South, against the Eastern States. Do not be deceived—peuse for the love you bear your country, and reflect. This movement is only a rebel schema in disguise, that would involve you alike with themselves in the crime of rebellion, and bring to your own hearthstones the desolation of a French revolution. Separation on either side, with peace in the future, is impossible, and we are compelled by self-interest, by every principle of honor, and every impulse of manhood, to bring this unholy contest to a successful termination.

What! admit that we are whipped? That twenty-three millions of Northern men are unequal to nine millions of the South? Shame on the State that would entertain so disgraceful a proposition! Shame upon the Democrat who would sumbit to it, and raise his cowardly voice and claim that he was an Indianian! He and such dastards, with their offspring, are fit "mud sills" upon which sheuld be built the lordly structure of their Southern aristocracy! And with whom would this unholy alliance be formed? With men who have forgotten their fathers, their oaths, their country and their God—with guerrillas—cotton burners—with those who force every male inhabitant of the South capable of bearing arms into the field, though starving wives and babes are left behind! Men who persecute and hang, or drive from their lines every man, woman and child who will not fall down and worship their Southern God. And yet free-born men of our State will sympathize with such tyrants, and dare to even dream of coalition! Indiana's proud and loyal legions number at least seveny thousend effective men in the field, and, as with one great heart, we know they would repudiate all unholy combinations tending to the dismemberment of our Government.

In this dark hour of our country's trial, there is not one road to success and peace, and that is, *to be as firmly united for our Government as the rebels are against it.* Small differences of opinion amount to nothing in this grand struggle for a nation's existence. Do not place one straw in the way, and remember that every word you speak to encourage the South nerves the arm that strikes the blow which is aimed at the heart's blood of our brothers and kindred.

ALVIN P. HOVEY, Brigadier-General.
WM. T. SPICELY, Colonel 24th Indiana.
WM. E. McCEAN, Colonel 43d Indiana.
GEO. F. McGINNIS, Colonel 11th Ind.
JAS. R. SLACK, Colonel 47th Indiana.

HELENA, Ark., Feb. 2, 1863.

The Indiana Copperheads.

A MEMORIAL TO THE STATE ASSEMBLY.

The Indiana soldiers in Gen. ROSECRANS' army have adopted a memorial, which hes been submitted to the State Assembly. The document says:

"Believing, then, that as soldiers we have a deaper interest in the present struggle than you can possibly have as citizens, and, further, that the influences of military life have not unfitted us for the high duties of citizenship, we present ourselves before your honorable body as petitioners, without apology; we come boldly, asking only what we have a right to expect, either as citizens, or soldiers battling for the integrity of the Union.

We ask simply that you will give this war a cheerful and hearty support; that you will strengthen and energize every department of Government, that this unhappy struggle may be pressed to a successful termination; that you will pour out the treasure of the State as your soldiers have poured out their blood on the field of battle, to aid in the holy cause of restoring the Union of our fathers; that you will abstain from heated political discussions and violent party wrangling until the authority of our Government is once more established; that you will resist the infernal spirit which would waste victory in humiliating compromise, or render temporary reverses a pretext for the alienation of an unoffending community; that you will sacrifice everything except liberty and political equality to national interests; that you will sustain all officers of the State and General Government in their efforts to subdue this unholy rebellion, and especially that you will sustain our worthy Governor, whose every energy during the past two years has been so entirely devoted to the cause of the Government and its supporters.

We appeal to you especially to sustain him, for the reason that it is chiefly to his unceasing care and labor exhibited in arming and supplying the troops of Indiana that, we have to attribute our present proud position among the loyal States of the Union, and for the further reason that he has demonstrated by his acts that he is an earnest and zealous patriot, devoting his time with untiring energy to the glorious cause for which we are battling; we appeal to you as our representatives to encourage him in the good work of ministering to the wants of our unfortunate comrades who have been stricken down in the strife of the battle-field, and by the cruelty of relentless disease; that you will confer on him all the necessary authority, and place in his hands the requisite means to carry out the good work which he has begun, remembering that one human life is worth all the treasure of the proudest State.

In conclusion, we propose the following resolutions to be

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. PETER STRYKER will preach a sermon to young men, at the 34th-st. Dutch Reformed Church, West of 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *Christian Manhood, as Illustrated in the Life of Washington.* Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. FRED. G. CLARK will preach the following SUNDAY EVENING at his own Church.

REV. DR. BELLS, OF THE REFORMED Dutch Church, on Brooklyn Heights, will preach the third sermon of a course in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christianity the Ultimate Religion.* A collection will be taken at the close of the services for the benefit of the Church. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. D. C. COOPER.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING in French by Rev. Dr. VERMEX. Sermon in English, THIS EVENING, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D. The church services will be in French. Morning services to commence at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY—Brooklyn, N. Y.—Rev. L. I. FLETCHER will preach in the chapel of the Society, No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., THIS MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. In the EVENING a discourse appropriate for the occasion. Subject—*Washington, the Christian Patriot.* All are invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-STREET.—The regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. No sermon. Short addresses, and music appropriate for children. Strangers, and all others who love the poor, are invited cordially. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the House.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—55th-st., west of 2d-av. SUNDAY, Feb. 22, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, a discourse appropriate for the occasion will be delivered in the MORNING, by the Rector, Rev. RALPH HOYT. Rev. JAMES THOMSON will preach in the EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½, and 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH IN THE BOWERY.—Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG will preach the first Anniversary Sermon before this Association on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in St. Mark's Church. A collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Association

N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—CHAS. C. GOSS will preach in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Father REEF, Musical Director. Strangers, young men, and the public generally, welcomed. Seats free. Rehearsal, SATURDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

"BEHOLD THE LORD COMETH."—Second Advent Church, Rotnoic Hill, No. 68 East Broadway. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested to know the time of the Lord's coming can have the privilege to hear the evidence presented of the ending of the vision of the 2,300th day in Dan. 8th chap., 13th and 14th verses, in 1863.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—15TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. On SUNDAY, Rev. T. DILLON EATON will preach. During Lent, noon of day and evening daily, at 9 and 4, except FRIDAY, at 7½ P. M. Litany and lectures on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—THE DUTY OF THE HOUR—A sermon on this subject will be preached on SUNDAY, by Rev. S. T. SPEAR, D. D., in the South Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Amity sts. The services commencing at 10½ A. M.

COL. BOWLER.—SUMMERSFIELD METHODIST Episcopal Church, Washington-av., corner of Greene-av. Rev. GEO. BOWLER, late Colonel Commanding the Forty-sixth Massachusetts at the battles of Kingston, etc., under Gen. Foster, will preach as above at 10½ A. M. Rev. W. F. HATFIELD will preach at 7 P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—GEORGE W. LORD, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer-meeting on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SERMONS TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, will preach the fourth Sermon of this Course, in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner East 34th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

"THE FAILURE OF WAR."—REV. HUGH MILLER CRAIGHEAD will preach a sermon on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Western-st. Church, corner Bleecker and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. Morning services at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor.

UNIVERSALISM AS A LIFE.—REV. E. G. BROWN will preach on the above text, closing his series of sermons on the Christian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Inquirers invited. Morning sermon at 10½, on *Some Suggestions of Work for Sunday.*

REV. B. T. PHILLIPS, CHAPLAIN OF U. S. Army, late of the 20th Reg't N. Y. S. M., will preach, and make some statements in regard to the United States Sanitary Position, in the Bethany Baptist Church, 5th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 22, at 10½ o'clock.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Rector of Christ's Church, Brooklyn, will deliver the seventh of this course of sermons on the Sabbath-day, in Christ Church, between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Sovereignty of Christ.*

THE BOY PREACHER, JESSE GIL-BERT, a second Hannah, 10 years of age, will OFFER PRAYER in the name of Methodist Church, on SUNDAY at 7 and 7½ P. M. Come in time if you wish a seat. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. WARD, Pastor. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN Union Hall, corner 14th-st. and 3d-av. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and the public generally are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The exercises of the Sunday School attached to this Church, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, at 7 P. M. Children meet at 6 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-ST., between 4th and 5th avs. Rev. WM. BROCKWOOD, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

SPIRITUAL MEETING.—A SHORT LECTURE, prayer and conference of the Congregation of the New Dispensation on SUNDAY, at 2½ o'clock, and spiritual Circle at 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 327 Bowery. Collection taken to defray expenses.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Greenwich and Hudson sts. Rev. Dr. PORTER will preach on SUNDAY, Feb. 22. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ in the evening. Seats free. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on the *Divine Right and Duty of the Conquest and Confiscation of Rebellious.* Services at 7½.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., near Washington-place. Rev SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP—Lexington-av., between 33d and 34th sts. Rev. ALFRED ACTON will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*God, Man and Nature.* The public invited. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broadway, two doors south of Broadway. Rev. JAS. HOGE will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christ's Ascension.* At 7½ EVENING, 7½—*God's Balances.* Sunday-School at 9 A. M.

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, Superintendent of the American Bible Society, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and Rev. JAMES PAGE, Jr., Pastor, will preach at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH—CORner of 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock Sabbath-School. All Friends of the cause and the public generally are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, ROOM NO. 20 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. W. H. SWARTZ, of Pennsylvania, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the afternoon, *The Day of the Lord.* All are invited. Seats free.

REV. C. W. BOLTON WILL ADDRESS the Regular Monthly Meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, Bible House, 3d-av. and 9th-st. Ladies are invited.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL speak at Hodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Feb. 22. Subject at 10½ A. M.: *The New Birth.* Admittance 5 cents. At 7½ P. M.: *The Summer Land.* Admittance 10 cents.

REV. DR. CUTLER.—REV. T. R. CHIPMAN will preach a sermon, Feb. 22, on the *Give a reward to the Rechabites of the House of the Lord*, at the Chapel of the Incarnation, 41st-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at the 2d hour. Service at 7½ o'clock.

PLACE—STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING, he will consider Bishop Clemens's views of *Endless Punishment.*

SIXTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn. Rev. S. H. COX will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

BISHOP HUTCHCOCK WILL PREACH IN the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 7½ o'clock in the morning and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, FORTY-FIRST-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Prof. HARRISON will preach as usual, on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening service.

THE FUNERAL SERMON FOR REV. DR. TYNG will be preached by Rev. Dr. TYNG, in St. John's, in the M. E. Church, 5th-av., 59th-st., in Brooklyn, and in the AFTERNOON, at Christ-st., George-st., in New-York.

MORAVIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF HOUSton and Norfolk sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. ROEMER. Seats free.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE JOHN-STREET Union Noonday Prayer Meeting will be held at the John-street Church on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock. All are invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ATHENEUM, BROOKLYN.—REV. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M., on *Hard Things in the Bible, and What is to be Done with Them.* At 7½ P. M. on the *Voice of Washington to the Nation.* Singing by Mr. WATERS' Sunday School Vocalists, and chorus choir. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Singing and short addresses at 3 o'clock.

IN THE LARGE HALL, CORNER OF Broadway, 42d-st. and 7th-av., MR. VAN MEERA and his little orphan children will hold public service THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. J. S. HODOS, D. D., will preach in the same place.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, OF MOUNT Zion, will preach on the great truths of prophecy, and their bearing on the present troubles, and the speedy coming of the Lord, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and the public invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. ELLIS: AFTERNOON, at 3, by Rev. Mr. WINANS, and EVENING, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. L. D. HAFF. The public invited. Seats free.

THE THIRD OF A COURSE OF SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN, will be delivered in St. Timothy's Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, by Rev. GEO. J. G, D. D., Rector. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts.—SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach sermons appropriate to the close of his pastoral year.

REV. DR. FARNESS WILL PREACH IN Ebbett Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

SAN MATEO 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS.
SANTA CLARA 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS,
Both of California, principal and interest payable only in gold. Security undoubted. Interest payable semi-annually GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, will receive proposals up to the 17th day of March next, for the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1863, secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of one hundred miles, from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. These Bonds are issued for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of the Company, and will be its only indebtedness, and the first mortgage lien upon one hundred miles of railroad, completed and in operation. The gross earnings of the road in 1862 were $729,982, and the net earnings were $124,174, with a certain prospect of a largely increasing business. It will, therefore, be seen, that the net earnings are five times as much as will pay the interest, while the amount of Bonds to be issued is only three thousand dollars per mile on a road which has cost about $7,000,000. It is believed that no better security can be found in the United States. No bill will be received for less than one. Payment to be made in United States Treasury notes, "Legal Tender," or Bank notes current in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th March. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, care of John Lord, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York, of whom further information can be obtained. Permission is granted to refer to Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.—Feb. 19, 1863.

R. B. MASON,
JOHN LORD,
H. L. STOUT. } Trustees.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1863.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, 17th inst., the following gentlemen were duly chosen Directors for this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

Mr. GEO. COLLINS,	Mr. W. S. TISDALE,
Mr. GEO. C. SMITH,	Mr. HENRY A. HOWE,
Mr. GEO. B. CARHART,	Mr. W. H. HOYT,
Mr. J. J. CRANE,	Mr. W. L. COGSWELL,
Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY,	Mr. SUMNER R. STONE,
Mr. J. R. JOHNSTON,	Mr. R. H. LOWRY.

And at a meeting of the Board this day Mr. R. H. LOWRY was unanimously elected President. Mr. CRANE declining office.

Mr. JOHN A. CRANE was unanimously elected Vice-President, and Mr. HENRY W. FOX appointed Cashier.
R. H. LOWRY, President.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of preferred shares of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be closed on 28th inst., at noon and will remain closed till the Tuesday following. A Dividend of seven per cent, payable in preferred stock of the Company, will be made according to the list of preferred shareholders as shown by the books on the 2d March next. JAMES M. KINLAY, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 20, 1863.

THE INTEREST COUPONS FALLING due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF THE REGISTERED INcome Bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that I am prepared to pay the interest due on the 1st proximo.

CHARLES L. FROST, Trustee, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 21, 1863.

$75,000 TO LOAN AT FIVE PER CENT. for one year, and six per cent. for the following four years, on improved real estate in this City, in sums of from $5,000 to $15,000. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THIS COMPANY will pay a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 PER CENT., free of the Government tax, on the 2th day of February instant.

Stockholders in New York City will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days *paid at the office of the Treasurer only.* Transfer books closed from the 10th to the 26th inst. The Bonds of this Company coming due in 1863 and 1864 will be paid on presentation at the Chemical Bank, New-York, or at the Lake Ontario Bank.

I. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand.

By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IN A BANKING-HOUSE.—AN active young man, quick at figures, who writes a good hand, and can bring unexceptionable references as to character. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 4,615, Post-office.

A CUTLER.—WANTED, A GOOD PEN AND pocket knife cutler, steady work and good wages given. Address, with name and address, M. C. C., Box No. 129 *Times* office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN acquainted with the envelope business. To one who could influence trade a liberal salary will be paid. Address Box No. 21 Post office.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL IN a small family, with good references. Apply at 148 South 1st-st., corner 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

PROTESTANT HELP WANTED.—HALF A dozen jack-spinners, job work; splendid wages. Also, a general help. None other than Protestants need apply. Those with families preferred. E. WINSLOW WILLIAMS, Yantic Mills, Norwich, Conn.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO ATTEND AN OFfice. Salary $1 a week. Apply at No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 5, between 3 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE WATCH CASE springers and finishers. Apply to BALDWIN & CO., No. 1d Broadway.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 cts. collars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

PERSONAL.

NO IMPOSITION.—MAD. ROSS, DOCtress and Astrologist, was born with a natural gift; sustains the past and the future; she was never known to fail; she brings together those long separated; causes speedy marriages. Come one, come all, to No. 88 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Lucky numbers free.

THORWALDSEN'S WORKS.—THE UNDERsigned takes this mode of informing the public that he has on hand a rare and valuable collection of Thorwaldsen's works, consisting of statuary and bas-relicts. He also has on hand excellent photographs of some of these works, and is able to fill orders at short notice. J. G. UNNEVEHR, late molder to Thorwaldsen, No. 93 Thompson-st., near Spring-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible] FOR SALE.—A [illegible] of the harbor; only 1½ [illegible] Cars pass the [illegible] Apply [illegible] low.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The two-story brick house No. 180 *Hoyt-st.*, between Douglass and Degraw sts., Brooklyn. The house is 20 feet wide and 35 feet deep, built in modern style, conveniently arranged, handsomely fitted up, and in perfect order. The location is within 25 minutes' walk of Wall-st., South, or Hamilton-av. ferries, and only one block from Smith-st. cars. Price $3,000; rent $300. Inquire at No. 180 Hoyt-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

HOUSE, STABLE AND EXTRA DEEP lot, for sale low. House, brown stone, four stories; has all modern improvements. Stable has gas, croton, sewer, etc., room for four horses and carriages. Will be sold low before March 1. Persons willing to pay $19,000 or $20,000, may apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—A VALUABLE property for sale, situate on main business avenue; a gothic two and a half-story framed dwelling-house, with basement, 30x40 feet; all modern conveniences; 8 lots of ground, ornamental shade and fruit trees; with garden, well stocked with grapes, currants, berries, etc. A. B. MILLS, Agent, No. 166 10th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone house No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn. Has bath-room, range, furnace, marble basins, speaking tubes, &c.; halls treasured; lot 20 feet 1½ inches by 103 feet 5¾ inches. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—SHERIFF'S SALE.—Under foreclosure, on the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, four splendid Central Park lots on 64th and 65th sts., between Madison and 5th ave., 350 feet east of 5th-av. Sale peremptory. Title perfect.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The 3-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 35 South 7th-st.; also, the lot in the immediate rear, with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Traoesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE ON WEST 14TH-ST.—THE 4-story, high stoop and balcony No. 193 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house 25x56 and extension of 8 feet; lot 25x125 feet; house contains all the modern improvements; price $23,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, No. 79 East 29th-st.; house three-story, high stoop and brown stone front; contains every improvement, and is in perfect order throughout; house 21x42 feet; lot 100 feet deep. Price $10,000. Apply to W. H. PHILLIPS, No. 101 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front house, corner of Lexington-av. and 40th-st., built in the best manner, replete and complete in every particular, and will be sold at a very low figure. For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES FOX, No. 34 East 38th-st., or of F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN—HOUSE AND lot, situated on the southeast corner of Garden and Fifth sts.; would make a good stand for a grocery; would be sold cheap. Also, cottage house, No. 56 Fifth-st. Apply to WILLIAM G. PLUMMER, No. 74 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN—TWO THREEstory and basement brick dwellings, known as Nos. 230 and 232 Gardner-st.; they are finished in good style, and will be sold cheap. Apply to WILLIAM G. PLUMMER, No. 74 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

$2,300 WILL BUY THE CORNER HOUSE and lot on northeast corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh; house, two-story frame; lot, 25x60 feet; is within two blocks of Grand-st. line of cars. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$2,150 WILL BUY A NICE BRICK house in Williamsburgh, only 15 minutes' walk from ferries; half cash and half on five or more years' mortgage. Inquire of J. A. DELANHOY, No. 248 Rivington-st., New-York.

$3,500 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house and lot, situated on Van Brunt-st., third house south of Ewen-st., Brooklyn; is near Hamilton ferry; has marble mantles, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEment house on 5th-av., on Murray Hill, in splendid order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN CITY OF DUBUQUE, N. J.—A Gothic cottage, on Palisade-av., near Hoboken-av., hot and cold water, bath, &c., built in the best manner, beautiful view, cars pass the door to the ferries. M. BANTA, No. 27 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN DE KALBav., Brooklyn, between Bedford-av. and Saltihan-st., two neat two-story brick houses, with court-yards in front and modern improvements. Apply to RADLEY, LUCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT DRICK HOUSE, 20X45.—MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 199 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 5th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000, two thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 21x50 feet, No. 24 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For price and order for admission apply to WM. R. & CHAS. B. FOSDICK, 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BROWNstone front dwelling, No. 32 East 25th-st. House 20x56. Price $12,000. Apply to F. W. DOWNER, American Insurance Co., No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISHbasement house, complete in all respects, No. 50 East 14th-st., opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Apply to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE and 21st-st., 75 feet on 4th-av.; also, three more pieces in the same locality, houses paying a good rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 24th-st.

SHIPPING.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT royal, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE.

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The FANEUIL HALL will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about March 7.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
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Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
Freight at reduced rates. Apply to
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TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF LONG EXperience and thorough culture, a position to teach music, classics, mathematics and French. With patronage at his command, he desires either an academy or a select school, or any place where faithful services will be appreciated. He refers to Prof. William Mason and others. Address H. MILROY, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AN ITALIAN PROFESSOR OF PIANO and singing, lately arrived in the City, wishes a few more pupils. Address M. L. G., Station D, New-York Post-office. Best references given.

LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY LAST, A lady's Gold WATCH AND CHAIN, with heart-shaped seal, the words "Railway time" [illegible] on the face. A sachet to chain was a [illegible] gold seal-pin and gold toy-set. The finder will be rewarded as above on leaving the same with JOSEPH A. MILLER, No. 32 Dunne-st., corner Greenwich-st.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF $2,000, DATED 23d of January, 1863, at three months, drawn by Treadwell, Whitford & Co., and indorsed by D. H. Haight. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

WANTED—A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMBOAT, SUITable for a towboat; length from 140 to 270 feet, draft not to exceed 7 feet, from 40 to 55 inch cylinder. All those, giving a detailed description, age, condition, terms, etc., SAML. H. TROTTER, No. 320 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. [illegible] Kenilworth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing [illegible] of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety, and a choice orchard in full bearing. The premises are beautifully located, and well adapted for a private residence or Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is justly celebrated; it is but a few minutes' walk from the village, where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal, and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by application to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, or to rent for the Summer, completely furnished, a country residence on the Hudson River, in the village of Peekskill, N. Y. The house contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, a bath-room, hot and cold water in every chamber, speaking-tubes, stationary wash-tubs, &c., and is thoroughly heated by steam. There is an abundance of choice fruit, a large carriage-house, stable and other out-buildings. For further particulars, call on JOHN B. KITCHING, Esq., No. 14 Pine st., or on HENRY A. SMITH, No. 112 Reade-st., New-York, or address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON, NEW-YORK.—A DESIRable house on 2½ lots, filled with fine fruit, well situated and in good repair, with small rear tenement; half the amount can remain on mortgage. Price, $3,000. Apply to A. J. CENTER, No. 84 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT NORTH ORange, N. J.—A very convenient two-story double house and lot; price, $4,000; rent $480. Six acres of land may be had if desired. For particulars, address T. G. FRENCH, No. 152½ Fulton-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP FOR [illegible] or exchange for City or Yonkers property [illegible] acres at Huntington, L. I. Also, a store to let [illegible] ers—a first-rate stand for any kind of business. Address E. B. TAYLOR & CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—TWO FARMS, OF SUPERIOR QUALity and position, on water side, 40 miles from New-York. Inquire of HENRY C. SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN FRANKLIN-av., near Myrtle, a two-story and attic house, with basement and sub-cellar; rent, $250 per year; also, the same class house, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle, rent $250; also, the whole or part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $156 per year; also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $96 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given to the two last houses immediately. Inquire of PETER A. BEST, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.—THE EXTENsive carriage factory in Main-st., Poughkeepsie, is offered to let or lease. Formerly under the control of J. W. Frederick and latterly under Messrs. Underhill & Hichet. This establishment has carried on an extensive business for several years past, and possesses all the facilities for conducting that trade to advantage, and is convenient to lines of transportation. Apply to A. R. BOOTH, No. 156 Warren-st.,

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Debate on Arbitrary Arrests in the Senate.

Passage of the Post-Office Reform Bill.

The Conscription Bill to be Considered in the House on Monday.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from a large number of the citizens of New-York City, asking for the establishment of a submarine telegraph from Fortress Monroe to Galveston.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) called up the bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of time officers in the navy. Passed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to grant a right of way through the military reserves of Kansas.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) called up the bill to divide the State of Michigan into two judicial districts.

After discussion by Messrs. FOSTER, TRUMBULL, FESSENDEN and others, the bill passed—yeas 25, nays 11.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. L. M. MORRILL, reelected United States Senator from the State of Maine for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that a Committee of three be appointed to investigate the facts in reference to the arrest, imprisonment and release of D. A. MAHONEY, J. A. MULLER and ANDREW J. DUFF. Laid over.

Mr. POWELL also gave notice that he should, at an early day, offer a resolution for a Committee to investigate the conduct of Gen. GILBERT in dispersing a Convention in Kentucky.

Mr. SUMNER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that 10,000 extra copies be printed of the bill to provide for a National currency. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to promote the health, comfort and efficiency of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) called up the bill to grant lands to Kansas for the construction of railroads and telegraphs. Passed.

The bill for the discharge of State prisoners was then taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. GARRETT, offered as a substitute for the substitute proposed by Mr. TRUMBULL.

Mr. POWELL spoke at some length in favor of Mr. CARLILE'S amendments, contending that the writ of *habeas corpus* never should be suspended where the Courts were opened. He referred to the case of THEOBOLD WELT TONE, where such a writ was granted, though Tone confessed his guilt.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) in reply, referred to the case of NAPOLEON, who, while on a British ship, insisted that he was not a prisoner of war, but going as an guest to England; yet the British Ministry refused to allow a writ of *habeas corpus* in that case.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) quoted a number of instances from British history, showing that always, in cases of necessity, as invasion or insurrection, the Executive Government had in the first instance established martial law. He asked Mr. POWELL if he held there was no right to declare martial law within the lines of the army.

Mr. POWELL said he did hold that there was no authority to declare martial law anywhere.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator made a difference between martial law and military law.

Mr. POWELL said he did. Martial law was no law at all, but simply the will of the military commander. Military law was the acts and regulations established by Congress for the use of the army. He declared that the bill gave the President power to arrest for political offences. But no definition was given of such offences. Belonging to the Democratic party might be deemed a political offence. The other day a Convention of people in Kentucky was dispersed by a man named GILBERT, Colonel or General, who was reported to have said that there were rebels in the Convention. To vindicate his fellow-Democrats of Kentucky, so lately aspersed by this satrap of power, he read the resolutions passed by a meeting of the Democrats in the Kentucky Legislature, which he wished to go upon the record, to show that these men were true lovers of civil liberty, and to stand as a monument of infamy against this man, GILBERT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said when the war commenced he made the resolution to do what he could to put down this rebellion, and do it without any party feeling. But it was hard to hear such speeches, when a Senator rose and passed eulogiums upon a body of men, who had put forth an address that the loyal heart of America would pronounce treason. He, too, (Mr. WILSON) wanted these resolutions to go upon the record to show coming generations that the men who penned and signed them, and who responded to their call, and the men who applauded that address, were traitors to the Union and to the country. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Chair said that if any such demonstrations were repeated, the galleries would be cleared.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, desired this paper to go upon the record, arraigning the Administration, because brave men from the Northwest, defending the country on the soil of Kentucky, had taken for their support a little straw or hay, corn or wheat. The address called upon the Representatives of Kentucky to oppose giving men or money to carry on the war. Let all the eulogium of the Senator from Kentucky go on record, and let the country decide whether the address is loyal, and the eulogium worthy of a loyal Senator. It is strange for men to rise day after day without a word of rebuke for treason, but denouncing the President of the United States. He thought the men who denounced the Administration would blush for shame when they thought of the men whose counsels they had followed so many years. Every bullet fired in this war at loyal men, had been fired by Democrats. Every man who had filled a bloody grave, every widow that had been made, every orphan, every flag torn and riddled, all these had been done by Democratic bullets. The rebellion was plotted by Democratic leaders, and they had been for two years trying to overturn the Government. We had, for the last few months, been joined by all the sons of sympathizers with treason. We had had secret meetings of Knights of the Golden Circle, and conventions and resolutions of Legislatures, and the other day they had a Convention in Hartford, about the character of which there would never be any doubt, and one of the editors of the Democratic party said if a United States Marshal attempted to arrest him, he would "kill him, d—n him," and he told his audience if any of these infamous whelps attempted to arrest them, to kill him. He apprehended that the men who wanted to leave New-England out in the cold did not want to leave these men out, for they were wrapped too deeply with them.

Mr. TRUMBULL said, they only talked about leaving New-England out in the cold to allow Massachusetts to have the benefit of the draft.

Mr. WILSON said, New England needed no defence from him, and he should say nothing in her defence. We all and every day the President denounced as a tyrant, but the history of these times would show that their never was an Administration so kind and humane to traitors, and to men who sympathized with traitors. It was, in every sense of the word, untrue and wicked, and such would be the judgment of the country, and of all the Christian and civilized world. As he had witnessed this kindness towards these men, whose hands were dripping with blood, he had wished for one hour of Andrew Jackson. Instead of being a tyrant and usurper, the President had dealt too severely with this atrocious rebellion. All these assaults would fall harmless against the President. Brave men in the land were turning back to strike at those who were sympathizing with those who were trying to shoot them down in front; and these men were cowering before the rising patriotism of the people. The President was denounced for making arrests. He (Mr. WILSON) admitted that there might have been mistakes. But the people of the country would be surprised, when they saw the evidence against the many who had not been arrested for treason and sympathy for traitors. There were traitors all over this country, both North and South. He had no hate against these men who were in rebellion. He only wanted to see justice done them; and if justice was done to many of them in this world, they would soon be sent out of it. He had nothing to say against loyal Democrats—men who were true to the country and nation. The President had attempted to carry on the war without any party feeling; and a majority of the Generals appointed had been men who did not vote for Mr. LINCOLN.

Mr. WILSON contended that the President had the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and make arrests, when the life of the country was at stake. He believed that it was his duty to issue an Emancipation Proclamation, and to put down the rebellion by striking at its cause and support—at that institution which has raised two crops for rebellion. He was in favor of using every means to crush the rebellion, and he would use slaves for all military purposes. The Government might take our sons and brothers and neighbors to fight, and to be placed in the front of battle to be killed by the rebels; but no, it must not touch the slave, nor make any use of him to put down this rebellion. He was for the country, and the whole country, and in favor of employing all means to crush out treason.

Mr. POWELL said he had listened to the most extraordinary speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, who had come into the general system of denunciation of good and true men, simply because he could not meet the arguments and facts contained in that address. That address was true, every word of it; and the Senator could not say that it was untrue. It arraigned the Administration for its unconstitutional acts and oppressions; and the Senator could not meet the specific arguments therein set forth, and honestly he entered into the general denunciation of Democrats all over the country. It had been customary to denounce Democrats as disloyal before elections. Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, had been denounced by the Abolition Press as a traitor. Democrats in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and other States, had been so maligned. And now they charge the Democracy of Connecticut with being disloyal. And why? Is it because they are opposed to the war, and believe the country can only be saved by peace? They might be disloyal to Abolition-hearted Senators, but they were not to the country at large. The honest, intelligent, liberty-loving people were not with the Senator and his party. He might think so, but he was mistaken. Only briefless barristers, who had somehow managed to get shoulder-straps, and cheating contractors, wanted the war to continue. The people wanted peace. But the Senator had said that all the widows and orphans, and all the men killed, had been made so by Democratic bullets. Did not the Senator know that a large number of those now in rebellion never were Democrats? Did he not know that such men as JOHN BELL, and ZOLLICOFFER, and others, never were Democrats? The Senator must know all this, and yet he had the audacious impudence to rise here and say that every bullet fired in the war had been fired by a Democrat! In the hot Abolition zeal of the Senator, he might believe this to be true. He hurled back with scorn the denunciation of the men of Kentucky, who drew up and signed that address. His constituents, who drew up and passed that address, were as true and as loyal men as the Senator from Massachusetts, or any of his Abolition horde ever dared to think they were. The Senator said that the Democrats were cowering before the rising patriotism of the people. When did the patriotism of the people din out, and when did the Democrats cower? Was it when they carried the elections last Fall? The Senator and his party thought they had found a torch to light the fires of patriotism, when they issued the Emancipation Proclamation? But where were the men flocking along the streets, that were promised by the Governor of the Senator's State? and where were the 900,000, promised by the editor of the chief paper of the Abolition party? The Senator had admitted that some of the arrests had been mistakes. The whole of them were a cruel mistake, unjust to innocent persons, and a violation of the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Senate went into Executive session, after which it adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

A Committee of Conference was asked of the Senate on the disagreeing amendments of the two bodies on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

The House resumed the consideration of the Post-office Reform bill.

Mr. LAZEAR, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, providing that all soldiers in camp and hospital shall receive and transmit letters free of postage.

Mr. MAYNARD offered an amendment to include sutlers, and all other persons in camp, hospital, or on shipboard.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) opposed the proposition, saying, however, that as much as Mr. LAZEAR might desire the passage of such a measure, it needed much elaboration before it could be passed into a law. There were already great abuses of the franking privilege, which would be proportionately increased by extending it to the hundreds of thousands of men in the field.

Mr. MAYNARD'S amendment was rejected—44 against 93.

Mr. RIDDLE said such privileges were extended to the soldiers in the war with Mexico.

Mr. LAZEAR'S amendment was adopted by a vote of 72 against 46.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that this bill, as a measure of postal reform, would prove a signal failure, and in order to render it efficient, he proposed a uniform inland rate of 2 cents.

This, and Mr. MAYNARD'S amendment, making a uniform rate of 1 cent, were rejected.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) reported from the Committee of Ways and Means amendments to the Tax bill, the consideration of which was postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. HUTCHINS ineffectually moved to table the Post-office Reform bill, and the bill then passed by a vote of 72 yeas against 56 nays.

The House debated, then rejected the Senate bill extending the patent of COWAN'S steam safety guard.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Post Route bill, including preemption rights to the Overland Mail Company, between St. Joseph and Placerville.

The House passed the Senate bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels. It provides that, if any person, being a citizen of the United States and residing in a foreign country, or citizen thereof, without permission of the Government of the United States, and with the intent to defeat the measures of the Government, shall, either directly or indirectly, open any correspondence or intercourse with the pretended rebel Government, or any individual acting or sympathizing therewith; or who shall counsel or assist in such proceedings, shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than five years, the offender to be tried by a court within the jurisdiction of which he may first have been arrested.

The Senate bill, for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes, is to be considered on Monday.

The House passed the Senate bill, to amend the act preventing members of Congress from taking considerations for procuring contracts, office or place, so as to embrace any agent of the Government of the United States.

The Senate bill authorizing the President, in all domestic or foreign wars, to issue letters-of-marque and reprisal, such power to continue two years, was taken up.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said this measure was not so much directed at the commerce of the rebels (for they had little of it) as to throw out a threat against foreign nations in case of future wars with them. He briefly argued to show the necessity of referring the bill to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. FASNACHT A. CONKLING and Mr. WASHBURNE wanted the bill to be passed now. The latter said he had received letters from New-York and elsewhere, from the merchants and others, urging the passage of the bill.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) wanted to have the bill acted on now. He thought that the Secretary of State had managed our affairs with foreign countries admirably and adroitly.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with the privilege of reporting at any time.

Miscellaneous business, of no public importance, then followed, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

FROM UTAH.

Disclaimer of an Organ—An Indian War—The Season, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

This week, in the *Deseret News*, appears a disclaimer from BRIGHAM YOUNG of any responsibility for the contents of that paper, excepting such matter as may be covered with his own signature. The document is as follows:

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the *Deseret News* is not, and has not been, an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that, too, some time ago, known any more of the contents of the *News*, until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New-York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. CITY, Jan. 26, 1863.

This means, I suppose, that the *News* must be considered an independent Mormon paper; that "ELIAS SMITH, editor and publisher," shoulders the responsibility of publication, and that BRIGHAM must not be bothered with anything beyond what appears with his name authoritatively affixed or prefixed. Come, friend ELIAS, of the *News*, round up your shoulders and bear the whole load.

Well, now, what does this thing mean? It is not supposable that more than a few know. That favored few, of course, do not tell; and guessing being legitimate, consequently the rest of mankind interested are guessing and they will guess until they give it up. Now, BRIGHAM could have told us the reason, if he had been disposed. But he was not, and so we are left in conjecture. Then, it may be that he has not approved of the general tone of the paper of late, or he may object to some particular article, or he may wish the public to understand that he does not necessarily sanction every theological or political incumbrance of his adherents, or something else may be in the wind. However, it may be a good thing to set oneself right with the world while one has the chance. And again, there is nothing foolish in getting timely into a safe place when the skies begin to look portentous.

An Indian war is on hand in the northern part of this Territory, and the southern part of Washington Territory. In consequence of an affidavit made before Judge KINNEY, by one WILLIAM BANKS, of Indian murders and other outrages on the whites north of Bear River, a warrant was placed in the hands of Marshal GIBBS, for the arrest of BEAR HUNTER, SANDPITCH and SAGWITCH, Snake chiefs, in or near Cache Valley.

Marshal GIBBS applied to Col. CONNOR for assistance in serving the writ. Accordingly the Colonel started off with the Marshal and five companies of troops, four-fifths cavalry, with forty days' rations, though not anticipating a campaign of more than a fourth of the time. The intention is ascribed of exterminating the rebellious Snakehead, if his chief named be not given up.

As may be expected, the Indians urge that they are the injured party; how about that, is likely to be settled by "fighting it out on the grass," the defeated party of course being always in the wrong.

The Indians in that region are reported to have over one hundred lodges and near eight hundred warriors, who are "spiling for a fight." The volunteers are "spiling" too, so we expect a struggle that will throw Murfreesboro into the shade. Of course the Indian rebels will be driven from all their positions with great loss. But if their bread and dinner be taken from the survivors of the war, a fresh supply must needs come, by hook or by crook, from the adjacent settlers and from the wayfarers in that section. So a perfectly satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties can scarcely be looked for. If an Indian be starving, he must and will steal.

Notwithstanding, if Col. CONNOR succeeds in laying a few of the really guilty Indians beneath the sod, it will be a good thing, and may teach a necessary and salutary lesson.

For the past week we have had the weather a little more wintry—a snow or two, frost enough to stop the water courses. Still, there is barely sufficient snow to make decent sleighing. It is deeper elsewhere, though, than in this city, and it is stated that cattle out on the range southwest are suffering because they cannot get down to the feed.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE FLYING COLUMN.

Potomac Creek and its Landings—The Selden Mansion—Discovery of a Favorable Point for a New Landing—Incidents of a Soldier's Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1863.

Gen. PRATT has removed the Flying Division to a romantic region separate from the rest of the army, and adjacent to the little stream known as Potomac Creek. The various regiments comprising this new command are encamped among little groves of pine on the woody hill-sides, by a sparkling rivulet, or where a spring of water can be found. On such a mild, lovely day as this has been the troops can be seen felling trees, clearing away the underbrush from around their tents, drilling in the open fields, or enjoying those athletic sports so common in the army. This track of country possesses a history of some interest. Early in the last century it was incorporated into one vast farm, comprising three thousand acres, and became known as the "Salvington Estate," which title it has retained until the present day. The then fertile fields were devoted to the culture of tobacco, and eventually became known as a tobacco plantation. The proprietor, WILLIAM SELDEN, imported bricks from England and constructed for himself a roomy mansion on one of the knolls which overlook the Potomac. In a clump of cedars, about fifty rods from the now ruined dwelling, a broken, moss-covered tombstone designates the place of his burial. The following is the inscription:

SAMUEL SELDEN, who was born on the 24th of November, 1724, and died at Salvington the 12th day of November, 1790.

In the course of time the large estate became divided into three smaller ones, viz., Upper, Middle and Lower farms. The first named, consisting of 1,000 acres, came into the possession of a Mr. BULLARD, who cultivated it up to the time of the breaking out of the war. His negroes have departed, his home become the abode of soldiers, and he at present sojourns in Orange County. Two brothers, NATHANIEL and DAVIS HARRIS, purchased the middle estate, consisting of 500 acres, and worked it up to the coming of the national troops, with an overseer and 150 contrabands. Overseer and negroes have now disappeared, the dwelling has been turned into a hospital, and the proprietors are employed in running a tobacco factory at Richmond. The last and lower estate, numbering one thousand five hundred acres, came into the possession of JAMES M. SCOTT, a wealthy capitalist, living in Spottsylvania, who employed, until they took refuge within the Union lines, 165 negroes in raising tobacco from it. On the lower part of this estate are the three separate landings along the Potomac Creek, known under the one general term of "Bell Plain," from which boats ply back and forth to Aquia Creek, connecting thence with steamers for Washington. The upper of these three landings, (that is, the one furthest up the Potomac Creek,) is Belle Plain proper. Twenty years ago there was a stage line running from Fredericksburgh to this point, and connecting with a daily line of Washington steamers. With the exception of a hotel, there were no buildings here. It was finally given up for Whipcowason Point, a short distance below, which in turn was abandoned when the railroad from Fredericksburgh to Aquia Creek was completed. "Pratt's Point," the lower one of the three, has never been used as a landing, except by the national forces. The forts erected by the rebels in the Fall and Winter of '61, for blockading the Potomac River, stand on the Bull hills, below Pratt's Point, and where the creek empties into the river. On the opposite bank of the creek is Malesbury Point, a very large tobacco plantation, belonging to WILLIAM WALLACH, of King George.

Within a few days a new and important landing has been projected on the creek, by Quartermaster C. S. MCENTEE, at Gen. PRATT'S Staff. The terrible condition of the roads led him to cast about for some new method of transportation. He accordingly procured a barge last week, succeeded in *poling* it three miles above any point previously used as a landing, and Saturday evening he "moored his bark" within two miles of Potomac Creek Bridge. On sounding the depth of the stream he became convinced of the feasibility of establishing a new landing at this point. A large squad of men were detailed yesterday, and by to-morrow night a wharf, sixty-five feet long, will be completed. It is to be known as "Swift's Landing," being named after Capt. H. M. SWIFT, Commissary of the "Flying Division," and one of the most faithful and popular officers in the service.

When our army reached this section last December, game was found in abundance. Nor has it yet wholly disappeared from around here. Possum, fox, coon, pheasant, wild turkey, quail, and duck, are started and flushed by sportsmen.

On reaching this locality, Gen. PRATT chose for his headquarters the antiquated *Selden* mansion, to which we have referred as being built of imported brick. A scene of such utter ruin and desolation as the premises presented on being taken possession of, is rarely met with even in Virginia. Straggling soldiers had carried away all the fences for fire-wood, and tore down the brick outbuildings to obtain chimney material. Doors, windows, and everything of a moveable nature had entirely disappeared from the mansion. The walls and ceilings were covered with pencilings of various descriptions, some of them exhibiting a decided talent for sketching. Teamsters were quartered on the first floor, cooks above and horses and cattle in the roomy cellars below. The aristocratic establishment had received but little mercy at the hands of the invaders. A few applications of cleansing instruments, however, has improved the aspect of affairs, and imparted a comfortable look to the surroundings. From the window where I am now writing, a most romantic view is afforded, and in imagination I see the wealthy occupants seated on the porch or under the tall poplars on some such evening as this, enjoying the scene before them. The most passionate *veris amator* could not have chosen a more desirable location for a country villa. Stretching far away in the east is the majestic Potomac, covered to-night with sails; still further beyond, the abrupt Maryland shore. To the westward is the blue irregular line of hills skirting the Rappahannock, and secreting in its many fortresses the wily foe. The Potomac Creek comes winding through the valley at the left, flows past our feet, and washes the bank now of a woody crest, now of a level meadow, to mix in the larger stream. Scattered here and there over its surface are flocks of ducks, sea gulls and other aquatic fowls, while tents peering out from among the sombre hemlocks upon the right, squads of soldiers filing in various directions through the fields, cattle grazing in the marshy pastures, the setting sun shimmering on the water, the band discoursing sweet music, impart variety and interest to the scene and occasion. The soldier's life is not wholly devoid of attractions. J.

AN ADVENTURE IN LOUISIANA.

A Trip Under a Flag-of-Truce to Madisonville—Scenes of Rampant Secession—Conversations with Secesh Ladies—Joyful Rumors About Vicksburgh.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

I have just returned from an exceedingly interesting trip to the land of Dixie. Hearing from Capt. KILBURN, Assistant Provost, formerly of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, that a flag-of-truce boat was going to take back a quantity of "registered enemies" to their homes in the "foreign" country close by, I gladly availed myself of the opportunity to join them.

Entering the steam cars at Tivoli-square at 9 A. M. on Feb. 2, the party was soon joined by several Union officers of Gen. BANKS' Staff, among them Capt. J. W. MCCLURE, his able Acting Assistant Quartermaster, an officer whom I have no hesitation in saying is—beyond all question—the most popular and universally esteemed of any that Gen. BANKS has about him. During our delightful voyage from New-York, in the *North Star*, there was but one opinion on board respecting him as a soldier and a gentleman.

The car, as a matter of course, was crowded almost entirely by Secesh; ladies being in the proportion of about five to one of the other sex. I was with a gentleman occupying a double seat, with a rebel lady opposite me dressed in deep black, and keen, piercing eyes of a still darker hue. The seat next to her being unoccupied, Capt. MCCLURE came up and, in a very polite but semi-satirical manner, smilingly asked if there were any "objection" to his taking it. The lady, evidently understanding the playful allusion to his shoulder-straps, smiled as she assented, and Capt. MCCLURE—who, by the way, I suppose there is no harm in saying, is a very handsome man—sat down.

Conversation naturally turned upon passing events, during the progress of the ride, and we had not gone far before the lady made a bitter remark to Capt. MCCLURE, not at him personally, but against his cause. "I have lost a brother," said she, "and do you think that while I live I can do otherwise than hate those who caused it?"

"My dear Madam, I have lost a brother, too," mildly rejoined the Captain, "but, for all that, I have no hatred whatever toward you or your section. Indeed, through the entire North, you will not find one man, woman or child who entertains such a feeling."

The lady then went off into the old stereotyped charge that we were "Invaders," and consequently that the South was justified in its feeling. This was met by the Captain with the equally stereotyped parry that war was war, and that probably the South would invade the North, as it has often threatened, if it could. Finding the subject a heartless one, though the lady evidently seemed anxious to "have her say out," as most ladies usually do, Capt. MCCLURE gracefully dropped it, and turned the conversation into more common-place channels. It is unnecessary to repeat here all the conversation that had passed, but for intensity of bitterness, blind prejudice, and unreasoning hatred against the North, a Northern lady, to know what it means, must come here and converse with just such a sister as I have been describing, and who actually told me she had never seen the North at all!

After about half an hour's ride, we arrived at Port Hickok, on the southern shore of Lake Pontchartrain, where the Lake House is situated, at the end of the famous shell road, the "Bloomingdale" of New-Orleans. The scene presented here was really very striking and beautiful. The day was bright and lovely, hundreds of people, a large proportion of them gaily-dressed ladies, had collected there, some to leave for Dixie, and others to say farewell to those who were going; the *J. D. Brown* was there rolling out its thick volumes of smoke, and an immense array of carriages and vehicles of all sorts were congregated. In the balconies, on the bridge and in front of the large white space in front of the Lake House, the whole place was swarming.

THE SEARCH.

This was the second trip of the kind, and, owing to its having been discovered that the first had been used as a means for smuggling goods into Secessia—the authorities had ceased it to be published in the papers that everybody (ladies included) would undergo a rigid search. This caused no little flutter and excitement among the cotillions. They were ushered into a separate room, where ladies of high respectability were authorized to conduct the necessary investigation, and whence I saw many a pair of rosy lips emerge pouting dreadfully at the thought of having been obliged to prove whether her plump little figure owed all its sweetness to the gifts of nature, or to sundry packages of bitter quinine stuffed artfully about her, and whether, in that cunning little envelope so stealthily concealed in her bosom, the balls alluded to meant fancy balls or cannon balls. I heard some very angry comments made upon their searching "even the stockings of children," but this was very natural; for a vast amount of knowledge about infantry can be conveyed by a small slip of paper in the baby's stocking.

THE DEPARTURE.

When we had all got on board the *J. D. Brown*, at about 10, A. M., and she began to move off, the scene was really picturesque and exciting beyond description. Such a waving of handkerchiefs, red and white scarfs, and other secesh emblems. Such adieus and kissing of hands I never saw before; it could not have been more had we been going to cross the Atlantic, instead of two or three hours' ride across Lake Pontchartrain. Still one remembered that, short as the distance was, they were going to where (ostensibly at least) they would be as much separated from friends as though in a distant and foreign land. I saw some few weeping on the shore, but the general feeling, both on board and on land, was one wild, open, defiant outburst of disloyalty, in which no check whatever was put upon expressions for the Rebel Government, though in the hearing of our own officers. I must, however add, that these expressions were confined to the female part of the crowd, the men merely waving hands, but saying nothing, whatever they thought.

"Feel *humiliated*!" shouted one female from the shore.

"No, indeed"—sorrowfully replied a fair one near me at the bulwarks.

"That's right, dear, never say *that* word."

"I've seen him, dear, you'll be comfortable enough;" screams another in the crowd.

"Who?" asks another lady near me, the one addressed.

"Col. CLARK, to be sure, who else did you think?"

"Give my love to all our friends, Maev," cried an old lady.

"Yes, Ma—I'm going to give my love to everybody and everything I meet."

So they went on, running along a stone slip of land to keep pace with the boat, about a hundred of them, ladies and all, scrambling through the mud, until the land coming to an abrupt stop, they could go no further, and they gave a parting cheer as we got out of the basin or canal on the broad surface of the lake.

CONVERSATIONS.

In crossing the lake, which took about two hours, I had abundant opportunities for conversing with some of the most prominent ladies of Secessia, and found some of them of much intelligence, but terribly virulent in their feelings. One of them, especially, a middle-aged English Catholic lady, was by far the most intellectual of her sex with whom I have had the pleasure of conversing for many years. We had a "close encounter of our wits" for more than an hour, ending—as all such conversations do, of course—in a drawn battle; but one thing amused me, and that was, while repeatedly avowing her *neutrality* and *disinterestedness*, how she always managed to make the North as dark and the South as fair as possible, winding up with, "Give us peace," but, in that peace, the South to have, of course, all it wants, separation included.

ARRIVAL AT MADISONVILLE.

We steered due north, right across Lake Pontchartrain, and entering the small Chefonctee River or bayou, got up to the little village called Madisonville about noon. Here we saw the Stars and Bars flying, and the place in command of Lieut. M. CASSETTY. Madisonville is very picturesque, the shore being covered with fine live-oak trees, whose enormous gnarled trunks and twisted roots look as if they have been defying the storms of centuries.

The enthusiasm and excitement of friends and relatives meeting were, of course, only a counterpart of what we had just seen at starting. We went ashore, but did not remain more than an hour. There was little information of any value to be obtained, beyond the fact that they corroborated the rumor we had heard in New-Orleans respecting Vicksburgh, and that they were suffering much for many of the necessaries of life. Still, on the surface, there was no outward show of wretchedness.

The exhibition of secession feeling here was even more rampant than at our point of departure—one female going so far as to give a cheer for "Col. CLARK and JEFF. DAVIS." When it is known that Col. CLARK is the Chief-of-Staff of Gen. BANKS, and that Capt. DAVIS and not he was in command of the vessel, the compliment, if such it could be called, grated harshly against every loyal ear, and must have been more distasteful to the Colonel than to any one else.

RUMOR ABOUT VICKSBURGH.

A rumor has been going through the city for the last two or three days, and constantly gaining substantiality, that the communication between Vicksburgh and the Gulf, by water, through Red River and the bayous, has been completely cut off. What makes it likely too, is that it comes through rebel sources—not likely to invent stories in our favor. If this be so we may be looking for a St. Louis steamer here before long. If that canal around Vicksburgh proves successful, nothing in history will compare with it since Cyrus turned the channel of the Euphrates from guilty Babylon, and the doomed Belchazzer saw that dreadful writing on the wall. NEMO.

Naval Affairs.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ENGINEER CORPS.

The Board of Engineers, now in session at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, have recommended the following promotions:

First Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Hunt, to be a Chief-Engineer; Second Assistant Engineer John Purdy, to be a First Assistant Engineer; Third Assistant Engineers Wm. H. G. West, Isaac R. McNary, Alfred Hendricks, George P. Hunt, Alfred Colin and Theodore Allen, to be Second Assistant Engineers, and the following for admission as Third Assistant Engineers: Asaph Dunbar, Indiana; Chas. T. Mendling, Maryland; Francis D. Stedman, Massachusetts; Wm. H. Crawford, Pennsylvania; James Wylie, New-York; Frank W. Wyman, Massachusetts; James A. Deaver, Maryland; Owen Jones, Pennsylvania; A. G. Bonsall, Pennsylvania.

The Board of Engineers at present is composed of Chief Engineers GEORGE GIDDON, CHARLES H. BAKER and JAMES W. THOMAS.

The new screw sloop *Juniata* returned to Philadelphia on Tuesday, after a fourth unsuccessful attempt to leave. The leaks aft and near the stern post have increased so much that she cannot go to sea in her present condition.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, who apply soon, may join the private classes in practical Phrenology, now forming at Dr. SHEPARD'S, No. 63 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, and at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—Rev. A. J. Rowland, 16th Pennsylvania; Dr. Ware, Massachusetts Sanitary Committee; Capt. Rogers, 56th Pennsylvania; Capt. Wm. H. Bacham, Dr. Maufield, 132d New-York; Rev. F. W. Bird, 142d Pennsylvania; Capt. J. F. Mackey, 132d Pennsylvania; Capt. H. L. Cryder, Capt. J. Zink, N. Strickland, 44th Massachusetts; Mr. Cummings, Mr. Herr, Lieut. Murdock, 25th Massachusetts; Mr. R. Bunce, J. J. Terhune, and 80 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 21—*In steamship Bavaria, for Southampton, &c.*—F. W. Wilcox, New-Haven; L. H. Hellwitz, St. Louis; Miss Henriette Rosenbaum, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Sterling, 3 children and infant, San Francisco; Joseph Isaac, California; Walter L. Knoe, Newport; J. Bruckhauer, New-York; Mrs. Isabella Stewart, Philadelphia; Ed. Trambe and family, St Louis; Solomon Levin, Abraham Levin, Son Levin, Nashville; Mr. and Mrs. Hartmann, Pontiac; Hermann Schwollenberg, New-Orleans; Edw. Friead, Samuel Crohn, F. A. Rettig, Louis Bohler, New-York; Leopold Marks, England, Mrs. Guyot, New-Orleans, and others in the steerage. Total 64.

FEB. 21—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Capt. J. W. Faul, Miss R. B. Farley, Mrs. Gonye, Miss Fanny Pilot, Mrs. Mckerson and son, J. B. Musgrave, James Ferguson, Wm. S. Peterkin, Mrs. Wm. Strickland and boy, Charles Manson, J. Feochardie Clroe, John Hoyles and wife, Wm. S. Hoxie, James S. Thomas, Lieut. E. Bernard, U. S. A., James M. Durand, James Houghton, Hugh M. Wylie, Julius Laburrere, J. P. Cotriat, Mrs. West, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Fah-Kee, for Newbern and Port Royal.—T. B. Wales, Mr. Emmons, Mrs. Wales, Mrs. Dr. S. Kneeland, Mrs. Lieut. Harkness, Mrs. J. T. Leonard, A. Eppler, W. H. Stanford, F. C. Tomlinson, N. Edwards, D. Kimball, Jr., Mrs. Stone, Mrs. A. Hardy, Mrs. A. M. Jordan, Col. Peter Dancar, Mrs. L. Covell and child, J. T. Hough, W. H. Kirtland, R. P. Pratt, F. Chichester, Capt. F. W. Sabine, W. G. Noakes, John G. Morgan, J. Dutton Steele, John W. Taylor, Capt. F. Cohen, Miss M. White, J. H. Curry, J. B. Williams, Edw. D. Jackson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 41 | Sun sets..... 5 43 | Moon sets.....11 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 56 | Gov. Island..11 45 | Hell Gate... 1 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

Cleared.

Steamers Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Bavaria, Hamb, Meier, Hamburgh, Knahardt & Co.; Melita, (Br.,) Cantrell, Havana, Howland & Aspinwall; Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Talisman, (Br.,) Benler, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Mediator, (Br.,) Lyons, London, Murdoch & Smythe; Nanulus, (Brem.,) Lemke, Bremen, Ruker Bros.; Favorita, Porter, San Francisco; Hoe, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; F. J. Southard, Harwood, Port Royal, Southard, Wright & Halsey.

Barks Samuel Mosley, Jr., Holdridge, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; John Griffin, (Br.,) Chase, Matamas, J. F. Ward & Co.; Lizzie Rice, Griffin, Cadiz; A. C. Adams, Harrington, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; Thomas Terry, Millgrova, Matamoras, Brett, Son & Co.; Lucy Klog, Thurlow, Gloucester, Eng., Brett, Son & Co.; Old Dominion, (Bamb.,) Stahl, Hamburgh, Sloman & Ledge.

Brigs S. C. Watts, Watson, Bridgeport, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Melissa Grady, (Br.,) Bathurst, Gambia; Mary McRae, (Br.,) Hungerford, Gibraltar, Badger & De Veria; Rigmer, (Br.,) Cushing, Maranilla, B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Hickman, Dickinson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Conrad Fox, Ward, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Susan Morse, Stront, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Elizabeth Ann, Hance, Gloucester; Frank Lucas, Taylor, Deals Island, A. C. Havens; F. French, Loveland, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Eliza Jane Jones, Fortress Monroe, Beasley, Smith & Co.; Fanny Moss, Gavit, Washington, L. Kenny; Ouleta, (Br.,) Wayscott, St. Jago de Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Maryland, Knight, Washington, J. W. McKean & Co

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3562. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

Rumored Demand by Our Government for Explanations from the French Government Regarding Mexico.

A Loan Offered to the Rebel Government in Paris.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech---Comments in the Lords and Commons.

SPREAD OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The French in Trouble in Cochin Chima.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The Cunard steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool 10½ A. M. on the 7th, *via* Queenstown on the evening of the 8th inst., arrived at this port at 11 A. M. to-day. The *Canada* has on board 18 Boston passengers and 149 Lancashire operatives—the latter sent out by the liberality of Miss BURDETT COUTTS.

The *Canada* reports, Feb. 10, exchanged night signals with a steamer, supposed to be the *China*, from New-York for Liverpool; on the 14th, passed the steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York for Liverpool.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York for Hamburg, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 5th inst.

The steamer *Damascus* arrived at Queenstown on the 6th inst., short of coal.

The United States Consul at Cardiff has written a letter to various journals, stating that no rebel vessel is lying at that port, as has been represented. The vessel in question (the ship *Connor*) formerly belonged to Baltimore, and is legitimately engaged in the Brazilian trade.

Our Southampton correspondent writes that the steamship *Adriatic* is just ordered to get ready for sea, and proceed to New-York from Southampton for the present.

The ship *Connecticut*, from Liverpool for New-York, put into Queenstown on the 7th inst., with her cargo shifted, leaky, &c.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

REPORTED INQUIRY BY THE UNITED STATES REGARDING THE EMPEROR'S INTENTIONS.

A Paris letter gives a report that President LINCOLN'S Administration *demands from France a categorical explanation of the Emperor's intentions in Mexico*, and of the interpretation to be put on his letter to Gen. FOREY.

A REPORTED REBEL LOAN.

FIVE MILLIONS STERLING ON THE BASIS OF COTTON AT FIVEPENCE PER POUND.

The *Times'* City article says: "It is reported that an offer was made about two months ago, by certain parties in Paris, to negotiate a loan for the Confederate Government, of £5,000,000 sterling, on the basis of cotton at fivapence per pound, the holder having the option, after a certain period, of exchanging his cotton for Confederate bonds at 70, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and that the offer was partially accepted."

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—THE TIME FOR MEDIATION IN AMERICA NOT YET ARRIVED.

The opening of the Parliament and the Queen's speech were sent out by the *Glasgow* and *Nova Scotian*. The speech contains very little of importance, except the following:

"Her Majesty has abstained from taking any step, with a view to induce a cessation of the conflict between the contending parties of the North American States, *because it has not yet seemed to her that any such overtures could be attended with a probability of success.* Her Majesty has viewed, with the deepest concern, the desolating warfare which still rages in those regions, and she has witnessed, with heartfelt grief, the severe distress and suffering which that war has inflicted upon a large class of Her Majesty's subjects, but which have been borne by them with great fortitude and exemplary resignation. *It is some consolation to Her Majesty to be led to hope that this suffering and this distress are rather diminishing than increasing*, and that some renewal of employment is beginning to take place in the manufacturing districts."

THE DEBATE ON THE SPEECH—VIEWS OF EARL DERBY AND EARL RUSSELL IN THE LORDS, AND MR. DISRAELI IN THE COMMONS.

Earl DUDLEY moved, and Earl GRANARD seconded the address in response to the speech from the throne.

Earl DERBY criticised the Queen's speech at length. He spoke in congratulatory terms on the Prince of Wales' marriage. He said he had no objection to raise against the course the Government had adopted in regard to the American war, but he regretted that the Government had not felt themselves justified in joining the attempt, in which they were invited by France, not to intervene, nor for the purpose of putting an end to the war, but to obtain by their good offices, if possible, such an armistice and cessation of hostilities as would lead the two parties themselves to reflect on the miseries and hopelessness of the war in which they were engaged. Before he censured the course taken by the Government, it was but fair that he should say they were in possession of much better information than he was as to whether interference on their part would have been judicious. *He differed from the opinion expressed by many of his political friends, that the time had arrived for recognizing the Southern States.* There were only two cases on which recognion on the part of a neutral Power could be justified—namely: where there was no further struggle going on, or where it was desirable in the interests of humanity that the great Powers should interfere in order to prevent the continuance of a desolating warfare. But in that case recognition was always followed by something further. *It meant support by force of arms* of the claims of the country whose right was recognized, such as was the case on the separation of Belgium from Holland, and of Greece from Turkey. His conviction was, that come what may, the reconstruction of the States as they formerly stood was absolutely impossible, and on the whole, he approved the course which the Government had taken. [Cheers.] He then deplored the distress which the war had brought on the Lancashire operatives, and reviewed the foreign policy of the Government in regard to Italy, Greece, &c., and deprecated the idea of ceding the Ionian Islands to Greece.

Earl RUSSELL, in reply, justified the policy of non-intervention which the Government had pursued in the American war. The circumstances were very different from those which existed when Belgium was separated from Holland, and Greece from Turkey; and taking all matters into consideration, he thought the Government had taken the wisest course in their power to pursue. *At the same time, he expressed the strong opinion that it would be impossible for the Union of the Northern and Southern States to be again established.*

Earl MALMESBURY expressed regret that England had not joined France in the proposed mediation.

Earl GREY took the contrary view, and after a few more speeches the address was agreed to.

In the Commons, Mr. CALTHORPE moved and Mr. BAGLEY seconded the address.

M. DISRAELI reviewed the Ministerial programme in detail, and took some exceptions to it. Alluding to the distress in the cotton districts he said the House might, on such occasions, expect to learn how long this state of things is likely to last, but, for his own part, he could not but regard what was passing in America as revolution. He briefly sketched the rise of the Union, and expressed the opinion that the ultimate results of the war would be an America very different to that known to our fathers, and even to this generation. *There would be an America of armies, an America of diplomacy, and an America of turbulency and wars.* He believed the course originally marked out by the Government was one honorable to the country, and beneficial to all its interests. He was greatly surprised in the Autume, when an important member of the Government, apparently with the sanction of his colleagues, made a declaration *which could only be regarded as an intention to recognize the Confederate Republic. He felt there was great vacillation and inconsistency on the part of the Government.* The Foreign Secretary said that the North was fighting for empire, and the South for independence; but the President of the Board of Trade alleged that the curse of Slavery was at the bottom of the war The Chancellor of the Exchequer was warmly in favor of the South, but he was followed by the Secretary of War, who avowed opinions diametrically opposed thereto; and lastly, the Chief Secretary for Ireland declared that it was his conviction that the Lord of Hosts was fighting for the Confederates. He found fault with sundry Government proceedings in their foreign policy, and opposed the cession of the Ionian Islands.

Lord PALMERSTON replied, but said nothing of moment in regard to America.

The address was agreed to.

At the opening of business in the Lords, the Prince of Wales took his seat for the first time, with the formalities usual on such occasions.

In the House of Commons on the 6th, Mr. LAYARD, in response to some explanations on the Brazilian difficulty, said he believed that friendly relations would soon be restored.

Mr. BENTINCK made some remaks on the American war. He said that he believed that if the proposal to recognize the South was brought forward, it would be supported by Parliament.

PRESS COMMENTS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The *Times*, adverting to the American question in Parliament, points out that the views of the Opposition are the same as those of the Government. After a recess of six eventful months there is not a single statesman on either side who believes that the restoration of the Union, on the terms of the original compact is possible; not one, who believes that the forcible subjugation of the South is possible. Though there is one who declares that if such a conquest was practicable, it would only prove the political ruin of America. We arrive then at the one conclusion; that separation on peaceable terms and at the earliest moment, is the result which the friends of America ought to desire.

The *Times* has another disparaging article on emancipation meetings and those who take part in them, and says it will maintain its solemn protest against domestic massacre in the garb of emancipation.

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

The British men-of-war in commission have been reduced by 90 vessels and nearly 13,000 men, since August.

An important trial against the Admiralty, in which Mr. CLARK sought to recover half a million sterling for infringement of his patents in iron ship building, resulted in a verdict for the Crown.

The marriage contract of the Prince of Wales is published. The Princess is secured £10,000 a year.

Prof. HUGHES had been exhibiting with great success the working of his telegraph instrument before the leading men of Liverpool and Manchester, over the wires of the United Kingdom Telegraph Company. Great satisfaction was given, and the instruments were being brought practically into play on the wires of the above Company, who had secured the exclusive right to their use in England. The newspapers are eulogistic of the instruments, which, as yet, are novelties in England.

The merchants of Liverpool in the Brazil trade had held a meeting and adopted a resolution deprecating the summary and extreme measures taken against Brazil, and calling on their members of Parliament to ask the Government for information on the subject.

FRANCE.

In the Corps Legislatif the general debate on the Address had closed, and the first paragraph was adopted, after some demur to the governmental policy toward the Press, and the modifications of the electoral lists. The second paragraph was also adopted, after an effort to get a favorable mention of Poland inserted.

It was reported that the Pope has refused a Cardinal's hat to the new Archbishop of Paris, although the Empress asked the favor.

The Paris papers contain news of an insurrection in Cochin China, and desperate attacks on the French forces. Some severe fighting had taken place, but the Cochin Chinese were repulsed with heavy losses, and the insurrection checked.

It is asserted that France has asked Spain to send back her troops to Cochin China. Spain has replied that she will respect the treaty she concluded with that country.

The Bourse was firm; Rentes, 70f. 40c.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The insurgents continued active.

It was reported that the Government of Warsaw had begun to stop the conscription, and an order declares that all persons taken for the conscription on the night of the 26th and 27th of January are to be released.

An unsuccessful attempt to poison the Marquis of WIELOPOLSKI and family is reported.

The Council of the Empire at Warsaw has received orders from the Emperor to propose several bills of administrative reform for Poland.

The Russian Government is said to have applied for and obtained from Paris, a trusty agent of the French secret police, to organise a French system in Warsaw.

A revolutionary Provisional Government had been formed at Sloczow.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The Polish insurrection is reported as spreading.

Advices from Poland state that Wengrow had been taken by the Prussians, after a sanguinary battle, in which the insurgents were dispersed.

The reported poisoning of the Marquis WIELOPOLSKI and family is confirmed, but no one is dead yet.

GREECE.

It is confirmed that the Duke of Saxe Coburg declined the candidature for the Greek throne. The Diet of Gotha gave their thanks to the Duke for his rejection. Negotiations were believed to be progressing to get the Duke to reconsider his determination.

PRUSSIA.

The King in reply to an address from the Chamber of Deputies, indorsed the proceedings of the Ministry, and pronounced the complaint of the Chamber against the Administration to be unfounded. He asserted his determination to maintain the rights of the Crown and the Upper House, but deplored the differences of opinion, and hoped for reconciliation.

Financial and Commercial News.

MONETARY.

The London MONEY market was unchanged. The supply was abundant and the funds firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports: Sales for the week 30,500 bales, including 8,000 bales to speculators and 6,500 bales to exporters. The market has been irregular and quiet, at unchanged rates for American or Surats, but Egyptian and Brazilian have declined 1d. ₩ lb. The sales on Friday reached 2,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing flat and unchanged at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	26d.	Middling Orleans	23d.
Fair Mobile	25d.	Middling Mobile	22d.
Fair Uplands	24d.	Middling Uplands	22d.

The total stock in port foots up 403,000 bales, including 66,000 bales of American.

Private Cotton circulars quota American Cotton ½d.@1d. lower on the week.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is inactive and steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report: FLOUR dull at 22s.@27s. 6d. WHEAT inactive and nominally unchanged. CORN quiet and steady; Mixed, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally dull but steady. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report: BEEF easier. PORK steady. BACON has a declining tendency. LARD firm at 39s.@41s. TALLOW dull and declined 6d.@1s. BUTTER steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet; Pots 31s. 6d.; Pearls 31s. RESIN—sales small; Common quoted 27s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive at 115s. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet. COD OIL quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL firmer at 44s. PETROLEUM very dull at 17s.@17s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS, dull but steady; IRON, steady; SUGAR, firm; COPPER, buoyant; TEA, steady; TALLOW, flat at 44s. 6d.; SPIRITS TURPENTINE, heavy and nominal at 115s; PETROLEUM, dull at 18s.@19s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the evening of the 6th at 92⅝@92¾ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £80,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market is unchanged, with no sales of moment. Quotations: Illinois Central Railroad, 38½@38; Erie Railroad, 48@48¾.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Feb. 7—Evening.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, (Saturday,) 2,000 bales. The market is dull, with but little inquiry, and prices are weak.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is dull, but steady.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is flat.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 7—Evening.

Consols closed at 92¾ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Sales of Erie Railroad at 46@47; Illinois Central Railroad, 40@39.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales for week ending 5th, 6,000 bales. The market is heavy and downward for all descriptions, with a decline of 2f. There is little inquiry, and prices are weak for American.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb 7.

The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 70f. 40c.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Late Fire at Norfolk—Exchanged Union Prisoners from City Point—The Crew of the Gunboat Isaac Smith—Deaths in Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 20.

While the recent fire was prevailing on Main-street, Norfolk, the sloop *Cornelia* was discovered in Bell's Dock, attempting to move out, which aroused the suspicion of the guard. On examining her, about $1,500 worth of goods were found aboard, belonging to Mr. KING, one of the sufferers. One of the parties suspected was arrested, and, it is understood, has turned States evidence, implicating others. The affair is being investigated.

The old Norfolk Fire Department has been reorganized, and Gen. VIELE has sent for new hose, &c., which has long been needed.

The schooner *Eliza and Rebecca*, which went ashore on the Rip Rap Shoals in the recent storm, was hauled off, yesterday, by the steam-tug *Freeborn*. The schooner was laden with coal for the Quartermaster's Department at Old Point.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 21, *Via* BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 22.

The flag of truce boat *State of Maine*, arrived here last evening about 6 o'clock, and brought down between 200 and 300 exchanged Union prisoners in charge of Capt. ROBLY, Third New-York infantry. The boat left with them immediately for Annapolis.

The flag of truce boat *New-York* brought from City Point eighty to ninety of the crew of the United States gunboat *Isaac Smith*, recently captured at Stono River; also, nineteen United States officers, being the remainder of those captured previous to JEFF. DAVIS' proclamation.

The following are the names of United States prisoners who have died in the military hospital at Richmond since the last report:

John Wright, sutler, of Washington, Feb. 2—pneumonia.
J. B. Corey, Co. A, 21st Wis., Feb. 3—pneumonia.
F. H. Caswell, Co. K, 74th Ill., Feb. 4—fever.
Capt. S. S. Marchant, Co. H, 136th Penn., Feb. 18—fever.

The foregoing list is forwarded by JOHN WILKINS, Surgeon in charge.

Movements of George N. Sanders.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 21.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, who sailed for Europe on Friday Evening, had been staying here for the last few days previously. He is bearer of dispatches from the Confederate Government.

Death of Lieut.-Col. Gilbert.

ROCHESTER, Sunday, Feb. 22.

Lieut.-Col. E. S. GILBERT, of the Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers, died in this city this morning, of lung disease. His death was hastened by disease contracted in Richmond while a prisoner.

Sailing of the North American.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 22.

The *North American* sailed at 3 A M.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Rumors of an Advance of Rosecrans' Army.

CANNONADING AT TWO POINTS.

The Texans Complaining of a Mexican Invasion.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 20th inst. says:

"There are rumors of an advance of the Yankee army upon Middle Tennessee. Cannonading was heard on Wednesday last in front. There were also artillery reports from the direction of Beech Grove, where Gen. BURNSIDE, with his brigade of Kentucky cavalry, is stationed to ward off the blows that might descend in that direction. Gen. FORREST has crossed Duck River, north of Columbia, with cavalry and artillery."

The Texas *Flag* of the 2d inst. has accounts of an invasion of our (rebel) soil by Mexican banditti, who are stealing horses, cattle, &c. Capt. BENEVIDA'S company was attacked in Zapata County, and all their horses stampeded. They also captured and hung JUANDA VELLA, Chief Justice of Zapata County. About five hundred Mexicans have been organized for the purpose of plundering our frontier, and their acts are approved by the Mexican authorities. The banditti at last accounts were on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, and some of them are under the United States flag.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Jackson Appeal.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29.

A gigantic report strides over the city. In increases in magnitude as it goes along, as the Latin poet said some two thousand years ago, *fama*, common report. It runs to the effect that Commissioners have arrived in Richmond, having come by the underground railroad, bearing letters to our Government from BRIGHT, of Indiana, and RICHARDSON, of Illinois, which are supposed to relate to a plan of adjustment on the basis of the admission of the Northwestern States into the Southern Confederacy, and that these Commissioners have been in conference with the President throughout the day.

Congress has been dull these two days. The Senate having fixed the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court at $5,500, has now under discussion the appellate jurisdiction of the tribunal.

There has been another raid upon the gamblers' establishements by the Provost-Marshal's Police, but as usual the great temple of play has been left undisturbed. The frequenters of this elegant place of resort eat their partridges and bet their money in serene confidence by the presence of a detective.

An investigation of the bridge case established the gratifying fact that only three Federal prisoners were drowned.

Dr. HOLLAND, of Texas, who bore a useful and distinguished part in the recent capture of the *Harriet Lane*, at Galveston, arrived in town the day before yesterday, bringing with him the signal book which was taken by the gallant LEON SMITH in that splendid engagement. This book is worth, perhaps, more to the Confederacy than all the prizes that were secured, even more, possibly, than the prestige of the victory. It was found upon the dead body of Commander WAINWRIGHT, and was worn by him in the breast pocket of his coat, where it was pierced by the bullet of a navy revolver, discharged by Capt. SMITH, whose second fire killed his antagonist. Dr. HOLLAND was one of the boarding party that cleared the decks of the *Harriet Lane*. Some of the scenes and incidents he describes, transcend in strange interest the narratives of ALEXANDER DUMAS.

Some years ago when the famous steamer *Merrimac*, afterward changed into a ram by the Confederate Government, made her trial trip across the Atlantic, she entered, as we all remember, Southampton waters, and her officers were received with great hospitality by the authorities of Southampton. Commander WAINWRIGHT was then the *Merrimac's* First Lieutenant; and on going up to London was entertained by Dr. HOLLAND, who was then living in the great metropolis. The Doctor never saw him again alive, and recognized with a feeling of astonishment in the dead body of the commander of the *Harriet Lane*, lying upon her decks, his guest of some years ago, in London! The saddest of all the terrible tragedies of this infernal war was enacted upon the same crimsoned and slippery stage, when Maj. LEA, of the Confederate Army, encountered, in the dying Lieutenant of the Federal steamer, his own son! Can history or fiction afford any parallel to this? It is a curious fact, too, which has not been stated, that Capt. LEON SMITH, to whose skill and gallantry Gen. MAGRUDER attributes the entire success of the attack on the enemy's fleet in Galveston Bay, is the brother of CALEB B. SMITH, until very recently the Secretary of the Interior in LINCOLN'S Cabinet.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Great Improvement in the Morale of the Army—Good Discipline—A Deserter Shot—Interruption of Contraband Trade Across the Lower Potomac, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1863.

In conversation with different persons who reached here, to-day, from the Army of the Potomac, I have been able to gather many interesting facts relative to that division of our army. Time has done much, and Gen. HOOKER more, toward disciplining and making that noble body of citizen soldiers sufficient for service under the systematic discipline of the new commander. The name of McCLELLAN has vanished from the minds of the soldiers, and the army, to-day, notwithstanding the mud, is about as much Hookerized as it was at one time McClellanized. In a word, to a man the Army of the Potomac is ready and eager to follow their new leader whither he may lead. This is as it should be; this is as all who were acquainted with the antecedents of HOOKER and the army believed it eventually would be. In recording the fact that desertions have ceased, one notable exception exits, and the result in this case but goes to confirm what I have heretofore said as to the discipline of the army.

On Monday a man named BROWN attempted to desert; he was promptly challenged and ordered to halt by a sentinel. Failing to obey the order, the sentinel fired, and the would be deserter fell dead in his tracks. The blood of this young man is upon the hands of a copper-head friend of his resident in New-York City—through whose influence, it is said, he made the attempt to run away, believing that if once in New-York he would be beyond the control of "LINCOLN'S minions."

The recent gunboat reconnoissances down the Potomac have been very fruitful in results—more so than it was at first supposed. For many months the officers of the Potomac fleet have been aware of an extensive contraband business being carried on across the Potomac, but at what point could not be positively ascertained until a few days ago. Then the discovery was made that there was a regular express communication between Baltimore and Richmond, *via* the counties on the left bank of the Potomac, and crossing that river from St. Mary's County to Northumberland and Lancaster Counties, and then crossing the Rappahannock and so on to Richmond. The officers sent on the expedition to break up this line of communication discharged their duty most admirably. They not only captured the express boats, and destroyed them, but also secured several bushels of mail matter, including letters from parties in Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New-York to friends in Richmond and other sections of the South, some of them, it is said, containing important information, sent by persons heretofore entirely unsuspected of disloyalty. At Heatheville, several rebel soldiers stationed there to aid the express agents, and to give proper signals when it was safe to cross the Potomac, were captured, and they are now quartered in this city. The principal mail route to Richmond has thus been, at last, broken up, and the Confederate conspirators will have to seek some new channel through which to get information of what is going on at Washington, and obtain Northern luxuries.

The Army of the Potomac was again enveloped in a snow-storm yesterday, and when our informant left, the soldiers were amusing themselves by snowballing each other, and also putting the fleecy element to some practical and useful purpose by making cabins of it.

The rebels still make a show of force across the Rappahannock, and a few nights ago attempted, at or near Kelly's Ford, to cross to the left bank with cavalry and artillery, but they were handsomely repulsed by AVERELL'S cavalry.

The review, a few days ago, of the Eleventh (SIGEL'S) Army Corps, at Bronke Station, was a highly satisfactory affair, notwithstanding the mud in which the troops had to manœuvre.

The Shooting of Brown—Desertions Stopped—Return of Deserters to the Army, &c.

FROM THE LEFT WING OF THE ARMY, Friday, Feb. 20, 1863.

WILLIAM BROWN, of the Third New-York Independent Battery, was shot on Wednesday, near Liverpool Point, while attempting to desert to the Maryland shore, a Sergeant in the Oneida Independent Cavalry performing the act. Such instances of speedy retribution exert a wholesome influence upon intending deserters. From the commencement of the war, the leniency exhibited by our military authorities has placed desertion at a premium, and there is scarcely a village or town through the country which does not contain one or more deserter from the Union armies. In some cases nearly entire regiments have managed to "disappear." Gen. HOOKER, it is encouraging to know, comprehends the magnitude of this evil, and one of his first acts on being promoted to the supreme command, was to inaugurate rigorous measures for its prevention. Guards "Police" have been organized and stationed at so many points as to render escape almost impossible. Detectives have also been sent North to bring back such as have ignominiously deserted their comrades in arms. Two hundred and fifty arrived in one batch a few days since.

Lieut. GEORGE A. EGBERT, of the Thirty-first New-York Volunteers, has been promoted to a Captaincy, and EDWARD A. BURGESS, of the same regiment, from a Second to a First Lieutenancy. J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Condition of Affairs in New-Orleans—Gen. Banks Adopting the Policy of Gen. Butler—Suffering Among the People—The Question of Labor—Hiring the Negroes—Another Negro Regiment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1863.

It would be difficult to say what sentiment predominates in this city. The Union-loving citizens, on general principles, are undoubtedly despondent; the secesh, though they exult over the destruction of our commercial and Government vessels by two or three English pirates or a parcel of land-lubbers from Galveston, are still not bolsterous; their private funds are rapidly being exhausted, for each day they are compelled to drink deeper and deeper at the bitter cup of prospective, yet certain ruin. Nothing, in my opinion, in the future to them seems hopeful; even the establishment finally of a Southern Confederacy promises to be but the possession of the apple of Sodom, for, with that "inestimable boon," they will be poor, dispirited and hopeless. It is undoubtedly a fact, that the arrival of Gen. BANKS here gave a sickly life to the secesh. Many indulged an idea that they were now to have their own way, and things, for a few days, were promising of such a result; but, practically, they are beginning to feel that the new Commander-in-Chief is slowly but surely reaching the same point left by Gen. BUTLER, and that, day by day, their pretentions are curtailed, and that things are fast getting no better for them "than they used to was." In fact, I very much doubt if the enemies of the Union, in many respects, have as much impunity now as they did under "old Tyconn."

Men and women, too, who three months ago were defiant are now quiet; blatant registered enemies find it inconvenient to live without incomes, and are being converted to the Union—not because they love the Union, but because they do not wish to starve. Poverty is a fearful depresser of the sentimental in the abstract, and rebel patriotism, if there is such a thing possible, gives way before the want of wheat bread and bacon sides. The extent to which private fortunes among the rebels are being ruined here is hardly conceivable. I was in a sequestered palace the other day, which two years ago was occupied by people who, as millionaire merchants, were formerly on the levee and in Manchester, bankers, and were known and honored in Liverpool and New-York, who are now living in a contemptible little interior town in Mississipi, refugees from their homes, and dependent upon the charity of friends for their daily bread. And this is true largely of all the people in the Confederacy. Throughout Louisiana, beyond our lines, and in the adjoining States, the tales of individual suffering brought here by people escaping into New-Orleans are sad indeed. Wheat flour has ceased in most cases to be recorded among the necessaries of life; plenty of grain and corn, and lily cured meats, are all the best can hope for, while the poor struggle on in suffering that can hardly be believed. Probably, in some few places, the despotism that has produced this misery is becoming too heavy to be borne; but as a general thing, the people suffer and do not complain. I know of a few instances where peace is asked at any price and on any terms. Many and many are the families, once in affluence, who now sit down and wring their hands in agony and despair—lament over the bright past that is forever destroyed, and pray God to be relieved from the fearful present. But these people, thus trodden down, are helpless, so far as self-protection is concerned. The rebel Government has stripped the farms of the flower of their youth, of their property, of everything, and left them the prey of the military despots, who, as leaders of guerrilla parties, or as self-constituted guardians of the honor of JEFF. DAVIS' Government, crush out the least voice of complaint, and still rob on, where there is a chance, in the name of the constituted authorities at Richmond. The poison of Slavery makes men cruel to their subordinates of a different color, but that same cruelty is easily and naturally extended to people of their own race. The domestically educated tyrant soon learns to be cruel and heartless to all in his power and the slave lash is now extended by the leaders of this rebellion over the humble white and black alike.

HIRING THE NEGROES.

Just at this time, the planters are united on one subject, and that is, how they shall get started with the coming year's crop. Every moment that passes away is important, for in a comparatively few days the Spring time will be past, and the crop for the year will be lost. On Saturday evening last, there was a meeting of the planters of the vicinity, including those living below the city, the purpose of which was to find out, if possible, what guarantee they could obtain from Gen. BANKS with regard to the management of the negroes. The Proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN, exempting certain parishes in the State from the Emancipation act, caused lively expressions of gratitude for a few days, but the fact that there had not been really in those parishes excepted by laws of Congress, a slave for many months, the whole of said parishes *being within our military lines*, acted as a damper, and I believe the planters have at last given up coercion in despair, and are asking what and how they shall do to get started. There is no getting over the fact that *the negroes have got to be hired*, and the terms are one of the difficulties to be settled with the employed, and then comes in the part to be pursued by Gen. BANKS, viz.: the indorsement of those subordinate acts by the Commanding General, to enable the planter to secure a strict and honest observance of obligations made by the laborer with the planter. Practical men are at work devising systems which will accomplish the desired object; one or two gentlemen who have taken off crops with hired labor, are maturing plans which will be presented to the public, and no doubt among them all some plan will be adopted, which, with possible modifications, will give a character to the new state of industry to be inaugurated in the late Slave States. One of these practical gentlemen alluded to, has taken off a crop of three hundred hogsheads of sugar with a force consisting in part of slaves, who were left the estate, of hired negroes and a large number of Irish laborers, and I am informed that all these different people worked together harmoniously, and the result was the manufacture and preservation of the crop as above stated.

From this practical free-labor man, an old citizen of Louisiana by the way, I obtain the following rules regarding the management of a plantation where the labor is by freed slaves. One of the best overseers in the South, says, that under these rules he can work any gang of negros successfully, and that they could be adopted with safety to the negro, the master, and the crop throughout the South. The rules alluded to are as follows:

1. We agree to remain on this plantation for one year and work faithfully the usual number of hours, and will obey and assist the manager to enfore the following rules:

2. We will get to work at daylight and work till dark; taking the usual number of hours for meals.

3. The rations are to be 5 lbs. of meat, one peck of meal, and one quart of molasses per week.

4. The wages are to be $3 to $5 per month for boys and girls, and $5 to $10 for full hands; one half of the wages will be paid monthly in cash, or clothing the balance, at the end of the year.

5. The proprietor will also divide among the hands according to their merit ten dollars per hogshead for every one that is made over and above five hogsheads to each hand; no one will be entitled to any share of the general fund who has not done two hundred days' work during the year.

6. The punishments on the place will be: First, fines; second the stocks; and lastly, expulsion from the place.

7. The penalty for the first offence will be a fine of one dollar; second, three dollars; third, five dollars; and fourth, expulsion.

8. Each family will be allowed half an acre, and Saturday afternoon to work it.

9. During grinding, the hands will make their watch and work Saturday afternoons, but will be paid fifty cents for their Sunday's work.

10. No hand will leave the place without written license.

11. A barrel of liquor will be kept on the place, and a dram given each day to those who wish, and are willing to pay for it, but no one will be allowed to purchase it from others.

12. If a hand leave the place, or is expelled, his back wages will be forfeited to the hospital funds, out of which the physician and medicines must be paid.

13. Each hand will be responsible for the loss or careless damage of tools, stock, or any other property.

14. Stealing will be punished by a fine of twice the value of the property stolen, one-half to go to the hospital fund.

15. *Rewards.*—Each good day's work, without fault, will secure a mark of approbation, and three hundred such marks entitles the party to a chance for the highest prize of Twenty-five dollars. Five hundred dollars, taken from the general funds will be divided into various prizes from $1 to $25 each—one mark of disapprobation will counterbalance a good mark. Marks of approbation may be given for other meritorious conduct.

16. Every Sunday morning the hands will be assembled, and the weekly report read to them.

17. Other regulations may be made from time to time as needed.

The construction of these rules indicates that practical men are struggling with the difficulties, which beset the labor question in this country. The freed negro must live, and the great question, after all, is how can you harmonize his new position of independence with the necessities of practical industry.

The Fourth Regiment Native Guard is now in process of formation at the Truro Buildings. I am sorry to say that enlistments go on slowly. Before the arrival here of the incongruous materials of the new expedition, our Native Guard went about their business unnoticed by soldiers or citizens; but now things are different. It has become quite common of late for certain soldiers of these new regiments to insult, and even beat these loyal Africans, and this has been particularly the case with some of those manly, high-toned gentlemen belonging to BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves. It seems that these gentlemen cannot bear to have the United States uniform so degraded as it is when worn by "niggers," so they show their bravery by attacking in numbers a single African, thus showing their superior courage and bravery. All I have to say is, that in a fight fix I should not like to depend for support on these valiant rowdies. But this is not all; even amongst officers, in some cases, there is such a high sense of the sacredness of the United States uniform, that they cannot serve along with these black regiments, and they are putting on airs. Verily, the world is getting very wise. From the earliest history of our navy, colored men have served indiscriminately with the white sailors and officers on board of our men-of-war, and no complaints have been made, either to their good behavior or bravery. Rowdyism, and indifference to sustaining the honor of the country, find queer excesses for their public expression.

The Destruction of the Keokuk Constitution Office.

Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Friday, Feb. 20.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, about seventy-five convalescent soldiers from the hospital marched to the *Daily Constitution* office of this city, headed by four persons with sledge-hammers. The greater portion of them took a stand along the street, in front of the office. Those with the hammers proceeded into the building, demolishing the press on the first floor, while others went in and altogether cleared the room out. They then proceeded to the second floor, and cleaned that of type, &c., throwing them from the window. They demolished a press on this floor. They next proceeded to the third floor, and demolished another press and threw it out of the window, and had nearly cleaned the room of type and all other fixings of the office, when a squad of armed soldiers were marched in front of the office, and the ringleaders of the mob ordered to make their men desist and form in line, which was not done until the squad had been ordered to take aim on the parties. Revolvers and carbines were drawn by the convalescents, and threats made that if the squad fired a shot, they, along with their commander, were dead men. The excitement was intense, but the convalescents were formed into line and marched off, but not till the destruction of the office was complete. A part of the presses were dragged to the river.

THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA. A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge, edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA. Sixteen vols., 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co., 1858-63.

There are many points of view in which the *New American Cyclopædia* requires to be noticed before its position and relative claims to attention are perfectly understood. Like most works circulated exclusively by subscription, and published by installments, the volumes, as they have appeared individually during the last five years, have been little more than briefly announced by that department of the periodical Press which aspires to direct the judgment of the book-buying community. There is, indeed, a reason for this, as the seperate volumes are but single stones of the great edifice whose value depends not on the brilliancy or highly-wrought finish of particular parts, but on their fitness for the place assigned them in the main plan, and their general power of combination in one harmonious aggregate, where the art of the designer and the skill of the workman alike contribute to the result. As SOLON would pronounce no man happy or fortunate till removed beyond the reach of contingencies by death, it is only when the final consummation is attained—when the many storied structure towers above its fellows, complete, that a satisfactory decision on its execution can be formed, and a righteous verdict recorded on the question of its adaptability to fill the place it was intended to occupy in the world of Letters and Science. This opportunity is now afforded by the recent conclusion of the Cyclopedia. The importance of the subject in relation to popular instruction, and the magnitude of the interests involved in the enterprise, demand something more than a passing notice for a work unique in the annals of American Literature. In the present case, however, the critic's functions are light; they have but to register a "foregone conclusion." The people has outrun its guides, and though we should scarcely admit the infallibility of the "Vox Populi" to the extent sometimes claimed for it, yet the soundness of that great democratic principle may be fairly allowed in a matter of supply and demand. That the public, when conscious of a pressing want, are competent to decide if an article offered relieves that want, no one can doubt. Tried by this test, the Cyclopedia is already triumphant. Its steady and unfaltering progress, persistent through the darkest hours of National convulsion, and commercial derangement and distress, has been watched by the astounding number of *seventeen thousand subscribers*, who have seen the work grow "silently, as in a dream" (like the Russian "palace of ice") on their shelves, till the grand result is attained in sixteen stately volumes, comprising a total number of 13,804 ample pages, "rich with the spoils of time." A success like this, obtained almost spontaneously, and without any recourse to the usual arts of notoriety, cannot be gainsayed by criticism. A more pleasing duty remains—to show that it is deserved, and that the people have "a reason for the faith within them," displayed in their generous support of this great national work.

The attempt to condense a digest of human knowledge, to codify the laws of nature, and embrace not merely the phenomena of matter, but also the "brave transitory things" that belong to the world of mind, within the limits of a single work, is a bold one, and must have been especially daring to its first conceiver, however much more practicable it may have seemed in the narrow field of early science. It may be traced to very remote times. The idea was familiar to the Greeks, from whom we have derived the current term Encyclopedia, but no evidence remains that they had advanced to its realization, and the *Natural History* of the Roman, PLINY the Elder, more nearly exemplifies the classical conception than any other extant work. Throughout the Middle Ages the same object was kept in view, more or less successfully, by various writers. The continuous demand is shown by the fact, that the first work of magnitude confided to the infant printing-press, in 1473, was the huge *Speculum, or Mirror of All Things, Natural, Divine, Moral and Historical*, by VINCENT, of Beeuvais, in seven immense folios, and that it ran through six editions in the first century from the invention of the art. A learned Hollander, JOHN HENRY ALSTED, (no doubt a progenitor of our Knickerbocker "Helsteads,") is usually credited with the nearest approach to the modern plan, in his *Encyclopedia*, first published in 1610. "I take him," says COTTON MATHER, "to have been as learned a man as ever was in this world," and he recommends his work in terms that remind one of a modern book notice, as "invaluable to those who would make short work of all the sciences, and find out a northwest passage to them." ALSTED, however, had no immediate successors, and a growing consciousness of the difficulty of grasping the daily increasing products of study, seems to have led to a division of labor and a separate cultivation of science and literature. Thus in History and Biography the important Dictionaries of HOFMAN, MORERI, BAYLE, CHAUFFPIE, CHALMERS, the *Biographie Universelle*, &c., constitute a chain which reaches from the Seventeenth Century to our own day. In Natural and Physical Science a similar series is formed by the works, alike in their alphabetical arrangement, of HARRIS, EPHRAIM CHAMBERS, (the progenitor of the great French *Encyclopedie*,) AIKIN, Dr. GREGORY, Dr. JOHN MASON GOOD, Prof. NICHOL, and others. It is worthy of remark that the first attempt to reunite in one work the diverging branches of human knowledge in more recent times, was made in the second edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, published at Edinburgh in 10 volumes, 4to, in 1778–83, which may help to account for the well-deserved popularity its consecutive editions have continued to enjoy. The success of this experiment being apparent, Encyclopedias—as we now understand the word—multiplied in England, France and Germany in a rapid ratio, every ten years at least bringing forth its project, and bequeathing to the following decades those ponderous monuments of industry and research still found in our older public and private libraries. The commercial history of these great works would be curious and instructive, could it be recovered. It appears at the first view extraordinary that such immense outlays of capital and labor as they require should have been generally sunk in a single edition, which the lapse of a few years must render obsolete, without any attempt being made to renew their youth and authenticity by successive alterations, supplements, &c. It must be remembered, however, that until the process of stereotyping became more in use, and better understood, there was no method by which this reconcilation could be effected. The works were far too large to keep standing in type, or to set up a second time, and the hopes of the publishers and proprietors were thus usually limited to a single impression. Encyclopedias may be roughly divided into two classes: The Analytical, or those where each science, art, &c., is described in its component parts under the separate titles of its principal subjects in strictly alphabetical order, and the Synthetical, where complete treatises are allotted to each important branch of knowledge, thus grouping together matters mutually related, in the natural order, instead of dispersing them somewhat arbitrarily throughout the work. Familiar types of the first method of treatment are Dr. REES' great "Cyclopedia," in 45 volumes, which is even yet the most copious English work of reference, though commenced in 1803 and finished in 1819. "The Penny Cyclopedie, of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," 30 volumes. The French "Encyclopèdie des Gens du Monde," 44 volumes, the German "Conversations Lexicon," of BROCKHAUS' and its American reproduction, "The Encyclopædia Americana," edited by Dr. LIEBER. The second is exemplified in the French "Encyclopedie Methodique, par ordre des Matieres," in 166 volumes, 4to, the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana," the plan of which was drawn up by COLERIDGE, and the "Encyclopedia Britannica." This latter work shows the imperfections of the method and its disadvantages for a work of popular utility. It has been conducted on what may be called, by theatrical analogy, *"The Starring System."* By securing many of the greatest names in contemporary science and literature for prominent treatises, the reputation of the work is established, though, as a whole, the articles of miscellaneous information are inferior in their standard to those of any book of equal pretension.

We are not specially acquainted with the circumstances which induced the Editors to undertake the adventure of a "New American Cyclopedia." Unquestionably, they must have felt, as well do, daily, the urgent need of a Book of Reference, proffering what it most behooves us to know, yet what is impossible to find in works that only show where the hands of the great clock of time pointed twenty years back. They must have noticed how History was making all around us at the accelerated speed of the nineteenth century. History, of all others the most momentous, is essential to the comprehension of the great questions of the hour, yet failing to teach its lessons for want of a proper record. It must have been apparent to them how the quickened pulses that shoot along every vein of national and individual life—the achievements of discoveries in the limitless realms of science,—the rapid advances to a more thorough knowledge of our own earth—all cry aloud for a chronicle where each scattered fact shall be marshaled in its order and placed in due connection with the past. Being men of action, unappalled by the vastness of the responsibility, they took measures to endow their ideal with form and shape, and the work, now happily concluded, is the result.

Of the two gentlemen to whom it is due (Mr. GEO. RIPLEY and Mr. CHAS. A. DANA) we would not wrong their modesty by insisting on their peculiar qualifications for the task. Suffice it to say, what is generally known, that they are emphatically (in the phrase of the day) *"live men;"* not recluse students; men of business, as well as of letters men engaged in the front of "the Battle of Life" always waging around us, in a close relation with all the elements of the social and political world. Of necessity, from their position exemplifying the promptness, energy and executive ability, that give the best earnest of success to great undertakings; accustomed by long standing ties to mutual cooperation, and favorably known to the Public by works attesting the possession of refined culture, and the higher literary sympathies. Such men were necessary to unite, for the best interest of their enterprise, such a band of contributors as it exhibits. They can now look back with complacency on their finished labor; but we fancy, had they been aware beforehand of the arduous path which led to it, how severe was the task and unceasing the watchfulness necessary to evolve order from chaos, "to stir, to soothe, to elevate" and to harmonize the essays of their mighty band of collaborateurs—the Cyclopedia might never have seen the light.

The editors were so fortunate as to meet with gentlemen responsible for the business arrangements of the work, capable of enlarged views, and with sufficient confidence in their own judgment to sustain them in the immense outlay essential to its production, amounting to nearly half a million of dollars. Liberality of this order is rare in any country, and still more remarkable at the present season, when the most sanguine find it difficult to repress doubts, and the timid look with distrust on the immediate future, involving no less a stake than the restoration and continuance of our political fabric. Already connected with important national works, (as the "Debates of Congress," &c.,) Messrs. APPLETON & Co. have indissolubly linked their names with the progress of the age, by the generous expenditure, employed in producing one of its great landmarks.

The objects of the editors, as briefly expressed by themselves, were "to furnish a condensed exhibition of the present state of human knowledge on the most important subjects of inquiry, to give an accurate and impartial account of the development of opinion in the exercise of thought, of the results of physical research, of the prominent events in the history of the world, of the most significant productions of literature and art, and of the celebrated individuals whose names have become associated with the conspicuous phenomena of their age."

Furnished to this end with all the aid that the past could supply, the Editors soon discovered that though at the first glance it might be supposed much of their labor could be abridged by the mere selection from existing materials, such a source was unavailable. So great was found to be the perpetuation of error by the reiterated copying and recopying indulged in by the most famous Cyclopedias, that it was clear the only certainty of correctness was insured by the thorough recasting of the whole, so that each sentence should bear the stamp of originality. By this means, too, obsolete matter was more surely detected and omitted, so that space was gained for introduction of later discoveries. Few are aware, unless they have had occasion for examination, how long it takes for current information to find its way into Books of reference. As an instance, we may note, that the immense mass of novel and valuable intelligence on Economic and Industrial pursuits, brought out by the great Industrial Exhibitions of London in 1851, and Paris in 1855, is yet virtually ignored by the English Encyclopedias, and there is scarcely a department of science or literature in which the same backwardness is not conspicuous.

Of the arrangement most appropriate for a ready reference book there could be no doubt. The practical inconvenience experienced by the consulter of a cyclopædia, by finding a number of small books each on its distinct subject, within one large one, to make use of which he must know beforehand the meaning of the word he is seeking for, is obvious. A simple alphabetical order is accordingly preferred for the titles or articles, amounting to about twenty-seven thousand in a number, composing a nomenclature of names and subjects unusually copious, and resembling, in its practical utility, the class of books brought to perfection in Germany, the annual dictionaries or lexicons of BROCKHAUS and PIERER, rather than the mere cumbrous English and Scotch Encyclopedias. If at any future time, a scientific classification of the articles, showing how they might be read in a connected series was given, it would combine the advantages of both methods, and leave nothing to be desired.

The character of the materials in the hands of the editors may be judged from the list of the principal contributors given at the end of the sixteenth volume. It comprises a formidable head roll of three hundred and seventy-seven names. We say advisedly "formidable," for when Mr. EVERETT discourses on the career of "Gen. WASHINGTON," and "DANIEL WEBSTER;" when Prof. JAMES D. DANA lectures to us on "Crystallography;" Prof. WHITNEY on "Sanscrit Literature;" Judge C. P. DALY on the "Naturalization Laws;" Prof. A. DALLAS BACHE on "The Tides;" Mr. E. G. SQUIER on "Central America;" Prof. JOSEPH HENRY on "Electro-Magnetism;" Prof. HALL on "Palæontology;" Prof. THEOPHILUS PARSONS on "Law;" WILLIAM H. SEWARD on "DE WITT CLINTON;" or Prof. J. RUSSELL LOWELL on "DANTE," we feel instinctively that the right man is in the right place, and he must be bold who dare gainsay them, or dispute their authority on subjects they are known to have mastered, extending the previous limits of knowledge by their individual researches and discoveries. The same principle has been generally followed, to seek out the men whose voice is potential in each specialty, and to secure its utterances for the *Cyclopedia* at any cost. In this way the list referred to will be found to contain the names of most living American notorieties in science and literature, names whose indorsement stamps a value wherever it appears, as well as some of equal claims, recently removed from us by death, even in the short space of time that has elapsed since the commencement of the work, and whose last writings will be found in it, as President C. C. FELTON, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, Prof. GEO. BUSH, H. W. HERBERT, Dr. CHARLES KRAITSER, Prof. JAS. RENWICK, and others.

It follows, of course, that a large proportion of articles, either singly or grouped in their natural order, form perfect monographs of the subjects they treat on, and raise the *Cyclopedia* to the rank of an original authority. The unrivaled series of modern biographies, (American and English,) by HILLARD, TUCKERMAN, EMERSON, President KING, GEORGE TICKNOR, ALEXANDER and EDWARD EVERETT, Judge KENT, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and others, have the undefinable charm arising from the familiarity of the writers with their subjects, which personal intercourse along could give. The sciences are treated with an equally firm hand. "Zoology" and "Ichthyology," under the supervision of Dr. S. KNEELAND; "Botany," directed by Rev. J. L. RUSSELL; "Agricultural Chemistry," by Prof. JOHNSTON; "Naval and Maritime" subjects, by the Messrs. BLUNT; "Medicine," and its kindred sciences, by Prof. B. W. MCCREADY and Dr. BROWN SEQUARD; "Photography," by Prof. DRAPER; and many others, that want of space prevents the enumeration of, all presenting the strongest claims to attention. On points still in dispute, as the various phases of the Christian faith, perfect impartiality is secured, by intrusting to distinguished members of each communion the discussion of its tenets, thus: "Roman Catholic Church," by Archbishop KENRICK, of Baltimore; "Christianity," by President BARNAS SEARS; "Lutheran Church," by Dr. KRAUTH: "The Reformation," by Dr. SCHAFF; "CALVIN and the Reformed Church," by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, and others equally important, form a body of documentary information perhaps never equaled in any single work.

When all subjects are treated with equal thoroughness, a further list of names and authors would convey little additional information. There is one point, however, on which we cannot refrain from enlarging, and that is the value of the *New American Cyclopedia* to every American citizen who desires to be acquainted with the history, growth and progress, statistics, laws and institutions of his country. On no subject is trustworthy information so difficult to procure; whole libraries may be searched in vain for the settlement of disputed questions. It lies scattered through unwieldly masses of Congressional documents, census returns, State histories, proceedings of historical societies, &c., that no private person could procure, even were time and labor ready to be devoted to the pursuit. Our only history of the United States, above a school-book, (HILDRETH'S,) is now some fifteen years old, and the immense field necessary to be surveyed, if justice is done to contemporary history, seems to deter any successor from the attempt. In the *New Cyclopædia* the reader will find a digest of his country's annals, and the lives of the leading actors in these stirring scenes, deduced from every accessible source, whether public or private, condensed and presented in the simplest form, but surpassingly rich in details nowhere else to be procured, and extending throughout the whole of our present struggle to Jan. 1 of the current year. It will be impossible, indeed, to write the history of the great American rebellion satisfactorily, without reference to the pages of the *New Cyclopædia*. Probably a quarter of the space occupied by the entire work, is devoted to matters relating to this Continent, or presenting special ground of interest to the American; a very large portion of it is derived from personal communications, as the accounts of living statesmen, generals, authors, artists, &c., and has never appeared in print before.

It is the peculiar glory of America to have recognized the importance of popular instruction to the life and well-being of the State. How far it is the *duty* of every one to place within reach of his family and of all those to whom he stands in a position of authority, the best and most accurate sources of knowledge, we will not discuss, because, whether considered as a moral obligation or not, its fulfillment is generally regarded as a *pleasure* and a *privilege*. In no other country is the thirst for knowledge so widely diffused or so universally felt. Not alone from the upper stories of crowded city streets does the lamp of the student pierce the midnight air. In lone forest lodges inhabited by the hardy pioneers of civilization,—in wide western prairies, in the camp of the soldier, in the hut of the gold digger, it also glimmers fitfully, showing how the great truth that "knowledge is power" has entered into their inmost souls, and testifying to their earnestness in its pursuit. In the scarcity of great public collections of books, and the impossibility of rendering them available to a population scattered like ours, even did they exist, the incalculable value of a work like the *New American Cyclopedia* is manifest, and its originators will rank deservedly high among the truest benefactors to their country.

In this brief notice, the language of exposition rather than of eulogy, has seemed more appropriate, partly because commendation of the labors of men like those we have named might seem presumptuous and futile, and also because the judgment of the public needs no confirmation. A few words may be permitted, however, on the points wherein the superiority, for present uses, of the work in question to all others, both relatively and absolutely, is obvious, and beyond all contestation.

I. There is no book new in the market that can in the least degree enter into competition with it. The circle of American ideas and interests thirty years ago was fairly represented by the *Encyclopædia Americana*, and to that its well-deserved popularity was due. The widened area of the present day is mirrored with equal fidelity in the new *American Encyclopedia*. The only two cyclopedias now kept in print in England, are the *Britannica* and the *English*. Both of these are arranged on the separate treatise plan, and consequently unfitted for ready consultation, to say nothing of their immense deficiencies in all that relates to American Men and Things.

II. Its contents are more homogeneous and form a more consistent whole, in proportion as its execution has been more rapid, than that of any similar undertaking. Slow and long-delayed progress has been the bane of most bulky encyclopedias. The *Metropolitana*, commenced under the finest auspices, dragged on for *twenty-eight years*, and was then left unfinished. The *Penny Cyclopædia* occupied twelve years in publication, and was very much hurried and curtailed in the later portion. The mere re-issue of the *Britannica* was ten years in passing through the Press, while, owing to the energy and tact of the managers, less than five years has sufficed for the completion of the new *American Cyclopedia*.

III. Finally, it is a work written by Americans for Americans. It proffers then the knowledge they most require, selected and arranged by those who are competent to the task, because they themselves had experienced the want they now endeavor to supply. It is minute on points of general interest, and condensed in those of more partial application. Its information is the latest extent, and in advance of any other book of reference in the world. The best talent the country afforded have been engaged in its production. The skill and enterprise of the merchant has been combined with the intelligence of the scholar in elaborating and carrying forward to a successful issue, a work that must be regarded in every sense, an honor to the nation where it originated, and to the people who have so nobly sustained it.

Sergt. Silas F. Herring.

We have already noticed the death of SILAS F. HERRING, of the Anderson Cavalry, in the battle of Murfreesboro. The following resolutions, in regard to his death, were adopted by the members of his Company:

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY, CAMP NAGLEY, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His Divine wisdom, to remove from our midst our much beloved fellow-member, SILAS F. HARRIS, and his loss being deeply felt by us his comrades, in his associations with us, as a brave and fearless soldier and a genial companion, by which he so endeared himself to all, and it being our desire to furnish to his bereaved family and numerous friends, some tangible evidence of the genuine sorrow we feel at his sudden though gallant death; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the officers and men of Company L, Anderson cavalry, while we humbly submit to the dispensation of Providence, so ordering it, do deeply deplore the untimely fate of Sergeant SILAS F. HARRIS, killed at the battle of Stones River, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the 29th of December, 1862, nobly leading in the thickest of the conflict, and that we do most sincerely sympathize with his family in this their great bereavement, trusting that this expression of feeling toward him, on our part, may prove acceptable to them, and slightly, though inadequately, bow the void in our social relations created by his sudden death is felt by us.

Resolved, That the statement of the action of those composing Company L, herein expressed, be furnished to his family, and that a copy of the same be sent the Press of Philadelphia for publication.

James B. Curtin, Lieutenant Commanding Co. L; R. A. Henderson, Second Lieutenant Commanding Co. L; Henry McAllister, Jr., First Sergeant; Harry C. Polk, Corporal; W. G. Stewart, Surgeon in charge; Samuel Phillips, Commissary Sergeant, Co. L; Oliver Martin, Clerk; E. Middleton, Jr., Third Sergeant, and others.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED

What will be Done To-Day and To-Night.

The storm came just in time to add its blustering hurrah to the more quiet and reverential observance of the birthday of the remarkable man who, sixty years ago, stood first in war, in peace and in the hearts of his countrymen, and whose memory to-day ranks side by side with that of the great captains, benefactors and rulers of the world.

In various ways, consistent with the sanctity of the day, various religious organizations gave thanks for the beneficial example left by the "Father of his Country," for the guidance of the youth and other citizens of the Republic.

Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox spoke eloquently and patriotically, at the rooms of the New-England Relief Association, and made the heart of many a listener thrill with country-love, and born with holiest desire for the prosperity and successful issue of the nation.

Rev. NEWTON HISCOX, at the State-street Congregational Church, demonstrated the fact that "WASHINGTON was the American Joshua."

Rev. PETER STRYKER preached a sermon before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association on "Christian Manhood," for abundant illustrations of which he referred them to the life of the great hero Captain who fought naked in the battles of his time with a pure heart, a clear head and a strong hand.

Rev. L. J. FLETCHER delivered, at the Fourth Universalist Church, a sermon appropriate to the day, entitled, "WASHINGTON, the Christian Patriot," and other ministers, of various denominations, deemed it a fitting hour in which to inculcate the doctrines of truth, honor and patriotism, as being eminently the *desiderata* of our day, as they were undoubtedly leading characteristics of him in whose honor the national flag was flung out from every mast-head and from every dome.

The storm king's fiercest blast and driving storm could not prevent the assemblage of a goodly company at Cooper Institute, yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the celebration of the 131st Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday by the

ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS.

A large volunteer chorus, from the New-York Harmonic Society, was present, and, under the direction of J. C. DAVEY, Esq., agreeably interspersed the exercises with patriotic airs, M. CARRINGTON, Esq., President of the Society, presiding at the organ. The exercises were commenced by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, NAPOLEON B. MOUNTFORT.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. SKINNER, and the singing of "Our Country's Flag" by the choir, the Chairman introduced Rev. SIDNEY A. CORBY, who delivered the address of the day.

To-day

THE OFFICIAL CELEBRATION

will take place. That is, it is advertised, and so far as the snow-drifts will permit, we presume, the advertisement will be verified. A huge Committee, embracing ten of our City Officials, have been authorized to expend in gunpowder, dainties and fancy pyrotechnics; the modest sum of $5,000, and the strong probabilities are that the money will be spent.

First of all, at sunrise, a salute of 100 guns will be fired by sundry guns planted in Madison Square. After which Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE, the celebrated chimer, will ring out from the tower of Old Trinity the following *programme*:

No. 1.—Ringing the changes on eight bells.
No. 2.—Hail Columbia.
No. 3.—Yankee Doodle.
No. 4.—Home, Sweet Home.
No. 5.—Blue Bells of Scotland.
No. 6.—Roedo, with variations, on major and minor keys, composed by GEO. F. BRISTOW.
No. 7.—Star Spangled Banner.
No. 8.—Airs from Child of the Regiment.
No. 9.—Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
No. 10.—Last Rose of Summer.
No. 11.—Wedding Bells.
No. 12.—Old Bay Tray.
No. 13.—Hail Columbia.
No. 14.—Yankee Doodle.

Though no division or brigade orders have been issued by any of our militia commanders, the military display, if carried out as originally designed, will be quite a feature of the day, as several of our most popular regiments, viz.: the Seventh, Twenty-second, Eighth and Eleventh, have independently announced their intention to celebrate the day by a parade through our streets. They will, no doubt, make a good appearance, though it is to be regretted that no General officer has been detailed to command the parade, which would add considerably to its uniformity. The Veteran Corps of 1812 will, of course, "turn out."

We regret to see that the Fifth Regiment, which is quite as efficient to drill as any of our older organizations, will not parade. It is stated that the Common Council has not yet paid for their music at GENERAL KEARNEY'S funeral. Hence the unwillingness of the men to again pay for the luxury of a band out of their own pockets. Bet drummers and buglers would do just as well, if not better, than a band of music. We hope the Fifth will rescind its resolution and show us how they look in their new uniforms.

A stand of regimental colors will be presented to the Eighth Regiment National Guard, by his Honor the Mayor, in the presence of the Common Council, in front of the City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Eleventh and Seventy-first Regiments National Guards, will be reviewed by his Honor, the Mayor, and the Common Council, in front of the City Hall, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

will be made at 7 o'clock P. M., in front of the City Hall, and at Union Square.

The exhibition in the PARK will represent a colossal equestrian statue of Gen. WASHINGTON, seated on his famous charger, with chapeau in his right hand, extended forward, bidding adieu to the army, with the motto "*Ducit amor patriæ.*" encircled in a segment of a circle overhead—on the base, the words, "The Union must and shall be preserved." The sides of the statue are represented by the mammoth figures of "Liberty and Justice." The whole tableau, covering an area of over 10,000 feet, is surrounded by 34 stars of the Union. It will end with a gorgeous and soul-stirring display of colored fires, shells, flights of rockets, bengolas and colored batteries. Previous to the firing of the above piece, the sky will be for one hour continually illuminated with rockets, shells and colored fires.

At Union-square, there will be a temple with the standing figure of WASHINGTON, sward by his side and his right hand extended and pointing forward; above him and inside the Temple soars an eagle; under all is the motto "Union Forever." The remainder of the display will be similar to the one in the Park, commencing and ending alike with colored fires, shells, batteries, rockets, &c.

After all this will be the

CIVIC BANQUET.

at the St. Nicholas Hotel. To this none but the titled and the local great will be admitted, and *ni polloi* must be content with the reporter's account of the boned turkey, the fruits *glacé*, the gastronomic what-d'ye-call-ems and the soul-stirring responses to patriotic toasts.

The Prodece Exchange has set the good example of announcing its one-opening for the day, and we hope other like institutions will follow it.

Every ship-master, hotel proprietor, official or other man who has a flag and a flag-staff, should unfurl the banner of his country to-day, and make the City glorious by the resplendent display of the Stars and Stripes.

BANQUET AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The Northwoods Welfare Club will give a banquet at the Astor House to-night.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN JERSEY CITY.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday will be duly observed in Jersey City to-day by the closing of the public offices, banks and public schools.

In the evening, Rev. A. A. WILLITS will deliver his lecture, "The Sword of Washington," at the Third Reformed Dutch Church, in aid of the families of volunteers.

The Jersey City Saengerbund will give a fancy dress and masquerade ball at Cooper Hall.

The Snow.

The storm which began yesterday morning is the most severe of any this Winter. The depth of snow on a level is variously estimated, at from three inches to twelve inches, but the fact is, there is none of it on a level; its all on one side of the street or the other, being drifted by the strong wind which accompanied it.

The street railways were largely embarrassed early in the day, and were obliged to put on a heavy force of snow-plows, horses and workmen to open up sufficiently to permit even of hourly trips. The ferries were troubled but little, and made their time regularly and with ease. Pedestrians suffered vastly. For ladies it was nearly a physical impossibility to get out, consequently the churches had slim audiences, and the collections were a mere nothing.

At the hour of writing we have no details from the harbor or outside; but the fearful blasts that whistled keen through every street, and made the river as a channel of ice-breath, must have caused sad havoc upon the water, and threatened the safety of, if it did not totally destroy very many coast-hugging craft and freezing sailors.

Shovels will be at work to-day. The sun will follow with heating in his beams, and for another fortnight we will flounder through slush and mud, sneering at HARDLEY, and bemoaning the fate of the Army of the Potomac.

Snyder on the National Peril.

In accordance with previous announcements, an "oration" was spoken in the large Hall of Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening, on the "State of the Union," by Mr. G. H. SNYDER, of the U. S. Circuit Court, for the Northern District of Illinois. Admittance 25 cents. Mr. SNYDER, however, did not meet with all the encouragement anticipated by his *syllabus* and he condensed accordingly. The hall was illuminated as promised, which rendered the counting of the audience an easier task for the reporters than it might otherwise have been. At the commencement of the "oration," the hall contained the following: Audience, 20; reporters, 4; ticket takers, 4; attendants on hall, 2; Captains of Police, 1; Sergeants of Police, 1; roundsmen, 1; patrolmen, 24. Mr. SNYDER thanked his audience for attending, and then proceeded to deliver his oration. He considered the nation in a troubled state, and going rapidly to ruin. We had already sacrificed many valuable lives and a vast sum of money, and all we had obtained were promises to put down the rebellion. It was true we had gained some points, but it required more men to hold them than they were worth. We required a change or we must go down. The Constitution must be preserved at all hazards, and Mr. LINCOLN should resign and Gen. BUTLER be put in his place.

Preliminary Examinations no Bar to the Action of the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. John T. Hoffman, Recorder.

The People vs. Peter Hefferman.—This was a motion to quash the indictment on the ground that it was found and presented by the Grand Jury pending an examination before a Police Magistrate. After argument the Recorder rendered the following decision:

In the case of the People *vs.* Horton, 4th Parker, 222, the Superior Court of Buffalo held that a motion to quash an indictment on the ground that it was found when an examination was pending before a magistrate was frivolous.

In the case of the People *vs.* Hyler, 2d Parker, 566, Judge COWLES, adopting the language of Judge Roger H. MORRIS, says: "It cannot be denied that the Grand Jury have full power to make inquiry and present by indictment all persons charged with crime, and that too whether such persons are or are not under arrest and examination before any magistrate of the county."

It is not claimed by the defendant's counsel that the Legislature has anywhere expressly prohibited action by the Grand Jury pending an examination before a magistrate, but it is insisted that the statute providing for such examination contains an implied prohibition. I am unable so to understand these statutes, and do not believe that the Legislature, if it had intended so materially to interfere with the well established jurisdiction and powers of Grand Juries, would have failed to express such intention in unmistakable language.

As a general rule of practice it is, as I have often had occasion to say, better to have an investigation before a Magistrate in the first instance, and not to indict while such examination is pending. But cases may often arise where this rule might, with propriety, be departed from. The Grand Jury, acting under the obligation of their oaths, must determine as cases are presented, whether they will or will not act upon them prior to an examination before a Magistrate and while such examination is pending.

It it were otherwise, it is plain to see that justice might be often delayed, if not entirely defeated.

I am not informed what reason influenced the Grand Jury in acting upon this case, while the examination in the Police Court was incomplete. It is enough for me to know that in acting they did not exceed their powers, and I have a right to assume that they did not abuse their discretion.

Defendant's Counsel has referred me to the case of Dewar, where it is claimed that Judge EDMONDS quashed the indictment on the ground that it was found pending an examination. I cannot find that any opinion of the learned Judge was even filed, or that the records show that any such decision was made.

I have also been referred to the case of CARY and WILKES, decided in this Court when JOHN B. SCOTT was Recorder. It is well known that that was the decision of the two lay members of the Court, as it was then constituted, and that the Recorder did not concur. It has never been considered an authority.

Another consideration in this case is conclusive. Defendant, after his arrest, had given a bond to appear and answer to any indictment which might be found against him. That being done, it was by law the duty of the magistrate to return the same, with all other papers, to the Clerk of this Court within ten days. It is not sufficient to say that this bond was given (as is said to be the common practice) as a matter of convenience, with the understanding that the examination was to proceed as if no bond had been given. The bond once given is of itself no answer to a motion to quash on the ground that an indictment was found before the examination of the magistrate was in fact concluded.

The motion must be denied.

Ex-Judge S. H. STUART and Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER, for the prisoner; ORLANDO L. STEWART, Assistant-District-Attorney, for the people.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM—THREE STABLES FIRED IN ONE NIGHT—THREE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Saturday evening a fire was discovered in the brick stable owned and occupied by ANDREW J. and GEORGE O'BELL, at No. 89 Seventh-street. Two horses, valued at $300, were burned to death, and the stable was damaged to the amount of $200. About 10 o'clock the same evening a fire occurred in the basement stable No. 169 East Tenth-street, occupied by Mr. SCANLON. One horse, valued at $150, was destroyed. The flames spread to the carpenter shop of DAVIS & GRAHAM, situated on the floor above. Their loss is about $200. Mr. SCANLON is fully insured in the Manhattan Insurance Company. This building is of brick, owned by a Mr. SMITH, and was very much damaged.... Soon after 12 o'clock, the same night, a third fire occurred in the stable of JOHN GLASS, No. 148 East Twelfth-street. The flames were soon discovered and extinguished before much damage had been done to the building or contents. The most remarkable fact is, that these fires all occurred in the same vicinity, within a few hours of each other, all of them in stables, and the Police report them all to have been the work of incendiaries. Fire-Marshal BAKER will investigate the circumstances of their origin to-day.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, on Saturday, upon the body of MICHAEL KERWIN, aged forty years, who was found in the water at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River. The deceased left his family at No. 123½ West Twenty-seventh-street about the middle of December last, on account of some domestic difficulty, and after that time none of his friends saw him alive. It was the opinion of the Coroner, however, that the body had not been in the water over forty-eight hours. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE EIGHTH WARD CLAY CLUB.—The annual supper of the Club was given on Saturday evening, in commemoration of the birthday of WASHINGTON. The Club decided, by a close vote, to continue their commemorative ball at the Apollo Rooms next year. An interesting letter was received and read from LESLIE COOMBS, which characteristically pitched into the Northern and Southern traitors.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RECENT MURDER IN PARK-AVENUE.—Coroner NOSEIS concluded the investigation, on Saturday night, into the circumstances attending the murder of Mrs. CECELIA MCLAUGHLIN, who was found dead in her room in Park-avenue, near Canton-street, on Friday morning. A number of witnesses were examined, but nothing was elicited to fasten the guilt directly upon any one, although all the attending circumstances would seem to indicate that either the husband, THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, or the daughter, MARY ANN, or both, had a hand in the matter. Some of the tenants in the same house testified that they heard a noise as if caused by the slamming of a door, and the falling of a heavy body; screams and a cry of murder were also heard. No one went into MCLAUGHLIN'S apartments to ascertain the cause, except JAMES MCCABE, residing on the second floor, who was sent for by the daughter. The deceased was lying on the floor dead when he entered. The daughter, according to her own statement, had been on a visit to a neighbor, and on her return saw her father holding her mother's head and wiping the blood from her face. She accused him of killing her, when he cleared her out of the room. The noise then made and her screams, it is thought, were what attracted the attention of the other occupants. The father also made a statement, without oath, in which he said that he had bought two pints of brandy on Thursday, and after disposing of it pulled off his boots and went to bed. His son FRANK woke him about 5 o'clock P. M., and told him that mother was lying dead on the floor. He got up, and lifting up her head wiped the blood from her face. His daughter then came in and accused him of the killing, but he denies having driven her out of the room. He knew nothing what ever of the cause of his wife's death. The son, FRANK, was likewise examined. He stated that he returned from play on Thursday afternoon, and found his mother lying dead upon the floor. The stove was tipped over, and the edge lying on her head. The stove-pipe had fallen down. He woke his father and informed him of what had occurred. It appears that the elder members of the family were in the habit of drinking to excess. They had frequent quarrels; and MCLAUGHLIN acknowledged that he had beaten his wife previous to this time. The physician's testimony showed that the right side of her skull was fractured, her left ear torn off, and that she had more than a dozen cuts and bruises about her head, face and upper part of the body. The jury were, however, unwilling, with the testimony before them, to render a hasty verdict, and, therefore, requested the Coroner to allow them till Tuesday before making their decision, which was granted. MCLAUGHLIN and his daughter are meanwhile detained to await the result. MCLAUGHLIN was formerly a policeman of the First Precinct, and had the reputation of being a good officer until he commenced drinking rum, for which offence he was dismissed.

DID NOT AGREE.—WILLIAM SEMLES was tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions, on Saturday on an indictment for manslaughter in the second degree, on the charge of killing PHILIP CHRISTMAN, by striking him on the head with a stone on the 13th day of September last. The deceased stopped on the corner of Smith and Johnson streets, Eastern District, to talk with some young ladies. After bidding them good-night, he was attacked by the prisoner, and a number of others. Deceased ran into the street, and called for his father, who, in coming to his aid, was knocked down. The prisoner, as altered, picked up a large stone, and struck deceased on the head, fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he died two days afterward. The defence proved that deceased was approaching SEMLES with an upraised knife, when he struck him with a stone in self-defence. The case was given to the jury, who, after an absence of several hours, were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

ASSAULT ON A TEACHER.—A Mrs. BLANK, of Greenpoint, was taken before Justice COLAHAN, on Saturday, charged with committing an assault and battery on Miss F. E. COLBY, teacher in the Primary Department of the Public School at Greenpoint. Accused pleaded guilty, but justified herself on the ground that the teacher had chastised her son, a young boy, severely and unjustly. It appears that Mrs. BLANK attacked Miss COLBY as the latter was leaving a horse car, and after p

ria, 6 each; of scarlatina, 5, &c. Males 63; children 97. Under one year of age 26.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Hudson County Court, on Saturday, in the case of ARCHIBALD SCHAFFER, tried for placing obstructions on the New-Jersey Railroad, the jury were unable to agree. This being the second time SCHAFFER has been tried on the same indictment, Judge OGDEN discharged him.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calender—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated cause, No. 58.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1077, 1275, 1345, 1379, 1389, 1391, 1397, 1413, 1417, 1421, 1427, 1433, 73, 511, 1439, 1449, 1453, 4167. *Part II.*—Nos. 1372, 1460, 1000, 1490, 1492, 1500, 1534, 1550, 1554, 1556, 1562, 1566, 1570, 984, 570, 1518, 1524, 1576, 1580, 1562, 181.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Issues of law and fact—Nos. 52, 218, 244, 45.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned to Tuesday next.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 21, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 67, Reg..	98	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68...Reg.	96	
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	97¾	
10,000	do	97¾	
64,000	do	98	
$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	98¾	
14,000	do	98⅝	
60,500	do	98¾	
5,000	do	98⅝	
10,000	U. S 5s, '71, Coup	91	
55,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes Oct. & Apl	104	
500	dn.....small.	104⅛	
10,500	do. Feb & Aug.	103	
15,000	do	102¾	
10,000	do	102⅞	
5,000	U. S., 1-yr. C	98⅜	
70,000	do	98⅞	
35,000	do	97	
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	63	
20,000	Mo. State 6s	65⅜	
1,000	Mo. 6s, 8s. to H. & St. Jo.	90	
13,000	Cal. St. 7s	131⅜	
1,000	Ky. State 6s	102	
1,000	Brook. C. W. L.	119	
3,000	Erie 4th M. Bds.	111½	
3,000	Erie 5th M. Bds.	107	
27,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	109	
10,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pr	81	
4,000	Ind. R. 2d S. F	122⅝	
2,000	do	122	
38,000	Mich. S. 2d M	102⅞	
1,000	do	102⅛	
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	124⅜	
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	90⅜	
8,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	42¾	
15,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d m.	103	
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	82¾	
28	Bank of N. Y.	141	
68	Merchants' Bank	100	
5	Bank of Commerce	93	
23	Bank of the Rep.	102	
30	Metropolitan Bank	102¾	
4,000	Amer. Gold	162¾	
300,000	do	162⅝	
50,000	do	162⅜	
5,000	do	162⅝	
10,000	do	162	
10,000	do	162⅛	
19,000	do	162	
5,000	do	162⅜	
10,000	do	162⅝	
20,000	do	162⅞	
50,000	do	163	
25,000	do	163⅛	
75	Cary Imp. Co	65	
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	130.161	
300	do	161⅜	
525	do	161⅛	
50	do	161⅛	
100	do	161⅜	
100	do	161⅝	
100	Reading R.	61	

SECOND BOARD

$36,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	98	
6,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	91¾	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '71 Cou.	91	
25,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes Oct. & Apl.	104	
10,000	do Feb. & Aug.	102⅞	
37,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	98⅜	
3,000	do	98⅞	
5,000	Tennessee 6s	63¾	
4,000	Mo. St. 6s	65¾	
10,000	do	66	
5,000	do	65¾	
5,000	do	65¼	
10,000	Clev. & P. 3d M	103	
5,000	Mich. C. 8s conv. 1st M. S. F. Bds.	130	
2,000	Hud. R. 1st m	125	
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F	122⅜	
3,000	Gal. & Chi. ext.	103	
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d m	91	
5,000	Al. & T. H. 1st m.	81⅜	
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	42¾	
35,000	Amer. Gold s30.	162¾	
115,000	do	162⅞	
125,000	do	162⅝	
75,000	do	.b30 163⅛	
15,000	do	b15. 163	
10,000	do	s60 162	
100	Cumb. Coal P.	20	
50	Pacific M. S. Co	161⅜	
150	do	161¾	
10	do	161⅝	
200	do	162	
100	do	b10 163	
200	Bruns. C. L. C.	5¾	
50	N. Y. Cen. R	118⅜	
50	do	118⅝	
100	do	118½	
107	do	119	
550	Erie Railway	76⅝	
300	do	s30 76⅞	
50	do	b10 76¾	
100	Eris Railway Pref.	101¾	
50	do	101⅜	
100	do	b60 101¾	
100	Hudson River R.	97	
100	Harlem R.	35¾	
200	do	35⅝	
300	do	35⅜	
500	Harlem R. Pref	s30 75	
200	do	s30 75¾	
200	do	75⅝	
50	Reading R.	90¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	85⅞	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	60	
200	do	60¾	
200	do	60⅝	
100	do	60⅝	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	165⅜	
250	Clev. & Pitts. R	69	
200	do	69⅜	
300	do	69⅜	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 94¾	
300	Chic. & R. I. R.	83¼	
10	P. F. W. & Chi. R.	85	
100	C., B. & Q. Rd	108¾	
14	Alton & T. H. P	68	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '61, Cou.	99	
1,400	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes	104	
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	98	
21,000	American Gold	163⅝	
15,000	do	162½	
40,000	do	162¾	
10,000	do	bow. 162¾	
100	Cumber. Coal Pr.	20	
50	Pac. M. S. Co	b30. 162	
50	do	161¾	
400	do	161⅝	
208	do	161¾	
150	do	s30 161⅝	
200	do	161⅜	
100	N. Y. Central R.	118¾	
300	do	118¾	
200	Harlem R.	35⅜	
100	do	s3 35⅜	
100	do	35¼	
100	Erie R.	c 76⅝	
600	do	76⅝	
150	do	76⅜	
100	do	s3 76¾	
127	do	70⅝	
400	do	70⅝	
40	do	70	
25	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	15s	
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	b3 93½	
50	do	93¾	
100	do	93½	
100	do	b3 93¾	
500	Clev. & Tal. R.	95¾	
500	do	95¾	
100	do	s60 95	
300	do	s30 95	
500	do	s30 95¼	
1500	do	64⅞	
500	do	c 94¾	
200	do	b3 70	
1000	do	b3 70	
300	Clev. & Tol. Rd	94¾	
400	do	s30 95	
500	do	95¼	
100	do	95⅛	
50	P. F. W. & C. R.	65	
250	do	65¾	
100	A. & T. H. Pref	b30 71	
200	do	69	
200	Alt. & T. H. R.	33⅜	
150	Chi. & N. W. R.	17⅜	
10	do	17¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

28,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p c. Notes. Apl & Oct.	103⅞	
25,000	Amer. Gold	161¾	
10,000	do	161⅞	
10,000	do	162	
25,000	do	b3. 162	
20,000	do	s5. 162	
15,000	do	b10 162⅜	
25,000	do	s4 162	
10,000	do	b10. 162⅛	
15,000	do	b30. 162⅝	
50,000	do	b10. 163	
300	Pacific Mail	162¾	
100	do	s30 162	
10	do	162⅜	
50	do	162⅝	
150	N. Y. Cen. R	118¾	
200	do	118⅝	
500	Erie Railway	76¾	
200	Harlem R.	35¾	
100	do	s3 35⅜	
100	do	35¼	
200	Harlem R.	35¾	
300	do	35⅝	
400	do	35⅜	
100	do	35¼	
200	do	35⅛	
500	Harlem R. Pref	s30 75	
200	do	s30 75¼	
100	do	75⅜	
50	Reading R.	90¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	85⅞	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	60	
200	do	60¾	
200	do	60⅝	
100	do	60⅝	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	165⅜	
250	Clev. & Pitts. R	69	
200	do	69⅜	
300	do	69⅜	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 94¾	
300	Chic. & R. I. R.	83¼	
10	P. F. W. & Chi. R.	85	
200	C., B. & Q. Rd	108¾	
100	Alton & T. H. P	68	

MONDAY, Feb. 23—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was very active in the lines of Export and Import, and a good business was also done by the Domestic Commission and Grocery houses; the bulk of it for cash. The amount of Merchant paper made, at present, bears but a small relation to the magnitude of the trade going on in nearly all departments, and discounts are relatively cheaper than Loans at call to the Stock Brokers. The Bill Brokers are taking choice names at from 5½ to 6½ ₱ cent., and the Banks are accommodating their regular dealers at 7 ₱ cent. There is an out-of-town demand for good paper from the New-England and New-York Country Banks, and also for the 6 ₱ cent. Certificates of the Treasury, which are rapidly absorbed, although the supply through Government Contractors has been large and constant since the 1st January. The issue of this class of paper, *bearing interest in Gold*, must cease in a few days, on the final passage and approval of the Loan Bill, now in Committee of Conference between the two Houses of Congress, as the Second Section of the Bill provides that all future Certificates of Indebtedness and of Deposits with the Treasury shall carry interest in legal tender only. The Customs Duties for the week amount to $408,000. The United States Demand Notes, receivable for Customs, are now so nearly exhausted that the price is within ½ ₱ cent. of Gold Coin. The price of Gold Coin ruled higher through the week than any previous quotation, although the export demand was lighter than for any week since New-Year. Of the sales and purchases at the Regular and Public Stock Exchange Boards and on the sidewalk in William-street, amounting, in gross, to *seven or eight millions*, only $520,000 was for export, while over three times this sum was paid out of the Sub-Treasury for the 19th February interest on 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes. The purely speculative transactions were unprecedented in amount, and the rise in price over 6 ₱ cent. since Saturday week. The discussion of the French question had something to do with this additional advance, but the chief reliance of the speculation for the rise was on the unsettled nature of the financial questions before Congress, and the absence of successful demonstrations by the Army and Navy. One at least of these causes must be removed in the course of a few days, as the session of Congress terminetes to-morrow week; and the other, it is confidently predicted in official quarters at Washington, will also be relieved *in a very short time*.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation in Railway Shares was fairly active through the week, and for a day or two the buoyancy of January seemed to be renewed, responsive, in some measure, to the continued rise in Gold. But at the close the feeling was less confident, and the ultimate advance over the prices of Saturday week, 2½ ₱ cent. on Erie, and 1@1½ ₱ cent. on New-York Central and the Western Sharee. The Railway Bonde left off firm, and Government Stocks show a rise of about 2 ₱ cent., with decidedly more activity.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	155⅛@164@162
U. S. Notes for Customs	154⅞@162¾@161½
U. S. 6 ₱ cents. 1881	97¾@99
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₱ cts	103⅜@104
New-York Central	117¾@116¾
New-York and Erie	74¾@76¾
Erie Preferred Shares	99¼@101½
Rock Island	92¾@93½
Michigan Guaranteed	105¾@106¾
Michigan Southern	59@60¾
Michigan Central	95¼@96¾
Toledo	90¼@95
Galena	92¾@93¾
Illinois Central	91@92¼
Panama	162@162
Pacific Mail	165@153¾@162¾
Missouris	65¾@65
Tennessees	62⅛@62½
Hudson River	96¼@97¼
Harlem Preferred	72¾@77@75¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	69¼@71@70
Harlem Common	35¼@37⅜@35⅛

The demand for Government Stocks and Treasury paper improved, on Saturday, on the action of the House of Representatives on the Banking bill. Private sales of Coupons, of 1881, were made as high as 99¼ ₱ cent., and 104 ₱ cent. was paid for 7.30 ₱ cents. The one-year 6 ₱ cents were in large request at from 96¾ to 97¼ ₱ cent. The price of Gold Coin fluctusted from 163¼ down to 161¼ ₱ cent., finally closieg with sales, at the 4 o'clock Public Board, at 162 ₱ cent., cash, and 162½@162¼, buyer 5@10 deys. The course of the Shere market was not materially different from Friday, closing about as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	162⅞	162	Harlem	36	35¾
U.S. C. H. Notes	162⅛	161⅞	Harlem Pref	76	75⅛
Tennessees	62¾	62⅞	Mich. Central	96	96
Missouris	64¾	65	Mich. Southern	61¾	60½
N. Y. Central	118⅜	118¾	Mich. Guarant'd	106¾	105¾
Erie	77¼	76¾	Illinois Central	93	92¾
Erie Preferred	101¾	101⅜	Pittsburgh	71¾	70
Hudson	97¾	97¼	Galena	93¾	93¾
Toledo	94¾	96⅛	Rock Island	83¾	93½
Pacific Mail	161¾	162¾	7-30 Tr. Notes	103¼	104

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	111	Hanover	85
Merchants'	99¾	Metropolitan	102¾
Mechanics'	106	People's	90
North River	90	East River	90
Greenwich	170	Nassau	102
National	92	Corn Exchange	98
Commerce	92¾	Continental	85
Broadway	140	Commonwealth	80
Ocean	78	Atlantic	65
American Exchange	98	Importers' and Traders'	98
Bank of the Republic	101¾	Park	119
Bank of North America	99		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	118	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ex.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, asscl.	71
Erie firsts, '58	120	Chi. & N. W. seconds	83¾
Erie thirds, '62	121	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	88¾
Erie fourths, '80	111	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	121
Hud. firsts, '69	125	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hudson seconds s. f. '85	122	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91
Hud. conv., '67	106	Tol. & Wab., Int. Bonds.	90¾
Mich. C. n. & c., '62	130	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	109
Chi., B. & Quincy firsts	120	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext.	118
Mich. Cen. seconds	102	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	110¾
N. Ind. Gosh. Line	102	New-Jersey C. seconds	118
M. S. & N. I. s. f.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	118
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	124	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
St. L., Alt. & T. H. firsts	107	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	110
T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	91	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	108	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,527,456, against $4,581,399 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,986,632, against $2,855,129 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $520,000, against $525,000 same week last year.

The Commercial Tables for seven months of the Current Fiscel Year were mede up a few days since, after receipt of the official Customhouse returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of January.

The Import entries of the first half of the yeer, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of January, exclusive of $980,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$105,362,000
Add since 1st of Februery	10,248,567
Total to date	$115,610,567
Against same daie 1862	72,242,393
Increased Export since July 1	$43,368,174
The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscelleneous Goode, including Foreign articles reexported, from the port of New-York, for the firet half of the Fiscel year to Jan. 31, were	$110,130,000
Add since 1st of Februery	13,523,567
Total to date	$123,653,567
Against seme date 1862	91,198,984
Increased Export since July 1	$32,454,583
The amount of Specie exported for the eeven months of the Fiscal yeer, July 1 to Jan. 31, was	$36,066,000
Add since Feb. 1	2,580,000
Total to date	$38,675,000
Against same date, 1862	6,763,000
Increased Specie Export	$31,912,000

MR. CRANE, late President of the Bank of the Republic, having voluntarily declined a reelection at the annual meeting of the Bank last week, Mr. R. H. LOWRY, for many years Cashier, was promoted to the Presidency; Mr. HENRY W. FORD, First Teller, was promoted to the Cashiership, and Mr. D. L. ST. JOHN made First Teller. Mr. FORD has been in the Bank since its establishment, twelve years ago.

We received on Saturday afternoon the following note, which, from its source and tenor, gave us much surprise. It is addreased to the Money Reporter for the TIMES:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863,

DEAR SIR: In your efforts to depress Buffelo and State Line for the benefit of Toledo and C. P. and A. interest, I think you might, at least, come a little nearer the facts. Yours, &c.

We understand this note to refer to our paragraph of Saturday, on the consolidation, which has recently been suggested, of the three Lake Shore Roads, connecting Buffalo and Toledo. Certainly no intentional "efforts" were made, in reporting this movement to the public, to depress the State Line, for the benefit of the other two interests, and if we failed to come near the facts as to the relative productiveness of either, our correspondent would have conferred a favor by pointing out for cheerful correction the mistakes in the statement. The market quotations of the Stocks were derived from one of the oldest Commission Brokers on the Street. On reflection, we are quite sure that the writer of the foregoing note will feel that his fling at our fairness in the matter was wholly uncalled for. He will also understand that, but for the respect which we have for his position in Wall-street, we should not waste words in replying to such hasty injustice.

The following will show the earnings of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis through line for week ending 15th February:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$10,581 95	$7,706 19
Freight	15,119 37	12,784 07
Sundries	974 33	947 83
Total	$26,675 65	$21,438 09
Total this month to date	$54,685 52	$38,045 33
Total since Jan. 1	$150,991 98	$120,417 45

The following joint resolution, in relation to enlerged facilities ot transportation between the Greet Lakes and the Atlantic coast and Europe, was adopted unanimouely by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, the 14th inst.:

Whereas, It is of the first importaece to the great producing States of the Northwest, interested in the transportation of their various prodnctions to the seaboard and to Europe, by the way of the great lakes and the rivers and canals connecting those lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, to secure to themselves the most enlarged and liberal aver.uas of communication possible, without reference to the fact whether such avenues ere furnished by their own or another Government, provided they secure to said States and their people the greatest value tor their productions at bome, hy transporting them to the markets of the world, at the least cost and expense; and

Whereas, From the recent action of the Congress of the United States, under a combination of circumstances as urgent as it is probable can ever again be brought to bear upon the question, that body declined to aid in opening such enlarged facilities as the necessitee of the great food-producing West so imperiously demand: and

Whereas, The capacity of these Northwestern producing States in the single staple, eever failing and chesply grown erop of Indian eorn or maize, can scarcely be estimated, end would soon amount to bundreds of millions of bushels per annum, were enlarged and consequently cheap means of transportation provided, securing at once an income fur ths outlay, and a profit to the producer and consumer at home and abroad, and developing at the same time mines of wealth in our broad prairies, equal to the greatest happiness and desires of those who inhabit them: and

Whereas, The rivers and canals of Canada can readily be improved and adapted to the most liberal means of transportation from the Western States to the Atlantic Ocean, and with mutual advantage to the constructor of such avenues, and all having occasion to avail themselves af them; furnishieg, at the same time, the means of avoiding, in a good degree, the heavy tolls end charges that now so enrich the State of New-York, at the expense of the Westernfarmer:

Be it therefore Resolved by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That a State Committee of five citizens of the State be eppointed by the Governor, with full power and authority on behalf of this State, to petition, or to proceed personally to the Provincial Government and Parliament of Canada, and to the Government of Great Britain, if deemed by them advisable, for the purpose, in any proper manner, of respectfully prepenling to those Governmentsthe statistics of production and trade of the Western States, seeking enlarged and cheaper outlets to the East and to Europe, for their products by the way of the lakes and of the rivers, and new or enlarged canals of Canada; and to respectfully solicit from said Governments all proper consideration and action upon a subject of such great and rapidly growing importance to them, as well as to the Western States, Interested in such enlarged facilities of intercourse with the Atlantic ports and with Europe.

Resolved, That our neighboring States, similarly interested, be and are hereby respectfully invited to appoint like State Commiltees to act and cooperate with the Committee hereby appointed for the attainment of the objects herein set furth; and that the Governor be and is hereby requested to send cuplas of this joint resolution and invitation to each of the States so interested, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to furnish en authenticated and official copy of the eame to the Committee hereby appointed, and that the preceding preambia and resolulions be printed for the greater convenience of so doing.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 96 bbls. Ashes, 8,617 bbls. Flour, 43 bbls. and 1,036 bags Corn Meal, 636 bushels Wheat, 1,680 bushels Corn, 3,140 bushels Rye, 3,388 bushels Oats, 1,135 bushels Malt, 4,777 pkgs. Provisions, and 775 hhds. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 50 bbls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 627 bbls., including 564 bbls. Pots, and 63 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphie during the week, 100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $36 ₱ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade of the week has been fair, and prices have been very firm. Stocks are moderate, and tee principal holders dn not appear to be eager to sell. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "The market has been rather quiet during the past week, as most of the Western shoe dealers, who were here in January, making a clean swesp of the stocks, have quit the field, and the jobbing trade has not fully set in. If the legitimate Spring trade opens with anything like a fair demand, a material improvement in rates is considered certain, as goods have been selling much lower than they can be replaced at the present cost of prodnetion."

COAL—All kinds are quiet, and prices are depressed. The postponed auction sals of Screeton Coal, (30,000 tons,) it is now announced, will certainly take place at noon next Wednesday, Feb. 25. This sale was originally announced for Dec. 23, 1862, but was then postponed, on account of trouble with the miners and the suspension of work in the mines.

COFFEE—Sales 150 bags Meracaibo at 34c., end 400 bags Rio on private terms, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been very quiet and deoressed at 68c. @ 69c. for Middling, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day, and prices somewhet irregular. The reported sales since our last comprise 14,450 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 30; poor to choice extra State at $7 50@$8, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 90@$8 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$7 10 @$7 30
Extra State.....7 50 @ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 60 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds 7 90 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 8 05 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee..... 8 05 @ 9 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri.. 8 00 @10 50

Southern Flour is less active at former rates; sales 1,350 bbls., at $7 85@$8 30 for poor to good superfine; $8 40@$9 75 for fancy to choice erands, and $9 75@$10 75 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request, at drooping prices; sales 680 bbls. Extra, at $7 65@$9 35 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues moderately active, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $4 95 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 95@$5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and prices heve been less huoyant. Sales since our last 46,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 95; Amber Western, at $1 76@$1 78; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 69@$1 75; Amber Iuwa and Wisconsin, at $1 70@$1 73; Milwaukee Club, at $1 61@$1 71; Chicago Spring, at $1 43@$1 60; and Red State and Jersey at $1 73@$1 77 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, at firmer rates. Sales since our last, 83,000 bushels, at 96½c. @98c., for shipping Mixed Western; 94c. @96c. for Eastern do.; 85c. @91c. for Unsound, and $1 for White aed Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in moderate request, at $1 05@$1 12, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales 2,250 buehels. Oats are in less demand, including Canada, at 75c. @77c.; Western, at 75c. @77c.; State, at 76½c. @77½c., ₱ bushel. Barley is moderately active, at $1 45@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in fair request, at 85c. @$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in good demand at 21c. @29c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Recepts heve been light and sales fair during the week. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review the movements in the principal kinds thus; "*Dry Hides*—During the early part of the week the market was quiet under a very limited demand from the trade and other buyers. On Tuesday, however, a cargo of 13,000 Orinocos was taken by the trade at 29c., 6 months, and since the market has ruled active and buoyent, and quite large sales have been effected with the trade and speculators. Prices have advanced siece Wednesday ½c. @1c. ₱ lb., and the tendency is toward still higher rates, the demand being active and most holders reluctant sellers at our quotations. *Wet-salted Hides*—Domestic Slaughters remain in firm, active request at about old prices, the demand continuing principally for consumption. The stock is only moderate, and is chiefly held at about ½c. advance over late rates. *Dry-salted Hides*—The balance of the stock is, for the present, held above the views of buyers. Upper Leather Hides continue in good request at full and firm prices, but the bulk of the stock is first hands is held at prices buyers refuse to pay. The parcel of Gambia and Bissau arrived last week are being transhipped to Salem. We understand sales of 16,000 Sierra Leones were effected in Boston toward the close of the week; the price, however, did not transpire. Of Calcutta stock we have no movements to report, the entire absence of supply preventing transactions. Week's receipts have been 25,000 Hides. Sales have been 61,000 Hides, including 15,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., part 31c., cash, part on speculation; 5,000 dry Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., private terms, part on speculation; 20,000 dry Orinoco, 21@22 lbs., 20c. @20½c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 dry Laguayra, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,000 dry Central American, 17 lbs., private terms; 5,000 dry salted Pernambuco, 25@29 lbs., 20½c. @21c., cash; 1,000 wet salted New-Orleans, 60 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Washington Slaughters, 60 lbs., private terms; 3,500 City Slaughters, 70@75 lbs., 10¾c. @11c., cash; 2,900 Western and Country Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 10½c. @11c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 206,800; same time last year, 299,900: year before, 331,300."

IRON—Pig has been in fair request, including Scotch, at $36 75@$38 50, and No. 1 American at $35 ₱ ton. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "There is very little doing in Pig metal for the want of stock; most makers having sold largely ahead of their production, are not willing to contract at present rates, and the sales are limited to 2,000@3,000 tons enthracite, in lots, at $31@$32 for No. 2, $33@$33 for No. 2, and $33@$35 for No. 1, cash and 4 months. Scotch Pig is firm, and generally held above the views of buyers, with a sale to note at $36. For manufactured Iron the market is firm and advancing, and the mills generally well off for orders."

LATHS—Eastern have been in less request, and quoted dowe to $1 40 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDENBAUM review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—We note an active general demand for all descriptions at firm prices. Both good-damaged and poor-damaged, as also common Leather, sell readily at our quotations. Receipts from tanneries have only been moderate. *Oak Sole*—The inquiry continues fair at firm prices, and with only moderate receipts, the stock of desirable Leather is of limited extent. The Philadelphia market continues bare of supply, and rates teed upward. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 57,000 sides."

MOLASSES—Sales, 170 bbls. New-Orleans at 43c. @55c., and 90 hhds. new erop Cuba Muscovado at 47c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in active request, and up to $1 63@$1 65 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork hes been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1,500 barrels at $14 95@$15 12½ for old Mess; $16 75@$17 for new Mess, for immediate and future delivery; and $11 50@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 ₱ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter is in fair demand, at 17c. @22c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c. @25c. for common to very choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in good request, at 11c. @15c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 70 pkgs. East India, at $6@$8 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—In Philadelphia, during the week, sales have been made of 5,000 bushels Clover Seed, at $6 50@$7 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been scarce and quiet, at previous prices. Goat have been active et advanced rates. Sales, 4,700 Tampico, to arrive, at 67½c.; 3,000 Matamoras at 67c. ½@70c.; 8,000 Mochs, at 55c., and 10,000 Sandwich Island on private terms. The remaining stock in first hands consists principally of Curacoe, the poor quality of which description, of late, has deterred manufactnrers from huying to any great extent.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 1,250 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10¾c. @12¾c., and Cube, at 10¾c. @10¾c.; also 170 boxes Hevana, at 11¾c. @11¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 136,000 lbs., at 12¾c. @12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., at 54c. @55c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in liveiy request, partly on speculation, and prices have in soms instances again advanced. Sales have been reported of 200,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at 80c. @87½c., and some very fine do., at 90c.; 350 bales California, at 37c. @56c., 40,000 lbs. unwashed French, 250 bales African and 150 bales washed German, on private terms; 460 bales Cape and 200 bales Buenos Ayres, at 45c. @50c., and some Mestiza, at 35c. @40c. ₱ lb. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, sales have been made of 500,000 lbs. domestic fleece, et en edvence of 2½c. @5c. ₱ lb., mostly @2c. @85c. for fine fleeces; also, 634 bales Mediterranean, South American, Cape and Spanish, in the range of qnotations, and 120,000 lbs. Spanish, on private terms.... In Philadelphia, 126,000 lbs. domestic fleece have been sold, at buoyset prices.... In Albeny sales were made of 4,000 lbs. pulled at 70c., and 1,000 lbs. black at 65c.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day; rates unchanged. For Liverpool, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 14,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's hags, at 7d. ₱ bushel; 1,500 pkgs. Bacon and Lard, at 20s. @32s. 6d.; 100 tons Logwood, at 20s.; and 20 hhds. Tallow, at 30s. ₱ ton. For London—2,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. @2s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and 500 boxes Bacon, at 35s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—30 tons Logwood, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—250 bags Clover Seed, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Antwerp—26,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 11d. ₱ bush

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Ingomar.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair Ones with Golden Locks—Lottery Ticket.

WALLACK'S—Henriette.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Satanella: or, the Power of Love.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Com. Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours. Raoul; or, the Wreck of Life.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.)—Weir's Picture, "Taking the Veil."

GERMAN OPERA—(No. 485 Broadway)—Magic Flute.

☞ The Times in Pittsburgh, Penn.—The Times is delivered daily to Subscribers in all parts of the city by John W. Pittock.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We receive the important rumor by way of Richmond, from which place we have advices to the 20th inst., that Gen. Rosecrans' army is advancing. Cannonading was said to have been heard in front on Wednesday last, and there was also artillary firing in the direction of Beech Grove, in Coffee County, southeast of Murfreasboro.

The fact that a large number of ambulences were shipped from Cincinnati on Feb. 16, with orders that they should be at Nashville on the 20th, is taken as indicative of an early engagement.

A rumor has prevailed in Washington for a day or two that Gen. Banks has advenced against Port Hudson, and suffered a repulse there. The War Department, however, denies having received any such information, and the character of the latest advices from New-Orleans, to the 12th inst., proves conclusively that the story is simply a rebel *canard*.

We have private advices, confirming, to some extent, the rumors of trouble in Gen. Banks' command, growing out of the introduction of negro troops. Four or five officers of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment of New-York Volunteers have resigned, and one Brigadier-General has flatly refused to recognize the colored troops, or to march with them.

Between 200 and 300 exchanged Union prisoners were brought down from City Point to Fortress Monroe, on Friday evening, and came on to Annepolis. On Saturday eighty or ninety of the crew of the gunboat *Isaac Smith*, captured in Stono River, South Caroline, also came down, together with nineteen officers, being the remainder of those captured previous to the issuing of Jeff. Davis' Retaliation Proclamation.

A dispatch, dated Feb. 17, states that the success of Gen. Grant's new cut-off in the rear of Vicksburgh is now the talk in military circles. Within a fortnight gunboats and transports will pass through the new channel, completely circumventing Vicksburgh. Contrabands are seized wherever found, and pressed into service to cut trees, dig up stumps and clear ont obstructions. Abont 3,400 are already at work. Gen. Grant's plan evidently is to surround the enemy by gunboats to prevent retreat, and then to take the place by regular siege operations, and not by a bold dash upon their batteries.

The Washington *Republican* states that a command has at last been definitely arranged for Gen. Butler, and adds, that there is no more important field of operations on the Continent than the one which will be embraced within the new Department about to be given him.

Scouts report that Col. Fitz Hugh Lee is at Culpepper Court-house with 2,000 cavalry. His pickets are thrown out nine miles to Hazle River, on the Road to Warrenton and to Rappahannock River, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. No rebel force of any kind is now north of those two points, except White's farmer guerrillas, in the Shenandoah Valley and near Leesburgh.

There is no such vessel as the *Annie Bonsall*, which the Richmond *Dispatch* reports as having been sunk by the pirate *Florida*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Saturday, the bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy was passed. The bill to divide the State of Michigan into two Judicial Districts was passed. The credentials of Hon. S. M. Morrill, re-elected from Maine, were presented. A resolution offered by Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, directing an inquiry into the imprisonment of D. A. Mahoney and others, was laid over. Mr. Powell also gave notice that he should call for an investigation regarding the dispersion of a Convention recently at Frankfort, Kentucky. A bill to promote the health, comfort and efficiency of the army was referred to the Military Committee. The bill to grant lands to Kansas for the construction of railroads and telegraphs was passed. The bill relating to the discharge of State prisoners was then taken up, and debated at great length—Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, and Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, making the principal speeches. The matter was not disposed of when the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a Committee of Conference was asked of the Senate on the disagreements on the bill to provide ways and means to support the Government. The Post-office Reform bill was passed—72 to 56. An amendment was made providing that all soldiers in camp and hospital shall receive and transport letters free of postage. A number of amendments to the Tax bill were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. Their consideration was postponed until Tuesday. The Senate's amendments to the Post-route bill were concurred in. The Senate bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels was passed. It was arranged that Senator Wilson's Conscription bill shall be considered to-day. The Senate bill to authorize the President to issue letters-of-marque, was then considered, and it was referred to the Naval Committee, with the privilege of reporting at any time. No other business of public interest was done.

GENERAL NEWS.

A heavy snow-storm commenced yesterday morning and continued during the day and night, extending over a great surface of country, and interfering seriously with the transmission of the mails and with telegraphing.

By the arrival of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax, we have advices from Europe one week later. She left Liverpool on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th inst. The insurrection in Poland is said to be spreading. A sanguinary battle had been fought at Wengrow, in which the insurgents had been defeated and the town captured by the Russians. The British Parliament was in session, and the Queen's speech had been delivered. With regard to American affairs, Her Majesty said she had abstained from taking any steps with a view to inducing a cessation of hostilities, because it had not seemed that any such overtures could be attempted with a probability of success. She, however, viewed with the deepest concern the conflict which still raged, and witnessed with grief the distress which the war inflicted upon a portion of her subjects. It was reported by the London *Times* that certain parties in Paris had offered a loan to the rebel Government of five millions sterling, on the basis of cotton at 5d. per pound, with the option of exchanging for Confederate bonds at 70, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and that the offer had been partly accepted. An insurrection had broken out in Cochin China, and desperate attacks had been made on the French forces. Severe fighting had taken place, but the insurgents had been repulsed with heavy loss. The French Emperor had asked the Spanish Government to send back their troops to Cochin China, but they had declined on the ground that they could not violate treaties. The Liverpool cotton market was dull and prices were weak. Breadstuffs were dull but steady, and provisions flat. Consols were quoted at 92¾ for money.

The celebration of Washington's Birthday by the Order of United Americans, at Cooper Institute, yesterday afternoon, was well attended in spite of the storm. The address by Rev. Sidney A. Corey was appropriate and masterly, and the singing by the Harmonic Society was duly appreciated.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday. The subject of establishing a telegraphic line of communication between Fortress Monroe and Galveston, Texas, was embraced in a memorial, and ordered to be transmitted to Washington. A lengthy report, relative to the depredations of the *Alabama*, was received and adopted. It was also resolved to memorialize the War Department, the State Legislature and the City authorities, in reference to the better defence of New-York harbor.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued an order directing that the name Stone River be inscribed on the national colors of each regiment, and the guidon of each battery that was engaged in the recent battles before Murfreesboro. The order further states that the General Commanding is proud to know that there was not a single regiment or battery which did not, in that memorable conflict, bear a meritorious part.

The Boston *Journal* learns, through an Oregon correspondent, that $8,500 of the greenbacks, taken from the *Ariel*, was consigned to one Dement, of Oregon City, a cousin of Capt. Semmes, and that a large proportion of the amount was going to Jeff. Davis' sympathizers there. These same men were to have received this amount from the Government for services during a miniature war against the Indians in Washington Territory, in 1855 and 1856—a war in which 17 Indians were reported to have been killed, and for which expenses to the amount of six millions were said to have been incurred.

Two 11-inch Whitworth cannon were taken from the prize steamer *Princess Royal* on Friday. They are of superior manufacture, and will be transferred to the Navy Department.

The Court of General Sessions adjourned on Saturday until Tuesday next, the 24th inst., at 10 A. M.

The price of Gold fell off 1 ₱ cent. on Saturday. The Share market closed steady. Government Stocks improved in both price and demand.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were less active on Saturday, at regular prices. The principal kinds of Provisions and Groceries were in fair request. Linseed Oil was brisker and dearer. Tallow and Whisky were less freely purchased. Hides, Wool and Tobacco were in good demand. Cotton was depressed and declining. The freight engagements were less extensive, with 492 vessels of all classes in port.

Diplomatic Mysteries—Disclosures from Washington.

It is very pleasant to have been the means of bringing two such journals as the *World* and *Tribune* into harmony of sentiment. We have that delightful satisfaction. Both these organs are suitably and harmoniously shocked at our intimation that the country was probably on the eve of a rupture with France, and that it would be wise to make preparation for that contingency. The *World* was especially fearful that the expression of such an opinion might startle the weak nerves of "Wall-street," though its principal concern, (as was quite natural under the circumstances,) was for the "dignity of journalism." It made haste to announce that sundry Senators and other distinguished gentlemen, with Mr. Sumner at their head, had called on the French Minister to assure him by their presence that they did not approve of the course of our Government in treating him and his Imperial Master with so little respect as was shown in declining his "suggestions" concerning the management of our domestic affairs. As this statement, however, was immediately denied, the *World* fell back to its original base.

The *Tribune*, in pursuance of the same general object, takes a higher flight. It publishes, as from "an occasional correspondent," the following edifying paragraph:

Washington, Feb. 20, 1863.

Three days ago, a *secret interview* is said to have taken place at a friend's house between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Mercier, in which, if I am to trust my informant, questions of the greatest moment were reviewed and discussed.

Notwithstanding the *mystery* observed in that interview, it is reported in diplomatic circles that Mr. Lincoln *denies having had any share in the framing of the document* written in reply to Drouyn de Lhuys' proposition, further than to have expressed, in Cabinet counsel, that the time for listening to the kind suggestions of France had not yet arrived.

He was very sorry to learn that exception had been taken to the form in which the views of the Cabinet had been set forth; and *he hoped that the French Government would only notice the necessity imposed upon the Administration to refuse its proposition, without paying any attention to the manner in which that refusal had been presented.*

It is also stated that the President has recently been visited by prominent Senators and politicians, with whom he has remained closeted several hours. The greatest secrecy is observed upon the subjects discussed in their interviews, the results of which, it is said, will soon be made known. It is noteworthy that *at the same time* a certain New-York journal, called in diplomatic circles the "servile Press," has become furious against the Embassador of France and the French Government.

Statesmen who are behind the scenes assert that the unchaining of the dogs of war against France is an attempt at diplomatic strategy, produced by a *certain feeling of insecurity which has suddenly taken possession of the Secretary of State. It is his apprehensions on that subject*, it is said, which have led the journal referred to during the last three days to denunciations of Mr. Mercier and declarations of war against France."

We must congratulate the "statesmen who are behind the scenes" on their perspicacity. What it is that makes Mr. Seward feel "insecure" just now, we presume, is among the mysteries that are to be disclosed by and by. That he has been "unchaining the dogs of war" against France or anybody else, is a piece of news confined thus far exclusively to the *Tribune's* "occasional correspondent." Unless we have been entirely misled as to his sentiments, he has not the faintest idea that any such animal is loose, or is likely to be unchained within the next sixty or ninety days. He repeats the assurance constantly, in public and in private, that our relations with France and England were never on a more amicable footing than at the present moment. Neither the *Tribune* nor the *World*, we take it for granted, will for an instant question the authenticity and conclusiveness of his opinion. Their habitual deference to his views, on both foreign and domestic topics, forbids any such suspicion.

But the *Tribune's* report of the President's action in the premises is especially edifying. Its estimate of the dignity and sense of propriety which mark his position and conduct, must have been acquired in some novel school. The *Tribune* probably is not aware that the Secretary of State never sends a dispatch of any kind, either to our Ministers abroad or to any foreign Minister at Washington, without first reading it to the President, and taking his suggestions both as to its sentiments and the language in which they are couched. This has always been the practice of our State Department, as it is of every Foreign Secretary in any Government which has a responsible head:—and we presume that Mr. Seward has never departed from so laudable and so necessary a habit.

The idea, therefore, that President Lincoln could hold a "secret interview" with a Foreign Minister, and disavow either the action or the language of his Secretary of State, on any subject of public importance, is about as absurd as any crotchet that ever entered the *Tribune's* head—and that is putting it pretty strongly. It needs only the additional touch which the *Tribune's* "Occasional Correspondent" gives it,—in representing the President as begging M. Mercier not to take any "notice" of anything he may find disagreeable in the Secretary's dispatch—to make the conception worthy of an idiot,—or of the *Tribune's* "statesmen behind the scenes."

Our Relations with France.

We find the following paragraph, in immense type, in a Washington newspaper, and also in the special correspondence of the Boston *Journal*:

"The statement made by the New-York Times that France is about to break the blockade, is not credited by those who have the best means of information, and *we are authorized to say that the rumor has no foundation in fact.*

The language of Count Mascias, the French Minister, *is of the most friendly character*, and entirely inconsistent with any such purposes as are attributed to his Government. We are also assured that his relations with Secretary Seward are constant, and always cordial."

We are delighted, and not in the least surprised, to hear it. Count Mercier's "language" has always been "of the most friendly character." We never heard that his relations with Secretary Seward were anything but "constant and cordial." Count Mercier is a diplomatist, and a *French* diplomatist at that. Gentlemen of that school are not in the habit of telling the world all they know and think, nor do they deem it necessary to bluster and shake their fists in the faces of Government officials whom it is their business to circumvent.

The Washington *Republican* is "authorized" to say that the rumor of France being about to break the blockade, "has no foundation in fact." We have heard of no such "rumor." We expressed the *opinion* that France would attempt to break the blockade before many weeks,—and we gave the reasons which led us to that belief. Those reasons may or may not be sufficient to warrant it. Of that, every person who read them can judge for himself. But we know of nobody, at Washington or elsewhere, who has any "authority" to say that they "have no foundation in fact,"—unless it be the French Emperor. Mr. Seward may not believe that France has any such intention. He may have been told so by Count Mercier, *though we don't believe he has.* But that would by no means make it certain. There may be persons who confide in the perfect frankness and veracity of all assurances of a diplomatic character from the French Government; possibly Mr. Seward may be one. But before we put implicit faith in them, we should like some explanation of one or two past transactions in this department.

On the 9th of November, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Foreign Secretary, assured Mr. Dayton, in the most direct and explicit terms, that the French Government had done nothing about intervention or mediation,—that it had not even *resolved* on anything in connection with the subject:—while his letter, proposing mediation to England and Russia, had been written and sent a fortnight before. What was the object of this direct and unmistakable falsehood? After that project had failed, the French Secretary assured Mr. Dayton, and through him our Government, that the matter would not be pursued—that there was no intention of following it up—that France had nothing more to say or suggest upon the subject. On the very heel of these assurances, namely, on the 9th of January, comes the Emperor's advice to our Government to confer with the rebels upon the terms of reunion, or of separation. All this may be very "friendly." Possibly we ought to be very grateful for it, and especially for the very polite and considerate phrases in which it is all couched. Upon this point every one is entitled to his own judgment. But we venture to think that these repeated denials of any intention to do what is actually or immediately done, may fairly excite distrust of similar denials in future. If France *does* intend to break the blockade, Count Mercier would hardly feel called upon just now to inform Mr. Seward of it.

Whether we are to have trouble with France or not, is a matter of opinion. We adhere to the opinion we have already expressed. Unless he shall find England immovably hostile to it, and unwilling to pledge herself to a *permanent* neutrality,—or unless the insurrection in Poland shall have created distrust at home, or unless decisive Union victories promise the speedy close of the war, we believe that within three months Louis Napoleon will demand, and, if necessary, *force* the delivery of cotton already purchased by French agents, to be delivered at Southern ports. We shall be very glad to find ourselves mistaken. But we trust Congress will not sojourn without proper preparation for such a contingency.

Our Army in Tennessee.

We have been looking daily, for a month past, to Vicksburgh and Charleston as the points at which the confronting armies should first come into actual collision. But if signs do not fail, the first battle may be at neither one nor the other of these places, but in a locality from which we have heard ominously little, although we know that an able leader, with a splendid army, has been preparing, with military rapidity, for the inevitable struggle. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Friday last, says that there are rumors in that city of an advance of the Yankee army in Middle Tennessee; and it adds that two days previously cannonading had been heard on the rebel front and in the direction of Beech Grove. By the front of the rebel army, we suppose is meant the region along the line of railroad running from Murfreesboro southward to and beyond Tullahoma; for, so far as we know, these two places are still the headquarters of the respective armies. Beech Grove is a small town some twenty miles southeast of Murfreesboro, and five miles from the railroad; and if Rosecrans has a column of his army there, it would seem that he is proposing to execute a movement on the rebel flank as well as on their front—as he has but to march down the turnpike to Manchester, on the head-waters of Duck River, to be in a position to operate very advantageously against Tullahoma from the east.

Our own advices, direct from Rosecrans' army, are not as late as the rebel dispatches; but we know that on Monday and Tuesday of last week Rosecrans' advance had heavy skirmishing with the rebel advance, and that the lines were then drawing closer and closer, and a general engagement was threatened at any hour. It is very likely that the cannonading which was heard by the rebel army, on Wednesday, in their front and flank, was only a continuation of the heavy skirmishing which had then been going on for two days. But whether it was or no, it indicates clearly that Rosecrans' army was either advancing upon Tullahoma, in two great columns, or that he is feeling his way determinedly, in preparation for the forward movement.

Unfortunately, or fortunately, Rosecrans does not keep the newspapers posted up as to his plans of campaign or battle, as to the day and hour on which he means to move, as to the strength of his force, or as to the mode in which he intends to manœuvre each brigade during the engagement. He neither does this nor does he discount his victories in advance. As a consequence, we cannot furnish accurate information on these points. But the fact that though the people of the North were in equal darkness on the same subjects before the battle of Murfreesboro, yet he there gained the most decisive victory of the war, will strengthen public confidence, although it may not have exactly the same grounds of support it has had in other cases. We know that, in every respect, Rosecrans is in a better condition now to fight than he was when his army left Nashville eight weeks ago and advanced upon Bragg. We know that his army is stronger in numbers, better supplied with artillery and cavalry, and in higher confidence now than it was then. The rebels there have probably played the game of brag pretty extensively, in the information they have from time to time sent us, as to the enormous reinforcements they have latterly received from Virginia. At all events, though it is over a month since they claimed to be reinforced by Longstreet's entire division, they have chosen not to make any hostile movement toward Rosecrans, but have lain at Tullahoma while he was daily strengthening himself, completing his communications and accumulating supplies. They are strongly fortified at Tullahoma, but not more so than they were at Murfreesboro; and there are a good many proofs that their *morale* is low. We do not anticipate Rosecrans will win a very easy victory, but we do not doubt a moment of his triumph.

Free Negro Labor.

The important question, whether liberated slaves can be made to work as hired laborers, is being tested pretty extensively in Lower Louisiana. It has been discovered that the slaves within the parishes exempted from the operation of the Emancipation Proclamation are virtually emancipated by the fact that they are within our military lines; and as they amount to many thousands, and their former masters have very generally remained on their plantations, the latter, under the advice and with the co-operation of Gen. Banks, have held consultations among themselves, and come to terms with their ex-slaves, as to their future relations with each other. No general plan has been adopted, each planter making such terms with the negroes as he finds convenient or possible. Our New-Orleans correspondent gives, this morning, a copy of the rules which have been drawn up by an old citizen of Louisiana for the management of his plantation, the labor on which is performed by his freed slaves; and their practicability is confirmed by an efficient negro overseer, who says that under these rules he can work any gang of negroes successfully. The rules provide that the negroes shall labor the usual number of hours, and receive about their usual supplies of food; but besides this, they are to get wages, averaging from $8 to $10 a month—one-half of it at the end of each month, the balance at the end of the year. Various punishments are prescribed for bad conduct, and rewards for good conduct—such as will appeal to the sensibilities, instincts and interests of the negro. The rules are in the main excellent, and if equally good ones have been adopted and are rigidly enforced on the other plantations, we do not see that anything better could be desired for the Louisiana or any other negroes. The plan is the best that has been adopted in any of those parts of the South occupied by our army—as no *military* supervision or interference is called for. The working of these free-negro-labor schemes will be watched with great interest.

Secretary Seward and our French Relations.—We find the following in the Albany *Statesman*:

"We are pained to perceive that it is evident Mr. Seward and his present plans to put down the rebellion are fostering a disturbance with France. This is an old hobby with Mr. Seward. He has believed from the first that a foreign war would promote domestic peace, and his eye was first upon England for a disturbance. No prospect there, he next turned to France," &c.

We take great pleasure in relieving the *Statesman's* "pain." Mr. Seward is not fostering a war with France, nor does he believe that there is any danger of an interruption of our friendly relations with that Power. On the contrary, he thinks the Emperor's disposition entirely friendly, and puts full faith in the assurances with which he is constantly favored by the Minister of France, that his Imperial Master entertains the highest possible consideration and the utmost good will toward the Government and people of the United States. We think we have very good authority for saying that these are Mr. Seward's views, in spite of the rumors so industriously circulated, that M. Mercier has raised with him a question of veracity and that great offence is taken at the tone of his reply to the latest French proposal.

The *Statesman*, we are confident, will be glad to know that Mr. Seward is not only not responsible for our opinions on the subject of our French relations, but that he does not share them. He concurs with the *Statesman* in its admiration of the French Emperor, its faith in his assurances and its extreme unwillingness to believe it possible that he can entertain any designs or wishes hostile to the perpetuity of our beloved Union. The Emperor's well-known hostility to Slavery, his warm sympathy with the abolition movement, and his special admiration of the Emancipation Proclamation, must certainly satisfy Mr. Seward, as they do the *Statesman*, that all is serene in his relations with this country. His importation of a regiment of Nubian negroes, hired from the Pacha of Egypt to be food for vomito in Vera Cruz, is said by the *Moniteur* to have been done "in the interest of humanity," and therefore not obnoxious to censure. This assurance must, of course, end all discussion on that point.

Our Army Off Vicksburgh.—From all sources—from our own correspondence, from private letters of soldiers, and from the Western Press—we hear the most shocking and shameful accounts of the lack of hospital accommodations, and the bad treatment of sick soldiers in the army of Gen. Grant, opposite Vicksburgh. The region itself is about as unhealthy all the year round as it well could be, and the sick and mortality lists of Grant's army are excessive—being three or four times as great as in the army of Gen. Rosecrans, in Middle Tennessee. No proper hospital buildings have been raised, for the reason that it was hoped the army would not remain there any length of time, but would speedily move over to the high and wholesome region on the opposite side of the river. But instead of doing the best that was possible under bad circumstances—instead of removing the sick away, or placing them on hospital steamboats, or using the best houses in the vicinity for their accommodation, they have been crowded into filthy negro shanties, dank hovels located in the swamp, and pens that are not fit for swine; while the few dry and roomy houses thereabouts are assigned to the officers for their use. The surgeons, apparently hopeless of contending successfully with adverse circumstances, seem to almost completely neglect their patients, and invite malaria and death to do their worst. On this latter point complaints are unfortunately too well founded to admit a doubt of their truth.

As a consequence of all this, our veteran Army of the Mississippi is being depleted at a fearful rate; and a letter from "Off Vicksburgh," which we publish this morning, asserts that "since our army has been there, over *one hundred men have every day* failed to respond to roll-call, and been carried out, never to return."

To a certain extent, this condition of affairs is unavoidable, and in any event must be temporary. But we cannot look upon the Medical Director of Grant's army as free from culpability, and the case is one which imperatively demands the immediate attention of the Surgeon-General.

Russia Again Made Happy.—We find the following agreeable announcement in a Washington paper:

"We are glad to announce that Mr. Cameron, having surrendered, yesterday, the commission he has for a long while held, as Minister to Russia, Mr. Clay has been recommissioned, and will leave immediately for St. Petersburgh, and assume the responsible duties of the office."

We hope the Russian mission may be considered as having been disposed of—for the present at least, and that Maj.-Gen. Clay has, after due consideration, found a field where he can serve the Government consistently with his private sentiments. He has been to Russia once, and probably knows the way back. We trust that the necessity of finding a place for some retiring Cabinet Minister, or dissatisfied Major-General, will not render it necessary to empanel him again until he has had an opportunity of finding out whether the place is agreeable or not. We hope, furthermore, that the Emperor will not get the impression that we confound his dominions with Siberia, and regard them as penal colonies for the banishment of uneasy politicians who are too discontented to be useful at home. Such an opinion would be very unjust to us—to say nothing of the politicians.

Telegraph Along the Coast.—The Chamber of Commerce has remonstrated very warmly against the rejection by the Senate of the proposal to construct a submarine telegraph from Fortress Monroe to Galveston. Such a line would prove of immense importance in facilitating the operations of our navy, especially as the Spanish Government proposes to construct a line to be connected with it from Key West to Havana. It would be much easier than it is now, to direct the course of our vessels in pursuit of the rebel privateers, and would greatly increase the chances of their capture.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Conference Committee and the Ways and Means Bill.

AMENDMENTS OF THE TAX BILL.

The Conscription Bill to be Considered To-Day.

The Probable Authorization of Letters-of-Marque.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 22.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE LOAN BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Loan bill consists of Messrs. Fessenden, Sherman and Latham on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Stevens, Morrill, of Vermont, and Thayer on that of the House. They will confer to-morrow upon the points of disagreement between the two Houses. The composition of this Committee is noteworthy. Whatever errors may have been charged upon Mr. Chase's earlier tactics in procuring the passage of his financial measures, he has, in obtaining this Committee, displayed great tact. Not only is the Senate Committee composed of his friends, but a majority of the House Committee likewise. Mr. Morrill is indeed opposed to his bank scheme, and very strongly so, but Mr. Thayer is an Ohio man, of firm character, and will stand by the Secretary to the last. Mr. Stevens, though in favor of legal tender issues, is greatly indisposed to run counter to the Secretary's wishes. This concession of the views he has heretofore advocated, will give Mr. Chase a *majority of each Committee*, while his adherence to those views will necessitate a compromise satisfactory to himself. The Secretary expresses himself favorable to making legal tenders of the interest-bearing notes, while others urge that they shall only be made convertible into legal tenders. If he seriously objects to receiving the authority to issue more than fifty millions additional legal tenders for currency, the authority probably will not be forced upon him; but if he does not care strongly to contest that point, the Committee will report in favor of their authorization.

THE TAX BILL.

Among the amendments to the Tax bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee, is a tax of a quarter per cent on all transactions in gold, and a requirement that all such transactions shall be made in writing.

LETTERS-OF-MARQUE.

The Naval Committee have leave to report a Letters-of-Marque bill at any time, and its passage will thus probably be secured, as a majority of the House is believed to be in its favor.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

The House largely amended the Post-office bill on Saturday before passing it. The franking privilege was taken away from the Postmasters whose offices bring them less than $200 per annum. The rate on drop letters remains unchanged—one cent, except in cities where the letter-carrier system is established. There letters are delivered free, and drop letters charged two cents.

GENERALS.

The President experiences some difficulty in selecting from the list of General officers returned to him from the Senate the number which the law authorizes him to nominate.

THE MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee will to-morrow report to the Senate, in Executive session, the balance of the military nominations which they recommend for confirmation. There are a large number of Paymasters, Quartermasters and Commissaries who must be rejected.

THE CASE OF COL. MASON.

The Whole Ohio Delegation, Senators and Representatives, without distinction of party, unite in a request to the President to grant a Court of Inquiry in Col. Roanet Mason, who was dismissed the service by Secretary Stanton, abruptly, without trial, and on a mere newspaper telegram, for the surrender of Clarksville. Mason has the depositions of eye-witnesses, which are believed to go far toward establishing the fact that his dismissal was unjust. The President is thought likely to grant the Court.

MR. FLANDERS, OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Hon. B. F. Flanders, representative from New-Orleans, has returned, and will take his seat in the House to-morrow.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The Conscription bill will be again before the House to-morrow, under the operation of the previous question. The Copperheads threaten, with apparent sincerity, to filibuster to its defeat.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 21.

THE HEALTH, ETC., OF THE ARMY.

The bill reported by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, to promote the health, comfort and efficiency of the armies of the United States provides:

First—That the Medical Department shall unite with the line officers of the army in supervising the cooking within the same as an important sanitary measure, and it shall promulgate to the officers such regulations and instructions as may tend to insure the proper preparation of rations to the soldiers.

Second—That cooks shall be detailed in turn from the privates of each company of troops in the service of the United States, at the rate of one cook for each company numbering less than 30 men, and two cooks for each company numbering over 30 men, who shall serve ten days each.

Third—That the President of the United States be, and he is authorized to cause to be enlisted for each cook, two under cooks, of African descent, who shall receive for their full compensation ten dollars per month, and one ration a day. Three dollars of the monthly pay may be taken in clothing.

Fourth—That the army ration shall hereafter include pepper in proportion to four ounces to every hundred rations, and tobacco be furnished the enlisted men by the Commissary Department at its cost, and be charged against their pay under such regulations as the Secretary of War may adopt for that purpose.

Fifth—That hereafter all the nurses in General Hospitals shall be employed by the authority of the Surgeon-General, and hospital matrons shall receive $10 per month and one ration a day in kind, provided the washing of hospitals may be given out by contract.

at a price not to exceed the cost of the number of matrons authorized by the regulations.

Sixth—That all instructions, documents and papers relating to the procurement of bounty land and other bounties, pensions and orders of pay by or for officers, soldiers and seamen, or their legal representatives, who have been or may be in the service of the United States, be, and the same are hereby exempt from tax duty.

THE AMENDMENTS OF THE TAX BILL.

There is no increased tax on whisky proposed in the amendments of the Committee of Ways and Means to the Tax bill. The tax on ale and beer, however, has been reduced to 60 cents per barrel until April 1, 1864. The paper question will hereafter be considered by the Committee.

COL. MULLIGAN.

Representative ARNOLD and Father DUNN, of Chicago, visited the President yesterday, and urged the promotion of Col. MULLIGAN to a Brigadier-Generalship. Father DUNN has aided in raising two regiments for the war.

CAPITALISTS AND THE BANKING LAW.

Capitalists seem likely to avail themselves promptly of the advantages of the new banking law. An application for the organization of a Banking Association in this city, with a capital of $500,000, was filed in the Treasury Department on Saturday.

NAVAL.

Acting Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM WILSON, Jr., has been ordered to the United States steamer *Sumter*.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. AUGUSTUS's highly successful season of German Opera will close with the present week, and at the invitation of the Philadelphians, the company will appear once more in the Quaker City on Monday next. The programme for the week is highly interesting; to-night, the "Magic Flute;" to-morrow, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the highly entertaining and delightful comic opera of the "Poacher;" on Wednesday, the company will give its one hundredth performance, and a programme worthy of so remarkable an occurrence has been prepared; on Thursday, AUBER's opera of "Fra Diavolo" will be given for the benefit of Mr. J. GRAFF; on Friday, there will be a grand closing performance at the New-York establishment, and on Saturday, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, a Grand Farewell Matinée, the first ever given in the sister city, at which FLOTOW's charming opera of "Martha" will be performed. It will be seen that Mr. AUGUSTUS's industry is equal to his other merits.

The arrival of Mr. MAX MARETZEK, from Havana, with the leading members of his operatic troupe, brings us face to face with the fact that we shall soon have a series of operatic performances at the Academy of Music, worthy of the Metropolis of the New World, and of a community that is willing to pay liberally for what is good. It is a little doubtful that the season will commence on Monday next, but it will unquestionably do so during the coming week. Mr. MARETZEK is resolved to have all his arrangements thoroughly completed before entering on a renewal of these grand performances with which his name has been so long associated, and which have ceased—we may add—since his departure from our midst. The orchestra and chorus will be the best ever heard in the Academy, and with a company of artists entirely new and of the first class, we may reasonably look forward to a season of brilliancy and interest such as we have not had for many years.

The announcements at the various places of amusement, for to-night, are as follows: At Wallack's Theatre, the highly successful revival of "Henriette;" at the Academy of Music, (two performances,) the children's spectacle of "Cinderella;" at Niblo's Garden, Miss RICHINGS, (her *rentrée*,) in a version of BALFE's "Satanella;" at the Winter Garden, (a domestic calamity of the most terrible kind having deprived the public of Mr. BOOTH's services,) Miss MARY PROVOST will appear as *Parthenia* in "Ingomar;" at Laura Keene's, the burlesque of the "Fair One with the Golden Locks;" at Barnum's Museum, the new and splendid drama called "Raoel, or the Wreck of a Life;" at the Theatre Français, to-morrow night, the domestic drama, in three acts, of "Lucie Didier."

The German Liederkranz will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at Irving Hall, to-morrow evening, assisted by Mme. ROTTER and Mr. S. B. MILLS. MENDELSSOHN's Symphonic Cantata, the "Hymn of Praise," will be performed by a full chorus of ladies and gentlemen and a grand orchestra, under the direction of Mr. A. PAUR.

Mr. GUSTAVE DE SPITZ will give a musical Matinée on Wednesday next, and will introduce, for the first time, a new fantasie by RUBINSTEIN.

CONCERT IN THE SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Church was well filled with a highly appreciative audience on Thursday evening. The programme (an excellent one by the way) was well executed. Prominent among the vocalists was Miss BRAINERD who was in good voice, and gave great satisfaction. The Duett with Mrs. BARCLAY was admirably performed and was one of the gems of the concert. Miss GASKILL, Mrs. BARCLAY, Mr. MCPHAIL and Mr. LEWIS were the principal soloists, and acquitted themselves very satisfactorily. The grand organ was a great feature in the attractions. Mr. BURNAP, the organist of the Church, displayed all its variety of effects to the very best advantage. He is evidently at home on this king of instruments. Mr. C. W. BRAINERD accompanied with his usual good taste. At the close of the concert it was announced that a repetition would take place on Wednesday evening next.

On Saturday evening, Miss BATEMAN concluded, at Niblo's, one of the most prosperous engagements that has been played in this City for a very long while. She commenced it five weeks ago with the production of an untried five-act play—a critical experiment under any circumstances, but one which, in this instance, proved triumphantly successful. The impression made by the piece upon the public mind must be almost wholly attributed to the powerful creation by Miss BATEMAN herself of the principal character. Her performance of the part produced a profound and legitimate sensation, causing the theatre to be crowded to its utmost capacity, night after night, and leaving, with her departure, a just measure of disappointment and regret to those who failed to be among her audience when the opportunity was offered them. It is more than likely that Miss BATEMAN will not again appear upon the stage for some time to come.

Card from Mr. W. A. Leffingwell.

WM. A. LEFFINGWELL and the Clerks in the Record Bureau are deemed culpable and careless.—*Washington Correspondence, Feb. 20.*

I have been employed in the Custom-house sixteen years. I have been dismissed, without a charge, an examination or a question. I am not conscious of having been careless, and I know I have not been culpable. I have never surrendered a record, but upon an order from the Collector, or from the Chief of the Division to which the Record Bureau was attached. No records have ever been taken from the Record Office, without authority, to my knowledge, or with my assent. Many, indeed, may have been taken, as several clerks had equal access and equal right of access. I know no method, nor can the wit of man devise a method, by which a dishonest clerk in the Record Office can be prevented from purloining its papers, especially as its chief is sometimes obliged to be present in Courts, with records. The Solicitor, in his report, says, "W. A. LEFFINGWELL appears to have been culpable, in permitting papers to be withdrawn." That report is as incorrect in fact, as the examination preliminary to it was unfair. I repeat, I have never permitted a paper to be withdrawn, without proper authority. W. A. LEFFINGWELL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.

Telegraphic Matters.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Feb. 22.

A special dispatch to the *Press*, from Augusta, states that both branches of the Legislature concurred in referring J. J. SEARS's petition for the incorporation of a new telegraph line to the next Legislature.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Sailed, steamer *St. Louis*, for Panama, carrying $946,000 in treasure, for England, and $242,000 for New-York.

The Storm Throughout the Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 22.

It has been snowing here for 12 hours. About 20 inches have fallen and much drifted. Railroads will be probably blocked up, and travel stopped for a short time.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 22.

A great snow storm commenced before daylight this morning.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 22.

About five inches of snow fell this morning. Good sleighing; the first of the season.

BUFFALO—6 P. M.

It has been snowing nearly all day. It is now clear. Thermometer, 12°.

Marine Disasters.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Feb. 22.

Schooner *Largel*, of Brookhaven, Capt. SCOTT, from Boston for New-York, in attempting to go into Newport for a harbor, on Sunday afternoon, went ashore on the Dumpling, opposite Fort Adams. She lies easy; makes no water, and will come off with assistance.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 22.

The large building, Nos. 17 and 19 Washington-street, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Among the heaviest losses were J. H. ARNOTT, bookbinder; SMITH & BULLARD, gas fixtures, and ROBERT WHEELER, electrotyper. The composing-room of RAND & AVERY, printers, was also destroyed. Losses principally covered by insurance.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of additional subscriptions in aid of the suffering Lancashire operatives as follows:

Friend of the *Tribune*, through H. G.	$3
From Mr. Fletcher Williams, Treasurer, a collection taken in the churches of the Western Diocese of New-York—a second remittance	238 76
Total	$241 76
Previously reported	111,572 66
Grand total	$111,814 62

A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Alex. J. Hamilton, Military Governor of Texas, arrived in this City on Saturday evening, from New Orleans, where he remained for a few days in consultation with Gen. Banks after his departure from Texas. He is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Governor Randall, of Wisconsin; Hons. Wm. H. Sheckland and T. T. Davis, of Syracuse, and Hon. Jno. A. Poor, Maine; Gen. A. J. Whitney, Boston; E. A. Barlow, A. A. Gen. U. S. Vols.; H. H. Wilber, British Army; T. S. Ayres, Tennessee; and H. F. Baldwin, New-Orleans, are among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Wm. B. Cross and H. C. Mollvaine, U. S. Navy; Maj. Wm. L. Burt, Capt. G. W. Bradley, U. S. A.; Col. Sparles, J. P. Rowan, Md., and Dr. O. D. Norton, Cincinnati, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. V. S. Pruyn, Albany; W. J. Gordon, Cleveland; Dr. Fitzhugh, Greenovia, and E. Clymer, Reading, Penn., are at the Brevoort House.

The Mother Finds a Faithful Friend in Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain.
Regulates the stomach and bowels.
Relieves griping in the bowels.
Cures wind colic.
By giving relief and health to the child, it gives rest to the mother.
25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Sulz's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale
by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

IΩΔΗΣ.....IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 420 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Eight Carres de Vielte
FOR $1.
Of unequal style and finish, at
TAIT'S,
Corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich sts.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Sent by mail, postage paid, with a beautiful mounted objects, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade. Henry Craig, 140 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Retailed on Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; C. Shepard, 374; Low & Merseland, 967, cor. 23d-st.; Lembke, under Barnum's Museum.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

NICHOLS—LAPHAM—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, at the residence of the bride father, by Rev. C. C. KEYS, LEROY NICHOLS and CULOE A. LAPHAM, daughter of E. E. Lapham, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BLACKWELL.—In Astoria, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 20, ROBERT M. BLACKWALL, in the 48th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Feb. 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at St George's Church, Astoria. The steamer *Sylvan Grove* will leave Peck-slip, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BOYLE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, suddenly, JOHN A. BOYLE, aged 35 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, Harry Cannon, and his brother-in-law, C. C. Abel, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 128 West 18th-st.

CHARLTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 22, of consumption, Miss ELIZA, daughter of Robert Charlton, of Omagh County, Tyrone, Ireland, aged 25 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 141 East 20th-st.

☞ Irish papers please copy.

JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 20, of consumption, REBECCA JANE, niece of Robert H. and Jane Sleakie, aged 17 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her brothers, Robert and David Johnston, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 119½ West 34th-st., on Monday, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

LANSING.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, at Gramercy-park House, CORNELIUS LANSING.

His remains will be interred on Monday, Feb. 23, at Lansingburgh, N. Y.

LEAVITT.—In St. Croix, W. I., on Saturday, Jan. 25, J. EDWARDS LEAVITT, M. D., son of the late Jonathan Leavitt, of this City.

TRESLOW.—On Saturday, Feb. 21, THOMAS TRESLOW, in the 77th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOORE.—In Newtown, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 20, after a short and severe illness, JAMES MOORE, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, (this day,) Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at St. James' Church, Newtown. The boat connecting with the Flushing and Newtown Railroad leaves James-slip at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will also be in waiting till 10½ o'clock A. M., at Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh.

SPERRS.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 21, MOSES SPERRS, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack, on this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The cars leave foot of Chambers-st., at 12½ o'clock.

WOOD.—On Monday, Feb. 16, JULIA A. C., widow of the late Silas Wood of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 6 East 32d-st., without further notice.

WOODHULL.—In Baltimore, Md., suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19, Commander MAXWELL WOODHULL, U. S. N., who was accidentally killed during the firing of a salute, in the 49th year of his age.

GEORGE'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPER.
We have had the Agency of this Indispensable article to every lady's toilet, just one month, and we have already received orders for over FIVE THOUSAND, *and orders continue to come in daily.* We have on hand an elegant assortment of the "IMPROVED SLOAT ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES"
H. O. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway.

IMPORTANT.
All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they send daily at very low rates. Government permits them to forward to Washington, Fairmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 20.—Feb. 21, 1863.
67, 10, 42, 24, 6, 28, 66, 2, 69, 13, 18, 52.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 20.—Feb. 21, 1863.
14, 60, 37, 18, 33, 17, 66, 19, 65, 24, 40, 20, 36.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Feb. 7, No. 5,284 drew $108,000; No. 22,756 drew $50,000; No. 23,504 drew $30,000; No. 6,135 drew $10,000; No. 12,456 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. 25 per cent. premium paid on prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons, American gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

S. T.—1860.—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock. S. T.—1860.—X., &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:

SOLDIERS' HOME, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: This institution has received and extended aid to over 14,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have of late administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation was in every family, in every hospital, and on every battle-field.
With respect, your servant,
Dr. G. W. ANDREWS, Supt.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863.
GENTLEMEN: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.
Respectfully,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.
CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1862.
* * * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860—X, means.
Yours, truly, H. B. KINOSLEY.
Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."
GALE HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29, 1862.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:
We are compelled to order 12 dozen Plantation Bitters to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.
Respectfully yours,
SILAS F. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861.
* * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years' standing. I have recommended them to others, and, as far as I know, with signal success. I am, &c.,
REV. J. S. CATHORN.
BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1862.
Messrs. Drake & Co.: The Plantation Bitters appear to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige. Yours truly,
T. P. SAUNDERS & CO.
&c. &c. &c. &c.
N. B.—They are particularly recommended to females and delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

HOOKER'S ARMY.
THE
HARNDEN EXPRESS
No. 74 BROADWAY,
Have made special arrangements to forward goods to the soldiers in
HOOKER'S ARMY
At low rates.

CARD.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.
The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.
By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.
HARRY I. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

FANS, NEW STYLES,
FROM PARIS,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT NEW-YORK TROOPS IN CAMP AND GARRISON
New-York, Feb. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.—PRINTED PASSES will, on application to these headquarters, be given to the commandants of the camps of New-York Volunteers, at Riker's Island, and at Quarantine and New-Dorp, Staten Island.

Commandants of Regiments and Battalions now organizing, will, upon receipt of this order, send in to these headquarters a list of all commissioned officers and enlisted men on duty in the City, in order that passes may be made out to them.

On and after the 24th inst., any officer or enlisted man, belonging to the regiments now organizing in the State, found by the Provost-Guard without the proper pass, will be arrested, the enlisted men sent to Governor's Island, and the officers deprived of their commissions.

All passes will be signed by the Superintendent.
By order of H. S. LANSING,
Colonel 17th N. Y. Vols., and Superintendent of New-York Troops in Camp and Garrison.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT OF NEW-YORK TROOPS IN CAMP AND GARRISON,
New-York, Feb. 20, 1863.

CIRCULAR.—All field and line officers authorized to raise volunteers for the regiments and battalions now organizing in this State, are earnestly enjoined to devote all their leisure time to the study of the books of tactics, authorized by the War Department for their particular arm of the service, and the "Revised Regulations of the Army," that they may become familiar with their duties and obligations. They are reminded that they may at any time be called upon to undergo an examination as to their fitness for the commission to which they aspire, and that a failure to pass creditably such an examination will result in the loss of their commission. By order.
H. S. LANSING, Col. 17th N. Y. Vols.,
Superintendent of New-York Troops in Camp and Garrison.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—CHINA, glass and crockery, plated ware, cutlery and fancy articles at low prices.
French China dinner sets, 155 pieces, $45.
English, gold and colored dining sets, $45 and upward.
English gold and colored tea sets, 44 pieces, $7 50 and upward.
English gold and colored breakfast sets, 60 pieces, $9 50.
Fine English dining sets, 155 pieces, $25.
Fine English tea sets, 56 pieces, $3 50.
Also, we still continue to manufacture, gas and kerosene chandeliers, kerosene lamps, bronze ornaments, portable stands, &c.
Chandeliers and public buildings fitted for gas.
Give us a call and judge for yourselves.
J. & T. DONALDSON,
No. 5 Leroy-place, (Bleecker-st.,)
one block west of Broadway.
JOHN HYSLOP, late with E. V. Haughwout & Co.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.
I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son, I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight*, I can now *see every object*, even with the eye which was *quite blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.
JOHN VAN BOSKIRK,
Per John Van Boskirk, Jr.,
Bergen, New-Jersey.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D., No. 816 Broadway.
Dear Doctor: I gratefully certify that your operation on my eyes for cataract has been completely successful. I can now see well. I think your skill in operating for cataract is unrivaled. I must also acknowledge my gratitude for the restoration of my daughter's hearing. Her ears were completely closed up when she came to you; now they are quite open, and she hears distinctly.
Yours gratefully,
P. DILLON,
No. 40 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.
DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.
Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. MCDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.
I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied. S. A. SMITH,
No. 126 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.
JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

A MOTHER'S REMEDY.
MRS. HASTINGS'
NURSING CORDIAL
FOR CHILDREN DURING TEETHING.
NURSING CORDIAL
Is free from morphine and all narcotic drugs—a want long felt by the public, who for years have had forced upon them various narcotic syrups which have added largely to the mortality of children in the United States.
The effects of morphine are slow and insidious, and, by constant use, produce congestion and dropsy of the brain, a prominent forehead, the eyes start from their sockets, the complexion becomes dark, the extremities wither, and a general idiotic expression prevails, with piles and many other evils.
These preparations require constant increase of dose, or they lose their effect, which is not the case with Nursing Cordial, which, if given at the onset and occasionally during the early months of teething, will completely soothe your child from attacks of convulsions, spasms and all other troubles incident to early childhood.
Ask for MRS. HASTINGS' NURSING CORDIAL, and take no other.
Sold by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.
Depot No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 403 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price, $1.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
Depot No. 493 Broadway.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NEW STYLE.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NEW STYLE.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NEW STYLE.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NEW STYLE.

The laws of life are written upon the face of Nature. The tempest, whirlwind and thunder-storms bring health from the solitudes of God. The tides are the daily agitators and purifiers of the mighty world of waters.
What these providential means are to unanimated nature, BRANDRETH'S PILLS are to man.
Their use produces that healthful commotion in a diseased body which occasions it to cleanse itself of what is hurtful. Thus we see the dull yellow skin made clear by their use; the eye becomes bright and animated; the blood is purified; often the hearing is restored; costiveness is cured, and every organ and fibre of the body becomes healthy. And what is most important, Brandreth's Pills are safe; no danger from an overdose; eat and drink your usual diet. Besides these qualities, they take away only matters that are diseased, whose life is below that of the surrounding parts.
They have cured thousands of persons of Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, Tic Doloreux, Dropsies, Fever and Ague, and all Fevers, Bilious Affections, Blotches, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Dizziness, Apoplexy, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Pains of the Head, Deafness, Soreness of the Spine, Stone and Gravel, Diabetes, Strangury, Spasmodic Strictures, Measles, Small-Pox, Fever and Ague, Scarlet Fever, Croup, Summer and Bowel Complaints, Bloody Flux, General Debility, Erysipelas, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Weeping Coughs, Asthma, Worms, Rickets, Fits, Bad Dreams and Female Complaints, &c., &c.
Let me say that the principle of Purgation is gaining wherever

BRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE USED.

They purify the blood and wherever used a box thereby adds years of healthful vigor to his life.

COSTIVENESS OR CONSTIPATION.

A stubborn case of Constipation (of J. G. H.), attended with mucous diarrhœa and great pain, was cured recently Brandreth's Pills were recommended by the druggist, who made up the prescriptions for the patient, which had proved useless. Two doses of Brandreth's Pills completely relieved him, and their use for two weeks effected a perfect cure. Another case of Constipation (D. Norton) from lead, was cured perfectly in a month. No natural action of the bowels for years had taken place. Brandreth's Pills entirely restored their regularity in one month.

CURE OF DYSPEPSIA OF TEN YEARS' STANDING!

BUSHWICK, Kings County, L. I., March 1, 1843.
This is to certify that I was taken ill during the season of the Cholera, in the year 1832, and continued thus until the Spring of 1842, during which time I was severely troubled with Dyspepsia, and all its various trains of suffering. I became extremely emaciated, melancholy, and worn out with suffering, so that life itself seemed burdensome. I, in the meantime, applied to a number of the best physicians, who prescribed for me; and many were the bitter doses of medicine that I took, but without avail. At last I yielded to despair. The idea of taking the prescriptions of physicians any longer was useless, and I was utterly opposed to taking pills. My friends became alarmed; often solicited me to try Brandreth's Pills, asserting that they had derived great benefits from their use. At last it was tempted to give them a trial, and it is but just to say that, after using them a short time, I began to recover, and soon was entirely restored to health; and I think it a duty I owe to the world, and to Dr. Brandreth, to make this public acknowledgment. N. BLISS.
Mr. Bliss is now over 70, and will be pleased to testify as to the merits of Brandreth's Pills, after an acquaintance with them of 20 years.
B. BRANDRETH, New-York, Nov. 1, 1862.

Mr. J. C. Rapelyea, of Monmouth County, New-Jersey, writes, March 19, 1859:

DYSENTERY CURED.

I was troubled in January last with costiveness for several days, and took ten grains of calomel to obtain relief I caught cold, I suppose; at any rate, a severe diarrhœa set in, which my medical attendant found it impossible to arrest. This was followed by dysentery. My strength was all gone. Everything passed through me as I took it. A friend from New-York, Mr. George Lewis, fortunately called on me and advised Brandreth's Pills. I thought, in my weak condition, one pill would be enough; but he administered four, and the next morning four more. Much impurity came from me, and, to my surprise, the soreness and pain diminished. One box cured me fully. I am now hearty, with a fine appetite. You are at liberty to publish this.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Hon. J. Hunt, of Westchester County, N. Y., seventy-five years of age, has used Brandreth's Pills for twenty-five years as his sole medicine. When he feels himself indisposed, be it from Cold, Rheumatism, Asthma, Headache, Bilious Affections, Costiveness or Irritation of the Kidneys or Bladder, he does nothing but take a few doses of Brandreth's Pills.
His usual method is to take six Pills, and reduce the dose, each night, one Pill. In every attack of sickness, for twenty-five years, this simple method has never failed to restore him to health; and few men are to be found so active and hearty as he. May 16, 1861.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

HAMMONTON, N. J., May 7, 1861.
DR. BRANDRETH—*Dear Sir:* I have long wanted to write to you, and express my gratitude for the beneficial effects that have been experienced in my own family, and in hundreds, aye, thousands, of others, by the use of Brandreth's Pills. The first year my friend Brockway sold your Pills in Boston, 1838, I was then in a declining state of health, and my friends, as well as myself, supposed that my earthly voyage would soon terminate. Mr. Brockway urged me to take the Brandreth Pills; but having used so much medicine, with no good effect, I was more inclined to let nature take its course, and calmly submit to my fate. Mr. B. offered to give me one dozen boxes, if I would take them as prescribed. By this I saw he had great faith in them, and I finally consented to take them, but not as a gift. I went home, and went at it most hopelessly. After taking one box I began to feel better. Well, Sir, when I had used up my twelve boxes I was a well, healthy man—my weight having gone from 131 pounds up to 152 pounds. I then ordered a supply, and between that time and the present I retailed $3,000 worth of these invaluable Pills, and am quite sure that I have thereby been instrumental in saving, not hundreds, but thousands of lives.
Yours, truly, C. J. FAY, P. M.

The Hon. Jacob Beyers, of Springfield, Ind., writes to Dr. Brandreth, under date of May 11, 1861:
"I have used your invaluable Vegetable Universal Pills in my family since 1838; they have always cured, even when other medicines were of no avail. I have been the means of my neighbors using hundreds of dollars' worth, and I am satisfied they have received a thousand per cent. in blessed health through their use. They are used in this region for Bilious and Liver Diseases, Fever and Ague, and in all Rheumatic Cases with the most perfect success. In fact, they are the great reliance in sickness, and I trust your venerable life may be long spared to prepare so excellent a medicine for the use of man."
* * * * * * * *
THE UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE PILLS ARE INNOCENT AS BREAD,
and cannot be used without lessening the SUM OF DISEASE in a human body.
BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
NO. 294

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, for sale by the investment. Apply to H. ASPINWALL, No. 15 Wall-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. Ruttkay Kossuth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing ten (10) acres of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety and an apple orchard in full bearing. Also, part of the furniture belonging to the house. The premises are handsomely located and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is justly celebrated; is but a few moment's walk from the village where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by applying to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.

CORNWALL, Feb. 10, 1863.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION—AN ELEGANT RESIdence on Clinton-av., west side, third door north of Atlantic. The property consists of a new house, 30x40; heated by steam, and all the modern improvements; a stable accommodating three horses and two cows; and four lots of ground laid out with choice fruits; a fine view of the Bay, States Island, and Jersey. Accessible from all the ferries; 30 minutes from the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The property can be viewed any day before 10 A. M., or after 3 P. M. For bills and full particulars, inquire of LEWIS BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st. Sale to take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 M.

See advertisement under "Auction sales."

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, GREENhouse adjoining, barn, stable and carriage-house. Summer-house, and twelve lots of garden ground, beautifully laid out and filled with all kinds of fruit; has a fine view of the harbor; only 15 minutes' from the ferry, in Brooklyn; cars pass the end of street every five minutes. For further particulars, apply at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York. Also, a house and full lot, No. 22 Douglass-st., only 15 minutes' walk from ferry; will be sold low. Apply as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The two-story brick house No. 180 Hoyt-st., between Douglass and Degraw sts., Brooklyn. The house is 20 feet wide and 38 feet deep, built in modern style, conveniently arranged, handsomely fitted up, and in perfect order. The location is within 25 minutes' walk of Wall-st., South, or Hamilton-av. ferries, and only one block from Smith-st. cars. Price $3,000; rent $300. Inquire at No. 180 Hoyt-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK AND brown-stone, English basement house, No. 3 East 27th-st., first house from 5th-av.; is 20 feet wide by 54 feet deep, constructed in the best manner for the occupancy of the then owner; has a back staircase, a spacious wine and provision vault, is very well ventilated, and is, in every respect, a desirable dwelling. For particulars and permit to view the premises, apply to F. A. CUSHMAN, No. 46 Broad-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A PORTION OF the property now occupied by Arthur Potts, Esq., north of and near Newburgh, being an eligible and beautiful building site, containing 19 acres, more or less; supplied with water in brooks and springs, and well furnished with groves and trees; it contains also a portion of vineyard. Apply to ARTHUR POTTS, Glenburn Vineyards, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop and basement brick house No. 21 Abingdon-square. Replete with every modern convenience, with a park in front, a delightful garden in the rear, and a location unsurpassed for healthfulness, there is little else to desire by those who can appreciate the excellent. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, on the premises after 10 A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President af Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

HOUSE, STABLE AND EXTRA DEEP lot, for sale low. House, brown stone, four stories; has all modern improvements. Stable has gas, croton, sewer, etc., room for four horses and carriages. Will be sold low before March 1. Persons willing to pay $19,000 or $20,000, may apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—A VALUABLE property for sale, situate on main business avenue; a grocery store and a two-story and basement dwelling-house, with basement, 20x40 feet; all modern conveniences; 8 lots of ground, ornamental shade and fruit trees; with garden, well stocked with grapes, currants, berries, etc.

A. B. MILLS, Agent, No. 156 10th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone house No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn. Has bath-room, range, furnace, marble basins, speaking tubes, &c.; halls frescoed; lot 20 feet 7½ inches by 3 feet 5½ inches. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON EIGHTH-ST. FOR SALE.—The valuable house and lease of lot No. 99 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) between 5th-av. and Macdougal-st; lot 21x100 feet, has 15 years to run; house has gas, water, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—SHERIFF'S SALE.—Under foreclosure, on the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, four splendid Central Park lots on 64th and 65th sts., between Madison and 5th avs., 350 feet east of 5th-av. Sale peremptory. Title perfect.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The 3-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 35 South 9th-st.; also, the lot in the immediate rear, with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE ON WEST 14TH-ST.—THE 4-story, high stoop and balcony No. 143 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; house 23x56 and ex ension of 6 feet; lot 25x123 feet; house contains all the modern improvements; price $23,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, No. 79 East 29th-st.; house three-story, high stoop and brown stone front; contains every improvement, and is in perfect order throughout; house 21x42 feet, lot 100 feet deep. Price $10,000. Apply to

W. H. PHILIPS, No. 101 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 5th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE FURnished or unfurnished, with a large garden and a variety of fruit, in a pleasant and healthy location, 15 mile from the City, and ¾ of a mile from Riverdale depot. For further particulars, apply at Yonkers Post-office. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front house, corner of Lexington-av. and 40th-st., built in the best manner, replete and complete in every particular, and will be sold at a very low figure. For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES FOX, No. 34 East 38th-st., or of F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 100 SOUTH-9th-st., Williamsburgh, 25 by 60; lot 25 by 120; cost $18,000; to sell for $13,000, on easy terms; three additional lots can be had alongside. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., or No. 23 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN—TWO THREE-story and basement brick dwellings, known as Nos. 230 and 232 Garden-st.; they are finished in good style, and will be sold cheap. Apply to WILLIAM G. PLUMMER, No. 74 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

$3,500 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house and lot, situated on Van Brunt-st., third house south of Ewen-st., Brooklyn; is near Hamilton Ferry; has marble mantles, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 120 2D-AV., between 7th and 8th sts., 26.8x90; lot 26.8x125 feet; a first-class house with all modern improvements; will be sold with all the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Bergen Heights, N. J., &c., to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEment house on 5th-av., at Murray Hill, in splendid order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN CITY OF HUDSON, N. J.—A Gothic cottage, on Palisade-av., near Hoboken-av.; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; built in the best manner; beautiful view; cars pass the door to the ferries. M. BANTA, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN DE KALB-av., Brooklyn, between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., two neat two-story brick houses, with court-yards in front and modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

NO. 660 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, the property No. 660 Broadway, 22x200 feet, extending to and fronting on Crosby-st., all covered with buildings. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

NO. 78 BEEKMAN-ST.—TO LET—THE whole upper part of this store, with two floors in rear building. Rent $750 per annum. Inquire of P. FORD, No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45, MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TUCKER, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 23 South 7th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 21x50 feet, No. 22 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For price and order for admission apply to WM. K. & CHAS. B. FOSDICK, 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BROWNstone front dwelling, No. 32 East 25th-st. House 20x56. Price $12,000. Apply to F. W. DOWNER, American Insurance Co., No. 46 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH-basement house, complete in all respects, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Apply to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 12 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE and 21st-st., 75 feet on 4th-av.; also, three more pieces in the same locality, houses paying a good rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE PIECE OF PROPERTY for sale, on 34th-st., near 9th-av. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—HOUSE NO. 288 WEST 25th-st., 3-story and basement, high stoop. Brown-stone, 18x48 feet; 22 12.4x48 feet; has all modern improvements; built for the late owner, and a pattern house.

House No. 162 West 56th-st., English basement, 16.8x60, built in modern style, with modern improvements; in good order; four stories; brick.

House No. 2 Carroll-place, Brooklyn; 3 stories; brick; high stoop; 22x48; in excellent neighborhood, near Carroll Park.

Lots.—4 lots in 82d-st., west of 11th-av.; 4 lots in 81st-st., between 11th and 12th avs.

This property will be sold by order of executors of the late JOHN H. FERRIS, by A. H. MULLER, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—FINE FARM, 25 acres, house and barn, Somerville, N. J., $5,000; cottage house and 2 lots, New Durham, N. J., $1,500; store and dwelling property Nos. 252 and 254 Broome-st., $12,000; No. 200 East Broadway, $12,000; No. 189 Division-st., $5,000; No. 31 Delancey-st., $6,200; No. 63 1st-st., $5,000; No. 158 Houston-st., $5,500; Nos. 248 and 250 12th-st., $14,000; lots for $2,400; No. 183 East 17th-st., $4,500; No. 43 11th-st., $7,000; Nos. 113, 115, 117 East 126th-st., 25x100, 4-story brick, each $6,500. Owners having salable property apply (no charge for advertising) to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery corner Broome-st., New-York, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.—The extensive property known as the Matteawan Machine Works, consisting of real estate, water power, &c., suitable for cotton or woolen mills, situated at Matteawan, Duchess County, New-York. For particulars, inquire of

MACKIN & BROTHER,
No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York,
or MACKIN & HUSTIS,
Fishkill Landing, Duchess County, New-York.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 58 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, three rooms deep, Madison-av., near 31st-st.; also, a number of first-class houses, (Murray Hill,) $34,000 to $30,000, and others, variously located, $5,000 to $20,000. A member of first-class stores below Canal-st., $30,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN—HOUSE AND lot, situated on the southeast corner of Garden and Fifth sts.; would make a good stand for a grocery; would be sold cheap. Also, cottage house, No. 186 Fifth-st. Apply to WILLIAM G. PLUMMER, No. 74 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE ON easy terms, eight substantial brick houses in Greene-st., covering a front of 150 feet, leaving a large space in the rear for improvement. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS, brown-stone, 3-story high-stoop houses, with all the improvements, in all respects desirable, will be sold, together or separately, on terms to suit. Apply on the premises, No. 245 West 56th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND TERMS TO SUIT.—Brown-stone house and lot, West 22d-st., near 5th-av.; four large lots in Brooklyn, good location, rising in value, ten minutes' walk from ferry, 100 feet from cars. Address S., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, with every convenience and in perfect order, west of 8th-av., on 35th-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN FRANKLIN-av., near Myrtle, a two-story and attic house, with basement and sub-cellar; rent, $260 per year; also, the same class house, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle, rent $250; also, the whole or part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $156 per year, also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $96 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given to the two last houses immediately. Inquire of PETER A. BEST, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.—THE EXTENsive carriage factory in Main-st., Poughkeepsie, is offered to let or lease. Formerly under the control of J. W. Frederick and latterly under Messrs. Underhill & Higbee. This establishment has carried on an extensive business for several years past, and possesses all the facilities for conducting that trade to advantage, and is convenient to lines of transportation. Apply to A. R. BOOTH, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York, or M. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—To lease a most desirable corner property, near the Everett House. Lot 25 by 106 feet; house about 60 feet deep, first class. To a party with means to extend the building over the lot or lease for 21 years, with reoewal, will be granted. The adjoining property, same size and description, may also be had if desired. For terms, &c., apply to WM. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO. 747 Broadway, through to Mercer-st. Located opposite Astor-place and near Clinton-place. This property can be had on a 10 or 15 year lease. Lot 25x200, and very eligible for a large business. For further particulars, inquire at HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—CHEAP—THE LARGE AND COMMODious house No. 38 East Houston-st., near Crosby-st.; will answer well for a hotel; any person wishing to have a large house for a small rent can, by paying one year's rent in advance, have the place for half price; will be leased for a term of years. Apply at J. CREVIER & SONS' real estate office, Nos. 93 and 95 Duane-st., New-York.

A NEAT NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house to let or for sale, furnished or not, No. 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all improvements and neatly furnished; would rent it to a small family, furnished, for $80 per month. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.—NO. 185 EAST 19TH-ST., NO. 162 East 14th-st., No. 168 East 13th-st., No. 3 Livingston-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square, all with modern improvements. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner 8th-st.

CORNER PROPERTY ON FULTON-ST. TO LET.—The third and fourth floors of No. 112 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch-st.; entrance in Dutch-st.; also, a room in the basement. Inquire of P. R. STRONG, No. 76 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A three-story, brown-stone front house, in perfect order, to let, furnished, to a private family only. Address G. H. S., Box No. 2,485 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—STEADY STEAM POWER, (WITH large new boiler;) the whole or part of the large building on the southeast corner of Broome and Mercer sts. Apply in the adjoining corner of Broadway, to WM. GALE & SON.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 66 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts at store No. 91 Warren-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store and basement, corner 23d-st., low to a good tenant. Apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER Last low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSE AGENCY.—PARTIES DESIROUS OF letting or hiring houses or rooms, can be accommodated by applying to W. T. TODD, No. 910 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—IN a good neighborhood, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry—a 3-story house. Address, stating location and rent, which must be moderate, W. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM FIRST OF MAY, OR SOONER, a good three or four-story house, partially or fully furnished, in a good central location. Rent secured, and best of references. Address TENANT, care of B. L. Wait, No. 98 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT THIRD-STORY front room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BOARD, in a private family, by a young man of unobtrusive manners and retired habits. Location between Bleecker and 14th sts. Reply for two days, stating particulars, ANSON, Station D.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, consisting of a large parlor and bedroom, with bath, &c., to rent to a single gentleman, without board, in the first-class private residence No. 155 West 14th-st. References required.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A front room to suite a gentleman or third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS. All kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. Ruttkay Kossuth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing ten (10) acres of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety and an apple orchard in full bearing. Also, part of the furniture belonging to the house. The premises are handsomely located and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is justly celebrated; is but a few moment's walk from the village where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by applying to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY.—With 68 acres of choice land. The mansion is commodious and well built, lighted with gas, and heated by furnace, located on the banks of the Fishkill or Matteawan Creek, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of valley and mountains; is within five minutes' walk of the village, where are churches, schools, stores, Post-office, &c.; mails twice daily; hacks run hourly to Hudson river Railroad depot. The dwelling is surrounded with forest trees and ornamental greens, and an abundance of choice fruit of every variety; good out-buildings, ice-house, &c.; also a house suitable for a farmer or gardener; has a valuable pond a short distance from the house, fed from springs, suitable for fish. To one wanting a place every way adapted for comfort, health and property, this presents inducements rarely met with. For particulars, apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOHN C. VAN WYCK, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Twenty miles from New-York and Brooklyn—a first-class mansion and desirable farm. The house replete with every modern convenience, gas, water, &c.; fine lawn and circular carriage drive, with shade and fruit trees in great variety. The farm, of over 60 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and valuable also as building lots; has a new farm-house and all necessary out-buildings. Location about ½ mile from village and railroad depot. Communication with New-York and Brooklyn several times a day. Climate annually healthy; fine roads, convenient schools, churches, &c. For further information, inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 16 Wall-st., or of GEORGE MERRILL, No. 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—THE modern dwelling-house on the corner of South and Willow sts., four minutes' walk from the depot. The house is supplied with the conveniences of a city residence. The lot is about ¾ of an acre, has upon it a barn and chicken-house, and is abundantly stocked with fruit, evergreen and shade trees. Apply to BOOTH & EDGAR, No. 95 Front-st., or to No. 101 9th-st.

MONTCLAIR, LATE WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Country residence, two minutes from depot, 11 rooms in house, barn, carriage and wood house, 1¾ acres ground, abundance of choice fruit and old shade trees, for sale or exchange for a moderate sized house near Murray Hill, or between 4th and 14th sts. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Harlem Gas office, No. 76 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad, large double house, carriage-house, &c., 1¾ acres land, handsomely improved, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; very desirable for a Summer boarding-house. Price, with furniture, $5,000. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat and farm, about 37 acres, fine mansion, with every modern convenience, surrounded by large lawn. Location near Newark, N. J.; unequaled for beauty, health and everything desirable in a country home. Address HOMESTEAD, Box 1,557 Post-office, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT YONKERS, A commodious house and one acre of ground, on the bank of the river, quarter of a mile below depot; stable, fine vegetable garden, fruit, berries, shade trees, &c. Also, two acres of land adjoining, if desired. Apply on the premises, or to L. UNDERHILL, 94 Chambers st.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON, NEW-YORK.—A DESIRable house on 2½ lots, filled with fine fruit, well situated and in good repair, with small rear tenement; half the amount can remain on mortgage. Price, $3,000. Apply to A. J. CENTER, No. 84 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMfield, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land, fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, to let at a reduced rent; contains ten rooms; fine trees, fine view of the Bay of New-York, and rent $350; near the steamboat landing. Address O. A. K., Box No. 1,275 Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A very convenient two-story double house and lot; price, $4,000; rent $400. Six acres of land may be had if desired. For particulars, address T. G. FRENCH, No. 152½ Fulton-st., New-York.

FARMS.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOMODATING TERMS,

A farm of 169 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill notwithstanding their great natural advantages, have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.

Apply to G. MERLE, No. 290 Water-st., New-York.

Also for sale, 16 acres land at Bay Ridge.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 2d-av. and 23d-st. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 313 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 121 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Dechess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, or exchange for City or Yonkers property, of 365 acres, at Huntington, L. I. Also, a store to let at Yonkers—a first-rate stand for any kind of business. Address E. B. TAYLOR & CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE,—TWO FARMS, OF SUPERIOR QUALity and position, on water side, 40 miles from New-York. Inquire of HENRY C. SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN, FRIDAY, FEB. 13, a box of diamond and other fine stone rings, at the jewelry store of A. Frankfield & Co., No. 209 6th-av.; the thief was 6 feet 2 inches high, red faced, with black colored mustache, having a fast horse and wagon along with him. Any one able to give any information that would lead to recovery of the goods, will receive the above reward, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S, No. 209 6th-av.

LOST OR MISLAID—TEN WESTCHESTER County Bonds, numbered one to ten, for $1,000 each, assigned by the Commissioners to Henry Young, and by him indorsed, payable to Mrs. Martha A. Leavitt, or order. A suitable reward will be paid on delivery of same to HENRY YOUNG, No. 22 John-st.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF $2,000, DATED 23d of January, 1863, at three months, drawn by Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co., and indorsed by D. H. Haight. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—IN a good neighborhood, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry—a 3-story house. Address, stating location and rent, which must be moderate, W. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM FIRST OF MAY, OR SOONER, a good three or four-story house, partially or fully furnished, in a good central location. Rent secured, and best of references. Address TENANT, care of B. L. Wait, No. 98 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT THIRD-STORY front room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BOARD, in a private family, by a young man of unobtrusive manners and retired habits. Location between Bleecker and 14th sts. Reply for two days, stating particulars, ANSON, Station D.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, consisting of a large parlor and bedroom, with bath, &c., to rent to a single gentleman, without board, in the first-class private residence No. 155 West 14th-st. References required.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A front room to suite a gentleman or third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

WATER-PROOF VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by

JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WANT TO BUY, for cash, at a fair rate, about $3,000 worth of good and medium quality second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., suitable for a hotel or large boarding-house. Any party breaking up housekeeping may call on or address T. MATHEWS, No. 652 Broadway.

COAL.—LOCUST MOUNTAIN, RED ASH, LEHigh and white ash, Schuylkill, warranted to be fine articles; also English Cannel, Liverpool and Cumberland, of the best qualities. Prices as low as coal of like qualities are sold for. HENRY REBVB,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABEB'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

500,000 CRANBERY PLANTS FOR sale by GEO. A. BATES, Bellingham, Massachusetts. Will send circular to all who send stamp to pay postage.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

AUCTION SALES.

SEVERE DRAFTS; Auctioneers.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1863.

The mines having resumed work, the sale of coal at public auction, announced by the Board of Managers for the 23d day of December, 1862, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of Feb., 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time and place they will offer for sale

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

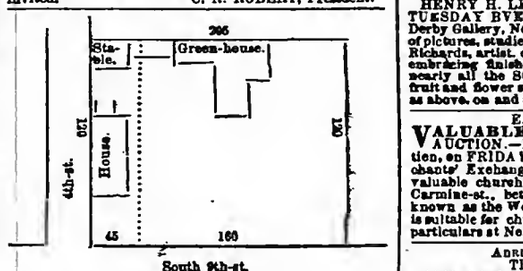
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of March next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, on any term whatever, being made for account of or in behalf of the company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The Coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the Coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the Trade and Consumers, whose co-operation is respectfully invited. C. R. ROBERT, President.



AUCTION NOTICE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY in Brooklyn, E. D., for sale, on the 26th day of February, at 12 M., at No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by THOMAS MURPHY, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE, under the direction of ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.

The 3-story brick house, 2-story extension, stable in the rear, on the northeasterly corner of 4th and South 9th sts., will be sold, with the adjoining lot, containing together 45 feet front, and 120 feet deep.

Upon this $6,000 of the purchase money may remain as bond and mortgage.

Eight single lots adjoining, and fronting on South 9th-st., 20x120 feet, will be sold, one with the privilege of more.

This property was formerly owned and occupied by A. P. Cummings, Esq., and has upon it a good grapery and green-house, and is filled with choice shrubbery, and cherry, plum and pear trees, of 15 to 20 years' growth, and in full bearing condition. A very desirable place for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to

L. M. MEEKER,
Or to JAMES D. SPARKMAN,
Manufacturers' Land, Brooklyn.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

**SUPERB

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (17th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female: latest researches in physiology, from the Hospital Practice; showing their rectification; the author's system of treatment, Lecture on Marriage, &c. Sent free to any address, by the author, No. 11 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Herman des Reforms, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Mercantile Register, &c.*

CURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR to Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Consultation on the plan of the Hospital des Venerians, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, seminal weakness, secondary and constitutional syphilis, disease of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years' experience of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enable us to offer more in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage thereby speedily cured. The man to consult. Dr. Powers, 12 Laight-st., the champion and kings of renowned Chimeca, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantees a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1826. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' recondite Drops regulate and certain remedy for female irregularities. Ladies can rely on the secrecy and honor of Dr. Powers. Consultation free, or medicines sent to any part of the country.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured in a new and efficient manner. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City; enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and semical weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who are aware of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4,586, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; PEDERSEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, ready to rob you. Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain stamp, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. In value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera-Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Facesche, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhœa or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitt	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete $6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book 7 00
Case or Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 21, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. 25th inst., for the erection of a Building for officers' quarters, on the hospital grounds in the vicinity of Fort Schuyler. Said building to be 108 feet by 26 feet, two stories and a basement, each story nine feet in the clear. The builder to find all the materials, and turn the building over to the Government, ready for occupation, in the shortest possible time.

Detailed plans can be seen at this office.

STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Major and Quartermaster.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FEB. 13, 1863.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Bureau of Construction, Treasury Department, until 12 o'clock M., March 2, 1863, for GLASS, according to the following schedule of sizes and qualities. Samples of the kind of Glass estimated for to be furnished by each bidder.

DOUBLE THICK FRENCH CROWN GLASS.

120 plates 24x30 inches.
120 plates 30x36 "
114 plates 36x42 "
120 plates 42.3-16x30½.
13 plates 42.3-16x36½.
114 plates 42.3-16x30½.
120 plates 37½x30½.
13 plates 37½x36½.
114 plates 36.11-16x30½.

DOUBLE THICK FRENCH CROWN GLASS.

37 plates 31.3-16x16.

ROUGH HAMMERED GLASS FOR A SKYLIGHT.

36 plates 63x36—¼ inch thick.

All the glass to be delivered at the Treasury Building perfect and unbroken, and according to samples in thickness and quality. The whole to be delivered from the 20th of March to the 1st of April, as may be required. All bidders must send suitable guarantees of their ability to perform the contract, and the successful bidder will be required to give proper bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if considered for the interest of the Government to do so.

Envelopes containing bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Glass—Treasury Extension."

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Engineer in Charge Treasury Department.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1863, for the purchase by the Commissioners of a lot for the use of Hose Company No. 33, to be located within the following boundaries: Liberty, Cedar, Washington and Greenwich sts.

Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots.

Payment will be made in cash on receiving a satisfactory title. The right is reserved to reject any proposals, if the interest of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 21, 1863.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues.

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 21st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

LEGAL NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—The subscribers will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the real estate of the late George Griffin, deceased:

1. The house and lot No. 29 Beach-street, fronting on Hudson-square in the Fifth Ward of this City, being 23 feet 6 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep, more or less, with its right in the Hudson square.

2. The house and lot No. 255 East Tenth-street, 169 feet east of First-avenue, on the north side, being 25 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 8 inches deep, more or less.

3. The stable and lot of land on the north side of Nineteenth-street, 125 feet east of the Fifth-avenue, known as No. 5 East Nineteenth-street, being 25 feet in front and rear, and 92 feet deep, more or less.

4. Sixteen lots of land on the north side of Twenty-sixth-street and south side of Twenty-seventh-street, commencing 212 feet 4½ inches, or thereabouts, west from the corner of the Seventh-avenue, and extending in the rear to Twenty-seventh-street, each lot being 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep, more or less, being eight lots on each street.

5. Six lots, being three on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street and three on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, commencing 292 feet 2 inches west of Seventh-avenue, and each lot 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 7 inches deep, more or less.—New-York, Feb. 7, 1863.

DANIEL LORD,
DANIEL D. LORD,
Executors George Griffin, deceased.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—JOHN JAY and OTHERS vs. JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, Executors, &c.—Absolute sale on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, six improved lots, known as Nos. 503, 505, 507, 509, 511 6th-av., and No. 98 Walker-st. Particulars can be learned of EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Esq., No. 45 Wall-st., or of the Executors.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis,
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atalon, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:06 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
The grand
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera on MARCH 2.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Feb. 24,
LUCIE DIDIER.

Family drama, in 3 acts, by MM. Battu & Jaime Fils. Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Carriages can be ordered for 10½ P. M. Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 633 Broadway.

MATINEE FRANCAIS,
SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. No reserved seats.

GERMAN OPERA—NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MADAME JOHANNSEN.
MONDAY, Feb. 23,
THE MAGIC FLUTE.

Grand Opera, in four acts, by Mozart, with Mesdames Johannsen and Rotter, and Messrs. Lotti, Graff, Weinlich, Hartmann and in the principal roles.

Wednesday, last night of Madame Johannsen's engagement, when she will appear in the favorite opera of Trovatore, Feb. 28, 1863. Friday, by Auber. Benefit of Mr. Graff.

GUSTAVE DE APIRS'
MUSICAL MATINEE,
At DODWORTH'S HALL,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
For full particulars, see to-morrow's papers.

ON EXHIBITION,
PROF. WEIR'S PICTURE,
"TAKING THE VEIL,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY.
Admission 25 cents, from 9 to 6 P. M.

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI—THE GREAT original panorama of the Hall of Art, No. 663 Broadway; also, the panorama of THE WAR. Exhibited every evening at 7½, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.—COMPLETE Course in Vocal Culture, Elocution and the New Gymnastics, at No. 25 East 27th-st. The most perfect development given to the vocal and respiratory organs. Stammering radically cured. Classes now forming.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednes'y, Feb. 25.
CANADA, MOORE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wedn'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTYNE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb 28

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SASEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE.

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The FAH KEE will succeed the AUCUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about March 7.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
Freight at reduced rates. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday ..... Feb. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday ..... March 7
KANGAROO, Saturday ..... March 14
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	97	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $ 0. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2, SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Fulton-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$5,000 FOR AN INTEREST IN A MANUFACTURING business which has been established six years, sales on which are exclusively cash, paying a profit of fifty per cent. An active man, competent of taking full charge during the absence of the other partner, for which a reasonable salary will be allowed, can address R. B. J., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000 or more, to join the advertiser in the foreign agency and commission business; represents several first-class manufacturers for small wares, linen thread, Belfast and West of England goods, doing a safe and profitable business. Address, with real name, Box No. 5,051 Post-office, which will be treated confidential.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE copartnership existing between ALBERT CLARK and SETH H. MOSELEY, under the firm of CLARK & MOSELEY, is dissolved, Mr. Clark continuing the business as sole proprietor.
ALBERT CLARK.
SETH H. MOSELEY.
BEAVOORT HOUSE, Feb. 19, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DEWEY & SAMPSON, was dissolved on the 16th inst. by mutual consent.
JAMES J. DEWEY,
EBEN R. SAMPSON.
New-York, Feb. 21, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

BEGIN AT 8. OVER BEFORE 11.
THIS EVENING, MONDAY,
FIFTH NIGHT
of the late Mr. Wilkins' Comedy (the best in many years) play, scenery and acting pronounced by press and public papers perfect,
HENRIETTE,
with a powerful cast,

Emile Le Fevre ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
(Originally acted by him.)
M. de La Tour ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
M. de Blossiere ..... Mr. Mark Smith
Paul, originally acted by him ..... Mr. Floyd
Mr. Bardon ..... Mr. Parkes
Mons. Clivet ..... Mr. Harris
Mons. Canard ..... Mr. Turner
Victor ..... Mr. Paraloe
Henriette ..... Mrs. Hoey
(Originally acted by her.)
Madame de Blossiere ..... Miss Fanny Morant
(Her original character.)
Marianne, half sister to Madame La Tour, Miss Madeline Henriquez
Madame Solange ..... Mrs. John Sefton
Comtesse de La Tour ..... Mrs. Reeves
Justine ..... Miss Greene

TOMORROW,
MISS MARY GANNON'S BENEFIT.
First time this season, the comedy of
LITTLE TREASURE,
(I believe acted here,) the beautiful drama, with new and appropriate scenery and appointments, and a perfect cast, closing with
ERNESTINE.
THE WHOLE STRENGTH
OF MR. WALLACK'S
SPLENDID COMPANY
will appear in the above entertainments.
WEDNESDAY,
positively last night of the great romantic play,
PAULINE.

In consequence of the great effect produced upon a house crowded to the ceiling on Saturday last, the first night of
MASKS AND FACES,
It will be repeated on THURSDAY next.
FRIDAY, MR. MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings, from 9 to 6.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Tutor," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," "The Magic Marriage," and "Married Life."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Open at 7; begin at 7½ o'clock.
EIGHTH WEEK
Of the brilliant engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
THIRD WEEK of the great Fairy Extravaganza,
THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS,
in which
MRS JOHN WOOD
personates the characters of
QUEEN LUCIDORA,
PAGE PITCHIN,
and the NEW PEDDLER.
Introducing for the first time, a new and original song,
"HOW ARE YOU? GREEN AND CRASS?"
SONGS, DUETTS, TRIOS, CONCERTED PIECES, and POWERFUL CHORUSSES.
SPLENDID SCENERY.
MR. WALCOT, Sr. ..... as ..... KING LACHRYMOSO
THE ARAB GIANT, ... as GALIFRON, THE GREAT
BRILLIANT SELECTIONS OF MUSIC,
together with a
NEW OVERTURE,
arranged and composed expressly for this piece by
THOMAS BAKER.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.

In deference to the very general complaint of the Press that the approach of Planche's termination of the piece involves an anti-climax inferior to the general effect and the prompt ending so necessary after the *dénouement* has been made apparent, Mr. Walcot has ventured to make an alteration of the original closing scenes, which, as it only transfers the business of one small part to another character, in addition to the erasure of one the best scenes of his own, he hopes will be found satisfactory.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS.

Queen Luciders ..... Mrs. John Wood
Page Pitchin ..... Mrs. John Wood
Original Jacobs ..... Mrs. John Wood
King Lachrymoso ..... Mr. Walcot, Sr.
Galifron ..... The Arab Giant
with an excellent cast of characters.
To commence with the
LOTTERY TICKET.

WINTER GARDEN.

The Manager has great pleasure in announcing an engagement, for a limited period, with
THE GREAT VERSATILE ACTRESS,
MARY PROVOST,
MARY PROVOST.
Whose success throughout the cities of the Union stands unprecedented.
THIS DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE
Will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
In her matchless impersonation of
PARTHENIA.
THE
GREEK MAIDEN,
In Mrs. Lovell's five-act play of
INGOMAR,
Supported by the favorite young actor
MR. L. BARRETT,
And the entire Cora Dramatique.
Seats may be secured in advance.
MARY PROVOST
Will soon appear as
NELL OWYNNE.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT AND EXHIBITION of the organ in the South Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., by special request, will be repeated on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents—for sale at the door. If stormy, on Thursday evening.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 264 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAY

FROM BEFORE VICKSBURGH.

The Sickness in Gen. Grant's Army—Gross Negligence of the Sick—How Vicksburgh is to be Taken—The Virtue of Digging—Important Events Coming.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OFF VICKSBURGH, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

The horrors of war, its bravery and endurance, its sufferings, triumphs and heroisms, are not all the exclusive possession of the battle-field. A battle aggregates these qualities, and hence brings them more conspicuously before the eyes of the world; and yet, every hour in the existance of the army, away from actual conflict, is characterized by events equally worthy our admiration, our sympathy, our tears.

If, at such times, Death is not riding on the sulphurious whirlwind belched from cannon and musket, he is not idle; but simply changes his forms, and carries on unceasingly his labors. His attentions are not the less assidnous that they are quiet—not less fatal that they are unsought.

Five hundred men were killed in the late attack upon Vicksburgh—five hnadred men went down in a fight that lasted four days, and the country was horrified at the uselessness and enormity of the sacrifice. And yet, every day since we have been here, not less than one hundred fell to respond to roll-call, and are carried out to never return. The loves, ruffled into billows by this tempest of death, is all that tells us how great are our losses, and how fearful our sacrifices in these noiseless, unsung, unknown interludes between actual conflicts.

My attention has been faithfully directed to these facts within the last three days. Sunday night I received word that a soldier was lying very sick at one of the hospitals, located on a plantation some three miles above Young's Point. Upon reaching the place, I found a roomy palatial mansion, and some thirty or forty low log buildings, formerly used for negro quarters, but now devoted to hospital purposes. All the log buildings were of the "saddle bag" order of architectura; that is, two small huts joined by a common roof and floor, and with no other means for the entrance of light and ventilation than is afforded by a narrow door.

At various of these pens, I made inquiries, and at length found the one I sought. I entered it, and after waiting a few moments till my eyes became accustomed to the darkness, I found my soldier, or at least I found a poor skeleton upon a cot in a corner—an emaciated sobbing remnant of what had once been an athletic man.

Over to the Surgeon's quarter; the Surgeon absent since yesterday. Where? Went down to dine with Gen. BLAIR. The three miles intervening between the hospital and the tent of the General did not last long under the incentive of relief and speed, and not long afterwards I had the Surgeon at the side of the patient. A clasp of the pulse, and a shake of the head was all that resulted.

I obtained some information of the Surgeon. The roomy, airy house could not be used by his patients, because it was held by some individnal who sported a star on his shoulder. He had five hundred patients crowded together in these dark, noisome negro quarters, and of these fifteen to thirty died daily. The weather was at times intensely cold—he could get no wood—oohody would answer his requisitions, and the sick suffered severely from the cold. He had chopped down all the fences in the vicinity, dug up the posts, dismantled a few out-houses, and in this way had managed to afford a little fire in cases of extremity. He had no medicine—requisitions met with no response beyond a refusal. He had no provisions beyond coarse army rations; and were for three days the only food given the sick was that which was humanely shared with them hy a small guard that had been placed around the quarters, and who fortunately had brongbt a few days' rations with them. He was unable to afford these under his charge much beyond sympathy when sick, and a detail of men with picks and spades to cover them up when dead.

This was the Post Hospital, and in it, it is not perhaps exaggeration to assert, that dying is the rule and getting well the exception. Application for discharges in cases where recovery without change of air was impossible, rarely meet with success—it having been asserted by at least one General that it is easier to dig two graves than sign one set of papers. The requisite brutality of such a remark will command admiration—the individual who uttered it takes preëminence in all that is mean, unfeeling and diabolical.

I am happy to state that in my investigations, I found one bright exception to the orevailing inefficiency that characterizes the treatment of the sick. This is in the case of the *City of Memphis*, a steamer of the largest size, which has been turned into a hospital boat, and placed nnder the charge of Dr. TURNER and his estimable wife. There I found some fifteen hundred sick, and occupying positions visited by pure air and light, abundantly supplied with medicines and delicacies, a large and practiced corps of assistaots and nurses, and, better than all these, the kind attentions of a compassionate woman, to remind them of home and surround them with such sympathies as only the genlier sex can offer.

The rise of water, the immense quantity of rain that has turned this portion of the "bottom" into a fathomless abyss of mud, and the severe fatigue duties required of our soldiers in digging canals and building levees, will show the origin of much of the sickness in the camps; but there is no explanation why the mortality is so fearful—no reason why our men should be packed like hogs in narrow pens, and left to die in filth, darkness and neglect.

There may possibly be good reason—strategic, moral or otherwise—why all the fine houses hereabout are occupied by officers, while the sick are left to die in narrow boats and dirty huts, lately used by negroes—but if there be a reasonable necessity for such things, I have yet to learn its character. As these gentlemen gain the credit of all their victories, and as their comfort is so much to be preferred to the lives of the common herd, I can only suggest that the rank and file be disbanded, and they be allowed to do the digging and fighting. It might materially lessen the number of this class of patriots, but that such a result would be a damage either to the country or the cause, is a question that will admit a good deal of diverse argument.

When there yet remains undone so much of the gigantic task undertaken by the people, when a general draft is talked of, when recruiting officers all over the country are individually spending weeks of time and thousands of dollars to obtain a half-dozen recruits, when the blood of patriots is being poured out as free as rain, and every household in the land is clad in mourning, we cannot afford to have our armies decimated so frequently, through official neglect. Of the one hundred who die in this army daily, sixty per cent. could be saved were it not for the culpability and negligence of those in command.

These assertions are not meant to be too sweeping, for *all* Generals here do not occupy houses, nor all Surgeons neglect their sick. There are, all through the various ramifications of the service, many honurable exceptions.

As you are probably aware, Vicksburgh is still in the hands of the rebels. The muzzles of the 140 guns, with their Cyclopean eyes, still gaze across the river at the panoramn afforded by the formidable gathering of National troops and transports on this side of the Father of Waters. How or when we shall take the place is not definitely determined upon; the latter will undonbtedly depend much upon the character of the former. We can again ascend the Yazoo, assault and possibly carry the works on Havne's Bluff, and thus at once secure a position on firm ground, and menace their rear; or we can bombard them for a day or two, and, under cover of the tremendous fire from the gunboats, land our forces directly in front of the city, and carry the works by storm: or, better than all, we can adopt the latest modern improvement in warfare, and dig them out.

McCLELLAN dug out the rebels at Yorktown, HALLECK dug them out at Corinth, PEMBERTON dug them into a surrender at Island No. 10, while FARRAGUT dug the North into great Out Infinitous hopes, not long since, at Vicksburgh.

Gen. GRANT, who has hitherto confined himself to giving and taking sturdy knocks, with more reliance on steel and saltpetre than shovels, has fallen into the fashion, and is now engaged as lustily in digging at Vicksburgh as ever sexton dug in grave-yard or miner after golden nuggets. Where he is digging and what, is contraband; and although a dozen newsmongers have already advised their respective sheets of the whole enterprise, I will not peril the reputation of the TIMES for discreetness by following their example. Suffice it to say that Gen. GRANT is now flashing his maiden spade in the bosom of mother earth with a vigor that deserves, if it do not meet, with a glorious success.

The Court-martial of the representative of your cotemporary, the *Herald*, still continues, but it has long since ceased to have any reference to the individual on trial. The whole thing has resolved itself into an inquest upon the battle of Vicksburgh—who did do certain things and who did not—who obeyed orders and disobeyed them—who was a coward and who was not. Developments of a decidedly interesting character will be made, several gentlemen implicated will have permission to resign, while it is not at all improbable pistols and coffee will be resorted to in order to settl the differences likely to arise between two or three of not the least important officers engaged in the late siege of Vicksburgh. Some sharp notes have already passed; recriminations are bandied about in great abundance; in short we are improving rapidly here in the West, and only need a few more court-martials and a few more changes of commanders to make us equal in efficiency to any other army in the field. Have patiance with us, for we are doing our best.

There is no news that I can give you, beyond the fact that things are progressing as rapidly as circumstances will admit. The balance of McPHERSON's corps will be here during the present week, and probably take position at Lake Providence, sixty miles above. In ten days from this, something of genuine importance will be very likely to occur.

GALWAY.

LOYALTY IN KANSAS.

Great Union Demonstration at Leavenworth—Speech of Gen. Blunt—Resolutions, &c.

From Our Own Reporter.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863.

The Union meeting last evening was a success. The audience was very large, the hall being filled to its utmost capacity, and many going away, unable to obtain admittance. The band of Gen. BLUNT was in attendance, and, played stirring national airs. Col. D. K. ANTHONY presided. Among the Vice-Presidents were Hon. M. W. DELAHAY, Surveyor-General; Gen. WM. LARIMER, Jr.; W. H. RALSTON, H. DEIKLEMAN, Councilmen PALMER and E. H. HARSH. Secretaries—Capt. GEO. H. HOYT, D. W. WILDER, editor of the *Conservative*, and H. BUCKINGHAM, editor of the *Evening Bulletin*. Gen. BLUNT, with several members of his Staff, appeared on the platform, and was greeted again and again with tumultuous cheering. The President, in opening the meeting, declared that since the destruction of the *Inquirer*, property had risen ten per cent. He briefly recounted the facts of the attempt to assassinate himself, Mr. BURDICK and other loyal men, and claimed that when the agents of the civil authorities were themselves actors in such transactions, it was time that the people vindicated justice and loyalty themselves. Col. JENNISON was loudly called for, and responded by inquiring for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, appointed at the last meeting.

Judge McCAHON, as Chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted with loud cheering:

When treason becomes bold and defiant in our midst; when loyal and peaceable citizens are threatened with death through the columns of a treasonable sheet and the mouths of traitors; when our Government is openly assailed and scoffed at, and insidious means used to seduce loyal people from their allegiance; when public meetings are called, under a specious guise, to propose and promulgate treason, it is time that loyal men should unite for the protection of themselves, and to speak and act as becomes loyal and free people: Therefore

Resolved, That all those who ask or propose peace with the rebels now in arms against the Government of the United States, except upon terms of unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws, or who propose a dissolution or separation of the Union in any manner, are traitors.

Resolved, That it would be a stain upon the fair fame of Kansas, as a loyal State, to permit the making of any treasonable propositioo, or the adoption of any treasonable resotutioos by any body of men in our midst, *and it shall not be done*. This we resolve with a firm determination to carry it out to the letter, come what may.

Resolved, That death is the constitutional and legal punishment of treason, and that the policy of incarcerating traitors for a time and then discharging them without further punishment, is not proper. The legal punishment should be inflicted without delay.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the President's Proclamntion of Sept. 22, 1862, giving freedom to slaves in the certain districts designated by his Proclamation of Jnn. 1, 1863. As that Proclamation gives freedom to the sinves of rebels *only*, we hereby express our conviction that the opposition to it arises from sympathy with the rebellion.

Resolved, That, confident of the final triumph of our Government and the overthrow of treason, we again renew our pledge of nnswerving fidelity to the Union, and our determination to support the Government through all vicissitudes unto the end.

Gen. BLUNT was then loudly called for, and responded in a terse and telling speech, the points of which are given in the following brief synopsis.

I don't propose to make a speech, but merely give you a little *Blunt* talk. I am not much in favor of soldiers making speeches, but to-night, as a citizen of Knnsas, I ask the privilege of taking a part in this meeting. And I can say now, with more truth than ever before, that I am proud to be a citizen of Kansas. [Loud cheers.] I have lately been to Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and I have heard more treason talked than ever was permitted here. I am glad there is one Free State, one bright spot, one sovereign State where treason and traitors will not be tolerated. [Applause.] The *little incident* that has heppened in my absence is one that I trust will be taken up and followed hy other States. [Cheers.] If there ever was a case where the people were justified in abating a nuisance, that was one. I intended to squelch the thing as soon as I got home, but I am glad you took the dirty job off my hands. [Laughter and applause.] Notwithstanding the opposition to the war manifested in some of the States, I trust the time has come when it is to be settled whether Copperheads or loyal men are to rule this country. It is supposed by many that this opposition to the war comes from the Democratic party. This is not true. Many who have been associated with them are the *leaders*, but I believe the great mass of that party to be true and loyal. [Cheers.] The seeds of dissension have been sown by rebel emissaries. The anti-war leaders are men who have nothing to lose, but who hope to advance their own fortunes through the ruin of this Government. The rank and file are honest men, the dupes of wily demagogues and politicians. I wonder if these men have ever thought at what aid and comfort they are giving to the enemy? There is a perfect understanding between the leading Copperheads in the North, and the leading rebels in the South. The aim of both is to cripple the Government and procrastinata the rebellion.

Not long since a rebel officer came within my lines in Arkansas to exchange prisoners, and he acknowledged to me that the rebel Government was pressed to the last resort to maintain itself. He said their only hope and the one upon which they relied was, to hold out a few months longer, until civil war is initiated in the Free States, and our soldiers had to go home to put it down. He told me they took courage from the tone of the Northern papers. He said he regarded the Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Columbus *Crisis* as good "secesh" papers.

Fellow-citizens: I have some little respect for a man who believes his cause to be just, and who fights to sustain it. But the most detestable men on earth are these cocsummate cowards who lack the courage to shoulder a musket and go inside the rebel lines, but who stay at home and fire in the rear of the men who are defending your homes and your country. [Great cheering.] When I heard these Copperheads talk I felt like putting them in the guard-house. I told them that in Kansas the soil and climate were not congenial to rebels. But with all these dark clouds I can see no reason yet to be discouraged. I still have the utmost confidence in our people. If we had leaders in the field who were in earnest, this rebellion would be put down in six months.

The Administration is weeding out the traitorous imbeciles and cowards, and when this is done we shall put down the rebels. It is your duty to tell your representatives in Congress to urge on this work of purifying the army. I have yet to see the first soldier who is tired of this war, or that was disposed to end it without the unconditional submission of the rebels. [Applause.] The men are all right, and they are not at all particular about having a nigger help them. Whenever I have heard any objection to rebels being killed by negroes, I have always noticed that it came from some fool in shoulder-straps. [Great laughter.]

Let me say to the Copperheads that when this rebellion is put down, and when this army returns home, there will be a day of fearful retribution. [Cheers.] There will be the biggest crop of black eyes ever heard of in this country. I believe Kansas has taken the lead in thrusting these Copperheads, as she ever does in all good causes. I think you will do your country a good service if you knock down every man you hear spouting treason. [Cheers.] No matter if it occurs in church.

The two following resolutions were passed, to meet the cases to which they point. The last, in relation to the depreciation of the National currency, and the purchase of Confederate scrip, was adopted, in consequence of its having become known that certain bankers and others in this town were in the habit of purchasing Confederate notes at from 20 to 40 cents. It is believed that the currency thus purchased is taken to Memphis, and made a contraband instrument of trade with the rebels. It is time that the purchase of the rebel currency was stopped. It is an evil which nothing excuses. Undoubtedly great profits are made by the knowing ones by such treasonable speculation. The effect of such traffic can be foreseen, when we remember that men are affected by their interests. A luke-warm loyalist, who becomes the possessor of this money to a large extent, will have so many dollars to away him in favor of peace and recognition, that thereby he may realize on his rebel notes. But to the resolutions:

Resolved, That loyal men should not pay or make good any loss sustained by traitors, and that we regard any attempt to compel or enforce such payment as a participation in treason.

Resolved, That we regard all those who by word or deed disparage or attempt to depreciate the currency of the Government of the United States, or who deal in Confederate script in any manner, as aiders and abettors of treason. R. J. H.

THE KENTUCKY REBEL CONVENTION

Full Attendance of Well-Known Rebels.

The Dispersion of the Convention by Order of Col. Gilbert.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

FRANKFORT, KY., Thursday, Feb. 19.

Failing to procure the lower house of the Legislature to hold their traitorous Conventions, the ex-Camp Chase rebels and Secessionists sent hither to naminate a State ticket of such men as would hand the State over into the possession of the Southern Confederacy, procured Metropolitan Hall and met in Coovention yesterday morniag. Two hundred men, all told, comprised the oumber present, and these were marvelously tit-favored fellows with filthy beards and "foreheads villeinously low." It is not my disposition to abuse those men because they met here to destroy the authority of the United States Government in Keetucky, but I must state, for candor and a regard for truth compel me, that they resembled a pack of guerrillas, such as are found in Western Virginia and Tennessee, more than aught else in the lower links of the human chain that I can recall. They reeked of whisky and tobacco, and their ultraists were distinguishable by the everlasting and highly characteristic "butternut" suits. There were some men among them who represented the better classes of society, but they were taw, and well known to be out-and-out Secessionists, therefore not entitled to, or sharing the respect of true and loyal men.

At 11 o'clock JOHN LEATHERS, of Covington, called the Convention to order by calling Ex-Gov. MORRIWETHER to the Chair, but he not being present, LEATHERS took the Chair *pro tem.*; J. P. HARRISON acting as Secretary.

At this stage of the proceedings Col. GILBERT, of the Forty-fourth Ohio, commander of the First Brigade, Army of Central Kentucky, came torward, and in a calm, firm voice, read the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, ARMY OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 18.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—Reliable information having been received at these headquarters that a number of rebel spies and emissaries are in this city, it is ordered that all persons now here who are not residents or who are not members of the Kentucky Legislature or officers of the State Government, shall forthwith report their names to these headquarters, accompanied with satisfactory refereeces as to their loyalty to the Government of the United States.

By command of S. A. GILBERT,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

JOHN G. TELFORD, A. A. A. G.

A visible sensation was produced, and several called for another reading of the order. This was done by Lieut.-Col. WILSON, of the Forty-fourth Ohio. "Curses not loud, but deep," followed; but there was a manifest disposition to smoothe the thing over, and proceed to business with all the semblance of good faith possible under the circumstances.

Senator ASA P. GROVER, who had left his sent in the Senate to attend the Convention, arose, and suggested that in order to facilitate business the call for delegates be made, and as the lists were handed in they could be submitted to Col. GILBERT.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the counties in their alphabetical order: Jefferson, Campbell, Henry, Olden, Owen, Scott, Shelby, Mason, Oldham and Woodford counties, and the City of Louisville, sending the largest number of delegates.

During the call, DAVID MERRIWEATHER arrived in the hall, and was invited to the chair. He is an Ex-Governor of New-Mexico, and has been a very active Secessionist from the first.

It soon became known that the place was guarded by Feceral soldiers, and several of the more timid began to evince signs of uneasiness, and commenced to move toward the door, but no one was allowed to pass out except he had enrolled his name. Some swore fearfully, and indulged in the most filthy abuse of the President and his "nigger thieves," but the majority remained silent, and spent their time in looking at their neigbbors, speculating whether they were to be trusted or not.

After the call of the delegates was complete, and the names enrolled, Col. GILBERT stepped upon the stage, and addressed the Convention as follows:

"I hope no one present will create any disturbance, or utter any seditious sentiment, as that will compromise, and possibly may lead to the arrest of all. No doubt many of you, gentlemen, assembled here without any treasonable design, either present or prospective. All such I invite to quietly depart to their homes, but there are those here whom we know to be rebels of the worst kind, the quiet plotters of treason, who, to carry out their infamous designs, would deluge the fair fields of Kentucky in the blood of her citizens, make her rich plantations, beautiful villages and wealthy cities, as desolate as are the domains of the Southern traitors with whom they are in league. Under the guise of that good old name, Democrat, they hope to perfect their designs; but it will not do. You are repudiated by the conservative Legislature, by their refusal to give you the use of their House. The Democratic newspapers scorn and excommunicate you. Democrats in high and low places call your leaders by the one name—traitors. There is no use in your holding conventions in Kentucky, as none but men of undoubted loyalty to the United States Government will, nader any circumstances, be allowed to run for any office, or fill it if elected. Such meetings as this you shall not hold within the limits of my command, and, to avoid difficulty, you will disperse to your homes, and desist from all such attempts to precipitate civil war upon your State."

Finding their treasonable purposes completely foiled by the coolness, tact and patriotism of Col. GILBERT, the chagrined "butternuts" gave in without a struggle. Senator BUSH, however, offered some resolutions, and requested to have them read, but Col. GILBERT was politely firm, and they were withdrawn, after which the Convention was declared adjourned by the Chairman.

The interference of Col. GILBERT with this, the initiatory step to take the State ont of the Union, is not only patriotic but highly justifiable. His conduct was calm and dignified throughout, and it has met with the hearty indorsement of every true loyal member of the Legislature and citizen of Frankfort.

His action was based upon the refusal of the Legislatura to let the Capitol be used by the rebels, and upon the common consent of the people and loyal press denouncing them as such. The only complaint I heard made by the loyal people, was that Col. GILBERT did not arrest the entire gang of traitors and send them into the rebel lines to "fight for their rights," for as it is, they will return to their "respecive places of abode" and set up a howl.

CHARACTER OF THE CONVENTION.

From the Louisville Journal, Feb. 19.

The train left this City for Frankfort at the usual hour yesterday morning, with about one hundred and fifty delegates, a majority of whom were from the lower border counties. Gentlemen with whom we have conversed, who accompanied the delegation to Frankfort and returned with them last evening, inform us that the conversation of these delegates was exceedingly rebellious; that they were as disloyal in their sentiments as if they had been devoted subjects of the arch-traitor JEFF. DAVIS. Nor were their expressions of disloyalty made in delicate terms; but they are represented to have been bold, exultant and defiant. We do not wonder, therefore, that their treasonable purposes became apparent to the civil and military authorities, and that their traitorous designs were thus summarily thwarted by Col. GILBERT.

Gen. BOYLE, the commander of the Western District of Kentucky, received a despatch from Gen. GILMORE last evening, under whose orders Col. GILBERT acted, informing him that he had dispersed the Convention, with the assurance that it could not reassemble in his district; and Gen. BOYLE promptly replied to Gen. GILMORE the Convention should meet nowhere in his district.

We need hardly add that the course pursued by Col. GILBERT will meet the approval of all loyal Kentuckians.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

Ambulance Service and Field Surgery—Necessity for Improvement.

There prevails in the public mind a general sentiment of a great need of an efficient and thoroughly drilled corps to be devoted exclusively to the assistance and safety of the wounded, during and immediately after every battle. The public heart has been greatly pained, after almost every serious contest, to hear of large numbers of our wounded countrymen being compelled to lie a long time, in some instances several days, on the open ground, in hatpless suffering and exhaustion from loss of blood, cold, wat, and hunger, and still the wonder grows that there has not long ago been arranged a thorough system of immediate relief to them. The anxiety of the country to see in active operation an efficient organization for this humane purpose, is believed to be second only to the anxiety to see the end of the rebellion. To lift the wounded man immediately from the ground and convey him to a place of safety, is the first impulse of every heart, and though to some it may seem to savor of mawkish philanthrophy to be in such haste to extend the hand of succor to those who go into battle, expecting to suffer from wounds which they have striven to inflict upon others, yet we are not to forget that a wounded man is no longer a warrior, and having offered his blood and his life for the cause, the duty of prompt and energetic action for his safety is then ours, as it before was his for us. Nor must it be forgotten that from the moment the weapon falls from his hand, the wounded foe is no longer such, and is entitled to all the "aid and comfort" in our power, which we may now render without treason.

But it is not alone, as will be shown, for the purpose of relieving the wounded from pain and want, and transporting them to the nearest hospital, that the organization of an "Ambulance and Hospital Corps" is demanded. Army medical statistics demonstrate the fact that immediately fatal results from wounds of the head, heart, or some other vital organs, bear a very small proportion to the whole, while a very large proportion ensue from wounds in the arms, legs, or other non-vital parts, not in themselves necessarily fatal, and which, in numerous instances, cannot be said to be even serious. In such cases a large number die for want of prompt and early succor to arrest hemhorrage, and rouse the sinking energies from the shock and fainting produced by the wound and loss of blood. Of these indirect or secondary causes of death from simple wounds, to be placed at the head of the list for frequency and seriousness, is hemborrage, even from many wounds which are otherwise of trifling importance. For example, a trifling bullet-wound in an arm or leg, though it may shatter a bone, or even take the limb entirely off, is not necessarily fatal, *provided the hemhorrage is speedily arrested*; while on the other hand, a mere flesh wound, if a large artery happens to be severed, must prove fatal, *unless the flow of blood is speedily checked*. Says Prof. GROSS: "Hundreds die on the battle-field from this cause. They allow their life-current to run out, as water flows from a hydrant, without an attempt to stop it by thrusting the finger in the wound, or compressing the main artery in the injured limb. They perish simply from their ignorance, because the regimental surgeon has failed to give the proper instruction." MACLEOD, in his *Notes on the Surgery of the War in the Crimea*, says: "It is unquestionable that a large number of the dead sink from hemhorrage." And that late eminent surgeon, GEORGE MCCLELLAN, M. D., father of the distinguished General, remarks: "Hemhorrage is the most serious of all the complications of gunshot wounds. *More lives are lost from it, either directly or indirectly, than from all circumstances combined.*"

It is believed by the best authorities that three-fourths of those who die in battle perish from loss of blood. This single fact is sufficient for the conviction that the prompt application of whatever means can be made available for the speedy arrestation of hemorrhage from wounds *on the field* is demanded by every consideration of humanity and patriotism, to say nothing of economy—as urgently as the establishment and support of hospitals for their subsequent treatment. It is before being removed to hospital, while the wounded are yet lying where they fell, that the danger is most imminent, and a hand is wanted to apply pressure upon the main artery of the injured limb, to arrest the fast ebbing current of blood; then is the critical moment, when the lives of large numbers may be saved.

Nor is this the only, though the principal preventable cause of death from bullet, shell or bayonet wounds. What is known to medical men as the "shock" of an injury, producing sudden exhaustion and prostration, sometimes terminates life, when a little timely restorative, as a cup of wine, or even of water, and dashing a little of the liniter in the face, may rouse the enfeebled energies, and save many a life. These small, but important services the regimental Surgeons cannot perform, for they are too few in number, have other heavy duties to perform, and are not ubiquitous, but have their post at the hospital.

But it were needless to enumerate farther the causes of many preventable deaths on the battle-field, having stated enough to prove that, by the presance, ready at hand, at every conflict, of a sufficient number of men instructed in the art of applying tourniquets, or some other means of staunching primary hemorrhages, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of lives might be preserved in the present contest.

It is demonstrated that men of ordinary intelligence, though without any medical education, may be instructed in the simple art of applying pressure to severed arteries and veins, sufficiently well for all the purposes here indicated; and that such a corps has not long ago been organized and placed in active service is, indeed, a matter of surprise. The medical statistics of other wars, as well as of this rebellion, show that from one-half to three-fourths of all the wounds received are in the limbs, and also that large numbers of amputations, and other capital operations, prove fatal merely because the patients are exhausted from previous loss of blood, which a timely action of the tourniquet or some other mode of pressura upon the supplying blood-vessels would have prevented.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, and is now pending in the Senate, authorizing the enlistment of an Ambulance and Hospital Corps, with a full military organization. Such a body, with its officers and men properly drilled in the practices alluded to, must be regarded as one of the most valuable suggestions which the present crisis of the country has developed. While every energy is given to overcoming our enemies, as the means of securing the safety of the Constitution and the Government, let us not be unmindful of the great duty of preserving the lives of those whose blood is shed in their defence. Every household in the land having a member or a relative in the army is directly, and all others are at least indirectly, interested in the establishment of this institution—the enlistment of a body of active, intelligent men, whose duty shall be to save lives, instead of destroying them. Besides being taught the art of arresting hemorrhages from different parts of the body, they should be instructed in many other important duties, such as the bandaging of fractured and dislocated limbs; the first aid to be given in bruises, cuts, and gunshot wounds; the treatment required in cases of exhaustion and fainting, insensibility and stunning from falls from horses, blows upon the head, drowning, choking, garroting, hanging, freezing, sunstroke, burns, &c.; the best methods of lifting the wounded from the ground, and placing them on litters and ambulances, in anticipation of the arrival of the surgeon, or reaching a hospital; in the general principles of nursing the sick and wounded; the very important knowledge of the positive signs of death, to avoid (what is feared has too often occurred) premature interment; and finally, the proper method of burying the dead.

In the organization of a corps for these purposes, the most liberal construction should be given, and, aside from the increased confidence it would produce in the public mind, from its guarantee to the relatives and friends of every soldier that his life would not be needlessly sacrificed, there cannot be a reasonable doubt that its entire cost (though the tax for it would be most willingly paid) would be returned to the treasury every year, in the economy of its results.

There is probably not a proposition before Congress more certain to receive the unanimous approbation of the people, and there can be no valid reason for a single day's delay in its enactment, except to perfect its details. Should there be another Bull Run or Fredericksburgh disaster, or another Antietam victory, before the thorough organization of the Ambulance and Hospital Corps, the Government would properly be held responsible for every life it might have saved.

Foreigners and the Conscription.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to call your attention to a clause in the first section of the new Conscription bill just passed in Congress, by which persons of foreign birth, who may have declared their intentions of becoming citizens, are made liable to conscription. If my memory is not at fault, this clause in the bill is contrary to the Constitution of the United States. I knew it is contrary to the interpretation put upon it by the Government. See the declaration of the Secretary of State, made last Summer, that the simple declaration of intentions did not make a man a citizen, and consequently his non-citizenship exempted him from being drafted.

If this clause in the act is allowed to remain in its present shape, it will be productive of much mischief. You know as well as I do that, notwithstanding all the efforts of bad men, unprincipled political demagogues, and Slavery-worshiping editors, the greater majority of our foreign-born residents, especially the Irish, Scotch and Germans, are as loyal to the Government, if not more loyal, than the great mass of our native-born citizens; yet they will not, as a class, submit willingly to a compulsory performance of the full duties of a citizen to his Government without being entitled to the full privileges of citizenship, which, under existing laws, they cannot enjoy. I ask, Can a man legally vote on a mere "declaration of intentions?" Of course not. Why, then, I ask, should he be made to fight against his will for laws which he can have no voice in making. You may reply, Let him take out his "final papers," and then he can vote. I grant that, but here again the law intervenes, and says that two years must elapse between his declaration and the issuing of his final papers.

The Government may rely on it, that this clause in the bill will cause more trouble with foreign Governments, through Ministers and Consuls, than can possibly be offset by the services of those it seeks to reach. Viewing it in this light, as an unconditional supporter of the Government, under whose flag I make my present home, I have felt it my duty to call your attention to the matter, hoping you may through the influence of your valuable journal effect such modifications of this part of the act as will prevent future trouble and foreign complications in the directions I have indicated. M.

[Advertisement.]

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cents per pot.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—A private class, in practical phrenology, is now being formed at Dr. SHEPARD'S, No. 63 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, and at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, where tickets, with full particulars, may be obained.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only masters, which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, who apply soon, may join the private classes in practical Phrenology, now forming at Dr. SHEPARD'S, No. 63 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, and at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 43 | Sun sets.... 5 45 | Moon sets...morn.
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island 12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 22.

Arrived.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, Nichols, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Bearse, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Catharine, Freeman, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Feb. 8, off Carysfort Reef, saw a large black ship, double topsails, steering S., with troops.

Ship Pepperell, (ot Saco,) Hill, Marseilles Dec. 30, and Gibraltar Jan. 1, with mdse. to Breithaupt & Wilson.

Ship Humboldt. (Hamb.) Boyson, Hamburgh Jan. 8, with mdse. to Slosman & Eddye. Passed the Lizard Jan. 16, Madeira Jan. 24; anchored at Sandy Hook on the 20th inst., at 6 P. M.

Ship New-Orleans, Russell, Milfordhaven 42 ds., with mdse. to Wm. T. Frost. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Jan. 15, Wm. E. Webster, of New-Salem, N. H., fell overboard and was drowned; lowered a boat, but could not save him. Jan. 28, had a heavy gale from S. W. to N. W., with a very high sea running; lay to under bare poles for 11 hours. Feb. 17, lat. 39 45, lon. 64 51, saw an American ship steering E., was painted black and had a white burgee with blue leader and three red balls in centre.

Ship Georgiana, Nabmann, Liverpool Dec. 23, to master, anchored on the bar.

Bark J. Kepler, (Brem.,) Jartzers, Cardiff Jan. 9, to order.

Bark Golden Era, (of Rockland,) Snow, Bermuda 9 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Wm. A. Anderson, (of Bucksport,) Reed, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to T. E. Ward, Feb. 12, lat. 30 40, lon. 79 20, saw brig G. H. Dillingham, bound S.

Bark Grand Turk, Doliver, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Thomas Mayhew.

Bark R. S. W. Dodge, (of Blnehill,) Jarvis, Trinidad, Cuba, 17 ds., with molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Sarah, Hallett, Carthagena Jan. 29, with coffee, hides, &c., to Ribon & Murray. Feb. 8, off Cape St. Antonio, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Vanderbilt, from Havana the day previous, reporting the privateer Alabama at Kingston, Jam., coaling. The V. would proceed there direct and lay off to await the Alabama coming out. The Br. brigs Catharine, Pitman, and Prince of Wales, Partridge, ald. for Savanilla, Jan. 27, to load for New-York.

Brig Wm. T. Kirby, ("Br., of Nassau,") Murray, Savanilla Feb. 4, with cotton, fustic, &c., to J. & H. Smith & Co. Feb. 18, lat. 33 40, lon. 76 40, was boarded by U. S. ship Onward, cruising.

Brig Bereas, (Br., of Halifax,) Cronan, St. Marc Feb. 2, with logwood to B. F. Small. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Anita Owen, Wallace, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Thos. Mayhew.

Brig A. V. Goodbna, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Williams, Cienfuegos Feb. 1, with sugar to Thomas James. Feb. 15, lat. 26 10, lon. 74 36, passed brig Fleetwing, bnd. south.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Barbadoes Feb. 10, in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig West, Gutbrandsen, Bordeaux Jan. 3, and Verdoux 12th, in ballast to John C. Connor, Sld. in co. with bark Sarah Sheaf, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., very heavy with snow.

Below.

Fr. bark P. E. Calliot, Peppion, Marseilles Dec. 26.

Also, one of E. E. Morgan's line of London packets.

Steamship Mississippi, with horses and troops, anchored in lower bay.

Ship Ernestine, from Bremen.

Bark Golden Age.—All by pilot-boat No. 13.

Sailed.

Steamships Oregon, Swan, Croton and Fah-Kee.

Ships New-World, Courier, Esmeralda, Ernest, (Br.,) Contest.

Barks Charles Brewer, Helen Augusta, John Griffin, Martha's Vineyard, Clara R. Sutil.

Brigs James Crew, (Br.,) Lauretta, Agna Wellington, M. A. Milliken, Suwanee, Porto Plata, (Brem.,) and A. Fenno.

Schooners Black Diamond, W. H. Rowe, C. F. Hawley, A. S. Cannon, Emaline A., David Hale, Julia Maloe, Thomas Page, Montrose, N. B. Stetson, A. S. Stinson, Black Bird, C. Pendleton, Golden Eagle, Charles Colgate, Alice Mabey, Emily Curtis, G. Fox, John H. Roach, and St. Louis.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot-boat Washington, No. 4, came to the City today, and reports the steamer Ella Warley, that was sunk by collision with the North Star, as having parted amidships, and rose to the surface, and is now entirely afloat, but is still held in the same place by (probably) the anchor; would have boarded her but for the tremendous high sea at that time.

Foreign Ports.

At Carthagena Jan. 29, Brem. brigs Pflio, loading for Bremen; Lucie, do., do.; J. H. Becker, had struck on Salamadina Shoal, discharged cargo and will probably be condemned.

At Savanilla, Feb. 4, Br. brigs Catharine, for New-York Feb. 5, and Prince of Wales for do. 7th.

At Barbados Feb. 10, schr. Mary Alice, for Arroyo, P. R., same day.

Notice to Mariners.

The following position of Noonday

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3563. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Hooker in Consultation with the Authorities.

Good Condition of the Army of the Potomac.

More Nominations Sent to the Senate.

Animated Debates in Both Houses.

SENATOR WILSON ON DISLOYALTY.

Grand Stirring Up of Vallandigham and other Copperheads.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. HOOKER has been in the city, and was to-day in consultation with the President and Secretary of War.

Late accounts from the Army of the Potomac indicate greatly improved discipline, and give promise of a state of efficiency never before known there. Expeditions are making successful forays against the enemy, capturing supplies and gaining valuable information, and the business of smuggling goods into the rebel lines is nearly terminated. Desertion is becoming a serious enterprise, and is rapidly diminishing, and the frequent captures of mails going to Richmond bids fair to destroy that heretofore flourishing branch of treason. Our scouting system is admirably organized, and at last we are able to know something of the position, force and plans of the rebels. Our cavalry arm has shared the general improvement, and now, under Gen. STONEMAN, may safely be said to equal in efficiency that of STUART'S.

SENATOR WILSON ON THE COPPERHEADS.

Senator WILSON'S speech, to-day, in reply to the Copperhead arguments in favor of treason, is pronounced the most scathing invective which has lately disturbed the decorous echoes of the Senate Chamber. In alluding to the Democratic Convention at Frankfort, lately dispersed by Gen. GILBERT, he described it as an assemblage of "banded traitors," and denounced the Senator who attempted to defend them as no better than they. Mr. POWELL, in reply, gave vent to a burst of treasonable rage, disgraceful alike to his State and his position.

At the time of closing our dispatch (midnight) both Houses are still in session, with a fair prospect of an all-night session. The Senate is engaged in discussing the right of *habeas corpus*, and the House is debating the Conscription bill. Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM, BINGHAM, VOORHEES and OLIN all made strong speeches—that of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM being even stronger in sedition than in rhetoric. The gallaries have been crowded all the evening, and several passages of Mr. BINGHAM'S speech were rapturously applauded. Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM and VOORHEES received the congratulations of HENRY MAY and kindred spirits. Secretary CHASE was an interested listener.

THE FINANCIAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Before the Financial Conference Committee was announced, it seems that Senator HICKS was substituted in place of Senator LATHAM. No meeting has yet been had, but the Committee has been notified of a meeting for to-morrow. This delay seems favorable to the policy of the Administration, which evidently is in earnest in pushing its measures.

THE AMBULANCE CORPS BILL.

A special meeting of the Senate Military Committee has been called on to-morrow to consider the Ambulance Corps bill, which is strongly urged by leading officers in the army.

THE ORDNANCE DEPOT AT WEEHAWKEN.

The Secretary of War, Gen. TOTTEN and Gen. RIPLEY, have addressed a note to the Military Committee of the two houses, urging immediate action on the proposition for an Armory and Ordnance Depot at Weehawken.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be Paymasters, with rank of Major—Josiah Gale, Illinois; Wm. Wood, New-Jersey; C. C. Clark, Connecticut; L. S. Webb, Ohio; Edwin Fly, Maine; Justus Felps: New-York; Joshua Kames, Pennsylvania; John Brotherline, Pennsylvania; Charles W. Scovel, New-York.

To be Quartermasters with the rank of Captain—Charles A. Henry, Nebraska; Thomas H. McDill, Wisconsin; C. M. Sampson, Massachusetts; S. J. Wright, Michigan; J. F. Hasleton, Wisconsin; A. F. Dunton, New-York; H. C. Goff, Western Virginia.

Commissaries of Subsistence with the rank of Captain—W. F. Young and S. B. Trainor, Massachusetts; John L. Carson, Nebraska; James C. Brooks, Indiana.

To be Assistant Surgeons—William Gunstead and C. O. Reynolds, Missouri; A. C. Schwarzwelder, Ohio; J. Q. Adams, New-York.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

In reply to the telegraphic summons sent him to come here and testify, Gen. MCCLELLAN inquired as to the points of evidence desired. He was answered that the examination would be too general to allow a specification, to which he responded with a question as to when he was wanted. A peremptory summons was to-day sent to him to appear forthwith.

PRISONERS WHO [illegible] DIED.

List of National prisoners [illegible] have died in Southern hospitals has been obtained by Col. LUDLOW, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, and placed in the hands of Surg.-Gen. HAMMOND. It includes about four hundred names and will immediately be published.

GEN. PHELPS.

Gen. PHELPS, Military Governor of Arkansas, is here, and it is understood that he desires a command in the field, instead of his present position.

GEN. BUTLER'S COMMAND.

It is now stated on good authority that Gen. BUTLER has been reassigned to the Department of the Gulf, which is made to embrace Alabama as well as Louisiana. Gen. BANKS will go to TEXAS.

PUNISHMENT OF OFFICERS.

JOSEPH NICHOLS, First Lieutenant Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, has been tried by Court-martial at Falmouth, and convicted of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in having tendered his resignation when in front of the enemy, on the ground that he regarded the President's Emancipation Proclamation as inexpedient and unconstitutional, and in consequence could not conscientiously serve under it. He was sentenced to be dismissed *with* his pay and allowances. The sentence was disapproved by Major-Gens. COUCH and SUMNER as too lenient, and the latter "*earnestly recommends that this officer shall be dishonorably dismissed the service, with the loss of all pay and allowances.*" By direction of the President, the above recommendation is approved, and will be immediately carried into effect.

By a General Order just issued, the following officers having been detected in forwarding to the North stolen property belonging to the United States, are dishonorably dismissed the service:

Col. L. P. CERKOLA, Fourth New-York Cavalry.

Surgeon T. M. HILL, Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers.

Capt. J. P. FOLEY, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, is dismissed the service for having been taken prisoner and paroled while straggling on the march; an offence which it was his duty as an officer to correct in others, instead of committing himself.

FREE LETTERS FOR SOLDIERS.

The Postal Reform bill which passed the House on Saturday, contains an important provision authorizing soldiers in camp and hospital to send and receive letters free of postage.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE ARMY.

The report that the Philadelphia *Inquirer* had been prohibited in the army proves to be incorrect. Gen. PATRICK, the Provost-Marshal, telegraphs that no such order has been issued from his office, and the Assistant Adjutant-General adds that no paper has been stopped from coming to the army. The mistake arose from the newspaper agent having failed on the day specified to receive his copies of the *Inquirer*.

THE CONVENTION WITH PERU.

Mr. SUMNER'S bill, introduced into the Senate Saturday, to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and Peru, of January, 1863, provides that a Commission shall be appointed for the adjustment of all claims preferred by citizens of the two Governments—the Commission to hold their sessions at Lima. The bill fixes the salaries of the Commissioners at $5,000 per annum and mileage, and also provides for a solicitor and clerk.

VISITING THE ARMY.

Senator MCDOUGAL left on Saturday on a visit to the camp of Gen. HOOKER.

THE OLD CAPITOL COMMISSION.

The Military Commission, appointed by Gen. MARSHALL, Military Governor, to try the most important cases at the Old Capitol Prison, assembled today. It consists as follows:

Col. C. BOZI, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

Lieut.-Col. FAY, Tenth New-Jersey Volunteers.

Major G. F. NICHOLS, One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York Volunteers.

Capt. E. G. PARKER, Assistant Adjutant-General, Judge-Advocate and Recorder.

It is understood the Judge-Advocate will bring before them for speedy hearing, all cases involving severe punishment.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

THE DISABLING OF THE OSSIPEE, ETC.

The Secretary of the Navy officially reports to the Senate, that the disabling of the *Ossipee* resulted from the cutting of the cylinder slide valves, caused by the softness of the iron, which was very badly fitted. Four hulls of vessels have been built on this plan. Ten have similar machinery, of which eight have been tried, two only giving way. The trouble with the *Ossipee* and *Juniata* was because their builders were inexperienced, and had neither proper shops, tools, mechanics nor engineers.

With regard to the failure of the *Pensacola*, Chief Engineer ISHERWOOD reports that she was built at Pensacola, and the machinery at Washington, from designs of E. N. DICKENS and W. E. SICKELS, under a contract with Secretary TOUCEY in 1856. One was the patentee of an alleged improvement in engines; and the other a lawyer, with intimate relations with Messrs. MALLORY and YULEE, of the Senate Naval Committee; and the plan was tried in opposition to the opinions of the Engineers of the Navy. Owing to numerous blunders, the machinery was two years and nine months in preparation. Its cost was $328,460. She was with difficulty got to New-Orleans, and was there reported useless until her machinery was replaced.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE OF CALIFORNIA.

At the unanimous request of the California Congressional Delegation, Hon. STEPHEN J. FIELD, now Chief Justice of California, has been appointed United States Circuit Judge for that State, *vice* Judge MCALLISTER, resigned.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in response to a resolution of the Senate, transmitting reports of the relative condition of the steamers *Ossipee* and *Pensacola*.

The Chair also presented resolutions from the Legislature of Kansas against any division of the country and in regard to public lands.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of New-York relative to Allotment Commissioners.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Inspectors of the Custom-house of Philadelphia, asking for an increase of compensation.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) presented a resolution from the Constitutional Convention of West Virginia, accepting the Constitution as amended by Congress, and also resolutions asking for an appropriation in compensation for the emancipation of slaves in West Virginia.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill relative to the inspection of steamboats.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) called up the resolution relative to the payment of foreign postage in coin, and offered a substitute authorizing the Postmaster-General to take such measures as he may deem necessary to provide for the payment in coin of the balances against the United States.

The substitute was adopted and the resolution passed.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Surgeon-General to submit to the Senate, as soon as the same can be in readiness, the materials proposed by him relating to the medical and surgical history of the rebellion, and such other medical statistics as may be in preparation in his office.

Mr. MCDONOAL, of California, (Dem.,) called up the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad Act.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered an amendment providing that the men employed to construct the road be enlisted in military organization, and be controlled by the Company under military law.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought this a very extraordinary amendment, to place these men under military law.

Mr. POMEROY replied that it was the only way the men could be controlled, they being far beyond courts and civil jurisdiction.

After further discussion the bill was postponed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to prevent the circulation in the United States of the bonds and notes of the so-called Confederate States. Referred to the Committee on Finances.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada. Referred to the Committee on Finances.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill granting lands to Kansas, to indemnify her citizens for their losses.

The bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up.

Mr. RICHARDSON said the Senator from Massachusetts had made a most extraordinary speech, charging that the bullets fired against the Union soldiers were fired by Democrats, and that the whole Democratic party of the country were disloyal.

Mr. WILSON stated that he never said that the mass of that party were disloyal.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked who took Virginia out of the Union? The men who were opposed to the Democratic party, while the Democratic portion of the State remained loyal and is now set off into a new State. The charge was wholly unjustifiable as against the Democratic party. If there was any disloyalty he should expect to find it in the State of Massachusetts under the teachings of WENDELL PHILLIPS, LLOYD GARRISON and others. In Massachusetts negroes were enlisted to defend the forts. [According to the NEW-YORK TIMES, negroes were enlisted at Fortress Monroe and accredited to Massachusetts. When Indiana and other States did not fill up their quotas the deficit had to be made up, but Massachusetts was allowed to fill her quota by enlisting negroes to defend her forts, and yet the Senator from Massachusetts (WILSON) endeavors to lecture the Senate on the patriotism of the Democratic party. He (RICHARDSON) contended that if the Administration had pursued the proper policy, this rebellion could not have lasted ninety days, but since the inauguration of the Confiscation and Emancipation measures, that we had had no success. But let the Confiscation and Emancipation acts be recalled, and there was time to save the country yet. Under the old policy, success was certain; under this new policy destruction was just as certain. By the Conscription bill, liberty was destroyed; and now by this bill, it was proposed to destroy the power of all the Courts. He did not know what else the people had to surrender of their rights. It never had been held by anybody that the President had power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and arrest peaceful citizens. He was opposed to both the Conscription bill and the present bill. The Conscription bill would give the country no soldiers until 1864, and they were wanted in 1863. He saw no reason for parting with the liberties and power of the people, if no benefit was to be gained by the country.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachesetts, (Rep.,) said the Senator from Illinois objected to his assertion that every bullet fired against the Union was fired by a Democrat. But he (Mr. WILSON) believed that it was true. The Senator asked who carried Virginia out of the Union. It was MASON and HUNTER, LETCHER and WISE, and the delegation in Congress, except Gen. MILLSON.

Mr. WILEY, of Virginia, (Union,) said the Senator should except the Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENTS.

Mr. WILSON accepted the correction, but these men, TOOMBS, CLINGMAN, and others, had to go into the Democratic party before they became traitors. No man could be found opposing the war who was not a Democrat; and such journals as the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, Chicago *Times*, and New-York *World* and *Express*, were quoted and applauded by traitors in arms. He had nothing to say against the action of those Democrats who were fighting for their country or working for its welfare anywhere. He had no lectures to read them. The Senator referred reproachfully to the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) disclaimed any such idea. He intended no reproach on Massachusetts. He only referred to the action of the Governor and the Secretary of War.

Mr. WILSON said, in regard to the enlistment of negroes for forts, that a few negroes were enlisted to take the place of the men who were hurried off to Washington when the report came that BANKS was driven from the Valley of the Shenandoah. Massachusetts had sent 80,000 men to the war, and was not short for all the calls made upon her) over 1,500 men. He believed that no State with the same proportion of males had sent more men to the war.

Mr. RICHARDSON said the Senator had referred to a newspaper in his State. The editor of that paper was a brother to a man in the *Monitor*, when she saved the country last year. As many men had gone to the war from that office as from any office in the country. He would not indorse all the opinions of that paper. But the Senator was greatly mistaken if he supposed that there was in the head of that paper any thought of disloyalty. He defied the Senator to find anything disloyal in any article in that paper. And if there was any treason in that paper, or in the others referred to, the Courts were open, and there was the place to try them.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said that one of the proprietors of that paper was known to be a rebel sympathiser, and believed to be disloyal.

Mr. RICHARDSON—Who believes it?

Mr. CHANDLER—Every loyal man in Michigan.

Mr. RICHARDSON said it was strange that the paper had such a circulation in Michigan. He did not believe that there was any rebel sympathizer in Illinois. In regard to the New-York *Express*, he said he knew one of its editors, and he knew no man more anxious to restore this country and put down rebellion.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said the Senator from Massachusetts had made general charges against the Kentucky Democracy. He seemed to think that all were treasonable who did not follow him in his wild abolition crusade. He (Mr. POWELL) was willing to meet the Senator as to the truth of the argument against the President made in that address of the true men of Kentucky. If he would meet the arguments and statements, he (Mr. POWELL) would meet him. Until then, the Senator had better cease making general assertions.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said the Senator here to-day talked of abolition. He remembered when BRADBURNE was about to open his guns on the brave garrison in Fort Sumter, he told his fellowmen to call the men who supported the Government and the glorious old flag, "Abolitionists," and the Senator demonstrated on this floor that he was an obedient follower of BRADBURNE in that respect. The Senator from Kentucky objected to having his Kentucky associates branded as traitors and sympathizers with treason. We were all plunged into a causeless war, and any pretense that there was a cause was more wicked and damning than the war itself; and the men who charged that the loyal people of this country were responsible for this war, were making a charge more wicked, false and damning, than all the murderous blows struck at the bosoms of our brave soldiers in the field. The chiefs of the rebellion disdainfully told the Senator from Kentucky, and all other men, that they would make no compromise or peace, except on the recognition of their independence; and JEFF. DAVIS told his deluded followers that he had rather have a Union with hyenas than with Yankees. The issue before the country was not of any compromise with these men. And yet, with all these evidences, these Kentucky Democrats arraign the President of the United States as a tyrant and usurper; and one of their charges was that he had allowed his armies to overrun Kentucky; and because they had taken a little corn and hay, the Senator from Kentucky came into the Senate, and indorsed this arraignment. Shame on the men who made such an arraignment! and shame on the indorsers of these men who call themselves Democrats of Kentucky! Instruct their Senator? There was no need of instructing him to oppose this war. The men who drew that address were traitors, and would be. Traitors in arms were not cowards. And these men proposed to send Commissioners to JEFF. DAVIS to make an inglorious peace; and yet the Senator from Kentucky did not like to have them called by their right names—cowardly traitors against this Republic. He (Mr. WILSON) rose to call things by their right names. And if ever BENEDICT ARNOLD was a traitor, those Kentucky Democrats were traitors.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill, made their report. The mileage clause is stricken out of the bill, leaving mileage the same as heretofore.

The report was agreed to, so the bill passed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to facilitate the taking of depositions to be used in other countries.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) did not propose to enter into this discussion, but wished to meet a few objections made against the bill by those who day after day made partisan speeches and pretend to be peculiar guardians of the Constitution. He denied the infallibility of any man as a judge of the Constitution, and claimed no infallibility for himself. He would vote for no bill which he deemed unconstitutional. The Senator from Kentucky objects to the power of arrest for political offences. He was willing to strike out the words political offences. In regard to the objection that Congress could not delegate the power to the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, he referred to the various powers already delegated to the President. The Constitution said that Congress shall have power to authorize letters-of-marque. Yet only the other day a bill was passed, delegating that power to the President; and the Senator from Kentucky, he believed, voted for it. The Government could not be carried on an hour, if these powers were not delegated. Again, it was objected that this writ should never be suspended, where the Courts were open. But what would be the use of such a suspension in any place where the laws could not be executed. The Constitution certainly could not have been meant to apply to any such state of things.

Mr. CARLILE opposed the passage of the bill, arguing that it was a bill authorizing the President to make arbitrary arrests, and to take away all power from the Judicial Department of the Government, and transfer it to another Department, consisting of one man.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) argued that the power to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* belonged to the President under the Constitution, and he somewhat doubted the expediency of passing an act which would seem like divesting the Executive of this power, and which might be taken as a precedent. He quoted at some length from the opinion of Attorney-General BATES on this point.

Mr. POWELL said he was astonished that the Senator from Massachusetts should object to being called an Abolitionist. The Senator from Massachusetts announced the Democracy of Kentucky as traitors because they wanted peace. But why did he not denounce his Abolition friends, who had been for peace since the beginning? Why did not the Senator denounce HORACE GREELEY, who was at first for letting the Southern States go? That was one of the most sensible things GREELEY ever said. But GREELEY was an Abolitionist, and the Senator only denounced Democrats. The Democracy of Kentucky would not feel aggrieved at the assaults of that Senator. If he had praised them, they might exclaim with the Psalmist: "Oh, Lord! What evil have I done, that wicked men do praise me." The Senator's assaults would elevate those men. His praise would damn them to political infamy. He scorned the calumnies against the Democracy of Kentucky. The Senator referred to the thefts of the Buchanan Cabinet. But he could tell the Senator that where the Buchanan Administration had stolen one dollar, this Administration had stolen thousands.

At 4½ o'clock the Senate took a recess until 7.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. GRIMES called up the joint resolution, allowing the Independent Telegraph Company to construct lines in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. KING, the resolution was amended so as to make it general, applying to any telegraph line, and the resolution passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill for the discharge of State prisoners.

Mr. POWELL continued his remarks, arguing that the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* was vested in Congress, could not be delegated, and ought not be delegated if it could be; and under any circumstances the President had no power to make arbitrary arrests.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said it was understood that the persons arrested could have been released on taking the oath of allegiance.

Mr. POWELL said it might be so understood, but it was not the fact.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he thought that he was authorized to say that in relation to any arrest which had been made, except in sections where there were actual conflicts of arms, the prison doors had always been open to those who were willing to take the oath of allegiance, unless where proof was positive. He referred to the arrest of a rebel detective at a hotel in New-York. He was not arrested by warrant of law. And yet the Senator from Kentucky claimed that no person should be arrested without warrant.

Mr. POWELL claimed that he had never complained of the arrest of the persons engaged with the army.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Suppose he was not in arms? This man was not in arms. Suppose he had furnished food or clothing?

Mr. POWELL—Then I suppose he might be considered as engaged with the army.

Mr. DOOLITTLE argued that in time of war it was absolutely necessary to arrest men without the usual warrant of law. Such had always been the practice of the nations in time of war. He claimed that it was for the President to judge when the public safety required the suspension of the habeas corpus. In cases of sudden danger and emergency he certainly would not be expected to wait for Congress to meet and judge of the requirements of public safety. He quoted at length from the decisions of the Supreme Court in support of his argument. He claimed that it was necessary in time of war to arrest persons to prevent them committing crime. It was not always possible to wait until the actual crime was committed.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he was pleased to hear the Senator from Illinois (Mr. RICHARDSON) say to-day that this rebellion was causeless.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he was willing to repeat it. At the beginning the rebellion was causeless.

Mr. CLARK said then the President was bound to put the rebellion down; and it was the duty of every good citizen to help him put the rebellion down.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he had always held that he meant to stand by the Constitution. He did not justify departures from the Constitution by the Senator's party or anybody else.

Mr. CLARK was glad the Senator thought this a causeless rebellion; for he understood that the Senator was going to New Hampshire to speak; and he wanted him to tell the Democrats there that this was a causeless rebellion. They had been discussing the question there; and he wanted the Senator to tell the Democrats of New-Hampshire that the Republicans did not cause this war.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I will tell them that the Senator and his party could have avoided war by compromise.

Mr. CLARK—The question is whether the rebellion had a cause—not whether we could have prevented it by going on our knees. He contended that the President must take measures to preserve the Constitution, and if he deemed the safety of the country imperilled, he must take measures to preserve it. The Senators from Delaware and Kentucky seemed very much exercised about arrests. But they had no sympathy for the men who were arrested at the South and put in prisons. The Senator from Kentucky was exercised at the breaking up of the Convention in Kentucky. But only a year ago the Governor of that State and others attempted to take the State out of the Union, in defiance of all law; and yet there were no complaints made of that. He did not believe that the mass of the Democrats were disloyal, though some of their leaders had acted too much as though they were. Those persons who acted in that way could not complain if they were suspected to be in sympathy with the rebellion. He appealed to those Senators who professed to be loyal, to come out and help put down the rebellion.

Mr. HENDERSON said he found he did not belong to either party here, and he and the Senator from Virginia (WILLEY) had formed a party of two. But he thought if the North could not agree any better than they did now, the sooner they stopped the war the better. Party spirit seemed as rampant as ever, and he was sorry to see that spirit, which could only lead to divisions. The Senator from Kentucky said he was for peace. He (Mr. HENDERSON) too wanted peace. But how would the Senator from Kentucky obtain it? Would he withdraw the armies and let the rebels advance on the capital, or would he fight it out? In times like these the Government must be supported, and it was dangerous to make war upon the Administration and draw nice distinctions between the Executive and the Government. In times such as these, when the life of the nation was at stake, entire unity of action was necessary; and in this the rebels had the advantage. There were measures which he had not voted for. But yet he felt it his duty to give an honest support to the Government. He would not go home and oppose the Government and create a disloyal feeling in his State. There must be unity of action. And he warned the Senator against making loyalty and disloyalty a party line and denouncing all Democrats as disloyal. He believed that, if the army went forward and put down the rebellion, Slavery was doomed; no matter whether any Emancipation or other act was ever issued. Nothing could save Slavery, unless it was the Democratic party at the North. There were men at the North who discouraged enlistments, because they said this was an Abolition war. All this was wrong. Every man should come up to support the Government; and there should at least be a better feeling in the Senate. He said the rebels could not be starved out. They were brave, and would fight to the last; and either they must conquer or we must conquer. There was no such thing as compromise or conciliation with them. We must, therefore, lay aside these bickerings and address ourselves to the great undertaking before us. The Border States had been nearly ruined by the war. Missouri had been nearly destroyed; and, if Maryland should welcome the rebels to her soil she would be ground to powder. There could be no peace unless the Mississippi River was opened. If a peace was patched up now it would only be temporary. He looked forward to a restoration of the whole Union; and although the stars might now be dimmed, he believed that some kind angel, with pencil dipped in heavenly light, would repaint them in all their beauty and loveliness once more.

[The Senate is still in session as we go to press.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

The Speaker laid before the House the resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas, approving the policy of the Administration in the suppression of the rebellion.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the holding of a Circuit Court of one district by the Judge of another, in cases of necessity, and conferring on the United States District Courts cognizance of cases of admiralty as to the lakes—the same as is now possessed by them as to the high seas.

Mr. FLANDERS, the member from the First Congressional District of Louisiana, appeared, and was qualified.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made an unfavorable report on the credentials of C. L. GRANTON, as a member from the Eighth District of Virginia.

Mr. DAWES called up the adverse report in the case of JABESCH PUGGOTT, claiming a seat from the Second District of North Carolina. It sets forth that PUGGOTT was not, in any just sense, the choice of the loyal voters, not half of whom had an opportunity to vote. Besides, he was not a resident of North Carolina, although a native thereof. He had lived in Washington with his wife and family, and had been voted for Municipal officers.

Mr. PUGGOTT, of North Carolina, (Union,) maintained that he was the choice of the legal voters. If he had any doubts as to his eligibility, he would not be standing here to-day claiming this seat. He was appointed Secretary to Gov. STANLY in Autumn, 1861, and returned to his native State for the purpose of reuniting his fortunes with North Carolina.

Messrs. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) and CLEMENTS, of Virginia, (Union,) advocated PUGGOTT'S claim. The latter said CHARLES HENRY FOSTER contested the seat. This FOSTER had been here several times claiming admission; and now with a show of only 150 votes. He says PUGGOTT is not elected. This FOSTER was the same who last year wrote letters to the Northern Press, speaking of great meetings held in North Carolina indorsing him, when it was known that FOSTER had not been there. He had based his statements on falsehood.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said it was true that grave charges had been made against FOSTER, and equally grave ones against PUGGOTT. But the Committee threw these aside. They were governed by the rule which they believed sound, viz.: whether the applicant received a preponderating majority of all the loyal votes. Votes were only cast in two or three counties, the remainder being in the hands of the rebels, who held the loyalists in terrorem. He argued that PUGGOTT was not a citizen of North Carolina, in a constitutional sense, so as to entitle him to be returned as a Representative to Congress.

The report of the Committee against PUGGOTT was adopted.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment legalizing the temporary appointments of Assistant Paymasters and Ensigns, until the return of the vessels on which they are employed or the suppression of the rebellion.

The House also concurred in the amendment computing the pay of gunners, carpenters and sailmakers from the time they entered the service, instead of from the date of their commissions.

The other and more important Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were not concurred in, and the subject will therefore be returned to that body.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill, enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) was unwilling, at this late day of the session, to hazard the passage of the bill by opening it to amendments and sending it back to the Senate. It had been carefully considered by the Military Committee, who felt the strong necessity of its becoming a law. The time had come, however it might be regretted, when the Government should arm itself, by every means in its power, to put down the rebellion. In order to afford an opportunity for a limited discussion, he moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to instruct the Committee to amend the bill, so that it shall be the duty of a commander of troops at any post, on the days of election for National or State elections, to remove and keep the troops one mile from the polls during the holding of said elections.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to amend by adding the proviso, that none shall be enrolled under this bill except able-bodied white citizens of the United States.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said it was true that grave charges had been made against FOSTER, and equally grave ones against PUGGOTT. But the Committee threw these aside. They were governed by the rule which they believed sound, viz.: whether the applicant received a preponderating majority of all the loyal voters. Votes were only cast in two or three counties, the remainder being in the hands of the rebels, who held the loyalists in terrorem. He argued that PUGGOTT was not a citizen of North Carolina, in a constitutional sense, so as to entitle him to be returned as a Representative to Congress.

The report of the Committee against PUGGOTT was adopted.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment legalizing the temporary appointments of Assistant Paymasters and Ensigns, until the return of the vessels on which they are employed or the suppression of the rebellion.

The House also concurred in the amendment computing the pay of gunners, carpenters and sailmakers from the time they entered the service, instead of from the date of their commissions.

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Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Union) expressed himself in favor of an organization of the national forces. But there were several unfortunate features in this bill which he wished remedied by amendments. The bank bill and this taken in connection, changed the whole system of our Government. Instead of a constitutional form of government, there would be a system not materially differing from the despotism of France and Russia. The particular bill now pending turned the militia into a regular army. He opposed covering the country with Provost-Marshals, without limitation on their authority such as to protect citizens from abuses, of which there were so many monstrous examples. The arbitrary power exercised under the President's Proclamations had done more to defame the Republican party than anything else. These arbitrary and unjustifiable arrests were calculated to fight up and inaugurate revolution.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked his colleague whether this was to be done by the Republicans, or by the party of which the gentleman was a member?

Mr. BIDDLE replied—By an outraged people, without regard to party. The spirit which animated JOHN HAMPDEN was not extinct. The most significant sign of the times was the Message of the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania with regard to arrests. He specially called attention to what he called flagrant violations of the Constitution, which secured citizens in their persons and rights. He designated the following amendments, which he wished to offer:

Provided, That nothing in this act shall authorize the arrest or trial by military authority of any person not in the service of the United States, nor drafted for the same under the provisions of this act; nor shall the said Provost-Marshals, or any other officer of the United States, interfere with the lawful exercise of the elective franchise of any State or Territory where the execution of the laws of the United States is not obstructed by the force of arms.

Mr. BIDDLE merely wished to affirm a proposition, which, if two years ago anybody had denied, he would have been obnoxious to the charge of lunacy.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) congratulated the country and Senate that the bill, which placed the whole power of the country in the hands of the President, for the purpose of crushing the unholy rebellion, had passed that body without a division, or any one willing to record his vote against it. He viewed this as the evidence of a patriotic reaction in the Senate. When prominent politicians cut off sympathy with the rebels, and came to the support of the Administration, he wanted others to take the same course, lest in the end they might cover themselves with ignominy, but cause no confusion to the country. He congratulated the President, and those acting with him, that they had incarcerated traitors until the danger was over. No loyal man in the length and breadth had complained of the so-called arbitrary arrests; none but the traitors complained of them. It was to save the nation and support the Constitution and laws in their hour of deadly peril that these arrests were made. They were made for wise ends. We had heretofore been too lenient. So far from condemning these arrests, it was better to read the hand-writing on the wall and make peace with liberty while there was yet time. He repeated that the error of the Government was its leniency. If there had been given to the military the drumhead Court-martial, and to traitors hemp, it would have been more pleasing to loyal men. He hoped there would be no efforts to defeat this bill by senseless amendments. Every able-bodied man should be given to the country to put down the accursed rebellion. He explained the position of the Governor of Pennsylvania, as his colleague (Mr. BIDDLE) might injure that functionary. As to the civil revolution alluded to by his colleague he said, if the intention was to inaugurate one, it should be done at once; if by the conspirators at the North, the quicker the better. Our soldiers in the field would take care of the rebels of the South, and our loyal men at the North would take care of the rebels in that section. He would fight by land or sea for a thousand years against the rebels, and all of their allies at home and abroad. [Applause in the galleries, which the Speaker promptly checked.]

Mr. WARNER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said, that there was vitality enough to save the Government was beyond dispute. He did not believe that traitors at the North or South could destroy it. He would devote every drop of blood—every cent of treasure—to put down the rebellion. He appealed to the gentlemen not to drive him into a position of opposition to the bill, but to consent to proper amendments. He wished to relieve the citizens from their liability to arrest by some upstart inferior officer who would be left to determine what was or was not treason or loyalty. He desired to secure citizens in their constitutional rights.

At 4½ o'clock the House took a recess until 7.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SHERFIELD, of Rhode-Island, (Union,) had no doubt that some arrests had been unwisely and unlawfully made, but at the same time, he believed there were many in the rebel army who ought to have been arrested while they were here plotting treason. The President, at that time, however, did not display the energy becoming the Executive of the great nation. This bill needed all the moral power they could give it, and in order to commend it to the favor of all the people, he would be glad if it could be amended in several particulars. They should support the Administration, and strengthen its hands in the suppression of the rebellion. Gentlemen talked of illegal arrests, but these were trifles compared with the wrongs inflicted by the rebels on the loyal people of the North. There was nothing to discourage us. He hoped that soon Charleston, Savannah and Vicksburgh would be in our possession. He desired to give Great Britain a hint. If Nassau shall continue to violate our laws, and foster a nest of pirates there, England could not complain if Nassau shall share the same fate as the Barbary Powers, under similar circumstances.

Mr. WRIGHT wanted the bill to go to the Committee on Military Affairs to be amended in several particulars, so as to prevent divisions in the North. He, too, wished the clergy exempted. They were the last class to be called from their sacred calling to the drudgery of the field.

Mr. WHITE, of Ohio, (Dem.,) opposed the bill for the reason that every citizen would be placed under the control of the President, and at his absolute pleasure he disposed of as he might desire. Beside, it was opposed to the letter, spirit and intent of the Constitution. If the devil himself had been called upon, he could not have devised a scheme better calculated to destroy the happiness of the people and distract the country, as has been illustrated in the history of the past eighteen months. This bill was proposed to rob the people of the last vestige of liberty. If these outrages shall be carried to the extent designed, a an appeal will be made to the god of battle and justice.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) complimented Mr. OLIN upon his decorous manner of opening this debate, in contrast with the remarks of Mr. CAMPBELL, which were characterized by bitterness and severity. If the latter imagined any one on his (VALLANDIGHAM'S) side would be deterred by threats from expressing his opinion or giving his vote, he entirely misunderstood the spirit of those on that side of the hall. I hurl back the threat in def

NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

Comments of the Richmond Press on Recent Events.

The Mission of M. Mercier to Richmond.

What is Thought of Senator Wilson's Conscription Bill.

THE REBELS AND THE NORTHWEST.

The Necessity for Planting Grain Instead of Tobacco.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

We have received our files of Richmond papers to Feb. 20. They furnish us the following extracts:

SPIRIT OF THE RICHMOND PRESS.

"A GREAT GAME."

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 20.

There is something exceedingly unusual in the diplomatic proceedings and official notes which we have lately published, and which have passed between the Ministers of France and the United States. In the first place, Count MAGLOIRE, the French Minister, *has been given the lie direct by the Secretary of State at Washington.* M. MAGLOIRE had recounted, for the information of his own Government, that he had gone to Richmond in consequence of a suggestion given by Mr. SEWARD to him in a private communication. The French Government publishes the letter of MAGLOIRE amongst other documents connected with American affairs; and thereupon Mr. SEWARD, finding himself compromised by the revelation that he had, at the period of M. MAGLOIRE's visit, actually betrayed some anxiety to know the mind of our Government, flatly, *and, with an insulting brutality*, denies the whole story. He does not explain away nor twist about the bush, *but says simply that Count Mercier has told a lie.* Next we have the letter from M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, proposing that the Federal Government should enter into "informal conferences" with the Confederates; and the audacious reply of SEWARD, false and insolent from beginning to end, is published immediately in New-York before it is communicated to the French Government, through Mr. DAYTON. This is unusual, and seems to indicate a deliberate intention, on the part of one Government or the other, or of both, to bring to an end their diplomatic relations. There is a deep game in it. SEWARD is a cunning player; but LOUIS NAPOLEON, also, is no novice, *and the result will be worth watching, even by uninterested spectators; still more by us, who perhaps, have a certain stake.*

As to the question of veracity between Mr. SEWARD and any other gentleman whatsoever as to what passed in private conversation, all mankind, we presume, will record its belief to the other gentleman. Mr. SEWARD himself would very evidently have a very mean opinion of the intellect of any one who should believe *his* story. He never speaks and never writes, to be believed, but utters the thing that it is necessary that people should pretend to believe for the time being. He knows well that every human being believes MAGLOIRE; but he is American Secretary of State, and has a policy, and his policy needs that certain positions should be assumed and certain words written and spoken which he expects his countrymen to *make believe* that they believe. And they do so, and respect their Secretary the more that he knows what to say. *If they could think him guilty of telling the simple truth they would lose their confidence in him as a smart man. M. Mercier, therefore, will be believed, while he is hooted out of the country as a liar. He can never again hold official intercourse, or any other intercourse with the smart Secretary, and has probably by this time demanded his passports.*

* * * None knows better than Mr. SEWARD, the intense and desperate hatred existing between France and England, and the profound hollowness of their *entente cordiale.* He knows that upon this American question, as on every other, the two Powers are watching each other with unsleeping vigilance—each in hope that the other will make one rash step. And he knows that the French expedition to Mexico is looked upon in England with as much jealousy as in the United States. And he hopes, by taunting and goading France to speedy recognition of the Confederacy, to detach England—to give England the chance he knows she is seeking—to offer her the Yankee alliance; then, to suddenly annihilate the French fleet in the Gulf; crush France out of Mexico, and the Confederates out of these States, *and then* divide the spoil—an imperial spoil indeed—the whole continent, from the Isthmus to Hudson's Bay!

Perhaps, we say, such is the game on the board, and such are the moves, and such the stakes. For ourselves, we play a simple game. We stand on our own soil, defending our own homes, and resolute to maintain our sovereignty and our freedom. Let France, England and Yankeedom turn and wind one another as they will, we know that whilst we can keep our glorious army on foot, *we*, at least, are safe.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 20.

The Yankee Congress is employing, diligently, its few remaining days in organizing and consolidating a despotism as pure and unmixed as that of Russia. Bills are now pending, and likely to become laws, to vest in the Executive the absolute control of the militia of the States, and to crush the State banks and vest the whole money power of the country in the Executive Department. Either, if submitted to by the people, will convert them into serfs, and render the Federal chief an irresponsible autocrat. The military bill empowers him to draft all the militia for two years, and to be considered in service and subject to martial law from the moment of drafting. The money bill subjects the banks to a tax under which they cannot live, and makes the money which the President may issue the sole medium of exchange and standard of value.

The Disaffected parties are already taking the alarm at this stupendous despotism. VALLANDIGHAM, in a recent speech at Newark, N. J., asked: "Will you send out your sons to the battle field? [Overwhelming cries: No, never.] Shall they be conscripted to carry on this war for two years more, and for the negro? [No. never."]

On the enforcement of this law will come the practical issue. That will test the sincerity of those Northern men who profess abhorrence of the war, and the objects for which it is waged. *We have not much faith in any of the Eastern Yankees, notwithstanding the valorous "No, never," of New-Jersey. But we have far better hopes of the Northwest. There are Yankees there too, no doubt, and we mean as any in Boston or Newburyport. But the majority of that population are a superior race of beings. They derive their descent from Southern sources*—they have not yet been wholly corrupted by Yankeeism—they still appreciate free Government, and we will not despair of their showing themselves fit for something better than to be the serfs of a Yankee tyranny.

THE REBELS AND THE NORTHWEST.

The Richmond *Enquirer* discusses the proposal made by the French Emperor through M. DROUYN DE LHUYS and Mr. SEWARD's response, and says:

"But suppose they should yield to this supposed counsel of the Emperor, and propose an armistice for six months, on the terms that they are in the meantime to occupy the ground now within their lines upon our soil—covering the greater part of Tennessee, governing a part of Virginia, beleaguring Vicksburgh, crushing Louisiana, garrisoning Pensacola, and lying in ambush in Fort Pulaski and Fortress Monroe—then would arise the question, what should we gain by this? It is not intended here to prejudge that question; its decision will rest with the proper authorities; but it is as well to understand that if there is to be any armistice at all, this latter is the sort of one our Government will have to accept. They will have to consider how our army is to be kept together and paid during six months of inaction, while the enemy's flag flies over our country, and his guns are pointed up all our rivers. At the moment when we have every reason to believe that the invading Yankee States are becoming exhausted, divided, haunted by the terror of imminent anarchy, disruption and bankruptcy, shall we give them six months' breathing time to rest on their present lines of operation, and to gather their strength for a new campaign? *Time*, it may be said, is a gain to us. *Yes*, so long as the enemy carries on the war and makes no progress in proportion to his efforts. Every day lost by an invading army in fruitless marches and baffled assaults is a day gained for us, who are on the defensive. *But, during the proposed six months of inaction, it is to be feared that they would gain more than we should.* Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and parts of Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana would be wholly within their power; and corruption, intrigue and violence would have full scope to work. *Time would be running against us—not against our foe.*

However, it may be suggested that France may mean something more than a mere armistice or negotiation; that she has some specific basis of settlement to propose and to urge upon both belligerents. It is possible. In that case, France would offer to bargain with us for European recognition of our independence on the terms of giving up certain portions of the States forming the Confederacy, and making some kind of engagement concerning our domestic institutions, which might conciliate the canting and snivelling public opinion of Europe. Neither one nor the other of these things has our Government a right to do. No proposal of such a kind has it the right to entertain. *The negotiation would necessarily break down, and at the end of six months' fighting would be again, if the Yankees still had means for it. Our army, we*

* * *

We all know, indeed, and are happy to know, that some of our Northwestern men have views of this war, heartily disapproving the Washington Government, and disposed to oppose the draft, if they have the pretext and the chance, or even to form a union with the Confederacy. 'If agreeable.' This is a wholesome state of feeling, and must produce its fruits of disorganization and discouragement in the Northwestern troops. But let us not mistake the matter. Not one of those States has yet pronounced itself in this sense, though some stump orators have. When they do take such action—that is, when their Legislatures and Governors accredit Commissioners to Richmond for any such purpose, no doubt, they will be received and answered according to the nature of their proposal. We presume they will be told that the first thing they have to do is to call back their forces to their own country, that then we will be willing to make treaties with them, but that as to an union with the Confederacy, under the 'old flag,' or any other, they come two years too late. *Two years, and an abyss of horror and hatred, and the blood of our slaughtered brothers crying aloud from the ground, all prohibit that impious union; if they repudiate the debt they have contracted, and abandon the Government they have established, and recant the vows, and break pledges and eat dirt, it is well; we shall be charmed; the movement will suit us perfectly; and, although we shall not exactly respect the actors in that affair, yet we shall not be unwilling to trade with them—holding our noses a little—and to show them all suitable civilities—but at a proper distance.*

Before those authorized Commissioners are dispatched, however, we take the liberty of recommending to all our Generals and military authorities that if any distinguished citizens come prowling about our lines, purporting to be Northwestern Commissioners, they arrest those persons and send them on to Gen. WINDER. Let them look sharp after reliable gentlemen, and overhaul intelligent ladies. Otherwise, where is the use of Castle Thunder?

The moral of all this, the lesson we have to learn from all the rumors both of French mediation and of Northwestern revolution, is, that now, now more than ever, our army should be kept full, and strong, and ready. Believe it, soldiers, you are our only friends. It is on your style of diplomacy we rely. That was a statesmanlike stroke of policy you made at Fredericksburgh; you wrote on able State paper at Murfreesboro, and we defy the world to produce a nobler official memorandum than you edited on the hills of Vicksburgh.

If Europe makes overtures of friendship—if the great Northwest comes crawling to our feet—it is because you stand there, Confederate soldiers, under your glorious battle-flag, and defy all the ends of the earth to hand it down."

PLANT NO TOBACCO.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 20.

In consequence of information derived from a gentleman engaged in surveying for the army, we are satisfied that there should not be a plant of tobacco grown in Virginia or North Carolina the present year. That information advises us of the amount of grain necessary to support the army, *and we are convinced that that quantity cannot be produced in the area free from the inroads of the army, unless by devoting all its capacities to that end. The amount of corn alone necessary for the horses of the army of Virginia is greater than was ever produced in the whole State for sale.* With the largest corn-producing districts now in the occupancy of the enemy, or liable to his raids, the question is reduced to a narrow compass. The army must be supplied—our salvation depends on it—and, at the same time, a sufficiency of food must be raised for the people. *To this end, the limited surface remaining to us must be appropriated exclusively to the production of food.*

Before being advised of the extent of the wants of the army, we were opposed to any interference with the industriel pursuits of the people. We are not certain now that good can be effected by legislative action. But it any can be achieved, it must be, not by limiting the crop of tobacco, but by interdicting it altogether. With half a crop of tobacco, quite as much *corn* could be raised as with none. But with no tobacco, the crops of potatoes, peas, beans, and other vegetables could be vastly augmented. These, in case of necessity, could furnish food food for those who stay at home, while the whole corn-crop might be employed for the benefit of the army.

FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1863.

We have had the luxury of all varieties of Winter, within the past week—sleet, frequent rains, and finally a heavy snow-storm, which, from the quantity on the ground early this morning, must have begun at some one of the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal," and continued without intermission during the day. It is dissolving rapidly, and the already bad roads bid fair ere long to be without any bottom, especially portions between Fredericksburgh and Hamilton's Crossing. From the impatience with which HOOKER's pickets pace the rounds on the river bank, the storm has not contributed much to reconcile them to the Quixotic enterprise in which they are involuntarily engaged.

Yesterday, Gen. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal when this place was occupied by the Yankees last Summer, came over under flag of truce to have an interview with Gen. BARKSDALE and the Mayor, but for what object has not transpired. While discharging his functions in the town in the Summer, no cause of complaint was given save the presence of Yankees, and private property was scrupulously respected under his orders; but subsequent events seemed to have transformed him into the brute his personal appearance betokens; and when remonstrated with by citizens, against the wanton destruction of their property when the Yankees crossed over in December, answered that circumstances had changed, and coldly refused his interference to stop it. In the same boat came over Rev. Mr. LANNSTREET, Chaplain of STUART's Cavalry, who was taken prisoner at Middleburgh. Owing to some informality which it was requisite to observe, he was compelled to return to the Stafford side to spend another day and night with the people among whom he had been in "durance vile." He was sent over to our lines late this afternoon to remain.

To-day the officer from the other side, though desirous of exchanging papers, was compelled to decline, as he said, by reason of a positive order to that effect. This seems to be one of the new levees turned over by Gen. HOOKER since he assumed command, and which he doubtless believes an essential part of his programme to retrieve the failures of his predecessors—unless it means nothing more than a studied effort to conceal the progress of political events at the North and Northwest.

As you have already learned, a portion of the Federal army have been withdrawn from the Rappahannock, while a very considerable body, no doubt, still remain in our front, or we are much deceived in appearances. The troops reëmbarked are evidently those reported to have recently landed on the Peninsula and Southside of the James. A trustworthy lady, who arrived here yesterday, reports that in Wilderness of Yankee tents may still be seen several miles up the river in the vicinity of Banks' Ford. What may be the opinion of our Commander-in-Chief regarding the enemy's movements, is unknown to correspondents. Were it otherwise, it should not appear in the printed column.

The duration of the war is here, as well as elsewhere, a fruitful theme of speculation. Both sides no doubt earnestly desire peace, and are, ere this, convinced that war, stripped of its gaudy trappings and the false glare which interest or ambition have thrown around it, is the most terrible scourge that can afflict any nation. Occasionally events reveal a gleam of hope, but a regular reading of the organs of Northern sentiment for weeks past, induces the belief that we may ex well prepare ourselves for a continuance of this conflict at least until LINCOLN's mantle descends to other shoulders. The reported disaffection in the Northwest may be but the Trojan horse in one of his Protean forms.

Under date of Feb. 18, a correspondent of the *Enquirer* writes:

"Yesterday about fifteen Federal soldiers came down the river bank opposite the flag of truce station, and said they were tired of the war, and wanted to come over, if we would allow the boat to be sent back on which they came across, and which belonged to the Federals, or if we would send a boat for them. One fellow very earnestly urged our men to come over after him. Failing in this, they asked for an exchange of papers, saying they wanted to hear the truth from their own State, which they could not get from such of their own papers as were allowed to circulate in the Army of the Potomac. This exchange being deemed irregular, was not allowed by our officers.

The Yankee officer who met the flag of truce said he was strictly prohibited from exchanging papers.

A revival of religion is progressing among the soldiers here, under the direction of Rev. Mr. OWENS, Chaplain of the Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment, preaching being held as often as three times a day in the M. E. Church, (South.) *Per contra*, there was a ball at the Pleaster's House last night, and McLAW's Minstrels perform to-night; whilst a theatrical performance, from the boys, is on the tapis, I hear, for Saturday night. So we go.

Gen. PATRICK said yesterday, at flag of truce, that the burning of the Phillips House was to be the subject of a thorough investigation. It is also rumored, though not believed, that Boscobel, the farm-house of FITZHUGH & LITTLE, in Stafford county, has been burned. This house is near two hundred years old, having been built in colonial times.

It is also reported that the Yankees are building a causeway to the river on the Stafford side opposite the mansion of W. P. TAYLOR, Esq., about twelve miles below here.

The Yankee pickets still walk their posts on the opposite side. If they are going away, the cry of the people here, is, 'why don't they go along.' No more troops have been seen to move from the front, though the cars seem to be in motion all night."

FROM CHARLESTON.

Gen. BEAUREGARD has issued an order calling upon the planters of South Carolina to furnish, with the utmost dispatch, 3,000 able-bodied laborers with spades and shovels.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Feb. 18 says:

"We have serious work before us. The enemy's assault, so long deferred, will for that reason be the more formidable. Every agency that human power and ingenuity, urged on by devilish hate, can command, will be used to capture or destroy the 'hotbed of the rebellion.' The blow that is about to fall may be the last we shall receive in the struggle for our independence, but it will be dealt with more than its usual energy. The issue comes with the spring flowers, and our hopes are to plough our graves with the red soil; and should his power prove equal to his office, that will be no empty threat. We are ready for the ordeal. The brave soldiers who man the fortifications which fret the old city on every side are strengthened the expected assailants, and test the value of the defences which have cost so many months of patient toil. One matchless little naval squadron will have the long-desired opportunity to encounter the Yankee ironclads. *And come what may, we have the cheering assurance from our General that the city shall be held. Let each man do his duty in the approaching hour of our trial, and Charleston, which opened this bloody struggle, will finish it in a second triumph.*

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THANKS TO MAGRUDER.

In the rebel Senate, on Feb. 19, Mr. SPARROW, of Louisiana, from the Military Committee, reported back, with a recommendation that it do pass, the following joint resolution from the House, which was read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the bold, intrepid and gallant conduct of Maj.-Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, Col. Teos. GREEN, Maj. LEON SMITH, and other officers and of the TEXAN Rangers and soldiers engaged in the attack on, and victory achieved over, the land and naval forces of the enemy at Galveston, on the 1st day of January, 1863, eminently entitle them to the thanks of Congress and the country.

2. That this brilliant achievement, resulting, under the Providence of God, in the capture of the war-steamer *Harriet Lane*, and the defeat and ignominious flight of the hostile fleet from the harbor; the recapture of the city and the raising of the blockade of the port of Galveston, signally evinces that superior force may be overcome by skillful conception and daring courage.

3. That the foregoing resolutions be communicated by the Secretary of War to Major-Gen. MAGRUDER, and by him to his command.

THE EXEMPTION BILL.

In the course of the discussion upon the Exemption bill,

Mr. MAXWELL, of Florida, presented his views at some length on the subject of exempting overseers, arguing that Congress was not vested with authority to prescribe police regulations for slaves.

The amendment submitted by Mr. M. was finally rejected, and that proposed by Mr. HENRY agreed to in the following shape:

SEC. 2. For the police of slaves; one person on each farm or plantation, the sole property of a minor, a person of unsound mind, a feme sole, or a person absent from home in the military or naval service of the Confederacy, on which there are twenty or more slaves. Provided, the person so exempted was employed and acting as overseer previous to the 16th of April last, and there is no white male adult on said farm or plantation, who is not liable to military duty, which fact shall be verified by the affidavits of said person and two respectable citizens, and shall be filed with the enrolling officer; and, provided that the enrolling officer shall be satisfied that no white male adult, not liable to military duty, can be procured by ordinary diligence, suitable for said purpose.

Mr. SIMMS, of Kentucky, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. HENRY's amendment was adopted. The motion was rejected—Yeas, 7; Nays, 15.

Mr. HAYNES submitted an amendment providing for the exemption of one person on each farm or plantation, having a family of ten white persons thereon, &c. This amendment was ordered to be printed: after which the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

CIVIL VS. MILITARY AUTHORITY.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 20.

The *habeas corpus* case, in which THEODORE WHITMAN was the petitioner, recently argued in the Hustings Court, by Ro. OWEN, Esq., for the Court-martial, and Judge CAMP for WHITMAN, was decided on Monday by Judge LYONS, in favor of the petitioner. The Court held that the power to declare martial law under the Constitution and laws of the Confederacy did not belong to the President, and that Congress had no authority to confer such power upon him; that the authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* did not carry with it the right to declare martial law; that martial law was an arbitrary and dictatorial power, which might be exercised by a Commander-in-Chief over his camp or elsewhere at his peril, and that neither the Constitution or the laws sanctioned or justified such a stretch of power; that the Congress might indemnify the Commander-in-Chief for powers thus unlawfully assumed, but the Courts could neither recognize or sanction it; that our Government was one of Constitution and laws as well in time of war as in time of peace; that the Constitution limited and defined the powers of the President and the Congress, and that no powers belonged to either which was not expressly conferred by that instrument. That Courts-martial have exclusive and restricted jurisdiction over soldiers and others belonging to the army; that their functions were circumscribed by law and confined entirely to those who were in the military service; and that, therefore, they had no right to try a citizen not connected with the army, who was under the Constitution entitled to trial by jury for every offence against the laws, and, therefore, the custody in which the prisoner was held was illegal, and he was ordered to be discharged; but the Court held him to bail to answer before the Grand Jury the imputed offence—selling liquor.

DISCIPLINE AMONG THE REBEL TROOPS.

A SEVERE ORDER FROM MAJ.-GEN. WHEELER.

The following circular order, which was recently issued by the rebel Maj.-Gen. WHEELER, shows that laxity of discipline prevails elsewhere than among the National forces:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, FRANKLIN, Jan. 22, 1863.

The disgraceful state of discipline which exists in certain portions of this command, has rendered these worse than useless appendages to the brigade. Commanders must see for duty not more than one-fourth or one-fifth their strength, and even these are allowed to scatter so as to be of little or no use to the command. This disgraceful state of things is caused by the gross neglect of duty on the part of regimental and company commanders.

The gallantry displayed by many of these men, and their devotion to the cause, has so won for them the affection of their brigade commander as to make it extremely painful for him to proceed against or even censure them; but his duty to the country as well as kindness to the command, now demands more stringent action.

The disgreceful and cowardly conduct of many officers and men, who seek to avoid actions with the enemy, and other dangers and hardships, by remaining in reserve camps and other places of rest and comfort, under various pretences, has been noticed with deep regret by the *true* officers and soldiers of the command. Though they may claim to be *true* men, it is difficult for their comrades to attribute their absence from their command, when in the face of the enemy, to any other cause than cowardice. He hopes and feels, however, that there are some exceptions to this rule, but it is painful to reflect that it is true in a majority of cases.

Company commanders must at all times keep their commands together, never allowing a man to be absent from duty without written permission from his brigade commander. They must exact implicit obedience from their men; remain with them, keep them together, provide for their comfort, *drill* them at every opportunity, require them to keep their horses, arms and accoutrements in order; see that they are provided with the proper ammunition, and in readiness at all times to meet the enemy. They must also see that upon the march they keep close up and in ranks. In case a soldier deserves punishment, they must immediately have the proper punishment inflicted, or prefer written charges against the delinquent.

True discipline can only be maintained by officers never overlooking a breach of duty, however slight.

Regimental commanders will be held strictly responsible that they require company officers to do all their duty. In case they do not perform all their duties, they must be arrested, and other officers found who will do their duty. Brigade commanders will hold regimental commanders strictly responsible for their compliance with their duties, and will promptly arrest and report as incompetent all field officers who fail to require their company officers to do all their duties as above prescribed.

A strict compliance with the above, and the individual and untiring exertions on the part of all officers, is necessary to preserve proper discipline in the command, and fit it for the work for which it was designed. Those officers who are not disposed or are unable to preserve discipline in their commands, must give way to those who can and will accomplish these objects.

Regimental commanders must rid the command of incompetent company officers, and the brigade commanders will take care to rid this brigade of incompetent and negligent regimental commanders. By order of Maj.-Gen. WHEELER,

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"The privilege heretofore exercised by troops on the battle-field, of exchanging the small arms and field pieces for those captured from the enemy, is hereafter forbidden, and the prohibition will be strictly enforced by commanders. Disasters may easily result from a disregard of this necessary order. All such exchanges must be made by proper authority and with a due regard to the efficiency of the troops. Captured arms arms and artillery will be turned over to the Chief Ordinence officer, and be assigned, whenever practicable, to the troops whom the General shall, on testimony, award their capture."

BELLE BOYD.

Miss BELLE BOYD was serenaded in Knoxville, [illegible] a few evenings ago, by [illegible] band, and being loudly called for by the crowd, she appeared at a window and [illegible] the following laconic speech:

"Fellow-citizens: Like Gen. JOHNSTON, I am deaf, but cannot make speeches. You have my heartfelt thanks for your compliment."

ROSECRANS' ARMY.

The Winchester (Tenn.) *Bulletin* has reliable information by a gentleman direct from Lonisville, that ROSECRANS' troops are deserting by hundreds.

The Contrabands at Port Royal.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated Jan. 19, 1863, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House, so far as in his power, the amount expended since the commencement of the rebellion in the employment and sustenance of slaves in the disloyal States; and, also, as to what extent will expenses have been compensated for by the services of such slaves.

In response, I beg leave to submit the following statement:

Soon after the taking of Port Royal, and the occupation of the adjacent islands by the United States forces, acting under the provisions of the act of July 13, 1861, authorizing commercial intercourse with States in insurrection, and on consultation with the Quartermaster-General, I appointed Lieut.-Col. WM. H. REYNOLDS, of Rhode Island Volunteers, detached for the duty as special agent for the collection of property abandoned by the rebel owners, without compensation other than his pay as Lieutenant-Colonel. Under regulations and instructions issued by me, it was made his duty to superintend the receiving and collecting the products of the soil and other property found or brought within the districts occupied by our forces. These instructions and regulations were framed with a view to the protection of the rights of loyal citizens whose property should fall into the hands of the Government; to insure economy in gathering, preparing and transporting to market the cotton and other property found on the abandoned plantations, and to protect not only the interests of the United States, but the interest of all parties concerned, by procuring from sales the largest possible proceeds. Under these instructions all property was shipped to New-York, consigned to HIRAM BARNEY, the Collector of the port, who was directed to prepare and sell at public auction, after advertisement, whatever was so consigned to him. All expenses of collection, transportation and sale were to be paid from the proceeds of sales, and the balance was to be held for the benefit or whatever persons might be found entitled to the same.

The act of July 13, 1861, already referred to, authorized the President to permit commercial intercourse with any ports of the insurgent States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury should adopt; regarding it as in the highest degree essential to commercial intercourse with that portion of the country, that the abandoned States should be properly cultivated. I appointed EDWARD L. PIERCE, Esq., a special agent, and made it his duty in superintend the culture of the plantations and the employment of the laborers engaged therein.

Copies of the regulations made and instructions issued are herewith transmitted. Acting under them, the special agents named performed the duties assigned them until the 15th day of June, 1862, when the whole subject of the cultivation of the soil, and the collection of property, was transferred to the control of the War Department.

In obedience to the direction of the House, I transmit a statement of receipts and expenditures on account of the agencies referred to. By this statement it will be seen that there has been paid:

For agricultural implements, ogging, &c..	$77,081 32
For steamer *Flora*.....	31,349 11
For white labor.....	62,747 70
For colored labor.....	34,527 21
Total.....	$225,705 34
The receipts have been	726,984 10
Leaving on hand from this fund.....	$501,278 76

Against this fund, or against the Treasury, on account of the agencies referred to, there are no outstanding claims, except such as loyal owners of property sold may present and substantiate.

Among the items of expenditure will be found one for the purchase, refitting, and running of the steamer *Flora*, in the prosecution of their work by the special agents. A steamer of light draft and of large carrying capacity was found necessary for the purpose of conveying property from the several plantations to the transports.

Accordingly, the *Flora* was purchased for this purpose from the proceeds of the sales; and it is proper to add that she is reported to have rendered important service in military operations, both while under the charge of the agents of this department and since her transfer to the Department of War, and can now be sold for a very considerable advance on her cost.

For the information of the House, I transmit a detailed account, prepared in answer to a resolution of the Senate, of the sales of cotton in New-York, the time of sale, the persons by and to whom sold, with the amount paid for commissions and storage.

No information is in my possession as to expenditures on the plantations since the transfer already mentioned to the War Department, in June last.

From this statement it will be seen that no expenditure whatever has been made from the Treasury on account of the collection of cotton, or for its preparation for sale, or for the cultivation of the plantations, or for the hire or subsistence of laborers, or for any educational or benevolent care bestowed upon them. The only qualification of this general representation required by the exact facts, is that some transportations and some rations were furnished by the War Department for agents, superintendents and laborers engaged on the plantations, which advances were partially if not wholly compensated by benefits to the military service from the use of the *Flora*, and from the services of agents and employes under this Department.

I embrace, with pleasure, this opportunity of rectifying false impressions, industriously propagated, that the collection of cotton and the care of plantations and laborers on the Sea Islands of South Carolina has been attended with great cost to the Government. So far from the truth is this statement, that there is now in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, a half million of dollars saved through these operations, which at this moment belongs more rightfully to the laborers who planted, cultivated and gathered the cotton, than to any other possible claimant.

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creting the birth of her child and burying it in a heap of ashes, thereby preventing a knowledge as to whether it was born alive or not, was sent to the State Prison one year. Thomas Madden, for stabbing an officer while in the discharge of his duty, State Prison one year. Sarah Egan, for entering a house and stealing, State Prison one year. John O'Brien, for assault and battery upon a man in the street, with some weapon, State Prison seven months. James Muldoon, grand larceny; State Prison one year. Nauman Sickle, attempting to pass a $100 bill at Lamb's Exchange; State Prison two years. Wm. Raymond, grand larceny; State Prison eighteen months. Charles Braner, maintaining a bone boiling nuisance; fined $100. Thos. Price, petit larceny; County Jail four months. George Harris, (colored,) larceny; County Jail five months. Francis Grimes, (colored,) assault upon a colored woman with a hatchet; County Jail twenty days. Martin Lowe, stealing a watch and chain from a soldier; County Jail thirty days. Riley and McMeen, assault and battery on a bartender; fined $20 each. Ann Leighte, assault and battery on her mistress; County Jail thirty days. The Court then adjourned to the 20th of March.

A New City Hall in Newark.—At a special meeting of the Newark City Council, held on Saturday night, it was resolved to proceed to the erection of a new City Hall, to include a Police Station, Council Chamber and offices for the City Government. The Police Committee were instructed to act jointly with the Committee on Public Buildings, to make application to the Legislature for power to raise a loan of $50,000 for the purpose, said Joint Committee to examine and report upon a suitable site for such building, together with the portable cost of the same.

Shocking Accident—A Woman Burned to Death.—A sad affair occurred in Newark on Saturday night about 12 o'clock. A woman named Ann Stone, residing in New-street, was burned to death under very painful circumstances. Her husband and the rest of the family retired about 10 o'clock, leaving Mrs. Stone sitting up, and about midnight one of her sons was awakened by a sense of suffocation, and aroused his father, who, upon going down stairs, found Mrs. Stone burnt to a crisp, the females presenting nothing but a mass of charred matter. It is not known how the poor woman took fire.

Mad Dog in Orange.—On Saturday afternoon, two children, one a son of Mr. Geo. Harrison, and the other a son of Mr. Calvin D. Pierson, were bitten in Main-street, Orange, by a large Newfoundland dog, in a rabid state. He also bit another dog, and was finally shot by Mr. Bethuel D. Harrison. The number of rabid dogs which have made their appearance in Newark and vicinity this Winter is unusual.

Soldiers Transported Over the New-Jersey Railroad.—Since Aug. 1, 1861, 116,863 soldiers have been transported over the New-Jersey Railroad to Washington and intermediate stations, without accident.

Wages Movement.—The journeymen masons of Newark, have resolved to demand $2 per day for their labor, on and after Monday, March 9.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Adjourned to first Saturday of March, 1863.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1077, 1345, 611, 421½, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1465, 1467, 1473, 1475, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1425, 1487, 1489, 1495, 1497, 1499. *Part II.*—Nos. 1000, 1468, 1490, 1500, 1534, 1550, 1554, 1556, 1518, 1580, 834, 1508, 1530, 1568, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1594, 1596.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 52, 218, 45, 288, 221, 250.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1553, 1145, 1447, 1127, 311, 1495, 1453, 799, 1547, 261, 1489, 1493, 1459, 1003, 495, 515, 1157, 1473, 1027. *Part II.*—Nos. 1482, 800, 1718, 1720, 1732, 1528, 1622, 1624, 1626, 914, 470, 1052, 518, 1730.

The Relations of the State and Federal Courts—Are Judgments in the Letter Foreign Judgments.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

John Gardiner and others vs. *Daniel Tyler.*—This was an appeal by the defendant, from a judgment rendered on a trial at the Circuit, before Justice Clerke, without a jury, on the 6th of March, 1861.

The action was oe a decree rendered by the District Coert of the United States for the Southern District of this State, in an admiralty cause in *rem*, brought by the present plaintiffs, as libelants, against the bark *White Squall*, oe a bottomry bono, the decree being against the appellant, one of the claimants of the bark, and John J. Boyd, his surety, as boedsman, in a bond given in the admiralty cause, ueder the act of Congress of March 3d 1847, to procure the release of the bark from custody. The judgment on the bood was made a part of the general decree in the cause, in conformity to that act.

The defences set up by the neawer were that the bond was not executed by the defendant, (Tylor,) or by his authority, aed therefore that the District Court had no jurisdiction to render the judgment in question. Also, that Boyd, the other defendant in the judgment, in the District Court, had paid $5,700, aed the plaintiffs had released him and thereby discharged Tyler, the present defendani, aed further, that the judgment in the District Court was for the penalty of the bond, and not for the amount actually due, and that the only sem remaining due was interest oe $15,995 12 from 6th June, 1858. The plaintiffs read in evidence an exemplification of the reeord from the District Court and rested. To this record the defendant objected, which objection was overruled. A motion to dismiss the complaint was also overruled.

The appeal was based upon the followieg poiets: The offer to prove that the defendani never executed the bond le qecsiloe; never aethorized the same to be executed; never knew of the éxecution thereof until loeg after the determination of the suit in the District Court; aed that he eever in aey manner ratified the execetion of the boed—was improperly rejected by the Court. The District Court had eo jurisdiction *in personom* of the defendant, Tyler, other than ie respect to the boed alleged to have been executed by him to the Marshal under the statute of 1847. The lawful execuiioe of that bond by Tyler, therefore, was the fact upoe which the question of jurisdiction wholly depended.

The record of the judgment of the District Court was not conciesive evideece of that fect; bnt its verity was liable to be impeached eed negatived in the same manner and to the same extent as the record of a foreign juogment. The Federal Courts of the United States are Coerts of another Government, aed stood in the same relatioe to this Court as the Courts of another coentry. When the question of jurisdiction is in issue, the judgment of a Court of another Government—is in its effect like a foreign judgment; it is *primo facie* evidence: bnt for all purposes of mateleiog that issee it is examinable leto to the same extent as a judgmeet rendered by a foreign Court. (Starbuck *vs.* Murray, 5 Wend., 148.)

The provision of the Constitution, (Section 1, Article 4,) has no applicatioe to judgmeets of the Federal Courts. It refers only to "judicial proceedings of every other State." Bnt if it were applicable, it does not prevent an ingeiry into the jurisdiction of the Coert, in which the original judgment was given, to pronoence it.

Story on the Constitetion, Section 1,313; Bessell *vs.* Briggs, 9 Mass, 462, 467; Shemway *vs.* Stillman, 4 Cow, 302; Borden *vs.* Fitch, 15 J. R., 141.

The other points are of minor importance.

Decision reserved.

J. T. Williams and E. H. Owen for appellants.

E. Seymour and Jer. Larocque for respondent.

United States Circuit Court....Feb. 23.

Before Judge Shipman.

The February term of this Court opened this morning. Owing to the storm, some of the jurors were absent, and the jery bnsiness was adjourned till the 25th.

SENTENCE.

Patrick Mulvihill, indicted for larceny in stealing $50 in Treasury notes from the Naval Hospital, at Brooklyn, was arraigned and pleaded guilty, aed the Court thereupoe seatenced him to pay a fine of $20 and to be imprisoned for ten days.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Bidwell vs. *Durfee et al.*; *Leet* vs. *Johnson et al.*; *Chambers* vs. *Bradly, 4c.*; *Dillon* vs. *Romaine et al.*; *Mortin et al.* vs. *Lynch et al.*—The first and last grseted, the other denied.

Costello vs. *Pollock.*—Motion granted, defendant to stipulate not to prosecule.

Wheelwright vs. *Waterman, 4c.*; *Lyons* vs. *Stokes et al.*—Motions denied.

Conover vs. *Bennett et al.*—Judgment ordered.

In the Matter of the Petition of G. Schoeming, Guardian, 4c.—See memoranda.

Fleming, 4c. vs. *Robinson.*—Order of 16th of February modified so as to require defendant to pay on the judgment the sum of $121 76, with interest from Jnly, 1862, and $15 costs aed disbursements, &c.

Rich et al. vs. *Snell; Roylance* vs. *Roylance.*—Motion granted.

In the Matter of the Petition of Ann L. Underhill et al. for Sale of Real Estate.—Report confirmed aed order granted.

In the Matter of the Petition of Helma Butt, 4c.—Memoranda for counsel.

Watson et al. vs. *Trebon.*—Motion decied, with $10 costs.

Bowne et al. vs. *Casey.*—Denied on the gronnd of irregularity; granted on the merits on payment of $10 costs of motion and disbursements, to abide cause. Judgment, and levy, if any, to stand as security.

Before Justice Clerke.

Sheldon vs. *Ferris et al.*—Order settled.

Buck, Receiver, vs. *Briggs et al.*—Case settled.

Middlebrook vs. *Merchants' Bank.*—Findings settled: first, third, fifth, seventh and 10th amendments allowed; the eighth partly allowed, &c.

Before Justice Leonard.

Meyer vs. *Benard.*—Settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Burrell vs. *Jewett; Lupton* vs. *The Same.*—Orders appointing appraisers and staying proceedings granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 23, 1863.

$52,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	100	150	Erie Railway	77⅜
35,000	U. S. 6s, '74..Coup	92¾	100	do	77⅝
70,000	do	93	100	do	b30 78
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes	Oct.& Apl. 104½	200	do	s60 77⅜
30,000	do	104¾	150	do	s30 77⅜
13,500	do	Feb &Aug. 103	100	do	s60 77⅜
21,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	97	1250	do	78
20,000	do	96⅞	700	do	78¼
5,000	U. S. D. Nts	103⅝	300	do	b10 78¼
2,500	do	104	400	do	s30 78¾
5,000	Ill. Con. 8s, '62	100⅛	50	Erie R. Pref	102¾
2,000	N. C. St. 6s	76¾	150	do	103⅛
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	131½	100	Hed. Riv. R	97¾
3,000	Brook. C. W. L	120	100	do	96
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s	119¾	200	do	s30 98
9,000	B., N.Y.&E.1st M.	110	300	Harlem R	38¾
2,000	Harlem R. 2d M	103⅜	500	do	38⅞
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M	102	800	Harlem R. Pref	77
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. 8s	125	50	Mich. Cen. R	97⅛
1,000	do	N.Y. 125¼	650	do	98
5,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M	109	200	Reading R	91
11,000	do	108⅜	1600	Mich. S. & N. I. R	62
5,000	do	108⅝	100	do	s30 62
1,000	Al. & T. H. in B	82	1100	do	62¼
3,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M	71½	300	do	s30 62¾
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	42½	1060	do	63⅜
1,000	Han. & St. J. 1st m.	69	250	do	63¼
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st m	106	500	do	b30 63⅝
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d M	81	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S	108
10,000	do	91¼	20	Panama Railroad	183½
6,000	Clev. & P. 4th m	82	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s60 93¾
3,000	Amer. Gold	163⅜	150	do	93¾
60,000	do	163⅝	260	do	93¾
50,000	do	163½	1200	Clev. & Pitts R	71
290,000	do	164	200	do	s30 71¾
10,000	do	s5.164	200	do	71¾
5,000	do	s10.164	94	Gal. & Chi. R	94
5,000	do	s30.163¾	100	do	94¾
30,000	do	b19.164⅛	45	Clev. & Tol. R	95¾
60,000	do	164¼	150	do	95¾
50,000	do	164¾	100	do	s30 98¾
20,000	do	b30.165	300	do	s30 95¾
100	Cumb. Coal Pref	19¾	1500	do	96
100	do	19¾	500	do	b30 96¼
50	Quicksilver M. Co	17	100	Chic. & R. I. R	94¼
5	Pacific M. S. Co	163	150	do	94¾
256	do	164	600	do	94¾
25	do	164¾	300	do	b30 95
100	do	b30.164¾	100	do	s45 94¼
20	N.Y. Cen. R	119	136	New-Jersey R	155
50	do	119¾	50	P. F. W. & Chi. R.	67
350	do	119¾	50	do	s10 67
250	do	119¾	100	Alt. & T. H. R	35
100	do	b30.120	200	do	35¾
250	A. & T. H. Pref	71	50	do	35¼
100	do	70¾	100	Chi. & N. W. R	18

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	98¾	200	Erie Railway	s30 78
20,000	do	98¾	100	do	s60 78
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	103¼	700	do	78¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, '71..Reg.	91	300	do	b30 78¾
40,000	U.S. 5s, '74, Cou.	93½	100	do	s30 78¾
5,000	do	94	200	do	s60 78¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Reg.	92½	1000	do	78½
5,000	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	100	1100	do	78¾
2,100	Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ ct. Notes	Oct. & Apl. 104¼	100	Erie Railway Pref	102¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	97	100	do	102¾
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	65¼	100	do	b3. 102¾
6,000	do	65½	100	Gal. & Chic. R	94¼
1,000	Cal. State 7s	131¾	100	do	s30 94
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	76	100	Hedson River R	97¾
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	91¾	100	do	b10 97¾
20,000	do	92	150	do	97¾
2,000	Tol. & W. in B	91¾	50	do	s30 97¾
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	105¾	50	do	97¾
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	85	100	do	97¼
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	71¾	600	Harlem R	37
22	Bank of Commerce	93	200	Reading R	91¾
50	do	93¾	400	M. S. & N. I. R	62¼
10	Metropolitan Bank	103	100	do	s15 52
19	Bank of N. Amer	89	200	do	62¾
40,000	Amer. Gold	164¼	50	Panama R	s5. 163
60,000	do	164¾	25	Ill. Cen. Scrip	93¾
5,000	do	s5 164¾	100	do	94
25,000	do	164¾	1700	Clev. & Pitts. R	70
10,000	do	s10 164¾	300	do	70¾
5,000	do	s30.164¾	400	Clev. & Tol. R	95¾
15,000	do	b30 165¾	1000	do	96¾
10,000	do	s10.164¾	200	do	b10 96
50,000	do	164¾	700	Chic. & R. I. R	b10 94¾
98,000	do	164¾	500	do	94½
120	Cary Imp. Co	10	300	do	s30 94
50	Pac. Mail S. Co	165	400	do	94¾
200	do	166	100	do	b30 94¾
200	do	165¾	250	P., F. W. & C. R.	s60 66
200	do	167	100	do	66¾
100	do	b30.168	100	do	66¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R	119¾	50	C., B. & Q. Rd	109
450	do	119	50	Chi. & Alton R	62
100	do	119½			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$32,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ ct. Notes	Oct 104¾	100	Hudson R. R.	s30 97
17,000	U. S. 6s 1 year C	97	50	do	97⅜
55,000	U. S. D. Nts	164	100	Harlem R	s3 38¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	65	500	do	b3 37
10,000	American Gold	165	100	Harlem R. Pref	b3 77½
225,000	do	164⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R	62¾
120,000	do	164¾	550	do	b3 62¾
30,500	do	s5 164⅞	400	do	62⅞
25,000	do	b5. 164¾	200	do	s10 62
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co	130	1000	do	b3 62
259	Penn Coal Co	126	50	M. S. & N. I. G.	106¾
100	Cumber. Coal Prf	19¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	93¾
25	Quicksilver Min. Co.	16½	550	do	93½
400	Pacific M. S. Co	165	200	Clev. & Pitts. R	71
50	do	165¾	100	do	70¾
50	do	b10 165¾	1300	do	70¾
100	do	b10 165¾	2900	do	70¾
200	N. Y. Central R.	119¾	300	do	b3 70
50	do	119¾	300	do	69¾
210	do	119¾	150	Galena & Chi	94
1100	Erie R	78¾	100	do	94½
100	do	b3 78¾	1200	do	94¾
200	do	78¾	1500	Clev. & Tol. Rd	96
7000	do	b3 78	500	do	s10 96
500	do	78	200	do	b3 96¾
2000	do	s3 78	500	do	s10 96
300	Erie Railway Pref	102	250	Chi. & R. I. R	94¾
250	do	b3 102	200	do	94¾
400	Alton & T. H. Pr	71	200	P., Ft. W. & C. R	67¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. Reg. 5s, '74	93½	100	M. S. & N. I. R	62
15,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ c. Notes	Oct. 104¼	100	do	b3 62¾
14,000	Debt Certificates	97½	50	do	s3 62¾
30,000	Amer. Gold	164¾	100	Ill. Cen. R	93¾
60,000	do	b3. 164¾	200	do	b3 93¾
75,000	do	164¾	200	do	93¾
95,000	U. S. Dnd. Nts	164¾	2050	Clev. & Pitts. R	70
550	Pacific Mail	167	100	do	b10 70¼
100	do	s5. 167	150	Cal. & Chi. R	94¼
200	do	166¾	150	do	s60 94
150	do	s10. 166¾	50	do	94¾
50	do	b10. 167	100	do	b3 94¾
400	Erie Railway	s30 78	150	do	94¾
900	do	78¼	200	Clev. & Tol. R	s3 96¾
100	do	s10 78¾	800	do	96
500	do	78¾	400	do	b3 96
2550	do	78¾	500	Chic. & R. I. R	94½
100	Erie R. Pref	b3 102¾	2850	do	94¾
50	Hud. R. R	97¾	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R	39¾
200	Harlem Railroad	b3 37¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C. R	66¾
100	do	37¾	100	do	s60 66
100	do	37¾	350	T. H. & A. Pref	71
500	Reading R	b3 91¾	200	do	71¾
100	do	91¾			

Monday, Feb. 23—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 21, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 14:

Increase le Loans	$232,288
Decrease in Specia	445,046
Decrease in Circulation	3,781
Increase in Uedrawe Deposits	2,382,878

Includieg the Clearing-house operations of the week, which ehow the inter-exchaegea between the Banks, and incinding also the Sub-Treasury balence at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 21, 1863.	Feb. 21, 1863.	Feb. 14, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	139,950,958	178,335,880	178,103,592
Specie	28,875,992	37,981,414	38,426,460
Circulation	5,489,496	8,752,536	8,756,317
Gruss Deposits	127,636,753	218,644,246	211,910,731
Exchaeged	18,557,077	48,540,488	44,189,851
Undrawe	109,079,076	170,103,758	167,720,880
In Snb-Treasery	4,855,794	10,060,535	9,834,529

The Bank return showe a further accumulation of Deposits, and pleces the line above $170,000,000. The other lines present a steady movement. The price of Money to-dey is 6@7 ₰ cent. to the Stock Brokers, and 6 ₰ cent. on choice Merchant paper. The price of Gold is 2@2¼ ₰ cent. higher than on Saturday afternoon, and the ratea for Exchange on London are advanced to 181@181½ ₰ cent. The firmness in Gold, after Saturday's closing, was not generally anticipated; hut an active speculation for the rise early in the dey soon advanced the price to 165 ₰ cent., from which there was a partial decline at the 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. Boards.

The Stock Exchange responded to the additional rise in Gold Coin on the speculative Share list, and immense sales of Erie were made by a leading *Bull* in the Stock, at 78 ₰ cent., aveiling of the sndden huoyancy. The new buyers, however, are eqnelly strong, and, after he had closed out 10,000 Shares, the price went up to 78¾@¾ ₰ cent., as against 76¾ on Seturday night. The Western Shares were also firm, though not advanced in the same proportion. The fluctuations in Cleveland and Pittsburgh were frequent, and the sales large at the 1 o'clock Public Board, at a sudden decline of ½ ₰ cent. No cause was assigned for the feverish feeling in the stock. The Government stocks were higher by ¼@1 ₰ cent. than on Saturday on the 6 ₰ cents of 1861 the 2½ ₰ cent. on the 5 ₰ cents of 1874, both of which are said to be going abroad in moderate amounts, stimulated by the large premium on bills on London. Abont $100,000 of the 5 ₰ cents of 1874 were taken at 92¼@93 at the early Board. Pacific Mail shares were also again higher and Panama steady. The entire movement through the day up to the 4 o'clock Board, was decidedly hnoyant in prices on a large bnsiness accomplished.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board the general market was firm, with continued activity in Erie and an improved movement in Galena, Rock Island and Toledo. Pittsburgh abont steady at 70 ₰ cent. and Michigan Southern in fair request at 62¾ ₰ cent. In Gold Coin the sales were chiefly at 164¼@164¾, closing 164¼@¾ ₰ cent. at the Board, hut selling at a later hour at 165¾.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	162	165⅝	Harlem	35¾	37½
U.S. C. H. Notes	181½	164¾	Harlem Pref	75½	77
U. S. 6s, 1881	99	100¾	Mich. Central	96	97
Tennessees	62½	62¾	Mich. Southern	60½	63¼
Missouris	65	65	Mich. Guarant'd	105¾	106
N. Y. Central	118¾	118	Illinois Central	92¾	93½
Erie	78¾	78¾	Pittsburgh	70	70
Erie Preferred	101¾	102¼	Galena	93¾	94½
Hudson	97¾	97½	Rock Island	93½	94¾
Toledo	95¾	96	Treasury Certifs.	96½	97
Pacific Mail	163¾	166¾	7-30 Tr. Notes	104	104½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100	American Exchange	96
Merchants'	100	Bank of the Republic	102¼
Mechanics'	106	Metropolitan	102
Greenwich	170	East River	90
National	94	Market	90
Merchants' Exchange	85	Continental	85
Seventh Ward	125	Commonwealth	80
State of New-York	90	Atlantic	65
Commerce	91½	Importers' and Traders'	98

There is increased firmness in most of the Railway Mortgages. The following bids were made to day:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	125	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ax.	96¾
Erie firsts, '68	121	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	72½
Erie thirds, '83	120¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	62
Erie fourths, '80	111¾	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Erin fifths, '88	106	Tol. & Wab. seconds	92
Hnd. firsts, '69	121	Tol. & Wab., Int. Bonds	91¼
Hnd. seconds, s. f., '78	122	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111
Harlem seconds, '64	103½	N. J. Cen. firsts	118
Mich. Cen. 8 ₰ c. '69-'72	122	New-Jersey C. seconds	118
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₰ c., '82	127	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	118
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. seconds	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105¾
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	112¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., '78	125¾	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
St. L., Alt. & T. H. firsts	109	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81¼

The earnings of the Chicago and North Western Railway, for the week ending Feb. 14, 1863, are as follows:

Passengers	$6,190 97	Mails	$508 33
Freight	9,322 29	Express	252 00
Total			$16,273 67
Same period last year			10,472 23
Increase			$5,801 44

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $294,300 19, (including for Customs, $74,000;) payments, $898,843 68; balance, $9,455,992 48.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Feb. 21.	Loans. Feb. 14.	Specie. Feb. 21.	Specie. Feb. 14.
Bk. of New-York	7,197,497	7,358,126	1,657,773	1,832,897
Manhattan Co	6,714,968	6,523,455	2,035,588	2,021,592
Merchants' Bank	6,938,642	6,861,627	2,268,534	2,268,604
Mechanics' Bank	4,918,578	5,039,071	871,441	856,557
Union Bank	6,008,979	4,878,342	2,127,819	2,090,085
Bank of America	10,336,400	10,319,803	2,000,914	1,956,576
Phenix Bank	4,025,729	4,127,210	764,111	777,918
City Bank	3,775,191	3,641,965	1,526,928	2,061,584
Tradesmen's Bank	2,566,155	2,631,940	160,567	160,147
Fulton Bank	1,909,148	1,923,728	383,043	401,246
Chemical Bank	3,311,667	3,339,000	2,908,932	2,921,667
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,628,261	2,638,739	172,894	172,894
National Bank	2,342,976	2,247,187	876,938	871,470
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,811,064	1,819,100	194,184	193,584
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,003,652	979,559	205,762	205,660
Greenwich Bank	818,538	831,316	338,985	336,985
Leather Man. Bk.	2,781,796	2,789,005	530,354	547,607
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,420,427	1,362,030	335,155	311,473
Bk. St. New-York	5,747,255	5,700,887	1,093,158	1,042,273
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,815,174	9,609,993	1,977,006	2,260,225
Bk. of Commerce	13,778,0 3	13,832,915	996,519	1,000,611
Broadway Bank	4,895,719	4,872,271	969,956	941,254
Ocean Bank	2,296,214	3,267,747	242,467	254,415
Mercantile Bank	3,733,4 9	3,803,848	555,595	566,287
Pacific Bank	1,570,000	1,581,779	219,928	221,894
Bank of Republic	4,036,3 7	4,078,843	1,675,873	1,602,713
Chatham Bank	186,936	937,841	99,931	97,683
People's Bank	876,575	899,995	89,232	89,361
Bank of N. Am	3,170,691	3,171,271	186,592	182,503
Hanover Bank	1,262,982	1,265,416	171,951	171,996
Irving Bank	1,011,290	1,081,887	81,401	83,426
Metropolitan Bk.	10,507,840	10,661,734	1,428,361	1,457,259
Citizen's Bank	893,559	934,197	65,047	65,067
Nassau Bank	2,366,376	2,366,329	277,238	279,177
Market Bank	2,413,669	2,436,545	202,449	206,557
St. Nicholas Bank	1,683,912	1,650,045	152,668	136,160
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,178,100	3,194,784	316,766	371,041
Corn Exch. Bank	2,960,860	2,898,199	456,325	471,352
Continental Bank	3,820,581	3,838,163	321,312	327,446
Bk. of Commw'lth	2,2 .,929	2,337,496	336,927	336,961
Oriental Bank	748,932	742,470	48,529	46,802
Marine Bank	1,962,792	1,741,889	511,582	495,128
Atlantic Bank	753 126	765,861	74,875	75,094
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,611,786	3,544,178	617,762	570,674
Park Bank	10,905,736	10,713,700	4,636,039	6,021,817
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,153,780	1,111,044	188,762	170,102
Grocers' Bank	887,700	879,303	76,700	77,531
North River Bank	906,463	923,577	60,282	60,262
East River Bank	411,674	400,833	40,536	41,216
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	1,554,256	1,498,467	102,330	101,756
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	464,561	455,431	116,919	116,928
N. Y. Exch. Bank	516,056	496,935	51,351	43,299
Bell's Head Bank	512,911	540,720	32,006	32,006
N. Y. County Bank	399,431	401,560	54,462	55,032
Total	178,338,860	176,105,592	37,981,414	38,426,460
Increase	$232,288		Decrease	$445,046

Banks.	Circulation. Feb. 21.	Circulation. Feb. 14.	Deposits—Net. Feb. 21.	Deposits—Net. Feb. 14.
Bk. of New-York	307,721	308,390	7,315,073	7,357,129
Manhattan Co	69,473	69,907	6,870,796	6,644,463
Merchants' Bank	273,972	274,067	6,953,564	6,813,241
Mechanics' Bank	330 384	331,090	4,403,135	4,220,945
Union Bank	96,062	96,071	6,301,446	4,871,787
Bank of America	34,361	34,343	10,131,540	10,253,495
Phenix Bank	67,840	67,819	3,431,550	3,280,326
City Bank			5,826,028	6,001,269
Tradesmen's Bank	334,819	334,363	2,692,566	1,810,911
Fulton Bank	136,954	137,200	2,261,401	2,219,648
Chemical Bank	48,293	48,836	6,965,929	8,734,772
Merch. Exch. Bk.	126,755	126,888	1,768,691	1,700,740
National Bank	79,318	79,327	2,974,830	1,838,876
Butch. & Drov. Bk	295,572	296,906	1,832,219	1,781,207
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	191,280	191,530	1,267,565	1,242,030
Greenwich Bank	87,397	87,888	609,333	606,211
Leather Man. Bk.	273,174	236,308	2,349,167	2,401,615
Seventh Ward Bk.	83,937	84,136	1,439,712	1,581,020
Bk. St. New-York	264,028	262,372	5,467,768	4,990,420
Am. Exchange Bk.	168,068	168,164	7,897,570	7,963,930
Bk. of Commerce	1,706	1,706	9,861,056	10,205,834
Broadway Bank	218,927	220,063	5,167,851	4,986,135
Ocean Bank	91,272	91,262	1,742,690	1,655,131
Mercantile Bank	6,276	6,276	4,195,886	4,082,877
Pacific Bank	104

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 24, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Ingomar.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks—Sudden Thoughts.

WALLACK'S—Ernestine—Little Treasure.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Satanella: or, the Power of Love.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Com. Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours. Raoul; or, the Wreck of Life.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,)—Weir's Picture, "Taking the Veil."

IRVING HALL—German Liederkranz—Third Grand Subscription Concert.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Lucie Didier.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Active operations against Vicksburgh commenced on the 18th inst., as we learn by way of Memphis and Chicago. On that day the mortar-boats were towed into position, and opened a brisk fire, the effect of which is not yet known. Three rebel batteries responded, when the position of our boats was found to be too much exposed, and it was changed. The bombardment of Vicksburgh is known to be but a part of the general plan for its reduction. We shall hear of the rest in good time. The *Indianola*, which ran the blockade a short time ago, is understood to have on board coal and provisions for three months.

A dispatch from Memphis to the Western papers gives a report that the whole of Admiral Porter's fleet will run the blockade at Vicksburgh.

Gen. Hooker, we learn by a telegram from our correspondent, was yesterday in Washington, in consultation with the President and Secretary of War. The condition of the Army of the Potomac is said to be very good in every respect—a state of discipline having been reached which promises the best results when the time for action shall once more arrive. A number of forays have recently been made against the enemy, which have resulted in the capture of supplies and the gaining of much valuable information. The contraband trade across the Lower Potomac has been almost entirely broken up.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, reports were received from the Secretary of the Navy regarding the condition of the steamers *Ossipee* and *Pensacola*. Resolutions from the Constitutional Convention of West Virginia were presented, accepting the State Constitution as amended by Congress, and asking compensation for the emancipation of slaves. The resolution relative to the payment of foreign postage in coin, was amended so as to authorize the Postmaster-General to take such measures as he may deem necessary to provide for such payment, and passed. The Surgeon-General was called upon to submit to the Senate his materials for the medical and surgical history of the rebellion. The bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act was debated, but nothing was done with it. A bill to prevent the circulation of rebel bonds and notes in the United States was referred to the Finance Committee. A bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada was referred to the same committee. The bill relating to the discharge of State prisoners was then considered until the recess. During the proceedings a report was made from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was agreed to. The mileage clause is stricken out, leaving mileage the same as before. The bill regarding State prisoners was considered during the evening session.

In the House, the Senate bill providing for the holding of a Circuit Court of one district by the Judge of another, in cases of necessity, was passed. Mr. Flanders, member from New-Orleans, appeared and took his seat. The Committee on Elections made an unfavorable report on the credentials of C. L. Grafton, from the Eighth District of Virginia. The adverse report in the case of Jennings Piggott, claiming a seat from North Carolina, was agreed to. The Senate's amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were considered, and several non-concurred in. The Conscription bill was then taken up and debated until the recess, and also during the evening session—the proceedings at one time becoming somewhat excited.

GENERAL NEWS.

They have a "speck of war" on the Pacific side, growing out of a dispute regarding the boundary between California and Nevada. The scene of the trouble is la Honey Valley. On the 15th inst. a California Sheriff attempted to serve a civil process there, when he was resisted by armed residents of the valley, who fired upon him and his *posse*, wounding six of the latter. At last accounts both sides had sent for reinforcements, and were fortifying themselves.

A telegram from San Francisco gives advices from Mazetlan, Mexico, to the 22d inst. Four thousand Mexicans, under Gen. La Vega, had sailed for Acapulco. The object of the expedition is not disclosed; but it has probably something to do with the demonstration of the French fleet in that direction.

The mails by the steamship *Canada* reached this City last night. We find very little in our files to add to the very full summary of news telegraphed from Halifax and published yesterday morning.

There were 455 deaths in this City, during the past week, by the following and other causes: Consumption, 77; convulsions, 42; inflammation of the lungs, 41; diphtheria, 20; fevers, 35; dropsy, 20; croup, 18; heart disease, 6; casualties, 2; drowned, 1. Forty-nine deaths occurred in the various public institutions.

The price of Gold Coin advanced 2¼ ₱ cent. yesterday, closing at 165¾; Exchange, 181½; Money, 6@7 ₱ cent. Share market firm and advancing; Erie, 78¾ ₱ cent.

Business was partially suspended yesterday. The Produce Exchange was closed throughout the day, and movements in Breadstuffs, Provisions and Whisky were restricted and very irregular; prices, however, favored sellers. A moderate demand prevailed for Groceries, holders of which appeared less eager to sell. Pimento, Raisins and desirable qualities of Teas were in active request, at advancing rates. Middling Cotton was up to 90c.@91c. ₱ lb., with more doing. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Hides, Tallow and Tobacco, at buoyant prices. The freight engagements were extremely limited. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alterations.

The Live Stock markets are out of joint. The severe snow-storm blocked up the roads and delayed the stock trains on the Hudson River and Erie Roads until last evening. Only 800 cattle were on sale yesterday, and for these such high prices were asked as led the butchers to hold off for the bulk of the stock, which will be in the yards to-day. A fair supply is anticipated. Good cattle commanded 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb., and extra animals 11c.

The Spirit in Maryland and in New-York.

Vallandigham cannot speak in Baltimore, as advertised. The Union masses of that city are in no mood to stand his traitorous rant. His bridge-burning friends find it will not do, and warn him off. And yet this same traitor held forth before an applauding audience in Newark a fortnight ago, and is announced to speak before the "Democratic Association" of this City, where he will surely be cheered to the echo.

Says the Baltimore *American*, the oldest and ablest paper in that city: "The duty of the loyal is plain—they must insist that the Government shall no longer tolerate treasonable displays within the Union lines; that if such are ventured upon, imprisonment here or transportation across the rebel lines shall be the penalty at once to be enforced." The two Maryland Congressmen, Messrs. Thomas and Leary, in their recent noble speeches, declared in the most emphatic terms that the arrests by the Government were heartily approved by all the Union men of the State, and that the only fault found was that they were not sufficiently numerous. And yet we find journals of this City, and all through the North, "tearing passion to tatters," because the Administration has ventured to make any summary arrests at all. They have raved over the particular necessity of a speedy indictment and jury trial for every man charged with treasonable practices. There has been neither measure nor end to their denunciations of the Government for trespassing upon what they style the inviolable rights of the citizen in this regard.

Now, how happens it that the Unionists of Maryland complain of the Administration for making too few arrests, while the Democrats of New-York stigmatize it with every odious epithet because it makes any? This, too, in face of the fact that twenty arrests have been made in Maryland where one has been made in New-York. How happens it, again, that the Unionists of Baltimore should deem it an intolerable insult and outrage that the man Vallandigham should wag his tongue in that city, while here his harangues are not only solicited, but, when they come, will be greeted, as in Newark, with "tremendous applause?" To these questions there can be but one reply. The difference between the Marylanders and these Northern people who thus act, is that the former are true and earnest Union men, and that the latter are not. If the former will not abide Vallandigham, it is because they abhor the rebellion and all who would make terms with it. If the latter welcome Vallandigham, it is because they are partial to the rebellion, and would court its kind graces. If the former demand more arrests, it is because they long to see every abettor of the rebellion, and the rebellion itself, disabled. If the latter denounce all arrests, it is because they would give every abettor of the rebellion, and the rebellion itself, free range. No other rational solution of the difference in these manifestations is possible.

In the Border States the lines are closely drawn between loyal and disloyal men. Even party names go for nothing. Mere professions, without corresponding conduct, impose upon nobody. The man who acts in the interest of the rebels, whatever he styles himself, is accounted no better than a rebel. The only political distinction recognized in Baltimore is that between the Loyalists and the Secessionists. And so it would be in New-York, if things were called here by their right names. The wretched sham of professing to be loyal, and yet laboring systematically to discredit and cripple the Government and buy peace at any price, would be blasted with general contempt. Public opinion would hold men to the logical consequences of their words and acts. A man would no more be tolerated in advocating armistice resolutions in the street than he would be in unfurling the rebel flag from his window. Vallandigham or Voorhees would no more be listened to than Cobb or Toombs. There was a time when the patriotic feeling of this City was fairly up to that level—a time when the *Day Book* and the *Daily News* went down amid universal execration, and faction and sedition in every form shrank appalled. Why should it be different now? Has the Republic come to be worth less? Is the rebellion any the less wicked or destructive?

The wretched excuses are put forward that the war has been mismanaged, and that the Emancipation Proclamation ought never to have been issued. Even if these things were true, how do they absolve from the duty of loyalty? And why should they tell against the support of Government more in New-York than in Maryland? Have we more in peril from the Anti-Slavery policy of the President than Maryland, with its hundred thousand slaves? Do the evil effects of bad military management come closer home to us than to Maryland, to whose soil it has once brought, and might again bring, the grand army of the rebels? If, in spite of these things, the loyalty of Maryland has grown the stauncher, of what stuff must our loyalty be made if by reason of them, it has wilted and languished? The pretext is false. Its use is an insult to the public understanding. The men who, in this manner, apologize for their present complaisance toward the rebellion, ought to be pilloried as hypocrites from the beginning.

An Undiscriminating War.

We have an announcement now and then from the West that the gunboats or National forces have destroyed this or that town or landing on the Mississippi River, "in retaliation for the firing of guerrillas on steamboats from the place." This sort of news is more or less gratifying to the public, because it conveys the idea of prompt punishment for a very foolish and cruel style of warfare frequently adopted by the rebels.

We are in possession of information, however, which places these transactions in a less favorable light, and leads us to doubt the justice or the chivalry of the mode of revenge adopted for these river annoyances. The supposition that the inhabitants of the little towns on the river bank harbor and encourage the bandits that occasionally come in to assail passing steamboats, is contrary to reason, as we are assured it is to fact. These resident people feel and know themselves to be entirely unprotected and at the mercy of the gunboats that are constantly patroling the river in their front. To provoke the National forces by so silly an act as firing on a passing boat, is but to bring down utter ruin on their homes from the next gunboat that comes by. The fact is, that the people resident on the western river banks are disposed to be on the best terms with the National forces, and desire to have the navigation of the river free and harmless. They institute, whenever and wherever they can, a petty trade with the boats and with the country back of them, and they profit largely wherever they are permitted to do so. They know the guerrillas, by their predatory invasions to the river side, as their deadliest enemies, and dread their coming as an event threatening them with calamity.

It may be said that the residents of the villages and landings on the river should organize and keep the guerillas away. But this suggestion comes from ignorance of facts. The truth is that people in the Southwestern seceded States were at the beginning of the war wholly *disarmed by the rebels*, on the pretence of arming the Confederate soldiers in the field. But the arms so gathered up were not used in the field, we know. The intention was merely to take them from the hands of the masses, whose fidelity to treason was distrusted. It is because the people are unarmed that very small guerilla squads can enter western villages with impunity, and put the lives and property of hundreds of non-combatants in peril.

Another fact serves to strengthen the view of the case we are taking. The guerrillas that depredate in the Southwest are rarely citizens of the locality where their evil deeds are committed. Their acts are those of unrestrained brigandage, and those who follow the lawless pursuit find it easier to prey on strangers than upon the people with whom they have ties of acquaintance and consanguinity. Hence the guerrilla bands are generally *not* citizens of the county that is cursed by their presence, and care nothing for the "retaliation" that follows their acts; and to burn a town because guerrillas have been found lurking and depredating in it, is merely to crush a people by national wrath whom internal enemies have signalized by their unwelcome and disastrous presence. We have unquestionable information that much cruel wrong has been done to wholly innocent communities by the thoughtless destruction of their homes, in consequence of guerrilla parties being found in the vicinity. This is a cheap mode of earning military fame; and Western Commanders should see to it that more discrimination is observed, in future, in trying to punish guerillas. If the miscreants cannot be followed and chastised, *in propria persona*, it is a poor satisfaction to burn houses that shelter women and children; which houses, perhaps, the guerrillas have plundered before leaving.

Profitable Negroes.—There has been a great outcry made by the Anti-Administration presses of the North about the enormous expense of supporting the freed slaves of the South within our lines. One would think from the *Express*, for instance, that this expense equaled the entire cost of the army and navy, and was rapidly bringing the finances of the country to ruin.

Negroes at Washington, negroes at Fortress Monroe, negroes in North Carolina and South Carolina, negroes in Louisiana, negroes in Arkansas, negroes in Tennessee, and all these fattening on the Government and idling away their time in the sun. The most atrocious of all these cases was, of course, at Port Royal—for there the Government had undertaken the charge of the plantations and the supervision of the negroes. Not only had the Ethiopians there schools and teachers, not only were they fed with all the delicacies of the season, not only were our troops subordinated to their whims and caprices, not only did they spend all their days in sunning themselves, and all their nights in prayer-meetings and breakdowns,—but all this, and a great deal more, was paid for out of the United States Treasury, and squeezed out of the empty pockets of unfortunate white men.

It turns out, however, that it is all a mistake, and that the Treasury of the United States is actually receiving aid, and the white folks of the North comfort and relief from the labor of these Port Royal Ethiopians. Mr. Secretary Chase has transmitted to Congress a brief report concerning the cultivation of the plantations at Port Royal, and the expenses and receipts connected therewith for the first year of their operations. From this it appears that the total expenses for the period were, in round numbers, a quarter of a million of dollars, and the receipts three-quarters of a million; and there is now in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, *a half million of dollars* saved through these operations, which, says Mr. Chase, belongs more rightfully to the laborers who planted, cultivated and gathered the cotton, than to any other possible claimant. The management of the negroes and the cultivation of the soil has, since the time up to which this report comes, been transferred from the Treasury to the War Department; but we have no doubt that Secretary Stanton, at the close of next year, will be able to make an equally favorable exhibit.

We have already had an inkling of this report by telegraph, but it is well worthy of reading and study. The negroes have enough sins, including their black skins, to bear, without having to endure all the false assertions of their malignant foes in the North.

Hostility to the War for Preserving the Union.

The Northern Disunionists who are now laboring to demoralize the army, paralyze the Administration, and bring the war to a conclusion by some means or other, be they fair or be they foul, are very indignant over the hard names which their opponents apply to them, and over the doubts thrown upon their honesty and patriotism. They insist also upon being treated as ordinary political adversaries, whose opinions happen to differ from those of the rest of the community upon a mere question of expediency. They demand, in short, all the rights, privileges, and immunities of an ordinary political party, which has, in common with the rest of us, the good of the nation in view, but does not agree with us as to the best means of attaining it.

We, however, are not disposed to admit their claim to any of these things, for the simple reason that if we accord to them the status and honors of constitutional opposition, we accord to the South the status and honors of an independent nation, and our contest with them is either an outrageous effort to conquer them, or a mere quarrel about boundaries or the navigation of the Mississippi, and by no means a war for the Union. It is only to be remembered, about a war affecting the national honor, or national influence, or the possession of conquered provinces or dependencies, that the utterance of two different opinions has in any free country been ever tolerated or respected. The nature and value of honor and the nature and value of influence, and the advantage of keeping this province or that fortress, are things as disputable and as intangible as taste. Men's opinions about them may differ widely as the poles asunder, without touching or damaging the fundamental bases of nationality, or draining one drop from the sources of the national strength. England might abandon Turkey to France and Russia to-morrow, or surrender Gibraltar to Spain, and be England still, as great, as powerful and as terrible as ever. The Queen's claims upon the allegiance of every man born under her sway would not be weakened by one iota; no constitutional doctrine or dogma would have suffered the smallest infringement. The British nation, in short, would remain whole and intact.

The claims of the Brookses, and Vallandighams, and Tildens, to be considered disciples and successors of Burke and Chatham, are about as worthy of consideration as their pretensions to equality with them in eloquence and attainments—which, however, we respect our native agitators too much to charge them with putting forward. Burke and Chatham supported the cause of American Independence, first, because they believed the colonies had just cause for revolt; and secondly, because the acknowledgment of it—though it might leave the empire somewhat smaller in extent, would not in the least degree diminish the force and validity of the British Constitution. None knew better than Burke that the right to rebel when one pleases is simply a basis for anarchy, and bears about the same relation to the right of revolution that mayhem bears to surgery.

We shall not do more than allude to the manner adopted by the French of dealing with "their opposition," when a crisis occurred in their affairs somewhat analogous to that which is now occurring in ours. Neither their laws, nor manners, nor motives of Government furnish safe models for our imitation; but their procedure in 1792 and '3 is a useful subject of study, in so far as it shows what the "natural man" will do when desperately defending the national existence against foes within and foes without. The "gentlemanly" party and "diffusers of political knowledge" had emigrated, and were begging foreign Powers—as Mason and Slidell are now doing—to invade their country and put down the low-bred Republicans and their Constitution, sword in hand. Others of them had gone to La Vendée and raised "their friends of the South" and "Conservatives" in armed insurrection. The consequence was that the rest of the French nation first executed in cold blood every one of the aristocrats whom they could catch at home, and then shouldered their muskets and marched to the frontier. They made very poor work of it at first, and furnished the "gentlemanly" Frenchmen, as well as foreigners, with much matter for amusement and glorification, but they did not stop fighting until they taught Europe a lesson that will not be forgotten as long as our civilization lasts. They were guilty of many crimes and excesses, but they saved France, and made her to be "the dread and envy of the world."

Our "Conservatives" confess that the rebellion is wicked and causeless; that its success will seal our destruction as a nation; that an acknowledgment of the right of secession would be tantamount to an annulling of the Constitution; and yet they ask us to hear them meekly, and remonstrate with them gently, while they seek to stay our arm every blow we strike, and insist upon our conducting the war just as if it were a war with a foreign Power, which we might bring to a close to-morrow without any other damage than the loss of so many soldiers and so much money. This, however, is asking a great deal too much of us. It is asking more than any nation has ever accorded. It is asking us to set an example of indifferentism and imbecility which would be in itself a symptom of approaching and well-merited ruin. And they may rely upon it they will not be gratified. We are willing to accord them "belligerent rights," everything that humanity and expediency and self-respect demand, but nothing more. We do not recommend their arrest and imprisonment, for the same reason that we do not recommend the hanging of every rebel taken in arms. But, on the other hand, did we feel we were bound to treat and speak of them as honest political opponents, traveling by another road to the same goal as ourselves, then we should feel bound to treat and speak of Jeff. Davis as if he were a Washington, or of Bragg as if he were a Moreau or Garibaldi. In judging rebels, we must be allowed what "the diffusers of political information" will probably think the ridiculous privilege of attaching some importance to their motives and purposes.

Unemployed Generals.—We hope the Government will lose no time in complying with the requests understood to have been made by Gens. Fremont and McClellan for active employment. Both have been out of service long enough. Both have military ability of a certain kind, without doubt, and the country certainly needs all the ability of this sort which it can command. The military capacity of both is unquestionably very much exaggerated by their special political admirers, but this affords no excuse for leaving them idle. There is a class of politicians who believe that if Gen. McClellan were at the head of the army, the war would somehow or other come to an end:—and another portion of the public believe that Gen. Fremont would also end it, if he were only in command. Upon what these respective opinions rest it would not be easy to say. Nothing that either of these distinguished Generals has actually *done*, gives, so far as we can see, any warrant for such a judgment. Nevertheless, both of them have ability, and the Government is in duty bound to give the country the benefit of it. It can certainly assign to each some command which will furnish full scope for his peculiar capacity. It need not send them where their presence will be especially distasteful, or where the special faculty of each will not be required. Gen. McClellan would not be particularly useful in any Department where dash and vigorous fighting were needed, nor would Gen. Fremont be able to render valuable service in any quarter especially sensitive on the question of Slavery. But the Government can certainly find some suitable position in which each may make himself useful. There is no good reason for leaving them in absolute idleness, at so heavy an expense to the country, while new Generals, without knowledge or experience of military affairs, are appointed by the hundred.

Prize Cases.—The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to Congress a report, giving details concerning of the vessels captured by our navy in running the blockade. Three hundred and sixty-seven prizes are reported, thirty-five of which are steamers: but the number is far greater than this, though the Secretary is not at present able to report them. The information is full concerning all the cases in the Courts at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. The Secretary mentions the evils and dangers arising to the Government from the delay in the disposal of many of these cases; and he might also have mentioned the dissatisfaction in the navy arising from the same cause. We know that, under the circumstances of some of the cases, delay was unavoidable; but we trust that the proper parties will now, for the benefit of all concerned, hasten forward all adjudications in prize cases.

A False Argument.—The *Leader* of last week, in its military department, contends vehemently against the constitutionality of the new Conscription law, and says:

"To prove our assertion, we will *now quote the Constitution*. It expresses, in plain, unvarnished terms, 'that no able-bodied man, when called into the service of the United States, shall be compelled to serve for a longer period than three months after arriving at the place of rendezvous, nor longer than any one of his neighbors.' It further provides that militia organizations shall possess such rights as may be granted to them by their respective States."

We have only to say on this subject that there is no such language in the Constitution, as the *Leader* pretends to quote from it,—nor is there any such sentiment in it as the one embodied in this pretended extract. The whole thing is a forgery. Possibly the military editor of the *Leader* has mistaken some other Constitution for that of the United States.

Rebel Commerce.—When the Senate passed a bill, a few days ago, authorizing the issue of letters-of-marque and reprisal, it was opposed by a number of Senators on the ground that the rebels had no commerce on which our privateers could prey, and that the measure would only be significant as a menace to French and English commerce, in case foreign intervention in their American war was attempted. The friends of the bill did not hesitate to accept and justify this alternative construction of the act, if any European Government were minded to so understand it. Why should not France and England count the cost of hostilities with the United States, while considering the grave diplomatic questions that the war is giving rise to? And why should not the issue of letters-of-marque and reprisal be classed among the risks they must run, seeing how much the rebel endeavors in this line against American commerce have been fostered in foreign harbors and shipyards?

It appears, however, that the rebel commerce on the high seas is not so insignificant as some of our national legislators were disposed to believe. A letter from Nassau, N. P., dated Feb. 9, states that there were at that time in the harbor of Nassau about "fifty vessels, *more than half of which* were flying the secession flag." Now, here is quite a flock of Confederate sea birds, which it would be worth while to have followed and captured when they break cover. If the House shall take the view that the Senate has taken of the propriety of issuing letters-of-marque and reprisal, the probability is that much less will be heard, when Congress meets again, of the successful entry of ship loads of merchandise into Southern ports than now vexes the ears of patriotic people. The rebels will doubtless watch with no little foreboding, the action of the House on the Senate bill. It threatens them more seriously than anything our Navy Department is preparing for them. It will put an extinguisher on attempts to run the blockade, by sweeping from the seas the vessels that are seeking to run it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Niblo's Garden.—In the absence of English opera, it is well to be content with the suggestion of it given by Mr. and Miss Richings in their curious musical and dramatic entertainment. The lady is blessed by nature with a fine voice, and practice has taught her how to use it in the best way for pleasing the public; the gentleman is experienced in stage affairs, and is, we presume, responsible for the vehicle of his daughter's talent. In the case of "Satanella," he has seized upon a popular work by a pleasing composer, and retaining the most salient of the melodies, has reconstructed the plot to suit it for dialogue, pantomime and ballet. The task is not an easy one, nor has it been discharged with facility. A large amount of after-thought will have to be exercised before the piece presented last night can claim any merit on the score of construction, and extensive excision must be practiced before it can be acceptable, even as regards length. The interest of the performance centred almost exclusively upon Miss Riching, who sang several *morceaux* with good effect, and was *encored* in "The Glorious Vintage of Champagne." Aided by a chorus, (strong in the male department,) and an increased orchestra, under Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth, these musical suggestions of the parent work were always acceptable. The scenery and dresses were good, the latter especially so; but the working of the machinery was intolerably bad, and by delaying the performance until near midnight seriously jeopardized its success. A defect of this kind will, of course, be immediately remedied. At an establishment so admirably and lavishly conducted as Niblo's, it should never be noticeable. There is an excellent *corps de ballet*, and several fine dancers have been expressly engaged to give importance to this department, so that when the work has been reposed to proper limits, it will present many claims to public consideration. Its success, last evening, was not of a very hearty character.

German Opera in Brooklyn.—Mr. Anschutz will give his last evening performance in Brooklyn to-night. The opera selected for the occasion is the highly amusing one of "The Poacher"—a work which charms as well as makes merry. The Brooklyn series of performances will close on Saturday with Flotow's "Martha," performed at a Matinée.

Concert.—The members of the Liederkranz give a grand concert at Irving Hall to-night, with full orchestra and chorus.

Winter Garden.—Miss Mary Prevost, an actress of great versatility, who has recently been creating a considerable sensation in other cities, appeared last evening at this Theatre in the character of *Parthenia*, and was warmly welcomed by, considering the other attractions of the night, a very numerous audience. The part of *Parthenia*, selected by Miss Prevost for her opening, is one not so familiar to play-goers as it was some years since. It offers, however, to Miss Prevost, ample opportunity for the display of her singular power of intensity and of that expression of the passion of love in which she is unexcelled. At the close of the second act she was summoned twice before the curtain by a burst of enthusiastic acclamation such as an audience is seldom now-a-days roused to. If the verdict of last night may be regarded as a herald of success, we predict for Miss Prevost a most brilliant engagement. The part of *Ingomar* found a very admirable representative in Mr. Barrett, and the other characters were efficiently filled. "Ingomar" will be repeated this evening.

Benefit of Miss Gannon.—In the distribution of "benefits" at Wallack's Miss Mary Gannon's turn comes to-night. She is sure to have a crammed house, for although there are many actors and actresses of higher pretensions and of greater talent, here are none more admirable in their way or more thoroughly established in the favor and admiration of the public. There is a natural ease and *naiveté* in all her personations, which is far more winning than the most finished art.

Lecture on Brazil.—Rev. J. C. Fletcher delivers, to-morrow evening, at the Cooper Institute, the second lecture of his series on South America. His subject will be Brazil Revisited. Mr. Fletcher has been familiar for many years with the social and political institutions of Brazil, as well as with its natural scenery and resources, and is abundantly capable of giving the public full and reliable information in regard to it. He is a fluent and agreeable speaker, and his lectors will fully reward the attention of those who may go to hear it.

Picture Sale.—A large number of connoisseurs and picture lovers have within the last few days visited the Galleries of the Art Institute to view the collection of Mr. T. A. Richards, which are to be sold to-night. There are 150 of the works of this well-known artist on exhibition, embracing landscapes, studies, sketches, "fruit, flower and thorn pieces." The landscapes are all American, and comprise views North and South. The fruits and flowers, too, are all native, and to the contingent born. Some of the pieces are very charming—well drawn, finely colored, and vital. If the sale be as well attended as the exhibition has been, and the attendants be as lavish in their bids as visitors have been in their praises, the Secretary of the Academy will achieve a pecuniary success equal to his artistic triumph.

The Slave Property of the Late Charles Carroll.

Baltimore, Md., Monday, Feb. 23.

The appraisers of the slave property of the late Charles Carroll, of this State, one of the largest slaveowners in Maryland, have made their returns to the Orphans' Court, assessing the value of 130 slaves at an average of only $5. each. This, they say, was the highest rate they could name, after consulting with numerous slaveowners and dealers. One slavedealer told the Appraisers he would not give $500 for the whole lot. This is considered a striking illustration of the depreciation of slave property by the rebellion, and will have a powerful influence in this State.

Fire at Buffalo.

Buffalo, Monday, Feb. 23.

A fire broke out early this morning on Main-street, in Teller's looking-glass factory. His store was destroyed; loss $20,000—insured for $15,000.

The following stores were also destroyed: the clothing establishment of Henry Brown—stock saved; the boot and shoe establishment of O. P. Rumsdell & Co.—stock valued at $75,000; insured, $50,000; the boot and shoe store of Pryn & Sweet—stock valued at $6,000; fully insured.

The paper-hanging establishment of Bemis & Co. and the store of Bogert & Doolittle were damaged by water. Their losses are fully insured.

The total loss is estimated at $125,000, which is mostly insured.

Disaster to the Ship Colombo.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 23.

The ship *Colombo*, from Boston for Kurrachee, put into St. George, Bermuda, in distress, leaking badly.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Bombardment Begun on February 18.

Three Rebel Batteries Respond to the Fire from the Mortarboats.

The Gunboat Indianola Provisioned and Coaled for Three Months.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 23.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated on Saturday, furnishes us with advices from Vicksburgh to the 18th instant.

Active hostilities against Vicksburgh commenced on that day.

The mortar-boats were towed into position, and opened the ball by firing briskly. The effect of their shots was not known.

The firing was responded to by three Confederate batteries, when our position was found to be too much exposed for effective operations, and was changed.

The bombardment was then renewed.

The gunboat *Indianola*, which run the blockade, had provisions and coal sufficient to last her three months.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

AQUIA CREEK, Monday, Feb. 23.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth-day was celebrated yesterday by the Army of the Potomac, notwithstanding the prevailing tempest, by salutes from several batteries. Nothing of the kind was heard from the rebel batteries on the south side of the Rappahannock.

A snow-storm commenced late Saturday night and continued till yesterday afternoon, drifting, in some places, two to three feet. The depth of snow averages about seven inches. The shelter-tents of the soldiers afforded but poor protection from the storm. Last night the atmosphere was piercingly cold, causing some frost-bitten extremities. Previous to the storm the mud had partially dried up, but now many days must elapse in the peculiar locality before the roads will become passable under the most favorable auspices.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Feb. 23.

Authentic advices say that the rebel army is in the vicinity of McMinnville, Tenn.

Rumors unauthenticated and discredited, speak of the rebel forces in the vicinity of Richmond, Ky.

THE MAILS BY THE CANADA.

The Queen's Speech in Full.

The mails by the *Canada* reached this City last night. Our files contain nothing of special importance not given in the very full summary of news telegraphed from Halifax.

The Queen's Speech.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Her Majesty commands us to inform you that, since you were last assembled, she has declared her consent to a marriage between His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Her Royal Highness the Princess ALEXANDRA, a daughter of Prince CHRISTIAN, of Denmark, and Her Majesty has concluded thereupon a treaty with the King of Denmark, which will be laid before you.

The constant proofs which Her Majesty has received of your attachment to her person and family persuade her that you will participate in her sentiments on an event so interesting to Her Majesty, and which, with the blessing of God, will, she trusts, prove so conclusive to the happiness of her family and to the welfare of her people.

Her Majesty doubts not that you will enable her to make provision for such an establishment as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the Heir Apparent to the crown of these realms.

A revolution having taken place in Greece, by which the throne of that kingdom has become vacant, the Greek nation have expressed the strongest desire that HER Majesty's son, Prince ALFRED, should accept the Greek Crown. This unsolicited and spontaneous manifestation of good will toward Her Majesty and her family, and of a due appreciation of the benefits conferred by the principle and practice of the British Constitution, could not fail to be highly gratifying, and has been duely felt by Her Majesty. But the diplomatic engagements of Her Majesty's Crown, together with other weighty considerations, have prevented Her Majesty from yielding to this general wish of the Greek nation.

Her Majesty trusts, however, the same principles of choice which led the Greek nation to direct their thoughts in the first instance toward His Royal Highness Prince ALFRED, may guide them to the selection of a Sovereign under whose sway the Kingdom of Greece may enjoy the blessings of internal prosperity, and of peaceful relations with other States. And if, in such a state of things, the Republic of the Seven Islands should declare a deliberate wish to be united to the Kingdom of Greece, Her Majesty would be prepared to take such steps as may be necessary for a revision of the treaty of November, 1815, by which that Republic was reconstituted and was placed under the protection of the British Crown.

Her Majesty's relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory.

Her Majesty has abstained from taking any step with a view to induce a cessation of the conflict between the contending parties in the North American States, because it has not yet seemed to her Majesty that any such overture could be attended with a probability of success.

Her Majesty has viewed with the deepest concern the desolating conflict which still rages in those regions, and she has witnessed with heartfelt grief the severe distress and suffering which that war has inflicted upon a large class of Her Majesty's subjects, but which have been borne by them with noble fortitude and with exemplary resignation. It is some consolation to Her Majesty to be led to hope that this suffering and distress are rather diminishing than increasing, and that some revival of employment is beginning to take place in the manufacturing districts.

It has been most gratifying to Her Majesty to witness the abundant generosity with which all classes of her subjects in all parts of her empire have contributed to relieve the wants of their suffering fellow-countrymen and the liberality with which Her Majesty's colonial subjects have on this occasion given their aid has proved that, although their dwelling-places are far away, their hearts are still warm with unabated affection for the land of their fathers. The relief committees have superintended with constant and laborious attendance the distribution of the funds entrusted to their charge.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded with the King of the Belgians a treaty of commerce and navigation, and a convention respecting joint stock companies. That treaty and that convention will be laid before you.

Her Majesty has likewise given directions that there shall be laid before you papers relating to the affairs of Italy, of Greece, and Denmark, and that papers shall also be laid before you relating to occurrences which have lately taken place in Japan.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: Her Majesty has directed that the estimates for the ensuing year shall be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy and will provide for such reductions of expenditure as have appeared to be consistent with the proper efficiency of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We are commanded by HER Majesty to inform you that, notwithstanding the continuance of the civil war in America, the general commerce of the country, during the past year, has not sensibly diminished. The treaty of commerce which Her Majesty concluded with the Emperor of the French has already been productive of results highly advantageous to both the nations to which it applies; and the general gain of the revenue, notwithstanding many unfavorable circumstances, have not been unsatisfactory. Her Majesty trusts that these results may be taken as proofs that the productive resources of the country are unimpaired.

It has been gratifying to Her Majesty to observe the spirit of order which happily prevails throughout her dominions, and which is so essential an element in the well-being and prosperity of nations.

Various measures of public usefulness and improvement will be submitted for your consideration; and HER Majesty fervently prays that in all your deliberations the blessing of Almighty God may guide your councils to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of her people.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.

A Dispute About the Boundary Between California and Nevada.

Four Thousand Mexicans en Route to Acapulco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 21.

A serious controversy is going on in Honey Lake Valley, over the boundary question, between California and Nevada—both sides claiming jurisdiction over the land in dispute.

The California Sheriff attempted to serve a civil process on the 15th inst., when the residents of the Valley armed themselves and fired on the Sheriff and his *posse comitatus*. Six of the Sheriff's men were wounded.

The Sheriff then sent for reinforcements, and his assailants are also expecting reinforcements.

Both parties are ready, defiant, and, at last accounts, were fortifying themselves in log-houses.

A schooner just arrived brings advices from Mazatlan to the 22d of January.

Four thousand Mexicans, commanded by GEN. LA VEGA, had sailed for Acapulco. The object of the movement was unknown.

Movements of Gen. Wool.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

Gen. WOOL and Staff arrived to-night. The members of the Governor's Council met them at the depot, where a large crowd had gathered, giving hearty cheers to the veteran warrior. The General has rooms at the Tremont House.

The Storm at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 23.

A severe storm commenced here early Saturday morning. Six schooners are ashore at Old Point and Hampton Beach, viz.: the *E. W. Harrington*, *Elliott*, *Avoca*, *J. H. Cunningham*, *Emeline Chester*, and *D. E. Sawyer*.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in this current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

We Pledge our Reputation for the Fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Sure to regulate the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

Premium on Gold.—Although compelled to sell goods at old prices, in consequence of extensive advertising, the subscriber, thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MASON PEN cannot be made without gold.

When paper is sent. United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

The beneficial effects resulting from the use of this remedy and its extensive use for Coughs, Colds and Throat Affections, has brought out many imitations, most of which contain injurious ingredients. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

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Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Honesty is the Best Policy in Medicine as well as in other things. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a genuine preparation of that unequaled Spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

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The best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Croup, Sore Throats, Cuts, Wounds and Sores of all kinds, is Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Dr. Jas. Sweet—the only original bone-setter—of North Kingston, R. I., certifies that he has used this Liniment in his practice for years, and found it superior to any other. His certificate can be seen at the depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

273 Greenwich-st., two doors above Murray—where gentlemen will find an excellent assortment of custom-made shirts, all sizes. Shirts made to measure, at $30, $36 and $42 per dozen. T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

AVERY—GEER.—In Poquetanuock, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 19, at St. James' Church, by Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. CYRUS D. AVERY, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Miss DELIA GEER, daughter of the late Col. Isaac W. Geer, of Ledyard.

LITTLE—PLASKET.—In East Zorra, Woodstock, Canada West, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. F. D. Fanquier, ROBERT H. LITTLE, of Elizabeth, N. J., and MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Timothy Plasket, Esq., of March Hill.

GUNN—DYER.—In Burlington, Wis., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, by Rev. E. B. Law, ALEXANDER H. GUNN, of Chicago, and EMILY A., daughter of Dr. E. G. Dyer.

HARRISON—BULKLEY.—In Bridgeport Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, of Portchester, assisted by Rev. Mr. Willey, of St. Johns, HENRY G. HARRISON, Esq., of this City, and Miss HETTIE JUDAH, daughter of Uriah Bulkley, Esq., of Bridgeport.

DIED.

BUNCE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 22, FRANCIS M., son of Charles and Annie M. Bunce, aged 1 year, 4 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 330 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock.

BROASH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, GEORGE JUNSON, son of P. V. and M. H. Broach, aged 1 year, 3 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 205 Hudson-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Millstone, N. J., for interment.

BANKS.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, WILBUR T., eldest son of Thomas and Harriet Banks, aged 2 years and 11 months.

He has gone, he has gone, to the land of rest;
He has gone, he has gone, to the home of the blest.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 328 West 15th-st., at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 25.

☞ Amsterdam papers please copy.

CHARLTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 22, of consumption, Miss ELIZA, daughter of Robert Charlton, of Omagh County, Tyrone, Ireland, aged 25 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 191 East 20th-st.

☞ Irish papers please copy.

CANDIT.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, LYNUS CANDIT, aged 27 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Eureka Lodge, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 208 Elm-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

DURKEE.—In Harlem, on Monday, Feb. 23, EDWARD BOLTON, son of Aipheus D. and Christina C. Durkee, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 3d-av., near 123d-st., Harlem.

FOX.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, JANE FOX, in the 24th year of her age.

The funeral service will be held at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st., and 9th-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., for interment.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 21, ELIZABETH H., relict of G. T. Herne, M. D., in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Trinity Church.

☞ London papers please copy.

LAWSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 23, after a short and painful illness, JAMES, relict of the late Peter Lawson, in the 88th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, John and Peter Lawson, and of her son-in-law, John M. Freeland, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 92 Elm-st.

POPHAM.—On Monday, Feb. 23, LOUISA SPRINGBROOK, daughter of Lewis C. and Annie Fleming Popham, in the 5th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

QUERIPEL.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Feb. 19, after a long and severe illness, HANNAH, wife of Job Queripel, and second daughter of Joseph Rhodes and Hannah Hodgson, formerly of Tong, N. Leeds.

☞ Leeds papers please copy.

RYCKMAN.—In Terre Haute, Ind., on Friday, Jan. 16, of dropsy, MRS. ADELINE J. RYCKMAN, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, at East Chester, on Wednesday, Feb. 25. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mount Vernon Depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, on the arrival of the train which leaves corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av at 9½ o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, SOPHIA P., wife of C. W. Smith, and daughter of Lawrence Myer, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Church, corner 4th-av, and 21st-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, CHARLOTTE S. SMITH, Principal of Colored Grammar School, No. 7, Sixteenth Ward, aged 32 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., at St. Philip's Church, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker. Her remains will be interred in Westbury, L. I.

TAGGLOW.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, THOMAS TAGGLOW, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, 7th-st., near 3d-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

WOLVEN.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 23, SARAH MATILDA, wife of John P. Wolven, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 342 Carlton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WHITE.—In Tubby Hook, on Monday, Feb. 23, after a short illness, ESTHER, daughter of Robert and Lydia White.

Notice of funeral in evening's papers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR MARCH, 1863.

CONTENTS:

CONTINENTAL MONEY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Reverse of Massachusetts Treasury Note.—Devices of South Carolina and Maryland Bills. Georgia Certificate.—New-York Five-Pound Bill.—Backs of New-York Bills.—Fac-Similes of Continental Bills.—Back of Continental Bill.—Devices and Mottoes of One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, and Twenty Dollar Bills.—Of Shilling Bill.—Back of Same.—Device of Half-Dollar Note.—Of Thirty-Five, Forty-Five, Fifty, Fifty-five, Sixty, Sixty-five, Seventy and Eighty Dollar Bills.—Georgia Continental Lottery Ticket.—Genuine and Counterfeit Continental Bill.—Group of Continental Money.

A CALIFORNIAN IN ICELAND. (*Concluded.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Hrafnajau.—An Artist at Home.—Effigy in Lava.—Lava Fields.—The Tintron Rock.—Bridge River.—Shepherd and Family.—The Strokhr.—Side-Saddle.—Great Geyser and Receiver.—Strokhr and Receiver.—Oh-o-o-ah!—The English Party.—Interior of Icelandic Hut.—An Awkward Predicament.—Return to Reykjavik.

DOCTOR HAWLEY. (*Concluded.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Miss Hawley and her Friend.—"You shan't Kiss Me!"—Shaking Hands.—The Resignation.

ROMOLA. By the Author of "ADAM BEDE."
CHAPTER XXXIII. Baldassarre makes an Acquaintance.
CHAPTER XXXIV. No Place for Repentance.
CHAPTER XXXV. What Florence was thinking of.
CHAPTER XXXVI. Ariadne discrowns herself.
CHAPTER XXXVII. The Tabernacle unlocked.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—In Florence.—"You didn't think it was so Pretty!"—Escaped.

MUSICIANS OF FIELD AND MEADOW.
FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE. IN THREE PARTS. PART I.
EUROPEAN SOUVENIRS.
AFTER VICKSBURGH.
MRS. HENDERSON'S ANNIVERSARY.
LITTLE JENNY.
OUR PROPHETS.
QUAM.
LEMORNE-*VERSUS* HUELL.
ELSIE VANE.
THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON.
CHAPTER XVI. Mr. Crosbie meets an old Clergyman on his way to Conrey Castle.
CHAPTER XVII. Conrey Castle.
CHAPTER XVIII. Lily Dale's First Love-Letter.
ILLUSTRATION.—In Barchester Cathedral.
DEAD.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—A Battle Piece.—Hard on Simson Borer.
FASHIONS FOR MARCH.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Carriage Dress and Girl's Toilet.—Home Toilet.

In the present Number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE gives the conclusion of his Visit to Iceland. This will be followed next month by an illustrated paper from the same author, describing the manners and customs of the Russian people as seen in Moscow.—The paper on "Continental Money" will be found of special interest at the present time. It is the most perfect monograph yet written upon this subject, giving fac-similes of the principal descriptions of the Paper Currency issued by the States and the Continental Congress, and the leading "device" of every denomination of Continental Bills of Credit.

This Number contains contributions from Benson J. Lossing, Charlotte Taylor, J. Ross Browne, Jane G. Fuller, Mrs. Forest, Marian C. Evans, Alfred H. Guernsey, Caroline Chesbro, J. H. Siddens, Laura C. Redden, George William Curtis, Elizabeth D. B. Stoddard, Anthony Trollope, Clifford Stickney, Mary E. Bradley, Samuel Osgood, and others.

The illustrations are mainly from original drawings by CHAPIN, BELLAW, PERKINS, STEPHENS, VOIGT, HOPPIN, JEWETT and MCLENAN. These have been produced at an expense which exceeds that of the entire cost of the literary matter and illustrations of any other Magazine in the world. As an illustrated Magazine, in which the pencil of the Artist aids and supplements the pen of the Writer, HARPER'S MAGAZINE has no rival, while it furnishes in addition a larger amount of reading matter than is given in any other Magazine in Europe or America.

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A SONG OF HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND GLORY.

O, well may you call me the magic
With health for the body and soul,
And naught of the dark, deadly poison
So often in Bacchus' bowl!
I scatter the fierce fiends of fever,
Give purity's self to the breath;
Send changes of water and diet.
And conquer the Cholera-Death!
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Yes, shout for Drake's Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and "X!"

I cheer up the desolate spirit;
I gild the sad heart with my light,
Like stars shedding cloud-quenching splendor,
Through all the dark chambers of night.
The statesman, bard, merchant, mechanic,
And farmer, drink in me deep bliss;
Never bird had a purer when giving
The dew-rose of morning her kiss.
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Shout aloud for the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T. 1860 X!"

What comfort I bear to the soldier
With Liberty's banner unfurled!
A draught and he'll laugh at all cannon.
Though shaking the heart of the world;
And what cares the gallant bold sailor
For the tempest if strengthened by me;
With shouts for Columbia he carves
Triumphant her stars o'er the sea.
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Cry aloud the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and "X!"

Then well may you call me the Magic
With health for the body and soul,
And naught of the dark, deadly poison
So often in "Bacchus" bowl.
For youth, manhood, age, was I chartered,
By pleasure and health at my birth,
And these with the genius of glory
Stand guard on my throne on the earth!
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Yes, yell for the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and X!"

Drake's Plantation Bitters are the most wonderful medicine and gentle stimulant in the world. All dyspeptic and weak persons should try it. Sold throughout the civilized world.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 91.—Feb. 23, 1863.
77, 60, 36, 43, 28, 44, 14, 51, 17, 76, 78, 58, 46.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 92.—Feb. 23, 1863.
25, 13, 40, 4, 35, 64, 32, 70, 61, 72, 20, 41, 75.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Feb. 7, No. 5,284 drew $100,000; No. 22,756 drew $50,000; No. 23,504 drew $30,000; No. 6,135 drew $10,000; No. 18,456 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. 2½ per cent. premium paid on prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons, American gold and silver.
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At low rates.

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Positively cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin, by the use of
ROSSMAN'S CURE.
Itching Piles is generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable and distressing itching, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed.
ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y.,
Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.
Some as low as One; Two and Three Dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.; formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

CARD.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.
The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.
By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK,
HARRY I. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

GEORGE'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPER.
We have had the Agency of this indispensable article to every lady's toilet, just one month, and we have already received orders for over FIVE THOUSAND, *and orders continue to come in daily*. We have on hand an elegant assortment of the "IMPROVED SLOAT ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES."
H. G. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway.

N. B. WE ARE CLOSING OUT
Winter stock of
NECK TIES.
and offer immense quantities to select from, at the following prices;
25 cent ties at 15 cents. | 50 cent ties at 35 cents.
40 cent ties at 25 cents. | 75 cent ties at 50 cents.
Gent's fine Linen Collars, 15 cents, very best at 20 cents.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., NO. 379 BROADWAY.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,
or Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Horsework, etc.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
of every description, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'FG. CO.
No. 205 Broadway.

MELANCHOLY—A DISEASE.
THE REMEDY.
The word melancholy, signifying "black bile," truly characterizes the mental disorder which bears that name, showing that it is in reality a bodily disease. When the bile is vitiated, great depression of spirits and many other distressing effects must follow. The good or bad quality of the bile depends on the action of the liver; the offices of that organ are to secrete the bile and to strain the blood; when these duties are imperfectly performed, the unhealthy bile is often carried into the circulation, producing Jaundice, Drowsiness, Headache, Nausea, Hypochondria, Mental Depression, and sometimes Madness. Physicians generally suppose, or pretend, that a diseased liver cannot be cured without calomel: but that dubious remedy often proves worse than the disease itself. Dr. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, which act immediately on the liver, are preferable to calomel on every account, as they have all the virtues attributed to that article, and being purely vegetable, they never subject the patient to any alarming or disagreeable consequences. These pills are an effectual cure for melancholy and all other diseases originating in a diseased liver.
Remember, DR. SCHENCK'S rooms in this City are at No. 32 Bond-st., where he can be found every TUESDAY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. He always keeps a fresh supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had any day, whether the Doctor is there or not.
CONRAD FOX, No. 181 Barclay-st., is wholesale agent for New-York City. 117

"BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH."—BROWNE'S IMPROVED PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS totally exclude cold, wind, snow, rain and dust from sash and French windows, sliding, double and vestibule doors and shutters of every description: are good Winter and Summer, and can scarcely be seen when applied. For circulars, with reference to some of New-York's best citizens, address
METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY,
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held at Headquarters (Rooms of the Central Committee, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. M. LAIMBEEB, President.
WM. DEBNEY, Secretary.

THE [illegible] ANNIVERSARY OF THE New-York [illegible] Hospital will be held in the [illegible] Medical College, near 3d-av., TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Addresses may be expected from Dr. MARION P. SIMS, [illegible] and Dr. J. P. GARRISH, the attending surgeons. The valedictory will be delivered by Dr. A. E. JENNER, one of the graduating class. Students, the profession and the public are invited to attend.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS.—Same as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at
GEORGE C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.—Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

A MEETING OF THE SHOE DEALERS and Clerks will be held at Runk's Hotel, No. 774 Grand-st., THIS EVENING, at 8½ o'clock, for final deliberation on the early closing movement. It is hoped that all connected with the business will be present.

WANTED—A LIMITED NUMBER OF YOUNG men to aid in organizing a new company for a first-class City regiment—the positions to be filled after organization by an election of the members. Address CO. H, Box No 101 *Times* Office.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

A PURE AND POWERFUL TONIC, CORRECTIVE AND ALTERATIVE OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN DISEASE OF THE
STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.
PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.
PREVENTS FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS REMITTENT FEVER; FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM AGAINST MIASMA AND THE EVIL EFFECTS OF UNWHOLESOME WATER; INVIGORATES THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION AND THE BOWELS;
STEADIES THE NERVES, AND TENDS TO PROLONG LIFE.
REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.
CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, CONSTIPATION, COLIC, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, SEA-SICKNESS,
CRAMPS AND SPASMS, AND ALL COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX, ARISING FROM BODILY WEAKNESS, WHETHER INHERENT IN THE SYSTEM OR PRODUCED BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard. In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18, Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A VERY VALUABLE property on Newtown Creek, adjoining Hunter's Point and Brooklyn, only one-half mile up the creek from the East River.
The tract here offered has a water frontage of more than one-half a mile on good navigable water, with the Flushing Railroad running through it, skirting the water front a convenient distance to admit of switches upon wharves which might be built or upon the premises if any manufactories for which this location is so admirably adapted. This tract containing about 66 acres, will lay out over 650 lots, allowing streets 60 feet wide. It is only about one mile from the terminal of four ferries—the James-slip, 10th-st., 23d-st and 34th-st.
This most valuable property, embracing so many acres, and offered, as it is, by the acre, is eminently desirable as an investment for capitalists, to whom it is specially commended. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. Ruttkay Kossuth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing 10 acres of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety, and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety, and one apple orchard in full bearing. The premises are handsomely located, and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is justly celebrated; it is but a few minutes' walk from the village, where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal, and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by application to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.

LOTS IN CHICAGO FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, by order of Court, will sell at public auction, on the (5th) fifth of March, 1863, by GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, at the north door of the Courthouse, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate, formerly belonging to the Artisans' Bank:
Lots Nos one (1) to twenty (20) inclusive, in block No. five (5), in Archer's addition to Chicago, situate, lying and being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known as the Douglas Property.
Sale absolute. Terms cash.
HENRY C. JANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank,
City of New-York, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, GREEN-house adjoining, barn, stable and carriage-house. Summer-house, and twelve lots of garden ground, beautifully laid out and filled with all kinds of fruit; has a fine view of the harbor; only 15 minutes' from the ferry, in Brooklyn. cars pass the end of street every five minutes. For further particulars, apply at No 16 Bond-st., New-York. Also, a house and full lot, No. 32 Douglass-st., only 15 minutes' walk from ferry; will be sold low. Apply as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The two-story brick house No. 180 Hoyt-st., between Douglass and Degraw sts., Brooklyn. The house is 20 feet wide and 38 feet deep, built in modern style, conveniently arranged, handsomely fitted up, and in perfect order. The location is within 5 minutes' walk of Wall-st., South or Hamilton-av. ferries, and only one block from Smith-st. cars. Price $3,000; rent $300. Inquire at No. 180 Hoyt-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high stoop house No. 46 West 46th-st., south side between 5th and 6th avs.; house 20x53, and lot 100 feet 6 inches deep; house in first-rate order, with all the modern improvements and conveniences; the location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, in vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, thrown stone, built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences: hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, fresco-ed and painted throughout, 58 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply in THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—A VALUABLE property for sale, situate on main business avenue; a gothic twn and a half-story framed dwelling-house, with basement, 38x40 feet; all modern conveniences; 8 lots of ground, ornamental shade and fruit trees; with garden, well stocked with grapes, currants, berries, etc.
A. B. MILLS, Agent, No. 156 10th-av.

TWENTY COTTAGES FOR SALE AT EAST NEW-YORK—With one or more lots each, at $1,150, $1,400, $1,600, $2,000, &c.; buildings new and just finished. Also, lots adjoining East New-York, at $125 each. The houses and lots are at the termini of the City Railroad. CHAS. R. MILLER, East New-York, or H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot No. 17 West 20th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep, all modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep; near Madison-square and Fifth-av. Hotel. One finest location in the City; will be sold at a bargain. For terms and permits to see the house, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone house No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn. Has bath-room, range, furnaces, marble basins, speaking tubes, &c., halls frescoed; lot 20 feet 1½ inches by 75 feet 5½ inches. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—SHERIFF'S SALE.—Under foreclosure, on the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, four splendid Central Park lots on 64th and 65th sts., between Madison and 5th avs., 350 feet east of 6th-av. Sale peremptory. Title perfect.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The 3-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 35 South 7th-st.; also, the lot in the immediate rear, with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO THREE-story and basement houses on 49th-st., near 3d-av., for a medium priced dwelling on the west side of the City, or for a small place out higher up the Hudson than Tarrytown; good house and fruit indispensable. Address R., Box No. 2,586 Post-office.

FOR SALE ON WEST 14TH-ST.—THE 4-story, high stoop and balcony No. 193 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house 25x58 and extension of 8 feet; lot 25x125 feet; house contains all the modern improvements; price $23,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, No. 79 East 29th-st.; house three-story, high stoop and brown stone front; contains every improvement, and is in perfect order throughout; house 22x42 feet; lot 100 feet deep. Price $10,000. Apply to
W. H. PHILIPS, No. 101 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, corner of Lexington-av. and 40th-st., built in the best manner, replete and complete in every particular, and will be sold at a very low figure. For further particulars inquire of CHARLES FOX, No. 34 East 38th-st., or of F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 96 EAST 21ST.-ST., with right of property in Gramercy Park; lot 27x98.9, house 27x60; brown-stone front, contains 16 rooms, with modern improvements, and was built by an experienced architect. Apply to
E. T. SNELLING, No. 39 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 50 Greenwich-av., corner of Perry-st. Also No. 2 Perry-st. Inquire at No. 203 Hudson-st., between the hours of 8 and 7 P. M., or of P. BRUSH, at No. 108 Bedford-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE ON easy terms, eight substantial brick houses in Greene-st., comprising front of 150 feet, leaving a large space in the rear for improvement. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 488 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, TWO FRAME houses, finished in, and finished basements, marble mantels, sliding doors, gas, &c., separate or together, on the north side of 118th-st., near 3d-av. Apply at No. 139 Grand-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS, brown-stone, 3-story high-stoop houses, with all the improvements, in all respects desirable, will be sold, together or separately, on terms to suit. Apply on the premises, No. 245 West 50th-st.

$2,150 WILL BUY A NICE BRICK house in Williamsburgh, only 15 minutes' walk from ferries; half cash and half on five or more years' mortgage. Inquire of J. A. DELANHOY, No. 248 Rivington-st., New-York.

$3,500 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house and lot, situated on Van Brunt-st., third house south of Ewen-st., Brooklyn; is near Hamilton Ferry; has marble mantles, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN DE KALB-av., Brooklyn, between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., two neat two-story brick houses, with court-yards in front and modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 2½-STORY BRICK house, cottage style, with the furniture; it is pleasantly situated in Portland-av., second house from Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Apply to M. A. DIETZ, No. 132 William-st., near Fulton.

FOR INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF ground of about 50 lots on 131st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with house and stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45. MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 7th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH-basement house, complete in all respects, No 80 East 18th-st., opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Apply to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE and 21st-st., 75 feet on 4th-av.; also, three more pieces in the same locality, houses paying a good rent. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE PIECE OF PROPERTY for sale, on 31th-st., near 9th-av. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE—HOUSE AND LOT WEST 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Sale peremptory. Title perfect. Terms easy. Inquire of [illegible] improvements; [illegible] house.
House No. 102 West 36th-st., [illegible] 16.8x60, built in modern style, with [illegible] rooms; in good order; four stories; brick.
House No. 2 Carroll-place, Brooklyn; 3 stories; brick; high stoop; 10x40; in excellent neighborhood, near Carroll Park.
Lots—4 lots in 32d-st., west of 11th-av.; 4 lots in 34th-st., between 11th and 12th avs.
This property will be sold by order of executors of the late JOHN H. FERRIS, by A. H. MULLER, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.—The extensive property known as the Matteawan Machine Works, consisting of real estate, water power, &c., suitable for cotton or woolen mills, situated at Matteawan, Duchess County, New-York. For particulars, inquire of
MACKIN & BROTHER,
No. 102 Liberty-st., New-York,
or MACKIN & HUSTIS,
Fishkill Landing, Duchess County, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE COSTLIEST HOUSES on Gramercy Park. Also, two more in the same location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO RENT.—THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., from 1st of April, 1863, to a qualified and responsible tenant only, "who knows how to keep a hotel." The house has been newly and handsomely refurnished, and in consequence of its rapid advancement in popular favor, and the liberal patronage extended to it the past Summer, the proprietor is now making extensive additions and improvements to the hotel which will present a facade of 225 feet to the lake, with double piazza. The place is celebrated for its beautiful mountain and lake scenery; a salubrious, invigorating atmosphere, excellent fishing, boating, &c., and is supplied with an abundance of fruit, good garden, and every necessary outbuilding. If preferred, the farm land, from 50 to 200 acres, could be rented, with the hotel, or sold on accommodating terms to a satisfactory purchaser. For terms, refer to Maj. J. HENRY CALDWELL, A. S. CALDWELL and others, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, or address H. CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., Chester Post-office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN FRANKLIN-av., near Myrtle, a two-story and attic house, with basement and sub-cellar; rent, $250 per year; also, the same class house, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle, rent $250; also, the whole or part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $156 per year; also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $96 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given to the two last houses immediately. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.—THE EXTENsive carriage factory in Main-st., Poughkeepsie, is offered to let or lease. Formerly under the control of J. W. Frederick and latterly under Messrs. Underhill & Hughes. This establishment has carried on an extensive business for several years past, and possesses all the facilities for conducting that trade to advantage, and is convenient to lines of transportation. Apply to A. R. BOOTH, No. 115 Warren-st., New-York, or M. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—CHEAP—THE LARGE AND COMMODIous house No. 58 East Houston-st., near Crosby-st; will answer well for a hotel; any person wishing to have a large house for a small rent can, by paying one year's rent in advance, have the place for half price; will be leased for a term of years. Apply at J. CREVIER & SONS' real estate office, Nos. 93 and 95 Duane-st., New-York.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.:
No. 54 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $400.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO.
No. 20 Exchange-place.

A NEAT NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house to let, or for sale, furnished or not. No. 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all improvements and neatly furnished; would rent it to a small family, furnished, for $80 per month. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

TO LET—A MEDIUM-SIZE, HIGH-STOOP house, No. 65 North Moore-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.; house in good order, with range, water, gas and gas fixtures throughout; location desirable for a genteel merchant. Apply to JAMES WIGGINS, No. 75 Barclay-st.

CORNER PROPERTY ON FULTON-ST. TO LET.—The third and fourth floors of No. 112 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch-st.; entrance in Dutch-st.; also, a room in the basement. Inquire of P. R. STRONG, No. 76 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON THE FIRST OF MAY, a first-class four-story brown-stone house on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. The house is large and has all the modern improvements, and one of the most desirable locations in the City. For particulars, call at No. 44 Pine-st., basement.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 39 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. Rent $800 per annum.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—THE first loft of Nos. 26, 28 and 30 Frankfort-st., well lighted, suitable for a book-bindery; there is a fine power embossing press now running. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 23 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 111 Greenwich-avenue, containing all modern improvements. Rent $650. Apply to CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 31 Spruce-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET—ON THIRD and fourth floors of No. 80 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A PART OF A COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 205 East 18th-st. Inquire on the premises.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store and basement, corner 2d-st., low to a good tenant. Apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FARMS.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE, ON ACCOMODATING TERMS,
A farm of 108 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.
It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.
It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.
The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill notwithstanding their great natural advantages, have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.
Apply to G. MORRIS, No. 280 Water-st., New-York.
Also for sale, 16 acres land at Bay Ridge.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 90 acres, late the property of Israel Mott, deceased, situated in the town of White Plains, Westchester Co., on the road leading from White Plains to Rye, about 2½ miles from White Plains depot, and 3¾ from Rye depot on New-Haven road. On said farm is a house, barn and other out-buildings; is well watered; has fruit of various kinds, including three apple orchards in full bearing; on said farm are three splendid building sites, and is well calculated to divide into three small places. If not sold at private sale before the 3d of March, will on that day be offered at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. Ten per cent. of purchase money paid down on day of sale, and the rest on 1st day of April. For particulars apply to WILLIAM MOTT, on the premises, SOLOMON MOTT, near said farm, or J. A. MOTT, No. 62 West 16th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—One of the best farms on the Hudson River, two hundred acres, under cultivation, fine large brick house, large, commodious outbuildings, all the necessary stock and farming utensils; would make a fine stock farm, having abundance of natural grass and fine springs; in fact, there is no better farm in the State; also, other large and small farms for sale and exchange; also, City and Brooklyn property of all kinds.
ISAAC A. BIGGS, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 220 ACRES, IN HYDE Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., location two miles from Hudson River Railroad, at Hyde Park Station. Title perfect, and a large proportion of the purchase money may remain secured at the option of the purchaser. For particulars, apply personally to the subscriber, on the premises, or address as above, THOMAS NEWCOMB.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED FARM OF 50 acres, handsome new house, overlooking the thriving village of Plainfield, N. J.; one and a half hours' ride from the City by railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of depot. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT,
No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 97 ACRES IN WESTchester County, 3 miles from the City limits, with large dwelling and farm-house, fine prospect and abundance of choice fruit. Price, $25,000. Inquire of JOHN S. LAMSON, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, or exchange for City or Yonkers property, of 365 acres, at Huntington, L. I. Also, a store to let at Yonkers—a first-rate stand for any kind of business. Address E. B. TAYLOR & CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO ROGERS' TOBACCO CUTTING machines, complete. Apply at Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND,
A desirable residence, eligibly situated, within a short distance of Factoryville Landing. The house contains 10 rooms, is substantially built; the ground, about 16 acres; well laid out and all in good order. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let for a term of years and partially furnished if desired. Apply to W. A. GELLATLY, No. 170 William-st., or to JAMES E. HADDEN, No. 755 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—THE modern dwelling-house on the corner of South and Willow sts., four minutes' walk from the depot. The house is supplied with the conveniences of a city residence. The lot is about ¾ of an acre, has upon it a barn and chicken-house, and is abundantly stocked with fruit, evergreen and shade trees. Apply to BOOTH & EDGAR, No. 95 Front-st., or to No. 161 9th-st.

MONTCLAIR, LATE WEST BLOOMFIELD, 11 rooms in house, barn, carriage and wood house, 1½ acres ground, abundance of choice fruit and old shade trees, for sale or exchange for a moderate sized house near Murray Hill, or between 4th and 14th sts. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Harlem Gas office, No. 76 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad, large double house, carriage-house, &c., 1¾ acres land, handsomely improved, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; very desirable for a Summer boarding-house. Price, with furniture, $5,000. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 68 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE—A country place of about eight acres of land, a half mile from the landing; a commodious house of 14 rooms; the ground well stocked with fruit trees; a fine garden, with a choice variety of small fruits. Apply to WM. H. COX, Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, or on the premises to BENJAMIN COX.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE IN THE country, with one to three acres of land, either on the Hudson River or in New-Jersey, within 30 miles of New-York; also, a house in the City, situated between 23d and 48th sts., 4th and 5th avs. Address R., Box No. 783 Post-office, stating terms, &c.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE HUDson River, at Edgwater, opposite Manhattanville, containing about five acres, double frame house and outbuildings, with an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 31 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT GLENCOVE LANDING FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The elegant and spacious mansion, with suitable stabling and outbuildings, late the country seat of John La Farge, Esq., deceased. Apply to THOMAS JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF 120 ACRES, with half a mile of water front, on Newchalk Bay, near the Narrows, with magnificent view of ocean and harbor. Price asked $14,000, can be bought less. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON, NEW-YORK.—A DESIRable house on 2½ lots, filled with fine fruit, well situated and in good repair, with small rear tenement; half the amount can remain on mortgage. Price, $3,000. Apply to A. J. CENTER, No. 84 Broadway.

TO LET—IN RYE, A SMALL, HANDSOME AND convenient place, now in possession of Mr. Chas. T. Goodhue. It has a good-sized dwelling, stable, &c., and about four acres of land; rent, $425. Apply to GEO. W. BERRIAN, No. 64 Rutgers-slip.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT NORTH ORange, N. J.—A very convenient two-story double house and lot; price, $4,000; rent $440. Six acres of land may be had if desired. For particulars, address T. G. FRENCH, No. 152½ Fulton-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—WANTED TO LEASE IN North Orange, on or near Main-st., an unfurnished dwelling house, with modern conveniences. Address, stating location and terms, J. T., Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, to let at a reduced rent; contains ten rooms; blue trees, fine view of the Bay of New-York, and rent $200; near the steamboat landing. Address O. A. K., Box No. 1,275 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes—In Brooklyn or New-York, Brooklyn preferred, ten to twenty lots, with or without a building, which must be built in the strongest and most durable manner. It must be near the water, with plenty of pure, sweet water available. Address, with price and particulars, Box No 4,126 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FROM FIRST OF MAY, OR SOONER, a good three or four-story house, partially or fully furnished, in a good central location. Rent secured, and best of references. Address TENANT, care of S. S. White, corner Broadway and Bond-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A MODERATE-SIZED, high-stoop house, between 20th and 40th sts. and Lexington and 5th avs., by a small, careful family; no children; party responsible; possession on or before 1st May. Address A. B., Box No. 4,094 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., WELL furnished, for a term of two or three years from 1st of May, by a small family without children; tenant unexceptionable. Address "C. A.," care of Jas. Townsend, Jr., No. 5 Beekman-st.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—IN a good neighborhood, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry—a 3-story house. Address, stating location and rent, which must be moderate, W. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF music, piano and vocal, desires to find board in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn, where instruction in music, French and German languages would be received as an equivalent or partly so. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 364 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT THIRD-STORY front room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, four children and servant, and a single gentleman, in a central location not above 23d-st.; a religious family preferred. Prompt pay. Address Box No. 2,767 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BOARD, in a private family, by a young man of unobtrusive manners and retired habits. Location between Bleecker and 14th sts. Reply for two days, stating particulars, ANSON, Station D.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A front room to suite a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.
ASK YOUR GROCER
FOR GILLIES'
FRAGRANT AMERICAN RYE COFFEE,
And take no other.
It is made from the best selected fragrant American Rye, thoroughly cleansed and sifted, and manufactured by our new and improved process, making by far the best substitute for imported coffee ever invented. The long and constant use of our fragrant American Rye Coffee in the best hotels and private families, as well as by the first physicians of our City and elsewhere, and our own families and those of our employes, (45 in number,) we most cheerfully recommend it to all desirous of good health, clear head and a happy heart.
P. S.—The experience of the last twenty-five years and and our signature upon each package, we deem a sufficient guarantee for its perfectly healthy and invigorating properties. WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
The highest market price paid
by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 5 Broad-st.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Society will be held at the rooms of the Historical Society, 2d-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 8 o'clock, when an address will be delivered by Dr. D. J. MACGOWAN, Hon. Wm. Aspinwall, Jr., &c., upon his proposed Expedition to the northern coasts of China, Corea and Japan, and other matters of interest.
WM. COVENTRY, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SMEDES', No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number—you will save money.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, AND PIANOS by the month or year, in the new and fireproof warehouse of the piano rooms opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
T. E. DEBAT,
No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPF.

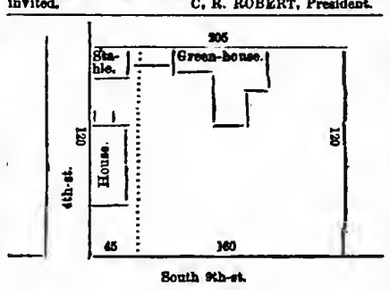
WORTH $50—RECEIPT FOR MANUFACturing French Brandy, superior to any imitation in market. Sent free by mail for $1. Address Dr. JOHN P. HOFF, No. 51 Jackson-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

500,000 CRANBERY PLANTS FOR sale by GEO. A. BATES, Bellingham, Massachusetts. Will send circular to all who send stamp to pay postage.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 26 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1863.
The miners having resumed work, the sale of coal at public auction, announced by the Board of Managers for the 23d day of December, 1862, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of Feb., 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 28 and 29 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time and place they will offer for sale
SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of March next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or in behalf of the company.
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The Coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.
With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the Coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the Trade and Consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited. C. R. ROBERT, President.



AUCTION NOTICE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY in Brooklyn, E. D., for sale, on the 25th day of February, at 12 M., at No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by THOMAS MURPHY, Auctioneer.
FORECLOSURE SALE, under the direction of ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.
The 3-story brick house, 2-story extension, stable in the rear, on the northeasterly corner of 4th and South 9th sts., will be sold, with the adjoining lot, containing together 45 feet front, and 120 feet deep.
Upon this $6,000 of the purchase money may remain as bond and mortgage.
Eight single lots adjoining, and fronting on South 9th-st., 20x120 feet, will be sold, one with the privilege of more.
This property was formerly owned and occupied by A. P. Cummings, Esq., and has upon it a good grocery and green-house, and is filled with choice shrubbery, and cherry, plum and pear trees, of 15 to 20 years' growth, and in full bearing condition. A very desirable place for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to
L. M. MEEKER,
Or to JAMES D. SPARKMAN,
Manufacturers' Bank, Brooklyn.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SUPERB ROSEWOOD AND BUHL FURNITURE.
PAPIER-MACHE AND ROSEWOOD CASE PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.
A part of which was imported from Paris, (being premium furniture from the Crystal Palace Exhibition in our City,) and the balance made to order by Roux and others.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 167 6th-av. and No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st., the contents of the elegant mansion on the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 34th-st., removed to the above stores for the purpose of sale, consisting, in part, of elaborately-carved rosewood parlor suites, in figured orange, crimson and drab satin brocade; Paris buhl centre and card tables; cabinet escritoire, elegantly-carved rosewood centre-tables and etageres; stationary, marble-tops, rosewood suites, in velvet tapestry; richly carved rosewood book-case; carved walnut library suite, in reps, buffet; richly decorated china vases; Paris gilt clocks, crotch oak library double desk, and tables; solid oak chairs, in plush; carved solid rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads; armoire a glace, dressing bureaus,

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. 28th inst., for the erection of a building for officers' quarters, on the hospital grounds in the vicinity of Fort Schuyler. Said building to be 106 feet by 25 feet, two stories and a basement, each story nine feet in the clear. The builder to find all the materials, and turn the building over to the Government, ready for occupation, in the shortest possible time.
Detailed plans can be seen at this office.
STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Major and Quartermaster.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:
One lot, between Fulton, Barclay, Greenwich and Church streets, for the use of Engine Company No. 14.
One lot, between Beekman, Fulton, Broadway and William streets, for the use of Engine Company No. 38.
One lot, between Norfolk, Rivington, Stanton, Essex and Houston streets, for the use of Hose Company No. 16
One lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for the use of Hose Company No. 20.
Proposals should contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots.
Payment will be made on receiving a clear and satisfactory title.
The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 14, 1863.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21, 1863.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, on or before the first of April next, of two hundred and ten medicine wagons; one hundred and eighty to be constructed after the model of Mr. Perot, and thirty after the model of Mr. Dunton; both models to be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Dept. Q. M. G.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.
VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newberu, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

MEDICAL.

NO. 3.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared in England by PROUT & HARSANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York, and most other medicine venders.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.
Price 50 cents and $1 per box.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereiens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established 10 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one else; and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet, detaining from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may rely on a permanent cure by addressing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, 84 No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.: FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Conrt-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a permanent cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 13 Laight-st., New-York. Attheed, try them: they will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work: considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of cosmopolites and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—[Prof. Forger, Editor of the *American Medical and Surgical Journal*.
HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 27th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.: FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Conrt-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a permanent cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 13 Laight-st., New-York. Attheed, try them: they will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without disgusting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one case in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in this City that has not attached it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DR. WAIT, SR., CONTINUES HIS BUSIness, as usual, at No. 5 Bond-st. His great experience in the use of chloroform is a guarantee of its safety. All dental operations on the lowest terms. Refers to Rev. Drs. Isaac Ferris and Joel Parker; Drs. Gilchrist, Baldwin and Stilwell.

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. Opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 6 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednes'y, Feb. 25.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTYNE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland oext
SATURDAY, Feb 28
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE.
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The FAHKEE will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about March 7.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR BEAUFORT, N. C.,
AND
PORT ROYAL, S. C.
The superior steamship
SAXON,
Will leave Pier No. 10 North River, as above, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26,
At 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY,
No. 52 South-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICABAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
Freight at reduced rates.
No freights received nor bills lading signed on day of sailing.
Steamer GEO. CROMWELL will succeed. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 26th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 62 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Feb. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....March 7
KANGAROO.....Saturday.....M'ch 14
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 00
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $106. Steerage from Liverpool, $10. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 28, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast Steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atalon, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1 REWARD.—LOST, COMING FROM THE Metropolitan Bank, on Saturday, Feb. 21, in Pine or Nassau-st., $17 75. The above reward will be paid, and the thanks of the loser, by leaving it with DANIEL WATSON, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 16.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF $2,000, DATED 23d of January, 1863, at three months, drawn by Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co., and indorsed by D. H. Haigbt. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Encouraged by the brilliant success that has attended his four performances in Brooklyn, and at the general request of the subscribers, Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ begs to announce that he will give
TWO FAREWELL REPRESENTATIONS,
prior to his departure for Philadelphia. The first, being the
NINETY-NINTH OPERA NIGHT,
will take place on
TUESDAY, Feb. 24,
when Lortzing's highly successful and eminently humorous opera of
DER WILDSCHUTZ.
THE POACHER,
will be given with the full strength of the company, and a large juvenile increase of the chorus. The numerous repetitions of this work in New-York have been received with shouts of merriment and applause, and its production in Brooklyn will, it is hoped, be acceptable to those patrons of the German opera who enjoy a humorous story, told in music of singularly gay, vivacious and melodious character.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 28,
Mr. Anschutz will bring his performance to an end with a GRAND GARDINER.
The first ever given in Brooklyn, when Flotow's opera of "MARTHA" will be repeated.
Seats may now be secured for Tuesday's performance.

GERMAN OPERA—NO. 485 BROADWAY.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25—the one hundredth OPERA NIGHT.
FIDELIO.
GRAND OPERA, by L. Van Beethoven.
THURSDAY, Feb. 26,
BENEFIT OF MR. A. GRAFF.
FRA DIAVOLO, by Auber.

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI'S
GRAND CONCERT,
Previous to her departure for Europe, will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
AT IRVING HALL.
She will be assisted by a number of
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.
Tickets 50 cts. Reserved seats 50 cts. extra. The sale of which will commence on Wednesday morning at Bell & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies...$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman.....5 00
Ladies' Tickets.....2 50
Minors under 15 years of age.....3 00
Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 56th-st. and 5th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
OFFICE OF ASSESSOR ASSESSOR,
32D DISTRICT, No. 12 Wall-st.
Notice is hereby given to parties residing or doing business within the district herein described, who have not already obtained their licenses or made their returns of taxable property, in compliance with the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, to apply at once to this office, for the purpose of facilitating the business and avoid the unpleasant necessity of a resort to extreme measures.
"A true and correct list is required to be furnished of all objects or articles owned or possessed, which are subject to special duty or tax under said act.
Persons having in charge or trust as administrators, executors or trustees, any legacies or distributive shares arising from personal property of any kind whatsoever," should report the facts at this office, so as to enable the Assistant Assessor to make the proper return of taxes due to the Collector.
Blank applications for licenses and forms for monthly returns of manufactures and auctioneers will be promptly furnished at this office.
"Sec. 57. That from and after the *1st day of Sept.*, 1862, no person, association of persons, or corporation, shall be engaged in, prosecute or carry on, either of the trades or occupations, mentioned in Section 64, (which see,) of this Act, until he or they shall have obtained a license therefor, in the manner hereinafter provided."
"Parties doing business or entering upon any business or occupation as described, viz.: Manufactures or dealers of any description, physicians, dentists and surgeons, keepers of hotels and eating-houses, liquor dealers, brokers and agents, must apply to the *Assessor in the District* where the business is conducted, for a license."
Penalty—For doing business without a license, *three* times the cost of the license.
Parties owning or having the charge of any silver or gold plate stored within this district, will please notify at once at this office.
See *Sections 58 to 64 inclusive.*
Boundaries of Sixth Division of the Thirty-second District, include all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, Pearl-street, Wall-street and Broadway, running southeasterly corner of Liberty-street.
ISAAC E. SMITH, Asst. Assessor
6th Division, 32d District.
Office hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for inspection at this Office from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain relief provided by law. The Act of 1850 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from home."
A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building a sewer in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; paving with trap block Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and for fencing vacant lots on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue and east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; both sides of Seventy-ninth-street, both sides of Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fourth, and north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Worth-street, between Broadway and Hudson-street; west side of Broadway, both sides of Church-street, West Broadway, and east side of Hudson-street, from and to points distant half way between Worth-street and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said street, and north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known by ward map numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, block number one hundred and thirty-five.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 33 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOWLEY,
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 18, 1863.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt"—approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of February, 1863, to the 28th day of February, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS and Slips of the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the petition to build a bulkhead on the East River, from 94th-st. to 106th-st.
All parties interested are requested to appear before the Committee.
PETER MITCHEL, F. I. A. BOOLE, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to commence an investigation in the matter of the Central Park.
F. I. A. BOOLE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
The distinguished American Prima Donna,
And the eminent artiste
MR. PETER RICHINGS,
In Balfe's great operatic spectacle, entitled
SATANELLA;
Or, THE POWER OF LOVE,
Produced with
Entirely new Scenery, by J. E. Hayes and J. H. Selwyn. New Dresses, by Mons. Philippe and assistants.
New Appointments, by Mr. S. Wallis.
Novel Mechanical Effects, by Ramyon & Demilt.
FULL CHORUS AND AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of
MR. HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
AND A
GRAND BALLET,
WITH
MLLE. ANNETTI GALETTI,
MONS. and MAD. MARZETTI, MLLE. KATRINE,
AND A FULL CORPS,
Under the direction of Signor RONZANI.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, and EVERY EVENING till further notice, will be performed the new romantic legendary operatic spectacle, entitled
SATANELLA;
OR,
THE POWER OF LOVE.
Satanella, the Spirit of Beauty.....
Julian, a Demon Page.....} MISS C. RICHINGS.
Arimane, the Master Fiend.....
Hernando, Pablo's Tutor.....MR. PETER RICHINGS.
Matino, the Imp of Mischief, afterward Flick,
MONS. MARZETTI,
(engaged expressly for this part.)
Fabio.....Mr. L. R. Shewell. | Ginesmo.....Mr. N. Lamb.
Jeannet.....Mrs. L. R. Shewell. | Lelia.....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.
Programme of Music, Dances, &c., &c., incidental to the Opera.
Introduction and Opening Chorus.....Chorus
GRAND BALLET.
1. Introduction.....Corps de Ballet
2. Pas de Trois
Mlle. Galletti, Marzetti and Katrina and Corps de Ballet
3. Gambling Chorus.....Leoni and Chorus
4. Fairy Incantation.....Orchestra
ACT SECOND.
5. Aerial Chorus.....Chorus
6. Song, "The Power of Love,".....Satanella
7. Drinking song, "The Vintage of Champagne".Satanella
ACT THIRD.
8. Entre act and ballad, "Let Not the World,".Satanella
9. Slave Market Chorus, "Merry Tunis,".....Chorus
GRAND BALLET.
10. Introduction.....Corps de Ballet
11. Spanish Dance.....Corps de Ballet
12. Romance.....Mlle Marzetti and Katrine
13. Pas de l'Escharpe.....Mlle Galetti and Corps de Ballet
GRAND FINALE.
14. Anelli Sultana Zuleima.....Satanella and Chorus
15. Grand Air and Cabaletta.....Satanella and Chorus
ACT FOURTH.
16. Cavatina, "Oh, could I but his heart enslave" Satanella
17. Incantation, "I am Here, Behold".....Satanella
18. Demon Chorus, "Vengeance, vengeance."
19. Finale, "The Power of Love"...Satanella and Chorus
The performances will commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

WINTER GARDEN.
SECOND NIGHT
Of the limited engagement of the beautiful and highly distinguished young
TRAGEDIENNE AND COMEDIENNE,
MARY PROVOST,
MARY PROVOST,
Who achieved a most legitimate and
GENUINE SUCCESS,
Will repeat her matchless impersonation of
PARTHENIA,
PARTHENIA,
THE GREEK MAIDEN,
THE GREEK MAIDEN,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 24,
In Mrs. Lovell's beautiful five-act play of
INGOMAR,
INGOMAR,
Supported by the favorite young actor
MR. L. BARRETT,
And the entire Corps Dramatique.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
MISS MARY PROVOST
Will appear in her great comedy impersonation,
NELL GWYNNE,
In the prize drama of
THE KING'S RIVAL.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
Places secured in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Feb. 24.
LE DIDIER.
Family drama, in 3 acts, by MM. Battu & Jaime Fils.
Doors open at 7½: curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered for 10½ P. M.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.
MATINEE FRANCAIS,
SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 1 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. No reserved seats.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—THIRD GRAND Subscription Concert at Irving Hall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24.
On which occasion Mendelssohn's Symphonie Cantate, "Hymn of Praise," will be performed by a full chorus of ladies and gentlemen of the Society, and a grand Orchestra under the direction of Mr. A. Paur. The following eminent artists will assist:
Madame Rotter, Soprano, by the kind permission of Mr. Anschutz

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Its Observance in this City and Vicinity.

Chimes, Parades, Pyrotechnics, Balls and Banquets.

The Municipal Dinner---Speeches by Mayor Opdyke, Hon. John Van Buren, Recorder Hoffman, District-Attorney Hall, Hiram Walbridge, and others.

A GENERAL HOLIDAY.

On no previous occasion has the Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday been observed so generally as the one just passed. During three entire days, in various ways, various public associations and organizations, civic and military, have testified their respect for the memory of the departed patriot, and a very general participation in the festivities of the celebration was evinced by our citizens at large. Yesterday was the time set apart by the authorities of the City for the official ceremonies in honor of the holiday, and, as will be observed, the programme was not only carried out, but well carried out, in a manner creditable to New-York and worthy of the great name it was intended to honor.

THE DAY,

fortunately, was fine. The heavy fall of snow afforded amplest accommodation for runners, and thousands availed themselves of the granted cessation from work to indulge, for the first time this Winter, in a jolly good sleigh-ride. The several sporting roads were lined with cutters of every shape and size, and many a nag was put to its utmost muscular endeavor by an excited citizen, for the honor of the day. The schools were given a holiday, and the merry youngsters improved the opportunity to fight mimic battles with snow-white balls, to slide down well trodden hills, and to march in uniform step with those of larger growth, who carried muskets, and deal on occasion in balls of more weight than the icy ones referred to.

AT SUNRISE

the conscientious militia men, whose duty it was to salute with a hundred cannon the incoming day, roused the inhabitants of many a square around by the thundering sound of the minute-fired guns, and announced to the listening City that the anniversary was upon it.

AT NOON, THE CHIMES

of old Trinity rang out the following programme, under the skilful manipulation of Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE:

No. 1.—Ringing the changes on eight bells.
No. 2.—Hail Columbia.
No. 3.—Yankee Doodle.
No. 4.—Home, Sweet Home.
No. 5.—Blue Bells of Scotland.
No. 6.—Rondo, with variations, on major and minor keys, composed by GEO. F. BRISTOW.
No. 7.—Star Spangled Banner.
No. 8.—Airs from Child of the Regiment.
No. 9.—Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.

A large crowd gathered near the head of Wall-street to listen to the melodious notes, and very general gratification was manifested at the success which attended the efforts of the player.

The Military Parade.

The military display suffered severely in consequence of the deep snow which clogged the streets and parade-grounds. Marching was very difficult but the men managed to keep a good line and attracted considerable attention as they passed along the different streets. None of the regiments turned out near their complement of men, and in fact such could not be expected in these war times.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The various companies of this regiment assembled at their armory at 1 o'clock. About 700 members were present. The line was formed at 2 P. M. in Lafayette-place, the right resting on Fourth-street. The regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. PRICE, and marched by the flank through Fourth-street to Broadway, thence to Union-square, and around the Washington Monument and then dismissed. There was a large assemblage of spectators on each side of Broadway from Fourth-street to Union-square, and several hearty cheers were given as the troops passed.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment presented a good appearance. It formed in line of march near their Armory, and proceeded down Broadway to City Hall Park, where a presentation took place. The men, of course, experienced much difficulty in marching on account of the bad condition of the streets. The regiment was viewed by a large crowd of people on Broadway and in the Park.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

At 1½ P. M., Acting Adjutant BARRERE formed the regiment in line in Second-avenue, the right on Fourth-street. About 600 members were present. The regiment marched through Second-avenue, Second-street, Bond-street and down Broadway to the City Hall, where they were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, after which they returned to their armory in Delancey-street and were dismissed.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

In consequence of some misunderstanding in regard to the orders for parading, many of the members supposing that it was decided not to turn out the regiment, but about 300 men of the Twenty-second appeared. The line was formed by Adjutant MCGRATH, on the north side of Union-square, the right on Broadway. Col. ASPINWALL then marched the troops through Fourth-avenue, the Bowery, Canal-street and up Broadway to Union-square, where they were dismissed. Lieut.-Col. J. H. GRANT and Major G. F. COX, newly appointed field officers, appeared on parade yesterday for the first time.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment turned out a comparatively large number of men. The troops were cheerful, and did not seem to be seriously annoyed at the immense piles of snow which lay in their way. They marched down Broadway to City-Hall Park, where they were reviewed by the Mayor. They then returned to their armory and dispersed.

Presentation of Colors to the Eighth Regiment.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the Eighth Regiment, National Guard, Col. VARIAN, formed in line in front of the City Hall to receive the stand of colors which was ordered for the regiment by the Common Council at the commencement of the war. The colors consist of a State and City flag and two guide colors—red and blue. They were manufactured by Councilman BRADLEY, at an expense of $350. The material is silk, and the coats of arms of the State and City are beautifully wrought in chenille.

Mayor OPDYKE, accompanied by several members of the Common Council and the Sergeant-at-Arms, came out of the City Hall and advanced to the centre of the line, when His Honor presented the colors to Col. VARIAN, prefaced by the following remarks:

ADDRESS OF MAYOR OPDYKE.

Col. VARIAN: It is my agreeable duty to present you, in the name of the City, a stand of colors for the regiment under your command. These colors were ordered by the Common Council at the outbreak of the rebellion, but before their completion you and your command had patriotically responded to your country's call, by hastening to the theatre of war. Their presentation has thus been delayed, which has enabled you to earn a fresh title to them in the performance of actual service in the field. It was your privilege, while thus engaged, to meet the enemies of your country in deadly strife; and, although the fortune of war was against us on that occasion, the thorough discipline of your command, combined with their sturdy courage and ardent patriotism, enabled your regiment to maintain the high military reputation of the citizen soldiers of this metropolis Colonel, I place these flags in your hands, with an abiding confidence that their honor will never be tarnished. These starry folds symbolize principles of Government as pure and just as any that have ever been embodied in constitutions and laws. Viewed in this light, the flags which I present you cannot fail to fire the heart and nerve the arm of the patriot soldier against the enemies of our Government, whether domestic or foreign. Take them, as an earnest of the City's confidence in the high qualities, both of yourself and your command; and if it shall be your fortune to carry them into battle, may God aid you and the brave officers and men under you, in bearing them onward to victory.

COL. VARIAN'S REPLY.

Col. VARIAN, on receiving the stand of colors, said that he accepted them on behalf of his command with feelings of gratitude to the Common Council, and to the Mayor for the kindly and flattering terms in which the gift had been tendered. As for himself, he would have taken no part in this ceremony had he not felt assured that every man in his command stood ready to defend those colors, and fight for the flag of his country whenever and wherever called upon. The Stars and Stripes were destined to wave over this free country as heretofore, in spite of enemies without or traitors within; nor did he believe there was a Power on earth sufficiently formidable to prevent the American flag from once more floating over every foot of soil in the national domain. To effect this object, the services of himself and of his command were ever ready, as heretofore, to respond to their country's call.

At the close of the presentation, the regiment passed in review before the Mayor, and was followed by the Eleventh and Seventy-first regiments. A large concourse of people were gathered in the Park to witness the presentation and review.

The Fire-Works.

The display of fire-works at City Hall Park and Union Square, although not so varied as that upon some previous occasions, yet apparently gave eminent satisfaction to the thousands who assembled to witness them. At 7 o'clock, the programme was commenced at each place by flights of rockets, followed by innumerable shells, bengolas, colored batteries, and other minor pieces, which continued to illumine the sky for over an hour. The principal piece at the Park consisted of a colossal equestrian statue of Gen. WASHINGTON seated on his famous charger, with the motto "*Ducit amor Patriæ*," encircled over head, and the words "The Union Must and Shall be Preserved," fixed at the base. Upon either side was a figure of "Liberty and Justice," the whole piece being surrounded with thirty-four stars. This was the *finale* of the exhibition at the Park.

AT UNION-SQUARE

there was gathered a great crowd, which manifested every sign of delight in the patriotic pyrotechnics displayed. The pieces which seemed most to excite the admiration of the spectators were the bombs, which caused a report not unlike that produced by a 12-pounder, and obtained a very high altitude. The concussion was so great that several panes of glass in the windows of adjacent houses were shattered. The rockets were not as good as usual, a number of them having prematurely exploded. It would have been better if the rockets had received more inclination, as a number of the sticks came rushing down amidst the crowd at nearly the same place from which they were sent up. No accident from this cause was reported, but certainly the people were not wholly out of the reach of danger.

Taking the exhibition altogether, it was a very fine display. What was wanting in revolving wheels and similar fancy pieces, was made up in bengolas, bombs, &c. The crowd expressed their gratification at the entertainment in numerous ejaculatory monosyllables, and at the end of the exhibition quietly dispersed.

The Municipal Banquet.

Although the complex character of the City Government compels the municipal fathers to keep somewhat aloof from one another in the performance of official duties, the annual commemoration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday is certain, as it did last evening, to give occasion for a delightful reunion. Indeed, no better illustration could be given of the magnitude of the Metropolitan Government than the fact that so many of its members are personally unacquainted with each other. The dinner at the St. Nicholas was well worthy the occasion, and served with all the completeness which the most fastidious Aldermanic appetite could demand. The bill of fare would tax our columns. Let it suffice to say that all the luxuries and delicacies in and out of season were on the table, garnished with ornaments whose beauty was only rivaled by their appropriateness. Among them were the following: New-York City Coat-of-Arms, New-York State Coat-of-Arms, Pavilion à l'Imperatrice, La Chapelle à la Romaine, Statue of St. Nicholas, Grand Vase des Fleurs, Bust of Washington, Lighthouse of Naples, Porte de Triomphe, the Three Graces, Cornucopia, Nougat Pyramids.

About two hundred guests sat down to the six festive boards at the hour of 6:40 P. M. At the main table Mayor OPDYKE presided. On his right were United States Senator Morgan, A. W. Craven, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department; Hiram Walbridge, Alderman Boole, Judge Sutherland and District-Attorney Hall. At his left were Alderman Ottiwell, Judge Hoffman, Hon. John Van Buren, D. T. Valentine, the venerable Clerk of the Common Council; Supervisor Ely and Judge McCunn. Among the gentlemen who occupied the other tables were Judges Barbour, Leonard, McCarthy and Hilton; Messrs. S. J. Tilden, Hon. Anson Herrick, R. C. Hutchings, C. E. Cornell, and most of the Heads of Departments and members of the Common Council, including the following Committee of Arrangements: Aldermen Jacob M. Long, Francis I. A. Boole, James Reed, John Hardy, John D. Ottiwell. Councilmen James Hayes, John McConnell, Michael C. Gross, John Houghtalin, John Stice.

The Committee, however, could hardly be said to sit anywhere, for they were everywhere present, looking after the welfare of their guests. At precisely 10:30 P. M., Mayor OPDYKE called the assemblage to order in the following appropriate terms:

SPEECH OF MAYOR OPDYKE.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with a resolution of the Common Council of this City, we meet this evening to honor the memory of WASHINGTON by celebrating the 131st anniversary of his birth. It is meet that this event, so auspicious to the cause of popular government, should be held in sacred remembrance by every friend of civil liberty throughout the world. A portion of our countrymen, regardless of his teachings and warnings, have basely attempted to break up the glorious Union which WASHINGTON did so much to create, and to bring to discomfiture and shame the starry symbol under which he and our fathers fought. For nearly two years they have obstinately resisted its authority. In this suicidal work, they have displayed an energy and determination worthy of a better cause. They have taxed their resources to the utmost, and have succeeded, by an exhaustive conscription, in bringing into the field an army of at least 500,000 men. Nor is this all. Through appeals to the envy and hatred which our successful experiment in Democratic government has engendered in the hearts of all aristocrats and despots, they have secured the earnest sympathy of two leading Governments of Europe. This sympathy is not wholly passive, but ever and anon drops out in acts of unfriendliness to us, and in threats of intervention. With such an enemy, thus active and adroit, and stimulated by the hope of foreign alliances of the most formidable character, it becomes every friend of the Constitution and Union, the glorious inheritance bequeathed to us by WASHINGTON and his colaborers, to stand firm as the everlasting hills in their defence. All party animosities should be postponed, all party discord hushed into silence, until their supremacy is secured by the perfect re-establishment of the National authority throughout the land. If the rebels should succeed in making an offensive alliance against us with Great Britain and France, or with either of them, it would present a combination of hostile power which could not fail to excite the anxiety of every lover of his country. But it would also, I trust, nerve every loyal heart to meet it in the undaunted spirit of him who said,

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."

[Applause.]

The Mayor then read the first regular toast, as follows:

The Memory of Washington—If his countrymen revere it, let them heed his counsels and imitate his example.

RESPONSE BY HON. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

He said that in all ages the people had delighted to honor the names of great and good men, and, in following in the same habit, those in attendance were there to honor the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON. It was well to honor such a memory. GEORGE WASHINGTON had more than any other given us the institutions we had enjoyed and advice by which they might be perpetuated. It was well to revere his memory now when so many, through infidelity to his counsels, were endeavoring to destroy the Government he did so much to build up. Since his demise what changes had we seen. Instead of the modest bont by which those who would visit his tomb, there were gunboats, armed men and all the panoply of war. And within the sight of the Capitol he adorned, the fields had been whitened by the dents of soldiers there ready to sacrifice their lives for its protection. He had no hesitation in declaring that had those now in rebellion duly considered duly regarded the counsels of the Father of his Country, we would still have had a happy, peaceful and prosperous country, and a united people. [Applause.] At so late an hour there was not time to speak at any length of the life of WASHINGTON. In conclusion, he read extracts from the Farewell Address, and applied them to the present condition of the country. He referred to the fact that in his time he, too, was found fault with; and that conspiracies were formed against him; and he believed that if WASHINGTON were alive to-day, there were many who would be arrayed against him. They would consider him too slow; he would have too high an opinion of lines of base and retreat, and depots of supplies; he would have too great a regard for the laws [applause] and their enforcement. [Applause.] There were now living a man to whom such objections were equally applicable [illegible] General, lately in command. [Applause.] and he did not think he would be stepping outside the proprieties of the occasion by naming him—that General was Gen. MCCLELLAN—a General who, however he might be found fault with, had shown himself a General; who, in fortune and misfortune, could retain the love and devotion of his men. Such men were required. We needed good soldiers in the field, instead of politicians. And in that connection he was pleased to note that the Common Council had taken a step in the right direction, and in which his Honor the Mayor had taken a very great interest, namely, the improvement of our harbor defences. [Applause.]

When the Recorder had concluded, the second regular toast was read, as follows:

The Constitution of the United States—As a written instrument, the peculiar feature of our institutions, ordained and established "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" may it ever be maintained inviolate, to carry out all the objects for which it was established.

JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq., was called upon to respond, and spoke substantially as follows:

JOHN VAN BUREN FOR WAR AND VICTORY FIRST—CONCILIATION AFTERWARD.

Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN began with a compliment to the hosts and all concerned in the arrangements of the elegant entertainment. He next hastily reviewed the various provisions of the Constitution securing liberty of speech and of the Press, and the right of trial by jury, saying that it was evidently the intention of the founders of the Government to secure those rights under the Constitution, and they had not the slightest idea that the President or any other officer of the Government, would undertake to abridge freedom of speech or of the Press; they never dreamed that in the progress of this nation an attempt would be made to arrest an individual by telegraph, to throw him in prison without a warrant or send him anywhere without a regular legal process—describing the person to be seized and the place to be searched. The notion that a person can be seized anywhere, transported from the State, cast into prison without a trial—that he could not be told what charge there was against him, even when set at liberty; that he could not be confronted with the witnesses against him—all these ideas and practices were new, quite new, and entirely unjustified by anything in the Constitution; and it seemed to him that those who had inaugurated them must soon become satisfied that they were unjustifiable. There is nothing in the Constitution anywhere to say that it shall be suspended in time of war. [Applause.] Mr. VAN BUREN accompanied these allusions with the statement that he was not one of those who have looked with such very great apprehension at the departures from the Constitution on the part of those in authority, until those departures reached the individual and resulted in acts which must be restrained and corrected. He understood our allegiance to be due to the Constitution of the United States and not to the people who administer the Government. He thought the time would come when there would be an opportunity for redress for every individual who may have suffered in the progress of the war by a departure from the provisions of the Constitution. When the country is engaged in a war like this, every man has one simple duty to perform—either to take part with those who are in open opposition to the United States or to assist in the suppression of the rebellion. [Applause.] We are at war. It is not a time to discuss how we got into it. He did not believe the war was to be put down by discussion. We are not to discuss now whether the action of the Government has been wise or unwise. We must take the war as we find it, engage in it, and put it through until it is finished, and then there will be a day of reckoning for those who brought it on us. But the war is here, and we are to determine what we will do with regard to it. He denied that he had ever been in favor of anything short of prosecuting the war with vigor, and reiterated, in most unmistakable terms, his present belief that the war should be prosecuted with vigor in spite of the proclamations, which he did not think could do much harm. He said that, in his opinion, the North must in the end have more endurance than the South, and consequent victory. He urged the utmost sympathy and support for our brethren in the field, as the only salvation for the Republic. Let us first show the South our power, and then offer them the conciliations of the Constitution, and protection for their property and institutions. [Applause.]

The next regular toast announced was

The Union.

The intention was to have had the toast responded to by Hon. Judge CHARLES P. DALY, but he was not present, and the response was made briefly by Ex-Judge DEAN.

The President of the United States—May he fully realize his grave responsibilities, and meet them in such a manner as to secure the approval of every man who truly loves the Union and the Constitution.

No response, other than "Columbia, We Love Thee," by the Glee Club.

The Governor of the State of New-York—Lofty in intellect, sound in principle, fervent in patriotism and wise in action. As the champion of popular rights, the people look to his guidance with confidence and hope.

Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN was called upon and responded.

Our Sister States—Their unity and indivisibility under the Constitution are indispensable for the public liberty.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS was called upon and responded briefly:

The Army and Navy of the United States—Their courage and conduct in the present war have earned for them a nation's admiration and gratitude.

"The Sword of Bunker Hill," by the Glee Club.

At this stage of the proceedings a note was read from Gen. MCCLELLAN, regretting [illegible] prior engagements prevented his attendance.

The next toast was:

The Volunteers now Enlisted in the Service of Our Country—The alacrity with which they sprang to arms at their country's call, and their valor and skill in battle, testify that pure and noble devotion to their country which animated the soldiers of the Revolution.

Which was appropriately responded to by THOMAS C. FIELDS, Esq.

The Bench and the Bar—Joint guardians of civil liberty.

This was responded to by A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF A. OAKEY HALL.

I am sorry I speak unanimously for the Bench at this Bar and for the Bar on the benches around me when I say that it is a pleasant thing to find one's Corporation at a good dinner. Pleasanter, yet, to find reversed the old maxim, "Money makes the mare go," to the Mayor makes the money go. Pleasantest of all, to find the Commonalty so well represented, and so delighted that it is ready to find a verdict for the defendant in the case of the Corporation against the Spotted Hunks of the St. Nicholas. The Bar would agree that the Bench should reverse the verdict so as to have a new trial of the dinner. I think I can morigage the Bench to a liberal adjustment of costs when they come up for taxation. Perhaps in this view I am taking an uncivil liberty with the motto of the toast. I shall intrench myself behind the maxim, "*Silent leges inter Arma*," and be as silent as the pleasant contention of spoon and glass will allow, or as is possible for the tongue of a lawyer who finds himself perfectly at home under the roof of "Old Nick." Here at this Corporation dinner, I may be excused reference to a bit of municipal history affecting your toast, and I ask you to remember that I make no comparisons and draw no parallels. The event I allude to was said to be by Gouverneur MORRIS, "the morning star of the Revolution." When WASHINGTON was but a child in arms, instead of a man-at-arms—a very raw recruit in infantry—there lived a bold printer in this City, named ZENGER. He wrote able and caustic articles assailing the Administration of Gov. COSBY. The latter ordered four numbers of his paper to be publicly burned by the common hangman, in the presence of the Common Council. They refused to attend, or to allow the hangman to so degrade himself. The papers were burned in the presence of a select few by a negro. The Governor then threw the editor into prison. The heroic fellow dictated editorials through a chink in his dungeon. The Grand Jury refused to indict. The Attorney-General filed an information. At that time New-York was (I speak the sentiments of the Bar, not of the Bench) in a most pitiable condition; for it only had three jury lawers [illegible] and MURRAY. Mr. MURRAY was [illegible] by the Governor, and the editor had the [illegible] an argument preceding trial [illegible] the counsel and took [illegible] friends had been [illegible] recently brought on [illegible], a fearless and [illegible] years old. At the trial [illegible] by the Judges and was [illegible] ral, who took for his [illegible] all not speak evil of [illegible] HAMILTON went to the [illegible]r,)" "The liberty of [illegible] seeking and writing truth [illegible] capital by New-York [illegible] Corporation gave the [illegible] against a public dinner, and [illegible] the freedom of the City. [illegible] Philadelphia the Commonalty received him with artistic huzzas and cannon, in order to testify their approval of his guardianship of their civil liberties. Thank Heaven we have no bench here in this City like Gov. Cosby's, and we have a thousand at the bar who feel the spirit of HAMILTON, and we have a Common Council and a Commonalty who can, should the occasion arise again, rebuke in this City the exercise of arbitrary power.

The next toast was:

The Press—A mighty engine for good or for evil. Its liberal display of flags. The Common Council, at a special meeting held on Saturday night, made provision for having the National ensign hoisted on the City Hall, and for the ringing of the bells of the various churches, morning, noon and night, which was done with fine effect. Many of the stores were closed, and, on the whole, the day was much better observed than was expected. The sleighing was capital, and Broad-street was thronged all day with fast teams and the air was vocal with the "sweet jangle" of bells.

Washington's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated here to-day with a great display of flags, ringing of bells and firing of salutes.

Washington's Birthday in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

The observation of WASHINGTON'S Birthday has been quite general. Bells were rung and salutes fired. The public offices and many private stores were closed throughout the day.

Washington's Birthday at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Feb. 23.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated here by the partial suspension of business, by a national salute, the ringing of bells, and exercises in the City Hall.

The Case of Major McKinstry.

We learn from a Washington dispatch in the Cincinnati *Commercial* "that the order in MCKINSTRY'S case shows he was found guilty on the charge preferred, viz., neglect and violation of duty, to the prejudice of good order and discipline—and upon twenty-six of the specifications, in whole or in part. The order, after setting forth the specifications and findings at length, proceeds:

And the Court does therefore sentence Major JUSTUS MCKINSTRY, Quartermaster United States Army, to be dismissed the service.

2. The foregoing proceedings, findings and sentence are approved; but, exercising the discretion given by Article 89 of the Rules and Articles of War, the execution of sentence is suspended until the pleasure of the President of the United States can be known, upon the recommendation of some members of the Court for a remission or mitigation of the sentence; this suspension and the proceedings of the Court-martial being transmitted to the President for his determination.

(Signed,) W. H. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

The following are the orders of the President:

The sentence in the foregoing case will be carried into execution by the dismissal of Major Justus McKinstry, Quartermaster United States Army, from the service of the United States.

(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

Misfortune of being too Celebrated.

Notwithstanding our little townsmen Mr. CHAS. S. STRATTON, or, as we are wont to call him, Gen. Tom Thumb, issued twenty-five hundred invitations to the Bridal Reception held at his mother's house on Thursday last, the desire to see him and his tiny bride seems greater than ever. Whenever these thimbleful of humanity appear, they are instantly surrounded by a crowd of old and young. Their every movement is watched, and if they venture out of the house, they are pounced upon by the crowd which is always in waiting. If they ride out, their carriage is pursued by pedestrians and equestrians, who form a train more numerous (as well as more motley) than that of any monarch in the universe. If they come into our city on a "shopping" excursion, the store which they happen to patronize is filled with *new* customers who cram every corner, mount chairs and counters, and place the windows, show-cases and goods of the unhappy merchant in extreme peril. The little General complains that he is obliged to encounter similar troubles in whatever town or city he and his *petite* wife chance to visit. If they venture out of their room when in a hotel, they are instantly surrounded by the Brobdignagean multitude, and in several instances they have been nearly suffocated within the living wall which suddenly surrounded them! Their parlor and dining-room are frequently invaded by an army of curiosity mongers, and nothing short of a double lock and a pair of patent bolts has proved sufficiently powerful to preserve the sanctity of their bed-chamber! This infinitesimal man and wife propose to visit Europe soon, but their fame has, of course, already preceded them, and the momentous question arises, what can they do to arrest this terrible result of too much notoriety? We beg leave to suggest that the General should revise and *reverse* his decision that his wife shall not be exhibited. We understand that the little lady herself is not adverse to public exhibitions, but on the contrary that she "rather likes it." This being the case, let them hold public *levées* in our large cities and towns and charge fifty cents or a dollar per ticket of admission. If the General feels that he is already rich enough he will find plenty of worthy charitable objects that will make good use of his money. At all events it is very evident that with all their wealth, Mr. CHARLES S. STRATTON and his beautiful little wife, Mrs. LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON, can find no peace at home or abroad until in *some way* public curiosity is satisfied.—*Bridgeport Evening Standard.*

Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HAYARD'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only materials which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 41 | Sun sets.... 5 46 | Moon sets.... 12 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 45 | Gov. Island. 1 34 | Hell Gate.. 2 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 23.

Cleared.

Steamer Suwanee, Symmes, Washington, James Hand, Ship Queen, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Williams & Guion. Bark Beaver, Chapman, Antwerp, Wm. F. Schmidt.

Brigs Mary Salter, (Br.,) Clark, St. Andrews and St. John, N. B., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; C. F. O'Brien, Willey, New-Orleans. D. C. Murray; Ennis, Parsons, Philadelphia. F. Talbot & Co.; Blue Nose, (Br.,) Journeay, Cork. Boyd & Hincken; Hampden, Nickerson, St. Pierre, Martinique, Brett, Son & Co.; E. F. Nash, Johnson, Marseilles, Moore & Henry.

Schooners Catalina, Howard, Gloucester; L. Hopkins, Cooper, York River; Yorktown, Collins, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Diadem, Rawlins, St. John, N. B.; D. R. De Wolf; Emma, (Br.,) Clark, Halifax. H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Arrived.

Bark Cumbria, (Brem.,) Aufman, Bremen 39 ds., in ballast to Kruger Bros.

Bark P. E. Galliot, (Fr.,) Peppion, Marseilles 45 ds., with mdse. to E. Cayins de Ruyter & Co.

Bark Quincy, Hooper, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar to James Boland & Co.

Brig John 1st, (Port.,) Arocha, Oporto 37 ds., with cork, &c., to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brig Somers, Canfield, Monrovia 52 ds., with palm oil, &c., to master. Was bound to Boston, put in for a harbor.

Brig Josephine, (Port.,) Olivera, Oporto 37 ds., in ballast to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Schr. John Northrup, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Stevens, Matamoras Jan. 25, with wool and specie to D. R. De Wolf. Sld in co. with steamer E. Hawkins, for Liverpool; schr. Anna, Hanson, for Havana; H. B. M. steam frigate Immortality, for Vera Cruz; Fr. ship Malabar, Outre, for Havana.

Schr. Pochontas, Smith, Alexandria 6 ds., with guano to master.

Schr. Surprise, Bearse, Alexandria 6 ds., with guano to master.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Leon, Yorktown 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Cygnus, Cole, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Garibaldi, (of Argyle,) Pennington, Port-au-Platte Feb. 9, with tobacco and hides to Richard Thackery.

Schr. Oriole, Freeman, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston, and proceeded.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Smith, Clinton, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E.

BELOW—1 ship and 1 brig, at anchor in the lower bay.

SAILED—Br. steamship Melita, for Havana.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Bearse, of steamer Patapsco, arrived yesterday, reports that on the 21st inst., between Barnegat and Absecom, passed steam transports Oregon, Golden Gate, Nantasket, Gen. Hunter, and Croton, all bound S.; wind blowing heavy from N.; would probably put into the Breakwater.

The packet-ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London, is at anchor in the bay. The ship Calhoun, from Liverpool anchored on the bar yesterday, and got her anchor up on Sunday and went to sea.

NEWPORT, Feb. 23.—In the gale of yesterday, the schr. Target, from New-York for Boston, in ballast, struck on a rock near Dumpling Fort, outer harbor; makes no water, and will probably be got off.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.—The bark Maggie V. Hoge, from London, has arrived here, and reports Feb. 8, in lat. 37, lon. 63, was boarded by Capt. Henry, of ship Chimborazo, from St. John, N. B., with deals for London, who reported as follows: Feb. 4, experienced a hurricane, during which lost some sails, sprung aleak, and was otherwise damaged, having at one time 9 feet of water in the hold; several of the crew were disabled by frost; after 62 hours constant pumping, reduced the water, but the leak still requiring the pumps to be kept going. The crew had refused to proceed on the voyage on account of exhaustion. Capt Henry would make for the Bermudas.

Sr. Geonea, Bsa., Feb. 11.—The ship Colombe, Brown, of and from Boston, for the East Indies, arrived here on the 7th inst., in distress, leaking badly; will have to discharge. The Portuguese brig Gardilla, from New-York for Oporto, also arrived here with loss of all sails, and decks swept of everything, spars gone, and leaking.

Spoken, &c.

Florence—brig, from Port Royal, bound S., Feb. 19, off Hatteras.

Foreign Ports.

At Neuvitas Feb. 12, brigs Thomas Owen, Pettengill, for New-York, idg.; Calmuck, Pettengill, do., do.; Pedro Sanches Dois, Wallace, do. do.; schr. Augusta, Strout, do., do.

At Matamoras Jan. 25, brig Vatrian, Gamage, for New-York, to sail March 20; Hannah, Hartley, for New-York April 1; schrs. Josephine, Small, Sisal, Sept. Reindeer, Kimball, for Havana March 1; Delia, Shay, for New-York April 1; Victoria, Long, do. March 15; Elizabeth, Crowley, for do.; Maid of Harlem, for do.

At Bremen Jan. 14, ship Carolina Stevens, for Baltimore; brig Aga, for New-York, just arr.

[PER CANADA.]

Arrived from New-York—Feb. 2, Commander Lelling, at Genoa; E. C. Sessions and Empire, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Feb. 4, Champion, at Flushing.

Arrived from Calcutta—Feb. 6, Undaunted, at Deal.

Arrived from Foo-Chow-Foo—Feb. 6, Lammermuir, at Deal.

Sailed for New-York—Feb. 6, Sir Robert Peel, Columbia, Europa, Athena, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Feb. 6, Ocean Pearl, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia—Feb. 6, Lancaster, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Baltimore—Feb. 6, Saxon, from Liverpool.

MEM.—Ship London, from Deal for New-York, put into Falmouth on the 6th—master sick.

HALIFAX, Feb. 21—Steamship Canada sld. for Boston at 2:30 this afternoon.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

From the World's Crisis, Boston.

BRO. GRANT: With your permission, I wish to say to the readers of the *Crisis*, should any be afflicted with that monster, consumption, or lung or throat disease, in any form, send at once to Eld. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York, and he will send you the receipt for the cure of said diseases free of charge. Do not despair, for there is virtue in the medicine. I speak from experience and know whereof I affirm.

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THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF The Board of Councilmen will meet on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

JAMES MURRAY,
JOHN BRICE,
PATRICK H. KEENAN. } Committee on Ferries.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3564. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

Capture of the Ram Queen of the West Up the Red River.

A Rebel Pilot Runs Her into a Trap.

Her Machinery Disabled by a Shot in Her Steam Pipe.

Escape of all but Thirteen of Her Officers and Crew.

Recapture of the Transport Eva by the Rebels.

REPORTED BURNING OF THE DE SOTO.

The Indianola Gone Up the River to Recapture the Queen.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Feb. 22, 1863.

Through the kindness of rebel friends across the creek, I have been permitted to peruse, this evening, a copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday, the 21st inst. The only item of news of special interest at this time is the announcement of the capture of the Union gunboat *Queen of the West*, in the following dispatches:

ANOTHER NAVAL SUCCESS.

THE CAPTURE OF THE YANKEE IRON-CLAD THAT RAN THE BATTERIES AT VICKSBURGH, WITH ALL HER SUPPLIES AND ARMAMENT—AN INGENIOUS EXPLOIT.

POST HOPSON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Capt. CANNON, from Red River, brings information of the capture of the Federal steamer *Queen of the West*, that recently succeeded in running our batteries at Vicksburgh, at Gordon's Landing, Fort Taylor, on the Red River. The *Queen of the West* captured the Confederate transport *Eva*, *No.* 5, forced her pilot, JOHN BURKE, to take the wheel, and ordered him to take the boat to our batteries. BURKE feigned fear, but finally took the wheel under a Yankee guard. Upon nearing the batteries he told the Yankees they were 15 miles from them, immediately putting close in, when she received a shot which broke the steam-pipe, disabling the boat, the Yankees being wholly unprepared for a fight, and suspecting no danger. BURKE jumped overboard and drifted ashore.

The boat drifted to the opposite shore, when her crew made their escape, with the exception of eighteen, who fell into our hands. The crew subsequently got on board the Yankee boat *De Soto*, and, with two hundred stolen negroes, effected their escape.

The *Queen of the West* is now in possession of the Confederates, and will be towed to a place of safety for repairs.

It is reported that the Yankee gunboat *Indianola* has gone up Red River to recapture her.

Later intelligence states that the Confederate steamer *Webb* closely pursued and captured the *Eva*. The *Eva* is disabled in one wheel.

The *Queen of the West* is but slightly injured, and can will soon be in fighting trim under Confederate colors.

We have positive information that the transport *De Soto* was burned by the Yankees, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Confederates.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PORT HUDSON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

The Alexandria (La.) *Democrat* extra, received here, contains the official report of the capture of the *Queen of the West*, the Yankee iron-clad that recently succeeded in running our batteries at Vicksburgh, of Capt. J. KELSO, commanding the fortifications on Red River. He says:

"Two gunboats made their appearance in front of this position at 5 o'clock, last evening. After a brisk cannonade, the leading gunboat, *Queen of the West*, struck her colors. I immediately ordered Capt. HUTSON, of the Crescent artillery, and Lieut. DE LAUNAY, to go on board and demand the surrender. These officers report but thirteen of the officers and crew on board. The others escaped under the cover of the night. The visible results of the capture consists of one 32-pounder rifle Parrott gun, one 24-pounder, three 12-pounders, one ditto slightly damaged, besides a large supply of ordnance stores, a large supply of quinine, two cases of amputating instruments, clothing, flour, bacon, beef, pork, lard, bread, and other stores in proportion."

The *Democrat* says the victory was complete, grand and decided, and we are ready to capture all such craft as Vicksburgh allows to pass.

MISCELLANEOUS REBEL NEWS.

The Exemption bill was before the Confederate Senate on the 20th, and an amendment adopted providing that on a farm on which resides a family of white women and children, not less than ten in number, who are dependent for support and protection on the labor and presence of a white man, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, or male minor or minors capable of working said farm, there shall be exempted one person as laborer.

The Senate received the same day a message from the President announcing the destruction of the *Hatteras*, on the 13th ult., by the Confederate States steam-sloop *Alabama*, with the loss on the latter vessel of one killed and five wounded.

In the Virginia House of Delegates on the 20th, was received a joint resolution from the Senate authorizing the Governor to demand of the President of the Confederate States to deliver C. A. J. COLLIAS, a citizen of Prince George County, Virginia, who is confined in prison in North Carolina, to the presiding Justice or any other Justice of the Peace in Prince George County, to be tried. Read and referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

In the Senate, the Chair presented a communication from the Executive of North Carolina, inclosing a copy of resolutions adopted in the North Carolina Legislature, indicating their unflinching loyalty and devotion to the Confederate cause.

The Bill transferring the State Line (Militia) over to the Confederate Government on the 1st of April has passed the State Senate.

The *Examiner* is jubilant over "the reaction in the West," referring to the resolutions recently introduced into the Illinois Legislature; reports THOMAS T. HALL, a deserter from the National army, as having been sent to the Penitentiary for two years, for stealing; also several robberies, stabbing affrays, pugilistic encounters, and ends the catalogue of daily events in the City of Richmond with an item headed, "Another Soldier to be Shot To-day." This soldier was to be shot for deserting.

Prof. GEO. LA MONTE, proprietor of a female academy in Danville, Va., advertises for pupils at $125 per year, and, as an extra inducement to tempt parents, states, with much naivete, that the location is a safe and healthy one for young ladies. P.

THE AFFAIR OFF CHARLESTON.

An Official Inquiry Ordered into the Failure to Break the Blockade and to Recapture the Princess Royal.

From the Richmond Weekly Enquirer, Feb. 18.

The Southern Confederacy has lately been made the dupe of a notable impostition. It was said, printed, echoed, and reverberated over the land, that on a certain night our two iron-clad vessels at Charleston had sunk two, disabled one, and disposed of the rest of the blockading squadron off Charleston harbor. Now we learn with pain and certainty, that no ship was sunk, none disabled, and no damage, in short, was done to the blockading squadron, which, consisting of wooden ships, only avoided a fight with our iron-clads, and most judiciously, until they brought up iron-clads of their own, which they immediately did. Further we regret to say that the British steamer *Princess Royal*, laden with the most precious cargo that ever entered Charleston, had been captured the night before by a Federal gunboat; that she was alongside of that gunboat, within a mile and a half of the shore; that the naval authorities at Charleston were made aware of her capture, value and situation—and yet our *victorious* iron-clads did not rescue her from that gunboat, but allowed her to be carried out to sea. We would rather praise than censure, but the truth must be told. An official inquiry is to be made of this mismanagement of an enterprise which may never be so favorable again."

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

Events of Interest on the Mississippi—Affairs at Vicksburgh—The New Gunboat Lafayette—The Proposed Naval Depot at St. Louis—Contraband Trade, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 19, 1863.

Events of considerable interest have occurred along the Mississippi during the week. Following the bold example of the *Queen of the West*, the new gunboat *Indianola* ran by the Vicksburgh batteries, and succeeded in reaching a safe position below the town, without receiving any material damage from the storm of shot and shell which was hurled at her from the line of the enemy's works. The attempt to elude the vigilance of the rebel sentinels, and pass the town under cover of a dense fog and a dark night, it seemed, failed. They detected the movement, it is supposed, by the sound of the steamer's side-wheels and screw, the splashing of which sent their reverberations to the shore and afforded some guide to her position. The firing, of course, was very wild, and mostly made at random; but the large number of guns which opened upon her made it almost certain that some of them would reach the intended mark. She made no reply, of course, and went quietly along about her business. The *Indianola* was hit several times, but sustained no material damage. Nothing but some portion of her woodwork suffered from the effect of the shots.

Since the successful adventure of the *Queen of the West*, a comparatively unprotected boat, there is little *eclat* to be won by vessels of the class of the *Indianola*, whose iron mail is capable of turning aside the heaviest shots, in accomplishing the same feat. As I predicted in a former letter, any number of gunboats which may be required for operations below the town, will now continue to pass the rebel stronghold with more or less impunity. The animal has been roused up; he has shaken his mane, exhibited his teeth, and filled the surrounding country with his roar, causing the earth to tremble. Indeed his mien is fierce, and his voice is very terrible," but he no longer frightens anybody. If the rebels calculated to enforce a blockade of the river by their strong works, as they seem to have done, they have utterly failed. All their line of communication with Texas, whereby supplies have been received at Vicksburgh, is now in our hands, and any vessel or steamer attempting to cross the Mississippi is now liable to capture by our gunboats. The *Queen of the West*, the *Chillicothe* and *Indianola*, can quite effectually prevent communication for a long distance below Vicksburgh. These will, no doubt, soon be joined by other vessels, and a plan will be adopted to cut off the rebel supplies by the Yazoo Pass, while the arrangements are completing for the investment and capture of the place. Affairs generally look encouraging in that quarter, and time only is necessary to clear out the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf. The splendid new gunboat *Lafayette* will no doubt depart down the river in a few days. The delay of this vessel has been owing to several causes, chief among which was the error of taking her away from St. Louis before she was "completed." The rise in the river in January offered a good opportunity to take her below, which it was feared would not occur again until the usual Spring floods. Here, however, she has had to wait for all the iron necessary to cover her upper water-line, her wheel houses, decks and pilot-house. All this had to be made at St. Louis, and sent down here to be fitted. A great deal of the iron has had to be cut and trimmed, involving a great and needless expenditure of time and money. Her ports have also had to be enlarged, and several changes made. All the workmen have been sent from St. Louis, most of them employed at extra wages, to induce them to come down, and when once here, they have acted as if they had as much time as father Noah had to build his Ark. I wish they had him for their paymaster.

There has also arisen a controversy between the contractors and constructors at St. Louis and the Naval Department here. The law of Congress, under which this vessel and the *Choctaw* was built for the War Department, and at its expense, stipulated that the vessels should be "completed," and then the Naval Department was to furnish their equipment. When she left St. Louis, the constructors seem to have relinquished all further interest in the vessel, except to send forward a portion of the iron; and there has been a ruening dispute between them and the Navy Department as to what belongs to the completion of the vessel and what to her equipment. She has required a very large outfit—greater than that of any other vessel yet built in the West—and, with the exception of a few necessary articles, all these have been cheerfully provided by the Navy Department. The round-about system, devised for the benefit of some contractor, of ordering everything from St. Louis, but really getting them, or most of them, from New-York, at from twenty to twenty-five per cent. increase on the first cost, has been another great source of annoyance and delay, and the ship is waiting now for flags, blocks, awnings, and many indispensable articles, which might have been ordered and received *direct* from New-York, long ago.

It has been in contemplation, I hear, to establish a naval depot at St. Louis. I should as soon think of locating the establishment on the Mohawk. It is true vessels of light draft can be floated away from St. Louis four months in the year, but would this answer the wants of the Department, when a large demand for vessels was likely to arise? With our late experience of the difficulty of getting the most common articles of outfit, it seems to me it is too far from New-York.

St. Louis, too, is as full of traitors as a Mississippi swamp is of Musquitos in August. They are open and unblushing in their declarations of sympathy with the rebellion. Cairo, the present location, is also obnoxious to the same charge, though not to so great an extent; but its natural position, and depth of water—despite its mud, filth and decease,—are advantages not to be overlooked.

The steamer *Rowena*, Capt. SMITH, from St. Louis, bound to Memphis, was stopped at Island No. 10, on Friday last; was seized by the gunboat *New Era*, and held by a military guard, which accompanies her to Memphis. She had on board 2,900 *grey* trowsers; and a rebel mail, or a bag containing 130 letters, which the messenger having it in charge threw into the wash-house. The vessel was sent to Cairo, and is still here, under seizure. It is charged that she was carrying contraband articles to the rebels. She landed at Hale's Point, contrary to the order of Rear-Admiral FOOTE, which forbids touching at any places except military posts. She has always rested under suspicion—I know now with what justice—of carrying contraband goods to the rebels. And yet the Captain had a *clearance from St. Louis, with a permit attached, for carrying the objectionable goods*, shipped by YOUNG & Co.

The Episcopal church, called the "Church of the Redeemer," was opened here, for divine service, Feb. 8, and although in an unfinished state, gives better evidence of improved taste in church building than has been exhibited in this part of the country. It was mainly built by the exertions of a few individuals, and the disinterested and pious efforts of a few ladies who, by various means, collected a sum sufficient to raise the building to its present state. It is a neat structure, and the only Episcopal Church in Southern Illinois, commonly called "Egypt"—whether on account of its Nile-like position and filth, or of its political darkness and heathenism, this deponent sayeth not. The Rev. Mr. LASAGE, formerly of Brooklyn, officiates as its rector. The Church needs assistance very much. New-York could not do better than to assist a struggling society. Dr. J. B. HUMPHREY and HENRY CANDEE, receive donations.

Troops are arriving and departing down the river; the river has risen, since its eight foot tail, about four feet. DE SOTO.

LATER NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival There of a Cotton Laden Steamer from Mobile.

The steamship *Pacific*, Capt. EMBLETON, from Havana, arrived, yesterday, with dates to the 17th. She had very heavy weather and head sea from Hatteras. The steamer *Sheldrake*, for New-York, was to leave on the 21st.

The Confederate steamer *Alice*, formerly the *Matagorda*, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 17th, from Mobile, with 850 bales of cotton. She left Mobile on Saturday night, 14th February, and made the run in sixty hours, not having seen any American vessel on her passage.

Havana was very gay, the carnival season commenced on the 15th.

The health of Havana was very good.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

We have no later news than that sent per the *Eagle*.

The tugboat *Reaney*, is just in from the West.

The gunboat *Huntsville* has just arrived from a cruise.

The *Columbia* has not yet arrived.

The English steamer *Alice, alias Matagorda*, came in this morning with 810 bales of cotton, two days from Mobile. The news has not yet transpired, but from the down-hearted looks of the rebels and their friends it is apparently not very favorable.

Business here is very dull, owing partly to the carnival which ends to-night.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Kurtne Disasters in the Cheaapeake—The Storm Subsided.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 23.

The most severe storm witnessed at Fortress Monroe for a year, commenced on Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, and continued for twenty-four hours without intermission.

A number of marine disasters are reported.

The following schooners are ashore at Old Point and Hampton Beach, and between here and Back River:

The schooner *E. W. Farrington*, with hay, from New-York to Washington.

The schooner *Elliott*, from New-York, with hay.

The schooner *Ovoco*, with hay, from New-York for Washington.

The schoooer *J. P. Cunningham*, with hay, from New-York for Washington.

The schooner *Emeline Chester*, Capt. FOSTER, from Unionville, N. J., with coal, sunk on Old Point.

The schooner *D. E. Sawyer*, Capt. PIERSON, from New-York, with hay and oats, for Alexandria.

The schooner *Success*, Capt. REVELAND, from New-York for Washington, lost deck-load, bowsprit and entwater, and is now in the harbor.

The schooner *Fanny Baker*, with coal from Philadelphia for Washington, lost foremast and mainstay.

Several other vessels have put into Hampton Roads in distress.

The schooner *Vaname* is aground on Hampton bar.

The Baltimore boat *Georgiana*, due here on Sunday morning, did not arrive until 1 o'clock this afternoon. She had to put into the Potomac for a harbor.

The storm has, at last, subsided.

Affairs in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

A banquet was given here to-day by the correspondents of loyal newspapers, in celebration of the first anniversary of the occupation of the city by the Union troops, and passed off in an agreeable manner.

Col. BLAKE, of the Fortieth Indiana Volunteers, Court-martialed for disobedience of field orders at the battle of Stone River, has been unanimously acquitted, and has returned to duty.

Disaster to the Schooner Hiawatha.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Schooner *Hiawatha*, from Bath for New-York, went ashore on Nantucket during the gale Sunday night. She is light, and may be saved.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

A Short, Sharp and Decisive Indian War.

Extermination of the Bannock and Shoshone Army by Col. Connor's Command.

LIST OF OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

Our Indian war is over, short, sharp and decisive. Though Col. CONNOR cannot say, "I came, I saw, I conquered," he may report, "I went, I fought, I conquered, I exterminated," for such, indeed, was the fact.

It appears that the Indians, said to be a mixture of Bannocks and Shoshones, variously estimated in number from 200 to 300, had chosen a position on the north side of Bear River, in a ravine, filled with brush, and running down to the inner bank where the stream forms a bend, the immediate location of the savages being four or five hundred yards back from the river. They must have been very confident, or they would not have remained in their stronghold.

Col. CONNOR and his command arrived before the Indian camp last Thursday morning, a portion of the troops crossing the river where the Indians were. The battle-ground was 15 to 20 miles north of the extreme Northern settlements in Cache Valley. The mode of the battle, which continued three or four hours, is represented as follows: A cavalry charge to the brow of the ravine; the Indians in the brush quite ready, pickled off the troops; cavalry find it difficult to descend ravine, so are repulsed; a foot charge to edge of ravine, repulsed; unfilading fire, troops plunge into the brush, hard fighting, Indians run toward the river, met by troops, *melee*, Indians mostly killed, troops victorious—finale,

It is difficult to obtain the exact number of the slain. One man, who claimed to have visited the battle-field after the strife, said he counted 225 dead bodies, of whom ten were squaws. Of the Indian warriors, about a dozen are supposed to have escaped.

Of the officers of the volunteers, Capt. MCLEAN was wounded in the right hand and left thigh; Major GALLAGHER in the right arm, and Capt. BERRY in the right shoulder. Lieut. DARWIN CRANE was seriously wounded, and it is reported that he has since died.

I append a further list of killed and wounded:

Second Cavalry, Company A—Killed—Privates Jas. W. Baldwin and George German. *Wounded*—Privates John W. Walt, John Welsh, Wm. H. Lake and James S. Montgomery.

Company H—Killed—Privates Charles Hollowell and John K. Briggs. *Wounded*—Sergt. Jas. Cautillon, Corp. Philip Schaub, Corp. Patrick Frawley; Privates Michael O'Brien, H. L. Fisher, Daniels C. Hutchinson, John Franklin, Frank Farley, Harvey Smith, Hugh Connor, Geo. B. Wing and Thomas Bradley.

Company K—Killed—Bugler, Christian Smith; Shelbourne C. Reed, Adolphus Rowe, Lewis Anderson and Henry W. Tremp. *Wounded*—Wm. Slocum, Nathaniel Kingsley, Albert N. Parker, Benj. Landis, John Lee, John Daley, Morris Illig, Walker B. Welten, Silas C. Bush, Alonzo P. V. McCoy.

Company M—Killed—Privates George C. Cox, George W. Hoton, Asa F. Howard and Wm. Davis. *Wounded*—Sergt. Anthony Stevens, Corp. Leander W. Hughes, Joshua Leggatt, Thaddeus Barcafar, Wm. H. Hood and —— Hughes.

Third Infantry, Company K—Killed—Privates John E. Baker and Saml. J. Thomas. *Wounded*—Sergts. A. J. Austin, F. C. Hoyt; Privates W. T. B. Walker and J. Hensley.

A number of the troops were also frost-bitten in their feet and toes. The wounded arrived on Monday and Tuesday, while Col. CONNOR and the chief portion of his command, with some Indian ponies and other trophies, passed through the city this afternoon.

Drs. REED, WILLIAMSON and STEEL attended on the wounded. The Indians evidently aimed at the belt, as most of the killed and wounded were hit in the lungs or other parts of the trunk.

There has been a clear sweep of an Indian nest, and, doubtless, several grand rascals will no more trouble the passing emigration on the Oregon trail. Still those few fortunate fellows who escaped will tell their tale of blood, and sooner or later revenge will probably be attempted.

Simultaneously with this affair, comes over the wires a report of an anticipated general uprising of the Indians in the Northwest. Now, under the circumstances, was it a good thing or not for Col. CONNOR to exterminate the band on Bear River? If the putting down of the Minnesota affair, and the execution of so many ringleaders, should result in a general Indian ugliness in the North, will the Connor expedition not still further incense the Indians left? Was the step wise, or would a conciliatory course have been preferable? Will the Indians henceforth cease to trouble the emigration, or will the country north remain dangerous ground? Will the Indians be awed into good behavior by Col. CONNOR's exploits, or will they roam the plains next Summer in revenge, seeking to obtain as many white scalps as he obtained red ones at Bear River? These are grave questions, and I confess I fear for the manner in which the future may answer them, for the Indian creed is after the Mosaic pattern—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, blood for blood. It may be that Col. CONNOR's victory will prove a dear-bought one. However, let us hope to the contrary.

There is one thing, however, which does not seem just the thing. Here are the California Volunteers located in the midst of the Territory. They go out a hundred miles or more and fight the Indians, and then return under the shadow of Great Salt Lake City, leaving the redskins in no very amiable mood. When the savage is "mad," as he terms it, he is not very discriminating between friend or foe, provided they be whites. Innocent or guilty of offence to him, he recks not. Of course, it is foolish to suppose the Indians will be chivalric enough to seek out his enemy in Camp Douglas. No, the unprotected out-settlements, and the weak-handed parties who travel from one distant settlement to another, as well as small emigrant companies, are the persons who will feel the weight of Indian wrath, and that unawares. There are some situations in which it is better to have the friendship than the enmity of even an Indian. And in such a view, it seems that conciliation is sometimes better than a fight.

Four or five of our merchants have received or are about receiving, new stocks of goods from California, green-backs having been so plentiful lately that all the stores are out of some things necessary. Prices are steadily rising, and "premiums on gold" begin to be talked of, and offered.

On Saturday, at the theatre, "Retribution" and "All that Glitters is not Gold," were played to a full house. That was the last night of Mr. B. SNOW's engagement. He has gone now to Springville, Utah County, where he has a little theatre commencing his season. In fact, nearly all the pretentious Mormon cities sport a theatre and an Amateur Dramatic Association with a brief Winter season of performance.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Washington's Birthday in the Army of the Potomac—A Scare.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Feb. 22, 1863.

The 22d day of February, 1863—the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday—will long be remembered by the Army of the Potomac. Encamped, as it is, on the very spot where he—" whom God made childless that a Nation might call him Father"—passed most of his youthful days, the thoughts of all naturally revert to the history of that great man, and particularly to that early part of his life, when, within the sacred precincts of home, a mother's care laid the foundation of that high moral character, which in after life gave tone to both his civil and military career. Within one mile of the spot where I am now writing these lines, GEORGE WASHINGTON lived from the fourth to the sixteenth year of his age. The river, the hills and dales, now so familiar to the soldiers composing this army, were the same then as to-day, and were the scenes of his early gambols, his youthful joys and sorrows. Over these hills he wandered lonely pursuits for which he was at that early period distinguished above his fellows, and which prepared him for enduring the hardships of the position he was destined to fill; here, too, is where tradition says he accomplished the feat of throwing a stone across the Rappahannock, and here, too, stood the traditional cherry-tree, about the destruction of which with his little hatchet he would not utter a falsehood. Yonder, just across the Rappahannock, in a small, unostentatious burying-ground, the mortal remains of "MARY, mother of WASHINGTON," were buried—sacred spot, now decorated by the presence of the enemies of those principles which her honored son spent the energies of his life to establish for the benefit of all mankind. When we think for what WASHINGTON took up arms against the mother country, and what, by his example and teachings, he sought to perpetuate forever, and see the fratricidal hand raised to destroy the fair fabric he helped to rear, we feel something as though an omnipotent power would here intervene, and here on this sacred spot overthrow the enemies of this land without the further sacrifice of blood.

The elements to-day seem to be in unison with the spirit of discord that now prevails throughout this once happy land. Early last evening one of the most severe snow-storms ever experienced in this latitude commenced, and continued, with unabated fury, until about 4 o'clock P. M. The wind howled through the valleys and woods in fitful gusts, piling the snow in irregular masses. At midday the whole army was startled at the sound of cannon-firing toward the extreme left of our line. The sound, at any time fearful in its import, was doubly so to-day, as it came wafted to us upon the gale. The more excitable professed to believe the rebels were attempting to cross the Rappahannock, and under cover of the storm make an attack upon this army. All who were not cognizant of the real cause of the firing anxiously listened for the hurtling of shells and responsive shots from the enemy—for the direction of the sound clearly indicated that our own guns were in operation—but all in vain. The suspense was not broken until other pieces of artillery in different parts of the cantonment opened their deep-toned notes, and a careful observer had counted thirty-four explosions (an ominous number) from one battery, when it was announced that a national salute had been fired in honor of the birthday of WASHINGTON. Thus the mystery was satisfactorily explained, and the most excited were subjects of raillery for the balance of the day. The booming of cannon along our whole line, heard amidst the howlings of the storm, had something fearfully grandin it, producing an effect that cannot easily be erased from the memory.

The rebels across the river were aroused, and they, too, it is said, indulged in a Confederate salute—strange inconsistency—of thirteen guns in memory of the man whose life-object they are endeavoring so persistently to nullify. Why should an enemy of the Union rejoice on such an occasion? Sooner, far, would they be expected to reject all knowledge of the day—if they are true to themselves in their present attitude of hostility to the Union. But it is possible that the memory of old associations—a lingering love for that which they dare not now acknowledge, prompts the act of homage. Let us hope that this is true, and that through this channel the old love of Republican institutions may be revived, and cause them to pause to their mad career ere it be too late.

It is a gratification to know that to-day the soldiers engaged in maintaining the cause of the Union, now have within their lines not only Mount Vernon and the Washington farm, but also the birthplace of WASHINGTON—on the banks of the Potomac, in Westmoreland County—spots sacred to every true lover of his country, and which never should be contaminated by the presence of an enemy to the cause to which WASHINGTON devoted the best energies of his life. But for the storm there would doubtless have been other demonstrations in observance of the day in this camp.

Yesterday the Army of the Potomac was immersed in mud. To-day it is buried in snow; perhaps by to-morrow it will be wallowing in a mixture of the two materials—sandwiched in water. The soldiers, with commendable foresight, are not wholly unprepared for this kind of weather, and their situation, therefore, is comparatively—only comparatively, however—comfortable.

To-night all is quiet along the lines, and the Army of the Potomac is biding its time. P.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

A False Report of A Rebel Invasion.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The *Journal*, of this city, gives various reports concerning the rebel invasion of the State on the borders of the Blue Grass region. It thinks that the rebels are threatening Lexington, Frankfort, Danville and Louisville.

The same paper learns by telegraph that seven hundred rebel cavalry were at Nicholasville yesterday morning, supposed to be about cutting the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, near Medway.

It expresses the belief that this last rebel invasion is a formidable one.

The *Democrat* learns that night before last twelve to fifteen hundred rebels occupied Richmond, and it was generally believed that they were the advance of about 10,000 rebels, who were marching on Lexington, under the command of the rebel Gen. LONGSTREET. It, however, discredits the idea that there are any large number of rebels in Kentucky.

The above reports have created considerable excitement here, but the army headquarters here are unadvised of them, and the officers individually and collectively deny their correctness.

LATER—THE REPORTS FALSE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 24—Evening.

The exciting statements which have been made here during the past two days, turn out to arise from the fact that about 800 rebel cavalry, under Col. LEROY CLARKE, entered Richmond, Ky., on Sunday, stayed about two hours, and then passed through Winchester, where a skirmish, with slight losses, occurred, after which the rebel cavalry cleared out in the direction of Mount Sterling. Everything is quiet in the vicinity of Frankfort and Lexington. No apprehensions are entertained.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Evidence of the Existence of Union Feeling.

Barbarities Perpetrated by the Rebel On the Unionists.

THE EXPORT OF COTTON PROHIBITED.

By way of Monterey, Mexico, we have received files of the San Antonio *Herald* and the Houston *Telegraph and News*. Coming by so roundabout a route they bring no news; but they furnish us some significant extracts:

UNIONISTS IN NORTHERN TEXAS.

From the San Antonio Herald, Nov. 13.

There are, no doubt, individuals scattered over various portions of Western and Northern Texas, who have long indulged the hope that the Yankees were just upon the point of invading the State, dispersing the rebels, and taking the poor, down-trodden Unionists under their protection. This unhappy class of our citizens may be distinguished by their lugubrious countenances, *never relieved by a smile, except when news arrives of some disaster to the Confederate cause.* Upon such occasions their pleasure is so intense that it is impossible to conceal it. The most extravagant reports of Federal victories are received by them as indisputable facts, while Confederate successes require to be a dozen times confirmed before they are considered worthy of the least attention. The greatest delusion under which such persons labor, is the belief that they are deceiving the community, and that their real sentiments are not known. Never was there a greater mistake. *They are known and will be remembered. Their numbers were small at first, and they are becoming every day less. In the mountains near Fort Clark, and along the Rio Grande, their bones are bleaching in the sun, and in the Counties of Wise and Denton, their bodies are suspended by scores from black jacks. They were warned in time to leave the country; and, choosing to remain, and rely for protection upon the enemy with whom their Government is at war, they must expect to take the consequences of their choice.* No Government, in time of war, will tolerate treason; and no man who is a traitor at heart should expect favors from the people of a Government with which he has no sympathy, and in the overthrow of which he would rejoice.

If there are any of the above class—any of the deluded followers of JACK HAMILTON still in Texas, it behooves them to reflect upon these facts. The Southern Confederacy is an established Government. Its final success in the present war is as absolute certainty. No man of ordinary intelligence even in the North doubts it. It is high time, therefore, for those among us, whatever their sympathies may have been, to prepare for the condition of things that inevitably awaits them. It is not too late for them to espouse, in good earnest, the cause of their own people and become good and loyal citizens. They must either do this, and do it quickly, or remain enemies and traitors—objects of loathing and scorn among heroes and patriots in a free, glorious and powerful young Confederacy.

AN ABOLITION ORGANIZATION.

From the Houston Telegraph, Nov. 27.

We have been permitted by the Governor to look over the official account of the discovery of the secret Abolition organization in Northern Texas, and the quick justice meted out to the traitors.

The organization appears to be one of recent date. It purports to have been started in the North, and to embrace members of the Northern army in its fold. It also purports to extends to at least several companies of the organized militia of Northern Texas. How far it extends is that direction we are not prepared to say. The bulk of its membership in Texas is in Cook, Wise, Denton, Grayson, etc., counties. It also reaches down to Austin. *Its first pretended object is to resist conscription. Its chief object is to keep up a spy system for the Northern army. It has a grip, a sign and a password. In case a member divulges he is to be hunted to the ends of the earth. In case of a draft of the militia to meet a Northern invasion, the members are to go along and desert when the battle comes on.* The testimony elicited also points to an invasion of Texas from Kansas. *It refers moreover to a concurrent invasion by way of Galveston, and that both armies are to meet in Austin.*

The organization has been found to extend to all classes of the community, clergymen, professional men, farmers, etc. Among the number, we are pained to find the name of Dr. R. T. LIVELY, of Sherman, a member of the Masonic Grand Lodge of this State, and heretofore most highly esteemed, having enjoyed some of the highest offices in that body. Ten whose substance and machinery of the organization has been discovered. A jury of twelve good men are impanne led in each county, and the guilty parties are brought before it and the evidence taken. It is in every case so conclusive that there is no getting around it. Several of the guilty have, after condemnation, made full confession, and while under the gallows declared that they deserved death. *In Gainesville twenty-two have been hung. Trials are now going on in all the counties.* The testimony goes to show that most of the initiated have joined the society since the 15th of September.

It is very certain that nothing of this character could have gained any formidable dimensions in Texas. It is simply out of the question. The society is now nipped; all its members are known and will hereafter be watched.

THE EXPORT OF COTTON PROHIBITED.

HEADQUARTERS, SUB-MILITARY DISTRICT OF THE RIO GRANDE, SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 25.—The following General Order is published for the information of all concerned:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.—By instructions from Major-Gen. T. H. HOLMES, Headquarters Trans-Department, Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 14, 1862, addressed to the General commanding the District of Texas.

It is ordered: "That the exportation of cotton from the District of Texas, is prohibited, except only by authorized Agents of the Government, and by persons who are known to the Commanding-General to be engaged through the medium of traffic in cotton, in providing for the actual necessities of the people and the army."

2. Brig.-Gen. H. P. BEE is charged with the execution of the above order, and will establish and enforce such regulations as may be necessary to carry out his intent and purposes. By command of

BRIG.-GEN. P. O. HERBERT.

(Signed,) SAMUEL BOYER DAVIS, A. A. G.

II. In compliance with the second paragraph of the foregoing order, the following rules and regulations for the export of cotton are hereby announced:

I. All persons importing goods, wares, or merchandise of any description, suitable to the wants of the army or people, will present their original invoices to the Collector of the Port at which they may enter, and receive from that officer a certificate, under seal, as to the amount of said importation. Upon presentation of said certificate at these headquarters, or the original invoices, as the case may be, a fair and liberal per centage to cover transportation and profit will be added, and a permit issued to the party applying for the exportation of cotton to the said amount.

III. All planters wishing to export cotton for the purpose of obtaining supplies, will receive a permit on an affidavit to the effect that the articles are not for sale or speculation.

IV. All permits for the exportation of cotton previously issued from like officer, or that of the Commanding General, are hereby canceled.

V. Parties making contracts, with good and sufficient security for their faithful execution with Government officers, to import Quartermaster and other Government stores, will be entitled to permits to export cotton.

VI. There is no impediment to the transit of cotton to either of the ports of Brownsville, Rio Grande City, Rome, Carizo, Laredo, or Eagle Pass; but it shall not pass the Rio Grande without a permit as above specified, except, that all cotton which may be at any of the above ports at the time of the receipt of this order, or that may arrive within twenty (20) days thereafter, will remain on this side of the Rio Grande until the owners shall have imported goods to the value thereof, (valuing the cotton at $75 per bale,) and upon presentation to the commanding officer of a certificate as provided for in paragraph II., he will issue a permit of exportation of the same; but, after the expiration of the said twenty (20) days, all permits must issue from these headquarters.

By order of Brig.-Gen. H. P. BEE.

E. F. GRAY, Major and A. A. A. General.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

The Proposal for Commissioners—Social Festivities—Soirees of the Empress and Princess Mathilde—The Relaxing Fashions—Patti and the Opera—Charles Dickens in Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.

There is nothing worth noting this week on the American question. The Government has a dot a plan of settlement to Washington, and is therefore "doing something," and every one seems to be waiting patiently to see what will be the reply of the American Government. In the clubs bets are being made as to whether Mr. SEWARD will accept or reject the French proposition, and many persons there are who predict, in case of a rejection, the most grave consequences. All about town people are counting in their almanacs, and on their fingers' ends, to find the date of the arrival of the important document, and if the feeling on the subject is not so deep as in the case of the *Trent*, it is at least as general.

In the meantime Lent is only ten days off, and the carnival of music and the dance is at its zenith of fury. At the Tuileries the Empress gives every Monday night a private ball, which is the big thing this Winter in the Bonapartist world, and there are general balls, preceded with presentations ceremonies for strangers, every fortnight.

At the private balls, which do not number more than four hundred persons, and take place in the apartments of the Empress, the brilliant uniform of the official balls is discarded, and instead the gentlemen wear a black coat, and breeches and stockings of the same color. The ladies, on the contrary, are expected to exhaust all their genius on their toilettes, and the ball is thus, for the feminine part of the assembly, a review of all that is original and elegant in the complicated question of female attire. The invitations are made by the Empress herself, and thus her Majesty is enabled to compose her society in such a way as to bring together all the elegance in her surroundings, and to eliminate all discordant materials. To such an extent are these enlargements carried that two young ladies now find themselves the ridicule of the fashionable world for having gone to one of Her Majesty's balls in toilettes that were not up to the mark.

At the last ball the Empress wore a head-dress of sea weeds and an elegant robe trimmed with reeds—the coiffure and the robe representing a nymph rising from the waves. She was surrounded by her ladies of honor: The Baroness de Pierres, (Miss THORN, of New-York,) the Countess de Rayneval, Mademe de Seulcey, the Countess de la Bedoyère, Mademe de Lourmel, and Mademe de la Poeze. At the previous ball her Majesty wore a sky-blue satin dress, festooned with roses, a single circle of large diamonds around the neck on a black velvet ribbon, and on the head a diamond butterfly. At the ball preceding this one, she wore a dress of white tulle, trimmed with ivy, the head-dress of ivy, and the leaves on the corsage and in the head dress bordered in diamonds. At the last ball of her Majesty the Princess ANNA MURAT wore a dress of white tulle, decorated with rosebuds; the Countess de Persigny a robe of white satin trimmed with black velvet ribbons, and a crown of coral on the head; the Baroness de Vatry a robe of straw-colored silk, ornamented with pansies, a toilet most becoming to a brunette, but which was also worn with success by the charming daughter of the Prefect of the Tuileries, Madame L. LEHON, a blonde; the young and charming Marchioness de Geiffet (Mlle. LAFFITTE,) a simple white robe without ornaments; the Misses WELLESLEY, daughters of the English Ambassador, white tulle robes, ornamented with rosebuds; Mlle. ERRAZU, Mexican, white tulle, trimmed with crimson ribbons.

I give you these few details, in order that your lady readers may form some idea of the style of toilet in these elegant assemblies; but I need hardly tell them, especially those of them who have lived in Paris, that the elegance of these toilets consists not so much in the material worn as in their form, their decoration, their adaptation to the wearer, and especially to the manner in which they are carried. The only new features of the season worth noting is, that satine are again coming into fashion, and that the head-dress continues to mount toward the colossal dimensions of the first Empire; so that there is now a chance for a small women to be seen. As to the length of the robe and the dimensions of the crinoline, there seems, unhappily, to be no disposition to a change. We are glad to observe, however, as an attenuating circumstance, that since the advent of our friend THOMPSON, of New-York, this latter article, by its persistent symmetry, has done away with the collapsed, semi-collapsed, angular rectangular article, which previously gave out ladies in the street so much the air of a water-logged ship at sea.

The receptions of the Princess MATHILDE have a particular charm this Winter, in the fact that it is the only neutral ground in the whole city, the only asylum where all political opinions may be produced, where the traditions of former reigns are respected. The Princess MATHILDE is so closely allied to the Chief of the State as to be above any suspicion of intrigue against the dynasty he has founded, and yet is so liberal in her views as to invite to her house indistinctly the friends and enemies of the Bonaparte family. Whatever there is of distinction, either in the world of letters, in politics, in war or in art, always finds a welcome in the salons of the Princess, and a perfect freedom for the utterance of political opinions, as well on the men and the acts of the present period, as on those of past periods. The Princess, besides, possesses that rare faculty of reigning without appearing to dominate in the society which she gathers about her, and it is in her house that one learns all the difference there is between commonplace and true affability—the commonplace of everybody and the affability which is a charm and a ray of sunshine to all. The Emperor goes often to his cousin's, and seems delighted thus to place his foot on perfectly loyal, but neutral ground, where he can meet and talk with political enemies as well as friends; where also his visits may have, indeed, a precious object, in converting over to his dynasty some of the lukewarm friends of other pretendants to the Crown.

The husband of the Princess MATHILDE BONAPARTE, the Prince ANATOLE DEMIDOFF, lives at Paris, in a house owned by Mr. JOHN MUNROE, the American banker. The Prince's income is said to be $800,000 a year, and the sum which the Russian Government forces him to allow the Princess annually is $40,000. The Prince has no direct heir, and his property, at his death, will pass to his nephew, M. PAUL DEMIDOFF, a young man of 22, who also lives at Paris. Although the Prince ANATOLE is not more than 48 years of age, he employs half a dozen doctors to preserve his health; and at that rate, the nephew will not probably have to wait long for the succession.

The young Prince Imperial, who will have at-

talent like [illegible] will be [illegible] will [illegible] will [illegible] of high officers of the navy and army killed in the Crimea. He had also two women attached to his person in the capacity of servants, Miss SHAW, an English girl, for whom the Prince has always shown a great attachment, and from whom he has learned the rudiments of the English language, and Mlle. FOLLET. Contrary to the usual habit, the Prince will not have a Governor, the Emperor charging himself with the duty of directing his son's education, and for this reason the Prince will not have a separate establishment. M. MONNIER, a teacher of great merit, will assist the Emperor in the Prince's education, and this gentleman has already taken up his residence at the Tuileries. The Prince continues not only a very healthy, but a very handsome child, and is said to be as intelligent as the majority of children at his age. He resembles his mother, and will probably grow up a very handsome man.

LA PATTI continues to reign the *lionne* of the musical world, and indeed of all other worlds. So completely has she turned the heads of her audiences that her father, figuratively speaking, is obliged to stand at the head of the stalls with a club in his hand to keep off the young men who come to offer their hands, and to lay their hearts at her feet. She has been offered titles and fortunes; but all the ambitious young men gain for their pains is an outside view of the door which guards the divinity, and the nick-name from the less-crazed lookers-on of "*Patissiers*." The Emperor and Empress have gone four times to see her, and on the benefit night called the charming young prima donna into the imperial lodge, and conversed with her a long time in English. His Majesty the next day sent her a handsome emerald bracelet set in diamonds, and bearing the Imperial design. But LA PATTI talks about New-York; she is tired of all this adulation, and wants "to go home" to her old audiences. She is engaged, however, for three years at the Italian opera here, commencing with the next season, and before you see her again the charming *enfant* will have reaped many laurels, and, perhaps, a large fortune. Her engagement, however, with M. CALZADO is only for two months and a half of each year.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS has favored us with three readings, given in aid of the English Benevolent Society at Paris and the suffering poor in the cotton districts of England. On the first evening he read *David Copperfield*, on the second *Dombey & Son* and the Trial from *Pickwick*, and on the third the *Christmas Carol* and the Trial from *Pickwick*. The readings were more like soirées than pay performances, for they were given in one of the saloons of the British Embassy, and every one was required to appear in evening dress. The price of tickets was four and two dollars, and every ticket was sold in advance. Mr DICKENS still looks young, his hair is but slightly turned, and he wears a Shakespearian beard, which, however, does not become him.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

Opening of Parliament—British Opinion on the War in America—Speeches of the Earl of Derby, Earl Russell, the Earl of Malmesbury, Mr Calthorpe, and Mr. Disraeli—Peace Necessary to England—Waiting for News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1863.

Parliament assembled on the 5th. The Royal Speech contains, as usual, nothing of a striking character, but the debate on the address was full of interest to Americans. It proved all that I have ever written to you of British opinion. There was but one expression from the leading men of all the great parties in the country, and that was one of Anti-Northern sentiment. There was no shadow of Exeter Hall feeling in Parliament. Mr. BRIGHT was silent.

England, it is plain, has no intention to offer her mediation, until that mediation is invited. She will not recognize the South, because the mere form of recognition would be of no value, unless she were prepared to aid her in the establishment of independence. But the declarations of opinion and feeling may be of as much moral value to the South as a formal act of recognition. These opinions, deliberately expressed, did not surprise me, for they are those of the great governing classes in English society.

In the House of Lords, Earl DUDLEY, who moved the Address, said he did not think England would interfere, though the end of the war was much to be desired, and was the only thing that could end the distress in Lancashire.

The Earl of Derby regretted that England had not joined with France in recommending an armistice. He saw a difficulty in recognition without intervention, but expressed his opinion very strongly respecting the war. He said:

"My conviction is strong, that come what may, *the reconstruction of the union of the United States as it formerly stood is conclusively and absolutely impossible.* I believe the feeling of the country was at one time strongly in favor of the North, and they believed that the North would have had no difficulty in overrunning and subduing the South; but even at that early period it was clear that if they succeeded in subduing the South the difficulty would only then commence, for it was impossible, when such feeling had been excited, and such deep injuries inflicted on the one side and the other, that any cordial reconcilement or union could take place. If that were the case a year, or even two years ago, how much stronger the conviction must be now, when week by week, day by day, and hour by hour, the struggle becomes more desperate; and when it becomes more apparent that neither party can obtain any decisive advantage, that those acting on the defensive have practically the best of it, and that, with the connivance of the war, is a continuance of the most dreadful slaughter and the most horrible carnage, coupled with an increased bitterness of feeling, accompanied on both sides, if we may believe the South, with aggravated atrocities and additional horrors even to those which must always accompany a civil war. I think, in this state of things, that there is no possibility of reestablishing the union between North and South."

Earl RUSSAL was, if possible, more emphatic. He said:

"Nothing could be more unwise than to have recourse at present to the plan of recognition. *There is one thing, however, which, I think must be the result of this struggle, and in my mind cannot but be a great calamity—that is the subjugation of the South by the North.* If it were possible that the Union could be reformed—If those feelings of respect and attachment could be restored between the North and the South—*I for one should be happy to see the restoration of the Union.* If, on the other hand, the North felt that separation was finally decreed by events, I should be glad to see peace established on that ground. But there would be no end to calamities both to the United States and to the world—no end to calamities more especially to the negro race—that would result from the subjugation of the South by the North, because one of the first consequences of such a subjugation must be that that the North must keep up a large army, must renounce all their former policy, must put an end to a free Press, and *destroy the right of free discussion in the South.* That would be dangerous; but, besides this, would not anarchy prevail in the South, and would not the whole state of labor and society in the South be disorganized perhaps for a century? I hope such will not be the end of the struggle; I hope we shall see one if not two great Republics in the enjoyment of freedom."

The Earl of Malmsbury expressed a strong regret that the Government had not joined with France in intervention, and condemned the National Government with great bitterness. He said:

"I entirely agree that *we could not recognize the South without going further, and insisting on the raising of the blockade.* But though I entirely agree in

[illegible] part of the [illegible] as to think that [illegible] offer of mediation [illegible] think it is our [illegible] Christian nation, [illegible] blood, and speaking the same language as the Americans, to do whatever we possibly could in order to put a stop to the war, provided we do not place ourselves in a position risking our own security, or of incurring dishonor. The Emperor of the French has endeavored to this purpose. Alone, and of his own accord, he has renewed the effort to stop the war. If he succeeds, he will have plucked from us one of the greatest opportunities we ever had for distinguishing the Government of the country. But, without distressing your lordships by reminding you of some of the horrors of the war—horrors unparalleled even by barbarous nations—I should like to know whether the noble Earl has noticed one diabolical act of cruelty enacted by the Government of the United States. That Government has, contrary to all the common laws of war—contrary, I believe, to every precedent, even in the times of ignorance and barbarism—they have publicly declared medicines and surgical instruments contraband of war, thereby declaring that an enemy wounded is still an enemy, and that we are not justified in mitigating his tortures or endeavoring to save his life. I think this so horrible a case that it ought to have the condemnation of every citizen of a civilized Government."

Of course, the expressions of opinion in the House of Commons were quite as emphatic. Mr. CALTHORPE, in moving the Address, said:

"It was a lamentable thing to see 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 of whites so fiercely divided from each other; but this still remained a great fact. It was impossible not to have some feeling of contempt for the Federal Government. (Hear, hear.) They had permitted gross extravagance, there had been enormous corruption and more peculation under them than was ever seen in the world. (Hear, hear.) They had committed flagrant violation of personal liberty, of freedom of speech, and of the freedom of the Press, and they had exhibited to the world a financial system so reckless as to be desperate that it would have been ludicrous if it had not involved such disastrous consequences. (Hear.) Perhaps the worst feature of all displayed by the Northerners, had been the abject moral cowardice of the well-to-primed classes. Might they not have hoped that the Abolitionists would gladly have washed their hands of the crime of Slavery; and yet, throughout the whole country, there was not found a man with moral courage enough to stand up and attempt to stem the tide of popular threat for power, or to endeavor to calm, by an appeal to reason, the popular frenzy. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, it seemed as if no American ventured upon any public platform who was not prepared to put forth the most extreme opinions in the most violent and virulent manner. It was impossible not to admire the gallantry and patriotism shown by the South—the dauntless courage of their troops, and the brilliant strategy shown by their superior officers—and they had shown remarkable success in their financial administration and in their general fertility of resource. They were not answerable for the detestable institution of Slavery. They inherited, but they did not originate it; and they saw from the meeting of the bishops and clergy, which was held the other day, what obliquity of moral feeling was pronounced through constant intercourse with that institution."

Mr. CALTHORPE hoped that if the war ended in the abolition of Slavery, it would extend to Cuba and Brazil.

Mr. DISRAELI spoke of the causes of the war, and said:

"I cannot conceal from myself the conviction that when those who in this house may be young enough to live to witness the ultimate conclusion and consequences of this civil war—I cannot but believe that the America which they will then recognise when the waters have subsided will be a different America to that which was known to our forefathers, or even to this generation, at which we have had so much experience (hear, hear.) *It will, I believe, be an America of armies; it will be an America of diplomacy; it will be an America of rival States and of Cabinets—of frequent turbulence, and probably of frequent war.* (Hear.) With these views I have myself, during the last session, exerted whatever little influence I might possess in endeavoring to dissuade my friends from embarrassing her Majesty's Government in the position of political reserve which they appeared to me to have taken upon this question (cheers.) It appeared to me, looking at these transactions across the Atlantic as events not of a mere casual character, but such as might probably influence those countries as the great French revolution had influenced and was still influencing Europe—it did appear to me that there was on our part due to the existing authorities in America a large measure of deference in the difficulties which they had to encounter (hear, hear.) At the same time, it was natural to feel—and I do not wish to disguise it, that they should entertain a great respect for those Southern States who, representing vast populations of Americans, were struggling for the great object of existence—independence and power" (hear, hear.)

Perhaps the most remarkable thing in the debate was that Lord PALMERSTON did not allude to America. He has never, I believe, committed himself, as most members of the Cabinet have, and may have something in reserve. This debate, of course, is only the opening of the subject, but the temper of Parliament and British feeling toward America were sufficiently manifested.

I think that, in spite of the opinions expressed as to recognition, there will be a strong effort in its favor. If Parliament is satisfied, as it appears on all sides to be, that union is impossible, that the conquest of the South is impossible, and that, were it possible, it would be the greatest calamity that could happen to the North, it will make some effort to end a war which it believes to be useless or worse, and which is inflicting on England the heaviest calamities. The distress in Lancashire is scarcely at all lessened; it is even widening its sphere of action. The burden is growing heavier. No end is seen, unless the war can be brought to a close, and cotton brought from America. Cotton cannot be manufactured at a profit in England, with the present prices of the staple. It cannot be sold in the great markets of India and China. England can sell cotton goods in those countries only by undersselling the native productions. With a cheap staple, machinery has enabled her to do this, but now cotton goods are cheaper in Calcutta and Canton than they are in Manchester.

Peace in America is the only remedy for distress in Europe. The restoration of peace with the least possible social disturbance in the Southern States, is what the great body of the intelligent people of England desire. How to realize that object is a study for statesmen. One thing is certain, they do not wish for any sudden or violent termination to Slavery in the South, and they are opposed to the policy of the Proclamation.

The news has arrived of the resignation of Gens. BURNSIDE, SUMNER and FRANKLIN. It is not easy to see what this portends, but the Army of the Potomac is supposed to be in a condition of such demoralization as to be of little service to the national cause. The great anxiety now is to hear from Tennessee. The crisis at Albany is not understood. We look rather for one in New-York or Washington. We have been promised a revolution in New-York for several months, and are getting tired of waiting. Englishmen, who are the most stolid, peaceful and long-suffering of mortals, complain of a want of pluck in the Northerners, who are trampled upon by their Government, and are led like sheep to the slaughter. One critic declares that there is no discipline in the Abolitionist army, but that regiments and brigades go into action and come out as they please. Another says the men have no spirit, and allow themselves to be murdered.

The Exeter Hall manifestation does not appear to have had the least influence on Parliament or the newspapers of the upper classes, but to make them more bitter and contemptuous. The penny weeklies, however, have been influenced and are much more Northern, or Abolition, in their character. *Punch*, at threepence, is as bitter as ever, but *Fun*, which sells for a penny, has hauled in its horns, and has not a word to say for itself, but caricatures the Pope instead of Mr. LINCOLN.

The proposition of Mr. GREELEY, to conquer the South in "90 days" or give it up and confess beat, meets with great favor over here, as the majority really care very little how the war is ended, so it be done with. They know little about it and care less. Give them cotton and trade and they will be satisfied.

MONADNOCK.

THE SKEDADDLERS TO CANADA.—The immigration statistics of Canada show that the number of skedaddlers from the United States who became frightened at the prospect of a draft, numbered 1,912. These person took with them an average of $1,000 each in American silver, making an aggregate of nearly $2,000,000. This accounts, in part, for the plenitude of United States coin, of which the Canadians make such complaint.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*The History of the Rise and Decline of Commercial Slavery in America* is this week to be published by G. W. CARLETON. In the latter part of 1860, and early in 1861, the author, Mr. EDWARD E. DUNBAR, of pioneer fame, wrote a series of Papers, five in number, known as the *Mexican Papers*. Under this title the work to which we refer appeared, as No. 5, March, 1861. It was the termination of the series, and written with reference to the impracticability of carrying the institution of Slavery into Mexico, or elsewhere on this continent, beyond where it already existed. The *title* of the work was one that recommended it to but a comparatively small circle of readers. Nevertheless, the first edition has been exhausted, and the increasing demand for this number of the original series is such that the publisher is induced to issue a second edition under its really more appropriate title, "The History of the Rise and Decline of Commercial Slavery in America." The work is unique and one of the most valuable on the subject of which it treats ever issued from the Press.

—Mr. C. T. EVANS, of this City, expresses a desire to keep himself before the public as a live bookseller, and he will undoubtedly succeed, if he only occasionally offers to the public books as much in keeping with the requirements of the times as *The National Almanac and Annual Register*, published by G. W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia. A more useful volume of reference has never come before our knowledge. When once known, it must become indispensable to libraries, both public and private, and to men in all walks of life. If the possessor of this volume desires to know who is Governor of Maine, or Treasurer of Oregon; who is Judge of any district in Minnesota or Massachusetts; who is Secretary at Harrisburgh; who is Chief of any Bureau at Washington; who is Minister to England, or who is Consul at Shanghai, all he has to do is to take down his *National Almanac*, turn to the index, and he has his answer. Should he wish to inquire into the value of a foreign coin, or the bank circulation of any State, or the amount of cotton produced, or the pay of an officer of the navy, or the emoluments of an officer of the army, or the National tax on any article, or the duty on any imported goods, or the population of any place, or the value of our imports, or the details of our exports, or the condition of our finances, or the apportionment of Members of Congress, or the number of ships in the navy, or the commerce and industry of the United States, or the rise and fall of the tides, or the tonnage of any railroad, or the strength of any religious denomination, or any similar question, all such information is furnished ready to his hand. If he wishes to know what laws have been passed, or who are the Generals in our army, or who are the officers of the Navy, or who are the Senators from Ohio, or who are Representatives from New-Jersey, or who is the rebel War Secretary, or who make up the rebel Congress, or the Government of any foreign country, or the date and particulars of any event of the great rebellion, or anything else, in fact, except when the rebellion will end, or who will be the next President, he will find all in his *National Almanac*.

—Under the head of New Publications, it may seem scarcely in place to mention improvements of the photograph, and yet the partitions that divide the publisher and the photographer are very thin indeed. J. E. TILTON & Co., of Boston, advertise and offer for sale "NEWTON'S Prepared Colors for Albumen Pictures." What albumen pictures are, by the way, we are at a loss to say, but we rather fancy they are meant for albums. Not having used the colors, it is impossible to speak personally of their merits, but one who has, assures us that the pictures thus colored seem to have been done in the process of taking, the finish of the surface not being in the least disturbed, the shading perfect, the colors rich and full, and the flesh color in particular perfectly natural. For coloring fancy copies of engravings and the new flower studies, these colors seem especially well adapted. Messrs. TILTON & Co. also offer for sale copies of natural flowers for coloring or study.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Department of the East.

ARREST OF DESERTERS BY THE PROVOST GUARD.

On Monday night twenty-eight deserters were arrested in various parts of the City by the Deputy Provost-Marshals under Gen. DRAPER. Of that number, eleven were arrested by Officer P. B. MARSH, with a patrol of three men. Among the party captured was one named CUSICK, formerly a North River boatman, who was disposed to give the officer some trouble. He persisted that he was not a deserter, and that he might prove his assertion, begged the Provost-Marshal to conduct him to the store of the corner of Caarlton and Varick streets, where he proposed to bring forward friends who would confirm his statement. The moment he was within the store he called in a vociferous voice to a party of boatmen who were lounging round to rescue him. The boatmen—twenty in number—immediately sprang to their feet, and attempted to take CUSICK from the hands of the officer; but the latter, with his three men, completely overpowered the rioters, and succeeded in getting the prisoner to the Park Barracks, where, after a hearing, he confessed to having deserted several times. The prisoner will be summarily dealt with.

Exploration of Asia.

LECTURE BY DR. MACGOWAN BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—PROPOSED EXPEDITION TO CHINA, CAMBODIA AND FORMOSA.

Dr. D. J. MACGOWAN, Hon. Mem. Archæ. I., &c., before the New-York Geographical and Statistical Society, last evening, submitted for discussion his project for the exploration, scientific and industrial, of parts of the East.

Dr. MACGOWAN, upon being introduced by Judge DALY, proceeded to say that, while we are much indebted to our Government for its many scientific exploring expeditions, we have still a large field in the *ultra orient*. We are indebted for the safety of our mariners to the hydrographic researches made under the patronage of the English Government in the Eastern seas. But his project was intended to comprise an investigation in the interior of Asia. Dr. MACGOWAN proceeded to sketch the various advantages to be derived by the proposed expedition, citing the results attained by the French Expedition in 1842—the introduction of sugar-cane, the tallow tree, the camphor tree, and various additions to our horticulture and agriculture. He suggested that the bamboo of China might be grown extensively in this country, serving as a fibre for the paper manufacturers, for food, and for almost as many purposes as iron. The spawn of fishes might be imported, as also improved breeds of swine, and, in short, many other material advantages. It was also necessary, in view of the increase in the number of steamers built by us for the East, that we should have some more definite knowledge of the rivers of the East. American steamers may now be found six hundred miles up the Yang-tse-kiang, and we have yet to learn the features of the great river of Cambodea. Dr. MACGOWAN noted the advantages to ethnology, to philology, to mineralogy, to geology, to zoology, to botany, to every branch of science and every department of human knowledge by the proposed expedition. He glanced at the wide field for investigation in the vast island of Formosa and the adjacent lands. While China was now surrounded as it were by the three great nations of Europe, he thought as an American that we should take our part in the explorations now to be set on foot. We should be alive to all our interests, as well the moral and political as the mercantile and scientific. The subject has a moral bearing, from the fact that the expedition could be commanded by competent volunteer Christian missionaries.

Dr. MACGOWAN, in detailing the scientific bearings of the subject, incidentally mentioned some of the discoveries in the East—the meteorological phenomena of sand showers, outlined in *Humboldt's Cosmos*; the change in the course of the Yellow River, the tidal phenomena noticed in Mayne's work, and the lost art of leather-working and other discoveries noticed in *Stillman's Journal*, closing with an earnest appeal to

the [illegible] endeavor to the [illegible] was [illegible] warmly indorsed the [illegible] and returned to him the [illegible] for his interesting address.

At the request of several members, Dr. MACGOWAN described the third phenomena of the Talentang River, which phenomena, as he stated, was fully described in a paper written by him, and republished in Prof. MAURY'S *Physical Geography of the Sea*.

The Society warmly indorsed the project of Dr. MACGOWAN by unanimously passing a vote of thanks.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

JACOB WEILER, a German, about 26 years of age, was yesterday placed on trial, for the second time, for the murder of his wife, at No. 434 Essex-street, on the morning of the 26th of August last. The case was reported at length on the previous trial, which took place in October last, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. On the morning of the homicide, WEILER came home about 2 o'clock, and entered the apartments where his wife lay in bed, soon after which the report of a pistol was heard, which drew to the spot other inmates of the house, (it was a tenement house,) when they were told by WEILER that his wife had shot herself. He appeared to be much grieved at the occurrence, and otherwise conducted himself so as to make his story plausible. The Coroner's jury were unable to determine whether it was a case of murder or suicide, but the Grand Jury subsequently found an indictment against WEILER for murder in the first degree. It was shown on the last trial that the prisoner and his wife had not lived happily together, and that the deceased was one of those cheerful lively-spirited women who are rarely afflicted with the suicide mania. The jury were unable to agree after twenty-four hours' confinement and were discharged. The second trial, which commenced yesterday, will probably occupy the Court three days.

Domestic Difficulties in High Life.

A GERMAN BARON IN COURT.

An American gentleman, named ROBERT MCCONNAS, residing at No. 275 Fifth-avenue, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday, at the Tombs, upon the charge of endeavoring to take the life of a German Baron, named VAN SANTEN. The latter made oath at the Police Court that a few weeks ago he married an American lady in the State of New-Jersey, and that shortly after he married he one day found the accused in a private room with his wife, under very suspicious circumstances. He became considerably excited, and in his own language, as detailed yesterday in Court, "he then and there addressed himself to the supposed traitor of his domestic happiness as follows: "When I find a man in the room with my wife, I say, one, two, three, and when I say three, if he is not gone, then I shoots him and make him cold." According to the testimony of the Baron, the gentleman did not wait for the word "three" to be pronounced, but took leave of the lady in unusual haste. Since that time the Baron alleges McCONNAS has followed him through the streets of this City, and into divers public houses, and has repeatedly threatened to take his life, and he therefore asked for such protection of his life and property as, by the laws of this country, he was entitled to. When the accused was brought before the Court, he stated that for a long time prior to the marriage of the Baron and the lady in question, he (the prisoner) had kept company with her, and it has been ascertained that even since the marriage, prisoner had advised her that inasmuch as the marriage ceremony took place in the State of New-Jersey, it was of no validity in this State, and he therefore counseled her to disregard altogether the marriage rites which had been performed. This matter was, however, soon settled by Justice CONNOLLY, who, in a few remarks, gave the accused to understand that he had been guilty of a very serious and flagrant offence, and held him to bail accordingly. The Baron has a splendid country residence on the Hudson River, and is reported to be very wealthy.

The Russian Vapor Bath.

No branch of science has made more rapid progress, nor more useful discoveries, than the medical art. Diseases which were formerly considered incurable are now treated with success, and many of them have entirely disappeared. Those of the skin, which had so long resisted the most strenuous efforts of the practitioner, are now cured by a rational and persevering attention to cleanliness, by means of the shower-bath, horse-hair gloves and flesh-brushes; but rheumatism has hitherto defied the skill and science of the physician. The patient and learned German doctors were the first to observe the curious fact, that the population of Russia are free from that painful disease, in a climate which is so favorable to its development. They reflected on the *rationale* of the custom of rolling in the snow after taking a warm bath, and they studied the scientific effects of the Russian vapor bath—opening the pores and obliging the system to throw off the injurious humors, by exposing the body to steam, and then to the bracing effects of a cold shower-bath. Being convinced of the wonderful and miraculous results obtained by this complex but easy remedy, they propagated it in Western Europe, where its application has become universal—so much so, that the most celebrated physicians recommend it in all cases of rheumatismal affection, both chronical and accidental. We have often wondered that it had not been more generally adopted in our own country, where so many are martyrs to diseases of the articulations and muscles, and were agreeably surprised, on becoming acquainted with Dr. GUTMANN'S establishment, to find that he had devoted his talents and his fortune to its propagation [illegible]. Dr. GUTMANN has introduced the comfort and elegance to be found in similar establishments in Europe, and has made his baths a place of popular resort.

A Pleasant Surprise.

The people of the Flatlands, L. I., have a cheerful custom of doing good to one, and particularly to those who minister to them in holy things, which in these days of selfishness is gratifying to witness. The pastor of their Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. T. S. DOOLITTLE, had occasion a few weeks since to go out West on business. On his return with his wife he was met at the depot by a friend and taken in unchanged garb to the pastorate, where were gathered a host of friends, including his brethren in the service. Everything seemed changed—all was new. The bottom had in his absence been thoroughly rubbed and furnished from the larder to the attic, and to it all was added the agreeable sum of $125 in cash. There were no formal speeches or other matters, but the good, generous Saxon, the donors informed the recipient that after the hour of midnight the house and all it contained belonged to him.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A WARNING TO STAGE PASSENGERS.—A new dodge was yesterday brought to light by the arrest and subsequent examination of WM. MCLAUGHLIN, who is charged with attempting to swindle a passenger in a Broadway stage under the following circumstances: JAMES A. TIMSON, the passenger above referred to, took a seat in a stage to go down town. To pay his fare he handed to the driver a fifty-cent note. The latter immediately handed back forty cents in currency and four pennies. MCLAUGHLIN reached up and took the money, rolled it up and put it in his pocket. TIMSON supposed the accused had handed up fifty cents, the same as he himself had done, and waited patiently for another forty-four cents, which, not being forthcoming from the driver, he made inquiry, and it was soon ascertained, from the testimony of several passengers, that MCLAUGHLIN had handed ten cents in currency to the driver. When arrested he denied that he was guilty of the fraud, and said he had no money about him. A personal examination, however, showed that the identical forty-four cents was in his pocket. It was furthermore shown that this young man has been driving a very thriving business of late upon the fact that the ten and fifty-cent notes resemble each other as to color. The Justice committed him in default of $300 bail.

REMOVAL OF THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—Yesterday was May-day at the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, and everything in and around the old building was in a state of great confusion. The office of the Board of Police Commissioners was removed to the new building, No. 300 Mulberry-street, two or three weeks ago, since which time the trials before the Board have been held at the latter place. Yesterday the entire department was removed, consisting of the office of the detective police, the telegraph office, also that of the Superintendent, the Inspectors of Police and the rendezvous for lost children. The removal was made in pursuance of the following resolution passed by the Police Board:

Resolved, That the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police be, and the same is transferred from No. 413 Broome-street to and established at No. 300 Mulberry-street.

The new building in Mulberry-street has been built mainly from the Contingent Police fund, and thus the New-York public will not be directly taxed for the expense of the erection and fitting up of this fine four-story marble front building, which is hereafter to be the Central Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police. The entire building is arranged with especial reference to the wants and conveniences of those connected with the Police Headquarters, and reflects much credit upon the architect and the officers who initiated and superintended the enterprise.

PRESENTATION TO A WORTHY OFFICER IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—SETH C. HAWLEY, Esq., Chief Clerk in the Police Department, was presented on Monday night with a valuable dressing-case, by the attaches of the office. Mr. HAWLEY is to leave next week for Nassau, N. P., he having been appointed United States Consul at the latter place.

MISSING: INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. SAMUEL MCWILLIAMS, of Scotchtown, Orange County, N. Y., left his home Feb. 10, it is supposed, in a state of aberration of mind, caused by a recent illness, and he has not since been heard from. He was about twenty-eight years of age, having a full face, dark hair and whiskers, and wanted upper teeth. He was last seen on his way to New-York in the cars of the New-York and Erie Railroad. Any information concerning him will be most gratefully received by his distressed relatives and friends. Direct to HARRY DILL, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Arrest of a Notorious Burglar.

A HUNDRED OF RECENT HEAVY ROBBERIES TRACED TO HIM—RECOVERY OF MONEY AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF VALUABLE GOODS.

Detectives FROST and CORWIN arrested, on Saturday last, a most notorious and successful burglar, named CHARLES GORDON *alias* CHARLES H. GRANT, who is accused of perpetrating nearly, if not quite, all the heavy robberies committed in Brooklyn during the past Winter.

It appears that some time since, the house of Mrs. BRCAR, No. 256 Henry-street, also occupied by Messrs. VAN BRUNT and DENNISON, was feloniously entered and robbed of a fur cape valued at $200, a gold watch worth $200, and silverware amounting to $20. The police were informed of the robbery, and a description of the articles was published.

Some day last week GORDON took the cape to the store of Mr. RYDER, No. 60 Fulton-street, New-York, to have it re-lined. On inquiring dealer present identified the cape from the published statements, as the one stolen, and informed Mr. VAN BRUNT. The facts were given to the above named Detectives, who were directed to "work up" the case. On Saturday last, GORDON called for the cape and the Detectives being present took him into custody, after a desperate resistance. He was finally handcuffed and brought to Brooklyn. When at the corner of Jay and Fulton streets, he broke loose and ran a distance of several blocks, but was finally found in an outhouse and secured.

The officers then went in search of his boarding house, and ascertained that he had rooms at No. 79 Sumner street. The principal apartment occupied by him was on the first floor, with the window so placed that he could go out and return any time at night without disturbing any member of the family, or without the knowledge of any person in the house. His trunk was overhauled, and a large amount of valuable property recovered. Among the contents was a "burglar's suit," consisting of slight and rough clothes, provided with various pockets, together with matches, wax candles, and implements with which to ply his vocation. When on an "forging expedition," he would disguise himself. He always took care to be at home in the evening, and retired to his room when the other members of the family went to bed. He was punctuality at the breakfast table every morning. So completely did he deceive the occupants that they can even now scarcely believe him to be the expert thief he has been shown to be.

GORDON'S board bill was quite an item. He engaged board and rooms about two months since. He represented himself as a rebel officer and a very wealthy man. Money appeared to be an object to him. He offered to pay $50 per week for rooms and board if it suited. Everything was found exactly as he wanted it, and he promptly paid $50 at the end of every week.

GORDON'S operations had been on an extensive scale from the time he took up his residence at No. 79, to the time of his arrest. He always struck the first-class houses, never troubled himself about small affairs. Among the robberies traced to him by the detectives are the following, besides the robbery of Mrs. BRCAR'S house:

Mr. CHARLES CHRISTMAS, corner of Second-place and Henry-street, robbed week before New-Year's of $500 cash and articles valued at $300—all recovered and identified.

The house of Mr. LAWSON, No. 284 Henry-street, robbed of $200 worth of articles.

The house of Mr. JOSHUA ATKINS, No. 108 Montague-street, robbed of $20 worth.

The house of Mr. A. A. LOW, No. 3 Pierrepont-street, robbed of a lace shawl and other laces, valued at $200.

The house of Mr. J. H. FUNK, Pierrepont-street, robbed of silverware.

The house of Mr. FOX, No. 51 First-place, robbed of diamonds and other jewelry, valued at $1,500.

Nearly all the articles above enumerated were found in GORDON'S possession, besides a large quantity of silverware which had been broken up. The officers ascertained that these were packed from Madison, Wis., at the office of the American Express Company for Cust. H. GRANT. On examining it they found its contents to be a diamond cluster breast-pin, worth $1,050; a diamond ring, worth $500; diamond sleeve-buttons, worth $200.

Upon the person of GRANT, or GORDON, when arrested, were a diamond cluster pin, valued at $500, and a pair of diamond sleeve-buttons, worth $200.

The accused is about 23 years of age, of medium height, slight but muscular frame, with sandy hair and whiskers. He will be arraigned before Justice PERRY this morning, at 10 o'clock, for examination.

The Park-avenue Murder.

THE DAUGHTER HELD AS PRINCIPAL BY THE CORONER'S JURY, AND THE FATHER AS ACCESSORY.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the recent brutal murder of Mrs. CECELIA MCLAUGHLIN, the wife of THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, at No. 3 Park-avenue, was concluded yesterday afternoon. Some additional evidence was taken, which, in connection with the testimony heretofore given, appears to fasten the guilty deed upon the daughter, MARY ANN MCLAUGHLIN. She stated, without oath, before the inquest, that she was out in the room when her mother was killed; but her brother FRANK testified that he came home in the afternoon, and the sister beat him and drove him out of the house. He returned again some hours thereafter, and saw his mother lying dead upon the floor. He woke his father, who was asleep in the adjoining

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Saturday, March 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1077, 611, 2681, 1503, 1507, 1502, 1511, 1515, 1519, 1425, 1460, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1541, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553. *Part II.*—Nos. 1000, 1490, 1500, 1534, 1564, 1556, 1566, 1518, 698, 1508, 1530, 1506, 222, 416, 964, 1600, 1604, 1606, 1610, 1612.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 343, 347, 20, 241, 342, 336, 336, 45.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1447, 1127, 3111, 1495, 1453, 1799, 261, 1489, 1493, 1003, 405, 1623. *Part II.*—Nos. 1718, 470, 518, 1308, 1742, 1744, 1748, 1782, 1754, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1768, 1770, 1772.

The Genesevoort Property Purchase—The Comptroller Ordered to Comptose it.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. James B. Taylor vs. *Matthew T. Brennan.*—This coniest, frequnntly reported in the TIMES, now resulted in an order that a peremptory *mandamus* issuo compelling the Comptroller to complete tha purchase of tha property as provided by tha resolutions of the Common Council.

It is understood that an appeal will take the decision of Justice BARNARD before the next General Term of the Court.

Liability of Ferry Companies and Others for tha Negligence of thair Pilots.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Mason.

Charles S. Westcott, Administrator, &c., of Eugene Sullivan, deceased, vs. *The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn and Ira Smith.*—The plaintiff suas as Administrator of Eugena Sullivan, deceased, to recover of the defendants for the death of Sullivan, caused, as alleged, by the negligence of Smith, one of the Company's pilots, in running the ferry-boat *Peconic* upon, and overturning a skiff in which deceased was rowing, on be East River, on the 23d of August, 1861.

The Company and the defendant Smith, answer separately, denying any negligence on ibeir part, and placing all negligence at tis door of deceased. The case was now tried and a sealed verdict ordered.

G. P. Lowry for plaintiff; Morse & Lynds for defendants.

Troublesome Wives—Tho Result of a Neighborhood Quarrel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mcnell.

Wm. H. Lush and wife vs. *Hartman Blackman.*—This action was to recover for an alleged assault by the wife of the defendant upon the wife of the plaintiff, which, as claimed, permanently and seriously injured one of her eyes. Tha defendant answered, but did not appear at the trial, and the jury now gave the plaintiffs a verdict for $450.

Decistons.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. James B. Taylor et al. vs. *Matthew T. Brennan, &c.*—Motion for mandemus granted.

Nelson vs. *Cour et als.*; *Nelson* vs. *Cour et als.*—Judgmenls ordered in these and in two other cases.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Monice vs. *Gould.*—Ordered that market value of bank stock on the day of its delivery by plaintiff be inserted in finding of facts.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 24, 1863.

$68,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Reg.	98⅜	100 Pacific M.S. Co	109
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coupons	101⅜	625 do	110
3,000 U. S. 6s, '74..Comp	95	50 do	109⅞
7,000 do	95¾	50 do	109¾
10,500 Treas. 7.3.10 p ct.		100 N.Y. Cen. R	120
N. Oct. & Apl Sm.	104⅛	250 do	b30 120
40,000 do	104⅜	300 do	119⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	97⅛	150 do	119⅝
17,000 do	97⅞	200 Erie Railway	80
5,000 U. S. D. Nts	97	205 do	b30 80
5,000 Tennessee 6s, '66	62¾	500 do	79⅝
5,000 do	62¾	1000 do	79⅝
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	75⅜	100 do	b10 79⅝
15,000 Mo. St. 6s	65¾	5.0 do	79⅞
1,0 6 N. Y. C. 6s	118⅜	500 do	b30 79⅞
1,000 do	118⅜	200 do	s30 79⅜
1,200 R., N.Y. & E. 1st M.	111	100 Clev. & Tol. R	s30 95⅞
5,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	123	900 do	96⅛
3,000 Mich. S. 2d M	102⅜	56 Erie R. Pref	102⅜
5,0 6 Ch. & N. W. 1st b	72	200 do	102⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st m	106	600 do	102⅝
1,000 Mil. & P. du C. 1stm.	10	200 do	b30 103
1,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111⅜	1206 Hnd. Riv. R	96⅜
4,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st M.	117	156 do	s30 96⅜
3,000 Clev & P. 4th m.	81¾	100 do	b90 99
3,000 do	81¾	200 do	s60 99
4,000 do	81¾	2.0 Harlem R	37⅛
6,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st B.	109	350 Harlem R. Pref	77⅛
150 Merchants' Bank	100⅜	20 Mich. Cen. R	99⅜
100 Butch & Drov. Bk	120	100 do	98
11 National Bank	97	300 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	62⅜
50 Bank of Commerce	94	200 do	62⅞
100 Ocean Bank	86	3.6 do	b16 63
20 Metropolitan Bank	103	1200 do	63
5,000 Amer. Gold	s30 167⅜	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	106⅜
45,500 do	168	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	95
5,000 do	s16 168¾	300 do	94⅜
120,006 do	169	1000 Clev. & Pitts R	76⅜
20,000 do	168⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R	95
5,000 do	s10 169⅜	200 do	91⅛
150,000 do	170	100 Chic. & R. I. R	95
5,000 do	s10 176	600 do	94⅜
5,000 do	s15 170¾	100 do	s60 94⅜
5,000 do	b10 176¾	100 do	s30 94⅜
10,000 do	170¾	200 do	s56 94⅜
10,000 do	s60 170⅝	50 Mil. & Pr. du Ch R.	40
200,000 do	171	15 Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. R	66
25 Canton Co	26	100 do	s60 66
100 do	26¼	200 do	s60 66¾
50 Quicksilver M. Co.	18	250 do	66⅜
1000 Cary Imp. Co	11⅜	100 do	b60 67⅜
80 do	11	200 do	b30 67¼
50 Minnesota Min. Co.	87	150 Alt. & T. H. R.	36⅜
50 do	88	400 A. & T. H. Pref	71⅜
200 Chi. & N. W. R	18		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	99⅜	500 Pac. Mail S. Co	109⅜
50,000 do	100	50 do	109⅜
20,000 do	100⅜	50 do	109¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon	101⅜	250 N. Y. Cen. R	119¾
80,000 do	101⅜	50 do	b30 120
1,000 do	101⅞	100 Erie Railway	79⅜
4,000 U.S. 6s, '74, Coupon	95⅝	400 do	79⅝
13,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct.		500 do	b30 80
Notes Oct. & April	104⅜	500 do	b30 79⅜
14,000 do Feb. & Aug	104	350 do	79⅜
1,000 U. S. D. N	170⅜	100 do	79⅞
5,000 do	176¾	550 Erie Railway Pref	102⅜
90,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	97⅜	200 do	b30 102⅜
1,000 do	97⅜	200 Hudson River R	98⅜
16,000 Mo. St. 6s	65⅜	200 Harlem R	37⅜
5,000 do	65⅜	600 do	37⅜
10,000 Ill. War Loan	103⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R	98⅜
500 Cal. State 7s	132⅜	600 M. S. & N. I. R	62⅜
5,000 do	135	400 do	62⅞
2,000 N. C. St. 6s	76	100 do	b15 63
1,000 Erie 4th M. Bs	111	100 do	b16 63
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M	102⅜	500 do	b3 63
8,000 Mich. So. S. F	113	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	106⅜
50 Metropolitan Bank	103⅜	50 Ill. Cen. Scrip	96
12 Bank of N. Y	113	200 do	94⅞
25 Butch. & Drov. Bk	120	100 do	b30 94⅞
60,000 Amer. Gold	171	2500 Clev. & Pitts. R	76⅜
20,000 do	b15 171¼	100 do	s30 76
10,000 do	b16 171	250 Gal. & Chic. R	94⅜
30,000 do	170⅜	200 do	s60 94⅜
5,000 do	176⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R	b30 96¼
54,000 do	170⅜	200 do	s16 96
16 000 do	s16 176¼	400 do	96
60,000 do	171⅜	200 Chic. & R. I. R	94⅞
30,000 do	171⅜	100 do	b5. 95
10,000 do	s60 170⅜	50 do	95
10,000 do	b15 171⅜	35 P., F. W. & C. R	65¾
20,000 do	171¼	100 do	66⅛
200 Cumb. Coal Pref	20	100 do	s60 66¼
100 Cary Imp. Co	12	250 do	67
50 Cit. Gas. Co. Brook	99½	115 C., B. & Q. Rd	109⅛
50 Chi. & Alt. Pref	83¾	100 Chi. & Alton R	62
260 Alton & T. H. P	72		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5s '81 Coup.	101¼	200 Hudson R. R	98¼
30,000 do	101	100 do	98⅛
10,000 do	101¼	1100 Harlem R	37⅜
16,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct.		1026 do	b10 37⅜
Notes	Oct. 104⅜	500 Harlem R. Pref	77
6,000 do	Aug. 103⅜	600 M. S. & N. I. R	63
3,000 do	ind. 102	1000 do	b10 63¼
25,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr. Cer.	97	500 do	62⅝
10,000 U. S. D. Nts	170⅜	1050 Clev. & Pitt. R	b3 76⅛
10,000 do	176⅜	500 do	70⅛
120,000 American Gold	171¼	600 do	76⅝
216,000 do	171	500 do	s3 76⅜
30,000 do	s10 171⅜	600 do	b3 76⅜
5,000 do	b4 171¾	300 Galena & Chi	94⅜
120,000 do	171¾	506 do	94⅜
50 Canton Co	26	800 Clev. & Tol. R	96¼
200 Cum. Coal Pref	b30 20½	800 Chi. & R. I. R	94⅜
150 Pacific M. S. Co	s16 169⅜	100 do	b3 94¾
100 do	s10 169⅜	2000 do	b3 94¾
400 do	169⅜	300 do	94¾
350 N. Y. Central R	119¼	1200 do	b10 94¾
100 do	s3 119⅜	100 Alt. & T. H	36
100 do	b3 119¼	50 Alton & T. H. Pr	71
1900 Erie R	79⅜	200 do	b3 71¼
100 do	b3 79⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$30,000 Debt Certif	97¼	200 Hnd. R. R	b3 98⅜
10,000 do	b3 97⅜	200 do	98⅜
5,000 do	s3 97¼	500 Harlem R	37¾
146,000 Amer. Gold	172	500 Harlem R. Prfd	b3 78
265,000 do	172¼	500 do	78
85,000 do	172⅝	100 Reading R	b3 92
15,000 U. S. Dnd. Nts	171⅜	300 do	91¾
125 Pacific Mail	169¼	400 M. S. & N. I. R	63
100 do	s3 169⅜	150 do	63½
50 do	169⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts. R	b3 76⅜
300 do	b3 170	100 do	s3 76¾
960 Erie Railway	80	100 Gal. & Chi. R	94⅜
400 do	b10 80⅛	660 Clev. & Tol. R	s3 96
150 do	s3 80	100 Chic., R. & Q. R	109⅜
500 do	s10 80	150 P., Ft. W. & C. R	67⅜
500 Erie Railway Pref	102⅜	50 do	67¼
100 do	102⅜	400 T. Haute & Alt. P	72

TUESDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

The price of Gold coin *advanced seven per cent to-day.* The closing sales were at 172¾ ₱ cent., as against 165¾ last night. The excitement in the market far exceeded any previous day since the financial measures now pending at Washington were introduced, and so inexplicable was this large additional advance on any financial news or results in Congress or in the Committee of Conference, that a good many of the speculators were quoting adverse rumors from Vicksburgh and Red River, (all from Richmond *via* Washington, no doubt,) as one of the main causes of the upward movement. The sales were immense—not less, perhaps, than *three millions of dollars.* The fluctuations from hour to hour, through the forenoon, were eqnal to 2@2½ ₱ cent. up, and down and up again, but at and after the 1 o'clock Public Board the advance was strongly maintained, and at tha close a prominent house came in for $400,000 at 172@172¾ ₱ cent., which order was filled over snbaegnent sales made to other parties, at 172¼@⅝ ₱ cent. The export demand for the Cunard steamer, to-morrow, is light, and Exchange on London scarcely kept pace with the rise in Gold. Tha quotation at the close 187¼@188 ₱ cent.

The Stock Market was also very much excited early in the day, and on United Stetes Stocks and Erie shares a further advance of 1@1¼ ₱ cent. wes estehlished, and a large business done in these and some of the Western Roads. The price of Government 6 ₱ cents of 1881 rose to 101¾, and Erie to 80 ₱ cent., and the Government 5 ₱ cents of 1874 rose to 95¾@96, making the whole advance in two days about 5 ₱ cent. It is again intimated that the last mails from Europe have brought orders for these and other American Stocks, which, though at cheap limits in Sterling, are readily made under the great rise in Exchange on this side. The shares of the Illinois Central were rather more active, anpposed from the esme influence. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, the London Broker in American Stocks, writeshy the *Canada:*

"We have had a steady market in London during the past week for American Senurities, with an active inquiry for United States Five ₱ Cent. Bonds, and Virginia Sixes. In Erie and Illinois Shares an important advance has been established, amounting to $2 50 ₱ share. In Railroad Bonds the demand hes been principally for Illinois Central, and Atlantic and Great Western."

The shares of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh continue at abont 70@70½ ₱ cent., as for several days past, awaiting the consummation of the recent egreement with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, which goes before the Stock and Bondholders of the latter at their ennual meeting at Pittsburgh to-day or to-morrow. The specnlators *pro* end *con.* differ qe to the probeble result. The refusal of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne end Chicago Company to make a permanent arrangement of traffic will, it is esid, involve the necessity of huilding 24 or 25 miles eddilional treck for the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, to get into Pittsburgh City. At present there is a temporary lease of pert of the Fort Wayne track at $85,000 per annum.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board, after a large business at the previous Boerds, both Regnler end Public, there was rather less dispoeition to operate in the Railway Sheree, except in Erie and Michigan Southern, but there was no material yielding in prices.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	165⅞	172½	Harlem	37⅝	37¾
U.S. C. H. Notes	164⅜	171⅛	Harlem Pref	77	78
U. S. 6s, 1881	104¼	104⅜	Mich. Central	97	98⅜
Tennessees	62⅜	62	Mich. Southern	82¾	82⅝
Missouris	63	65¾	Mich. Cuarant'd	106	106⅜
N. Y. Central	119	118⅜	Illinois Central	93⅝	94⅜
Erie	78⅜	80	Pittsburgh	76	76¾
Erie Preferred	102¼	102⅜	Galena	91⅜	94⅜
Hudson	97⅜	98⅜	Rock Island	94⅜	94⅛
Toledo	98	85⅜	Treasury Certifs.	97	97⅛
Pacific Mail	166¼	169⅜	7-30 Tr. Notes	104⅛	161⅜

The City Bank Shares are looking up, on the improvement of Government credits, of which the Banks are lerge holders:

New-York	112	Ocean	78
Merchants'	100	Mercantile Bank	120
Mechanics'	106	American Exchange	96½
Union	107	Bank of the Republic	102⅜
America	112	Hanover	85
City	126	Metropolitan	103⅜
North River	96	Grocers'	94
Greenwich	116	Market	89
Butchers' & Drovers'	126	Corn Exchange	93½
National	97	Commonwealth	80
Seventh Ward	125	Atlantic	65
State of New-York	92	Park	122
Commerce	94		

There is increased firmness in the Railwey Mortgeges. The following bide were mede to-dey:

N. Y. C. 6s	119¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	127
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104⅜	St. L., Alt & T. H. firsts	108⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	122	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	91⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	126	Chi. & N. W. 1st f	84¼
Erie firsts, '68	123	Chi. & N. W. int. bds	90
Erie thirds, '83	121	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	71¾
Erie fourths, '80	111	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42¼
Erie fifths, '82	107	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	69¾
B. & N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	111¾	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105⅝
Hnd. firsts, '69	122	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91¼
Hnd. seconds, a. f, '65	122	Tol. & Wab., Irt. Bonds	91
Hndson thirds, '76	116	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	110
Hnd. conv., '67	107	Clev. & Tol. s. f	111
Harlem seconds, '64	103⅜	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	110
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₱ c., '82	127	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	102¾	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81¼

ADRIAN H. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stock, &c., to-morrow (Wednesday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchents' Exchenge salesroome, by order of the Executors of STEPHEN STORMS, &c. See auction column.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$4,777,000	$618,600	$2,925,000	$171,000
North America	4,281,112	556,972	3,260,514	316,153
Farmers & Mech.	6,676,312	903,203	5,669,241	92,200
Commercial	2,218,096	172,000	1,445,000	231,000
Mechanics'	2,460,000	174,476	1,346,000	285,660
N. Libertics	2,213,000	270,000	1,877,000	122,000
Southwark	1,262,344	183,405	1,356,653	32,785
Kensington	1,129,610	113,497	1,057,189	260,320
Penn Township	605,800	112,297	870,690	114,829
Western	2,167,761	229,211	2,361,702	69,810
Man. & Mech	1,692,655	143,104	1,015,500	334,035
Commerce	740,242	124,152	833,695	31,915
Girard	2,461,576	199,305	1,746,051	195,316
Tradesmen's	831,625	75,239	747,716	195,613
Consolidation	924,050	101,101	478,644	342,149
City	1,106,616	106,461	753,671	290,267
Commonwealth	647,988	74,915	401,029	216,305
Corn Exchange	1,196,000	75,000	646,000	190,000
Union	971,000	69,000	617,000	317,000
Total, Feb. 23	37,720,460	4,276,761	29,342,596	3,772,781
Total, Feb. 16	37,710,851	4,272,347	28,750,049	3,888,185
Total, Feb. 9	37,338,367	4,319,766	28,862,164	4,039,918
Total, Feb. 2	37,268,894	4,562,680	29,231,753	4,181,503
Total, Jan 26	37,479,712	4,572,419	28,773,517	4,284,947
Total, Jan. 18	37,416,494	4,549,369	27,677,069	4,382,521
Total, Jan. 12	37,533,76	4,544,786	28,018,792	4,450,676
Total, Jan. 5	37,679,575	4,510,750	28,420,189	4,504,115

The last weekly etatement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregetes as compered with those of the previous week:

	Feb. 16.	Feb 23.	
Capital Stock	$11,771,770	$11,787,340	Inc. $15,570
Loans	37,710,851	37,720,460	Inc. 9,609
Specie	4,272,347	4,276,761	Inc. 4,414
Due from other Banks	2,432,673	2,702,196	Inc. 270,123
Due to other Banks	7,462,563	7,413,349	Dec. 39,214
Deposits	28,750,049	29,342,596	Inc. 583,547
Circulation	3,888,185	3,772,761	Dec. 115,404
U. States legal tender and demand Notes	6,372,416	6,372,389	Dec. 77

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneona Goods (exclusive of Specie) from the port of New-York, week ending Feh. 24, were not quite as heevy as the extraordinary exports of either of the two preceding weeke, but were large, nevertheless. The totel value was $4,181,730, against 2,436,112 same week lest yeer, and $3,-045,668 the correspanding week of 1861.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $381,786 97, (including $52,000 for Customs;) payments, $516,090 16; balance, $9,-321,689 29.

Buffalo and State Line.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the consolidation scheme of the Lake Shore roads is carried out on the basis laid down in your article of this morniog, it will be a gross outrage upon a portion of the Buffalo and State Line stockholders. It is possible that Mr. DEAN RICHMOND, holding the New-York Central proxy, may, by combination with a majority of the Board, succeed in perpetrating this wrong; but, with your permission, we shall not do it without the full merits of the transaction being made known to the other stockholders and the public. It is by no means the first time that the minority owners of this valuable property have had their rights trampled upon, nor is it the first time they have complained. But what can widows, orphans, soldiers in the field, and such like people, do against an unscrupulous and utterly selfish management, headed by DEAN RICHMOND? They may protest, as they have done over and over again, but it is all in vain. Worse than a deaf ear is turned to their complaints; the complainers are turned off with scoffs and insult.

DEAN RICHMOND holds the control of the Buffalo and State Line Road. This he does by securing, *in some manner,* enough stock inside the direction to make a majority when added to the New-York Central proxy, (about $550,000—over one-fourth of the whole,) which he always carries in his pocket. He puts whoever he pleases in the direction, and makes them do always precisely as he dictates. He has only to keep under his thumb some $400,000 of the stock of the Directors, to make, with his own individual small interest and the New-York Central proxy, a majority, and place the other stockholders entirely at his mercy. This he has always done, and always used his power with unhlushing tyreony and injustice.

The stockholders have invariably, as far as possible, been kept in profonnd ignorance of whet was going on inside. No report is ever made to them, and no information can be obtained from the inside, except in tha vagnest and most general terms. It is estimated thet the Company is earning now, and have been earning for at least a year or two back, over 25 ₱ cent. per annnm, net; and has never in sny year since its existence—except, perhaps, the year of tha "Erie war"—earned less than 20 ₱ cent. And yet all the money we have been permitted to see is 10 ₱ cent. per annum. What has been done with the balance of the money—a surplus now of certainly $1,000,000 to $1,500,000—they vouchsafe us no account of whatever.

It is said the Company are spending large emounts—several hnndred thousand dollars—on e "branch," in tha neigbborhood of Erie. Whether this job is to afford fet contracts to Mr. RICHMOND's Directors, or to open up Pennsylvania coal fields, in which he or they are interested, we have no means of knowing.

As a specimen of their menagement I will mention one item that has leaked out within a few days. A few weeks ago Mr. RICHMOND ordered the issne of a quantity (several hundred thonsand dollars) of 7 ₱ cent. 20-year bonds, and distributed them—except what he kept himself, (undoubtedly the lion's share) —among the Directors, of *par.* These bonds now command 117, and would readily have been taken by the stockholders at a handsome premium. But no one outside the direction had the slightest chance to bid on them or take them at any price; in fact, knew nothing about it till it was done, and even now cannot divine for what *legitimate* purpose they were issued at all.

But these sort of transactions are nothing when compared with the huge wrong proposed to be perpetrated by the consolidation scheme, as set forth in your article of this morning.

The Buffalo and State Line, with its small capital of $2,000,000, its $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 surplus, its earnings of 25 to 30 ₱ cent. now, and never less than 20 ₱ cent., and occupying a commanding position, is to be put in at 180, against the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabnla Road at 200—a road no longer, in no better condition, earning less money, with the stock watered up to $3,000,000, with no surplus at all, and the road to be damaged the most, if either are damaged at all, by the Atlantic and Great Northern, striking the lake at Cleveland. This, one would think, was bad enough; but go on to the next link—Toledo. This road, of about the same length, with $3,500,000 stock, staggering under a debt of $3,500,000 more, absolutely bankrupt for the last five years, never having earned the sign of a dividend, unless possibly within the last few months, only claimed even now, as you state, to ha earning some 6 or 7 ₱ cent., and which has been rushed up suddenly by extraordinary means, and upon the very idea of this consolidation scheme, from 45 to 95, this road is to go in at its *market price.* Can anything be conceived more monstrous than this? Why, I will wager any amount of money that the net earnings (certainly the only correct basis of consolidation) of the two roads during any year of their existence, have been of the Buffalo and State Line five times greater than the Toledo, and will be so for any year in the next ten.

It is very easy to see, however, that this bargain, monstrous as it is, may be carried through by Mr. DEAN RICHMOND and his set, very much to his end their profit. Having control of the Buffalo and State Line—over half of which (the New-York Central proxy) costs them nothing—they proceed to buy up a majority of the Toledo stock, say $2,000,000 at 45 or 50, where it was a few weeks ago, and where it unquestionably was when this scheme was concocted. The buying of so large an amount of stock, with the idea industriously promulgated, *after it was bought,* of consolidation, it was easy to see, would send the stock up to a very high figure, enabling them to consolidate at that figure with apparent fairness. The consolidation once effected on the terms proposed, and they can easily dispose of their Toledo at par and upwards. It is a great speculation, if not an honest one. They can afford to be liberal with the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Company, and can afford to sacrifice on their smell interest in Buffalo and State Line. By losing $100,000, or $150,000, on their Buffalo and State Line interest, they make $1,000,000 on their Toledo.

But this is no new game to these parties. It is precisely the same played by RICHMOND and his friends in New-York Central—buying up poor links cheap and putting them in at a high price. They tined their pockets well then—they may do it again. It is a cruel blow to the Buffalo and State line stockholders; but I fear they are powerless. The aid of your powerful influence is invoked, to prevent it, if possible, and at least to summon the faithless trustees to the bar of public opinion.

A STOCKHOLDER.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 80 bbls. Ashes, 12,134 bbls. Flour, 111 hbls. and 3,499 bags Corn Meal, 2,457 bushels Wheat, 17,718 bushels Corn, 6,990 buehels Rye, 717 bushels Barley, 34,026 bushels Oats, 1,228 bushels Malt, 20,870 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,915 hbls. Whiskv.

ASHES—Salas to-dey 70 hhls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more acilve, and sales have been made of 100 hags Maracaibo at 34½c.; 3,100 bags Rio and Santos at 32c.@34c., and 1,600 hags Jamaica on private terms, ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 97,155 packages, including 1,650 bags and 16,497 mats Java, 62,230 bags Rio and Santos, 8,280 bags Maracaibo, 3,100 hags Jamaica, 900 bags St. Domingo, 850 bags Laguayra, 735 hags Ceylon, and 2,913 bags of other kinds. We quote Java at 37c.@38c.; Maracaibo at 33c.@35½c.; Laguayra at 33c.@35½c.; Rio at 31c.@34c., and St. Domingo at 29c.@30c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been quite freely purchased at from 36c.@37c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at bnoyant prices. Middling, 91c.@92c. ₱ lb. The New-Bedford *Mercury,* of the 23d inst., gives further particulars of the story of the sanded cotton received by the Pocasset Company, the other day. The three hundred ponods of sand and cotton seed was what was found in *one* bale alone. In fifteen bales no less than *twenty-seven hundred pounds* of sand, seed, dirt, and other refuse material, were found packed among the cotton. The frequeocy and extent of these shameless fraods will render it necessary for manufacturers to adopt some means of self-protection. They should at least insist upon a thorough examination of every bale before purchasing. Most of the cotton forwarded to market now-a-days passes through the hands of speculators, and cotton at 90c. ₱ lb., it should be remembered, has a decided teodency to make *honest* speculators about as ecarce as righteous men in Sodom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair damand to-day, and prices have advanced 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last comprise 19,750 hhls., including Superfina State and Western at $7 15@$7 45; poor to choice extra State at $7 75@$8 15, chiefly at $7 80@$7 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $8@$8 20 ₱ hbl. Superfina State and Western.....$7 15 @$7 50
Extra State..... 7 75 @ 8 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 65 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds 8 00 @ 8 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 8 25 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee..... 8 15 @ 9 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri.. 8 10 @10 50

Southern Flour is more active at firmer rates; sales 2,300 bbls., at $7 05@$8 25 for poor to good superfine; $8 @$9 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$13 75 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more request, at rising prices; sales 1,480 bbls. Extra, at $7 90@$9 70 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 65@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling more freely, at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey, $5 for MARSH's Caloric and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in more demand and prices have been tending upward.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been moderately inquired for at 24c.@24½c., and 16c.@16½c., respectively.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, and prices have oeen quoted decidedly firmer. Sales since our last 116,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 95@$2; Amber Western, at $1 80@$1 82; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 74@$1 80; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 73@$1 77; Milwaukee Club, at $1 62½@$1 73; Chicago Spring, at $1 45@$1 63; and Red State and Jersey at $1 78@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn is in brisk demand, at firmer rates. Sales since our last, 144,000 bushels, at 98c.@$1, for shipping Mixed Western; 95c.@97½c. for Eastern do.; 87½c.@95c. for Unsound, and $1 for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair request, at $1 07@$1 13, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales 13,800 bushels. Oats are in good demand, including Canada, at 76c.@79c.; Western, at 76c.@80c.; State, at 78c.@80c., ₱ bushel. Barley is inquired for at $1 47½@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 2,000 bushels.

The movements in Breadstuffs, during the pest two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL revises thus:

"The business in Flour for the fortnight past has been on a moderate scale, the home trade buying slowly for immediata wants, and the exporters restricted by orders at low rates. Prices in the early part of the fortnight were strong, but have since fallen off. The daily fluctuations of Gold and Sterling Exchange have a controlling influence, and the market bas been somewhat unsettled, still there is confidence among holders, and sales are not pressed. The stock of sound Wheat is becoming much reduced, and prices have again advanced several cents. The light rates for sterling, and moderate Freights, have given some impulse to shipments, and enabled exporters to fill orders. There is a scarcity of good White Wheat, and that description is held with great firmness. Rye is in light supply and has improved in value. Indian Corn has also advanced, and as the stock of sound is reduced, holders are not free sellers. Yesterday was a holiday, and but little business done. This morning the market, owing to the rapid advance in gold, is excited and unsettled, with an upward tendency in most articles. The export clearances from this port, for the past two weeks, foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland—76,454 bbls. Flour, 692,019 bushels Wheat, 321,887 bushels Corn; to Havre—12,992 bushels Wheat; to Portugal—2,122 bbls. Flour, 36,964 bushels Wheat; to Mexico—2,760 bbls. Flour, 43,460 bushels Corn; to Brazil—11,492 bbls. Flour; to the Continental ports—23,829 bushels Wheat, 14,732 bushels Corn, 8250 bushels Rye."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1862.

| From | To date. | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bu. | Cor

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The King's Rival.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks—Regular Fix.

WALLACK'S—Ernestine—Pauline.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Gustava De Spias' First Musical Matinee.

GERMAN OPERA—No. 425 Broadway—Fidelio.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Satanella: or, the Power of Love.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Com. Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours. Raoul; or, the Wreck of Life.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 662 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.)—Weir's Picture, "Taking the Veil."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The ram *Queen of the West*, which has won so much glory for herself by running the Vicksburgh blockade, and by other notable exploits, has been captured by the rebels up the Red River, whither she had gone in search of rebel steamers and fortifications. The news is contained in the Richmond *Examiner* of the 21st, telegraphed from Port Hudson. The capture of the rebel transport *Era* by the *Queen of the West* has already been announced. It appears that the pilot of the *Era* was taken on board the *Queen*, and compelled, under guard, to pilot her up the river. He succeeded in deceiving the Commander of the *Queen* as to positions of the rebel batteries, and when she had reached Gordon's Landing, she was fired into and disabled. She drifted to the opposite side of the river, when all but thirteen of her officers and crew succeeded in escaping to the transport *De Soto*. The *Queen* and all her armament, supplies, &c., remained in the hands of the rebels. According to the rebel report, a rebel steamer subsequently pursued and recaptured the *Era*, which had one of her wheels disabled, and the *De Soto* was burnt to prevent her capture. It is also stated that the National gunboat *Indianola* had gone up the Red River to attempt the recapture of the *Queen*. We shall probably soon get our own version of this whole affair.

An extract which we make from the Richmond *Enquirer* this morning, indicates that the rebels are very much dissatisfied with the results of the recent demonstration of the rebel rams against our blockading fleet at Charleston. The *Enquirer* says that the "Southern Confederacy has been made the dupe of a notable imposition." It further says that an official inquiry is to be made into the affair.

Strong evidence of the existence of Union sentiments in Western and Northern Texas will be found in extracts from the San Antonio *Herald*, which we publish this morning. That paper indulges in threats against the men entertaining such sentiments, which should have the effect to hurry any preparations which may be in progress for their relief. "They are known," it says, "and will be remembered. Their numbers are becoming every day less. In the mountains near Fort Clark, and along the Rio Grande, their bones are bleaching in the sun, and in the Counties of Wise and Denton their bodies are suspended by scores from black-jacks." The Houston *Telegraph* also says that a secret "Abolition" organization exists in Northern Texas, having a grip, a sign, and a password, and extending to all classes of the community—clergymen, professional men, farmers, &c. Up to Oct. 27, twenty-two men belonging to the organization have been hung.

We have an account from our Salt Lake City correspondent, of a short, sharp and decisive campaign against the Indians on Bear River by the troops under command of Col. Connor. The Indians were Bannocks and Shoshones, from 200 to 300 in number, and were almost exterminated—only about a dozen escaping.

Among the additional items of foreign news which we publish this morning, is the announcement, on the authority of the Calcutta *Englishman*, that a rebel pirate is cruising in the Bay of Bengal, with the intention of overhauling and destroying all vessels leaving Calcutta under the American flag.

Advices from Havana to the 17th inst., have reached us by the steamship *Pacific*, which arrived yesterday morning. The rebel steamer *Alice*, formerly known as the *Matagorda*, arrived at Havana on the day the *Pacific* left, having run the blockade at Mobile with 850 bales of cotton on board on the night of the 14th.

The steamship *Continental* arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans on the 13th inst. Her advices are only one day later than those by the *George Cromwell*, which arrived on Friday evening last, and are of no importance.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the Senate on Monday night did not terminate until 12½ o'clock, at which time Mr. Trumbull's substitute for the bill relating to arbitrary arrests was passed—24 to 13. The operation of the act is limited to the 1st of March, 1864. In the Senate yesterday, a number of bills relating to the District of Columbia were reported. The Military Committee made an adverse report on the bill relating to hospitals, and an ambulance corps—regarding it as impracticable. A bill for the removal of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota was passed. A bill to carry into affect the treaty with Peru was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act was debated, and a number of amendments were acted upon, but the bill was not finally disposed of. A bill authorizing the President in certain cases to take possession of steamboats and other vessels, was referred to the Military Committee. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the Conscription bill was again considered, the pending motion being on the previous question. Mr. Vallandigham and his colaborers immediately commenced filibustering, and finally obtained a withdrawal of the demand for the previous question—the debate thus being reopened. A number of speeches were then made for and against the bill. During the evening session it was agreed that the debate shall be terminated at 1 o'clock to-day; that one hour shall be devoted to voting on the amendments, without debate, and that then the bill shall be voted upon without further preliminary. The letter from Gen. Scott to the Secretary of War, relative to insubordination on the part of Gen. McClellan, was read during the proceedings.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Whitney's iron-clad battery *Keokuk* made a preliminary trial trip yesterday. Everything about her was found to work well with the exception of her boilers, which, being new, "foamed" too much to allow a test of speed.

The iron-clad battery *Nantucket*, built in Boston, was to leave for this port to-day, the weather permitting.

Detectives Frost and Corwin recently arrested Charles Gordon *alias* Charles H. Grant, on the charge of committing a burglary in Brooklyn. It has since been ascertained that the accused perpetrated a number of burglaries on the Heights, and secured property worth thousands of dollars, much of which has been recovered and identified. The accused lived in fine style at No. 79 Summit-street, where he paid $50 per week for board.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday. The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying $4,000 11 of the bill of the Sheriff for official services during the last quarter of 1862, amounting to $18,650, refusing to audit the items for committing and discharging prisoners from the State Prisons, of which about $11,000 were of claims heretofore rejected, and the balance the amount claimed for the quarter. Mr. Purdy was certain the County would yet be compelled to pay the rejected claims. Mr. Weissman was of a different opinion, holding that a law of 1859 swept away such fees. The report of the Committee was approved. The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, in relation to the suits to compel the payment of taxes by the banks on United States Stocks, was taken up and adopted. It is in favor of having the legal counsellor of the Board prosecute; the claims of the County to the extent and in the manner he may deem best for its interests. The banks, it will be recollected, have appealed the question in their own behalf. The Board adjourned till ten o'clock A. M., next Monday, when the Mayor's veto on the County Appropriation bill will be taken up.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, the trial of Jacob Weiler for the murder of his wife by shooting, on the morning of the 26th of August last, was commenced and occupied the day. This is the second trial, the first, which occurred in October last, having resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Barnard yesterday rendered his decision in the Fort Gansevoort property contest, ordering that a peremptory *mandamus* issue, compelling the Comptroller to complete the purchase in accordance with the resolutions of the Common Council.

The General markets were decidedly brisker yesterday, and prices of nearly all the leading articles higher. Flour advanced 10c.@25c. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel; Pork, 12½c. ₩ bbl., Lard, ¾c.@1¼c., and Teas, 3c.@5c. ₩ lb., and were more freely purchased. A lively inquiry prevailed for Fruit, Hay, Oils, Rice, Tallow, Wool and Metals, which were generally dearer. Sugars, Molasses, Coffee and Whisky were in good request. Cotton was moderately dealt in, and Middlings closed as high as 91c.@92c. ₩ lb. Freights were quiet, owing, partly, to the advanced claims of shipowners.

The Live Stock markets have been quite deranged during the past week, owing to a severe snow storm which blocked up the roads, and prevented the stock trains from getting in. Most of them finally arrived, and, though late, the live stock was about all sold, and generally at improving rates. Beeves number 4,029 for the week, which is 1,200 less than one week ago. They were sold off quickly after arriving, at an advance of near ½c. from the last quotations. Many of the cattle had been a long time on the cars, exposed to the cold storm, which injured them in the eyes of the butcher. Prices of good cattle ranged from 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb, dressed weight, with some extras at 11c.....Sheep are scarcer, but have not advanced in price to any perceptible amount. They are worth 7¼c.@7¾c. ₩ lb, live weight—a few selected sheep, extra fat, could be sold for 8c.....Live hogs have been coming in freely until the late storm checked receipts. The stock is now pretty well used up, with the exception of some light thin hogs, for which there is little demand. Prime corn fed hogs, of large size, are selling at 5¼c.@5¾c. ₩ lb.

Free Speech in the South.—Earl Russell, in his remarks during the debate on the Queen's speech, said that in certain contingencies he should be happy to see the Union restored; but the subjugation of the South by the North would bring with it endless calamities—calamities to the negro race as well as to the white race, calamities to the cause of liberty and danger to the national prosperity. Among other things, he said it "must put an end to a free Press, and *destroy the right of free discussion in the South.*" The noble Earl could not have shown a more complete ignorance of the past history of the South than he does in this sentence. There never have been such things there as a free Press and the right of free discussion. On almost every subject of public interest the Press of the South has been under the most rigid surveillance, not only by the Slaveholding class, but by the State authorities. On the question of Slavery, on the rights of the poor whites, on popular progress, on the reform of abuses, and on many cognate and collateral questions, the Press of South Carolina, for example, has for a half century had no more liberty of discussion than the Press of Paris now has regarding the prerogatives of the Emperor. The surveillance extended not merely to discussions on Slavery, but to everything bearing upon it, and everything seemed to bear upon it. There were three great regulators of the Press in the South: the revolver, the mob, and the local laws; and there always have been proofs enough how efficiently these agencies worked.

The first and most notable thing the power of the Union has done, as it has been extended in Missouri, in Maryland, and elsewhere, has been to liberate the Press and establish the right of free discussion. Compare the journals of Baltimore now with the journals of Baltimore two or five years ago. Compare the Press of Missouri now with the same Press during the Border-Ruffian reign. Every conceivable topic, local and general, is intelligibly discussed, and the only thing that is under the ban is the dissemination of treason—which we are sure Earl Russell would not favor in Great Britain. So it will be everywhere in the South as our arms are extended. And the greatest boon we expect that section will receive from the war is the gift and guarantee of a free Press and free discussion, of which Earl Russell conceives we would deprive it.

Prince John and his Speech at the Corporation Banquet.

"Sirrah, what humor is the Prince of?" Well, he is in a war humor now, most consumedly. We want no better war speech than his at the Corporation Banquet. It was as different from his talk before the election as gunpowder from peach-down. Instead of dulcet pleas to join him in wooing back the "wayward sisters," we have the most emphatic protestations that no honorable and lasting peace can be had except by the most determined war. "This pence," he asseverates, "you will secure *by conquest only*, and, in my deliberate judgment, *never* in any other way." He still thinks ill of the Proclamation, and of the suspension of the *habeas corpus*; but these he now proclaims to be nothing, before the supreme necessity of fighting this war staunchly and thoroughly through. He affirms it to be every man's bounden duty to come out openly and consistently on the one side or the other—to join heart and hand in putting down the rebellion, or to go over to the rebels; and he makes hold to prophesy that if the North will loyally and unitedly come up to the work "the rebellion will be prostrated in six months from to-night."

The cause of this marvelous change is no secret. Mr. Van Buren has advanced in knowledge since we heard from him last. He then was possessed with a notion that Jeff. Davis needed but an invitation to strike his flag and come to terms. Of course every reflecting man knew better. The whole course of the rebellion had shown that its leaders had deliberately and irrevocably committed themselves to its fortunes, and that they would cling to it to the very death. It was plain that hard experience had wrought upon them precisely the same effect it always does upon such revolted spirits—making them only the more malignant and desperate. But Mr. Van Buren and his fellow-partisans imagined otherwise. They were bent upon making these reprobates brotherly advances. The result Mr. Van Buren freely discloses in his present speech. "Endeavors were made," he says, "to satisfy those who were arrayed against the Government that they should give over their hostility, as there was no warrant in the Constitution for their secession from the Union, and that their attempt must fail unless they went into a Convention with the other States. This proposition was received with an entire want of cordiality—with *an entire want of respect, indeed.* They declared that they had a perfect right to go out, that they were now independent, and that they would treat with nobody who did not acknowledge their independence." In other words the peace deputations met with rather a rough reception. They are sore under it. They could have borne much from old friends, but really this was too bad.

"Perhaps it was right to dissemble their love,
But—why did they kick us down stairs?"

Well, Don Quixote and his Squire Sancho had very similar misadventures; but, in the end, the one was enabled to say, "I am now an utter enemy to Amadis de Gaul and all his generation;" and the other, "Though I have been soundly hanged, I have come off like a gentleman." It is an old and wise saw that "Experience teaches." We gladly welcome Prince John and all his followers back from their errantries, and trust that henceforth they will bear themselves like loyal men, steady and true. Let him, and other Democrats who have gone astray like him, but now do their duty, and it shall not be the fault of the supporters of the Administration if the end of his "six months" does not see the rebellion flat and helpless, as he presages.

Unfortunately, however, there are men who call themselves Democrats of a very different mold—Democrats combining at the same time the lowest abjectness with the most malignant venom. They are known as Copperheads. It is the sort to which the Richmond *Enquirer* referred in its article last week, and particularly in the following paragraph:

"We all knew, indeed, and are happy to know, that some of the Northwestern States are very sick of this war, heartily disaffected to the Washington Government, strongly disposed *to sneak out* of the debt they have incurred, and to ask alliance, or even union, with the Confederacy, 'if agreeable.' This is a wholesome state of feeling, and must produce its fruits of disorganization and discouragement in the Northwestern troops. But let us not mistake the matter. Not one of those States has yet pronounced itself in this sense, though some stump orators have. When they do take such action—that is, when their Legislatures and Governors accredit Commissions to Richmond for any such purpose, no doubt, they will be received and answered according to the nature of their proposal. We presume they will be told that the first thing they have to do is *to call back their forces to* their own country, that then we will be willing to make treaties with them, but that as to an union with the Confederacy, under the 'old flag,' or any other, *they come two years too late.* Two years, and an abyss of horror and hatred, and the blood of our slaughtered brothers oryieg aloud from the ground, all prohibit that impious union; *if they repudiate the debt they have contracted, and abandon the Government they have established, and recant the vows, and break pledges, and eat dirt, it is well; we shall be charmed*; the movement will suit us perfectly; and, although we shall *not exactly respect* the actors in that affair, yet we shall not be unwilling to trade with them—*holding our noses a little*—and to show them all suitable civilities—*but at a proper distance.*"

Such creatures are well characterized by this organ of Jeff. Davis. We are happy to know that their absolute vileness is so well appreciated in Richmond. When they are as truly estimated at home, and general detestation forces them back into their hiding-places, there will be healthier times. We shall have a sound, and strong, and well-compacted public sentiment. The Government and the army will be reassured and reinspired. An impulse will be given to the good cause that will make certain that the "six months" would see the rebellion utterly crushed before it. We have not a doubt that this *holing* of the Copperheads will be done sooner or later. It is not in the American blood to endure such nuisances for any great period—least of all in earnest times like these. But the sooner the public abhorrence fitly expresses itself, the sooner will faction cease to hiss, and the sooner will the rebellion itself return to "the vile dust from which it sprung."

The President and Mr. Seward.

The *Tribune* tries to turn the force of our recent remarks on the probabilities of French intervention, by personal flings at the Times. We are quite content to leave it to the pursuit of this purpose undisturbed.

It makes another point, however, of more public importance, and to which we may perhaps usefully direct attention. It says:

"Had the Times made itself familiar with the voluminous publications of the diplomatic dispatches issued within the past two years from the State Department at Washington, it probably would have learned from internal evidence that some of those dispatches could never have been seen by the President. At any rate, *we assert it as a fact, well known to many persons, that such is the case—that dispatches have been sent from the State Department which the President never saw till they were pointed out to him in the printed volume.* If there be any 'violation of 'dignity and sense of propriety' in making this statement thus broadly, the responsibility rests with the Times for calling it forth. Its imputation of ignorance to this journal makes it incumbent upon us to state a fact which probably the Times knows as well as we do. On the fact itself we forbear to comment."

This is very distinct and very positive. We have no doubt that the Editor of the *Tribune* believes it to be true;—but we assure him that it is utterly without foundation. We are not compelled to rely upon "internal evidence,"—nor is it of any consequence what "many persons" may assume to know upon the subject. There are but *two* persons in the country who can *know* whether dispatches have or have not been "sent from the State Department, which the President never saw till they were pointed out to him in the printed volume;"—and those two are President Lincoln and Secretary Seward themselves.

Now, we beg the *Tribune* to understand that we have the distinct and unequivocal authority of *both* those gentlemen for saying that since President Lincoln came into office, the Secretary of State has never sent to any American Minister abroad, or to any foreign Minister at Washington, any dispatch, that was not merely and exclusively formal and technical in its character, *without having first submitted it to the President, who has either read it himself, or heard it read before it was sent*; and this includes, it is scarcely necessary to add, the whole correspondence between Mr. Seward and Mr. Dayton. We trust the *Tribune* will find this denial sufficiently explicit, and from sufficiently good authority, to be conclusive. We hope, moreover, that in view of it, our neighbor will not feel bound to continue his tacit indorsement of the preposterous statement of its "Occasional Correspondent," concerning the mysterious interview of President Lincoln with Count Mercier, in which the President was represented as apologizing for Mr. Seward's letter, and as disclaiming all knowledge of its language and tone. The most ordinary respect for the Presidential office, one would suppose, would forbid the imputation to Mr. Lincoln of a proceeding so utterly at war with every dictate of dignity and propriety.

The Value of Vicksburgh.

The only value that Vicksburgh possesses for the rebels is that of a blockade point on the Mississippi. So long as the batteries of Vicksburgh command the river in front, and prevent the passage of boats above or below, the armies of the Northwest and Southwest are sundered, and military operations in the Department of the Gulf are conducted at immense disadvantage. The armies in Louisiana have to be fed from the Atlantic seaboard, and weeks of precious time are lost in returning reports and receiving orders. The true base of operations against the rebellion in the States of the Southwest was to be found in the Northwest. Columbus, Island Ten, Fort Pillow and Memphis, hindered the advance from that direction. But as each of these places fell, the demoralizing effect on the rebels was prodigious. It deprived them of the use of the channel by which they collected their army supplies; and as soon as they lost control of this channel they fell back at once as far as possible from the river's bank, to find subsistence in the more populous interior. The country bordering on the Mississippi, for twenty to fifty miles inland, and as far down almost as Vicksburgh, is wholly free from the presence of rebels in force. A predatory band of guerrillas, insignificant in numbers, and too *mobile* for easy capture, is the only enemy the upper portion of the Mississippi Valley is now infested by.

If Vicksburgh is safely passed by our gunboats, and the river commanded by them below as above, it, in turn, will have lost its value to the rebels, and we may look for its speedy evacuation, and the withdrawal of its immense garrison to Jackson or some other interior point. Vicksburgh will be not more safe than Columbus was when the Nationals flanked it by capturing Forts Henry and Donelson. It will be no safer than Island Ten was when Gen. Schuyler Hamilton's canal conveyed vessels below, and turned it at New-Madrid. If, as we know, our gunboats have passed Vicksburgh, and are able to destroy all the rebel craft on the river below, that have been feeding the rebel army at Vicksburgh, and if, as we believe, by the use of "Farragut's canal," troops, provisions, fuel and transports will be passed safely below, the siege of Vicksburgh is already ended. The place is not worth the loss of a dozen lives to take. It will, from most obvious military necessity, be abandoned by the rebels.

If we did not take this view of the present comparative worthlessness of Vicksburgh as a military point for the rebels, we should be alarmed by the announcement of Monday that the bombardment of Vicksburgh had commenced. A bombardment, to most minds, indicates a purpose to take at length by storm, when the enemy is subjected to [illegible]. The ridiculous bombardment by the two fleets when Vicksburgh was first assailed, will, we are sure, not be repeated. It is a historic truth, that that most terrific cannonading, continued for weeks, only resulted in the crippling of one rebel. But why try to storm a place like Vicksburgh, and peril thousands of lives, when its military value is gone, and it must be evacuated at an early day?

We think Gen. Grant is not going to throw his army so needlessly against the formidable batteries of Vicksburgh. There is nothing in our late news from his headquarters to indicate that he is near ready to repeat Sherman's luckless enterprise. The probability is that when we get full reports of the announced bombardment, it will be found to have been a mere demonstration and diversion, the aim of which was to cover the passage of transports or other needed vessels through the Canal to the river below. Vicksburg safely passed, the place is ours without a siege or a fight.

Unemployed Generals.

The *Evening Post* speaks of our urging that Gens. Fremont and McClellan should be put to service, as a "dangerous suggestion;" and it scarcely stops short of imputing to us connection with some "conspiracy" which it is designed to promote. With what we cannot help styling very great impertinence, it affects to detect in our suggestion, the sentiment of a "particular member of the Cabinet," whom it proceeds to berate accordingly for an offence of which he is quite as innocent, to say the least, as the editor of the *Post* himself. "The Times," says the *Post*, "owes it to itself, then, a well as to others who may be innocently implicated and injured by its speech, to declare explicitly the object of its singular military suggestions, so entirely in opposition to its more recent course, so dangerous in themselves, and so likely to revive dissension in the loyal community, now happily laid to rest."

We have not the slightest objection to a full compliance with this demand. The *Post's* statement, in the same article, that we have "before repeated the same things in nearly the same phrases," ought, at least, to answer the complaint that this is "entirely in opposition to our more recent course." On the contrary, we have repeatedly urged precisely the same thing.

The object of our "singular military suggestions," as the *Post* styles them, is to secure to the country an equivalent for the very large salaries which it is now paying both these Major-Generals for doing nothing at all. We do not think we overrate the abilities or the services of either of them. Neither has won any great degree of military distinction, or contributed very largely to the suppression of the rebellion. Yet both have undoubted military knowledge and skill, which can be made available if they are put in the proper fields for their exercise. We beg the *Post* to understand that we have said nothing about giving McClellan Gen. Halleck's place, nor about restoring him to his old command. All we have urged is that he should have *some* command,—that he should be placed somewhere where he can serve the country, and earn the money he is drawing from the Treasury.

The *Post* urges that he is disloyal—that he is the centre and support of a knot of Secessionist conspirators. Then he ought to be put out of the way of doing mischief. Instead of leaving him free to make triumphal tours and receive ovations for the benefit of a political party and the encouragement of Secessionists and traitors, let him be placed in the field, where the utterance of such sentiments will be an offence against military discipline, and where his whole duty will be to obey the orders of his superiors. There are plenty of places where he can be of service to the country—none where he can do more harm and less good than that in which he is now retained.

Of one thing we are very certain:—the Government does a wrong to the country by continuing these Generals in office without giving them employment. If they are not fit for service, or cannot be trusted, let them be dismissed. But so long as they are retained, let them be required to render an equivalent for the honors and the salaries which they enjoy. If this cannot be done without danger to the Union, the cause is more hopeless than we had supposed it to be.

The Texas Tragedies.—There is no surcease to the sufferings of the Unionists of Texas. Since the beginning of the war they have been subjected to ceaseless martyrdom for their principles; and from no other part of the South have we had such well-authenticated tales of horror. They have not been stories concocted at a distance, or even by the suffering party; but the most fearful accounts have been simply the narrations given by the newspapers published in the locality in which the circumstances occurred. We received yesterday, by way of Monterey, Mexico, two Texas newspapers of not very late date—one from San Antonio, and the other from Houston; and both of them contain tales which make the blood run cold. The San Antonio *Herald* coolly says that the number of Unionists in Western and Northern Texas was "small at first, and they are becoming every day less; for *in the mountains near Fort Clark, and along the Rio Grande, their bones are bleaching in the sun, and in the counties of Wise and Denton their bodies are suspended by scores from black-jacks.* They were warned in time to leave the country; and, choosing to remain, and rely for protection upon the enemy with whom their Government is at war, they must expect to take the consequences of their choice." To the tragical picture here given, naught of horror could be added by anything we might say.

The Houston *Telegraph* also mentions the executions of Unionists that are going on in that part of the State, and indicates that trials and hangings perpetually progress in all the counties. Altogether, the sufferings of our [illegible] in these far-off regions have been inconceivable. Whether our sympathies will do these confessors and martyrs any good or not, we cannot repress these sympathies. The Texan Unionists have suffered nobly and died sublimely. They have been slain by traitors, and buried like felons. May Heaven and Gen. Banks grant these of them who still live a speedy deliverance.

The Queen of the West.—The loss of the *Queen of the West* is as much a subject of regret as was the loss of the *Monitor*. The *Monitor*, however, is at the bottom of the sea, but the chances are that the gay and gallant *Queen* will soon again be in our hands. The *Indianola* is said to have gone down to look after her, and we should not be surprised if her captivity to the rebels was short.

Col. Ellet's exploits have been the most daring ventures of this war, either by land or water. We do not say they have been too daring and risky, for "'tis better to have dared and lost than never to have dared at all." Some of our leaders have not exhibited an overplus of this quality during the war, and many opportunities we have lost by the lack of it. Besides, it was by rebel treachery that the *Queen* was captured, and by no fault of her commander. She was of great use to us in sinking rebel steamboats, but she will be of no use, in an offensive way, to the rebels, for they can do nothing with her against our regular river iron-clads. It would seem that the bulk of the *Queen's* crew have made their escape upon another boat, which accompanied her, but whether they have gone up or down the river we have no information.

Battle in Utah.—Our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City sends us a brief but vivid account of a considerable battle in Utah on the 29th ultimo. It was between a body of California volunteers and two or three hundred Indians, and took place some distance north of the extreme northern settlements in Cache Valley. It seems to have been not merely a victory over the red men, not only a rout of them, but their extermination. Only about a dozen of the warriors are supposed to have escaped. Our own men, too, suffered pretty severely, as the list of killed and wounded will show. The Indians fought desperately, repulsing first a cavalry charge, then a foot charge, and our troops finally succeeded only by plunging determinedly into the brush and executing a general slaughter.

Our correspondent makes some suggestions urging a conciliatory policy toward our Indian brethren, and with them we entirely agree. Firmness and conciliation are what are needed to insure peace; and since the terrible lessons which have been dealt out to the Indians in Minnesota and in Utah, we trust our Government will inaugurate a policy which will render unnecessary any more such examples.

Compliment to Charles Stetson, Esq.

A very pleasant ceremony took place last evening at the Astor House. The officers of the New-England Society took the opportunity, offered by their annual festival technically known as "The Pine Dinner," to present to Charles Stetson, Esq., the host of the Astor, a beautiful service of silver plate, as a mark of their appreciation of his services in connection with the Society. The company embraced some thirty persons, H. A. Hurlburt, Esq., President of the Society, occupying the chair.

The presentation speech was made by Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., and related mainly to the influence of New-England principles upon the current history of the country, and to the services rendered to the New-England Society by Mr. Stetson. Mr. Stetson's reply was a model of manly feeling, expressed with elegance and force. It was followed by speeches from Joseph Hoxie, Esq., M. H. Grinnell, Simeon Draper, H. W. Bonnay, and other Ex-Presidents of the Society, and by Rev. Dr. Storrs, and one or two other gentlemen who were present as guests. A response on behalf of the Press, made a just and merited acknowledgment of the courtesy and kindness which the Press of this City and of the whole country had always received at the hands of Mr. Stetson, and from all connected with the Astor House.

The affair was exceedingly pleasant. The gift is a beautiful and substantial testimonial of the esteem and warm regard in which Mr. Stetson is held by all who know him.

Musical.

German Opera.—Mr. Carl Anschutz's season at the German Opera reaches its one hundredth night to-night—a duration which, we believe, is unparalleled in the musical history of New-York. The series of successes which has led to this result is fresh in the memory of the public. It has been obtained by unswerving fidelity to the true interests of art; by unceasing industry, and by a just perception of what the public required. With leading artists, who were conscientious; with an orchestra that was excellent, and a chorus that has never been surpassed in this City, Mr. Anschutz has succeeded in producing an *ensemble* of singular power and brilliancy. Operas that were hackneyed, seemed to acquire freshness under his direction; and works that were strange and distant to the American public, were reached with a graceful and winning hand by these means, and made at once familiar. In this way Mr. Anschutz has won his hundred nights, and we are glad to hear not unprofitably to himself. To-night, when the centenary event is celebrated by the performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio," there will, we hope, be a hearty recognition of the impresario's services—especially as it is the last regular performance of the season, and a fitting opportunity for enthusiasm and liberality.

Union Meeting in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

An immense Union meeting was held here last night at the Opera House and Melodeon Hall. Both places were filled to overflowing.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring that we give renewed pledges to perpetuate the Union; that we send the greetings of the Administration to the Ohio soldiers; that we will support a vigorous prosecution of the war; that the Mississippi must roll unbroken to the Gulf; that submission to the constituted laws and authorities is the only basis of free government; that we will sustain those in power whether they please us or not, until others are put in their places.

The speakers were Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, Hon. Henry Stanbury, Gov. Morton, of Indiana, Gov. Tod, of Ohio, Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana, Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, Gen. Carey and Judge Lane, of Alabama, and others. The meeting continued for five hours. One feature was the reading of telegrams and letters of a patriotic character from different officers of the army.

The Lancashire Operatives Provided for in Nova Scotia.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The party of Lancashire operatives sent out by Miss Coutts in the steamer *Canada* remained at Halifax, situations having been secured for them in that vicinity previous to the sailing of the steamer.

Departure of Missionaries.—Rev. Arthur Folson and wife, missionaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, embarked in the ship *Comet* for Canton, China, on Saturday, the 21st inst.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Rebel Pirate Reported in the Bay of Bengal.

Successes of the Polish Insurgents.

Reported Invasion of Prussian Territory.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 6.

The Calcutta *Englishman* states that a rebel pirate is cruising in the Bay of Bengal, and that her Commander declared to the Captain of the British ship *Selini*, that he would catch and burn and destroy every vessel leeving Calcutta under the Federal flag.

VERY LATEST PER STEAMERS NOVA SCOTIAN AND CANADA.

WARSAW, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Gen. RAMSAY has been relieved of the command-in-chief of the Russian troops in the Kingdom, as stated in the decree, in consequence of an attack of apoplexy. His successor, Gen. SAMAKIN, is already upon his way to Warsaw from St. Petersburgh.

The Council of the Empire has received orders from the Emperor to prepare several bills for the purpose of introducing reforms into the Administration of the Kingdom of Poland.

Eighteen insurgents have been tried at Plotzk by Court-martial, and two of their number shot.

POSAN, Thursday, Feb. 5.

The Dziernak *Pogronski*, of to-day, announces that the Government of Warsaw has begun to stop the conscription.

An order, issued by Gen. RAMSAY, declares that all persons taken for the conscription on the nights of the 26th and 27th of January shall be released.

It is not known to what extent this order has been executed, but the arrangements for the conscription in Suzolke and Petriksn remain in force.

CRACOW, Saturday, Feb. 7.

Yesterday evening the insurgents attacked Granica, Sosnource and Modlzejow, upon the frontier between Poland and Prussia. The Russians were defeated, losing 49 killed and wounded.

BRESLAU, Saturday, Feb. 7.

Sosnource, a town upon the Prussian frontier, opposite Kaltowitz, the seat of a Custom-house and only feebly garrisoned, has been taken by the insurgents after a sanguinary conflict.

BUCHAREST, Friday, Feb. 6.

The National Assembly has determined that the draft of the Address, drawn up by the Commission, should be discussed first, and the amendment to the Address considered only, if the draft should be rejected.

BERLIN, Friday, Feb. 6.

The Breslauer *Zeitung*, of to-day, publishes news from Bunthen, dated yesterday, according to which Prussian troops had been dispatched from that place to Siemanowitz, because the number of insurgents had greatly increased at the Polish frontier town of Czelacy.

It is rumored that the insurgents have invaded Prussian territory near Sublinitz.

TURIN, Saturday, Feb. 7.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor PETRUCELLI gave notice of his intention to ask a question of the Ministry about the state of affairs in Poland. None of the Ministry being present, the question was postponed.

Mr. Bright on American Affairs.

A large public meeting was held at Rochdale, for the purpose of returning thanks for the American aid sent to Lancashire, at which Mr. BRIGHT made a long speech on American affairs. In speaking of the rebellion now raging here, he said that *this great strife had arisen through an infamous conspiracy against the rights of human nature on principles such as could not be found in the pages of any heathen writer of olden times, or in the practice of savage nations in our times.* It was the doctrine of devils, and not of men, and all mankind should shudder at the guilt which this conspiracy had brought about their heads. The rebellion was a rebellion against the majority. They argued that if Slavery was right the Slave-trade could not be wrong. They were told that the distress here was caused by the blockade; but such was not the fact. *The South might have sent cotton here if they chose, but they refused to do so.* They burnt their cotton in order that they might injure us, and they injured us in the hope that we should not be able to live without their cotton, and that therefore we should break the blockade, make war upon the North, and help them to obtain their independence. Mr. MASON, of Georgia, Mr. Seator WIGFALL, and Mr. SPENCER, the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, had said that if England were without cotton for a week anarchy would result, and that the Queen would not only lose her crown but her head. Envoys had been sent over to this country—men who were slaveowners and slavedealers—to induce us to espouse the cause of the South, and those very men were received under the gallery of the House of Commons by members who shook hands with them. He regretted that England was the only country in Europe in which men were to be found who were willing to make their Government take part against the North, and who supplied the South with munitions of war; and only the other day—not an English Statesman, but the son of a great English statesman—the Secretary for Ireland dared to say that he hoped for a division of the great Republic, and the independence of the South. Why, if that island, which he (Mr. BRIGHT) supposed in punishment for some of its offances, had been committed to his (the Secretary's) care, if that island were to attempt to secede—not to set up a slave kingdom—*his Government would sack its cities and drench its soil with blood before they would allow it.* But the workingmen of England had not been wrong on the question. They were themselves too slowly emerging from a condition of things allied to Slevery, for the meetings held in the Manchester Free Trade Hall, and in Exeter Hall, London, were evidences of the sympathies and feelings of the workingmen of England. He (Mr. BRIGHT) was now told on every hand that public opinion on the American question had recently undergone a considerable change, and the reason was that people knew very little about America, and that they were learning more every day. In point of fact, the people were greatly misled by what were called the public instructors. JEFFERSON, the American statesman, had said that nawapapers ought to be divided into four compartments—one for the South, a second for the probable, a third for the possible, *and a fourth for lies*; and if that plan were adopted in this country, so far as what were called the leading columns were concerned, *the fourth portion, when dealing with American questions, at least, ought to be four times as large as the first.* He admitted we were not responsible for the war, not for how it was carried on, nor for its results; but there was one thing for which we were responsible, and that was our sympathies when we discussed the question. No man who was a man ought to be ashamed of expressing his sympathies. He (Mr. BRIGHT) *was not ashamed to express the sympathy he felt on the side of the Free North.* He could not understand how any man could employ himself with small cavils against the free people of the North, and close his eyes to the Slavery and bondage of the South, which contemplated the extinction and the overthrow of the most helpless of mankind. [Hear, hear.] If we were the friends of personal and political freedom, how could we withhold our sympathy from a Government and people amongst whom white men had ever been free, and who now offered freedom to the blacks? [Hear, hear.] He hoped that even although they should entertain the belief or fear that the American nation would be destroyed, they *would not by any chance commit the crime of wishing for such a result.* He did not blame man for differing from him; but he did blame those who wished for such a catastrophe. He had never despaired, and he would not despair as to the issue of the war; and it was his fervent hope that a prosperous day would again be seen for the American Union, and that the prosperity of that day would never more be marred. (The honorable gentleman was loudly cheered during the delivery of his speech, which occupied more than an hour.)

Hired Advocacy for Secession Abroad.

From the London Daily News.

It appears by letters from New-York that the Federal Government have not by any means exhausted that budget of scandal, the intercepted dispatches, but that they are in possession of the names of *a number of English writers who are taking money for advocating the cause of the slave league in our Press.* The Southern leaders, although not indulging the Press with much liberty at home, are anxious to promote its activity abroad, as we saw a twelvemonth ago by some letters of Confederate agents, which we then brought to light by accident. In these new dispatches we find Mr. BENJAMIN, one of the Confederate Secretaries of State, writing to Mr. SLIDELL, at Paris: "I will take measures to forward you additional means to enable you to extend the field of your operations, *and to embrace, if possible, the Press of Central Europe in your campaign.* Austria and Prussia, as well as the smaller Germanic Powers, seem to require intelligence of the true condition of our affairs and of the nature of our struggle, and it is to be hoped you may find means to act with efficiency in molding public opinion in these countries." We shall be curious to see, when the dispatches arrive in full, who are the Sergeant GLOVERS of the Confederacy, the men who have been "acting with efficiency in molding opinion" in this country." What with "agents" who write, and writers who are "agents," orators who deal in ships, and ship-dealers who make speeches, the old line of demarcation is getting confused. "S.," [Mr. SPENCE,] as we have just been assured, does not write for money, and it is not his fault *if business finds out* the eloquent pleader who is not an advocate. This is an important explanation. So, if we rightly remember, Mr. LAWLER was able to explain that though he had speculated deeply in the funds, those speculations had been wholly unconnected with any official information he had gained as Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. After these refinements it would be a bracing change if somebody would say plainly that he has been writing in the service of a foreign government for money. "S." we understand now, but what of "P." and "Q.?"

Whatever the promised revelations may disclose, we should think the Confederate leaders must perceive by this time that, so far as England is concerned, expenditure of this kind is gratuitous and wasteful. *So many English ideas, interests and institutions have to gain by the success of their oligarchy, and the consequent discredit of the principle of self-government*, that all the wealth at Mr. DAVIS' command is as nothing in comparison with them. The writings which most effectually serve the Confederate cause in this country are unquestionably the product of a *genuine sympathy with the Slave Power*, and those who write for our governing classes no more need to be bribed to vilify free America than to defame our own working classes, or to deprecate parliamentary reform.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Trouble Between Brazil and Great Britain—Great Public Excitement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863.

I have never known, during the fifteen years of my residence here, so much excitement as pervades the population in consequence of certain acts of hostility on the part of the British Minister. Speeches are made in the streets of the city to the excited crowd who gather there, and the most active measures of resistence are advocated. In the absence of any vessels, all they can do is to urge non-intercourse with England, and, as the first step, the Bank of Brazil yesterday refused to discount any English bills.

The trouble grows out of certain claims put forward by the British Minister. The first is for the loss of the English bark *Prince of Wales*, which was wrecked on a desert part of the coast, in the province of Rio Grande do Sui, (Alberdas.) This part of the coast is inhabited by a low class of people, and the nearest public authority is 36 miles distant from the spot where the wreck took place. When the facts were communicated, a force was sent as soon as possible to save the property, but on their arrival nothing was found. The sailors were found drowned, and mostly naked; some badly bruised. The English Minister now claims indemnification for the loss of the vessel, as well as the amount of freight, and pay to the relations of the deceased mariners, alleging that they were assassinated and plundered.

The second pretext for demanding satisfaction of the Brazilian Government is as follows: Last June three officers of the British navy went into the country, dined at a hotel at Tijuca, (ten miles distant from Rio,) and, after becoming "merry," set out on their return. On their way down the hill they became involved with the sentinel, and pushed him down. The other part of the guard came to the assistance of their comrade, and arrested the three strangers, putting them under guard. On being informed that these persons were British officers, (they were dressed in citizens' clothes,) they were immediately released, out of courtesy to their rank.

Mr. CHRISTIE, the British Minister, claims from the Brazilian Government satisfaction for the insult offered to British officers.

These claims having been rejected, the Minister ordered Admiral WARREN to seize Brazilian vessels as a guaranty, which was effected yesterday and day before;—five coasters and one steamer were seized at the mouth of the harbor, and conducted to an island near by, under guard of an English gunboat. The amount of property seized is valued at $200,000, when the indemnity claimed was only about $30,000.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the question at issue has been referred to the English Government, the Brazilians agreeing to pay (under protest) the sum claimed for the wreck of the *Prince of Wales*, and leaving the satisfaction demanded for the arrests to the arbitration of the King of Belgium. Things are again quiet.

The steamer (packet) was to have sailed this morning at 8 o'clock, as usual, for Southampton, but is ordered to be detained twenty-four hours, in order to carry the dispatches, &c., of the Brazilian Government to their Minister in London, and the documents of Mr. CHRISTIE to his Government.

[The matter referred to above was discussed in the House of Commons, Mr. LAYARD making statements similar to those embodied in the above letter. It was not believed that any difficulty would grow out of the matter. Earl RUSSELL declined to lay before the House a letter he had received from the American Minister in Brazil, (J. WATSON WEBB,) as it related to a private difference with Mr. CHRISTIE.]

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Mining Intelligence—Business Flat—A Severe Gale on the Coast—Customs Seizures, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 23.

All the prominent business houses closed in honor of the day. About half the members of the Legislature and the various military and civic organizations of the city participated in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the monument to be erected over the grave of the late Senator BRODERICK.

Portland, Oregon, papers of the 13th, are filled with exciting mining intelligence, principally from Boise River.

Trains, with provisions from Salt Lake, commenced arriving at these diggings on the 1st of the present month. The principal mines worked are about 40 miles west of Fort Boise, extending over an area of 20 miles square. There is every reason to suppose that the surrounding country is also rich. About 4,000 people are now there. Large numbers are arriving daily.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Sailed, ship *Golden Fleece*, Liverpool, carrying 32,000 sacks of wheat, silver ore, &c.

Business is flat. Our merchants are unable to account for the sudden rise of gold in New-York.

Mining Stocks are improving. Ophir silver mine $2,800 per foot; Gould and Curry mine $3,300.

There has been a severe gale along the coast for several days past. Accounts are already received of the loss of several small coasters with about thirty lives.

The Customs officials have been doing handsomely in seizing goods for under-valuation, besides $75,000 worth of Havana cigars. It is estimated they have condemned nearly $200,000 worth of French and German goods.

The Emperor's Peace Policy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Forgetting that we are in Lent, and that masks and wrath are equally out of season, the *Courrier des Etats Unis* gets into a fit of passion at your editorial article, of Friday last, on French diplomatic veracity; he threatens to tear, with an impartial but determined hand, the hypocritical mask he has discovered on your editorial phiz, and he affirms that the honesty, disinterestedness and pure friendliness of the Emperor's offer of mediation *cannot be questioned*, in presence of the numerous and oft repeated assertions of his agents to that effect. *That is precisely the question!* Has the course of the French Government, and of French diplomacy, under the leadership of its present chief, the Emperor-Sphynx, been such as to command from the world in general, and from us in particular, a naive, innocent and child-like faith in its assertions; or, shall we be deserved of the benefit of a prudent doubt, except at the risk of passing for untutored savages, wild red-skins? A short retrospective review of contemporaneous Imperial policy will supply us with an answer.

Some nine or ten years ago, in the freshness of his new honors and power, the Emperor made, in his celebrated Bordeaux speech, the emphatic, world-wide declaration, "*The Empire is Peace!*" The whole of Europe was thrown into a state of blissful jubilation—the gates of the temple of Janus were closed forever! The millenium of peace had begun! Europe was yet under the influence of these agreeable impressions, when it was startled by the first practical exhibition of the Emperor's *pacific* aspirations—*the Crimean war.* But it was not his fault; he was dragged into it by perfidious Albion. The second illustration of the Bordeaux programme was the *war of Italy!* but then he was the victim of circumstances! Once gliding on that current, the peaceful aspirations succeeded each other in quick succession, in the shape of a military intervention in Syria, a war in China, another one in Cochin China—Europe, Africe and Asia having thus successively received the attention of the Emperor's peace policy. America came next. Mexico has already received the first installment of Imperial peace aspirations on this continent. Are *we* to be recipient of the second? In that event, let the case of Italy serve us as a lesson and a warning. At the outset of the Italian war, the French semi-official and official Press, the French Government, and even the Emperor, made repeated and solemn asseverations that the sole object of the war was the curtailing of Austrian influence and the independence of Italy, and the idea of annexing an inch of Italian territory was indignantly repelled! Within six months the whole of Savoy, the cradle of the Kings of Piedmont, and Nice, the fourth city in the kingdom, were transferred to French rule—at the urgent demand of the people!

You see, Mr. Editor, the difference there can be between words and acts. After such an exhibit, shall we still believe in blind faith and bow in meekness? Let the *Courrier des Etats Unis* himself decide.

A SWISS OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 23, 1863.

Movements of Gen. Wool.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Gen. WOOL visited the Navy-yard to-day, and this evening is the guest of Gov. ANDREW. The Legislative Committee on military affairs have reported complimentary resolutions to Gen. WOOL.

We Pledge our Reputation for the Fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Sure to regulate the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

Premium on Gold.—Although compelled to sell goods at old prices, in consequence of extensive advertising, the subscriber, thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without gold.

When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Suit'a Kcutucky Bearbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

IΩΔΗΣ.....IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Eight Cartes de Visite FOR $1,
Of any size and finish, at
TAIT'S,
Corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich sts.

Second-Hand Safes
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Sent by mail, postage paid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Retailed on Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; C. Shepard, 309; Low, 823; McFarland, 957, cor. 23d-st.; Lembke, under Barnum's Museum.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BUCK—BINGHAM.—In Scotland, Conn., on Monday morning, Feb. 9, by Rev. L. H. Barber, F. C. BUCK, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ANA, eldest daughter of Egbert Bingham, of Scotland. No cards.

CABARRUS—PEARCE.—In Paris, at the American Legation, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. George Aldington, of the Episcopal Church, and at the Roman Catholic Church St. Philippe-du-Roule, ROBERT LOUIS CABARRUS, of Paris, and JANAKA DA SEZE, daughter of George Pearce, of New-York.

JEWETT—FREELAND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, CHARLES C. JEWETT, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, and ANNIE, only daughter of James Freeland, Esq., of Brooklyn.

JONES—MARTINDALE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, at the residence of her father, James Martindale, Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., by Rev. Mr. S. Reade, of St. George's Church, SAMUEL JONES and ELIZABETH MARTINDALE, of this City.

LULL—BURTON.—In Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. T. Thayer, D. D., assisted by Rev. Mason Noble, U. S. N., Lieut. Commander EDWARD P. LULL, U. S. N., and ELIZABETH F., daughter of Maj. Henry S. Burton, Third U. S. Artillery.

STEEL—NOLEAN.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, R. H. H. STEEL, of Hudson City, N. J., and F. ADDIE, youngest daughter of the late Daniel S. McLean. No cards.

SMITH—MINTURN.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 23, by Rev. Dr. Crosby, ISRAEL SMITH and REBECCA B. MINTURN, daughter of the late William H. Minturn.

DIED.

CROLIUS.—On Saturday, Feb. 21, JOHN DE LA MONTAGNIE, son of John and Magdalen B. Crolius, aged 1 year, 9 months and 5 days.

CORRIGAN.—In English Neighborhood, N. J., Mrs. ELIZABETH CORRIGAN, relict of the late Luke Corrigan, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Thursday, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DARLINGTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, WILLIAM, youngest child of James W. and Rachel L. Darlington, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 649 4th-st. Her remains will be taken for interment to Salisbury Mills, Orange County.

FAIRLIE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 23, after a short illness, ISABELLA ROBERTSON AITTLEN, wife of Alexander Fairlie, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 302 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock.

GAMMEL.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, Mrs. CATHERINE GAMMAL, widow of the late James Gammel.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock, from St. James' Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., near the 3d-av.

LAWSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 22, after a short and painful illness, JANET, relict of the late Peter Lawson, in the 86th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, John and Peter Lawson, and of her son-in-law, John M. Freeland, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 92 Elm-st.

MOORE.—In Newtown, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 23, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. MOORE, widow of James Moore, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Church, Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. The boat connecting with the Flushing and Newtown Railroad leaves James-slip at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will also be in attendance at the Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh, until 1½ o'clock P. M.

BUTTERMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, WILLIAM LEVINE, only son of R. G. and E. M. Reynolds, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 111 4th-av.

RUCKMAN.—In Terre Haute, Ind., on Friday, Jan. 16, of dropsy, Mrs. ADALINE J. RUCKMAN, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, at East Chester, on Wednesday, Feb. 25. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mount Vernon Depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, on the arrival of the train which leaves corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av at 9½ o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, SOPHIA P., wife of C. W. Smith, and daughter of Lawrence Myer, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SHAPTER.—In Harlem, on Monday, Feb. 23, of apoplexy, FRANCES VREMILYA SHAPTER, widow of the late Peter Shapter, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Feb. 26.

TRUSLOW.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, THOMAS TRUSLOW, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, 7th-st., near 3d-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

WOLVEN.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 23, SARAH MATILDA, wife of John P. Wolven, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 342 Carlton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WEBB.—In Tubby Hook, on Monday, Feb. 23, after a short illness, ESRAAS, daughter of Robert and Lydia M. White, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, at Tubby Hook, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 25, at 2½ o'clock. Hudson River Railroad cars start from Chambers-st. Depot at 12 o'clock M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 93.—Feb. 24, 1863.
32, 52, 7, 60, 47, 48, 62, 67, 29, 11, 59, 42, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 94.—Feb. 24, 1863.
1, 37, 6, 23, 2, 19, 14, 26, 15, 50, 44, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

S. T.—1860.—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock. S. T.—1860.—X., &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:

SOLDIERS' HOME, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: This institution has received and extended aid to over 14,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have of late administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation was in every family, in every hospital, and on every battle-field.
With respect, your servant,
Dr. G. W. ANDREWS, Supt.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863.
GENTLEMEN: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.
Respectfully,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1862.
* * * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860—X, means.
Yours, truly, H. B. KINGSLEY.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23, 1862.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:
We are compelled to order 12 dozen Plantation Bitters, to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.
Respectfully yours,
SILAS F. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861.
* * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years' standing. I have recommended them to others, and, as far as I know, with signal success. I am, &c.,
REV. J. S. CATHORN.

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1862.
Messrs. Drake & Co.: The Plantation Bitters appear to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige, Yours truly,
T. P. SAUNDERS & CO.
&c. &c. &c. &c.
N. B.—They are particularly recommended to females and delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

CARD.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.
The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.
By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.
HARRY I. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,
or Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
of every description, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'FG. CO.
No. 205 Broadway.

LADIES' GILT COMBS,
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

FANS, NEW STYLES,
FROM PARIS,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

UNDERHILL'S ACADEMY OF SHORT HAND.
(PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC SYSTEM,)
No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.
E. F. UNDERHILL, Stenographer, Supreme Court.
F. O'DOWD, Phonographic Reporter and Teacher.

IMPORTANT.
All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they send daily at very low rates. Government permits them to forward to Washington, Falmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN LIGHT CAVALRY, Feb. 21, 1863.
AT A MEETING OF THE OFFICERS BELonging to the First Battalion, First Metropolitan Light Cavalry, held on board the steamship *Mississippi*, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY, for his manifold acts of kindness and aid to the regiment. Also to the commandant of Police Beat No. 1, for his untiring efforts in doing everything for the accommodation and successful embarkation of the First Battalion.
Major JAMES A. DUFFEY, Chairman.
Adjutant ABM. BASSFORD, Secretary.
Official: THOS. P. MOTT, Colonel Commanding.

MR. OSCANYAN'S LECTURE IN AID OF the orphans of our soldiers, will be delivered THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 26, at Cooper Institute, commencing at 8 o'clock, and will be fully illustrated. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents; to be had at Devoe's exchange office, No. 13 Cooper Union Building; Crowen's book-store, Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway, and Nunan's book-store, No. 84 Nassau-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—Rev. Dr. CROSBY will (D. V.) preach on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington square.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.

SENSATION AMONG THE DEAF.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continuel rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,
No. 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son, I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight*, I can now *see every object*, even with the eye which was *quite blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.
JOHN VAN BOSKIRK,
Per John Van Boskirk, Jr.,
Bergen, New-Jersey.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.
Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. MCDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.
JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CONTINENTAL MAGAZINE
FOR MARCH.
CONTENTS—NO. XV.

Turkey. A Comté, Jr.
False Estimations.
The Blue Handkerchief.
Gold.
Last Words. Ingoldsby North.
Parting. Edward S. Rand, Jr.
A Merchant's

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

1. The three-story brick dwelling No. 68 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

2. The two-story and attic frame dwelling No. 68 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, L. I. Both the above houses eligible for small families.

3. The premises known as the "The Gothic," with stables attached, in 9th-st. near South 7th, Brooklyn, L. I. They have been occupied as a hotel and livery stables the past ten years.

The above property is all situated within five minutes' walk of the South 7th and Grand-st. Ferries.

4. Also, the three-story brick dwelling No. 167 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st., City, in perfect order.

5. Also, the four-story store No. 50 Ferry-st., near Pearl; has been occupied for the leather trade the past twenty years.

6. Also, a spacious and elegant mansion and comfortable house, with ample grounds attached, situated in the City of Middletown, Conn., adjoining the Wesleyan University, being one of the most desirable residences on the Connecticut River.

7. Also, a number of valuable building lots, adjoining the last-mentioned premises, within five minutes' walk of the main street, and ready for immediate improvement.

Any or all of the above premises will be let or sold on the most favorable terms.

BENEDICT & COIT,
No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.

4 lots on 126th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 124th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3 lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st. Also, 1 lot on 5th-av., near 11 th-st., and gore on 3th-st. and 1st-av.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Hiss. Rottkay Kossuth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing 10 acres of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety, and an apple orchard in full bearing. The premises are handsomely located, and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is justly celebrated; it is but a few minutes' walk from the village, where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal, and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by application to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—FINE FARM, 25 acres, house and barn, Somerville, N. J., $2,100; cottage house and 2 lots, New Durham, N. J., $1,500; store and dwelling property Nos. 252 and 254 Broome-st., $12,000; No. 2 0 East Broadway, $12,500; No. 189 Division-st., $5,500; No. 21 Delancey-st., $6,200; No. 63 1st-st., $5,000; No. 158 Houston-st., $5,500; Nos. 248 and 250 12th-st., $14,000; lots for $2,400; No. 181 East 15th-st., $1,700; No. 53 11th-st., $7,000; Nos. 113, 115, 117 East 28th-st., 25x100, 4-story brick, each $8,500. Owners having salable property apply in exchange for advertising to or at DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery corner Broome-st., New-York, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.—The extensive property known as the Matteawan Machine Works, consisting of real estate, water-power, &c., suitable for cotton or woolen mills, situated at Matteawan, Duchess County, New-York. For particulars, inquire of MACKIN & BROTHER.
No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York,
or MACKIN & HUSTIS,
Fishkill Landing, Duchess County, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 46 West 46th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 20x53, and lot 100 feet 6 inches deep; house in first-rate order, with all the modern improvements and conveniences; the location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, three stone, built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout; lot 25 feet deep; lot 162 cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK AND brown-stone, English basement house, No. 3 East 27th-st., first house from 5th-av.; is 25 feet wide by 51 feet deep, constructed in the best manner for the occupancy of the then owner; has a back staircase, a spacious wine and provision vault, is very well ventilated, and is, in every respect, a desirable dwelling. For particulars and permit to view the premises, apply to E. CASSIDAY, No. 49 Broadst., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. LORILLARD, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 21 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot No. 17 West 28th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep, all modern improvements; lot 102 feet deep, near Madison-square and Fifth-av. Hotel; finest location in the City; will be sold at a bargain. For terms and permits to see the house, apply to H. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO MODERN, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 3 and 5 West 20th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. The houses are each 25 feet front, contain all modern improvements, and in good order, and will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to P. O. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 3 BEACH-st. Also, a farm of 80 acres, 34 miles from this City, near Codwise's Station, on the Erie Railroad; 40 bearing fruit trees, new house, watered from R. R., &c. Price low; terms liberal. Inquire of SEYMOURS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES, NOS. 293 AND 292 West 20th-st., court-yard in front, in rear of London Terrace, complete with all the modern improvements; size of the houses, 16 by 41 feet deep; lots 61 feet deep. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone house, No. 27 East 33d-st., 115 feet east of Madison-av.; house, 18x60; lot, 20x100 feet; in fine order, well and substantially built, containing all the modern improvements. Will be sold with or without the furniture. Inquire on the premises after 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The 2-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 31 South 9th-st., also, the lot in 9th-st. immediately with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

HOUSE, STABLE AND EXTRA DEEP LOT FOR SALE.—A new house brown stone, four stories, has all modern improvements; stable has gas. Croton, sewer, &c., room for four horses and carriages. Persons wishing to invest $19,000 or $20,000, apply to J. N. LUCKEY, Esq., No. 3 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

FOR SALE OR WEST 14TH-ST.—THE 4-story, high stoop and balcony No. 153 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; house 25x56 and extension of 8 feet; lot 25x123 feet; house contains all the modern improvements; price $23,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, corner of Lexington-av. and 40th-st., built in the best manner, replete and complete in every particular, and will be sold at a very low figure. For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES FOX, No. 34 East 38th-st., or of F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON EIGHTH-ST. FOR SALE.—The valuable house and lease of lot No. 90 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) between 5th-av. and Macdougal-st; lot 21x100 feet, has 15 years to run; house has gas, water, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

$22,500.—FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-story and basement brown-stone house, 23x55, on 42d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. No broker invited or commission allowed. Sole owner, No. 16 West 42d-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO NICE cottage houses, one with two, the other with four or eight lots, on Willoughby, near Yates-av.; have twelve rooms, water, gas, range, &c. Also, a desirable building plot. Apply to E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT BARGAINS.—Nos. 130 and 136 East 18th-st., three-story brick, with Stuyvesant leases; ground rent $60; leases renewable. Terms easy. Apply to H. P. FESSENDEN, No. 70 Wall-st.; or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE ON easy terms, eight substantial brick houses in Greene-st., covering a front of 150 feet, leaving a large space in the rear for improvement. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 488 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 100 SOUTH-2d-st., Williamsburgh, 25 by 60; lot 25 by 120; cost $18,000; to sell for $13,500, on easy terms; three additional lots can be had alongside. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., or No. 28 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS, brown-stone, 3-story high-stoop houses, with all the improvements, in all respects desirable, will be sold, together or separately, on terms to suit. Apply on the premises, No. 245 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, with every convenience and in perfect order, west of 8th-av., on 33th-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45, MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 7th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,816 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement house, complete in all respects, No. 60 East 18th-st., opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Apply to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE and 21st-st., 75 feet on 4th-av.; also, three more pieces in the same locality, houses paying a good rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE COSTLIEST HOUSES on Gramercy Park. Also, two more in the same location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 9th avs., 42d and 43d-sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st., and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE FOR INVESTMENT—CHOICE Brooklyn property; lots on New-York-av., and on all the leading streets and avenues, singly or in parcels; improved property of every description, including some of the finest places in the city. Apply at No. 2 Court-st., or address JOHN BRAINERD.

CHARLES E. MILLS, REAL ESTATE and Insurance Broker, Office No. 34 Cedar-st., respectfully solicits from owners, sales of real estate on commission. Houses rented, and rents collected. Insurance procured in the best Companies.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN FRANKLIN-av., near Myrtle, a two-story and attic house, with basement and sub-cellar; rent, $250 per year; also, the same class house, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle, rent $250; also, the whole ur part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $150 per year, also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $96 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given to the two last houses immediately. Inquire of PETER A. LERT, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 322 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.—THE EXTENsive carriage factory in Main-st., Poughkeepsie, is offered to let or lease. Formerly under the control of W. Frederick and latterly under Messrs. Underhill & Higbet. This establishment has carried on an extensive business for several years past, and possesses all the facilities for conducting that trade to advantage, and is convenient to lines of transportation. Apply to A. R. BOOTH, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York, or M. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—To lease a most desirable corner property, near the Everett House. Lot 25 by 106 feet; house about 60 feet deep, first class. To a party with means to extend the building over the lot or lease for 21 years, with renewal, will be granted. The adjoining property, same size and description, may also be had if desired. For terms, &c., apply to WM. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.:
No. 54 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $500.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO.
No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO. 747 Broadway, through to Mercer-st. Located opposite Astor-place and near Clinton-place. This property can be had on a lease of 10 or 15 year lease. Lot 25x200, and very eligible for a large business. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

A NEAT NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT House to let or for sale, furnished or not, No. 80 East 24th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all improvements and neatly furnished; would rent it to a small family, furnished, for $40 per month. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

TO LET—A MEDIUM-SIZE, HIGH-STOOP House, No. 65 North Moore st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.; house in good order, with range, water, gas and gas fixtures throughout; location desirable for a down-town merchant. Apply to JAMES WOGGINS, No. 75 Barclay-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x10 feet, with hatchways, holst wheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 54th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 7 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 39 West 54th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. Rent $600 per annum.

TO LET—THE TWO HANDSOME BROWN-STONE English basement houses Nos. 23 and 25 West 33d-st., between 5th and 9th avs. The houses are in good order and location desirable. Rent $700. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—BROOKLYN—THE ELIGIBLE BRICK dwelling, all improvements, No. 243 Pearl-st., $6 0; fa niture may be had on good terms. also, one on Degraw-st., 25 feet; also, No. 164 Ryerson-st., $300, possession now. Apply No. 2 Court-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET—STEADY STEAM POWER, (WITH 1 large new boiler,) the whole or part of the large building on the southeast corner of Broome and Mercer-sts. Apply in the adjoining corner of Broadway, to WM. GALE & SON.

TO LET FROM 1ST OF MAY—THE STORE and house No. 235 Grand-st., only one door from Lord & Taylor's; no better stand on the street for a rich cloak, shawl and dress goods trade. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 308 Varick-st., between Watts and Broome sts. Apply to THEODORE MALLABY, corner 6th-av. and Waverley-place, at the Bank.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET—ON THIRD and fourth floors of No. 50 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 61 Warren-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 106 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT INTO THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 37x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agricultarist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—A PART OF A COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 236 East 15th-st. Inquire on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FARMS.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE ON ACCOMODATING TERMS, A farm of 150 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill notwithstanding their great natural advantages, have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.

Apply to G. MERLE, No. 250 Water-st., New-York.
Also for sale, 16 acres land at Bay Ridge.

FARM, STOCK AND UTENSILS AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the farm owned and occupied by the undersigned, situated on the Jamaica and Hempstead Plank Road, one mile east of the village of Jamaica, near the toll gate, and a out 400 feet from Willow Tree Station, Long Island Railroad; contains about 14 acres tillable land, in first-rate condition, dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house and plenty of choice fruit. Also, 3 horses, cow, 3 hogs, rockaway carriage, harness, Jeremes's mower, plows, hay, stalks, &c. This is a convenient location for a person doing business in the City, as several trains daily stop at the Willow Tree Station, which is but one hour's ride from New-York; and there is also hourly communication from the village by rail or omnibus. If desired, $2,000 can remain during the pleasure of the purchaser. Train leaves James-slip ferry or 34th-st. Ferry, at 9 A. M., for Willow Tree Station. Long Island Railroad. GEO. R. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—TWO SUPERIOR FARMS, OF 75 acres each, one mile from depot at Plainfield, N. J.; also a very nice cottage, with half an acre of land, in the village, also n very large house, of about 20 rooms, with barn and five acres, 200 yards from the depot at Scotch Plains—plenty of shade and fruit—an excellent situation for a Summer boarding house, together with other choice City and country property. Inquire of MILLER & HARRIOTT, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 220 ACRES, IN HYDE Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., location two miles from Hudson River Railroad, at Hyde Park Station. Title perfect, and a large proportion of the purchase money may remain secured at the option of the purchaser. For particulars, apply personally to the subscriber, on the premises, or address as above, THOMAS NEWCOMB.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, or exchange for City or Yonkers property, of 365 acres, at Huntington, L. I. Also a store to let at Yonkers—a first-rate stand for any kind of business. Address E. B. TAYLOR & CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 121 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Duchess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS.—ANY PHYSICIAN OF THIS City, willing to dispose of a part or the whole of his practice, may find an opportunity by addressing GALEN, Box No. 131 *Times* Office, at any time before 12 o'clock to-morrow, (Thursday,) giving real name and address.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

SEA-SHORE AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR RENT AND FOR SALE, at Flushing, Queens County, Long Island, at the terminus of the Railroad. Communication daily by steamboats and cars. The premises are comprised of about fifteen acres, being a peninsula of land running into Sterling Bay, an estuary of the Sound; bounded on one side by a street and on the other sides by the waters of Sterling Bay, with a hard gravelly shore; a row of tall, thrifty poplars dot the bank all around the premises.

The grounds are laid out with graveled roads and walks, ornamented with flowering and shade trees, shrubbery, lawns and orchards with all kinds of fruit under high cultivation. Improvements are a mansion house, laundry, outhouses, stable and carriage-house, boat-house and stone pier, brewery and buildings therein, gardener's cottage, &c., &c. The mansion is one of the best built structures in the country, constructed of selected material and by "day's work," with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath, &c.

All kinds of shell fish are found on the shores; an abundance of fishing and shooting in the neighborhood; fine bathing, and one of the finest bays in the country for sailing. The place is remarkably healthy and entirely free from annoyances, such as mosquitoes, sand flies, &c.; fine hard roads for driving. Railroad depot within quarter of a mile.

For further particulars, apply to J. HOXIE, Esq., President of Commonwealth Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED in Orange, N. J., fifty minutes' ride, by Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st., and five minutes' walk from the depot. Comprises about 6 acres of ground in fine cultivation, and contains every requisite to make it one of the most desirable investments now offering to the public. There are on the place, stable, new house, carriage-house and henery, all in good order; an abundance of fine fruit trees, all in full bearing, comprising dwarf pear, quince, apple, plum, peach and cherry trees; also, Falstaff raspberries and fine strawberry beds.

The house is frame, containing 13 rooms, 9 of which are bedrooms, all large and airy; marble mantels on first floor. This is a splendid opportunity for those wishing a fine old place cheap; has been in possession of present proprietor over 17 years, and will be sold cheap to close an estate. Call on or address W. PATTERSON, No. 14 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Twenty miles from New-York and Brooklyn—a first-class mansion residence and farm. The house replete with every modern convenience, gas, water, &c.; a fine lawn and circular carriage drive, with shade and fruit trees in great variety. The farm, of over 60 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and valuable also as building lots; has a new farm-house and all necessary out-buildings. Location about ½ mile from village and railroad depot. Communication with New-York and Brooklyn several times a day. Climate unusually healthy; fine roads, convenient schools, churches, &c. For further information, inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 16 Wall-st., or of GEORGE MERRILL, No. 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.—A BEAUtiful situation on the river bank, brick buildings, lodge-house, grapery, greenhouse, carriage-house, &c. Grounds beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, with abundance of fruit and shrubs; dwelling-house in the Italian villa style, complete, with all of the modern conveniences—water, gas, &c.; about 1½ hours' ride from Chambers-st. For particulars address, with real name, Box No. 239 Post-office. No broker need apply. Price, $8,000.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT Morristown, N. J., pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from depot; size, 42 by 36 feet, three stories, with two-story wing, 16 rooms, finished in good style, with furnace, gas, water, &c.; also, carriage-house, stable, poultry-house and ice-house; garden and fruit-yard of about 1½ acres, well stocked with choice fruit and shrubbery.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—THE modern dwelling-house on the corner of South and Willow sts., four minutes' walk from the depot. The house is supplied with the conveniences of a city residence. The lot is about ¾ of an acre, has upon it a barn and chicken-house, and is abundantly stocked with fruit, evergreen and shade trees. Apply to BOOTH & EDGAR, No. 95 Front-st., or to No. 101 9th-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Harlem Gas office, No. 76 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad, large double house, carriage-house, &c., 1¾ acres land, handsomely improved, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; very desirable for a Summer boarding-house. Price, with furniture, $5,000. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

STEAM-ENGINE, SHAFTING, &c., FOR sale, with opportunity to lease the six large buildings, Nos. 371, 373 and 375 West-st., running through to Washington-st.; the engine is of 125-horse power, all in the best of condition, the buildings being well occupied with paying tenants for rent and steam-power. Apply to HALL, CORNELL & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT YONKERS, A commodious house and one acre of ground, on the bank of the river, quarter of a mile below depot: stable, fine vegetable garden, fruit, berries, shade trees, &c. Also, two acres of land adjoining, if desired. Apply on the premises, or to L. UNDERHILL, 91 Chambers st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMfield, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land, fruit and shade trees &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON, NEW-YORK.—A DESIRable house on 2½ lots, filled with fine fruit, well situated and in good repair, with small rear tenement; half the amount can remain on mortgage. Price, $3,000. Apply to A. J. CENTER, No. 81 Broadway.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE —Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT NORTH ORange, N. J.—A very convenient two-story double house and lot; price, $4,000; rent $360. Six acres of land may be had if desired. For particulars, address T. G. FRENCH, No. 15½ Fulton-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—WANTED TO LEASE IN North Orange, on or near Main-st., an unfurnished dwelling house, with modern conveniences. Address, stating location and terms, J. T., Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, to let at a reduced rent; contains ten rooms; fine trees, fine view of the Bay of New-York, and rent $350; near the steamboat landing. Address O. A. K., Box No. 1,295 Post-office.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Bergen Heights, N. J., &c., to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A QUIET FAMILY A SECOND and a third floor, convenient for housekeeping. Seven rooms are required, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, between 4th and 20th-sts., and 1st and 4th-avs. Possession desired by the 1st of April if possible. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, BROOKLYN, Broadway Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD FOUR-STORY AND BASEment house, partly furnished, the rent to be taken in board, in a good neighborhood, between 4th and 2d sts., and 2d and 7th avs., an admirable opportunity for any person that has a house to dispose of in that way. Address A. B. C., Union-square Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—WITH modern conveniences, for a small family, in town or on the Hudson, and convenient of access; must be in a good location, and in condition for immediate occupancy. Address G, Box No. 3,247 Post-office.

WANTED—FROM FIRST OF MAY, OR SOONER, a good three or four-story house, partially or fully furnished, in a good central location. Rent secured, and best of references. Address TENANT, care of S. S. White, corner Broadway and Bond-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., WELL furnished, for a term of two or three years from 1st of May, by a small family without children; tenant unexceptionable. Address "C. A.," care of Jno. Townsend, Jr., No. 5 Beekman-st.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—IN a good neighborhood, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry—a 3-story house. Address, stating location and rent, which must be moderate, W. M., Box No. 190 *Tim s* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF Music, piano and vocal, desires to find board in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn, where instruction in music, French and German languages would be received as an equivalent or partly so. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 361 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT THIRD-STORY front room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 84 East 20th-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A GENTLEman—may be had in a private family, residing near the City Hall, convenient to the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. The chamber is a large front room, with closet, shelved on one side, and gas, bath, &c. Address A., Box No. 1,435 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY has a store of handsomely furnished rooms to rent, on second floor, consisting of front parlor and back bed-room, with bath-room adjoining, to one or two single gentlemen. References exchanged. Location south side of 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Address T. H., Box No. 2 398, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR FAMily of five persons—In a pleasant, healthy location, easy of access to the City; (on line of Hudson preferred.) State location, accommodation and terms to BROADSTREET, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, TWO CHILdren and nurse; in sitting-room and two bedrooms required, in a private family, not remote from the vicinity of Union-square; terms liberal. Address A. B., Box No. 4,326 Post-office, New-York.

AT NO 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A front room to suit a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOM.—AN EXTRA-SIZED, neatly furnished front room, with two large closets attached, to let, with partial board, to one or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 68 Irving-place.

AUCTION SALES.

Stated Draper, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1863.

The mines having resumed work, the sale of coal at public auction, announced by the Board of Managers for the 23d day of December, 1862, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of Feb., 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time and place they will offer for sale

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL

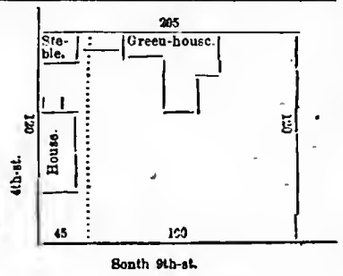
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of March next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, on any form whatever, being made for account of or in behalf of the company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by the purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The Coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year, Sundays excepted, requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the Coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the Trade and Consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited. C. R. ROBERT, President.



AUCTION NOTICE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY in Brooklyn, E. D., for sale, on the 25th day of February, at 12 M., at No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by THOMAS MURPHY, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE, under the direction of ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.

The 3-story brick house, 2-story extension, stable in the rear, on the northeasterly corner of 4th and South 9th sts., will be sold, with the adjoining lot, containing together 45 feet front, and 120 feet deep.

Upon this $6,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Eight single lots adjoining, and fronting on South 9th-st., 20x120 feet, will be sold, one with the privilege of more.

This property was formerly owned and occupied by A. P. Cummings, Esq., and has upon it a good grapery and green-house, and is filled with choice shrubbery, and cherry, plum and pear trees, of 15 to 20 years' growth, and in full bearing condition. A very desirable place for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to

Or to JAMES D. SPARKMAN,
Manufacturers' Bank, Brooklyn.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPERB ROSEWOOD AND BUHL FURNITURE.

PAPIER-MACHE AND ROSEWOOD CASE PIANOFORTES AT AUCTION.

A part of which was imported from Paris. (being premium furniture from the Crystal Palace Exhibition in our City,) and the balance made to order by Roux and others.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESD

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES.

GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND.
WIRE WINDOW SHADES.
ALL STYLES OF SHADE FIXTURES.
Sole Agent for
BRAY'S SELF-ACTING FIXTURE.
CHINESE AND VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
ALL KINDS OF WINDOW FURNITURE,
Retailed at a slight advance on
OLD PRICES,
AT
KELTY'S,
No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

LACE CURTAINS,

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN BORDERS,
KELTY'S,
No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

WORSTED DAMASKS,

COTTON DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
BROCATELLES,
PEKIN, JAPANESE AND LURAY CLOTHS,
&c., &c.
KELTY'S,
No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

NEW FURNITURE COVERINGS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AT RETAIL.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

We are now receiving a large and entirely New Stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS and
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
Suited to PARLOR, DINING ROOM and CHAMBER.
CURTAINS in

BROCATELS,	COTELLINES,
BROCADE SATINS,	PLUSHES,
TAPESTRIES,	MOQUETTES,
SILK REPS,	SATIN DELAINES.

NEW BORDERINGS for Trimmings.
WORSTED REPS, PLAIN, FIGURED and PRINTED,
All Colors.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, New Goods.
SHADES, in Gold, Painted or in Buff and White Holland, made and put up.
Our Stock of HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS has been materially added to.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT NO. 11 WARREN-ST.
2,000 DOZEN BLACK JOUVIN
KID GLOVES,
Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Solferino,
JUST RECEIVED,
which I guarantee to sell less than any other Importer in the United States.
GEORGE B. ENGLISH,
No. 11 Warren-st.

R. H. MACY IS NOW OPENING
Full lines Ladies' Linen HANDKERCHIFS, from 12s. doz. up. Full assortment of LINENS, LINEN DAMASKS, LINEN NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TABLE-COVERS. Also, best makes English and French Bleached MUSLINS, all at much less than present cost of importation.
Full line of Swiss and Book MUSLINS. Dotted Swiss MUSLINS, JACONETS, Plaid and Striped CAMBRICS, NAINSOOK MUSLINS, &c., bought before the rise in goods.
A full stock of fine FLANNELS, much below the present market price.
NOW OPENING,
A full stock of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' COTTON HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR of the very best manufactures, purchased last Fall, in anticipation of the rise, and selling 20 PER CENT. LESS than the PRESENT cost of IMPORTATION.
NOW OPENING,
FROM AUCTION.
A large assortment of FRENCH and SCOTCH EMBROIDERED BANDS.
NEEDLE-WORK SWISS BANDS.
NEEDLE-WORK FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS.
NEEDLE-WORK INFANTS' DRESSES AND WAISTS.
NEEDLE-WORK TRIMMINGS in great variety.
A great variety of FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK COLLARS and SETS, Linen Do., &c., &c.
SLEEVE NETS, ALL QUALITIES.
TRIMMING LACES, every description.
LACE VAILS, REAL AND IMITATION.
GRENADINE VAILS
FULL LINE REAL AND IMITATION LACES in great variety.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS!!
FULL STOCK OF RIBBONS, ALL DESIRABLE SHADES AND WIDTHS.
Now opening, SPRING STOCK OF PARIS FLOWERS.
CORSETS!!
And Ladies' made-up UNDER-CLOTHING in great variety.
YANKEE NOTIONS!!
in great variety, and from auction the last week. An invoice of REAL FRENCH PERFUMERY at very low prices.
KID GLOVES!!
REMEMBER that we IMPORT OUR OWN KID GLOVES. That we sell the BEST QUALITY LADIES' KID GLOVES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. Now opening fresh,
500 doz. LADIES' MADE KIDS, STITCHED.
500 doz. LADIES' MADE KIDS, PLAIN.
500 doz. LADIES' BLACK KIDS, PLAIN AND STITCHED.
500 doz. LADIES' PARTI-COLOR KIDS.
500 doz. LADIES' WHITE KIDS.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the late great rise in these goods.
Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.
All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
No. 204 and 206 6th-av, two doors below 14th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES.—75 CENTS, NICE COLORS; plain black, 86 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter Gloves, Hosiery, Under-garments, Leggings, Sontags and Ladies' Drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine Merino Vests, 75 cents; Zephyr Worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony Yarns, all colors. Alexandre's Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 65 cents; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BARGAINS.—SPRING BONNETS NOW READY. Winter bonnets at half-price; $12 bonnets reduced to $6; $6 ones to $3; children's hats at half-price; theatre bonnets at $6; straw bonnets.
561 L. BINNS' Millinery, 561 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, without pain or danger, can do so through the agency of my new CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM and ETHER. Gold sets inserted, $20; vulcanite, $8. Gold fillings, $1; silver and dentine, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.
Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 96 4th-av.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 5 BOND-STREET, having fifteen years' experience in the use of chloroform in extracting teeth, can be consulted with perfect safety. Children, from six years upward, take it daily. Refers to Rev. Drs. Isaac Ferris and Joel Parker; Drs. Baldwin, Gilchrist and Stilwell.

NO IMPOSITION.—MAD. ROSS, DOCtress and Astrologist, was born with a natural gift; she tells the past and the future; she was never known to fail; she brings together those long separated; causes speedy marriages. Come one, come all, to No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Lucky numbers free.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY MORNING, 12TH INST., in STORE REGULATION BOOK, in Fulton-st., between William and Cliff sts. The finder will be properly rewarded by returning it to CHAS. S. LITTLE, No. 59 Fulton-st.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF $2,000, DATED 2d of January, 1863, at three months, drawn by Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co., and indorsed by D. H. Haight. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, Main, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN.
Capt. Ballantyne, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb 28
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE.
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The FAHKEE will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about March 7.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR BEAUFORT, N. C.,
AND
PORT ROYAL, S. C.
The superior steamship
SAXON,
Will leave Pier No. 10 North River, as above, on
THURSDAY, Feb. 26,
At 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY.
No. 62 South-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. Gager,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
Freight at reduced rates.
No freights received nor bills lading signed on day of sailing.
Steamer GEO. CROMWELL will succeed. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday.....Feb. 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $10. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2: SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 26, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H.H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Station, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE copartnership existing between ALBERT CLARK and SETH H. MOSELEY, under the firm of CLARK & MOSELEY, is dissolved, Mr. Clark continuing the business as sole proprietor.
ALBERT CLARK.
SETH H. MOSELEY.
Brevoort House, Feb. 19, 1863.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH GRAY MARE, FIFteen hands high, 7 years old, warranted sound, gentle and kind; can trot inside of 2:50. Inquire at No. 134 Allen-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION!
A GRAND CONCERT
By the celebrated
"OLD FOLKS,"
And a GRAND EXHIBITION of the LAUGHING GAS,
BY
Dr. COLTON,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 28.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON for ladies and children.
Each of these entertainments will commence with a Grand Concert, by the celebrated
QUARTETTE
OF FATHER REED'S "OLD FOLKS,"
consisting of FATHER REED,
MISS H. L. S. REED,
MISS ANNA GOODALL,
MR. W. P. GRIER,
who will appear in ancient costume, and delight the audience with the corrapturing songs which have made their names famous throughout the country.
After which, Dr. COLTON will appear and administer the LAUGHING GAS to
TWELVE GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES.
Fun, Humor, Wit, Song, Dancing, &c., are brought out by the Gas.
Tickets 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents.
Admission Saturday afternoon—Adults, 10 cents; children, 5 cents.
Doors open at 6½; music commences at 7½ o'clock.
Open afternoon at 2, commence at 3 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
The third night of the highly-distinguished and beautiful tragedienne and comedienne,
MARY PROVOST,
MARY PROVOST,
Who will have the honor of appearing
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 25,
In her universally-acknowledged great comedy impersonation of
NELL GWYNNE,
NELL GWYNNE,
In Charles Reade's and Tom Taylor's prize drama, in five acts, of
THE KING'S RIVAL.
Supported by
MR. L. BARRETT,
Miss Ada Clifton, Mr. W. Davidge, A. H. Davenport, &c.
FRIDAY EVENING,
Benefit and last night but one of
MISS MARY PROVOST,
Whose engagements, previously entered into, compel her departure from New-York.

SACRED CONCERT.—MISS MARIA BARNARD will sing at the Concert to be given THIS EVENING, Feb. 25, in the South Dutch Church. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building a sewer in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; paving with trap block Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and for fencing vacant lots on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue and east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth street; south side of Seventy-ninth-street; both sides of Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fourth, and north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Worth-street, between Broadway and Hudson-street; west side of Broadway, both sides of Church-street, West-broadway, and east side of Hudson street from and to points distant half way between Worth-street and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said street, and north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known by ward map numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, block number one hundred and thirty-five.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 15 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
THOS. MONELL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office, Board of Assessors,
New Court-House, Feb. 16, 1863.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States, antitled, "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt"—approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of February, 1863, to the 28th day of February, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1¼ o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
JAMES MURRAY,
JOHN BRICE.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
Committee on Ferries.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREER,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
JAMES MURRAY,
JOHN BRICE,
PATRICK H. KEENAN, } Committee on Ferries.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
Quartermaster's Office, New-York, Feb. 21, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. 26th inst., for the erection of a building for officers' quarters, on the hospital grounds in the vicinity of Fort Schuyler. Said building to be 108 feet by 25 feet, two stories and a basement, each story nine feet in the clear. The builder to find all the materials, and turn the building over to the Government, ready for occupation, in the shortest possible time.
Detailed plans can be seen at this office.
STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Major and Quartermaster.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FEB. 13, 1863.
SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Bureau of Construction, Treasury Department, until 12 o'clock M., March 2, 1863, for GLASS, according to the following schedule of sizes and qualities. Samples of the kind of Glass estimated for to be furnished by each bidder.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.
194 plates 42.3-16x20½.
130 plates 49½x20¼.
114 plates 43¼x20½.
130 plates 48.3-16x20¼.
13 plates 48.3-16x26½.
114 plates 43.3-16x20½.
130 plates 27⅞x19⅝.
13 plates 27⅞x26⅝.
114 plates 36.11-16x20½.
DOUBLE THICK FRENCH CRYSTAL.
32 plates 31.3-16x16.
ROUGH HAMMARED GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS.
36 plates 63x28—¾ inch thick.

All the glass to be delivered at the Treasury Building perfect and unbroken, and according to samples in thickness and quality. The whole to be delivered from the 10th of March to the 1st of April, as may be required. All bidders must send suitable guarantees of their ability to perform the contract, and the successful bidder will be required to give proper bond for the fulfillment of the contract.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if considered for the interest of the Government to do so.
Envelopes containing bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Glass—Treasury Extension."
ISAIAH ROGERS,
Engineer in Charge Treasury Department.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1863, for the purchase by the Corporation of a lot for the use of Hose Company No. 49, to be located within the following boundaries: Liberty, Cedar, Washington and Greenwich sts.
Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots.
Payment will be made in cash on receiving a satisfactory title. The right is reserved to reject any proposals, if the interests of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Feb. 23, 1863.

Deputy Quartermaster-General's Office,
Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1863.
VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.
(Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

Deputy Quartermaster-General's Office,
Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1863.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, on or before the first of April next, of two hundred and ten medicine wagons; one hundred and eighty to be constructed after the model of Mr. Perot, and thirty after the model of Mr. Dunton; both models to be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal in this city. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Dep't Q. M. G.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
BEGIN AT 8, OVER BEFORE 11.
THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,)
Tenth and last night
OF
The powerfully written Romantic Play, in three acts,
FAULINE.
At each representation the crowded audiences evince the most absorbing attention and intense interest in this very exciting drama.
Horace de Beauval (his original character)
Mr. Lester Wallack
Max.....Mr. Floyd
Louise de Mervai.....Mr. Reynolds
Leon de Beauchamp.....Mr. Morton
Zucara.....Mr. Young
Henri.....Mr. Browne
Matthias.....Mr. Parkes
Cyrill.....Mr. Parslow
Notary.....Mr. Pope
Guillaume.....Mr. Turner
Pauline.....Mrs. Hoey
Mme. de Nervai.....Mrs. John Sefton
Gabrielle.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Harriet.....Miss Mary Barrett
Hostess.....Mrs. Reeves
Babette.....Miss Greene
The scenery by Mr. Isherwood.
The music by Mr. Stoepel.
In consequence of the great effect produced upon a house crowded to the ceiling on Saturday last, the first night of
MASKS AND FACES,
It will be repeated TO-MORROW (Thursday,)
FRIDAY, MR. MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT.
(Never acted here),
THE AMERICAN IN PARIS,
and the
FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
SATURDAY, third night of the successful comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.
In preparation,
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN, and
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," "The Magic Marriage," "Married Life," "Secrets Worth Knowing," "The Captain of the Watch," and "Henriette."

GERMAN OPERA—NO. 485 BROADWAY.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25—The one hundredth OPERA NIGHT.
FIDELIO.
GRAND OPERA, by L. Van Beethoven.
THURSDAY, Feb. 26,
BENEFIT OF MR. A. GRAFF.
FRA DIAVOLO, by Auber.

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI'S
GRAND CONCERT,
Previous to her departure for Europe, will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
AT IRVING HALL.
She will be assisted by the following
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS:
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor;
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist;
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Violinist;
Signor ARELLA, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cts. Reserved seats 50 cts. extra. The sale of which will commence this morning, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at Irving Hall; Scharfenberg & Sons, No. 770 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern,
First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Lewis Brandreth, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 9 Wall-street, in the City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.
Second—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March next.
Third—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:
Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.
Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."
And
Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

LEGAL NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—The subscribers will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of March next, at noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the real estate of the late George Griffin, deceased
1. The house and lot No. 20 Beach-street, fronting on Hudson-square in the Fifth Ward of this City, being 26 feet 6 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep, more or less, with its right in the Hudson square.
2. The house and lot No. 255 East Tenth-street, 109 feet east of First-avenue, on the north side, being 25 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 8 inches deep, more or less.
3. The stable and lot of land on the north side of Nineteenth-street, 125 feet east of the Fifth-avenue, known as No. 5 East Nineteenth-street, being 25 feet in front and rear, and 92 feet deep, more or less.
4. Sixteen lots of land on the north side of Twenty-sixth-street and south side of Twenty-seventh-street, commencing 212 feet 4½ inches, or thereabouts, west from the corner of the Seventh-avenue, and extending in the rear to Twenty-seventh-street, each lot being 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep, more or less, being eight lots on each street.
5. Six lots, being three on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street and three on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, commencing 293 feet 2 inches west of Seventh-avenue, and each lot 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 7 inches deep, more or less.—New-York, Feb. 7, 1863.
DANIEL LORD,
DANIEL D. LORD,
Executors George Griffin, deceased.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—JOHN SJAY and OTHERS vs. JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, Executors, &c.—Absolute sale on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, under the direction of Thomas C. Ruggles, Referee, six improved lots, known as Nos. 503, 505, 507, 509, 511 6th-av., and No. 86 Walker-st. Particulars can be learned of EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Esq., No. 48 Wall-st., or of the Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE,
JAMES HEALEY, } Executors
au27-law6mW*

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.
These matches are made without sniphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
The highest market price paid
by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

145—A DIVINE SPIRITUAL MEETING WILL be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Conference Committee on the Ways and Means Bill.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR GENERALS.

Another Long Debate on the Conscription Bill in the House.

The Final Vote to be Taken To-Day.

An Important Letter from Gen. Scott Read During the Proceedings.

Gen. McClellan Accused of Insubordination.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

THE WAYS AND MEANS BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Ways and Means bill had a short session this morning, but arrived at no conclusion upon the points under discussion. It is understood that Secretary CHASE has been invited to meet the Committee to-morrow and give his views. They will certainly be as heretofore expressed in his reports and recommendations.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR GENERALS.

The President will not return any of the nominations to the Senate for Major and Brigadier Generals until the House has passed the Senate bill on the subject. The President has asked the House Committee to increase the number, so that there will be n Brigadier-General for every brigade in the field, and a Major-General for every division. The Committee will probably amend the bill so as to meet the views of the President.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER ON GEN. MC'CLELLAN.

THADDEUS STEVENS brought out in the House debate to-night on the Conscription Bill, Gen. SCOTT'S famous letter to the Secretary of War, complaining of McCLELLAN'S insubordination. It produced a decided sensation.

THE WORLD REPUDIATED.

VALLANDIGHAM took occasion to denounce the New-York *World* as an Abolition sheet. When after going that low, one is still only an Abolitionist, to what depths must we infer that VALLANDIGHAM himself has descended?

PRIZE PROPERTY.

The House Naval Committee have authorized their Chairman to report important amendments to the Prize bill of last session. They provide for an immediate sale of prize property, and that the proceedings shall not be staid by appeal, and makes it felony to defraud the Government on the sale of property. These changes are made necessary, owing to the delays and enormous expenses in bringing the case to a successful termination.

THE AMBULANCE CORPS BILL.

The Senate Military Committee, at their meeting to-day, reported adversely upon the House bill organizing an Ambulance Corps for the army, on the ground of impracticability.

THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION BILL.

The Select Committee of the House on Emancipation have compromised between the Senate and House bills. The bill agreed on fixes the amount of bonds at $15,000,000, and the date of Emancipation at July 4, 1865. The bonds are all to be delivered to, and disposed of and disbursed by the State. No price is fixed per head for slaves. It emancipates a proposition to the State that if she will bring about complete emancipation on or before July 4, 1865, the Government will give a bonus in bonds of $1,500,000. The bill will be reported and probably pressed through both Houses without any amendment.

GEN. SCHENCK AS A GOVERNOR.

The complaints in which the secesh martyrs of Baltimore so piteously indulged, of tyranny on the part of Gen. SCHENCK in his administration there, afford a most encouraging evidence of his loyal vigor. A secesh congregation—secesh religiously as well as politically—after abandoning their former Union associates, commenced worship in a public hall, where they fondly hoped to be free from the odious presence of "the flag;" and on being notified that the banner floating there *must be permitted to remain*, they again fled to another spot, only to encounter there the same intolerable persecution. Numerous similar instances show that he is not at all disposed to cultivate a reputation for "chivalry" among traitors.

CONTRABANDS STILL ARRIVING.

Last week over three hundred contrabands came within our lines at Falmouth. Some of them came from as far South as North Caroline.

SUBMISSION OF THE CHIPPEWAS.

Col. THOMPSON, Indian Agent, arrived here on Sunday, with a delegation of twenty-one Indians of the Chippewa tribe. They were engaged in the recent wars with the Sioux against the white settlers in Minnesota, but, so far as is known, did not kill any of their captives. They come now to make treaties of peace, as they allege, with the President, and are willing that any depredations committed by them shall be made good from their annuities.

FROM RICHMOND.

A gentleman lately arrived from Richmond says that CHARLES J. FAULKNER, in the course of a recent conversation with him, confessed that things looked exceedingly blue for the cause of the South, which, said he, must eventually fail unless the great Powers of Europe interfere and close the war.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A letter was received here a few days ago from Gen. ROSECRANS, in which he says that he has good reason to believe BRAGG'S army at Chattanooga to be greatly dispirited and demoralized, and that *he has no fears for the result when the next advance is made*. The condition of the roads is such as to prevent movements of any magnitude for some time to come. The spirit and *morale* of his army are excellent.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

Three men, attempting to cross into Virginia with several hundred dollars worth of goods, were captured by our pickets on Saturday. The men were sent to the Old Capitol.

THE NUMBER OF FURLOUGHS.

The number of furloughs granted at the furlough office here averages about two hundred and fifty per day.

TO BE PAID OFF.

Gen. STEINWEHR'S Division, of Gen. SIGEL'S corps, were to have been paid off to-day.

RESIGNED.

Col. N. B. LORD, Thirty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, has resigned his commission in the army. Col. LORD has commanded the Thirty-fifth Regiment in eight different engagements, and has proved himself a brave and competent officer. He entered the service as Captain, and by his gallantry won the chief command of his regiment.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

The number of patients in the various hospitals [illegible] there were from

	Over 6ft.			Over 6ft.	
Indiana	19	1	6½	S. Carolina	15	6	6½
Kentucky	16	6	3½	Alabama	17	6	6
Ohio	15	6	2½	Virginia	15	6	2
Tennessee	19	6	3	New-York	4	6	1½
Maine	11	6	2	Pennsylvania	5	6	1
Vt. and N. H.	6	6	1	N. J. and Del.	6	6	1
Mass. & Conn.	5	6	3	Maryland	9	6	2
N. Carolina	24	6	2½	Illinois	17	6	3
Georgia	30	6	6½	Missouri	8	6	1½

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

J. R. Philbrick, 10th New-Hampshire.
W. C. Taber, 4th Rhode Island Artillery.
H. Schieble, 29th New-York.
W. Chambers, 169th New-York.
A. Carlyle, 6th Michigan cavalry.
W. H. Cruysler, 50th New-York.
Julius Gamminger, 20th New-York State Militia.
O. Lantz, 15th New-Jersey.
E. Brink, 127th New-York.
A. Bridge, 13th New-Hampshire.
C. B. Taylor, 63d New-York.
J. Gordon, 12th Rhode Island.
W. S. Williams, 136th New-York.
H. H. Lancaster, 19th Maine.
John Jenkins, 111th New-York.
W. D. Mitchell, 1st Maine.
A. Foster, 8th Michigan.
J. L. Molton, 9th New-Hampshire.
John Hniloran, 140th New-York.
W. F. Cady, 4th Vermont.
Wm. Palmer, 136th New-York.
W. Dnthan, 21st Connecticut.
A. A. Walker, 1st Rhode Island Artillery.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

REBEL MAIL CAPTURED.

The gunboat *Eureka*, which has arrived from the Lower Potomac, brought up a detective officer attached to Gen. SCHENCK'S department, having with him a large mail, among which was a number of letters addressed to prominent personages in Richmond, which were captured at Leonardstown, last week, together with the carrier, who is in custody at that place. It is thought much valuable information will be derived from the capture.

DECLINED.

JOHN WILSON, of Chicago, formerly Commissioner of the General Land Office, had an interview with the President yesterday, and declined the position of Surveyor-General of Arizona, under the recently-organized Territorial Government. Hon. JOHN A. GOURLEY will probably be appointed Governor of Arizona. A large number of gentlemen connected with the mining interests of that Territory have recommended Col. EDWARD E. CROSS, of the Fifth New-Hampshire Volunteers, for the military commander. The last named has resided in Arizona for three years.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE THE SECOND TIME.

The Military Court now in session at the Old Capitol Prison to-day took up the cases of prisoners held for attempting to run the blockade the second time, involving a violation of the parole under which they were discharged after the first offence.

NAVAL.

Paymaster RUFUS CLARK and Paymaster CAMP have been ordered, the former to the storeship *Falmouth*, and the latter to the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*.

The crew of the gunboat *Isaac Smith*, captured at Stono, S. C., have arrived here.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The following is the conclusion of the debate in the Senate, on Monday night. It reached us at too late an hour for publication yesterday in our morning edition:

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) thought the matter was well understood. There were those who wished to put down the rebellion, and those who did not want to put it down. There could not be union here under such circumstances. He believed there was a party North who intended to oppose and embarrass the Government in prosecuting the war. He believed, as Gen. ROSECRANS did, that the Kentucky Convention was treasonable. There could be but two parties, one for the Government and the other against it. He referred to the speech of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. CARLILE) at Indianapolis, as evidence that he thought that the Senator was not so strongly for the Union as when he was in the Virginia Convention.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) said he had made that speech because the President had called around him certain gentlemen to assist him in resisting the pressure which was brought against him by certain men of the radical wing of the party. He went West to try to get the people to aid the President, and enable him to resist this pressure.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) spoke at length against the bill, and in defence of the Democratic party.

At 11½ o'clock a vote was taken on Mr. CARLILE'S substitute, which was rejected—Yeas, 7; Nays, 29.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the second and third sections, leaving the first section, which authorizes the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Rejected—Yeas, 18; Nays, 20.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved an amendment limiting the operation of the act to the 1st of March, 1864. Agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) offered an amendment, confining the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* to cases of treason and offences defined by law. Rejected.

Mr. HENDERSON offered another amendment, providing that no person be arrested in the States where no insurrection exists, unless by warrant of law and oath, describing the offence charged. Rejected—Yeas 16; Nays 24.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment so as to allow the President to suspend the writ without making proclamation. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S substitute was then adopted by a vote of yeas 25 and nays 12.

The bill then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Hicks, Howe, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlile, Henderson, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpie, Wall, Willey, Wilson of Missouri—13.

At 12¾ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the following bills:

To incorporate the institution for the education of colored women.

The bill relating to levy Courts in the District.

The bill to provide for the instruction of children outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the bill to build a wagon road from the West Point Academy and Cornwall Landing; also, adversely on the bill granting the right of way through the military reservations of Kansas; also, on the bill relating to hospitals and on ambulance corps. He said in regard to the latter bill, that the Committee regarded it as impracticable.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the Indian Committee, reported a bill for the removal of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota. Passed.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) called up the bill granting a pension to the sister of the late Commander RENSHAW. Passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaty with Peru.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) a Committee of Conference was appointed on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN then called up the Indian Appropriation bill.

After the adoption of several amendments, the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain the title to certain property in Denver City, Colorado, for the purpose of a branch mint. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) called up the bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad bill, the pending question being on Mr. POMEROY'S amendment to have the employes enrolled as a military organization.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) modified his amendment so as to make it a voluntary organization instead of a military.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. HARLAN and RICE, and defended by Mr. POMEROY at some length. Rejected. Yeas, 2; nays, 36.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered an amendment providing that 30,000 shares, of $100, shall be subscribed and 10 per cent. paid before the organization of the Company. Adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER moved to strike out the fourth section, which provides for delivering to the Company a percentage of the bonds, which by the original bill were retained until the completion of the road.

Adopted—yeas, 24; nays, 12.

A large number of minor amendments were acted upon.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called up the resolution to authorize the President, in certain cases to take possession of steamboats and other vessels. Referred to the Military Committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The Speaker stated that the pending motion was on the previous question on the Senate bill to organize the national forces, and for other purposes.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved a call of the House, and demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved that he be excused from voting.

The Speaker said Mr. ANCONA'S motion was not in order, for the reason that a call of the House presupposed that there was no quorum present, and if the proceedings were devoted to excusing members from voting, a quorum never would be secured.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) wished to make a suggestion to the other side.

Mr. BOCKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) objected.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) hoped Mr. HICKMAN would withdraw his objection. By thus doing they would get at a vote the sooner.

The House, 43 against 85, refused to order a call.

Mr. OLIN withdrew the demand for the previous question, and moved a suspension of the rules, in order to offer a resolution, that debate on the bill be concluded at 3½ o'clock.

Several gentlemen objected to this, among them Mr. WICKLIFFE, who said he had an important amendment to offer.

Mr. OLIN verily believed that if there were a proposition that all mankind should be saved, somebody would object to it. [Laughter.]

Mr OLIN introduced his resolution under a suspension of the rules, the question being stated on its adoption.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that there be a call of the House.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it be to Thursday next. On this he demanded the Yeas and Nays, which were taken, and the question was decided in the negative—33 against 122.

The question was next taken on Mr. CRAVEN'S motion for a call of the House.

Motion negatived by Yeas, 25; Nays, 104.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved for a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

The Speaker decided that Mr. KELLOGG'S motion was out of order.

Mr. KELLOGG moved that when the House adjourn it be to Thursday.

Mr. SARGEANT, of California, (Rep.,) jocosely rising to a question of privilege, said that it was not in order for the Republican side to filibuster.

The motion of Mr. KELLOGG was negatived by Yeas, 22; Nays, 91.

Mr. OLIN then withdrew his resolution, and also his demand for the "previous question" on the passage of the bill.

Thus debate was reopened.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) entered his solemn protest against the passage of the bill. During his remarks he referred to the President's change from his position to Slavery and Emancipation, and incidentally mentioned that the President was now side by side with such men as KELLEY, who was at one time the most ultra Pro-Slavery man.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) replied that it was true that he was a member of the Democratic party so long as it adhered to the teachings of JEFFERSON and JACKSON. But when the party threw down the sacred barriers of human rights, he stood by the fathers, and went for freedom and the Constitution of the United States. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. ROBINSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said the motion was unnecessary for that purpose—the power, under the rules, residing in the presiding officer.

The Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. COLFAX) replied that it was true that the Speaker had that power. But it was not the general usage to exercise it. The custom was, in cases of disorder, to give warning that the galleries would be cleared on its repetition.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) hoped that all the galleries would not be cleared. The innocent should not be included with the guilty.

Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) insisted that the galleries be cleared. The House had repeatedly been insulted by such disorderly demonstrations.

Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, (Union,) moved to lay on the table Mr. ROBINSON'S motion to clear the galleries. Decided in the affirmative—85 against 41.

The Speaker remarked that the rules provided for punishing members for disorderly conduct, and also to have the galleries cleared on the occurrence of disturbance.

Mr. MALLORY resumed, saying that Mr. STEVENS was the Moses of the Republican Party, to lead his brethren out of the wilderness to the great and promised land of light and knowledge, bringing them to what, at the commencement of the war, they refused to countenance—the arming of the negroes.

Mr. OLIN reminded the gentleman that the act of 1861, authorized the employment of negroes.

Mr. MALLORY said it was true that the Confiscation act authorized the employment of blacks, not as soldiers, but on the defences.

Mr. OLIN said the gentleman mistook.

Mr. MALLORY replied that that was a matter of difference. But he was willing that the record should determine the question. Mr. MALLORY held that the Secessionists were accountable for all the unconstitutional Abolition acts passed here. The Secession ists ought, as they were bound to, have sent representatives hither. As to Kentucky, she was as loyal to the Constitution as any other State. She scorned, repudiated and spat upon the doctrine of secession. No such Government as ours could exist, if we recognize secession as a constitutional doctrine. *There could be no peace by recognizing the Southern Confederacy.* It would be a perpetual and destructive war, lasting through ages, until one side or the other should be totally subdued. He was for bringing back the rebels to the family of States, with their constitutional rights secured, the same as they enjoyed before they engaged in this infamous and causeless rebellion. He would never acknowledge the independence and separation of the rebels; but, as criminals, he would forgive them and restore to them their rights.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) contrasted the past with the present, when sentiments of disloyalty were uttered here and applauded by the galleries. No indignation has been expressed by those who now were highly incensed because loyal sentiments are at this time applauded by the galleries. He had heard speeches here such as would become the rebel Congress. Mr. WISE, (of Ohio,) Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and his colleague, Mr. VOORHIES, threatened us with another revolution, and uttered their warning voice of retribution. If we were to meet rebels, or their aiders and abettors, on our own soil, sword in hand, let them come—the sooner the better. He caused letters to be read from Democratic officers in the army in contrast with words uttered on this floor. These officers, while in front of the enemy, speak of the miserable traitors at home engaged in creating dissent, the consequence of which was that frequent desertions took place. Others plead not to disgrace the cause by bringing them into contamination with the traitors of the South. The rebellion was the pestiferous child of the Democratic party. It was nursed by that party which now stood by it. Treasonable sentiments were now uttered which would not have been spoken six months ago. He warned those who predicted a revolution in the North that the loyal Democrats, when they returned from the war, would have an account to settle with rebel sympathizers and abettors, and he hoped they would do it. He had a letter, in which the writer said that at Chickasaw Bluff negroes in the rebel service were seen shooting down Indianians and Kentuckians, and yet the gentlemen said our Government must not employ negroes against traitors, though negroes in the traitors' service were good enough to shoot down our loyal men. In conclusion, he said he was for every measure which would give efficiency to the Government to crush out the rebellion.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) spoke about an opportunity not being afforded to remedy the defects of this bill and ameliorate the severity of its provisions. We could never carry on the war with a force obtained by conscription, and in further opposition to the bill he said that it was part of a system designed to place the whole power of the Government in the hands of the Executive. He (PENDLETON) desired that an amendment should be adopted providing that the term "treasonable practice" shall not be held and taken to include discussions or conversations in newspapers or public assemblages of the people as to the purposes, objects or origin of the war, or the measures adopted by Congress or the President for its prosecution, or the necessity of its termination. Criticizing the various provisions of the measure, Mr. PENDLETON argued that it gave the Executive uncontrolled power over the liberty of the citizen, subjecting him to heavy burdens and oppressions.

The House took a recess at 4½ until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WICKLIFFE argued that the militia were designed for the defence of the several States, and not for the service of the United States as a conscript army, which this bill contemplated. There was no right under pretence of raising an army to absorb the militia who were not constant soldiers, but called only as exigencies may require. This was the twin brother of the negro bill, and gave the President discretion to call out the militia without restriction. The provision as to the appointment of Provost-Marshals was a disgraceful emanation from the War Department. He never felt like shedding blood but once, and that was last session, when a degraded Provost-Marshal was sent to his house to arrest the only child he had, and as loyal as anybody.

Mr. SARGEANT, of California, (Union,) made the following proposition that the debate proceed till 9 o'clock; that amendments be expelled for one hour in five minute speeches; that the House then vote on the bill and pending amendments.

Several objections were made on the opposition side.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) desired to accommodate the gentleman by an arrangement in regard to taking action on the bill. Several propositions that he made were objected to on the opposition side, one of which required a vote to be taken to-night. Finally, under the suspension of the rules, the following was passed:

Mr. STEVENS argued that the troops proposed to be raised under the bill were in no sense a militia, but a National force, and as such warranted by the Constitution. It was a beneficent and benevolent bill. The Senate became so frightened that they dared not pass a bill passed by the House, which would have given us 500,000 troops. This bill, therefore, became the only remedy. For six months past a large party had been discouraging volunteering as far as possible, going from house to house and from town to town, persuading the citizens to stay at home; hence, in some States the damagogues carried the elections. The Provost-Marshals provided for in this bill were to keep an eye on the traitors, but the opposition side of the House did not like such a watch.

Mr. STEVENS referred to the New-York *World*, which contained a statement in regard to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM.

The latter, interrupting, said the gentleman must not quote the *World* as a paper friendly to him. It had repeatedly assailed or misrepresented him, even since it was bought up. He denounced it as an Abolition sheet in its columns, and stamped the Democracy of the Northwest against it. He had borne its attacks long enough.

Mr. STEVENS said that one great want of success was suffering Breckinridge Democrats to head our armies—men without heart or disposition to crush the rebellion. When Gen. MCCLELLAN was at Yorktown, he was promptly ordered to attack the enemy and break his lines. He never obeyed the order. When ordered to send troops to aid Gen. POPE, he stood idle eleven days before he started, and then at a snail's pace. He sent troops under pet Generals, who never reached the battle-ground. Gen. FOSTER was one of them, and was justly dismissed from the army for causing defeat. Gen. MCCLELLAN remonstrated, was ordered to pursue the enemy invading Maryland. He had 120,000 troops, and moved at the rapid rate of six miles a day till he got up with them. Antietam was a quasi victory; and while in sight of the rebel army, he suffered the enemy to cross into Virginia, taking the last man, wagon and ambulance with him, and shortly after, when ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to pursue the enemy, he hesitated for three weeks, and then took the South Maintain path. There were four distinct instances of disobedience of orders. Mr. STEVENS desired to read a letter from Gen. SCOTT to SIMON CAMERON.

Mr. MALLORY inquired where Mr. STEVENS procured the letter.

Mr. STEVENS replied that it was a copy from a letter on file at the War Department. It was read, as follows:

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1861.

Hon. S. Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR: Yon ers, I believe, aware that I hailed the arrival here of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN as an event of happy consequence to the country and the army. Indeed, if I did not call for him, I heartily approved of the suggestion, and gave him the most cordial reception and support. He, however, had hardly entered upon his new duties, when, encouraged to communicate directly with the President and certain members of the Cabinet, he in a few days forgot that he had any immediate commander, and has now long prided himself upon treating me with uniform neglect, running into disobedience of orders. Of the smaller matters, neglects, though in themselves grave military offences, I need not speak, in the face of the following. To suppress an irregularity more conspicuous in Gen. MCCLELLAN than in any other officer, I publish the following:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 17.—There are irregularities in the correspondence of the army which need prompt correction. It is highly important that junior officers on duty be not permitted to correspond with the General-in-Chief or other commander on current official business except through intermediate Commanders. And the same rule applies to correspondence with the President direct or with him through the Secretary of War, unless it be by the special invitation or request of the President.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

With this order fresh in his memory, Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN addressed two important communications to the Secretary of War, on respectively the 19th and 20th of the same month, over my head, and how many since to the Secretary, and even to the President direct, I have not inquired, but many, I have no doubt; besides daily oral communications with the same high functionaries, all without my knowledge.

Second, to correct another class of grave neglects, I, the same day, caused to be addressed to Gen. MCCLELLAN the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1861.

To Maj.-Gen. McClellan, U. S. A., commanding Department of the Potomac.

The Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac will cause the positions, State and number of troops under him to be reported at once to general headquarters by divisions, brigades and independent regiments or detachments, which report will be followed by reports of new troops as they arrive, with the dispositions made of them, together with all the material changes which may take place in the same army.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

E. B. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Eighteen days have now elapsed and not the slightest respect has been shown to either of these orders by Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN. Perhaps he will say in respect to the latter it has been difficult for him to procure exact returns of divisions, brigades, &c. No doubt, but why not have given the proximate returns, such as he so eagerly furnished the President and certain Secretaries? Has, then, a senior no corrective power over a junior officer in case of such persistent neglect and disobedience? The remedy by arrest and trial before a Court-Martial would probably soon cure the evil; but it has been feared a conflict of authority near the head of the army would be highly encouraging to the enemies and depressing to the friends of the Union. Hence my long forbearance, and continuing (though but nominally) in duty. I shall try to hold out till the arrival of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, when, as his presence will give me increased confidence in the safety of the Union, and as I am unable to ride to the saddle or walk, by reason of dropsy in my feet and legs and paralysis in the small of the back, I shall definitively retire from the army.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, your most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

[True copy.]

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, (Dem.,) in reviewing the bill under consideration, said it would be better to leave it to State authority to raise the troops. The people of New-York do not believe in the dissolution of the Union, and do not intend to consent to it so long as there is a live man there to fight. [Applause.] But some of them think the machine has been running in the wrong direction, and want it started anew.

SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) vindicated the clergy from the attack which has been made upon them. They were patriotic and loyal, and it were better that they should remain at home, then to enter the field. There were rebel sympathizers in the North, and he was in favor of this bill, because it would bring into the army the "Copperheads," or men who not only themselves refused to enlist, but had dissuaded others.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) had a respect for the pious Ministers who preached peace and good will to man, but not for those who wrangle and preach ill-will to man; who deem themselves commissioned to read political lectures to this country and all mankind; those who are intermeddlers in politics, the chief fomenters of the troubles and all the evil consequences of war; let them march with their knapsacks to the war, and come home sanctified. He characterized as slang the calling of Democrats "copperheads," and spoke in commendation of his party and in denunciation of the Republicans. He opposed the bill at length, believing it would break down the States and enslave the citizens. He was unwilling to trust the President with the stupendous power sought to be imposed. Repeal the Confiscation bill, the Emancipation Proclamation, and other unconstitutional acts—withdraw the negro entirely—and a Conscription bill would be unnecessary to reinvigorate the country.

Mr. KELLY said the opponents of the bill could not complain of not being heard. They, instead of argument, had indulged in such remarks as were calculated to discourage enlistments, chill patriotism, and in the army produce discontent. This bill was intended to reach traitors in the South, and their traitorous sympathizers in the North. He never would shake hands with rebels over the graves of murdered Americans and beg their pardon. He was for eradicating the subtle poison which engendered the rebellion. This bill was the first to recognize the manhood of the colored race, and would be passed into a law without the insertion of the word "white," as proposed by the gentleman from Ohio, (Cox,) and give us all the troops we need. He replied to the gentleman who, he remarked, had attempted to poison the popular mind by proclaiming peace on any terms, and especially to Mr. MALLORY, who said he would hail revolution, should this bill pass. He reminded the gentleman that Pennsylvanians had protected Kentucky homes, and some now lay there buried. The sons of Pennsylvania would never visit those graves in a foreign land. Pass this bill—and it would be an announcement to France, England and other countries that if they intermeddle with our affairs they will have a nation to meet. We do not pass the bill as a threat, but because the exigencies and the times require it. The intelligence of its passage will reach Europe in twelve days. European statesmen will be notified that if they put their fingers in our pie they may touch a trap with a sudden spring. You are not to wait till the sting of the copperhead is in your heel before you crush its head. The objection to the Administration was, it had not dealt more promptly with traitors. If it had it would have support where it now has censure. At 11½ o'clock, adjourned.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The total tax on manufactures in Jersey City for the past four months was $84,876 42, viz.: In September, $11,919 13; October, $16,240 47; November, $30,567 85; December, $26,148 97.

ANOTHER [illegible] EXPERIMENT.

Preliminary Trial Trip of the Iron-Clad Kaskuk.

The Whitney iron-clad battery *Keokuk* got steam up at an early hour yesterday morning for the purpose of making a trial trip down the Bay, touching on the way at the Navy-yard. Admiral GREGORY and other officers, and Mr. WHITNEY, besides several ladies, were on board about 9½ o'clock, at which time crowds of people began assembling on the adjoining wharves to see the first movements of the strangest looking vessel afloat. The interest attaching to her initiatory evolutions was heightened by the ominous hints as to "topheaviness" which had circulated for some days among persons of a semi-nautical turn. So much iron over water-mark, and so little ship work below it, did, indeed, seem liable to oscillation of a disagreeable character.

At 10 o'clock all were aboard; at 10½ the engineers were permitted to drive ahead, and in two minutes afterward the *Keokuk* was clear of the wharf, presenting a spectacle of the most singular nature. Parties on shore really shrieked with astonishment, and the ladies, who were listening to the arguments in favor of the non-sinking qualities of the vessel, commenced to take courage and look overboard. From 12 to 15 pounds of steam sufficed to move her gradually into the river, where progress was stopped to hitch on the boats, which remained astern.

Capt. RHIND now took his position on the turret, beside a pilot, and ordered the ship on. About 15 pounds of steam was then applied, and the *Keokuk* moved forward again, but a kink occurring in the steering gear she was stopped again. The third start was the best, and from 20 to 25 pounds of steam was carried, but owing to a stiff tide and the newness of everything, progress was exceedingly slow for a while. The river was filled with ice, and to make matters worse, the old disease, the foaming of the boilers, almost paralised the machinery. She kept on, however, heading for the Navy-yard, and was brought side by side with the steamer *Sylvan Grove*, which came to us that her passengers might inspect the "Monitor," as the New-York public will persist in calling the last as well as the first iron-clad. Abreast of Greenpoint full 25 pounds of steam failed to do anything save increase the foaming of the boilers, which became so serious that Capt. RHIND concluded not to make the regular trip, as no definite result could be attained.

It should be observed, however, that the object of the intended trip was merely to test the speed of the vessel, her ordnance appliances embracing no hitherto untried principle. It would be impossible to tell how fast she *could* go, when in working trim, by running her with the boilers thick with foam, and it was therefore determined to keep steem up at the Navy-yard wharf until the "crust" of the boilers is worn off. Enough has been done, however, to show that the *Keokuk* is not too "top-heavy" to move buoyantly through the water, and that her engines, steering apparatus, propellers, &c., are good. A rope yarn did not snap on the brief journey, nor were defects discovered in any of the veriest attributes of the vessel. Before she has been brought face to face with an enemy this fact and her speed are all that can be reported of her. The theory on which she is constructed is so new, and the differences of opinion as to the qualities of her armement and armor so numerous and conflicting that any attempt to pass judgment on her merits just now must be mere guesswork. No ship of her shape has been under fire, and the scientific world will await with interest her conduct in battle.

Foreigners and the Conscription.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read in your issue of this day the remarks of "M," on the conscription of foreigners who have only declared their intentions to become citizens, and, as one of that class, I beg to say a few words on the other side of the question. I have resided in this City now seventeen years. I declared my intentions about twelve years ago, but have never taken out my final papers, as I did not wish to be taken from my business to do jury, militia or fire duty. I have married, and have a family here. I have established myself in business and am making my living, and although I have so far received all the benefits of citizenship without any of its inconveniences, I have endeavored, according to my ability, both pecuniary and otherwise, to aid my adopted country to the best of my power in this struggle to maintain its integrity, and I think that it is the duty of every one situated as I am to take his chances of the conscription, for which I think there would be little difficulty in obtaining a substitute should he be called upon. If others have not the means to pay the necessary amount, let them join together and make a fund to pay for one if any of its members should be selected. The pocket is a tender spot, I am aware; but surely, these "foreigners," who must be better off here than in their own country, or they would not stay here, grumble as they may, ought to be made to contribute something to sustain this country of his adoption in its hour of need, when it is engaged in a struggle to destroy those men who would, if they obtained the power, fasten the chains on the necks of these foreigners as tightly as those despots from whose allegiance they have delivered themselves when they made their home here.

PATRIOTISM AND JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 23, 1863.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Gov. GAMBLE sent to the House to-day a communication accompanying certain resolutions recently adopted by the Legislature of Delaware, asking Missouri to send delegates to a National Convention for the purpose of effecting an armistice, &c. The Governor's message treated the subject in a statesmanlike manner, denounced the resolution, and recommended that they be passed over in silence. A spirited discussion ensued, and the resolution received the most unmerciful handling from the members. They were denounced as false in history, seditious in import and treasonable in language, and several resolutions were offered by different members, declaring, in substance, that the war is just and right, and should be prosecuted by every means within the resources of the loyal States, to the last man and last dollar, until traitors submit unconditionally to the authority of the Government of the United States, and the principles he established, that we will neither consent or submit to peace without the entire submission of traitors; nor to any armistice without subjugation; nor to any interference by foreign powers; and also thanking Governor GAMBLE for the loyal and patriotic news expressed in his message, approving of the act of Col. GILBERT in dispersing the recent Rebel Convention in Kentucky. The resolutions were finally passed over informally.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—Mr. T. ADDISON RICHARDS paintings were sold at auction last evening at the Derby Gallery. There was a full attendence of buyers, and the bidding was spirited, the pictures generally bringing fair prices. The one which reached the largest figure was a landscape, entitled "The Keowee, Blue Ridge, N. C.," which was sold to Mr. HOLLY for $140. A picture of nearly the same size, called "Live Oak, Florida," was knocked down to Mr. BARLOW for $105. A group of twenty-one carefully-finished views in the Central Park, brought $102 50, and was bought by Mr. HUNT. The fruit and flower pieces brought generally their full value, and some much more. Some "Oranges" brought the ridiculously large sum of $25. Some "Raspberries" sold for $50. On the other hand, some of the landscapes were sacrificed. A charming picture, called "Showery Weather on the Delaware"—one of the very best pieces in the collection—was started at the ridiculously low figure of $5, and was sold to Mr. ADAMS for only $18. The most of the pictures were quite small, averaging about 10 by 12 inches. The largest ("Franconia Notch, N. H.," which sold for $100,) was about 28 by 36.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association was held last evening at their rooms, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway. The Chairman, LUKE F. COZZENS, announced that he had received a letter from Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in which that gentleman signified his intention to deliver an address in New-York, next Saturday evening. Mr. D. A. MAHONAY, of Dubuque, Iowa, was then introduced to the assemblage. He made a lengthy speech, during which he reviewed the course of the Administration, lauded the acts of the Democratic party, denounced arrests without process of law, and closed by narrating the circumstances attending his own arrest at Dubuque.

[Advertisement.]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3565. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Jura at Portland, and the City of Washington and Borussia at this Port.

The Relief-Ship George Griswold at Liverpool.

Letter from President Lincoln to the Workingmen of Manchester.

Mr. Mason at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

He Predicts Speedy Friendly Relations Between the British and Rebel Governments.

THE UPRISING IN POLAND.

The Movement Regarded as a National One.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool at 3½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th, *vid* Londonderry at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th inst., arrivae here at 10½ o'clock this morning.

The *Jura* has 177 passengers and a full freight.

Purser TAYLOR reports that the *Jura* experienced heavy westerly gales throughout the passage. On the 22d inst., in lat. 42° 55', lon. 53° 16', passed ship *Julia Farmer*, boend east. On the same day, at 5 P. M., passed a steamer hound east, supposed to be the *Europa*.

The dates per the *Jura* are five days later than those per the *Canada*, at Boston.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th inst.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at noon on the 12th inst.

The steamships *Africa* and *Kedar* were both to leave Liverpool in place of the *China*, in consequence af the large amount of freight offering.

The steamship *China*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst. During the passage she broke one of her shafts, and had to complete the passage with the use of one engine and her sails. Her lengthy passage had begun to excite alarm for her safety, which was happily dispelled by her safe arrival.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. MASON, the Confederate Commissioner, was present on the 12th inst., at the banquet given hy the Lord Mayor of London, and his name was mentioned in connection with the following toast:

To Our Visitors.

The Lord Mayor in proposing the toast, said, that although he could not greet MR. MASON as the recognized plenipotentiary of the Confederate States, he was perfectly justified in effering him as a gentleman who came to London on important business, and therefore hid him a hearty welcome to the Mansion House. He deplored the disastrous civil war raging in America, and hoped soon for its satisfactory termination.

MR. MASON, in responding to an earnest invitation to speak, was received with loud and enthusiastic abeers.

MR. MASON, after alloding to his difficult position from the non-recognition of the Confederate States by England, said he felt, in consequence, a hesitation in assuming to speak. He then continued as follows;

"I am a stranger in London, or rather I was a stranger; but I have learnt since I came to London that *some of English blood from my own Southern land are strongere amongst you.* I speak this from my heart, for I have been received hy every circle in England and by every class of Society as a welcomed and honored guest. *The day will come—it is not far off—when the relationship between my Government, which is now in its infant fortune, and yours, will be one of close and intimate alliance.* I say this more especially as regards the City of London, which is the great market of the world. My country is the unrivaled producer of the great staples of the world, and I say that the raistions, commarcial, and doubtless political, and certainly social, between my honored countrymen and the people of London *will, before long, be of the most intimate character.*"

MR. MASON'S remarks, at several points, were received with much cheering.

The Federal gunboat *Tuscarora* left Madeira, on the 2d of February, for Cadiz.

The proceedings in the British Parliament, on the 11th instant, were quite unimportant.

MR. GLADSTONE gave notice, that on the 13th instant, he would move for a reduction of the duty on segars from 9s. 6d. to 5s. per pound.

A somewhat stormy meeting had been held upon the Slavery question at Everton. The Liverpool friends of the Secessionists mustered in considerable force, but the resolutions sympathising with the North and emancipation were finally passed by a vote of two to one.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies continued to debate the Address to the Emperor.

M. BILLAULT explained the French policy toward Italy. The Emperor's great desire was to reconcile Italy and the Pope, and to maintain tranquillity, and he would labor perseveringly to this end.

The Paris Bourse closed on the 11th instant at 70f. 80c. for the Rentes.

POLAND.

Collisions and hostilities continued, but the conflicts were generally reported to be in favor of the Russians.

At Balmow, however, it was said that the Russians had been defeated by the Poles.

It was reported that the peasants were seizing Isolated insurgants and putting them to death.

The London *Times* reiterates its belief that the rising of the Poles is a thoroughly national affair, and is headed by the Catholic priests. It says that the insurgents appear to be increasing and keeping a hold on whole provinces of the country.

GREECE.

Bumors had been current that Prince LOUIS, of Hesse, was proposed for King of Greece, but the London *Morning Post* denies the story, and says there is no prospect of that Prince becoming a candidate.

INDIA.

Additional telegrams had been received, giving the following intelligence:

BOMBAY, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Exchange 2s. 1d. Freight advanced 15s. Imports and exports brisk, and advancing.

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Exchange 2s. ¾d. Freights higher.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The January mails from the West Coast of Africa had been received.

The King of Cape Coast was dead.

Great fires had occurred at Lagos. Twe hundred houses ware destroyed.

LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 13.

The *Times*, in referring to Mr. MASON'S presence at the Lord Mayor's banquet, assures the Americans on both sides of the Potomac, that what was said or done by the Lord Mayor was considered in London *not exactly insignificant or indifferent, but as really beginning and ending in the Mansion House.*

The *Times* City article says:

"The English funds opened, yesterday, at a fractional improvement aed were subsequently rather firm in consequence of the easier state of the discount market. The Bank of Holland has reduced it rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent."

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

The City of Washington from Liverpool' and the Borussia from Southampton.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. MIERHOUSE, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. en the 11th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 12th February, arrived here late last night.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton on the 11th, arrived about the sama time.

It is stated that the Galway steamers will start from Southampton to secura a portion of the Continental traffic.

Lord PALMERSTON had announced the restoration of the Galway subsidy, subject, bowever, to the report of the Admiralty upon the coedition of the steamers.

The late Confederate priveteer *Sumter* sailed from Gibraltar on the 6th inst. No particulars had been learned in regard to her departure.

The reply of Presideet LINCOLN to the Manchester Address had heen published.

A great meeting, held at Bolton, expressed warm sympathy for the North.

The ship *George Griswold* arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst. She attracted much attention en entering the Mersey, and was received with a sainte of cannon from the North Fort and the dipping of colors from the Brighton Fort. The public demonstration had not yet taken place.

Mr. W. S. LINDSAY, M. P., invites the London *Daily News* to give a contradiction to certain rumors it started in regard to his connection with the Confederate States, and says he is not the holder of Confederate boeds of any kind, and that neither himself nor any member of his firm have in any way entered into any contracts with the Government of the Confederate States for the construction of war steamers or any other kind of ships. He adds that, having some knowledge of America, he considered from the first that the attempt on the part of the North to subjugate the South was hopeless.

Mr. FOSTESCUE, in the House of Commons, said that the Government refnsed to give direct aid to the intercolonial railway, but would lend its imperial credit in raising a loan.

Sir W. BAXTER gave notice of a resolution antagonistic to the Galway subsidy.

The English diplomatic correspondence on Italy shows a strong position in favor of the withdrawal of the Freoch troops from Rome.

The British revenua returns for 1862 show an excess of revenue over the ordinary expenditure.

In the Frenoh Corps Legislatif the paragraphs in the address to the Emperor relating to Mexico, America and Italy, were passed, but the opposition strongly danounced the Mexican war and the continued occupation of Rome.

The Paris Bonrse closed on the 10th instant at 70f. 70c. for the Rentes.

La France points out that the French found in the fort at Acapnlco, Mexico, arms from American sources.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO THE WORKINGMEN OF MANCHESTER.

From the Manchester Guardian, 11th.

The following letter and inclosure were received yesterday by the Mayor of Manchester, (ABEL HEYWOOD, Esq.)

[COPY.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Feb. 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honer to transmit ie you by the hands of Mr. MORAN, the Assistant Secretary of this Legation, a letter of the President of the United States, addressed to yon as Chairman of the meeting of workingmen, held at Manchester ou the 31st of December, and in acknowledgment of the address which I had the pleasure to forward from that meeting.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

ABEL HEYWOOD, Esq., Chairman, &c., Manchester.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Jan. 19, 1863.

To the Workingmen of Manchester

I have the honor to acknowledge tha receipt of the address and resolutions which you sent to ma ou the eve of the new year.

When I came on tha 4th day of March, 1861, through a frae and constitutional election to preside in the Government of the United States, the country was found at the verge of civil war. Whatever might have been the cause, or whosesever tha fault, one duty, paramonnt to all others, was before me, namely, to maintain and preserva at once the Constitution and integrity of the Federal Repnblic. A conscientious purpose to perform this dnty is the key to all the measures of administration which have been, and to all which will hereafter be pursued. Under our frame of Government, and my official oath, I could not depart from this purpose if I would. It is not always in the power of Governments to enlarge or restrict the scope of moral results, which follow the policies that they may deem it necessary, for the public safety, from time to time to adopt.

I have understood well that the dnty of self-preservation rests solely with the American people. Bnt I have at the same time been aware that favor or disfavor of foreign nations might have a material influence in enlarging and prolonging the struggle with disloyal man in which the country is engaged. A fair examination of history has seemed to authorize a belief that the past action and influences of the United States were generally regarded as having been beneficial toward mankind. I have, therefore, reckoned upon the forbearance of nations. Circumstances, to some of which you kindly allude, induced me especially to expect that, if justice and good faith should be practiced by the United States, they would encounter no hostile influence on the part of Great Britain. It is now a pleasant duty to acknowledge the demonstration you have given of your desire that a spirit of peace and amity toward this country may prevail in the councils of your Queen, who is respected and esteemed in your own country only more than she is by the kindred nation which has its home on this side of the Atlantic.

I know and deeply deplore the sufferings which the workingmen at Manchester, and in all Europe, are called to endure in this crisis. It has been often and studionsly represented that the attempt to overthrow this Government, which was built upon the foundation of human rights, and to substitute for it one which should rest exclusively on the hads of human Slavery, was likely to obtain the favor of Europe. Through tha action of our disloyal citizens, the workingmen of Europe have been subjected to a severe trial, for the purpose of forcing their sanction to that attempt. Under these circumstances, I cannot but regard your decisive utterances upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or in any country. It is indeed an energetic and re-inspiring assurance of the inherent power of truth, and of the ultimate and universal triumph of justice, humanity, and freedom. I do not doubt that the sentiments you have expressed will be sustained by your great nation; and, on the other hand, I have no hesitation in assuring you that they will excite admiration, esteem, and the most reciprocal feelings of friendship among the American people. I ball this interchange of sentiment, therefore, as an augury that, whatever else may happen, whatever misfortune may befall your country or my own, the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be, as it shall be my desire to make them, perpetual.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE INTERCEPTED DISPATCHES.

We find in the *Moniteur* the following answer to certain remarks upon the French Govarument, which were based upon a part of the correspondence contained in the intercepted rebel dispatches recently published:

"The London *Times* makes much of an incident which had excited the Government of the Confederate States, and in which French agents were compromised. One of the dispatches from Mr. BENJAMIN to Mr. SLIDELL, which have been intercepted and published by the Federal Government, represented the reason for the expulsion of M. THERON, the Consular Agent of France and Vice-Consul of Spain at Galvestoo, to be an ill-judged step, taken in virtue of secret instructions emanating either from the Department of Foreign Affairs or from the Emperor's Minister in Mexico. We have reason to believe that the Richmond Government soon corrected an erroneous impression, but the English journal persists, notwithstanding, in exaggerating the importance of this incident, by reproducing, if not as well-founded, at all events as plausible, certain suppositions, the improbability of which it would have recognized if it had been better informed of the real position of the incriminated agent.

M. THERON, who quitted Europe twenty years ago to settle in Texas, is not a Consul—not even a paid consular agent of France at Galveston. The gratuitous functions with which he was invested in 1859 make him simply a deputy of the Consul at New-Orleans, and in this capacity he has never corresponded except with his immediate chief. The only instructions he has received request him to maintain the greatest reserve, and to carefully abstain from every kind of interference in the political affairs of the country. All the Consuls of France in the United States have moreover been requested to transmit similar recommendations to the agents placed under their orders.

As to the other agent, M. TARGUILLE, whose name has also been mixed up in the discovery of pretended diplomatic manœuvres, he is neither Consul nor Vice-Consul, but simply Chancellor of the Consulate of France at Richmond. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS sufficiently proved, by revoking within twenty-four hours the order he had given him to quit Virginia, that the folle incident which, in consequence of an entirely accidental *concordance*, had excited the suspicions of a Senator of the Confederate States, did not seem to him to deserve serious attention."

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

DEBATE ON MEXICO IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 7.

In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, M. BILLAULT replied to a speech delivered yesterday by M. JULES FAVRE on the Mexican question.

M. BILLAULT maintained that France had cause of complaint against the Government of JUAREZ, which, he said, "has broken its sworn faith and ill treated our countrymen. France is resolved, like England, to make our countrymen everywhere respected." M. BILLAULT energetically protested against the words of M. FAVRE accusing the Government of want of foresight in reference to the Mexican expedition, and attributed the slowness of the operations to the disagreement between the Plenipotentiaries, which resulted in Spain, at the instigation and with the approbation of England, withdrawing her troops. M. BILLAULT said he did not inquire whether Spain acted well or ill in so doing; he merely stated the fact. *But France could not draw back.* The Minister then gave an account of the negotiations of Gen. PRIM and Sir CHARLES WIKE with JUAREZ. He protested against the insinuations which it had been sought to spread abroad respecting the motives of the French expedition, and against the exaggeration of the demands of France, and of the worthless nature of the Jecker claim. M. BILLAULT maintained that this claim was in no way connected with the rupture of the convention of Soledad, and protested against the allegation that scandalous and secret speculations lay behind the French intervention in Mexico. He also repelled the insinuations leveled at persons occupying high positions, and stated that these calumnies had their origin in Mexico. He defended the integrity of M. JECKER and the validity of his claim. Replying to the reproach that the policy of the Government was adventurous, M. BILLAULT enumerated the great acts of the policy of the Emperor's Government, and demanded that the Chamber should protest against the unjust words it had heard.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 8.

Yesterday, in the Corps Legislatif, M. JULES FAVRE replied to M. BILLAULT'S speech on the Mexican question. M. FAVRE maintained that the Minister sought to displace and distort the question, when he said that the expedition was only undertaken in defence of the national honor and for the security of Frenchmen. He continued: "All the acts put forward as motives for the expedition cannot be imputed to JUAREZ, as most of them were committed before his Government came into power. Many persons guilty of robbery and pillage are sheltered beneath the French flag." M. FAVRE farther disputed the accuracy of M. BILLAULT'S account of the JECKER affair.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Efforts were being made by the friends of Poland to get France to exercise some pressure on the Russian Government, and similar movements were being made in London.

The following telegrams indicate the progress of the insurrection:

WARSAW, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The news of the great battle near Wengrowsk and the defeat of the insurgents, with great loss, is confirmed, although no official report of the battle has yet been received.

The Russians set fire to the town of Wengrowsk.

The Poles are said to have numbered 6,000 men.

LEMBERG, Monday, Feb. 9.

The insurrection at Alknsch is rapidly spreading.

The Poles are under KUROWSKI, and are posted near Bombrowa.

LANDSKRONE is preparing to attack Cyenstochaun.

The Poles have promised the railway administration not to destroy the line, on condition that all trains shall be stopped upon their being signalled to do so.

An order of the Emperor of Austria has been published decreeing the prorogation of the Grecian Diet until the 2d of March.

This order is supposed to have been promulgated in consequence of Prince SAPIEHA having announced his intention of proposing that the Diet should vote an address to the Emperor of Austria requesting his diplomatic intercession in favor of Poland.

A rumor is current that the Marquis WIELOPOLSKI has been assassinated by the Poles.

NEUSLOWITZ, Sunday, Feb. 8.

The Poles are in possession of all the places between Czenstochow and the Prussian frontier.

The Russian troops who had fled into Prussian territory have been escorted to Helwitz.

Railroad communication between Breslin and Warsaw has been reëstablished.

Some hundreds of peasants suitable for military service have taken refuge with their goods in Prussian territory, near Brencia.

BERLIN, Monday, Feb. 9.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung*, of this evening, says: "News of an alarming character has been received from the Polish provinces. Up to the present time the agitation prevailing in Russian Poland has not crossed our frontier, but a great excitement is commencing in some districts, and chiefly in that of Kuln amongst the Polish landed proprietors. It is believed that the serious intervention of the Government will become necessary."

The new *Prussische Rhenes Zeitung* says:

"The extension of the Polish insurrection has increased, and the whole of the First and Sixth Prussian Army Corps, and a division of the Second Corps are to be concentrated on the frontier."

The Russian Ambassadors have formally complained of the conduct of Austria in allowing enlistments for the Polish insurgents to take place in Gallicia, and other towns on the Austro-Prussian frontiers.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE MOVEMENT.

From the London Times.

There can now be no doubt of the magnitude of the Polish insurrection. We have no details, and the bare telegraphic summaries come to us from the Russian authorities, who, of course, represent events as favorably as possible for their cause. But nothing can be more ominous than even these meagre reports. The dates and the names of places cannot err. The column of Polish news and a map of the country are enough to show how widespread is the revolt, and how little progress has been made in suppressing it, in spite of alleged victories over the insurgents. Wengrow, which it is said has been taken by the Russians after a bloody conflict, is considerably to the east of Warsaw, near the frontier of Russia Proper. On the other side, the country on the Prussian frontier has been the scene of events apparently of much importance. In a combat on the 6th, the Russians are said to have been defeated and a number of the Imperial troops, probably disaffected Poles, fled across the frontier. In the south there has been severe fighting, and the Warsaw and Vienna Railway has fallen into the hands of the insurgents. Of the universality of the movement there can now be no doubt. It was said at first that the larger proprietors and the peasantry stood aloof from it, and that it was supported principally by the smaller citizens, who suffered most from the Conscription. This account of the revolt, however, is now plainly inadequate. Whatever may been the truth at first, it is now evident that this is a great national insurrection, in which men of all classes have joined; that it is determined—it may be a desperate attempt by an oppressed people to deliver themselves from a yoke which had become unbearable. It is, indeed, a proof of the reality of their misery that, after so many years' subjection, they should try the fortune of war at a time when Russia has no external enemy, and when the success of Imperialism in France and the desire of Europe to have rest from revolutionary excitement must have given them little hope of support from the West. It is now asserted that the great landed proprietors are assisting the insurgents with horses and provisions. More than this, the fever has passed the frontier, and it will be seen from the dispatches we publish to-day that fears of a rising are entertained even in the Prussian territory. The Prussian army is in motion, and a large force is to be concentrated in the disturbed districts. From Austria, we hear that the Emperor had prorogued the Galican Diet, and that the resolution is supposed to have been adopted in consequence of Prince SAPIEHA having announced his intention of proposing that the Diet should vote an address to the Emperor requesting his diplomatic intercession with the Czar in favor of Poland.

ITALY.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, a discussion had taken place in regard to the state of affairs in Poland.

Considerable sympathy was evieced for the Poles, but the Ministers urged prudence in the discussion of foreign questions.

Finally a resolution was adopted, declaring that the present time was inopportune for the consideration of the matter.

The question was put to the Ministry with regard to the cession of the Island of Elba to France.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs positively denied the truth of the rumor.

It was reported that orders had been sent to Vienna for the reduction, by 20,000 men, of the Austrian army in Northern Italy.

SPAIN.

The sittings of the Cortes had been suspended. The avant caused a great sensation in Madrid, where an impression prevailed that a dissolution of the Congress would follow. It was thought, however, that as the budget had not been voted, such a dissolution was not likely to take place.

The resignation of the Minister of Justica had been accepted.

GREECE.

It was formelly announced thet the Duke of SAXE-COBURG has positively declined the throne of Greece.

The Greek National Assembly have resolved that the powers of the members of the Provisional Government shall he maintained, and that they shall bava the right of appointing a Council of Ministers.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The China, Australie and Calcutta mails will reach London in season for tha American portion of them to be forwarded by the steamship *Jura*.

CALCUTTA, Sunday, Jan. 25.

There is a better demand for cottoo goods, and higher prices are obtained.

Freights to London, £5.

Commercial News by the Jura.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton for foor days were 20,000 bales, including 10,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened heavy and lower, but the advices per *Hibernian* caused an advance of ⅛d.@⅛d.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is inactive, and prices of goods and yarns are nominal.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is dull but steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and GORDON, BAKER & Co. report: FLOUR very dull, at 22s.@27s. WHEAT inactive; Red Western, 9s.@9s. 2d.; Red Southern, 9s. 10d.@10s.; White Western, 10s.@11s.; White Southern, 11s.@12s. CORN dull; Mixed, 29s. 6d.; White, 31s.@32s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally quiet and steady. BIGLAND, ALTHUS & Co. report: BEEF, quiet and steady; PORK, steady but quiet: BACON, quiet, with a declining tendency; LARD, steady at 29s.@40s.; TALLOW, declining.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR quiet. COFFEE inactive. RICE dull. ASHES quiet, at 31s. for Pots and Pearls. LINSEED OIL firmer, at 44s. 6d.@45s. 6d. RESIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal. PETROLEUM dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR firm. COFFEE buoyant. TEA quiet. RICE active and steady. TALLOW steady, at 44s. 3d. LINSEED OIL firm, at 44s.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Consols closed, to-day, at 92⅛@92⅛ for money.

American Stocks—Sales of Erie Railroad, at 44@44¼; Illinois Central Railroad, at 41 disconnt.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 25,500 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators, and 9,000 to exporters. The market opened very dull, with considerable decline; but the advices received from America and India caused some reaction, though not sufficient to recover the full decline, the market closing with a decline on the week of ⅛d. on American, but no material alteration in Surats. The sales to-day, (Friday,) 5,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	26d.	Middling Orleans	22⅛d.
Fair Mobile	25d.	Middling Mobile	21⅛d.
Fair Uplands	24d.	Middling Uplands	21⅛d.

Stock in port, 394,000 bales, including of 65,000 of American.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is dull. Flour is somewhat easier.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is flat and downward.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

Consols closed, to-day, at 92⅛@92⅛ for money. The Bank returns show an increase in bullion of £378,000.

American Stocks—The latest sales were—Illinois Central, 41, disconnt; Erie Railroad, 43@44.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market the funds were dull and drooping. The demand for discount was moderate, and the market easy.

The Jura's Mails.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The *Jura's* mails were despatched to New-York by the night train due there at 6 P. M. of Thursday.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Conscription Bill by the House.

A MAJORITY OF SIXTY-SIX.

Doings of the Committee of Conference on the Loan Bill.

Important Amendments of the Internal Revenue Law.

General McClellan Again Before the War Committee.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

THE PASSAGE OF THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The strong affirmative vote to-day in the House on the Conscription bill surprised even its friends, and is a hopeful sign of renewed determination to prosecute the war with vigor. Out of the thirty Southern members, twelve voted for the bill, and several were absent.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE LOAN BILL.

The doings of the Confereace Committee on the Loan bill are shrouded in mystery, and there are no end to the conflicting rumors to which they have given rise. The Committee certainly met this morning, and Secretary CHASE consulted with the members either together or separately, and submitted suggestions for their consideration. These suggestions in some respects varied from any before made, and were generally acceptable. Their nature can be inferred from the known views of the Secretary. On one point only is there still remaining a substantial disagreement in the Committee, and that is the tax on bank circulation; and it is not impossible that a new Committee may be appointed to settle it.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Gen. MCDOWELL has submitted to the Military Committee of the two Houses a plan for consolidating the regiments in the field, or for filling them up to the maximum, and keeping them full, from troops to be raised under the new Conscript law. The plan does away with the present anomalous state of affairs, in which a wasted regiment, perhaps hardly counting a hundred and fifty muskets, has the full complement of staff, line and field officers for a thousand men. It proposes to make such a change as will consolidate parts of regiments in whole ones, thereby disposing of supernumerary officers; then forming them into brigades, with a Brigadier for each, and then into divisions with a Major-General to command. It gives the President power to muster out of the service officers whom the consolidation may leave without commands, always discriminating in favor of those oldest in the field and most noted for services and ability. Gen. MCDOWELL appeared in person before the Committee and explained his plan at length. The Committee were very forcibly impressed with his views, and will endeavor to carry them ont before Congress adjourns. The chance of the passage of a bill based on Gen. MCDOWELL'S suggestions at this stage of the session are not, however, first-class. Both the General and the Committee are of the opinion that the army as at present organized must be very inefficient.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

It is understood that Gen. MCCLELLAN has obeyed the summons of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and has appeared to testify again on matters touching which he has before given evidence. Some curiosity is felt to ascertain whether any member of that Committee will deny the fact on the floor of the House.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The report received here that the French have landed at Guaymas, and are marching on the capital of Sonora, is not fully credited, though partially believed by Senators and others from the Pacific States.

LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

The Senate to-day indefinitely postponed the bill repealing the act establishing and equalizing the grade of line officers in the naval service.

THE HEALTH, ETC., OF THE ARMY.

The bill for promoting the health, comfort and efficiency of the soldiers provides tobacco as an army ration, to be furnished at cost price.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The amendments made to the Pacific Railroad law in the Senate to-day, provides that the percentage of bonds to be retained by the Government until the completion of the work shall apply only to the portion between San Francisco and Sierra Nevada, and that between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, and that the President may, at his discretion, cause money to be paid to the companies in lieu of bonds.

GEN. HOOKER'S DISCIPLINE.

Gen. HOOKER has arrested thirty deserters, had them tried by Court-martial and sentenced to be shot. It is believed he will inexorably enforce the sentence. The case is noteworthy, as almost the first where the rule against desertion has seemed likely to be executed, and as illustrative of the vigorous means by which Gen. HOOKER is raising tha efficiency of the Army of the Potomac.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR THE DISTRICT.

The President has nominated, as Recorder of Deeds for this District, Dr. N. C. TOWLE, of this city. The office has not recently been created by Congress.

COMMISSION ON INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

The Commission authorized by Congress to ascertain the amount of damage committed by the Sioux in Minnesota, has not yet been appointed by the President, but will probably consist of Representatives ALDRICH, of Minnesota, WHITE, of Indiana, and PORTER, of Wisconsin.

JUDICIAL REFORM IN THE DISTRICT.

The incumbents of the judicial offices in the District of Columbia are flooding Congress with petitions against the contemplated reforms and changes in the Judiciary of the District.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

THE WAR COMMITTEE.

It is probable that the Committee on the Conduct of the War will report to Congress on important matters before the close of the session. Gen. MCCLELLAN will be examined to-morrow.

SLAVES IN NEW-MEXICO.

A resolution of the Legislature of New-Mexico was presented to the Senate to-day, asking compensation to the owners of about 600 Indian captives about to be liberated by the Courts, and the passage of a law to return them to their several tribes.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of WM. P. BLODGETT as Naval Officer at Providence, R. I., in place of FISHER, resigned.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Fearful Storm—Snow Fourteen Inches Deep—Washington's Birthday—The Conscription Bill and the Army, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Feb. 23, 1863.

The most fearful storm the Army of the Potomac has ever experienced began on Saturday evening, and continued all day yesterday. The sun shone so brightly and the air was so balmy on Saturday morning, that we all supposed the unfavorable weather of the past six weeks ended. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, however, the weather commenced growing colder, and by midnight the wind had blown up a furious snow-storm. The snow this morning is fully fourteen inches deep. The stock through the army must have suffered very much, coming unexpectedly, as the storm did, upon us. The steam-tug *Gen. Hooker* ran up the Potomac Creek several times during the day yesterday, in order to keep the channel open.

Many of the ill-clad rebels on the opposite side of the river must have nearly perished from the excessive cold.

Yesterday being WASHINGTON'S Birthday, salutes of thirty-four guns were fired by several of the commands at 12 o'clock. Had the weather been favorable the troops were to have paraded, and other ceremonies in honor of the illustrious dead performed.

The following changes occurred in the Fifth New-York Regiment, Engineer Brigade, last week:

Walter Kasson, A. D. C. to Gen. Woodbury, promoted to the Second Majority, *vice* Maj. Magruder, made Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. Bogan, Co. A, promoted to a Third Majority, a position newly created.

Lieut. Place, Co. H, promoted to Captain; Second Lieut. Henderson, First Lieutenant; and Sergt. Harem, Second Lieutenant.

Sergt. Burke, of Co. B, has been promoted to a Second Lieutenancy, *vice* Farrell, resigned.

The passage of the Conscription bill through the Senate is the occasion of much joy in the army. No one single act on the part of the Government will, I am confident, do so much toward reviving the spirits of the soldiers as the enactment and enforcement of this measure.

The inclosed orders were distributed yesterday and the day previous: J.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Falmouth, Va., Feb. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.—Lieut. HENRY CRANVILLE, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania cavalry, having been guilty of gross neglect of duty and positive disobedience of orders, while on outpost duty, on the 18th *inst.*—allowing his sentinels to dismount, *unsaddle and converse with the pickets of the enemy*—and his reserves to unsaddle their horses, is hereby dismissed with disgrace from the service of the United States, subject, to the approval of the President. By command of

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

[Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., Feb. 19, 1863.

I. Before a General Court Martial, of which Lieut.-Col. F. F. CAVADA, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, is President, convened at the Headquarters Second brigade, BIRNEY'S division, was arraigned and tried,

Maj. HENRY A. READ, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the following charges.

CHARGE 1—*Absence Without Leave.*—CHARGE 2—*Breach of Arrest.*—To all of which charges and specifications the accused pleaded "Not guilty."

The Court, after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, find the accused guilty on all the charges and specifications.

And the Court does therefore sentence the said Maj. HENRY A. READ, Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, "To be dismissed the service of the United States."

II. Before a General Court-Martial, of which Brig.-Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD, United States Volunteers, is President, convened at the Headquarters Second brigade, BIRNEY'S division, was arraigned and tried,

Capt. AUGUST E. VETER, Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, on the following charges:

CHARGE 1—*Mutiny.*

Specification—In this, that Capt. AUGUST E. VETER, late Fifty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, now Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, having been informed of an order from the War Department, dated December 15, 1862, ordering the consolidation of the (late) Fifty-fifth Regiment with the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, did in an excited manner openly encourage the men to resistance against said order, saying that those who would submit were cowards, or words to that effect.

CHARGE 2—*Absence Without Leave.*—After mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, the Court find the accused guilty on all the charges and specifications, and the Court do therefore sentence the said Capt. AUGUST E. VETER, Thirty-eight Regiment New-York Volunteers, "To be cashiered, and imprisoned during the remainder of the rebellion at such place as the Secretary of War may direct."

III. Before a General Court-Martial, of which Col. P. F. BROWNE, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, is President, convened at the camp of the Eleventh corps, was arraigned and tried, First Lieut. LADISLAUS VON ZAKLIKA, Fourth Regiment New-York cavalry, on the following charge and specification:

CHARGE—*Gross Neglect of Duty.*—In negligently allowing 24 prisoners in his care to escape.

After mature deliberation upon the evidence adduced the Court find the accused guilty.

And the Court do therefore sentence the said First Lieutenant LADISLAUS VON ZAKLIKA, Fourth Regiment New-York cavalry, "*to be dismissed the service.*"

IV. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the Courts in the cases of Major HENRY A. READ, Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and First Lieutenant LADISLAUS VON ZAKLIKA, Fourth Regiment New-York cavalry, are approved and confirmed. These officers accordingly cease to belong to the military service of the United States from this date.

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court in the case of Capt. AUGUST E. VETER, Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, are confirmed, but on account of the difficulty of carrying it into execution, so much of the sentence as regards confinement during the period of the rebellion is remitted. Capt. AUGUST E. VETER, Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, accordingly ceases to be an officer in the military service of the United States from this date. By command of

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Battle of Bear River.

SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

It is now ascertained that 255 Indians were killed at the battle of Bear River. Sixty escaped at the commencement of the fight, before they were flanked.

Fire in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

One of the Michigan Southern Railroad elevators, containing 120,000 bushels of grain and 2,000 barrels flour, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $200,000, which is partly insured.

THE GREAT ARMY OF THE SICK.

Military Hospitals in Washington.

NUMBERS OF SICK AND WOUNDED GATHERED IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON—THE PLAN OF ONE-STORY BARRACKS FOR THEM ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT—DESCRIPTION OF THE LATE PATENT OFFICE HOSPITAL—INTERESTING CASE OF A CONNECTICUT SOLDIER—A CHANCE FOR THE BENEVOLENT—A CRITICISM.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23, 1863.

The military hospitals, convalescent camps, &c. in Washington and its neighborhood sometimes contain over fifty thousand sick and wounded men. Every form of wound, (the mere sight of some of them having been known to make a tolerably hardy visitor faint away,) every kind of malady, like a long procession, with typhoid fever and diarrhœa at the head as leaders, are here in steady motion. The soldier's hospital! how many sleepless nights how many woman's tears, how many long and aching hours and days of suspense, from every one of the Middle, Eastern and Western States, have concentrated here! Our own New-York, in the form of hundreds and thousands of her young men, may consider herself here—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and all the West and Northwest the same—and all the New-England States the same.

Upon a few of these hospitals I have been almost daily calling as a missionary, on my own account, for the sustenance and consolation of some of the most needy cases of sick and dying men, for the last two months. One has much to learn in order to do good in these places. Great tact is required. These are not like other hospitals. By far the greatest proportion (I should say five-sixths) of the patients are American young men, intelligent, of independent spirit, tender feelings, used to a hardy and healthy life; largely the farmers are represented by their sons—largely the mechanics and workingmen of the cities. Then they are *soldiers*. All these points must be borne in mind.

People through our Northern cities have little or no idea of the great and prominent feature which these military hospitals and convalescent camps make in and around Washington. There are not merely two or three or a dozen, but some fifty of them, of different degrees of capacity. Some have a thousand and more patients. The newspapers here find it necessary to print every day a directory of the hospitals; a long list, something like what a directory of the churches would be in New-York, Philadelphia or Boston.

BARRACKS ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENT.

The Government, (which really tries, I think, to do the best and quickest it can for these sad necessities,) is gradually settling down to adopt the plan of placing the hospitals in clusters of one-story wooden barracks, with their accompanying tents and sheds for cooking and all needed purposes. Taking all things into consideration, no doubt these are best adapted to the purpose; better than using churches and large public buildings like the Patent Office. These sheds now adopted are long, one-story edifices, sometimes ranged along in a row, with their heads to the street, and numbered either alphabetically, Wards A, or B, C, D and so on; or Wards 1, 2, 3, &c. The middle one will be marked by a flagstaff, and is the office of the establishment, with rooms for the Ward Surgeons, &c. One of these sheds or wards, will contain sixty cots—sometimes, on an emergency, they move them close together, and crowd in more. Some of the barracks are larger, with, of course more inmates. Frequently, there are tents, more comfortable here than one might think, whatever they may be down in the army.

Each ward has a Ward-master, and generally a nurse for every ten or twelve men. A Ward Surgeon has, generally, two wards—although this varies. Some of the wards have a woman nurse—the Armory-square wards have some very good ones. The one in Ward E is one of the best.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

A few weeks ago the tha vast area of the second story of that noblest of Washington buildings, the Patent Office, was crowded close with rows of sick, badly wounded and dying soldiers. They were pieced in three very large apartments. I went there several times. It was a strange, solemn and, with all its features of suffering and death, a sort of fascinating sight. I went sometimes at night, to soothe and relieve particular cases; some, I found, needed a little cheering up and friendly consolation at that time, for they went to sleep better afterward. Two of the immense apartments are filled with high and ponderous glass cases, crowded with models in miniature of every kind of utensil, machine or invention, it ever entered into the mind of man to conceive; and with curiosities and foreign presents. Between these cases were lateral openings, perhaps eight feet wide, and quite deep, and in these were placed many of the sick; besides a great long double row of them up and down through the middle of the hall. Many of them were very bad cases, wounds and amputations. Then there was a gallery running above the hall, in which there were beds also. It was, indeed, a curious scene at night, when lit up. The glass cases, the beds, the sick, the gallery above and the marble pavement under foot—the suffering, and the fortitude to bear it in various degrees—occasionally, from some, the groan that could not be repressed—sometimes a poor fellow dying, with emaciated face and glassy eye, the nurse by his side, the doctor also there, but no friend, no relative—such were the sights but lately in the Patent Office. The wounded have since been removed from there, and it is now vacant again.

Of course, there are among these thousands of prostrated soldiers in hospital here, all sorts of individual cases. On recurring to my note-book, I am puzzled which cases to select to illustrate the average of these young men and their experiences. I may here say, too, in general terms, that I could not wish for more candor and manliness, among all their sufferings, than I find among them.

CASE OF J. A. H., OF COMPANY C., TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Take this case in Ward 6, Campbell Hospital—a young man from Plymouth Country, Massachusetts; a farmer's son, aged about 20 or 21, a soldierly American young fellow, but with sensitive and tender feelings. Most of December and January last, he lay very low, and for quite awhile I never expected he would recover. He had become prostrated with an obstinate diarrhœa; his stomach would hardly keep the least thing down, he was vomiting half the time. But that was hardly the worst of it. Let me tell his story—it is but one of thousands.

He had been some time sick with his regimant in the field, in front, but did his duty as long as he could—was in the battle of Fredericksburgh—soon after was put in the regimental hospital. He kept getting worse—could not eat anything they had there—the doctor told him nothing could be done for him there—the poor fellow had fever also—received (perhaps it could not be helped) little or no attention—lay on the ground getting worse. Toward the latter part of December, very much enfeebled, he was sent up from the front, from Falmouth Station, in an open platform car; (such as hogs are transported upon north,) and dumped with a crowd of others on the boat at Aquia Creek, falling down like a rag where they deposited him, too weak and sick to sit up or help himself at all. No one spoke to him, or assisted him—he had nothing to eat or drink—was used (amid the great crowds of sick) either with perfect indifference, or, as in two or three instances, with heartless brutality.

On the boat, when night came and the air grew chilly, he tried a long time to undo the blankets he had in his knapsack, but was too feeble. He asked one of the employees, who was moving around deck, for a moment's assistance, to get the blankets. The man asked him back if he could not get them himself? He answered no, he had been trying for more than half an hour, and found himself too weak. The man rejoined, he might then go without them, and walked off. So H. lay, chilled and damp, on deck all night, without anything under or over him, while two good blankets were within reach. It caused him a great injury—nearly cost him his life.

Arrived at Washington, he was brought ashore and again left on the wharf, or above it, amid the great crowds, as before, without any nourishment—not a drink for his parched mouth—no kind hand offered to cover his face from the pressing sun. Conveyed at last some two miles by ambulance to the hospital, and assigned a bed, (bed 47, ward 6, Campbell Hospital, January and February, 1863,) he fell down exhausted upon the bed; but the Ward-master (he has since been changed) came to him with a growling order to get up—the rules, he said, permitted no man to lie down in that way with his old clothes on—he must sit up—must first go to the bath-room, be washed, and have his clothes completely changed. (A very good rule, properly applied.) He was taken to the bath-room and scrubbed well with cold water. The attendants, callous for a while, were soon alarmed, for suddenly the half-frozen and lifeless body fell limpsy in their hands, and they hurried it back to the cot, plainly insensible, perhaps dying.

Poor boy! the long train of exhaustion, deprivation, rudeness, no food, no friendly word or deed, but all kinds of upstart airs, and impudent, unfeeling speeches and deeds, from all kinds of small officials, (and some big ones,) cutting like razors into that sensitive heart, had at last done the job. He now lay, at times out of his head, but quite silent, asking nothing of anyone, for some days, with death getting a closer and surer grip upon him—he cared not, or rather he welcomed death. His heart was broken. He felt the struggle to keep up any longer to be useless. God, the world, humanity—all had abandoned him. It would feel so good to shut his eyes forever on the cruel things around him and toward him.

As luck would have it, at this time, I found him. I was passing down Ward No. 6 one day, about dusk (4th of January, I think,) and noticed his glassy eyes with a look of despair and hopelessness, sunk low in his thin pallid-brown young face. One learns to divine quickly in the hospital, and as I stopped by him and spoke some commonplace remark, (to which he made no reply,) I saw as I looked that it was a case for ministering to the affections first, and other nourishment and medicines afterward. I sat down by him without any fuss—talked a little—soon saw that it did him good—led him to talk a little himself—got him somewhat interested—wrote a letter for him to his folks in Massachusetts, (to L. H. CAMPBELL, Plymouth County,)—soothed him down as I saw he was getting a little too much agitated, and tears in his eyes—gave him some small gifts, and told him I should come again soon. (He has told me since that this little visit, at that hour, just saved him—a day more, and it would have been perhaps too late.)

Of course I did not forget him, for he was a young fellow to interest any one. He remained very sick—vomiting much every day, frequent diarrhœa, and also something like bronchitis, the doctor said. For a while I visited him almost every day—cheered him up—took him some little gifts, and gave him small sums of money, (he relished a drink of new milk, when it was brought through the ward for sale.) For a couple of weeks his condition was uncertain—sometimes I thought there was no chance for him at all. But of late he is doing better—is up and dressed, and goes around more and more (Feb. 21) every day. He will not die, but will recover.

The other evening, passing through the ward, he called me—he wanted to say a few words, particular. I sat down by his side on the cot. In the dimness of the long ward, with the wounded soldiers there in their beds, ranging up and down. H. told me I had saved his life. He was in the deepest earnest about it. It was one of those things that repay a soldiers' hospital missionary a thousand-fold—one of the hours he never forgets.

THE FIELD IS LARGE, THE REAPERS FEW.

A benevolent person with the right qualities and tact, cannot perhaps make a better investment of himself, at present, anywhere upon the varied surface of the whole of this big world, than in these same military hospitals, among such thousands of most interesting young men. The army is very young—and so much more American than I supposed. Reader, how can I describe to you the mute appealing look that rolls and moves from many a manly eye, from many a sick cot, following you as you walk slowly down one of these wards? To see these, and to be incapable of responding to them, except in a few cases, (so very few compared to the whole of the suffering men,) is enough to make one's heart crack. I go through in some cases cheering up the men; distributing now and then little sums of money—and regularly, letter-paper and envelopes, oranges, tobacco, jellies, &c., &c.

OFFICIAL AIRS AND EARSHNESS.

Many things invite comment, and some of them sharp criticism, in these hospitals. The Government, as I said, is anxious and liberal in its practice toward its sick; but the work has to be left, in its personal application to the men, to hundreds of officials of one grade or another about the hospitals, who are sometimes entirely lacking in the right qualities. There are tyrants and shysters in all positions, and especially those dressed in subordinate authority. Some of the ward doctors are careless, rude, capricious, needlessly strict. One I found who prohibited the men from all enlivening amusements; I found him sending men to the guard-house for the most trifling offence. In general, perhaps, the officials—especially the new ones, with their straps or badges—put on too many airs. Of all places in the world, the hospitals of American young men and soldiers, wounded in the volunteer service of their country, ought to be exempt from mere conventional military airs and etiquette of shoulder-straps. But they are not exempt.

WHITMAN.

The Contrabands at St. Louis—Appeal from Mr. W. E. Dodge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am so confident that the inclosed extract of a letter from Rev. Dr. NELSON, of St. Louis, and the appeal of the "Ladies' Contraband Relief Society," will touch the sympathies of many of our good citizens, that I venture to ask you to publish it, and to say that I have already received some $500, which I am anxious to increase and forward, and shall be happy to receive any donations of clothing or money which may be sent to my address during the present week. Respectfully yours,

W. E. DODGE, Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-street.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Dr. NELSON addressed to WM. E. DODGE, dated St. Louis, Feb. 9, 1863:

"May I solicit your attention to the inclosed appeal, which I believe to be entirely truthful. God is working wonderfully here, but it is, after all, only a part of our people who are not 'ashamed of Christ' in the persons of these poor blacks—only a part of a war-impoverished community. These naked—or at least ragged and unprovided—creatures are roughly cast forth from the filling prison-house; they are despised and hated by even many of their deliverers. Our 'noble women' are trying to clothe them, but their means are very inadequate. I know that you have the same class of sufferers in your Eastern Department, but has not the East suffered much less impoverishment than the West? And has not the grace of God prepared more hearts at the East to feel for these people for the Saviour's sake? I see you send a ship-load of food to the hungry in Lancashire, and I exult in it with a 'confidence of boasting' for my country, which I hope is not a sinful pride. I see Boston sending a munificent gift to our Western Sanitary Commission, and I am encouraged to ask, Is there not some money East for these poor people?"

THE APPEAL OF THE ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE.

Numerous representations having been made of the destitution and suffering existing among the "contrabands," both here in our city and elsewhere, a number of ladies have united in an effort to afford them some assistance. For this purpose they have organized a society known as the "Contraband Relief Society." The following ladies have been elected to serve as officers and managers;

President—Mrs. WASHINGTON KING.
Vice-President—Mrs. S. Rich.
Secretary—W. S. Hazard,
Treasurer—Mrs. H. Kennedy.

In coming before the public in behalf of this unfortunate class of our fellow-beings, we cannot forbear mentioning the fact, that this is the first time an appeal of this kind has been made to this community. Our money has been freely given in the cause of suffering humanity the world over. Famine-stricken Ireland, the persecuted Christians of Turkey, and the Indians on our border, have all shared our sympathy and benefited by our liberality; but for the helpless class whom we now seek to relieve, hitherto no voice has been lifted in supplication, no hand stretched forth to save. Even now, from among themselves, we hear no cell for assistance, no murmur of complaint; only by the mute appeals of their destitution and wretchedness do they move our sympathies. Placed, by the vicissitudes of war and the decrees of Providence, in a state which we trust is to them the beginning of a nobler civilization, it is not surprising, that for the time being they should require assistance and encouragement from those who have been more highly favored.

Citizens! Christians! will you help in this matter? Christ, in the person of his despised and suffering poor, appeals to us. Shall we disregard the call, and by so doing bring upon ourselves the dreadful censure, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the *least* of these, ye did it not unto me?"

Clothing of every description will be gladly received, especially that made from coarse and strong fabrics. Contributions in money and clothing may, for the present, be sent to the residence of Mrs. WASHINGTON KING, northwest corner of Fifteenth and Morgan streets; also, to the rooms of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, marked "Contraband Relief Fund."

W. S. HAZARD, Secretary.

The Appointment of Generals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 23, 1863.

I cut the following from the TIMES of this morning:

"The President experiences some difficulty in selecting from the list of General officers returned to him from the Senate the number which the law authorizes him to nominate."

I venture to suggest a way of getting the President out of "the difficulty," while he profits by his "experiences."

1. Let the list sent to the Senate be destroyed.

2. In making out a new list, select, first, only from those next in rank who are now in the service, and who have earned their promotion. If these are not sufficient, select the remainder from those who have rendered service in raising a brigade, *provided they are capable.*

3. Every one recommended by any party hack should be looked on with distrust; we have had too many unfit officers saddled on the army already. If it is necessary to provide for such men, make them Consuls to some places in Siberia, but do not do it unless the Czar consents to it.

It must be mortifying to an officer to have one appointed over him who has never seen service, and if there is no other way of bringing deserving names before the President for promotion we had better use the newspapers. We can then know what they have done; and as a beginning I suggest Col. SAMUEL A. GILBERT, of Ohio, who dispersed the rebels at their meeting in Frankfort, Ky., on the 16th inst., as worthy of promotion. His doings are in the TIMES of to-day, and will not be forgotten before the end of the week—so I name him. B.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The people on the west side of the City are moving in earnest, through the Street Inspector and the Boards of the Common Council, to compel the contractors to complete their contract in grading the Eighth-avenue. That being done, they are equally determined to compel the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to lay their track and run their cars to Harlem River.

The public may well be in earnest, considering the present almost impossible condition of the Bloomingdale Road, for it has been run as a political machine—which will, in some measure, account for its present miserable condition. Most of the distance of from Seventy-first to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, a good sized sloop could sail, with a fair wind and well loaded, and find water and mud enough to insure a safe voyage.

Driving down from One Hundred and Tenth-street, the best route to town, is peculiar, and shows how much the residents at and above that street need the completion of the Eighth-avenue Railroad. From One Hundredth-street the driver takes the fields to the Tenth-avenue; then the fields again to the Ninth-avenue, then through the fields to One Hundred and First-street, up One Hundred and First-street, then through the fields and woods 350 feet to the Eighth-avenue, then to the City.

The officers, whose duty it is and should be to attend to the roads and keep them in order, have been more intent on securing a reelection than performing the duties they have sworn to fulfill, and the thousands who, twice each day, come over the roads and the fields to town, are left by the officials, the Common Council and the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, entirely uncared for.

And now the residents of the Twelfth Ward ask:

First—That the contractors grade the Eighth-avenue, and that the Railroad no longer prevent this being done.

Second—That the Common Council require this to be done without a day's delay; and,

Third—That the Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company either at once give up their charter and right to the public as forfeited, or immediately enlarge their road and run their cars to the river. This they agreed to do. This the public convenience requires. And unless they do this, the strong arm of the law, and the strong arm of the will of justly indignant people, will compel them to wish that they had done their duty, and conformed to their contracts, and done it all promptly and fairly. S.

The Pirate Alabama.

HOW CAPT. SEMMES TREATS HIS PRISONERS AND WATCHES HIS CREW—A DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

From the New-Haven Journal.

The following extracts of a letter from the master of a New-Haven vessel, gives some interesting particulars of the visit of the *Alabama* to St. Domingo, and her previous operations:

MATAGUEZ, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

DEAR ——: On the night of Jan. 25 there was a large steamer seen entering the harbor, with the Confederate flag flying at her peak, and what should it be but the *Alabama*. She anchored within half a mile of me, I being inside the bar, in the river, and she outside, where I preferred her to be, rather than have her next to me outside the harbor, where she would have burnt the schooner, without a doubt. I went up to the hotel with others, awaiting for SEMMES to come on shore, but was disappointed, as none of the ship's company landed, but a message was sent on shore by the pilot to the Harbormaster, or Captain of the port, and other officials, that he (SEMMES, of the *Alabama*,) had two ships' companies which he wished to land, numbering eighteen persons. He was boarded at midnight, and the request granted. I and others waited on the dock until 1 o'clock in the morning, the American Consul, Mr. JAGES, who had arrived from New-York that day, being one of the party of Americans. Among the natives the affair created little or no excitement. They finally came on shore in their own boats, which had been saved for the purpose. They proved to be the crews of the bark *Golden Rule*, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, from New-York for Aspinwall, with a cargo valued at $100,000, as the Captain told me.) He was captured in Turk's Island Passage, nine days from New-York. They took from the bark all they wanted, making his own crew assist, and then fired her. The crews were put in irons. The Captains had liberty to go where they liked, and messed with the Midshipmen, and all spoke well of their fare and treatment. The things taken were preserved meats, clams, lobsters, crushed sugar, sweetmeats, &c., of which there was a great variety, even to confectionery. Among the articles were some crying India-rubber dolls. The Captain said SAMMES amused himself by sitting on the deck and squeezing them to make them cry. The other vessel was a brig, belonging to Boston, called the *Castilener* or *Castelane*, Capt. MAYO, from Martinique, bound to Cienfuegos, Cuba, in ballast. He had a freight port of $2,800, out only drew $700, which they got. She was taken the night before, on the 27th, at 10 o'clock, off Alta Vela Rock, St. Domingo, and burned. The Captain asked SEMMES for a receipt for his $700, but he declined giving it. The brig was then fired, after taking a boat from her, for the purpose of landing the crew at the first convenient place, when the steamer sailed for this port. They described SEMMES as a mere skeleton of a man, wearing a wig and a gray moustache and no whiskers. So you will know him when you see him. The *Alabama* is a long, low, rakish-looking thing, full bark-rigged, even to royals and all studding-sails, with three large trysails, the peaks of the gaffs coming up even with the top-sail yards; very long lower mast, a short bowsprit and gib-boom, a low smoke-stack, with a hole through it, which was made by the *Hatteras*, at Galveston. You may depend upon it I shall know her if I see her again. I had a fine view of her from the fort, where I could look down upon her decks. They gave the Captain of the port an order for fresh provisions to be brought off the next morning—400 pounds beef, two barrels yams, plantain, potatoes, oranges, &c., which were taken off to him. He presented the Captain of the port a Confederate flag and a revolver. No doubt he was paid in the way of information. He told the Captain of the port that he had business in the Mona Passage that night. At 5 o'clock he run up anchor and steamed away across the mouth of the river, with the Confederate flag flying at his peak, and kept the shore aboard in the eastward, as far as I could see him. I was quite inquisitive to know what course he took, as I had to sail the next morning, the 28th, and followed on in his track, but have been lucky enough to escape him. Some fishermen here report seeing a fire in the passage a few nights since, and I have no doubt that he burned some vessel that very night. If not, he has burned some since. I think he spends most of his time about these Passages, where so many ships centre, and why has he not been caught? He landed 132 men in Jemalca, the week before he took these vessels, where he ceulked and colored—gave one watch liberty there for twenty-four hours, and those who went back, absented themselves five days, so he would not allow the other watch to leave. His crew says he is not afraid of anything but the *Vanderbilt*. They say he dare not leave his ship under any consideration, but watches everything with the eye of a cat—takes all his own sights, and does his own navigation—consequently leaves no room for treachery.

The American brig *Humming Bird*, that lay at anchor at St. Domingo, is under English colors. The Captain set a large American ensign forward, and a small English flag aft, which put SEMMES in a rage. He sent his compliments to the Captain, and said he would have that vessel if he lay for him two months, and the English flag should not save him. As Mars-ters[illegible] learned nothing from the pirate, but think I shall hear of him again before I leave this place. He had a supply of coal at the time of four hundred tons. Our *Alabama* was reported at St. Thomas about a week ago. You can hear of some of our men-of-war being at St. Thomas every day, but such a thing at St. Domingo has not been seen for months. It is my belief that they do not want to meet him. His whereabouts now is quite uncertain, but I should take my chances in finding him between Anegader Channel and Turks Island Passage. There is but little chance for my taking him in the schooner, so I will not try it, if he will let me alone. * * *

Yours, &c., MINOTT.

Sing Sing Prison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My Summer residence is in the vicinity of Sing Sing Prison. This proximity has led me to visit that institution frequently, and to take such part in the Sunday service as is proper for a layman. These visits have led me to a close scrutiny of both officers and prisoners, whilst the period of time covered by my observation has embraced two distinct systems of government, under different officials.

As I have been treated with great courtesy by all classes, as well by the "outs" as the "ins," it is far from pleasant to make comparisons; yet it seems to me that common justice to the prisoners demands that I contribute my mite of influence toward sustaining the new order of things, and recommending the line of policy pursued by the present Board of Inspectors, and their able and efficient Warden, Mr. HUBBELL.

Your readers are aware, doubtless, that until recently the "shower-bath" and "knock-down" policy has prevailed, resulting in conflicts between keepers and prisoners, of every day occurrence, and engendering "eternal hate" between the rulers and the ruled, until each party lived in constant fear of the other. Under this system, the prisoners felt that they were shut out from the sympathy due from man to his fellow, (no matter how fallen,) and so no sentiment of gratitude and respect was expected of them in return for coldness and indifference. In my intervtews with the prisoners, I find persons maimed for life, under the brutal treatment of former years; and while this is true of the *physical*, it is especially true of the *moral hearts* that might have been encouraged to a better life. They being so paralized by inhuman treatment, that it is as nearly impossible to elevate and restore them to sensibility as it is to raise up to soundness the cripples of the hospital.

Furthermore, my observations have led me to very different conclusions in regard to the *character* of the prisoners. In common with the community, (as I think,) I had supposed the most of them were abandoned men, steeped in crime, and too "desperate" to be affected by either kind or cruel treatment. On the contrary, it appears the majority are *young men*, many of whom were the dupes of others, and in frequent cases, sent to prison for their first crime. Not only so, but in my judgment, not a few are suffering for crimes not their own. It is quite common to hear the keepers say, "The young man has no business here."

What a hopeless prospect opened up before these young men incarcerated, perhaps, for a long term of years, to be looked upon only as outcasts, with no view of kindness to cheer their dreary hours?

Under these circumstances there remained one link to bind these isolated beings to humanity—the Chaplain, Rev. JOHN LOCKEY. He alone, under God, saved them from utter despair. He, they well knew, had an ear open to their complaints and a heart to feel for their woes. He had always advocated their claims to human sympathy and Christian regard. But between him and the rulers there was no accord save in personal intercourse. Their line of policy was *force*—his, *kindness*. They viewed the prison only as a place of punishment—he, as a school of reformation. Their policy would send the criminal forth to prey upon the community with sharpened zeal—his would reunite them to their families and to society, "wiser and better men."

But, under God, the Chaplain's policy has prevailed. The Inspectors of last year comprehended at once the true nature of the case, and gave to the Chaplain's plans the encouragement so long needed. Rising above party and personal aims, the Inspector selected a Warden, whose qualifications for the reformatory work were unquestioned. His appointment threw in once a gleam of light into those dark cells and still darker haunts. Mr. HUBBELL grasped at once the true idea of government—fairness combined with kindness. The prisoners soon learned that while all necessary rules were to be unrelaxed in their enforcement, they were yet administered by the hands of a *friend*. They saw in his countenance firmness and dignity, and yet a tear in his eye revealed a heart full of compassion.

With the Inspectors, Chaplain and Warden cooperating for the welfare of the prisoners, what else can be expected but a change, decided and marked, for the better? In my recent visit to the hospital and cells, one universal blessing was pronounced upon the Warden and Chaplain, and that, too, by men who had grown old in prison life, and who had been looked upon, under other administrations, as "hard cases" and "incorrigible." Some would say to me: "Now I have hope. I feel that there is something to live for. I am treated as a man in misfortune, and by the help of God I am determined to mend my ways." A prisoner, writing to a friend remarks: "We fear more to incur the displeasure of the Warden, than all the 'cats' and 'shower-baths' combined." One who is an inmate of the hospital, a cripple for life, the result of severe punishment, said: "I have for years been nursing resentment against my oppressors, but the visits of the Warden have quite changed my feelings, and now, with the aid of this good book, (holding the Bible in his hand,) I am losing my enmity, and hope to live a new and better life."

But I need not multiply cases. Instead of cursing, men are reading their Bibles. Instead of calling for vengeance on their taskmasters, are supplicating mercy for themselves.

In my humble judgment, if the present policy is pursued, many who enter the prison criminals will go out Christians—not to prey upon, but to benefit society.

But here comes the question in which the whole community is so interested. Will the present policy be continued? Can the present incumbents be retained in office? Are the demands of party upon the Inspectors so strong that they will be forced to turn out tried men for hungry aspirants who seek only their *own?* In plain words, must Mr. HUBBELL, who holds the office, not for his pecuniary advantages (for everyone knows he is financially a loser,) but for motives of benevolence, be forced to give way to some party claiment, whose only object is "a house and twelve hundred a year."

Cannot party drill be relaxed enough to allow the Inspectors to follow their own generous impulses, and retain men in office who, though differing on political questions, are eminently fit for these positions? May not the eye of the prisoner so far penetrate the ear of our party managers, that their welfare may be considered independent of and beyond the claims of mere partisans?

The bane of our prison policy is the frequent change of officers. The present and past Inspectors have so deeply felt this, that they have pressed the question upon the Legislature, but so far without any result. I trust the time may yet come when all good men will unite in an effort to place our prison management beyond the transitions of political parties. Then, I am satisfied, our prisons may become so reformatory in their influence, that our worst criminals shall come through a season of discipline, so changed in character and purpose, as to be no longer dangerous to community, but qualified to contribute to the general welfare. C. C. NORTH.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Department of the East.

INSPECTION OF HOSPITALS BY THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

Yesterday, Dr. C. MCDOUGALL, the Medical Director of the Department of the East, accompanied by Mr. MERWIN, Chaplain of the Ladies' Home Hospital, and one or two other gentlemen, proceeded to St. Joseph's Hospital, at the upper end of Central Park, for the purpose of making an inspection. The party arrived at the Hospital at 12 M., and were kindly received by Dr. T. W. S. GAULEY, the Surgeon in charge. A careful inspection of the premises was instituted, which resulted favorably for the manager and attendants. It will be recollected that this building was formerly used as a convent—known as the St. Vincent Convent. Last October it was leased by the Government, to be used as a hospital, and near the close of that month a large number of patients were admitted. The building was enlarged, and all the modern improvements introduced. Upon the basement floor are the store-room, refreshment-room and wash-room. The upper floor is used for offices, ward-rooms and a dining-room. The hospital contains thirteen wards, capable of accommodating 250 patients, although at the present time they are occupied by only about 100. There is a nurse to every ten patients, besides twelve Sisters of Charity, who attend to the culinary department and the policing of the interior of the hospital. The neat appearance of the rooms, and the order in which everything is kept, were especially noticed. In close proximity to the building is a large tent, for the use of the guard. Dr. GAULEY has recently taken charge of the hospital, having been attached for a long time to the Army of the Potomac.

After expressing his satisfaction of the conduct of officers of the St. Joseph Hospital, Dr. MCDOUGALL next visited the Ladies' Home Hospital, at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first street. Dr. A. B. MOTT, the Chief Surgeon, being absent, Dr. ROEIS performed the office of escorting the examining party through the various parts of the building. The building has been used for a military hospital since May last; contains eight wards, one of which is occupied exclusively by patients afflicted with diseases of the eye and ear, and will accommodate altogether 450 inmates. It has now 260 patients. Through the exertions of Dr. MOTT, this hospital has been brought to its present state of completeness. It was by his suggestion that three large comfortable wards were erected on the opposite side of Lexington-avenue, facing the main hospital. The attendants are numerous, and the general appointments are such as to contribute to the comfort and welfare of the patients. The hospital is frequently visited by ladies who spend a day, and often two or three days, in alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded by their presence and kind attentions. At this particular time, the majority of the patients in the various military hospitals, are there in consequence of sickness. A very few are suffering from wounds. It is the intention of Dr. MCDOUGALL to inspect soon all the hospitals under his supervision.

A Serious Mutiny in the Harbor.

A CAPTAIN SHOOTS ONE OF HIS CREW—ARREST OF ALL THE MUTINEERS.

Yesterday afternoon the Harbor Police of this City were called upon by Capt. CHAS. G. CROCKER, of the ship *Lucy Thompson*, to quell a mutiny on board of that vessel. As soon as the Policemen were notified, they boarded the ship, then lying in the North River, opposite Pier No. 1, and took into custody sixteen of the mutineers, (all colored,) and forthwith took them before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs. From the evidence there adduced, it appears that the *Lucy Thompson* was ready for sea, bound for Liverpool. Her crew were all shipped, and the Captain had given orders to weigh anchor, when one of the crew named WM. WILLIAMS made an attempt to leave the vessel. Capt. CROCKER ordered him back. WILLIAMS refused to obey the order, whereupon the Captain directed that he should be put in irons. When the attempt was made to put the irons upon him, fifteen of the crew made a general attack upon the Captain on the quarter-deck, with drawn knives, handspikes, &c. The Captain and his officers, however, succeeded in driving them all forward, and ordered HORATIO WEAVER, another of the crew to be put in irons. The crew then rushed aft again, and this time they were armed with belaying pins and pistols, in addition to knives and handspikes. The Captain and first Mate, John T. Blackstock, tried to keep them back. The latter was armed with a cutlass, but the Captain testifies the mate did not strike any one with it, although he was knocked down with a belaying pin in the hands of one of the mutineers, while another struck him with a handspike. At this stage of the proceedings, the Captain, drew his revolver and shot one of the crew named JOHN RICHARDSON in the leg. This act had the effect to quell the disturbance in a measure. The Harbor Police were then notified and boarded the ship, and took them into custody. Justice CONNOLLY, upon this statement of the case, committed the whole crew for examination.

Coal Sale.

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS SOLD, AND THE HIGHEST RATE REACHED $5 92½.

A great crowd attended the sale of 30,000 tons of Scranton coal, at the New Merchants' Exchange, yesterday afternoon. Messrs. DRAPER & ROBERT appeared officially for the owners, and announced the

TERMS OF SALE.

Fifty cents per ton, in City bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, including Government tax of 3½ cents per ton, in like funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company, when the order for the delivery of the coal will be given on their agent at Elizabethport—the coal to be taken away during the month of March, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers, who wish to do so, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of the order.

Purchasers of coal will not be allowed to transfer their contracts to others, without the consent of the Company in writing.

Every possible effort, in accordance with the best judgment of the officers of the Company, will be made in the fulfillment of the contracts for the delivery of coal; but, if prevented or obstructed by accidents or hindrances on the road, or at the mines, or by combinations, strikes or turn-outs among miners or laborers, or from any unavoidable occurrence whatever, the Company will not hold itself liable for damages, but will promptly refund the purchase money that may have been paid.

The first lot offered consisted of 2,000 tons of chestnut coal—100 tons, with the privilege of 1,000. It was started at $3 per ton, and rose up slowly to $5 92½, when 500 tons were knocked down to Tyler, Stone & Co. A further lot of 500 tons was bought by C. A. Hecksher & Co., at $5 87½. Fred. Wagner bought 400 tons at $5 90, and Tyler, Stone & Co., 600 tons at $5 90.

The next lot was 6,000 tons stove coal, which from $4 went up to $5 92½, at which price the Ansonia Brass and Battery Company bought 200 tons. Tyler, Stone & Co. bought 500 tons at $5 90 and 500 tons at $5 75. Marshall O. Roberts took 500 tons at $5 75 and 1,000 tons at $5 70. F. Wagner took 500 tons at $5 90 and 200 at $5 70. J. Slocum & Co. took 100 tons at $5 75. James Bagley, 100 tons at $5 70. Joseph Lloyd, 100 tons at $5 70. Abendroth Brothers, 200 tons at $5 70. S. Bonnell, 200 tons at $5 70 and L. Autenrieth & Co., 1,000 tons at $5 70.

Three thousand tons egg size coal were next offered, in lots of 100 tons, with the privilege of 1,000 tons. Starting at $4, the bids gradually rose to $5 25, at which figure M. O. Roberts bought 500 tons, and the Ansonia Copper Company 200 tons. C. A. Hecksher bought 500 tons, at $5 37½, and 500 tons at $5 25, James Bagley 100 tons, at $5 25; Tyler, Stone & Co. 500 tons, at $5 25; Colgate & Co. 200 tons, at $5 25; Mr. Bonnell 500 tons, at $5 25; and Staples & Phillips 100 tons, at $5 25.

The following lot was 4,500 tons grate coal under the same conditions as the preceding lots. The bids advanced from $4 50 to $5 12½, at which prices 1,000 tons were taken by Tyler, Stone & Co.; 1,700 by M. O. Roberts; 300 by the Stamford Manufacturing Company, and 500 by Staples & Phillips. The Pennsylvania Coal Company took 1,000 tons at $5.

Five thousand tons steamboat coal went from $4 50 to $5 12½, when Tyler, Stone & Co. took 1,000 tons and paid for another lot of 1,000 tons $5 10. The Pennsylvania Coal Company took 1,000 tons at $5 and 1,000 tons at $5 20. S. Bonnell paid $5 35 for 1,000 tons.

Lump coal created a somewhat spirited competition and went from $4 50 to $5 12½, which was paid for 200 tons by Campbell & Thayer; 1,000 tons by Spofford, Tileston & Co.; 1,500 tons by Tyler, Stone & Co., and 500 tons by S. Mitchell, M. O. Roberts paid $5 15 for 1,000 tons; Tyler, Stone & Co. $5 15 for 3,000 tons, and $5.10 for 1,000 tons, which figure was also paid by E. D. Hudson for 200 tons, while the Pennsylvania Coal Company paid $5 10 for 3,000 tons.

To these rates must be added the freight of 40 cents per ton and the Government tax, all of which however together indicates a decline in previous rates. These sales are held monthly.

The Harbor Defence Ordinance.

This ordinance, passed by the Common Council, has been approved by the Mayor. It appropriates $1,000,000, to be raised on seven per cent. bonds, and is to be expended by a Commission, to consist of the Mayor and Comptroller and five members of each branch of the Common Council, to be chosen by ballot by the respective Boards, within five days. The balloting probably will take place at the meeting of the two Boards to-day. The money is to be expended in any manner the Commission may deem best to protect the harbor and defend the City. The clerkship, likely, will be offered to DAVID T. VALENTINE, Esq., the venerable Clerk of the Common Council.

Eleventh Anniversary New-York Opthalmic Hospital.

The New-York Opthalmic School and Hospital held its Eleventh Anniversary on the 24th inst., in the Medical College in Fourteenth-street, before a large and highly intelligent audience. The names of the graduating class were read by Dr. MARK SPRAGUE SEXTON, lecturer on Anatomy, Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Eye; and the diplomas were presented by SOLOMON JANNEY, A. M., President of the Institution, as follows: A. E. Jenner, M. D., Ohio; J. M. Waddle, Yates County, New-York; J. P. Schenck, Jr., Dutchess County, New-York; W. J. Orton, Brooma County, New-York; De Witt Webb, Dutchess County, New-York; J. W. McCann

day night, was honored by a visit from about fifty friends, and a very pleasant reunion took place.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—To-day being the last Thursday of February, it has been arranged to keep the day in Newark as a day of prayer for Colleges, according to custom. Union services will be held in the afternoon in the First Congregational Church, Clinton-street, and in the evening in the First Presbyterian Church.

BUNGLING COUNTERFEIT.—A very bungling attempt to alter the 10 cent bills of the Newark City currency, by pasting the figure 5 over the 1, making it read 50 cents, has been discovered. The affair is botched so fearfully, that a mere glance will detect the fraud.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—Arrivals Feb. 23: C. W. COMBS, Company C, and H. N. DE HART, Company A, Twenty-fifth New-Jersey. JOHN W. COBB, Company G, Twenty-fourth, and JAMES C. TERWILLIGER, Company F, Twenty-sixth New-Jersey, have been discharged.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Saturday, March 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—NOS. 1183, 561 1555, 1557, 1559, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1573, 1575, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599. *Part II.*—Nos. 1500, 1534, 1566, 1518, 834, 1596, 416, 984, 1600, 1804, 1606, 1612, 1366, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1628, 1630.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 250.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1495, 1489, 1493, 1003, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647. *Part II.*—Nos. 518, 1392, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1806.

The Street Preacher Obtains a Verdict of Six Cents for an Arrest Without a Warrant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mosell.

Edward Falconer vs. *Daniel H. Carpenter and others.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff, the notorious street preacher and lecturer, to recover of Inspector Carpenter and two police officers, for an alleged illegal arrest in the City Hall Park on the 23d of September 1860. The case was reported in the TIMES of the 21st and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for six cents.

Liability of Ferry Companies for the Negligence of Pilots.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Mason.

Charles S. Westcott, Administrator of Eugene Sullivan vs. *The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn and Iro Smith.*—This was an action to recover for the death of Eugene Sullivan, caused, as alleged, by the negligence of Ira Smith, one of the Company's pilots, in permitting the ferryboat *Peconic* to run into and overturn a small boat, in which the deceased and two friends were rowing in the East River on a day in August 1861.

The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and the jury now disagreed.

Verdict of $750 for Injuries Sustained by Falling Into a Coal-hole.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mosell.

Anderson vs. *Dickie.*—The plaintiff sued to recover for injuries alleged to have been sustained by her in the month of June, 1862, in consequence of falling into a vault in front of the defendant's premises, Nos. 68 and 70 Lispenard-street, by reason of a defect in the fastenings of the grate used as a covering of the vault hole.

The defence was that on the 1st of May prior to the accident, the basement and vault were leased to other parties—the vault and its covering then being in a good condition.

The plaintiff, however, introduced evidence to show that there were no such fastenings to the grate as required by a Corporation ordinance, and that subsequently to the accident the defendant had caused cross-bars to be put upon it.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $750.

Ira D. Warren for plaintiff; S. & A. Boardman for defendant.

Liability of Wagon-Owners for the Negligence of Drivers—Verdict for Personal Injuries.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

James Caldwell vs. *Joseph Delavant.*—This was an action to recover for alleged negligence on the part of a driver of the defendants.

It appeared that in July last the plaintiff was struck by a wagon, driven by a person in the employ of the defendant, and thrown against another wagon then passing, which ran over him, breaking a number of his ribs and severely injuring him, and to such an extent that he was confined in the hospital for a considerable time, unable to attend to business.

The defence was that the accident was entirely owing to the negligence of the plaintiff; but the evidence on this point was conflicting. The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $50.

Tully and Quinn, for plaintiff; Henry L. Clinton and Lewis Hirst, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Bull, &c., vs. *Martin et al.*; *Bailey & Co.* vs. *Colt*,—Orders settled.

Waters et al. vs. *Columbia Oil Company.*—Plaintiff's bill adjusted.

Schworin et al. vs. *Clark, &c.*; *Stern* vs. *Amoskeag Monufacturing Company*; *Herlman* vs. *Woodhouse.*—Sheriff's bill adjusted.

William Garrard vs. *Mary Garrard.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 25, 1863.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	100	
120,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	101	
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	102	
23,000	do	101¾	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '71.. Reg.	92	
16,000	U. S. 6s, '74..Coup	97	
25,000	do	96¾	
25,000	Treas. 7 3.10 p ct. Notes, Oct. & Apl.	105	
3,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	104¾	
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	97⅜	
10,000	do	97⅜	
70,000	do	97¾	
6,000	U. S. D. Nts.	171¾	
20,000	Ill. War Loan	102⅜	
3,000	do	103⅜	
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '50	102	
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	75	
25,000	Mo. St. 6s	66⅝	
1,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	123	
12,000	Erie 4th M. B	111¼	
17,000	Erie 5th M. Bds.	107	
5,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	113	
1,000	Hnd. R. 1st m	122	
1,000	2d Hnd. 2d M	110	
1,000	Tel. & W. 2d m.	91¾	
1,000	do	91¾	
2,000	Har. R. 1st mtg	117	
5,000	Chi. & N. W. I. B.	99¼	
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st m	106¾	
2,000	Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	110	
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	106¾	
2,000	do	106	
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	86	
2,000	do	86¾	
5,000	do	86¾	
10,000	do	87	
10,000	do	87⅜	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R	118¾	
100	Erie Railway	78½	
1100	do	78¾	
500	do	78¾	
200	do	b10 78¾	
100	Hnd. R. R.	s60 87	
50	do	87½	
200	Bank of the Rep.	103	
25	Metropolitan Bank	105½	
70,000	Amer. Gold	172	
50,000	do	172⅛	
50,000	do	172¼	
10,000	do	172⅜	
10,000	do	b10. 172¾	
10,000	do	b30. 173⅛	
25,000	do	172	
30,000	do	171¾	
150	Canton Company	36	
200	Cumb. Coal Pref.	20	
50	Cary Imp. Co.	11¾	
100	Erie R. Pref.	101¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	101	
10,000	do	100¾	
10,000	do	100⅜	
20,000	U. S. 6s 1-yr. Cer.	97⅜	
15,000	do	97⅜	
25,000	American Gold.	171¾	
210,000	do	171⅜	
50,000	do	171⅜	
20,000	do	b10. 171⅜	
100	Canton Co.	36¼	
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	168⅞	
200	do	168⅜	
350	do	168⅜	
50	do	s3. 168¾	
100	N. Y. Central R.	119⅜	
300	Harlem R.	37¾	
100	do	s3 37¾	
200	do	e 37¾	
100	Erie R.	s15 79⅜	
100	do	s60 79⅜	
100	do	79⅜	
100	do	s3 79⅜	
100	do	79⅜	
100	do	79⅜	
100	do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The King's Rival.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks—Betsey Baker.

WALLACK'S—Masks and Faces.

GERMAN OPERA—No. 485 Broadway—Fra Diavolo.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Satanella: or, the Power of Love.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Com. Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours. Raoul; or, the Wreck of Life.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 662 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.)—Weir's Picture. "Taking the Veil."

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from Vicksburgh and vicinity indicate that matters are progressing favorably. One of our gunboats has already passed into Lake Providence through the new cut, and dispersed a company of rebels engaged in felling trees to obstruct the progress of our engineers.

Advices from Nashville, dated yesterday, do not state that a battle is expected immediately, though from the movements of the opposing forces under Gens. Rosecrane and Bragg, we judge that one will not be long delayed. The National lines are now at Franklin, where there is a large force under Gen. Gilbert.

We learn from our correspondent at Fortress Monroe that the rebel force under Pryor has been reinforced, and now numbers about 20,000 men. It is reported that an attempt to recapture Norfolk is to be made soon, and it is ascertained that Pryor has recently made a circuit with his army and crossed the Chowan River southeast of Suffolk. Measures have been taken to give him a warm reception.

The recent storm was very severe on the Rappahannock, snow falling to the depth of 14 inches, and the weather being intensely cold. There was considerable suffering among the stock in the Army of the Potomac.

We have advices from Key West to the 20th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Star of the South*. The officers and crew of the steamer *Hatteras*, sunk by the *Alabama* off Galveston, were passengers from Key West, at which place they arrived on the 15th inst. from Jamaica. In the harbor of Key West was the bark *Sallie Bonsall*, from Absco, with Government stores saved from the wreck of the ship *Planter*. She is supposed to be the vessel reported by the Richmond papers to have been sunk by the pirate *Florida*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing the President to confer brevet rank was called up and passed. A bill to authorize the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company to bridge the Ohio, was referred to the Post-office Committee. The bill to promote the health, comfort and efficiency of the army was passed. The bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act was passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was then considered, a large number of amendments were acted upon, and the bill was passed. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, consideration of the Conscription bill was resumed, and continued until noon, when numerous amendments were voted upon, and most of them rejected. At 1 o'clock, according to previous arrangement, the main question was taken, and the bill passed by a vote of 115 to 49.

YEAS.

Aldrich, of Minn., Rep.	Killinger, of Pa., Rep.
Arnold, of Ill., Rep.	Lansing, of N. Y., Rep.
Allen, of Mass., Rep.	Leary, of Md., Union.
Ashley, of Ohio, Rep.	Loomis, of Conn., Rep.
Babbitt, of Penn., Rep.	Lovejoy, of Ill., Rep.
Bailey, of Mass., Rep.	Low, of ——, Rep.
Baker, of N. Y., Rep.	McIndoe, of ——, Rep.
Baxter, of Vt., Rep.	McKean, of N. Y., Rep.
Beaman, of Mich., Rep.	McKnight, of Pa., Rep.
Bingham, of Ohio, Rep.	McPherson, of Pa., Rep.
Blair, of Va., Union.	Marston, of N. H., Rep.
Blair, of Penn., Rep.	Maynard, of Tenn., Union.
Blake, of Ohio, Rep.	Mitchell, of Ind., Rep.
Brown, of Va., Union.	Morehead, of Penn., Rep.
Buffington, of Mass., Rep.	Morrill, of Me., Rep.
Calvert, of Md., Union.	Merrill, of Vt., Rep.
Campbell, of Penn., Rep.	Nixon, of N. Y., Rep.
Casey, of Ill., Rep.	Olin, of N. Y., Rep.
Chamberlain, of N. Y., Rep.	Patton, of Penn., Rep.
Clark, of N. Y., Rep.	Phelps, of Cal., Unios.
Colfax, of Ind., Rep.	Pike, of Me., Rep.
F. A. Conkling, of N. Y. Rep.	Pomeroy, of Kansas, Rep.
R. Conkling, of N. Y., Rep.	Porter, of Ind., Rep.
Covode, of Penn., Rep.	Rice, of Mass., Rep.
Crisfield, of Md., Union.	Rice, of Min., Rep.
Carter, of Ohio, Rep.	Riddle, of Ohio, Rep.
Davis, of Penn., Rep.	Rollins, of N. H., Rep.
Dawes, of Mass., Rep.	Sargeant, of Cal., Union.
Delano, of Mass., Rep.	Sedgwick, of N. Y., Rep.
Diven, of N. Y., Rep.	Segar, of Va., Union.
Dunn, of Ind., Rep.	Shanks, of Ind., Rep.
Edgarton, of Ohio, Rep.	Sheffield, of R. I., Union.
Edwards, of N. H., Rep.	Shellabarger, of Ohio, Rep.
Eliot, of Mass., Rep.	Sherman, of N. Y., Rep.
Ely, of N. Y., Rep.	Sloan, of Wis., Rep.
Fenton, of N. Y., Rep.	Spaulding, of N. Y., Rep.
S. C. Fessenden, of Me., Rep.	Stevens, of Penn., Rep.
T. A. D. Fessenden, Me., Rep.	Stratton, of N. J., Rep.
Flanders, of La., Union.	Thomas, of Mass., Union.
Fisher, of Del., Rep.	Thomas, of Md., Union.
Franchot, of N. Y., Rep.	Train, of Mass., Rep.
Frank, of N. Y., Rep.	Trimble, of Ohio, Rep.
Gooch, of Mass., Rep.	Trowbridge, of Mich., Rep.
Goodwin, of Me., Rep.	Vanderver, of Iowa, Rep.
Granger, of Mich., Rep.	Van Horn, of N. Y., Rep.
Gurley, of Ohio., Rep.	Verree, of Penn., Rep.
Hahn, of La., Union.	Walkar, of Ind., Rep.
Haight, of N. Y., Dem.	Wall, of N. Y., Rep.
Hale, of Pa., Rep.	Wallace, of Penn., Rep.
Harrison, of Ohio, Rep.	Walton, of Me., Rep.
Hickman, of Pa., Rep.	Washburna, of Ill., Rep.
Harper, of Mass., Rep.	Webster, of Md., Union.
Horton, of Ohio, Rep.	Wheeler, of N. Y., Rep.
Hutchins, of Ohio, Rep.	White, of Ind., Rep.
Julian, of Ind., Rep.	Wilson, of Iowa, Rep.
Kelley, of Pa., Rep.	Windom, of Min., Rep.
Kellogg, of Mich., Rep.	Worcester, of Ohio, Rep.
Kellogg, of Ill., Rep.	—115.

NAYS.

Allen, of Ohio, Dem.	Menzies, of Ky., Union.
Allen, of Ill., Dem.	Morris, of Ohio, Rep.
Ancona, of Pa., Dem.	Noble, of Ohio, Dem.
Biddle, of Pa., Union.	Norton, of Mo., Dem.
Clements, of Va., Union.	Nugent, of Ohio, Dem.
Conway, of Kansas, Rep.	Pendleton, of Ohio, Dem.
Corning, of N. Y., Dem.	Perry, of N. J., Dem.
Cox, of Ohio, Dem.	Price, of N. I., Dem.
Cravens, of Ind., Dem.	Robinson, of Ill., Dem.
Crittenden, of Ky., Union.	Rollins, of Mo., Union.
Delaplaine, of N. Y., Dem.	Shiel, of Va., Union.
Donlop, of Ky., Union.	Sleals, of N. Y., Dem.
English, of Conn. Dem.	Steele, of N. J., Dem.
Fouke, of Ill., Dem.	Stiles, of Va., Union.
Grider, of Ky., Union.	Vallandigham, of O, Dem.
Hall, of —— Dem.	Voorhees, of Ind., Dem.
Harding, of Ky., Union.	Wadsworth, of Ky., Union.
Holman, of Ind., Dem.	Ward, of N. Y., Dem.
Johnson, of Pa., Dem.	Whalsy, of Va., Union.
Kerrigan, of N. Y., Dem.	White, of Ohio, Dem.
Knapp, of Ill., Dem.	Wickliffe, of Ky., Dem.
Law, of Ind., Dem.	Wood, of N. Y., Dem.
Lazear, of Pa., Dem.	Woodruff, of Conn., Dem.
Mallory, of Ky., Union.	Yeaman, of Ky., Dem.—49.
May, of Md., Dem.	

RECAPITTLATION.

Yeas—Republicans	99	
Union man	15	
Democrats	1	115
Nays—Republicans	2	
Union men	13	
Democrats	34	49
Affirmative majority		66

A bill to aid Maryland in abolishing Slavery was reported from the Select Committee, but was recommitted. During the evening session, a bill appropriating fifteen millions for abolishing Slavery in Missouri was reported from the Select Committee. The amendments made by the Committee of Ways and Means to the Internal Revenue law were also considered.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature was again in session last evening, after a week's recess. In the Senate, a communication from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relative to harbor defences, was presented. The business done was not important.

In the Assembly, a number of bills were introduced, but none of general interest. A motion to appoint a Grinding Committee was laid over. The bill to provide for the payment of the New-York City bonds, and to authorize a continuance of aid to families of volunteers, was ordered to a third reading.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Jura* arrived at Portland yesterday, with advices from Europe five days later than were received by the *Canada* at Boston. She left Liverpool on the 12th, and Londonderry on the 13th inst. She also brings a summary of the news by the *City of Washington*, now due at this port, from Liverpool on the 11th. The ship *George Griswold* had arrived at Liverpool, with food for the Lancashire operatives. Mr. Mason, the rebel Commissioner, was at the banquet of the Lord Mayor of London on the 12th, and made a speech, in which he predicted speedy friendly relations between the British and rebel Governments. The London *Times*, however, repudiates his predictions, and intimates that he is much too fast—that the proceedings mean nothing. Parliament had done nothing of importance. A number of emancipation meetings had been held in England. At one held at Everton the Liverpool friends of the Secessionists mustered in force; but resolutions sympathizing with the North were passed by a vote of two to one. Collisions continued frequent in Poland—said in most cases to result in favor of the Russians. The latter, however, had been defeated at Balmow. The rising of the Poles is now thought to be a national affair, headed, the London *Times* says, by the Catholic priests. The question of the occupancy of the Greek throne is still undecided. The sales of cotton at Liverpool for the week were only 25,000 bales, the market closing at a decline of ⅛d. The market for breadstuffs was dull, and flour easier. The provision market was flat. Consols closed on Saturday at 92⅜@92¾ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

News has reached Washington that the French have captured Guaymas, on the west coast of Mexico, and at last accounts were marching on Hermosilla, the capital of the State of Sonora.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool on the 4th inst., and Queenstown on the 5th, arrived yesterday. Her advices are not so late as those by the *Nova Scotian* and *Canada*, already published.

The second lecture of Rev. J. C. Fletcher, on Brazil, was delivered before the Mercantile Library Association, last evening, at the Cooper Institute, and was listened to by a large and intelligent audience.

Rev. Howard Osgood delivered an interesting lecture, on "New-Orleans as it was and as it is," at the Bedford-street Church, last evening. He warmly indorsed the rule of Gen. Butler, and agreed with the Times correspondent, that "Slavery is dead in Louisiana."

Two splendid propelling-engines, iron armor sufficient for two vessels, three Whitworth guns, with lathe for turning shot to fit them, a large quantity of conical, steel-pointed shot, and metal to make more, with an immense lot of morphine and expensive chemicals, tea and hospital stores, constitute the principal items of the cargo of the prize steamer *Princess Royal*. The vessel is to be sold at auction on Saturday at noon, and will probably be purchased by the Government.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, the trial of Jacob Weiler, for the murder of his wife, by shooting, on the 26th of August last, was continued, and will probably be concluded to-day.

The large advance of Tuesday in Gold Coin was maintained yesterday, but under less excitement. The Share market 1@1½ ₱ cent lower. Government Stocks and Railway Mortgages firm and advancing.

Breadstuffs were less active, yesterday, and prices less buoyant. Provisions were freely purchased. Pork, Lard, Butter and Cheese were firmer. The principal sales of Groceries were those of Sugars, which were at an advance of ¼c. @¼c. ₱ lb. Metals, Tallow, Spices, Hides, Wool and Fish were in brisk request at buoyant rates. Cotton was inactive. Whisky was depressed and lower. The auction sale of Scranton Coal resulted in the disposal of the whole amount offered, at prices ranging from $5@$5 92½ ₱ ton. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 492 vessels, of all classes, in port.

Delaware Advises Missouri.—Delaware is a small State, has little interest in slave property, the true cause of the war, and has felt next to none of war's ravages. Missouri is a great State, had at the beginning of the war at least Forty Millions of dollars worth of slave property, as the price of such property went, and has experienced more of the horrors and desolations of the war than any State in the Union, not even excepting Virginia. It would occur to any one that if either Missouri or Delaware understood the character of the conflict and had a profound interest in its early conclusion, and knew how best it could be concluded, that State would be Missouri.

Not so do the authorities of Delaware regard the matter. It appears that the Legislature of the little State have adopted resolutions, and sent them to the Governor of Missouri, asking that Missouri shall send delegates to a National Convention for the purpose of "affecting an armistice," &c. The Governor communicated the resolutions to the Legislature of Missouri, then in session, with a hearty denunciation of their spirit and purpose;—and the representatives of the people of Missouri exceeded the Governor in the fullness and severity of their rebuke to the craven and treasonable propoeition from the Legislature of Delaware.

What has Delaware at stake compared with Missouri, that the former should undertake to end this war by compounding with traitors? Missouri has lost more population, if not more wealth, by the war than to-day exists within the limits of the State of Delaware. The gigantic wrongs Missouri has suffered have no atonement as yet, and can have none, until Slavery is swept from the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers—and the great State that holds the head of the deep water navigation of both, extends the sceptre of Free Labor to the Gulf. Missouri has a stake in the future of this country, if Delaware has not. Missouri has room and wealth for millions of inhabitants within her borders. Missouri has a great commerce, for two years annihilated by the rebel embargo of her natural highway to the ocean. Every interest in the State, material, moral and intellectual, has been capped and almost overthrown by the rebellion. The wicked purpose to rule or ruin the State has lost none of its insolent and inflexible tone, and yet with its past and present so butchered by traitors in arms, and its great future so threatened by vassalage and inferiority, Missouri is asked to forego her opposition to the rebellion, and prepare for an armistice and peace! Delaware may have nothing to lose by so ignoble a surrender of the Union and the national rights secured to all the States under it. Not so Missouri. And not so Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, or any great State of the West. And whenever the proposition shall come, from what quarter it may, to any of those States to ground arms on any other terms than the total abandonment by the rebels of their desire to sever the empire of the Union in the West, the reply will be only the humiliating one that Delaware has received from Missouri.

Union Leagues.

It was well said by Edmund Burke, in a time of raging faction: "When bad men combine, the good must associate; else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."

The chief fault of the great loyal majority of our people has been that they have neglected organization. They have left this tremendous instrumentality almost entirely in the hands of their adversaries. The true explanation of the alarming growth of the Copperhead policy throughout the Northwest lies in the secret operations of the Knights of the Golden Circle and affiliated societies. By their clandestine and thoroughly concerted management, they were able to get the control of the Democratic organization, and fill up the Legislatures with men willing to lend themselves to any schemes, however disloyal. They completely circumvented and overslaughed the real sentiment of the people. These societies have their kindred associations in the East, somewhat inferior, perhaps, in completeness of system and secrecy of operation, but still laboring steadily toward the same traitorous ends. The Jacobinical club of this City, which styles itself the "Democratic Union Association," does one part of their work, and the conclaves for raising the wind to scatter peace speeches and papers do another part. Their associated efforts are daily becoming more extended and effective. They have already wrought prodigious mischief; yet, considering what they aim at, their work has but just begun. They are fast going on from audacity to audacity, and even now they do not shrink from the word *Revolution*.

Loyal men have too long given a clear field to these miscreants. They have taken it for granted that their cause was too sacred to be seriously injured by faction. They have looked passively on and made no sign, or have indulged in croakings and grumblings directly calculated to strengthen the hands of the factionists, though not so designed. Considering the untiring activity of the enemies of the Government on the one hand, and the general remissness of loyal men on the other, the wonder is, not that the popular heart is so greatly relaxed, but that it has not become completely demoralized. It is not in human nature to be constantly subject to the free play of such adverse influences without a bad effect. No cause has strength or sanctity enough to secure steady fidelity without some organized effort. Even the Christian religion itself has to organize to provide for a constant stirring up of its adherents by way of remembrance, and successful makeway against its enemies.

One advantage, perhaps, has resulted from the inaction of loyal men. The rebel sympathizers have been emboldened to reveal their spirit and purposes with a fullness they otherwise would have avoided. The wayfaring man, though a fool, needs no longer have a glimmering doubt as to their essential disloyalty. The delay has relieved true Unionism of no small amount of trouble in smoking out its adversaries from their old coverts. Of their own accord they have come out into broad daylight, and with defiant front. We know now just where to find them, and how to meet them. No blows need be wasted. It can very soon be settled which side is to go to the wall.

But no more time must be lost. Union men must at once organize. The Union Leagues which have been started must be multiplied, until they reach every city, village and hamlet between Maine and California. Latent loyalty must be brought out. Lax loyalty must be braced up. The great popular heart must be fired with new devotion. Public spirit must acquire an earnestness at once profounder and more vehement. The vital principles and the infinite interests at stake, which have been overshadowed and thrust into the background by mere party questions, must again be recognized, and set forth in all their imperative authority. The terrible character of the emergency must be brought closer home to all. It should be understood, as never before, that the Republic expects every one of her sons to do his whole duty in this her day of peril. The same *esprit de corps*, the same generous ardor, the same intolerance of complicity with the rebels, which pervade and rule the army, ought also to dominate outside of the army. Loyal men must put themselves in a position to act in concert, wherever and however the occasion may demand—yea, to march shoulder to shoulder to the bloody field, if need be. Vallandigham, in his speech at Newark two weeks since, declared that the Conscription bill, if passed, should be resisted, and the creatures at his back cheered the menace. It *has* passed. These wretches talk revolution just when it pleases them. It is high time they should understand there is no terror in their threats—that if they lift a finger in opposition to the constituted authorities of this Republic, swiftest retribution shall overtake them.

We say again, organize Union Leagues. Simply to stand by the Government is not enough. Our duty is to prepare to stand by it *in the most effective manner*. Bad men have combined, and added thereby a thousandfold to their power. Good men must also combine, or be worsted. Party lines are now nothing. The great elections have passed, and the issues which entered into them, so far as they were of a loyal nature, can now without injury to any political interest be put in abeyance. There is neither just reason, nor plausible excuse, for any further maintenance of party distinctions. The only difference recognized should be the difference between loyal and disloyal men—between those who are for carrying the war on to the submission of the rebels, and those who are for dropping the war and yielding to the rebels. That is the supreme issue; and it determines the position of every man, whatever his estimate of Administration measures or policies. Let the men on the side of war and an undivided Republic lay aside all minor differences, and work together with a will for the one great object. Let them labor to stay up and strengthen the hands of the Government, to cheer and stimulate our brave soldiers in the field, to compact public opinion and arm it with a moral force that faction will never dare either to confront or affront. If this work be seasonably and faithfully done, the war will end in magnificent triumph.

Military Offences—Necessity of More Rigid Discipline.

We cannot help indulging in the hope that the frequency with which officers guilty of the grossest breaches of military discipline escape without any heavier punishment than "dismissal from the service," is due rather to the desire of the authorities to get rid of worthless men, than to any notion on their part that discipline can be maintained by the infliction of such a penalty as this. We know very well that for offences purely military, it would, at the beginning of the war, have been neither just nor expedient to treat volunteers with the rigor which is usual and necessary in all regular armies. Men have to learn to estimate the importance of discipline before they can be held very rigidly accountable for breaches of it. But most of our volunteers have by this time lost all claim to leniency and indulgence, founded on their rawness. They have been long enough in the field to be able to measure things by a military standard, and to feel the importance of having everything which occurs in camp or in action measured by it. But whether they have or not, the interest of the service, and, consequently, of the nation, require that some sharper and quicker agent than Time should be employed in teaching them their duty.

In spite of all that has been said and written and promised on this subject, we cannot say that we perceive, as yet, much sign of progress. We ought to have in the army, or, at least, endeavor to create in it, a nicer sense of honor and a stronger feeling of duty than exist in civil life, if for no other reason, for the very cogent one that the consequences of all offences committed by military men in the field are more serious than those committed by civilians at home can possibly be. The tendency of the findings of our Courts-martial is, however, to create the impression that almost any crime in the decalogue is *less* grave and reprehensible when brought home to a soldier under arms before the enemy, than when proven against a simple citizen in New-York. Officers convicted of swindling and peculation of the grossest kind have been time and again simply "dismissed the service." If they had committed the offence as clerks in a bank or counting-house, they would have not only been dismissed, but prosecuted and sent to the State Prison. Surgeons who have neglected or maltreated the patients under their charge, get off in the same way.

Comments on occurrences of this sort ought to be needless. We hope nobody is foolish enough to suppose that swindlers and forgers, peculators and receivers of stolen goods, and plunderers, go into the army either from love of fighting or love of their country. They take service because they are bent upon filling their pockets somehow; and when once they are detected, and their thievery prevented, they do not desire to stay in the army one moment longer—so dismissing them from it is to them no punishment. Nor is it even a disgrace.

Turning to the record of offences purely military, we find that Capt. J. P. Foley—*an Assistant Adjutant-General*, be it remarked—has been convicted of "straggling on the march," thus leading to his being taken prisoner and paroled, and has positively been "dismissed the service." Here is an officer of high rank, whose especial duty it is to prevent straggling, and to devote himself, heart and soul, day and night, to the maintenance of discipline, and who, during the march of the army, not only does not pass his whole time in keeping the men in their ranks, but himself sets an example of straggling. We are not quite certain, but are very confident, that Capt. J. P. Foley is the first Assistant Adjutant-General who has been convicted of straggling since the fall of the Roman Empire. He can carry the sweet consciousness of this distinction with him to console him in his well-won retirement. We know of only one incident in military history that can be at all compared to his exploit for singularity, and this was the arrest of a Brigadier-General in this City the other day, by the Provost-Marshal, for *desertion*. If we go on in this way, we shall have a Commander-in-Chief taken into custody one of these days, for making away with his clothing and necessaries.

The climax has been capped by Lieutenant Joseph Nichols, Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, who took it into his head recently to usurp the functions of the Supreme Court, and, we hope after careful consideration, delivered judgment pronouncing the President's Emancipation Proclamation unconstitutional and inexpedient, and considering himself bound by his own finding, sent in his resignation. His superior officers, thinking, we presume, that if the privates and other officers took the same view of their own powers as expounders of the Constitution, some difficulty might arise in keeping the army together, found him guilty of insubordination, and sentenced him—to be shot?—to be imprisoned?—to be disgracefully dismissed? No: none of these things—but to be dismissed simply, with his full pay and allowances: or, in other words, to be allowed to do what he wanted to do—go home with his money and pass the rest of the Winter in abusing the Government, preventing enlistments, and cheering at Secession meetings. We are glad to see the sentence has been changed by the President into one of "dishonorable dismissal—without his pay and allowances." Unless we are greatly mistaken in our man, however, Mr. Nichols will not be much affected by this either. He has got out of the service, which was his main object, and he has the consolation of knowing that though dishonorable dismissal from the national army in the face of the enemy would in any other country exclude him from the society of all decent people, he will find at the North plenty of men and women, too, to whom his shame and disgrace will make him doubly welcome.

Diplomatic Major-Generalship.

We publish elsewhere a very sharp and petulant note from Cassius M. Clay, Major-General in the army, and recently recommissioned to be Minister to Russia. He professes to find occasion for writing it in what he styles our "insinuation" that he "could serve the Government consistently with his private sentiments *only* in a foreign mission." We have neither said nor insinuated anything of the kind. We simply expressed the hope that he had found a place *at last* where he *could* serve the Government consistently with his private sentiments. His note, however, satisfies us that we might have said what he impugned to us without doing him the slightest injustice. He acknowledges that he did refuse to serve the Government at home, unless President Lincoln would adopt *his* policy concerning slaves;—and not content with having secured that point, he still refuses to enter the service—not on account of his own sentiments—but because Gen. Halleck's don't suit him. After such a confession, it seems to us quite clear that if he can serve the Government to advantage anywhere, it must be abroad.

Gen. Clay thinks we do him systematic injustice. We think not. We certainly would not do it willingly. We know and appreciate the zeal and courage with which he became the champion of emancipation in a Slave State, and the services, always gallant if not always prudent, which he rendered for years to the cause of free discussion. But Mr. Clay must understand that what the country needs now is men and effort suited to the emergency—not reputation based upon something done years ago. We want men who throw their whole souls into the support of the Government—into the defence of the nation against destruction. We want man who think more of the country than of their "private sentiments,"—who can lay aside all pride of opinion and of past achievement, and wield the sword with heart and zeal against the men who menace the Republic with division and ruin. Mr. Clay, thus far, has not proved himself such a man. Gen. Butler, whom he so highly and so justly admires, has set him an example in this respect which he would do well still to imitate. He has had as many opportunities of rendering service,—he has held as high rank and has been offered quite as high commands as Gen. Butler himself. He has been tendered eminent positions abroad as well as at home: he seems, indeed, to have had offered him the full range and choice of all great fields of duty and ambition. Why has he made such poor use of his opportunities? Why, instead of having won victories over the enemies of his country, and achieved results which would have made his name as honored and as familiar as the one he cites, is he still lingering in the capital, "advising" the President how to conduct his Administration, and trying to dictate the adoption of policies and the appointment of officers in the Cabinet and in the field? His note affords the explanation. It is because he thinks more of his private opinions and his personal reputation, than of the necessities of the country and support of the Government. It is the temper of his mind, we apprehend, to be more anxious to secure the adoption of some special policy, and some peculiar sentiments of his own, than to aid, upon a basis which he himself has not laid down, the salvation of the Union from the rebellion which threatens its ruin. We do not think he has acted either wisely for himself or well for the country. He would have done much better, in our judgment, to have taken his place in the field by the side of the thousands of his countrymen who have laid aside all personal considerations, sacrificed all private opinions, and offered life, and everything that makes life dear, in defence of the Government and the sacred cause of Human Rights.

Gen. Clay hints, with more point than modesty, that the world will be startled at the tenor and scope of his diplomatic correspondence, whenever Secretary Seward will risk his own reputation by letting it see the light. Possibly he is quite right in this complacent anticipation. The few specimens of his efforts in this department, which is all the country has yet been permitted to see, including his extra-official communications to the British Press, do not, however, strengthen our confidence in his own estimate of his own abilities. Upon this point we reserve a final judgment. Meantime, we beg to say to Gen. Clay that he is the only person, so far as we are aware, in the country or out of it, who has indicated a wish that Mr. Seward would place more of *his* correspondence, and less of his own, before the public.

Great Britain and Brazil.—The difficulty between the British and Brazilian Governments, narrated in our letter from Rio Janeiro, published in the Times of yesterday, gives rise to a good deal of sharp discussion in London. The conduct of the British Minister at Rio is condemned very generally as harsh and irritating, and the Opposition papers denounce the Foreign Secretary as having disgraced the country by treating a weak Power with a haughty insolence which it would never think of assuming toward a strong one. The British claim seems clearly unjust, and the peremptory manner in which it was enforced was well calculated to offend the sensibilities of the Government and people of Brazil.

The Fort Ganesvoort Property.—The Supreme Court, as was stated in our law reports yesterday morning, has issued a writ of mandamus ordering the Comptroller to complete the purchase of the Fort Ganesvoort property, in accordance with the action of the Common Council. The writ was issued on the ground that the Comptroller's action in the matter is simply ministerial.

During the trial of the case, testimony was produced which seems to settle the only point on which any proceeding for setting aside the original purchase could be based. That point was referred to by the Court of Appeals in the decision of the case, which said that Mr. Draper, being an officer of the County, could not purchase property from the City. It now appears, from the affidavits of Mr. Draper and Mr. Varnum, that the former never did purchase it, and that, so far from having any connection with the original purchaser, he did not even know his name. The only connection which Mr. Draper had at any time with the transaction was, that he loaned the purchaser some money on his application, taking this property as security,—but he withdrew from this as soon as he ascertained the state of the case.

We do not know whether the Comptroller will contest the matter further or not. It seems useless, however, to make any further opposition to the consummation of the purchase. The enormous rise in the value of the property shows that its original sale by the City was a great mistake; but this cannot now be remedied. The ground is greatly needed for a public market, and we trust no time will be lost in giving the public the advantage of its use for that purpose.

AMUSEMENTS.

German Opera.—Mr. Graff, the *buffo-basso* of Mr. Anschutz's company, will take his benefit to-night, when Auber's delightful opera of "Fra Diavolo" will be produced for the first time.

Winter Garden.—The excellent drama, by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade, called "Nell Gwynne, or the King's Rival," was revived here last evening with much success. Miss Provost played the part of the heroine with heartiness and broad effect—compensating by vivacity of style for the unpleasantness of a naturally harsh voice. The piece was generally well cast, Miss Ada Clifton being thoroughly admirable as *Frances Stewart*, and Mr. Barrett as the *Duke of Richmond*, displaying very excellent qualities as an actor of clear intelligence capable of interesting himself in the scene and adding to its interest. Mr. Hagan, who played the important *rôle* of *Lord Buckhurst*, possesses qualities of an entirely opposite character. The other parts were intrusted to competent hands, particularly *Major Wildman*, played by Mr. Wilkins. The scenery was good, but the dresses were somewhat worn and untidy for the gay court of Charles.

Popular Scientific Lectures.—The Mercantile Library Association is about to lay the New-York public under special obligation to its liberality and zeal in catering for their entertainment, by affording them a series of scientific lectures. It has engaged the services of Rev. W. C. Richards, A. M., of Boston, to deliver a course of six lectures on "The Atmosphere," which will be illustrated by very striking and brilliant experiments upon an unusual scale. These lectures have been received in New-England cities with great favor, and we doubt not they will create a deep interest in this City. The reputation of the lecturer, the extent of his apparatus, and the varied topics embraced in the general theme, promise rare attractions to lovers of science, and to intelligent auditors of every class.

There can be no doubt, we think, that the enterprise of the Mercantile Library Association will be abundantly rewarded by the New-York public. The course begins on Monday night.

Seventh Regiment Band Concert.—The very excellent and deservedly famous band of the equally famous Seventh Regiment, propose to give a "grand instrumental concert" at the Brooklyn Academy to-night. Very many tickets are already sold, and the affair promises to be one of the finest of the season.

A Card.

Gen. Scott once more begs to be excused by correspondents. Rheumatism in the hand makes it difficult to write. Hence the mass of unacknowledged letters—mostly asking for autographs—daily increasing upon him. As it is impossible to answer one in fifty, he must, in future, neglect all not on matters of importance.

Note from Gen. Cassius M. Clay.

Washington, D. C., Friday, Feb. 24, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Times of yesterday you have an article styled "Russia Made Happy," to which I desire to say but a word in reply. I have nothing to say about the spirit of that editorial toward me—it is the same, with all the rest you have written in reference to me, while at home and abroad. I do not hold myself above just or even unfriendly criticism, as a public servant. In that I shall endeavor to defend myself by my life-acts, not by words. But when you venture the insinuation that (I) "he can serve the Government consistently with his private sentiments" only in a foreign mission, you misrepresent my "sentiments," and injure the cause of the country. I told President Lincoln that I could not and would not enter the field, except the policy was adopted of liberating the slaves of rebels. So soon as the President issued his Proclamation of the 22d September, I offered my services at once to Gen. Halleck. I was received in such manner, that Secretary Chase, who was present, and who had urged me to take a command by the most pressing arguments, was satisfied as well as myself, that I could not serve the country or my own reputation by entering the service. Justice to the country and my own character for frankness demand of me to say, that I regard Gen. Halleck as too intensely Pro-Slavery to do justice to any man of my views of the great political issues pending. I have done what I could, and I shall do what I can, to induce the President to put Gen. Benj. F. Butler in his place. I believe that such a change would save the Republic millions of men and money. Nothing short of that can give the vigor and effect to our arms which the crisis and the public sentiment demand.

How far "Russia shall be made happy," will appear when your friend W. H. Seward shall place more of my correspondence and less of his own before the public.

I am your obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

Attempt to Assassinate Gen. Banks.

Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The New-Orleans correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writes under date of Feb. 12. This evening as Gen. Banks was passing out at the ladies entrance to the City Hotel for the purpose of attending the French Opera, and before he stepped into his carriage, a pistol was discharged from the recess in the wall and a ball whizzed close to the person of Gen. Banks, and close to an officer who attended him. The General was not hit, and the assassin escaped through the crowd. The police are on his track and he cannot long avoid capture. From the report made by the weapon, it is supposed to have belonged to the class known as the "Monte Cristo" pistol. The affair has caused a great deal of talk and just indignation in the community.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The President presented a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York relating to the insufficiency of the defences of the barbor of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MONROE's amendatory of the act for punishing fraud in the use of brands and trade marks. It makes it a misdemesnor, and punishable by a fine of not exceeding $500, and makes the party offending liable to the party aggrieved in the penal sum of $100.

Mr. PARTH, amending the Revised Statutes.

It makes the entry of a railway car, or canal-boat, with intent to steal, burglary in the third degree.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Amendatory of the Revised Statutes, relative to misdemeanors.

For the extension of the Chenaugo Canal.

For incorporating the Trustees of the Sands fund.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

About 70 members were present.

The annual report of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumq was presented.

Mr. DARCY presented a remonstrance of the Medical Faculty of Kings County against the use of field tournioets in the army.

Mr. DEAN presented a mamorial in favor of making the Canals of the State available for the public defeace.

Notices were given of the introduction of the following bills:

Mr. DARCY—To repeal the act relating to the jail and penitentiary of Kings County.

T. C. FIELDS—To enable the Sepervisors of New-York to take land for a Court-house.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SNYDAR—To fix the fees of jurors in civil actions, in Jnsuces' Courts, at 25 cents when not chosen, and 50 cents a day when trying a cause.

Mr. HUNTER—To amend the law relating to disorderly persons, giving justicee greater authority over persons absconding and leaving familes destitute.

Mr. DARCY—To amend the Brooklyn Firearms act, by giving the Court of Appeals tho same power over Commissioners as they have in New-York.

On motion of Mr. DEAN it was resolved that the Committee on Expenditures inquire into the expediency of appointing an official reporter of the Assembly.

Two resolutions having been adopted giving the Committees on Bridges and State Prisons, clerks at $3 per day, Mr. HUGHES offered a resolution to appoint a clerk to the Indian Committee, capable of speeking the Indian lenguage. Laid over.

Mr. DAVIS moved for the eppointment of a Grinding Committee of thirteen with restrictions. Laid over.

The motion to authorize the Speaker to appoint eight additional pages was leid over.

The bill to provide payment of the New-York City bonds and to authorize e continuance of aid from the Coporation to the families of volunteers went through the Committee of the Whole, after trifling amendments, and ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

NEW-ORLEANS AS IT WAS, AND AS IT IS.

Lecture by Rev. Howard Osgood at Bedford-Street Church.

Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD delivered, at the church corner of Bedford and Christopher streets, last evening, a lecture on "New-Orleans as It Was, and as It Is," commencing with a glowing description of the harbor of New-York, the Passes of the Mississippi and Pilot Town, Forts St. Philip and Jackson, and the historic plains of Chalmette, the speaker came to the City of New-Orleans, whose geographical position, topographical peculiarities, commercial importance, history and variety of population were duly noted. He remarked upon the fate of Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans, who prophecied that God had meant to save, preserve, and extend Slavery in the South, and who is now in the army of Secesia, and whose church—capable of containing three thousand persons—is almost deserted.

The speaker poetically described the balmy atmosphere of New-Orleans, the tropical fruits and flowers, the bustle of the Winter season, the magnificent hotels, the periodical visits of the planters, the "two thousand bale widows," and "fifty hogshead young ladies," the extravagant prices of the shopmen, the crowds of steamers laden with the produce of the West, and the ships loading for the East, and with this busy picture contrasted the deserted levees of today. Before the rebellion there were few poor—and the poorest were owned by the richest. New-Orleans had, in fact, the wealth of fourteen States pouring into her lap. The fearful scenes of the slave marts were impressively described, and with the former scenes of revelry mingling with misery, were contrasted the present desertion of the great slave mart—the St. Louis Hotel. The only man who whistles as he passes it is the black man, who sings "John Brown" as he passes gally to his well paid labor. What a change in two years! Here are the portraits of CHARLES SUMNER and WENDELL PHILLIPS in a booksellor's windnw. But two years since the mere utterance of an Anti-Slavory sentiment was death!

The mills of the gods grind slowly,
But they grind exceedingly fine.

The speaker related a thrilling incident of the sale of the slave who reared and trained *Flora Temple*, who was remorselessly carried from Baltimore to New-Orleans, without an opportunity to say good-bye to his wife and children. Even the mistress of thet poor men, whn was a large slavennidor, confessed that she could not but curse the system of Slavery, so much was she impressed by the fearlut wrong done to the nnfortunate nlack. A wealthy bankor of New-Orleans, referring to a similar occurrence, said that a crash could come some day. The crash has come. The grass that they predicted would grow in New-York, had grown in New-Orleans. As the ice that is dislodged from the frozen regions finde its way to the Gulf, so he thought we would, when clear of the snags and shoels, find our way to the Gulf. Now New-Orleans, which had never before known poor, had its free merket and its throngs of the poverty-stricken. Tho speaker pictured the condition of New-Orleans before its capture by the Union forces; the scarcity of cotton goods, in spite of the plentifulness of the raw material. Such was the public sentiment, that a physician who had expressed simply the opinion that possibly the place might be taken, was waited upon immediately by a Vigilance Committee, and instructed that he "must be more guarded, and that if he used such expressions again, he would be sent oat of the city, or"—the physician understood the "or," and immediately subscribed $500. (Leughter.] The memorable events of the capture of the city, and the noble exploits of Commodore FARRAGUT and the *Varuna*, during the terrible contest at the forts, were fully described, and a lively picture drawa of the surprise of the inhabitanie of the Crescent City, on the reception of the news that the Federal vassels had passed the forts; the devastation of property on the levées, the attempt to burn the city, and the Providential shower which prevented it; the hanging of a physician for simply telling a Federal officer where to find tha British Consulate; the advent of Gen. BUTLER with his troops, and the taking possession of the Custom-house. As to Gan. BUTLER's rule in New-Orleans, he said it was more lenient, humane, gentle and firm at the same time, than the government of any conqnered city ever held by England or France. As a native of New-Orleans, the speaker warmly indorsed the results attained by Gen. BUTLER in that city, especially the inexorable administration of the laws. Six men, who went as dalegates to the Charleston Convention, when on their return, said among themselves, "If we ever return Sonth, it will be with soldiers at our backs." They did go back, and not one of them had less than a brigade. [Applause.] Among them were SHEPLEY and BUTLER, and others like them. SHEPLEY said that if he was killed in New-Orleans, he would cause his Chief of Police to level a square acre around the spot, and have a monument erected to him in the centre of it. [laughter.] and BUTLER made them look at WENDELL PHILLIPS' portrait, and they did not dare to grin either. [Applause.] Mr. Osgood related a number of incidents of the vigorous administration of BUTLER, defended the famous woman order, and commended the improvement of the city in cleanliness, in the care of the poor, in the administration of justice, in respect for the flag, and in the punishment of the Secessionists. While the Speaker wished that Gen. BUTLER had not allowed any relative to come within his command, except as a soldier, he praised Gen. BUTLER's honesty, and said he believed that BUTLER's return to New-Orleans would be hailed with joy by every Union man there. He would not detract from the merit of Gen. BANKS who, he thought, would prove even more unacceptable to the New-Orleans Secessionists than BUTLER—and would, indeed, prove himself an "iron man." Mr. Osgood rebuked, in scathing terms, the traitors at the North who sympathize with Slavery and aid the rebellion, contrasting them with the noble Union men of the South. He read from the TIMES' correspondence an account of the great Union meeting in New-Orleans, on the occasion of Gen. HAMILTON's speech, indorsing the concinsion of the correspondent, that Slavery is forever dead in Louisiana. He thought that if there were to be scenes of blood in the South, it would be by attempting to enslave men once set free. If an attempt was made to put Sambo back where he was before the war, Sambo would be the death of us. [Applause.] He hoped our people would learn that Sambo must be let alone; that he must be left to take the course of the war, and we must all unite in one desire and one attempt to fight for the Union and the Constitution, and crush ont a spirit that would otherwise orush us. He had no fears concerning the reenit of the struggle [Applause.]

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Recent Extensive Burglaries.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS—THE PROPERTY IDENTIFIED.

CHARLES H. GORDON, *alias* GRANT, was arraigned before Justice PERRY yesterday on charges of burglary, preferred by the following parties: CHAS. CHRISTMAS, Second place, corner of Henry-street; ISRAEL W. LEVISON, No. 254 Henry-street; ABEL DENNISON and Mrs. ADELA VAN BRUNT, No. 256 Henry-street. The prisoner waived examination on all the charges, and was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. In answer to the usual questions, he stated that he was 23 years of age, born in the United States, residence in Brooklyn, by profession a civil engineer, and had nothing to say relative to the charges against him. He declined at first to give his name, but on consultation with counsel, appended his signature to the statement as CHARLES H. GRANT.

The office of the Inspector of Police, where the preliminary examination took place, was crowded with persons who had been robbed, and many were also attracted thither by enriosity to see the accused.

Tha watch and chain worn by the prisoner, valued at $300, was identified by Mrs. MYERS as having been stolen from her house, corner of Remsen and Clinton streets; she also identified a set of sleeve-buttons and jet sinds. The vaine af all the property taken from Mr. MYERS' premises is about $1,000.

Mr. PRITCHARD, nf No. 3 Carroll-place, identified a pair of gold spectacles found on the accused.

Among those who have been robbed, as supposed by this man, were Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN, of Pierrepont-street, whose loss is about $1,000; Mr. Weston, of Monroe-place, who was relieved of a similar amount; Mr. THOMAS HUNT, of Remsen-street, whn lost about $500, and Com. SKRINGHAM and Mr. RICHARDS, of Hanry-street, who were robbed of some thousands of dollars worth. A large proportion of this property consisted of silverware, which has donbtless long since been broken up and malted, and mey therefore be considered a desd loss.

Some of the dismonde found on the person of GORDON were identified by Mr. Fox, of First-place, whose total loss amounts to about $1,500.

Detectives FROST and COAWIN, who made the arrest and worked up the case, have thus far traced eighteen burglaries in which the accused is implicated; and from the information now in their possession, estimate the value of property stolen by him during the Winter at about $50,000.

GORDON, or GRANT, engaged board at the house of Mr. ALFRED WINDSOR, No. 79 Summit-street, about three months since, under the name of CHARLES H. GORDON. He represented himself as a Southarner of wealth, and that having been impressed in the rebel army, he embraced the first opportunity to desert, and come to the North for the benafit of his health. Soon after his arrival he changed his name to GRANT, and stated as the reason that, being known as an officer in the rebel army, and as a deserter hy the name of GORDON, he thought it prndent to assume another name, to avoid the probability of uoploasant consequences. This explanation was deemed satisfactory, and he grew in favor. He was introduced into the bonses of many respectable families, or in some way introduced himself—attended the opera, promenade concerts, parties, patronized the skating ponds, spent money lavishly, and made friends everywhere he desired to make them. Some of those he robbed were among his new-made acquaintances—and several of the houses he visited as a friend in the evening, were re-visited by him later in night and relieved of articles of valua. One night, on returning to his boarding-house from a foraging expedition, he made a noise in closing the window. The subject of recent burglaries in the neighborbood having become a prominent topic of conversation in the house, some of the occnpants were awakened, end laboring under the impression that they too, had been visited by the nocturnal rangers, caused an alarm. Some one rapped at GORDON's door, and after a delay of a few minutes—to enable him to stow away his wig, etc.—he came out yewning, and asked what all the excitement was about. On being informed that a burglar was in the house he expressed great astonishment, and taking a light examined the apartments from top to bottom to see if all was secure. Next day he insisted that double bolts should be put on the doors and windows so as to make the premises safe from istruders.

Nearly all the property found in his possession has been identified.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence hy telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the onrrent topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RACORN," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valoable as a record to all time.

Cure for Cough or Cold.

As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of cough, take during the day a few BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay pulmonary irritation. Military officers and soldiers should have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

Premium on Gold.—Although compelled to sell goods at old prices, in consequence of extensive advertising, the subscriber, thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MOSTON PRA cannot be made without gold.

When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

We Pledge our Reputation for the Fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twanty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Sure to regulate the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

Honesty is the Best Policy in Medicine as well as in other things. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a genuine preparation of that unequaled Spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

IΩΔΗΣ.....IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rhumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.

Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Eight Cartes de Visite
FOR $1,
Of unequal style and finish, at
TAIT'S,
Corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich sts.

The best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Croop, Sore Throats, Cuts, Wounds and Sores of all kinds, is Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Dr. Jas. Sweet—the only original bone-setter of North Kingston, R. I., certifies that he has used this Liniment in his practice for years, and found it superior to any other. His certificate can be seen at the depot, No. 56 Cortland-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold hy all druggists.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

MARRIED

BOWNES—GORDON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, D. D., JOSEPH W. BOWNES and JOSEPHINE M. GORDON, of this City.

CORNELL—SHELTON.—In Birmingham, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, by Rev. John Brainard, THOMAS LAVENDER CORNELL and LILLIE, daughter of Edward N. Shelton, Esq.

HILLS—MANN.—In Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Edward N. French, Hon. ISAAC HILLS, of Rochester, N. Y., and Mrs. CAROLINE MANN, eldest daughter of John G. Parker, Esq.

JUDSON—FORREST.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. P. Breed, of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. N. West, of Brooklyn, ISAAC N. JUDSON and HARRIET N. FORREST, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

LULL—BURTON.—In Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. T. Thayer, D. D., assisted by Rev. Mason Noble, U. S. N., Lieut. Commander EDWARD P. LULL, U. S. N., and ELISABETH F., daughter of Maj. Henry S. Burton, Third U. S. Artillery.

MORA—DAILEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Dr. Verren, ANTONIO L. MORA and FANNIE J., eldest daughter of W. J. F. Dailey, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

SPARS—MORRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at the Church of the Messiah, THEODORE B. SPARS and Miss O. M. MORRIS, both of this City.

DIED.

OGDREAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, ALEXANDRA OGDREAN, aged 41 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 138 West 35th-st., on Friday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CULLEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, of consumption, THOMAS K. CULLEN, a long resident of this City, in the 37th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 137 9th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery. Friends and relatives are requested to attend, without further notice.

CORRIGAN.—In English Neighborhood, N. J., Mrs. ELISABETH CORRIGAN, relict of the late Luke Corrigan, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Thursday, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FAIRLIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, after a short illness, ISABELLA ROBERTSON AITKEN, wife of Alexander Fairlie, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 362 2d-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FLOYD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, JANNIE, daughter of Jane and the late Capt. Geo. W. Floyd, in the 22d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 471 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, two doors above Powers-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

GEMMEL.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, Mrs. CATHARINA GEMMEL, widow of the late James Gemmel.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock, from St. James' Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., near the 3d-av.

GWYNN.—In Happwood, Westchester County, on Friday morning, Feb. 20, HAPPY HENRIETTA, fourth daughter of Stuart and Maria Gwynn, aged 8 years and 3 months.

This dear one, a shining light amid an affectionate household, was suddenly and nnaccasonably dimmed, but is not extinguished. The separation of the immortal from the mortal, while causing a momentary and severe pang in the hearts of parents, brothers, sisters, and loving friends, will leave no lasting sting, *for they know* she hovers near them, the same loving soul she ever has been. Her bodily absence is more than compensated for hy their knowledge of her freedom from the cares and pains pertaining to the mortal state. Loved one, thou art with us, cheerful as af yore. MOTHER.

MOORE.—In Newtown, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 23, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. ELISABETH A. MOORE, widow of James Moore, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Church, Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. The boat coonecting with the Flushing and Newtown Railroad leaves James-slip at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will also be in attendance at the Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh, until 1½ o'clock P. M.

MAXWELL.—In Clarksville, Tenn., on Sunday, Feb. 15, of congestion of the lungs, after a very short sickness, WILLIAM CHARLES MAXWELL, of Co. E, 102d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, only son of George T. and Margaret Maxwall, aged 20 years.

NEWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, MARY E. HARTTNESS, beloved wife of Edward Newell, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 231 Bergen-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

PAINE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 25, HARRIET E., wife of Thomas Paine, aged 45 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.

SHAFTER.—In Harlem, on Monday, Feb. 23, of apoplexy, FRANCES VANDILYN SHAFTER, widow of the late Peter Shafter, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Feb. 26.

TOWNSEND.—In Danbury, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 23, JACOB TOWNSEND, aged 79 years and 5 days.

☞ White Plains, N. Y., and St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 24, after a short and severe illness, EMMA ELISABETH, youngest daughter of the late William and H. E. Taylor.

Her friends, and the members of the theatrical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 4th-st. and 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, CHARLOTTE BRONSON, youngest child of John J. Townsend, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her father, No. 131 5th-av., on Friday afternoon, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock.

WOLVEN.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 23, SARAH MATILDA, wife of John P. Wolven, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the officers and members of Oriental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 68, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 342 Carlton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

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Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
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What comfort I bear to the soldier
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For the tempest if strengthened by me;
With shouts for Columbia he carries
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A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE ON easy terms, eight substantial brick houses in Greene-st., covering a front of 150 feet, leaving a large space in the rear for improvement. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 55 Greenwich-av., corner of Perry-st. Also No. 2 Perry-st. Inquire at No. 262 Bleecker-st., between the hours of 8 and 7 P. M., or of P. BEUSH, at No. 108 Bedford-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, TWO FRAME houses, filled in, and finished basements, marble mantels, sliding doors, gas, &c., separate or together, on the north side of 119th-st., near 3d-av. Apply at No. 139 Grand-st.

FOR SALE.—THE SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE, high-stoop house, No. 57 East 31st-st.; three stories high; size of lot 19 by 75; house 19 by 48. Price $7,500; terms easy. Apply to
W. H. PHILIPS, No. 101 Front-st.

A NICE HOUSE AND TWO FULL LOTS FOR SALE—A sacrifice; elevated situation, near a ferry, in Brooklyn; good neighborhood, in good order, modern improvements, very cheap, extremely easy terms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 62 Nassau-st.

$2,150 WILL BUY A NICE BRICK house in Williamsburgh, only 15 minutes' walk from ferries; half cash and half on five or more years' mortgage. Inquire of J. A. DELANHOY, No. 248 Rivington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment house, with all the modern improvements, No. 134 West 40th-st. Inquire of A. P. VOORHIS, No. 165 West 40th-st., or No. 142 West 26th-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45. MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 62 South 7th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH-basement house, complete in all respects, No. 80 East 18th-st., opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Apply to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF ground of about 50 lots on 131st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with house and stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE COSTLIEST HOUSES on Gramercy Park. Also, two more in the same location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.

4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 2d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 124d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3 lots on 4th-av., near 126th-st. Also, 1 lot on 8th-av., near 110th-st., and gore on 8th-st. and 4th-av.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FINE LOTS FOR SALE, joining each other, with a good frame cottage on each, 20 feet by 100 each, in 46th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; part money can remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 932 Broadway Store.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN FRANKLIN-av., near Myrtle, a two-story and attic house, with basement and sub-cellar; rent, $250 per year; also, the same class house, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle, rent $250; also, the whole or part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $166 per year; also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $96 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given in the two last houses immediately. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—TO LET, AN ELEgantly furnished house, in University-place, near 12th-st.; will be let as a first-class boarding-house, or altered to suit any business requiring magnificent showrooms, being 30 by 80 feet on the ground floor. This house contains 17 bedrooms, and basement on a level with the street, suitable for a restaurant. Also, to let, a furnished brown-stone house on 12th-st., near Broadway, with bronzes, paintings, &c., the residence of a gentleman absent in Europe. Apply to
H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO LET.—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT high stoop house; having a counter cellar, and all modern improvements; it is located in the best street in Harlem, 125th-st., between the 8th and 6th avs., and being on the South side of the street, and a short distance from the boats and railroads; the railroad leaves the foot of the street every 2½ minutes, and the boats every hour. The house can be seen at any time. For particulars, inquire next door, of A. C. BURR.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.—THE EXTENsive carriage factory in Main-st., Poughkeepsie, is offered to let or lease. Formerly under the control of J. W. Freeman, and lately under Messrs. Underhill & Highet. This establishment has carried on an extensive business for several years past, and possesses all the facilities for conducting that trade to advantage, and is convenient to lines of transportation. Apply to A. R. BOOTH, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York, or M. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.:
No. 54 East Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 56 West Werren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $400.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of
A. G. JEROME & CO.
No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—THE PREMISES NO. 15 Elizabeth-st.; the improvements on the front are a three-story brick dwelling, finished in the most modern style, on the rear, a three-story brick dwelling, finished to accommodate six families. The premises are in good order, and the rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, Agent, No. 174 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING HOUSE NO. 5 3d-st., size 25x45, three stories, basement and underceller, large yard. Can be seen between 10 and 12 o'clock. Will be rented for one or more years. For terms, &c., apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st., or at No. 36 3d-st., after 6 o'clock P. M.

A NEAT NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house to let or for sale, furnished or not. No. 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all improvements and neatly furnished; would rent it to a small family, furnished, for $80 per month. Apply in JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

TO LET—A MEDIUM-SIZE, HIGH-STOOP house, No. 55 North Moore-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.; house in good order, with range, water, gas and gas fixtures throughout; location desirable for a down-town merchant. Apply to JAMES WIGGINS, No. 75 Barclay-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—IN the buildings Nos. 416, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, holstwhecls, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—THE TWO HANDSOME BROWN-STONE English basement houses Nos. 236 and 238 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The houses are in good order and location desirable. Rent $700. Apply to
T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 10 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 39 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. Rent $600 per annum.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 100 Varick-st., between Watts and Broome sts. Apply to THEODORE MALLABY, corner 6th-av. and Waverley-place, at the Bank.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND dwelling No. 178 9th-av. Store 80 feet deep, with plate-glass front and iron revolving shutters. Inquire of ROMER & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 611 Greenwich-avenue, containing all modern improvements. Rent $550. Apply to CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 31 Spruce-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 5 BROAD-ST., near Wall-st.; offices on second and third floors of Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st.; well lighted, and will be rented low. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET—ON THIRD and fourth floors of No. 90 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—A PART OF A COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 205 East 18th-st. Inquire on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUBU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FARMS.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOMODATING TERMS, A farm of 109 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill notwithstanding their great natural advantages, have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.

Apply to G. MERLE, No. 290 Water-st., New-York.
Also for sale, 16 acres land at Bay Ridge.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY —120½ acres. Good land, good house, outbuildings, nearly new, plenty of fruit, very healthy, churches, schools, &c., convenient; one mile west of Hart's Corners Station, Harlem Railroad; 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry, and 24 miles from the City. A rare chance for a good farm. Apply to W. E. HASKINS, No. 92 Murray-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. after March 7, apply on the farm.

$4,000 FOR A FINE FARM OF SIXTY acres, with stock and tools, near the village of Sharon, Mass. 17 miles from Boston, 1½ miles from the Boston and Providence Railroad. Good buildings, pure water, very healthy, and everything handy. Will exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, Real Estate Agents, No. 16 Court Hamilton Buildings, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 220 ACRES, IN HYDE Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.; location two miles from Hudson River Railroad, at Hyde Park Station. Title perfect, and a large proportion of the purchase money may remain secured at the option of the purchaser. For particulars, apply personally to the subscriber, on the premises, or address as above, THOMAS NEWCOMB.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order: fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 26th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Mashis Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 2d-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED FARM OF 50 acres, handsome new house, overlooking the thriving village of Plainfield, N. J.: one and a half hours' ride from the City by railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of depot. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT,
No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, or exchange for City or Yonkers property, of 365 acres, at Huntington, L. I. Also, a store to let at Yonkers—a first-rate stand for any kind of business. Address E. B. TAYLOR & CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson, a place containing two acres, with a large and choice selection of grafted fruit of all kinds; large and small—apples, pears, standard and dwarf; plums, peaches, cherries, grapes, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, &c.; house 32x36, with kitchen 14x18, containing 12 rooms, two-story piazza across the front, all in good order; scenery unsurpassed. No money wanted. Apply to, or address N. T. CLARK, Cornwall Landing, Orange County, N. Y., or JOHN BELL, 204 West 20th-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN—A BEAUTIful country-seat, with four acres of land, 1½ miles from the centre of the city. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; size 48x50, with an addition 45x17, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to
ELI WHITNEY.
NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26, 1863.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT Morristown, N. J., pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from depot; size, 42 by 36 feet, three stories, with two-story wing, 10 rooms, finished in good style, with furnace, gas, water, &c.; also, carriage-house, stable, poultry-house and ice-house; garden and fruit-yard of about 1½ acres, well stocked with choice fruit and ahrnbbery.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—At Newburgh, commanding a panorama of scenery on the Hudson for 20 miles; brick house, in Gothic style, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a City residence; grounds 3 acres, tastefully laid out and planted with fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c.
FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE—A country place of about eight acres of land, a half mile from the landing; a commodious house of 14 rooms; the ground well stocked with fruit trees; a fine garden, with a choice variety of small fruits. Apply to WM. H. COX, Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, or on the premises to BENJAMIN COX.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Harlem Gas office, No. 76 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad, large double house, carriage-house, &c., 1¾ acres land, handsomely improved, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; very desirable for a Summer boarding-house. Price, with furniture, $5,000. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 26 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—TO THOSE WISHING the comforts of a country home, with fine view on Hudson, garden, fruit, 8 rooms, good cellar, &c., one hour from the City; $1,000 down, balance on mortgage for 5 years; possession immediately; price $2,000. Address S. M. BROWN, Harlem, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE IN THE country, with one to three acres of land, either on the Hudson River or in New-Jersey, within 30 miles of New-York; also, a house in the City, situated between 23d and 48th sts., 4th and 5th avs. Address R., Box No. 783 Post-office, stating terms, &c.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE HUDson River, at Edgwater, opposite Manhattanville, containing about five acres, double frame house and outbuildings, with an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 31 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT GLENCOVE LANDING FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The elegant and spacious mansion, with suitable stabling and outbuildings, late the country seat of John La Farge, Esq., deceased. Apply to THOMAS JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

TO LET—IN RYE, A SMALL, HANDSOME AND convenient place, now in possession of Mr. Chas. T. Goodwin. It has a good-sized dwelling, stable, &c., and about four acres of land; rent, $425. Apply to GEO. W. BERRIAN, No. 64 Rntgers-slip.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON, NEW-YORK.—A DESIRable house on 2¾ lots, filled with fine fruit. well situated and in good repair, with small rear tenement; half the amount can remain on mortgage. Price, $3,000. Apply to A. J. CENTER, No. 84 Broadway.

A COUNTRY SEAT OF 3 ACRES, CHEAP —3 miles from Jersey City, in New-Jersey; well fenced; under fine cultivation; good well, fruit, &c; two-story and basement house, barn, carriage-house, &c. Terms easy. R. BLAKE, No. 14 Chambers-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE —Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT NORTH OR-ANGE, N. J.—A very convenient two-story double house and lot; price, $4,000; rent $400. Six acres of land may be had if desired. For particulars, address T. G. FRENCH, No. 152½ Fulton-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL WHO HAVE FRIENDS IN THE Army.—Soldiers' Societies, clergymen, editors and others, are respectfully requested to aid in disseminating the following notice, which is of interest to all who have friends in the army:

DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS.

The Sanitary Commission have made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously with regard to patients in the United States General Hospitals at the following points: (Others will be added.)

Eastern Departments.—For information, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

Washington,	Point Lookout,
Georgetown,	Annapolis,
Alexandria,	Baltimore.
Frederick City,	

Western Departments.—For information, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

Cincinnati,	Danville,
New-Albany,	Perryville,
Lonisville,	Bowling Green,
Covington,	Gallatin,
Lexington,	Nashville.

Information will, under ordinary circumstances, be given to any one applying for it. In answer to any or all of the following inquiries. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return mail; if in person, it will be answered at once:

1. Is ——— (giving his name and regiment) at present in the hospitals of ———?
2. If so, what is his proper address?
3. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of the hospital?
4. If not in hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital?
5. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date?
6. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service?
7. If not, what were his orders on leaving?

More specific information as to the condition of any patient in the District of Columbia hospitals will be furnished within twenty-four hours after a request to do so is received at the Washington office.

The office of the Directory will be open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and, in urgent cases, applicants ringing the door-bell will be received at any hour of the night.

Much inconvenience in conducting the business of the Directory having arisen where visitors have been given direct access to the record books themselves, this practice will hereafter be discontinued. For can lists of wounded in hospitals by States, counties, regiments or otherwise, be hereafter furnished from these records.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority from the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to and distribution of goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New-Orleans and at Washington, before Vicksburgh and at Nashville—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. To ascertain the relative character of these wants in a trustworthy manner, and to secure an equitable distribution and honest use of the goods distributed, besides the unpaid services of the members of the Commission, twenty physicians of high professional and moral character and more than fifty lay agents are employed, under pecuniary securities for responsible and efficient service. The cost of these arrangements have thus far been about 3 per centum of the value of the goods distributed. The Commission has not been able to obtain authentic evidence of losses, miscarriage, or misappropriations to the value of one dollar in ten thousand, of goods which have been once received at its shipping depots. The following are the names of these depots, to which auxiliary Societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

Sanitary Commission,	Branch Supply Office, No. 22
Summer-street, Boston, Massachusetts.	
Sanitary Commission,	Branch Supply Office, No. 10
Third-avenue, New-York.	
Sanitary Commission,	Branch Supply Office, No. 27
South Sixth-street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.	
Sanitary Commission,	Branch Supply Office, Bank-street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Sanitary Commission,	Branch Supply Office, Chicago, Illinois.
Sanitary Commission,	Branch Supply Office, Louisville, Kentucky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to its treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to GEORGE T. STRONG, Esq., Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

The names of the following gentlemen, Commissioners of the President of the United States, are pledged to the public for the economy, integrity and efficiency with which whatever is intrusted to the Sanitary Commission will be administered:

H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.	GEORGE T. STRONG, Esq.
A. D. BACHE, LL. D.	HORACE BINNEY, Jr.
G. W. CULLUM, U. S. A.	Rt. Rev. T. M. CLARK, D. D.
A. E. SHIRAS, U. S. A.	Hon. JOSEPH HOLT.
R. C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A.	Hon. R. W. BURNETT.
W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.	Hon. MARK SKINNER.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.	Rev. JOHN H. HAYWOOD.
S. G. HOWE, M. D.	Prof. FAIRMAN ROGERS.
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.	Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.	Prof. LAW OLMSTED, Esq.

J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 224 F st., WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1863.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

The highest market price paid
by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS, by the month or year, in the new and dry lofts over the piano rooms opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
T. S. BERRY,
No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

WORTH $50—RECEIPT FOR MANUFACTURing French Brandy, superior to any imitation in market. Sent free by mail for $1. Address Dr. JOHN F. HOFF, No. 61 Jackson-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The undersigned is prepared to give
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE SELLING OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At the residences of families.
Also, OUT-DOOR SALES.
A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF SAMUEL WILLETS AND JOSEPH POST, EXECUTORS OF WILLET ROSBINS, DECEASED.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the M. E. salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers:

200 shs. American Exchange Bank, $100 each.
160 shs. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, $25 each.
40 shs. Metropolitan Bank, $100 each.
40 shs. Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co., $25 each.
100 shs. Williamsburgh Gas Light Co., $50 each.
10 shs. Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Company, $50 each.

By order of Trustee:

$1,000 Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds.
$1,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co 2d Mtge. Bonds.
15 shs. Columbian Marine Ins. Co., $100 each.

For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Little Miami R. Co.	50	Hamilton Ins. Co.
11	Manhattan Sank.	10	Neptune Marine Ins. Co.
20	Manhattan Gas Light Co.	50	East River Fire Ins. Co.
40	East River Sank.	30	N. Y. & New-Haven
40	Irving Bank.	117	Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.
20	Imp. & Traders' Ins. Co.	20	Nassau Fire Ins. Co.
10	City Fire Ins. Co.		

Catalogues at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st. [3215]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

For account of whom it may concern.

14	Humboldt F. Ins. Co.	$100	
300	Cairo City Property	100	
14	Equitable Fire Ins. Co.	35	
10	Wash. Marine Ins. Co.	100	
20	Bank of Commerce	100	
10	Market Bank	100	
30	Firemen's Fund Ins.	20	
15	Merchants Fire Ins.	50	
10	St. Nicholas Ins. Co.	$25	
20	Mercantile F. Ins. Co.	50	
60	St. Mark's Fire Ins.	25	
100	Williamsburgh C. Bk.	50	
20	Ocean Bank	50	
5	American Tel. Co.	50	
20	Corn Exchange	50	
10	Clinton Ins. Co.	50	

By order of the Executor of the late Harriet Abel, deceased:

30 shares Lorillard Insurance Company, $25.

For account of whom it may concern.

$5,000 N. Y. and New-Haven 1st mtg. 6 ₱ ct. bonds.
$3,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$15,000 Racine and Miss. R. R. 8 ₱ ct. bonds.
$1,000 California State 7 ₱ ct. bonds.
$3,500 Brooklyn Water Loan 5 ₱ ct. bonds.
$5,000 Cin. Hamilton and Dayton 7 ₱ ct. bonds.
$5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburgh 2d mtg. bonds.
$10,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley R. R. bonds.

Next regular sale, Monday, March 2.
A. H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker, No. 52 William-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH AVENUES, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ASSESSOR,
32d DISTRICT, No. 12 Wall-st.

Notice is hereby given to parties residing or doing business within the district herein described, who have not already obtained their licenses or made their returns of taxable property, in compliance with the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, to apply at once to this office, for the purpose of facilitating the business and avoid the unpleasant necessity of a resort to extreme measures.

"A true and correct list is required to be furnished of all objects or articles owned or possessed, which are subject to a special duty or tax under said act.

Persons having in charge or trust as administrators, executors or trustees, any legacies or distributive shares arising from personal property of any kind whatsoever," should report the facts at this office, so as to enable the Assistant Assessor to make the proper return of taxes due to the Collector.

Blank applications for licenses and forms for monthly returns of manufactures and auctioneers will be promptly furnished at this office.

"SEC. 57. That from and after the 1st day of Sept., 1862, no person, association of persons, or corporation, shall be engaged in, prosecute or carry on, either of the trades or occupations, mentioned in Section 64, (which see,) of this Act, until he or they shall have obtained a license therefor, in the manner hereinafter provided."

"Parties doing business or entering upon any business or occupation as described, viz.: Manufactures or dealers of any description, physicians, dentists and surgeons, keepers of hotels and eating-houses, liquor dealers, brokers and agents, must apply to the *Assessor in the District* where the business is conducted, for a license."

Penalty—For doing business without a license, *three* times the cost of the license.

Parties owning or having the charge of any silver or gold plate stored within this district, will please notify at once at this office.

See *Sections* 58 *to* 64 *inclusive*.

Boundaries of Sixth Division of the Thirty-second District, include all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, Pearl-street, Wall-street and Broadway, running to southeast corner of Liberty-street.

ISAAC E. SMITH, Asst. Assessor
6th Division, 32d District.
Office hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building a sewer in Third avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; paving with trap block Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and for fencing vacant lots on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue and east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; south side of Seventy-ninth-street; both sides of Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fourth, and north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avennes; both sides of Worth-street, between Broadway and Hudson-street; west side of Broadway, both sides of Church-street, West Broadway, and east side of Hudson-street, from and to points distant half way between Worth-street and the streets lying on either side of and continuous to said street, and north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known by ward map numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, block number one hundred and thirty-five.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 18, 1863.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt"—approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 11th day of February, 1863, to the 25th day of February, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH.
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR.
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., in Room No 5 City Hall.

JAMES MURRAY,
JOHN BRICE,
PATRICK H. KEENAN.
Committee on Ferries.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL.
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS, OF THE Board of Councilmen, will meet in room number five City Hall, TO-DAY, at two o'clock P. M. Parties having business before the Committee are invited to attend.

RICHARD O'BRIEN,
JAMES SANDFORD,
THOMAS BRADY,
} Committee on Sewers.

THE CONNECTION OF MESSRS. AIKEN and CHAPMAN with us ceases from this date.

D. B. STEDMAN & CO.
BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1863.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without donht, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

CAUTION.
ASK YOUR GROCER
FOR GILLIES'
FRAGRANT AMERICAN RYE COFFEE.
And take no other.

It is made from the best selected fragrant American Rye, thoroughly cleansed and sifted, and manufactured by our new and improved process, making by far the best substitute for imported coffee ever invented. The long and constant use of our fragrant American Rye Coffee in the best hotels and private families, as well as by the first physicians of our City and elsewhere, and our own families and those of our employes, (45 in number,) we most cheerfully recommend it to all desirous of good health, clear head and a happy heart.

P. S.—The experience of the last twenty-five years and and our signature upon each package, we deem a sufficient guarantee for its perfectly healthy and invigorating properties.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE REST [illegible] IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednes'y, Feb. 25.
CANADA, MUGGIA, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed's'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTYNE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb 28

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $87. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE.

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The FAHKEE will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about March 7.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR BEAUFORT, N. C.,
AND
PORT ROYAL, S. C.

The superior steamship
SAXON,
Will leave Pier No. 10 North River, as above, on
THURSDAY, Feb. 26,
At 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY.
No. 52 South-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863,
For freight or passage, apply to
H. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS. DIRECT.
The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
Freight at reduced rates.
No freights received nor bills lading signed on day of sailing.
Steamer GEO. CROMWELL will succeed. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Feb. 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$22 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 28, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 8.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 8.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11¼ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:20 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and Intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Owego.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 6:32 P. M., (Sundays Included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 5:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE—AT a bargain, the stock and fixtures of a good liquor store, near depot, on one of the leading avenues of New-York, good location, and doing a good business.
R. BLAKE, No. 11 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH $5,000 cash capital, in the business of distilling by a new process; business done for cash, and profits satisfactory. Address DISTILLER, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
The fourth night of the highly celebrated and most successful tragedienne and comedienne,
MISS MARY PROVOST,
who is received nightly with the highest approbation by most appreciative audiences.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
Charles Reade's and Tom Taylor's prize drama, in five acts,
NELL GWYNNE,
OR
THE KING'S RIVAL,
produced with new scenery, and supported by
MISS MARY PROVOST,
in her great comedy impersonation of
NELL GWYNNE, THE ACTRESS.

Mr. L. Barrett.....as.....Duke of Richmond
Mr. W. Davidge.....as.....Samuel Pepys
Mr. A. H. Davenport.....as.....King Charles II
Miss A. Clifton.....as.....Frances Stewart

And the entire excellent company of this theatre.

Arrangements having been effected whereby Miss MARY PROVOST has postponed her engagement in Philadelphia, her own translation and adaptation of the brilliantly successful drama, in prologue and four acts, entitled
LUCIE D'ARVILLE,
is in active preparation.

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI'S
GRAND CONCERT,
Previous to her departure for Europe, will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
AT IRVING HALL.
She will be assisted by the following
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS:
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor;
Mr. S. E. MILLS, Pianist;
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Violinist;
Signor ABELLA, Conductor.

Tickets 50 cts. Reserved seats 50 cts. extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Irving Hall; Scharfenberg & Lonis', No. 769 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies.....$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman.....5 00
Ladies' Tickets.....2 50
Minors under 15 years of age.....3 00
Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 56th-st. and 5th-av.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 21, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. 26th inst., for the erection of a building for officers' quarters, on the hospital ground in the vicinity of Fort Schuyler. Said building to be 108 feet by 25 feet, two stories and a basement, each story nine feet in the clear. The builder to find all the materials, and turn the building over to the Government, ready for occupation, in the shortest possible time.
Detailed plans can be seen at this office.
STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Major and Quartermaster.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Feb. 9, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 14th day of March 1863, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with forty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter strained sperm oil, to be divided into two lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the inspecting officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each, of from eighty to one hundred gallons.
Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-Loudon, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.
The lots will be delivered as follows, viz:
Lot No. 1—Thirty thousand gallons, (30,000,) on the 15th day of June, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed. Lot No. 2—Ten thousand gallons, (10,000) on the 1st day of October, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower, Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.
The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz.: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in an trimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.
The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.
Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.
Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.
The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.
No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.
A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.
All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.
Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.
By order of the Light-house Board:
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.
VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21, 1863.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, on or before the first of April next, of two hundred and ten medicine wagons; one hundred and eighty to be constructed after the model of Mr. Perot, and thirty after the model of Mr. Dunton; both models to be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal in this city. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. (Signed) C. H. CROSMAN, Dept. Q. M. G.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAPEST SHIRT HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Sia Shirts, made of Wamsutta and Weuregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to the best New-York Mills Muslin; sia for $13 50, and six for $15. Six New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, with Extra Fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands—six N. A. Full's—This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for circular. Single Shirts made for sample. FREDERICK LEWIS, No. 655 Broadway, Opposite Bond-st.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.
Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.
All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
No. 204 and 206 6th-av, two doors below 14th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES,—75 CENTS, NICE COLors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter Gloves, Hosiery, Under-garments, Leggings, Bandages and Ladies' Drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine Merino Vests, 75 cents; Zephyr Worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony Yarns, all colors. Alexandre's Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MOURNING GOODS
at the usual low prices, for one week only.
AT JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.,
Opposite Tiffany & Co., jewelers.

500,000 CRANBERRY PLANTS FOR sale by GEO. A. BATES, Bellingham, Massachusetts. Will send circular to all who send stamp to pay postage.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
The distinguished American Prima Donna,
And the eminent artiste
MR. PETER RICHINGS,
In Balfe's great operatic spectacle, entitled
SATANELLA;
OR, THE POWER OF LOVE,
Produced with
Entirely new Scenery, by J. E. Hayes and J. H. Selwyn.
New Dresses, by Mons. Philippe and assistants.
New Appointments, by Mr. S. Wallis.
Novel Mechanical Effects, by Runyon & Demilt.
FULL CHORUS AND AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of
MR. HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
AND A
GRAND BALLET,
WITH
MLLE. ANNETTI GALETTI,
MONS. and MAD. MARZETTI, MLLE. KATRINE,
AND A FULL CORPS,
Under the direction of Signor RONZANI.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, and EVERY EVENING till further notice, will be performed the new romantic legendary operatic spectacle, entitled
SATANELLA;
OR,
THE POWER OF LOVE.

Satanella, the Spirit of Beauty.....
Julian, a Demon Page.....} MISS C. RICHINGS.
Arimane, the Master Fiend.....
Hernando, Fabio's Tutor.....MR. PETER RICHINGS.
Matimo, the Imp and Mischief.....Edward Flick.
MONS. MARZETTI,
(engaged expressly for this part.)
Fabio.....Mr. L. R. Shewell. Giacomo.....Mr. E. Lamb.
Jeannet.....Mrs. L. R. Shewell. Lella.....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.

For Programme of Music, Dances, &c., &c., incidental to the Opera, see small bills of to-day.

Box Book open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where seats can be secured three days in advance. With the exception of the Press, no free list.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION!
A GRAND CONCERT
By the celebrated "OLD FOLKS,"
And a GRAND EXHIBITION of the
LAUGHING GAS,
BY
Dr. COLTON,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 27 and 28.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 28.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON for ladies and children.
Each of these entertainments will commence with a Grand Concert, by the celebrated
QUARTETTE
OF FATHER REED'S "OLD FOLKS,"
consisting of
FATHER REED,
MISS H. L. S. REED,
MISS ANNA GOODALL,
MR. W. G. REED,
who will appear in ancient costume, and delight the audience with the enrapturing songs which have made their names famous throughout the country.
After which, Dr. COLTON will appear and administer the LAUGHING GAS to
TWELVE GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES.
Fun, Humor, Wit, Song, Dancing, &c., are brought out by the Gas.
Tickets 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents.
Admission Saturday afternoon—Adults, 10 cents; children, 5 cents.
Doors open at 5½; music commences at 7½ o'clock.
Open afternoon at 2, commence at 3 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DRILL
OF THE AMBULANCE AND SANITARY TROOP,
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1863.
GRAFULLA'S
SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND,
Will perform
CHOICE OPERATIC AIRS, MARCHES, &c.
Tickets, 50 cents.
For sale at all the principal Hotels and Music Stores.

WALLACK'S.
EXTRA NOTICE.
MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES
begs to announce that her
BENEFIT
will take place on
MONDAY, MARCH 2.
Box book now open.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a
PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,
Between the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avennes,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 5 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avennes; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Summons for relief not demanded.—CHARLES P. CASSILLY, Plaintiff, against HENRY EVANS, JAMES FREELAND, JAMES W. DUNLOP and CORNELIUS V. R. GOODYEAR, as well individually as Executors of, and Trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Shelden, deceased, Edward A. Shelden, and Augusta Shelden, his wife, Henry Shelden, Jane Maria Shelden, John Shelden, Sidney Shelden, Alexander Smith, and Susannah Smith, his wife, Ann Caroline Van Ranst, Frances Mitchell, Henry Shelden Mitchell, Calvin Shelden, —— Shelden, —— Shelden, and —— Shelden, (the three defendants lastly mentioned being infant children of Nicholas Shelden, and the Christian name of each being unknown to plaintiff,) the said James Freeland as Committee of the person and estate of said Edward A. Shelden, a lunatic, —— Shelden, —— Shelden, —— Shelden, —— Shelden, and —— Shelden, (the six defendants lastly mentioned being children of Edward H. Shelden, and the Christian name of each being unknown to plaintiff,) and John ——, George ——, William ——, Mary ——, Susan ——, and Helen ——, (the six defendants lastly mentioned being children of Maria, a deceased sister of said testator Henry Shelden, the names of said six children, and the surname of said Maria, being unknown to plaintiff,) defendants.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed on the 24th day of May, 1860, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster, in the village of Kingston, in said County of Ulster, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, corner of Cedar. (Bank of Commerce Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860. MARTIN & SMITHS,
5f-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—The subscribers will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, by E. H. Lndlow & Co., Auctioneers, the real estate of the late George Griffin, deceased:
1. The house and lot No. 20 Beach-street, fronting on Hudson-square in the Fifth Ward of this City, being 26 feet 6 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep, more or less, with its right in the Hudson-square.
2. The house and lot No. 255 East Tenth-street, 169 feet east of First-avenue, on the north side,

OPERATIONS AGAINST VICKSBURGH.

One of Our Gunboats in Lake Providence.

The Health of Gen. Grant's Army Improving.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

A large fleet of boats left Memphis, on Sunday, for below.

One of our gunboats passed into Lake Providence, and found a band of rebels, with a large number of negroes, felling trees across the narrow passages, to obstruct the progress of our boats. She shelled one company of them away.

We are assured by officers direct from Young's Point that the health of the army is slightly improving.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The steamer *Kennett* has arrived from Vicksburgh 20th.

The mortar-boats still maintain their position, and fire occasional shots. The rebels reply whenever any boat approaches the Point.

A scow has been ran through the canal. The work of enlarging is steadily progressing. Three thousand men are said to be at work daily on the peninsula.

The steamer *Belle*, of Memphis, landed Monday night on the Arkansas side, thirty-six miles above Memphis, to put off passengers. She no sooner touched the shore than a dozen guerrillas rushed aboard, and attempted to get possession. The boat immediately backed out, and the guerrillas were forced to jump ashore. They afterward fired on the boat, doing no damage.

Nothing has been heard of the *Indianola* or *Queen of the West*.

There is nothing important from Lake Providence.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette,

IN SIGHT OF VICKSBURGH, Feb. 19, *via* CAIRO, Feb. 23.

Gen. B. M. PRENTISS has been assigned to the command of the Eastern District of Arkansas, with headquarters at Helena.

W. CHURCHILL, brother of Prof. CHURCHILL, of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Regiment, died last Saturday.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Star of the South.

The Officers and Crew of the Hatteras Among the Passengers.

The steamship *Star of the South*, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, arrived at this port, yesterday morning, from Key West, whence she sailed on Feb. 21.

She left in that harbor the bark *Sallie Bonsall*, from Abaco, with Government stores saved from the wreck of the ship *Planter*. The *Sallie Bonsall* is undoubted by the vessel which was reported by the Richmond papers as having been sunk by the *Alabama*. The *Star of the South* brings as passengers Acting Assistant-Engineer W. M. BURR, U. S. N.; W. H. NELSON, U. S. N.; Capt. EDWARD E. PARKER, and twenty in the steerage. Also, the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Hatteras*, viz.:

HOMER C. BLAKE, Lieut. Commanding; Henry O. Porter, Acting Master and Executive Officer; Edward S. Mathews, Assistant Surgeon; Fred. A. Coukling, Acting Assistant Paymaster; A. M. Covert, First Assistant Engineer, acting Chief; James C. Cru, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Jacob Colp, Third Assistant Engineer; Benjamin C. Bourne, Third Assistant Engineer; Acting Ensign, John H. Bateman; Master's Mates, F. L. McGrath, Jas. W. Haylitt, Abm. H. Berry, David Hussey, John P. Arnot, Jas. G. Crocker; Captain's Clerk, Thos. W. Welsenthal, and 102 seamen, (crew.)

Besides the boat's crew which escaped at Galveston only two persons are missing, viz.: JOHN C. CLARET and WILLIAM HEALEY, firemen.

The *Alabama* reached Kingston on the 19th of January, and remained six days making repairs. She was much strained, and leaked badly. She was struck thirteen times during the engagement, which lasted seventeen minutes.

The officers and crew of the *Hatteras* were well treated while on board the enemy's ship.

The officers and crew of the *Hatteras* sailed from Jamaica on the 4th inst., in the ship *Borodino*, of Boston, Capt. SAMUEL FLOWERS, and reached Key West on the 15th inst. The *Borodino* sailed for New-York on the 19th inst.

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE.

Movements of Wheeler's Rebel Cavalry—The National Lines at Franklin—Condition of the River, &c.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Gen. WHEELER'S whole force—four brigades of cavalry—are this side of Columbia, Tenn., and it is reported they are carrying off all the able-bodied contrabands South. A portion was within four miles of Franklin last night.

The Federal lines are at Franklin. There is a large force under Gen. GILBERT at that place. No fears are entertained of an attack.

The rebels report FORREST'S death. It is not believed here, however.

The railroad runs to Harpeth River, one mile this side of Franklin. There has been a heavy rain all day. The river is rising rapidly, and will probably overflow the banks.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

Rebel Smugglers Taken Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Col. SCHLEY, of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, stationed at the Point of Rocks, has captured ten smugglers, on their way from Richmond, with the proceeds of their unlawful trade in Southern money, amounting in the aggregate to over $23,000.

MEREDITH GILMORE, of Baltimore County, a brother of Capt. HARRY GILMORE, of the rebel army, who was arrested near this city during the invasion of Maryland last September, playing the part of a spy, was also caught while attempting to go South. He admits that he has been in the rebel service fourteen months. It is hoped he will not meet with the same leniency extended to his brother, who, although clearly acting the part of a spy, was let off, to resume his hostility to the Government.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

One of the Dupont's Mills Blown Up—Thirteen Persons Killed and a Number Wounded.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The packing-house of DUPONT'S powder works exploded at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Fourteen persons were killed and several were badly wounded. Not a great deal of damage was done to the other works.

DUPONT MILLS, Del., Wednesday, Feb. 25.

An explosion of one of the upper mills of High Yard took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Thirteen lives were lost, viz: James McKenna, Fergus Noones, Samuel Fisher, Samuel Fisher, Jr., Edward Devlin, Hugh Devlin, Richard McLaughlin, John Quirk, John P. Dehan, John Higgerty, Thomas Clarkell, Thomas Dougherty, James Credap. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

GENERAL DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rebel Army Under Pryor Increased to 20,500 Men.

A Demonstration Against Norfolk Expected.

AFFAIRS AT OLD POINT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1863.

Reports of country people, rendered to both, Gen. VIELE at Norfolk, and Gen. PECK at Suffolk, concur in stating that PRYOR has been reinforced by troops under Gens. PETTIGREW and GLOVER, to the extent of over fifteen thousand men, giving him therefore, a present force of twenty thousand. Rumors have also come from many quarters, that an attempt would be made upon Norfolk before the 4th of March. In fulfillment of this prediction, PRYOR, a week ago, withdrew his pickets, which were half way between Suffolk and the Blackwater River, and making a circuitous route in a southeasterly direction, crossed the Chowan River, and turned up yesterday morning in Princess Anne County, twenty miles southwest of our lines. The tremendous storms of last week, and the subsequent state of the roads, have delayed his march; but had he appeared sooner, he would have found a ready reception.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was duly celebrated yesterday in this city. The pretty theatre, grandiloquently styled the Opera House, was used for the occasion. During the afternoon those troops in the city who could be spared from duty were assembled there, to the strains of the fine band attached to the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and attended by many citizens. The proscenium was draped with three United States flags. WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was read by Col. SAUNDERS, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin, and a prayer was offered by Cosplain KNAPP, of that regiment, when vociferous calls ensued for Gen. VIELE, who finally came forward, and delivered, amid great applause, an able extempore speech upon the Father of his Country. Three cheers were then given for the flags upon the stage, three for Gen. VIELE, three for Col. SAUNDERS, three for Lieut.-Col. WHIPPLE, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin, and a final three for the band, after which the assemblage dispersed.

It is stated that the steamer *Georgiana* is to be withdrawn from the Baltimore and Old Point route, in order to give place to a larger boat, and one more fitted for rough weather. She was delayed thirty hours beyond her time, upon her last trip, owing to the storm of Saturday night and Sunday, great caution having been exercised in running her into a safe anchorage, in the smooth waters of St. Mary's River. The new steamer *Gen. Hunter* arrived here yesterday, from New-York, somewhat damaged in her paddle-wheels and cabin, by Sunday's storm, though having displayed, for a river-boat, considerable seagoing capacity. She is intended for the flag-boat of Gen. HUNTER, and proceeds, after repairs, to Port Royal.

The British steamer *Vesuvius* arrived here to-day, from Bermuda, and our busy wharves are further crowded by her Jack tars and dandy red-coated marines, each wearing his fatigue cap desperately on one side. The activity of this place is in wonderful contrast with its state before the war. Mr. Bull RUSSELL entered in his diary, while on his passage from New-York to Norfolk, "touched at Fortress Monroe, and landed a tipsy old officer, a few negroes and some parcels," which well illustrated its former quietude. N.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the bill authorizing the President to confer brevet rank. Passed.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking for the reduction of the duty on paper.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill to authorize the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company to build the bridge across the Ohio River, at a height of not less than one hundred feet above low-water mark. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Roads.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (States Right,) presented the resolution of the Legislature of Kentucky concerning the tolls due to the State of Kentucky from the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the bill to promote the health, comfort and efficiency of the army.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the provision authorizing the Commissary Department to furnish tobacco to the soldiers at cost. Rejected—yeas 3, nays 33.

The bill passed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to facilitate the taking of depositions in the United States, to be used in other countries.

The bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) offered an amendment providing that the retaining of certain percentage of bonds in the Treasury until the road is completed, shall apply only to that portion of the road on either slope of the Rocky Mountains.

Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, that at the discretion of the President he may pay to any of the companies mentioned in the act, in lieu of bonds of the United States, an equal amount of lawful money of the United States.

The bill passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

A large number of amendments were acted upon, and the bill passed.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-Mexico, asking Congress to make some provision for the six hundred Indian captives now held in servitude in that Territory, and who will be released by the Act of Congress passed June 19, 1862.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the proceedings of the Court-Martial in the case of Commander CHARLES HUNTER.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill for the payment of officers and soldiers who have actually rendered service in the army, without being regularly enrolled.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to secure the right of trial by jury in land cases in California.

The Senate went into Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to organize the National forces and for other purposes.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said the bill was comprehensive in its power, and, therefore, required at the hands of the Government a large and onerous duty. He suggested another question. It was evident that the country found itself in a terrible exigency. But the time of the conscription proposed was too long. Nor should the bill include Judges of the State Courts, ministers of the Gospel, or members of Congress. Neither should civilians be arrested by military power. This measure was both within the scope of the Constitution and of absolute necessity. There was no provision which restricted the power to raise and support armies, and when the life of the Government was at stake, it was not a question of policy, but of necessity—of life or death. The Confiscation bills and Emancipation Proclamation had proved failures. We were in the exact position in which we were at the beginning. The rebels must be subdued by arms. There was no other instrumentality. The war on paper was at an end.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) made no professions of his patriotism. The measure now proposed was the natural result of the course of policy pursued from the beginning. Eighteen months ago it was here declared that the sole object of the war was to restore our country and not subvert the institutions of any State. This declaration everywhere, North and West, united the people. But departure from it had caused distrust and divisions, and men had lost heart because of the violations of the Constitution in the passage of confiscation measures and the issuing of emancipation proclamations. The Abolition element had created the mischief. The people would not volunteer to free slaves, and hence resort must be had to coercion, as contemplated by this bill. The only remedy was to retrace our steps, and make a National, not sectional, war. Then we would not want drafts and conscriptions. We should no longer be Democrats or Abolitionists, but patriots, if we would save our country. The negro troops were a source of weakness rather than power.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, so that instead of summary arrests by Provost Marshals of persons resisting or counseling resistance to the draft, they shall be made on warrant issued by civil officers or courts having competent jurisdiction, on an oath or affirmation setting forth the offence charged, &c. Rejected, 57; Against, 101.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to confine the conscription to white citizens. Rejected.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered an amendment exempting from draft persons conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms, and who shall declare on oath or affirmation that such has been their religious principles for three years. Rejected.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that the men thus called into the service shall be by the Governors of the States, organized into companies and regiments with officers to command them appointed by the authority of each State, according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws thereof and of the Constitution of the United States.

This amendment was rejected—yeas, 55; neys, 104.

The one hour devoted to offering amendments having expired, many amendments still being excluded, the House proceeded to dispose of the pending motion of Mr. HOLMAN, to strike out the 13th section, relative to providing substitutes and neglect to do so subjecting the delinquent to arrest and treatment as a deserter.

The motion was disagreed to 66 to 88.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.) offered a substitute for the bill, declaring all the able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, with the exceptions mentioned, to constitute the militia of the United States, to be called out by the President in the manner authorized by law; the force to be divided into two classes, each to serve one year, unless sooner discharged; to be enrolled and officered by State authority, etc.

The substitute was rejected—yeas 44; nays 108.

The House then passed the Senate bill for enrolling and calling out the national forces, with the above-noted amendments made by the House, with one striking out from the duties of Provost-Marshals that to inquire into and report to the Provost-Marshal General all treasonable practices.

The vote on the passage was 115 yeas, against 49 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Bailey, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Virginia, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Brown of Virginia, Buffington, Calvert, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Crisfield, Custer, Dawes, Delano, Dixon, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, S. C. Fessenden, T. A. D. Fessenden, Flanders, Fisher, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hahn, Haight, Hale, Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Killinger, Lansing, Leary, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McIndoe, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Marston, Maynard, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Olin, Patten, Pelton of California, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Segar, Shanks, Shefield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Vandever, Van Horn, Verree, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Walton, Washburne, Webster, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom, Worcester.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Allen of Illinois, Ancona, Biddle, Clements, Conway, Cornish, Cox, Cravens, Crittenden, Delaplaine, Dunlap, English, Fouke, Grider, Hall, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Shiel, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Whaley, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff, Yeaman—49.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported a bill to aid Maryland in abolishing slavery, and providing ten millions to be delivered in bonds for that purpose when the President may be satisfied of of the passage by the Legislature of a good and valid act within two years from the 1st of January last.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union,) raised the point that the bill must first receive consideration in the Committee of the Whole, as it appropriates the proceeds of the sale of confiscated property.

The Speaker sustained the objection.

Mr. WHITE moved that the bill be recommitted to the Select Committee.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WHITE'S motion was agreed to—75 against 55.

At 4½ the House took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported a bill appropriating fifteen millions in bonds for the abolishment of Slavery in Missouri.

Messrs. HALL and VALLANDIGHAM severally raised question of order, the latter insisting that the Committee could not report a new bill, but only that which was referred to them as amended by the Senate.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. HALL appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved to lay the appeal on the table.

No quorum voted, and to secure one there was a call of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE'S motion was agreed to—79 against 37.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) rising to a question of privilege, stated that Mr. GEORGE W. BRIDGES, elected a member from the Third District of Tennessee, had arrived here. He moved that the gentleman be admitted to a seat. Mr. BRIDGES was elected at the same time that he (Mr. MAYNARD) was elected, under a law passed long previous to the rebellion.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., (Rep.,) briefly advocated his admission, stating that Mr. BRIDGES, while on his way to Washington from Tennessee, was arrested, and taken back to East Tennessee, and had but recently been released from rebel custody.

Mr. MAYNARD remarked that Mr. BRIDGES'S district was still within the Federal lines.

Mr. LOVEJOY said, if Mr. BRIDGES had come here by the Underground Railroad, he was bound to vote for his admission. (Laughter.) How would it be with Mr. NELSON, who was elected at the same time, and had since taken an oath to support the rebel Government, were he to appear here asking for a seat?

Mr. DAVIS replied that Mr. NELSON had fallen from grace. The gentleman would understand that. (Laughter.)

Mr. LOVEJOY—Yes, yes; we have had illustrations of it this Winter.

Mr. MAYNARD said Mr. BRIDGES had never taken an oath to support the rebel Constitution; but was now here to swear to support that of the United States.

After refusal by a large vote to refer the credentials of Mr. BRIDGES to the Committee of Elections, that gentleman was then sworn in as a member.

The bill to amend the Internal Revenue act was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The following portion of the bill was agreed to by the Committee of the Whole.

A BILL

To amend an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, be and the same hereby is amended as hereinafter set forth, namely:

That wherever any written notice or other instrument in writing is required, the same shall be lawful, if written or partly written and printed.

That section eleven be and hereby is amended so as to authorize Assistant Assessors, to perform any duties therein imposed upon Assessors.

That section nineteen (19) be so amended that the Deputy Collector, as well as the Collector, may perform all the duties required of said Collector in said section; and any notice required by said section to persons who neglect to pay their taxes may be sent by mail or left at the dwellings or usual places of business of such persons, if any they have, written or printed, and said notice shall state the amounts of duty or tax for which such persons are liable, including ten per centum additional as provided for in said section, demanding payment of the same; and with respect to all such duties and taxes, as are not included in the annual lists, as provided for in said section, and all taxes and duties, the collection of which is not otherwise provided for in said act, it shall be the duty of each collector, in person or by deputy, to demand payment therefor, in the manner provided; and any copy of demand shall be left at the dwelling, or usual place of business of the owner or possessor of the property distrained.

That section 28 be, and hereby is, amended, by striking out the words "forfeit and pay the sum of $600," and inserting in lieu thereof upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay the sum of $600, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Court.

That the Commissioners of Internal Revenue is authorized to make regulations, allowing for the leakage of spirits in transportation.

That section forty-three (43) be amended by striking out the following words: "And any person who shall use any cask or package so marked, for the purpose of selling spirits of a quality different from that so inspected, shall be subject to a like penalty for each cask or package so used;" and inserting in lieu thereof: "And any person who shall fraudulently use any cask or package so marked for the purpose of selling any other spirits than that so inspected, or for selling spirits of a quality or quantity different from that so inspected, shall be subject to a like penalty, as provided, for each package or cask so used."

That section 44 be and hereby is amended, by striking out the words, "to be contiguous to such distillery."

That section 44 be and hereby is so amended, that no license shall be required of an attorney having taken out a license as such, in consequence of being obliged to purchase, rent, or sell real estate, or to collect rent thereon for others, in the ordinary course of business: in paragraph number 16, inserting after the word "taverns," "or eating-houses;" by adding to paragraph number 28, the following words: "Nor shall apothecaries who have taken out a license as such be required to take out a license as retail dealers in liquors, in consequence of selling alcohol;" and in paragraph number 29, by inserting after the word "merchandise," "or who shall manufacture by hand or machinery, for any other person, or persons, goods, wares, or merchandise."

That section 54 be, and hereby is further amended by adding, at the end thereof, the following paragraphs:

34. Architects and Civil Engineers shall pay $10

for each license. Every person whose business it is to plan, design or superintend the construction of buildings, or ships, or of roads, or bridges, or canals, or railroads, shall be regarded as an Architect and Civil Engineer under this act.

35. Builders and contractors shall pay $25 for each license. Every person whose business it is to construct buildings, or ships, or bridges, or canals, or railroads, by contract, shall be regarded as a builder and contractor under this act. *Provided*, That no license shall be required from any person whose building contracts do not exceed $500 in any one year.

36. Stallions and jacks, owners of, shall pay $10 for each license. Every person who keeps a male horse or a jackass for the use of mares, requiring or receiving pay therefor, shall be required to take out a license under this act, which shall contain a brief description of the animal, its age and place or places where use or to be used; *Provided*, That all accounts, notes or demands, for the use of any such horse or jack without a license, as aforesaid, shall be invalid and of no force in any court of law and equity.

37. Lottery ticket dealers or policy vendors shall pay $1,000 for each license. Every person who sells or offers to sell lottery tickets, or fractional parts thereof, or token, certificate, or any device representing or intended to represent a lottery ticket, or any fractional part thereof, shall be deemed a lottery ticket dealer under this act.

38. Insurance agents shall pay ten dollars for each license. Any person who shall act as agent of any fire, marine, life, mutual, or other insurance company or companies, shall be regarded as an insurance agent under this act; *Provided*, That no license shall be required of any insurance agent whose receipts, as such agent, are less than the sum of six hundred dollars in any one year.

39. Butchers shall pay $10 for each license. Every person who shall sell butcher's meat at retail, shall be regarded as a butcher under this act; *Provided*, that the butchers who retail butcher's meat exclusively from a cart or wagon, by themselves or agents, shall be required to pay $5 for each license, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding, and having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as a peddler for retailing butcher's meat, as aforesaid; *Provided further*, that those whose annual sales do not exceed $1,000 are exempt from license.

The Committee at this point found itself without a quorum, and at 10½ o'clock the House adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Capture of Guaymas, on the West Coast, by the French—Advance on Hermosillo, in Sonora.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Judge WATTS, Delegate from New-Mexico, received advices to-day, from El Paso, that the French, 8,000 strong, have captured Guaymas, and were marching on Hermosillo, the capital of the Mexican State of Sonora.

The reason for the invasion is stated to be in consequence of Gov. PESQUEIRA confiscating the goods of Frenchmen and banishing them from Sonora.

DEATHS IN SOUTHERN PRISONS.

A Full and Reliable List Classified by States.

The following is a classified list of National prisoners who have died in Southern prisons, mention of which was made in the TIMES of yesterday;

IOWA.

Julius Ward, Co. F, 12th—Montgomery, Ala., April 30.
At Macon, Ga.—
S. Sackett, I, 12th, May 19.
J. Whitmore, I, 14th, May 25.
J. T. Williams, I, 14th, May 27.
Sergt. J. W. Whitmore, I, 14th, June 1.
Lieut. L. W. Jackson, H, 12th, June 5.
J. W. Dean, I, 12th, June 15.
Corp. M. Lathrop, K, 12th, June 16.
Sam't Talbot, G, 8th, July 28.
S. G. Walker, C, 7th, July 30.
H. Collins, B, 12th, July 31.
D. Hanna, K, 12th, Aug. 13.
Sergt. A. Stevens, H, 6th, Aug. 9.
D. W. Nichols, L, 3d, Aug. 25.
H. Roberts, H, 12th, Aug. 29.
S. Cleasou, B, 12th, Aug. 24.
R. Richardson, K, 12th, Sept. 15.
W. O. Bird, E, 12th, Sept. 29.
W. Brown, A, 3d, Sept. 24.
J. Asnoe, E, 12th, Sept. 25.
Sgt. T. Shruner, K, 6th, Aug. 26.
R. Lindsey, E, 14th, Aug. 23.
J. C. McOwne, G, 14th, Aug. 3.
W. McNaley, I, 14th, Aug. 13.
Thos. Dunn, Co. F, Richmond, Va., Oct. 16.
J. A. McCallock, F, 12th, June 16.
Sergt. H. Widdows, H, 8th, June 25.
G. Taylor, E, 7th, June 29.
Wm. White, B, 12th, June 27.
J. E. Nichols, K, 12th, July 9
J. Pick, B, 12th, July 19.
C. B. Toney, F, 12th, July 24.
H. Bendle, C, 12th, Aug. 7.
D. Clark, F, 12th, Aug. 17.
N. Richmond, E, 12th, Sept. 24.
P. Wilson, K, 12th, Sept. 12.
Nelson Nye, B, 7th, Sept. 11.
C. Webster, D, 7th, Sept. 3.
C. Bryant, B, 12th, Sept. 25.
D. Warner, C, 12th, Sept. 8.
C. French, B, 12th, Sept. 12.
Sgt. W. W. Fergersan, E, 8th, Aug. 15.
G. Vandewalk, C, 6th, Aug. 29.
R. Young, C, 8th, Aug. 21.
C. Noise, B, 12th, Sept. 6.
M. A. Lines, B, 8th, Sept. 2.
J. W. Johnson, E, 12th, Sept. 11.
J. M. Rowe, B, 12th, Sept. 29.

MISSOURI.

S. Valentine, C, 25th—Montgomery, Ala., April 18.
At Macon, Ga.—
J. H. Templeman, G, 23d, May 9.
W. H. Jones, B, 23d, May 13.
J. P. Maddse, May 14.
Geo. Peacock, May 15.
J. J. Phillps, May 15.
Jas. Hancock, May 17.
Edward L. Tate, May 17.
Samuel Bacon, May 20.
O. F. Stone, gunboat *Sumter*, Macon, Ga., Aug. 20.
H. Burtis, E, 13th, June 17.
Alfred Kirk, C, 18th, June 23.
Sam'l McMitchell, C, 18th, June 26.
R. Wilt, A, 23d, June 26.
D. Lewis, K, 23d, July 9.
J. T. Davis, A, 18th, July 20.
F. Crank, C, 23d, July 25.
A. Summers, G, 23d, Aug. 16.
Geo. Bean, D, 23d, Sept. 10.
Rufus Moore, A, 23d, Sept. 24.
G. Pearson, F, 18th, Sept. 28.
J. F. Saunders, A, 23d, Aug. 25.
D. Ellis, K, 18th, Aug. 28.
J. Dillone, D, 23d, Aug. 22.
W. Newman, 10, 18th, Aug. 27.
S. G. Caskey, K, 23d, Sept. 2.
S. A. Hurst, A, 23d, Sept. 13.

OHIO.

J. Stanley, Company H, 5th—Winchester, Va., Dec. 18.
A. Gill, Company H, 70th, Montgomery, Ala., April 27.
A. Dodge, Company E, 7th, Salisbury, N. C., March 25.
At Macon, Ga.—
G. W. Grabb, E, 70th, May 14.
J. W. Rothwell, A, 70th, May 17.
Jas. P. Green, B, 77th, June 15.
Alb. West, D, 48th, June 20.
At Salisbury, North Carolina—
S. Johnson, E, 4th, April 7.
J. Abuer, A, 54th, July 17.
T. t. H. Ferguson, C, 77th, Aug. 7.
C. W. Delaney, K, 77th, Aug. 8.
J. H. Pebbles, H, 54th, Aug. 16.
A. Carvan, B, 48th, Aug. 20.
F. Schiels, H, 72d, Sept. 21.
J. Brooks, D, 39th, Aug. 29.
Geo. King, B, 73d, Sept. 12.
W. Binkley, D, 71st, Sept. 18.
W. Butler, E, 7th, Sept. 25.
S. Peck, B, 12th, Sept. 25.
M. Day, D, 4th, May 27.
S. Donaldson, K, 77th, Aug. 9.
Wm. May, G, 71st, Aug. 17.
R. Mahoney, F, 57th, Aug. 18.
B. C. Nash, K, 12th, Sept. 24.
A. F. Wise, C, 46th, Sept. 30.
J. Boyer, G, 71st, Aug. 21.
J. Dunnbower, H, 72d, Sep. 1.
H. Stokes, I, 54th, Sept. 14.
W. Wilkins, E, 4th, Sept. 20.
Lieut J. D. Bennal, 4th Cav., July 1.
Wm. Scott, G, 3d, July 31.

ILLINOIS.

M. Benedict, Co. D, 43d—Montgomery, Ala., April 26.
At Macon, Ga.—
N. Abbott, I, 9th, May 15.
L. Loney, B, 58th, May 17.
J. Vanderbilt, K, 11th, June 6.
Wm. House, D, 31st, June 12.
F. Rank, D, 18th, June 12.
T. Mangan, D, 31st, June 19.
B. F. Ward, I, 31st, June 20.
J. Mearsborn, G, 48th, June 30.
F. Punch, D, 58th, Aug. 5.
H. Barrum, B, 58th, Aug. 3.
O. Flanahin, K, 49th, Aug. 29.
H. Holliday, D, 31st, Aug. 24.
Sergt. L. C. Parker, E, 30th, Sept. 1.
H. Miller, E, 58th, Sept. 20.
J. Patterson, C, 58th, Sept. 12.
J. A. Scott. H, 16th, Sept. 4.
John Coke, G, 51st, Sept. 21.
Hy. Clemens. C, 58th, Aug. 29.
Lieut. John Meshel, C, 21st, July 6.
G. McCormick, H, 31st, July 16.
B. Hershon, H, 27th, July 12.
W. Dewing, D, 58th, July 13.
S. G. Fowler, G, 11th, July 23.
E. F. Pharr, E, 40th, Aug. 21.
J. Barnes, I, 46th, Aug. 8.
H. Wilson, A, 7th, Aug. 26.
George Scanland, E, 27th, Sept. 11.
C. M. Healy, H, 55th, Aug. 28
Lt. J. Kurft, E, 55th, Sept. 4.
S. Downing, E, 55th, Sept. 7.
J. Richmond, K, 9th, Sept. 17.
Jno. Fry, A, 11th, Richmond, Va., Oct. 18.
T. B. Hatch, A, 2d Cavalry, Macon, Ga., Sept. 1.

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. C. Sampson, Co. F, 100th—Columbia, S. C., June 18.
At Salisbury, N. C.—
J. B. Hawkley, B, 103d, July 9.
G. B. Gamble, E, 104th, June 20.
J. Shevarich, E, 104th, June 24.
At Richmond, Va.—
John Sape, B, 58th, March 1.
S. Cover, D, 56th, Dec. 1.
Corp. G. A. Pluck, A, 11th, Dec. 17.
Henry Gull, F, 10th, Dec. 19.
John Hays, H, 11th, Dec. 19.
Sergt. E. M. Schreiner, K, 5th, Dec. 18.
P. Eccart, B, 6th, Dec. 20.
Geo. E. Jack, G, 11th, Dec. 22.
B. Cribbs, F, 12ist, Dec. 23.
Unknown, C, 121st, Dec. 23.
W. W. Davis, A, 11th, Dec. 24.
J. Rosenberry, C, 11th, Dec. 24.
C. L. Pennington, H, 42d, Dec. 24.
Sergt. W. R. Young, K, 10th, Dec. 24.
G. W. Wise, A, 7th, Dec. 24.
D. W. Blaxston, E, 11th, Dec. 26.
Thos. Burns, F, 6th, Dec. 27.
C. Newman, C, 121st, Dec. 21.
Jas. Bolton, K, 121st, Dec. 21.
Sergt. Jas. Montgomery, K, 11th, Dec. 21.
S. Hickhart, A, 121st, Dec. 21.
Sergt. R. Meredeth, G, 5th, Dec. 21.
J. Simmons, Co. H, 5th, Dec. 22.
Sergt. James W. Day, K, 6th, Dec. 27.
K. A. Setley, D, 3d, Dec. 29.
L. S. Newbury, K, 11th, Dec. 31.
A. Carr, C, 5th, Dec. 31.
Maj. F. Zentimeyer, 5th, Dec. 31.
N. Smith, K, 143d, Dec. 31.
J. Storm, H, 6th, Dec. 31.
O. H. P. Russell, C, 11th, Dec. 31.
A. S. Little. —, 3d, Dec. 19.

MICHIGAN.

At Macon, Ga.—
L. P. Huff, 2d Battery, May 16.
I. Lansing, H, 12th; July 18.
J. Tuesdale, K, 12th, July 13.
E. Maillard, A, 22d July 3.
Jas. Mills, B, 12th, July 10.
J. Stillwell, C, 12th, July 31.
E. Lane, F, 13th, Aug. 1.
E. Garner, E, 12th, Aug. 22.
A. B. Austin, H, 12th, Aug. 21.
J. Taggert, F, 12th, Aug. 12.
S. P. Smith, A, 12th, Aug. 11.
A. A. Culver, E, 9th, Aug. 4.
Wm. Catley, G, 12th, Sept. 29.
G. Linsicd, C, 12th, Sept. 21.
C. H. Davidson, I, 12th, Sept. 5.
E. Dunning, K, 12th, Sept. 28.
H. M. Sweet, E, 12th, Oct. 19.
J. Sandy, 4th Art'y, March 2.

WISCONSIN.

At Macon, Ga.—
A. Smith, D, 18th, May 14.
S. Tritton, K, 18th, June 7.
E. Alexander, A, 18th, June 14.
J. M. Marshall, A, 16th, Sept. 29.
Wm. Fenton, F, 18th, Sept. 30.
A. J. Henshow, H, 18th, Aug. 19.
S. Hatfield, F, 18th, July 25.
J. S. Gray, C, 18th, July 29.
B. L. Dean, A, 16th, Aug. 4.
Z. Hoard, D, 18th, Aug. 22.
P. Whitman, G, 18th, Sept. 2.
C. S. Rolford, C, 18th, Sept. 11.
H. W. Jackson, G, 18th, Sept. 8.

KENTUCKY.

P. Tall, Co. H, 9th, Macon, Ga., June 28.

TENNESSEE.

At Macon, Ga.—
T. Hughes, E, 8th, Aug. 6.
Wm. Hitch, I, 2d, Sept. 26.
H. B. Pearce, F, 6th, Sept. 23.
N. Hunter, I, 2d, Aug. 24.

INDIANA.

At Columbus, S. C.:
A. Wm Horn, 26th, Nov. 26.
Wm. Mann, Co. F, 19th, at Macon, Ga., July 23.
Samuel Stickley, Co. C, 20th, at Richmond, Va., Jul 13

NEW-YORK.

Benj. C. Parks, Co. I, 76th, Charlottesville, Va., July 4.
At Salsbury, N. C.—
Eli Hanning, C, 26th, July 4.
A. Hennal, D, 120th, May 24.
J. McCormick, —, 26th, May 11.
At Richmond, Va.—
Allen Darthe, H, 76th, Dec. 10.
E. P. Wade, bugler, C, 126th, Dec. 30.

MAINE.

At Richmond, Va.—
Corp. C. Knight, G, 4th, Dec. 22.
James B. Davis, F, 16th, Dec. 26.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Ord.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3566. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Committee of Conference on the Loan Bill.

Disagreement Regarding the Clause Taxing Banks.

Another Committee Asked for by the House.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR GENERALS.

The Stevens Battery Again Offered to the Government.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate was in Executive Session to-day upwards of three hours, considering the nominations of two Collectors—WILLIAM MASTEN, for the Counties of Ulster and Greene, New-York, and MARK HOWARD, Collector for Hartford, Conn. The former was appointed at the instance of Senator HARRIS, who, after a severe contest, secured his confirmation; the latter was opposed by Senator DIXON, and, after an equally severe contest, was rejected. Mr. HOWARD'S friends allege that Mr. DIXON'S opposition was purely on political grounds.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR GENERALS.

The President has sent in the following nominations for Major and Brigadier-Generals, in accordance with the Senate's resolution. The selections made are regarded by the Senate as excellent, although many meritorious officers have been left out:

To be Major-Generals—Wm. S. Rosecrans, Joseph Hooker, Darius N. Couch, John Sedgwick, John G. Foster, Christopher C. Angur, Robert C. Schenck, Stephen A. Hurlbut, James B. McPherson, George G. Meade, James S. Negley, John M. Palmer, James G. Blunt, Philip H. Sheridan, Geo. Stoneman, John M. Schofield.

To be Brigadier-Generals—Col. Orlando B. Wilcox, Col. Michael Corcoran, Maj. George W. Cullum, Geo. F. Shepley, Col. Frank P. Blair, Col. John R. Kenly, First Lieut. Godfrey Weitzel, Col. George Crook, Col. Gersham Mott, Capt. Charles C. Gilbert, Maj. Henry J. Hunt, Joseph J. Reynolds, Capt. Geo. W. Getty, Col. Alfred Sully, Col. Wm. W. Averill, Col. Alexander Hays, Henry H. Sibley, Col. Eliakim P. Scammon, Joseph Revere, Lieut Col. Alfred W. Eliet, Col. Thomas W. Sweeney, Col. David McGregg. Col. Alfred T. A. Forbert, Col. Wm. H. Lyrle, Col. E. A. Kirk, Col. Wm. B. Hazen, Col. Gilman Marston, Col. D. Sinart, Col. Alexander Schemmelpfenning, Col. John Bealty, Col. Frank S. Nickerson, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Hays, Col. James M. Shackleford.

Those Colonels who were nominated originally as Brigadiers, and whose names, returned to the President, have not again been sent in, are regarded as now out of the service, their vacancies having been filled by State authority. Their cases involve some hardship, and the Senate Military Committee is expected to consider the subject to-morrow.

The House to-day voted to increase the number of General Officers in the Senate bill, to double that already fixed. This is supposed to be in accordance with the wishes of the President; but it is doubtful whether the Senate will concur.

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is again engaged in fighting over his Peninsular battles with the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It is said that he is preparing a somewhat elaborate statement of the campaign.

THE STEVENS' BATTERY.

Mr. E. A. STEVENS is out with a new proposition to the Government for the sale or completion of his floating battery. Secretary WELLES is disposed to accept if authorized, and the Naval Committee of each House will consider the subject to-morrow.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

There were some curious anomalies in the House vote, yesterday, on the Conscription bill. Kentucky, which has frequently required immense armies to protect her from invasion, and to secure her principal city from capture, went almost solid against the measure, CASEY alone, of his delegation, voting for it.

Another Border State, Maryland, went equally solid *for* this measure of national defence, HENRY MAY alone being left to vote against it.

VALLANDIGHAM, VOORHEES, COX, and others of that stripe, found HENRY MAY a congenial coöperator.

CLEMENTS, of Tennessee, also voted against the bill.

RUSSELL'S SUCCESSOR.

CHAS. MACKAY, New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, has been here for some days, with his wife, looking in on the closing scenes of Congress. He received yesterday a complimentary dinner from VALLANDIGHAM and others of like ilk.

REBEL PRISONERS WHO HAVE DIED IN THE NORTH.

Col. HOFFMAN, Commissary-General of prisoners, in return for the courtesy extended by the rebel authorities in transmitting the list of deaths of Union soldiers in rebel hospitals and prisons, which was published exclusively in Thursday's TIMES, has sent West to procure lists of all Confederate prisoners who have died in Western hospitals.

POLITICAL NATIONAL PRISONERS.

Between three and four hundred civilian prisoners yet remain in the prisons of the South. Nearly all the prisoners of war have been exchanged and sent North. Those remaining in the hands of the rebels are principally those who from sickness or wounds are unable to be removed. The total balance of prisoners is largely in our favor.

ICE CONTRACTS.

The following are the contracts awarded for supplying ice for hospital purposes:

At Nashville, Tenn.—to J. W. Parrish & Co., St. Louis, at $25 per ton.

At New-Orleans—to Jas. C. Tiffany, New-York, at $25 per ton.

At St. Louis, Mo.—to J. W. Parrish, St. Louis, at $16 per ton.

At Cairo, Ill.—to J. W. Parrish, St. Louis, at $20 per ton.

At Hilton Head, S. C.—to A. T. Edgerton, New-York, at $11 per ton.

At Newbern, N. C.—to A. T. Edgerton, New-York, at $10 50 per ton.

At Fortress Monroe—to A. T. Edgerton, New-York, at $8 75.

At Pensacola, Fla.—to J. C. Tiffany, New-York, at $25 per ton.

At Washington, D. C.—to J. C. Tiffany, New-York, at $9 45 per ton.

At Memphis, Tenn.—to J. W. Parrish, St. Louis, at $20 per ton.

HORSE CONTRACTS.

Col. RUCKER to-day awarded the following horse contracts, to expire on March 16:

200 cavalry horses.....	$110 50	Sam'l K. Burnelle, Washington, D. C.
200 artillery horses.....	111 60	
200 artillery horses.....	110 70	Oliver H. Moore, Carrollton, Ohio.
200 artillery horses.....	111 75	
200 artillery horses.....	110 80	David P. Moore, Carrollton, Ohio.
200 artillery horses.....	111 90	
200 cavalry horses.....	110 87	Wm. B. Crexton, Washington, D. C.
200 cavalry horses.....	110 90	Jackson Harsh, Carrollton, Ohio.
200 cavalry horses.....	111 95	

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.—I. By direction of the President, Capt. W. P. DARBY, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is hereby honorably discharged on account of physical infirmity.

II. First Lieut. D. R. WILSON, Sixteenth United States Infantry, is dismissed the service, by direction of the President, for disloyalty to the Government and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

THE REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE LOAN BILL.

The Committee of Conference have compromised all the disagreeing amendments to the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, with the exception of that relating to bank duty, which is still pending between the two Houses. It is now settled that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time on the credit of the United States a sum not exceeding $300,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and $600,000,000 for the next fiscal year, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government after such periods as may be fixed by the Secretary—not less than ten nor more than forty years from date—in coin, and of such denominations, not less than $50, as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable in bonds not exceeding $100 annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually in coin; and he may in his discretion dispose of such bonds at any time, upon such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the certificates of indebtedness or deposit that may at any time be unpaid, for or any of the Treasury notes heretofore issued or which may be issued under the provisions of this act; and all bonds or Treasury notes or United States notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority: *Provided*, there shall be outstanding of bonds, Treasury notes and United States notes at any time issued under the provisions of this act no greater amount altogether than the sum of $900,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue on the credit of the United States $400,000,000 in Treasury notes, payable at the pleasure of the United States, or at such time or times, not exceeding three years from date, as may be found most beneficial to the public interests, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable at the periods expressed on the face of said Treasury notes, and the interest on said Treasury notes, and all certificates of indebtedness and deposit thereafter issued, shall be paid in lawful money; the Treasury notes thus issued to be of such denomination as the Secretary may direct, not less than $10, and may be disposed of on the best terms that can be obtained, or may be paid to any creditor of the United States willing to receive the same at par. These Treasury notes may be made a legal tender to the same extent as the United States notes, for their face value, excluding interest, or they may be made exchangeable under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by the holder thereof, at the Treasury in Washington, or at the office of any Assistant Treasurer, or depositary designated for that purpose, for United States notes, equal in amount to the Treasury notes offered for exchange, together with the interest accrued and due thereon at the date of interest payment next preceding such exchange; and in lieu of any amount of said Treasury notes thus exchanged, or redeemed, or paid at maturity, the Secretary may issue an equal amount of other Treasury notes, and the Treasury notes so exchanged, redeemed or paid, shall be canceled and destroyed as the Secretary may direct. In order to secure certain and prompt exchanges of United States notes for Treasury notes when required as above provided, the Secretary shall have power to issue United States notes to the amount of $150,000,000, which may be used, if necessary, for such exchanges; but no part of the United States notes authorized by this section shall be issued for or applied to any other purposes than said exchanges; and whenever any amount shall have been so issued and applied, the same shall be replaced as soon as practicable from the sales of the Treasury notes for the United States notes. The Secretary is authorized, if required by the exigencies of the public service, for the payment of the army and navy and other creditors of the Government, its issue, on the credit of the Government, $150,000,000 of United States notes, including the amount of such notes heretofore authorized by a joint resolution passed January last, not bearing interest, and of denominations not less than one dollar. The seventh section of the original bill is stricken out. It provided that on and after March 1 next, the coupons on all bonds and Treasury notes of the United States heretofore issued, and which may be issued, shall at any time within thirty days before they become respectively due, and at any time after they become due, be receivable for customs as coin. The section modifying the Independent Treasury law is also omitted.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN KENTUCKY.

The following, addressed to the Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Fourth District of Kentucky, has found its way back to this city. It was addressed to him on the 2d inst., by Commissioner BOUTWELL:

SIR: Your letter of the 22d ultimo, asking whether slaves liberated by the last will and testament of their masters are liable to the tax of five per cent. on their value imposed on legacies of the description referred to in the 5th clause of the 111th section of the Excise law, has been received. However these people may have been regarded by the laws of Kentucky previous to their emancipation, they cannot now be treated as personal property, nor could they have been treated so since the will of the testator was approved. The will had no other effect than to extinguish as far as these persons are concerned the claim to property which the law of the State had set up or recognized.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, to-day introduced a substitute for the House bill to raise additional soldiers. It provides for mustering in, enrolling and organizing, by the commanding officers in the several Departments, of as many Africans liberated by certain laws, by the President's proclamation, or by any other legal and competent authority exercised in suppressing the rebellion, as the President shall from time to time deem necessary, to be armed, equipped and mustered into the service of the United States, to serve during the war. It contains a proviso that no person of African descent shall be appointed to exercise authority over white officers, soldiers or men in the army and navy.

MEMORIAL FROM THE FRIENDS REGARDING THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The Friends in New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Deleware have memorialized Congress, asking exemption from the draft and the procurement of substitutes, and from the fines, which they deem a penalty imposed for exercising "the right of conscience against the shedding of blood."

"While," they say, "we deplore and utterly condemn the wicked rebellion, fomented by misguided and infatuated men, which has involved the nation in strife and bloodshed, we earnestly desire, while the Lord's judgments are so awfully manifested, the inhabitants of the earth may learn righteousness."

The Friends close by praying "that peace may once more be restored throughout our whole land, and that Christian liberty, harmony and love may universally prevail among the people."

THE ADDITIONAL OATH.

In addition to the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the Speaker, on the admission of Mr. BRIDGES, as Representative from the Third District of Tennessee, last night administered to him the oath to bear true faith and allegiance to the same as prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, which is required to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit, either in the civil, military or naval service of the Government, which they are required to take before entering upon the duties of their office, and before they are entitled to any salary or emoluments therefrom.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE TROOPS GOING HOME.

It is understood that the Second Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. MARSTON, numbering about 325 men fit for duty, has been ordered from the Army of the Potomac to that State, and will leave in a few days.

THE DISTRICT OF ANNAPOLIS.

Col. WAIT, of the regular army, has been ordered to supersede Col. SANGSTER as military commander of the District of Annapolis.

GEN. MCDOWELL ORDERED TO CAIRO.

Major-Gen. MCDOWELL was to-day ordered to Cairo to serve as President of the Court-Martial, or Court of Inquiry, ordered to assemble there for the trial of those officers accused of improperly speculating in cotton.

PENSIONS ASKED FOR MINNESOTA SUFFERERS.

The Legislature of Minnesota, in a resolution presented to the Senate, in view of the horrors of the late Indian warfare, asks Congress to extend the provisions of the Pension act to the survivors of the murdered, and to the mutilated and crippled.

THE KANSAS TERRITORIAL DEBT.

Kansas, through a resolution of her Legislature, submitted to the Senate to-day, asks the United States to assume and pay the Kansas territorial debt.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of WM. MASTON, as Collector of Internal Revenue of the Thirteenth District of New-York; WM. D. BACON additional Paymaster in the United States Army; ROYAL H. WALLER, additional Paymaster of Volunteers.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Mich., (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution to grant a portion of Judiciary or Armory square for the home for newsboys. Adopted.

Mr. CLARK, of N. H., (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate a copy of any correspondence which may have taken place between him and the workingmen of England.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution, to facilitate a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the National Exhibition at Hamburg.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, to appoint a Committee of three to investigate the conduct of Col. GILBERT, who dispersed a Democratic Convention which assembled at Frankfort, Ky., for the purpose of nominating State officers, &c. Laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the bill to provide Circuit Courts for the Districts of California and Oregon. The bill provides for another Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Military Committee to inquire how many Paymasters, Quartermasters, and Commissioners of Subsistence of volunteers, are required by the public service, and to inquire into the propriety of limiting the number.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the bill to carry into effect the treaty with Peru. Passed.

Mr. POWELL called up the resolution appointing a Committee to investigate the facts concerning the arrest and release of D. A. MAHONEY and others.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution. Carried—Yeas 21, Nays 19.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) called up the bill for the sale and survey of certain Indian reservations in California. Passed.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) moved to take up the bill amendatory of the act to admit the State of West Virginia. Rejected.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to reorganize the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) opposed the bill, as creating a large number of new officers of increased rank, without any real necessity, and adding largely to the expense of the Government at a time like this, when the Government was taxing its energies to pay the soldiers in the field.

Mr. WILSON of Mass., said there was very little opportunity for promotion in this corps, and the bill was designed to give some promotion. They deserve it. It proposes to make one Major-General and two Brigadiers, and some other promotions.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked if many of the Engineer Corps were not serving as Major-Generals and Brigadiers.

Mr. WILSON said some of them were.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the rank and pay of the Engineer Corps was increased at the last session. The bill was simply to increase the rank and pay of the regular army, to be continued after the war was over. This corps had received promotion in double proportion to any other department of the army. Large numbers of them have been promoted to be Major and Brigadier-Generals.

After further discussion, Mr. GRIMES moved to lay the bill on the table. Motion rejected by yeas, 7; nays, 32.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Md., (Dem.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, conferring the rank of Brigadier-General on the senior officer of the Marine Corps, and abolishing the office of Colonel-Commandant.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., opposed the amendment as contrary to the usual course of legislation, and moved to lay the bill on the table. Motion rejected by yeas, 17; nays 20.

Mr. WILSON then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs. Motion carried.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, moved to take up the Bankrupt bill.

Motion agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Arnold, Chandler, Doolittle, Harlan, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Richardson, Sanlsbury, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlile, Clark, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Harding, Harlan, Howard, Kennedy, King, Morrill, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilmot—16.

The Conscription bill was here reported from the House, and the amendments were ordered to be printed.

At 2¾ o'clock P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

Mr. LEHMAN'S, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) name was yesterday unintentionally omitted in the published list of yeas and nays on the bill to organize and enroll the National forces. He voted in favor of the bill.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Government Contracts, reported back the Senate bill, with amendments, to punish frauds.

It provides that any person employed in the military, militia or naval forces in time of war, being directly or indirectly engaged in procuring false vouchers, receipts, &c., for the purpose of enabling themselves or others to fraudulently obtain money from the Government, shall be arrested and held for trial by Court-martial, according to the rules and regulations for the government of the military and naval forces and the militia, on conviction to be punished by fine and imprisonment, as the Court may decide, save the punishment of death. Any person not in the military service, so offending, on conviction to pay a fine of $2,000, and in addition, double the amount of the damage the Government may have sustained, and suffer imprisonment for not less than one, nor more than five years.

The bill passed.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill for the appointment of additional Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals.

The Committee proposed to increase the former from 20 to 40.

This was agreed to by Yeas, 88; Nays, 53.

The Committee also proposed to increase the number of Brigadier-Generals from 60 to 100.

This was also adopted by Yeas, 80; Nays, 47.

The House struck out the Senate's proviso, that beyond which number, as authorized by law, no General shall be appointed in any branch of the public service.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered as an amendment that the President shall appoint no one excepting for gallant and meritorious services in the field.

Amendment adopted by Yeas 91; Nays, 41.

The bill was then passed by Yeas 103; Nays, 36.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, then continued amending the Internal Revenue bill as follows:

40. Retail dealers shall pay $10 for each license. Every person whose business or occupation it is to sell or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise, of foreign or domestic production, not including wines, spirituous or malt liquors, but not excluding drugs, medicines, cigars, snuff or tobacco, and whose annual sales do not exceed $25,000, shall be regarded as a retail dealer under this act.

41. Wholesale dealers, whose sales do not exceed $50,000, shall pay $25 for each license; if exceeding $50,000 and not exceeding $100,000, shall pay $50 for each license; exceeding $100,000 and not exceeding $250,000, shall pay $100 for each license; exceeding $250,000 and not exceeding $500,000, shall pay $200 for each license; exceeding $500,000 and not exceeding $1,000,000, shall pay $300 for each license; exceeding $1,000,000 and not exceeding $2,000,000, shall pay $500 for each license; exceeding $2,000,000, shall pay $250 for every million of dollars in excess of $2,000,000. Every person shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer under this act, whose business or occupation it is to sell, or offer to sell, any goods, wares or merchandise, of foreign or domestic production, not including distilled spirits, fermented liquors or wines, but not excluding drugs, medicines, cigars, snuff or tobacco, or any person whose annual sales exceed $25,000; and the license required by any wholesale dealer shall not be for a less amount than his sales for the previous year, unless he has made, or proposes to make, some change in his business that will obviously reduce the amount of his annual sales: *Provided*, That any license understated may be again assessed.

42. Wholesale dealers in liquors shall pay for each license the amount required in this act for license to wholesale dealers. Every person other than a distiller, or brewer, selling or offering for sale distilled spirits and fermented liquors, in quantities of more than 300 gallons, and whose annual sales shall amount to $25,000, shall take out a license as a wholesale dealer in liquors.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that the tax on spirituous liquors of 20 cents per gallon, as provided in the present law, be reduced to 10 cents per gallon.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) would reduce it to five cents per gallon.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved to raise the tax to fifty cents per gallon.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said no distiller had asked to have the tax changed.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, representing large distillery interests, said his knowledge was to the contrary of what his colleague had just stated.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, imposing on raw whisky fifteen cents, on rectified ten cents. He said owing to the high duty on whisky, one-half of the distillers in his district had stopped business.

Mr. HORTON said that there had been no complaints to the Committee of Ways and Means from Mr. WICKLIFFE'S district.

Mr. WICKLIFFE replied that he represented nine counties, in all of which whisky was manufactured. Half the distilleries are obliged to shut up in consequence of the high tax.

Cries of "Good."

Mr. WICKLIFFE resumed, said, they make good whisky. I don't know whether you drink it or not.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that the speculators were trying to increase the tax to profit by the stock on hand. But the tax was too high on distillers. This he proposed to reduce to sixteen cents per gallon.

All the above-named amendments were rejected.

Mr. STEVENS made a report on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to provide means for the support of the Government. All the points are covered excepting the bank clause.

The report was agreed to by a vote of 71 yeas to 69 nays.

The House insisted upon its bank clause disagreement, and asked another Committee of Conference.

The House then took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments to the Tax bill, Mr. COLFAX in the Chair.

The following portion of the bill was amended and adopted:

"43. Retail dealers in liquors shall pay for each license the amount required in this act for license to retail dealers."

That section 75 be, and hereby is, amended by inserting after the words "*Provided*, That white lead, oxide of zinc and sulphate of barytes," "and paints and painters' colors," by inserting after the words "tanned calfskins six cents each;" "*Provided*, That deacon-skins shall be subject to and pay a duty of only 3 cents each, anything to the contrary notwithstanding;" and by inserting therein, in lieu of any other duties, rates of duty, or provisions existing in relation thereto, the following:

On steam engines of all descriptions, including marine engines, 1½ per centum ad valorem.

On rivets, nuts, railroad wrought iron, chains and horseshoes, $2 per ton: *Provided*, That where a duty upon the iron from which said articles shall have been made has been actually paid, an additional duty only shall be paid of 50 cents per ton.

On rolled brass, copper and yellow sheathing metal, in rods or sheets, one per centum ad valorem.

On sails, tents, shades, awnings and bags, made of cotton, flax or hemp, or part of either, or other materials, three per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That when the cloth or material from which such sails, tents, shades, awnings or bags were made was imported, or has been subject to and paid a duty, three shall be levied and collected a duty of one per centum ad valorem.

On tobacco, cavendish, plug, twist, fine cut and manufactured of all descriptions, (not including snuff, cigars and smoking tobacco, prepared with stems in or made exclusively of stems,) 15 cents per pound; *Provided*, That in the estimation of the value of cigars the market value of tobacco shall be the basis of estimate.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved an amendment that hereafter there shall be no higher rate of duty collected on printing paper imported than is imposed in the act to which this is a supplement on the domestic manufacture of paper. He contended that this would increase the revenue of the Government, as the present duty operated as a prohibition. Not only was the oppressive burden on the Press felt by the Press, but in the school-house and everywhere. The object should be to cheapen knowledge.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said the amendment was irrelevant, and before the close of the session, the Committee of Ways and Means intended to bring in a bill on the subject of the paper tax, which the House could modify to any extent it pleased.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) replied to Mr. LOVEJOY. He said the increased price of paper was owing to the increased price of the raw material, and the difference in foreign exchange. The manufacturers had not made three per cent. for the last ten years, and could not do it now, owing to the price of the raw material.

Mr. LOVEJOY then withdrew his amendment.

The House proceeded with its amendment of the Tax bill, the following portion of which, as amended, was adopted:

On making tobacco prepared with all the stems in, and on smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems, 5 cents per pound.

On snuff manufactured of tobacco or stems, or of any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry or damp, of all descriptions, 28 cents per pound.

On mineral and medicinal waters, or waters from springs impregnated with minerals, 1 cent for each bottle.

On ready-made clothing, or articles of dress for men's, woman's or children's wear, not including hats, caps or bonnets, 1 per centum ad valorem; *provided*, that tailors, boot and shoemakers, milliners and dressmakers, making clothing or articles of dress for men's women's or children's wear, to order as custom-work, and not for sale generally, shall, to the amount of $1,000, be exempt from duty, and to my excess beyond the amount of $1,000 shall pay a duty of 1 per centum ad valorem.

On umbrellas and parasols, of cotton, silk, or other material, 3 per centum ad valorem.

On sugar candy, and all confectionery made wholly or in part of sugar, valued at 14 cents per pound or less, 2 cents per pound; when valued at exceeding 14 cents and not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 3 cents per pound; when valued at exceeding 40 cents per pound, or when sold otherwise than by the pound, 5 per centum ad valorem.

On all gold leaf, 15 cents per pack, containing not more than 20 books, of 25 leaves each.

On castings of iron not otherwise provided for in this act, or in the act to which this act is an amendment, $1 50 per ton; *Provided*, that there shall be deducted from the duties assessed upon railroad cars any duties which may have been assessed and paid upon car-wheels, under the provisions of this act.

On clocks or time-pieces, 3 per centum advalorem: *Provided*, that on clock movements used for clocks or time-pieces, upon which duties shall be assessed or paid, shall be deducted therefrom.

That section 77 be and hereby is amended by requiring the taxes provided for in that section to be levied, collected and paid annually, by any person or persons owning, possessing or keeping any carriage, yacht, plate or billiard-table, by inserting in the paragraph of schedule A, after the words, "kept for use," the words "for hire or for passengers;" and by exempting from duty plate belonging to religious societies.

That section 78 be and is hereby amended by reducing the duty so that, on horned cattle slaughtered, the duty shall be 20 cents per head, and on hogs slaughtered, exceeding 100 pounds in weight, without regard to age, six cents each, and no duty shall be charged on hogs of less weight; and the cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered by any person for his or her own consumption, not exceeding six of each, shall be exempt from duty.

That section 83 be amended so that in the case of neglect or refusal to make the returns referred to in said section, the proceedings thereafter, for the assessment and collection of the duty shall be in the same manner as provided for in other cases of neglect.

That section 112 be, and hereby is, amended by inserting after the word "district," where it first occurs, as follows: "Of which the deceased person was a resident;" and by inserting after the word "district," where it next occurs, as follows: "Of which the deceased person was a resident."

Mr. FISHER offered a substitute for the second section, being the same in substance, but more carefully drafted, including lottery policies, and increasing the amount in lines 38 and 43 from 10 to 50 cents.

The substitute was adopted. The proviso is retained. The section is as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the 1st day of May, 1863, no person or persons shall offer for sale any lottery ticket or policies, or fractional part thereof, or any token, certificate or device, representing or intended to represent a lottery ticket or fractional part thereof in any form, representing the holder, or any person, as entitled or to be entitled, in any lottery scheme, policy or game of hazard or chance to be drawn, to any prize or share of money, or other article of value, or any fractional part thereof, without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp or stamps denoting the duty imposed by this act, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of ten dollars; and no prize drawn to, or by any ticket, or policy, or fractional part thereof, as aforesaid, shall be demanded or recovered by any legal proceedings or otherwise without the ticket or fractional part thereof shall have been duly stamped at the time of the sale thereof: *Provided*, That in addition to all other penalties and forfeitures now imposed by law for the evasion of stamp duties, any person who shall receive or purchase and lottery ticket, policy, token, certificate or device representing or intended to represent a lottery ticket, or policy, or fractional part thereof, without first having thereon the stamp imposed by this act, may recover from the person to whom the ticket or fractional part thereof was purchased or received, at any time within two years thereafter, before any Court of competent jurisdiction, the full amount paid for such ticket or fractional part thereof, as aforesaid, together with just and legal costs: *Provided further*, That the stamp duty herein provided for, shall be classed in the act to which this act is an amendment, under schedule B, as follows, to wit:

Lottery tickets, policies, or certificates in any form representing the holder or any person or persons, as entitled, or to be entitled, in any lottery, policy, scheme, or game of hazard or chance, hereafter to be drawn, to any prize or share of money, or other article of value, or any fractional part thereof, when such token, ticket, certificate, or any fractional part thereof, shall not exceed the retail price of $1 50.

When such ticket, token, or certificate, or any fractional part thereof, shall exceed the retail price of $1 for each and every dollar, or fractional part thereof, over and above $1, as before mentioned, an additional ten cents. *Provided*, however, That no stamp duty, herein provided for, shall be construed to authorize any lottery or policy, or the sale of any lottery tickets, policies, tokens, certificates representing shares or fractional parts of shares therein, within any State or Territory of the United States, in which lotteries or the sale of lottery or policy tickets is or shall be specially prohibited by the laws thereof, or in violation of the laws of any State or Territory, and nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to prevent the several States within the limits thereof from placing a penalty, tax or license, for State purposes, on any sale of lottery or policy tickets on which a duty is required to be paid by this act.

The following sections were also adopted:—

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*: That any person or persons, firm, company or corporation, who shall issue tickets or contracts of insurance against fatal or non-fatal injury to persons while traveling by land or water, shall pay a duty of one per centum on the gross amount of all the receipts for such insurance, and shall be subject to all the provisions and regulations of existing law applicable thereto, in relation to Insurance Companies; *provided*, that no stamp duty shall be required upon tickets or contracts of insurance aforesaid, when limited to fatal or non-fatal injury to persons while traveling.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all contracts for the purchase or sale of gold and silver coin of the United States or bullion, and all contracts for the loan of money or currency upon the collateral security of said coin for the repayment of any such loan, shall be in writing or printing, signed by the parties, or their agents, or attorneys; and if said contract is to be performed within three days from the date thereof, the contract shall bear one or more adhesive stamps, as provided in the act to which this is an amendment, equal in amount to one-fourth of one per centum of the amount of the contract, which amount shall be estimated by the lawful currency of the United States. And if said contract is not to be performed within three days or shall not be performed within three days, then said contract shall bear said stamp or stamps to an amount equal to one per centum thereof: *Provided*, however, That nothing herein contained shall apply to any transaction by or with the Government of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all contracts, loans or sales of gold and silver coin of the United States not made in accordance with this act, shall be wholly and absolutely void; and, in addition to the penalties provided in this act, to which this is an amendment, any party to said contract may, at any time within one year from the date of the contract, bring suit before any Court of competent jurisdiction to recover back for his own use and benefit the money paid on any contract not made in accordance with this act.

The Committee here rose, and the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Review of the Ninth Army Corps by Gen. Dix—Flag Presented to the Fifty-first New-Yurk—No News of Pryar's Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863.

A review of the Ninth Army Corps by Gen. DIX, Commanding-General of this Department, took place this afternoon at Newport's News, and lasted from noon until 3 o'clock. The General was accompanied by Col. VAN BUREN, Lieut.-Col. THOMAS, Maj. DIX, Maj. JOLINE, Capt. VON EICKSTEDT and Capt. LORD, of his Staff, with Capt. LUDLOW, Quartermaster at Norfolk. The various regiments of this veteran corps performed their evolutions with a precision in keeping with their fame and long services. The sun shone on their burnished arms with a gorgeous smile, and threw upon their tattered flags and hardy brows a halo of glory. It was once the corps of BURNSIDE, and in a few days will probably again be his. Victory or no victory, they will follow him to the last. The affection existing between that ideal soldier and the body of men with whom he won his fame, is realized only by them selves. To him and to his men was due the victory at Antietam. In that memorable fight, the Fifty-first New-York and Fifty-first Pennsylvania, followed by the Twenty-first and Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, forced a bridge upon the rebel right, and saved the day. Their Brigadier-General (STURGIS) won a division, and Gen. FERRERO, senior Colonel of the brigade, received his star upon the field.

After Gen. DIX—as flags dipped and bands played—had ridden in front of and behind the long line, with Gens. SMITH and NAGLEE on his right, he took his stand near a flag lately presented to the Fifty-first New-York, while the regiments wheeled into column and passed before him. This closed the ceremony. The presentation of the above flag was made by Col. SHEPARD, who first commanded the regiment, and was the occasion two days ago of a pleasant dinner and agreeable speeches. Col. POTTER, the present commander, received the gift, and gave it in charge of Capt. JOHN STUART, at the head of the color-company, who has won the commendation of his superiors in a long series of fights.

We have no further news from Norfolk or Suffolk to-day in regard to PRYOR'S contemplated attack upon the former place. Bridges in his path have been destroyed, and everything is ready for a good reception. Our soldiers ask nothing better than that he should try it.

Private J. A. JENNINGS, Company H, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, died yesterday at Hampton Hospital, of dropsy of the heart.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Privates WM. DORMONY and CHARLES CLARK, both of Company H, First Pennsylvania artillery, convicted by General Court-martial of the murder of HERRMAN STOKES, a citizen of York County, Va., will be executed by hanging, at Yorktown, next Monday, March 2.

Mrs. HOFFHEIMER and another woman were caught, each driving a loaded cart of contraband goods from Williamsburgh, in the direction of Gov. WISE'S headquarters.

The steamboat *Gen. Hunter* was damaged in the late storm, and left here to-day, in tow of the *Freeborn*, for repairs.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Large Force of Rebel Cavalry Across the Rappahannock.

ANOTHER RAID EXPECTED.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

A large force of rebel cavalry doubtless crossed the Rappahannock last night, at Kelly's Ford, a few miles below Rappahannock Station. Their movements from that point indicated a raid upon our forces somewhere in the vicinity of Stafford Court-House. Persons who came into our lines yesterday represent that a considerable rebel force is now at Warrenton; while others say that JACKSON, with some force, has gone up the valley to Strasburgh. If all these things be true, our belief is that the venturesome rebels will find their movements duly attended to by the Union forces.

The *Star* also says:

"Last night our picket cavalry guard, out from Centreville, on the Chantilly Road, were all but one man captured by a rebel force of about 100 men, after firing two rounds. An example will, of course, be made of the officer commanding this picket by dismissing him from the service ignominiously, for permitting the surprise to succeed.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday in the Army.

ORDER OF GEN. D. E. SICKLES.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD AR

THE MAGAZINES.

—The publishers and editors of the *Atlantic* furnish eu excellent numhar for March. Attached to tha leading paper, "Christopher North," we find the uame of JOSEPH DANA HOWARD. It is kind in the publishers to tell us thua much; bnt thay will further have to explain to us who Mr. HOWARD is, as the blood of all the Howards, now-a-days, courses through a great labyrinth of democratic veins, aud we csunot individualize the gentleman. Thare were no difficulty, however, in identifying the anthor of tha poem, "Cheese ye this day whom ye will serve," even were the nsms of the author not whispsred to us. Give OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES a hiblical text or eoms patriotic theme, and the result may be calcnlated with arithmetical certainty — a number of truisms dressed up in very pretty verse. JOHN WEISS furnishes chapter 5th of his "Horrors of San Domingo." "A London Suhurh" is another of HAWTHORNE'S charming sketches of the world beyond the *Atlantic*, or, at least, of that portion of it comprised hy that fast anchored round of heef and sirloin of prejudice—the Island of Great Britain. J. T. TROWSRIDGE'S poem of "Tha Vagahonds" is clever in its way, though scarcely equal to BURNS' "Jolly Beggars." Mrs. CHILD'S story of "Willie Wharton" tells of a boy who was taken from his parents hy the Indiens vary early in life, and subsequently reclaimed with the Iudian hride, whom ha had acquired, to tha pains and penalties of civilization. GAIL HAMILTON—the pen neme will be recoguized as that of a lady essayist, one of the most charming in the world, setting America wholly eeide—issues a stirring appeal to her countrywomen. Iu reading the trumpet-call, "O, women, stand hera iu the breach!" we trust that neither matrons nor maidens will be tempted to pluralize the concluding substantive of the sentenee. THEODORE TILTON'S poem, "The Trua Church," has an excellent point, which had heen better had it be en sooner reached. In a notice of Mrs. HOPKINSON'S story, "Under the Pear-Trea," commenced in the *Atlantic* for February, we prepared the readers to expect an excellent story—they will not he disappointed. "Tha Pear-Trec" certainly grows in grace. Mr. GRENVILLE WEEKS, Surgeou of the *Monitor*, contributes a graphic story of tha loss of the hrave little iron-clad. In Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE'S fifth "Lyric of the Street"—"Thc Darkened House"—one would scarcely recognize the author of several stirring, nervous poems that have appearcd in the same magazine over the same signature. AGASSIZ writes, "America the Old World." We do not pretend to criticise the Profesaor. He goes further down in the bowels of the lanp than any critic lesa arudite than BACON, or less pereevering than moles, can safely follow. "Periclea and President Lincoln" is the titla of a paper by HENRY M. ALDEN. It must he confessed that misery has made our republican rnier acquainted with strange bedfellows, and perhaps with ancient ones. In sddition to the many capital articlcs euumerated, the *Atlantic* has an excellent review of *Russell's Diary*. Why could not some of the good things of the March numher before us have been crowded into tha one for February. Almost any one of them would have aparkled there in strong contrast to an almost leaden dullness.

—We have well-grounded doubts whether it would he practicable in these war times to crowd into 144 pages a larger amount of instructive and entertaining reading than *Harper's* for March gives us. It is as full of good things as, we trust, the season will be the name of whose initial month it bears. Mr. B. J. LOSSING leads off with a timely articls on "Continental Money." The history of its issue is given in detail, snd tha extent to which it depreciated is forcibly illustrated by the copy of a bill incurred hy one Capt. A. M. LANE, in which a pair of hoots were valued at $600, a yard of calico at $85, aud a yord of chintz at $150. That is a trifle worss than having gold at 174, though it will rather tend to shake the popular faiih in "greenhacks." Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE gives the third and concluding paper upon tha career of a "Californian in Iceland," and it is as sketchy and entertaining as either of those which preceded it. Mr. J. W. DE FORREST'S story, "Dr. Hawley," is concluded, and although some of the situations which are developed are of the imposeible ordar, it deserves to he classed with the many good stories of the kind which have made *Harper's* the favorite it so deservedly is. Each of these three articles is admirably illustrated—the last by Mr. HOPPIN. In "Mnsicians of Field and Meadow," Mrs. CHARLOTTE TAYLOR groupa together numerous interesting facts in natural history. The opening chapters of "For Better for Worse," a tale hy Miss CAROLINE CHESEBRO, promise well. Mr. J. H. SIDDONS continues hia "European Souvonirs," which would be quite as interesting if they were less egotistical. In tha first five lines of this paper, the personal pronoun is repeated just that number of times. "Mrs. Henderson's Anniversary," by Mrs. MARY E. BRADLEY, and "Quam," by Mrs. JANE E. FULLER, are "well-told teles." In "Lemorne *versus* Huell," Mrs. E. G. B. STODDARD sustains the reputatiou which she acquired by her brilliant story in the Februsry magazine. In "Our Prophets," Rev. Dr. OSGOOD discusses the condition of the country and tells numerous home truths with force and earnestness. The poetry in the present number is hardly up to the average—unexalted as that averaga is—if we except "Little Jenny," apparently a selection. Any deficiency, however, in this respect is more than atoned for in the reduction in the number and length of the serials. To this the unusual variety and vivacity of the number is undonbtedly due.

—The *Eclectic* for March is up to time, or rather quite as much before ite time as its cotemporaries that print original matter. This is in accordance with the "eternal fitness of things," for it must be much easier to print from printed copy than from the illegible manuscript that authors generally invent for the puzzlement of pnblishers. It is kind in Mr. BIDWELL to tell us in an editorial sketch that the engraved print at the head of this number of the *Eclectic* is a representation of NAPOLEON I., in deep thonght after nightfall on the eve of the memorable and decisive battle of Austerlitz. Withont this explsnation, the reader of an unimaginative turn of mind might readily have been betrayed into the arror of supposing thet the picture represented some far from eminent corporal of our "Old Continental Guard," after a hearty dissipation on Welsh rarebit and heady ala on the eve of an annual celebration. Art, of course, has its limits, hut in this instance. Mr. GEO. E. PERINE has not reached them. Of course, there is an article on "Bishop COLENSO and the Pentateuch." It were unfair to euppose that any monthly or quarterly with any pretension to social standing will let the Bishop np during the present century. In saying that Mr. BIDWELL has selected the articles that go to make up the present *Eclectic* with excellent taste and manifest care, we only pay a merited compliment to a most deserving and indnstrious Editor. Foreign periodicals offer an extended and ample field for the reaping of Eclectical wheat, and in this instance that field has been gone over so thoroughly that a gleaning Ruth following after would be compelled to go home empty-handed.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Fatal Shooting Affray in Stanton-Street.

NO CLUE TO THE PERPETRATOR—A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

A fatal, and et present mysterious, shooting affair occurred on Wednesday night in tha neighborhood of the corner of Stanton and Columbia streets. The victim was a single man named HENRY FOERER, aged about 22 years, and with a younger brother resided at No. 251 Stanton-street. Tha particulars of the case, so far as our reporter could learn them from tha parties who heve the means of knowing most about the case, are as follows:

About 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening the deceased entered his residence at No. 251 Stanton-street and immediately threw himself upon the sofa. He was bleeding profusely from a wound in the abdomeu, and upon being questioned he stated that he had been shot.

Drs. GRAEF and HEUVEIN were immediately called in, who rendered tha patient all the assistance possible; hut from tha first they geve it as their opinion that his case was hopeless, and advised him that if he had euy arrangements to make prior to his death, ha must make them within a few hours. They questioned him quite closely as to ths occasion of the shooting, hut nothing beyond the fact of his having been shot hy some person unknown to him could possibly be elicited. Three distinct wounds ware fouud in the abdomeu, all within the diameter of five or six inches. Young FOERER lingered in great agony for about two hours after he entered his residence, when he expired, without having communicated anything beyond the facts above stated. His younger brother states that he left him about 10 o'clock on the evening in question, near their residence in Stanton-street, he (the brother) having to go on an errand to a shoemaker's in the vicinity. The deceased went toward Columbia-street when he parted with his brother. Dr. HEUVEIN extracted one of the balls from the abdomen of the deceased yesterday afternoon; the other two balls will be extracted hy Dr. BOUTON this morning, who, as Deputy Coroner, will make a *post-mortem* examination of the body. Coroner WILDAY will hold an inquest to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, when, it is believed, that some testimony will be given which will throw light upon the mystery which at present enshrouds the case. The deceased was a shoe cutter by occupation, and is reported to have been a person of exemplary habits.

Obsequies of Miss Emma E. Taylor.

Tha funeral ceramonies of Miss EMMA E. TAYLOR took place at St. Mark's Church yesterday, at 3 P. M. Dr. JOSEPH H. PRICE, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, officiated. The attendance was very large, and all ware deeply sensitive of the solemnity of the occasion. The service wns intoned by Dr. PRICE, in a clear and impressive manner, and an appropriate hymn was chanted by ths choir. The coffin was borns into the church by the followiug gentlemen, who acted as pall-bearers: G. H. Smith, Jarvis Weed, E. F. Lasack, F. H. Pinkney, L. D. Debost, S. J. Pollock, E. M. Vaught and G. H. Williams. Upon the lid we pinced wreaths of delicate white flowers: also cinsters of the same material were carefully arranged round the head and face of the serpse. Before separating, those present were permitted to take a farewell look at the remains of the lamented deceased. Tha body was placed in a vault beneath the church.

Catholic Charity Festival and Concert in West Sixteenth-Street.

The congregation of St. Fraucis Xavier's Catholic Church, West Sixteenth-street, gave a grand promenade concert and festival, for the benefit of the poor of that parish, during the dsy and evening of yesterday. Notwithstanding the severity of the storm, the affair proved an immeuse success. The spleudid hall of St. Francis Xavier's College (connected with the Church) was used for the festival purposes, snd, in the evening especially, was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Dodworth's Band, sixteen pieces, furnished the music on the occasion. The prominent features of the festival were a prize lottery—in which there were no blanks—and a polyrama of the war, for chances in the one and a sight at the other, twenty-five cents extra being charged. The articles going to make up the lottery were prints, ucedlework, fancy articles, trinkets, &c. The amount realized from the festival was between $1,100 and $1,200, which is to be divided equally between the St. Vincent de Paul's Society and the Ladies' Benevolent Society attached to the Church, under whose auspices the entira festival was conducted. Numbers of Catholic clergymen and many prominent citizens were present with their families.

A Hop by the Rutgers Hose Company.

This Company gave a splendid hop at the City Assembly Rooms, Wednesday evening. Tha apartments were crowded to overflowing, and the whole affair passed off in a most gratifying manner. The participants of the occasion are indebted to the Chairman, Mr. RICHARD SHARP, and the Secretary, Mr. JOHN PETSER, for their able and successful management.

Prayer for Colleges.

Yesterday was the day set apart for "Prayer for Colleges." It was duly observed in the churches of this City, in of those of every city, town and villags of the Free States. The services mainly consisted of prayer nnd exhortatiea, though at the chapel of the New-York University a sermou was preached by Prof. CROSBY.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The ragular semi-monthly meeting of this Commission was held yesterday afternoon, President DEAPAR in the Chair.

The ueual requisitions from the different institutions were received and allowed. An inquiry was made by the Compiroller, as to whether the Commissieu or City had ever received the $10,000 per annum for the support of foreign poor, as provided by the State Laws of 1801 and 1817, to which the Commission replied in the negative.

A communication was received from the Protestant Episcopal Mission, thanking the Commission and its officers for the sympathy and kindness shown to the missionaries.

Tha Warden of Bellsvue was directed to open a ward for pay patients, and collect the expenses.

The First Asdtor of the Treasury transmitted vouchers for the payment of $7,322 35, for board of United States prisoners.

The following is the weekly statement:

Remaining Feb. 14, 1863		6,749
Admitted		1,429
Total		8,178
Died	37	
Discharged	1,100	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	266	
Sent to State Prison	8	—1,411
Remaining Feb. 21, 1863		6,767
Increase	18	
Bellevue Hospital	722	
Lunatic Asylum	784	
Almshouse	1,515	
Penitentiary	429	
Workhouse	733	
Small-pox Hospital	12	
Randall's Island	634	
Randall's Island Hospital	192	
City Prison	237	
Second District Prison	19	
Third District Prison	11	
Fourth District Prison	1	
Island Hospital	963	
Colored Home	265	
Colored Orphan Asylum	180	
Children at Nurse	33	
City Cemetery	37	—6,767

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 1863.

Present—William Walsh, Esquire, President, and Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Chipp, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of Patrick McGinnis for pay for work performed in repairing and altering Essex Market.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition of Seymour Light Guard for an appropriation.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

The President here appeared and took the Chair.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the Church of Saint James to have deed of the premises donated to them hy the Corporation made to them.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Bill of Wannamaker's Band to be paid for music furnished for the funeral of General Kearney.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hall—

Petition of Directors and Managers of the Ophthalmic Hospital for remission of taxes.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of Joseph Batten and Samuel B. Bedell to have shutter-lines on sidewalk.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property owners in Nave Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, regulated and graded.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of Bond-street Homœopathic Dispensary for donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property owners in Yorkville to have the People's Pound removed.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Bill of J. Connell for music furnished at the reception of Colonel Corcoran.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of John Hardross to be remunerated for damage done his premises, Forty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, by change of grade.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Petition of John Martin to be remunerated for loss sustained in contract for regulating and grading Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fifth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two thousand dollars, in favor of Sister Ulrica, now in charge of the Hospital at Mount Saint Vincent, the money thus appropriated to be used in procuring necessaries needed by the sick and wounded soldiers under treatment in the said hospital, and to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have the necessary gas fixtures placed in the new house erected for the use of Engine Company number Twenty-nine.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Thirty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the west side of Tenth-avenue, between Sixtieth and Seventy-first streets, be lighted with gas forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Subsequently reconsidered and adopted.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have Eighty-sixth-street graded and regulated from First-avenue to East River, said grade to be as confirmed by the Supreme Court, as per red line on annexed profile of Eighty-sixth-street. Also, to set the curb and gutter stones, with sidewalks flagged four feet wide, and crosswalks laid, the work to be done forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for a truck for Engine Company number Eleven, similar to the one now used by Engine Company number Twenty-nine.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to make the necessary alterations and repairs to the house of Hose Company number Fourteen, the same to be done without contract at an expense not to exceed two thousand dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to remove the obstructions along West-street, from Robinson-street to Warren-street, and also on William-street, between Fulton and John streets.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to S. M. Bixby to construct an awning in front of his premises number four hundred and seventy-five Eighth-avenue, and to George Teets to construct an awning in front of his premises, number four hundred and seventy-seven, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between the Third and Fourth avennes, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, The Croton Aqueduct Department has adopted a new stone of trap-block for pavement for the ensuing year, and the said stone will cost materially more and be of no greater utility than the stone used in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and which will add considerable to the assessment on the property owners who have applied for the trap-block or Belgian pavement: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and are hereby directed, in issuing specifications for trap-block pavement for the ensuing year to call for stones of similar dimensions to those used in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Whereas, Sundry parties have, without license or authority, for a number of years, filled up the slips, piers and bulk-heads, in various modes, along the westerly side of the City, and have, in many instances, extended the incumbrences from the wharves and bulkheads far into West-street, and continued the same even on the easterly side of West-street, to the great inconvenience of the public and to the loss of the City Treasury, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he hereby is directed to cause the immediate removal of all floats, stationary boats, and other obstructions lying in the slips upon the North River side of the City, between Battery-place and Fourteenth-street, without authority; also of all unauthorized incumbrances upon the piers and bulkheads between the said points, and also all the obstructions and incumbrances along the line of West-street, as well upon the sidewalk as upon the carriageway between the said points, excepting such as may have been legalized by ordinance; and that he charge the expense of such removal to the owners of the property so removed.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices presented a report in favor of increasing the pay of the keepers of the City Parks to two dollars per day.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Ferries presented a report in relation to a lease of part of pier number forty-three, North River, to R. Annett, directing the Comptroller to take measures to collect the rent, and the Street Commissioner to remove the obstructions from the slip between piers numbers forty-two and forty-three, North River, and also directing the leasing of the portion of the pier not held by R. Annett.

Aldermnn Boole moved that the report be accepted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to grade, curb, gutter and flag Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues and East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Ferries presented a report relative to ferry from the north side of Grand-street to Williamsburgh, with resolutions, first, that the Corporation Counsel report what proceedings have been taken against the parties operating such ferry, and second, that the Comptroller annul such ferry lease up on his auction.

Alderman Boole called for a division of the question on the two resolutions

He then moved that the first resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the second resolution lny over.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to lay crosswalk at the Second-avenne and Forty seventh-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag nnd reflag sidewalks of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-third streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to curb, gutter and flag sidewalks of Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues; also, to fence vacant lots on the northeast corner of Eighty-first-street and Third-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads preceoted a report to pave Broadway, from Fiftieth to Fifty-ninth-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate Seventieth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag sidewalks of Forty-second-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to curb, gutter and flag sidewalks of Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avennes.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That an appropriation be, and is hereby made, of one thousand dollars to the Northeastern Dispensary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of Hose Company number Twenty-one for a location.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Finance presented a report with ordinance making appropriation for the support of the City Government for the year 1863.

Which was laid over, and directed to be printed in the minutes, and made a special orper of business for next Monday, the second day of March, immediately after Petitions and Resolutions.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved to discharge tha Committee on Croton Aqoeduct from the further consideration of resolution from Board of Councilmen to place a fire hydrant in front of house of Engine Company number forty-eight.

Which was carried.

He then moved to concur in the action of the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

REPORTS AGAIN RESUMED.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Nineteenth-street with Begian pavement, between Broadway and First-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves and Slips, to which was referred a resolution of your honorable body directing them to inquire and report:

First—What rights and jurisdiction the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty have in relation to the construction of wharves and piers; and,

Second—Whether the wharves and piers already constructed have been constructed in conformity with law, respectfully

REPORT.

The City of New-York is preëminently a seaport, and has had that prosperity and increase have been owing to the trade and commerce carried on within her limits, as must her future be dependent upon her retaining and encouraging it.

The wharves, piers and slips are most essential and interesting to that trade and commerce, and from the very organization of the municipal government have been, with all matters relating to these, considered of vital importance, and their regulation, supervision, direction and control vested in the corporate authorities of the city.

The exercise of this right has been from almost the first a subject of dispute, leading to conflicts between the authorities and individuals. To terminate these conflicts, and to settle and confirm in the Corporation the rights claimed, and as far as possible exercised, was the principal object of the Dongan and subsequent Charters.

That such was their purpose is apparent, for the Charter of one thousand six hundred and eighty-six begins by declaring that "The City of New-York is an ancient City, whose citizens have anciently been a body politic and corporate, and have held, used and enjoyed, as well within said City as elsewhere in the province, divers and sundry rights, liberties, privileges, franchises, free customs, preëminences, advantages, jurisdictions, emoluments and immunities, as well hy prescription as by Charter, letters patent, grants and confirmations, not only by Governors and Commanders under the Crown, but of the Governors, Directors-General and Commanders in-Chief of the Nether Dutch Nation;" and then gives, grants, ratifies and confirms unto the Corporation all their rights, liberties and privileges, &c., the wharves and docks, and all the waste, vacant, unpatented and unappropriated lands extending to low-water mark all around Manhattan Island in fee simple. So that no wharves or docks could therefore be constructed hy the riparian owners except over the lands and hy the permission of the Corporation.

So also of the Charter of seventeen hundred and eight, by which, for this same purpose, and to enable the Corporation to control all ferries, there was granted to it all lands between high and low water mark on Nassau or Long Island, from the Wallabout to Red Hook.

So also in the Montgomery Charter of seventeen hundred and thirty it is declared that the City of New-York is an ancient city, whose citizens have anciently held and used certain rights, privileges, franchises, &c., whereby the City has become a principal seaport, exceedingly useful and necessary to our province, whose strength and increase depends upon the welfare, prosperity, trade and commerce of the City, to foster and encourage which it was essential to confirm the rights before held, used and enjoyed by the body corporate; therefore, to more fully confirm these rights, remove all doubts, and effectually secure to the Corporation thereafter the exclusive direction and control of all matters relating to the docks and wharves within her limits, there was granted in fee simple all the docks, wharves, cranes and slips within the City, with the rents and profits thereof, and the soil under water for four hundred feet ont from low water mark, excepting, however, the Battery.

The intent, binding force and validity of these charters and grants cannot be lawfully questioned; but if they could be, or any doubts or difficulties could exist, such questioning, doubts and difficulties were all removed by the Legislature on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, confirming and ratifying each and every part of them, with all the power and authority vested in Parliament of the State.

Notwithstanding the amplitude of these powers in the charters, the importance and necessity of securing to and preserving in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, the exclusive supervison, direction and control over all wharves, piers and slips within the City has often been evidenced by the Legislature. In an act passed October one, one thousand six hundred and ninety-one, it is declared that the City of New-York was chiefly erected for the propogation of trade and commerce, to foster and protect which it was essential and necessary that the Common Council should have all and exclusive power to lay out, establish and control all wharves and docks erected, or to be erected, within the limits of the City, and no importance was this right esteemed that they were authorized to take the ground of any person found necessary in its exercise.

The force and validity of the charters and this act of the Legislature were in no wise impaired by the revolution and esteblishment of an independent government, but had they been, they were affirmed and made effectual by sections thirty-four and thirty-five of the Constitution of the State, adopted April ten, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and subsequently by the constitutions of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one and one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

The acts of the Legislature passed since the adoption of the first Constitution have had the same intent and purpose as those passed prior to its adoption.

In an act passed April sixteen, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, after reciting that "for the encouragement of trade and commerce of this State it is necessary that the wharves and slips in the City of New-York should be regulated with uniformity for the accommodation of shipping and transportation," wherefore, to remove all impediments or obstructions that may retard so necessary a work, it was enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the Meyor, Aldermen and Commonalty in Common Council convened, to pass all by-laws and ordinences necessary to regulate the buildings erected or to be erected for the purposes of trade and commerce, and for regulating and altering all wharves and slips in such manner as shall in the opinion of the Common Council be most commodious for shipping and transportation, and if for such purpose it should be necessary to take the ground of any person, they were authorized to do so in the manner pointed out.

By an act passed April 3, 1798, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty were authorized to lay out, according to such plan as they shall or may agree upon and determine, regnlar streets or wharves in the Hudson and East Rivers, and from time to time lengthen and extend the same, and to direct piers to be sunk in front of such streets or wharves, in such manner and at such times, and as far into the rivers as the Common Council might, in their discretion, think necessary or proper.

By an act passed April 2, 1803, it was enacted that the Common Council shall have full power and authority to make and pass all such by-laws and ordinances as they shall from time to time deem necessary and proper for causing all ground in the City adjoining to Hudson's River or to the East River or Sound to be filled up so far into the said rivers respectively as they shall from time to time deem expedient for promoting the health of the City, and also to fill up, alter or enlarge any of the public slips within the City at such time and in such way and manner as they shall deem proper.

By an act passed April 2, 1806, this act was reënacted and made perpetual, declared to be a public act, and to be construed favorably to the Corporation, and so as most effectually to promote good order and the better government of the City.

By an act passed April 9, 1813, all the provisions of the acts referred to were reënacted, and continue to be, and are in full force and effect.

That the Corporation might be enabled more effectually and exclusively to exercise the right to control and direct all things relating to the construction and arrangement of the wharves, piers and slips within the limits of the City, the State has, by various grants, bestowed upon her all the ungranted soil under water beyond low water mark all around Manhattan Island:

Chapter one hundred and fifteen, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seven;

Chapter fifty-eight, laws of one thonsand eight hundred and twenty-six;

Chapter two hundred aod eighty-five, laws of one thonsand eight hundred and fifty-two;

and by many other acts has sanctioned and affirmed various ordinances in laying out and extending streets into rivers, and give to her the entire discretion as to such laying out or extending.

If the powers vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty by the Charters were of doubtful validity, there can be none as to the right and power of the Legislature; and as they have affirmed in the Corporation the sole and exclusive right, power and authority of regulating, constructing or directing to be constructed, all wharves and piers, and of extending them into the rivers, when, where and as far as the Common Council might judge proper such necessary, and of laying out, making, altering, enlarging or filling up of any and all slips within the limits and jurisdiction of the city, the exercise of these rights cannot be denied or lawfully questioned.

The powers given and affirmed were not special or confined to any particular by-law or ordinance, or to its exercise and application to any particular or special case. They were continuing powers and rights running with the existence of the Corporation, and extending over the whole limits of the City.

These rights, franchises and grants are beyond the recall, alteration or repeal of or by the Legislature, and their exercise can only be controlled or checked under and by the power and authority of the Federal Constitution.

The jurisdiction of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty is coextensive with the limits of the City.

These limits are defined and declared in the second section of the Montgomery Charter, as follows:

2. And we do further, of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, for us, our heirs and successors, give, grant, order and appoint that the said City of New-York and the compass, precincts, bounds, liberties and jurisdiction of the same, do reach, extend and stretch forth, and shall and may reach, extend and stretch forth, as well in length as in breadth and circuit, in and through the limits and boundaries following, to wit: To begin at the river, creek or run of water called Spoyten Duyvil, over which King's Bridge is built, where the said river or creek empties itself into the North River ou Westchester side thereof at low water mark, and so to run along the said river, creek or run on Westchester side at low water mark into the East River or Sound, and from thence to cross over to the Nassau Island to low water mark there, including Great Barn Island, Little Barn Island and Manning's Island, and from thence along Nassau Island shore at low water mark unto the south side of Red Hook, and from thence to run a line across the North River, so as to include Nuttin Island, Bedloe's Island, Bucking Island, and the Oyster Island, to low water mark on the west side of the North River, so far as the limits of our said province extend, and so to run up the West side of the said river at low water mark, or along the limits of our said province, until it comes directly opposite to the first-mentioned river or creek, and thence to the place where the said bonodaries first began."

The limits and boundaries of the County of New-York are defined in Part one, chapter two, Title one, Section two, Subdivision five of the Revised Statutes, in the same language employed in the Charter, except that, instead of the words "limits of our said province," there are used the words "bounds of the State."

Title six of the above Charter is as follows:

"The City of New-York contains all that part of this State comprehended within the bounds of the county of New-York," so that the limits and bounds of the City are by acts of the Legislature identical with and the same as described in the charter, and must and do extend to low water mark upon the Westchester side of Harlem River, and to low water mark on Nassau or Long Island.

Wherever that line of low water mark existed on the fifteenth day of January, one thousand seven hnndred and thirty, there the limits, bounds and jurisdiction of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty now extend, and cannot be changed unless hy the consent of the Commonalty of this City.

The Legislature cannot change it hy any act specifying the boundaries of towns or cities, to be upon or to the Harlem or East Rivers, for by all principles of common law such boundaries reach only to the natural high-water mark. She has not attempted to change them in affixing the boundaries of the different counties of the State, for she has bounded Westchester, Queens, Kings and Richmond counties upon the boundaries of the City and County of New-York.

It cannot lawfully be claimed that the grant of lands below low water mark, and authority by the Legislature to fill up such lands and erect wharves thereon, extends such boundaries to the water, for the line of low water can only be changed by gradual and imperceptible accretions from the alluvium of the waters from their retirement or washing away by them of the land. No artificial or sudden accretions or fillings can change or destroy the boundary line of low water mark.

Many wharves and piers have been erected along the East River far ontside the low water mark, and are claimed to have been erected under the authority of special acts of the Legislature.

The State as the sovereign owner of the soil under navigable waters, may bestow upon such as she elects the fee of soil below low-water mark, but she does not thereby alter or change the jurisdiction. She may authorize the construction of wharves upon land near her property, but such authority must be in accordance to the rights and powers of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, and cannot be exercised until the consent of the Common Council is first obtained.

Your Committee are aware that it has been claimed that the boundary of the City extends only where the waters of the Harlem and East Rivers now reach at low water on Westchester side of Nassau Island, and that such boundary has been, or may be, changed by every extension of the wharves or piers along those shores, and that such claim has the support of two judicial decisions, one in the case of Udall vs. The Trustees of Brooklyn, and the other in the case of Stryker vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., (nineteen Johnson's Report, pages one hundred and seventy-six and one hundred and seventy-nine.) These decisions are both founded upon an act passed March seven, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and it is believed cannot be sustained.

In this act the Legislature assumed to declare and fix the limits and bounds of the County of New-York "at low water-mark, *wherever the same now is, or hereafter may be*," and the Court was of the opinion that as the waters of the East River could not and did not reach beyond the wharves and piers erected in the river, the line of low water-mark, and consequently the limits and bounds of the City extended only to such wharves and piers.

The act of March the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight was repealed in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, subsequent to these decisions, and the limits and bounds of the City then declared by the Legislature to be where fixed by the Charter.

So far as your Committee have been able to discover, all the wharves, piers and slips adjoining Manhattan and the several islands included in the limits of the City have been constructed by or with the assent of the Common Council and under their direction or supervision; they are, therefore, in conformity with law. But with few exceptions those upon the Westchester side of Harlem River, and those on Nassau or Long Island, below low water mark, have been constructed without the assent, direction or approval of the Common Council, and they are, therefore, not in conformity with law.

Your Committee recommend for your most earnest consideration the importance of taking such action as may in your judgment seem necessary to maintain the rights of this Corporation, and compel their observance by all parties, for if these rights are permitted to be encroached upon and disregarded, it will be found ere long that the trade and commerce of this City has departed from us, and has been gathered within the control of our more active and ambitious neighbors.

PETER MITCHELL,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN OTTIWELL,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Alderman Boole moved that the report be laid over, printed at length in the minutes and in all the Corporation papers; also in the *Herald*, *Sun*, *Evo* nod *Tribune*.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Alderman Farley—

Remonstrance of the Harlem Railroad Company against the removal of switchas.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By the same—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on Second-avenne, between Forty-seventh and Forty-Eighth streets, be filled to under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution to pay to Col. Murphy, commanding the late Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, ten thousand dollars in consideration of their reorganizing for the war.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Alderman Froment moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Monday, March second, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That Seventy-first-street, from the Eighth-avenne to Broadway, be lighted with gas by the Manhattan Gas Company.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avennes, be lighted with gas by the Harlem Gas Company.

Which was ndopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Quinn, for the sum of seventy-five dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the recent election of Chief Engineer.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

The following communication was received from the Clerk of the Common Council, relative to the ordinance for the Defence of the Harbor:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 City Hall, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: His Honor the Mayor has approved the ordinance entitled "An ordinance for increasing and strengthening the defences of the harbor and City of New-York," which, among other things, provides as follows:

"The Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York are hereby authorized to elect by ballot, from each of their respective bodies, five persons, who, together with the Mayor and Comptroller, as storesaid, are hereby constituted, appointed and declared to be members of the said Commission; and it shall be their duty to meet within five days after the passage of this ordinance, at such place within the City of New-York as shall be designated by the Clerk of the Common Council, to shall give due notice of the same."

Very respectfully, D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.

Which was received and ordered on file.

Alderman Boole thereupon presented the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and present to the Legislature of this State a memorial in behalf of the Corporation of this City, together with the draft of an act to leg

original ordinance, being the ordinance agreed upon by the Committee on Conference.

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF THE AID HERETOFORE GRANTED TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SERVING IN THE ARMY OF THE UNION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of continuing the old heretofore granted by the Corporation to the families of volunteer soldiers from this City, who are now serving, or who may hereafter volunteer, or be ordered to serve, in the army of the United States, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller, who shall be the Treasurer of the fund hereby created, shall have power to appoint one Assistant Treasurer for each Senatorial District of the City, which Assistants shall make payments to those persons entitled to relief under the provisions of this ordinance, residing in the several Wards comprising such Senatorial Districts. The compensation of the Assistant Treasurers shall not exceed seventy-five dollars per month each, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and to issue bonds of the Corporation therefor, in the usual form, which shall be designated and known as the "Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds Number Five," and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, either in person or by attorney, only upon the books of the Corporation, at the office of the Comptroller, and certificates of such transfers shall be indorsed thereon by the stock clerk.

SEC. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal shall be redeemable on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

SEC. 5. For the payment of the principal of said Bonds, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the United States or from the State of New-York, for the purpose of reimbursing the City for the moneys distributed in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same from time to time at or before their maturity.

SEC. 6. The Assistant Treasurers shall pay over the moneys placed in their hands for that purpose, only to persons presenting orders signed by a majority of the members of the Committee acting for the Wards in their respective Districts; said Committees shall consist of four members each, including the Aldermen and Councilmen so acting for the several Wards, together with a citizen or citizens, to be appointed by the Aldermen and Councilmen, which citizens must be residents of the Wards for which they are to act; except that for the purpose of this ordinance, the Second and Third Wards shall be deemed and treated as belonging to and forming part of the First Ward.

SEC. 7. The monthly allowance to the head of each family shall not exceed six dollars; for each child of the soldier under fourteen years of age, one dollar and fifty cents; provided, that not more than twelve dollars per month be paid to any one family. Payments shall be made semi-mothly; and, for the purpose intended by this section, four weeks shall constitute a month. The oldest child of the soldier shall be considered the head of the family, in case the wife is not living.

SEC. 8. No order for relief shall be given to any person who is not, at the time of making application, a resident of the City, and who is not a resident at the time of the enlistment of the soldier on whose behalf the application for relief is made. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually doing duty in camp or garrison; excepting that the families of those who are sick or wounded, or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received, or disease contracted, while in the service of the Government, shall be entitled to the same allowance as they would if the soldier were in actual service.

SEC. 9. All persons applying for relief shall be required to produce a certificate from the Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, or the officer commanding the corps to which the soldier belongs, that he is a member of such regiment or corps; and the Ward Committee shall indorse, on the back of the certificate or other evidence of enlistment, the date, name of applicant, relation to soldier, and the monthly allowance; which indorsement must be signed by a member of the Committee. No payment shall be made to, or on behalf of, the families of commissioned officers or of soldiers who have deserted.

SEC. 10. The only persons entitled to participate in the distribution of the moneys appropriated by this ordinance are the wives, children, and widowed mothers, and infirm and unmarried or widowed sisters, and aged and infirm fathers of such soldiers as left them prior to their enlistment. But nothing contained herein shall be understood to authorize the giving aid from the fund hereby created to those able to support themselves without it.

SEC. 11. Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to employ a Visitor, who must be a resident of the Ward for which he is appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit all applicants at their residences, and to ascertain, by careful investigation, the truth of the allegations made by such applicants; and no order for relief shall be issued by either of the Assistant Treasurers unless the Visitor for the Ward in which the applicant resides shall certify the same to be correct. Whenever the applications in any Ward shall have reached six hundred, the Comptroller may employ an Assistant Visitor. Whenever the number of the applicants in any Ward shall exceed one thousand two hundred, the Comptroller may, if they deem it necessary, employ an additional Assistant Visitor. It shall be the further duty of the Visitors to attend the meetings of and perform such clerical duties as may be prescribed by the Ward Committees, and also to attend at the distributing offices of their Senatorial Districts on the days assigned for paying persons from their respective Wards. The compensation of the Visitors shall not exceed two dollars per day each.

SEC. 12. Each Ward Committee may expend for rent, gas and other necessaries, a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars per month, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated on bills certified to be correct by a majority of the Committee.

SEC. 13. Each Assistant Treasurer shall, at the expiration of every second week, render to the Comptroller a detailed statement of his disbursements during the preceding fortnight, and the Comptroller shall transmit a summary of such statements to the Common Council, together with an account showing the condition of the fund.

SEC. 14. In case it shall at any time hereafter discover that the party to whom any ticket or order for relief has been given is not entitled by this ordinance to the allowances named thereon, he shall withhold further payment, and immediately notify the Ward Committee by which it was issued, of the fact and the reasons therefor. If no payment has been made on the ticket, he shall at once return it to the Committee. Every person who shall willfully make, or cause to be made, any false statement or representation, for the purpose of obtaining a larger sum than that to which they are entitled under this ordinance, shall thereby be deemed to have forfeited all claims to participate in its benefits.

SEC. 15. Payments shall be made directly to the party in whose favor the ticket is given; but if, by sickness or other unfavorable circumstances, such person is unable to make personal application, the Assistant Treasurer shall require satisfactory authority for making payment to his or her representative. In no case shall payment be made for or upon more than one ticket to the same person. If, in the opinion of the Ward Committee, it is advisable, in consequence of intemperate habits, or from other causes on the part of any person entitled to the aid hereby provided, to pay the amount in groceries or other necessaries, instead of money, then an order to that effect on the Assistant Treasurer, signed by a majority of the Ward Committee, shall be given to some person authorized by the Committee to furnish such necessaries.

SEC. 16. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to procure, fit up, and keep in order a suitable room for the accommodation of each of the Assistant Treasurers, and the applicants, in their respective districts, and also to appoint not exceeding two clerks, one interpreter and a janitor for each district. The compensation of the clerks shall not exceed thirty dollars per month each, and the interpreter and janitor shall each be allowed for their services at the rate of forty-five dollars per month.

SEC. 17. The Comptroller is hereby requested to solicit the aid of the Police to assist in carrying out the provisions of this ordinance.

Alderman Boole moved to substitute the foregoing for the original ordinance.

Alderman Fromont suggested that inasmuch as the ordinance was an entirely new one, it be laid over under the rule.

No action.

Alderman Jesemiah was here called to the Chair.

The question was then taken on the motion of Alderman Boole.

Which was carried.

Alderman Hall moved to amend the tenth section by striking out all relating to giving aid to the sisters of soldiers.

Which was lost.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend by striking out the word "Comptroller," in the eleventh section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the Committee."

Which was lost on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Hardy Masterson—3.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, the President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Long,—11.

The President moved to amend by striking out from section eight the following: "and who was not a resident at the date of the enlistment of the soldier on whose behalf the application for relief is made."

Which was lost, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President—1.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—14.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the ordinance as substituted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—14.

Alderman Boole moved that the same be transmitted to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

Which was carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, February 26, 1863—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.: Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were partially read.

When Councilman Hayes moved that the further reading of the minutes be suspended, for the purpose of permitting him to make a motion.

Which was carried.

He therefore moved to take up the paper from the Board of Aldermen, being the ordinance for the relief of families of volunteers.

(Originally adopted by Board of Aldermen, subsequently amended by Board of Councilmen.

By Board of Aldermen, February twenty-six, former action adhered to and a Committee of Conference requested—Aldermen McCool, Mitchell and Boole, being appointed such Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen.)

Councilman Hayes moved that the Board adhere to its former action, and accede to the request for a Committee of Conference.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President named Councilmen Hayes, Gross and Murray such Committee of Conference on the part of the Board of Councilmen.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was then concluded and the same were approved.

The Committee of Conference on the part of the Board of Councilmen on the Family Aid ordinance, having discharged the duty assigned them.

Councilman Hayes reported that the Committee had agreed to recommend that the Board of Councilmen reconsider the action by which such ordinance was amended, adopted by the Board of Councilmen, and he made a motion to that effect.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes then moved that the ordinance be returned to the Board of Aldermen, for further action, the Conference on the part of that Board having made a request to that effect.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given, to William A. Vaughan, to exhibit a show-case in front of his premises number two hundred and twenty-eight Seventh, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That East-Broadway be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be borne by the property owners.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavements.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given, to P. C. Godfrey to place a pedestal sign, about four feet high, on the sidewalk in front of his premises, number three hundred and eighty-one Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Charlock, in the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, such amount being in full for loss of horse and the damages consequent thereon, and that such amount be charged to the appropriation for donations and charities.

Which was referred to Committee on Charities and Donations.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Charles Hussey to erect a watering trough in front of his premises, corner of Madison and Oliver streets, the same to be under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby directed to take the necessary and legal measures to open Avenue A, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That Charles P. Johnson be and is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gew—

Resolved, That Patrick McCabe be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That George J. Smith be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That Jay-street, from Greenwich-street to Washington-street, be pared with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the property owners and the other half by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavements.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved,—That Seventy-three days over time be allowed to the Contractor for building a truck house for Number nine, located on Twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avennes; the time to be allowed in consequence of the Contractor permitting the Company to occupy the building before he had completed his Contract.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilmen Webster—

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and enlrerts be built on Orchard-street from Grand-street to Broome-street, to connect with the sewers now built in Grand-street and Broome-street, or either of them, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqnednct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause a new roof to be placed on the country market of Jefferson Market, and such other repairs as may be necessary to said Market; also, to extend the awning around said market on the Sixth-avenue, and that the said Street Commissioner advertise for proposals and contract for the same.

Which was referred to the Committee on Markets.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. Franciska Kilen for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars, for embroidering a stand of colors for the Third Metropolitan Guard, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the necessary plans and survey made to regulate and grade Worth-street, from Broadway to the junction of Baxter-street and Park-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Brady—

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened,

SECTION 1. That no person or persons not residents of the City of New-York will hereafter be permitted to inspect or gauge liquors, oils, &c., in the City of New-York, under a penalty of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. There shall be nine Inspectors and Gaugers of Liquors, oils, &c., for the City of New-York, to be appointed by the Common Council; and there shall also be appointed one Inspector-General by the Common Council, whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of this ordinance be carried into effect, and to report to the Common Council all violations thereof.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Repper—

Petition of Hook and Ladder Company number Five for additional accommodation.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Bill of William Harris, Junior, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Twelfth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Petition of property owners for sewer in Tenth-avenue and Seventieth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Russell—

Petition of Hamlin Babcock, for an award of value for property taken by the City in the opening of Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Brandon—

Petition of the New-York and Harlem Railroad relative to the removal of their switches.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from J. C. Devries, to visit his painting of the rebellion.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Valley Forge Steam Fire Engine Company number Forty-six, to attend their hall, to be held at Irving Hall February twenty-six.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with report of payments to families of volunteers for fortnight ending February twenty-one.

Which was received and ordered to be entered at length in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Fire Marshal, transmitting his report for the half year ending November thirty.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Common Council, notifying the Board of the approval of the ordinance for increasing and strengthening the defences of the harbor and City of New-York.

Which was received and ordered on file.

Councilman Gross moved that the Board do now proceed to ballot for the choice of the members of the Board of Councilmen to be members of the Harbor Defence Commission.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board proceed to appoint two tellers.

Which was carried.

Subsequently the Board proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

Councilman Morgan Jones	23
Councilman James Hayes	22
Councilman John Houghtalin	23
Councilman Fred. Repper	23
Councilman John Brice	23

Whereupon, the President declared that Councilmen Jones, Hayes, Houghtalin, Repper and Brice were duly elected members of such Harbor Defence Commission on the part of the Common Council.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to purchase steamer for Engine Company number Thirty-four.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring to purchase a new steamer for Engine Company number Forty-eight.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag sidewalk in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay crosswalk at the intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, to pay claim of Patrick Cuff, assignee, of contract on sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hays moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolutions from Board of Aldermen, that the Croton Board be directed to lay a track of bridge stones from the front of the house of Americus Engine Company, number Six, through Henry and Montgomery streets, to East Broadway, and the same be done forthwith.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Repper moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from Board of Aldermen, to raise bulkhead on line of Hammond-street, North River, to a level with the grade of the street.

Which was lost.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Assessments to donate two thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-six cents to Church of St. Paul the Apostle, to relieve them of an assessment.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the consideration of report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices of the Board of Councilmen of 1862, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Heath, for two hundred and sixty dollars, due in full for services rendered during the year 1862, as Inspector of Wells and Pumps.

Which was carried, and the same was laid over.

REPORTS AGAIN RESUMED.

Report of Committe on National Affairs, to procure big gun for the New-York City Battery.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. Franciska Klein, for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars, for embroidering a stand of colors for the Third Metropolitan Guard.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Councilmen, with ordinance creating a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, at a compensation of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

(By Board of Aldermen, February nine, an ordinance substituted for the ordinance of the Board of Councilmen.)

The motion to discharge the Committee was granted.

Councilman Hayes moved that this Board adhere to its former action.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to prepare and present to the Legislature a memorial on behalf of the Corporation, together with the draft of an act to legalise the action of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty in the passage of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance for increasing and strengthening the defences of the Harbor and City of New-York."

Which was concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for erecting a house for Hose Company number Forty-two, the same to be built on the site now occupied by said Company.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Butt, Jr., for the sum of four hundred and twenty-five dollars, being in full for all expenses incurred for the funeral of the late Acting Colonel Donald, who was killed in the second battle of Manassas.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Murray—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set in Fifty-second-street, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, from Third to Fifth-avenue, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolutions that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a new steam-engine (Clapp's patent) for Engine Company number Fifty-one, the same to be similar to that of Engine Company number Thirty, the cost not to exceed three thousand five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—The President, Councilmen Gross—2.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fourth streets be flagged a space four feet wide where not already done, and the curb and gutter set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, The President, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Gross, Murray—3.

Councilman Webster moved that such vote be rescinded.

Which was carried.

And the same was recommitted.

Councilman Gross was here called to the Chair.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to set curb and gutter stones, and flag both sidewalks, four feet wide, on the Eighth-avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Eighty-second streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gew, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Keenan—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the crosswalks be laid in Second-avenue, between Forty-second and Seventy-ninth streets, where not already laid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, in Fiftieth-street from the Fourth to Lexington avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Councilman Webster moved that said resolution be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Michael Fogarty for the sum of three hundred and fifty-one dollars, being in full for all expenses incurred for the funeral of the late Acting Colonel Donald, who was killed in the second battle of Manassas.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Murray—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set in Fifty-second-street, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, from Third to Fifth-avenue, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolutions that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a new steam-engine (Clapp's patent) for Engine Company number Fifty-one, the same to be similar to that of Engine Company number Thirty, the cost not to exceed three thousand five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—The President, Councilmen Gross, Brandon—3.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fourth streets be flagged a space four feet wide where not already done, and the curb and gutter set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Gross, Murray—3.

Councilman Webster moved that such vote be rescinded.

Which was carried.

And the same was recommitted.

Councilman Gross was here called to the Chair.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to set curb and gutter stones, and flag both sidewalks, four feet wide, on the Eighth-avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Eighty-second streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gew, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Keenan—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the crosswalks be laid in Second-avenue, between Forty-second and Seventy-ninth streets, where not already laid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, in Fiftieth-street from the Fourth to Lexington avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Councilman Webster moved that said resolution be reconsidered.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—The President, Councilman Gross—2.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that copies of the preamble and resolutions passed December seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, relative to the death of Colonel James H. Bull and others, killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, be engraved and transmitted to the families of deceased.

Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Subsequently, Councilman Hayes moved that said action be reconsidered.

Which was carried, and the resolution was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—The President, Councilmen Gross, Murray—3.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Learey for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars, thirty-two cents, for services rendered as attendant to the Eighth District Court, from the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—The President, Councilman Murray—2.

Bill of A. T. Stewart for articles furnished for the funerals of Col. Bull, Major Horgan and Capt. Hoagland.

(By Board of Aldermen, bill ordered to be paid.)

Which was lost for the want of a constitutional vote.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, the President, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Gaw, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Gross, Haviland, McGrath, Murray, Russell—5.

Subsequently the vote was reconsidered and paper laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

The President announced that the Aldermen had returned the ordinance for the relief of the families of volunteers with the following indorsement thereon:

"Board of Aldermen, February twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three—Substituted for the ordinance heretofore adopted, and this day reconsidered in both Boards. The substitute, on ayes and noes, adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—25.

Councilman Gross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, March two, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Saturday, March 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos.—Short causes—2154, 8014½, 2429, 2815, 315, 2561, 2562, 1696, 2794, 1984, 2037, 2840. *Part II.*—Nos. 834, 416, 984, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1666, 1670.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 78.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 1806, 1808, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830.

Seizure for Taxes—No Property Liable Unless Owned by or in the Actual Possession of the Party Taxed.

Samuel Stockwell vs. *Thos. Veitch and John H. Miller.*—This was an action to recover for property seized under a levy made as against a member of the plaintiff's firm for taxes. Upon the trial the case resulted in favor of the plaintiff, the Court holding that the officers having the warrant had no authority to take the property from the possession of the other partner, and that in so doing they were trespassers.

Appeal was taken from this judgment, and the Court has held as follows on the appeal:

INGRAHAM, P. J.—The amended statute (see Act of 1850, p. 194, sec. 34,) authorizes a levy for a tax upon the goods and chattels in his possession wheresoever the same shall be found within the City, and provides that no claim of property to be made to such goods and chattles so found in the possession of the said party, shall be available to prevent a sale.

To come within these provisions, the property levied upon must be either the property of the person assessed, or the goods must be actually in the possession of such person. In the present case the goods were consigned to a firm in this City, of which the person assessed was a member. He did not have the actual possession of the property. It was only constructively that he could have even a partial possession with another. The officer having the warrant had no authority to take the property from the possession of the other partner, and in doing so was a trespasser.

The law did not provide for such a case. Nor do I think it was intended to cover a mere constructive possession, where there was not a sale and actual possession, where there was not a sale in fact. It should be construed strictly, and no property which is not actually in the possession of the party who is taxed should be held liable to seizure.

I am of the opinion that, if the property does not belong to the person assessed, it must be solely in his possession. The case of Sheldon *vs.* Van Buskirk, (2 Compt., 473,) was one in which the property was proved to be in the possession of the person against whom the warrant was issued, and is not applicable to this case. The judgment should be affirmed.

Ejectment—Action to Recover Property for Assessments.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Isaac Adriance vs. *Barnard McCafferty et al.*—This was an action to recover possession of certain real property in the Twenty-First Ward, and part of the property known as the Murray Hill estate, the plaintiff claiming to be the owner, and that the defendants hold wrongful possession.

The defence was that the property was assessed for improvements on Fourth-avenue, which assessments were not paid; and that it was subsequently sold by the Mayor and Commonalty, after proper and legal proceedings had been resorted to for that purpose. That at the sale the property was purchased by one J. L. Brown, who took the usual certificate, and the lot not being redeemed, the City executed to Brown a lease thereof for one thousand years, the term of sale in such cases. That Brown transferred the property to McCafferty, one of the defendants, through whom the others claim.

Sealed verdict ordered.

Adrianee, and Vanderpoel for plaintiff; Schell, Glosson & Hutchins for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Young vs. *Brush; Central Park Insurance Company* vs. *Collagan & et als.*—Cases settled.

In the Matter of the People, &c. vs. *Robt. T. Hews, Comptroller, &c.*—The motions for mandamus are respectively granted. (Order to be settled.)

Before Judge Barnard.

The People, ex rel. James B. Taylor, vs. *Mathew T. Brennan, Comptroller.*—Mr. Hackett, Assistant Corporation Counsel, applied, this morning, for a stay of proceedings in this case against the Comptroller, pending an appeal to the General Term. The Court denied the application, holding that the duty enjoined upon the Comptroller was purely ministerial, and that it would be a dangerous precedent to allow a mere ministerial affair to obtain a stay of proceedings until he can litigate the question whether he shall perform a plain duty enjoined upon him by law. If the Comptroller could litigate this matter and obtain a stay of proceedings for that purpose, the Mayor might also, and thus three or four years might be occupied before the Court of Appeals could finally determine that a ministerial officer should perform his duty.

Mr. Hackett then asked for a stay of proceedings for ten days, inasmuch as Mr. Develin, the Counsel to the Corporation, was absent from the City.

This was opposed by Mr. H. W. Johnson, who appeared for the relators, as an unnecessary delay, as Mr. Develin was expected back to-day. Judge BARNARD, however, granted the stay, by extending the time of the Comptroller five days to make his return to the mandamus. The matter will therefore come before Judge BARNARD again on Tuesday next.

The Manhattan Savings Institution vs. *Leary, &c.*—Judgment ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The King's Rival.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks—Rough Diamond.

WALLACK'S—Americans in Paris—The Fine Old English Gentleman.

GERMAN OPERA—No. 685 Broadway—Gradd Concert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Satanella: or, the Power of Love.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Com. Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours. Raoul; or, the Wreck of Life.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,)—Weir's Picture. "Taking the Veil."

COOPER INSTITUTE—Dr. Colton's Exhibition of Laughing Gas and Concert by the "Old Folks."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Washington *Star* of yesterday has a report that a large body of rebel cavalry has crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, below Rappahannock Station, with the intention of making a raid upon our lines somewhere in the vicinity of Stafford Court-house. There is another report that a considerable rebel force is now at Warrenton, and that Jackson has gone up the Shenandoah Valley to Strasburgh. The last report is rather unlikely.

We have advices from Port Royal to the 20th inst., by the arrival at this port of the gunboat *Ottawa* and the steamer *Augusta Dinsmore*. The news is of no importance. There had been no military movement beyond ordinary routine. The iron-clad Monitor *Nahant* arrived at Port Royal on the morning of the 20th, in tow of the steamer *State of Georgia*. The health of our land and naval forces was good. An explanation of the Hunter-Foster difficulty, mention of which has already been made, will be found in the letter of our special correspondent. Gen. Hunter had issued an order expelling all members of Gen. Foster's Staff from the Department.

We learn from Nashville that about a hundred of the Morgan guerrillas have succeeded in capturing the steamer *Hetty Gilman* on Barren River. It was feared that another steamer would fall into their hands.

Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation of some interest to the rebel owners of property in certain portions of Tennessee. He sets forth that many persons possessing real and personal estate in that portion of Tennessee within the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, come within the provisions of sections five and six of an Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, and have failed to avail themselves of the provision of the fifth section within the sixty days, which expired under the proclamation of the President on the 23d day of September, 1862: and that many such persons are now within the so-called Confederate States, having left their property in charge of agents, who collect the rents and forward the same to the parties, or retain and invest it for their benefit. Therefore, he warns all persons holding, renting, occupying or using any such real or personal estates, or the rents, issues and profits thereof, as well as all agents, not to pay the same over to the owners or their agents, but to retain the same until some person suitable has been appointed in behalf of the United States to receive the same, and hold it subject to the order of the Government,

Gov. Seymour is said to have remarked recently that he intended to put thirty thousand of the National Guard, organized under the law of 1861, upon a war footing.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the correspondence between President Lincoln and the workingmen of England was called for. A joint resolution to facilitate representation at the Hamburgh Exhibition was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A resolution offered by Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, directing an inquiry into the conduct of Col. Gilbert, who recently dispersed a Copperhead Convention at Frankfort, Ky., was laid over. The bill to provide Circuit Courts for the Districts of California and Oregon was passed. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire how many Paymasters, Quartermasters and Commissioners are required, and whether the number cannot be limited. The bill to carry into effect the treaty with Peru was passed. The resolution appointing a Committee to investigate the facts concerning the arrest and release of D. A. Mahoney was called up, but was indefinitely postponed—21 to 19. The bill for the survey and sale of certain Indian reservations in California was passed. The bill to reorganize the Corps of Engineers was called up, but after some debate, was recommitted to the Military Committee. The Senate voted to take up the Bankrupt bill, 20 to 16, but the Conscription bill was reported from the House, and the amendments were ordered to be printed, when the Senate went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill to prevent and punish frauds on the Government was reported with amendments, and passed. The Senate bill for the appointment of additional Major and Brigadier-Generals was reported from the Military Committee with the number doubled. An amendment was also adopted that no one shall be appointed excepting for gallant and meritorious services in the field, and the bill was passed. The Internal Revenue law amendments were then considered in Committee of the Whole. Before the recess, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Conference on the Loan bill, made a report. All the points of disagreement are covered with the exception of the Bank clause, and the House insisted upon its former action in regard to this, and asked for another Committee. The amendments of the Internal Tax bill were considered during the evening session.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a statement of the condition of the Savings Banks of the State was received from the Superintendent of the Bank Department. A concurrent resolution was introduced instructing our Representatives in Congress to induce the General Government to make specie payment to the Counties in the State of money due them, and also to pay the money due the families of deceased soldiers. The resolution before prescribed, providing for the payment of volunteers by the State—the money to be refunded by the General Government,—was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report a bill. No other business of importance was transacted before the recess.

In the Assembly, general orders were considered in Committee of the Whole, until the recess.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and referred a resolution in favor of continuing to lay down the present style of Belgian pavement, instead of a new and more expensive style chosen by the Croton Board. The Committee on Ferries reported that Pier No. 43, North River, is held by a party who is considerably in arrears for rent, and that it is used for a ferry and other illegal purposes, and, therefore, submitted a resolution to have the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel recover the back rent, and re-lease the pier. Adopted. And also a resolution from the same Committee, inquiring of the Corporation Counsel what progress has been made in the suit to recover the large amount of rent due from the lessees of the Grand-street and East Brooklyn Ferry. Another resolution, to amend their franchise, and sell it anew, was laid over. The City Appropriation bill for 1863 was reported by the Finance Committee, and laid over, and made the special order for next Monday. An important report of the Committee on Wharves, on the subject of the water rights of the Corporation, is printed entire in the official proceedings. The Board balloted for five of the members to become Harbor Defence Commissioners, under the ordinance approved by the Mayor on Tuesday, and elected Messrs. Henry, Mitchell, Hardy, Bogle and Ottiwell, and also requested the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature to legalize the ordinance. Concurrence was had to revoke the permission given in 1853 to Commodore Vanderbilt to widen Pier No. 1, North River, notwithstanding that some of the members had been served with legal papers enjoining them from voting on the subject. Mr. Boole said the serving of papers was a farce, no authority existing by which the Common Council could be enjoined from voting on any subject. The Board declined to concur in the amendments made by the Councilmen to the Family Aid ordinance, desired to make other amendments, but appointed a Conference Committee and took a recess. Afterward, the ordinance came back in its original form, was amended in respect to salaries of visitors, and janitors, and the manner of their appointment, and was then adopted. Adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M., next Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A Conference Committee on the Family Aid ordinance were immediately appointed. They soon presented the ordinance with the recommendation to recede from the amendments formerly made by this Board, and to send it to the other Board for the insertion of amendments desired by them. This course was taken and the ordinance was afterward concurred in. A "petition" from the Harlem Railroad Company set forth the various important and quite indispensable uses made of the turnouts which they apprehend the Common Council may order to be taken up—some of them having been put down without Municipal authority. The paper, which was really a remonstrance to a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, was referred. The Board balloted for Harbor Defence Commissioners, and elected Messrs. Jones, Brice, Houghtalin, Hayes and Repper. The Comptroller reported that $65,851 were disbursed from the Relief Fund, during the fortnight ending on last Saturday, to 15,909 families, comprising 15,743 adults and 21,257 children. The Comptroller was requested to furnish a statement of the payments made to each newspaper during 1862 for City and County advertising. Adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. next Monday.

The State Anti-Slavery Society held its annual meeting yesterday in Albany—the attendance being rather slim. The principal speakers were Theodore Tilton, Parker Pillsbury, Susan B. Anthony and others. Resolutions were adopted sustaining the Emancipation Proclamation, urging the entire abolition of Slavery, and recommending that confiscated lands in the South be given to freedmen.

The State Lunatic Asylum at Nashville, a splendid stone edifice, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Feb. 20. It had recently been used as a military hospital, and at the time of the fire there were 240 patients in the building. All of them were rescued, and the medical stores were also saved.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Barnard granted a stay of proceedings for five days in the Fort Gansevoort property matter, to afford time for a consultation between the Comptroller and the Corporation Counsel, who is at present out of the City.

The trial of Jacob Weiler for the murder of his wife, by shooting her with a pistol on the morning of the 26th of August last, was concluded in the Court of Sessions yesterday. The jury retired for deliberation at 6½ P. M., and a few minutes past 8 returned with a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The price of Gold fluctuated yesterday between 172 and 169¾, finally closing 170¾ @ cent., as against 171¾ on Wednesday night. The Share list was unsettled. Federal Stocks firm.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday and prices generally lower, though, responding to the rise in Gold late in the afternoon, the market closed with more firmness. The heaviest sales of Provisions were those of Cut Meats, Bacon, Lard, Butter and Cheese, which were buoyant. An active inquiry prevailed for Wool, Tallow and Linseed Oil. Hay, Hops, Hides, Clover Seed and Tobacco were in fair request. Whisky was quiet and drooping. Groceries attracted less attention. The Cotton Market was very tame. The public sale of hemlock-tanned Sole Leather passed off spiritedly. The Dry Goods trade was active, and prices of all desirable descriptions of domestic and foreign fabrics were firmer and advancing. The recent auction sales were more interesting to buyers, and quite successful, so far as the goods offered were really desirable. More extensive freight engagements were effected.

A Formidable Iron-clad.—An old subject appears this morning in a new and noteworthy light. Mr. E. A. Stevens, as will be seen by his letter to the Secretary of the Navy, offers to complete the Stevens Battery within nine months, *at his own cost*, and agrees to make her proof against any ordnance in the world, faster and more manageable than any war vessel, and equal to any in weight of broadside—to do this at his own risk and cost, provided the Government will then agree to take her at a smaller price than they are now paying for less formidable vessels. Not a cent is to be paid or risked until these conditions are actually fulfilled.

There are no objections apparent to the acceptance of this offer; and we learn from Washington that the Secretary of the Navy is disposed to accept it if authorized by Congress, and also that the Naval Committee of each House will consider the subject to-day. Before another session of Congress, we may be involved in a foreign war. We are at least certain to need all the iron-clad force that can possibly be created, as a matter of moral defence, if not of absolute warfare. No appropriation is required; no debatable contingency is embraced; no engineering question is raised; no ground of dispute is presented. It is of course possible that the vessel may not answer the purpose; but what of it? The Government does not lose a cent, but on the contrary, it gains much valuable information. In any event, the result will be a gain to the country.

Our Foreign Slanderers.

There could be no better proof of the extent to which party spirit has outrun its lawful limits, than the delight with which opposition orators and journalists quote and adopt foreign abuse and depreciation of the government and institutions of their country. Foreign criticism, as long as it comes from friendly pens, or lips, is always instructive, and ought always to be welcome. But there is not a line written or a word spoken by the English or French enemies of our administration at this moment, which is not inspired by sincere and hearty detestation, not simply of the policy of our Government, but of its nature. The tirades of the London *Times* and *Saturday Review*, and the lectures of Mr. Beresford Hope, against Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, are not inspired, and do not pretend to be inspired by zeal for humanity, or for the honor or welfare of this country or people. They care nothing about either slavery or slaveholders. They are not interested either in the security of the one or the preservation of the other. They are not interested in the restoration of the Union, or in the unity of the American people. They are not interested in the triumph of any principles, either moral or constitutional, to which any sect or party at the North avows its adherence. But they *are* interested, and they do not conceal it, in our failure, and the triumph of the rebels—not because it would put an end to the waste of money and waste of blood which attends the war; not because they care a straw either for the negro or for his owner, either for Freedom or Slavery—but because they hope to see, in our confusion, humiliation and defeat, the overthrow of those political doctrines which we have now, for eighty years, represented in the eyes of the world.

Our example has been, during all that period, the strongest argument of the advocates and apostles of democracy, and it has done more than anything else to aid the march of political as well as moral reform in England, during the past fifty years. It has done much for the cause of education, much for the cause of cheap and speedy justice, much for prison reform, much for reform in criminal procedure, and very much for the break up of the system of government by caste, which marked the passage of the reform bill. And it was our success which impelled the English Liberals to seek, of late years, a still further extension of the suffrage, as it has been the outbreak of secession which has caused them to desist from their efforts. It was our success, too, which furnished the contrast which revealed all over the Continent of Europe the uselessness as well as the harshness of absolute government. It is because the disasters of the North have led men to doubt the very ideas on which American society is based, that the aristocratic party in England are rejoicing over them. These failures cast, in their eyes, a slur on education, on freedom of the Press, on the freedom of labor, on the capacity of the working-classes for self-government, on religious equality, on peace, and on the militia. They justify, in their eyes, class privileges, the restriction of knowledge and of a share in the Government to the few, the maintenance of standing armies, the maintenance of Church establishments, the cost of regal Courts, and the injustice of primogeniture and the absurdity of entails.

And yet all their railing against us is eagerly copied and indorsed by the Secessionists of the North, for the simple reason that they embody abler and more bitter abuse of the Administration than native pens have the courage or capacity to indite. When the London *Times* proclaims to the world that the nation is weak as well as wicked, cowardly in war and lawless in peace, the secession journals applaud and re-echo the sentiment, for the simple reason that somewhere or other in these long columns of billingsgate there may a sentence be found which pronounces the Emancipation Proclamation to be futile, as well as ferocious. The materials for the long, dull diatribes against everybody in America from the President down, which Dr. Mackay forwards twice a week to England, are drawn regularly from the *Caucasian*, the *World*, *Phunny Phellow* and the *Express*; and these journals, as in duty bound, copy with exultation the lengthy, but more lively, because more ferocious and stirring diatribes, drawn from his "correspondence," in which the oracle of Printing-house-Square consigns the whole Yankee nation to perdition. If there be in them one word of abuse of the Republicans or Abolitionists, they are content, for the sake of it, to swallow along with it fifty words of contempt and abhorrence for their country, their laws and their manners.

These phenomena are by no means unprecedented. Foreign minions spring up in every nation in times of trouble and danger, with as much certainty as flies gather on a carcass. They begin by adopting foreign abuse of their own countrymen, and they often end by calling in foreign arms. To procure the triumph of their party they are willing to do anything but become moderate, honest, or patriotic. There were always Poles who would sooner see Russian grenadiers in Warsaw, than see Poles of any other party than their own in power. There have always been Hungarians who preferred Austrian despotism to a constitutional defeat in the Diet. And there are Italians to-day who would convert Italy into a French or Austrian province sooner than sacrifice one factious whim or one personal spite. We must take care that we do not add another name to the list of nations that have sacrificed their honor and existence to the rage of partisans.

The Tribune and the Administration.

When the *Tribune*, a few days ago, in the course of its censure of Mr. Seward's rejection of the French proposal for a joint Commission, alleged that the President was not to be held accountable for the language in which that rejection was couched, inasmuch as Mr. Seward frequently sent abroad dispatches without submitting them beforehand for the President's approval, we took it for granted that the statement was made in entire good faith, and with no other than laudable public motives. Feeling its full importance, we took pains to investigate its truth by direct inquiry in the only quarter where its truth or its falsehood could be known—namely, from the President and the Secretary of State themselves:—and, on their authority and by their permission, we gave the statement an explicit contradiction in the following terms:

"Now, we beg the *Tribune* to understand that we have its distinct and unequivocal authority of *both* those gentlemen for saying that since President Lincoln came into office *the Secretary of State has never sent to any American Minister abroad, or to any foreign Minister at Washington, any dispatch*, that was not merely and exclusively formal and technical in its character, *without having first submitted it to the President, who has either read it himself, or heard it read, before it was sent*; and this includes, it is scarcely necessary to add, the whole correspondence between Mr. Seward and Mr. Dayton."

We took it for granted that the Editor of the *Tribune*, after such an assurance as this, would be satisfied that he had been misinformed, and had consequently misled his readers; and that he would gladly embrace the earliest opportunity of doing justice to himself and to them—to say nothing of the President and Mr. Seward. To a certain extent, we were mistaken. The *Tribune's* first impulse is to quibble over the terms of our contradiction, and to raise a cavil of this kind:

"We submit whether this is a denial of our assertion? *How much does this statement of 'merely and exclusively formal and technical in character' cover?* It was hardly worth while, it seems to us, to parade the authority of the President and his chief Secretary, for a statement which is virtually an *acknowledgment of our assertion.*"

On one point the *Tribune* could not have entertained a doubt;—the phrase did *not* cover Mr. Seward's correspondence with Mr. Dayton, and, therefore, those letters must have been submitted to the President. The statement of the *Tribune's* "Occasional Correspondent," that the President had held a "secret and mysterious interview" with the French Minister at a friend's house, in which he had disavowed all responsibility for the language of Mr. Seward's dispatch, and had begged Count Mercier to ignore anything offensive in its terms, was thus clearly and unmistakably shown to be a sheer invention. Why, in the face of this fact, does the *Tribune* persist in its tacit indorsement of it?

But we will relieve the *Tribune's* solicitude to know what the phrase "merely and exclusively formal and technical in character" *does* actually cover; and we beg to say that on this point also we have the same authority as for the other. The Secretary of State is constantly called on to adjust the accounts of our Consuls and other agents abroad,—to certify their drafts—and to answer questions on points which are purely of private concern, having no bearing upon any public question whatever. These letters are purely "formal and technical," and are not submitted to the President, because they do not assume to speak in his name or to embody his sentiments. Those are the dispatches, and those are all the dispatches, covered or intended to be covered by the phrase relied on by the *Tribune* as a screen for its mistake. *All other dispatches*, as we stated before, have been submitted to the President for his approval before they were sent abroad.

But the *Tribune*, after putting in this cavil, does not rely upon it, but meets the issue much more squarely. It says:

"There may, however, be a wide difference of opinion as to what may properly come under this convenient phrase of 'merely and exclusively formal and technical.' It was not to dispatches of that character that we referred, and we feel constrained to say, inasmuch as the Times has brought up the topic for discussion, and persists in its first charge of ignorance against us, *that the dispatches we referred to as having been sent without the cognizance of the President*, were neither formal nor technical, but that they *involved the assertion of vital principles in the conduct of the war.* We do not question the veracity of the Times or its informant, whoever he may be, as to the assumed denial of the President and Secretary of State, for that is so phrased as to be really no denial whatever. But we repeat the assertion which the Times' impeachment of us called forth—*that dispatches have been sent from the State Department of which the President knew nothing till they were pointed out to him in the printed volume.*

"The cause of the sensitiveness of the *Times* is very apparent. The sending of dispatches by a Secretary for Foreign Affairs, without first submitting them to the President or the Sovereign, as the case may be, is, we are inclined to believe, no unusual thing when they are merely formal and technical. That such had been the custom in our Department of State, would be a statement neither worth making nor denying. So much confidence is implied by the head of the Government in the Chief of that Department that *it is taken for granted that he would issue no dispatches of a more important character without submitting them.* The essential point is, whether this has been done, and *the implied confidence disregarded.* The Times, in making haste to enter a plea of not guilty before any indictment was presented, evinces a determination to ward off a charge which it feared might be made. In compelling us, in our own justification, to *assert the truth in regard to the sending of dispatches, that journal fixes upon the Secretary of State a responsibility which might otherwise not have been made public.* That officer would have had more reason to be grateful for its silence than its defence."

These statements are explicit. We presume that the editor of the *Tribune* believes them to be true. On what evidence that belief is founded, he will probably find it necessary to inform the public. The *Tribune* of Wednesday had an editorial paragraph saying that "if it could be generally understood that all men of honor regard the writer of an *anonymous* letter tending to *assail the character or wound the feelings of any one as prima facie* and inevitably a scoundrel, there would probably be a saving effected which in these days of dear paper is quite desirable." And this very just and timely sentiment was immediately followed by an anonymous communication signed "*Truth and Courage*," which contained the following paragraph:

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

Sir: The Times of this morning, in its article on "Diplomatic Mysteries," says:

"The *Tribune* probably is not aware that the Secretary of State never sends a dispatch of any kind, either to our Ministers abroad or to any foreign Minister at Washington, without first reading it to the President and taking his suggestions, both as to its sentiments and the language in which they are couched."

In contradiction to this assertion of the Times, I will state as a fact that Mr. Seward *does* send dispatches to our Ministers abroad without letting the President see them, or hear them read, or know anything about them. There is intrinsic evidence of this in some of the published dispatches of the Secretary. *A Senator* a few weeks since called upon the President, and directed his attention to a *remarkable dispatch* in the last published volume of the Secretary's diplomatic ebullitions. The President was surprised, and *declared that he had never seen or heard of the dispatch before.*

This is also very distinct and somewhat more explicit than the *Tribune's* editorial statement on the same point. "A Senator" is given, by an anonymous writer to be sure, as authority for saying that the President denied having "seen or heard of" a certain dispatch on public topics from the State Department, until it was pointed out to him in the printed volume. We propose to meet this by a statement still more explicit and from quite as good authority:

Washington, Feb. 24, 1863.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond: I have your telegram asking whether you may contradict the statement in the *N. Y. Tribune* to-day, about dispatches not being read by the President.

I don't know what the *Tribune's* statement is:—but you may safely say that every dispatch that was not merely and technically formal that I have ever sent abroad has been fully submitted, in words and substance, to the President, and read by him or to him before it was sent. And this includes the whole correspondence, and every word of it, between my Department and Mr. Dayton, and even this dispatch to yourself. Wm. H. Seward.

If the *Tribune* desires to raise a question of veracity on this point with Mr. Seward, we have nothing to say. All that is necessary in that case is for its correspondent, "Truth and Courage," to vindicate his claim to the qualities which his signature assumes, and to give the name of the Senator who makes the counter-statement, and allow the whole case to be submitted to the public judgment. If he declines to do this, he subjects himself to the full sweep of the denunciation with which the *Tribune* prefaced his communication.

We beg the *Tribune* not to misunderstand our motives in pressing this issue to a decision. We are not anxious to convict it of "ignorance" either of the usages of responsible Governments in general, or of our own in particular. It may be ignorant, or it may not. But it seems to us very clear that it has been misled very seriously as to the relations which actually exist between Mr. Seward and President Lincoln. The result is, that the tenor of its daily comments is to create the impression among the loyal people of the country that there is a lack of harmony in the Administration in regard to our foreign relations, as well as in regard to the general conduct of the war. The natural effect of its course is, to destroy public confidence in the President, and to weaken essentially the sentiment on which the country must rely for deliverance from the perils which surround it. We have submitted to the *Tribune* evidence which ought to satisfy any man of the incorrectness of the statements which it has put forth. We leave that evidence for such further comment as the *Tribune* may see fit to make upon it.

Strength for the Final Struggle.

Congress has passed the law for putting the entire available military force of the United States at the command of the President, for the suppression of the rebellion. The call for 75,000 volunteers, when Sumter fell, astounded the country by its magnitude. So great a call to arms had never before been made in America. But few months passed, however, before this force appeared altogether insignificant and incapable of coping with the extent and energies of the rebellion. Another levy was authorized, and a half-million men rushed to the field, to battle for the Union. This vast army was in time found inadequate. Another call for 300,000 volunteers went forth, and, in a few days, 300,000 more, to be gathered by conscription, were called for. In all, 1,175,000 soldiers have been formally summoned to the field by the United States Government since the war began, and the greater part of them have gone. Volunteer companies and independent corps have tendered their services and been accepted, outside of the regular calls, sufficient, perhaps, to fill up the number to the above great limit.

But with this stupendous essay of strength, the loyal States have manifested no signs of exhaustion. The marts of commerce are plethoric with civic multitudes greedily pursuing wealth, and hardly casting a thought on the war. The highways and byways of travel show no thinness in the ranks of those who are on the wing in the pursuit of business or pleasure. Every branch of industry that prospered before the war, seems to be prospering now, and the wisest political economist would be puzzled to find where the pressure rests on the North of the enormous losses that the war is known to have occasioned.

The fact is, the nation has gathered strength, courage and greatness from the necessities of the hour, and is more able to make war now than on the day the war began. The great fight, notwithstanding the gigantic dimensions it has attained, has all along been considered rather an incident than the main business of life for the loyal States. It is a pity that it has been so. We should have succeeded better if the people had been more earnestly and entirely devoted to the great work in hand. But they would not enter into the spirit of it. They have foolishly hoped the struggle would end without much more fighting, and have kept themselves all along more in the mood of peace than of war.

It is doubtful if even now, after 1,175,000 men have failed in the utter subjugation of the rebellion, the country will realize the necessity of the act that has passed Congress for calling out all the available fighting men of the nation to prosecute the war. All of them may not be needed. It is hardly possible that the seceded States can struggle long enough to make a general conscription necessary. But if the obstinacy of the rebellion should demand it, the authority is given, and all the power and energy of the Government, representing in this matter the will of the people, will be directed to bring every man into the field who can bear a musket. The rebellion must go down.

It has been doubted by rebels and their sympathizers, whether the United States Government can enforce the conscription that may be necessary to raise other armies. Time will show, we are confident, the miscalculations of traitors on this score. A nation that has sent a million volunteers to war, may be relied on as having an abiding faith in the right and justice of that war. And with the right and justice of the contest still indisputable, with their national existence at stake, and their resources for battle greater than ever before, what power short of God's can stop their continued, their fatal and final blows upon treason?

Indian Slavery in New-Mexico.—The coolest piece of legislative impudence we have noticed of late is the resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of New-Mexico, presented to the Senate of the United States on the 25th inst., asking compensation for some 600 Indian captives held as slaves in that Territory, and about to be liberated by the Courts.

It is true that the inhabitants of New-Mexico have suffered from the constant depredations of the savage tribes inhabiting that region since it became United States territory. It is also true that they have grievously suffered from the unwise policy of the Government in its management of those savage tribes. But this does not justify the New-Mexicans in adopting the ancient and barbarous system of enslaving the captured Indians they take in war. It has been the custom of the white settlers in the New-Mexican frontier regions to enslave captive Indian children, and it now appears that about 600 of these are held in New-Mexico as slaves, which the new Code of Freedom for that Territory will liberate in due course.

The demand for compensation from the General Government for these slaves thus held implies the *right* to enslave captives taken in war, a right which some sticklers for the constitutional protection of Slavery may discover, but we "don't see it." It is to be hoped that the Senate will rebuke the resolution of the New-Mexican Legislature in the manner it deserves. It would have been much more to the credit of that body and the territory at large, had the subject never been brought up.

The French at Guaymas.—The item of news that appeared in the journals of yesterday, to the effect that 8,000 French troops had captured the port of Guaymas, State of Sonora, and were marching on Hermosillo, the capital of the State, is manifestly a sensation paragraph of the highest order.

A single French man-of-war can capture the port of Guaymas, and it is within the range of probabilities that this may have been done. Indeed, we published intimations some months since that such a move was laid down in the French programme, and we have been prepared to hear of its accomplishment; but that 8,000 French troops, or any other number, have landed at Guaymas for the purpose of marching into the interior is a manifest absurdity. We know that no French troops have marched across Mexico. The grand French army is but little in advance of Orizaba; and as for any troops or surplus of marines on board the French men-of-war in the Pacific—that we also know is not the case. The entire news paragraph *via* New-Mexico will doubtless prove to be without foundation.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Meeting in Washington—Letter from President Lincoln.

Secretary Chase presided at the meeting of the Christian Commission in the Representatives' Hall, Washington, on the 22d inst.; and Hon. Mr. Maynard, M. C., of Tennessee; Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. Taylor, and Rev. Mr. Durbin, of New-York; Geo. Howard, U. S. A., Admiral Foote, and others, made enthusiastic addresses. The address of Mr. Durbin is thus spoken of by our correspondent: "Distinguished statesmen expressed the opinion that Mr. Durbin's speech has never been surpassed in Washington, and but once or twice equaled." We have only space for the noble letter from the President, read by Mr. Chase, at the opening of the meeting, as follows:

Executive Mansion, Feb. 22, 1863.

Rev. Alexander Reed—*My Dear Sir*: Your note by which you, as General Superintendent of the United States Christian Commission, invite me to preside at a meeting to be held this day, at the Hall of the House of Representatives in this city, is received.

While for reasons, which I deem sufficient, I must decline to preside, I cannot withhold my approval of the meeting, and its worthy objects. Whatever shall be, sincerely and in God's name, devised for the good of the soldiers and seamen in their hard spheres of duty, can scarcely fail to be blessed. And whatever shall tend to turn our thoughts from the unreasoning and uncharitable passions, prejudices and jealousies, incident to a great national trouble, such as ours, and to fix them upon the vast and long-enduring consequences, for weal or for woe, which are to result from the struggle, and especially to strengthen our reliance upon the Supreme Being, for the final triumph of the right, cannot but be well for us all.

The birth-day of Washington, and the Christian Sabbath, coinciding this year, and suggesting together, the highest interests of this life and of that to come, is most propitious for the meeting proposed.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

Amusements.

De Cordova in Brooklyn.—The Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association announces that Mr. De Cordova will read his humorous lecture on "Courtship and Marriage," at the Athenæum, on Saturday night.

German Operatic Matinee.—Mr. Anschutz will present the opera of "Martha," at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, with Mme. Rotter and Messrs. Weinlich, Graeff and Lotti in the cast. This cast completely enthusiazed the audience, at its last representation, and Mme. Rotter is fairly enthroned, after her brief season at the Academy, as the favorite prima donna in the affections of the Brooklynites.

Vessel on Fire at Sea.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 26.

Bark *Champion*, from Cape Town, reports, 14th inst., lat. 25°, lon. 65°, saw a vessel on fire.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Reassembling of the Legislature—A Disposition to Attend to Business—The Subject of Arbitrary Arrests—A Commissioner of Lunacy, &c.

From Our Own Correspondant.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1863.

The week's recess over, the two Houses of the Legislature reassembled, with a commendable disposition to employ the remaining fifty days in attending strictly to business, of which there will be no lack. With the exception of the Bounty law, very little has been done, particularly in the House. The Senate, having had the advantage of an early organization, has matured the usual amount of business, though in all of it there is little of special moment. The Susquehannah Railroad bill, so familiar to avery one, having been ordered to a third reading in the Senate, its passage through that body et an early day is not doubted.

The remark has been made, that this is not the year for aven ordinary success in schemes supposed to relate quite as much to the private advantage of individuals seeking extraordinary franchises, as to the public welfare—such as the Broadway Railroad, and other charters and benefits of a similar character. At any rate, bills of this character are yet to show their strength, and make headway. What a Grinding Committee, for which a proposition was made some time since, may do, it is true, there is no knowing. While such a committee sometimes facilitates legislation, and might as a cut-off be of a good deal of service toward the close of the session, it is always the source of abuse, and is not unfrequently employed to defeat, as well as promote, the intentions of the majority in the Legislature. Nevertheless, a Grinding Committee we will have, and probably soon enough

The preamble and resolutions offered in the House by Mr. DEAN, on the subject of arbitrary arrests, and raising a select committee, with enlarged powers, to sit during the recess, are yet to be acted upon. They have been partly fully discussed, and probably the House is as well prepared now to act on them as it ever will be. The question will be on their reference, and the Standing Committee on Federal Relations would seem to be an eminently proper place to send them.

The House to-day had a practical measure under discussion in Committee of the Whole, it being the bill providing for the appointment, by the Governor, of a State Commissioner of Lunacy, at a salary of $2,000, and $3 per day while engaged.

The debate evinced almost universal acquiescence in the principles of the bill, the only disagreement being the salary and the length of the term of office, which was fixed for one year, for which time only the office is to continue, with the view of obtaining information.

An important amendment to the bill as originally reported was made, so as to make the law and the visitation apply to private asylums and other institutions where alleged insane persons are confined, as well as public institutions. After mature deliberation, the bill was reported to the House. Of its passage, there can scarcely be a doubt.

Filled by a thoroughly competent man, the office created will produce information worth all it will cost, and no doubt lead to important results.

There is a bill in the Senate to "incorporate the New-York Medical College for Women," naming 28 women as corporators, the institution to be located in the City of New-York.

A bill in the Senate provides that hereafter no more Notaries shall be appointed in this State, than for every one thousand inhabitants, said Notaries to have the powers of Commissioners and Justices in certifying to affidavits.

Mr. DARCY will, at an early day, bring in a bill for a market in the City of Brooklyn—a much needed improvement in that City, and that has an intimate relation to the markets of New-York.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The Superintendent of the Bank Department transmitted a statement of the condition of the Savings Banks in the State.

Mr. MURPHY presented a memorial against supplying tonrinqnets lor soldiers.

Mr. FOLGER reported favorably the bill to amend the revised statutes relative to the crime of burglary.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PRUYN—To emend the criminal laws and make it "burglary" to break into a railroad car canal-boet, or where goods are stored for transportation.

By Mr. COOK—To raise the heed of the feeders and reservoirs of the Genesee Valley Canel.

By Mr. GANSON—To establish a law library in the Eighth Judicial District, located in Buffalo.

Mr. PRUYN offered a concurrent resolution instructing our Representatives in Congress to induce the General Government to make speedy payment to the Counties in the State of money due them, and also to pay the money due the families of deceased soldiers in this State, soldiers who have served in the armies of the United States.

Mr. PRUYN, in offering the resolution, said that he had been applied to by several parties, deeply interested in the matter, who had made forcible representations of the suffering and inconvenience occasioned by the non-payment of arrears due deceased soldiers, who had, in many instances, over a year's pay due them.

Mr. BALL called up the resolution providing for the payment of the volunteers to whom the General Government owes more than a month's pay, the money advanced by the State to be refunded by the General Government.

Mr. GANSON expressed the opinion that the action, to be constitutional, should be in the form of an act of the Legislature.

Whereupon the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report a bill.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, the Senate resolved to hold an Executive session to-morrow.

The residue of the session was occupied in the consideration of general orders.

No business of interest was transacted.

The bill incorporating the Mohawk Valley and Pacific Railroad was ordered to a third reading.

Recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order, the Governor's Message came up. No person, being prepared to speak, the order was postponed.

Several claim bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The Assembly wes occupied during all the morning session in the consideration of bills on general orders in Committee of the Whole.

The bill providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Lunacy for the State was ordered to a third reading.

Recess till 6 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

A number of bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. None of general interest was acted upon.

The special order, the Governor's Message, came up.

R. C. HUTCHINGS took the floor, and occupied the entire evening in the discussion of the questions of the day. He claimed there were three parties at the present day; the first, who favored a war for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is; the second, who opposed the war because they could find nothing in the Constitution authorizing coercion, and the third those who yield servile acquiescence to every act of the President, no matter how unjust or unconstitutional. He thought coercion by armed force alone impossible. He argued against the use of arms alone for the settlement of the present difficulties. He assailed the Republicans for their refusal to adopt compromise measures at first to avert the war. He argued against the possibility of subjugating the South.

At the close of his speech, Mr. BANKS moved to postpone the subject till to-morrow evening, when he has the floor. Adjourned.

Annual Meeting of the State Anti-Slavery Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The State Anti-Slavery Society are holding their annual meeting in this city.

The following resolutions have been adopted:

That we congratulate the people of the Empire State and the friends of freedom everywhere, that in the past year thousands of slaves have been emancipated.

That freedom now stands pledged to three million slaves.

That we will sustain the Emancipation Proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

That we urge the entire abolition of Slavery, not only as a military necessity but as an act of justice.

That we recommend the confiscated lands of the South be given to the freedmen, the legitimate proprietors.

Among the speakers present are THEODORE TILTON, of the New-York *Independent*; PARKER PILLSBURY, A. M. POWELL, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, and others.

The attendance, thus far, is moderate.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Capture of a Union Transport by Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 26.

About 100 of MORGAN'S band have captured the steamer *Hetty Gilman*, with forage and provisions, on Barren River, about five miles from Woodbury. The steamer *D. B. Campbell*, from Evansville to Bowling Green, with a similar cargo, it is feared, will fall into their hands. The Captain and passengers of the *Gilman* were paroled and released.

Train Seized by Rebels in Kentucky—Attempt to Destroy Another.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 26.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon, twenty-eight cars, mostly laden by individuals, going from here to Nashville, were seized by about sixty armed, mounted rebels at Woodburn, twelve miles below Bowling Green, and burned. The rebels then fired up the locomotive and sent it ahead at full speed, supposing it would come in contact with the passenger train coming from Nashville. Luckily the late rains had so injured the bridges that the passenger train had to return to Nashville, and the locomotive, having exhausted its steam stopped on the track, doing no damage.

The Rebel Raid into Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 26.

There are various rumors respecting the rebels in Kentucky; one that BRECKINRIDGE is advancing on Lexington with 20,000 men. This needs confirmation.

The *Commercial's* Frankfort correspondent says:

"A gentleman from Richmond reports that troops are retreating toward Lexington, pressed by double their number."

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 26.

Gen. WRIGHT returned from Lexington last night. The invading force, under Col. CLUKE, was leaving the State *via* Mount Sterling and Hazel Green, pursued by Col. KONKLE with, 1,800 cavalry and infantry. Very little damage was done by the raid. The excitement which prevailed throughout Central Kentucky has subsided. The trains on the Kentucky Central Railroad are again running and refugees are returning home.

Defeat of the Kentucky Raiders.

LEXINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

A reliable private dispatch says the rebels under CLUKE were overtaken at Ticktown, twelve miles east of Mount Sterling, traveling toward Pound Gap, and were badly whipped yesterday.

Another rebel force under MORGAN left Mount Vernon yesterday, coming toward Lexington.

There is great excitement at Lexington.

The usual daily reports prevail of a projected invasion of Kentucky, by a large rebel force, through Cumberland Gap, whereof the military authorities are not advised, but are beginning to yield to the popular belief that a formidable invasion from that quarter is not far distant. The military are on the alert, and, if the rebels come, mean to give them a warm reception.

FROM VICKSBURGH AND VICINITY.

The Capture of the Ram Queen of the West Confirmed—Reported Destruction of a Rebel Steamer by the Indianola.

CAIRO, Feb. 26.

The steamer *Wallace* brings the confirmation of the capture of the Ram *Queen of the West*.

Passengers report nothing of importance transpiring below. It is believed that much suffering exists at Vicksburgh in consequence of the interruption of river communication. Deserters seem to think that unless relief soon arrives, the place will be evecuated. It is reported that the *Indianola* destroyed a rebel steamer near Port Hudson.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN FRANCE.

Interesting Debate in the Corps Legislatif.

In the Corps Legislatif, on Feb. 10, the following debate transpired:

THE PRESIDENT—On the paragraph relating to the war in the United States, the following addition has been proposed by MM. ARMAN, LEFEBURE, LAFOND DE ST. MAUR, DE MONTAGNAC and CALVET-ROGNIAT:

"We are deeply afflicted at the prolongation of the struggle in the United States, and the character which it has taken. Our feelings of humanity are still more touched than those of our interests, which might, however, find a real safeguard in a unanimous agreement for the application to the coasts of the Southern States of the principles of maritime law solemnly proclaimed in the Treaty of Paris. We regret that our kindly and disinterested voice has not been listened to by the great Powers, and we express our hopes that the Americans themselves may soon recoil before the evils which they are causing. We cannot desire the exhaustion of a country which had until now exercised her liberty to the advantage of labor and civilization."

M. ARMAN begged leave to say a few words on the consequences of the American war—consequences accepted by France under the form of a recognition of the blockade of the Southern ports. That blockade was only a fiction tolerated by the maritime Powers, for both the English Consel and the French agents had considered it as quite ineffective, by reason of the great extent of coast and the insufficiency of the Northern navy. The consequences to French industry were seen in the cessation of work in manufactures, in commercial losses, and in the general distress. But England was in a different position. The cultivation of cotton in India was of much older date than in the United States, and the produce was, though of inferior quality, for more considerable. It was therefore the constant occupation of England to transport to India the seeds of the best kind of cotton; the Manchester Cotton Supply Association was distributing seed in profusion wherever the cultivation was likely to succeed. The perspective of an ample supply from India was alone sufficient to explain the attitude of England. The honorable member concluded by saying that the authors of the amendment had no idea of in any wey attempting the complete adhesion of the Chamber to the Imperial policy, as manifested in the address, but only to express a regret that the principles proclaimed by Europe on maritime law should not have had their full weight in the scale, so as to bring about a peace demanded by the most sacred interests of humanity.

M. LARRABURE, replying to the last speaker, said that the Committee could not admit the amendment, because it began by demanding the application of the Treaty of Paris, and the United States had never given their adhesion to that treaty. There had also been an unanimous accord amongst the Powers to recognise the blockade, and France could not isolate herself by a refusal without danger of a serious dissension. The Committee (said the speaker) has thought that the free appreciation of the question should be left to Government, both with respect to the time and mode of its solution, and it now expresses a hope that the authors of the amendement will consent to withdraw it. [Applause.]

M. ARMAN then declared on the part of his colleagues and himself that the amendement was withdrawn.

M. CALVET-ROGNIAT expressed his concurrence in what had just been declared by Hon. M. ARMAN.

Viscount ANATOLE-LEMERCIER—It has been said that the recognition of the Southern States would put an end to the misery of the working classes as if by enchantment, but in my opinion that idea is dictated more by a feeling of humanity than by any real political reason. The separation of the Northern and Southern States is contrary to the interests and traditions of France. England, on the contrary, desires it, but she wishes the belligerents to be more weakened by the present contest before it takes place. When Louis XVI. signed the treaty of alliance he laid it down as a principal condition that no separation should take place without the consent of France. NAPOLEON the First expressed himself to the same effect. It was to remain faithful to that principle that he gave up Louisiana to the United States. I am desirous of a durable peace, and I am convinced that one based on separation would not be so. I regret that the Southern States should maintain Slavery, but I also blame the inconsistency into which President LINCOLN has been led by maintaining servitude for the slaves of his friends, and abolishing it for those of his adversaries. If peace were signed with separation as its basis, the North would soon break it from its desire to have possession of the Mississippi, of which New-Orleans is the key. The South would have as many reasons for breaking in her turn, for Slavery would be bettered in breach by an incessant propaganda, and thus the two nations would be always disposed for war. A pacification on other bases must, therefore, take place, and France should let it be well understood by the South that it would not be acknowledged as a separate State. To recognize the South would be to destroy the maritime power of the United States, to remove a rival to England, and be contrary to the interests of France.

The PRESIDENT—As the amendment has been withdrawn, the paragraph remains as originally proposed in the address.

The Stevens Battery.

LETTER FROM MR. STEVENS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NVVY.

HOBOKEN, Feb. 24, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I see by the public Press that the Government is about to construct several large sea-going iron-clad ships-of-war. These vessels are intended, as I understand, to be about the same length and size as the Stevens Battery; and one of them now under contract with Mr. WEBB, of New-York, it is said, will cost $4,000,000,

I propose to relieve the Government of all risk as to the success of at least one of these vessels by obligating myself to complete the Stevens Battery, and deliver her ready for service, on the following terms, viz.:

1. That she shall be impenetrable to the most destructive missile fired from the most powerful gun (with its ordinary service charge) now used in our own or in any European naval service, to be tried upon her at short range—say 220 yards.

2. That she shall have a greater speed than any other iron-clad war steamer in the world.

3. That she shall be more manageable and more quickly turned and manœuvred than any other large armed sea-going steamer.

4. That she shall have an armament capable of throwing a broadside at least equal to that of any ship now afloat.

5. That she shall be delivered to the Government complete and ready for service within nine months from the time the order is given for the sum of $1,500,000, but no payments will be required until she shall be ready for delivery; provided, however, that the performance by me of these conditions is not to rest upon theoretical opinions, but (if desired) shall be brought to practical tests—the test of her sea-going qualities to be a voyage to Charleston Bar, and back to New-York Harbor.

The conditions attached to this offer, if fulfilled, would make the ship the most powerful and efficient war steamer in the world, at a cost to the Government far less than that of the *Warrior* or *La Gloire*, or than that of any other ship of the same size and quality. She could also be completed in less than half the time it would require to build a new ship. If she should prove a failure, the whole loss falls upon me, and not upon the Government.

Or I will transfer the vessel to the Government as she now stands—having her hull, boilers, engines and machinery nearly all complete—for her cost to me, (say $250,000,) provided she is then finished by them on my general plan. I estimate she would then cost the Government, in all, $1,000,000.

This arrangement would give the Government the benefit of the $500,000 heretofore expended by them on the ship, and which was relinquished by the action of the last Congress. As will be seen from the last offer, I do not propose to make any profit out of the Government, but desire the completion of the vessel for the national good. And to protect the reputation of my brother and myself from the discredit of any failure, that she may be completed on our plans, that we may not be held responsible for the success of the plans of others. E. A. STEVENS.

P. S.—If time is of great importance to the Government, the vessel could be completed in much less time, but of course at an increased cost.

Labor of the Negroes—Secretary Chase's Report.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial, of yesterday, headed "Profitable Negroes," you called particular attention to the conclusions arrived at by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter of Feb. 18, and seemed to sustain them as justly founded.

The honorable Secretary has not, however, furnished, on so important a question, the data necessary to a decision. The item "Receipts" must embrace the property seized when the islands in the Department of the South were taken possession of by the Government; for, since that time, no important crops have been gathered in, nor has any important labor there been performed by the blacks. It is probably in the power of the Secretary of War, through the accounts of our Commissaries and Quartermasters, to show a very different balance; for, you will observe no notice is taken of the cost of rations and clothing issued to the blacks, tenements built for them or the salaries of officials placed over them.

The largest credit seems given for their labors, and the smallest charge made for the necessary labors of white men in their assistence.

It has been my lot to occupy a position where a fair discussion of this subject seemed to be demanded, and where facts, of a very different color from those generally represented to the public, were constantly and necessarily brought to my notice, both as regards the labors and progress of the emancipated negroes, and the success of the negro regiment, the formation of which is there a second time attempted. In that Department, the fact is well recognised that the negroes up to this time have performed neither civil nor military duty in such a way as to justify the theories generally in vogue here in the North, nor the statements so frequently made by interested or superficial observers. The causes of such failure were sought in a careful and frequent inspection of plantations, frequent intercourse with superintendents, and a thorough observation of the blacks themselves, in whatever position they were found. The superintendents of the plantations, with a single exception that of Mr. ZAGNOS, have repeatedly stated that the negroes under their charge could not be supported by their own labors, without some change of discipline. The firmer discipline of Mr. ZAGNOS seems to have caused his partial success. Many facts thus elicited were discussed by the Press and in public correspondence at the time of Gen. HUNTER'S relief and the appointment of Gen. MITCHELL to the post. The reforms inaugurated by the latter commander, and the plans supported by him, awakened new hope in the minds of those who watched the experiments made at Port Royal, with more than party interest.

Middle views and candid judgment seem now especially necessary to our people, and you, Sirs, are able to place, in its just light, a subject of so great interest to the public in this war of self-defence, which now claims so many sacrifices from loyal Americans.

I have the honor, gentlemen, to inclose my card in justification of my letter, and to remain,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

G. P.

Movements of the Alabama.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 26.

The schooner *Wm. Stairs*, from Trinided, has arrived here. She makes the following report:

"On Feb. 10, in lat. 27°, long. 66', exchanged signals with the *Alabama*. She first showed the Federal and then the Confederate flag."

The New-Jersey Peace Resolutions.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The peace resolutions passed the Senate to-day, by a vote of 12 to 8, and were made the special order for March 10 in the House.

HON. WM. WRIGHT ELECTED U. S. SENATOR.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 26—P. M.

WM. WRIGHT, Democrat, of Essex, was this afternoon elected United States Senator for six years from March 4. The vote stood for Mr. WRIGHT, 54; for WM. A. NEWELL, 25.

Returning Spring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Boston steamers change their hour to 5 o'clock on Monday evening next, and before many days shall have passed, we shall see moving in the greatness of their strength, and clothed in all the beauty and loveliness of Spring attire, the magnificent *Commonwealth*, with her arched saloon; the clipper-steamer *City of Boston*, with her massive frame and steamship compartments; and the *Metropolis*, of renowned celebrity. If one were at all musically disposed, he might predict from such a *triad* a full end complete harmony. LOOK-OUT.

[Advertisement.]

Soldiers, see to your own health—do not trust to the army supplies. Cholera, Fever, and Bowel Complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicine. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 216

[Advertisement.]

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—For private instruction in this interesting science, call on FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, who are now conducting evening classes in New-York and in Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Chemplon Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only meters which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RACORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold, without incurring enormous expenses in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MEARON PEN cannot be made without gold.

When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,

No. 25 Malden-lane, New-York.

We Pledge our Reputation for the Fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Sure to regulate the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.....IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rhumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.

Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Eight Cartes de Visite FOR $1, Of unequal style and finish, at TAIT'S, Corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich sts.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Sent by mail, postage paid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Retailed on Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; C. Shepard, 309; Low, 823; McFarland, 957, cor. 23d-st.; Lembke, under Barnum's Museum.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist. No 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

Second-Hand Safes FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Announcement.—S. W. JOHNSON, No. 331 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway, will introduce the Spring Style of Dress Hats for Gentlemen, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

HAYES—RADALL.—On Thursday, Feb. 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., Mr. JAMES E. HAYES to ADDIE, only deughter of C. A. Bedell, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

HARDY—TAPPAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, by Rev. Dr. C. S. THOMPSON, GEORGE J. HARDY and OLIVE TAPPAN.

MOFFET—CORBITT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, by Rev. David Fackler, JOHN K. MOFFETT and EMMA LOUISA CORBITT, all of this City.

NATLOE—HAVEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, PETER NATLOE, Jr., of the City of New-York, and ELLEN W. HAVEN, of the City of San Francisco.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

STILLMAN—WELLS.—In Shanghai, China, on Sunday, Sept. 7, 1862, by Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, Mr. THOMAS W. STILLMAN, late of New-York, and Miss SARAH WELLS, of Glenn's Falls.

DIED.

WARNELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with patience and great fortitude, PETER WARNELL, in the 60th year of his age.

The deceased was one of those pure-minded philanthropists who was ever seeking after truth for the benefit of mankind, when and wherever he could apply his energies to that object, whether in the field of scientific research or within the circle of religious investigation and instruction, amid strangers or associates, abroad as well as around the domestic fireside, ever watching and aiding the improvement of the condition of mankind.

The funeral service was attended by a large circle of relatives and friends, and also by the members of Empire Lodge No. 64, I. O. of O. F., of which deceased was an esteemed member, at Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church, on Sunday, the 22d inst., from whence the remains were conveyed to, and interred in the New-York Bay Cemetery, New-Jersey.

NOTE.—The notice of the above was inadvertantly omitted to be published previous to this date.

BOGART.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 26, of membraneous croup, HAROLD DE ANGELIS, only child of Richard W. and Mary De A. Bogart, aged 1 year, 8 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 25 West 48th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock.

BOOLE.—In hospital at Baltimore, JOSEPH W., son of Rev. W. H. and E. C. Boole, aged 15 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 153 York-st., Brooklyn.

CUSHMAN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 26, of scarlet fever, JANNIE R., youngest child of Mrs. Susan M. Cushman, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its mother, No. 52 East 16th-st., this day, (Friday,) Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COLLEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, of consumption, THOMAS K. CULLEN, a long resident of this City, in the 37th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery. Friends and relatives are requested to attend, without further notice.

EVANSON.—In Palmyra, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 22, suddenly, BRUCE EVERSON, son of the late Bruce Everson, and formerly resident of New-York, aged 20 years.

FLOYD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, JANNIE, daughter of Jane and the late Capt. Geo. W. Floyd, in the 22d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 471 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, two doors above Powers-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Feb. 26, 1863, CORNELIA, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Lawrence, aged 10 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 137 Ainslie-st., on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

LYALL.—In this City, at her residence, No. 395 Hudson-st., MARY, widow of the late Charles Lyall, aged 60 years.

LANE.—In Litchfield, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 26, JOHN STRAHAN LANE, only son of Adolphus Lane, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his late father-in-law, Charles Merle, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 219 10th-st., on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MOIR.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 26, ANNIE POYNTALL, infant daughter of James and Mary McElroy Moir, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 44 10th-st., on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

MOIR.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 26, JOHN, only son of John Moir, aged 13 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the house of his father, No. 313 Hudson-st., on Saturday, Feb. 28, at 11 A. M.

MILNE.—In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 9, ELIZABETH T., widow of Thomas Milne, aged 38 years, 6 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 222 South 6th-st., Jersey City.

MARTINE.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, DANIEL MARTINE, formerly of this City, aged 52 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) Feb. 27, at 2 P. M. Cars leave Jersey City at 12 o'clock M.

NEWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, MARY E. HARTNESS, beloved wife of Edward Newell, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 231 Bergen-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

NARVILLE.—At White Plains, on Thursday morning, Feb. 26, after a short and severe illness, HARRIET LANSING, wife of B. A. Nerville, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from the Episcopal Church.

TOMPKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 26, Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, aged 64 years.

His friends, and the officers of the army and navy, are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 374 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 2, at 12 o'clock M.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, CHARLOTTE BRONSON, youngest child of John J. Townsend, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her father, No. 131 5th-av., on Friday afternoon, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock.

VANSLACK.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 26, 1863, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARY ADELAIDE, wife of Mr. Henry Vanslack, aged 55 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at the Church in Houston-st., between Eldridge and Forsyth sts., on Sunday, March 1, at 1½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 97.—Feb. 26, 1863.

31, 65, 14, 47, 56, 58, 26, 19, 29, 11, 44, 35, 68.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 98.—Feb. 26, 1863.

66, 10, 7, 74, 27, 14, 26, 73, 19, 8, 49, 28.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PILES—ITCHING PILES—

Positively cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin, by the use of

ROSSMAN'S CURE.

Itching Piles is generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable and distressing itching, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed.

ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y., Proprietors.

Sold by all Druggists.

IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.

PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

The PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY OF MISSOURI, desirous of prosecuting their works at this favorable period with renewed vigor, now offer for the first time ONE-HALF of their CAPITAL STOCK for SALE in this market, in shares of $100 each.

Their property is over sixty square miles, containing over 40,000 acres of land, and embraces the most valuable of the wonderful Iron Mountain region of Missouri. It is situated at the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, 35 miles from St. Louis.

Iron is produced at that point cheaper than anywhere else in the world. The property of this Company is one of the most valuable of the kind.

Subscriptions will be received, for a short time, at the office of Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, and also at the office of H. G. MARQUAND, Esq., No. 43 Exchange-place, where further information may be obtained. Twenty-five per cent. will be required when the whole subscription is made up, and the balance may be paid in installments, if desired.

The subscribers, who are connected with the Company, will be in the city in a few days, and may be seen at one or the other of the above places.

JAMES H. LUCAS, } of St. Louis.
THOMAS ALLEN, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE

U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,

NO. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned, UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on SATURDAY next, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at WHEELER'S STORES, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

The cargo of the schooner MARIA, consisting of COTTON CARDS, TANNER'S OIL, TARRED ROPE, SALT, CIGARS, &c., &c., &c.

Also, the cargo of the schooner BELLE, consisting of COFFEE, COPERAS, ACIDS, &c., &c.

Also, the cargo of the schooner W. H. NORTHRUP, consisting of SALT, PEPPER, BROOMS, &c., &c.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

NATURE HAS PROVIDED A REMEDY

FOR EVERY DISEASE.

Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a treatise on foreign and native herbal preparations, for the positive and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fits, Scrofula and General Debility, which he will send free to all who will send stamp for return postage.

CARD.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.

The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.

By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.

HARRY I. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

LADIES' GILT COMBS,

NEW STYLES,

Just received from Paris. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

FANS, NEW STYLES,

FROM PARIS,

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE,

No. 12 Three Crown-square, Boro', London, Eng.

RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS, RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS. BANKERS' REFERENCES.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 14 Broadway, as they send daily at very low rates. Government permits them to forward to Washington, Falmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

The Members of this Association, and those friendly to its progress, will hold an adjourned meeting at Windust's Hotel, corner

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of good plain cooking; is a good breadmaker; understands game and lamps; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., rear, front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a respectable family; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of references. Call at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman; is accustomed to making bread, soups, jellies, &c.; is willing to assist in her washing if required. Can be seen till engaged at No. 219 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear. Good City reference.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived six years in her last place. Best of reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 101½ 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A WOman, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; testimonials of the highest given as to her capability and character. Apply for two days, if not engaged, at No. 289 6th av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; is a neat, willing and obliging girl; one who understands plain desserts; is an excellent baker. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED COMPETENT woman wants a place as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is a good baker; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by two respectable Protestant girls, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 273 1st-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class English cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking and baking; has the best of City recommendations. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 232 West 42d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is an excellent baker, good washer and ironer; no objections to go into the country, and the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 East 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer months. Apply for two days at No. 158 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 114 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A good cook; best of City references given by her present employer. Apply at No. 50 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable young women wants situations; one as cook, washer and ironer to a private family; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would prefer going together; best of City references given. Apply at No. 191 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young English Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Good City reference. Call at No. 318 7th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A Protestant Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid, or would do the general housework in a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 226 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; good references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 35 West 13th-st., first floor, back room, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHes a situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the last sixteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and is obliging in sickness; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 230 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, good City reference. Call, for 3 days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand; is kind to children; has six years' best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 146 East 35th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of fine sewing, and can operate very nicely on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Good reference given. Call at No. 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant woman as seamstress, and to take charge of one or two grown children; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do family sewing; has good references from first-class families. Inquire for two days at No. 209 1st-av., up stairs, between 13th and 14th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young girl desires a situation in a private family as above; understands family sewing and operating on a machine; has some knowledge of dressmaking; good City reference. Call for two days at her last place, No. 206½ 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper wanted, by a middle-aged Protestant lady in a gentleman's family, a widower preferred, or with a young married lady going e housekeeping; is very fond of children, and a kind nurse in sickness; is an experienced housekeeper; the best of City reference given. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for two days, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS wants a situation in a private family; would do chamberwork where the family is small; has the best of reference. Inquire at No. 209 1st-av., top floor, front room, over the dry goods store, between 13th and 14th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; is an excellent finter; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for the rest of the week, if not engaged, at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LAdy of large experience in domestic affairs, but desirous of changing her home, a situation to take charge of a house for a party of gentlemen, or for a small family that wishes to be relieved of the cares of housekeeping; the best of City references given and required. Address, for three days, J. O. P., Station G, New-York City.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a single man, who perfectly understands his business; would be willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable single man, as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and can give satisfactory reference; country preferred. Address J. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman in the country; no objection to any part of it; understands his business thoroughly. The very best of recommendations can be given. Call at No. 73 Greenwich-st., for J. T., Adams Express Stables.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober, single man, a situation as coachman or groom for a gentleman; is a good groom and careful driver; can come well recommended and can be seen by addressing a note to C. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Call on my last employer as to capability and character; is willing and obliging. Address P. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced groom and a good, careful driver. Has good City reference. Address D. P., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, WITH first-class City reference, wants a situation as coachman, either in this City or country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 53 West 33d-st., or address P. G., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable married man as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 52 and 54 Park-place, New-York.

AS PORTER IN A HOTEL OR WHOLESALE STORE.—A respectable young man, willing and able to work, wishes a situation at once; good reference given. Can be seen at 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent respectable single man—a Protestant; and can be well recommended from his last place. Address R. P., No. 864 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

LAW OFFICE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN a law office, by a young man, 19 years of age; has had some experience, and can prodoce first-rate reference. Address C. D., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man who thoroughly understands the business in all its various branches, viz: hotheuse and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, vegetables and early forcing of fruit and vegetables; also, the laying out and planting of new grounds and the preparation and erecting of new graperies; has lived six years in his last place and can be well recommended. Address T. P. K., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; graperies, greenhouses &c. Can produce the best of reference. Address C. K., Box No. 207 *Times*-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener and farmer, by a thorough competent man; understands green-houses, and hot and cold graperies: also the management of and raising stock and grain; can furnish the best of City reference; is a married man with one child. Address W. P., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best City reference. Address McDONALD, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man as gardener; no objections to farming; understands both in all their branches; has good City reference. Address J. B., Greenpoint Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first-class gardener; can give the best of reference as to enallfications, sobriety and honesty; his wife would take charge of a dairy and poultry if required. Apply at the seed store, No. 197 Water-st., or by letter, J. G., gardener, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS practical farmer, by a Scotchman (married;) can give the best of references. Can be seen to day at W. Elliott's seed-store, No. 27 John-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a Scotchman, of large experience; satisfactory reference from his present employer. Call on, or address D. McMILLAN, Smith's Seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, having good references, wishes a situation in a private family, City or country; is willing to devote his time to the loterest of his employer. Can be seen at No. 952 Broadway, by inquiring of A. M. SEE.

HELP WANTED.

TO JEWELERS.—A NUMBER OF FIRST-class workmen and engravers will find good situations by applying at JOHN R. PIERSON & CO'S, Goldsmith's Hall, Maple-place, Green-st., Newark, N. J.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, IN A NURSERY, a short distance from the City, a gardener; must understand his business, and be capable of taking entire charge of the green-houses and of the propogating; a single man preferred. Call at No. 181 Reade-st., on Saturday morning, 28th inst.

A GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.—WANTED, on e first-class private place, a respectable young man as gardener's first assistant; must come ready to go. Apply at this office about 12 M., this day, (Friday.)

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A SMALL place, 23 miles from the City; he must understand vegetable gardening, care of horses, how to milk and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to JOHN COX, No. 362 Bowery.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, two girls, the one as cook and excellent washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and understand sewing. Inquire, for two days, at No. 129 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; she must understand her business perfectly. Nons other need apply, at No. 11 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMer; salary liberal; 1 steward and a stewardess; also a storekeeper; 4 girls to travel to Europe and California. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED waiter; none need apply without the best of references. Call at No. 66 5th-av., before 10½ o'clock A. M.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building a sewer in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; paving with trap block Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and for fencing vacant lots on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue and east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth street; south side of Seventy-ninth-street; both sides of Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fourth, and north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Worth-street, between Broadway and Hudson-street; west side of Broadway, both sides of Church-street, West Broadway, and east side of Hudson-street, from and te points distant half way between Worth-street and the streets lying on either side of and contigious to said street, and north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known by ward map numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, block number one hundred and thirty-five.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the under-signed, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 18, 1863. }

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fonrteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to provide ways and means to sopport the Government and to pay interest on the public debt"—approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of February, 1863, to the 28th day of February, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH.
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider such papers as may be before the Committee.

JAMES MURRAY,
JOHN BRICE,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
Committee on Ferries.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues.

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LOTHER BAADISE, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assesments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avennes; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

1. The three-story brick dwelling No. 35 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

2. The two-story and attic frame dwelling No. 65 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Both the above houses suitable for small families.

3. The premises known as the "The Gothic," with stables attached, in 3d-st. near South 7th, Brooklyn, E. D. They have been occupied as a hotel and livery stables the past ten years.

The above property is all situated within five minutes' walk of the South 7th and Grand-st. Ferries.

4. Also, the three-story brick dwelling No. 187 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st., City, in perfect order.

5. Also, the four-story store No. 50 Ferry-st., near Pearl; has been occupied for the leather trade the past twenty years.

6. Also, a spacious and elegant mansion and coach-house, with ample grounds attached, situated in the City of Middletown, Conn., adjoining the Wesleyan University, being one of the most desirable residences on the Connecticut River.

7. Also, a number of valuable building lots, adjoining the last-mentioned premises, within five minutes' walk of the main street, and ready for immediate improvements.

Any or all of the above premises will be let or sold, on the most favorable terms.

Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT,
No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th-sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 32d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st., and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 9½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenoes, in each of which there are sewers. 34th st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

DESIRABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Store No. 242 Fulton-av. Four lots of ground, beautifully situated between Putnam, Madison, Franklin and Bedford avs. Two 2-story basement and sub-cellar brick houses in Wilson-st., between Wythe and Bedford avs. One ditto in Rodney-st., between Lee and Marcy avs. One splendid 3-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. This is one of the best houses in the Eastern District, and is admirably adapted for a large family. Houses Nos. 19, 21 and 23 President-st. House No. 186 Atlantic-st. One cottage, with two lots of ground, in Cypress Hills-av., opposite Cypress Hills Cemetery. A large number of valuable lots, either by the single lot or block, in the immediate vicinity of Lee-av Church. The above property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to JOHNSON & SPADER, corner Kent-ev. and Hewes-st., or to J. JOHNSON, Jr., corner Hewes-st. and Lee-av., before 8 A. M., or between 6 and 7 P. M.

LOTS IN CHICAGO FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, by order of Court, will sell at public auction, on the (5th) fifth of March, 1863, by GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, at the north door of the Court-house, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate, formerly belonging to the Artisans' Bank:

Lots Nos. one (1) to twenty (20), inclusive, in block No. five (5,) in Archer's addition to Chicago, situate, lying and being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known as the Douglas Property.

Sale absolnte. Terms cash.

HENRY C. JANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank,
City of New-York, No. 167 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—FINE FARM, 25 acres, house and barn, Somerville, N. J., $4,000; cottage house and 2 lots, New Durham, N. J., $1,500; store and dwelling property Nos. 252 and 254 Broome-st., $12,000; No. 230 East Broadway, $12,500; No. 189 Division-st., $6,000; No. 16 Bowery-st., $6,500; No. 151 1st-st., $6,000; No. 158 Houstoo-st., $5,500; Nos. 248 and 250 12th-st., $14,000; lots for $2,400; No. 163 East 17th-st., $4,500; No. 93 11th-st., $7,000; Nos. 113, 115, 117 East 28th-st., 25x100, 4-story brick, each $6,500. Owners having salable property apply (no charge for advertising) to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery corner Broome-st., New-York, from 12 to 3.

WILLIAMSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This valuable property belonging to the estate of Samoel W. Loweree, deceased, known as Nos. 174 and 176 1st-st. This property is 86 feet front by 130 feet in depth, and affords a good opportunity to parties seeking investment, or to those wishing to secure a valuable site for manufactnring purposes. The property now yields a good income. Apply to M. HAYWARD, Farmers and Citizens' Bank Building, Williamsburgh.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH-ST. FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, to close the estate of Wm. W. Woolsey, by order of John M. Woolsey and Wm. Samuel Johnson, Esq., Executors, the valuable property situate on the corner of Greenwich and Edgar sts., being 50 feet in width by 99 feet 6 inches in depth.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 55 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.—The extensive property known as the Matteawan Machine Works, consisting of real estate, water power, &c., suitable for cotton or woolen mills, situated at Matteawan, Duchess County, New-York. For particulars, inquire of MACKIN & BROTHER,
No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York,
or MACKIN & HUSTIS,
Fishkill Landing, Duchess County, New-York.

WILLIAMSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable three-story brick house and store No. 81 4th-st. This property is most desirably located for business purposes. The store is 80 feet deep and has large show-windows with iron shutters. The dwelling, comprising the second and third stories, contains all the modern improvements. Apply to M. MAYNARD, Farmer and Citizens' Bank Building, Williamsburgh.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house has stone stoops and basement; (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 58 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK AND brown-stone, English basement house, No. 3 East 27th-st., first house from 5th-av. is 25 feet wide by 51 feet deep, constructed in the best manner for the occupancy of the then owner; has a hack staircase, a spacious wine and provision vault, is very well ventilated, and is, in every respect, a desirable dwelling. For particulars and permit to view the premises, apply to F. A. CUSHMAN, No. 46 Broad-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story and basement brick houses, adjoining, with all the modern improvements, in good order; size about 16.8x45; lot half the block; a fine corner-store on 3d-av., one of the best locations. Inquire at Cary's paint-store, No. 788 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone house, No. 27 East 31st-st., 115 feet east of Madison-av.; house 20 feet by 56, 8½ feet in fine order, well and substantially built, containing all the modern improvements. Will be sold with or without the furniture. Inquire on the premises after 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The 3-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 35 Sooth 9th-st.; also, the lot in the immediate rear, with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

HOUSE, STABLE AND EXTRA DEEP LOT FOR SALE LOW.—House brown stone, four stories, has all modern improvements; stable has gas, Croton, sewer, &c., room for four horses, and carriages. Persons wishing to invest $19,00 or $20,000, apply to J. N. LUCKEY, Esq., No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 96 EAST 21ST.-ST., with right of property in Gramercy Park; lot 27x93.9, house 27x60; brown-stone front; contains 16 rooms, with modern improvements, and was built by an experienced architect. Apply to E. T. SNELLING, No. 39 Vesey-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE ON easy terms, eight substantial brick houses in Greene-st., covering a front of 150 feet, leaving a large space in the rear for improvement. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE.—THE SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE, high-stoop house, No. 57 East 31st-st.; three stories high; size of lot 19 by 75; hooss 19 by 48. Price $7,500; terms easy. Apply to W. H. PHILIPS, No. 101 Front-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT BARGAINS.—Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., three-story brick, with Stuyvesant leases; ground rent $50: leases renewable. Terms easy. Apply to H. P. FESSENDEN, No. 70 Wall-st.; or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Bergen Heights, N. J., &c., to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment house, with all the modern improvements, No. 134 West 40th-st. Inquire of A. P. VOORHIS, No. 166 West 40th-st., or No. 142 West 28th-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45. MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 Sooth 7th-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, with every convenience and in perfect order, west of 8th-av., on 35th-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement house, complete in all respects, No. 80 East 18th-st., opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Apply to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE OOSTLIEST HOUSES on Gramercy Park. Also, two more in the same location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—In Brooklyn or New-York, Brooklyn preferred, ten to twenty lots, with or without a building, which must be built in the strongest and most durable manner. It must be near the water, with plenty of pure, sweet water available. Address, with price and particulars, Box No. 4,126 New-York Post-Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale the entire block of land bounded by 58th and 59th sts., 5th and 5th avs., comprising 12 lots.

Also, 27 lots on 61st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Also, 2 lots on 56th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Also, 4 lots on 58th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

Also, 3 lots on 92d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The above property has been placed in our hands exclusively by the owners, and to which they would invite the attention of capitalists.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 55 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.

4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d-av.

2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

2 lots on 122d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

3 lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st. Also, 1 lot on 5th-av., near 110th-st., and gore on 38th-st. and 1st-av.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, hooses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.

Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN.

117 lots, size 25x100 feet, located as follows:

21 lots, on north side of Warren-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

16 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Warren and Baltic sts.

2 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Carlton-av and Warren-st.

3 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Warren and Wyckoff sts.

1 lot, fronting on Warren st., between Flatbush and Carlton avs.

1 lot, at junction of Flatbush-av. and Warren-st.

4 lots, on Butler-st., between 7th-av. and Flatbush-av.

12 lots, on block bounded by 5th and 6th avs., Warren and Baltic sts.

23 lots, on block bounded by 5th and 6th avs., Baltic and Butler sts.

12 lots, on block bounded by 6th and 7th avs., Butler and Baltic sts.

2 lots, fronting on 7th-av., between Butler and Baltic sts.

18 lots, fronting on Warren and Baltic sts., 100 feet west of 5th-av.

This property is located in the vicinity of extensive improvements, and most of the lots within two blocks of the proposed Prospect Park. The Flatbush-av., 5th and Atlantic av. city cars pass within one block of all the lots. The streets are graded and paved and generally sewered; water and gas-pipes also laid. It is claimed as the most advantageously-located unimproved property in Brooklyn, and inviting the attention of capitalists seeking investment. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For maps and terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 109 WEST 21ST-ST., with most of the furniture. House full four stories, one pane of plate-glass in each sash in all the windows; finely finished throughout, marble halls, black walnut staircase, statuary marble mantels. Price for house, including mantel mirrors, pier mirrors, gas fixtures and carpets throughout (nearly new), $18,000. Will be rented for one year to a family without small children, fully furnished, for $2,400. Possession April 1. Can be seen any day after 3 o'clock P. M. For further particulars inquire of F. S. KIRTLAND, No. 388 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pieces of corner property on Broadway. This property is situated above Wall-st., and is well improved. The building is of brown stone, modern, and in good order. The situation is one that offers great advantages for a bank, insurance company or general business. Size of lot 23 by 112. A large portion of the purchase money might remain on mortgage. For particulars address Box No. 424 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES, NOS. 290 AND 292 West 24th-st., court-yards in front, in the rear of London-terrace, complete with all the modern improvements. Size of the houses, 14 feet 8 inches wide, by 41 feet deep. Lots 80 feet deep. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 354 ADELPHI ST., BROOKLYN, adjoining corner of Fulton-av., a large 3-story and basement brick house, high stone stoop, range, water and gas, substantially built, and in good order; rents for $500; house, 22x40; lot, 72 feet; price $4,800. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, 21x50 feet, situated at No. 22 West 35th-st., within 300 feet of 5th-av. Will be sold a bargain. For price and card of admission, apply to the owners WM. R. & CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 31 Spruce-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Thirty-two lots on 4th-av., and 102d and 103d sts., lying nearly together. Apply to C. A. MEIGS, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Twenty miles from New-York and Brooklyn—a first-class mansion residence and farm. The house replete with every modern convenience, gas, water, &c.; a fine lawn and circular carriage drive, with shade and fruit trees in great variety. The ferm, of over 60 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and valuable also as building lots; has a new farm-house and all necessary out-buildings. Location about ½ mile from village and railroad depot. Communication with New-York and Brooklyn several times a day. Climate unusually healthy; fine roads, convenient schools, churches, &c. For further information, inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 16 Wall-st., or of GEORGE MERRILL, No. 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.—A BEAUtiful situation on the river bank, brick buildings, lodge-house, grapery, greenhouse, carriage-house, &c. Grounds beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, with abundance of fruit and shrubs; dwelling-house in the Italian villa style, complete, with all of the modern conveniences—water, gas, &c.; about 1½ hours' ride from Chambers-st. For particulars address, with real name, Box No. 239 Post-office. No broker need apply. Price, $50,000.

FOR SALE—AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson, a place containing two acres, with a large and choice selection of grafted fruit of all kinds, large eod small—appies, pears, standard and dwarf; plums, peaches, cherries, grapes, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, &c.; house 32x36, with kitchen 14x12, containing 12 rooms

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$100,000 CASH TRADE.—TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A salesman, having 13 years' experience, who can sell upward of $100,000 worth cash trade to near by, New-York State, Ohio and Michigan men, wishes to engage in a house carrying a general stock. Unexceptional references given as to ability, character and energy, by addressing HAMILTON, Box No. 5,114 P. O., or No. 343 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between H. C. BOSWELL and JULIUS WARNER, in the manufacture and sale of colorifio, is this day (Feb. 24, 1863,) dissolved by mutual consent. All debts contracted by the late firm will be settled and the business continued by H. C. BOSWELL, proprietor, No. 124 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.
H. C. BOSWELL.
JULIUS WARNER.

THE CONNECTION OF MESSRS. AIKEN and CHAPMAN with us ceases from this date.
D. B. STEDMAN & CO.
BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1863.

MEDICAL.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NO. 3.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared in England by PROUT & HARSANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York, and most other medicine venders.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.
Price 50 cents and $1 per box.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricinres, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs: thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which he've been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been bailed by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work; considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 26th-st.) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nurses and medical attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possess the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. If it is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

RSWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEP-sia. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

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EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
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SAN MATEO 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS.
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Both of California, principal and interest payable only in gold. Security undoubted. Interest payable semi-annually. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

QUINCY BONDS.
BONDS OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.,
Wanted by
LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 22 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER
BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of fifty thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1863.

RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, will receive proposals up to the 17th day of March next, for the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1863, secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of one hundred miles, from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. These Bonds are issued for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of the Company, and will be its only indebtedness, and the first mortgage lien upon one hundred miles of railroad, completed and in operation. The gross earnings of the road in 1862 were $220,262, and the net earnings were $124,174, with a certain prospect of a largely increasing business. It will, therefore, be seen, that the net earnings are five times as much as will pay the interest, while the amount of Bonds to be issued is only three thousand dollars per mile on a road which has cost about $3,000,000. It is believed that no better seven per cent. Bond is offered in the United States. No bid will be received for less than par. Payment to be made in United States Treasury notes, "Legal Tender," or Bank notes current in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th March. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, care of John Lord, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York, of whom further information can be obtained. Permission is granted to refer to Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.—Feb. 19, 1863.
R. B. MASON,
JOHN LORD, } Trustees.
H. L. STOUT.

HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-ST., Note and Exchange Brokers. Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.
JACOB B. HALLET,
(Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D H. CORNWELL,
(Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1863, at the Company's office, No. 153 Bowery. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 20, 1863.
THE INTEREST COUPONS FALLING due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF THE REGISTERED INcome Bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that I am prepared to pay the interest due on the 1st proximo.
CHARLES L. FROST, Trustee, No. 167 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.

INTEREST.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, maturing 1st proximo, will be paid on and after Monday next, on presentation, at the Union Bank in New-York. W. G. CASE, President.
COLUMBIA, Penn., Feb. 23, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE INTEREST DUE MARCH 1, 1863, on the mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, by H. C. KINGSLEY.

$87,500 TO LOAN AT FIVE PER CENT., for one year, and at six per cent. for the following four years, on improved real estate in this City, in various sums. Apply to WM. H. WOOD, 65 Wall-st.

$2,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage, to lay five years. Address, stating rate of interest, D. R. M., Box No. 163 *Times* Office,

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1863.
"PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 2," PRIOR TO 1853.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A dividend of One and a-half per Cent. (1½) from the undivided assets, will be paid to the Stockholders of the Company, by applying at No. 88 Wall-st.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Pres'den.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPsite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $20; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1: extracting, 25c.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.
These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,
Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway.
Pensions, Bounty, Pay and Prize Money procured for soldiers and sailors, their widows and heirs.
REFERENCES.
Gov. Seymour, New-York. | Rev. Henry W. Bellows,
Gov. Parker, New-Jersey. | Pres. San. Com.
Gov. Sprague, Rhode Island. | M. Armstrong & Sons, Nos. 11, 17 and 19 Ferry st.
Maj.-Gen. DIX, U. S. A.
ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Attorney and Counselor.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
The highest market price paid
by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
PER STEAMSHIP "JOHN BELL."
Consignees of goods per steamship "JOHN BELL," which sailed from Glasgow 13th December, and put into Liverpool in distress, are hereby notified that her cargo has been transhipped on board the steamship "DAMASCUS," now due at this port.
Consignees are requested (to avoid the expense of discharging under a general order,) to call this day, at the office of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the Average Bond.
LAWSON & WALKER,
Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1863.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
AFRICA, MOORE, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednes'y, April 8.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR
HAVANA
AND
MATANZAS.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.
The A No. 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
Capt. JOHN ARCHER,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail as above.
From Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., N. R.
Price of passage, in current funds, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway,
Or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
N. B.—The British steamship MELITA will follow the SHELDRAKE, and sail on or about the 21st March. Experienced Surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTYNE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb 28
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
ACCUSTA DINSMORE.
Will leave Pier No. 1, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The FAHKEE will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about March 7.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday.....Feb. 28
GLASGOW.....Saturday.....March 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....March 14
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 28, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 28th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURUHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Snp't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3; 15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 1 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH GRAY MARE, FIFteen hands high, 7 years old, warranted sound, gentle and kind; can trot inside of 2:50. Inquire at No. 48 Bayard-st., between 2 and 3 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Begin at 8.
THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY,)
BENEFIT NIGHT
OF
MR. MARK SMITH.
(Two pieces never acted here,)
The popular Comedy, greatly cast,
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
Arthur Morris (originally acted by him) ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Botherer ..... Mr. John Gilbert
Monsieur Lamouret ..... Mr. Floyd
Monsieur de Babres ..... Mr. Norton
Monsieur Lacensy ..... Mr. Parkes
Baptiste ..... Mr. Parsloe
Joseph ..... Mr. Turnar
Amelia (her original character) ..... Mrs. Hoey
Annie (wife of Dr. Botherer) ..... Miss Mary Gannon
(Originally acted by her.)
Concluding with the celebrated Comedy by the late Charles Dance, with a highly talented distribution,
THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
Squire Broadlands, (with the song, "The Fine Old English Gentleman,") ..... Mr. Mark Smith
Horace ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
George ..... Mr. Reynolds
Sharrow ..... Mr. Yuung
Guard ..... Mr. Pope
Sam ..... Mr. Parsloe
Dick ..... Mr. Turnar
Fanny Markham ..... Miss Mary Gannon
Temperance ..... Mrs. John Sefton
Alice ..... Miss Madeline Henriques
Sophy ..... Miss Mary Barrett
The scenery by Mr. Isherwood.
The music under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
To-morrow, SATURDAY, the third night of
MARRIED LIFE,
Which increases in attraction at each successive representation
MONDAY—Benefit of Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Two pieces, (never acted here,)
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
and
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN,
TUESDAY—Sixth night of the very attractive comedy,
HENRIETTE.
In consequence of the great success that attended the first representation of
ERNESTINE
and the
LITTLE TREASURE,
They will be repeated on
WEDNESDAY NEXT.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," "The Magic Marriage," "Secrets Worth Knowing," "The Captain of the Watch," and "Masks and Faces."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
The distinguished American Prima Donna,
And the eminent artiste
MR. PETER RICHINGS,
In Balfe's great operatic spectacle, entitled
SATANELLA;
OR, THE POWER OF LOVE,
Produced with
Entirely new Scenery, by J. E. Hayes and J. H. Selwyn.
New Dresses, by Mons. Philippe and assistants.
New Appointments, by Mr. S. Wallis.
Novel Mechanical Effects, by Runyon & Denilit.
FULL CHORUS AND AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of
MR. HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
AND A
GRAND BALLET,
WITH
MLLE. ANNETTI GALETTI,
MONS. and MAD. MARZETTI. MLLE. KATRINE,
AND A FULL CORPS.
Under the direction of Signor RONZANI.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, and EVERY EVENING till further notice, will be performed the new romantic legendary operatic spectacle, entitled
SATANELLA;
OR,
THE POWER OF LOVE.
Satanella, the Spirit of Beauty.....
Jinlan, a Demon Page.....} MISS C. RICHINGS.
Arimane, the Master Fiend.....
Hernando, Fabio's Tutor..... MR. PETER RICHINGS.
Matino, the Imp of Mischief, afterward Flick,
MONS. MARZETTI,
(engaged expressly for this part.)
Fablo.....Mr. L. K. Shewell. | Giacomo.....Mr. E. Lamb.
Jeannet.Mrs. L. R. Shewell. | Lella...Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.
For Programme of Music, Dances, &c., &c., incidental to the Opera, see small bills of to-day.
Box Book open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where seats can be secured three days in advance. With the exception of the Press, no free list.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, Feb. 28.
Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ has the honor to announce, that at the universal request of the patrons of the German Opera, he will give the first and only
MATINEE IN BROOKLYN.
On SATURDAY next, when the price of admission will be
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
The Opera selected for the occasion is Flotow's
MARTHA.
received on Tuesday last with unbounded applause. All the artists of the Company will appear in the principal rôles.
The doors open at 12; the performances commence at 1. To prevent crowding, visitors are requested to procure their tickets during the week, at the Academy, by which means they will obtain immediate admission.

GERMAN OPERA—NO. 485 BROADWAY.
The postponed
GRAND CONCERT,
for the benefit of Mr. J. NOLL, will take place TONIGHT,
FRIDAY, Feb. 27,
with the kind assistance of
Mad. ANNA BISHOP, and
Messrs. SCHREIBER, BERGNER,
RIETZEL, and DOEHLER.
supported by a Grand Orchestra of fifty performers, under the direction of
CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Admittance to all parts of the house, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES.
GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND.
WIRE WINDOW SHADES.
ALL STYLES OF SHADE FIXTURES.
Sole Agent for
BRAY'S SELF-ACTING FIXTURE.
CHINESE AND VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
ALL KINDS OF WINDOW FURNITURE,
Retailed at a slight advance on
OLD PRICES,
At KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN BORDERS,
At KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

WORSTED DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
BROCATELLES,
PEKIN, JAPANESE AND TERRY CLOTHS,
&c., &c.
and all kinds Window Decorations.
At KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOU

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Gunboat Ottawa and the Steamer Augusta Dinsmore.

NO RECENT MOVEMENT OF OUR FORCES.

The Ericsson Monitor Nahant at Hilton Head.

An Explanation of the Hunter-Foster Difficulty.

The United States steam gunboat *Ottawa*, Lieut. WILLIAM D. WHITING, arrived at this port yesterday, from Port Royal, S. C., which place she left on the 20th inst., at 6 P. M. She comes home for repairs, having recently sustained injury to both engines and boilers, while doing blockading duty off Charleston Bar.

She brings no news of importance. The health of the troops and squadron is good. There has been no recent movement by the forces of either side.

The *Ottawa* captured, on the night of Jan. 21, the schooner *Hetimon*, while attempting to run the blockade out of Swash Channel, and subsequently assisted in getting afloat the pilot steamer *Princess Royal*, which was driven on shore, near Breach Inlet battery, by the United States gunboat *Unadilla*, on the morning of the 29th ult. The *Ottawa's* battery is heavy, including a 200-pounder rifled gun.

She has been actively employed since she was put in commission in October, 1861, and will be made ready for sea with all convenient dispatch. She brings with her from Port Royal a large quantity of mess stores and express matter recently received for the ill-fated steamer *Isaac P. Smith*; it will be landed at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn. She passed, off the entrance of Port Royal, the United States steamer *State of Georgia*, with the iron-clad *Nohant*, in tow. Same time Adams Express steamer *Mary Sanford*, all bound to Port Royal.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Ottawa*:

Lieutenant Commanding, WM. D. WHITING; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Geo. B. White; Acting Master, Samuel Hanas; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Charles O. Carpenter; Second Assistant Engineer, (Seolor,) James P. Sprague; Acting Ensigns, John L. Gamble, Benjamin Mitchell; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Charles H. Noyes; Third Assistant Engineers, Edward W. Koehl, Franklin C. Prindle, Robt. P. Hloe; Captain's Clerk, Horace L. Peterson; Acting Master's Mates, Edwaro M. Dimon, Alden W. Tripp, David McKeman.

The Adams' Express' steamer *Augusta Dinsmore* also arrived yesterday, having left Port Royal on tha same day as the *Ottawa*. We are indebted to Purser WILLIAMS for favors.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE

Loss of Three Submarine Engines—Operations Looking Toward Savannah—Arrest of Brigadier-General Stevenson—Opposition to the Negro Troops—Character of the Reinforcements from North Carolina, &c.

PORT ROYAL, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1863.

SUBMARINE CONTRIVANCES.

The steamship *Ericsson* arrived yesterday, in fourteen days from New-York, with only one of the four submarine contrivances she started in tow, all the rest having, by stress of weather, broken loose and sunk. Before he set out, Capt. LOWDER gave his opinion that it would be impossible to tow more than two of these unwieldy rafts safely. The authorities, however, refused to heed the words of an old and experienced sailor, and there will be another annoying delay.

TOWARD SAVANNAH.

A considerable body of troops have been dispatched to Ogeechee, and the Monitors *Montank* and *Passaic* are also to be stationed there for the present. These movements are already turning attention upon *qui vive* in that direction. Savannah papers received yesterday under flag of truce—dates 16th and 17th—speak of an expected attack upon that city, and the rebels seem to be preparing for it. Two deserters have come over to us within a day or two, and report that the battery at Cranston's Bluff has been abandoned, and other and more extensive defences begun.

For some days rumor has been hinting a want of harmony in our reinforcements with the ruling ideas of this Department, when on the 16th inst., Brig.-Gen. STEVENSON, one of the new comers, was placed in arrest by Capt. STOCKTON, Aid-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, upon the following.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 16, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 86.—Brigadier-General THOMAS G. STEVENSON, having stated publicly in the Custom-house, Port Royal, Hilton Head Island, that he would rather be beaten than cooperate with a certain class of troops authorized by the Government, he is hereby placed in arrest, and ordered to report immediately in arrest to the Post Commander, Hilton Head, where he will remain until the pleasure of the President in his case can be made known. By command of

Major-Gen. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, A. A. G., Tenth Army Corps.

The language referred to was as nearly as possible this: The First South Carolina Regiment being the topic, STEVENSON remarked that he had no objection to negroes being employed upon fatigue duty, but rather than that we should succeed by the armed aid of such troops he would see the Union cause defeated. In another conversation since his arrest he stated that such had been the common sentiment and customary style of expression in the department from which he came.

Gen. STEVENSON is one of the nine Colonels lately presented by Gen. FOSTER for promotion, and whose star has not yet been fixed by confirmation.

Quartermaster SLAGHT, of this expedition from North Carolina, was likewise arrested yesterday for delaying obedience to the order to turn over all his transportation to Col. ELWELL, Chief Quartermaster of this Department.

The Eighteenth Army Corps has made a most unfavorable impression here, by their recent actions. Since landed upon St. Helena Island, some of the regiments have manifested a most wanton vandalism in the destruction of property and abuse of the defenceless. Last Tuesday ten houses occupied by negroes were burned to the ground, money and other articles plundered, and at various times before and since, haystacks have been destroyed, and pigs and cows either shot or carried off. These outrages are blamed upon the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts and Ninth New-Jersey. In addition, NATHANIEL TARR, a Massachusetts citizen, complains that the hull of a schooner purchased by him, and the masts and rigging of another vessel which he had designed to transfer, had been mutilated and destroyed by the One Hundredth New-York to such an extent that $2,500 would be required to replace the materials. An old man named NICKERSON, having landed some apples, figs, tobacco, &c., for traffic, was set upon by the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and relieved of all his stock.

In contrast, it should be remarked, in justice to the regiments of the Tenth Army Corps, mainly from the same States, how different their character and discipline. Subject to the inconvenience, if such it seemed, of carrying out the very orders that appear so obnoxious to their fastidious countrymen in North Carolina, they have never so far forgotten their duty as soldiers as to become at once foes to good order and to the cause they profess to espouse.

HOSPITALS AND NURSES.

This is predominantly the Hospital Department—a least such seems to be the sentiment, from the number of extra Surgeons hither dispatched. Besides the large General Hospital, so ominously conspicuous, being the first object to greet the visitor as he enters at the port, apparently capable of accommodating a regiment, there are at Beaufort six authorized institutions for the sick, and over each of these presides a Surgeon-Director, who reports to a General-Director at Beaufort, who in his turn reports to the Medical Director of the Department stationed at Hilton Head. Heretofore the sick have been left to the mercies, not ever tender, of male nurses, of which arrangement the sole virtue could be that there was no possible inducement to feign sickness. Now, however, hospitality is to grace the hospitals, and the sick are to be cheered by woman's nursing. The widow of the lamented Gen. LANDER, very properly devoting herself, comes with letters of authority to reform the hospitals, and to introduce female nurses. This is a part appropriate to women in the war, but it is by no means one of small importance, and a lady with such a purpose should be welcome anywhere, especially here, where she seems so particularly to be needed. Any nurses desiring to join Mrs. LANDER'S corps should address Miss GARDNER, Box No. 3,715 New-York Post-Office, or Miss ABBY MAY, Sanitary Commission, No. 22 Summer-street, Boston.

H. J. W.

Explanation of the Foster-Hunter Difficulty.

PORT ROYAL, Friday, Feb. 20, 1863.

It has been known for some time that there were certain difficulties as to the command of the troops recently ordered by Government to reinforce this Department. Gen. FOSTER assumed to hold an independent command over the reinforcements that came from North Carolina by order of the Secretary of War to assist in the operations against Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, and it was doubtless to have his position defined in this matter that he went North on the 10th inst. The Napoleonic maxim that one ordinary General should be preferred to the two best Generals in the world, must apply here as elsewhere. Gen. FOSTER'S course caused serious embarrassments here—the members of his Staff whom he left behind creating every possible difficulty in the way of the execution of Department orders, and having even refused to acknowledge Gen. HUNTER'S authority, or to turn over to the chief officers of the Departmental Staff, the quartermaster, commissary, medical, ordnance and other stores brought down with the reinforcements.

So far did these ill-advised gentleman carry their opposition, that it was found necessary to place their Chief Quartermaster under arrest, for refusing to turn over the marine transportation brought down with the reinforcements.

It was also discovered by Gen. HUNTER, after SLAGHT'S arrest, that he and another of Gen. FOSTER'S Staff had been instrumental in sending the *Cahawba*, one of the finest and largest transports in the expedition, to the North, without authority from headquarters, and after an order peremptorily directing that all such transportation should be turned over to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department. For this reason and for the further one, that Gen. FOSTER'S Staff talked in a manner calculated to incite mutiny, Gen. HUNTER, yesterday afternoon, found himself compelled to issue an order, directing that all the members of Gen. FOSTER'S Staff should immediately go North to their own department, there in to wait orders from their Commanding General.

It is but justice to say that Gens. NAGLEE and TERRY, commanding the divisions brought down to reinforce the Tenth Army Corps, are not in the least responsible for the complications which have rendered this action on Gen. HUNTER'S part a necessity. They have, I understand, given prompt obedience to every order, and will doubtless give a good account of their commands when called upon to engage in active duty on the field.

Following is a copy of the order expelling Gen. FOSTER'S Staff:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Feb. 19, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 97.—Two members of Gen. FOSTER'S Staff, now sojourning within the limits of this Department, having been engaged sending North a steamer belonging to this command, and necessary for the operations about to commence, such steamer being sent away clandestinely, and without the knowledge, consent, or order of the Major-General Commanding; and it being found that many, if not all the members of Gen. FOSTER'S Staff have indulged in statements and remarks of a character tending to create disaffection, insubordination and mutiny, it is hereby ordered that all the members of the Staff of Maj.-Gen. JOSH G. FOSTER, commanding the Department of North Carolina, now within the limits of the Department of the South, shall quit this Department by the first steamer going North.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, A. A. Gen., Tenth Army Corps.

It will be seen by the following order, also issued yesterday, that Brig.-Gen. SAXTON, in addition to his duties of Military Governor of this Department, has been assigned to duty with the army:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Feb. 19, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 98.—In conformity with authority received from the War Department, Brig.-Gen. SAXTON is hereby assigned to duty with troops and placed in command of the post of Port Royal Island, relieving Col. GOOD, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

2. Col. GOOD, when relieved by Brig.-Gen. SAXTON, will immediately report with his command at these Headquarters for assignment to special service.

3. The Chief Quartermaster of Department will provide the necessary transportation for the execution of the second section of this order.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, A. A. Gen., Tenth Army Corps.

H. J. W.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 25, 1863.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	100⅜	56	N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	102	550	do	118⅝
10,000	do	102⅛	20	Erie Railway	78⅜
35,000	do	102⅛	1300	do	78⅝
10,000	do	102⅝	50	do	s30 77⅛
25,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Reg.	96	500	do	s10 78
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Coup	97	100	do	s15 78
4,000	Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes, Oct. & Apl.	104⅜	100	do	h10 78⅛
1,500	do	105	500	do	78⅜
3,000	do, Feb. & Aug.	104	200	do	s10 78⅝
10,000	Ill. Cen. Bs, '62	100⅜	50	do	78⅜
3,000	Virginia State 6s	59⅜	500	Erie Railway Pref.	101⅜
4,000	N. C. St. 6s	77	100	Hnd. Riv. R.	h10 96⅜
6,000	do	75⅜	1125	do	97
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	65⅜	10	do	98
2,000	do	65⅜	1000	Harlem R.	36
2,000	Cal. State 7s	136⅜	300	do	35⅜
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	117	200	do	b10 36⅜
5,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	125⅜	200	do	36⅞
1,000	Erie 3d M. B. '83	121	20	Har. R. Pref.	76⅜
2,000	E. 2d M. B. ex. '72	124	250	do	s30 76
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F.	123	300	do	76⅛
1,000	Hud. R. Cvt. B.	108	200	Mich. Cen. R.	97
3,000	Har. R. 1st mtg	117	21	do	97⅜
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, Con. 1st M. S. F. B.	130	1800	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	61⅜
500	Mich. S. 2d M.	102⅜	725	do	61⅛
5,000	do	102⅜	100	do	s30 61
3,000	Mich. So. S. Fd.	112⅜	150	do	61⅜
1,000	A. & T. H. 2d M. Pr.	92	700	do	s30 61⅛
10,000	Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	82	300	do	s30 61⅜
11,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	43	190	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b60 106
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	107	800	do	104
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	91⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	93¼
10,000	do	92	300	do	92⅛
3,000	Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	109⅜	100	do	92⅜
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	87	200	do	92
5,000	Det., M. & Tol. 1st M.	104	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b10 70
118	Bank of Commerce	96	3000	do	70
130	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	600	do	70⅛
24	Continental Bank	89⅜	100	do	s10 70
5	do	89⅜	1600	do	70⅜
50	do	90	400	do	b30 70⅜
50,000	Amer. Gold	170	300	do	b30 70⅝
15,000	do	169⅞	100	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	108
50,000	do	b30. 170⅜	100	Galena & Chi.	92
5,800	do	b30. 170⅝	100	do	92⅛
160,000	do	169⅜	150	do	92⅜
10,000	do	h10. 170	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	94⅜
5,000	do	b15. 170⅛	300	do	94⅛
15,000	do	s30. 169⅜	200	do	s60 94
5,000	do	b5. 169⅝	700	do	94
90,000	do	169⅜	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	92⅛
20,000	do	169⅜	400	do	92⅜
10,000	do	s30. 169⅜	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	107⅛
10,000	do	s60. 168⅜	30	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. R.	39
50	Bruns. C. L. C.	6	350	do	39⅛
100	Cary Imp. Co.	11	50	do	39⅜
50	Minnesota Min. Co.	95	1000	do	40
300	Canton Co.	25⅜	30	Mil. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	108
100	do	b30 26	30	New-Jersey R.	160
50	do	b60 26	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. R.	87
6	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	133	100	do	87⅝
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30. 164	500	do	88
50	do	s6. 164⅜	100	do	h15 88
450	do	165	150	Alt. & T. H.	35
50	do	b10. 165⅛	100	do	35⅛
100	do	165⅜	50	do	35⅝
50	do	b10. 165⅝	50	do	b30 36
25	do	166	100	do	36⅜
25	do	s30. 165⅜	500	Chic. & N. W. R.	18
			50	Cumb. Coal P.	19⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	100⅛	200	Pac. Mail S. Co.	b20. 166
9,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	102⅜	100	do	164
20,000	do	102⅜	150	do	s20. 166⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Oregon W. L.	99⅛	50	do	165
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	97	100	do	s20. 164⅛
17,000	do	97⅛	250	do	s20. 164¼
4,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes, Oct. & Apl.	104⅞	180	do	s20. 163⅜
			150	do	s20. 163
			200	do	s20. 162⅜

THURSDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.

The Loan Bill was finally agreed upon by the Committees of Conference, in Congress, this afternoon, in all that relates to Loans and Treasury Notes, and the report of the Joint Conference agreed to by the House by a vote of 71 to 69. The tax upon Bank Circulation remains to be adjusted by a new Committee. As the report concurred in by the House is substantially the Senate bill, there is no question that it will pass that branch of Congress. *The measure is shaped to the views of the Secretary of the Treasury.* It places all the negotiations in his discretion, both as to the tenor and terms of the Funded Stocks and Treasury Notes authorized to be issued for the service of the present and succeeding Fiscal Years. *It virtually gives him complete control of the Money Market*; a decision proper in itself, since, as the Finance Minister of the Government, he is held responsible for the conduct of the War in respect to its pecuniary support.

He is empowered to make his Funded Stocks to bear 5 or 6 ₩ cent., redeemable after 10, 20, 30 or 40 years—*principal and interest to be paid in Coin*—and to sell them in the market at the best price he can command, under the circumstances of each negotiation. He is also empowered to *sell at the best market price* any part of $400,000,000 of 6 ₩ cent. 3-year Treasury Notes, whether in preference to paying them out at par to the public creditors, or to save sacrifice on their part, or to save the further use of United States Notes of legal tender. He can make such Notes legal tender for their face value, or he can prescribe the time of their repayment or conversion into currency at par and accrued interest.

To insure the prompt payment or reconversion of the three year Notes, if not made legal tender for their face value, a reserve of United States Notes, to the amount of $150,000,000, is placed in the discretion of the Secretary *for temporary use, for this purpose alone*, and when any portion of such reserve is temporarily resorted to, the amount thus used is to be taken up again with the proceeds of other sales of three year Notes, at the earliest practicable period; so that the reserve is not to be permanently impaired or diminished.

The third section is cut down to $50,000,000 of legal tender for the use of the army and navy if absolutely required, additional to the $100,000,000 authorized by the Joint Resolution of Jan. 17.

The bill, in its present shape, and with the known views of the President and Secretary of the Treasury against the further employment of United States Notes of legal tender as Currency, may be deemed conclusive of the policy of resorting to Loans, either on Funded Stocks or Interest-bearing Treasury Notes, on any reasonable terms in preference to the hazard of inflating the Currency. Even the $50,000,000 additional Currency for the use of the Army and Navy will not be resorted to, we have reason to believe, except demanded by the scarcity of other United States Currency at the financial centres of the country, and not then if the United States Banking law shall be found equal to supplying a uniform circulation of another character.

The price of Gold Coin, which left off at 171⅞ per cent. yesterday afternoon, finally closed at 170¾ this evening, after having fluctuated violently through the day from 170 down to 169¼, and up again to 172 ₩ cent. The early inclination of the market was to a lower figure on Gold, and also on Exchange, and the sales were very heavy below 170 ₩ cent., the opening price. This feeling continued up to about 2 o'clock, notwithstanding various letters and telegrams from the speculators at Washington to their friends and correspondents in the Street to hold on, on the calculation of the defeat of the Secretary's wishes by Congress. At this hour, it was confidently stated thet the Loan Bill had passed, or been agreed upon in Committee of Conference, to the full measure of $300,000,000 legal tender currency, and this statement was backed at the Second Board by orders to buy Gold at 172 ₩ cent. It was not generally believed, however, by other parties well advised of the progress of the bill in conference and consultation between the Committees and the Secretary, and at a later hour the telegrams from Washington threw a very decided doubt upon the result, and Gold left off at 170¾ ₩ cent.

The orders at the Stock Exchange for United States Stocks and Treasury paper were again quite large, and 97¾ ₩ cent. was paid for the 5 ₩ cents of 1874, and 102¼@102¾ for the 6 ₩ cents of 1881. The Treasury Certificates due in January and February, 1864, were advanced to 98¾@98¾ ₩ cent., and the shorter dates to 99@100 ₩ cent. The paper due in the Spring months of the present year is held for a premium, say 101 to 102 ₩ cent. and interest. The 7.30 ₩ cents, April and October, sold at 105 ₩ cent. The European orders for the Federal Stocks appear to run chiefly on the 5 ₩ cents of 1874, and the coupon 6 ₩ cents of 1881. The ease with which these have been advanced in a few days from 7 to 8 ₩ cent. may be appreciated when we state that thus far the recent orders do not exceed, according to our best information, the value of £100,000 sterling. The truth is that the 6 ₩ cents of 1881, negotiated in 1861, although amounting to $68,475,000, have been so widely distributed through the Associated Banks that originally subscribed to them, that large orders to buy cannot be executed without materially advancing the price. The new 6 ₩ cents of 1862, redeemable after five years, sold at par this afternoon.

The rapid advance, under the first signs of an improved demand for the Funded Stocks of the United States, strengthens the belief that the Secretary will be able to come into the market successfully, soon after the adjournment of Congress, for a Loan of $50,000,000 or $100,000,000, on a 30 or 40 year 5 ₩ cent. Stock, or a 20-year 6 ₩ cent. Stock, for the service of the current fiscal year. That he will do so, in preference to the further increase of United States Notes of legal tender as Currency, we have as little question as we have of his settled purpose to so administer the new Loan Bill as to repress the speculative excitement in Gold Coin. It is possible that he may, as an alternative, divide his negotiations for the current fiscal year between his 5 or 6 ₩ cent. Funded Stocks and the 6 ₩ cent. 3-year Treasury Notes.

The Share list was quite feverish through the day, though, as speculation now runs, the fluctuations can hardly be termed violent. A large business was done, and part of the Western descriptions were rather firm at the 4 o'clock Public Board, when Erie closed at 78¾ ₩ cent., as against 78⅛ ₩ cent. last evening. The feature of the Share dealings in the afternoon was in the heavy sales (about one-eighth of the entire capital) of Pacific Mail, from 166 down to 161 ₩ cent. The cause of the movement was not precisely defined to the close of business.

At the close of the dealings the following quotations were made:

	Wed.	Thrs.		Wed.	Thrs.
Gold Coin	171⅞	170¾	Harlem	36⅜	36⅛
U. S. C. H. Notes	171	170¾	Harlem Pref.	77	76⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	102	102⅜	Mich. Central	89	88
Tennessees	62¾	62¾	Mich. Southern	81¾	82
Missouris	65⅜	65⅜	Mich. Guaran'd	105⅜	104¾
N. Y. Central	118⅜	115⅝	Illinois Central	93¾	93⅜
Erie	78⅜	78¾	Pittsburgh	68¾	70⅜
Erie Preferred	100⅜	101⅜	Galena	93¼	93⅜
Hudson	97¼	98	Rock Island	93¾	93¾
Toledo	94⅜	94¾	Treasury Certifs.	97⅛	98⅜
Pacific Mail	167¾	161	7-30 Tr. Notes	105	105

We understand that the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, at their meeting in Pittsburgh, yesterday, conditionally ratified the arrangement with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company for the joint use of their line, twenty-four miles, into the City of Pittsburgh—the condition being that the arrangement shall be subject to the interpretation of the Fort Wayne Company, whose road is to be thus used. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh shares advanced on this news to 70½ ₩ cent., though the friends of the stock are said to differ as to the policy of accepting the condition referred to.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of the Republic	103⅜
Merchants'	100⅛	Bank of North America	100
Union	107	Metropolitan	103
America	113	Nassau	102
City	130	Shoe and Leather	99
National	93	Continental	89⅛
Merchants' Exchange	85	Commonwealth	90
Commerce	96	Atlantic	66
Ocean	80	New-York County	105
Mercantile	120	Importers' and Traders'	98
American Exchange	97⅛	Park	122
Chatham	80		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, most of which continue firm:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	91⅜
N. Y. Ceo. 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. 1st. bds.	107
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	125⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	43
B., N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	113	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	70¼
Hud. seconds, s. f. '85	124	Lack. & W. Bds	118
Hudson thirds, '75	110⅛	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	121
Hud. conv., '97	108	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	117	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91⅜
Harlem seconds, '64	103⅜	Tol. & Wab., Int. Bonds	91
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c., '69-'72	125	Gal. & Chic. 1sts, Ext.	110
Mich. C. n. f. 8 p. c., '82	129⅜	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111
Mich. Sooth. 7 p. c. 2ds	102⅜	N. J. Cen. firsts	118
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	112⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105⅜
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c., '75	128	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87
St. L., Alt. & T. H. firsts	108	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	104

The following is opportune for the present state of things on the curb-stone in William-street, and at the Public Board of the Stock Exchange:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to ask you to republish the Excise Tax law in relation to brokers, showing that those who deal in gold must take out a license, even those who "purchase or sell for themselves," as well as "others."

"Brokers shall pay $50 for each license. Any person whose business is to purchase or sell stocks, coined money, bank-notes or other securities for themselves or others, or who deals in exchanges relating to money, shall be regarded a broker under this act."

If the Revenue Collector of the Lower District, or the United States Marshal, will look after all who are now dealing or gambling in Gold without a license, they will either arrest a good many of the croakers against the Government credit, or else obtain a round sum for the Treasury. J. T.

The following auction sales of Stocks were made to-day by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY:

15,000 8 ₩ cent. Racine and Mississippi R. 35
5,000 7 ₩ cent. Cincinnati, Ham. and Dayton R. 129
5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. 104¾
5,000 5 ₩ cent. Boston Steam Flour Mills Company. 70
3,500 5 ₩ cent. Brooklyn City Water Loan 90¾
1,000 7 ₩ cent. California State Bond 136⅜
3,000 7.30 U. S. Treasury Notes 104⅜
10 shares Market Bank 92⅜
20 shares Bank of Commerce 96⅜
100 shares Williamsburgh City Bank 104¾
20 shares Ocean Bank 84
30 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company 107
10 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co. ..... 82⅜@84⅜
15 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co. 183⅜
30 shares Firemen's Fund Insurance Company 79
14 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Company 200
20 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company. 162
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company. 117
20 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Company. 112

The bills of the Washington County Bank of Rhode Island, are redeemed at the Bank of North America, in Providence.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $614,342 07, (including $96,000 for Customs;) payments, $949,529 21; balance, $8,211,641 58.

Mineral Point Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This road, under a new organization, promises a satisfactory return to the stockholders. The road, as some of our readers are, perhaps, aware, runs from Werrenton, Ill., where it connects with the Illinois Central and the Galena and Chicago, to Mineral Point, Wis., a distance of thirty-two miles, through the heart of a fertile grain-growing region, and one which abounds in mineral wealth. Constructed originally at a cost of nearly $1,200,000, and sold under a foreclosure of mortgage a little more than a year ago, it has, under its new organization, with a capital of $50,000, begun to realize some of the benefits predicted from it at the outset. It appears, from the report of the Superintendent and Secretary, that the receipts for the current year, from all sources, amount to the sum of $50,491 13, and the disbursements of all kinds to $32,365 26, leaving a balance in the treasury of $18,125 87 on the 31st day of December last, and the road free from debt.

It is in contemplation, we believe, to extend the road a distance of 28 miles, to connect with the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, and thus open new and important sources of freight and travel through a district teeming with wealth and rapidly increasing population.

It seems to us that at this time, when railroad securities are so generally sought after, that this one, with its promising future, might justly take rank among some of those now estimated so highly. H.

Why Should not Legal Tender Notes be Received for Customs?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This Congress expires at noon, on Wednesday, the 4th of next month. Its remaining time is only a week, and much legislation that is desirable may be left undone; but there is still time to do a most important work for the National Currency.

The only plan, in addition to making this currency a legal tender, which has been tried for maintaining its value, and so insuring its acceptable use, is that of conversion into bonds, bearing six per cent. interest for five years, payable absolutely at the end of twenty years, and bearing such interest as Congress may authorize, for the last fifteen of them. Although the interest is payable in coin, the process of conversion has been stopped by considerations of profit and loss at the amount of twenty-five millions. The vast mass of the legal tender notes is, therefore, practically without any provision for its removal, and the legal tender character has failed to keep them anywhere near at par with gold.

The Banking bill just passed by Congress is proof, if proof were wanted, that the Administration regard the existing legal-tender Notes as only a temporary accommodation to the Government, and as by no means possessing the features they desire in a permanent circulation. It is a gigantic and practical endeavor to furnish the country for the future with a circulation uniform in character and value, in which respect it would resemble the present notes, and with a value near that of gold, if not actually convertible.

Meanwhile, the outstanding notes require immediate attention, especially as more are to be issued. And, as the existing scheme for funding them broke down, long ago, and it is probably sound policy not to burden the country with a long six per cent. loan, in order to retire them, even if it would have that effect, there remains but one way in which they can be put in sale process of withdrawal, and consequent greater value. This way is to receive them for duties on imports.

The greenbacks are now a legal tender in payment of all debts except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. It is not for a moment to be conceded that they shall ever possess the latter character. Gold is, has been, and must remain, the only currency in which to pay both interest and principal on the funded debt of the United States. The honor and strength of our money system depend on this.

But no reason exists why the former character should not be given to those notes, and no surer method of steadily diminishing their volume and increasing their value can be found. Let us, therefore, look at the obstacles which stand in the way of this, and see if they are of a nature to be dealt with successfully.

The customs of the United States can now be paid in gold, demand notes, and United States 2 year 6 per cent. certificates. Of these, gold is at a premium over the currency used in all our business of, say, 62 per cent., and the other two are within half of one per cent. of that price, having drawn nearer to gold, in the natural order, as their volume diminished. The problem then, with these securities, is to get them out of the way of the currency of the Government, while respecting the faith of the Government which has made them receivable as gold at the Custom-house.

It would, therefore, seem the part of wisdom in Congress to enable the Government to retire these dullable notes and certificates by specific legislation, so as to bring the legal-tender notes into use at once for payment of Customs. No manner of doing this exists, without dishonesty, except the plan of redeeming them in gold. The loss on so doing would not exceed, at present prices, a fifty-cent Postal Currency bill on every hundred dollars so redeemed; while the gain, from admitting the legal tenders as dutiable, would far outweigh this trifling outlay. The amount to be retired is now reasonable, and it could be provided for in gold, by a special agreement made through Mr. CISCO, or by sale of United States Bonds, no matter at what price, for the amount of gold required. The legislative directions as to redemption could be very simple, and the time allowed for it need not be long; and from the passage of the act the legal tenders should be made at once receivable for duties.

How far this would diminish the premium on gold is a matter for speculation. What is matter of certainty is, that it would from the first act in that direction, and with constantly accelerating force as the notes came in. The gold needed for payments on account of the public debt would then have to be bought in the market, until paper is once more convertible. And the United States would then be in no worse position than every citizen is now, when he needs gold for the purposes of his business; while Government would stand on the firm footing of financial soundness, and the loan without interest from the people, which the greenbacks are, would be paid off by the Government without the tedious burdan of conversion into funded debt.

As for the supply of gold, there is abundance of that metal still in the country, and the Government can have as much as it wants, at reasonable rates, just as soon as the currency is in fair way for retirement.

But it may be said, the premium on gold grossly exaggerates the depreciation of the currency, and the low prices of food may be given as confirmation of the statement. Unfortunately, that very lowness of price constitutes the chief money difficulty of no inconsiderable portion of the country. What can be said that shall be too strong when we see the West getting for its corn so poor a remuneration that breed is used for fuel; while, if seven bushels are sent to this market for sale, six are expended in charges on the way? This fact is undeniable that, however pleasant it may be here to get grain and flour at, or near, the old prices, while everything else has risen in cost, labor included, those who receive the old scale of payment are embarrassed for that very cause, and know perfectly well that in every commodity, except cottons, the depreciated currency is the chief agent in aggravating their expenses. Political discontent will always arise out of disorders in a national currency, however patiently men may bear the evils of any local circulating medium; and the political discontent which should embrace the whole food-producing region of this country is not a thing to be lightly raised. The prudence of Congress should lead it to prevent, where possible, and rectify, where necessary, any glaring inequality in the reward of labor in so far as it depends upon the financial policy of the nation.

While we all pray for the return of specie payment, let us heartily aid Mr. CHASE in his attempts toward that end. And now that Congress has given him the Banking Bill, for the foundation of a permanent currency, and as it will certainly pass, the Finance bill in some shape giving him the command of ample means for the present, let it close the session by an act of justice and sound policy, which shall both redeem the Demand Notes and Two-Year Certificates in gold, and make the Legal Tenders at once receivable for duties on imports.

Sales of Real Estate.—FEB. 25, 1863.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Premises No. 503 6th-av	$7,825
Premises No. 505 6th-av	6,850
Premises No. 507 5th-av	7,000
Premises No. 509 6th-av	7,700
Premises No. 86 Walker-st.	10,225
2 lots 52d-st. s., e. 3?9 ft. east 1st-av.	1,200 each
1 lot 57th-st. s. s., 175 ft. west 1st-av	1,300
1 lot 55th-st. n. s., bet. Av. A and 1st-av	1,175
2 lots 105th-st. n. s., bet. 10th-av. and B'way.	705 each
House and lot 31st-st., No. 47	6,975
Cottage and 4 lots 92d-st. n. s., bet. 3d and 4th avs.	4,650
4 lots 96th-st. n. s

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3567. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Second Committee of Conference on the Loan Bill.

The House Recommended to Recede from Its Position Regarding the Bank Tax.

Refusal of the House—A New Committee Asked.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR GENERALS.

A NEW CHIEF ENGINEER FOR THE NAVY.

A Filibustering Night Session in the House.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

THE LOAN BILL.

After the failure of the second Finance Conference Committee to agree, and the report of the fact, an effort was made to induce the House to recede. This the House refused to do, and a new Committee was asked for.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The conscript bill will come up to-morrow in the Senate, with the House amendments. It would have been taken up to-day, but the Peace Democrats asked for a day's delay, saying they wouldn't filibuster; but as they failed to make speeches against it when it was in the Senate before, they want an opportunity to do it now. There is thought to be no doubt of its final passage.

THE PAY OF THE SOLDIERS.

A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate, to-day, giving construction to the acts of Congress relative to the payment of troops, by providing that privates shall be paid from the time that they were individually enrolled—not, as heretofore, from the time their regimental organizations were completed, and they were mustered in.

MISSOURI EMANCIPATION.

There is little or no hope for the passage of the Missouri Emancipation bill this session. Mr. NOEL, its ablest friend, is sick, and it will be impossible to pass it against the determined opposition of the Democrats, who threaten to filibuster, if necessary to defeat it.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR GENERALS.

The Senate Military Committee had under consideration, to-day, the nominations of Major and Brigadier-Generals, communicated to the Senate, yesterday, and reported favorably upon—all but six or seven. Those not acted upon will not be confirmed, but will be allowed to fall. The Committee have also under consideration the promotions and appointments in the regular army, numbering in all about five hundred, and will soon report them to the Senate for their confirmation.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE NAVY.

The Senate Naval Committee to-day reported unanimously against the confirmation of Mr. ISHERWOOD as head of the Bureau of Engineering. The Secretary of the Navy will fill the place by another appointment.

THE NEW DISTRICT JUDGE IN MICHIGAN.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. WHITNEY as United States District Judge for the new Judicial District in Michigan.

THE SALE OF PRIZES.

The memorial presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. KING, from merchants and shipowners in New-York, in reference to the sale of prizes in that District, prays that an investigation into the matter may be had, and asks the passage of an act to secure the more speedy and less expensive sale and distribution of the proceeds of the prizes captured by our vessels.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

Maj.-Gen. MCDOWELL is ordered to Cairo, to act as President of a Court of Inquiry into the charges of cotton-speculating army officers. The decision of the Court of Inquiry in his own case has never been made public, but this is sufficient evidence of his having been totally exculpated from all the charges.

GEN. CURTIS.

All the Missouri members, except Mr. NOELL, have signed a petition to have Gen. CURTIS removed from the command of the Department of Missouri, and Gen. SCHOFIELD put in his place.

GEN. HATLECK AND GEN. DE AHUA.

Gen. DE AHUA, whose nomination was not confirmed by the Senate, has addressed a memorial to Congress, in which he makes a statement of grievance which bears very hard on Gen. HALLECK. Gen. DE AHUA is a soldier by profession, educated at the Royal Military College at Munich, and is certified by Gen. HUNTER and others to be an officer of decided capacity.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The President, to-day, communicated to Congress the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, with the accompanying matter for the General Agricultural Report for 1862.

From a cursory examination of subjects and names of contributors, it is believed to be a report of great value to the agriculture of the country. Much valuable matter has been prepared in the Department. The Chemical Report of Prof. WETHERILL, embraces important analyses; a report of the Superintendent of the Propagating Garden. Mr. SAUNDERS gives a view of current experiments in practical botany. The statistical tables comprise an aggregate of the various agricultural productions; the aggregate productions of the loyal States; estimates from an original system of collecting reliable information of the acreage, average yield and home value of the principal crops, and statements of the agricultural exports of the last six years, with those of the of thirty years previous, in periods of five years each, arranged for comparison and analysis. Among the articles prepared in the Department, are essays on the culture of cotton, tobacco and flax, and an exhaustive compendium of facts, illustrating the present condition and future prospects of sheep husbandry in the United States, embracing a brief statistical and historical view of our woolen manufactures.

Among the contributors are J. J. Thomas, Sandford Howard, Levi Bartlett, Wm. Darlington, H. D. Emory, Joseph Harris, Charles S. Jackson, J. W. Hoyt, F. R. Elliott, Lewis Ballman and other well-known agricultural writers. Among the articles are: "The International Exhibition of 1862," "Agriculture of Maine," "The Wheat Plant," "Wheat-growing in New-Hampshire," "Sorghum Culture," "Shelter and Protection of Orchards," "Frost," "Entomology of Grasses," "Wild Flowers," "Sweet Potatoes," "Maple Sugar," "Poultry," "Production of Milk," "Beef and Pork," "Stall-feeding of Cattle," "Kerry Cattle," "Preservation of Food," "Timber on the Prairies," "Flax," "Cotton," "Ailanthus," "Silk-worms," "Farm Implements," "Manufacture of Flour," "Coal-oil," "Marble of Rutland County," "Health of Farmers and their Wives," &c.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Senate has agreed to the proposition of the House for another Committee of Conference on their disagreement to the bank duty clause of the Finance bill.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that whenever a manufacturer shall use or shall remove for consumption or use any articles, goods, wares or merchandise, which, if removed for sale, would be liable to taxation as manufactures, he shall be assessed on the salable value of the articles, goods, wares or merchandise so used, or so removed for consumption or use. It is not necessary, in order to render a manufacturer liable to taxation under this decision that the articles so removed for consumption or use should be removed from the premises, or even from the building in which they were made.

THE REPORTED MOVEMENT OF JACKSON.

From careful inquiry in military quarters, there appears to be no possible grounds on which to verify the newspaper rumors of apprehended raids by JACKSON or others toward Strasburgh or the Valley of Virginia. On the contrary, our constant reconnoissances can detect nothing like such a movement.

MEXICAN DEPREDATIONS ON THE TEXAS BORDER.

Our Government has been officially informed of the action of the Mexican Government in relation to the invasion of Texas by bands of vagebond Mexicans. The Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs has instructed the Governor of Tamaulipas to make a solemn declaration to the Confederate authorities that such incursions are not only disconntenanced by the Mexican Government, but meets with its stern condemnation. The Governor of Tamaulipas is further required, as far as possible, to prevent such invasions of the neighboring soil of Texas. Should the Texans or other rebels retaliate, by in turn invading Mexico, they are to be treated as bandits, while those from the Mexican side passing into Texas are to forfeit all claims of protection on the Mexican Government.

NO PRINTING PAPER IMPORTED.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted to the Senate to-day, says that no printing paper was included in the recent statement of imports of paper from the Collectors of New-York and Boston, and that none whatever has been imported under the present tariff.

ARRIVAL OF THE MERCEDITA.

The United States steamer *Mercedita*, from Port Royal and Newbern, arrived off the Navy-yard this evening. She encountered very severe weather on the coast. The French transport *Ossian*, from Havana for Cherbourg, with machinery damaged, put in this port for repairs. She was towed from Port Royal by the *Mercedita*.

THE PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS.

Senator WILSON's joint resolution, relative to the payment of soldiers, submitted to-day, prescribes that laws shall be so construed that all enlisted men called into service since April 1, 1861, shall be allowed pay commencing from the date of individual enrollment, and commissioned officers from the time they were mustered into service, the date of entering on active duty in the field, or of organization of their respective companies, whichever of these dates may soonest occur. It also provides that no soldier can forfeit his right to bounty unless discharged by Court-martial by an order, as a punishment, or in consequence of fraud on his part.

PRIZE ADJUDICATION.

Some of the principal merchants and shippers of New-York remonstrate, in a memorial submitted to the Senate, against a continuance of the present system of prize adjudication, alleged to be chargeable with abuses and delays which consume the receipts of prizes so richly earned by the crews entitled to them.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session to-night, confirmed the following nominations: For Rear-Admirals in the navy, Charles Henry Davis and John A. Dahlgren. Chief of Police for the District of Columbia, Richard Bett. Quartermasters with the rank of Captain, J. T. Rapelye, of New-York; Elias M. Greene, of New-York; Sylvester Bragg, of Iowa; Augustus L. Thomas, of New-York; Sam. R. Hamill, of Pennsylvania; Walter Curtis, of Massachusetts; Henry L. Jones, of Massachusetts; Henry L. Browning, of Indiana; S. H. Donan, of Ohio; Wm. H. D. Cochran, of New-Hampshire; Thomas H. McDill of Wisconsin; C. M. Sampson, Massachusetts; S. J. J. Wright, of Michigan; J. F. Hazleton, of Wisconsin; H. C. Goff, of Western Virginia; John R. Craig, of Ohio; Medical Inspector, J. S. Summers. Commissaries of Subsistence—Benjamin S. Noble, of Iowa; Alfred Norton, of Massachusetts; Marcus B. Breckinridge, of Illinois; George H. Smith, of New-Jersey; Dwight A. Aiken, of Michigan. As Quartermasters—Charles Parsons, of Iowa; Nathaniel S. Constable, of Missouri; J. L. Woods, of Missouri; Joshua H. Alexander, of Missouri; John P. Boon, of Missouri; Theodore Griswold, of Missouri; Thomas B. Huet, of Missouri; Richard B. Diven, of Missouri; S. H. Lunt, of Iowa; Robert Harris, of Massachusetts; Chas. A. Henry, of Nebraska. Additional Paymasters—George B. Ely, of Wisconsin; Jacob Sharpe, of New-Jersey; Wm. M. Babbitt; N. P. Colburn, of Minnesota; Robert G. Hunter, of New-Jersey; Wm. J. Wood, of New-Jersey; George N. Smith, of Pennsylvania; Robert C. Walker, of Pennsylvania; Gaspenard S. Webb, of Ohio; George W. Seovall, of New-York; Edwin Fly, of Maine; Justus Phelps, of New-York; C. O. Clark, of Connecticut.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an additional report from the Collector concerning the duties on paper.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the bill to limit the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back a bill to establish Rules and Articles of War, with amendments.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the merchants and shipowners of New-York City, in reference to the sale of prizes in that District, asking for investigation and for the passage of acts to secure a more speedy and less expensive sale and distribution of the proceeds. Referred to the Naval Committee with instructions to inquire into the propriety of appointing a Committee of Investigation into the matter.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Post-offices and Roads, reported back the bill to allow the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Ohio River, at not less than 100 feet above low water mark, with 200 feet span.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a joint resolution relative to the payment of the volunteers and militia of the United States. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called up the bill to incorporate the Institution of Colored Children in the District of Columbia.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) wished to know if these negroes could get be educated without an act of incorporation. In his State they educated white children without any such act of Congress. Indeed, he saw no reason for the Government to go into this business of educating these persons any way. He took the ground that as the President had coupled colonization with his emancipation scheme, if the negro was to remain in this country, he could only remain in a subordinate capacity as a slave, and a legislative body had no right to educate children of the State, unless it might be its duty to educate those who were to take part in the Government; and he trusted we had not reached that point where it was proposed to elevate the negro to the condition of a voter, and one of the governors of the country.

Mr. GRIMES said the very crude notions of the Senator from Virginia, on the subject of education explained some things which might not otherwise be understood. It might be the pleasure in the Senator's section not to educate any one—only those who were to take part in governing the nation. But he thanked God that he came from a section where they entertained different ideas on the subject of education, and where nobler and loftier sentiments prevailed—where they believe that every man should be taught to read the laws by which he was to be governed, and to read the Word of God. They did not entertain any such low and grovelling ideas on the subject of education.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he was astonished to hear the objections against this bill, and that a Senator from Virginia should get up and make an argument against popular education. Great God! had it come to the point that at this day a Senator of the United States made an argement against popular education, when every civilized nation in the world had given it their serious attention, and deemed it of the highest importance. He came from a section where they educated all children; and if New-England had anything to boast of it was her system of public instruction, which gave every child, whether high or low born, a fair chance in life.

Mr. CARLILE asked if the Legislature of his State had ever incorporated companies for the education of colored children?

Mr. MORRILL said his State had incorporated a system which educated every child without reference to color or complexion. The negro was put upon an equal footing in that respect. The State knew no distinction in its duty of education.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to postpone the bill. Rejected. Nays, 29.

Yeas—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Harding, Kennedy, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Wall, Wilson of Missouri—9.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Conference on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, made a report, which was agreed to, and a new Committee of Conference was appointed on the amendment in relation to the tax on banks.

The bill to extend the Washington and Alexandria Railroad was taken up.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) opposed the bill at some length.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the bill, and take up the bill to enroll and call out the militia.

The motion was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Hicks, Howe, McDougall, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wilson of Massachusetts—16.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Harris, Kennedy, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Morrill, Pomeroy, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpie, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson of Missouri—19.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachussets, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that no person shall be excluded from the cars on account of color. Adopted, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harris, Howard, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—19.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Hicks, Howe, Kennedy, Lane of Maryland, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpie, Willey, Wilson of Missouri—18.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) opposed the bill, and referred to letters from the Secretary of War against the measure.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) said the person at the head of the War Department was a base man. He had promised the President of the United States, in his own house, that he would denounce the Secretary of War. There ought to be a President of the United States—

Mr. MORRILL called the Senator to order, as his remarks were not relevant.

The Chair (Mr. ANTHONY,) decided that the point was well taken.

Mr. MCDOUGALL—I declare here, in my place, before the Senate, on my own responsibility, that the man who is at the head of the War Department is a man who has wronged the country.

The Chair called the Senator to order.

Mr. MCDOUGALL—I appeal from the decision of the Chair. I want to know whether a Senator of the United States is equal to the Secretary of War.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) appealed to the Senator to withdraw his call for an appeal.

Mr. MCDOUGALL—Well, I will withdraw it. But I should like an expression of opinion to see whether the Senate of the United States dares speak the truth.

The bill passed—Yeas 22, Nays 16.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) called up the bill for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of fraud in the insurrectionary districts.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment excluding all captures made by the navy from the provisions of the bill.

Adopted—Yeas 27, Nays 10.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered an amendment excluding all property which had been or was intended to be used against the United States, such as ships, munitions of war, &c., from the provisions of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) moved to strike out the section authorizing agents of the Treasury Department to buy cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco.

Mr. DAVIS, in the course of some remarks on the bill, said many officers had engaged in the collection of large amounts of plunder; and he understood that Gen. BUTLER had, through a brother of his, engaged largely in such plunder.

Mr. CHANDLER said Gen. BUTLER had accounted to the Treasury for every dollar of property he had taken.

Mr. DAVIS said Gen. BUTLER did not act in his own name; but his brother was his agent, and gathered up an immense amount of plunder. He saw by the *Intelligencer* that this brother and another person were in possession of the MILLIKEN estate, worth before the war, $3,000,000. There was a gentleman who had a large amount of plate, worth $30,000, deposited in a safe at New-Orleans, and a fine house with furniture, valued at $5,000. Gen. BUTLER sent an armed force and forced open the safe and took the plate, and then took possession of the furniture, and Gen. BUTLER would compel persons having property to sell it to him at a reduced price. The people of New-Orleans had denounced him as a plunderer and tyrant.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, made a report from the Committee of conference on the bill to limit the number of Major and Brigadier Generals, which was agreed to. The report makes, in all, seventy Major-Generals and 275 Brigadiers.

The Senate took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) called up the bill to facilitate taking depositions in the United States to be used in other countries. Passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the collection of the abandoned property in the insurrectionary districts, the pending question being the motion to strike out the sections authorizing the agent of the Treasury to purchase cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, referred to the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky concerning Gen. BUTLER. He believed the Senator was entirely mistaken in his statements. Gen. BUTLER had turned over to Gen. BANKS nearly $1,000,000 worth of property, and put in the Treasury nearly $750,000. He had done more than almost any other man to support the Government and restore order in New-Orleans. Gen. BUTLER had supported nearly 30,000 poor people, and had levied contributions on the rebels to help furnish means. He thought the imputations against Gen. BUTLER entirely uncalled for and unjust. He did not believe Gen. BUTLER ever received a farthing wrongfully at New-Orleans, or attempted to do so.

Mr. DAVIS repeated what he had heard and said. At the next session he would call for a Committee to investigate the doings of Gen. BUTLER.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said these charges were made by men who hated Gen. BUTLER. Every man who acted with rigor and energy against the rebels had been slandered and abused. No man had done more than Gen. BUTLER, and he hoped the Senator would be true to his promise and call for a Committee to investigate the conduct of Gen. BUTLER, and he believed that these imputations would be found unfounded in fact.

Mr. DAVIS said the men who had done much for their country were aspersed, and the brightest instance was Gen. MCCLELLAN. At the commencement of the war he believed Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS was a traitor, and sympathized with treason; and he (DAVIS) had offered a resolution to investigate his conduct, but the Senator from Massachusetts had objected.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said he believed there was no more loyal man than Gen. THOMAS, and he never a breath from any investigation; and it would have been a bright day for him if the resolution for a Committee had passed. As for Gen. BUTLER, he (RICE) was here in the dark days when Gen. BUTLER was our only stay, when he had command at Annapolis; and he thought it was a great mistake when Gen. BUTLER was taken away from New-Orleans, and a dark day for the loyal people of New-Orleans. He did not believe Gen. BUTLER ever took a dollar from any loyal man.

Mr. DAVIS asked how it was that Gen. BUTLER's brother became rich?

Mr. RICE said he knew nothing about Gen. BUTLER's brother, and there was not a particle of evidence before the Senate that he ever took a dollar. It was a mere newspaper report, and he thought grave charges should not be made in this way. Semi-rebels and sympathizers with treason were apt to complain.

Mr. DAVIS asked what the Senator thought of the gross order of Gen. BUTLER with regard to women.

Mr. RICE said he could not judge of the provocation for that order, but, from Gen. BUTLER's explanation of it, it was evident that it did not mean what the semi-rebels tried to make it out. In regard to the gentleman from St. Louis who says he lost his plate and furniture, he would say that he was either a traitor, or a slanderer. BUTLER never touched a dollar of his property.

Mr. DAVIS said he understood this gentleman was as loyal as the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. RICE said he made no professions of loyalty.

Mr. DAVIS said he had better make none.

Mr. CHANDLER raised a point of order that this discussion was entirely irrelevant.

The Chair decided that the point was correctly taken.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) spoke against the bill, declaring it to be unconstitutional and a great outrage on the people.

Mr. CHANDLER said the bill was to act on the rebels, and he did not expect the Senator from Kentucky to support it. He did not expect him to support anything calculated to support the Government. A rebel has sacrificed all his rights. He has no right to life, liberty and happiness. Even life was a boon to him.

Mr. POWELL said he did not expect the Senator from Michigan to sustain anything which had a reasonable amount of honesty of constitutional law in it. He contended that the bill had nothing to do with rebels at all.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. CLARK, MORRILL and others.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill was postponed.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Gen. ROSECRANS, and the officers and men under his command, for gallantry at Murfreesboro. Passed.

Went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, from the Committee on Government Contracts, reported a resolution, which was adopted, that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to decline any further payment to the parties interested on account of chartering the steamer *Catalina*, in April, 1861.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. COLFAX in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the amendments to the Internal Revenue bill.

A substitute was adopted for the sixth section, imposing new rates of stamp taxes on promissory notes, in order that it may more certainly be executed and to avoid evasions, and also on bonds and mortgages, with powers of attorney, and taxes on the sale of ships and assignments of insurance policy. It exempts soldiers' and sailors' pension papers.

The eighth section was amended so as to include navigation and turnpike companies.

Section 10 was amended so as to read as follows:

And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of April, 1863, any person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations carrying on or doing an Express business, shall, in lieu of the tax and stamp duties imposed by the existing law be subject to and pay a duty of two per centum on the gross amount of all the receipts of such express business, and shall be subject to the same provisions, rules and penalties as are prescribed in section 60 of the act to which this is an amendment, for the persons, firms, companies or corporations owning, or possessing, or having the management of steamboats, ferry-boats and railroads; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The 12th section was amended so as to include distilled spirits, cotton or woolen fabrics.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a new section, that every incorporated bank, or private institution legally authorized to issue notes, shall be required to make returns under oath on the 1st of January and July, or within 30 days therefter, of the amount of profits which have accrued or been earned during the six months next preceeding, on which shall be paid 3 per centum.

Mr. TRIMBLE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that there shall be assessed and paid on the average deposits of such banks, associations and individuals doing banking or brokerage business, one quarter of one per centum, to be paid every half year from and after the 1st of July, 1863, according to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. TRIMBLE's amendment was rejected.

Mr. MORRILL's substitute was adopted.

The object of this section is to make the licenses and taxes uniformly terminate on the 1st of May annually.

Section 15 was amended so that the salary of collector, &c., shall not exceed $10,000.

An addition was made to section 18, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ three persons to prevent frauds on the revenue.

Section 20 was altered so as to allow Assessors $1,500 per annum, with the newly arranged percentage on receipts, together with office rent and the necessary clerks, Assistant Assessors, to be allowed just and reasonable compensation.

The succeeding section, also numbered 20, in regard to the prevention of frauds, was stricken out.

Section 23 was amended so as to authorize a lawyer to practice anywhere under one license.

A new section was added, providing that persons removing to new houses of trade or business, shall continue the same without new licenses.

Another new section was added, providing that all duties or taxes under the act to which the present is an amendment, on articles manufactured to be delivered to the United States previous to July 1, 1862, shall be refunded to the payer thereof, provided application be made within twelve months.

A new section was also adopted, providing that medicines, medicinal preparations, perfumery and cosmetics, may be removed from bonded warehouses for exportation without stamp duty, and that the duty be refunded on the alcohol entering into their composition.

Section 26 was amended by including castings of all descriptions.

A substitute for the proviso in section 27 was adopted, providing for refunding the duties on cloth, silk or cotton imported prior to the 1st of September, 1862, but not dyed or otherwise prepared until after that date.

Section 30 was amended by including fine-cut tobacco in the proviso at the end thereof.

A new section was added, to dispense with assessors and collectors in the Territories after the present assessment shall be collected. It was stated in explanation that the amounts collected would not more than pay the salaries of the officers.

The House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

A section was adopted that the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco be required to audit, allow and pay for the services of Collectors and Assessors in the States of California and Oregon, and Washington and Nevada Territories.

The Committee rose, having acted on all the sections of the bill, and reported its action to the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the bank tax clause of the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, reported that the Committee was unable to agree. He moved that the House recede from the disagreement to the Senate's amendment.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) raised a point of order that, as the amendment proposed a tax, it must be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved the previous question, which was not carried—Ayes, 48; Noes, 58.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said they had understood that the adoption of the Bank bill was merely to give an opportunity to introduce a system of national banking under that measure, it being expressly understood that there should be no coercion. Now, the proposition of the Senate, if adopted, would change the tax which was fixed in the bill, and obtained a majority in this House, namely, from 2 per centum to 1 per centum. The second objection was, that it would place the Government in hostility against all banking interests of the country, and all the industrial interests connected therewith. It was a proclamation to the banking interests, that such had been their course during the war, and their present attitude, and such the strength of the Government, that it could afford to place itself in hostile array and crush them out. The banking institutions of New-York not only lent to the Government every dollar, but three for every two they had. With a capital of $100,000,000, they lent their cash and credit to the extent of $150,000,000.

The banking interests of New-England were in a similar condition. They lent more than they were worth when they came to the rescue of the Government. This money was lent when it could be obtained from no other source. He wanted one more Committee of Conference.

Mr. WASHBURNE said it was usual to have the vote taken on the report of the Committee at once. He did not recollect of an instance when it was refused to second the demand for the previous question. He denied that the Government was placing itself in hostile array against the banks. In the Tax bill there was no tax on bank notes, while every other interest was taxed. Yet, when it was proposed to put a tax of 1 per centum on the banks only for the first two years, and after that only 2 per centum, they were told that it was arraying the Government in hostility against the banks.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the country was tired of hearing the eternal complaint of the banks and the wrongs they suffered at the hands of the Government.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said he voted for the Bank bill, because the Secretary of the Treasury declared that it was necessary to strengthen the credit of the Government. The result of the passage of that measure was that the bonds, which were at 90 cents, had gone up to par. We make all branches of industry pay taxes, and taxed promissory notes, &c., and he thought the banks, being patriotic, would not condemn the measures of Congress, but unhesitatingly pay the tax.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said the tax proposed was not for revenue, but to destroy State banking institutions. It was to restrain local circulation, to give force and effect to the new Bank bill. It was a part of the policy of the Government to take into its hands the powers of the States.

The House, by a vote of 63 against 75, refused to recede from its disagreement to the Senate's amendment.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the House insisted on its disagreement, and asked another Committee of Conference.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the bill to indemnify the President and others for acts committed under the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, made a report thereon. It authorizes the President, during the present rebellion, and when the public safety requires it, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in any State or parts of States, and provides for discharges by Courts, the parties discharged to take the oath of allegiance.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) raised the point that this was not the report agreed upon in the Joint Committee of Conference, but was altered after the meeting had adjourned, contrary to the manual.

Messrs. STEVENS and BINGHAM severally explained that the report was signed by a majority of the conferees.

The Speaker put the question as to whether the report should be received. It was decided in the affirmative—88 against 42.

Mr. PENDLETON suggested that the bill be printed and laid over until Monday.

Mr. STEVENS was willing to, if the previous question on the bill should now be seconded.

Messrs. PENDLETON and VOORHEES would not consent to this.

Mr. STEVENS said there was no other way left him than to demand the previous question.

Mr. PENDLETON moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) thereupon demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken, resulting in a vote of 34 against 90.

It was now 10 o'clock.

The question recurred on laying the report of the Committee on the table, when Mr. ANCONA, at his own request, was excused from voting.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider the vote, and lay that motion on the table.

The motion of Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative.

Mr. ANCONA moved that, when the House adjourn, it be to Monday.

Mr. WOOD moved that it be to Tuesday next.

Mr. ALLEN, of Illinois, demanded the yeas and nays.

No quorum voting, Mr. BINGHAM, at 11 o'clock, moved a call of the House. Agreed to.

Excuses were heard for absentees.

On motion of Mr. F. A. CONKLING, at midnight the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring in the absentees.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) wanted to know whether it would be in order to move to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. PENDLETON said it was already suspended by the President's Proclamation.

Mr. WICKLIFFE wanted to know whether it would be in order to move a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow, in order to afford time for absentees to be brought in.

Mr. BINGHAM said that was out of order.

Mr. WICKLIFFE moved a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. DAWES) decided that Mr. WICKLIFFE's motion was out of order.

Mr. WOOD moved to adjourn. Disagreed to.

While the House was waiting for the arrival of absentees, Mr. EDWARDS suggested that members who had speeches hard to keep, had better let them out.

Mr. COX called upon Mr. STEVENS to give some reminiscences of the Buckshot War.

Mr. STEVENS said if he had time he could give a history of the Democratic Party at that time, more disgraceful even than now.

A number of absentees were brought in by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Their excuses caused much merriment.

Mr. WRIGHT, who had just been released from custody, suggested that if the Sergeant-at-Arms went to the subterranean office of the Doorkeeper, he might make a big haul of absentees. He began to tell who were there, when the Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. DAWES) called him to order.

Another long pause ensued, waiting for absentees.

1:10 A. M.—All further proceedings on the call were dispensed with.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, moved to adjourn. Negatived—Yeas, 20; Nays, 84.

The question was taken on Mr. PENDLETON's motion to lay on the table the report of the Committee of Conference on the Habeas Corpus Indemnity bill. Decided in the negative—Yeas, 28; Nays, 79.

Debate on motions were renewed.

Mr. ALLEN of Ohio, moved that when the House adjourn it be to Monday.

Mr. WOOD moved to substitute Tuesday.

The conclusion of the House report had not reached us at 3 o'clock this morning.

Amusements.

GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ brings his Brooklyn opera season to a close to-day, when, for the first time in the sister city, there will be a grand Operatic Matinée. Entertainments of this kind are sure to flourish where there are plenty of pretty girls. Owing to this cause they are always peculiarly successful in New-York, and we can certainly see no reason why they should not be so in Brooklyn—a city famous for its bloomieg damsels and lovely matrons. FLOTOW's charming opera of "Martha," has been selected for the occasion. It will be interpreted by the same artists who rendered it so acceptably last week. The price of admission is fifty cents to all parts of the house, and there are, of course, no reserved seats. If the day is fine we shall expect to see a brilliant sight in Montague-street; the first Matinée and the last appearance of Mr. ANSCHUTZ's troupe are twin events that should surely interest the public. The *impresario* opens in Philadelphia on Monday next.

ITALIAN OPERA—MR. MAretzek's preliminary announcement appears in to-day's paper. The company, it will be perceived, is entirely new, and very much stronger than was anticipated, numbering two sopranos, two contraltos, three tenors, one baritone and three bassos. The opening night is fixed for Wednesday next, and, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, there will be no increase in the prices of admission. Subscriptions for the season of six nights only, with choice of seats, will be received. The opening opera is not yet announced, but it will probably be "Ernani."

MATINEE FRANCAISE.—The second and last *matinée* at the refreshing little French Theatre will take place to-day at 12½ o'clock, when Mme. ne GIRARDIN's touching story, "La Joie Fait Peur," and the opera-bouffe, "La Rose de St. Flour," will be performed. In the evening, at the same establishment, "Pascal at Chambord;" and "Le Code des Femmes."

CONCERT.—Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, who is about leaving for Europe, will give a grand farewell concert at Irving Hall to-night, assisted by Mr. WM. CASTLE, tenor; Mr. S. B. MILLS, pianist; Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, violinist, and Signor ARDITI, conductor.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Attempted Raid of Stuart's Cavalry Upon Our Lines.

THE ATTEMPT A FAILURE.

Several of his Officers and Men Captured.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 27.

On Wednesday night two rebel cavalry brigades, (FITZ HUGH LEE's and HAMPTON's,) attempted to make a raid into our lines. They crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and succeeded by a strong attack in breaking our thin line of cavalry outposts at one or two points, capturing a small number of our men. Our cavalry outposts' reserves were brought up, the lines immediately reëstablished, and a force sent in pursuit. Our captures included two or three officers. The rebels failed in accomplishing their object, and retreated in great haste across the Rappahannock, felling trees across the roads and placing other obstacles in the way of the pursuing force. The cavalry sent out in pursuit have not yet returned. The rebel cavalry were commanded by Gen. STUART in person. One of the prisoners is Capt. JOHN ALEXANDER, of the Second Virginia cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

Officers who left the Army of the Potomac this morning, report that the prevailing impression there was that the rebels were evacuating their position at Fredericksburgh and vicinity. The only evidence, however, noticed of this change, is that they have recently made some demonstrations similar to those heretofore made by them when about to evacuate a position—such as feeling our lines, making a display of force in front, throwing up temporary earthworks, &c. A few days ago, new earthworks sprang into existence below Fredericksburgh, as if by magic. Yesterday morning, several new camps were ostentatiously displayed in plain view from this side of the river, where none existed the day before, and on Wednesday last attempts were made at two different points to feel our lines. FITZHUGH LEE, with the First and Ninth Virginia cavalry, crossed the Rappahannock, between Sulphur Springs and the railroad, crossing at about noon, under the cover of a dense fog, and came upon a picket of the Fourth New-York cavalry, near Arthur's Church. The pickets fell back fighting to the infantry reserve, when they were reinforced, and the rebels were in turn pursued and driven across the river.

In this affair the rebels had two men killed and lost from twelve to twenty prisoners, eight of whom—one a Captain belonging to the First Virginia cavalry—were brought to this city on the *John Brooks* last evening. Our loss was one man reported killed and a number taken prisoners, all of the Fourth New-York cavalry.

About the same time, a rebel force of infantry crossed near the United States Ford, but they were repulsed, without loss on either side, so far as known.

A CLEARING OUT.

The Provost-Marshal at Aquia Creek has commenced in good earnest clearing out the gamblers, swindlers and suckers generally, who, in large numbers, had concentrated at Aquia Creek. He shipped per the *John Brooks* yesterday, about a score of these worthless fellows, under guard.

THE LAST KENTUCKY R

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

There is nothing very new under the literary sun of late, nor anything deserving very lengthy or special mention.

The HARPERS publish, in paper form, Mrs. OLIPHANT'S *Chronicles of Carlingford*, and *Barrington*, a novel by CHARLES LEVER. Mrs. OLIPHANT'S work stands out in direct contrast to the novels of that sensation school whereof Mrs. HENRY WOOD and Miss BRADDON are at present the able and successful exponents. The movement is quiet and natural—too quiet, perhaps, but the bounds of human belief are observed, and the reader is not vexed with constant contradictions and absurdities at every turn of the story. As for the late Mr. LEVER'S *Barrington*, we must clean it with the majority of those works which he wrote late in life, when his pen became merely a wand, which he waved to fend off remorseless creditors. We must confess to having never been able to master enough patience and perseverance to read the novels brought forth under this pecuniary pressure, though the name of the author of *Charles O'Malley* appears on the title-page.

From JAMES MILLER we have a translation from the German of JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH RICHTER, under the title of *Walt and Vult, or The Twins*. Not one of RICHTER'S most powerful and exciting works, with the violent play and throb of human passion glowing convulsively on every page, it is still a pleasing story, and exhibits the author of *Titan* in no unfavorable light. The same press gives us *Biblical Science Improved*, by LEICESTER AMBROSE SAWYER. Mr. SAWYER adopts a new system of biblicel interpretation, and points out the errors into which he thinks the people of the present matter-of-fact-day have fallen by accepting and translating the figurative traditions of an oriental people literally.

CROSBY & NICHOLS publish a very clever little book for the young, apropos to the times, entitled, *I will be a Soldier*. It gives the career of a boy who resolved to be a soldier, and was one, in the true sense of the word. Mrs. L. C. TUTHILL is the author. The same firm publishes a *Manual of Penmanship*, containing a full statement of PAYSON, DUNTON and SCRIBNER'S method of teaching. It seems to be a full exposition of the art, and if the specimens exhibited of the performance of pupils constitute a fair standard to judge by, the system is an admirable one.

GEO. W. CARLETON publishes a second series of the *Orpheus C. Kerr Papers*, and a collection of sketches and tales, called *Sprees and Splashes*, by HENRY MORFORD. The peculiar vein of wit which distinguishes the gentleman who writes under the soubriquet of "Orpheus C. Kerr" never was a favorite with us, nor do we think that the most praisefully inclined of critics could call the walk of his humor a high one. Still it were impossible to read a page of the book without laughing, though we fancy that to deliberately sit down to read the whole of it would have a rather depressing effect than otherwise. Mr. MORFORD modestly states that his book is only intended "for railroad rides and odd half-hours," and no one will dispute its claims to so unpretentious a destiny. He is an easy, graceful writer, and his book will deserve the popularity it is certain to achieve.

The APPLETONS publish a translation, by Bishop COLENSO, of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, examined from a missionary point of view. The book was written before the Zulus succeeded in weaning the Bishop from his faith in the first five books of the Old Testament. Also, by the APPLETONS, is published *An Answer to Bishop Colenso*, by M. MAHAN, D. D. Mr. MAHAN thinks that the Bishop's trouble arises from his taking a too material view of Scriptural truths, and attaching an exact and arithmetical interpretation to statements which were never intended to be so understood. Of course, this answer of Dr. MAHAN'S is only one of a series which will hail around the backsliding Bishop. Mr. HOLLY'S *Country Seats*, a book containing designs for cottages, villas, &c., prepared for publication before this war broke out, but held back on account of the paralysis which descended "as falls the frost from the clear cold heaven" upon enterprise and building, is now given to the public in very handsome form by the APPLETONS. They reason that it is an appropriate time for publication, since fortunes appear to be made even faster than in times of peace. Undoubtedly the shrewd publishers are right in their estimation of the fitness of the time. The next Summer will probably see every army contractor luxuriating in a suburban villa, or a cottage along the picturesque banks of the Hudson.

WILLIAM GOWANS publishes *A description of the Province and City of New-York in the year 1695*, by JOHN MILLER, an eminent divine of that period. As a memento of the early days of Manhattan, the book is curious and interesting indeed. It seems that the inhabitants passed their time then very much as they do now, and that flirting, dancing, gaming, and general looseness of morals and manners are by no means inventions of the present generation.

Sketches of the War; a series of letters to the North Moore-street School, of this City, by Capt. CHAS. C. NOTT, is published by CHAS. T. EVANS. These sketches form a very clever and interesting little book.

Studies, by J. A. DORGAN, is the title of a volume of poems, containing nothing of very eminent poetical merit, printed in Philadelphia.

A Dissertation on the Constitution of the United States, by SIDNEY GEORGE FISHER, is published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia.

A Curious Blunder in English History by an English Statesman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Earl of Malmesbury is a member of the Privy Council, a Trustee of the British Museum, and has been twice Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He is between 50 and 60 years of age, and might naturally be supposed, from his education and his position, to have some knowledge of English history. And yet we find him making, in the House of Lords, during the recent discussion of the royal speech, the following startling announcement:

* * * "Before leaving the subject of America, I want to express my sincere hope that, although the noble lord has been baffled, as I know he has, in treating with so extraordinary a body as the Government of the Northern States, he has endeavored to stop, or at least mitigate, some of the horrors now going on in America. I have no doubt he has done so, as the papers to be produced may prove; but, without distressing your lordships with any enumeration of unparalleled horrors, I should like to know whether the noble lord has arrested one kind of diabolical cruelty enacted by the Government of the United States. That Government has, contrary to all the common laws of war, contrary to all precedent, not excluding the most ignorant and barbarous ages, *declared medicines and surgical instruments contraband of war, thereby, in plain English, enacting that nothing should be done to mitigate the sufferings or save the life of a wounded or dying enemy.*" [Hear, hear.]

Now, it would be extremely discourteous to suggest that possibly the noble Earl, when he allowed himself to make this statement, was uttering a deliberate untruth. We are, therefore, reduced to the necessity of believing that he was merely guilty of a most astounding and inexcusable blunder. We had supposed that SIDNEY SMITH had, in one of his Peter Plymley letters, immortalized the measure of Mr. PERCIVAL, in 1808, known as the "Jesuits' Bark bill."

This bill prohibited the exportation of "Jesuits' bark"—perhaps more commonly known as "Peruvian bark"—into any portion of the Continental territory occupied by the French. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. PERCIVAL) stated in the House of Commons that he was led to introduce this bill "by the information that the severest pressure was already felt on the Continent from the want of that article. It was of great importance to the armies of the enemy." The bill encountered strong opposition in the House of Commons, on the ground that "it went to carry into effect a most detestable species of warfare;" as "an abominable measure, calculated to hold the country up to universal contempt;" as "uniting detestable cruelty with absurd folly;" as "extending those evils by which war was rendered so horrible, and tending to repunge the world into a state of barbarism." *The bill, however, passed the House of Commons, by a very large majority.*

In the House of Lords, the bill was vehemently attacked, and as stoutly defended. Lord ERSKINE denounced it, as "contrary to the dictates of religion and the principles of humanity." The Earl of Albemarle "wholly reprobated the measure, as utterly indefensible," merely operating "to carry on war with hospitals."

Other noblemen condemned the measure in the most indignant and eloquent language, and a considerable number of Peers signed a protest against the bill "to embody," as Lord ERSKINE said, "the reasons which operated in his mind against it, that they might remain upon the journals of the House and go down to all posterity."

The bill, however, passed the House of Lords by the overwhelming majority of 66 out of 154 votes.

NAPIER, in his History of the War in the Peninsular, says of Mr. PERCIVAL, the author of the bill:

"His bigotry taught him to oppress Ireland, but his religion did not deter him from passing a law to prevent the introduction of medicines into France during a pestilence."

In a word—probably no one measure of the English Government designed to cripple the power of NAPOLEON was more warmly discussed while pending, or occupied a more prominent place on the page of modern English history, than this very "Jesuits' Bark bill."

In view of all this, in what terms shall we characterize the statement we have quoted from the speech of the Earl of Malmesbury? What less can we say than that he stands convicted of the most marvelous ignorance of the recent history of his own country, or of a palpable and barefaced falsehood, expressed in language highly insulting and offensive.

F. W., JR.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Reception of the Emancipation Policy—Concurrence in the Government's Acts—Vessels Arrived.

KEY WEST, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1863.

The events of the last two weeks have followed each other with such rapidity that full scope for analization and reflection has barely been enjoyed in the intervals. Yet, if the signs of the times are not altogether deceptive, there is a gradual and frank giving away of all the elements of opposition to the Government policy among all loyal citizens. The sacrifice that some of our citizens are called upon to make to the Emancipation Proclamation will, in all cases, where readily acquiesced in, be a sure and unmistakable test of their devotion to the cause of our country, and their willingness to contribute and yield all that may be necessary for final and complete success. Compensation should, and may come to some, and, perhaps, this expectation has some influence; but, in most cases, there is a cheerful and devoted acquiescence and indifference as to all pecuniary considerations.

First, we had the Proclamation, then, five days' afterward, a change in the military command of the Island, returning the Ninetieth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, under Col. JOSEPH T. MEAGAN, which is by all accepted as an emphatic declaration of carrying out and fully sustaining here in this command the principles and objects of that Proclamation. Next, we have the arrival of Col. MONTGOMERY, of Kansas fame, who at once entered upon the object of his visit, in enlisting as soldiers for the United States Army such colored men as offered their services. This is the greatest revolution in our social and domestic institutions yet. The work has proceeded with perfect order and decorum, and about 100 men are enrolled out of the small number on the island. These enlisted men, by many circumstances, exhibit a self-sacrificing devotion and loyalty that is worthy of all praise.

On Saturday morning, the 14th, the ship *Borodino*, Capt. FLOWERS, of Boston, arrived from Kingston, Jam., with the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Hatteras*, that were captured by the *Alabama*. Capt. BLAKE informs me that he lost but two men killed and six wounded, who are now here and are recovering. He fully confirms the statement already published as to the violence of the engagement and damage to the *Alabama*. We only regret he had not an abler ship, in which case the result would probably have been widely different. The *Alabama* was detained several days at Kingston, in repairing her damages in the action with the *Hatteras*, during which she received one shell that failed to explode, or a more serious result would have followed.

The weather here is pleasantly delightful, and our town is crowded with strangers from the very large number of vessels that are constantly arriving or departing. Many of these vessels need repairs, and the naval machine-shop, under the efficient charge of Lieut. MCDERMOTT, is taxed to its utmost capacity, and most of the time is occupied, late into the hours of midnight, with flame and light revealing the operations within.

Among the vessels lately in our harbor, are the following: the United States steamer *Monongahela*, Capt. MCKINSTRY, arrived on the 10th, in four days from Fortress Monroe, and left again on the 15th, bound to the Mississippi. The United States steamer *De Soto* arrived on the 15th, from a cruise, and will take in a supply of coals. The United States steamer *Santiago*, Capt. RIDGELY, arrived on the 9th, and has secured her supply of coal, and will leave, the 17th, for a cruise. The new United States steamer *Lackawanna* arrived on the 16th, and again went to sea on the morning 17th. She will report to Admiral FARRAGUT, and is a fine specimen of that class of war-ships. The United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, which was erroneously reported in my last as having sailed, is still in port, having been undergoing some repairs, and is now about ready to sail. The United States Coast Survey steamer *Vixen*, Capt. JARDELLA, arrived from the Florida Reef on the 15th, for coals and supplies. She will return in a few days. The United States transport steamer *Star of the South*, Capt. WOODHULL, from New-York, arrived on the 14th, bound to New-Orleans; but finding the *Wizard King* here, loading army stores for that place, the supplies of the *Star of the South* are being transferred to that ship, and the steamer will return direct to New-York, carrying Capt. BLAKE, his officers and crew, of the steamer *Hatteras*, who will go North and await their exchange as paroled prisoners of war to the rebel privateer *Alabama*. May this be her last capture.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island*, Capt. TRENCHARD, came into port on the 11th from Fortress Monroe and Port Royal. She is detained making some repairs, and is now coaling, and to leave in a few days.

The United States transport steamer *Continental* arrived on the 16th from New Orleans with passengers, and a large quantity of sugar, molasses and cotton, for New-York. The quantity of these articles coming into New-Orleans is said to be increasing, and the planters are holding meetings for organizing and arranging their industrial interests for the coming planting season.

The *Continental* has a large number of passengers, who are leaving New-Orleans and proceeding North in pursuit of more profitable and reliable employment. That city will be a long time recovering from the effects of her mad suicide.

The ship *S. R. Mallory*, Capt. LESTER, built here and owned by old residents here, arrived on the 11th from New-York, bound to Vera Cruz with a full cargo of oats and barley for the French army in Mexico. The Captain of this ship, upon expressing some objections to this serving a cause so utterly opposed to our best interests, was overruled by his owners, asserting that it was a legitimate business, and none of his or their concern as to its consequences. We are glad that the great commercial interests of the country are *generally* controlled by men whose patriotism and love of our institutions lead them to make willing sacrifices for this preservation.

The war vessels now in port are: Frigate *St. Lawrence*, steamers *Santiago de Cuba*, *De Soto*, *Rhode Island*, *R. R. Cuyler*, *Sagamore*, *Magnolia*, sloop-of-war *Dale*, and Coast Survey steamer *Vixen*.

Merchant vessels: Steamers *Continental*, *Star of the South*; ships, *Wizard King*, *Boridino* and *Marion Hamilton*; brig *Itaska*, schooners *M. D. Mahoney*, *Franklin Bell*, *H. L. Orcutt*, *E. Kidder* and *Isaac Morse*.

The American bark *Sallie Bonsal*, Capt. ——, has just arrived from Ahaco, *via* Nassau, with stores saved from the wrecked ship *Planter*, and Maj. MILLER and Capt. MARINE, of the Twenty-third Connecticut; also, Capt. DAILY, and some of the crew of the *Planter*. This bark was chartered for $5,500, to proceed to the wreck, and saving what stores she could, thence proceed to Key West or to Ship Island. The stores saved are worth about $1,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival in England of the Aid to the Lancashire Laborers.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letters have been received by the last steamer from England. The first was written after the arrival of the *Hope*, with the first consignment for the relief of the Lancashire operators:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7, 1863.

Jno. C. Green, Esq., Chairman International Relief Committee, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Since my respects of 24th ultimo, I have to advise the distribution of the 1,010 barrels flour per *Hope*, to the Relief Committees in one hundred and twenty-two different towns and villages, in proportions, recommended by the Manchester Central Executive Committee.

We have already letters from a number of the places to which the flour was sent, expressing the thanks of the recipients to those who have so kindly remembered them in their necessity, and so liberally contributed to their relief. At Rochdale a more public demonstration has been made; and I have much pleasure in forwarding to you herewith a letter received from the Mayor of that town, accompanying copies of resolutions passed at a meeting of the inhabitants, to which I refer you—as they illustrate, not only that the poor are thankful to those who aid them in their distress, but also that there is already among the masses of the people of this country much kind feeling toward the people of America, which the kindness now shown will tend greatly to foster and increase. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

DANIEL JAMES,
Chairman Liverpool Committee.

We are daily expecting the *George Griswold*.

The following announces the arrival of the *George Griswold*, and the reception given to her:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11, 1863.

Messrs. N. L. & George Griswold, New-York:

DEAR SIRS: Your valued favor of the 10th ultimo is to hand by Capt. LUNT, of the *George Griswold*, from whom you will hear by this mail of the safe arrival here of your good ship. In the first place, we must thank you very heartily for acceding to our wishes to be her consignees on this, her mission of mercy, and we appreciate fully the honor thus conferred upon us. The reception she has met with, commencing with her first entrance into our river, cannot fail to be very gratifying to your authorities and individuals; from the English Government itself down to the boatman hauling the ship's lines, have all evinced an enthusiastic determination that a ship so generously devoted by her owners to the free conveyance of the large-hearted American people's noble gift to their English brethren in distress, shall not, any more than her cargo, be subject to any expense here. Dues of all kinds have been remitted, and every one in every department of this "labor of love" is working gratuitously. The entire cargo will be delivered at the doors of the operatives themselves without the Committee here having to pay one single item of expense on it—porters, carters and railway companies having also joined in this good work. We hope to have the *George Griswold* promptly discharged, and although we may not be able to work her quite so rapidly as if she had an ordinary cargo of merchandise, every practicable dispatch will be given her. We will write you hereafter as to the future business for her, it being early yet to speak definitely on this point.

Yours faithfully,

GILLON & CO.

The following is a copy of the address to the commander of the *George Griswold* by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce:

To the Commander of the ship George Griswold, as the Representative of the American Contributors to the Relief of the Distress in the Cotton Manufacturing Districts:

SIR: Sixteen years ago, when our countrymen in Ireland were suffering the horrors of famine, your nation, then united and prosperous, sent across the Atlantic offerings of grain and provisions to alleviate their great distress. To-day, with your energies taxed to the utmost by the gigantic struggle through which you are passing, you have not ceased to be mindful of the misery which this sad contest is inflicting on fully half a million of our industrious workers; and you have a second time generously contributed of the abundance with which God has blessed you, to help the necessities of those among us who, through no fault of their own, are reduced to a state of compulsory idleness and destitution. We call to mind that out of the sufferings of that period, there arose for us, by the emancipation of our industry, an unspeakable good, which has enriched our country, extended our commerce, banished not a few of our social discontents, and inaugurated a great moral revolution, the blessings of which have not been confined to ourselves, but are gradually working out in other countries the like beneficial results. May we not hope that the trial through which you and we are passing, will be the precursor of equally great social ameliorations; and that out of the darkest hour of a nation's existence—that of bloodshed between members of the same family—there may issue for you some signal national deliverance, the benefits of which are to stretch beyond yourselves, to the gain of our common humanity. Our country accepts with gratitude this noble gift. We welcome to our port the bearers of this brotherly bounty, freely given, freely stowed, and freely freighted across the seas by a Commander who has given his free service to this benevolent work. Our Government and the local authorities have shown their appreciation of the act by removing every impost on the free admission of the ship and her cargo. As representing the mercantile community of Liverpool, this Chamber of Commerce asks you to convey to the donors its sense of the liberal and friendly spirit in which your merchants and agriculturists have united to send forward to our distressed cotton operatives so acceptable a message of goodwill and sympathy. And in many a home, darkened by the shadow of this terrible calamity, the silent thanks and prayers of thousands, who are bearing their privations with a patience and a heroism beyond all praise, will be your best reward. Addressing you on behalf of a community among whom, it is well known, great differences of opinion prevail as to the causes and objects of the contest now unhappily raging among you, it would be evidently unbecoming in us to put forward any statement that would create dissension and mar the general harmony of the occasion; but we think we are warranted in saying, that men of all shades of opinion would rejoice to see this war terminated, in any way that would not be inconsistent with your honor as a people, and with the great and responsible position you occupy among the nations. We shall recognise in the return of peace and prosperity among you, the best securities for our own continued prosperity. We trust that nothing will arise to interrupt, for a moment, the friendly relations which have hitherto subsisted between us, and that no harsh judgments or misrepresentations of feelings and motives, on either side, will lead us to forget that we are kinsmen, sprung from a common stock, united by the bond of a common language, and fellow-laborers in the common cause of progress. May the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family always be found generous rivals in the arts of peace, and in efforts to ameliorate the condition of mankind; and, at no distant day, may the sword be sheathed throughout your land, and the sounds of strife be exchanged for the conquests of industry.

Signed, on behalf of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce,
R. A. MACFIE, President.
FEBRUARY, 1863.

The committee have also received from the Governor-in-Chief of Rupert's Land the liberal contribution of £1,000, equivalent to $8,500 at present prices of exchange, accompanied with the following letter:

FORT GARRY, RED RIVER, Jan. 21, 1863.

MY DEAR GRISWOLD: Incited by the good example of your firm, I inclose a letter of credit on London for £1,000, with a request that you will be good enough to invest the proceeds to the best advantage in the purchase of flour and other provisions for the benefit of the distressed operatives in Lancashire, and ship the same by an early opportunity to the address of the General Committee as my contribution to the fund. I avail myself of your good offices, in preference to sending the money direct, as I am in hopes that by the saving of commissions and a possible reduction on ship and railway freight, it will go a greater length in the purchase of provisions in New-York than the same sum expended on the spot. I am also not without the hope that in making you my almoner in the manner proposed, other parties on this side of the water may be induced, like myself, to second your generous exertions, in not only relieving immediate distress, but in promoting the ulterior consequence of cementing the bond of union, which, spite of occasional interruptions, still links the kindred nations on both sides of the Atlantic together. As I am not writing to any person in England upon the subject, I trust to you to make the necessary arrangements and communications; and hoping that, as an old friend, you will excuse the trouble I am imposing on you,

I remain yours, very truly,
(Signed) A. G. DALLAS.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Esq., (Messrs. N. L. & G. GRISWOLD,) New-York.

Court of General Sessions.

A NOTED COUNTERFEITER CONVICTED.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

GEORGE WHITE, a highly respectable-looking man, sixty years of age, was placed on trial, yesterday, under an indictment for forgery in the second degree. It appears that the prisoner is well known to the Police of Philadelphia, from which place he came to New-York, and took up his residence in Brooklyn. His place of business was No. 68 Cedar-street, in this City, where he carried on his operations under the name of "Bentley & Co." The Philadelphia Police, it appears, had lost sight of him in that city, and learning that that he was in New-York, several of them came on here to pay him a professional visit. They first pounced upon his residence in Brooklyn, where they discovered several suspicious-looking implements used in counterfeiting, but not enough to establish his guilt. They next visited "Bentley & Co." in New-York, where they found buried beneath a large pile of oyster shells 11 well executed plates of bank bills in various parts of the country. As WHITE could give no rational explanation of the manner in which he came possessed of these counterfeit engravings, he was put under arrest, and committed on a charge of forgery. The prisoner was accompanied in Court by his wife, and a very prepossessing-looking young lady, said to be his daughter. Ex-Recorder SMITH appeared as his counsel, and the prosecution was conducted by Assistant District-Attorney O. L. STEWART. The case occupied the entire day, and resulted in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner's wife and daughter were very much affected at the verdict, and wept freely. WHITE was remanded to prison, and will be sentenced to-day.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Its Co-operation with the Army and Navy—The Duties Required of Officers—The Mode of Communicating Signals—Apparatus Used—Recent Improvements—Major Myer's Report to the War Department—Testimonials to the Efficiency of the Signal Corps—Its Probable Separate Organization.

Although the Signal Corps connected with the army has not as yet been recognized by the War Department as a separate and distinct organization, still there are various urgent reasons favoring the adoption of the system which it is proposed to inaugurate. From the very commencement of the present rebellion, the active cooperation of the Signal Corps with the different divisions of the army has been conspicuous, and that its service has been attended with the most satisfactory results has been proven and acknowledged upon numerous occasions. The operations of the corps have been referred to in a desultory manner from time to time by army correspondents, but the simplicity and facility with which it performs its labors have not been dwelt upon to any great extent. It is presumed that most people are aware of the nature of the duties required from this department of the service. The chief object is to furnish means of rapid communication between different portions or sections of the army, and to transmit the intelligence so received to the General and other headquarters. As it now stands, the corps is composed of officers of the rank of Captain and Lieutenant, under the immediate control of Maj. MYER, of the regular army, and the invention of the code of signals at present used. Private soldiers are also detailed from their respective regiments to perform the manual labor required. In the event of an action, or one anticipated, it is the usual practice for one officer, attended by two or three assistants, to ride to the front and select an eligible position upon which the movements of the enemy can be observed. The position selected may be within our picket lines, or, as it often occurs, between the lines of the contending forces. If a wide distance intervenes between the outer station and the station at the general headquarters, or the point to which it is designed to transmit messages; or, if the view is intercepted by mountains, forest, or any other other obstacle, one or more stations, as the necessity of the case demands, are formed between the extreme stations. By this means instant advice of the enemy's movements is communicated to the commanding officer, who, acting upon the information received, disposes his troops to the best advantage. Another important benefit is derived from the operations of the signal corps, inasmuch as the firing of artillery may be directed to points most susceptible of damage. Such was eminently the case during the Peninsula campaign and the campaign through Eastern Virginia, where the enemy was successfully repulsed in consequence of his strength and precise locality having been made known to our Generals through the signal corps. The campains in other parts of the country also bear witness equally prominent of the efficiency of the corps. It is surprising to observe with what rapidity and accuracy messages are conveyed. When our army was at Harrison's Landing, one hundred and sixty-five messages were sent from the southern bank of the James River to Gen. POERTER'S headquarters, on the northern bank, in the space of a few hours. The adaptability of the service to naval purposes is unquestioned, and has been and continues to be fully appreciated.

The apparatus used by the Department is light, simple, portable and not expensive. For day signaling, flags of different colors—usually black, or white, or red—with a square centre of a contrasting color, are attached to poles, which are waved to the right and left, backward and forward, each stroke signifying a number which expresses a word or sentence. At night torches are used, upon the same principle. To the inventive genius of Maj. MYER the country is indebted for the practical system of code signals now in use. At first the instruments were crude, and not sufficiently adapted to meet the demands of the service. Various improvements, however, have been made so that now the system may be considered as perfect. The most recent improvement is the substituting of a mineral known as *asbestos* for ordinary wicking in the cylinder of the torch. It has been found that heat does not perceptibly effect this mineral, and it absorbs the turpentine in the same manner as wicking. It emits a clear and brilliant flame and is not easily extinguished by the wind. It has been objected by some, that by continuous and careful observation the enemy may be enabled to interpret our signals. Even if such is the case, the significance of the numbers can be changed in a very few minutes, and as often as desirable. It has been clearly demonstrated that the enemy has never succeeded in reading our signals sufficiently well to derive any practical benefit from so doing. Serious embarrassment has sometimes occurred half a dozen times in one night by the countersign having been designedly or accidentally divulged to the enemy. In such a case perhaps two or three hours will explain before a new countersign can be sent to all parts of the army, including the outer pickets. That is an event which it is impossible to thoroughly guard against, but, because it occasionally happens, no one would think of abolishing the use of countersigns altogether. Just so with flag and torch signals; because by assiduous application the enemy may possibly be enabled to decipher a few of the strokes, it does not follow that the system is not absolutely essential to the successful operations of the army. But as previously remarked, even if the enemy should become acquainted with the signification of the signals, the information would be of little service to him on account of the frequent changes made in the meaning of the strokes.

Another most important addition has been recently made to the system of signalizing. The new invention is known as the signal telegraph, by which messages can be sent to different points with the same facility as on ordinary telegraphic lines. The entire apparatus is inclosed in a small circular case, which can be carried without inconvenience in the great pocket. The machine is provided with a dial, with figures marked round the edge similar to that of a clock. An electric needle, attached to a pivot in the centre of the dial, is made to revolve and point to the desired figure. Each figure is made to mean a word or sentence. An officer starting out for the front places one of these electric instruments in his pocket. His attendant follows with a coil of wire, which, being covered with a gutta percha substance, may rest upon any object, such as the earth, trees, rocks, &c., without endangering the electric current. As fast as the attendant travels, he allows the wire to uncoil, and at about the time the officer reaches the desired point, the telegraphic arrangement is complete, and in working order. The wire, as in the ordinary system of telegraphing, can be extended any distance. This improvement was made by Mr. BEARDSLEE, of this City, at the suggestion of Major MYER.

Taking a liberal view of the subject of army and navy signals, we must admit that its use is indispensable in military operations. Several gentlemen, among whom is Maj. MYER, have devoted much time and labor in perfecting the system.

It is a noted fact that every man attached to the corps exhibits a lively interest in its success. They look beyond their temporary connection with it, and think more of the work itself. As one complete set of apparatus, exclusive of the telescope and field-glass, costs the Government but about $50, and as but comparatively few men are required to perform the duties of the Department, it will be readily perceived that the expense is trifling considering the immense amount of life and treasure which the corps has already saved and will continue to save as long as the war exists.

Maj. MYER, in his official report to the War Department, gives an interesting summary of the working of the corps for the year ending November, 1862. According to that document 199 officers had been detailed and instructed as acting signal officers, of which number 146 had been retained for service, being distributed with the various armies. He considers that the duties of the corps are most efficiently rendered when under the control of one officer properly informed at headquarters of movements contemplating or making. He next makes mention of the manner in which the corps was formed, and the various obstacles with which it has had to contend; also, of the success of the perfectly combined operations of the land and naval forces at the fort of St. Charles, White River, and of the success of Gen. MEAGAN at Cumberland Gap, consequent upon the efforts of the signal officers. The duties of officers have been those of reconnoissance and of communication. The officers are equipped with powerful glasses, and are instructed to report by corrier—when the report could not be better made—every fact of value within their observation. He next enumerates the various expeditions, battles and sieges in which, under fire or in action, the officers and men of the corps have taken part. The list comprises nearly all the important military movements from the commencement of the war. The successful action of the navy at Port Royal Ferry, where, for the first time in battle, their cooperation with the army was assured by signals, caused the attention of the Navy Department to be given to the subject. Secretary WELLES expressed a wish that the system of signals should be adopted in the navy, and that instructions should then be made a part of the regular course of instruction for the cadets of the Naval Academy. In accordance there with, Lieut. P. LEE, of the navy, was instructed in a few brief lessons by Maj. MYER in recommends that the study of field signals, and of improved modes of telegraphing, be made a part of the regular course of instruction at the Military Academy at West Point. He next comments upon the experiments made with signals and signal apparatus, also of counter-sign signals and field telegraphs, and expresses in clear terms the need of a permanent organization of the signal corps.

Numerous written statements, by officers high in command, testifying to the efficiency of the signal corps, are not wanting.

A bill has passed the United States Senate, and is now before the House, providing for the organization of a Signal Corps to serve during the present war. Nearly all of the Commanding Generals at posts and in the field approve of the organization, and it is altogether probable that a favorable action will be taken upon the bill before the close of the session. After having proved its importance to the army and navy, the corps should certainly be recognized as an independent branch of the service, and every possible support given to its future advancement.

A COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.

The Ferry-Boat Nebraska Submerged—Providential Escape of the Passengers.

Yesterday morning, at about 7½ o'clock, as the ferry-boat *Nebraska*, plying between Peck-slip and South-seventh-street, Williamsburgh, was on her way to this City, she was run into by a ferry-boat running from Jackson-street.

There was a dense fog on the river at the time. The *Nebraska* was struck near the wheel-house, toward the bow. She was immediately taken in tow by the Jackson-street ferry-boat, and brought to Pier No. 40, at the foot of Pike-street. About three hundred passengers were on board the *Nebraska*, also a number of horses and vehicles. Planks were laid from the pier to the boat, by means of which the passengers were safely landed. No lives were lost. The horses and vehicles were all got off. The *Nebraska* is badly damaged, and now lies nearly submerged in water.

The moment the collision took place a terrible scene of confusion ensued on board the injured boat. All the passengers vied with each other in eagerness to escape from the cabins. Upon reaching the deck, a few women exhibited much coolness and decision, but as a general thing that portion of the passengers immediately became frantic and would not listen to any words of advice. One woman fell upon her knees and prayed fervently for safety, while another threw away her shawl, umbrella and basket and prepared to throw herself into the river but was fortunately prevented from so doing by a gentleman on board. The boat filled with water very slowly and when the passengers became aware that ample time was before them to gain *terra firma* they set about trying to assist the boat-hands in getting the boat to the pier.

When the news of the disaster first reached Williamsburgh, the officers of that place were seized with a perfect panic. Every one was asking questions concerning the collision and its effects, but no one seemed prepared to satisfactorily respond. Many persons believing that they had friends or relatives on board the *Nebraska*, made strenuous efforts to get at the facts of the calamity. A large crowd assembled at the pier on the Williamsburgh side and many of the number were crying hitterly. At last a gentleman arrived from New-York who was able to inform the parties that no lives had been lost. The intelligence was received with wild demonstrations of delight and each one commenced congratulating the other on the safe deliverance of those on board the boat.

The following is a

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER

on board the *Nebraska*:

The ferry-boat *Nebraska* left Williamsburgh at 7½ o'clock A. M., with a large load of passengers, and carts and horses. The fog was so thick as to obstruct the view; still the engines were kept going at full speed, and no bell struck or fog-signal was given on board. When opposite Jackson-street, the Jackson ferry-boat came out of the dock, ringing her fog-bell and blowing the whistle, but no heed was taken by the *Nebraska*. Suddenly the latter was struck by the bow of the Jackson-street boat, which stove a hole into her of some ten feet square, and left part of her rail in the gentlemen's cabin. The *Nebraska* at once commenced to settle, but no immediate danger was apprehended, and the boat was headed for the screw dock, with the intention of running her on. When about 150 feet from the dock, she commenced to settle fast, and became unmanageable, which, getting noised about, caused a consternation among the passengers, and a terrific panic ensued. The women, of whom there were quite a number on board, rushed forward, shrieking for help, and the boat at that time presented a scene most awful to contemplate. A ferry-boat in the slip seeing the danger of her consort, steamed up. But before she could come near, the *Nebraska* had run alongside a ship lying in the river, and the passengers, by means of a hawser, tried to reach the deck of the vessel.

The ill-fated boat kept sinking until she was level with the water, which increased the consternation still more. The ladies climbed up the hawser, and one lady let go her hold and fell into the river, but was rescued by Mr. SPARROW, who assisted eight ladies, and only left when his own safety was in danger.

COLLISION ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY ROAD.

A Number of Persons Injured.

About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a collision occurred at the Princeton Station, between the 11:15 P. M. owl train, from Philadelphia, and the 11:30 passenger train, from Jersey City, by which three cars filled with passengers were more or less broken up, and about twenty persons are reported injured.

It appears that the up-train from Philadelphia, upon which was about 400 passengers, was behind time. At Treuton, the conductor telegraphed to the operator at Princeton to stop the down-train from Jersey City at that station, and then proceeded on to Princeton, where he run on to a switch in the rear of the depot to allow the other train to pass. Just at this time the down-train came thundering along, and it is reported that the telegraph operator had neglected to display the red signal lamp of danger until he heard the whistle of the locomotive close by, and then it was impossible to stop the train, which passed by the depot and struck the third car from the rear, which was still on the main track, with such tremendous force as to completely shatter two cars, and upset and crush the third. The passengers were thrown in all directions, some sustaining fractured limbs, and others being lacerated by flying splinters, but no person was killed. The locomotive of the down-train plunged off the track into the canal, carrying with it the engineer, who escaped with slight injuries.

The injured persons were taken into the hotel, close by, where they received every attention.

From one source we were informed that some twenty persons were injured, twelve of whom were unable to be removed, and another report is that there were but eleven persons injured, none of them seriously.

HENRY SMITH, Captain of a schooner from Bernegat, had both hands injured and a piece of flesh taken from his thigh, by a flying missile. The names of none of the others could be ascertained.

The Stabbing Affray in Stanton-street.

CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT OF THE JURY—NO CLUE TO THE PERPETRATOR OF THE CRIME.

Coroner WILDEY yesterday impanneled a jury at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, and proceeded to investigate the facts and circumstances attending the death of young FOSTER, who died at his residence, No. 251 Stanton-street, (rear,) on Thursday morning. In the TIMES of yesterday we published all the facts which were then known regarding his death. The testimony given upon the inquest throws very little light upon the mysterious affair. Dr. BOURDS, of the Coroner's office, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. He found two balls—evidently shot from a revolver or a Derringer pistol—lodged in the abdomen of deceased; either of which, in the judgment of the Doctor, would have produced death. One ball, it will be remembered, was extracted by the attending physicians, shortly previous to his death.

The following is the substance of all the material testimony:

Christian Foster was the first witness examined. He testified that he was a brother of the deceased, and resided with him at No. 251 Stanton-street, in the rear; about 7 o'clock on Wednesday night witness came home from his work, and found deceased at supper; soon after supper the brothers went out and were gone the most of the evening, until 10 or 10½ o'clock; about the latter time witness came home alone, and immediately learned that the deceased was in the front house; witness went out to call him home; he found him in the front house, and the two walked into their own residence together; witness started to go to bed, leaving deceased at the door of their residence; when he was on the stairs, on his way to bed, the deceased came running into the entry, saying that he was shot; he said to witness, "Get a doctor as soon as you can;" a doctor was immediately called, and soon after Dr. GRAY was sent for; he came, but after an examination made by the two physicians, it was decided that the wounds would prove mortal, and that nothing could be done for him, except to administer something to relieve him of the intense pain which he was suffering; chloroform was administered to him several times during the night, under the direction of the physicians; about two or three o'clock in the morning the deceased suddenly sprang up as if aroused from a dream, and exclaimed, "Oh, that Dutchman! I'll fix him! I'll fix him!" repeating the last words three or four times; the deceased lingered, in great agony the most of the time, until about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, when he died; witness asked his brother several times who shot him; the latter uniformly said, in answer to this question, "Don't mind, don't mind;" the deceased had never been in the State Prison, but he had been on Blackwell's Island for stealing; he had been off the Island for the last ten months; he was a single man, and a native of Germany.

Dr. Severin testified that when he was called in, he found the deceased suffering from pistol-shot wounds in the abdomen; that after he had made an examination, he was satisfied that the patient could not survive many hours, and that he so stated to him; he repeatedly asked deceased who shot him, but he declined to say anything about it, although he was strong enough to speak. The Doctor also testified that the brother of deceased neglected to go for the police when requested to do so.

The father, and also a sister of the deceased were examined, but their testimony threw no light upon the mystery as to how the deceased

brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct, particularly in the battle of Bun Palmore. In 1859 he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, and was promoted to the position of Major in 1862. He assisted in the transaction of the business of that Department during the Mexican war, wherehe was intrusted with very important duties, and was brevetted Lieutanant-Colonel for meritorious conduct. In 1856 he was promoted to a Colonelcy, and in 1858 was placed in charge of the Departmant at New-York, with the rank of Assistant Quartermaster-General, and continued to discharge his duties until within a comparatively short time before his death.

Fire Marshal's Report.

Fire Marshal BAKER'S semi-annual report is published, and contains, as usual, very much interesting matter. It urges immediate attention to the Petroleum question, and is quite eloquant on the subject of arson. The total number of fires was 148, thirty less than in the corresponding months of the previous year. Losses, $629,584; insurance, $1,798,985; amount paid by Underwritars, $486,675. This is less than paid in the corresponding time last year, and in the previous six months less by $279,194.

Prominant among the causes of fires, are the following:

Stoves and stove pipes	16	Window curtains	10
Ashes	6	Intoxication	3
Furnaces	3	Maliciousness	5
Chimney flues	10	Rats and mice	2
Lights or matches	27	Fireworks	29

The total number of deaths by fira was 28—men, 6; women, 11; boys, 2; girls, 9.

The details of the report are elaborate, and to those especially interested, important.

The Municipal Harbor Defence Commission.

The new Commission created hy an ordinance of the Common Council to expend $1,000.000 in putting the harbor and the City in a defensive condition, will meet to organize in the chamber of tha Board of Aldermen, at 11 A. M. to-day. The Commission consists of the Mayor and Comptroller, Aldermen Hardy, Henry, Mitchell, Boole and Ottiwell, and Councilmen Hayes, Jones, Repper, Hosghtalin and Brice. It is supposed that they will not do much more than organize till the Legislature decides whether they will legalize the ordinance.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A COACHMAN.—Coroner NAUMANN yesterday held an inquest upon the body of THOMAS JEFFERSON SHELLEY, a man who, for many years past, has been well knowu, and in some respects a remarkable coachman, diligently pirsing his vocation in the vicisity of the United States Hotel, in this City. All who heve been in the habit of frequently passing this hotel, in Fulton-street, must have noticed a man of bugs dimensions, sometimes complacently sittisg upon the seat of his coach, at other times good-naturedly chatting with an acquaintance, on the steps of the hotel. It appeared, from the testimosy on tha isquest, that he was a man of strictly temperate habits, and, until about sight years ago, ha was a man of ordinary size. About that time he rapidly grew large and weighty, until he finally reached the remarkable figure of 509 pounds. Within the last few years, so great was his size and weight, that he was smployed to exhibit at BARNUM'S, and for several months one season he traveled with the Van Amburgh troupe all over this country. He was always good-satured, temperate and industrioue in his habits, ate no more than a common man, and until within a short time past, always enjoyed good health. The verdict was that he died from suffocation from excessive fatty substances throughout the system. He was about forty years of age, and a native of Connecticut.

SHOCKING INHUMANITY.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on Thursday upon tha body of MARGARET O'NEIL, aged 7 years, at No. 63 West Nineteenth-street. The testimony given upon the inquest, disclosed one of most shocking cases of depravity and destitution which has, for many months, come to the knowledge of the authorities of this city. The Coroner found the body of the child in a state of nudity, upon the floor of a room which its parents had furnished as a subsitute for a home. The mother was in the Tombs on a charge of theft and debauchory, the father was,—no one knew where. The latter is a coachman, in the receipt of a fair income, hut both he and his wife are intemperate. From the neighbors the Coroner was able to gleau the information that on the 12th inst., the deceased was accidentally burned very severely. Since that time the mother has pawnod everything in the house for rum, even to the stripping of the body of the deceased and two other children, until they were all in a state of nudity. For several days those three children had been without a particle of food or a rag of clothing. The verdict of the Jury was that the deceased died of cold and starvation. Tha other two children found in the room have been cared for by the authorities.

TERRIBLE ASSAULT BY A LUNATIC.—For some months past CHARLES DUNN, a man 27 years of age, has heen an Ismate of the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island. Having so far recovered as to be considered harmless, DUNN was recently transferred to Bellavue Hospital, and made himself usefut in and about the institution. On Wednesday evening ROBT. ATKINS, who, for the last nine years, hes been engineer in the Hospital, and others, commenced annoying DUNN hy throwing snowballs at him and otherwise exciting his anger. He soon became aroused to such a pitch of frenzy that he seized a shovel, and before ATKINS could escape, dealt him a powerful blow on tha face, fracturing the jaw and knocking out several of his teeth. A second blow from the edge of tha shovel cut a terrible gash in the neck of ATKINS, and for a time it was feared the jugular vein had been severed, hut a surgical examination proved that such was not the case. This alarm was given, and before the lunatic could commit further violence upon his prostrate victim, Officer RIGHTMEYER, of the Twenty-first Ward srrived and arrested DUNN, who was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and recommitted to tha Lunatic Asylum. ATKINS is under treetment in the Hospital, and his condition is regarded as very critical.

THE WOMEN OF TURKEY.—C. OSCANYAN, Esq., of this City, lectured on Thursday at Cooper Institute, on "The Women of Turkey," for the benefit of the "Institute of Reward." Owing to the lucleme acy of the weather, the house was not as full as, both from the cause and the subject, would be naturally expected. MR. OSCANYAN descanted upon polygamy, the harem and other Turkish "institutions." His illustrated, partly hy n mannikin, but mainly by four ladies, dressed *a la Turque*, the style of female dress in the East, showing how, from the impenetrable veil which a strict observance of the Koran required, the ladies had managed thet the veil should be so thin that all their features might be distinguished. They had fairly outwitted the prophet. (Laughter.) He described the *modus operandi* of a Turkish wedding—introducing a lady closely veiled, in the costume of a Turkish bride, saying that such a marriage was much like "buying a pig in a poke." He gave much other interesting information concerning Turkish life and society. On motion of Dr. PRIME, the audience resolved that the lecture was worthy of rapetition on some more propitious occasion.

MARKET FEES.—The following is a atntement of the amount received by Mr. CHAS. E. Low, Collector of City ravenue, for fees received for market-stands for the weok euding Feh. 26, 1863:

Washington Market	$585	Catharine Market	$74 85
Fulton Market	261 30	Clinton Market	152 56
Tompkins Market	77 27	Governeur Market	3 69
Essex Market	45 74	Centre Market	120 34
Union Market	25 25	Jefferson Market	59 80
Total			$1,407 34

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITER AND SEIZURE OF $25,000 IN BILLS.—Detective DENTON yesterday arrested a well-known counterfeiter, named JERRY COWDEN, *alias* COLEMAN, *alias* SMITH, on the charge of manufacturing counterfeit $5 hills, purporting to be issues of the Westfield Bank, of Westfield, Mass. The officar had been "on the tay" for COWDEN for tha past three weeks. He ascertained that he resided at No. 4 Varandah-place, South Brooklyn, and observad a light in the attic every night, where it was supposed he carried on the business of maunfacturing bills. Having obtained sufficient evidence to arrest him, the officer watched the Post-office, and took him into custody, after calling for some letters, and lockad him up. Detective DENTON, accompanied by Detective FROST, then proceeded to his residence and found a complete printing office in the attic story, consisting of presses, rollers, types, plates, dyes, and all other materials necessary in the manufacture of bills, together with $26,000 in priuted mosey, and several reams of paper wetted down and rendy for working off. A young man, angaged by COWDEN at $3 per day for doing the mechanical work, was found in the office, and also takea into custody. The materials were taken possession of by the Police. The prepared bills are all finely executed on good paper, and will readily pass for genuine. The vignette, on the upper right corner, represents the village of Westfield; near the left upper corner is the word "Five," in Romnn characters; on the lower right corner is the figure "5," and on the left sido of the bill is represented a blacksmith with an anvil, a seaman, two females, and a child with a spinning-wheel. COWDEN is said to ba an old offender, and well known by the Police for some years as being engaged in the counterfeiting business.

RELIGIOUS AWAKENING IN BROOKLYN.—The Brooklyn Tabernacle, for the last two weeks, has been tha scene of a great religious awakening, under tha auspices of Rev. E. P. HAMMOND, the celebrated Evangelist, and the Pastor, Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, assisted by other clergymen of different denominations. These meetings will be held every afternoon and evening this week.

ACQUITTAL.—ROBERT DIEDERICK was tried in tha Court of Sessions, yesterday, for killing WILLIAM RESSINGTON in the military riot at Flatbush, in December last, and was acquitted and discharged.

LAW REPORTS.

Assessments—Important to Property Holders—A "One Thousand Year" Lease from the City held Invalid.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Isaac Adriance vs. *Barnard McCafferty et al.*—This was an action to recover possession of a certain lot in tha Twenty-first Ward, known as a part of the Murray Hill estate, the plaintiff claiming under a title conveyed by the Murrays in 1835, and the defendants, who are in possession, under a lease from the Mayor and Commonalty, made in 1855.

The property was sold for assessments laid in opening and improving Fourth-avenue, and the plaintiff now sued to recover possession, alleging that the statute under which such assessments are made, was not fully complied with in this case.

The statnta provides that the notice raquired to be published for 30 days requiring owners and parties interested, to make objections to the assessment, shall require such objections to be made to the Chairman of the Commissioners of Estimated Assessment. In this case, the notice required such objections to be made to all the Commissioners.

The case turned on this point, and the jury found a vardict for the plaintiff, as the owner in fee of the premises, and that he was antitled to recover possession and $500 damages from the defendants for withholding possession.

The case was noticed in yesterday's TIMES.

Adriance & Vanderpoel and A. J. Vandarpoel for plaintiff; Schell, Slosson & Hutchens for defendants.

Sureties on Promissory Notes—They have all the Rights of Indorsers as well as Sureties.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Francis P. Levy vs. *Thomas Cassidy.*—This was an action on a promissory note made hy one Maguire, who, as appeared, to give it a greater value in the market, procured the indorsement of the defendant, Cassidy, and after him, the indorsement also of the payee. The note was subsequently passed away with the two indorsers as surety on it.

The payee took up the note after maturity and passed it to the plaintiff, as was alleged, for value, the signature of Cassidy being erased at the time of payment.

The Court held that although Cassidy indorsed as surety, he was entitled to all the rights of indorser in regard to the demand and protest, and that the erasure of his name is the absence of any testimony explaining it, was presumptive evidence that his liability had ceased. On motion, the complaint was dismissed.

Champion Bissell for plaiutiff, Clement D. Newman and Roswell D. Hatch for defendant.

Liability of Constables—Action to Recover Property Seized in Execution.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Mason.

Wm. Ryan vs. *Thomas S. Mitchell.*—This was an action to make the defendent, a constable, liable for certain personal property seized under an execution against the properly of one Peter Donnelly.

Tho defence was that Donuelly had been in the manure business, and that he suddenly sold out to his brother-in-law, tho plaintiff, and, as alleged, for less than the real value of the business; and that the property was taken by the defendant in the discharge of an official duty, under an execution issuod against Donuelly's property, in pursuance of a judgment obtained against him in the Eighth Judicial District Court, at the suit of one William Clemonts.

Tha trial resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

Wm. S. Hascall and George Stevenson for plaintiff; Alex. H. Resvey for defendant.

Liability of Railroad Companies for Droves of Animals sent over their Roads.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Robert P. Black vs. *Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.*—This was an action to make the defendants liable for losses alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of a drove of hogs and cattle having become bruised and deteriorated in value, as alleged, in coming over the defendants' road. The plaintiff is a Philadelphia drover.

The defendants denied negligence, and alleged it was on the part of the plaintiff. Verdict for plaiutiff for $906 22.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Admitted to Probate.—Tha wills of Mary Robert, Elizabeth Smith, Sarah B. Iverson, John H. Leycraft, Charles H. Parkin, Arthur Stuart, Henry Germingham, and D. P. Arnold, were admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application of Bernhard J. Fry for leave to account, &c.—Order granted.

Carroll vs. *Van Valkenburgh et al.*—Judgment ordered.

Before Justice Leonard.

Seaver vs. *Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al.*—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 27, 1863.

$20,000	U.S. 6s. '81 Reg.	100¾	100	Pacific M.S. Co.	162
50,000	do.	100⅜	50	do.	b10. 162
20,000	do.	100⅝	450	do.	162⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s. '81. Con.	102	300	do.	163
2,000	U. S. 5s, '71. Con.	97	50	do.	b30. 163
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Coup	96⅞	100	do.	s30. 162⅜
5,000	do.	97	100	do.	s10 163
500	Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct.		325	do.	s30. 163
	N. Oc. & Ap. small.	104⅜	300	do.	163⅜
18,000	do.	105⅛	100	do.	163⅜
13,500	do.	105	100	Har. R. Pref.	75⅜
1,500	do. Feb. & Aug.	104⅜	100	do.	s30 76⅜
500	do. indorsed.	102	150	Mich. Cen. R.	96⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	98⅜	50	do.	97
30,000	do.	98⅜	650	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	81⅝
21,000	do. Nov.	99	500	do.	b30 62
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Ore-gon W. L.	94½	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10. 118⅜
3,500	U. S. 7 3.10	170	500	do.	118⅜
5,000	1 ll. Cou. Rs, '62.	100⅜	100	do.	b30. 119
6,800	Erie 4th M. Bs.	111⅛	40	do.	118⅜
5,000	do.	111	50	do.	s10. 118⅜
5,400	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	113	100	do.	s30. 118⅜
15,000	Hud. R. Cvt. B.	107¼	2100	Erie Railway.	78⅜
5,000	Har. R. 1st mtg.	117	100	do.	s15 78
3,000	Mich. C. 8s. Con.		300	do.	s10 78
	8 B.	120	500	do.	s30 78
10,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	102¾	150	do.	s60 78
3,000	Gosh. Branch B.	104	500	do.	b30 78⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	129	1300	do.	78⅜
1,000	A. & T. H. 2d M. Pr.	92	400	do.	78⅛
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	43⅜	200	do.	b30 78⅝
5,000	do.	s60 41	100	do.	s10 78⅝
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	92	100	do.	s30 78⅝
3,000	Mil. & P. du C. Istm.	110	150	Erie Railway Pref.	101¾
5,000	do.	109⅜	100	do.	101⅝
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st ext.	115	5	Hnd. Riv. R.	97
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	106	100	do.	97¼
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	87	200	do.	97⅜
14,000	do.	86	200	Harlem R.	35¾
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d m.	103¾	600	do.	35⅞
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st B.	109⅞	200	do.	s30 36¾
1,000	Buff. & Niag. 7s.	101	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	89⅜
400	Mechanics' Bank.	106	20	do.	90
500	Phoenix Bank.	105	150	do.	b30 92⅜
10	Bank of Commerce.	96	1100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	70⅜
45	Park Bank.	125	2400	do.	70⅝
5	Continental Bank.	90	100	do.	s30 70⅜
150,000	Amer. Gold.	170	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	158
216,000	do.	169⅞	200	Galena & Chi.	93¾
5,000	do.	169⅝	600	Clev. & Tol. R.	94⅜
40,000	do.	169½	200	do.	s20 94⅜
30,000	do.	s30. 169⅜	100	do.	94⅝
115,000	do.	b10. 170	600	Chic. & R. I. R.	93⅜
10,000	do.	b30. 170⅜	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	108
10,000	do.	b10. 169⅞	124	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. B	67⅜
100	Canton Co.	26⅛	100	do.	67⅞
143	Del. & Hnd. C. Co.	131	50	A. & T. H. Pref.	71

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	102½	25	N. Y. Cen. R.	118¾
20,000	do.	102	50	do.	118⅝
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	100	500	Erie Railway.	78¾
5,000	U.S. 5s, '74, Con.	96⅜	100	do.	s15 78
20,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes.	Oct. 105	100	do.	s30 77⅞
11,000	do.	105	500	Erie R. Pref.	101⅜
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98⅜	*50	do.	h10. 101⅜
54,000	do.	98⅜	100	do.	s30. 101¼
1,000	do.	98⅜	50	do.	101⅜
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.	63	200	Hudson River R.	97⅜
5,000	Erie 4th M. B.	111¼	700	Harlem R.	36
5,000	Clev. & Tol. R.	112	600	Harlem R. Pref.	76⅜
9,500	Buf. N. Y. & E. 1 M.	113	100	do.	s10 76⅜
4,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	108	300	do.	s30 75
13	Continental Bank.	90	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	61⅝
10,000	Amer. Gold.	170¼	200	do.	s30 61⅜
40,000	do.	h10. 170⅜	100	do.	b30 61⅜
50,000	do.	170¼	100	do.	s10 61⅜
30,000	do.	170⅜	75	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	106
10,000	do.	s10. 170	400	do.	104⅜
180,000	do.	170	200	do.	b60. 105⅜
10,000	do.	h10. 170¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	93
10,000	do.	170⅜	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	70
5,000	do.	b10. 171	200	do.	h15 70
130,000	do.	171	300	do.	69⅜
100	Canton Company.	25⅜	1200	do.	69⅜
200	do.	b30 26	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	93¼
200	do.	b15 26	800	Clev. & Tol. R.	94
250	Pac. Mail S. Co.	s10. 166	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	93
350	do.	166	200	C., R. & Q. Rd.	108

FRIDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin, which left off 170¾ ₩ cent. last night, closed this evening at about the same figure. The fluctuations through the day also very nearly correspond with the movement of yesterday, the extremes being 171¾@169¾ ₩ cent. The settlement of the Loan hill in Committee of Confsrence yesterday, and the adoption of their report by the House of Representatives last night, has suddenly changed the nature of the rumors, circulated by telegraph and otherwise, to put up Gold, and this afternoon the Street is favored with a new version of disasters at Vicksburgh and French recognition of the Southern Confederacy, in places of the gross misrepresentations of the provisions and fate of the Loan hill. The Vicksburgh story is getting to be somewhat stale, and although on each repetition from Washington heavy orders are sent to buy Gold, the market subsides after these orders are executed, and their influence, now that the text of the Loan hill is before the public, will no doubt daily decrease. The Vicksburgh story has already grown too stale for repetition, except by way of derision.

The heaviest sales and purchases of Gold to-day were understood to be for the Washington "ring" of speculators, as the party are now known on the Street. Their Broker was a heavy seller at 170 ₩ cent. at 2½ o'clock, and a heavy buyer at 171¼ at 3½ o'clock. At the 4 o'clock Public Board the price receded to 171⅛, and subsequently to 170⅞ ₩ cent. The same party are understood to be the *short* sellers on yesterday's market of Pacific Mail shares down to 161 ₩ cent. The price this afternoon is 167⅝ ₩ cent.

The disposition of the Loan hill gives much satisfaction to the friends of the Government credit on tha Street, to-day, and will unquestionably tend, after a short time, to allay the feverish excitement in Gold Coin. This point gained, the public appreciation of the nature of the Loan hill and the power and purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury under it, will soon regulate the comparative confidence, if not the difference in price between the legal-tender Currency of United States Notes and Gold and Silver Coin. The stamp tax of ½ ₩ cent. on all cash or three-day transactions in Gold, which also passed the House last night, will further tend to abate the extreme excitement of the past six or eight days, by reducing the number and frequency of purely gambling transactions on the sidewalk and at the Stock Exchange in Gold. There is little question that the stamp tax will become a law in a few days. If so, it will certainly be enforced by the United States Revenue officers of the lower District on the sidewalk, and by the regular Stock Exchange Board on all sales and purchases which take place within their room. The legitimate or mercantile demand and supply of Gold will probably be disposed of, for the greater part, at this Board and at the Bullion offices in Wall-Street, where the stamp duty is certain to be accounted for, without the hazard to either party of penalties or law suits for neglect of the Stamp act. The penalty in each case is $250 to the Government, and the legal reclamation which the buyer may demand, at any time within twelve months, is the whole amount of premium paid; or it may be, under the severer interpretation of the act, both principal and premium.

The price of Exchange on London, for Saturday's mail, ranged 187@188 ₩ cent.; the transactions reported dull, owing to the suspense of opinion in reference to the turn of the Gold market, after the adjournment of Congress, when the Secretary of the Treasury will come forward for his first Loan under the new bill. The price of Money is generally 6 ₩ cent. to the Stock Brokers, and 5½ to 7 ₩ cent. on Merchant paper, 60 days to 6 months.

The Share list, with the exception of Pacific Mail, was less active than yesterday, and prices scarcely so high at the close of business. The demand continues large for United States Stocks and Treasury paper. The latter is in good request, in anticipation of the new Loan bill, which will restrict future issues of Certificates of Indebtedness and of Deposit to the payment of Interest in Currency. The changes in the Railway Mortgages were not important. At the 6 o'clock Board, the General market was about as follows:

	Thrs.	Frid.		Thrs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	170¾	170¾	Harlem	36⅛	35⅝
U.S. C. H. Notes.	170⅜	170⅜	Harlem Pref.	78⅜	76¾
U. S. 6s, 1861	102⅜	102	Mich. Central	98	97
Tennessees	63¼	62⅜	Mich. Southern	63	61⅝
Missouris	65⅜	65¼	Mich. Guaranty'd	104¼	104⅜
N. Y. Central	118⅜	118⅜	Illinois Central	93⅜	93
Erie	78⅜	75½	Pittsburgh	70⅝	69¾
Erie Preferred	101¾	101⅜	Galena	93¼	93¼
Hudson	98	97⅜	Rock Island	93⅜	93½
Toledo	94¼	94⅜	Treasury Certifs.	98⅜	98⅜
Pacific Mail	161	167⅜	7-30 Tr. Notes	106	106

The issue of United States Notes for Customhouse use being nearly exhausted, they now command the same premium as Gold Coin, and some of the Importers, who had not prepared themselves at a lower price, are now paying in Gold for Duties.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	106	Grocers'	95
Union	108	Market	90
America	113	Shoe and Leather	100
City	103	Corn Exchange	99⅜
Phenix	105	Marine	130
Tradesmen's	100	Commonwealth	81
Commerce	95	Atlantic	65
American Exchange	97⅜	New-York County	105
Bank of the Republic	103	Importers' and Traders'	100
Hanover	85	Park	122
Metropolitan	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	126	Chi. & N. W. tnt. Bds.	97
Erie firsts. '68	122¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, asad.	71
Erie thirds, '83	121⅜	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	43
Erie fourths, '80	111	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	70
Erie fifths, '85	108	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	102
B., N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	113	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106⅜
Hud. seconds, s. f, '85	122	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
Hud. conv., '67	107⅜	Gal. & Chi. 1sts	110
Harlem firsts, '60, '73	117	Gal. & Chi. 1st ext.	115

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the third week of February, were as follows:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$5,566 10	$2,668 82
Freight	18,469 65	7,786 74
Total	$24,035 75	$10,455 56
Increase		13,580 19

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, from Feh. 16 to Feh. 22, ware as follows:

	1863.	1862.
Freight	$18,000 54	$21,144 52
Passengers	4,319 28	7,281 82
Mails, &c.	1,256 60	1,100 00
Total	$23,569 23	$29,546 34
Increase		5,966 52

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, for the week ending Fsh. 26, were $466,346, against $1,097,531 same week last year, and $1,337,202 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSE.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN	Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool.	464	$167,503		49	$16,441		195	$72,463
Mf. of Cot'n.	315	67,443		12	7,692		93	25,147
Mf. of Silk.	110	100,089		5	6,304		19	27,710
Mf. of Flax.	369	64,434		31	5,009		118	28,578
Miscellan's.	160	27,930		30	2,946		1,812	11,802
Total	1,418	$427,324		127	$39,022		1,437	$165,700
		38,122						427,324
Total entered		$465346	Total marketed					$593,024

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $578,027 85, (including $241,000 for Customs;) payments, $884,371 51; balance, $7,904,697 92.

Sales of Real Estate....FEB. 26, 1863.

BY A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

House, stable and 4 lots, on Clinton-av. $14,550

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feh. 27, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 59 bbls. Ashes, 5,567 bbls. Flour, 500 bags Corn Meal, 810 bushels Corn, 7,930 bushels Oats, 606 bushels Malt, 4,059 pkgs. Provisions, and 664 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 35 bbls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been more sought after, especially Adamantine, which ara now quoted at from 21c. @23c. ₩ lb.

CHEMICALS—Are brisker and dearer, including hicarb Soda, at 7c. @7½c.; caustic Soda, at 7¾c. @7¾c., and Soda Ash, at 3¾c. @4¼c.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand, and sales have been made of 100 bags Maracaibo, at 35¾c.; 760 bags Rio, part at 33c., and 100 bags St. Domingo, in bond, on private terms, ₩ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in fair request, chiefly at 38c. @39c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been lightly dealt in, at 89c. @90c. for Middlings, ₩ lb.

FEATHERS—Have been salable and steady, at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly sought after to-day, and prices have declined slightly. The reported sales since our last comprise 9,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7 10@$7 45; poor to choice extra State at $7 65@$8 10, chiefly at $7 70@$7 85; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 95@$8 05 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 10	@$7 45
Extra State	7 65	@ 8 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	7 95	@ 8 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	8 10	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	8 15	@ 9 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	8 10	@10 50

Southern Flour continues quiet at drooping rates; sales 850 bbls. at $7 75@$8 25 for poor to good superfine, $8 30@$9 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 75@$10 75 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited request, at easier prices; sales 540 bbls. Extra, at $7 75@$8 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 65@$5 60 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, $5 for Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in good request at rising prices.

FRUIT—The demand has been more active for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 50@$4 65; Bunch do. at $4 32½@$4 35 ₩ whole box; and Currants at 14¾c. @15¾c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, and prices have favored buyers. Sales, since our last, 74,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 95; Amber Western, at $1 77@$1 81; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 73@$1 77; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 72@$1 75; Milwaukee Club, at $1 51@$1 72; Chicago Spring, at $1 40@$1 60; and Amber State, at $1 78 ₩ bushel. Corn is in more demand, at irregular prices. Sales, since our last, 82,600 bushels, at 96½c. @98¾c. for shipping Mixed Western; 94c. @96c. for Eastern do.; 87c. @94c. for Unsound, and 96c. @$1 for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in fair request, at $1 10@$1 15, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales 4,300 bushels. Oats are in good demand, including Canada, at 78c. @80c.; Western, at 78c. @79c.; State, at 80c. @82c., ₩ bushel. Barley continues salable and steady, at $1 45@$1 60 ₩ bushel. Sales 7,850 bushels.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Week ending Feb. 1, 1863.	Since Jan. 1, 1863	Same time 1862.
Flour, bbls.	14,148	108,597	178,633
Wheat, bush.	91,880	654,639	1,202,133
Corn, bush.	319,810	1,393,022	805,409
Oats, bush.	139,391	523,251	764,256
Rye, bush.	23,583	109,517	104,709
Barley, bush.	10,636	63,793	118,830

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.

	Week ending Feb. 21, 1863.	Since Jan. 1, 1863.	Same time 1862
Flour, bbls.	4,076	28,781	118,198
Wheat, bush.	544	18,698	27,705
Corn, bush.	—	14,692	19,104
Oats, bush.	57,492	122,306	12,452
Rye, bush	—	328	882
Barley, bush.	700	10,938	17,476

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been moderately inquired for at 24½c. @16½c. respectively.

HAY—North River is moderately active, to-day, at 85c. @$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are salable and steady, at 21c. @29c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

INDIGO—Is in fair request and prices are well supported.

IRON—Has been in fair demand, and Pig quite stiffly held.

LATHS—Have been quiet, at unchanged figures.

LEAD—Pig is held firmly, at $10@$10 50 ₩ 100 lbs., but is less active.

MOLASSES—Has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 600 bbls. New-Orleans, at 43c. @46c.; 150 hbls. and 300 half bbls. do. do., by auction, at 34¼c. @ 54¾c.; 165 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 43c. @45c.; and a small lot of Barbadoes, at 45c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in request, and generally quoted very firm, including Common Resin at from $20@$22 ₩ 280 lbs., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 56@$3 60 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been in more demand, at advanced prices, including Crude Whale, at 96c. @$1; Crude Sperm, at $1 78@$1 80; and Linseed, at $1 72½@$1 77½, chiefly at $1 72½@$1 75 ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, and sales have been reported of 3,750 bbls., at $14 75@$15 for old Mess; $17@$17 12½ for new Mess; $16 50 for Prime Mess, for future delivery, and $11 75@$14 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 7¾c. @8¼c. for Hams, and 5¾c. @6¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon has been in good request at 7¾c. @10¼c. ₩ lb.; sales 2,500 boxes. Lard continues brisk and buoyant to-day; sales 6,500 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c. @12¾c., and 1,000 kegs at 12¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet to-day; sales since our last, 260 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $22@$23 ₩ tce.; India Mess, $24@$26 ₩ tce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₩ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. Butter is less sought after to-day, at 18c. @23c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c. @29c. for common to very choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 12c. @15c., the latter rate for choice, ₩ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Feh. 25, says: "Lard, which was a drug at 10c. for City on Monday, could not be touched at less than 10¾c. last evening. Bulk

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The King's Rival.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks—Blue Devils.

WALLACK'S—Americans in Paris—The Fine Old English Gentleman.

GERMAN OPERA—No. 485 Broadway—Gradd Concert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Satanella: or, the Power of Love.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Com. Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours. Raoul; or, the Wreck of Life.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,)—Weir's Picture, "Taking the Veil."

COOPER INSTITUTE—Laughing Gas by Dr. Colton, and Concert by the "Old Folks," at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Mantga.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Pascal et Chandord—Le Code des Femmes.

IRVING HALL—Mlle. Carlotta Patti's Grand Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The attempt of the rebel cavalry, which crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, as stated in the Times yesterday, to make a raid upon our lines, proved a failure. They were promptly met, and forced to retreat precipitately, with a loss of several officers and men. There were two brigades, under command of Stuart in person.

The recent startling reports of a new rebel raid into Kentucky appear to have no other foundation than the movements of a party of guerrillas in the vicinity of Richmond. This party was encountered on Wednesday by a detachment of National troops, and pretty thoroughly whipped—some 250 being captured.

Information is received from Corinth that on the 22d inst. Col. Corwan, with the Tenth and Thirty-fourth Missouri regiments, surprised and routed a rebel force under Gen. Roddy, at Tuscumbia, Ala. Two hundred prisoners, a number of cannon and a wagon train were captured.

Our latest advices from Vicksburgh state that the mortar vessels continued their fire, and were promptly replied to by the rebels. A scow had gone through the first canal, finding six feet of water. Work was progressing on the various cuts. It was reported that the *Indianola* has gone up Red River for the purpose of retaking the ram *Queen*, though another report is that the real destination of the *Indianola* is Black River, up which stream there are a number of rebel boats.

A letter received in Boston from on board the gunboat *Rhode Island*, states that a hark-rigged steamer, supposed to be the *Alabama* or the *Florida*, was chased by the *Rhode Island* during the day and night of the 7th inst., but without success.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, an additional report concerning the duties on paper was received from the Secretary of the Treasury. It states that under the present tariff no printing paper whatever has been imported. A Committee of Conference on the bill to limit the number of Generals was appointed. The bill to establish Rules and Articles of War was reported back from the Military Committee, with emendments. A memorial from merchants and shipowners in New-York, relative to the adjudication of prize cases, was referred to the Naval Committee. A joint resolution, relative to the payment of volunteers and militia, was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and referred to the Military Committee. The bill to incorporate the Institution of Colored Children in the District of Columbia was called up, but after some debate was laid aside. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Ways and Means bill was agreed to, and a new Committee appointed on the bank clause. The bill to extend the Washington and Alexandria Railroad was passed, after some debate. During the proceedings, some allusion having been made to the Secretary of War, Mr. McDougall, of California, rose and denounced him as a base man, who had wronged the country. The bill for the collection of abandoned property, and to prevent frauds in the insurrectionary districts, was called up and debated at considerable length, both before and after the recess. Geo. Butler's administration of the Department of the Gulf formed the chief topic of discussion. The bill was not disposed of when the Senate went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to decline any further payment to the parties interested in the charter of the steamer *Cataline*, lost last year at Fortress Monroe. The amendments of the Internal Revenue bill were then again considered in Committee of the Whole, until the recess. During the evening session, the last amendment was acted upon, and the bill was reported to the House. A report was made from the new Committee of Conference on the bank clause in the Loan bill, that the Committee could not agree, and recommending the House to recede from its position. This, however, after considerable debating, the House refused to do, and asked for a new Committee. A report was also made from the Conference Committee on the bill to indemnify the President, etc., which gave rise to considerable fillibustering on the part of the Copperheads, who endeavored to prevent a vote on it.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE,

In the Senate yesterday, among the bills reported favorably, was one to punish frauds in the use of stamps, brands and trade-marks. A bill was introduced to facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad. The bill enforcing the responsibility of bank stockholders was defeated. The bill providing for payment of interest on canal drafts protested for nonpayment, was passed; also the bill to incorporate the Mohawk Valley and Passico Railroad Company. The resolution to amend the Constitution regarding the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals, was then debated until the adjournment, without action.

In the Assembly, a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relative to harbor defences, was presented. The bill to appropriate a portion of the Literature Fund to the support of Academies, was reported favorably; also the Canal Appropriation bill. Notice was given of a bill to incorporate the Bridge-street Ferry Company of Brooklyn. A bill was introduced to authorize the City of Brooklyn to establish public markets. A Broadway Railroad bill was introduced by Mr. Frear, and it was laid on the table for printing. A resolution to appoint a Committee of Three to inquire into the alleged cruel and illegal imprisonment of certain New-Yorkers in Fort McHenry, was laid on the table for printing. The subject of the charges of corruption against Speaker Callicot came up, when Mr. Fields announced that he would be ready to file specific charges next week. The concurrent resolutions, reorganizing the Court of Appeals, were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Assembly then adjourned, after agreeing to close their daily sessions at 1½ o'clock P. M.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 18th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing about $280,000 in treasure. She brings later news from the Isthmus of Panama, and from Central and South America, but it presents no features of special importance. Affairs in the United States of Colombia, appear to have settled down into quietude under the administration of Mosquera, who was busily at work putting governmental matters to rights. From Central America the word is, that a war between Salvador and Guatemala is inevitable. The cause of the difference will be found stated in our special correspondence.

The owl-train from New-York ran into the 11½ o'clock P. M. train from Philadelphia at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Princeton, N. J., station, just as the Philadelphia train was turning off on the switch to avoid it. The third car of the Philadelphia train was struck, and shattered to pieces. Nobody was killed, though several persons were injured. The locomotive of the owl train was thrown into the canal, and two cars broken up. The obstructions on the track have been removed, and the trains are running regularly.

Prof. Engot delivered an interesting lecture before the teachers of New-York, last evening, at the hall of the Board of Education, on "Physical Geography in its Relation to Civil and Political Geography."

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania that the legislative act of April, 1861, providing that no civil process shall issue against a soldier during the term of his enlistment, is constitutional, and that proceedings on mortgages, executed prior to the act, are within its terms.

A fine new ship from a port in Maine has been lying idle in Boston harbor for a month past, under charter by the Government, at the rate of $5,000 per month.

A friendly match of five games of chess was played recently in Paris, between Paul Morphy and M. de Riviere. The latter came off the victor, winning three of the five games.

A case of considerable interest to property-holders has just terminated in the Supreme Court, Justice Barbour, in which a lot in the Twenty-first Ward, sold for payment of assessments in 1855, was recovered back, on account of an irregularity in the publication of notice of assessment. The case is noted in the law column. The will of the late Commodore Uriah P. Levy, U. S. Navy, which was reported at length in the Times when admitted to probate, is now before the Supreme Court, at Special Term, Justice Allen, upon proceedings instituted to break it, in respect to its bequests to the people of the United States, or the State of Virginia, and then to certain Hebrew congregations in New-York, Philadelphia and Richmond, for the purpose of founding an agricultural school at Monticello, in the State of Virginia. It is claimed that the bequests are void for uncertainty.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, George White, a respectable-looking elderly man, was convicted of forgery in the second degree, for having in his possession counterfeit engraved plates of bills of eleven different banks, with intent to use them in the business of issuing counterfeit money.

The price of Gold left off yesterday 170¼ ₱ cent, after fluctuating frequently between 171¾ and 169½ ₱ cent. The Share market dull. Government Stocks and Treasury paper in demand.

Breadstuffs were quiet, yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions were more freely purchased. Lard was a shade firmer. A fair business was transacted in Groceries, Hay, Hops, Fish, Metals, Candles, Manila Hemp, Tobacco, Spices and Foreign Liquors, at buoyant rates. Fruit, Oils and Wool were decidedly brisker and generally dearer. Cotton, Whalebone and Whisky were inactive. The freight engagements were restricted, and rates depressed.

Insubordinate Officers.

Major-Gen. Hunter deserves the thanks of the country for his prompt dealing with the malcontent officers of the *corps* from North Carolina, which was recently sent to his department. These officers, because, in their opinion, Maj.-Gen. Foster ought to lead the forces in South Carolina, systematically disregarded Gen. Hunter's orders, and studiously embarrassed his plans. Because they found negro soldiers in South Carolina, they openly declared that if the Union had got to be saved by such means, it should not be saved at all, and put themselves actively to the work of stirring up insubordination and mutiny among the white soldiers. Gen. Hunter, in promptly putting some of these men under arrest and expelling others from his Department, has discharged his part of the duty in the premises. We trust they will be followed up, and that the service will be permanently rid of the officers who have proved so unworthy of it.

We say this without any reference whatever to the abstract opinions of the offenders. The military man who would prefer to see the Union perish unless it can be saved on *his* plan, no matter what that plan may be, has a very contemptible narrowness of patriotism; yet, so long as he does his military duty, we would make no quarrel with him. What we stigmatize is not opinion, but action. Every officer and every soldier in the army has a perfect right to whatever opinion he may please to entertain. He may like or dislike the President, may be pleased or displeased with the Emancipation Proclamation, may think well or think ill of the black man, may consider his Captain or his Colonel or his General or his *corps* commandant, to be the right man for the place, or he may consider otherwise—nobody has a right to call him to account for that. Of course, it would be a good thing if the army, from highest to lowest, could all be of one mind, and every man perfectly satisfied; but human nature being what it is, no such thing is possible. No rational man expects it. Whatever is, or is to be, opinions about it *will* differ, in the army as well as outside of the army. Military discipline could not interfere with this if it would, and ought not if it could. Its sole business is with the external act. But here it cannot be too rigorous. The officer or the soldier, whoever he may be, that acts upon his own opinion against the orders of his superior, is guilty of insubordination, and should be visited with condign punishment. We care not whether it be Maj.-Gen. McClellan disobeying Lieut.-Gen. Scott, because he thought him too old, or Maj.-Gen. Porter disobeying Maj.-Gen. Pope, because he thought him incompetent, or Maj.-Gen. Fremont, declining to serve under Maj.-Gen. Pope because of an old personal difficulty, or Maj.-Gen. Cassius Clay declining to take the field unless the policy touching Slavery were altered to suit him, or Maj.-Gen. Franklin thwarting the plans of his superior, Maj.-Gen. Burnside, because he did not like them; or Brig.-Gen. Stevenson stirring up disaffection because he did not agree with Maj.-Gen. Hunter as to making soldiers of negroes, or Quartermaster Slaight stealthily sending his finest transport North without authority, because he thought Maj.-Gen. Foster entitled to command.

There has been too much of this. Nothing like it has ever existed in any other army. It comes from our peculiar character and habits as a people. The American is prompt enough to fly to arms when the occasion demands, but he is too apt to take his free and independent disposition with him. At the beginning of the war many thoughtful men thought it a serious question whether that disposition could ever be so entirely overcome as to make him a perfect soldier. But so far as the rank and file are concerned, it has been conclusively proved that it may be, and invariably is, overcome, when the officers in command of them fitly do their duty. It would be impossible to find, in any military nation, regiments more thoroughly pervaded with a sense of military duty, and more completely faithful than many, very many, of our native American regiments. Whenever these regiments are mentioned, the heart feels that here at least it can safely trust. These men of the musket never disappoint. They uniformly show themselves equal to, and faithful to their appropriate duty. When failure comes, it never comes from fault of theirs. They no more lose their honor in defeat than in victory. Shame tarnishes many an epaulette and shoulder-strap, but stains no thread of their rough uniforms. Ever ready, ever true, they are soldiers worthy of the name.

So far as this does not characterize the army at large, it is the fault of the officers. It comes both from the fact that in many particular commands the officers fail to enforce discipline suitably from want of energy or practical ability, and from the fact that very many officers, even those of highest grade, have been constantly setting the example of insubordination. No soldier is so dull as not to know that strict discipline and obedience are no more necessary for him than for the officers above him. Nay, if he has much intelligence, he will be likely to reason that the importance of obedience to authority is proportionate to the importance of the responsibility, and that officers are even more bound to it than soldiers. When, therefore, he constantly hears of Colonels, and Brigadier-Generals, and Major-Generals, disregarding orders, and making their performance of duty dependent on their personal opinions and feelings, he cannot but be strongly tempted to regulate his own actions by the same standard. Much complaint has been made of the demoralization of the rank and file. Considering the direct bad encouragement of a considerable portion of them, and the indirect influence of bad examples in high places to which all have been exposed, the real wonder is that the general *morale* has fallen no lower.

The indications that the Government has at last determined to correct this evil, whatever personal or party sensibilities it may wound, are the most encouraging of all signs. We trust that the enforcement of discipline upon all grades will hereafter be carried out with the sternest impartiality. It matters not where it strikes. Individuals are nothing before a vital principle. Absolute subordination is the one thing needful for our National army. With it, that army will be surely irresistible. Without it, all is at the mercy of accident.

Changing the Switch.—It is a very difficult matter, and one which does not always "pay expenses," to attempt to follow the operations of parties who seek to embarrass the Government in its financial and commercial relations. Now and then, however, they become so transparent as to challenge general attention. For the last few weeks their special aim has been to enhance the value of gold, and no trick which gambling disloyalty could devise has been left unemployed for the accomplishment of this end. The passage of the Bank bill, recommended by Secretary Chase, has put a check for the moment, at least, upon this endeavor; and the attention of the same parties is now turned to another, but a kindred project.

We had the announcement through one or two of the City journals yesterday morning that our Government was about to encourage the transfer of our trade with San Francisco to English vessels, on account of the greater security thus offered to our shipments of gold against depredations of Southern privateers: and on the strength of this assurance a vigorous effort was made to create a panic in Wall-street. It had the usual success of such performances—lasting something over an hour. The only basis for the whole thing seems to have been the reproduction of a letter from Secretary Chase, written nearly a fortnight since, and expressing the opinion that vessels plying between New-York and Aspinwall, and between Panama and San Francisco, were not to be regarded as engaged in the "coasting-trade"—in other words, that foreign vessels could embark in this commerce without any violation of our navigation laws.

Mr. Chase's opinion on this point—if it is designed to cover the sale of through tickets and the shipment of cargo from New-York to San Francisco, and *vice versa*, (a point which his letter leaves in doubt)—is utterly at variance with all the previous action of the Government on this subject, except, possibly, a decision once made by Secretary Coss, which he revoked within a fortnight after it was made. Mr. Chase will probably follow his example, if he finds that his opinion is made to cover so sweeping a change of policy as the speculators in question have in view. If he does not, his successor will very certainly reverse his action.

In our present troubles, American shipping interests have all they can do to maintain themselves against foreign competition, without being also compelled to encounter the hostility of the Government which owes them protection. English steamers have already driven from the ocean nearly every American line, and monopolized the business between the two continents. It would certainly be a remarkable spectacle if they were now to be not only permitted but *aided* by our Government to crowd American vessels out of the trade between our own ports. We have no fears of any such result. We shall not *just yet* seek relief against rebel privateers, by transferring our commerce to foreign bottoms and the protection of a foreign flag. Let Congress pass the bill authorizing letters-of-marque and reprisal, and our trading vessels will take care of themselves.

Mexican Affairs in France.

The Mexican question has at last been brought up in the French *Corps Legislatif*, and in a manner at once so significant and important as to command universal attention.

It appears that the Opposition attached an amendment to the address relative to Mexico, which amendment sought to discover the motives for the Mexican expedition. Those supporting the amendment denounced the expedition as having its origin in the swindling operation of the Swiss banker, M. Jecker. M. Picard maintained that the expedition must have an unfortunate issue, and would not save Mexico from falling into the hands of the United States, but must expedite that result. This member demanded, what many others high in office have desired during the past year, namely, a solution of the enigma presented by the French invasion of Mexico.

It also appears that M. Jules Favre, the leader of what are termed the "five independent members" of the Legislative Assembly, was not satisfied with the amendment of the Opposition because it is not strong enough in its condemnation of the raid upon Mexico. M. Favre openly and boldly accused the Government of having concealed the truth in its account of the conversation between M. Thouvenel and Lord Cowley. He denounced the Jecker affair, stating that the English Minister had stigmatized it as a robbery, and therefore no astonishment could be felt at the French ultimatum having caused the withdrawal of England and Spain.

M. Favre said that "the army of France should not be rashly engaged in undefined and adventurous expeditions; neither our interests nor our principles require us to go and see what sort of Government the Mexican people desire." He disavowed, in the name of principle and international law, the war against Mexico. "It will always be unfortunate," said the distinguished *avocat*, "even after the taking of the City of Mexico, for Juarez would continue the war in the French Provinces. To get to Orizaba has already cost 104,000,000 francs, *and to go further than Mexico the treasure of France would not suffice.*" M. Favre concluded his remarks by saying that he could not associate himself with a war undertaken upon mendacious information.

Baron Jerome David undertook to reply to this attack of the Opposition, by stating that the expedition was justified by the insults and injuries sustained by French subjects, for all of which the national honor demanded reparation. The next day, M. Billault followed Baron David in support of the Emperor's policy. This distinguished exponent and defender of the Emperor's measures, warmly protested against the course of the Opposition, and especially did he attempt to controvert the remarks of M. Jules Favre. But he constantly harped upon the old and obsolete issues that Juarez has broken faith with France and ill-treated French citizens; that Jecker is a man of integrity and his claim valid. Furthermore, M. Billault declared very distinctly that *France could not draw back.*

This debate in the French Chambers developes several curious and noteworthy facts.

In the first place, we find the startling fact that a powerful organization of independents and conservatives has come out openly, decidedly and boldly in opposition to the policy of the Emperor in Mexico. In the next place, we find that in this important debate the most prominent point in the Emperor's policy—that avowed in his letter to Gen. Forey, July 3, 1862, relative to the extension of American influence and interests on this Continent—was entirely ignored by the party representing the Emperor. This party justifies the expedition wholly on the ground that French honor demands reparation for injuries and insults to French citizens in Mexico. It has been patent to all the world that the French residents in Mexico as a body, have disavowed any such treatment on the part of the Mexicans, and their protests against the invasion of the French, and the policy of Napoleon in that country, have been published.

Another important fact is, that the Opposition, even while denouncing the expedition, and exposing the amount it has already cost to reach Orizaba, counts on a greater degree of success to French arms than they have as yet reached, or are likely to reach. According to the debate, all parties appear to rest in the belief that the French expedition now afoot in Mexico will at least be able to conquer its way to the Capital, enter and hold it. Jules Favre already speaks of the surrounding States as *French Provinces.* "Juarez," he says, "after the taking of the City of Mexico, would continue the war in the French Provinces."

According to our latest advices, Feb. 1, from Mexico, the French army has practically made but little advance beyond Orizaba, and the prospect was that the expedition would prove a total failure before it reached Puebla. When this state of affairs is fully realized in France, it will not tend to allay the excitement that has begun to manifest itself there relative to the invasion of Mexico. The Mexican question is so nearly allied to our own interests, and it has now become so important with the great Powers, that its progress is very naturally watched with the greatest interest.

Social Condition of Washington.

No one who has not visited Washington recently can appreciate the change that has taken place there. The concourse of people on the streets, in the public buildings, and houses devoted to public entertainment, is incredible. Whence do they come? Why are they there? No visible employment occupies them. No hand seems to feed them. But the great throng remains—the thousands that leave in the departing trains are more than compensated for by the increased thousands that the arriving trains bring in. Complaints are made that the railroads are inadequate to the accommodation of the travel seeking Washington. Heaven knows what would become of the hapless myriads that fail to reach Washington on this account, if an evil day should bring them double-track railways to the Tiber Creek and the Potomac.

But why this rush to Washington? The presence of the army in Virginia does not explain it. The crowd is greater now, with Hooker on the Rappahannock, than it was when McClellan, with a greater army, lay around Washington a year ago. Money rather than Mars, we judge, carries the multitude to Washington. The pecuniary interests involved in the legislation of Congress are so vast that they draw to Washington tens of thousands of people more than were in the habit, in former years, of visiting the Federal Capital.

Washington, in its social life, is now one of the marvels of the country. The place is crowded to repletion. But for its magnificent distances, it might be said to be crowded to suffocation. Every hotel is always full, and it is an affair of nightly occurrence for strangers arriving on the late trains to wander about for hours from door to door of boarding-houses and private residences, seeking shelter for the night. Permission to sleep on the floor of a carpeted parlor, is a boon that scores, if not hundreds of strangers in Washington, are every week glad to obtain. Every nook and corner of house-room that thrift can render available, is appropriated to public entertainment. And vast apartments that a few years ago were made more desolate by an occasional solitary occupant, are now subdivided by thin partitions, and fitted up with bunks, wherein a dozen sleepers run the risk of making night hideous by their disturbances of each other. From 40,000 inhabitants when the war began, it is estimated that the population of Washington has now gone up to 100,000; and the cry is, "still they come."

But while this great increase of population, transient and resident, has taken place, there has been no increase in the number of tenements fitted for human occupancy. The hospitals that Government built during the past year for the sick and wounded soldiers, constitute the sum total of the addition in house-building that Washington can boast of. Nor is there any sign of improvement in this direction. Real estate is dormant in the Federal City. Every ingenuity is employed to make the most money out of the generally old, dirty and ill-contrived structures in the place, but none of the profits so eagerly gathered are expended in building better houses for the accommodation of the people.

We have not overdrawn the social discomforts of Washington. Every person of refined sensibility, or of decent habits even, who has had occasion to visit Washington lately, knows that it is a severe affliction to do so. And a little reflection will satisfy any one that what is now an inconvenience mainly to transient persons, must soon become a grave difficulty in the way of Government. Our Congressmen cannot hire respectable houses and live decently in Washington on their salary of $8,000 a year. Much less can the thousands of Clerks of Departments and other humble employes of the Government live honestly and fitly on their pay of $800 to $1,500 per annum. The transient multitude pay better, and permanent renters and boarders must give way before them, or pay the advanced prices that landlords expect.

What should be done in the matter? The law of supply and demand has failed as yet to initiate a movement for reform. Nobody speaks of building new houses in Washington. Why? Because of war—because Washington is a prize in the struggle. It is the National Capital this year. What will it be next? Who knows? So reason the timid lot-holders of Washington. Two such hotels as our largest New-York houses, could be filled from their opening in Washington. Nobody is found bold enough to build one. A thousand dwellings could be well rented without emptying present houses in Washington of their excess of occupants. No one ventures to build a dozen. What *can* be done in this matter? The condition of our National Capital is a public disgrace. If its overcrowding and filthiness are continued, it will be in danger of a scourge by pestilence.

How to Stop the Rise in Gold.—Congress has a bill before it taxing all transactions in gold. The object of the bill is to check the enormous and unprincipled speculation in gold, which has carried the price to its present enormous figure. There never was a greater sham than the quotations of gold made for the purpose of showing the depreciation in the currency. They do not show anything of the kind. They show simply the success which can attend the efforts of a knot of unscrupulous gamblers in Wall-street, who care nothing for the credit of the country, and who are rather more than willing to see it sacrificed to their personal and private gain.

But we doubt whether the bill now in Congress will accomplish the end desired. What Congress aims to do is to check the efforts made to *raise the price* of gold—and to aid those who seek, by all proper means, to baffle these efforts, and keep its price down to its legitimate value for practical business purposes. The only way to do this is by taxing the *buyers* of gold—those who offer high prices in order to force it up,—and by removing all obstacles in the way of those who sell it. This would be virtually, so far as its effect on the market is concerned, to increase the supply and diminish the demand: and this, of course, would lead to a reduction in its price. Let Congress, then, amend the bill so as to *tax the buyers of gold only*, and it will put a stop most effectually to the gambling which has so enormously increased its price.

News-Venders in the Army.—Brig.-Gen Carr, of the St. Louis District, has issued a General Order for the regulation of traffic within his Department. Among the directions given is one that

"persons in this District found engaged in selling or distributing *disloyal papers, speeches, or other documents*, or permitting their places of business or trade to be used for such sale or distribution, will be thereafter debarred from carrying on such business or trade. No man can be *strictly loyal*, whatever he may claim to be, who, during a rebellion like this, engages for gain in such a course as to encourage among the people opposition to the Government in its efforts to suppress it."

One of our contemporaries complains of this order, as transgressing personal rights. We do not think so. The commander of an army in the field has a right to exclude all persons and all papers that interfere with the discipline, order and efficiency of his troops. Of this there can be no reasonable doubt. If he finds any newspaper habitually teaching his troops that the war in which they are engaged is unjust and hopeless, that their Commanding Generals are not competent for their positions, and that the Government they are serving is imbecile and corrupt, he has not only a right, but it is his duty, to exclude them from his camp. To do otherwise is to betray the cause he is commissioned to defend. He might just as well permit emissaries and agents of the rebel enemy to perambulate his camps and persuade his soldiers that they are fighting on the wrong side. A secession newspaper can do a hundred times more mischief than a score of rebel missionaries. It addresses a larger audience,—preaches every day, and so mingles its treasonable inculcations with the news of the day as to give them tenfold attractiveness and effect. This has nothing to do with the general question of the freedom of discussion, for the rules which govern an army in the field in time of war, cannot be such as regulate the movements of a civil community in time of peace. Gen. Carr has set a good example, which ought to be generally followed.

The English Building a Navy for the Rebels.—We ask attention to an article which we copy elsewhere from the London *Daily News*, giving some startling facts as to the number and character of vessels now building in English ship-yards for the rebel navy. The statements embodied in that article ought to command the attention of our Government. If they are true, they can scarcely fail to make the British Government directly responsible for the enormous aid thus afforded to the rebellion. The writer specifies a dozen steam vessels, mostly iron-clad, now in process of construction, intended for the rebel service; and he states that over *fifty* steam vessels, of various descriptions, in different stages of completeness, might be enumerated in this catalogue. He gives also valuable information as to efforts made to raise *money* for the use of the rebel States, and the degree of success by which they have been attended.

It seems that the British ship-builders thus engaged in the rebel service have adopted a phrase designed to cover the real character of their proceedings, but which is perfectly understood among themselves. They announce that these vessels are being built "for the Emperor of China." The British Government must know that this is merely a cover for conduct which is in direct violation of English law, as well as of the nominal relations of friendship between Great Britain and the United States. Our Government should instruct Mr. Adams to demand the most explicit explanations on this subject, and to insist on the discontinuance of this flagrant violation of the neutrality professed by the British Government.

The Stevens Battery—A Word to Congress.—There can be but little doubt that the Stevens Battery will at last be completed. Mr. Stevens proposes to complete her himself, at his own risk, and put her impenetrability, speed, and other qualities claimed for her, to the test, provided the Government will then take her at $1,500,000, if she should prove entirely successful.

We are not informed if this amount is the estimated cost, or how much above it, but it is said to be less than half the cost of the large iron-clads built in France and England, and now building in this country; and this vessel is to be shown to be superior to them before she is accepted, or a dollar paid on her by the Government.

It would be well if the Navy Department could make more such arrangements with parties as responsible as Mr. Edwin A. Stevens, and thus avoid losses to the Government which often attend new and untried plans. It is apparent to those who have studied the improvements in ordnance developed by recent artillery experiments in this country and in England, that some new principles must be introduced before we get an approximation to a perfect war-vessel. Mr. Stevens proposes to run all risks, and present his Battery as a proved and perfect war-ship, before Government pays a dollar for her.

Movements of Gen. Wool.

Boston, Friday, Feb. 27.

Gen. Wool, by special invitation visited the Statehouse to-day and was received by the two branches of the Legislature. A brief welcome address, complimentary to the veteran and patriotic soldier, was made by Hon. A. H. Bullock, speaker of the House. Gen. Wool responded in a few appropriate remarks. Subsequently the members of the Senate and House were individually introduced. Geo. Wool leaves by the afternoon train for Portland to-morrow.

Safety of the Oregon.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863.

The steamship *Oregon*, from New-York, supposed to have been lost in the gale of Sunday last, is at this moment (5 P. M.) entering the harbor. Great fears have been entertained here relative to her, as the *Gen. Hunter*, which sailed at the same time, arrived here on Monday. M.

The "Rhode Island" in Chase of the "Alabama" or "Oreto".

Boston, Friday, Feb. 27.

A letter, dated United States steamer *Rhode Island*, Key West, Florida, Feb. 10, contains the following intelligence:

"We arrived here this morning, after a ten days' cruise around Cuba.

On the 7th instant we fell in with a hark-rigged steamer, supposed to be the *Alabama* or the *Oreto*.

We made chase after her that day and night, but without success.

We have had a very heavy gale of wind, which stove both paddle-boxes, and which injured us very severely—so much so, that we had to put in here for repairs."

Colds, Coughs.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket, and taken as occasion requires.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold, without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the Mosaon Pen cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

We Pledge our Reputation for the Fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Sure to regulate the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

IΩΔΗΣ.....IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rhumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.

Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 423 Broadway.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

Honesty is the Best Policy in Medicine as well as in other things. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a genuine preparation of that unequaled Spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Eight Cartes de Visite
FOR $1,
Of unequal style and finish, at
TAFT'S,
Corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich sts.

The best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Croup, Sore Throats, Cuts, Wounds and Sores of all kinds, is Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Dr. Jas. Sweet—the only original bone-setter—of North Kingston, R. I., certifies that he has used this Liniment in his practice for years, and found it superior to any other. His certificate can be seen at the depot, No. 56 Cortland-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all disease of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Spring Style Gents' Hats, 1863—This day introduced for public inspection. Felt hats, all styles, colors and qualities. Please call at S. W. JOHNSON'S, No. 381 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—White Satin, Red and Linen Galter Boots and Slippers for balls and parties. Balmorals and India Rubber Boots and Shoes for snow and rain, at MILLER & Co.'s, 387 Canal-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED

COLLINS—SERVOSS.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 26, by Rev. George B. Draper, T. W. COLLINS and ELIZABETH PINTARD, daughter of Thomas L. Servoss, all of this City.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Friday, Feb. 27, MINNIE A., daughter of David F. and Mary L. Arnold, aged 1 year and 11 months. Friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, John Barry, Boston Road, Mott Haven.

ATWILL.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 27, HERMAN ATWILL, aged 58 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 34 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Massachusetts.

BARRY.—On Thursday, Feb. 26, JULIA E., daughter of John and Mary A. Barry, aged 3 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, Boston Road, Mott Haven, on Saturday, Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited to attend.

BONNETT.—In New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Feb. 26, JULIA, wife of Loulice Bonnett, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 28, from the M. E. Church, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOGART.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 26, of membraneous croup, HAROLD DE ANGELIS, only child of Richard W. and Mary De A. Bogart, aged 1 year, 8 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 28 West 48th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock.

BOOLE.—In hospital at Baltimore, JOSEPH W., son of Rev. W. H. and E. C. Boole, aged 15 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 153 York-st., Brooklyn.

CRUMBIE.—On Thursday, Feb. 26, ANNA E., youngest child of W. D. and Sarah Crumbie, aged 2 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at North Orange, on Monday, March 2, at 9½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Brick Church Depot.

DOYLE.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, JOHN DOYLE, formerly of the City of New-York, aged 71 years.

DUNCAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 26, suddenly, of paralysis, ANN, wife of John Duncan, a native of England, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her husband, and of her brother, Henry Johnson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Messiah, Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday next, March 1, at 2 o'clock precisely. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

DUBOIS.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 27, at the Astor House, of membraneous croup, WILLIS E., son of G. B. and Ellen L. DuBois, formerly of Boston, aged 3 years and 3 months.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 27, Mrs. ANN FRENCH, (née Cannon,) widow of John, aged 60 years.

☞Her funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, March 1, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 308 West 34th-st., corner 10th-av. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Galway, Ballinasloe and Drogheda (Irish) papers please copy.

GILSAAT.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 26, of croup, ALICE, daughter of Colgate and Martha Gilbert, aged 6 years and 2 months.

HOWE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 27, GEORGE GUITEAU, only child of J. and N. G. Howe, aged 9 years, 5 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 213 Madison-av., on Sunday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LANE.—In Litchfield, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 26, JOHN STRAANS LANE, only son of Adolphus Lane, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his late father-in-law, Charles Merle, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 219 10th-st., on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LEGGETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 26, CHARLES M., son of George F. and Charlotte F. Leggett, aged 6 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 9 East 16th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

LYALL.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 26, at 8½ o'clock P. M., MARY, relict of the late Charles Lyall, aged 50 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 395 Hudson-st., Sunday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MCKEE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 26, of scarlet fever, SOPHIE C., only daughter of James and Isabella C. McKee, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Lee-av. and Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MOIR.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 26, ANNIE POYNELLIE, infant daughter of James and Mary McElroy Moir, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 44 10th-st., on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

MOIR.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 26, JOHN, only son of John Moir, aged 13 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the house of his father, No. 313 Hudson-st., on Saturday, Feb. 28, at 11 A. M.

PATTON.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, after a short illness, MARY B., wife of Rev. William Patton, D. D., aged 56 years.

Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

SIGLER.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 27, LEWIS ANDERSON, son of Eidon H. and Henrietta Sigler, aged 3 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 328 West 34th-st., on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

STENTON.—In Fordham, on Friday, Feb. 27, gently, of old age, at his son's residence, WILLIAM STENTON, of Sheffield, England, in the 86th year of his age.

Peace to the aged dead!
His weary form lies still;
Soft rests the hoary head,
Quiet the active will.
Soothed by a son's fond care,
His journey to the tomb
Still shows a record fair,
Of gently lightened doom.
L. M. S.

☞ Sheffield (England) papers please copy.

TOMPKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 26, Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, aged 64 years.

His friends, and the officers of the army and navy, are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 374 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 2, at 12 o'clock M.

UNDERHILL.—In Matiuncock, Oyster Bay, L. I., at the residence of her son, George R. Underhill, Mrs. MARY A., widow of Abram Underhill, formerly of Troy, N. Y., in the 76th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 99.—Feb. 27, 1863.
31, 14, 55, 63, 27, 46, 71, 36, 61, 52, 48, 41, 30.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 100.—Feb. 27, 1863.
63, 48, 51, 61, 29, 39, 28, 10, 33, 2, 74, 62, 1.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRICAL.
DISCOVERIES
AND WONDERFUL RESULTS.

Dr. CHAMBERLIN is now introducing his important discovery, in the application of the various modifications of ELECTRICITY for the removal of the most obstinate acute and chronic diseases. Located at No. 50 Bond-st.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!

If you are troubled with Bleeding, Blind or Itching Piles, use Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. It is a certain cure. Theo. Besson, Esq., No. 67 Exchange-place, was afflicted for fifteen years; he was entirely cured by this medicine. Sold at No. 164 Bowery.

PHYSIONOMY.—AT THE SOLICITATION OF several ladies and gentlemen, a class for instruction in Practical Physionomy, or character reading, will be organized on SATURDAY EVENING next, under an experienced teacher, at the rooms of Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, where tickets may be procured.

IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.

PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

The PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY OF MISSOURI, desirous of prosecuting their works at this favorable period with renewed vigor, now offer for the first time ONE-HALF of their CAPITAL STOCK for SALE in this market, in shares of $100 each.

Their property is over sixty square miles, containing over 40,000 acres of land, and embraces the most valuable of the wonderful Iron Mountain region of Missouri. It is situated at the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, 35 miles from St. Louis.

Iron is produced at that point cheaper than anywhere else in the world. The property of this Company is one of the most valuable of the kind.

Subscriptions will be received, for a short time, at the office of Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, and also at the office of H. G. MARQUAND, Esq., No. 43 Exchange-place, where further information may be obtained. Twenty-five per cent. will be required when the whole subscription is made up, and the balance may be paid in installments, if desired.

The subscribers, who are connected with the Company, will be in the city in a few days, and may be seen at one or the other of the above places.

JAMES H. LUCAS, } of St. Louis.
THOMAS ALLEN, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1863.

FAIRBANK'S
SCALE WAREHOUSE,
REMOVED

FROM NO. 189 BROADWAY, TO
NO. 252 BROADWAY,
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.

CARD.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.

The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.

By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK,
HARRY I. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

N. B. WE ARE CLOSING OUT Winter stock of NECK TIES, and offer immense quantities to select from, at the following prices:
25 cent ties at 15 cents. | 50 cent ties at 35 cents.
40 cent ties at 25 cents. | 75 cent ties at 50 cents.
Gent's fine Linen Collars, 15 cents, very best at 20 cents.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., NO. 379 BROADWAY.

SIXTH WARD.

Citizens of the Sixth Ward favorable to the formation of a UNION LEAGUE are requested to meet at Golden's, No. 110 Centre-st. on MONDAY EVENING, 2d of March, at 7½ o'clock.

JOSEPH BRECK, Crook's Hotel, 74 Chatham-st.
ROBERT COMBAS, Manhattan House.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE Republican Central Committee will meet at Headquarters, on MONDAY EVENING, March 2, 1863, at 7½ o'clock. By order,
AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES,
Sems as low as Two, Three, and Five Dollars a Set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One-door below Canal-st.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. WILBOR has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced helpless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured only by Alexander B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York, by J. Milhau & Son, D. S. Barnes & Co., No. 183 Broadway; Schieffelin & Co., and F. C. Wells & Co.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *City of Washington*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 28th day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Station F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

THE HEAD, FACE, CHARACTER AND Biography of M. Victor Hugo and of Grant Thorburn, with Phrenological Developments of these celebrated men, in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, March number, 10 cents, or $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and all Newsmen.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES, with Patent Combination Cushions. Purchasers can now select from a stock of one hundred Tables, by calling at our manufactory.
PHELAN & COLLENDER.
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A PURE AND POWERFUL TONIC, CORRECTIVE AND ALTERATIVE OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN DISEASE OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

PREVENTS FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS REMITTENT FEVER; FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM AGAINST MIASMA AND THE EVIL EFFECTS OF UNWHOLESOME WATER; INVIGORATES THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION AND THE BOWELS;

STEADIES THE NERVES, AND TENDS TO PROLONG LIFE.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, CONSTIPATION, COLIC, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, SEA-SICKNESS,

CRAMPS AND SPASMS, AND ALL COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX, ARISING FROM BODILY WEAKNESS, WHETHER INHERENT IN THE SYSTEM OR PRODUCED BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony [of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For Sea Sickness it is a positive specific—either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is caused.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases, it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to reinforce and reëstablish them.

Last, but not least, it is the Only Safe Stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopœia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are all adulterated. Hence the Faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are flavored and fired up with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

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MRS. HASTINGS'
NURSING CORDIAL
FOR CHILDREN DURING TEETHING.
NURSING CORDIAL

Is free from morphine and all narcotic drugs—a want long felt by the public, who for years have had forced upon them various narcotic syrups which have added largely to the mortality of children in the United States.

The effects of morphine are slow and insidious, and, by constant use, produce congestion and dropsy of the brain, a prominent forehead, the eyes start from their sockets, the complexion becomes dark, the extremities wither, and a general idiotic expression prevails, with piles and many other evils.

These preparations require constant increase of dose, or they lose their effect, which is not the case with Nursing Cordial, which, if given at the onset and occasionally during the early months of teething, will completely secure your child from attacks of convulsions, spasms and all other troubles incident to early childhood.

Ask for MRS. HASTINGS' NURSING CORDIAL, and take no other.

Sold by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.
Depot No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

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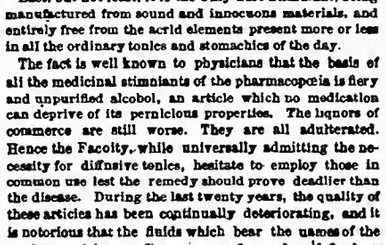

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DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price, $1.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
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DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.

SENSATION AMONG THE DEAF.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,
No. 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son, I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight*, I can now *see every object*, even with the eye which was *quite blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.

JOHN VAN BOSKIRK,
Per John Van Boskirk, Jr.,
Bergen, New-Jersey.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. MCDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures, I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

S.—T.—1860—X.

A SONG OF HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND GLORY.

O, well may you call me the magic,
With health for the body and soul,
And naught of the dark, deadly poison
So often in Bacchus' bowl!
I scatter the fierce fiends of fever,
Give purity's self to the breath;
Scoff changes of water and diet,
And conquer the Cholera-Death!
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Yes, shoot for Drake's Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and "X!"

I cheer up the desolate spirit;
I gild the sad heart with my light,
Like stars shedding cloud-quenching splendor,
Through all the dark chambers of night.
The statesman, bard, merchant, mechanic,
And farmer, drink in me deep bliss;
Never bird had a purer when giving
The dew-pearl of morning her kiss.
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Shout aloud for the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T. 1860 X!"

What comfort I bear to the soldier
With Liberty's banner unfurled!
A draught and he'll laugh at all cannon;
Though shaking the heart of the world;
And what cares the gallant bold sailor
For the tempest if strengthened by me;
With shouts for Columbia he carries
Triumphant her stars o'er the sea.
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Cry along the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and "X!"

Then well may you call me the Magic
With health for the body and soul,
And naught of the dark, deadly poison
So often in "Bacchus" bowl.
For youth, manhood, age, was I chartered,
By pleasure and health at my birth,
And these with the genius of glory
Stand guard on my throne on the earth!
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Yes, yell for the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and X!"

Drake's Plantation Bitters are the most wonderful medicine and gentle stimulant in the world. All dyspeptic and weak persons should try it. Sold throughout the civilized world.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE DIAPHRAGM FILTER,

with additional improvements, has been awarded two gold and three silver Medals by the American and Maryland Institutes, and by the Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association. The wet season, and the works on the new reservoir, make the Croton water very unclean. Price $4 00.

The Diaphragm Filter, manufactured by ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, No. 305 4th-st., is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and requires to be reversed occasionally to cleanse its action.

JAMES B. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS,

Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

ETHNOLOGY.—VARIETIES OF RACES IN England and Wales, with seven illustrations, male and female. Also, a Report of the American Ethnological Society, giving an account of the Grand Council of the Six Nations, in the March number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 10 cents, or $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

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The above property is all situated within five minutes' walk of the South 7th and Grand-st. Ferries.

4. Also, the three-story brick dwelling No. 187 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st., City, in perfect order.

5. Also, the four-story store No. 50 Ferry-st., near Pearl; has been occupied for the leather trade the past twenty years.

6. Also, a spacious and elegant mansion and coach-house, with ample grounds attached, situated in the City of Middletown, Conn., adjoining the Wesleyan University, being one of the most desirable residences on the Connecticut River.

7. Also, a number of valuable building lots, adjoining the last-mentioned premises, within five minutes' walk of the main street, and ready for immediate improvements.

Any or all of the above premises will be let or sold, on the most favorable terms. Apply to

BENEDICT & COIT,
No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th-sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 9th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 200 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st., and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is in the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side at 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

DESIRABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Store No. 242 Fulton-av. Four lots of ground, beautifully situated between Putnam, Madison, Franklin and Bedford avs. Two 3-story basement and sub-cellar brick houses in Wilson-st., between Wythe and Bedford avs. One ditto in Rodney-st., between Lee and Marcy avs. One splendid 3-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. This is one of the best houses in the Eastern District, and is admirably adapted for a large family. Houses Nos. 19, 21 and 23 President-st. House No. 186 Atlantic-st. One cottage, with two lots of ground, in Cypress Hills-av., opposite Cypress Hills Cemetery. A large number of valuable lots, either by the single lot or block, in the immediate vicinity of Lee-av. Church. The above property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to JOHNSON & SPADER, corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st., or to J. JOHNSON, Jr., corner Hewes-st. and Lee-av., before 8 A. M., or between 5 and 7 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A VERY VALUABLE property on Newtown Creek, adjoining Hunter's Point and Brooklyn, only one-half mile up the creek from the East River.

The tract here offered has a water frontage of more than one-half a mile on good navigable water, with the Flushing Railroad running through it, skirting the water front a convenient distance to admit of switches upon wharves which might be built on the premises of any manufactories for which this location is so admirably adapted. This tract containing about 66 acres, will lay out over 850 lots, allowing streets 60 feet wide. It is only about one mile from the termini of four ferries—the James-slip, 10th-st., 23d-st and 34th-st.

This most valuable property, embracing so many acres, and offered, as it is, by the acre, is eminently desirable as an investment for capitalists, to whom it is specially commended. Apply to

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VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH-ST. FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, to close the estate of Wm. W. Woolsey, by order of John M. Woolsey and Wm. Samuel Johnson, Esqs., Executors, the valuable property situate on the corner of Greenwich and Ludgar sts., being 50 feet in width by 99 feet 6 inches in depth.

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FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone house, No. 27 East 31st-st., 115 feet east of Madison-av.; house, 15x60; lot, 98½ feet; in fine order, well and substantially built, containing all the modern improvements. Will be sold with or without the furniture. Inquire on the premises after 3 o'clock.

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$2,150 WILL BUY A NICE BRICK house in Williamsburgh, only 15 minutes' walk from ferries; half cash and half on five or more years' mortgage. Inquire of J. A. DELANHOY, No. 248 Rivington-st., New-York.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE ON easy terms, eight substantial brick houses in Greene-st., covering a front of 150 feet, leaving a large space in the rear for improvement. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Thirty-two lots on 45th-av., and 102d and 103d sts., lying nearly together. Apply to O. A. MEIGS, No. 60 Exchange-place, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment house, with all the modern improvements, No. 134 West 40th-st. Inquire of A. P. VOORHIS, No. 165 West 40th-st., or No. 142 West 28th-st.

FOR INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF ground of about 50 lots on 131st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with house and stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 34th-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45. MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COOKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 28 South 7th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

CHARLES E. MILLS, REAL ESTATE and Insurance Broker, Office No. 34 Cedar-st., respectfully solicits from owners, sales of real estate on commission. Houses rented, and rents collected. Insurance procured in the best Companies.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.

4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st., between Second and 3d avs.
3 lots on 4th-av., near 126th-st. Also, 1 lot on 5th-av., near 110th-st., and gore on 8th-st. and 1st-av.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN.

117 lots, size 25x100 feet, located as follows:

21 lots, on north side of Warren-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

16 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Warren and Baltic sts.

2 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Carlton-av and Warren-st.

3 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Warren and Wyckoff sts.

3 lots, fronting on Warren st., between Flatbush and Carlton avs.

1 lot, at junction of Flatbush-av. and Warren-st.

4 lots, on Butler-st., between 7th-av. and Flatbush-av.

12 lots, on block bounded by 5th and 6th avs., Warren and Baltic sts.

23 lots, on block bounded by 5th and 6th avs., Baltic and Butler sts.

12 lots, on block bounded by 6th and 7th avs., Butler and Baltic sts.

2 lots, fronting on 7th-av., between Butler and Baltic sts.

18 lots, fronting on Warren and Baltic sts., 100 feet west of 5th-av.

This property is located in the vicinity of extensive improvements, and most of the lots within two blocks of the proposed Prospect Park. The Flatbush-av., 5th and Atlantic av. city cars pass within one block of all the lots. The streets are graded and paved and generally sewered; water and gas-pipes also laid. It is claimed as the most advantageously-located unimproved property in Brooklyn, and inviting the attention of capitalists seeking investment. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For maps and terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The undersigned will expose for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Hotel of E. R. Carpenter, Hoboken-av., City of Hudson, the following pieces of property, to close an estate:

1. One lot on Hoboken-av., at the head of the new road to the Long Dock ferry, 35 by 200 feet, with a two-story barn (capable of being made a substantial dwelling) on the lot, and to be sold with it.

2. Two lots on Montgomery-av., beautifully situated near Lake Lincoln, and two lots on Madison-av., about 160 feet east of Montgomery-av.

3. Twenty-three-hundredths of an acre at West Hoboken, near the Paterson Plank-road.

4. 13 89-100 of acres of land near West Hoboken, beautifully situated on the westerly slope of the hill.

5. About one acre of ground between Secaucus-av. and the Northern Railroad.

Terms, 10 per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on day of sale; balance of cash when the deeds are delivered.

G. D. VAN REIPEN, } Administrators.
S. J. CARPENTER, }

CITY OF HUDSON, N. J., Feb. 21, 1863.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 109 WEST 21ST-ST., with most of the furniture. House full four stories, one pane of plate-glass in each sash in all the windows; finely finished throughout, marble halls, black walnut staircase, statuary marble mantels. Price for house, including mantel mirrors, pier mirror, gas fixtures and carpets throughout, (nearly new,) $18,000. Would be rented for one year to a family without small children, fully furnished, for $2,400. Possession April 1. Can be seen any day after 3 o'clock P. M. For further particulars inquire of F. S. KIRTLAND, No. 388 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pieces of corner property on Broadway. The property is situated above Wall-st., and is well improved. The building is of brown stone, modern, and in good order. The situation is one that offers great advantages for a bank, insurance company or general business. Size of lot 23 by 112. A large portion of the purchase money might remain on mortgage. For particulars address Box No. 424 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES, NOS. 290 AND 292 West 34th-st., court-yards in front, in the rear of London-terrace, complete with all the modern improvements. Size of the houses, 14 feet 8 inches wide, by 41 feet deep. Lots 80 feet deep. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A FULL LOT, with brick basement and two story and attic frame house, No. 321 West 29th-st., price $3,500; also, a three-story, basement and counter-cellar, No. 327 West 33d-st., with all the modern improvements, price $5,000. Apply to WM. BEADLE, Nos. 177 or 147 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 354 ADELPHI-ST., BROOKLYN, adjoining corner of Fulton-av., a large 3-story and basement brick house, high stone stoop, range, water and gas, in essential order, and in good order; rent for $400; house, 22x40; lot, 72 feet; price $4,800. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE, high-stoop house, No. 157 East 31st-st.; three stories high; size of lot 19 by 75; house 19 by 48. Price $7,500; terms easy. Apply to

W. H. PHILIPS, No. 101 Front-st.

$22,500.—FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR story brown-stone house, 25 by 53, on 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. A bargain, but no commission allowed. See owner, No. 16 West 41st-st., from 9 A. M., to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS house, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class, within 45 minutes of the City hourly. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE AND LEASE OF lot No. 197 East 31st-st., near 2d-av. Brick house, two-story, basement and cellar, with water, gas and fixtures; neat, quiet residence. Price, $3,000 cash. Apply to E. H. BROWN, 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE NEW tenant houses, well located, cheap for cash, or would be exchanged for a good productive farm near the City. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Broker, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 125TH-ST., (HARLEM,) NEAR 5th-av., a two-story and half frame cottage, with gas and water and 2½ lots of ground. Price $7,500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—SIX EXTREMELY DESIRABLE lots on Classon-av., Brooklyn; $1,600 cash only required. The rest may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to WOODFORD & RITCH, No. 111 Broadway.

MERCANTILE STAND FOR SALE.—ONE of the very best on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Address Box No. 96 Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE COSTLIEST HOUSES on Gramercy Park. Also, two more in the same location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOMODATING TERMS, A farm of 109 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill, notwithstanding their great natural advantages, have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.

Apply to G. MEBLE, No. 290 Water-st., New-York.
Also for sale, 15 acres land at Bay Ridge.

FOR SALE.—A VERY VALUABLE FARM OF 167 acres, situated in New-Jersey, 7 miles from New-York, and in very convenient of access by railroad or turnpike. The land is of a superior quality, and under a high state of cultivation. The buildings, which are extensive, are in excellent repair. The farm has been used as a milk dairy and vegetable farm; has stabling for forty cows; is well stocked with the best of fruits of all descriptions, and is in all respects a complete and desirable property. It is desirably located for a fancy country residence; commands an extensive view of the surrounding country; is a very healthy locality, is well watered and is in good condition for immediate occupancy. It is such a property as will pay a good interest on the investment. For particulars apply to W. F. WALKER, No. 200 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—120½ acres. Good land, good house, outbuildings, nearly new, plenty of fruit, very healthy, churches, schools, &c., convenient; one mile west of Hart's Corners Station, Harlem Railroad; 3¼ miles from Dobb's Ferry, and 24 miles from the City. A rare chance for a good farm. Apply to W. E. HASKINS, No. 92 Murray-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. After March 7, apply on the farm.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED FARM OF 50 acres, had some new house, overlooking the thriving village of Plainfield, N. J.; one and a half hours' ride from the City by railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of depot. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT,
No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 220 ACRES, IN HYDE Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.; location two miles from Hudson River Railroad, at Hyde Park Station. Title perfect, and a large proportion of the purchase money may remain secured at the option of the purchaser. For particulars, apply personally to the subscriber, on the premises, or address as above. THOMAS NEWCOMB.

WATER-PROOF VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

The highest market price paid by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN—A BEAUTIful country-seat, with four acres of land, 1½ miles from the centre of the city. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; size 44x56, with an addition 46x17, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to

ELI WHITNEY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26, 1863.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE, AT Morristown, N. J., pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from depot; size, 42 by 36 feet, three stories, with two-story wing, 18 rooms, finished in good style, with furnace, gas, water, &c.; also, carriage-house, stable, poultry-house and ice-house; garden and fruit-yard of about 1½ acres, well stocked with choice fruit and shrubbery.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, embracing a spacious house, built within the last ten years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Harlem Gas office, No. 76 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—TO RENT, ON THE Heights, two desirably situated spacious villas and grounds, five minutes of ferry; furnished or unfurnished, with every convenience, stables, fruit, vegetable gardens, &c.; view unsurpassed; well adapted to a merchant doing business in the City. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE—A country place of about eight acres of land, a half mile from the landing; a commodious house of 14 rooms; the ground well stocked with fruit trees; a fine garden, with a choice variety of small fruits. Apply to WM. H. COX, Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, or on the premises to BENJAMIN COX.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, two miles below West Point and one mile from Cozzens' Hotel, including horses, stable, cow and garden planted. Possession given immediately, if required. Apply to Mr. JAMES DENTON, Buttermilk Falls, or by letter to LOUIS B. DE WITT, Box No. 1,146 Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad, large double house, carriage-house, &c., 1¾ acres land, handsomely improved, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; very desirable for a Summer boarding-house. Price very low, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE HUDson River, at Edgwater, opposite Manhattanville, containing about five acres, double frame house and outbuildings, with an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat, in fine view of the Sound, at New-Rochelle, containing about 1½ acres, with a large house and carriage-house, a fine garden and fruit, &c. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Broker, No. 586 6th-av.

COTTAGE TO LET—NEAR VANDERBILT Landing, Staten Island—contains ten rooms, fine view of the Bay, nearly half an acre of ground, large trees, &c. Rent, $380. Address O. A. K., Box 1,275, New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY SEAT AT GLENCOVE LANDING FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The elegant and spacious mansion, with suitable stabling and outbuildings, late the country seat of John La Farge, Esq., deceased. Apply to THOMAS JONES, No. 515 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ASTORIA, L. I., TO LET OR LEASE.—A large house, barn and garden, with all kinds of fruit and four acres of land; possession 1st of April. Apply to No. 94 Pine-st.

TO LET AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A HOUSE next to the Methodist Church, garden and orchard. Inquire at Mr. PIERSON'S store, near the depot.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $17 per month. Possession immediately. No moving May 1.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN FRANKLIN-av., near Myrtle, a two-story and attic house, with basement and sub-cellar; rent, $250 per year; also, the whole or part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $156 per year; also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $96 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given to the two last houses immediately. Also, a three-story brick house, with front and back basement and sub-cellar, in good order, No. 3 3d-st., Williamsburgh, near the Ferry; rent $300 per year. Inquire of PETER A. BERI, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE—TO LET, AN ELEgantly furnished house, in University-place, four 12th-st.; will be let as a first-class boarding-house, or altered to suit any business requiring magnificent show-rooms, being 30 by 80 feet on the ground floor. This house contains 17 bedrooms, and basement on a level with the street, suitable for a restaurant. Also, to let, a furnished brown-stone house on 12th-st., near Broadway, with bronzes, paintings, &c., the residence of a gentleman absent in Europe. Apply to

H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO LET.—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT high stoop house; having a counter cellar, and all modern improvements: it is located in the best street in Harlem, 129th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., and being on the South side of the street, and a short distance from the boats and railroads; the railroad leaves the foot of the street every 2½ minutes, and the boats every hour. The house can be seen at any time. For particulars, inquire next door, of A. C. BURR.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT FORT GEORGE, A hotel and cottage house on 5th-av., near the Harlem River line of steamboats, with dock on the premises, within half a mile of the High Bridge. The house is large, and well calculated for Summer and transient boarders; extensive and picturesque picnic grounds, with shades and walks; good fishing, bathing, &c. To a good, responsible person, indincements will be offered. Apply for full particulars to J. VAN NAMEE, No. 6 Wall-st., or A. B. MILLS, Agent, 156th-st. and 10th-av.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.—THE EXTENsive carriage factory in Main-st., Poughkeepsie, is offered to let or lease. Formerly under the control of J. W. Frederick and latterly under Messrs. Underhill & Highet. This establishment has carried on an extensive business for several years past, and possesses all the facilities for conducting that trade to advantage, and is convenient to lines of transportation. Apply to A. R. BOOTH, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York, or M. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, suitable for a private residence or first-class boarding-house; the house contains twenty-eight rooms; is furnished replete throughout, and is situated in one of the most desirable locations in the City. The present occupant, being in ill health, would lease the same for one or more years to any person who would be willing to give security for the rent; references given and required. For further particulars, address G., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.:

No. 54 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.

These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO.
No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THOSE TWO NEAT, three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.; all improvements and in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 to 11 and 1 to 3 o'clock. No. 86 will be sold with or without the furniture. JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—THE PREMISES NO. 15 Elizabeth-st.; the improvements on the front are a three-story brick house finished for a store and dwelling; on the rear, a three-story brick dwelling, finished to accommodate six families. The premises are in good order, and the rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, Agent, No. 174 Canal-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFfices in the new five-story fire-proof building, No. 83, on the west side of Nassau-st.; also, the five-story and basement store, No. 139 Fulton-st., this City; also, a large factory near the river in Newark, N. J. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 136 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 39 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. Rent $600 per annum.

TO LET—A MEDIUM-SIZE, HIGH-STOOP house, No. 65 North Moore-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.; house in good order, with range, water, gas and gas fixtures throughout; location desirable for a down-town merchant. Apply to JAMES WIGGINS, No. 75 Barclay-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

WANTED—TO LET, FOR A TERM OF SEVEN years from May next, a commodious church edifice, in good repair and neatly furnished. Situated in 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of JAS. GARDINER, No. 160 50th-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT building and store, extra wide, complete, with vaults and other improvements; to let in whole or in part. Apply on the premises, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY DWELLING houses, Nos. 87 and 91 East 29th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Rent $800 each. Can be seen between 12 and 2. Inquire at No. 95.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—SECOND floor, about 14 by 18 feet, gas, grate, well ventilated; pantry, bath adjoining; private family of five adults; No. 59 East 16th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM-POWER.—Inquire of WM. MCGRORGE, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 199 Varick-st., between Watts and Broome sts. Apply to THEODORE MALLABY, corner 8th-av. and Waverley-place, at the Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 111 Greenwich-avenue, containing all modern improvements. Rent $650. Apply to CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 31 Spruce-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row. 32x30 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—A PART OF A COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 205 East 13th-st. Inquire on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 182 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A QUIET FAMILY A SECOND and a third floor, convenient for housekeeping. Seven rooms are required, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, between 9th and 20th-sts., and 3d and 4th-avs. Possession desired by the 1st of April if possible. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, BROOKLYN, Broadway Post-office.

WANTED, FROM MAY 1—A PART OF A house, consisting of the second floor, of 3 or 4 rooms, and 2 rooms on the third floor, by an American family of three, (the youngest 13 years old,) in a good neighborhood, from 4th to 23d-st., between the 1st and 4th avs.; north side of the street preferred. Rent not to exceed $300. Address A. M. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZED HOUSE IN THE upper part of the City; must be in good order and have the modern improvements. Answers, to secure attention, must state full particulars as to rent, location, etc. Address W. A. G., Box No. 3,036 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A MODERATE-SIZED, high-stoop house, between 36th and 40th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs., by a small, careful family; no children; party responsible; possession on or before 1st May. Address A. B., Box No. 4,094 New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The undersigned is prepared to give
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE SELLING OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At the residences of families.
Also, OUT-DOOR SALES.
A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF SAMUEL WILLETS AND JOSEPH POST, EXECUTORS OF WILLET ROBBINS, DECEASED.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the M. E. salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers:

200 shs. American Exchange Bank, $100 each.
160 shs. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, $25 each.
40 shs. Metropolitan Bank, $100 each.
40 shs. Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co., $25 each.
100 shs. Williamsburgh Gas Light Co., $50 each.
10 shs. Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Company, $50 each.

By order of Trustee:

$1,000 Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds.
$1,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co 2d Mtge. Bonds.
15 shs. Colombian Marine Ins. Co., $100 each.

For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.	Shares.
10 Little Miami R. Co.	50 Hamilton Ins. Co.
11 Manhattan Bank.	10 Neptune Marine Ins. Co.
20 Manhattan Gas Light Co.	50 East River Fire Ins. Co.
40 East River Bank.	36 N. Y. & New-Haven
40 Irving Bank.	117 Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.
20 Imp. & Traders' Ins. Co.	20 Nassau Fire Ins. Co.
10 City Fire Ins. Co.	

Catalogues at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st. [3215]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH AVENUES, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH STREETS, AND BLOOMINGDALE ROAD.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (74th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

"All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this scientific work, of Dr. LARMONT, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The man to consult, Dr. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1846. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive advice or treatment by letter, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full disclosure of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.: FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work; considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—(Prof. Pope, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal.*

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 27th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway, (near 26th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1836.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. His success in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhœa or Whites, Too Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic; Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitt	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete $6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 60 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his offices above for all forms of disease.

WORTH $50—RECEIPT FOR MANUFACTURing French Brandy, superior to any imitation in market. Sent free by mail for $1. Address DR. JOHN P. HOFF, No. 61 Jackson-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ASSESSOR,
23d DISTRICT, No. 79 Wall-st.

Notice is hereby given to parties residing or doing business within the district herein described, who have not already obtained their licenses or made their returns of taxable property, in compliance with the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, to apply at once to this office, for the purpose of facilitating the business and avoid the unpleasant necessity of a resort to extreme measures.

"A true and correct list is required to be furnished of all objects or articles owned or possessed, which are subject to a special duty or tax under said act.

Persons having in charge or trust as administrators, executors or trustees, any legacies or distributive shares arising from personal property of any kind whatsoever," should report the facts at this office, so as to enable the Assistant Assessor to make the proper return of taxes due to the Collector.

Blank applications for licenses and forms for monthly returns of manufactures and auctioneers will be promptly furnished at this office.

"SEC. 57. That from and after the *1st day of Sept.*, 1862, no person, association of persons, or corporation, shall be engaged in, prosecute or carry on, either of the trades or occupations, mentioned in Section 64, (which see,) of this Act, until he or they shall have obtained a license therefor, in the manner hereinafter provided."

"Parties doing business or entering upon any business or occupation as described, viz.: Manufacturers or dealers of any description, physicians, dentists and surgeons, keepers of hotels and eating-houses, liquor dealers, brokers and agents, must apply to the *Assessor in the District* where the business is conducted, for a license."

Penalty—For doing business without a license, *three* times the cost of the license.

Parties owning or having the charge of any silver or gold plate stored within this district, will please notify at once at this office.

See *Sections* 58 to 64 *inclusive*.

Boundaries of Sixth Division of the Thirty-second District, include all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, Pearl-street, Wall-street and Broadway, running to southeast corner of Liberty-street.

ISAAC E. SMITH, Asst. Assessor,
6th Division, 32d District.

Office hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building a sewer in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; paving with trap block Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and for fencing vacant lots on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue and east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; south side of Seventy-ninth-street; both sides of Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fourth, and north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Worth-street, between Broadway and Hudson-street; west side of Broadway, both sides of Church-street, West Broadway, and east side of Hudson-street, from and to points distant half way between Worth-street and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said street, and north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avennes, known by ward map numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, block number one hundred and thirty-five.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-House, Feb. 18, 1863.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York by and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt"—approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of February, 1863, to the 28th day of February, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
O. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider such papers as may be before the Committee.

JAMES MURRAY,
JOHN BRICE,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
Committee on Ferries.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

TO ALL WHO HAVE FRIENDS IN THE ARMY.—Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, are respectfully requested to aid in disseminating the following notice, which is of interest to all who have friends in the army:

DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS.

The Sanitary Commission have made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously with regard to patients in the United States General Hospitals at the following points: (Others will be added.)

Eastern Departments.—For information, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

Washington,	Point Lookout,
Georgetown,	Annapolis,
Alexandria,	Baltimore.
Frederick City,	

Western Departments.—For information, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

Cincinnati,	Danville,
New-Albany,	Perryville,
Louisville,	Bowling Green,
Covington,	Gallatin,
Lexington,	Nashville.

Information will, under ordinary circumstances, be given to any one applying for it, in answer to any or all of the following inquiries. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return mail; if in person, it will be answered at once:

1. Is — (giving his name and regiment) at present in the hospitals of — ?
2. If so, what is his proper address?
3. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of the hospital?
4. If not in hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital?
5. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date?
6. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service?
7. If not, what were his orders on leaving?

More specific information as to the condition of any patient in the District of Columbia hospitals will be furnished within twenty-four hours after a request to do so is received at the Washington office.

The office of the District will be open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and, in urgent cases, applicants ringing the door-bell will be received at any hour of the night.

Much inconvenience in conducting the business of the Directory having arisen where visitors have been given direct access to the record books themselves, this practice will hereafter be discontinued: for can lists of wounded in hospitals by States, counties, regiments or otherwise, be hereafter furnished from these records.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority from the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to and distribution of goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New-Orleans and at Washington, before Vicksburgh and at Nashville—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. To ascertain the relative character of these wants in a trustworthy manner, and to secure an equitable distribution and honest use of the goods distributed, besides the unpaid services of the members of the Commission, twenty physicians of high professional and moral character, and more than fifty lay agents are employed, under pecuniary securities for responsible and efficient service. The cost of these arrangements have thus far been about 3 per centum of the value of the goods distributed. The Commission has not been able to obtain authentic evidence of losses, miscarriage, or misappropriations, to the value of one dollar in ten thousand, of goods which have been once received at its shipping depots. The following are the names of these depots, to which auxiliary Societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, No. 22 Summer-street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, No. 10 Third-avenue, New-York.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, No. 27 South Sixth-street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, Bank-street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, Chicago, Illinois.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, Louisville, Kentucky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to its treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to GEORGE T. STRONG, Esq., Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

The names of the following gentlemen, Commissioners of the President of the United States, are pledged to the public for the economy, integrity and efficiency with which whatever is intrusted to the Sanitary Commission will be administered:

H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.	GEORGE T. STRONG, Esq.
A. D. BACHE, LL. D.	HORACE BINNEY, Jr.
G. W. CULLUM, U. S. A.	Rt. Rev. T. M. CLARK, D. D.
A. E. SHIRAS, U. S. A.	Hon. JOSEPH HOLT.
R. C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A.	Hon. R. W. BURNETT.
W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.	Hon. MARK SKINNER.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.	Rev. JOHN H. HAYWOOD.
S. G. HOWE, M. D.	Prof. FAIRMAN ROGERS.
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.	Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.	FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Esq.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D.	

CENTRAL OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 224 F st., WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1863.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 8 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—3d floor.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

PER STEAMSHIP "JOHN BELL."

Consignees of goods per steamship "JOHN BELL," which sailed from GLASGOW 13th December, and put into Liverpool in distress, are hereby notified that her cargo has been transhipped on board the steamship "DAMASCUS," now due at this port.

Consignees are requested (to expedite the expense of discharging under a general order,) to call this day, at the office of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the Average Bond, &c.

LAWSON & WALKER,
Adjusters, No. 68 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1863.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 4.
AFRICA, MOORE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
ASIA, BRANNEN, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $122 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR
HAVANA
AND
MATANZAS.

TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.
The A No. 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
Capt. JOHN ARCHER,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail as above,
From Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., N. R.
Price of passage, in current funds, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway,
Or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship MELITA will follow the SHELDRAKE, and sail on or about the 21st March.
Experienced Surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTYNE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb 28

Rates of passage from New-York. First-class, according to accommodation, $80 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

For
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE.

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, March 5, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The FAHKEE will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about March 7.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday ..... Feb. 28
GLASGOW ..... Saturday ..... March 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday ..... March 14
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	90	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2: SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 24, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 28th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:53 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Adelon, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Nyack, at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5; 15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

FANCY POULTRY FOR SALE.—DOMESTICated wild turkeys, large breed domestic turkeys, geese, ducks, white and gray dorkings, Poland fowls, game fowls, with a large variety of other fancy poultry—all pure breeds. SHERMAN SMITH, Darien Depot Office, Connecticut.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK.

In announcing the commencement of the season, the Management returns its sincere thanks for the patronage and high favor it has enjoyed, and which, all of whom are true to the operatic audiences of New-York, the cultivated and refined taste of the public, and the impartial judgment of the Press, deems it unnecessary to indulge in the customary advance announcements and preliminary preparation of the public mind, as also of the usual array of managerial promises and intentions, feeling assured that the performances of the past are the best guarantees for the future. The management, therefore, simply confines itself to the announcement of the names of the principal artists engaged.

Prima Donne Assoluta Soprani,
MADAME JOSEPHINE MEDORI
AND
MADAME ORTALANI BRIGNOLI.
Prima Donna Assoluta Contralto,
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER.
Seconda Donna ..... MADAME FISCHER.
Primi Tenori Assoluti,
SIGNOR FRANCESCO MAZZOLENI
AND
SIGNOR ANTONIO MINETTI.
Secondo Tenore ..... SIGNOR RUBIO.
Prima Baritone Assoluta,
SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI.
Prima Basso Assoluta,
SIGNOR HANNIBAL BIACHI.
Prima Basso,
SIGNOR D. COLETTI.
Seconda Basso ..... SIGNOR MULLER
Conductor of Orchestra ..... SIGNOR J. NUNO

Important arrangements with other eminent artists are also pending, the full particulars of which will be announced as soon as the arrangements are completed.

NOTICE No. 1.—The first performance will take place on Wednesday evening, March 4, of which full particulars will be announced in the advertisement of Monday.

NOTICE No. 2.—The box offices will be open for the sale of secured seats and tickets on Monday morning at 8 o'clock at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Reed, Anthony & Co.'s stationery store, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

NOTICE No. 3.—Notwithstanding the heavy outlay incurred in the inauguration of this season and the expense attendant on the engagement of so many truly eminent artists, the management has decided that there shall be NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES of admission, which will remain at the customary rates.

NOTICE No. 4.—In reply to very numerous applications for season tickets, the management begs respectfully to state that subscriptions, with choice of seats, will be received for six nights only in advance, subscribers having the privilege of renewing their subscriptions and retaining their seats throughout the continuance of the season.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
The distinguished American Prima Donna,
And the eminent artiste
MR. PETER RICHINGS,
In Balfe's great operatic spectacle, entitled
SATANELLA;
OR, THE POWER OF LOVE,
Produced with
Entirely new Scenery, by J. E. Hayes and J. H. Selwyn.
New Dresses, by Mons. Philippe and assistants.
New Appointments, by Mr. S. Wallis.
Novel Mechanical Effects, by Runyon & Demilt.
FULL CHORUS AND AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of
MR. HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
AND A
GRAND BALLET,
WITH
MLLE. ANNETTE GALETTI,
MONS. and MAD. MARZETTI, MLLE. KATRINE,
AND A FULL CORPS.
Under the direction of Signor RONZANI.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, and EVERY EVENING till further notice, will be performed the new romantic legendary operatic spectacle, entitled
SATANELLA;
OR,
THE POWER OF LOVE.

Satanella, the Spirit of Beauty ..... MISS C. RICHINGS.
Julian, a Demon Page ..... MISS C. RICHINGS.
Arimane, the Master Fiend ..... MISS C. RICHINGS.
Hernando, Fabio's Tutor ..... MR. PETER RICHINGS.
Matino, the Imp of Mischief, afterward Flick.
MONS. MARZETTI,
(engaged expressly for this part.)
Fabio ..... Mr. L

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the Ariel with $280,000 in Treasure.

News from Central and South America.

A War Between Salvador and Guatemala Expected.

The steamer *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, on Feb. 18, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$19,140	Jno. B. Newton & Co	40,500
Order	15,000	Wells, Fargo & Co...	110,500
Order	6,000		
Order	1,000	Total	$278,417
Le'is McMorray & Co	10,860	*From Aspinwall.*	
J. B. Coghill	16,500	Wells, Fargo & Co....	$927
Jennings & Brewster	11,500	Mrs. Isaac Dnke	1,000
Frank Baker	5,360	Ribon & Munes	5,000
Hodge & Wood	10,000		
J. G. Parker & Son.	24,783	Total	$6,927
H. Cohn & Co.	7,764		
Marcus C. Hawley			

We acknowledge the usual favors at the hands of the Purser of the *Ariel*.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Affairs at Bogota—The Convention Assembling—Decrees by Gen. Mosquera—Return of Minister Dickinson from Nicaragua—Naval and Marine News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Feb. 16, 1863.

The British steam-propeller *Askalon*, from Liverpool, *via* Jamaica and Carthagena, brings dates from the latter place to the 9th inst., and from Bogota, the Capital, to Jan. 22. The members of the National Convention, to give legality to the rule of Gen. MOSQUERA as Provisional President, and to frame a new Constitution for the new Republic of the "United States of Colombia," continued to arrive at Medellin, in Antioquia, and no doubt there would be a quorum present to meet in the neighboring city of Rio Negro on the 1st of February. Preparatory meetings are being held, in the meantime, at Medellin, to bring about a concert of action.

The whole Republic was under the quiet and undisputed rule of Gen. MOSQUERA, although the news of the capitulation of Gen. CANAL to MOSQUERA's forces, in Cauca, does not appear to have reached Bogota. That the arrangements between the two contending parties in Cauca have been fully carried out there can be no doubt, as ten political prisoners, pardoned by MOSQUERA on account of the submission of CANAL, have already arrived at Panama.

By a decree of the Government, published in Bogota on the 16th of December, the property of Gen. JULIO ARBOLEDA, Señor SERJIO ARBOLEDA and of six others prominent in the war of Cauca, has been confiscated and divided in lots between MOSQUERA's officers and soldiers who crossed the Cordilleras of the Andes in 1860. Gen. ARBOLEDA, who, it will be recollected, was assassinated in November, by some persons, it is said, in revenge for the military executions he had ordered of their friends in Cauca, had a fine landed property in the country, beside a sum of $240,000 voted him by the old Government of Copian, which he had not collected.

Gen. MOSQUERA has retired the exequatur of all to many Consuls, natives of this country and of other countries than the one they represent, on the ground that they claimed immunities frequently on account of their Consular character.

Rev. Padro FERMIN JOVANE, Provisor of the Church of the Isthmus, has been placed under arrest in Panama, by order of Gen. MOSQUERA, and ordered to the military camp in Cauca for seditious sentiments contained in a late pastoral to his church. Señor AUGUSTIN ARIAS has been appointed by the President agent to enforce the morimain decree, on the Isthmus. Don MARIANO AROSEMENA having declined the office.

Señor JUSTO AROSEMENA, Deputy from the Isthmus to the National Convention, has published an able paper of 68 pamphlet pages, showing the necessity of adherence to the Guardia-Murillo treaty at Aspinwall, by which the reserved rights of the nation in the Panama Railroad were ceded to the State of Panama. MOSQUERA is known to be opposed to the ratification of this treaty; but its justice is so apparent, and the State of Panama has so little else to live upon, that he may be brought to accede to it, or at any rate, the Convention may be inclined to support Señor AROSEMENA in his claims.

The Isthmus is quiet. Señor PABLO AROSEMENA, late Secretary of State, and who followed the unfortunate Gov. GUARDIA to Santiago to oppose our new revolutionary State Government, has, by permission, returned from Costa Rica, to which Republic he had fled, as has also Señors Mono, VALLARINO and others.

A. B. DICKINSON, Esq., late United States Minister Resident to Nicaragua, arrived at Panama ten days since, and goes to New-York to-day on the *Ariel*. His successor, THOMAS B. CLAY, Esq., of Kentucky, is residing at Leon, and "thinks he shall like it." I believe Mr. DICKINSON takes the place of Marshal of the Northern District of New-York, a post which he expected in the early part of the present Administration, but which was given to a brother of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, and who died a short time since.

Rear-Admiral Sir THOS. MAITLAND, of the British Pacific fleet, with a number of his officers, left Aspinwall for England on the last British steamer. This steamer, the *Tamar*, took the largest amount of gold and silver ever taken in one vessel from this Isthmus—*four millions* of dollars. Of this $3,500,000 was brought from the west coast of Mexico by H. B. Majesty's ship *Clio*, over a million from California, and the balance from Peru and Chili.

We have in port the United States steam-corvette *Narragansett* and sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, the British frigates *Bacchante* and *Clio*, and the French war-steamer *Dienant*.

The United States brig *Bainbridge*, without guns, is still at Aspinwall. No British or French vessels. The United States gunboat *Connecticut*, Commander COOPER, returned to Aspinwall after a short convoy of the *Champion*, and goes to-day to convey the *Ariel*. She will return but once more to Aspinwall, and must then go the United States to go into dock, as she is strained and leaking badly from long service, having been eighteen months constantly in service without repairs.

The Panama Railroad Company's bark *Golden Rule*, which sailed a month ago for Aspinwall, has not yet arrived. The opinion is strengthened that it was the *Golden Rule* that was seen burning off San Domingo on the 27th of January, as she ought to have been in that position about that time. And further, the *Alabama* was left Jamaica on the night of the 25th—so she might very well have been in the way of the *Golden Rule* on the 27th. The Company's brig *Arabella* arrived on the 12th. The bark *Sarsonville*, from New-York, arrived at Aspinwall on the 14th. The brig *Delaware*, from Perth Amboy, has been condemned at Aspinwall as unseaworthy, and the Captain will sell her to-morrow.

The American coal-ships *Bazaar*, *Mongolia*, *Santa Claus* and *Havelock* are in this port.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Affairs in Guatemala and Salvador—War Inevitable—Causes of the Trouble—Martinez Elected President of Nicaragua.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Feb. 16, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador*, from Central American ports, arrived at this port on the 4th inst. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 24th, Salvador to the 26th, Nicaragua to the 28th of January, and from Costa Rica to Feb. 2. The *Salvador* brings 2,180 sacks coffee, 1,206 sacks of which are for Liverpool, 707 for South American ports, and 153 for San Francisco; 25 cerrons cochineal, 257 cerrobs indigo, 928 hides, 15 bales deerskins, 20 sacks balsam, 117 packages sugar, together with small invoices of leather, cotton, cigars, rice and $8,813 in specie.

HONDURAS.

From this State there is nothing new. Matters are getting on quietly under the new acting President, MONTES.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

War between these two States appears to be inevitable. Many charge the bad feeling between Presidents CARRERA and BARRIOS, of Guatemala and Salvador, to the ambitious views of the latter, and to his unquiet disposition. But, as near as I can judge from the discussions that have appeared between the two in the public prints, and from private letters from, and conversations with, intelligent persons, I should say that the faults in the quarrel lie principally with Guatemala. CARRERA and his priests do not like the liberal religious views of BARRIOS, and feel especially angry at his determination to make the clergy swear to obey the civil in preference to the ecclesiastical law. Guatemala has harbored all the self-expatriated priests and other discontents. She seems as little inclined to make war directly as does Salvador; and the latter will not be the first to shed blood. CARRERA, by leading aid in arms and money to BARRIOS' discontented countrymen, hopes to accomplish his purpose, which is purely personal, of overthrowing his enemy by a domestic revolution, but in which it is generally believed he will be disappointed. It is hardly to be expected that, failing in this, the bad feeling engendered between the two will eventuate in any other way than in war. And it is altogether unlikely that the war will be confined to these two parties. Honduras will, undoubtedly, take the side of Salvador, and Nicaragua cannot well be kept out of the quarrel. Costa Rica, although she should be glad to see BARRIOS overthrown, is determined to take no part, but may be forced into it.

The Salvadorean Government has recently purchased the Chilian brig *Esperiment*, which is to be converted into a war-vessel.

Gen. BARRIOS has 10,000 man under arms, 6,000 of whom are regular troops and 4,000 militia, and thinks he can raise this force to from fifteen to twenty thousand. These are under tee general command of Gen. MAXIMINO JEREZ, of Nicaragua. On the 16th January the Legislature, after resolutions to "sustain the dignity of the country," gave BARRIOS ample powers to carry on war against Guatemala, if he found it necessary. It is currently reported, but I think the report of doubtful credit, that BARRIOS has secured a loan of $1,000,000 in London. In the meantime, he asks a domestic loan of $200,000. CARRERA has concentrated troops at La Paz, on the frontier of Salvador.

The United States steamer *Narragansett* was at Tigre Island, but was to leave soon for Panama.

The Government of Guatemala has received notice that a company in New-York, represented by Wm. REMSEN and HENRY [illegible], had accepted the concessions that the Government had made to them to commence a canal that should open the plantations of cotton on the borders of the Montagua to the markets of the world.

NICARAGUA.

President MARTINEZ has been declared re-elected for six years, there having been only four votes in the Legislature against him. I believe the Constitution had to be slightly stretched to bring about this result, as, by that instrument, a President cannot succeed himself. Nevertheless, the apprehension of an immediate revolution is no longer felt, although trouble looms in the distance, with such a good excuse for it.

There is a report that Nicaragua has initiated a Central American war by invading Honduras, but this report does not come in a very reliable shape.

The Nicaragua Transit Company have got the road in pretty good order for carriages for Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sur, and have about fifty carriages for the transportation of California goods, and passengers. If there is to be any difficulty in the transit, it will probably be in the scant water in the Nicaragua River in the dry season.

COSTA RICA.

This little State is tranquil. The politicians of Costa Rica, as I before wrote you, compromised upon Senor JESUS JIMENEZ as their candidate for the Presidency, but as Gen. BLANCO has not yet declared his preferences, it is not certain that JIMENEZ will be elected.

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister for Central America, G. B. MATHEW Esq., left Punta Arenas Jan. 10, for Guatemala.

Coffee is held in Punta Arenas, at $15 per quintal, 10 per cent off for American gold, but is dull at that price. Two of LA LARRUE & Co.'s French vessels, are discharging merchandise, to take in coffee for Europe.

THE REBEL NAVY.

How the Work is Progressing in England—Startling Disclosures.

The London *News* publishes an interesting and important letter, addressed to Lord PALMERSTON by "Anonymous," and dated at New Inn, W. C., Feb. 11. The writer says:

"Does anybody outside of a lunatic asylum believe that the *Emperor of China* is in immediate want of a fleet of war steamers? Will the noble Lord, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, hazard an opinion upon this point? Will the honorable member from Birkenhead afford the public the benefit of his experience? Who should know if he do not? If report speaks truth, his Celestial Majesty is a profitable customer of his. On the premises belonging to the Messrs. LAIRD, at Birkenhead, in a covered shed or 'annexed' to the main yard, two powerful war steamers are in course of construction *'for the Emperor of China.'* Their burden is about 2,200 tons. They are of the ram class, are partially iron plated, and measure, say 200 feet long by 36 feet beam, and 18 feet deep. Their engines, now nearly ready, are ranked nominally at 300 horse-power, but each will work up to a thousand, and will give them a very high rate of speed.

In the main yard of the same premises another steam ram is being built, also *'for the Emperor of China.'* Her length is about 150 feet, by 28 feet beam, and depth from 16 to 18 feet. She is partially iron-plated, like the two others in the annex, and the three are expected to be ready for sea in two months from the present time, perhaps sooner. Capt. BULLOCK, who commanded the '290,' is daily in attendance superintending their progress. Does this gentleman hold his commission *from His Celestial Majesty or from Jeff. Davis?*

In the yard of Messrs. W. C. MILLER & SON, Liverpool, there is nearly completed a wooden, screw-propelled vessel, of about 450 to 500 tons. She has been constructed upon the plan of the American coasters, being nearly flat-bottomed. She is built for fast sailing under canvas, and under steam is expected to run 15 knots an hour. She is to be armed with 9-pounder guns, and is expected to be ready for sea in the course of four weeks. It is commonly reported that she belongs to the Confederates.

Messrs. LAWRENCE & Son's yard is the highest up the Mersey. A large screw steamer is being built there *'for the Emperor of China.'*

Messrs. FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., of Liverpool, the 'depositaries,' as they are styled, of the Confederate Government, have contracted for a large vessel of 3,000 tons, which is to be built at Stockton.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS are building, on the Clyde, a powerful, armor-clad steam ram, *'for the Emperor of China,'* to be ready for sea on the 9th of April next. She is about 250 feet long, by 45 feet beam, and 25 feet in depth. Her armor plates are from 4½ to 5 inches thick. Her engines will be of 500 horse-power each.

Mr. PETER DENNY, of Dumbarton, has constructed two fine screw-steamers. They are lying in the Clyde. Report of a somewhat authentic kind says one of them is partly owned by the *'the Chinese,'* and partly by individuals at Nassau, New-Providence. It is publicly announced that she is soon to be employed on the line between Nassau and Charleston. Her name is the *Virginia*. *The term 'Chinese' is in general use in the building yards of the Clyde and the Mersey to designate the Confederates, and the "Emperor of China" has no other signification in this connection than to personify Jefferson Davis.* The 'Chinese' have been striving very hard to purchase the sister vessel to the *Virginia*, through one of their agents in Liverpool; but Mr. DENNY built and lost the *Memphis*, and he requires the 'Celestials' to pay cash down before he parts with his property.

The Messrs. SCOTT, of Greenock, are completing a very fine iron screw steamer, which is alleged to be intended for the trade between Charleston and Savannah.

Two weeks ago, a fine vessel of the same class as the *Virginia* was launched from Messrs. BLACKWOOD's yard at Port Glasgow, and common report says she is intended for *'the Chinese.'*

Upwards of fifty steam vessels, of various descriptions, in different stages of completement, might be enumerated in this 'Chinese' category. The 7th section of the 59th Geo. III., cap. 69, prohibits, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment, with forfeiture of the property, the equipment, furnishing, fitting out, or arming, of any vessel, to be employed in the service of any foreign prince, State, or potentate, with intent to commit hostilities against the subjects or citizens of any Prince or State, 'with whom His Majesty shall not then be at war.' Do not the facts herein submitted, my lord, warrant an immediate and a searching investigation into the nature of these transactions for the 'Chinese?'

The slaveholders' conspiracy is largely, nay mainly, indebted for its success up to the present time to the material aid which has been extended to it by British capitalists. Two years before it broke out, *their cooperation had been secured through the instrumentality of the highest diplomatic agents of the United States then in this country.* Large advances were promised upon mortgages of enormous quantities of cotton, tobacco and rice; nor was the fact concealed by the Democratic party, that in the event of secession and war, almost any amount of pecuniary aid would be procured from this quarter. These powerful combinations in support of the slaveholders' conspiracy comprised the monetary, shipping and mercantile interests. As much as £16,000 and even £20,000 have been subscribed by individual members of these Associations; and in one instance a sum of £5,000,000 sterling can be directly traced as the financial result of a single operation. Not many days ago, lists were exhibited by a Confederate agent, in which figured the names of Manchester men of high standing for large sums which they had just recently subscribed in aid of the Confederates.

Another of these emissaries is now in this country, whose name can be furnished if needful. He is duly accredited by JEFFERSON DAVIS, and his credentials are indorsed by Mr. MASON, the diplomatic though officially unrecognized envoy of the Confederate States. His object is to negotiate a loan for the Confederacy of slaveholders, and to conclude arrangements for the supply to them of all kinds of commodities, especially munitions of war. The factors who have agreed to carry out these arrangements are accountants, men of standing in the City of London. Their contract is signed and sealed by JEFFERSON DAVIS, and indorsed by Mr. MASON. The conditions of the contract are as follows: Parties undertaking to run the blockade with vessels laden with material and munitions of war are guaranteed cargoes of cotton in exchange, at 7 cents a pound, for the value (greatly exaggerated) of the ship and cargo. They also receive Confederate bonds to cover the amount. These vessels, chiefly steamers of light draught, are insured at high risk premiums—say 40, 50, 60—at Lloyd's. If they run the blockade out and home, the enormous profits on the sale of the cotton are an ample remuneration for the venture, and the bonds are canceled. If they are captured, the bonds, bearing a high rate of interest, are retained as security. The option is given to the owners of selling their ships to the Confederate Government—such of them as reach their destination and do not care to risk a return voyage—and they go to form the nucleus of a navy. Thus British capital, and it alone, furnishes the Confederacy with the means of carrying on the war.

Some idea may be formed of the large number of vessels engaged, and of the vast capital risked in this contraband trade, from the fact that the Federal cruisers have captured nearly 600, chiefly British, while attempting to run the blockade, and confiscated property to the amount of 8,000,000 pounds sterling. So great, however, are the profits arising from this traffic, that it is daily increasing.

In another letter some details will be given relating to the cargoes these vessels convey."

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Arrivals at Cairo from Below—An Expedition up the Yazoo Pass—The Bombardment of Vicksburgh—Preparing for the Final Assault—A Scene at Cairo—Rebel Efforts to Corrupt the Army, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1863.

We have had several arrivals from below within the last 24 hours, among them the dispatch boat *Brown*, Capt. FRAZER, who left Vicksburgh on Saturday. I learn from passengers that an expedition started up the Yazoo Pass on Friday and Saturday from Helena. It consisted of the steam rifle and gunboats *De Kalb*, *Chillicothe*, *Rolla*, *Romeo*, *Marmora* and *Signal*. The latter three of the mosquito fleet.

The reported opening of the bombardment of Vicksburgh is believed here to be only the trying of the range of the mortar batteries, with a view of placing them in the most advantageous positions *preparatory* to the real attack. Circumstances known to military and naval authorities do not favor the idea that the final assault will begin for a little while yet.

Hopefield, opposite Memphis, which was destroyed by our gunboats last week, consists of only a small cluster of houses, and is not of much consequence, except as a harbor for guerrillas.

A SCARE AT CAIRO.

Last evening information was brought to the military authorities here, by some loyal persons from the opposite (Kentucky) shore, that a party of rebel guerrillas was gathering over there, with the intention of attacking and destroying the naval station at this place. The recent appearance of squads of mounted men on the bank opposite the town, as if for the purpose of reconnoitering the position, gave color to the rumored coming attack. Gen. TUTTEL, being temporarily absent on duty, the commandant of the fort was notified and soon had everything in readiness to meet the expected raid. Steam was got up on board of all the vessels lying at the levee, including the *Clara Dolson*—the receiving ship—preparatory to a move. Word was sent by Capt. PRESCOTT to Capt. WALKER, of the gunboat *Lafayette*, which is just about ready to leave for the fleet below,

in "about fifteen minutes" the Chief Engineer, Mr. TATE, had steam on ready to move the vessel to any desired location. In an incredibly short space of time all hands were piped to quarters, the decks were cleared for action, the guns loaded and run out, the crew at their stations fore and aft, the Surgeon got ready with his instruments; in short, everything was in readiness to give the cowards a warm reception. Affairs remained in this situation until near midnight, when the crew were piped to their hammocks, and all remain quiet. It was a pleasant little episode to the long and dull life which has prevailed in Cairo. On board the *Lafayette* there was, I hear, great disappointment expressed, that the alarm turned out to be a false one. They had three 9-inch shell guns, and a 100-pounder Parrott, so trained as to sweep the opposite shore in all directions. The rebels would, no doubt, be much gratified if they could successfully attack and destroy the naval stores and buildings at this point.

In respect to the Yazoo Pass, the topography of that part of the country is already so well known from published descriptions that it is needless to repeat what has been said of that route. The late rise in the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, will render the passage of this pass, and the rivers and bayous which are connected with it, an easy task, provided they meet with no very formidable opposition from rebel batteries, and they will be able to cut off communication with Vicksburgh in the rear, and stop the passage of supplies to the rebel army in that direction. The advantages of this enterprise cannot be overestimated.

REBEL EFFORTS TO CORRUPT THE ARMY.

By conversation with an old pilot on the river—a man belonging in rebeldom, who is, however, devoted to the Union cause—I learn that *systematic* and *persistent* effort is making by rebel emissaries to corrupt and demoralize the Union army, as the last resort to weaken us, and thus secure an easy victory. Crafty appeals are made to the prejudices of the soldiers against the Administration and the "Nigger," and every facility is promised them if they will "leave," and allow themselves to be paroled. "Who," you ask, "are these emissaries?" I will answer. They are the St. Louis and other Mississippi *pilots of our own troop transports, and other employes of the United States Government*, who are receiving large salaries to serve and be faithful to the Government. If some scores of these double-dyed scoundrels are not caught and hung before long, I shall have a poorer opinion of the vigilance of Gens. MCCLERNAND and GRANT than I have been accustomed to entertain of them. This subject demands the instant and rigorous treatment of the War Department to avert the insidious and poisonous influence engendered by these sneaking and perjured pilferers of the public money. My information is direct and so reliable that I should not feel acquitted if I did not call attention to the abuse.

Let it not be inferred, however, that *all*, the St. Louis and Mississippi pilots are of the above detestable class. I know of some honorable exceptions—men who, though receiving less by a $100 per month than others who are employed on the *transports*, startlingly maintain their loyalty. Some men of this class, who have been over a year in service, have received less than half a year's pay. *Quere*—Is the United States Government compelled to pay these Mississippi pilots any price per month which they may choose to demand. They now receive $300, and even $350 per month, and I learn that they are about to demand an increase of pay to $500 per month, or some such fabulous sum; and by the machinery of secret organization intend to compel each person to accept nothing short of the price fixed by their Committees. Whoever heard of such outrageous extortion?

Several suspected steamers have been arrested on their way past Island No. 10, where we have a gunboat stationed for the purpose of overhauling vessels. Among these, the *White Cloud*, with her officers and crew, is now tied up at the levee here, awaiting the decision of the Department as to her liability to forfeiture for carrying contraband of war. She had a large rebel mail on board, said to have been in charge of the pilot. The opportunity to make pilot of prize money, operates, some think, a little too actively to stimulate these arrests. The parties interested make loud complaints of the unreasonableness of these "searches and seizures" on the Great Western highway, and, if reports are true, they have not in all cases been conducted with that strict regard to the proprieties of the occasion, and that respect for the rights of neutral parties, which should mark the conduct of a powerful Government. Capt. A. M. PENNOCK, the commandant of this station and fleet Captain, is not the person to tolerate *unnecessary* rigor toward anybody, and will not needlessly interfere with the rights of persons properly exercising their vocation *according to law*.

The fact that all these suspected and arrested parties have the legal clearances from the Collector at St. Louis, ought to, and no doubt will, attract the attention of the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was appropriately celebrated here. A salute was fired at noon from Fort Cairo. In the Quartermaster's Department a new and very splendid American flag, 20 by 40 feet, was thrown to the breeze, and its graceful folds continued to wave from sunrise to sunset. The principal, as well as most of the subordinates, in the Quartermaster's Department here, are earnestly loyal and true men.

DE SOTO.

THE LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 27.

The steamer *Continental* from Lake Providence, Monday, has arrived. The canal is almost completed, the work having reached from the lake to within a few rods of the river. The canal is one hundred and fifty feet wide, and dug down to within one foot of the level of the lake. Besides giving us passway into the Red River, it will carry off the surplus water and thus relieve our camps below.

VAN DORN, it is reported, has crossed the Tennessee River at Florence, with 8,000 cavalry, to reinforce Gen. BRAGG.

The expedition from Corinth is reported to have captured 200 rebels at Tuscumbia on the 23d, with a large amount of ammunition and a provision train.

Operations at Vicksburgh.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, Feb. 14.

Last night another of our gunboats (the *Indianola*, a casemated gunboat, and one of the best in the fleet) ran the blockade. The firing was not nearly as rapid as when the *Queen of the West* made her passage, (about *fifteen* shots,) but the calibre of guns employed seemed to be heavier. It is probable that the rebels have been reinforced since then with heavy siege guns. The *Indianola* was seen by our pickets when she came down, and on account of the darkness, appeared to have escaped, and without being hit. The pickets, as arranged beforehand, prepared a signal-light. But the gunboat probably failed to see it, and pushed on her way down beyond Warrenton. You may soon look out for news from below.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 27.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

To punish frauds in the use of stamps, brands and trade-marks.

Amendatory of the Revised Statutes relative to embezzlement.

Relative to recording United States stamps; majority report.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONSELLY—Providing for the payment of the work performed upon Seventieth-street, New-York, by NICHOLAS MCDONALD.

By Mr. ARDEN—Facilitating the construction of the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad. It appropriates $150,000.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Trustees of the Sands Fund.

Amendatory of the Revised Statutes relative to misdemeanors.

The bill enforcing the responsibility of stockholders of banking corporations was lost by a vote of 13 to 10, and a motion to reconsider the vote was tabled.

Providing payment for the interest on canal drafts protested for non-payment.

Incorporating the Mohawk Valley and Passico Railroad Company.

Mr. GANSON called up the resolution amendatory of the Constitution relative to the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

A debate ensued.

Messrs. FARR, HARDIN and GANSON favored the resolution, and Messrs. COOK and MURPHY opposed it.

No action on the resolution.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 27.

A memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce relative to harbor defences was presented and ordered to be printed.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. JOHNSON—To incorporate the Brooklyn Germania Association.

By Mr. HUTCHINS—To confirm the resolution of the Common Council of New-York relative to the Peter Masterson contract.

By Mr. CHURCH—To appropriate a portion of the Literature Fund to the support of academies.

By Mr. HADDOCK—To amend the Mining and Manufacturing law.

By Mr. TREMAIN—To appropriate the remainder of the canal revenues; also, the General Canal Appropriation bill.

The two latter bills were, on motion of Mr. TREMAIN, referred to the first Committee of the Whole.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. MARCY—To incorporate the Bridge-street Ferry Company, Brooklyn.

By Mr. HUGHES—To amend the Brooklyn Local Improvement act.

By Mr. KING—In relation to the piers of New-York Harbor.

By Mr. DEAN—To incorporate the Forty-second-street Railroad.

By Mr. HILL—To incorporate the Machinists' Protective Union for the City and State of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the General Banking law in refsreace to fixing the number of Directors.

Relative to the Fort Edward, Glens Falls and Sandy Hill Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DARCY—To repeal the act of 1862, in relation to the jail and penitentiary of Kings County.

To authorize the City of Brooklyn to establish public markets.

By Mr. PAULDING—To incorporate the village of East New-York.

By Mr. SKINNER—To provide payment for the work done on the Genesee Valley extension.

By Mr. T. C. FIELDS—To authorize the construction of a railroad in Morrisania and West Farms.

By Mr. DEAN—To incorporate the Master Stevedores' Association in New-York.

By Mr. DARCY—To prohibit the use of suspension or chain bridges.

Mr. FERAR introduced a Broadway Railroad bill. The only names of corporators are: Clinton Gilbert, Henry Van Schaick, Christian B. Merrison, David Smith, and Eusebius W. Dodge—leaving a large blank for additional names. The track is to commence at the South Ferry, Whitehall street, and run along Bowling-green, Broadway, on the west side, to Union-square, and from thence to Fifty-ninth-street; also, with a single track, to connect with the main track at Bowling-green, thence along John-street to South-street, thence to Fulton-street, and thence to Broadway; also with a single track to connect with the main track on Broadway, running thence along Dey to West-street, thence to Cortlandt-street, and thence to Broadway; also with a single track to connect with the main track on Broadway, running thence along Pine to William-street, thence to Wall-street, with a double track to the Wall-street Ferry, and returning along Wall-street to Broadway.

On motion of Mr. DEAN, the bill was laid on the table for printing.

The subject of the charges of corruption against Speaker CALLICOT then came up on the resolution of Mr. LAWRENCE, calling for specific charges from those who had made charges on the floor against the Speaker.

Mr. FIELDS stated that he should be prepared to file specific charges next week. He was prepared to prove more than he had charged against the Speaker. He asserted that disclosures would be made of a character to astonish all not in the knowledge of the occurrences prior to the organization of the Assembly.

After debate, in which the resolution of Mr. T. C. FIELDS to hold sessions at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and only devote days to Committees, was defeated, the House agreed to close their daily sessions at 1¾ P. M. Adjourned.

The Railroad Accident at Princeton, N. J.

We have received from a correspondent the following additional particulars of the accident which occurred at Princeton yesterday, an account of which will be found on the second page of the TIMES:—

None of the passengers on the New-York train were hurt. Most of the passengers on the Philadelphia train were in the front cars, which had got off the track just in time. Seventeen of them, however, were more or less injured—most of them but slightly. Ten of them came on to New-York, and some of them were taken to the Railroad Hotel, and kindly cared for. Several of the physicians of the place, and others, rendered efficient service, and the unfortunate persons were soon made as comfortable as possible.

The following are the names of those who remain at Princeton:

Patrick Riley, soldier of Fourteenth Regiment, New-York—slightly bruised.

Mrs. Rusquin, No. 230 Garden-street, Philadelphia—very slightly hurt.

Seth Bryan—slight wound of the scalp.

Mrs. Emily Loff and son, Middle Haddam, Conn.—slightly injured.

John White, soldier Fifty-fifth Regiment, New-York—slightly bruised.

Daniel Stone, No. 95 Butler-street, Brooklyn—flesh wound in leg and hand, fracture of three ribs, and also the olecranon process.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Sigel dined at the Everett House yesterday, with his Aid-de-Camp, Geo. G. Lyon, who is now stopping there.

Hons. Jas. T. Norton, of Baltimore, and A. P. Balch, of Hanover; Commodore Gardner and Lieut. W. Williams, of the U. S. Navy; Col. O. H. Harris and wife; Maj. Schofield, of Providence, and Wm. Watson, of Auburn, are stopping at the Astor House.

Gen. P. W. Strader, of Cincinnati; Maj. B. C. Sawyer, of Pittsburgh; Wm. P. Barr, of Buffalo; Lewis Dent, of California; R. Bishop, of Michigan; W. C. Keith, of Denver; Thos. Little, of Pittsburgh, and R. W. Crittenden, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Jos. D. Potts, General Manager of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; J. D. Cameron, Vice-President of the Northern Central Railroad; V. C. Biddle, of Pennsylvania; T. Walker, of Germany; C. F. H. Atheus, of England, and O. C. Wood, of Montreal, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

E. W. Converse, Boston; F. Dodge, Georgetown, D. C.; H. C. Lippincott, Philadelphia, and G. A. Barton and wife, Burlington, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Thos. McGowan, Chambersburgh; B. R. Miller, Milwaukee, and Jos. A. Clay and son, are at the Everett House.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S first grand opening of elegantly trimmed full sized Paper Models of the latest cut, most *recherché* styles for the Spring fashions, and all useful designs for dressmakers and ladies generally, comprising the best and largest selections from the Paris modes ever offered, on Monday, March 2, at No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches. Ladies will please call and examine. The Spring number of Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions* will be ready on the 10th of March.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of elegantly trimmed full-sized paper models of the latest Paris fashions for ladies' and children's dress, on Monday, March 2, at No. 473 Broadway, and all the Branches. The Spring number of Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions* will be ready on the 10th of March.

[Advertisement.]

PHYSIOGNOMY.—At the request of several ladies and gentlemen, a Class for instruction in Practical Physiognomy, or Character Reading, will be organized this (Saturday) evening, under an experienced teacher, at the rooms of Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, where tickets may be obtained.

[Advertisement.]

LITTLE MINNIE WARREN is proving quite as great a card for the management at BARNUM'S as did her married sister, LAVINIA. Although much smaller in size, she draws quite as great a crowd.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only safes which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 36 | Sun sets.... 5 49 | Moon sets.... 3 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 32 | Gov. Island. 4 21 | Hell Gate.. 5 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

Cleared.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, South Amboy, Wm. Daizell.

Barks Linda, Hewitt, Philadelphia, James E. Ward & Co.; Parmelia, (Br.,) Albo, Havana, W. H. Russell, Bros. & Co.; James Ross, (Br.,) McKenzie, St. Johns, N. F., C. B. Swaim; Mengewick, Smith, Malaga, Tupper & Baker; Levater, (Br.,) Crosby, Liverpool, Edmiston Bros.

Brigs Sarah Starr, (Br.,) Nowell, Gibraltar, F. C. Schmidt; Mathilde, (Fr.,) Rio, Bordeaux, Bartyn & De Vertu.

Schooners D. & E. Kelley, Kelley, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Col. Lester, Perry, New-Bedford, Rebecca, Bedell, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Andrew Stewart, Abrams, Washington; Mary Jane, Tilton, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Lavania Jane, Ketchum, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Cheviot, Chandler, Washington, F. Talbot & Co.; R. L. Forsyth, Silsbee, St. Marys, Md.; R. G. Whilden, Neal, Washington, Van Brunt & Slagle; A. B. Manchester, Nickerson, Providence, N. L. McCready & Co.; Kate, Comigton, Deals Island, F. J. Campbell; Ann Curtis, Wild, York River, F. J. Campbell; Saxon, Cassidy, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co.; C. Loesser, Law, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Wm. T. Conquest, Luce, New-Haven, Thomas Dunham; Sophia Ann, Smith, Philadelphia; R. H. Felter, Rigbert, Orany-Island, F. J. Campbell; Gil Blas, (Br.,) Tan, Bayona, H. Moulton; Telegraph, (Br.,) Curtis, Point a Petre, Gaud., D. R. De Wolf; C. Knight, Wilson, Calais, John Boynton's Son.

Sloops Phœ, Smith, Bridgeport, H. S. Rackett & Son; W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Damascus, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool Feb. 12, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Feb. 20, lat. 43 22, lon. 44 20, passed ship Victoria, hence for London.

Steamship Ariel, Jones, Aspinwall Feb. 18, with mails and passengers to D. D. Allen.

Steamship Glasgow, Roskell, Liverpool Feb. 4, Queenstown 5th, at 6¾ P. M., *via* Provincetown 26th, at 3¾ P. M., with mdse. and 216 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Lydia, Smithwick, Key West 18 ds., in ballast to Benner & Brown. Feb. 18, lat. 34 36, lon. 76, signalised bark J. K. L., steering N.

Ship Amazon, Hovey, London and Isle of Wight Jan. 14, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan. Feb. 15, lat. 47 30, lon. 42 30, while hove to under close-reefed main topsail fell in with large icebergs, and stood 120 miles to the southward. 19th, lat. 41, lon. 50, saw ship Ocean Sprite, bound E. Has had heavy westerly gales for 30 days; been west of Nantucket since 22d, when had a heavy gale from N. E., with snow; since then light breezes and thick weather.

Ship Staffa, (Br., of Glasgow, McAllister, Glasgow 55 ds., with mdse. to Edmiston Bros. Has had a succession of strong gales the entire passage, split sails, etc., etc.

Barks Alfred carga, &c., Jones, St. John, Jamaica, seaman, fell from the jibboom overboard and was drowned.

Bark Salem, Powell,